



What's new in primary ITP? Key updates from ASH 2024

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Expert panel



Dr Hanny Al-Samkari

Massachusetts General Hospital
Boston, MA, USA



Dr Drew Provan

Barts and The London School of
Medicine and Dentistry
London, UK



Dr Barbara Skopec

University Medical Centre Ljubljana
Ljubljana, Slovenia



Agenda

How is ITP managed today?

New treatments for ITP

The real-world impact of ITP

How ITP is managed today

There are several efficacious treatments for ITP^{1,2}

Initial therapies

 Corticosteroids^{2,3}

 IVIg³

 Anti-D Ig³

Second line onwards²⁻⁴

TPO-RAs

 Eltrombopag

 Romiplostim

 Avatrombopag

Anti-CD20

Rituximab
(off label)



Syk inhibitor

Fostamatinib



Splenectomy

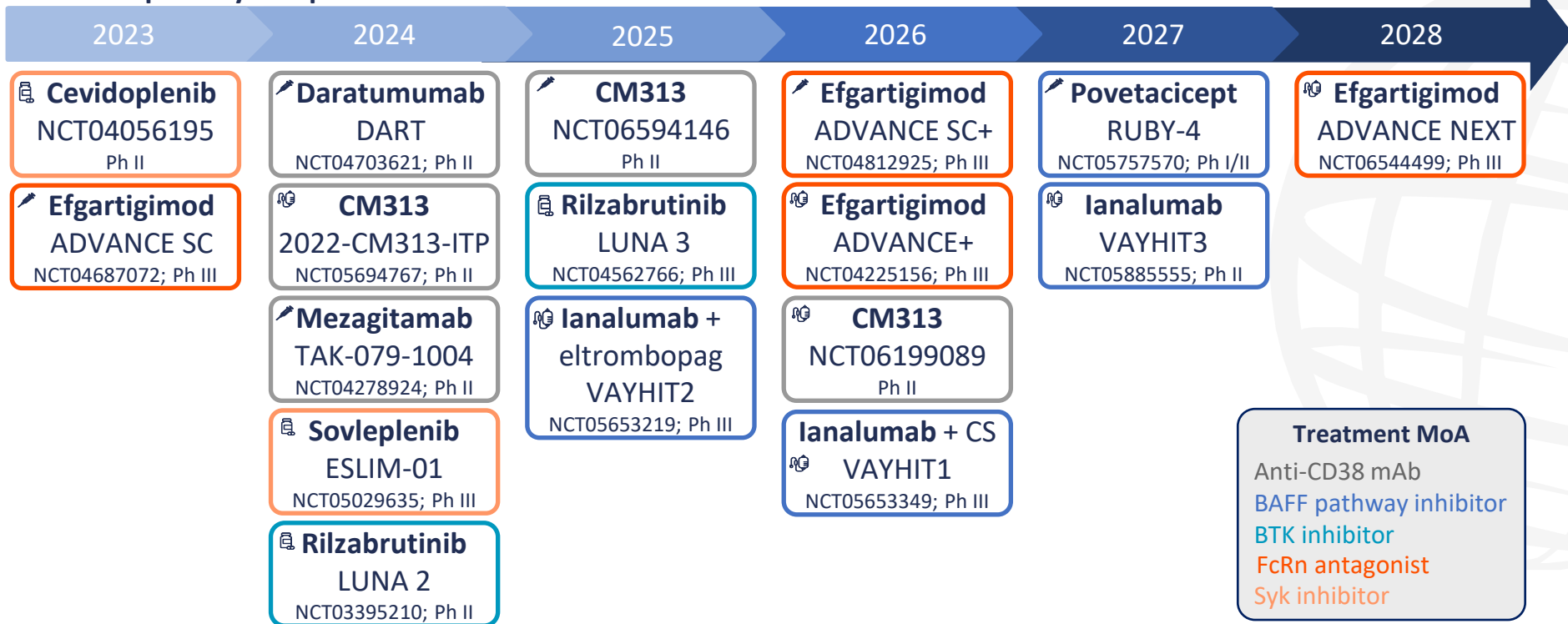


There are limited options for patients who are refractory/intolerant to standard therapies¹

New treatments for ITP

Phase II/III emerging agents for ITP

Estimated primary completion



Trial completion dates are estimates reported by ClinicalTrials.gov. BAFF, B-cell activating factor; BTK, Bruton's tyrosine kinase; CD, cluster of differentiation; CS, corticosteroids; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; mAb, monoclonal antibody; MoA, mechanism of action; Ph, phase; Syk, spleen tyrosine kinase.

Information on all clinical trials can be found using the NCT number at clinicaltrials.gov (accessed 20 November 2024). Al-Samkari H. *Am J Hematol.* 2024;99:2178–90.

ASH data: Phase III RCTs in adults

Rilzabrutinib vs placebo (LUNA 3)¹

Patients with primary persistent/chronic ITP
(data cut-off: 14 March 2024)

	R (n=133)	P (n=69)	
Primary endpoint Durable response*	23%	0%	p<0.0001
Median time to initial platelet response [†]	15 days	50 days	
Duration of platelet response [†]	Longer with R vs P		p<0.0001
Rescue therapy required	Lower with R vs P		p=0.0007
Physical fatigue at week 13 and week 25	Improved with R vs P		
AEs and SAEs	Similar		

Rilzabrutinib treatment was efficacious and tolerable

Long-term soveplepenib vs crossover from placebo (P-Sov) (ESLIM-01 extension stage)²

Patients with primary ITP who completed 24 weeks of treatment, or did not respond in first 12 weeks of ESLIM-01
(data cut-off: 31 January 2024)

	All sov (N=179)	P-Sov (n=53)
Overall response [‡]	81.0%	83.0%
Durable response [§]	51.4%	43.4%
Long-term durable response [¶]	59.8%	64.2%
Received rescue therapy	22.9%	18.9%
Most common TRAEs (≥gr 3):		
↑ ALT	2.2%	
↓ neutrophil count	1.7%	
↑ GGT	1.7%	

Long-term soveplepenib treatment was effective in increasing and maintaining PCs with a well-tolerated safety profile

Direct comparisons between trials should not be made due to differences in trial design.

*PC $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ for \geq two-thirds of ≥ 8 of the last 12 weeks of the 24-week blinded treatment period in the absence of rescue medication; [†]platelet response: PC $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ or ≥ 30 – $< 50 \times 10^9/L$ and $> 2 \times BL$; ≥ 1 PC $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ with Sov not impacted by rescue treatment; [§]PC $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ at ≥ 4 of 6 scheduled visits during weeks 14–24 in ESLIM-01 not impacted by rescue treatment, or PC $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ at 2 of 3 protocol-defined visits during the second 12 weeks of 24 weeks in the open-label sub-study not impacted by rescue treatment; [¶]after receiving Sov for 12 weeks, PC $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ at ≥ 2 of 3 of any 12-week consecutive protocol defined visits not impacted by rescue treatment. AE, adverse event; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ASH, American Society of Hematology; BL, baseline; GGT, gamma-glutamyltransferase; gr, grade; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; P, placebo; P-Sov, received P followed by Sov; PC, platelet count; R, rilzabrutinib; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SAE, serious AE; Sov, soveplepenib; TRAE, treatment-related AE.

1. Kuter DJ, et al. Abstr 5; 2. Hu Y, et al. Abstr 2558. All data presented at: 66th ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition, 7–10 December 2024, San Diego, CA, USA.

ASH data: Phase II RCT in adults

Ianalumab (VAYHIT3)

Patients with primary ITP previously treated with at least a CS and a TPO-RA, with no prior splenectomy, and a PC <30 x 10⁹/L (data cut-off: 12 June 2024; N=10)

Patient characteristics: median no. of prior treatment lines 6.5 (CS and TPO-RAs 100%; IVIg/anti-D Ig 90%; rituximab 40%; other immunosuppressants 60%)

Primary endpoint ConfR*	n=5	(n=4 received ianalumab + TPO-RA; n=1 ianalumab monotherapy)
Achieved ConfR* and stable response [†]	n=4	
Median best post-BL PC, x 10 ⁹ /L	129.0	
Patients experiencing AEs / grade ≥3 AEs	n=10 / n=3	
Patients experiencing SAEs / grade ≥3 SAEs	n=2 / n=2	
AEs	Infections (n=6); potential signs of IRRs (n=4)	

These first data demonstrated that a short course of ianalumab shows promising efficacy in heavily pre-treated patients with primary ITP, and is well tolerated

*PC ≥50 x 10⁹/L at two or more consecutive assessments at least 7 days apart between week 1 and week 25, in the absence of rescue treatment for ≥4 weeks prior to PC assessment and start of new ITP treatment before reaching a ConfR; †proportion of patients with ≥75% PCs collected between study days 121 and 183 ≥50 x 10⁹/L in the absence of rescue treatment/new ITP treatment. AE, adverse event; ASH, American Society of Hematology; BL, baseline; ConfR, confirmed response; CS, corticosteroid; Ig, immunoglobulin; IRR, infusion-related reaction; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; IVIg, intravenous Ig; PC, platelet count; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SAE, serious AE; TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist. Kuter DJ, et al. Presented at: 66th ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition, 7–10 December 2024, San Diego, CA, USA. Abstr 710.

ASH data: Phase III RCT in children

Avatrombopag vs placebo (AVA-PED-301)

Children aged 1–17 years with primary ITP ≥6 months with mean of two PCs <30 x 10⁹/L with no single PC >35 x 10⁹/L

	A (n=54)	P (n=21)	
Achieved CMR*	92.6%	19.1%	
Mean % of time with CMR	62.5%	16.7%	
Achieved CMR* in the final 3–7 out of 8 weeks of core phase	31.5–83.3%	0%	p<0.0001 for 3–6/8 weeks; p=0.0019 for 7/8 weeks
Achieved R ⁺ at any time in core phase	88.9%	9.5%	
Mean % of time with R ⁺	51.0%	8.1%	
Achieved R ⁺ in the final 3–6 out of 8 weeks of core phase	13.0–75.9%	0%	p<0.0001 for 3 and 4/8 weeks; p=0.0002 for 5/8 weeks; p=0.0077 for 6/8 weeks

Avatrombopag demonstrated a significant and consistent durable response during the core phase regardless of how the response was measured

*PC ≥30 x 10⁹/L; †PC ≥50 x 10⁹/L. A, avatrombopag; ASH, American Society of Hematology; CMR, clinically meaningful response; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; P, placebo; PC, platelet count; R, platelet response; RCT, randomized controlled trial.

Grace RF, et al. Presented at: 66th ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition, 7–10 December 2024, San Diego, CA, USA. Abstr 1191.

ITP can have a large burden on patient HRQoL¹



Symptomatic bleeding affects **60–70%** of patients with **chronic ITP** and **70–80%** of patients with **newly diagnosed ITP**²



Patients can experience **fatigue and cognitive impairment** that can **decrease participation in activities and work**^{1,5}



Patients may have **concerns over the risk of bleeding**³ and may have to **alter their lifestyles** to reduce bleeding risk²



ITP impacts patients' **psychological and emotional wellbeing**^{1,6}



Heavy menstrual bleeding is common in female patients with ITP and **often impacts daily life**⁴



Adults living with chronic ITP have an **increased risk of thrombosis and thromboembolism** compared with the general population^{7,8}

Platelet count does not fully correlate with disease burden⁹

HRQoL, health-related quality of life; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia.

1. Cooper N et al. *Am J Hematol.* 2021;96:199–207; 2. Matzdorff A, et al. *Oncol Res Treat.* 2018;41:1–30; 3. Kruse C, et al. *Ann Blood.* 2021;6:9;
4. van Dijk WEM, et al. *Br J Haematol.* 2022;198:753–64; 5. Kuter DJ, et al. *Br J Haematol.* 2024;205:291–9; 6. Kruse A, et al. *Blood.* 2019;134(Suppl. 1):2362;
7. Wang L, et al. *Blood.* 2022;140(Suppl. 1):55–6; 8. Saldanha A, et al. *Thrombosis Research.* 2024;241:109109; 9. Maitland H, et al. *Hematology.* 2024;29:2375177.