Background: Tazemetostat, a selective, oral inhibitor of the histone methylationtransferase EZH2, has shown antitumor activity in patients with follicular lymphoma (FL). Gain-of-function (GOF) mutations in EZH2 are found in 20–25% of tumors from FL patients, and mutant (MT) EZH2 is widely considered an oncogenic driver of the disease. Some studies suggest that GOF EZH2 mutations may provide a prognostic benefit in the frontline setting (1L) in FL patients treated with immunotherapy regimens. However, the impact of mutant EZH2 on clinical outcomes in the setting of relapsed/refractory (R/R) FL patients receiving systemic anticancer therapy beyond immunotherapy remains to be determined.

Aims: This multi-center study is intended to evaluate the impact of EZH2 activating mutations on outcomes in patients with FL. Results of an interim analysis are presented.

Methods: Retrospective data on therapy types and clinical outcomes are being collected from 5 academic sites. Available data from 3 sites (Barts Cancer Institute, Institute Gustave Roussy, Semmelweis University) were analyzed to determine clinical outcome parameters and to compare those between patients with and without EZH2 mutations. Best overall response rate (ORR), as judged by the treating physician at each site, were compared by EZH2 status and stratified by line of therapy using the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test.

Results: Data from 590 patients with EZH2 MT (n = 140) or wild-type (WT; n = 450) FL treated with systemic anticancer therapy between December 1972 and December 2017 at 3 academic centers were included for analyses. The frequency of EZH2 activating mutations was 24%. In 1L, 43% of patients received immunotherapy, in second line (2L) and beyond, the majority of patients received chemotherapy (65–80%). Median follow-up of diagnosis was 10.5 years (95% CI, 9.7–11.5). No significant differences in ORR between MT and WT EZH2 cohorts were found in either 1L or 2L or when third line and all subsequent lines of therapy were grouped together (3L+). In the combined dataset, ORR for WT and MT EZH2 cases in 1L were 89% and 87%, respectively (P = 0.493) and 73% and 73%, respectively (P = 0.996) in 2L. The ORR for patients in 3L+ were 82% and 80% for MT and WT cohorts, respectively (P = 0.647).

Analysis of PFS by line of therapy in the combined dataset suggested there were no statistically significant differences between MT and WT EZH2 cohorts. Median follow-up from diagnosis to 1M was 19.7 months (95% CI, 16.4–23.0), 15.9 months (95% CI, 13.9–18.9), and 19.1 months (95% CI, 15.9–22.3) in MT, WT, and combined datasets, respectively (P = 0.464; Figure). No significant differences in OS were found in either 1L or 2L or when third line and all subsequent lines of therapy were grouped together (3L+). In the combined dataset, OS for WT and MT EZH2 cases in 1L were 99% and 97%, respectively (P = 0.52) and 87% and 89%, respectively (P = 0.52) in 2L. Across patients in 3L+ receiving systemic therapy, OS was 91% and 91% for MT and WT, respectively (P = 0.83; Figure).

Summary/Conclusion: These results reveal no difference in ORR or PFS by line of therapy in R/R FL patients with either MT or WT EZH2. Similarly, MT EZH2 was not associated with significantly longer OS in this study. These findings suggest that MT EZH2 does not act as a positive prognostic factor and that any clinical activity observed in patients with R/R FL treated with standard of care agents or tazemetostat is most likely due to the drugs’ mechanism of action.

Background: EZH2 is a histone methyltransferase that is overexpressed in many hematologic malignancies, including follicular lymphoma (FL). Gain-of-function (GOF) mutations in EZH2 are found in 20–25% of tumors from FL patients, and mutant (MT) EZH2 is widely considered an oncogenic driver of the disease. Some studies suggest that GOF EZH2 mutations may provide a prognostic benefit in the frontline setting (1L) in FL patients treated with immunotherapy regimens. However, the impact of mutant EZH2 on clinical outcomes in the setting of relapsed/refractory (R/R) FL patients receiving systemic anticancer therapy beyond immunotherapy remains to be determined.

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FLIPI-2 factors, spleen involvement, pattern of bone involvement, and soft tissue involvement independently predicted a lower EFS (Table 1). When the multivariate analysis was performed using PRIMA-PI factors (marrow and B2 M), the presence of ≥2 EN sites was an adverse independent prognostic factor for OS (HR 2.28; 95% CI 1.01–5.18; p = 0.05).

Summary/Conclusion: Baseline PET/CT identifies EN and spleen sites of disease that can predict early clinical failure in FL. These results, when combined with other factors, may better identify high-risk patients and guide appropriate therapy.

PS1250 PRIMARY THERAPY AND SURVIVAL OF FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA IN THE NETHERLANDS: A POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS AMONG 12,008 PATIENTS DIAGNOSED FROM 1989 TO 2016

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Background: Follicular lymphoma (FL) is a heterogeneous malignancy, reflected, in part, by the highly variable clinical course. Major advances over the past decades in diagnosis, classification, and management—especially the introduction of rituximab—have significantly contributed to improved survival among patients with FL. At present, however, population-based studies that comprehensively assessed the contribution of these advances on survival according to disease stage are scarce.

Aims: The aim of this nationwide population-based study was to assess trends in primary therapy and survival among patients with FL in the Netherlands during a 28-year period.

Methods: We selected all adult (≥18 years) FL patients diagnosed between 1989–2016 from the nationwide Netherlands Cancer Registry (NCR), with survival follow-up till January 1, 2018. Data on primary therapy—i.e., no anti-neoplastic therapy, treatment with a chemotherapeutic backbone therapy, and/or a monoclonal antibody (rituximab, ofatumumab, or both)—were collected.

Results: The 12,008 patients included in the analysis were predominantly female (62%) and the median age at diagnosis was 65 years. The median follow-up was 7.9 years (IQR 2.7–16.1). The five-year and 10-year overall survival rates were 78% (95% CI 76–80) and 57% (95% CI 54–60), respectively. The most common primary therapy was 4L-CHOP (24%), followed by R-CHOP (22%) and CHOP (10%). The proportion of patients receiving 4L-CHOP increased from 18% in 1989–1992 to 51% in 2013–2016 (p < 0.001). The median overall survival increased from 69 months in 1989–1992 to 108 months in 2013–2016 (p < 0.001).

Summary/Conclusion: This is the first comprehensive analysis of the clinical impact of a composite panel of easily implementable biomarkers in a multicenter, prospective, clinical trial for MCL patients. Several variables maintain their independent prognostic value, underlining the biological complexity of MCL. Notably, all these biomarkers are of relative simple complexity of MCL. Notably, all these biomarkers are of relative simple

Summary/Conclusion: Predicting early clinical failure in patients with untreated follicular lymphoma (FL) is important but difficult. Lymphoma involvement of extranodal (EN) sites is better detected by FDG-PET/CT than CT alone, but PET parameters are not part of the usual predictive indices. Aims: We aimed to determine the incidence and patterns of EN and spleen disease, and learn if they were useful in predicting early clinical failure.

Table 1: Extranodal and spleen involvement by PET/CT as predictors of event-free survival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>[0,2-3] Multivariate analysis for EFS</th>
<th>HR</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone involvement (n = 204)</td>
<td>1.20 (0.90–1.60)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of EN sites (≥2 vs. 0–1) (n = 69)</td>
<td>1.43 (0.99–2.07)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifocal on diffuse pattern of bone involvement (n = 41)</td>
<td>1.71 (1.10–2.65)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spleen involvement (n = 171)</td>
<td>1.49 (1.11–2.00)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft tissue involvement (n = 43)</td>
<td>1.67 (1.06–2.62)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods: PET/CT images from 613 cases of newly diagnosed FL between 2003–2016 were retrospectively reviewed for EN and spleen involvement. The location, number, and pattern of EN sites, as well as splenic involvement, were recorded. Associations with outcomes were assessed using event-free survival (EFS), overall survival (OS), and early clinical failure at 24 months (EFS24). Results: 49% (306/613) of patients had PET/CT-detected EN involvement, and 28% (171/613) had spleen involvement. Presence of ≥2 EN sites, spleen, bone or soft tissue involvement all predicted failure to achieve EFS24. These factors, as well as pattern of bone involvement by imaging, were predictors of EFS on univariate analysis; presence of ≥2 EN sites and bone involvement pattern were also predictive of OS. In a multivariate analysis with