

## Phase II Trial of Weekly Bortezomib in Combination With Rituximab in Relapsed or Relapsed and Refractory Waldenström Macroglobulinemia

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### ABSTRACT

#### Purpose

This study aimed to determine activity and safety of weekly bortezomib and rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM).

#### Patients and Methods

Patients who had at least one previous therapy were eligible. All patients received bortezomib intravenously weekly at 1.6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1, 8, and 15, every 28 days for six cycles and rituximab 375 mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly on cycles 1 and 4. The primary end point was the percentage of patients with at least a minor response.

#### Results

Thirty-seven patients were treated. The majority of patients (78%) completed treatment per protocol. At least minimal response (MR) or better was observed in 81% (95% CI, 65% to 92%), with two patients (5%) in complete remission (CR)/near CR, 17 patients (46%) in partial response, and 11 patients (30%) in MR. The median time to progression was 16.4 months (95% CI, 11.4 to 21.1 months). Death occurred in one patient due to viral pneumonia. The most common grade 3 and 4 therapy-related adverse events included reversible neutropenia in 16%, anemia in 11%, and thrombocytopenia in 14%. Grade 3 peripheral neuropathy occurred in only two patients (5%). The median progression-free (PFS) is 15.6 months (95% CI, 11 to 21 months), with estimated 12-month and 18-month PFS of 57% (95% CI, 39% to 75%) and 45% (95% CI, 27% to 63%), respectively. The median overall survival has not been reached.

#### Conclusion

The combination of weekly bortezomib and rituximab showed significant activity and minimal neurologic toxicity in patients with relapsed WM.

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### INTRODUCTION

Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM) is a distinct lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by bone marrow infiltration with lymphoplasmacytic cells, along with an immunoglobulin M (IgM) monoclonal gammopathy.<sup>1-4</sup> Although indolent, it remains incurable and most patients succumb to disease progression.<sup>2,3,5</sup> However, the survival and outcome of therapy in patients with WM varies widely, and the 5-year survival of patients with WM may range from 36% in high-risk WM to 87% in low-risk patients based on the International Prognostic Scoring System in WM (ISSWM).<sup>6</sup>

In the United States, rituximab is one of the most widely used therapeutic agents in WM. It modulates the PI3K, nuclear-factor kappa-B (NF-κB), as

well as the ERK signaling pathways.<sup>7</sup> Rituximab triggered response rates including minimal responses (MR) of 35% to 48%.<sup>8-11</sup> However, these studies all included rituximab-naïve patients. In addition, the IgM level may initially increase in response to rituximab, a phenomenon termed IgM flare that occurs in approximately 54% of patients.<sup>12,13</sup> These levels may persist for up to 3 to 4 months and do not indicate treatment failure.

NF-κB comprises a family of transcription factors that regulate the transcription of hundreds of genes involved in inflammation, innate immunity, cell growth, and apoptosis.<sup>14</sup> Previous studies in other plasma cell dyscrasias such as multiple myeloma have shown that NF-κB is highly activated in tumor cells, and targeting it with bortezomib leads to apoptosis in vitro and in vivo with high activity in

clinical trials.<sup>15-17</sup> In addition, we have previously demonstrated that NF- $\kappa$ B is highly activated in WM cells.<sup>18,19</sup> The proteasome inhibitor bortezomib has also been shown to specifically target NF- $\kappa$ B in WM cells, induce apoptosis and cytotoxicity in preclinical studies,<sup>19</sup> and enhance the cytotoxic activity of rituximab in antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity assays.<sup>18</sup>

Prior studies have examined the activity of single-agent bortezomib in WM. The use of bortezomib as a single agent in WM has been tested in relapsed WM.<sup>20-22</sup> Chen et al<sup>20</sup> treated 27 patients with bortezomib in both untreated (44%) and previously treated (56%) patients with WM. The overall response rate to bortezomib was 78%, with major responses (partial remission [PR] or better) observed in 44% of patients; however, sensory neuropathy occurred in 20 of 27 patients, five patients with grade worse than 3. In addition, the time to progression was short, with a median time to progression of 7.9 months.<sup>21</sup>

On the basis of our preclinical studies and prior clinical activity, we evaluated the efficacy and safety of weekly bortezomib at 1.6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> in combination with rituximab in patients with relapsed and/or refractory WM.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

### Eligibility

Study participants were at least 18 years of age with relapsed/refractory WM. Patients must have had prior therapy with at least one treatment regimen. Patients must have had symptomatic disease requiring therapy for WM according to the consensus recommendations for WM.<sup>23</sup> Patients had measurable monoclonal IgM concentration on serum electrophoresis and IgM protein twice the upper limit of normal by nephelometry and evidence of relapsed or refractory disease, as well as the presence of lymphoplasmacytic cells in the bone marrow. Prior rituximab was permissible but must have been completed more than 3 months before enrollment, and CD20-positive disease must be present on prior bone marrow biopsy. Eligibility criteria also included a serum concentration of AST or ALT less than 3 $\times$  the upper limit of the normal range, a serum total bilirubin less than 2 mg/dL, a measured creatinine less than 2.5 $\times$  the upper limit of the normal range, a platelet count of  $\geq$  75,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, and an absolute neutrophil count of at least 1,000/mm<sup>3</sup>.

Exclusion criteria included cytotoxic chemotherapy  $\leq$  3 weeks, biologic therapy  $\leq$  2 weeks, or corticosteroids  $\leq$  2 weeks before registration. All patients gave written informed consent before entering the study, which was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki; approval was obtained from the institutional review board at each of the participating centers.

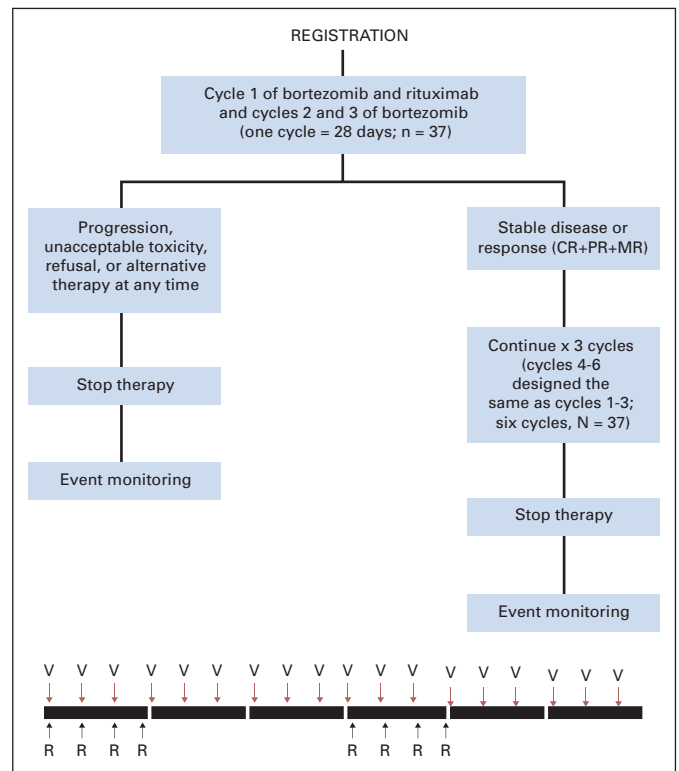
### Study Design and Treatment

Patients received intravenous bortezomib weekly at 1.6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1, 8, and 15 every 28 days for six cycles and rituximab 375 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1, 8, 15, and 22 on cycles 1 and 4. Patients with progressive disease after two cycles were taken off therapy. Patients with stable or responsive disease continued on therapy for a total of six cycles (Fig 1). There was no maintenance therapy. At the time of initiation of the study, the incidence of herpes zoster reactivation with bortezomib in WM was not well documented; therefore, antiviral prophylaxis was not mandated.

Dose modifications for attributable toxicities were allowed. Bortezomib could be reduced from 1.6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> to 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> to 1.0 mg/m<sup>2</sup>. No dose reductions were allowed for rituximab; however, the rate of infusion of rituximab could be modified for hypersensitivity or infusion related events. No dose re-escalation was allowed.

### Efficacy and Safety Assessments

Tumor assessment was performed using the consensus panel recommendations.<sup>24</sup> Patients were assessed every 28 days during the six cycles of therapy and every 3 months thereafter. Patients who came off therapy were



**Fig 1.** CONSORT diagram. CR, complete remission; PR, partial remission; MR, minimal response; V, bortezomib 1.6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> days 1, 8, 15 every 28 days  $\times$  six cycles; R, rituximab 375 mg/m<sup>2</sup> days 1, 8, 15, 22 on cycles 1 and 4.

monitored every 3 months until they experienced disease progression, were treated with another therapy, or died. We have also included analysis for near complete remission (nCR), which is not currently part of the WM criteria. We felt it was important to report the patients who did not have monoclonal protein in their serum but remained positive by immunofixation. This response criterion is currently present in the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplant response criteria for multiple myeloma.<sup>25</sup>

Subjects were considered to have experienced relapse if they showed 25% increase in their M spike on two consecutive measurements after the last therapy. Patients were considered refractory to therapy, as defined by progression during treatment or within 60 days after the completion of salvage treatment. Patients refractory to rituximab were patients who had no response for 3 months after the last infusion of rituximab.

Adverse events were assessed at each visit and graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria (version 3.0) from the first dose until 30 days after the last dose of therapy.

### Statistical Analysis

The primary end point was the percentage of patients with at least a minor response (MR), and secondary end points included safety, time to progression (TTP), progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS) and time to next therapy (TTNT). TTNT is an important end point for patients with WM because often these patients meet criteria for progression ( $>$  25% increase in IgM protein), but remain asymptomatic and clinically are not treated until they become symptomatic based on the consensus recommendations for treatment of WM patients.<sup>23,24</sup> Therefore, we wanted to capture both the TTP and the TTNT because they both provide information that is important in clinical practice.

A two-stage design was used, with 23 eligible patients entered on the first stage and an additional 14 eligible patients added to the second stage if at least 11 of the 22 patients achieved an MR. Patient characteristics were summarized and compared between responders and nonresponders using Fisher's exact test for binary end points and Wilcoxon rank sum test for

continuous end points. Estimated response proportions were reported along with exact two-stage binomial 95% CIs. Median time to response (TTR), defined as the time to first response, and duration of response (DOR) were reported among responding patients. The time to event end points were estimated using Kaplan-Meier methodology. TTP, PFS, and OS are measured from the time of registration to the time of first event (progressive disease for TTP, progressive disease or death for PFS, and death for OS). Patients without the event are censored at the date they were last known to be in remission for TTP, in remission and alive for PFS, in remission, and alive for OS. TTNT is measured from the end of treatment to the initiation of next therapy, censored at date last known alive without initiation of next therapy. A Cox proportional hazards model was used to evaluate the impact of multiple factors on time to event end points. All *P* values are two-sided. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS statistical software (version 8.2, SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

**Table 1.** Baseline Characteristics

Characteristic	No. (N = 37)	%
Age, years		
Median	64	
Range	42-81	
Male sex	26	70
Race, white		
Disease status		
Relapsed	21	57
Refractory	5	14
Relapsed and refractory	11	30
No. of prior treatments		
1	11	30
2	8	22
3	7	19
> 3	11	30
Prior treatment		
Chlorambucil, chlorambucil/prednisone, melphalan/prednisone	6	16
Cladribine, fludarabine, pentostatin	17	46
CHOP, CVP, cyclophosphamide, mitoxantrone, cyclophosphamide/mitoxantrone	10	27
Rituximab alone or with others	29	78
Bortezomib	6	16
Thalidomide or lenalidomide	7	19
Prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone single agents	5	14
Clinical trials agents*	14	38
Others†	3	8
ECOG PS		
0	30	81
1	7	19
ISSWM		
High risk	6	16
Intermediate risk	11	30
Low risk	18	49
NA‡	2	5

Abbreviations: CHOP, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone; CVP, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisone; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; ISSWM, International Prognostic Scoring System in Waldenström Macroglobulinemia; NA, not applicable.  
\*Clinical trials include sildenafil citrate and perifosine, RAD001, imatinib mesylate, and oblimersen sodium.  
†Others include radiation therapy, alemtuzumab, autologous bone marrow transplantation.  
‡Serum B2 was not measured in two patients at screening.

## RESULTS

### Patients and Treatment

From August 2006 to August 2008, 37 patients were enrolled in four centers. Table 1 shows selected characteristics of all 37 patients. The median age at enrollment was 64 years (range, 42 to 81 years). The median IgM level was 3,660 mg/dL (range, 722 to 10,800 mg/dL), and the median M spike by serum protein electrophoresis was 2.4 g/dL (range, 0.7 to 5.3 g/dL). The median hemoglobin at enrollment was 11.4 g/dL (range, 6.2 to 16.7 g/dL), with 44% (n = 16) of the patients with anemia (< 11 g/dL). Median  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin at enrollment was 3.2 mg/dL (range, 1.3 to 7.3 mg/dL) with 38% (13 of 34 patients) of the patients with  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin more than 3.5 mg/dL. Four (11%) of the patients had platelets less than 100,000/mm<sup>3</sup>. The median percent bone marrow involvement was 50% (range, 2% to 95%). There was evidence of disease in soft tissue assessment including organomegaly or lymphadenopathy in 23 patients (62%). Almost 50% of the patients were intermediate or high risk by the ISSWM staging system at the time of enrollment. Prior types of therapies are included in Table 1. Seventy-eight percent of the patients received prior rituximab alone or in combination with other agents, and 17% received prior bortezomib.

Among 37 patients, 29 (78%) completed treatment per protocol. Treatment was discontinued in the remaining eight patients due to unacceptable toxicity (n = 5; 14%), death as a result of viral pneumonia (n = 1; 3%), patient withdrawal in cycle 1 due to travel (n = 1; 3%), and physician decision (n = 1; 3%). Three patients did not receive all doses of rituximab, and six patients did not complete all six cycles of bortezomib.

### Efficacy

Of the 37 patients, one patient (3%) achieved complete remission (CR), one patient (3%) achieved an nCR, 17 patients (46%) achieved PR, and 11 (30%) achieved MR (Table 2). At least MR or better was observed in 81% of the patients (95% CI, 65% to 92%). At least PR or

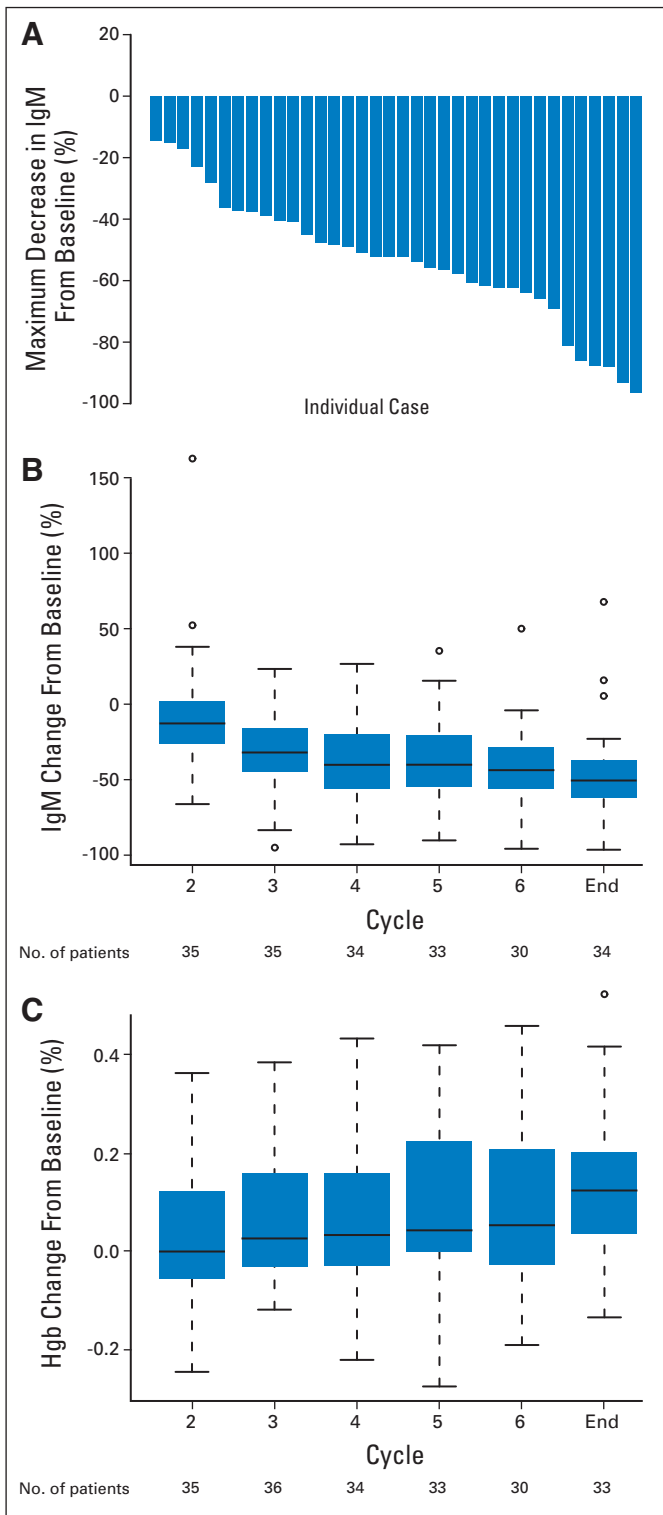
**Table 2.** Response Measured by M Spike and Using IgM Measured by Nephelometry

Response	M Spike		IgM by Nephelometry	
	No.	%	No.	%
CR	1	3	2	5
nCR	1	3	NA	
PR	17	46	21	57
MR	11	30	9	24
SD	4	11	2	5
PD	1	3	1	3
Unevaluable	2	5	2	5
CR + nCR + PR + MR*	30	81	32	87
CR + nCR + PR†	19	51	23	62

Abbreviations: IgM, immunoglobulin M; CR, complete remission; nCR, near CR; NA, not applicable; PR, partial remission; MR, minimal response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease.

\*95% exact two-stage CIs for proportion of patients with CR + nCR + PR + MR by M spike is 65 to 92 and with a CR + PR + MR by nephelometry is 71 to 96.

†95% exact two-stage CIs for proportion of patients with a CR + nCR + PR by M spike is 35 to 69 and with a CR + PR by nephelometry is 45 to 78.



**Fig 2.** (A) The maximum percent decrease in immunoglobulin M (IgM) over all cycles in response to therapy per patient in responding patients. (B) The median and interquartile range for IgM values in response to therapy per each cycle. (C) The median and interquartile range for hemoglobin (Hgb) values in response to therapy per each cycle.

better was observed in 51% of the patients (95% CI, 35% to 69%), with a median duration of response of 16.5 months (range, 5 to 30 months). The median time to first response was 2 months (range, 1 to 3 months), and the median time to best response was 6 months (range, 2 to 14 months). Using IgM response evaluated by nephelometry, 32 patients (87%; 95% CI, 71% to 96%) achieved at least an MR (Table 2).

Figure 2A shows the maximum percent change from baseline in IgM over all cycles among responding patients ( $n = 30$ ). Figures 2B and 2C show the median and interquartile range for IgM and hemoglobin values, respectively, in response to therapy per each cycle. The increase in hemoglobin shown in Figure 2C is indicative of the clinical response in these patients.

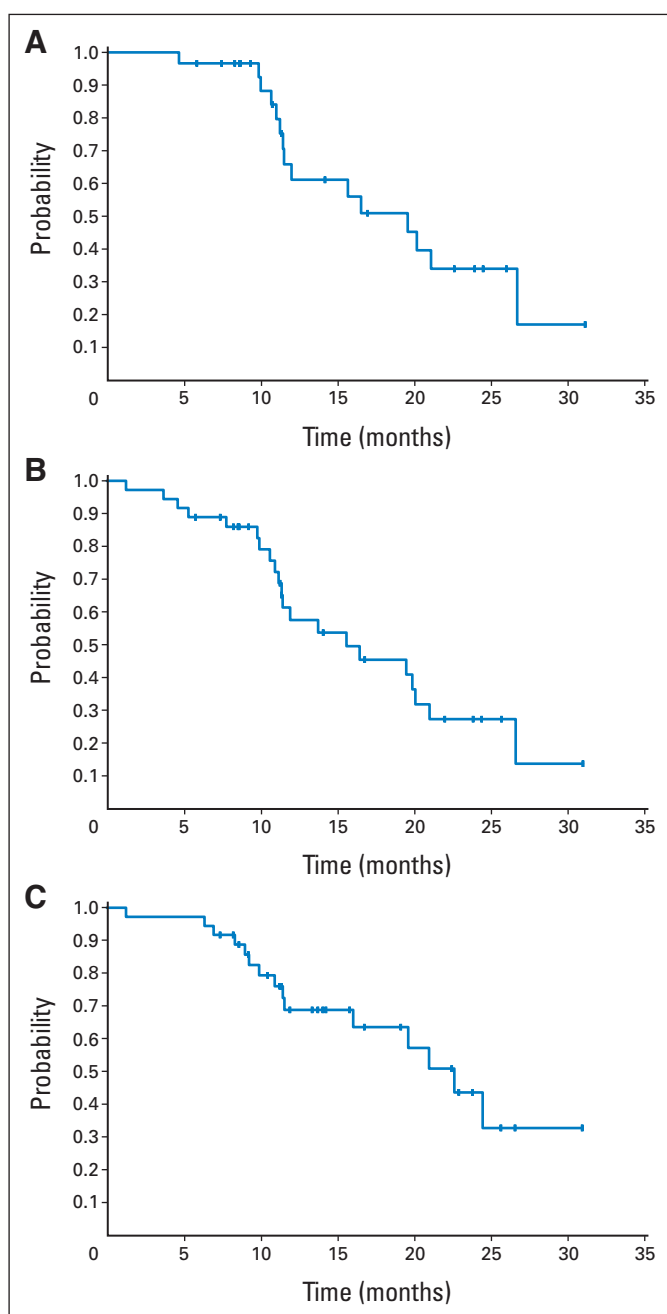
Among the seven patients who did not achieve at least an MR, four patients (11%) were stable, one patient (3%) progressed at cycle 4 of therapy, one patient (3%) could not be evaluated because they withdrew within the first cycle due to travel, and one patient (3%) could not be evaluated because of death within the first cycle of therapy due to viral pneumonia. The patient who experienced disease progression on therapy continued on therapy until cycle 6, as it was presumed that the increase in his IgM was due to a rituximab flare. However, the IgM continued to increase and he was treated with a subsequent therapy after completion of the protocol.

### Time-to-Event Analysis

After a median follow-up of 16 months, three patients have died and 34 remain alive as of June 2009. A total of 18 patients have experienced disease progression, of whom 15 have started another therapy and three have died. Death occurred as a result of treatment toxicity or disease progression in these three patients, one during therapy on this trial and two others on follow-up while on other subsequent therapies. The median duration of response (MR or better) was 19.5 months (range, 5 to 30 months; Fig 3A). The median PFS is 15.6 months (95% CI, 11.2 to 21.1; Fig 3B), with estimated 12-month and 18-month PFS of 58% (95% CI, 39% to 75%) and 45% (95% CI, 27% to 63%). The median TTP is 16.4 months (95% CI, 11.4 to 21.1 months), with estimated 12-month and 18-month TTP of 59% (95% CI, 40% to 78%) and 46% (95% CI, 26% to 66%). The median OS has not been reached, with an estimated 12-month OS of 94% (95% CI, 86% to 100%). The median TTNT was 17.6 months, with a range of 1 to 25 months (Fig 3C).

### Prognostic Factors

We evaluated the prognostic value of clinical characteristics and laboratory results on PFS, including age ( $\leq 65$  v  $> 65$  years), ISSWM, number of prior treatments (one or fewer v more than one), percent marrow involvement (dichotomized at the median value of 50%), and  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin (dichotomized at  $\leq 3.5$  v  $> 3.5$ ) at screening. Univariate analyses show a significant increase in risk for failure (death, or PD) for those who are older than 65 years of age (relative risk [RR] = 2.6; 95% CI, 1.1 to 6.3;  $P = .02$ ) and a marginal increase in risk for those who received more than one prior treatment (RR = 2.7; 95% CI, 0.9 to 8.3;  $P = .08$ ), and those with more than 50% plasma cells in BM (RR = 2.4; 95% CI, 0.9 to 6.1;  $P = .08$ ). However, after adjusting for other variables in a multivariate model none of the factors were significant ( $P > .10$ ).



**Fig 3.** (A) Duration of response (DOR), minimal response or better. The median DOR for all 30 responders was 19.5 months (95% CI, 11.5 to 26.7 months; range, 5 to 30 months). (B) The median progression-free survival (PFS) is 15.6 months (95% CI, 11.2 to 21.1 months), with estimated 12-month and 18-month PFS of 58% (95% CI, 39% to 75%) and 45% (95% CI, 27% to 63%). (C) The median time to next therapy was 17.6 months (range, 1 to 25 months).

### Safety

Adverse events that were related to therapy (possible, probable or definite) included 12 grade 3 toxicities (32%), 6 grade 4 toxicities (16%), and 1 grade 5 toxicity (3%). A summary of all toxicities related to therapy is shown in Table 3. The grade 5 toxicity was viral pneumonia that occurred in 1 patient during the first cycle of therapy. This patient did not receive antiviral prophylactic therapy. He developed a grade 1 zoster infection. This was followed by a viral

**Table 3.** Summary of Treatment-Related (possible, probably, definitely) Adverse Events in > 10% of Patients (N = 37)

Toxicity	Grade 1 to 2		Grade 3 to 4		Grade 5	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Hematologic</b>						
Hemoglobin	30	81	4	11		
Leukocytes	19	51	5	14		
Lymphopenia	3	8	9	24		
Neutrophils	11	30	6	16		
Thrombocytopenia	14	37	5	13		
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>						
Diarrhea	14	37				
Constipation	4	11				
Nausea	11	30				
Vomiting	4	11				
<b>Infections</b>						
Infection, conjunctivitis	6	16				
Infection, respiratory	3	8			1	3
Herpes Zoster reactivation	4	11				
<b>Electrolytes and liver function studies</b>						
Hyponatremia	4	11				
Hyperglycemia	16	43				
Alkaline phosphatase	6	16				
AST	6	16				
<b>Neurologic/pain/others</b>						
Peripheral neuropathy	15	41	2	5		
Muscle pain	4	11				
Fatigue	25	68				
Dizziness	4	11				
Allergic reaction	11	30				

pneumonia, which progressively worsened. The family opted for comfort care and the patient passed away. Autopsy showed evidence of disease and viral pneumonia.

The most common grade 3 and 4 therapy-related adverse events included leucopenia in five patients (14%), neutropenia in six patients (16%), anemia in four patients (11%), lymphopenia in nine patients (24%), and thrombocytopenia in five patients (14%). Grade 3 neuropathy occurred in two patients (5%), and grade 1 and 2 occurred in 16 patients (43%). Grade 3 neuropathy occurred at cycle 5 and cycle 6 in the two patients and completely resolved in one patient and improved to grade 2 neuropathy in the second patient after 3 months of follow-up. Herpes zoster reactivation grade 2 occurred in three patients and grade 1 occurred in one patient. All patients who developed zoster reactivation were either not on prophylactic antiviral therapy or stopped taking it. Conjunctivitis/chalazia occurred in six patients and has been previously observed with bortezomib.

Previous studies have shown that rituximab can cause a transient increase in the IgM (IgM flare) in up to 50% of patients.<sup>12,13</sup> In this study, eight patients (22%) developed a transient increase in the IgM after the first cycle of therapy. Of these, four patients eventually developed a PR, two developed MR, and two developed stable disease.

### DISCUSSION

Despite continuing advances in the therapy of WM, the disease remains incurable, thereby necessitating the development and evaluation of novel therapeutics.<sup>3,5,26</sup> There is no standard of therapy for the



treatment of WM.<sup>27</sup> Most treatment options were originally derived from those used for other lymphoproliferative diseases, including multiple myeloma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia.<sup>28</sup> Current therapies used in the upfront or relapsed settings include alkylator agents, nucleoside analogs, and the monoclonal antibody rituximab.<sup>8,23,29,30</sup> In the salvage setting, the overall response rate is in the range of 30% to 40%, with a median response duration of 1 year or less.<sup>29,31</sup> Therefore, there is a need for novel therapeutic agents that have less toxicity and achieve high responses.

On the basis of our preclinical studies and prior clinical trials, we examined the role of weekly bortezomib in combination with rituximab in patients with relapsed or relapsed/refractory WM. In this study, the proportion of patients with MR or better was 81%, and an additional 11% of patients had stabilization of their disease while on therapy. The estimated median PFS of 16.5 months was longer than that reported for single-agent bortezomib (7.9 months; 95% CI, 3 to 21.4+ months), and the median OS has not been reached. Only one patient showed progression while on therapy on this trial. One death occurred during the first cycle of therapy, which was due to viral pneumonia.

The combination of bortezomib and rituximab was well tolerated. There were only two cases of grade 3 neuropathy, both of which resolved. This is in comparison to more than 18% grade 3 and 4 neuropathies seen in prior studies using twice-a-week bortezomib. Therefore, we recommend that future studies use the weekly regimen of bortezomib. In this study, we did not mandate zoster prophylaxis. Herpes zoster reactivation occurred in four patients who were not on prophylactic therapy. Future studies using bortezomib should mandate the use of herpes zoster prophylaxis in patients with WM.

In addition, we did not use high-dose dexamethasone as part of the combination of therapy. Prior studies using bortezomib in the upfront setting have included dexamethasone.<sup>32</sup> This study shows that high responses can occur even without the addition of dexamethasone. This regimen therefore spares patients from the toxicities of high-dose dexamethasone.

In summary, we demonstrate that the combination of weekly bortezomib and rituximab showed a high response rate that included CRs in patients with relapsed or refractory WM and was well tolerated with minimal peripheral neuropathy. Further studies using this com-

ination along with other therapeutic agents may improve the depth of response in these patients. Similar studies using weekly bortezomib therapy are ongoing in the upfront setting in WM.

#### AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

*Although all authors completed the disclosure declaration, the following author(s) indicated a financial or other interest that is relevant to the subject matter under consideration in this article. Certain relationships marked with a "U" are those for which no compensation was received; those relationships marked with a "C" were compensated. For a detailed description of the disclosure categories, or for more information about ASCO's conflict of interest policy, please refer to the Author Disclosure Declaration and the Disclosures of Potential Conflicts of Interest section in Information for Contributors.*

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