

Ibrutinib: an evidence-based review of its potential in the treatment of advanced chronic lymphocytic leukemia

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Abstract: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is a heterogeneous disease with a variable course, and remains an incurable disease. Frequent relapses and eventual resistance to fludarabine characterize symptomatic CLL and portends a dismal prognosis for patients. Growing evidence has shown that signaling pathways such as the B cell receptor and NFκB are implicated in the survival and proliferation of the CLL cells which are ultimately associated with persistence of the disease. The Bruton's tyrosine kinase pathway regulates downstream activation of the B cell receptor and has emerged as an attractive target. Ibrutinib inhibits the Bruton's tyrosine kinase pathway, and consequently induces apoptosis of B cells. Phase I and II studies have shown impressive response rates with an excellent safety profile in patients with refractory/relapsed CLL and elderly treatment-naïve CLL patients. This paper reviews the preclinical and clinical data for ibrutinib when used in the treatment of CLL. Recent studies showing the benefit of combination therapy using ibrutinib, monoclonal antibodies, and chemoimmunotherapy are also discussed.

Keywords: ibrutinib, B-cell receptor, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Bruton's tyrosine kinase

Outcome measure	Evidence	Implications
Disease-oriented evidence	Preclinical studies BTK inhibition Inhibition of CXCL12 and CXCL13 Inhibition of BAFF, CD40, TLR	Induction of B cell apoptosis Targeting of CLL microenvironment Inhibition of CLL homing and migration
Patient-oriented evidence	Phase I study determined the MTD with minimal side effects. Almost 100% BTK inhibition at 4 hours Phase II: R/R CLL (n = 75). ORR 67%, CR 3% Phase II: elderly treatment-naïve CLL (n = 31). ORR 73%, CR 8% Phase II: R/R CLL. With rituximab (n = 40). ORR 85% Phase II: R/R CLL. With ofatumumab (n = 27). ORR 100% Phase II: CLL fludarabine-naïve. With BR. ORR 93% (CR 13%)	Rapid mechanism of action with acceptable toxicity profile Objective response in R/R CLL including high-risk features Potential alternative for elderly CLL patients unfit for chemotherapy Impressive response in combination with monoclonal antibodies Impressive response in combination with chemoimmunotherapy with acceptable toxicity profile

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Outcome measure	Evidence	Implications
Economic evidence	Unknown as ibrutinib has not been approved for marketing	
Abbreviations: BTK, Bruton's tyrosine kinase; CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; R/R, relapsed/refractory; ORR, overall response rate; CR, complete remission; BR, bendamustine+ rituximab; MTD, maximum tolerated dose; TLR, Toll-like receptor.		

Introduction

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most common chronic leukemia in Western countries and is most prevalent in the elderly, with a median age of 72 years at diagnosis.¹ CLL is a malignancy of mature B cells which is most often diagnosed incidentally as a peripheral lymphocytosis. It follows a heterogeneous and variable course, ranging from an indolent disease to a most aggressive clinical pattern with intrinsic resistance to chemotherapy, eventually leading to death. So far, there have been significant advances in the treatment of CLL with the discovery of new prognostic factors and development of highly active chemoimmunotherapy regimens, with good results in terms of progression-free and overall survival. However, with standard therapy, CLL remains an incurable disease, where patients eventually progress to advanced disease followed by short overall survival after several regimens or as a result of refractoriness to chemotherapy.²⁻⁵ Therefore, there is an immediate need for more specific therapies targeting pathways involved in development, proliferation, and survival of B cells, that are imperative in the pathogenesis of CLL.

Biology of CLL

CLL represents a monoclonal expansion of mature CD5+, CD23+ B lymphocytes in the blood, lymph nodes, and bone marrow. The disease is selected through multiple expositions to (auto) antigens that differ in degree of gene mutation in the immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region.⁶ Nonmutated heavy chain variable region, pregerminal center, and germinal center-independent B cells usually follow a more aggressive course than their germinal center, post-germinal center, or mutated heavy chain variable region-mutated cell counterparts. In the last few years, major progress in the field has expanded our knowledge and given us a better understanding of the biology, molecular pathogenesis, and mechanism of resistance to treatment in CLL. Various factors are associated with the development, proliferation, and survival of malignant B cells in CLL, such as chronic B cell receptor (BCR) activation, interaction with the microenvironment, chronic (auto) antigen stimulation, and acquisition of genetic lesions.^{7,8} Immune tolerance has also

been postulated as key to the survival of B cells in CLL, by maintaining self-reactive BCR and thus continuous activation.⁹ It is known that CLL cells not only depend on intrinsic pathways but also that they are supported by extrinsic signals provided by the tissue microenvironment. These signals are generally comprised of T cells, stromal cells, and many tissue factors, including cytokines, chemokines, CD40, integrins, Toll-like receptors, and other components of the stroma matrix.¹⁰

B-cell receptor and signaling

The BCR is a key component of normal B cell development and is also implicated in the development of the most common B cell malignancies, including diffuse large B cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, and CLL. BCR regulates multiple cellular processes, including proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, and cell migration, which are essential for the functioning and survival of both normal and malignant B cells.^{11,12}

The BCR consists of a transmembrane immunoglobulin (Ig) receptor associated with Ig-alpha/Ig-beta heterodimers (CD79a/CD79b) (Figure 1). Antigen binding induces phosphorylation of immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs located in the cytoplasmic portion of the IgM by the Src family kinases, ie, LYN and the spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK), initiating a cascade of events downstream that involve activation of other kinases and second messengers.¹³⁻¹⁵ Among those signaling molecules is Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK), which is essential in the BCR signaling pathway, along with molecules such as mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), phosphoinositide 3'-kinase (PI3K), SYK, LYN, the adaptor protein GrB2, and the B cell linker.^{14,16} Essentially, activated BTK and PI3K induce calcium mobilization and activation of mTOR, protein kinase C-beta, AKT kinase, and mitogen-activated protein kinase ERK. These events result in increased proliferation and survival of B cells, mediated by upregulation of transcription factors, mainly nuclear factor-kB (NFkB).^{11,13}

As mentioned above, the microenvironment of the lymph nodes and bone marrow plays an important role in the pathogenesis of CLL by promoting further proliferation

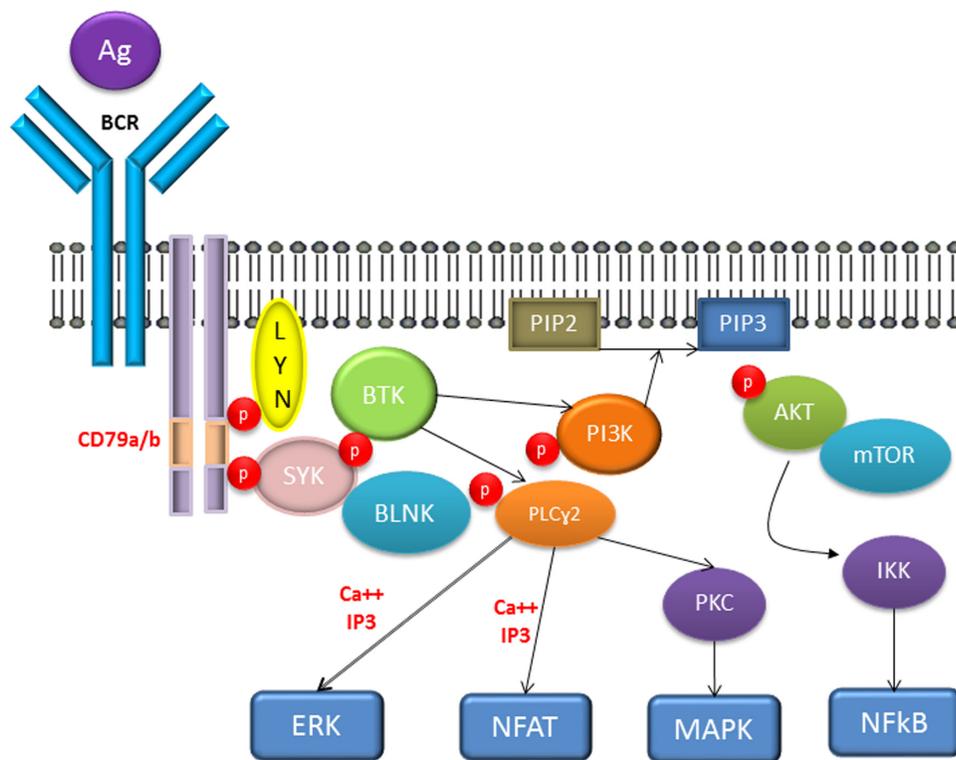


Figure 1 The BCR pathway.

Abbreviations: AKT, protein kinase B; BCR, B-cell receptor; BLNK, B cell linker protein; BTK, Bruton's tyrosine kinase; ERK, extracellular regulated kinase; IKK, inhibitor of κ B kinase; LYN, Src family tyrosine kinase; MAPK, mitogen activated protein kinase; mTOR, Mammalian target of rapamycin; NFAT, nuclear factor of activated T cells; NF κ B, nuclear factor κ B; PI3K, phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase; PLC γ 2, phospholipase γ 2; PKC, protein kinase C; SYK, spleen tyrosine kinase.

and survival. This is achieved by complex mechanisms in which enhanced BCR activation is tightly implicated. On activation of BCR signaling, subsequent BTK and PI3K activations occur which consequently manifest in upregulation of CLL-specific chemokines, such as CCL3 and CCL4, which activate T cells, generating survival signals via CD40/CD40L interactions.¹⁷ Nurse-like cells are stromal cells that promote survival through a series of factors, including APRIL, BAFF, and CD31 (the latter interacts with CD38 and ZAP-70 to enhance proliferative effects). Lastly, bone marrow stromal cells enhance CLL survival by direct interaction with cells (via CD49d) and by producing mediators such as CXCL12 and CXCL13, which recruit CLL cells, ultimately promoting chemotaxis and homing into the microenvironment.^{14,18} In addition to antigen-driven BCR activation, there is ligand-independent (tonic) signaling activation which is postulated to contribute to the pathogenesis of CLL and is mediated by PI3K- α and PI3K- δ .^{19,20}

With recent studies demonstrating impressive efficacy in targeting the different mediators of BCR signaling, the importance of this signaling cascade has become the rationale behind the increased interest in targeting key players in this pathway. Among these, an SYK inhibitor (fostamatinib) and a selective PI3K- δ inhibitor (GS-1101, idelalisib)

have been studied, with promising data emerging in recent clinical trials.^{21–25}

Biology of BTK pathway

BTK is a cytoplasmic protein and a member of the Tec family of kinases, that is predominantly expressed on B lymphocytes, lymphocyte precursors, and developing myeloid cells, but is absent in plasma cells and T cells.²⁶ The role of BTK in BCR activation was first discovered when BTK mutations were found in patients with X-linked Bruton's agammaglobulinemia leading to marked B cell dysfunction and recurrent severe bacterial infections.²⁷ Loss of the *Btk* gene causes inhibition of B cell lymphocyte function which leads to impaired production of all classes of immunoglobulins, in addition to a complete absence of B cells.²⁸

Upon activation of BCR, PI3K is activated, which in turn stimulates production of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5 (PIP3). Once a sufficient amount of PIP3 is produced, BTK is recruited to the plasma membrane. BTK then undergoes phosphorylation at the Y551 site by Src family kinases, especially LYN and FYN.^{29,30} Phosphorylated BTK activates phospholipase γ 2, leading to downstream activation of protein kinases (such as protein kinase C- β) and, finally, activation of transcription factor NF κ B.

Stimulation of the NF κ B pathway leads to inhibition of the apoptosis machinery, and further facilitates stimulation of the *Btk* gene.³¹ This series of events has been linked to proliferation and increased survival of lymphoid malignancies, especially CLL.^{30,32}

Preclinical studies

Ibrutinib (formerly PCI-32765) is an orally administered, specific, irreversible, and highly potent BTK inhibitor. It binds covalently to a cysteine-481 residue at the active site of BTK, resulting in potent inhibition of kinase activity, with an IC₅₀ of 0.5 nM for more than 24 hours.³³

Initial in vitro studies by Honiberg et al using mouse models of rheumatoid arthritis and lupus demonstrated that selective inhibition of BTK leads to blockade of B cell signaling. Ibrutinib inhibited autophosphorylation of BTK (IC₅₀, 11 nM), phosphorylation of PLC γ (a physiological substrate of BTK), and phosphorylation of ERK (a downstream kinase). Mouse models of arthritis were treated with varying doses of ibrutinib, and an objective response in clinical arthritis scores was noted, along with a significant reduction in anticollagen autoantibodies. In mouse models of lupus with associated glomerulonephritis, ibrutinib produced a significant reduction in proteinuria, blood urea nitrogen, and anti-double-stranded DNA levels. This study also investigated the efficacy of ibrutinib in a canine model of B cell lymphoma and showed a striking 70% reduction in tumor burden. BTK occupancy was tested by monitoring labeled BTK and PCI-33380, and it was determined that a single dose of 2.5–20 mg/kg was sufficient to occupy BTK fully.³³

Davis et al studied the effects of ibrutinib in different types of lymphoma cell lines in order to evaluate the implications of blocking BCR signaling in diffuse large B cell lymphoma and the relationship with the signaling adaptor CARD11. CARD11 is required during constitutive activation of the NF κ B pathway, which is key to survival of activated B-cell-like diffuse large B cell lymphoma. This study demonstrated that ibrutinib was active in this type of lymphoma with wild-type CARD11, but not in mutant CARD11 cell lines. The germinal center B cell does not rely on the NF κ B pathway, so no activity was demonstrated with the BTK inhibitor.^{33,34}

Given the results described above, ibrutinib was tested in CLL cell lines. In an early study, Herman et al demonstrated dose-dependent and time-dependent cytotoxic effects of ibrutinib in CLL. Apoptosis mediated by the caspase pathway was seen as early as 12 hours after exposure to the drug. Although cell death induced by ibrutinib was selective for

Table 1 Clinical trial of ibrutinib in chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Study	n	Median follow-up (months)	ORR	CR	PR + L
Single agent					
R/R CLL	61	17.3	67%	3%	20%
TN elderly	31	16.6	71%	10%	10%
High-risk	24	10.3	50%	0	29%
Combination					
Plus BR	30	8.1	93%	13%	3%
Plus rituximab	40	4.1	83%	3%	8%
Plus ofatumumab	27	6.5	100%	4%	NR

Abbreviations: CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; R/R, relapsed/refractory; TN, treatment-naïve; ORR, overall response rate; CR, complete remission; PR + L, partial remission plus lymphocytosis; BR, bendamustine + rituximab; NR, not reported.

B cells, it also altered the immunogenicity of T cells by inhibiting production of interleukins 6 and 10 and tumor necrosis factor-alpha by T cells without affecting survival. This study also demonstrated reduced signaling in other BCR-dependent pathways, such as mitogen-activated protein kinase, PI3K, and NF κ B, by testing phosphorylation status of intermediate molecules such as AKT and ERK 1/2. Ibrutinib also affected the CLL microenvironment by inhibiting CD40, BAFF, Toll-like receptor, and cytokine signaling, thereby disrupting the protective effects of stromal cells.³⁵

Another study by Ponader et al focused on the CLL microenvironment and demonstrated decreased viability of CLL cell lines, cocultures with nurse-like cells, in response to inhibition of BCR signaling by ibrutinib.³⁶ This study also showed disruption of homing and adhesion of CLL tissue to the stroma via reduced secretion of chemokines CCL3 and CCL4, which are secreted in response to activation of BCR. It has been suggested that CCL3 and CCL4 levels could be used as biomarkers of drug activity. Migration and chemotaxis were further disrupted by inhibition of the interaction with CXCL12 and CXCL13.^{36,37}

Given the findings discussed thus far, it is very likely that the action of ibrutinib is not only mediated by direct BTK signaling inhibition downstream BCR, but also by affecting the CLL microenvironment and the interaction between stromal cells, cellular adhesion, migration, and homing.

Clinical studies

Clinical studies of ibrutinib in CLL started in May 2010. The published reports include its use as a single agent in the refractory setting and as upfront therapy in elderly patients. There are also ongoing Phase II trials using ibrutinib in combination with monoclonal antibodies and

chemoimmunotherapy. These studies are summarized in Table 1.

Ibrutinib as monotherapy

A Phase I study was started and included 56 patients with relapsed/refractory B cell malignancies, including CLL, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, and Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia. The patients received escalating weight-based doses of ibrutinib, with six dose levels, starting at 1.25 mg/kg. The medication was administered on a 35-day cycle schedule (28 days on, seven days off). Pharmacokinetic studies showed that ibrutinib was rapidly absorbed and eliminated, with mean peak plasma concentrations observed 1–2 hours after drug administration. The terminal mean half-life was 4–8 hours, with no evidence of drug accumulation after repeated dosing. No dose-limiting toxicities were observed, and the drug was well tolerated. BTK occupancy was assessed using an assay probe which bound the cysteine residue target in the absence of the drug. More than 90% BTK occupancy was observed at ibrutinib doses > 2.5 mg/kg, and a 420 mg dose was chosen for future studies. The reported overall response rate was 60%. In 14 patients with CLL, the overall response rate was 70%, with two complete responses.³⁸ Most of the adverse events were grade 1 or 2, with very few being grade 3 or 4 (which included neutropenia and thrombocytopenia), and all being dose-independent.³⁸

Encouraging results from the Phase I study in CLL prompted a Phase Ib/II study evaluating the efficacy of ibrutinib in CLL patients, and the findings were presented at successive national meetings as abstracts.^{39–42} The most recent data are for 116 patients who were divided into five cohorts comprising: treatment-naïve CLL patients older than 65 years; relapsed/refractory CLL patients receiving ibrutinib 420 mg and 840 mg; and a cohort of high-risk CLL patients (defined as relapse within two years following chemoimmunotherapy and/or presence of 17p deletion) who received ibrutinib 420 mg daily. The drug was administered on a 28-day cycle until disease progression or severe toxicity was observed. Treatment was discontinued in seven of the 116 patients across all cohorts.

The relapsed/refractory CLL cohort included 27 patients on 420 mg and 34 patients on 840 mg. Their median age was 64 years and the median number of treatments was four for the whole cohort. Bulky lymphadenopathy was present in 54%, and 46% were refractory to fludarabine. Nonmutated IgVH, 17p deletion, and 11q deletion was documented in 86%, 37%, and 40% of cases, respectively. With a median follow-up of 17.5 months for the 420 mg cohort and

10.3 months for the 840 mg cohort, the overall response rate by International Workshop on CLL criteria was 67%.⁴³ Rates of complete response and partial remission were 3% and 64%, respectively. More than 50% of patients showed at least a 50% reduction in lymphadenopathy (partial remission) with residual lymphocytosis.⁴² Interestingly, as soon as the patients showed a nodal response, they developed a significant increase in their absolute lymphocyte counts, a phenomenon known as redistribution lymphocytosis. Because of the otherwise clinical improvement in lymph node status, it was not considered as clinical progression but rather as a form of response described as “partial remission with lymphocytosis” (more than 50% reduction in lymphadenopathy with residual lymphocytosis). This response was noted in 20% of the relapsed/refractory CLL patients. Over time, many of these patients have a more than 50% decrease in absolute lymphocyte count compared with baseline, so they meet the criteria for partial remission. The current International Working Group CLL response guidelines might need to be modified or adapted in the near future in order to include these new response criteria indicating a beneficial clinical effect of ibrutinib, despite this transient lymphocytosis.⁴⁴

The same phenomenon has been also described in CLL patients treated with SYK and PI3K inhibitors.^{45,46} The etiology of this lymphocytosis is believed to be disruption of CLL cell trafficking and homing, secondary to BCR inhibition, which leads to dislodgement of CLL cells from the tumor microenvironment. As mentioned above, activated BCR signaling promotes integrin-mediated CLL adhesion in the stromal tissue and trafficking through the CLL microenvironment, promoting CLL proliferation and survival.

Thirty-one of these cases were treatment-naïve CLL patients older than 65 years, 26 were on ibrutinib 420 mg, and five were on ibrutinib 840 mg daily. Their median age was 71 years and the median follow-up duration for the whole group was 16.6 months. Nonmutated IgVH, 11q deletion, and 17p deletion was found in 55%, 3%, and 7% of patients in this cohort. The overall response rate by International Workshop on CLL criteria was 71% (10% with a complete response and 61% with partial remission) with a partial remission and lymphocytosis rate of 10% (less than in the relapsed/refractory CLL cohort).

The high-risk CLL cohort comprised 24 patients who received ibrutinib 420 mg daily. These patients had a median age of 68 years and a median of four prior treatments. A 17p deletion and nonmutated IgVH was found in 30% and 83% of these patients, respectively. With a median follow-up

of 10.3 months, the overall response rate by International Workshop on CLL criteria was 50% (all partial remissions), with 29% achieving partial remission with lymphocytosis. Four percent of patients progressed while on treatment.

In terms of survival, the estimated 22-month progression-free survival for the relapsed/refractory and high-risk CLL group was 76% and for the treatment-naïve group was 96%. Estimated 22-month overall survival was 85% and 96% for the relapsed/refractory and treatment-naïve patients, respectively. Interestingly, median progression-free survival and overall survival have not been reached in all cohorts, including high-risk CLL patients with the 17p deletion (57%).

Of note, the side effects reported were mostly grade 1 to 2, and consisted of diarrhea (54%), fatigue (29%), upper respiratory infection (29%), rash (28%), nausea (26%), and joint pain (25%). Hematologic toxicity higher than grade 2 was relatively rare and consisted mostly of neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. Seven of 116 patients discontinued treatment because of adverse events. No fatal events were reported.

Ibrutinib as combination therapy

The promising results of ibrutinib as monotherapy in refractory and treatment-naïve CLL patients led investigators to explore its efficacy when used in combination with drugs or regimens known to be effective in CLL, with the prospect of enhanced and durable responses.

Ibrutinib and monoclonal antibodies

Although the clinical impact of persistent lymphocytosis when ibrutinib is administered to CLL patients is not known, under the current International Workshop on CLL clinical criteria, treated patients have “delayed” responses. Combining ibrutinib with monoclonal antibodies in CLL has been hypothesized to accelerate and improve these responses.

Ibrutinib has been studied in combination with rituximab in one recently presented study. Rituximab is a chimeric/human anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody that has been widely studied in the treatment of CLL as monotherapy and in combination with chemotherapy, with proven efficacy.⁴⁷⁻⁵⁰

Forty high-risk CLL patients were included in a single-center Phase II study of ibrutinib in combination with rituximab, in which high-risk was defined as treated or untreated CLL with 17p deletion/TP53 mutation, relapsed CLL with 11q deletion, and/or progression-free survival less than 36 months after chemoimmunotherapy.⁵¹ High-risk CLL

features included 17p deletion or presence of TP53 mutation in 19/40 patients, nonmutated IgVH in 31/40 cases, and 11q deletion in 13/40 cases. The patients received ibrutinib 420 mg per day orally in combination with rituximab 375 mg/m² weekly during weeks 1–4 (cycle 1), followed by monthly rituximab until cycle 6, followed by continuation of ibrutinib until disease progression. At a median follow-up of four months, 20 patients were evaluable for response. The overall response rate was 85%, with three cases of partial remission and persistent lymphocytosis. These findings suggest that the peak of lymphocytosis was earlier than when ibrutinib is used as a single agent. The treatment was well tolerated, with mostly grade 1 to 2 adverse events, and only 13 cases of grade 3 or 4 toxicity, including neutropenia, fatigue, pneumonia, and bone pain.⁵¹

Ibrutinib has also been studied in combination with ofatumumab, a fully humanized anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody. This antibody is approved for the treatment of fludarabine-refractory CLL based on an overall response rate of 45% as a single agent, and it has also been studied in combination with chemotherapy, with exciting results.^{50,52,53}

The Phase Ib/II study of ibrutinib and ofatumumab included patients with relapsed/refractory CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma who had received at least two prior therapies, including purine nucleoside analogs. Patients received ibrutinib 420 mg daily on a 28-day cycle until disease progression. Ofatumumab was administered at a dose of 300 mg on day 1 in cycle 2 and then as 2000 mg on days 8, 15, and 22 of cycle 2 and on days 1, 8, and 15 of cycle 3, and on day 1 in cycles 4–8. Twenty-seven patients were enrolled, including three patients with Richter’s transformation, and who had already received at least six cycles at the time of evaluation. Poor risk features included 17p deletion (10/27), 11q deletion (9/20) purine nucleoside analog resistance (11/20), and bulky disease (15/27). After a median follow-up of 6.5 months, the overall response rate was 100% (one complete response) in the CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma group, and two of three patients with Richter’s transformation achieved partial remission. The most common side effects were grade 1 to 2 in severity. Grade 3 to 4 side effects included anemia (11%), pneumonia (11%), and urinary tract infection (7%).⁵⁴ The treatment was well tolerated and highly active in patients with refractory CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma.

Ibrutinib and chemoimmunotherapy

The current standard of care for fit and well patients with CLL is a combination of chemotherapy and anti-CD20

monoclonal antibodies. Two regimens have become the mainstay of treatment for CLL, ie, FCR (fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab) and BR (bendamustine and rituximab). Both regimens have demonstrated significant activity and improved survival outcomes in the refractory as well as newly diagnosed CLL setting.^{2,55,56} Therefore, the possibility of using ibrutinib in combination with these regimens has been explored in a Phase Ib/II clinical trial in relapsed/refractory CLL patients. This study included 30 patients with relapsed/refractory CLL who had received 1–3 prior regimens. The FCR arm was closed to enrolment due to difficulty in accruing fludarabine-naïve CLL patients. The treatment regimen consisted of ibrutinib 420 mg/day administered continuously in combination with BR (bendamustine 70 mg/m² on days 1–2 with rituximab 375 mg/m² in cycle 1 escalating to 500 mg/m² in cycles 2–6).⁵⁷ Thirty-seven percent and 13% of patients were considered resistant to purine analogs and bendamustine, respectively (refractoriness was defined as a <12-month treatment-free interval). Patient characteristics and risk factors included bulky disease (53%), Rai stage III/IV (47%), presence of 17p deletion (23%), and 11q deletion (43%). After a median follow-up of 8.1 months, the overall response rate was 93%, with 13% being complete responses, and estimated 11-month progression-free survival was 90%. Two patients developed progressive disease and discontinued treatment. These results appear to indicate a better clinical outcome than using BR alone, for which the overall response rate was 59%.⁵⁶

Ibrutinib in combination with BR was well tolerated, with 23% of patients requiring reduction of their bendamustine dose. Toxicity was manageable, and consisted with diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, and skin rash. Grade 3 hematologic toxicity was present in 17% of patients (grade 4 in 10%) and consisted mainly of neutropenia. Two patients developed tumor lysis syndrome. No discontinuations for adverse events were reported. Ninety percent of patients remained in the study.

There are Phase III clinical trials currently under way testing the efficacy of ibrutinib ± bendamustine and rituximab (RESONATE), and ibrutinib versus ofatumumab (HELIOS) in relapsed/refractory CLL. RESONATE 2 will compare ibrutinib versus chlorambucil in the upfront setting in patients for whom chemotherapy is otherwise contraindicated. The outcomes of these Phase III studies will likely pave the way for US Food and Drug Administration approval of ibrutinib in the management of CLL. The feasibility of combination with immunomodulating agents, such as lenalidomide, may need to be explored further, especially in the setting of high-risk patients with 17p deletion.

Future directions

With the introduction of ibrutinib and other BCR-targeted therapies, and the exciting results in these studies mentioned here, we foresee that the therapeutic scenario for CLL will dramatically change in the years to come. Given its excellent toxicity profile, ibrutinib could be an appropriate choice for CLL patients in whom chemotherapy is otherwise contraindicated. This is generally due to their advanced age and/or concomitant comorbidities. Another group for which this therapy could be introduced includes patients with high-risk disease in whom chemoimmunotherapeutic approaches are ineffective. Further, ibrutinib can be envisaged as possible maintenance therapy for high-risk patients who have had a response to more conventional treatment. Finally, further investigations are needed to assess the place of ibrutinib in the setting of stem cell transplantation either as maintenance therapy or as a part of induction treatment prior to the procedure. We are witnessing a dynamic era in the therapeutic landscape for CLL, with active current studies in the pipeline and new trials in development. Their results are eagerly awaited.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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