

Patient Experience of Second-Line Treatment for Relapsed/Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia in UK Clinical Practice: Study Methodology

El-Sharkawi D,¹ Kelly J,² Kent T,² Powell L,² Martins D,³ Manzoor BS,³ Evans E,⁴ McCarrier K,⁵ Johnston C²

¹The Royal Marsden, Surrey, UK; ²AbbVie, Maidenhead, UK; ³AbbVie, North Chicago, IL, USA; ⁴OPEN Health, Parsippany, NJ, USA; ⁵OPEN Health, Seattle, WA, USA

OBJECTIVES

Primary objective

To understand the experience of patients with relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia who receive venetoclax + rituximab (Ven+R) or continuous treatment with Bruton’s tyrosine kinase inhibitors (BTKis) at prespecified timepoints within the treatment journey

Secondary objectives

- 1. To describe the characteristics of patients enrolling into the study (including but not limited to demographics, clinical characteristics, treatment history and comorbidities)
- 2. To describe the healthcare resource use associated with current treatment
- 3. To describe adverse events on current treatment

CONCLUSIONS

As of August 2023, 71 patients have been recruited; 26 had been prescribed a BTKi and 45 prescribed Ven+R.

This study will provide novel real-world evidence on the patient experience for R/R CLL patients treated with Ven+R or BTKi in second line

Utilizing rigorous mixed-methods approaches, this study will support the treatment decisions of healthcare professionals and patients with R/R CLL

AbbVie would like to thank CLL Support (<https://cllsupport.org.uk/>) for their aide in creating the discussion guide. AbbVie sponsored the study; contributed to the design; participated in the writing, reviewing, and approval of the final version. No honoraria or payments were made for authorship. Medical writing support was provided by Will Cottam, PhD of OPEN Health (Marlow, United Kingdom), which was funded by AbbVie

Financial arrangements of the authors with companies whose products may be related to the present report are listed as declared by the authors: Dr Dima El-Sharkawi has received a honoraria from AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Beigene, Gilead, Janssen, Lilly, Roche and Takeda; conference/travel support from AbbVie, Novartis and Roche; partaken in ad boards for AbbVie, ASTEX, AstraZeneca, Beigene, Janssen and Kyowa Kirin. Charlotte Johnston is a former employee of AbbVie UK, and previously owned AbbVie stock. Daniel Martins is an employee of AbbVie US, and owns AbbVie stock. Beenish S. Manzoor is an employee of AbbVie US. and may hold stock or stock options. Toby Kent is an employee of AbbVie and may hold stock and options. Louise Powell is an employee of AbbVie UK, and owns AbbVie stock. Dr. McCarrier and Emily Evans are full-time employees of OPEN Health, which is receiving financial support from AbbVie to conduct the study detailed in this abstract/presentation. Mahesh J Fuldeore is an employee of AbbVie UK and may hold stock and options. Joanne Kelly is an employee of AbbVie UK and may hold stock and options

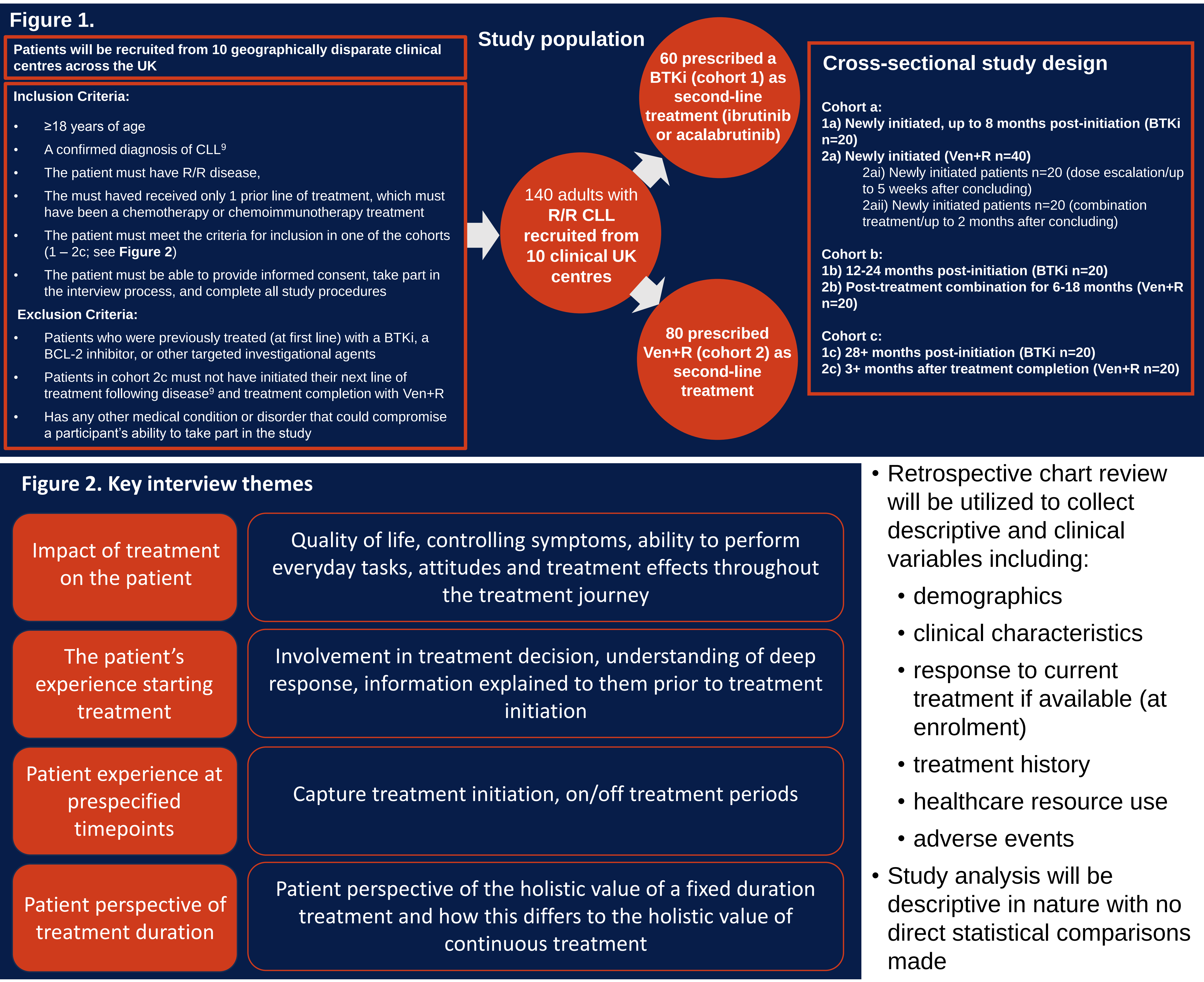
The study design was previously presented at the 63rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the British Society for Hematology (BSH), April 23-25, 2023, Birmingham, United Kingdom

INTRODUCTION

- For healthcare professionals treating patients with relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (R/R CLL), it is important to understand the experience of patients when making treatment decisions
- Available treatments for R/R CLL include the combination therapy venetoclax + rituximab (Ven+R)^{1,2} and Bruton’s tyrosine kinase inhibitors (BTKis) such as ibrutinib or acalabrutinib^{3,4}
- Regarding treatment duration, Ven+R is administered with a fixed treatment duration of 24 months, whilst BTKis are administered continuously until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
- Established quality of life (QoL) assessments used in clinical trials report little detail around the patient’s experience with treatment
- Whilst multiple clinical trials report treatment outcomes with targeted treatments (including Ven and BTKis) in patients with CLL⁶⁻⁸, patient-centric data around real-world treatment-related experience and QoL remain sparse
- A recent conceptual model demonstrated the symptom burden in patients with CLL but did not address the patient experience and burden with different treatments⁵
- This study addresses this knowledge gap utilizing a unique mixed-methods approach to provide novel patient-centric data regarding the real-world treatment-related experience and QoL of patients with R/R CLL on second-line fixed-duration (Ven+R) or continuous treatments (ibrutinib and acalabrutinib; BTKis)

METHODS

- This is a non-interventional, cross-sectional, mixed-methods study (ClinicalTrials.gov #NCT05555979)
- The study gained ethical approval in October 2022 (London-Surrey Borders Research Ethics Committee)
- The study opened for data collection in November 2022 and will complete November 2023 (first results expected mid 2024)
- The study cohort comprises of eligible patients with R/R CLL receiving second-line treatment across 10 study centres (**Figure 1**)
- Pseudonymised study data is collected via qualitative interviews and retrospective chart review.
- Each treatment group (Ven+R/BTKis) will be further stratified into sub-cohorts defined by their stage/duration of treatment at their time of enrolment (**Figure 1**)
- Interviews are expected to last 60-90 minutes and will follow a semi-structured guide developed collaboratively with CLL support (patient-led UK Charity)
- Verbatim interview transcripts are coded using Atlas.ti software, with key interview and analysis themes outlined in **Figure 2**



References: 1. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Venetoclax with rituximab for previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (TA561). Accessed February 08, 2023. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta561>. 2. Walewska R, et al. Guideline for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. Br J Haematol. 2022 Jun;197(5):544-557. 3. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Ibrutinib for previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and untreated chronic lymphocytic leukaemia with 17p deletion or TP53 mutation (TA429). Accessed February 08, 2023. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta429>. 4. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Acalabrutinib for treating chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (TA689). Accessed February 08, 2023. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta689>. 5. Eek D, et al. Development of a Conceptual Model of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia to Better Understand the Patient Experience. Patient. Jan 2021;14(1):75-87. 6. Seymour JF, et al. Venetoclax-Rituximab in Relapsed or Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. N Engl J Med. 2018 Mar 22;378(12):1107-1120. 7. Byrd JC, et al. Ibrutinib versus ofatumumab in previously treated chronic lymphoid leukemia. N Engl J Med. 2014 Jul 17;371(3):213-23. 8. Sharman JP, et al. Acalabrutinib with or without obinutuzumab versus chlorambucil and obinutuzumab for treatment-naïve chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (ELEVATE TN): a randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2020 Apr 18;395(10232):1278-1291. 9. Hallek M, et al. iwCLL guidelines for diagnosis, indications for treatment, response assessment, and supportive management of CLL. Blood. 131(25), 2745-2760