



ASH21 abstracts: What's hot in AML?

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To help navigate the exciting content being presented at the 63rd ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition, the AML Hub Steering Committee members have provided their recommendations for the top abstracts to look out for in AML, in 3 categories: Venetoclax combinations, practice-changing abstracts, and advances in transplantation.



Click
the abstracts
to view

Venetoclax combinations

696	<u>A Triplet Combination of Azacitidine, Venetoclax and Gilteritinib for Patients with FLT3-Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Results from a Phase I/II Study</u>
701	<u>Venetoclax Combined with FLAG-IDA Induction and Consolidation in Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia</u>
691	<u>Venetoclax in Combination with Gilteritinib Demonstrates Molecular Clearance of FLT3 mutation in Relapsed/Refractory FLT3-Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia</u>
694	<u>Phase II Trial of Ten-Day Decitabine with Venetoclax (DEC10-VEN) in Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Updated Outcomes in Genomic Subgroups</u>
32	<u>Comparing Outcomes between Liposomal Daunorubicin/Cytarabine (CPX-351) and HMA+Venetoclax As Frontline Therapy in Acute Myeloid Leukemia</u>
795	<u>Real World Survival Outcomes of CPX-351 Versus Venetoclax and Azacitidine for Initial Therapy in Adult Acute Myeloid Leukemia</u>
224	<u>Outcomes in Patients with Poor-Risk Cytogenetics with or without TP53 Mutations Treated with Venetoclax Combined with Hypomethylating Agents</u>
35	<u>Venetoclax Plus Decitabine for Young Adults with Newly Diagnosed ELN Adverse-Risk Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Interim Analysis of a Prospective, Multicenter, Single-Arm, Phase 2 Trial</u>
370	<u>Quizartinib (Quiz) with Decitabine (DAC) and Venetoclax (VEN) Is Highly Active in Patients (pts) with FLT3-ITD Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) – RAS/MAPK Mutations Continue to Drive Primary and Secondary Resistance</u>
367	<u>Phase II Study of Venetoclax Added to Cladribine (CLAD) and Low Dose AraC (LDAC) Alternating with 5-Azacytidine (AZA) in Older and Unfit Patients with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)</u>
372	<u>Safety and Efficacy from a Phase 1b/2 Study of IMG632 in Combination with Azacitidine and Venetoclax for Patients with CD123-Positive Acute Myeloid Leukemia</u>
371	<u>Phase I/II Study of Azacitidine (AZA) with Venetoclax (VEN) and Magrolimab (Magro) in Patients (pts) with Newly Diagnosed Older/Unfit or High-Risk Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and Relapsed/Refractory (R/R) AML</u>

Practice-changing abstracts

Late-phase trials

871	<u>Long-Term Overall Survival (OS) with Oral Azacitidine (Oral-AZA) in Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) in First Remission after Intensive Chemotherapy (IC): Updated Results from the Phase 3 QUAZAR AML-001 Trial</u>
697	<u>AGILE: A Global, Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase 3 Study of Ivosidenib + Azacitidine Versus Placebo + Azacitidine in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia with an IDH1 Mutation</u>
695	<u>Gilteritinib Versus Salvage Chemotherapy for Relapsed/Refractory FLT3-Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Phase 3, Randomized, Multicenter, Open-Label Trial in Asia</u>
246	<u>Long Term Follow-up and Combined Phase 2 Results of Eprexapopt (APR-246) and Azacitidine (AZA) in Patients with TP53 mutant Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) and Oligoblastic Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)</u>
242	<u>Pevonedistat (PEV) + Azacitidine (AZA) Versus AZA Alone As First-Line Treatment for Patients with Higher-Risk Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)/Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML) or Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) with 20–30% Marrow Blasts: The Randomized Phase 3 PANTHER Trial (NCT03268954)</u>
279	<u>Treatment Patterns and Survival Outcomes of Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia Who Achieved Remission in the Connect® Myeloid Disease Registry</u>



Practice-changing abstracts

Demographic disparities

221	<u>High Early Death Rates, Treatment Resistance and Short Survival of Black Adolescent and Young Adults (AYAs) with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) (Alliance)</u>
220	<u>Prediction of Early Mortality with Non-Intensive Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Therapies: Analysis of 1336 Patients from MRC/NCRI and SWOG</u>
111	<u>Race-Ethnic Enrollment Disparities over 15 Years of Alliance/CALGB Acute Myeloid Leukemia Clinical Trials, Biobanks, and Correlative Science Protocols</u>
427	<u>Trends in Use and Outcomes of Autologous and Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation in Racial/Ethnic Minorities</u>

Older patients

31	<u>Replacing the Anthracycline By Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin in Older Patients with De Novo Standard-Risk Acute Myeloid Leukemia Treated Intensively – Results of the Randomized ALFA1401-Mylofrance 4 Study</u>
872	<u>Long-Term Survival after Intensive Chemotherapy or Hypomethylating Agents in AML Patients Aged 70 Years and Older: A Large Patient Data Set Study from Dataml, SAL and Pethema European Registries</u>
222	<u>Geriatric Assessment Predicts Non-Fatal Toxicities and Survival for Intensively Treated Elderly Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Prospective Study</u>



Advances in transplantation

173	<u>Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation in Patients ≤ 60 Years with Intermediate-Risk Acute Myeloid Leukemia in First Remission - Results of the Randomized Etal-1 Trial-</u>
411	<u>Treatment of MDS, AML and CMML Relapse after Allogeneic Blood Stem Cell Transplantation with Azacitidine, Lenalidomide and Donor Lymphocyte Infusions - Final Results of the Prospective Azalena-Trial (NCT02472691)</u>
414	<u>Prompt CR Plus Consolidation Therapy Yields Improve Survival after Allogeneic Transplantation for AML Patients Receiving Myeloablative, but Not Reduced-Intensity Conditioning: A CIBMTR Analysis</u>
413	<u>Allogeneic Transplantation in Fit Older Adults Is Feasible and Encouragingly Efficacious. Post Remission Data from the Prospective ECOG-ACRIN (E2906) Clinical Study</u>





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