

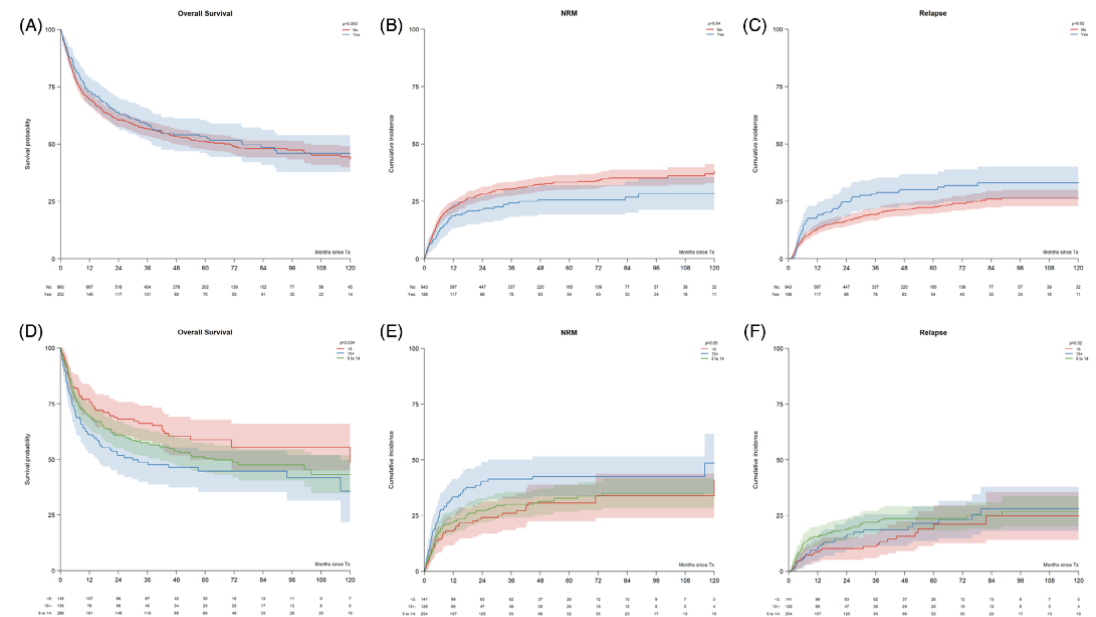
Specificities in transplantation in myelofibrosis (Liver Toxicity and splenomegaly)

Sebastian Francis

Sheffield Teaching Hospital NHS Trust, UK

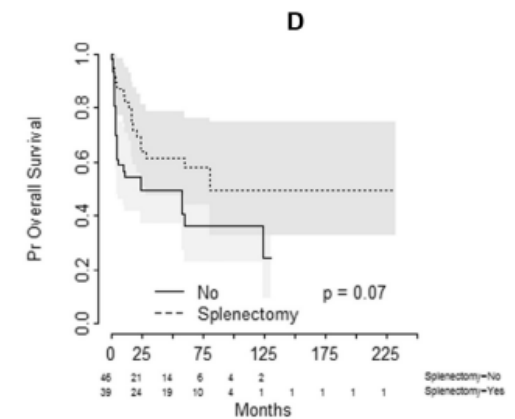
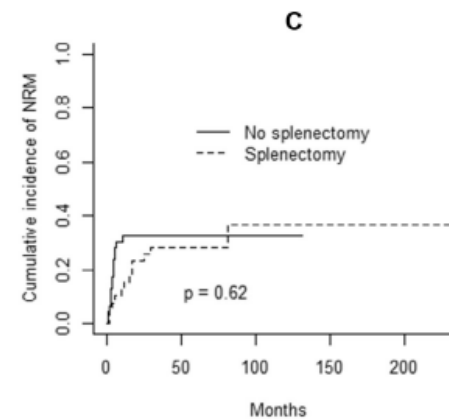
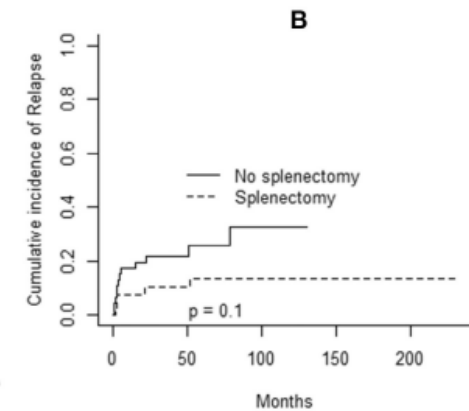
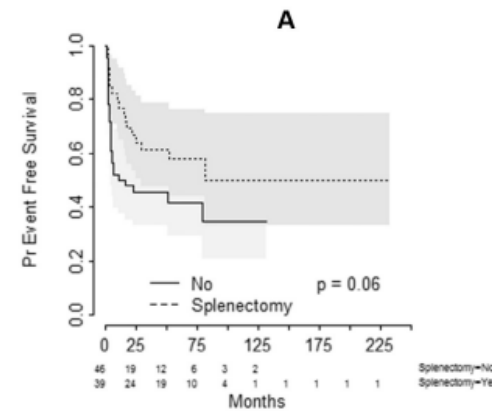
Impact of spleen size and splenectomy on transplant outcomes

- EBMT
 - 1195 transplants
 - 202 with splenectomy
- Splenectomy
 - Multivariate analysis for splenectomy: lower NRM, increased relapse risk and change in OS
- Subset analysis of splenectomy vs spleen size (>15 cm)
 - Improved OS
 - Reduced NRM
 - No change in relapse risk



Impact of splenectomy in Myelofibrosis before allogeneic SCT

- 85 patients underwent allogeneic SCT for MF
 - 39 patient underwent splenectomy
 - Splenectomy patients had spleens >20cm
- Significant complication rate following splenectomy
 - Thrombosis or haemorrhage
- No difference in NRM, relapse or OS
 - Faster neutrophil recovery



JAK inhibition prior to allogeneic SCT

Conditioning	N	Spleen Response	Stop of Ruxolitinib	Graft Failure	GVHD II-IV	TRM
MAC/RIC NMA ¹	14	64%	Tapering, off at conditioning	7%	14%	7%
RIC ²	22	45% (>50%) 24% (<50%)	At conditioning	None	36%	14% (at 14)
RIC ³	11	72%	Different	None	45%	NR
RIC ⁴	23	n = 16; 50%	Tapering, off at conditioning	NR	NR	2 deaths (GVHD)
RIC/MAC ⁵	6	NR	Tapering, off at conditioning	None	48%	16%
RIC/MAC ⁶	28	NR	Tapering off at conditioning	None	78%	7%

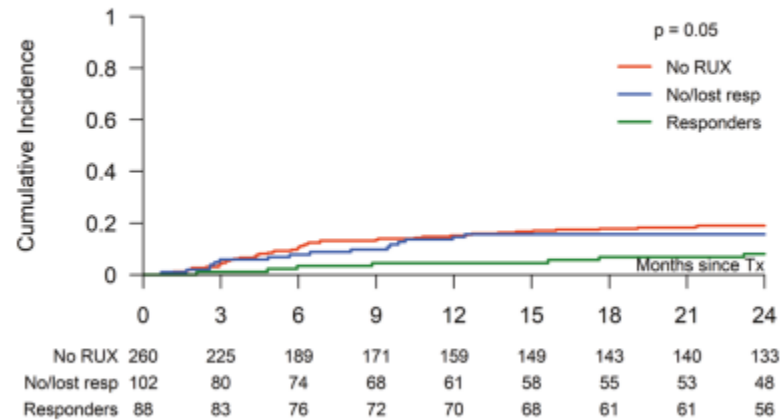
1. Jaekel N et al. *Bone Marrow Transplant.* 2014;49:179-184. 2. Stübig T et al. *Leukemia.* 2014;28:1736-1738. 3. Lebon et al. 55th American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting (ASH 2013). Abstract 2111. 4. Robin M et al. ASH 2013. Abstract 306. 5. Shanavas M et al. *Bone Marrow Transplant.* 2014;49:1162-1169. 6. Salit RB et al. *Bone Marrow Transplant.* 2020;55:70-76.

Impact of prior JAK inhibitor therapy with Ruxolitinib on outcome after allogeneic SCT: A study of the CMWP of EBMT

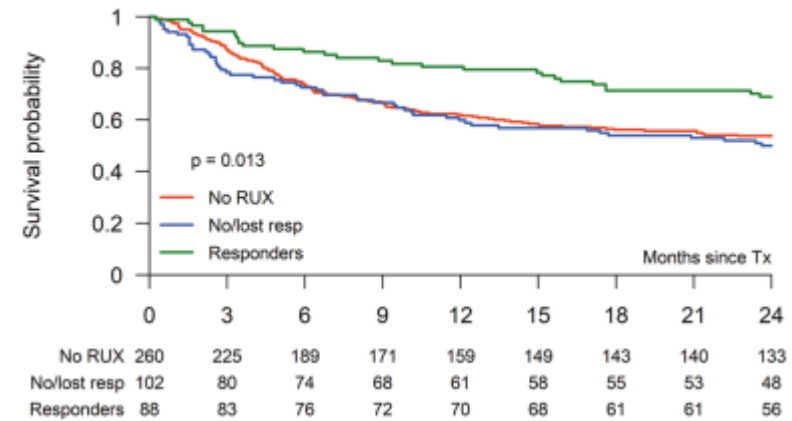
- EBMT registry study
- 586 patients (277 prior Ruxolitinib, 274 no Ruxolitinib)
- Well matched groups
- Higher risk patients and JAK2 mutated more common in Ruxolitinib arm
- Higher numbers of MUDs in prior Ruxolitinib arm
- No difference in GVHD rates
- 23% stopped Ruxolitinib prior to SCT
- 15% of patients in Ruxolitinib arm had >50% reduction in spleen size
- 54% had no spleen response or were losing response pre allograft

Impact of Ruxolitinib on spleen response determines outcome

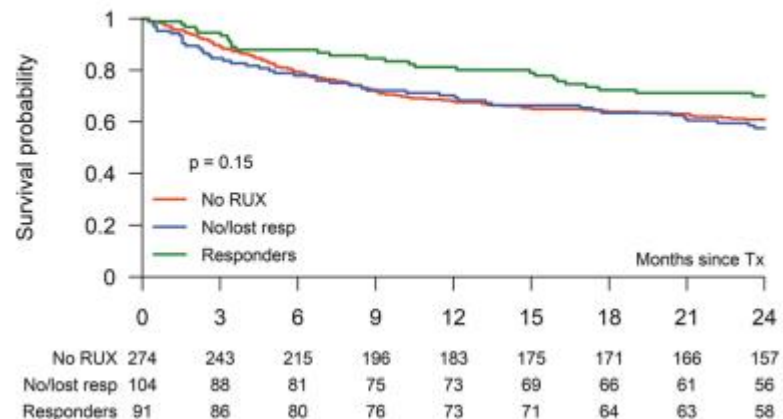
Relapse Incidence by treatment



Event-free Survival by treatment



Overall Survival by treatment



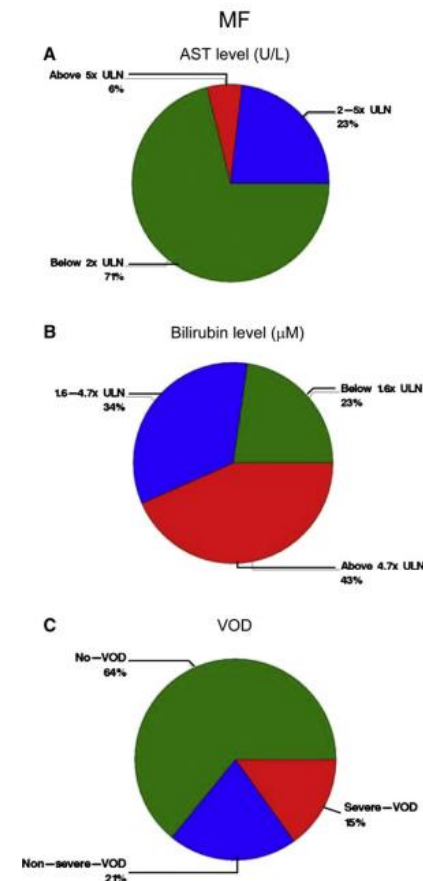
- Ruxolitinib responders have
- improved OS and EFS
 - Relapse incidence is reduced
 - lower risk of graft failure 6% (compared to 15% with no response/loss of response to Ruxolitinib)

Early Liver toxicity in SCT for Myelofibrosis

- Retrospective analysis of 53 patients transplanted for Myelofibrosis
- Assess liver toxicity
- Control sample of MDS allogeneic SCT

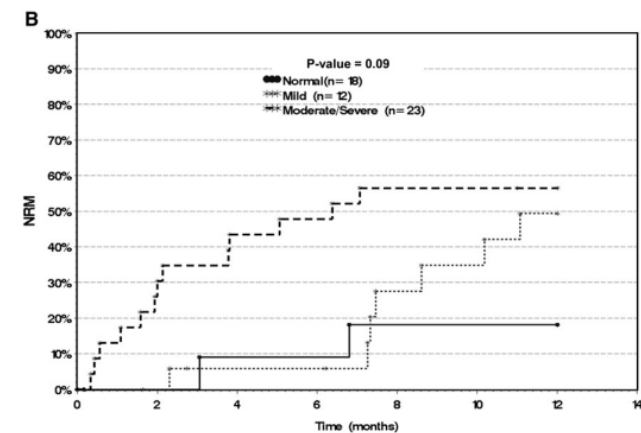
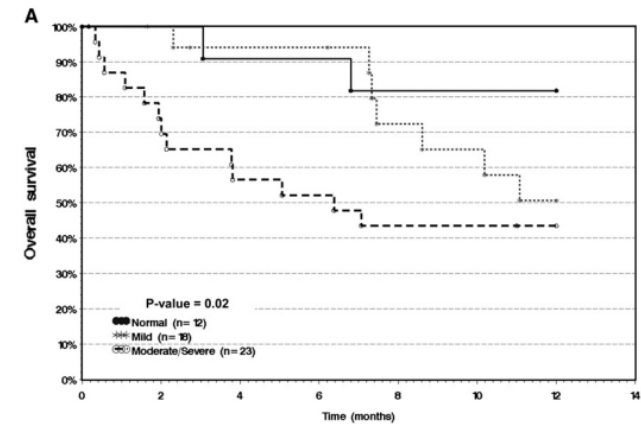
Early hepatotoxicity in Myelofibrosis SCT

- 79% of patient developed transaminitis or hyperbilirubinaemia
- Rise in AST levels in the 1st 6 weeks
 - 29% patients AST>2 ULN
 - 6% AST >10 ULN
- Bilirubin increase
 - Mild 34%
 - Moderate 40%
 - Severe 4%
- VOD
 - Defined by Baltimore criteria
 - 36% features of VOD



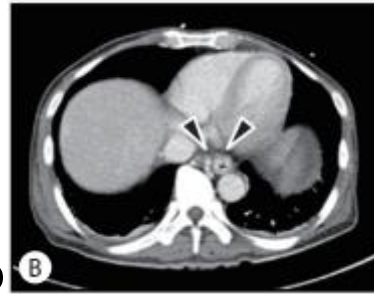
Impact of hyperbilirubinemia in 1st 6 weeks on outcomes

- Acute hepatocellular injury with moderate/severe bilirubin associated with inferior survival at 12 months
- Predictors of high bilirubin
 - Portal hypertension
 - Biopsy proven iron overload
 - Splanchnic thrombosis



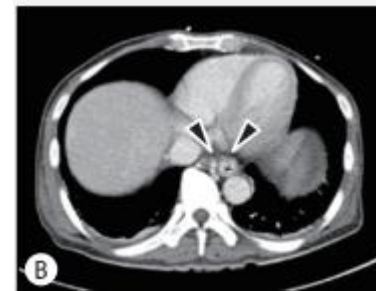
Investigations pre transplant for Liver disease

- Screening MRI to assess liver iron burden
- If significant iron overload
 - Risk assess patient
 - Disease risk
 - Patient comorbidities
 - Presence of other factors asso
 - Delay transplant and iron chelate
- Consider the type of antifungal agent if severe iron overload



Portal hypertension in Myelofibrosis

- Portal hypertension reported in upto 18% of patients with MPN
- Studies have identified 3.6% of Myelofibrosis patients have gastro oesophageal varices
- Varices can confer a high risk of bleeding peri/post allogeneic SCT



Investigations pre transplant for suspected portal hypertension

- Screening for portal hypertension and varices
 - Assists in patient eligibility
- CT can detect varices
 - Validity of this method is unknown
- Endoscopic screening in asymptomatic patients is not recommended
 - If bulky spleen then gastroscopy should be considered
- Prophylactic banding is recommended in high-risk cases
- Screen for non-cirrhotic portal hypertension
 - Doppler ultrasound with liver elastography

Thank you