

Brentuximab Vedotin for relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation: a report from the EBMT Lymphoma Working Party

Ali Bazarbachi¹, Ariane Boumendil², Hervé Finel², Mohamad Mohty³, Luca Castagna⁴, Didier Blaise⁵, Karl Peggs⁶, Boris Afanasyev⁷, J.L. Diez-Martin⁸, Paolo Corradini⁹, Gérard Socié¹⁰, Stephen Robinson¹¹, Gonzalo Gutiérrez García¹², Francesca Bonifazi¹³, Ibrahim Yakoub-Agha¹⁴, Zafer Gülbaz¹⁵, Adrian Bloor¹⁶, Jeremy Delage¹⁷, Albert Esquirol¹⁸, Ram Malladi¹⁹, Christof Scheid²⁰, Jean El-Cheikh¹, Hervé Ghesquières²¹, Silvia Montoto²², Peter Dreger²³, Anna Sureda²⁴.

¹Department of Internal Medicine, American University of Beirut, Faculty of Medicine, Beirut, Lebanon.

²EBMT LWP Paris Office, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Paris, France.

³Service d'Hématologie et Thérapie Cellulaire, Hôpital Saint Antoine, Paris, France.

⁴ Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Rozzano Milano, Italy.

⁵ Institut Paoli Calmettes, Marseille, France.

⁶ University College London Hospital, United Kingdom.

⁷ First State Pavlov Medical University of St. Petersburg, Russia.

⁸ Hospital Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain.

⁹ IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, University of Milano, Milano, Italy.

¹⁰ Hopital St. Louis, Paris, France.

¹¹University Hospital Bristol, United Kingdom.

¹² Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain.

¹³ Bologna University, S.Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, Italy.

¹⁴ CHU de Lille, LIRIC INSERM U995, Université Lille2, France.

- ¹⁵ Anadolu Medical Center Hospital, Kocaeli, Turkey.
- ¹⁶ Christie NHS Trust Hospital, Manchester, United Kingdom.
- ¹⁷ CHU Lapeyronie, Montpellier, France.
- ¹⁸ Hospital Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain.
- ¹⁹ Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, United Kingdom.
- ²⁰ University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.
- ²¹ Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud, France.
- ²² Department of Haemato-oncology, St Bartholomew's Hospital, Barts Health NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom.
- ²³ Dept Medicine V, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
- ²⁴ Department of Haematology, Institut Catala d'Oncologia, Barcelona, Spain.

Running head: Brentuximab after allogeneic transplant in Hodgkin lymphoma

Correspondence:

Ali Bazarbachi, MD, PhD
Department of Internal Medicine
American University of Beirut, Medical Center
P.O. Box 113-6044 Beirut, Lebanon
Tel: +961-361-2434
Fax: +961-134-5325
Email: bazarbac@aub.edu.lb

Abstract word count: 242

Text word count:

This study was presented as an oral presentation at the ICML meeting (June 2017, Lugano, Switzerland)

Abstract

The treatment of patients with Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) who progress after allogeneic stem cell transplantation (allo-SCT) remains an unmet need. We assessed outcomes in 184 adult patients with HL who relapsed or progressed after a matched related or unrelated allo-SCT at EBMT-participating centers between 2010 and 2014. Eighty patients who received Brentuximab Vedotin (BV) salvage (BV group) were compared with 104 patients who did not (no-BV group). Patients in the BV group were younger (median age: 30 versus 34 years) and more likely to receive pre-transplant BV (65% versus 46%) or post-transplant donor lymphocyte infusion (66% versus 33%). The two groups were otherwise comparable. Patients in the BV group received a median of 6 doses of post-transplant BV resulting in 29% complete remission, 45% partial response and 26% stable disease. Response to BV post allo-SCT was not affected by pre-transplant BV. Despite a longer median follow up for alive patients in the BV group (33 versus 23 months; $p < 0.001$), 34% of the original BV cohort were alive and in CR at last follow up versus 18% only in the no-BV group ($p = 0.003$). Salvage BV had no effect on chronic graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) or on 1-year overall survival from relapse post allo-SCT (76% versus 67%). In conclusion, BV is a safe and effective salvage therapy for patients with HL relapsing or progressing after allo-SCT even after prior exposure to BV. Post-transplant BV may synergize with immune interventions to achieve sustained control of HL recurring after allo-SCT.

INTRODUCTION

Salvage chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplantation (auto-SCT) results in the cure of around 50% of patients with Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) failing first line therapy.(Andre et al., 1999; Holmberg & Maloney, 2011; Linch et al., 1993; Schmitz et al., 2002) However, patients who progress after auto-SCT have a poor outcome, with a median overall survival (OS) of around 1-2 years.(Kharfan-Dabaja, Hamadani, Sibai, & Savani, 2014; Lazarus et al., 1999; Martinez et al., 2013; Moskowitz et al., 2009) The use of brentuximab vedotin (BV) (Gopal et al., 2015; Younes et al., 2012) or check point inhibitors (Ansell et al., 2015; Armand et al., 2016; Younes et al., 2016) in this setting is associated with a high rate of response; however, most of the responses are not durable, with a median progression free survival (PFS) of less than one year. Therefore, allogeneic SCT (allo-SCT) is still considered as a potentially curative and widely used treatment modality for patients with HL who progress after auto-SCT (Alvarez et al., 2006; Peggs et al., 2005; Robinson et al., 2009; Sarina et al., 2010; Sureda et al., 2012). Unfortunately, only one quarter to one third of allografted patients achieve long-term disease control.

For patients who relapse or progress after allo-SCT, prognosis is dismal, and treatment is challenging, because most of them are heavily pretreated and often refractory to chemotherapy (Armand et al., 2008; Corradini et al., 2007; Ram et al., 2011; Robinson et al., 2009; Sarina et al., 2010; Sureda et al., 2008). Check point inhibitors are increasingly used in this setting, and appear to be highly efficacious, although with conflicting safety results, as they may be complicated by the rapid onset of severe and treatment-refractory graft versus host disease (GVHD) (Haverkos et al., 2017; Herbaux et al., 2017).

Anecdotal reports and a few small series suggest that BV, either alone (Carlo-Stella et al., 2015; Gopal et al., 2012) or combined with donor lymphocyte infusion (DLI) (Tsirigotis et al., 2016) may be efficacious in the post allograft setting.

The purpose of this study was to assess the safety and efficacy of BV when given as salvage treatment for HL recurrence after allo-SCT, by comparing the outcome of patients who received BV salvage with that of patients who did not receive BV salvage, using a large sample from the European Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) registry.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Study design and data collection

This was a retrospective registry-based multicenter analysis. Data were provided and approved for this study by the Lymphoma Working Party (LWP) of the EBMT. The EBMT is a voluntary working group of more than 600 transplant centers that are required to report all consecutive SCT and follow-up once a year. Audits are routinely performed to determine the accuracy of the data. Since January 1, 2003, all transplant centres have been required to obtain written informed consent prior to data registration with the EBMT, following the Helsinki Declaration of 1975.

Eligibility criteria for this analysis included adult patients (age >18 years) with classical HL who relapsed or progressed after a first allo-SCT performed between 2010 and 2014 from an HLA-matched related or unrelated donor with bone marrow (BM) or peripheral blood (PB) stem cells. Patients who

received cord blood, mismatched or haploidentical stem cells and tandem transplants were excluded.

Variables collected included recipient and donor age and gender, date of diagnosis, lines and detailed type of therapy prior to allo-SCT, response to each individual treatment line, previous auto-SCT, date, duration and number of doses of pre-transplant BV, disease status at transplant (complete remission [CR], partial remission [PR] or active disease), performance status and comorbidity index, transplant related-factors including conditioning regimen, immunosuppression (*in vivo* T-cell depletion vs. none), GVHD prophylaxis, stem cell source (BM or PB) and donor type. Active disease was defined as not being in CR or PR including stable disease (SD), primary induction failure, primary refractory, or disease progression. Finally, we collected the date of relapse or progression after allo-SCT, the date of BV administration after allo-SCT, the duration and number of BV doses, the response to BV, and additional cellular therapy such as DLI, acute and chronic GVHD, and disease status at last follow up.

Definitions

The histological diagnosis was based on local review, and patients were staged according to the Ann Arbor system. Disease status at transplantation was classified as CR, PR, or active disease. Disease status was assessed by each investigator according to the Revised Response Criteria (Cheson et al., 1999) for Malignant Lymphoma and to the institutional standard of care. The intensity of conditioning regimens was defined as previously published (Robinson et al., 2009).

Statistical analysis

Endpoints included response to BV, acute and chronic GVHD, and OS measured from the time of relapse post-allo-SCT. OS was defined as death from any cause. The probability of OS was calculated by using the Kaplan-Meier estimator. Comparison of OS for patients who received BV within 60 days from relapse and control patients was performed using a landmark curve starting at day 60 after relapse. For all prognostic analyses, continuous variables were categorized and the median used as the cut-off point. Univariate comparisons were performed using the log-rank test for OS. Use of BV post-transplant was analyzed as a time-dependent variable. A Cox proportional hazards model was used for multivariate regression. Factors known to influence the outcome and factors associated with a p value less than 0.10 with any endpoint by univariate analysis were included in the model. Results are expressed as hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence interval (CI). All tests were two-sided. The type-1 error rate was fixed at 0.05 for determination of factors associated with time to event outcomes.

All analyses were performed using R version 3.1.1 with the R packages survival version 2.38, cmprsk version 2.2-7 and Hmisc version 3.16-0 (R Core Team. R: a language for statistical computing. 2014. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

RESULTS

Patient and transplant characteristics

A total of 184 patients met the eligibility criteria for this study. The median age at diagnosis and at allo-SCT was 27 (IQR 21-37) and 31 years (IQR 25-40), respectively. Median age at SCT according to donor type was 30 years (IQR 24-38) and 30 years (IQR 22-39) for related and unrelated donors, respectively. Patients were heavily pretreated with a median of 4 lines (1-9) of therapy before allo-SCT. One hundred and forty-two patients (77%) received a prior auto-SCT and 100 patients (54%) received BV prior to allo-SCT. Ninety-one patients (50%) had active disease at allo-SCT. Forty-three patients (24%) had a Karnofsky score \leq 80. The median time from allo-SCT to relapse was 7 months (range 3-13). Eighty patients received BV as salvage therapy for relapse/progression after allo-SCT (BV group), at a median time of 67 days (IQR 29-300) after relapse. These patients were compared with the remaining 104 who did not receive BV salvage after allo-SCT (no-BV group). The median follow-up after relapse of alive patients was 29 months (range 14-38).

Comparison of patients and transplant characteristics between the two groups are listed on Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

Effect of salvage BV after allo-SCT

Patients in the BV group received a median of 6 doses of BV for relapse after allo-SCT (range 1-16). Out of 58 patients with available data on response in the BV group, 17 (29%) achieved CR, 26 (45%) achieved PR and 15 (26%) had SD (Figure 1). Response to BV post allo-SCT was not affected by

whether patients had received BV (CR 26%; PR 48%; SD 26%) or not (CR 37%; PR 37%; SD 25%) pre-transplant (Figure 1). Response to BV was highly predictive of disease status at last follow up (Figure 2). Indeed, out of 17 patients who achieved CR after BV salvage, 12 patients (71%) remained in CR at last follow up (Figure 2). For these CR patients, median BV duration was 6 months and median follow up after BV was 30 months (Figure 2). Conversely, in the 26 who achieved PR after BV salvage, only 5 patients (19%) were in CR at last follow up (Figure 2). For these PR patients, median BV duration was 5 months and median follow up after BV was 25 months (Figure 2). Finally, out of 15 patients who achieved SD after BV salvage, only 1 patient (7%) was in CR at last follow up (Figure 2). Median BV duration was 2 months only for these SD patients and median follow up after BV was 16 months (Figure 2). Overall survival from relapse was also highly influenced by response to BV with a significantly better OS for responders ($p=0.007$) (Figure 3). Despite a longer median follow up for alive patients in the BV group (33 versus 23 months; $p<0.001$), 34% of BV-treated patients were alive and in CR at last follow up versus 18% in the no-BV group ($p=0.003$).

Among 62 patients in the BV group with no evidence of chronic GVHD before relapse, 22 (35%) developed chronic GVHD after relapse. In the no-BV group, 23 patients (28%) out of 82 with no evidence of chronic GVHD before relapse, developed chronic GVHD after relapse. In univariate analysis, salvage BV had no effect on chronic GVHD.

Donor lymphocyte infusion

In our cohort, DLI was administered to 66% of patients in the BV group compared to 33% of patients in the no BV group. In 26 patients receiving BV before DLI, median time from relapse to BV is 32 days (IQR 14-60) and median time between BV and DLI is 98 days (IQR 50-203). In 25 patients receiving DLI before BV, median time from relapse to DLI is 18 days (IQR 0-65 days) and median time between DLI and BV is 302 days (IQR 215-674). In 34 patients receiving only DLI, the median time from relapse to DLI is 1.34 months (IQR 0.61-2.70). In 29 patients receiving only BV, the median time from relapse to BV is 1.74 months (IQR 0.89-6.32). In alive patients with no BV or DLI registered (N=20), the median follow-up is 13.52 months after relapse (IQR 7.74-23.9).

Overall survival and multivariate analysis

The one-year OS with a landmark curve starting at day 60 from relapse post allo-SCT was 76% for patients who received BV within 60 days from relapse versus 67% in the no-BV group ($p=0.13$) (Figure 4). In multivariate analysis, BV salvage had no effect on OS for all patients, nor for the subgroups who received or not BV prior to allo-SCT. Older age and poor performance status at the time of allo-HCT adversely affected OS whereas DLI significantly improved OS (Table 3).

Discussion

In this study, we compared the outcomes of 80 patients with heavily pretreated HL who relapsed or progressed after allo-SCT and received BV as

salvage therapy, to those of 104 similar patients who did not receive BV salvage. In this challenging setting, BV treatment resulted in an overall response rate (CR+PR) of 74% and a CR rate of 29%. Interestingly, the overall response rate to BV was not influenced by whether patients received or not BV prior to allo-SCT, suggesting that re-challenge with BV can be advantageous in HL patients who relapse after allo-SCT, even if they had received it before transplant. The one-year OS with landmark from Day 60 after relapse post allo-SCT was encouraging (76%), even though not significantly different from the 67% OS observed in 104 HL patients who relapsed after allo-SCT but did not receive salvage BV. Nevertheless, 34% of patients in the BV group were alive and in CR at last follow up compared to 18% only in the no-BV group ($p=0.003$), despite a longer median follow up for alive patients in the BV group (33 vs 23 months; $p<0.001$). These results strongly suggest that BV allowed better disease control than the alternative salvage modalities used in the no-BV group.

Treatment of patients with HL who relapse or progress after allo-SCT remains a real challenge and an unmet medical need (Armand et al., 2008; Corradini et al., 2007; Ram et al., 2011; Robinson et al., 2009; Sarina et al., 2010; Sureda et al., 2008). Single agents or combination chemotherapy are rarely effective, because most of these patients are heavily pretreated and are often resistant to chemotherapy, although encouraging results were reported with the use of bendamustine in patients who have not received it before (Anastasia et al., 2014; Corazzelli et al., 2013). DLI with or without prior chemotherapy resulted in 43-56% response rate at the expense of 32-38% grade II-IV GVHD (Anderlini et al., 2008; Peggs et al., 2005; Sureda et al.,

2012). Currently, the most attractive treatment options for patients with HL failing allo-SCT are BV with or without DLI or check-point inhibitors.

Our results are in agreement with those of Gopal et al. who reported a small cohort of 25 patients with heavily pretreated HL who received BV salvage for relapse after allo-SCT (Gopal et al., 2012). Half of their evaluable patients achieved an objective response, and 38% attained a CR. The median PFS was 7.8 months and the median OS was not reached. Similarly, Carlo-Stella et al. reported a small series of 16 patients with HL who received BV salvage for relapse after allo-SCT (Carlo-Stella et al., 2015). Five patients (31%) had CR, and 6 (37%) had PR. After a median follow-up of 26 months, median PFS, OS, and duration of response were 7, 25, and 5 months, respectively. In addition to the larger number of patients in our study, one major difference from these two other series is that 64% of our 80 patients in the BV group had received BV before allo-SCT, whereas all patients in the Gopal and Carlo-Stella series were BV naive. Our results are in agreement with reported data on efficacy of BV re-treatment in patients who have received it earlier (Bartlett et al., 2014). Another difference is that in the Gopal study, patients were excluded if they were within 100 days of allo-SCT or if they had active GVHD, potentially eliminating the highest-risk patients.

In our cohort, DLI was administered to 66% of patients in the BV group compared to 33% of patients in the no BV group indicating that two dominant strategies were used for salvage post allo-SCT: combination of BV+DLI or chemotherapy alone. Tsirigotis et al. reported 16 patients with advanced HL who received BV after allo-SCT for active disease (13 patients) or as consolidation (3 patients) (Tsirigotis et al., 2016). Ten of these patients also

received DLI resulting in GVHD in 7 patients. Among the 13 patients treated for active disease, CR and PR were observed in 7 and 2 patients, respectively, and the median PFS was 6 months. DLI may synergize with BV to achieve sustained disease control. We did not observe any increase in *de novo* GVHD in our BV group, despite a significantly higher rate of DLI in this group. Indeed, BV may reduce GVHD by targeting CD30-positive T-lymphocytes (Chen et al., 2012). In that sense, we recently reported that BV treatment prior to allo-SCT significantly decreased chronic GVHD in multivariate analysis (Bazarbachi et al., 2018).

Given the limited treatment options for HL patients relapsing after allo-SCT, and the promising clinical and preclinical studies with check-point inhibitors, many clinicians are considering their off-label use in this setting. Indeed, both nivolumab and pembrolizumab appear to be highly efficacious, but with conflicting results on whether their use is frequently complicated by rapid onset of severe and treatment-refractory GVHD and on the influence of time from allo-SCT. Herbaux et al. reported 95% overall response with single agent nivolumab in 20 HL patients relapsing after allo-SCT. At a median follow-up of 370 days, the 1-year PFS was 58% and OS was 79%. *De novo* GVHD occurred in 6 patients (30%) resulting in 2 deaths (10%) (Herbaux et al., 2017). In this study, nivolumab-induced GVHD was strongly associated with early initiation of nivolumab after allo-SCT. In another multicenter retrospective analysis, Haverkos et al. reported an overall response rate of 77% including 50% CR in 31 lymphoma (29 HL) patients receiving nivolumab (28 patients) or pembrolizumab (3 patients) for relapse after allo-SCT (Haverkos et al., 2017). After a median follow up of 428 days, 11 of 31

patients progressed and 21 (68%) remained alive. Unfortunately, 17 (55%) patients developed treatment-emergent GVHD, including grade III-IV acute or severe chronic GVHD in 9 patients. Only 2 of these 17 patients achieved complete response to GVHD treatment, and 14 of 17 required 2 or more systemic therapies. Finally, 8 (26%) deaths related to new onset GVHD were reported in this study. Based on these results, more data are needed on the use of check-point inhibitors after allo-SCT, and these agents cannot be recommended for routine use outside of a clinical trial.

One important limitation of our retrospective registry study is the risk of selection bias. Ideally, this question should be answered by a prospective randomized trial comparing BV and DLI to investigator choice in patients with HL recurring after allogeneic SCT. A stratification is needed for whether patients were or not exposed to BV prior to allo-SCT. However, this type of study is ethically questionable because of the limited alternative options in these often chemoresistant patients, particularly with the potential fatal toxicities after checkpoint inhibitors.

In conclusion, BV is a safe and highly effective salvage therapy for patients with HL relapsing or progressing after allo-SCT, even after prior exposure to BV. Post-transplant BV may synergize with immune interventions such as DLI to achieve sustained control of HL recurring after allo-SCT. Finally, these results also provide rationale for testing BV maintenance therapy after allo-SCT in high-risk patients.

Acknowledgment

Contributing authors by decreasing number of patients enrolled in the study
(author/ city):

Conflict of Interest

A Bazarbachi, M Mohty, and A Sureda received research support and lecture honoraria from Takeda whose product is discussed in this work. Paolo Corradini, Stephen Robinson and Karl S. Peggs received lecture and advisory board honoraria from Takeda. The other authors do not have any conflicts of interest. No financial support was provided for this work.

REFERENCES

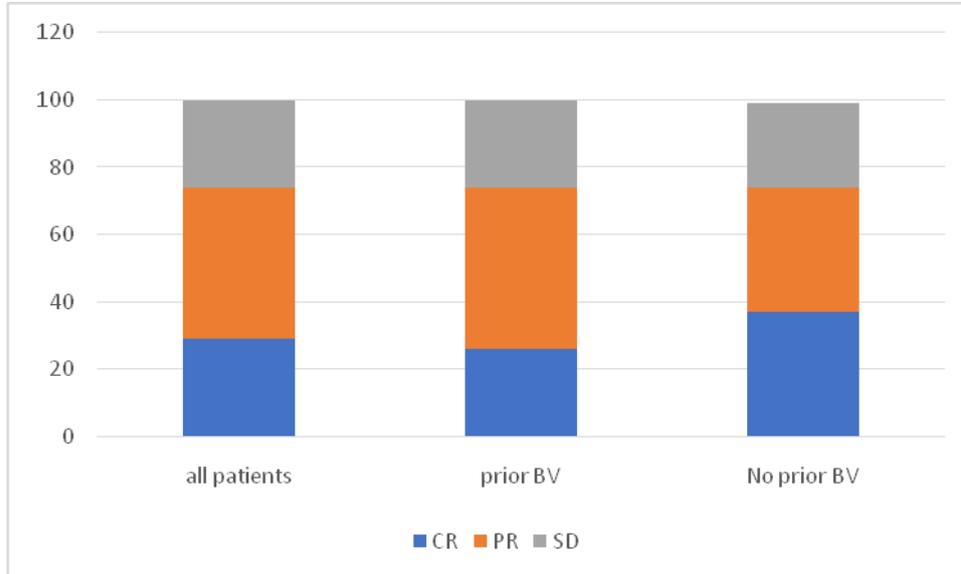
- Alvarez, I., Sureda, A., Caballero, M. D., Urbano-Ispizua, A., Ribera, J. M., Canales, M., . . . Sierra, J. (2006). Nonmyeloablative stem cell transplantation is an effective therapy for refractory or relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma: results of a Spanish prospective cooperative protocol. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*, *12*(2), 172-183. doi: 10.1016/j.bbmt.2005.09.009
- Anastasia, A., Carlo-Stella, C., Corradini, P., Salvi, F., Rusconi, C., Pulsoni, A., . . . Santoro, A. (2014). Bendamustine for Hodgkin lymphoma patients failing autologous or autologous and allogeneic stem cell transplantation: a retrospective study of the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi. *Br J Haematol*, *166*(1), 140-142. doi: 10.1111/bjh.12821
- Anderlini, P., Saliba, R., Acholonu, S., Giralt, S. A., Andersson, B., Ueno, N. T., . . . Champlin, R. E. (2008). Fludarabine-melphalan as a preparative regimen for reduced-intensity conditioning allogeneic stem cell transplantation in relapsed and refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma: the updated M.D. Anderson Cancer Center experience. *Haematologica*, *93*(2), 257-264. doi: 10.3324/haematol.11828
- Andre, M., Henry-Amar, M., Pico, J. L., Brice, P., Blaise, D., Kuentz, M., . . . Gisselbrecht, C. (1999). Comparison of high-dose therapy and autologous stem-cell transplantation with conventional therapy for Hodgkin's disease induction failure: a case-control study. Societe Francaise de Greffe de Moelle. *J Clin Oncol*, *17*(1), 222-229.
- Ansell, S. M., Lesokhin, A. M., Borrello, I., Halwani, A., Scott, E. C., Gutierrez, M., . . . Armand, P. (2015). PD-1 blockade with nivolumab in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*, *372*(4), 311-319. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1411087
- Armand, P., Kim, H. T., Ho, V. T., Cutler, C. S., Koreth, J., Antin, J. H., . . . Alyea, E. P. (2008). Allogeneic transplantation with reduced-intensity conditioning for Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma: importance of histology for outcome. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*, *14*(4), 418-425. doi: 10.1016/j.bbmt.2008.01.008
- Armand, P., Shipp, M. A., Ribrag, V., Michot, J. M., Zinzani, P. L., Kuruvilla, J., . . . Moskowitz, C. H. (2016). Programmed Death-1 Blockade With Pembrolizumab in Patients With Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma After Brentuximab Vedotin Failure. *J Clin Oncol*. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2016.67.3467
- Bartlett, N. L., Chen, R., Fanale, M. A., Brice, P., Gopal, A., Smith, S. E., . . . Forero-Torres, A. (2014). Retreatment with brentuximab vedotin in patients with CD30-positive hematologic malignancies. *J Hematol Oncol*, *7*, 24. doi: 10.1186/1756-8722-7-24
- Bazarbachi A, Boumendil A, Finel H, Mohty M, Castagna L, Peggs KS, ... Sureda A. Brentuximab vedotin prior to allogeneic stem cell transplantation in Hodgkin lymphoma: a report from the EBMT Lymphoma Working Party. *Br J Haematol*. 2018 Apr;181(1):86-96. doi: 10.1111/bjh.15152. Epub 2018 Feb 22.
- Carlo-Stella, C., Ricci, F., Dalto, S., Mazza, R., Malagola, M., Patriarca, F., . . . Santoro, A. (2015). Brentuximab vedotin in patients with Hodgkin lymphoma and a failed allogeneic stem cell transplantation: results from a named patient program at four Italian centers. *Oncologist*, *20*(3), 323-328. doi: 10.1634/theoncologist.2014-0420
- Chen, Y. B., McDonough, S., Hasserjian, R., Chen, H., Coughlin, E., Illiano, C., . . . Ritz, J. (2012). Expression of CD30 in patients with acute graft-versus-host disease. *Blood*, *120*(3), 691-696. doi: 10.1182/blood-2012-03-415422
- Cheson, B. D., Pfistner, B., Juweid, M. E., Gascoyne, R. D., Specht, L., Horning, S. J., . . . International Harmonization Project on, L. (2007). Revised response criteria for malignant lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*, *25*(5), 579-586. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2006.09.2403
- Corazzelli, G., Angrilli, F., D'Arco, A., Ferrara, F., Musto, P., Guarini, A., . . . Pinto, A. (2013). Efficacy and safety of bendamustine for the treatment of patients with recurring Hodgkin lymphoma. *Br J Haematol*, *160*(2), 207-215. doi: 10.1111/bjh.12120
- Corradini, P., Doderio, A., Farina, L., Fanin, R., Patriarca, F., Miceli, R., . . . Gruppo Italiano Trapianto di Midollo, O. (2007). Allogeneic stem cell transplantation following reduced-intensity conditioning can induce durable clinical and molecular remissions in relapsed lymphomas: pre-transplant disease status and histotype heavily influence outcome. *Leukemia*, *21*(11), 2316-2323. doi: 10.1038/sj.leu.2404822
- Gopal, A. K., Chen, R., Smith, S. E., Ansell, S. M., Rosenblatt, J. D., Savage, K. J., . . . Younes, A. (2015). Durable remissions in a pivotal phase 2 study of brentuximab

- vedotin in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*, 125(8), 1236-1243. doi: 10.1182/blood-2014-08-595801
- Gopal, A. K., Ramchandren, R., O'Connor, O. A., Berryman, R. B., Advani, R. H., Chen, R., . . . Zain, J. (2012). Safety and efficacy of brentuximab vedotin for Hodgkin lymphoma recurring after allogeneic stem cell transplantation. *Blood*, 120(3), 560-568. doi: 10.1182/blood-2011-12-397893
- Haverkos, B. M., Abbott, D., Hamadani, M., Armand, P., Flowers, M. E., Merryman, R., . . . Devine, S. M. (2017). PD-1 blockade for relapsed lymphoma post-allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant: high response rate but frequent GVHD. *Blood*, 130(2), 221-228. doi: 10.1182/blood-2017-01-761346
- Herbaux, C., Gauthier, J., Brice, P., Drumez, E., Ysebaert, L., Doyen, H., . . . Morschhauser, F. (2017). Efficacy and tolerability of nivolumab after allogeneic transplantation for relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*, 129(18), 2471-2478. doi: 10.1182/blood-2016-11-749556
- Holmberg, L., & Maloney, D. G. (2011). The role of autologous and allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for Hodgkin lymphoma. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*, 9(9), 1060-1071.
- Kharfan-Dabaja, M. A., Hamadani, M., Sibai, H., & Savani, B. N. (2014). Managing Hodgkin lymphoma relapsing after autologous hematopoietic cell transplantation: a not-so-good cancer after all! *Bone Marrow Transplant*, 49(5), 599-606. doi: 10.1038/bmt.2013.226
- Lazarus, H. M., Rowlings, P. A., Zhang, M. J., Vose, J. M., Armitage, J. O., Bierman, P. J., . . . Horowitz, M. M. (1999). Autotransplants for Hodgkin's disease in patients never achieving remission: a report from the Autologous Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry. *J Clin Oncol*, 17(2), 534-545. doi: 10.1200/JCO.1999.17.2.534
- Linch, D. C., Winfield, D., Goldstone, A. H., Moir, D., Hancock, B., McMillan, A., . . . Hudson, G. V. (1993). Dose intensification with autologous bone-marrow transplantation in relapsed and resistant Hodgkin's disease: results of a BNLI randomised trial. *Lancet*, 341(8852), 1051-1054.
- Martinez, C., Canals, C., Sarina, B., Alessandrino, E. P., Karakasis, D., Pulsoni, A., . . . the Gruppo Italiano Trapianto di Midollo, O. (2013). Identification of prognostic factors predicting outcome in Hodgkin's lymphoma patients relapsing after autologous stem cell transplantation. *Ann Oncol*, 24(9), 2430-2434. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mdt206
- Moskowitz, A. J., Perales, M. A., Kewalramani, T., Yahalom, J., Castro-Malaspina, H., Zhang, Z., . . . Moskowitz, C. H. (2009). Outcomes for patients who fail high dose chemoradiotherapy and autologous stem cell rescue for relapsed and primary refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Br J Haematol*, 146(2), 158-163. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2141.2009.07727.x
- Peggs, K. S., Hunter, A., Chopra, R., Parker, A., Mahendra, P., Milligan, D., . . . Mackinnon, S. (2005). Clinical evidence of a graft-versus-Hodgkin's-lymphoma effect after reduced-intensity allogeneic transplantation. *Lancet*, 365(9475), 1934-1941. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(05)66659-7
- Ram, R., Gooley, T. A., Maloney, D. G., Press, O. W., Pagel, J. M., Petersdorf, S. H., . . . Gopal, A. K. (2011). Histology and time to progression predict survival for lymphoma recurring after reduced-intensity conditioning and allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*, 17(10), 1537-1545. doi: 10.1016/j.bbmt.2011.03.010
- Robinson, S. P., Sureda, A., Canals, C., Russell, N., Caballero, D., Bacigalupo, A., . . . Lymphoma Working Party of the, E. (2009). Reduced intensity conditioning allogeneic stem cell transplantation for Hodgkin's lymphoma: identification of prognostic factors predicting outcome. *Haematologica*, 94(2), 230-238. doi: 10.3324/haematol.13441
- Sarina, B., Castagna, L., Farina, L., Patriarca, F., Benedetti, F., Carella, A. M., . . . Gruppo Italiano Trapianto di Midollo, O. (2010). Allogeneic transplantation improves the overall and progression-free survival of Hodgkin lymphoma patients relapsing after autologous transplantation: a retrospective study based on the time of HLA typing and donor availability. *Blood*, 115(18), 3671-3677. doi: 10.1182/blood-2009-12-253856
- Schmitz, N., Pfistner, B., Sextro, M., Sieber, M., Carella, A. M., Haenel, M., . . . Marrow, T. (2002). Aggressive conventional chemotherapy compared with high-dose chemotherapy with autologous haemopoietic stem-cell transplantation for relapsed

- chemosensitive Hodgkin's disease: a randomised trial. *Lancet*, 359(9323), 2065-2071. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(02)08938-9
- Sureda, A., Canals, C., Arranz, R., Caballero, D., Ribera, J. M., Brune, M., . . . Schmitz, N. (2012). Allogeneic stem cell transplantation after reduced intensity conditioning in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma. Results of the HDR-ALLO study - a prospective clinical trial by the Grupo Espanol de Linfomas/Trasplante de Medula Osea (GEL/TAMO) and the Lymphoma Working Party of the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation. *Haematologica*, 97(2), 310-317. doi: 10.3324/haematol.2011.045757
- Sureda, A., Robinson, S., Canals, C., Carella, A. M., Boogaerts, M. A., Caballero, D., . . . Schmitz, N. (2008). Reduced-intensity conditioning compared with conventional allogeneic stem-cell transplantation in relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma: an analysis from the Lymphoma Working Party of the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation. *J Clin Oncol*, 26(3), 455-462. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2007.13.2415
- Tsirigotis, P., Danylesko, I., Gkirkas, K., Shem-Tov, N., Yerushalmi, R., Stamouli, M., . . . Nagler, A. (2016). Brentuximab vedotin in combination with or without donor lymphocyte infusion for patients with Hodgkin lymphoma after allogeneic stem cell transplantation. *Bone Marrow Transplant*, 51(10), 1313-1317. doi: 10.1038/bmt.2016.129
- Younes, A., Gopal, A. K., Smith, S. E., Ansell, S. M., Rosenblatt, J. D., Savage, K. J., . . . Chen, R. (2012). Results of a pivotal phase II study of brentuximab vedotin for patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin's lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol*, 30(18), 2183-2189. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2011.38.0410
- Younes, A., Santoro, A., Shipp, M., Zinzani, P. L., Timmerman, J. M., Ansell, S., . . . Engert, A. (2016). Nivolumab for classical Hodgkin's lymphoma after failure of both autologous stem-cell transplantation and brentuximab vedotin: a multicentre, multicohort, single-arm phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol*, 17(9), 1283-1294. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30167-X

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: Response to brentuximab-vedotin post-allogeneic stem cell transplantation.



Abbreviation: SD= stable disease; PR= partial response; CR= complete remission; BV= brentuximab-vedotin.

Figure 2: Disease status at last follow up according to response to brentuximab-vedotin post-allogeneic stem cell transplantation

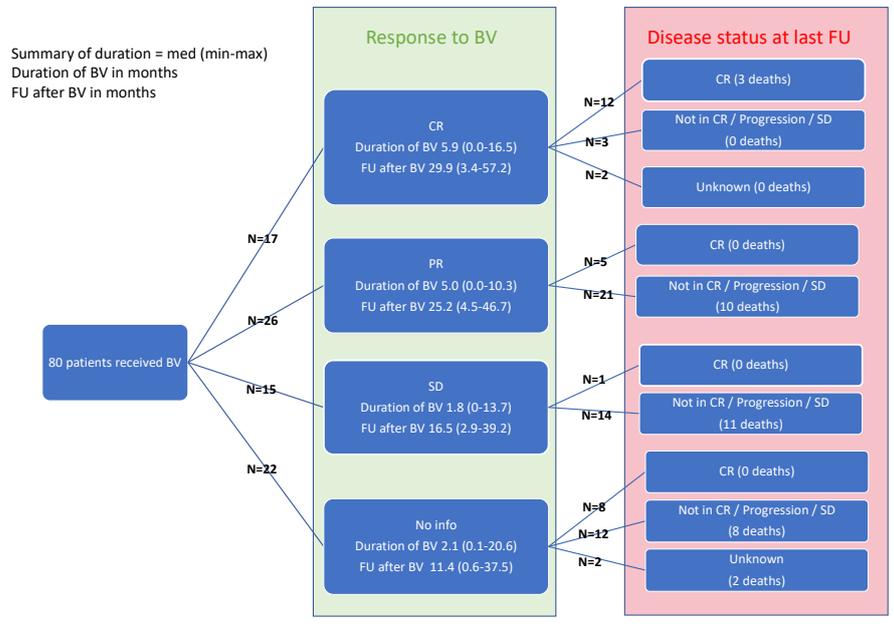


Figure 3: Overall survival according to response to brentuximab-vedotin post-allogeneic stem cell transplantation

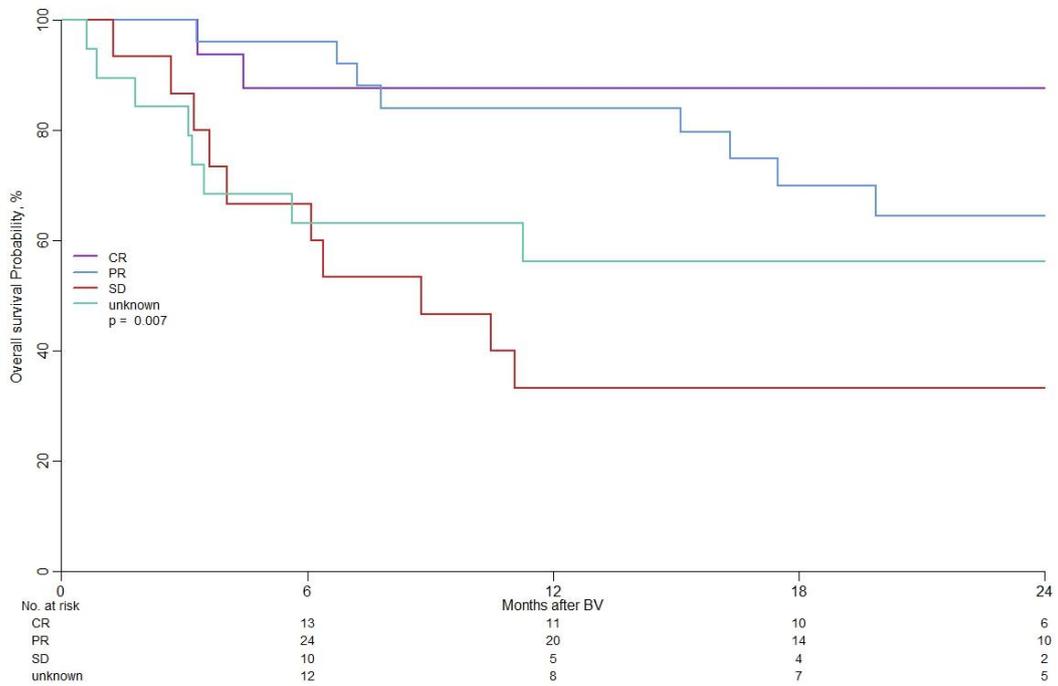


Figure 4: Overall survival using a landmark analysis starting at day 60 after relapse.

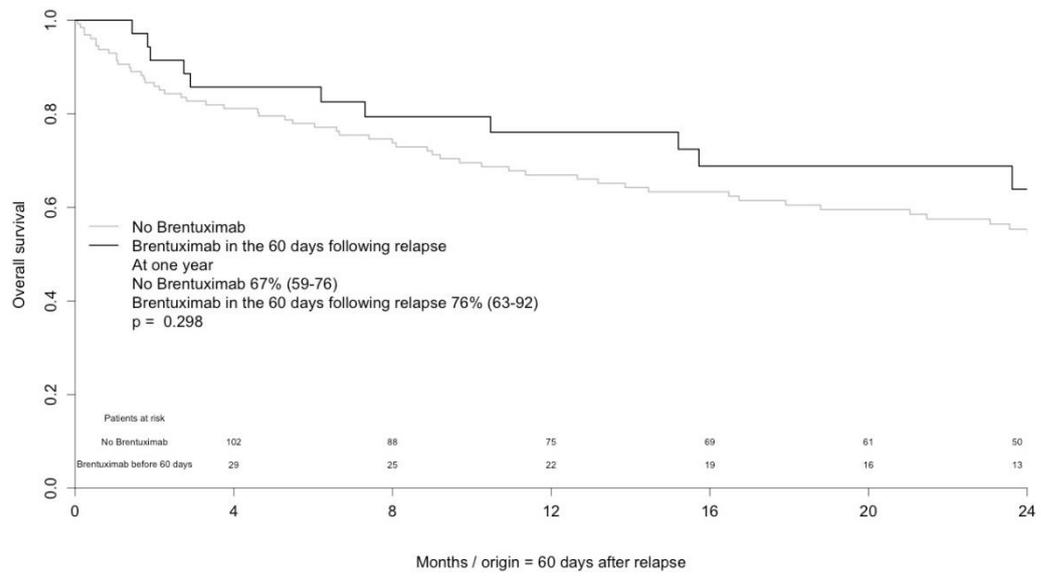


Table1: Patient Characteristics

	No Brentuximab N (%)	Brentuximab N (%)	P
Patients	104	80	
Age at SCT median (range)	34 (18-71)	30 (19-59)	0.03
Female	39 (38%)	31 (39%)	0.98
Lines before SCT median (range)	4 (1-9)	4 (1-7)	0.91
4 or more treatment lines	46 (53%)	38 (60%)	0.46
BV before SCT	48 (46%)	52 (65%)	0.02
Median months from BV pre-SCT	6 (4-11)	5 (4-7)	0.14
Median doses of BV pre (range)	5 (1-16)	5 (1-12)	0.88
Prior autologous SCT	79 (76%)	63 (79%)	0 .79
Karnofsky score 90-100 at SCT	74 (73%)	62 (80%)	0.29
Disease status at SCT			0.31
Active Disease			
CR	58 (56%)	33 (41%)	
PR	27 (26%)	30 (37%)	
	18 (18%)	17 (21%)	

Abbreviation: SCT= Stem cell transplantation; BV= brentuximab vedotin; CR= complete remission; PR= partial response.

Table 2: Transplant characteristics

Transplant characteristics	No Brentuximab N (%)	Brentuximab N (%)	P
Patients	104	80	
Non myeloablative conditioning	75 (72%)	62 (77%)	0.72
No TBI	77 (74%)	68 (85%)	0.10
Donor type			0.59
MRD	66 (63%)	53 (66%)	
MUD	38 (37%)	27 (34%)	
Stem cell source			0.01
BM	30 (29%)	10 (12%)	
PB	74 (71%)	70 (87%)	
Engraftment	97 (98%)	78 (99%)	0.33
Best response at D100 CR	40 (39%)	43 (53%)	0.15
Median months from SCT to relapse	6 (3-12)	10 (5-16)	0.08
DLI	34 (33%)	51 (66%)	<0.001
Median days from relapse to DLI	41 (19-83)	71 (16-84)	0.053
Median months of follow up after relapse for live patients (range)	23 (9-32)	32 (22-45)	<0.001
Cause of death Relapse/progression	51 (82%)	25 (74%)	0.4

Abbreviations: TBI= total body irradiation; MRD= matched related donor; MUD= matched unrelated donor; BM= bone marrow; PB= peripheral blood; D100= day 100; CR= complete remission; SCT= Stem cell transplantation; DLI= donor lymphocytes infusion.

Table 3: Multivariate analysis for OS

	HR (95%CI), p-value
Brentuximab before SCT vs no	0.96 (0.57-1.61), p=0.88
Age over 40 vs below	2.17 (1.24-3.82), p=0.007
Male vs female	1.32 (0.8-2.17), p=0.28
Karnofsky score 90,100 vs less	0.53 (0.33-0.84), p=0.007
More advanced vs CR,PR	1.45 (0.9-2.34), p=0.13
Time from Diagnosis to SCT \geq 24 m vs under	0.79 (0.45-1.38), p=0.4
Radiotherapy before SCT vs no RT	1.49 (0.94-2.35), p=0.09
DLI vs no DLI	0.51 (0.32-0.83), p=0.007
Brentuximab post SCT vs no	1.26 (0.8-2), p=0.32

Abbreviation: CR= complete remission; PR= partial response; SCT= Stem cell transplant; RT= radiotherapy; DLI= donor lymphocyte infusion.