

E1910 Clinical Trial Results Summary

Combination Chemotherapy with or without Blinatumomab in Treating Patients with Newly Diagnosed BCR-ABL-Negative B Lineage Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

What did this trial involve and who was it for?

The purpose of this trial was to test the effects, good and/or bad, of adding a medicine called blinatumomab to the usual treatment of chemotherapy. Blinatumomab is a targeted drug that directs a patient's T cells (part of the immune system) to recognize malignant B cells and destroy them. The effects of adding blinatumomab were looked at for patients 30-70 years old who were newly diagnosed with B lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). After several rounds of initial chemotherapy, many patients were in complete remission and had no leukemia remaining in their blood or bone marrow (a good prognosis). The goal of the trial was to further improve overall survival in these patients by adding blinatumomab to additional rounds of chemotherapy.

A total of 488 patients participated in E1910.

What are the results?

The trial met its goal. After 3 years of follow-up, 85% of the patients who received chemotherapy plus blinatumomab were alive versus 68% of those who received chemotherapy only. This outcome demonstrates a strong benefit from adding blinatumomab to chemotherapy.

What do the results mean for patients?

The E1910 results helped lead to the approval of blinatumomab by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat adult and pediatric patients with BCR::ABL1-negative B-cell precursor ALL. Specifically, the approval is for blinatumomab to be given together with the additional rounds of chemotherapy that these patients usually receive after their initial therapy.

For more information, go to:

- United States National Institutes of Health (NIH) Library of Medicine: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02003222
- American Society of Hematology (ASH) Abstract (published December 6, 2022): https://ashpublications.org/blood/article/140/Supplement%202/LBA-1/493429/Consolidation-Therapy-with-Blinatumomab-Improves
- New England Journal of Medicine: https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2312948

About ECOG-ACRIN

This trial was led by the ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (ECOG-ACRIN). ECOG-ACRIN is a membership-based scientific organization that designs and conducts cancer research involving adults who have or are at risk of developing cancer. ECOG-ACRIN is a component of the National Cancer Institute's National Clinical Trials Network. Learn more at www.ecog-acrin.org.

To all the patients that participated in this trial, thank you. Without the involvement of patients like you, this research would not have been conducted.

