Ivosidenib improves overall survival to relapsed therapy in selected patients with IDH1 AML: Results from matched/weighted analyses

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BACKGROUND

Objectives

Methods

To evaluate the comparative benefit of IVO, matched patient analyses were conducted using data on mid2017 R/R AML patients from the AM17 Study Group (AMLSG) database (NCT02254845) and a real-world chart review study (RWD) from France, Germany, the UK, and Spain.

METHODS

RESULTS: Ivosidenib vs all historical controls (AMLSG + RWD)

Baseline characteristics

Overall survival

When compared to non-IC RWD patients, IVO patients had longer survival than historical controls both wihHRs ranging from 0.43–0.73 and non-overlapping 95% CIs (Table 2).

Table 1. Disease disease characteristics and standardized differences between IVO and HC cohorts before and after matching

Table 2. Disease disease characteristics and standardized differences between IVO and the non-IC RWD cohort before and after matching

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CONCLUSION

• IVO monotherapy prolonged survival in patients with mid2017 R/R AML when compared to historical control patients treated with standard therapies in this patient population.

• The survival benefit was more pronounced when compared to patients treated with non-intensive therapies

Disclosures

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