














RESEARCH ARTICLE

Outcomes following venetoclax-based treatment in therapy-related myeloid neoplasms

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Abstract

Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms (t-MN) are aggressive malignancies in need of effective therapies. The BCL-2 inhibitor venetoclax represents a paradigm shift in the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia. However, the effectiveness of venetoclax has not been studied in a large cohort of t-MN. We retrospectively analyzed 378 t-MN patients, of which 96 (25.4%, 47 therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia, 1 therapy-related chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, 48 therapy-related myelodysplastic syndrome) received venetoclax. Median interval from t-MN to venetoclax initiation was 2.9 (Interquartile range [IQR] 0.7–12) months, and patients received a median of 3 (IQR 1–4) cycles. The composite complete remission (CRc) rate, median progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS) were 39.1%, 4.9 months, and 7 months, respectively. The upfront use of venetoclax and achieving CRc were associated with improved survival, whereas the presence of Chromosome 7 abnormalities was associated with an inferior survival. Neither the TP53-status nor the percent bone marrow blast predicted the likelihood of CRc or survival. Paired genetic analysis performed at venetoclax initiation and failure did not show the evidence of the selection of the TP53-mutated clone.

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In a propensity-matched analysis, the use of venetoclax-based regimen as the first-line therapy was associated with a superior survival compared to hypomethylating agent (HMA)-based first-line therapy (9.4 vs. 6.1 months, $p = .01$). We conclude that the upfront use of venetoclax with HMA improved survival, though PFS and OS remain poor. As the phenotype at diagnosis or the percent blasts did not predict outcomes, venetoclax should be studied in all t-MN phenotypes.

1 | INTRODUCTION

With improvement in cancer care, the number of cancer survivors—currently estimated at 17 million in the US—is expected to rise. Although this is a welcome trend, it has brought to attention the long-term complications of DNA-damaging therapies. Especially devastating is a complication known as therapy-related myeloid neoplasms (t-MN). Morphologically, t-MN can further be classified into therapy-related myelodysplastic syndrome (t-MDS), t-MDS/myeloproliferative neoplasm (t-MDS/MPN), or therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia (t-AML). It is an aggressive leukemia, frequently harboring high-risk features such as Chromosomes 5, 7, and 17 abnormalities, complex karyotype (CK), monosomal karyotype (MK), and the loss of *TP53* function. With no effective therapies, survival following the diagnosis is <1 year, suggesting an urgent need for effective therapeutic strategies.^{1,2}

In newly diagnosed AML, BCL2-inhibitor venetoclax, in combination with hypomethylating agent (HMA) 5-azacitidine, led to improved survival compared to HMA alone,³ though t-AML constituted only 8% of the cohort and t-MDS patients were not included. Two studies of t-AML patients noted a wide range of survival (3.5–15.9 months).^{4,5} The outcome of venetoclax-based therapy in t-MDS, the ideal backbone of chemotherapy, and its impact on outcomes have not been studied. Moreover, the predictors of response to and survival following venetoclax-based therapy in t-MN were not studied. Finally, the mechanism of resistance to venetoclax in t-MN is unknown.

To address this knowledge gaps, we retrospectively analyzed a multicenter international cohort of t-MDS, t-MDS/MPN, and t-AML patients treated with venetoclax-based regimens. We studied the predictors of response and outcomes using venetoclax-based regimens. Using paired cytogenetic and next-generation sequencing (NGS) analysis, we studied the mechanism of resistance to venetoclax in t-MN.

2 | METHODS

This retrospective multicenter study conducted at Mayo Clinic, Rochester (USA), South Australian Local Health Network (South Australia, Australia), and the Alfred Hospital (Melbourne, Victoria; Australia). Following appropriate regulatory approvals at the respective institute, we identified all WHO-defined t-MN patients that received venetoclax-

based therapy. Cytogenetics and NGS analyses for a panel of genes known to drive myeloid malignancies were performed using bone marrow samples at t-MN diagnosis, prior to the initiation of venetoclax, and at venetoclax failure. Details of NGS analysis is provided in Supplementary Methods (Data S1). Response to venetoclax was assessed using the International Working Group criteria for t-MDS⁶ and 2017 European LeukemiaNet⁷ criteria for t-AML patients. Composite complete remission (CRc) was defined as complete remission (CR) or hematological improvement (HI) for MDS and CR or complete remission with incomplete hematologic recovery (CRi) for AML. In a subset of patients treated at Mayo Clinic who achieved morphologic remission (<5% bone marrow [BM] blasts), minimal residual disease (MRD) was assessed by multiparameter flow cytometry (sensitivity 0.1%).

The statistical analysis for continuous and categorical variable were performed using Mann-Whitney test and chi-squared test, respectively. Progression-free survival (PFS) was calculated from the time of venetoclax initiation to progression of the disease, the utilization of the next line of therapy, or death due to t-MN. Patients undergoing allogeneic stem cell transplant (SCT) were censored at the time of SCT. Overall survival (OS) was calculated from the time of venetoclax to the last follow up or death, whichever came first. The Kaplan-Meier was used to estimate the OS and PFS and the statistical analysis was performed using log-rank test.

Logistic regression analyses for CRc, PFS, and OS were performed using univariate and multivariate analysis. Factors included in the univariate analysis are described in Supplementary Methods (Data S1). The multivariate logistic regression was performed using all significant variables for composite complete remission achievement. The final multivariate analysis for CR was also confirmed by both backward and forward selection method. Multivariate Cox proportional hazard analysis was performed using all significant variables for survival outcomes (PFS and OS). The final multivariate analysis for PFS and OS were confirmed by backward selection method.

To compare outcomes for patients treated with HMA or venetoclax as the first line, we implemented the propensity score matching method⁸ with an aim to obtain comparable subpopulations matched for age, t-MN phenotype at diagnosis, the presence of CK, and the utilization of SCT. This was followed by univariate comparison of the matched groups for OS and PFS.

The statistical analysis was performed using R statistical software (Version 4.1.1., Vienna, Austria) Graphs were prepared using BlueSky (Version 7, Chicago, IL, USA) and GraphPad Prism (Version 9, San Diego, CA, USA).

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Patient characteristics

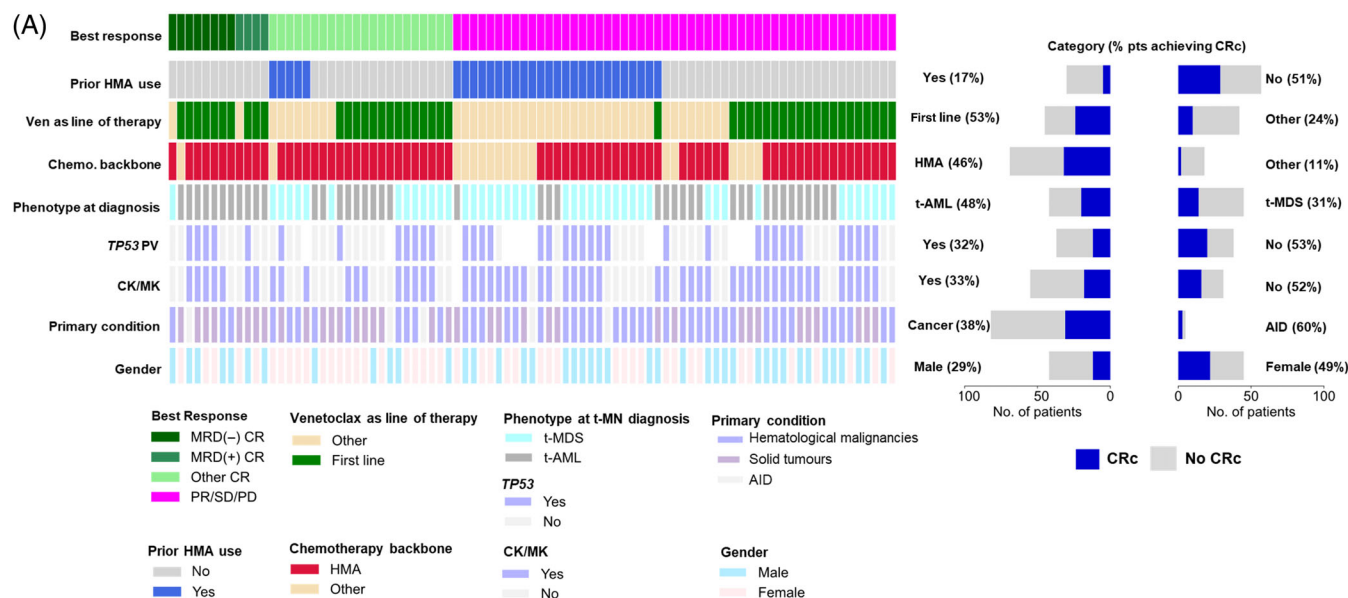
Of 378 t-MN patients (Table S1), 96 (25.4%) received venetoclax-based regimens. Median age, hemoglobin, white blood cells, and platelets at t-MN diagnosis were comparable between the two cohorts. Higher proportion receiving venetoclax had t-AML phenotype (49% vs. 32.6%; $p = .002$), high-risk cytogenetics abnormalities at t-MN diagnosis, including Chromosome 17 abnormalities (38.9% vs. 18.1%, $p < .001$), CK (63.2% vs. 45.5%, $p = .004$), and MK (60.6% vs. 45.1%, $p = .012$). The proportion of patients with *TP53* somatic pathogenic variant (PV) did not differ between the two cohorts (50.6% vs. 37.6%, $p = .067$). Patient characteristics stratified by the use of venetoclax as the first line or as subsequent lines are shown in Table S2. Patients who received venetoclax as the first line were older, more likely to present with t-AML and were less likely to have Chromosome 17 abnormality or CK.

Clinical characteristics of the venetoclax cohort is shown (Figure 1A). Median interval from t-MN diagnosis to the initiation of venetoclax was 2.9 months (IQR 0.7–12; Table S3). Patients had received a median of 0 (IQR 0–1) lines of prior therapy with

31 (32.3%) having received a prior HMA. Of the 23 (24%) patients who underwent SCT, 8 received venetoclax pre-SCT, 11 post-SCT, and 4 both pre- and post-SCT. Ten out of 11 patients who received venetoclax post-SCT, received it for relapsed t-MN, whereas one patient received it as maintenance. Median exposure to venetoclax was three cycles (IQR 1–4). Accompanying chemotherapeutic agents were HMA 74 (77.1%), low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) 14 (14.6%), multiple/other 4 (4.2%), or none 4 (4.2%). Of 74 patients who received HMA 41 (55%) received 5-azacitidine, 30 (4%) received decitabine, and 3 (4%) received both.

3.2 | Response assessment following venetoclax therapy

Paired best and last response were available for 87 (90.6%) patients. CRc rate was 39.1% (Figure 1B). At the last follow-up, 4 (4.6%) and 11 (12.6%) patients remained in MRD⁻ CR and other CR, respectively, with a CRc of 17.2% and 72 (82.8%) had progressive disease. At least one MRD assessment was available for 15 patients achieving CRc, of which 9 (60%) achieved MRD-negativity.



(B)

		Best response		
		MRD-CR	Other CR	PR/SD/PD
Last response	MRD-CR	8 (9.2%)	26 (29.9%)	53 (60.9%)
	Other CR	4 (4.6%)	11 (12.6%)	72 (82.8%)
	PR/SD/PD	1 (1.1%)	10 (11.5%)	72 (82.8%)
	PR/SD/PD	3 (3.4%)	16 (18.4%)	53 (60.9%)

CR, complete remission; MRD-CR, minimal residual disease-negative complete remission; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

FIGURE 1 (A) Clinical, genetic, and cytogenetic characteristics of therapy-related myeloid neoplasm (t-MN) patients treated with venetoclax. White color denotes data not available; (B) the best and the last response to venetoclax in t-MN [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

TABLE 1 Univariate and multivariate analyses for composite complete remission, progression-free survival, and overall survival

Variables	Univariate analysis			Multivariate		
	OR	95% CI	p-value	OR	95% CI	p-value
<i>Composite complete remission</i>						
Prior HMA therapy (vs. not)	0.18	0.001	.05	0.24	0.01–0.98	.05
Primary hematological malignancy (vs. solid tumor)	2.56	1.06–6.4	.04	2.38	0.87–6.73	.094
t-MDS at diagnosis (vs. t-AML)	2.35	1.01–5.6	.05	1.20	0.42–3.30	.730
Accompanying chemotherapy HMA (vs. others)	0.33	0.09–0.93	.05	0.35	0.09–1.14	.095
Venetoclax as the first line of therapy (vs. other)	0.29	0.11–0.68	.005	0.94	0.28–3.16	.924
<i>Progression-free survival</i>						
Best response with venetoclax no CRc (vs. CRc)	6.39	3.47–11.8	<.001	5.34	2.78–10.2	<.001
Chromosome 7 abnormality at venetoclax initiation (vs. not)	1.69	1.05–2.71	.03	2.06	1.21–3.47	.007
Prior HMA therapy (vs. not)	2.35	1.45–3.8	<.001	1.03	0.51–2.06	.942
Venetoclax as the first-line therapy (vs. other)	0.48	0.3–0.78	.002	0.71	0.35–1.40	.319
Accompanying chemotherapy HMA (vs. others)	0.5	0.3–0.85	.011	0.87	0.49–1.54	.638
Prior radiation (vs. not)	0.61	0.38–0.98	.04	0.61	0.36–1.04	.07
<i>Overall survival</i>						
Best response with venetoclax no CRc (vs. CRc)	9.52	4.47–20.3	<.001	8.20	3.20–21.0	<.001
Venetoclax as the first-line therapy (vs. other)	0.3	0.23–0.63	<.001	0.33	0.12–0.86	.025
Monosomy 17 at venetoclax initiation (vs. not)	2.08	1.08–4.02	.029	1.66	0.74–3.73	.217
PV in TP53 (vs. not)	1.8	1–3.23	.048	1.75	0.79–3.86	.168
Prior HMA therapy (vs. not)	2.84	1.69–4.79	<.001	1.10	0.42–2.81	.847
Accompanying chemotherapy HMA (vs. others)	0.42	0.24–0.78	.002	1.12	0.44–2.83	.805

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CRc, composite complete remission; HMA, hypomethylating agent; HR, hazard ratio; OR, odds ratio; PV, pathogenic variant; t-AML, therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia; t-MDS, therapy-related myelodysplastic syndrome.

Factors associated with the likelihood of achieving CRc are shown (Table 1). Notably, a higher proportion of patients achieved CRc when venetoclax was used as the first line compared to second or subsequent line of therapy (55% vs. 23%, $p = .005$). Upon stepwise multivariate analysis, prior use of HMA was the only factor predicting a lower likelihood of achieving CRc (OR 0.19, $p = .003$).

3.3 | Outcomes following venetoclax therapy

Median PFS and OS from venetoclax initiation was 4.9 and 7 months, respectively (Figure 2A,B). The factors-associated improved PFS are shown in Table 1. Upon multivariate analysis, the presence of Chromosome 7 abnormalities (4.3 vs. 5.3 months, $p = .03$) and not achieving CRc (2.2 vs. 10.1 months, $p < .001$) were associated with an inferior PFS (Figure 2C,E). Moreover, multivariate analysis of the variables that are available at the time of venetoclax initiation (i.e., excluding the response status) showed that venetoclax as the first line (hazard ratio [HR] 0.42, $p = .0005$), the presence of Chromosome 7 abnormalities (HR 2.1, $p = .005$), and history of prior radiotherapy (HR 0.4, $p = .005$) significantly influenced PFS.

Predictors of an inferior OS included the presence of monosomy 17 at venetoclax initiation, PV in TP53, prior HMA therapy, non-HMA backbone, the use of venetoclax other than the first-line therapy, and not achieving CRc as the best response with venetoclax. Multivariate

analysis showed that using venetoclax as a subsequent line of therapy (5 vs. 13 months, $p < .001$), and not achieving CRc (3.2 vs. 17.5 months, $p < .001$) were associated with an inferior OS (Figure 2D,F). When the patients achieving CRc were further stratified based on the depth of response (i.e., MRD⁻ vs. other), PFS and OS did not differ (Figure S1). Furthermore, multivariate analysis of the variables that are available at the time of venetoclax initiation showed that venetoclax as the first line of therapy (HR 0.23, $p < .001$) and the presence of TP53 PV (HR 2.34, $p = .005$) independently predicted OS.

In treatment-naïve AML, the presence of TP53 PV is associated with a lower likelihood of CRc, shorter PFS, and OS.⁹ In contrast, in t-MN, the TP53 status did not predict the likelihood of achieving CRc or PFS, but was associated with a shorter OS from the time of venetoclax initiation on univariate analysis (Figure S2). On multivariate analysis, TP53 status did not predict CRc, PFS, or OS. Next, we asked if monoallelic versus biallelic TP53 loss had a differential impact on response to venetoclax. Fourteen patients had biallelic TP53 loss, defined as 2 TP53 PV and/or 1 TP53 PV +17p loss; whereas 23 had monoallelic TP53 loss. PFS and OS from the initiation of venetoclax were not different between these two cohorts, though analysis is limited by a small sample size. The presence of RAS PV did not predict PFS, though there was a trend toward an inferior survival in patients with RAS PV compared to RAS-wt (3.3 vs. 8.2 months, $p = .05$). On the other hand, the presence of IDH1/2 PV did not predict PFS or OS (Figure S3).

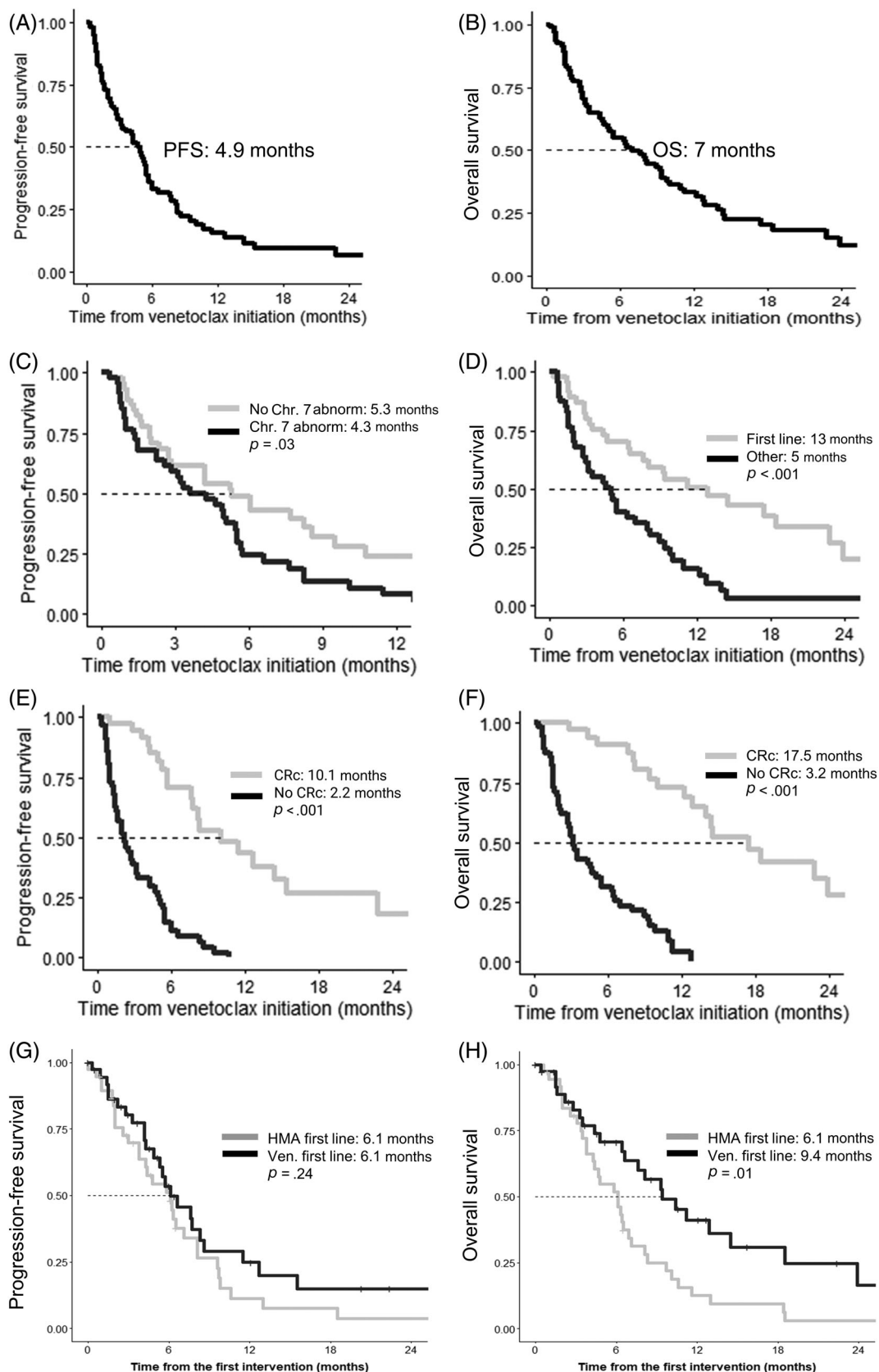


FIGURE 2 (A) Progression-free (PFS) from the initiation of venetoclax; (B) PFS as stratified by the presence of Chromosome 7 abnormality at venetoclax initiation; and (C) PFS as stratified by the best response achieved with venetoclax. (D) Overall survival (OS) calculated from the initiation of venetoclax; (E) as stratified by venetoclax as the line of therapy; (F) best response achieved with venetoclax; (G) PFS stratified by the first-line hypomethylating agents (HMA) or venetoclax-based therapy; and (H) OS stratified by the first-line HMA or venetoclax-based therapy. CRC, composite complete remission

TABLE 2 Paired next-generation sequencing at the initiation of and the time of progression on venetoclax in therapy-related myeloid neoplasm patients

No.	UPIN	Gender	VEN, as the line-of-therapy	Best response to venetoclax	% Bone marrow blasts in the context of VEN.		Next-generation sequencing (NGS) in the context of VEN (gene %VAF)		NGS summary	Cytogenetics summary
					At initiation	At prog.	At initiation	At progression		
1	1014	Female	First line	Other CR	80	2	BCOR (26), IDH1 (37), WT1 (68)	BCOR (22), IDH1 (30), WT1 (52)	No change	Clonal evolution
2	1042	Female	First line	PR/SD/PD	15	Focal CD34	TP53 (88)	TP53 (45)	No change	Clonal evolution
3	1043	Female	First line	Other CR	93		CEBPA (44), DNMT3A (47), TET2 (46), TET2 (42)	CEBPA (49), DNMT3A (50), KIT (45)	Emergence of KIT	No change
4	1230	Male	First line	PR/SD/PD	22	13	DNMT3A (10), DNMT3A (34), RUNX1 (10), TET2 (27)	DNMT3A (16), DNMT3A (38), RUNX1 (33), TET2 (33)	No change	Clonal evolution
5	1240	Female	First line	Other CR	28	NA	CBL, SRSF2, TET2	None	CBL, SRSF2, and TET2 not detected	Clonal evolution
6	1259	Male	First line	PR/SD/PD	4	2	TP53 (96)	None	TP53 not detected	Clonal evolution
7	1273	Male	First line	PR/SD/PD	0	Dry tap	TP53 (14), SRSF2 (21)	None	TP53 and SRSF2 not detected	Clonal evolution
8	1274	Female	First line	Other CR	NA	1	None	None	No change	No change
9	2009	Male	First line	Other CR	70	0	IDH2 (29), SRSF2 (23)	IDH2 (44) ^a	No change	No change
10	2017	Female	First line	Other CR	15	30	TP53 (69)	None	TP53 not detected	Clonal evolution
11	2022	Male	First line	PR/SD/PD	25	50	TP53 (31), TP53 (32)	TP53 (40), TP53 (37)	No change	No change
12	2029	Female	First line	PR/SD/PD	2	2	ASXL1 (36), RUNX1 (41), EZH2 (41), NRAS (42), STAG2 (87)	ASXL1 (35), RUNX1 (41), EZH2 (39), NRAS (41), STAG2 (80)	No change	No change
13	2033	Female	First line	PR/SD/PD	47	52	None	None	No change	Clonal evolution
14	2037	Male	First line	PR/SD/PD	30	18	TP53 (89)	TP53 (84)	No change	Clonal evolution
15	2432	Female	First line	PR/SD/PD	10	23	TP53 (74), DNMT3A (38)	TP53 (71), DNMT3A (51)	No change	No change
16	1031	Male	Other	PR/SD/PD	7	13	TP53 (39), TP53 (37)	TP53 (43), TP53 (42)	No change	Clonal evolution
17	1075	Male	Other	PR/SD/PD	83	95	FLT3-wild type ^{b,c}	FLT3-TKD (9) ^b	Emergence of FLT3-TKD	No change
18	1108	Female	Other	PR/SD/PD	58	65	IDH2 (47), RUNX1 (28), SRSF2 (37)	FLT3-ITD (35%, AR 0.5), IDH2 (47), RUNX1 (37)	Emergence of FLT3-ITD	No change
19	1114	Female	Other	PR/SD/PD	60	54	None ^a	RUNX1 (50)	Emergence of RUNX1	No change
20	1164	Female	Other	PR/SD/PD	8	13	None ^d	DNMT3A (37), IDH1 (34), NRAS (20), PHF6 (38), RUNX1 (38)	Reemergence of the original clone + NRAS, RUNX1	Clonal evolution

TABLE 2 (Continued)

No.	UPIN	Gender	VEN, as the line-of-therapy	Best response to venetoclax	% Bone marrow blasts in the context of VEN.		Next-generation sequencing (NGS) in the context of VEN (gene %/VAF)		NGS summary	Cytogenetics summary
					At initiation	At prog.	At initiation	At progression		
21	1243	Female	Other	Other CR	40	50	TP53 (9)	TP53-wt ^b	TP53 not detected	Clonal evolution
22	2007	Female	Other	Other CR	30	18	None	None ^a	No change	No change
23	2023	Female	Other	PR/SD/PD	9	80	None	FLT3-TKD D835Y (9), FLT3-TKD D835V (24)	Emergence of FLT3-TKD x2	Clonal evolution
24	2031	Female	Other	MRD ⁺ CR	45	19	None	KRAS (42)	Emergence of KRAS	Clonal evolution

Abbreviations: AR, allelic ratio; CR, complete remission; D, aspartic acid; MRD, minimal residual disease; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; prog., progression; SD, stable disease; UPIN, unique patient identification number; V, valine; VAF, variance allele frequency; VEN., venetoclax; Y, tyrosine.

^aFour-genes assessed (FLT3, IDH1, IDH2, TP53).

^bSingle-gene test.

^cDNMT3A, IDH1, PHF6 at t-MN diagnosis.

^dDNMTA, SRSF2, TET2, TET2 at t-MN diagnosis.

Finally, the likelihood of achieving CRc, PFS, or OS did not differ by the phenotype at diagnosis (t-MDS vs. t-AML, data not shown) or the percentage of bone marrow blasts (<20% vs. ≥20%) at venetoclax initiation (Figure S4).

3.4 | Comparison of outcomes with the first-line HMA versus venetoclax-based therapies

A propensity score-matched analysis was performed on a subset of 38 patients that received venetoclax-based therapies in the first line compared to 38 patients who received HMA as the first-line treatment. Following propensity matching, the clinical characteristics noted in Section 2 were proportionally distributed between the two cohorts (Figure S5). Although PFS was not different when stratified by HMA or venetoclax-based first line of therapy (6.1 vs. 6.1 months, $p = .24$, Figure 1G), the overall survival was improved with the use of first-line venetoclax (9.4 vs. 6.1 months, $p = .01$, Figure 1H). Among the patients who received HMA or venetoclax as the first line of therapy, 15 patients underwent allogeneic SCT during their treatment course. The proportion of patients proceeding to SCT was similar (19% for HMA first line and 20% for venetoclax first line), suggesting that the utilization of allogeneic SCT is unlikely to explain the survival difference observed.

3.5 | Mechanism of resistance to venetoclax

Paired cytogenetic analysis before and at venetoclax resistance were available for 36 patients: 12 (33%) had no change, whereas 24 (67%) showed clonal evolution (Table S4). The proportion of patients with clonal evolution was not different when stratified by if venetoclax was used as the first or subsequent line of therapy ($p = .35$).

Paired NGS before and at venetoclax resistance was available for 24 patients: 12 (50%) had evidence of clonal evolution on NGS (Table 2). Six of 7 variants acquired were in the signaling kinase pathways (KIT, FLT3, NRAS, or KRAS). A significantly higher proportion of patients (67% vs. 7%, $p = .004$) had emergence of a signaling kinase mutation when venetoclax was used as a subsequent line of therapy compared to when used as the first line.

We also assessed the role of TP53 PV on outcomes of venetoclax-treated patients. At venetoclax initiation, 40 (50.6%) of 79 evaluable patients had PV in TP53. TP53 status did not predict the likelihood of CRc, PFS, or OS. The analysis of the paired samples at venetoclax initiation and failure showed two patterns: first, no patients acquired PV in TP53 at venetoclax failure, and second, the variance allele frequency of TP53 did not change significantly at resistance.

4 | DISCUSSION

Despite improved understanding of the biology and pathogenesis, the current treatment landscape of t-MN remains highly unsatisfactory.

HMA—long considered to be a cornerstone for treatment of high-risk MDS and unfit AML patients—do not substantially improve outcomes in t-MN.^{10,11,12} Similarly, while SCT remains the “gold standard” modality, <20% patients are able to undergo SCT and outcomes following SCT remain sobering.^{12–14} As opposed to relatively homogeneous entity of AML, t-MN is a clinicopathological entity encompassing t-MDS, t-MDS/MPN, and t-AML. Therefore, there is an urgent need to assess the role of novel agents.

BCL2-inhibitor venetoclax is approved for newly diagnosed AML patients unfit for intensive chemotherapy as well as in relapsed/refractory AML. In previously untreated AML patients, the addition of venetoclax to 5-azacitidine or LDAC results in OS of 10.1–14.7 months.^{3,15} In a subset analysis, t-AML patients received a median of five cycles of venetoclax with a median OS of 16.9 months.⁵ In contrast, in a retrospective study, median OS following venetoclax was 3.5 months when used as a subsequent line of therapy.⁴

Here, we assessed the efficacy, outcomes, and mechanism of resistance to venetoclax-based therapies in t-MN. In the largest multinational cohort of t-MN patients that included 50% t-MDS patients, CRc rate was 39.1%. Thus, CRc rate was lower than de novo (54%–66.4%)^{3,15} as well as t-AML (61%).⁵ Despite the initial response, progression was seen in a majority of cases and median PFS and OS in our cohort compared unfavorably to the published data in de novo AML.^{3,15} A possible explanation of this observation is the higher proportion of high-risk t-MN disease biology. Our cohort consisted of 63.2% and 50.6% patients with CK and *TP53* PV, compared to 16% and 13%, respectively, in de novo AML.¹⁶ Other potential confounder is that, unlike the landmark study, t-MDS patients were included. However, the phenotype at diagnosis (t-MDS vs. t-AML) or percentage bone marrow blasts ($\geq 20\%$ vs. $< 20\%$) at the initiation of venetoclax was not associated with differential CRc rate, PFS, or OS. In the de novo AML study, venetoclax was used as the first-line therapy. Whereas, in our study, it was used as the first as well as a subsequent line of therapy. The upfront use resulted in a higher CRc rate (55% vs. 23%, $p = .005$), PFS (6.1 vs. 2.7 months, $p = .01$), and OS (13 vs. 5 months, $p < .001$). Moreover, propensity-matched analysis controlling for age, t-MN phenotype at diagnosis, the presence of CK, and the utilization of SCT, showed that median OS was significantly superior among those receiving the first-line venetoclax-based therapy (9.4 vs. 6.1 months) compared to the first-line HMA therapy. Combined, our results support prior observations that earlier use of venetoclax may improve survival in t-MN.

Our understanding of the mechanisms of resistance to venetoclax is rapidly evolving.¹⁷ The presence of *NPM1* or *IDH2* PV may predict sensitivity to venetoclax-based therapy in de novo AML, whereas *IDH1/2* or *NPM1* were not associated with differential response to venetoclax in our cohort. On the other hand, the emergence of activating mutations in signaling kinases (such as *FLT3*-ITD) and biallelic *TP53* loss were noted at the time of acquired resistance. Using paired cytogenetic and NGS analyses at venetoclax initiation and failure, we noted that the acquisition of mutations in signaling kinases was a common mechanism of resistance—especially when venetoclax was

used as a subsequent line of therapy. Our observations lend credence to evaluating the addition of *FLT3*-inhibitors to venetoclax in both *FLT3*-mutated and wild-type patients, especially in previously treated t-MN.^{18–20}

Finally, *TP53* status is a known adverse risk factor in almost all the known malignancies, including MDS, AML, and t-MN.^{1,13,21} Biallelic *TP53* loss is associated with a more aggressive phenotype and an inferior survival in MDS, but not AML.^{22,23} In newly diagnosed AML, the likelihood of CRc, duration of response, and survival were inferior in those with *TP53* PV.⁹ Moreover, the acquisition of *TP53* alteration was associated with venetoclax failure. In our cohort, 50.6% of patients who received venetoclax, harbored *TP53* mutations and the likelihood of CRc, PFS, or OS did not differ based on *TP53*-status. In contrast to de novo AML, we did not find clear evidence of the selection of the *TP53*-mutated clone as a mechanism of venetoclax resistance in t-MN. Whether these differences are due to differences in the cohort characteristics, the presence of other high-risk features (e.g., complex cytogenetics), or due to the uniqueness of the t-MN biology is not known. Ultimately, dedicated studies of targeted agents such as APR-246 and nontargeted approaches such as CD47 blockade in t-MN will be needed to improve the outcomes of these patients.²⁴

Limitations of our study are that of multicenter retrospective studies. Venetoclax was used in diverse contexts and the disease and response assessments—including MRD assessment—were obtained at the treating physician's discretion. Second, pre- and post-venetoclax cytogenetics and NGS was available in a subset of patients. Third, *PPM1D* that has a well-known association with t-MN²⁵; as well as *CUX1*,²⁶ recently described to be a gatekeeper in t-MN pathogenesis, were not assessed. Majority of patients received therapy locally, due to which reliable dosing and safety information was not available. Finally, the strength of the study is the inclusion of both t-MDS and t-AML. However, given the heterogeneity, the outcomes cannot be directly compared with the published literature on AML. Therefore, these observations will need to be confirmed in a larger prospective cohort.

In the largest cohort of t-MN that included both t-MDS and t-AML patients, the upfront use of venetoclax with HMA improved survival with CRc rate and OS comparable to the de novo experience. As the phenotype at diagnosis or the percent blasts did not predict response or outcomes, venetoclax should be studied in all the subtypes of t-MN. Finally, given the unique biology, t-MN may represent a novel model to study the mechanism of resistance to venetoclax.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Mithun Vinod Shah and Devendra Hiwase designed the study. Mithun Vinod Shah, Rakchha Chhetri, Ruchita Dholakia, and Chung H. Kok collated the data and performed statistical analysis; Chung H. Kok performed statistical analysis; Mithun Vinod Shah, Naseema Gangat, Hassan B. Alkhateeb, Aref Al-Kali, Mrinal M. Patnaik, Anmol Baranwal, Kebede H. Begna, Ing Soo Tiong, Andrew H. Wei, and Devendra Hiwase contributed patients; Patricia T. Greipp acquired samples for NGS and performed cytogenetic analysis; Rong He acquired

performed NGS analysis; Mithun Vinod Shah and Devendra Hiwase drafted the manuscript, and all authors agree to the final version of the manuscript.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Aref Al-Kali—Research support to institution: Novartis, Astex. Mrinal M. Patnaik—Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees (Stemline Therapeutics) and Research funding (Kura Oncology). Patricia T. Greipp—Membership on an entity's advisory board (AbbVie). Andrew H. Wei—Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees, Research Funding and Speakers Bureau (Janssen, AbbVie, Novartis, Amgen, Servier, MacroGenics, Pfizer, Celgene/BMS, Agios, Astra Zeneca, Roche, Genentech, Astellas, Gilead). Devendra Hiwase—Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees (AbbVie, Novartis). All other authors declare no conflict of interest.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of the article at the publisher's website.

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