Extended Follow-Up of ALPINE Randomized Phase 3 Study Confirms Sustained Superior Progression-Free Survival With Zanubrutinib vs Ibrutinib for Treatment of R/R CLL/SLL

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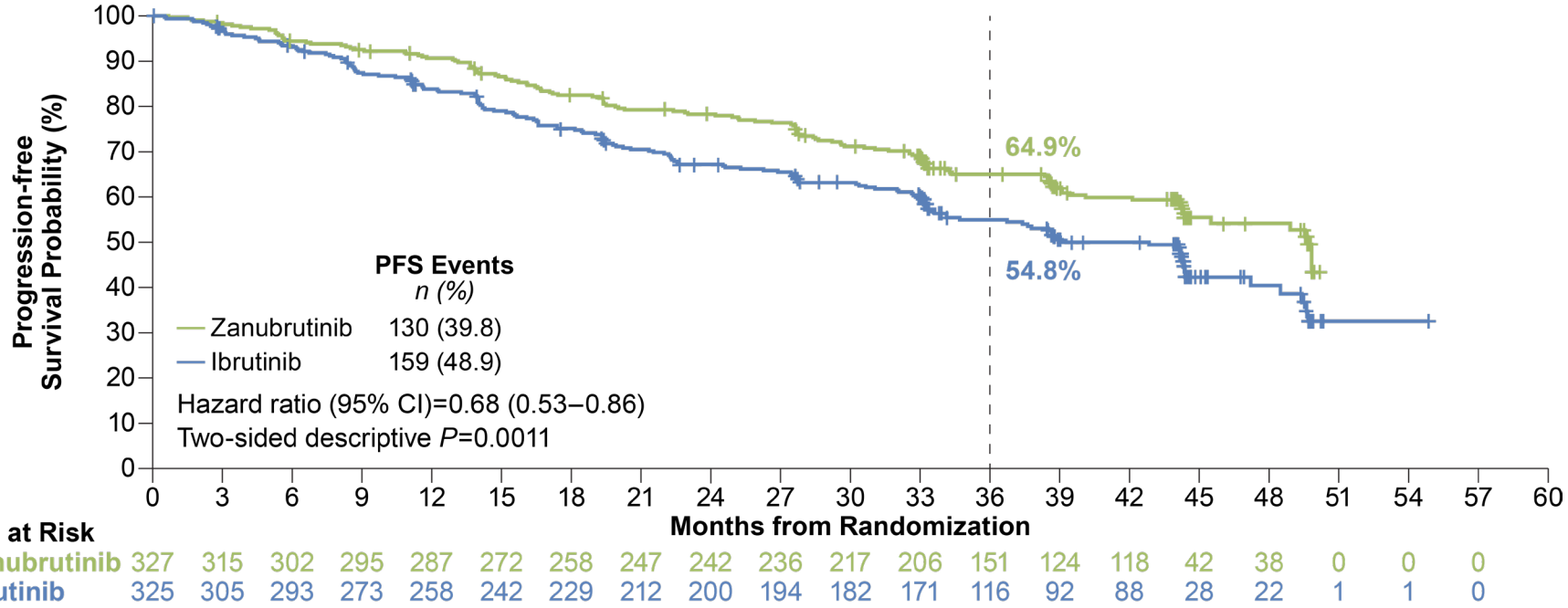
Zanubrutinib demonstrated sustained PFS benefit over ibrutinib in patients with R/R CLL/SLL with a median follow-up of 39 months



- Durable PFS benefits were seen across major subgroups, including the del(17p)/*TP53*^{mut} population

CLL/SLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma; PFS, progression-free survival; R/R, relapsed or refractory.

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Zanubrutinib continues to demonstrate a more favorable safety and tolerability profile compared with ibrutinib

	Zanubrutinib (n=324)	Ibrutinib (n=324)
Median treatment duration, median (range), months	**38.3 (0.4, 54.9)**	**35.0 (0.1, 58.4)**
Any grade adverse events, n (%)	**320 (98.8)**	**323 (99.7)**
Grade 3-5	235 (72.5)	251 (77.5)
Grade 5	41 (12.7)	40 (12.3)
Serious adverse events, n (%)	**165 (50.9)**	**191 (59.0)**
Adverse events leading to, n (%)		
Dose reduction	47 (14.5)	59 (18.2)
Dose interruption	196 (60.5)	201 (62.0)
Treatment discontinuation	64 (19.8)	85 (26.2)
Hospitalization	150 (46.3)	180 (55.6)
Cardiac adverse events, n (%)	**80 (24.7)**	**112 (34.6)**
Serious cardiac adverse events, n (%)	**11 (3.4)**	**31 (9.6)**

- No fatal cardiac events occurred with zanubrutinib treatment, and 6 fatal cardiac events occurred with ibrutinib
- Significantly fewer atrial fibrillation/flutter events occurred with zanubrutinib than with ibrutinib (6.8% vs 16.4%; *P*=.0001)

With over 3 years of follow-up, these data reconfirm that zanubrutinib has improved efficacy over ibrutinib and a more favorable safety profile in patients with R/R CLL/SLL

CLL/SLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma; PFS, progression-free survival; R/R, relapsed or refractory.

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