Pirtobrutinib, a Highly Selective, Non-Covalent (Reversible) BTK Inhibitor in Previously Treated Mantle Cell Lymphoma: Updated Results from the Phase 1/2 BRUIN Study


KEY RESULTS

- Overall survival following covalent BTK inhibitor therapy is poor.
- 1% (n=6) of patients permanently discontinued due to treatment-related AEs.

STUDY DESIGN

- BTK Pre-treated MCL Patients: n=100
- Overall Response Rate: 82% (HS-49)
- Beat Response: CR (n=2), PR (n=7), SD (n=1)
- Medians from start of response: Number at risk
- Median follow-up of 8.2 months (range, 1.0 - 27.9 months) for responding patients
- 60% (36 of 60) of responses are ongoing

CONCLUSIONS

- Pirtobrutinib demonstrates promising efficacy in MCL patients previously treated with BTK inhibitors, a population with extremely poor outcomes.
- Favorable safety and tolerability are consistent with the design of pirtobrutinib as a highly selective and non-covalent (reversible) BTK inhibitor.
- A randomized, global, phase 3 trial comparing pirtobrutinib with investigator’s choice of covalent BTK inhibitors in BTK naïve relapsed MCL is ongoing (BRUIN MCL-321: NCT04662255).

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