

Review Article

Treatment advances and prognosis for patients with adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma

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A classification for adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL) based on clinical features was proposed in 1991: acute, lymphoma, chronic, and smoldering types, and their median survival times (MSTs) were reported to be 6.2, 10.2, 24.3 months, and not reached, respectively. Several new therapies for ATL have since been developed, i.e. dose-intensity multi-agent chemotherapies, allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT), monoclonal antibodies, and anti-viral therapy. The monoclonal antibody to CCR4, mogamulizumab, clearly improved response rates in patients with treatment-naïve and relapsed aggressive ATL, and has the potential to provide a survival advantage. The outcomes of allo-HSCT have been reported since the early 2000s. High treatment-related mortality was initially the crucial issue associated with this treatment approach; however, reduced intensity conditioning regimens have decreased the risk of treatment-related mortality. The introduction of allo-HSCT has had a positive impact on the prognosis of and potential curability with treatments for ATL. A meta-analysis of a treatment with interferon- α and zidovudine (IFN/AZT) revealed a survival benefit in patients with the leukemic subtype. A phase 3 study comparing IFN/AZT with watchful waiting in patients with indolent ATL is ongoing in Japan. Several clinical trials on novel agents are currently being conducted, such as the histone deacetylase inhibitors, alemtuzumab, brentuximab vedotin, nivolumab, and an EZH1/2 dual inhibitor.

Keywords: adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma, dose-intensity multi-agent chemotherapy, allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

INTRODUCTION

Human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-1) causes latent infection in T-lymphocytes following its transmission by breast feeding, blood transfusions, and sexual contact. The number of HTLV-1 carriers is estimated to be 5-20 million worldwide,^{1,2} and HTLV-1 is endemic in southwest Japan, Intertropical Africa, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and South America.³ HTLV-1 carriers develop HTLV-1-associated myelopathy-tropical spastic paraparesis, chronic inflammatory diseases, and adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma (ATL). Between 5 and 7% of men and 2 and 4% of women develop ATL in their lifetime,⁴ and ATL occurs in most individuals older than 50 years of age after infection via breast feeding. A classification for ATL patients based on clinical information was proposed in 1991: the acute, lymphoma, chronic, and smoldering types, and their median survival times (MSTs) were 6.2, 10.2, 24.3 months, and not reached, respectively.⁵ Furthermore, patients with chronic ATL may be divided into unfavorable and favorable chronic types based on values for serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and serum albumin.⁶ Patients

with the acute, lymphoma, and unfavorable chronic types, and those with the favorable chronic and smoldering types are categorized as aggressive and indolent ATL, respectively. This classification has been used as a tool for the selection of therapeutic interventions as well as the identification of patients at different risks of disease progression for more than two decades.

We herein assessed the impact of treatment advances for ATL such as dose-intensity multi-agent chemotherapy, allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT), a monoclonal antibody to CC chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4), and anti-viral therapy on prognoses based on findings obtained in this field for more than two decades.

OVERVIEW OF CLINICAL FEATURES OF ATL

ATL is characterized by the presence of leukemic cells showing flower-like nuclei in the blood, lymphadenopathy, skin lesions, high serum LDH levels, hypercalcemia, and organ involvement including the lung, gastrointestinal tract, liver, spleen, central nervous system, and bone marrow. Among patients with these clinical features, the diagnosis of

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ATL is confirmed by a positive serological test for the anti-HTLV-1 antibody, and histologically or cytologically proven peripheral T-cell malignancy. The monoclonal integration of HTLV-1 is confirmed by Southern blotting or linker-mediated polymerase chain reaction in uncertain cases. We conducted a nationwide survey on patients with ATL newly diagnosed between 2000 and 2009, and collected clinical data with the aim of elucidating their outcomes and establishing a prognostic index (the ATL-PI project). According to the dataset obtained, the presence of hypercalcemia, an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status from 2-4, and B symptoms were present in 41%, 50%, and 32%, and 17%, 35%, and 30% of patients with acute and lymphoma ATL, respectively, implying that these patients were unable to continue normal activities or were in a critical condition at the diagnosis of ATL. ATL patients were frequently compromised by opportunistic infections due to the impairment of cellular immunity. The rates of death from infection without disease progression were 14%, 12%, 15%, and 9% for acute, lymphoma, chronic, and smoldering ATL, respectively.⁷ Opportunistic infections often interfere with treatments including chemotherapies and allo-HSCT, resulting in the poor prognosis associated with aggressive ATL.

Prognosis of aggressive ATL

Aggressive ATL consists of acute, lymphoma, and unfavorable chronic types. According to an analysis of patients with newly diagnosed ATL between 1983 and 1987, MSTs were 6.2, 10.2, and 15 months, while overall survival rates (OS) at 4 years were 5.0%, 5.7%, and approximately 20% in patients with acute, lymphoma and unfavorable chronic ATL, respectively^{5,6} (Table 1). The patients registered in that analysis were treated with various conventional combination chemotherapies, but not allo-HSCT. According to the dataset of the ATL-PI project, MSTs were 8.3, 10.6, and 27.0 months, while OSs at 4 years were 11.4%, 16.2%, and 29% in patients

with acute, lymphoma, and unfavorable chronic ATL, respectively.⁷ Among them, 20% of patients underwent allo-HSCT. In terms of the prognoses of patients treated with allo-HSCT, MSTs were 14.0, 13.9, and 18.0 months and OSs at 4 years were 27.8%, 32.3%, and 24.4% in patients with acute, lymphoma, and unfavorable chronic ATL, respectively. In a comparison of prognoses between the dataset of the ATL-PI project to those of the study conducted in 1991, allo-HSCT appears to contribute to improving the survival of patients with acute and lymphoma-type ATL. Among 128 patients with unfavorable chronic ATL, 16 were treated with allo-HSCT and their prognoses were worse than those without allo-HSCT. Since patients with unfavorable chronic type present various prognoses, the patients who had allo-HSCT could potentially have aggressive disease.

Prognosis of indolent ATL

The analysis of patients who were diagnosed with ATL between 1983 and 1987 showed that MSTs were not reached in 39 patients with favorable chronic-type ATL^{5,6} (Table 2). The prognoses of 49 patients from the dataset of the ATL-PI project were similar to the results described above, MST and OS at 4 years were not achieved and 60.0%. In terms of the smoldering type, differences were observed in prognoses between several studies. Shimoyama M. *et al.* reported that MST and OS at 4 years were not achieved and 62.8% in 45 patients.⁵ On the other hand, prognoses in recent studies were worse than those reported by Shimoyama M. *et al.*; MSTs were 2.9 and 4.6 years in the study by Takasaki *et al.*⁸ and the ATL-PI project, respectively. The most common cause of death was progressive disease, at rates of 76%, whereas the rates of death from infection without disease progression were 9% for smoldering type according to the ATL-PI project. We compared available clinical data between the study conducted in 1991 and ours; however, the reasons for the different prognoses were unclear. Further

Table 1. A comparison of prognoses of aggressive ATL between the 1991 database and ATL-PI project

		1991 database ^{5,6} (1983-1987)	ATL-PI project (2000-2009) ⁷		
			Total	without allo-HSCT	with allo-HSCT
Acute	n	465	895	717	178
	MST (months)	6.2	8.3	6.7	14.0
	4-year OS (%)	5.0	11.4	6.8	27.8
Lymphoma	n	156	355	306	49
	MST (months)	10.2	10.6	9.7	13.9
	4-year OS (%)	5.7	16.2	13.7	32.3
Unfavorable chronic	n	113	128	112	16
	MST (months)	15	27.0	27.9	18.0
	4-year OS (%)	20*	29.0	29.2	24.4

*: data not shown, estimated from graphics.

Abbreviations: ATL-PI project, prognostic index project for adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma; allo-HSCT, allogeneic-hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; MST, median survival time; OS, overall survival

studies are needed in order to reveal the accurate prognosis of patients with smoldering ATL.

PROGNOSTIC INDEX FOR ATL

The clinical subtypes based on Shimoyama’s classification have been used to select treatment strategies for patients with ATL as well as a prognostic indicator. However, clinical courses and prognoses vary, even in the same clinical subtypes. Therefore, we elucidated prognostic factors using the clinical information of 807 patients with acute and lymphoma ATL who did not receive allo-HSCT, and 248 patients with chronic and smoldering ATL gathered by the ATL-PI project, and subsequently developed prognostic indexes. Datasets were randomly split into either a training sample for developing prognostic indexes or a validation sample for independently evaluating the prognostic indexes obtained for acute and lymphoma ATL as well as chronic and smoldering ATL. The Ann Arbor stage (I–II vs. III–IV), performance

status (0–1 vs. 2–4), age, serum albumin, and soluble interleukin-2 receptor (sIL-2R) were identified as independent prognostic factors in patients with acute and lymphoma ATL. Using these variables, a prognostic model was devised to identify different levels of risk. The ATL prognostic index (ATL-PI) was established as follows: prognostic score = 2 (if the stage = III or IV); + 1 (if the ECOG performance status > 1); + 1 (if age > 70); + 1 (if albumin < 3.5 g/dL; + 1 (if sIL2R > 20,000 U/mL). Scores from 0 to 2 were categorized as low risk, 3 to 4 as intermediate risk, and 5 to 6 as high risk. In validation samples, MSTs were 16.2, 7.0, and 4.6 months, and OSs at 2 years were 37, 17, and 6% for patients at low, intermediate, and high risks, respectively ($P < .0001$, figure 1).⁹

In terms of chronic and smoldering ATL, only sIL-2R was identified as an independent prognostic factor. According to trichotomizing sIL-2R at 1,000 and 6,000 U/mL using a quartile point, patients with more than 6,000 U/mL of sIL-2R were categorized as high risk, less than and equal to 1,000 U/mL as low risk, and the others as

Table 2. A comparison of prognoses of indolent ATL

	Favorable chronic		Smoldering		
	Shimoyama M. et al.	ATL-PI project	Shimoyama M. et al.	Takasaki Y. et al	ATL-PI project
n	39	49	45	25	157
	1983 - 1987	2000-2009	1983 - 1987	1974-2003	2000-2009
MST year	Not achieved*	Not achieved	Not achieved	2.9	4.6
4-year OS	NA	60.0	62.8	NA	51.9
5-year OS	NA	60.0	NA	39.4	49.4

*: data not shown, estimated from graphics.
Abbreviations: ATL-PI project, prognostic index project for adult T-cell leukemia-lymphoma; MST, median survival time; OS, overall survival; NA, not available

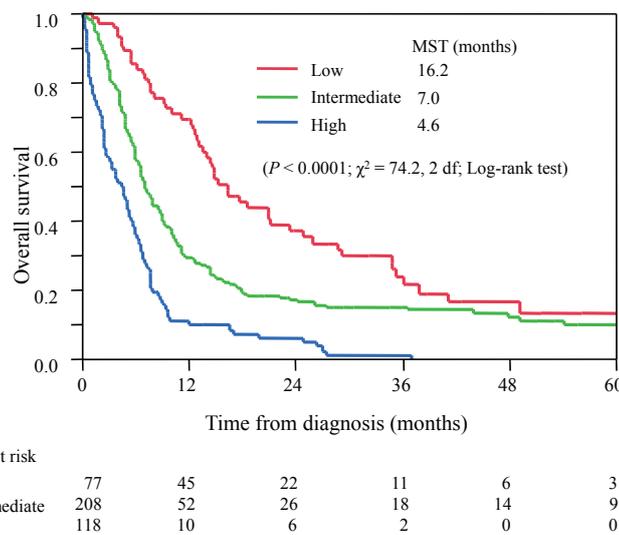


Fig. 1. Survival curves for acute and lymphoma types according to ATL-PI. The prognostic score = 2 (if the stage = III or IV); + 1 (if the ECOG performance status > 1); + 1 (if age > 70); + 1 (if albumin < 3.5 g/dL; + 1 (if sIL2R > 20,000 U/mL). Scores from 0 to 2 were categorized as low risk, 3 to 4 as intermediate risk, and 5 to 6 as high risk.

intermediate risk. MSTs were not reached, 5.5, and 1.6 years and OSs at 4 years were 77.6, 55.6, and 26.2% for patients at low, intermediate, and high risks, respectively ($P < .0001$).¹⁰ These prognostic indexes have potential as novel tools for risk-adopted therapeutic approaches.

RECENT TREATMENT ADVANCES FOR ATL

The treatment algorithm is shown in figure 2. An international consensus meeting recommends a first-line treatment with multi-agent chemotherapy for patients with aggressive

ATL, such as VCAP-AMP-VECP, which is sequential combination chemotherapy consisting of VCAP (vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisolone), AMP (doxorubicin, ranimustine, and prednisolone), and VECP (vindesine, etoposide, carboplatin, and prednisolone) with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) and intrathecal prophylaxis.^{11,12} If these patients respond to first-line chemotherapy and have a HLA-matched donor, subsequent allo-HSCT is recommended. The potential of the monoclonal antibody to CCR4, mogamulizumab, has been demonstrated in patients with aggressive ATL.^{13,14} In Japan, mogamulizumab

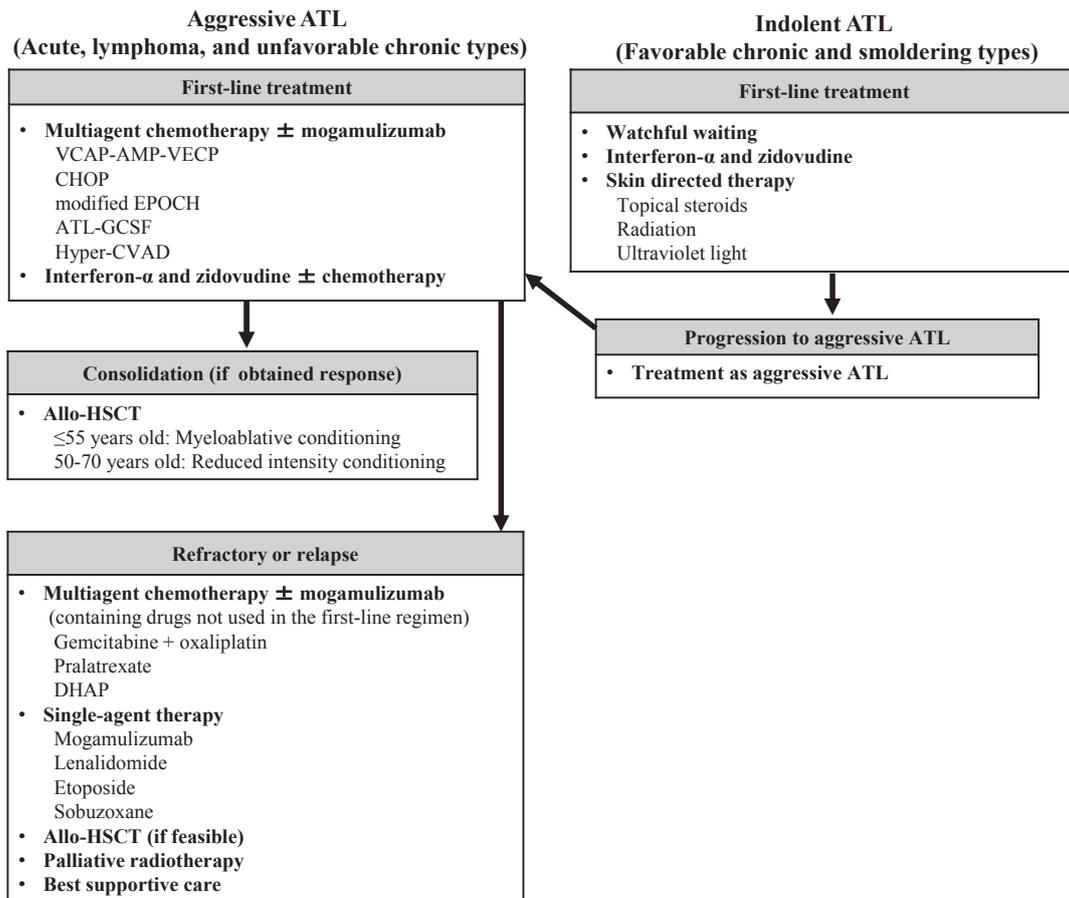


Fig. 2. Treatment algorithm for ATL patients.

The multi-agent chemotherapies are recommended for patients with aggressive ATL as first-line treatment, such as VCAP-AMP-VECP and CHOP. If these patients respond to first-line chemotherapy and have a HLA-matched donor, subsequent allo-HSCT is recommended. Mogamulizumab is used for patients whose ATL cells express CC chemokine receptor 4. Patients with refractory or relapsed aggressive ATL are treated with multi-agent chemotherapy containing drugs not used in the prior regimen or single-agent therapies. The combination of gemcitabine and oxaliplatin, pralatrexate, or DHAP were used as investigator’s choice regimens in a prospective study. The combination of interferon- α and zidovudine (IFN-AZT) have been used for the treatment of acute, chronic, and smoldering types outside Japan. The retrospective study showed that low-dose IFN-AZT with chemotherapy is also an option for lymphoma type. Regarding indolent ATL, watchful waiting including skin-directed therapy for skin lesions or IFN-AZT are recommended. Chemotherapy is applied if transformation to an aggressive type occurs.

Abbreviations: allo-HSCT, allogeneic-hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; CHOP, consisting of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisolone; VCAP-AMP-VECP, sequential combination chemotherapy consisting of VCAP (vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisolone), AMP (doxorubicin, ranimustine, and prednisolone), and VECP (vindesine, etoposide, carboplatin, and prednisolone); ATL-GCSF, consisting of vincristine, vindesine, doxorubicin, mitoxantrone, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, ranimustine, and prednisolone with prophylactic support by granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; Modified EPOCH consisting of etoposide, prednisolone, vincristine, carboplatin, and doxorubicin: cyclophosphamide used in original EPOCH was substituted for carboplatin.; DHAP, consisting of dexamethasone, high-dose cytarabine, and cisplatin; Hyper-CVAD, consisting of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and dexamethasone.

was approved as a treatment for relapsed or resistant ATL patients in 2012, and for newly diagnosed ATL patients in combination with anti-cancer agents in 2014. In terms of the treatment of patients with indolent ATL, watchful waiting including skin-directed therapy for skin lesions is recommended. The treatment with interferon- α in combination of zidovudine (IFN/AZT) are effective for leukemic type of ATL,¹⁵ and it is considered to be a therapeutic option outside Japan. However, neither IFN nor AZT has been approved by the national health insurance system in Japan yet.

Multi-agent chemotherapies (Table 3)

The Japan Clinical Oncology Group-Lymphoma Study Group (JCOG-LSG) conducted four clinical trials on advanced aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma between 1978 and 1993 in order to evaluate the efficacy of VEPA, consisting of vincristine, cyclophosphamide, prednisone, and doxorubicin. The number of patients with ATL included in these trials were 18, 54, 42, and 60, and MSTs were 5.0, 7.5, 8.0, and 7.4 months in JCOG7801,¹⁶ JCOG8101,¹⁷ JCOG8701,¹⁸ and JCOG9109 (combined with deoxycoformycin),¹⁹ respectively (Table 3). However, multi-agent chemotherapies based on VEPA did not improve prognoses. Hence, a phase

2 study using dose-intensified multi-agent chemotherapy, VCAP-AMP-VECP (JCOG9303),¹¹ was conducted between 1994 and 1996. This study showed promising findings with complete response and partial response rates of 36% and 45%, and MST and OS at 2 years of 13.0 months and 31.3%, respectively. A subsequent phase 3 trial (JCOG9801)¹² compared OSs between VCAP-AMP-VECP and bi-weekly CHOP, consisting of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone, in patients younger than 70 years of age in order to test the superiority of dose-intensified multi-agent chemotherapy. MSTs were 12.7 and 10.9 months and OSs at 3 years were 24% and 13.0% in VCAP-AMP-VECP and bi-weekly CHOP, respectively ($P = .085$). Regarding adverse events, the rates of grade 4 neutropenia were 98% and 83%, grade 4 thrombocytopenia 74% and 17%, and grade 3 or 4 infection 32% and 15% in VCAP-AMP-VECP and bi-weekly CHOP, respectively. According to a subgroup analysis, populations with a good performance status or younger than 56 years of age were more likely to benefit from VCAP-AMP-VECP.

Mogamulizumab

CCR4 is selectively expressed on Th2 cells and

Table 3. Outcomes from chemotherapies in aggressive ATL

Clinical study		Regimens	Period	n	MST (months)	Overall survival rate (%)
Phase 2	JCOG7801 ¹⁶	VEPA	1978 - 1980	18	5.0	0.0 (at 3 years)
Phase 3	JCOG8101 ¹⁷	VEPA (\pm MTX)	1981 - 1983	54	7.5	8.3 (at 4 years)
Retrospective	Shimoyama M, et al. ^{5,6}		1983 - 1987	Acute 465	6.2	5.0 (at 4 years)
				Lymphoma 156	10.2	5.7 (at 4 years)
				Unfavorable chronic 113	15*	20 (at 4 years)*
Phase 2	JCOG8701 ¹⁸	VEPA-B/M-FEPA/VEPP-B	1987 - 1991	42	8.0	12 (at 5 years)
Phase 2	JCOG9109 ¹⁹	VEPA-DCF	1991 - 1993	60	7.4	15.5 (at 2 years)
Phase 2	JCOG9303 ¹¹	VCAP-AMP-VECP	1994 - 1996	96	13.0	31.3 (at 2 years)
Phase 3	JCOG9801 ¹²	VCAP-AMP-VECP	1998 - 2003	57	12.7	24.0 (at 3 years)
		Bi-CHOP		61	10.9	13.0 (at 3 years)
Retrospective	ATL-PI project	Patients without allo-HSCT				
		VCAP-AMP-VECP	2001 - 2009	306	9.1	15.7 (at 3 years)
		CHOP		505	7.9	8.0 (at 3 years)
		Other multiagents		96	6.9	11.5 (at 3 years)
		Patients with allo-HSCT				
		VCAP-AMP-VECP	2001 - 2009	90	17.3	30.2 (at 3 years)
		CHOP		92	14.0	30.5 (at 3 years)
		Other multiagents		51	13.3	32.9 (at 3 years)

*: data not shown, estimated from graphics.

Abbreviations: NA, not available; allo-HSCT, allogeneic-hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; MST, median survival time; OS, overall survival; VEPA, consisting of vincristine, cyclophosphamide, prednisone, and doxorubicin; MTX, methotrexate; DCF, Deoxycoformycin; CHOP, consisting of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisolone; VCAP-AMP-VECP, sequential combination chemotherapy consisting of VCAP (vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and prednisolone), AMP (doxorubicin, ranimustine, and prednisolone), and VECP (vindesine, etoposide, carboplatin, and prednisolone); JCOG, Japan Clinical Oncology Group

regulatory T cells, and tumor cells in more than 90% of patients with ATL.^{20,21} Mogamulizumab is a humanized anti-CCR4 immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody with a defucosylated Fc region. A single agent phase 2 trial in patients with relapsed aggressive ATL showed a response rate of 50%, progression-free survival of 5.3 months, and MST of 13.7 months.¹³ These findings indicated the potential for a survival advantage with mogamulizumab in patients with relapsed aggressive ATL. In the USA, European Union, and Latin America, a prospective study comparing mogamulizumab with the investigator's choice in the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory ATL was conducted.²² The investigator's choice regimens included the combination of gemcitabine and oxaliplatin, pralatrexate, or DHAP consisting of dexamethasone, high-dose cytarabine, and cisplatin. The overall response rate for mogamulizumab was 14.9%, while there were no confirmed responses in the investigator's choice group. MSTs were 4.9 and 6.9 months, and OSs at 1 year were 38.9% and 37.5% in the mogamulizumab and investigator's choice groups, respectively. No survival advantage was observed in the mogamulizumab group, while the response rate supported the therapeutic potential of mogamulizumab in this setting. Regarding first-line treatments, a randomized phase 2 study comparing VCAP-AMP-VECP with or without mogamulizumab in patients with aggressive ATL also showed an improved response with the addition of mogamulizumab; complete response and overall response rates of 52% and 86%, respectively.¹⁴ The benefit for progression-free survival and OS by adding mogamulizumab was not observed. It might be due to the small number of patients and the short-term observations for these secondary endpoint. In a retrospective multicenter study, mogamulizumab for the treatment of ATL slightly improved MST; MSTs of 382 and 240 days in patients with and without mogamulizumab, respectively (P=.167, Log-rank test).²³

In terms of the adverse events of mogamulizumab,

according to a phase 2 trial, skin disorders, cytomegalovirus infection, pyrexia, hyperglycemia, and interstitial lung disease were only observed in the combination of mogamulizumab arm.¹⁴ Mogamulizumab may delete regulatory T-cells, resulting in the potential to cause immune-related adverse events such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis. The use of mogamulizumab before allo-HSCT correlated with an increased risk of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)-related mortality.²⁴ Further studies are needed in order to clarify appropriate settings and patient populations that would benefit from treatments with mogamulizumab.

Allo-HSCT

Several studies have reviewed the outcomes of allo-HSCT in patients with aggressive ATL (Table 4).²⁵⁻⁴⁰ Utsunomiya *et al.* reported that allo-HSCT using myeloablative conditioning regimens (MAC) improved the outcome of ATL in 2001.²⁵ However, 4 out of 10 patients died of treatment-related mortality (TRM). High TRM from 10 to 45% was subsequently reported. In order to prevent TRM, reduced intensity conditioning regimens (RIC) using peripheral blood stem cells from HLA sibling donors were prospectively assessed in patients older than 50 years of age. TRM was 27%²⁸ and OS at 5 years was 34%.³² A retrospective study that analyzed 586 patients who received allo-HSCT between 1992 and 2009 showed similar OSs between MAC and RIC, and no significant difference in the intensity of the conditioning regimen on survival.³⁷ They also identified 5 prognostic factors associated with poor OS; an older age, male sex, not achieving complete remission, a poor performance status, and transplantation from unrelated donors. The analysis of the ATL-PI project showed MST of 22.0 months and OS at 5 years of 37.3% in patients who received allo-HSCT at first remission, with a significant difference

Table 4. Outcomes from allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in ATL

		n	graft source type			disease status			conditioning regimen		TRM (%)	OS (%)
			Related	Unrelated	Unrelated cord blood	CR	PR	SD/PD	MAC	RIC		
Retrospective	Utsunomiya <i>et al.</i> , 2001 ²⁵	10	9	1	0	4	5	1	10	0	40	17.5 months (median leukemic-free survival)
Retrospective	Kami <i>et al.</i> , 2003 ²⁶	11	10	1	0	6	1	4	9	2	45	53 % (at 1 year)
Retrospective	Fukushima <i>et al.</i> , 2005 ²⁷	40	32	8	0	15	13	12	40	0	40	45.3 % (at 3 years)
Retrospective	Kato <i>et al.</i> , 2007 ²⁹	33	0	33	0	13	2	14	27	6	27.3	49.5 % (at 1 year)
Retrospective	Shiratori <i>et al.</i> , 2008 ³⁰	15	10	5	0	9	5	1	5	10	13.3	73.7 (at 3 years)
Prospective	Okamura <i>et al.</i> 2005 ²⁸	15	15	0	0	3	10	2	0	15	27	34 (at 5 years)
	Tanosaki <i>et al.</i> 2008 ³¹ Choi <i>et al.</i> 2011 ³²	14	14	0	0	4	10	0	0	14	21	
Retrospective	Nakamura <i>et al.</i> 2012 ³³	10	0	0	10	2	4	4	6	4	10	40.0 (at 2 years)
Retrospective	Fukushima <i>et al.</i> , 2013 ³⁴	27	0	0	27	5	11	11	9	18	37.0	27.4 (at 3 years)
Retrospective	Bazarbachi <i>et al.</i> 2014 ³⁵	17	9	7	0	9	4	4	4	13	17.6	34.3 (at 3 years)
Retrospective	Kato <i>et al.</i> 2014 ³⁶	175	0	0	175	50	116		63	108	46.1	20.6 (at 2 years)
Retrospective	Shigematsu <i>et al.</i> 2014 ³⁹	56	50		6	23	19	14	17	39	32.1	46.1 (at 5 years)
Retrospective	Kawada <i>et al.</i> 2015 ⁴⁰	29	28		1	10	5	14	2	27	34.5	39.9 (at 3 years)

Abbreviations: CR; complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease; MAC, myeloablative conditioning regimens; reduced intensity conditioning regimens, RIC; treatment-related mortality, TRM; OS, overall survival rate

being observed according to disease status at the time of transplantation. Kanda *et al.* reported the effects of acute and chronic GVHD on OS in 294 patients treated with allo-HSCT.³⁸ The development of grade 1-2 acute GVHD correlated with a higher survival rate than its absence. These findings indicated the presence of a graft-versus-ATL effect and the potential curability of allo-HSCT, particularly in patients in remission.

Retrospective analyses of the outcomes of unrelated cord blood transplantation were performed by Nakamura *et al.* and Fukushima *et al.*: OSs of 40% at 2 years and 27.4% at 3 years, and TRM of 10 - 20% and 37%, respectively.^{33,34} A Japanese nationwide retrospective survey reported the outcomes of 175 patients undergoing cord blood transplantation; OS at 2 years of 20.6% and TRM of 46%, respectively.³⁶ A prospective study to confirm the feasibility of unrelated cord blood transplantation has been completed in Japan.

IFN/AZT

The effects of the combination of IFN/AZT on ATL patients were initially reported in 1995.^{41,42} According to the study by Gill *et al.*, the overall response rate and MST were 58% and 3 months in 19 aggressive ATL including 12 patients previously treated. Several studies were subsequently reported the outcome of IFN/AZT.^{43,44} A meta-analysis performed by Bazarbachi *et al.* showed that MSTs for a first-line treatment with IFN/AZT were 9 months, 7 months, and not achieved, while OSs at 5 years were 28%, 0% and 100% in patients with acute, lymphoma, and chronic and smoldering ATL, respectively.¹⁵ Patients with leukemic subtypes significantly benefited from first-line antiviral therapy. The retrospective analysis conducted by Hodson *et al.* supported the use of IFN/AZT with chemotherapy as the first-line treatment for lymphoma ATL as well as acute ATL. The use of IFN/AZT at any time prolonged survival, and was the only factor associated with a reduction in the risk of death among patients with aggressive ATL. Most patients in this study were treated with a CHOP-like regimen, and none of the patients received a dose-intensified multi-agent regimen.⁴⁵ Although this anti-viral therapy is considered to have beneficial effects on ATL, these findings have been brought from the small phase 2 studies and several retrospective studies. Therefore, a phase 3 study was conducted by JCOG-LSG to compare IFN/AZT with watchful waiting in patients with indolent ATL, and is currently in progress (UMIN000011805).

NOVEL AGENTS FOR ATL

Molecular targeted therapies have currently focused on the development of anti-cancer drugs, and are a cornerstone of precision medicine. Molecular targeted therapies that markedly improve survival have not been sufficiently developed in the field of the clinical setting of ATL. Several novel agents that may improve survival among ATL patients are described below from recent clinical trials.

Lenalidomide

Lenalidomide, which is an immunomodulatory drug with anti-proliferative and anti-tumor potential, is a key drug for multiple myeloma. E3 ubiquitin ligase cereblon was identified as a direct protein target required for the anti-myeloma and anti-lymphoma effects of lenalidomide as well as thalidomide.^{46,47} Two phase 2 clinical trials on lenalidomide monotherapy for patients with recurrent and refractory T-cell lymphoma showed overall response rates of 26% and 22%, and MST of 12 months in one of the trials.^{48,49} In relapsed and recurrent patients with aggressive ATL, the findings of a phase 2 study on lenalidomide showed an overall response rate, median progression-free survival, and MST of 42%, 3.8 months, and 20.3 months, respectively.⁵⁰ In Japan, lenalidomide has been approved for relapsed/refractory ATL in March 2017 based on these findings.

Histone deacetylase inhibitors

Histone deacetylases (HDACs) and histone acetylases are enzymes that are responsible for deacetylating and acetylating, respectively. The chromatin alterations induced by these enzymes regulate transcription and many other nuclear events. HDACs also regulate many non-histone protein substrates such as hormone receptors, chaperone proteins, and cytoskeleton proteins, which control cell proliferation and cell death. HDAC inhibitors repress the expression of these genes, resulting in the induction of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in tumor cells.⁵¹

A phase 2 study on an oral HDAC inhibitor (Panobinostat, LBH589) in patients with cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and ATL was conducted in Japan. However, the study was terminated because of severe infections associated with the formation of ulcers in patients with ATL.⁵² A phase 1 study on another HDAC inhibitor (HBI-8000), which inhibits cancer-associated HDAC enzymes (Class I and IIb), was subsequently reported.⁵³ A phase 2 trial to evaluate efficacy and safety in patients with recurrent and refractory ATL in Japan is ongoing (NCT02955589).

Alemtuzumab

Alemtuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody, targets CD52 on the surfaces of lymphocytes and monocytes; however, monocytes and natural killer cells appear to be resistant to alemtuzumab-mediated lysis.⁵⁴ Since alemtuzumab may strongly deplete the number of T-cells, it has been used to reduce the risk of GVHD in patients undergoing allo-HSCT. In ATL cells, more than 90% of tumor cells strongly express CD52. Sharma *et al.* reported the findings of a single institution phase 2 study on intravenous alemtuzumab administered at 30 mg three times weekly for a maximum of 12 weeks to patients with acute, lymphoma, and chronic ATL, and patients who received prior treatment accounted for 69% of subjects.⁵⁵ The overall response rate was 51.7% including 12 out of 15 patients with the acute type, 2 out of 3 patients

with the chronic type, and one out of 11 patients with the lymphoma type. The median progression-free survival rate and MST were 2.0 and 5.9 months, respectively. All patients developed cytomegalovirus antigenemia, three were symptomatic, and all responded to antiviral therapy. Grade 3 or 4 infections were reported in 14% of patients. They further demonstrated an increase in the duration of the anti-tumor response with the use of alemtuzumab with IL-15 through antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.⁵⁶ A phase 1 study to establish a safe dose of rhIL-15 combined with alemtuzumab and identify adverse effects in patients with refractory or relapsed acute and chronic ATL is currently in progress (NCT02689453).

Brentuximab vedotin

CD30, which is a TNF receptor family member, is associated with cell proliferation. Brentuximab vedotin (BV) is a human CD30-directed chimeric antibody bonded to the microtubule-disrupting agent. BV represents a major breakthrough in the treatment of CD30-positive lymphomas including Hodgkin's lymphoma and anaplastic large cell lymphoma.^{57,58} In T-cell lymphoma, the response rate was 41% among patients with relapsed T-cell lymphomas, including 54% of AITL patients, and there was also no correlation between CD30 expression and responses.⁵⁹ Fanale *et al.* conducted a phase 1 study on BV administered in sequence with CHOP or in combination with CHP (CHOP without vincristine) to treatment-naïve patients with CD30-expressing peripheral T-cell lymphoma, including 2 ATL patients.⁶⁰ The initial therapy with BV in combination with CHP induced long-term remission with a tolerable safety profile. A phase 3 trial comparing BV in the combination of CHP with CHOP as first-line treatment for CD30-expressing peripheral T-cell lymphoma is ongoing (NCT01777152).

Others

Programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) is an immunomodulatory glycoprotein expressed on antigen-presenting cells and human cancers. The binding of PD-L1 to its receptor (PD-1) on the surface of T cells regulates the function of effector T-cells. Targeted therapy against PD-1 or PD-L1 has exhibited significant clinical activity in various cancers such as melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, and Hodgkin's lymphoma.⁶¹⁻⁶³ Miyoshi *et al.* reported that PD-L1 was expressed in 7.4% of 135 patients with ATL using the immunostaining of biopsy samples, and the OS of these patients was lower than that of PD-L1 negative patients.⁶⁴ A phase 2 study on nivolumab, a PD-1-blocking antibody, for relapsed and refractory ATL is ongoing (UMIN000020601).

Polycomb group proteins, which mediate the regulation of epigenetics, have been shown to play a role in the development of ATL. Enhancer of zeste homolog 2 (EZH2) expression with the trimethylation of lysine 27 on the histone H3 (H3K27me3) mark was altered in ATL cells.⁶⁵ Fujikawa *et*

al. performed integrative analyses on the epigenome and transcriptome of ATL cells in order to assess epigenetic events and their roles in the pathogenesis of ATL.⁶⁶ Polycomb-repressive complex 2-mediated trimethylation at H3K27 was significantly and frequently reprogrammed in 50% of the genes in ATL cells and occurred at an early stage of the development of ATL. Furthermore, EZH2 inhibitors had the ability to reverse epigenetic disruption, and selectively eliminate ATL and HTLV-1-infected cells. A phase 1 study on DS-3201b, a histone-lysine N-methyltransferase EZH1/2 dual inhibitor, for patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma including ATL is in progress (NCT02732275).

CONCLUSION

Treatment advances for ATL in the past two decades were reviewed herein. The dose-intensified multi-agent regimen (VCAP-AMP-VECP) resulted in improved responses by aggressive ATL; however, survival is still very poor. Analyses of outcomes from allo-HSCT have been reported since the early 2000s. Although high TRM was the initial crucial issue associated with this treatment, the introduction of RIC appears to have reduced the risk of TRM and improved prognoses. Allo-HSCT undoubtedly represents a cure for specific patients with aggressive ATL. While mogamulizumab also showed an improved response with the addition of cytotoxic chemotherapy, it should be elucidated the impact on survival. Several clinical trials on novel agents are currently in progress, and may contribute to improving the survival of ATL patients. Efforts to identify the subset of patients that will benefit the most from new therapies are also needed in the future.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

H.K. has no conflicts of interest to declare.

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