

← 全100症例のRFS

← IM中止から1年以上追跡できた全69症例のRFS

Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier estimates of complete molecular remission after discontinuation of imatinib in patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia (A) For 100 patients, the estimated molecular relapse-free survival was 45% (95% CI 34–55) at 6 months, 43% (33–53) at 12 months, and 41% (34–55) at 24 months. (B) For the 69 patients with at least 12 months follow-up after discontinuation of imatinib, the estimated molecular relapse-free survival was 41% (29–52) at 12 months and 38% (27–50) at 24 months.

RFS

	Estimated survival without relapse at 18 months (%; 95% CI)	Median survival without relapse duration (months; 95% CI)	Overall p value
Age			0.593
<62 years	41% (25-57)	3.1 (2.1-*)	
>62 years	40% (24-56)	4.8 (2.8-*)	
Sex			0.03
Male	58% (37-74)	Not reached	
Female	30% (17-44)	2.8 (2.1-5.1)	
Sokal risk score			0.008
Low	54% (37-69)	Not reached	
Intermediate	35% (17-54)	3.3 (2.2-*)	
High	13% (1-42)	2.0 (1.0-5.1)	
Previous therapy (Interferon- α)			0.432
No	34% (19-50)	3.0 (2.8-*)	
Yes	47% (30-63)	5.3 (2.8-*)	
Time from diagnosis to the onset of Imatinib			0.649
<3 months	37% (22-53)	3.0 (2.8-*)	
\geq 3 months	44% (27-60)	4.5 (2.8-*)	
Time from diagnosis to end of Imatinib			0.137
\leq 72 months	31% (17-47)	3.0 (2.2-7.0)	
>72 months	50% (32-65)	Not reached	
Imatinib therapy duration			0.033
<50 months	22% (7-43)	2.8 (1.9-4.8)	
\geq 50 months	47% (33-60)	5.5 (2.9-*)	
Time to CMR			0.191
\leq 19 months	32% (18-48)	3.1 (2.8-5.5)	
>19 months	49% (31-64)	6.9 (2.8-*)	
CMR duration before discontinuation of imatinib			0.362
<31 months	33% (14-55)	3.9 (2.1-*)	
31-47 months	36% (21-52)	2.9 (2.8-19.6)	
>47 months	55% (31-75)	Not reached	

*Present data does not allow an estimate of the upper 95% CI to be made. †Data were missing for three participants.

Table 2: Potential factors for prediction of molecular relapse by univariate analysis

無再発に関する予測因子

有意差があったのは、

- ・性別
- ・sokal risk
- ・IM治療期間

	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	p value
Sokal risk score (low vs Intermediate vs high)	2.012 (1.252-3.234)	0.004
Imatinib therapy duration (<50 months vs \geq 50 months)	0.421 (0.217-0.815)	0.010
Sex (male vs female)	2.023 (1.004-4.077)	0.049

Data are for 66 participants.

Table 3: Potential factors for prediction of molecular relapse by multivariate Cox regression model analysis

RFS

IFN有無

性差

Sokal risk別

IM
投与期間

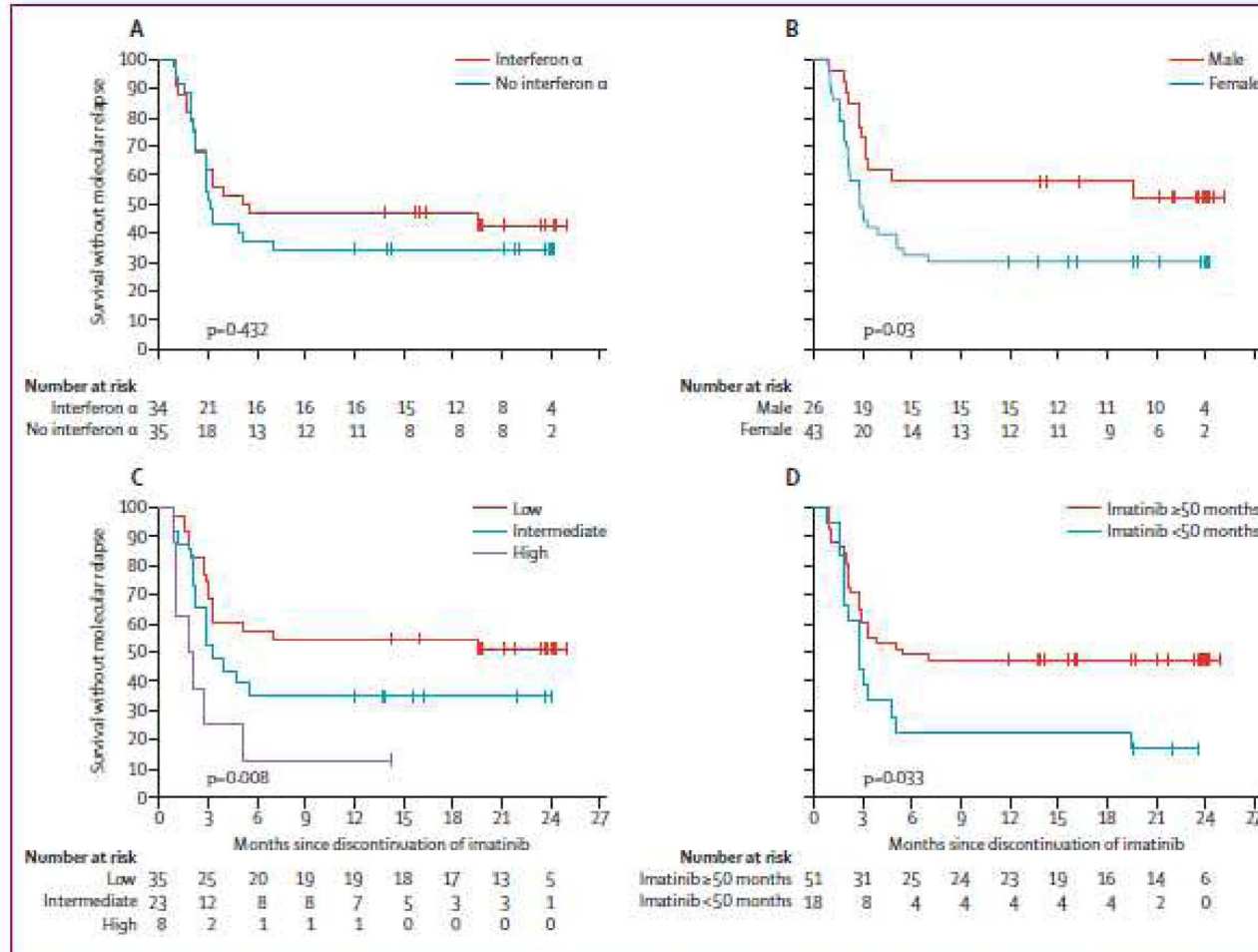


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier estimates of complete molecular remission after discontinuation of imatinib in 69 patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia, according to factor

(A) By previous treatment. 19 (56%) of 34 patients pretreated with Interferon α relapsed, 23 (66%) of 35 patients treated with first-line Imatinib relapsed. (B) By sex. 30 (70%) of 43 women relapsed, 12 (46%) of 26 men relapsed. (C) By Sokal score. 17 (49%) of 35 patients in the low Sokal risk group relapsed, 15 (65%) of 23 patients in the intermediate Sokal risk group relapsed, seven (88%) of eight patients in the high Sokal risk group relapsed. (D) By duration of Imatinib treatment. 27 (53%) of 51 patients treated with Imatinib for 50 months or more relapsed, 15 (83%) of 18 patients treated with Imatinib for less than 50 months relapsed.

再発後の投与

- ・全症例に対し、再発後1～2ヶ月間IMを投与
- ・再発した全42症例 IM感受性を示した
- ・16例はコピー数減少、26例は再度CMR達成
(再度CMRに入るまでのIM投与期間中央値 3ヶ月)
- ・進行・血液学的完全寛解消失例はなし

結論

- 今回の調査ではイマニチブの投薬を中止しても40%程度の患者は再発しなかった。
- 再発患者はイマニチブに対する感受性を失うことなく、再度治療に反応した。
- 今回の調査ではイマニチブが安全に投薬中止できる可能性が示唆された