



LEUKEMIA

PANKIT VACHHANI, MD
University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL

ASH 2025 DATA REVIEW

February 19, 2026

LYMPHOMA

SUJITH KALMADI, MD
Ironwood Cancer and Research Centers, Phoenix, AZ



MYELOMA



ERIC SCHAEFER, MD
Highlands Oncology Group, Fayetteville, AR

PARADIGM: Frontline Azacitidine with venetoclax demonstrated deep and more frequent response than induction chemotherapy (ORR: 88% vs 62%) in newly diagnosed intermediate or adverse-risk FLT3-wild type acute myeloid leukemia – FDA approved November 2018

ASCZESCALATE: In chronic myeloid leukemia previously treated with one TKI, asciminib achieved major molecular response of 59.4% at week 48, supporting its potential as a standard of care in the second line setting – FDA granted accelerated approved October 2024

KOMET-007: Ziftomenib with venetoclax in the first-line setting provided complete response with an overall response rate of 89% in newly diagnosed NPM1-mutated acute myeloid leukemia – not yet approved in this curative setting

VICEROY: In the frontline treatment setting for newly diagnosed FLT3-mutated acute myeloid leukemia ineligible for intensive induction chemotherapy, venetoclax and azacitidine plus gilteritinib produced high response rates with manageable toxicity – not yet FDA approved

SAVE: Frontline revumenib with decitabine/cedazuridine and venetoclax all-oral combination demonstrated early efficacy and high overall response (86%) in a small cohort for newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia – not yet FDA approved

FASCINATION: In newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia first-line setting, asciminib-based combination therapies improved long-term tolerability while maintaining deep molecular responses – FDA approved October 2024

VERONA: For first-line treatment-naïve intermediate- and higher-risk myelodysplastic syndrome, venetoclax plus azacitidine improved response rates but did not achieve an overall survival benefit versus azacitidine alone – not yet FDA approved

GIMEMA ALL2820: In newly diagnosed Ph+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia front-line setting, ponatinib plus blinatumomab improved event-free survival (90% vs 74%) and overall survival (94% vs 77%) compared with imatinib plus chemotherapy – not yet FDA approved

MajesTEC-3: Teclistamab plus daratumumab after 1-3 prior lines of therapy demonstrated strong progression free survival (HR:0.17) and overall survival (HR:0.46) for relapse-refractory multiple myeloma compared to investigators choice treatment – Not yet FDA approved

COBRA: In newly diagnosed multiple myeloma first-line setting, carfilzomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone at 12 months demonstrated a higher MRD-negative CR rate at the 10⁻⁵ threshold among those treated with KRd than with VRd (31% vs. 18%, respectively), and PFS benefit of KRd was observed regardless of cytogenetic risk – Not yet FDA approved

AQUILA: Daratumumab monotherapy in patients with high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma reduced the risk of progression to active multiple myeloma or death by 51% compared to active monitoring for high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma (HR-SMM) – FDA approved November 2025

JCOG1911/B-DASH: In patients with transplant-ineligible newly diagnosed multiple myeloma, adding bortezomib to daratumumab maintenance therapy did not improve progression-free survival compared to daratumumab alone, primarily due to higher rates of adverse events with the combination – Not yet FDA approved

CEPHEUS: Daratumumab with bortezomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone (D-VRd) in the first-line setting provided higher complete response rates compared to VRd alone (81.2% vs. 61.6%) and improved progression-free survival (69.0% vs 48.0% at 54 months) for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are ineligible for autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) – FDA approved January 2026

CLL17: Front-line fixed-duration venetoclax-obinutuzumab and venetoclax-ibrutinib achieved non-inferiority in progression-free survival vs continuous ibrutinib (3-yr PFS rate: Ven + Ibr 79.4%; Ven + Obin 81.1%; Ibr 81.0%) in patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia – Not yet FDA approved

BRUIN CLL-314: In treatment-naïve and BTKi-naïve CLL/SLL, first-line pirtobrutinib demonstrated noninferior ORR vs ibrutinib in the ITT (87.0% vs 78.5%) and R/R (84.0% vs 74.8%) populations compared to ibrutinib – Not yet FDA approved

BRUIN CLL-313: Pirtobrutinib in the first-line setting reduced risk of progressive disease or death by 80% compared to bendamustine plus rituximab for patients with treatment-naïve CLL/SLL – Not yet FDA approved

EPCORE-FL-1: Epcoritamab plus rituximab and lenalidomide in second line or later showed a 79% reduction in the risk of progression or death (HR 0.21) and demonstrated significantly higher ORR (95% vs 79%) and CRR (83% vs 50%) compared to^{B2} respectively for patients with relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma – FDA approved November 2025

TRANSCEND FL: Follicular lymphoma in third-line or later, single infusion of lisocabtagene maraleucel demonstrated deep and durable responses (36-month DOR, 70%) with sustained survival (36-month OS, 86%) – FDA approved May 2024

SEQUOIA: In treatment naïve CLL/SLL, first-line zanubrutinib reduces the risk of progression or death 72% compared to bendamustine + rituximab – FDA approved January 2023

BGD-11417-201: Sonrotolax monotherapy showed to provide clinically beneficial outcomes of 52.4% overall response rate (ORR) and median duration of response (DoR) of 15.8 months in heavily pretreated patients with advanced mantle cell lymphoma – Not yet FDA approved