# A Multicentre Study of a Randomized Therapeutic Protocol in Previously Untreated Patients with Ph¹-positive Chronic Myelogenous Leukaemia: Interferon Alfa-2b and Hydroxyurea with or without Cytosine Arabinoside, Preliminary Results

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### INTRODUCTION

RECENT STUDIES have shown that interferons can induce complete haematological responses (CHR) and even complete cytogenetic responses (CCR) in chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML) patients [1]. Moreover, Sokal demonstrated that the proportion of Ph¹-positive mitoses can be reduced with cytosine arabinoside (Ara-C) alone [2]. Preliminary data [3] suggest a high incidence of haematological remissions and cytogenetic responses with the combination of alpha interferon, hydroxyurea (HU) and low-dose Ara-C.

The aims of this study were to compare the efficacy of alpha interferon plus low-dose Ara-C versus alpha interferon alone in the maintenance phase of interferon-treated CML patients.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

#### Patients

A total of 138 patients (78 male, 60 female), aged between 17 and 70 years, were entered into the study. All patients were in chronic phase and had the characteristic t(9;22) translocation. The spleen was enlarged in 59% of patients. Pretreatment assessments included complete blood count and differential, serum lactate dehydrogenase and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> levels, LAP score, and bone marrow cytogenetic analysis. The percentages of patients in each risk group (Sokal classification) were identical in the two arms. Patients were followed up every 3 months for clinical and haematological evaluation and bone marrow cytogenetic analysis.

## Treatment protocol

In the induction phase, all patients received interferon alfa-2b starting at 5 million units (MU)/m² per day subcutaneously (s.c.) plus hydroxyurea 50 mg/kg per day orally until stable haematological response was achieved. After 3 months, patients were randomized to receive either interferon alfa-2b alone at a dose of 5 MU/m² per day (or lower, according to side effects), or the same dose of interferon alfa-2b plus low-dose Ara-C (10 mg/m² per day s.c. for 10 days each month).

# Response criteria

CHR was defined as disappearance of symptoms and signs, including splenomegaly, with a decrease in white blood cell count to less than  $10 \times 10^{9}$ /L, normal differential cell counts, and platelet counts less than  $350 \times 10^{3}$ /L. Cytogenetic response was classified according to three grades: minimal response (35-95% Ph¹-positive metaphases), partial response (5-34% Ph¹-positive metaphases), and complete response (total elimination of the Ph¹-positive clone).

### **RESULTS**

## Cytogenetic response

In low- and intermediate-risk patients, interferon plus Ara-C achieved cytogenetic responses in 57% of patients compared to 32.5% of patients in the interferon alone group. Overall, 53% of patients receiving combined maintenance therapy achieved a cytogenetic response, compared to 39% on single-agent interferon.

#### Haematological remission

Haematological remission was better maintained with combined interferon plus Ara-C than with interferon alone, but the difference was not significant.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Alpha interferon plus Ara-C was more effective than interferon alone in achieving cytogenetic responses in low- and intermediate-risk patients. Overall, a greater cytogenetic response was achieved with the combination. However it is too early to draw any conclusion on the effect of the addition of Ara-C.

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