MPN Progression Research Network

4TH ANNUAL SUMMIT

Vision: MPN Progression Research Network (PRN) is a coalition of MPN physician-scientists and advocates working collaboratively to improve long-term outcomes for patients through research on the prevention and treatment of disease progression.

2024 Summit agenda

The 4th PRN Summit continued our commitment to research MPN disease progression, to provide a forum for updates and discussion, and to communicate progress toward developing a large MPN patient real-world evidence (RWE) registry focused primarily on disease progression.

With a mix of presentations and panel discussions, the day-long virtual event:

- Restated the objectives of the PRN and the need for a large MPN patient registry
- Presented the progress and status toward building this registry
- Launched the development of a consensus statement outline for future publication that will further define progression and the need for clinical trials
- Presented updates from the six PRN projects funded by MPN Research Foundation in 2020

The nearly 100 meeting attendees included academic clinician/researchers, biopharmaceutical industry representatives, MPN Research Foundation staff and Board Members, and other patients/patient advocates.

Long-term objectives

- **Further define potentially actionable MPN disease progression criteria** through the study of clinical parameters and biomarkers of disease
- **Develop and further validate predictive indicators of progression** to enable earlier detection, more informed monitoring, and better individualized intervention decisions
- **Define new clinical endpoints,** primary or surrogate, to be recognized in clinical trial design
- **Develop new care guidelines** and communicate with the MPN stakeholder community

PRN Planning Committee

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Key Summit takeaways

We are committed to progression research. MPNRF believes that addressing disease progression is the next critical frontier in MPN research, and we will continue to support progress through active convening of the broad MPN stakeholder community, funding targeted collaborative research, and developing a large MPN patient registry.

A Progression-focused patient registry is feasible. Working with IQVIA, MPNRF completed a registry feasibility study centered on patient-consented access to their EHRs. We are using it to develop the use cases, value proposition, and roadmap (governance, technical specifications, business model, etc.) needed to launch this effort in late 2024.

To accomplish critical research goals, the registry will need to:

- Be large in scale
- Facilitate long-term longitudinal follow-up
- Include MPN patients from both community and academic centers
- Deliver regulatory-grade insights from increasingly complex patient data incorporated over time
- Provide ability to engage patients directly with specific questionnaires, including quality-of-life measures

Thank you to our PRN sponsors

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Consensus definitions for disease progression are lacking beyond the formal transformation of disease from one MPN diagnosis to another. There are many candidate definitions, including progressive symptoms, clonal evolution, and histomorphologic progression. However, one size does not fit all, and we need to better understand how impacting any of these parameters affects long-term outcomes.

Traditional clinical trial endpoints, such as spleen volume reduction, symptom improvement, or transfusion independence, and other frequently used secondary endpoints are being discussed as potential surrogates for progression free survival (PFS) or overall survival (OS). The challenge is not only in getting the data but also in convincing the FDA. Candidates do exist, i.e. JAK2 allele burden, bone marrow fibrosis, but all future studies should be undertaken in close consultation with the FDA. Success will depend on greater support from industry.

While clinical features and genomic markers have been useful for patient prognostication, validated biomarkers for response to therapies that can predict long-term outcomes are still lacking. A variety of candidate markers and approacwhes were suggested but, once again, close collaboration with industry and the FDA is needed to design the right trial and analyze the data. There are numerous challenges to designing and completing a successful biomarker-driven observational study, including regulatory and analytical complexities. The specific challenges and how to address them depend on the specific goal of the study.

Overall, great progress has been made in six projects originally funded by MPNRF in late 2020. A key theme in the research is the collaborative sharing of data and resources among researchers brought together by MPNRF. Please visit mpnresearchfoundtion.org/progression-research-network to view details on the projects. ■