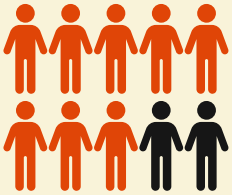
BRUIN: Final Update From Phase I/II Trial of Pirtobrutinib for CLL/SLL Previously Treated With a Covalent BTKi

Topline: In this final analysis of the BRUIN study with more than 5 years of follow-up, pirtobrutinib continued to show lasting benefit and remained well tolerated in people with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) who had previously been treated with a covalent BTK inhibitor.

Primary Goal: The primary goal of the BRUIN study was to evaluate how well pirtobrutinib worked in patients with CLL/SLL who had already received multiple prior treatments, including a covalent BTK inhibitor. The main measure was the overall response rate, or the percentage of patients whose cancer improved with treatment.

Summary: In this final update, approximately 8 out of 10 patients (81.6%) responded to pirtobrutinib. Responses were durable, with a median duration of response of 18.4 months, and 28% of patients still responding at 3 years, showing sustained benefit over long-term follow-up.



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Secondary Goals: Researchers also looked at how long patients were able to stay on treatment, how long the disease stayed under control, and the long-term safety of pirtobrutinib. Patients were able to remain on treatment for a meaningful period, with a **median time on treatment of 20.0 months**. For patients who received prior covalent BTK inhibitor therapy, **the median progression-free survival was 18.7 months**.

Summary: Pirtobrutinib helped control CLL/SLL in a heavily pretreated group of patients. Investigators reported lasting benefit over time, with no loss of effectiveness seen with extended follow-up. Even after several years of follow-up, a portion of patients continued to benefit, showing that responses could be long-lasting.

More to Know: **Safety** – Pirtobrutinib remained well tolerated over long-term follow-up. **Side effects led to dose reductions in 3.9% of patients and treatment discontinuation in 3.2% of patients**. Investigators reported low rates of serious bleeding (any-grade hemorrhage TRAE 8.2% among patients with prior covalent BTK inhibitor therapy), high blood pressure (any-grade hypertension TRAE 3.9% among patients with prior covalent BTK inhibitor therapy), and heart rhythm problems, such as atrial fibrillation or flutter (any-grade TRAE 1.4% among patients with prior covalent BTK inhibitor therapy). Of importance, no new safety concerns were identified with more than 5 years of follow-up.



Study included **282** adults with active CLL/SLL

The Details: **BRUIN was an international**, open-label phase I/II study that included 282 adults with active CLL/SLL. All patients had received 2 or more prior treatments, including a covalent BTK inhibitor. Pirtobrutinib was given once daily by mouth, and patients continued treatment until the disease worsened, side effects became unacceptable, or they chose to stop. This final analysis focused on patients with CLL/SLL previously treated with a covalent BTK inhibitor and reflects over 5 years of follow-up.

Simply Put: For people with CLL/SLL who had already been treated with a covalent BTK inhibitor, pirtobrutinib continued to provide long-lasting disease control and was generally well tolerated, even with more than 5 years of follow-up.

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