CLINICAL TRIALS IN RELAPSED/REFRACTORY AML

Crenolanib is a potent and selective FLT3-TKI that inhibits both FLT3-ITD and FLT3-D835 mutants. It is being evaluated in patients with relapsed/refractory AML who have previously received ≥2 prior FLT3 inhibitors. Crenolanib's activity against FLT3-ITD and FLT3-D835 is independent of KIT effects, making it a promising option for patients with FLT3-ITD and KIT mutant AML.

**Key eligibility criteria:**
- **Lesions in the Mirada Coz and Wadetsy.**
- **Resistant to current FLT3 inhibitors.**
- **D835 is the most common resistance mutation to sorafenib and quizartinib.**

Crenolanib has demonstrated preliminary clinical activity in R/R AML patients with FLT3-ITD(+) or FLT3-D835(+) disease. Relapsed/refractory patients have achieved CR/CRi rates of 27% and 14%, respectively, with a median overall survival of 81 days. Toxicities observed in this trial are generally manageable and include gastrointestinal effects and transaminase elevations.

**References:**
4. Sweet Syndrome was observed in one patient.

**Abbreviations:**
- AML: Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- CR: Complete Remission
- CRi: Complete Remission with incomplete count recovery
- FLT3: Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3
- ITD: Internal tandem duplication
- KIT: Stem cell factor receptor activated tyrosine kinase
- mOS: Median overall survival
- NCT: National Cancer Institute of the United States
- N=22: Number of patients in the study
- ORR: Overall response rate
- PR: Partial Remission
- PBR: Peripheral blast response
- FLT3: Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3