

Mini Symposium on CML

Chronic myeloid leukemia: In pursuit of perfection

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Abstract

The resounding success of imatinib (IM) as front line treatment in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) has certainly made a paradigm shift in the therapeutic algorithm of this disorder. The precise targeting of the BCR-ABL oncogene in CML has entitled it to be the poster child of translational medicine with a well-deserved Oscar ovation from the oncology community. Clinicians are now empowered with first-, second- and third-generation tyrosine kinases, as well as advanced molecular tools to monitor disease and characterize resistance. We have come a long way in successfully managing these patients, but there are still a significant few unmet clinical needs which need addressing and targeting to optimize clinical outcomes. This review focuses on 4 such pertinent and relevant clinical issues, which still need ironing out to fulfill our ambition of achieving 'perfection' in this patient cohort.

Key words: Chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia, cure, tyrosine kinase inhibitor

Introduction

Elucidation of the pathogenesis of CML and introduction of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) has transformed this malignancy from being invariably fatal to a disorder with a chronic course expected to have a near-normal life expectancy, with preservation of an acceptable quality of life. In recent epidemiological data, the survival of younger patients treated with IM is within 10-20% of the life expectancy of age-matched Peers.^[1] In the pivotal IRIS trial, the established overall survival (OS) of patients who received IM as an initial therapy was 89% at 5 years and 85% at 8 years (93% when deaths only related to CML were considered).^[2]

With 3 TKI's available for newly-diagnosed patients with chronic phase CML (FDA approved), the landscape has become comparable to that of a chronic disease such as hypertension with a choice between different first line agents.

However, a significant minority of patients still have an adverse outcome. Blast crisis occurs at an incidence of 1-2% per year, and once this has occurred, treatment options are limited and survival is short. A quarter of patients fail on IM therapy either because of intolerance or resistance and need alternative strategies to salvage them.^[2] The monitoring process for patients is rigorous with strict time-dependent variables, and there are still a few concerns in harmonizing the methodologies involving transcript assays. The dream of discontinuation of treatment and achieving cure still seems distant.

This article aims at addressing these issues critically by an up to date evaluation of present evidence in an attempt to provide answers to the following 4 questions

- Q1. Is there a need to improve first line therapy with Imatinib and how may we achieve that?
- Q2. Do we need better time-dependent goal posts?
- Q3. What is the best strategy when imatinib fails?
- Q4. Can we be aim for treatment discontinuation and dream of a cure?

Q1: Is there a need to improve first line therapy with Imatinib and how may we achieve that?

Imatinib is highly effective in treatment of chronic phase CML. In the seminal IRIS trial, a complete cytogenetic response (CCyR-No Ph +ve metaphases detected) was achieved in 83% of patients, with a projected 8-year event-free survival of 81% and overall survival of 85%. In this trial, 17% of patients never achieved CCyR, 15% achieved CCyR but eventually lost it, and nearly 5% were intolerant to imatinib.^[2] Thus, approximately one-third of the patients did not have a desired outcome.

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However, the true incidence of resistance to imatinib may be underestimated in this trial and may be higher than the depicted values.

Results from the Hammersmith UK data on 204 newly-diagnosed chronic phase CML patients estimated that an individual's likelihood of remaining in CCyR while receiving IM 5 years after diagnosis was approximately 63%.^[3]

One universal concern surrounding clinical trials is the extra commitment of both practitioners and patients to optimal outcomes, and the fact that they may give superior results when compared to real-world experiences. Lucas *et al.*, recently published a retrospective evaluation of 84 patients where in 51-58% would have been considered to be IM-resistant by failing to achieve CCyR at 18 months.^[4]

These studies indicate that both primary and secondary resistance to IM remains a venerable challenge in a significant minority of newly-diagnosed chronic phase CML patients, leaving a sizeable room for an improvement.

How may be improve front line therapy?

Increasing the dose of IM?

To formally address this question, the TOPS (Tyrosine Kinase inhibitor optimization and selectivity) study randomized 476 patients 2:1 to IM 400 mg or 800 mg daily. MMR rates were higher in the 800 mg arm at 3 and 6 months and so were the CCyR rates at 6 months. However, there was no statistically significant difference in MMR (46% vs. 40%, $P = 0.203$) or CCyR (70% vs. 66%, $P = 0.347$) at 12 months.^[5] Longer follow-up is required to ascertain whether the faster responses achieved with 800 mg IM will translate in to clinical benefit.

Needless to say, the incidence of hematologic and non-hematologic toxicities was much higher in the high dose arm. 2 other studies have attempted to answer the same question, albeit with a different design.

The German CML IV study (1,014 patients), which used a tolerability-adapted IM-dose escalation scheme, found that patients who were able to tolerate 800 mg IM had a significantly higher MMR rate at 12 months (59% vs. 44%, $P < 0.01$).^[6]

The TIDEL I investigated higher dose IM in 103 patients with newly-diagnosed CML patients using 600 mg/day with dose escalation to 800 mg/day for sub-optimal response. Both EFS (89% vs. 56%, $P < 0.01$) and CCyR (96% vs. 80%, $P < 0.01$) at 60 months was significantly higher in patients taking > 600 mg/day compared with those who had been dose reduced to < 600 mg/day.^[7] These results

suggest that patients who are able to tolerate higher doses of imatinib fare better than patients who experience an unacceptable toxicity.

There is enough evidence to suggest that IM is actively pumped in to cells by the cationic transporter HOCT1. Some studies have indicated that higher doses of IM may be more effective at achieving clinically beneficial BCR-ABL inhibition in patients with low level of HOCT1 expression.^[8] However, these measurements are not routinely available for all patients, and there are significant issues with reproducibility of HOCT1 assays from various labs.

Conclusion - Despite mounting evidence that patients who can tolerate higher doses of IM can derive clinical benefit, the greater incidence of toxicity, conflicting and not so mature data from phase 3 studies and the cost associated with higher doses of IM make it difficult to confidently suggest doses higher than 400 mg/day as 'standard of care' in newly-diagnosed chronic phase patients.

Combination of IM with IFN- α

2 studies *viz* the SPIRIT and German CML- IV have investigated the ability of addition of pegylated IFN to IM to increase the achievement of CCyR and MMR over IM alone.

The SPIRIT trial had 4 arms of randomization as shown in Figure 1. The arm, which showed the maximal benefit with respect to achieving an MMR at 18 months, was the arm of IM 400 mg/day with pegylated IFN 90 μ g weekly. CMR rates at 24 months were the highest in this arm as well, but this combination failed to demonstrate a significant reduction in AP or BC disease transformation and death after 48 months of follow-up.^[9]

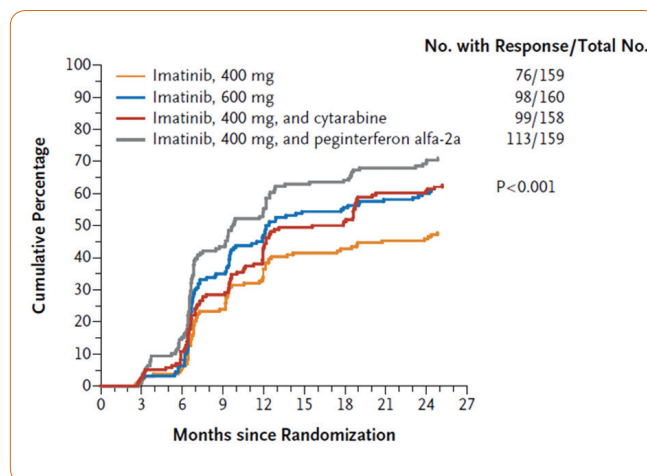


Figure 1: SPIRIT study demonstrating that the arm of imatinib 400 mg/d with pegylated IFN 90 μ g weekly was superior in achieving MMR

The German CML IV study failed to show an advantage of pegylated IFN plus IM 400 mg/day over IM 400 mg/day alone in the achievement of MMR at 12 months.^[6]

This conflicting result may be related to different formulations of IFN used; in the SPIRIT study, pegylated IFN- α 2a at a dose of 90 μ g weekly was used, whereas the German CML IV added IFN- α 6 weeks after the start of IM at an initial dose of 1.5 million units 3 times per week and increased the dose up to 3 million units 3 times a week, depending upon tolerability.

The second generation TKI's (as noted below) also achieve response rates superior to IM 400 mg/day in newly-diagnosed chronic phase CML patients and are expected to be associated with less toxicity than the imatinib-IFN combination.

Conclusion - Hence, the potential benefit of IFN in combination with standard dose IM is still unclear and no strong recommendation about combination strategies can be made on basis of currently available evidence.

Second generation Tyrosine Kinase inhibitors

On the basis of the higher *in vitro* potency of the second generation TKI, with lesser propensity to trigger mutations and a reasonable toxicity profile as second line therapy, these agents became attractive candidates for first line treatment.

Several phase 2 studies of dasatinib and nilotinib have demonstrated high rates of CCyR and MMR when used in newly-diagnosed patients with chronic phase CML. In the single arm phase 2 study of dasatinib at M D Anderson, the CCyR and MMR figures were 82% and 98%, respectively.^[10] In a similar study at the same institution, nilotinib was associated with similar results in front line setting, with a cumulative CCyR rate of 98% and a MMR rate of 76%.^[11]

Randomized phase 3 studies have recently demonstrated the superiority of both dasatinib and nilotinib in achievement of both CCyR and MMR compared to standard dose IM in newly-diagnosed chronic phase patients.

ENESTnd- Nilotinib

In the multicenter phase 3 randomized study ENESTnd (Evaluating nilotinib efficacy and safety in clinical trials- newly diagnosed patients), 846 patients were randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive either nilotinib 300 mg BD, nilotinib 400 mg BD, or IM 400 mg/day. The 300 mg BD dose emerged as the most superior [Figure 2].^[12]

Achievement of CCyR by 24 months was significantly higher for nilotinib 300 mg BD compared with IM 400 mg daily (87% vs. 77%, $P = 0.0018$). The MMR rate by 24 months remained significantly higher for nilotinib 300 mg BD (71%, $P < 0.001$) and nilotinib 400 mg BD (67%, $P < 0.001$) compared with IM 400 mg/day (44%).

The achievement of an MMR remained higher for both nilotinib arms across all Sokal risk groups. Interestingly, the rates of CMR (Complete molecular response, 4.5 log reduction) were also higher for nilotinib 300 mg BD as opposed to IM 400 mg/day (44% vs. 20%, $P < 0.001$).

DASISION- Dasatinib

In the multinational Dasatinib vs. Imatinib study in treatment-naïve CML patients [Figure 3], 519 patients were randomized to receive either 100 mg dasatinib daily or IM 400 mg daily.^[13]

At 24 months, the rates of MMR were significantly higher for dasatinib (64% vs. 46%, $P < 0.001$) as compared to standard dose IM. CCyR rates at 18 months were higher for

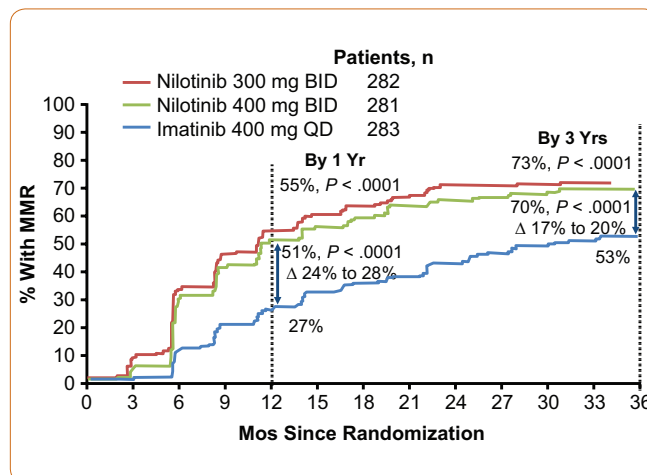


Figure 2: ENESTnd study demonstrating superior MMR figures at 24 months with Nilotinib 300 mg BD compared to Imatinib 400 mg daily

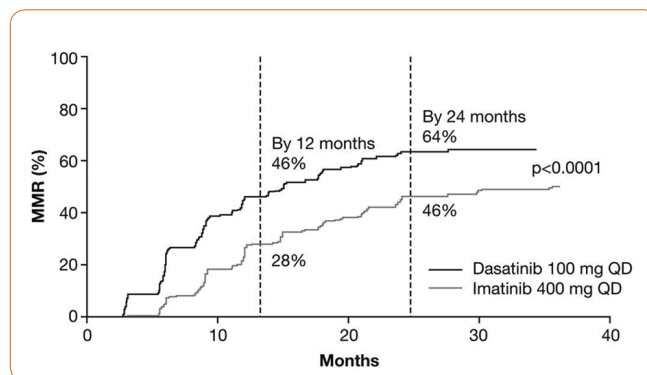


Figure 3: DASISION study showing superior results for Dasatinib 100 mg daily achieving MMR at 24 months in comparison to Imatinib 400 mg daily

dasatinib (78% vs. 70%, $P = 0.037$).

In a phase 3 multinational randomized BELA trial (Bosutinib efficacy and safety in newly diagnosed CML), 502 patients with newly-diagnosed chronic phase CML patients were randomized to bosutinib 500 mg/day vs. IM 400 mg/day. Unfortunately, the trial failed to achieve its primary end point because of lack of difference in the 12 month CCyR rates between the arms (70% vs. 68%, $P = 0.6$). There were higher rates of discontinuation in the bosutinib arm, primarily due to GI toxicity.^[14]

The results of the DASISION and ENESTnd were encouraging enough for both dasatinib and nilotinib to get FDA approval for first line usage in chronic phase CML alongside IM, but whether dasatinib and nilotinib will have an OS survival benefit in patients with CML needs to be ascertained in the coming years as this data continues to mature.

Clearly the most obvious benefit with both these TKI is the earlier achievement of CCyR and MMR. It is tempting to speculate that earlier achievement of these milestones in patients with chronic phase CML will translate in to better EFS and OS since there is data to support that the longer it takes to achieve a CCyR, the higher the probability of experiencing disease progression.

Intriguingly, both the DASISION and ENESTnd trials have shown that fewer patients in the nilotinib and dasatinib arms progressed to AP and/or BC as compared to standard dose IM within the first 24 months [Figure 4].

This certainly provides strong evidence for advocacy of the notion that achieving CCyR and MMR earlier in the temporal profile is of clinical benefit to the patients by minimizing risk of disease progression.

Conclusion - Given the historic prognostic significance of cytogenetic and molecular responses, there is a substantial

optimism that the second generation-TKI will convincingly improve longer-term outcomes relative to IM, but longer follow-up on both these studies are required to definitively stamp this issue.

Allogenic stem cell transplantation

Allogenic stem cell transplantation (SCT) was frontline therapy among eligible patients with CML prior to the introduction of IM in 1999.

In the IM era, its role receded to second line therapy reserved for patients with IM failure. With the wide usage of new second and third generation TKI, which effectively salvage at least 50% of IM resistant patients, its position in the CML armamentarium is increasingly considered third line salvage for patients who fail IM and second generation TKI.

However, the following clinical situations might prompt consideration of allogenic SCT as first line therapy

- Patients with p190 chronic phase CML
- Identical twin sibling
- In developing countries where the cost of transplant as a fixed-cost curative option is much less than the economic burden of daily IM indefinitely (However, this may change with the availability of generic IM in 2015)
- Patients with T315I mutations who are resistant to all 3 FDA-approved TKI. Ponatinib, a third generation TKI, has shown promising results in this patient cohort and should be used as bridging therapy to the SCT.^[15]

Q2: Do we need better time dependent goal posts?

The 3 contentious issues in this domain are

- Clarity on 'sub-optimal' responses and treatment algorithms for patients who fall in this category
- Inter laboratory variations in BCR-ABL measurements
- Milestones for patients on second generation TKI
- Can we have a simpler goal post?

We have clear guidelines by the ELN regarding monitoring

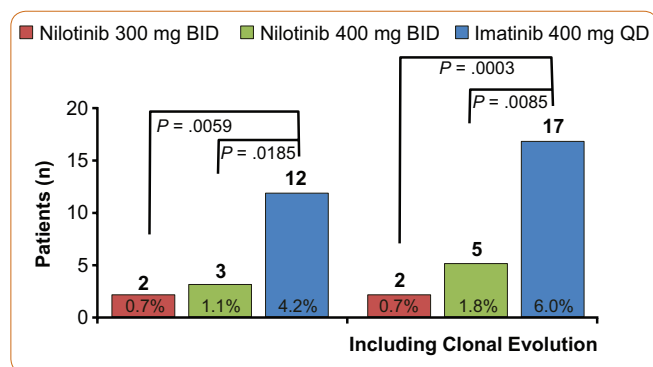


Figure 4: ENESTnd results demonstrating lesser patients progressing to accelerated phase or blast crisis with Nilotinib 300 mg BD compared to Imatinib 400 mg daily

Table 1: Investigations recommended by European Leukemia Net for patients with chronic phase CML patients

At diagnosis	At follow up
BM Aspiration cytology (+ Biopsy)	BM cytogenetics 3 monthly until CCyR
BM Cytogenetics	qRT-PCR 3 to 6 monthly
PM Multiplex PCR (for type of bcr-abl transcript) (PB FISH)	(Interphase FISH to confirm CRyR if PCR is not available)
	Mutation analysis in cases with
	- Lack/loss of MMoIR
	- 5 x increase in bcr-abl transcript

patients with newly-diagnosed chronic phase CML [Table 1].^[16]

CCyr seems to be most reproducible and reliable surrogate end point for long term prognosis in these patients. In the IRIS study, patients who achieved a MMR by 18 months had a 100% freedom from progression to AP/BC and 95% EFS at 7 years^[17] making this another goal post to be achieved in the ELN and NCCN recommendations. The degree to which achievement of MMR adds clinical benefit to the achievement of CCyr is presently unclear.

Nevertheless, MMR is an important landmark with proven prognostic significance. However, wide variations in the methods used to quantify BCR-ABL and the lack of widely-accepted standards have led to considerable variations in results making comparability between different laboratories difficult. An international program is now underway to harmonize the reporting of results according to an international scale. Laboratory-specific conversion factors are only valid for particular instruments and particular standard operating procedures; any change in laboratory protocols or upgrade of equipment will necessitate recalculation of the conversion factor.^[18]

Resistance is neatly defined by these guidelines and certainly warrants change of treatment other than IM.

However, the question of when to change IM therapy has been muddled by the proposal of definitions of sub-optimal and optimal responses.

Unlike failure, a sub-optimal response is a status which puts clinicians ill at ease, but which may or may not predict for IM resistance or worse long-term prognosis.

According to the ELN, the management for this patient cohort includes continuation of therapy with more rigorous monitoring, use of high-dose IM or changing to a second

generation-TKI. This has led to the need of heterogeneous treatment algorithms in patients with sub-optimal responses amongst physicians [Table 2].^[19]

Another issue of important concern is treatment milestones on second generation TKI used, either as front line or in the second line setting. Given that the cytogenetic and molecular responses are rapidly achieved with these agents, evolving data suggest that a failure to achieve a major cytogenetic response (< 35% Ph + metaphases) within 12 months of an initiation portends a poor prognosis.^[20] It is, therefore, reasonable to consider allogenic SCT in this cohort of patients but again, we need more prospective and mature data to confidently support this.

The current monitoring process is rigorous, and attempts have been made to identify a reliable and robust early marker to predict whether a patient would do well on IM earlier on. Hughes *et al.*, suggested that patients who achieve only a 1-log reduction (approximately equivalent to a BCR-ABL: ABL ratio of 10% in the international scale) at 3 months have a significantly lower probability of achieving a MMR (13% at 30 months) than those with 1- to 2- log reduction (69%) or those with a more than 2-log reduction (100%).^[21] More recently, Quintas-Cardama *et al.*, reported similar results.^[22]

Marin *et al.*, from Hammersmith, UK, have elegantly confirmed this data in a recent publication in JCO.^[23] By using a receiver operating characteristic curve to discover the optimal cut-off in transcript levels, they determined that a value of less than 9.84% at 3 months identifies those patients with the best outcome. This level of response at 3 months was independently associated with OS, PFS, EFS, and current CCyr survival (c-CCyr).^[23] Optimally, then we would aim for a transcript level of < 10% at 3 months from start of therapy. Should patients who fail to achieve this landmark at 3 months change treatment from standard dose IM and move on to second generation TKI?

Prospective studies are needed to answer this confidently, but the study by Marin *et al.*, has offered us some meaningful insight.

It is likely that in the future, all we need to ascertain to change first line treatment is a failure to achieve a > 1-log reduction of BCR-ABL transcripts at 3 months.

Q3: What is the best strategy when imatinib fails?

Imatinib failure should be looked at under the following 3 headings [Figure 5];

A patient has TKI intolerance if one or more of the following criteria have been met:

- 1) Any life threatening grade 4 non-hematological toxicity
- 2) Any grade 3/4 non-hematological toxicity that has

Table 2: ELN guidelines for failure and sub optimal responses in patients with CML

Time	Failure	Suboptimal response	Warnings
Diagnosis	-	-	High risk CCA in Ph1+cells
3 months	No CHR	No CyR	
6 months	< CHR, no CyR	< PCyR	
12 months	< PCyR	< CCyR	< MMolR
18 months	< CCyR	< MMolR	
Anytime	CCA in Ph+cells, loss of CHR, loss of CCyR, IM insensitive mutations	Loss of MMolR, IM sensitive mutations	Any increase in bcr-abl transcript level, CCA in Ph1-cells

- recurred despite dose reductions
- 3) Any grade 2 non-hematological toxicity that persists for more than a month despite optimal supportive measures
 - 4) Grade 3-4 hematological toxicity that is unresponsive to supportive measures and would require dose reductions below the accepted minimal effective dose.

Beyond these clear-cut definitions of intolerance, there is a gray area governed as much by objective findings as by the availability of alternatives that may offer a better quality of life.^[24] It has been our experience that quite a few patients who have been on IM for more than 3 years experience profound fatigue significantly affecting quality of life, which does reverse on stopping IM and switching to a second generation TKI. We and others do slot this as intolerance to long term IM and recommend treatment change.

Non-adherence to IM is a much bigger problem than initially conceived.

In a study performed at Hammersmith London, 87 patients with chronic phase CML treated with 400 mg IM for a median of 59.7 months had adherence monitored during a 3-month period within CCyr using a microelectronic monitoring device. 26.4% had adherence of < 90% and 14% had adherence of < 80%. There was a strong correlation between adherence rate and the 6-year probability of achieving an MMR (28.4% vs. 94.5%) and CMR (0% vs. 43.8%). Multivariate analysis identified adherence and OCT-1 levels as the only independent predictors of MMR.^[25] Further, poor adherence is the principal factor contributing to the loss of cytogenetic responses and treatment failures in patients on long term therapy.

Hence, patients with secondary resistance should be questioned thoroughly for compliance. Drug-delivery devices with reminder function, diaries, or text-messaging reminders may help to increase an adherence. Physicians and pharmacists have an important role in patient education to improve 'Imatinib truancy' since improving an adherence

may not only optimize clinical outcomes, but may also reduce the economic burden of CML.^[26]

Molecular mechanisms responsible for true primary and secondary resistance to IM have been the subject of an intense research. Many cases involve escape of BCR-ABL inhibition, either through kinase domain mutations or presumed overproduction of BCR-ABL via genomic amplification or through acquisition of additional Ph chromosomes in the resistant clone. A small minority have resistance mechanisms independent of BCR-ABL. A complete elucidation of mechanisms of TKI resistance is beyond the scope of this review.

Once a patient fails primary TKI therapy, one cannot be complacent that a second generation TKI can singularly save the day. Alarm bells must start ringing and contemplation of an allogenic SCT should be made, especially if the patient has transited from chronic phase to AP or worse BC. Irrespective of the mechanism of resistance, allogenic SCT should be strongly considered in patients with AP/BC, if feasible (age, performance status, donor availability). Second generation TKI can be used as bridging treatment to transplant procedure.

In patients with true resistance in chronic phase, second generation TKI cause a CCyr in 50% of cases with durable responses at the end of 2 years.^[27] The remaining half of patients need to be considered for allogenic SCT or a clinical trial, and second generation TKI salvage can be perceived as a bridging therapy to these robust modalities. A treatment algorithm for resistant patients is charted in Figure 6.

The choice of which approved second generation TKI (dasatinib vs. nilotinib) therapy to proceed with in case of IM failure would rest on the following in this particular order

Mutational analysis
Patient co-morbidities
Physician preference and familiarity

The T3151 mutation, which imposes a bulky isoleucine residue in the BCR-ABL ATP pocket making it inaccessible to all 3 TKI (IM, dasatinib, nilotinib), was considered as an unbeatable mutation with allogenic SCT as the only treatment option.^[28] However, encouraging results from a third generation TKI ponatinib have heightened hopes amongst hemato-oncologists of using this new agent as salvage and/or bridging therapy. Impressively, of 9 patients with chronic phase CML and the T3151 mutation at study entry, 8 achieved CCyr.^[15] To date, these responses have been durable up to 15 months. Ponatinib is currently being investigated in a phase 2 clinical trial in all phases of CML and Ph +ve ALL with resistance to either dasatinib or nilotinib.

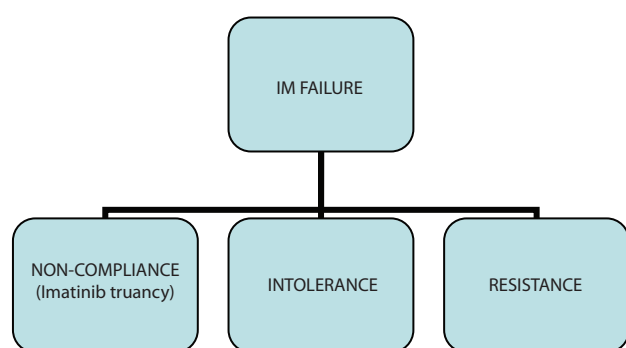


Figure 5: Causes of imatinib failure

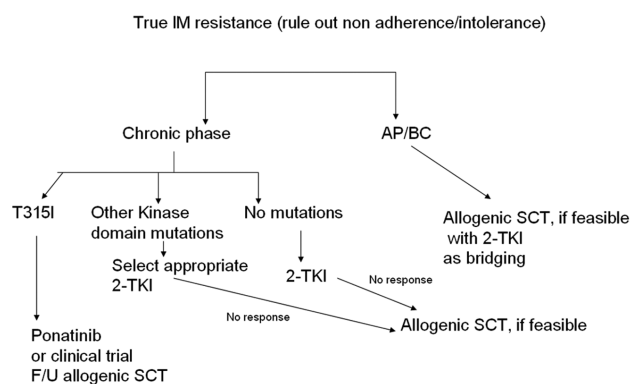


Figure 6: Clinical algorithm for patients with chronic phase CML presenting with true imatinib resistance

If Ponatinib is well-tolerated, assessing its response rate and durability in treatment-naïve chronic phase CML and Ph +ve patients will be of great interest.

DCC-2036, an allosteric inhibitor of BCR-ABL and omacetaxine, are being investigated in phase 1/2 studies for similar purposes.^[29]

If the patient has mutation in the kinase domain other than T315I, the nature of the mutation would determine the choice between dasatinib vs. nilotinib. For example, the F317L and V299L mutations are resistant to dasatinib making the clinician inclined towards commencing nilotinib in these patients. Alternatively, the nilotinib poor-risk E255K/V, F359C/V, and Y253H mutations appear sensitive to dasatinib.^[30,31]

The toxicity profile and the co-morbidities of the patient might influence the decision of the second generation TKI as well. For example, patients with lung pathologies or congestive cardiac failure who are likely to develop pleural effusions could avoid dasatinib because of higher propensity of pleural effusions seen with dasatinib treatment. Likewise, a clinician might be less inclined in switching to nilotinib in patients with previous pancreatitis or diabetes because of the side effect profile of nilotinib.

Nilotinib needs twice-daily dosing, whereas dasatinib is a single-daily dose which might influence the choice of drug according to patient preference. Physician familiarity might be another contributing factor in making this choice.

Q4: Can we aim for treatment discontinuation and dream of a cure?

Among the most intriguing clinical questions remaining in the management of CML is whether patients could eventually discontinue treatment and be cured.

The current recommendation is to continue TKI therapy indefinitely. Several groups are assessing the possibility of stopping imatinib after achieving CMR (complete molecular response with undetectable BCR-ABL transcripts generally amounting to a 4.5-5 log reduction).

The French STIM study, the most mature of its kind, prospectively assessed IM discontinuation in 100 CML patients in CMR of more than 2 years duration. In the interim analysis, 61% patients relapsed with 98% of relapses occurring in the first 7 months. The majority of relapses occurred only at a molecular level, and resumption of IM rapidly restored CMR. The only patient characteristic that proved useful as a predictor of relapse risk was Sokal score: The probability of stable CMR was 54% in the low risk group vs. 13% in patients with a high risk score.^[32]

The Australian Leukemia and Lymphoma group (ALLG) CML8 study of IM cessation in CMR has shown identical results in a smaller group of patients (D.M. Ross and T.P. Hughes, personal communication to ASH).

A pan-European clinical study is underway by the ELN to address this.

There have been no studies so far of therapy withdrawal in patients receiving newer TKI.

The reason why the remaining 39% of patients in the STIM study continued to be in CMR at a median follow-up of 17 months is the subject of an intense research, and the reader is referred to the review article by J. Melo and D. Ross published in the education book of ASH-2011.^[33]

However, for our patients to be eligible to be considered to discontinue IM (the first step towards cure), they have to achieve CMR. Only 32% of patients treated with IM achieved sustained CMR after a median follow-up of 70 months.^[34] Our current efforts should be geared towards increasing this number so that the possibility of discontinuation can be offered to a larger number of patients.

Conclusion

Though huge strides have been made in the CML domain, oncologists still face significant problems with patient monitoring and IM resistance. IM has changed this malignancy into a chronic disease with very few patients progressing to advanced phase. Though an 'operational cure' has been achieved by IM in a majority of CML patients, the dream of 'true cure' with IM discontinuation is still distant. We remain optimistic that the coming decade will certainly see many more basic

and translational research advances making the vision of cure in the truest sense possible for the CML patient clientele.

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