Effect of avapritinib on skin disease burden in patients with advanced systemic mastocytosis (AdvSM): A novel, artificial intelligence (AI)-based technology

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Background

- Avapritinib, an oral, potent, selective inhibitor of KIT D816V, is approved in the United States and in Europe for the treatment of patients with systemic mastocytosis (SM) who have an KIT D816V mutation.
- Avapritinib demonstrated a 75% overall response rate (defined as complete remission + complete remission with partial haematological recovery + partial remission + clinical improvement) in patients with advanced systemic mastocytosis (AdvSM) treated with 300 mg twice daily.

Study Objective

- To evaluate avapritinib on maculopapular skin lesions, an analysis was conducted by an Independent Skin Assessment Committee (SAC) using a novel, AI-based technology.

Methods

- Patients with KIT D816V-advanced systemic mastocytosis (AdvSM) were treated with avapritinib.
- An independent Skin Assessment Committee (SAC) conducted an analysis of avapritinib effects on skin lesions.
- The SAC used an AI-based technology to evaluate skin lesion burden.

Results

- Avapritinib reduced fractional skin lesion area.
- In patients with the most affected body part, avapritinib resulted in a median reduction of 50% in fractional skin lesion area.
- Avapritinib improved skin lesion color.
- In patients with the most affected body part, avapritinib resulted in a median change of skin lesion color from baseline.

Conclusions

- Avapritinib showed significant improvement in skin lesion burden and skin lesion color.

References


Disclosures

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