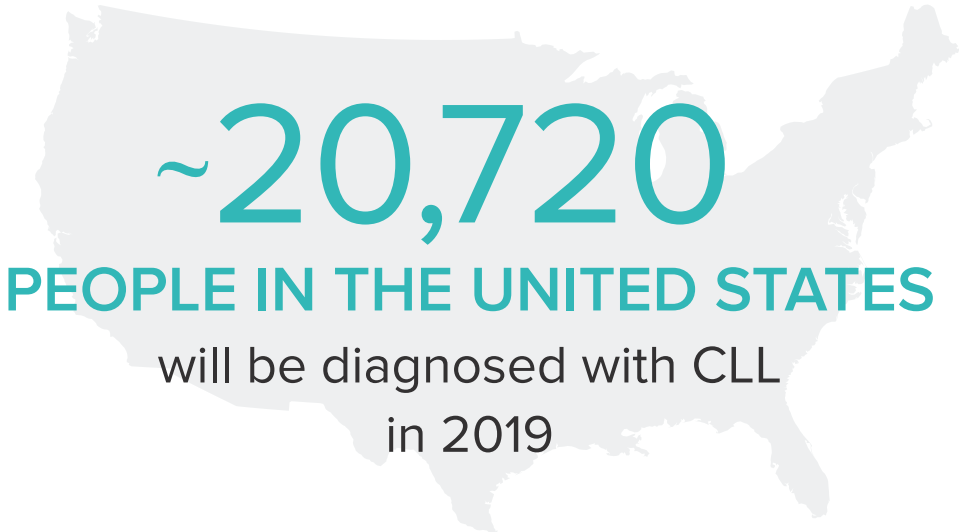
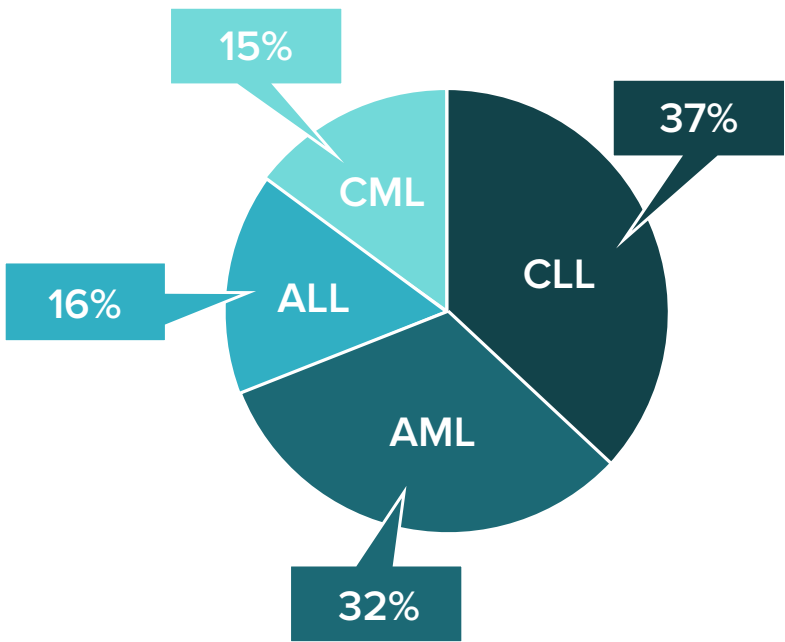


Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Prevalence in the United States

CLL is the most common adult leukemia in the US



More than 80% will be asymptomatic
at the time of diagnosis

Source: American Cancer Society, 2019; National Cancer Institute, SEER, 2019.

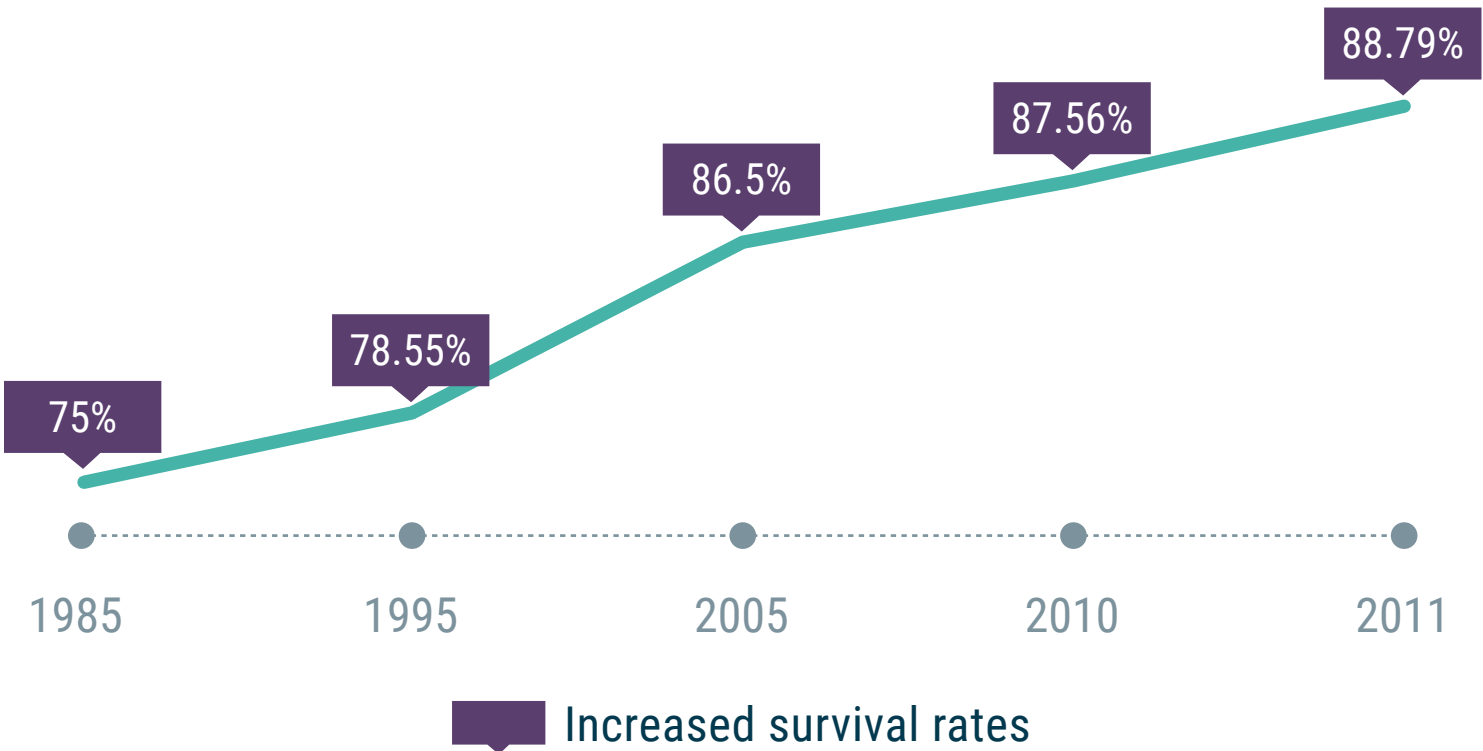
Prognostic Subgroups and Associated Genetic Risk Factors in CLL at Diagnosis

Category	Associated Genetic Risk Factors	Therapeutic Strategies
Very high risk	<div>- <i>del(17p)/TG53</i> mutation</div> <div>- <i>BIRC3</i></div>	<div>- TP53-independent drugs (eg, rituximab)</div> <div>- Bruton’s tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors</div> <div>- Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT)</div>
High risk	<div>- <i>del(11q)/ATM</i> gene</div> <div>- <i>NOTCH1</i> gene mutation</div> <div>- <i>SF3B1</i> gene mutation</div>	Fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab (FCR)
Intermediate risk	<div>- Trisomy 12</div> <div>- Normal karyotype/FISH</div>	Watch and wait
Low risk	Isolated <i>del(13q)</i>	Watch and wait

Source: International Workshop on CLL, 2013.

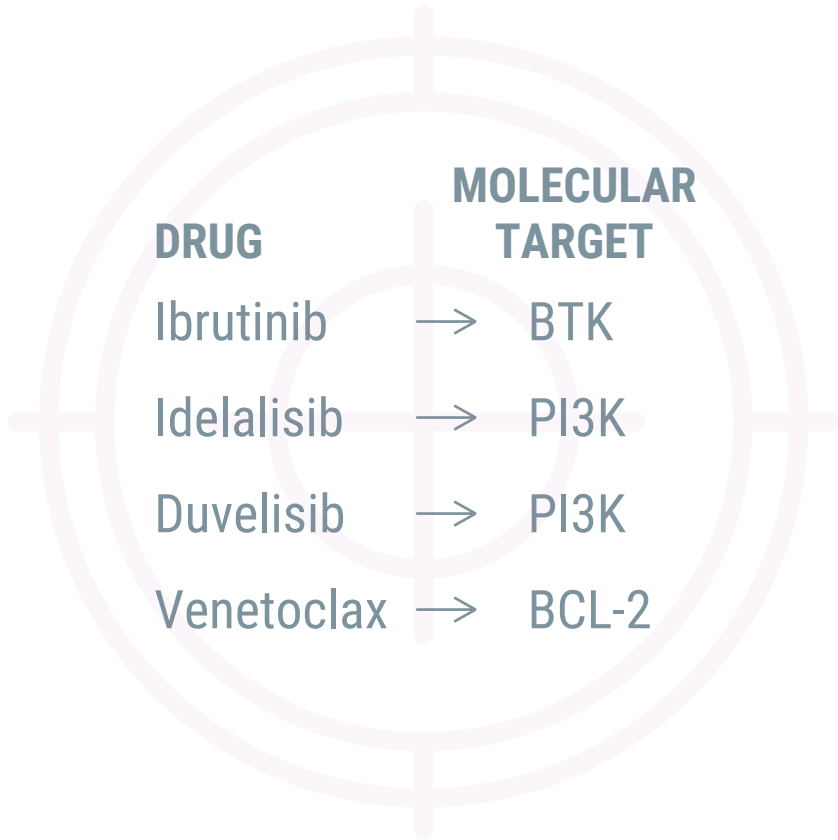
5-Year Relative Survival Rates

CLL survival rates have improved over time
with the introduction of targeted therapies



Source: SEER, National Cancer Institute, 2019.

Approved Targeted Therapies



Source: American Cancer Society, 2019.