

ICLUSIG[®]: Patient profiles

Considering patients with CP-CML who are eligible and may benefit from treatment with ICLUSIG



Resistance to 2G TKI



Choose your pathway



Intolerance to 2G TKI

Explore patients with CP-CML who are eligible for and may benefit from ICLUSIG



William



Francine



Thomas



Martha



Agnes



Maria



Peter

Over 15,000 patients have been treated with ICLUSIG over the last 10 years in Europe, combining experience and data to build confidence in your patient's future¹

Representative patient cases – not actual patients.

2G, second generation; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; IS, international scale; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

1. Incyte Corporation; data on file.

Considering patients with CP-CML who are eligible and may benefit from treatment with ICLUSIG

Resistance to 2G TKI

BCR::ABL1 mutation

No known mutation



[Find out about Francine](#)

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Considering patients with CP-CML who are eligible and may benefit from treatment with ICLUSIG

Resistance to 2G TKI

BCR::ABL1^{IS} level:
>1–≤10%

BCR::ABL1^{IS} level:
~1%

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Considering patients with CP-CML who are eligible and may benefit from treatment with ICLUSIG

Resistance to 2G TKI

>1–≤10% BCR::ABL1^{IS}
Low CV risk



[Find out about William](#)

>1–≤10% BCR::ABL1^{IS}
Medium CV risk



[Find out about Agnes](#)

Over 15,000 patients have been treated with ICLUSIG over the last 10 years in Europe, combining experience and data to build confidence in your patient's future¹

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Considering patients with CP-CML who are eligible and may benefit from treatment with ICLUSIG

Resistance to 2G TKI

~1% BCR::ABL1^{IS}
Low CV risk



[Find out about Thomas](#)

~1% BCR::ABL1^{IS}
Medium CV risk



[Find out about Martha](#)

Over 15,000 patients have been treated with ICLUSIG over the last 10 years in Europe, combining experience and data to build confidence in your patient's future¹

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Considering patients with CP-CML who are eligible and may benefit from treatment with ICLUSIG

Intolerance to 2G TKI

Low CV risk



Find out about Maria

Medium CV risk



Find out about Peter

Over 15,000 patients have been treated with ICLUSIG over the last 10 years in Europe, combining experience and data to build confidence in your patient's future¹

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1. Incyte Corporation; data on file.



William: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and low CV risk

William

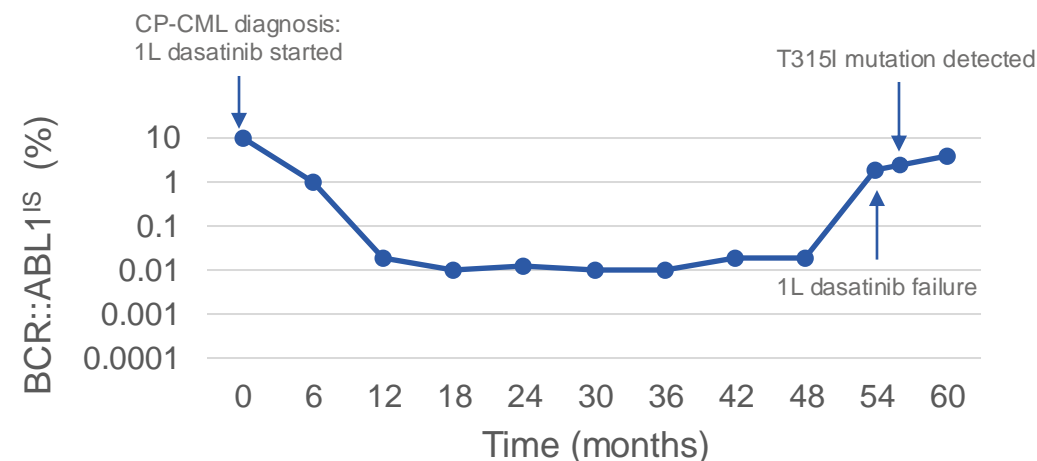
- William is a 35-year-old construction worker who owns his own business
- He has 2 children and runs regularly to stay fit for his annual charity race

Clinical background

- William was diagnosed with CP-CML 60 months ago and became resistant to 1L dasatinib after 54 months
- T315I mutation was detected at 56 months
- His BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 4%
- His ELTS score is low
- William is a former smoker, but he has no previous history of CV events



William was responding to 1L dasatinib until his BCR::ABL1^{IS} level increased to >1% at 54 months



William may have fast, deep and durable
responses with ICLUSIG¹



OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics²



ICLUSIG may benefit patients
like William^{3,4}

ELN recommendations (2020) note that ICLUSIG is the only TKI with activity against the T315I mutant, and recommend ICLUSIG in patients with T315I, unless CV risk factors preclude its use³

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information. 1L, first line; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; ELN, European LeukemiaNet; ELTS, EUTOS Long Term Survival; EUTOS, European Treatment and Outcome Study; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics. 1. Cortes JE, et al. *Blood*. 2018;132:393–404; 2. Cortes J, et al. *Blood*. 2021;138:2042–50; 3. Hochhaus A, et al. *Leukemia*. 2020;34:966–84; 4. Jabbour E, et al. *Leukemia*. 2024;38:475–81.



William: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and low CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Age, years, median (range)	46 (19–81)	51 (21–77)	49 (18–81)
Male, n (%)	50 (53)	38 (40)	53 (56)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
2	43 (46)	37 (39)	42 (45)
≥3	50 (53)	56 (60)	48 (51)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)			
Resistant	92 (98)	94 (100)	94 (100)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)			
No mutation	51 (54)	58 (62)	54 (57)
T315I	25 (27)	21 (22)	21 (22)
Other	15 (16)	12 (13)	18 (19)





William: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and low CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Patients with CV risk factors, n (%)			
Hypertension	26 (28)	25 (27)	22 (23)
Diabetes mellitus	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)
Hyperlipidaemia	19 (20)	14 (15)	16 (17)
Patients with ≥1 CV risk factor	32 (34)	30 (32)	32 (34)
Patients with >1 CV risk factor	5 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Current or former smokers	29 (31)	37 (39)	33 (35)
BMI, kg/m ² , median (range)	27 (17–45)	26 (17–49)	26 (18–49)





Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like William with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

ICLUSIG may benefit patients like William^{2,3}



Mutations account for resistance in approximately **1/3** of patients with CP-CML²



T315I 'gatekeeper' mutation is resistant to imatinib and 2G TKIs (dasatinib, nilotinib, bosutinib)³

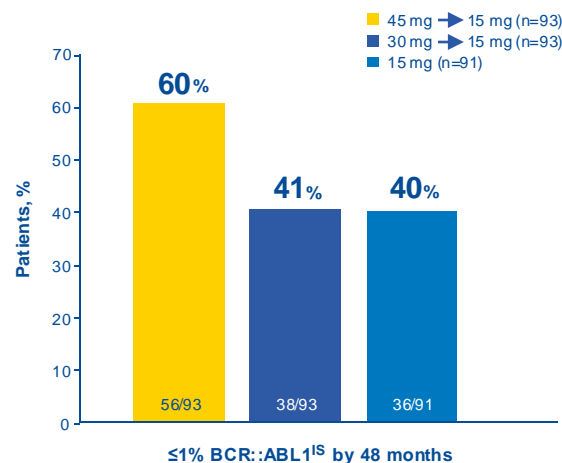


ICLUSIG is the only approved **BCR::ABL1 inhibitor 3G TKI** designed to potently inhibit BCR::ABL1 with or without any single resistance mutation, including T315I³



For patients like William, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

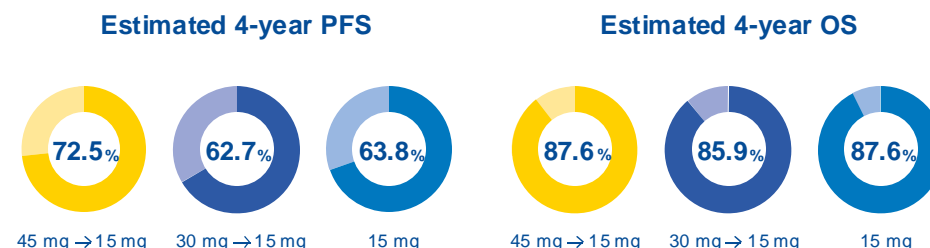
OPTIC: $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months^{3*}



Results from the 4-year OPTIC analysis suggest that William may achieve a deep, durable molecular response with ICLUSIG³

Patients with a T315I mutation at baseline achieved the greatest clinical benefit in the 45 mg → 15 mg cohort³

OPTIC: Estimated 4-year PFS and OS^{3*}



Estimated 4-year PFS was 72.5% and OS was 87.6% for patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG

William may achieve long-term survival with ICLUSIG³



Achieving $\leq 10\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} within 12 months is associated with improved long-term PFS and OS⁴



Subgroup analysis showed similar $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with and without T315I⁵

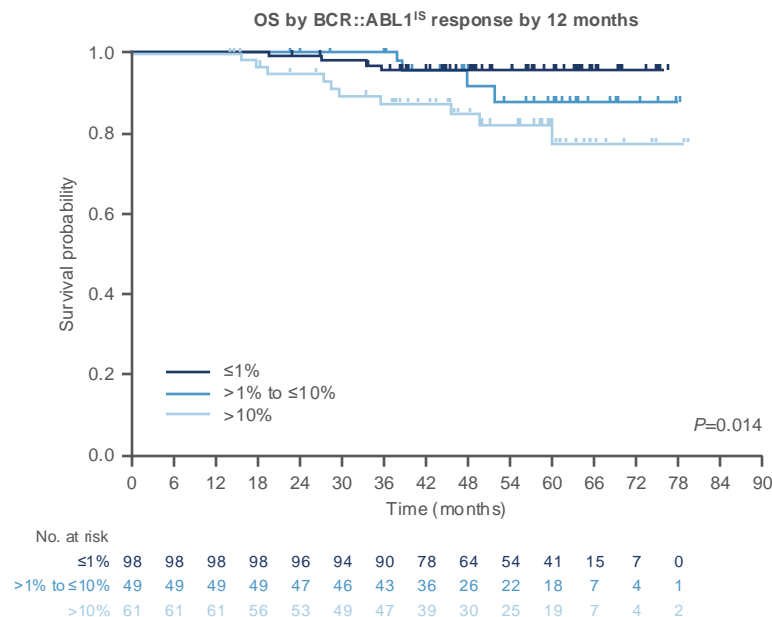
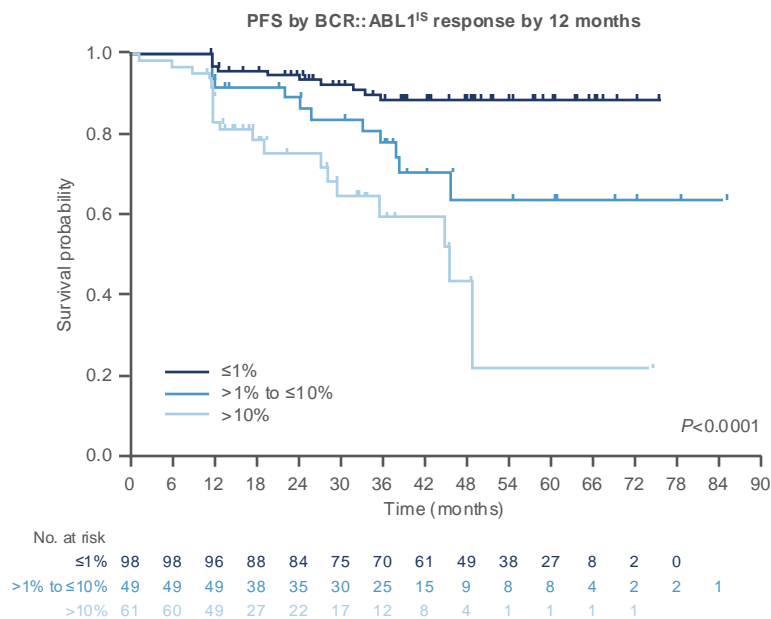
Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

*Median follow-up: 63 months in the 45-mg cohort and 15-mg cohort; 65 months in the 30-mg cohort. 2G, second generation; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor. 1. ICLUSIG[®] (ponatinib) SmPC; Incyte, 2022; 2. Kantarjian HM, et al. *Am J Hematol.* 2022;97:1419–26; 3. Cortes JE, et al. Poster presentation at ASH 2023; Abstract 3164; 4. Apperley J, et al. Poster presentation at ASH 2022; Abstract 3009; 5. Cortes J, et al. *Blood.* 2021;138:2042–50.



For patients like William, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

OPTIC: Landmark analysis³



Achieving $\leq 10\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} within 12 months is associated with improved long-term PFS and OS

Figures adapted from Apperley J, et al.,³ with permission from the author.

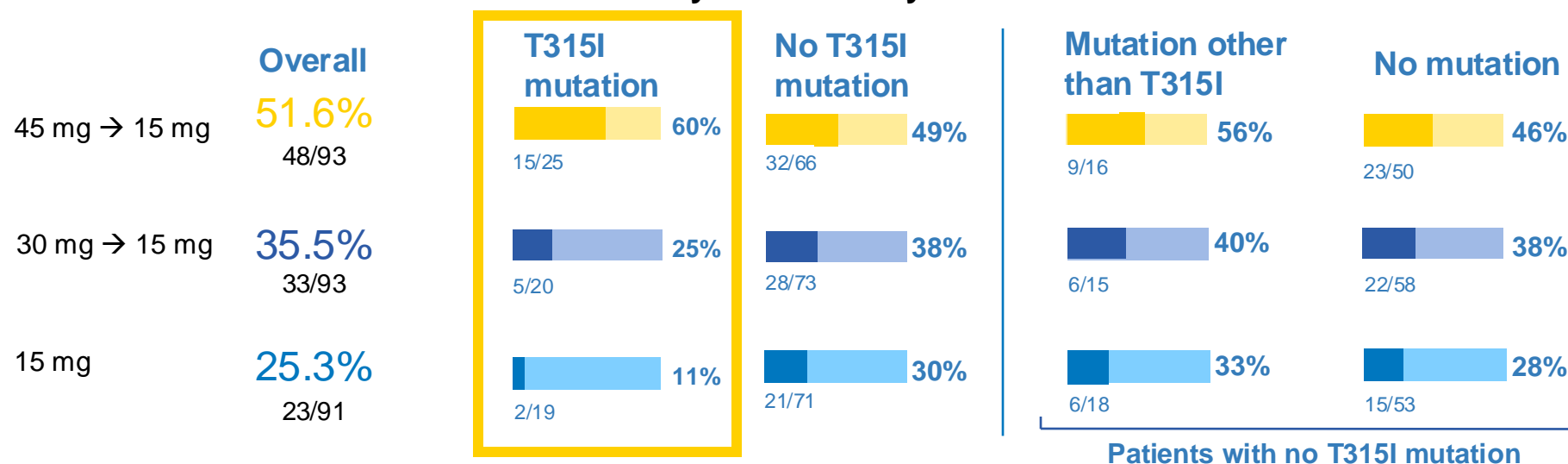


For patients like William, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

OPTIC: Mutational subgroup analysis³



≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 12 months by baseline mutation status*



Subgroup analysis showed similar ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with and without T315I³

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

*4 patients did not have a mutation test result at baseline. 2G, second generation; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; IS, international scale;

OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

1. ICLUSIG[®] (ponatinib) SmPC; Incyte, 2022; 2. Kantarjian HM, et al. *Am J Hematol.* 2022;97:1419–26; 3. Cortes J, et al. *Blood.* 2021;138:2042–50.



Thanks to OPTIC, there's now clear evidence to induce response, reduce dose and maintain response with ICLUSIG to safely manage patients like William^{1,2}

OPTIC: Dose-reduction regimen^{3,4}



Faster dose
reductions
vs PACE



Fewer AE-related
dose reductions
vs PACE



Lower median
dose intensity
vs PACE



Dose can be re-escalated
if patients experience
loss of response

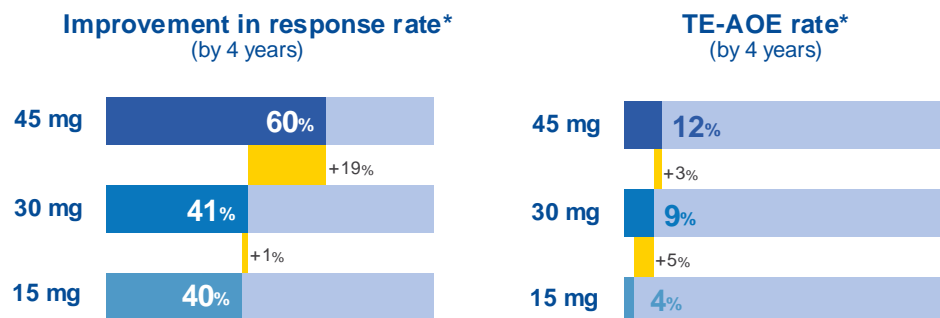
William may regain MMR or achieve a deep molecular response ($\leq 0.01\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS})
with ICLUSIG and may maintain his response following dose reduction^{3,4}

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.
AE, adverse event; IS, international scale; MMR, major molecular response; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In In Chronic-Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia;
PACE, Ponatinib Philadelphia Chromosome Positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia and Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia Evaluation; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.
1. ICLUSIG® (ponatinib) SmPC; Incyte, 2022; 2. Cortes J, et al. *Blood*. 2021;138:2042–50; 3. Cortes JE, et al. Poster presentation at ASH 2023; Abstract 3164;
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Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like William with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

OPTIC: 4-year BCR::ABL¹_{IS} and TE-AOE rates by dosing regimen²



In OPTIC, a starting dose of 45 mg was associated with an 8% increase in the AOE rate (12% vs 4%) but with a 20% improvement in the response rate (60% vs 40%)^{2†}

William should be at minimal risk of having CV adverse events^{2-4*}

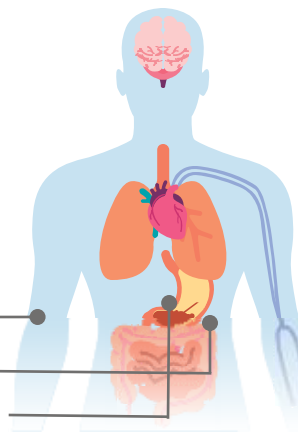


Adjudicated AOE in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple CV factors³

OPTIC: Non-haematologic Grade ≥3 TEAEs by 4-years²

Across the most common TEAEs, the number of TEAEs decreased from year 1 onwards

- Hypertension (10%)
- Increased ALT (3%)
- Increased lipase (7%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for William^{1,2,5}

The OPTIC 4-year analysis established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over this prolonged period²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

*The analysis above is a descriptive clinical summary of the data to illustrate the relationship between the efficacy and AOE rate; [†]Response rate of ≤1% BCR::ABL¹_{IS} by 48 months when compared with the 15-mg cohort after 4 years of exposure. ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; ALT, alanine transaminase; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TE, treatment-emergent; AE, adverse event

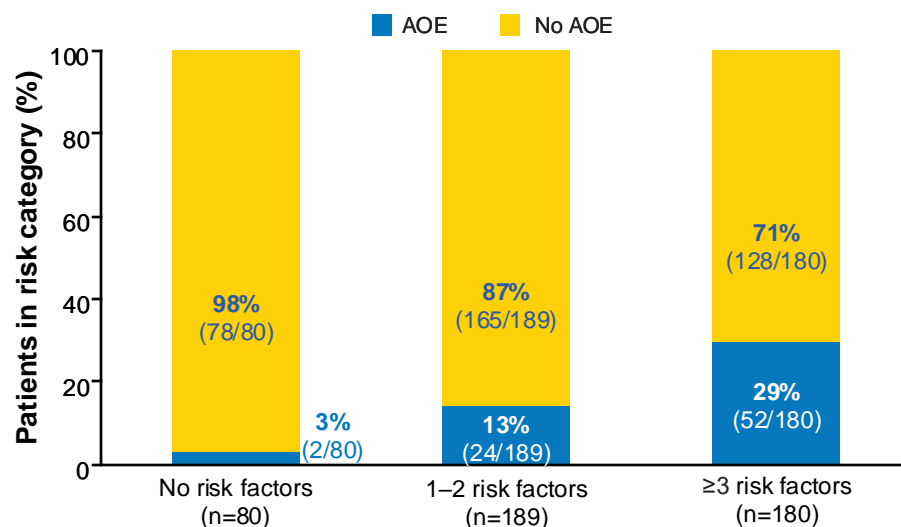
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PACE: Adjudicated AOE²



- 98% of patients with no CV risk factors did not experience an AOE
- Rate of AOE may not increase with treatment duration

Figure adapted from Januzzi JL, et al.² Freely distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY 4.0).

Adjudicated AOE² in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple CV factors²

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ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

1. ICLUSIG[®] (ponatinib) SmPC; Incyte, 2022; 2. Januzzi JL, et al. *J Hematol Oncol*. 2022;15:1.



Considering ICLUSIG for William

William has highly resistant CP-CML and he has no history of CV events



- ICLUSIG may offer patients like William a better future^{1–3}
- **Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients, like William, with ICLUSIG over the last decade^{1,2}**
- ICLUSIG was the first and remains the only TKI approved in Europe capable of inhibiting all single BCR::ABL1 resistance mutations, including T315I^{1,3–5}





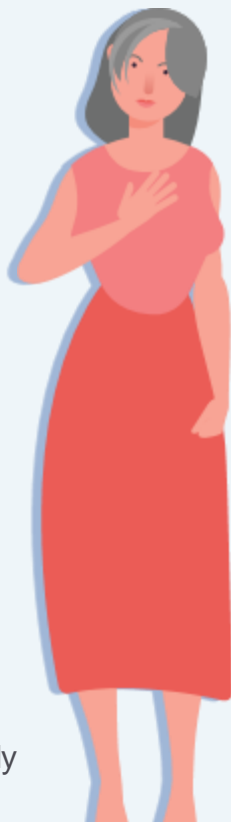
Agnes: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and medium CV risk

Agnes

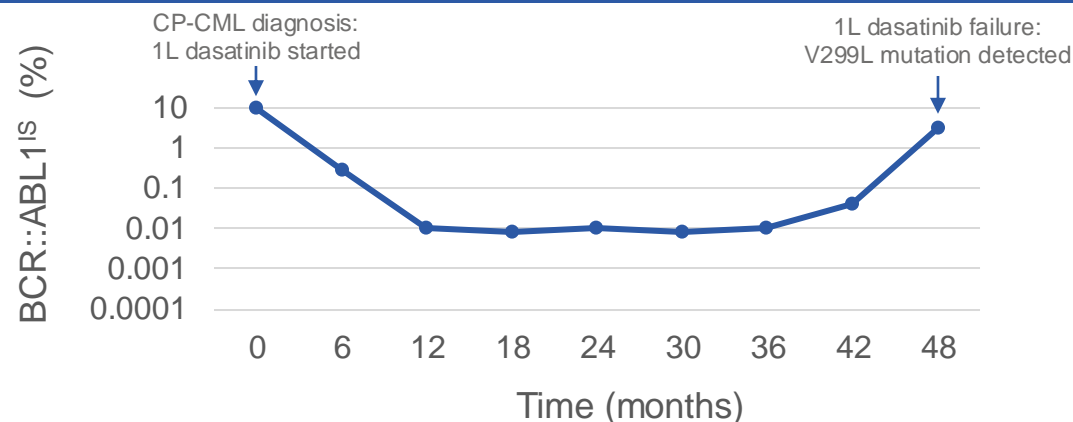
- Agnes is 68 years old and was a paramedic before retiring a few years ago
- She volunteers to teach first-aid classes in the local community and is looking forward to seeing her son get married

Clinical background

- Agnes was diagnosed with CP-CML 48 months ago and became resistant to 1L dasatinib after 48 months
- V299L mutation was detected at 48 months
- Her BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 3%
- Her ELTS score is intermediate
- Agnes has a family history of dyslipidaemia and, after lifestyle changes were ineffective, was recently prescribed statins to balance her lipid levels



Agnes was responding to 1L dasatinib until her BCR::ABL1^{IS} level increased to 3% at 48 months



Agnes may have fast, deep and durable responses with ICLUSIG¹



OPTIC and PACE:
Patient baseline characteristics^{1,2}



ICLUSIG may benefit
patients like Agnes³⁻⁵

V299L single resistance mutation has been shown to confer resistance to both bosutinib and dasatinib⁶

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Agnes: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and medium CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Age, years, median (range)	46 (19–81)	51 (21–77)	49 (18–81)
Male, n (%)	50 (53)	38 (40)	53 (56)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
2	43 (46)	37 (39)	42 (45)
≥3	50 (53)	56 (60)	48 (51)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)			
Resistant	92 (98)	94 (100)	94 (100)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)			
No mutation	51 (54)	58 (62)	54 (57)
T315I	25 (27)	21 (22)	21 (22)
Other	15 (16)	12 (13)	18 (19)





Agnes: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and medium CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Patients with CV risk factors, n (%)			
Hypertension	26 (28)	25 (27)	22 (23)
Diabetes mellitus	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)
Hyperlipidaemia	19 (20)	14 (15)	16 (17)
Patients with ≥1 CV risk factor	32 (34)	30 (32)	32 (34)
Patients with >1 CV risk factor	5 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Current or former smokers	29 (31)	37 (39)	33 (35)
BMI, kg/m ² , median (range)	27 (17–45)	26 (17–49)	26 (18–49)





Agnes: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and medium CV risk

PACE: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	CP-CML (n=270)	AP-CML (n=85)	BP-CML (n=62)	Ph ⁺ ALL (n=32)	Total (N=449)
Age, years, median (range)	60 (18–94)	60 (23–82)	53 (18–74)	62 (20–80)	59 (18–94)
Female, n (%)	126 (47)	48 (56)	25 (40)	12 (38)	211 (47)
Prior TKIs, n (%)					
≥2	251 (93)	80 (94)	60 (97)	26 (81)	417 (93)
≥3	154 (57)	47 (55)	37 (60)	12 (38)	250 (56)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)					
Resistant	215 (80)	74 (87)	59 (95)	27 (84)	375 (84)
Intolerant only	39 (14)	6 (7)	2 (3)	2 (6)	49 (11)
Both resistant and intolerant	52 (19)	11 (13)	13 (21)	5 (16)	81 (18)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)	64 (24)	18 (21)	24 (39)	22 (69)	128 (29)





Agnes: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and medium CV risk

ICLUSIG may benefit patients like Agnes¹⁻³



ICLUSIG is the only approved **BCR::ABL1 inhibitor 3G TKI** designed to potently inhibit BCR::ABL1 with or without any single resistance mutation, including V299L¹⁻³



Mutations account for resistance in approximately **1/3** of patients with CP-CML¹

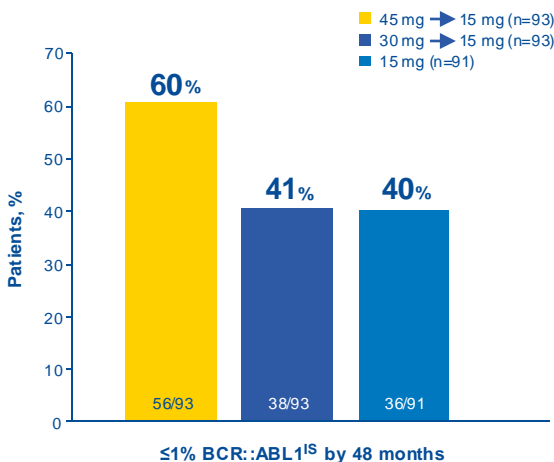


[ELN recommendations \(2020\)](#) recommend that patients who are resistant to a 2G TKI should be treated with ICLUSIG instead of another 2G TKI, unless CV risk factors preclude its use²



For patients like Agnes, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

OPTIC: $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months^{3*}



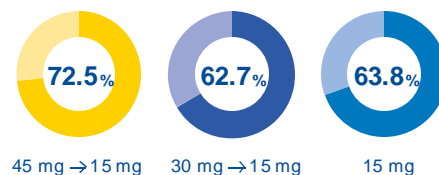
60% of patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG achieved $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months

Figure adapted from Cortes JE, et al.³ with permission from the author.

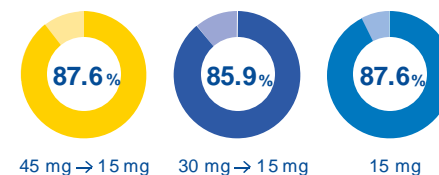
Results from the 4-year OPTIC analysis suggest that Agnes may achieve a deep, durable molecular response with ICLUSIG³

OPTIC: Estimated 4-year PFS and OS^{3*}

Estimated 4-year PFS



Estimated 4-year OS



Estimated 4-year PFS was 72.5% and OS was 87.6% for patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG

Agnes may achieve long-term survival with ICLUSIG³



Achieving $\leq 10\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} within 12 months is associated with improved long-term PFS and OS⁴

Most patients in the 45 mg → 15 mg cohort achieved $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 4 years regardless of baseline mutation status³

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

*Median follow-up: 63 months in the 45-mg cohort and 15-mg cohort; 65 months in the 30-mg cohort. 2G, second generation; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

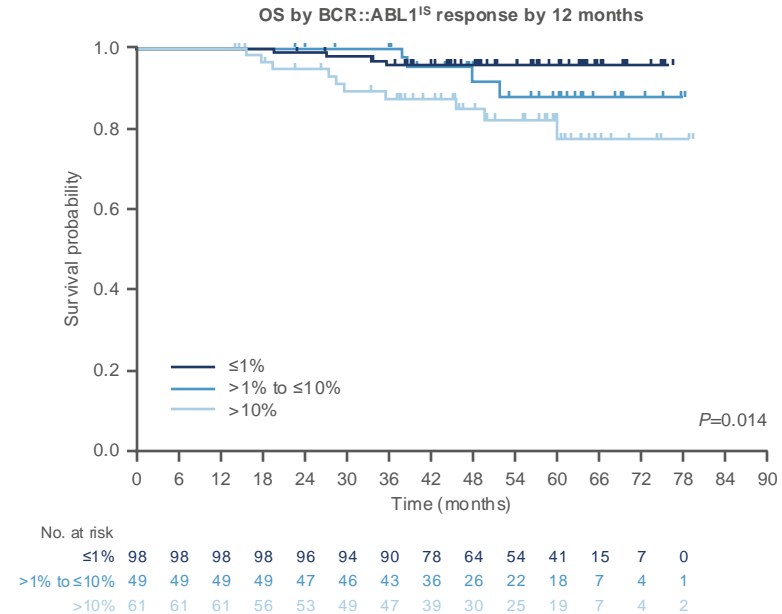
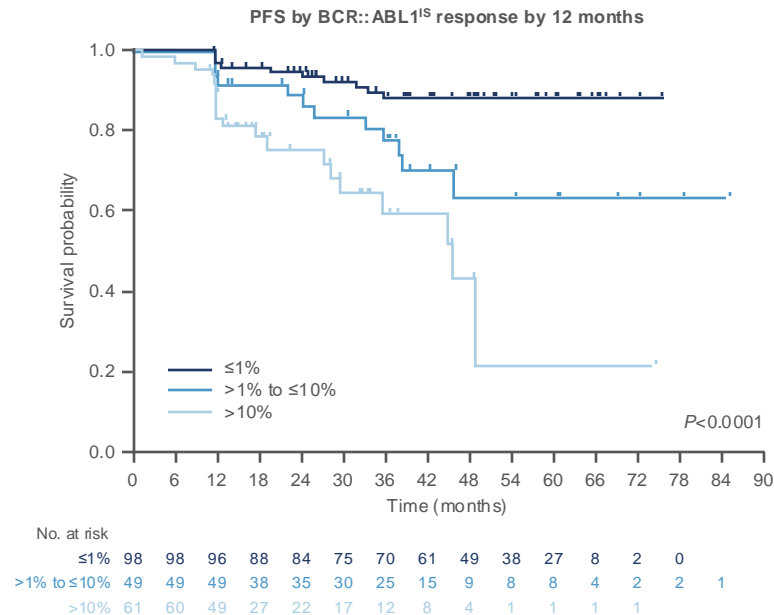
1. ICLUSIG® (ponatinib) SmPC; Incyte, 2022; 2. Kantarjian HM, et al. *Am J Hematol.* 2022;97:1419–26; 3. Cortes JE, et al. Poster presentation at ASH 2023; Abstract 3164;

4. Apperley J, et al. Poster presentation at ASH 2022; Abstract 3009.



For patients like Agnes, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

OPTIC: Landmark analysis³



Achieving ≤10% BCR::ABL1^{IS} within 12 months is associated with improved long-term PFS and OS

Figures adapted from Apperley J, et al.,³ with permission from the author.



Thanks to OPTIC, there's now clear evidence to induce response, reduce dose and maintain response with ICLUSIG to safely manage patients like Agnes^{1,2}

OPTIC: Dose-reduction regimen^{3,4}



Faster dose reductions vs PACE



Fewer AE-related dose reductions vs PACE



Lower median dose intensity vs PACE



Dose can be re-escalated if patients experience loss of response

Agnes may regain MMR or achieve a deep molecular response ($\leq 0.01\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS}) with ICLUSIG and may maintain her response following dose reduction^{3,4}

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

AE, adverse event; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; IS, international scale; MMR, major molecular response; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive;

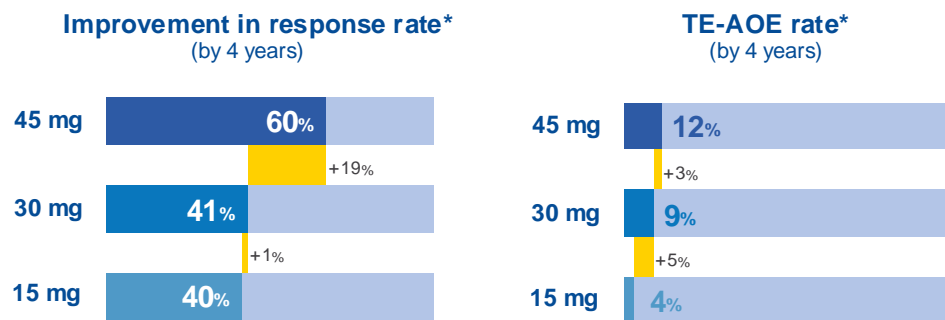
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Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Agnes with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

OPTIC: 4-year BCR::ABL1^{IS} and TE-AOE rates by dosing regimen²



In OPTIC, a starting dose of 45 mg was associated with an 8% increase in the AOE rate (12% vs 4%) but with a 20% improvement in the response rate (60% vs 40%)^{2†}

Agnes's hyperlipidaemia is well-controlled, so she should be at minimal risk of CV adverse events^{2-4*}

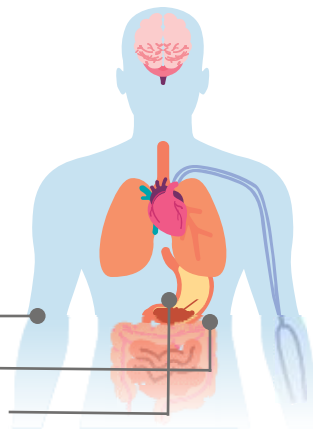


Rate of AOE's may not increase with treatment duration³

OPTIC: Non-haematologic Grade ≥3 TEAEs by 4-years²

Across the most common TEAEs, the number of TEAEs decreased from year 1 onwards

- Hypertension (10%)
- Increased ALT (3%)
- Increased lipase (7%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for Agnes^{1,2,5}

The OPTIC 4-year analysis established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over this prolonged period²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

*The analysis above is a descriptive clinical summary of the data to illustrate the relationship between the efficacy and AOE rate; †Response rate of ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months when compared with the 15-mg cohort after 4 years of exposure. ALT, alanine transaminase; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TE, treatment-emergent; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

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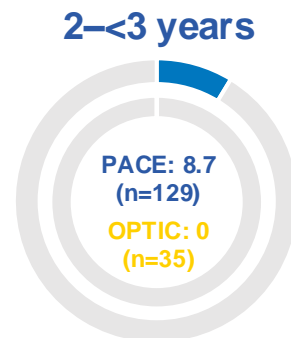
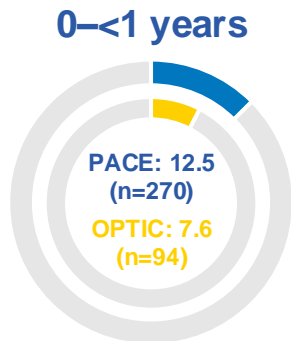
Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Agnes with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

OPTIC vs PACE: Exposure-adjusted AOE²



AOEs per 100 PY

■ PACE CP-CML
■ OPTIC 45 mg → 15 mg



- Patients in OPTIC had a lower exposure-adjusted incidence of AOE² vs PACE and no AOE² occurred from year 3 onwards, demonstrating that response-based dosing for ICLUSIG improves treatment tolerance and mitigates CV risk

Rate of AOE² may not increase with treatment duration²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; PY, patient-years; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

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Considering ICLUSIG for Agnes

Agnes has highly resistant CP-CML and her CV risk factors are well controlled



- ICLUSIG may offer patients like Agnes a better future^{1,2}
- **Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients, like Agnes, with ICLUSIG over the last decade^{1,2}**
- ICLUSIG was the first and remains the only TKI approved in Europe capable of inhibiting all single BCR::ABL1 resistance mutations, including V299L^{1,3,4}



Francine: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and no mutations

Francine

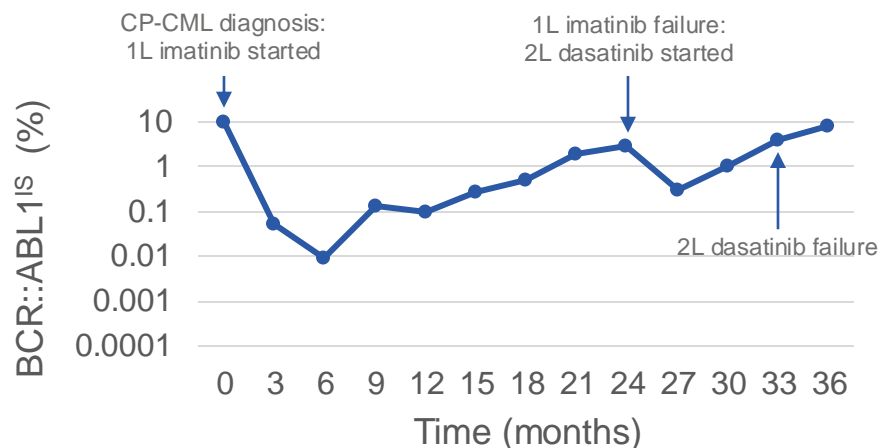
- Francine is 69 years old. She was a nurse for over 40 years before retiring to spend more time with her family
- She likes to stay active and is a member of her local walking club

Clinical background

- Francine was diagnosed with CP-CML 36 months ago and became resistant to 1L imatinib after 24 months and 2L dasatinib at 33 months
- Her BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 8% and she has no known mutation
- Her ELTS score is low
- Francine has no previous history of CV events



Francine was responding to 2L dasatinib until her BCR::ABL1^{IS} level increased to 4% at 33 months



Francine may have fast, deep and durable responses with ICLUSIG¹



OPTIC and PACE:
Patient baseline characteristics^{1,2}



ICLUSIG may benefit
patients like Francine³

ELN recommendations (2020) note that patients who are resistant to a 2G TKI should be treated with ICLUSIG instead of another 2G TKI, unless CV risk factors preclude its use⁴

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information. 1L, first line; 2L, second line; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; ELN, European LeukemiaNet; ELTS, EUTOS Long Term Survival; EUTOS, European Treatment and Outcome Study; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor. 1. Cortes JE, et al. *Blood*. 2018;132:393–404; 2. Cortes J, et al. *Blood*. 2021;138:2042–50; 3. De Santis S, et al. *Onco Targets Ther*. 2022;15:103–16; 4. Hochhaus A, et al. *Leukemia*. 2020;34:966–84.



Francine: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and no mutations

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹

Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Age, years, median (range)	46 (19–81)	51 (21–77)	49 (18–81)
Male, n (%)	50 (53)	38 (40)	53 (56)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
2	43 (46)	37 (39)	42 (45)
≥3	50 (53)	56 (60)	48 (51)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)			
Resistant	92 (98)	94 (100)	94 (100)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)			
No mutation	51 (54)	58 (62)	54 (57)
T315I	25 (27)	21 (22)	21 (22)
Other	15 (16)	12 (13)	18 (19)
BMI, kg/m ² , median (range)	27 (17–45)	26 (17–49)	26 (18–49)

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BMI, body mass index; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML;
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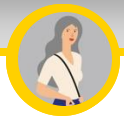
Francine: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and no mutations

PACE: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	CP-CML (n=270)	AP-CML (n=85)	BP-CML (n=62)	Ph+ ALL (n=32)	Total (N=449)
Age, years, median (range)	60 (18–94)	60 (23–82)	53 (18–74)	62 (20–80)	59 (18–94)
Female, n (%)	126 (47)	48 (56)	25 (40)	12 (38)	211 (47)
Prior TKIs, n (%)					
≥2	251 (93)	80 (94)	60 (97)	26 (81)	417 (93)
≥3	154 (57)	47 (55)	37 (60)	12 (38)	250 (56)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)					
Resistant	215 (80)	74 (87)	59 (95)	27 (84)	375 (84)
Intolerant only	39 (14)	6 (7)	2 (3)	2 (6)	49 (11)
Both resistant and intolerant	52 (19)	11 (13)	13 (21)	5 (16)	81 (18)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)	64 (24)	18 (21)	24 (39)	22 (69)	128 (29)





Francine: Identifying eligible patients with high resistance and no mutations

ICLUSIG may benefit patients like Francine¹



The most frequent mechanisms
of resistance in CP-CML are
BCR::ABL1-independent¹

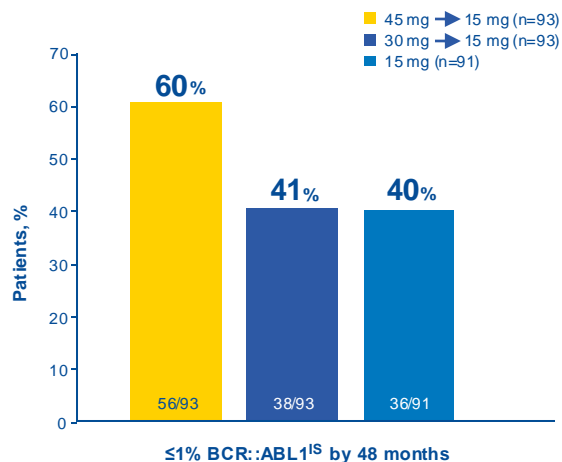


In CP-CML, **60–70%** of patients with unsatisfactory
response to TKI therapy are negative
for mutations or transcript overexpression¹



For patients like Francine, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

OPTIC: $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months^{3*}



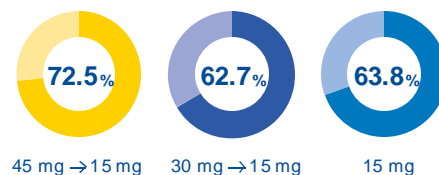
60% of patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG achieved $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months

Figure adapted from Cortes JE, et al.³ with permission from the author.

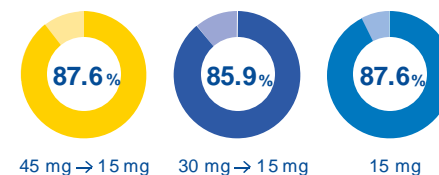
Results from the 4-year OPTIC analysis suggest that Francine may achieve a deep, durable molecular response with ICLUSIG³

OPTIC: Estimated 4-year PFS and OS^{3*}

Estimated 4-year PFS



Estimated 4-year OS



Estimated 4-year PFS was 72.5% and OS was 87.6% for patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG

Francine may achieve long-term survival with ICLUSIG³



Subgroup analysis showed similar $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with and without T3151⁴

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*Median follow-up: 63 months in the 45-mg cohort and 15-mg cohort; 65 months in the 30-mg cohort. 2G, second generation; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

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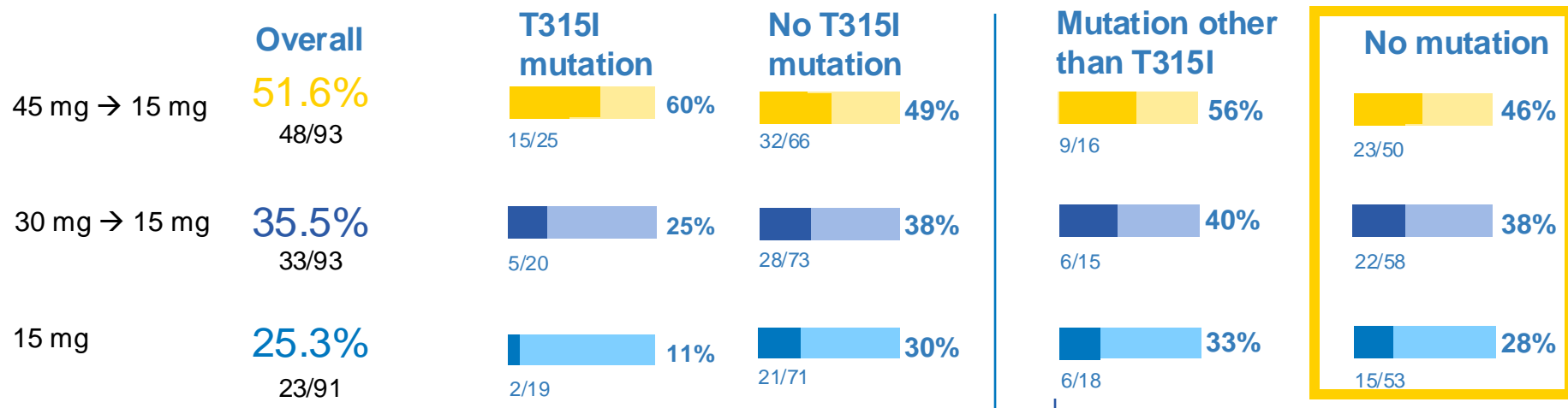


For patients like Francine, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

OPTIC: Mutational subgroup analysis³



≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 12 months by baseline mutation status*



Patients with No T315I mutation

Subgroup analysis showed similar ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with and without T315I³



Thanks to OPTIC, there's now clear evidence to induce response, reduce dose and maintain response with ICLUSIG to safely manage patients like Francine^{1,2}

OPTIC: Dose-reduction regimen^{3,4}



Faster dose reductions vs PACE



Fewer AE-related dose reductions vs PACE



Lower median dose intensity vs PACE



Dose can be re-escalated if patients experience loss of response

Francine may regain MMR or achieve a deep molecular response ($\leq 0.01\%$ BCR::ABL^{1S}) with ICLUSIG and may maintain her response following dose reduction^{3,4}

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AE, adverse event; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; IS, international scale; MMR, major molecular response; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive;

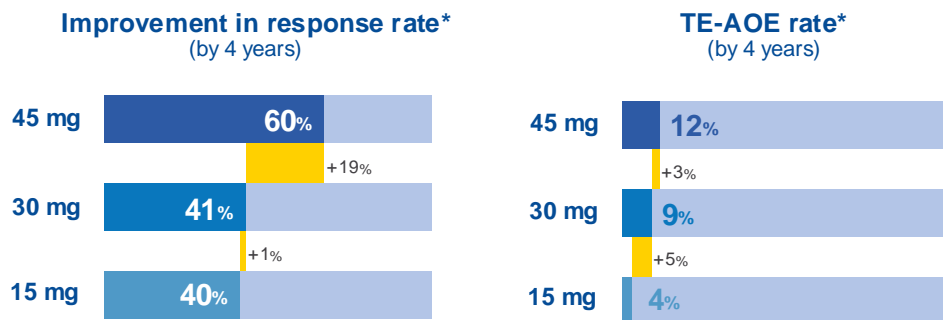
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Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Francine with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

OPTIC: 4-year BCR::ABL1^{IS} and TE-AOE rates by dosing regimen²



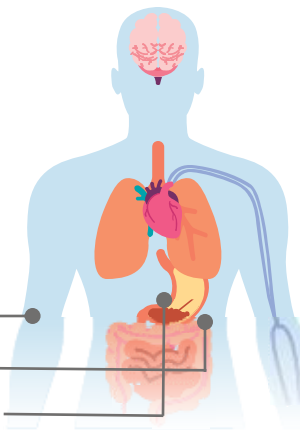
In OPTIC, a starting dose of 45 mg was associated with an 8% increase in the AOE rate (12% vs 4%) but with a 20% improvement in the response rate (60% vs 40%)^{2†}

Francine should be at minimal risk of having CV adverse events^{2-4*}

OPTIC: Non-haematologic Grade ≥3 TEAEs by 4-years²

Across the most common TEAEs, the number of TEAEs decreased from year 1 onwards

- Hypertension (10%)
- Increased ALT (3%)
- Increased lipase (7%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for Francine^{1,2,5}

The OPTIC 4-year analysis established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over this prolonged period²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

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Considering ICLUSIG for Francine

Francine has highly resistant CP-CML and no known mutations or history of CV events



- ICLUSIG may offer patients like Francine a better future^{1,2}
- **Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients, like Francine, with ICLUSIG over the last decade^{1,2}**
- ELN recommendations (2020) note that patients like Francine who are resistant to a 2G TKI with no mutation detected should be treated with ICLUSIG instead of another 2G TKI, unless CV risk factors preclude its use³



Thomas: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and low CV risk

Thomas

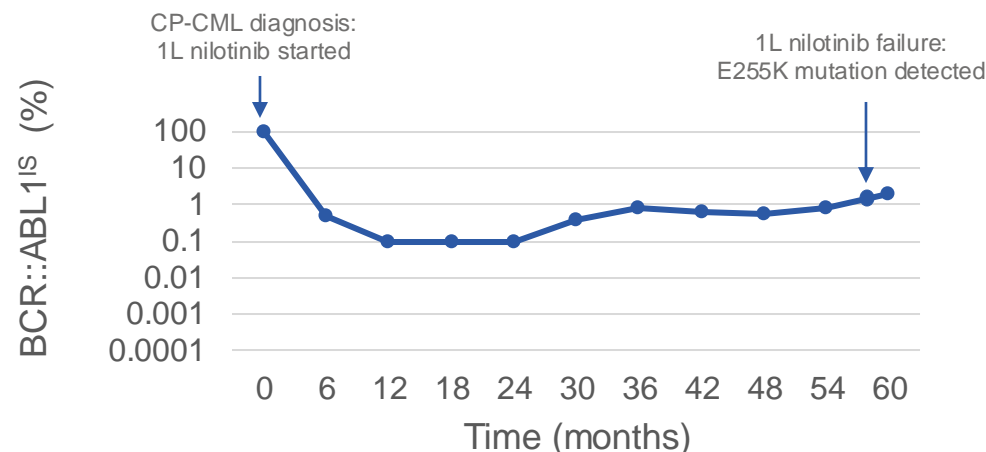
- Thomas is 66 years old and teaches biology at the local school
- He walks his dog regularly with his family and is looking forward to becoming a grandfather next year

Clinical background

- Thomas was diagnosed with CP-CML 60 months ago and became resistant to 1L nilotinib after 56 months
- E255K mutation was detected at 56 months
- His BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 2%
- His ELTS score is low
- Thomas has no history of CV events



Thomas was responding to 1L nilotinib until 56 months when his BCR::ABL1^{IS} level increased to 2%



Thomas may have fast, deep and durable
responses with ICLUSIG[®]



OPTIC and PACE:
Patient baseline characteristics^{1,2}



ICLUSIG may benefit
patients like Thomas³⁻⁶

ELN recommendations (2020) note that patients who are resistant to a 2G TKI should be treated with ICLUSIG instead of another 2G TKI, unless CV risk factors preclude its use³

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Thomas: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and low CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Age, years, median (range)	46 (19–81)	51 (21–77)	49 (18–81)
Male, n (%)	50 (53)	38 (40)	53 (56)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
2	43 (46)	37 (39)	42 (45)
≥3	50 (53)	56 (60)	48 (51)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)			
Resistant	92 (98)	94 (100)	94 (100)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)			
No mutation	51 (54)	58 (62)	54 (57)
T315I	25 (27)	21 (22)	21 (22)
Other	15 (16)	12 (13)	18 (19)





Thomas: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and low CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Patients with CV risk factors, n (%)			
Hypertension	26 (28)	25 (27)	22 (23)
Diabetes mellitus	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)
Hyperlipidaemia	19 (20)	14 (15)	16 (17)
Patients with ≥1 CV risk factor	32 (34)	30 (32)	32 (34)
Patients with >1 CV risk factor	5 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Current or former smokers	29 (31)	37 (39)	33 (35)
BMI, kg/m ² , median (range)	27 (17–45)	26 (17–49)	26 (18–49)





Thomas: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and low CV risk

PACE: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	CP-CML (n=270)	AP-CML (n=85)	BP-CML (n=62)	Ph ⁺ ALL (n=32)	Total (N=449)
Age, years, median (range)	60 (18–94)	60 (23–82)	53 (18–74)	62 (20–80)	59 (18–94)
Female, n (%)	126 (47)	48 (56)	25 (40)	12 (38)	211 (47)
Prior TKIs, n (%)					
≥2	251 (93)	80 (94)	60 (97)	26 (81)	417 (93)
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Resistant	215 (80)	74 (87)	59 (95)	27 (84)	375 (84)
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BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)	64 (24)	18 (21)	24 (39)	22 (69)	128 (29)





Thomas: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and low CV risk

ICLUSIG may benefit patients like Thomas¹⁻⁴



Mutations account for resistance in approximately **1/3** of patients with CP-CML¹



The **E255K** single resistance mutation has been shown to confer resistance to both bosutinib and nilotinib²

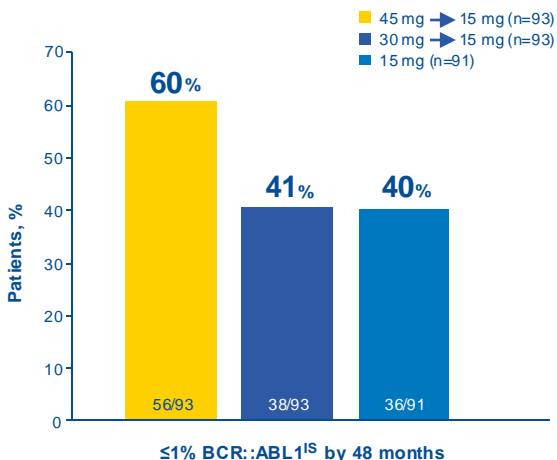


ICLUSIG is the only approved **BCR::ABL1 inhibitor 3G TKI** designed to potently inhibit BCR::ABL1 with or without any single resistance mutation, including E255K¹⁻⁴



A delay means that patients like Thomas may miss the opportunity to have the deepest response with ICLUSIG – consider early switch to ICLUSIG after just one 2G TKI^{1,2}

OPTIC: $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months^{3*}

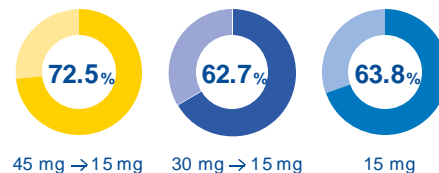


60% of patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG achieved $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months

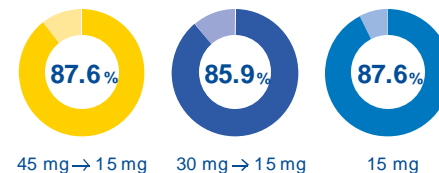
Figure adapted from Cortes JE, et al.³ with permission from the author.

OPTIC: Estimated 4-year PFS and OS^{3*}

Estimated 4-year PFS



Estimated 4-year OS



Estimated 4-year PFS was 72.5% and OS was 87.6% for patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG



Subgroup analysis showed similar $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with or without mutations⁴

Today, we know that treatment with a pan-inhibitor without delay may offer Thomas a better future¹⁻³

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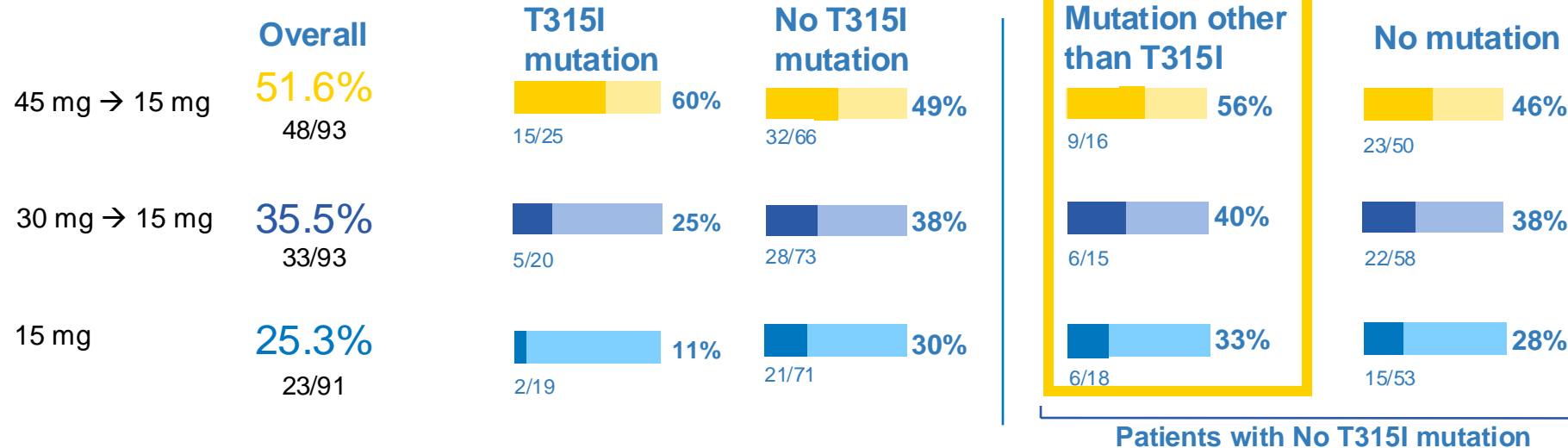


A delay means that patients like Thomas may miss the opportunity to have the deepest response with ICLUSIG – consider early switch to ICLUSIG after just one 2G TKI^{1,2}

OPTIC: Mutational subgroup analysis³



≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 12 months by baseline mutation status*



Subgroup analysis showed similar ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with or without mutations³



Thanks to OPTIC, there's now clear evidence to induce response, reduce dose and maintain response with ICLUSIG to safely manage patients like Thomas^{1,2}

OPTIC: Dose-reduction regimen^{3,4}



Faster dose reductions vs PACE



Fewer AE-related dose reductions vs PACE



Lower median dose intensity vs PACE



Dose can be re-escalated if patients experience loss of response

Thomas may regain MMR or achieve a deep molecular response ($\leq 0.01\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS}) with ICLUSIG and may maintain his response following dose reduction^{3,4}

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SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

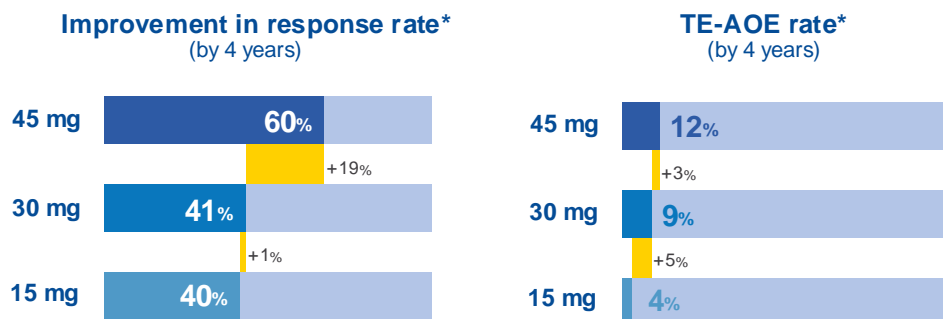
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4. Jabbour E, et al. *Leukemia*. 2024;38:475–81.



Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Thomas with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

OPTIC: 4-year BCR::ABL1^{IS} and TE-AOE rates by dosing regimen²



In OPTIC, a starting dose of 45 mg was associated with an 8% increase in the AOE rate (12% vs 4%) but with a 20% improvement in the response rate (60% vs 40%)^{2†}

Thomas' hypertension is well-controlled so he should be at minimal risk of CV adverse events^{2-4*}

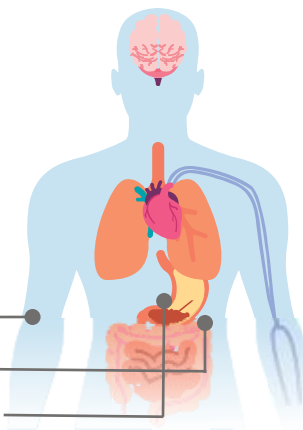


Adjudicated AOE in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple CV factors³

OPTIC: Non-haematologic Grade ≥3 TEAEs by 4-years²

Across the most common TEAEs, the number of TEAEs decreased from year 1 onwards

- Hypertension (10%)
- Increased ALT (3%)
- Increased lipase (7%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for Thomas^{1,2,5}

The OPTIC 4-year analysis established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over this prolonged period²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

*The analysis above is a descriptive clinical summary of the data to illustrate the relationship between the efficacy and AOE rate; †Response rate of ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months when compared with the 15-mg cohort after 4 years of exposure. ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; ALT, alanine transaminase; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TE, treatment-emergent; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

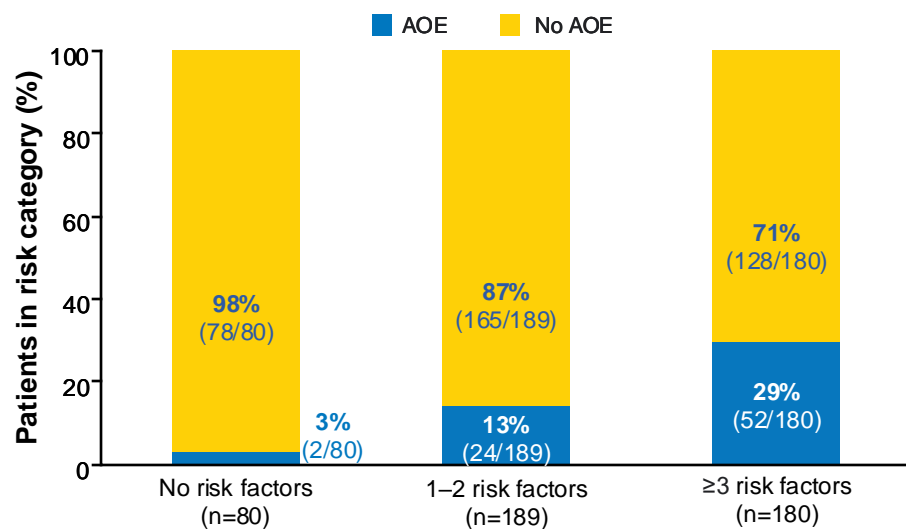
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Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Thomas with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

PACE: Adjudicated AOE²



- 87% of patients with 1–2 risk factors did not experience an AOE
- Rate of AOE may not increase with treatment duration

Figure adapted from Januzzi JL, et al.² Freely distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY 4.0).

Adjudicated AOE² in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple CV factors²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

1. ICLUSIG[®] (ponatinib) SmPC; Incyte, 2022; 2. Januzzi JL, et al. *J Hematol Oncol*. 2022;15:1.



Considering ICLUSIG for Thomas

Thomas has resistant CP-CML and he has no history of CV events



- ICLUSIG may offer patients like Thomas a better future^{1,2}
- **Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients, like Thomas, with ICLUSIG over the last decade^{1,2}**
- ICLUSIG was the first and remains the only TKI approved in Europe capable of inhibiting all single BCR::ABL1 resistance mutations, including E255K^{1,3,4}



Martha: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and medium CV risk

Martha

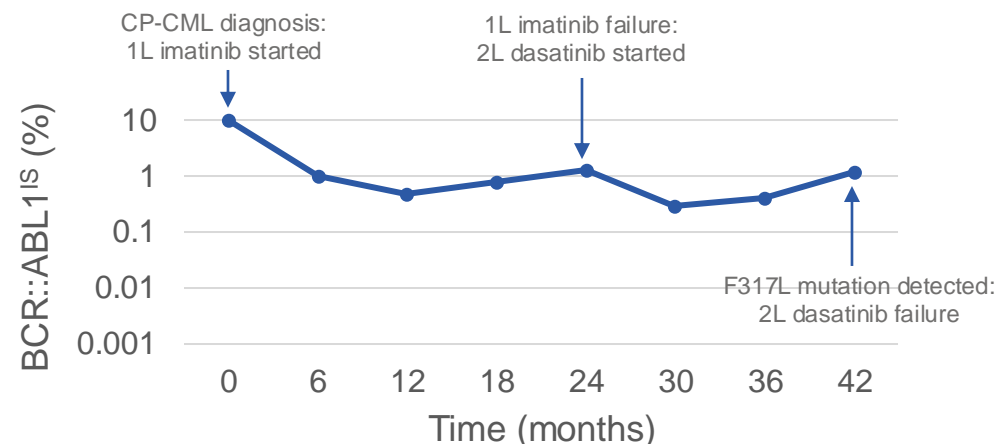
- Martha is a semi-retired, 65 year old who works in the neighbourhood café
- She lives with her daughter and is looking forward to their holiday abroad together

Clinical background

- Martha was diagnosed with CP-CML 42 months ago and became resistant to 1L imatinib at 24 months and 2L dasatinib at 42 months
- F317L mutation was detected at 42 months
- Her BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 1.2%
- Her ELTS score is intermediate
- Martha takes beta blockers and statins to keep her hypertension and hypercholesterolaemia under control



Martha's BCR::ABL1^{IS} level was stable and responding to 2L dasatinib treatment until 42 months



Martha may have fast, deep and durable responses with ICLUSIG[®]



OPTIC and PACE:
Patient baseline characteristics^{1,2}



ICLUSIG may benefit
patients like Martha³⁻⁶

ELN recommendations (2020) note that patients who are resistant to a 2G TKI should be treated with ICLUSIG instead of another 2G TKI, unless CV risk factors preclude its use³

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information. 1L, first line; 2L, second line; 2G, second generation; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; ELN, European LeukemiaNet; ELTS, EUTOS Long Term Survival; EUTOS, European Treatment and Outcome Study; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia-chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

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Martha: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and medium CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Age, years, median (range)	46 (19–81)	51 (21–77)	49 (18–81)
Male, n (%)	50 (53)	38 (40)	53 (56)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
2	43 (46)	37 (39)	42 (45)
≥3	50 (53)	56 (60)	48 (51)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)			
Resistant	92 (98)	94 (100)	94 (100)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)			
No mutation	51 (54)	58 (62)	54 (57)
T315I	25 (27)	21 (22)	21 (22)
Other	15 (16)	12 (13)	18 (19)





Martha: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and medium CV risk

OPTIC: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	45 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	30 mg → 15 mg (n=94)	15 mg (n=94)
Patients with CV risk factors, n (%)			
Hypertension	26 (28)	25 (27)	22 (23)
Diabetes mellitus	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)
Hyperlipidaemia	19 (20)	14 (15)	16 (17)
Patients with ≥1 CV risk factor	32 (34)	30 (32)	32 (34)
Patients with >1 CV risk factor	5 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Current or former smokers	29 (31)	37 (39)	33 (35)
BMI, kg/m ² , median (range)	27 (17–45)	26 (17–49)	26 (18–49)





Martha: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and medium CV risk

PACE: Patient baseline characteristics¹



Characteristic	CP-CML (n=270)	AP-CML (n=85)	BP-CML (n=62)	Ph ⁺ ALL (n=32)	Total (N=449)
Age, years, median (range)	60 (18–94)	60 (23–82)	53 (18–74)	62 (20–80)	59 (18–94)
Female, n (%)	126 (47)	48 (56)	25 (40)	12 (38)	211 (47)
Prior TKIs, n (%)					
≥2	251 (93)	80 (94)	60 (97)	26 (81)	417 (93)
≥3	154 (57)	47 (55)	37 (60)	12 (38)	250 (56)
Reason prior therapy stopped, n (%)					
Resistant	215 (80)	74 (87)	59 (95)	27 (84)	375 (84)
Intolerant only	39 (14)	6 (7)	2 (3)	2 (6)	49 (11)
Both resistant and intolerant	52 (19)	11 (13)	13 (21)	5 (16)	81 (18)
BCR::ABL1 mutation, n (%)	64 (24)	18 (21)	24 (39)	22 (69)	128 (29)





Martha: Identifying eligible patients with low resistance and medium CV risk

ICLUSIG may benefit patients like Martha¹⁻⁴



Mutations account for
resistance in approximately
1/3 of patients with CP-CML¹



F317L single resistance mutation has
been shown to confer resistance
to dasatinib²

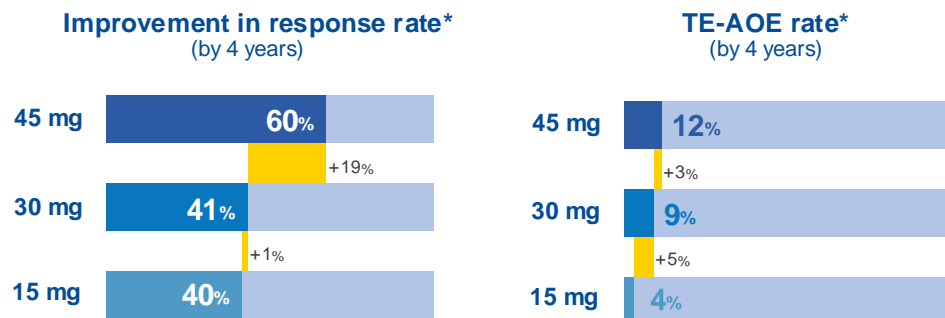


ICLUSIG is the only approved **BCR::ABL1 inhibitor 3G TKI** designed to potently inhibit
BCR::ABL1 with or without any single resistance mutation, including F317L¹⁻⁴



Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Martha with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

OPTIC: 4-year BCR::ABL1^{IS} and TE-AOE rates by dosing regimen²



In OPTIC, a starting dose of 45 mg was associated with an 8% increase in the AOE rate (12% vs 4%) but with a 20% improvement in the response rate (60% vs 40%)^{2†}

Response-based dosing with ICLUSIG should maximise Martha's response while minimising toxicity^{2-4*}

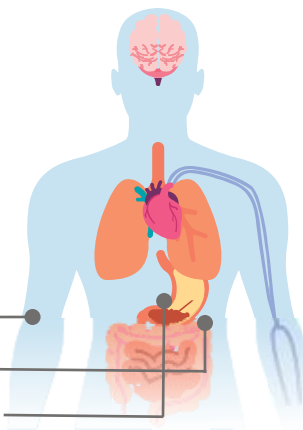


Rate of AOE's may not increase with treatment duration³

OPTIC: Non-haematologic Grade ≥3 TEAEs by 4-years²

Across the most common TEAEs, the number of TEAEs decreased from year 1 onwards

- Hypertension (10%)
- Increased ALT (3%)
- Increased lipase (7%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for Martha^{1,2,5}

The OPTIC 4-year analysis established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over this prolonged period²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

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OPTIC vs PACE: Exposure-adjusted AOE²

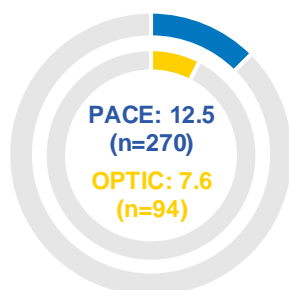


AOEs per 100 PY

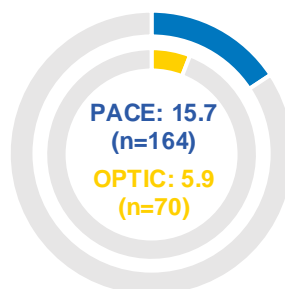
■ PACE CP-CML

■ OPTIC 45 mg → 15 mg

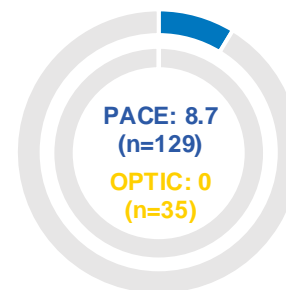
0–<1 years



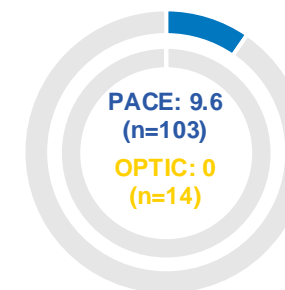
1–<2 years



2–<3 years



3–<4 years



- Patients in OPTIC had a lower exposure-adjusted incidence of AOE² vs PACE and no AOE² occurred from year 3 onwards, demonstrating that response-based dosing for ICLUSIG improves treatment tolerance and mitigates CV risk

Rate of AOE² may not increase with treatment duration²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular;

OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; PY, patient-years;

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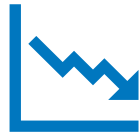


Thanks to OPTIC, there's now clear evidence to induce response, reduce dose and maintain response with ICLUSIG to safely manage patients like Martha^{1,2}

OPTIC: Dose-reduction regimen^{3,4}



Faster dose reductions vs PACE



Fewer AE-related dose reductions vs PACE



Lower median dose intensity vs PACE



Dose can be re-escalated if patients experience loss of response



~60% reduction in AOE risk in OPTIC vs PACE

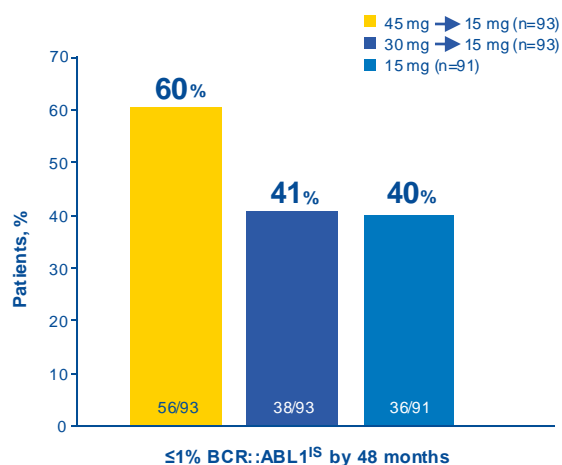
Martha may regain MMR or achieve a deep molecular response ($\leq 0.01\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS}) with ICLUSIG and may maintain her response following dose reduction; ICLUSIG's response-based dosing regimen should mitigate Martha's CV risk^{3,4}

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.
AE, adverse event; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; IS, international scale; MMR, major molecular response; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.
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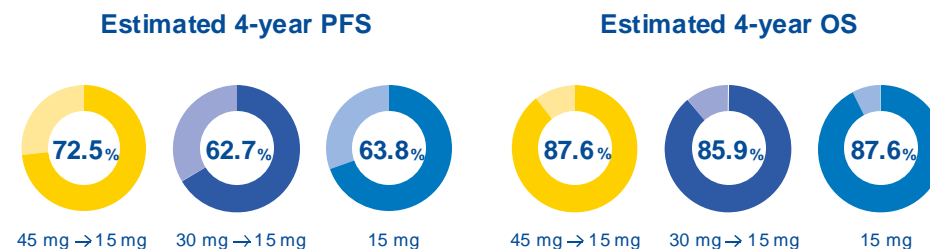
A delay means that patients like Martha may miss the opportunity to have the deepest response with ICLUSIG – consider early switch to ICLUSIG after just one 2G TKI^{1,2}

OPTIC: $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months^{3*}



60% of patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG achieved $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 48 months

OPTIC: Estimated 4-year PFS and OS^{3*}



Estimated 4-year PFS was 72.5% and OS was 87.6% for patients receiving 45 mg → 15 mg ICLUSIG



Analysis showed similar $\leq 1\%$ BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months across all mutation subgroups⁴

Today, we know that treatment with a pan-inhibitor without delay may offer Martha a better future¹⁻³

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

*Median follow-up: 63 months in the 45-mg cohort and 15-mg cohort; 65 months in the 30-mg cohort. 2G, second generation; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; IS, international scale; OPTIC, Optimizing Ponatinib Treatment In CP-CML; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

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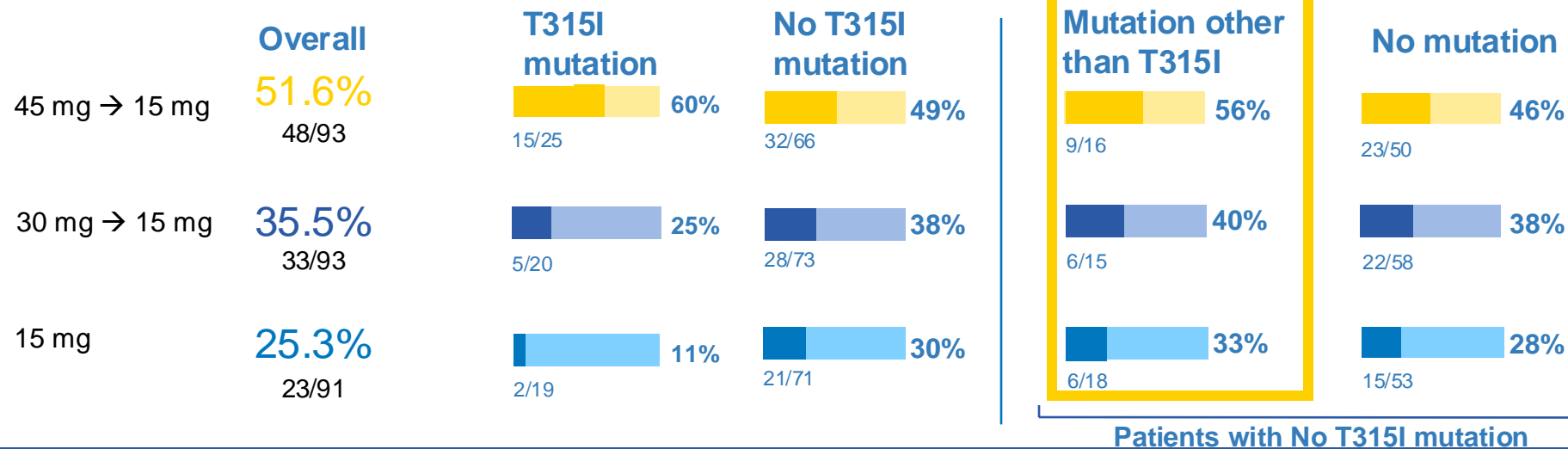


A delay means that patients like Martha may miss the opportunity to have the deepest response with ICLUSIG – consider early switch to ICLUSIG after just one 2G TKI^{1,2}

OPTIC: Mutational subgroup analysis³



≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} by 12 months by baseline mutation status*



Subgroup analysis showed similar ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS} rates at 12 months in patients with or without mutations³



Considering ICLUSIG for Martha

Martha has resistant CP-CML; her hypertension and hypercholesterolaemia are well controlled



- ICLUSIG may offer patients like Martha a better future^{1,2}
- **Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients, like Martha, with ICLUSIG over the last decade^{1,2}**
- ICLUSIG was the first, and remains the only, TKI approved in Europe capable of inhibiting all single BCR::ABL1 resistance mutations, including F317L^{1,3,4}



Maria: Identifying eligible patients with intolerance and medium CV risk

Maria

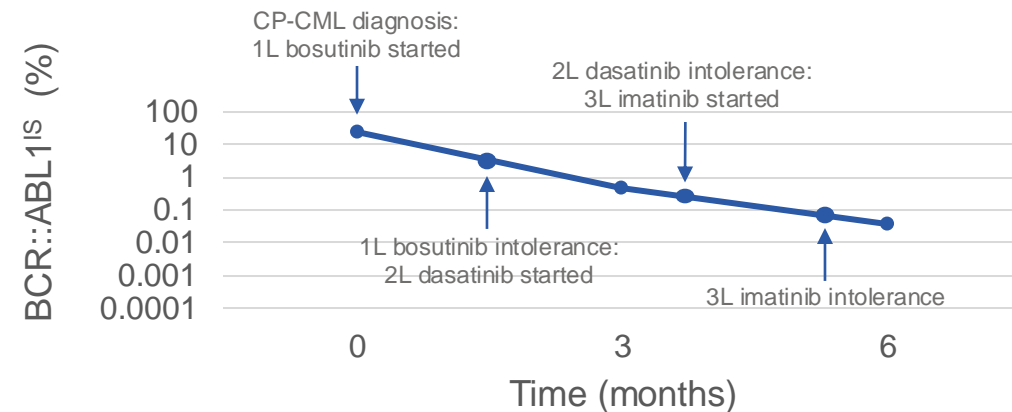
- Maria is a 67-year-old museum curator who has worked in exhibits across Europe
- Maria and her husband enjoy spending quality time together when gardening

Clinical background

- Maria was diagnosed with CP-CML 6 months ago, and became intolerant to 1L bosutinib due to diarrhoea, 2L dasatinib due to pleural effusion and 3L imatinib due to muscle cramps
- Her BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 0.04% and she has no BCR::ABL1 mutations
- Her ELTS score is intermediate
- Maria is prescribed an ACE inhibitor and calcium channel blocker to manage her hypertension and her BMI is 31.0 kg/m²



Maria's BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is responding to 3L imatinib



**Maria may have fast, deep and durable
responses with ICLUSIG¹**



RWE: Patient baseline characteristics³⁻⁶

ELN recommendations (2020) recommend starting ICLUSIG at a lower dose in the case of intolerance to previous TKIs²

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information. 1L first line; 2L, second line; 3L, third line; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; BMI, body mass index; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; ELN, European LeukemiaNet; ELTS, EUTOS Long Term Survival; EUTOS, European Treatment and Outcome Study; IS, international scale; RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

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Maria: Identifying eligible patients with intolerance and medium CV risk

RWE: Patient baseline characteristics¹⁻⁴



Characteristic	OITI ¹ (N=120)	Belgian Registry ³ (N=50)	TOPASE ⁴ (N=120)
Age, years, median (range) [Q1, Q3]	60 (19–93)	58 (19–83)	58 [45,69]
CP-CML, n (%)	111 (93)	30 (60)	104 (87)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
1	60 (50)	4 (8)	17 (14)
2	42 (35)	23 (46)	59 (49)
≥3	18 (15)	23 (46)	42 (35)
Reason for starting ponatinib, n (%)			
Intolerance to prior TKI	40 (33)	20 (40)	72 (60)
Relapse or refractoriness to prior TKI	48 (40)*	14 (28)	30 (25)†
Patients with CV risk factors, n (%)			
History of CV events	20 (36) ²	-	56 (47)
Hypertension	23 (41) ²	17 (34)	39 (33)
Hyperlipidaemia	-	5 (10)	-
Starting dose of ponatinib, n (%)			
45 mg	43 (36)	36 (72)	21 (20)‡
30 mg	49 (41)	6 (12)	46 (44)‡
15 mg	28 (23)	7 (14)	37 (36)‡

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

*Primary resistance: 29 (24%), secondary resistance: 19 (16%); †Reported as 'poor response to previous therapies'; ‡CP-CML population.

CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; OITI, Observational study of Iclusig (ponatinib) Treatment in patients with CML in Italy;

RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; TOPASE, Therapeutic Observatory of Ponatinib About Safety and Efficacy.

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Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients like Maria with ICLUSIG over the last decade¹

PACE: Incidence rates of newly occurring AOE²

Number of CP-CML patients with events per patient-years:

15.8	15.6	13.4	9.8	4.9
0 to <1 year	1 to <2 years	2 to <3 years	3 to <4 years	4 to <5 years

Median dose intensity (mg/d):

32.1	31.4	24.8	19.0	20.4
0 to <1 year	1 to <2 years	2 to <3 years	3 to <4 years	4 to <5 years

Adjudicated AOE²s in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple baseline CV factors³

Only 2 treatment-related AOE²s were reported in the RWE study OITI⁶

Rate of new AOE²s may not increase with longer treatment duration²⁻⁴

RWE: AEs and TRAEs^{5-7*}

68% of patients experienced AEs in the Belgian registry:⁵

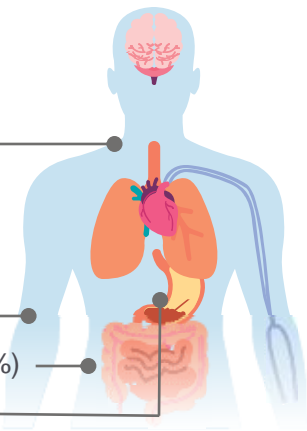
Most common AEs (≥10%) in the Belgian registry:

- Rash (26%)
- Dry skin (10%)

53–57% of patients in OITI and TOPASE experienced ≥1 TRAE^{6,7}

Most common TRAEs in OITI were:⁶

- Hypertension (8%)
- Thrombocytopenia (6%)
- Increased lipase (5%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for Maria⁵⁻⁷

The PACE 5-year analysis and RWE studies established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over a prolonged period^{2,5-7}

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information and guidance on close monitoring of CV status. Please refer to the [safety slide](#) for more information about the most common adverse events listed in the SmPC.

*Includes both intolerant and resistant patients. AE, adverse event; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; OITI, Observational study of Iclusig (ponatinib) Treatment in patients with CML in Italy; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TOPASE, Therapeutic Observatory of Ponatinib About Safety and Efficacy; TRAE, treatment-related adverse event.

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7. Cayssials E, et al. *Blood*. 2022;140(Suppl 1):6776–77.



ICLUSIG's response-based dosing regimen should improve Maria's treatment tolerability^{1,2}

Patients with intolerance:



Maria's intolerance may contribute to nonadherence which could lead to loss of response, or biological progression to AP-/BP-CML³⁻⁵



Death attributed to disease progression is approximately 10 times that due to TRAEs in patients with CP-CML receiving 2L or 3L therapy⁶

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.
2L, second line; 3L, third line; AP, accelerated phase; BP, blastic phase; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase;
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For patients like Maria, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

RWE: Response rates and estimated survival³⁻⁵

OITI³

Prospective and retrospective, observational study (CP-, AP-, BP-CML; N=120)*

CP-CML: 93% | Intolerance: 33%

Belgian registry⁴

Prospective, observational study (CP-, AP-, BP-CML or Ph+ ALL; N=50)[†]

CP-CML: 60% | Intolerance (CML): 42%

3-year response rates:^{3,4} CP-CML (N=111)³

MMR: 31%

MR4-MR5: 50%

MR4: ≤0.01% BCR::ABL1^{IS}; MR5: ≤0.001% BCR::ABL1^{IS}

Intolerant CP-CML (n=14)⁴

MMR-MR2: 71%

MR2: ≤1% BCR::ABL1^{IS}

3-year KM estimates:^{3,4} CP-CML (N=111)³

OS: 87%

(95% CI: 80.2–93.8)

PFS: 83%

(95% CI: 75.9–90.8)

CML (N=33)⁴

OS: 85%

PFS: 82%

TOPASE⁵

Ambispective, observational study (CP-, AP-, BP-CML; N=120)[‡]

CP-CML: 87% | Intolerance (CML): 60%

Of the patients with CP-CML who were non-responders at baseline (n=70):⁵

60%

achieved MMR

Median time to response:⁵



4.8 months

Results from real-world, observational studies suggest that Maria may achieve a deep, durable molecular response and long-term survival with ICLUSIG³⁻⁵

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information.

*Median follow-up in all patients: 41 months; [†]Median follow-up in patients with CML: 15 months; [‡]Median follow-up in patients with CP-CML: 18.2 months. 2G, second generation; ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AP, accelerated phase; BP, blastic phase; CI, confidence interval; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; IS, international scale; KM, Kaplan Meier; MR, molecular response; MMR, major molecular response; OITI, Observational study of Iclusig (ponatinib) Treatment in patients with CML in Italy; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TOPASE, Therapeutic Observatory of Ponatinib About Safety and Efficacy; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

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4. Devos T, et al. *Ann Hematol.* 2021;100:1723–32; 5. Cayssials E, et al. *Blood.* 2022;140(Suppl 1):6776–77.



Considering ICLUSIG for Maria

Maria has a history of intolerance; her hypertension is well controlled



- ICLUSIG may offer patients like Maria a better future^{1–3}
- **Together, we've built experience and confidence in treating patients, like Maria, with ICLUSIG over the last decade^{1–3}**
- Approximately 25% of patients with CML change TKIs because of AEs. We know that cycling TKIs may lead to mutations, lowering the likelihood of response to an alternative TKI^{1,4,5}
- Considering an early switch to ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI for patients like Maria may improve their outcomes^{1,4,5}



Peter: Identifying eligible patients with intolerance and low CV risk

Peter

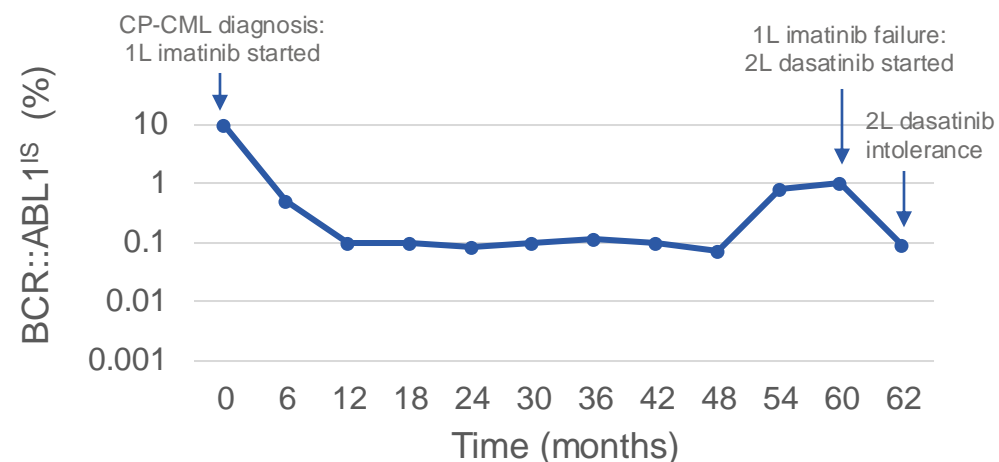
- Peter is a 52-year-old journalist for the local newspaper
- He is an amateur photographer and is excited for his next travelling adventure

Clinical background

- Peter was diagnosed with CP-CML 62 months ago, becoming resistant to 1L imatinib after 60 months and developed intolerance to 2L dasatinib after 2 months of treatment
- His BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 0.09% after 2 months of dasatinib treatment
- His ELTS score is low
- Peter has no BCR::ABL1 mutations or previous history of CV events
- He has some gastrointestinal issues following treatment with dasatinib but no other comorbidities



Peter's BCR::ABL1^{IS} level is 0.09% after 2 months of 2L dasatinib treatment



Peter may have fast, deep and durable responses with ICLUSIG¹



RWE: Patient baseline characteristics²⁻⁴

ELN recommendations (2020) recommend starting ICLUSIG at a lower dose in the case of intolerance to previous TKIs⁵

Representative patient case – not an actual patient. The recommended starting dose of ICLUSIG is 45 mg once daily. Please refer to the local SmPC for further information. 1L, first line, 2L, second line; CP-CML, chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; ELN, European LeukemiaNet; ELTS, EUTOS Long Term Survival; EUTOS, European Treatment and Outcome Study; IS, international scale; RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor. 1. Cortes JE, et al. *Blood*. 2018;132:393–404; 2. Breccia M, et al. *Hemasphere*. 2023;7(Suppl):e8949080; 3. Devos T, et al. *Ann Hematol*. 2021;100:1723–32; 4. Cayssials E, et al. *Blood*. 2022;140(Suppl 1):6776–77; 5. Hochhaus A, et al. *Leukemia*. 2020;34:966–84.



Peter: Identifying eligible patients with intolerance and low CV risk

RWE: Patient baseline characteristics¹⁻³



Characteristic	OITI ¹ (N=120)	Belgian Registry ² (N=50)	TOPASE ³ (N=120)
Age, years, median (range) [Q1, Q3]	60 (19-93)	58 (19-83)	58 [45,69]
CP-CML, n (%)	111 (93)	30 (60)	104 (87)
Prior TKIs, n (%)			
1	60 (50)	4 (8)	17 (14)
2	42 (35)	23 (46)	59 (49)
≥3	18 (15)	23 (46)	42 (35)
Reason for starting ponatinib, n (%)			
Intolerance to prior TKI	40 (33)	20 (40)	72 (60)
Relapse or refractoriness to prior TKI	48 (40)*	14 (28)	30 (25)†
Starting dose of ponatinib, n (%)			
45 mg	43 (36)	36 (72)	21 (20)‡
30 mg	49 (41)	6 (12)	46 (44)‡
15 mg	28 (23)	7 (14)	37 (36)‡

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*Primary resistance: 29 (24%), secondary resistance: 19 (16%); †Reported as 'poor response to previous therapies'; ‡CP-CML population. CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; OITI, Observational study of Iclusig (ponatinib) Treatment in patients with CML in Italy; RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; TOPASE, Therapeutic Observatory of Ponatinib About Safety and Efficacy.

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ICLUSIG's response-based dosing regimen should improve Peter's treatment tolerability^{1,2}

Patients with intolerance:



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For patients like Peter, early use of ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI may lead to the deepest responses^{1,2}

RWE: Response rates and estimated survival^{3–5}

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PACE: Incidence rates of newly occurring AOE²

Number of CP-CML patients with events per patient-years:

15.8	15.6	13.4	9.8	4.9
0 to <1 year	1 to <2 years	2 to <3 years	3 to <4 years	4 to <5 years

Median dose intensity (mg/d):

32.1	31.4	24.8	19.0	20.4
0 to <1 year	1 to <2 years	2 to <3 years	3 to <4 years	4 to <5 years

Only 2 treatment-related AOE²s were reported in the RWE study OITI³

Peter should be at minimal risk of having CV adverse events^{2,4,5}



Adjudicated AOE²s in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple CV factors⁴

RWE: AEs and TRAEs^{3,6,7*}

68% of patients experienced AEs in the Belgian registry:⁶

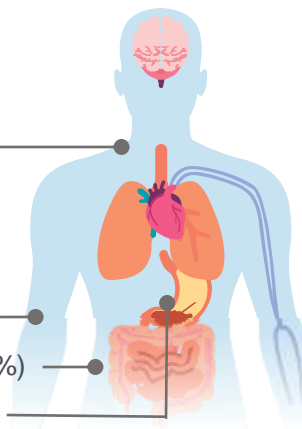
Most common AEs (≥10%) in the Belgian registry:

- Rash (26%)
- Dry skin (10%)

53–57% of patients in OITI and TOPASE experienced ≥1 TRAE^{3,7}

Most common TRAEs in OITI were:³

- Hypertension (8%)
- Thrombocytopenia (6%)
- Increased lipase (5%)



You may be confident that ICLUSIG tolerability will be manageable for Peter^{3,6,7}

The PACE 5-year analysis and RWE studies established the consistency of the ICLUSIG safety profile over a prolonged period^{2,3,6,7}

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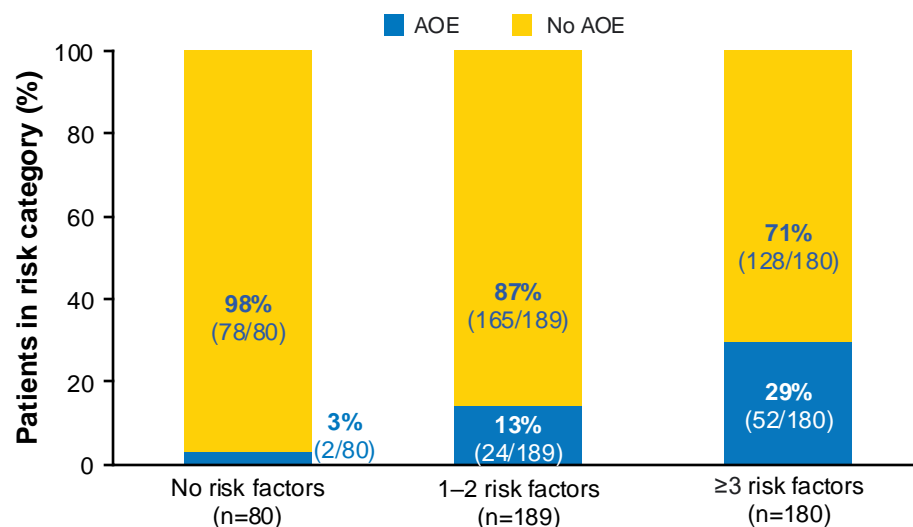
*Includes both intolerant and resistant patients. AE, adverse event; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CP, chronic phase; CV, cardiovascular; OITI, Observational study of Iclusig (ponatinib) Treatment in patients with CML in Italy; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; RWE, real-world evidence; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TOPASE, Therapeutic Observatory of Ponatinib About Safety and Efficacy; TRAE, treatment-related adverse event.

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PACE: Adjudicated AOE²



- 98% of patients with no CV risk factors did not experience an AOE
- Rate of AOE may not increase with treatment duration

Figure adapted from Januzzi JL, et al.² Freely distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY 4.0).

Adjudicated AOE² in PACE were more likely in patients with multiple CV factors²

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ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AOE, arterial occlusive event; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; CV, cardiovascular; PACE, Ponatinib Ph+ ALL and CML Evaluation; Ph+, Philadelphia chromosome positive; SmPC, Summary of Product Characteristics.

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Considering ICLUSIG for Peter

Peter has a history of intolerance and no history of CV events



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- Considering an early switch to ICLUSIG after one 2G TKI for patients like Peter may improve their outcomes¹⁻³

Most common AEs and serious AEs

Common AEs

- AEs occurring in $\geq 10\%$ of CML and Ph+ ALL patients in PACE:¹

Upper respiratory tract infection, anaemia, platelet count decreased, neutrophil count decreased, decreased appetite, insomnia, headache, dizziness, hypertension, dyspnoea, cough, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting, constipation, nausea, lipase increased, alanine transferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, rash, dry skin, pruritis, bone pain, arthralgia, myalgia, pain in extremity, back pain, muscle spasm, fatigue, asthenia, oedema peripheral, pyrexia, pain.

- A full list of ADRs can be found in the SmPC¹

Serious AEs

- Serious AEs occurring in $>2\%$ of CML and Ph+ ALL patients in PACE:¹

Pneumonia, pancreatitis, abdominal pain, atrial fibrillation, pyrexia, myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, anaemia, angina pectoris, platelet count decreased, febrile neutropenia, hypertension, coronary artery disease, cardiac failure congestive, cerebrovascular accident, sepsis, cellulitis, acute kidney injury, urinary tract infection, lipase increased.

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[Country] Prescribing Information

[Placeholder – country PI]