**WHICH CLL TREATMENT IS RIGHT FOR YOU?**

**WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW**

**Program Resource Guide**

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**INSIST ON BETTER CARE. ASK YOUR DOCTOR:**

- If you have had relevant CLL genetic testing, including FISH testing.
- How genetic test results impact your care and treatment options.
- If and when you should be re-tested.

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**TARGETED CLL TREATMENTS**

**Approved Inhibitor Treatments for CLL**
- BTK inhibitors
  - Acalabrutinib (Calquence)
  - Ibrutinib (Imbruvica)

- PI3K inhibitors
  - Duvelisib (Copiktra)
  - Idelalisib (Zydelig)

- BCL-2 inhibitor
  - Venetoclax (Venclexta)

**Approved Monoclonal Antibody Treatments for CLL:**
- Alemtuzumab (Campath)
- Obinutuzumab (Gazyva)
- Ofatumumab (Arzerra)
- Rituximab (Rituxan)

**CLL Biomarker Tests Include:**
- Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH)
- Karyotype or SNP array
- TP53 mutational test
- IGHV mutational test

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**CLL RESOURCES**

- CLL Society: cllsociety.org
- The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society: LLS.org
- Leukemia Research Foundation: allbloodcancers.org

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**LEARN ABOUT CLINICAL TRIALS**

- Consult with a CLL specialist
- Visit The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society: LLS.org
- Visit Clinicaltrials.gov

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**RELATED PROGRAMS**

- **VIDEO:** How Can CLL Patients Be Active in Their Care Decisions?
- **VIDEO:** What Are the Goals of CLL Treatment?
- **VIDEO:** What Should CLL Patients Know About Clinical Trial Treatment Options?
- **GUIDE:** Office Visit Planners for CLL Patients and Care Partners

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## Glossary of Terms

**Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy**: An immunotherapy that is currently being studied to treat CLL.

**FCR**: A chemotherapy regimen that includes fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab.

**Flow Cytometry**: Analyzes your blood and bone marrow cells in order to classify the cell types and determine your disease risk as well as an appropriate treatment plan.

**Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH)**: A chromosome test used to identify specific genes or chromosome changes.

**IGHV Mutation**: CLL patients with mutated IGHV may have a longer time to treatment and can have different responses and duration of responses specific to chemotherapy.

**Watchful Waiting (or Active Surveillance)**: The period of time before treatment begins in which a patient is monitored for disease progression and symptoms.

**17p Deletion**: A chromosome abnormality that may impact treatment response in CLL patients.

### Common CLL Symptoms May Include:
- Swollen lymph nodes or glands
- Fever and/or chills
- Night sweats
- Unintentional weight loss
- Recurrent infections
- Abnormal bleeding
- Shortness of breath
- Fatigue

### Signs a CLL Treatment is Working Include:
- Improvement in hemoglobin and platelet counts
- Normalized lymph nodes
- Resolution of disease symptoms

### Treatment Considerations Include:
- Age of the patient
- Patient’s existing conditions and overall health
- Biomarker testing results
- Potential treatment side effects
- Potential benefits, including the possibility and duration of remission

### Additional Empowerment Tools:
- Digitally Empowered™
- PEN-Powered Activity Guide
- Empowered Blog
- Empowered! Podcast