FACT OR FICTION?
TREATMENT AND SIDE EFFECTS

Program Resource Guide

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS IN CLL: FACT OR FICTION?

- **Watch and wait can go on for years, and some CLL patients may never need treatment. FACT.** Some patients may not need to be treated for their CLL.
- **Patients have to take inhibitor therapies forever. FACT.** Inhibitor therapies do indeed need to be taken indefinitely.
- **Natural supplements help with side effects. FICTION.** There is no currently no evidence that supplements can help relieve side effects.

Watch the Fact or Fiction? Treatment and Side Effects program [here](#).

CURRENTLY APPROVED TARGETED CLL INHIBITORS

**Inhibitors** are targeted therapies that work by inhibiting the pathway of the genetic mutation that they target. Approved inhibitor therapies include:

- **BTK Inhibitor**
  - Inbrutinib (Imbruvica)
- **PI3K Inhibitors**
  - Idelalisib (Zydelig)
  - Duvelisib (Copiktra)
- **BCL-2 Inhibitor**
  - Venetoclax (Venclexta)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**TP53 Mutation:** This mutation may impact disease progression, treatment resistance and outcome for patients with CLL.

**13q Deletion:** Associated with a favorable outcome if other abnormalities are not present.

**17p Deletion:** A chromosomal abnormality found in CLL that can impact prognosis and response to treatment. Patients with a 17p deletion lack a portion of the chromosome that suppresses cancer growth.

**Financial Toxicity:** Issues that a cancer patient faces related to the cost of medical care, which can affect their quality of life and access to medical care.

**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.

**Targeted Therapy:** Treatment that blocks the growth of cancer by interfering with specific molecules involved in the progression and spread of cancer.

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