CLL

clonoSEQ®

NCCN Guidelines® for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) / Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma (SLL)[1]

END OF TREATMENT

Assess MRD

Minimal residual disease (MRD) assessment:

- ASO-PCR and six-color flow cytometry (MRD flow) are the 2 validated methods used for the detection of MRD at the level of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5}
- Next-generation DNA sequencing (NGS)-based assays have been shown to be more sensitive, thus allowing for the detection of MRD at the level of 10^{-6}
- MRD evaluation should be performed using an assay with sensitivity of 10^{-4} according to the standardized ERIC method or standardized NGS method

Evidence from clinical trials suggests that undetectable MRD in the peripheral blood after the end of treatment is an important predictor of treatment efficacy.

ASO-PCR, allele-specific oligonucleotides polymerase chain reaction; ERIC, European Research Initiative in CLL; NGS, next-generation sequencing.

Reference:

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