A pooled analysis of overall survival in COMFORT-I and COMFORT-II, 2 randomized phase 3 trials of ruxolitinib for the treatment of myelofibrosis

301 patients with myelofibrosis received ruxolitinib (COMFORT-I, n=155; COMFORT-II, n=146)

vs

227 patients with myelofibrosis received placebo (n=154) or best available therapy (n=73)

3 year follow-up

Pooled evaluation of data sets

intent to-treat (ITT) analysis

prolonged survival in patients who received **ruxolitinib** vs patients that received placebo or best available therapy

hazard ratio=0.65
(95% confidence interval, 0.46-0.90; P=.01)

crossover-corrected hazard ratio =0.29
(95% confidence interval, 0.13-0.63)

treatment effect on overall survival (OS)

prolonged survival for patients with intermediate-2– or high-risk disease (**ruxolitinib** group)

similar survival for patients with high-risk disease (ruxolitinib group) and patients with intermediate-2–risk disease (control group)

associations between spleen size reductions and OS

larger spleen size at baseline was prognostic for shortened survival
reductions in spleen size with **ruxolitinib** treatment correlated with **prolonged survival**

Vannucchi et al., Haematologica, 2015