

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

Health Technology Evaluation

Zanubrutinib for treating relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma after 1 or more treatments

Final scope

**Remit/evaluation objective**

To appraise the clinical and cost effectiveness of zanubrutinib within its marketing authorisation for the treatment of relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma.

**Background**

Lymphomas are cancers of the lymphatic system, which is a part of the immune system. Lymphomas are divided into Hodgkin lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Non-Hodgkin lymphomas (NHL) are a diverse group of conditions which are categorised according to the cell type affected (B-cell or T-cell), as well as the clinical features and rate of progression of the disease. Mantle cell lymphoma is a rare and often aggressive type of NHL which affects B-cells.

There were around 12,000 new cases of NHL in England in 2017<sup>1</sup>. Only a small proportion of patients with NHL have mantle cell lymphoma (around 590 people are diagnosed with mantle cell lymphoma in the UK each year which is less than 1% of people who have NHL)<sup>2</sup>. In the UK, the 1-year survival rate for people with mantle cell lymphoma is 73.4% and the 5-year survival rate is 47.4%<sup>2</sup>. Mantle cell lymphoma is more common in men than women<sup>2</sup>.

NICE technology appraisal 502 recommends ibrutinib as an option for treating relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma in adults, if they have had only 1 previous line of therapy. There is no accepted standard of care for treating relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma in people who have received at least two previous lines of therapy. A range of chemotherapy regimens are used such as, R-BAC (rituximab, bendamustine and cytarabine), rituximab plus bendamustine, R-CHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisolone), R-CVP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and prednisolone) and single-agent cytarabine. NICE technology appraisal 677 also recommends brexucabtagene autoleucel, in the Cancer Drugs Fund, as an option for treating relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma in adults who have previously had a Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor. Allogeneic haemopoietic stem-cell transplantation is a potentially curative treatment in patients for whom it is suitable.

**The technology**

Zanubrutinib (Brukinsa, BeiGene) does not currently have a marketing authorisation in the UK for relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma. It has been studied in a single-arm clinical trial in adults with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma.

<p><b>Intervention(s)</b></p>	<p>Zanubrutinib</p>
<p><b>Population(s)</b></p>	<p>People with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma</p>
<p><b>Comparators</b></p>	<p>Established clinical management including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>After 1 prior therapy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ibrutinib</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>After 2 or more prior therapies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ibrutinib</li> <li>○ Rituximab with or without chemotherapy</li> <li>○ Brexucabtagene autoleucel (subject to NICE evaluation)</li> <li>○ Allogeneic haemopoietic stem cell transplant</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcomes</b></p>	<p>The outcome measures to be considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overall survival</li> <li>• progression-free survival</li> <li>• response rate</li> <li>• adverse effects of treatment</li> <li>• health-related quality of life.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic analysis</b></p>	<p>The reference case stipulates that the cost effectiveness of treatments should be expressed in terms of incremental cost per quality-adjusted life year.</p> <p>The reference case stipulates that the time horizon for estimating clinical and cost effectiveness should be sufficiently long to reflect any differences in costs or outcomes between the technologies being compared.</p> <p>Costs will be considered from an NHS and Personal Social Services perspective.</p> <p>The availability of any commercial arrangements for the intervention, comparator and subsequent treatment technologies will be taken into account.</p> <p>The availability and cost of biosimilar and generic products should be taken into account.</p>

<p><b>Other considerations</b></p>	<p>Guidance will only be issued in accordance with the marketing authorisation. Where the wording of the therapeutic indication does not include specific treatment combinations, guidance will be issued only in the context of the evidence that has underpinned the marketing authorisation granted by the regulator.</p>
<p><b>Related NICE recommendations</b></p>	<p><b>Related technology appraisals:</b></p> <p><a href="#">Ibrutinib for treating relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma</a> (2018). NICE Technology Appraisal 502. Review date January 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Brexucabtagene autoleucel for treating relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma</a> (2021). NICE Technology Appraisal 677. Review date to be confirmed.</p> <p><b>Related NICE guidelines:</b></p> <p><a href="#">Haematological cancers: improving outcomes</a> (2016). NICE guideline 47. Review date to be confirmed.</p> <p><a href="#">Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: diagnosis and management</a> (2016). NICE guideline 52. Review date to be confirmed.</p> <p><a href="#">Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: rituximab subcutaneous injection</a> (2014) NICE evidence summary of new medicines 46.</p> <p><b>Related quality standards:</b></p> <p><a href="#">Haematological cancers</a> (2017). NICE quality standard 150.</p>
<p><b>Related National Policy</b></p>	<p>The NHS Long Term Plan (2019) <a href="#">NHS Long Term Plan</a> NHS England (2023) <a href="#">Manual for prescribed specialist services (2023/2024)</a></p>

**References**

1. [Office for National Statistics. Cancer Registration Statistics, England, 2017](#). Office of National Statistics. Accessed September 2024
2. [Haematological Malignancy Research Network](#). Accessed September 2024