



CLL SOCIETY

CLL Approved Medications

Below a list of medications that have approved indications for treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia. An important fact to know is that if a medication is approved by the FDA for any indication, your physician can prescribe it to treat your CLL. Don't hesitate to discuss treatment options with your hematologist/oncologist or healthcare team. Please note, that while the below was accurate at the time of publication, drug indications and approvals are constantly changing.

Arzerra (ofatumumab)

ARZERRA (ofatumumab) is a CD20-directed cytolytic monoclonal antibody indicated for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in combination with chlorambucil, for the treatment of previously untreated patients with CLL for whom fludarabine-based therapy is considered inappropriate; in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide for the treatment of patients with relapsed CLL; for extended treatment of patients who are in complete or partial response after at least two lines of therapy for recurrent or progressive CLL; for the treatment of patients with CLL refractory to fludarabine and alemtuzumab.

Bendeka (bendamustine hydrochloride)

BENDEKA is an alkylating drug indicated for treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). Efficacy relative to first line therapies other than chlorambucil has not been established.

Campath (alemtuzumab)

Campath is a CD52-directed cytolytic antibody indicated as a single agent for the treatment of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

Copiktra (duvelisib)

Copiktra is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) after 2 other lines of therapy.

Cytosan (cyclophosphamide)

Cyclophosphamide is an alkylating drug (chemotherapy) indicated for treatment of many malignant diseases, including CLL.

Fludara (fludarabine)

FLUDARA is an anti-metabolite (purine analog) and is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) who have not responded or whose disease has progressed during treatment with at least one standard alkylating-agent containing regimen. The safety and effectiveness of FLUDARA FOR INJECTION in previously untreated or non-refractory patients with CLL have not been established.

Gazyva (obinutuzumab)

GAZYVA (obinutuzumab) is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody and is indicated in combination with chlorambucil, for the treatment of patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

Imbruvica (ibrutinib)

IMBRUVICA is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/ Small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).

Leukeran (chlorambucil)

LEUKERAN (chlorambucil) is indicated in the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

Rituxan (rituximab)

Rituxan® (rituximab) is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody indicated for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)

Rituxan Hycela (rituximab and hyaluronidase human)

RITUXAN HYCELA is a combination of rituximab, a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody, and hyaluronidase human, an endoglycosidase, indicated for the treatment of adult patients with previously untreated and previously treated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (FC)

Treanda (bendamustine)

TREANDA is an alkylating drug indicated for treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). Efficacy relative to first-line therapies other than chlorambucil has not been established

Venclexta (venetoclax)

VENCLEXTA is a BCL-2 inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) with or without 17p deletion who have received at least one prior therapy or in combination with obinutuzumab in previously untreated CLL patients

Zydelig (idelalisib)

Zydelig is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), in combination with rituximab, in patients for whom rituximab alone would be considered appropriate therapy due to co-morbidities; relapsed small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) in patients who have received at least two prior therapies.