

 #ESMOUPDATES

Iniciativa científica de:

A stylized graphic of a pair of lungs in a light blue color, positioned to the left of the main title.

LUNG CANCER UPDATES

ESMO HIGHLIGHTS

27 SEPTIEMBRE - 1 OCTUBRE 2019



Con la colaboración de:

 **Bristol-Myers Squibb**

illumina

Lilly

LUNG CANCER
UPDATES
ESMO HIGHLIGHTS

27 SEPTIEMBRE - 1 OCTUBRE 2019



BARCELONA

Iniciativa científica de:



Mesotelioma inmunoterapia

Dr. Manuel Dómine Gómez

Con la colaboración de:



illumina®

Lilly

PROMISE ETOP 9-15: PHASE III TRIAL COMPARING PEMBROLIZUMAB VS SINGLE AGENT CHEMOTHERAPY FOR ADVANCED PRE-TREATED MPM

4 | ETOP 9-15 PROMISE-meso – Study Design & Objectives

Key eligibility criteria

- Malignant pleural mesothelioma (all histologies)
- Progression after previous platinum-based chemotherapy
- ECOG PS 0-1
- Measurable or evaluable disease according to RECIST 1.1 criteria
- Adequate haematological, renal, and liver function
- Availability of tumour tissue for translational research

***Stratification factor**
Histological subtype:
Epithelioid vs. Non-epithelioid

Experimental Arm
Pembrolizumab
200 mg fixed dose IV, day 1 of each 3-week cycle (q3w)

Institutional choice
Chemotherapy
Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² d1,8 q3w or
Vinorelbine 30 mg/m² d1,8 q3w or
Vinorelbine 3000 mg/m² d1,8 q3w po

Treatment until progression by RECIST 1.1, max 2 years*
*beyond PD allowed in case of clinical benefit

RECIST 1.1 Assessment:
Every 9 weeks for the first 6 months and 12 weeks thereafter

Cross-over to pembrolizumab allowed

Primary endpoint:

Progression-free survival (PFS) assessed by blinded independent central review (BICR)

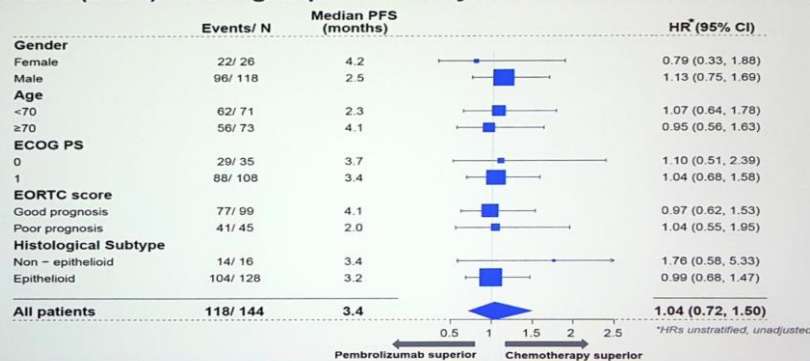
Secondary endpoints:

- Objective response rate (ORR)
- Time to treatment failure (TTF)
- Overall survival (OS)
- Investigator assessed (IA) PFS
- Adverse events

Correlative endpoints:

- Outcome by PD-L1 status

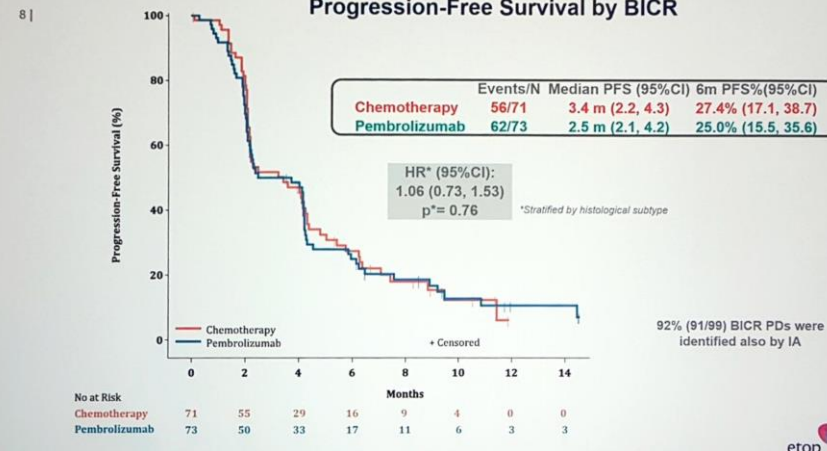
9 | PFS (BICR) for subgroups defined by variables of clinical interest



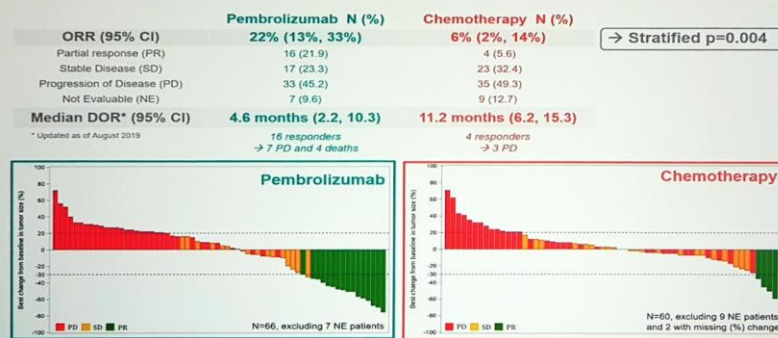
ETOP 9-15 PROMISE-meso | 2019 ESMO Congress, Barcelona

etop

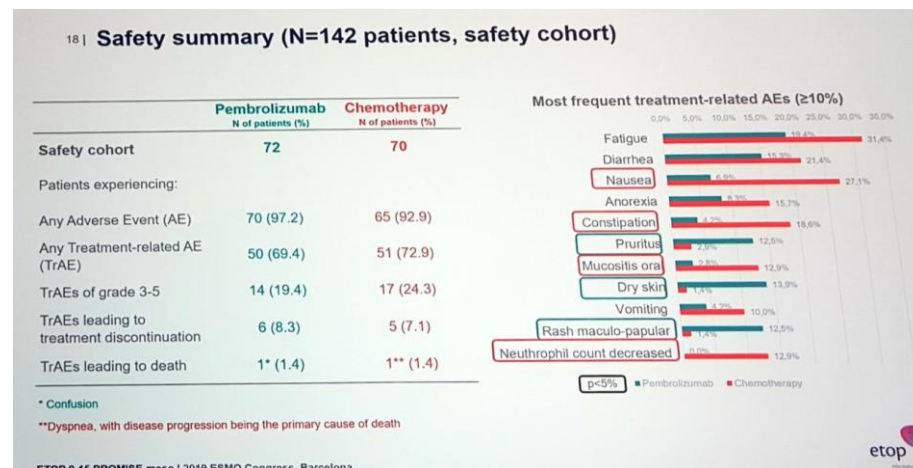
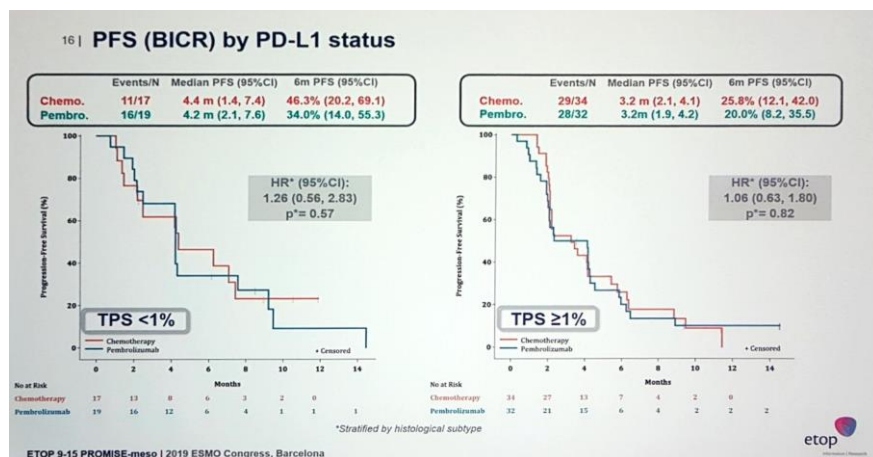
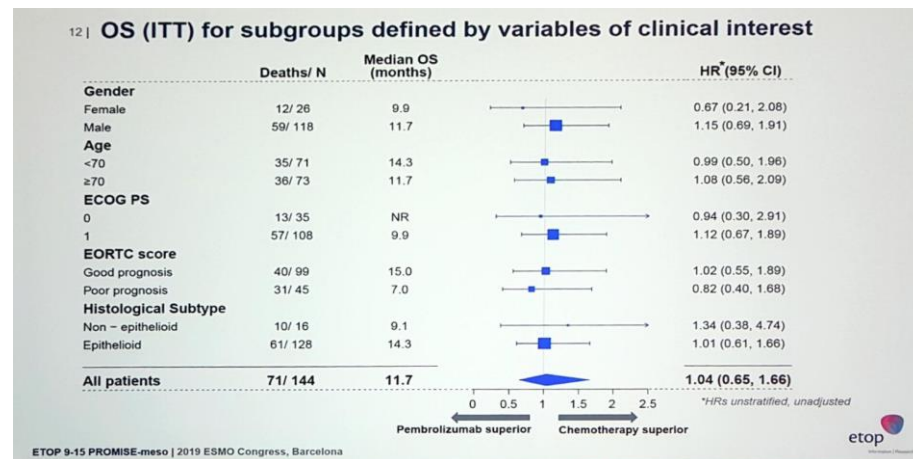
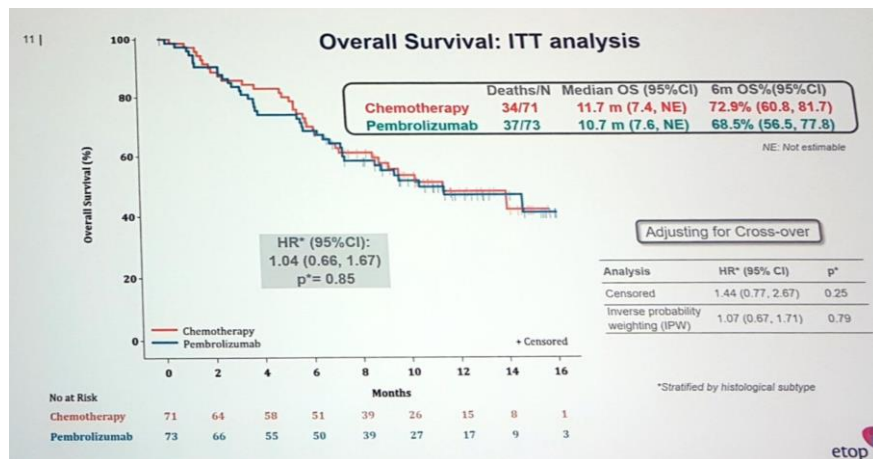
Progression-Free Survival by BICR



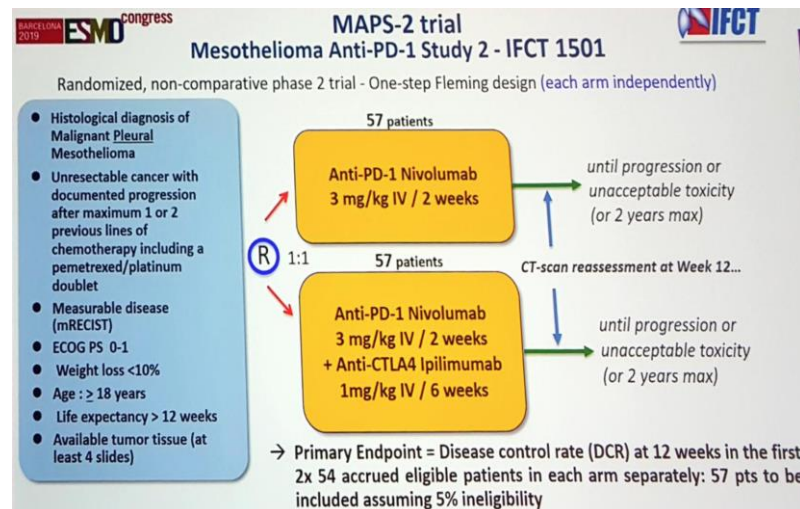
10 | Best Overall Response – Duration of Response (DOR) by BICR



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Second or 3rd line Nivolumab vs Nivo + Ipilimumab in MPM patients: Long-term results of the IFCT 1501 MAPS 2 randomized phase II trial with afocus in hyperprogression



Primary Endpoint= Disease Control Rate at 12 weeks assessment in the first 108 evaluable patients : had to be ≥40%

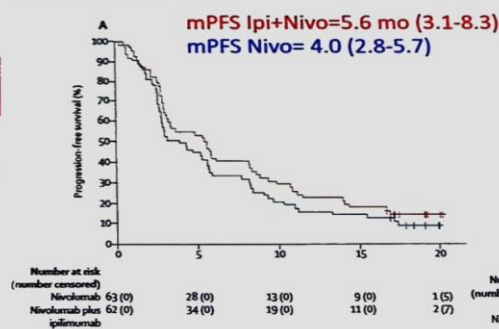
DCR in **Nivo** arm was : **44.4%** [31.2-57.7%] in 54 patients
DCR in **Nivo+Ipi** arm was : **50%** [36.7-63.3%] in 54 patients

In the ITT population of 125 patients:

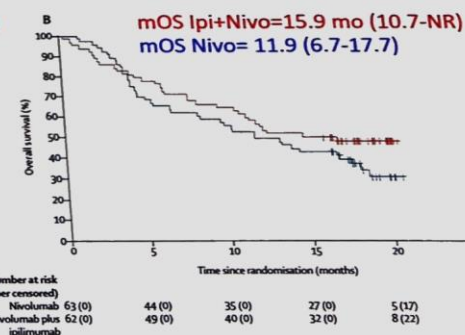
DCR in **Nivo** arm was : **39.7%** [27.6-51.8%] in 63 patients
DCR in **Nivo+Ipi** arm was : **51.6%** [39.2-64.1%] in 62 patients

By an independent panel of 3 radiologists blinded to the randomization arm

By a blinded, independent panel of 3 Radiologists



Median follow-up= 20.1 months IQR(19.6-20.3)



Scherpereel A. et al. Lancet Oncol 2019

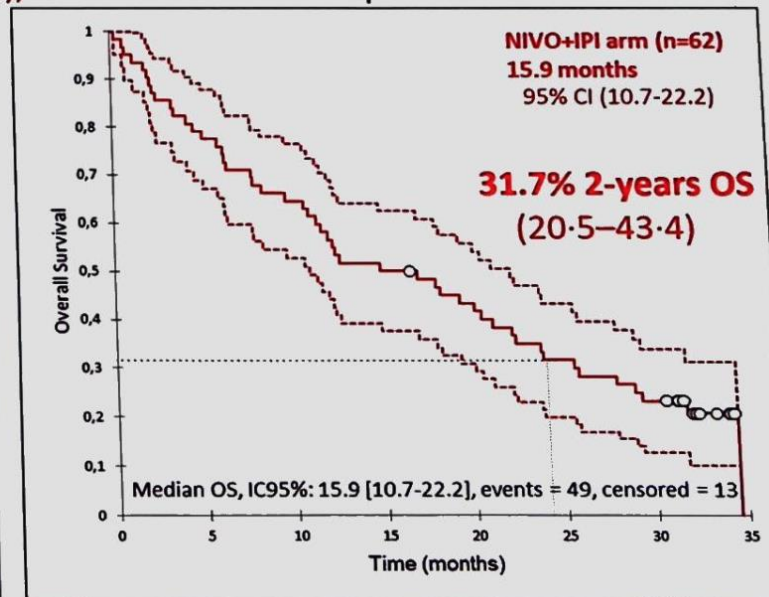
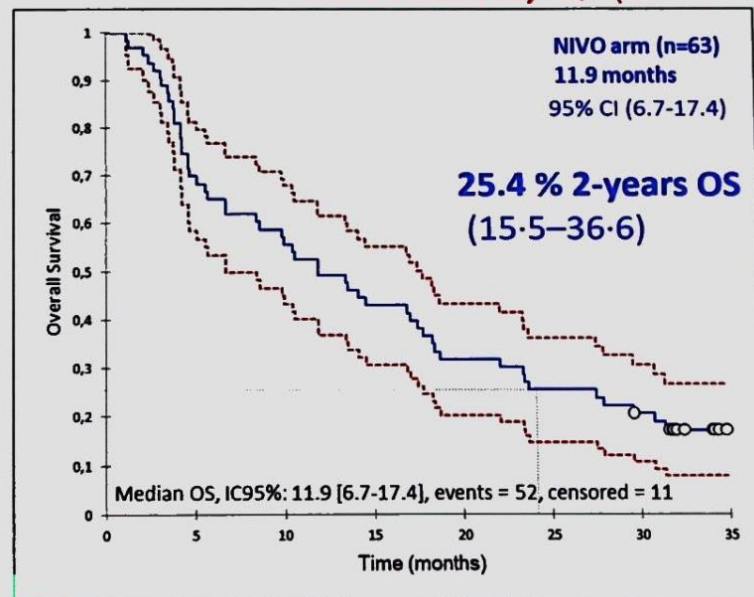
Scherpereel A. et al. Lancet Oncol 2019

Iniciativa científica de:

OS updated curves (ITT)

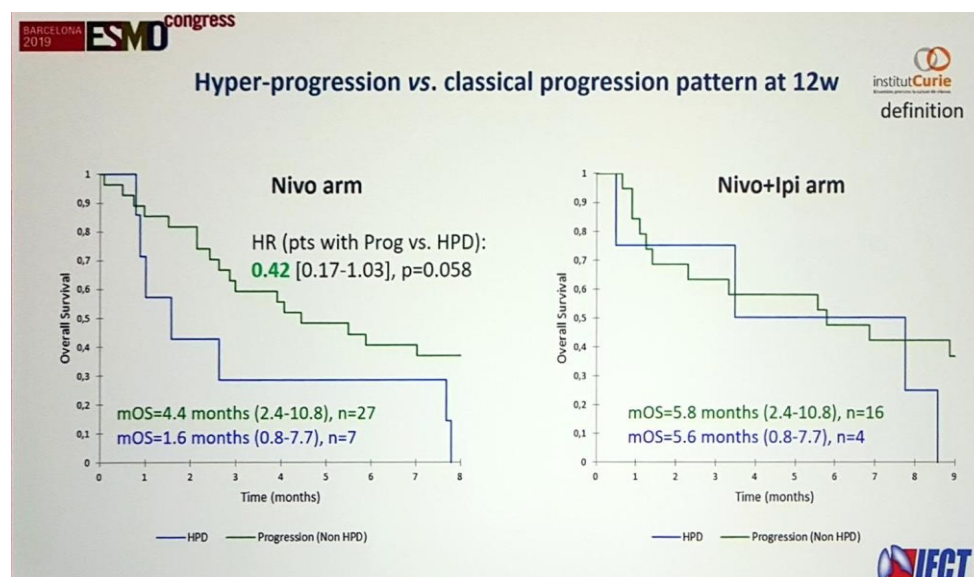
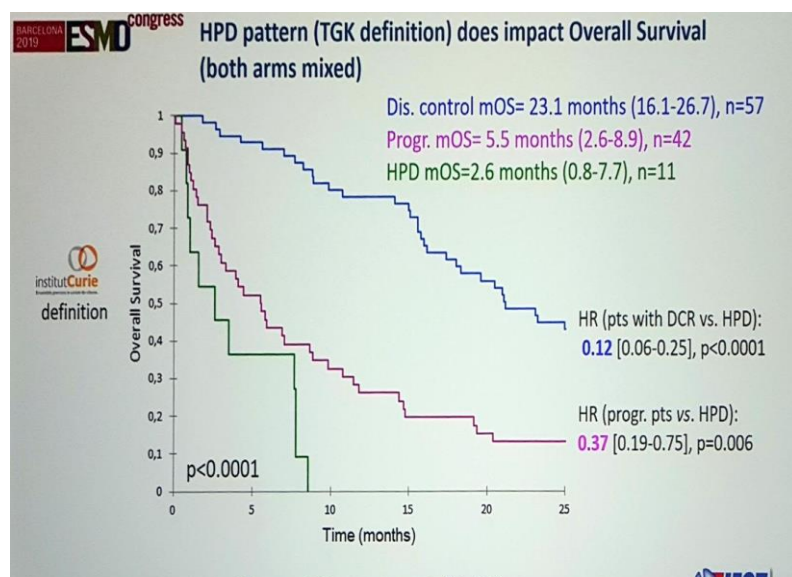
data cut-off= 1st March 2019

32.5 months, IQR (31.5-34.0), of median-follow-up



Usando los criterios TGR de hiperprogresión del Gustave Roussy (50% de incremento por unidad de tiempo)

- 6 pacientes (4.8%) presentaron HPD: 4 en Nivo , 2 en Nivo-Ipi. Más frecuente en Nivo que Nivo-ipi
- No correlación entre HPD y OS
- HPD en MPM es menos frecuente que NSCLC (13.8%)



Nivo o Nivo ipi son dos regímenes activos en MPM 2ª o 3ª línea mOS 11.9 y 15.9 m comparado con QT (7.7m)