

# GIM

GRUPPO  
ITALIANO  
MAMMELLA

## Riunione Annuale

Le sfide della ricerca sul carcinoma mammario

**24 - 25 SETTEMBRE 2019**

## TRIESTE

Savoia Excelsior Palace Trieste - Starhotels Collezione  
Riva del Mandracchio, 4



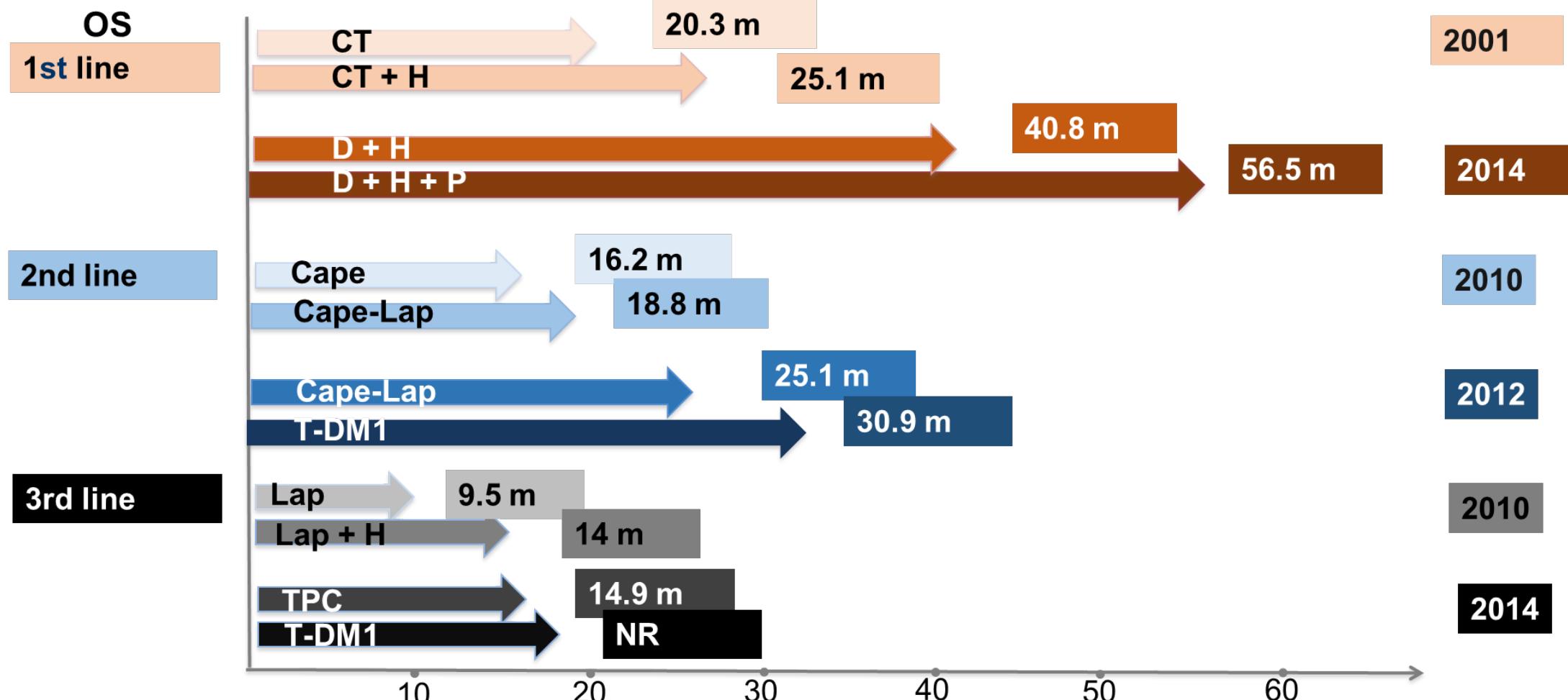
## SOTTOGRUPPI HER2+ E TN IN STADIO AVANZATO: LO STANDARD

**Maria Vittoria Dieci**

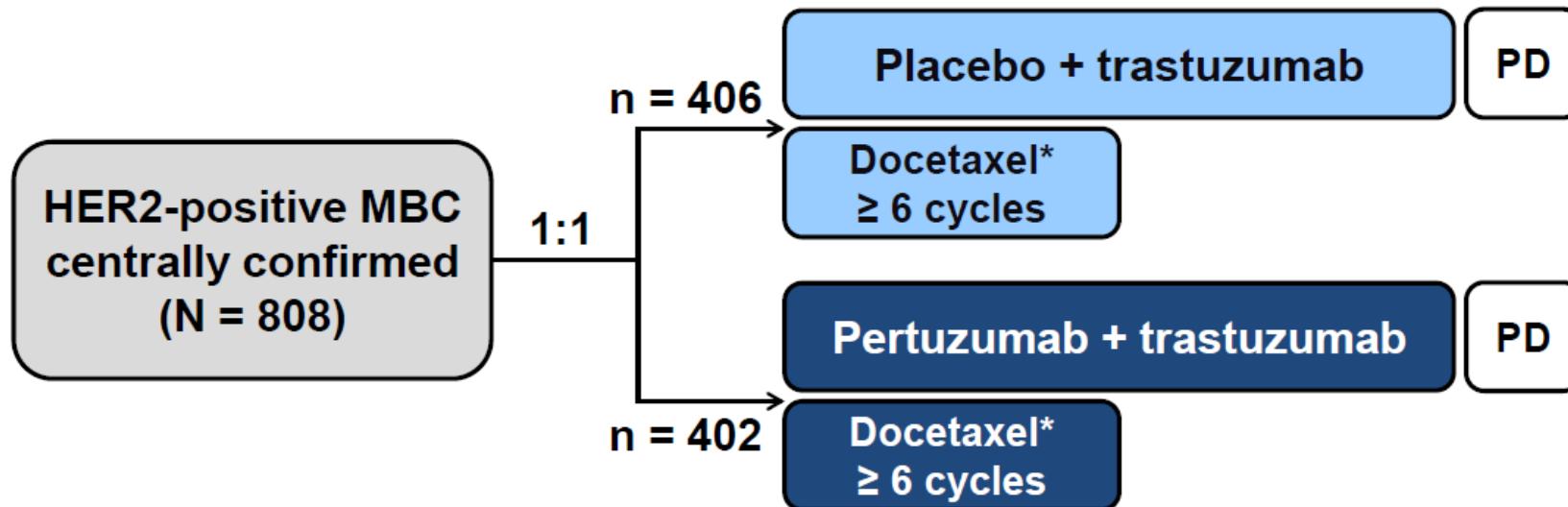
Università di Padova  
IOV - IRCCS



# Treatment of HER2+ ABC: progress over time



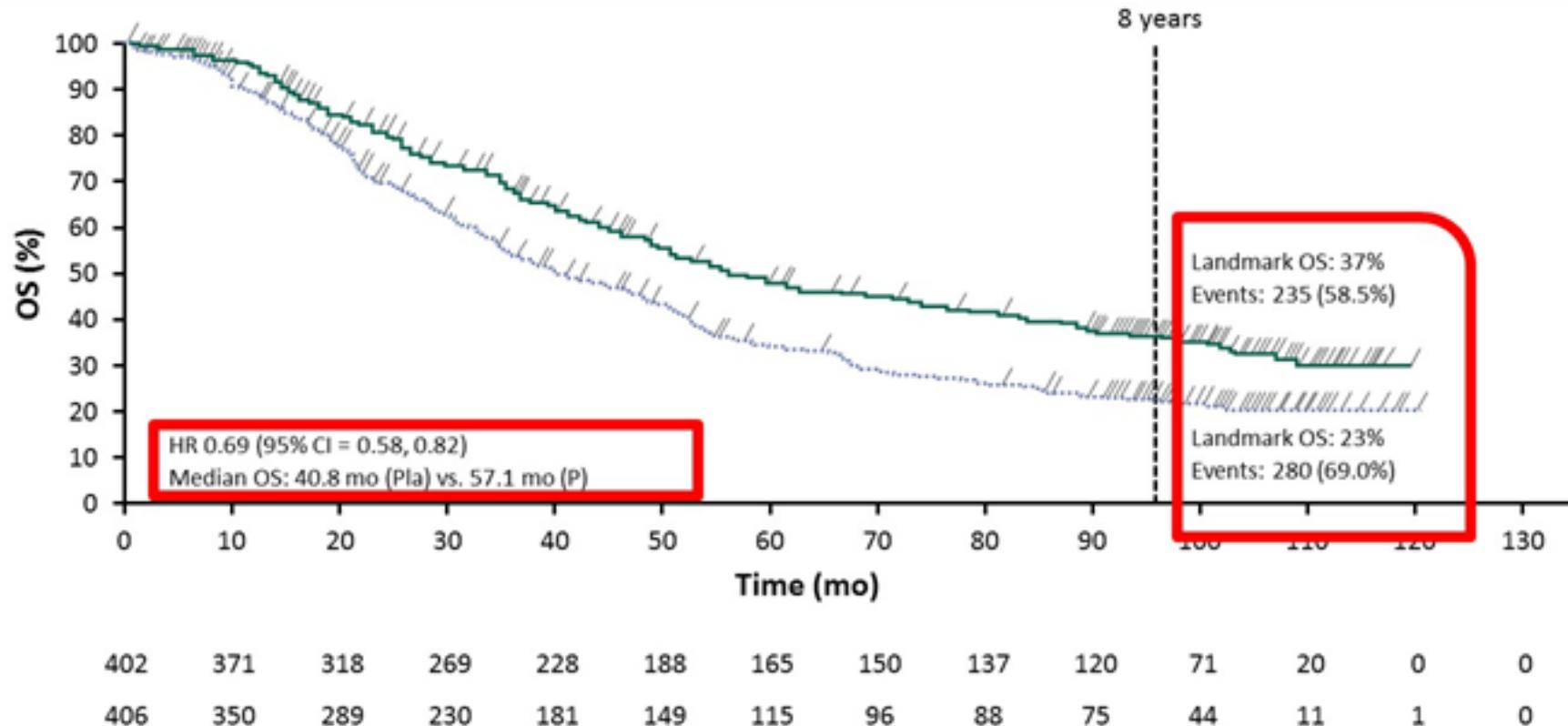
# Phase III CLEOPATRA study



	Placebo +T+D (n = 406)	Pertuzumab +T+D (n = 402)
<b>Prior (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy, n (%)</b>		
Yes	192 (47.3)	184 (45.8)
No	214 (52.7)	218 (54.2)
<b>Components of (neo)adjuvant therapy*, n (%)</b>		
Anthracycline	164 (40.4)	150 (37.3)
Hormones	97 (23.9)	106 (26.4)
Taxane	94 (23.2)	91 (22.6)
Trastuzumab	41 (10.1)	47 (11.7)

# CLEOPATRA: end-of-study results

mPFS 18.5m



\* Crossover pts were analyzed in the Pla arm.

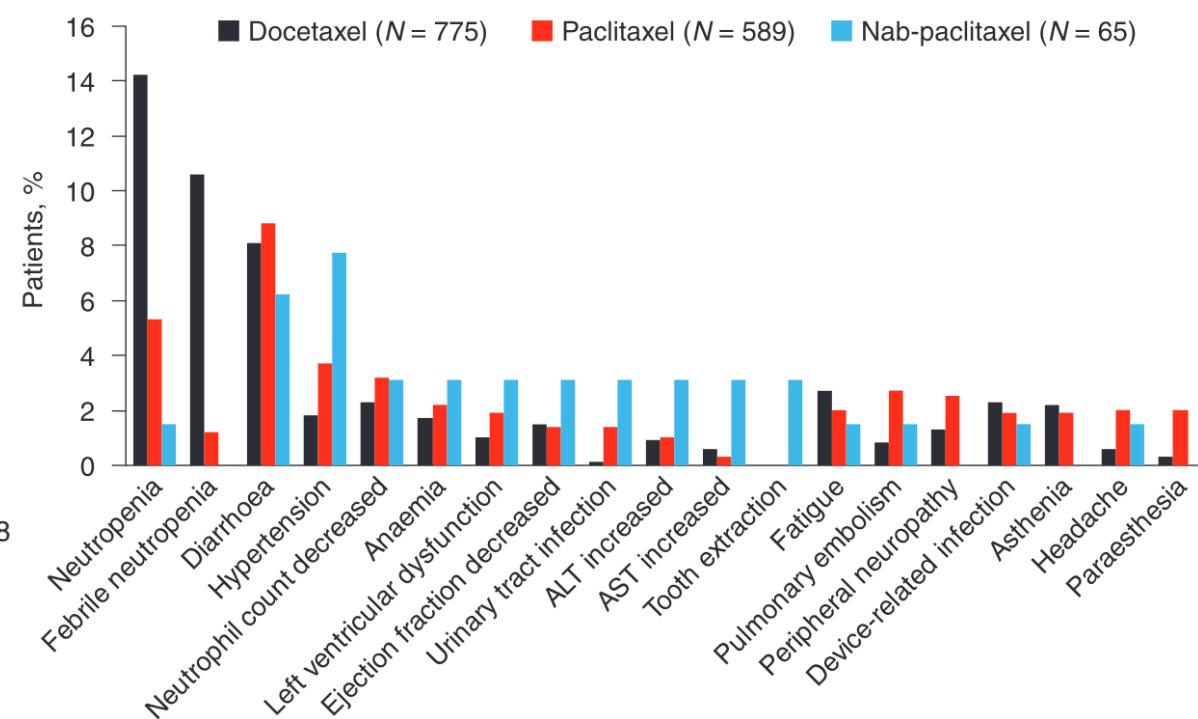
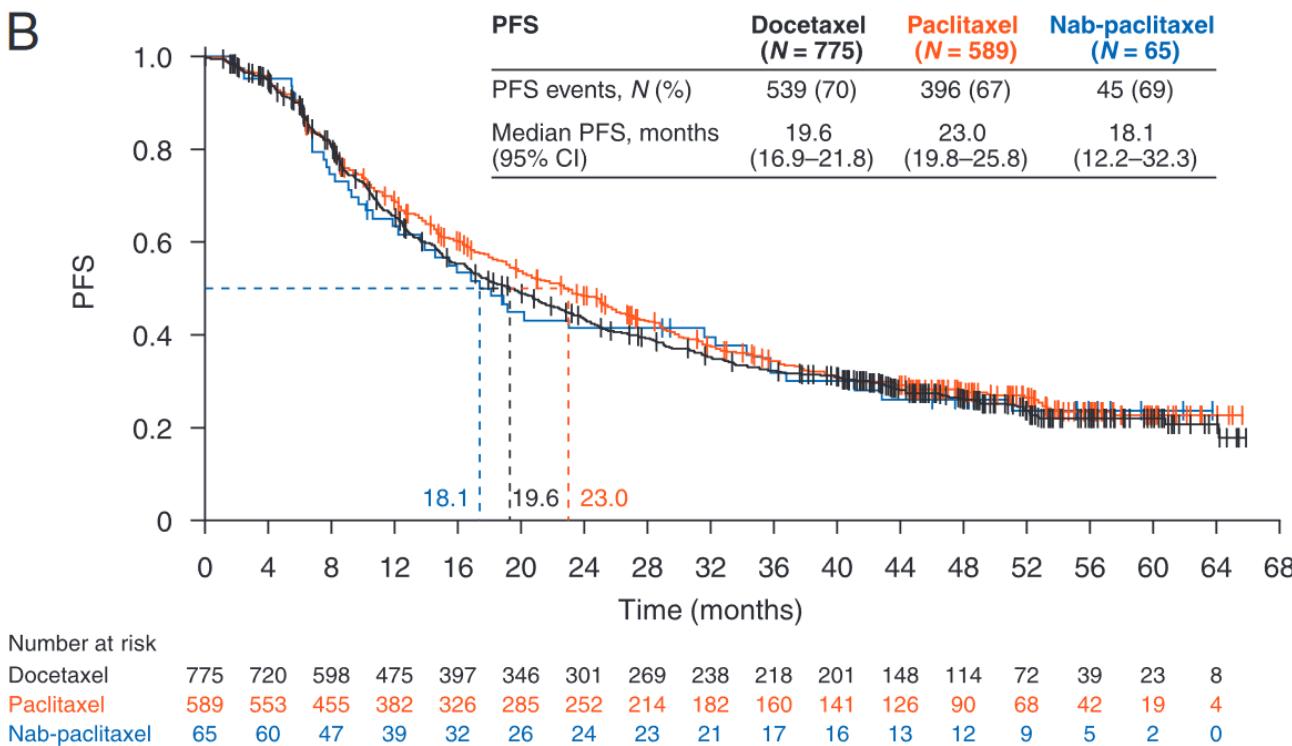
OS was compared between arms using the log-rank test, stratified by prior treatment status and geographic region. The Kaplan–Meier approach was

used to estimate median OS, and a stratified Cox proportional hazards model was used to estimate the HR and 95% CIs.

CI, confidence interval; D, docetaxel; H, trastuzumab; HR, hazard ratio; ITT, intention-to-treat; OS, overall survival; P, pertuzumab; Pla, placebo.

# PERUSE: single-arm phase IIIb study

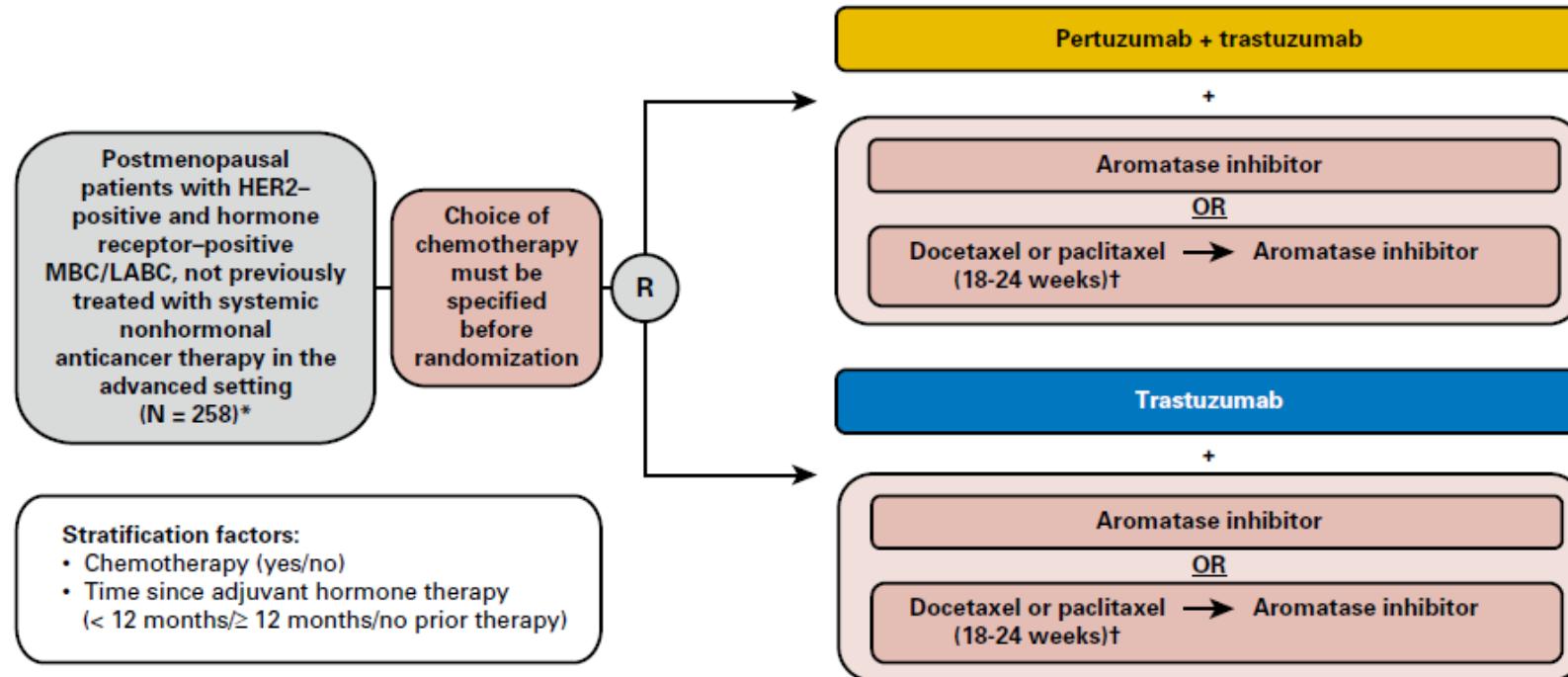
B



# Enthuse for PERUSE: when clinical judgment overcomes regulatory boundaries

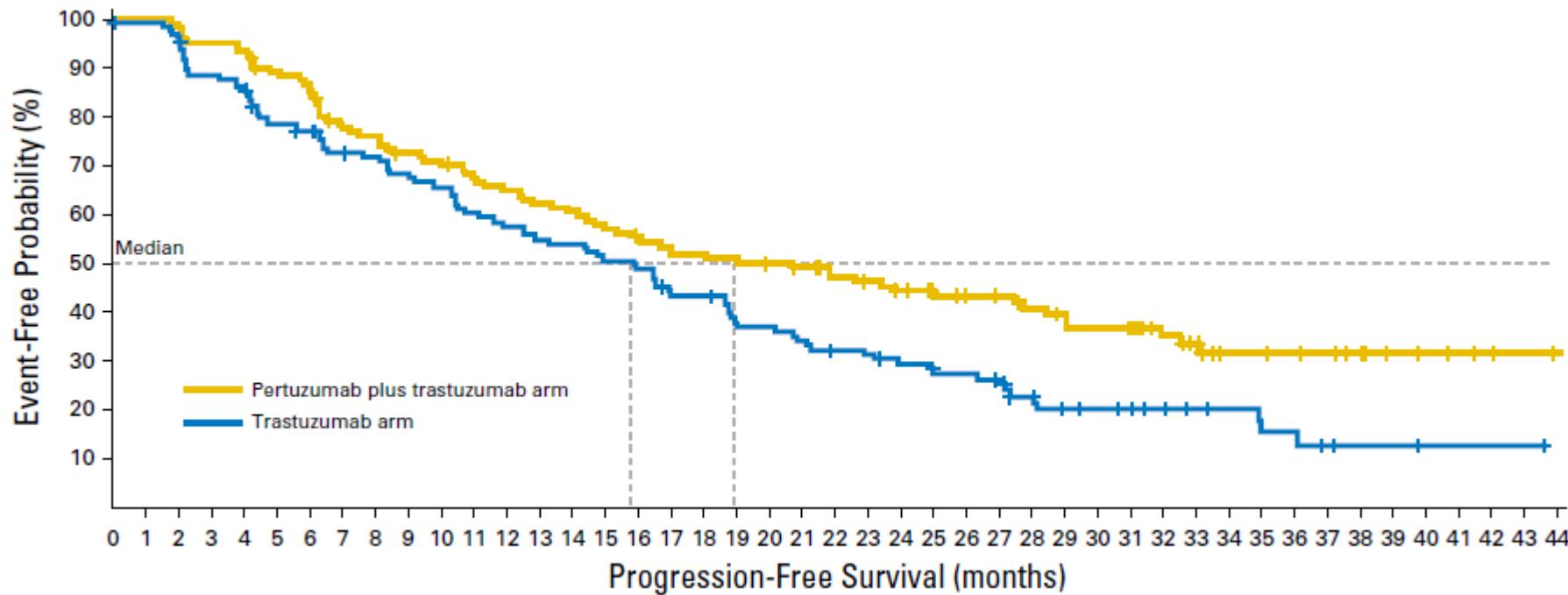
- 35% de novo; 30% pre-treated with trastuzumab (46% of non-de novo stage IV): median PFS favorably compares with CLEOPATRA.
- Paclitaxel schedule was not collected (an estimation that two-thirds of patients received weekly schedule is simply presumed).
- Similar results in HR+ and HR-, however use of HT was not known.

# PERTAIN Randomized Phase II study



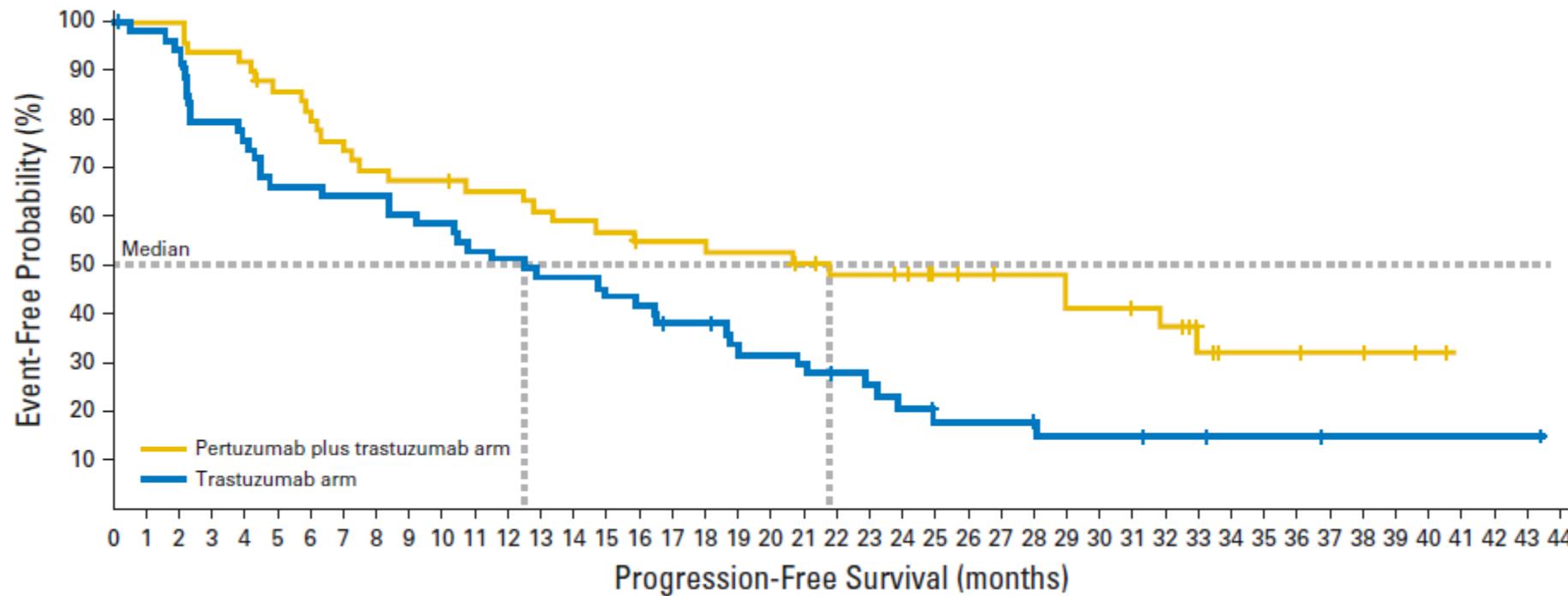
	Induction CT YES N=148	induction CT NO N=111
Visceral disease	75.3%	64.3%
≥3 organ involved	38.4%	26.4%
<3 organ involved	61.6%	73.2%
Previous systemic therapy	46.6%	58.9%
Adjuvant/neoadjuvant CT	52.0%	48.2%
Adjuvant/neoadjuvant trast	31.5%	23.3%
Adjuvant/neoadjuvant HT	36.3%	48.2%

# PERTAIN: progression-free survival



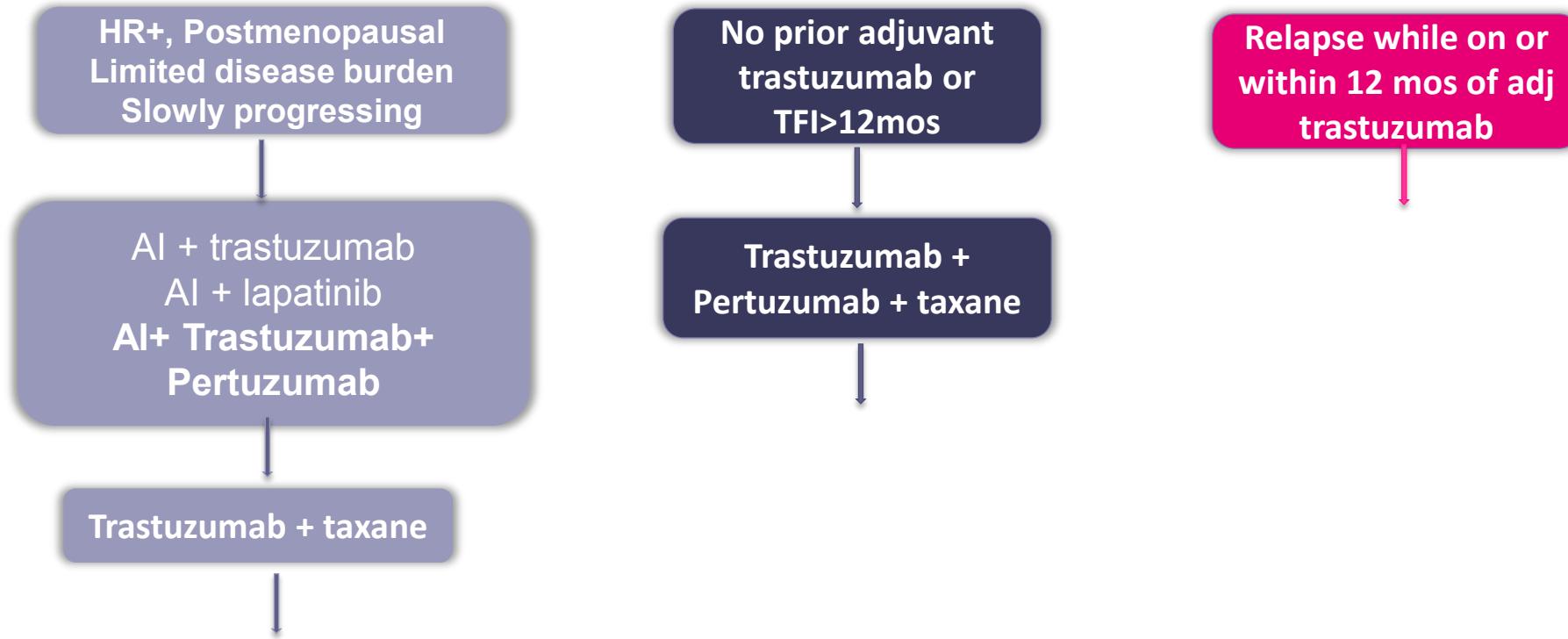
	Trastuzumab	Trastuzumab+ pertuzumab	HR (95% CI)	p
ITT population	15.80	18.89	0.65 (0.48-0.89)	.007

# PERTAIN: progression-free survival according to induction CT

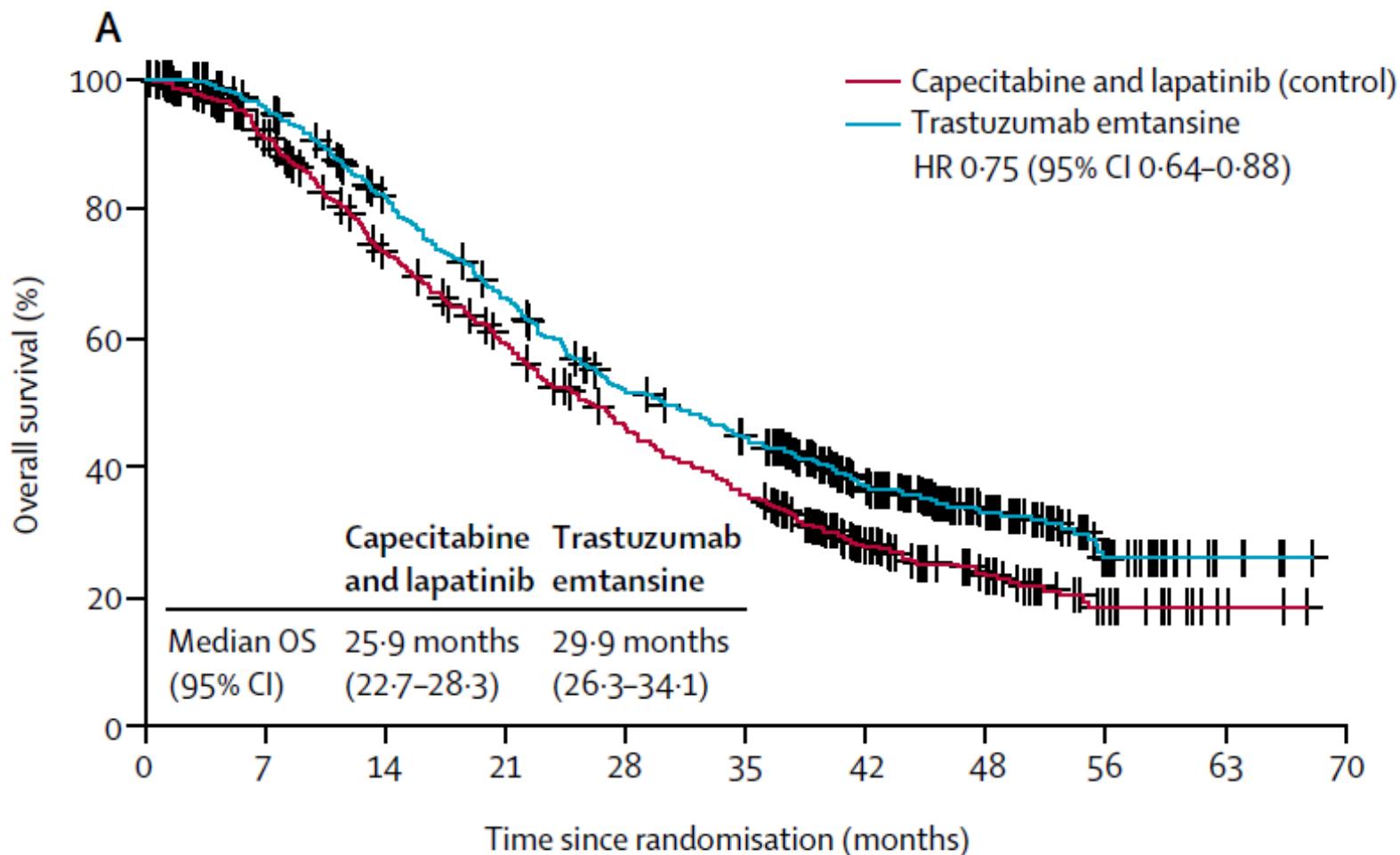


	Trastuzumab	Trastuzumab+ pertuzumab	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
ITT population	15.80	18.89	0.65 (0.48-0.89)	.007
<b>Induction chemotherapy NO</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>21.72</b>	<b>0.55 (0.34-0.88)</b>	<b>.0111</b>

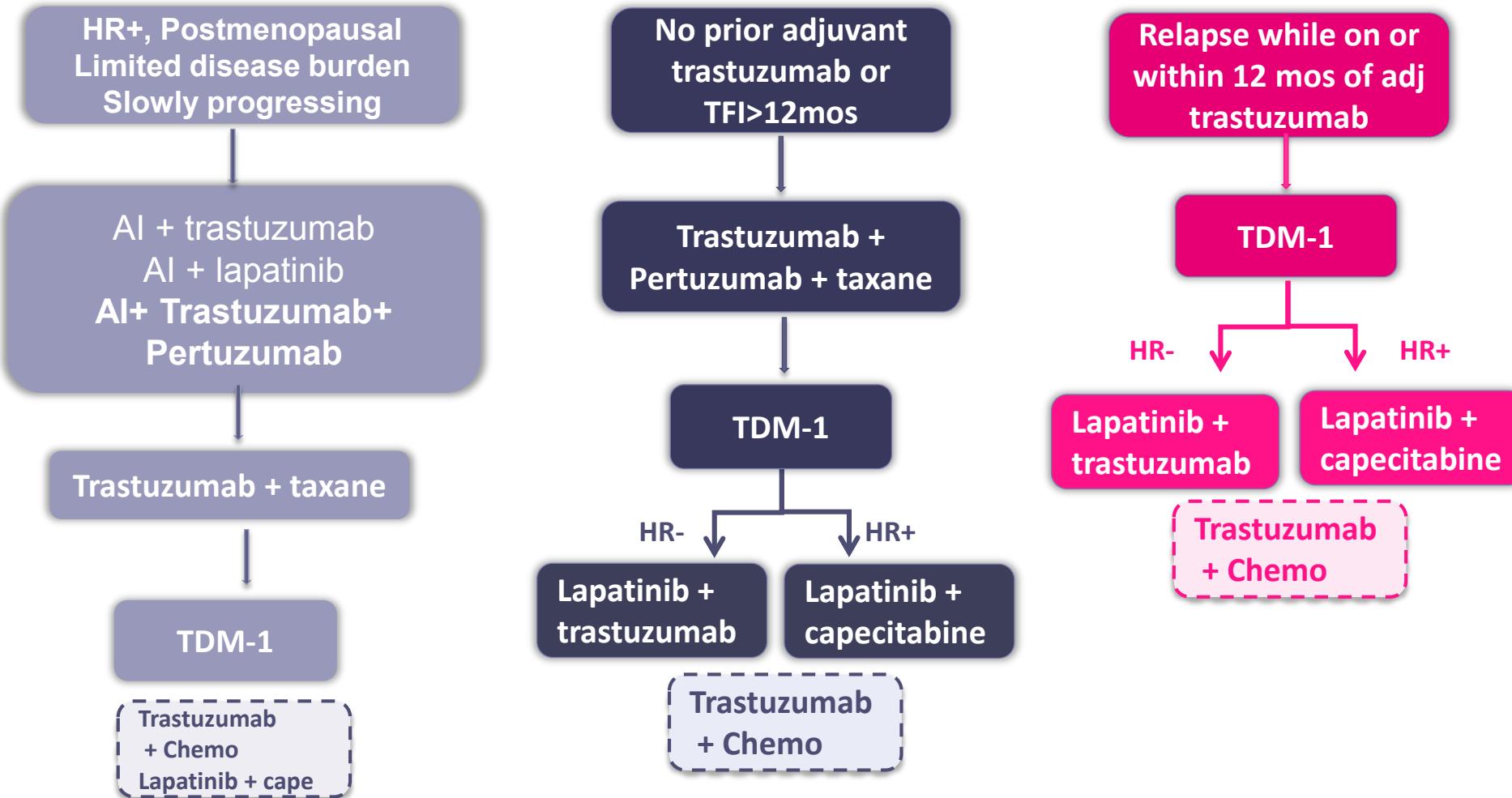
# HER2+ MBC: treatment algorithm



# EMILIA trial: Final OS Analysis



# HER2+ MBC: treatment algorithm

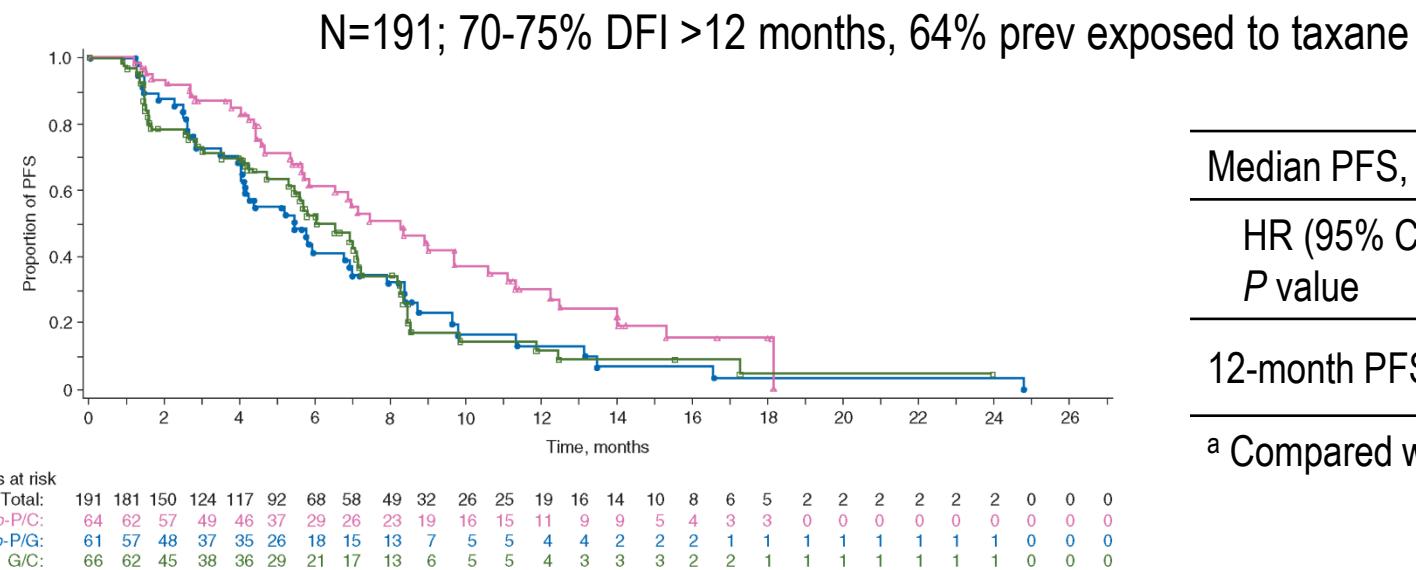


# Metastatic TNBC

- Chemotherapy has been the standard for decades
- Most pts received A-T as adjuvant/neoadjuvant treatment
- Frequent visceral metastases, poor survival from the onset of MBC
- High attrition rate: a long-term treatment sequence is not possible
- Clinical trials
- Best option first

# tnAcity Phase II

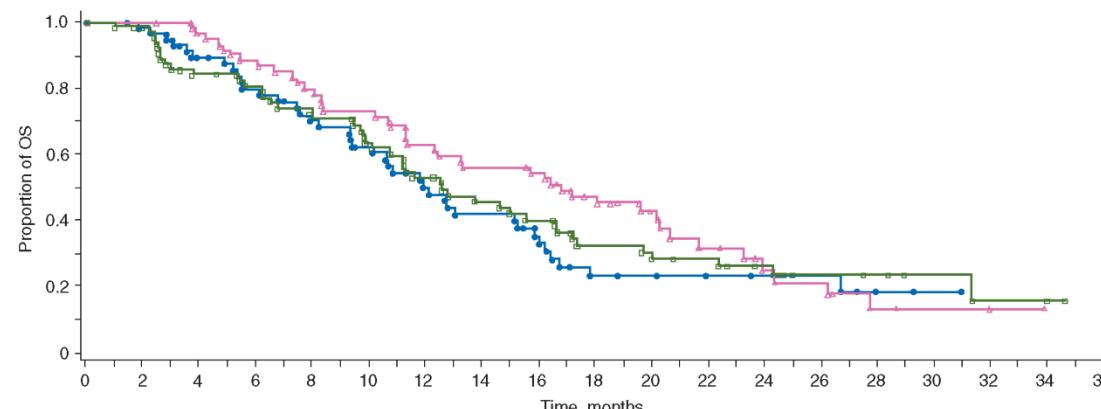
A



	<i>nab-P/C</i>	<i>nab-P/G</i>	<i>G/C</i>
Median PFS, months	8.3	5.5	6.0
HR (95% CI)	–	0.59 (0.38 - 0.92)	0.58 (0.37 - 0.90)
P value	–	0.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.02 <sup>a</sup>
12-month PFS rate, %	30	13	11

<sup>a</sup> Compared with *nab-P/C*.

B



	<i>nab-P/C</i>	<i>nab-P/G</i>	<i>G/C</i>
Median OS, months	16.8	12.1	12.6
HR (95% CI)	–	0.73 (0.47 - 1.13)	0.80 (0.52 - 1.22)
P value	–	0.16 <sup>a</sup>	0.29 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Compared with *nab-P/C*.

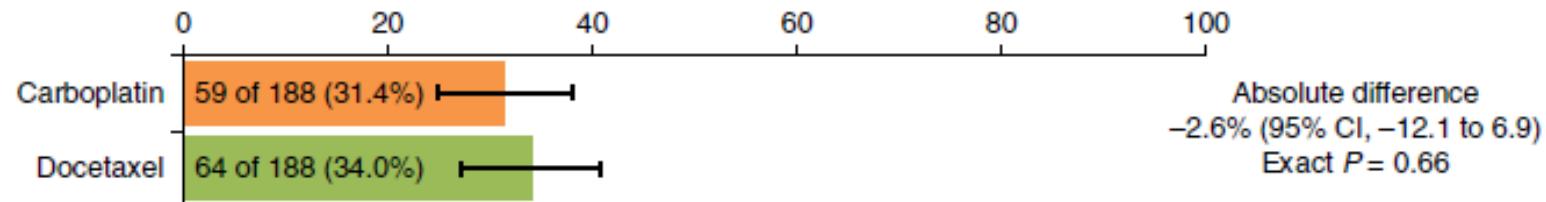
Patients at risk

Time (months)	Total	nab-P/C	nab-P/G	G/C
0	191	64	61	66
1	189	64	60	65
2	181	64	58	62
3	172	64	55	59
4	153	64	55	56
5	144	64	54	55
6	134	64	51	56
7	124	64	47	59
8	119	64	43	55
9	110	60	40	57
10	101	60	37	56
11	91	59	35	53
12	82	59	33	53
13	78	57	33	51
14	76	57	31	51
15	74	57	27	51
16	49	57	24	51
17	44	57	20	51
18	39	57	17	51
19	32	57	17	51
20	30	57	17	51
21	27	57	12	51
22	20	57	11	51
23	19	57	9	51
24	17	57	8	51
25	14	57	7	51
26	10	57	6	51
27	7	57	4	51
28	6	57	3	51
29	5	57	2	51
30	3	57	1	51
31	3	57	0	51
32	1	57	0	51
33	0	57	0	51

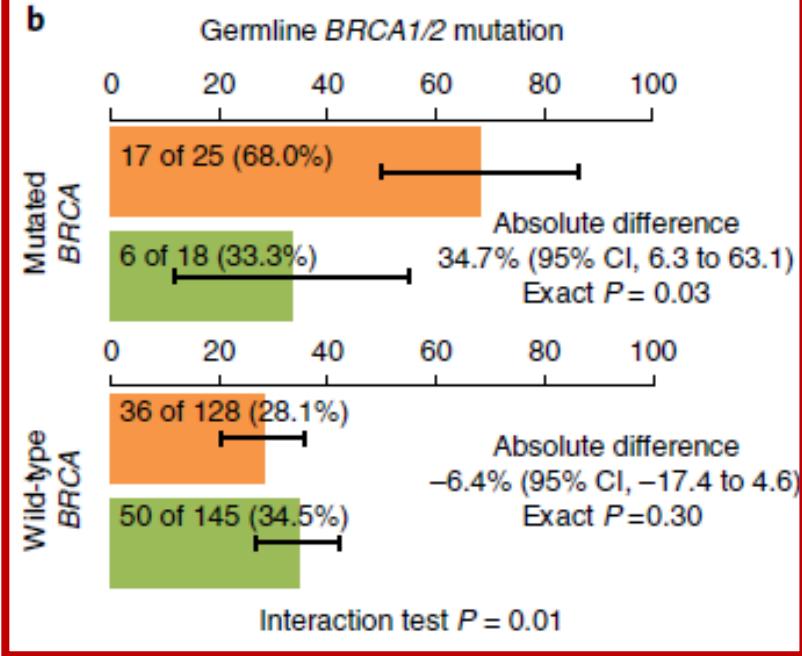
# TNT: 1<sup>st</sup> line phase III trial for TN metastatic BC

N=376

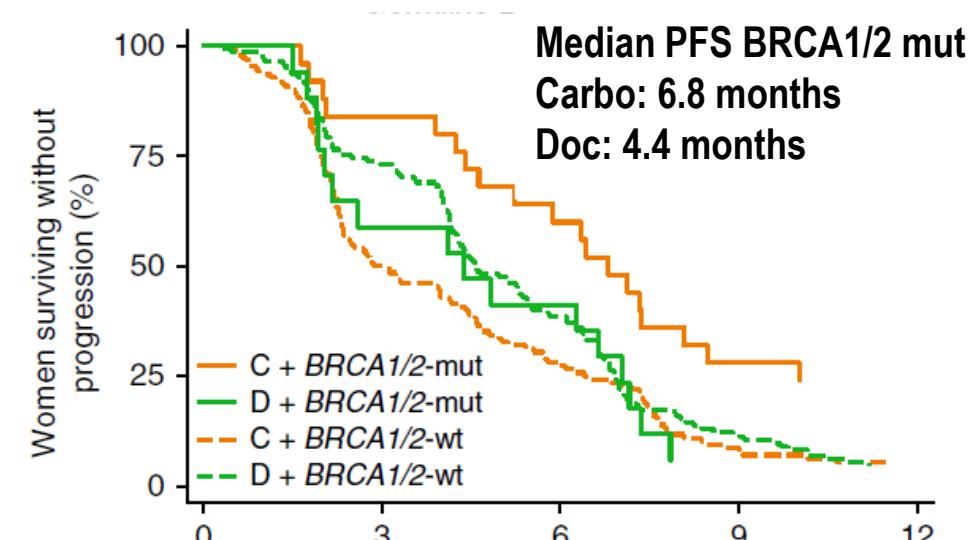
66% of pts: previously unexposed to taxane



b



b



n at risk (events)

		Months from randomization							
C + BRCA1/2-wt	128	(64)	64	(29)	35	(24)	11	(5)	6
C + BRCA1/2-mut	25	(4)	21	(6)	15	(8)	7	(1)	6
D + BRCA1/2-wt	145	(39)	106	(50)	56	(39)	17	(10)	7
D + BRCA1/2-mut	18	(7)	10	(3)	7	(7)	1	(0)	1

Key

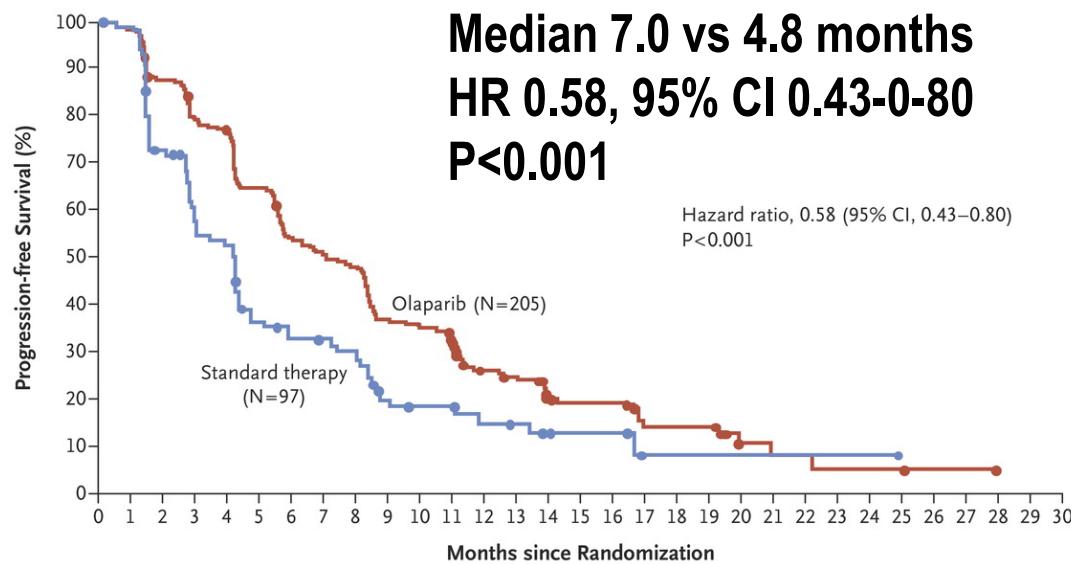
Carboplatin

Docetaxel

95% CI

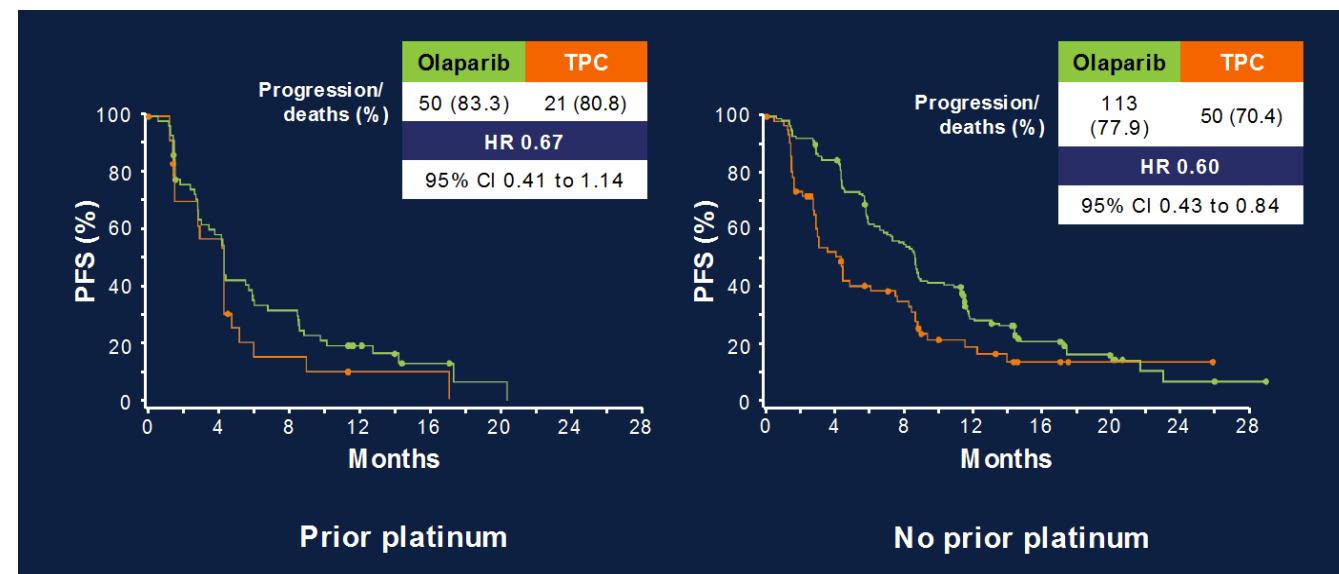
# OlympiAD: PFS results

50% TN; A/T PRETREATED; MOST pts RECEIVED CT FOR MBC; TN: NON-PLATINUM RESISTANT



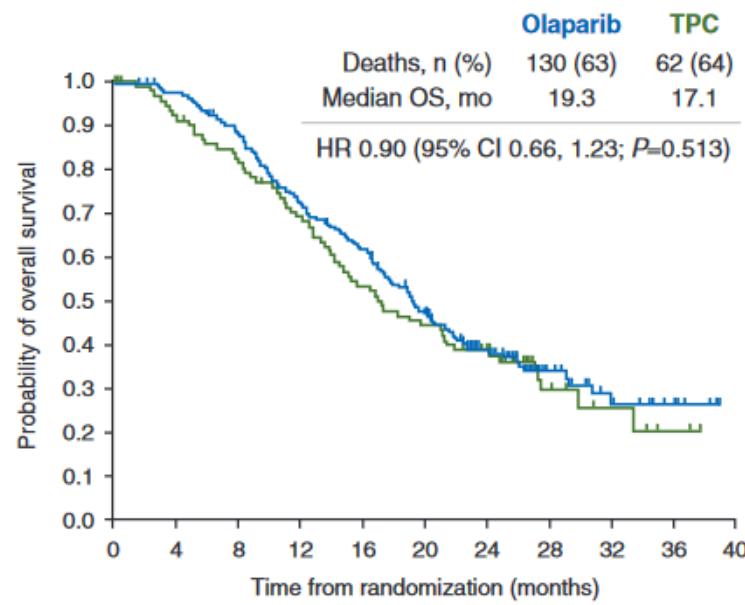
No. at Risk		
Olaparib	205	201
Standard therapy	97	88

177 159 154 129 107 100 94 73 69 61 40 36 23 21 21 11 11 11 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

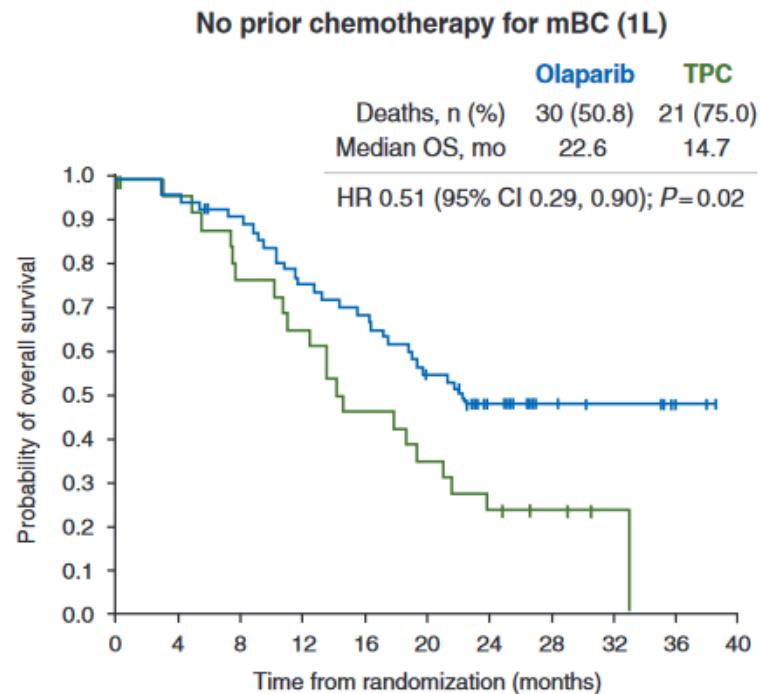


# OlympiAD: OS results

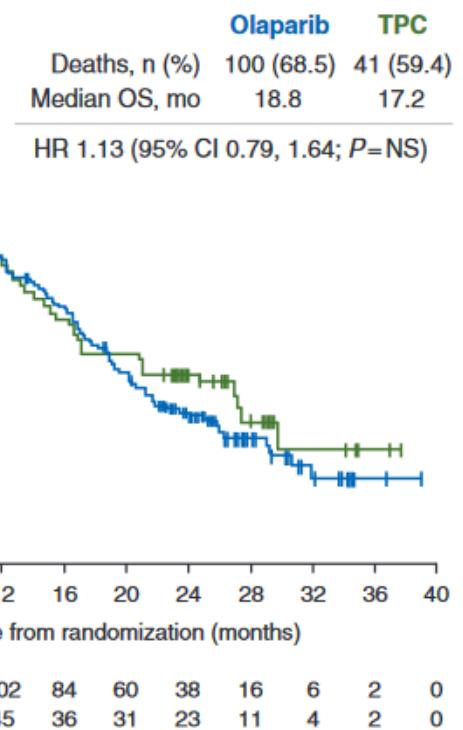
A



B



Prior chemotherapy for mBC (2/3L)



No. at risk											
Olaparib	205	199	178	146	124	92	55	23	11	6	0
TPC	97	85	74	62	48	40	30	15	5	2	0

No. at risk											
Olaparib	59	57	53	44	40	32	17	7	5	4	0
TPC	28	25	20	17	12	9	7	4	1	0	0

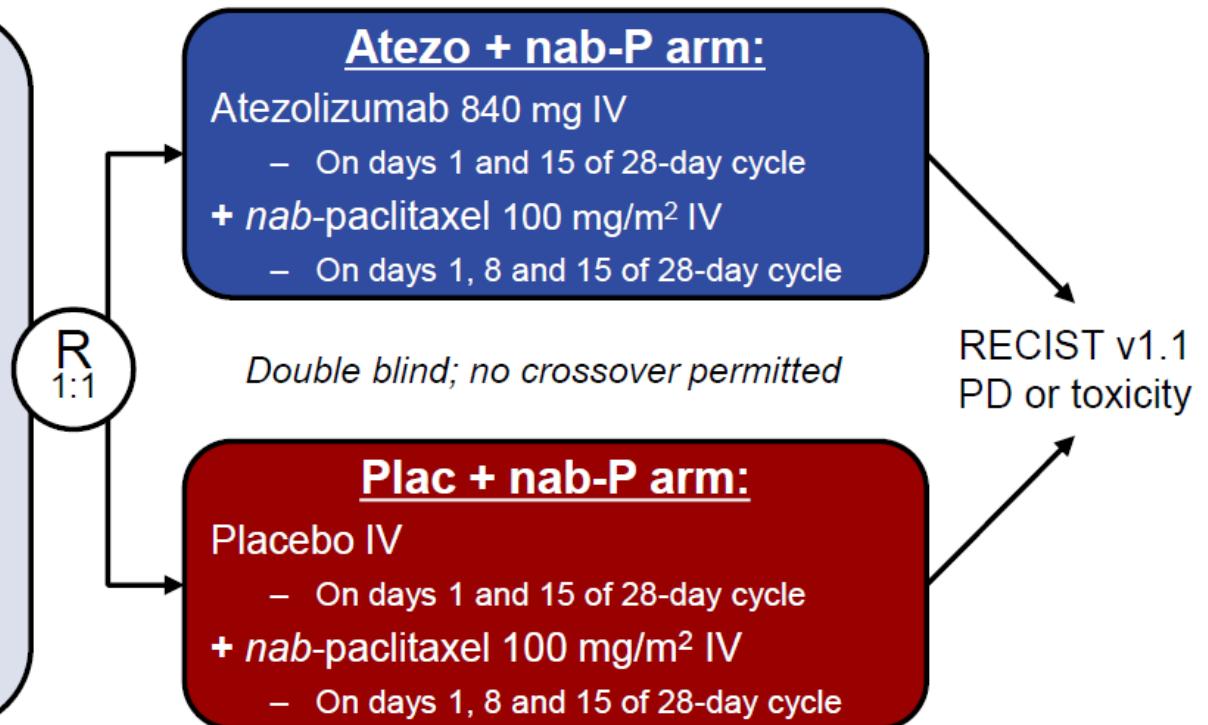
# IMpassion130 study design

## Key IMpassion130 eligibility criteria<sup>a</sup>:

- Metastatic or inoperable locally advanced TNBC
  - Histologically documented<sup>b</sup>
- No prior therapy for advanced TNBC
  - Prior chemo in the curative setting, including taxanes, allowed if TFI  $\geq$  12 mo
- ECOG PS 0-1

## Stratification factors:

- Prior taxane use (yes vs no)
- Liver metastases (yes vs no)
- PD-L1 status on IC (positive [ $\geq$  1%] vs negative [ $<$  1%])<sup>c</sup>



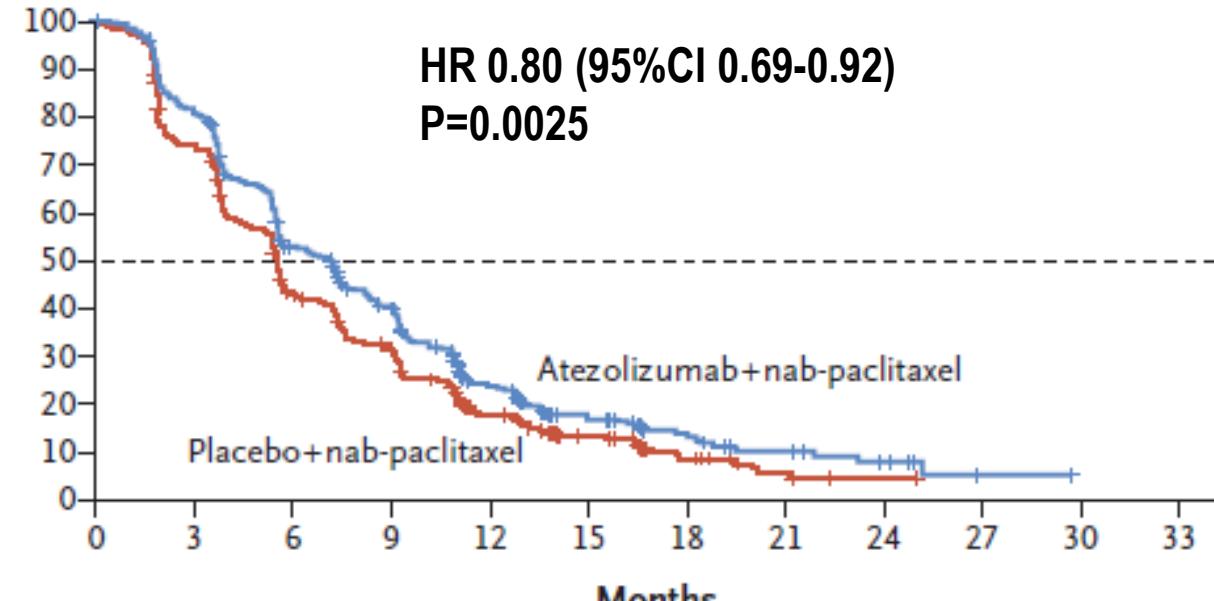
- Co-primary endpoints were PFS and OS in the ITT and PD-L1+ populations<sup>d</sup>
  - Key secondary efficacy endpoints (ORR and DOR) and safety were also evaluated

IC, tumour-infiltrating immune cell; TFI, treatment-free interval. <sup>a</sup> ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02425891. <sup>b</sup> Locally evaluated per ASCO–College of American Pathologists (CAP) guidelines. <sup>c</sup> Centrally evaluated per VENTANA SP142 IHC assay (double blinded for PD-L1 status). <sup>d</sup> Radiological endpoints were investigator assessed (per RECIST v1.1).

Schmid P, et al. IMpassion130  
ESMO 2018 (LBA1\_PR)  
<http://bit.ly/2DMhayg>

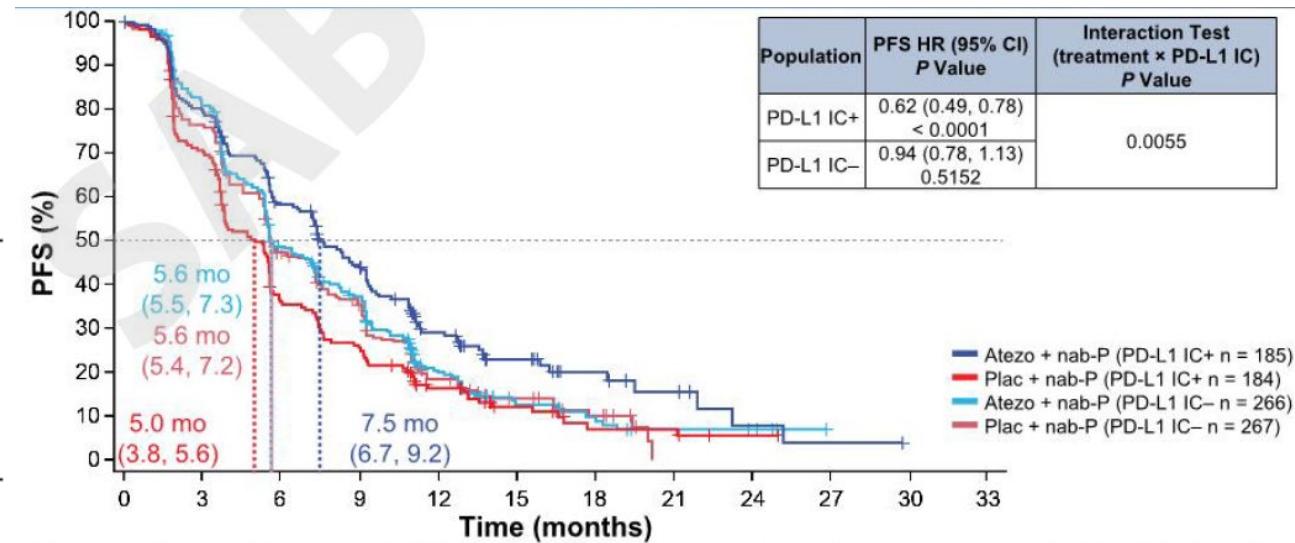
# Primary analysis: PFS

## PFS ITT



	Events/pts	mPFS, months (95%CI)	1yr PFS% (95%CI)
Atezo+Nab	358/451	7.2 (5.6-7.5)	23.7 (19.6-27.9)
Plac+Nab	378/451	5.5 (5.3-5.6)	17.7 (14.0-21.4)

## PFS by PD-L1



PD-L1+	mPFS, months (95%CI)	1yr PFS% (95%CI)
Atezo+Nab	7.5 (6.7-9.2)	29.1 (22.2-36.1)
Plac+Nab	5.0 (3.8-5.6)	16.4 (10.8-22.0)

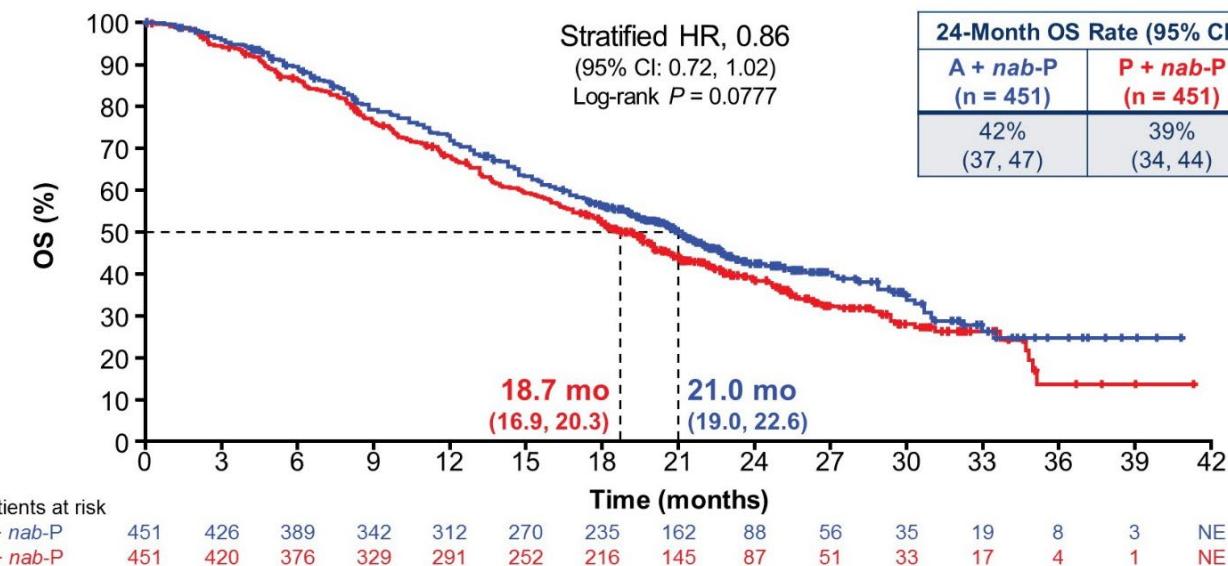
41% PD-L1+

SP142, 1% of positively stained IC over the total tumor area

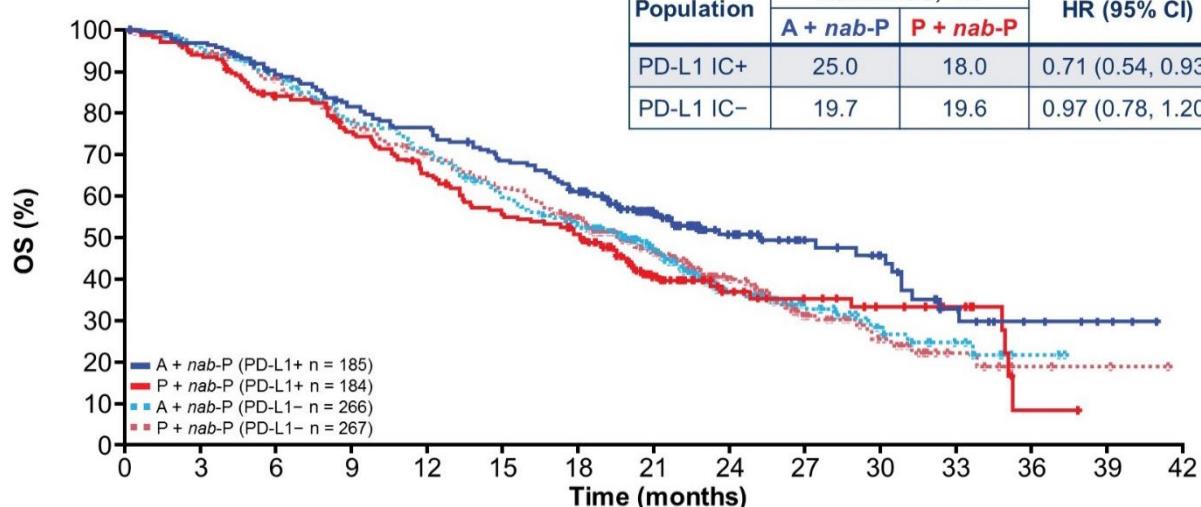
# IMpassion130: OS

2° interim (59% deaths in ITT population)

ITT



By PD-L1



# 1<sup>st</sup> line treatment of metastatic TNBC, BRCAwt

## BRCAwt: DFI>12months

PD-L1+



PD-L1-

Carbo + taxane (nab)  
Taxane +/- Bev

## BRCAwt: DFI<12months



Carbo +/- Gem  
Capecitabine +/- VNB

In yellow: not yet approved/off-label

# 1<sup>st</sup> line treatment of metastatic TNBC, BRCAmut

**BRCAmut: DFI>12months**

PD-L1+



PD-L1-

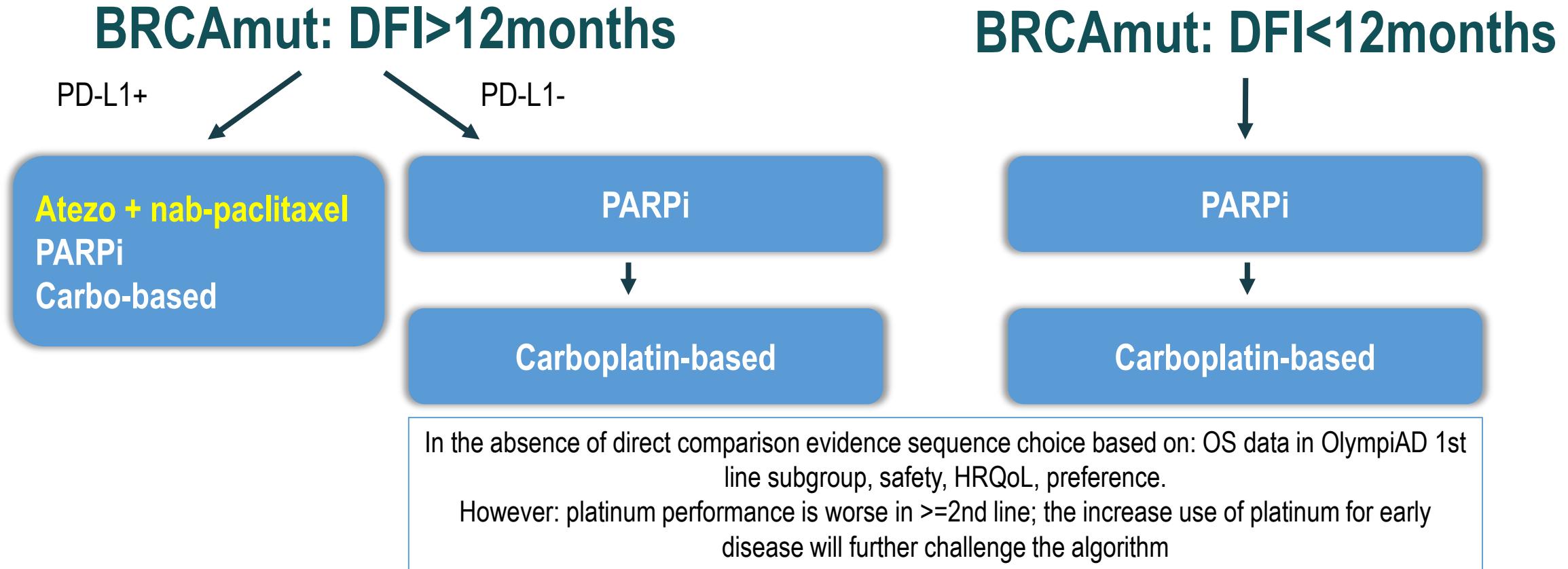
Atezo + nab-paclitaxel  
PARPi  
Carbo-based

**BRCAmut: DFI<12months**



In yellow: not yet approved/off-label

# 1<sup>st</sup> line Treatment of metastatic TNBC, BRCA mut



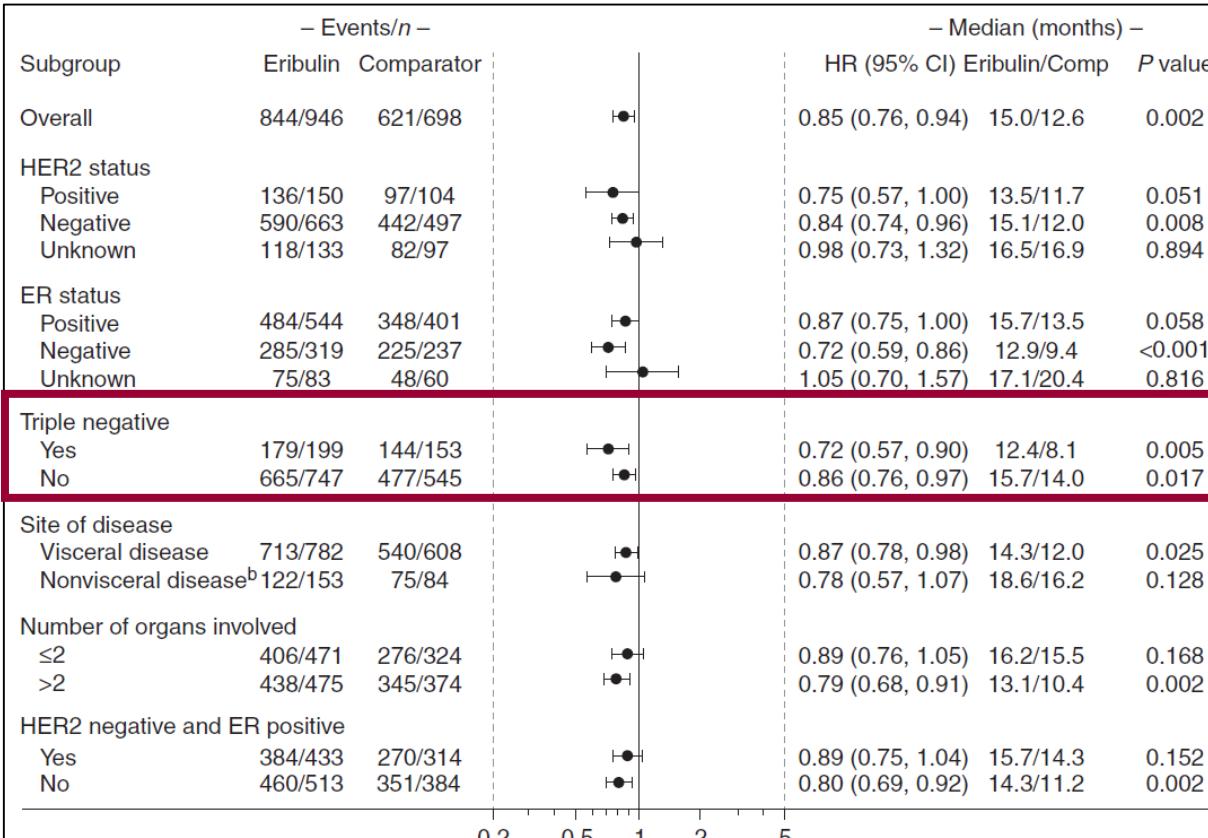
In yellow: not yet approved/off-label

# Pooled analyses of eribulin in metastatic breast cancer patients with at least one prior chemotherapy

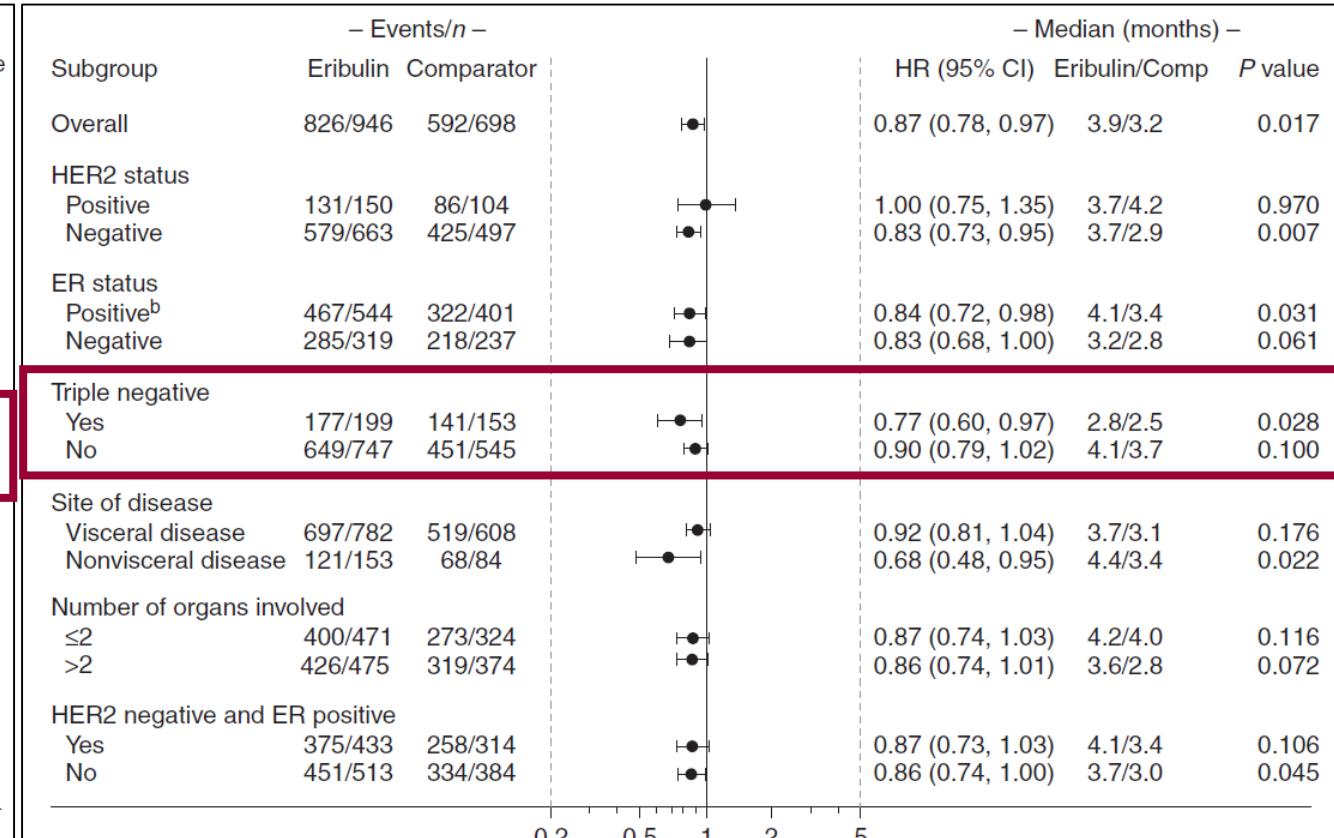
X. Pivot<sup>1\*</sup>, F. Marmé<sup>2</sup>, R. Koenigsberg<sup>3,4</sup>, M. Guo<sup>5</sup>, E. Berrak<sup>6</sup> & A. Wolfer<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Oncology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Besançon, Service d’Oncologie Médicale, Besançon cedex, France; <sup>2</sup>National Centre for Tumour Diseases, Heidelberg, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany; <sup>3</sup>3rd Medical Department—Centre for Oncology and Haematology, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Applied Cancer Research (LBI-ACR VIEnna)—LB Cluster Translational Oncology, Kaiser Franz Josef-Spital, Vienna; <sup>4</sup>3. Med. Abt.—Zentrum für Onkologie und Hämatologie, Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für angewandte Krebsforschung (LBI-ACR VIEnna), Kaiser Franz Josef-Spital, Wien, Austria; <sup>5</sup>Departments of Biostatistics, Oncology PCU; <sup>6</sup>Oncology, Eisai Inc., Woodcliff Lake, USA; <sup>7</sup>Department of Medical Oncology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

OS



PFS

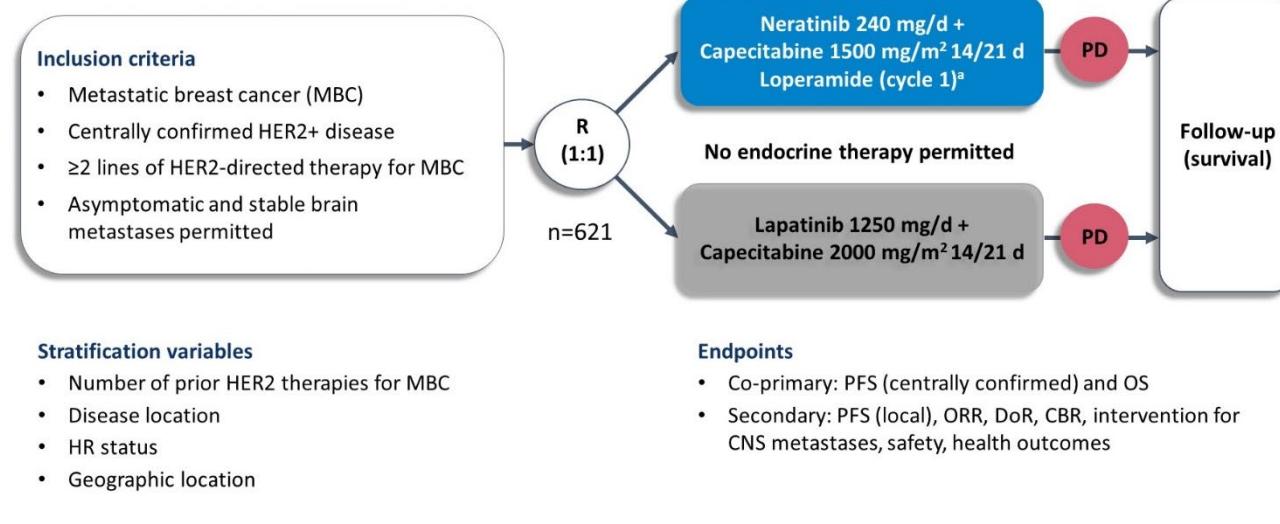




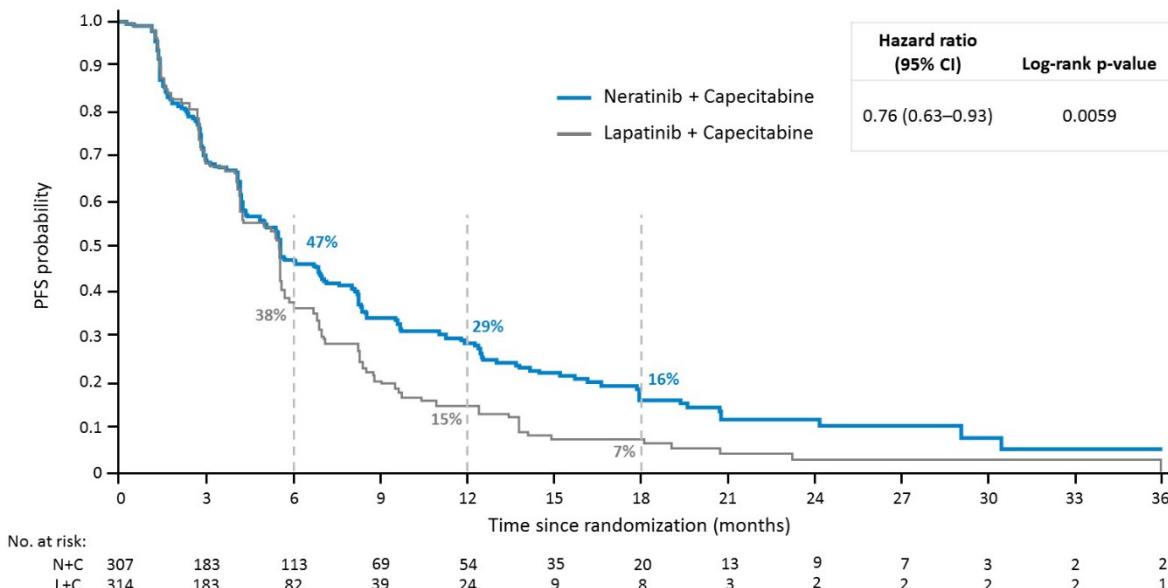
# HER2+ MBC: keep an eye on...

- Novel TKIs
  - Irreversible pan-HERi
    - Neratinib + Capecitabine > Lapatinib + Capecitabine in 3+ line (PFS, NALA phIII; 60% prev exposed to trast+pert, TDM1 or both)
    - Pyrotinib + Capecitabine > Lapatinib + Capecitabine in 1-3 line (PFS, phII, 46% trastuzumab-naive)
  - Tucatinib (reversible, HER2 selective): HER2climb phIII ongoing (trast + cape + tuc vs trast + cape + tuc)
- Antibody-drug conjugates
  - Trastuzumab-deruxtecan (DS-8201a): 60% ORR, n=114 pts pre-treated with T-DM1 (ph1)
  - Trastuzumab-duocarmazine (SYD985): 33% ORR, n=48 pts pre-treated with T-DM1 (ph1)
- Immunotherapy
  - Margetuximab + CT > Trastuzumab + CT in late line (SOPHIA)
  - Immune checkpoint inhibitors
    - Encouraging results from pembrolizumab + trastuzumab (PANACEA) and atezolizumab + T-DM1 (KATE2)

# NALA, phase III trial

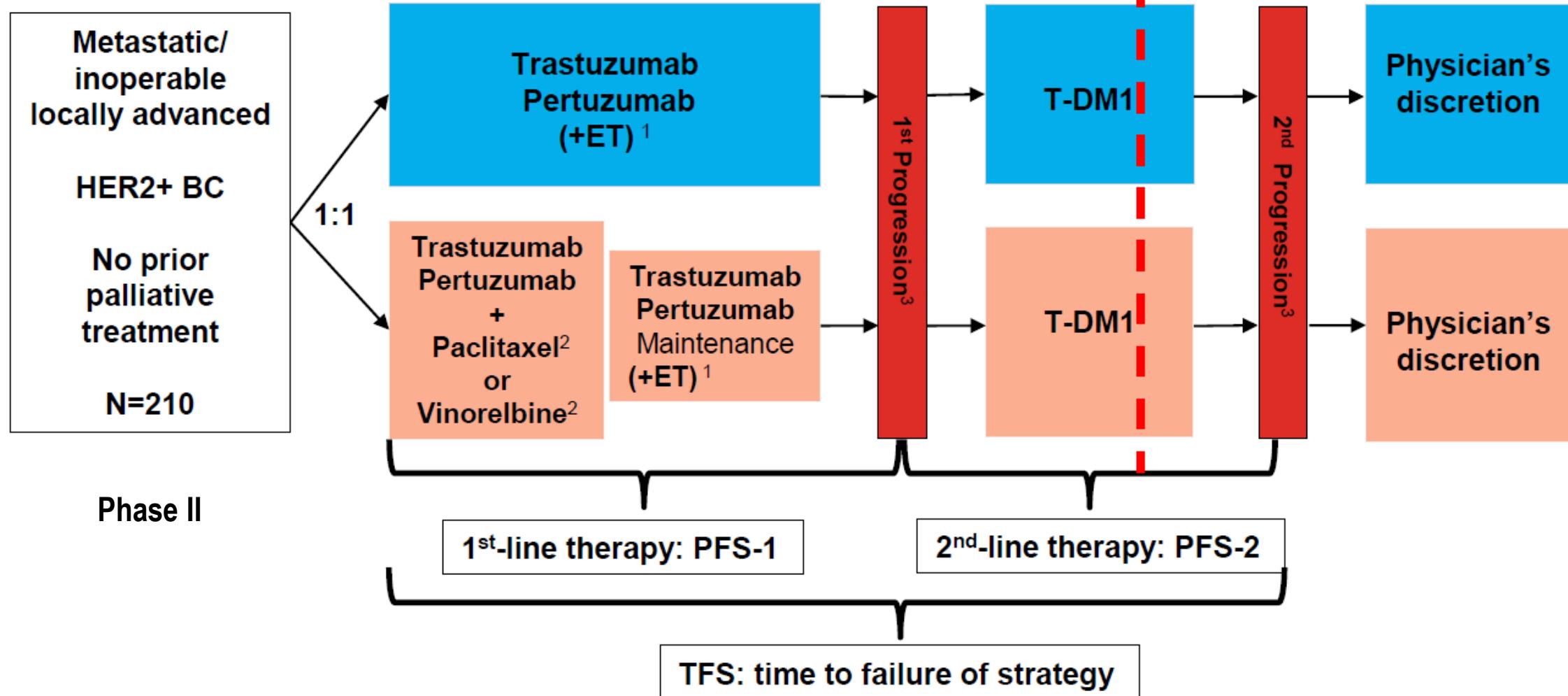


## Centrally confirmed PFS (co-primary endpoint)



- Time to intervention for CNS metastasis with N+C (cumulative incidence 22.8% vs 29.0% p=0.043)
- 24% G3 diarrhea

# PERNETTA – study design



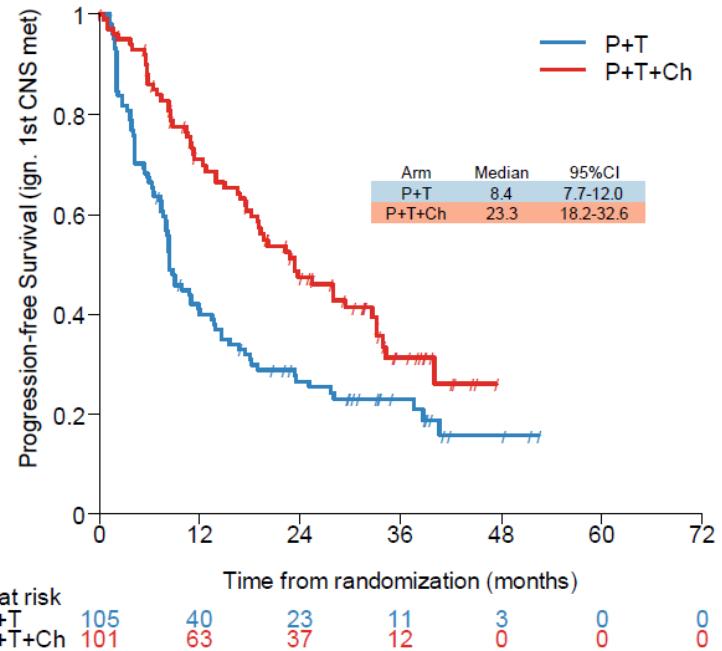
<sup>1</sup> Patients with hormone receptor positive disease should receive endocrine treatment (ET) when treated without chemotherapy

<sup>2</sup> At least 4 months, unless unacceptable toxicity or progressive disease is observed

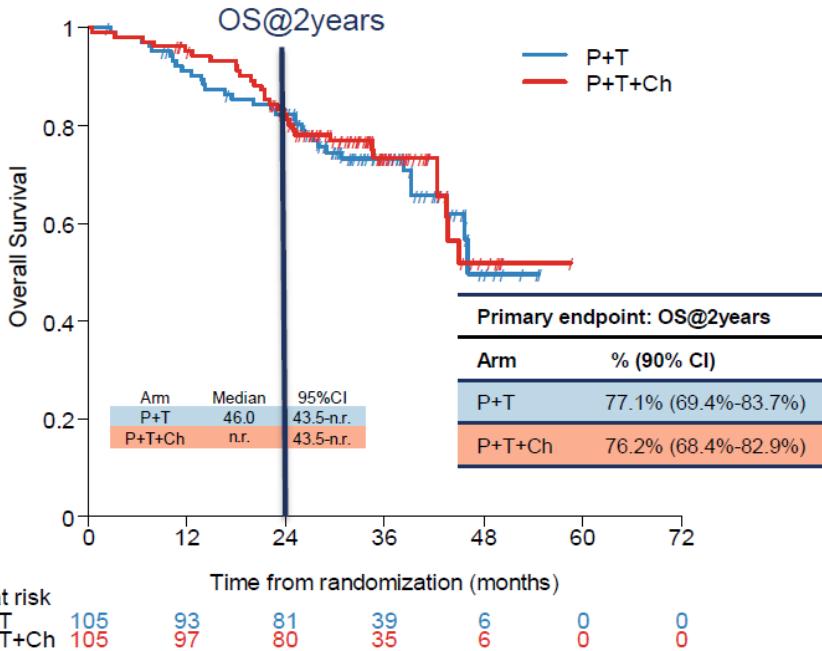
<sup>3</sup> New parenchymal CNS metastases only do not count as progression requiring the initiation of second- or third-line treatment

Trastuzumab: 8mg/kg / 6mg/kg q3w Pertuzumab: 840mg / 420mg q3w Paclitaxel: 90mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1/8/15 q4w Vinorelbine: 25mg/m<sup>2</sup> resp. 30mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1/8 q3w T-DM1: 3.6mg/kg q3w

## PFS of first-line therapy (PFS-1)



## Overall survival



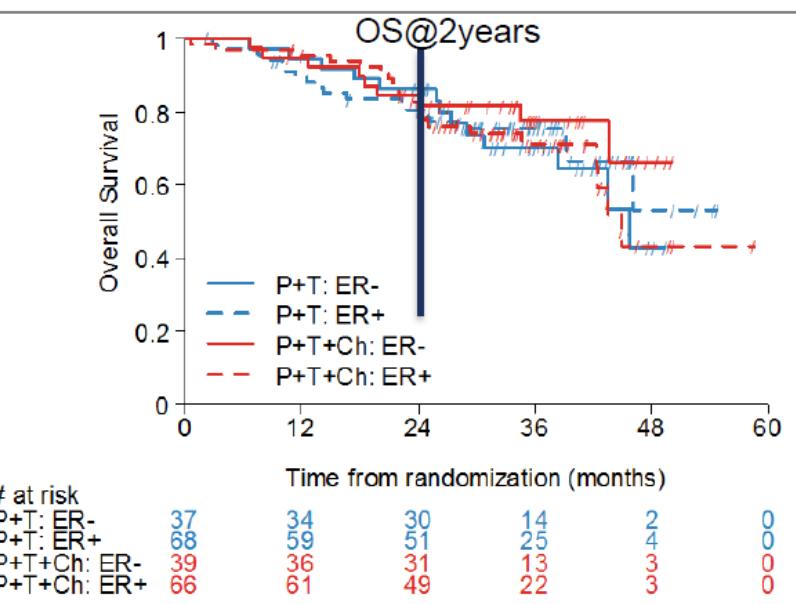
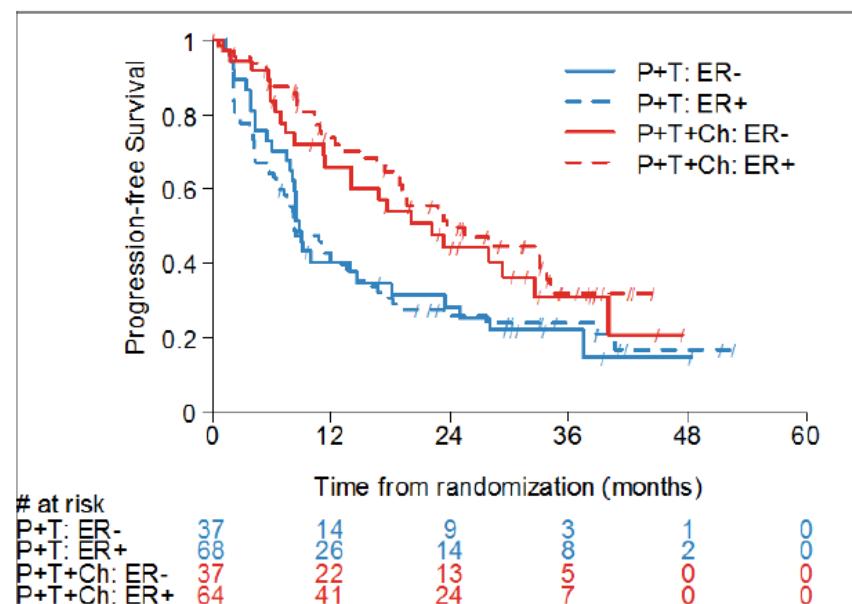
Median FU: 36 months

# at risk

	0	12	24	36	48	60
P+T	105	40	23	11	3	0
P+T+Ch	101	63	37	12	0	0

# at risk

	0	12	24	36	48	60
P+T	105	93	81	39	6	0
P+T+Ch	105	97	80	35	6	0



Small proportion of patients who received ET therapy despite ER +ve status (<20%)

# New drugs/combinations

- Other immunotherapy combinations (i.e. PARPi, activity in early trials MEDIOLA and TOPACIO) or immunotherapy + CT for DFI<12 months (IMpassion132)
- AKT inhibitors + taxane in 1st line in PIK3CA/AKT/PTEN-altered tumors (LOTUS and PAKT, ongoing phase III trials)
- Antibody-drug conjugates in later lines
- Antiandrogens