

# Incontournables en oncologie thoracique en 2019

Anne-Claire Toffart

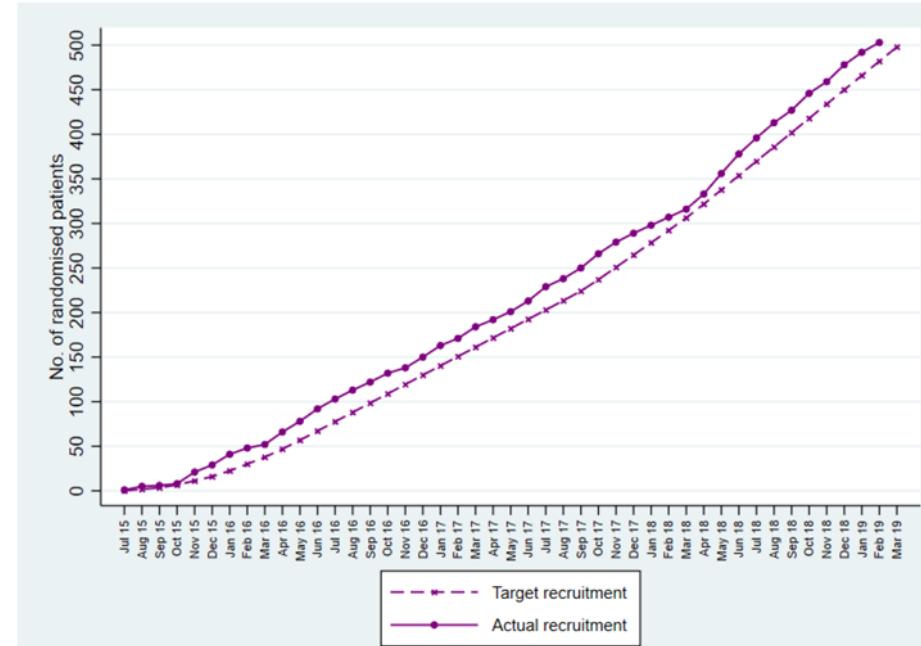
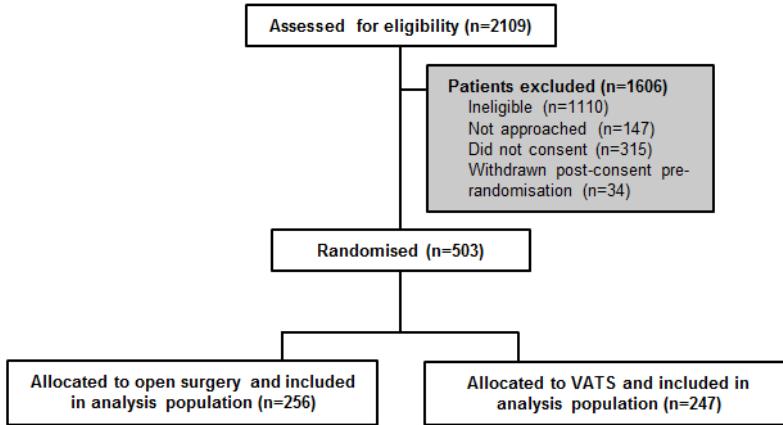
15/10/2019

- VATS
- EGFR mutés: FLAURA, RELAY
- Immunothérapie
  - CBNPC: CheckMate 227
  - CBPC: Impower 133, CASPIAN

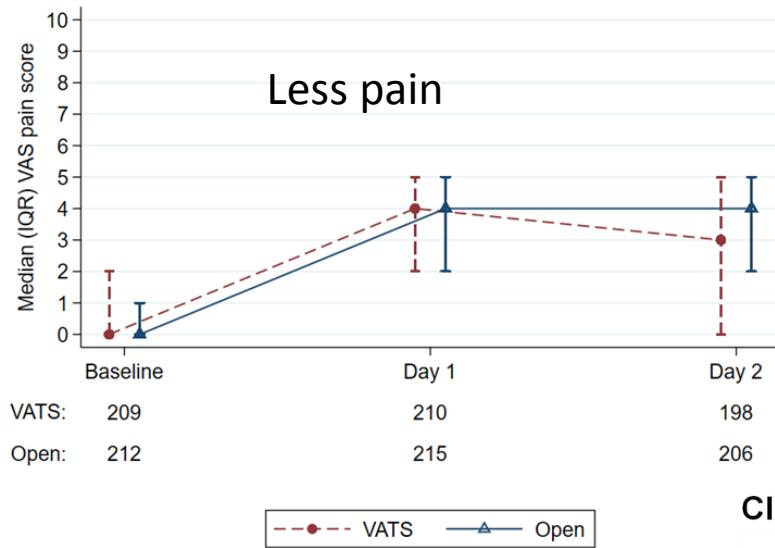
- VATS

# VIOLET

## A UK Multi-Centre RCT of VATS Versus Open Lobectomy for Lung Cancer



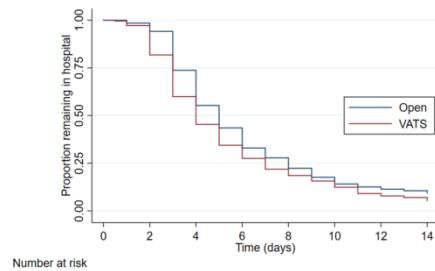
# VIOLET



## Safety – in-hospital adverse events

	VATS (n=247)	Open (n=256)	Relative risk (95% CI)	P value
<u>Any adverse event</u>	81/247 (32.8%)	113/255 (44.3%)	0.74 (0.66, 0.84)	<0.001
<u>Any serious adverse event</u>	20/247 (8.1%)	20/255 (7.8%)	1.03 (0.64, 1.68)	0.897

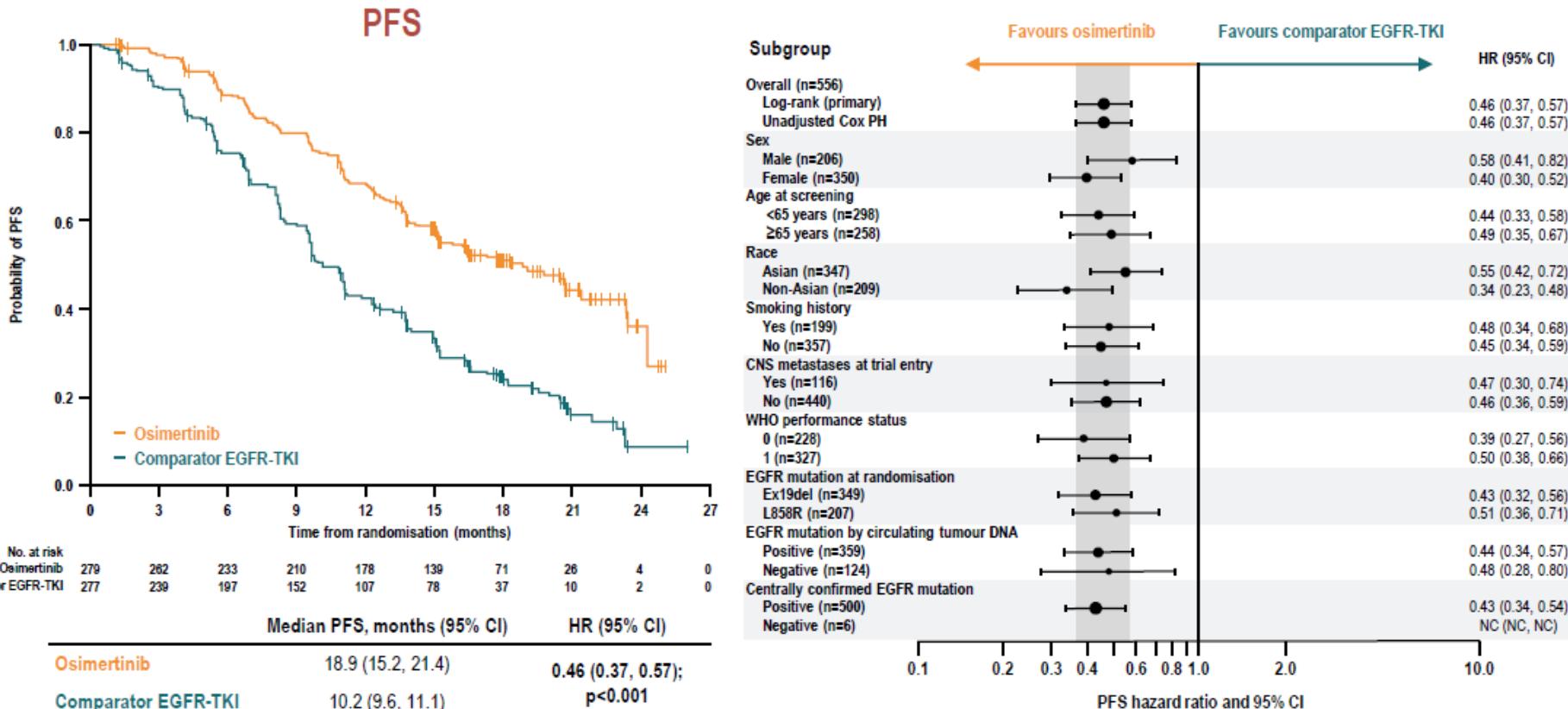
## Clinical efficacy – length of stay



	VATS (n=247)	Open (n=256)	HR (95% CI)	P value
Median (IQR) length of stay (days)	4 (3, 7)	5 (3, 8)	1.34 (1.09, 1.65)	0.006

- VATS
- EGFR mutés: FLAURA, RELAY

# FLAURA - Primary analysis: progression-free survival

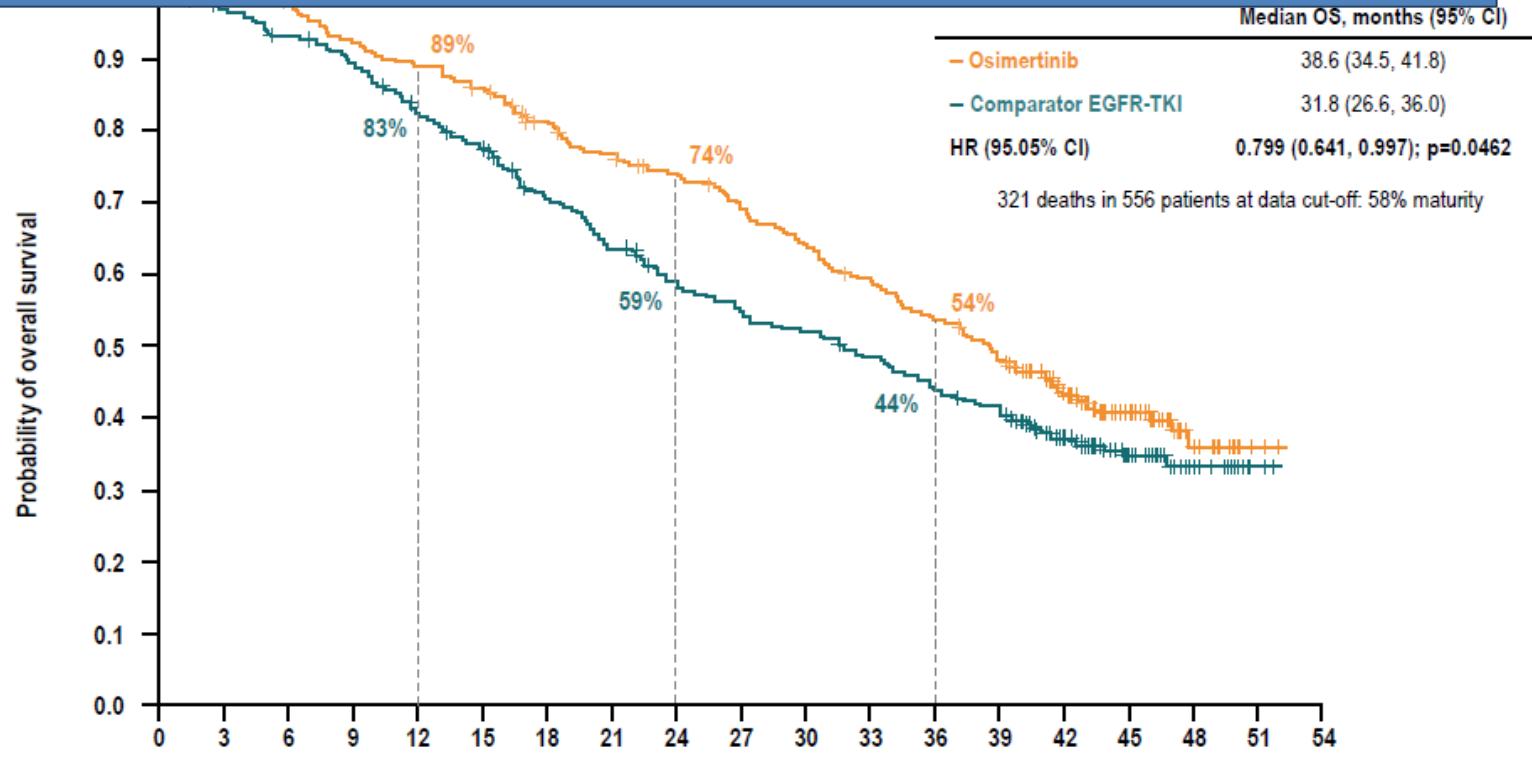


Data cut-off: 12 June 2017

Soria et al. N Engl J Med 2018;378:113-25

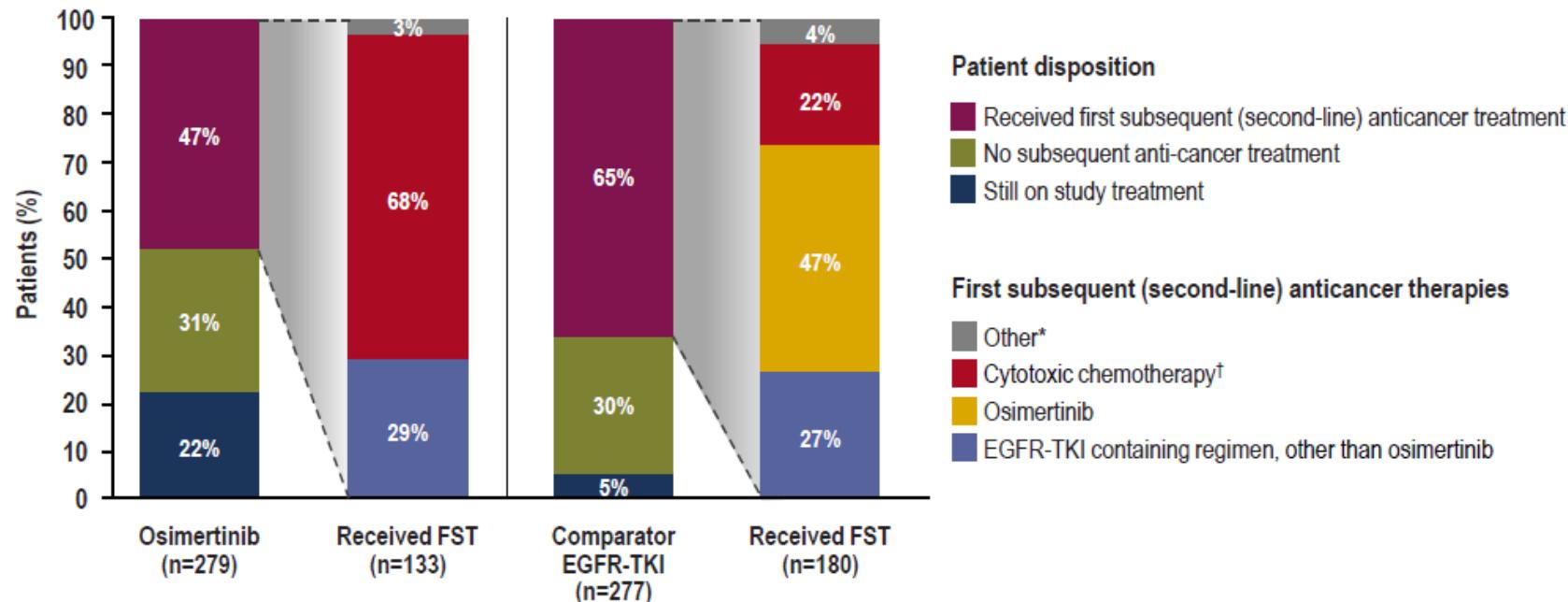
CI, confidence interval; ctDNA, circulating tumour DNA; NC, not calculable; PH, proportional-hazards

# FLAURA - Final analysis: overall survival



# FLAURA – Second-line treatment following progression

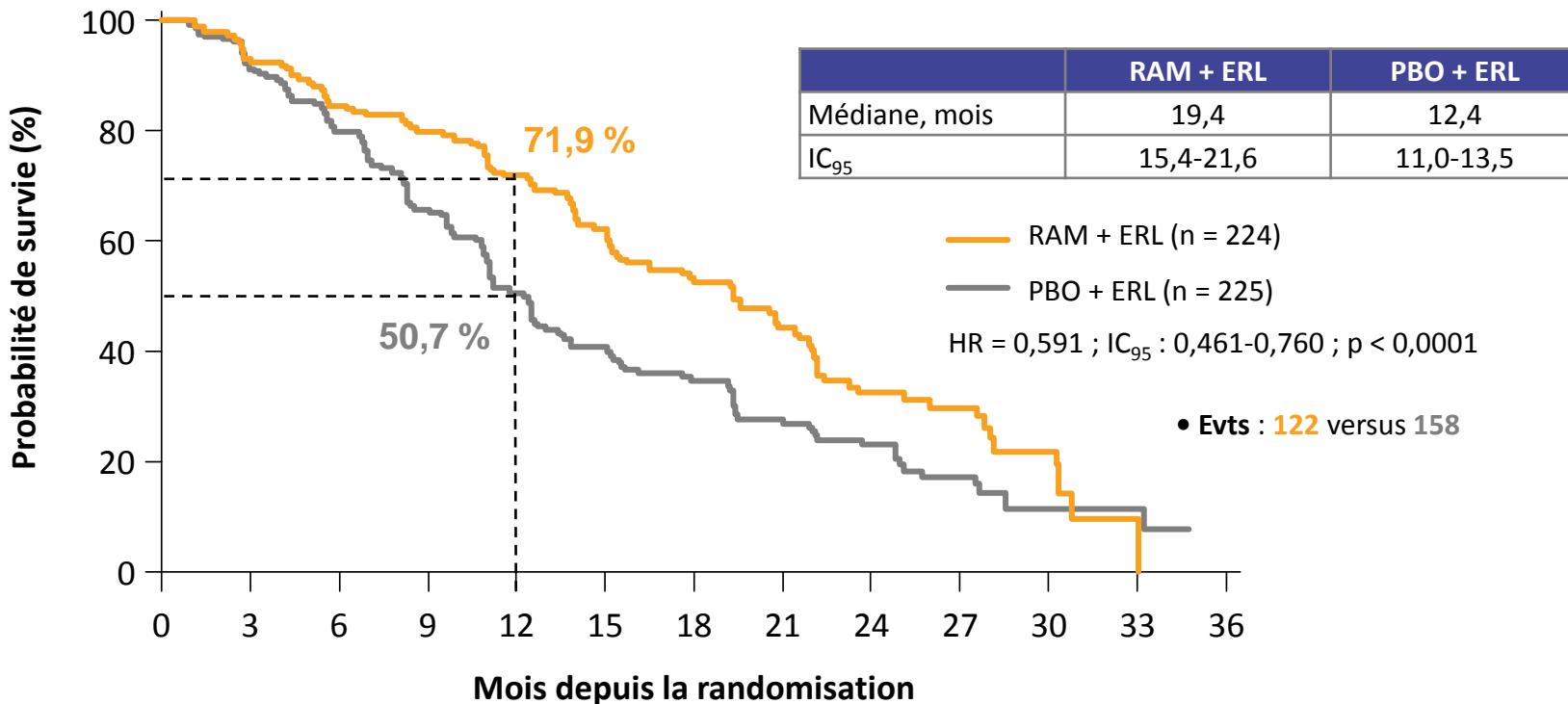
- Of the 180 patients in the comparator EGFR-TKI arm who received a first subsequent treatment, 85 patients (47%) crossed over to osimertinib (31% of all patients randomised from the comparator EGFR-TKI arm)



\*Refers to those patients who did not receive either chemotherapy or an EGFR-TKI; †The majority of patients who received cytotoxic chemotherapy received a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen  
FST, first subsequent treatment

# CBNPC EGFR – Etude RELAY

Objectif principal : SSP (évaluée par les investigateurs)

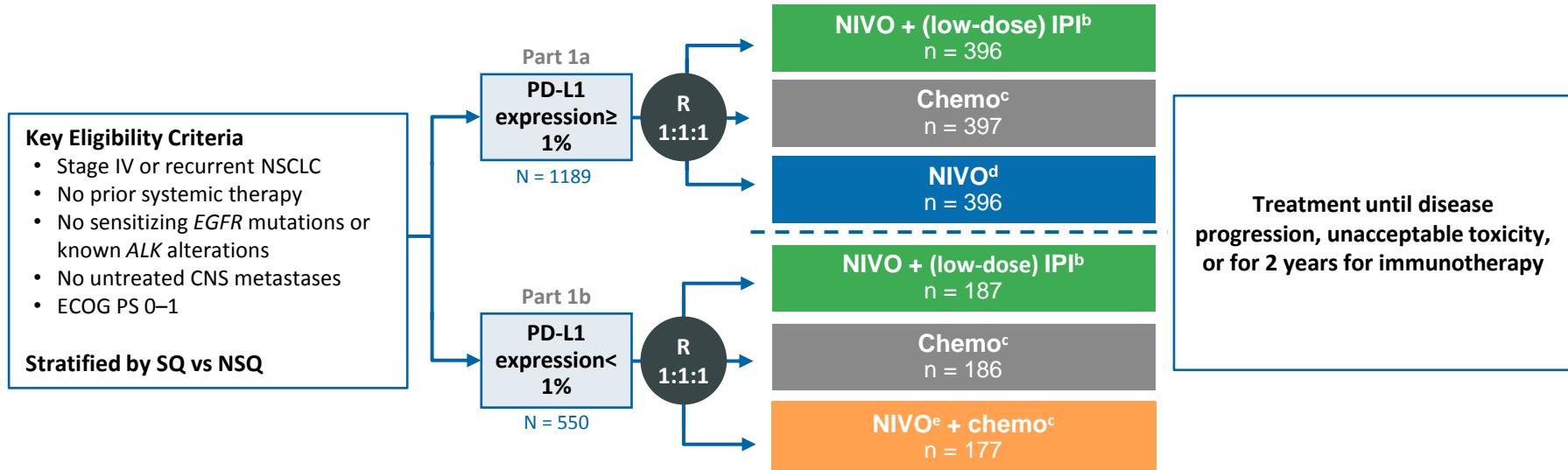


SSP par revue indépendante (HR = 0,671 ; IC<sub>95</sub> : 0,518-0,869 ; p = 0,0022)

D'après Nakagawa et al. Abstract 9000

- VATS
- EGFR mutés: FLAURA, RELAY
- Immunothérapie
  - CBNPC: CheckMate 227

# CheckMate 227 Part 1 Study Design<sup>a</sup>



## Independent co-primary endpoints: NIVO + IPI vs chemo

- PFS in high TMB ( $\geq 10$  mut/Mb) population<sup>f</sup>
- OS in PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  population<sup>g</sup>

## Secondary endpoints (PD-L1 hierarchy):

- PFS: **NIVO + chemo vs chemo** in PD-L1 < 1%
- OS: **NIVO + chemo vs chemo** in PD-L1 < 1%
- OS: **NIVO vs chemo** in PD-L1  $\geq 50\%$

Database lock: July 2, 2019; minimum follow-up for primary endpoint: 29.3 months

<sup>a</sup>NCT02477826; <sup>b</sup>NIVO (3 mg/kg Q2W) + IPI (1 mg/kg Q6W); <sup>c</sup>NSQ: pemetrexed + cisplatin or carboplatin, Q3W for  $\leq 4$  cycles, with optional pemetrexed maintenance following chemo or NIVO + pemetrexed maintenance following NIVO + chemo; <sup>d</sup>SQ: gemcitabine + cisplatin, or gemcitabine + carboplatin, Q3W for  $\leq 4$  cycles; <sup>e</sup>NIVO (240 mg Q2W); <sup>f</sup>NIVO (360 mg Q3W);

<sup>g</sup>TMB primary endpoint analysis conducted at January 24, 2018 database lock in subset of patients randomized to NIVO + IPI or chemo; alpha allocated was 0.025; <sup>h</sup>Alpha allocated was 0.025 overall (0.023 for final analysis)

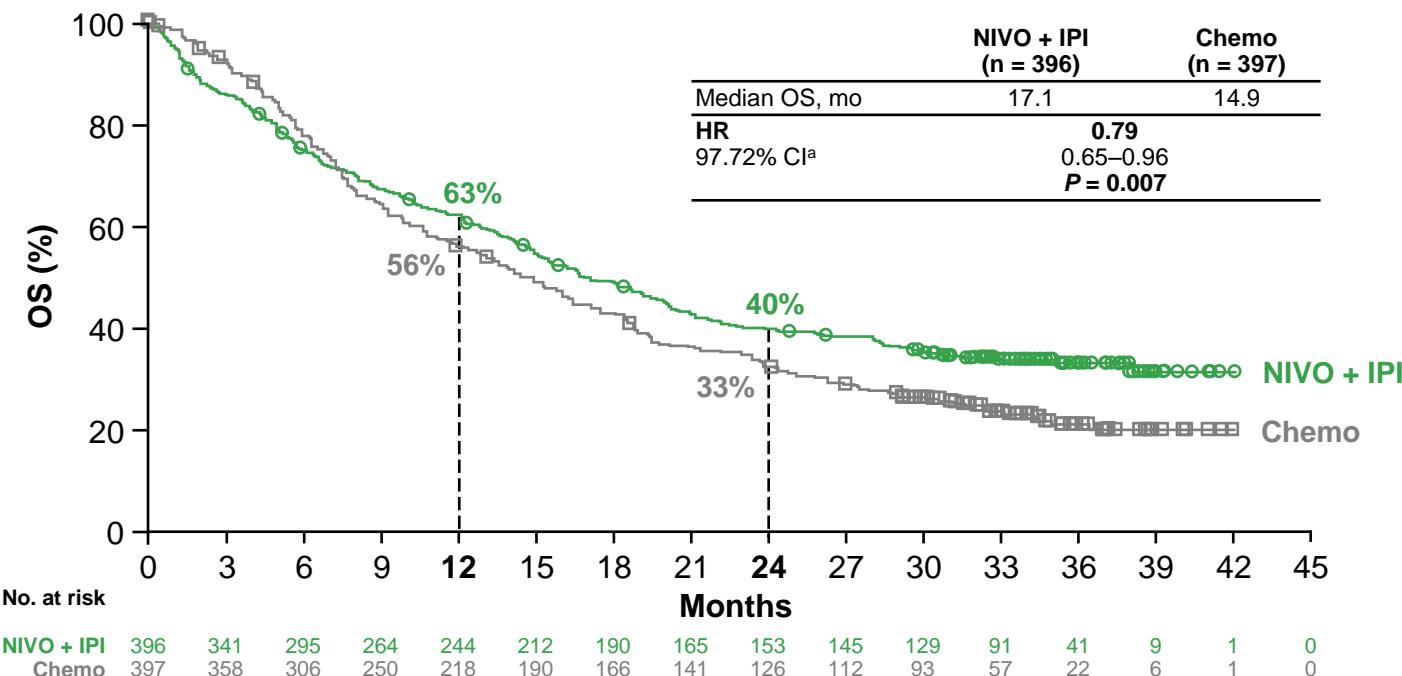
# Primary Endpoint: OS With NIVO + IPI vs Chemo in Patients With Tumor PD-L1 Expression $\geq 1\%$

Part 1a

NIVO + IPI

Chemo

NIVO



Minimum follow-up for primary endpoint: 29.3 months.

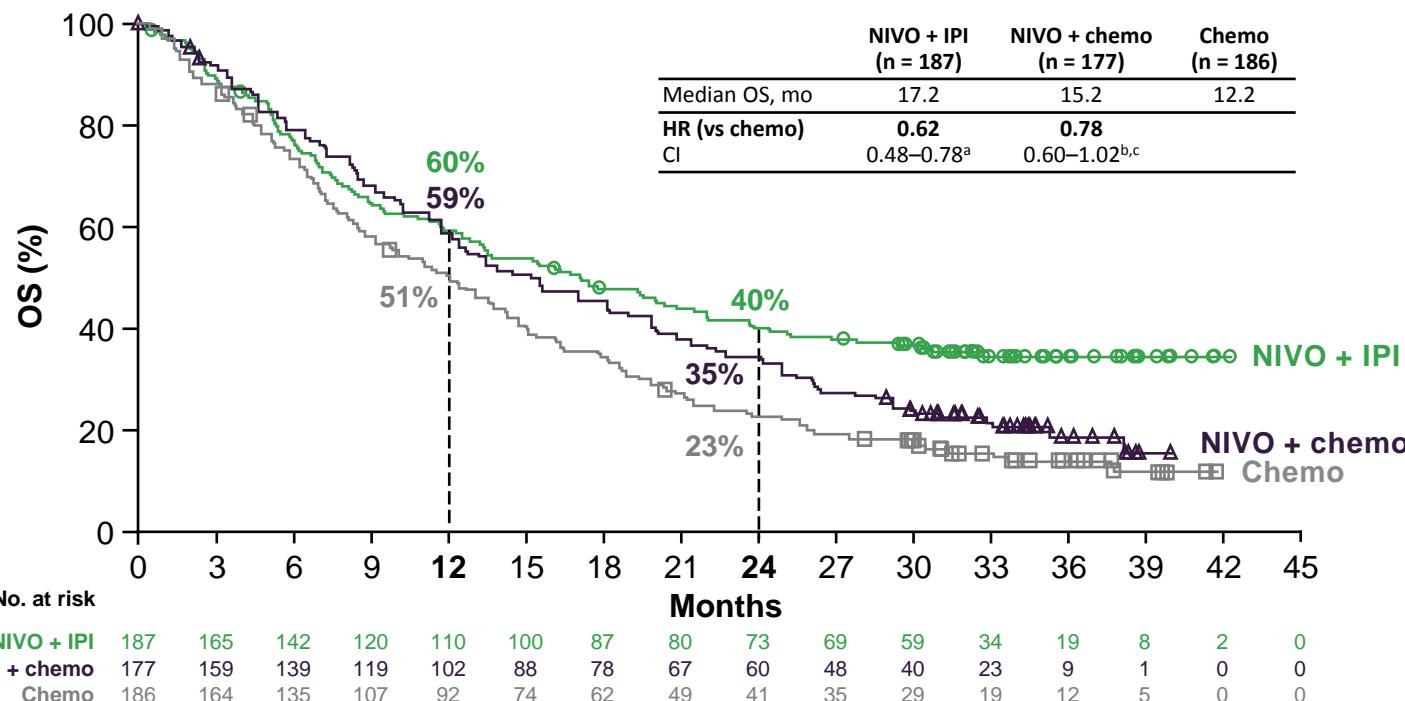
NIVO + IPI dosage was NIVO (3 mg/kg Q2W) + IPI (1 mg/kg Q6W). Subsequent systemic therapy was received by 35% of patients in the NIVO + IPI arm and 54% of patients in the chemo arm; subsequent immunotherapy was received by 6% and 43%, respectively.

<sup>a</sup>95% CI, 0.67–0.94.

# OS With NIVO + IPI and NIVO + Chemo vs Chemo in Patients With Tumor PD-L1 Expression < 1%

Part 1b

NIVO + IPI  
Chemo  
NIVO + chemo



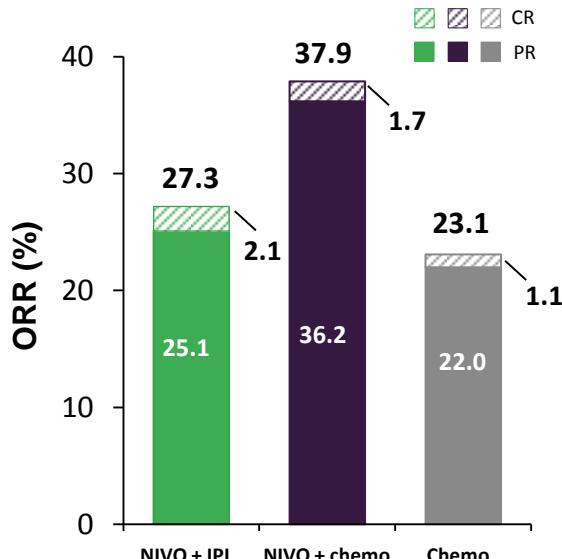
Dosages were NIVO (3 mg/kg Q2W) + IPI (1 mg/kg Q6W), and NIVO (360 mg Q3W) plus chemo. Subsequent systemic therapy was received by 44% of patients in the NIVO + IPI arm, 41% of patients in the NIVO + chemo arm, and 53% of patients in the chemo arm; subsequent immunotherapy was received by 4%, 4%, and 36%, respectively.  
<sup>a</sup>95% CI; <sup>b</sup>97.72% CI; <sup>c</sup>P = 0.0352.

# ORR and DOR for NIVO + IPI and NIVO + Chemo vs Chemo in Patients With Tumor PD-L1 Expression < 1%

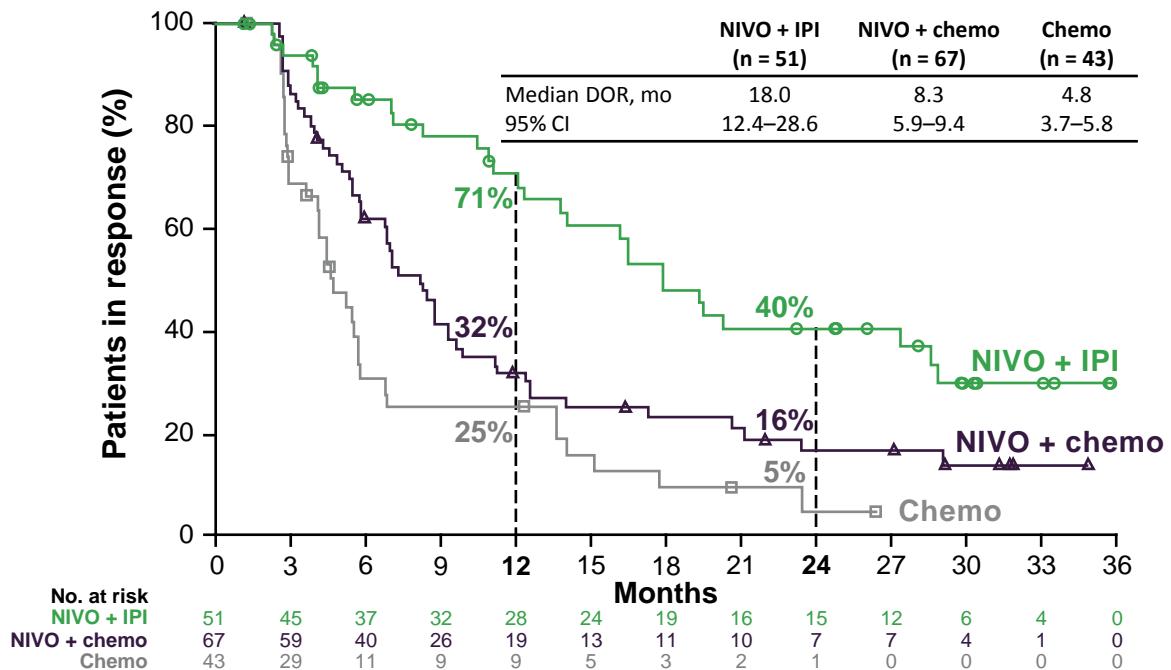
Part 1b

NIVO + IPI  
Chemo  
NIVO + chemo

## ORR by BICR



## DOR by BICR<sup>a</sup>

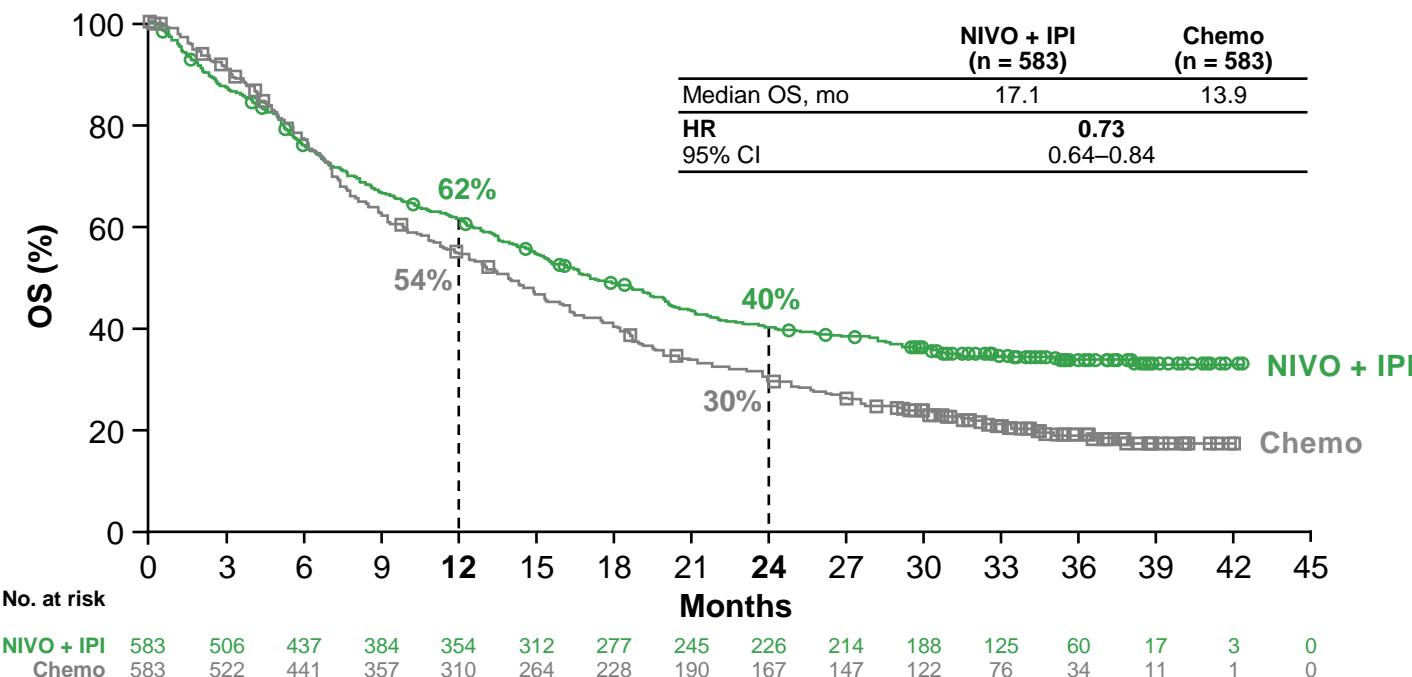


Dosages were NIVO (3 mg/kg Q2W) + IPI (1 mg/kg Q6W), and NIVO (360 mg Q3W) plus chemo.

<sup>a</sup>Median time to response was 2.8 mo with NIVO + IPI, 1.7 mo with NIVO + chemo, and 1.5 mo with chemo.

# OS With NIVO + IPI vs Chemo in All Randomized Patients (Regardless of PD-L1)

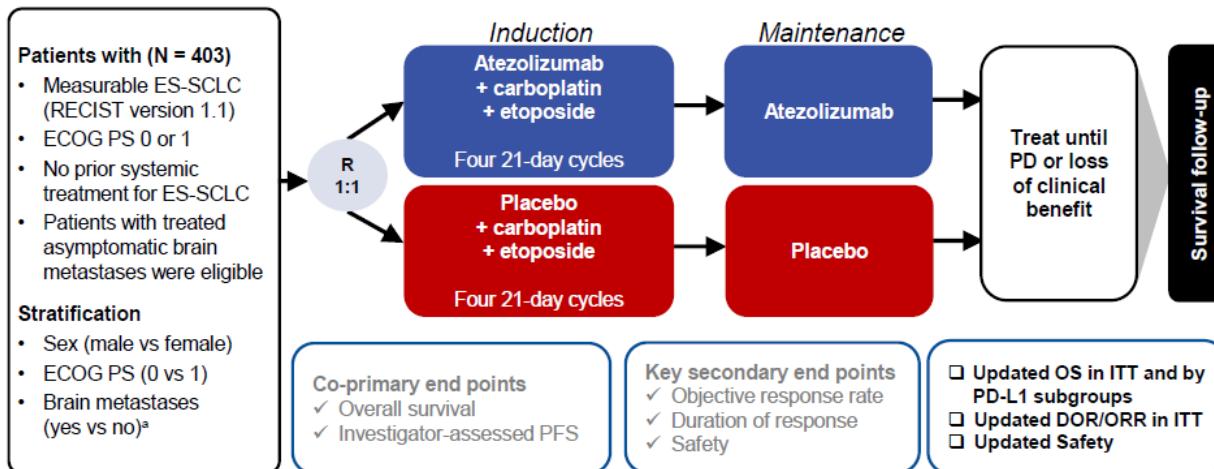
Part 1 (1a and 1b)  
 NIVO + IPI  
 Chemo



NIVO + IPI dosage was NIVO (3 mg/kg Q2W) + IPI (1 mg/kg Q6W). Subsequent systemic therapy was received by 38% of patients in the NIVO + IPI arm and 54% of patients in the chemo arm; subsequent immunotherapy was received by 5% and 41%, respectively.

- VATS
- EGFR mutés: FLAURA, RELAY
- Immunothérapie
  - CBNPC: CheckMate 227
  - CBPC: Impower 133, CASPIAN

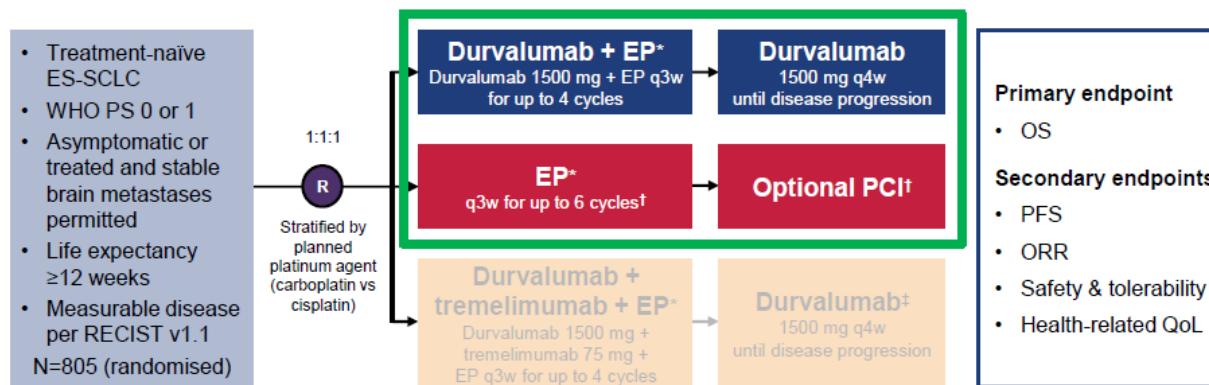
# IMpower133 study design



Reck, IASLC 2019

## CASPIAN Study Design

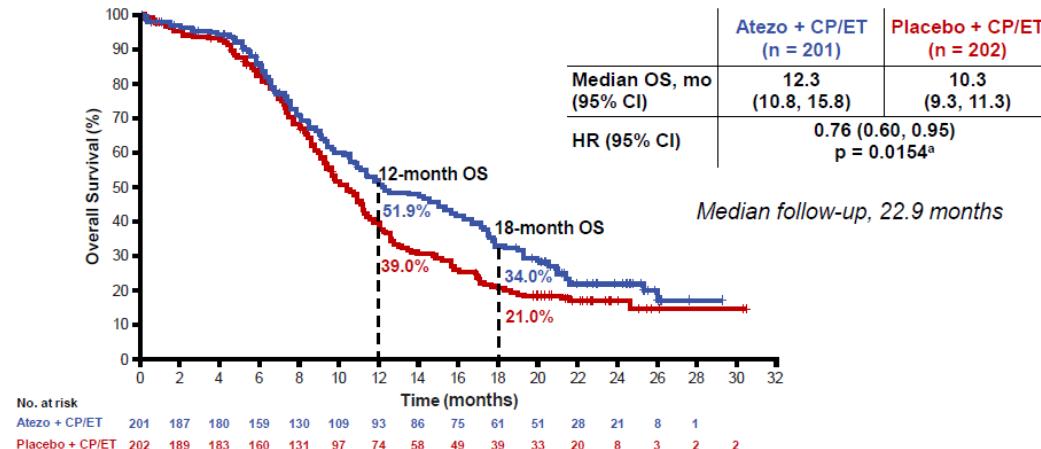
Phase 3, global, randomised, open-label, sponsor-blind multicentre study



Paz Ares L, IASLC 2019

# Updated OS in ITT

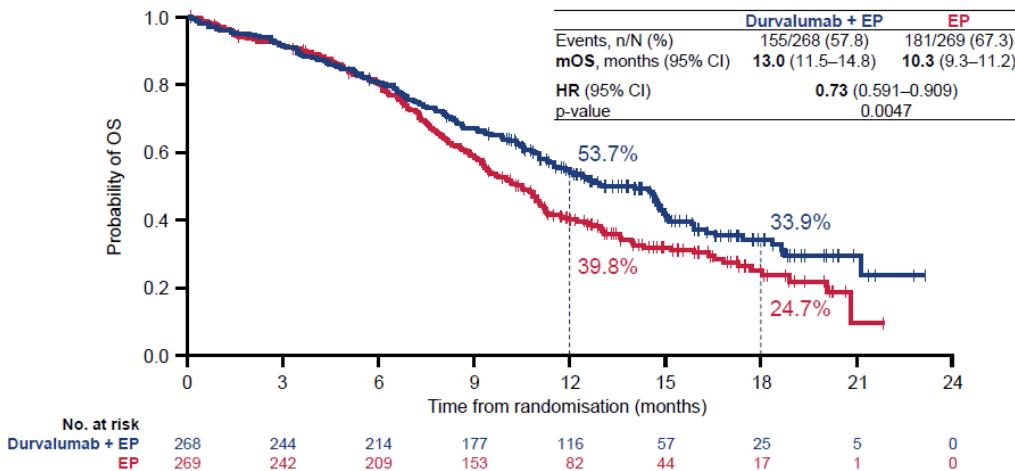
IMPOWER 133



Reck, IASLC 2019

## Overall Survival (Primary Endpoint)

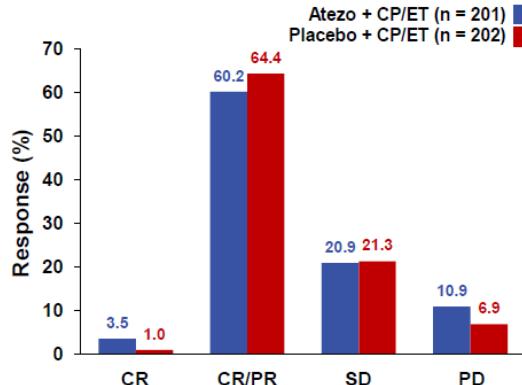
CASPIAN



Paz Ares L, IASLC 2019

# Updated ORR and DOR in ITT

**IMPOWER 133**

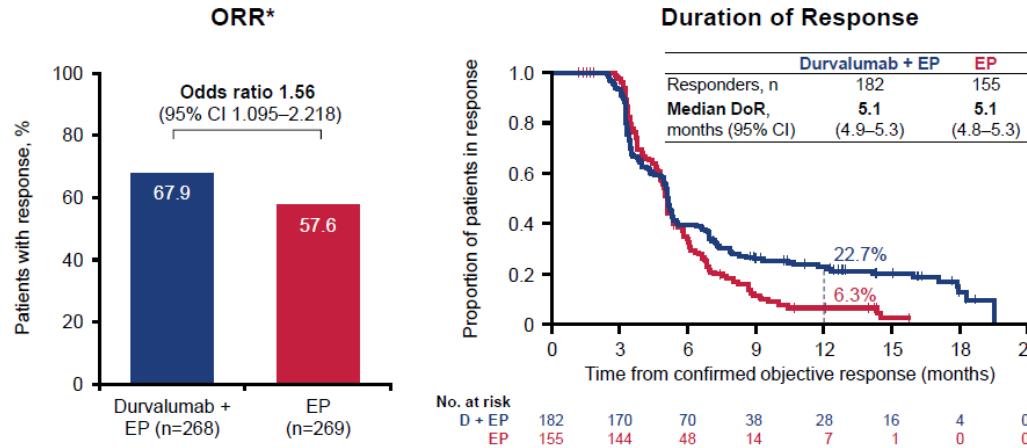


Duration of response	Atezo + CP/ET (n = 121)	Placebo + CP/ET (n = 130)
mDOR, months (range)	4.2 (1.4+ to 24.3+)	3.9 (2.0 to 24.2+)
Patients with ongoing response, n (%) <sup>a</sup>	11 (9.1)	3 (2.3)

Reck, IASLC 2019

## Confirmed Objective Response

**CASPIAN**



Paz Ares L, IASLC 2019