

Meet The Professor
**Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing
of Therapy for Patients with Advanced
Gastrointestinal Cancers**

Alan P Venook, MD

The Madden Family Distinguished Professor of
Medical Oncology and Translational Research
Shorenstein Associate Director, Program Development
Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center
University of California, San Francisco
San Francisco, California

Commercial Support

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Dr Love — Disclosures

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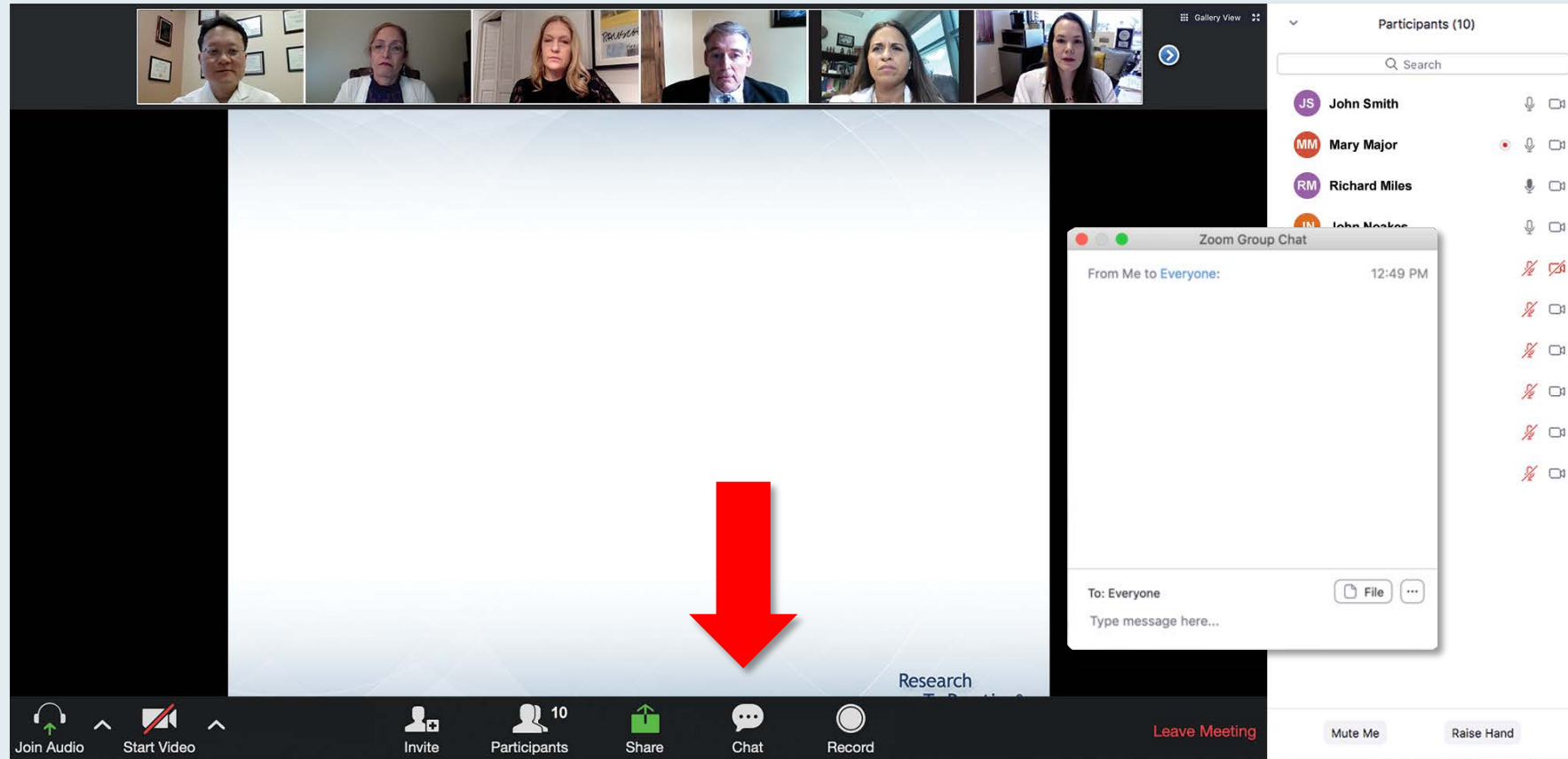
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Dr Venook — Disclosures

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We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are six video thumbnails of participants. Below them is a slide with a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT and experiences an asymptomatic relapse?" The slide lists ten options, including combinations of Carfilzomib, Pomalidomide, Elotuzumab, Daratumumab, and Ixazomib with or without dexamethasone. A "Quick Poll" window is overlaid on the slide, showing the same options with radio buttons for selection. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants (10), Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and status icons (mute, video off).

Participants (10)

Search

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
- RS Robert Stiles
- JF Juan Fernandez
- AK Ashok Kumar
- JS Jeremy Smith

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT and experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

Quick Poll

- Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- Ixazomib + Rd
- Other

Submit

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Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants 10 Share Chat Record Leave Meeting Mute Me Raise Hand

When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options.
Results will be shown after everyone has answered.

**Dissecting the Decision: Clinical and Nursing Investigators
Provide Practical Perspectives on Key Issues in Cancer Care**

Part 2 — HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Thursday, March 18, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

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Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss the Role of PARP Inhibition in the Care of Actual Patients with Ovarian Cancer

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Meet The Professor
**Immunotherapy and Novel Agents in
Gynecologic Cancers**

**Monday, April 5, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

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Bradley J Monk, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Ask the Expert: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Management of Renal Cell Carcinoma

**Tuesday, April 6, 2021
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Sumanta K Pal, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Key Recent Data Sets in Gastrointestinal Cancers



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KARMANOS CANCER INSTITUTE
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY



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Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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Hamburg, Germany



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Director, Drug Development Unit Nashville
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Section of Hematology and Oncology
Director, Interdisciplinary Gastrointestinal
Oncology Program
Assistant Director, Translational Research
Comprehensive Cancer Center
The University of Chicago Medical Center
and Biological Sciences
Chicago, Illinois

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center
Nashville, Tennessee



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Professor and Head, Division of
Medical Oncology
Associate Director for Translational Research
University of Colorado Cancer Center
Aurora, Colorado



Axel Grothey, MD
Director, GI Cancer Research
West Cancer Center and Research Institute
Medical Director
OneOncology Research Network
Germantown, Tennessee



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Section Head, Hepatopancreaticobiliary and
Neuroendocrine Cancers
Co-Director, Medical Initiatives
David M Rubenstein Center for Pancreatic Cancer Research
Attending Physician, Member
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
Professor of Medicine
Weill Cornell Medical College
New York, New York

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Vice President of Medical Affairs
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Director, Early Phase Clinical Research Support
Co-Director, UCLA GI Oncology Program
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
Los Angeles, California



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The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a gallery view of six participants. The main area is a white slide with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below". A large red arrow points downwards from this text. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video. Below that, a "Zoom Group Chat" window is open, showing a message from "Me to Everyone" at 12:49 PM. The bottom toolbar includes icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", "Leave Meeting", "Mute Me", and "Raise Hand".

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10. Other

Quick Poll

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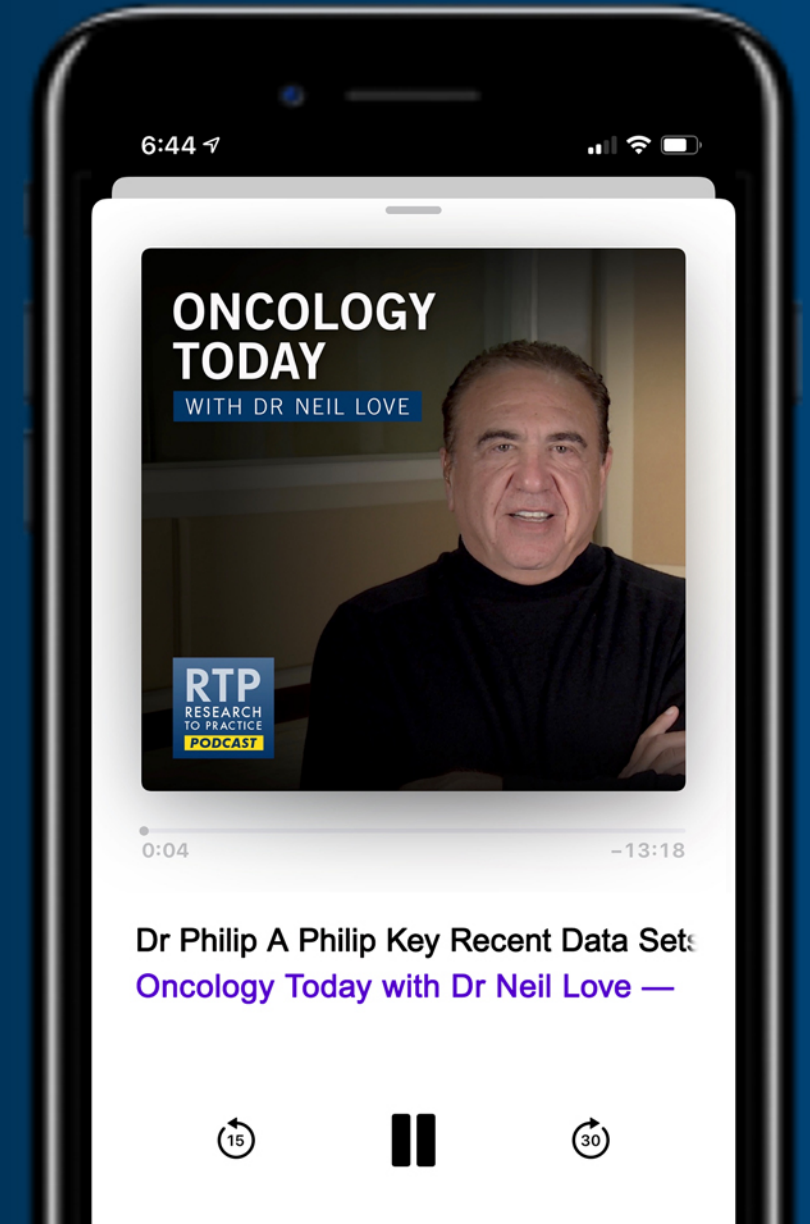
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Warren S Brenner, MD
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Attending Physician
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Akron, Ohio



Mamta Choksi, MD
Florida Cancer Specialists and
Research Institute
New Port Richey, Florida



Kelly Yap, MD
Assistant Clinical Professor
City of Hope
Arcadia, California

Meet The Professor with Dr Venook

MODULE 1: Cases from Drs Bachow and Matt-Amaral

- Dr Bachow: A 73-year-old woman with dMMR metastatic colorectal cancer – BRAF mutation
- Dr Matt-Amaral: A 74-year-old woman with MMR-proficient metastatic colorectal cancer

MODULE 2: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Colorectal Cancer

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Case Presentation – Dr Bachow: A 73-year-old woman with dMMR metastatic colorectal cancer – BRAF mutation



Dr Spencer Bachow

- PMH: Limited stage small cell lung cancer with paraneoplastic CIDP (still receiving IV Ig); MPN with JAK2 mutation on ASA/hydroxyurea
- 2020: diagnosis of pT3N2 colon adenocarcinoma, hypermethylated MMR phenotype w/ BRAF mutation
 - Peripheral blood shows JAK2V617F mutation; platelet count 900,000
- 5-FU/leucovorin alone initiated due to CIDP and 5 cycles completed
- Interval CT scan of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis shows 2 new lesions in the liver
- Germline testing is pending; platelet count has improved on hydroxyurea
- After much discussion, patient elects for pembrolizumab therapy despite CIDP-like picture that is present

Questions

- In patients with Stage III colon cancer that are MSI-high or dMMR who have a contraindication to oxaliplatin, is adjuvant PD-1 or PD-L1 therapy a reasonable option? Is there a potential role for adjuvant irinotecan-based therapy?

Case Presentation – Dr Matt-Amaral: A 74-year-old woman with MMR-proficient metastatic colorectal cancer



Dr Laurie Matt-Amaral

- PMH: Stage IIIC colon cancer, right hemicolectomy, FOLFOX
- 6/2017: Stage IV recurrence of colon cancer, KRAS wildtype → FOLFIRI with cetuximab
 - Cetuximab later held due to neuropathy
- 10/2018: PD in peritoneal nodules → regorafenib
- 6/2019: PD → TAS-102
- 11/2019: PD → FOLFIRI with cetuximab
 - Cetuximab discontinued in cycle 13, bevacizumab added in
- 3/2020 – scans show continued stable disease

Question

- Given that this patient progressed through all prescribed treatments, would you have done the same as I did and returned to the original treatment regimen from which she derived some disease control?

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For a patient with mCRC with a BRAF V600E mutation to whom you would administer BRAF-targeted therapy, what would be your preferred treatment?

1. Irinotecan + vemurafenib + EGFR antibody
2. Dabrafenib + trametinib + EGFR antibody
3. Encorafenib + binimetinib + EGFR antibody
4. Encorafenib + EGFR antibody
5. Other

For a patient with mCRC with a BRAF V600E mutation to whom you would administer BRAF-targeted therapy, what would be your preferred treatment?

 Prof Arnold	Encorafenib + cetuximab	 Dr Grothey	Encorafenib + panitumumab
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	Encorafenib + panitumumab	 Dr O'Reilly	Encorafenib + cetuximab
 Dr Bendell	Encorafenib + panitumumab	 Dr Venook	Encorafenib + panitumumab
 Dr Ciombor	Encorafenib + panitumumab	 Dr Wainberg	Encorafenib + binimetinib + cetuximab

Have you administered or would you administer a BRAF inhibitor in combination with an EGFR antibody as first-line therapy to a patient with mCRC with a BRAF V600E mutation who could not tolerate or did not wish to receive chemotherapy?



Prof Arnold

I have



Dr Grothey

I have



Dr Bekaii-Saab

I have



Dr O'Reilly

I have not but would for the right patient



Dr Bendell

I have not but would for the right patient



Dr Venook

I have



Dr Ciombor

I have not but would for the right patient



Dr Wainberg

I have

FDA Approves Encorafenib in Combination with Cetuximab for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer with a BRAF V600E Mutation

Press Release – April 8, 2020

“On April 8, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved encorafenib in combination with cetuximab for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC) with a BRAF V600E mutation, detected by an FDA-approved test, after prior therapy.

Efficacy was evaluated in a randomized, active-controlled, open-label, multicenter trial (BEACON CRC; NCT02928224). Eligible patients were required to have BRAF V600E mutation-positive metastatic CRC with disease progression after one or two prior regimens.

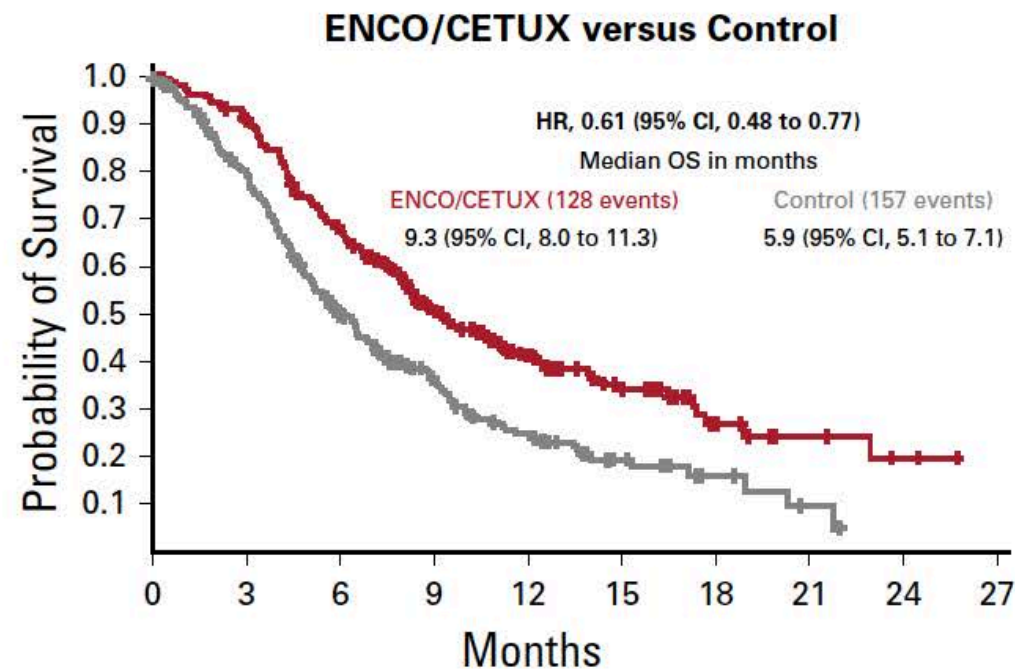
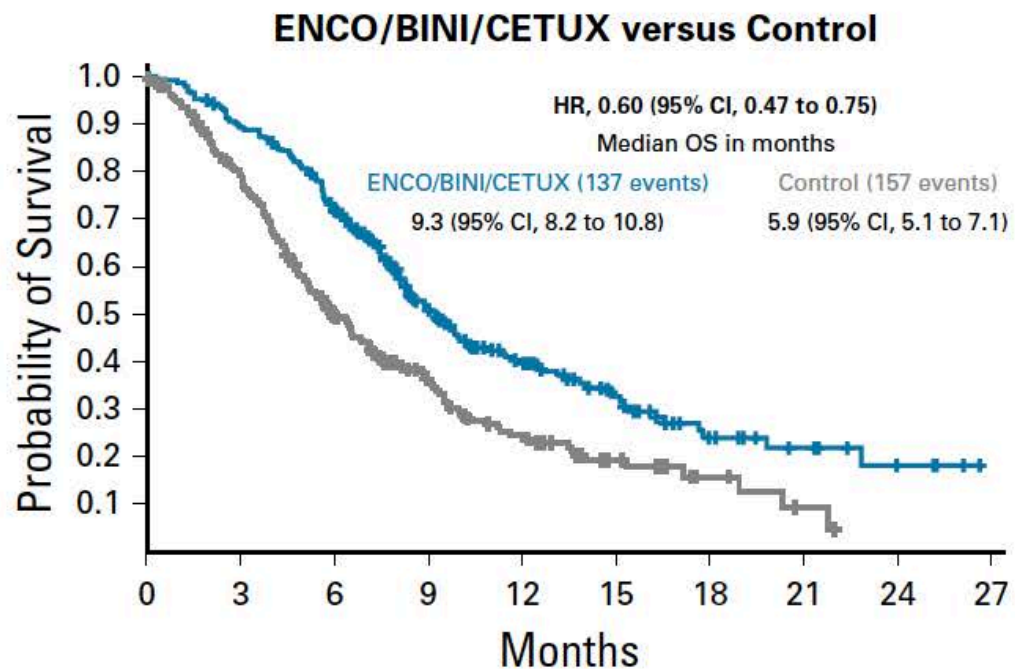
The recommended encorafenib dose is 300 mg orally once daily in combination with cetuximab.”

Encorafenib Plus Cetuximab as a New Standard of Care for Previously Treated *BRAF* V600E–Mutant Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Updated Survival Results and Subgroup Analyses from the BEACON Study

Josep Tabernero, MD, PhD¹; Axel Grothey, MD²; Eric Van Cutsem, MD, PhD³; Rona Yaeger, MD⁴; Harpreet Wasan, MD⁵; Takayuki Yoshino, MD, PhD⁶; Jayesh Desai, MBBS⁷; Fortunato Ciardiello, MD, PhD⁸; Fotios Loupakis, MD, PhD⁹; Yong Sang Hong, MD, PhD¹⁰; Neeltje Steeghs, MD, PhD¹¹; Tormod Kyrre Guren, MD, PhD¹²; Hendrik-Tobias Arkenau, MD, PhD¹³; Pilar Garcia-Alfonso, MD¹⁴; Elena Elez, MD, PhD¹; Ashwin Gollerkeri, MD¹⁵; Kati Maharry, PhD¹⁵; Janna Christy-Bittel, MSN¹⁵; and Scott Kopetz, MD, PhD¹⁶

J Clin Oncol 2021;39(4):273-84.

BEACON: Overall Survival Results



Number of patients at risk

ENCO/BINI/CETUX	224	198	157	89	56	33	15	9	4	0
Control	221	166	98	54	33	15	6	2	0	0

Number of patients at risk

ENCO/CETUX	220	197	143	83	47	28	13	7	2	0
Control	221	166	98	54	33	15	6	2	0	0

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Case Presentation – Dr Gosain: A 72-year-old man with MSS metastatic GEJ adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 20, HER2-negative



Dr Rahul Gosain

- 8/2019: Presents with worsening dysphagia and fatigue, 20-pound weight loss
 - Imaging shows multiple liver lesions and EGD consistent with large ulcerated mass at the GEJ extending to the stomach cardia
 - GEJ and liver biopsy results consistent with poorly differentiated carcinoma
- FOLFOX initiated with palliative intent; oxaliplatin was dropped after cycle 10 due to neuropathy
- Remarkable response in liver lesions and primary lesion
- Repeat EGD to retract stent with scarring (biopsy with no malignant cells)
- Patient has been maintained on 5-FU alone; 1 isolated liver lesion persists

Questions

- In a patient such as this, would you consider giving them directed therapy to the liver and continuing with 5-FU, as we tend to do with colon cancer?
- Is there any role for a chemotherapy holiday versus maintenance 5-FU?

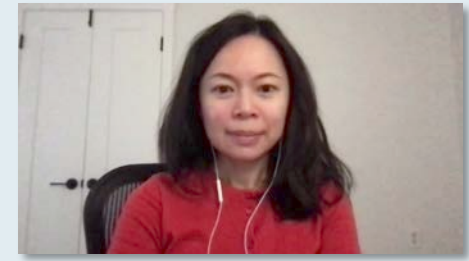
Case Presentation – Dr Gosain: A 72-year-old man with MSS metastatic GEJ adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 20, HER2-negative (continued)



Dr Rahul Gosain



Case Presentation – Dr Yap: A 54-year-old man with MSS metastatic esophageal adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 15, HER2-positive



Dr Kelly Yap

- Diagnosed with Stage IV esophageal carcinoma
- Biomarker testing: MSS, HER2-positive, PD-L1 CPS 15
- FOLFOX/trastuzumab initiated; oxaliplatin was eventually discontinued due to neuropathy
- PD noted → FOLFIRI/ramucirumab

Questions

- For this patient at first progression what would be the best treatment option?
- If the patient progresses on the current regimen of FOLFIRI and ramucirumab, is there a role for trastuzumab deruxtecan in this HER2-positive esophageal cancer?
- In a patient with a high PD-L1 CPS how would an immune checkpoint inhibitor fit into their treatment algorithm? Which immune checkpoint inhibitor would be favored? What about the combination of chemotherapy with an immune checkpoint inhibitor?

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Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy if any would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) of 0?

1. First line
2. Second line
3. Third line
4. Beyond third line
5. I would not recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, microsatellite-stable (MSS) adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) of 0?



Prof Arnold

**Beyond third line —
nivolumab or
pembrolizumab**



Dr Grothey

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**



Dr Bekaii-Saab

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**



Dr O'Reilly

**Beyond third line —
nivolumab or
pembrolizumab**



Dr Bendell

**Beyond third line —
nivolumab**



Dr Venook

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**



Dr Ciombor

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**











Dr Wainberg

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy if any would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS adenocarcinoma of the GEJ with a PD-L1 CPS of 1?

1. First line
2. Second line
3. Third line
4. Beyond third line
5. I would not recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS adenocarcinoma of the GEJ with a PD-L1 CPS of 1?

 Prof Arnold	Third line — nivolumab or pembrolizumab	 Dr Grothey	Third line — pembrolizumab
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	Beyond third line — pembrolizumab	 Dr O'Reilly	First line — FOLFOX/nivolumab
 Dr Bendell	Third line — pembrolizumab	 Dr Venook	Would not recommend an anti-PD-1/PD L1 antibody
 Dr Ciombor	Third line — pembrolizumab	 Dr Wainberg	Third line — pembrolizumab or nivolumab

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy if any would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS adenocarcinoma of the GEJ with a PD-L1 CPS of 5?

1. First line
2. Second line
3. Third line
4. Beyond third line
5. I would not recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS adenocarcinoma of the GEJ with a PD-L1 CPS of 5?



Prof Arnold

First line — pembrolizumab or nivolumab with CAPOX/FOLFOX



Dr Grothey

First line — nivolumab/FOLFOX



Dr Bekaii-Saab

First line — nivolumab/FOLFOX



Dr O'Reilly

First line — nivolumab/FOLFOX



Dr Bendell

First line — nivolumab/FOLFOX



Dr Venook

First line — nivolumab or pembrolizumab + FOLFOX



Dr Ciombor

First line — nivolumab/FOLFOX



Dr Wainberg

First line — nivolumab + FOLFOX or CAPOX

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus with a PD-L1 CPS of 0%?



Prof Arnold

**Second line —
nivolumab**



Dr Bekaii-Saab

**First line —
pembrolizumab/
FOLFOX**



Dr Bendell

**First line —
pembrolizumab/
FOLFOX**



Dr Ciombor

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**



Dr Grothey

**Would not recommend
an anti-PD-1/PD-L1
antibody**



Dr O'Reilly

**First line —
pembrolizumab/
FOLFOX**



Dr Venook









**Second line —
nivolumab or
pembrolizumab**



Dr Wainberg

**First line —
pembrolizumab
+ 5-FU/platinum**

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus with a PD-L1 CPS of 1?

 Prof Arnold	Second line — nivolumab	 Dr Grothey	Third line — pembrolizumab
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	First line — pembrolizumab/ FOLFOX	 Dr O'Reilly	First line — pembrolizumab/ FOLFOX
 Dr Bendell	First line — pembrolizumab/ FOLFOX	 Dr Venook	Second line — nivolumab or pembrolizumab
 Dr Ciombor	Second line — nivolumab	 Dr Wainberg	First line — pembrolizumab + 5-FU/platinum

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally recommend an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody (with or without chemotherapy) for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic HER2-negative, MSS squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus with a PD-L1 CPS of 5?



Prof Arnold

First line — pembrolizumab + platinum-based chemo with taxane or 5-FU



Dr Grothey

Second line — pembrolizumab



Dr Bekaii-Saab

First line — pembrolizumab/ FOLFOX



Dr O'Reilly

First line — Pembrolizumab/ FOLFOX



Dr Bendell

First line — pembrolizumab/ FOLFOX



Dr Venook

Second line — nivolumab or pembrolizumab



Dr Ciombor

Second line — nivolumab



Dr Wainberg

First line — pembrolizumab + 5-FU/platinum

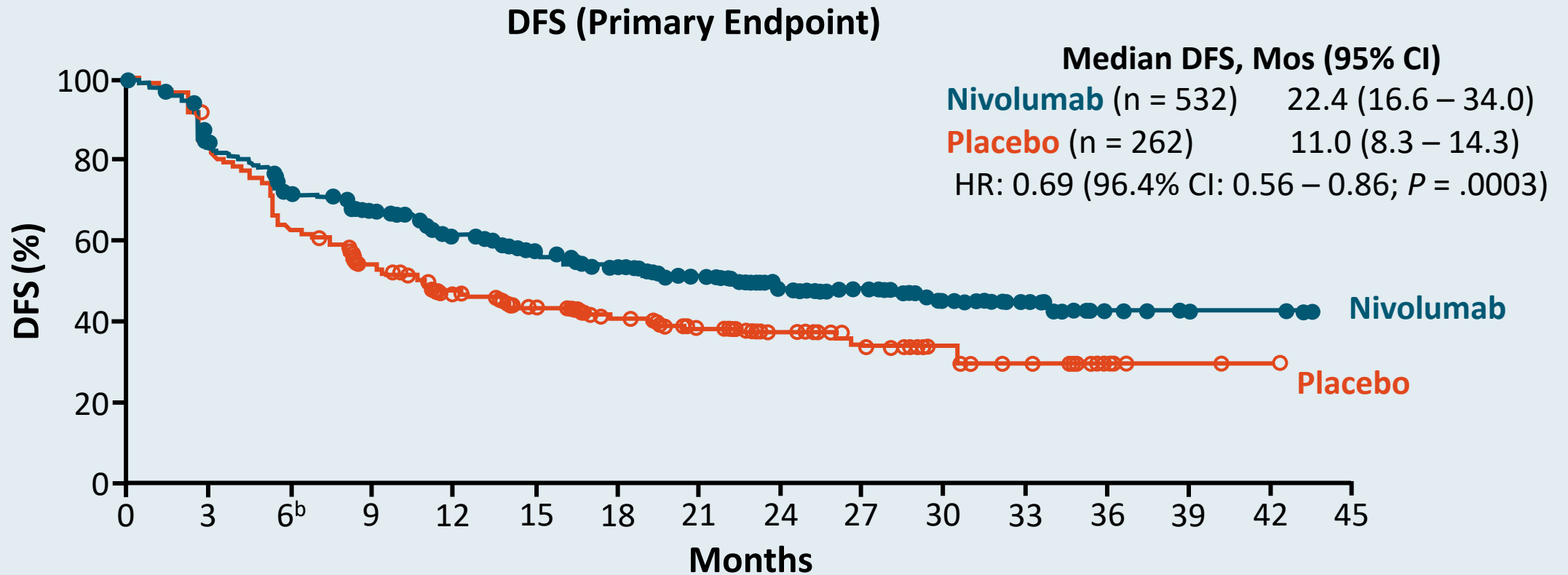
Adjuvant Nivolumab in Resected Esophageal or Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer (EC/GEJC) Following Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation Therapy (CRT): First Results of the CheckMate 577 Study

Kelly RJ et al

ESMO 2020; Abstract LBA9_PR

CheckMate 577: Adjuvant Nivolumab Following Neoadjuvant CRT/Resection in Esophageal/GEJ Cancer

- Randomized phase III trial of **adjuvant nivolumab** vs **placebo** following neoadjuvant CRT + surgical resection* for pts with stage II/III **esophageal/GEJ adenocarcinoma/SCC** (N = 794)



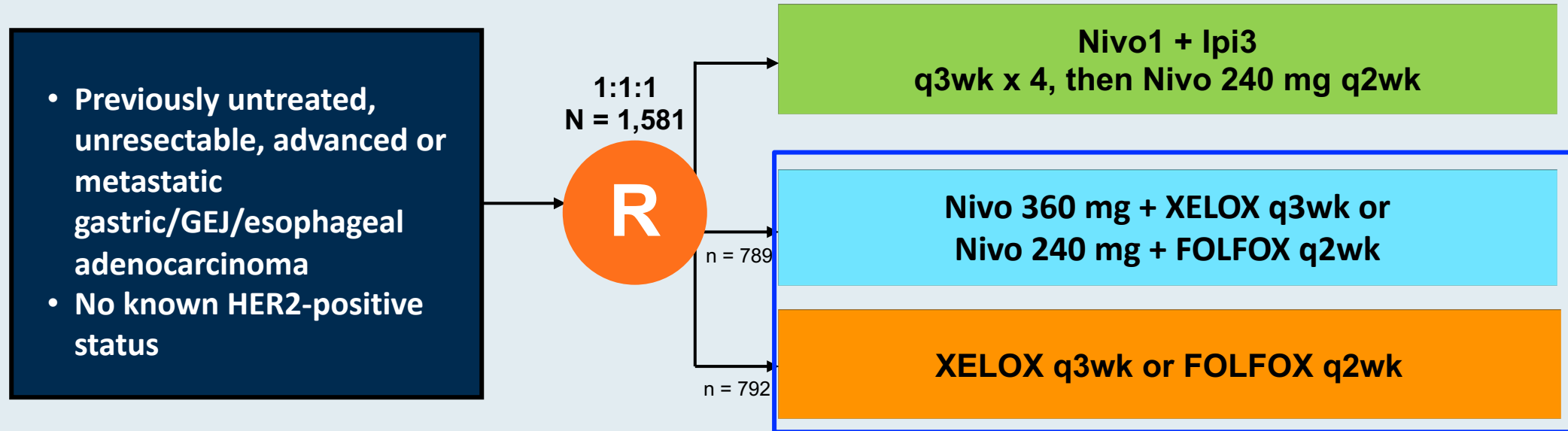
*Residual pathologic disease \geq ypT1 or \geq ypN1.

Nivolumab (Nivo) plus Chemotherapy (Chemo) versus Chemo as First-Line (1L) Treatment for Advanced Gastric Cancer/Gastroesophageal Junction Cancer (GC/GEJC)/Esophageal Adenocarcinoma (EAC): First Results of the CheckMate 649 Study

Moehler M et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA6.

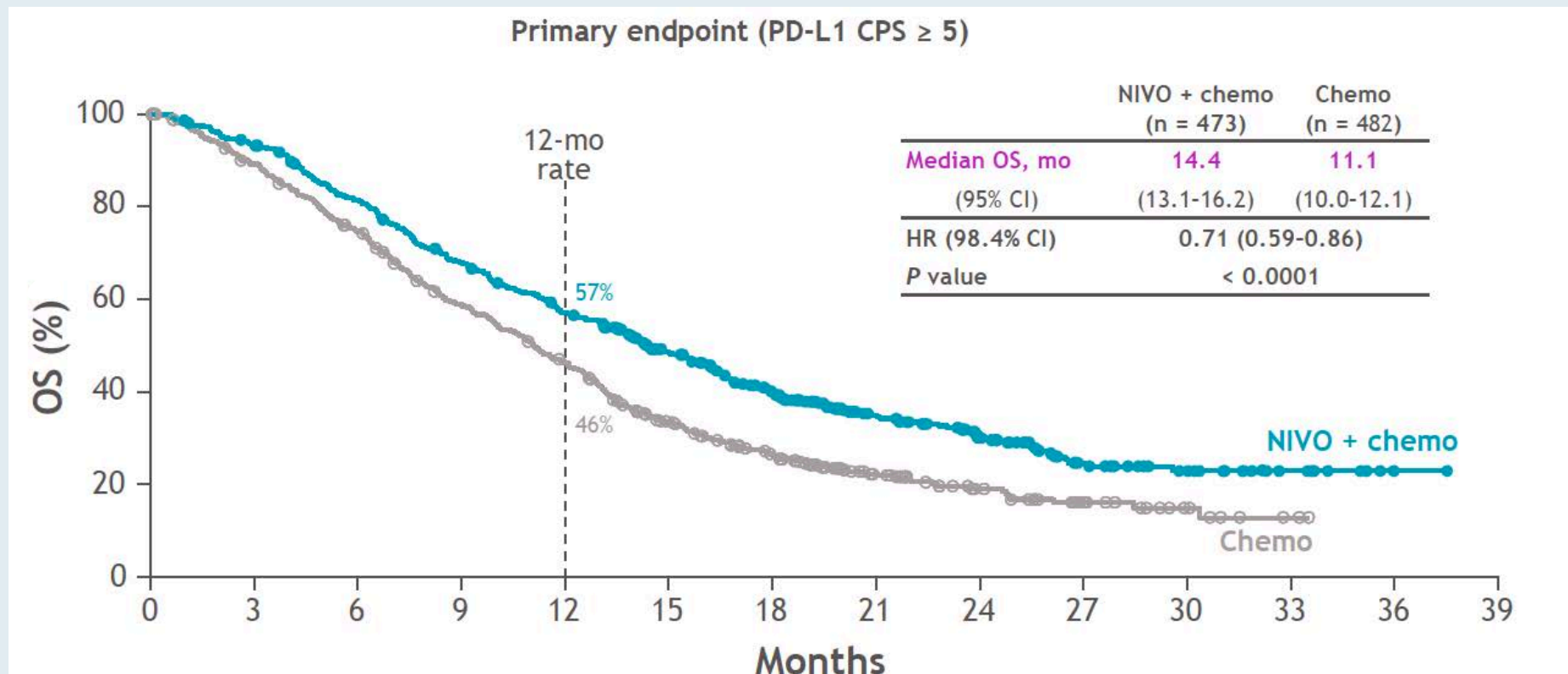
CheckMate 649 Phase III Schema



Co-Primary Endpoints

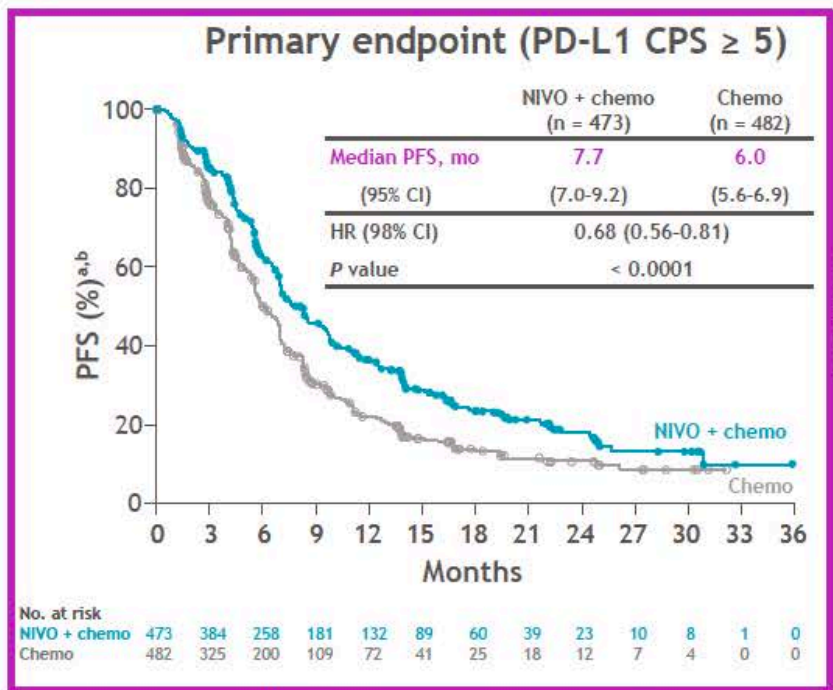
Progression-free survival (PFS),
Overall survival (OS)

CheckMate 649: Overall Survival

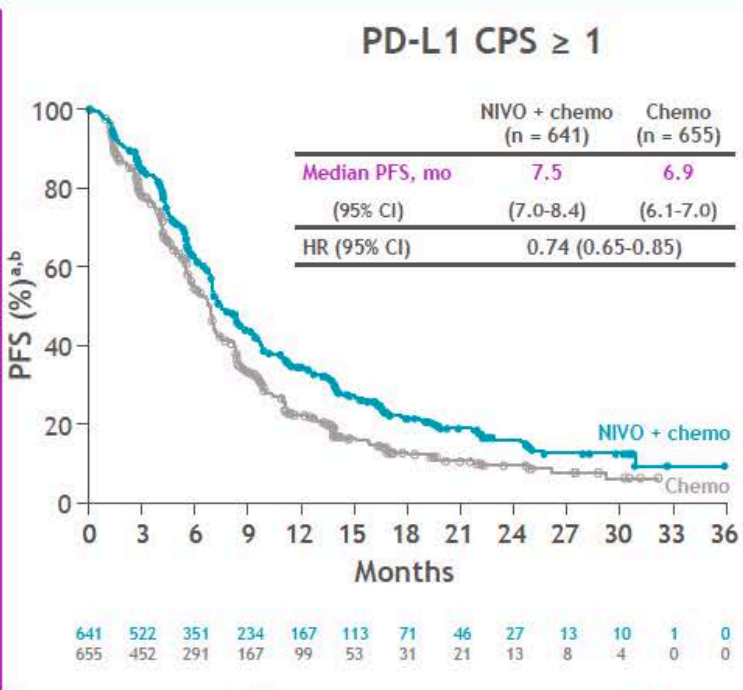


Median OS	Nivo + Chemo (n = 641)	Chemo (n = 655)	HR (p-value)
PD-L1 CPS \geq 1	14.0 mo	11.3 mo	0.77 (0.0001)
All treated patients	13.8 mo	11.6 mo	0.80 (0.0002)

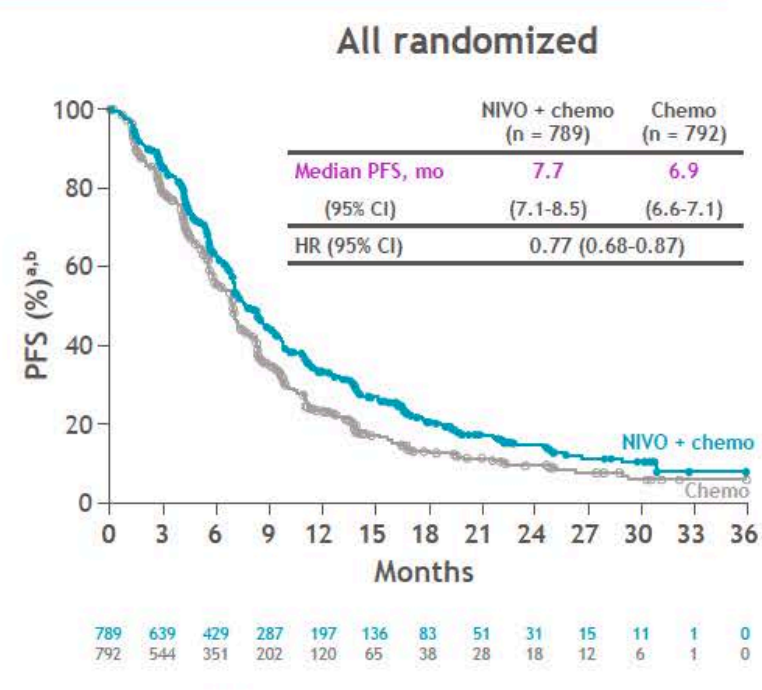
CheckMate 649: Progression-Free Survival



12-mo rate: NIVO + chemo, 36%; chemo, 22%



12-mo rate: NIVO + chemo, 34%; chemo, 22%



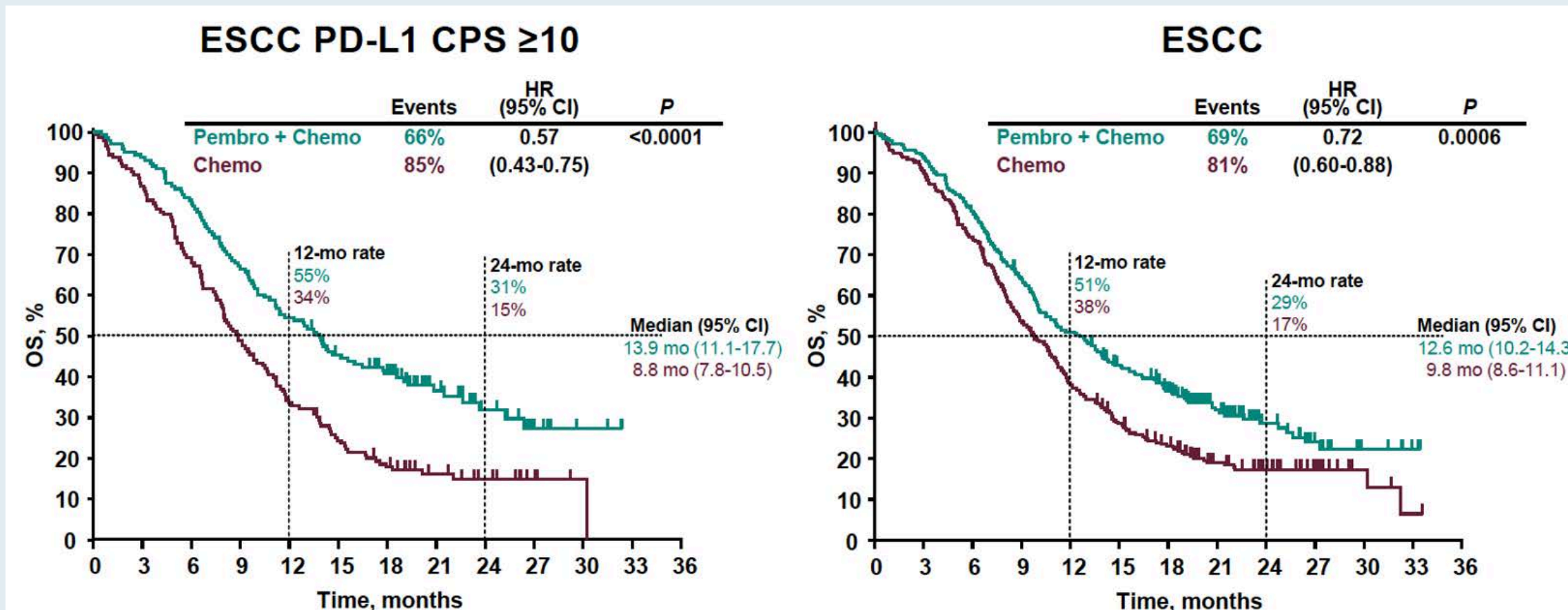
12-mo rate: NIVO + chemo, 33%; chemo, 23%

Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy versus Chemotherapy as First-line Therapy in Patients with Advanced Esophageal Cancer: The Phase 3 KEYNOTE-590 Study

Kato K et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA8_PR.

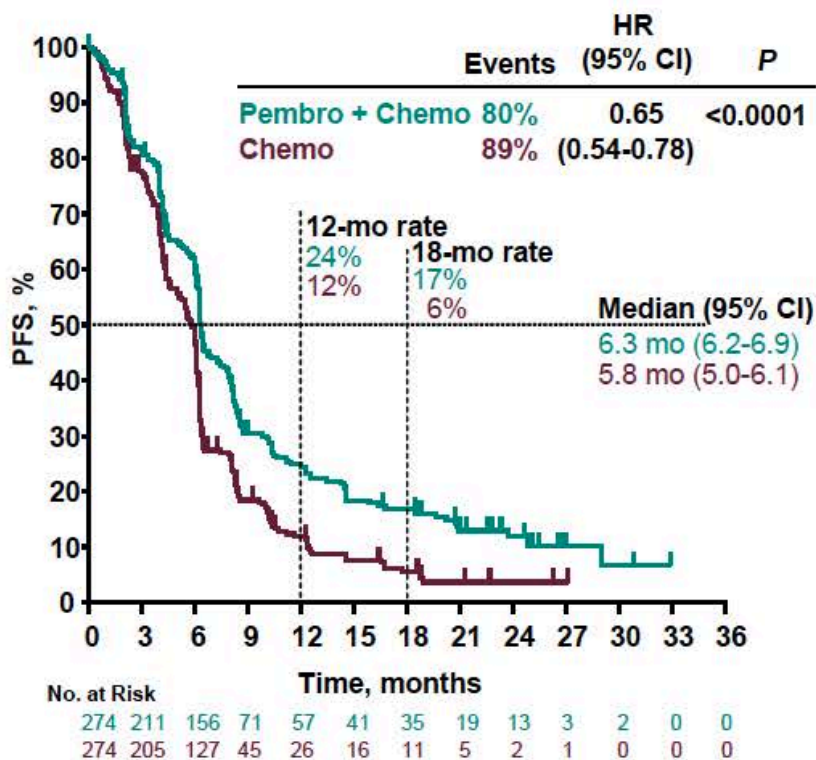
KEYNOTE-590: Overall Survival



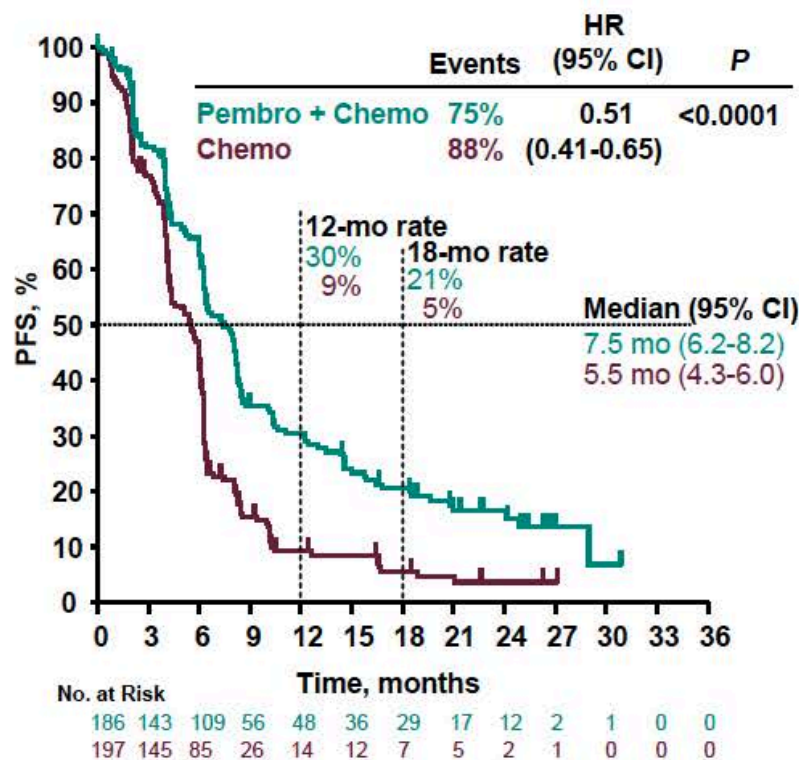
Median OS	Pembro + Chemo	Chemo	HR (p-value)
All patients	12.4 mo	9.8 mo	0.73 (<0.0001)
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 10	13.5 mo	9.4 mo	0.62 (<0.0001)

KEYNOTE-590: Progression-Free Survival

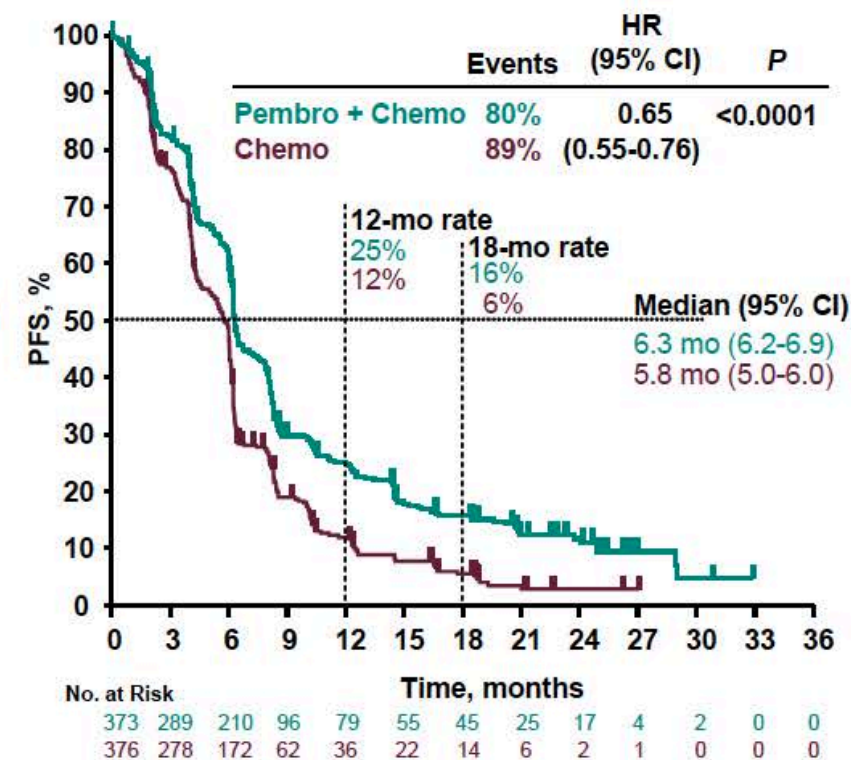
ESCC



PD-L1 CPS ≥10



All Patients



Meet The Professor with Dr Venook

MODULE 1: Cases from Drs Bachow and Matt-Amaral

- Dr Bachow: A 73-year-old woman with dMMR metastatic colorectal cancer – BRAF mutation
- Dr Matt-Amaral: A 74-year-old woman with MMR-proficient metastatic colorectal cancer

MODULE 2: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Colorectal Cancer

MODULE 3: Cases from Drs Gosain and Yap

- Dr Gosain: A 72-year-old man with MSS metastatic GEJ adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 20, HER2-negative
- Dr Yap: A 54-year-old man with MSS metastatic esophageal adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 15, HER2-positive

MODULE 4: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Gastroesophageal Cancers

MODULE 5: Cases from Drs Brenner and Choksi

- Dr Brenner: An 84-year-old man with Child-Pugh A cirrhosis and advanced HCC
- Dr Choksi: A 63-year-old woman with Child-Pugh B cirrhosis and advanced HCC

MODULE 6: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Hepatocellular Cancer

MODULE 7: Gastrointestinal Cancers Journal Club with Dr Venook

MODULE 8: Recent Data Sets

Case Presentation – Dr Brenner: An 84-year-old man with Child-Pugh A cirrhosis and advanced HCC



Dr Warren Brenner

- 10/2019: Diagnosis of Child-Pugh A HCC with underlying liver cirrhosis believed to be secondary to steatohepatitis; radiofrequency ablation
- 9/2020: Recurrent disease in liver with small cardiophrenic right-sided lymph node involvement
 - Cryoablation of the tumor and of the lymph node mass; procedure complicated by right lung pneumothorax due to a chest tube and brief hospitalization
- 12/2020: PD with increasing enhancement along capsular surface of upper margin of the liver
- Atezolizumab with bevacizumab initiated

Questions

- Is atezolizumab and bevacizumab now considered the standard up-front therapy for patients with advanced HCC with maintained liver function? Is there any concern in patients who have baseline low platelets in giving bevacizumab?
- Is there still a role for doing any genetic testing of HCC? Is there any data regarding PD-L1 staining and response to immunotherapy?

Case Presentation – Dr Choksi: A 63-year-old woman with Child-Pugh B cirrhosis and advanced HCC



Dr Mamta Choksi

- PMH: hemochromatosis and liver cirrhosis
- 6/2017: Diagnosis of well differentiated HCC with steatohepatitis features; PET/CT showed a liver lesion with mild splenomegaly
 - Deemed high-risk for liver surgery due to her liver cirrhosis with underlying hemochromatosis
 - Radiofrequency ablation
- 10/2020: PET shows right and left liver lesions; elevated AFP 15.89
- Interventional radiologist concerned about her underlying cardiac, pulmonary and liver conditions
- 1/2021: After discussion, nivolumab 240 mg q2weeks is initiated

Question

- What treatment approach would you recommend for this patient?

Meet The Professor with Dr Venook

MODULE 1: Cases from Drs Bachow and Matt-Amaral

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MODULE 7: Gastrointestinal Cancers Journal Club with Dr Venook

MODULE 8: Recent Data Sets

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your current preferred first-line systemic treatment for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh A score and a PS of 0?

1. Sorafenib
2. Lenvatinib
3. Cabozantinib
4. Atezolizumab/bevacizumab
5. Chemotherapy
6. Other

What would be your current preferred first-line systemic treatment for a 65-year-old patient with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), a Child-Pugh A score and a performance status (PS) of 0?



Prof Arnold

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr Grothey

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr Bekaii-Saab

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr O'Reilly

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr Bendell

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr Venook

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr Ciombor

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**



Dr Wainberg

**Atezolizumab/
bevacizumab**

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your current preferred first-line systemic treatment for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh B7 score and a PS of 1?

1. Sorafenib
2. Lenvatinib
3. Cabozantinib
4. Atezolizumab/bevacizumab
5. Chemotherapy
6. Other

What would be your current preferred first-line systemic treatment for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh B7 score and a PS of 1?

 Prof Arnold	Atezolizumab/ bevacizumab	 Dr Grothey	Atezolizumab/ bevacizumab
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	Atezolizumab/ bevacizumab	 Dr O'Reilly	Lenvatinib
 Dr Bendell	Atezolizumab/ bevacizumab	 Dr Venook	Atezolizumab/ bevacizumab
 Dr Ciombor	Sorafenib	 Dr Wainberg	Lenvatinib

What would be your most likely second-line systemic therapy for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh A score and a PS of 0 who received first-line atezolizumab/bevacizumab with minimal toxicity, had stable disease for 14 months and then experienced disease progression (AFP = 2,500 ng/mL)?

1. Cabozantinib
2. Lenvatinib
3. Anti-PD-1 antibody
4. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
5. Ramucirumab
6. Regorafenib
7. Sorafenib
8. Other

What would be your most likely second-line systemic therapy for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh A score and a PS of 0 who received first-line atezolizumab/bevacizumab with minimal toxicity, had stable disease for 14 months and then experienced disease progression (alpha-fetoprotein, AFP, 2,500 ng/mL)?



Prof Arnold

Cabozantinib



Dr Grothey

Lenvatinib



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Cabozantinib



Dr O'Reilly

Lenvatinib



Dr Bendell

Cabozantinib



Dr Venook

Lenvatinib



Dr Ciombor

Sorafenib



Dr Wainberg

Ramucirumab

What would be your second-line therapy for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh B7 score and PS 1 who received first-line atezolizumab/bevacizumab and experienced disease progression after 14 months (AFP 2,500 ng/mL)?

1. Cabozantinib
2. Lenvatinib
3. Anti-PD-1 antibody
4. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
5. Ramucirumab
6. Regorafenib
7. Sorafenib
8. Other

What would be your most likely second-line systemic therapy for a 65-year-old patient with HCC, a Child-Pugh B7 score and a PS of 1 who received first-line atezolizumab/bevacizumab with minimal toxicity, had stable disease for 14 months and then experienced disease progression (AFP 2,500 ng/mL)?



Prof Arnold

Nivolumab



Dr Grothey

Ramucirumab



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Cabozantinib



Dr O'Reilly

Lenvatinib



Dr Bendell

Cabozantinib



Dr Venook

Lenvatinib



Dr Ciombor

Sorafenib



Dr Wainberg

Lenvatinib

FDA Approves First-Line Atezolizumab with Bevacizumab for Unresectable or Metastatic HCC

Press Release – May 29, 2020

“On May 29, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved atezolizumab in combination with bevacizumab for patients with unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma who have not received prior systemic therapy.

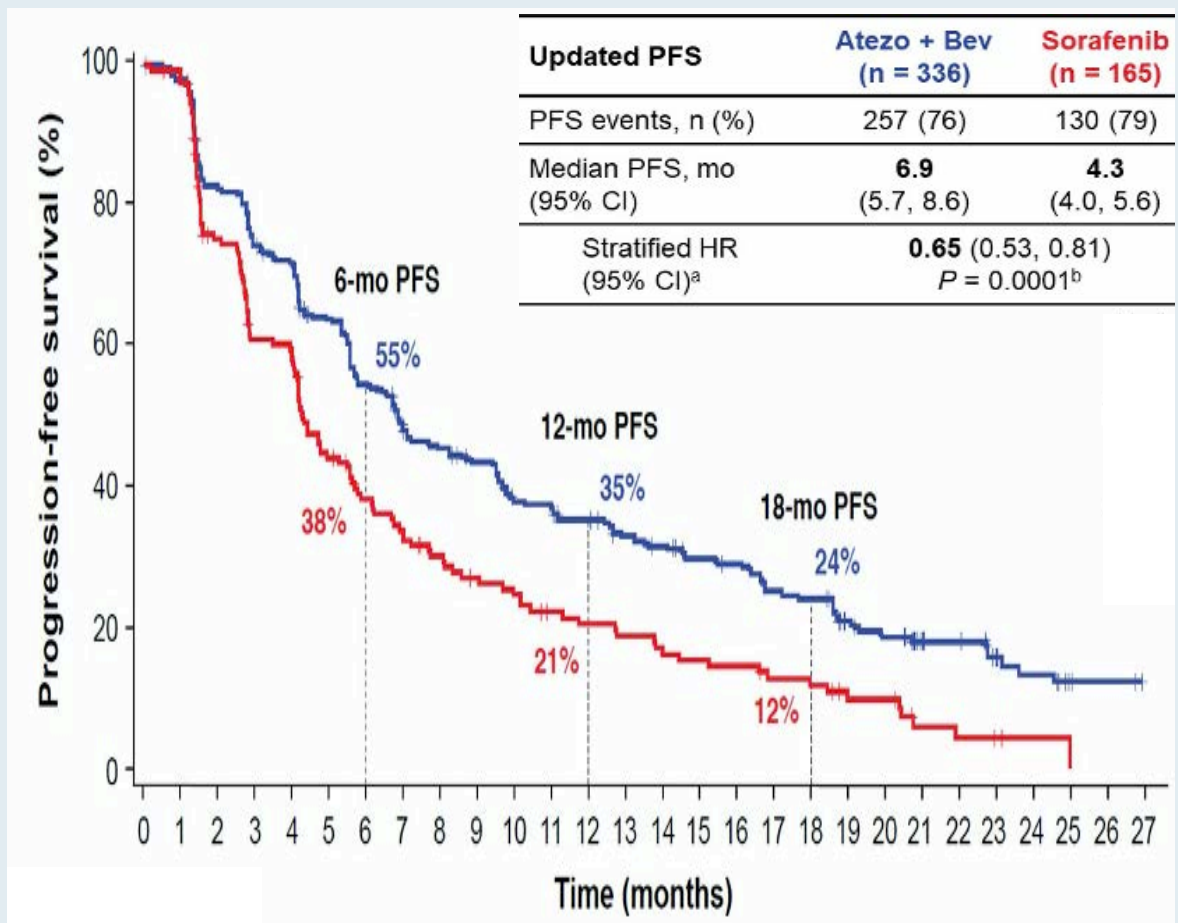
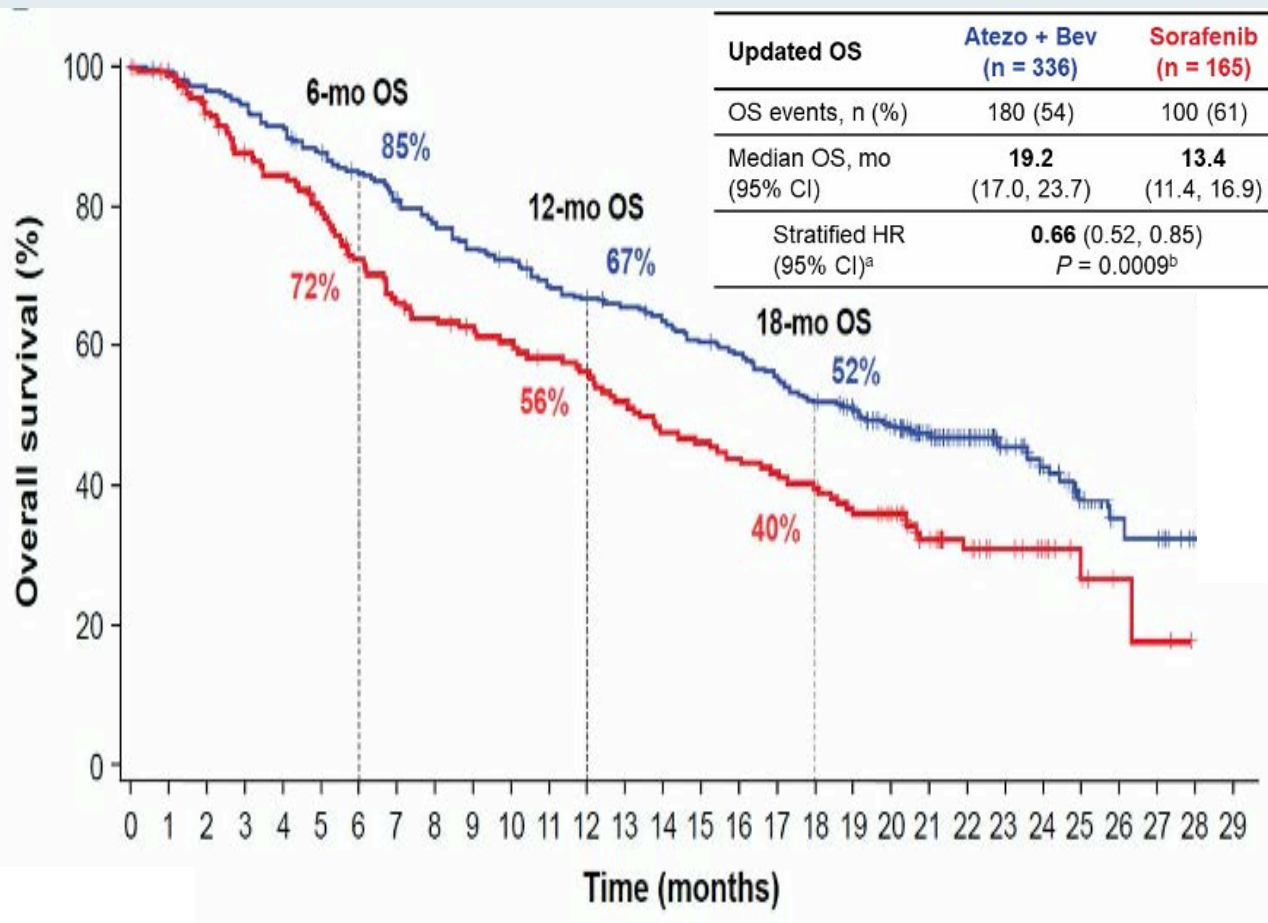
Efficacy was investigated in IMbrave150 (NCT03434379), a multicenter, international, open-label, randomized trial in patients with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma who had not received prior systemic therapy. A total of 501 patients were randomized (2:1) to receive either atezolizumab 1200 mg as an intravenous infusion (IV) followed by bevacizumab 15 mg/kg IV on the same day, every 3 weeks, or sorafenib orally twice daily.”

IMbrave150: Updated Overall Survival (OS) Data from a Global, Randomized, Open-Label Phase III Study of Atezolizumab (atezo) + Bevacizumab (bev) versus Sorafenib (sor) in Patients (pts) with Unresectable Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

Finn RS et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2021;Abstract 267.

IMbrave150: Updated OS and PFS (Median Follow-Up = 15.6 Months)



IMbrave150: Safety Data

Overall Safety Summary

AEs, n (%)	Atezo + bev (n=329)	Sorafenib (n=156)
Any grade AEs	323 (98)	154 (99)
Treatment-related	276 (84)	147 (94)
Grade 3/4 AEs	186 (57)	86 (55)
Treatment-related Grade 3/4	117 (36)	71 (46)
Grade 5 AEs	15 (5)	9 (6)
Treatment-related Grade 5	6 (2)	1 (0.6)
Serious AEs	125 (38)	48 (31)
Treatment-related	56 (17)	24 (15)
AE leading to withdrawal from any drug	51 (16)	16 (10)
AE leading to dose interruption of any treatment	163 (50)	64 (41)
AE leading to dose modification of sorafenib	0	58 (37)

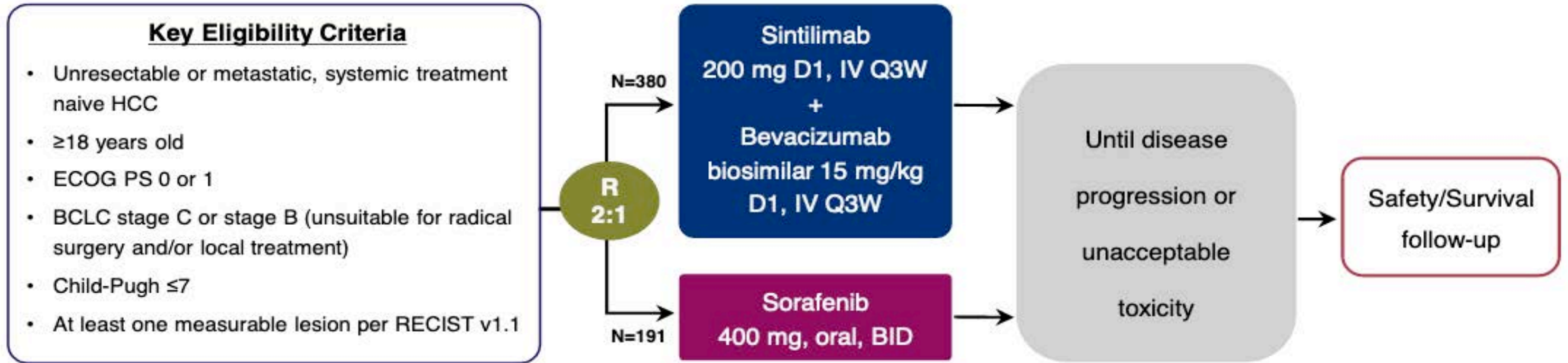
Common AEs (Any Grade ≥15%)

n (%)	Atezo + bev (n=329)		Sorafenib (n=156)	
	All	G3/4	All	G3/4
Hypertension	98 (30)	50 (15)	38 (24)	19 (12)
Fatigue	67 (20)	8 (2)	29 (19)	5 (3)
Proteinuria	66 (20)	10 (3)	11 (7)	1 (0.6)
AST increased	64 (20)	23 (7)	26 (17)	8 (5)
Pruritus	64 (20)	0	15 (10)	0
Diarrhoea	62 (19)	6 (2)	77 (49)	8 (5)
Pyrexia	59 (18)	4 (1)	15 (10)	2 (1)
Decreased appetite	58 (18)	4 (1)	38 (24)	6 (4)
PPES	3 (1)	0	75 (48)	13 (8)
Rash	41 (13)	0	27 (17)	4 (3)
Abdominal pain	40 (12)	4 (1)	27 (17)	4 (3)
Nausea	40 (12)	1 (0.3)	25 (16)	1 (0.6)

Sintilimab plus Bevacizumab Biosimilar vs Sorafenib as First-Line Treatment for Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (ORIENT-32)

Ren Z et al. ESMO Asia 2020;Abstract LBA2.

Phase III ORIENT-32 Trial of Sintilimab plus Bevacizumab Biosimilar vs Sorafenib as First-Line Therapy for Advanced HCC



Stratification factors

- **Macrovascular invasion (MVI) and/or extrahepatic metastasis (EHS)** (yes/no)
- **Baseline alpha fetoprotein (AFP)**; < 400 / ≥400 ng/mL
- **ECOG PS** (0/1)

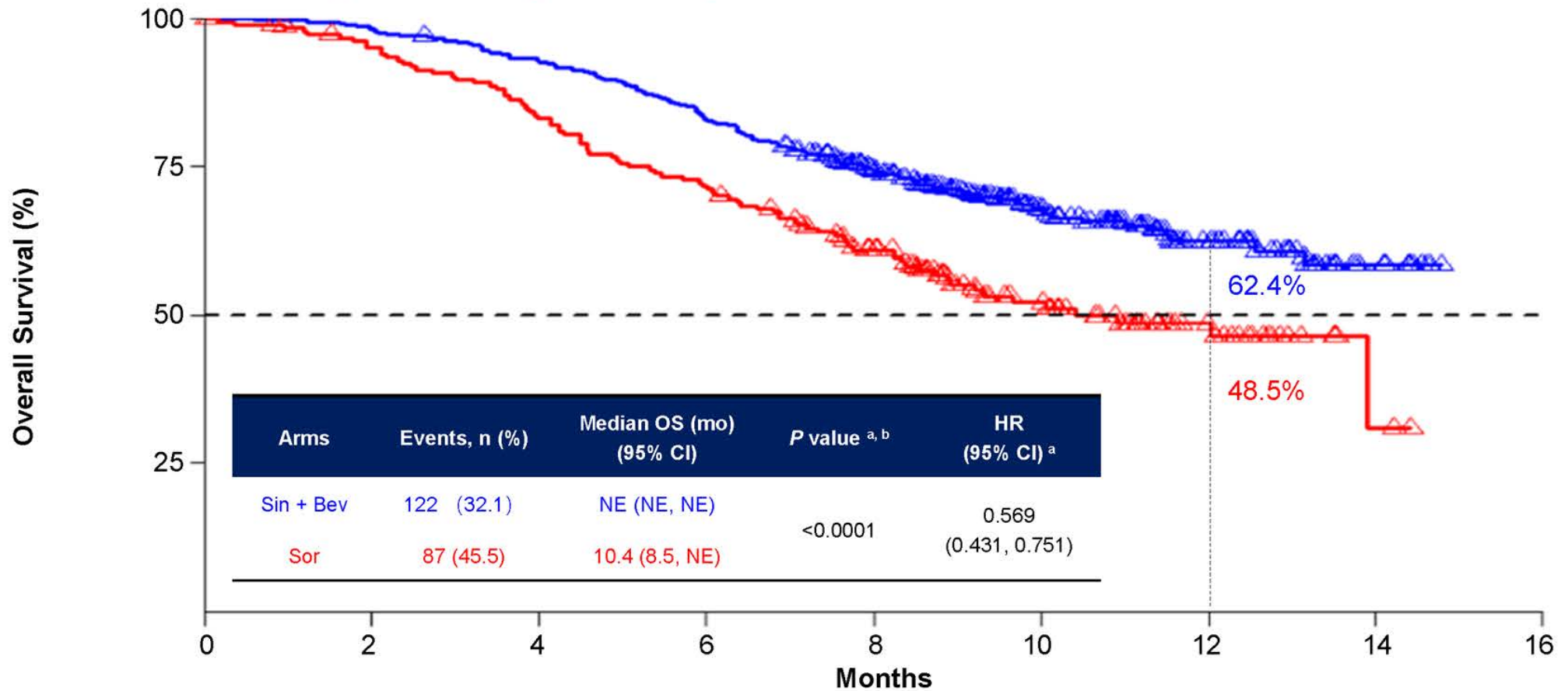
Co-primary endpoints

- OS
- PFS by independent radiologic review committee (IRRC) per RECIST v1.1

Key secondary endpoints

- PFS by investigator per RECIST v1.1
- ORR by IRRC and investigator per RECIST v1.1
- ORR by IRRC per HCC mRECIST

ORIENT-32 Coprimary Endpoint: Overall Survival



Number at risk

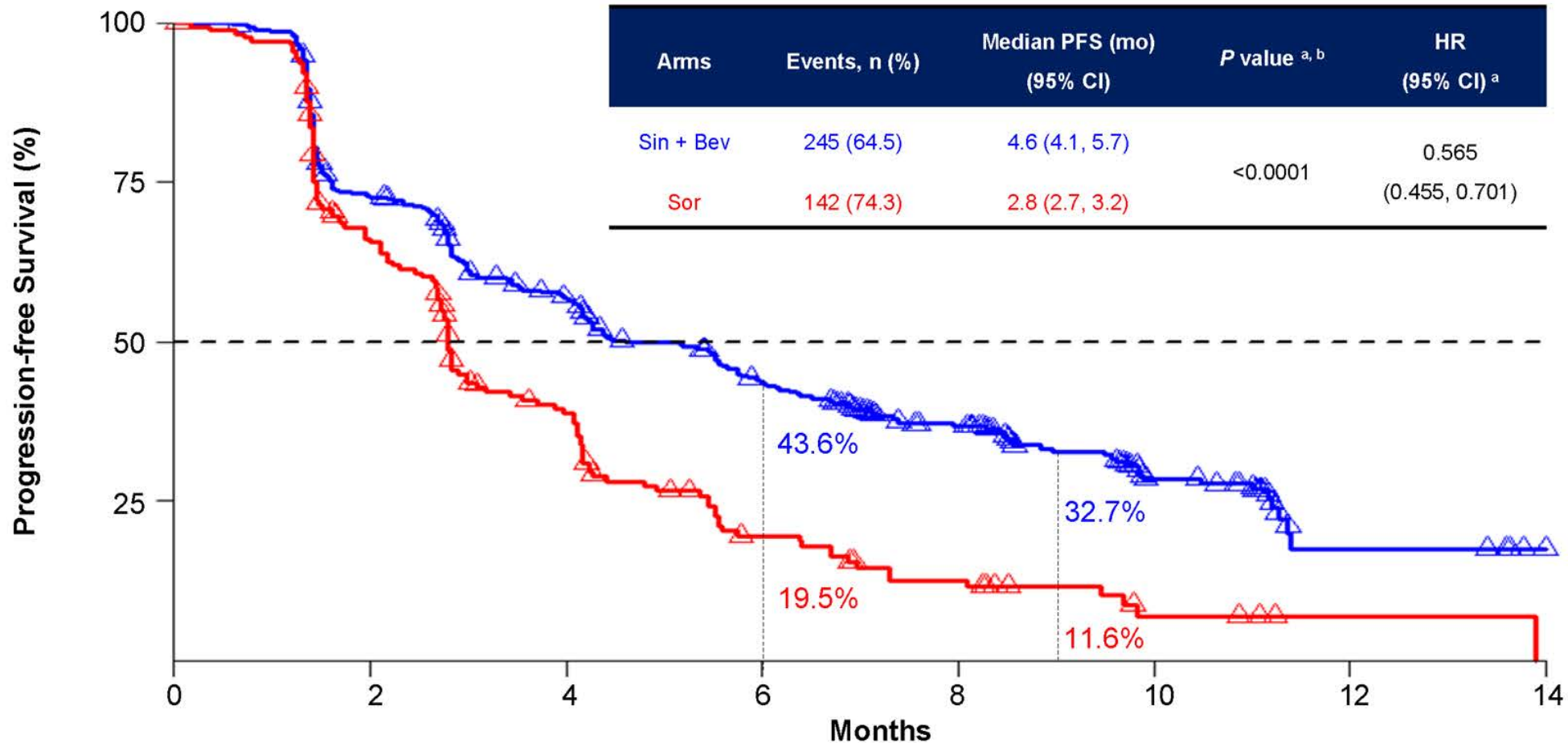
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Sin + Bev	380	372	351	314	235	126	57	11	0
Sor	191	175	153	132	95	50	22	2	0

NE, not evaluable; ^a, HR and P value were calculated with stratified Cox model and log rank test, and were stratified by MVI and/or EHS (yes vs no), baseline AFP (< 400 vs ≥400 ng/mL) and ECOG PS (0 vs 1); ^b, the two-sided P value boundary based on 209 events is 0.0035. Data cutoff, 15 Aug 2020; median survival follow-up, 10.0 months.

The superior OS benefit with sintilimab plus bev biosimilar was generally consistent across all subgroups

Ren Z et al. ESMO Asia 2020;Abstract LBA2.

ORIENT-32 Coprimary Endpoint: Progression-Free Survival

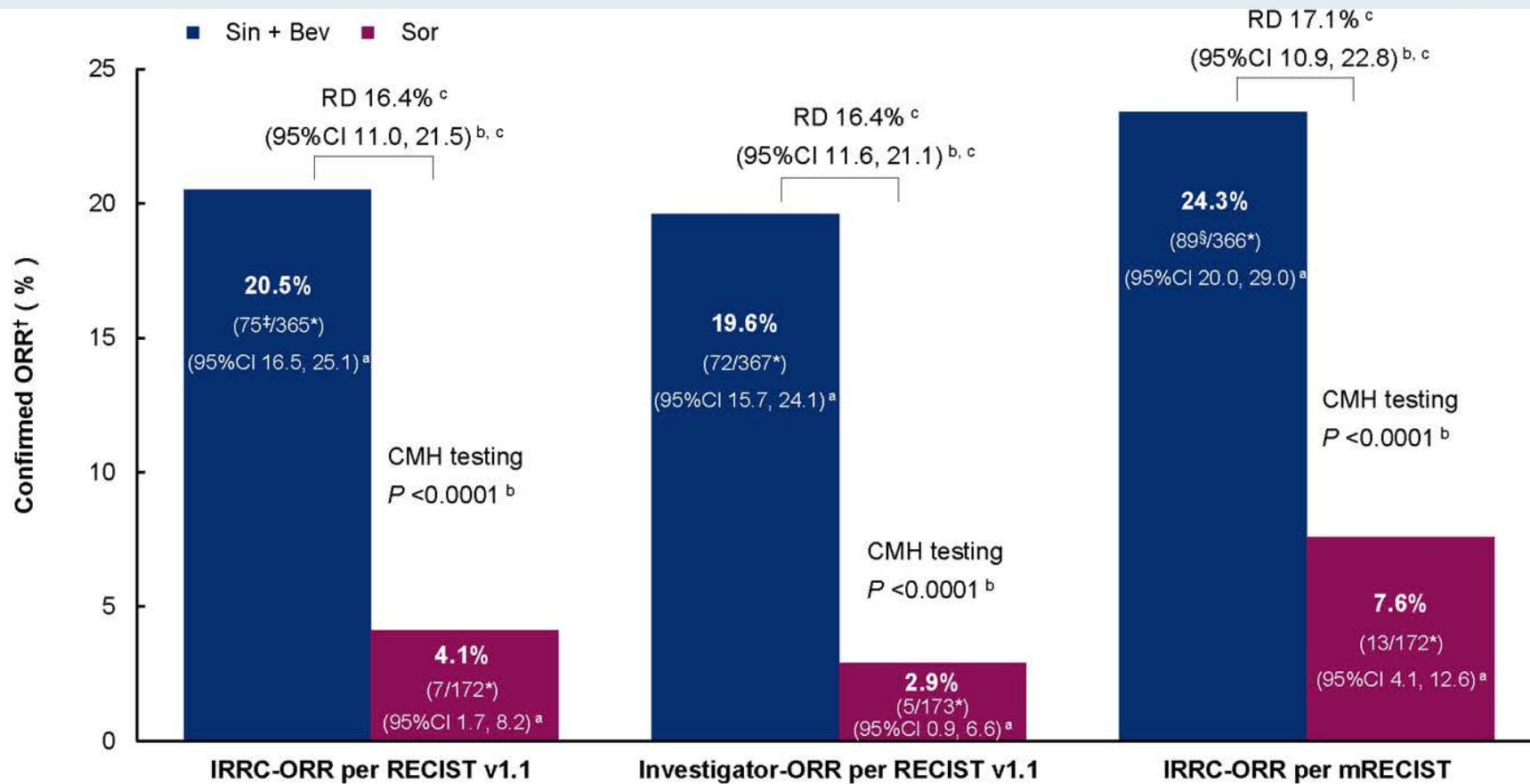


^a, HR and *P* value were calculated with stratified Cox model and log rank test, and were stratified by MVI and/or EHS (yes vs no), baseline AFP (< 400 vs ≥400 ng/mL) and ECOG PS (0 vs 1); ^b, the two-sided *P* value boundary is 0.002. Data cutoff, 15 Aug 2020; median survival follow-up, 10.0 months.

The superior PFS benefit with sintilimab plus bev biosimilar was generally consistent across all subgroups

Ren Z et al. ESMO Asia 2020;Abstract LBA2.

ORIENT-32: Response Rate and Duration of Response



Median DOR, months	NE	9.8	NE	NE	NE	6.6
(95% CI)	(NE, NE)	(2.8, NE)	(NE, NE)	(2.5, NE)	(8.2, NE)	(2.6, NE)

*, response-evaluable population

†, defined as a response (complete or partial) confirmed by two consecutive tumor assessments with at least 28-day interval

‡, 3 subjects who had 2 consecutive partial responses (PRs) cross cutoff date were included

§, 2 patients who had 2 consecutive PRs cross cutoff date were included

^a, 95% CI was calculated using Clopper-Pearson method

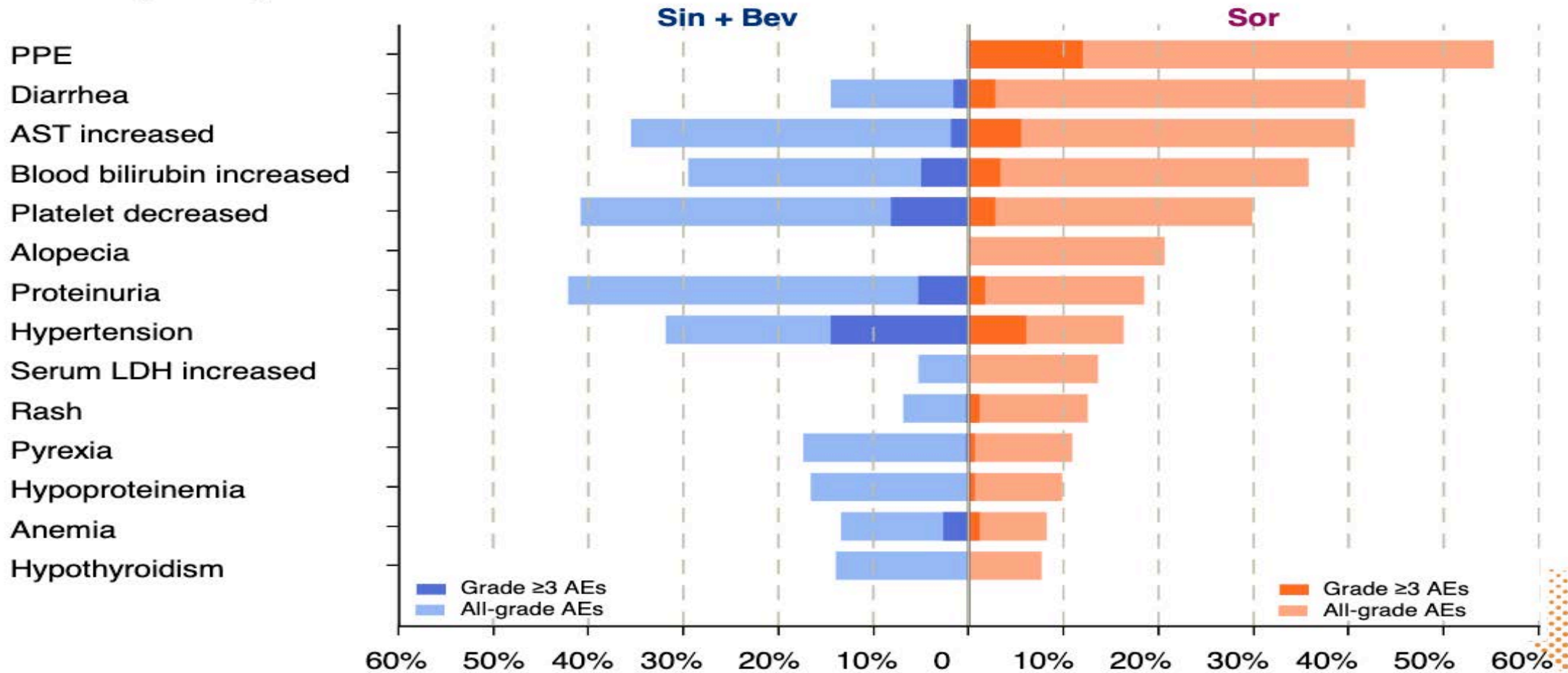
^b, the stratification factors included MVI and/or EHS (yes vs. no), AFP (< 400 vs ≥400 ng/mL) and ECOG PS (0 vs 1)

^c, RD, rate difference = $ORR_{Sin + Bev} - ORR_{Sor}$, and was calculated using stratified M-N method

NE, not evaluable.

ORIENT-32: Safety

≥10% frequency of AEs in either treatment arm and >5% difference between arms



^a, Safety population; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; PPE, Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia.

Meet The Professor with Dr Venook

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Celecoxib in addition to standard adjuvant therapy with 5-fluorouracil, leucovorin, oxaliplatin (FOLFOX) in stage III colon cancer: Results from CALGB/SWOG 80702

Jeffrey A. Meyerhardt, Qian Shi, Charles S. Fuchs, Donna Niedzwiecki, Tyler Zemla, Priya Kumthekar, Katherine A. Guthrie, Felix Couture, Philip Kuebler, Johanna C. Bendell, Pankaj Kumar, Dequincy Lewis, Benjamin Tan, Monica Bertagnolli, Axel Grothey, Howard S. Hochster, Richard M. Goldberg, Alan Venook, Charles Blanke, Anthony F. Shields



ASCO 2020;Abstract 4003

PRESENTED AT: **2020 ASCO**
ANNUAL MEETING

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PRESENTED BY: Jeffrey Meyerhardt, MD, MPH



1



Disease-Free Survival (Celecoxib v Placebo)*



* Censored at 6 years from study entry



Overall Survival (Celecoxib v Placebo) *



* Censored at 6 years from study entry

CONSENSUS STATEMENT

Nat Rev Clin Oncol 2020;17(12):757-70

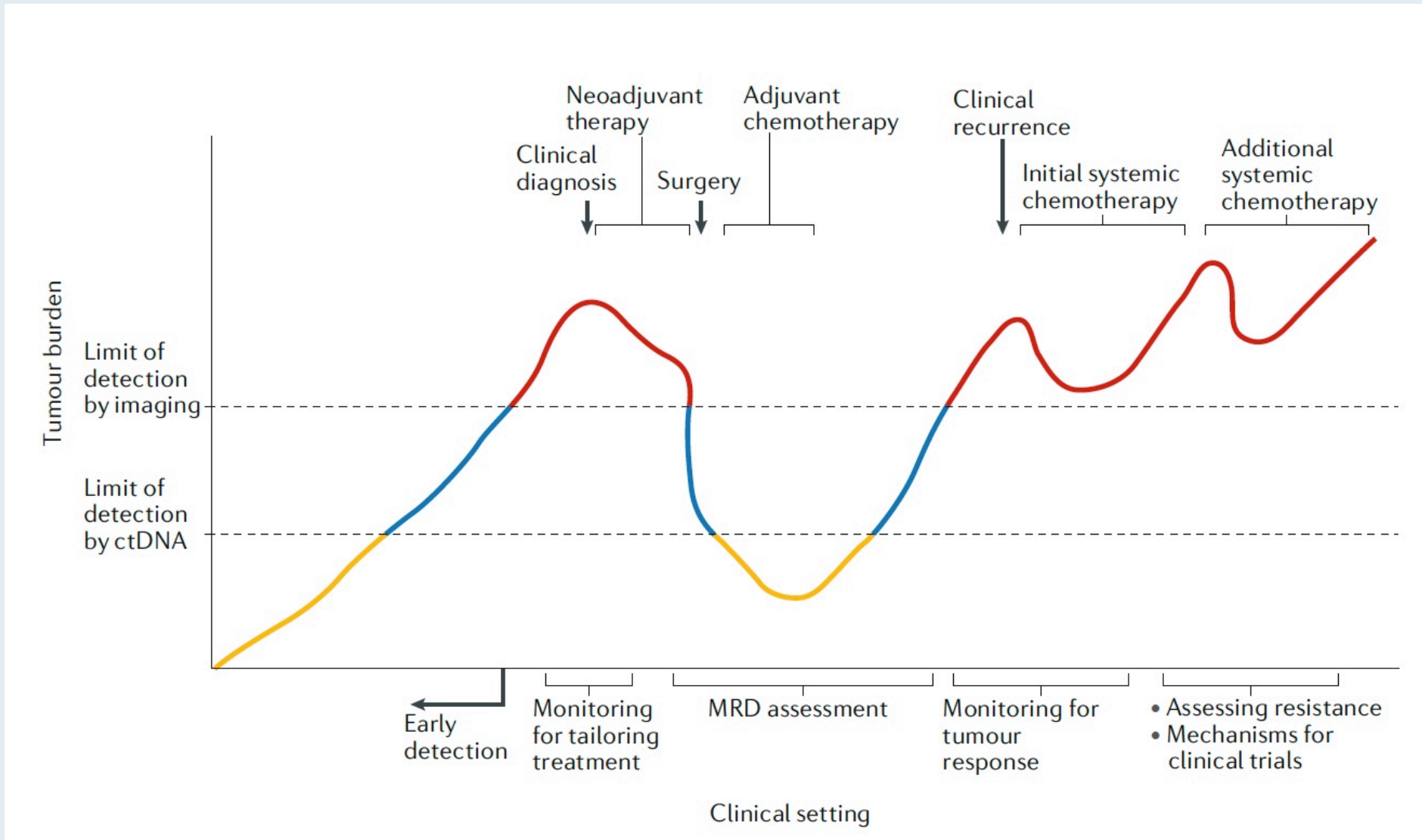
OPEN



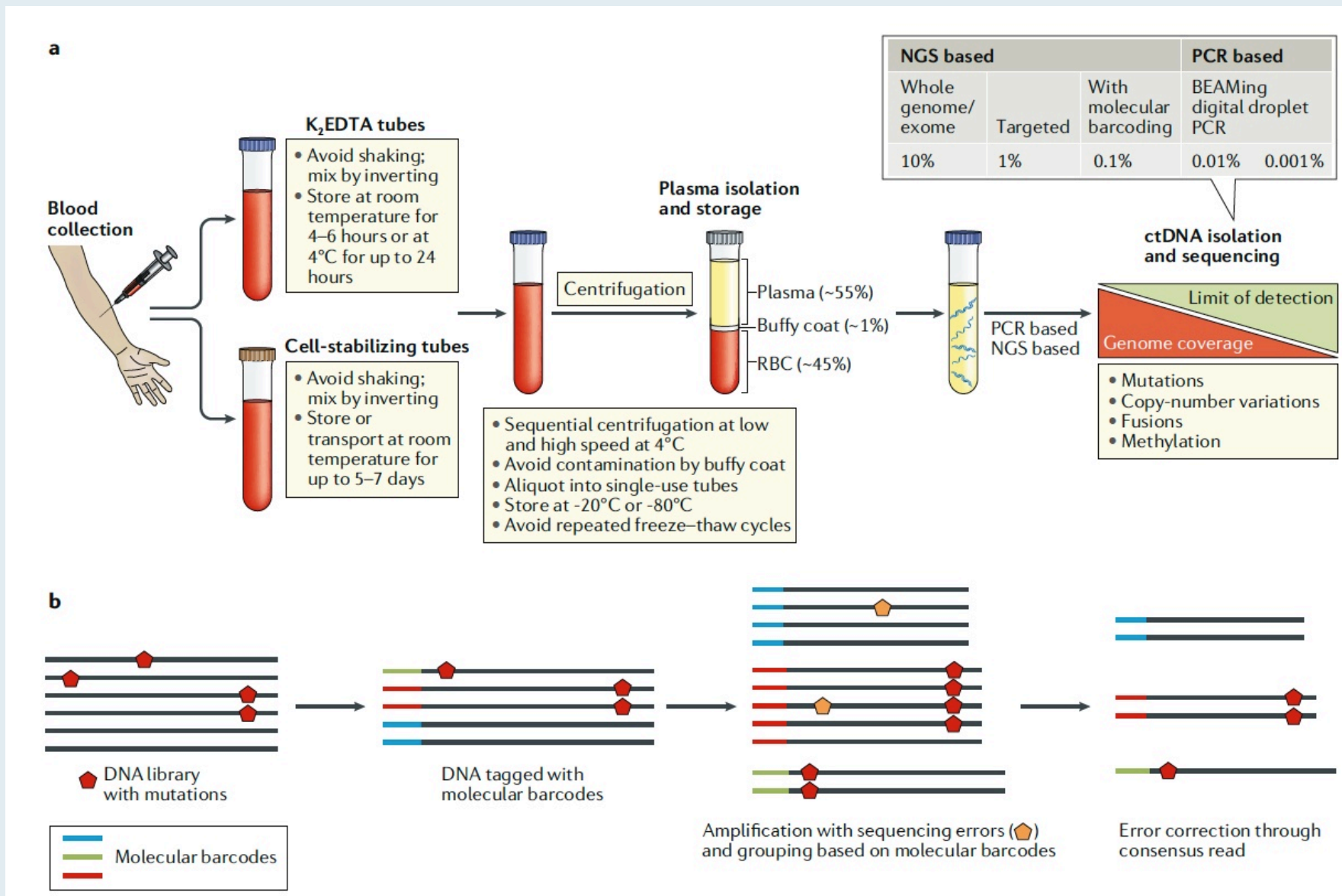
ctDNA applications and integration in colorectal cancer: an NCI Colon and Rectal–Anal Task Forces whitepaper

Arvind Dasari^{1,40}✉, Van K. Morris^{1,40}, Carmen J. Allegra², Chloe Atreya³, Al B. Benson III⁴, Patrick Boland⁵, Ki Chung⁶, Mehmet S. Copur⁷, Ryan B. Corcoran⁸, Dustin A. Deming⁹, Andrea Dwyer¹⁰, Maximilian Diehn¹¹, Cathy Eng¹, Thomas J. George¹², Marc J. Gollub¹³, Rachel A. Goodwin¹⁴, Stanley R. Hamilton¹⁵, Jaclyn F. Hechtman¹⁶, Howard Hochster¹⁷, Theodore S. Hong¹⁸, Federico Innocenti¹⁹, Atif Iqbal²⁰, Samuel A. Jacobs²¹, Hagen F. Kennecke²², James J. Lee²³, Christopher H. Lieu²⁴, Heinz-Josef Lenz²⁵, O. Wolf Lindwasser²⁶, Clara Montagut²⁷, Bruno Odisio²⁸, Fang-Shu Ou²⁹, Laura Porter³⁰, Kanwal Raghav¹, Deborah Schrag³¹, Aaron J. Scott³², Qian Shi²⁹, John H. Strickler³³, Alan Venook³⁴, Rona Yaeger³⁵, Greg Yothers³⁶, Y. Nancy You³⁷, Jason A. Zell^{38,39} and Scott Kopetz¹

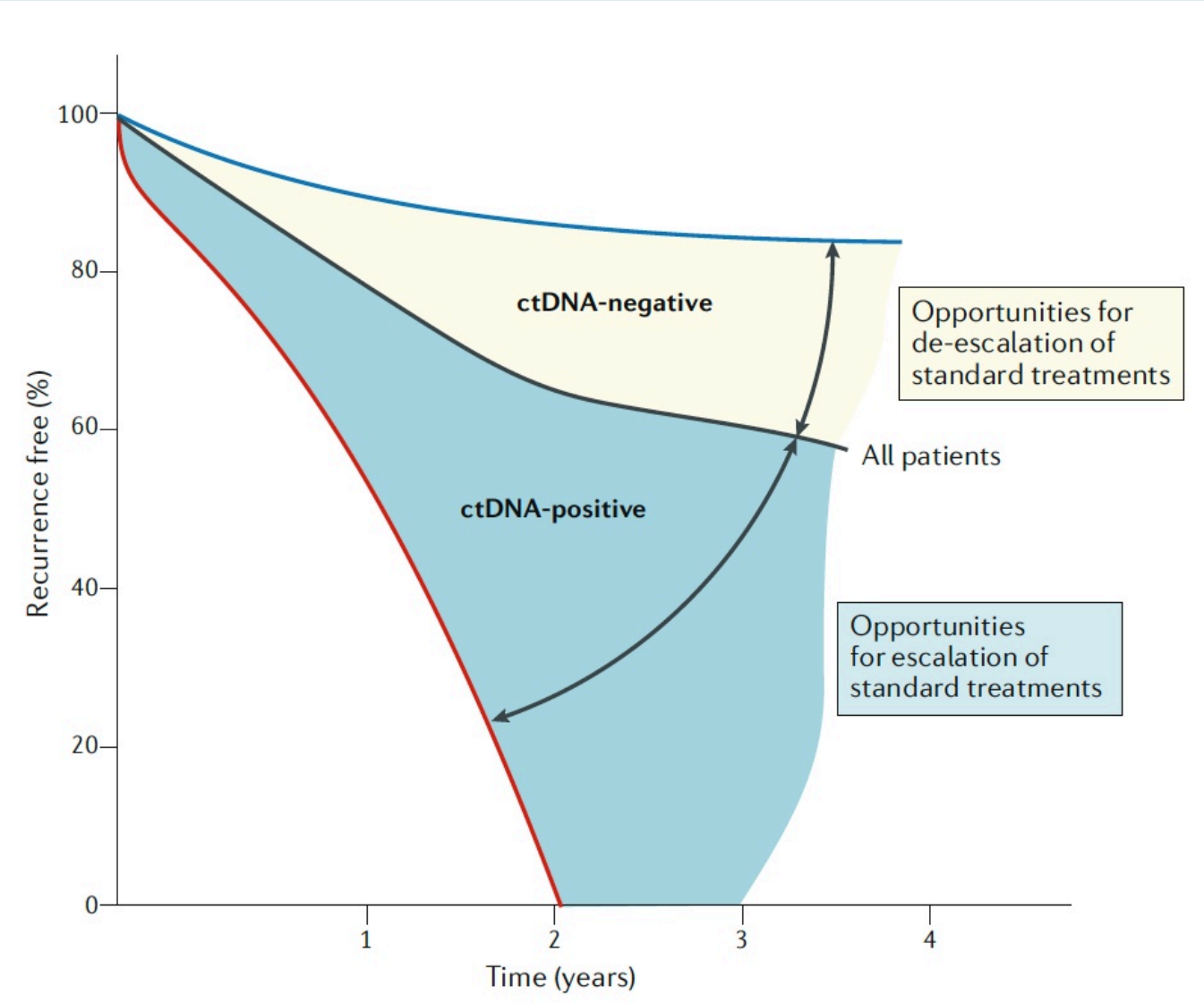
Clinical Applications of ctDNA



ctDNA Isolation and Analysis



Applications of ctDNA in Tailoring the Aggressiveness of Adjuvant Therapy



Dasari A et al. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2020;17(12):757-70.

Rebecca A. Snyder¹

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George J. Chang^{2,5}

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³*Department of Surgical Oncology, Maine Medical Center, Portland, ME*

⁴*Department of Medicine, Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA*

⁵*Department of Health Services Research, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX*

Heated Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy for Colorectal Carcinomatosis: Emerging Evidence

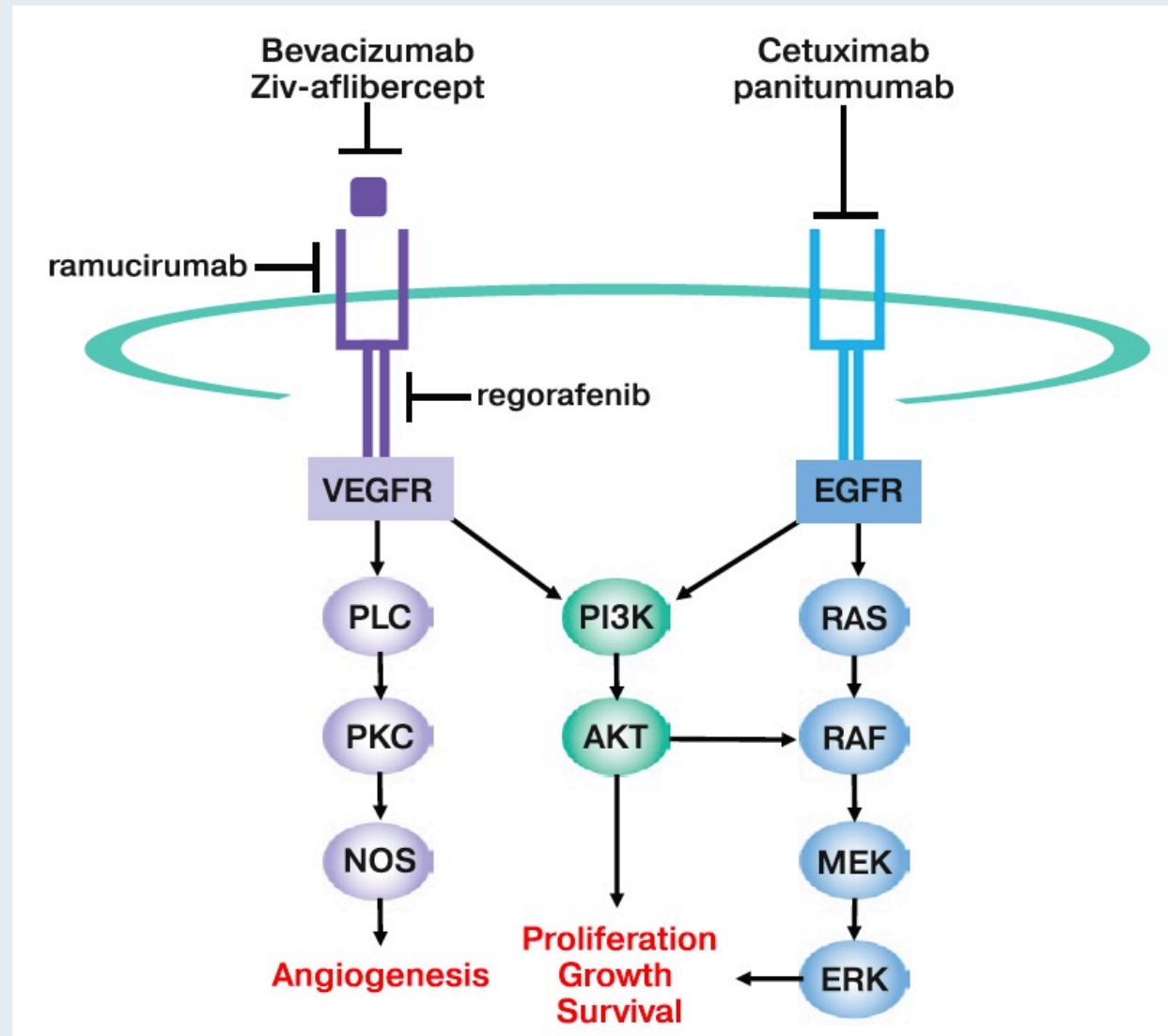
Cancer 2019;125(23):4139-47

Review Article

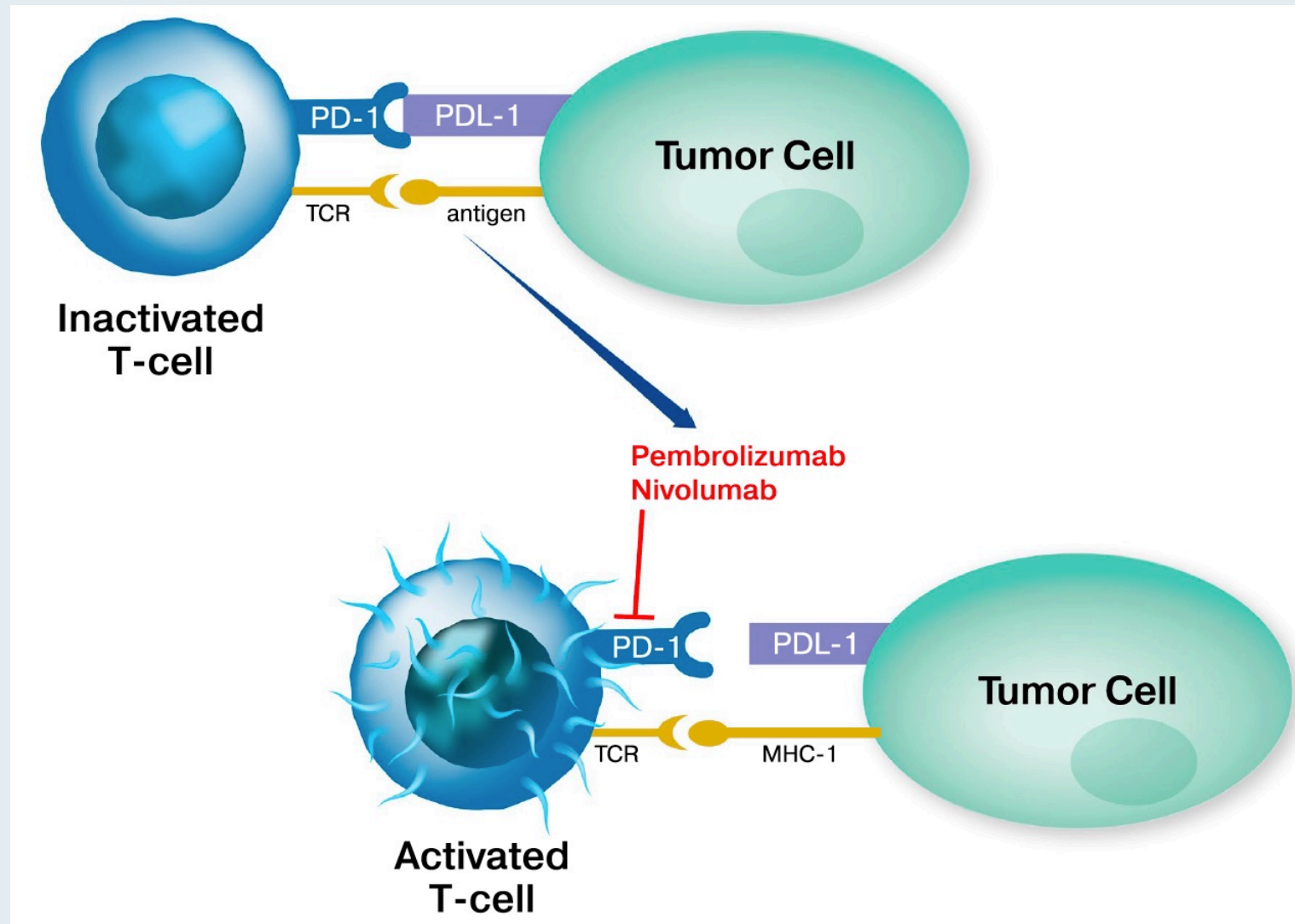
Targeted Therapy for Colorectal Cancer Metastases: A Review of Current Methods of Molecularly Targeted Therapy and the Use of Tumor Biomarkers in the Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

Sorbarikor Piawah, MD, MPH  ; and Alan P. Venook, MD

Schematic Depiction of VEGFR and EGFR Cascades and Mechanism of Targeted Therapies



Depiction of PD-1 Inhibition by Pembrolizumab and Nivolumab



Toxicity and Efficacy of 1st Line Cetuximab (cetux)-Based Therapy in RAS Wildtype (WT) Older Patients (pts) with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC): A Pooled Analysis from 1,274 pts in the ARCAD Database

Papamichael D et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 432P.

Sex Differences in Efficacy and Toxicity of First-Line Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (CRC): An Analysis of 18,399 Patients in the ARCAD Database

Wagner AD et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 4029.

Prognostic and Predictive Impact of Primary Tumor Sidedness in First-Line Trials for Advanced Colorectal Cancer: An Analysis of 7,828 Patients in the ARCAD Database

Yin J et al.

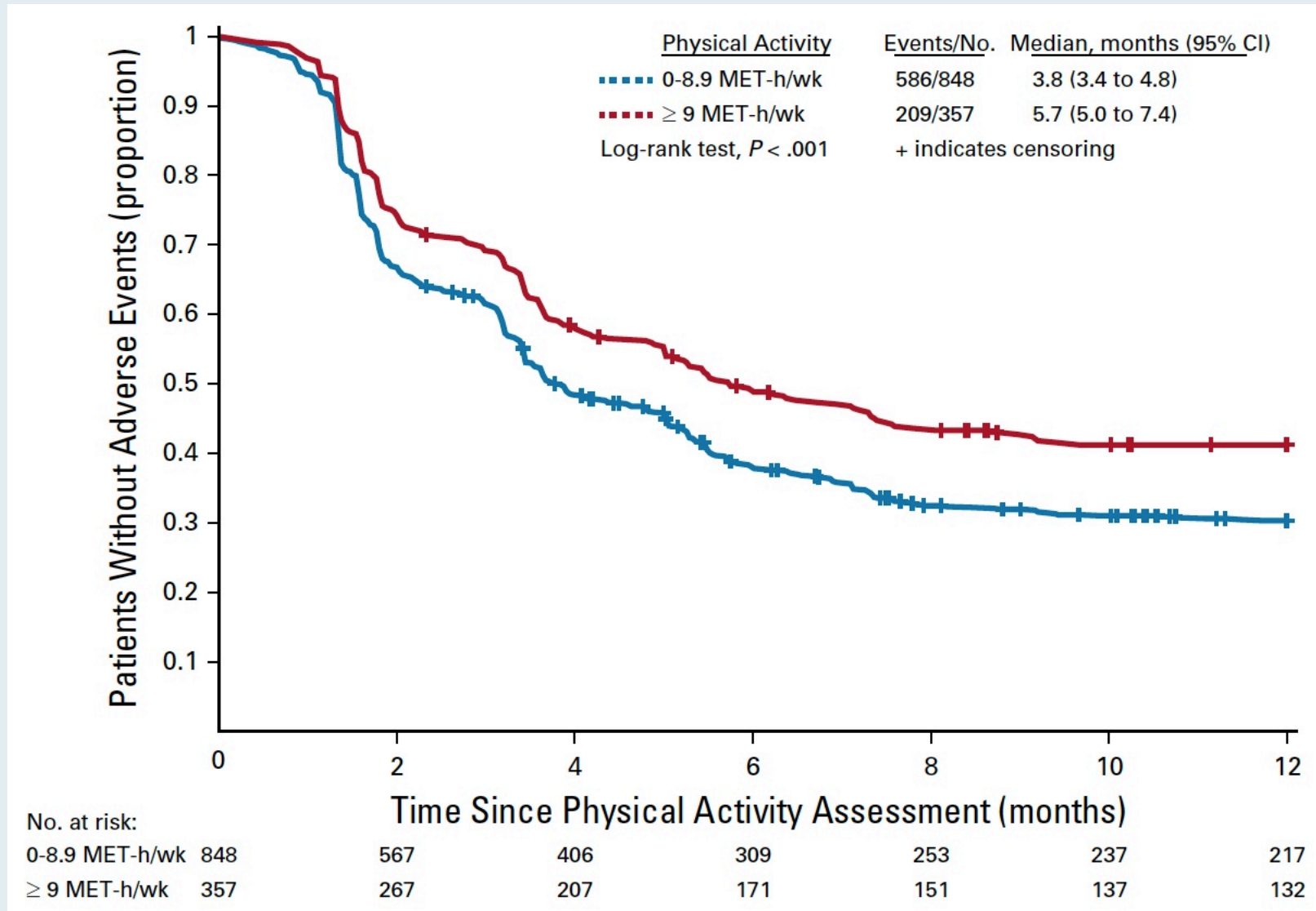
Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2020;Abstract 188.

Associations of Physical Activity With Survival and Progression in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Results From Cancer and Leukemia Group B (Alliance)/SWOG 80405

Brendan J. Guercio, MD¹; Sui Zhang, MS²; Fang-Shu Ou, PhD³; Alan P. Venook, MD⁴; Donna Niedzwiecki, PhD⁵; Heinz-Josef Lenz, MD⁶; Federico Innocenti, MD, PhD⁷; Bert H. O'Neil, MD⁸; James E. Shaw, MD⁹; Blase N. Polite, MD¹⁰; Howard S. Hochster, MD¹¹; James N. Atkins, MD¹²; Richard M. Goldberg, MD¹³; Kaori Sato, MS²; Kimmie Ng, MD, MPH²; Erin Van Blarigan, ScD⁴; Robert J. Mayer, MD²; Charles D. Blanke, MD^{14,15}; Eileen M. O'Reilly, MD¹⁶; Charles S. Fuchs, MD, MPH¹⁷; and Jeffrey A. Meyerhardt, MD, MPH²

J Clin Oncol 2019;37(29):2620-31

Kaplan-Meier Curve for Any First-Time Adverse Event Stratified by Physical Activity Level



original report

Mutational Analysis of Patients With Colorectal Cancer in CALGB/SWOG 80405 Identifies New Roles of Microsatellite Instability and Tumor Mutational Burden for Patient Outcome

Federico Innocenti, MD, PhD¹; Fang-Shu Ou, PhD²; Xueping Qu, PhD³; Tyler J. Zemla, MS²; Donna Niedzwiecki, PhD⁴; Rachel Tam³; Shilpi Mahajan, PhD³; Richard M. Goldberg, MD⁵; Monica M. Bertagnolli, MD⁶; Charles D. Blanke, MD⁷; Hanna Sanoff, MD¹; James Atkins, MD⁸; Blasé Polite, MD⁹; Alan P. Venook, MD¹⁰; Heinz-Josef Lenz, MD¹¹; and Omar Kabbarah, PhD³

J Clin Oncol 2019;37(14):1217-27

**Radiomic Signatures to Predict Survival in Patients
with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)
Treated with Sorafenib +/- Doxorubicin: Correlative
Science from CALGB 80802 (Alliance)**

Dercle L et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2021;Abstract 343.

Meet The Professor with Dr Venook

MODULE 1: Cases from Drs Bachow and Matt-Amaral

- Dr Bachow: A 73-year-old woman with dMMR metastatic colorectal cancer – BRAF mutation
- Dr Matt-Amaral: A 74-year-old woman with MMR-proficient metastatic colorectal cancer

MODULE 2: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Colorectal Cancer

MODULE 3: Cases from Drs Gosain and Yap

- Dr Gosain: A 72-year-old man with MSS metastatic GEJ adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 20, HER2-negative
- Dr Yap: A 54-year-old man with MSS metastatic esophageal adenocarcinoma – PD-L1 CPS 15, HER2-positive

MODULE 4: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Gastroesophageal Cancers

MODULE 5: Cases from Drs Brenner and Choksi

- Dr Brenner: An 84-year-old man with Child-Pugh A cirrhosis and advanced HCC
- Dr Choksi: A 63-year-old woman with Child-Pugh B cirrhosis and advanced HCC

MODULE 6: Beyond the Guidelines; Key Data – Hepatocellular Cancer

MODULE 7: Gastrointestinal Cancers Journal Club with Dr Venook

MODULE 8: Recent Data Sets

Colorectal Cancer

FDA Approves Pembrolizumab for First-Line Treatment of MSI-H/dMMR Colorectal Cancer

Press Release – June 29, 2020

“On June 29, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved pembrolizumab for the first-line treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer.

Approval was based on KEYNOTE-177 (NCT02563002), a multicenter, international, open-label, active-controlled, randomized trial that enrolled 307 patients with previously untreated unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR colorectal cancer. Determination of MSI or MMR tumor status was made locally using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or immunohistochemistry (IHC), respectively.

The recommended pembrolizumab dose for MSI-H/dMMR colorectal cancer is 200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks.”

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

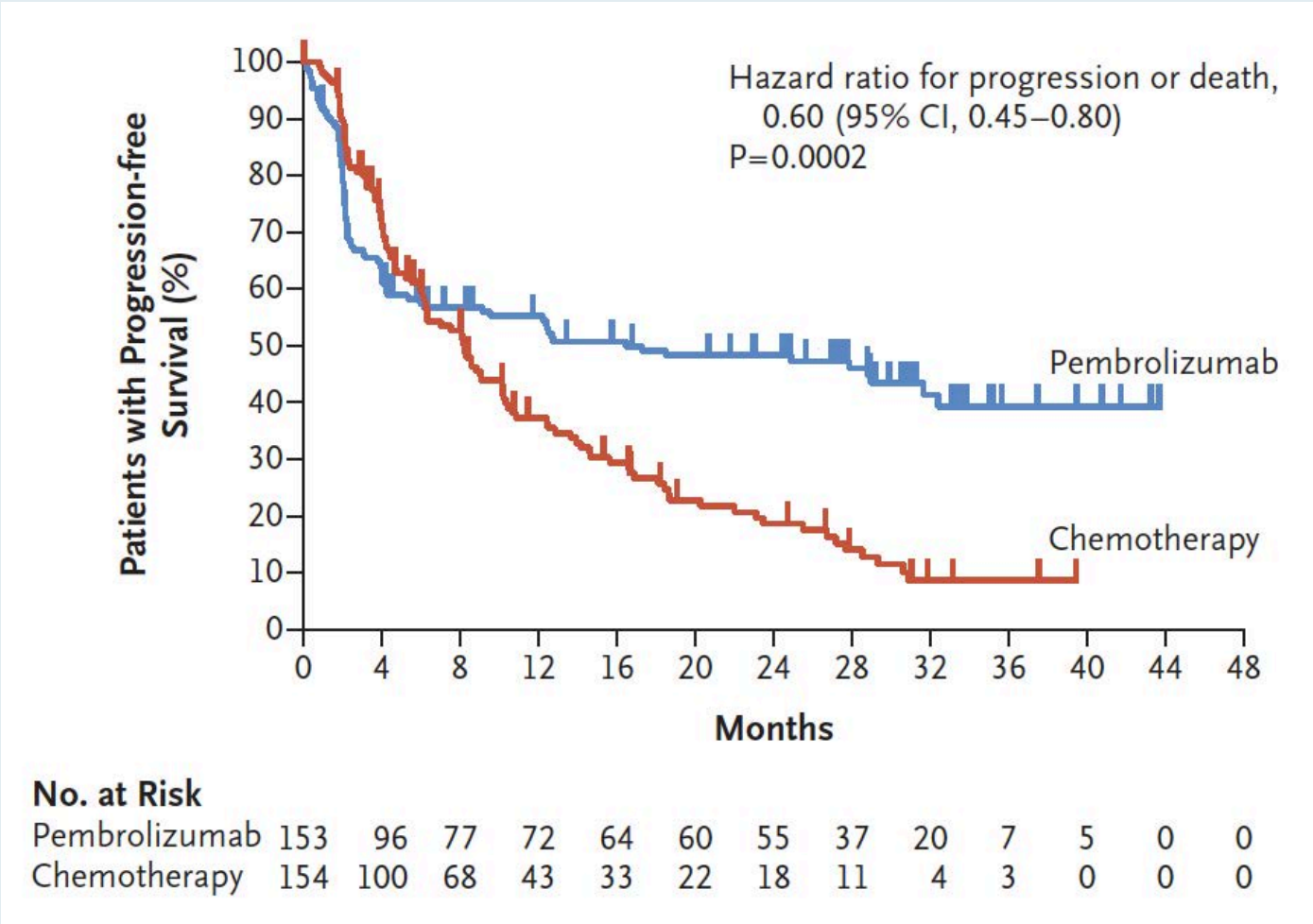
DECEMBER 3, 2020

VOL. 383 NO. 23

Pembrolizumab in Microsatellite-Instability–High Advanced
Colorectal Cancer

T. André, K.-K. Shiu, T.W. Kim, B.V. Jensen, L.H. Jensen, C. Punt, D. Smith, R. Garcia-Carbonero, M. Benavides, P. Gibbs, C. de la Fouchardiere, F. Rivera, E. Elez, J. Bendell, D.T. Le, T. Yoshino, E. Van Cutsem, P. Yang, M.Z.H. Farooqui, P. Marinello, and L.A. Diaz, Jr., for the KEYNOTE-177 Investigators*

KEYNOTE-177: Primary Survival Endpoints



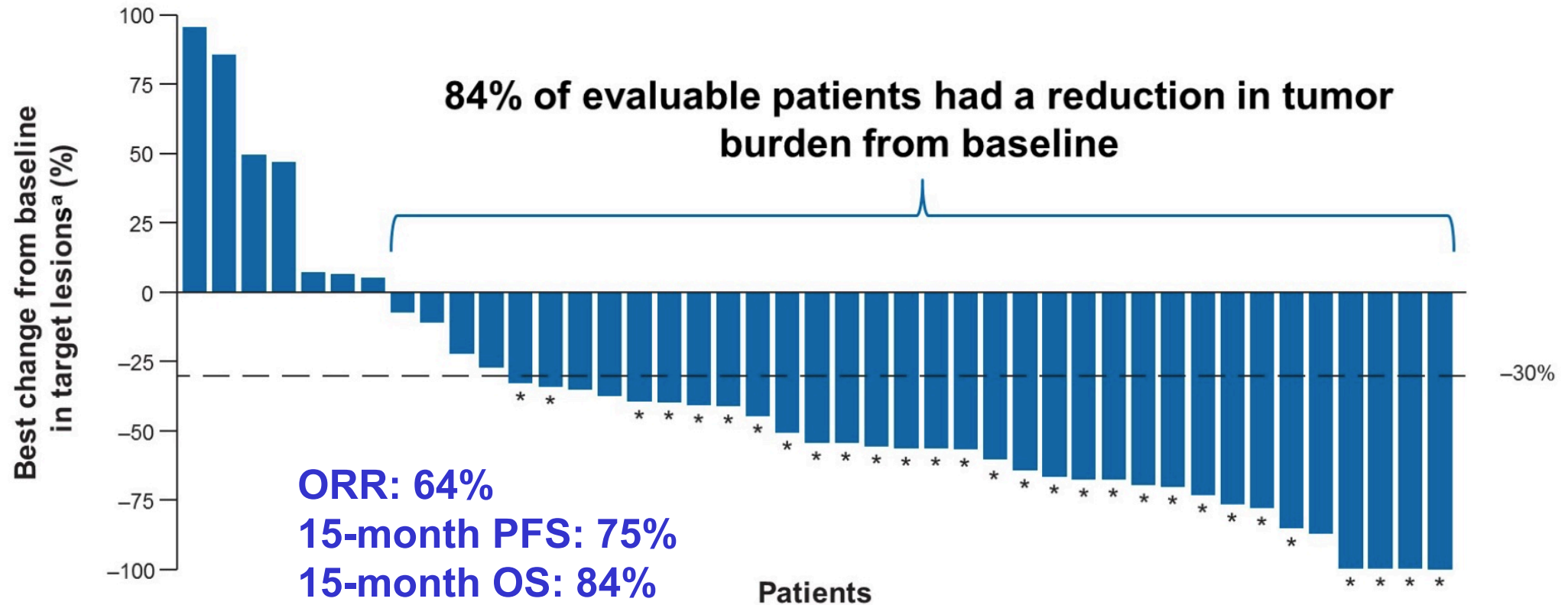
At the time of data cutoff, data on overall survival were still evolving.

Nivolumab plus Low-Dose Ipilimumab as First-Line Therapy in Microsatellite Instability-High/DNA Mismatch Repair Deficient mCRC: Clinical Update

Lenz H-J et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2020;Abstract 11.

CheckMate 142: Nivolumab/Ipilimumab as First-Line Therapy in MSI-H/dMMR mCRC



A Phase II, Multicenter, Open-Label Study of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd; DS-8201) in Patients (pts) with HER2-Expressing Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC): DESTINY-CRC01

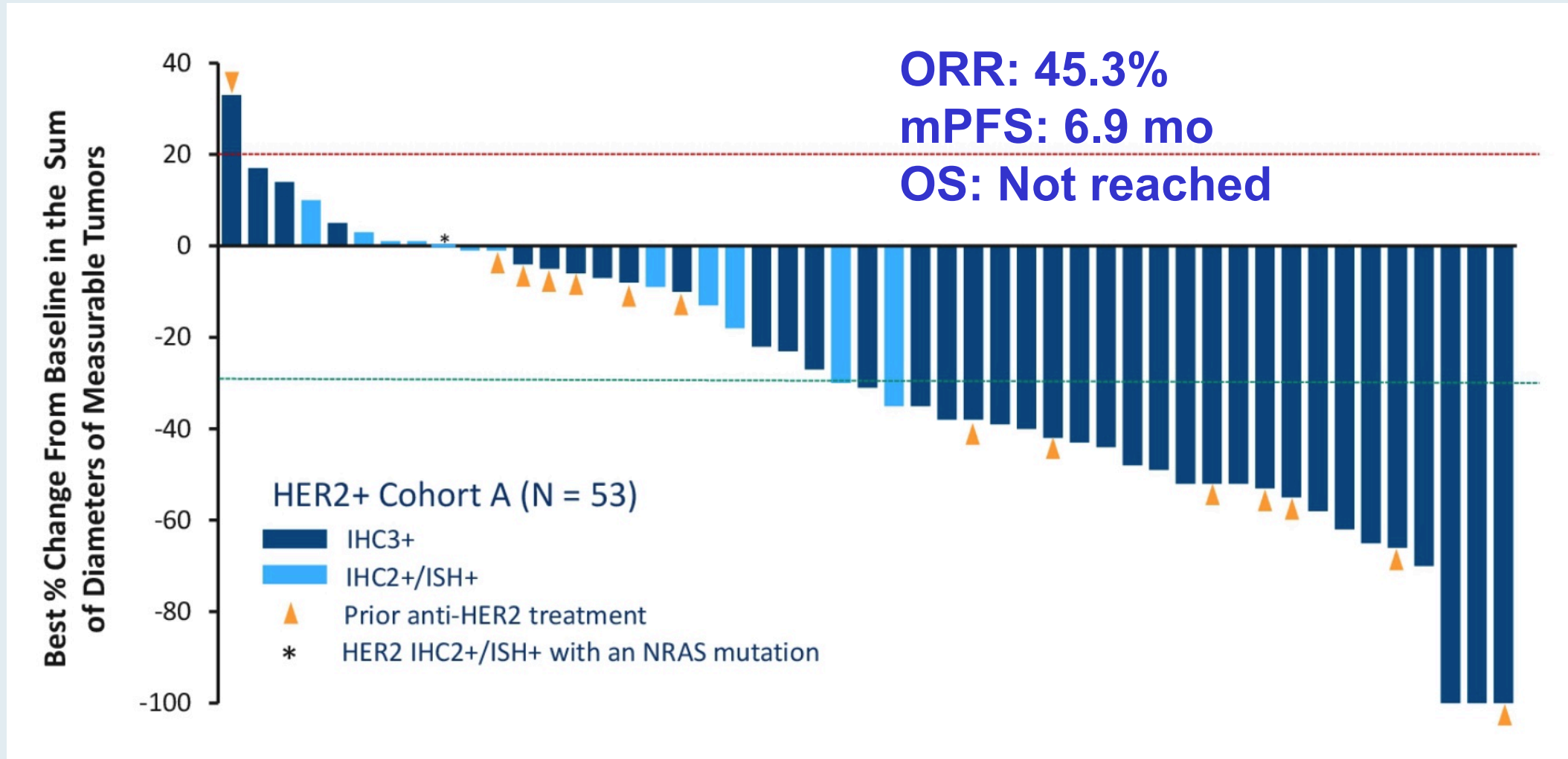
Siena S et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 4000.

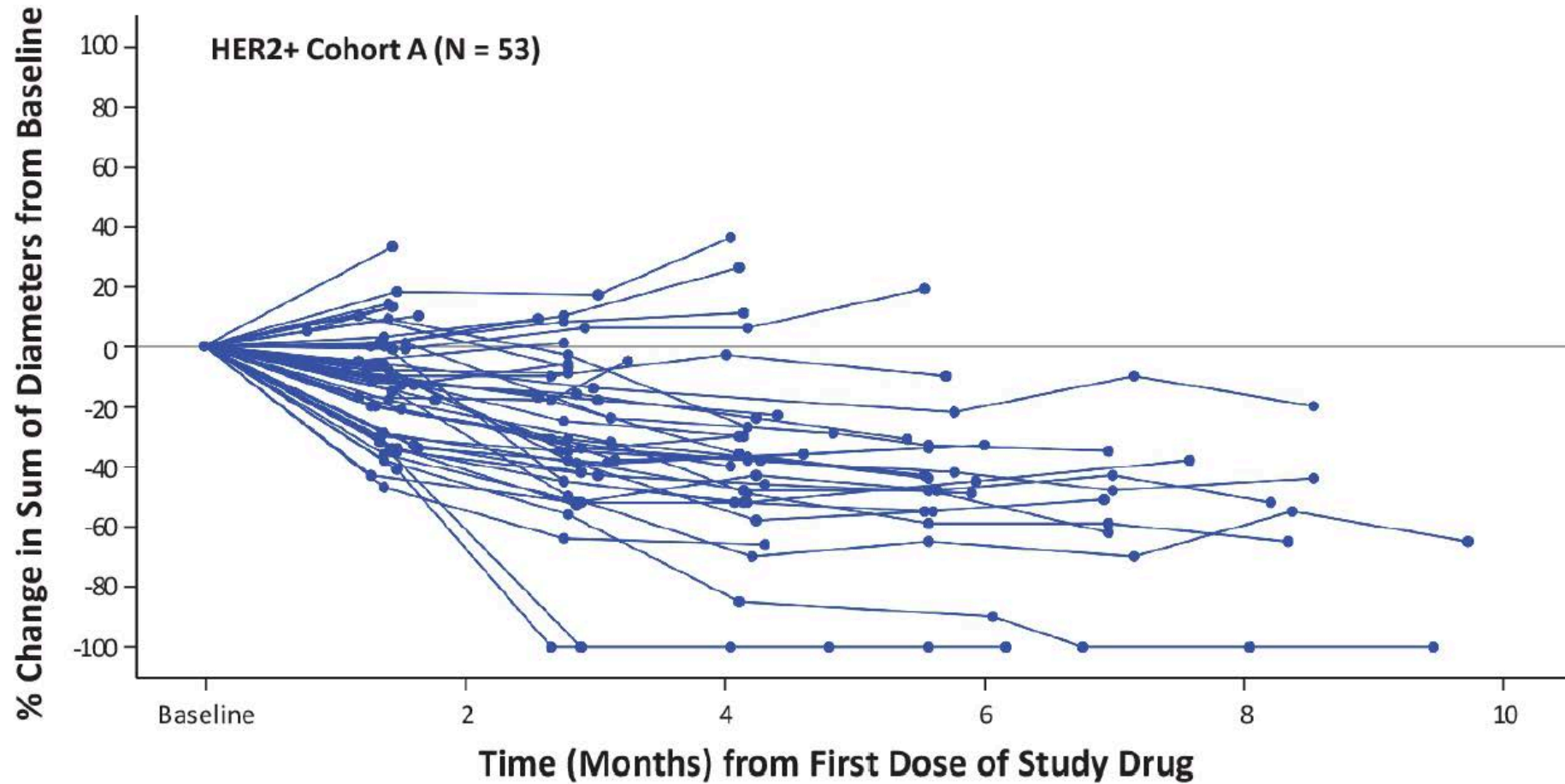
DESTINY-CRC01: Response Rates

	HER2+ Cohort A (N = 53)
Confirmed ORR by ICR	45.3% (n = 24) (95% CI, 31.6%-59.6%)
CR	1.9% (n = 1)
PR	43.4% (n = 23)
SD	37.7% (n = 20)
PD	9.4% (n = 5)
Not evaluable	7.5% (n = 4) ^a
Disease control rate	83.0% (95% CI, 70.2%-91.9%)
Duration of response, median	Not reached (95% CI, 4.2 months-NE)

DESTINY-CRC01: Best Change in Tumor Size Over Time



DESTINY-CRC01: Tumor Shrinkage Over Time



DESTINY-CRC01: AEs of Special Interest

	All Patients (N = 78)					
Preferred Term, n (%)	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Any Grade/ Total
Interstitial Lung Disease	0	2 (2.6)	1 (1.3)	0	2 (2.6)	5 (6.4)

Among the 5 total events:

- Median time to investigator-reported onset was 80 days (range, 22-132)
- 5 of 5 patients with grade ≥ 2 ILD received corticosteroids
- 2 patients recovered, 1 did not recover (later died due to disease progression), and 2 died
- In the 2 fatal cases, onset was from 40-126 days, both received steroids as part of treatment, and death occurred 6-18 days after diagnosis

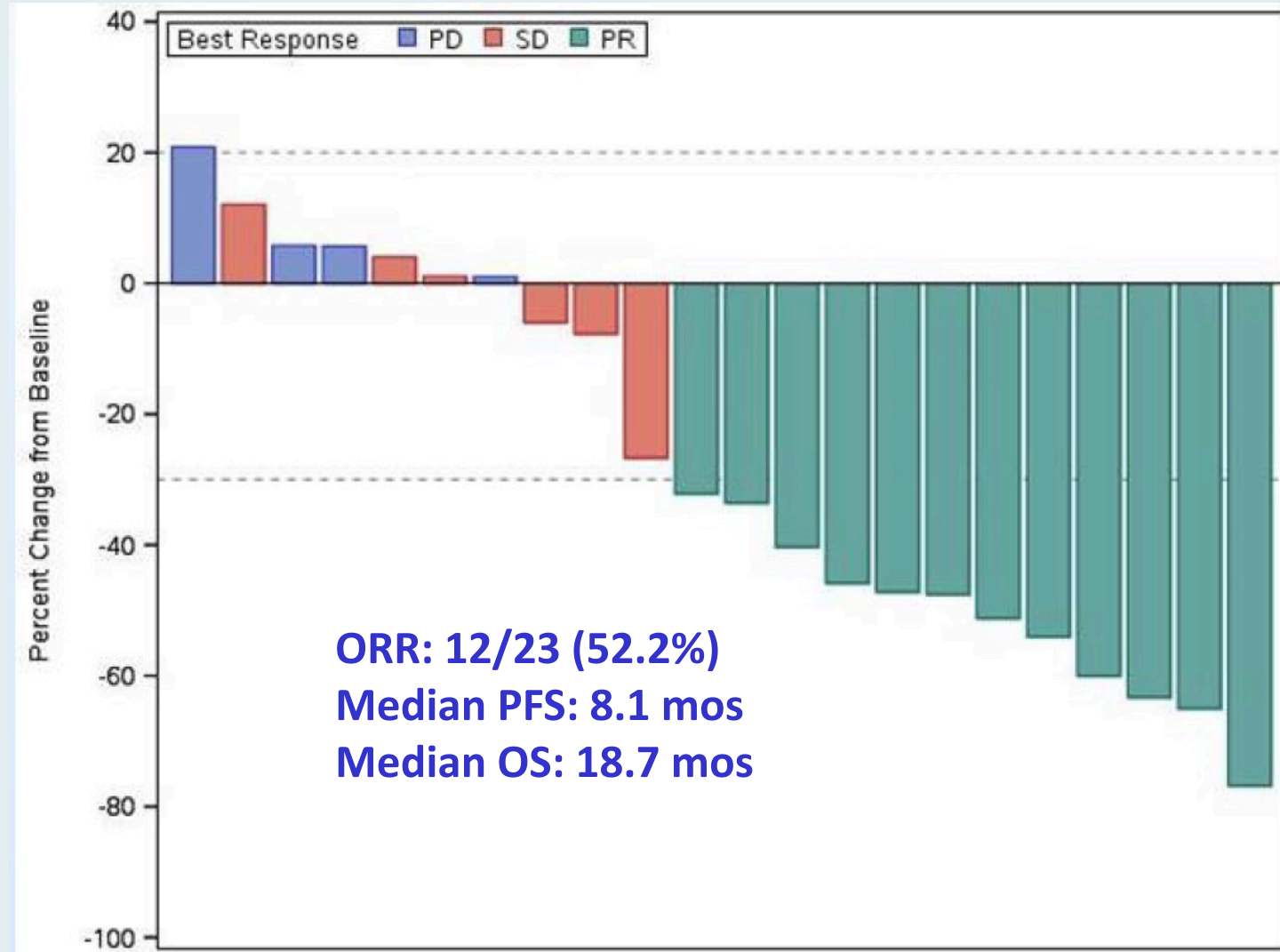
Protocol recommendations: Monitor for symptoms. Hold T-DXd and start steroids as soon as ILD is suspected

Trastuzumab and Tucatinib for the Treatment of HER2 Amplified Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Initial Results from the MOUNTAINEER Trial

Strickler JH et al.

ESMO 2019;Abstract 527PD.

MOUNTAINEER: Response and Survival



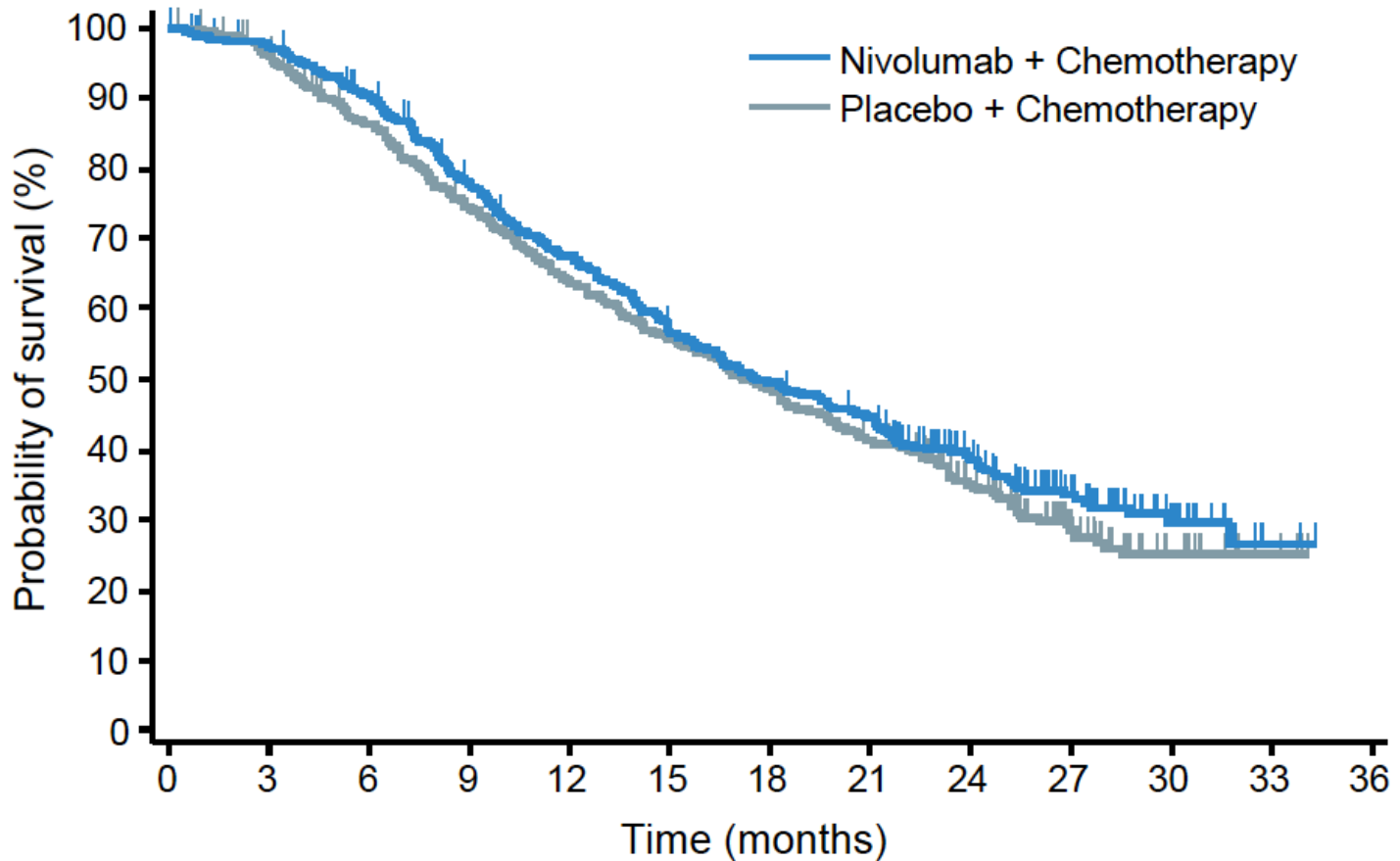
Gastric/Gastroesophageal Cancer

Nivolumab plus Chemotherapy versus Chemotherapy Alone in Patients with Previously Untreated Advanced or Recurrent Gastric/Gastroesophageal Junction (G/GEJ) Cancer: ATTRACTION-4 (ONO-4538-37) Study

Boku N et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA7_PR.

ATTRACTION-4: Final Analysis of OS



	Nivo + chemo (n = 362)	Placebo + chemo (n = 362)	HR (p-value)
Median OS	17.45 mo	17.15 mo	0.90 (0.257)

Original Investigation

September 3, 2020

Efficacy and Safety of Pembrolizumab or Pembrolizumab Plus Chemotherapy vs Chemotherapy Alone for Patients With First-line, Advanced Gastric Cancer

The KEYNOTE-062 Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial

Kohei Shitara, MD¹; Eric Van Cutsem, MD²; Yung-Jue Bang, MD³; [et al](#)

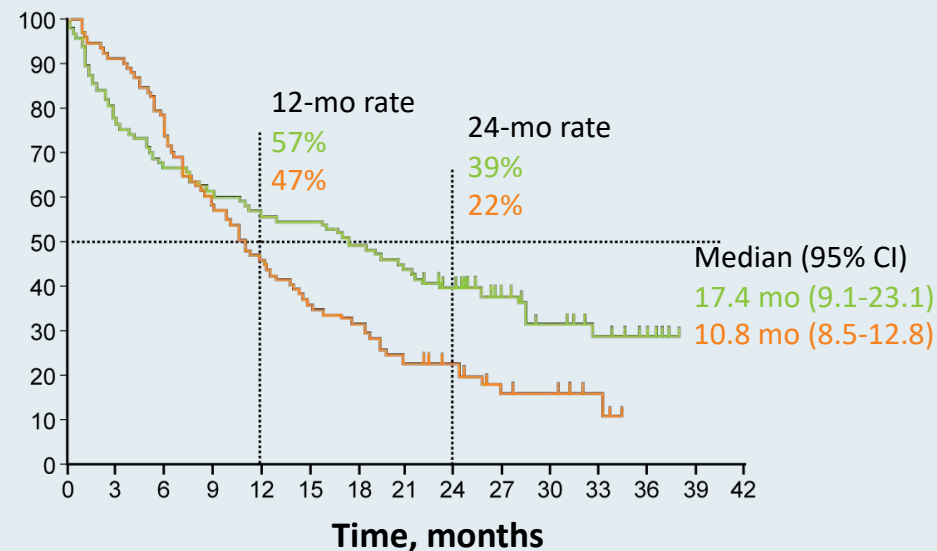
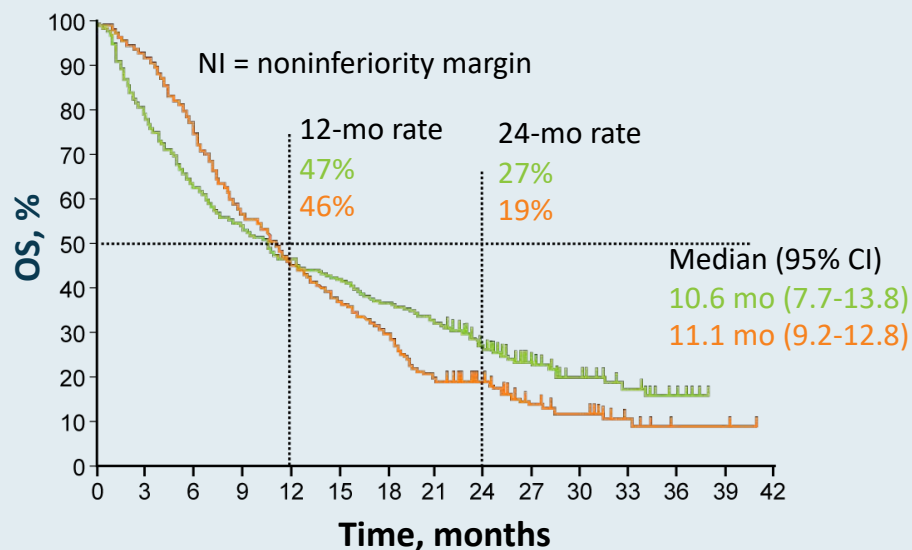
[» Author Affiliations](#)

JAMA Oncol. 2020;6(10):1571-1580. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2020.3370

KEYNOTE-062: Overall Survival by PD-L1 CPS Score

OS: CPS \geq 1	Events	HR	NI
Pembro alone	79%	0.91	1.2
Chemo	86%		

OS: CPS \geq 10	Events	HR
Pembro alone	66%	0.69
Chemo	83%	



- Pembrolizumab was noninferior to chemotherapy for OS in patients with CPS \geq 1, and a clinically meaningful improvement in OS was reported with pembro vs chemo for patients with CPS \geq 10.
- Pembrolizumab + chemotherapy did not show superior OS for patients with CPS \geq 1 or CPS \geq 10, and the combination did not show superior PFS for patients with CPS \geq 1.

FDA Approves fam-Trastuzumab Deruxtecan-nxki for HER2-Positive Gastric Adenocarcinomas

Press Release – January 15, 2020

“On January 15, 2021, the Food and Drug Administration approved fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki for adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal (GEJ) adenocarcinoma who have received a prior trastuzumab-based regimen.

Efficacy was evaluated in a multicenter, open-label, randomized trial (DESTINY-Gastric01, NCT03329690) in patients with HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma who had progressed on at least two prior regimens, including trastuzumab, a fluoropyrimidine- and a platinum-containing chemotherapy.”

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

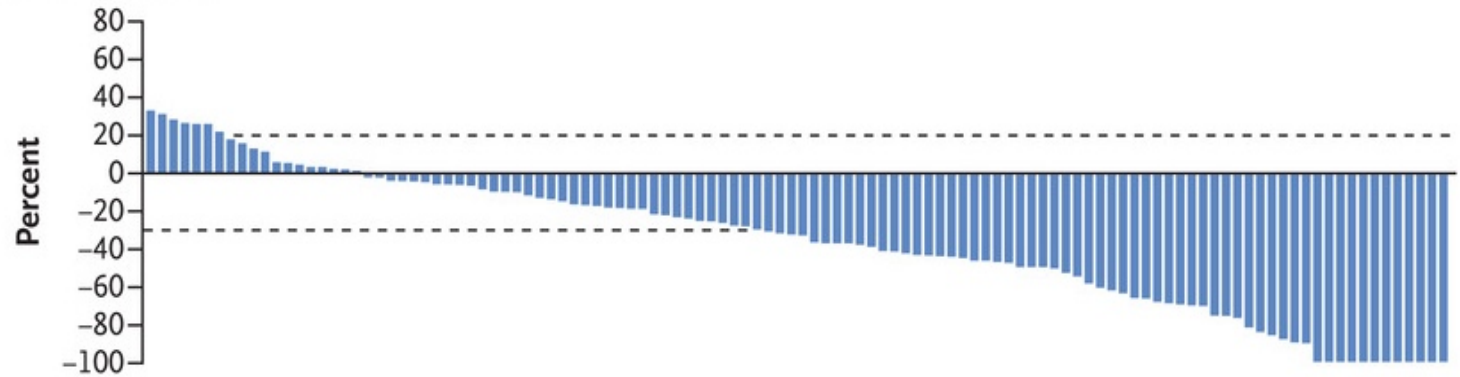
Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Previously Treated HER2-Positive Gastric Cancer

K. Shitara, Y.-J. Bang, S. Iwasa, N. Sugimoto, M.-H. Ryu, D. Sakai, H.-C. Chung, H. Kawakami, H. Yabusaki, J. Lee, K. Saito, Y. Kawaguchi, T. Kamio, A. Kojima, M. Sugihara, and K. Yamaguchi, for the DESTINY-Gastric01 Investigators*

***N Engl J Med* 2020;382(25):2419-30.**

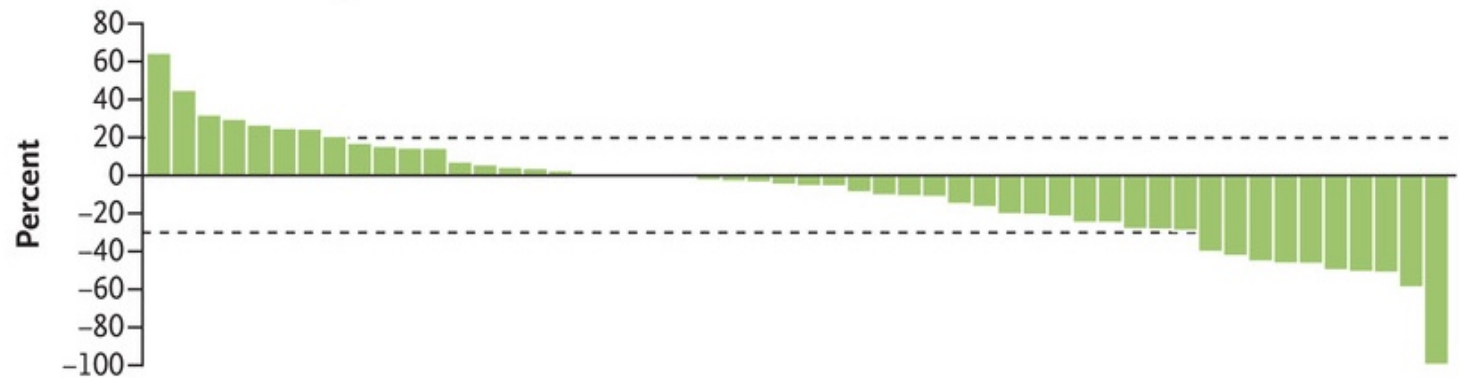
DESTINY-Gastric01: Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Previously Treated HER2-Positive Gastric Cancer

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan

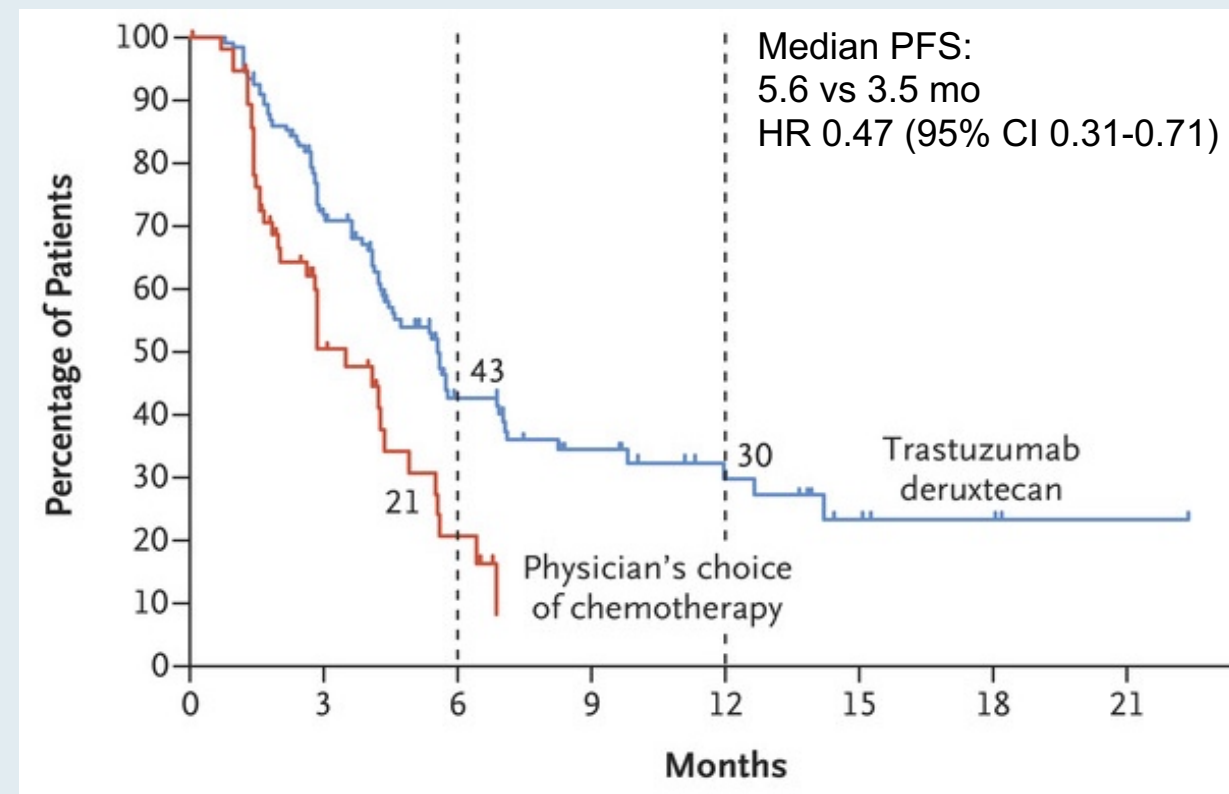
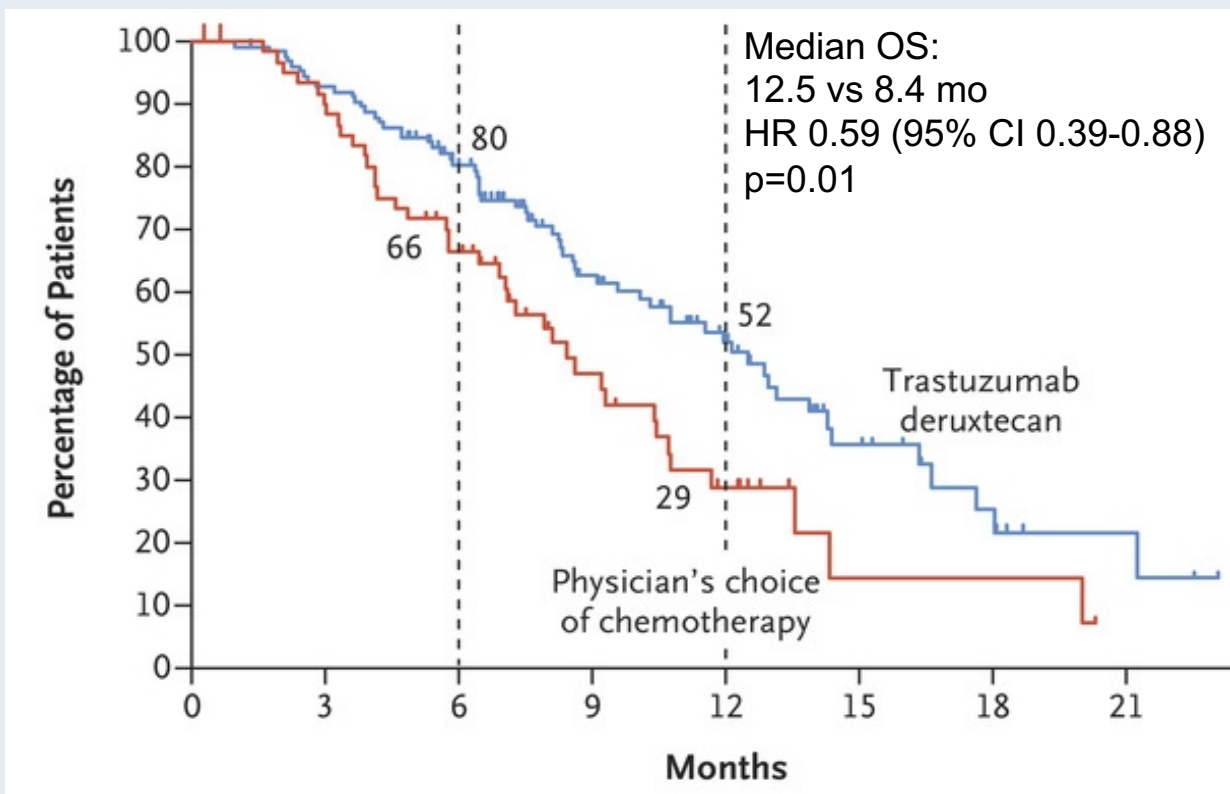


	T-DXd (n = 119)	PC (n = 56)
ORR	51%	14%
Confirmed ORR	43%	12%
CR	8%	0%
PR	34%	12%

Physician's Choice of Chemotherapy



DESTINY-Gastric01: Survival Results



DESTINY-Gastric01: Select Adverse Events

Adverse event	Trastuzumab deruxtecan (n = 125)			Physician's choice of chemo (n = 62)		
	Any grade	Grade 3	Grade 4	Any grade	Grade 3	Grade 4
Neutrophil count decreased	63%	38%	13%	35%	16%	8%
Anemia	58%	38%	0	31%	21%	2%
Platelet count decreased	39%	10%	2%	6%	2%	2%
White cell count decreased	38%	21%	0	35%	8%	3%
Fatigue	22%	7%	0	24%	3%	0
Lymphocyte count decreased	22%	6%	5%	3%	0	2%

- A total of 12 patients (10%) in the trastuzumab deruxtecan group had drug-related interstitial lung disease or pneumonitis compared to 0 patients in the physician's choice group
- 1 drug-related death (pneumonia) occurred in the trastuzumab deruxtecan group

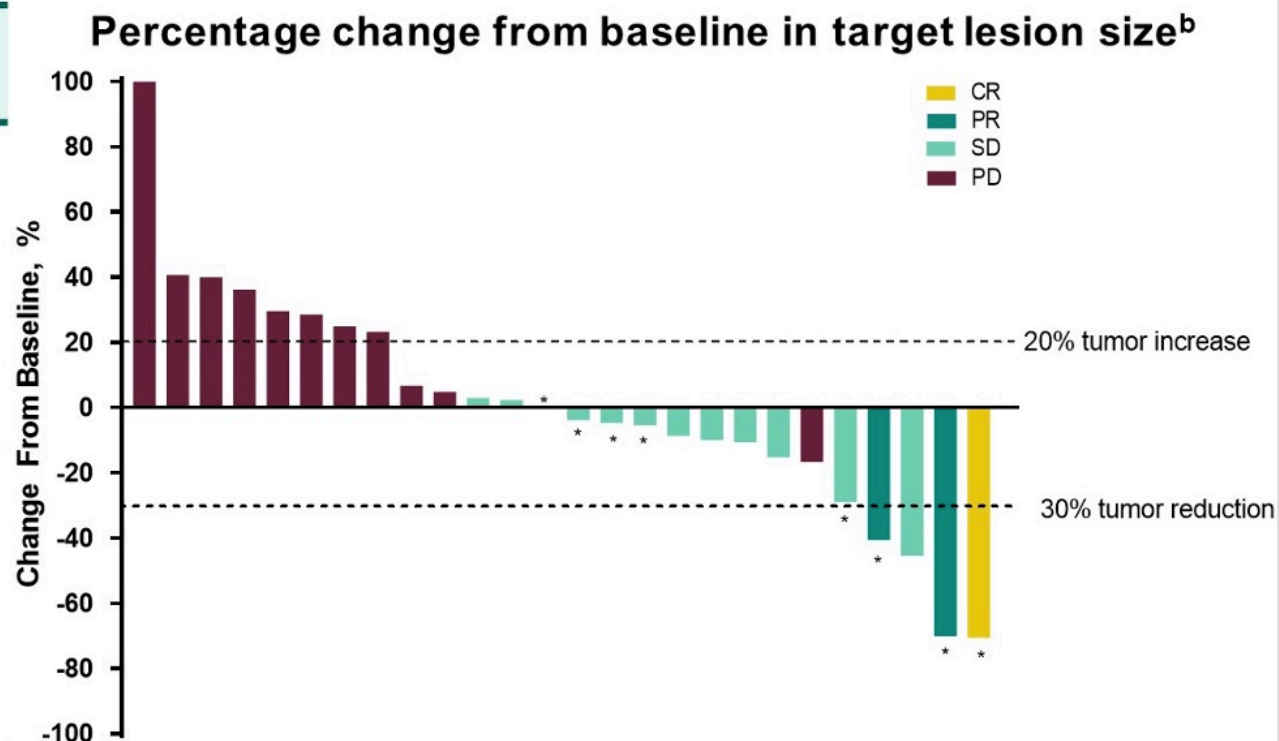
LEAP-005: A Phase II Multicohort Study of Lenvatinib plus Pembrolizumab in Patients with Previously Treated Selected Solid Tumors: Results from the Gastric Cancer Cohort

Chung HC et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2021; Abstract 230.

LEAP-005: Antitumor Activity

N = 31	
ORR, % (95% CI)	10 (2–26)
DCR, ^a % (95% CI)	48 (30–67)
Best overall response, n (%) ^b	
CR	1 (3)
PR	2 (6)
SD	12 (39)
PD	11 (35)
No assessment ^c	5 (16)
DOR, median (range), mo	NR (2.1+ to 2.3+)



CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; NR, not reached; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

^aDefined as best overall response of CR, PR or SD. ^bBoth patients with PR had PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 ; patient with CR had PD-L1 CPS < 1 . ^cPatient had no post-baseline imaging.

*Patient with treatment ongoing.

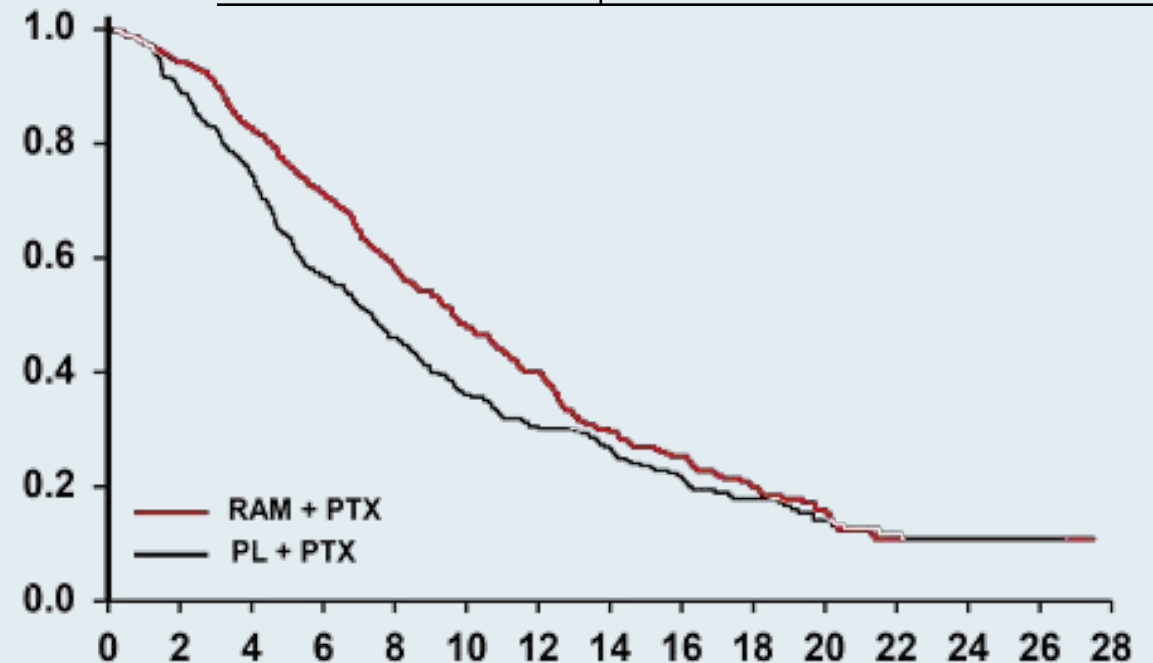
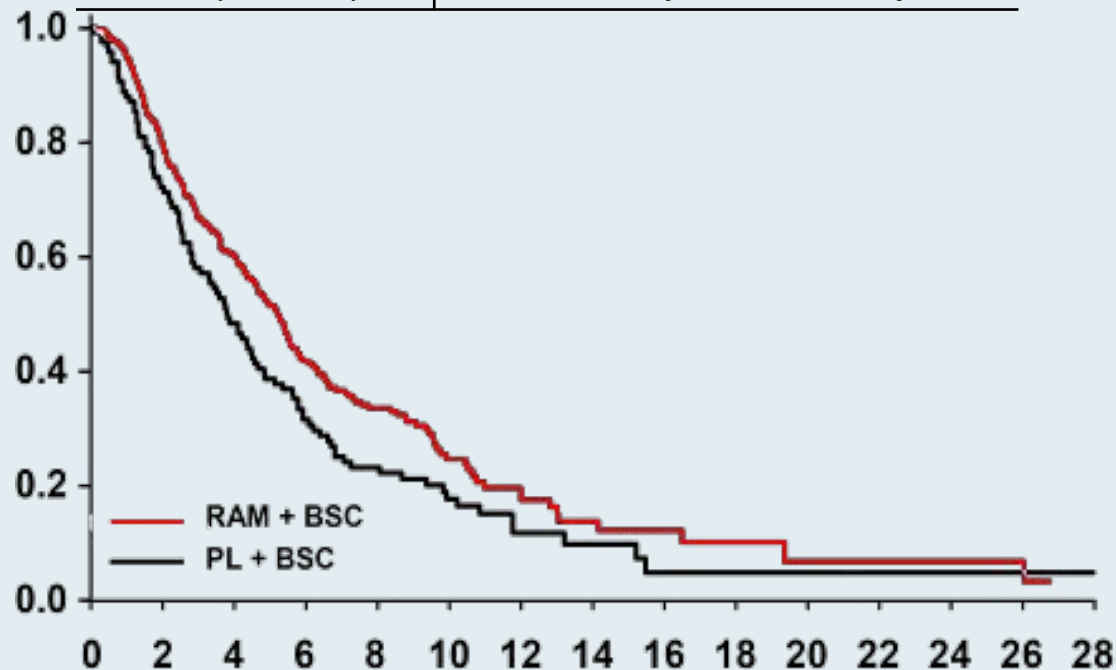
Data cutoff date: April 10, 2020.

Overall Survival Results from 2 Phase III Trials of Ramucirumab as Second-Line Treatment for Advanced Gastric or GEJ Adenocarcinoma

REGARD and RAINBOW

REGARD ¹ OS	RAM	Placebo	p-value
Median (mo)	5.2	3.8	0.047
HR (95% CI)	0.776 (0.603-0.998)		

RAINBOW ² OS	RAM	Placebo	p-value
Median (mo)	9.6	7.4	0.017
HR (95% CI)	0.807 (0.678-0.962)		

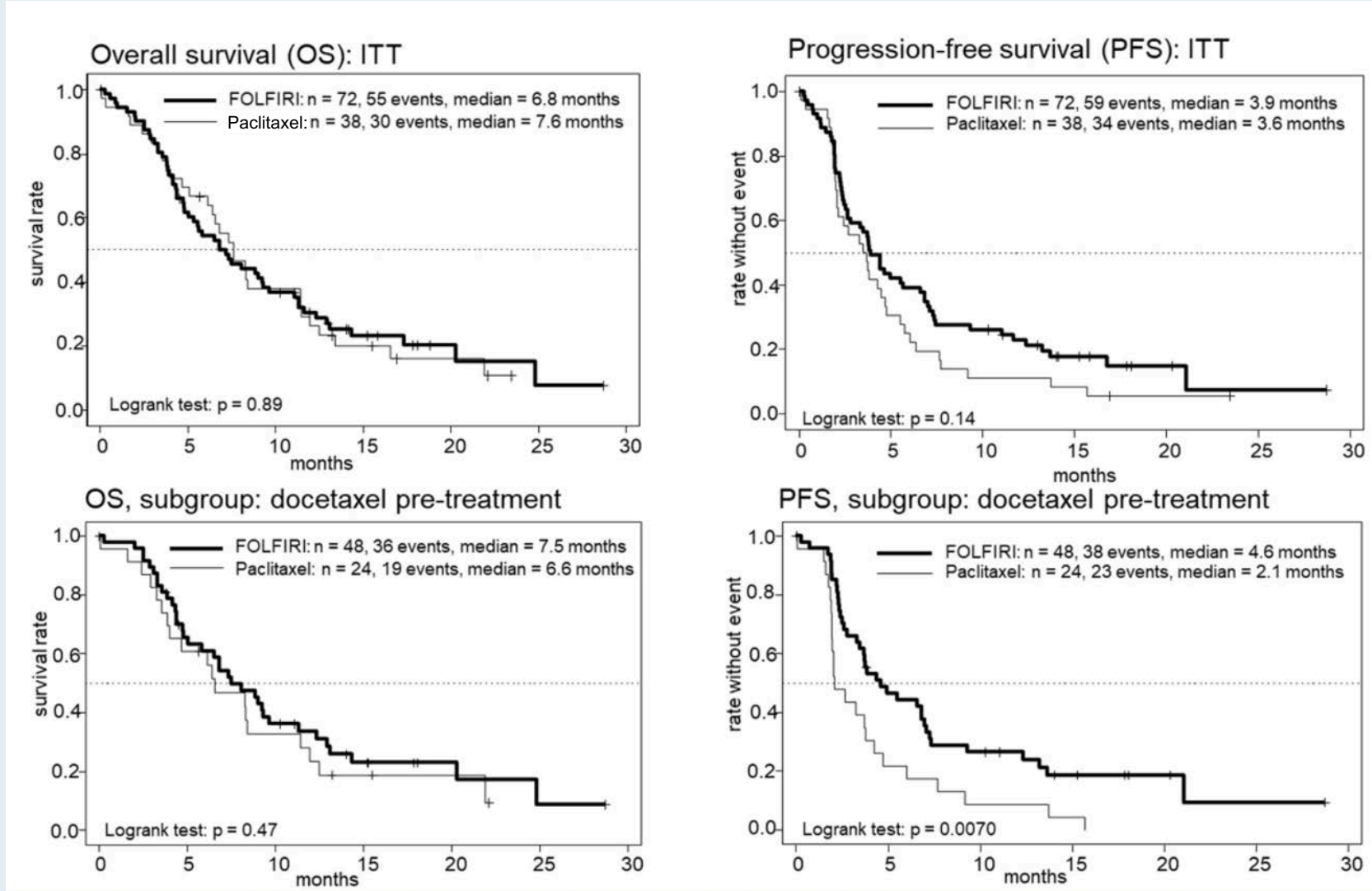


Abbreviations: BSC = best supportive care; PL = placebo; PTX = paclitaxel; RAM = ramucirumab

Muro K et al. *Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2017*; Abstract 03 (Plots); ¹Fuchs CS et al. *Lancet* 2014;383(9911):31-9;

²Wilke H et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2014;15(11):1224-35.

Phase II RAMIRIS Trial of Second-Line Ramucirumab plus FOLFIRI – Patients with Advanced or Metastatic Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma with or without Prior Docetaxel

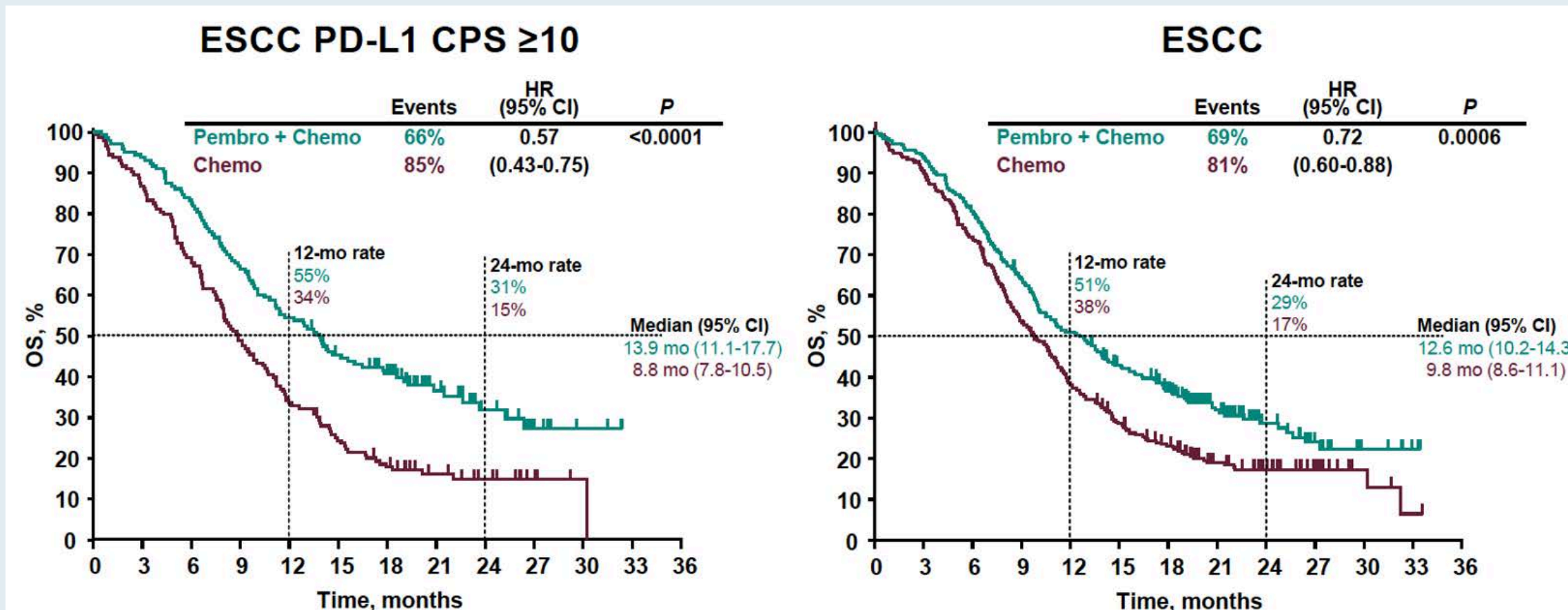


Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy versus Chemotherapy as First-line Therapy in Patients with Advanced Esophageal Cancer: The Phase 3 KEYNOTE-590 Study

Kato K et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA8_PR.

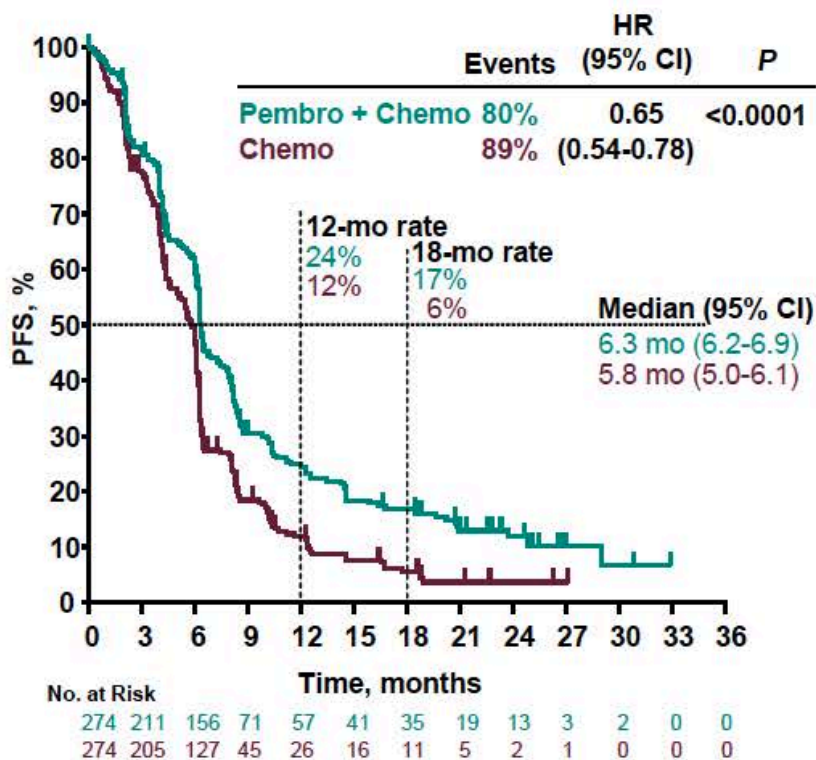
KEYNOTE-590: Overall Survival



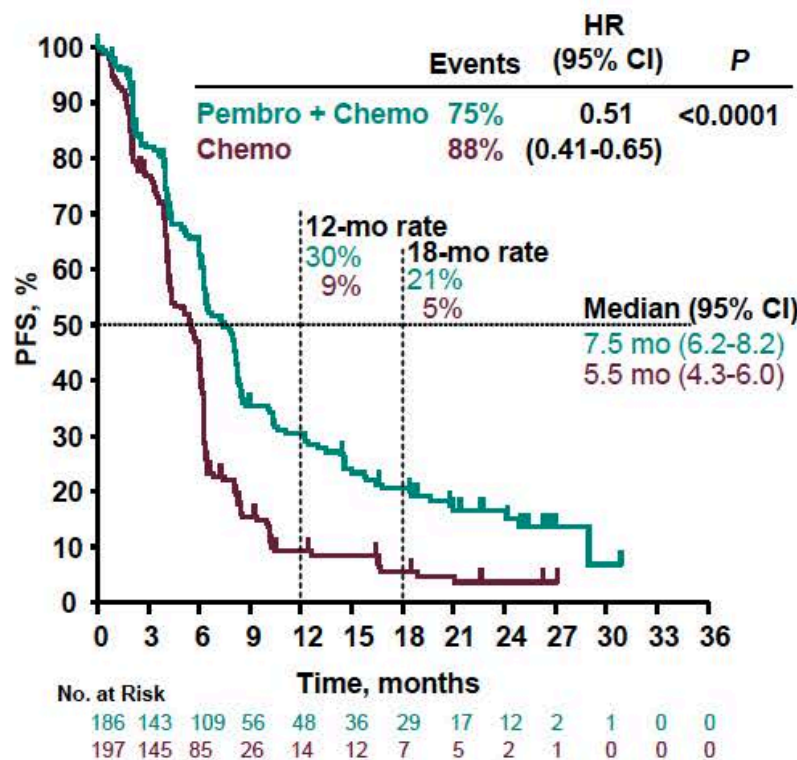
Median OS	Pembro + Chemo	Chemo	HR (p-value)
All patients	12.4 mo	9.8 mo	0.73 (<0.0001)
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 10	13.5 mo	9.4 mo	0.62 (<0.0001)

KEYNOTE-590: Progression-Free Survival

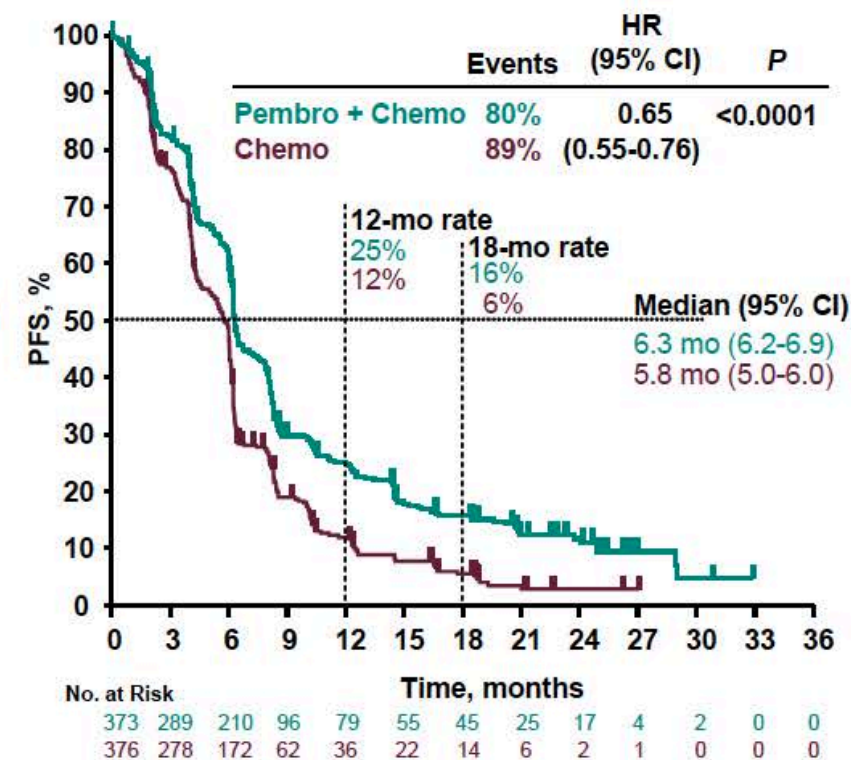
ESCC



PD-L1 CPS ≥10



All Patients



FDA Approves Nivolumab for Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Press Release – June 10, 2020

“On June 10, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved nivolumab for patients with unresectable advanced, recurrent or metastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) after prior fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-based chemotherapy.

Efficacy was investigated in ATTRACTION-3 (NCT02569242), a multicenter, randomized (1:1), active-controlled, open-label trial in 419 patients with unresectable advanced, recurrent, or metastatic ESCC.

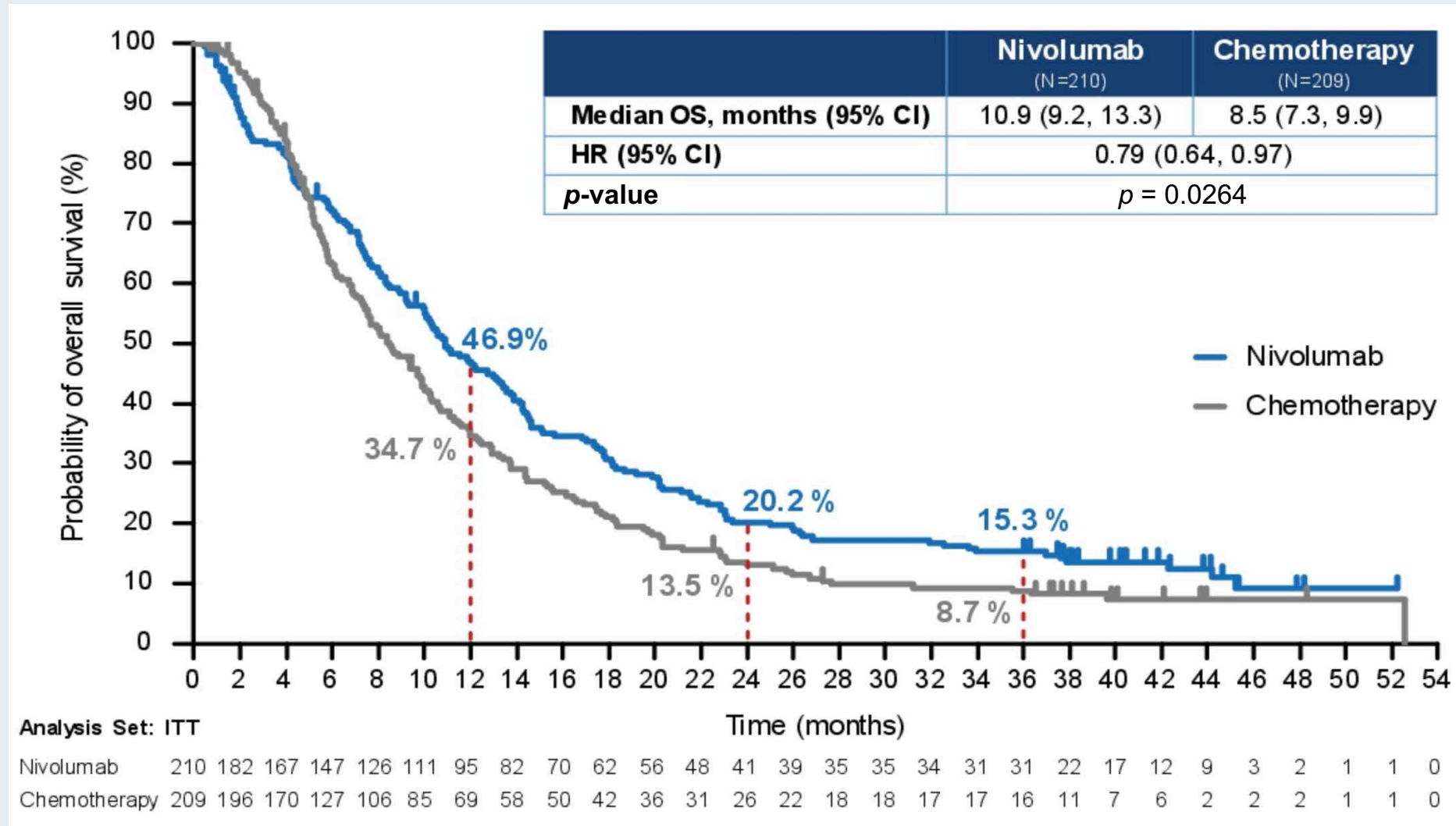
The recommended nivolumab dose for ESCC is 240 mg every 2 weeks or 480 mg every 4 weeks.”

Three-year Follow-up of ATTRACTION-3: A Phase III Study of Nivolumab (Nivo) in Patients with Advanced Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC) That Is Refractory or Intolerant to Previous Chemotherapy

Chin K et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2021;Abstract 204.

ATTRACTION-3: Three-Year Overall Survival Update



Hepatocellular Cancer

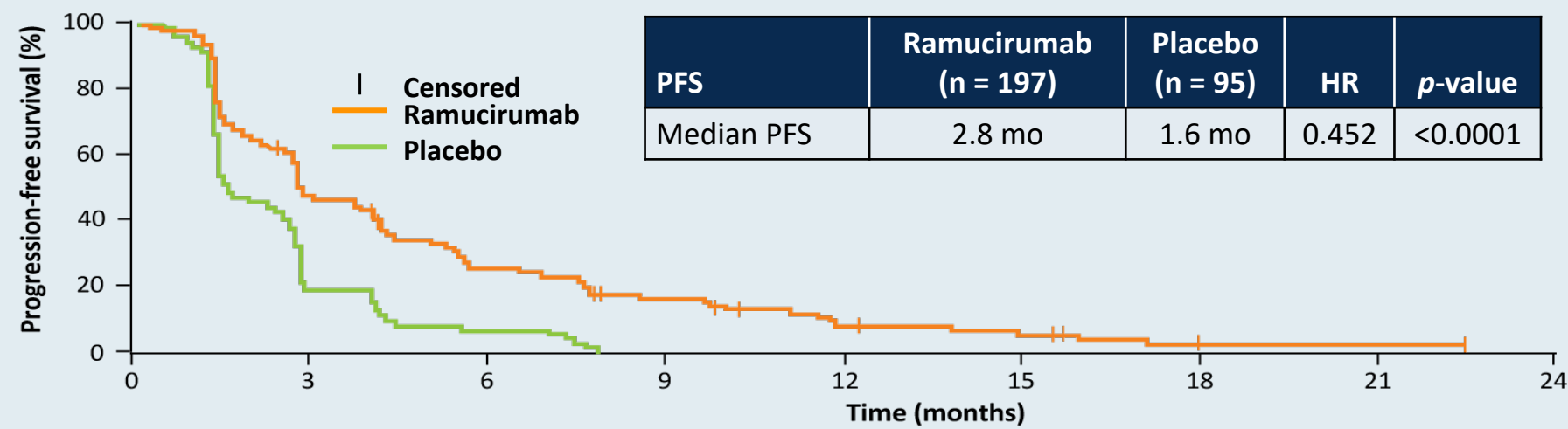
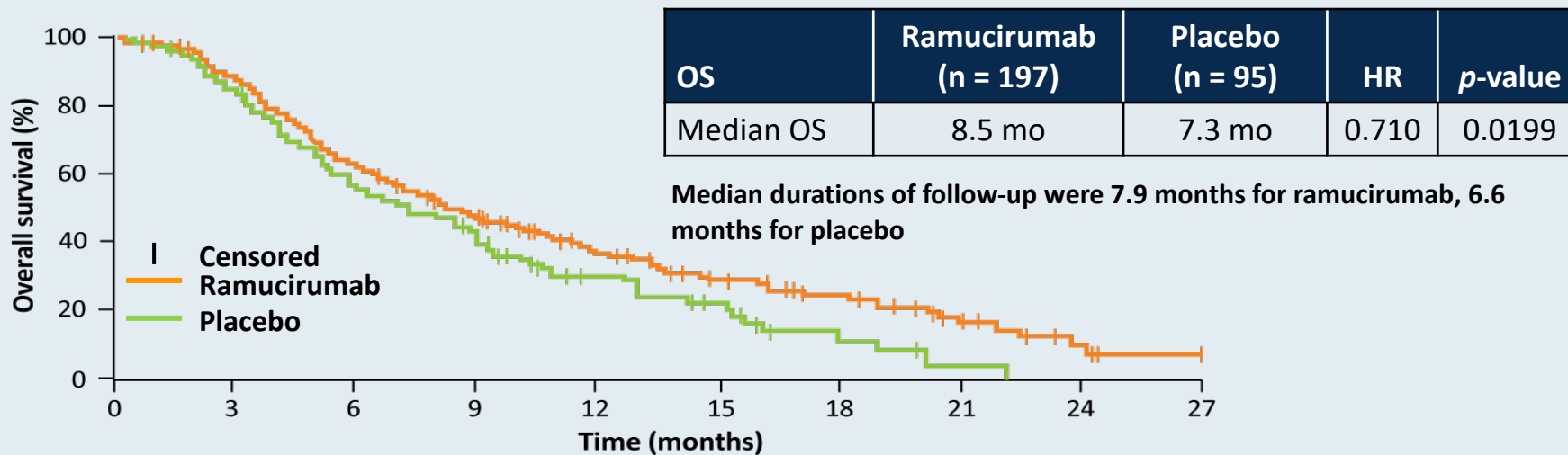


Ramucirumab after sorafenib in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma and increased α -fetoprotein concentrations (REACH-2): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial

*Andrew X Zhu, Yoon-Koo Kang, Chia-Jui Yen, Richard S Finn, Peter R Galle, Josep M Llovet, Eric Assenat, Giovanni Brandi, Marc Pracht, Ho Yeong Lim, Kun-Ming Rau, Kenta Motomura, Izumi Ohno, Philippe Merle, Bruno Daniele, Dong Bok Shin, Guido Gerken, Christophe Borg, Jean-Baptiste Hiriart, Takuji Okusaka, Manabu Morimoto, Yanzhi Hsu, Paolo B Abada, Masatoshi Kudo, for the REACH-2 study investigators**

Lancet Oncol 2019;20(2):282-96.

REACH-2: A Phase III Trial of Ramucirumab After Sorafenib for Patients with Advanced HCC and Increased AFP



Grade ≥3 AEs associated with ramucirumab included hypertension and hyponatremia.

Pembrolizumab versus Placebo in Patients with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma Previously Treated with Sorafenib: Updated Data from the Randomized, Phase 3 KEYNOTE-240 Study

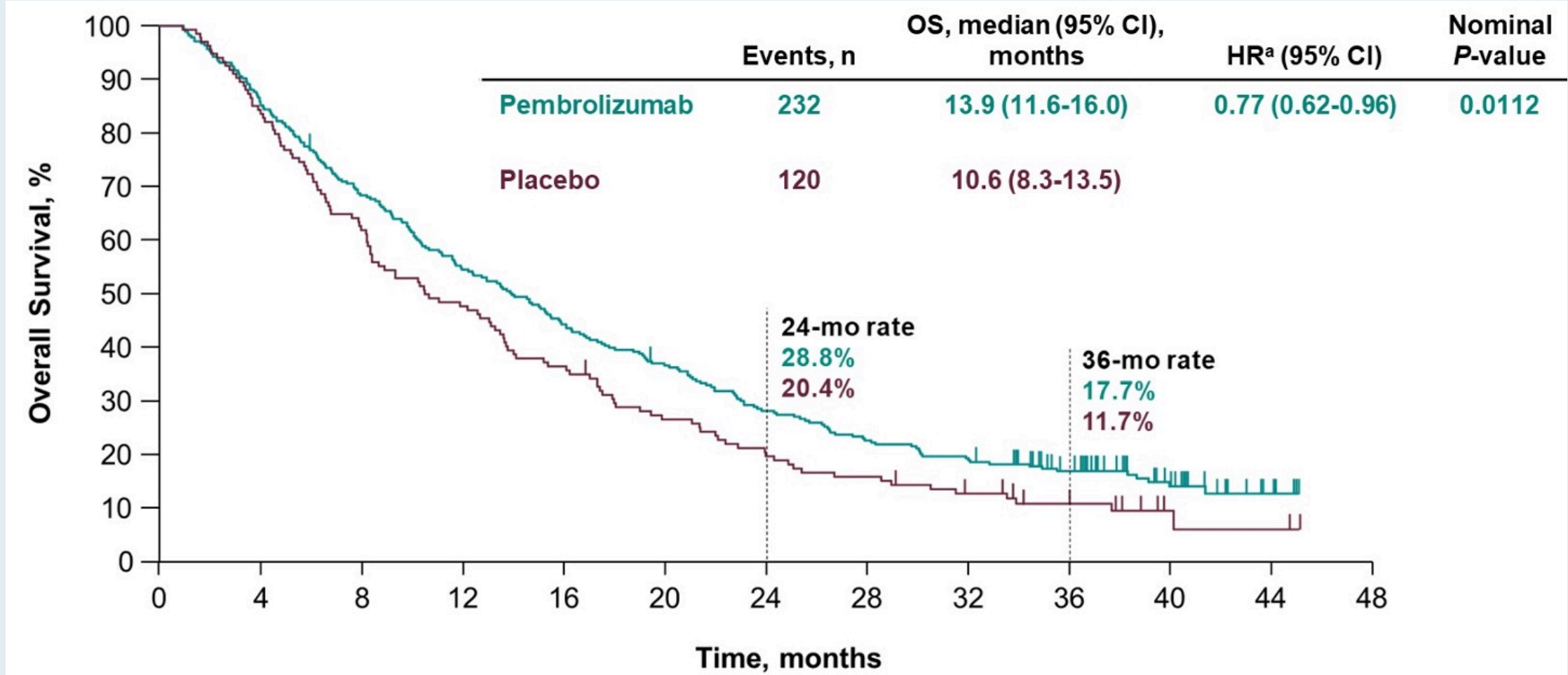
Merle P et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2021;Abstract 268.

KEYNOTE-240: Updated OS

Hazard Ratios Maintained with Longer Follow-Up

Overall Survival



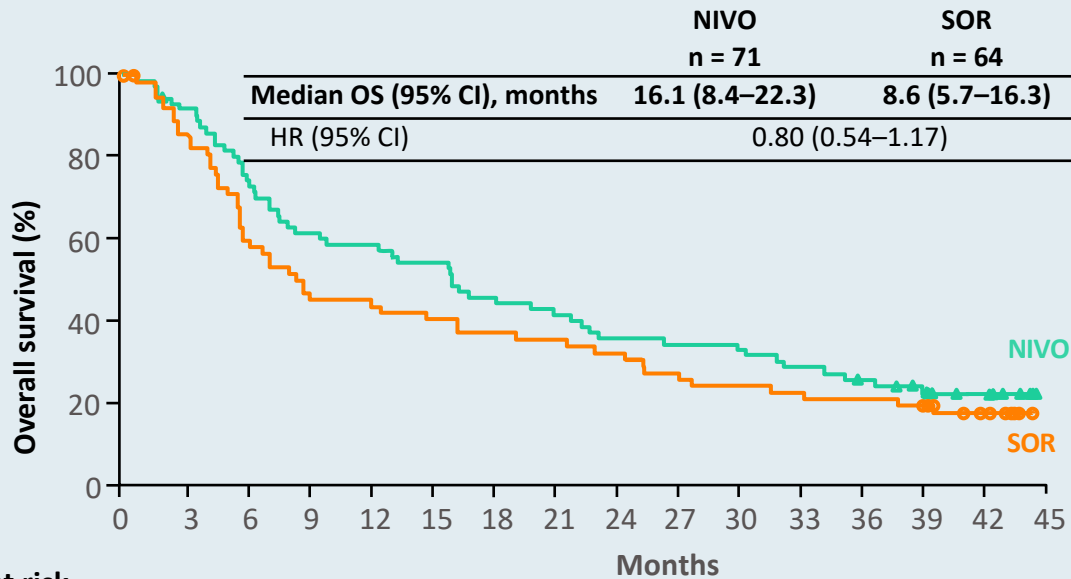
CheckMate 459: Long-Term Efficacy Outcomes with Nivolumab versus Sorafenib as First-line Treatment in Patients with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Sangro B et al.

ESMO World GI Congress 2020;Abstract LBA-3.

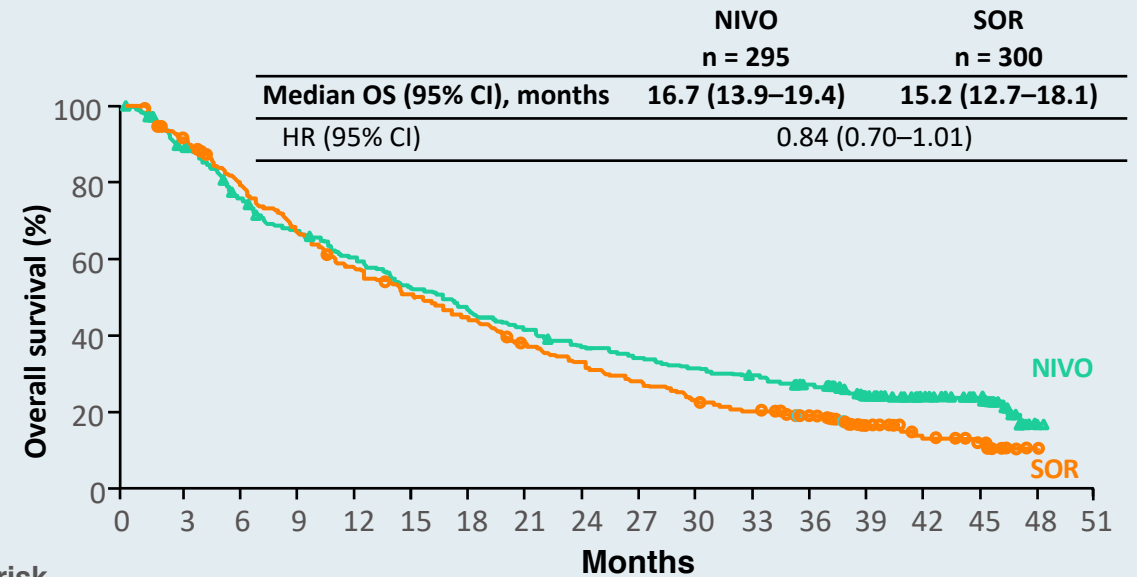
CheckMate 459: Overall Survival by PD-L1 Expression with First-Line Sorafenib in Advanced HCC

Tumor cell PD-L1 expression \geq 1%



No. at risk	Months															
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
NIVO	71	64	53	43	41	38	32	29	25	24	23	20	16	12	8	0
SOR	64	53	37	29	28	25	23	22	20	17	15	14	13	12	7	0

Tumor cell PD-L1 expression < 1%



No. at risk	Months																		
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	
NIVO	295	257	216	190	169	148	133	117	104	95	88	81	69	50	34	23	2	0	
SOR	300	271	233	199	165	145	128	106	93	78	65	56	45	25	15	10	1	0	

- OS in the PD-L1 \geq 1% group was longer in the NIVO arm compared to the SOR arm

FDA Grants Accelerated Approval to Nivolumab and Ipilimumab Combination for HCC

Press Release – March 10, 2020

“On March 10, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to the combination of nivolumab and ipilimumab for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) who have been previously treated with sorafenib.

Efficacy of the combination was investigated in Cohort 4 of CHECKMATE-040, (NCT01658878) a multicenter, multiple cohort, open-label trial conducted in patients with HCC who progressed on or were intolerant to sorafenib. A total of 49 patients received nivolumab 1 mg/kg in combination with ipilimumab 3 mg/kg every 3 weeks for four doses, followed by single-agent nivolumab 240 mg every 2 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

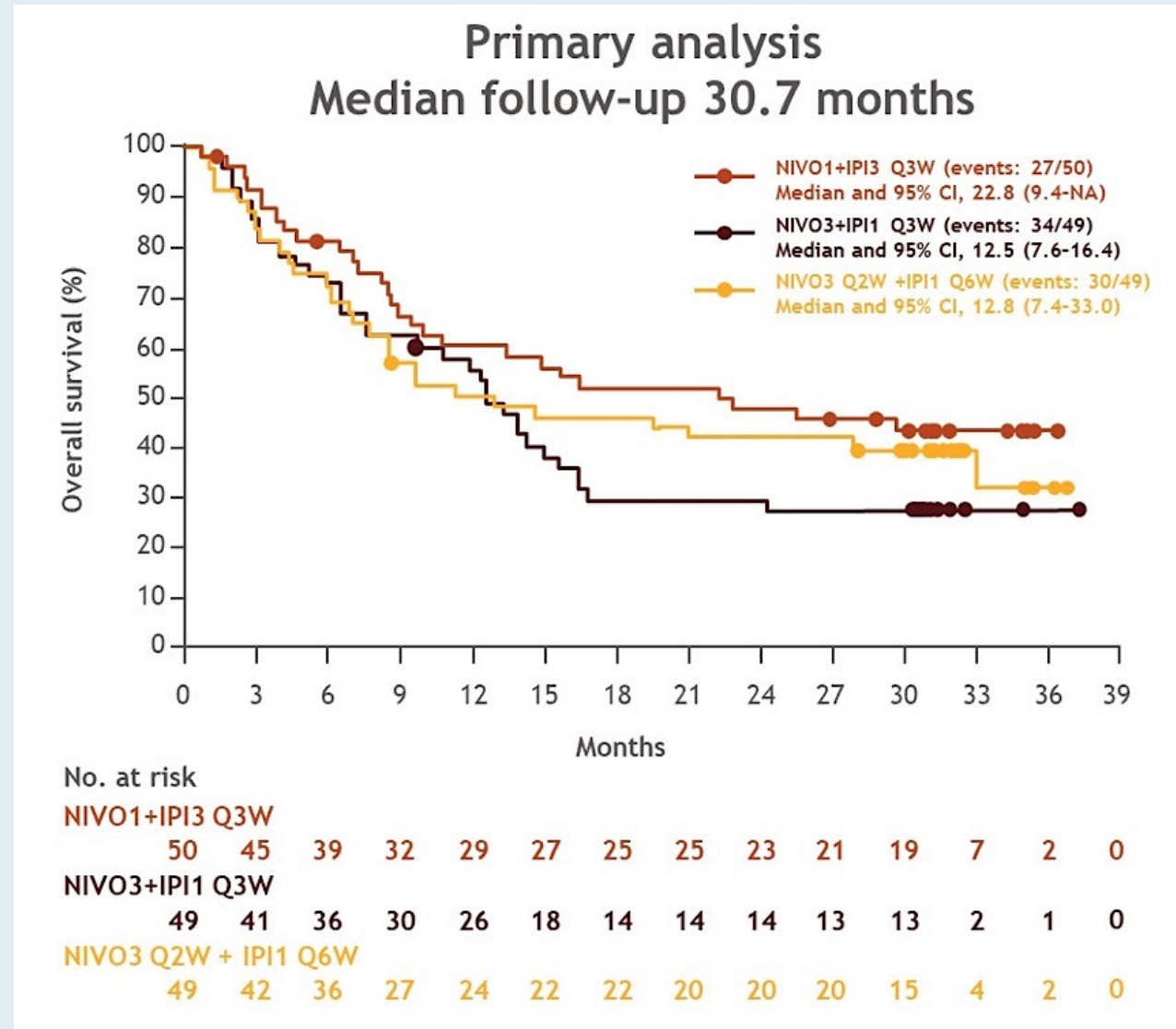
The main efficacy outcome measures were overall response rate and duration of response as determined by blinded independent central review (BICR) using RECIST v1.1. ORR was 33% (n=16; 95% CI: 20, 48), with 4 complete responses and 12 partial responses. Response duration ranged from 4.6 to 30.5+ months, with 31% of responses lasting at least 24 months.”

Nivolumab (NIVO) plus Ipilimumab (IPI) Combination Therapy in Patients (Pts) with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (aHCC): Long-Term Results from CheckMate 040

El-Khoueiry AB et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2021;Abstract 269.

CheckMate 040: Updated Overall Survival with Ipilimumab/Nivolumab



Efficacy, Tolerability, and Biologic Activity of a Novel Regimen of Tremelimumab (T) in Combination with Durvalumab (D) for Patients (pts) with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (aHCC)

Kelley RK et al.

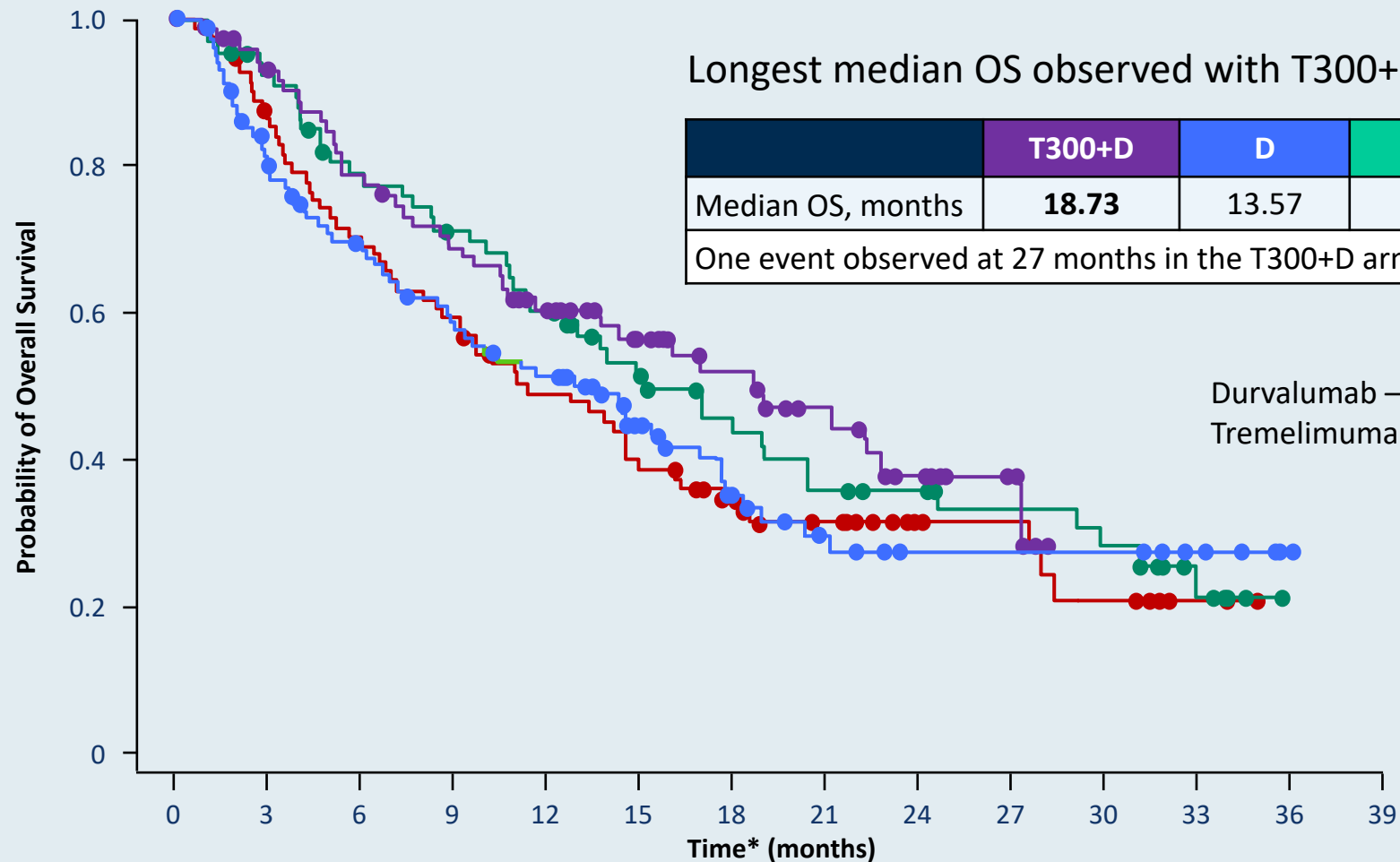
ASCO 2020;Abstract 4508.

The Novel Regimen of Tremelimumab in Combination with Durvalumab Provides a Favorable Safety Profile and Clinical Activity for Patients with Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Sangro B et al.

ESMO World GI Congress 2020;Abstract O-6.

Study 22: Overall Survival



Number of patients at risk	T300+D	D	T	T75+D	75	67	56	48	39	30	22	16	10	5	0	0	0	0
D	104	78	65	54	46	31	20	14	8	8	8	5	1	0				
T	69	62	51	45	38	29	23	18	16	13	11	5	0	0				
T75+D	84	69	56	48	38	30	23	17	10	9	6	2	0	0				

**Dissecting the Decision: Clinical and Nursing Investigators
Provide Practical Perspectives on Key Issues in Cancer Care**

Part 2 — HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Thursday, March 18, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Jamie Carroll, APRN, MSN, CNP

Sara Hurvitz, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

***CME and MOC credit information will be emailed
to each participant within 5 business days.***