

ADVANCES IN
Cancer
IMMUNOTHERAPY™



Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Lung Cancer

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Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Disclosures

- No disclosures
- I will not be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

Immune checkpoint inhibitors in NSCLC

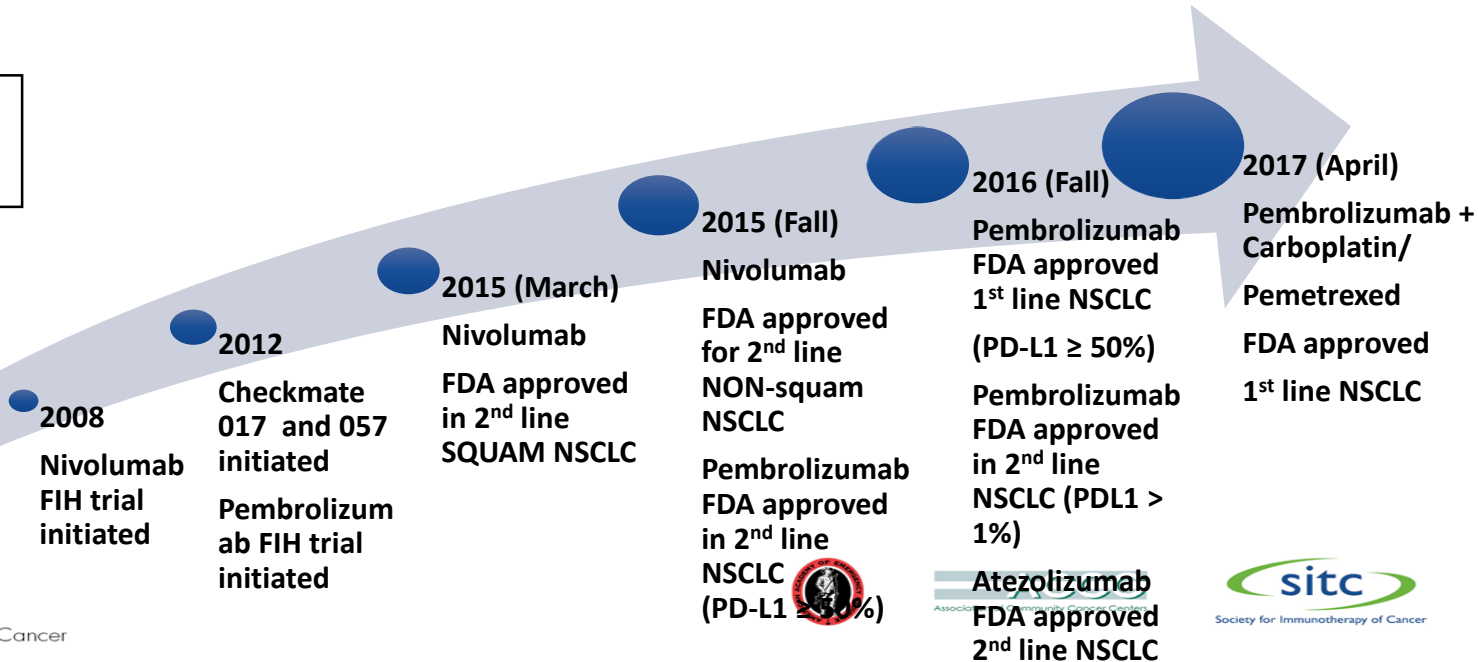
Nivolumab
PD-1



Pembrolizumab
PD-1



Atezolizumab
PD-L1

Therapeutic stratification in advanced NSCLC

mandatory histology separation

squamous cell carcinoma

7th TNM stage IV NSCLC

adenocarcinoma

mandatory tumor biomarker testing

May 2017

PD-L1 IHC (22C3 clone)

TPS $\geq 50\%$

TPS $< 50\%$

EGFR mutation (del19 or L858R)
ALK rearrangement
ROS1 rearrangement
BRAF-V600E

if negative

PD-L1 IHC (22C3 clone)

TPS $\geq 50\%$

TPS $< 50\%$

evidence-based 1st line therapy

May 2017

PD-1 antibody
pembrolizumab

cytotoxic chemotherapy
platinum-doublet
+/- necitumumab

oral kinase inhibitors

afatinib, erlotinib, gefitinib
crizotinib, alectinib, ceritinil
crizotinib
dabrafenib + trametinib

PD-1 antibody
pembrolizumab
or
pembrolizumab +
carboplatin-pemetrexed

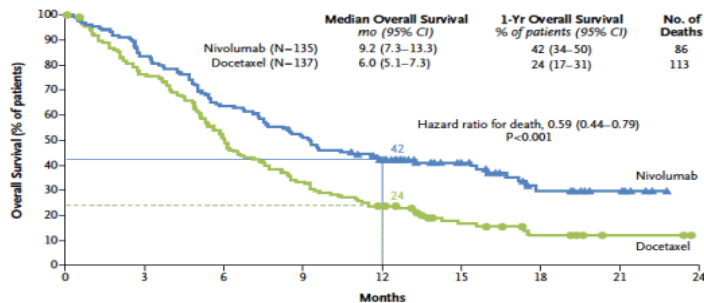
pembrolizumab +
carboplatin-pemetrexed
or
cytotoxic chemotherapy
platinum-pemetrexed
+/- bevacizumab

Adapted from: Rangachari D, Costa DB, *Trans Cancer Resear.* 2017

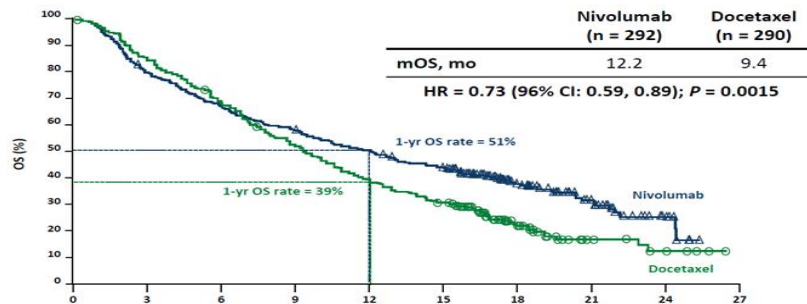


PD1/PD-L1 Inhibitors increase Overall Survival in 2L Advanced NSCLC

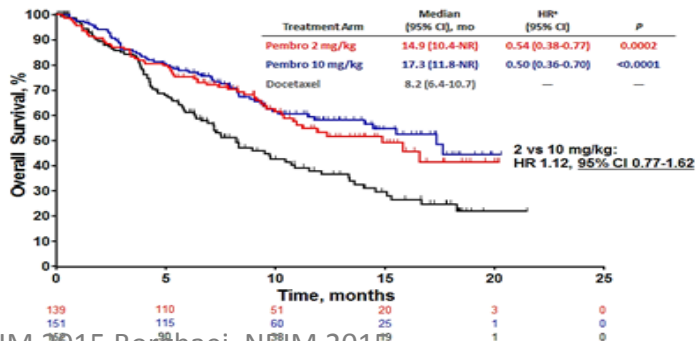
CHECKMATE 017- Nivolumab, squam



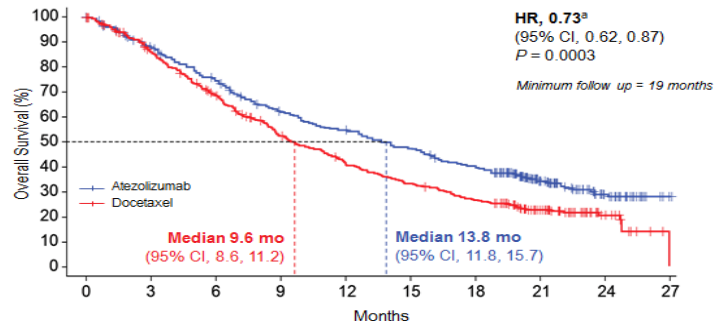
CHECKMATE 057- Nivolumab, non-squam



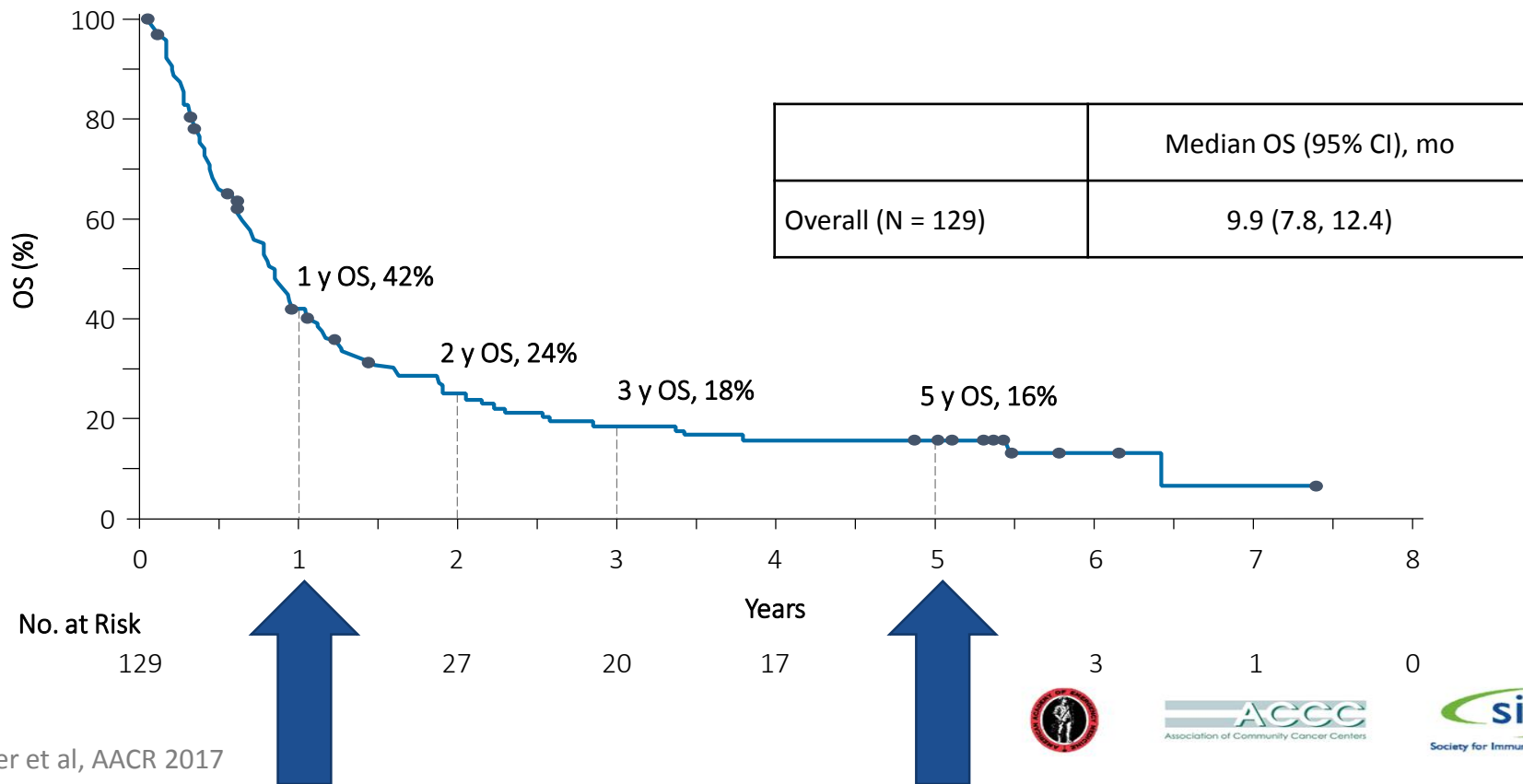
KEYNOTE 010- Pembrolizumab



OAK- Atezolizumab



CA209-003 5-Year Update: Phase 1 Nivolumab in Advanced NSCLC



Toxicities in 2L and 3L Studies

	Atezolizumab OAK	Nivolumab SQ: CM 017 (updated OS; 2L)	Nivolumab NSQ:CM 057 (updated OS; 2/3L)	Keynote 010
Related Grade 3-5 AEs	15%	8%	11%	13-16%
Discontinuation due to related AEs	5%	6%	6%	4-5%
Pneumonitis AEs	1%	5%	3%	4-5%

Rittmeyer, et al., *Lancet* 2017

Brahmer, et al., *NEJM* 2015

Borghaei, et al., *NEJM* 2015

Herbst, et al., *Lancet* 2015

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IO in the 1L setting: KEYNOTE-024 Schema (NCT02142738)

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Untreated stage IV NSCLC
- PD-L1 TPS $\geq 50\%$
- ECOG PS 0-1
- No activating *EGFR* mutation or *ALK* translocation
- No untreated brain metastases
- No active autoimmune disease requiring systemic therapy

R (1:1)
N =
305

Pembrolizumab
200 mg IV Q3W
(2 years)

**Platinum-Doublet
Chemotherapy**
(4-6 cycles)

Pembrolizumab
200 mg Q3W
for 2 years

Key End Points

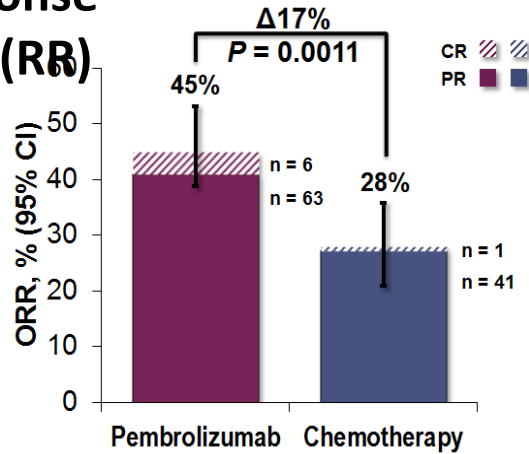
Primary: PFS (RECIST v1.1 per blinded, independent central review)

Secondary: OS, ORR, safety

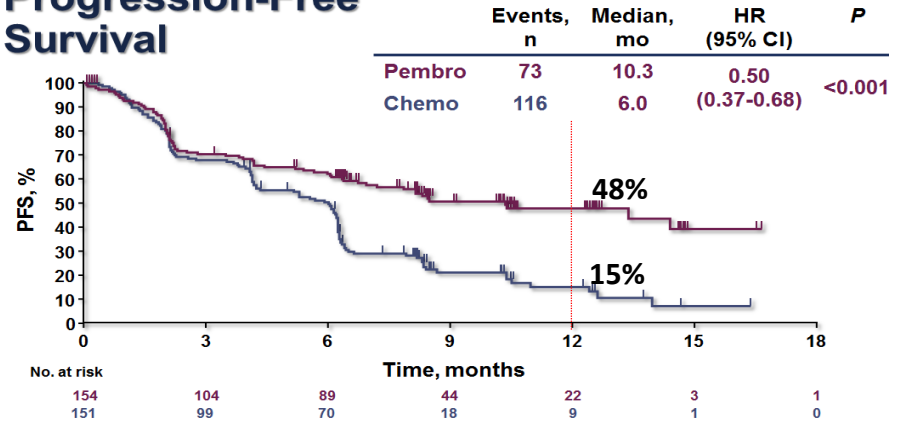
Exploratory: DOR



Response Rate (RR)



Progression-Free Survival

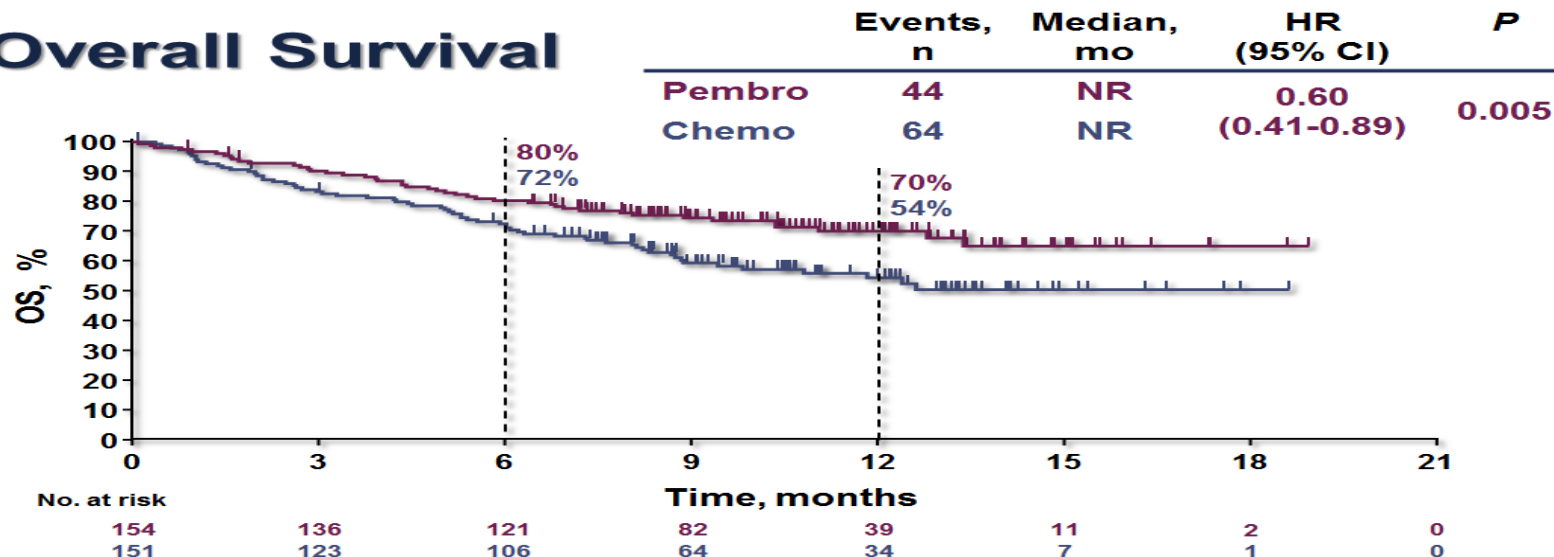


- ✓ 45% is the one of best RRs ever reported in 1st line setting – and more durable
- ✓ Time to Response is identical between Pembro and Chemo
- ✓ PFS improved by 4.3 months (HR of 0.50)



KEYNOTE-024 Survival Data

Overall Survival



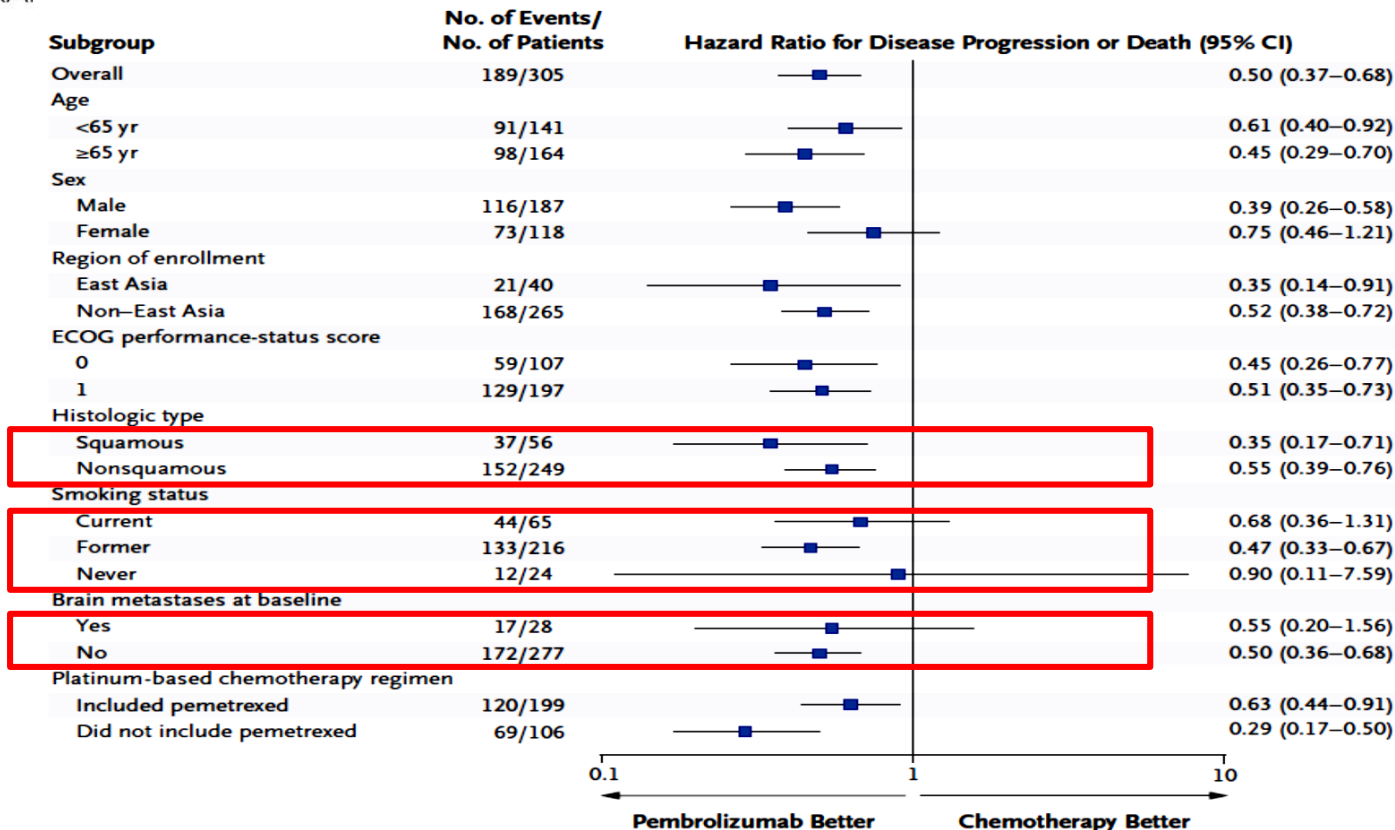
✓ Estimated OS @ 12 months: 70% (Pembro) vs. 54% (Chemo)

✓ HR for death: 0.60

✓ Findings despite crossover to Pembro in 50%

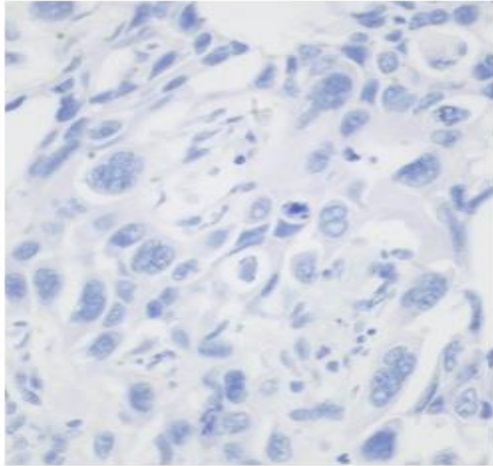


KEYNOTE-024: Improved outcomes w/Pembro across all subgroups

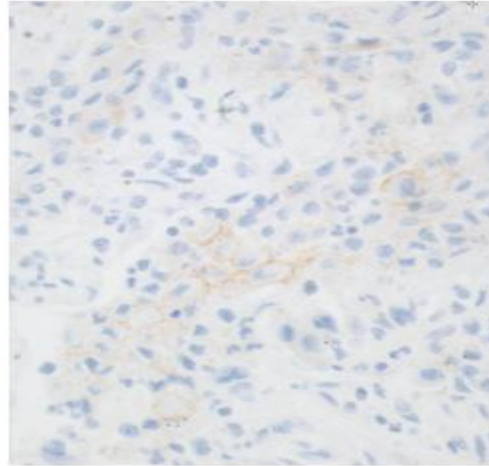




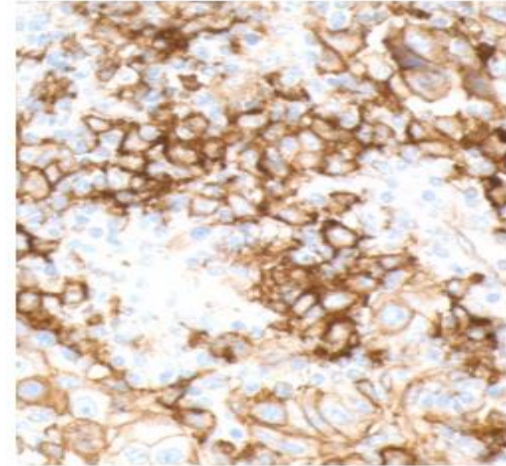
PD-L1 as an IO biomarker



**PD-L1 = 0% positive
Negative**



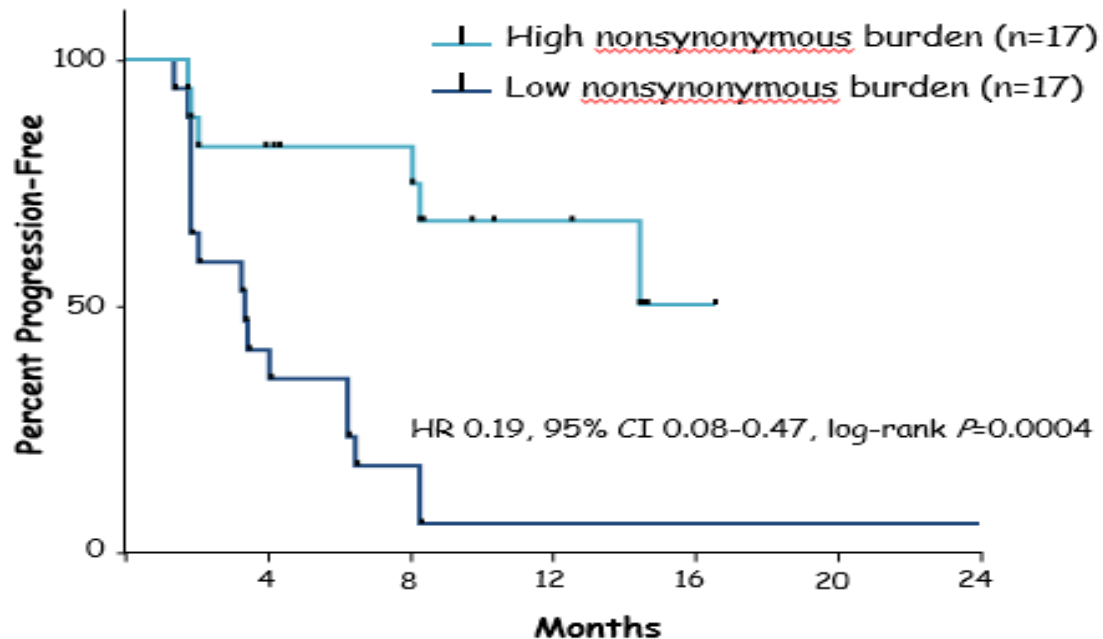
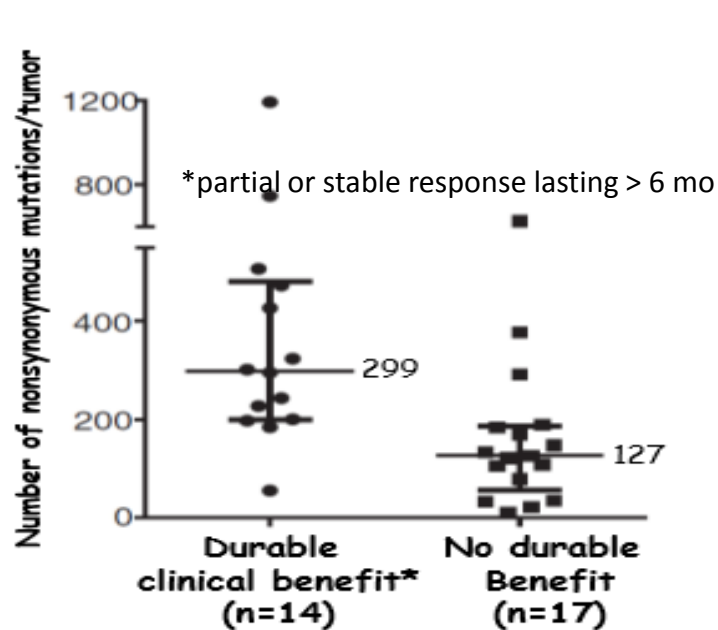
**PD-L1 = 2% positive
Weak Positive
(1%-49%)**



**PD-L1 = 100% positive
Strong Positive
(50%-100%)**

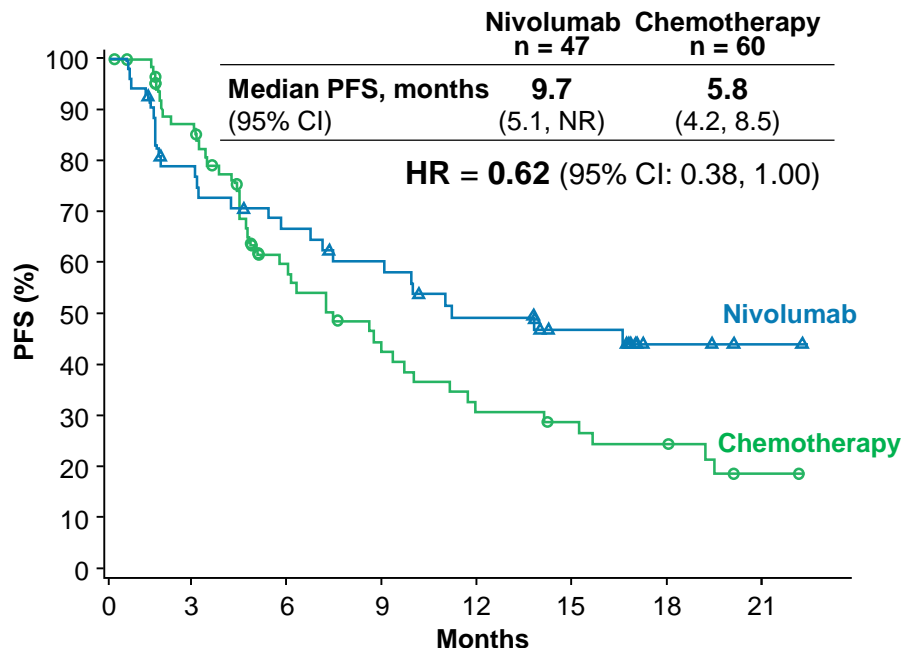


Tumor Mutation Burden as an IO biomarker

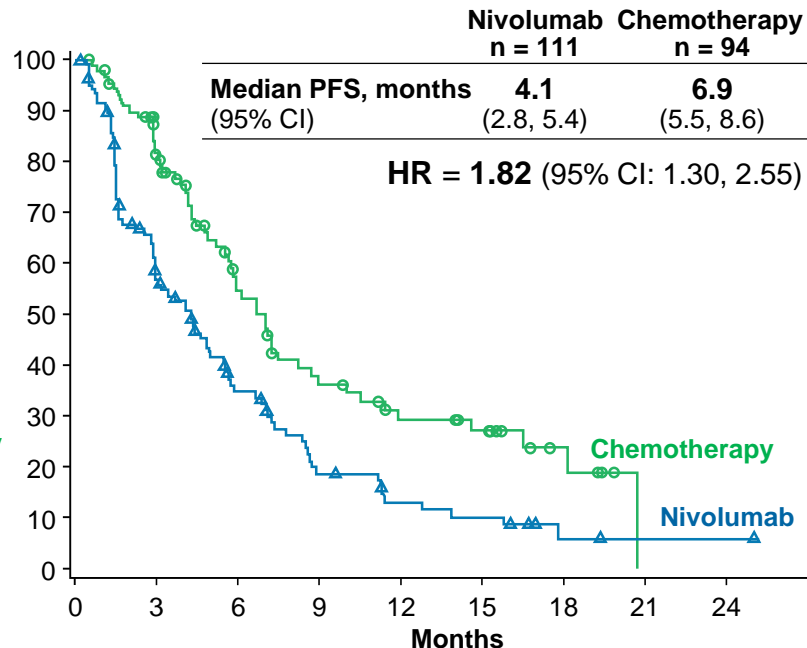


CheckMate-026 (1L Nivolumab in NSCLC)

High TMB



Low/medium TMB





KEYNOTE-021 Cohort G: 1L Carboplatin/Pemetrexed + Pembrolizumab

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Untreated stage IIIB or IV nonsquamous NSCLC
- No activating *EGFR* mutation or *ALK* translocation
- Provision of a sample for PD-L1 assessment^a
- ECOG PS 0-1
- No untreated brain metastases
- No ILD or pneumonitis requiring systemic steroids

R
(1:1)^a
N=12
3

Pembrolizumab 200 mg
Q3W for 2 years
+
Carboplatin AUC 5 mg/mL/min
+ Pemetrexed 500 mg/m²
Q3W for 4 cycles^b

Carboplatin AUC 5 mg/mL/min
+ Pemetrexed 500 mg/m²
Q3W for 4 cycles^b

PD

Pembrolizumab
200 mg Q3W
for 2 years

End Points

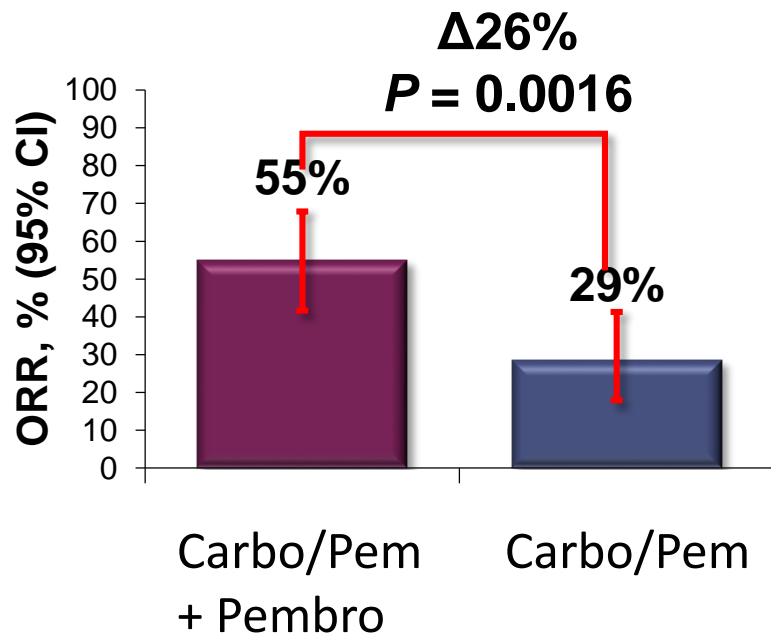
Primary: ORR (RECIST v1.1 per blinded, independent central review)

Key secondary: PFS

Other secondary: OS, safety, relationship between antitumor activity and PD-L1 TPS



KEYNOTE-021 Efficacy



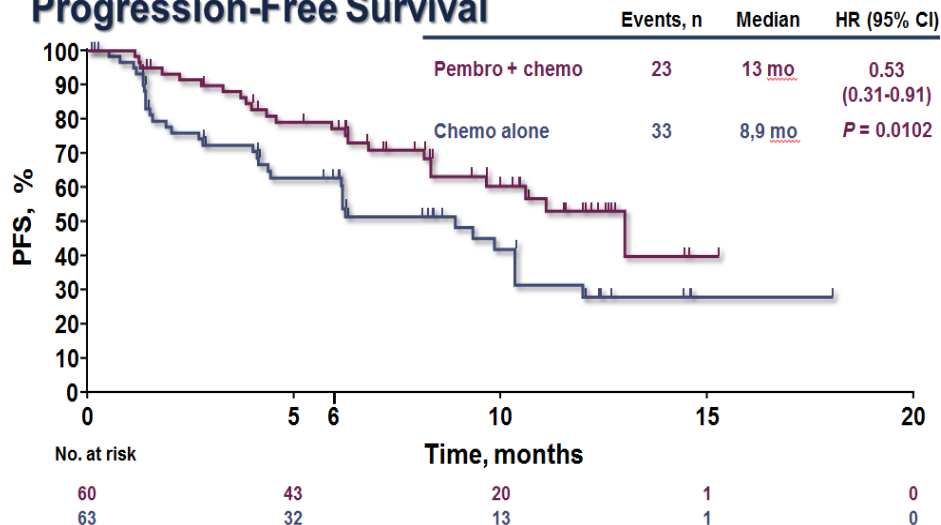
	Pembro + Chemo Responders n = 33	Chemo Alone Responders n = 18
TTR, mo median (range)	1.5 (1.2-12.3)	2.7 (1.1-4.7)
DOR, mo median (range)	NR (1.4+-13.0+)	NR (1.4+-15.2+)
Ongoing response, ^a n (%)	29 (88)	14 (78)

DOR = duration of response; TTR = time to response.

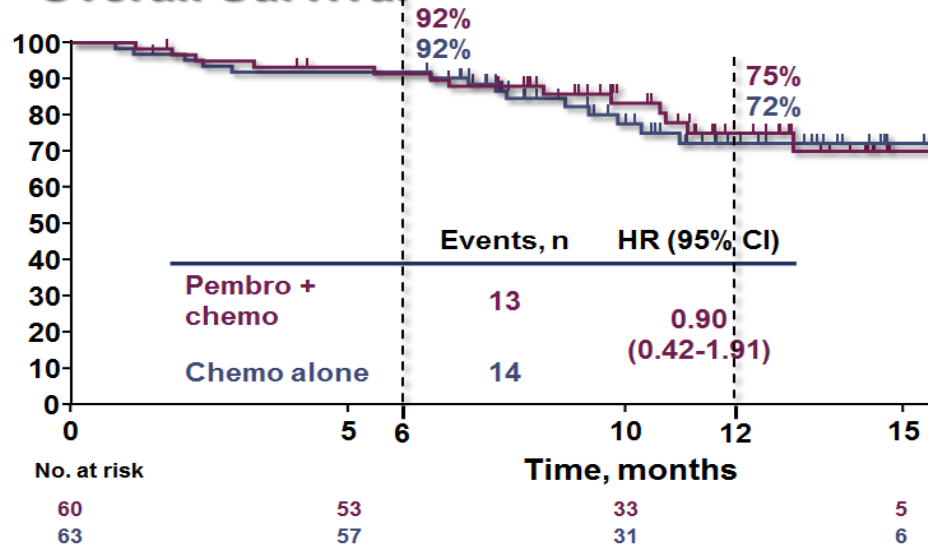
^aAlive without subsequent disease progression.



Progression-Free Survival



Overall Survival





Take home points

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors have **improved survival** in NSCLC in the 1st AND 2nd line setting
 - ...Survival benefit = 2-6 months
- PD-L1 is a simplistic predictive biomarker
 - ...**Patients with PD-L1- tumors still benefit**
 - ...Tumor mutation burden and other markers being explored
- IF response, then typically **durable** (>6 mos)





Take home points

- More work needs to be done to determine which patients are best served by combination chemo-/immuno-therapy
 - ...I would consider combination therapies for:
 - metastatic adenoCA, NO actionable mutations,
PD-L1-, AND bulky tumor /very symptomatic
- TKIs remain the standard initial treatment for NSCLC with *EGFR*, *ALK*, *ROS1* mutations
- Immune toxicities are real, but can be managed
 - ...And are typically **less severe** than with chemotherapy
 - ...**Early identification** is essential





Case Study #1

A 58-year-old female never smoker with bilateral lung mets and biopsy showing lung adenocarcinoma with EGFR mutation (L858R) and PD-L1 90% positive (22C3 assay).

What do you recommend?

1. Erlotinib 150 mg PO daily
2. Pembrolizumab
3. Pembrolizumab + pemetrexed and carboplatin combination



Case Study #2

A 70-year-old female ex-smoker with NSCLC currently receiving Pembrolizumab presents with increasing cough, SOB, and new decline in O2 sat to 82% on RA.

What is your management recommendation ?

1. Continue anti-PD-1 antibody
2. Continue anti-PD-1 with dose reduction
3. Hold anti-PD-1 for 2 weeks
4. Discontinue anti-PD-1 + start prednisone 40mg PO daily
5. Discontinue anti-PD-1 + admit for IV steroids

