



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Advances in Cancer Immunotherapy™

# Patient Selection based on Safety Concerns

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#LearnACI

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# Outline

- **Toxicity:**
  - Autoimmune conditions/Prior irAEs
  - Organ Transplants
- **Poor Functional Status:**
  - Performance Status 2
  - Elderly
- **'Untested' Populations:**
  - Paraneoplastic Syndromes

# Prior Autoimmune Conditions: The Melanoma Experience

## PD-1

- 55/119 pts prior AID received anti-PD-1
- ORR= 33%
- 38% (20/119): AID flare
- 29% (15/119): other irAE
- 8% (4/119): stopped Tx

Overall, tolerable

## CTLA-4

- 67/119 with prior CTLA-4 irAEs, received anti-PD-1
- 3% (2/67): same irAE
- 38% (23/67): new irAEs
- 12% (8/67): stopped Tx

Overall, tolerable

## PD-1/CTLA-4

- 55 pts prior AID
- ORR= 55%
- 33% (18/55): AID flare
- 67% (37/55): other irAE
- 36% (30/55): stopped Tx

Not as Tolerable

# Prior Autoimmune Conditions: The NSCLC Experience

## 56 pts NSCLC + AID

- ORR: 22%
- 23% AID flare (13% G3+)
- 38% other irAE (26% G3+)
- 6-mo cumulative incidence flare: 21%
- 18-mo cumulative incidence flare: 23%

## 21 patients with irAEs (23 irAEs)

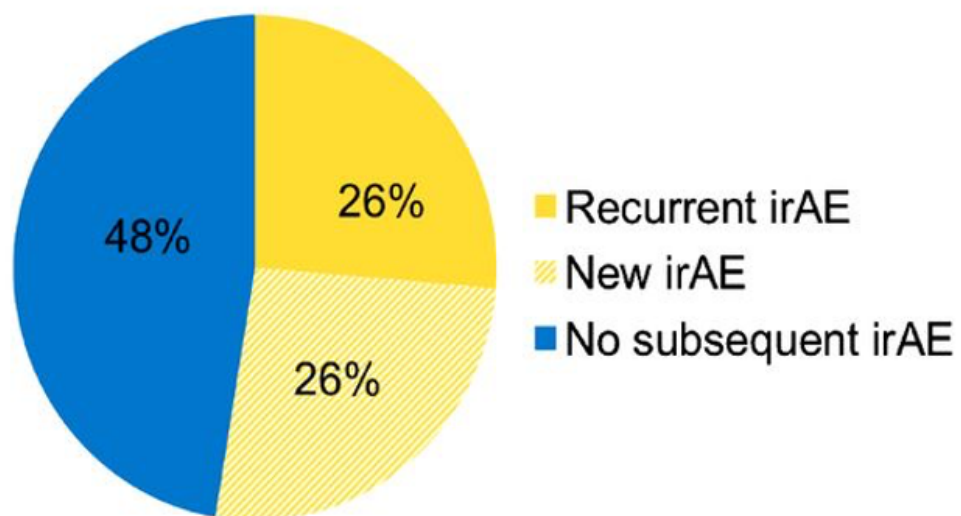
- 29% G3+ irAEs
- 14% stopped PD-(L)1
- 5% flare + irAE
- No association baseline steroids & response
- No association flare & response

# When to re-challenge?

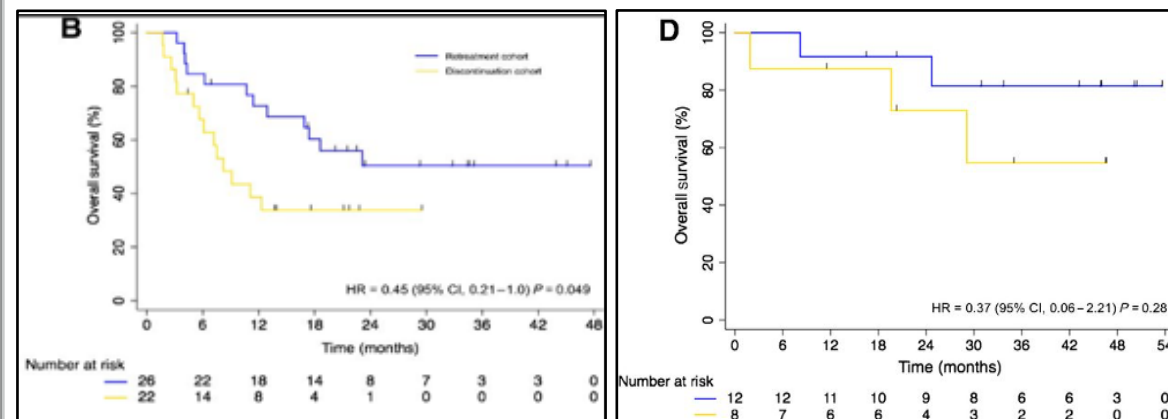
MSKCC Experience: 482 PD(L)1-treated NSCLC pts:

- 68 had irAE warranting therapy hold
- 30 permanently discontinued

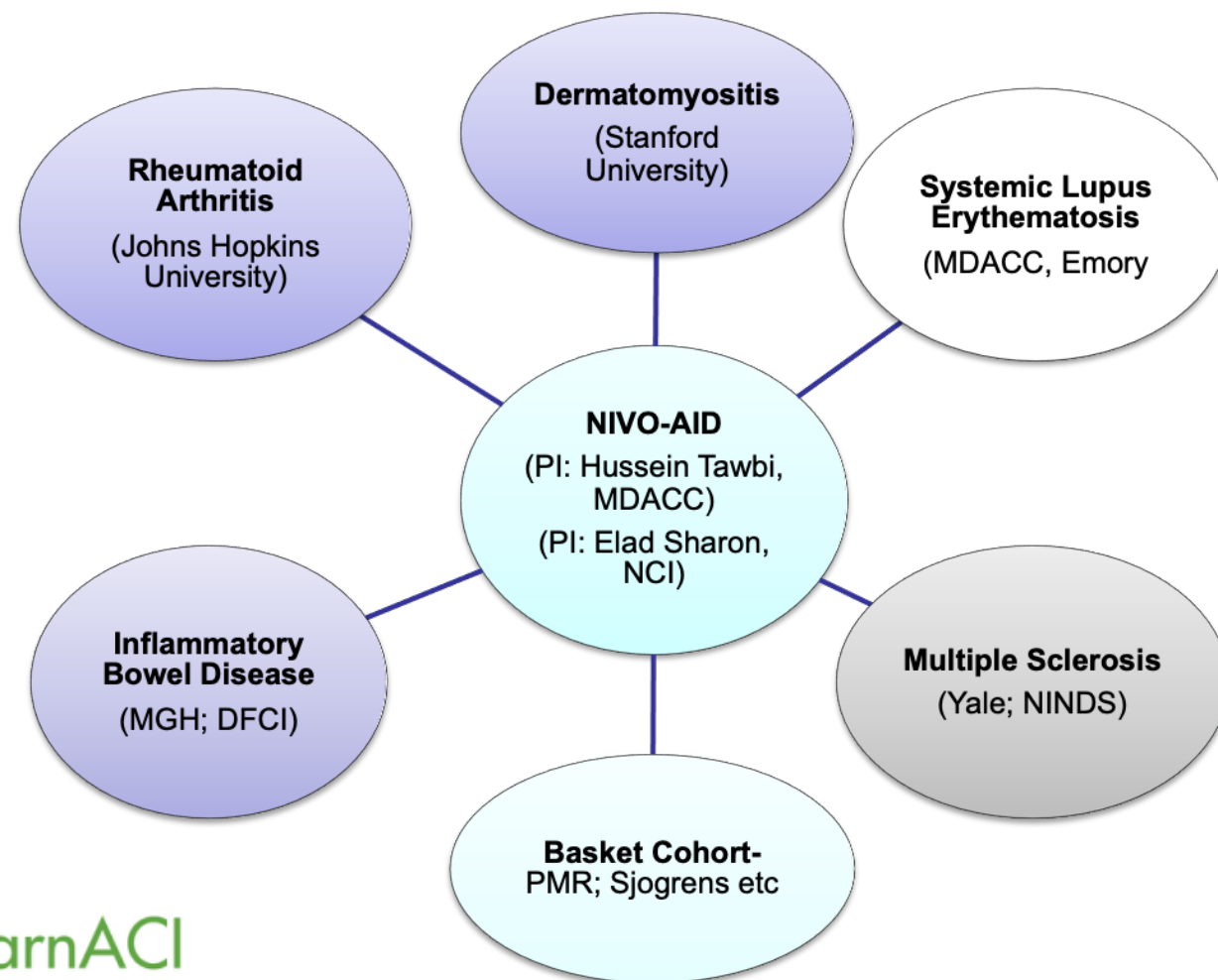
38 patients rechallenged: Outcomes



OS in those with v without ICI response prior to re-challenge



# NCI-10204 (NIVO-AID): Nivolumab in patients with prior autoimmune disease



**Primary Objective:**  
Establish safety, dose-limiting toxicity, associated with nivolumab in patients with varying severity of specific autoimmune diseases.

**Study Status:**  
Open and enrolling at 8 sites  
Goal of 39 sites  
Goal accrual 384 patients

# Organ Transplant

## Response to ICI and Organ Rejection

Characteristic	Total	Rejection	No rejection	p
Median age (yrs)	63.8	63	65.5	0.48
Time to ICI since transplant (median yrs, range)	8 (0.75-32)	6 (0.75-27.6)	8 (0.75-32)	0.74
Solid Organ Transplant				
Kidney	39	18 (46)	21 (54)	0.34
Liver	19	6 (32)	13 (68)	
Heart	5	1 (20)	4 (80)	
Cornea	1	1 (100)	0 (0)	
Type of ICI				
CTLA-4	13	3 (23)	10 (77)	0.45
PD-(L)1	43	20 (47)	23 (53)	
Sequential	8	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)	
Responder to ICI (all)	25	9 (37.5)	16 (62.5)	0.8
CTLA-4	7	1 (14)	6 (86)	
PD-(L)1	15	6 (40)	9 (60)	
Sequential	3	2 (66)	1 (33)	



# Clinical Trials of ICI+Transplant

## Nivo+Ipi+Tacrolimus in Renal Transplant

### Background

Solid organ transplant recipients  
- +50x risk of selected cancers

ICI can be effective against cancers in  
chronically immunosuppressed

Transplant recipients excluded from  
ICI trials due to risk of allograft  
rejection/loss

### Study Design

Investigator-initiated phase 1/2 clinical trial testing  
nivolumab + tacrolimus + prednisone

Patients with progressive disease at 16 wks may receive  
ipilimumab

### Study population:

Adult kidney transplant recipients

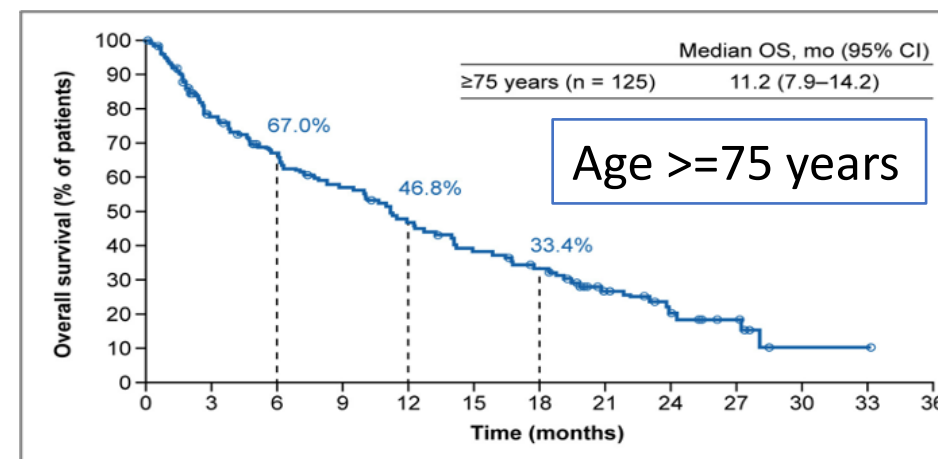
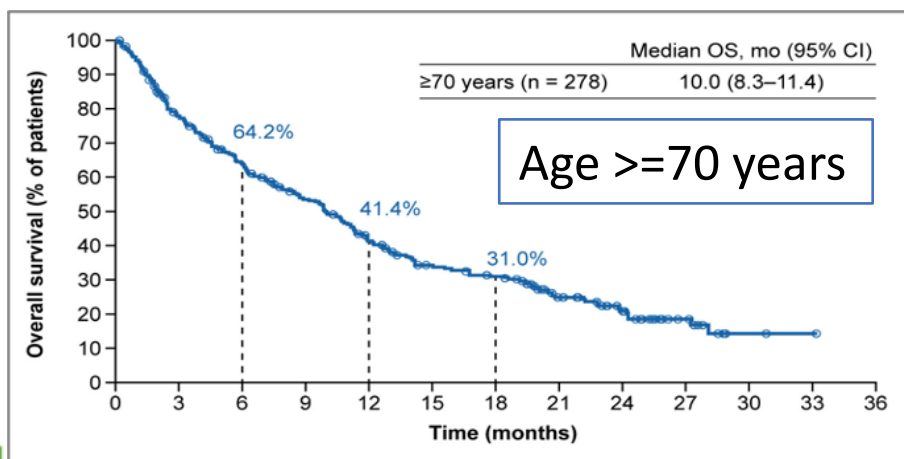
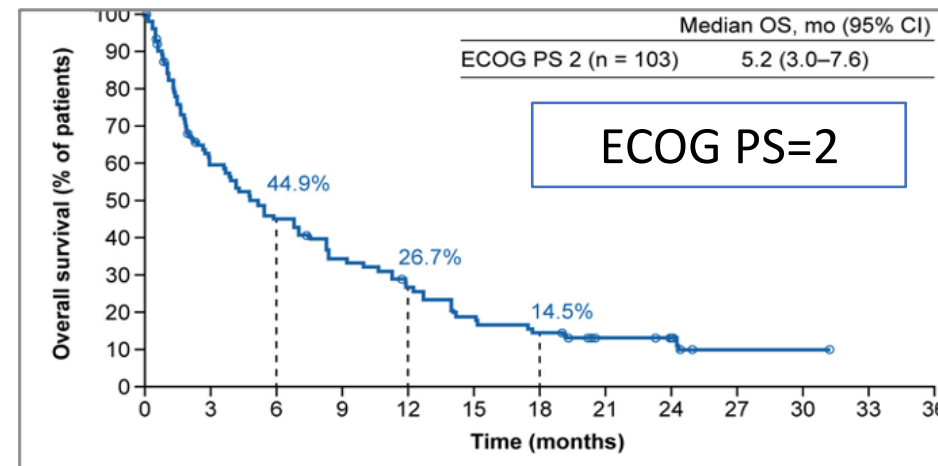
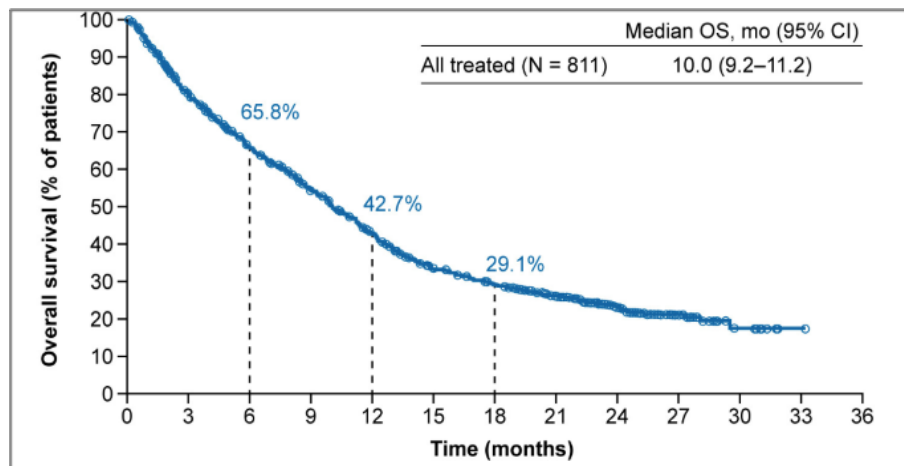
Melanoma, Basal cell, Cutaneous squamous cell, Merkel cell  
and MSI-high cancers

### Primary objective:

Estimate % durable clinical benefit  
(RECIST v1.1) without allograft loss at 16 wks

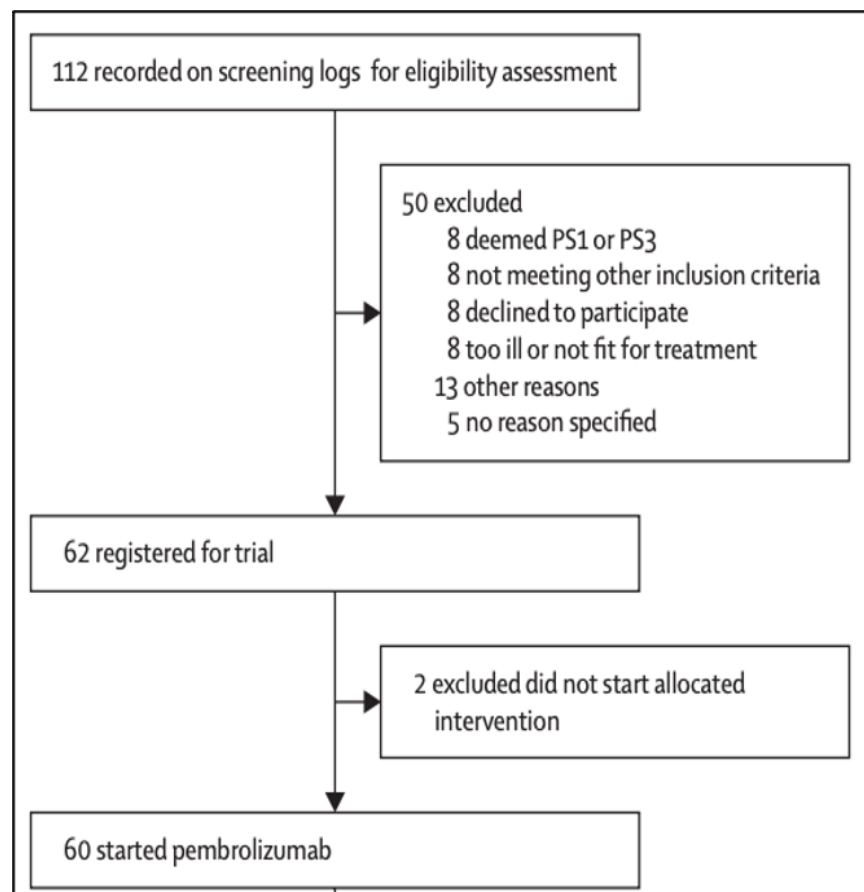
# CM-171

## Nivolumab in Squamous NSCLC: ECOG PS 2 + Elderly



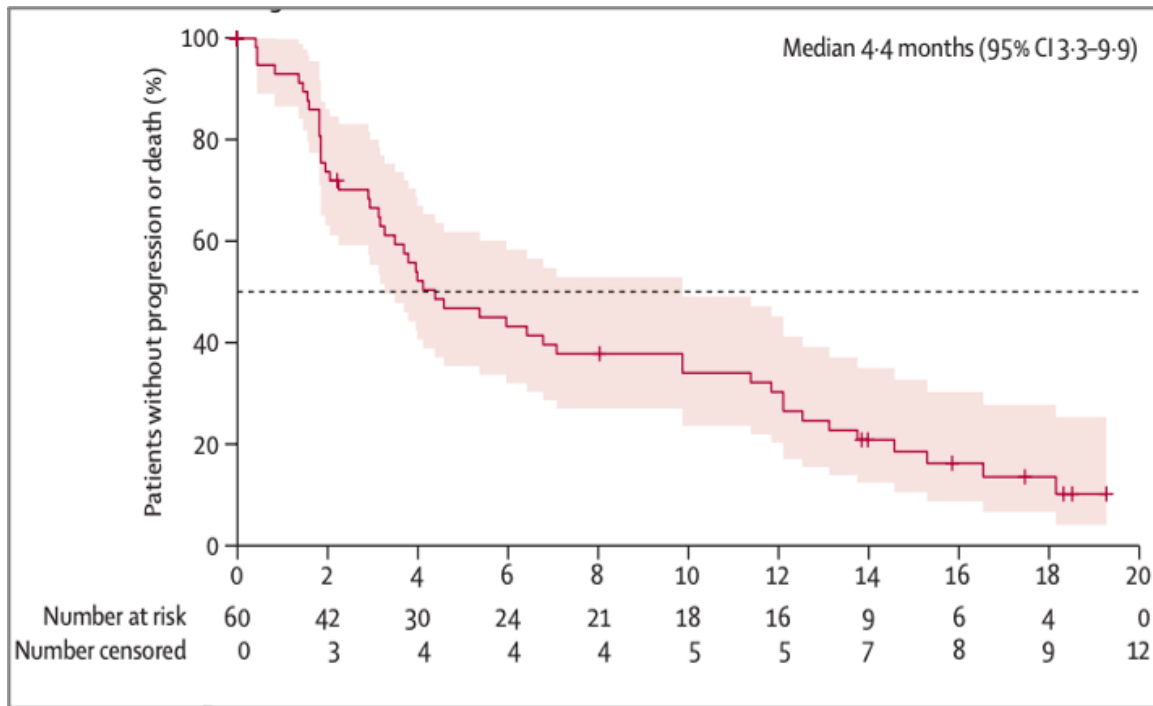
# PePs2:

## Pembrolizumab in PD-L1>1% Advanced NSCLC ECOG PS 2

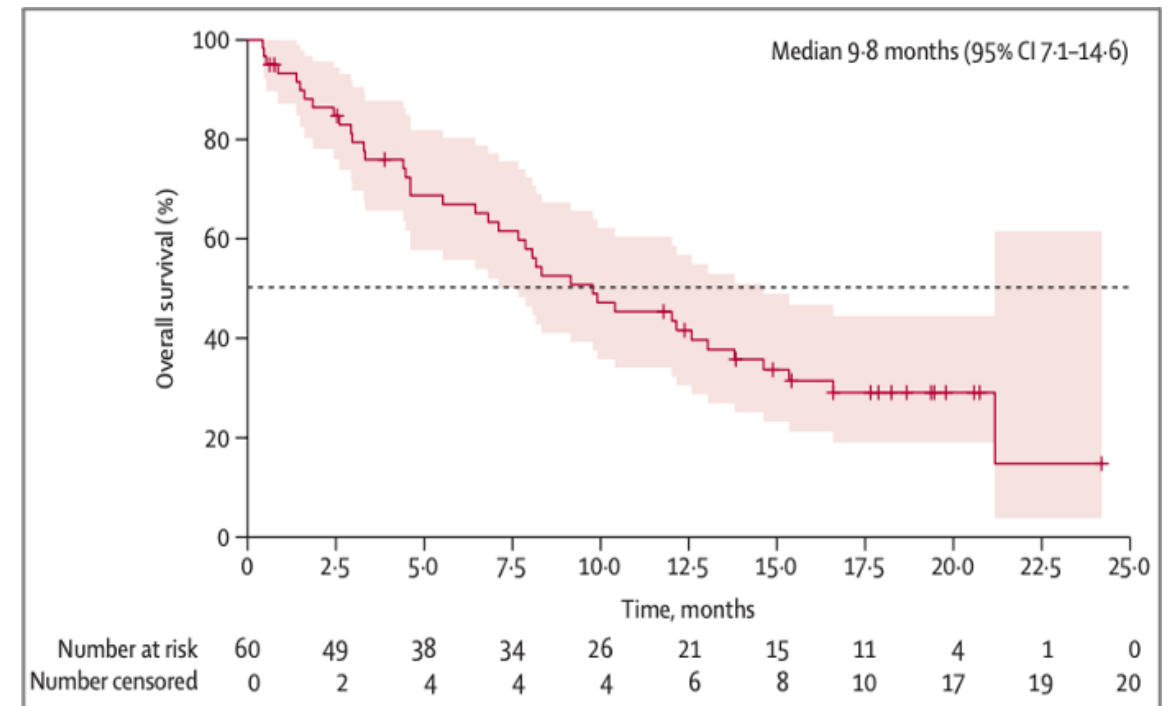


	Durable clinical benefit incidence	Toxicity incidence	Objective response incidence
All (n=60)	37% (22; 26–49)	28% (17; 19–41)	27% (16; 17–39)
Line of therapy			
First-line (n=24)	38% (9; 21–57)	29% (7; 15–49)	21% (5; 9–40)
Subsequent-line (n=36)	36% (13; 22–52)	28% (10; 16–44)	31% (11; 18–47)
PD-L1 tumour proportion score			
<1% (n=27)	22% (6; 11–41)	26% (7; 13–45)	11% (3; 4–28)
1–49% (n=15)	47% (7; 25–70)	13% (2; 4–38)	33% (5; 15–58)
≥50% (n=15)	53% (8; 30–75)	40% (6; 20–64)	47% (7; 25–70)
Unknown (n=3)	NE (n=1)	NE (n=2)	NE (n=1)

## Progression-Free Survival



## Overall Survival



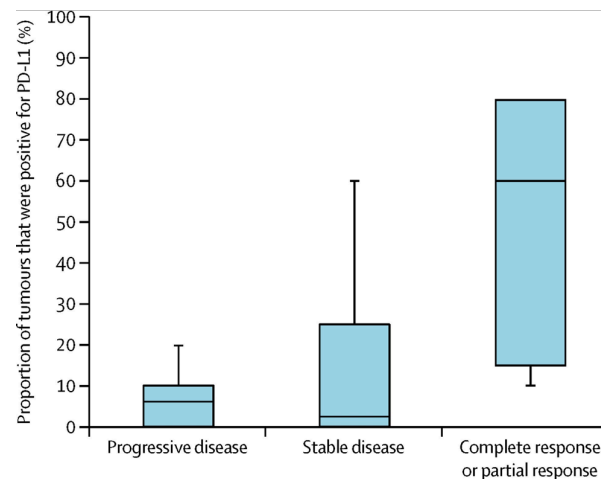
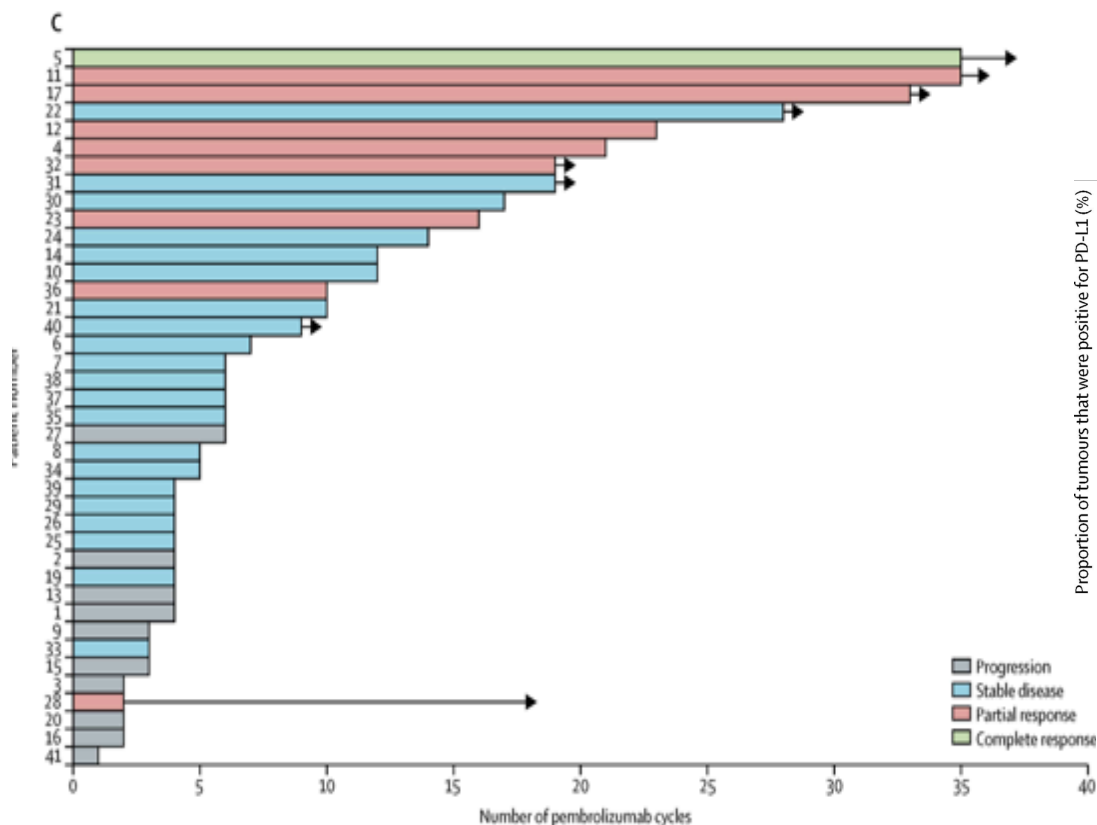
# CM817:

## Nivo/Ipi in First-line Advanced NSCLC and ECOG PS 2

- Multi cohort ph III/IV study
- Cohort A1 (n=198): ECOG PS 2 or ECOG PS 0–1 with 1 of:  
Asymptomatic brain metastases, Hepatic, Renal impairment, HIV.
- Cohort A (n=391) ECOG PS 0–1.
- Nivo 240 mg Q2W + Ipi 1 mg/kg Q6W x 2 years or until disease progression/toxicity
- Safety and efficacy endpoints

CheckMate 817 safety	Cohort A1			Cohort A
	All treated (n=198)	ECOG PS 2 (n=139)	AOSP <sup>b</sup> (n=59)	All treated <sup>1</sup> (n=391)
TRAEs n, (%)				
Any grade	132 (67)	86 (62)	46 (78)	295 (75)
Grade 3–4	54 (27)	34 (24)	20 (34)	123 (31)
TRAEs leading to discontinuation, n (%)				
Any grade	30 (15)	20 (14)	10 (17)	69 (18)
Grade 3–4	23 (12)	16 (12)	7 (12)	52 (13)
Treatment-related deaths, n	2 <sup>c</sup>	2 <sup>c</sup>	0	2 <sup>d</sup>
CheckMate 817 efficacy	Cohort A1			Cohort A
Objective response rate				
n/N	50/198	28/139	22/59	136/391
%	25	20	37	35
95% CI	19.4–31.9	13.8–27.8	25.0–50.9	30.1–39.7

# Untested Populations Paraneoplastic Syndromes

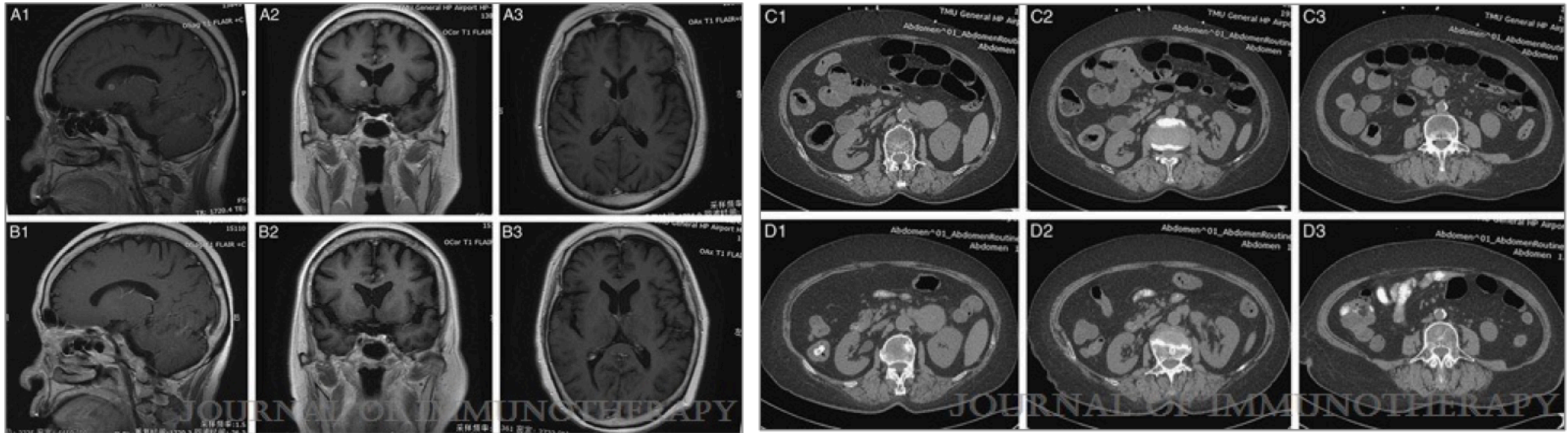


- 15% (6/20 pts) developed severe autoimmune toxicity:
  - myocarditis
  - polymyositis
- Patients with MG or Pure Red Cell Aplasia excluded
- Safety of administering ICIs in those with known paraneoplastic syndromes is unknown



# Untested Populations Paraneoplastic Syndromes

Anti-Hu antibody induced encephalitis & enteric neuropathy in SCLC treated with sintilimab



# Patient Selection for ICI based on Safety

## Toxicity:

- Autoimmune conditions/Prior irAEs
- Organ Transplants

- AIDs/prior irAEs do not preclude ICI, tolerability poorer with PD-1/CTLA-4
- Organ Transplant= high rejection risk

## Poor Functional Status:

- Performance Status 2
- Elderly

- PD-1 and PD-1/CTLA4 may be effective in ECOG PS2, elderly, other high-risk groups (CM171, 817, PePs2)

## Untested Populations:

- Paraneoplastic Syndromes

- Risk of irAEs/poor outcomes in pts with paraneoplastic syndromes unknown



# Colleagues and Collaborators

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