



Reimagined
2020 
NOVEMBER 9-14 



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Combined neoadjuvant chemo-immunotherapy therapy achieves superior downstaging of resectable non-small cell lung cancer as compared to chemotherapy, mono or dual immunotherapy

Boris Sepesi, MD, Erin M. Corsini, MD, Annikka Weissferdt, MD, Apar Pataer, MD, PhD, Mehmet Altan, MD, Mara B. Antonoff, MD, George Blumenschein, MD, Yasir Elamin, MD, Frank Fossella, MD, Bonnie Glisson, MD, Wayne L. Hofstetter, MD, Jonathan Kurie, MD, Xiuning Le, MD, Cheuk Hong Leung, BS, MSc, Heather Lin, PhD, PhD, Charles Lu, MD, Reza J. Mehran, MD, Frank Mott, MD, David C. Rice, MD, Jack A. Roth, MD, Ferdinandos Skoulidis, MD, PhD, Stephen G. Swisher, MD, Anne Tsao, MD, Ara A. Vaporciyan, MD, Garrett L. Walsh, MD, Jianjun Zhang, MD, PhD, Don L. Gibbons, MD, PhD, John V. Heymach, MD, PhD, Tina Cascone, MD, PhD

The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, 77030



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Background



- Tumor and nodal downstaging following neoadjuvant therapy has been associated with favorable prognosis ^{1, 2}
- Especially downstaging to ypN0 status results in significantly (3 times, 14 vs 44 months) improved disease-free survival ³
- Nodal downstaging following chemotherapy alone ranges from 20-40% ¹
- Nodal downstaging following chemoradiation ranges from 40-65% ^{4,5}
- Most recently, chemoimmunotherapy regimen (NADIM trial) demonstrated downstaging rate of 90% ⁶

¹ Martin, Mehran, JTD 2017 ² Kamel et al, ATS 2017 ³ Jaklish et al, JSO 2006, ⁴ Chino et al, Int J of Rad Onc and Biophysics 2009, ⁵ Decaluwe et al, EJCTS 2009, ⁶ Provencio et al, Lancet 2020



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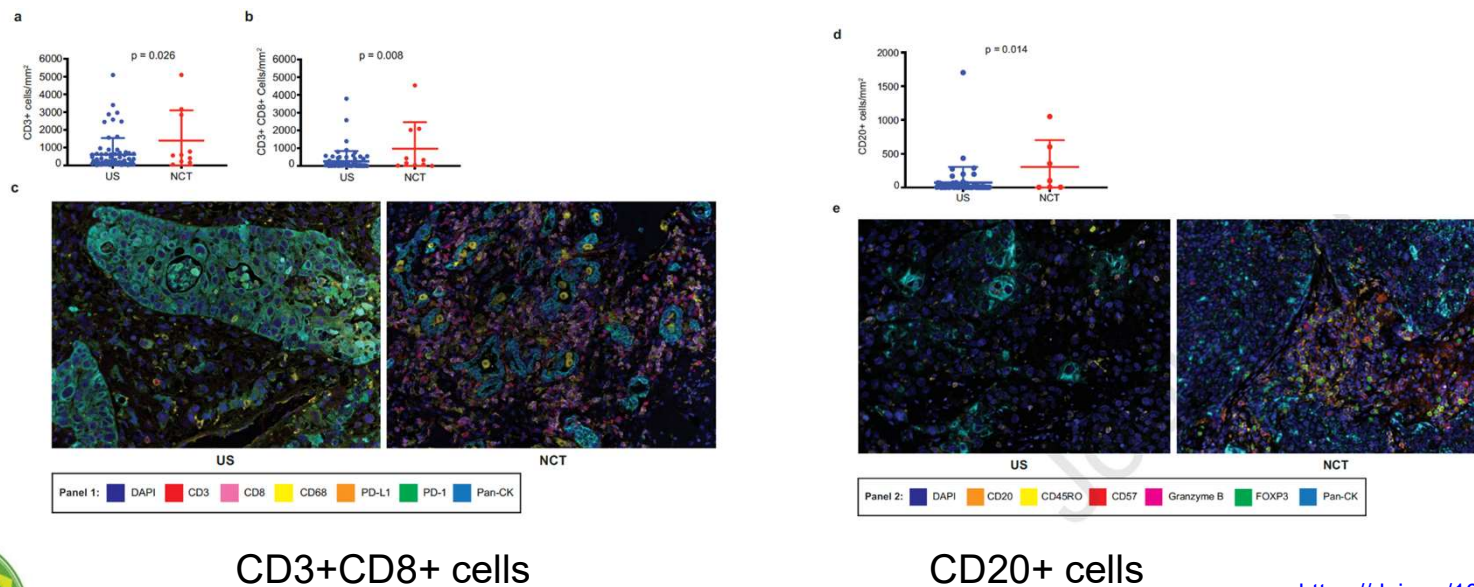
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Background



Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Increases Cytotoxic T cell, Tissue Resident Memory T cell and B Cell Infiltration in Resectable Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Pierre-Olivier Gaudreau et al, JTO, 2020



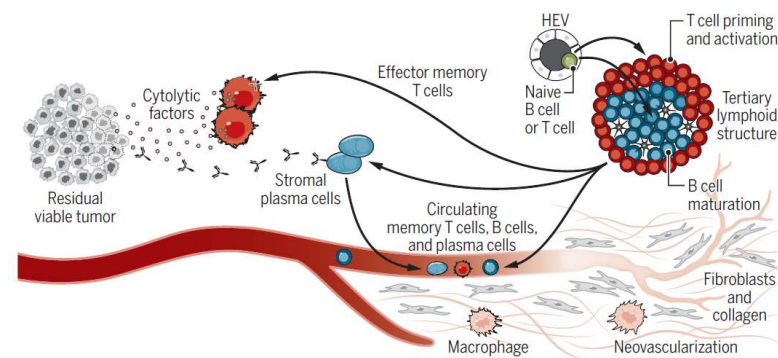
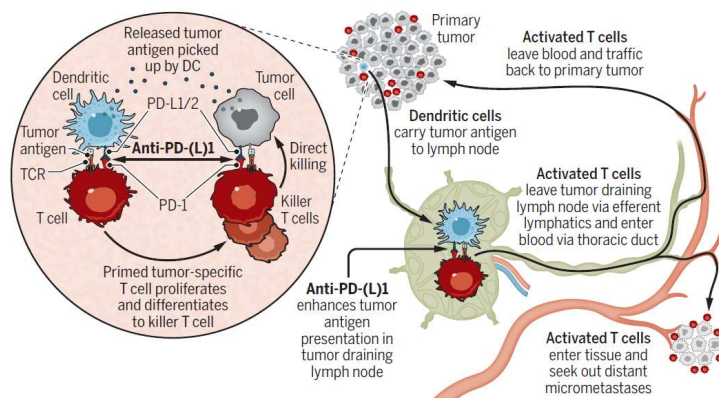
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2020.09.027>



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Background



- the presence of intact tumor-draining lymph nodes at the time of checkpoint inhibitor treatment may allow for better neoantigen presentation to dendritic cells and the development of increased immunoreactive T cells
- chemoimmunotherapy may increase immunogenic tumor specific peptides or released from the chemotherapy-induced cell death of the primary tumor
- This might lead to increases in primed neoantigen-specific T cells and B cells

Topalian et al, Science, 2020



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Aim and Hypothesis



Aim:

- to evaluate the impact of four different systemic neoadjuvant therapies on tumor, nodal and overall pathological downstaging of surgically resectable I-IIIa NSCLC (AJCC 7th edition).

Hypothesis:

- Chemoimmunotherapy would achieve superior downstaging of both tumor and nodal status as compared to all other therapies



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Methods



Ethics approval: This study was approved by the University of Texas MD Anderson Institutional Review Board with a waiver of informed consent, protocol 2020-0337.

Chemotherapy only N=302

Nivolumab N=21*

Nivolumab + Ipilimumab N=16*

Chemotherapy + Nivolumab N=22*

NEOSTAR
(NCT03158129)

* Represents resected patients only

Clinical Staging (CT, PETCT, EBUS, mediastinoscopy)
cTumor
cNodes
cOverall stage

Pathological Staging (resected specimen)
ypTumor
ypNodes
ypOverall stage

Fisher's exact test.



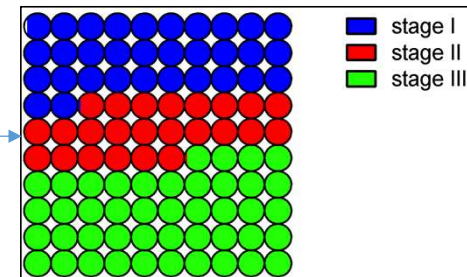
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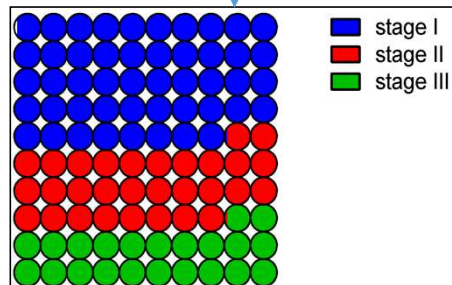
Methods (stage distribution)



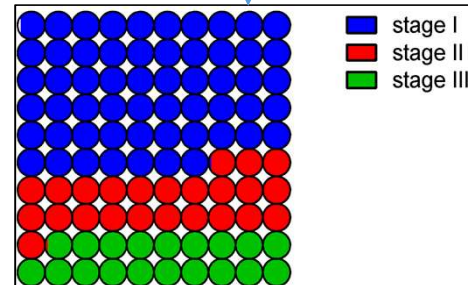
Chemotherapy only
N=302



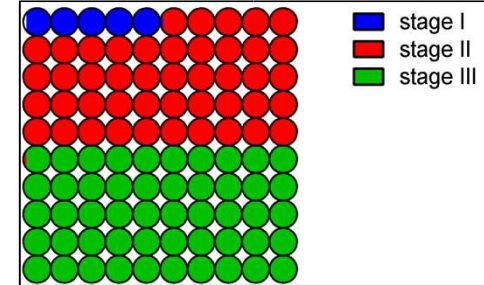
Nivolumab
N=21



Nivolumab + Ipilimumab
N=16



Chemotherapy +
Nivolumab N=22



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Results



Tumor Downstaging

	Chemo N=302	Single ICI N=21	Dual ICI N=16	Chemo + ICI N=22	p
ypT downstaged vs. stable/upstaged	26% (79)	29% (6)	38% (6)	59% (13)	0.012

Nodal Downstaging

	Chemo N=302	Single ICI N=21	Dual ICI N=16	Chemo + ICI N=22	p
ypN downstaged vs. stable/upstaged*	55% (96)	50% (3)	50% (2)	42% (5)	0.862

Overall Downstaging

	Chemo N=302	Single ICI N=21	Dual ICI N=16	Chemo + ICI N=22	p
Overall yp downstaged vs. stable/upstaged	38% (114)	38% (8)	38% (6)	68% (15)	0.048



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Results



Tumor Upstaging

	Chemo N=302	Single ICI N=21	Dual ICI N=16	Chemo + ICI N=22	p
ypT upstaged vs. stable/downstaged	19% (N=58)	29% (N=6)	23% (N=3)	9% (N=2)	0.457

Nodal Upstaging

	Chemo N=302	Single ICI N=21	Dual ICI N=16	Chemo + ICI N=22	p
ypN upstaged vs. stable/downstaged*	29% (N=53)	29% (N=5)	33% (N=5)	12% (N=2)	0.479

Overall Upstaging

	Chemo N=302	Single ICI N=21	Dual ICI N=16	Chemo + ICI N=22	p
Overall yp upstaged vs. stable/downstaged	28% (N=85)	38% (N=8)	38% (n=6)	14% (N=3)	0.251



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Conclusions



Chemotherapy + nivolumab achieved:

- the most robust tumor and overall pathological downstaging
- decreased probability of upstaging
- Whether the overall downstaging effect will result in improved overall survival will be determined with longer follow-up
- The results from ongoing phase III neoadjuvant chemo-immunotherapy trials will be crucial in potentially improving the standard-of-care for loco-regional NSCLC
- Cancers with driver mutations, or other biomarkers may demonstrate varied responses to these therapies



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Limitations



- Unbalanced cohorts
- Small number of patients in immunotherapy groups
- Possibility of type 2 error
- Short follow up to comment on survival outcomes
- Inherent possibility in clinical staging errors
- Lack of data on mutations and other biomarkers



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Acknowledgements



Patients and families

The NEOSTAR investigators

Thoracic Medical Oncology (All investigators)
Thoracic Surgery (B. Sepesi co-PI, all surgeons)
Thoracic Pathology (A. Weissferdt, A. Pataer)
Thoracic Radiology (M. Godoy, B. Carter)
Regulatory, data and clinical trial coordinators (TMO)

The ICON investigators/Lung Cancer Moon Shot Program

The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center -
Bristol-Myers Squibb Lung Cancer Strategic Alliance
Managers

Bioinformatics/Comput Biology, Biostatistics

Heather Lin
Hong Leung
Jack J. Lee

Melanoma Medical Oncology/TMP-IL

Cara Haymaker
Lorenzo Federico
Yonghee Lee
Chantale Bernatchez

ITB Team

Elena Bgatenkova

Translational Molecular Pathology

Beatriz Sanchez Espiridon
Shani Wijeratne
Alejandro Francisco-Cruz
Hitoshi Dejima
Edwin Roger Parra
Luisa Soto Solis
Junya Fujimoto
Chi-Wan Chu
Ansam Sinjab
Humam Kadara
Ignacio Wistuba

Cascone Lab

Monika Pradhan
Renee Guo

TCRseq team

Latasha Little
Curtis Gumbs
Alexandre Reuben
Andy Futreal

Radiomics

Jia Wu
Myrna Godoy

Grants and Funding (Dr. Cascone)

Lung SPORE CDA 2017
Petrin KRAS NSCLC Award 2017
ASCO CDA 2018-2021
Physician Scientist Program 2018-2021
Khalifa Scholar Award 2018-2021
CCSG New Faculty Award 2018
Bob Mayberry Foundation
UT System Rising STARS Award 2018-2021
Rexanna's Lung Cancer Foundation
MDACC Lung Cancer Moon Shot Program

PRIME-TR

Nadim Ajami
Wadud Khan
Rob Jenq
Jennifer Wargo

Bristol-Myers Squibb

Clinical and translational teams



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