Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

ADVANCES IN Cancer IMMUNOTHERAPY™

Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Melanoma

Amanda Kirane, MD

Assistant Professor of Surgery, UC Davis Cancer Center

AAEM AMERICAN ACADEMY OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE
CHAMPION OF THE EMERGENCY PHYSICIAN

ACCC Association of Community Cancer Centers

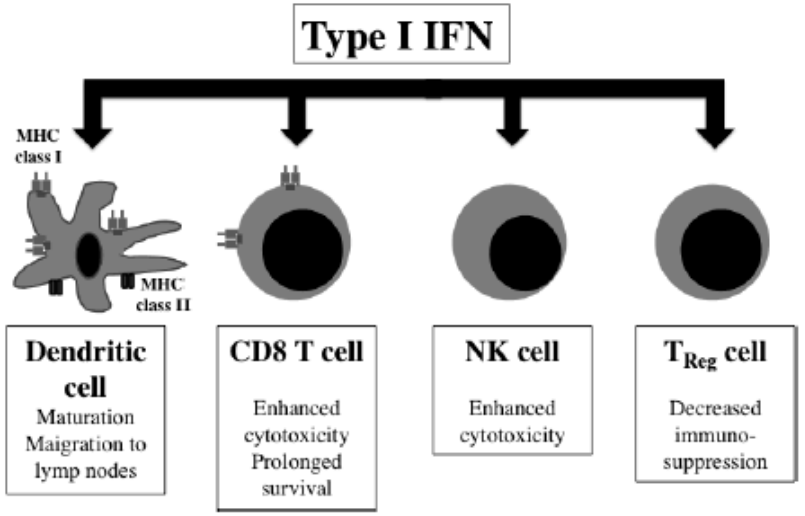
Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Disclosures

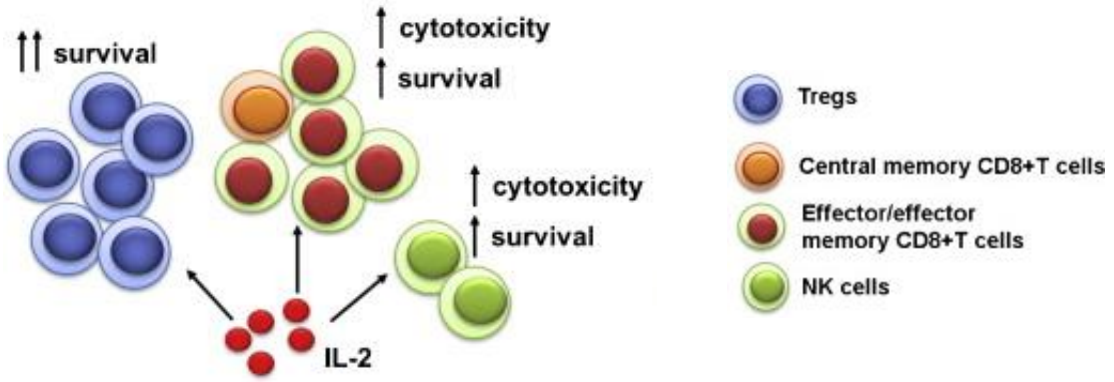
- Add disclosures here
- I will/will not be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

FDA-approved Immunotherapies in Melanoma

- Cytokines
  - Interferon-α2b- Adjuvant therapy- high dose intravenous (I.V.) part, followed by subcutaneous (SQ)
  - Pegylated Interferon-Adjuvant therapy, SQ
  - Interleukin-2-Stage IV, I.V.



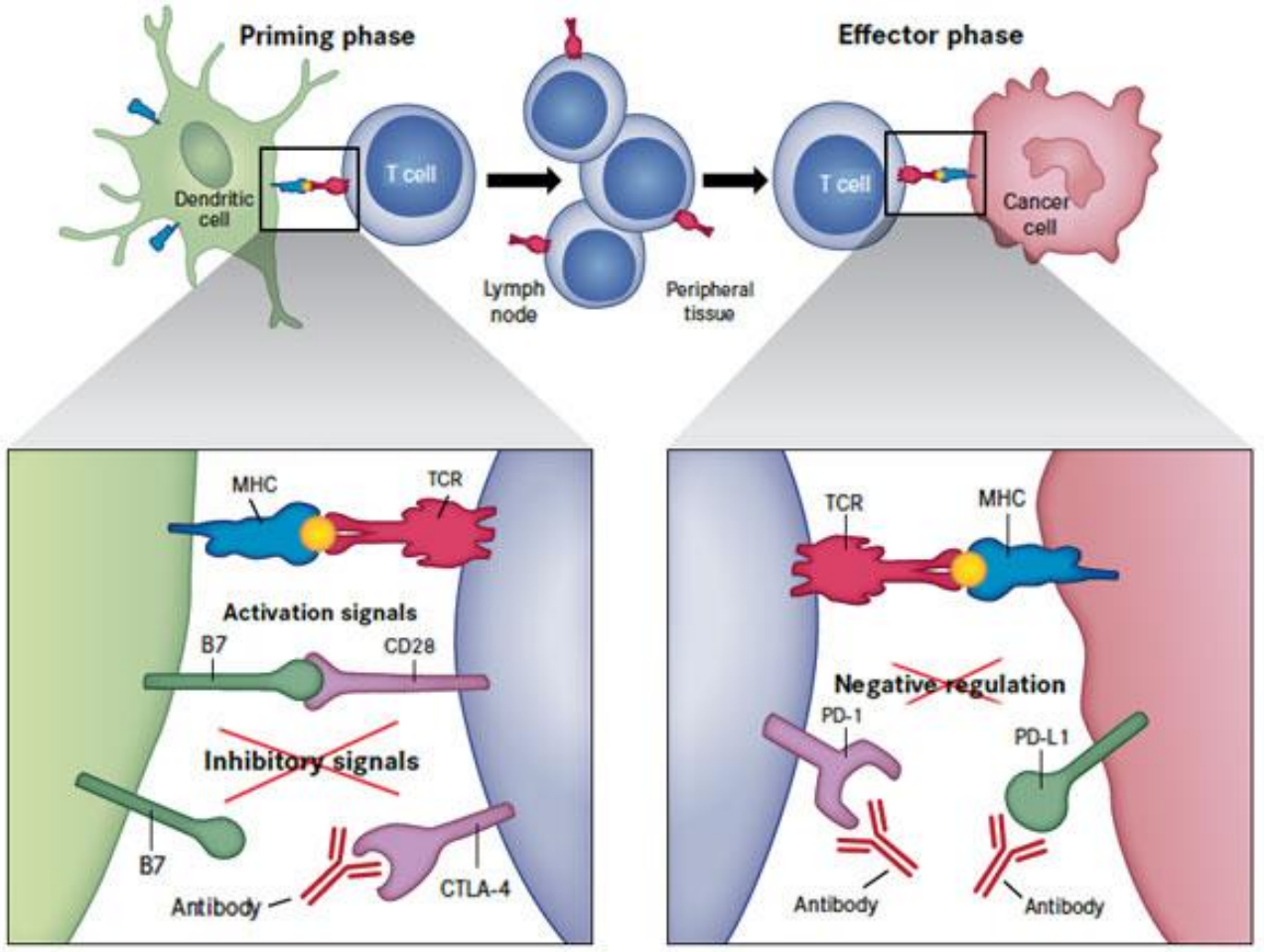
Numasaki et al. Immunotherapy 2016



Sim, Radvanyi Cytogfr 2014

FDA-approved Immunotherapies in Melanoma

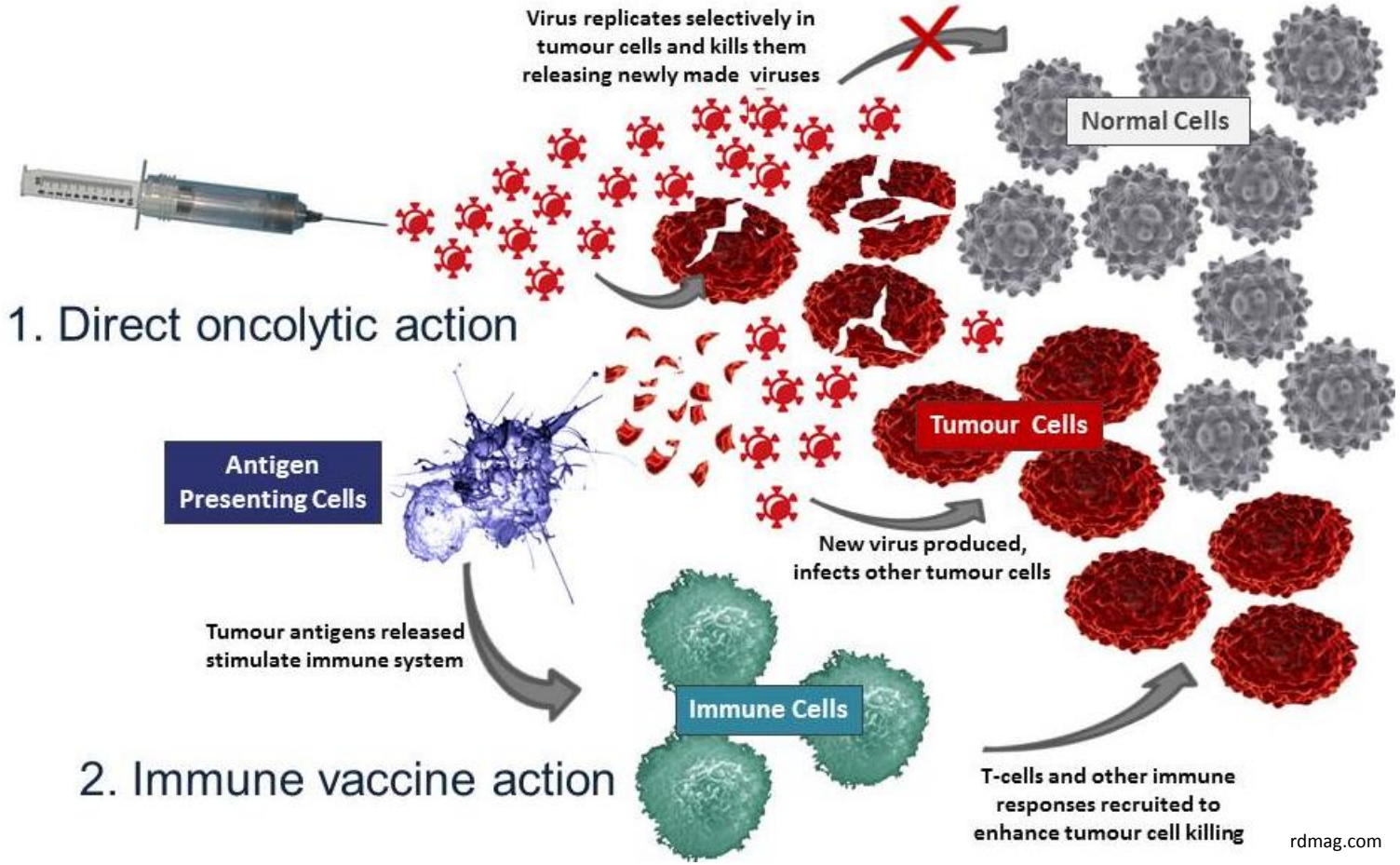
- Checkpoint inhibitors
  - Ipilimumab, adjuvant and nonresectable/Stage IV, I.V.- different dosing for adjuvant and nonresectable/Stage IV
  - Pembrolizumab, nonresectable/Stage IV, I.V.
  - Nivolumab, adjuvant and non resectable/Stage IV, I.V.
  - Ipilimumab in combination with nivolumab, Stage IV



Ribas NEJM 2012
Gordon et al Nature 2017

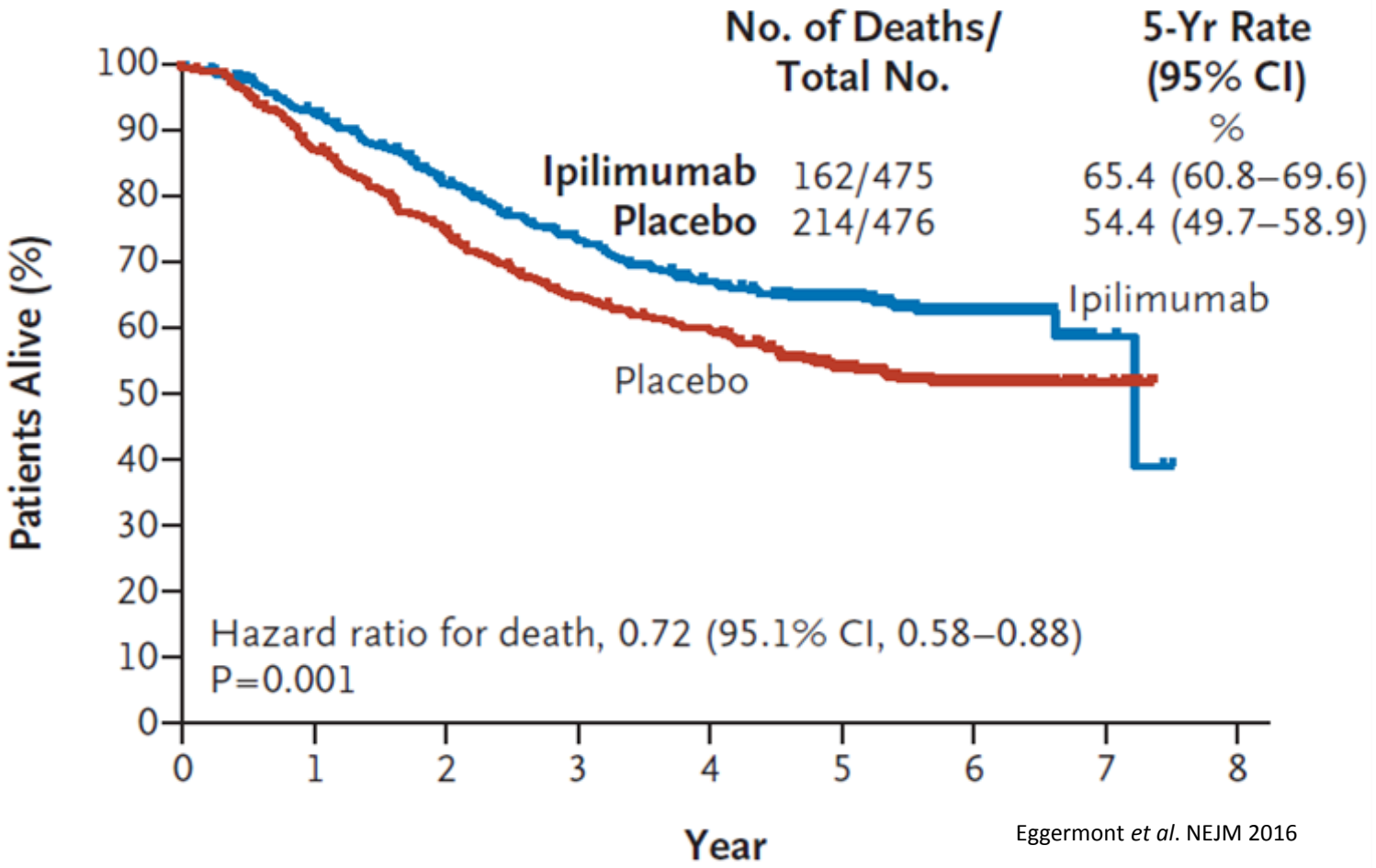
FDA-approved Immunotherapies in Melanoma

- Oncolytic Viruses
  - Talimogene Laharparepvec; TVEC - non resectable, intratumoral



Adjuvant Ipilimumab in High-Risk Stage III Melanoma

- EORTC 18071 phase III trial
  - NCT00636168
  - Adjuvant ipilimumab vs placebo
  - Ipilimumab 10mg/kg Q3W for four doses, then every 3 months for up to 3 years



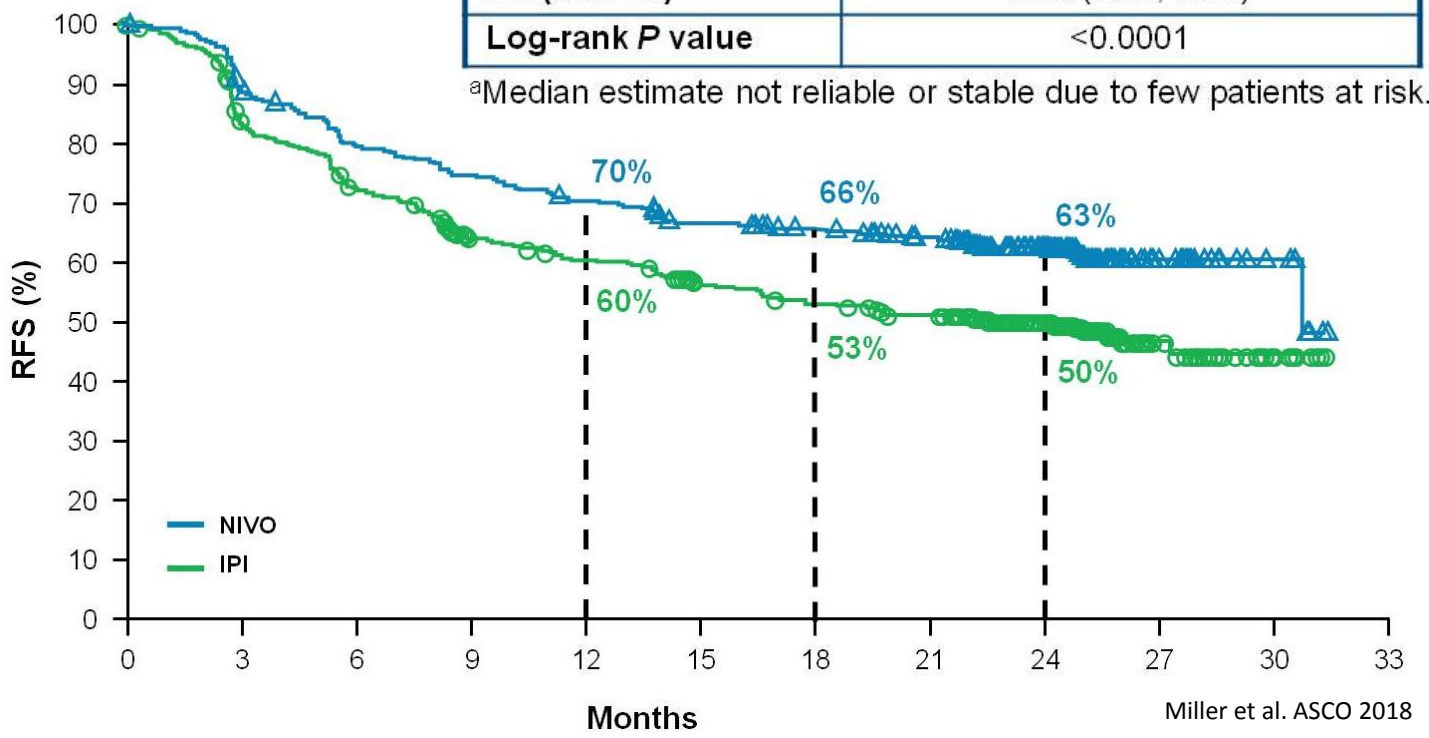
Eggermont *et al*. NEJM 2016

Adjuvant Nivolumab vs Ipilimumab in High-Risk Stage III Melanoma

- CheckMate 238 phase III trial
  - NCT02388906
  - Ipilimumab 10mg/kg Q3W for four doses, then every 3 months for up to 1 year
  - Nivolumab 3mg/kg Q2W for four doses, then every 3 months for up to 1 year

	NIVO	IPI
Events/patients	171/453	221/453
Median (95% CI)	30.8 (30.8, NR)[a]	24.1 (16.6, NR)
HR (95% CI)	0.66 (0.54, 0.81)	
Log-rank *P* value	<0.0001	

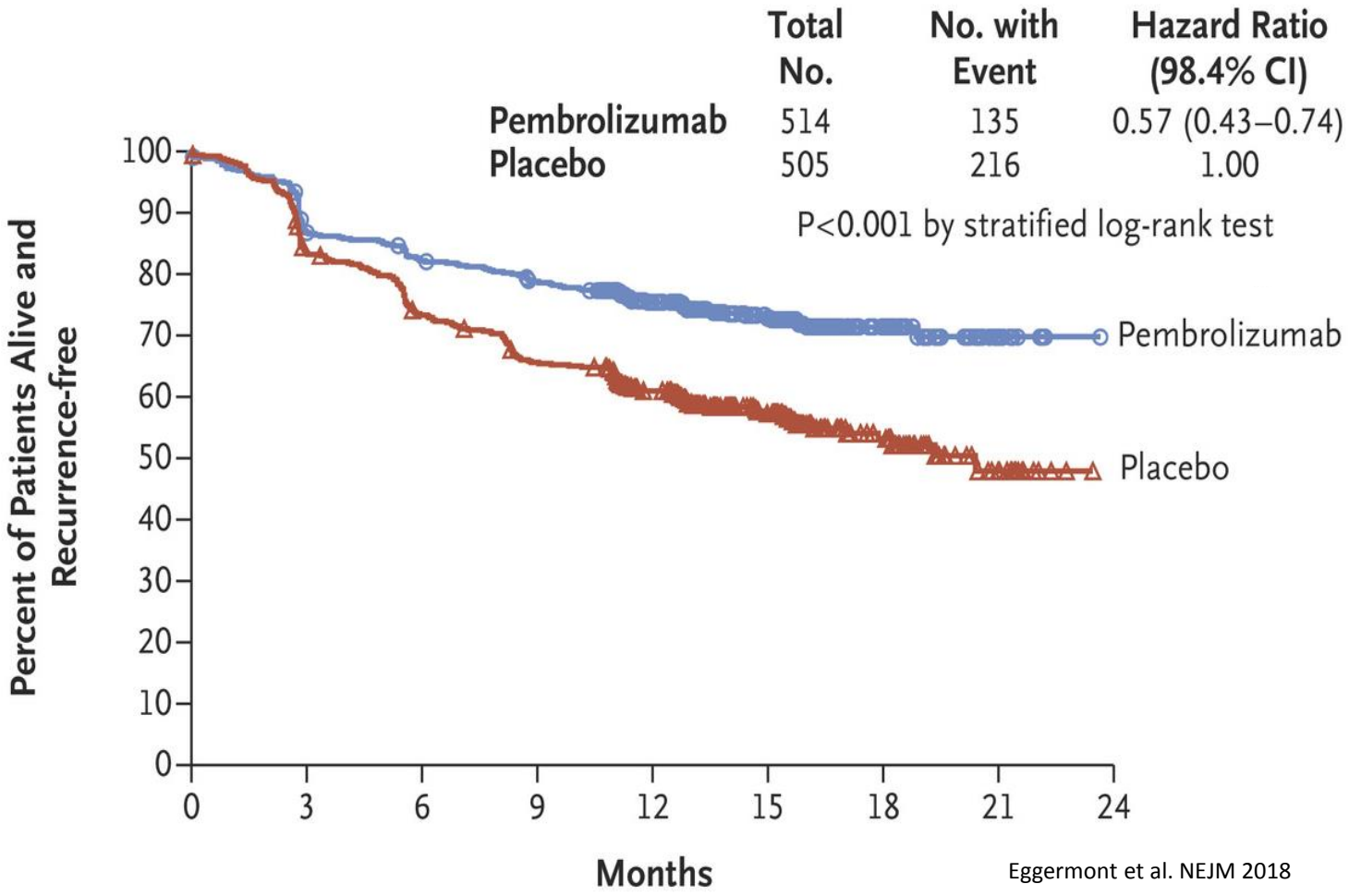
[a]Median estimate not reliable or stable due to few patients at risk.



Miller et al. ASCO 2018

Adjuvant Pembrolizumab in High-Risk Stage III Melanoma

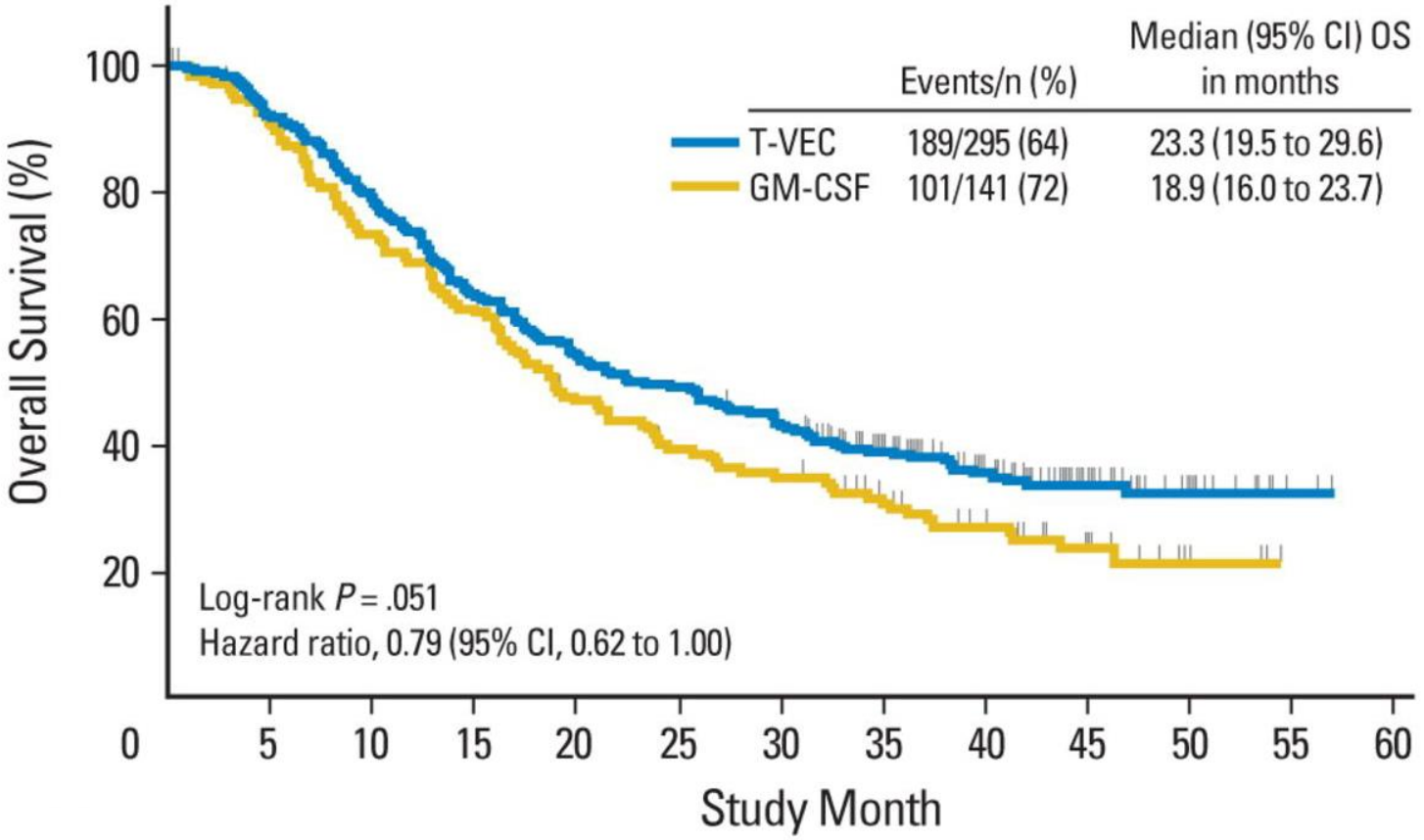
- EORTC 1325/KEYNOTE-054 phase III trial
  - NCT02362594
  - Adjuvant pembrolizumab vs placebo
  - Pembrolizumab 200mg Q3W for up to 1 year (~18 total doses)



Eggermont et al. NEJM 2018

Talimogene laherparepvec (T-VEC) in Stage III/IV Melanoma

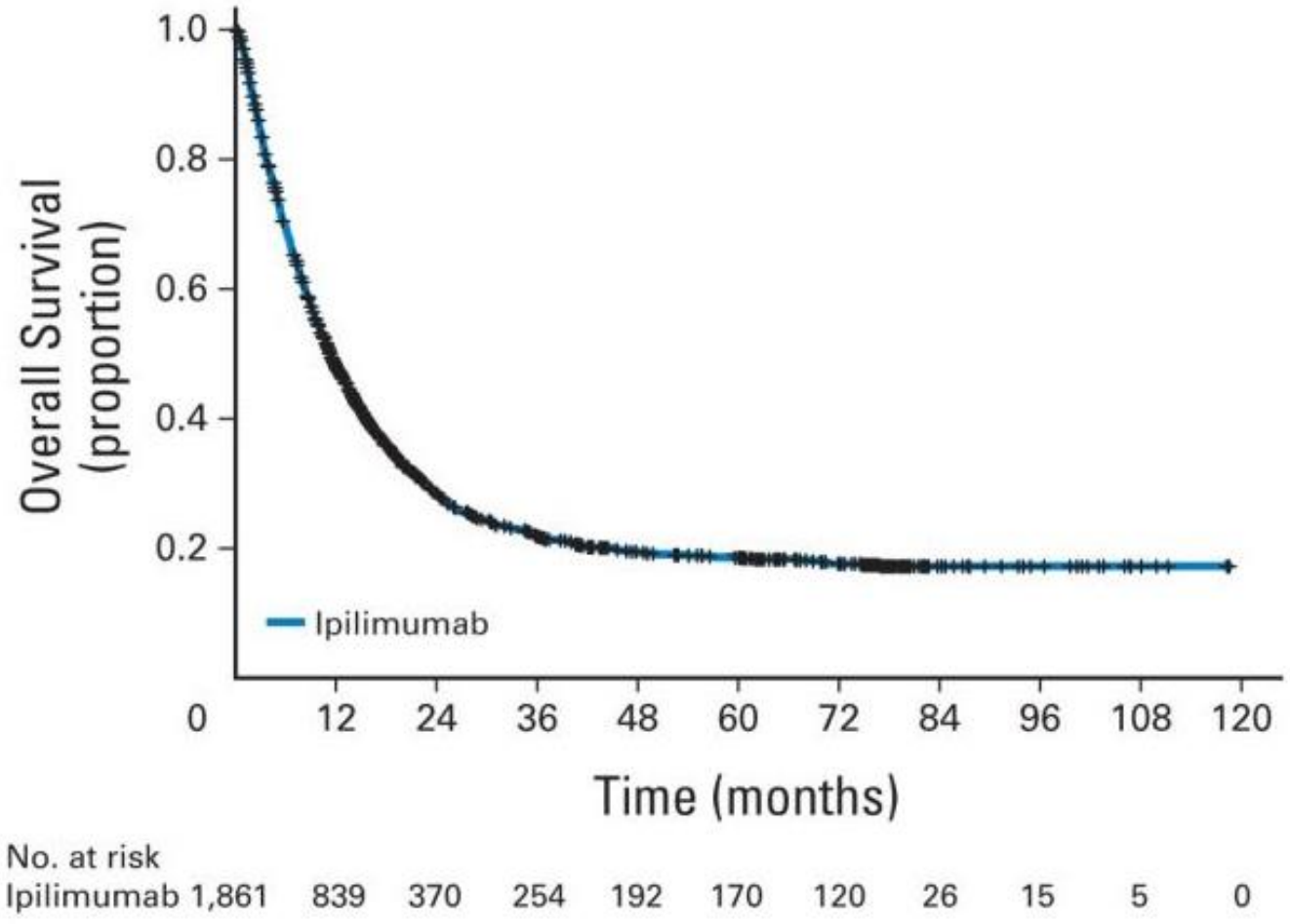
- **Phase III OPTiM Trial**
  - Oncolytic, genetically-engineered herpes virus
  - **Intralesional** T-VEC 10^6 pfu/mL, 10^8 pfu/mL 3 weeks after initial dose, then Q2W
  - Subcutaneous GM-CSF



Andtbacka, Kaufman et al. JCO 2015

Ipilimumab in Stage III/IV Melanoma

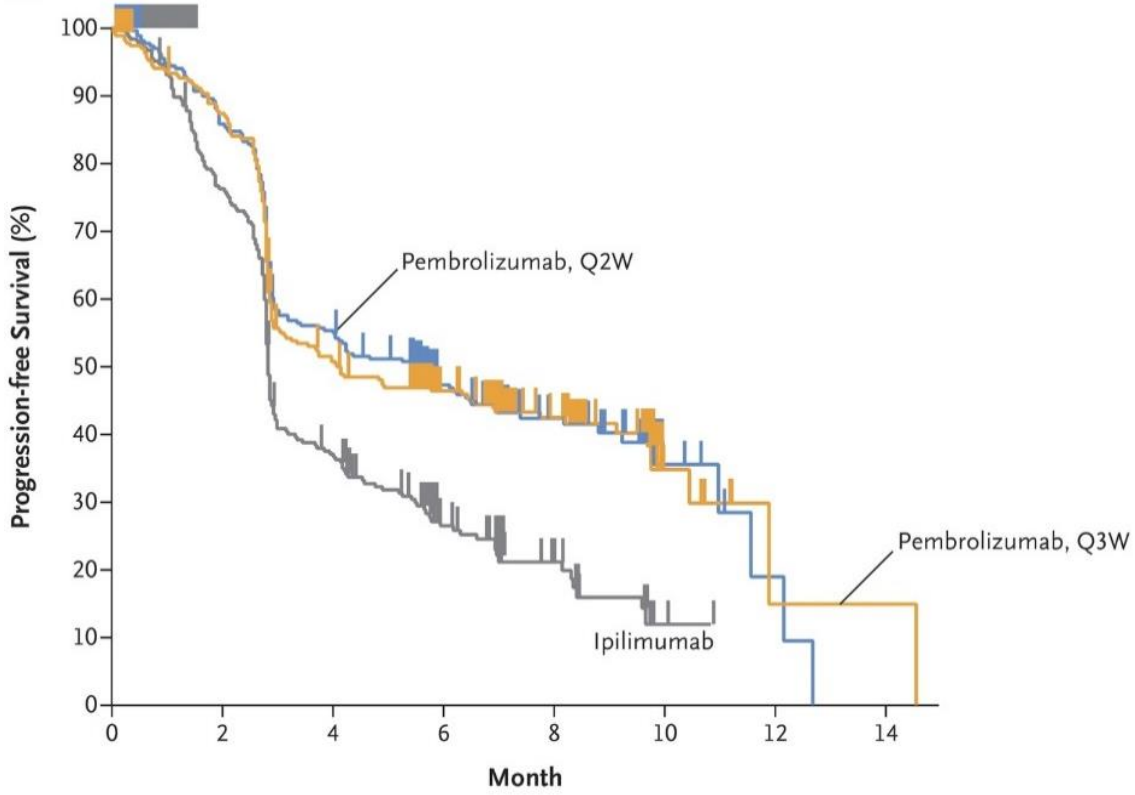
- Pooled OS data from 10 phase II/III trials
  - Previously treated (n = 1,257) or treatment-naïve (n = 604)
  - Ipilimumab 3 mg/kg (n = 965) or 10 mg/kg (n = 706)

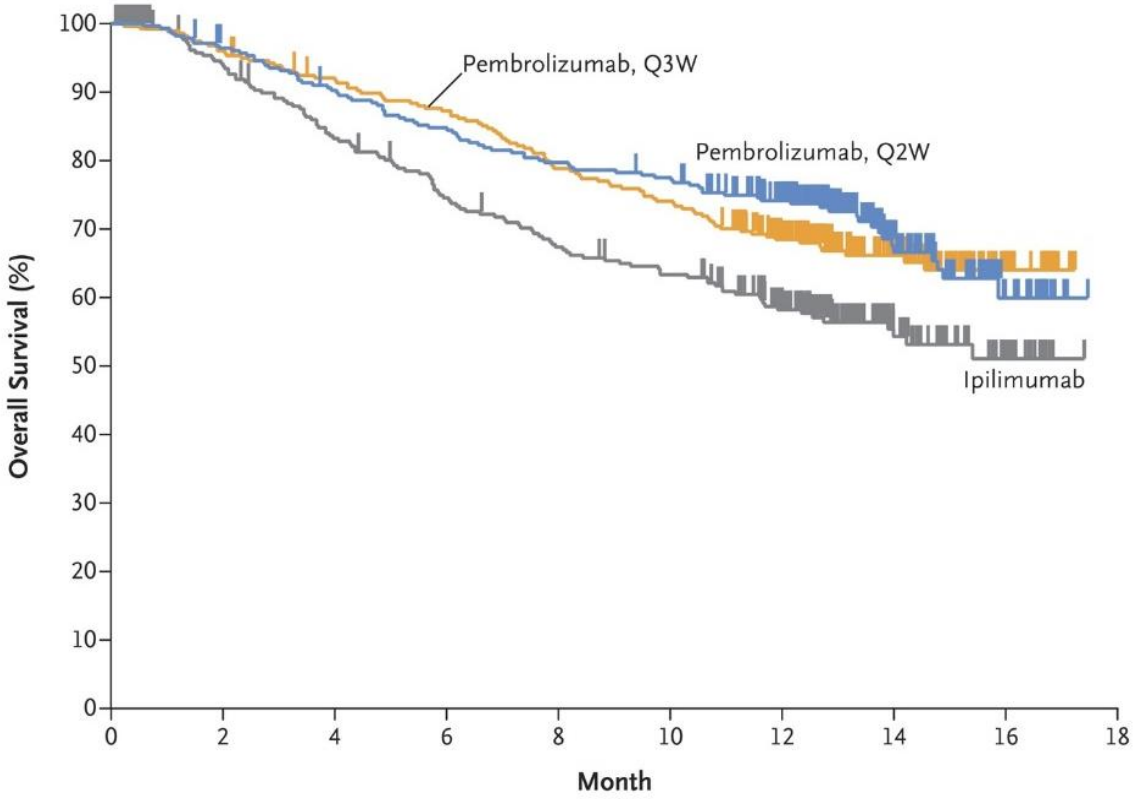


Schadendorf et al. JCO 2015

Pembrolizumab in Stage III/IV Melanoma

Phase III KEYNOTE-006 Trial



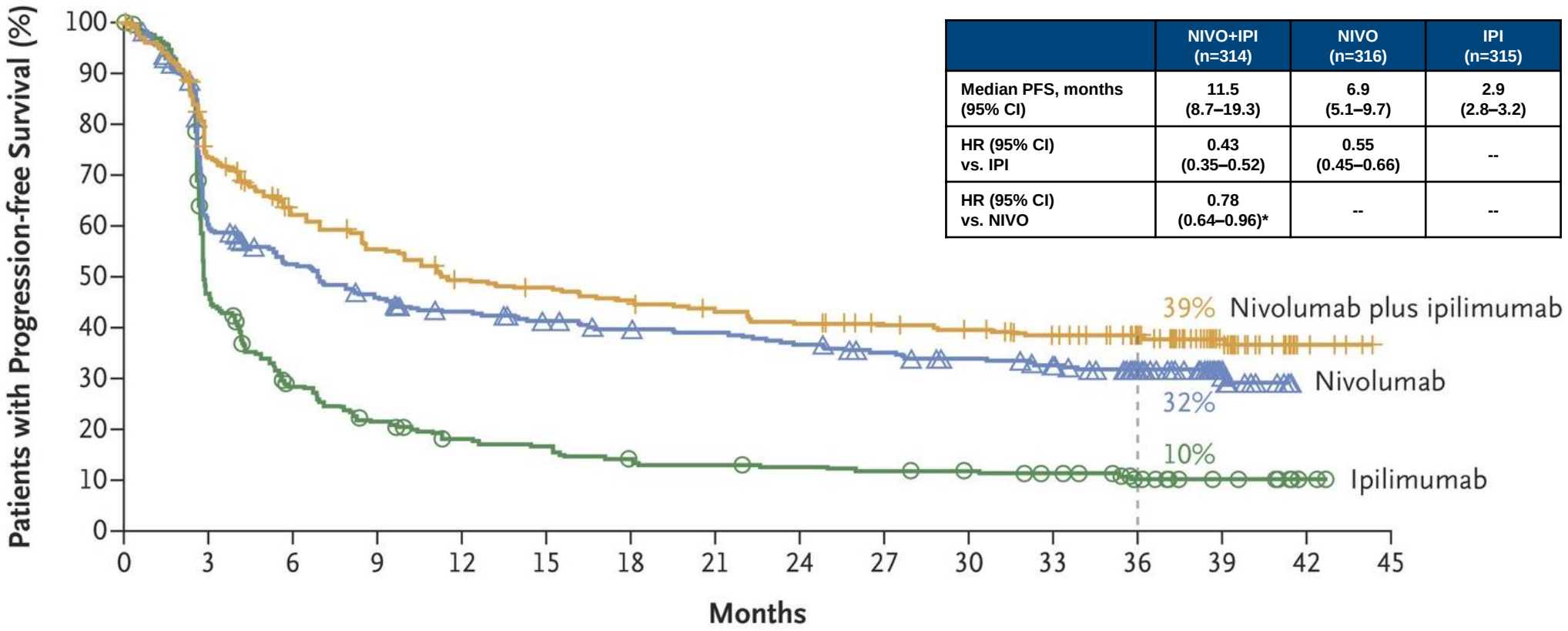


Robert et al. NEJM 2015

Combination Ipilimumab + Nivolumab in Stage III/IV Melanoma

Phase III CheckMate 067 Trial

	NIVO+IPI (n=314)	NIVO (n=316)	IPI (n=315)
Median PFS, months (95% CI)	11.5 (8.7–19.3)	6.9 (5.1–9.7)	2.9 (2.8–3.2)
HR (95% CI) vs. IPI	0.43 (0.35–0.52)	0.55 (0.45–0.66)	--
HR (95% CI) vs. NIVO	0.78 (0.64–0.96)*	--	--



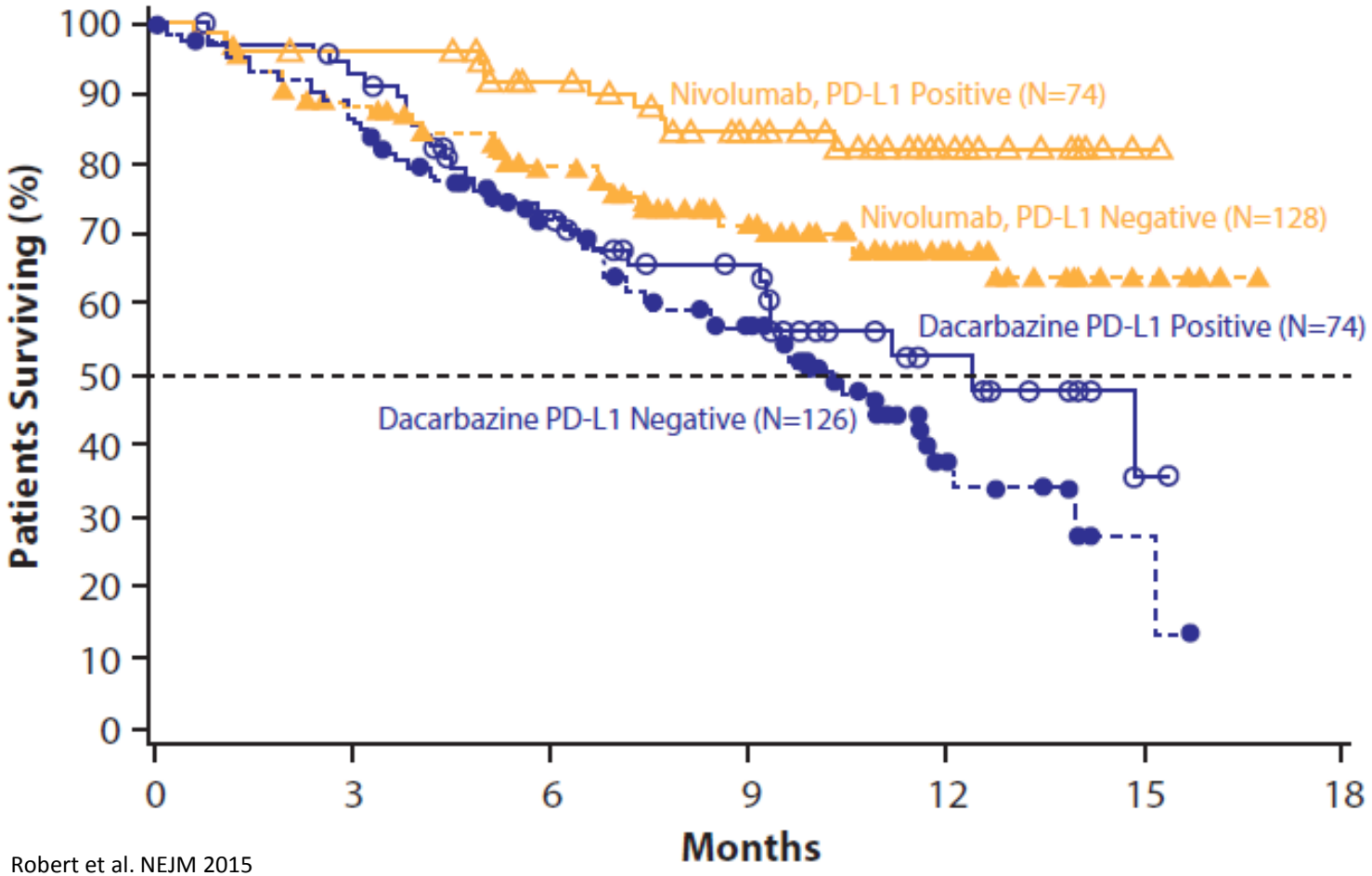
Wolchok et al. NEJM 2017

Combination Ipilimumab + Nivolumab for Patients with Asymptomatic Brain Metastases

	Global	Intracranial	Extracranial
Best overall response, n (%)			
Complete response	4 (5)	16 (21)	5 (7)
Partial response	36 (48)	25 (33)	32 (43)
Stable disease	4 (5)	4 (5)	2 (3)
Progressive disease[a]	18 (24)	18 (24)	16 (21)
Not evaluable[b]	13 (17)	12 (16)	20 (27)
Objective response rate, % (95% CI)	53 (41-65)	55 (43-66)	49 (38-61)
Clinical benefit rate, % (95% CI)[c]	59 (47-70)	60 (48-71)	52 (40-64)

Tawbi et al. ASCO 2017

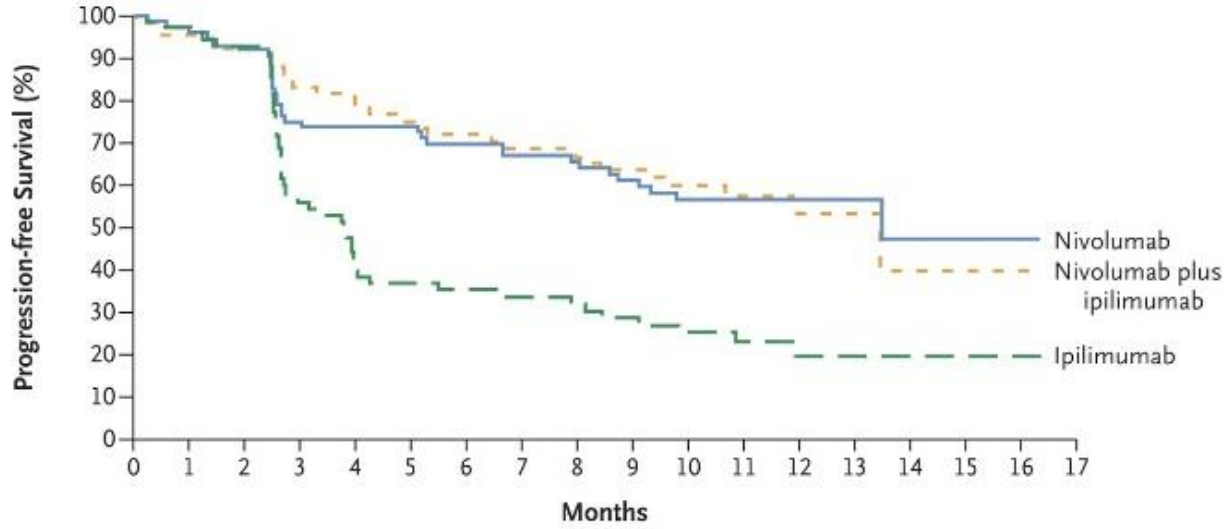
Importance of Tumor PD-L1 Status with Anti-PD-1 Monotherapy



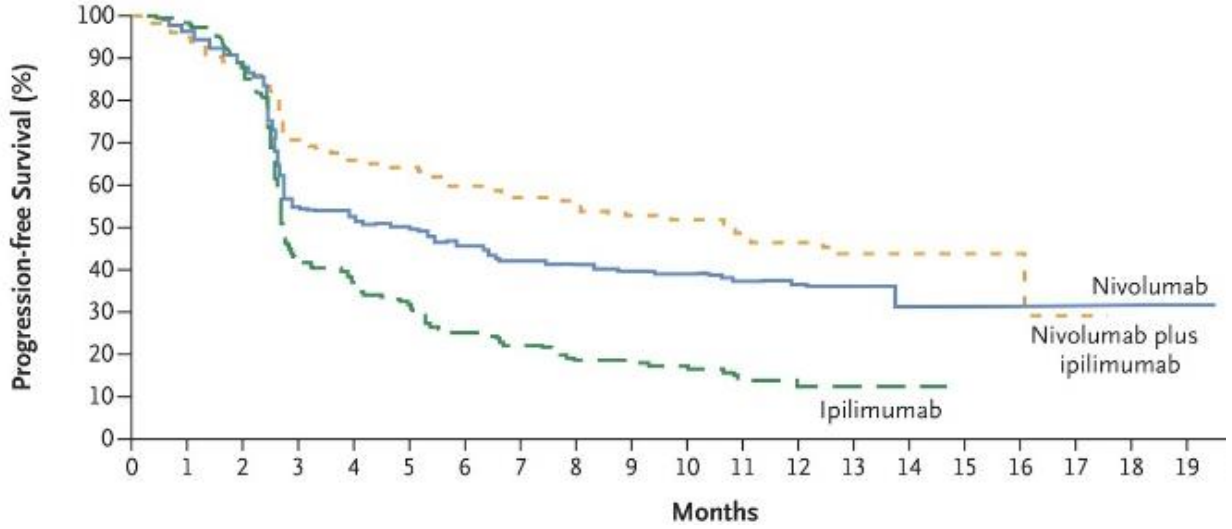
	Patients Who Died *n/N*	Median Survival *mo (95% CI)*
Nivolumab PD-L1 Positive	11/74	N.R.
Nivolumab PD-L1 Negative	37/128	N.R.
Dacarbazine PD-L1 Positive	29/74	12.4 (9.2–N.R.)
Dacarbazine PD-L1 Negative	64/126	10.2 (7.6–11.8)

Robert et al. NEJM 2015

Importance of Tumor PD-L1 Status between Combination Checkpoint Blockade and Monotherapy



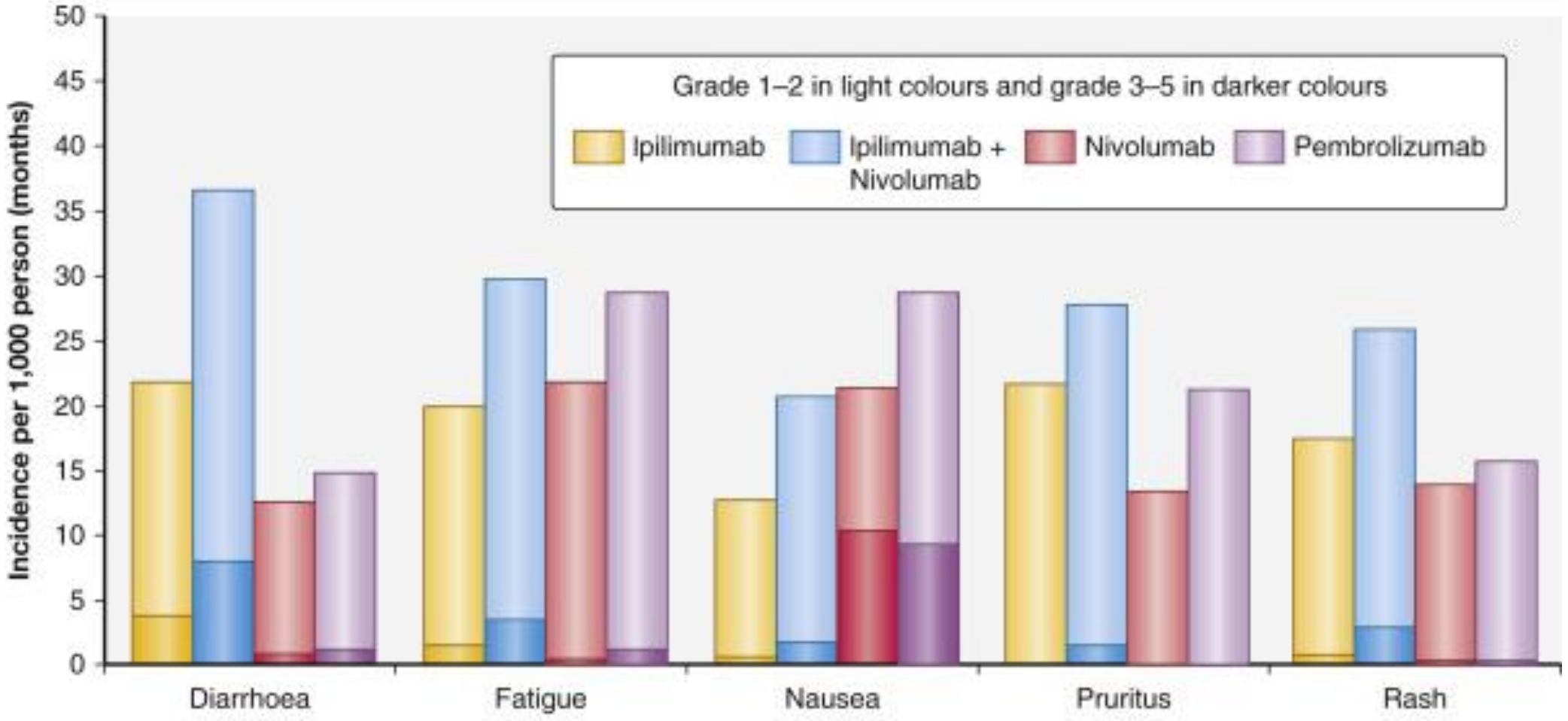
Tumor PD-L1 Positive Patients



Tumor PD-L1 Negative Patients

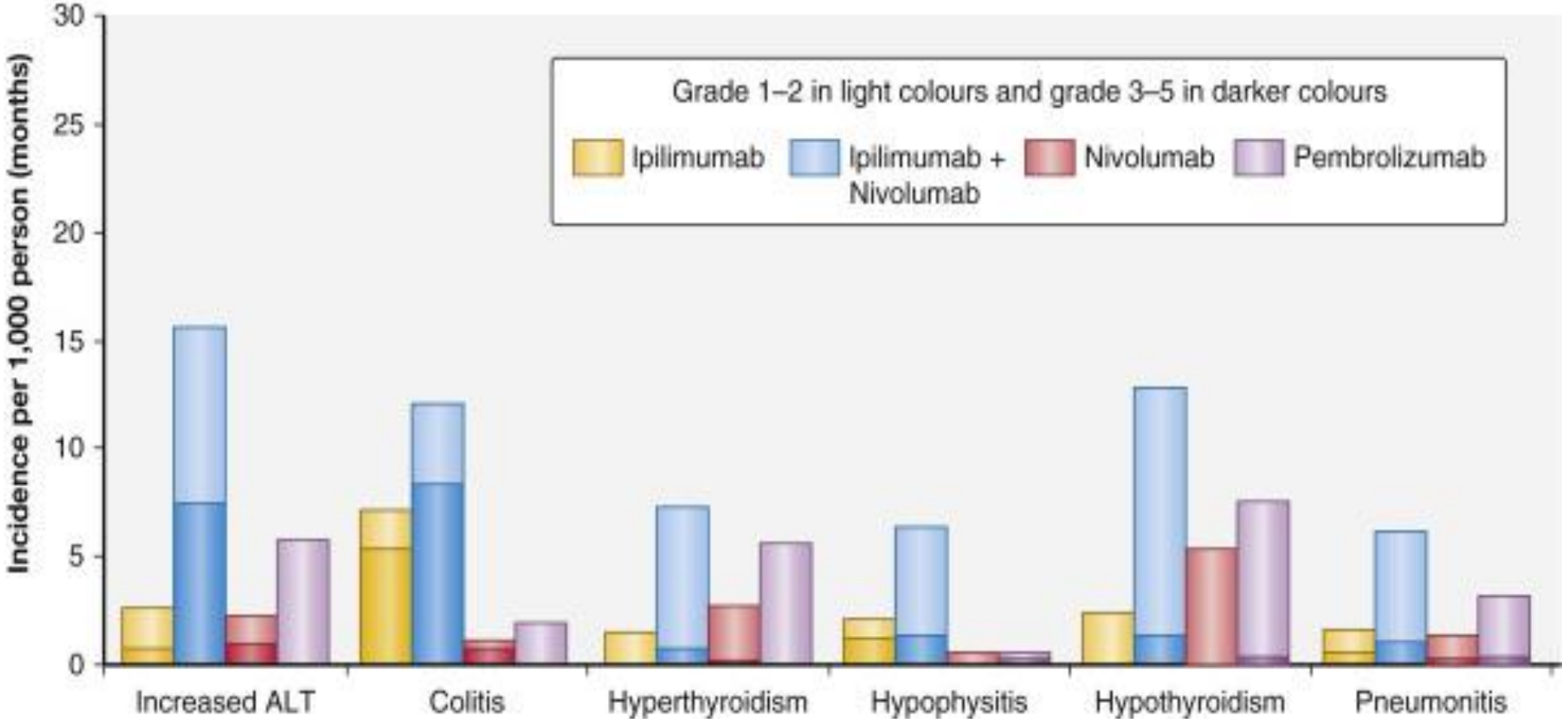
Larkin et al. NEJM 2015

Adverse Events with Immunotherapies



Emens et al. Eur J Cancer 2017

Adverse Events with Immunotherapies



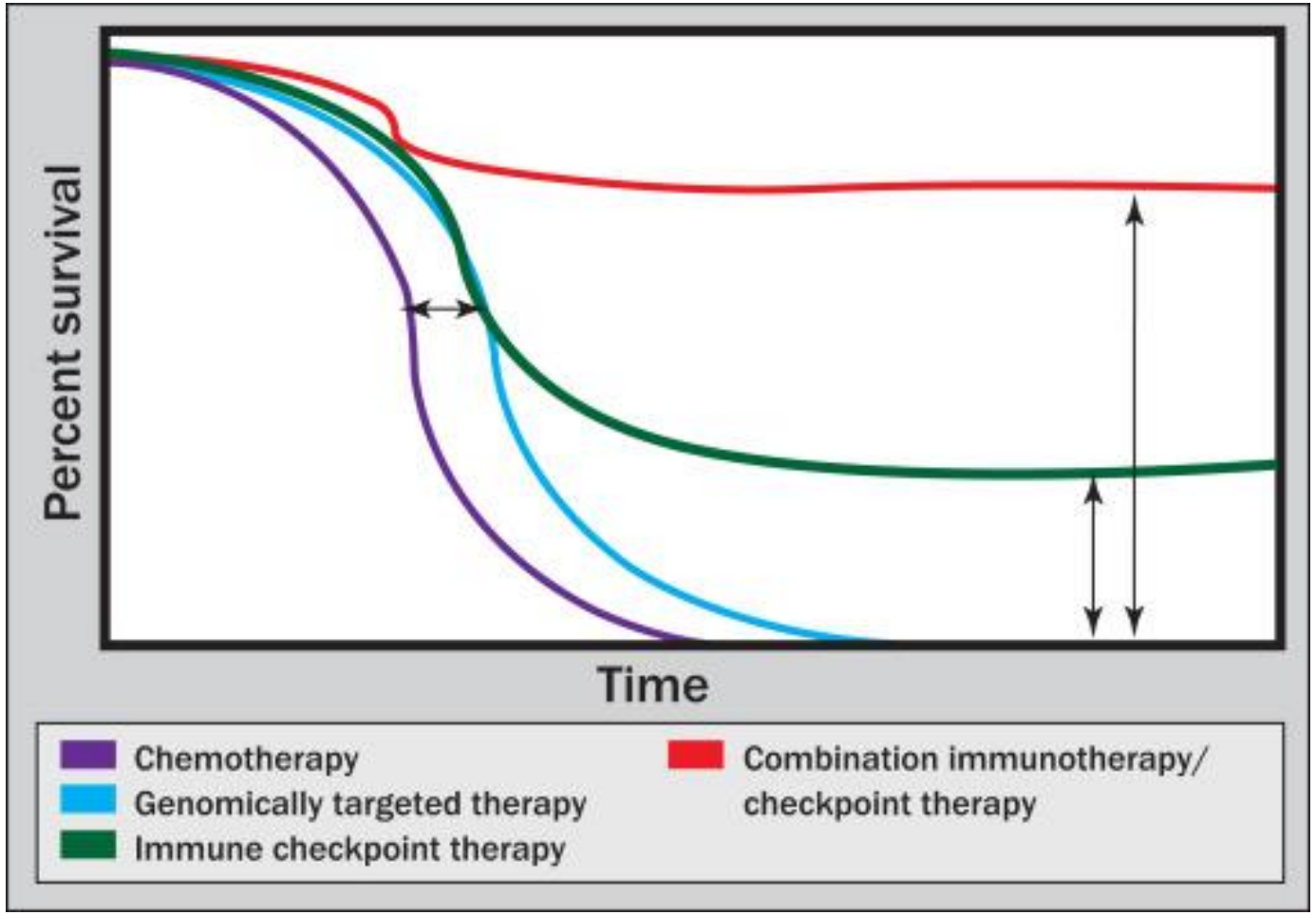
Emens et al. Eur J Cancer 2017

Treatment of Immune-Related AEs

Grade of immune-related AE (CTCAE/equivalent)	Corticosteroid management	Additional notes
1	• Corticosteroids not usually indicated	• Continue immunotherapy
2	• If indicated, start oral prednisone 0.5-1 mg/kg/day if patient can take oral medication. • If IV required, start methylprednisolone 0.5-1 mg/kg/day IV • If no improvement in 2–3 days, increase corticosteroid dose to 2 mg/kg/day • Once improved to ≤grade 1 AE, start 4–6 week steroid taper	• Hold immunotherapy during corticosteroid use • Continue immunotherapy once resolved to ≤grade 1 and off corticosteroids • Start proton pump inhibitor for GI prophylaxis
3	• Start prednisone 1-2 mg/kg/day (or equivalent dose of methylprednisolone) • If no improvement in 2–3 days, add additional/alternative immune suppressant • Once improved to ≤ grade 1, start 4–6-week steroid taper • Provide supportive treatment as needed	• Hold immunotherapy; if symptoms do not improve in 4–6 weeks, discontinue immunotherapy • Consider intravenous corticosteroids • Start proton pump inhibitor for GI prophylaxis • Add PCP prophylaxis if more than 3 weeks of immunosuppression expected (>30 mg prednisone or equivalent/day)
4	• Start prednisone 1-2 mg/kg/day (or equivalent dose of methylprednisolone) • If no improvement in 2–3 days, add additional/alternative immune suppressant, e.g., infliximab • Provide supportive care as needed	• Discontinue immunotherapy • Continue intravenous corticosteroids • Start proton pump inhibitor for GI prophylaxis • Add PCP prophylaxis if more than 3 weeks of immunosuppression expected (>30 mg prednisone or equivalent/day)

Puzanov et al. JITC 2017

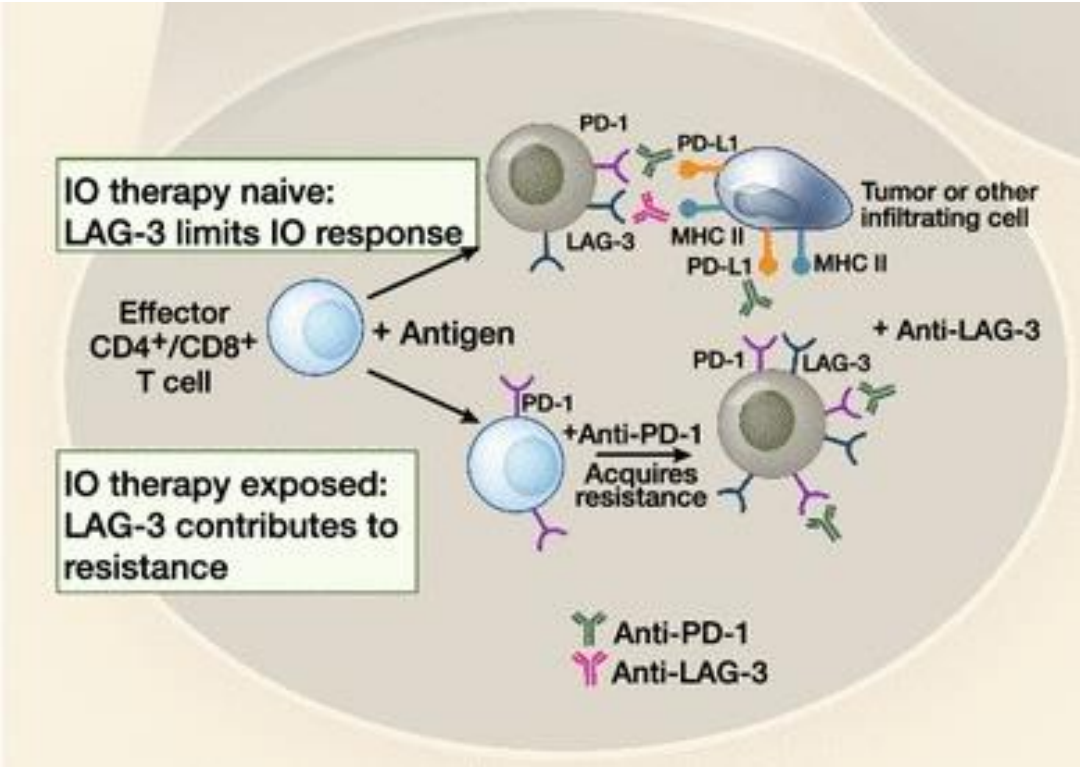
Developmental Immunotherapeutic Strategies for Melanoma

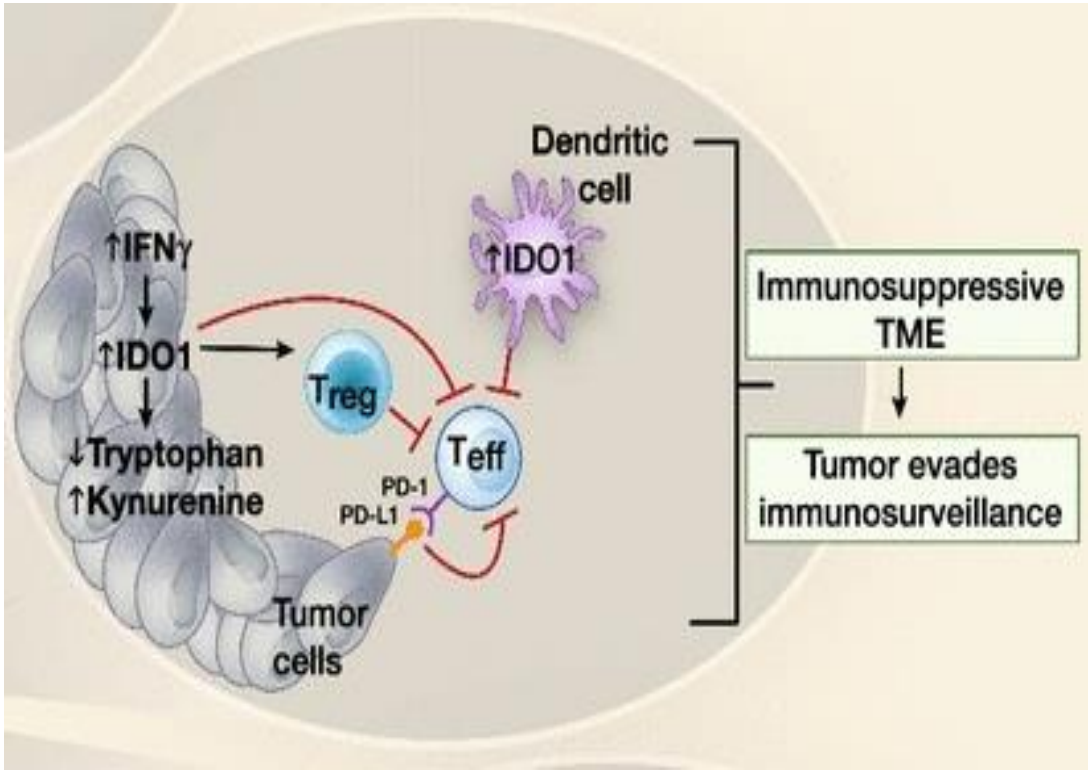


Atkins, Semi. Oncology 2015

Developmental Immunotherapeutic Strategies for Melanoma

Targeting New Immune Checkpoints





Ascierto, McArthur J Transl Med 2017

Pilot Study: Radiotherapy (RT) + Intratumoral Immunocytokine (IT-IC) + Ipilimumab + Nivolumab for Advanced Melanoma

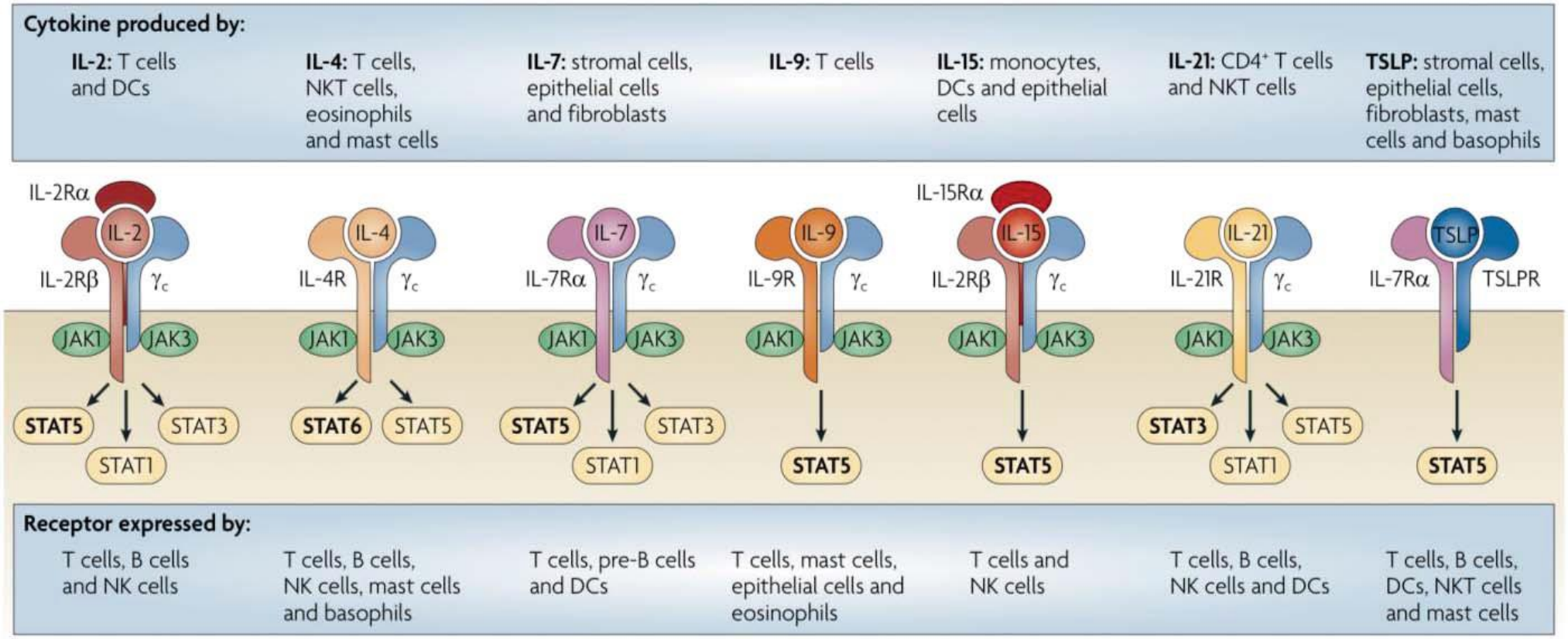
A UWCCC Clinical Trial (IND being prepared) with collaboration from Apeiron, NMS and NCI

- Goals:
  - First in human Phase-1 testing of IT-IC with an IC that can bind to tumor and mediate ADCC
  - First in human IT-IC of such an IC immunologically timed after local RT
  - First in human testing of this in combination with anti-CTLA4 and/or anti-PD1
  - Toxicity/Tolerance/Anti-tumor effects
  - Serial biopsies of the same lesions, to look for the changes seen in murine tumors

Protocol Chairs: Mark Albertini, M.D.
Radiation Oncology Co-Chair: Zachary Morris, M.D., Ph.D
Laboratory Co-Chair: Jacqueline A. Hand, Ph.D
Pathology Co-Chair: Erik Ranheim, M.D., Ph.D.
NCI Grant (R35 CA197078-01) PI: Paul M. Sondel, M.D., Ph.D.

Developmental Immunotherapeutic Strategies for Melanoma

Cytokine-based Strategies



Lee, Margolin Cancers 2011
Rochman et al. Nat Rev Immunol 2009

Resources

Sullivan et al. Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer (2018) 6:44
https://doi.org/10.1186/s40425-018-0362-6

Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer

POSITION ARTICLE AND GUIDELINES Open Access

An update on the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer consensus statement on tumor immunotherapy for the treatment of cutaneous melanoma: version 2.0

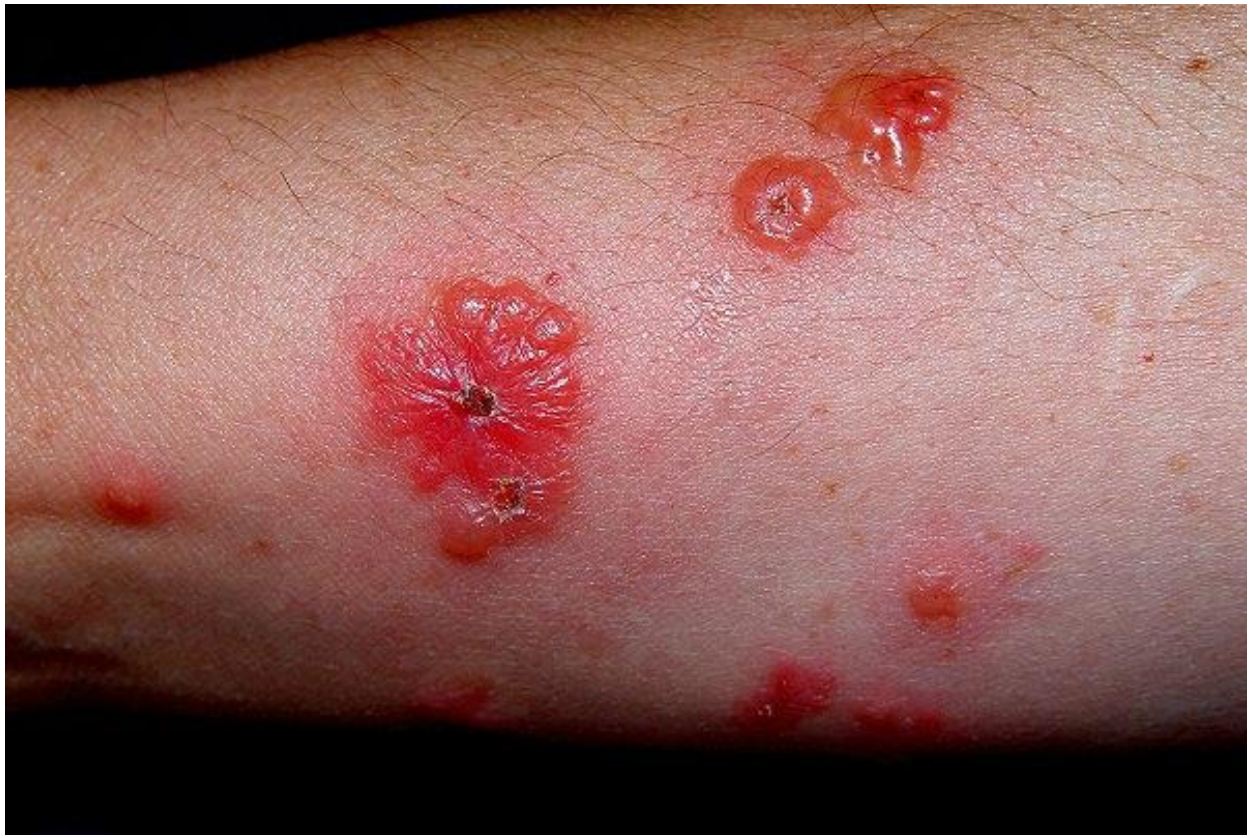
Ryan J. Sullivan[1], Michael B. Atkins[2], John M. Kirkwood[3], Sanjiv S. Agarwala[4], Joseph I. Clark[5], Marc S. Ernstoff[6], Leslie Fecher[7], Thomas F. Gajewski[8], Brian Gastman[9], David H. Lawson[10], Jose Lutzky[11], David F. McDermott[12], Kim A. Margolin[13], Janice M. Mehnert[14], Anna C. Pavlick[15], Jon M. Richards[16], Krista M. Rubin[1], William Sharfman[17], Steven Silverstein[18], Craig L. Slingluff Jr[19], Vernon K. Sondak[20], Ahmad A. Tarhini[21], John A. Thompson[22], Walter J. Urba[23], Richard L. White[24], Eric D. Whitman[25], F. Stephen Hodi[26] and Howard L. Kaufman[1*]

Case Study 1

- 57 yo M with history of right lower extremity melanoma 2016
  - 1.8mm lesion, Wide local excision with SLN Biopsy 2/3 nodes positive
  - Completion lymph node dissection 0/18 nodes positive
- Treated with high dose Ipilimumab
- After cycle 3 presented with fever, leukocytosis, and diffuse tender papules

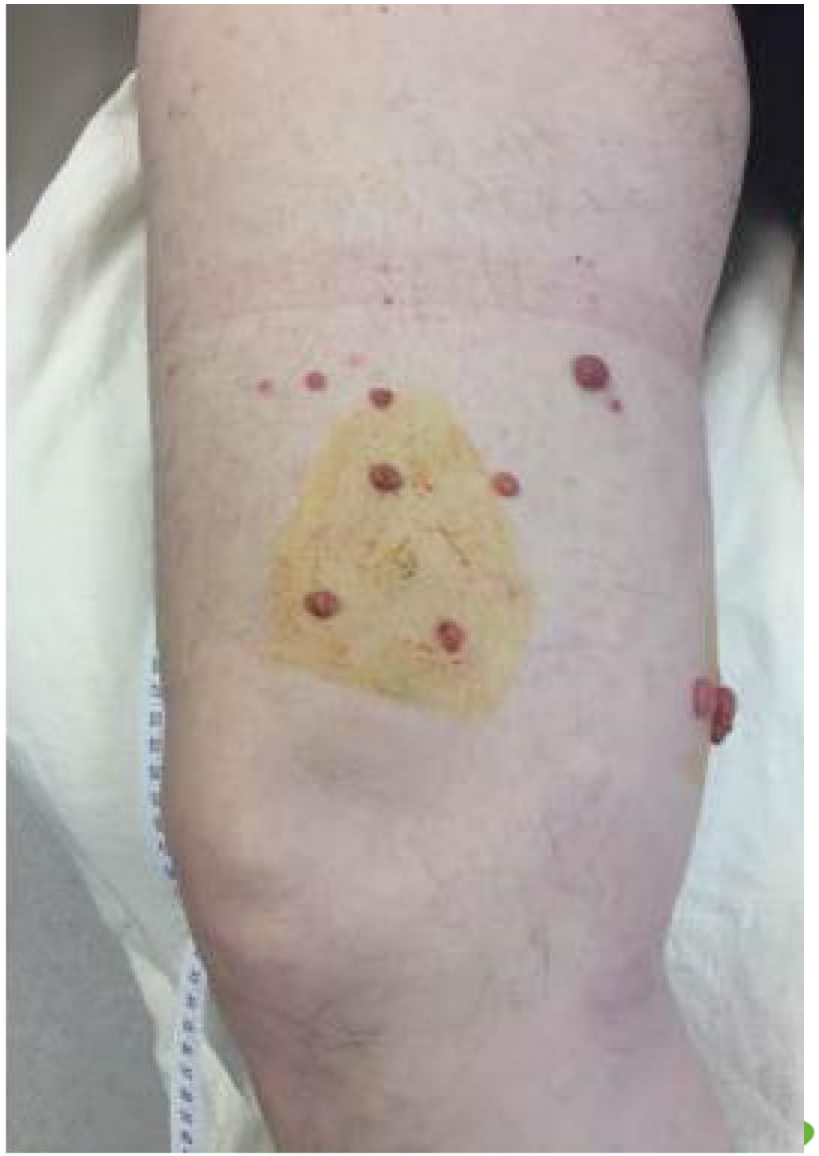
Case Study 1

- Sweet's Syndrome
- Ipilimumab discontinued and underwent initial observation



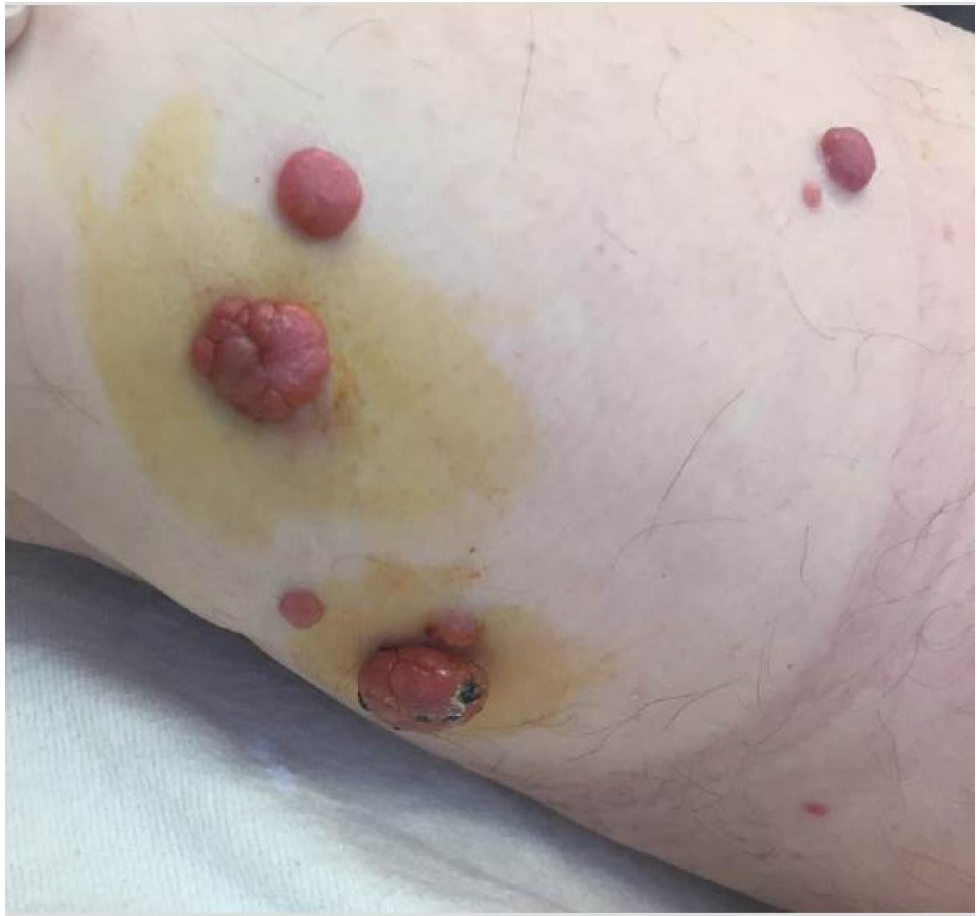
Case Study 1

- Multiple in-transit recurrences noted 6/2017
- Treated with single agent Pembrolizumab x 6 months with initial stabilization



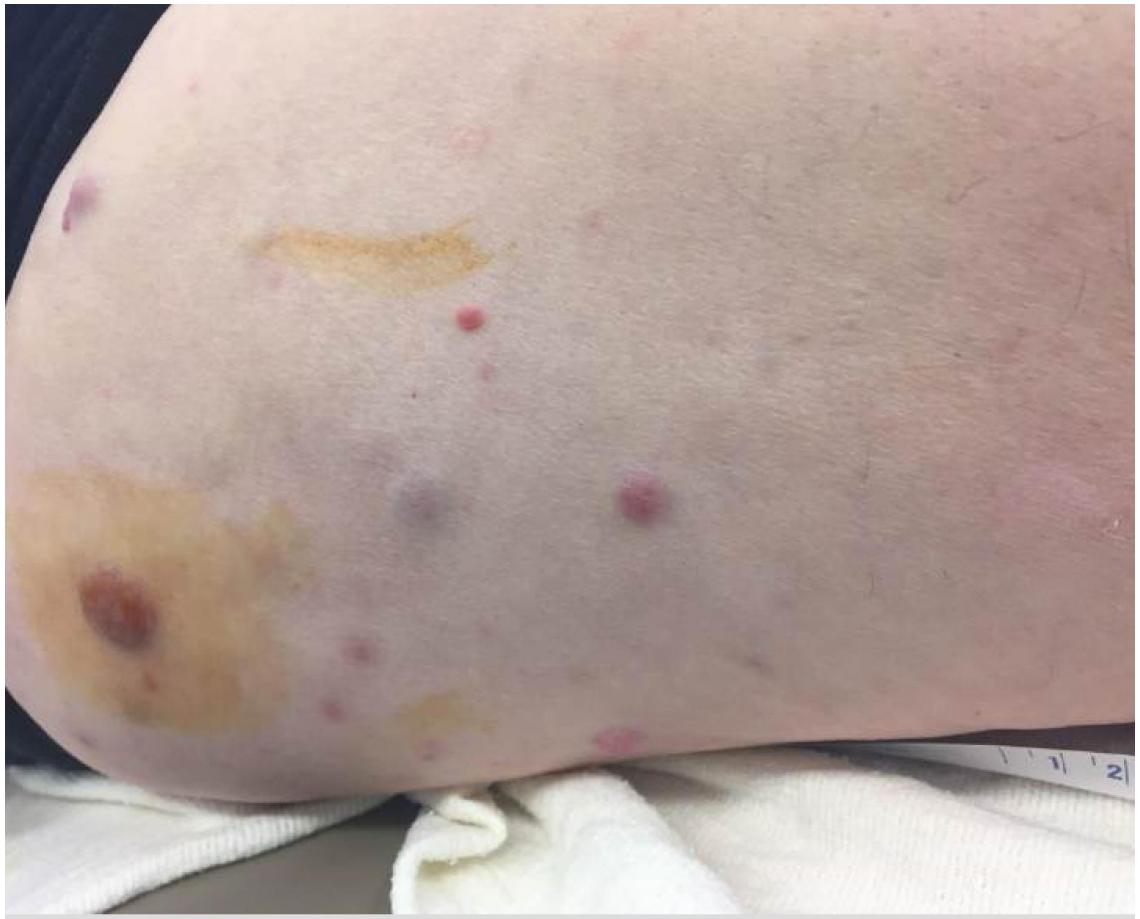
Case Study 1

- 12/2017 progression of lesions in size and number, now extending to gluteal fold
- Referred to UC Davis



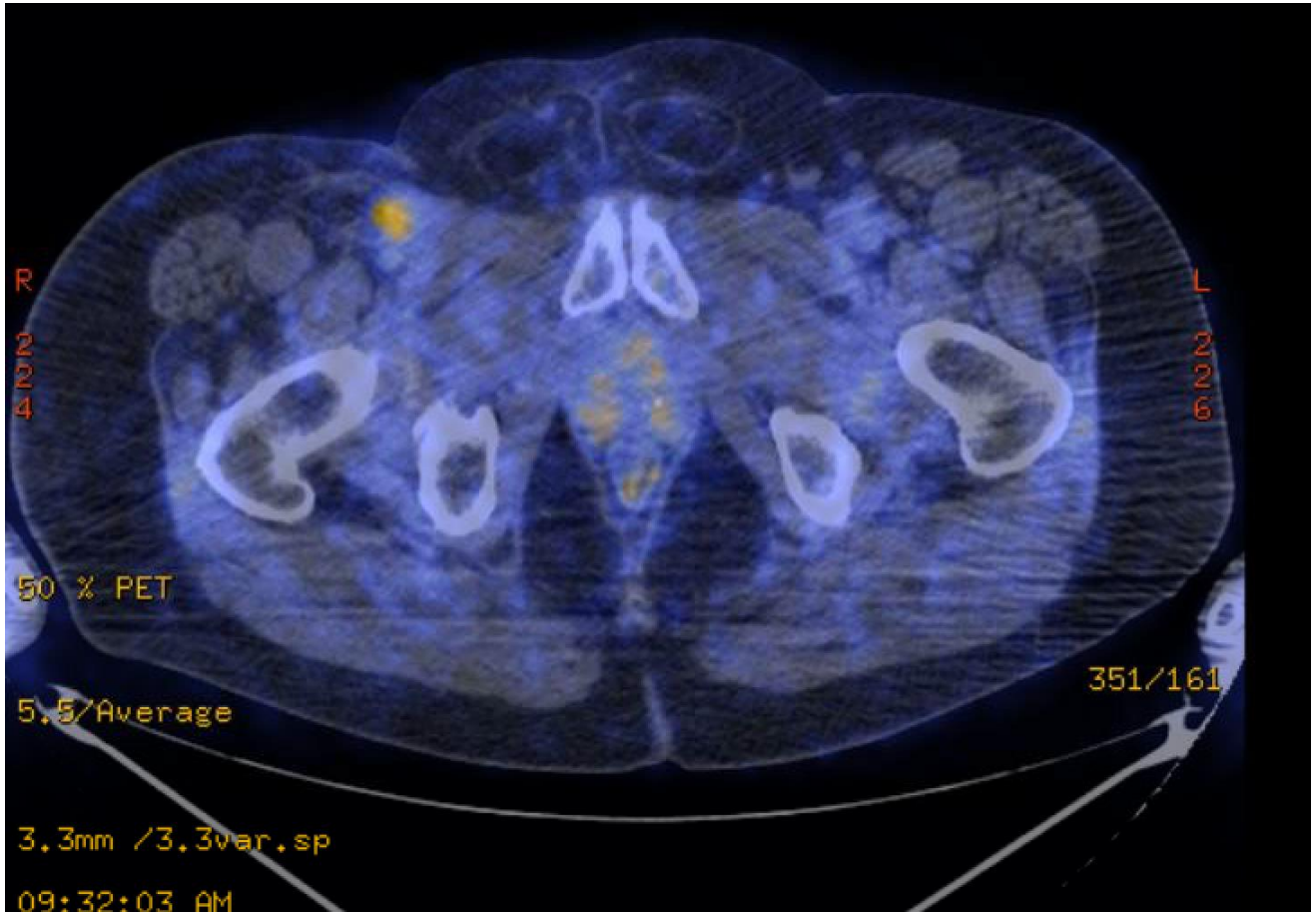
Case Study 1

- Discussed combination CTLA-4/PD-1 vs limb infusion vs intra-lesional
- Initiated 12 weeks TVEC
- 48 hours after first dose presented to ED febrile with hematuria
- UTI diagnosed, fever self-limited, continued therapy with complete resolution



Case Study 1

- Persistent soft tissue signal
- Treated additional 3 months Pembrolizumab
- Stable off therapy x 6 months

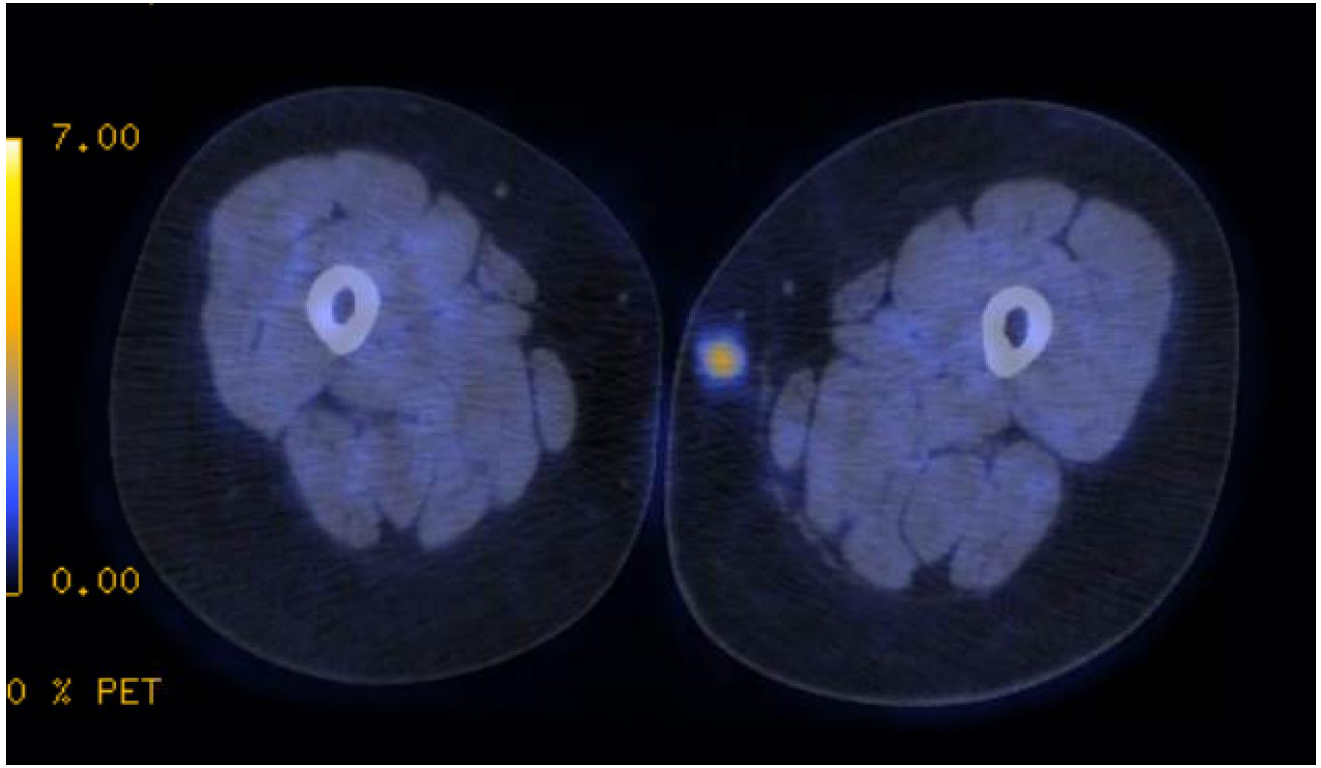


Case study 2

- 22 yo F with history of Stage IIIB melanoma 2015
  - 2.2mm thickness, WLE and SLN biopsy with 2/2 nodes positive
  - Completion Lymph Node Dissection 0/23 nodes
  - Treated with Ipilimumab 1/2016 5/6 cycles, complicated by severe myositis, hemorrhagic colitis and pneumonitis and discontinued
  - Negative PET/CT 10/2016

Case study 2

- In-transit recurrence 1/2017
- BRAF +
- Neoadjuvant Dabrafenib/Trametinib 8 weeks followed by excision, partial pathologic response (>50%)
- Plan to continue BRAF therapy x 1 year



Case study 2

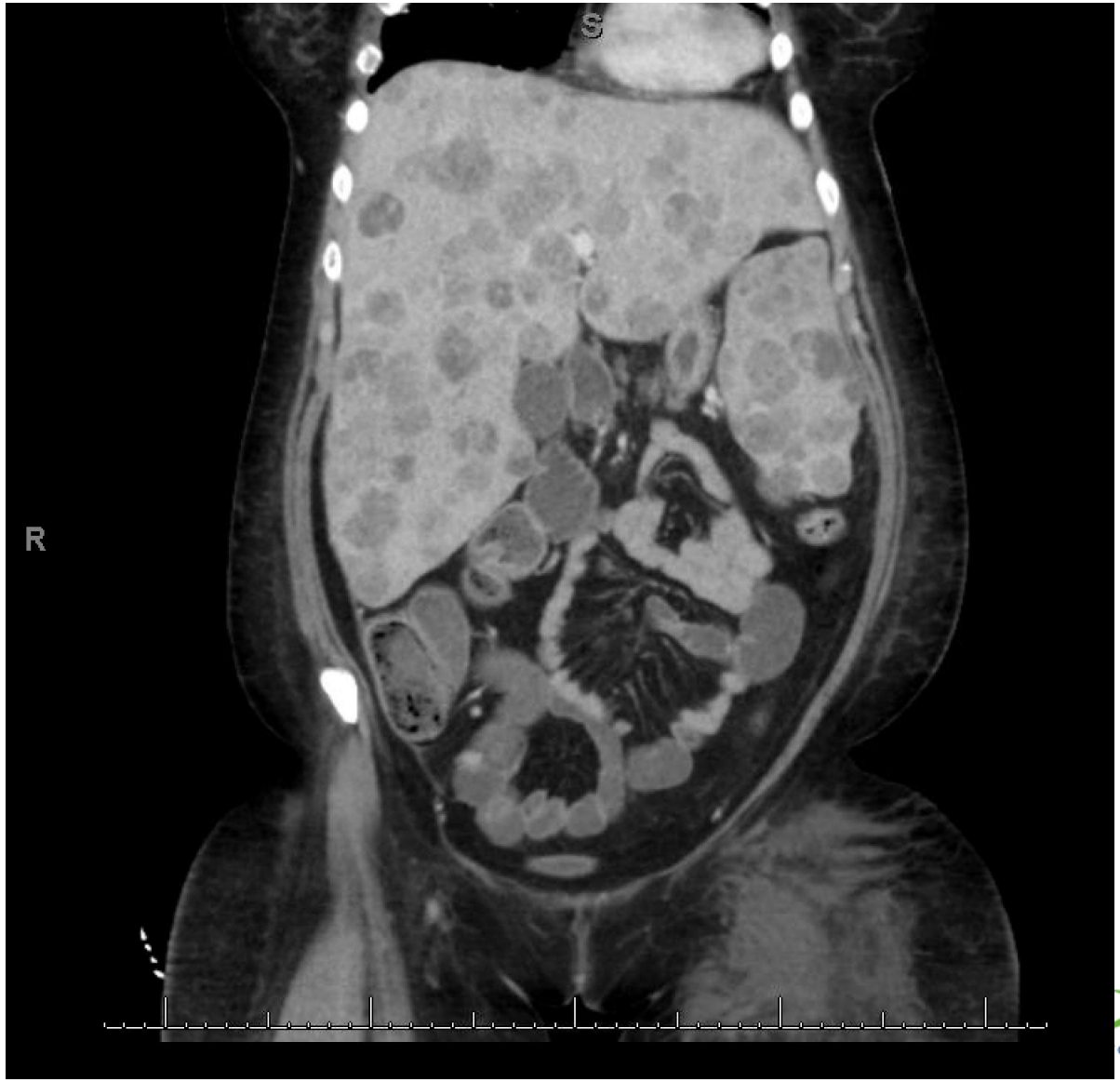
- Patient declined systemic therapy due to return of myositis, fatigue at this time, postoperative PET/CT with persistent local disease 8/17
- IL-2/short course radiation to medial thigh 9/17-10/17 (incomplete)
- Discussed at Multidisciplinary board, recommended for systemic therapy
  - Patient initially declined any infusion based therapy but agreed to resume BRAF therapy 12/17
- Progression with skull based mass 6/18
- Initiated single agent Nivolumab 7/18
- Presented to local ED with severe migraine and periorbital edema

Case study 2

- Treated with steroid pulse with resolution of symptoms
  - History of periorbital edema with Ipilimumab, treated with steroids previously
- MRI revealed pseudoprogression and mass effect, treated with palliative RT
- Continued 4 cycles nivolumab
- Presented to ED 10/2018 with severe abdominal pain, leukocytosis 50K and bilateral lower extremity swelling

Case study 2

- Rapidly progressive disease
- Comfort care initiated



Case study 2

- Questions