Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

ADVANCES IN Cancer IMMUNOTHERAPY™

Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Head and Neck Cancers

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AAEM AMERICAN ACADEMY OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE
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ACCC Association of Community Cancer Centers

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Disclosures

- No conflict of interest.
- I will not be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

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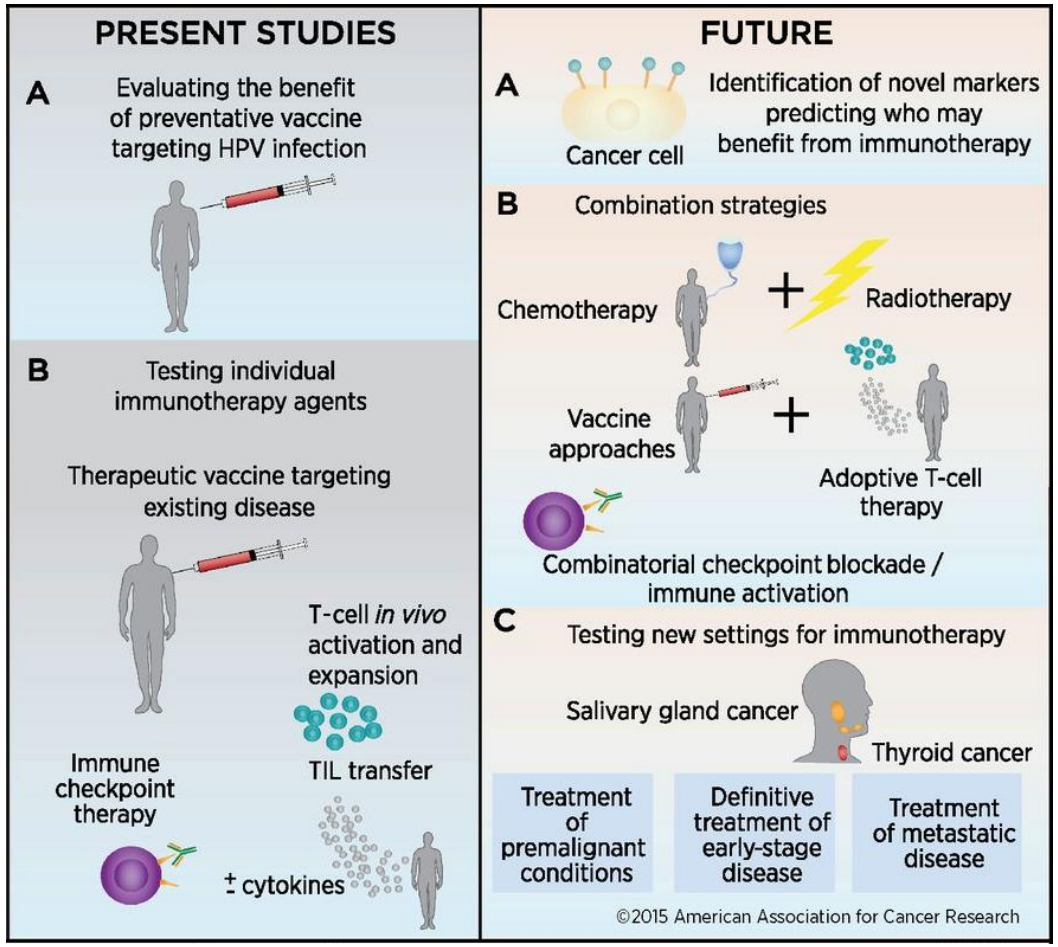
Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Head and Neck Cancers

- Immuno-Oncology (I-O) developments in treatment of head and neck cancers
  - Expression of immunologic markers to guide treatment
  - Preventive vaccination against virally mediated cancers
  - PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors for the treatment of metastatic disease



Schoenfeld JD, Cancer Immunol Res, 2015

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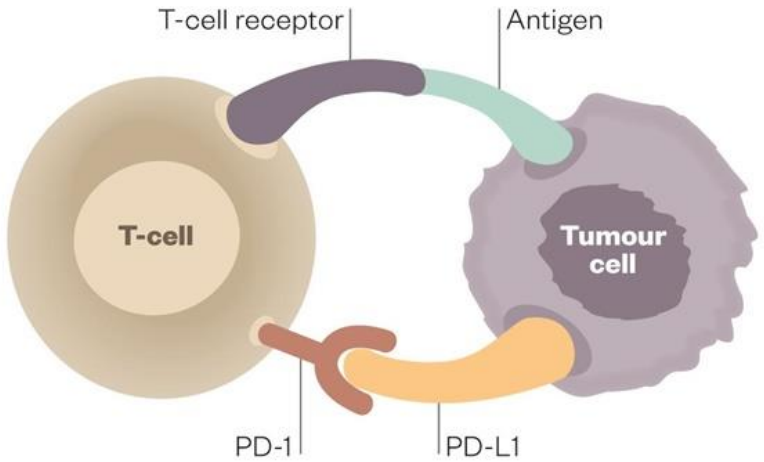
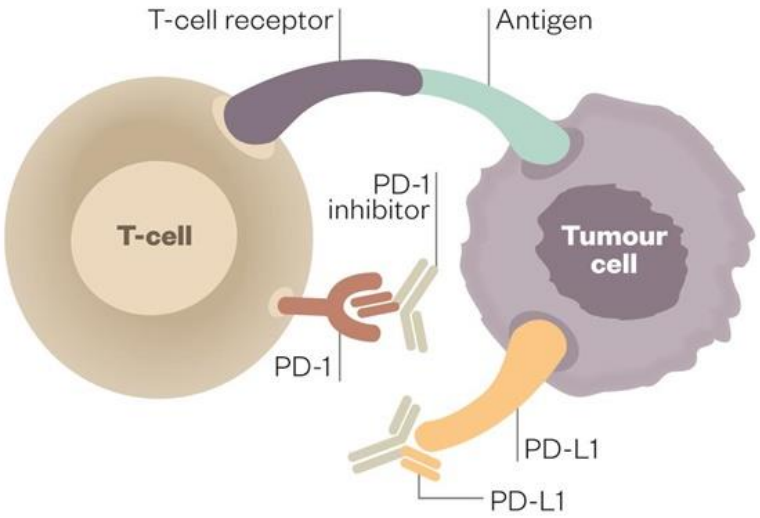
Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Head and Neck Cancers

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICI)



PD-1 acts as “off-switch” for T cells, allowing cancer cells to evade immune attack



Antibodies against PD-1 and PD-L1 boost the immune response against cancer cells

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FDA-approved Checkpoint Inhibitors for Use in Head and Neck Cancers

- Pembrolizumab 200 mg IV Q3W(anti-PD-1)
  - KEYNOTE – 012/055: Patients with recurrent or metastatic (R/M) squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (HNSCC) with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy
  - Accelerated Approval by FDA – August 5, 2016

- Nivolumab 240 mg IV Q2W or 480 mg IV Q4W (anti-PD-1)
  - CheckMate – 141: Patients with R/M HNSCC with disease progression on or after a platinum-based therapy
  - Breakthrough Therapy Designation by FDA – April, 2016
  - Approval – November 10, 2016

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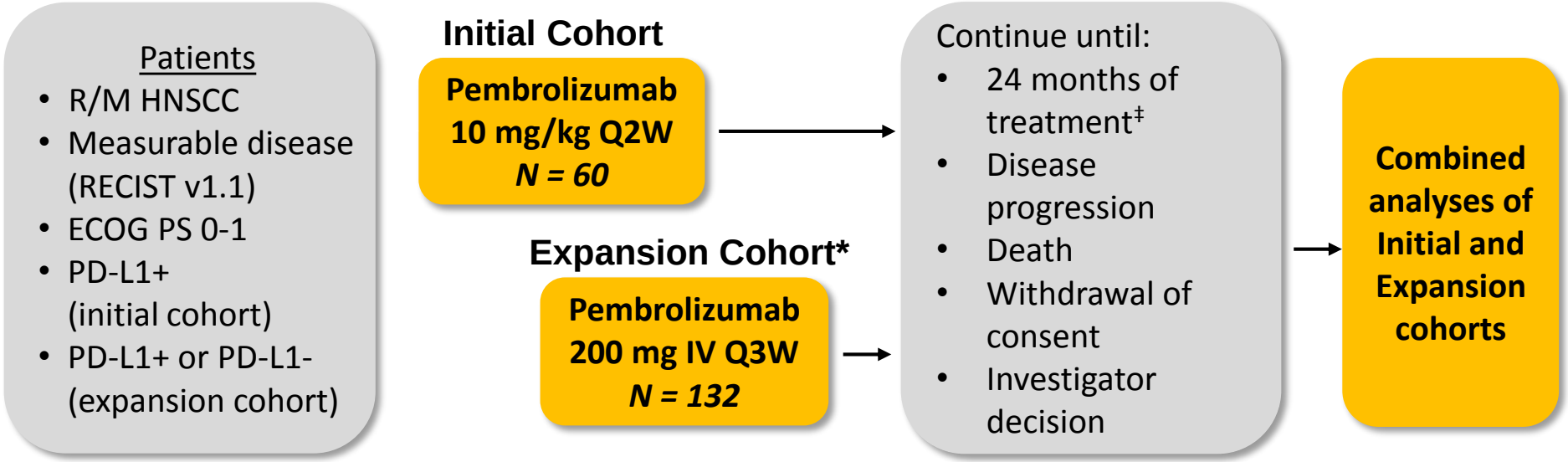
KEYNOTE-012: Pembrolizumab in R/M HNSCC

Nonrandomized, Phase 1b Trial, Cohorts† B, B2



Response assessment: Every 8 weeks until disease progression

Primary end points: ORR (RECIST v1.1, central imaging vendor review), safety

Secondary end points: ORR (investigator), PFS, OS, duration of response (DOR), ORR in HPV+ patients§

†Additional cohorts included bladder cancer, TN breast cancer, and gastric cancer.
‡Treatment beyond progression was allowed.
§ Initial cohort only.
*Median duration of disease not reached.

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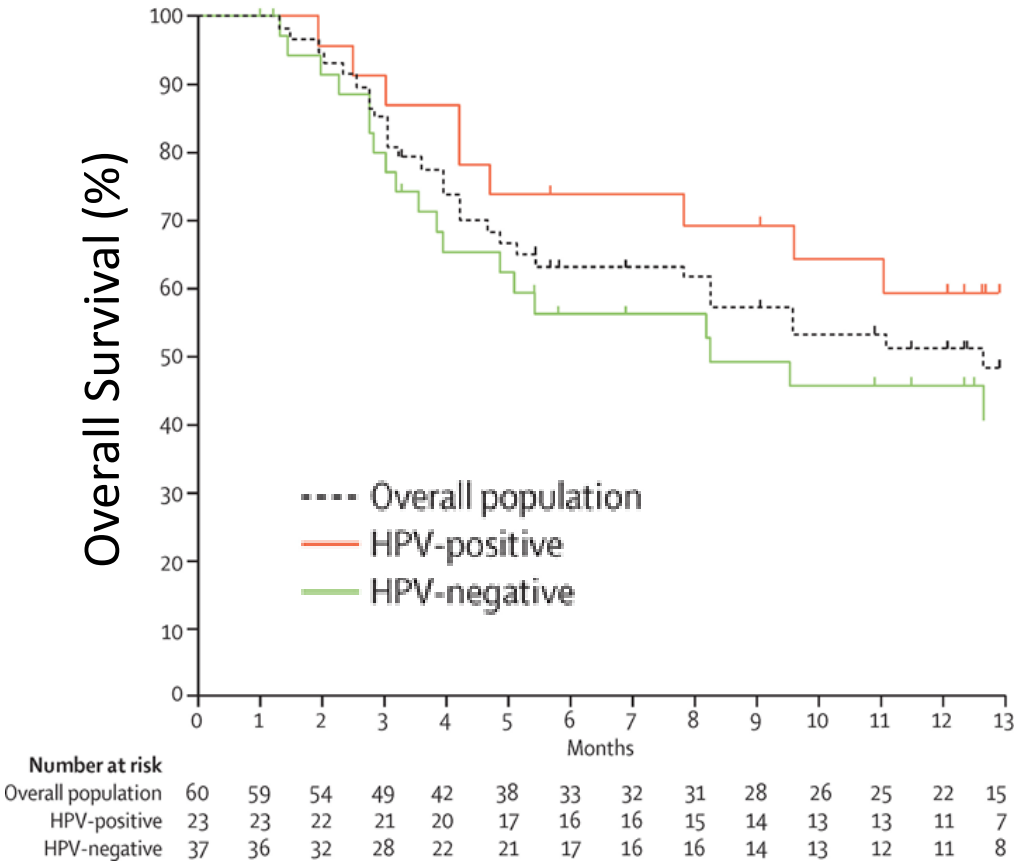
KEYNOTE-012: Pembrolizumab in R/M HNSCC

Nonrandomized, Phase 1b Trial, Cohorts† B, B2



- ORR = 18%
  - CR = 4%
  - PR = 14%
- mOS = 8.0 months
- mPFS = 2.2 months

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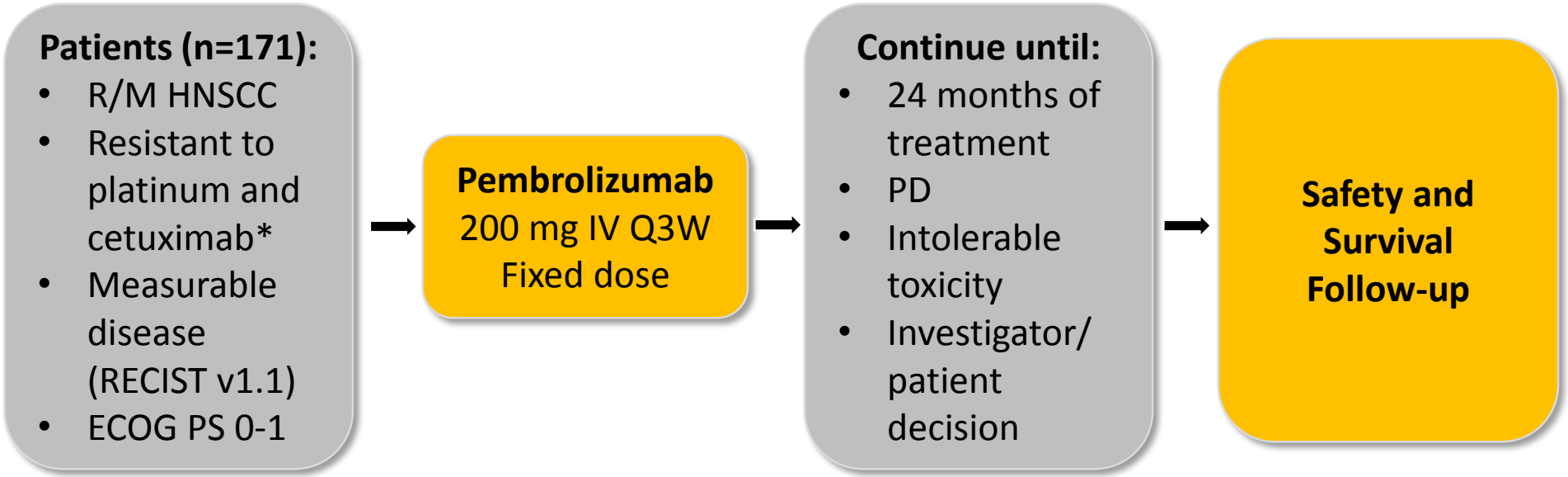
KEYNOTE-055: Pembrolizumab in R/M HNSCC after Progression on Platinum/Cetuximab

Phase II Trial, Single Arm



Bauml J JCO 2017

Response assessment: Imaging every 6 to 9 weeks (central radiology review)

Primary end points: ORR (RECIST v1.1) by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors and safety

Secondary end points: ORR (RECIST v1.1) in all dosed patients, ORR for HPV+, PD-L1+, DOR, PFS, OS

*75% of patients had ≥ 2 prior lines of therapy for metastatic disease

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KEYNOTE-055: Pembrolizumab in R/M HNSCC after Progression on Platinum/Cetuximab

Phase II Trial, Single Arm

Outcome	All Patients	HPV Status		PD-L1 Status		
	N=171	Positive n=37	Negative n=131	≥1% n=140	<1% n=26	≥50% n=48
ORR, %	16	16	15	18	12	27
mPFS, mo	2.1					
6-mo PFS,%	23	25	21	24	20	31
6-mo OS, %	59	72	55	59	56	60

Bauml J, et al, J Clin Oncol. 2017

- Neither tumor PD-L1 expression or HPV status are sufficiently robust in guiding the use of pembrolizumab at this time.

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CheckMate 141: Nivolumab vs Investigator's Choice in R/M HNSCC after Platinum Therapy

Phase III Randomized, Safety and Efficacy Trial

Key Eligibility Criteria

- R/M SCCHN of the oral cavity, pharynx, or larynx
- Progression on or within 6 months of last dose of platinum-based therapy
- Irrespective of no. of prior lines of therapy
- Documentation of p16 to determine HPV status (oropharyngeal)
- Regardless of PD-L1 status[a]

Stratification factor

- Prior cetuximab treatment

R 2:1

Nivolumab
3 mg/kg IV Q2W

Vs.

Investigator's Choice

- Methotrexate 40 mg/m² IV weekly
- Docetaxel 30 mg/m² IV weekly
- Cetuximab 400 mg/m² IV once, then 250 mg/m² weekly

Primary endpoint

- OS

Other endpoints

- PFS
- ORR
- Safety
- DOR
- Biomarkers
- Quality of life

DOR = duration of response; IV = intravenous; ORR = objective response rate; PFS = progression-free survival; Q2W = once every 2 weeks; R = randomized. Clinicaltrials.gov NCT02105636.

[a]Tissue required for testing

Ferris & Gillison, NEJM, 2016

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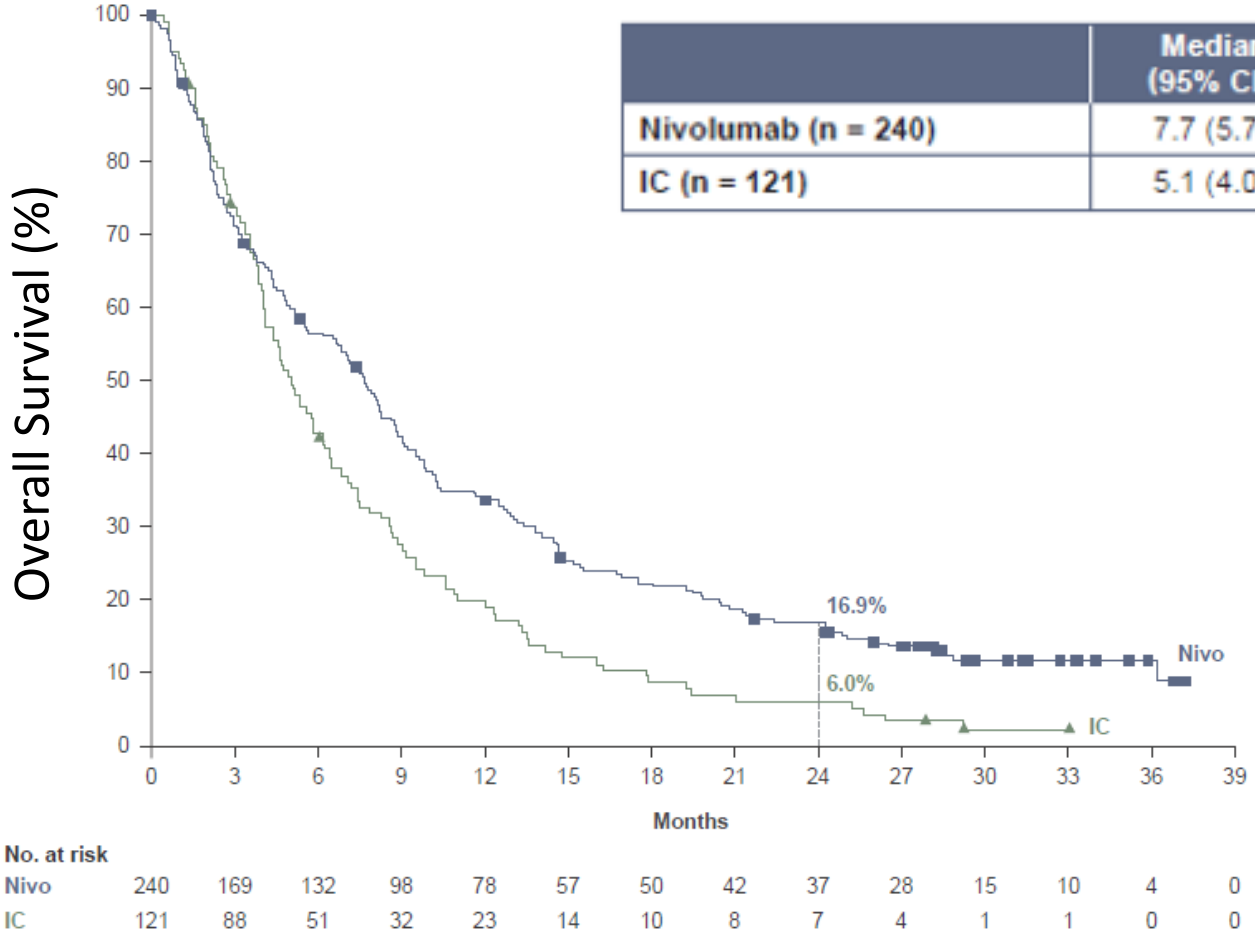
Checkmate 141: Nivolumab vs Investigator's Choice in R/M HNSCC after Platinum Therapy

Overall Survival: 2 year report

	Median OS (95% CI), mo	HR (95% CI)
Nivolumab (n = 240)	7.7 (5.7–8.8)	0.68 (0.54–0.86)
IC (n = 121)	5.1 (4.0–6.2)	



Ferris RL. Oral Oncology, 2018

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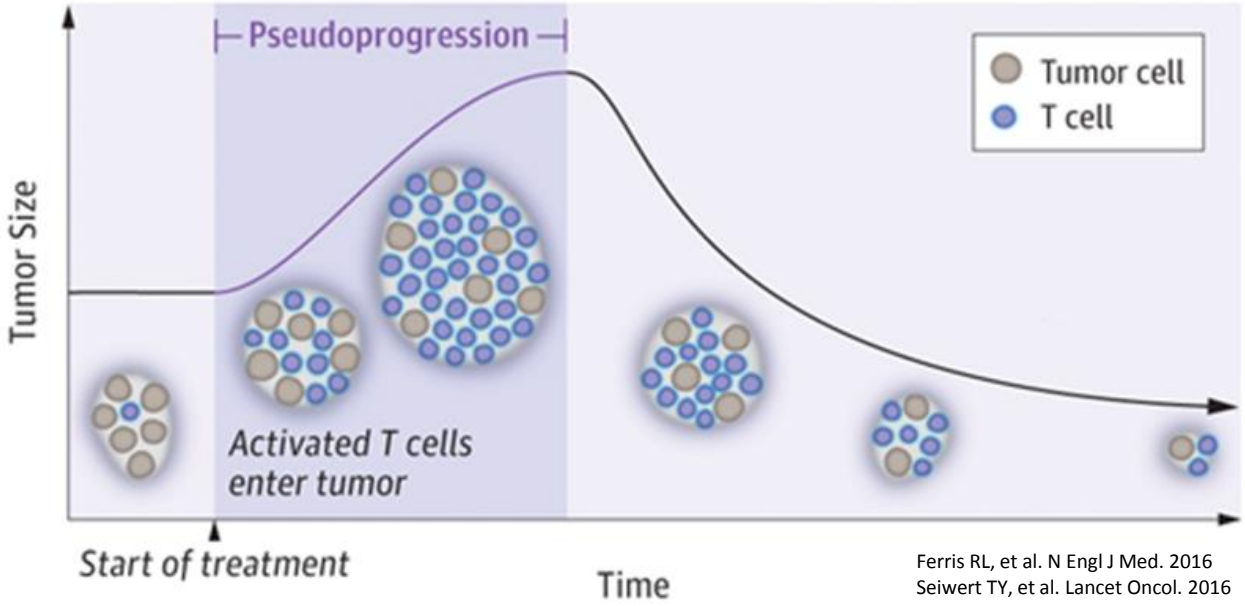
Response to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Treatment with Brief Increase in Tumor Size

Pseudoprogression

- Early appearance of an increase in tumor burden, subsequently followed by tumor regression
- Initially recognized in the melanoma trials, with incidence up to 10%



Ferris RL, et al. N Engl J Med. 2016
Seiwert TY, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2016

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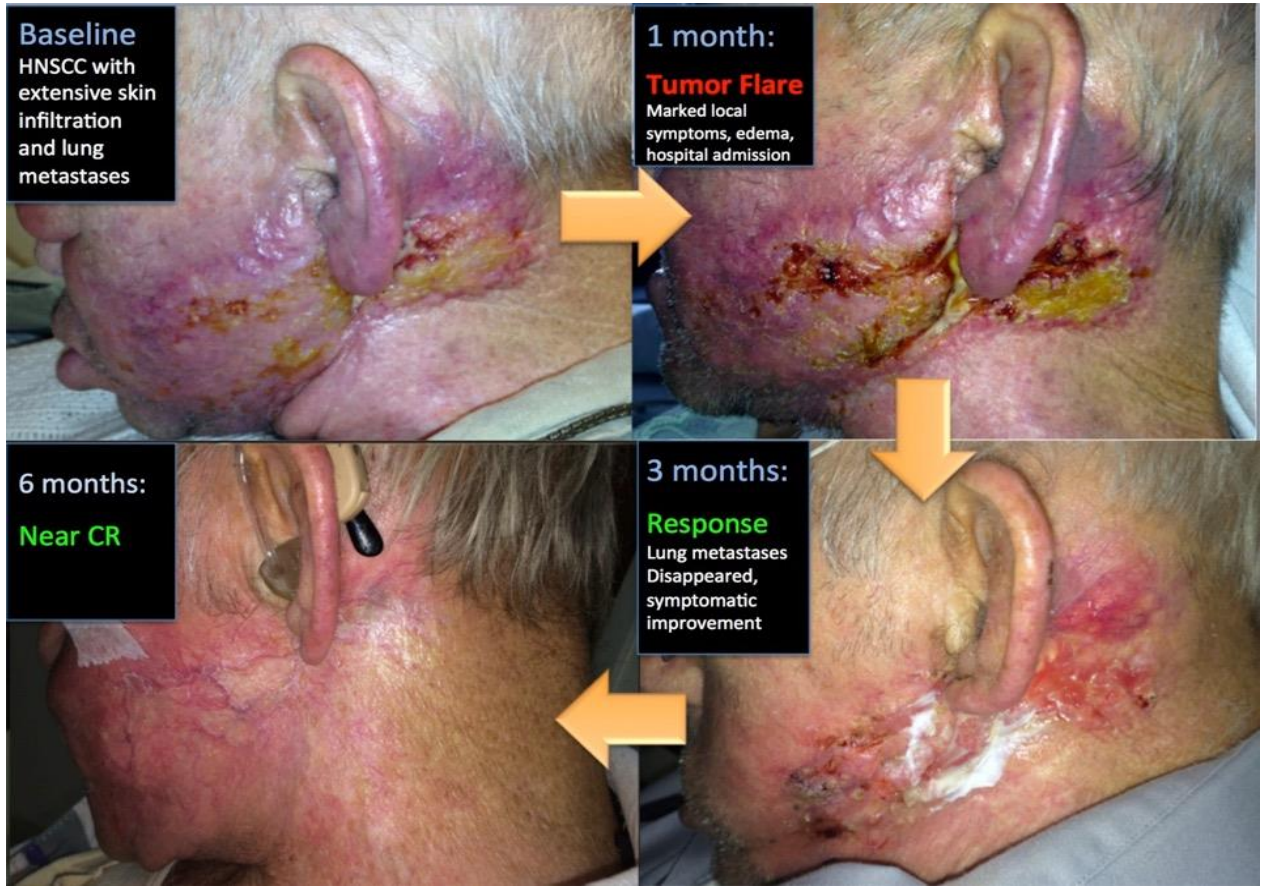
Response to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Treatment with Brief Increase in Tumor Size

Case Report – KEYNOTE-012



- Both KEYNOTE-012 and CheckMate 141 trials showed an exceedingly rare rate of pseudoprogression with pembrolizumab and nivolumab, respectively.

Ferris RL, et al. N Engl J Med. 2016
Seiwert TY, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2016

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Evaluating Biomarkers in HNSCC

- Current FDA approvals of pembrolizumab and nivolumab are NOT contingent upon tumor PD-L1 status
  - KEYNOTE - 012/055: Response rates not significantly different on the basis of tumor PD-L1 staining
  - KEYNOTE - 040: Phase III pembrolizumab vs. investigator's choice chemotherapy
    - Did not meet survival endpoints in total population but improved outcomes in patients with PD-L1 expressing tumor
  - CheckMate 141: Most benefit was seen in PD-L1-positive tumors

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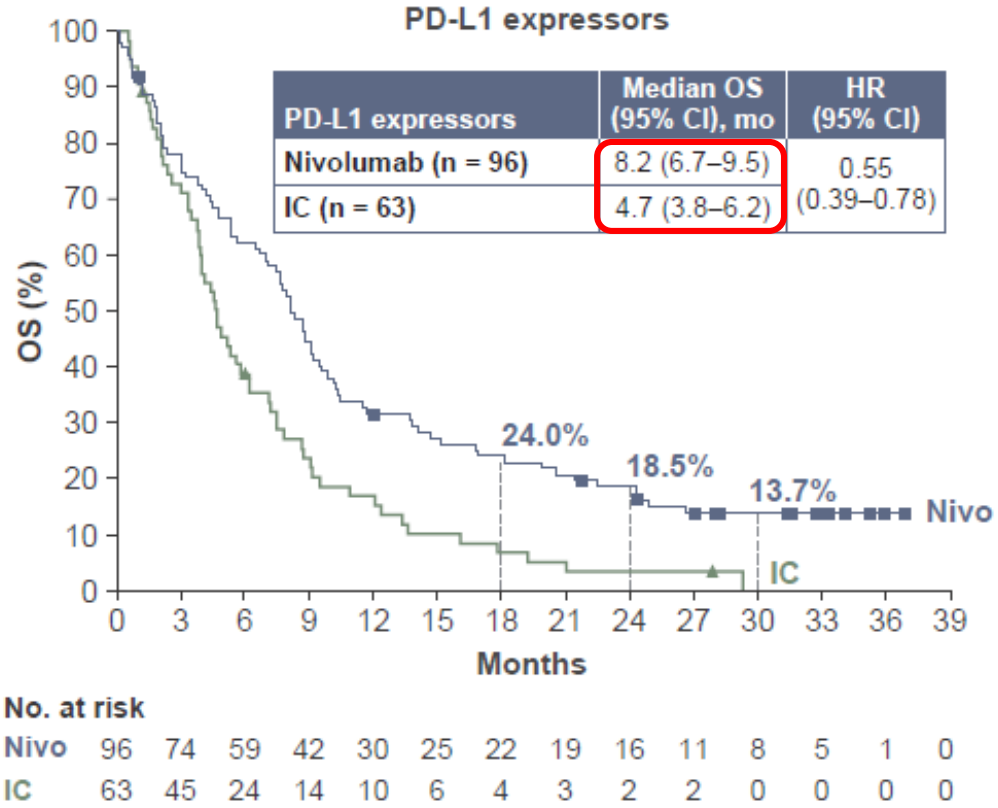
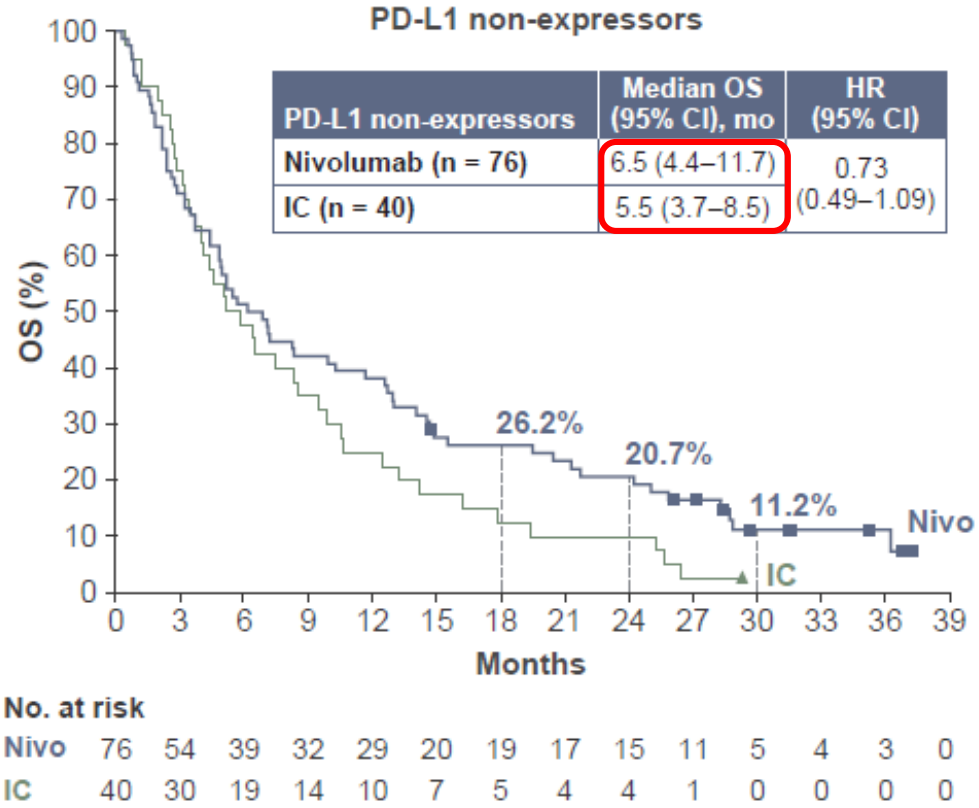
Evaluating Biomarkers in HNSCC

CheckMate 141: 2 year update





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Immune-related Adverse Events

KEYNOTE 012

Table 2. Treatment-Related Adverse Events by Grade Severity (all-patients-as-treated population; N = 132)

Treatment-Related Adverse Event	Grade 1 or 2 (≥ 10% of patients), No. (%)	Grade 3 (any occurrence), No. (%)	Grade 4 (any occurrence), No. (%)
Patients with ≥ 1 event	70 (53)	8 (6)	4 (3)
Hypothyroidism	14 (11)	0	0
Immune thrombocytopenic purpura	0	0	1 (1)
Abdominal pain	1 (1)	1 (1)	0
Colitis	0	1 (1)	0
Dysphagia	1 (1)	1 (1)	0
Nausea	6 (5)	1 (1)	0
Stomatitis	1 (1)	1 (1)	0
Facial edema	0	1 (1)	0
Fatigue	28 (21)	0	0
Localized edema	0	1 (1)	0
Infection	0	1 (1)	0
Decreased appetite	9 (7)	2 (2)	0
Dehydration	0	1 (1)	0
Diabetic ketoacidosis	0	0	1 (1)
Hyperglycemia	1 (1)	0	1 (1)
Type I diabetes mellitus	0	1 (1)	0
Laryngeal edema	0	0	1 (1)
Pneumonitis	2 (2)	2 (2)	0
Respiratory distress	0	1 (1)	0
Facial swelling	3 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)

CheckMate 141

Event	Nivolumab (N=236)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
Any event	139 (58.9)*	31 (13.1)
Fatigue	33 (14.0)	5 (2.1)
Nausea	20 (8.5)	0
Rash	18 (7.6)	0
Decreased appetite	17 (7.2)	0
Pruritus	17 (7.2)	0
Diarrhea	16 (6.8)	0
Anemia	12 (5.1)	3 (1.3)
Asthenia	10 (4.2)	1 (0.4)
Vomiting	8 (3.4)	0
Dry skin	7 (3.0)	0
Stomatitis	5 (2.1)	1 (0.4)
Weight loss	4 (1.7)	0
Mucosal inflammation	3 (1.3)	0
Peripheral neuropathy	1 (0.4)	0
Alopecia	0	0
Neutropenia	0	0

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Immune-related Adverse Events

Table 2 General guidance for corticosteroid management of immune-related adverse events

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 Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer 2017

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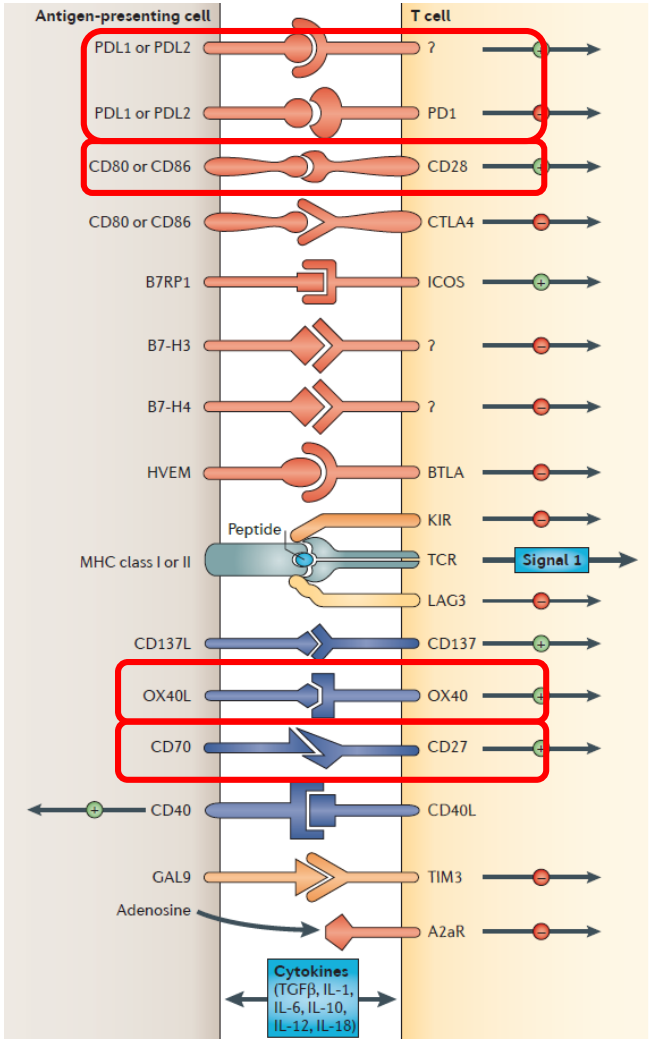
Developmental Immunotherapies for HNSCC



Pardoll DM Nature 2012

- Durvalumab, atezolizumab, avelumab, CK-301 (anti-PD-L1)
- Cemiplimab (anti-PD-1)
- Ipilimumab, tremelimumab (anti-CTLA-4)
- Varlilumab (anti-CD27)
- PF-04518600, tavolimab (anti-OX40)

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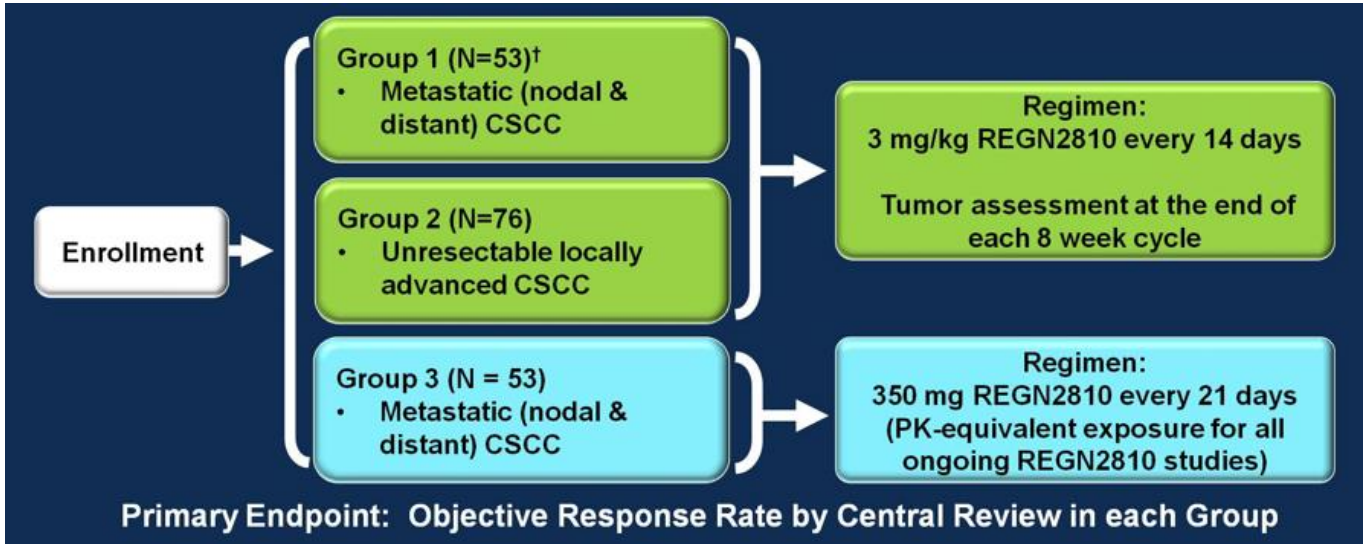
Developmental Immunotherapies for HNSCC

Cemiplimab (REGN2810) for treatment of patients with cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC)

NCT02760498



- Largest prospective study in this disease
- ORR 46% in 82 patients in study
  - Much higher than RR in mucosal HNSCC as per KEYNOTE and CheckMate studies
- Responses durable, median DOR not reached
- Study ongoing

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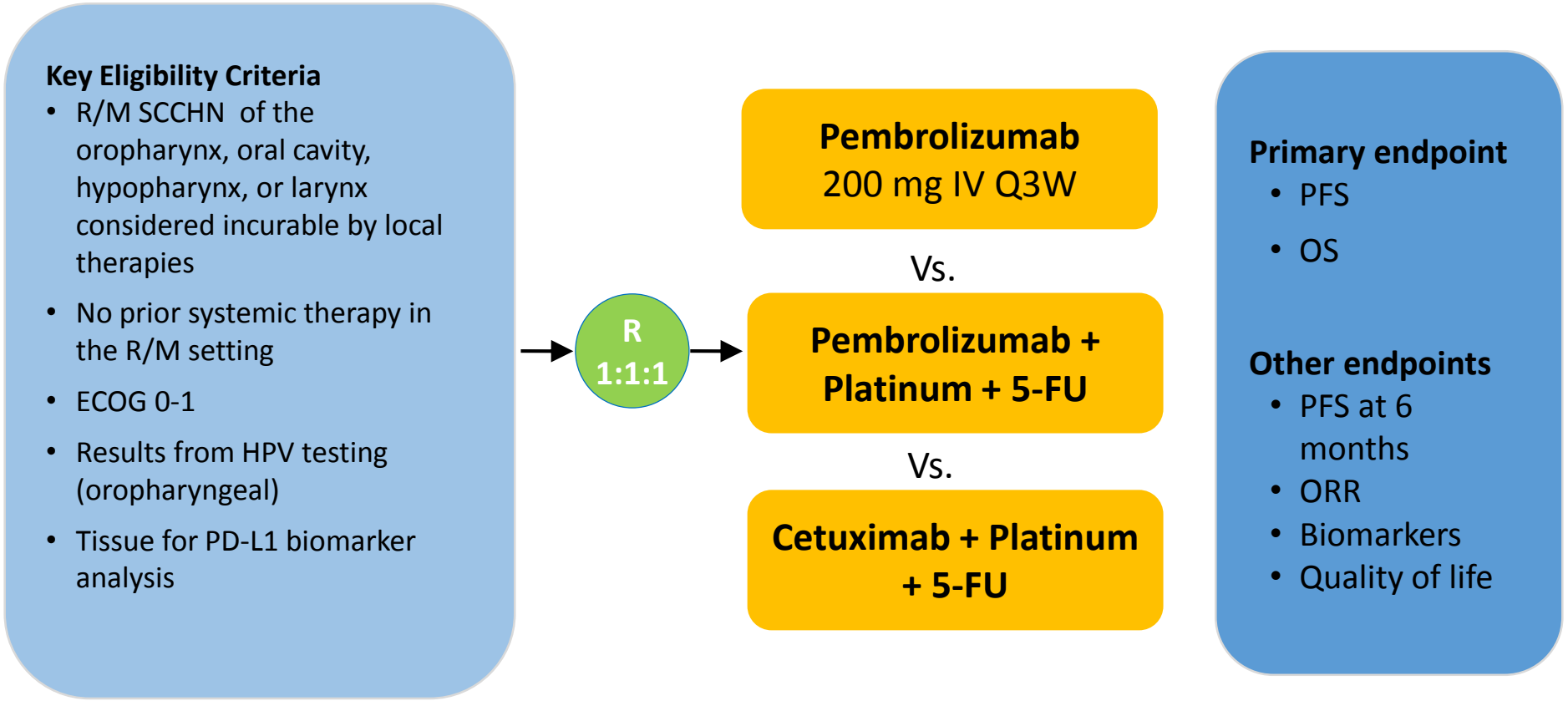
Developmental Immunotherapies for HNSCC

KEYNOTE – 048 (NCT02358031)



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Developmental Immunotherapies for HNSCC

MASTERKEY 232/KEYNOTE-137

- Talimogene laherparepvec (T-Vec)
  - Genetically engineered herpes virus
- T-Vec 10^6 PFU/mL intratumoral injection followed by 10^8 PFU/mL Q3W
- Pembrolizumab 200 mg IV Q3W
- Eligibility:
  - R/M HNSCC not suitable for curative therapy
  - Progressed after platinum treatment
  - At least 1 injectable cutaneous, subcutaneous, or nodal tumor ≥ 10 mm in longest diameter

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Patient Case Study 1

- Patient Background Information:
  - 78 yo M with a history of CAD, HTN, HLD
  - Presents with painful L sided neck mass
  - Lost 30 lbs due to anorexia

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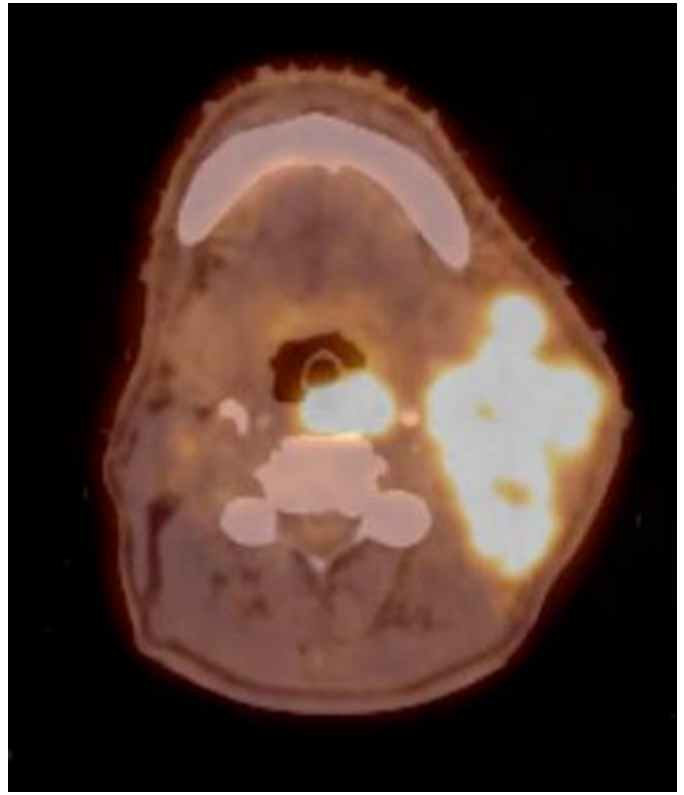
Patient Case Study 1
November 2014

- PET CT
  - Large L sided cervical mass
  - Periepiglottic tumor with no airway compromise
  - Multiple cervical osseous metastases
- Palliative hypofractionated XRT initiated



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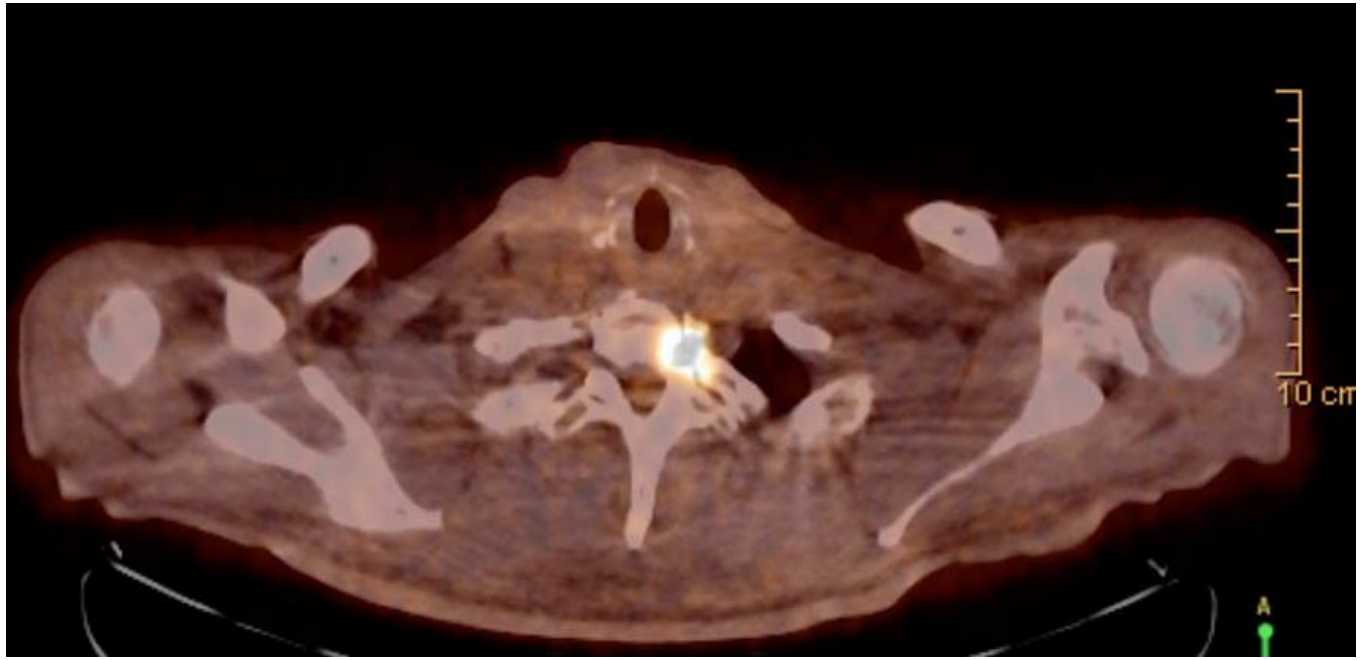
Patient Case Study 1
January 2015

- Cervical disease decreased – pain improved
  - Carboplatin/paclitaxel 1st line
- PET CT revealed new osseous and axillary mets
  - Started on cetuximab 2nd line



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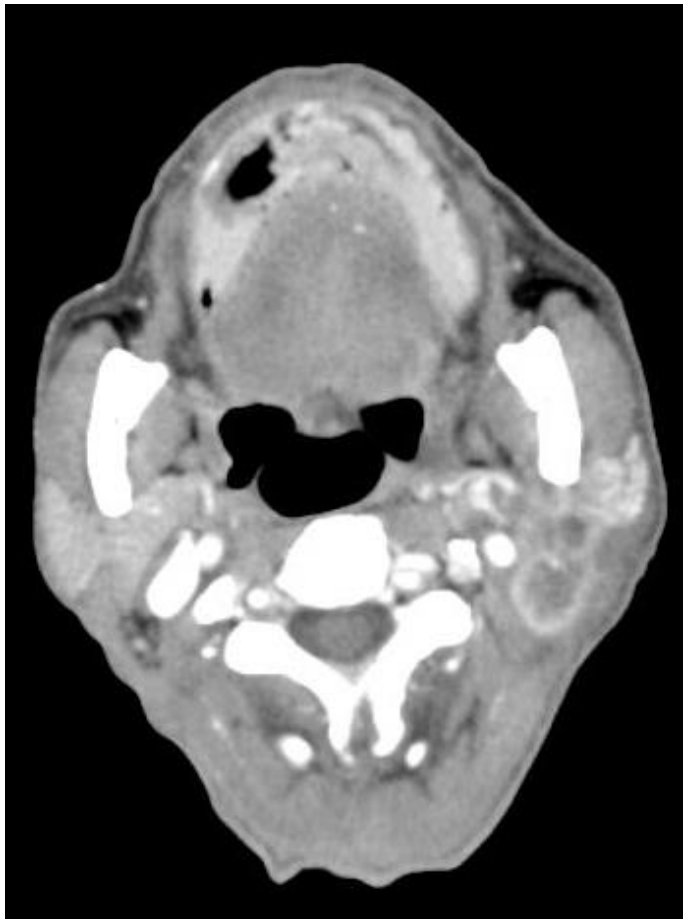
Patient Case Study 1
June 2015

- Progression in cervical nodes
  - Re-irradiation not an option
- Enrolled in KEYNOTE-055
  - Started on pembrolizumab



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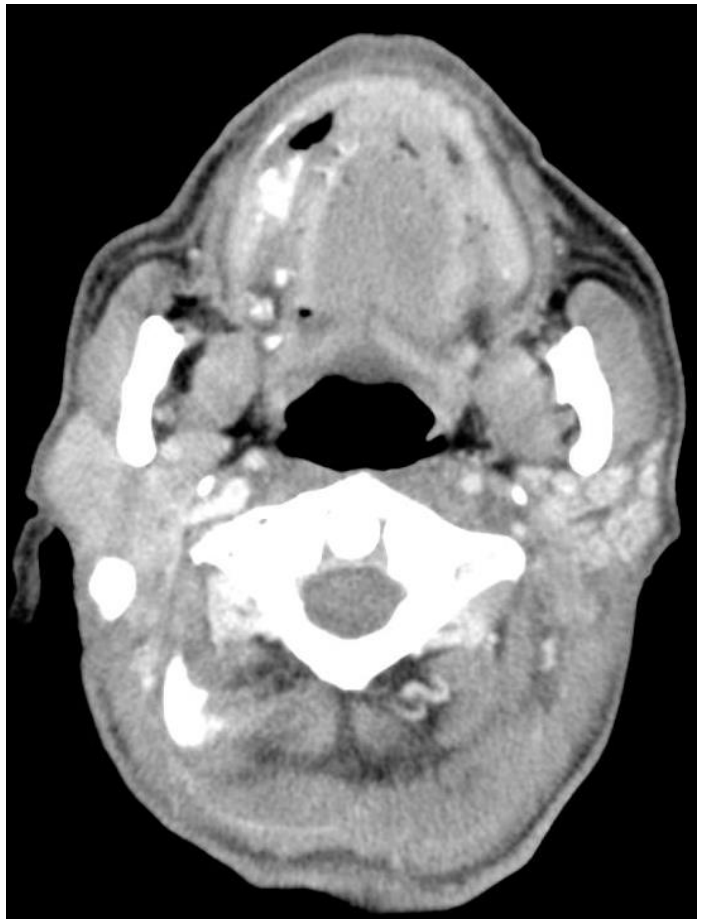
Patient Case Study 1
October 2015

- Patient experienced near CR
  - Response lasted 1 year
  - No side effects of note



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Conclusions

1. Chemotherapy offers short survival with many side effects
2. PD-1 antibodies nivolumab and pembrolizumab are approved in *platinum-refractory* recurrent / metastatic HNSCC.
3. Most patients have fewer side effects on PD-1 Abs than on chemotherapy
4. Clinical trials are underway to improve immunotherapy response rates and testing immunotherapy in other settings

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