

Immunotherapy for Melanoma

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Conflicts of Interest

Bristol-Myers Squibb:

- Research support
- Participated in an advisory council
- Honorarium

Amgen:

- Participated in an advisory council

Caladrius:

- Participated in an advisory council

Merck:

- Honorarium

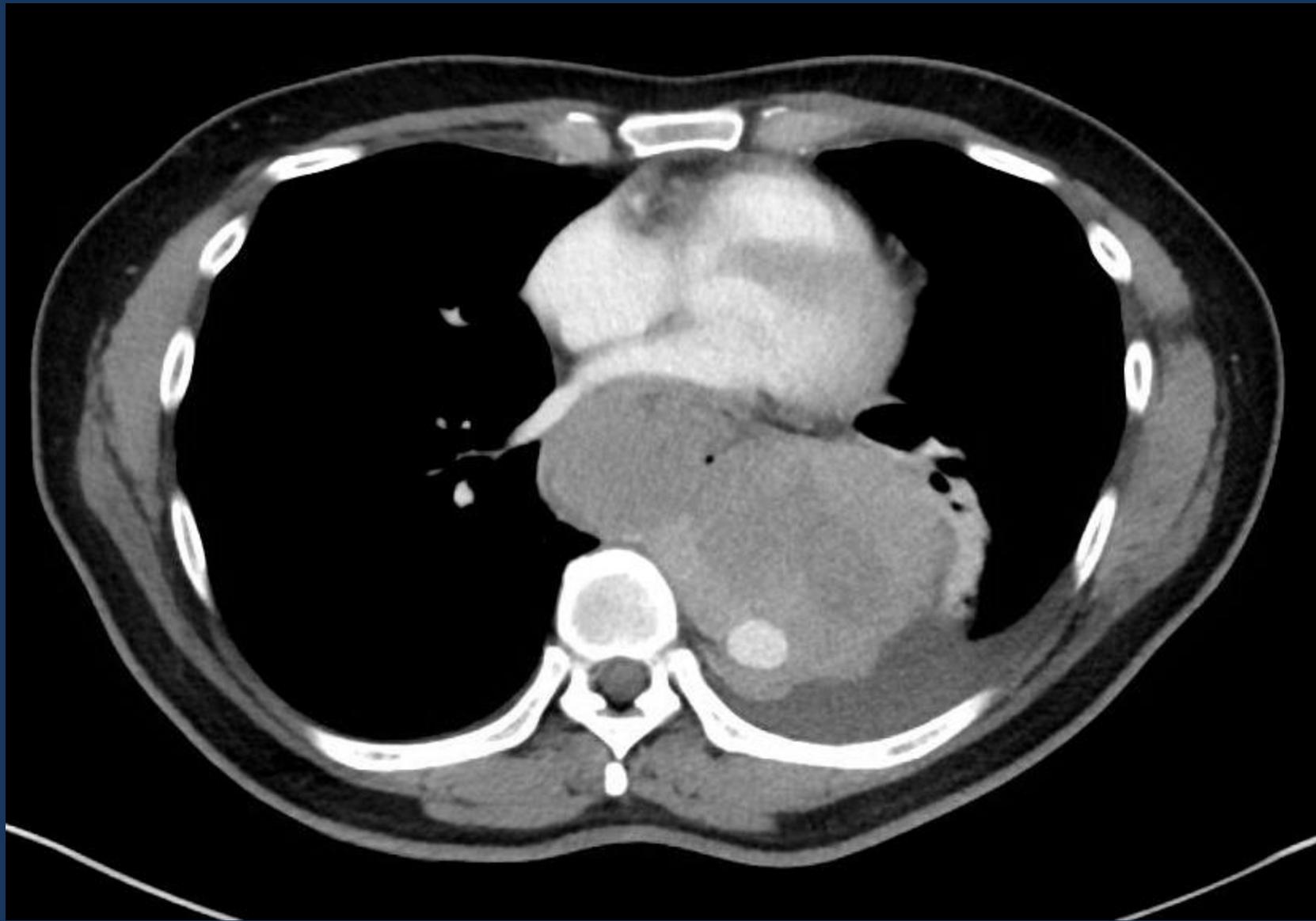
I will not address any non-FDA approved treatments.

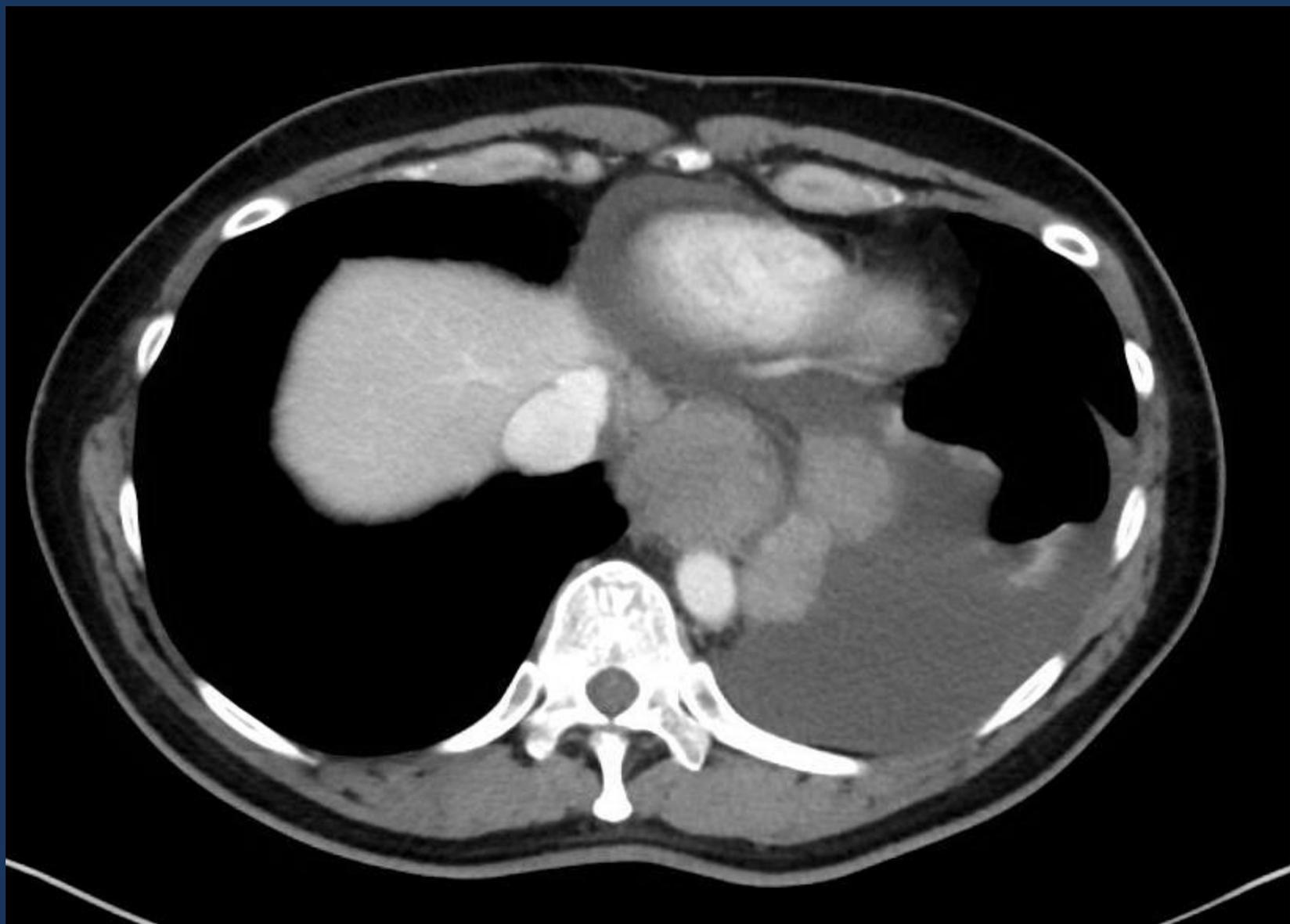
Case Presentation

52 year old otherwise healthy man with dysphagia and weight loss.

An EGD reveals BRAF wildtype esophageal melanoma.

A CT scan of his chest, abdomen, and pelvis was performed.





What is the best initial treatment option
for a patient with BRAF wildtype
melanoma?

Radiotherapy?

Chemotherapy?

Immunotherapy?

BRAF + MEK targeted therapy?

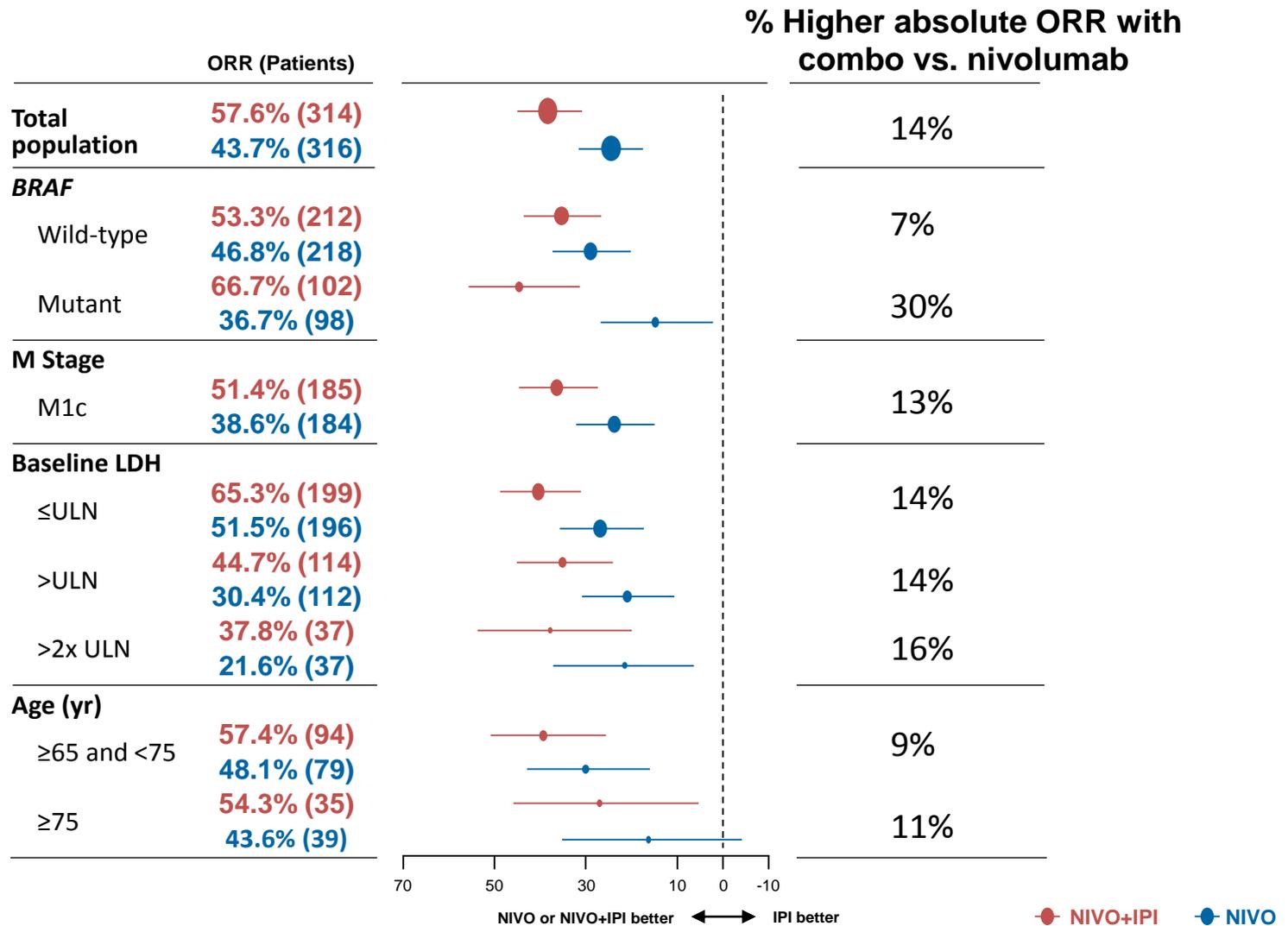
Response rates to immunotherapy

| | NIVO + IPI (N=314) | NIVO (N=316) | IPI (N=315) |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ORR, % (95% CI)* | 57.6 (52.0–63.2) | 43.7 (38.1–49.3) | 19.0 (14.9–23.8) |
| Two-sided <i>P</i> value vs IPI | <0.001 | <0.001 | -- |
| Best overall response — % | | | |
| Complete response | 12.1 | 9.8 | 2.2 |
| Partial response | 45.5 | 33.9 | 16.8 |
| Stable disease | 13.1 | 10.4 | 21.9 |
| Progressive disease | 22.6 | 38.0 | 48.9 |
| Unknown | 6.7 | 7.9 | 10.2 |
| Median duration of response, months (95% CI) | NR (20.5–NR) | 22.3 (20.7–NR) | 14.4 (8.3–NR) |
| Ongoing response among responders, % | 72.5 | 72.4 | 51.7 |

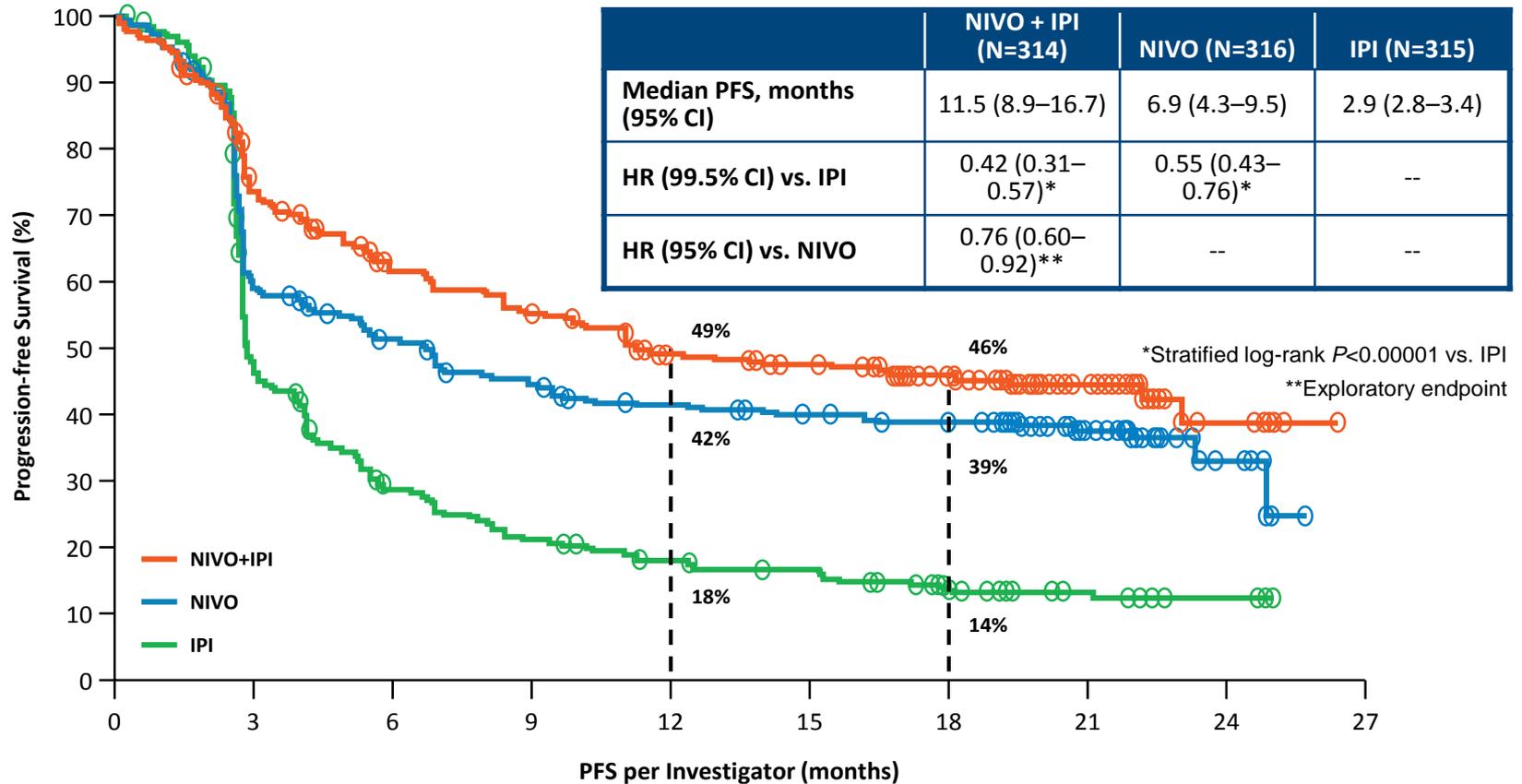
*By RECIST v1.1. NR = not reached.

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ORR in Patient Subgroups



Progression-Free Survival

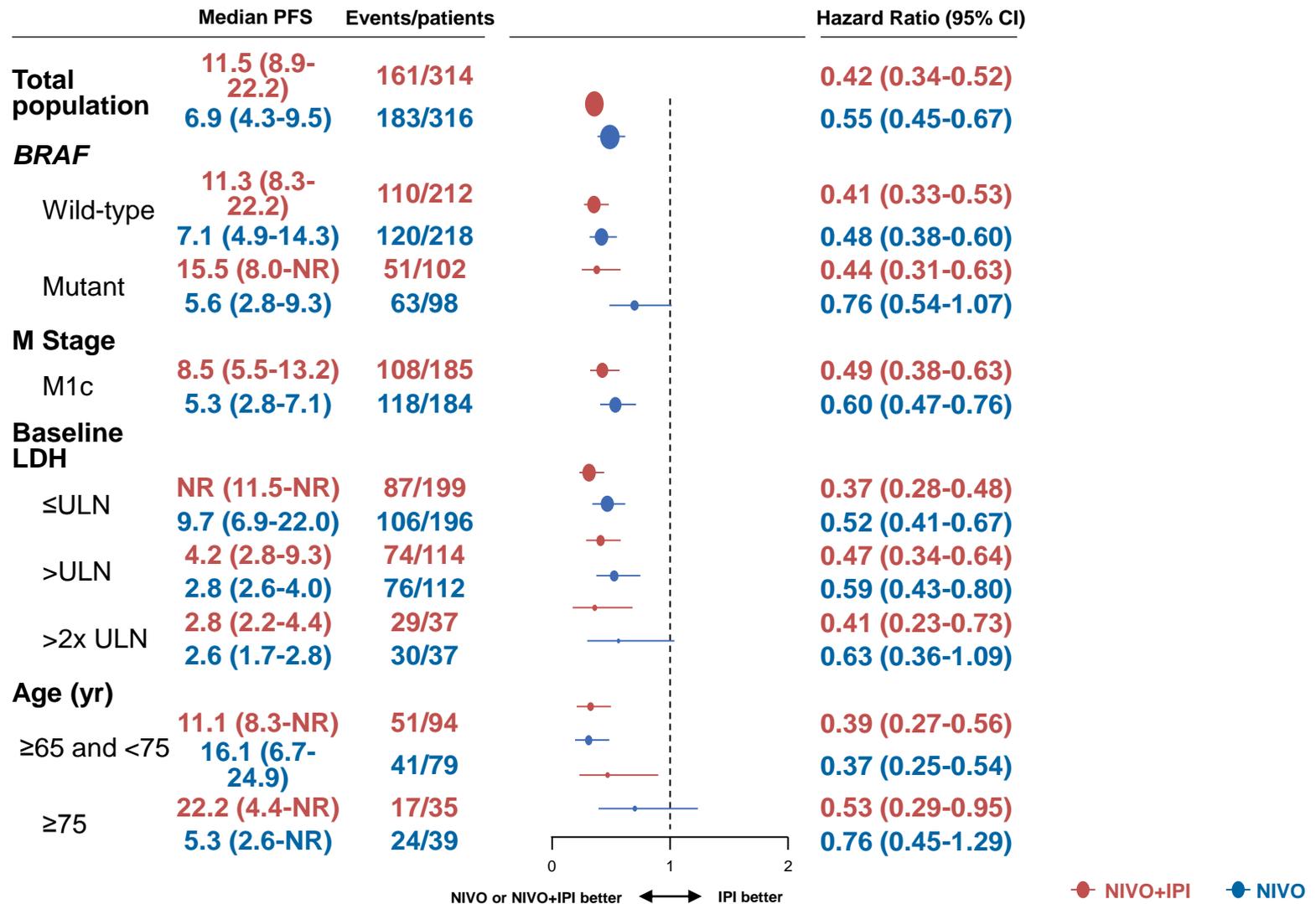


Number of patients at risk:

| | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| Nivolumab + Ipilimumab | 314 | 219 | 174 | 156 | 133 | 126 | 103 | 48 | 8 | 0 |
| Nivolumab | 316 | 177 | 148 | 127 | 114 | 104 | 94 | 46 | 8 | 0 |
| Ipilimumab | 315 | 137 | 78 | 58 | 46 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 3 | 0 |

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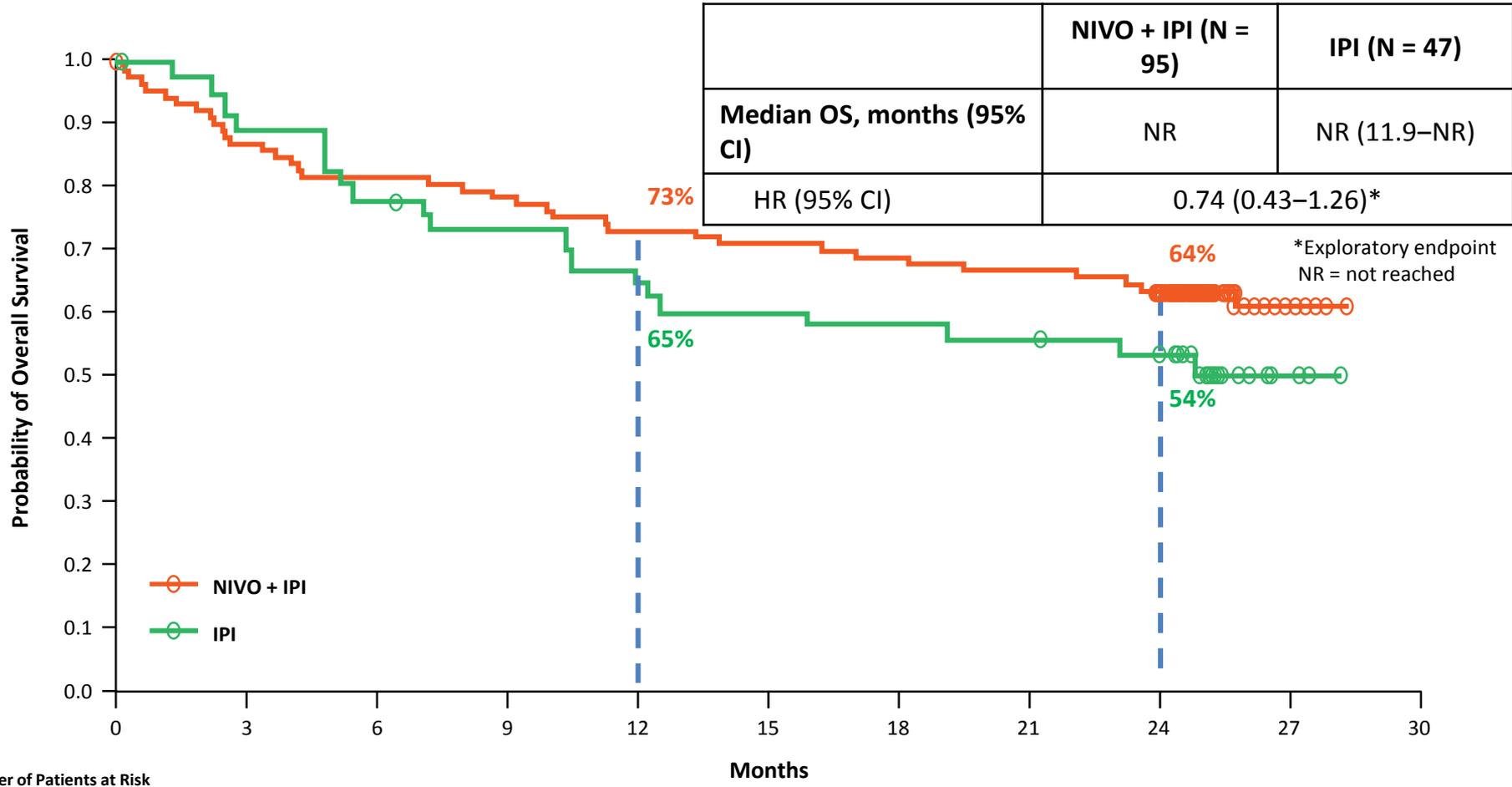
Progression Free Survival: Subgroups



What about overall survival of
combination?

Overall survival still immature from
phase 3 study

Overall Survival at 2 Years of Follow-up (All Randomized Patients)



- 30/47 (64%) of patients randomized to IPI crossed over to receive any systemic therapy at progression

Combination has more side effects than either drug alone

- Updated safety information with 9 additional months of follow-up were consistent with the initial report

| Patients reporting event, % | NIVO+IPI (N=313) | | NIVO (N=313) | | IPI (N=311) | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Any Grade | Grade 3-4 | Any Grade | Grade 3-4 | Any Grade | Grade 3-4 |
| Treatment-related adverse event (AE) | 95.8 | 56.5 | 84.0 | 19.8 | 85.9 | 27.0 |
| Treatment-related AE leading to discontinuation | 38.7 | 30.7 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 15.4 | 13.5 |
| Treatment-related death* | 0 | | 0.3 | | 0.3 | |

- 68.8% of patients who discontinued NIVO+IPI due to treatment-related AEs achieved a response

*One reported in the NIVO group (neutropenia) and one in the IPI group (colon perforation)

Most Common Treatment-related Select AEs

| | NIVO+IPI (N=313) | | NIVO (N=313) | | IPI (N=311) | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Any Grade | Grade 3-4 | Any Grade | Grade 3-4 | Any Grade | Grade 3-4 |
| Skin AEs, % | 60.4 | 5.8 | 43.8 | 2.2 | 54.7 | 2.9 |
| Rash | 28.4 | 2.9 | 22.7 | 0.3 | 21.2 | 1.6 |
| Pruritus | 35.1 | 1.9 | 20.4 | 0.3 | 36.3 | 0.3 |
| Gastrointestinal AEs, % | 47.6 | 15.3 | 21.7 | 2.9 | 37.3 | 11.6 |
| Diarrhea | 45.4 | 9.6 | 20.8 | 2.2 | 33.8 | 6.1 |
| Colitis | 11.5 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 11.3 | 8.0 |
| Endocrine AEs, % | 32.3 | 5.8 | 15.7 | 1.6 | 11.6 | 2.6 |
| Hypothyroidism | 16.0 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 0 | 4.5 | 0 |
| Hyperthyroidism | 10.2 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 |
| Hepatic AEs, % | 31.6 | 19.8 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 1.6 |
| Elevated ALT | 17.9 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| Elevated AST | 15.7 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Pulmonary AEs, % | 7.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Pneumonitis | 6.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Renal AEs, % | 6.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 |
| Elevated creatinine | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0 |

- Immune-modulating medicines were used to manage adverse events and led to resolution rates of immune mediated AEs in the vast majority (>85%) of patients

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Diarrhea and Colitis

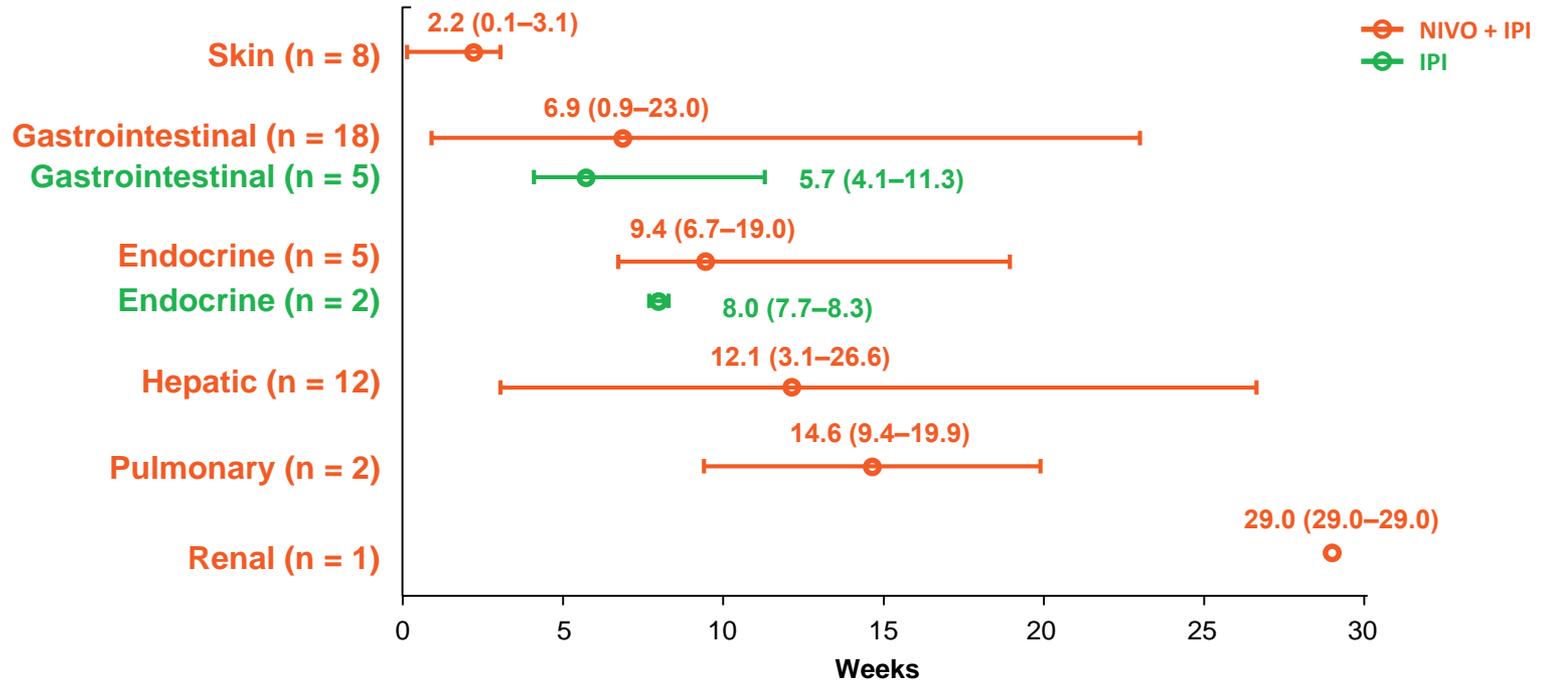


He develops 6 watery, persistent stools per day. You recommend:

1. Holding off on steroids initially since it may affect the efficacy of immunotherapy
2. Starting oral steroids
3. Giving a dose of infliximab
4. Colonoscopy prior to starting steroids to ensure a proper diagnosis of immunotherapy colitis
5. Ciprofloxacin and flagyl

Time to Onset of Grade 3/4 Treatment-related Select AEs

Patients receiving nivolumab + ipilimumab or ipilimumab alone



- Most grade 3/4 treatment-related select AEs occurred during the combination phase

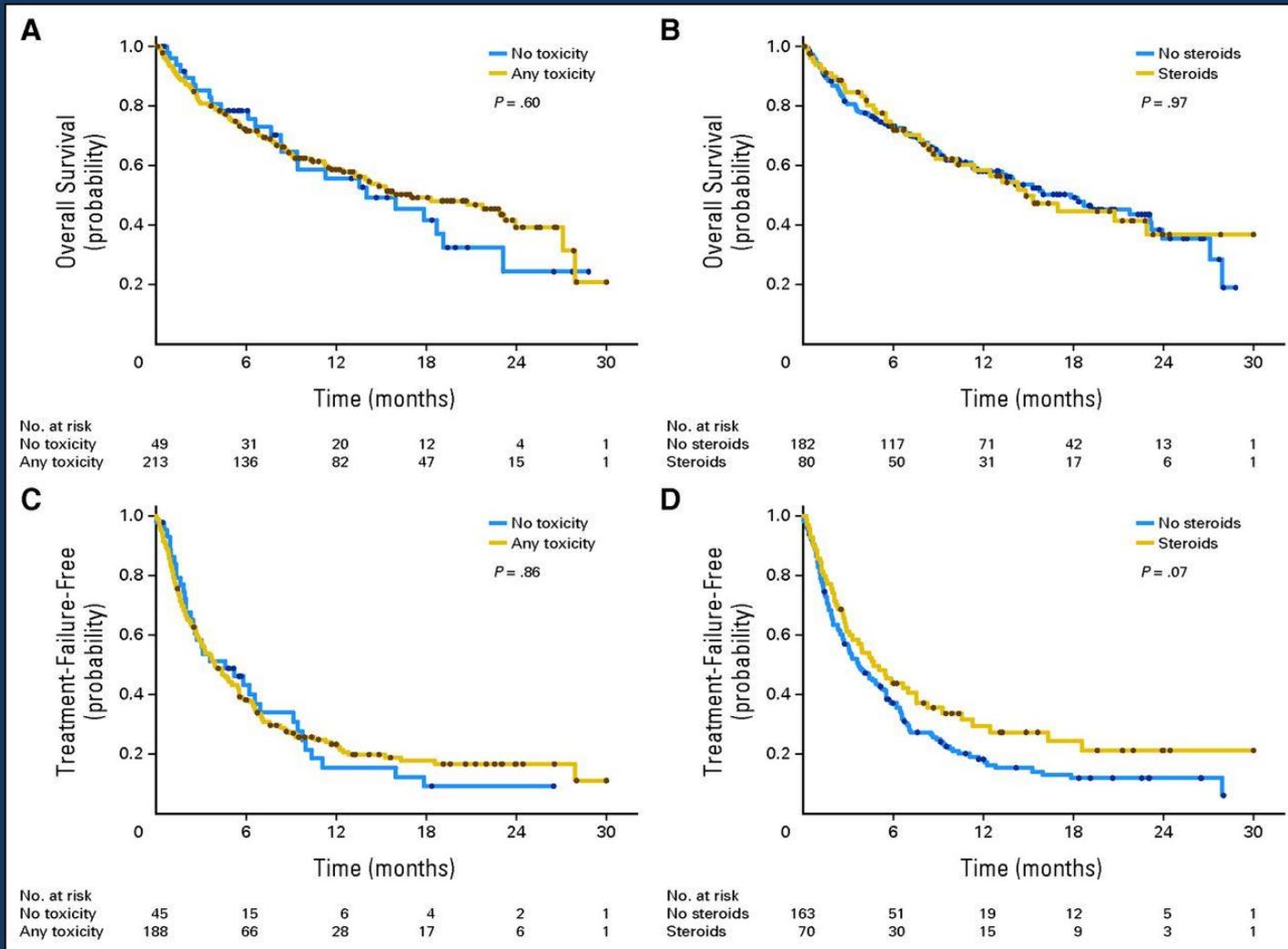
Circles represent median; bars signify ranges

Diarrhea/Colitis Management

1. Stools $< 4X$ baseline: imodium, budesonide
2. Stools $< 7X$ baseline: 1mg/kg of prednisone
3. Stools $> 7X$ baseline or refractory to oral steroids:
 1. Hospitalize for IV solumedrol 1-2mg/kg
 2. Consider infliximab 5mg/kg even before hospitalization
 3. Consider CT scan and colonoscopy, but these rarely help

****Taper steroids slowly over at least several weeks and consider opportunistic infectious prophylaxis****

Patients who receive steroids for side effects have similar outcomes (ipilimumab)



Immunosuppression does not seem to affect nivolumab outcomes

| | NIVO monotherapy with IM N = 139 | NIVO monotherapy without IM N = 437 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| ORR, n (%), [95% CI] | 40 (28.8) [21.4–37.1] | 141 (32.3) [27.9–36.9] |
| BOR, n (%) | | |
| CR | 7 (5.0) | 22 (5.0) |
| PR | 33 (23.7) | 119 (27.2) |
| SD | 31 (22.3) | 102 (23.3) |
| PD | 63 (45.3) | 173 (39.6) |
| Not evaluable | 5 (3.6) | 21 (4.8) |
| Median duration of response, mo (95% CI) | NR (9.3–NR) | 22.0 (22.0–NR) |
| Median time to response, mo (range) | 2.1 (1.2–8.8) | 2.1 (1.4–9.2) |

- ORR was 28.8% in pts who had received immunosuppression and was 32.3% in pts who had not received immunosuppression
- Time to response was similar in both subgroups (median of 2.1 months), and median duration of response was 22 months in those who did not receive immunosuppression and had not been reached in pts who received systemic immunosuppression

Patients who stop combination due to side effects have high ORR

Table 2. Treatment exposure (NIVO+IPI patients)

| | All randomized (N = 94) ^a | | Discontinued due to AEs (n = 35) | |
|---|---|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | NIVO | IPI | NIVO | IPI |
| Doses received, median (range) | 4 (1-45) | 4 (1-4) | 3 (1-45) | 3 (1-4) |
| Number of doses of NIVO received, n/N (%) of patients | | | | |
| 1 | 11/94 (12) | | 3/35 (9) | |
| 2 | 16/94 (17) | | 9/35 (26) | |
| 3 | 12/94 (13) | | 6/35 (17) | |
| 4 | 17/94 (18) | | 9/35 (26) | |
| >4 (includes maintenance phase) | 38/94 (40) | | 8/35 (23) | |

^a95 patients were randomized, but 1 patient was not treated

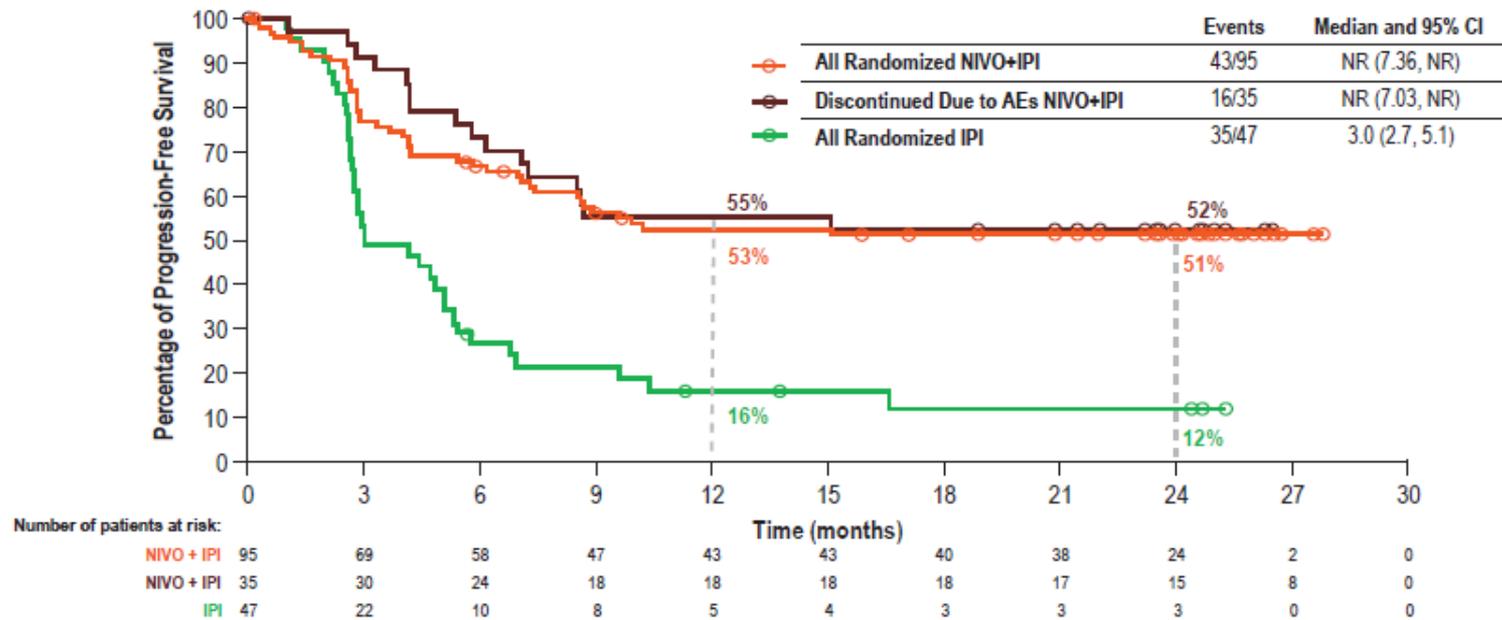
- As reported previously,¹ the NIVO+IPI and IPI groups (all randomized group) had ORRs of 59% vs 11% and CRs of 22% vs 0%, respectively
- Similar response rates were observed in the subgroup of patients who discontinued NIVO+IPI due to AEs (**Table 3**), with a 69% median reduction in tumor burden (**Figure 2**)

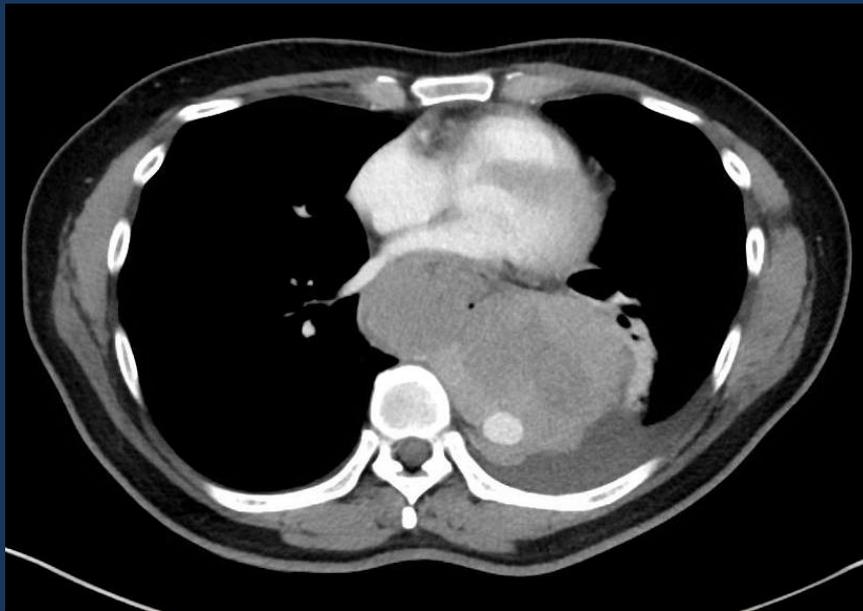
Table 3. Response to treatment (NIVO+IPI patients)

| | All randomized (N = 95) | Discontinued due to AEs (n = 35) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ORR, % (95% CI) | 59 (48-69) | 66 (48-81) |
| Best overall response, % | | |
| Complete response | 22 | 20 |
| Partial response | 37 | 46 |
| Stable disease | 13 | 17 |
| Progressive disease | 16 | 9 |
| Could not be determined | 13 | 9 |

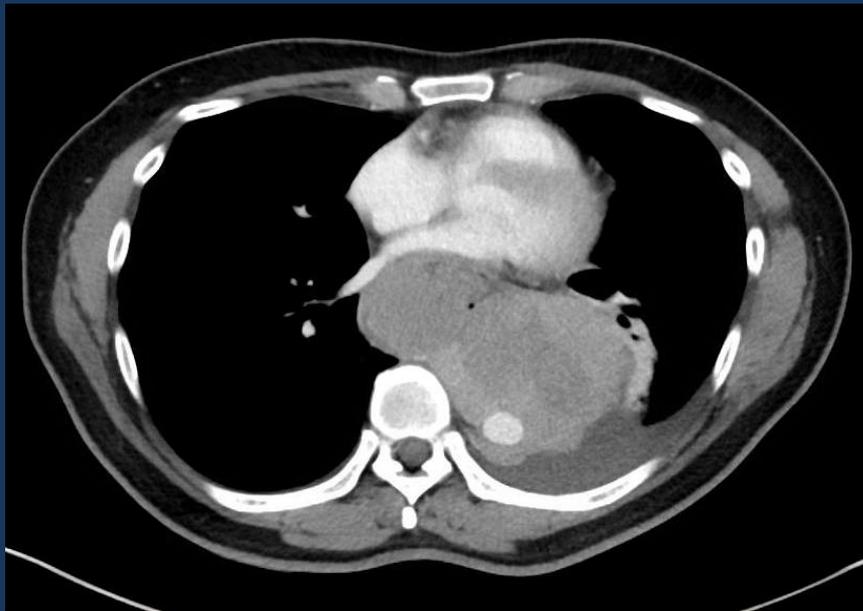
Patients who stopped combination due to side effects have excellent PFS

Figure 4B. Progression-free survival at 2 years of follow-up

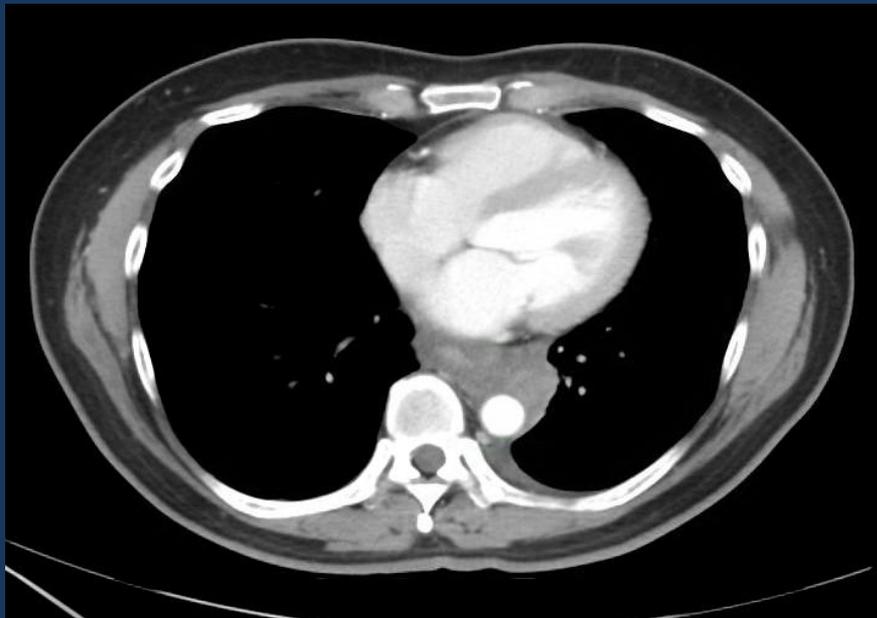




February 2015



February 2015



May 2015

Factors into deciding single agent PD-1 vs. combination immunotherapy

1. Assessment of comorbidities?
2. Any contraindication to steroids or immunosuppression?
3. Reliability and communication between patient and care team?
4. Pace and disease burden of cancer?
5. Cannot use PD-L1 for treatment selection

Future questions

1. Since ~68% of patients with melanoma who discontinued due to toxicity had a response, how much is needed?
2. What is the role of maintenance PD-1 after combination immunotherapy? When should PD-1 be stopped?
3. What other combinations can include PD-1?

Thank you from our team!!

