

# Uro-oncologie

11/06/2024

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**Webinar post-ASCO**

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**Dr Sabrina Falkowski**

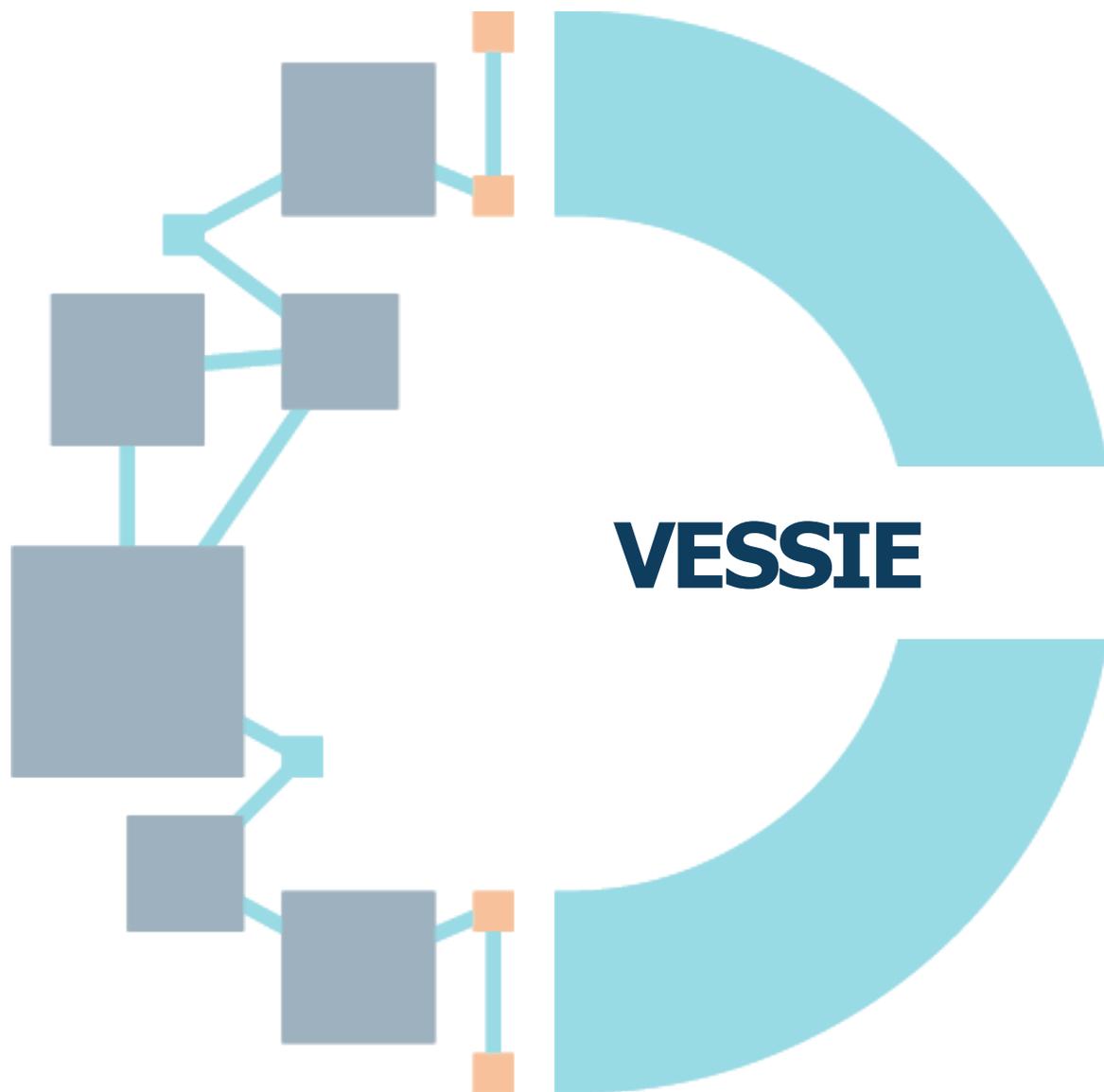
**Oncologue médicale**

**Polyclinique de Limoges - IMRO**



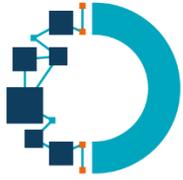
## Liens d'intérêts

- Astellas
- BMS
- Grünenthal
- Ipsen
- Johnson&Johnson
- Merck
- MSD
- Pfizer



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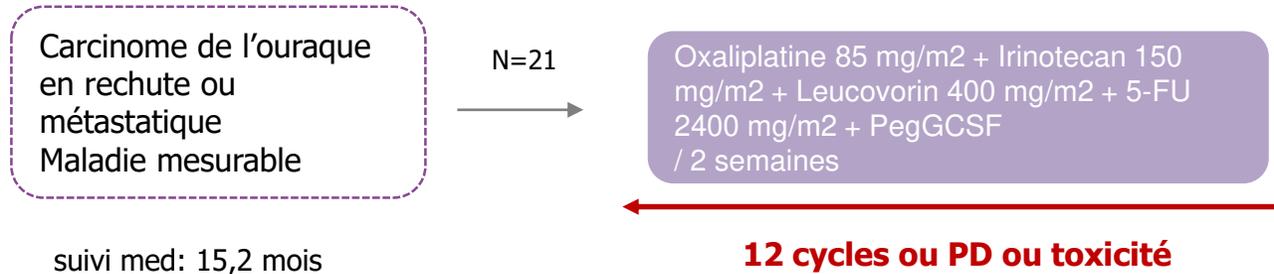
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# Tumeur de l'ouraque métastatique

**FOLFIRINOX modifié = Nouveau SOC**

## Phase II ULTIMA



### Critère principal :

- RO selon investigateur

### Critères secondaires :

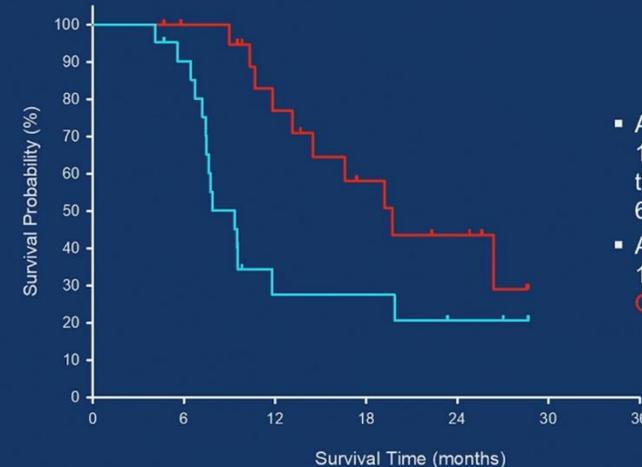
- SSP
- Survie globale
- Incidence NF
- Qualité de vie

Loc II pulm (47,6%), Gag (38,1%), péritonéales (33,3%)

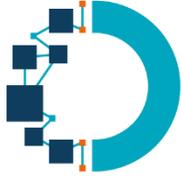
	No. of pts/percentage
Complete Response (CR)	2(9.5%)
Partial Response (PR)	11(52.4%)
Stable Disease (SD)	8(38.1%)
Progressive Disease (PD)	0

Overall response rate was 61.9% (95% CI, 41.1-82.7)

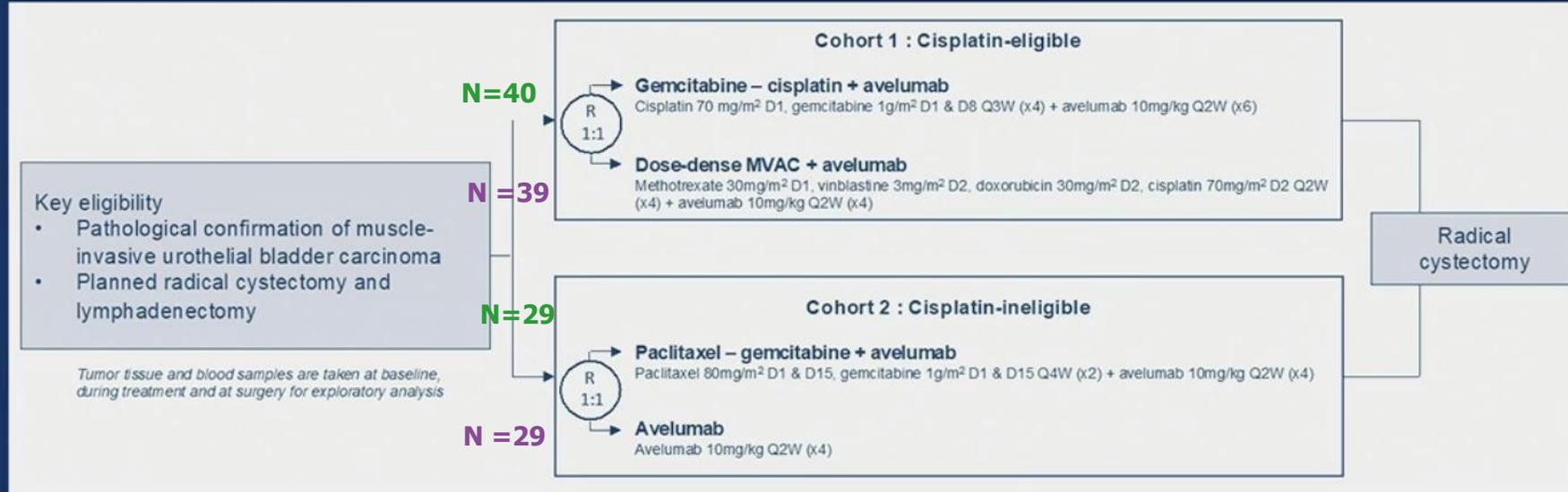
## PFS and OS



- After a median follow-up of 23.3 months, 15 patients had disease progression and the median PFS was 9.3 months (95% CI, 6.7 ~ 11.9)
- After a median follow-up of 24.7 months, 10 patients were deceased and the median OS was 19.7 months (95% CI, 14.3 ~ 25.1)



# AURA : a multi-centric non comparative randomized phase II trial investigating neoadjuvant avelumab alone or in combination with chemotherapy



## Primary Endpoint:

- Proportion of patients achieving a pathological complete response (pCR) ypT0/TisN0



<sup>1</sup>Martinez Chanza N et al. ,ESMO 2021; <sup>2</sup>Martinez Chanza N et al., ASCO 2022



# AURA

## Données de SSM et de SG

	MVACdd -Ave	GemCis-Ave	PG - Ave	Ave
Survie sans maladie à 12 mois	97% (83-100)	86 (70-94)	52% (32-69)	68% (47-82)
Population ypTO à 12 mois	100 %	100%		
Survie sans maladie à 36 mois	77% (55-89)	68 (46-82)	-	-
Population ypTO à 36 mois	100%	78%		
SG à 12 mois	95% (81-99)	84 % (67-92)	67% (46-81)	75% (55-87)
SG à 36 mois	87% (40-76)	61% (40-76)	-	-

**MVAC-DD+Ave > GC+ Avé**

-> en SSM

-> en SG

**Pas de bénéfice à  
CT+Avé vs Avé seul  
pour les cisplatine unfit  
->en SSM et SG**

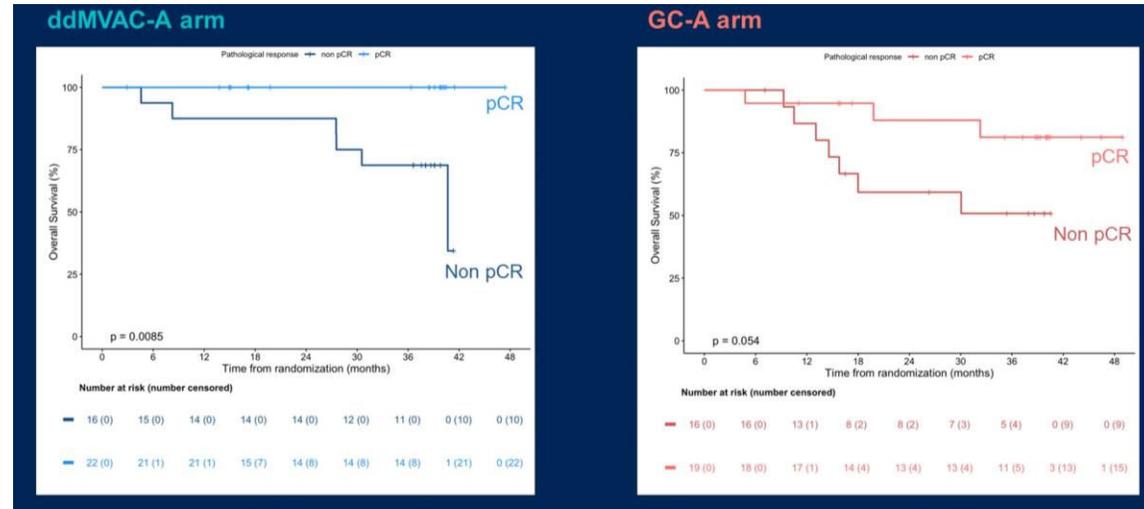


# AURA

## Réponse histologique complète = Marqueur d'une meilleure SG

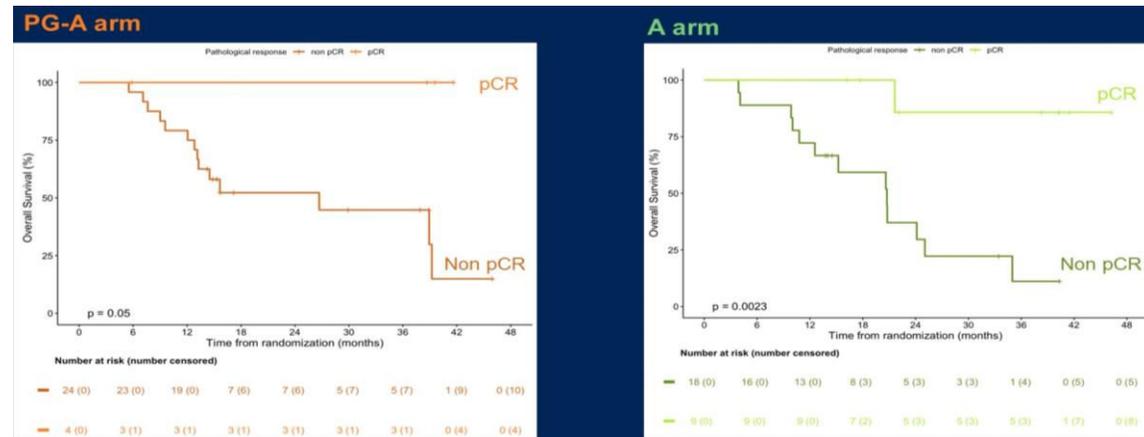
### Cisplatine éligibles

Survie globale selon la réponse pCR / nonpCR



### Cisplatine inéligibles

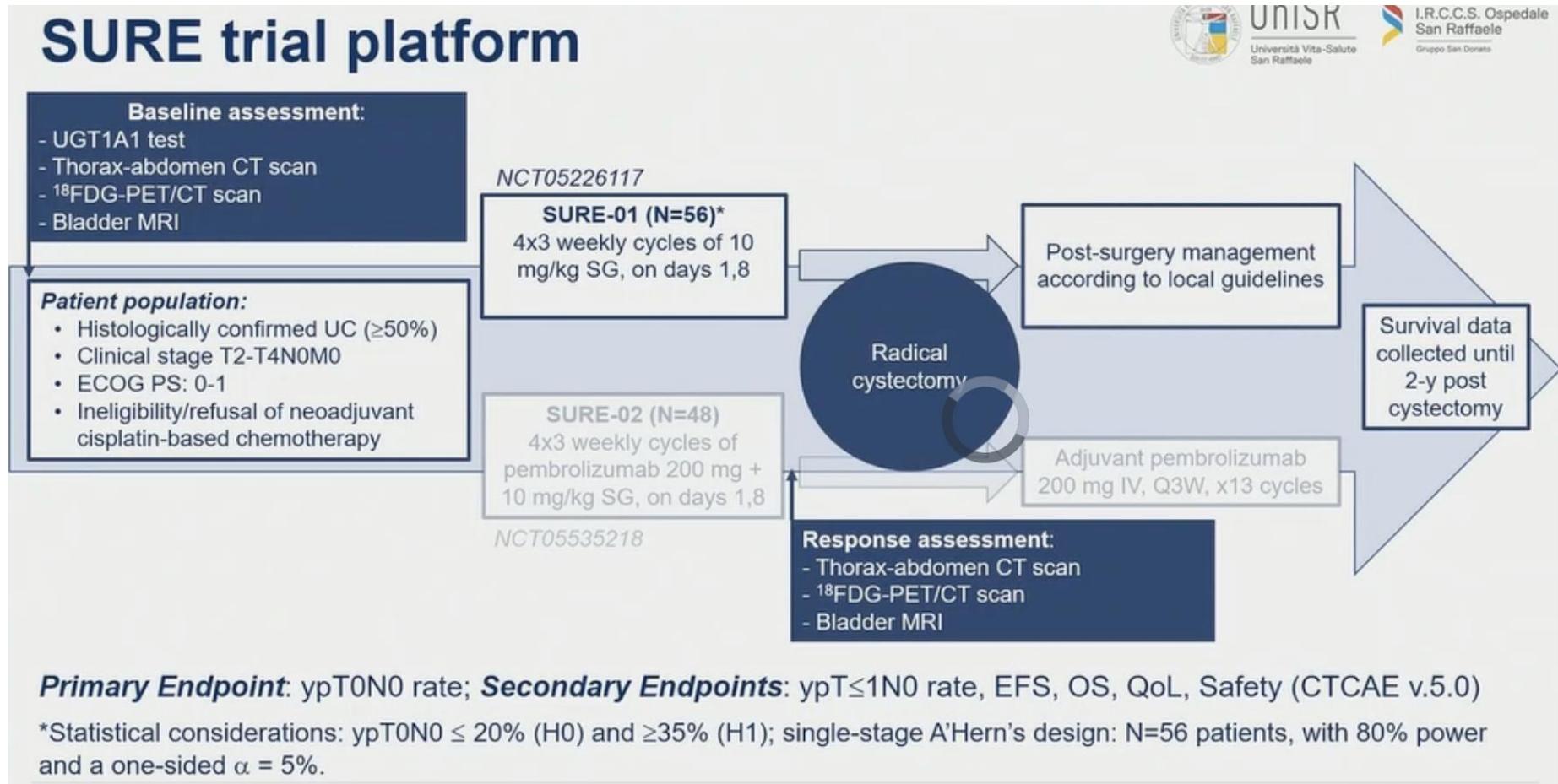
Survie globale selon la réponse pCR / non pCR





# SURE-01 – Phase II - néoadjuvant

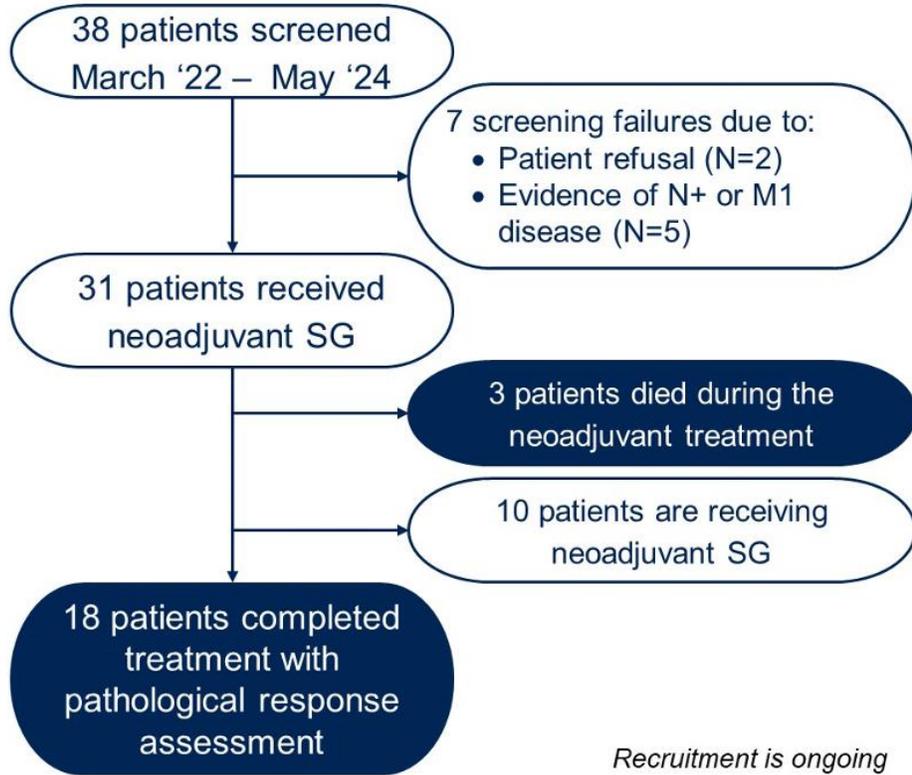
Sacituzumab govitecan, ADC Trop-2 + inhibiteur de topoisomérase





# SURE-01

2<sup>ème</sup> ADC potentiellement efficace, toxique sur PNN, Hb et diarrhées

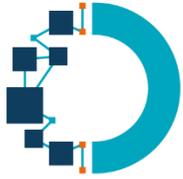


Outcome	N (%)
Total N=11 RC-evaluable patients	
• ypT0N0 (95%CI)	4 (36.4; 14.9–64.8)
• ypT≤1N0 (95%CI)	5 (45.4; 21.2–72.0)
Total N=21 ITT patients	
• <b>ypT0N0-x (95%CI)</b>	<b>10 (47.6; 28.3–67.6)</b>

7 pts en RC clinique (refus de chirurgie)

Due à toxicité : **Modification protocole réduction posologie à 7,5 mg/kg + GCSF**

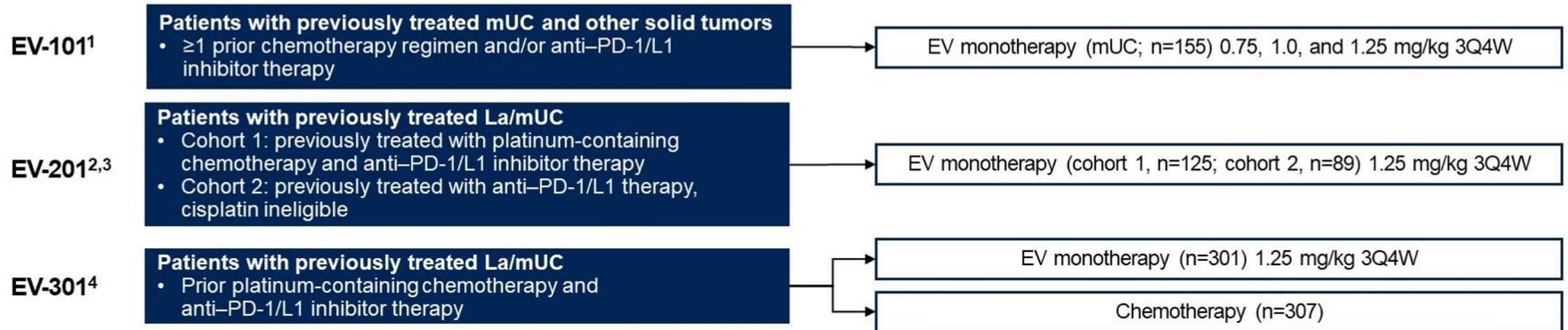
TRAEs	ITT population N (%)	SG 10 mg/kg N (%)	SG 7.5 mg/kg* N (%)
• TRAEs leading to SG interruption:	4 (19.0)	4 (19.0)	0
• Sepsis (G3)	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	0
• Neutropenia (G3)	2 (9.5)	2 (9.5)	0
• Neutropenia (G4)	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	0
• TRAEs leading to dose reduction:	7 (33.3)	6 (28.6)	1 (4.8)
• Anemia (G3)	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	0
• Diarrhea (G3)	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	0
• Neutropenia (G3)	5 (23.9)	4 (19.0)	1 (4.8)
• TRAEs leading to SG discontinuation:	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	0
• Sepsis (G5)	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	0



# Enfortumab vedotin

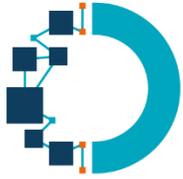
## Données d'exposition – efficacité - toxicité en monothérapie

### Analyse post-Hoc



Pharmacocinétique évaluée par dosages itératifs lors des 2 premiers cycles et pré-doses durant les cycles ultérieurs.

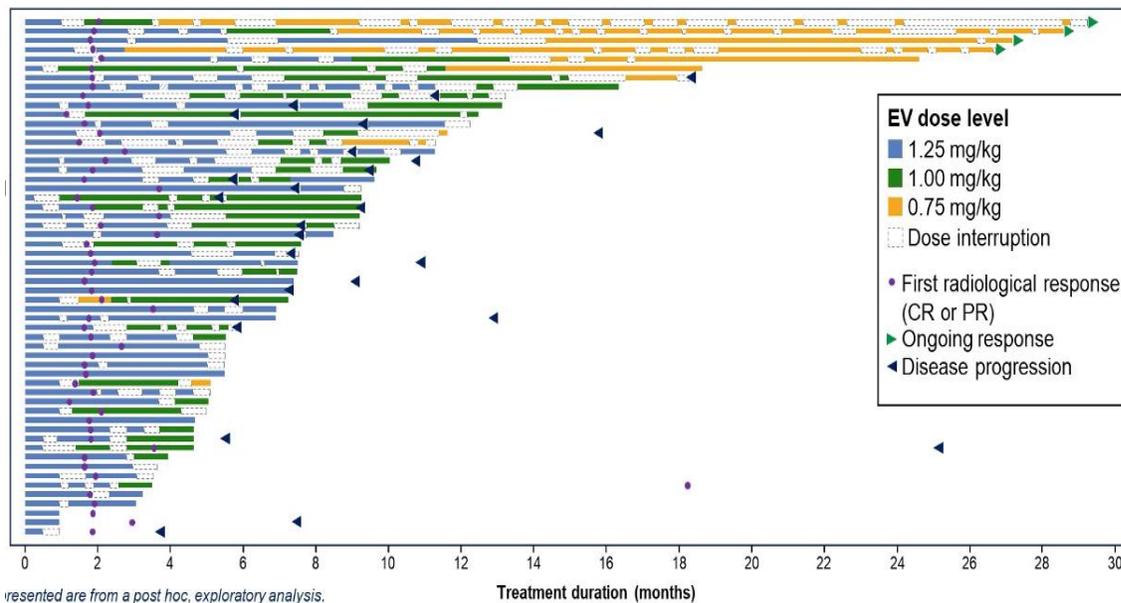
**Objectifs :** Déterminer une concentration d'exposition optimale, contrôler l'efficacité des adaptations de doses sur les TRO, SSM, SG et durée de traitement.



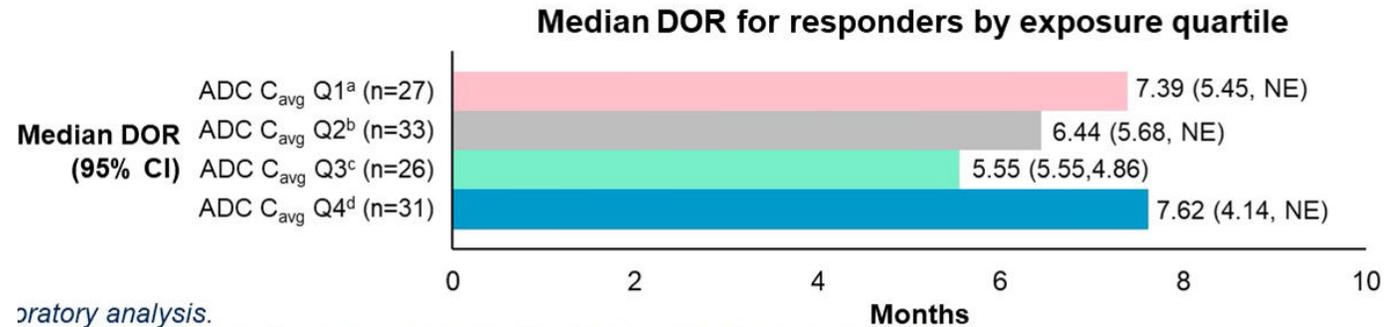
# Enfortumab vedotin

Maintien bénéfique SSP , SG , durée de réponse malgré réduction de dose et exposition

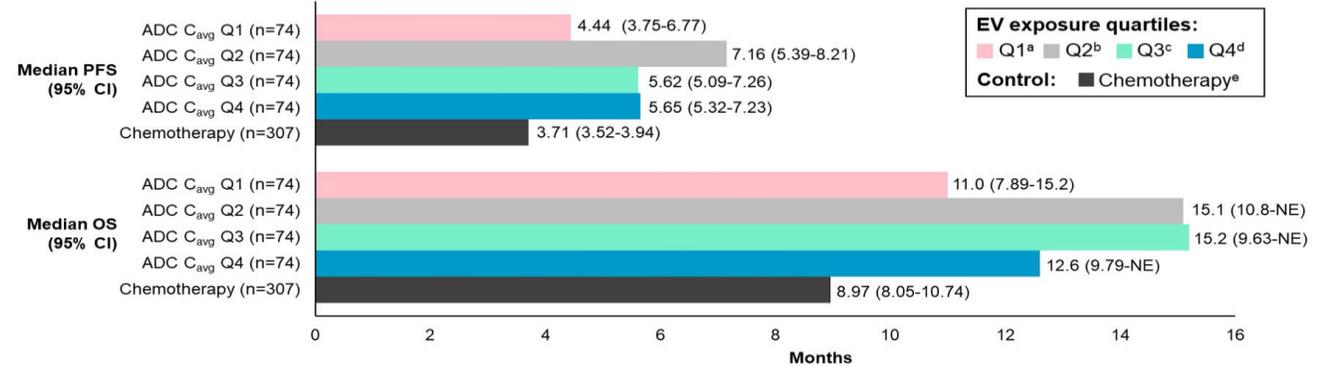
	ADC C <sub>avg</sub> Q1 <sup>a</sup> (n=74)	ADC C <sub>avg</sub> Q2 <sup>b</sup> (n=74)	ADC C <sub>avg</sub> Q3 <sup>c</sup> (n=74)	ADC C <sub>avg</sub> Q4 <sup>d</sup> (n=74)
Median EV ADI (mg/kg/4 week) <sup>e</sup> (range)	2.37 (1.15, 3.77)	2.96 (1.57, 3.82)	3.26 (2.36, 3.86)	3.59 (2.50, 3.93)



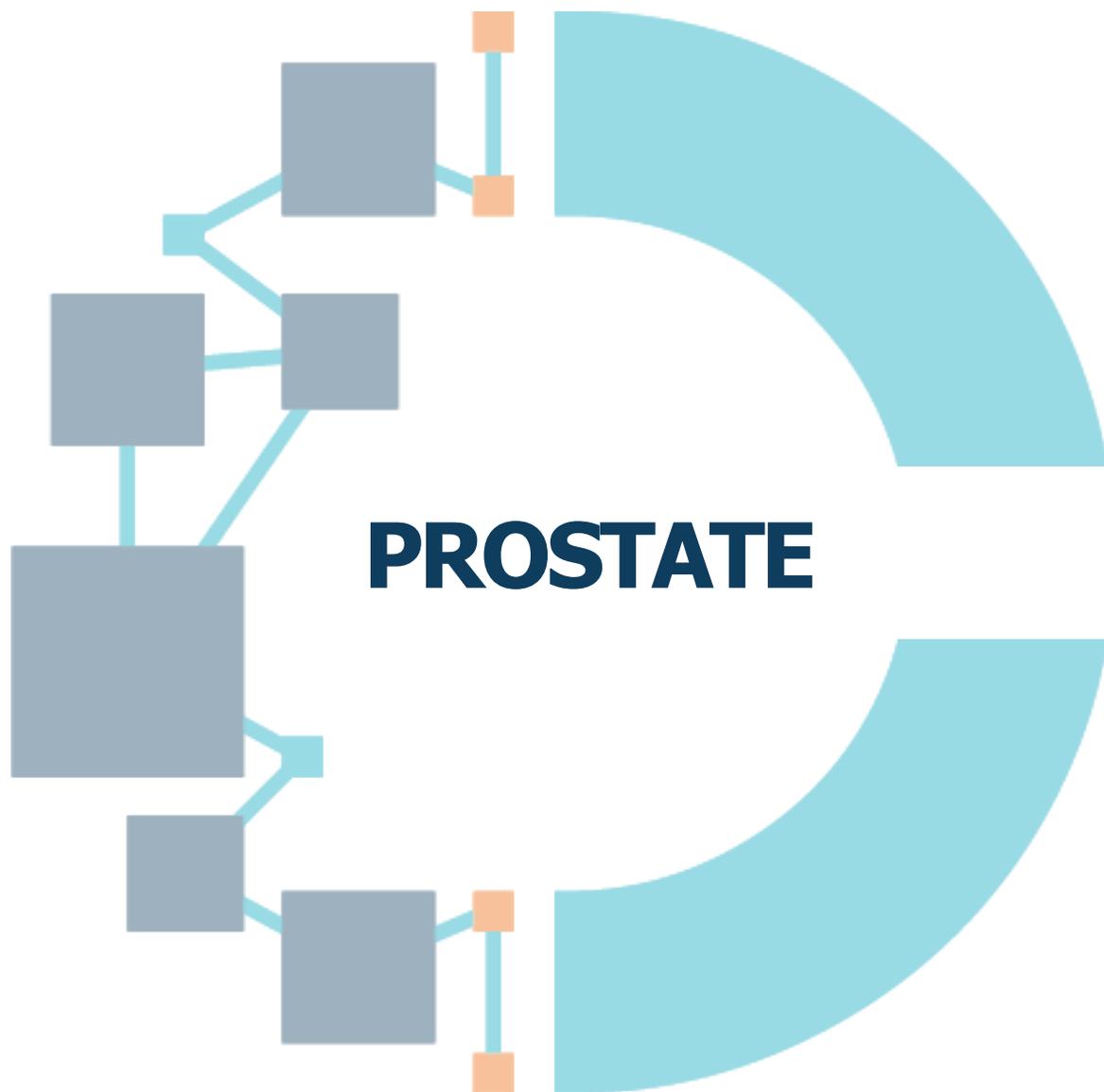
represented are from a post hoc, exploratory analysis.  
tumor vedotin.



laboratory analysis.



➤ Opportunités d'optimisation par des schémas modifiés



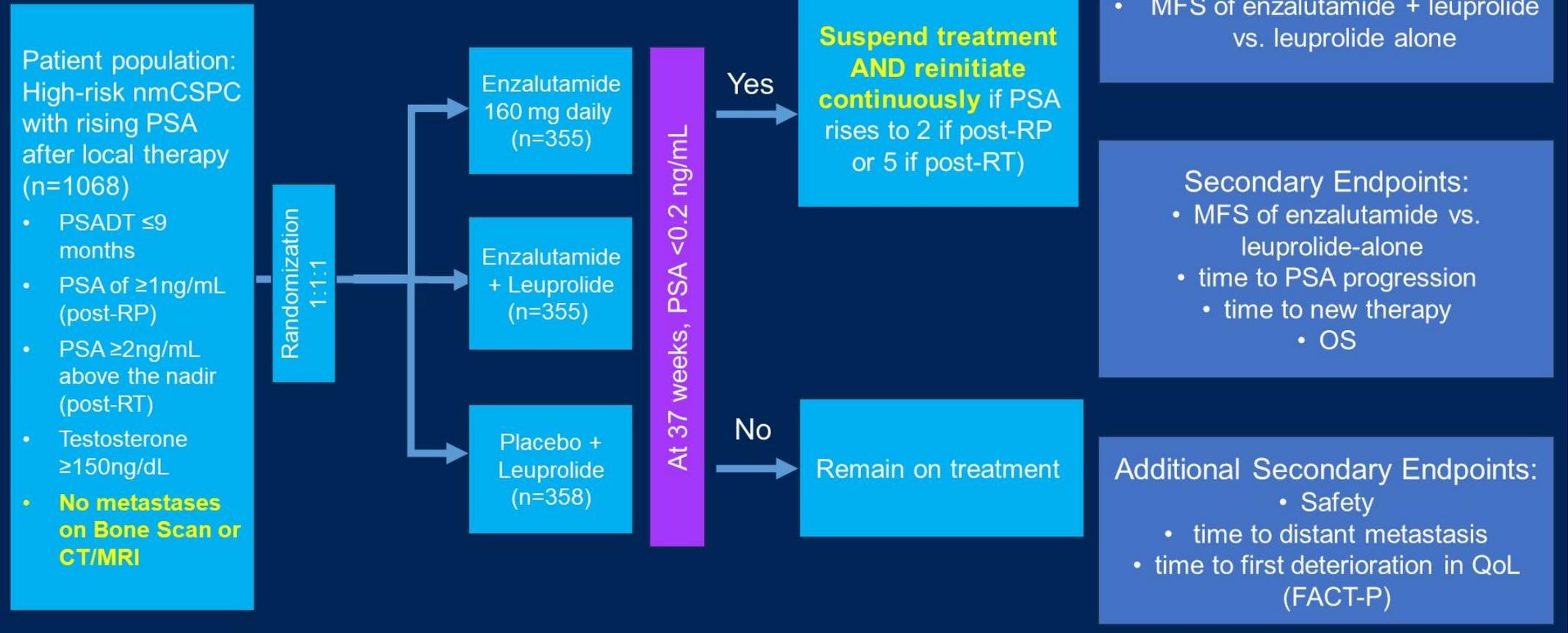
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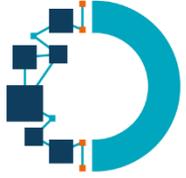
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# Rising PSA

## EMBARC: Study Schema

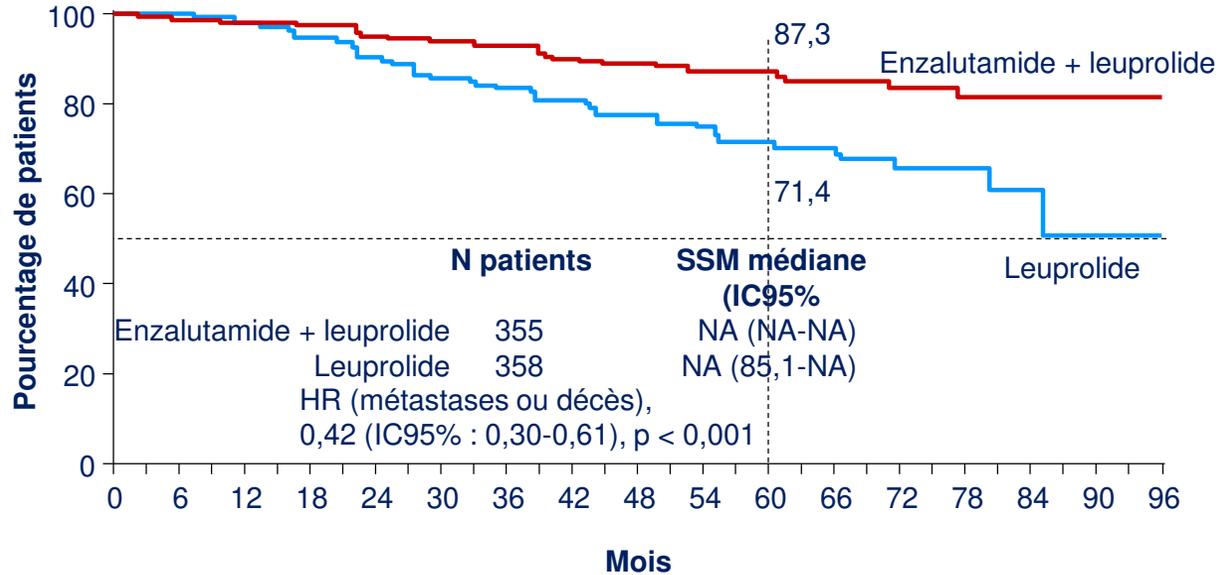




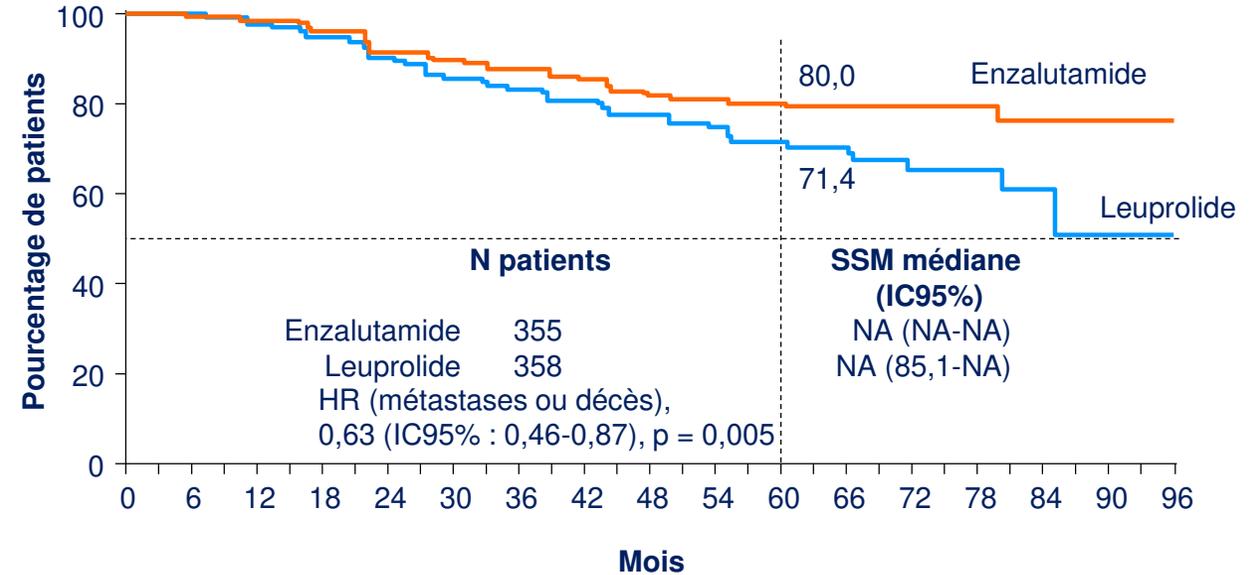
# Rising PSA

## EMBARC : Survie sans métastase

### Enzalutamide + leuprolide vs leuprolide



### Enzalutamide monothérapie vs leuprolide

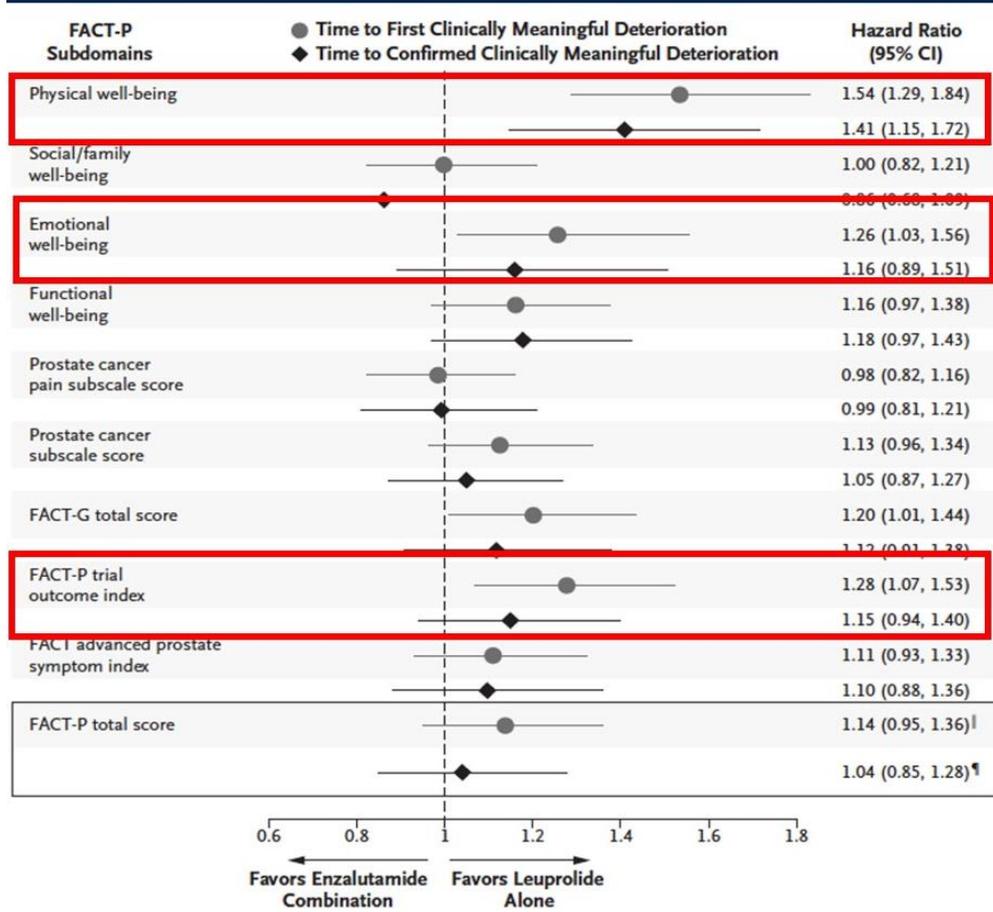




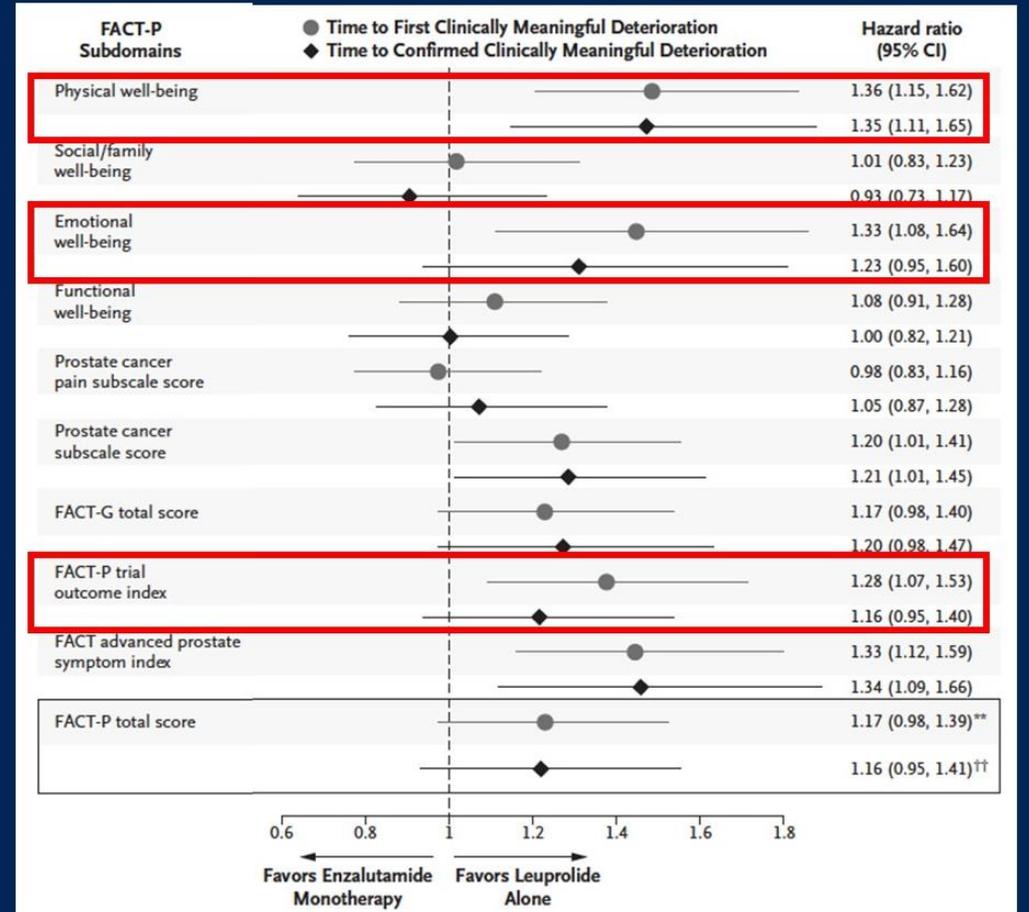
# Rising PSA

## EMBARC: Intensification n'a pas d'impact sur la QdV

### Enzalutamide Combination / Leuprolide



### Enzalutamide Monotherapy / Leuprolide





# Rising PSA

## EMBARC: Blocage du RA en monothérapie a des effets secondaires distincts de l'ADT

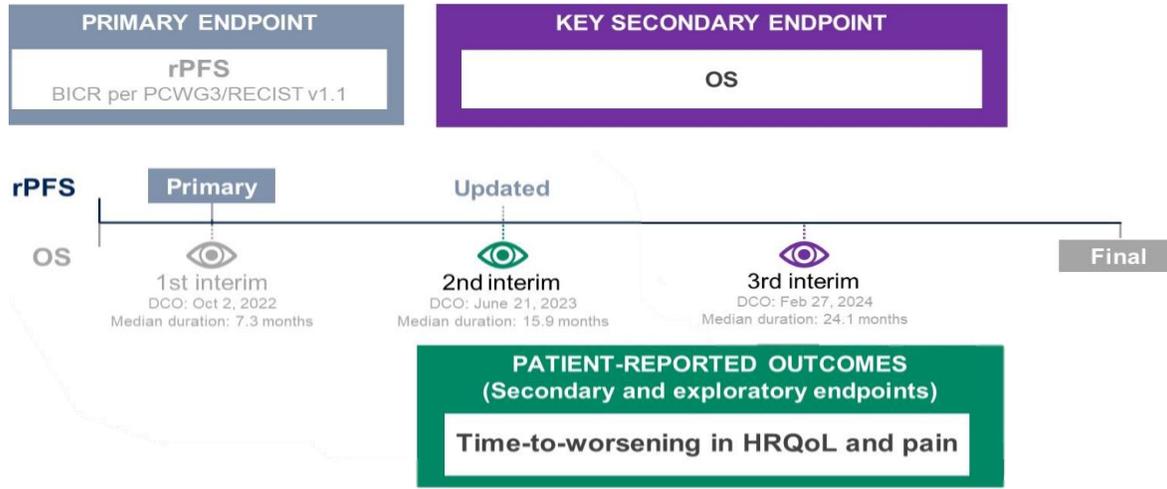
Event	Enzalutamide + Leuprolide (N=353, (%))		Leuprolide Alone (N=354, (%))		Enzalutamide Monotherapy (N=354, (%))	
	Any Grade	Grade≥3	Any Grade	Grade≥3	Any Grade	Grade≥3
Hot flash	243 (68.8)	2 (0.6)	203 (57.3)	3 (0.8)	77 ( <b>21.8</b> )	1 (0.3)
Fatigue	151 ( <b>42.8</b> )	12 (3.4)	116 (32.8)	5 (1.4)	165 ( <b>46.6</b> )	14 (4)
Nipple Pain	11(3.1)	0	4 (1.1)	0	54 ( <b>15.3</b> )	0
Gynecomastia	29 (8.2)	0	32 (9)	0	159 ( <b>44.9</b> )	1 (0.3)
Ischemic heart disease	19 (5.4)	14 (4.0)	20 (5.6)	11 (3.1)	32 ( <b>9.0</b> )	21 (5.9)
Fracture	65 ( <b>18.4</b> )	14 (4)	48 (13)	9 (2.5)	39 (11)	7 (2)
Cognitive impairment	53 ( <b>15</b> )	2 (0.6)	23 (6.5)	2 (0.6)	50 ( <b>14.1</b> )	0

➤ **Patients avec un PSADT plus long et PSA plus faible peuvent être surveillés en toute sécurité**

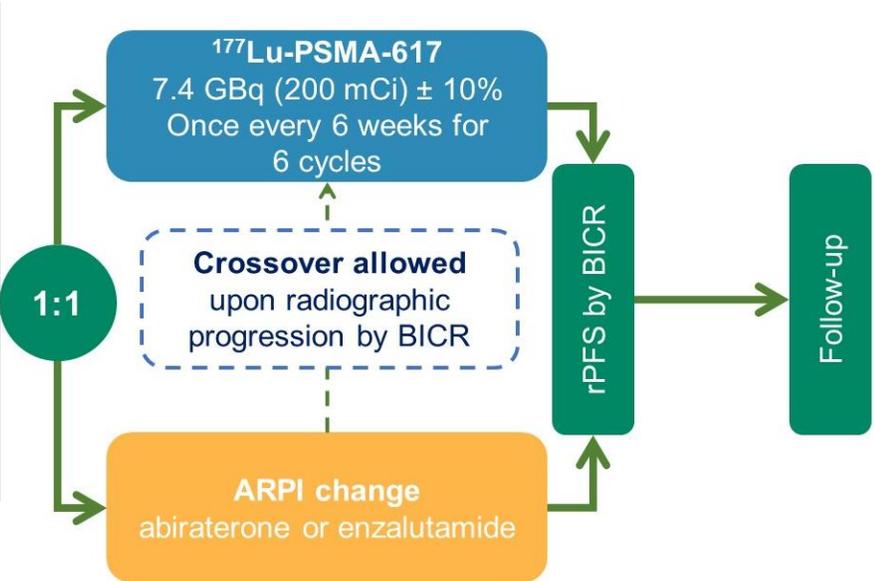


# mCRPC

## PSMAfore : Evaluation de la qualité de vie et de la douleur



- Critères d'inclusion**
- mCRPC en progression
  - ≥ 1 lésion positive au PET <sup>63</sup>Ga -PSMA-11
  - Progression après ARPI
  - Pouvant recevoir un ARPI
  - Taxanes seulement en mHSPC
  - Non candidat pour un iPARP
  - ECOG 0-1



- Stratification factors**
- Prior ARPI setting (castration-resistant vs hormone-sensitive)
  - BPI-SF worst pain intensity score (0-3 vs > 3)

**HRQoL**

Prostate cancer-specific	Generic
<b>Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Prostate (FACT-P)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outputs include:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total score</li> <li>Subscales:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical well-being</li> <li>Functional well-being</li> <li>Emotional well-being</li> <li>Social/family well-being</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>EuroQol 5-Dimension 5-Level (EQ-5D-5L)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outputs include:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utility score</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Chronic pain**

**Brief Pain Inventory – Short Form (BPI-SF)**

- Outputs include time to worsening in:
  - Pain intensity
  - Pain severity (worst pain intensity)
  - Pain interference

### Questionnaire qualité de vie et douleurs

(Evaluation des données à la 2nde analyse intermédiaire 21 juin 2023)

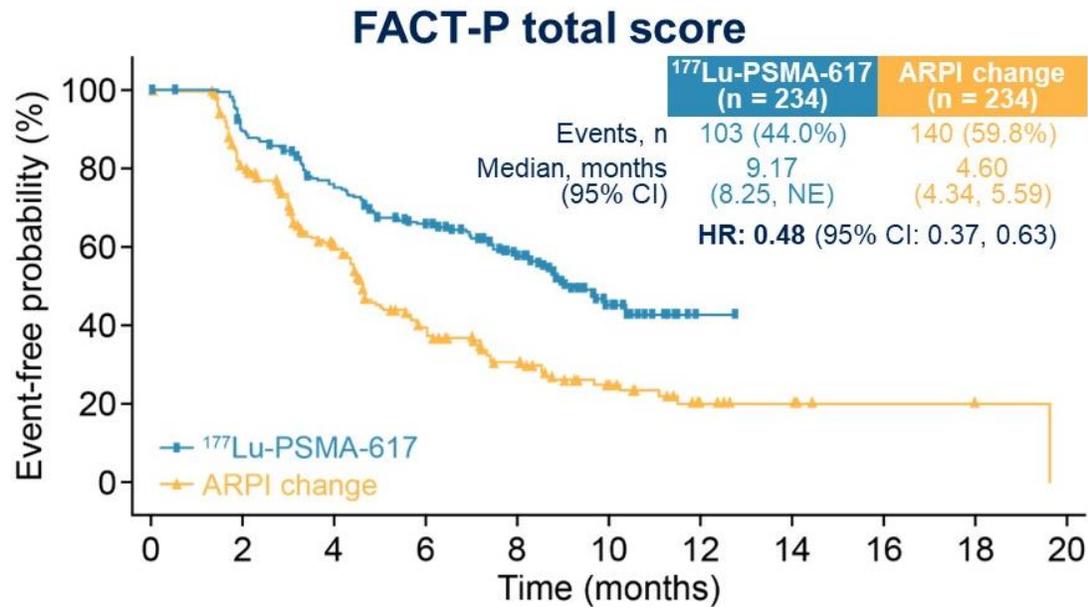


# mCRPC

## PSMAfore: <sup>177</sup>Lu PSMA-617 retarde la dégradation liée au cancer

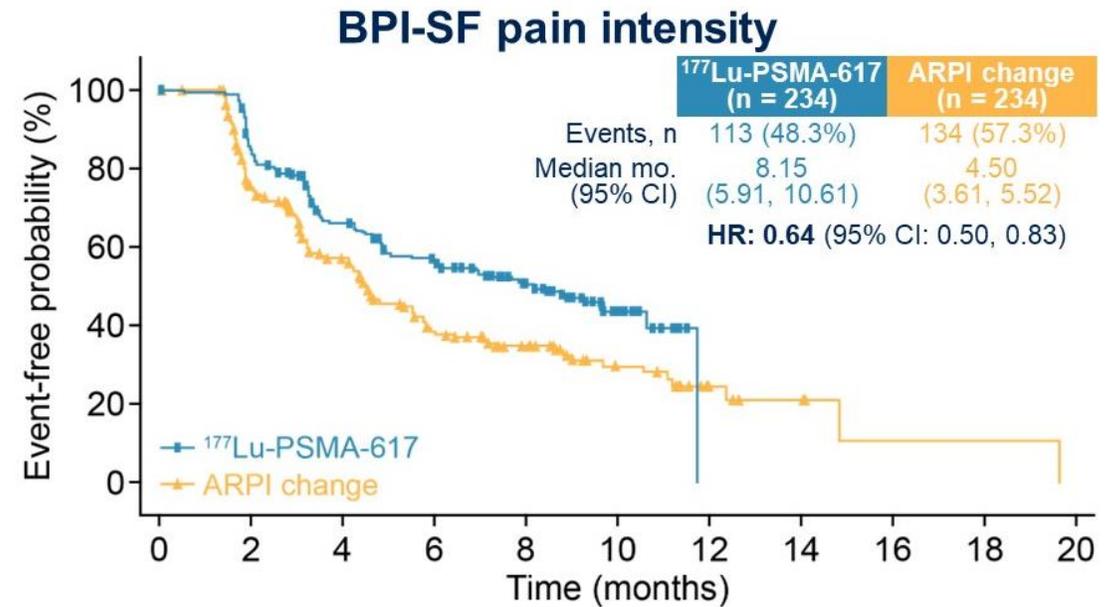
### Post hoc analysis:

Non-composite time to worsening in FACT-P and BPI-SF excluding clinical progression and death



No. of subjects still at risk

234	196	157	131	95	26	1	0	0	0	0
234	169	111	60	38	19	8	5	2	1	0



No. of subjects still at risk

234	186	135	108	79	27	0	0	0	0	0
234	154	103	57	39	19	7	4	1	1	0

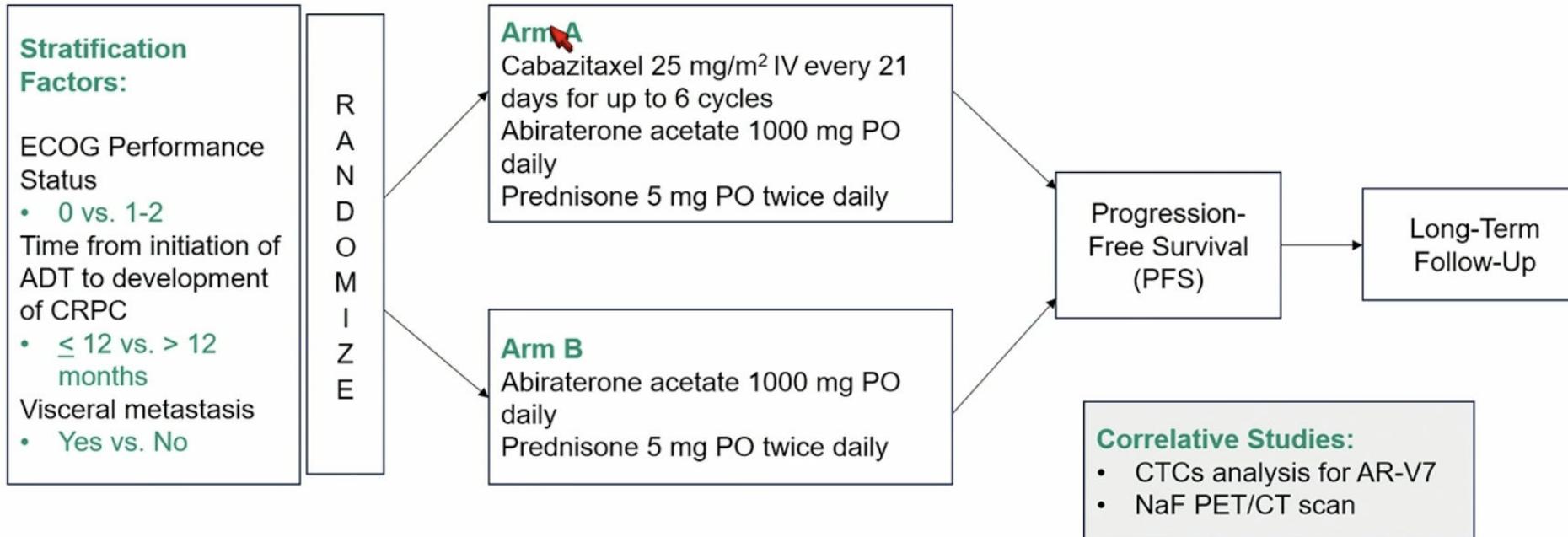
Clinical progression was investigator-assessed as: cancer-related pain escalation, immediate need for new treatment, ECOG status deterioration or progression requiring treatment discontinuation  
 ARPI, androgen receptor pathway inhibitor; BPI-SF, Brief Pain Inventory – Short Form; CI, confidence interval; FACT-P, Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Prostate; HR, hazard ratio; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; NE, not estimable; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen



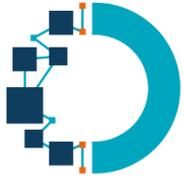
# mCRPC

## CHAARTED 2 : Abiratérone +/- cabazitaxel - Phase 2

**Patients naïf ARPI et traité par au moins 3 cycles de docetaxel en phase mHSPC**



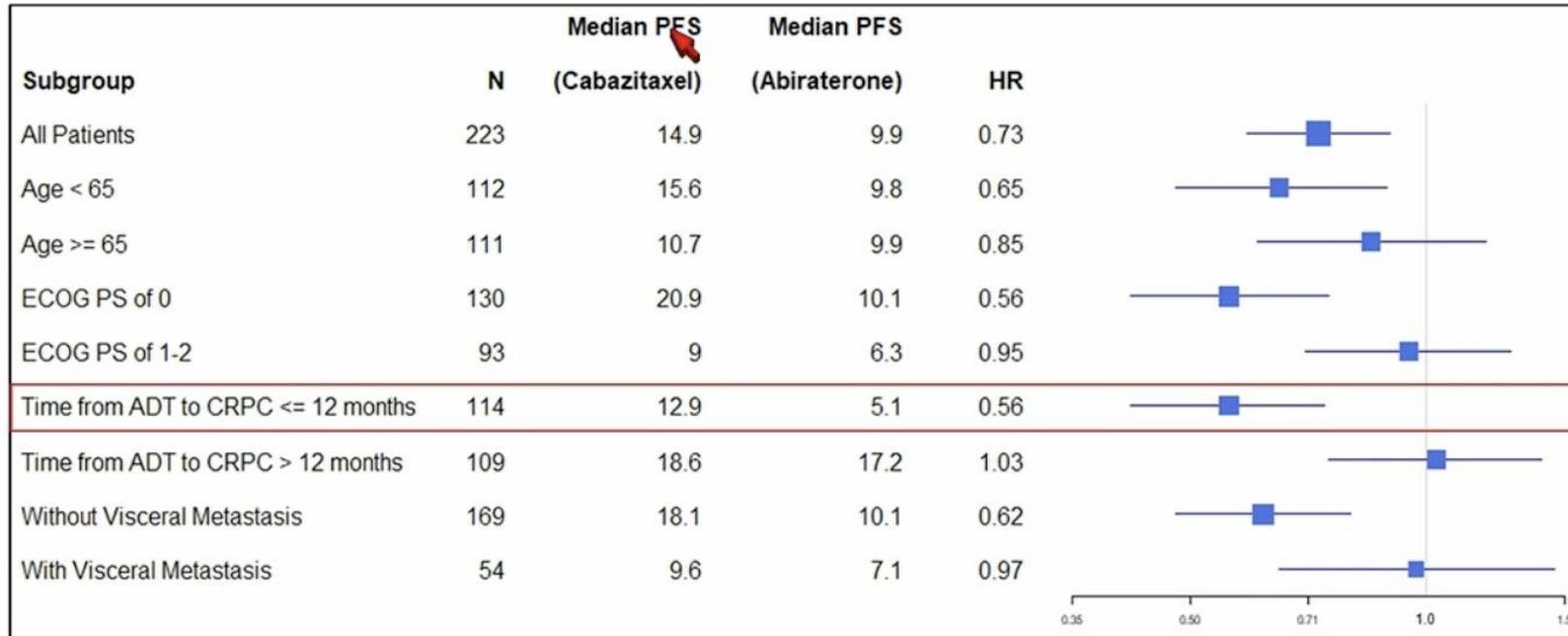
210 patients 1:1 between the two arms  
All patient continued ADT as per standard of care



# mCRPC

## CHAARTED 2 : Abiratérone +/- cabazitaxel - Phase 2

### PFS Analysis by Subgroup



- Age <65:  
5.8 months difference
- ECOG PS 0:  
10.8 months difference
- Time to CRPC of  $\leq$  12 months:  
7.8 months difference

Confirmation de faire CT en 3L après HT si récidive à <12mois?



# mCRPC

## CYCLONE 2 – Abemaciclib + Abiraterone-P vs Abiraterone-P

Abemaciclib – inhibiteur de tyrosine kinase de CDK4/6

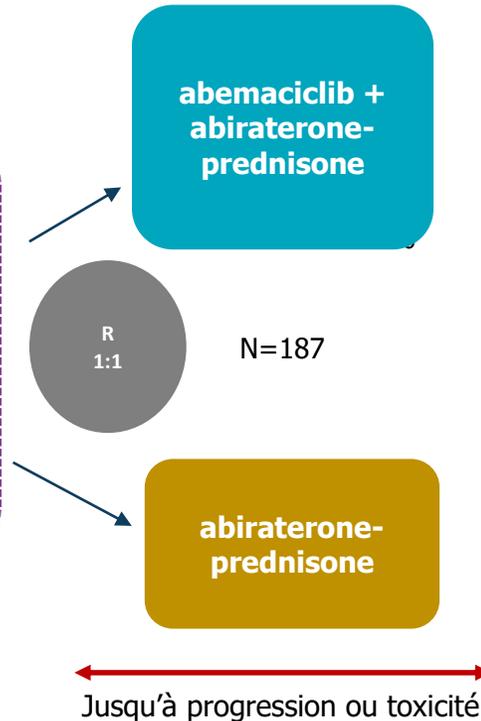
### Population :

- Progression radio/bio sous DA
- ECOG 0-1
- Docetaxel autorisé au stade mHSPC
- Pas d'ARPI antérieure

### Stratification :

- Docetaxel en situation HSe (O/N)
- maladie mesurable (O/N),
- progression radio à l'inclusion (O/N).

Scanners / 8 semaines



### Critère principal :

- SSP radio (RECIST / PCWG3) Invest

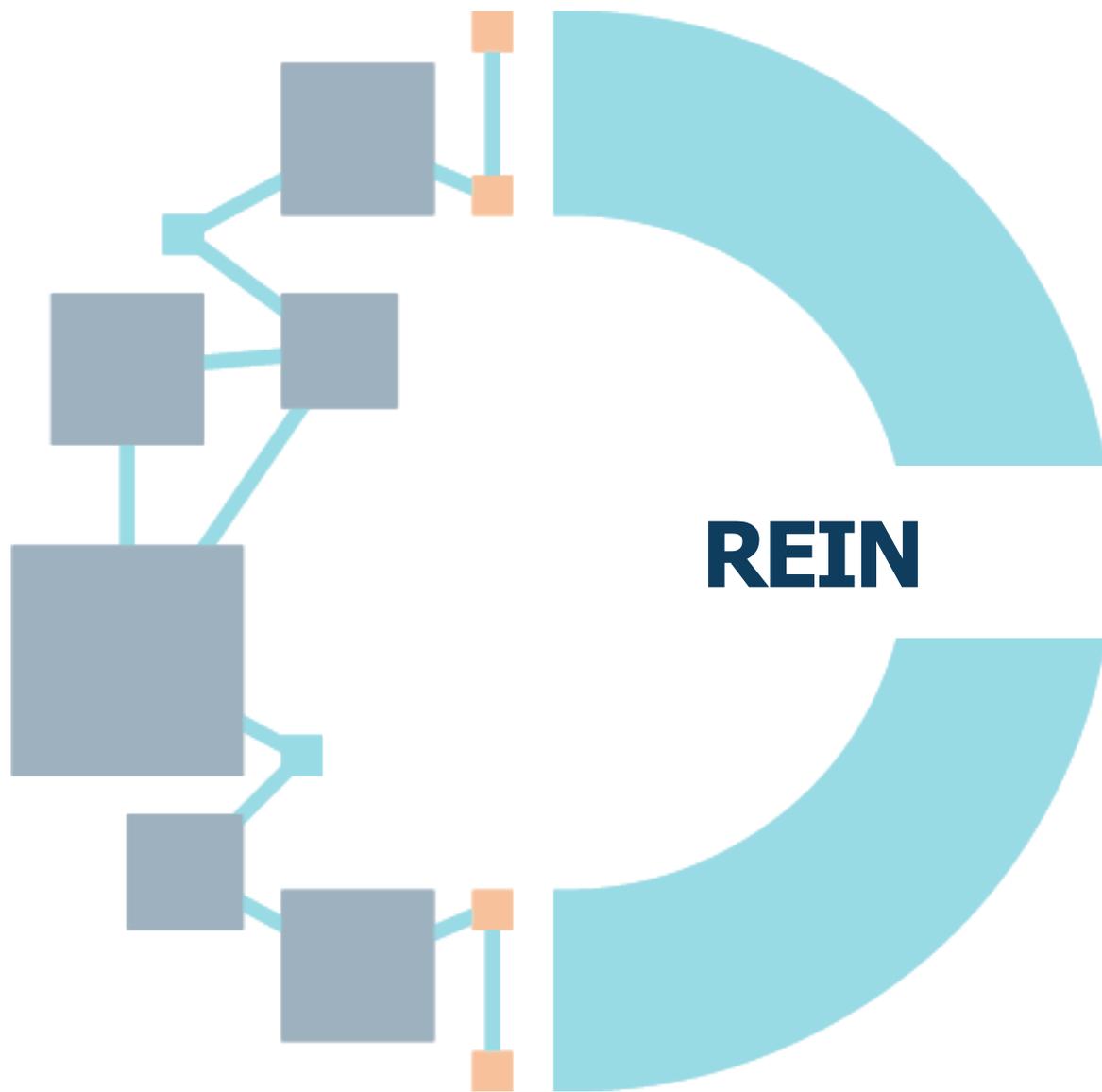
### Critères secondaires :

- SSP radio (BIRC)
- Survie globale
- Réponse objective
- Temps avant progression
- Temps avant progression PSA
- Temps avant aggravation des douleurs
- Qualité de vie
- PK

### - Essai négatif sur tous les critères :

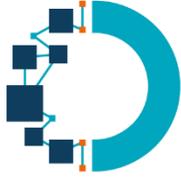
- Survie sans progression
- Temps avant détérioration de la douleur
- Temps avant progression symptomatique
- Survie sans progression PSA

### - Sur-toxicité avec réduction de dose et arrêt de traitement



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2024 **ASCO**  
ANNUAL MEETING



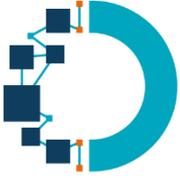
## Systemic treatments in favorable and very favorable risk metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC): Real world evidence from the International mRCC Database Consortium (IMDC)

Martin Zarba,<sup>1</sup> Evan Ferrier,<sup>1</sup> Connor Wells,<sup>2</sup> Talal El Zarif,<sup>3</sup> Naveen S. Basappa,<sup>4</sup> Hedyeh Ebrahimi,<sup>5</sup> Rana R. McKay,<sup>6</sup> Lori Wood,<sup>7</sup> Benoit Beuselink,<sup>8</sup> Cristina Suárez,<sup>9</sup> Kosuke Takemura,<sup>10</sup> Aly-Khan A. Lalani,<sup>11</sup> Haoran Li,<sup>12</sup> Lavinia Anne Spain,<sup>13</sup> Arnoud J. Templeton,<sup>14</sup> Thomas B. Powles,<sup>2</sup> Georg A. Bjarnason,<sup>15</sup> Guillermo de Velasco,<sup>16</sup> Toni K. Choueiri,<sup>3</sup> Daniel Y. C. Heng<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tom Baker Cancer Centre, University of Calgary, Alberta; <sup>2</sup>Barts Cancer Institute, London, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; <sup>4</sup>Department of Medical Oncology, Cross Cancer Institute, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB; <sup>5</sup>City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA; <sup>6</sup>University of California, San Diego Health, La Jolla, CA; <sup>7</sup>Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; <sup>8</sup>UZ Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; <sup>9</sup>Medical Oncology, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain; <sup>10</sup>Cancer Institute Hospital, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Tokyo, Japan; <sup>11</sup>McMaster University, Hamilton, ON; <sup>12</sup>Huntsman Cancer Institute at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT; <sup>13</sup>Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>14</sup>St. Claraspital, Basel, Switzerland; <sup>15</sup>Sunnybrook Odette Cancer Centre, Toronto, ON; <sup>16</sup>Medical Oncology Department, Hospital Universitario 12 De Octubre, Madrid, Spain;

Entre 2016-2023 – 611 pts favorables - 165 très favorable (26,9%)

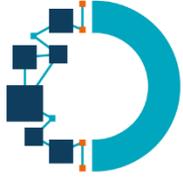
*Zarba M et al. Abstr 4514*



# Groupe favorable/ très favorable

## Définition et Objectifs

- *Groupe pronostic très favorable* : intervalle dg/tt  $\geq 3$  ans + KPS 90-100% **ET** pas de loc II cérébrale , osseuse ou hépatique
- *Objectifs*: survie à 2 ans, durée de ttt et temps avant le prochain traitement



# Caractéristiques des populations

## Répartition des ttt reçus

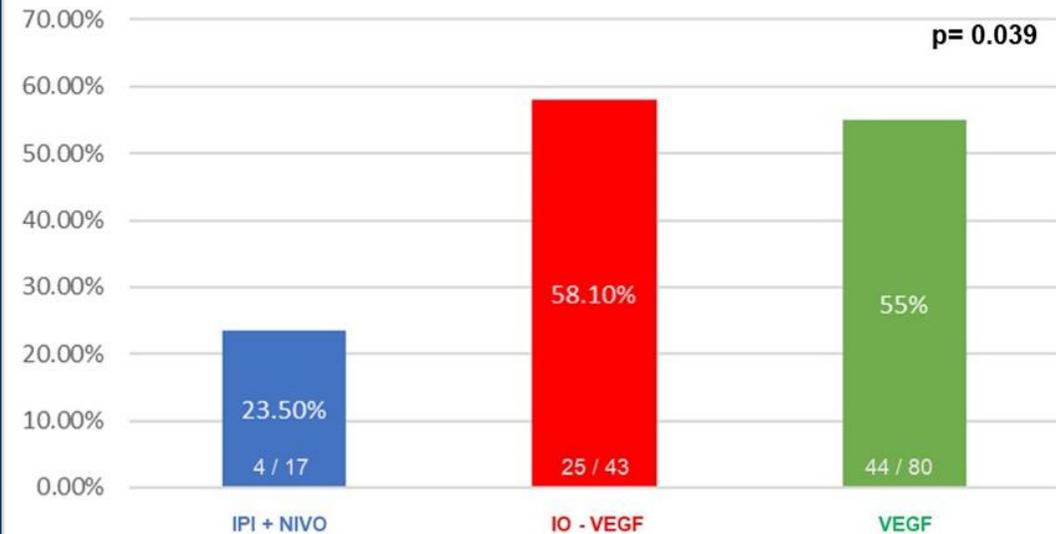
65% M+ pulmonaires; 77% ayant + d'un seul site M+

### Favorable Risk



60% M+ pulmonaires; 70% ayant + d'un seul site M+

### Very Favorable Risk

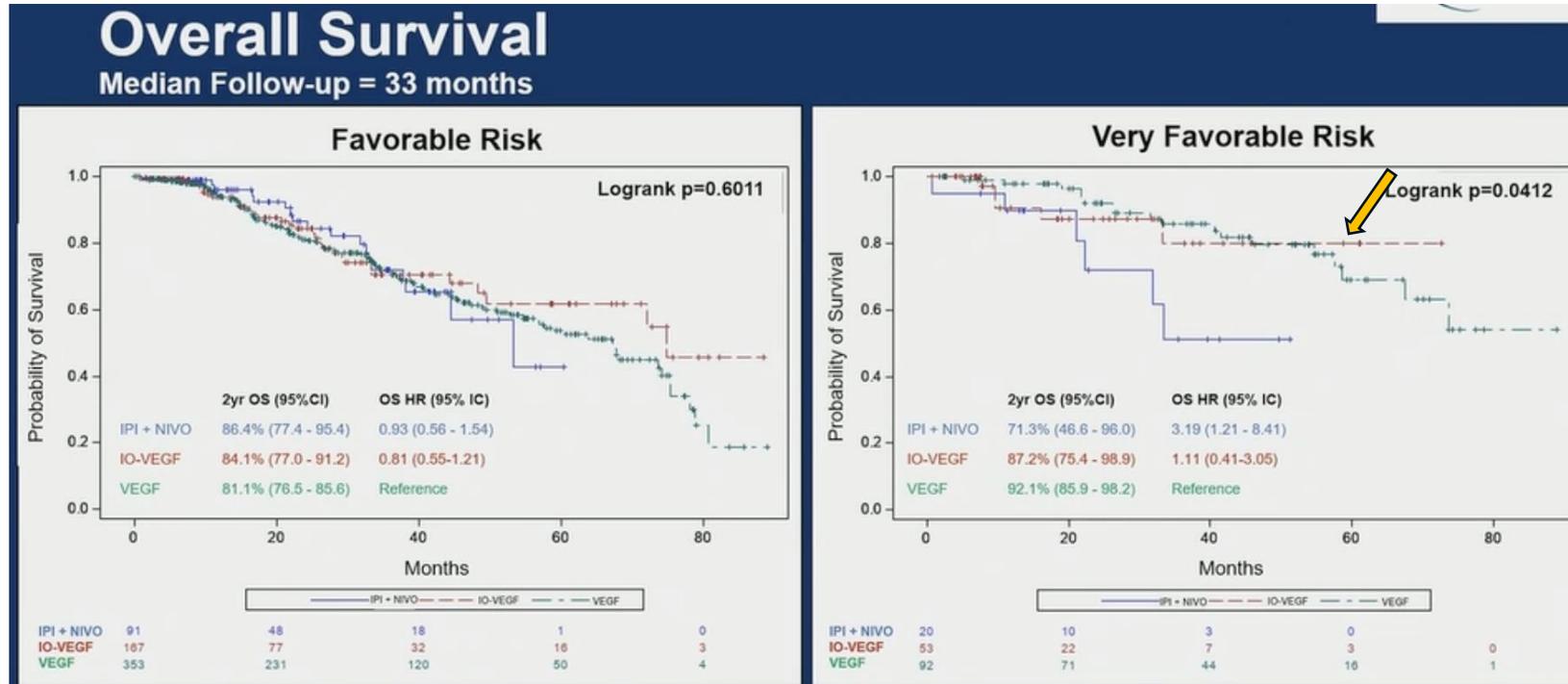


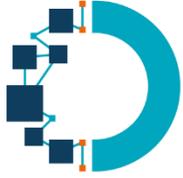


# Survie globale

**Favorable: Confirmation de l'absence de bénéfice de SG**

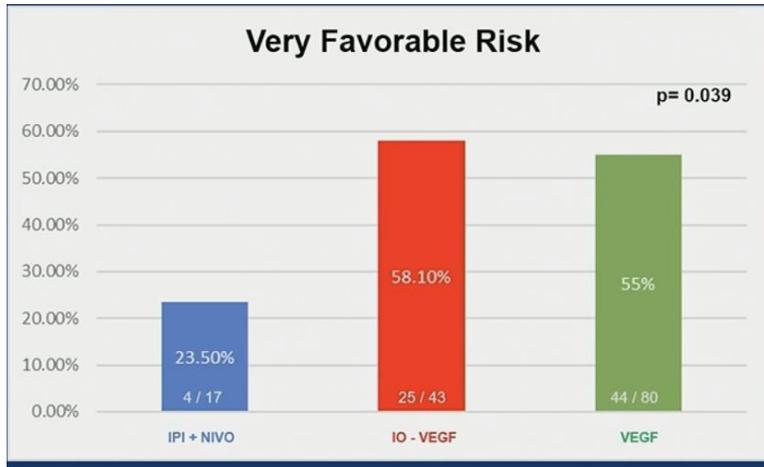
**Très favorable: Effet délétère de IO/IO**



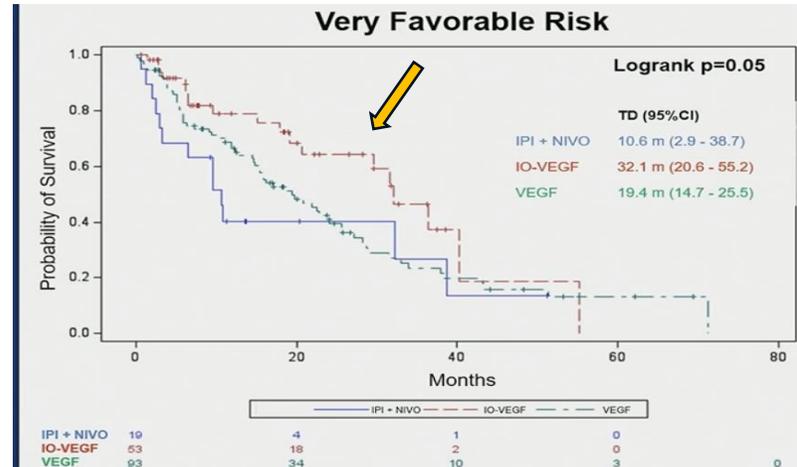


# Groupe très favorable

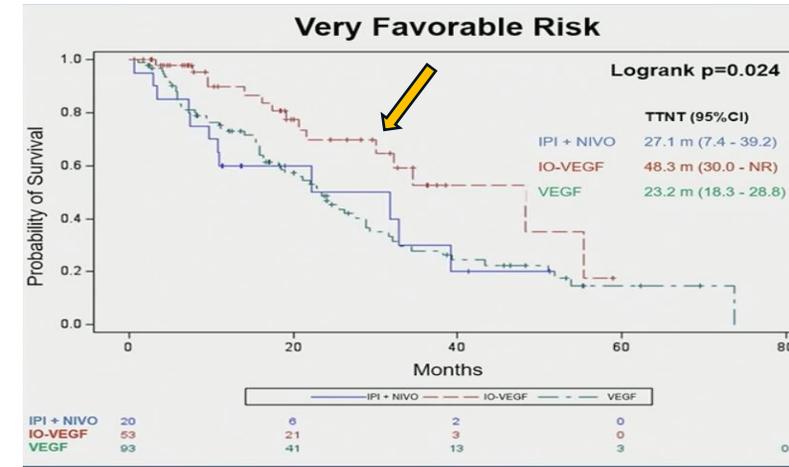
## Bénéfice de la combo TKI/IO vs TKI



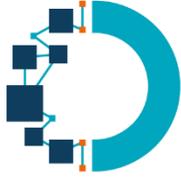
Taux de réponse



Durée de ttt



Temps avant prochain ttt



# BIOMARQUEURS

## Biomarker analyses in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma from the phase 3 CLEAR trial

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<sup>1</sup>Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; <sup>2</sup>University of Bari "A. Moro" and Policlinico Consorziale, Bari, Italy; <sup>3</sup>Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan; <sup>4</sup>Texas Oncology, Dallas, TX, USA; <sup>5</sup>Yonsei Cancer Center, Yonsei University Health System, Seoul, South Korea; <sup>6</sup>University of Miami Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center, Miami, FL, USA; <sup>7</sup>Western University, London, Ontario, Canada; <sup>8</sup>Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia; <sup>9</sup>University Hospital Essen, Essen, Germany; <sup>10</sup>Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA; <sup>11</sup>Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA; <sup>12</sup>Eisai Co., Ltd., Ibaraki, Japan; <sup>13</sup>Eisai Inc., Nutley, NJ, USA; <sup>14</sup>Eisai Ltd., Hatfield, UK; <sup>15</sup>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA

## Biomarker Analysis of the Phase 3 KEYNOTE-426 Study: Pembrolizumab Plus Axitinib Versus Sunitinib for Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma

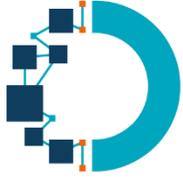
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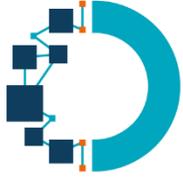
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Expression de PD-L1  
Mutations tumorales somatiques  
Signatures d'expression génique

**= Non discriminant**



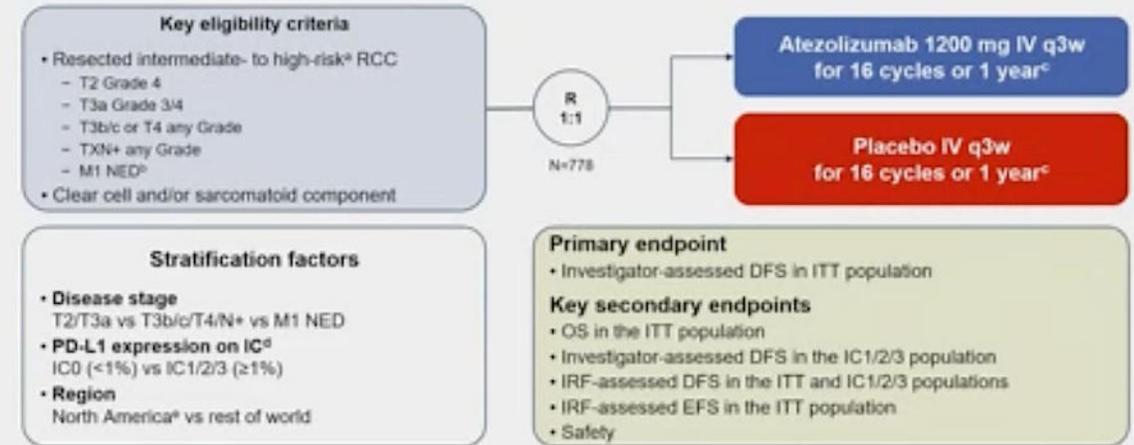
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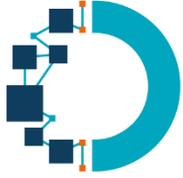
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## IMmotion010 Study design (NCT03024996)



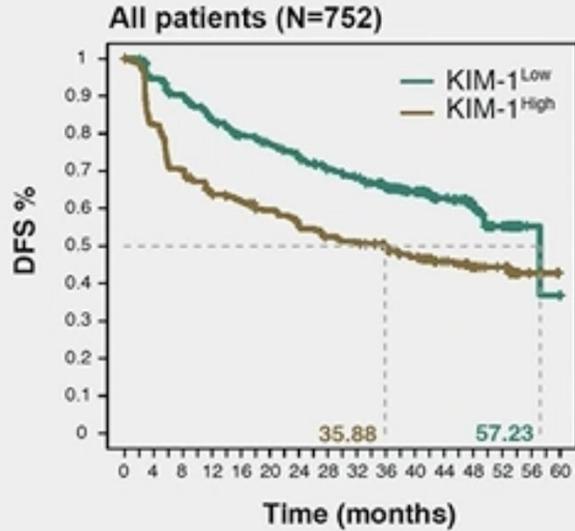
EFS, event-free survival; IC, tumour-infiltrating immune cells; IRF, independent review facility; ITT, intention to treat; IV, intravenous; NED, no evidence of disease; OS, overall survival; q3w, every 3 weeks; R, randomized; TNM, tumor, node, metastasis. <sup>a</sup>Per TNM staging system or status post metastasectomy. <sup>b</sup>Including patients with synchronous metastasectomy and patients with metachronous metastasectomy ≥12 months after primary surgery. <sup>c</sup>Whichever occurred first. <sup>d</sup>Per VENTANA SP142 immunohistochemistry assay. <sup>e</sup>Not including Mexico.



# KIM-1

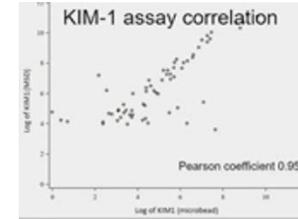
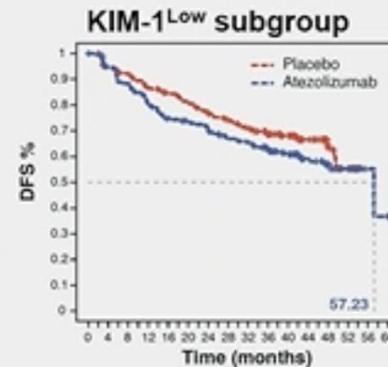
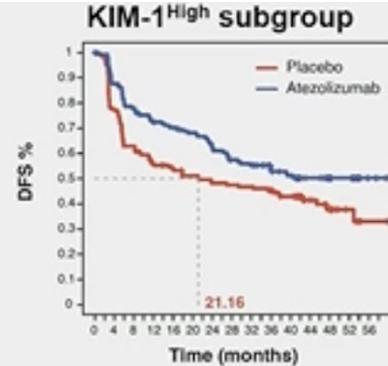
Glycoprotéine présente serum/plasma => Biomarqueur pour IO en adjuvant?

## KIM-1 is both prognostic and predictive in IMmotion010



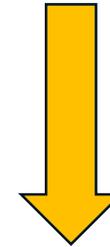
Reversal of HR suggests an interaction between KIM-1<sup>High</sup> and atezolizumab effect on DFS

Aibiges et al., ASCO 2024 (Abs 4506).



Trial	Median KIM-1	Assay used
ASSURE	76 pg/mL	Luminex bead-based
CheckMate 914 (Part A)	102 pg/mL	Electrochemiluminescence
IMmotion010	73 pg/mL	Electrochemiluminescence

Xu et al., JCO 2024 (Supplemental Figures).



- Nécessité de standardisation des techniques et des cut-off
- Validation prospective nécessaire



# Les points à retenir

- *Vessie*
  - Ouraque, ULTIMA => mFolfirinox: Nouveau standard en 1L M+
  - Néoadjuvant, AURA, unfit : Pas de bénéfice à l'adjonction de CT p/r IO
  - Néoadjuvant, AURA, réponse histologique complète = Marqueur de SG
- *Prostate*
  - Embark: + de gynécomastie avec enza seul, + de bouffées avec ADT, pas de changement sur qualité de vie
  - PSMAfore: <sup>177</sup> Lu PSMA-617 retarde la dégradation liée au cancer, pas d'amélioration SG (mais cross-over++)
- *Rein*
  - KIM 1 : Futur biomarqueur circulant pronostic et prédictif pour l' IO en adjuvant?

