

Immunotherapy in Genitourinary Malignancies

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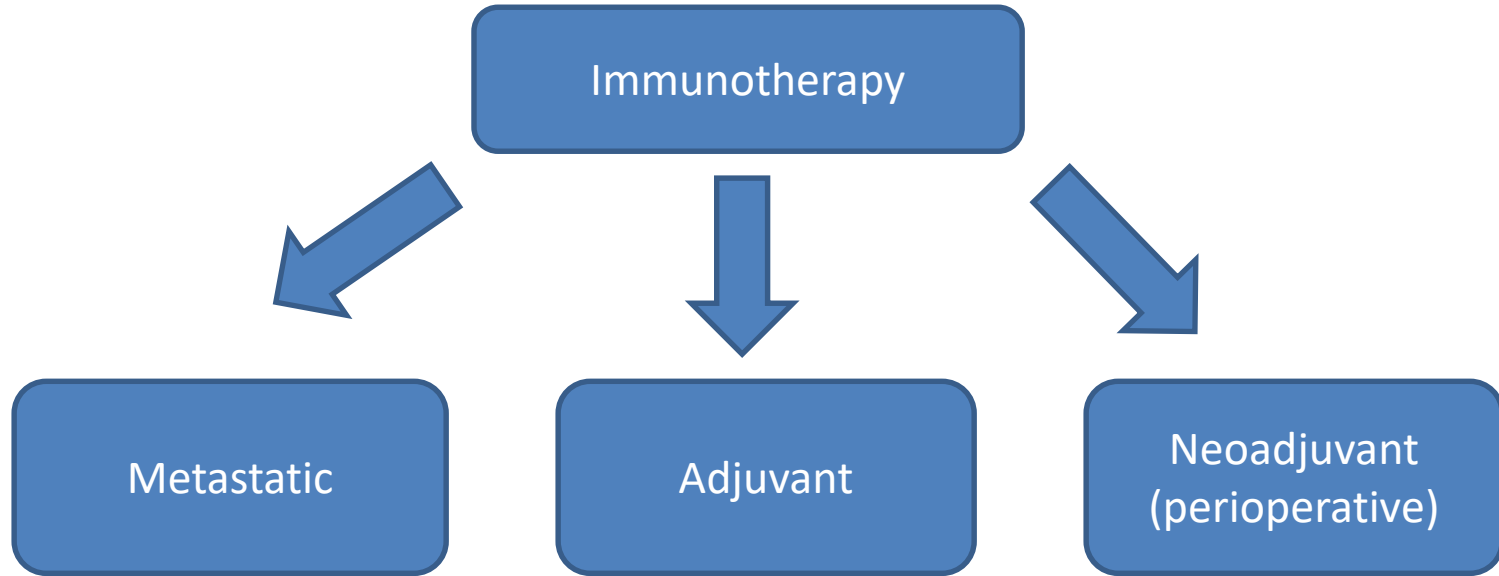
Presenter Disclosure

- **Faculty / Speaker's name: Jeffrey Graham**
- **Relationships with commercial interests: None**

Learning Objectives

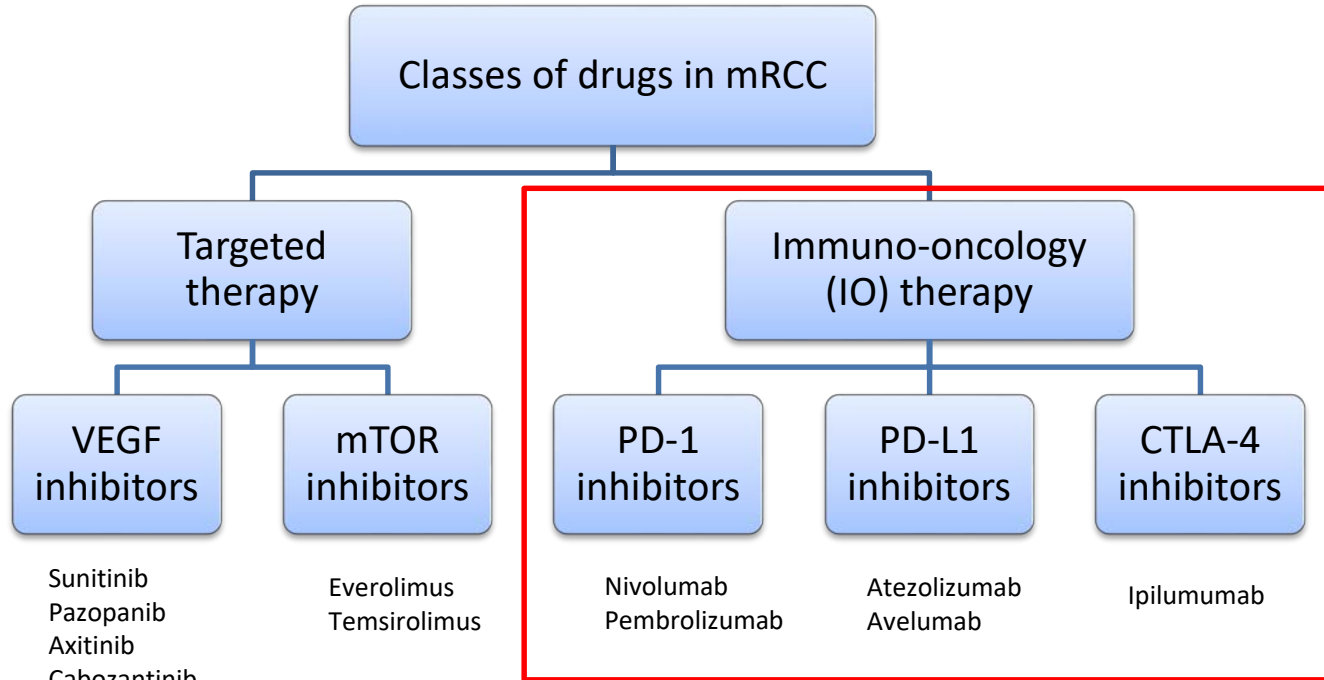
1. Review the current landscape of immunology (IO) therapy in **kidney cancer**
2. Review the current landscape of IO therapy in **bladder cancer**

Kidney Cancer



First-line - IO combinations
Second-line - Nivolumab

Systemic Therapy Landscape in Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma (mRCC)



Sunitinib
Pazopanib
Axitinib
Cabozantinib
Lenvatinib
Tivozanib
Bevacizumab

Everolimus
Temsirrolimus

Nivolumab
Pembrolizumab

Atezolizumab
Avelumab

Ipilimumab

*IL-2 in highly selected patients

Phase III First-Line IO Combinations in mRCC

CheckMate 214

Ipilimumab/Nivolumab

VS

Sunitinib

CheckMate 9ER

Cabozantinib/Nivo

VS

Sunitinib

JAVELIN Renal 101

Axitinib/Avelumab

VS

Sunitinib

IMmotion151

Bevacizumab/
Atezolizumab

VS

Sunitinib

EISAI 307

Lenvatinib/Everolimus

VS

Lenvatinib/Pembro

VS

Sunitinib

KEYNOTE-426

Axitinib/Pembrolizumab

VS

Sunitinib

IMDC Prognostic Model

International mRCC Database Consortium (IMDC) Prognostic Factors

Clinical:

- Low Karnofsky performance (<80%)
- Time from diagnosis to treatment <1 year

Laboratory:

- Low haemoglobin (<LLN)
- High corrected serum calcium (>ULN)
- High neutrophils (>ULN)
- High levels of platelets (>ULN)

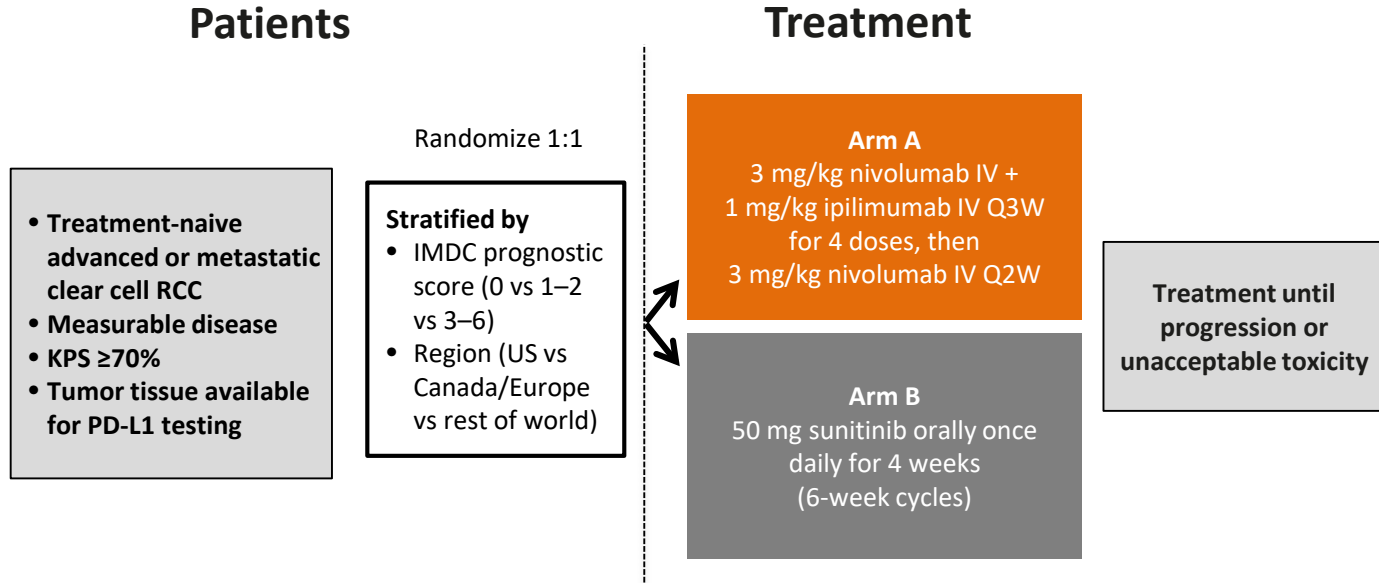
Categorised into three risk groups

Favourable (0 factors)

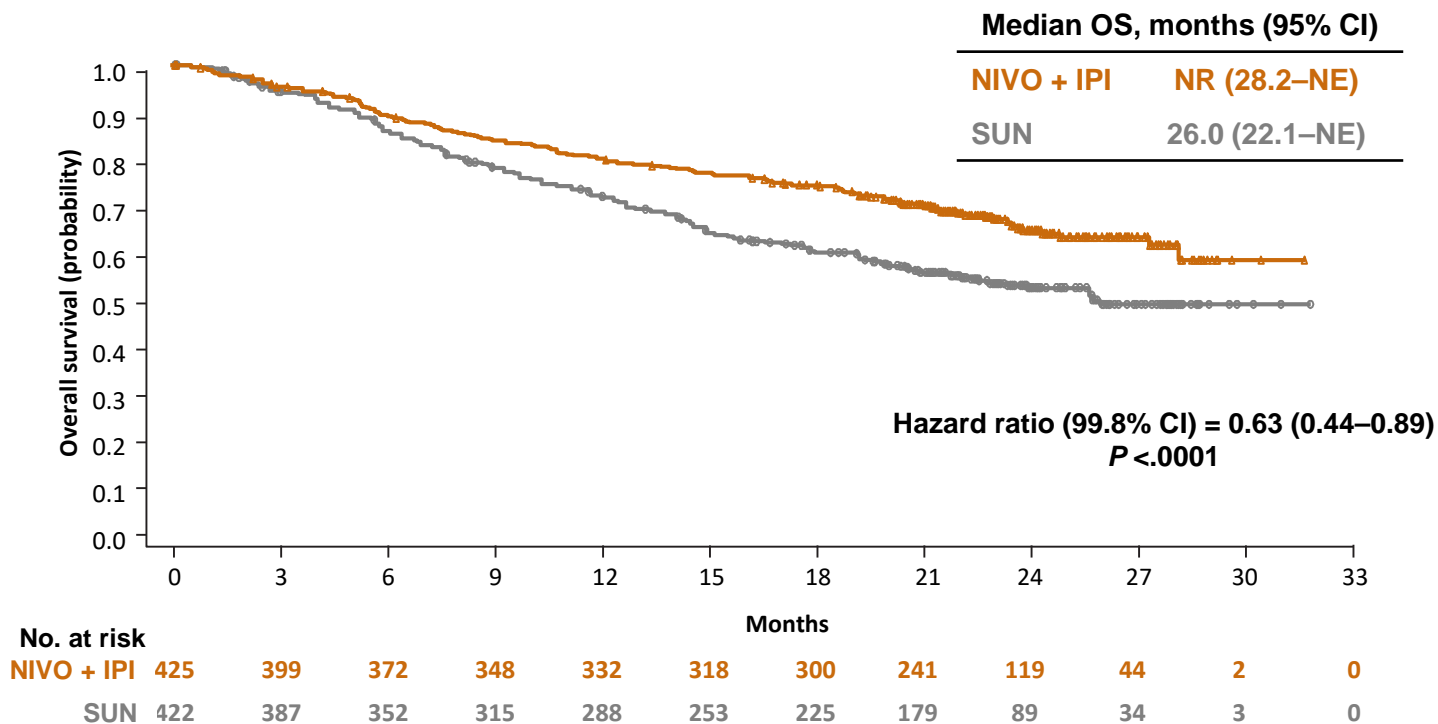
Intermediate (1-2 factors)

Poor (3+ factors)

CheckMate 214: Study Design



OS: IMDC Intermediate/Poor Risk



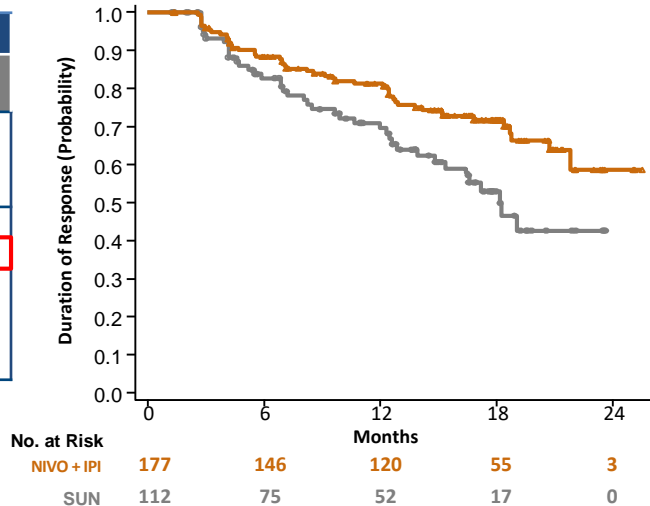
Co-primary endpoint: ORR

ORR and DOR: IMDC intermediate/poor risk

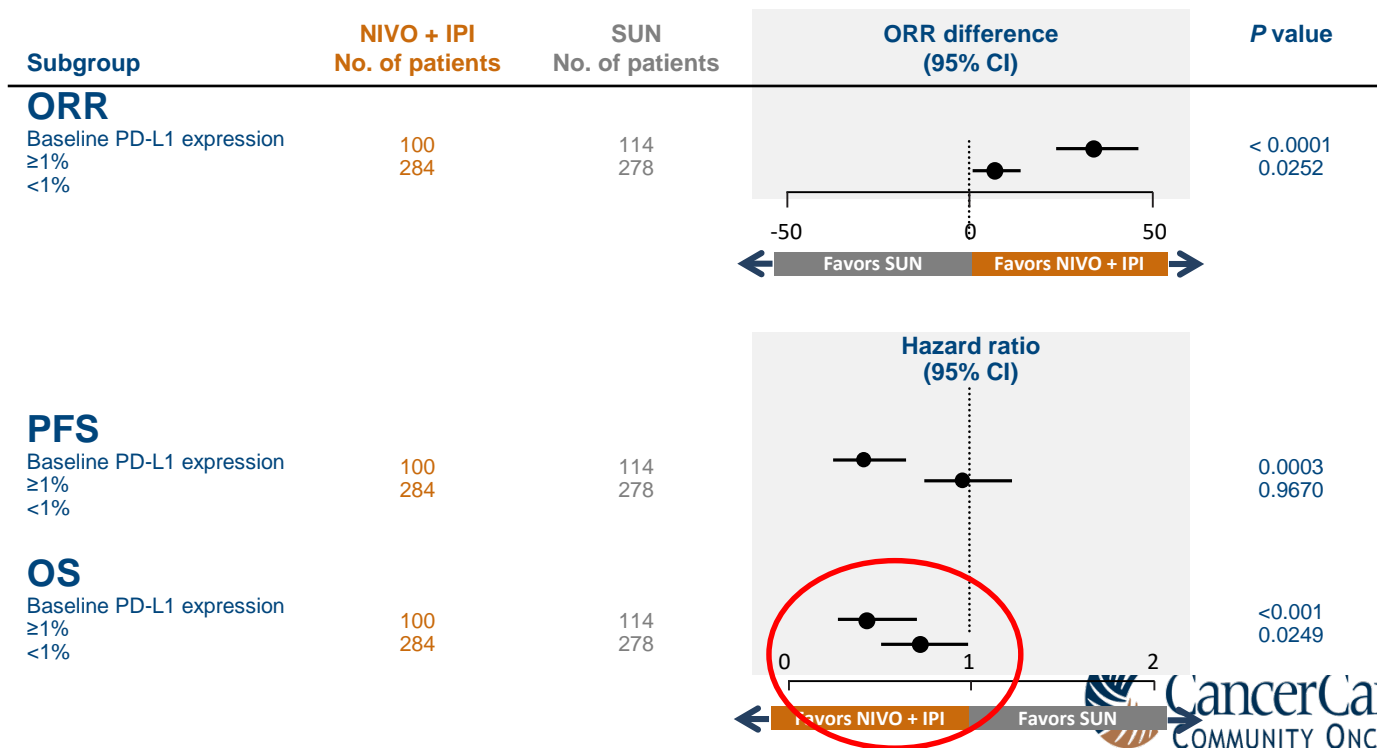
Outcome	N = 847	
	NIVO + IPI N = 425	SUN N = 422
Confirmed ORR, ^a % (95% CI)	42 (37–47)	27 (22–31)
	<i>P</i> < 0.0001	
Confirmed BOR, ^a %		
Complete response	9 ^b	1 ^b
Partial response	32	25
Stable disease	31	45
Progressive disease	20	17
Unable to determine/not reported	8	12

^aIRRC-assessed ORR and BOR by RECIST v1.1; ^b*P* < 0.0001

	Median duration of response, months (95% CI)	Patients with ongoing response, %
NIVO + IPI	NR (21.8–NE)	72
SUN	18.2 (14.8–NE)	63



Efficacy by baseline PD-L1 expression: IMDC intermediate/poor risk



ORR and PFS: IMDC Favorable Risk

	N = 249*	
Outcome	NIVO + IPI N = 125	SUN N = 124
Confirmed ORR, [†] % (95% CI)	29 (21–38)	52 (43–61)
	P = .0002	
PFS, [‡] median (95% CI), months	15.3 (9.7–20.3)	25.1 (20.9–NE)
	HR (99.1% CI) = 2.18 (1.29–3.68) P <.0001	

*Eleven percent of patients in both arms had tumor PD-L1 expression $\geq 1\%$.

[†]IRRC assessed by RECIST v1.1.

[‡]IRRC assessed.

Escudier B, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2017;28(suppl 5):v605-v649.

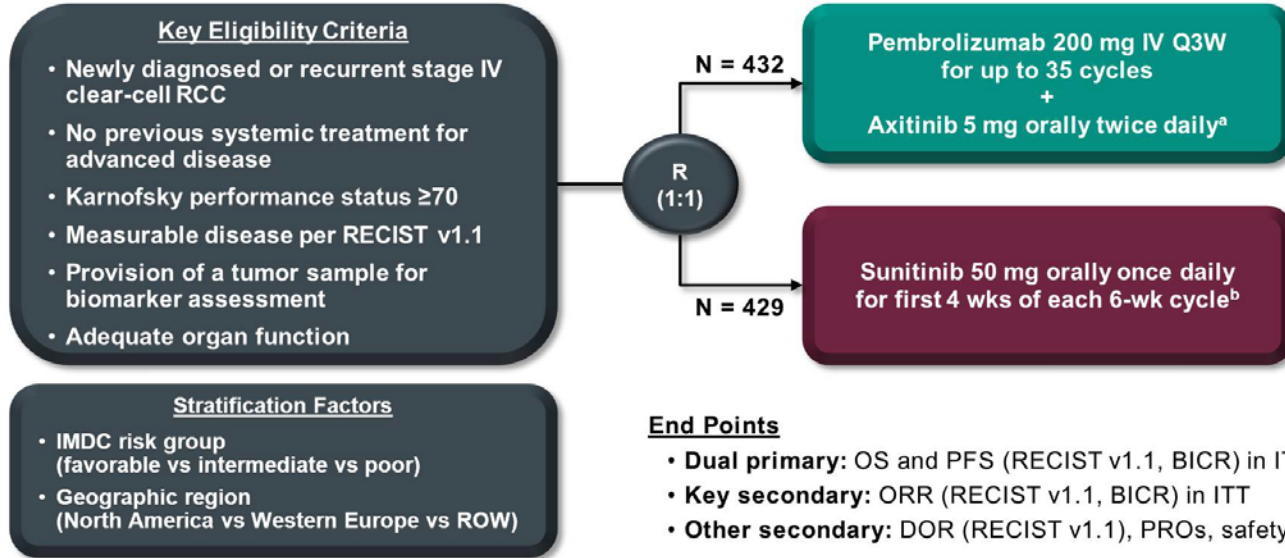
Immune-mediated adverse events: All treated patients

Category, %	NIVO + IPI N = 547	
	Any grade	Grade 3–4
Rash	17	3
Diarrhea/colitis	10	5
Hepatitis	7	6
Nephritis and renal dysfunction	5	2
Pneumonitis	4	2
Hypersensitivity/infusion reaction	1	0
Hypothyroidism	19	<1
Hyperthyroidism	12	<1
Adrenal insufficiency	8	3
Hypophysitis	5	3
Thyroiditis	3	<1
Diabetes mellitus	3	1

- 60% of patients treated with NIVO + IPI required systemic corticosteroids for an adverse event
- Secondary immunosuppression with infliximab (3%) and mycophenolic acid (1%) was reported

Immune-mediated AE analyses included events, regardless of causality, occurring <100 days of the last dose. These analyses were limited to patients who received immune modulating medication for treatment of the event, except for severe events that were included in the analysis regardless of treatment since these events are often managed without immunosuppression.

KEYNOTE-426 Study Design

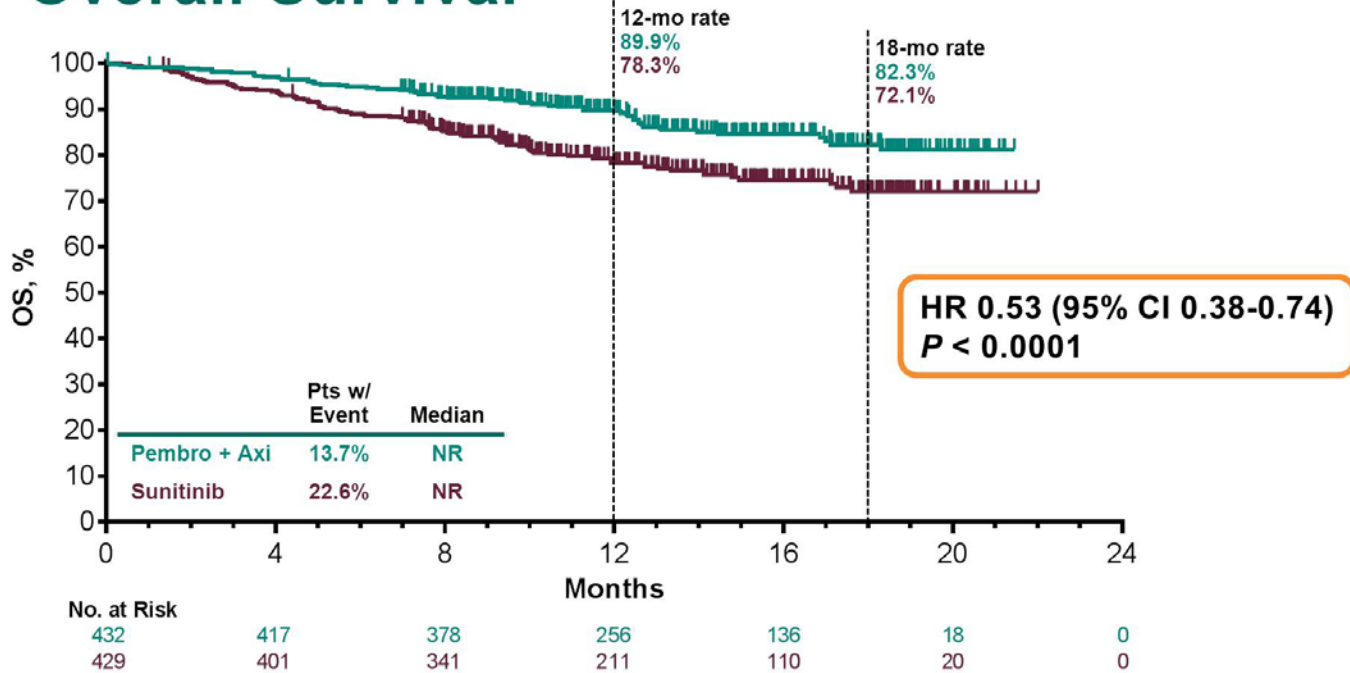


^aAxitinib dose could be increased to 7 mg, then 10 mg, twice daily if safety criteria were met; dose could be reduced to 3 mg, then 2 mg, twice daily to manage toxicity.

^bSunitinib dose could be decreased to 37.5 mg, then 25 mg, once daily for the first 4 wks of each 6-wk cycle to manage toxicity.

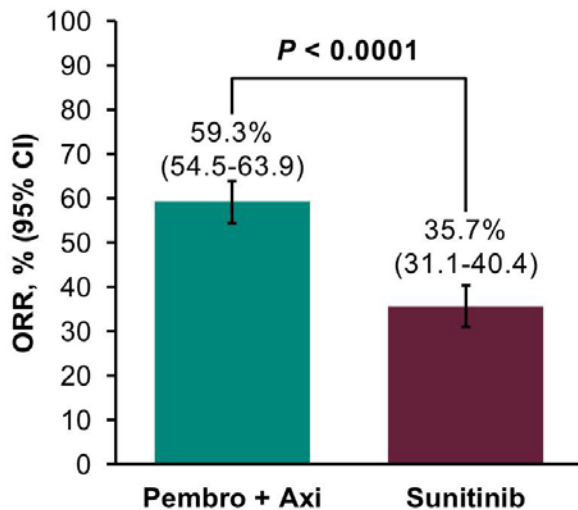
BICR, blinded independent central radiologic review; DOR, duration of response; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; ROW, rest of world. KEYNOTE-426 is a randomized, open-label, phase 3 study (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier NCT02853331).

Overall Survival



Data cutoff date: Aug 24, 2018.

Confirmed Objective Response Rate



Best Response	Pembro + Axi N = 432	Sunitinib N = 429
CR	25 (5.8%)	8 (1.9%)
PR	231 (53.5%)	145 (33.8%)
SD	106 (24.5%)	169 (39.4%)
PD	47 (10.9%)	73 (17.0%)
NE ^a	8 (1.9%)	6 (1.4%)
NA ^b	15 (3.5%)	28 (6.5%)

Response Duration	N = 256	N = 153
Median (range), mo	NR (1.4+ to 18.2+)	15.2 (1.1+ to 15.4+)

^aPatients who had ≥ 1 post-baseline imaging assessment, none of which were evaluable per RECIST v1.1 by BICR. ^bPatients who did not have ≥ 1 post-baseline imaging assessment. Data cutoff date: Aug 24, 2018.

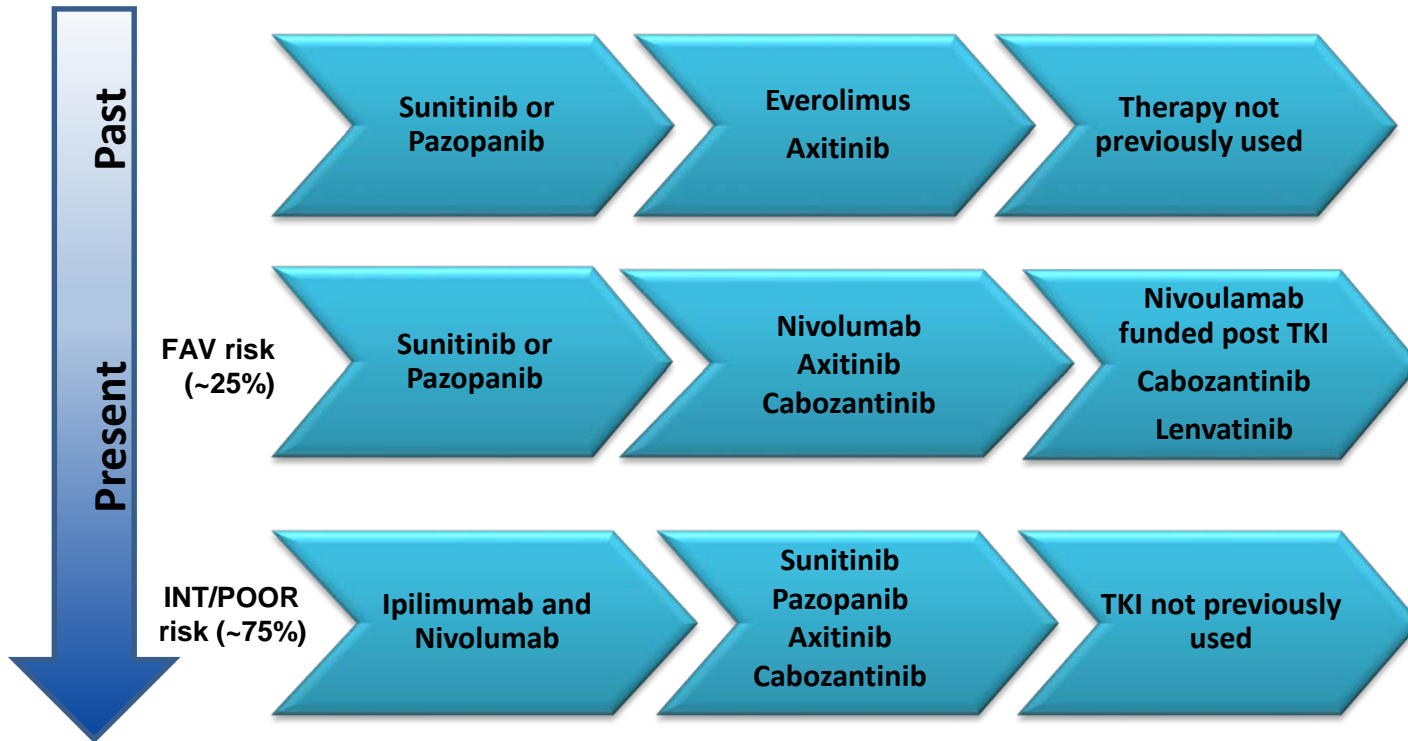
Summary of Adverse Events

	All Cause		Treatment Related	
	Pembro + Axi N = 429	Sunitinib N = 425	Pembro + Axi N = 429	Sunitinib N = 425
Any	98.4%	99.5%	96.3%	97.6%
Grade 3-5	75.8%	70.6%	62.9%	58.1%
Led to death	2.6%	3.5%	0.9% ^a	1.6% ^b
Led to discontinuation of any treatment	30.5%	13.9%	25.9%	10.1%
Led to discontinuation of both pembro and axi	10.7%	—	8.2%	—
Led to axi or sunitinib dose reduction	20.3%	30.1%	20.0%	28.5%
Led to interruption of any treatment	69.9%	49.9%	62.2%	40.2%

^aOne patient each from myasthenia gravis, myocarditis, necrotizing fasciitis, and pneumonitis.

^bOne patient each from acute myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, fulminant hepatitis, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, intracranial hemorrhage, malignant neoplasm progression, and pneumonia.

Data cutoff date: Aug 24, 2018.

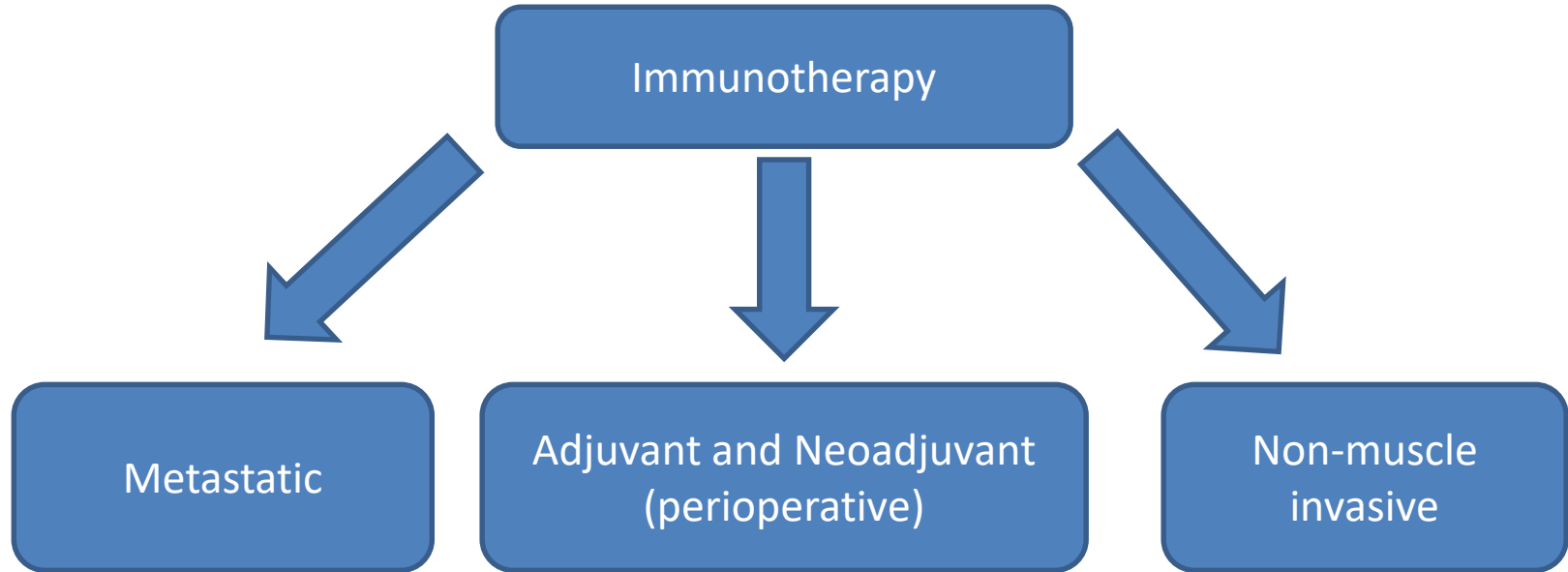


Clinical trial at any line

Summary – Kidney Cancer

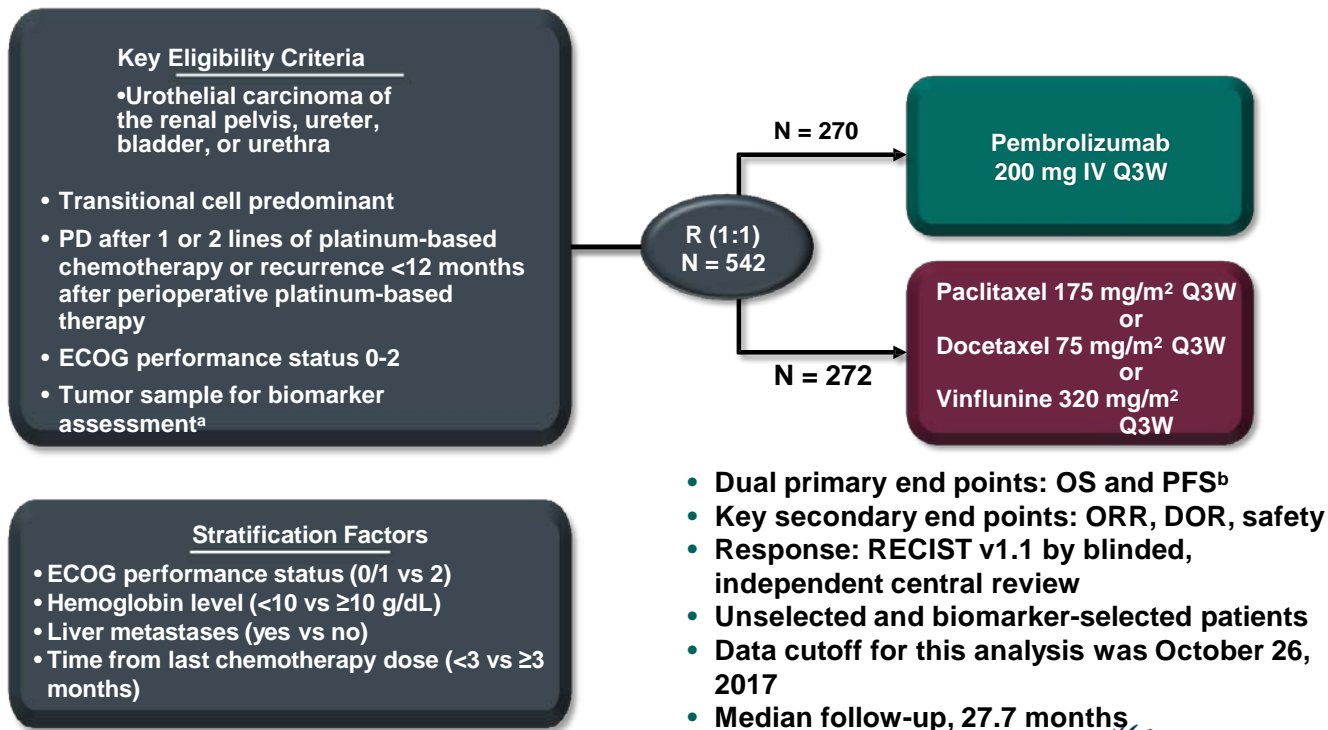
- Immune checkpoint inhibitor nivolumab is already a standard treatment option post-TKI in mRCC
- IO-IO and IO-VEGF TKI combinations will replace first-line TKI for most patients
 - Nivo+Ipi in intermediate/poor risk mRCC already in use in Manitoba
- RCTs are investigating IO therapy in the adjuvant and neoadjuvant setting
 - RCT with adjuvant pembrolizumab is open at CCMB
- Biomarkers needed

Bladder Cancer

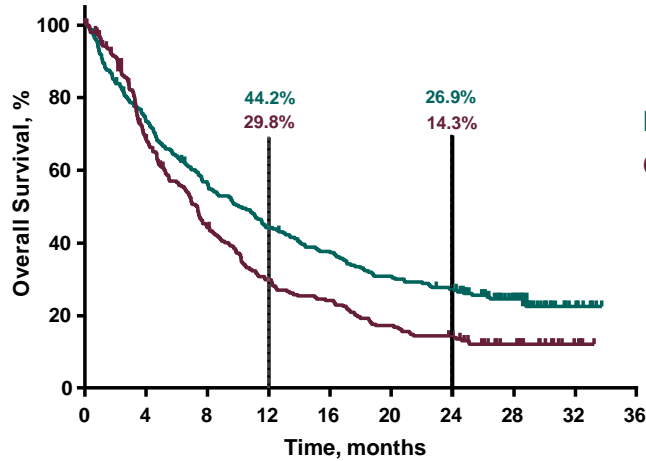


First-line - IO +/- chemo
Second-line - Pembrolizumab

KEYNOTE-045 Study Design



Overall Survival



	Events, n	HR (95% CI) ^a	P
Pembro	200	0.70	0.00015
Chemo	219	(0.57-0.85)	

Median (95% CI):
10.1 months (8.0-12.3 months)
7.3 months (6.1-8.1 months)

No. at risk									
Pembrolizumab	195	148	116	98	80	67	33	7	0
270									
Chemotherapy	173	109	73	59	42	34	18	4	0
272									

^aBased on Cox regression model with treatment as a covariate stratified by ECOG performance status (0/1 vs 2), liver metastases (yes vs no), hemoglobin (<10 vs ≥10 g/dL), and time from completion of chemotherapy (<3 vs ≥3 months). ^bOne-sided P value based on stratified log-rank test. Data cutoff date: Oct 26, 2017.

Immune Related Adverse Events (irAEs)

Table 2. Adverse Events in the As-Treated Population.*

Event	Pembrolizumab Group (N=266)		Chemotherapy Group (N=255)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3, 4, or 5	Any Grade	Grade 3, 4, or 5
<i>number of patients (percent)</i>				
Event of interest†				
Any event	45 (16.9)	12 (4.5)	19 (7.5)	4 (1.6)
Hypothyroidism	17 (6.4)	0	3 (1.2)	0
Hyperthyroidism	10 (3.8)	0	1 (0.4)	0
Pneumonitis	11 (4.1)	6 (2.3)	1 (0.4)	0
Colitis	6 (2.3)	3 (1.1)	1 (0.4)	0
Infusion reaction	2 (0.8)	0	10 (3.9)	0
Nephritis	2 (0.8)	2 (0.8)	0	0
Severe skin reaction	2 (0.8)	1 (0.4)	3 (1.2)	3 (1.2)
Thyroiditis	2 (0.8)	0	0	0
Adrenal insufficiency	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	0	0
Myositis	0	0	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)

Current first-line metastatic IO trials

Trial	N	Opened Est. Complete	End Point
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Durvalumab (MEDI4736) ¹ ▪ Durvalumab/tremelimumab ▪ Cisplatin or carboplatin/gemcitabine 	1200	November 2015 September 2019	OS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atezolizumab ² ▪ Atezolizumab + cisplatin or carboplatin/gemcitabine ▪ Cisplatin or carboplatin/gemcitabine 	1200	June 2016 July 2020	PFS/OS/AE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pembrolizumab ³ ▪ Pembrolizumab + cisplatin or carboplatin/gemcitabine ▪ Cisplatin or carboplatin/gemcitabine 	990	September 2016 May 2020	PFS/OS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ipilimumab + nivolumab ⁴ ▪ Nivolumab + cisplatin/gemcitabine* ▪ Cisplatin or carboplatin/gemcitabine† 	897	March 2017 December 2022	PFS/OS

Current neoadjuvant IO trials

Single-Agent Therapy	Country	Eligibility	Cisplatin Eligibility	Trial Identifier	Status
• Pembrolizumab (PURE-01)	Italy	T2-3bN0M0	Yes	NCT02736266	Has results
• Pembrolizumab + Epacadostat (PECULIAR)	Italy	T2-3bN0M0	Yes	NCT03832673	Not yet enrolling
• Pembrolizumab (PANDORE)	France	T2-4N0 or Nx	No	NCT03212651	Enrolling
• Atezolizumab	South Korea	T2-4aN0M0	N/A	NCT03577132	Enrolling
• Atezolizumab	United States	T<2, T2-4N0M0	No	NCT02451423	Enrolling
• Avelumab (BL-AIR)	United States	T2-4aN0M0	No	NCT03498196	Enrolling
• Atezolizumab (ABACUS)	Europe	T2-4aN0M0	No	NCT02662309	Has results
Immune Combination Therapy					
• Nivolumab/urelumab	United States	T2-4aN0M0	No	NCT02845323	Enrolling
• Nivolumab/ipilimumab (NABUCCO)	Netherlands	T3-4N0 or N+	No	NCT03387761	Enrolling
• Durvalumab/tremelimumab vs. chemotherapy (DUTRENEO)	Spain	T2-4N0 or N1	Yes	NCT03472274	Enrolling
• Durvalumab/tremelimumab (NITIMIB)	Switzerland	T2-4N0 or N+	No	NCT03234153	Enrolling
• Durvalumab/tremelimumab	MDACC	T2-4aN0M0	No	NCT02812420	Enrolling
• Nivolumab ± ipilimumab (CA209-9DJ)	MSKCC	T2-4aN0M0	No	NCT03520491	Enrolling
• Durvalumab + olaparib (NEODURVARIB)	Spain	T2-4aN0M0	No	NCT03534492	Enrolling
Chemoimmunotherapy Combinations					
• Nivolumab + gemcitabine/cisplatin (BLASST-1)	United States	T2-4aN0M0	Yes	NCT03294304	Enrolling
• Avelumab (AURA) ± chemotherapy	Belgium	T2-4N0 or N+	Yes/No	NCT03674424	Enrolling
• Pembrolizumab + gemcitabine/cisplatin	United States	T2-4N0 or Nx	Yes	NCT02690558	Enrolling
• Pembrolizumab + gemcitabine/cisplatin	Indiana University	T2-4aN0M0	Yes	NCT02365766	Has results
• Nivolumab + gemcitabine/cisplatin	Hoosier Cancer Research Network	T2-4aN0M0	Yes	NCT03558087	Enrolling
• Gemcitabine/cisplatin ± durvalumab (NIAGARA)	Multicenter international	T2-4aN0M0	Yes	NCT03732677	Enrolling
• Chemotherapy vs. chemotherapy + nivolumab, ± BMS-986205 (CA017-078)	Multicenter international	T2-4aN0M0	Yes	NCT03661320	Enrolling
• Durvalumab + tremelimumab + dose-dense MVAC (NEMIO)	French multicenter	T2-4aN0-1M0	Yes	NCT03549715	Not yet enrolling

Current adjuvant IO trials

IO Therapy/Study	Phase/N	Study Arms	Primary Endpoints	Secondary Endpoints	Estimated Primary Completion Date
Nivolumab ¹ CheckMate 274 (NCT02632409)	Phase 3 N=700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nivolumab (adjuvant) Placebo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease-free survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-urothelial track recurrence-free survival Disease-specific survival OS 	November 2020
Pembrolizumab ² AMBASSADOR (NCT03244384)	Phase 3 N=739	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembrolizumab (adjuvant) Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease-free survival OS (up to 5 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease-free survival and OS in PD-L1⁺ and PD-L1⁻ patients 	February 2019
Atezolizumab ³ IMvigor010 (NCT02450331)	Phase 3 N=809	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atezolizumab (adjuvant) Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease-free survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease-specific survival OS Distant metastasis-free survival Non-urinary tract recurrence-free survival Safety, QoL PK, immunogenicity 	January 2020

Summary – Bladder Cancer

- Immune checkpoint inhibitor pembrolizumab is standard second-line therapy in metastatic bladder cancer
- IO therapy will likely be used in the first-line for select patients, awaiting RCT results
- Multiple trials exploring the incorporation of IO therapy in neoadjuvant and adjuvant therapy
- Biomarkers needed

Thank You

- Questions?