

Combine and Conquer

Minimizing the Impact of Toxicity Associated with Novel Immunotherapy-Angiogenesis Inhibitor Combinations



Hepatocellular Carcinoma Tweetorial

References

1/ #OncTwitter #TumorBoardTuesday HCPs

#HCC #MedTweetorial

#HCC AA/IO combos

★ Latest data

★ Tox to 🧑🏻 for

★ Tox impact on tx choice

1st @MarkYarchoan & @MPishvaian

#CME bit.ly/3MS9Ocs

Supported by edu grants from Eisai, @Merck

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& full ref list

★ The critical elements

COMBINE and CONQUER

Minimizing the Impact of Toxicity Associated with Novel Immunotherapy-Angiogenesis Inhibitor Combinations

FACULTY INFO & DISCLOSURES TWEETORIAL: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

<p>Michael Jon Pishvaian, MD, PhD Associate Professor of Oncology Director of Gastrointestinal, Developmental Therapeutics and Clinical Research Programs at the NCR Kimmel Cancer Center at Sibley Memorial Hospital Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Washington, D.C</p> <p>Disclosures Consulting: Astellas, Ideaya, Pionyr, Trisalus Contracted Research: Amgen, Arcus Bio, Ideaya, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Repare Tx, RenovoRx, Seattle Genetics, Takeda, Tesaro, Tizona Honoraria: AstraZeneca, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer</p>	<p>Mark Yarchoan, MD Associate Professor of Oncology Division of Gastrointestinal Cancer Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center Johns Hopkins University Hospital Baltimore, MD</p> <p>Disclosures Contracted Research: Bristol Myers Squibb, Exelixis, Genentech/Roche, Incyte Honoraria: AstraZeneca, Eisai, Exelixis, Genentech</p>
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3/ #TumorBoardTuesday
@US_FDA approvals in 1st line #HCC

TKIs:

- ◆ sorafenib
- ◆ lenvatinib

ICI:

- ◆ durvalumab (PD-L1mAb)

Combo:

- ◆ atezolizumab (PD-L1mAb) + bevacizumab (VEGF mAb)
- ◆ durvalumab (PD-L1mAb) + tremelimumab (CTLA4 mAb)

Ref #

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Ref #

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#PreTest Q 1

Which of the following is TKI toxicity not generally observed with bevacizumab?

- Bleeding
- Proteinuria
- Hypertension
- Diarrhea

5/ Anti-VEGFs: sorafenib, lenva, bev AEs

Ref #

- Largely related to MOA=predictable
- Some shared class tox → HTN, proteinuria
- Some distinct based on diff
- Sorafenib ↑ PPES (HFS)
- Lenva ↑ HTN
- Bev ↑ bleeding

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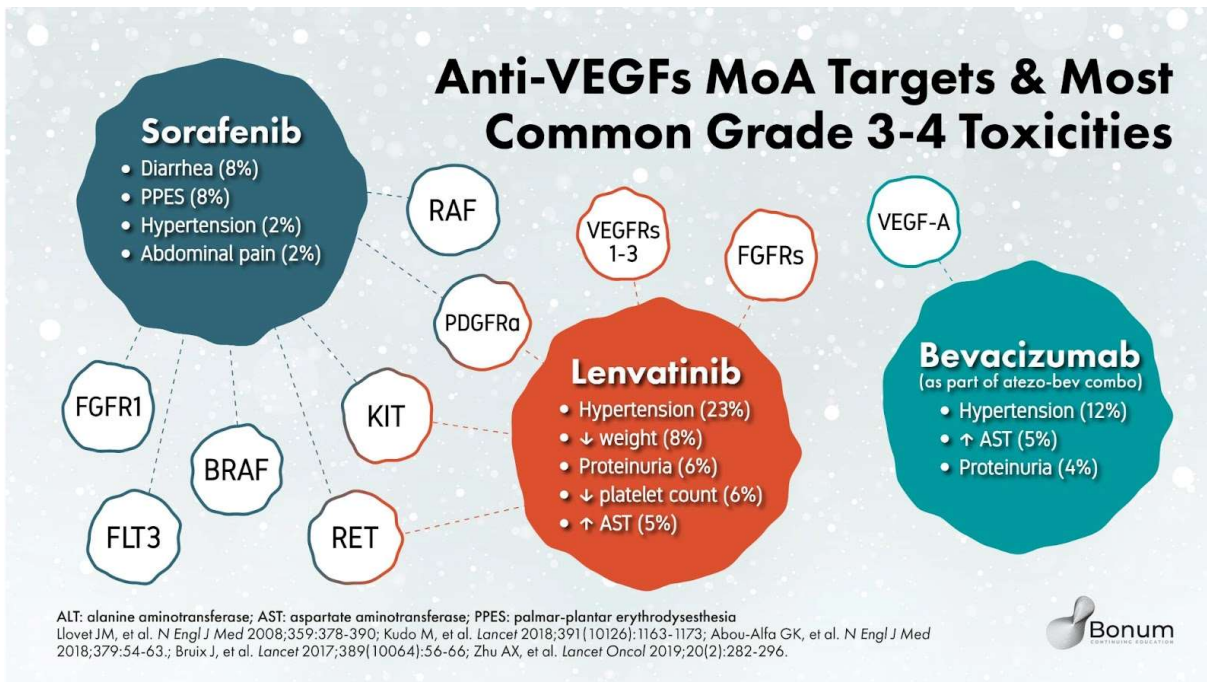
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Ref #

ICI AEs

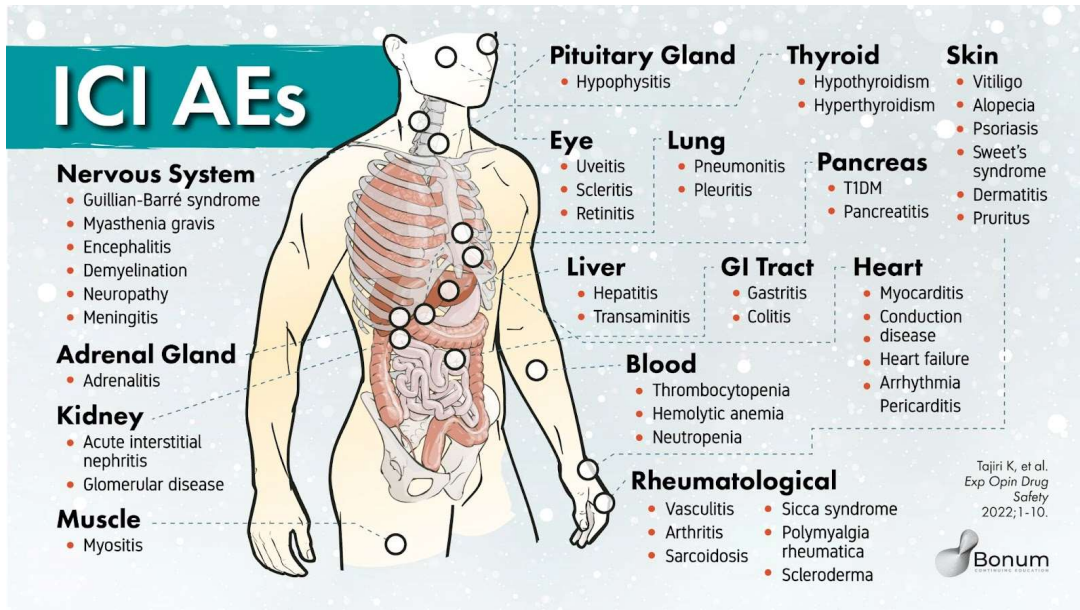
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- Largely related to MOA=immune-related
- Can become severe/fatal if not promptly Dx & Tx
- Can impact virtually any bodily system

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Ref # 14

#PreTest Q 2

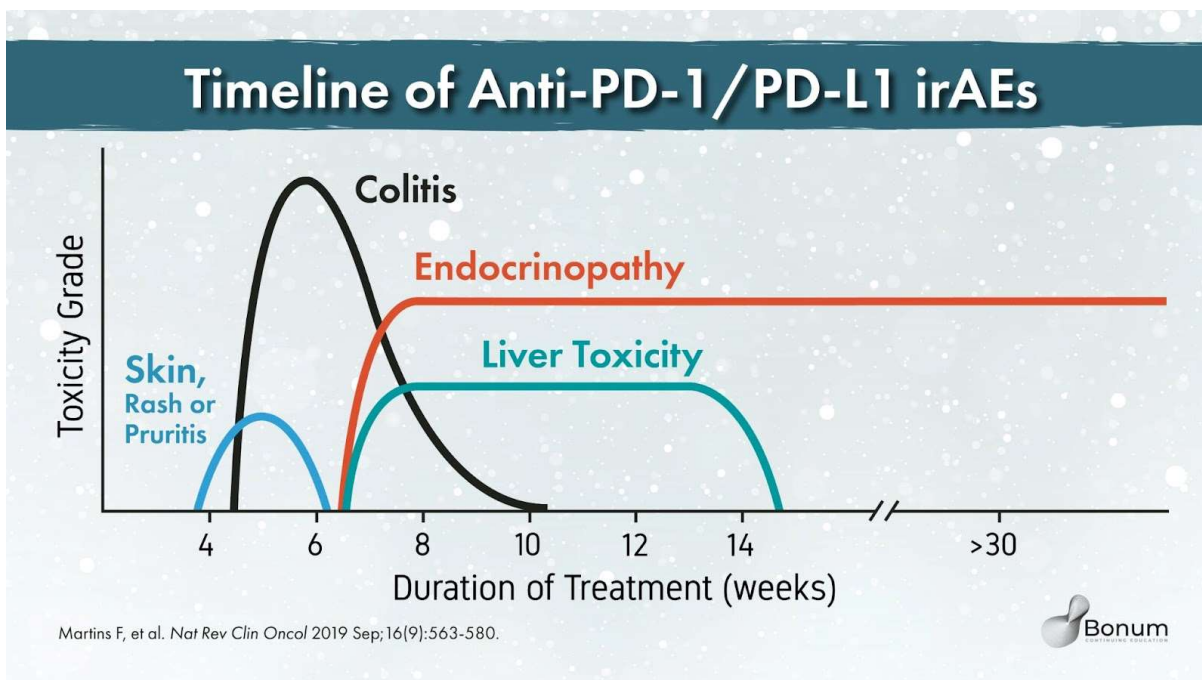
Which of the following is classically a late ICI toxicity (usually occurring >3 months after treatment initiation)?

- Adrenal insufficiency
- Colitis
- Hepatitis
- Pneumonitis

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Ref # 19

While most ICI toxicities occur “early” (<14 wks after starting therapy), endocrinopathies (eg type 1 diabetes, adrenal insuf, etc) often occur many months after starting tx



9/ Combo atezo + bev

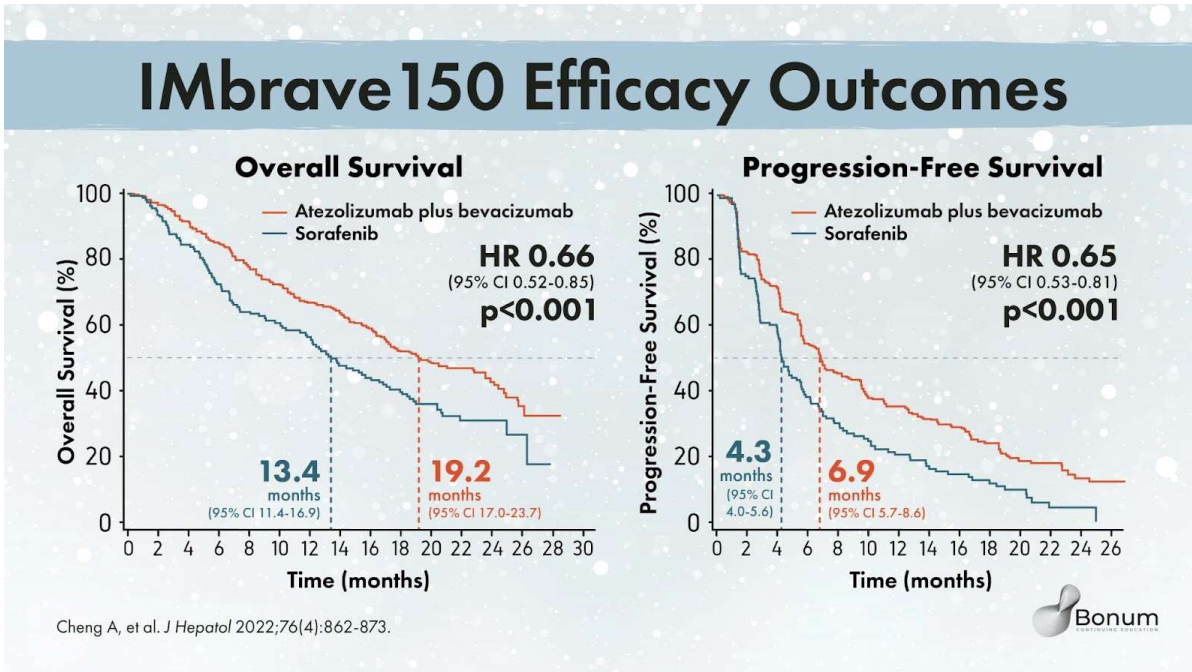
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NEW SOC in advanced #HCC

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Approved 05/20 based on P3 #IMbrave150 trial

↑ mOS by 5.8m vs sorafenib per latest published data bit.ly/3yesKfi



10/ #IMbrave150 Safety 🚨

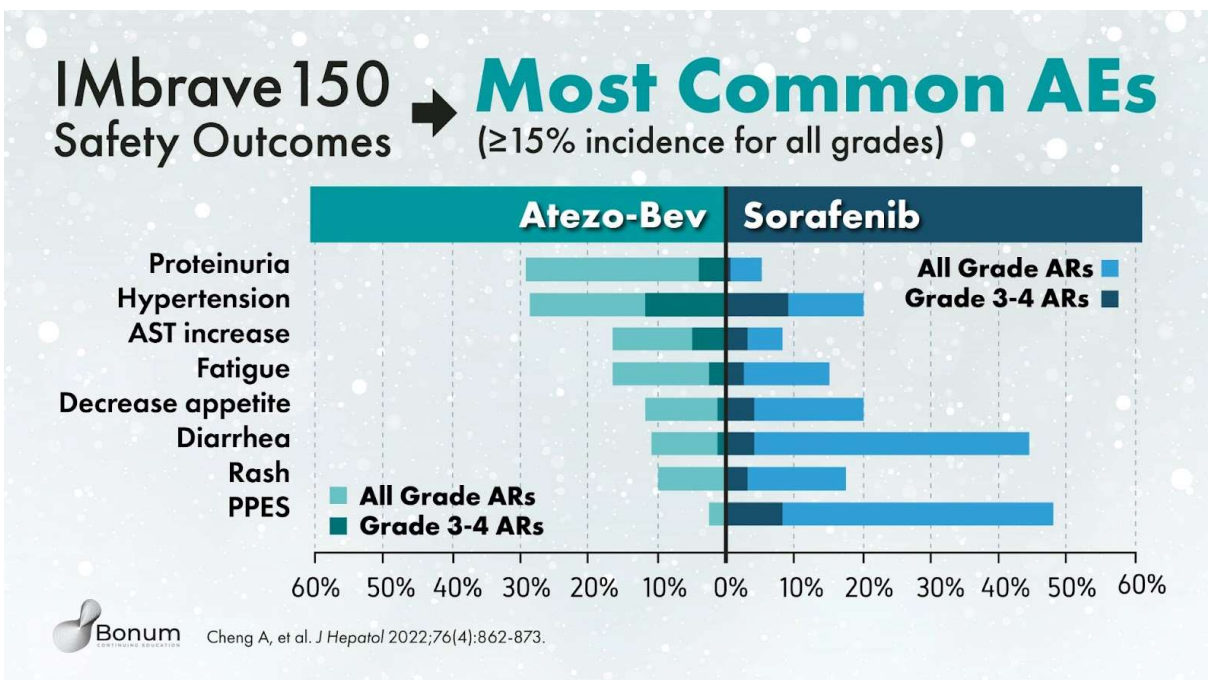
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Atezo-Bev v Sorafenib

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- ⚠️ Similar rate TRAEs overall & G3/4 TRAEs
- ⚠️ AEs leading to discount of either drug: 22% v 12%
- ⚠️ AEs leading to dose interruption: 59% v 44%
- ⚠️ irAEs req systemic corticosteroids use: 12%

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#PreTest Q 3

58 y/o M w/ recurrent #HCC 2 years after a liver transplant, with multiple lesions to the lung. Which of the following is the most suitable therapeutic choice for this pt?

- Atezolizumab + bevacizumab
- Durvalumab + tremelimumab
- Lenvatinib
- Lenvatinib + pembrolizumab

12/ 🐭 TKI-ICI combos also in late-stage clinical trials of doublets in the 1st line setting in unresectable #HCC

Ref #

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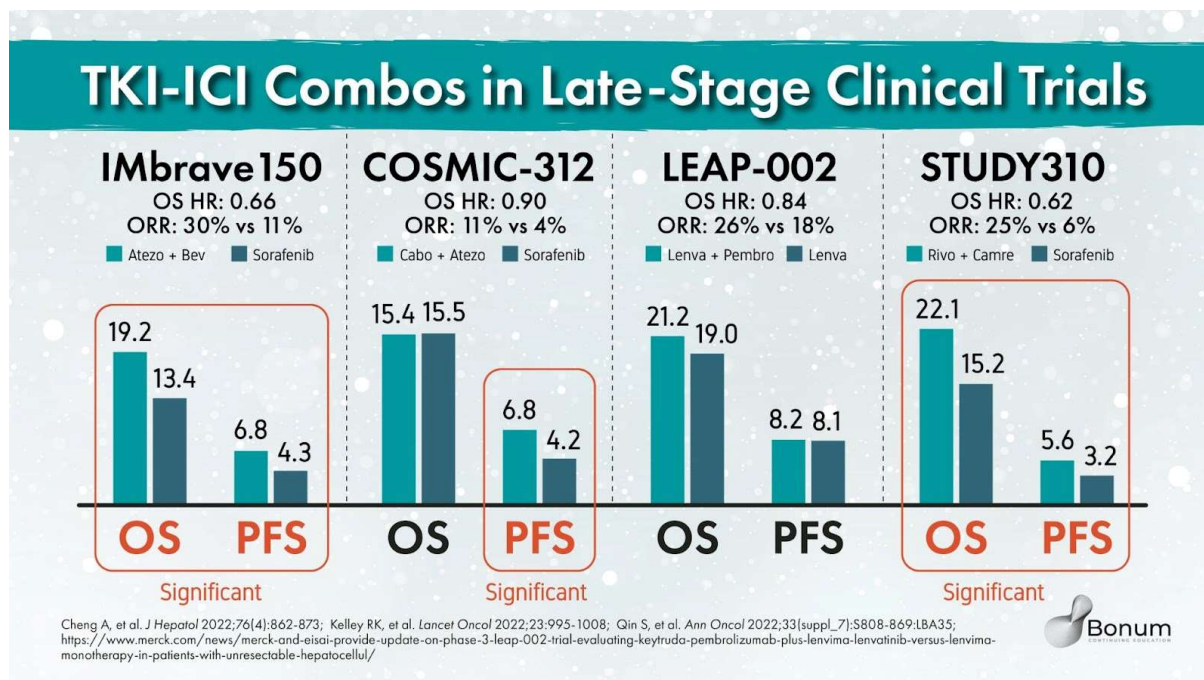
📱 Recent P3 trial readouts: imBRAVE150, COSMIC312, LEAP002, STUDY310

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Ref #

#LEAP002 - lenva + pembro

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#ESMO22 – 📈 PFS/OS trends but not stat sig

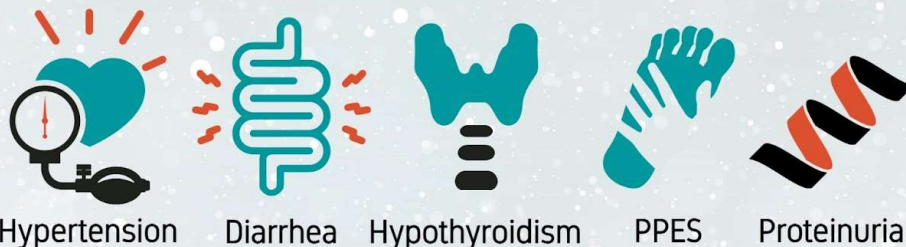
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Control arm (lenva monox) performed better than anticipated
Combo = longest mOS ever reported 4 1st line HCC (21.2 mos)

⚠️ G3-5 TRAEs: 62.5% vs 57.5%

Common TRAEs 📉

LEAP-002: Common TRAEs with Lenvatinib



	Hypertension	Diarrhea	Hypothyroidism	PPES	Proteinuria
Mono Lenvatinib	47%	34%	36%	31%	31%
Combo Lenva+Pembro	43%	40%	40%	33%	31%

Finn R, et al. *Ann Oncol* 2022;33(suppl_8):S808-869; <https://www.merck.com/news/merck-and-eisai-provide-update-on-phase-3-leap-002-trial-evaluating-keytruda-pembrolizumab-plus-lenvima-lenvatinib-versus-lenvima-monotherapy-in-patients-with-unresectable-hepatocellular/>



14/ #TumorBoardTuesday

Ref #

#COSMIC312 - cabo + atezo vs sorafenib

⬆ in PFS but not OS

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- ⚠ G3/4 TRAEs: 64% vs 46%
- ⚠ Discont due to TRAEs: 14% vs 8%
- ⚠ No excess of serious bleeding events in cabo arm despite no requirement for endoscopy prior to enrollment
- ⚠ Common G3/4 TRAEs 📌

COSMIC-312: Safety Outcomes



Kelley RK, et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23:995-1008.



15/#HCC

SHR1210-III-310 - rivoceeranib + camrelizumab vs sorafenib

Ref #

20

#ESMO22 PFS & OS

Only ~20% tx outside Asia

- G3/4 TRAEs: 80.9% RC vs 52.4% sorafenib
- Most common: HTN, AST & ALT, PPES, & platelet
- Combo tox led 2 discount in 1/4 pts & dose mods/ints in 80.5%

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#PreTest Q 4

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A pt treated with the combination of lenvatinib and pembrolizumab develops grade 1-2 diarrhea.

How might you diagnose which drug is causing this toxicity?

- Discontinue lenvatinib
- Withhold lenvatinib
- Withhold pembrolizumab
- Discontinue both drugs

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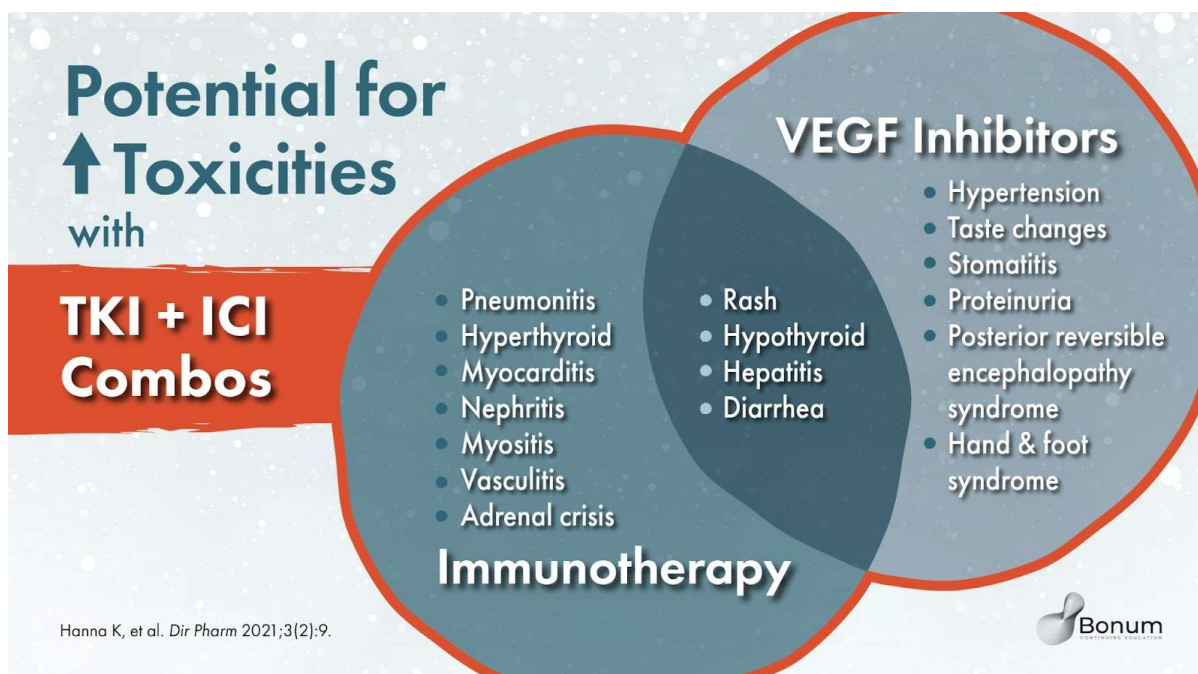
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potential for overlapping tox w TKI + ICI combos

Diarrhea & rash common to both classes – BUT require distinct mgmt strategies – dose reduction/withhold vs initiate corticosteroids

Timing & severity is to diagnosis



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#PreTest Q 5

Which of these tests is recommended prior to initiating therapy with atezolizumab + bevacizumab?

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- PD-L1 testing
- Next-gen sequencing
- Endoscopy
- Colonoscopy

19/ #TumorBoardTuesday #HCC
Esophageal varices common in adv liver dis ➡ portal HTN

Ref #

#IMBRAVE150 9% G3/4 bleeding despite pt exclusions:

- ◆ variceal 🩸 w/in 6m prior to Tx
- ◆ untreated/incompletely treated varices w 🩸
- ◆ high risk of 🩸

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#Endoscopy recommended to evaluate 🩸 risk

20/ #TumorBoardTuesday
Alternative to atezo-bev for pts w ⬆️ bleeding risk?

Ref #

- ✓ Lenvatinib
- ✓ Sorafenib

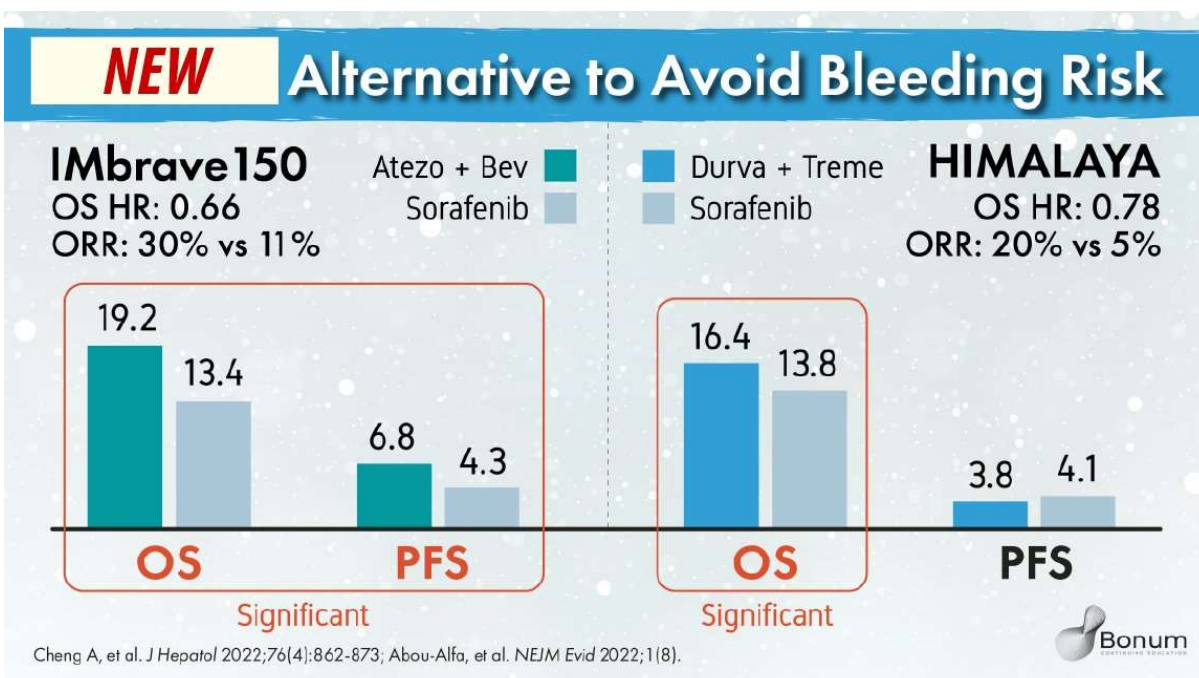
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▶ Durvalumab+tremelimumab is a new 1L option

P3 #HIMALAYA study demonstrated efficacy of this combo

⬆️ mOS and mPFS vs sorafenib

#HIMALAYA vs #IMbrave150 📌



21/ Durva-Treme Tox

w 2X ICI combos ⬆️ risk of irAEs

Novel dosing strategy 2 combat risk

➡️ STRIDE (Single Treme Regular Interval Durva)

➡️ Treme 300mg, 1 dose + durva 1500 mg Q4W

G3/4 irAEs in 12% pts treated w Durva-Treme

Common: hepatic events, dermatitis/rash, diarrhea/colitis

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Key points:

🔑 Atezo+Bev= SOC for 1st line HCC

🔑 Pt-specific factors guide Tx choice 4 pts can't tolerate/ineligible Atezo+Bev

🔑 **Durva+Treme ICI combo a new 1st line option**

🔑 AA & ICIs distinct tox profiles & nuance among drugs w/in class

Claim your CME credit by completing the post-survey and evaluation. Link provided ➡️

🆓 #CME bit.ly/3SvVbNm

Thanks for joining me & @TumorBoardTuesday!

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