


UNC LINEBERGER COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

UNC

# Lung Cancer Management in North Carolina: Updates for 2020

August 26, 2020



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### Disclosures

Research funding to institution: AstraZeneca

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### Learning Objectives

- Recognize biomarkers for the selection of targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer
- Compare immune checkpoint inhibitor treatment options for metastatic non-small cell lung cancer
- Describe the role of immune checkpoint inhibitors in small cell lung cancer

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### Outline

- Overview of molecular testing approaches
- Recent targeted therapy approvals for NSCLC
  - Capmatinib
  - Selpercatinib
  - Emerging targets (KRAS, HER2)
- Immunotherapy combinations
- Small cell lung cancer
  - Role of immune checkpoint inhibitors
  - Lurbinectedin



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### Case

- BT is a 70-year-old female non-smoker with a PMH of hypertension who presents to her PCP with left neck swelling for 2 weeks
- CT scan of the neck reveals supraclavicular lymphadenopathy
- CT scan of the chest demonstrates a dominant left upper lobe mass with mediastinal lymph node enlargement and bilateral lung nodules
- She is referred to interventional radiology and a core biopsy of the supraclavicular mass is performed
- Pathology: non-small cell carcinoma consistent with lung adenocarcinoma (CK-7, TTF-1 and Napsin positive)



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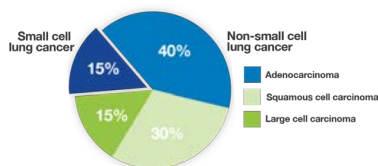
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### Lung Cancer: Histologic Subtypes



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### Genomic profiling methods

- Tissue-based:
  - Next Generation Sequencing (DNA or RNA)
  - Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
  - Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)
  - Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- Blood-based (“liquid biopsy”)

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### Distinct molecular subtypes

Janne P. ASCO, 2020

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### Case

- Biopsy specimen is submitted for DNA-based next generation sequencing but there is insufficient material
- A “liquid biopsy” assay is performed
- A MET exon 14 deletion mutation is identified by cfDNA analysis
- Immunohistochemistry with the PD-L1 22C3 assay demonstrates a tumor proportion score (TPS) of 20%
- What therapy choices does this patient have?

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### Concordance of blood and tissue-based testing

- Variable sensitivity (60-90%)
- High concordance with tissue testing for driver mutations
- Longitudinal analysis, resistance mechanisms
- Challenges:
  - Subclonal mutations
  - Clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP)
  - Identifying fusions



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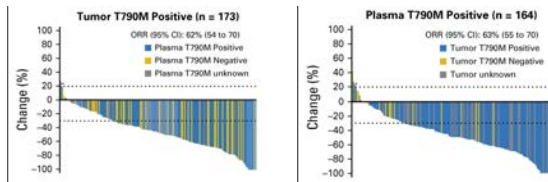
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### Treatment outcomes by plasma mutation analysis

Positive predictive value



Oxnard GR et al. *J Clin Oncol*, 2016.

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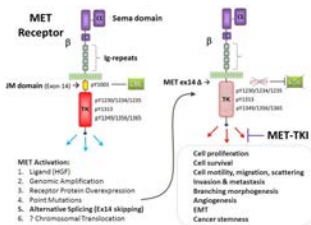
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### MET

- MET exon 14 skipping mutations occur in ~ 3-4% of patients with NSCLC
- Associated with poor response to chemotherapy and immunotherapy



Ma PC. *Cancer Discov*, 2015.

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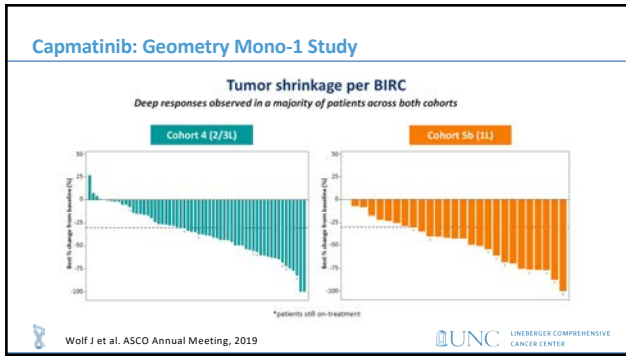
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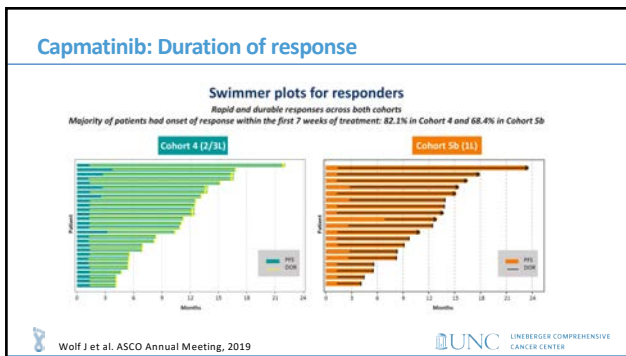
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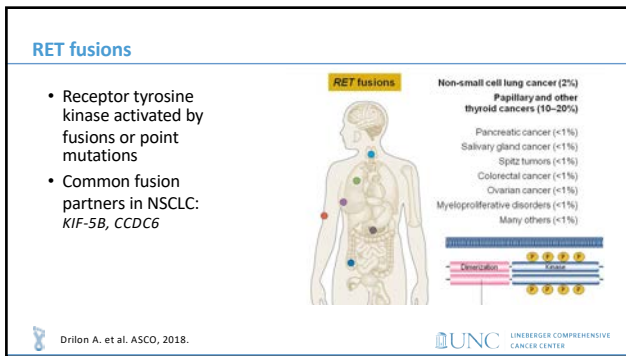
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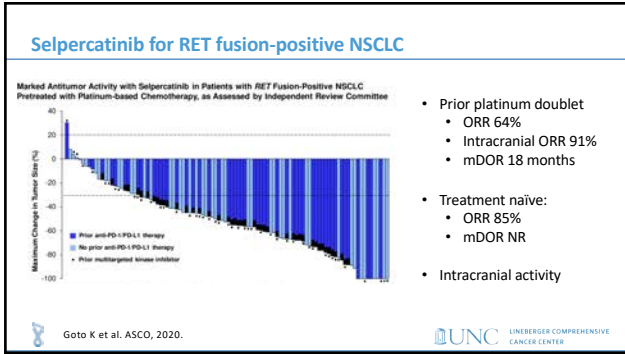
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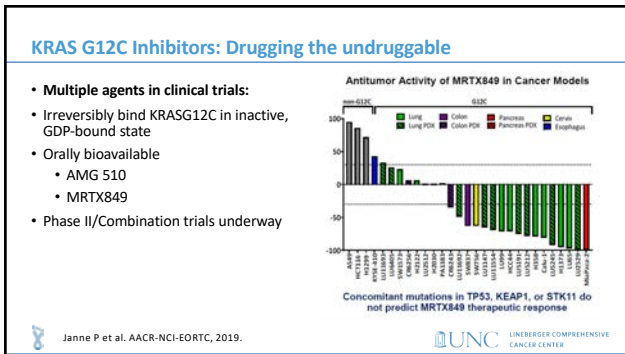
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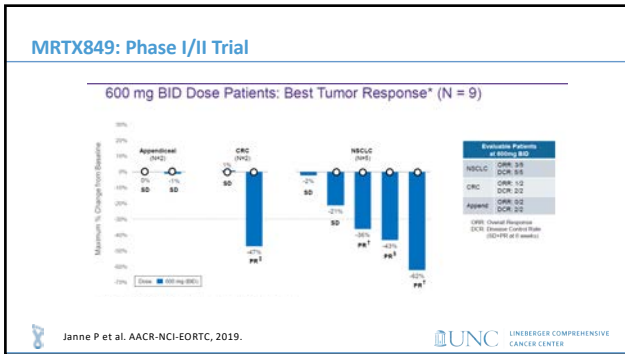
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### MRTX849: Case Study in NSCLC

**Demographics**  
45 year old female with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma, former smoker

**Molecular Characteristics**

- KRAS G12C mutation (c.34G>T)
- KEAP1 (K97M)
- STK11 (E223\*)

**Treatment History**

- Carboplatin/pemetrexed/pembrolizumab
- Docetaxel
- Investigational treatment with bisimetinib plus pabociclib
- Best response on prior regimens is SD

**Best Response**  
PRR: 33% reduction at first scan. A 43% reduction was observed at the second scan, after the data cut-off. The patient remains on study.  
Marked clinical improvement within 2 weeks, including complete resolution of baseline cough and oxygen dependency.

8. This patient had confirmed PRR post data cut-off (1<sup>st</sup> scan: -33%, 2<sup>nd</sup> scan: -43%)

Janne P et al. AACR-NCI-EORTC, 2019.

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### HER2 activating mutations

**DESTINY-Lung01 HER2-Mutated NSCLC**

**Efficacy Results**

	Patients (N = 42)
Confirmed ORR by ICR	61.9% (n = 26) (95% CI, 45.6%-76.4%)
CR	2.4% (n = 1)
PR	59.5% (n = 25)
SD	29.6% (n = 12)
PD	4.8% (n = 2)
Not evaluable	4.8% (n = 2)
Disease control rate	90.5% (95% CI, 77.6%-97.3%)
Duration of response, median	Not reached (95% CI, 5.3 months-NR)
RRP, median	14.0 mo (95% CI, 6.4-24.0 months)

Smith EF et al. ASCO, 2020

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### DESTINY-Lung 01

#### DESTINY-Lung01 HER2-Mutated NSCLC

#### Best Change in Tumor Size

Smith EF et al. ASCO, 2020

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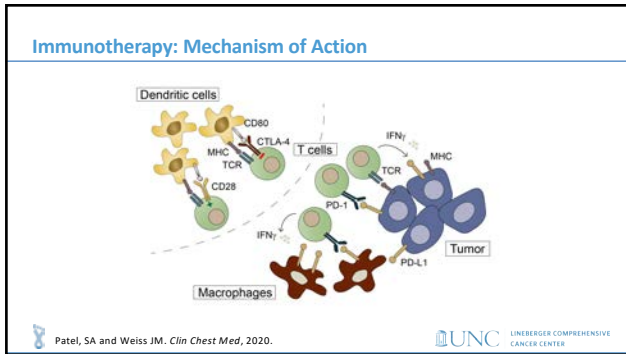
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### Biomarkers: Immunotherapy

- **PD-L1 Immunohistochemistry (IHC)**
  - IHC is fast and readily available
  - Tumor proportion score (TPS): percentage of tumor cells showing positive staining
  - Concordance between antibodies and samples
- **Tumor mutational burden (TMB)**

Tsao, MS et al. *J Thorac Oncol*, 2018

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### Immunotherapy agents

<b>PD-1 antibodies:</b>	<b>PD-L1 antibodies:</b>	<b>CTLA-4 antibodies:</b>
Pembrolizumab	Atezolizumab	Ipilimumab
Nivolumab	Durvalumab	Tremelimumab
Cemiplimab	Avelumab	

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### Combination approaches for first line treatment

<p><b>Non-squamous:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carboplatin + pemetrexed + pembrolizumab</li> <li>• Carboplatin + paclitaxel + atezolizumab + bevacizumab</li> <li>• Nivolumab + ipilimumab (PD-L1 &gt; 1%)</li> <li>• Nivolumab + ipilimumab + pemetrexed + platinum</li> </ul>	<p><b>Squamous:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carboplatin + paclitaxel + pembrolizumab</li> <li>• Carboplatin + nab-paclitaxel + pembrolizumab</li> <li>• Nivolumab + ipilimumab (PD-L1 &gt; 1%)</li> <li>• Nivolumab + ipilimumab + paclitaxel + carboplatin</li> </ul>
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NCCN Guidelines v6.2020 UNC LINERBERG COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

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### Nivolumab + Ipilimumab



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Hellmann MD et al. *N Engl J Med*, 2019 UNC LINERBERG COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

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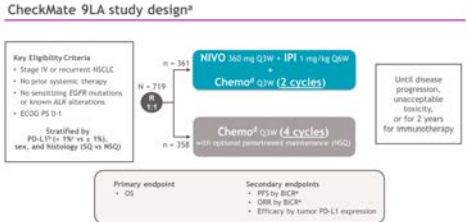
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### Nivolumab + Ipilimumab + chemotherapy

CheckMate 9LA study design<sup>a</sup>



**Key Eligibility Criteria**

- Stage IV or recurrent NSCLC
- No prior systemic therapy
- No sensitizing EGFR mutations or known ALK alterations
- ECOG PS 0-1

**Stratified by**  
PD-L1 (≥ 1% vs < 1%), sex, and histology (SQ vs NSQ)

**Group 1 (n = 353)**  
NIVO 300 mg Q3W + IPI 1 mg/kg Q3W + Chemo<sup>b</sup> Q1W (2 cycles)

**Group 2 (n = 358)**  
Chemo<sup>b</sup> Q1W (4 cycles) with optional gemtuzumab (NSQ)

Until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or for 2 years for immunotherapy

**Primary endpoint:** OS

**Secondary endpoints:** PFS by BICP<sup>c</sup>, OS by BICP<sup>c</sup>, Efficacy by tumor PD-L1 expression

Reck M et al. ASCO, 2020 UNC LINERBERG COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

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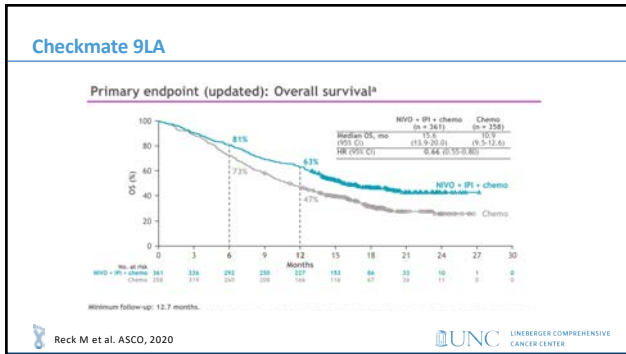
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### Multiple first-line options: how to choose?

- Patient considerations:**
  - Performance status
  - Preferences (avoid chemotherapy)
  - Co-morbidities (neuropathy, cytopenias, etc)
- Disease considerations:**
  - PD-L1 status
  - Distribution of metastases (liver), histology
  - Symptom burden and need for response

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### Case 2

- BB is a 58-year-old male with a 60 pack-year smoking history presenting with facial, arm swelling and cough
- A chest x-ray demonstrates increased soft tissue in the mediastinum
- Chest CT demonstrates a mediastinal mass with compression of the SVC and hypodensities in the liver
- Biopsy of a liver lesion demonstrates small cell carcinoma
- Should this patient be treated with immune checkpoint blockade?

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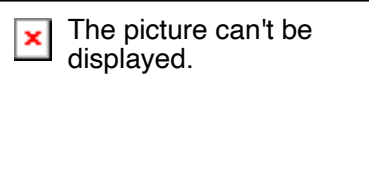
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**Small cell lung cancer**

- Limited stage vs Extensive Stage (ES-SCLC)
- IMpower 133



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Horn L et al. *NEJM*, 2018

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**ES-SCLC**

**CASPIAN Study Design**  
Phase 3, global, randomized, open-label, active-controlled, multicenter study

- Treatment-naïve ES-SCLC
- WHO PS 0 or 1
- Asymptomatic or treated and stable brain metastases permitted
- Life expectancy  $\geq 12$  weeks
- Measurable disease per RECIST v1.1

N=805 (randomized)

1:1

Stratified by  
gender  
histology  
(adenocarcinoma vs  
squamous)

Durvalumab +  
Tremelimumab + EP\*  
(16w for 4 cycles)

Durvalumab†  
(16w for 4 cycles)

Durvalumab + EP\*  
(16w for 4 cycles)

Durvalumab  
(16w for 4 cycles)

EP\*  
(16w for up to 8 cycles)†

Optional PCF

**Primary endpoint**

- OS

**Secondary endpoints**

- FFS†
- ORR†
- Safety & tolerability
- PRRs

Paz-Ares L et al. *ASCO*, 2020.

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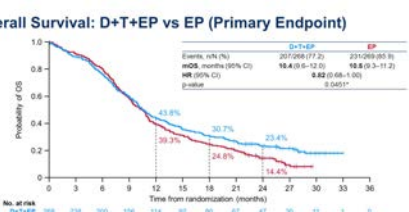
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**Durvalumab+Tremelimumab+EP**

**Overall Survival: D+T+EP vs EP (Primary Endpoint)**



	D+T+EP	EP
Events, n/N (%)	207/208 (99.5)	217/209 (99.0)
mOS, months (95% CI)	18.4 (9.8–27.0)	13.8 (9.3–18.2)
HR (95% CI)		0.62 (0.58–0.66)
P-value		< .0001

No. at risk

Time from randomization (months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
D+T+EP	208	200	190	178	164	148	132	116	100	84	68	52	36
EP	209	203	192	180	166	150	134	118	102	86	70	54	38

Paz-Ares L et al. *ASCO*, 2020.

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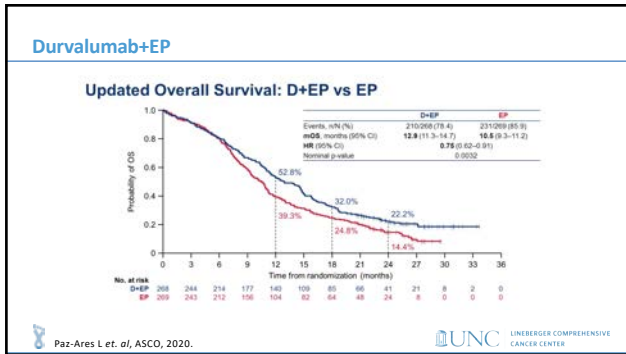
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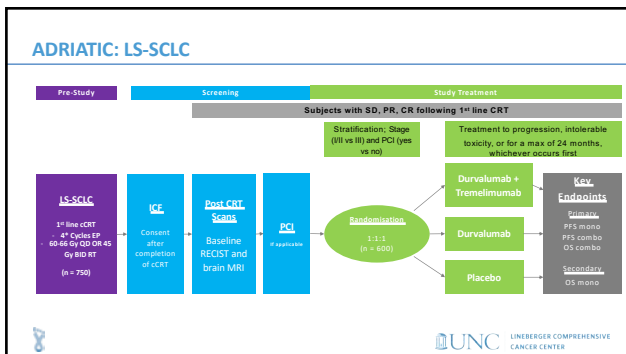
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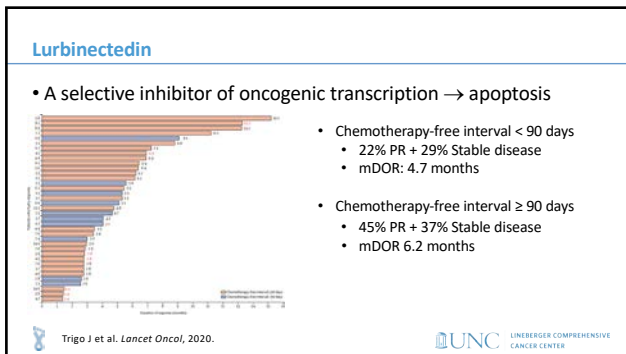
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### Lurbinectedin: Toxicity Profile

#### • Common treatment-related AEs

- Anemia
- Leukopenia
- Neutropenia
- Thrombocytopenia
- LFT abnormalities
- Fatigue
- Nausea/vomiting
- Diarrhea



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### Summary

- Genomic profiling of lung adenocarcinomas is important for treatment selection
- Recent targeted therapy approvals include capmatinib and selipercatinib
- Novel KRAS, HER2 targeting agents are on the horizon
- Review of recent chemotherapy and immunotherapy combinations approvals
- PD-L1 antibodies are standard of care for first line extensive stage SCLC
- Lurbinectedin is a novel agent for ES-SCLC



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## Acknowledgements

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