Meet The Professor Optimizing the Management of Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

A Oliver Sartor, MD

Laborde Professor for Cancer Research
Medical Director, Tulane Cancer Center
Assistant Dean for Oncology
Tulane Medical School
New Orleans, Louisiana



Commercial Support

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Dr Love — Disclosures

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Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.



Dr Sartor— **Disclosures**

Consulting Agreements	Advanced Accelerator Applications, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bavarian Nordic, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Blue Earth Diagnostics, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Clarity Pharmaceuticals, Clovis Oncology, Constellation Pharmaceuticals, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Fusion Pharmaceuticals, ITM Isotopen Technologien München AG, Janssen Biotech Inc, Merck, Myovant Sciences, Myriad Genetic Laboratories Inc, Noria Therapeutics Inc, Novartis, Noxopharm, Pfizer Inc, Point Biopharma Inc, Progenics Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Telix Pharmaceuticals, TeneoBio, Theragnostics
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Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Janssen Biotech Inc, Pfizer Inc, Myovant Sciences



We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

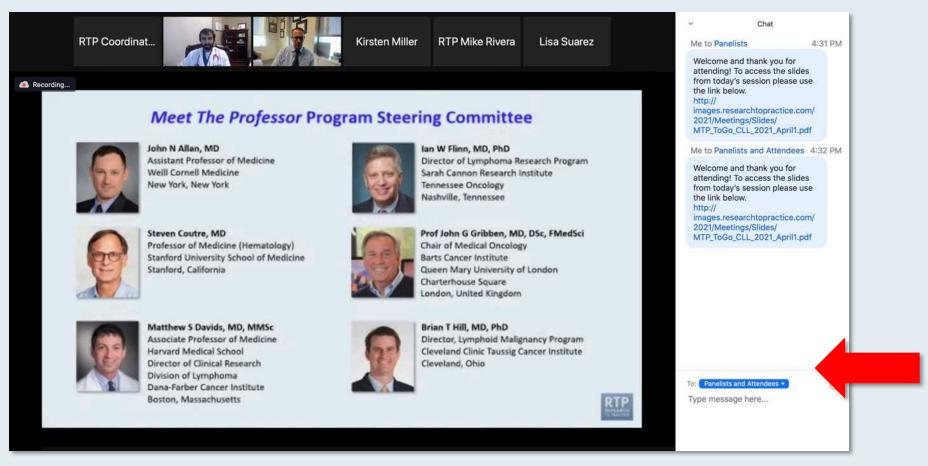


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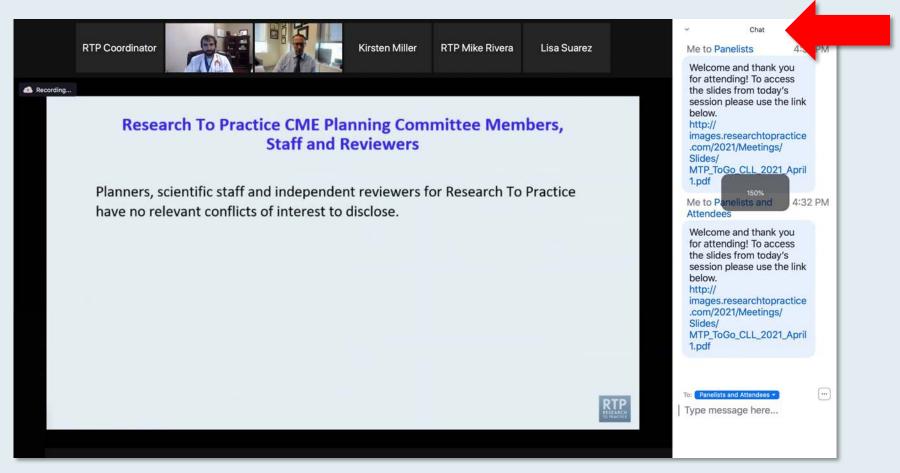


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Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

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ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Side Effects of Hormonal Therapy in Prostate Cancer



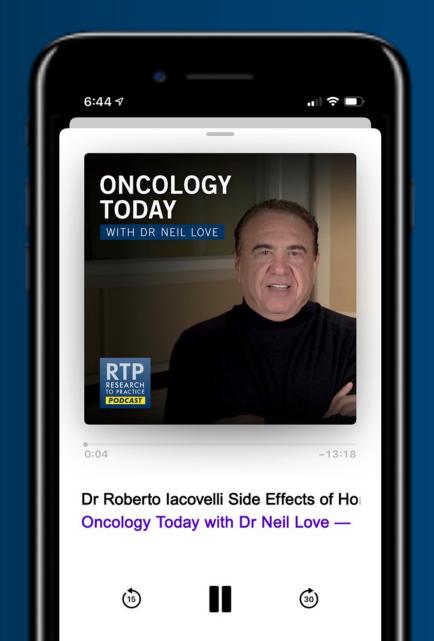
DR ROBERTO IACOVELLI

FONDAZIONE POLICLINICO UNIVERSITARIO A GEMELLI









Meet The ProfessorOptimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Wednesday, December 1, 2021 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Andrew H Wei, MBBS, PhD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Thursday, December 2, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Hope S Rugo, MD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of ER-Positive Breast Cancer

Tuesday, December 7, 2021 8:00 PM - 9:45 PM ET

Faculty

Aditya Bardia, MD, MPH Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS

Moderator Erika Hamilton, MD



What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Wednesday, December 8, 2021 8:00 PM - 10:00 PM ET

Faculty

Carey K Anders, MD Sara Hurvitz, MD Virginia F Borges, MD, MMSc Ian E Krop, MD, PhD

Moderator Lisa Carey, MD



What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

Thursday, December 9, 2021 8:00 PM - 9:45 PM ET

Faculty

Rita Nanda, MD
Peter Schmid, FRCP, MD, PhD
Melinda Telli, MD

Moderator Hope S Rugo, MD



What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Friday, December 10, 2021 7:30 AM – 9:30 AM ET

Faculty

Nitin Jain, MD

Anthony R Mato, MD, MSCE

Jennifer Woyach, MD

Moderator John N Allan, MD



What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Friday, December 10, 2021 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM ET

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Jeremy Abramson, MD Martin Dreyling, MD, PhD Loretta J Nastoupil, MD

Gilles Salles, MD, PhD

Moderator

Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc



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Larry D Anderson Jr, MD, PhD Irene M Ghobrial, MD Morie A Gertz, MD, MACP Peter Voorhees, MD

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What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Friday, December 10, 2021 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM ET

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Richard M Stone, MD Geoffrey L Uy, MD

Moderator
Harry Paul Erba, MD, PhD



Meet The ProfessorOptimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Tuesday, December 14, 2021 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

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Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.



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Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Andrew J Armstrong, MD, ScM
Professor of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacology and
Cancer Biology
Director of Research
Duke Cancer Institute Center for Prostate and
Urologic Cancers
Divisions of Medical Oncology and Urology
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina



Simon Chowdhury, MD, PhD
Consultant Medical Oncologist
London, United Kingdom



Alan H Bryce, MD
Chair, Division of Hematology and Medical Oncology
Chair, Genitourinary Disease Group
Mayo Clinic
Phoenix, Arizona



Prof Karim Fizazi, MD, PhD
Head of Service and Full Professor
Institut Gustave Roussy
University of Paris Saclay
Villejuif, France



Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH
Genitourinary Medical Oncologist
Medical Director, Survivorship Program
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Boston, Massachusetts



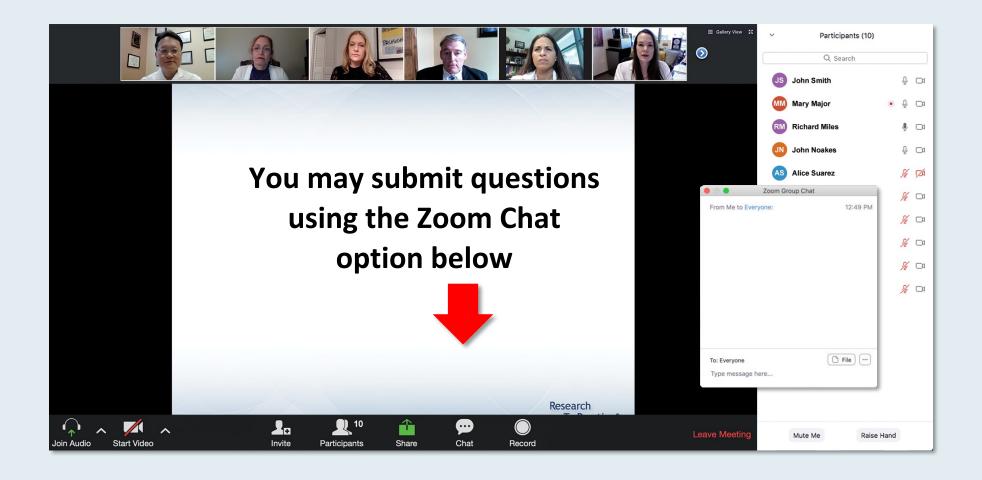
Moderator
Neil Love, MD
Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



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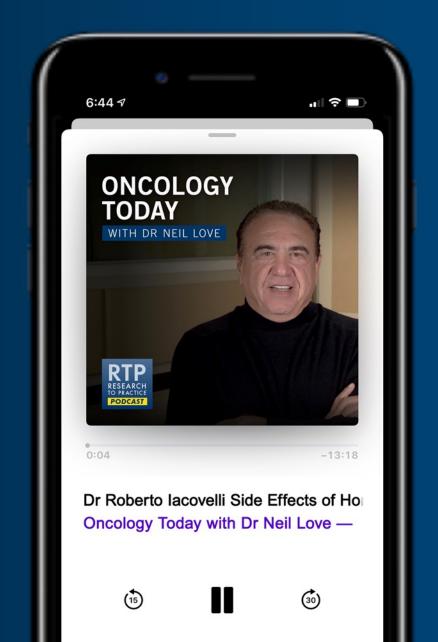
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Spencer Henick Bachow, MD Lynn Cancer Institute FAU Schmidt College of Medicine Boca Raton, Florida



David S Morris, MDAdvanced Therapeutics Center
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Nashville, Tennessee



Sulfi Ibrahim, MDReid Health
Richmond, Indiana



Syed F Zafar, MD
Florida Cancer Specialists and
Research Institute
Lee Health
Fort Myers, Florida



Nataliya Mar, MD University of California, Irvine Irvine, California



A 65-year-old man with MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone and a germline BRCA2 mutation who is receiving abiraterone/dexamethasone for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new high-volume symptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





Meet The Professor with Dr Sartor

MODULE 1: Overview of Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

Dr Mar: A 75-year-old man with mCRPC

MODULE 2: BRCA/HRD-Negative mCRPC

- Dr Bachow: An 81-year-old man with mCRPC LOH and AR-V7 splice site mutation
- Dr Ibrahim: A 74-year-old man with mCRPC Enrolled on the VISION trial
- Key Relevant Data Sets

MODULE 3: BRCA/HRD-Positive mCRPC

- Dr Zafar: A 68-year-old man with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer and an ARID1A mutation
- Dr Morris: A 72-year-old man with mCRPC and a germline RAD51c mutation
- Dr Bachow: A 62-year-old man with mCRPC and a somatic BRCA1 mutation High TMB
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MODULE 4: Other Novel Agents and Strategies Under Investigation

MODULE 5 Journal Club with Dr Sartor

MODULE 6: Faculty Survey

MODULE 7: Appendix



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Case Presentation – Dr Mar: A 75-year-old man with mCRPC

- Progressively worsening LUTS x 6 months, with PSA 1035 ng/mL
- CT CAP and bone scan: Blastic bone lesions and pulmonary nodules biopsy-proven prostate cancer
- ADT and apalutamide, with PSA response
- Eighteen months later: PSA rising, pelvic pain
- Restaging imaging: Progression of bony disease

Questions

- What would be your next step in treatment?
- Besides BRCA1 and BRCA2, how do you feel about using PARP inhibitors in the other mutations, like, for example, the ATM mutation and other ones in a DDR pathway?
- What is the risk of developing MDS or AML in patients receiving PARP inhibitors?



Dr Nataliya Mar



Meet The Professor with Dr Sartor

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Case Presentation – Dr Bachow: An 81-year-old man with mCRPC – LOH and AR-V7 splice site mutation



Dr Spencer Bachow

- PMH: CAD, CABG, TN
- 8/2020: De novo osseous metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer
 - TURP, with biopsies: Gleason 5 + 5 = 10, PSA 2.7 ng/dL prostate cancer
- EBRT → Docetaxel + ADT
 - 2 months after therapy, PSA increased to 6 ng/dL
 - NGS: LOH 21%, AR-V7 splice site mutation

Question

 Would you ever consider using abiraterone, enzalutamide, or apalutamide in a patient with mCRPC that harbors an AR-V7 splice site mutation?



Case Presentation – Dr Ibrahim: A 74-year-old man with mCRPC – Enrolled on the VISION trial



Dr Sulfi Ibrahim

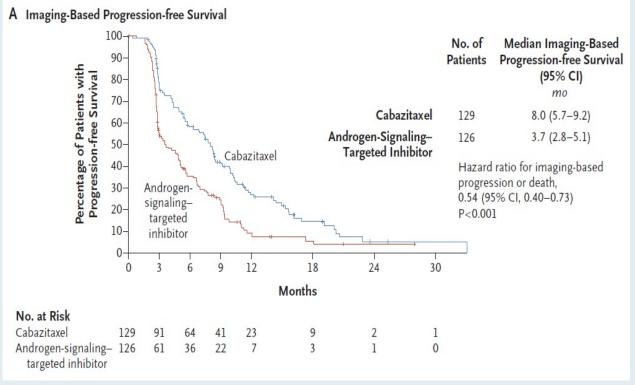
- Previous treatments: Leuprolide, abiraterone, enzalutamide and docetaxel
- Liquid biopsy: BRCA2 mutation
 - Olaparib with initial response but rising PSA at 4 months, asymptomatic
- Enrolled on the VISION study
 - Received 6 doses of 177Lu-PSMA-617
 - PSA progression: Trial of pembrolizumab in combination with investigational agent

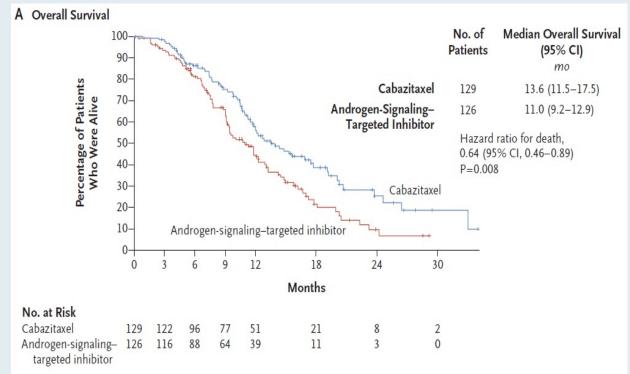
Question

 For a patient who responds to 177Lu-PSMA-617 with good tolerance can you rechallenge the patient?



CARD: Imaging-Based PFS and OS with Cabazitaxel versus Abiraterone or Enzalutamide for mCRPC







CARD: Select Adverse Events

Event		zitaxel 126)	Androgen-Signaling-Targeted Inhibitor $(N=124)$		
	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	
Any adverse event — no. (%)	124 (98.4)	(<u>22</u> 0	117 (94.4)	<u> </u>	
Any grade ≥3 adverse event — no. (%)		71 (56.3)	 -	65 (52.4)	
Any serious adverse event — no. (%)	49 (38.9)	_	48 (38.7)	_	
Any adverse event leading to permanent discontinuation of treatment — no. (%)	25 (19.8) —		11 (8.9)	-	
Any adverse event leading to death — no. (%)*	7 (5.6)	_	14 (11.3)		
Common adverse events — no. (%)†					
Asthenia or fatigue	67 (53.2)	5 (4.0)	45 (36.3)	3 (2.4)	
Diarrhea	50 (39.7)	4 (3.2)	8 (6.5)	0	
Infection	40 (31.7)	10 (7.9)	25 (20.2)	9 (7.3)	
Musculoskeletal pain or discomfort;	34 (27.0)	2 (1.6)	49 (39.5)	7 (5.6)	
Nausea or vomiting	33 (26.2)	0	29 (23.4)	2 (1.6)	
Peripheral neuropathy	25 (19.8)	4 (3.2)	4 (3.2)	0	
Constipation	19 (15.1)	0	13 (10.5)	0	
Hematuria	19 (15.1)	1 (0.8)	7 (5.6)	2 (1.6)	
Laboratory abnormalities — no./total no. (%)††					
Anemia	124/125 (99.2)	10/125 (8.0)	118/124 (95.2)	6/124 (4.8)	
Leukopenia	93/125 (74.4)	40/125 (32.0)	39/124 (31.5)	2/124 (1.6)	
Neutropenia	81/123 (65.9)	55/123 (44.7)	8/124 (6.5)	4/124 (3.2)	
Thrombocytopenia	51/125 (40.8)	4/125 (3.2)	20/124 (16.1)	2/124 (1.6)	
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	27/124 (21.8)	4/124 (3.2)	35/124 (28.2)	0/124	
Alanine aminotransferase increased	24/124 (19.4)	1/124 (0.8)	11/124 (8.9)	0/124	
Hypokalemia	15/125 (12.0)	1/125 (0.8)	19/124 (15.3)	1/124 (0.8)	



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

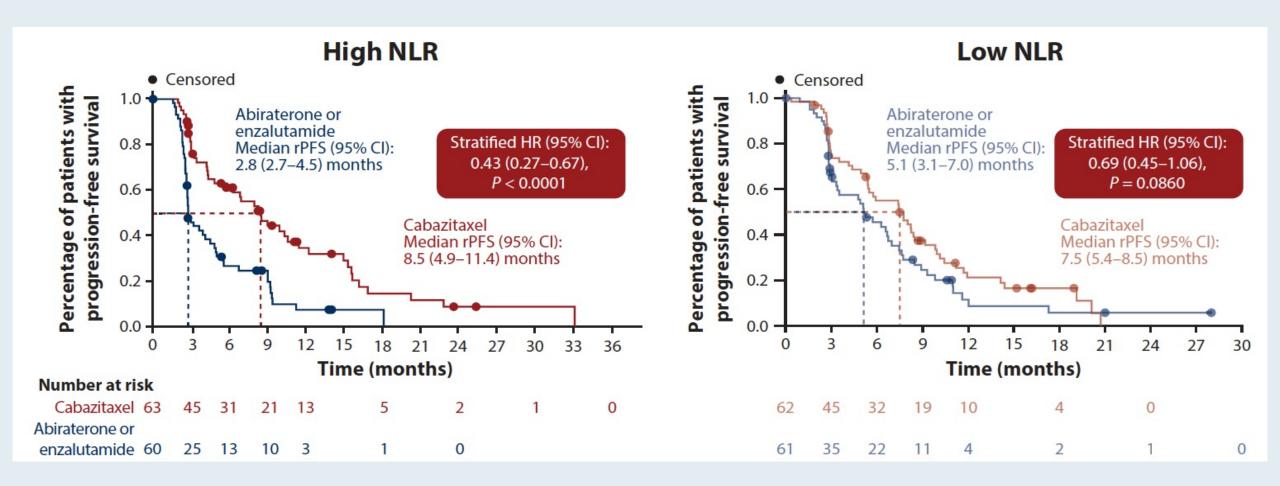
Baseline neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio as a predictive and prognostic biomarker in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer treated with cabazitaxel versus abiraterone or enzalutamide in the CARD study

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R. de Wit<sup>1*</sup>, C. Wülfing<sup>2</sup>, D. Castellano<sup>3</sup>, G. Kramer<sup>4</sup>, J.-C. Eymard<sup>5</sup>, C. N. Sternberg<sup>6</sup>, K. Fizazi<sup>7,8</sup>, B. Tombal<sup>9</sup>, A. Bamias<sup>10</sup>, J. Carles<sup>11</sup>, R. lacovelli<sup>12,13</sup>, B. Melichar<sup>14</sup>, Á. Sverrisdóttir<sup>15</sup>, C. Theodore<sup>16</sup>, S. Feyerabend<sup>17</sup>, C. Helissey<sup>18</sup>, M. C. Foster<sup>19</sup>, A. Ozatilgan<sup>19</sup>, C. Geffriaud-Ricouard<sup>20</sup> & J. de Bono<sup>21,22</sup>
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ESMO Open 2021;[Online ahead of print].

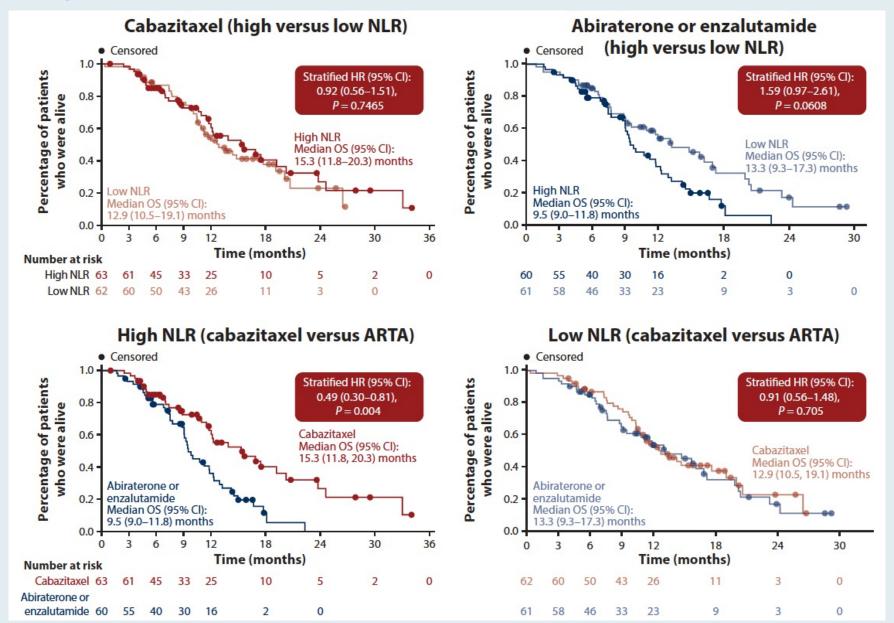


CARD: Radiographic PFS (rPFS) by Baseline Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR)



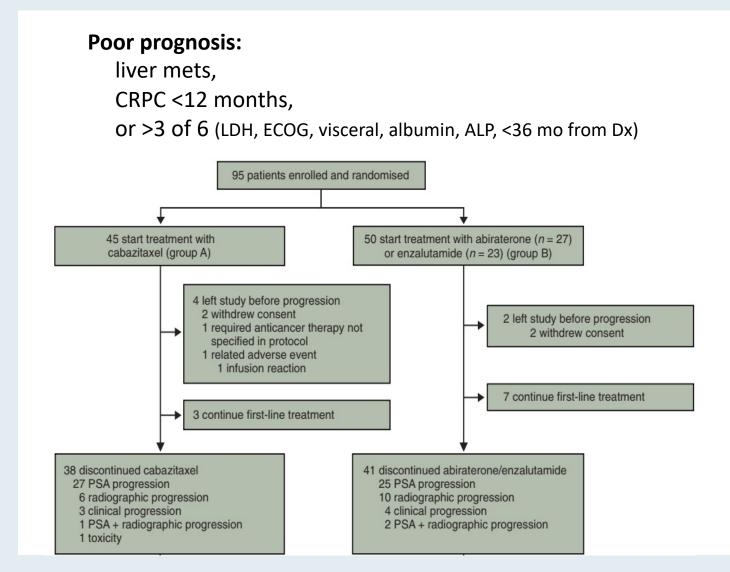


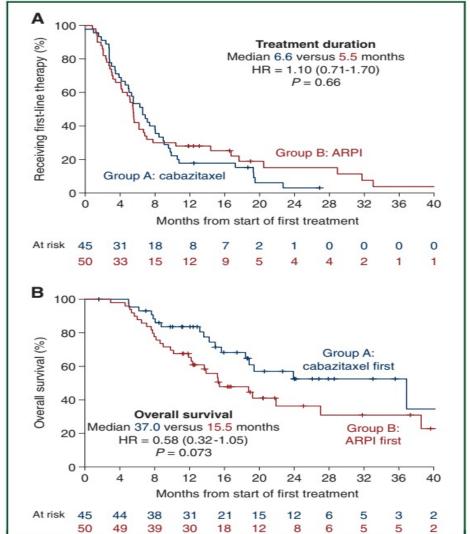
CARD: OS by Baseline NLR





The Canadian Trial (Phase II OZM-054 Trial)





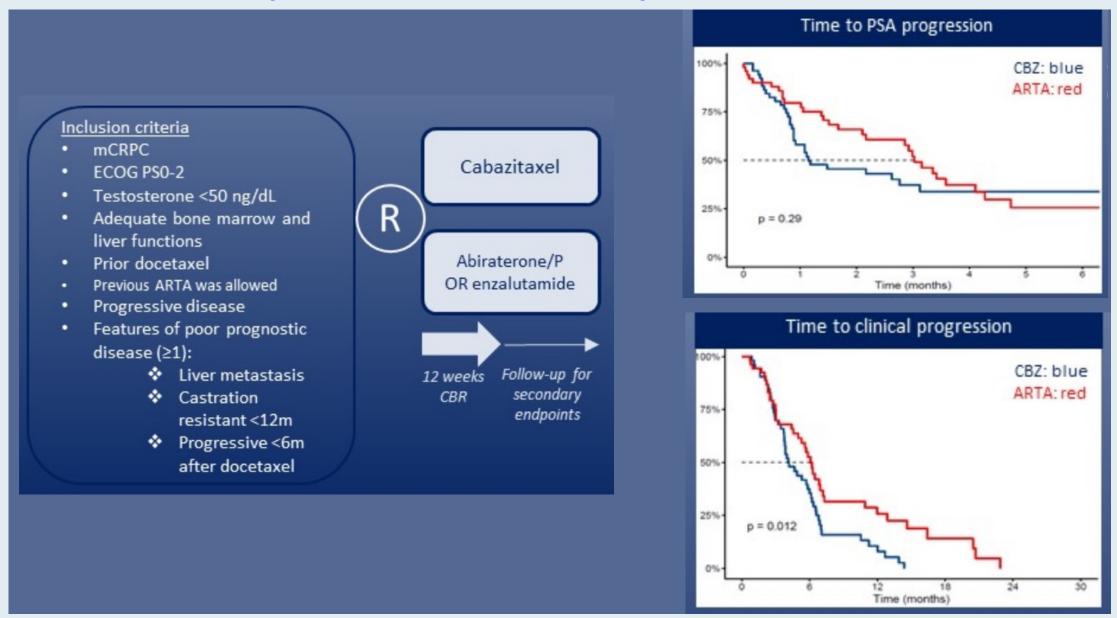


First Results from a Randomized Phase II Study of Cabazitaxel (CBZ) versus an Androgen Receptor Targeted Agent (ARTA) in Patients with Poor-Prognosis Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

van der Zande K et al. ASCO 2021; Abstract 5059.

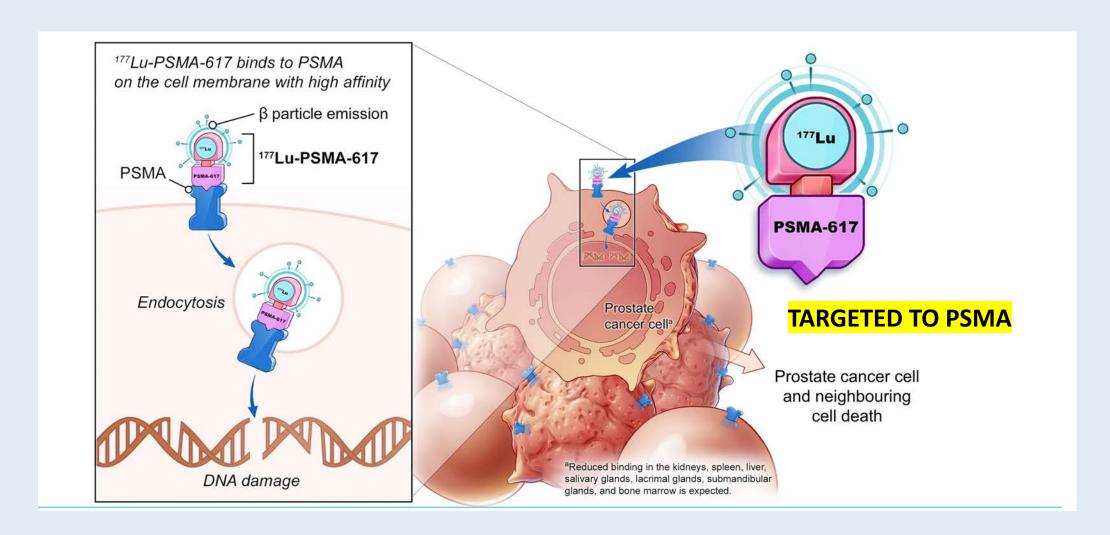


The Dutch Trial (Phase II OSTRICh Trial)





¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617: Mechanism of Action





N Engl J Med 2021;385:1091-103

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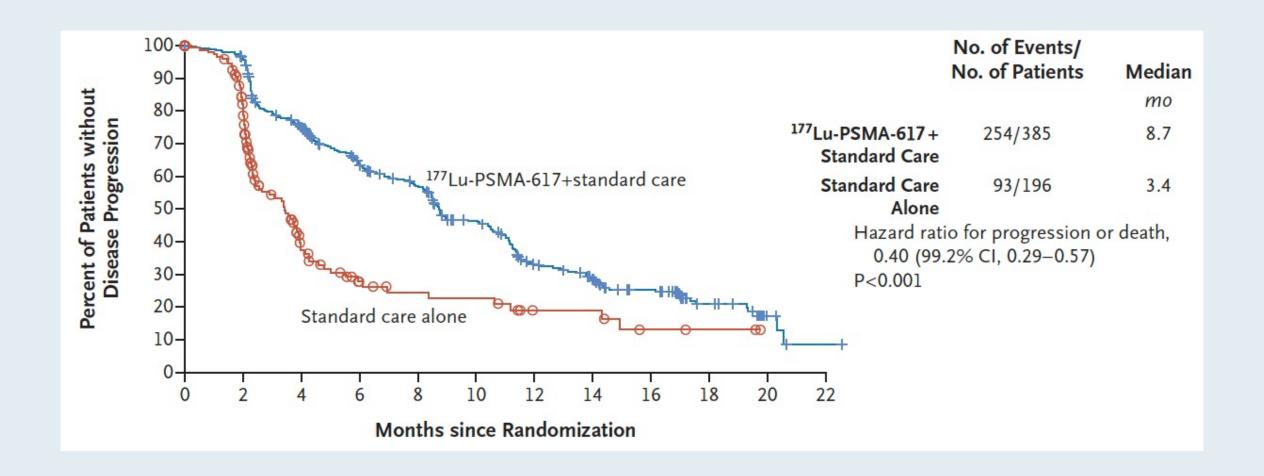
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Lutetium-177–PSMA-617 for Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

O. Sartor, J. de Bono, K.N. Chi, K. Fizazi, K. Herrmann, K. Rahbar, S.T. Tagawa, L.T. Nordquist, N. Vaishampayan, G. El-Haddad, C.H. Park, T.M. Beer, A. Armour, W.J. Pérez-Contreras, M. DeSilvio, E. Kpamegan, G. Gericke, R.A. Messmann, M.J. Morris, and B.J. Krause, for the VISION Investigators*

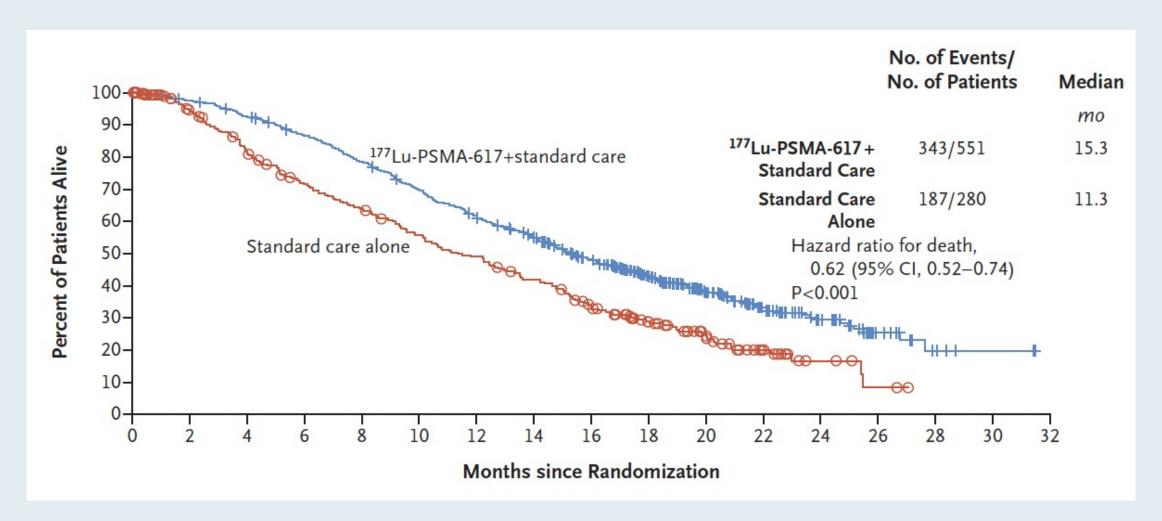


VISION: Imaging-Based Progression-Free Survival



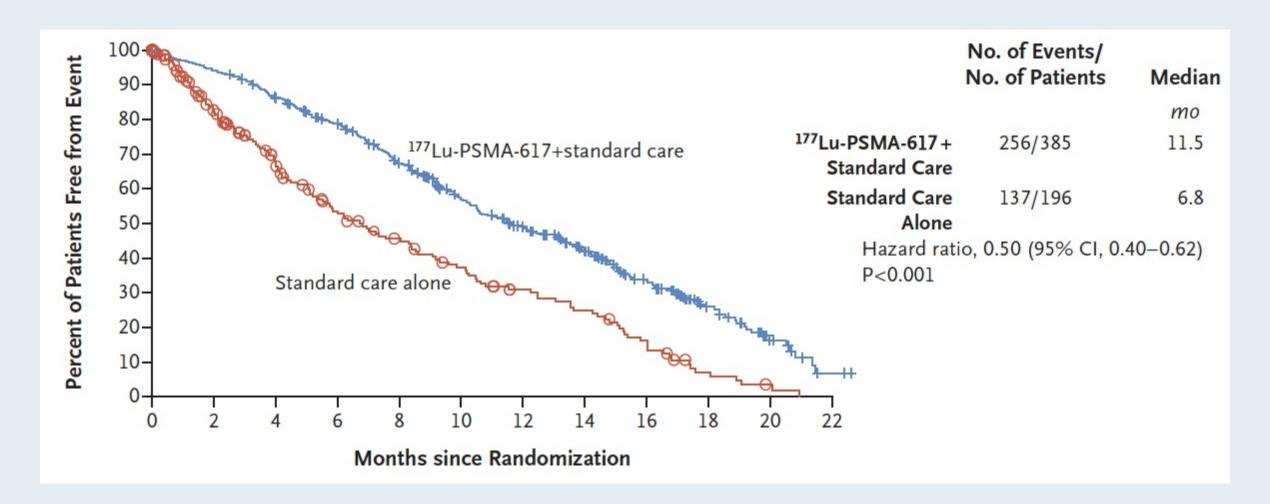


VISION: Overall Survival





VISION: Time to First Symptomatic Skeletal Event





VISION: Selected Adverse Events

Event	¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 p (N=		Standard Care Alone (N = 205)				
	All Grades	Grade ≥3	All Grades	Grade ≥3			
	number of patients (percent)						
Any adverse event	519 (98.1)	279 (52.7)	170 (82.9)	78 (38.0)			
Fatigue	228 (43.1)	31 (5.9)	47 (22.9)	3 (1.5)			
Thrombocytopenia	91 (17.2)	42 (7.9)	9 (4.4)	2 (1.0)			
Lymphopenia	75 (14.2)	41 (7.8)	8 (3.9)	1 (0.5)			
Leukopenia	66 (12.5)	13 (2.5)	4 (2.0)	1 (0.5)			
Adverse event that led to reduction in ¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 dose	30 (5.7)	10 (1.9)	NA	NA			
Adverse event that led to interruption of ¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617†	85 (16.1)	42 (7.9)	NA	NA			
Adverse event that led to discontinuation of ¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617†	63 (11.9)	37 (7.0)	NA	NA			
Adverse event that led to death‡	19 (3.6)	19 (3.6)	6 (2.9)	6 (2.9)			



177Lu-PSMA-617 (LuPSMA) versus Cabazitaxel in Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC) Progressing After Docetaxel: Updated Results Including Progression-Free Survival (PFS) and Patient-Reported Outcomes (PROs) (TheraP ANZUP 1603)¹

[177Lu]Lu-PSMA-617 versus cabazitaxel in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (TheraP): a randomised, open-label, phase 2 trial ²

Michael S Hofman, Louise Emmett, Shahneen Sandhu, Amir Iravani, Anthony M Joshua, Jeffrey C Goh, David A Pattison, Thean Hsiang Tan, Ian D Kirkwood, Siobhan Ng, Roslyn J Francis, Craig Gedye, Natalie K Rutherford, Andrew Weickhardt, Andrew M Scott, Sze-Ting Lee, Edmond M Kwan, Arun A Azad, Shakher Ramdave, Andrew D Redfern, William Macdonald, Alex Guminski, Edward Hsiao, Wei Chua, Peter Lin, Alison Y Zhang, Margaret M McJannett, Martin R Stockler, John A Violet*, Scott G Williams, Andrew J Martin, Ian D Davis, for the TheraP Trial Investigators and the Australian and New Zealand Urogenital and Prostate Cancer Trials Group†

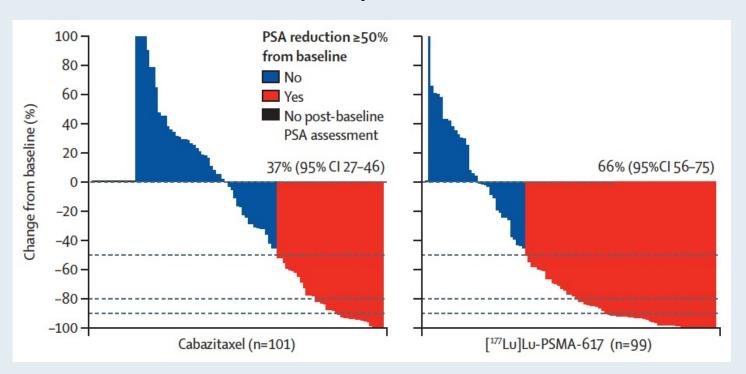


¹ Hofman MS et al. Genitourinary Cancers Symposium 2021; Abstract 6.

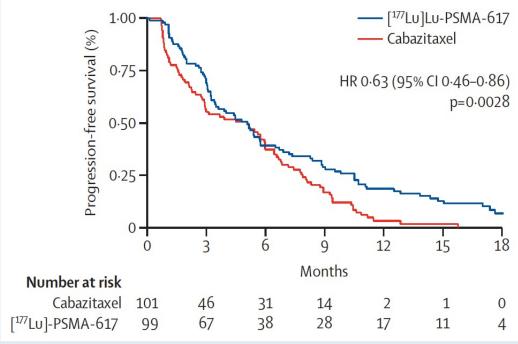
² Hofman MS et al. *Lancet* 2021;397(10276):797-804.

TheraP ANZUP 1603: PSA Response and PFS

PSA response



Radiographic or PSA progression-free survival





TheraP ANZUP 1603: Adverse Events

	[¹⁷⁷ Lu]Lu-P9 (n=98)	5MA-617	Cabazitaxe (n=85)	I
	Grade 1-2	Grade 3-4	Grade 1-2	Grade 3-4
Fatigue	69 (70%)	5 (5%)	61 (72%)	3 (4%)
Pain*	60 (61%)	11 (11%)	52 (61%)	4 (5%)
Dry mouth	59 (60%)	0	18 (21%)	0
Diarrhoea	18 (18%)	1 (1%)	44 (52%)	4 (5%)
Nausea	39 (40%)	1 (1%)	29 (34%)	0
Thrombocytopenia	18 (18%)	11 (11%)	4 (5%)	0
Dry eyes	29 (30%)	0	3 (4%)	0
Anaemia	19 (19%)	8 (8%)	11 (13%)	7 (8%)
Neuropathy†	10 (10%)	0	22 (26%)	1 (1%)
Dysgeusia	12 (12%)	0	23 (27%)	0
Haematuria	3 (3%)	1 (1%)	12 (14%)	5 (6%)
Neutropenia‡	7 (7%)	4 (4%)	4 (5%)	11 (13%)
Insomnia	9 (9%)	0	12 (14%)	1 (1%)
Vomiting	12 (12%)	1 (1%)	10 (12%)	2 (2%)
Dizziness	4 (4%)	0	11 (13%)	0
Leukopenia	10 (10%)	1 (1%)	5 (6%)	1 (1%)
Any adverse event	53 (54%)	32 (33%)	34 (40%)	45 (53%)



Meet The Professor with Dr Sartor

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MODULE 7: Appendix



Case Presentation – Dr Zafar: A 68-year-old man with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer and an ARID1A mutation



Dr Syed Zafar

- 2012: Gleason 4 + 3 prostate cancer, PSA 1.8 ng/dL, s/p definitive RT
- 2020: PSA 1.8 ng/dL, abnormal LFTs → Staging: multifocal, biopsy-proven osseous and hepatic metastases
- Docetaxel, with improvement in LFTs, PSA undetectable
- NGS: ARID1A mutation
- Olaparib



Case Presentation – Dr Morris: A 72-year-old man with mCRPC and a germline RAD51c mutation



Dr David Morris

- 7/2015: Gleason 4 + 3, Decipher® low risk prostate cancer, s/p RALP
- 6/2016: Recurrence \rightarrow RT
- 1/2019: PSA increased to 7.3 \rightarrow ADT \rightarrow PSA undetectable \rightarrow 0.03 \rightarrow 0.8 \rightarrow 1.0 \rightarrow 1.6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 19
 - Imaging: No evidence of metastatic disease
- Fluciclovine uptake in nodes \rightarrow Sipuleucel-T x 1 month \rightarrow Continued PSA increase
 - Germline testing: Rad51c mutation
- Abiraterone/prednisone, with PSA decrease from 22 to 6.9

Questions

 How long would you continue with abiraterone/prednisone before trying a PARP inhibitor? Would you wait for imaging progression, or would you try a PARP inhibitor when the PSA is rising even if imaging is stable?



Case Presentation – Dr Bachow: A 62-year-old man with mCRPC and a somatic BRCA1 mutation – High tumor mutation burden (TMB)

Dr Spencer Bachow

- 9/2010: Gleason 4 + 3 = 7, PSA 3 ng/dL prostate cancer, s/p RALP, zoledronic acid,
 EBRT, orchiectomy, bicalutamide/leuprolide, abiraterone/prednisone
- 3/2017: Left supraclavicular lymph node positive for prostate cancer
- Testing: BRCA1 mutation (presumed somatic)
- Docetaxel → Clinical trial of rucaparib, with continued ADT
- 2021: Bladder metastases, PSA 0.84 ng/dL w/ castrate testosterone levels
- NGS: TMB 11.5 mut/mB (high) → Pembrolizumab

Questions

- In treatment-naïve patients with mHSPC or mCRPC that harbor both germline and/or somatic BRCA mutations, how do you sequence therapies? Are you giving PARP inhibitors up front followed by either abiraterone, enzalutamide, apalutamide or docetaxel?
- Do you ever give the hormonal therapies or docetaxel upfront and then at progression give the PARP inhibitor?
 What's your preferred sequence?
- Which PARP inhibitor do you prefer? Does germline or somatic mutation make a difference?
- What is your experience with immune checkpoint inhibitors in patients with mCRPC with a high TMB?



Positive Results Announced for the PROpel Phase III Trial of Olaparib with Abiraterone as First-Line Treatment for mCRPC

Press Release: September 24, 2021

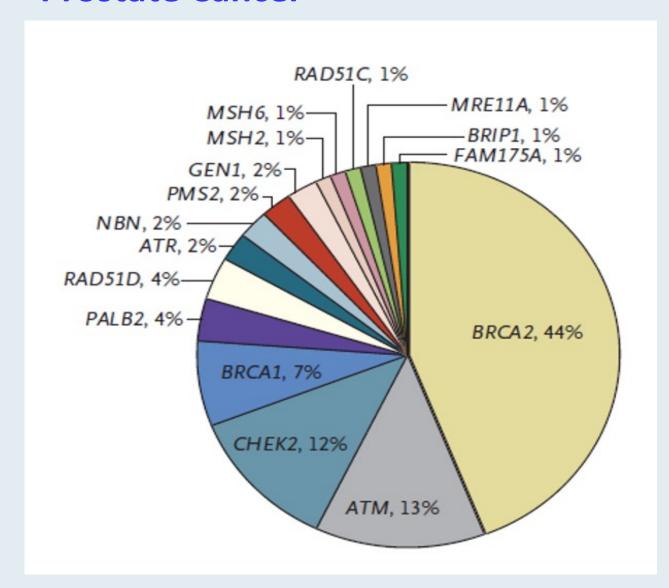
"Positive high-level results from the PROpel Phase III trial showed that olaparib in combination with abiraterone demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS) versus standard-of-care abiraterone as a 1st-line treatment for men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) with or without homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene mutations.

At a planned interim analysis, the Independent Data Monitoring Committee concluded that the trial met the primary endpoint of rPFS in men with mCRPC who had not received treatment in the 1st-line setting including with new hormonal agents or chemotherapy.

The data will be presented at an upcoming medical meeting."



Inherited DNA Repair Gene Mutations in Men with Metastatic Prostate Cancer



- Multicenter study of 692 men
- Deleterious mutations were found in 82 men (11.8%) in 16 genes
- Observed rate exceeded that associated with localized prostate cancer (4.6%) and general population without cancer (2.7%)



Recent FDA Approvals of PARP Inhibitors for mCRPC

PARP inhibitor	Approval date	Pivotal study
Olaparib	May 19, 2020	PROfound
Rucaparib	May 15, 2020	TRITON2



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

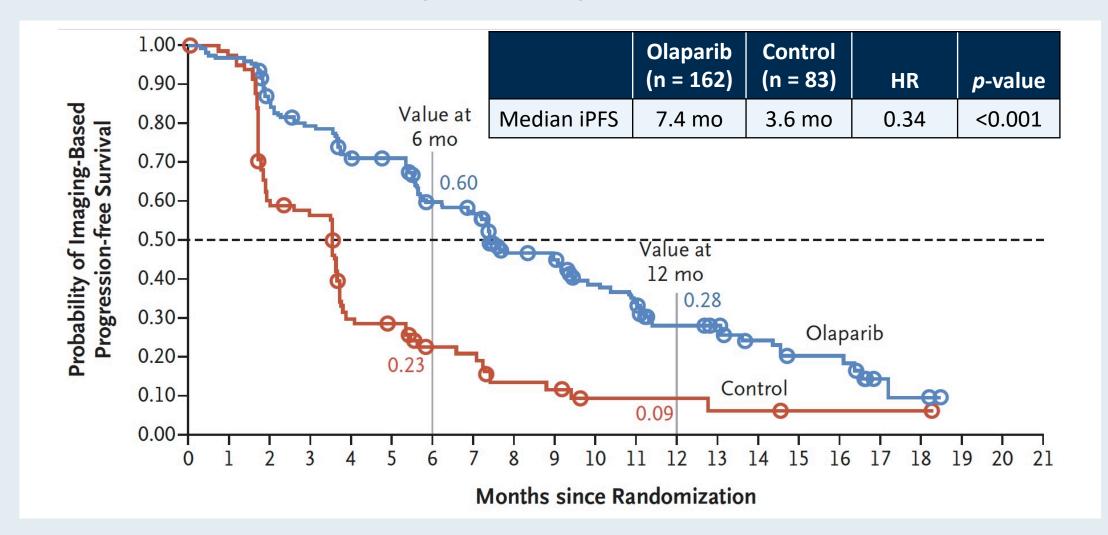
Olaparib for Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

J. de Bono, J. Mateo, K. Fizazi, F. Saad, N. Shore, S. Sandhu, K.N. Chi, O. Sartor, N. Agarwal, D. Olmos, A. Thiery-Vuillemin, P. Twardowski, N. Mehra, C. Goessl, J. Kang, J. Burgents, W. Wu, A. Kohlmann, C.A. Adelman, and M. Hussain

N Engl J Med 2020;382:2091-102



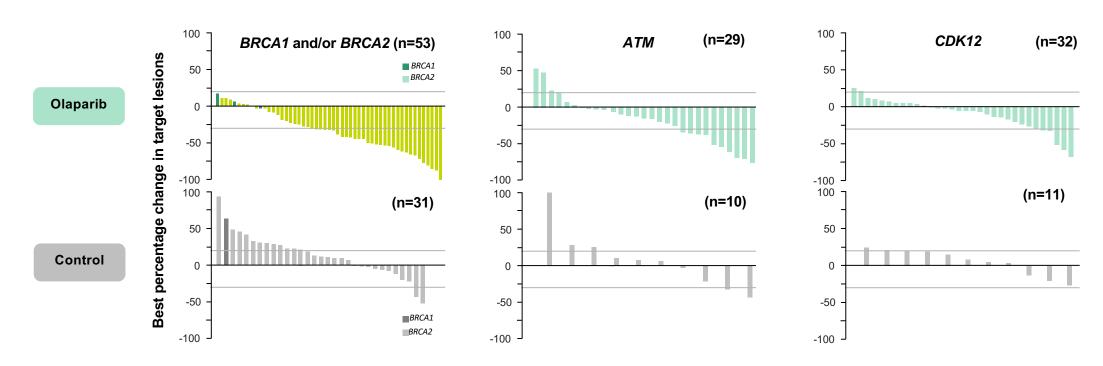
PROfound Primary Endpoint: Imaging-Based PFS with Olaparib for Patients with mCRPC Who Had at Least 1 Alteration in BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM (Cohort A)





Olaparib Antitumor Activity in PROfound

		Cohort A		Cohorts A+B		BRCA1 and/or BRCA2		ATM		CDK12	
		Olaparib (N=162)	Control (N=83)	Olaparib (N=256)	Control (N=131)	Olaparib (N=102)	Control (N=58)	Olaparib (N=62)	Control (N=24)	Olaparib (N=61)	Control (N=28)
rPFS	Median, months	7.4	3.6	5.8	3.5	9.8	3.0	5.4	4.7	5.1	2.2
	HR (95% CI)	0.34 (0.	25–0.47)	0.49 (0.38	3–0.63)	0.22 (0	.15–0.32)	1.04 (0.6	1–1.87)	0.74 (0.44	–1.31)
os	Median OS, months	19.1	14.7	17.3 14.0		20.1 14.4		18.0 15.6		14.1 11.5	
	HR (95% CI)	0.69 (0.	50–0.97)	0.79 (0.61–1.03)		0.63 (0.42–0.95)		0.93 (0.53–1.75)		0.97 (0.57–1.71)	
ORR	Evaluable patients, n	84	43	138	67	57	33	30	10	34	12
	ORR, %	33.3	2.3	21.7	4.5	43.9	0	10.0	10.0	5.9	0
PSA	Evaluable patients, n Confirmed response, %	153 43.1	77 7.8	243 30.0	123 9.8	94 61.7	54 0	61 13.1	22 22.7	58 5.2	27 3.7
СТС	Evaluable patients, n	52	22	78	32	29	17	25	3	14	5
	Conversion, %	55.8	22.7	52.6	21.9	69.0	23.5	40.0	33.3	50.0	40.0



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Survival with Olaparib in Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

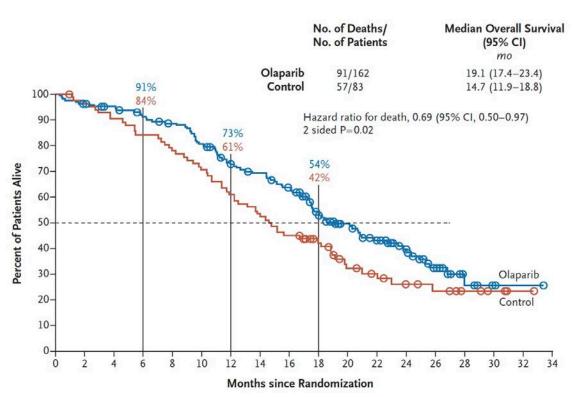
M. Hussain, J. Mateo, K. Fizazi, F. Saad, N. Shore, S. Sandhu, K.N. Chi, O. Sartor, N. Agarwal, D. Olmos, A. Thiery-Vuillemin, P. Twardowski, G. Roubaud, M. Özgüroğlu, J. Kang, J. Burgents, C. Gresty, C. Corcoran, C.A. Adelman, and J. de Bono, for the PROfound Trial Investigators*

N Engl J Med 2020;383(24):2345-57.

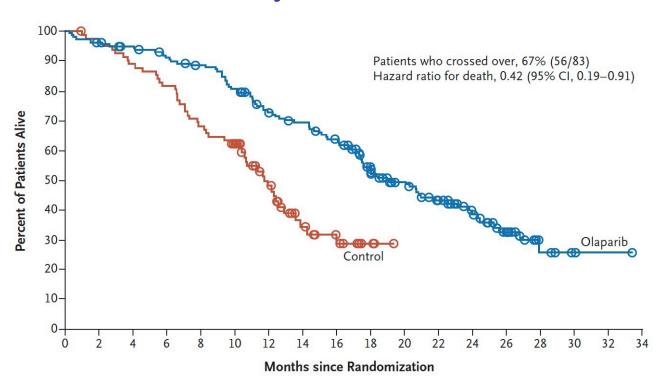


PROfound: OS with Olaparib in Patients with mCRPC Who Had at Least 1 Alteration in BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM (Cohort A)

Overall survival



Cross-over adjusted overall survival





Rucaparib in Men With Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer Harboring a *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* Gene Alteration

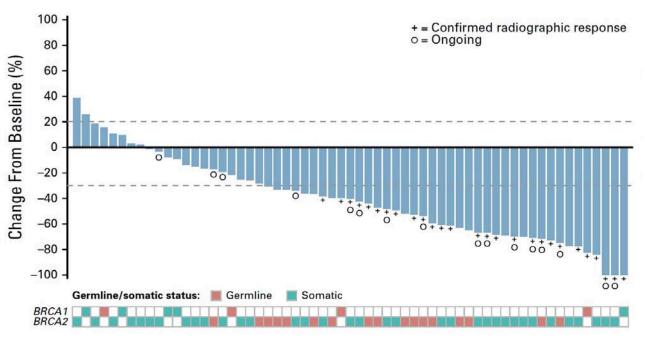
Wassim Abida, MD, PhD¹; Akash Patnaik, MD, PhD, MMSc²; David Campbell, MBBS³; Jeremy Shapiro, MBBS⁴; Alan H. Bryce, MD⁵; Ray McDermott, MD, PhD, MBA⁶; Brieuc Sautois, MD, PhDⁿ; Nicholas J. Vogelzang, MD˚; Richard M. Bambury, MD˚; Eric Voog, MD¹⁰; Jingsong Zhang, MD, PhD¹¹; Josep M. Piulats, MD¹²; Charles J. Ryan, MD¹³; Axel S. Merseburger, PhD¹⁴; Gedske Daugaard, DMSc¹⁵; Axel Heidenreich, MD¹⁶; Karim Fizazi, MD, PhD¹⁷; Celestia S. Higano, MD¹ã; Laurence E. Krieger, MBChB¹⁰; Cora N. Sternberg, MD²⁰; Simon P. Watkins, PhD²¹; Darrin Despain, MStat²²; Andrew D. Simmons, PhD²³; Andrea Loehr, PhD²³; Melanie Dowson, BA²⁴; Tony Golsorkhi, MD²⁵; and Simon Chowdhury, MD, PhD²⁶,²⁷; on behalf of the TRITON2 investigators

J Clin Oncol 2020;38(22):3763-72.

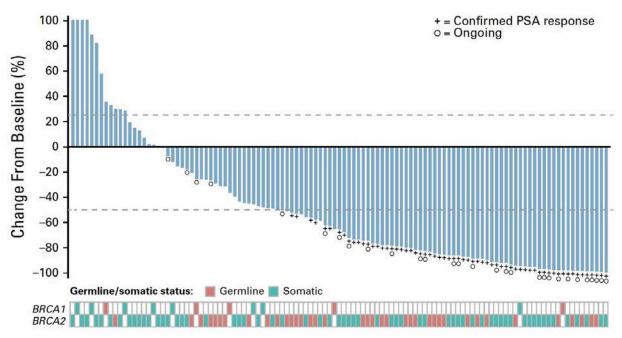


TRITON2: Response to Rucaparib in Patients with mCRPC Harboring a BRCA1 or BRCA2 Gene Alteration

ORR per independent radiology review: 43.5%



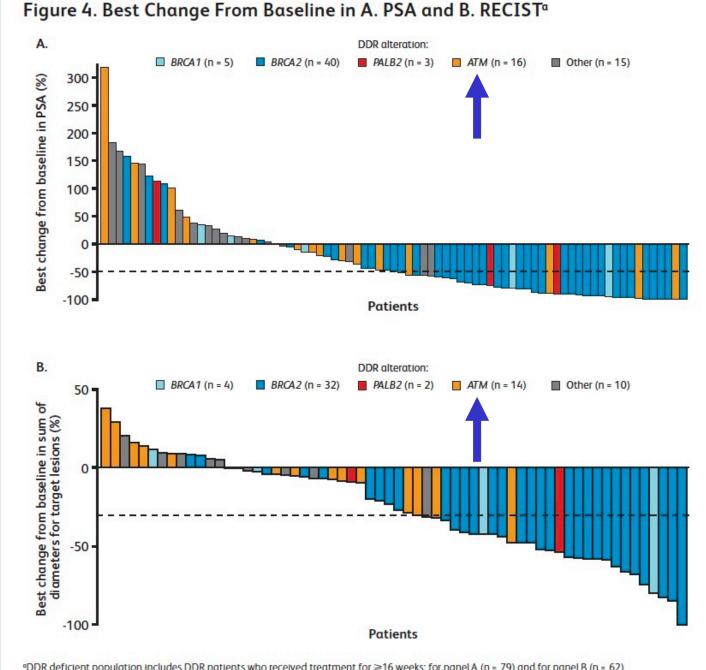
Confirmed PSA response rate: 54.8%





Talazoparib in mCRPC (TALAPRO-1)

BRCA in blue ATM loss in orange PALB2 in red







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Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in mCRPC

Therapy	Disease State	Disease Response
Pembrolizumab monotherapy ^a	Post-chemotherapy	ORR 9% PSA RR 14%
Pembrolizumab + enzalutamide ^b	Pre-chemotherapy progressing on enzalutamide	ORR 12% PSA RR 14%
Atezolizumab + enzalutamide ^c	Pre- and post-chemotherapy, s/p abiraterone	ORR 14% PSA RR 26%
Atezolizumab + cabozantinib ^d	Pre-chemotherapy s/p enzalutamide or abiraterone	ORR 34% PSA RR 29%





Abstract LBA24

Cabozantinib in combination with atezolizumab in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC): results of expanded cohort 6 of the COSMIC-021 Study

Neeraj Agarwal, ¹ Bradley McGregor, ² Benjamin L. Maughan, ¹ Tanya B. Dorff, ³ William Kelly, ⁴ Bruno Fang, ⁵ Rana R. McKay, ⁶ Parminder Singh, ⁷ Lance Pagliaro, ⁸ Robert Dreicer, ⁹ Sandy Srinivas, ¹⁰ Yohann Loriot, ¹¹ Ulka Vaishampayan, ¹² Sanjay Goel, ¹³ Dominic Curran, ¹⁴ Ashok Panneerselvam, ¹⁴ Li-Fen Liu, ¹⁴ Toni K. Choueiri, ^{2*} Sumanta Pal^{3*}

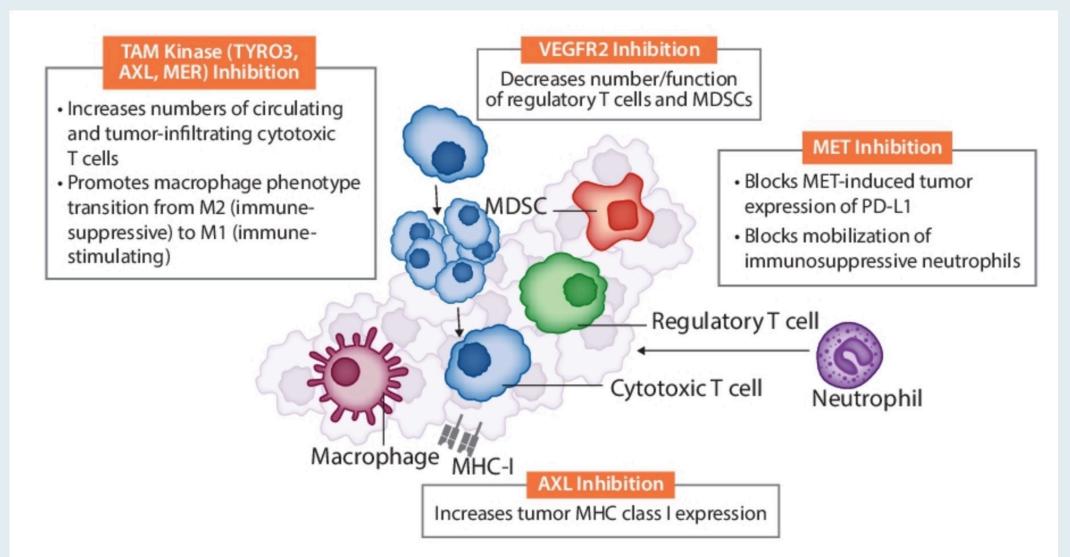
¹Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA; ²Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ³City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA, USA; ⁴Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, USA; ⁵Regional Cancer Care Associates, East Brunswick, NJ, USA; ⁶University of California San Diego, San Diego, CA, USA; ⁷Department of Oncology, Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale, AZ, USA; ⁸Department of Oncology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA; ⁹University of Virginia Cancer Center, Charlottesville, VA, USA; ¹⁰Division of Medical Oncology, Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, CA, USA; ¹¹Department of Cancer Medicine, Gustave Roussy Institute, INSERM 981, University Paris-Saclay, Villejuif, France; ¹²Karmanos Cancer Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA (Current affiliation: Division of Hematology/Oncology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA); ¹³Department of Medical Oncology, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA; ¹⁴Exelixis, Inc., Alameda, CA, USA





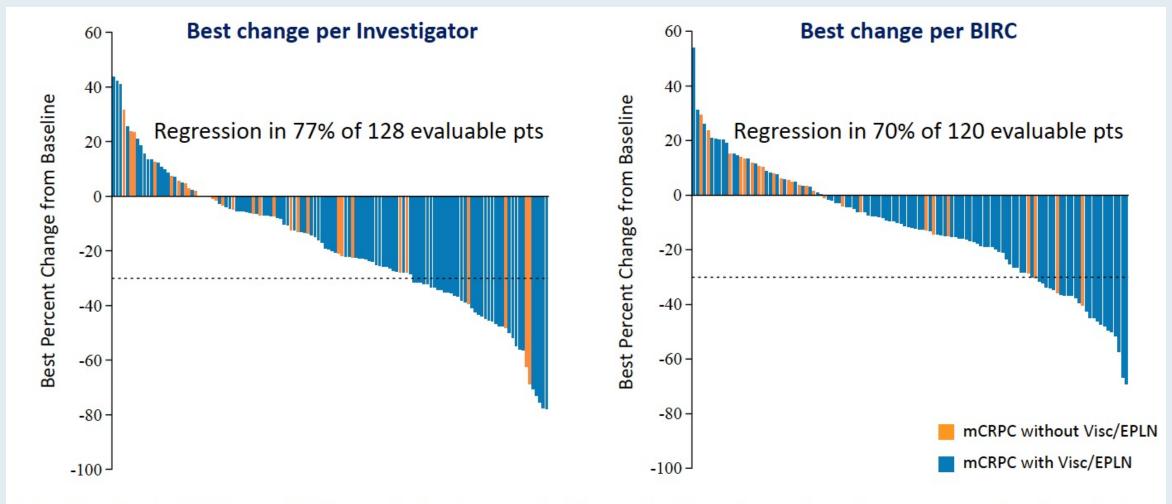
^{*}Co-senior authors

Cabozantinib Targets Pathways Associated with Tumor Immune Suppression





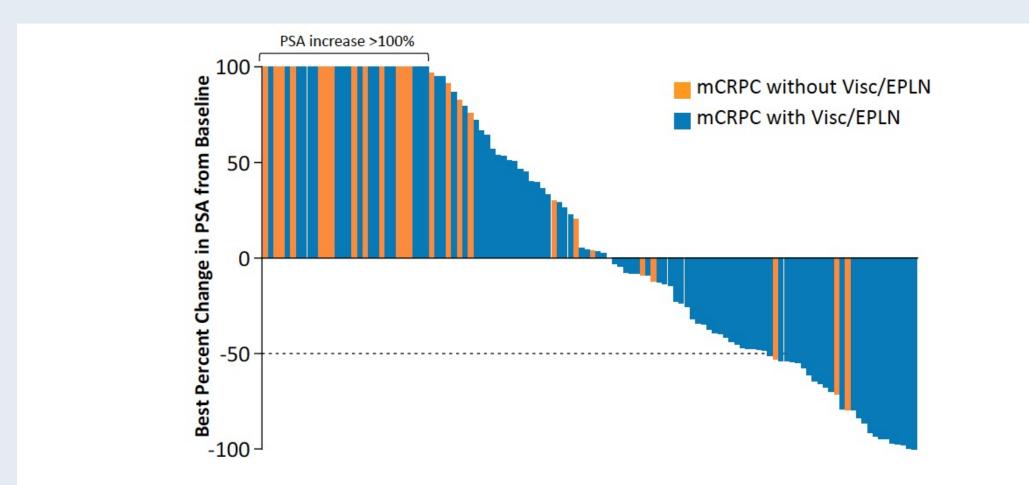
COSMIC-021: Best Change from Baseline in Sum of Target Lesions



Evaluable patients (pts) had measurable disease and at least one post-baseline scan; the three patients with complete responses per investigator had lymph node metastases as target lesions.



COSMIC-021: Best Change in PSA from Baseline



- In 118 patients with post-baseline assessments, 55 (47%) had a decrease in PSA, and 27 (23%) had a decrease ≥50%
- In 92 patients with Visc/EPLN, 50 (54%) had a decrease in PSA, and 24 (26%) had a decrease ≥50%



COSMIC-021: Select Treatment-Related Adverse Events

	mCRPC	mCRPC (N=132)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3/4	
Any AE, %	95	55	
Diarrhea	55	6.8	
Fatigue	43	6.8	
Nausea	42	0.8	
Decreased appetite	34	1.5	
Dysgeusia	27	0	
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia	25	2.3	
Vomiting	23	1.5	
Weight decreased	23	1.5	
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	20	3.0	
Stomatitis	16	0.8	
Hypertension	14	6.8	
Alanine aminotransferase increased	14	3	
Dysphonia	13	0	
Hypothyroidism	12	0	
Pulmonary embolism	11	8.3	



CONTACT-02: Phase III Trial Schema

mCRPC (N ~580) - Prior treatment with

one NHT

- Measurable visceral disease or measurable extrapelvic adenopathy
- PSA progression and/or soft-tissue disease progression
- ECOG PS 0 or 1

Cabozantinib + Atezolizumab Cabozantinib 40 mg PO QD Atezolizumab 1200 mg IV Q3W

Second NHT*
Enzalutamide 160 mg PO QD

OR

Abiraterone 1000 mg PO QD + Prednisone 5 mg PO BID

Tumor assessment every 9 weeks (RECIST v1.1)[†]

Treatment until loss of clinical benefit[‡] or intolerable toxicity

Primary Endpoints:

- PFS per RECIST v1.1 by BIRC
- OS

Secondary Endpoint:

ORR per RECIST v1.1 by BIRC

Stratification

R_{1:1}

- Liver metastasis (yes, no)
- Prior docetaxel treatment for mCSPC (yes, no)
- Disease stage for which the first NHT was given (mCSPC, M0 CRPC, mCRPC)



^{*}Second NHT must differ from previous NHT taken

Tumor assessment (RECIST v1.1) every 9 weeks for the first 28 weeks then every 12 weeks thereafter

[‡]Patients may be treated beyond progression if there is a clinical benefit in the opinion of the investigator

PRINCE: Interim Analysis of the Phase Ib Study of ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 in Combination with Pembrolizumab for Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

Shahneen Sandhu, Anthony M. Joshua, Louise Emmett, Lavinia Spain, Lisa G. Horvath, Megan Crumbaker, Arsha Anton, Roslyn Wallace, Anupama Pasam, Mathias Bressel, Erin Cassidy, Patricia Banks, Aravind Ravi Kumar, Ramin Alipour, Tim Akhurst, Grace Kong, Ian D. Davis, Scott Williams, Rod Hicks, Michael S. Hofman

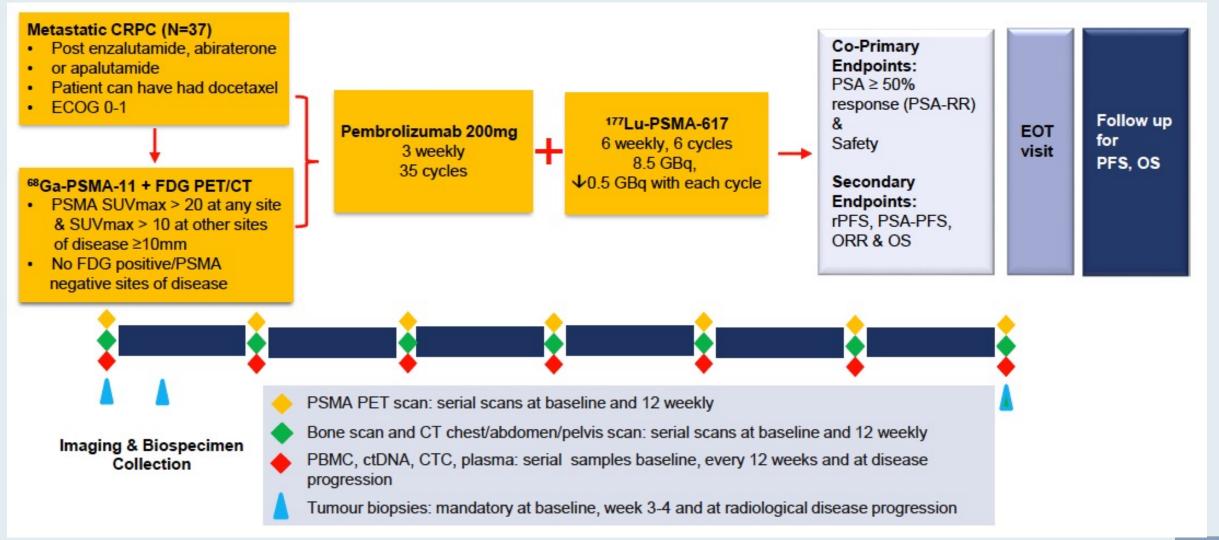
Abstract 5770



Presented by: Shahneen Sandhu



PSMA-Lutetium Radionuclide Therapy and ImmuNotherapy for Prostate CancEr (PRINCE) Trial Schema





PRINCE: PSA Response Rate (Primary Endpoint)





PRINCE: Treatment-Related Adverse Events

TRAE term	Grade 1 (%)	Grade 2 (%)	Grade 3 (%)	N=37 (%)
Xerostomia	21 (57%)	7 (19%)	15	28 (76%)
Fatigue	11 (29 %)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	16 (43%)
Rash	5 (14%)	4 (11%)		9 (25%)
Nausea	8 (21%)	1 (3%)	_	9 (24%)
Pruritis	6 (16%)	1 (3%)	-	7 (19%)
Anorexia	3 (8%)	3 (8%)	-	6 (16%)
Thrombocytopenia	4 (11%)	1(3%)	1.17	5 (14%)
Bone pain (flare)	4 (11%)	-	-	4 (11%)
Aspartate aminotransferase elevation	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	1-	4 (11%)
Dry eye	3 (8%)	-	-	3 (8%)
Dysgeusia	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	-	3 (8%)
Weight loss	2 (5%)	1 (3%)		3 (8%)
Anemia	-	2 (5%)	1(3%)	3 (8%)
Alanine aminotransferase elevation	2 (5%)	1(3%)	-	3 (8%)
Amylase elevation	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	3 (8%)
Arthralgia	3 (8%)	-	-	3 (8%)
Neutropenia	1 (3%)	-	1-	1 (3%)

Pembrolizumab cycles: Median (range)	8 (1 - 22)
¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 cycles: Median (range)	4 (2 - 6)
Discontinuation for toxicity: Pembrolizumab, n (%) ¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617, n (%)	4 (11%) 0 (0%)

- Treatment related adverse events (TRAEs) in by worst grade affecting > 5% and all hematological toxicity
- . There were no grade 4 TRAEs or treatment related deaths



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Am J Cancer Res 2021;11(4):1012-1030 <u>www.ajcr.us</u> /ISSN:2156-6976/ajcr0123963

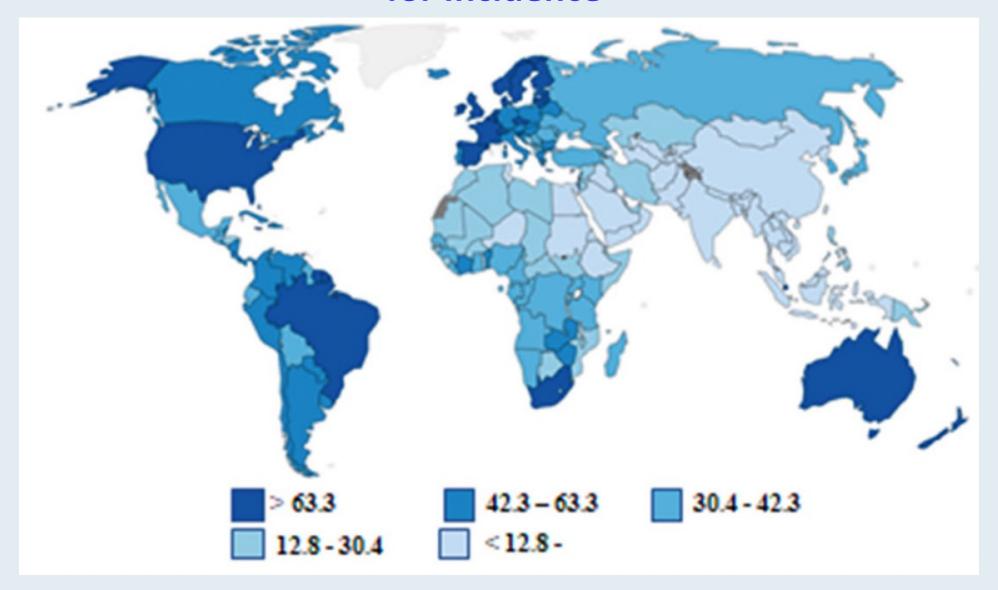
Review Article

Prostate cancer racial, socioeconomic, geographic disparities: targeting the genomic landscape and splicing events in search for diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic targets

Rahaba Marima¹, Rodney Hull¹, Kgomotso Mathabe², Botle Setlai³, Jyotsna Batra^{4,5}, Oliver Sartor^{1,6}, Ravi Mehrotra^{1,7}, Zodwa Dlamini¹

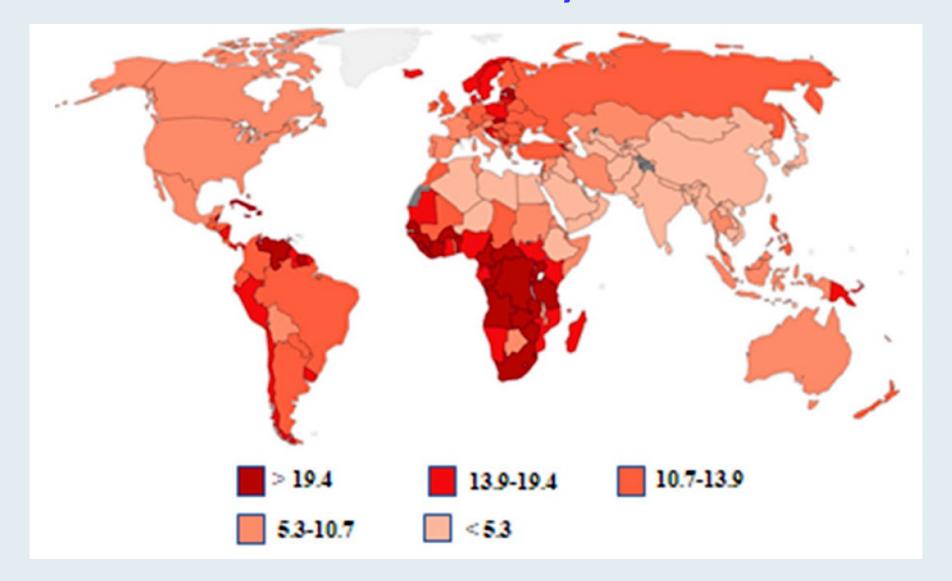


Worldwide Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 Men for Incidence



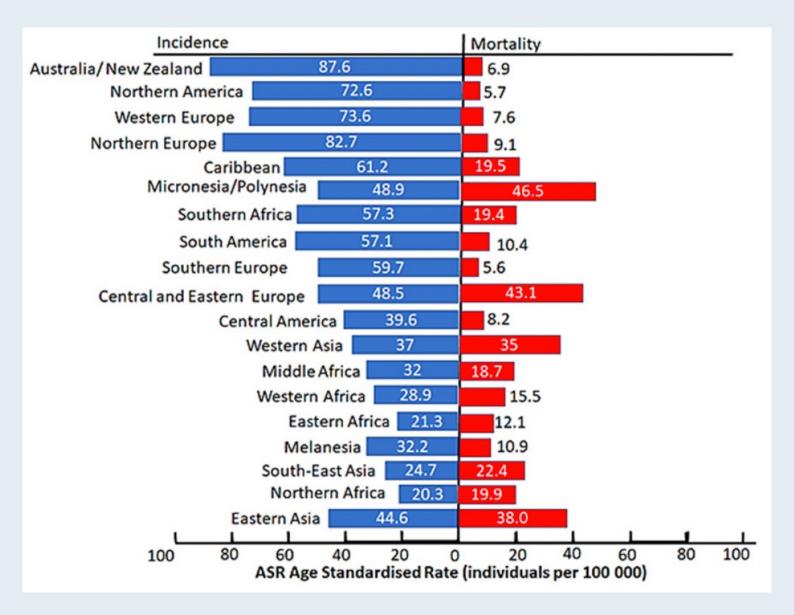


Worldwide Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 Men for Mortality



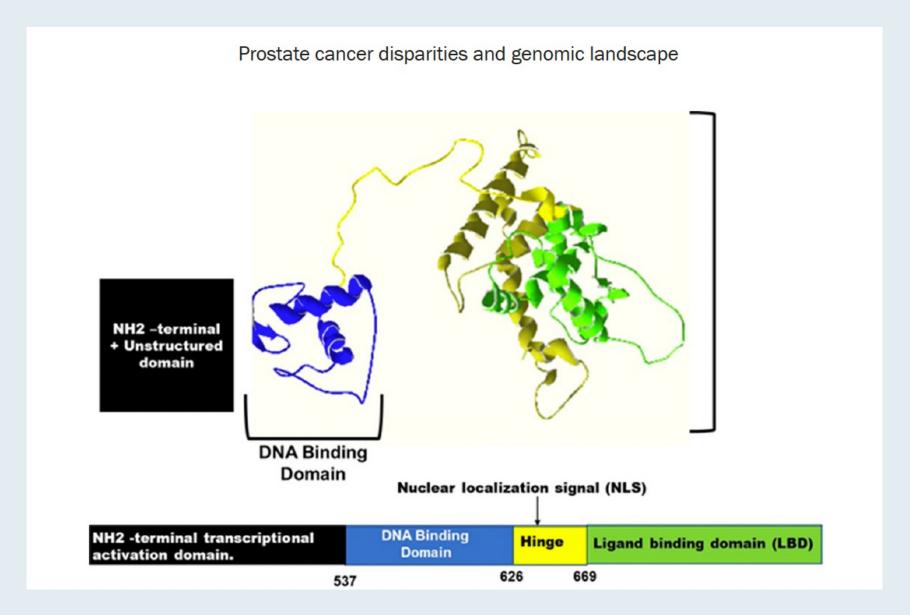


Incidence and Mortality Rates Based on Geographic Location



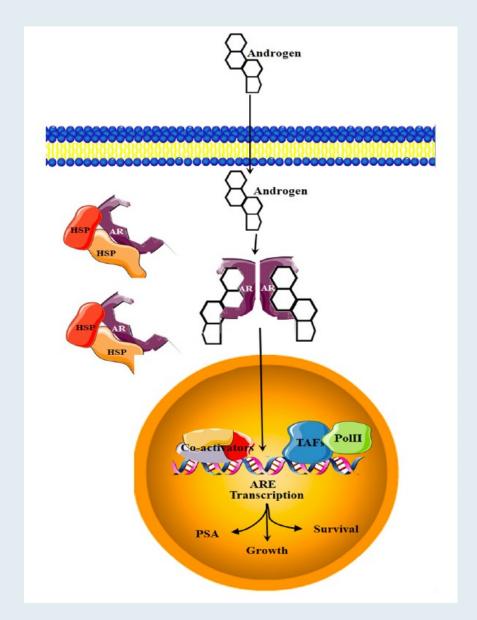


Structure of the Androgen Receptor



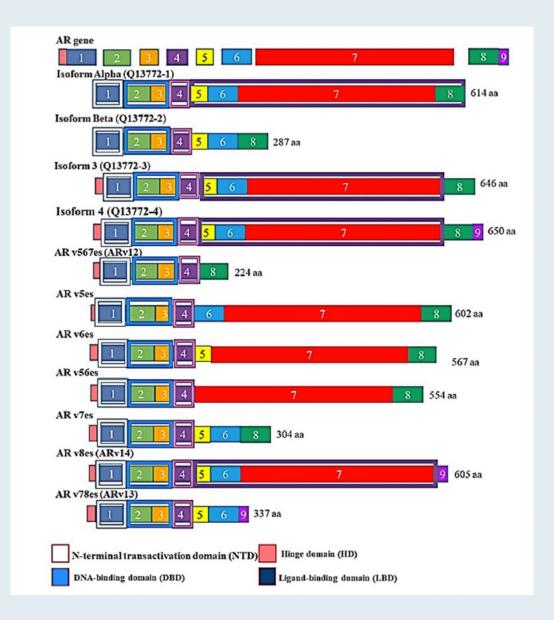


Androgen Receptor Signaling



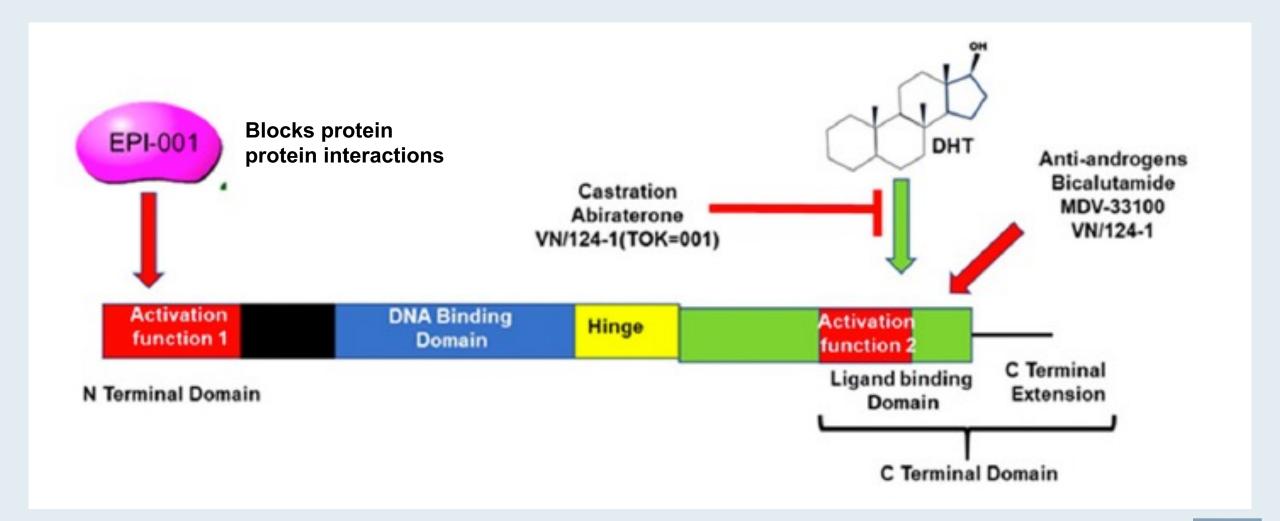


Human Androgen Receptor Full Length with Splice Variants



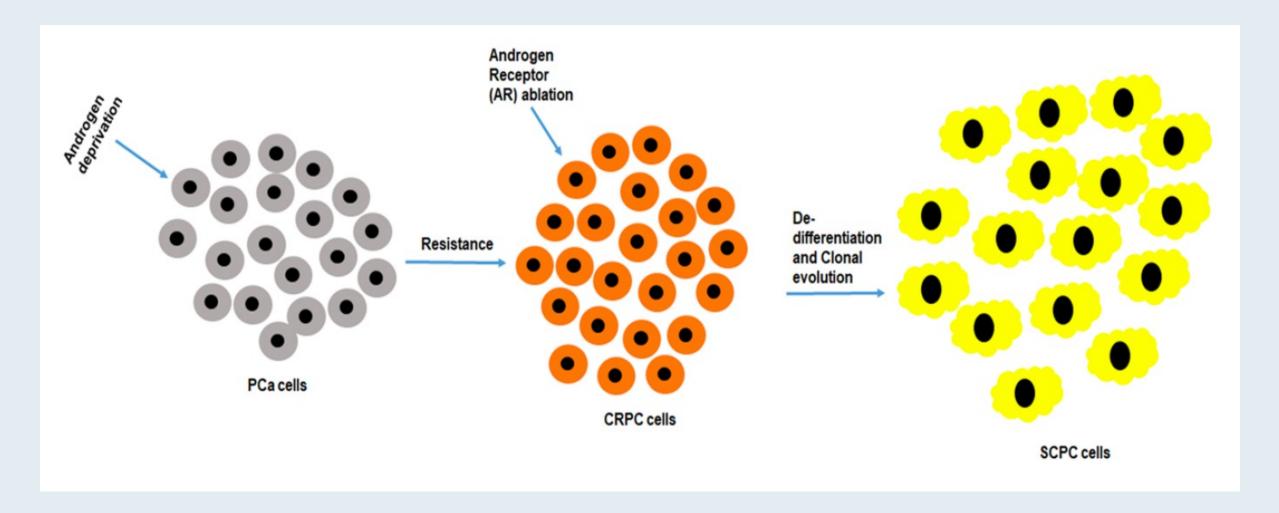


Structure of the Androgen Receptor (AR) Showing Binding Sites of Inhibitors and Activators of AR Signaling



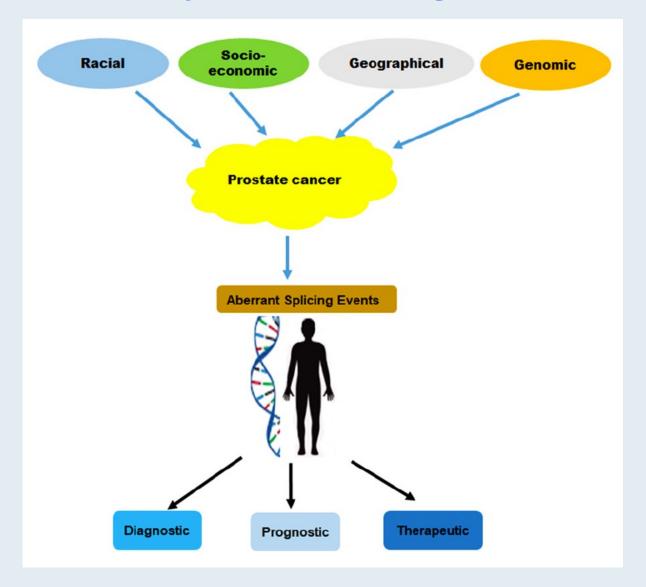


Dedifferentiation and Clonal Evolution of Prostate Cancer Cells





Genetic and Nongenetic Factors Contributing to Prostate Cancer Development and Progression





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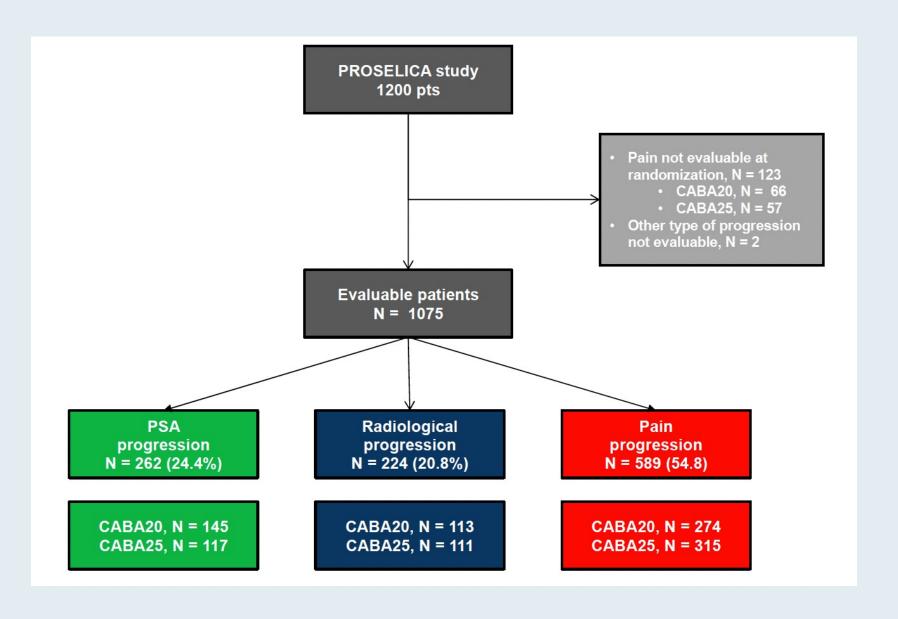


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PROSELICA Flow Chart





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- Sartor AO et al. A multicenter, randomized, controlled phase II study: Efficacy and safety
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- Fong L et al. A Phase Ib study of atezolizumab with radium-223 dichloride in men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. Clin Cancer Res 2021;27(17):4746-56.



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Meet The Professor with Dr Sartor

MODULE 1: Overview of Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

Dr Mar: A 75-year-old man with mCRPC

MODULE 2: BRCA/HRD-Negative mCRPC

- Dr Bachow: An 81-year-old man with mCRPC LOH and AR-V7 splice site mutation
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- Key Relevant Data Sets

MODULE 3: BRCA/HRD-Positive mCRPC

- Dr Zafar: A 68-year-old man with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer and an ARID1A mutation
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MODULE 4: Other Novel Agents and Strategies Under Investigation

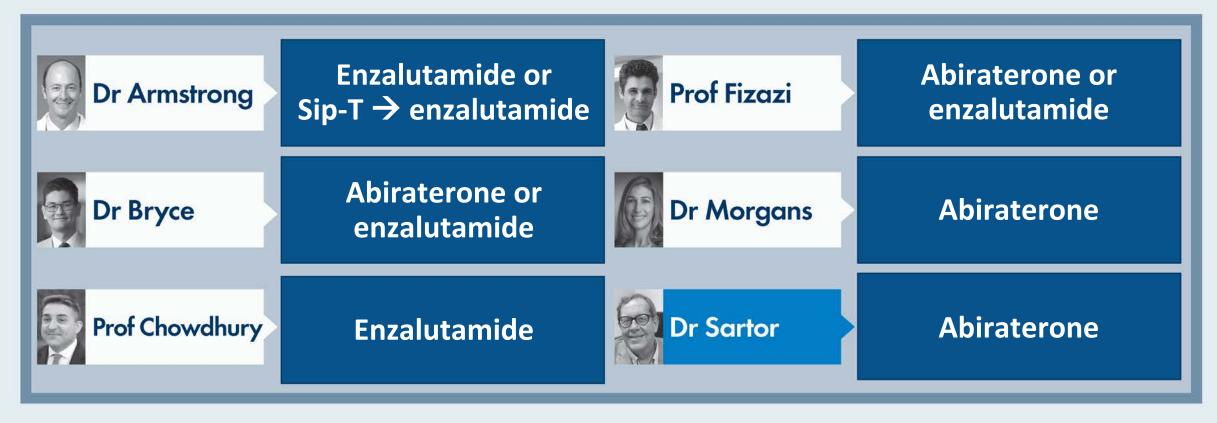
MODULE 5 Journal Club with Dr Sartor

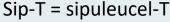
MODULE 6: Faculty Survey

MODULE 7: Appendix



A 65-year-old man with MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone and a germline BRCA2 mutation who is receiving an LHRH agonist alone for hormone-sensitive disease develops new low-volume asymptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





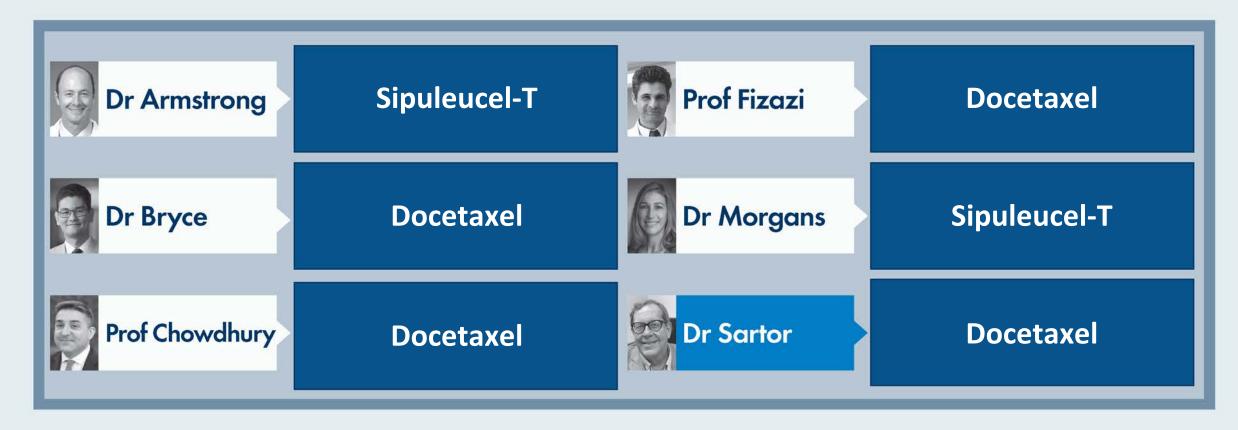


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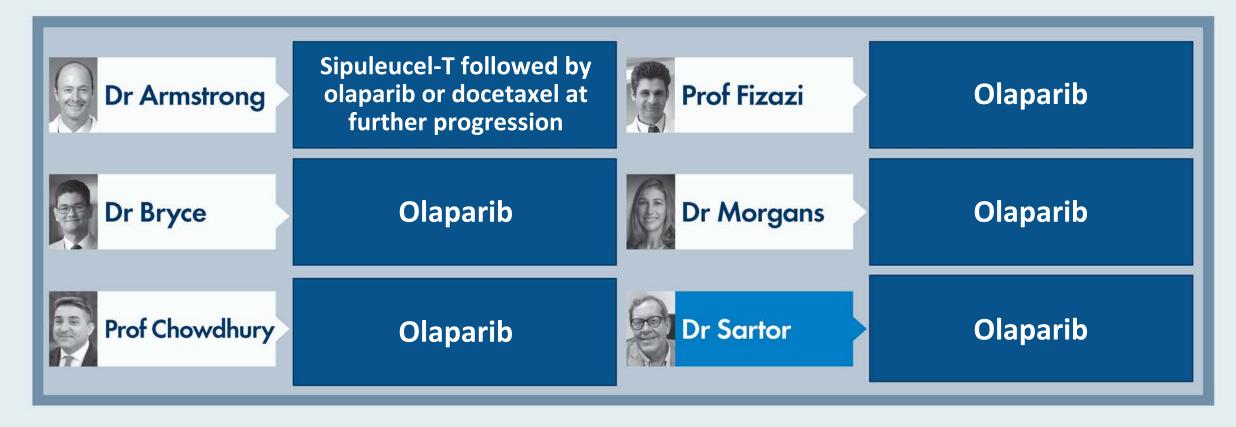


A 65-year-old man with BRCA wild-type, MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone who is receiving <u>abiraterone/dexamethasone</u> for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new <u>low-volume</u> asymptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





A 65-year-old man with MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone and a germline BRCA2 mutation who is receiving abiraterone/dexamethasone for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new low-volume asymptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





A 65-year-old man with BRCA wild-type, MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone who is receiving <u>abiraterone/dexamethasone</u> for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new <u>high-volume</u> symptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





A 65-year-old man with MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone and a germline BRCA2 mutation who is receiving abiraterone/dexamethasone for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new high-volume symptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?



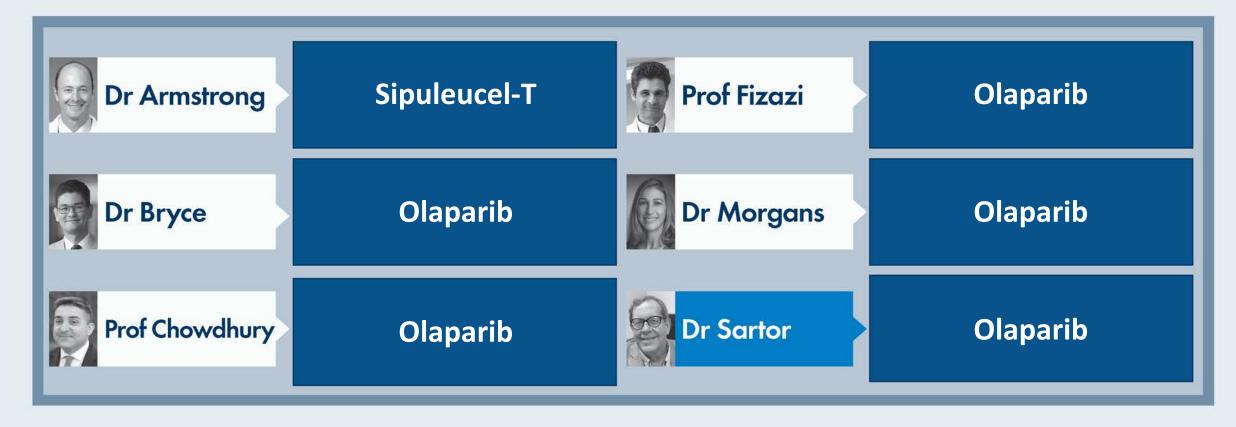


A 65-year-old man with BRCA wild-type, MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone who is receiving enzalutamide for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new low-volume asymptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





A 65-year-old man with MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone and a germline BRCA2 mutation who is receiving enzalutamide for hormone-sensitive metastatic disease develops new low-volume asymptomatic bone metastases. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?



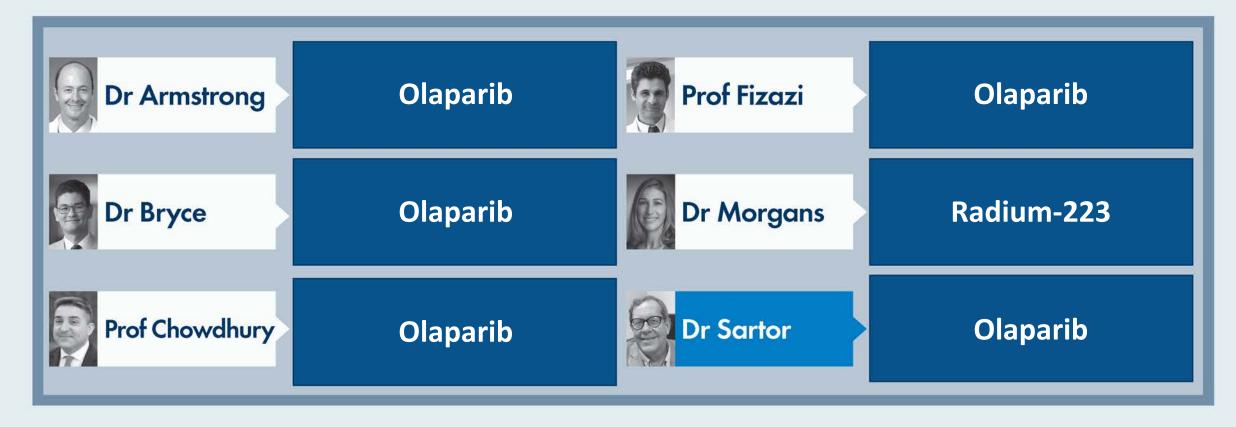


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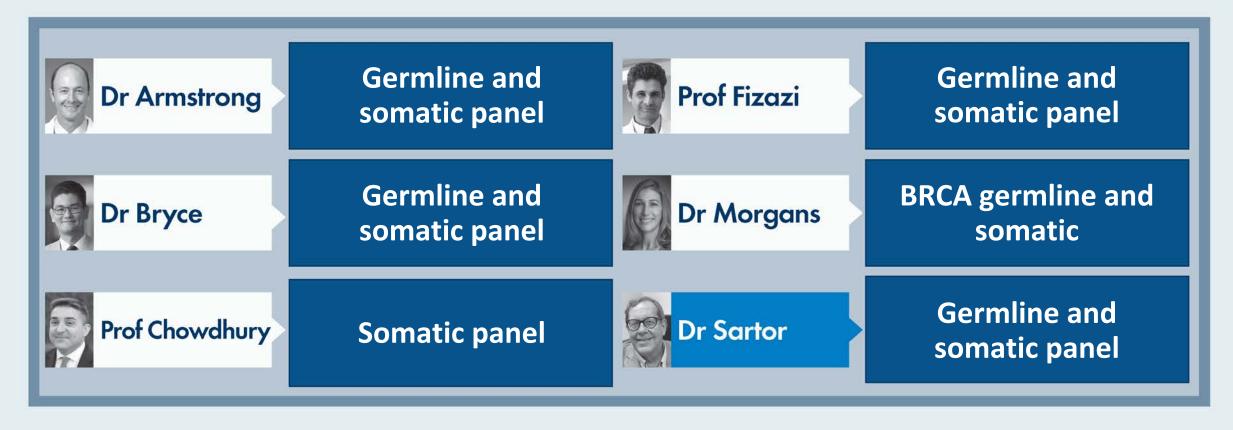


A 65-year-old man with MSS prostate cancer metastatic to the bone and a <u>germline BRCA2 mutation</u> who is receiving <u>enzalutamide for hormone-sensitive disease</u> develops new <u>high-volume symptomatic bone metastases</u>. Which systemic treatment would you most likely recommend?





Which of the following genomic evaluations do you generally order for patients with mCRPC and no specific family history of cancer?





At what point, if any, do you generally recommend a PARP inhibitor to a patient with metastatic prostate cancer and a germline BRCA mutation?





For a patient with metastatic prostate cancer and a germline BRCA mutation to whom you would administer a PARP inhibitor, which treatment strategy would you likely use?



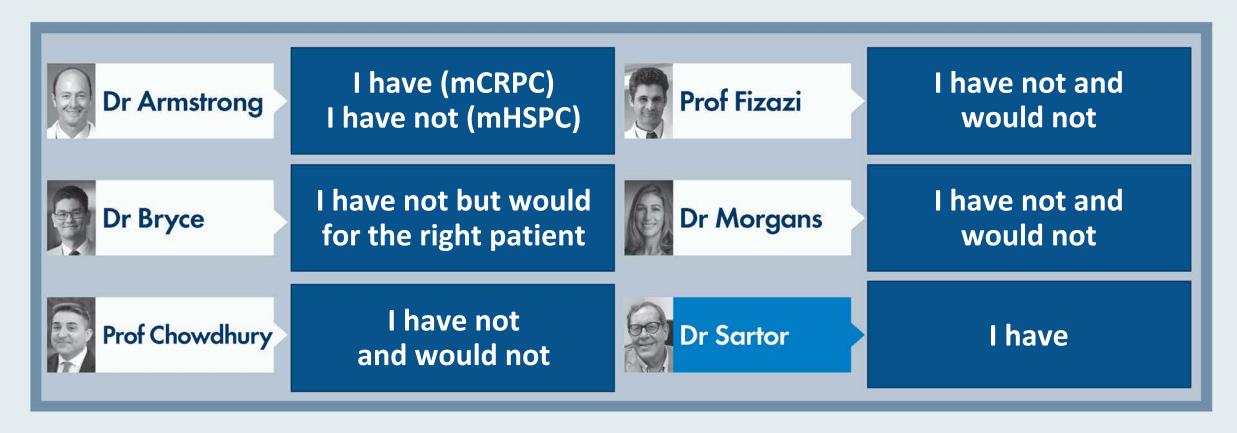


Have you administered or would you administer a PARP inhibitor to a patient with metastatic prostate cancer and a high LOH score?





Have you administered or would you administer a PARP inhibitor to a patient with metastatic prostate cancer that is HRD (homologous recombination deficiency) positive?



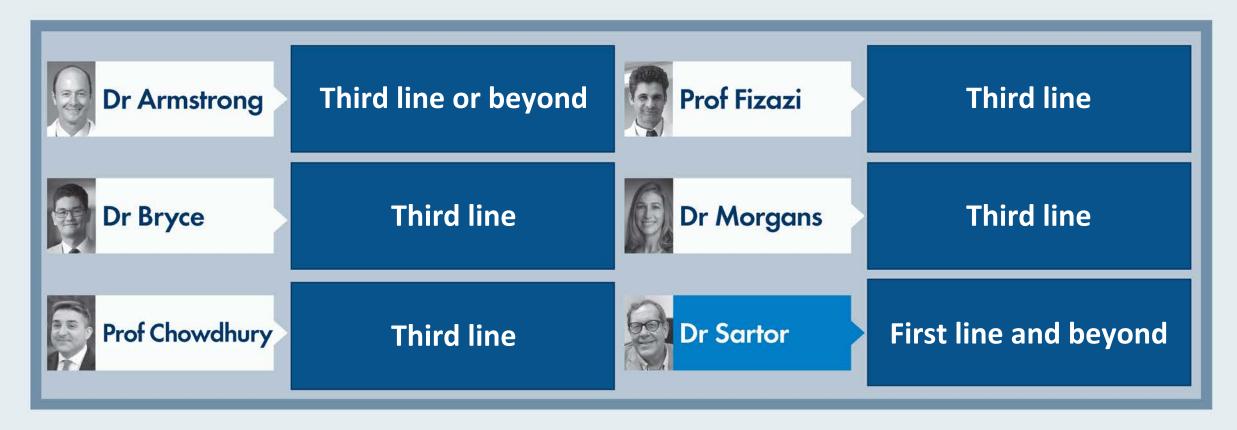


In general, when administering a PARP inhibitor to a patient with metastatic prostate cancer, do you discuss the risk of developing myelodysplastic syndromes?





Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you administer 177Lu-PSMA-617 for patients with metastatic prostate cancer?





Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you administer 177Lu-PSMA-617 for a patient with metastatic prostate cancer and a germline BRCA mutation?





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MODULE 6: Faculty Survey



Abiraterone acetate plus prednisolone with or without enzalutamide added to androgen deprivation therapy compared to ADT alone for men with high-risk nonmetastatic prostate cancer: primary combined analysis from two comparisons in the STAMPEDE platform protocol

Gerhardt Attard, Louise Brown, Noel Clarke, Laura Murphy, William Cross, Rob Jones, Silke Gillessen, J.Martin Russell, Adrian Cook, Jo Bowen, Anna Lydon, Ian Pedley, Omi Parikh, Simon Chowdhury, Zafar Malik, David Matheson, Chris Parker, Matthew Sydes, Mahesh Parmar, Nicholas James on behalf of the STAMPEDE investigators*

Conducted by Medical Research Council Trials Unit at University College London, U.K.

ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00268476 & Current Controlled Trials number, ISRCTN78818544

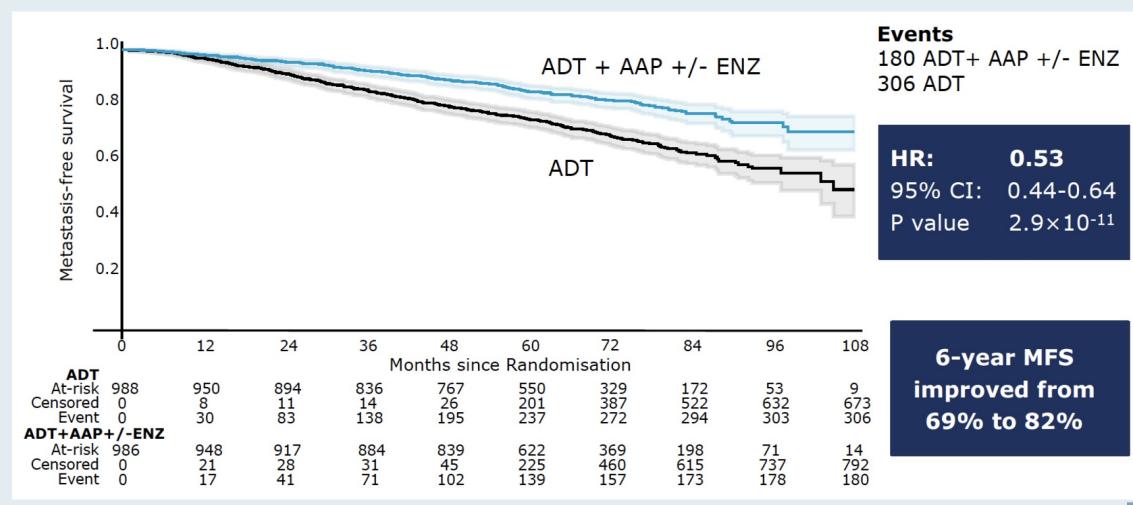
*113 U.K. and Swiss sites: list of investigators and collaborators at www.stampedetrial.org

www.stampedetrial.org



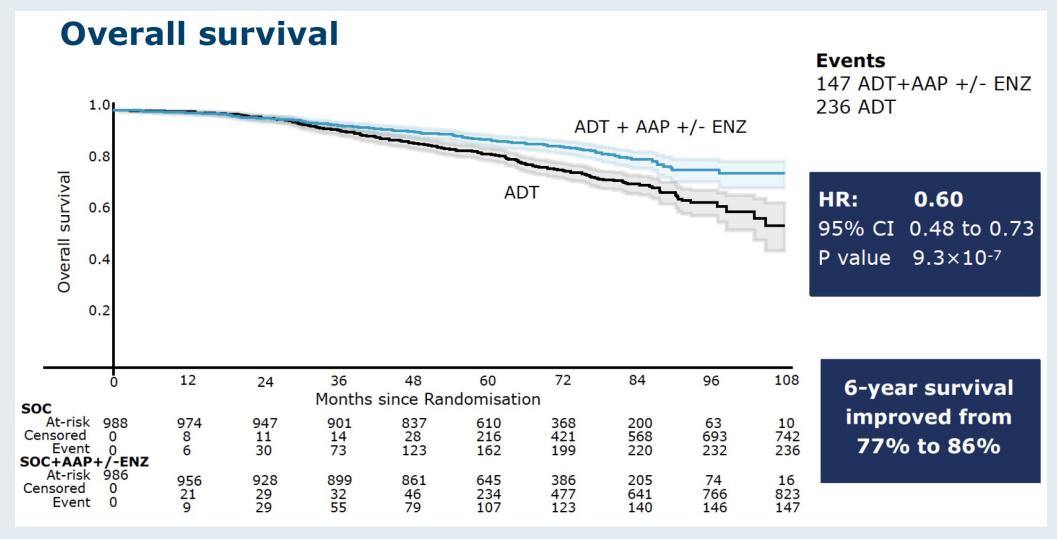


Metastasis-Free Survival with the Addition of Abiraterone Acetate and Prednisolone with or without Enzalutamide to ADT for High-Risk M0 Prostate Cancer





Overall Survival with the Addition of Abiraterone Acetate and Prednisolone with or without Enzalutamide to ADT for High-Risk M0 Prostate Cancer





Meet The ProfessorOptimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Wednesday, December 1, 2021 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Andrew H Wei, MBBS, PhD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

