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

Tiffany A Traina, MD

Vice Chair, Oncology Care

Section Head, Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Clinical Research Program

Associate Attending Physician

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Department of Medicine

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Associate Professor

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Commercial Support

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Dr Love — Disclosures

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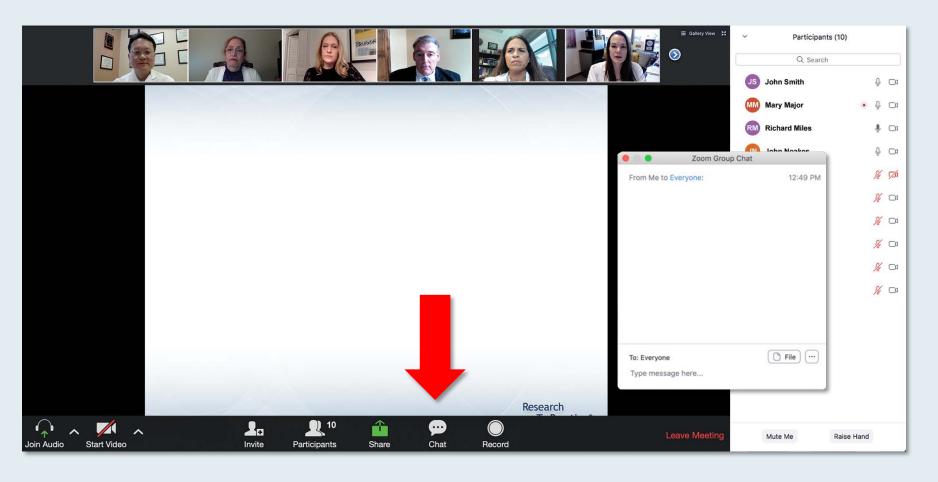


Dr Traina — **Disclosures**

Consulting Agreements	Agendia Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Athenex Inc, Ayala Pharmaceuticals, Blueprint Medicines, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Ellipses Pharma, Exact Sciences Inc, Foundation Medicine, FUJIFILM Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Gilead Sciences Inc, Ionis Pharmaceuticals Inc, iTeos Therapeutics, Merck, Pfizer Inc, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Seagen Inc	
Contracted Research	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Ayala Pharmaceuticals, Carrick Therapeutics, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Immunomedics Inc, Innocrin Pharmaceuticals Inc, Novartis, Pfizer Inc	



We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

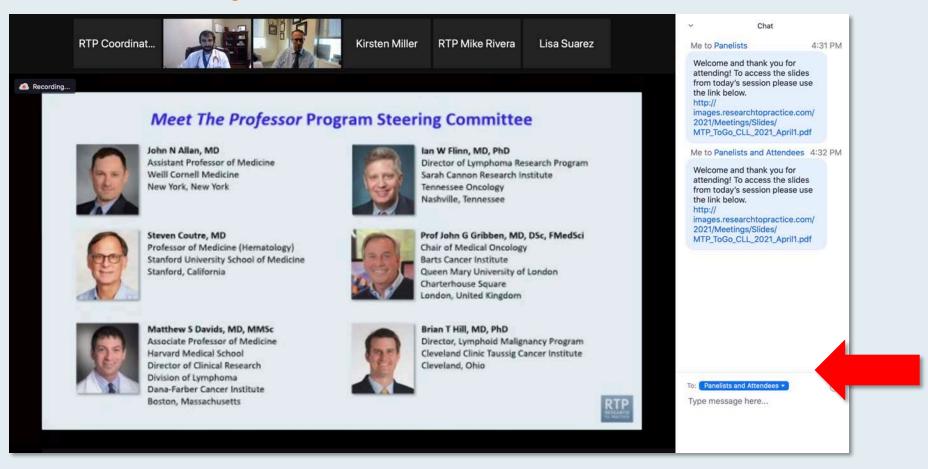


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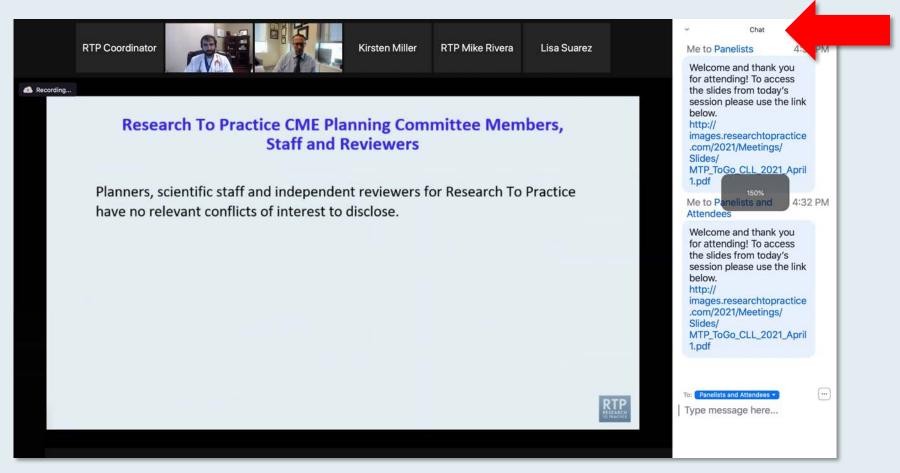


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ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Management of HER2-Low Breast Cancer



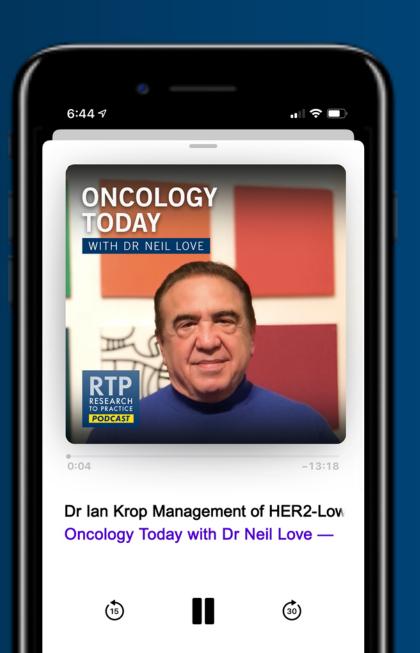
DR IAN KROP

DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE









Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer

Thursday, January 13, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Corey J Langer, MD Anne S Tsao, MD, MBA

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Colorectal Cancer (Part 1 of a 3-Part Series)

Wednesday, January 19, 2022 10:15 PM – 11:45 PM ET

Faculty

Cathy Eng, MD Christopher Lieu, MD Alan P Venook, MD

Moderator Kristen K Ciombor, MD, MSCI



Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Gastroesophageal Cancers (Part 2 of a 3-Part Series)

Thursday, January 20, 2022 9:15 PM - 10:45 PM ET

Faculty

Yelena Y Janjigian, MD Eric Van Cutsem, MD, PhD Harry H Yoon, MD

Moderator Samuel J Klempner, MD



Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers (Part 3 of a 3-Part Series)

Friday, January 21, 2022 9:15 PM - 10:45 PM ET

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Moderator Tanios Bekaii-Saab, MD



Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Tuesday, January 25, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Lindsey Roeker, MD Jeff Sharman, MD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Promising Investigational Agents and Strategies for Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Who Experience Disease Progression on Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy

Wednesday, January 26, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty Edward B Garon, MD, MS

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Thank you for joining us!

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



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UPMC Hillman Cancer Center
Associate Division Chief, Division of
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Sara Hurvitz, MD
Professor of Medicine
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Co-Director, Santa Monica-UCLA Outpatient
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Karen A Gelmon, MD
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Reshma Mahtani, DO
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Erika Hamilton, MD

Director, Breast and Gynecologic
Research Program

Sarah Cannon Research
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Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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Associate Director, Susan F Smith Center
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Moderator
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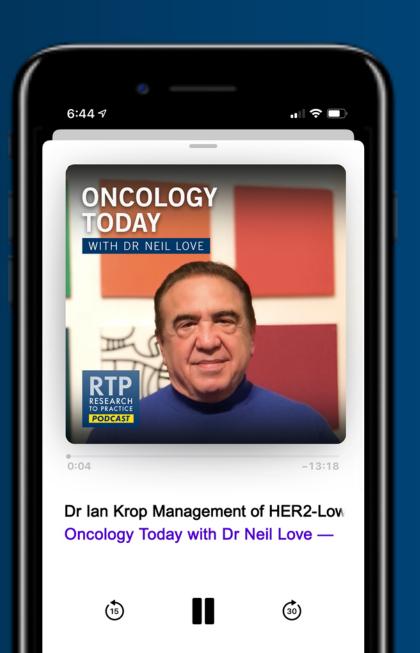
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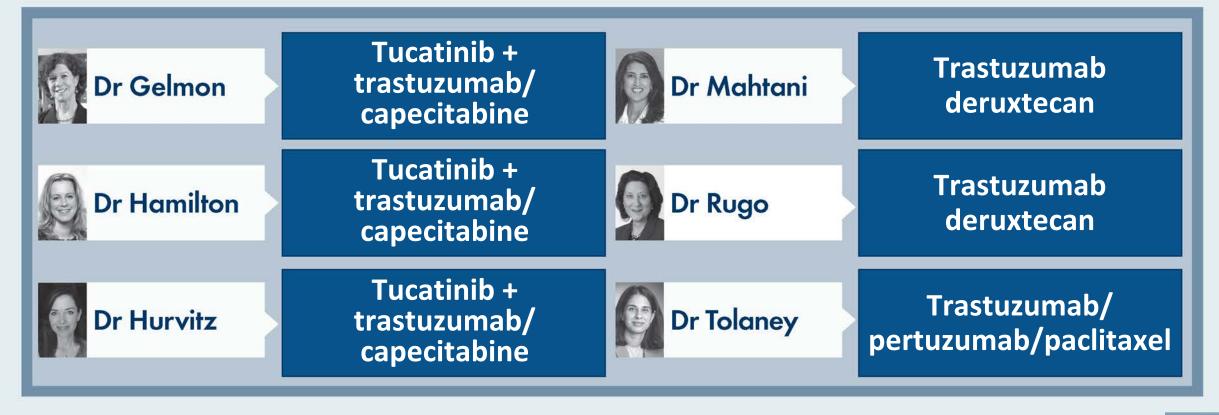
Associate Professor

Weill Cornell Medical College

New York, New York



A 65-year-old woman with an ER-positive, HER2-positive IDC experiences recurrence in the liver and brain 18 months after completing neoadjuvant TCHP followed by adjuvant trastuzumab/pertuzumab and postadjuvant neratinib and is receiving adjuvant anastrozole. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?





Real World Cases



Rohit Gosain, MD
UPMC Hillman Cancer Center
Jamestown, New York



Joseph Martins, MD
UT Health Science Center
Tyler, Texas



Arielle Heeke, MD
Levine Cancer Institute
Charlotte, North Carolina



Namrata I Peswani, MD
UT Southwestern Medical Center
Simmons Comprehensive
Cancer Center
Richardson, Texas



Gretchen G Kimmick, MD

Duke Cancer Institute

Durham, North Carolina



Investigator Comments



Erika Hamilton, MD
Director, Breast and Gynecologic
Research Program
Sarah Cannon Research
Institute/Tennessee Oncology
Nashville, Tennessee



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Chief, Division of Breast Oncology
Associate Director, Susan F Smith Center
for Women's Cancers
Senior Physician
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Associate Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts



Hope S Rugo, MD
Professor of Medicine
Director, Breast Oncology and Clinical Trials Education
University of California, San Francisco
Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center
San Francisco, California



Meet The Professor with Dr Traina

Introduction: HER2 Trials in Progress

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

- Dr Martins: A 60-year-old woman with de novo metastatic triple-positive breast cancer
- Dr Kimmick: A 62-year-old woman with metastatic triple-positive breast cancer
- Dr Peswani: A 58-year-old woman with localized triple-positive breast cancer
- Dr Heeke: A 58-year-old woman with multicentric node-positive breast cancer

MODULE 2: Investigator Comments

MODULE 3: SABCS® 2021

MODULE 4: Journal Club with Dr Traina

MODULE 5: Faculty Survey

MODULE 6: Appendix of Key Data Sets



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Select Ongoing Phase III Trials for Metastatic HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Trial identifier	Estimated enrollment	Setting	Regimens	Estimated completion date
DESTINY-Breast09 (NCT04784715)	1,134	First line	 Trastuzumab deruxtecan Trastuzumab deruxtecan + pertuzumab Trastuzumab + pertuzumab + taxane 	2029
KATE3 (NCT04740918)	320	After prior trastuzumab +/- pertuzumab and taxane in the neo(adjuvant) or metastatic setting PD-L1-positive	T-DM1T-DM1 + atezolizumab	2027
CompassHER2 RD (NCT04457596)	1,031	Postneoadjuvant residual disease	Postneoadjuvant T-DM1 + tucatinib	2035



Select Ongoing Phase III Trials for Metastatic HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Trial identifier	Estimated enrollment	Setting	Regimens	Estimated completion date
eMonarcHER (NCT04752332)	2,450	Adjuvant, high risk, node positive	Abemaciclib + Standard ETStandard adjuvant ET	2033
DESTINY-Breast05	1,600	Postneoadjuvant Residual disease	T-DXdT-DM1	2027
HER2CLIMB-02 (NCT03975647)	460	Second line	T-DM1 + tucatinibPlacebo + T-DM1	2024



Select Trials in Progress for HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

• ESMO 2021: 330TiP Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd; DS-8201) in HER2-positive (HER2+) and HER2-low expressing (HER-LE) metastatic breast cancer (MBC) with brain metastases (BM) and/or leptomeningeal carcinomatosis (LMC): DEBBRAH

Presenter: Marta Vaz Batista

- ESMO 2021: 331TiP HER2CLIMB-04 Phase II trial of tucatinib + trastuzumab deruxtecan in patients with HER2+ locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer with and without brain metastases Presenter: Lisa Carey
- ESMO 2020: 353TiP HER2CLIMB-02 A randomized, double-blind, phase III study of tucatinib or placebo with T-DM1 for unresectable locally advanced or metastatic HER2+ breast cancer Presenter: Sara Hurvitz
- ASCO 2021: TPS1099 Phase I/II study of radiation therapy followed by intrathecal trastuzumab/pertuzumab in the management of HER2+ breast leptomeningeal disease Presenter: Kamran A Ahmed



Select Trials in Progress for HER2-Positive Breast Cancer (Continued)

- SABCS 2020: OT-28-01 HER2CLIMB-02 A randomized, double-blind, phase 3 study of tucatinib or placebo with T-DM1 for unresectable locally-advanced or metastatic HER2+ breast cancer Presenter: Sara Hurvitz
- SABCS 2020: OT-28-03 VICKI A Phase Ib/II, randomized, placebo-controlled, study of venetoclax plus ado-trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) in patients (pts) with previously treated HER2-positive locally advanced (LA) or metastatic breast cancer (MBC)
 Presenter: Geoffrey Lindeman
- SABCS 2019: OT2-01-02 TBCRC049 A phase II non-randomized study to assess the safety and efficacy
 of the combination of tucatinib and trastuzumab and capecitabine for treatment of leptomeningeal
 metastases in HER2 positive breast cancer
 Presenter: Rashmi K Murthy



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Case Presentation – Dr Martins: A 60-year-old woman with de novo metastatic triple-positive breast cancer



Dr Joseph Martins

- 2014: Palpable triple-positive breast mass, with numerous asymptomatic bone metastases
- Paclitaxel/trastuzumab/pertuzumab, with great response \rightarrow Tamoxifen/trastuzumab/pertuzumab
- 2015: EF declined to 45%, trastuzumab discontinued, referred to Cardiology
 - Initiated Beta blocker and ACE inhibitor → EF returned to normal
- 2/2016: Anastrozole, but PD 2 months later → Trastuzumab/pertuzumab
- 2/2019: PD → T-DM1, discontinued anastrozole
- 4/2020: PD → Trastuzumab deruxtecan
- Serologic progression during unintended denosumab break; CA15-3 improved when resumed

Questions

- Would you or have you re-challenged a patient who experienced an EF decline on trastuzumab/pertuzumab, which subsequently returned to normal after treatment?
- What is the cardiac toxicity of other anti-HER2 agents?
- What treatment would you recommend next, particularly non-chemotherapy options?



Case Presentation – Dr Kimmick: A 62-year-old woman with metastatic triple-positive breast cancer



Dr Gretchen Kimmick

- Triple-positive localized breast cancer, s/p adjuvant therapy
- Recurrence in bone but unable to verify ER/PR and HER2 status → Endocrine therapy alone
- Liver metastases → Trastuzumab/pertuzumab/fulvestrant → Worsening liver metastases

Questions

- What are your thoughts about endocrine therapy versus chemotherapy in a patient with metastatic disease? Do you start with anti-HER2 therapy and chemotherapy and then switch from chemotherapy to endocrine therapy after response?
- Our typical second-line therapy would be T-DM1, but with recent data would you use trastuzumab deruxtecan?
- Do we need to adjust her dose due to the liver disease?



Case Presentation – Dr Peswani: A 58-year-old woman with localized triple-positive breast cancer



Dr Namrata Peswani

- Localized triple-positive left breast cancer, s/p neoadjuvant TCHP (severe diarrhea)
- Surgery → pT1cN1aM0 residual disease
- T-DM1 and concurrent RT, with Grade 3 pneumonitis after 6 months
- Patient refuses pertuzumab but agrees to trastuzumab alone

Questions

- Would you consider neratinib after completion of trastuzumab due to her residual disease?
- Would you consider T-DM1 again, since she has completed RT, or would that put her at too much risk for pneumonitis again?



Case Presentation – Dr Heeke: A 58-year-old woman with multicentric node-positive breast cancer



Dr Arielle Heeke

- Three left breast lesions, with biopsy-proven node-positive disease
 - ER/PR/HER2-negative
 - ER-positive, PR-negative, HER2-positive
 - ER/PR-negative, HER2-negative
- Staging CT CAP and bone scan: Negative
- Neoadjuvant AC → THP

Question

• For which patient would you opt for an anthracycline-based regimen when there's HER2-positive disease versus a traditional approach, which is an anthracycline-sparing regimen?



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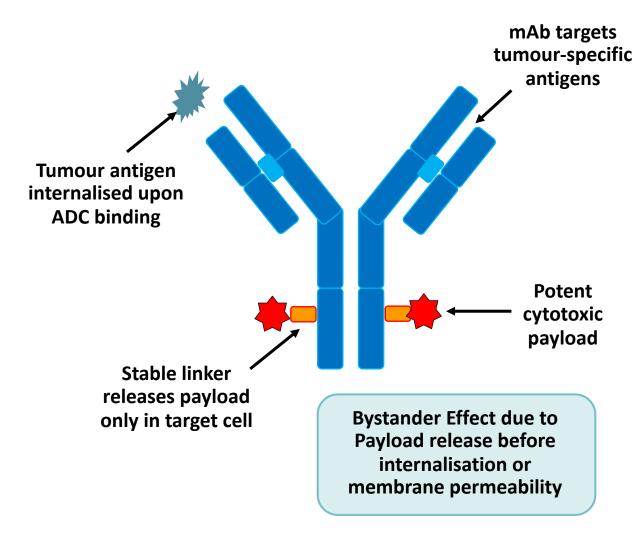


Dr Sara Tolaney

DESTINY-Breast03



HER2-targeting Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs)



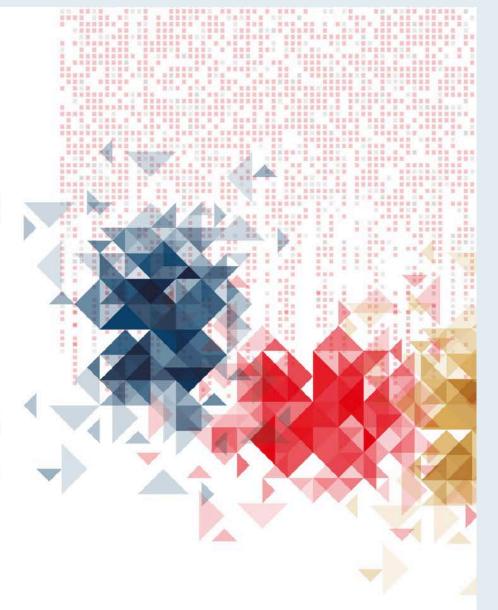
ADC Attributes	T-DM1 ³⁻⁵	T-DXd ^{1-4,a}
Payload MoA	Anti- microtubule	Topoisomerase I inhibitor
Drug-to-antibody ratio	~3.5:1	~8:1
Tumor-selective cleavable linker?	No	Yes
Evidence of bystander anti-tumor effect?	No	Yes



Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) vs Trastuzumab Emtansine (T-DM1) in Patients With HER2+ Metastatic Breast Cancer: Results of the Randomized, Phase 3 Study DESTINY-Breast03

Javier Cortés, MD^a, Sung-Bae Kim, Wei-Pang Chung, Seock-Ah Im, Yeon Hee Park, Roberto Hegg, Min-Hwan Kim, Ling-Ming Tseng, Vanessa Petry, Chi-Feng Chung, Hiroji Iwata, Erika Hamilton, Giuseppe Curigliano, Binghe Xu, Caleb Lee, Yali Liu, Jillian Cathcart, Emarjola Bako, Sunil Verma, Sara Hurvitz On behalf of the DESTINY-Breast03 investigators

^aMedical Oncology, International Breast Cancer Center (IBCC), Quironsalud Group, and Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain; Universidad Europea de Madrid, Faculty of Biomedical and Health Sciences, Department of Medicine, Madrid, Spain.







DESTINY-Breast03 Phase III Trial Schema

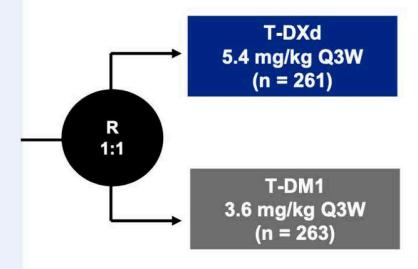
An open-label, multicenter study (NCT03529110)

Patients

- Unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive^a breast cancer
- Previously treated with trastuzumab and taxane in advanced/metastatic setting^b
- Could have clinically stable, treated brain metastases

Stratification factors

- Hormone receptor status
- Prior treatment with pertuzumab
- History of visceral disease



Primary endpoint

PFS (BICR)

Key secondary endpoint

OS

Secondary endpoints

- ORR (BICR and investigator)
- DOR (BICR)
- PFS (investigator)
- Safety

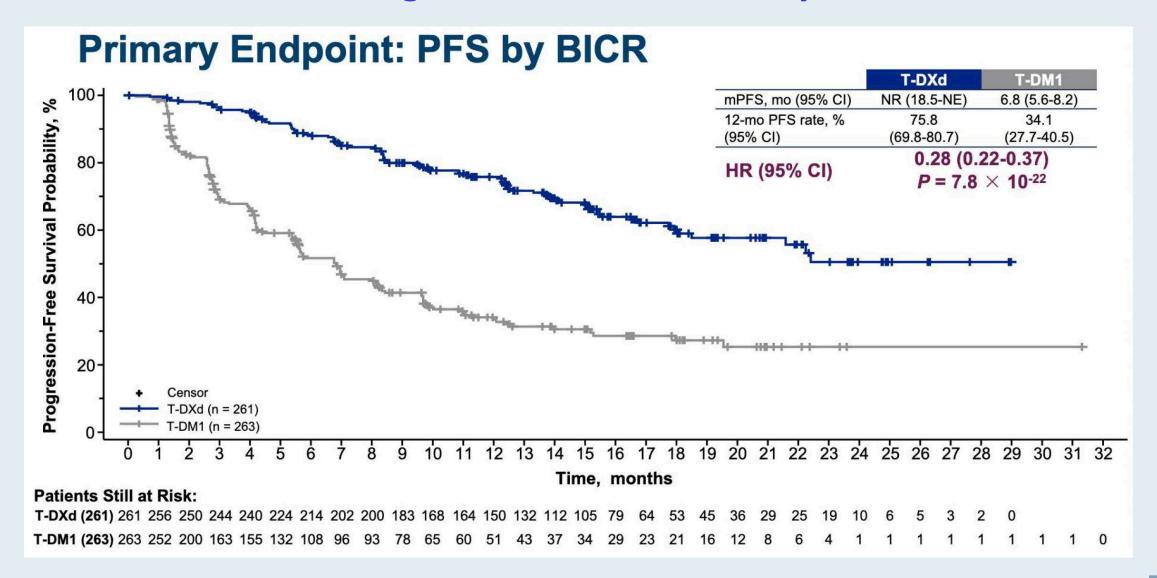
Interim analysis for PFS (data cutoff: May 21, 2021)

- Efficacy boundary for superiority: P < 0.000204 (based on 245 events)
- IDMC recommendation to unblind study (July 30, 2021)

Key secondary endpoint, OS: boundary for efficacy: P < 0.000265 (based on 86 events)

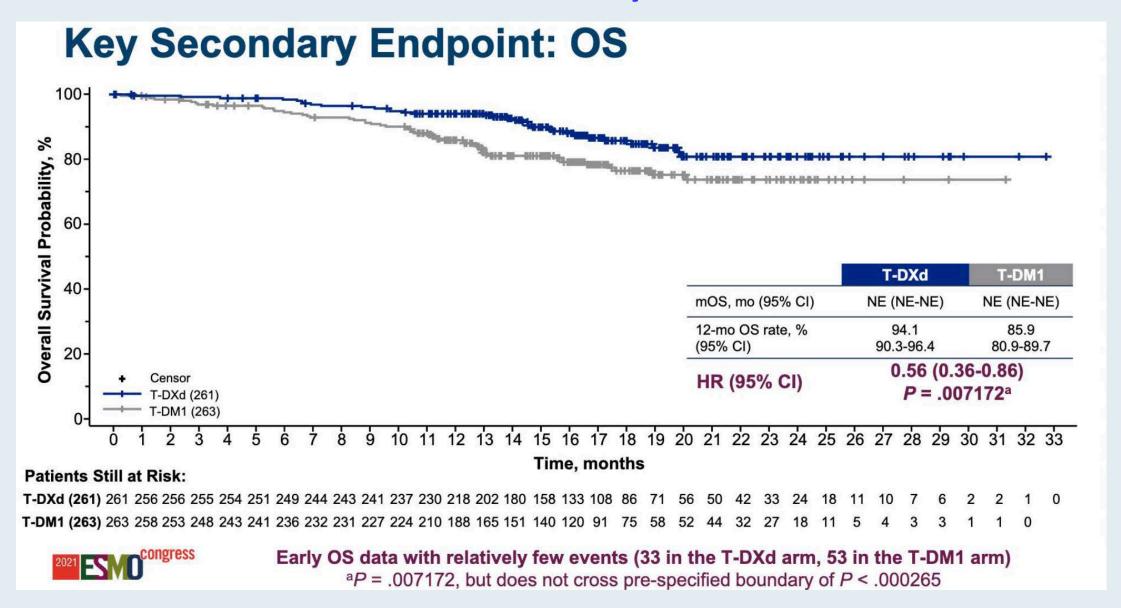


DESTINY-Breast03: Progression-Free Survival by BICR





DESTINY-Breast03: Overall Survival by BICR





DESTINY-Breast03: Drug-Related Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events in ≥20% of Patients

System Organ Class	T-DXd (r	ı = 257)	T-DM1 (n = 261)
Preferred term, n (%)	Any Grade	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3
Blood and lymphatic system disorders				
Neutropenia ^a	110 (42.8)	49 (19.1)	29 (11.1)	8 (3.1)
Anemia ^b	78 (30.4)	15 (5.8)	37 (14.2)	11 (4.2)
Leukopeniac	77 (30.0)	17 (6.6)	20 (7.7)	1 (0.4)
Thrombocytopeniad	64 (24.9)	18 (7.0)	135 (51.7)	65 (24.9)
Gastrointestinal disorders			1	
Nausea	187 (72.8)	17 (6.6)	72 (27.6)	1 (0.4)
Vomiting	113 (44.0)	4 (1.6)	15 (5.7)	1 (0.4)
Diarrhea	61 (23.7)	1 (0.4)	10 (3.8)	1 (0.4)
Constipation	58 (22.6)	0	25 (9.6)	0
General disorders			- X: - X/	
Fatiguee	115 (44.7)	13 (5.1)	77 (29.5)	2 (0.8)
Investigations	W			
AST increased	60 (23.3)	2 (0.8)	97 (37.2)	13 (5.0)
ALT increased	50 (19.5)	4 (1.6)	71 (27.2)	12 (4.6)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders				
Decreased appetite	67 (26.1)	3 (1.2)	33 (12.6)	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders				
Alopecia ^f	93 (36.2)	1 (0.4)	6 (2.3)	0



DESTINY-Breast03: Adverse Events of Special Interest

Adjudicated as drug-related ILD/pneumonitisa, n (%)						
n (%)	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Any Grade
T-DXd (n = 257)	7 (2.7)	18 (7.0)	2 (0.8)	0	0	27 (10.5)
T-DM1 (n = 261)	4 (1.5)	1 (0.4)	0	0	0	5 (1.9)

There were no grade 4 or 5 adjudicated drug-related ILD/pneumonitis events observed with T-DXd

LVEF decrease, n (%)						
n (%)	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Any Grade
T-DXd (n = 257)	1 (0.4)b	6 (2.3) ^c	0	0	0	7 (2.7)
T-DM1 (n = 261)	0	1 (0.4)°	0	0	0	1 (0.4)

 In the T-DXd arm, all reported adverse events of LVEF decrease were asymptomatic and no cases of cardiac failure occurred



Second Opinion: A 67-year-old woman with ER/PR-negative, HER2-positive mBC (Dr Gosain)





Dr Rohit Gosain

Dr Hope Rugo

- 5-cm ER/PR-negative, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (mBC)
- CT CAP: Multiple lung and liver lesions, biopsy-confirmed HER2-positive BC
- Paclitaxel/trastuzumab/pertuzumab (THP) → PD after 9 months → T-DM1
- Altered mental status after 6 months
- MRI: Multiple sub-centimeter brain lesions; Increase in size of lung and liver lesions

Question

What treatment would you recommend for third-line therapy?





Dr Hope Rugo

Third-line treatment for patients with CNS disease





Dr Erika Hamilton

Management of tucatinib-associated adverse events



HER2CLIMB: Safety Outcomes

	Tucatinib	(n = 404)	Placebo (n = 197)		
Select adverse events	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	
Any	99.3%	55.2%	97.0%	48.7%	
Diarrhea	80.9%	12.9%	53.3%	8.6%	
PPE syndrome	63.4%	13.1%	52.8%	9.1%	
Nausea	58.4%	3.7%	43.7%	3.0%	
Fatigue	45.0%	4.7%	43.1%	4.1%	
Vomiting	35.9%	3.0%	25.4%	3.6%	
Stomatitis	25.5%	2.5%	14.2%	0.5%	
Increased AST	21.3%	4.5%	11.2%	0.5%	
Increased ALT	20.0%	5.4%	6.6%	0.5%	







Dr Sara Tolaney

Dr Hope Rugo

Tolerability of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd)





Dr Hope Rugo

Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) for HER2-low metastatic breast cancer



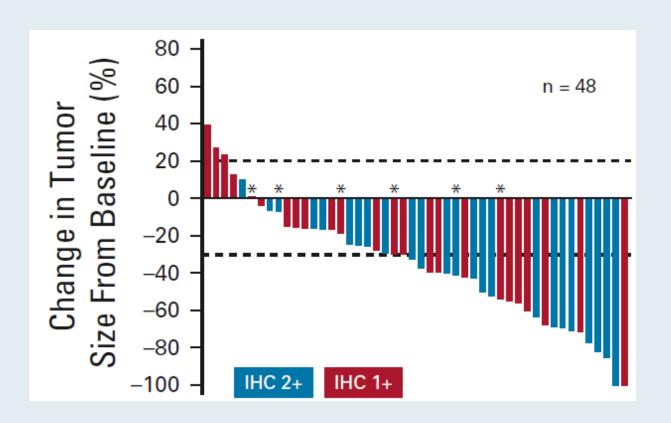
Antitumor Activity and Safety of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Patients With **HER2-Low-Expressing Advanced Breast** Cancer: Results From a Phase Ib Study

Shanu Modi, MD1; Haeseong Park, MD, MPH2; Rashmi K. Murthy, MD, MBE3; Hiroji Iwata, PhD, MD4; Kenji Tamura, MD, PhD5; Junji Tsurutani, MD, PhD6; Alvaro Moreno-Aspitia, PhD7; Toshihiko Doi, MD, PhD8; Yasuaki Sagara, MD9; Charles Redfern, MD10; lan E. Krop, MD, PhD¹¹; Caleb Lee, MD, PhD¹²; Yoshihiko Fujisaki, MS¹³; Masahiro Sugihara, PhD¹³; Lin Zhang, MD, PhD¹²; Javad Shahidi, MD12; and Shunji Takahashi, MD14

J Clin Oncol 2020;38(17):1887-96.



Effect of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Heavily Pretreated HER2-Low Metastatic Breast Cancer (Median 7.5 Prior Regimens)



Clinical activity (by independent review)

ORR			
	Overall	37%	
	HER2 2+	39%	
	HER2 1+	36%	
	ER+	40% (N = 47)	
	ER-	14% (N = 7)	
PFS			
	Overall	11.1 months	

ORR = objective response rate





Dr Erika Hamilton

Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) in combination with tucatinib



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Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) Versus Trastuzumab Emtansine (T-DM1) in Patients With HER2+ Metastatic Breast Cancer: Subgroup Analyses From the Randomized Phase 3 Study DESTINY-Breast03

Sara A. Hurvitz, MD^a, Sung-Bae Kim, Wei-Pang Chung, Seock-Ah Im, Yeon Hee Park, Roberto Hegg, Min-Hwan Kim, Ling-Ming Tseng, Vanessa Petry, Chi-Feng Chung, Hiroji Iwata, Erika Hamilton, Giuseppe Curigliano, Binghe Xu, Caleb Lee, Yali Liu, Jillian Cathcart, Emarjola Bako, Sunil Verma, Javier Cortes

On behalf of the DESTINY-Breast03 investigators

^aDepartment of Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA USA



Updated overall survival results from the phase 3 PHOEBE trial of pyrotinib versus lapatinib in combination with capecitabine in patients with HER2positive metastatic breast cancer

Binghe Xu, MD

Cancer Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China

On behalf of Min Yan, Fei Ma, Xichun Hu, Jifeng Feng, Quchang Ouyang, Zhongsheng Tong, Huiping Li, Qingyuan Zhang, Tao Sun, Xian Wang, Yongmei Yin, Ying Cheng, Wei Li, Xiaoyu Zhu, Chunxia Chen, Jianjun Zou, the PHOEBE Study Group



San Antonio Breast cancer Symposium ®, December 7-10, 2021





Genomic analysis of 733 HER2+ breast cancers identifies recurrent pathway alterations associated with anti-HER2 resistance and new therapeutic vulnerabilities

Emanuela Ferraro, Alison E. Smith, Anton Safonov, Paulino Tallon De Lara, Cristina Bernado, Enrique J. Arenas Lahuerta, Joaquín Arribas, David Solit, Jorge Reis-Filho, Neal Rosen, Larry Norton, Shanu Modi, Mark Robson, Chau T Dang, Giuseppe Curigliano, Sarat Chandarlapaty and Pedram Razavi

Presenter: Emanuela Ferraro, MD

Research Fellow, Breast Service, Department of Medicine



San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium®, December 7-10, 2021

Neratinib + fulvestrant + trastuzumab for hormone-receptor positive, HER2-mutant metastatic breast cancer, and neratinib + trastuzumab for HER2-mutant metastatic triple-negative disease: latest updates from the SUMMIT trial

Komal Jhaveri,¹ Haeseong Park,² James Waisman,³ Jonathan W. Goldman,⁴ Angel Guerrero-Zotano,⁵ Valentina Boni,⁶ Barbara Haley,⁷ Ingrid A. Mayer,⁸ Adam Brufsky,⁹ Eddy Yang,¹⁰ José A. García-Sáenz,¹¹ Francois-Clement Bidard,¹² John Crown,¹³ Bo Zhang,¹⁴ Aimee Frazier,¹⁴ Irmina Diala,¹⁴ Brian Barnett,¹⁴ Lisa D Eli,¹⁴ Hans Wildiers¹⁵

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; ²Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; ³City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA; ⁴UCLA, Santa Monica, CA; ⁵Fundación Instituto Valenciano de Oncología, Valencia, Spain; ⁵START Madrid-CIOCC, Hospital Universitario, Madrid Sanchinarro, Madrid, Spain; ²UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; ⁵Vanderbilt University Medical Center/Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Nashville, TN; ⁵Magee-Womens Hospital of UPMC, Pittsburgh, PA; ¹⁵University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; ¹¹Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain; ¹²Institut Curie, St. Cloud, France; ¹³St. Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; ¹⁴Puma Biotechnology Inc., Los Angeles, CA; ¹⁵University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium



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Journal of Geriatric Oncology 13 (2022) 27–32



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Geriatric Oncology



Relationship between cognitive functioning and frailty in older breast cancer survivors

Tim A. Ahles ^{a,*}, Elizabeth Schofield ^a, Yuelin Li ^a, Elizabeth Ryan ^a, James C. Root ^a, Sunita K. Patel ^b, Katrazyna McNeal ^a, Alexandra Gaynor ^a, Heidi Tan ^b, Vani Katheria ^b, Jessica Vazquez ^b, Tiffany Traina ^c, Arti Hurria ^d



^a Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

^b Departments of Population Science and Supportive Care Medicine, City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA, USA

^c Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

^d Center for Cancer and Ageing, City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA, USA



Provision of subspecialized expert oncology opinions using a technology based platform: prospective pilot to facilitate access to care.

Tiffany A. Traina, Philip W. Kantoff, Matthew J. Matasar, Lara Dunn, Claire Frances Friedman, Martin H Voss, Andrew David Seidman, Oren Cahlon, Marjorie Glass Zauderer, Cole Manship, Emily Kauff, Gitika Srivastava, Naresh Ramarajan, Ghassan K. Abou-Alfa.





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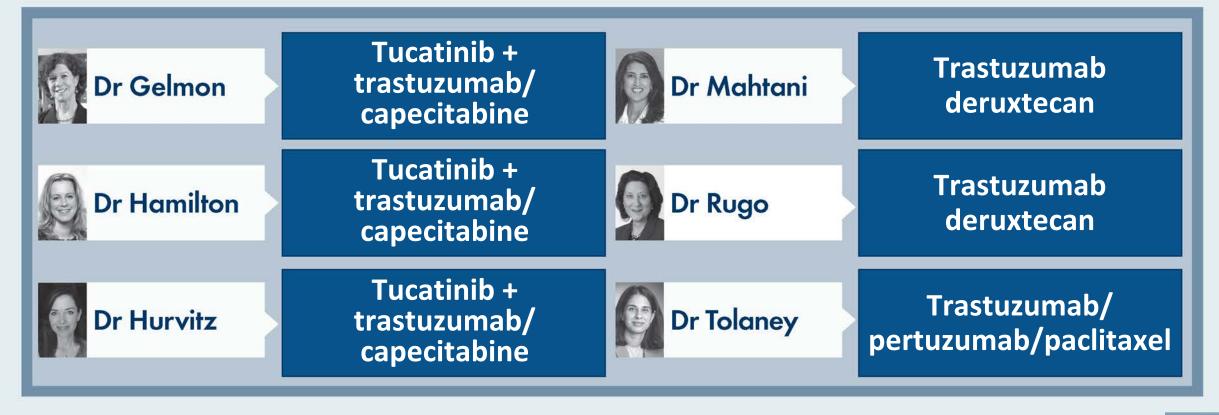
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Management of Metastatic HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

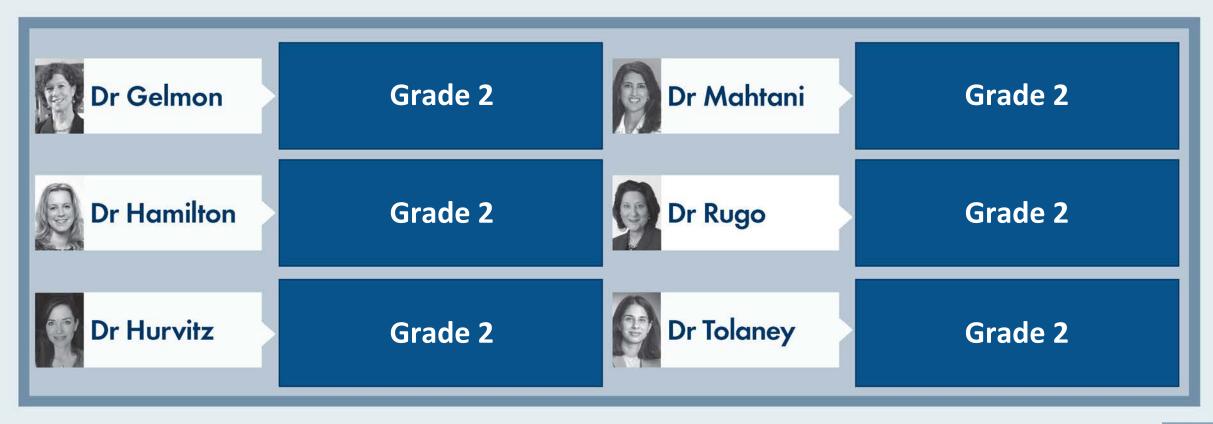


A 65-year-old woman with an ER-positive, HER2-positive IDC experiences recurrence in the liver and brain 18 months after completing neoadjuvant TCHP followed by adjuvant trastuzumab/pertuzumab and postadjuvant neratinib and is receiving adjuvant anastrozole. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?





At what grade of ILD would you permanently discontinue therapy with trastuzumab deruxtecan for a patient with HER2-positive mBC?



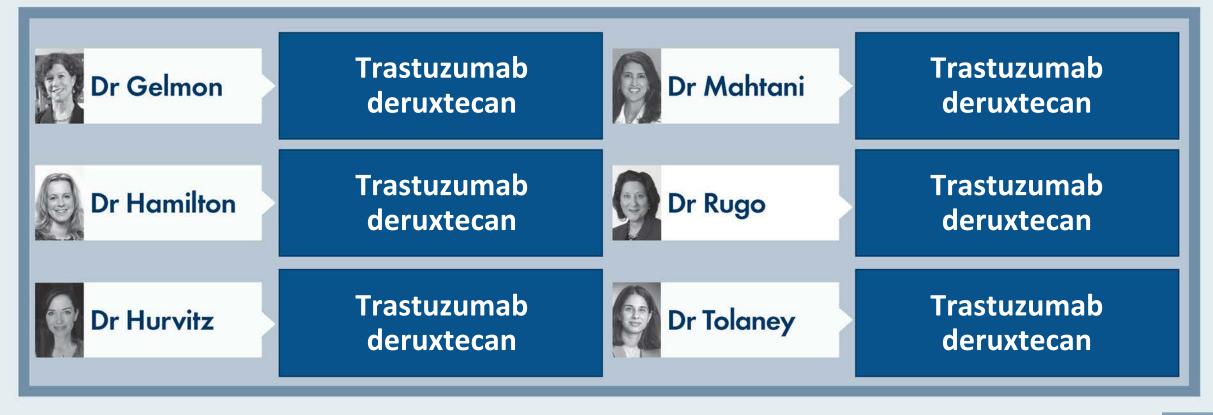


A 65-year-old woman with <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive mBC receives <u>first-line THP followed by second-line T-DM1</u> on disease progression. She now presents with a <u>single brain metastasis that is resected with no other evidence of progression</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



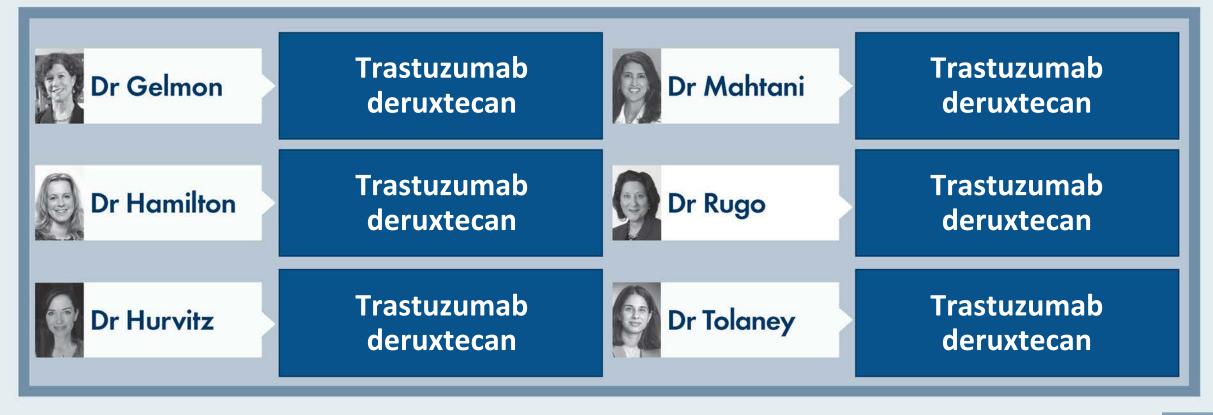


A 65-year-old woman with an <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive IDC experiences disease recurrence in the liver <u>6 months</u> after completing <u>neoadjuvant TCHP followed by adjuvant</u> <u>trastuzumab/pertuzumab</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



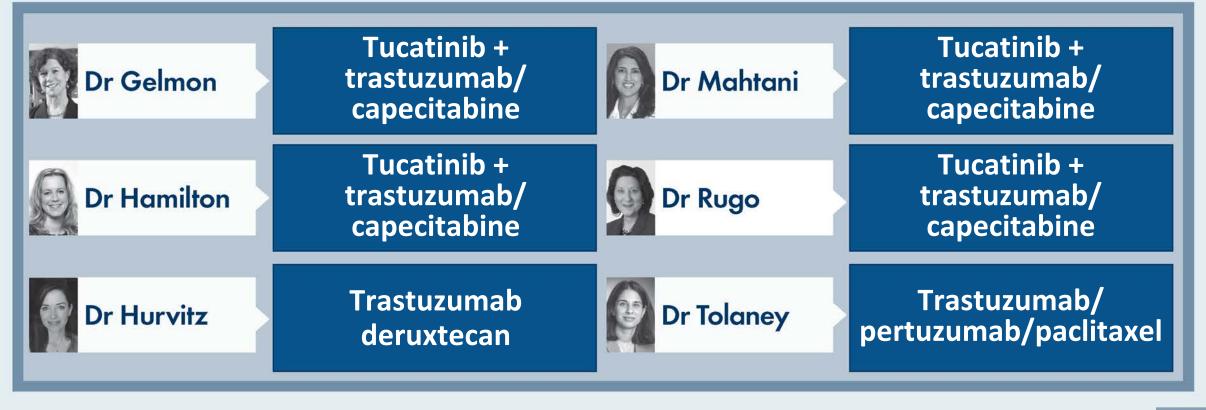


A 65-year-old woman with an <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive IDC experiences disease recurrence in the liver <u>6 months</u> after completing <u>neoadjuvant TCHP followed by adjuvant T-DM1</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



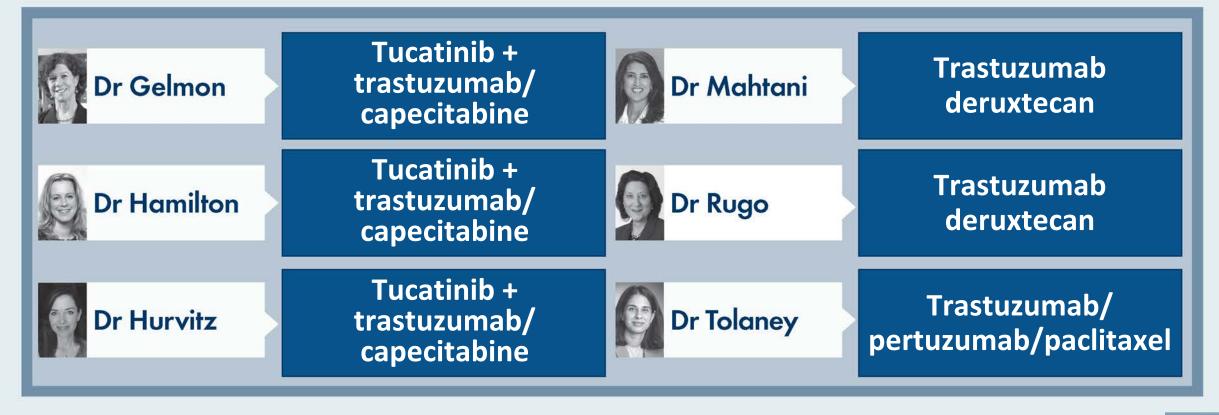


A 65-year-old woman with an <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive IDC experiences disease recurrence in the liver and brain <u>18 months</u> after completing <u>neoadjuvant TCHP followed by adjuvant trastuzumab/pertuzumab</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



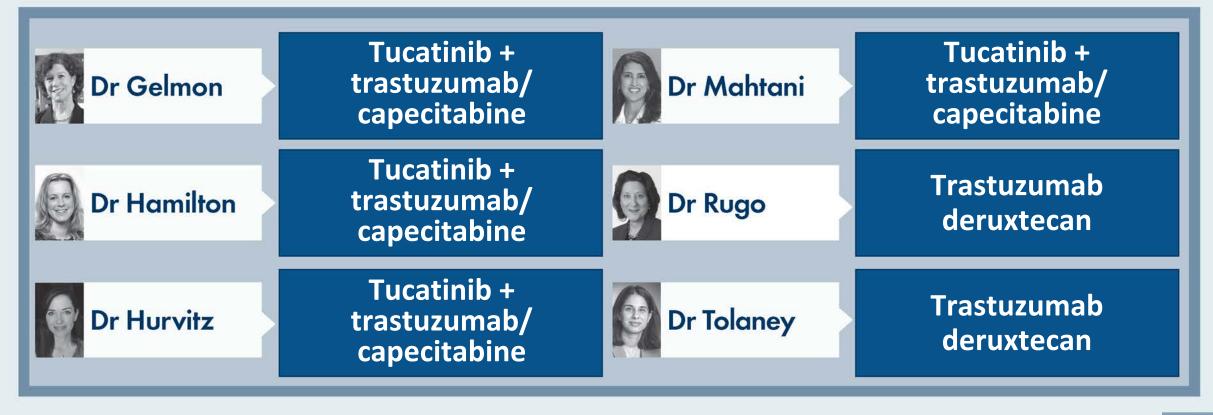


A 65-year-old woman with an ER-positive, HER2-positive IDC experiences recurrence in the liver and brain 18 months after completing neoadjuvant TCHP followed by adjuvant trastuzumab/pertuzumab and postadjuvant neratinib and is receiving adjuvant anastrozole. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



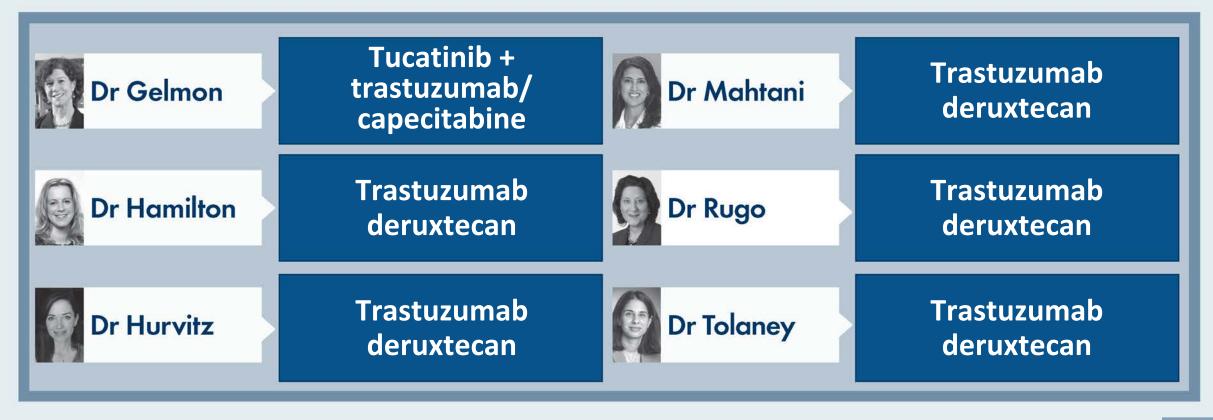


A 65-year-old woman with <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive mBC receives <u>first-line THP followed by second-line T-DM1</u> on disease progression. She now presents with further <u>low-volume</u>, <u>asymptomatic</u> progression but <u>no evidence of CNS involvement</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



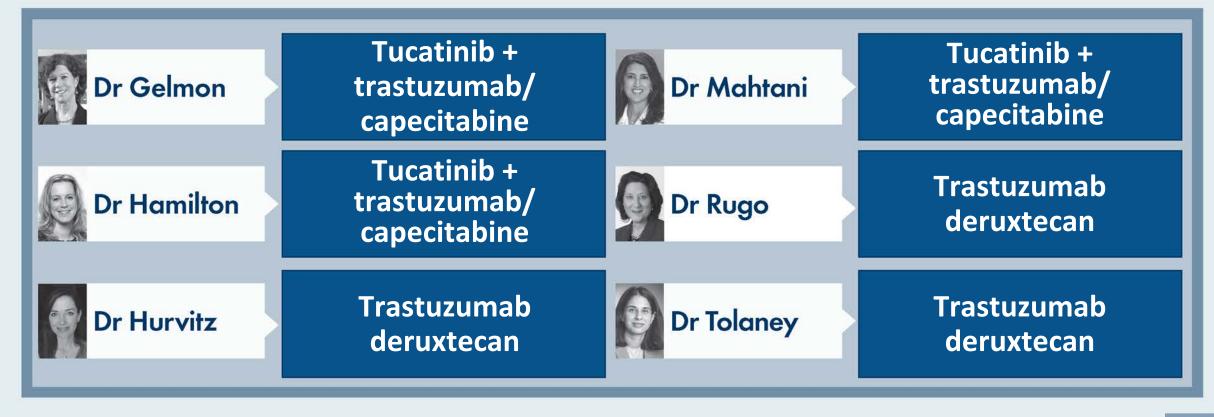


A 65-year-old woman with <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive mBC receives <u>first-line</u> <u>THP followed by second-line T-DM1</u> on disease progression. She now presents with further <u>high-volume</u>, <u>moderately symptomatic</u> progression but <u>no evidence of CNS involvement</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?



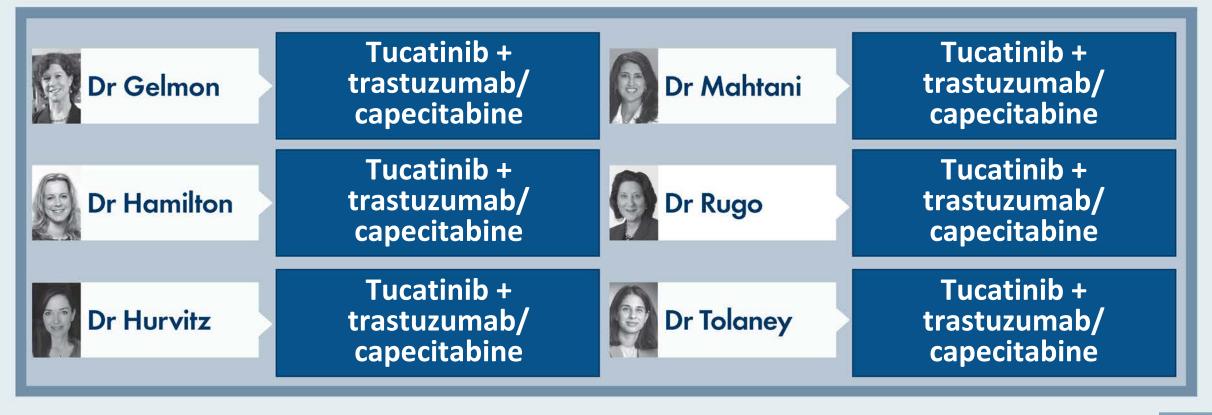


A 65-year-old woman with <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive mBC receives <u>first-line THP</u> but after 1 year experiences disease progression, including <u>1 brain metastasis that is resected</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend next?



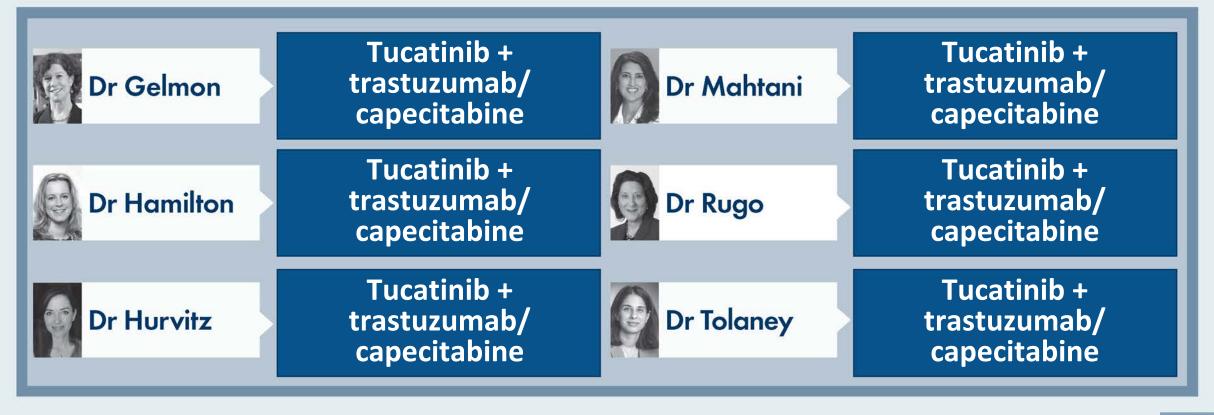


A 65-year-old woman with <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive mBC receives <u>first-line THP</u> but after 1 year experiences disease progression, including <u>multiple brain metastases</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend next?





A 65-year-old woman with <u>ER-negative</u>, HER2-positive mBC receives <u>first-line THP followed by second-line T-DM1</u> on disease progression. She now presents with <u>further disease progression</u>, <u>including multiple new brain metastases</u>. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what systemic treatment would you recommend?

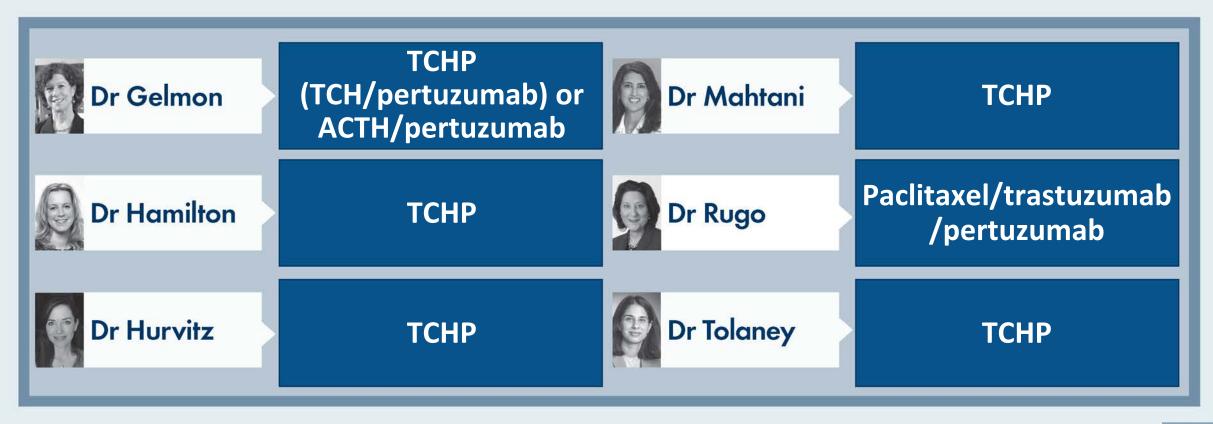




Localized HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

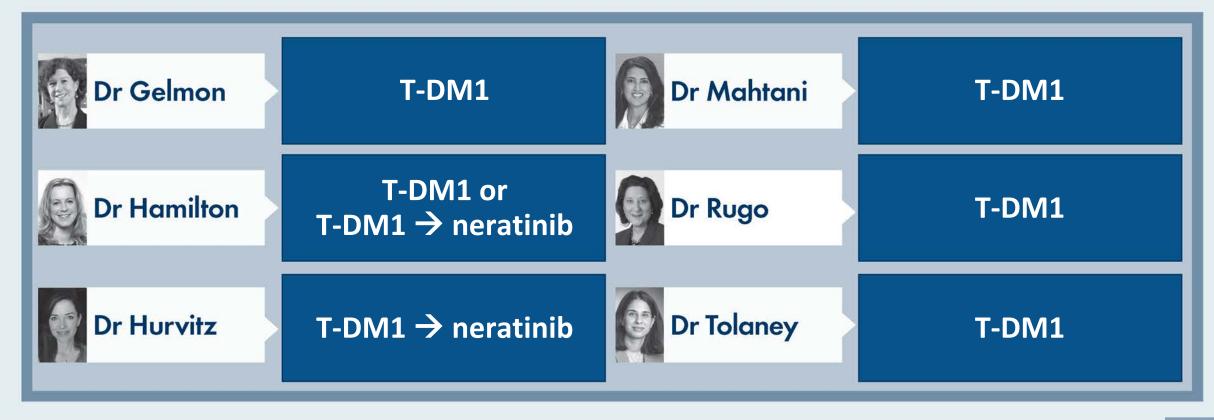


Which neoadjuvant systemic therapy, if any, would you generally recommend for a 65-year-old patient with a <u>2.5-cm</u> ER-negative, HER2-positive, clinically <u>node-negative</u> IDC?





A 65-year-old woman presents with a <u>3.4-cm</u> ER-positive, HER2-positive IDC with <u>biopsy-proven axillary nodes</u>, receives neoadjuvant TCHP and at surgery is found to have <u>0.5 cm of residual tumor</u> in the breast and no disease in the nodes. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what adjuvant anti-HER2 therapy would you recommend?





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Management of Metastatic HER2-Positive Breast Cancer



DESTINY-Breast03: Progression-Free Survival (PFS) and Objective Response Rate (ORR) with T-DXd versus T-DM1 by Subgroup

	PFS by BICR, HR (95% CI)	Absolute ORR difference T-DXd, T-DM1 (95% CI)		
All patients (N = 524)	0.28 (0.22-0.37)	45.5 (37.6-53.4)		
Hormone receptor				
Positive (n = 272)	0.32 (0.22-0.46)	47.3 (36.1-58.4)		
Negative (n = 248)	0.30 (0.20-0.44)	43.2 (31.5-55.0)		
Prior pertuzumab				
Yes (n = 320)	0.31 (0.22-0.43)	46.7 (36.5-56.9)		
No (n = 204)	0.30 (0.19-0.47)	43.6 (30.5-56.7)		
Prior lines of therapy				
0-1 (n = 258)	0.33 (0.23-0.48)	39.3 (27.3-51.2)		
≥2 (n = 266)	0.28 (0.19-0.41)	51.6 (40.9-62.4)		
Visceral disease				
Yes (n = 384)	0.28 (0.21-0.38)	48.3 (39.1-57.6)		
No (n = 140)	0.32 (0.17-0.58)	39.1 (23.6-54.6)		
Brain metastases at baseline				
Yes (n = 82)	0.25 (0.13-0.45)	46.9 (25.6-68.3)		
No (n = 442)	0.30 (0.22-0.40)	45.5 (36.9-54.1)		



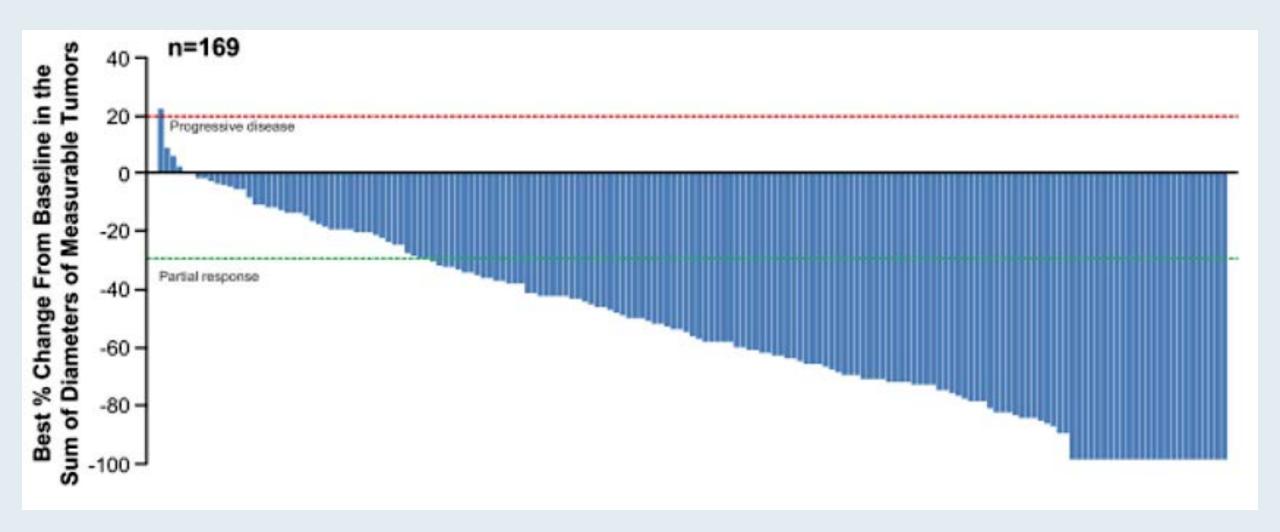
Updated Results from DESTINY-Breast01, a Phase 2 Trial of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) in HER2- Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

Modi S et al.

SABCS 2020; Abstract PD3-06.

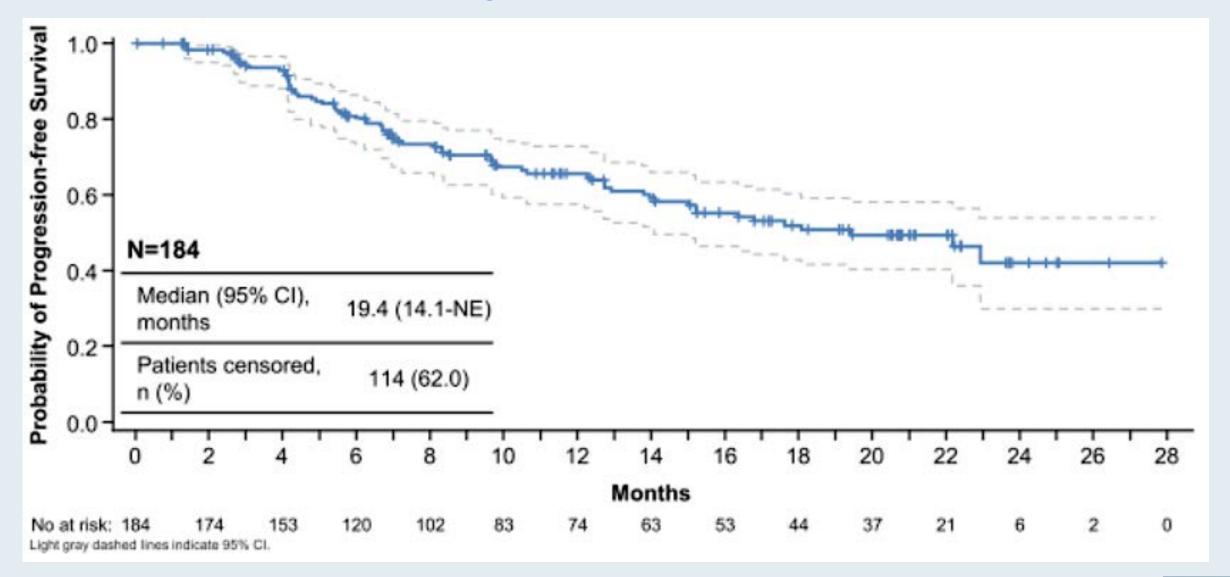


DESTINY-Breast01: Best Percent Change in Tumor Size from Baseline



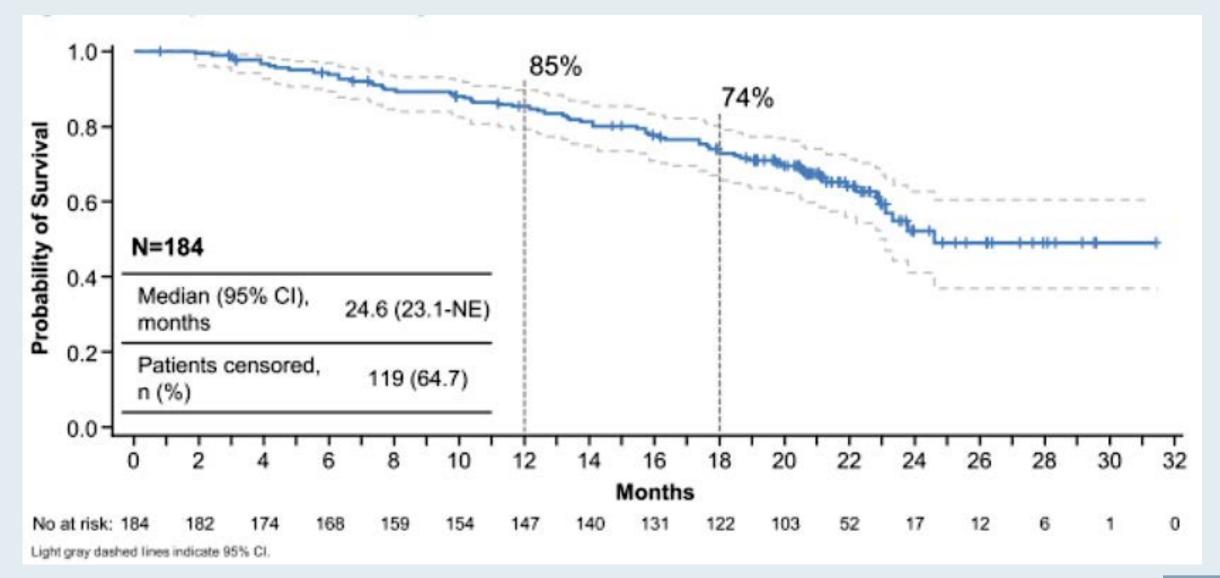


DESTINY-Breast01: Progression-Free Survival





DESTINY-Breast01: Overall Survival





DESTINY-Breast01: Safety

AEs of special interest (n = 184)	All grades	Grades 3 and 4
Interstitial lung disease	25 (13.6%)	1 (0.5%)
Prolonged QT interval	9 (4.9%)	2 (1.1%)
Infusion-related reaction	4 (2.2%)	0
Decreased left ventricular ejection fraction	3 (1.6%)	1 (0.5%)

• Most common Grade ≥3 AEs were decreased neutrophil count (21%), anemia (9%) and nausea (8%).



Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) in Patients with HER2+ Metastatic Breast Cancer with Brain Metastases: A Subgroup Analysis of the DESTINY-Breast01 Trial

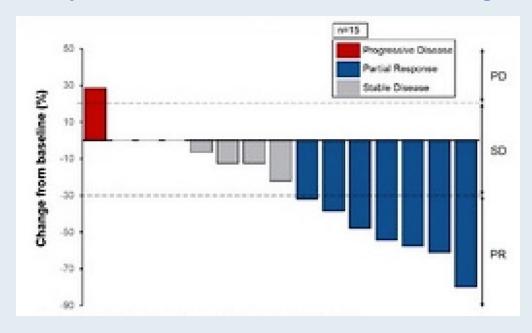
Jerusalem GHM et al. ASCO 2021; Abstract 526.



DESTINY-Breast01: Clinical Activity Outcomeswith Trastuzumab Deruxtecan

Endpoint	CNS Subgroup (n = 24)	All Patients (N = 184)
Confirmed ORR	58.3%	60.9%
Duration of response	16.9 mo	14.8 mo
Progression-free survival	18.1 mo	16.4 mo

Best Response in Brain Lesions in the CNS Subgroup





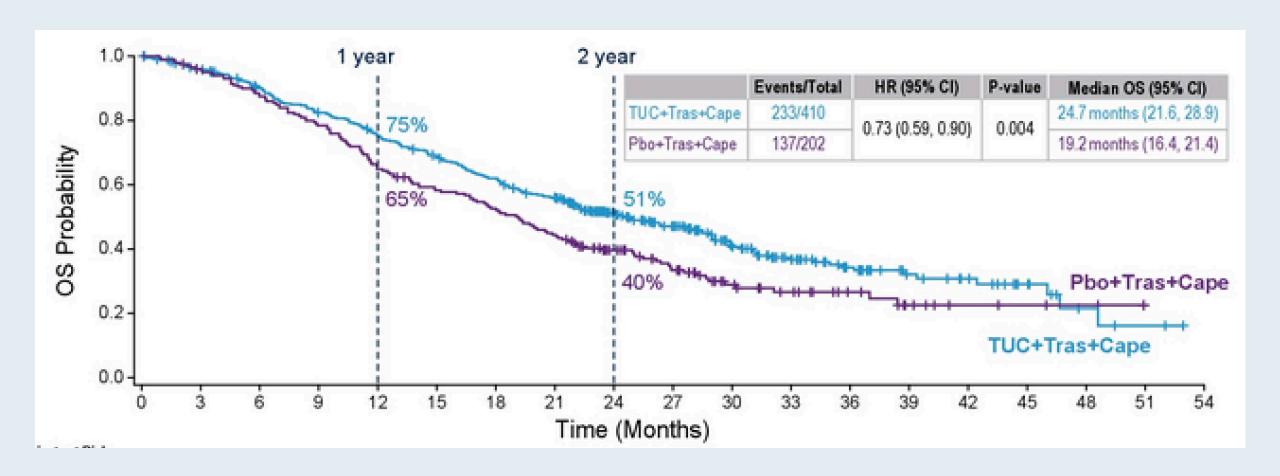
Updated Results of Tucatinib versus Placebo Added to Trastuzumab and Capecitabine for Patients with Pretreated HER2+ Metastatic Breast Cancer with and without Brain Metastases (HER2CLIMB)

Curigliano G et al.

ASCO 2021; Abstract 1043.

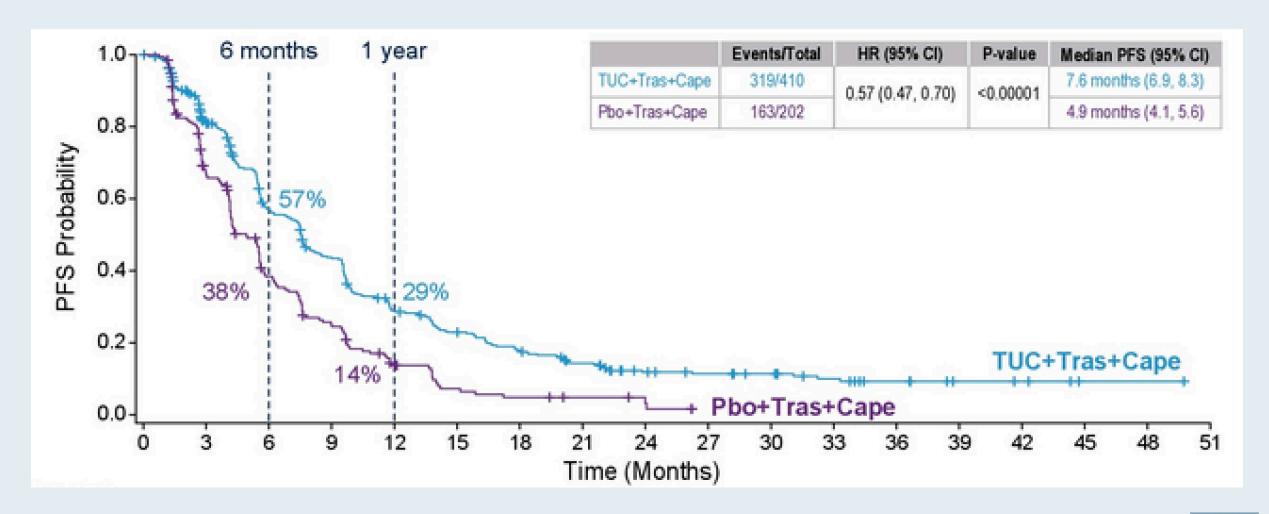


HER2CLIMB: Overall Survival



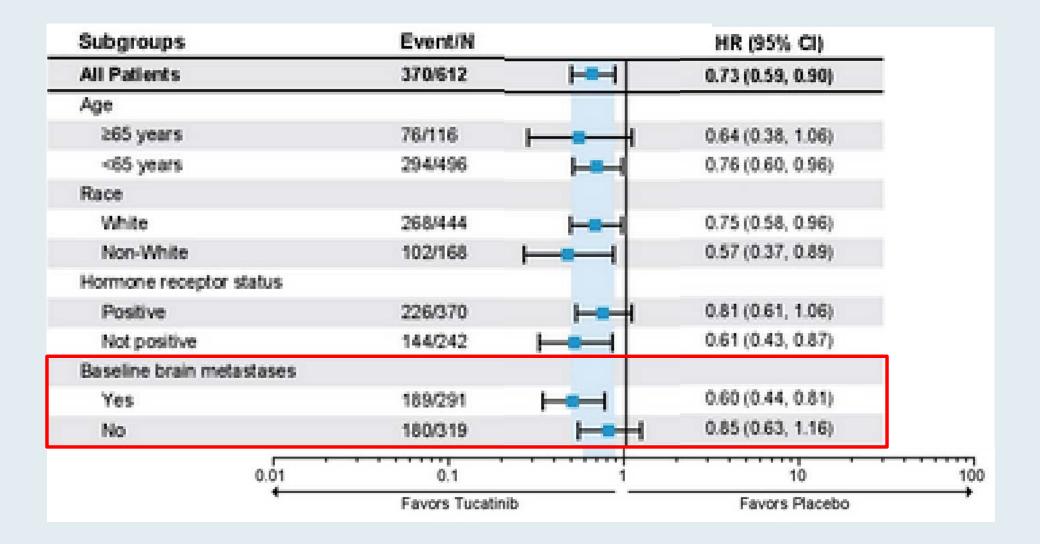


HER2CLIMB: Progression-Free Survival





HER2CLIMB: Overall Survival for Patients with Baseline Brain Metastases





Tucatinib vs Placebo in Combination with Trastuzumab and Capecitabine for Patients with Locally Advanced Unresectable or HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer (HER2CLIMB): Outcomes by Hormone Receptor Status

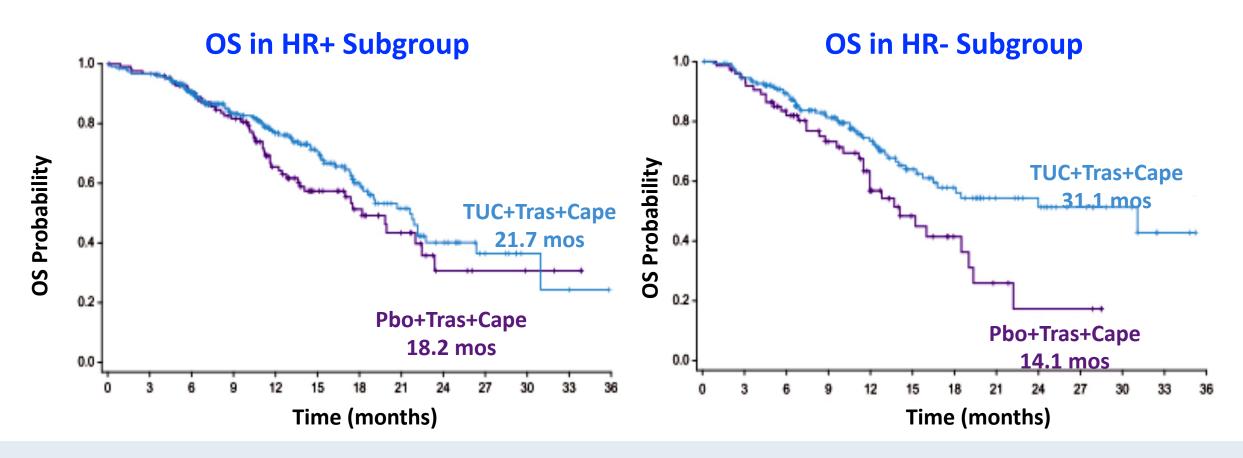
Hamilton E et al.

SABCS 2020; Abstract PD3-08.



OS by HR Status in the Total Study Population

 Clinically meaningful improvement of OS was observed in patients on the tucatinib arm regardless of hormone receptor status.



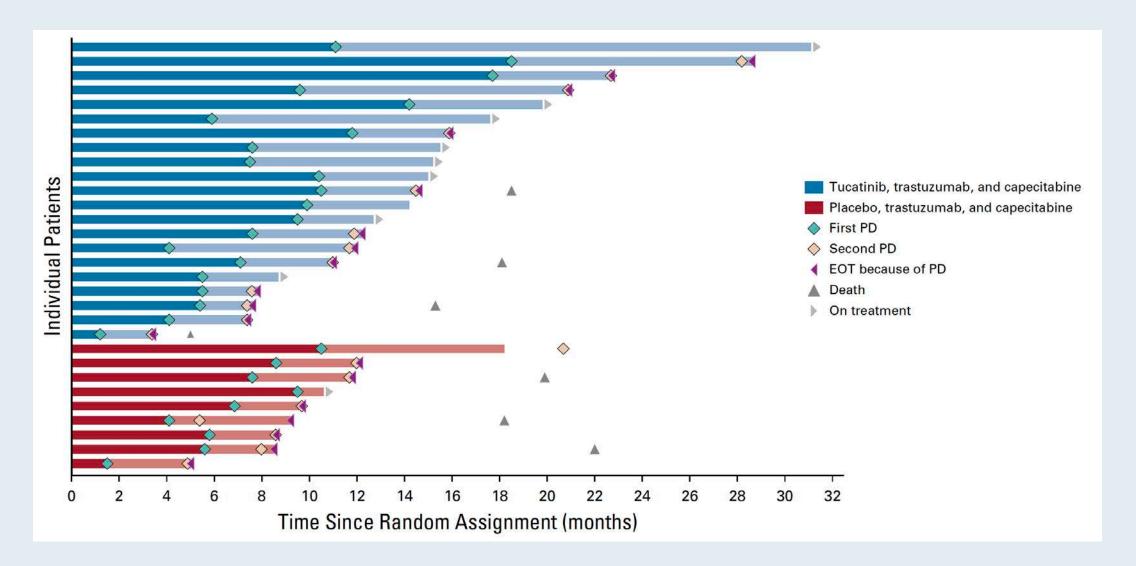


Intracranial Efficacy and Survival With Tucatinib Plus Trastuzumab and Capecitabine for Previously Treated HER2-Positive Breast Cancer With Brain Metastases in the HER2CLIMB Trial

Nancy U. Lin, MD¹; Virginia Borges, MMSc, MD²; Carey Anders, MD³; Rashmi K. Murthy, MD, MBE⁴; Elisavet Paplomata, MD⁵; Erika Hamilton, MD⁶; Sara Hurvitz, MD⁷; Sherene Loi, MD, PhD⁰; Alicia Okines, MBChB, MD⁰; Vandana Abramson, MD¹⁰; Philippe L. Bedard, MD¹¹; Mafalda Oliveira, MD, PhD¹²; Volkmar Mueller, MD¹³; Amelia Zelnak, MD¹⁴; Michael P. DiGiovanna, MD, PhD¹⁵; Thomas Bachelot, MD¹⁶; A. Jo Chien, MD¹⁷; Ruth OʻRegan, MD⁵; Andrew Wardley, MBChB, MSc, MD¹⁰; Alison Conlin, MD, MPH¹⁰; David Cameron, MD, MA²⁰; Lisa Carey, MD²¹; Giuseppe Curigliano, MD, PhD²²; Karen Gelmon, MD²³; Sibylle Loibl, MD, PhD²⁴; JoAl Mayor, PharmD²⁵; Suzanne McGoldrick, MD, MPH²⁵; Xuebei An, PhD²⁵; and Eric P. Winer, MD¹

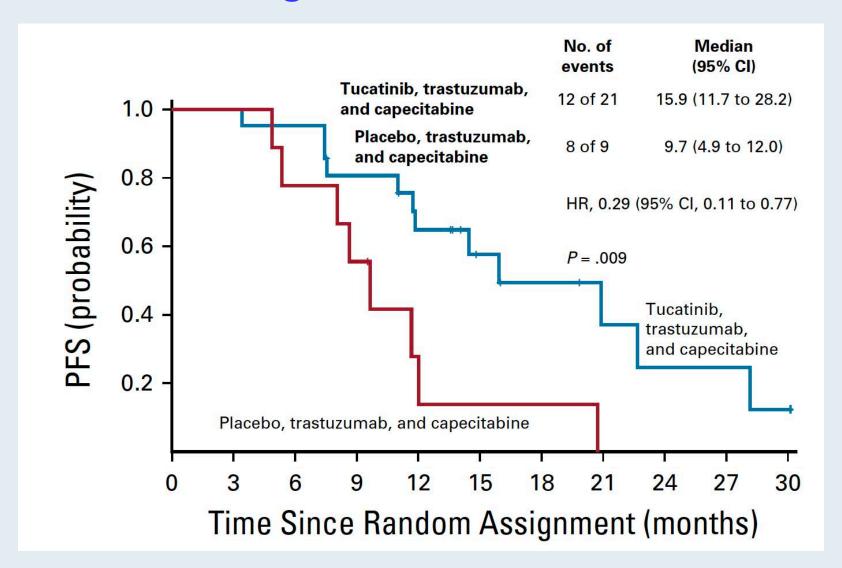


Duration of Treatment



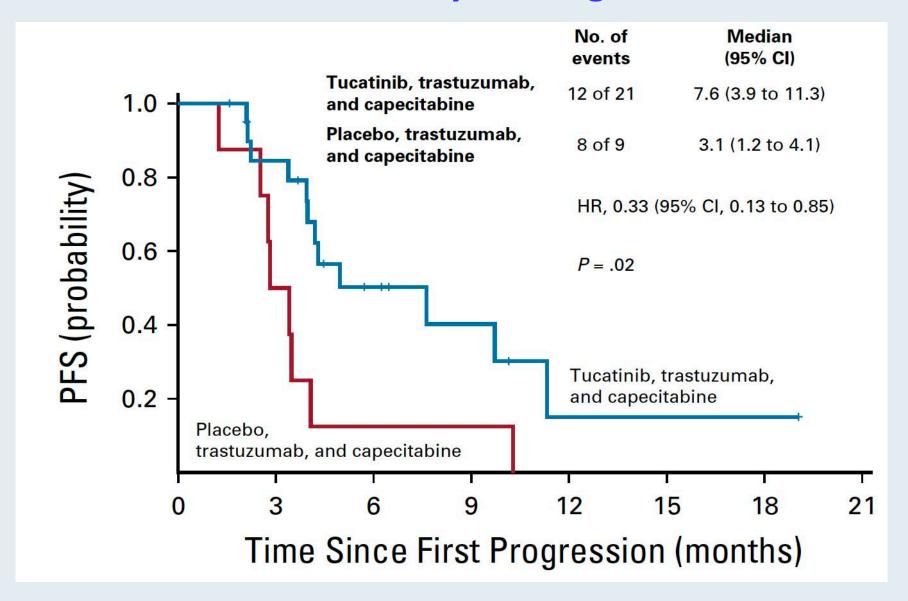


Time from Random Assignment to Second Disease Progression by Investigator Assessment or Death





Time from First PD to Second PD by Investigator Assessment or Death





Final Overall Survival Results from the SOPHIA Study for Patients with HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer Did Not Demonstrate a Statistically Significant Advantage with Margetuximab Over Trastuzumab Press Release – September 07, 2021

"Final overall survival (OS) results of the SOPHIA Phase 3 study in adult patients with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer did not demonstrate a statistically significant advantage for margetuximab over trastuzumab.

The final OS analysis of the SOPHIA study was performed after 385 OS events occurred in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population. As per the study protocol, OS was defined as the number of days from randomization to the date of death (from any cause). The final OS analysis for the ITT population did not demonstrate a statistically significant advantage for margetuximab plus chemotherapy compared to that of patients who received trastuzumab plus chemotherapy (hazard ratio [HR]=0.95; 95% Confidence Interval [CI]: 0.77-1.17; P=0.62). In this overall ITT population, the median survival was 21.6 months in patients treated with margetuximab plus chemotherapy (N=266) compared to 21.9 months in patients treated with trastuzumab plus chemotherapy (N=270).

The safety profile at the time of the final OS analysis of SOPHIA was similar to what was previously reported."



Research

JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

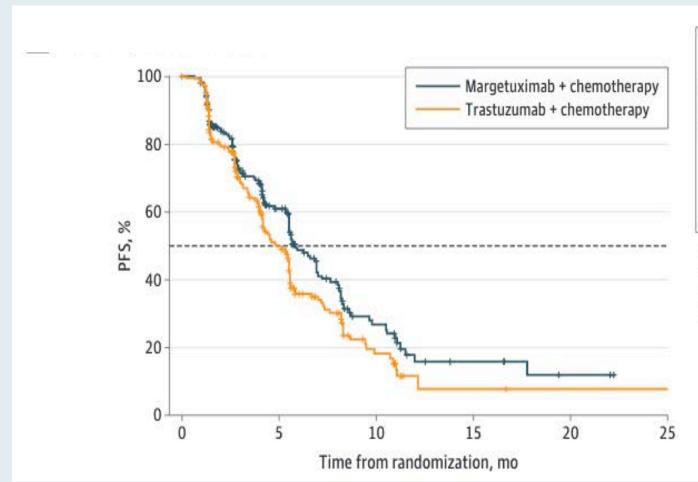
Efficacy of Margetuximab vs Trastuzumab in Patients With Pretreated ERBB2-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer A Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial

Hope S. Rugo, MD; Seock-Ah Im, MD, PhD; Fatima Cardoso, MD; Javier Cortés, MD, PhD; Giuseppe Curigliano, MD, PhD;
Antonino Musolino, MD, PhD, MSc; Mark D. Pegram, MD; Gail S. Wright, MD; Cristina Saura, MD, PhD; Santiago Escrivá-de-Romaní, MD;
Michelino De Laurentiis, MD, PhD; Christelle Levy, MD; Ursa Brown-Glaberman, MD; Jean-Marc Ferrero, MD; Maaike de Boer, MD, PhD;
Sung-Bae Kim, MD, PhD; Katarína Petráková, MD, PhD; Denise A. Yardley, MD; Orit Freedman, MD, MSc; Erik H. Jakobsen, MD; Bella Kaufman, MD;
Rinat Yerushalmi, MD; Peter A. Fasching, MD; Jeffrey L. Nordstrom, PhD; Ezio Bonvini, MD; Scott Koenig, MD, PhD; Sutton Edlich, MS, PA;
Shengyan Hong, PhD; Edwin P. Rock, MD, PhD; William J. Gradishar, MD; for the SOPHIA Study Group

JAMA Oncol 2021;[Online ahead of print].



SOPHIA: PFS by Central Blinded Analysis (ITT Population)

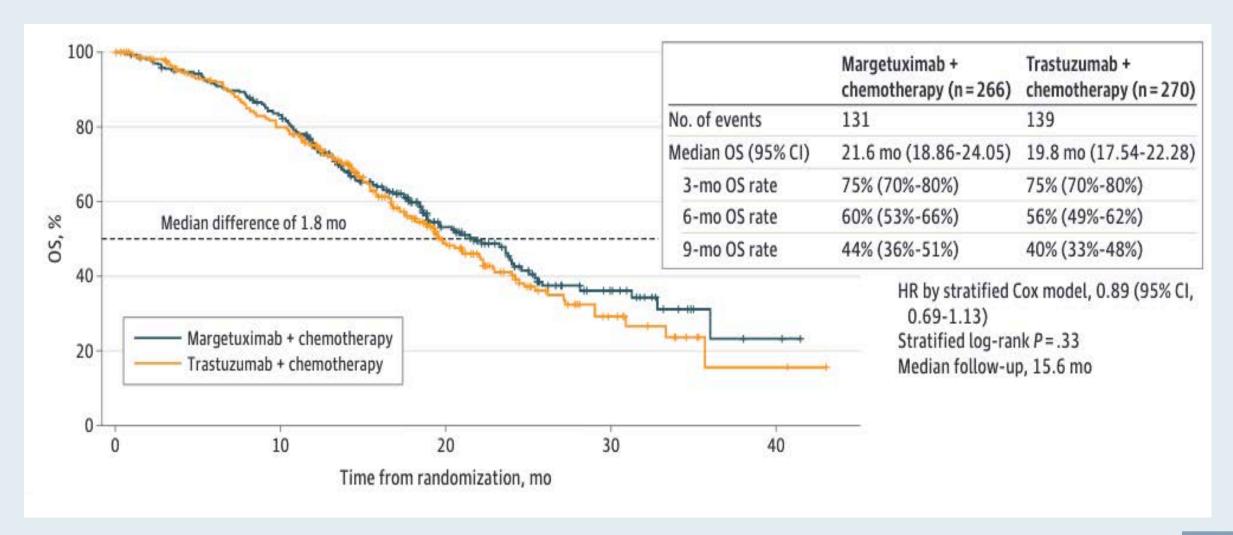


	Margetuximab + chemotherapy (n = 266)	Trastuzumab + chemotherapy (n = 270)
No. of events	130	135
Median PFS (95% CI)	5.8 mo (5.52-6.97)	4.9 mo (4.17-5.59)
3-mo PFS rate	72% (65%-77%)	70% (63%-76%)
6-mo PFS rate	48% (41%-56%)	36% (28%-44%)
9-mo PFS rate	30% (22%-38%)	22% (15%-30%)

HR by stratified Cox model, 0.76 (95% CI, 0.59-0.98) Stratified log-rank P=.03 24% Risk reduction of disease progression^a Median follow-up, 2.8 mo



SOPHIA: OS Analysis (ITT Population)





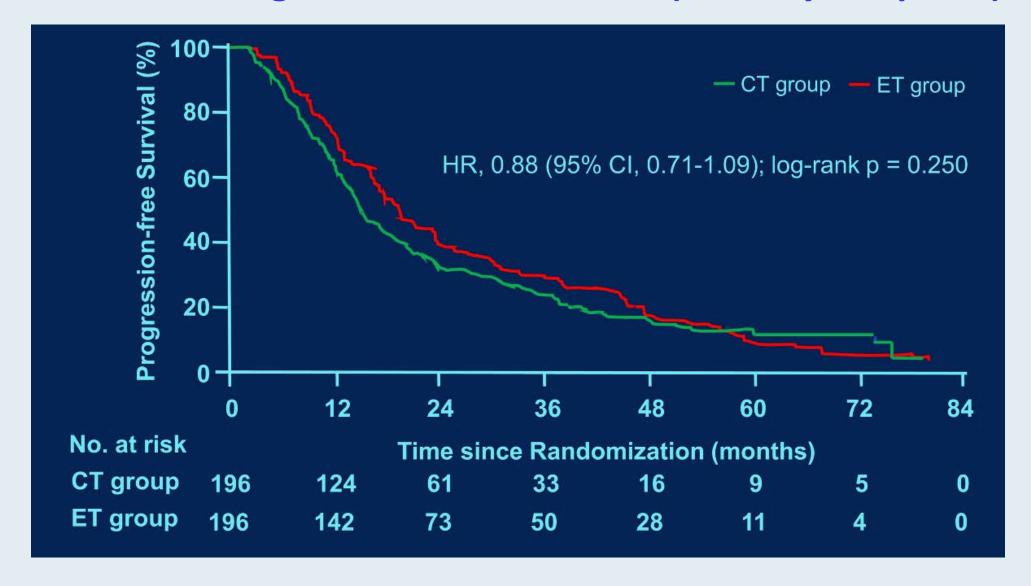
Trastuzumab plus Endocrine Therapy or Chemotherapy as First-Line Treatment for Metastatic Breast Cancer with Hormone Receptor-Positive and HER2-Positive: The SYSUCC-002 Randomized Clinical Trial

Yuan Z et al.

ASCO 2021; Abstract 1003.

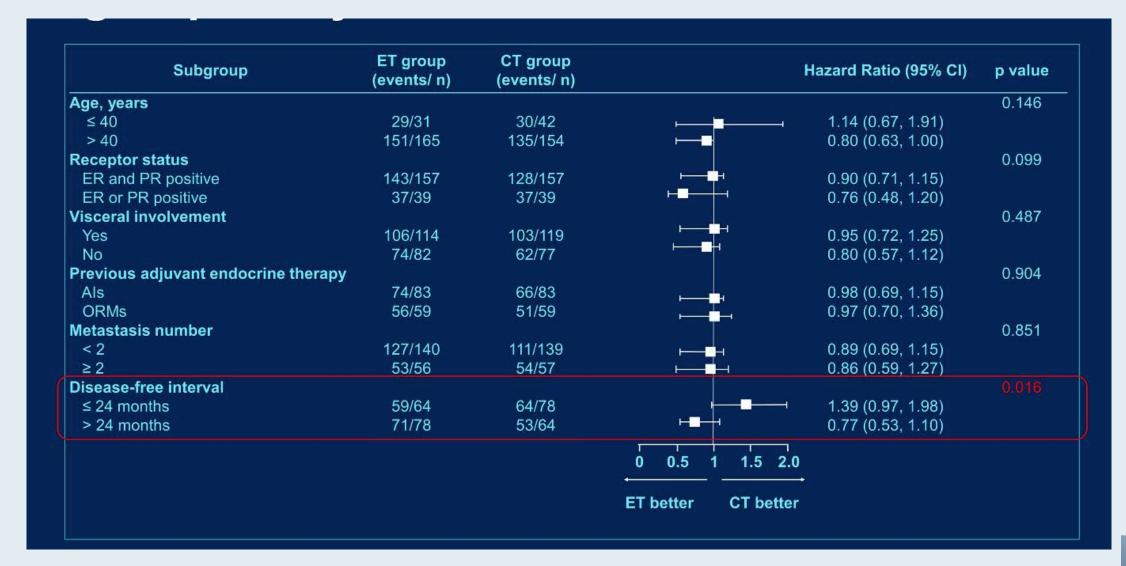


SYSUCC-002: Progression-Free Survival (Primary Endpoint)





SYSUCC-002: Subgroup Analysis of PFS





Primary Outcome of the Phase III SYD985.002/TULIP Trial Comparing [vic-]Trastuzumab Duocarmazine to Physician's Choice Treatment in Patients with Pre-treated HER2-Positive Locally Advanced or Metastatic Breast Cancer

Manich E et al.

ESMO 2021; Abstract LBA15.

Conclusions: Treatment with [vic-]trastuzumab duocarmazine significantly improved PFS in comparison with standard physician's choice chemotherapy and may provide a new treatment option for patients with pre-treated locally advanced or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.



Localized HER2-Positive Breast Cancer



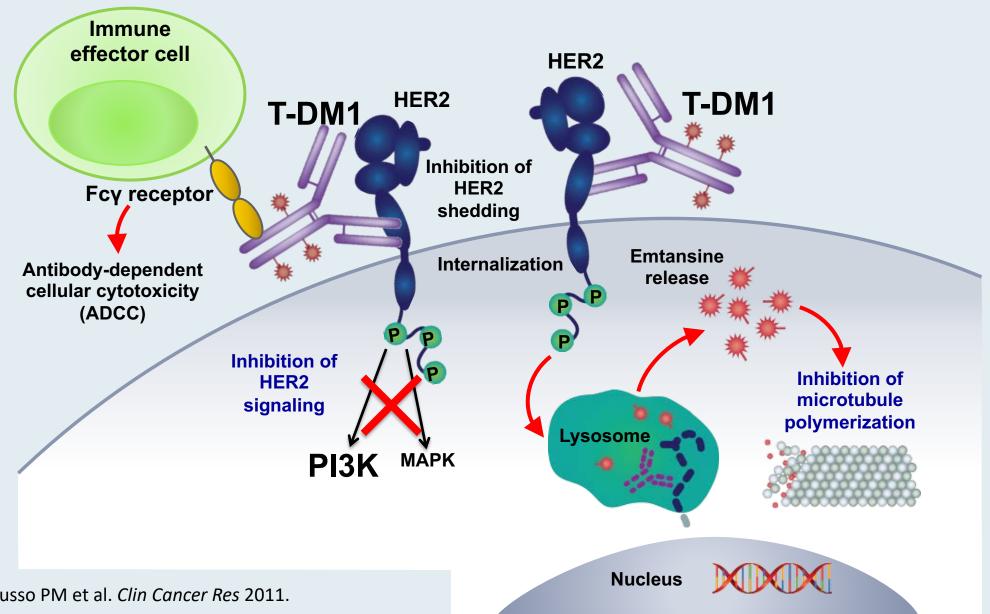
FDA-Approved Agents for Early-Stage HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Agent	Setting	Pivotal trial(s)	Regimens	Year approved	
		NSABP-31	AC-T-placebo vs AC-T-H		
Trastuzumab	Adjuvant HER2+ EBC,	N9831	AC-T vs AC-H vs AC-T-H	2006	
ITastuzumab	first line	BCIRG 006	ACT vs ACT-H vs TC-H		
		HERA	Observation vs trastuzumab		
Pertuzumab	Neoadjuvant HER2+, EBC	NeoSphere	TD vs PTD vs PT vs PD	2013	
Dortugues	Adimont HEDO L EDC	A DI HAHTV	Chemotherapy plus trastuzumab		2017
Pertuzumab	Adjuvant HER2+, EBC	APHINITY	plus pertuzumab vs placebo		
Moratinib	Extended adjuvant	Cv+oNCT	Dlacaba ve naratinih	2017	
Neratinib	treatment of HER2+ EBC	ExteNET	Placebo vs neratinib	2017	
T-DM1	Adjuvant HER2+ EBC with residual disease after neoadjuvant taxane and trastuzumab-based treatment	KATHERINE	Trastuzumab vs T-DM1	2019	

AC-H = doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and trastuzumab; AC-T, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and paclitaxel; AC-T-H, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, paclitaxel, and trastuzumab; H, trastuzumab; PD, pertuzumab and docetaxel; PT, trastuzumab and pertuzumab; PTD, pertuzumab, trastuzumab, and docetaxel; TC, docetaxel and cyclophosphamide; TC-H, docetaxel, cyclophosphamide, and trastuzumab; TD, trastuzumab and docetaxel; THP, docetaxel, trastuzumab, and pertuzumab



Trastuzumab Emtansine (T-DM1): Mechanisms of Action





ARTICLE IN PRESS



Ann Oncol 2021;[Online ahead of print]



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Adjuvant T-DM1 versus trastuzumab in patients with residual invasive disease after neoadjuvant therapy for HER2-positive breast cancer: subgroup analyses from KATHERINE

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E. P. Mamounas<sup>1,2*</sup>, M. Untch<sup>3</sup>, M. S. Mano<sup>4</sup>, C.-S. Huang<sup>5</sup>, C. E. Geyer Jr<sup>1,6</sup>, G. von Minckwitz<sup>7</sup>, N. Wolmark<sup>1,8</sup>, X. Pivot<sup>9</sup>, S. Kuemmel<sup>10,11</sup>, M. P. DiGiovanna<sup>12</sup>, B. Kaufman<sup>13</sup>, G. Kunz<sup>7,14</sup>, A. K. Conlin<sup>1,15</sup>, J. C. Alcedo<sup>16</sup>, T. Kuehn<sup>17</sup>, I. Wapnir<sup>1,18</sup>, A. Fontana<sup>19</sup>, J. Hackmann<sup>7,20</sup>, J. Polikoff<sup>1,21</sup>, M. Saghatchian<sup>22</sup>, A. Brufsky<sup>1,23</sup>, Y. Yang<sup>24</sup>, M. Zimovjanova<sup>25</sup>, T. Boulet<sup>26</sup>, H. Liu<sup>27</sup>, D. Tesarowski<sup>28</sup>, L. H. Lam<sup>28</sup>, C. Song<sup>28</sup>, M. Smitt<sup>28,29</sup> & S. Loibl<sup>7,30</sup>
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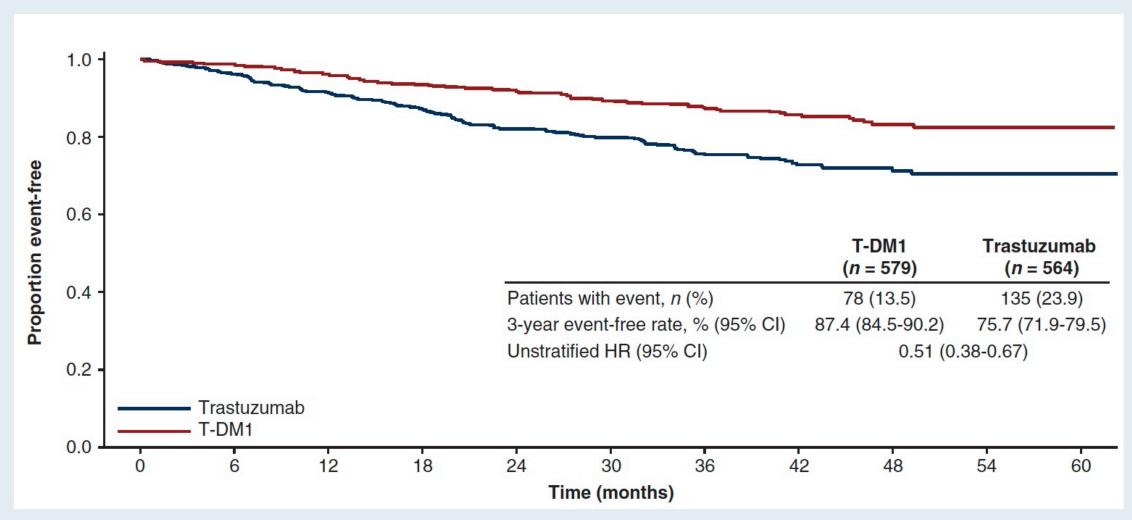


KATHERINE: Summary of Adverse Events Associated with T-DM1

Event	Trastuzumab (N = 720)	T-DM1 (N = 740)	
Grade ≥3 adverse event	15.4%	25.7%	
AE leading to drug discontinuation	2.1%	18.1%	
Selected Grade ≥3 adverse even	t		
Decreased platelet count	0.3%	5.7%	
Hypertension	1.2%	2.0%	
Peripheral sensory neuropathy	0	1.4%	
Decreased neutrophil count	0.7%	1.2%	
Hypokalemia	0.1%	1.2%	
Fatigue	0.1%	1.1%	
Anemia	0.1%	1.1%	

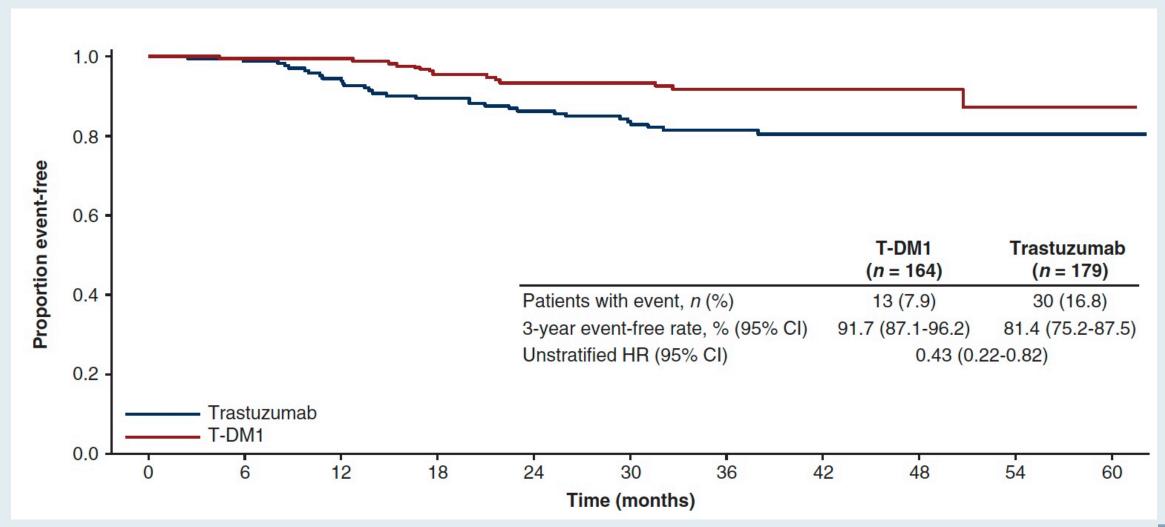


Time to First Invasive Disease-Free Survival Event for Patients Who Received Anthracycline-Based Neoadjuvant Therapy





Time to First Invasive Disease-Free Survival Event for Patients Who Received Non-Anthracycline-Based Neoadjuvant Therapy





KATHERINE: Central Nervous System Recurrence Events

	T-DM1 (n = 743)	Trastuzumab (n = 743)	
Patients with CNS recurrence	45 (6.1%)	40 (5.4%)	
At first IDFS event ^a	44 (5.9%)	32 (4.3%)	
After first IDFS event ^b	1 (0.1%)	8 (1.1)	
Patients with CNS as only event ^c	36 (4.8%)	21 (2.8%)	
Median time to CNS recurrence	17.5 months	11.9 months	

T-DM1 = trastuzumab emtansine; CNS = central nervous system; IDFS = invasive disease-free survival CNS recurrence ^awithin or ^bafter 61 days of first IDFS event or at ^cany time



Adjuvant Trastuzumab Emtansine Versus Paclitaxel in Combination With Trastuzumab for Stage I HER2-Positive Breast Cancer (ATEMPT): A **Randomized Clinical Trial**

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J Clin Oncol 2021;[Online ahead of print]



ATEMPT: Invasive Disease-Free Survival (iDFS) and Recurrence-Free Interval (RFI)

Outcome	T-DM1 (n = 383)	TH (n = 114)
Three-year iDFS	97.8%	93.4%
Three-year RFI	99.2%	94.3%



ATEMPT: Clinically Relevant Toxicity

Clinically Relevant Toxicity	T-DM1 (n = 383)	TH (n = 114)
Grade ≥3 nonhematologic toxicity	9%	11%
Grade ≥2 neurotoxicity	11%	23%
Grade ≥4 hematologic toxicity	1%	0%
Febrile neutropenia	0%	2%
Any toxicity requiring dose delay	28%	26%
Any toxicity requiring early discontinuation	17%	6%
Total	46%	47%



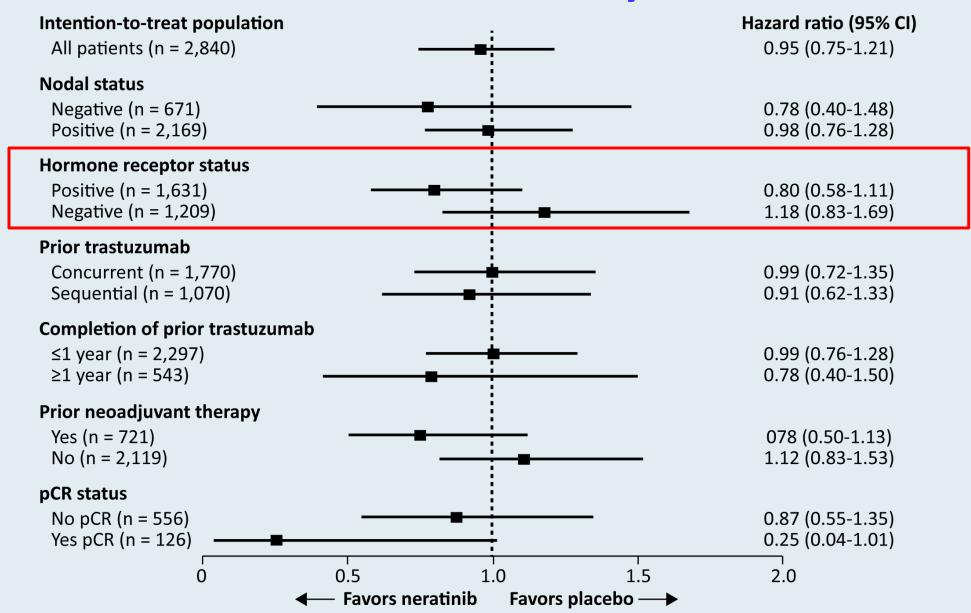
Continued Efficacy of Neratinib in Patients with HER2-Positive Early-Stage Breast Cancer: Final Overall Survival Analysis from the Randomized Phase 3 ExteNET Trial

Holmes FA et al.

SABCS 2020; Abstract PD3-03.



ExteNET: Final Overall Survival Analysis





ExteNET: Cumulative Incidence of CNS Recurrences

	Eve	nts, n	Cumulative incidence of CNS recurrences, % (95% CI)		
Population or subgroup	Neratinib	Placebo	Neratinib	Placebo	
Intention-to-treat population (n = 2,840)	16	23	1.3 (0.8-2.1)	1.8 (1.2-2.7)	
HR+/≤1-year population (EU indication) (n = 1,334)	4	12	0.7 (0.2-1.7)	2.1 (1.1-3.5)	
Prior neoadjuvant therapy (n = 1,334) No (n = 980) Yes (n = 354)	3 1	6 6	0.7 (0.2-2.0) 0.7 (0.1-3.3)	1.5 (0.6-3.0) 3.7 (1.5-7.4)	
pCR status (n = 354) No (n = 295) Yes (n = 38)	1 0	5 1	0.8 (0.1-4.0) 0 (NE)	3.6 (1.3-7.8) 5.0 (0.3-21.2)	



ExteNET: CNS Disease-Free Survival at 5 Years

	Events, n		Kaplaı estimate at 5 y		
Population or subgroup	Neratinib	Placebo	Neratinib	Placebo	Hazard ratio
Intention-to-treat population (n = 2,840)	29	42	97.5 (96-4-98.3)	96.4 (95.2-97.4)	0.73
HR+/≤1-year population (EU indication) (n = 1,334)	9	23	98.4 (96.8-99.1)	95.7 (93.6-97.2)	0.41
Prior neoadjuvant therapy (n = 1,334) No (n = 980) Yes (n = 354)	7 2	10 13	98.2 (96.3-99.2) 98.7 (94.8-99.7)	97.5 (95.3-98.6) 91.2 (85.1-94.8)	0.70 0.18
pCR status (n = 354) No (n = 295) Yes (n = 38)	2 0	10 3	98.4 (93.6-99.6) 100 (100-100)	92.0 (85.6-95.7) 81.9 (53.1-93.9)	0.24 0



CONTROL Trial: Strategies to Improve Neratinib Tolerability

Background: Neratinib is approved for extended adjuvant therapy in HER2-positive BC

- Neratinib poorly tolerated in ExteNET
 - Discontinuation rate: 17%
 - Grade 3 diarrhea: 40%

Objective: Improve GI tolerability of neratinib

Methods: Sequential single arm interventions in patients treated with adjuvant therapy

- Cohort 1 (L): Loperamide (n = 137)
- Cohort 2 (BL): Budesonide + loperamide (n = 64)
- Cohort 3 (CL or CL-PRN): Colestipol + loperamide (n = 136) or colestipol + as needed loperamide (n = 104)
- Cohort 4 (DE): Neratinib dose escalation; ongoing (n = 60)



Treatment-Emergent Diarrhea in the ExteNET and CONTROL Studies

Outcome	ExteNET $(n = 1408)$	L (n = 137)	BL (n = 64)	CL (n = 136)	CL-PRN (n = 104)	DE (n = 60)
Treatment-emergent diarrhea incidence, n (%)						
No diarrhea	65 (5)	28 (20)	9 (14)	23 (17)	5 (5)	1 (2)
Grade 1	323 (23)	33 (24)	16 (25)	38 (28)	34 (33)	25 (42)
Grade 2	458 (33)	34 (25)	21 (33)	47 (35)	32 (31)	25 (42)
Grade 3	561 (40)	42 (31)	18 (28)	28 (21)	33 (32)	9 (15)
Grade 4	1 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0
Action taken, n (%)						
Dose hold	477 (34)	20 (15)	12 (19)	22 (16)	15 (14)	7 (12)
Dose reduction	372 (26)	10 (7)	3 (5)	10 (7)	12 (12)	2 (3)
Discontinuation	237 (17)	28 (20)	5 (8)	5 (4)	8 (8)	2 (3)
Hospitalization	20 (1)	2 (1)	0	0	0	0



Select Ongoing Trials in Early-Stage HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Trial identifier	Phase	Setting	Regimens	Estimated completion date
CompassHER2 pCR (NCT04266249)	II	Neoadjuvant and adjuvant	 Preoperative chemotherapy + trastuzumab/pertuzumab If pCR → postoperative trastuzumab/pertuzumab If residual disease → postoperative T-DM1 or T-DM1 + tucatinib 	2023
DESTINY-Breast05 (NCT04622319)	III	High-risk, residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy	Trastuzumab deruxtecanT-DM1	2027



Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer

Thursday, January 13, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Corey J Langer, MD Anne S Tsao, MD, MBA

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Thank you for joining us!

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

