

# *Meet The Professor*

## Management of Ovarian Cancer

**Susana Banerjee, MBBS, MA, PhD**  
Consultant Medical Oncologist  
Research Lead, Gynecological Cancers  
Reader in Women's Cancers  
The Institute of Cancer Research  
The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust  
London, United Kingdom

## Commercial Support

These activities are supported by an educational grant from GlaxoSmithKline.

## Dr Love — Disclosures

**Dr Love** is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following companies: AbbVie Inc, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Inc, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Novartis, Novocure Inc, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Tesaro, A GSK Company, TG Therapeutics Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc and Verastem Inc.

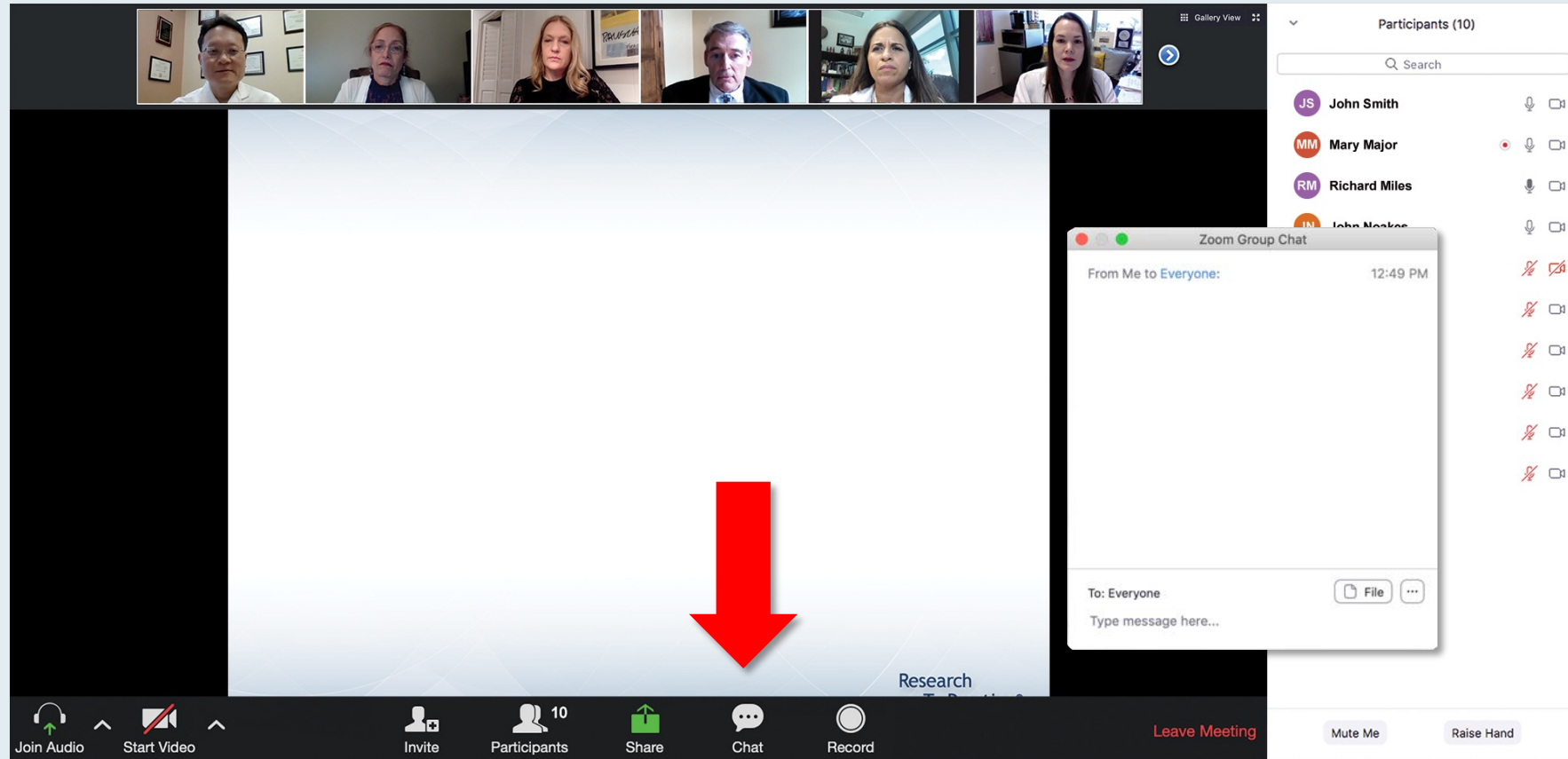
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Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

# Dr Banerjee — Disclosures

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Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

# Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

## How to answer poll questions

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are seven video thumbnails of participants. Below them is a slide with a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM followed by ASCT and maintenance experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". The slide lists ten options, including combinations of Carfilzomib, Pomalidomide, Elotuzumab, Daratumumab, and Ixazomib with or without dexamethasone. A "Quick Poll" window is overlaid on the slide, showing a list of radio button options corresponding to the slide's choices. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants (10), Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video status.

Participants (10)

Search

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
- RS Robert Stiles
- JF Juan Fernandez
- AK Ashok Kumar
- JS Jeremy Smith

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM followed by ASCT and maintenance experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

Quick Poll

- Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
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- Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
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- Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- Ixazomib + Rd
- Other

Submit

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants 10 Share Chat Record Leave Meeting Mute Me Raise Hand

When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options.  
Results will be shown after everyone has answered.

# Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

## Expand chat submission box

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are video thumbnails for participants: RTP Coordinat..., Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below the thumbnails is a slide titled "Meet The Professor Program Steering Committee" with six members listed:

- John N Allan, MD**  
Assistant Professor of Medicine  
Weill Cornell Medicine  
New York, New York
- Ian W Flinn, MD, PhD**  
Director of Lymphoma Research Program  
Sarah Cannon Research Institute  
Tennessee Oncology  
Nashville, Tennessee
- Steven Coutre, MD**  
Professor of Medicine (Hematology)  
Stanford University School of Medicine  
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- Brian T Hill, MD, PhD**  
Director, Lymphoid Malignancy Program  
Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute  
Cleveland, Ohio

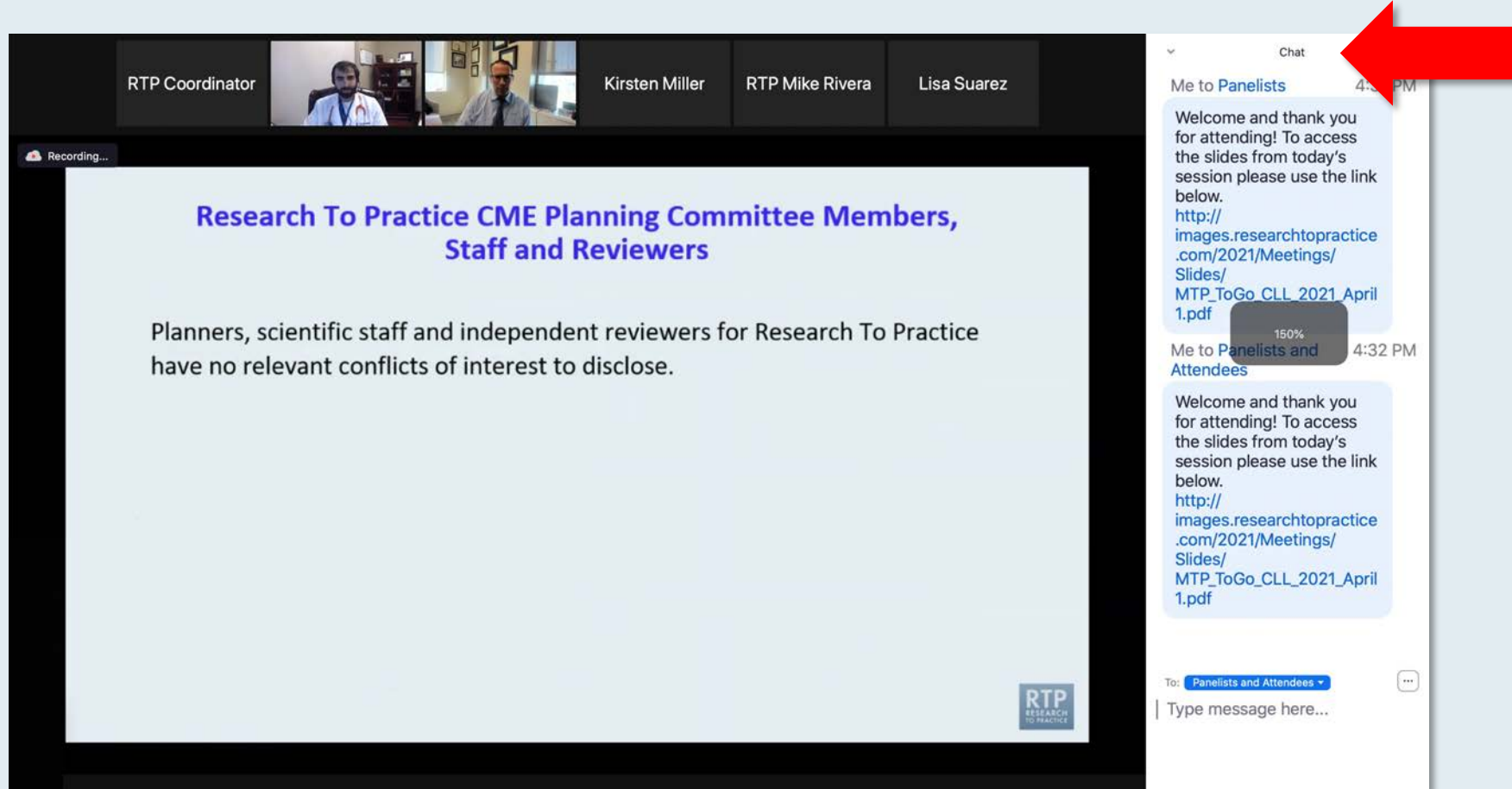
The chat window on the right is expanded, showing two messages from "Me to Panelists" and "Me to Panelists and Attendees". A red arrow points to the white line above the chat submission box, indicating where to drag to expand the box.

Drag the white line above the submission box up to create more space for your message.



# Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

## Increase chat font size



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**Press Command (for Mac) or Control (for PC) and the + symbol.  
You may do this as many times as you need for readability.**

# ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

## Current and Future Treatment Strategies for Advanced Ovarian Cancer



DR KATHLEEN MOORE

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA



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5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

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**David I Quinn, MBBS, PhD**

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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



**Deborah K Armstrong, MD**  
Professor of Oncology  
Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics  
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Johns Hopkins Sidney Kimmel  
Comprehensive Cancer Center  
Baltimore, Maryland



**Don S Dizon, MD**  
Professor of Medicine, Brown University  
Director, Women's Cancers and Hematology-  
Oncology Outpatient Clinics  
Lifespan Cancer Institute  
Director, Medical Oncology and the Oncology  
Sexual Health Program  
Rhode Island Hospital  
Providence, Rhode Island



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**Thomas J Herzog, MD**  
Paul and Carolyn Flory Professor  
Deputy Director  
University of Cincinnati Cancer Center  
Vice-Chair, Quality and Safety  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
University of Cincinnati Medical Center  
Associate Director, GOG Partners  
Cincinnati, Ohio



**Robert L Coleman, MD**  
Chief Scientific Officer  
US Oncology Research  
Gynecologic Oncology  
McKesson  
The Woodlands, Texas

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**Professor Jonathan A Ledermann**  
Professor of Medical Oncology  
UCL Cancer Institute and UCL Hospitals  
London, United Kingdom



**Ursula Matulonis, MD**  
Chief, Division of Gynecologic Oncology  
Brock-Wilson Family Chair  
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute  
Professor of Medicine  
Harvard Medical School  
Boston, Massachusetts



**Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD**  
Medical Director, Nordic Society of  
Gynaecological Oncology  
Vice-Chairman, Danish Society of Gynaecologic  
Oncology  
Executive Director, Gynecologic Cancer InterGroup  
Chief Oncologist, Department of Oncology  
Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital  
Copenhagen, Denmark



**Kathleen Moore, MD**  
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Associate Director, Clinical Research  
Director, Oklahoma TSET Phase I Program  
Stephenson Cancer Center  
Associate Professor, Section of Gynecologic Oncology  
Director, Gynecologic Oncology Fellowship  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center  
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**Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH**  
Associate Professor  
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Department of Gynecologic Oncology and  
Reproductive Medicine  
The University of Texas  
MD Anderson Cancer Center  
Houston, Texas

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**Dana M Chase, MD**  
Gynecologic Oncologist, Arizona  
Oncology (US Oncology Network)  
Associate Professor, Creighton  
University School of Medicine  
Assistant Professor, University of  
Arizona College of Medicine  
Phoenix, Arizona



**Maria Regina Flores**  
Advent Health Orlando  
Orlando Regional Hospital  
HCA Oviedo Medical Center  
UCF Lake Nona  
Orlando, Florida



**Mamta Choksi, MD**  
Florida Cancer Specialists  
and Research Institute  
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**Lowell L Hart, MD**  
Scientific Director of Research  
Florida Cancer Specialists and Research  
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Associate Professor of Medicine,  
Hematology and Oncology  
Wake Forest University School of Medicine  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina  
Co-Director, Phase 1 Program  
Wake Forest Baptist Health Comprehensive  
Cancer Center  
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**Sulfi Ibrahim, MD**  
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Richmond, Indiana



**William Robert Mitchell, MD**  
Southern Oncology Specialists  
Charlotte, North Carolina



**Yanjun Ma, MD**  
Tennessee Oncology  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

# Meet The Professor with Dr Banerjee

## MODULE 1: Cases from Community Practice

- Dr Choksi: A 68-year-old woman with BRCA wild-type high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC)
- Dr Ibrahim: A 77-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer with a germline BRCA mutation who develops severe anemia on olaparib
- Dr Mitchell: A 67-year-old woman with Stage M1C high-grade serous carcinoma of the peritoneum – Somatic BRCA1 mutation, PD-L1 overexpression
- Dr Ma: A 47-year-old woman with recurrent serous/papillary ovarian cancer and a somatic BRCA1 mutation
- Dr Chase: A 63-year-old woman with recurrent high-grade fallopian tube carcinoma
- Dr Flores: A 72-year-old woman with relapsed BRCA wild-type HGSOC
- Dr Hart: A 46-year-old woman with Stage IIB clear cell ovarian cancer

## MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Banerjee

## MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

## MODULE 4: Key Recent Papers





THE CANCER HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—MESSRS. JOHN YOUNG & SON, ARCHITECTS.







# *The* ROYAL MARSDEN

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# Case Presentation – Dr Choksi: A 68-year-old woman with BRCA wild-type HGSOC



**Dr Mamta Choksi**

- 5/2018 Hospitalized with abdominal pain, nausea/vomiting
- 6/2018 Underwent 2200 mL of paracentesis: Adenocarcinoma, CA-125 847
- Staging Bilateral adnexal lesions, multiple peritoneal nodules, omental metastases, abdomen/pelvic ascites
- 8/2018 Neoadjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel x 3, with good response → Hysterectomy, BSO, debulking, omentectomy and mini-laparotomy (R0) → Carboplatin/paclitaxel x 3 plus bevacizumab on cycle 5

## Questions

- After completion of adjuvant chemotherapy, what would be your preference for maintenance therapy – single-agent bevacizumab, single-agent PARP inhibitor, or bevacizumab in combination with a PARP inhibitor? If a PARP inhibitor is used, which one would you prefer?

# Case Presentation – Dr Ibrahim: A 77-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer with a gBRCA mutation who develops severe anemia on olaparib



**Dr Sulfi Ibrahim**

- Diagnosed with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer
- Neoadjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel x 3 cycles → optimal debulking surgery → adjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel x 3 cycles
- Olaparib maintenance therapy is initiated, but the patient develops significant anemia (Hb 5 g/dL)
- Blood transfusion accompanied by olaparib dose reduction from 300 mg BID to 300 mg in the morning and 150 mg in the evening
- Repeat CBC shows Hb at 7 g/dL → second blood transfusion

## Question

- What would be the best way to manage this patient who is extremely motivated to stay on the olaparib and complete the 2 years of adjuvant therapy, but obviously does have significant anemia with the olaparib? Should I dose reduce the olaparib further or would you advocate for the use of erythropoietin-stimulating agents to manage her anemia and keep her on a higher dose of olaparib?

# Case Presentation – Dr Mitchell: A 67-year-old woman with Stage M1C high-grade serous carcinoma of the peritoneum – sBRCA1m



**Dr William Mitchell**

- 5/2020 Presented with diarrhea x 10 days → CT scan: Multiple peritoneal implants (CA125: 325 U/mL)
- CT-guided biopsy: High-grade carcinoma
- Neoadjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel → TAH/BSO (R0)
  - Pathology: Stage M1C, high-grade serous carcinoma of the peritoneum
- NGS: Somatic BRCA1 mutation, PD-L1 overexpression
- Adjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel (CA125: 30 U/mL)
- Gynecologist started her on olaparib as part of her adjuvant therapy

## Questions

- What is our strategy for these patients? What's the likelihood of survival? What is the role of olaparib in this situation? What is the risk-benefit analysis in a patient who's been rendered disease-free after effective front-line therapy? Is the olaparib being used for active disease or adjuvant therapy?
- Is the use of olaparib a cost-effective option in terms of value-based medicine contracting?

# Case Presentation – Dr Ma: A 47-year-old woman with recurrent serous/papillary ovarian cancer and a somatic BRCA1 mutation



**Dr Yanjun Ma**

- 9/2017: Diagnosed with Stage IIIB serous/papillary ovarian cancer, s/p debulking surgery
- Adjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel
- Genetic testing: Somatic BRCA1 mutation
- 12/2019: Pelvic recurrence with 2<sup>nd</sup> debulking surgery
- NGS after 2<sup>nd</sup> surgery: No BRCA1 somatic mutation
- 1/2020: Liposomal doxorubicin/carboplatin → Maintenance niraparib
  - Severe marrow suppression and anemia → Switched to olaparib
- 1/2021: Radiographic PD → Gemcitabine/bevacizumab

## Questions

- Was the change in her somatic BRCA1 mutation due to clonal selection or a discrepancy in the technology between genetic testing and NGS?
- Is the more recent practice to do debulking surgery first rather than neoadjuvant therapy first a data-based decision?

# Case Presentation – Dr Chase: A 63-year-old woman with recurrent high-grade fallopian tube carcinoma



**Dr Dana Chase**

- 12/2018: Diagnosed with high-grade serous carcinoma with elevated CA 125 (742), left supraclavicular lymphadenopathy
  - Neoadjuvant carbo/taxol for 3 cycles
  - 3/2019: Exploratory laparotomy, TAH-BSO, omentectomy and debulking; pathology shows high-grade fallopian tube cancer
  - 5/2019: Completed additional adjuvant chemotherapy
- 2020: Platinum-sensitive recurrence and paclitaxel/carboplatin initiated
- Genetic testing: Somatic BRCA mutation, HRD-positive

## Question

- Would you incorporate the PAOLA regimen for this patient? Would you add bevacizumab alone?



# Case Presentation – Dr Flores: A 72-year-old woman with relapsed BRCA wild-type HGSOC



**Dr Regina Flores**

- PMH: CAD s/p CABG
- Diagnosed with Stage IIIC HGSOC of the left ovary
- 2016: Neoadjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel → R0 resection
- 2020: Relapsed in the urothelial bladder (refused second-look surgery)
- Carboplatin/paclitaxel x 6, with CR

## Questions

- What would you do next? Which PARP inhibitor would you use and why?
- When and what is the role of a second-look operation?

# Case Presentation – Dr Hart: A 46-year-old woman with Stage IIB clear cell ovarian cancer



Dr Lowell Hart

- 2016: Diagnosed with Stage IIB clear cell ovarian cancer, s/p TAH-BSO and debulking
- 6/2016: Carboplatin/paclitaxel → PD
- Liposomal doxorubicin/bevacizumab, with mixed response
- Gemcitabine/bevacizumab, with improved response (PE treated with enoxaparin then apixaban)
- 2017 NGS: MSI-high; Genetic testing: BRCA wildtype
- Late 2017: Pembrolizumab, with mixed response → Added ipilimumab x 4, with PD
- 8/2018: Bevacizumab added to pembrolizumab, with improvement in response
- 7/2019: Olaparib added but discontinued due to hematochezia and colitis
- 9/2029: Niraparib added, with excellent tolerability and stable disease

## Questions

- Do you believe we will be using these non-chemotherapy triplet regimens frequently in the future?
- In patients like her, who are reasonably stable on pembrolizumab, would you continue it indefinitely or stop after a couple of years?

# Meet The Professor with Dr Banerjee

## MODULE 1: Cases from Medical Oncologists

## MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Banerjee

- PARP inhibitors in OC: An overview of the practice-changing trials
- SOLO-1: Patient-centered outcomes and effect of disease progression on health status
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## MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

## MODULE 4: Key Recent Papers

REVIEW ARTICLE

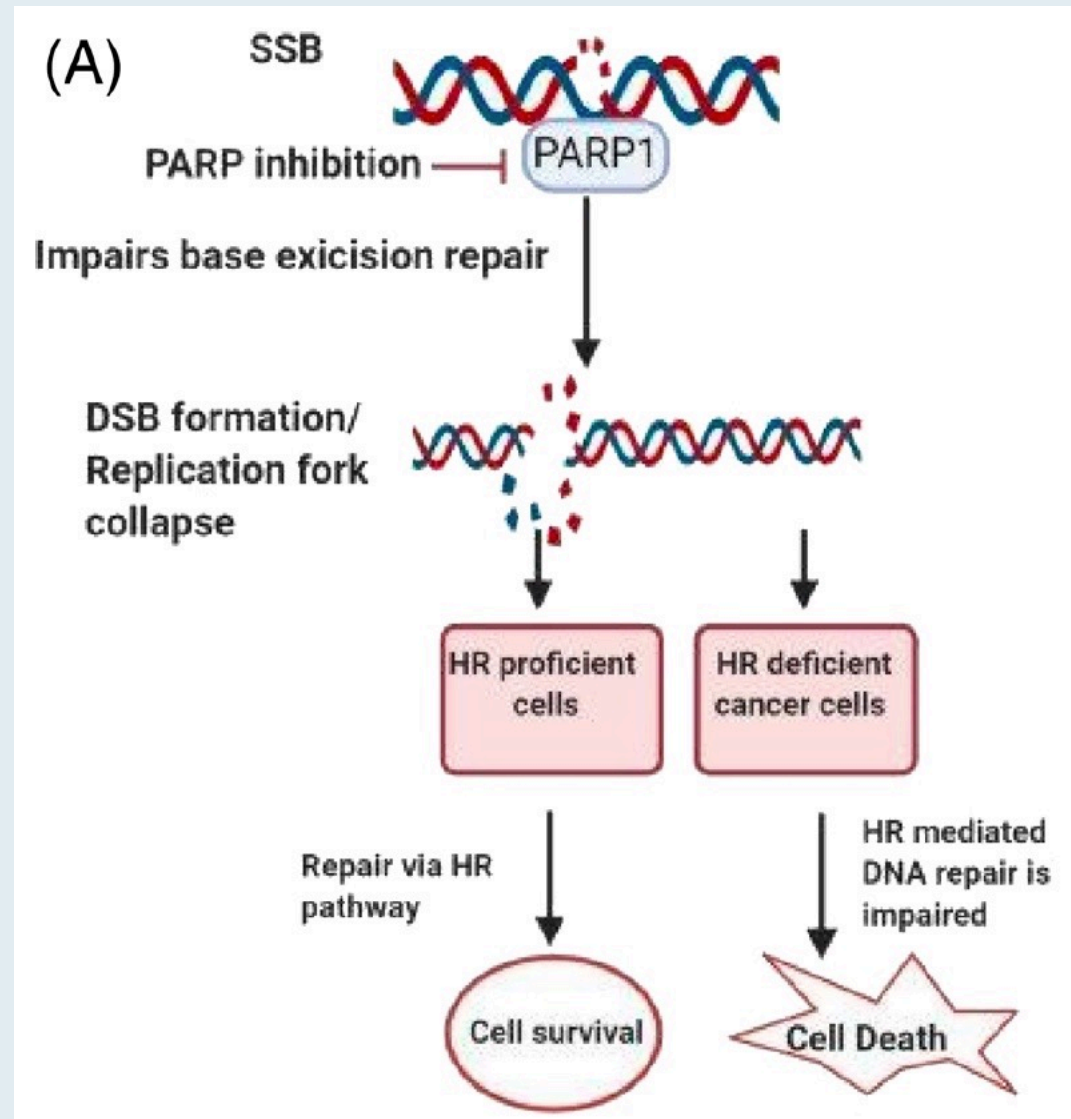
*Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 2021;60(5):385-97

WILEY

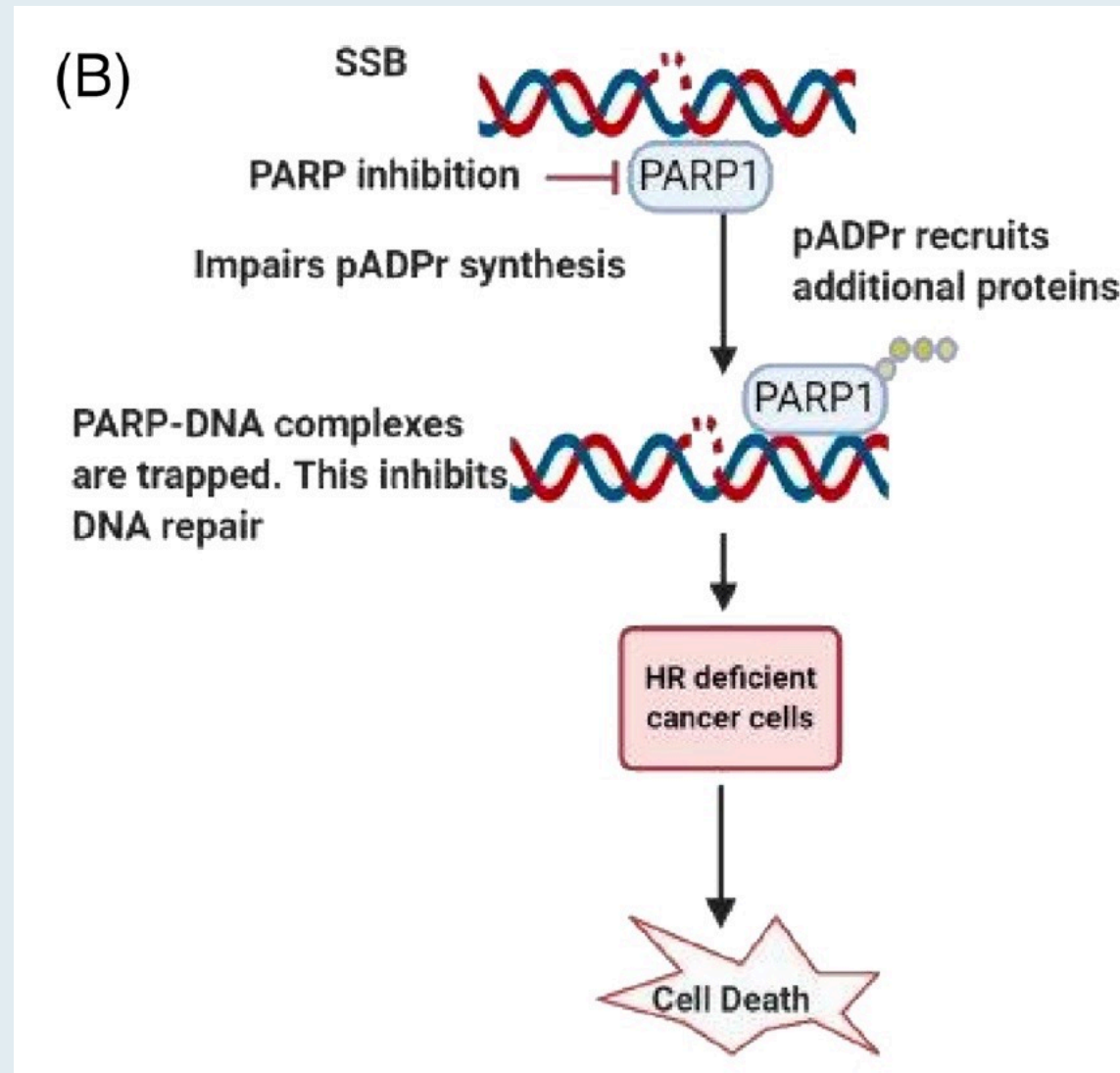
# PARP inhibitors in ovarian cancer: An overview of the practice-changing trials

Tiffany Foo<sup>1,2</sup> | Angela George<sup>1,2</sup>  | Susana Banerjee<sup>1,3</sup> 

# Mechanism of Action of PARP Inhibitors: (A) Impaired Base-Excision Repair

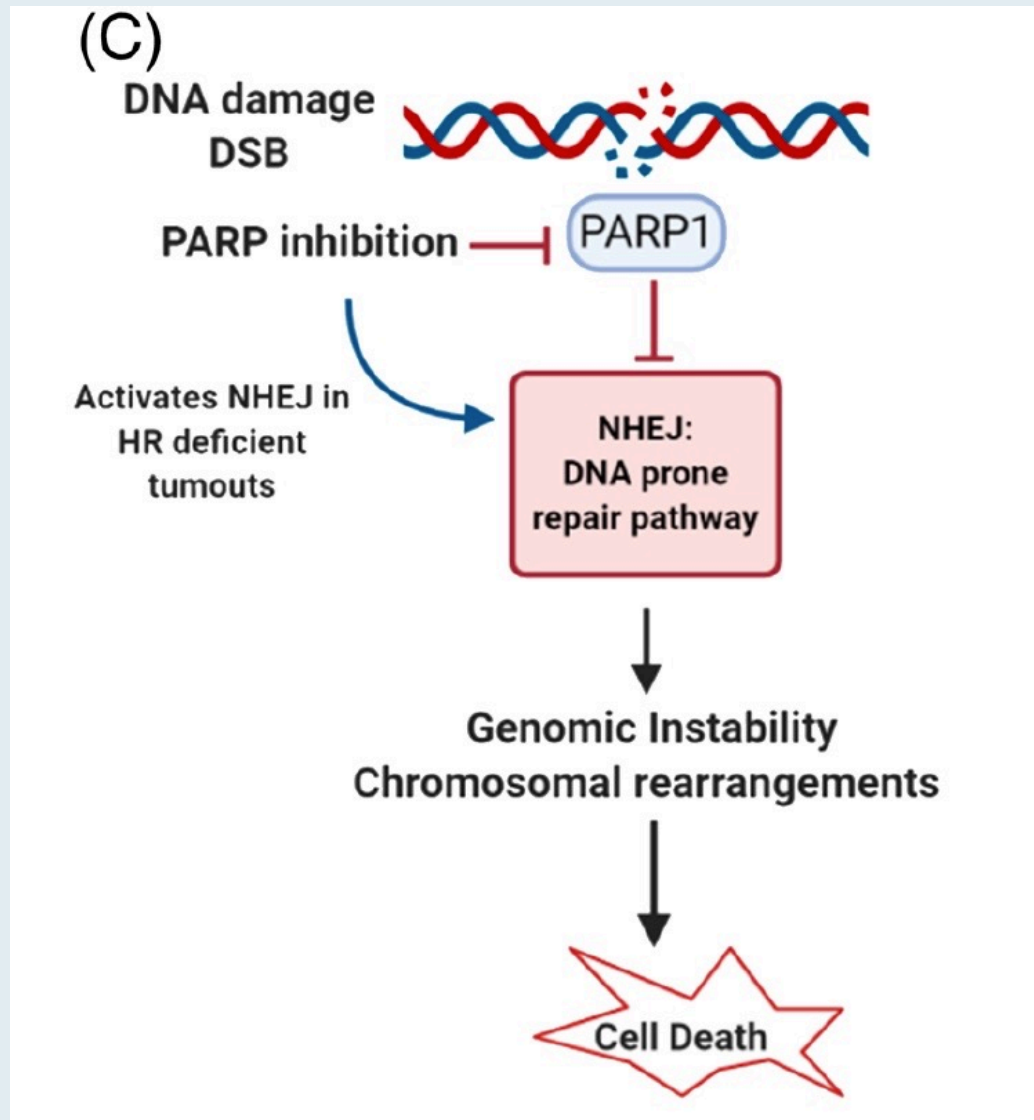


# Mechanism of Action of PARP Inhibitors: (B) PARP Trapping

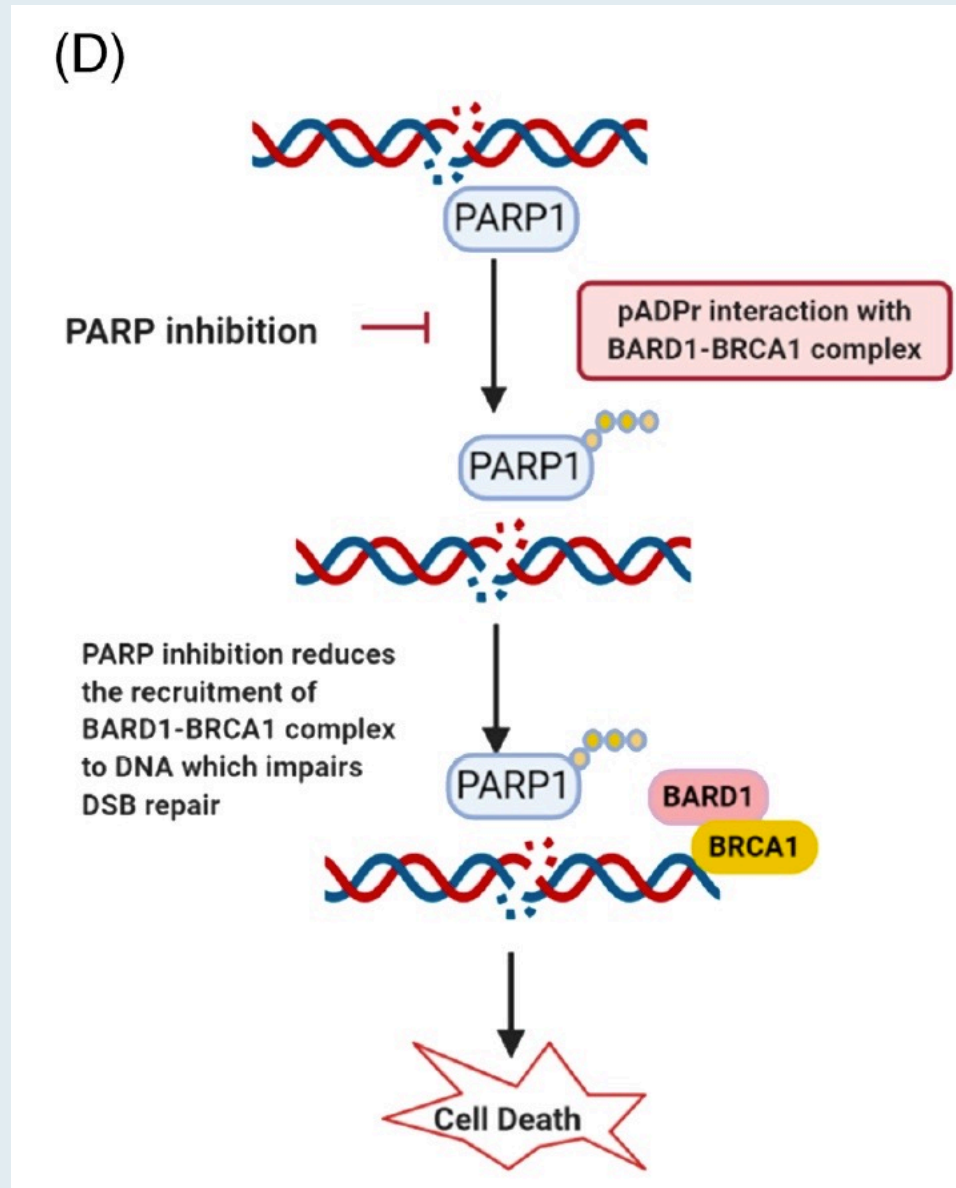




# Mechanism of Action of PARP Inhibitors: (C) Nonhomologous End-Joining (NHEJ)



# Mechanism of Action of PARP Inhibitors: (D) Impaired BRCA1 Recruitment



*Lancet Oncol 2021;22:632-42*

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# Patient-centred outcomes and effect of disease progression on health status in patients with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer and a *BRCA* mutation receiving maintenance olaparib or placebo (SOLO1): a randomised, phase 3 trial

*Michael Friedlander, Kathleen N Moore, Nicoletta Colombo, Giovanni Scambia, Byoung-Gie Kim, Ana Oaknin, Alla Lisyanskaya, Gabe S Sonke, Charlie Gourley, Susana Banerjee, Amit Oza, Antonio González-Martín, Carol Aghajanian, William H Bradley, Joyce Liu, Cara Mathews, Frédéric Selle, Alain Lortholary, Elizabeth S Lowe, Robert Hettle, Emuella Flood, Elena Parkhomenko, Paul DiSilvestro*

*Lancet Oncol 2021;22:620-31*

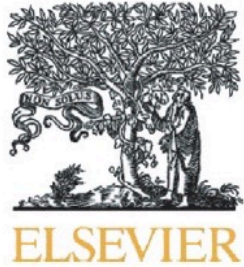
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**Olaparib tablets as maintenance therapy in patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed ovarian cancer and a *BRCA1/2* mutation (SOLO2/ENGOT-Ov21): a final analysis of a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial**

*Andrés Poveda, Anne Floquet, Jonathan A Ledermann, Rebecca Asher, Richard T Penson, Amit M Oza, Jacob Korach, Tomasz Huzarski, Sandro Pignata, Michael Friedlander, Alessandra Baldoni, Tjoung-Won Park-Simon, Kenji Tamura, Gabe S Sonke, Alla Lisyanskaya, Jae-Hoon Kim, Elias Abdo Filho, Tsveta Milenkova, Elizabeth S Lowe, Phil Rowe, Ignace Vergote, Eric Pujade-Lauraine, the SOLO2/ENGOT-Ov21 investigators\**

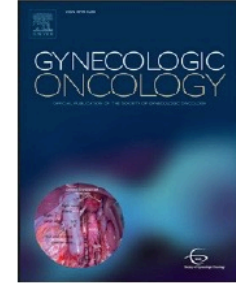




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Gynecologic Oncology

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ygyno](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ygyno)



### The effect of age on efficacy, safety and patient-centered outcomes with rucaparib: A post hoc exploratory analysis of ARIEL3, a phase 3, randomized, maintenance study in patients with recurrent ovarian carcinoma

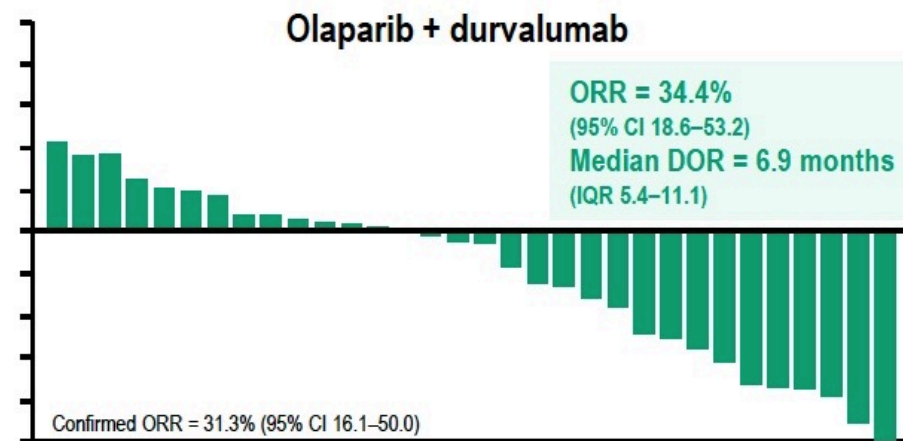
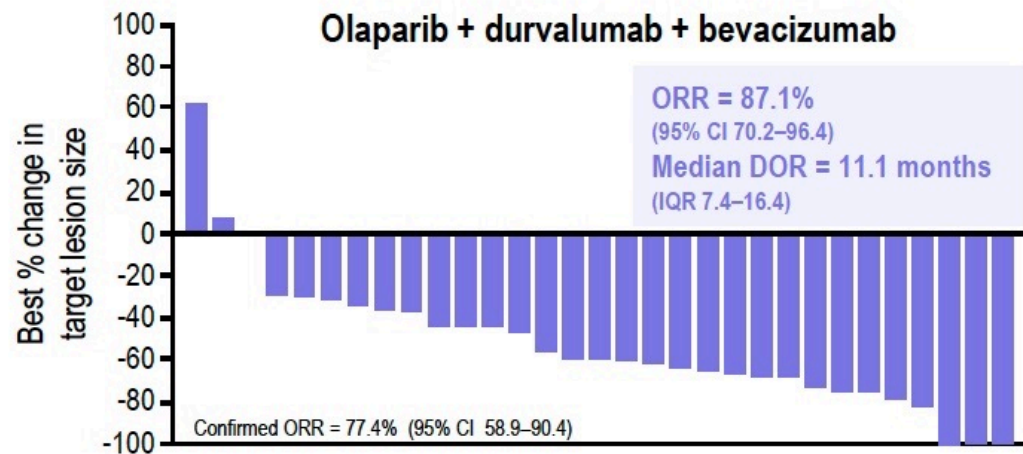
Nicoletta Colombo <sup>a,\*</sup>, Amit M. Oza <sup>b</sup>, Domenica Lorusso <sup>c</sup>, Carol Aghajanian <sup>d</sup>, Ana Oaknin <sup>e</sup>, Andrew Dean <sup>f</sup>, Johanne I. Weberpals <sup>g</sup>, Andrew R. Clamp <sup>h</sup>, Giovanni Scambia <sup>c</sup>, Alexandra Leary <sup>i</sup>, Robert W. Holloway <sup>j</sup>, Margarita Amenedo Gancedo <sup>k</sup>, Peter C. Fong <sup>l</sup>, Jeffrey C. Goh <sup>m</sup>, David M. O'Malley <sup>n</sup>, Deborah K. Armstrong <sup>o</sup>, Susana Banerjee <sup>p</sup>, Jesus García-Donas <sup>q</sup>, Elizabeth M. Swisher <sup>r</sup>, Juliette Meunier <sup>s</sup>, Terri Cameron <sup>t</sup>, Lara Maloney <sup>u</sup>, Sandra Goble <sup>v</sup>, Josh Bedel <sup>w</sup>, Jonathan A. Ledermann <sup>x</sup>, Robert L. Coleman <sup>y</sup>

## Phase II study of olaparib plus durvalumab and bevacizumab (MEDIOLA): initial results in patients with non-germline BRCA-mutated platinum sensitive relapsed ovarian cancer

Yvette Drew,<sup>1</sup> Richard Penson,<sup>2</sup> David M O'Malley,<sup>3</sup> Jae-Weon Kim,<sup>4</sup> Stefan Zimmermann,<sup>5</sup> Patricia Roxburgh,<sup>6</sup> Joohyuk Sohn,<sup>7</sup> Salomon M Stemmer,<sup>8</sup> Sara Bastian,<sup>9</sup> Michelle Ferguson,<sup>10</sup> Benoit You,<sup>11</sup> Susan Domchek,<sup>12</sup> Haiyan Gao,<sup>13</sup> Helen K Angell,<sup>13</sup> Kassondra Meyer,<sup>14</sup> Laura Opincar,<sup>14</sup> Lone Ottesen,<sup>13</sup> Susana Banerjee<sup>15</sup>



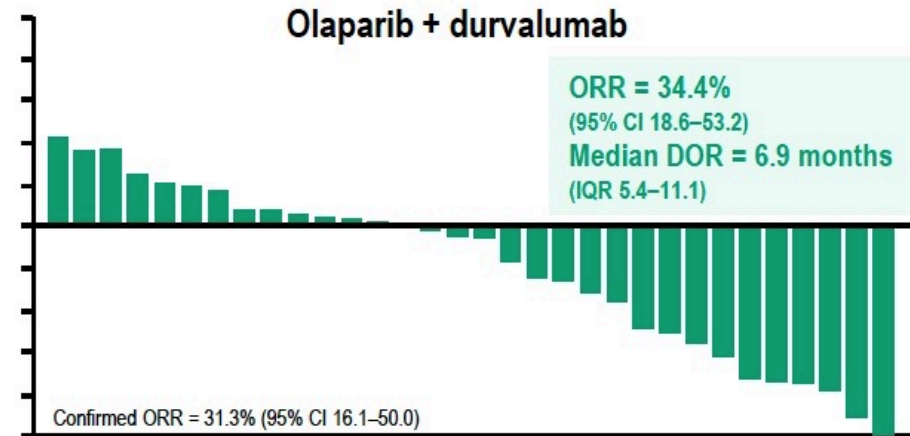
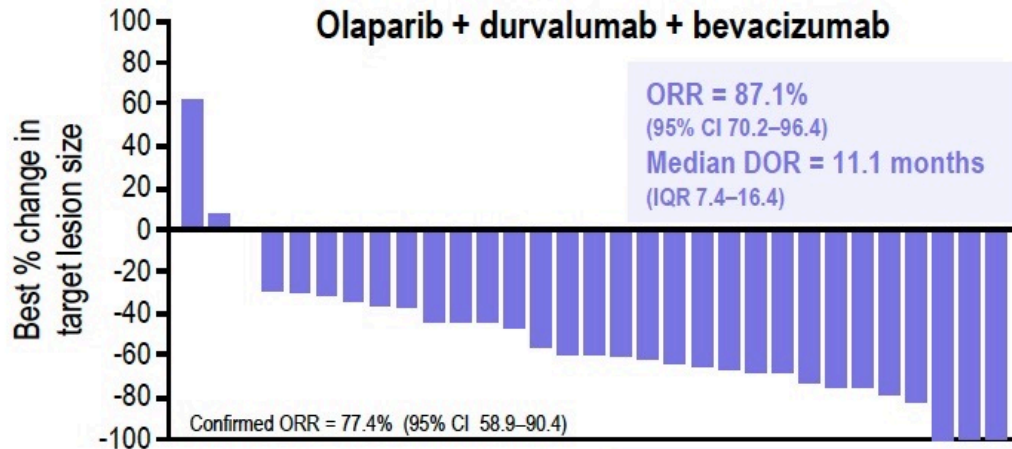
# Triplet cohort demonstrates high ORR



IQR, interquartile range

# Triplet cohort demonstrates high ORR

Exploratory analysis suggests triplet cohort ORR is not GIS-dependent



| Genomic instability status* subgroup | Olaparib + durvalumab + bevacizumab |              | Olaparib + durvalumab |              |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
|                                      | ORR (95% CI), %                     | n/N patients | ORR (95% CI), %       | n/N patients |
| GIS-positive                         | 100.0<br>(69.2–100.0)               | 10/10        | 50.0<br>(18.7–81.3)   | 5/10         |
| GIS-negative                         | 75.0<br>(34.9–96.8)                 | 6/8          | 16.7<br>(0.4–64.1)    | 1/6          |
| GIS-unknown                          | 84.6<br>(54.6–98.1)                 | 11/13        | 31.3<br>(11.0–58.7)   | 5/16         |

\*GIS, as determined by Foundation Medicine tumour analysis; must have genome-wide LOH  $\geq 14$ , a somatic *BRCA1* and/or *BRCA2* mutation, or a mutation in *ATM*, *BRIP1*, *PALB2*, *RAD51C*, *BARD1*, *CDK12*, *CHEK1*, *CHEK2*, *FANCL*, *PPP2R2A*, *RAD51B*, *RAD51D* or *RAD54L* to be considered positive. At the time of the DCO, the prespecified cut-off for genome-wide LOH of 14% was used<sup>1</sup>; GIS, genomic instability status; IQR, interquartile range; LOH, loss of heterozygosity. <sup>1</sup>Swisher *et al. Lancet Oncol* 2017;18:75–87



*Article*




# Under-Treatment of Older Patients with Newly Diagnosed Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Remains an Issue

Lucy Dumas <sup>1,2</sup>, Rebecca Bowen <sup>3</sup> , John Butler <sup>1</sup> and Susana Banerjee <sup>1,2,\*</sup> 



*Article*

# Exploring Older Women's Attitudes to and Experience of Treatment for Advanced Ovarian Cancer: A Qualitative Phenomenological Study

Lucy Dumas <sup>1,2,†</sup>, Emma Lidington <sup>3,†</sup> , Laura Appadu <sup>1</sup>, Philippa Jupp <sup>1</sup>, Olga Husson <sup>2,4</sup>   
and Susana Banerjee <sup>1,2,\*</sup> 



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Professional burnout in European young oncologists: results of the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Young Oncologists Committee Burnout Survey

S. Banerjee<sup>1,\*</sup>, R. Califano<sup>2</sup>, J. Corral<sup>3</sup>, E. de Azambuja<sup>4</sup>, L. De Mattos-Arruda<sup>5</sup>, V. Guarneri<sup>6</sup>, M. Hutka<sup>7</sup>,  
K. Jordan<sup>8</sup>, E. Martinelli<sup>9</sup>, G. Mountzios<sup>10</sup>, M. A. Ozturk<sup>11</sup>, M. Petrova<sup>12</sup>, S. Postel-Vinay<sup>13</sup>, M. Preusser<sup>14</sup>,  
C. Qvortrup<sup>15</sup>, M. N. M. Volkov<sup>16</sup>, J. Tabernero<sup>5</sup>, D. Olmos<sup>17,18</sup> & M. H. Strijbos<sup>19</sup>

**ORIGINAL RESEARCH**

## The impact of COVID-19 on oncology professionals: results of the ESMO Resilience Task Force survey collaboration

S. Banerjee<sup>1,2\*</sup>, K. H. J. Lim<sup>3,4</sup>, K. Murali<sup>5</sup>, K. Kamposioras<sup>3</sup>, K. Punie<sup>6</sup>, C. Oing<sup>7</sup>, M. O'Connor<sup>8</sup>, E. Thorne<sup>9</sup>, B. Devnani<sup>10</sup>, M. Lambertini<sup>11,12</sup>, C. B. Westphalen<sup>13</sup>, P. Garrido<sup>14</sup>, T. Amaral<sup>15,16</sup>, G. Morgan<sup>17</sup>, J. B. A. G. Haanen<sup>18</sup> & C. Hardy<sup>9</sup>

**ESMO Open 2021;6(2):100058.**



# Meet The Professor with Dr Banerjee

## MODULE 1: Cases from Medical Oncologists









## MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Banerjee

- PARP inhibitors in OC: An overview of the practice-changing trials
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## MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

## MODULE 4: Key Recent Papers

In general, what is the optimal approach to mutation testing for possible use of a PARP inhibitor for a patient with newly diagnosed ovarian cancer?

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|  <b>Dr Armstrong</b>     | <b>Multigene germline and somatic/NGS</b>                          |  <b>Dr Matulonis</b> | <b>Multigene germline and somatic/NGS</b>                          |
|  <b>Dr Coleman</b>       | <b>Multigene germline and somatic/NGS</b>                          |  <b>Dr Mirza</b>     | <b>Multigene germline and somatic/NGS</b>                          |
|  <b>Dr Dizon</b>         | <b>Germline BRCA;<br/>if negative, multigene somatic (eg, NGS)</b> |  <b>Dr Moore</b>     | <b>Multigene germline and somatic/NGS</b>                          |
|  <b>Prof Ledermann</b> | <b>Multigene germline and somatic/NGS</b>                          |  <b>Dr Westin</b>  | <b>Germline BRCA;<br/>if negative, multigene somatic (eg, NGS)</b> |

NGS = next-generation sequencing

# Do you routinely assess homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) status in your patients with advanced ovarian cancer?

|   |            |   |            |
|---|------------|---|------------|
|  <b>Dr Armstrong</b>     | <b>No</b>  |  <b>Dr Matulonis</b> | <b>No</b>  |
|  <b>Dr Coleman</b>       | <b>Yes</b> |  <b>Dr Mirza</b>     | <b>No</b>  |
|  <b>Dr Dizon</b>         | <b>Yes</b> |  <b>Dr Moore</b>     | <b>Yes</b> |
|  <b>Prof Ledermann</b> | <b>No</b>  |  <b>Dr Westin</b>  | <b>Yes</b> |

NGS = next-generation sequencing

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer and a germline BRCA mutation is s/p optimal debulking surgery with a normal CA-125 level. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy?



**Dr Armstrong**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib**



**Dr Coleman**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**



**Dr Mirza**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ niraparib**



**Dr Dizon**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib**



**Dr Moore**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib**



**Dr Westin**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib or niraparib**

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer and a germline BRCA mutation is status post (s/p) suboptimal debulking surgery with an elevated CA-125 level. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy?



**Dr Armstrong**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel →  
olaparib



**Dr Matulonis**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel →  
olaparib



**Dr Coleman**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib



**Dr Mirza**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib



**Dr Dizon**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib



**Dr Moore**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib



**Prof  
Ledermann**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib



**Dr Westin**

Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib



A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer and a somatic BRCA mutation is s/p suboptimal debulking surgery with an elevated CA-125 level. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy?



**Dr Armstrong**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib**



**Dr Coleman**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + niraparib**



**Dr Dizon**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ olaparib**



**Dr Mirza**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**



**Dr Moore**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**



**Dr Westin**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab + olaparib**

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC fallopian tube cancer (BRCA wild type, HRD-negative) is s/p optimal debulking surgery. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy?

1. Carboplatin/paclitaxel
2. Carboplatin/paclitaxel → olaparib
3. Carboplatin/paclitaxel → niraparib
4. Carboplatin/paclitaxel + bev → olaparib
5. Carboplatin/paclitaxel + bev → niraparib
6. Carboplatin/paclitaxel + bev → bev/olaparib
7. Carboplatin/paclitaxel + bev → bev/niraparib
8. Other

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer (BRCA wild type, HRD-negative) is s/p optimal debulking surgery with a normal CA-125 level. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy?



**Dr Armstrong**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
OR carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ niraparib**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Discuss several options  
with patient**



**Dr Coleman**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab**



**Dr Mirza**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ niraparib**



**Dr Dizon**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ niraparib**



**Dr Moore**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel +  
bevacizumab →  
bevacizumab**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel**



**Dr Westin**

**Carboplatin/paclitaxel  
OR carboplatin/paclitaxel  
→ niraparib**

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer (BRCA wild type) is s/p suboptimal debulking surgery with an elevated CA-125 level. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy if her disease was HRD-positive



**Dr Armstrong**

**Carbo/pac →  
niraparib**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Discuss several  
options with patient**



**Dr Coleman**

**Carbo/pac + bev →  
bev + olaparib**



**Dr Mirza**

**Carbo/pac + bev →  
bev + olaparib**



**Dr Dizon**

**Carbo/pac + bev →  
bev + olaparib**



**Dr Moore**

**Carbo/pac + bev →  
bev + olaparib**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**Carbo/pac + bev →  
bev + olaparib**











**Dr Westin**

**Carbo/pac + bev →  
bev + olaparib**

Carbo/pac = carboplatin/paclitaxel; bev = bevacizumab

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer (BRCA wild type) is s/p suboptimal debulking surgery with an elevated CA-125 level. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you recommend as postoperative systemic therapy if her disease was HRD-negative

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|  <b>Dr Armstrong</b>         | <b>Carbo/pac OR<br/>carbo/pac →<br/>niraparib</b> |  <b>Dr Matulonis</b> | <b>Discuss several<br/>options with patient</b> |
|  <b>Dr Coleman</b>           | <b>Carbo/pac + bev →<br/>bev</b>                  |  <b>Dr Mirza</b>     | <b>Carbo/pac →<br/>niraparib</b>                |
|  <b>Dr Dizon</b>             | <b>Carbo/pac + bev →<br/>niraparib</b>            |  <b>Dr Moore</b>     | <b>Carbo/pac + bev →<br/>bev</b>                |
|  <b>Prof<br/>Ledermann</b> | <b>Carbo/pac + bev →<br/>bev</b>                  |  <b>Dr Westin</b>  | <b>Carbo/pac + bev →<br/>bev</b>                |

Carbo/pac = carboplatin/paclitaxel; bev = bevacizumab



A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer and a germline BRCA mutation undergoes suboptimal debulking surgery and receives carboplatin/paclitaxel followed by olaparib. For how long would you typically continue the olaparib if the patient is tolerating it well?



**Dr Armstrong**

**2 years (depends on disease status at completion of chemotherapy)**



**Dr Matulonis**

**2 years**



**Dr Coleman**

**2 years**



**Dr Mirza**

**2 years**



**Dr Dizon**

**Indefinitely**



**Dr Moore**

**2 years**



**Prof Ledermann**

**2 years**



**Dr Westin**

**2 years**

A 60-year-old woman with Stage IIIC ovarian cancer (BRCA wild type, HRD-positive) undergoes suboptimal debulking surgery and receives carboplatin/paclitaxel followed by niraparib. For how long would you typically continue the niraparib if the patient is tolerating it well?



**Dr Armstrong**

**3 years**



**Dr Matulonis**

**3 years**



**Dr Coleman**

**3 years**



**Dr Mirza**

**3 years**



**Dr Dizon**

**Indefinitely**



**Dr Moore**

**3 years**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**3 years**



**Dr Westin**

**3 years**

**Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which starting dose of niraparib would you use for a 125-lb patient with advanced ovarian cancer and a platelet count of 200,000 after a response to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy?**

1. 300 mg daily
2. 200 mg daily
3. 100 mg daily
4. Other

What starting dose of niraparib would you use for a 125-lb patient with advanced ovarian cancer after response to front-line platinum-based chemotherapy with a platelet count of 200,000 for whom you are about to initiate maintenance niraparib?



**Dr Armstrong**

**200 mg daily**



**Dr Coleman**

**200 mg daily**



**Dr Dizon**

**300 mg daily**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**200 mg daily**



**Dr Matulonis**

**200 mg daily**



**Dr Mirza**

**200 mg daily**



**Dr Moore**

**200 mg daily**



**Dr Westin**

**200 mg daily**

A woman in her mid-60s with recurrent high-grade serous ovarian cancer begins rucaparib monotherapy (600 mg BID). Within a few weeks her serum creatinine increases from 0.86 mg/dL to 1.6 mg/dL. What would be the optimal management approach?



**Dr Armstrong**

**Continue rucaparib at same dose**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Continue rucaparib at the same dose**



**Dr Coleman**

**Continue rucaparib at the same dose**



**Dr Mirza**

**Hold rucaparib until creatinine returns to normal, then restart at the same dose**



**Dr Dizon**

**Hold rucaparib until creatinine returns to normal, then restart at reduced dose**



**Dr Moore**

**Continue rucaparib at the same dose**



**Prof Ledermann**

**Hold rucaparib until creatinine returns to normal, then restart at the same dose**



**Dr Westin**

**Continue rucaparib at the same dose**



In general, what is your approach to antiemetic therapy for a patient with ovarian cancer who is starting treatment on a PARP inhibitor?



**Dr Armstrong**

**Recommend antiemetic if pt has nausea**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Recommend antiemetic if pt has nausea**



**Dr Coleman**

**Recommend antiemetic if pt has nausea**



**Dr Mirza**

**Reduce PARPi dose if pt has nausea**



**Dr Dizon**

**Prophylactic antiemetic prior to PARPi**



**Dr Moore**

**Prophylactic antiemetic prior to PARPi for the first 2 months**



**Prof Ledermann**

**Recommend antiemetic if pt has nausea**



**Dr Westin**

**Recommend antiemetic if pt has nausea**

# Does your approach to antiemetic therapy differ according to which PARP inhibitor is administered?



**Dr Armstrong**

**No**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Yes (cautious use of ondansetron w/niraparib as niraparib may also cause constipation)**



**Dr Coleman**

**No**



**Dr Mirza**

**No**



**Dr Dizon**

**No**



**Dr Moore**

**No**



**Prof Ledermann**

**No**



**Dr Westin**

**No**

# According to your clinical experience, do PARP inhibitors cause insomnia?



**Dr Armstrong**

**No**



**Dr Matulonis**

**Yes**



**Dr Coleman**

**Yes**



**Dr Mirza**

**No**



**Dr Dizon**

**No**



**Dr Moore**

**Yes**



**Prof  
Ledermann**

**Yes**



**Dr Westin**

**Yes**

# Meet The Professor with Dr Banerjee

**MODULE 1: Cases from General Medical Oncologists**

**MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Banerjee**

**MODULE 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios**

**MODULE 4: Key Recent Papers**

## Current FDA-Approved and Investigational PARP Inhibitors: Differences

| PARP inhibitor | IC <sub>50</sub> | PARP trapping potency | PARPi target selectivity (strength of binding) | Half life  | Dose       |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|------------|
| Olaparib       | 6 nM             | 1                     | Potent PARP1 inhibitor, less selective         | 11.9 hours | 400 mg BID |
| Rucaparib      | 21 nM            | 1                     | Potent PARP1 inhibitor, less selective         | 18 hours   | 600 mg BID |
| Niraparib      | 60 nM            | ~2                    | Selective inhibitor of PARP1 and 2             | 36 hours   | 300 mg qd  |
| Veliparib      | 30 nM            | <0.2                  | Potent PARP1 inhibitor, less selective         | 5 hours    | 400 mg BID |
| Talazoparib    | 4 nM             | ~100                  | Potent PARP1 inhibitor, less selective         | 50 hours   | 1 mg qd    |



# Phase III First-Line PARP Maintenance Trials

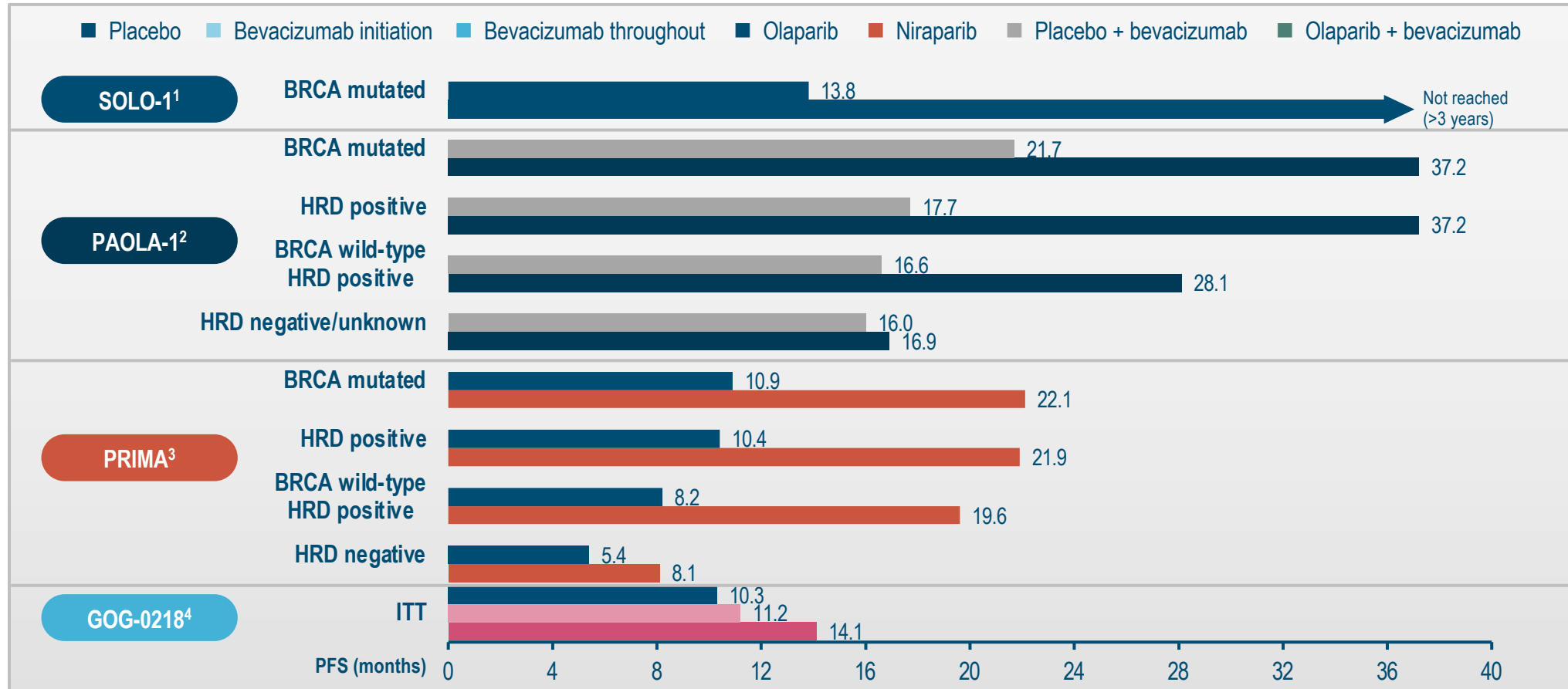
| Study Design              | SOLO-1<br>(N=451)    | PAOLA-1<br>(N=612)                             | PRIMA<br>(N=620)         | VELIA<br>(N=1140) |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Treatment arms vs placebo | Olaparib (n=260)     | Bevacizumab ±<br>Olaparib                      | Niraparib                | Veliparib         |
| Patient Population        | <i>BRCA</i> mutation | All comers                                     | All comers               | <i>All comers</i> |
| Treatment Duration        | 24 months            | 15 months for Bev<br>24 months for<br>Olaparib | 36 months or<br>until PD | 24 months         |

<sup>a</sup>Residual disease based on stage was not reported. <sup>b</sup>Stage III and IV eligible, but requirements for prior surgery not reported (NR) on clinicaltrials.gov

Burger RA, *N Engl J Med* 2011; Norquist B *Clin Cancer Res* 2018; *Bevacizumab* prescribing information; Moore K, *NEJM* 2018; Gonzalez-Martin *NEJM* 2019; Ray-Coquard *NEJM* 2019; Coleman *NEJM* 2019

Courtesy of Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH

# SUMMARY OF APPROVED MAINTENANCE STUDIES IN THE FIRST-LINE



Comparisons across trials should not be made as trials were not head-to-head.

BRCA, breast cancer gene; HRD, homologous recombination deficiency; ITT, intent-to-treat; PFS, progression-free survival

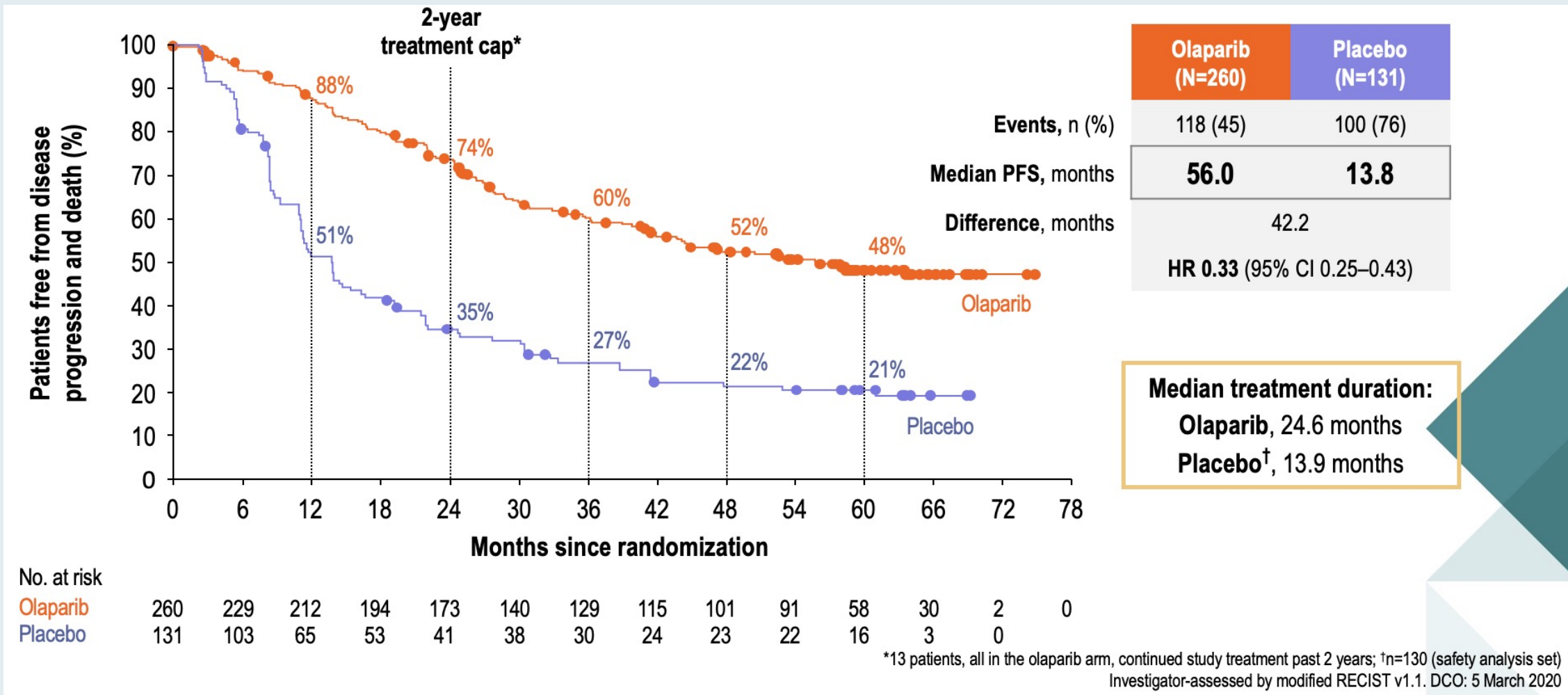
1. Moore K, et al. N Engl J Med 2018;379:2495–2505; 2. Ray-Coquard IL, et al. N Engl J Med 2019; 381:2416–2428; 3. Gonzalez-Martin A, et al. N Engl J Med 2019;381:2391–2402; 4. Burger RA, et al. N Engl J Med 2011;365:2473–2483

# Maintenance Olaparib for Patients (pts) with Newly Diagnosed, Advanced Ovarian Cancer (OC) and a BRCA Mutation (BRCAm): 5-Year (y) Follow-Up (f/u) from SOLO1

Banerjee S et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 811MO.

# SOLO-1: PFS Benefit of Maintenance Olaparib Was Sustained Beyond the End of Treatment



## Secondary efficacy outcomes\* support the observed PFS benefit

|                          | Overall                              |                 | Patients in CR at baseline           |                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                          | Olaparib (n=260)                     | Placebo (n=131) | Olaparib (n=189)                     | Placebo (n=101) |
| <b><u>PFS2</u></b>       |                                      |                 |                                      |                 |
| Events, n (%)            | 80 (31)                              | 61 (47)         | 49 (26)                              | 45 (45)         |
| Event free at 5 years, % | 64                                   | 41              | 68                                   | 44              |
| Median, months           | NR                                   | 42.1            | NR                                   | 52.9            |
|                          | <b>HR 0.46</b><br>(95% CI 0.33–0.65) |                 | <b>HR 0.48</b><br>(95% CI 0.32–0.71) |                 |
| <b><u>TSST</u></b>       |                                      |                 |                                      |                 |
| Events, n (%)            | 95 (37)                              | 77 (59)         | 64 (34)                              | 56 (55)         |
| Event free at 5 years, % | 62                                   | 36              | 65                                   | 39              |
| Median, months           | NR                                   | 40.7            | NR                                   | 47.7            |
|                          | <b>HR 0.46</b><br>(95% CI 0.34–0.63) |                 | <b>HR 0.50</b><br>(95% CI 0.35–0.72) |                 |

## Safety profile remained consistent with the primary DCO

| n (%)                                   | Olaparib (n=260) | Placebo (n=130) |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Any AE                                  | 256 (98)         | 120 (92)        |
| Grade ≥3 AE                             | 103 (40)         | 25 (19)         |
| Serious AE                              | 55 (21)          | 17 (13)         |
| AE leading to dose interruption         | 136 (52)         | 22 (17)         |
| AE leading to dose reduction            | 75 (29)          | 4 (3)           |
| AE leading to treatment discontinuation | 30 (12)          | 4 (3)           |
| MDS/AML                                 | 3 (1)            | 0 (0)           |
| New primary malignancy                  | 7 (3)            | 5 (4)           |

**No additional cases of MDS/AML reported; incidence remained <1.5%**  
**Follow-up for MDS/AML continued until death due to any cause**

\*Measured from randomization. AE, adverse event; AML, acute myeloid leukaemia; CR, complete response; MDS, myelodysplastic syndrome. DCO: 5 March 2020



# Maintenance Olaparib for Patients (pts) with Newly Diagnosed, Advanced Ovarian Cancer and a BRCA Mutation: 5-Year Follow-Up from SOLO-1

Bradley WH et al.

SGO 2021;Abstract 10520.

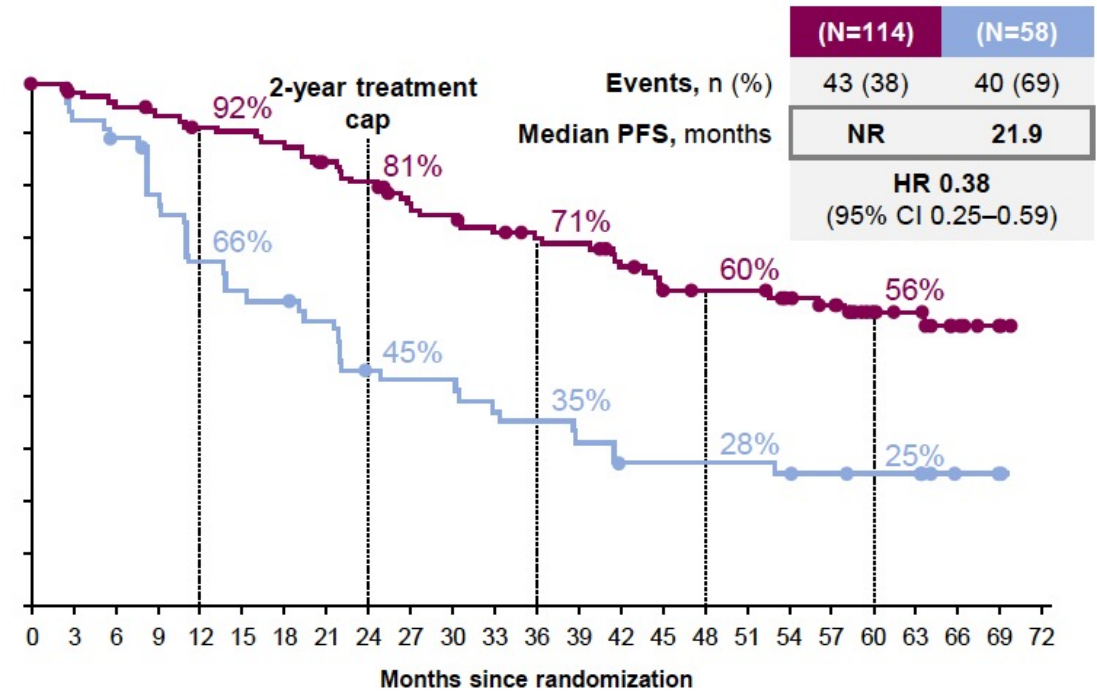
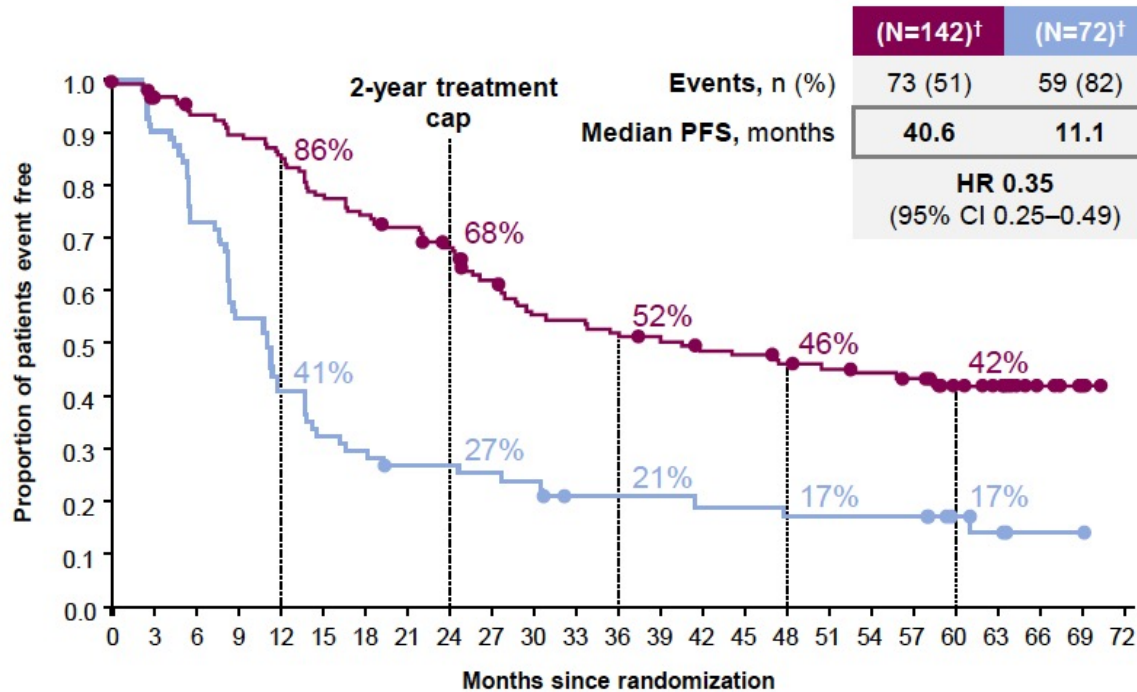
# SOLO-1: Updated PFS by Risk Group

## Higher-risk

| Baseline characteristic, n (%)  | Olaparib (N=146) | Placebo (N=73) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Interval debulking surgery      | 94 (64)          | 43 (59)        |
| CR to prior chemotherapy*       | 107 (73)         | 54 (74)        |
| <i>BRCA1m</i>                   | 109 (75)         | 43 (59)        |
| <i>BRCA2m</i>                   | 36 (25)          | 30 (41)        |
| <i>BRCA1m</i> and <i>BRCA2m</i> | 1 (1)            | 0              |

## Lower-risk

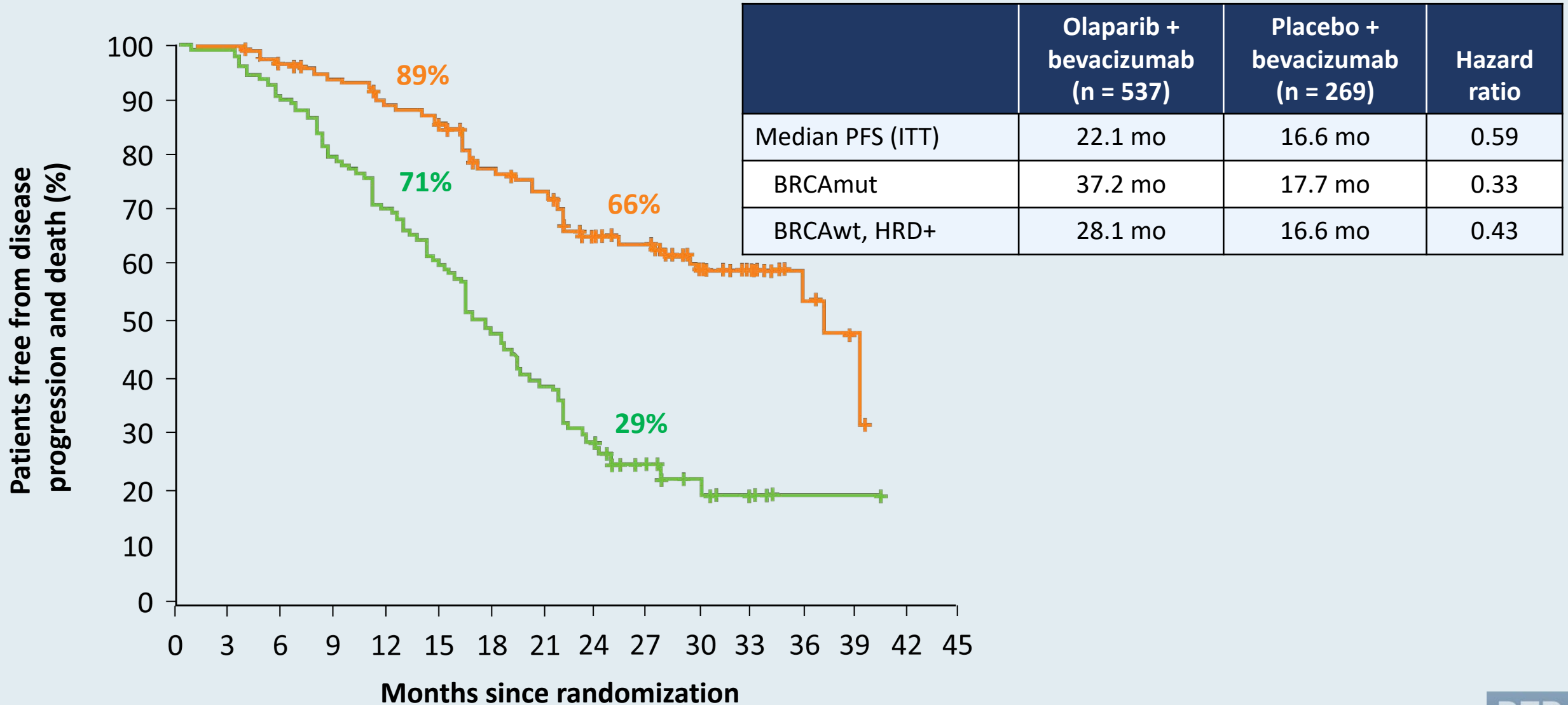
| Baseline characteristic, n (%)  | Olaparib (N=114) | Placebo (N=58) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Interval debulking surgery      | 0                | 0              |
| CR to prior chemotherapy*       | 106 (93)         | 53 (91)        |
| <i>BRCA1m</i>                   | 82 (72)          | 48 (83)        |
| <i>BRCA2m</i>                   | 30 (26)          | 10 (17)        |
| <i>BRCA1m</i> and <i>BRCA2m</i> | 2 (2)            | 0              |



# Maintenance Olaparib plus Bevacizumab (bev) in Patients (pts) with Newly Diagnosed Advanced High-grade Ovarian Carcinoma (HGOC): Final Analysis of Second Progression-Free Survival (PFS2) in the Phase III PAOLA-1/ENGOT-ov25 Trial

Gonzalez Martin A et al.  
ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA33.

# PAOLA-1: Progression-Free Survival (ITT)



# **Niraparib Efficacy and Safety in Patients with BRCA Mutated (BRCAm) Ovarian Cancer: Results from Three Phase 3 Niraparib Trials**

Gonzalez Martin A et al.  
ASCO 2021;Abstract 5518.



# Patients with BRCA-Mutated Ovarian Cancer in the PRIMA, NOVA and NORA Trials

- Overall, 526 patients in PRIMA, NOVA, and NORA had *BRCAm* ovarian cancer
- Mutations in *BRCA1* were most common (60.6%–80.0%)

| <b><i>BRCAm</i> Patient Characteristics and Baseline Demographics<sup>a</sup></b> |                                   |                           |                                  |                           |                                  |                           |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Characteristic</b>   | <b>PRIMA<br/>(1L maintenance)</b> |                           | <b>NOVA<br/>(2L maintenance)</b> |                           | <b>NORA<br/>(2L maintenance)</b> |                           |
|   | <b>Niraparib<br/>(n=152)</b>      | <b>Placebo<br/>(n=71)</b> | <b>Niraparib<br/>(n=138)</b>     | <b>Placebo<br/>(n=65)</b> | <b>Niraparib<br/>(n=65)</b>      | <b>Placebo<br/>(n=35)</b> |
| Age, median (range), years  | 56.5 (32–83)                      | 57 (33–82)                | 57 (36–83)                       | 58 (38–73)                | NA                               | NA                        |
| <i>BRCAm</i> status, n (%) <sup>b</sup>   |                                   |                           |                                  |                           |                                  |                           |
| <i>BRCA1</i> only   | 105 (69.1)                        | 43 (60.6)                 | 85 (61.6)                        | 43 (66.2)                 | 50 (76.9)                        | 28 (80.0)                 |
| <i>BRCA2</i> only   | 47 (30.9)                         | 28 (39.4)                 | 51 (37.0)                        | 18 (27.7)                 | 14 (21.5)                        | 7 (20.0)                  |
| <i>BRCA1</i> and <i>BRCA2</i>   | 0                                 | 0                         | 9 (6.5)                          | 4 (6.2)                   | 1 (1.5)                          | 0                         |

# Adverse Events: Class Effects and Specific Drug Differences

|                                 | Notes   | Olaparib | Niraparib | Rucaparib | Talazoparib | Veliparib |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Fatigue                         | 50%-70%, mainly Gr1-2                               | ✓        | ✓         | ✓         | ✓           | ✓         |
| <b>Hematologic AEs</b>          |   |          |           |           |             |           |
| Anemia                          | 40%-60%   | ✓        | ✓         | ✓         | ✓           | ✓ --      |
| Thrombocytopenia                | Niraparib dose adjustment, based on platelet counts | ✓        | ✓ ++      | ✓         | ✓           | ✓         |
| Neutropenia                     | ~20%  | ✓        | ✓         | ✓         | ✓           | ✓         |
| <b>Gastrointestinal AEs</b>     |   |          |           |           |             |           |
| Nausea/vomiting                 | Moderately emetic >30%                              | ✓        | ✓         | ✓         | ✓           | ✓         |
| Diarrhea                        | ~33%  | ✓        | ✓         | ✓         | ✓           | ✓         |
| <b>Laboratory abnormalities</b> |   |          |           |           |             |           |
| ALT/AST elevation               | 5%-10% olaparib, niraparib;<br>34% rucaparib        | ✓ --     | ✓ --      | ✓ ++      | ✓ ++        | ?         |
| Creatinine elevation            | 10%-12%   | ✓        | ✓         | ✓         | NR          | NR        |

NR = not reported

Olaparib PI, rev 5/2020; Niraparib PI, rev 4/2020; Rucaparib PI, rev 5/2020; Talazoparib PI, rev 3/2020;

Madariaga A et al. *Int J Gyn Cancer* 2020 April 9;[Online ahead of print]; Litton JK et al. *NEJM* 2018;379:753-63.

# Adverse Events: Class Effects and Specific Drug Differences

|   | Notes                   | Olaparib | Niraparib   | Rucaparib   | Talazoparib | Veliparib |
|---|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| <b>Respiratory disorders</b>                    |                         |          |             |             |             |           |
| Dyspnea +/- cough                               | 10%-20%, usually Gr 1-2 | ✓        | ✓           | ✓           | ✓           | NR        |
| Nasopharyngitis                                 | ~10%                    | ✓        | ✓           | ✓           | ✓           | NR        |
| <b>Nervous system and psychiatric disorders</b> |                         |          |             |             |             |           |
| Insomnia/headache                               | 10%-25%, usually Gr 1-2 | ✓        | ✓           | ✓           | ✓           | ✓         |
| <b>Dermatologic toxicity</b>                    |                         |          |             |             |             |           |
| Rash, photosensitivity                          |                         | <1%      | ✓           | ✓ <b>++</b> | NR          | NR        |
| <b>Cardiovascular toxicity</b>                  |                         |          |             |             |             |           |
| Hypertension, tachycardia, palpitation          |                         | 1%       | ✓ <b>++</b> | NR          | NR          | NR        |
| <b>Rare AEs</b>                                 |                         |          |             |             |             |           |
| MDS/AML   | ~1% of pts              | ✓        | ✓           | ✓           | ✓           | ✓         |

NR = not reported

Olaparib PI, rev 5/2020; Niraparib PI, rev 4/2020; Rucaparib PI, rev 5/2020; Talazoparib PI, rev 3/2020; Madariaga A et al. *Int J Gyn Cancer* 2020 April 9;[Online ahead of print]; Litton JK et al. *NEJM* 2018;379:753-63.

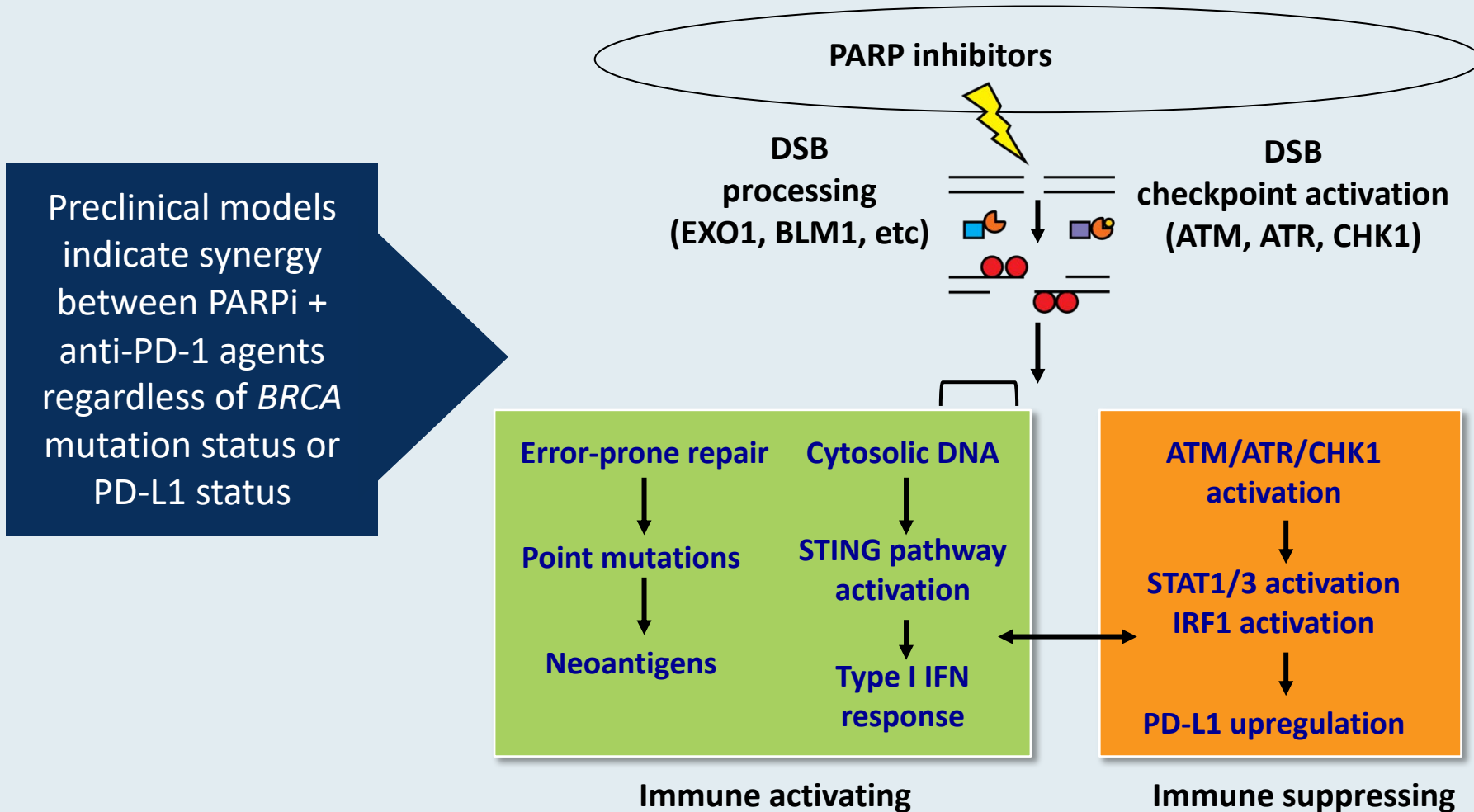
# Dose Adjustments for Adverse Events

| Olaparib dose reductions | Dose (tablet) |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Starting dose            | • 300 mg BID  |
| First dose reduction     | • 250 mg BID  |
| Second dose reduction    | • 200 mg BID  |

| Niraparib dose reductions | Dose           |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Starting dose             | • 300 mg daily |
| First dose reduction      | • 200 mg daily |
| Second dose reduction     | • 100 mg daily |

| Rucaparib dose reductions | Dose                 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Starting dose             | • 600 mg twice daily |
| First dose reduction      | • 500 mg twice daily |
| Second dose reduction     | • 400 mg twice daily |
| Third dose reduction      | • 300 mg twice daily |

# Biologic Rationale for the Combination of a PARP Inhibitor with an Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor

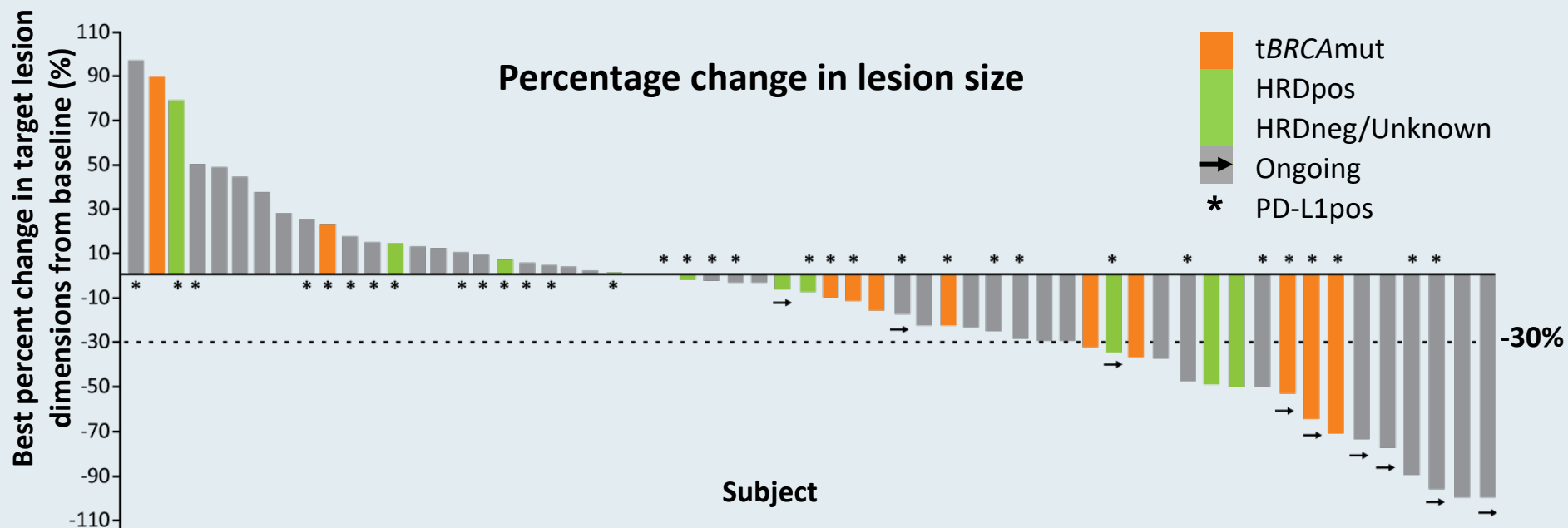


Preclinical models indicate synergy between PARPi + anti-PD-1 agents regardless of *BRCA* mutation status or PD-L1 status

Preclinical data demonstrate synergy with PARPi and anti-PD-1 combinations.



# TOPACIO (KEYNOTE-162): A Phase I/II Study of Niraparib with Pembrolizumab in Recurrent, Platinum-Resistant OC



| Response | All patients | tBRCAmut  | HRD-pos     | tBRCAwt     | HRD-neg     |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ORR      | 11/47 (23%)  | 2/8 (25%) | 4/16 (25%)  | 9/37 (24%)  | 7/26 (27%)  |
| DCR      | 30/47 (64%)  | 5/8 (63%) | 11/16 (69%) | 24/37 (65%) | 15/26 (58%) |

## Select Ongoing or Planned Phase III Trials of PARP Inhibitors in Combination Therapy

| Trial name<br>(Trial identifier) | N     | Setting  | Treatment arms   |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| ATHENA<br>(NCT03522246)          | 1,012 | Maintenance therapy after 1L platinum-based chemo                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rucaparib</b> + Nivolumab</li> <li>• <b>Rucaparib</b> + Placebo</li> <li>• Nivolumab + Placebo</li> <li>• Placebo</li> </ul> |
| DUO-O<br>(NCT03737643)           | 1,056 | Maintenance therapy after 1L platinum-based chemo/Bev ± Durvalumab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bev</li> <li>• Bev + Durvalumab</li> <li>• Bev + Durvalumab + <b>Olaparib</b></li> </ul>  |
| ANITA<br>(NCT03598270)           | 414   | Recurrent, platinum-sensitive                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placebo + Platinum-based chemo → <b>Niraparib</b></li> <li>• ATEZO + Platinum-based chemo → <b>Niraparib</b> + ATEZO</li> </ul> |

Bev = bevacizumab; ATEZO = atezolizumab

# FDA-Approved PARP Inhibitors as Maintenance Therapy for Recurrent, Platinum-Sensitive Disease

## Niraparib

### Indications:

- Maintenance following response to platinum-based therapy
- Irrespective of BRCA status

Pivotal study: ENGOT-OV16/NOVA

Approved: 3/2017

## Rucaparib

### Indications:

- Maintenance following response to platinum-based therapy
- Irrespective of BRCA status

Pivotal study: ARIEL3

Approved: 4/2018

## Olaparib

### Indications:

- Maintenance following response to platinum-based therapy
- Irrespective of BRCA status

Pivotal studies: SOLO-2, Study 19

Approved: 8/2017

Niraparib FDA insert, revised 3/2017; Rucaparib FDA insert, revised 4/2018; Olaparib FDA insert, revised 1/2018; Pujade-Lauraine E et al. *Lancet* 2017;18(9):1274-84; Mirza MR et al. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375(22):2154-64; Coleman RL et al. *Lancet* 2017;390(10106):1949-61; Ledermann J et al. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366:1382-92.

# Eligibility and Dosing in Pivotal Studies of PARP Inhibitors for Recurrent, Platinum-Sensitive OC

|                                    | <b>NOVA<sup>1</sup><br/>(Niraparib)</b> | <b>SOLO-2<sup>2</sup><br/>(Olaparib)</b>         | <b>ARIEL3<sup>3</sup><br/>(Rucaparib)</b> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <b>BRCA status</b>                 | With or without gBRCA mutation          | gBRCA mutation<br>(Study 19: +/- gBRCA mutation) | With or without gBRCA mutation            |
| <b>HRD testing</b>                 | Yes                                     | No   | Yes                                       |
| <b>Tumor assessment schedule</b>   | Every 8 wk to C14<br>→ every 12 wk      | Every 12 wk until wk 72 →<br>every 24 wk         | Every 8 wk to C14 → every<br>12 wk        |
| <b>Dosing/formulation</b>          | 300 mg qd                               | 300 mg BID                                       | 600 mg BID                                |
| <b>No. of prior lines of chemo</b> | 2 or more                               | 2 or more  | 2 or more                                 |

<sup>1</sup> Mirza MR et al. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375(22):2154-64; <sup>2</sup> Pujade-Lauraine E et al. *Lancet* 2017;18(9):1274-84; <sup>3</sup> Coleman RL et al. *Lancet* 2017;390(10106):1949-61.

# Efficacy Summary of PARP Inhibitors for Recurrent, Platinum-Sensitive OC

|   | PARPi   | Control | HR   |
|---|---------|---------|------|
| <b>NOVA<sup>1</sup> — Niraparib</b>     |         |         |      |
| gBRCA mutation                          | 21.0 mo | 5.5 mo  | 0.27 |
| No gBRCA mutation, HRD+                 | 12.9 mo | 3.8 mo  | 0.38 |
| No gBRCA mutation                       | 9.3 mo  | 3.9 mo  | 0.45 |
| <b>SOLO-2<sup>2</sup> — Olaparib</b>    |         |         |      |
| gBRCA mutation                          | 19.1 mo | 5.5 mo  | 0.30 |
| <b>ARIEL3<sup>3-4</sup> — Rucaparib</b> |         |         |      |
| ITT (All comers)                        | 10.8 mo | 5.4 mo  | 0.36 |
| g or sBRCA mutation                     | 16.6 mo | 5.4 mo  | 0.23 |
| HRD+                                    | 13.6 mo | 5.4 mo  | 0.32 |
| BRCA <sup>WT</sup> /High LOH            | 13.6 mo | 5.4 mo  | 0.32 |
| BRCA <sup>WT</sup> /Low LOH             | 6.7 mo  | 5.4 mo  | 0.58 |

<sup>1</sup> Mirza MR et al. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375(22):2154-64; <sup>2</sup> Pujade-Lauraine E et al. *Lancet* 2017;18(9):1274-84; <sup>3</sup> Coleman RL et al. *Lancet* 2017;390(10106):1949-61; <sup>4</sup> Ledermann JA et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21(5):710-722.



# *Meet The Professor*

## Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Renal Cell Carcinoma

Wednesday, June 16, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

### Faculty

Thomas E Hutson, DO, PharmD

### Moderator

Neil Love, MD

***Thank you for joining us!***

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