Oncology Today: Management of Endometrial Cancer

Wednesday, September 14, 2022 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Michael J Birrer, MD, PhD



Faculty



Michael J Birrer, MD, PhD
Vice Chancellor, UAMS
Director, Winthrop P Rockefeller Cancer Institute
Director, Cancer Service Line
Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Director's Endowed Chair for the Winthrop P
Rockefeller Cancer Institute
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
Little Rock, Arkansas



Live Moderator Neil Love, MDResearch To Practice



ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Endometrial Cancer Edition



DR MANSOOR RAZA MIRZA COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL









Meet The Professor Optimizing the Management of Head and Neck and Thyroid Cancers

Tuesday, September 20, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Robert Haddad, MD



Meet The Professor Optimizing the Management of Small Cell Lung Cancer

Wednesday, September 21, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Carl M Gay, MD, PhD



The Clinical Implications of Key Recent Data Sets in Oncology: A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium in Partnership with Florida Cancer Specialists

Saturday, October 22, 2022 7:30 AM – 5:30 PM ET

JW Marriott Orlando | Orlando, Florida

Faculty

Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA
Matthew P Goetz, MD
Ian E Krop, MD, PhD
Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc
Corey J Langer, MD
Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS
Christine M Lovly, MD, PhD
Wells A Messersmith, MD

Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH
David M O'Malley, MD
Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD
Mitchell R Smith, MD, PhD
John Strickler, MD
Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH
Evan Y Yu, MD
Saad Zafar Usmani, MD, MBA



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Prostate and Bladder Cancers

10:00 AM - 11:00 AM ET

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Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH Evan Y Yu, MD **Renal Cell Carcinoma**

11:00 AM - 11:20 AM ET

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Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD



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Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS



Commercial Support

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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, ADC Therapeutics, 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, BeyondSpring Pharmaceuticals Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Coherus BioSciences, CTI BioPharma Corp, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Corporation, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, G1 Therapeutics Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab, 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, MEI Pharma Inc, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics Inc, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation on behalf of Advanced Accelerator Applications, Novocure Inc, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, TerSera Therapeutics LLC, Tesaro, A GSK Company, TG Therapeutics Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc, Verastem Inc and Zymeworks Inc.

Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

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



Dr Birrer — **Disclosures**

Advisory Board AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, GlaxoSmithKline Therapeutics Inc	, Mersana
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MODULE 5: Future Directions





Oncology Today: Endometrial Cancer

Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD

Chief Oncologist
Copenhagen University Hospital
Medical Director
Nordic Society of Gynaecological Oncology – Clinical Trial Unit
Chairman, European Network of Gynaecological Trial Groups
Vice President, European Society of Gynaecological Oncology
Copenhagen, Denmark

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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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Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

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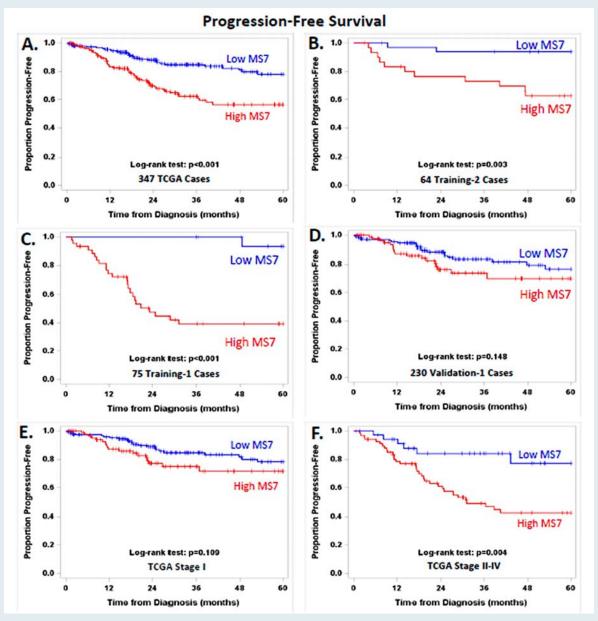
Article

Improving Risk Assessment for Metastatic Disease in Endometrioid Endometrial Cancer Patients Using Molecular and Clinical Features: An NRG Oncology/Gynecologic Oncology Group Study

Yovanni Casablanca ^{1,†}, Guisong Wang ^{1,2,†}, Heather A. Lankes ^{3,‡}, Chunqiao Tian ^{1,2}, Nicholas W. Bateman ^{1,2}, Caela R. Miller ^{1,§}, Nicole P. Chappell ^{1,||}, Laura J. Havrilesky ⁴, Amy Hooks Wallace ⁴, Nilsa C. Ramirez ⁵, David S. Miller ⁶, Julie Oliver ^{1,2}, Dave Mitchell ^{1,2}, Tracy Litzi ^{1,2}, Brian E. Blanton ^{1,2}, William J. Lowery ^{1,¶}, John I. Risinger ⁷, Chad A. Hamilton ^{1,8,**}, Neil T. Phippen ^{1,8}, Thomas P. Conrads ^{1,8}, David Mutch ⁹, Katherine Moxley ¹⁰, Roger B. Lee ¹¹, Floor Backes ¹², Michael J. Birrer ¹³, Kathleen M. Darcy ^{1,2,*,††} and George Larry Maxwell ^{1,8,*,††}



Progression-Free Survival for Patients with Low and High MS7 Scores







HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Cell. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2020 May 18.

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Cell. 2020 February 20; 180(4): 729–748.e26. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2020.01.026.

Proteogenomic Characterization of Endometrial Carcinoma



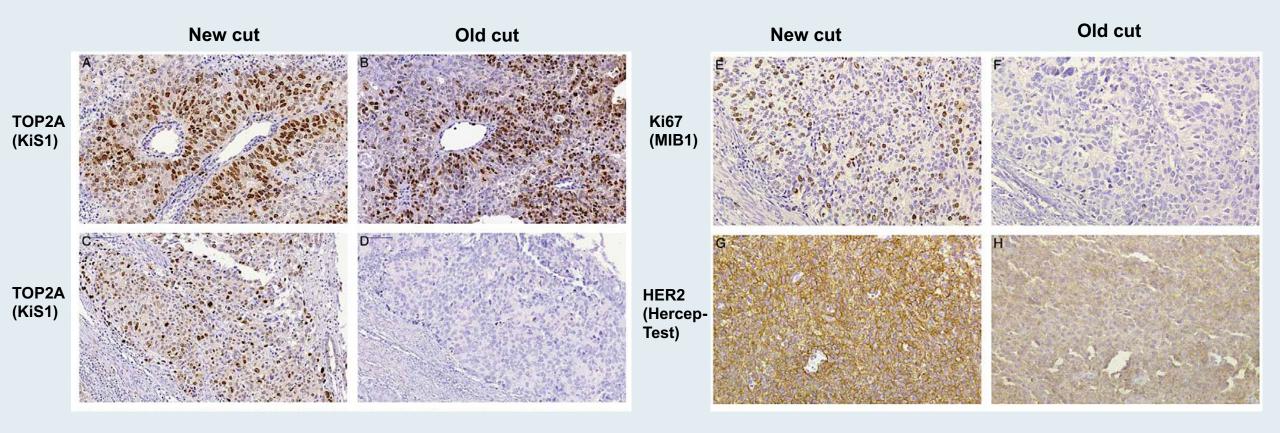
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effects of Slide Storage on Detection of Molecular Markers by IHC and FISH in Endometrial Cancer Tissues From a Clinical Trial: An NRG Oncology/GOG Pilot Study

Tatyana A. Grushko, PhD,* Virginia L. Filiaci, PhD,† Anthony G. Montag, MD,‡ Marsha Apushkin, MD,‡ Maria J. Gomez, MS,* Laura Monovich, MBA,§ Nilsa C. Ramirez, MD,§ Carlton Schwab, MD,|| Joshua P. Kesterson, MD,¶ Shelly M. Seward, MD,# Michael W. Method, MD,** Olufunmilayo I. Olopade, MD,* Gini F. Fleming, MD,* and Michael J. Birrer, MD, PhD††



Photomicrographs of Staining of New Cut (3 wk old) and Stored (Old Cut, >10 y Old) Slides Sectioned from the Same Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded EC Tumor Blocks







HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2021 October 01.

Published in final edited form as:

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2021 April; 30(4): 719–726. doi:10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-20-1613.

Sex Hormones Insulin-like Growth Factors in Recurrence of High Stage Endometrial Cancer

Melissa A. Merritt¹, Howard D. Strickler², Alan D. Hutson³, Mark H. Einstein⁴, Thomas E. Rohan², Xiaonan Xue², Mark E. Sherman⁵, Louise A. Brinton⁶, Herbert Yu¹, David S. Miller⁷, Nilsa C. Ramirez⁸, Heather A. Lankes⁹, Michael J. Birrer¹⁰, Gloria S. Huang^{11,*}, Marc J. Gunter^{12,*}



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Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD

Chief Oncologist
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Medical Director
Nordic Society of Gynaecological Oncology – Clinical Trial Unit
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Vice President, European Society of Gynaecological Oncology
Copenhagen, Denmark

Gynecologic Oncology in Denmark



Dr Mansoor Mirza (Copenhagen, Denmark)



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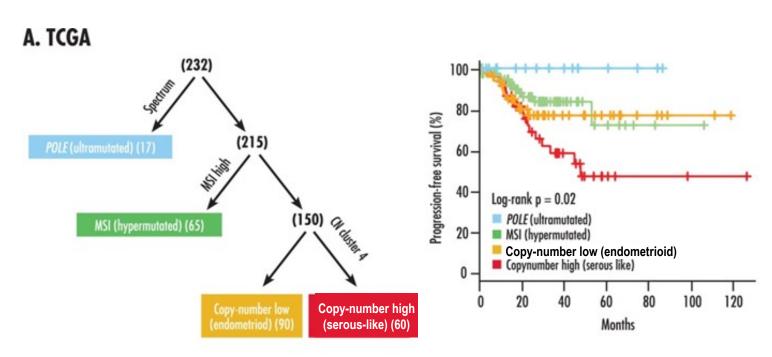


Molecular Classification of Endometrial Cancer

TCGA molecularly classified endometrial cancer into 4 groups:

- --POLE (DNA polymerase ε catalytic subunit) ultramutated
- --MSI hypermutated
- --Copy number low
- --Copy number high (serous)

These groups are prognostic



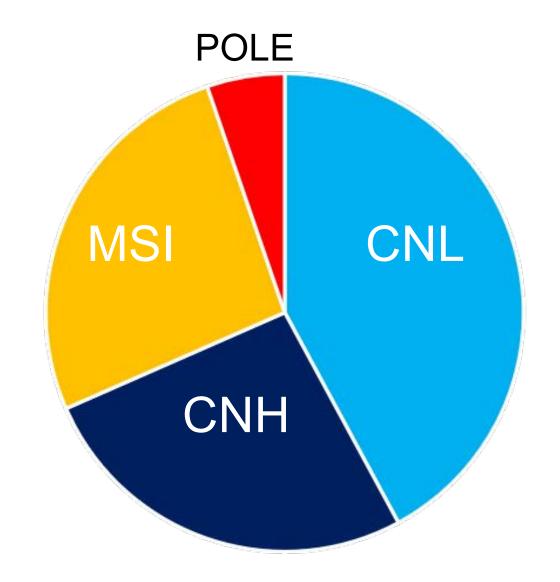
^{**}Pathobiology of Endometrial Cancer in Treatment Decision Making and Therapeutic Development Amanda Fader, MD







Molecular Subtypes



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Case Presentation: 68-year-old woman with MSI-high Stage III endometrial cancer



Dr Mansoor Mirza (Copenhagen, Denmark)



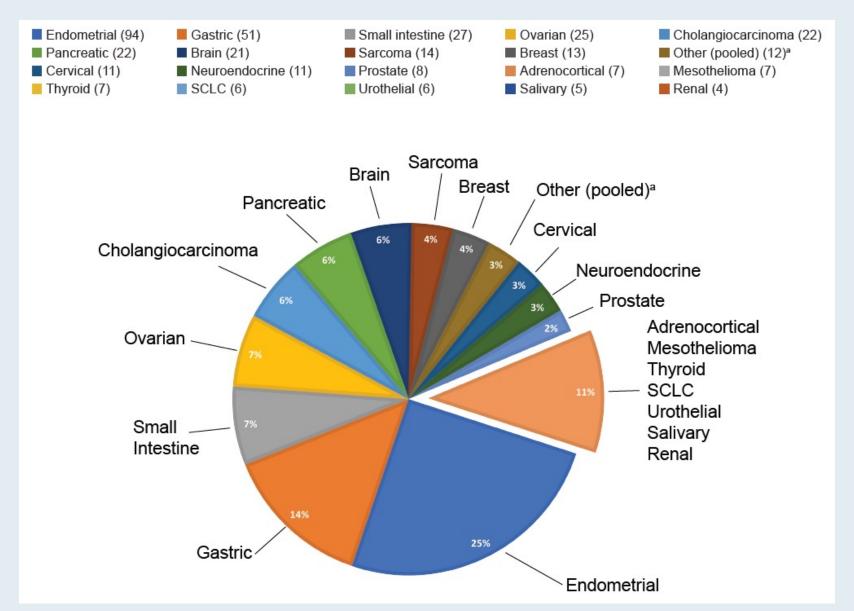
Pembrolizumab in Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H)/Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Advanced Solid Tumors: An Update of the Phase II KEYNOTE-158 Trial

Maio M et al.

ESMO 2022; Abstract 113P.



KEYNOTE-158: High MSI at Primary Diagnosis — Tumor Types





Pembrolizumab for Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Advanced Endometrial Cancer: Long-Term Follow-Up Results from KEYNOTE-158

O'Malley D et al.

ESMO 2022; Abstract 546P.



KEYNOTE-158: Long-Term Efficacy Results

	Analysis population (n = 94)
ORR, % (95% CI)	50 (39.5-60.5)
CR, n (%)	15 (16)
PR, n (%)	32 (34)
SD, n (%)	17 (18)
ORR by prior treatment line, % (95% CI) ^a
Neo-adjuvant and/or adjuvant therapy	only (n = 10) 40 (12.2-73.8)
1 line (n = 39)	59 (42.1-74.4)
>1 line (n = 45)	44 (29.6-60.0)
DOR, median (range),b mo	63.2 (2.9-63.2)
DOR ≥1 y, ^b %	87
DOR ≥2 y, ^b %	71
DOR ≥3 y, ^b %	66
DOR $\geq 4 \text{ y,}^{\text{b}} \%$	66
Median PFS (95% CI), ^b mo	13.1 (4.3–25.7)
4-y PFS rate, b %	37
Median OS (95% CI),b mo	65.4 (29.5-NR)
4-y OS rate, b %	59

K-M, Kaplan-Meier; NR, not reached. ^aPercentages are based on number of patients in each subgroup. ^bK-M estimate





original report

Pembrolizumab in Patients With Microsatellite Instability—High Advanced Endometrial Cancer: Results From the KEYNOTE-158 Study

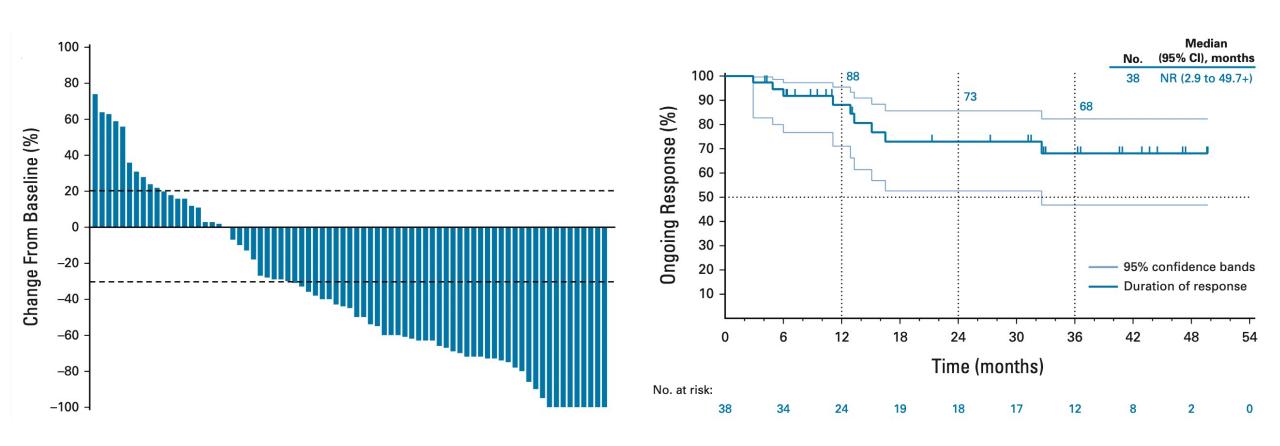
David M. O'Malley, MD¹; Giovanni Mendonca Bariani, MD²; Philippe A. Cassier, MD³; Aurelien Marabelle, MD, PhD⁴; Aaron R. Hansen, MBBS⁵; Ana De Jesus Acosta, MD⁶; Wilson H. Miller Jr, MD, PhD^{7,8}; Tamar Safra, MD^{9,10}; Antoine Italiano, MD, PhD^{11,12}; Linda Mileshkin, MBBS¹³; Lei Xu, PhD¹⁴; Fan Jin, MD¹⁴; Kevin Norwood, MD¹⁴; and Michele Maio, MD¹⁵

Journal of Clinical Oncology 2022 40:7,752-761



KEYNOTE-158: Best Percentage Change and Duration of Response



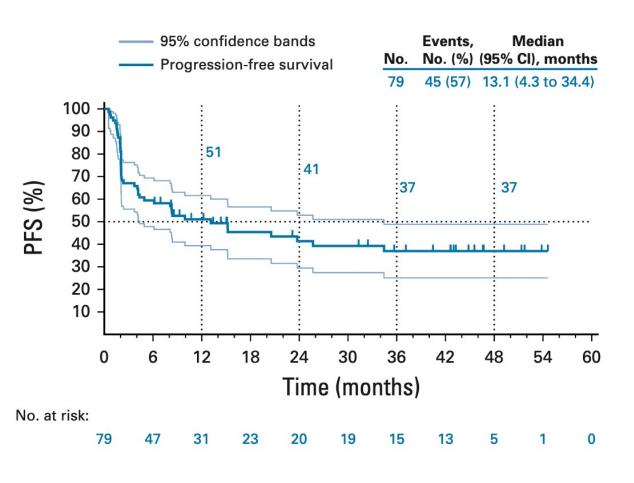


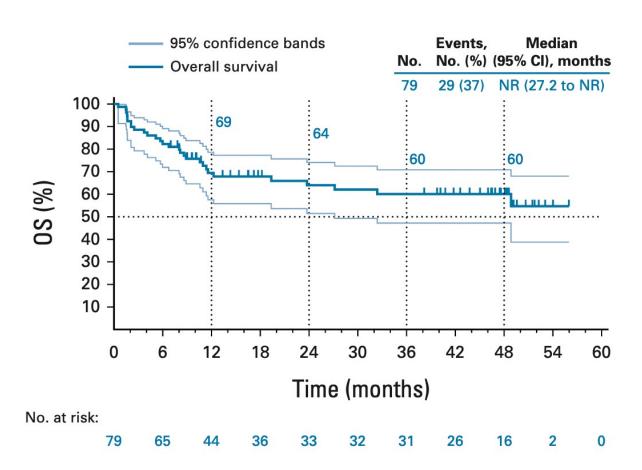
• Among 79 patients in the efficacy analysis population, 48% (95% CI, 37 to 60) had an objective response as determined by independent central radiologic review, including 11 patients (14%) with CR and 27 (34%) with PR





KEYNOTE-158: PFS and OS





Abstract 5509



Dostarlimab in Advanced/Recurrent Mismatch Repair Deficient/Microsatellite Instability-High or Proficient/Stable **Endometrial Cancer: the GARNET study**

Ana Oaknin, ¹ Bhavana Pothuri, ² Lucy Gilbert, ³ Renaud Sabatier, ⁴ Sharad Ghamande, ⁵ Adriano Gravina, ⁶ Emiliano Calvo, ⁷ Susana Banerjee, ⁸ Rowan E. Miller, ⁹ Joanna Pikiel, ¹⁰ Mansoor R. Mirza, ¹¹ Tao Duan, ¹² Sybil Zildjian, ¹³ Eleftherios Zografos, ¹⁴ Jennifer Veneris, ¹³ Anna V. Tinker ¹⁵

¹Gynaecologic Cancer Programme, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Vall d'Hebron Barcelona Hospital Campus, Barcelona, Spain; ²Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG) and Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology, Laura & Isaac Perlmutter Cancer Center, NYU Langone Health, New York, NY, USA: *Division of Gynecologic Oncology, McGill University Health Centre, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; *Department of Medical Oncology, Institut Paoli Calmettes, Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, France; *Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Georgia Cancer Center, Augusta University, Augusta, GA, USA; Clinical Trial Unit, Istituto Nazionale Tumori Fondazione G. Pascale, Naples, Italy; 7START Madrid-ClOCC, Centro Integral Oncológico Clara Campal, Madrid, Spain; Gynaecology Unit, The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust and Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK; 9University College London, St. Bartholomew's Hospitals London, United Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK; 9University College London, St. Bartholomew's Hospitals London, United Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK; 9University College London, St. Bartholomew's Hospitals London, UK; 10 Department of Chemotherapy, Regional Center of Oncology, Gdansk, Poland; 11Department of Oncology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark, Nordic Society of Gynaecologic Oncology-Clinical Trial Unit, Copenhagen, Denmark: 12 Glaxo Smith Kline, Pennington, NJ, USA: 13 Glaxo Smith Kline, Wattham, MA, USA: 14 Glaxo Smith Kline, London, UK: 15 Department of Medicine, British Columbia Cancer, Vancouver Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada







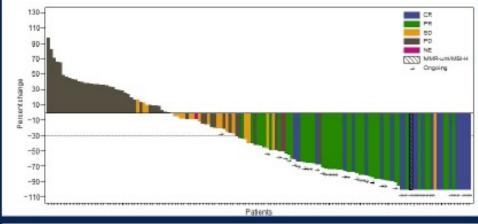


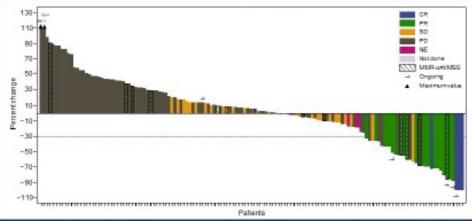
Best Volume Change in Target Lesions Based on BICR

per RECIST v1.1

dMMR/MSI-H EC

MMRp/MSS EC





BICR, blinded independent central review; CR, complete response; dMMR, mismatch repair deficient; EC, endometrial cancer; MMRp, mismatch repair proficient; MMR-unk, mismatch repair unknown; MSI-H, microsatellite instability—high; MSS, microsatellite stable; NE, not evaluated; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; RECIST_v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; SD, stable disease.





Ana Oaknin, MD







Conclusions

- Cohort A1 is the largest cohort of patients with dMMR/MSI-H EC studied with an anti–PD-1 monotherapy to date
- Dostarlimab demonstrated durable antitumor activity in both dMMR/MSI-H and MMRp/MSS advanced or recurrent EC
 - Median follow-up time is 27.6 (dMMR/MSI-H) and 33.0 (MMRp/MSS) months
 - The probability of remaining in response at 24 months was 83.7% in dMMR/MSI-H
- Dostarlimab is the only PD-1 therapy clinically tested with a Q6W dosing schedule in endometrial cancer
- The safety profile was manageable
 - The majority of TRAEs were grade 1 or 2
 - Discontinuation rates were low:
 - 8.6% of patients discontinued treatment because of a TRAE

AE, adverse event; dMMR, mismatch repair deficient; EC, endometrial cancer; ir, immune related; MMRp, mismatch repair proficient; MSI-H, microsatellite instability-high; MSS, microsatellite stable; PD-1, programmed death 1; TRAE, treatment-related adverse event; Q6W, every 6 weeks.





PRESENTED BY:
Ana Oaknin, MD





Progression-Free Survival (PFS) and Overall Survival (OS) in Patients (pts) with Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors Treated with Dostarlimab in the GARNET Study

Andre T et al.

ESMO 2022; Abstract 549P.



GARNET: Antitumor Activity by Tumor Type

Tumour type		Confirmed ORR (RECIST v1.1)		DOR (RECIST v1.1)	
	Patients, N	n (%)	95% CI, %	Median (range), months	
Overall	327	144 (44.0)	38.6-49.6	NR (1.18+ to 47.21+)	
EC	141	64 (45.4)	37.0-54.0	NR (1.18+ to 47.21+)	
Non-EC	186	80 (43.0)	35.8–50.5	NR (2.76 to 41.49+)	
CRC	105	45 (42.9)	33.2-52.9	NR (2.8 to 41.5+)	
Non-CRC	81	35 (43.2)	32.3-54.7	NR (2.8+ to 39.4+)	
Gastric cancer	21	10 (47.6)	25.7–70.2	NR (2.8+ to 27.7+)	
Small-intestinal cancer	19	7 (36.8)	16.3-61.6	NR (4.1+ to 39.4+)	
Pancreatic carcinoma	11	5 (45.5)	16.7–76.6	NR (8.4+ to 19.8+)	
Biliary neoplasm	10	4 (40.0)	12.2-73.8	NR (16.5+ to 27.9+)	
Ovarian cancer	7	3 (42.9)	9.9-81.6	NR (6.0+ to 36.4+)	
Adrenal cortical cancer	2	PR, PD			
Cancer of unknown origin	2	PR, PD			
Oesophageal cancer	2	PR, PD			
Mesothelioma	2	SD, PR			
Breast cancer	1	CR			
Malignant neoplasm of the female genitals	1	PR			
Renal cell carcinoma	1	SD			
Sarcoma	1	PD			
Thymic tumour	1	PD			

CR, complete response; CRC, colorectal cancer; DOR, duration of response; EC, endometrial cancer; NR, not reached; ORR, objective response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; SD, stable disease.



Progression-Free Survival (PFS) and Overall Survival (OS) in Advanced/Recurrent (AR) Mismatch Repair Deficient/Microsatellite Instability-High or Proficient/Stable (dMMR/MSI-H or MMRp/MSS) Endometrial Cancer (EC) Treated with Dostarlimab in the GARNET Study

Tinker A et al.

ESMO 2022; Abstract 548P.



GARNET: Secondary Endpoint Analysis

Variable	dMMR/MSI-H EC N=143	MMRp/MSS EC N=156			
Median follow-up time, months	27.6	33.0			
PFS events observed, n (%)	83 (58.0)	136 (87.2)			
Median PFS (95% CI), months	6.0 (4.1–18.0)	2.7 (2.6-2.8)			
Estimated probability of PFS, % (95% CI)					
6 months	49.5 (41.0-57.5)	22.9 (16.5–30.0)			
12 months	46.4 (37.8–54.5)	13.3 (8.3–19.5)			
24 months	40.1 (31.6–48.4)	9.4 (5.2–15.0)			
36 months	40.1 (31.6–48.4)	6.8 (3.3–12.0)			
OS events observed, n (%)	57 (37.3)	111 (68.9)			
Median OS (95% CI), months	NR (27.1-NR)	16.9 (13.0–21.8)			
Estimated probability of survival, % (95% CI)					
6 months	84.9 (78.0-89.8)	74.3 (66.6–80.6)			
12 months	73.3 (65.2–79.8)	60.6 (52.3–67.9)			
24 months	60.5 (51.5–68.4)	38.4 (30.5–46.2)			
36 months	58.4 (49.2–66.5)	22.2 (14.9–30.5)			

dMMR, mismatch repair deficient; EC, endometrial cancer; MMRp, mismatch repair proficient; MSI-H, microsatellite instability-high; MSS, microsatellite stable; NR, not reached; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival.



Efficacy of Dostarlimab in Endometrial Cancer (EC) by Molecular Subtype: A Post Hoc Analysis of the GARNET Study

Oaknin A et al.

ESMO 2022; Abstract 547P.



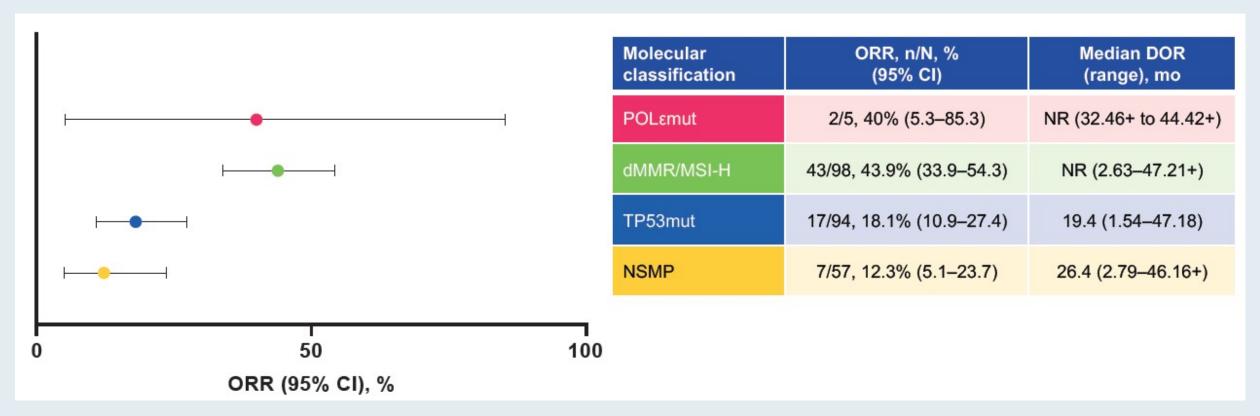
GARNET: Molecular Subtype and ER Expression Distribution



Because the cohort designation is by MMR status, patients from cohort A1 could only be classified as POLEmut or dMMR/MSI-H, whereas patients from cohort A2 could only be classified as POLEmut, TP53 or NSMP. dMMR, mismatch repair deficient; ER, oestrogen receptor; MMR, mismatch repair; MSI-H, microsatellite instability—high; mut, mutated; neg, negative; NSMP, no specific mutational profile; pos, positive; unk, unknown.



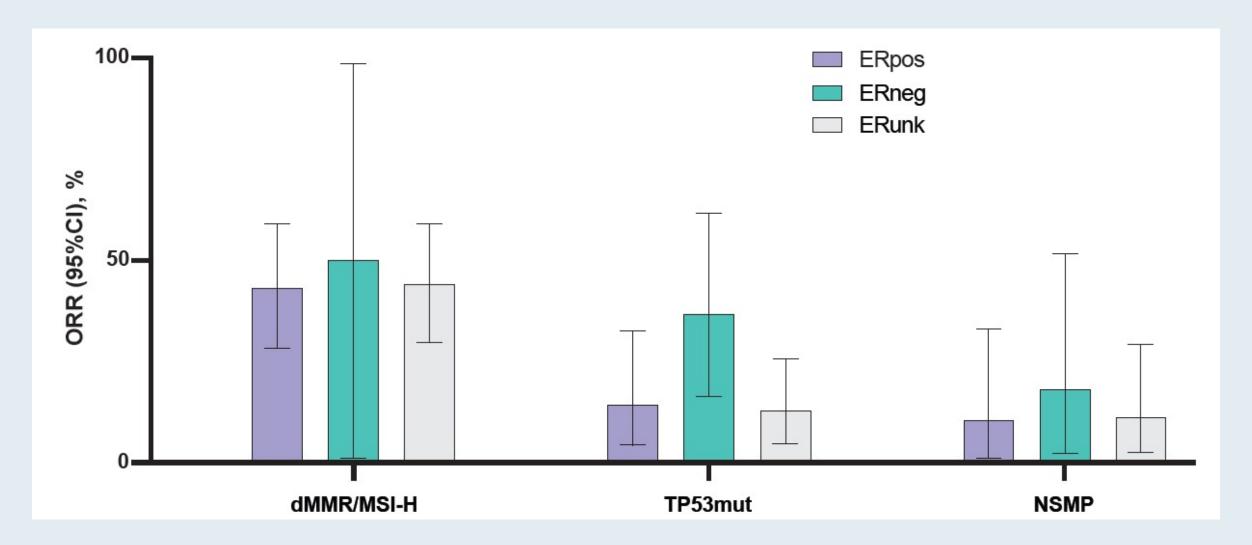
GARNET: ORR by Molecular Classification



ORR = objective response rate



GARNET: ORR by ER Status and Molecular Classification







Dostarlimab (GARNET): Multicenter, Open-Label, Phase 1 Trial in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors^{1,2}



Part 1: DLT Based Dose Escalation (All Comers)

Part 2A: Fixed Dose Safety
Cohort

- GARNET is a dose escalation study with expansion cohorts designed to assess the clinical activity and safety of dostarlimab in patients with advanced solid tumors¹
- In Part 2B, dostarlimab was dosed at the RTD determined from Part 1 and 2A¹
 - 500 mg Q3W for 4 doses, then 1000 mg Q6W until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, patient withdrawal, Investigator's decision, or death
- Interim findings (data cutoff date July 8, 2019) of EC cohort A1 (dMMR) were previously published in JAMA Onc²
- EC cohort A1 data with cutoff date of March 1, 2020, with an update on duration of response and safety taken on November 1, 2020, are presented³

Primary Endpoints^{1,2}

 ORR and DOR by RECIST v1.1; defined as a proportion of patients with confirmed complete or partial response by BICR Part 2B: Expansion Cohorts at RTD

A1: Endometrial Cancer (dMMR/MSI-H)

A2: Endometrial Cancer (MMRp/MSS)

E: NSCLC

F: Non-endometrial - dMMR/MSI-H basket

G: PROC without BRCA mutation

Part 2B RTD: 500 mg Q3W for the first 4 doses and 1000 mg Q6W thereafter

BICR, blinded independent central review; BRCA, breast cancer susceptibility gene; DLT, dose-limiting toxicity; dMMR, deficient mismatch repair; DOR, duration of response; MMRp, mismatch repair—proficient; MSI-H, microsatellite instability-high; MSS, microsatellite stable; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; ORR, objective response rate; PROC, platinum resistant ovarian cancer; Q2W, every 2 weeks; Q3W, every 3 weeks; Q6W, every 6 weeks; RTD, recommended therapeutic dose.

^aThe protocol was amended on May 10, 2019 to use only the results of the immunohistochemistry MMR test for classifying patients.²

1. National Library of Medicine. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02715284. Accessed May 17, 2021. 2. Oaknin A, et al. JAMA Onc 2020;6:1766-1772. . Oaknin A, et al. ASCO 2022, Abstract 5509. 3. Berton D, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2021;39(suppl_15):2564.

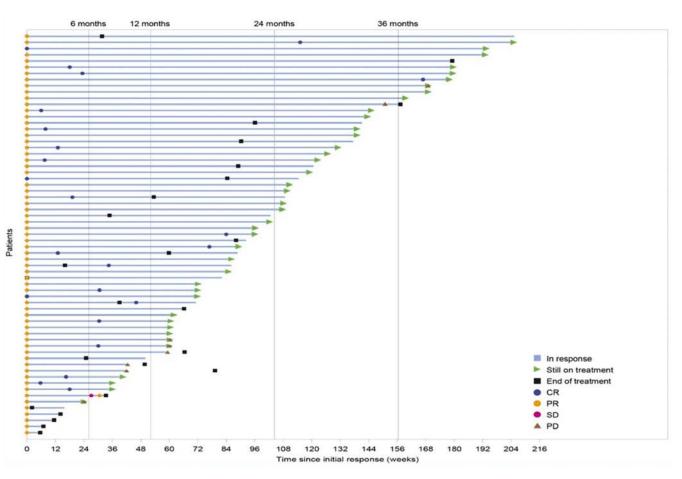






Dostarlimab (GARNET): 45.5% ORR in dMMR EC Patients

	dMMR/MSI-H EC N=143
Median follow-up time, months	27.6
ORR, % (95% CI; n/N)	45.5 % (37.1–54.0; 65/143)
Complete response, n (%)	23 (16.1)
Partial response, n (%)	42 (29.4)
Stable disease, n (%)	21 (14.7)
Progressive disease, n (%)	51 (35.7)
Not evaluable, n (%)	6 (4.2)
Median time from cycle 1 day 1 to best overall response, mo	
Complete response	2.79
Partial response	2.69
Disease control rate, % (95% CI; n/N)	60.1% (51.6–68.2; 86/143)
Response ongoing, n (%)	54 (83.1)
Median duration of response (range), months	NR (1.18+ to 47.21+)
Probability of maintaining response, %	
6 months	96.8
12 months	93.3
24 months	83.7







Novel Immunotherapy in Endometrial Cancer

Ana Oaknin, MD PhD

Head of Gynecologic Cancer Program. Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO)Vall d'Hebron University Hospital Barcelona, Spain











Where Do We Stand with Checkpoint Inhibitors in EC?

Avelumab

Humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody that binds to the inhibitory immune checkpoint ligand PD-L1 on tumour cells and immune cells and blocks its interaction with the receptors PD-1 and B7.1

Durvalumab

Human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that binds to the inhibitory immune checkpoint ligand PD-L1 on tumour cells and immune cells and blocks its interaction with the receptors PD-1 and B7.1

Pembrolizumab

Humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody that binds to the inhibitory immune checkpoint receptor PD-1 and blocks its interaction with the ligands PD-L1 and PD-L2

Dostarlimab

Humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody that binds to the inhibitory immune checkpoint receptor PD-1 and blocks its interaction with the ligands PD-L1 and PD-L2

Pembrolizumab is approved:

- In the US and Europe
 - For patients with unresectable or metastatic, dMMR/MSI-H or TMB-H solid tumours that have progressed following prior treatment.
 - In combination with lenvatinib for the treatment of advanced or recurrent EC (only pMMR in US) in adults with disease progression following prior treatment with a platinum-containing therapy

Dostarlimab is approved:

- In the EU for dMMR/MSI-H advanced/recurrent endometrial cancer that have progressed on or following prior treatment
- In the US for adult patients dMMR recurrent or advanced solid tumours that have progressed on or following prior treatment

Konstantinopoulos PA, et al. J Clin Oncol 2019; 20: 2786–2794. Antill YC, et al. J Immunother Cancer 2021; 9: e002255; .Marabelle A, et al. J Clin Oncol 2020; 38: 1–10. Oaknin A, et al. JAMA Oncol 2020; 6: 1766–1772. KEYTRUDA US prescribing information 2021.; KEYTRUDA SmPC 2021; emperli SmPC 2021. Jemperli US prescribing information 2021.



#ASCO22

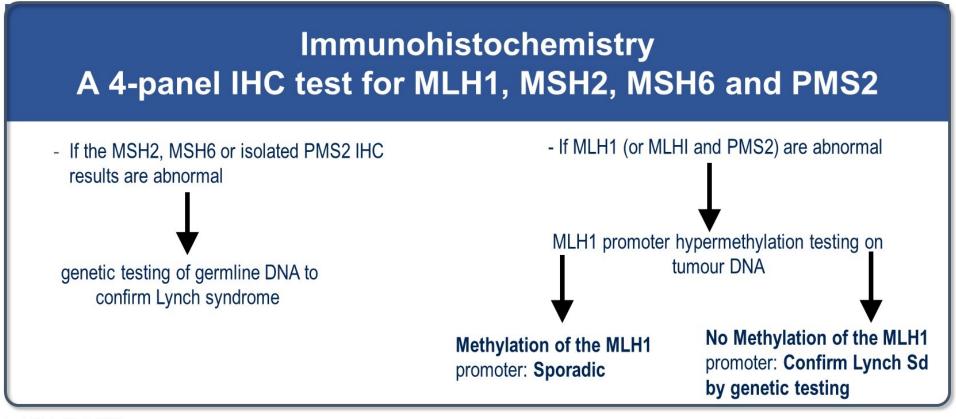
PRESENTED BY:
Ana Oaknin, MD PhD

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Cases of dMMR/MSI-H EC Originate from Different Pathways: Does This Matter?



Borden et al. Am J Clinical Path, 2022.



#ASC022

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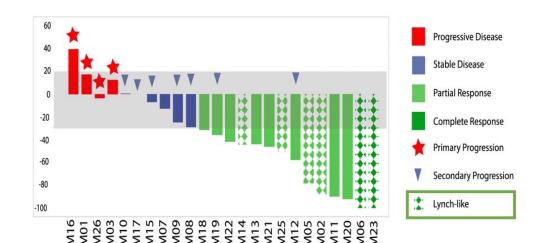
Could Mechanisms Underlying dMMR/MSI-H EC Alter Responses to ICI? Data from Pembrolizumab Studies

-Study enrollment = 25 patients 6 somatic loss MMR prot: Lynch-Like 19 Methylated

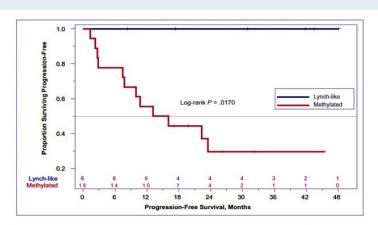
-24 evaluable for response

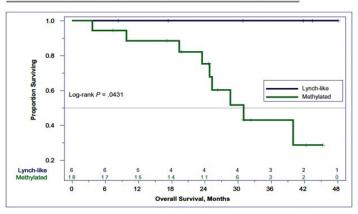
-14 CR/PR = 58.3%

-Clinical Benefit = 83.3%



Bellone S. et al. Cancer. 2022 Mar 15;128(6):1206-1218. Bellone S. et al. Annals of Oncology, Vol 32, Issue 8,2021, 1045-1046 ClinicalTrial.gov: NCT02899793





Median follow-up was 25.8 months

2022 ASCO ANNUAL MEETING

#ASCO22

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ICI = immune checkpoint inhibitors



Management of Endometrial Cancer

PROLOGUE

MODULE 1: Multidisciplinary Management of Endometrial Cancer in Copenhagen, Denmark; Boston, Massachusetts and Little Rock, Arkansas

MODULE 2: Subtypes of Endometrial Cancer

MODULE 3: Microsatellite Instability-High Endometrial Cancer

MODULE 4: Microsatellite-Stable Endometrial Cancer

MODULE 5: Future Directions



Case Presentation: 62-year-old woman with MSS Stage IV endometrial cancer



Dr Mansoor Mirza (Copenhagen, Denmark)



Management of side effects associated with pembrolizumab/lenvatinib



Dr Mansoor Mirza (Copenhagen, Denmark)



Case Presentation: 62-year-old woman with MSS Stage IV endometrial cancer (continued)



Dr Mansoor Mirza (Copenhagen, Denmark)







Immunotherapy in Endometrial Cancer

ORR in MMRp and unselected patients

Study	Drug	N	Patient selection	ORR (%)	
KEYNOTE-158 ¹	Pembrolizumab	107	Previously treated Recurrent/advanced (unselected)	11%	
GARNET ²	Dostarlimab	142	Previously treated Recurrent/advanced MMRp	13%	
PHAEDRA ³	Durvalumab	35	Advanced/metastatic MMRp	3%	
NCT02912572 ⁴	Avelumab	16	Advanced/metastatic MMRp	11.4%	
KEYNOTE-145 ⁵	Pembrolizumab + lenvatinib	94	Previously treated Recurrent/advanced MMRp	36%	
KEYNOTE-775 ^{6,7}	Pembrolizumab + lenvatinib	346	Previously treated Recurrent/advanced MMRp	30%	

MMRp, mismatch repair-proficient; ORR, overall response rate.

^{1.} O'Malley D, et al. Presented at European Society for Medical Oncology Congress 2019; 2. Oaknin A et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2022 Jan;10(1):e003777; 3. Antill Y et al. J Immunother Cancer 2021 Jun;9(6):e002255

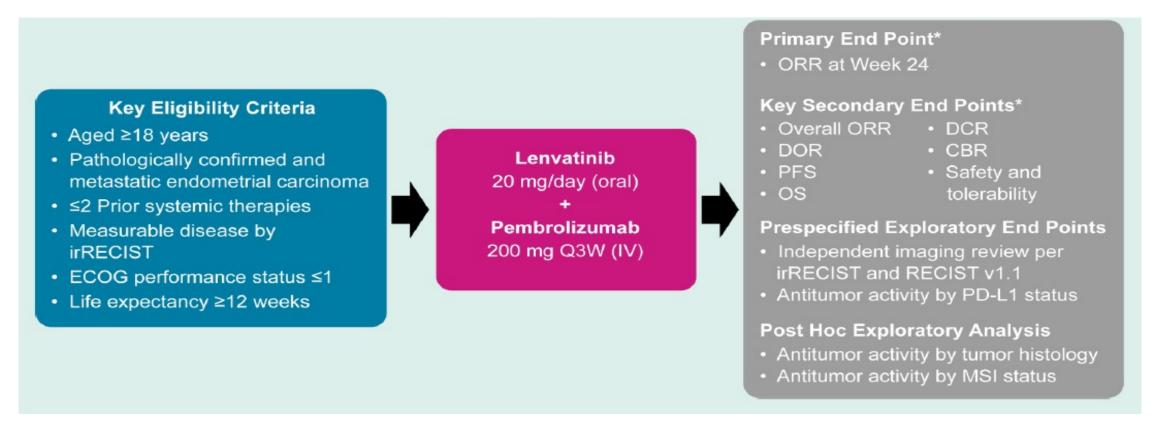
^{4.} Konstantinopoulos PA, et al. Jama Oncology 2022; e222181 5 .Makker V, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(26):2981-2992; 6. Makker V, et al. Presented at Society for Gynecologic Oncology Virtual Annual Meeting 2021.

^{7.} Makker V et al. N Engl J Med 2022 Feb 3;386(5):437-448.





Lenvatinib Plus Pembrolizumab in Patients with Advanced Endometrial Cancer

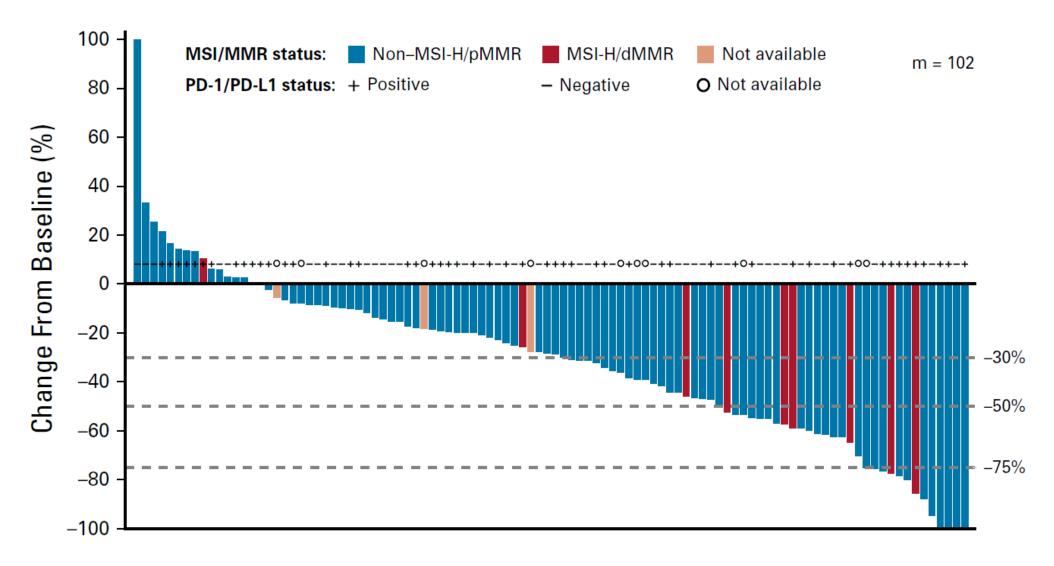


CBR, clinical benefit rate; DOR, duration of response; IV, intravenous; MSI, microsatellite instable; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PD-L1, programmed death ligand 1; PFS, progression-free survival; Q3W, every 3 weeks



Percentage Change in Sum of Diameters of Target Lesions from Baseline to Post-baseline Nadir by Microsatellite Instability/Mismatch-repair (MSI/MMR) Status





Updated efficacy and safety of lenvatinib plus pembrolizumab versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with advanced endometrial cancer: Study 309/KEYNOTE-775

Vicky Makker¹, Nicoletta Colombo², Antonio Casado Herraez³,
Bradley J. Monk⁴, Helen Mackay⁵, Alessandro D. Santin⁶,
David S. Miller⁷, Richard Moore⁸, Sally Baron-Hay⁹, Isabelle Ray-Coquard¹⁰,
Ronnie Shapira Frommer¹¹, Kimio Ushijima¹², Kan Yonemori¹³, Yong Man Kim¹⁴,
Eva M. Guerra Alia¹⁵, Ulus A. Sanli¹⁶, Jie Huang¹⁷, Jodi McKenzie¹⁸,
Gianmaria Barresi¹⁹, Domenica Lorusso²⁰



Abstract 525MO



Study 309/KEYNOTE-775: Treatment Emergent Adverse Events Consistent with Primary Analysis

Burfamed Towns	LEN + pemb	ro (n = 406)	Chemotherapy (n = 388)			
Preferred Term ^a	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3b	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3b		
TEAEs, n (%)	405 (99.8)	366 (90.1)	386 (99.5)	286 (73.7)		
Hypertension	264 (65.0)	159 (39.2)	20 (5.2)	10 (2.6)		
Hypothyroidism	239 (58.9)	6 (1.5)	3 (0.8)	0 (0.0)		
Diarrhea	226 (55.7)	33 (8.1)	79 (20.4)	8 (2.1)		
Nausea	210 (51.7)	14 (3.4)	180 (46.4)	5 (1.3)		
Decreased appetite	189 (46.6)	31 (7.6)	83 (21.4)	2 (0.5)		
Vomiting	153 (37.7)	12 (3.0)	82 (21.1)	10 (2.6)		
Weight decreased	144 (35.5)	44 (10.8)	23 (5.9)	1 (0.3)		
Fatigue	138 (34.0)	22 (5.4)	107 (27.6)	12 (3.1)		
Arthralgia	131 (32.3)	7 (1.7)	31 (8.0)	0 (0.0)		
Proteinuria	124 (30.5)	21 (5.2)	13 (3.4)	1 (0.3)		
Treatment-related TEAEs, n (%) ^c	395 (97.3)	320 (78.8)	364 (93.8)	233 (60.1)		
Adverse events of special interest (for pembro), n (%)d	279 (68.7)	54 (13.3)	17 (4.4)	1 (0.3)		
Clinically significant adverse events (for LEN), n (%)d	386 (95.1)	227 (55.9)	149 (38.4)	51 (13.1)		
Dose interruption due to TEAE®	292 (71.9)		110 (28.4)			
Dose reduction due to TEAE ^f	273 (67.2)		49 (12.6)			
Treatment discontinuation due to TEAE9	159 (39.2)		31 (8.0)			
Discontinuation of LEN	145 (35.7)					
Discontinuation of pembro	90 (22.2)					
Discontinuation of both LEN and pembro	65 (16.0)					





KEYNOTE-775 trial

Key eligibility criteria

- · Advanced, metastatic, or recurrent endometrial cancer
- Measurable disease by BICR
- One prior platinum-based CT^a
- ECOG PS 0-1
- Tissue available for MMR testing

Stratification factors MMR status

(MMRp vs dMMR) and further stratification within MMRp by:

- Region (R1: Europe, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Israel vs R2: rest of the world)
- ECOG PS (0 vs 1)
- Prior history of pelvic radiation (Y vs N)

Lenvatinib 20 mg PO QD Pembrolizumab^b 200 mg IV Q3W Treat until progression or unacceptable toxicity Doxorubicin 60 mg/m² IV Q3W^c

Paclitaxel

80 mg/m² IV QW (3 weeks on/1 week off)

Primary endpoints

- PFS by BICR
- OS

Secondary endpoints

- ORR
- HRQoL
- Pharmacokinetics
- Safety

Key exploratory endpoint

 Duration of response

^aPatients may have received up to 2 prior platinum-based CT regimens if 1 is given in the neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment setting. ^bMaximum of 35 doses. ^cMaximum cumulative dose of 500 mg/m². BICR, blinded independent central review; CT, chemotherapy; dMMR, mismatch repair-deficient; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; IV, intravenous; MMR, mismatch repair; MMRp, mismatch repair; proficient; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; PO, oral; QD, once daily; Q3W, every 3 weeks; QW, once weekly;

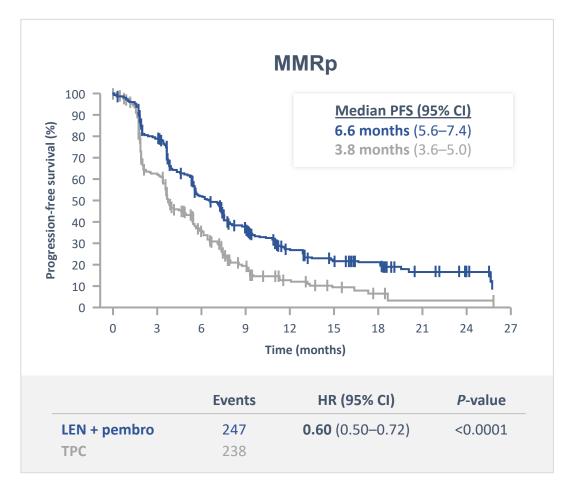
Makker V, et al. Presented at Society for Gynecologic Oncology Virtual Annual Meeting 2021.

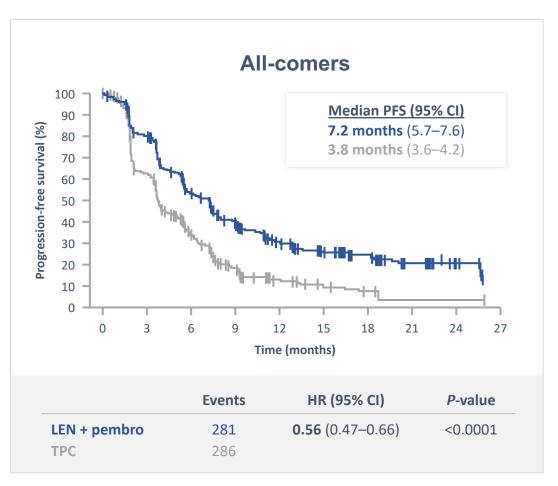
KEYNOTE-775 Progression-free Survival











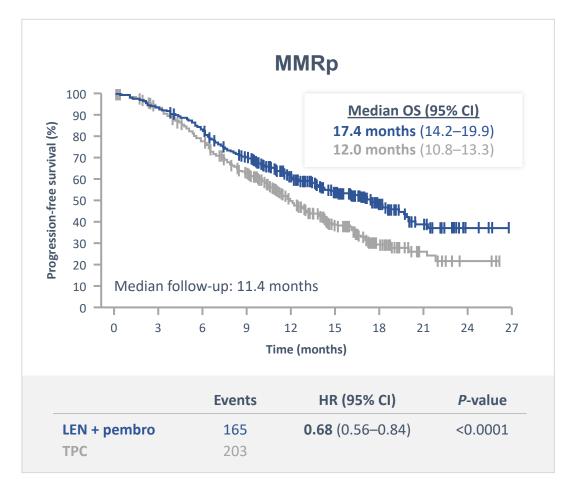
— LEN + pembro — TPC

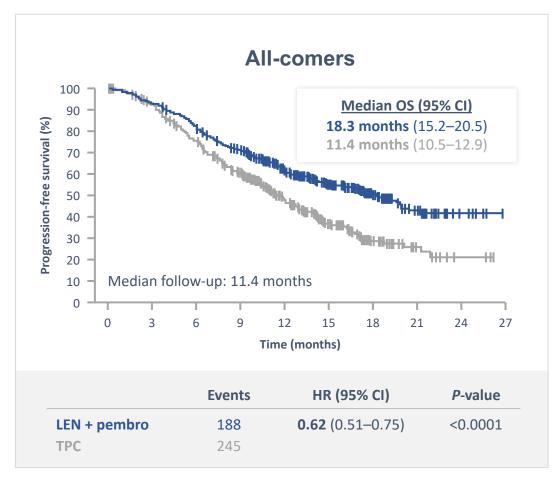
CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; LEN, lenvatinib; MMRp, mismatch repair-proficient; pembro, pembrolizumab; TPC, treatment of physician's choice. Makker V, et al. Presented at Society for Gynecologic Oncology Virtual Annual Meeting 2021.; Makker V et al. N Engl J Med 2022 Feb 3;386(5):437-448.

KEYNOTE-775 Overall Survival









— LEN + pembro — TPC

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; LEN, lenvatinib; MMRp, mismatch repair-proficient; pembro, pembrolizumab; TPC, treatment of physician's choice. Makker V, et al. Presented at Society for Gynecologic Oncology Virtual Annual Meeting 2021. Makker V et al. N Engl J Med 2022 Feb 3;386(5):437-448.



OS

Pembrolizumab + Lenvatinib (KEYNOTE-775): Subgroup Analysis Showed Efficacy Improvement Over Physician's Choice Therapy in dMMR Patients¹



																,	U 3			
	dMI	MR					F	PFS	3					Pen	nbro+	Events, n (%) 23	Median (95% CI), i NR	no (9	HR 5% CI) 0.37	<i>P</i> -valu
Efficacy ^a	n=65	n=65	100 5				Ev	ents,	Median		HR	Р	value 100	I	en ician's		(NR, NR 8.6		22, 0.62)	10.000
ORR, % (95% CI)	40.0 (28.0-52.9)	12.3 (5.5-22.8)	90			Pembi len	no+		95% CI), i 10.7 (5.6, NR	mo (95% CI) 0.36 .23, 0.57	<0	0.0001 90	_	oice		(5.5, 12.9))		
CR, %	13.8	3.1	<u>'a</u>			Physici		48	3.7	, (0	.23, 0.31	,	80 1 1		~_ш					
PR, %	26.2	9.2	<u> </u>	և	\neg	choi	ce		(3.1, 4.4)			<u>%</u> 70 ખ		- 1	[∖] \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	11111111		11.1 11	
SD, %	38.5	43.1	VINS 60	ì	\	ኚ							. <u>a</u> 60	Ц.						
PD, %	10.8	23.1	<u>9</u> 50	ļ		<u> </u>	سييه	<u> </u>	_				<u>≥</u> 50	۳.	1					
NE/assessed, %	4.6/6.2	1.5/20.0	-uoiss 30	_	۲,								S 40		~~ _{\\}	—4				
Median DOR (range), months	NR (2.1 ^b - 20.4 ^b)	4.1 (1.9 ^b - 15.6 ^b)	20 a		1	\ \							ð ³⁰ 20			ш		Ш		
Median PFS (95% CI), mo	10.7 (5.6, NR)	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	10										10							—
Median OS (95% CI), mo	NR (NR, NR)	8.6 (5.5, 12.9)	No. at risk	3	6	9	12 Time	15 e, mo	18	21	24	27	0 3 6 No. at risk	5 9		12 15 ime, m		21	24	27
Pembro + len			ro + len 65 /sician's 65 choice	52 37	37 12	32 5	26 3	17 2	13 1	5 0	1 0	0 0	Pembro + len 65 61 5			3 8 2 7		12 0	2 0	0 0
Physician's choice				on letter	1 - 1 1				DECICE		. 1 1		CHOICE							

^aBy blinded indepdent central review per RECIST version 1.1.

Data cut date: October 26, 2020.

CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; dMMR, mismatch repair deficient; DOR, duration of response; len, lenvatinib; NE, not evaluated; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PD, progressive disease; pembro, pembrolizumab; PFS, progression free survival; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

1. Makker V, et al. Presentation #0002 at the International Gynaecologic Cancer Society Annual Global Meeting 2021 August 30-September 2, 2021 (Virtual). Makker V et al. N Engl J Med 2022 Feb 3;386(5):437-448.

^bNo progressive disease reported at the last disease assessment.

How would you compare the incidence of HER2 positivity in patients with endometrial cancer to that in patients with breast cancer?

About the same

Higher incidence in breast cancer

Higher incidence in endometrial cancer

I'm not sure



2021 ASCO ANNUAL MEETING

PERTUZUMAB PLUS TRASTUZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH UTERINE CANCER WITH ERBB2 OR ERBB3 AMPLIFICATION, OVEREXPRESSION OR MUTATION:
RESULTS FROM THE TARGETED AGENT PROFILING AND UTILIZATION

Hussein Moustapha Ali-Ahmad, MD, Michael Rothe, MS, Pam K. Mangat, MS, Elizabeth Garrett-Mayer, PhD, Eugene R. Ahn, MD, John Chan, MD, Michael L. Maitland, MD, PhD, Ani S. Balmanoukian, MD, Sapna R. Patel, MD, Zachary Reese, MD, Charles W. Drescher, MD, Charles A. Leath III, MD, Rui Li, MD, Apostolia Maria Tsimberidou, MD, PhD, Richard L. Schilsky, MD, FACP, FSCT, FASCO

REGISTRY (TAPUR™) STUDY

ASCO TAPUR

Targeted Agent and Profiling Utilization Registry Study

Abstract 5508



Management of Endometrial Cancer

PROLOGUE

MODULE 1: Multidisciplinary Management of Endometrial Cancer in Copenhagen, Denmark; Boston, Massachusetts and Little Rock, Arkansas

MODULE 2: Subtypes of Endometrial Cancer

MODULE 3: Microsatellite Instability-High Endometrial Cancer

MODULE 4: Microsatellite-Stable Endometrial Cancer

MODULE 5: Future Directions



Ongoing trials evaluating immunotherapy for endometrial cancer



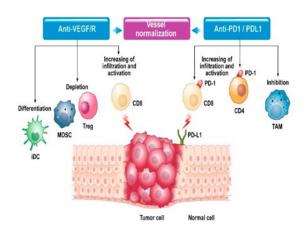
Dr Mansoor Mirza (Copenhagen, Denmark)



Combination Approaches: Leveraging ICI Activity

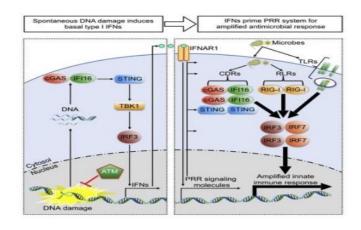
Antiangiogenic Agents

- · Reduction in Treg activity
- · Reversal of immunosuppressive effects of VEGF
- Improved T-cell trafficking and infiltration of CD8+ into the tumor bed



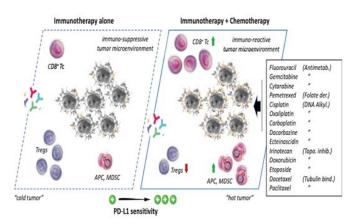
PARP inhibitors

- Enhanced DNA Damage with increased CD8+T Cells
- Potential Synergistic antitumor activity partly mediated by STING pathway



Chemotherapy

- · Immunogenic cell death
- · Enhanced presentation of tumor specific antigens
- Increased T-Cell activation by DC



DC: Dendritic Cells
STING: Stimulator of Interferon Genes

Ciciola P, et al. J Clin Med. 2020; Bailly C, et al. NAR Cancer. 2020; Huang J., et al. Biochem and Biophy Res Comm. 2015; 463:551-6; Sen et al. Cancer Discov 2019





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Addition of Immunotherapy to Carboplatin/Paclitaxel

Name		EN6-RUBY	EN7-ATTEND	NRG018	EN-11	
Investigational agent	•	Dostarlimab	Atezolizumab	Pembrolizumab	Pembrolizumab	
N		470	550	775	990	
Concomitant		+	+	+	+	
Maintenance		+	+	+		

Endometrial Cancer Competitive Landscape of Phase III Immunotherapy Trials



Immunotherapy, Chemotherapy and PARP Inhibitor

Name	EN6-RUBY Part 2	DUO-E				
Investigational agent	Dostarlimab + Niraparib	Durvalumab + Olaparib				
N	270	699				
Concomitant	+	+				
Maintenance	+	+				





Immunotherapy +/- TKI in Patients with MSI-H

Name	EN9-	LEAP-1	EN-13 Domenica			
Investigational agent		lizumab + atinib	Dostarlimab			
N	7	20	142			
Concomitant	\	o + Lenva /s. otherapy	Dostarlimab vs. Chemotherapy			
Maintenance						



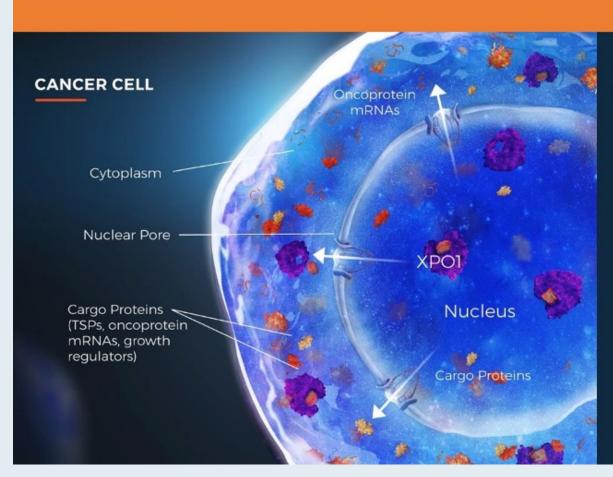


Randomized Phase III Study of Maintenance Selinexor vs Placebo in Endometrial Cancer (ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO): Impact of Subgroup Analysis and Molecular Classification

Vicky Makker¹, J Alejandro Pérez-Fidalgo², Alice Bergamini³, Daniel Spitz⁴, Toon Van Gorp⁵, Jalid Sehouli⁶, Jaroslav Klat⁷, Tamar Perri⁸, Amit Oza⁹, Estrid Høgdall¹⁰, Jason Konner¹¹, Eva M Guerra-Alia¹², Francesco Raspagliesi¹³, Stéphanie Henry¹⁴, Bradley J. Monk¹⁵, Jerónimo Martínez¹⁶, Brian Slomovitz¹⁷, Sharon Shacham¹⁸, Mansoor Raza Mirza¹⁹, Ignace Vergote⁵



ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO: Mechanism of Action of Selinexor



Selinexor is an oral selective inhibitor of XPO1-mediated nuclear export (SINE) compound

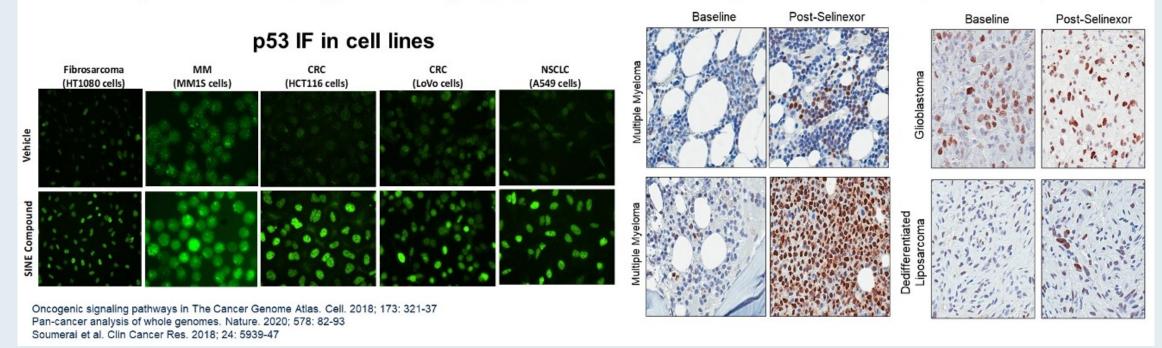
- XPO1 exports the major tumor suppressor proteins (TSPs) including p53 away from the nucleus, where TSPs carry out their function
- Tumor cells overexpress XPO1
- Tumor cells inactivate cytoplasmic p53 through protein degradation
- Selinexor inhibits XPO1 nuclear export, leads to retention / reactivation of TSPs in the nucleus and stabilization of p53
- Retention of wild-type p53 (p53wt) and other TSPs in the cell nucleus leads to selective killing of cancer cells, while largely sparing normal cells



ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO: Selinexor Induces Nuclear Accumulation of p53

- Aberrant XPO1 mediated nuclear export of p53 is a mechanism by which cancer cells can inhibit p53
- Inhibition of XPO1 leads to nuclear accumulation of p53 across cancer types, as demonstrated in cell lines and patient samples
- p53 wild-type tumors account for 45-65% of all endometrial cancers
 - o Generally, endometrioid in histology and occurs in younger patients

p53 IHC in human patient samples





ENGOT-EN5/GOG-3055/SIENDO: Author Summary and Conclusions

- Once-weekly oral selinexor may prolong progression-free survival compared to placebo in patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer; the audited ITT population had a 30% decrease of risk for progression and/or death compared to placebo
- Pre-specified exploratory subgroup analyses identified p53 wild-type as a potential predictor of efficacy of selinexor, with 10-month PFS improvement over placebo; no benefit for selinexor was seen in patients with p53 mutant/aberrant tumors
- In this small, exploratory subgroup analysis, potential benefit may be observed for selinexor over placebo in the patients with p53 wild-type including MSS and Copy-Number Low endometrial cancer
- Further investigation is warranted for selinexor as a maintenance treatment for patients with p53 wt endometrial cancer



Meet The Professor Optimizing the Management of Head and Neck and Thyroid Cancers

Tuesday, September 20, 2022 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Robert Haddad, MD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Thank you for joining us!

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

