

Inside the Issue: Optimizing the Management of Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

**Tuesday, August 8
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Eileen M O'Reilly, MD
Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Faculty



Eileen M O'Reilly, MD

Winthrop Rockefeller Endowed Chair in Medical Oncology
Section Head, Hepatopancreaticobiliary and
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Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Co-Director, GI Oncology Program
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Los Angeles, California



Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Research To Practice

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Merck, and Novocure Inc.

Dr Love — Disclosures

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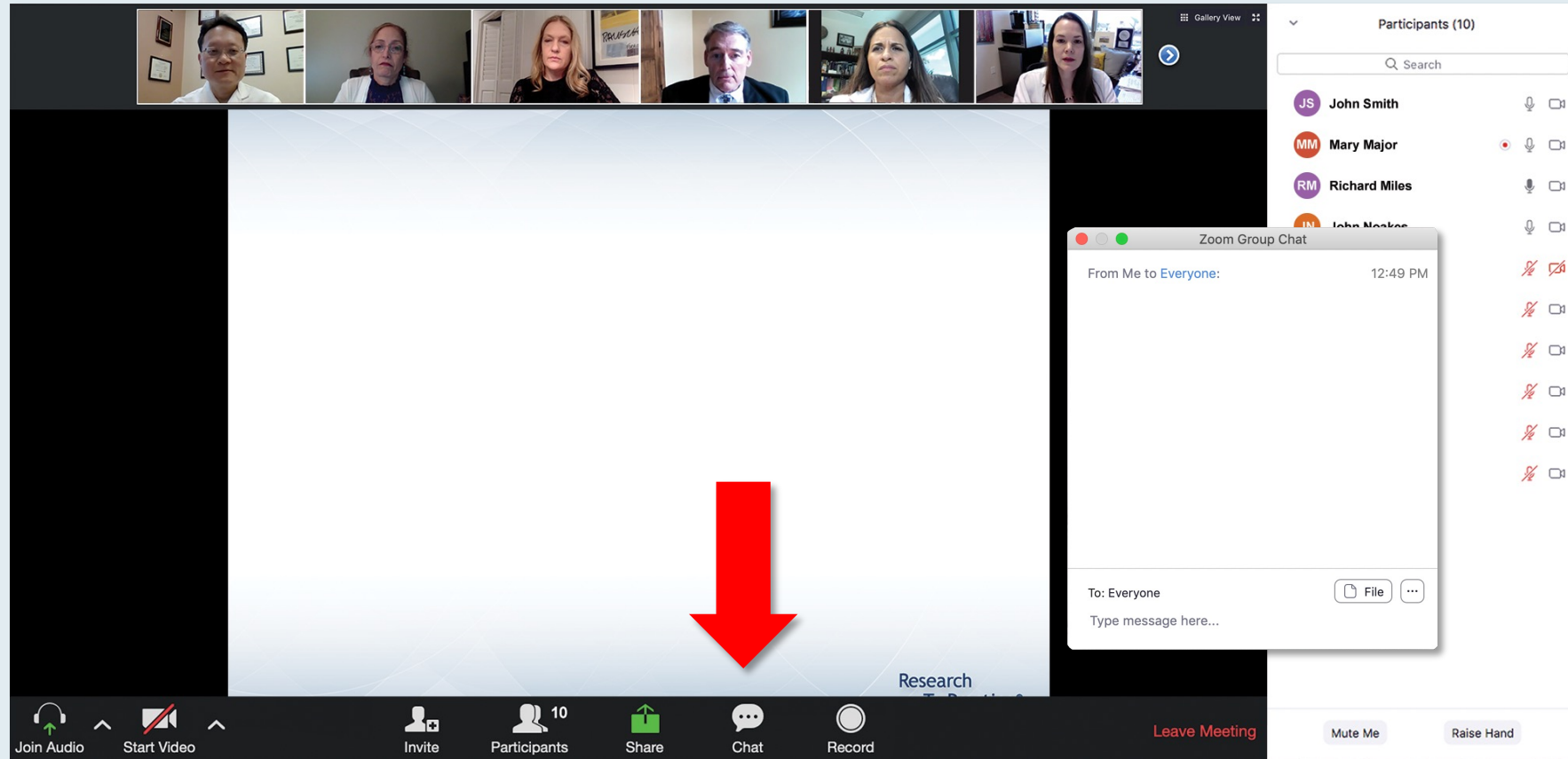
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Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy

Dr Wainberg — Disclosures

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Contracted Research	Arcus Biosciences, Bristol Myers Squibb
Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Pfizer Inc

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



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

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Expand chat submission box

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there's a header bar with participant names: RTP Coordinat..., Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below this is a slide titled "Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty" featuring six faculty members with their photos and titles. To the right, a chat window is open, showing 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 how to expand it.

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty

- Nancy L Bartlett, MD**
Professor of Medicine
Koman Chair in Medical Oncology
Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri
- Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc**
Samuel E Durand Professor of Medicine
Director, James P Wilmot Cancer Institute
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York
- Carla Casulo, MD**
Associate Professor of Medicine
Division of Hematology/Oncology
Director, Hematology/Oncology Fellowship Program
University of Rochester
Wilmot Cancer Institute
Rochester, New York
- Brian T Hill, MD, PhD**
Director, Lymphoid Malignancy Program
Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute
Cleveland, Ohio
- Christopher R Flowers, MD, MS**
Chair, Professor
Department of Lymphoma/Myeloma
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas
- Brad S Kahl, MD**
Professor of Medicine
Washington University School of Medicine
Director, Lymphoma Program
Siteman Cancer Center
St Louis, Missouri

Chat

Me to Panelists 4:31 PM

Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below.
http://images.researchtopractice.com/2021/Meetings/Slides/MTP_ToGo_CLL_2021_April1.pdf

Me to Panelists and Attendees 4:32 PM

Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below.
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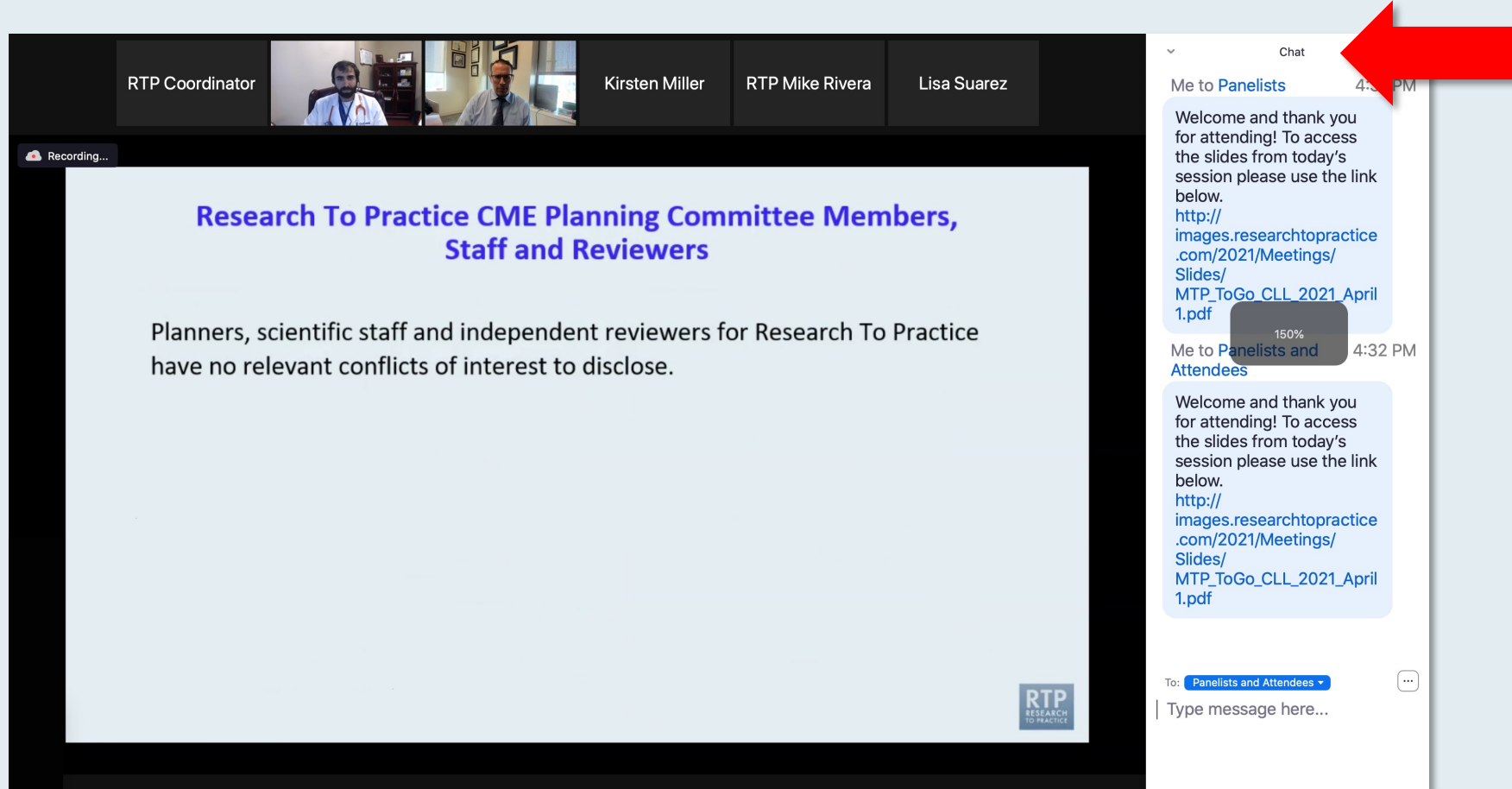
To: Panelists and Attendees ▼

Type message here...

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



The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows participants: RTP Coordinator, Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. The main area shows a presentation slide titled "Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers" with the text: "Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose." The RTP logo is in the bottom right corner of the slide. On the right, the chat window is open, showing a message from "Me to Panelists" with a link to a PDF. A red arrow points to the font size icon (a square with a plus sign) in the chat window's header.

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

Clinicians in the Audience, Please Complete the Pre- and Postmeeting Surveys

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a title bar at the top displaying "Meet The Professionals: Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancer". Below the title bar, a "Quick Survey" pop-up is visible, listing various treatment combinations with radio buttons for selection. The survey options include:

- ☐ Ceritinib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Ceritinib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Isazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Below the survey, the text "Faculty Wells A Messersmith, Moderator Neil Love, MD" is displayed. The Zoom interface includes a top video gallery, a right-hand participant list with names and status icons, and a bottom toolbar with icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants, Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a title bar at the top displaying "Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?". Below the title bar, a "Quick Poll" pop-up is visible, listing various treatment options with radio buttons for selection. The poll options include:

- ☐ Nivolumab/ipilimumab
- ☐ Avelumab/axitinib
- ☐ Pembrolizumab/axitinib
- ☐ Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
- ☐ Nivolumab/cabozantinib
- ☐ Tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) monotherapy
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- ☐ Other

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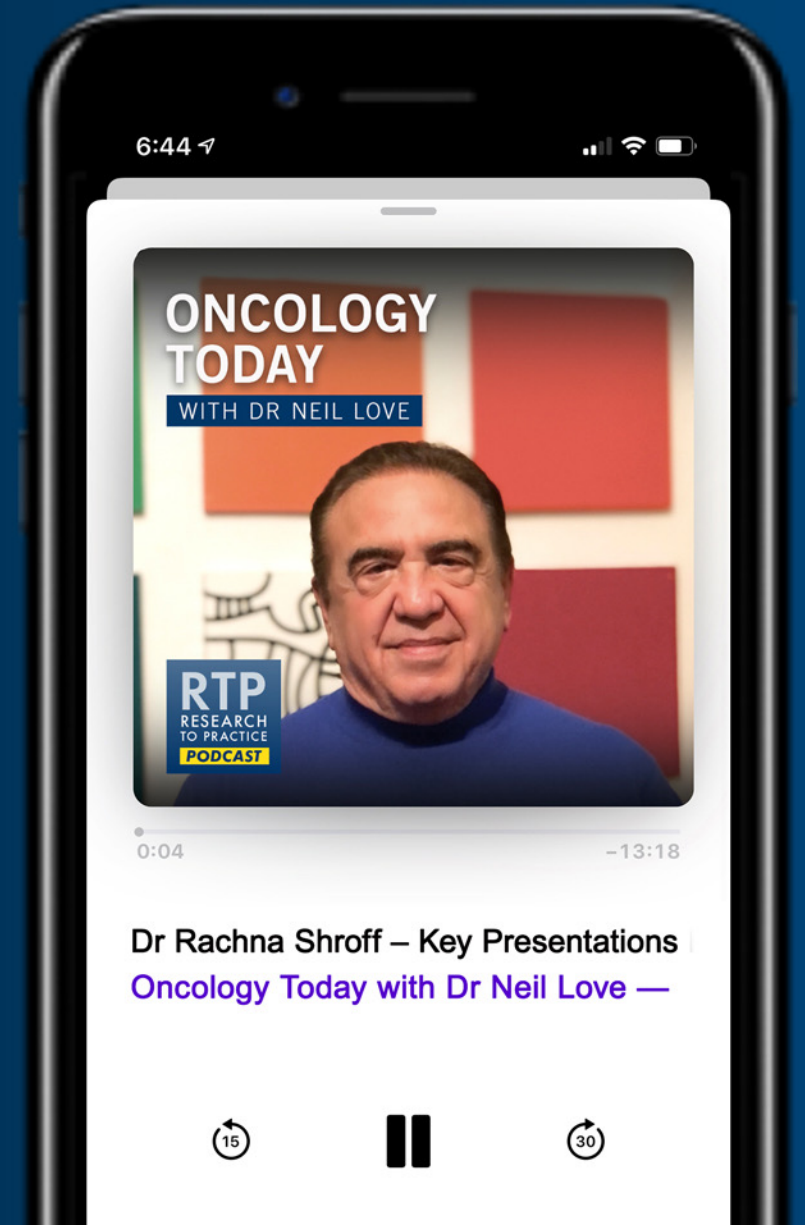
ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Key Presentations Related to Gastrointestinal Cancers from Recent Major Oncology Conferences



DR RACHNA SHROFF
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CANCER CENTER



Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Management of Melanoma

**Thursday, August 10, 2023
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Faculty

Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS

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What Clinicians Want to Know About Toxicity Considerations Associated with BTK Inhibitors

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Consensus or Controversy? Documenting and Discussing Clinical Investigators' Practice Patterns in Myelofibrosis

A CME Satellite Symposium During the Society of Hematologic Oncology 2023 Annual Meeting

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Moderator

John Mascarenhas, MD

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss the Application of Available Research in the Care of Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

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Christopher R Flowers, MD, MS

Inside the Issue: Optimizing the Management of Metastatic BRCA-Negative, Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Monday, September 11, 2023

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Hope S Rugo, MD

Tiffany A Traina, MD, FASCO

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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

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New York, New York



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Co-Director, GI Oncology Program
Director of Early Phase Clinical Research
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
UCLA School of Medicine
Los Angeles, California



Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Research To Practice

Survey Participants



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Professor, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine
and Science
Program Leader, Gastrointestinal Cancer
Mayo Clinic Cancer Center
Consultant, Mayo Clinic in Arizona
Chair, ACCRU Research Consortium
Phoenix, Arizona



Philip A Philip, MD, PhD, FRCP

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Leader, GI and Neuroendocrine Oncology
Henry Ford Cancer Institute
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan



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Division of Hematology/Oncology
Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center
Nashville, Tennessee



Michael Pishvaian, MD, PhD

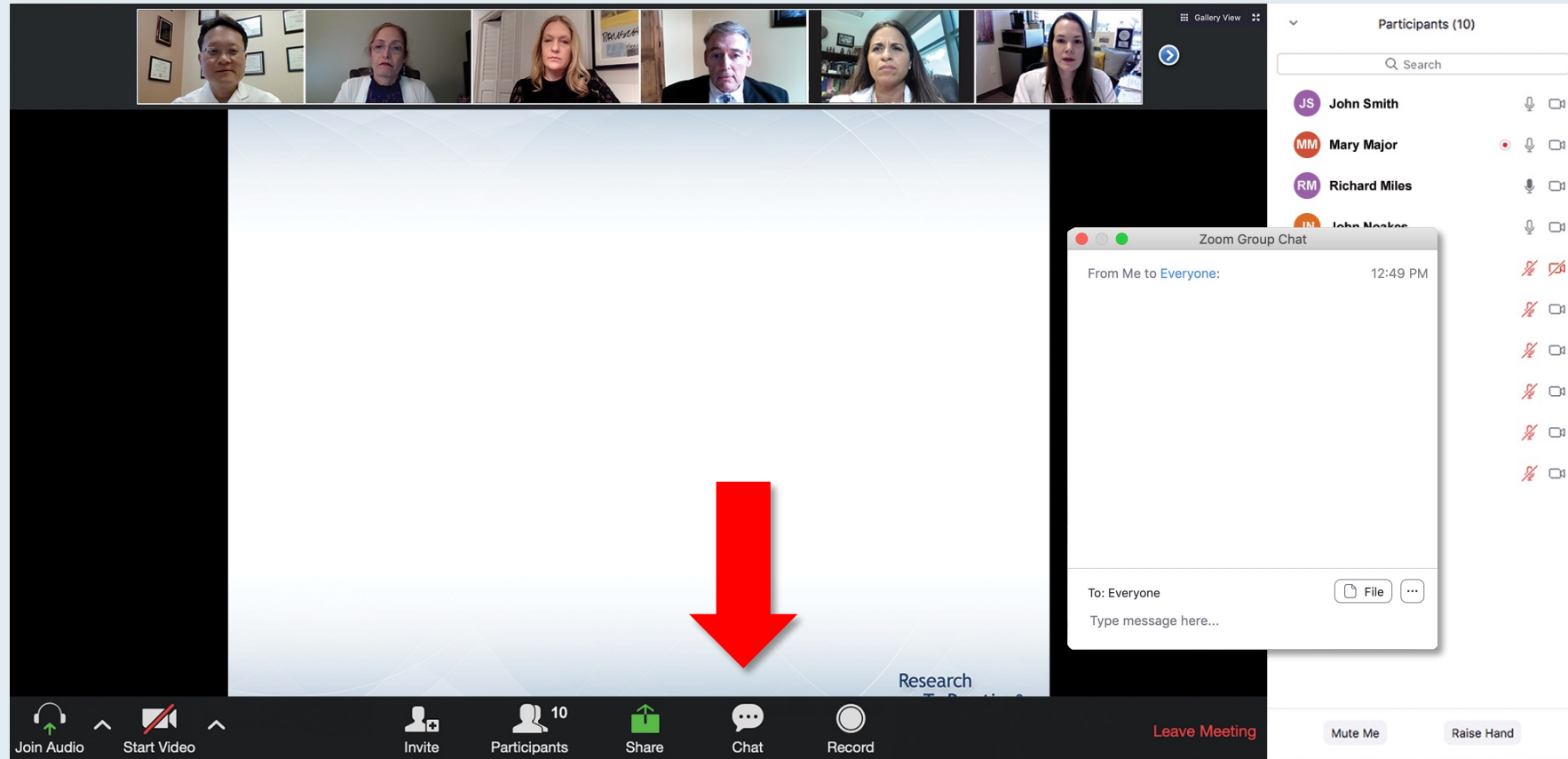
Associate Professor, Department of Oncology
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Washington, DC



Wells A Messersmith, MD

Chief Medical Officer, Oncology Services
Professor and Head, Division of Medical Oncology
University of Colorado Cancer Center
Aurora, Colorado

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Meet The Professionals
Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancer

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Wells A Messersmith, MD

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Quick Survey

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- ☐ Isazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Participants (10)

- 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

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Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?

Quick Poll

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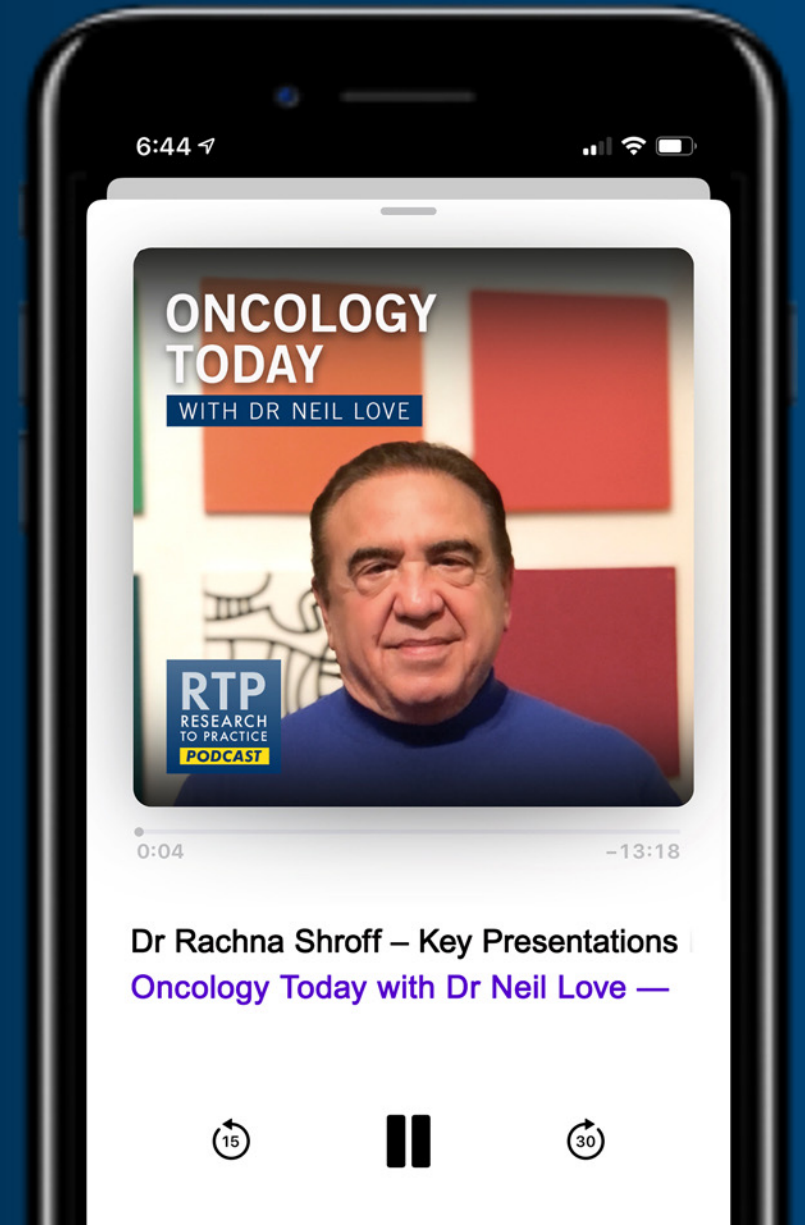
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Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Research To Practice Current and Future Role of Biomarker- Based Decision-Making in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

Eileen M. O'Reilly, MD

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

08-03 2023



Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center

Key Data Sets

Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

- Conroy T et al. FOLFIRINOX versus gemcitabine for metastatic pancreatic cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2011 May 12;364(19):1817-25.
- Von Hoff DD et al. Increased survival in pancreatic cancer with *nab*-paclitaxel plus gemcitabine. *N Engl J Med* 2013 October 31;369(18):1691-703.
- Wainberg ZA et al. NAPOLI-3: A randomized, open-label phase 3 study of liposomal irinotecan + 5-fluorouracil/leucovorin + oxaliplatin (NALIRIFOX) versus *nab*-paclitaxel + gemcitabine in treatment-naïve patients with metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (mPDAC). Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2023;Abstract LBA 661.
- De Dosso S et al. Treatment landscape of metastatic pancreatic cancer. *Can Treat Rev* 2021;96:102180.
- Wang-Gillam A et al. Nanoliposomal irinotecan with fluorouracil and folinic acid in metastatic pancreatic cancer after previous gemcitabine-based therapy (NAPOLI-1): A global, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2016 February 6;387(10018):545-57.

Key Data Sets

Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc (continued)

- Go S et al. Modified FOLFIRINOX versus S-1 as second-line chemotherapy in gemcitabine-failed metastatic pancreatic cancer patients: A randomised controlled trial (MPACA-3). *Eur J Cancer* 2021;157:21-30.
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- De la Fouchardière C et al. Evaluation of gemcitabine and paclitaxel versus gemcitabine alone after FOLFIRINOX failure or intolerance in metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma: Results of the randomized phase III PRODIGE 65 – UCGI 36 – GEMPAX UNICANCER study. ESMO 2022;Abstract LBA60.
- Rivera F et al. Tumor treating fields in combination with gemcitabine or gemcitabine plus *nab*-paclitaxel in pancreatic cancer: Results of the PANOVA phase 2 study. *Pancreatology* 2019; 19(1):64-72.
- Picozzi VJ et al. Tumor treating fields (TTFields) concomitant with gemcitabine and *nab*-paclitaxel (GnP) for front-line treatment of locally advanced pancreatic cancer: The phase 3 PANOVA-3 study. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2023;Abstract TPS770.

Key Data Sets

Eileen M O'Reilly, MD

- Park W et al. Pancreatic cancer: A review. *JAMA* 2021 September 7;326(9):851-62.
- O'Reilly EM et al. Randomized, multicenter, phase II trial of gemcitabine and cisplatin with or without veliparib in patients with pancreas adenocarcinoma and a germline BRCA/PALB2 mutation. *J Clin Oncol* 2020 May 1;38(13):1378-88.
- Kindler HL et al. Overall survival results from the POLO trial: A phase III study of active maintenance olaparib versus placebo for germline BRCA-mutated metastatic pancreatic cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2022 December 1;40(34):3929-39.
- Asimgil H et al. Targeting the undruggable oncogenic KRAS: The dawn of hope. *JCI Insight* 2022 January 11;7(1):e153688.
- Strickler JH et al. Sotorasib in KRAS p.G12C-mutated advanced pancreatic cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2023 January 5;388(1):33-43.
- Bekaii-Saab TS et al. Adagrasib in advanced solid tumors harboring a KRAS G12C mutation. *J Clin Oncol* 2023 April 26;[Online ahead of print].

Key Data Sets

Eileen M O'Reilly, MD (continued)

- O'Reilly EM et al. AMPLIFY-201, a first-in-human safety and efficacy trial of adjuvant ELI-002 2P immunotherapy for patients with high-relapse risk with KRAS G12D- or G12R-mutated pancreatic and colorectal cancer. ASCO 2023;Abstract 2528.
- Varghese AM et al. Early-onset pancreas cancer: Clinical descriptors, genomics, and outcomes. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2021 September 4;113(9):1194-202.
- Qin S et al. Nimotuzumab combined with gemcitabine versus gemcitabine in K-RAS wild-type locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer: A prospective, randomized-controlled, double-blinded, multicenter, and phase III clinical trial. ASCO 2022;Abstract LBA4011.
- Wang X et al. NeoTACE: A multicenter, randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant HAIC for TACE plus donafenib in BCLC B stage hepatocellular carcinoma outside of up-to-seven. ASCO 2023;Abstract TPS4186.
- Rojas LA et al. Personalized RNA neoantigen vaccines stimulate T cells in pancreatic cancer. *Nature* 2023 June;618(7963):144-50.
- O'Kane GM et al. GATA6 expression distinguishes classical and basal-like subtypes in advanced pancreatic cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2020 September 15;26(18):4901-10.

Agenda

INTRODUCTION

MODULE 1: Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 2: Ongoing Clinical Trials

MODULE 3: Current and Future Role of Biomarker-Based Decision-Making in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 4: Clinical Investigator Survey

Agenda

INTRODUCTION

MODULE 1: Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 2: Ongoing Clinical Trials

MODULE 3: Current and Future Role of Biomarker-Based Decision-Making in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 4: Clinical Investigator Survey

Increasing Pancreatic Cancer Incidence in Young Women in the United States: A Population-Based Time-Trend Analysis, 2001–2018

Yazan Abboud,¹ Jamil S. Samaan,² Janice Oh,² Yi Jiang,¹ Navkiran Randhawa,³ Daniel Lew,¹ Jenan Ghaith,¹ Pranav Pala,⁴ ChristineAnn Leyson,¹ Rabindra Watson,¹ Quin Liu,¹ Kenneth Park,¹ Shirley Paski,¹ Arsen Osipov,⁵ Brent K. Larson,⁶ Andrew Hendifar,⁵ Katelyn Atkins,⁷ Nicholas N. Nissen,⁸ Debiao Li,⁹ Stephen J. Pandol,¹ Simon K. Lo,¹ and Srinivas Gaddam¹

Gastroenterology 2023 May;164(6):978-89.e6.

Editorial

Cause for concern: the rising incidence of early-onset pancreatic cancer



Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2023 April;8(4):287.

Clinical Research Relevance¹

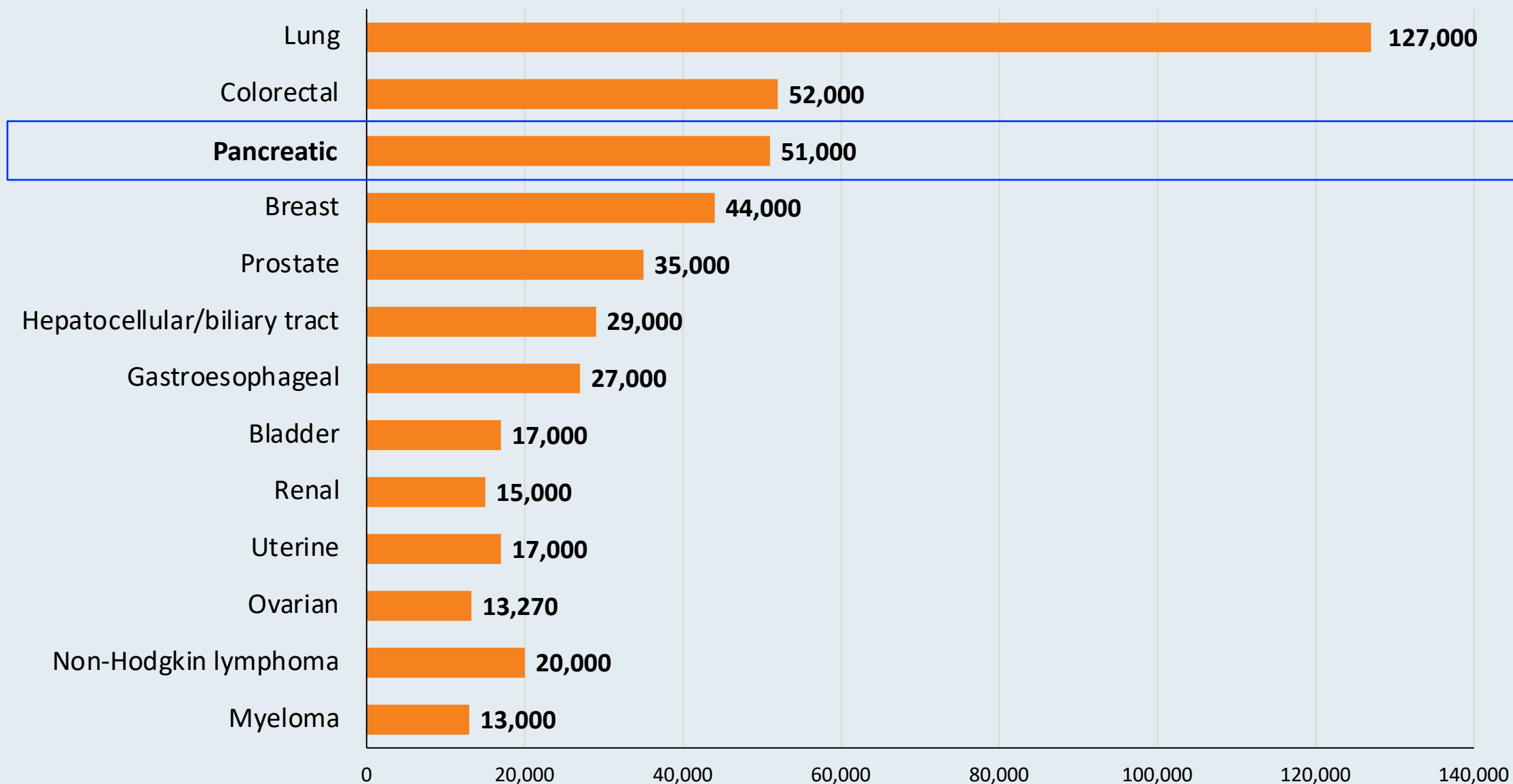
“Our research reveals a notable increase in the occurrence of pancreatic cancer among younger women, particularly among those of Black race. Furthermore, a significant proportion of these cases involve tumors situated in the head of pancreas, and are localized at the time-of-diagnosis.”

Editorial²

“Funding for pancreatic cancer research has been historically neglected. In Europe, it receives less than 2% of cancer-related funding, and in the USA it is one of the most underfunded cancers relative to mortality burden.”

¹ Abboud Y et al. *Gastroenterology* 2023 May;164(6):978-89.e6; ² *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2023 April;8(4):287.

US Mortality Rates of Common Cancers



Agenda

INTRODUCTION

MODULE 1: Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 2: Ongoing Clinical Trials

MODULE 3: Current and Future Role of Biomarker-Based Decision-Making in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 4: Clinical Investigator Survey

Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

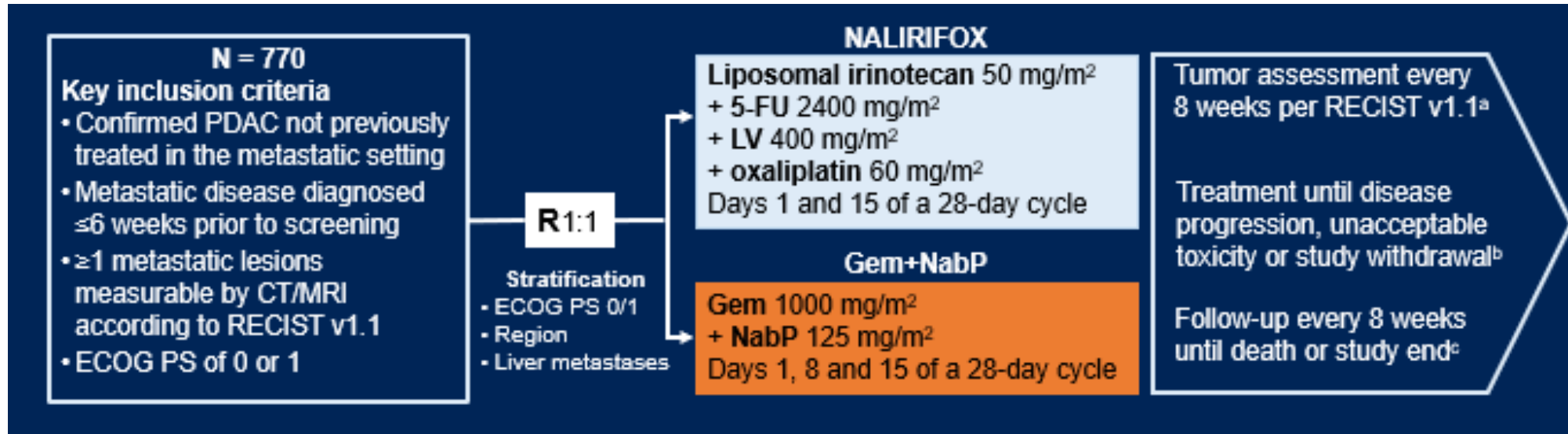
Dr Wainberg – Case Study 1

- 63-year-old with diabetes who presents with epigastric pain radiating to his back and a 10 lb weight loss
- Exam: Scleral icterus, jaundice
- Labs: ALT 37, AST 36, Tbili 4.5, Alk Phos 106, Alb 3.3
- CT A/P shows a 4.5 × 4.1 cm hypoenhancing heterogeneous mass in the pancreatic head with intrahepatic biliary dilatation and multiple hypoattenuating lesions in the liver measuring up to 3 cm in size
- ERCP: common bile duct stent is placed; LFTs normalized
- FNA of the liver lesion confirms adenocarcinoma
- Unable to obtain NGS given FNA and patient declines additional biopsy
- Germline testing reveals no abnormalities

Dr Wainberg – Case Study 1 (con't)

- He enrolls on the NAPOLI-3 trial and is randomized to chemotherapy with NALIRIFOX and responds well on follow-up imaging after cycle 4
- Requires a 20% dose reduction of oxaliplatin for peripheral neuropathy at cycle 8
- By cycle 10, neuropathy is becoming more bothersome, lingering into his off-week from treatment
- Oxaliplatin is discontinued, and he is on “maintenance” FOLFIRI
- By cycle 12, his CA 19-9 is increasing, and CT scans show stable disease
- Discussion with the patient and oxaliplatin re-introduced at a lower dose (45 mg/m²)

NAPOLI-3 Trial: First-Line Liposomal Irinotecan + 5-FU/Leucovorin + Oxaliplatin vs Nab-Paclitaxel + Gemcitabine



Primary endpoint: OS

Secondary endpoints: PFS and ORR per investigator using RECIST v1.1, safety

Exploratory endpoints: HRQOL, biomarker assessments

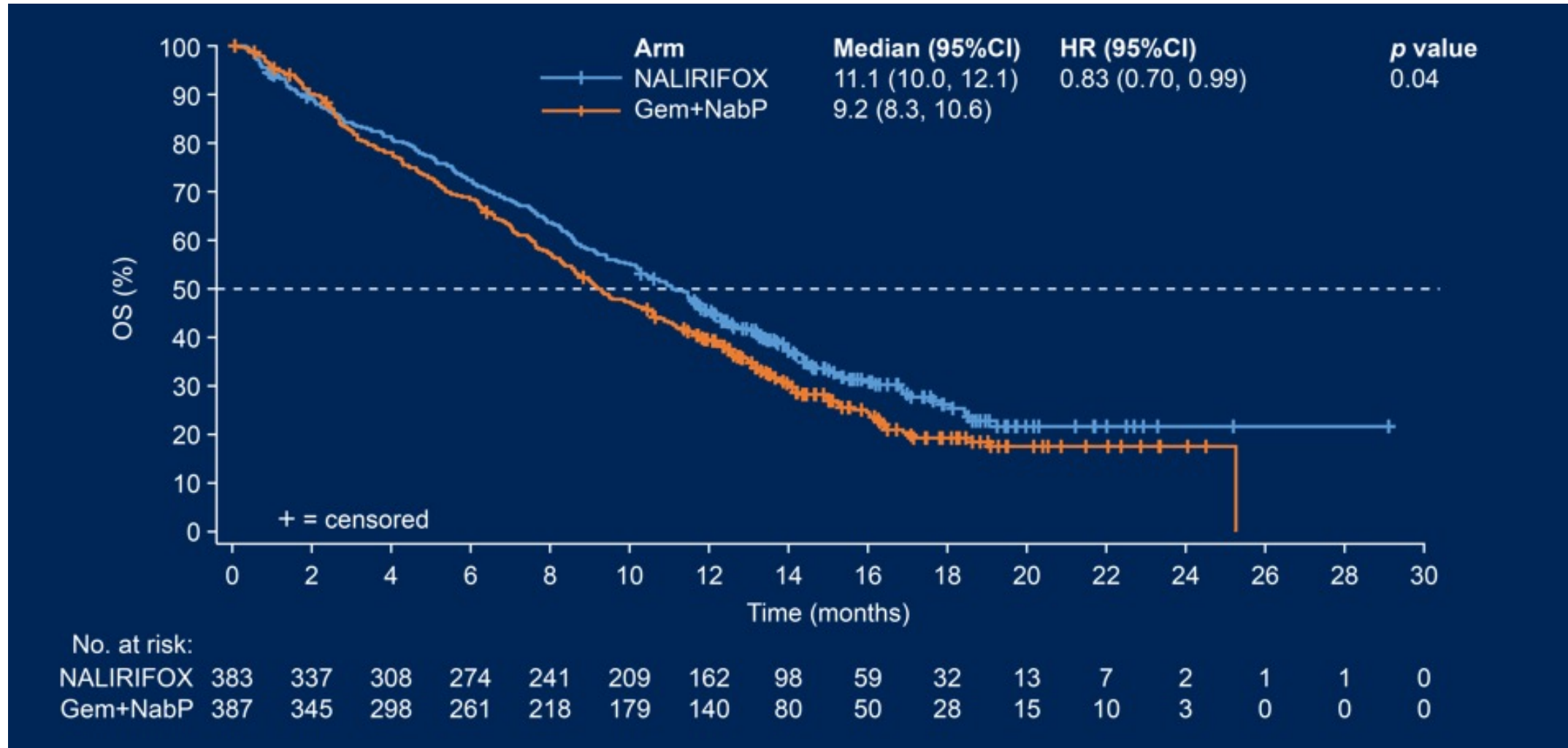
Statistical analysis: Stratified log-rank test with 2-sided alpha of 0.05, 90% power

First patient enrolled: February 2020

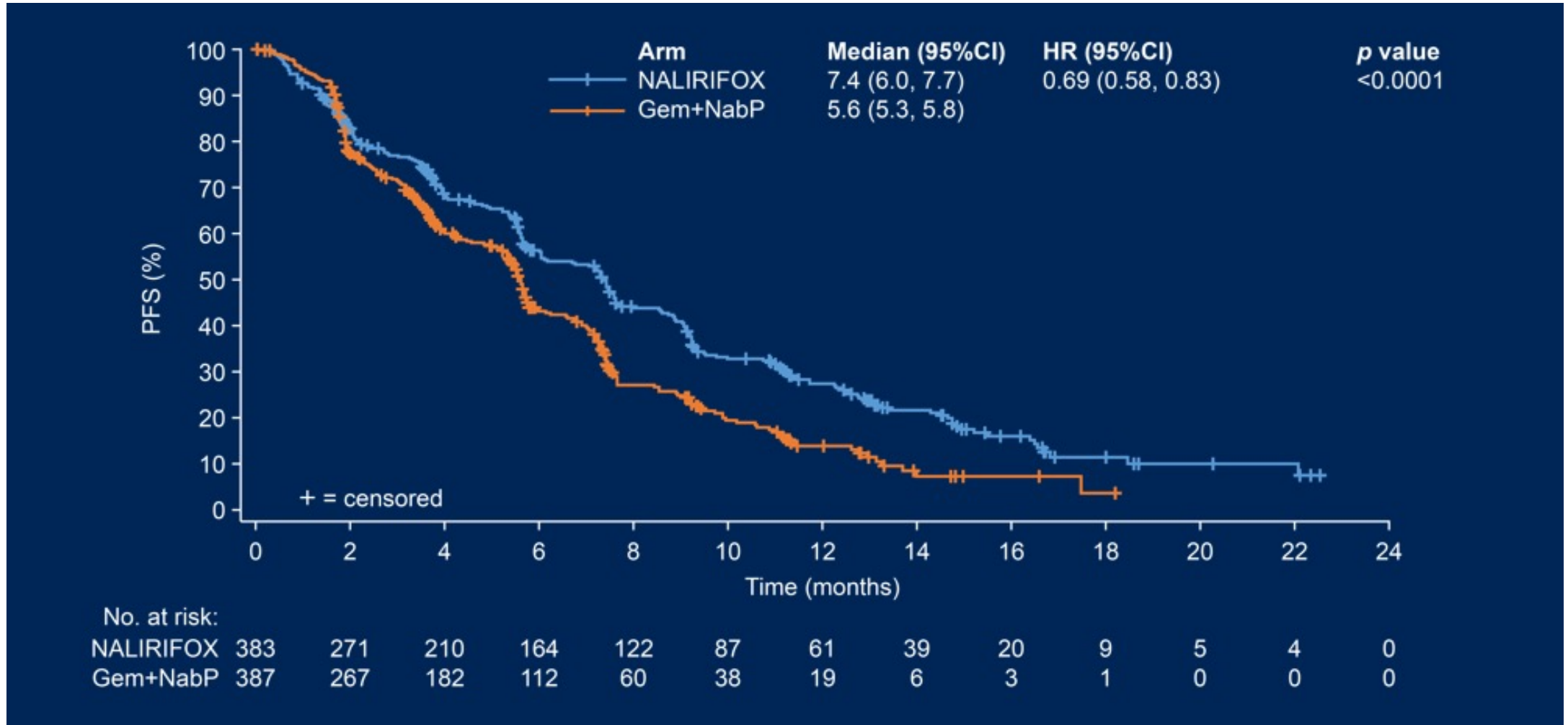
All data reported are based on a data cut-off of 23 July 2022

Overall median follow-up: 16.1 (95% CI:15.3–16.8) months

NAPOLI-3 Trial: mOS (ITT Population)



NAPOLI-3 Trial: mPFS per investigator (ITT population)



NAPOLI-3 Trial: Tumor Response & Subsequent Anti-Cancer Therapy

Tumor Response	NALIRIFOX (N = 383)	Gem+NabP (N = 387)
Objective response rate (95% CI), %	41.8 (36.8–46.9)	36.2 (31.4–41.2)
Best overall response, %		
Complete response	0.3	0.3
Partial response	41.5	35.9
Stable disease	25.8	26.1
Progressive disease	9.9	14.5
Not evaluable ^b	22.5	23.3

Subsequent Anti-Cancer Therapy	NALIRIFOX (N = 383)	Gem+NabP (N = 387)
Any further subsequent anti-cancer therapy, %	50.5	54.4
Systemic anti-neoplastic therapy ^a	50.5	54.1
Surgery	0.3	0.5
Radiotherapy	0.5	1.1








NAPOLI-3 Trial: Overall Summary of AEs

	NALIRIFOX (N = 370)	Gem+NabP (N = 379)
Median (range) duration of treatment, weeks	24.29 (0.4–100.9)	17.57 (0.7–81.7)
TEAEs all grade, %	99.7	99.2
Related to treatment regimen	95.1	92.9
TEAE Grade ≥3, %	87.0	86.0
Related to treatment regimen	70.8	68.1
Serious TEAEs, %	54.3	51.5
Related to treatment regimen	26.5	19.0
TEAEs leading to death, %	5.9	6.1
Related to treatment regimen	1.6	2.1

NAPOLI-3 Trial: Selected Any-Cause TEAEs in ≥10% of Patients

	NALIRIFOX (N = 370)		Gem+NabP (N = 379)	
Any-cause TEAEs in ≥10% of patients, % ^a	Any grade	Grade 3–4	Any Grade	Grade 3–4
Hematologic				
Neutropenia / neutrophil count decreased / febrile neutropenia	29.5 / 20.5 / 2.4	14.1 / 9.7 / 2.4	31.9 / 18.7 / 2.6	24.5 / 13.5 / 2.4
Anemia	26.2	10.5	40.4	17.4
Thrombocytopenia / platelet count decreased	13.5 / 10.5	0.8 / 0.8	22.7 / 17.9	3.7 / 2.4
Non-hematologic				
Diarrhea	70.5	20.3	36.7	4.5
Nausea	59.5	11.9	42.7	2.6
Vomiting	39.7	7.0	26.4	2.1
Hypokalemia	31.6	15.1	12.9	4.0
Peripheral neuropathy	17.8	3.2	17.4	5.8
Peripheral sensory neuropathy	15.1	3.5	13.5	2.9
Paresthesia	11.9	0.3	8.7	0.5
Pyrexia	10.5	0.8	23.0	1.6

Based on your personal clinical experience and knowledge of available data, in general how would you compare the global efficacy and tolerability of gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel to those of modified FOLFIRINOX?

	More efficacious	More tolerable
 Dr O'Reilly	Modified FOLFIRINOX	About the same
 Dr Wainberg	Modified FOLFIRINOX	Modified FOLFIRINOX
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	Modified FOLFIRINOX	About the same – gemcitabine/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel more tolerable if given q2wk
 Dr Ciombor	Modified FOLFIRINOX	Modified FOLFIRINOX (if giving gemcitabine/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel weekly)
 Dr Messersmith	Modified FOLFIRINOX	About the same
 Dr Philip	Modified FOLFIRINOX	Gemcitabine/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel (when used every other week)
 Dr Pishvaian	About the same	Gemcitabine/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel (when used every other week)

FOLFIRINOX = leucovorin/fluorouracil/irinotecan/oxaliplatin; *nab* paclitaxel = nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel

Based on your personal clinical experience and knowledge of available data, in general how would you compare the global efficacy and tolerability of NALIRIFOX to those of gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel?

	More efficacious	More tolerable
 Dr O'Reilly	NALIRIFOX	About the same
 Dr Wainberg	NALIRIFOX	NALIRIFOX
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	NALIRIFOX	About the same – gemcitabine/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel more tolerable if given q2wk
 Dr Ciombor	NALIRIFOX	Gemcitabine/ <i>nab</i> paclitaxel, especially if given q2wk
 Dr Messersmith	I have not used this agent	I have not used this agent
 Dr Philip	NALIRIFOX	About the same
 Dr Pishvaian	I have not used this agent	I have not used this agent

NALIRIFOX = liposomal irinotecan/oxaliplatin/leucovorin/fluorouracil

Based on your personal clinical experience and knowledge of available data, in general how would you compare the global efficacy and tolerability of NALIRIFOX to those of modified FOLFIRINOX?

	More efficacious	More tolerable
 Dr O'Reilly	About the same	About the same
 Dr Wainberg	About the same	NALIRIFOX
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	About the same	About the same
 Dr Ciombor	About the same	About the same
 Dr Messersmith	I have not used NALIRIFOX	I have not used NALIRIFOX
 Dr Philip	About the same	NALIRIFOX
 Dr Pishvaian	About the same	About the same

Dr Wainberg – Case Study 2

- 76-year-old woman presents with 1 month of progressive epigastric pain
- CT scan shows a 4-cm pancreatic body/tail mass, along with multiple hepatic lesions and retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy
- A core biopsy of 1 of the liver lesions confirms adenocarcinoma
 - Serum CA19-9 = 2450 U/mL
- She initiates gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel and initially demonstrates a partial response on follow-up CT scans, with a 60% decline in CA19-9
- However, repeat imaging after cycle 4 shows progression in the size of her liver lesions and pancreatic head mass, with uptrending CA19-9
- She has Grade 1 neuropathy but otherwise remains highly functional, with an ECOG PS of 1

Dr Wainberg – Case Study 2(con't)

- Based on NAPOLI-1 Trial, she initiates 5-FU/liposomal irinotecan (NALIRI) and demonstrates a 30% decline in CA19-9, with improvement in weight and appetite
- Repeat imaging after cycle 5 shows disease stabilization in liver lesions and pancreatic mass
- She has Grade 1 diarrhea and grade 1 neuropathy but feels well overall

Beyond Front-Line Therapy For Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

- Historically, 40% to 50% of patients are suitable candidates for post-progression treatment
 - Clinical deterioration often limits patient eligibility for further treatment
 - Limited clinical data (mostly single-arm; mixture of retrospective and prospective studies)
 - Before 2015, no approved drugs/regimens in this setting
 - Survival rates generally in the 4- to 6-month range for chemotherapy agents, either alone or in combination
 - Minimal to no responses observed from targeted or IO agents alone

NCCN Guidelines: Second-Line Treatment Decisions

Subsequent Therapy for Locally Advanced/Metastatic Disease and Therapy for Recurrent Disease

(If prior gemcitabine-based therapy)

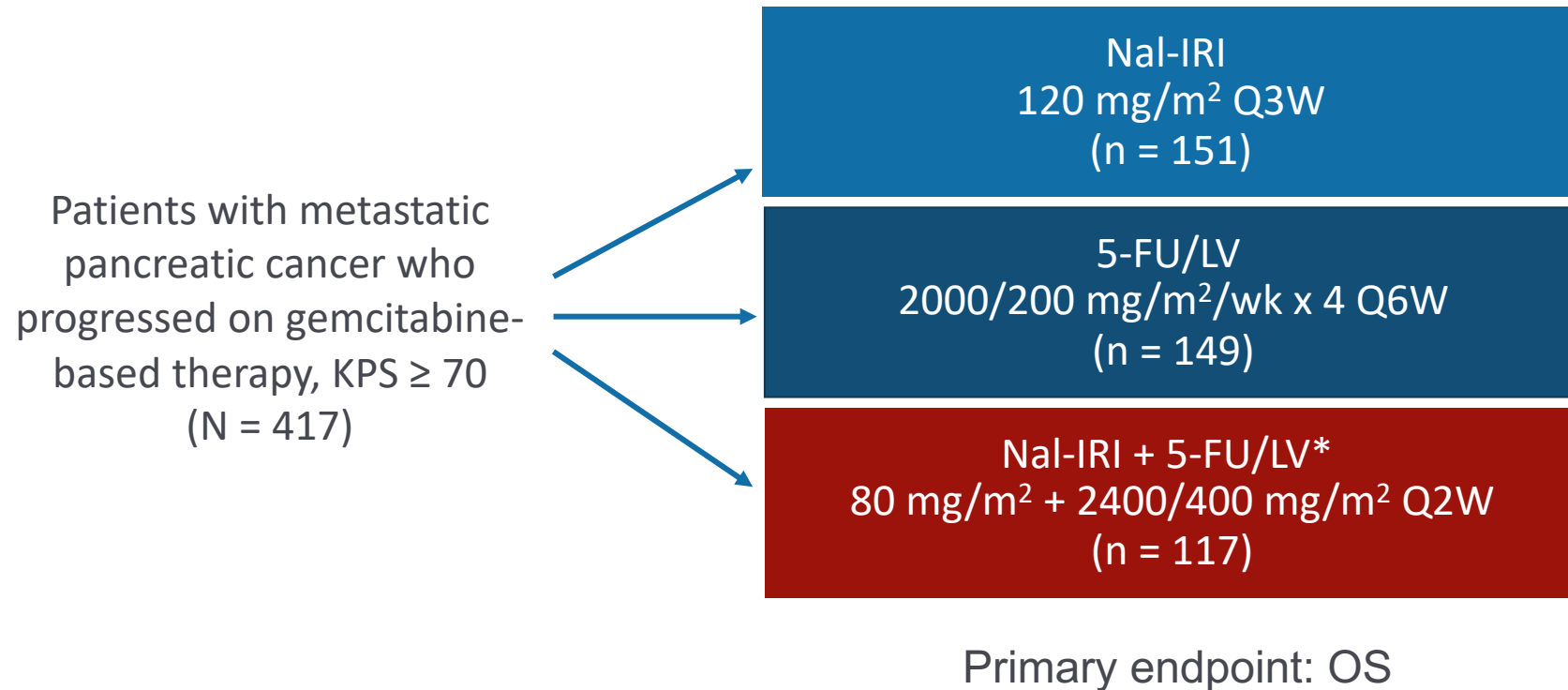
- 5-FU + leucovorin + liposomal irinotecanⁿ (category 1 for metastatic disease)
- 5-FU + leucovorin + irinotecan (FOLFIRI)²⁴⁻²⁷
- FOLFIRINOX or modified FOLFIRINOX^{a,e,28}
- Oxaliplatin + 5-FU + leucovorin (OFF)
- FOLFOX
- Capecitabine + oxaliplatin
- Capecitabine
- Continuous infusion 5-FU

(If prior fluoropyrimidine-based therapy)

- Gemcitabine
- Gemcitabine + albumin-bound paclitaxel^f
- Gemcitabine + cisplatin (only for known *BRCA1/2* or *PALB2* mutations)
- Gemcitabine + erlotinib^{g,29}
- 5-FU + leucovorin + liposomal irinotecanⁿ (if no prior irinotecan)
- Gemcitabine + albumin-bound paclitaxel + cisplatin^{14,15} (category 2B)

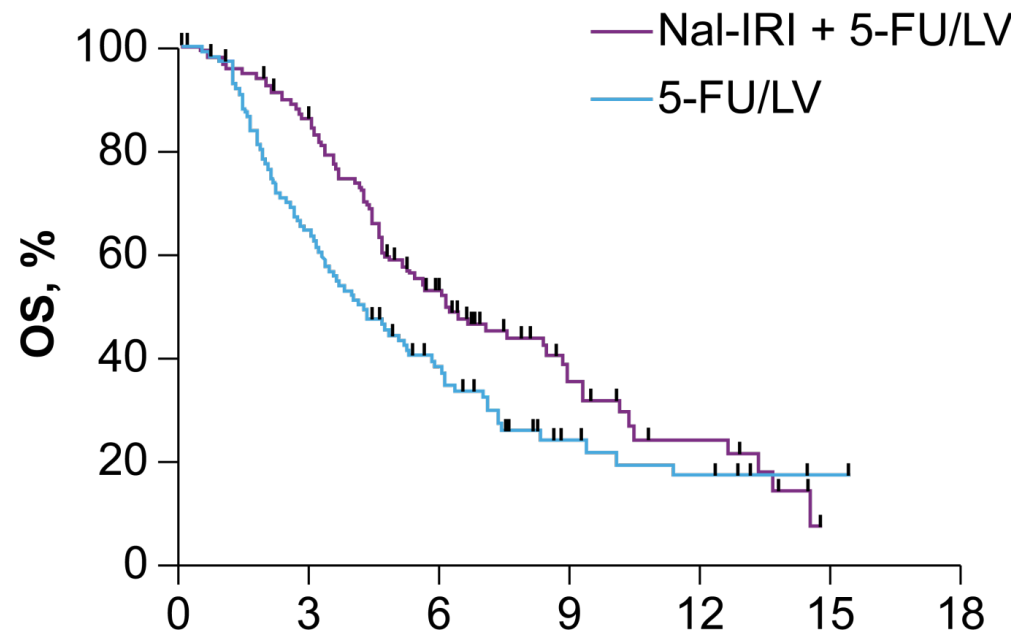
NAPOLI-1: Nanoliposomal Irinotecan ± 5-FU/LV vs 5-FU/LV After Progression on Gem-Based Therapy

Multicenter, randomized, open-label phase 3 trial



*Combination arm added after safety data were available. Patients in 5-FU/LV arm used as controls for combination arm.
Wang-Gillam A, et al. Lancet. 2016;387:545-557.

NAPOLI-1: Efficacy Results



OS: 6.1 vs 4.2 months

HR = 0.67 (0.49-0.92)

$P = .012$ (unstratified log-rank)

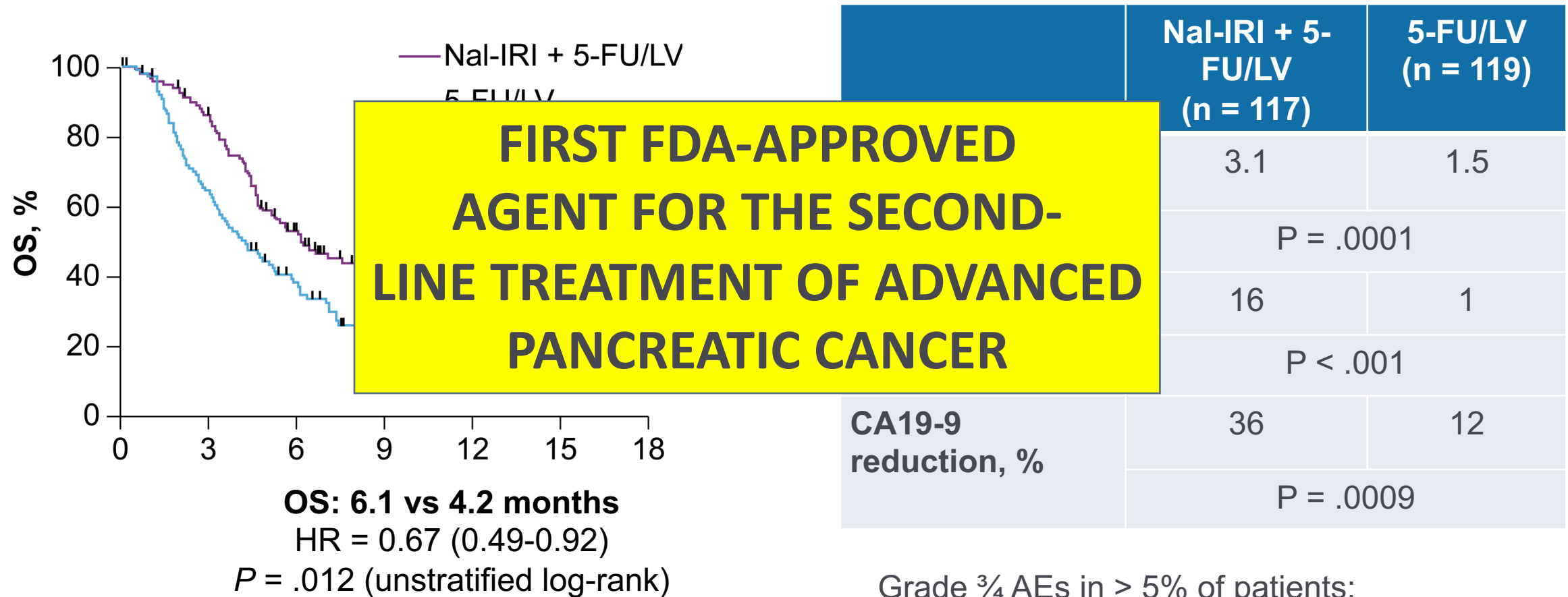
	NaI-IRI + 5-FU/LV (n = 117)	5-FU/LV (n = 119)
Median PFS, mos	3.1	1.5
	$P = .0001$	
ORR, %	16	1
	$P < .001$	
CA19-9 reduction, %	36	12
	$P = .0009$	

Grade ≥ 3 AEs in > 5% of patients:
Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anemia

*Combination arm added after safety data were available. Patients in 5-FU/LV arm used as controls for combination arm.
Wang-Gillam A, et al. Lancet. 2016;387:545-557.

Courtesy of Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

NAPOLI-1: Efficacy Results



*Combination arm added after safety data were available. Patients in 5-FU/LV arm used as controls for combination arm.
 Wang-Gillam A, et al. Lancet. 2016;387:545-557.

Courtesy of Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

NAPOLI-1: Safety

AEs, %	NaI-IRI + 5-FU/LV (n = 117)		5-FU/LV (n = 134)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3/4	Any Grade	Grade 3/4
Diarrhea	59	13	26	4
Vomiting	52	11	26	3
Nausea	51	8	34	3
Decreased appetite	44	4	32	2
Fatigue	40	14	28	4
Neutropenia	39	27	5	1
Anemia	38	9	23	7
Hypokalemia	12	3	9	2

FOLFIRINOX as Second-Line Therapy?

- May be too toxic for many patients following 1L treatment with gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel
- Efficacy/safety data limited mostly to small retrospective series – subject to patient selection bias
- Randomized phase 3 trial in Korea (MPACA-3) comparing mFOLFIRINOX vs S-1 in this second-line setting (n = 80)

	mFOLFIRINOX	S-1	Significant?
ORR	15%	2%	$P = .04$
DCR	67%	37%	$P = .007$
PFS, median (and at 6 months)	5.2 months (40.7%)	2.2 months (10.6%)	Multivar HR 0.4, $P = .002$
OS, median (and at 6 and 12 months)	9.2 months (75% and 24%)	4.9 months (46% and 20%)	Multivar HR 0.4, $P = .002$

Current Maintenance Approaches

First-Line Chemotherapy ^[a]	Maintenance Recommendations
FOLFIRINOX	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capecitabine• 5-FU/LV• FOLFIRI• FOLFOX
Gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gemcitabine• Gemcitabine/nab-paclitaxel (modified schedule)
Platinum-based chemotherapy, <i>BRCA1/2</i> or <i>PALB2</i> mutations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PARP inhibitor (olaparib, rucaparib)

Dr Wainberg – Case Study 3

- 80-year-old woman presents with 1 month of weight loss and fatigue
- CT scan shows a 6-cm pancreatic body mass, along with 4 liver lesions and retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy
- CT guided biopsy of 1 of the liver lesions confirms adenocarcinoma
 - Serum CA19-9 = 85000 U/mL
- Tumor sent for NGS reveals MSS, point mutations seen in KRAS G12D, p53
- She initiates chemotherapy with low doses of modified FOLFIRINOX (irinotecan at 90 mg/meter squared, no bolus) and initially demonstrates a partial response on follow-up CT scans in all liver lesions, with a 40% decline in CA19-9
- However, repeat imaging after cycle 4 shows progression in the size of her liver lesions and pancreatic mass, with uptrending CA19-9
- She has Grade 1 neuropathy but otherwise remains highly functional, with an ECOG PS of 1

What Are the Data for Second-Line Treatment With Gemcitabine and Nab-Paclitaxel Post-FOLFIRINOX?

Type of Study	ORR, %	PFS, mos
Prospective cohort (N = 57) ^[a]	17.5	5.1
Retrospective (N = 28) ^[b]	18	3
Retrospective (N = 59) ^[c]	10	3
Prospective (N = 30) ^[d]	13.3	3.8
Retrospective (N = 100) ^[e]	Not reported	5.9

a. Portal A, et al. Br J Cancer. 2015;113:989-995; b. Zhang Y, et al. Exp Hematol Oncol 2015;4:29. c. Palacio S, et al. J Gastrointest Oncol. 2019;10:1133-1139. d. Mita N, et al. J Clin Med 2019; 8:761.e.Tsang et al. Am J Clin Oncol. 2019;42:196-201..

Courtesy of Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Agenda

INTRODUCTION

MODULE 1: Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

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MODULE 4: Clinical Investigator Survey

For which ongoing Phase III clinical trials in pancreatic cancer are you most interested in seeing results?



Dr O'Reilly

ALLIANCE A021806, APOLLO



Dr Wainberg

ALLIANCE A021806, adjuvant vs neoadjuvant European trial



Dr Bekaii-Saab

ALLIANCE A021806



Dr Ciombor

ALLIANCE A021806, TIGeR PaC



Dr Messersmith

ALLIANCE A021806, KRAS inhibitor Phase II trials



Dr Philip

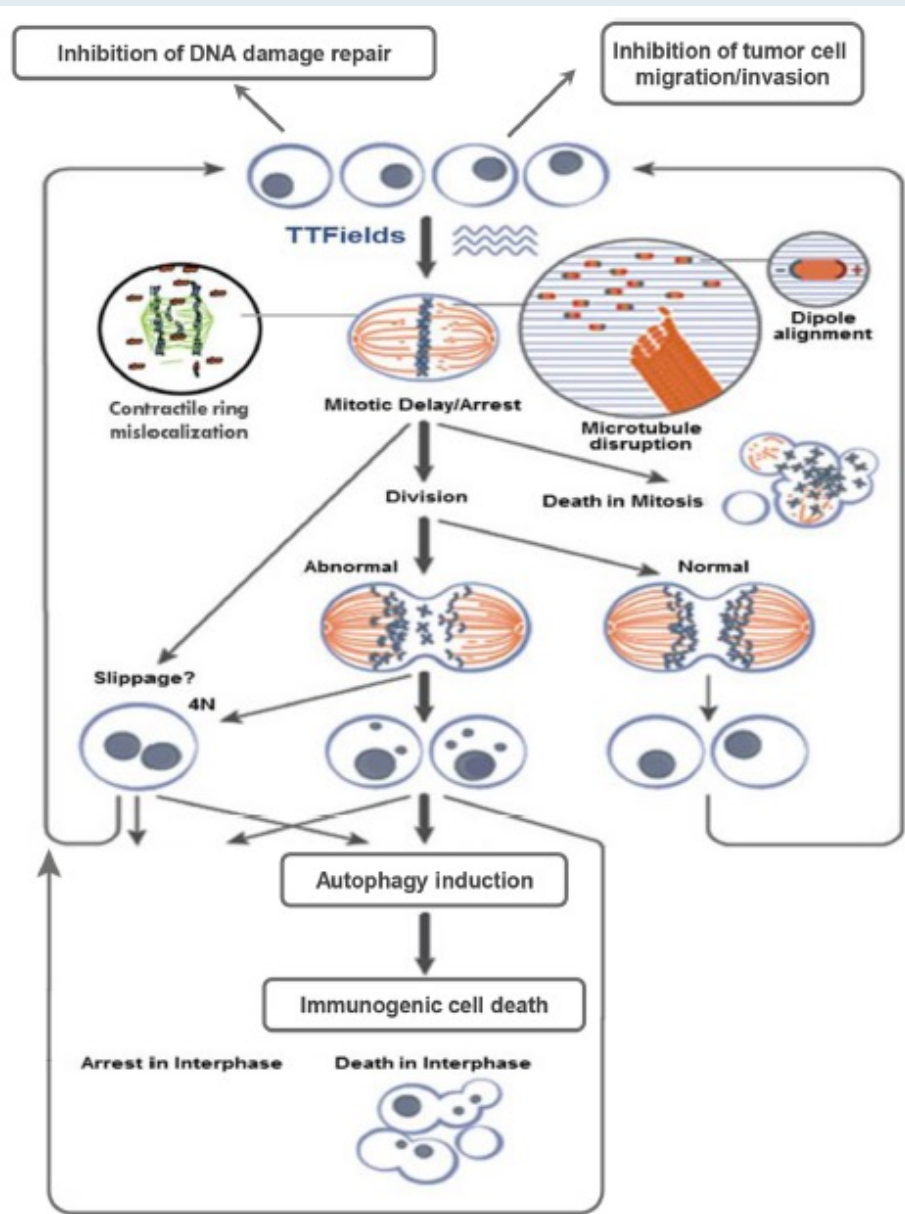
ALLIANCE A021806, APOLLO



Dr Pishvaian

**ALLIANCE A021806, TIGeR PaC,
Gemcitabine + *nab* paclitaxel/zolbetuximab in CLDN 18.2+ mPDAC**

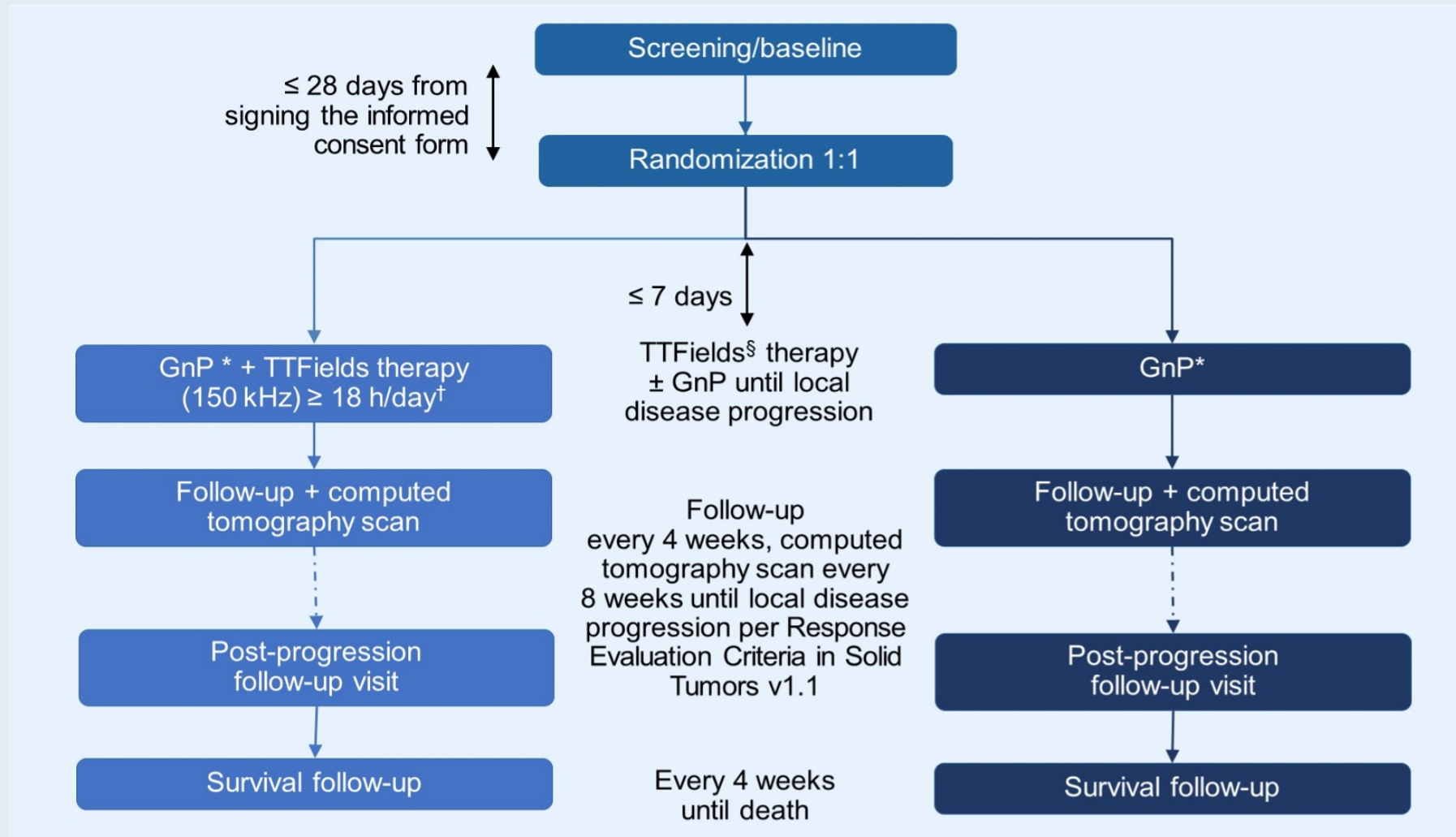
PANOVA Phase II Study: Rationale and Mechanism of Action of TTFields



- TTFields have demonstrated survival benefit in glioblastoma.
- The treatment benefit of TTFields in a number of cancer types, including NSCLC, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma and brain metastases, is under investigation.
- This first proof-of-concept clinical study of TTFields in pancreatic cancer was initiated based on preclinical data on TTFields in pancreatic cancer models.

	TTFields + gemcitabine cohort (n = 20)	TTFields + gemcitabine + <i>nab</i> paclitaxel cohort (n = 20)
Median PFS	8.3 mo	12.7 mo
Median OS	14.9 mo	Not reached

PANOVA-3: An Ongoing Phase III Study of TTFields with Gemcitabine and *Nab* Paclitaxel as Front-Line Therapy for Locally Advanced Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma



**PANOVA-3: A Phase III study of tumor treating fields with gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel as front-line treatment for locally advanced PDAC (LAPC):
What are your thoughts on the clinical need being addressed?**



Dr O'Reilly

Interesting strategy, safe, well tolerated, would love to understand mechanism



Dr Wainberg

LAPC is understudied, so it will provide value of a local therapy here



Dr Bekaii-Saab

LAPC remains very challenging with very few patients achieving resection and almost none are curable



Dr Ciombor

Need for better treatments for LAPC is high, but not sure this is the best way



Dr Messersmith

We need a locoregional intervention in LAPC that adds efficacy over systemic therapy and better control of disease. Radiation therapy has not shown enough survival benefit



Dr Philip

There is a very high clinical need in LAPC



Dr Pishvaian

TTFields seem to have very limited efficacy, don't make much scientific sense, and require a lot from the patient

APOLLO: A randomized Phase II study of olaparib versus placebo after curative-intent therapy for patients with resected pancreatic cancer and a BRCA1, BRCA2 or PALB2 mutation: What are your thoughts on the clinical need being addressed?



Dr O'Reilly

Very straightforward, practical design and addresses a very practical question for a small patient population. Potential for practice change



Dr Wainberg

Important



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Although more patients are achieving cure from early-stage PDAC, most will recur and eventually die from their disease. This study addresses an important question for a subgroup with BRCA or PALB mutations



Dr Ciombor

Important to utilize and investigate targeted therapies in pancreas cancer when we can



Dr Messersmith

This is an important study addressing 5%-7% of patients with BRCA mutations. However, overall impact is limited given the very low frequency of BRCA mutations



Dr Philip

Very high unmet need to improve cure rates (relapse-free survival times) for resected patients



Dr Pishvaian

Could be effective for a small subset

NEO-Nal-IRI: A Phase II study of NALIRIFOX as preoperative treatment for PDAC: What are your thoughts on the clinical need being addressed?



Dr O'Reilly

Single-arm Phase II important proof of principle study – under way, adds to other neoadjuvant trials



Dr Wainberg

If we can prove a role for neoadjuvant, it will eliminate adjuvant



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Although improved preoperative approaches are needed to continue enhancing outcomes for early-stage PDAC, I am not sure another chemo backbone, at best slightly better than FOLFIRINOX, is the right strategy



Dr Ciombor

FOLFIRINOX is an adequate neoadjuvant chemo regimen for PDAC – in metastatic setting, though no head-to-head comparisons, NALIRIFOX not significantly better or less toxic than mFFX but much more expensive – would not expect this to be different in the neoadjuvant setting



Dr Messersmith

Not a major need by any means because at best it may offer a marginal benefit over existing strategies



Dr Philip

The role of neoadjuvant therapy for resectable PDAC is very important, BUT there are ongoing, definitive Phase III trials



Dr Pishvaian

We have FOLFIRINOX already, so we don't need this trial

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Research To Practice

Current and Future Role of Biomarker-Based Decision-Making in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

Eileen M. O'Reilly, MD

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

08-03 2023



Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center

Research To Practice

PDAC: Standard Therapy & Genomically Defined 2023 →

Untreated mPDAC
ECOG 0-1

DNA Damage Repair Directed Therapy

Courtesy of Eileen M O'Reilly, MD

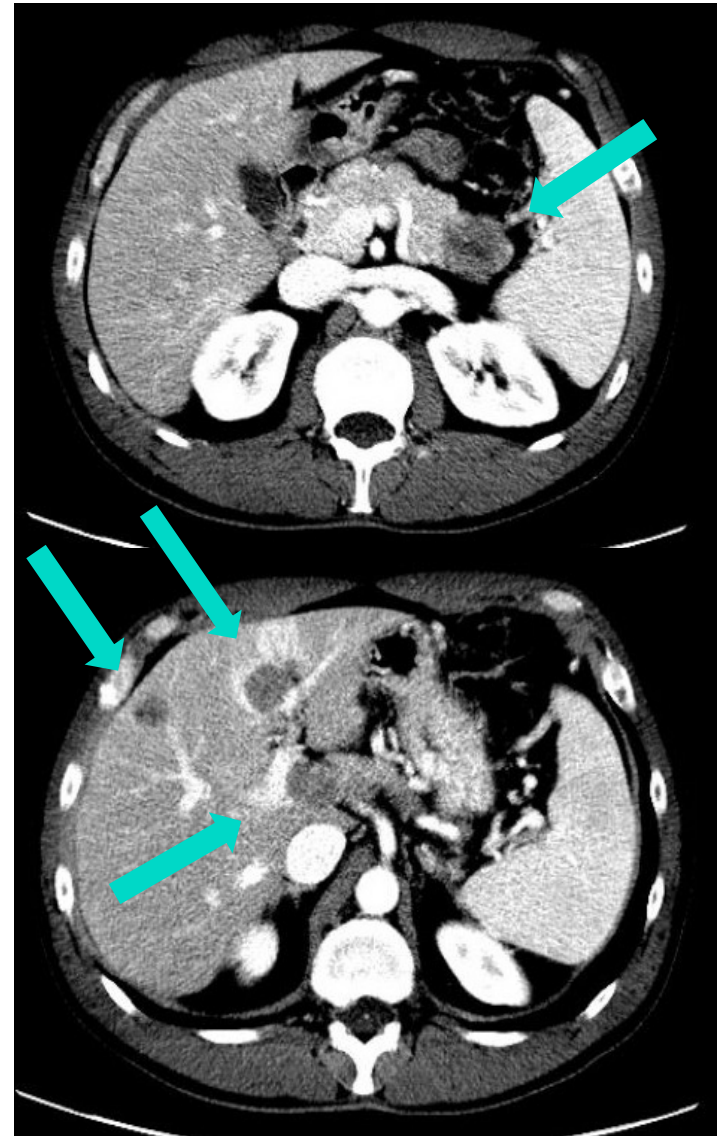


Research To Practice

Case #1A: gBRCA2

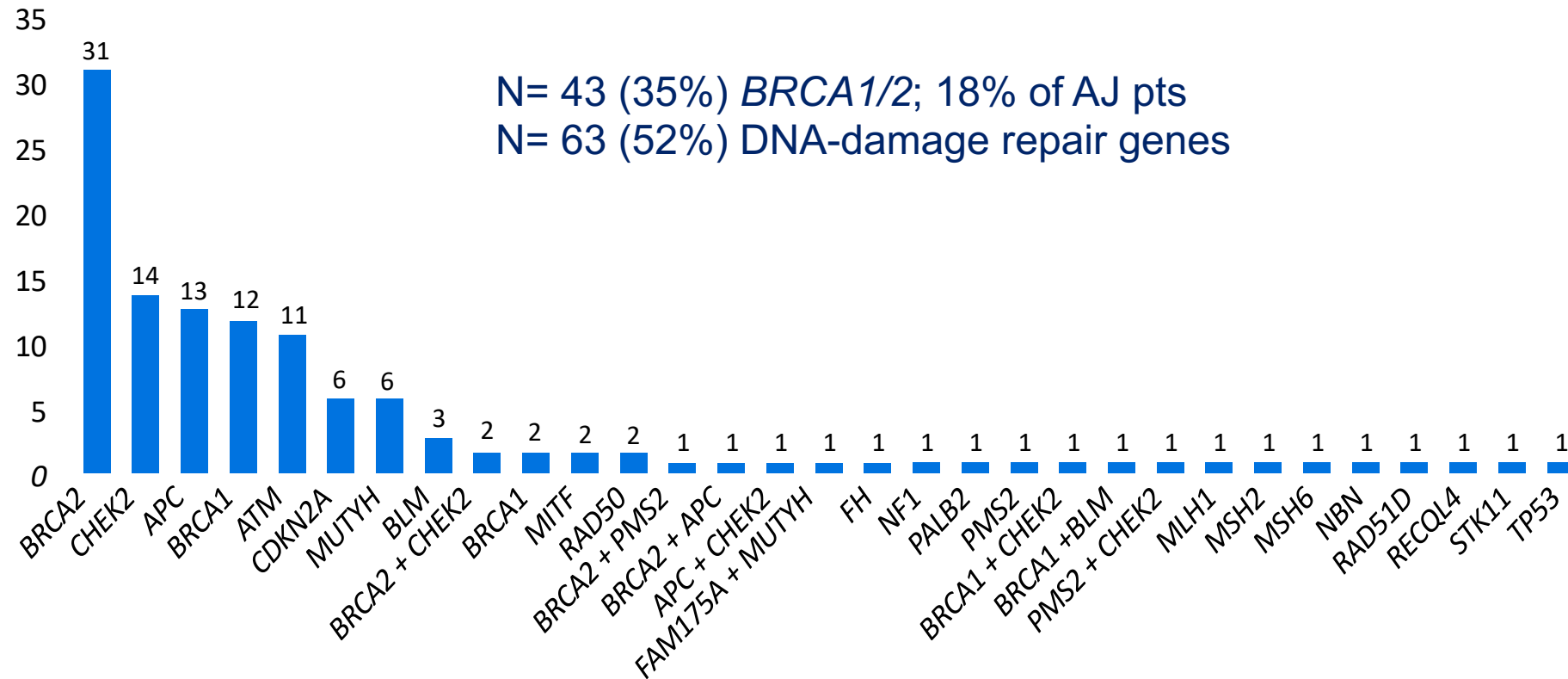
52-year-old female

- 1 year history of progressive back pain
- Fm Hx gBRCA2, prostate ca
- CT: Tail primary, liver, nodes
- Ca 19-9 8,613 IU, CEA 14.1
- Cisplatin/gemcitabine x 8 cycles
- Confirmed gBRCA2
- Somatic: *KRAS* G12D, *TP53*, *ARID1A*
MSS, TMB 2.3 Mut/Mb
- Maintenance therapy decision



Pathogenic Germline Alterations in PDAC

N= 122/615 in 24 genes; 19%



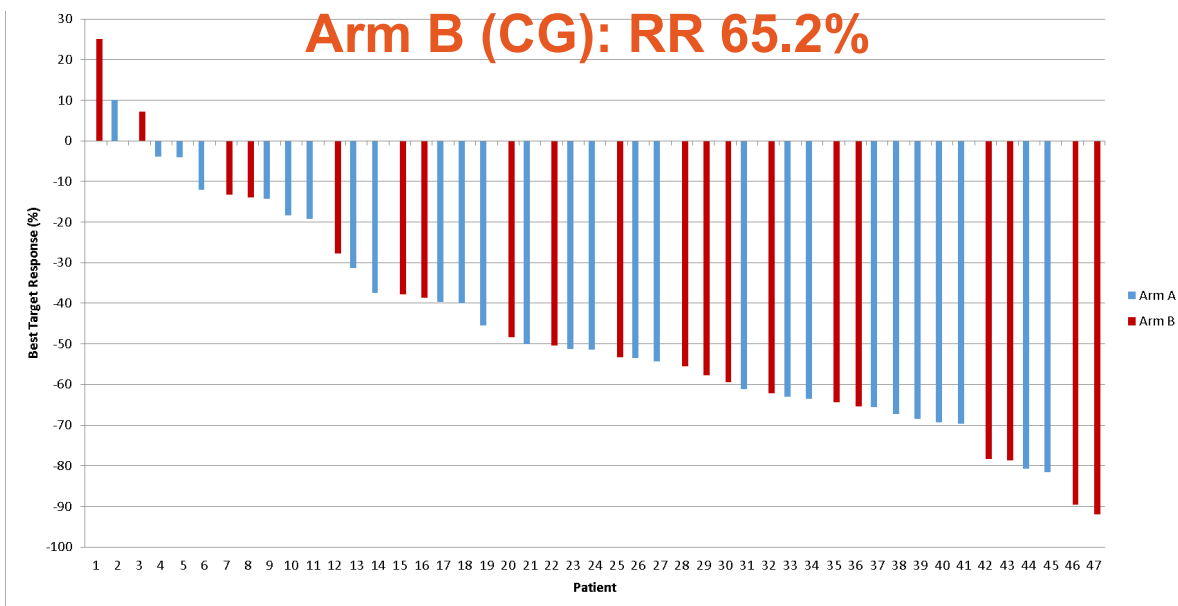
Pancreas cancer: Core HRD: 5-8% (including somatic *BRCA1/2*, *PALB2*)

Research To Practice

Cisplatin/Gem +/- Veliparib g*BRCA*1/2, *PALB2*: Randomized Phase II Advanced PDAC

Arm A (CGV): RR 74.1%

Arm B (CG): RR 65.2%



	Cis, Gem, V N= 27	Cis, Gem N= 23
Response Rate	74%	65%
Overall Survival	15.5 m	16.4 m
Combined Analyses (N= 50)		
2-Year OS	31% (CI 17.8%- 44.4%)	
3-Year OS	18% (CI:8.1%- 30.7%)	
Platinum → PARPi	23 m (CI: 6.5- 53.9)	

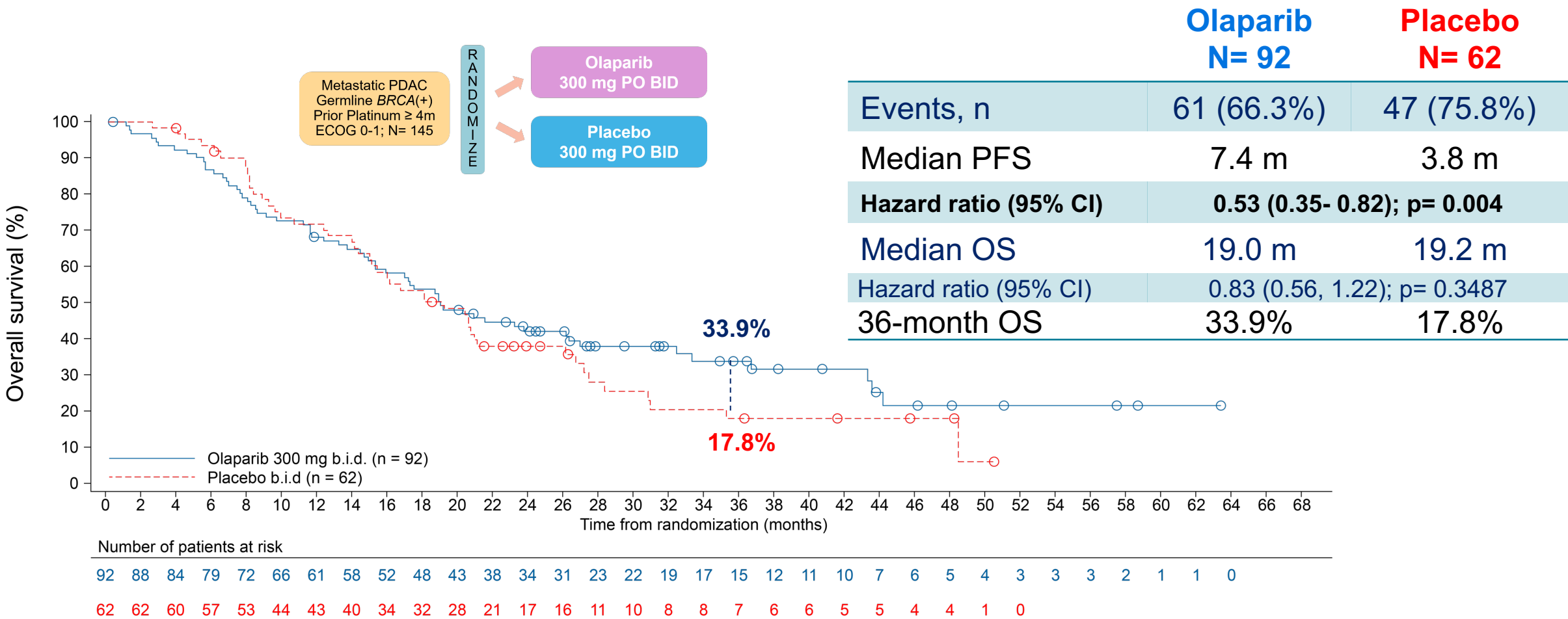
➤ Defines a standard regimen *BRCA*1/2, *PALB2*

O'Reilly, EM...Kelsen, DP. J Clin Oncol, 2020

Courtesy of Eileen M O'Reilly, MD



POLO gBRCA: Maintenance Olaparib vs Placebo



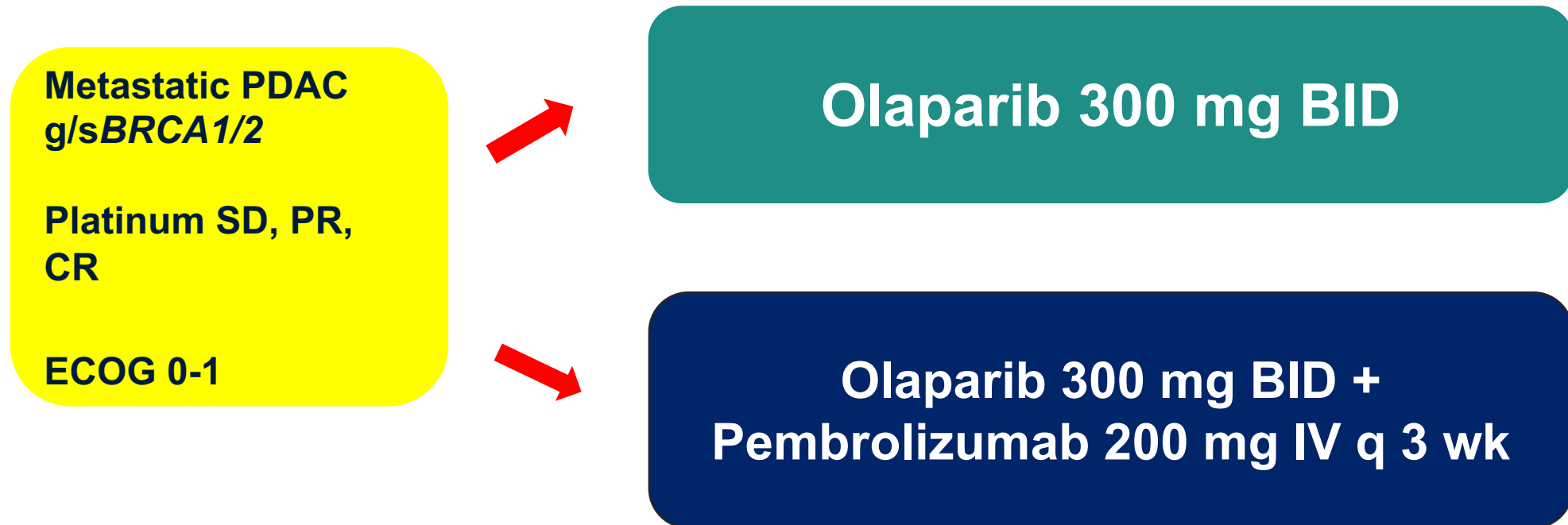
Golan, T. New Eng J Med, 2019
Kindler, H. J Clin Oncol, 2022

Case #1B: 66 Years F: Platinum → PARPi gBRCA Met PDAC



Courtesy of Eileen M O'Reilly, MD

SWOG S2001: Olaparib +/- Pembrolizumab Maintenance Trial... Building on POLO



Primary endpoint: PFS (HR 0.6; 7→ 11.7 m)

APOLLO EA2192: Adjuvant Olaparib vs Placebo PDAC



Primary endpoint: Relapse free survival 22 → 44 months (90% power, 1 sided alpha; HR 0.5)
Stratify: R0 vs R1; Platinum vs Non-platinum; Neoadjuvant vs No

***KRAS* Directed Therapy**

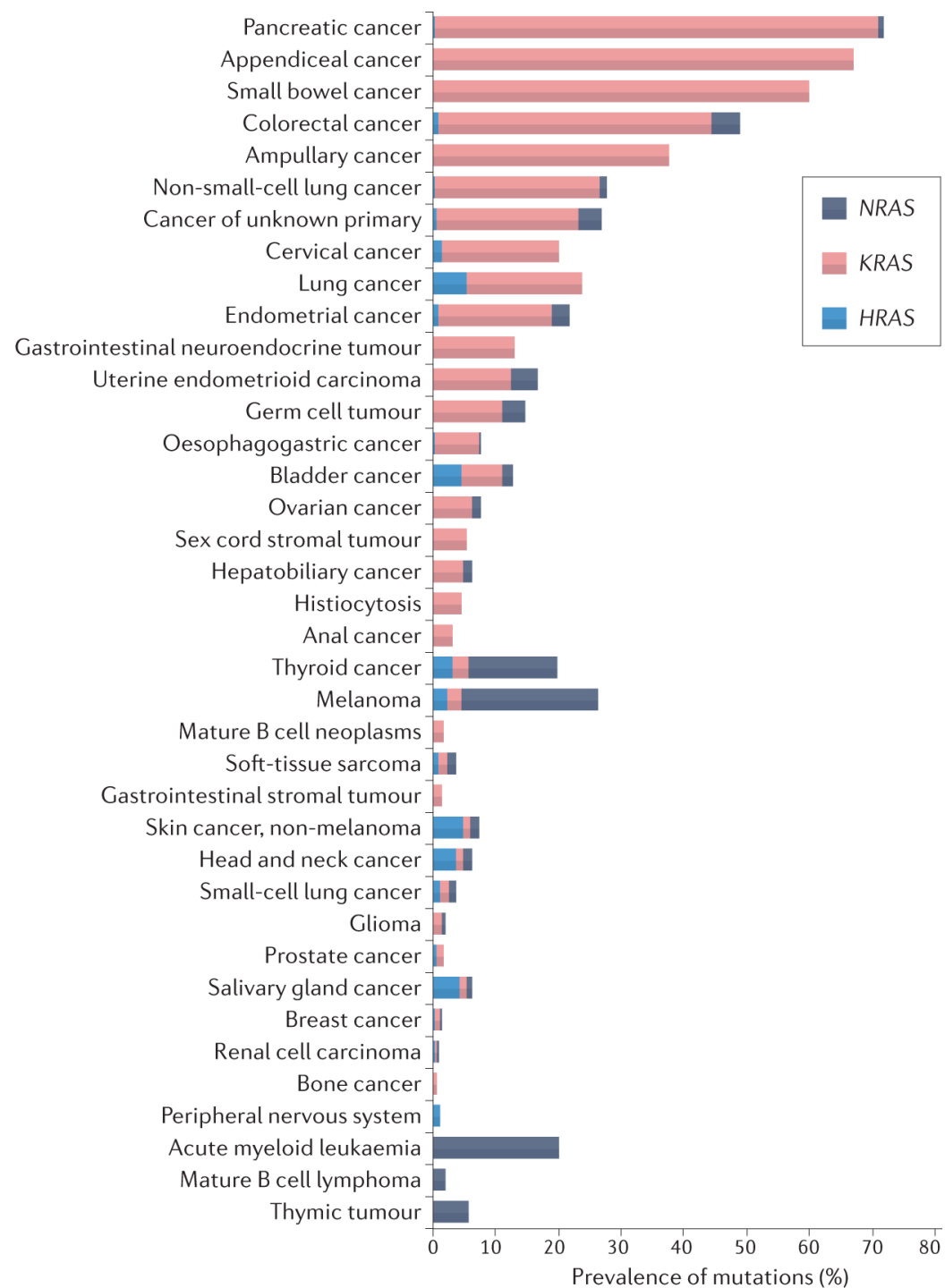


Research To Practice

RAS Mutation Type per Disease

cbioportal TCGA, MSK IMPACT Cohorts, 2022

Courtesy of Eileen M O'Reilly, MD



Research To Practice

Case #2: 67-Year-Old F, *KRAS* G12C

Metastatic PDAC peritoneum, small lung mets

Never smoker

Strong Fm Hx cancer; germline NEG

Somatic genomics:

KRAS G12C, *SMAD4*, *CDKN2A/B*, *MTAP*

MSS, TMB 1.6 Mut/Mb

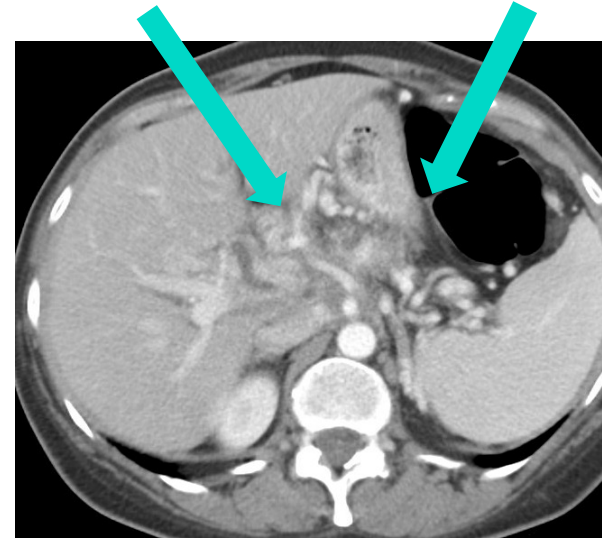
Treatment Course

mFOLFIRINOX (poorly tolerated); POD

Gemcitabine, nab-Paclitaxel; POD

Investigational *KRAS* G12C inhibitor x 1 year: SD

Major clinical improvement: ↓ pain, ↑5 kg+, returned to work



Research To Practice

Allele Specific Small Molecule *KRAS* G12C Inhibition

KRAS^{G12C} covalent Inhibitors target approx.
13% of *KRAS* driven cancers

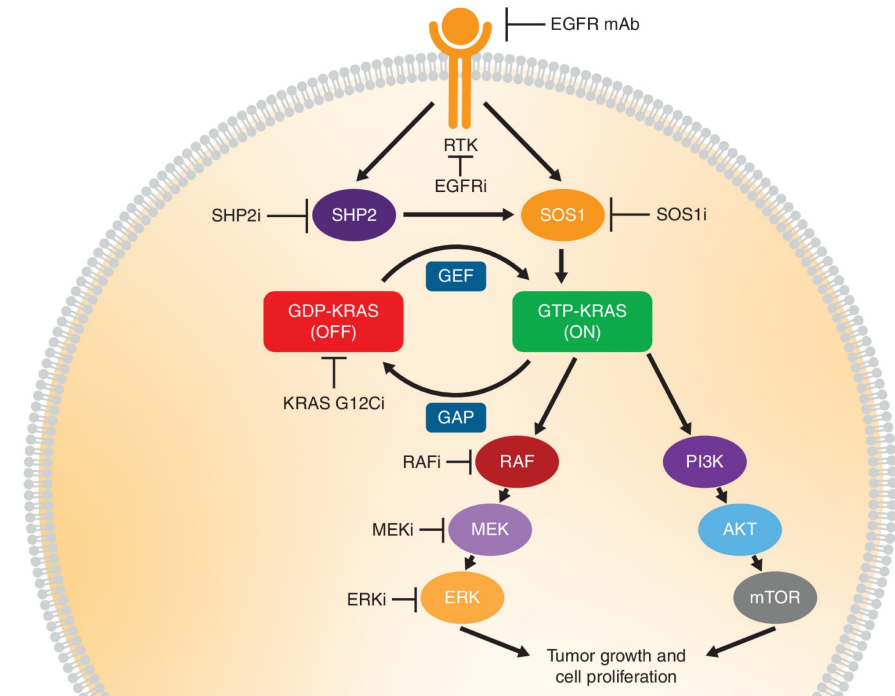
12 Cysteine residue

Allosteric pocket on *KRAS* locks GTP bound
G12C form in inactive state

Proof of principle targeting *KRAS* G12C

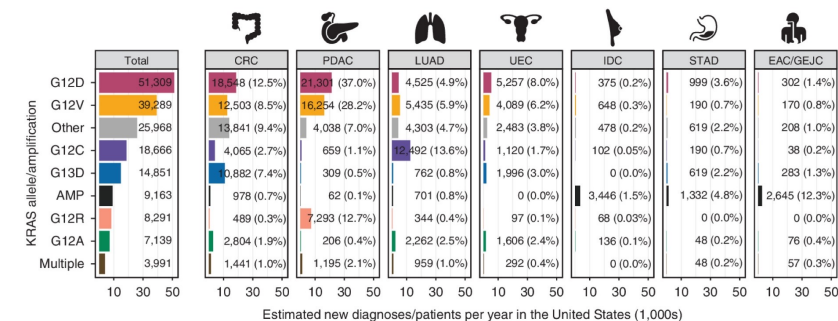
Most current inhibitors target GDP-bound 'OFF'
form of *KRAS*

Some drugs targeting cyclophilin A, 'ON' state



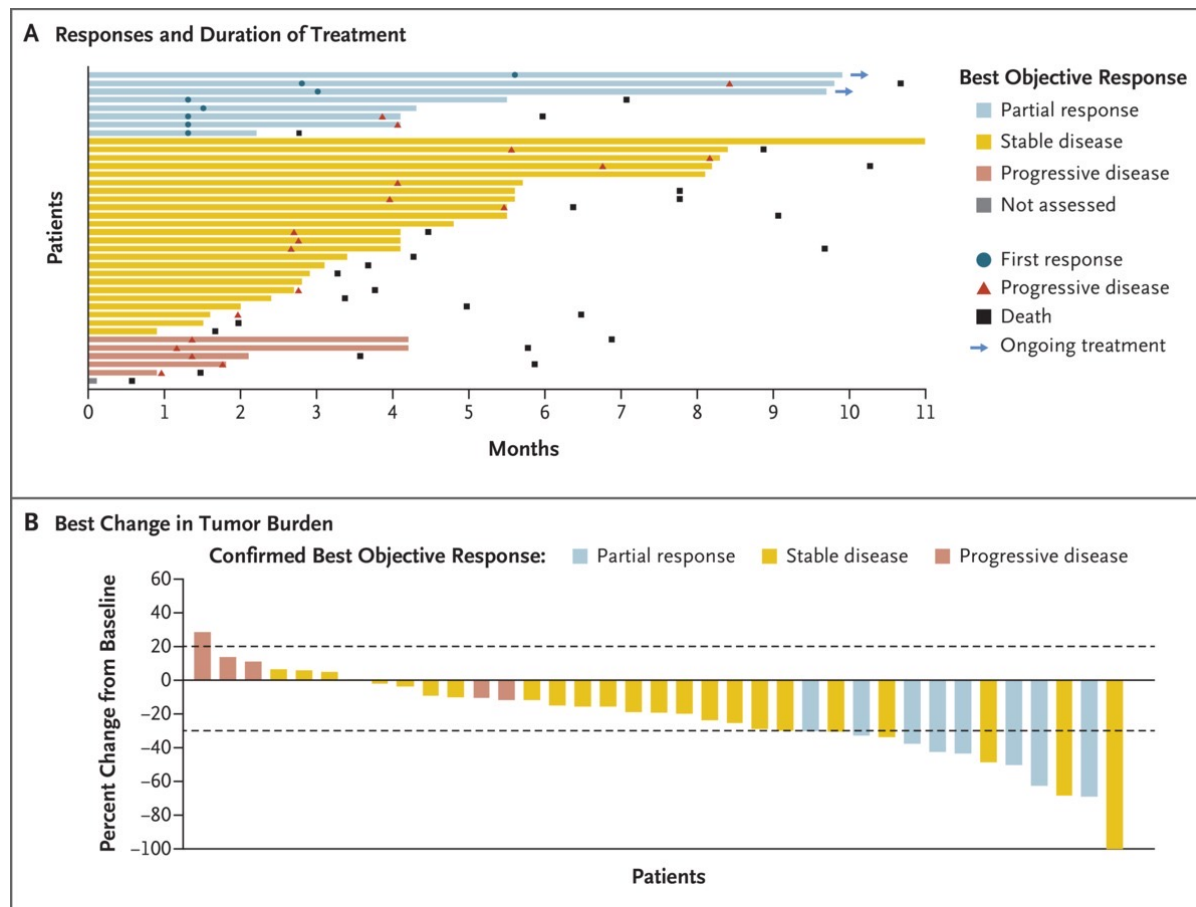
Hoffman, M. Cancer Discovery, 2022

Ostrem, JM.. Shokat, KM. Nature, 2013. Asmigil, H. JCI insight, 2022



Courtesy of Eileen M O'Reilly, MD

Allele Covalent Specific *KRAS* G12C Sotorasib in PDAC: CodeBreakK 100 Phase I/II Trial



Sotorasib (AMG510) 960 mg PO daily;
KRAS G12C (Glycine → Cysteine)

Summary

N= 38 PDAC

Median 2 lines (1-8)

RR 21% (N= 8)

mDOR 5.7 m (1.9- NR)

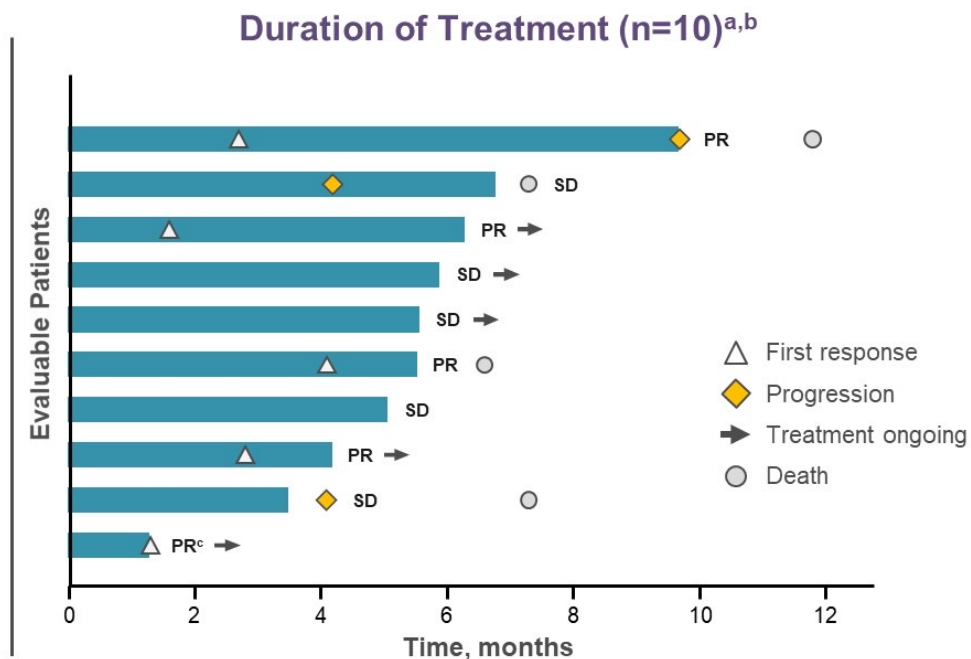
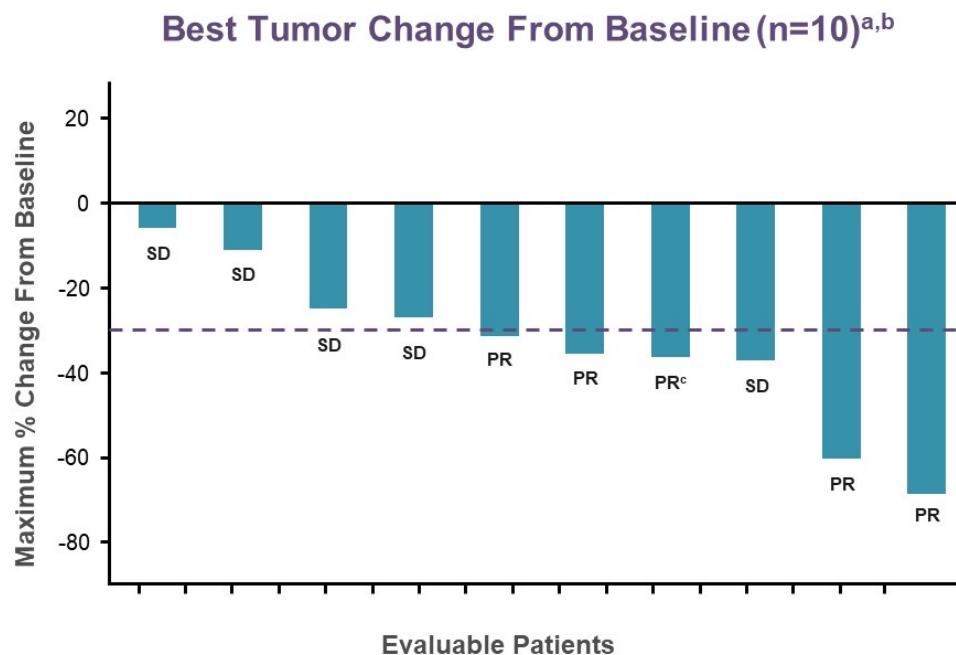
mPFS 4.0 m (2.8- 5.6)

mOS 6.9 m (5.0- 9.1)

Research To Practice

KRYSTAL-1: Adagrasib *KRAS* G12C in PDAC (N= 12; 21)

Adagrasib 600 mg PO BID; *KRAS* G12C (Glyceine → Cysteine)



Updated Cohort:

Median lines therapy: 2.5

Median RR 33% Median duration of response 6.9 m

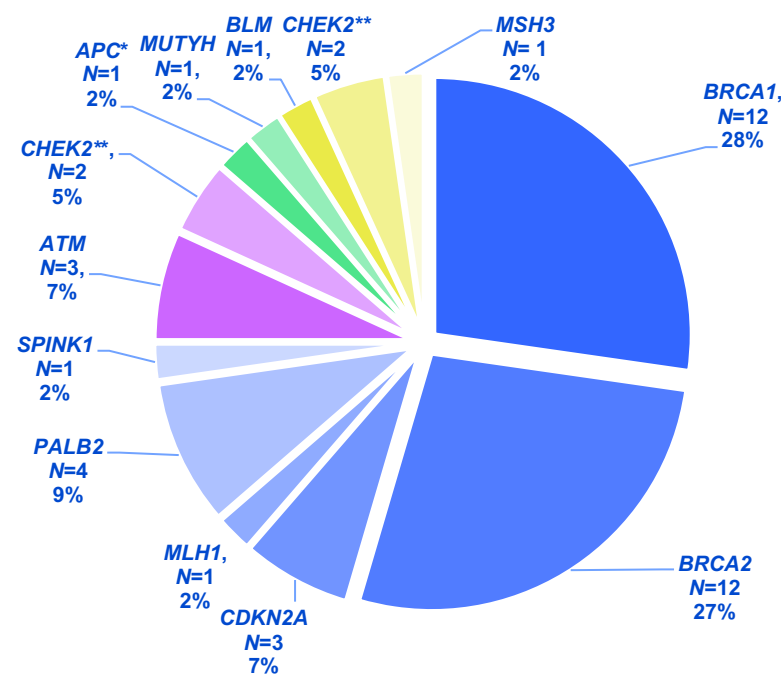
Median PFS 5.4 m; Median OS: 8 m

Bekaii-Saab, T....Pant, S. J Clin Oncol, 2023
Pant, S. ASCO Virtual Plenary 2023
NCT03785249

Research To Practice

Early Onset PDAC (≤ 50 years): Germline & *KRAS* Alterations

N= 450 ≤ 50 years 01/2008- 07/2019

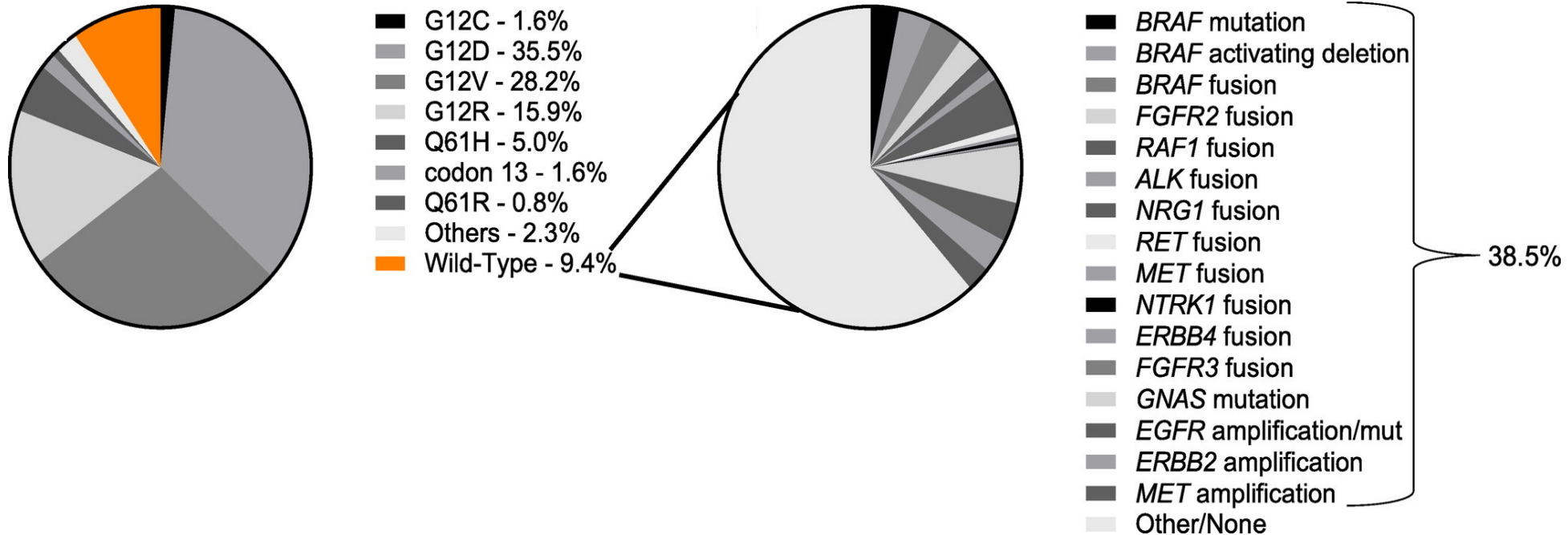


➡ 32% (44/138) Pathogenic/LPV

<i>KRAS</i> Alteration	N	Percent
<i>KRAS</i> Alterations	110	83%
<i>KRAS</i> Amplification	1	1%
<i>KRAS</i> G12D	58	44%
<i>KRAS</i> G12V	25	19%
<i>KRAS</i> G12R	13	9%
<i>KRAS</i> G12C	1	1%
<i>KRAS</i> G12L	1	1%
<i>KRAS</i> Q61X	9	6%
<i>NRAS</i> Q61R	1	1%
<i>RAS</i> wild-type	21	16%

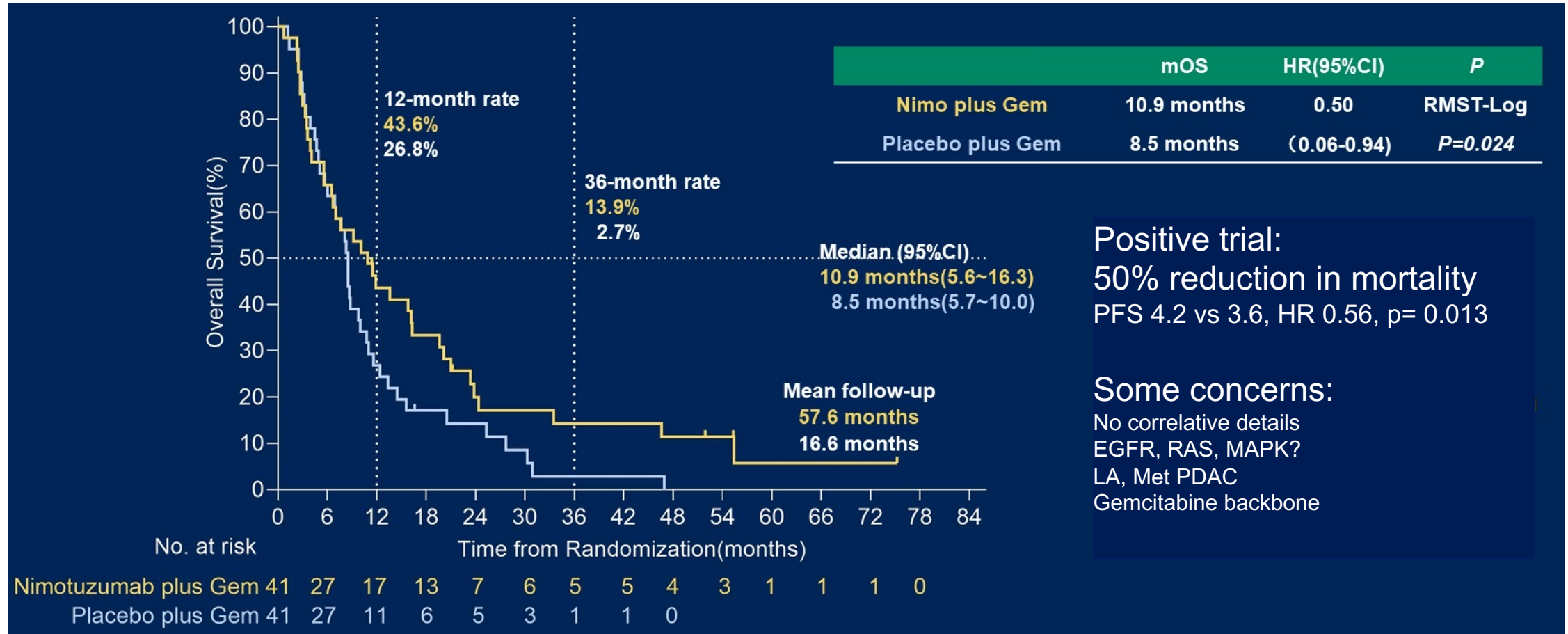
➡

KRAS Wild-Type PDAC (~8% All PDAC)



Phase III NOTABLE Trial

Gemcitabine +/- Nimotuzumab *KRAS* WT PDAC



Qin, S. ASCO, 2022 Abstract LBA 4011 (In review)

Research To Practice

Personalized Neoantigen Vaccines: Phase I Trial Autogene Cevumeran in Resected PDAC

Investigator-initiated single-center phase I Target accrual: 20 patients

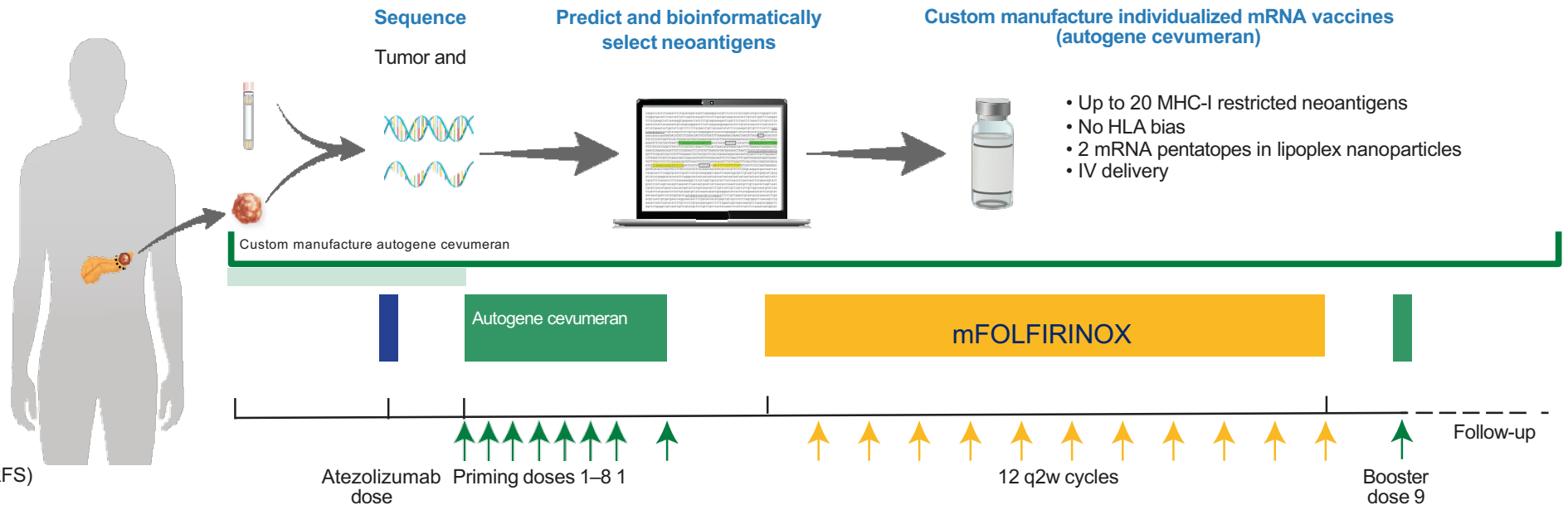
Eligible patients with PDAC:

- All surgically resectable
 - No borderline resectable
 - No locally advanced/metastatic
 - No neoadjuvant therapy

Primary endpoint: Safety

Other endpoints:

- Immunogenicity
- Feasibility
- 18-month recurrence-free survival (RFS)



Vaccination: safe, feasible, in clinically relevant timeline

Personalized mRNA vaccine expands neoantigen specific T cells; Highly immunogenic in 50%

Immunity adjudicated: Elispot, T cell expansion; Immune responder required both (+)

mRFS: Not Reached (N= 8) vs 13.7 m (N= 8) in immune responders vs non-responders, HR 0.08, p= 0.03

Agenda

INTRODUCTION








MODULE 1: Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 2: Ongoing Clinical Trials

MODULE 3: Current and Future Role of Biomarker-Based Decision-Making in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

MODULE 4: Clinical Investigator Survey

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as neoadjuvant therapy for a 65-year-old patient with BRCA wild-type pancreatic adenocarcinoma (PDAC) and no significant comorbidities if the disease was ...?

	Borderline resectable	Resectable
 Dr O'Reilly	Modified FOLFIRINOX	Pending specific characteristics
 Dr Wainberg	FOLFIRINOX	None
 Dr Bekaii-Saab	FOLFIRINOX +/- CRT	FOLFIRINOX
 Dr Ciombor	FOLFIRINOX +/- CRT	FOLFIRINOX
 Dr Messersmith	FOLFIRINOX	FOLFIRINOX
 Dr Philip	FOLFIRINOX + CRT	FOLFIRINOX
 Dr Pishvaian	FOLFIRINOX	FOLFIRINOX

FOLFIRINOX = leucovorin/fluorouracil/irinotecan/oxaliplatin; CRT = chemoradiation therapy

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as adjuvant therapy after primary surgery for a 65-year-old patient with BRCA wild-type PDAC and no significant comorbidities?



Dr O'Reilly

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Wainberg

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Ciombor

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Messersmith

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Philip








Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Pishvaian

Modified FOLFIRINOX

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as first-line therapy for a 65-year-old patient with no significant comorbidities and moderately symptomatic BRCA wild-type metastatic PDAC (mPDAC) to the liver, bone and lungs?

	Dr O'Reilly	Modified FOLFIRINOX
	Dr Wainberg	NALIRIFOX
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	NALIRIFOX
	Dr Ciombor	Modified FOLFIRINOX
	Dr Messersmith	FOLFIRINOX
	Dr Philip	Modified FOLFIRINOX
	Dr Pishvaian	Modified FOLFIRINOX

FOLFIRINOX = leucovorin/fluorouracil/irinotecan/oxaliplatin; NALIRIFOX = liposomal irinotecan/oxaliplatin/leucovorin/fluorouracil

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as first-line therapy for a 65-year-old patient with no significant comorbidities and asymptomatic BRCA wild-type mPDAC to the lymph nodes and lungs?



Dr O'Reilly

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Wainberg

NALIRIFOX



Dr Bekaii-Saab

NALIRIFOX



Dr Ciombor

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Messersmith

FOLFIRINOX



Dr Philip

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Pishvaian

Modified FOLFIRINOX

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as second-line therapy for a 65-year-old patient with BRCA wild-type mPDAC and no significant comorbidities who received first-line gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel?



Dr O'Reilly

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Wainberg

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV



Dr Ciombor

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Messersmith

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Philip

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV



Dr Pishvaian

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV

Nal-IRI = nanoliposomal irinotecan; LV = leucovorin

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as second-line therapy for a 65-year-old patient with BRCA wild-type mPDAC and no significant comorbidities who received first-line modified FOLFIRINOX?



Dr O'Reilly

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Wainberg

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Bekaii-Saab

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Ciombor

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Messersmith

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Philip

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Pishvaian

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel

Nab paclitaxel = nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as second-line therapy for a 65-year-old patient with BRCA wild-type mPDAC and no significant comorbidities who received first-line NALIRIFOX?



Dr O'Reilly

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Wainberg

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Bekaii-Saab

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Ciombor

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Messersmith

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Philip

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Pishvaian

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as first-line therapy for an 80-year-old patient with mild chronic renal failure (CRF), Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) and controlled hypertension with moderately symptomatic BRCA wild-type mPDAC to the liver, bone and lungs?



Dr O'Reilly

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel (adjusted dose and schedule)



Dr Wainberg

Modified FOLFIRINOX or NALIRIFOX



Dr Bekaii-Saab

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Ciombor

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Messersmith

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Philip

**Lower-dose gemcitabine 800 mg/m² and
nab paclitaxel 100 mg/m², q2wk**



Dr Pishvaian

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as first-line therapy for an 80-year-old patient with mild CRF, Type 2 DM and controlled hypertension with asymptomatic BRCA wild-type mPDAC to the lymph nodes and lungs?



Dr O'Reilly

Gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel (adjusted dose and schedule)



Dr Wainberg

Modified FOLFIRINOX or NALIRIFOX



Dr Bekaii-Saab

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Ciombor

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel



Dr Messersmith

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Philip

**Lower-dose gemcitabine 800 mg/m² and
nab paclitaxel 100 mg/m², q2wk**



Dr Pishvaian

q2wk gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would you generally recommend as second-line therapy for an 80-year-old patient with BRCA wild-type mPDAC, mild CRF, Type 2 DM and controlled hypertension who received first-line gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel?



Dr O'Reilly

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV



Dr Wainberg

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV



Dr Ciombor

Continuous infusion 5-FU



Dr Messersmith

Modified FOLFIRINOX



Dr Philip

Nal-IRI lower-dose (35-50 mg/m²) + 5-FU/LV



Dr Pishvaian

Nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV

For a patient with PDAC and a germline BRCA mutation, what is the optimal point at which to introduce a PARP inhibitor?



Dr O'Reilly

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease



Dr Wainberg

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease



Dr Bekaii-Saab

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease



Dr Ciombor

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease (maintenance)



Dr Messersmith

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease



Dr Philip

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease



Dr Pishvaian

As part of first-line therapy for metastatic disease (maintenance)

For a patient with PDAC and a germline BRCA mutation to whom you would administer a PARP inhibitor, how would you do so?



Dr O'Reilly

As maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy



Dr Wainberg

As maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy



Dr Bekaii-Saab

If used, as maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy



Dr Ciombor

As maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy



Dr Messersmith

As maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy



Dr Philip

As maintenance therapy after platinum-based chemotherapy



Dr Pishvaian

**As monotherapy, maintenance and third-line therapy
for appropriately selected patients**

In general, when you administer olaparib, do you initiate preemptive medication for nausea and vomiting?



Dr O'Reilly

No



Dr Wainberg

No



Dr Bekaii-Saab

No



Dr Ciombor

Yes



Dr Messersmith

No



Dr Philip

No



Dr Pishvaian

No

Do you reduce the dose of olaparib for patients experiencing toxicity?



Dr O'Reilly

Yes



Dr Wainberg

Yes, for bone marrow suppression



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Yes, for bone marrow suppression and/or GI toxicities



Dr Ciombor

Yes, from 300 mg → 250 mg; further down to 200 mg if needed



Dr Messersmith

Yes



Dr Philip

Yes



Dr Pishvaian

Yes, from 300 mg po BID → 200 mg → 100 mg

In general, when administering olaparib to a patient with PDAC, do you discuss the risk of developing myelodysplastic syndromes/acute myeloid leukemia?



Dr O'Reilly

Yes



Dr Wainberg

No



Dr Bekaii-Saab

Yes



Dr Ciombor

Yes



Dr Messersmith

No



Dr Philip








Yes



Dr Pishvaian

Yes








To approximately how many patients with mPDAC have you administered olaparib?
Approximately how many of these patients have required a transfusion due to anemia?

		Number who received olaparib	Number who required transfusion
	Dr O'Reilly	100	5
	Dr Wainberg	12	7
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	30	2-3
	Dr Ciombor	4	2
	Dr Messersmith	2	0
	Dr Philip	10	2
	Dr Pishvaian	20	1








What is the longest time for which you have maintained a patient with mPDAC on a PARP inhibitor?

	Dr O'Reilly	7-8 years
	Dr Wainberg	3 years
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	130 weeks
	Dr Ciombor	16 weeks
	Dr Messersmith	12 weeks
	Dr Philip	36 weeks
	Dr Pishvaian	Over 5 years

What is the percent chance that a patient will experience toxicity during treatment with modified FOLFIRINOX that will require withholding dosing or discontinuation? What is the primary toxicity patients experience that leads to withholding dosing?








		Chance of holding or discontinuation	Primary toxicity
	Dr O'Reilly	50% to 75% over time	Fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, neuropathy
	Dr Wainberg	100%	Neuropathy, GI toxicity
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	25%	Bone marrow suppression, neuropathy and GI toxicity
	Dr Ciombor	30%	Neuropathy
	Dr Messersmith	100% by cycle 4-6	Cytopenias, nausea/vomiting, fatigue
	Dr Philip	30%	Myelosuppression, GI toxicity
	Dr Pishvaian	30%	Myelosuppression or fatigue

What is the percent chance that a patient will experience toxicity during treatment with gemcitabine/*nab* paclitaxel that will require withholding dosing or discontinuation?
What is the primary toxicity patients experience that leads to withholding dosing?








		Chance of holding or discontinuation	Primary toxicity
	Dr O'Reilly	50%	Fatigue, alopecia, edema, neuropathy, rare HUS, pneumonitis
	Dr Wainberg	100%	Cytopenias, neuropathy
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	Weekly, 40%	Neuropathy and bone marrow suppression
	Dr Ciombor	Weekly, 75%; q2wk, 25%	Cytopenias (weekly)
	Dr Messersmith	100% by cycle 4-6	Cytopenias, fatigue
	Dr Philip	40%	Myelosuppression, neuropathy, fatigue
	Dr Pishvaian	90% (3 on/1 off) 10% (every other week)	Myelosuppression

HUS = hemolytic uremic syndrome





What is the percent chance that a patient will experience toxicity during treatment with olaparib that will require withholding dosing or discontinuation? What is the primary toxicity patients experience that leads to withholding dosing?

		Chance of holding or discontinuation	Primary toxicity
	Dr O'Reilly	33%	Anemia, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
	Dr Wainberg	100%	Cytopenias
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	30%	GI toxicity, fatigue and cytopenias
	Dr Ciombor	30%	Cytopenias
	Dr Messersmith	Rarely used	Cytopenias, nausea/vomiting, fatigue
	Dr Philip	25%	Myelosuppression, fatigue
	Dr Pishvaian	50%	Myelosuppression

What is the percent chance that a patient will experience toxicity during treatment with nal-IRI + 5-FU/LV that will require withholding dosing or discontinuation? What is the primary toxicity patients experience that leads to withholding dosing?

		Chance of holding or discontinuation	Primary toxicity
	Dr O'Reilly	50%	Fatigue, diarrhea
	Dr Wainberg	100%	GI toxicity
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	25%	GI toxicity
	Dr Ciombor	30%	GI toxicity (diarrhea)
	Dr Messersmith	Rarely used	Cytopenias, diarrhea
	Dr Philip	25%	Myelosuppression, GI toxicity
	Dr Pishvaian	25%	Myelosuppression

What is the percent chance that a patient will experience toxicity during treatment with NALIRIFOX that will require withholding dosing or discontinuation? What is the primary toxicity patients experience that leads to withholding dosing?

		Chance of holding or discontinuation	Primary toxicity
	Dr O'Reilly	50%	Fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
	Dr Wainberg	100%	GI toxicity, neuropathy
	Dr Bekaii-Saab	30%	Bone marrow suppression and GI toxicity
	Dr Ciombor	30%	GI toxicity (diarrhea, nausea)
	Dr Messersmith	Never used this agent	N/A
	Dr Philip	25%	Myelosuppression, GI toxicity
	Dr Pishvaian	Not enough experience with this agent	Not enough experience with this agent

Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Management of Melanoma

**Thursday, August 10, 2023
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Prof Georgina Long, AO, BSc, PhD, MBBS

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

Please take a moment to complete the survey currently up on Zoom. Your feedback is very important to us. The survey will remain open up to 5 minutes after the meeting ends.

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