

Meet The Professor
**Optimizing the Management of
Soft Tissue Sarcoma and Related
Connective Tissue Disorders**

**Tuesday, May 23, 2023
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Brian Van Tine, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, and SpringWorks Therapeutics Inc.

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, 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 US Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, Grail Inc, GSK, 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, Kronos Bio Inc, 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, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, SpringWorks Therapeutics Inc, Stemline Therapeutics Inc, 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.

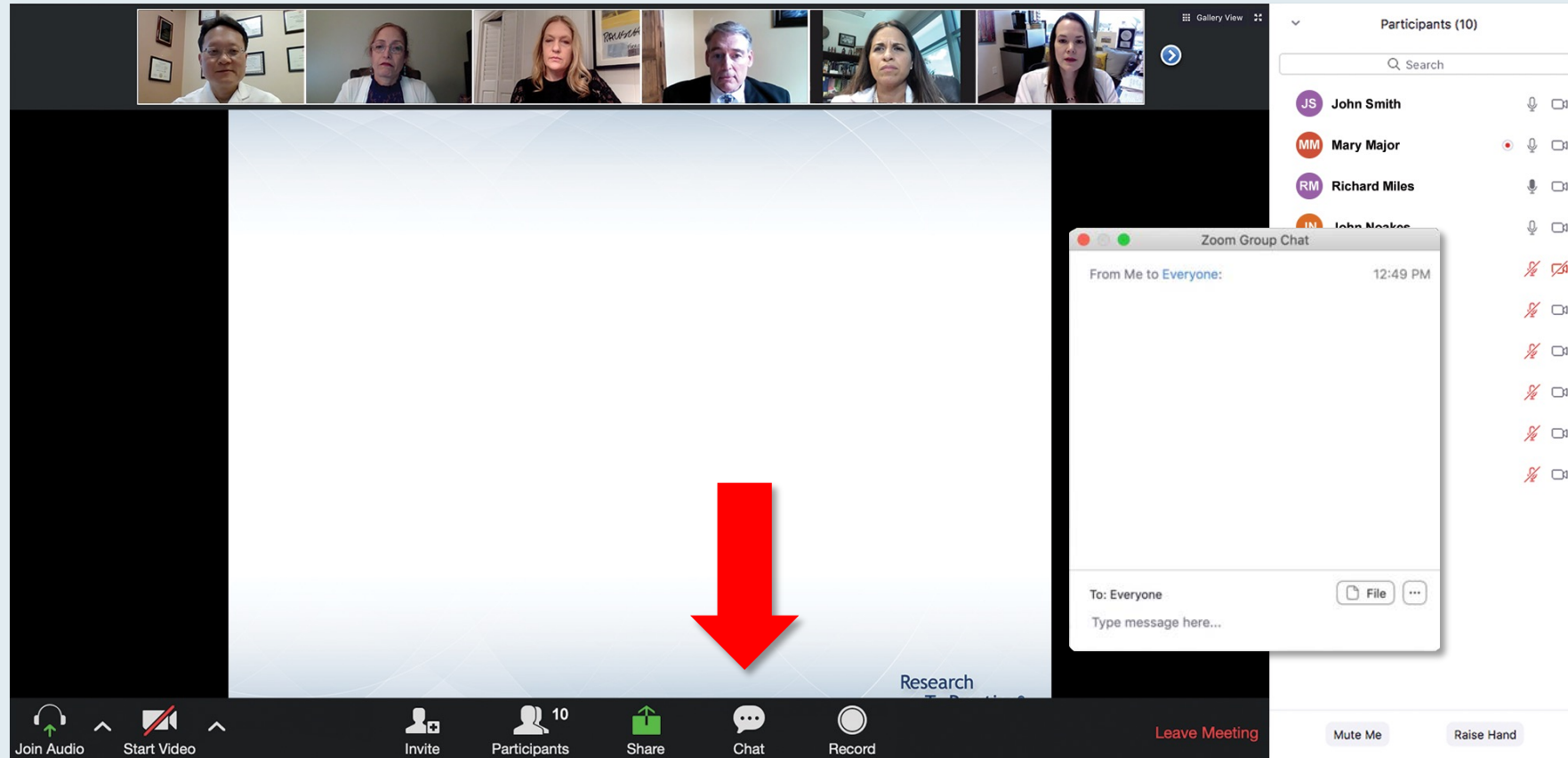
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Dr Van Tine — Disclosures

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Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	Targeted Oncology, Total Health Conferencing

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 displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are video thumbnails for participants: RTP Coordinat..., Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below the thumbnails, a slide titled "Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty" is shown. The slide lists six faculty members with their photos and titles:

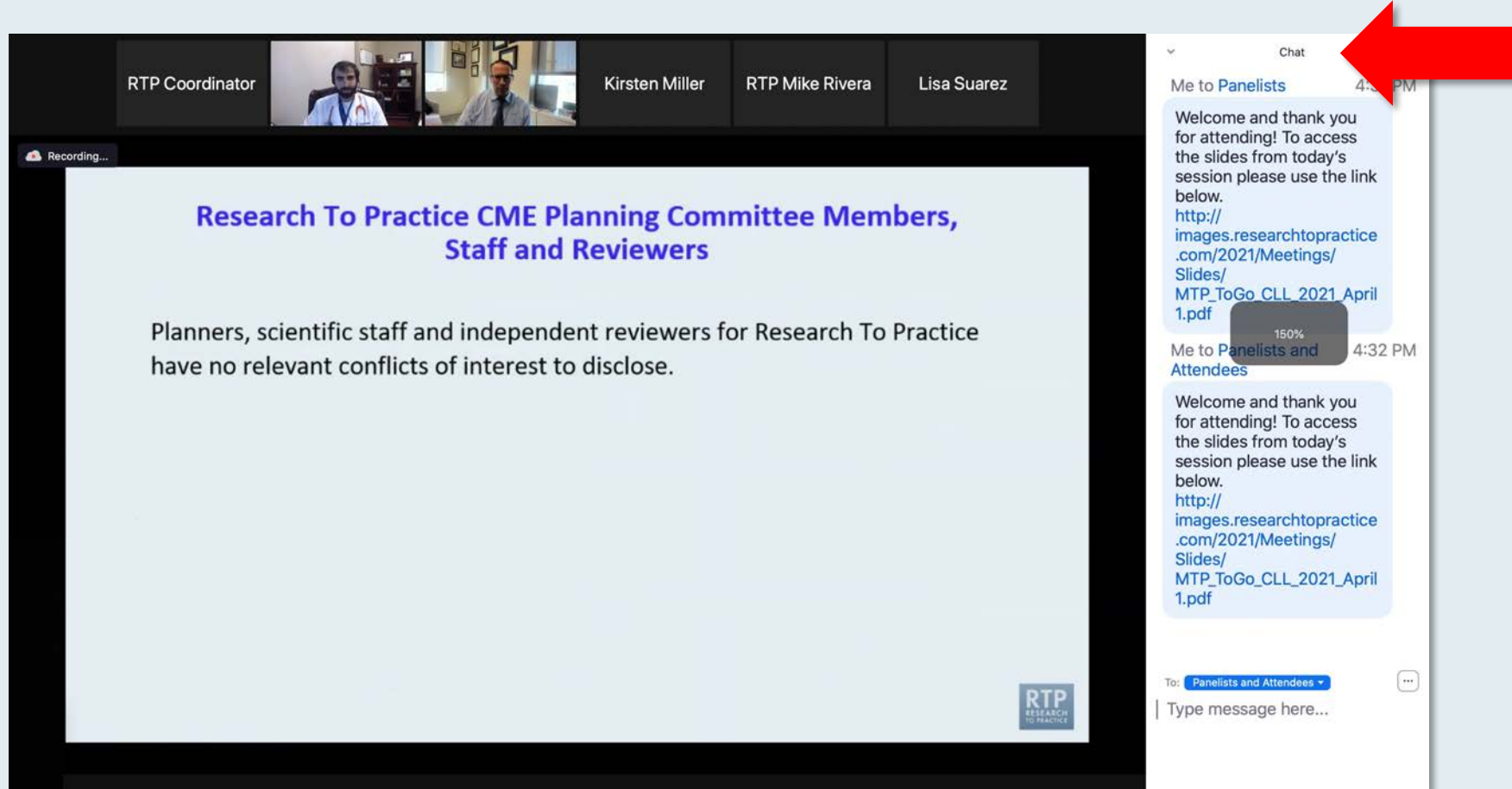
- Nancy L Bartlett, MD**
Professor of Medicine
Koman Chair in Medical Oncology
Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri
- Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc**
Samuel E Durand Professor of Medicine
Director, James P Wilmot Cancer Institute
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York
- Carla 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

On the right side of the interface, a chat window is open. It shows two messages from "Me to Panelists" and "Me to Panelists and Attendees" at 4:31 PM and 4:32 PM respectively. The messages contain a welcome message and a link to a PDF file. At the bottom of the chat window, there is a "To:" dropdown menu set to "Panelists and Attendees" and a text input field labeled "Type message here...". A red arrow points to the white line above the text input field, indicating where to drag to expand the submission box.

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

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Increase chat font size



**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

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Optimizing the Selection and Timing of Therapy for Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancer
Wednesday, August 25, 2022
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM EST
Faculty
Wells A Messersmith, MD
Moderator
Neil Love, MD

Overlaid on the slide is a "Quick Survey" form with the following options:

- ☐ Certizomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Certizomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
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- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Isaxomib + Rd
- Other

A "Submit" button is at the bottom of the survey. To the right of the main content is a "Participants (10)" list showing names and icons for audio, video, and chat. The bottom toolbar includes icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants, Share, Chat, Record, and a "Leave Meeting" button.

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Below the question is a numbered list of options:

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2. Avelumab/axitinib
3. Pembrolizumab/axitinib
4. Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
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ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Management of Desmoid Tumors



DR MRINAL GOUNDER
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER



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What I Tell My Patients: Faculty Physicians and Nurses Discuss Patient Education About New Treatments and Clinical Trials

*Part 1 of a 3-Part Complimentary NCPD Webinar Series
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Sumanta Kumar Pal, MD

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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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Brian Van Tine, MD, PhD

Professor of Medicine and of Pediatrics
Director, Developmental Therapeutics (Phase 1) Program
Sarcoma Program Director
Barnes-Jewish Hospital
Washington University
St Louis, Missouri

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Richard F Riedel, MD

Associate Professor of Medicine with Tenure
Associate Director, Clinical and Translational Research
Duke Sarcoma Center
Duke Cancer Institute
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina



MODERATOR

Neil Love, MD

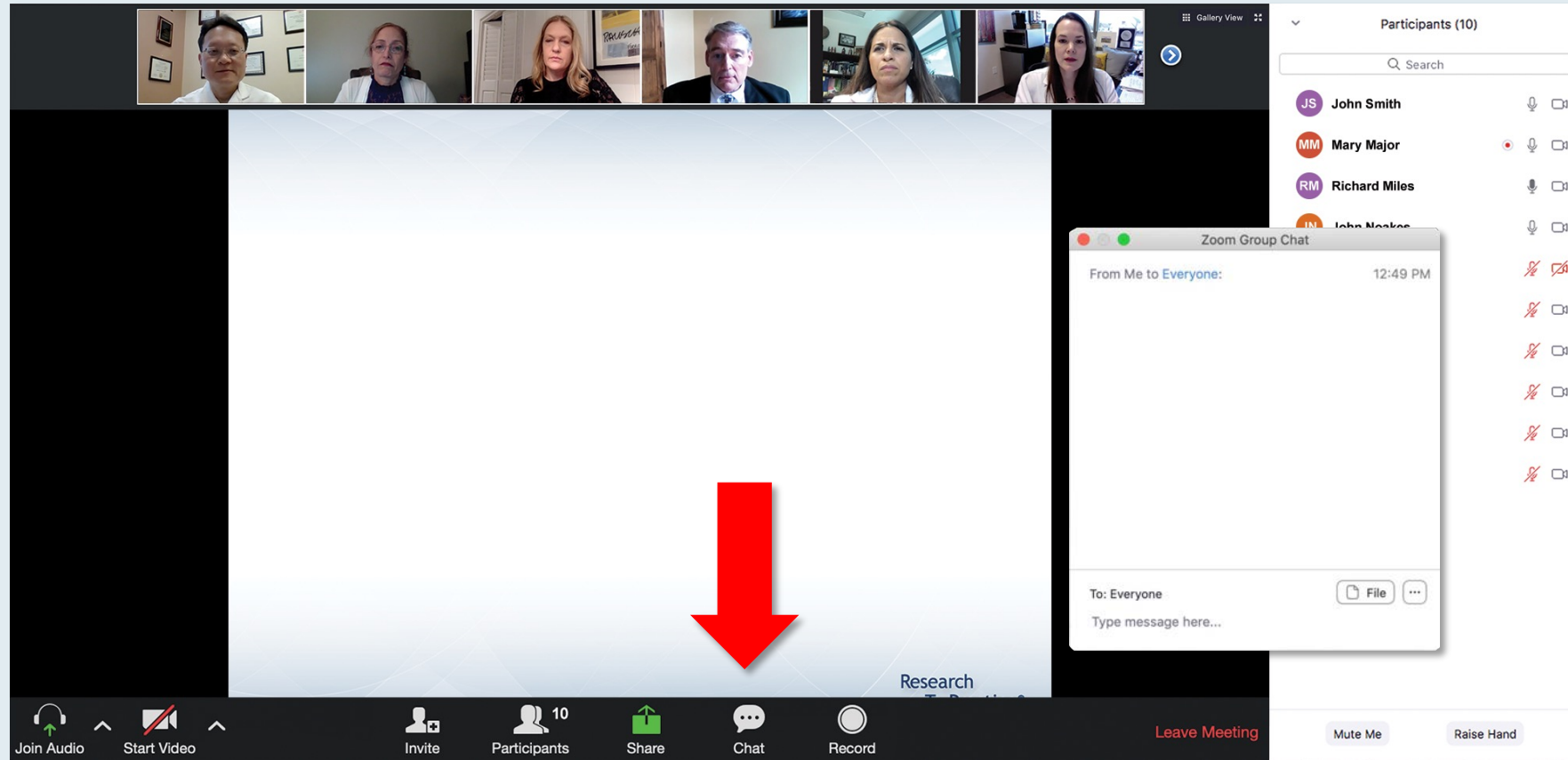
Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



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Nam Q Bui, MD
Stanford Cancer Institute
Stanford, California



Atif Hussein, MD, MMM
Florida International University Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine
Hollywood, Florida



Melanie B Thomas, MD
Duke Cancer Institute
Durham, North Carolina

Meet The Professor with Dr Van Tine

Introduction

MODULE 1: Immunotherapy in Soft Tissue Sarcomas — Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma

MODULE 2: Desmoid Tumors

MODULE 3: Targeted Therapy

MODULE 4: Case Presentations

MODULE 5: Journal Club with Dr Van Tine

MODULE 6: Appendix

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MODULE 6: Appendix

“Back in the day, in 2019, our knowledge about germline testing was just beginning ...”

Sandy Srinivas, MD

Prostate cancer satellite meeting

May 16, 2023

2023;12(7):2561.








Journal of
Clinical Medicine

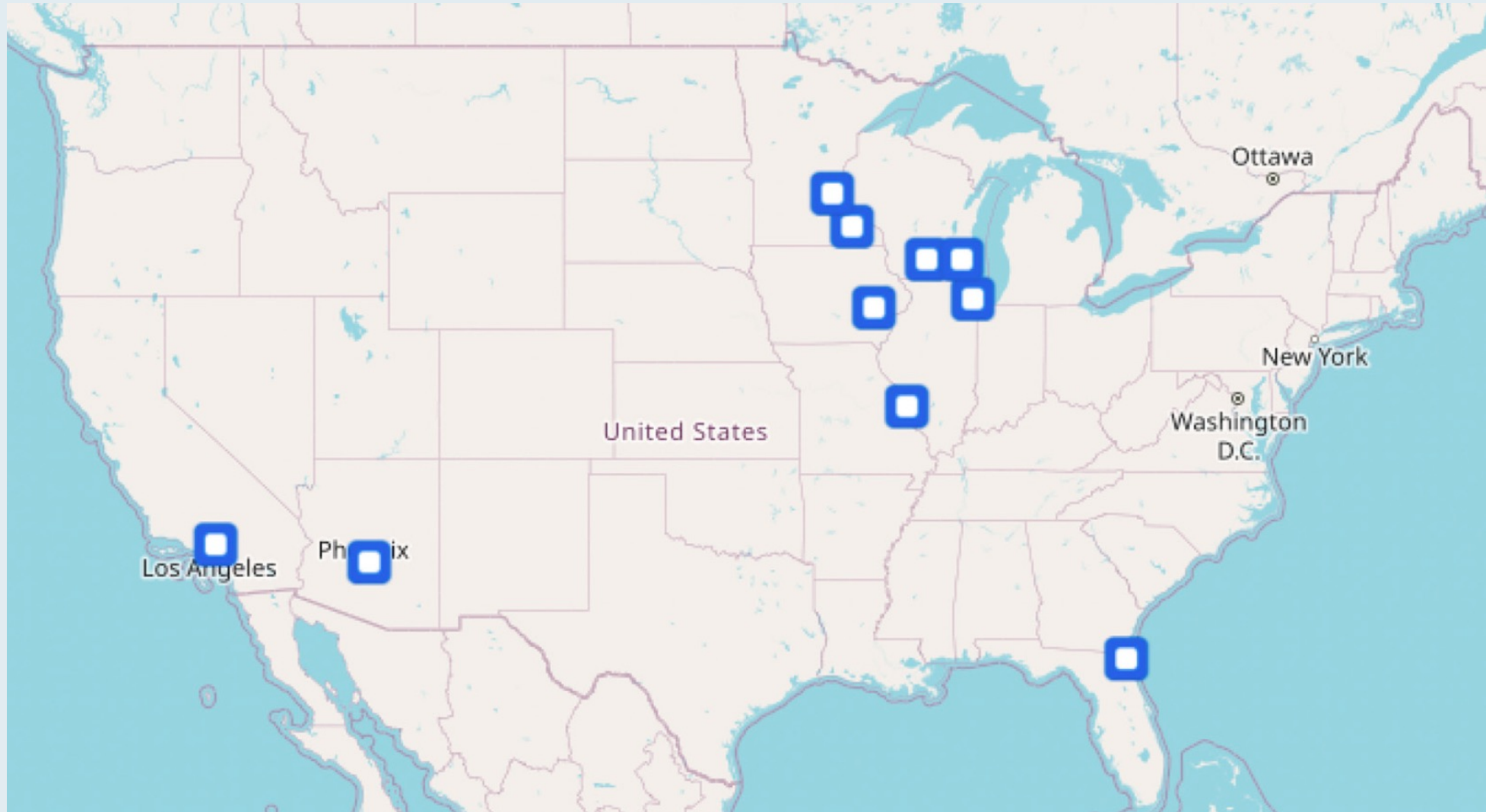


Brief Report

The Midwest Sarcoma Trials Partnership: Bridging Academic and Community Networks in a Collaborative Approach to Sarcoma

Natalie K. Heater ¹, Scott Okuno ², Steven Robinson ², Steven Attia ³, Mahesh Seetharam ⁴, Brittany L. Siontis ², Janet Yoon ⁵, Sant Chawla ⁶, Mohammed M. Milhem ⁷, Varun Monga ⁷ , Keith Skubitz ⁸ , John Charlson ⁹, Angela C. Hirbe ¹⁰ , Mia C. Weiss ¹⁰, Brian Van Tine ¹⁰  and Mark Agulnik ^{5,*} 

Midwest Sarcoma Trials Partnership Anchor Site Locations



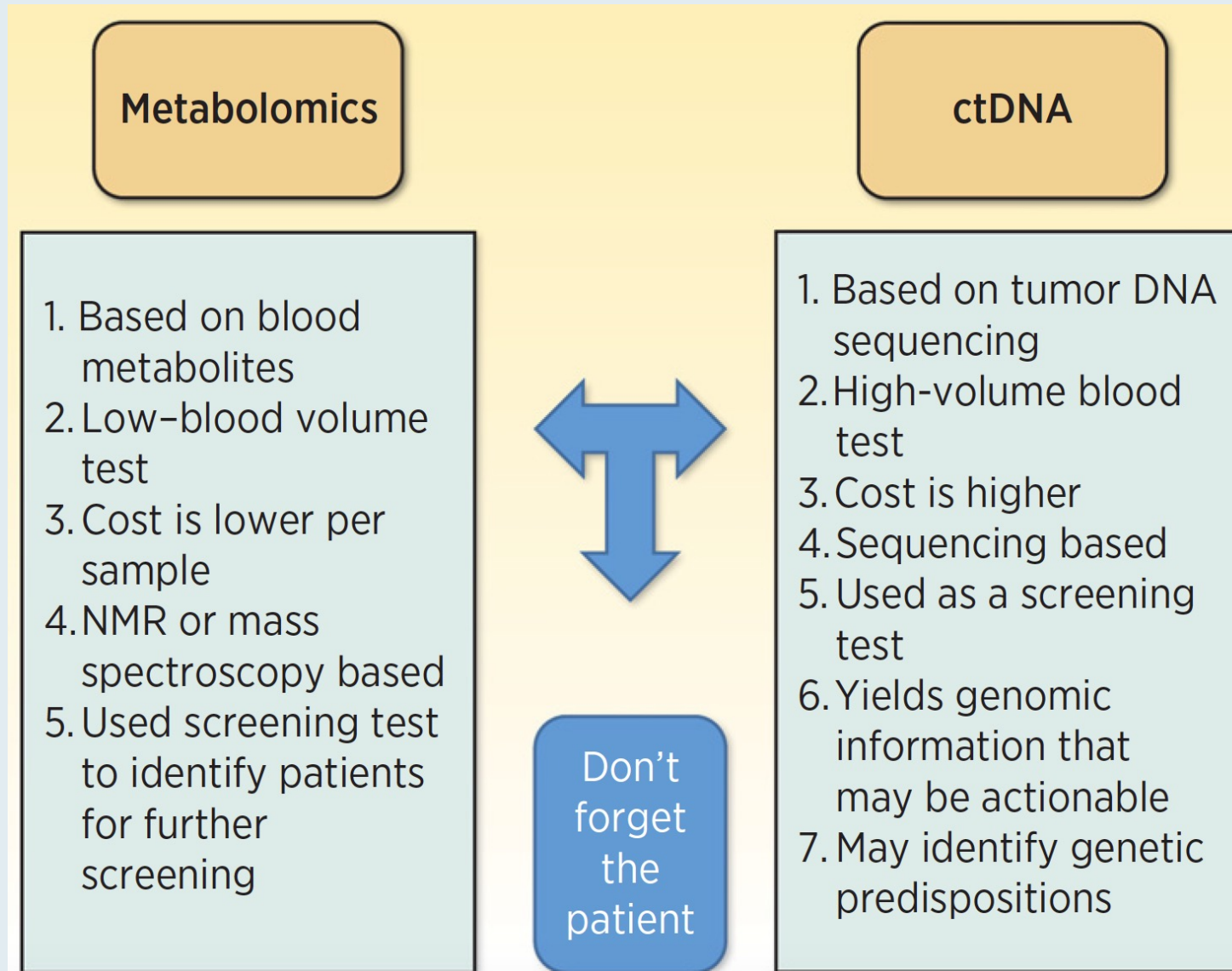
2022;28(8):1477-8.

CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH | CCR TRANSLATIONS

In an Era of ctDNA, Is Metabolomics the New Kid on the Block?

Brian A. Van Tine^{1,2,3} and Costas A. Lyssiotis^{4,5,6}

Potentially Complementary Technologies of Metabolomics and ctDNA



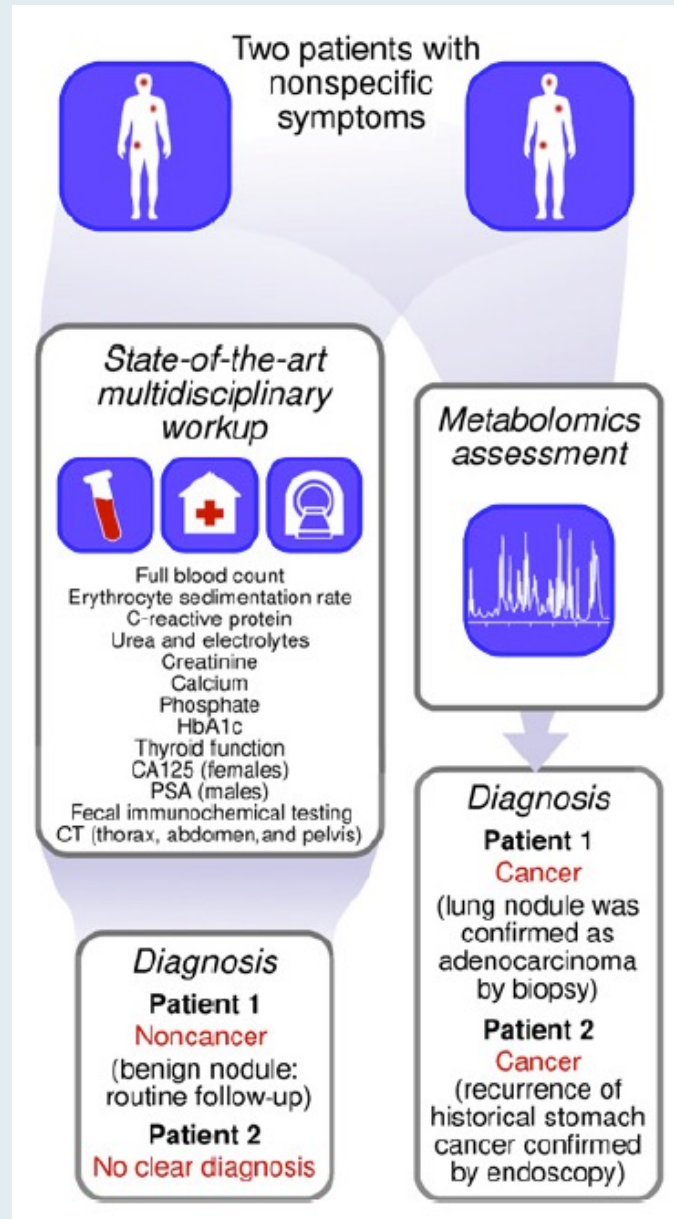
2022;28(8):1651-61.

CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH | PRECISION MEDICINE AND IMAGING

Metabolomic Biomarkers in Blood Samples Identify Cancers in a Mixed Population of Patients with Nonspecific Symptoms

James R. Larkin¹, Susan Anthony², Vanessa A. Johanssen¹, Tianrong Yeo^{3,4,5}, Megan Sealey³,
Abi G. Yates³, Claire Friedemann Smith⁶, Timothy D.W. Claridge⁷, Brian D. Nicholson⁶,
Julie-Ann Moreland², Fergus Gleeson^{1,2}, Nicola R. Sibson¹, Daniel C. Anthony³, and Fay Probert^{3,7}

Example Patient Journeys: Diagnoses from Metabolomics and Multidisciplinary Diagnostic Center Workup



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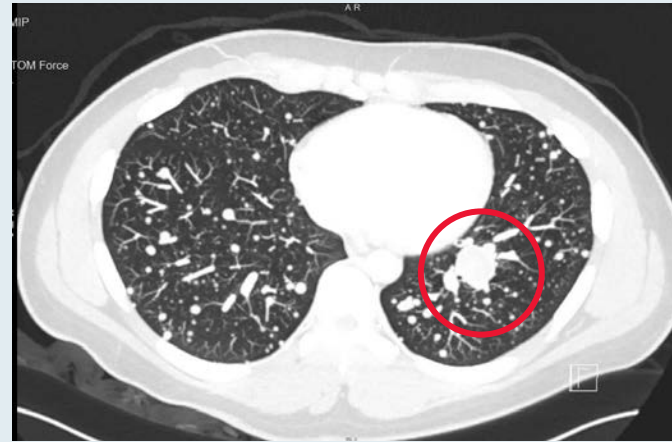
MODULE 6: Appendix

Case Presentation: 34-year-old man with metastatic recurrence of alveolar soft part sarcoma of the shoulder who received ipilimumab/nivolumab – imaging scan suspect for pseudoprogression

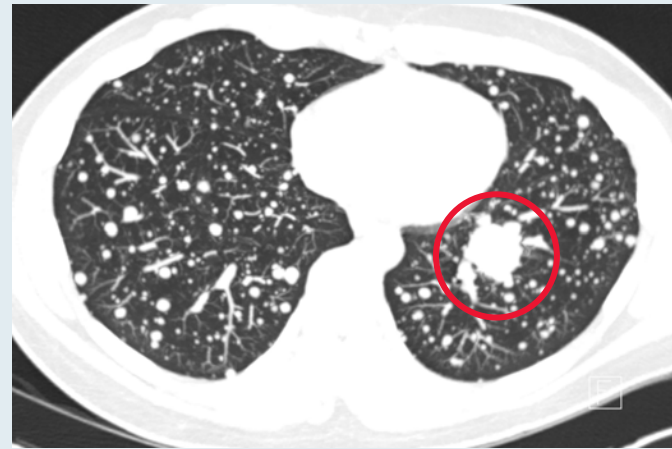


Dr Nam Bui (Stanford, California)

Baseline



**Ipilimumab/nivolumab
1 cycle**



Remission



NCCN Guideline-Recommended Agents and Regimens in the Metastatic Setting for Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma

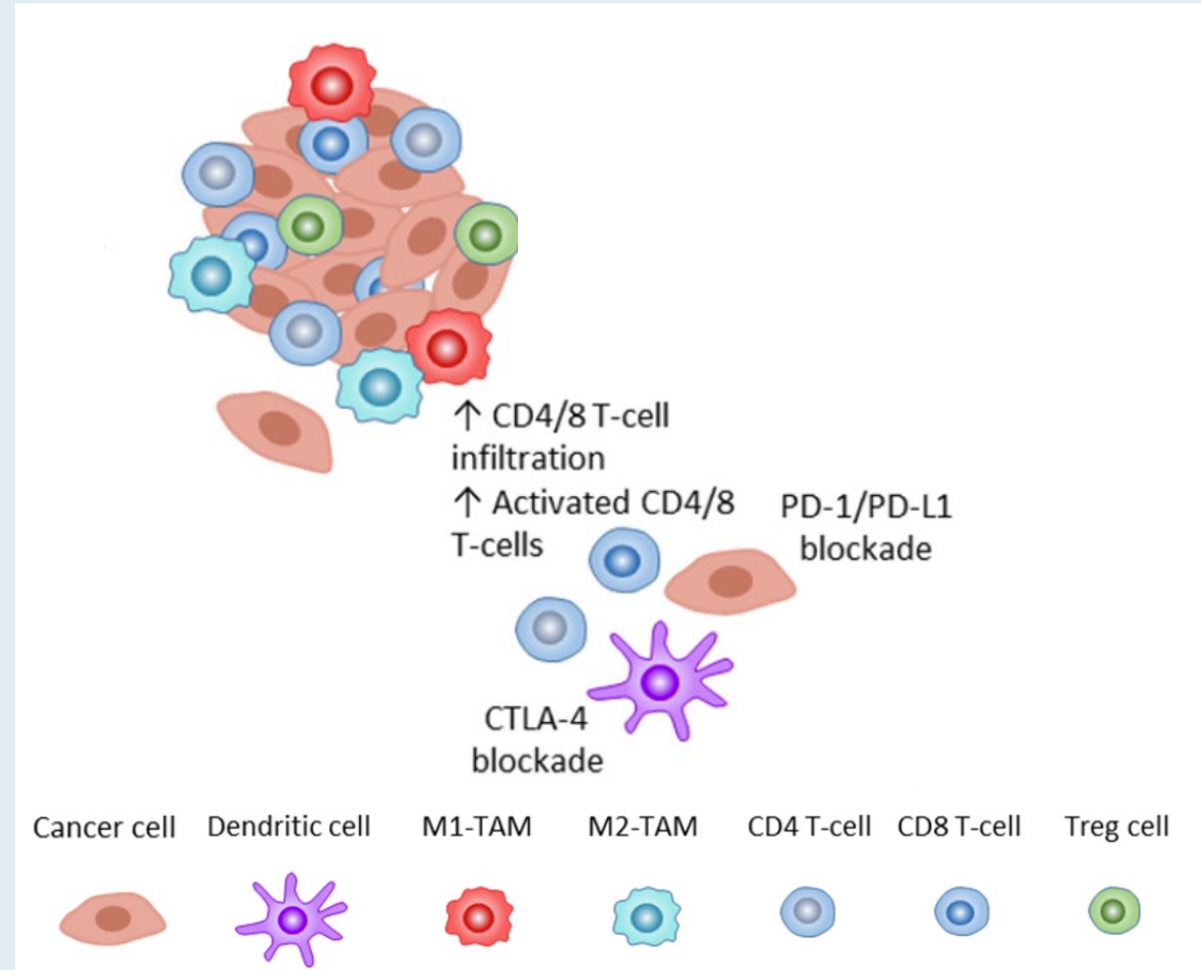
Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS)

Preferred:

- Sunitinib
- Pazopanib
- Pembrolizumab
- Pembrolizumab with axitinib
- Atezolizumab

Immune Checkpoint Blockade in Sarcomas

- A variety of STS subtypes have been shown to contain dense infiltration by immune effector cells and gene expression profiles suggestive of an active intratumoral immune response.
- Interruption of inhibitory immune checkpoint signalling (such as the interaction of PD-1 with its ligand PD-L1) to tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes have been shown to successfully trigger an antitumour immune response.



Pooled Analysis of Efficacy of PD-1/PD-L1 Antagonist in STS

- 384 patients from 9 multicenter clinical trials with previously presented/published results were included in the pooled analysis

Grade 3/4 TRAE (n = 260)	N	ORR
All patients (n = 384)	384	15.1%
Histological subtype		
Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma	103	15.7%
Leiomyosarcoma	82	6.9%
Dedifferentiated liposarcoma	61	7.3%
Alveolar soft part sarcoma	41	48.8%
Efficacy by the therapeutic strategy		
PD-1/PD-L1 single agent	153	18.7%
Combination with other immunotherapy	114	11.4%
Combination with nonimmunological agent	117	14.0%

TRAE = treatment-related adverse event

FDA Grants Approval of Atezolizumab for Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma

Press Release: December 9, 2022

“On December 9, 2022, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved atezolizumab for adult and pediatric patients 2 years of age and older with unresectable or metastatic alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS).

Efficacy was evaluated in Study ML39345 (NCT03141684), an open-label, single-arm study in 49 adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic ASPS. Eligible patients were required to have histologically or cytologically confirmed ASPS incurable by surgery and an ECOG performance status of ≤ 2 . Patients were excluded for primary central nervous system (CNS) malignancy or symptomatic CNS metastases, clinically significant liver disease, or a history of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pneumonitis, organizing pneumonia or active pneumonitis on imaging. Adult patients received 1,200 mg intravenously and pediatric patients received 15 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 1,200 mg) intravenously once every 21 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The recommended atezolizumab dosage for adult patients is 840 mg every 2 weeks, 1,200 mg every 3 weeks or 1,680 mg every 4 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The recommended dosage for pediatric patients 2 years of age and older is 15 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 1,200 mg) every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

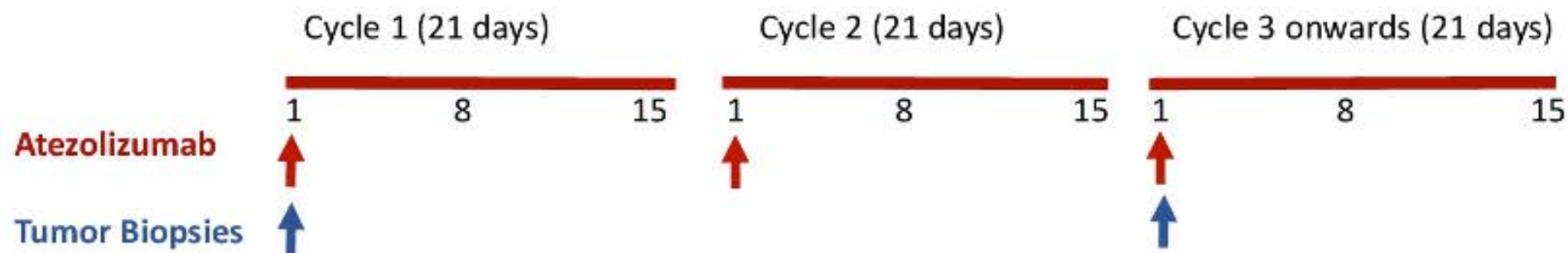
Phase II Study of Atezolizumab in Advanced Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma (ASPS)

Naqash AR et al.

ASCO 2021;Abstract 11519.

Phase II Study of Atezolizumab in Advanced ASPS

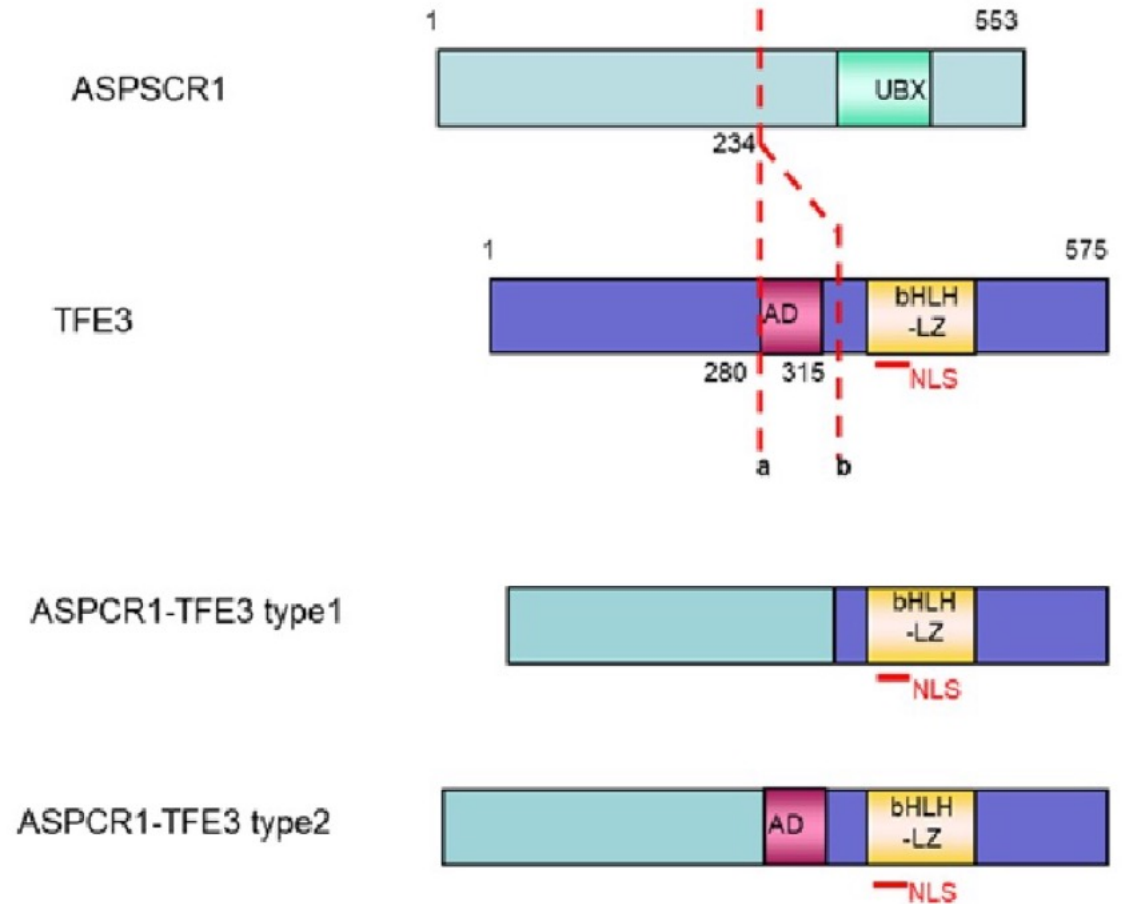
- Histologically confirmed ASPS, age ≥ 2 years at the NCI Clinical Center (≥ 14 years at other participating sites) including patients with newly diagnosed, unresectable, metastatic, and measurable disease who show clinical evidence of disease progression.
- Exclusion criteria: prior anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy, history of grade 3/4 immune-related adverse events with anti-CTLA-4 therapy, RANK ligand use, history of autoimmune disease, and use of supraphysiologic steroid doses.



Multicenter, open-label, single-arm phase 2 study; atezolizumab is administered at a fixed dose of 1200 mg in adults or 15 mg/kg (1200 mg max) in pediatric patients aged ≥ 2 years once Q21 days. Tumor biopsies (mandatory) are collected from patients ≥ 18 years of age at baseline and prior to cycle 3 day 1 (± 3 days). Data cutoff for analysis was set as April 20, 2021.

ASPS-TFE3 Fusion Variants

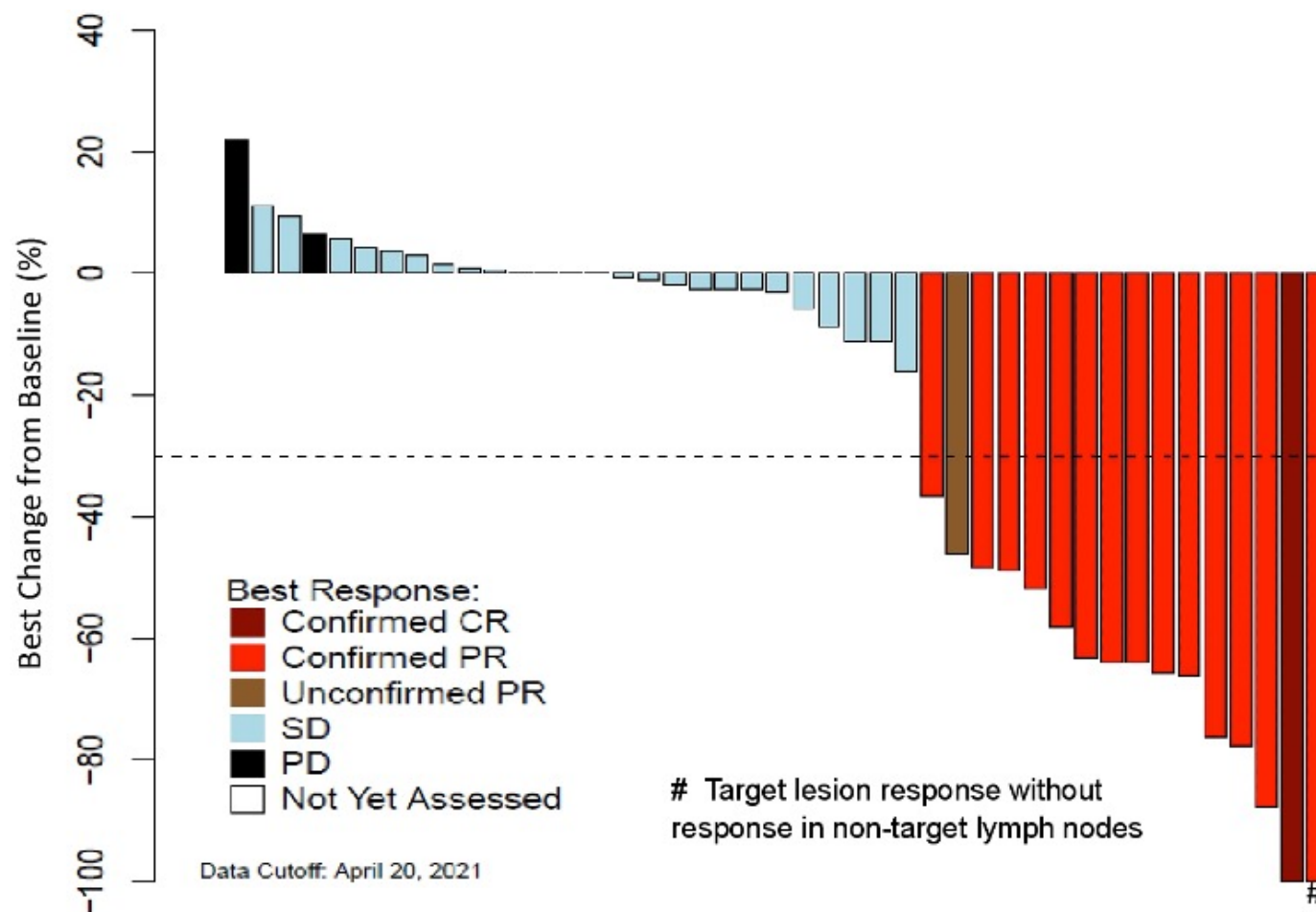
ASPS-TFE3 fusion variants: Breakpoints in the TFE-3 gene are marked as “a” and “b”. The N-terminus of *ASPSCR-1* is fused in-frame with *TFE3* at exon 3 (“a”) or exon 4 (“b”), resulting type-2 or type-1 fusions, respectively. At the molecular level, the first 234 amino-terminal amino acids from *ASPSCR-1* are fused to *TFE3* at amino acid positions 280 (“a”) or 315 (“b”). Type 2 contains the activation domain of TFE3 while type 1 does not, but both form novel transcription factors and are functional.



Outcomes with Atezolizumab in Advanced ASPS

Best Response	No. of Patients
CR	01
PR	
confirmed	14*
unconfirmed	01
SD	25
PD	02
Total evaluable	43

- Observed response rate: **37.2% (16/43)**
- Median time on study was **11.3 months** (range, 0.5–42.8)
- Median time to confirmed response: **3.5 months** (range, 2.1–14.9)
- Median duration of confirmed response: **16.6 months** (range, 7.4–40.6).
- **Three** patients have been on treatment holiday per protocol and have maintained PR after stopping therapy for a median of **8.6 months**



Safety Summary with Atezolizumab in Advanced ASPS

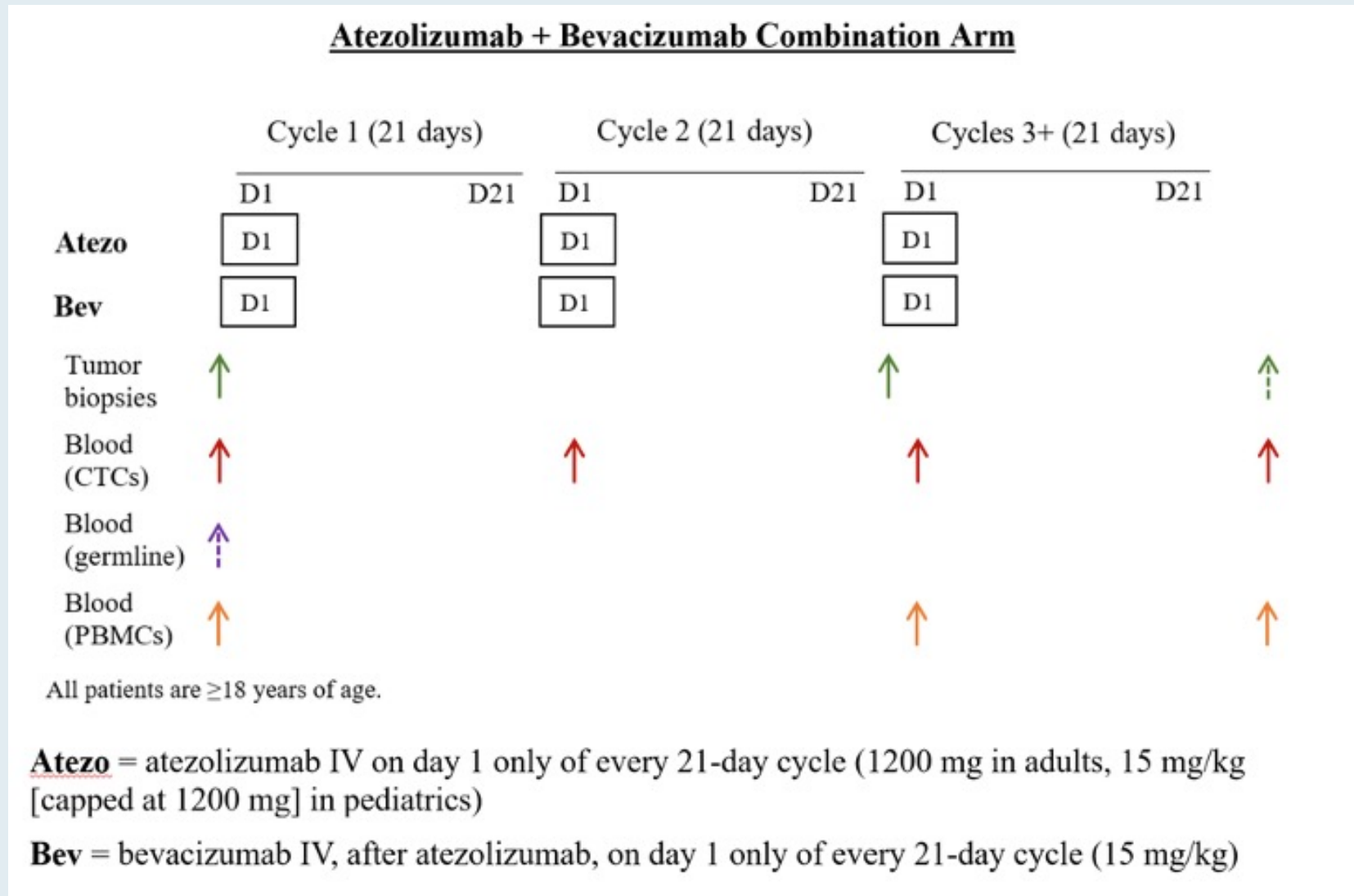
Adverse Events (AEs) Related to Atezolizumab	No. of Patients Evaluable for AEs (n=43)
	Grade 1-2 AEs; N (%) <i>(observed in ≥10% of patients)</i>
Anemia	9 (21.0)
Arthralgia	5 (11.6)
Alkaline Phosphatase Elevated	9 (21.0)
Fatigue	15 (34.8)
Fever	5 (11.6)
Thyroid Dysfunction	5 (11.6)
Hypothyroidism	7 (16.3)
Hyperthyroidism	
Hyponatremia	6 (14.0)
Lymphocyte count decreased	9 (21.0)
White blood count decreased	7 (16.3)
Nausea	7 (16.3)
Pruritis	6 (14.0)
Rash	
Maculopapular	6 (14.0)
Acneiform	8 (18.6)
Transaminitis	5 (11.6)

Atezolizumab and Bevacizumab in Patients Treated with Prior Atezolizumab in Alveolar Soft Tissue Sarcoma (ASPS)

Chen A et al.

ESMO Sarcomas and Rare Cancers Congress 2023;Abstract 49MO.

Atezolizumab and Bevacizumab for Previously Treated ASPS: Trial Administration



Results Summary for Atezolizumab and Bevacizumab in Patients with ASPS Previously Treated with Atezolizumab

- 8 patients crossed over
- All had SD as best response, no CR/PRs yet
- Median time on combination is 10.9 months (4.3-19.1 months) compared to 9.7 months (3.4-40.2) on single agent atezolizumab
- 6 patients are still on treatment
- Toxicities:
 - Grade 3: hypertension (1) lipase increase (1)
 - Grade 1 or 2: hypothyroidism, proteinuria, anemia, nausea, amylase increase, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, headache

Eulo *et al. Cancer Drug Resist* 2022;5:328-38
DOI: 10.20517/cdr.2021.127

Cancer Drug Resistance

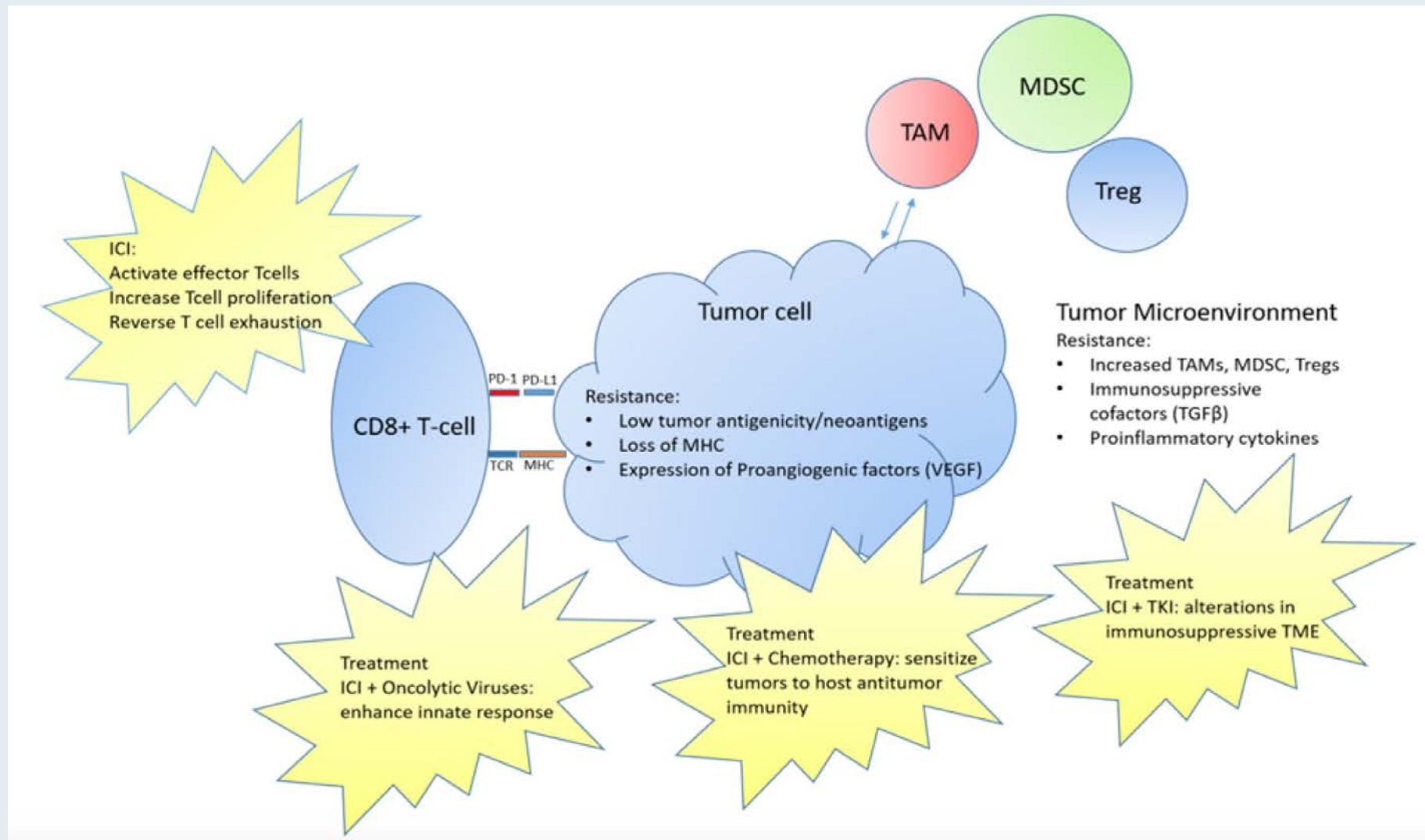
Review

Open Access

Immune checkpoint inhibitor resistance in soft tissue sarcoma

Vanessa Eulo¹, Brian A. Van Tine^{2,3,4}

Resistance Mechanisms to Immunotherapy in Soft Tissue Sarcoma (STS) with Current Treatment Mechanisms Aimed at Overcoming Resistance



Phase II Randomized Study of CMB305 and Atezolizumab Compared With Atezolizumab Alone in Soft-Tissue Sarcomas Expressing NY-ESO-1

Sant P. Chawla, MD¹; Brian A. Van Tine, MD, PhD²; Seth M. Pollack, MD^{3,4}; Kristen N. Ganjoo, MD⁵; Anthony D. Elias, MD⁶; Richard F. Riedel, MD⁷; Steven Attia, DO⁸; Edwin Choy, MD, PhD⁹; Scott H. Okuno, MD¹⁰; Mark Agulnik, MD^{11,12}; Margaret von Mehren, MD¹³; Michael B. Livingston, MD¹⁴; Vicki L. Keedy, MD¹⁵; Claire F. Verschraegen, MD¹⁶; Tony Philip, MD¹⁷; G. Chet Bohac, MD^{18,19}; Sergey Yurasov, MD, PhD^{18,20}; Adam Yakovich, PhD^{18,21}; Hailing Lu, MD, PhD^{18,22}; Michael Chen, MSc^{18,23}; and Robert G. Maki, MD, PhD²⁴

J Clin Oncol 2022;40(12):1291-300.

ASCO 2023 Oral Abstracts – Immunotherapy in Sarcomas

Reichardt P et al. Efficacy and safety of nivolumab and trabectedin in pretreated patients with advanced soft tissue sarcomas (STS): Results of a phase II trial of the German Interdisciplinary Sarcoma Group (GISG-15, NitraSarc). Abstract 11500.

Wilky BA et al. A single-arm, open-label phase 2 trial of doxorubicin plus zalifrelimab, a CTLA-4 inhibitor, with balstilimab, a PD-1 inhibitor, in patients with advanced/metastatic soft tissue sarcomas. Abstract 11501.

Martin Broto J et al. ImmunoSarc2: A Spanish Sarcoma Group (GEIS) phase Ib trial of doxorubicin and dacarbazine plus nivolumab in first line treatment of advanced leiomyosarcoma. Abstract 11502.

Grilley-Olson JE et al. A multicenter phase II study of cabozantinib + nivolumab for patients (pts) with advanced angiosarcoma (AS) previously treated with a taxane (Alliance A091902). Abstract 11503.

Van Tine BA et al. Randomized phase II trial of cabozantinib combined with PD-1 and CTLA-4 inhibition versus cabozantinib in metastatic soft tissue sarcoma. Abstract LBA11504.

A Phase 2 Study of an Anti-PD-L1 Antibody (Atezolizumab) in Dedifferentiated Chondrosarcoma

Salkeni M et al.

ASCO 2023;Abstract 11533.

June 3, 2023

Poster Session Hall A

Meet The Professor with Dr Van Tine

Introduction

MODULE 1: Immunotherapy in Soft Tissue Sarcomas — Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma

MODULE 2: Desmoid Tumors

MODULE 3: Targeted Therapy

MODULE 4: Case Presentations

MODULE 5: Journal Club with Dr Van Tine

MODULE 6: Appendix

Case Presentation: Woman in her mid 30s with a 3-cm desmoid tumor who refuses treatment and is followed for 4 years, now with spontaneous tumor regression



Dr Atif Hussein (Hollywood, Florida)

Case Presentation: 19-year-old woman with an unresectable, massive 14-cm desmoid tumor who receives sorafenib but has poor tolerance to treatment



Dr Atif Hussein (Hollywood, Florida)

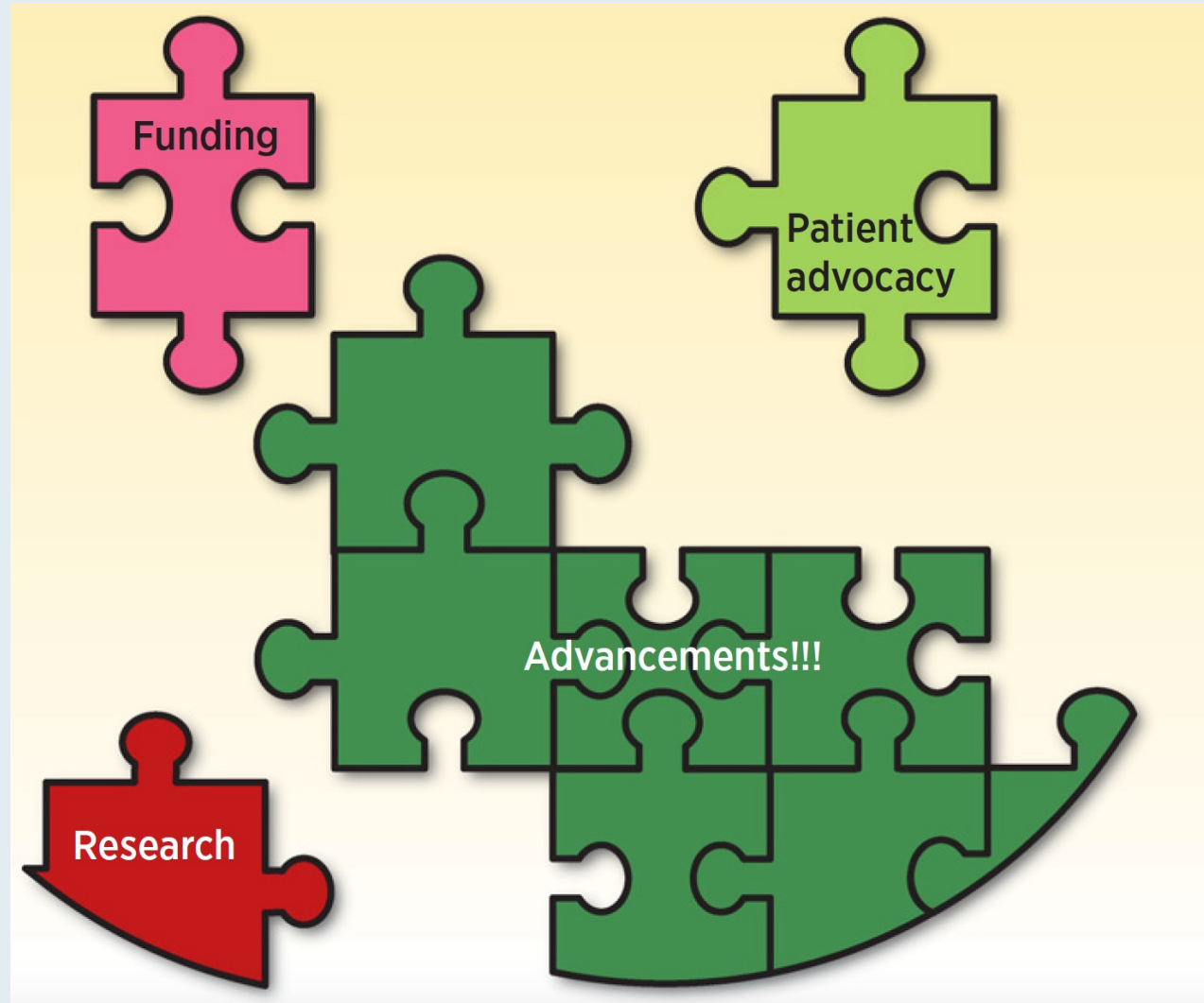
2022;28(18):3911-3.

CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH | CCR TRANSLATIONS

Are the Pieces Starting to Come Together for Management of Desmoid Tumors?

Anna C. Greene¹ and Brian A. Van Tine^{2,3,4}

Research Funding, Patient Advocacy and Dedicated Research Promote Advancements in the Understanding of Desmoid Tumors



2022;28(18):4027-32.

CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH | PRECISION MEDICINE AND IMAGING

A Prospective Observational Study of Active Surveillance in Primary Desmoid Fibromatosis

Chiara Colombo¹, Marco Fiore¹, Giovanni Grignani², Francesco Tolomeo², Alessandra Merlini²,
Elena Palassini³, Paola Collini⁴, Silvia Stacchiotti³, Paolo Giovanni Casali³, Federica Perrone⁴,
Luigi Mariani⁵, and Alessandro Gronchi¹



Join us for the annual DTRF "Together We Will" Weekend and RFA 5K & Fun Run

REGISTER NOW



NCCN Guideline-Recommended Agents and Regimens in the Metastatic Setting for Desmoid Tumors

Desmoid tumors (aggressive fibromatosis)

Preferred:

- Sorafenib
- Methotrexate with vinorelbine or vinblastine
- Imatinib
- Liposomal doxorubicin
- Doxorubicin ± dacarbazine
- Pazopanib

Useful in certain circumstances:

- Sulindac or other NSAIDs, including celecoxib (for pain)

Rationale for Targeting the Gamma Secretase Complex and the NOTCH Pathway in Desmoid Tumors

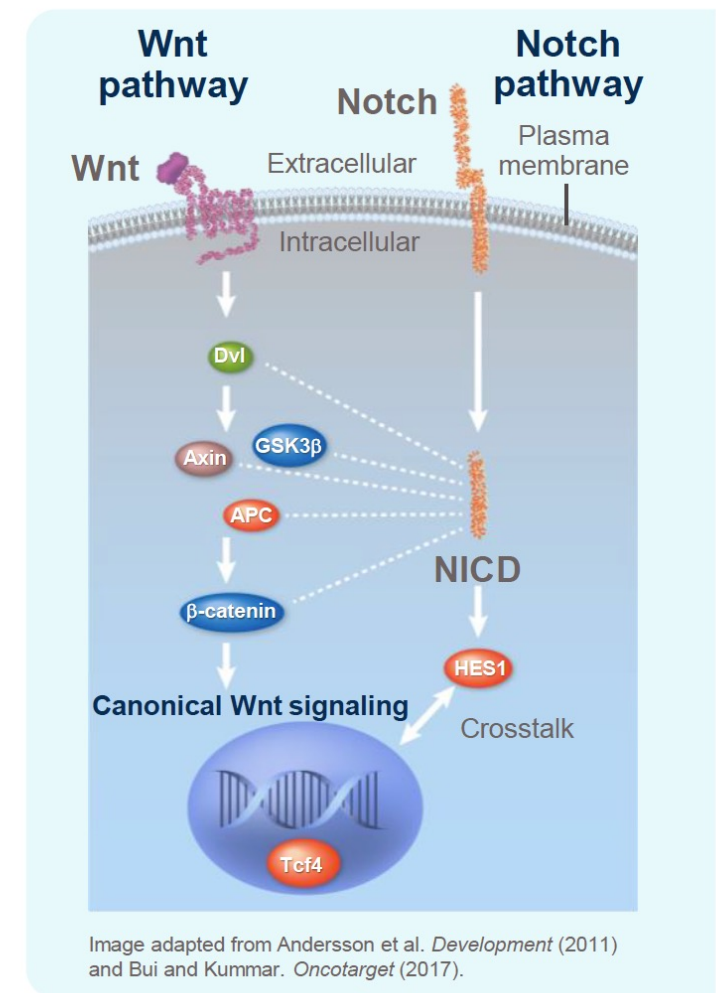
- Desmoid tumors (DT) are rare, locally aggressive, and invasive soft-tissue tumors that are challenging to manage due to variable presentation, unpredictable disease course, and a lack of approved therapies^{1,2}
- Treatment should be individualized to optimize tumor control and improve symptom burden, including pain, physical function, and overall quality of life³
 - A global consensus initiative has been launched by The Desmoid Tumor Working Group aiming to harmonize management strategies⁴
- There is mechanistic rationale for the use of gamma secretase inhibitors (GSI) in DT as these tumors highly express Notch, which can be blocked by GSIs^{5,6}
- Nirogacestat is an investigational, oral, selective, small-molecule GSI that has shown evidence of antitumor activity in DT in Phase 1 and 2 trials with a manageable adverse event profile^{1,7,8}

DT, desmoid tumor; GSI, gamma secretase inhibitor; NICD, Notch intracellular domain.

1. Villalobos et al. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2018;25:768-775. 2. Kasper et al. *Oncologist*. 2011;16:682-693. 3. Gounder et al. *Cancer*. 2020;126:531-539.

4. Desmoid Tumor Working Group. *Eur J Cancer*. 2020;127:96-107. 5. Andersson et al. *Development*. 2011;138:3593-3612. 6. Gounder et al. *Cancer*. 2015;121:3933-3937.

7. Messersmith et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2015;21:60-67. 8. Kummar et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35:1561-1569.



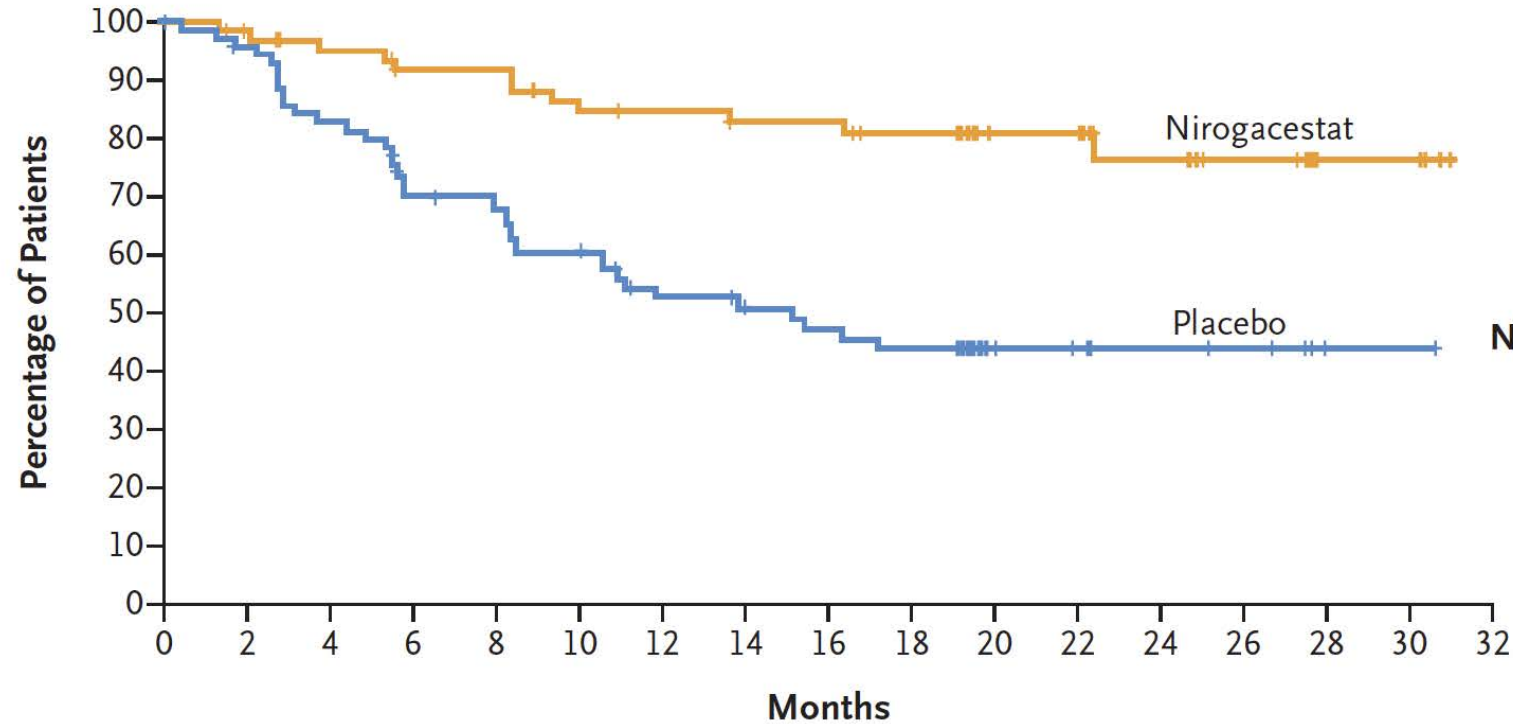
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nirogacestat, a γ -Secretase Inhibitor for Desmoid Tumors

M. Gounder, R. Ratan, T. Alcindor, P. Schöffski, W.T. van der Graaf, B.A. Wilky, R.F. Riedel, A. Lim, L.M. Smith, S. Moody, S. Attia, S. Chawla, G. D'Amato, N. Federman, P. Merriam, B.A. Van Tine, B. Vincenzi, C. Benson, N.Q. Bui, R. Chugh, G. Tinoco, J. Charlson, P. Dileo, L. Hartner, L. Lapeire, F. Mazzeo, E. Palmerini, P. Reichardt, S. Stacchiotti, H.H. Bailey, M.A. Burgess, G.M. Cote, L.E. Davis, H. Deshpande, H. Gelderblom, G. Grignani, E. Loggers, T. Philip, J.G. Pressey, S. Kummar, and B. Kasper

2023;388:898-912.

DeFi Trial Primary Endpoint: Progression-Free Survival (PFS) with Nirogacestat for Patients with Progressive Desmoid Tumors



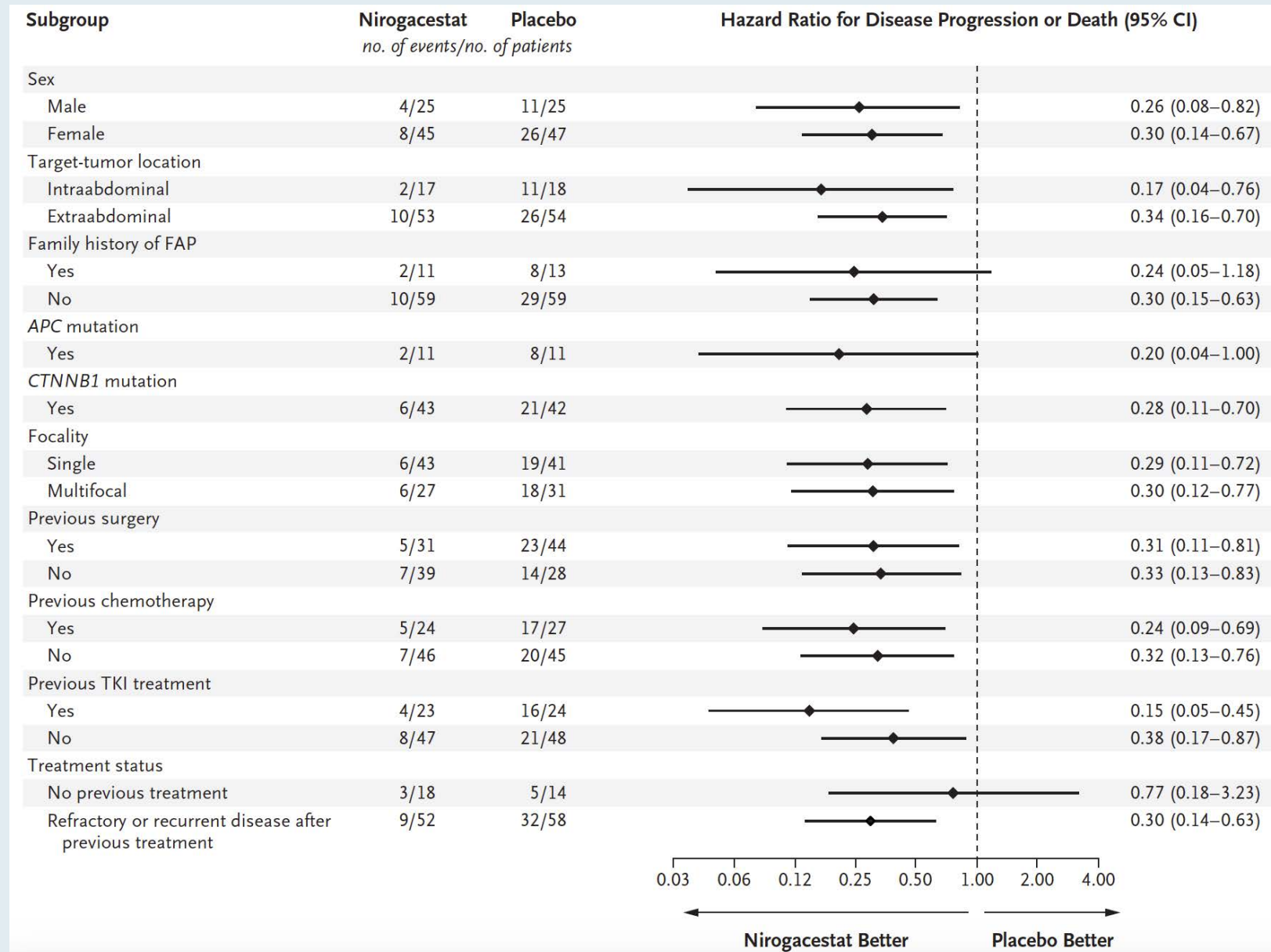
	No. of Patients	No. of Events	Median Progression-free Survival (95% CI) mo
Nirogacestat	70	12	NE (NE–NE)
Placebo	72	37	15.1 (8.4–NE)

Hazard ratio for disease progression or death, 0.29 (95% CI, 0.15–0.55)
P<0.001

No. at Risk

Nirogacestat	70	63	56	52	52	47	46	44	44	41	26	26	17	12	4	4	0
Placebo	72	67	58	47	45	40	32	29	27	25	10	8	6	5	1	1	0

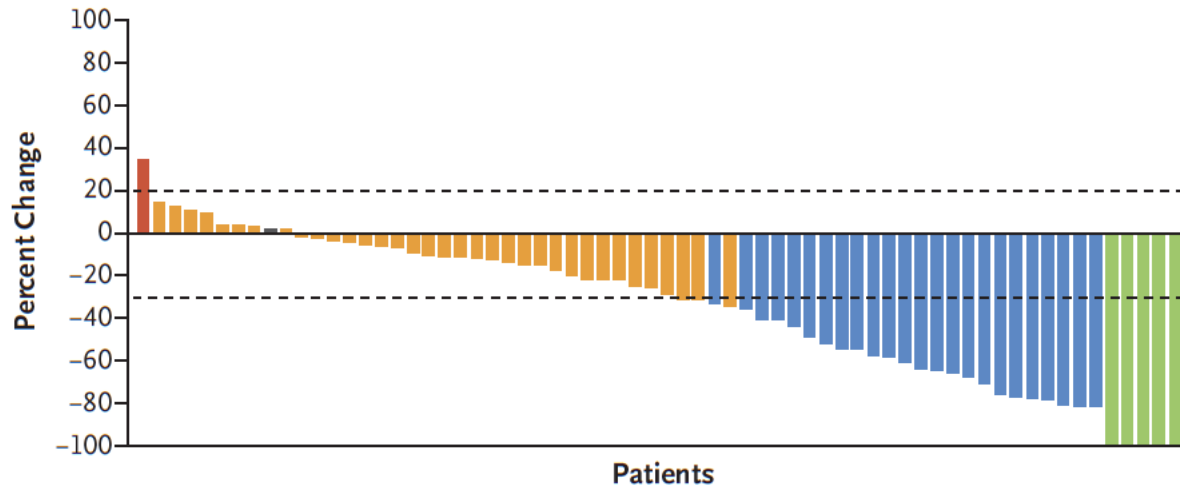
DeFi: PFS Subgroup Analysis



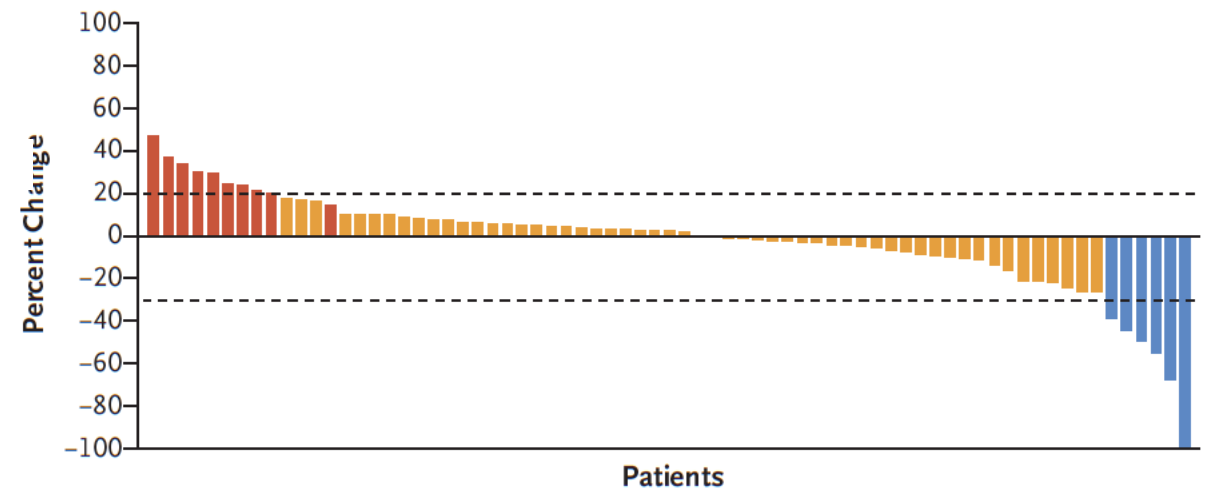
DeFi: Responses with Nirogacestat in Patients with Progressive Desmoid Tumors

Best Confirmed Overall Response: ■ Progressive disease ■ Stable disease ■ Partial response ■ Complete response ■ Not able to be evaluated
● First response ★ Progression ► Continuing use of trial regimen ✕ Death

Best Percent Change in Tumor Size, Nirogacestat Group



Best Percent Change in Tumor Size, Placebo Group

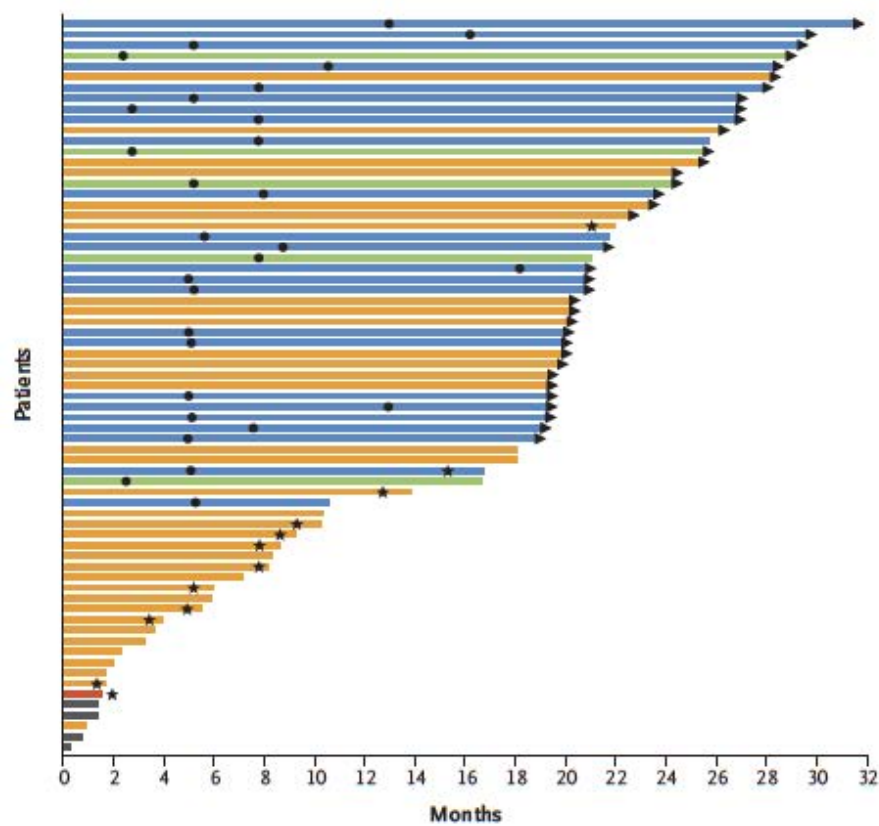


Objective response rate (nirogacestat versus placebo): 41% versus 8% ($p < 0.001$)

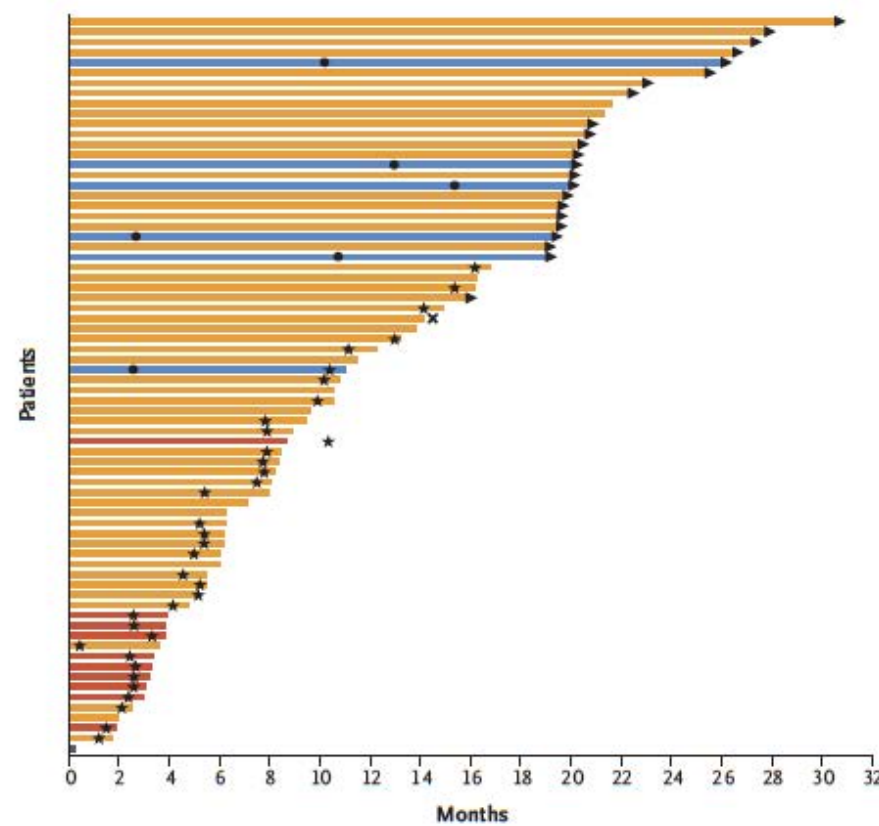
DeFi: Duration of Exposure and Response Status

Best Confirmed Overall Response: ■ Progressive disease ■ Stable disease ■ Partial response ■ Complete response ■ Not able to be evaluated
● First response ★ Progression ► Continuing use of trial regimen ✕ Death

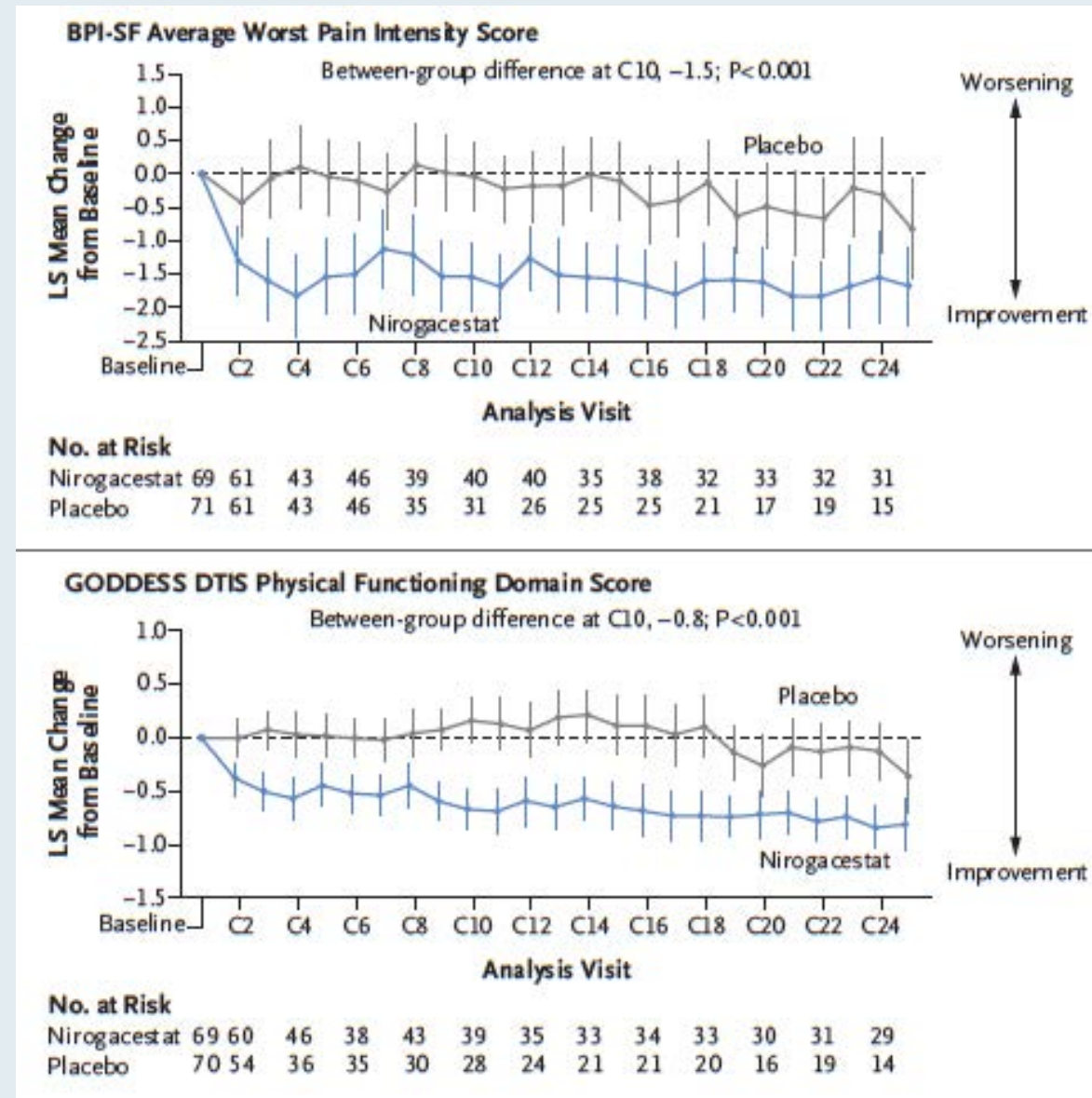
Duration of Exposure and Response Status, Nirogacestat Group



Duration of Exposure and Response Status, Placebo Group



DeFi: Patient-Reported Outcomes



DeFi: Select Adverse Events with Nirogacestat in the Safety Population

Select adverse events, n (%)	Nirogacestat (n = 69)	Placebo (N = 72)
Diarrhea	58 (84%)	25 (35%)
Nausea	37 (54%)	28 (39%)
Fatigue	35 (51%)	26 (36%)
Hypophosphatemia	29 (42%)	5 (7%)
Maculopapular rash	22 (32%)	4 (6%)
Ovarian dysfunction in women of childbearing potential in the safety population	26/36 (75%)	0/37

FDA Acceptance and Priority Review of New Drug Application for Nirogacestat for Adults with Desmoid Tumors

Press Release: February 27, 2023

“The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has accepted the Company’s New Drug Application (NDA) for nirogacestat, an investigational gamma secretase inhibitor, for the treatment of adults with desmoid tumors. The NDA was granted Priority Review and has been given a Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) action date of August 27, 2023.

The NDA is being reviewed under the FDA’s Real-Time Oncology Review (RTOR) program and is based on the previously announced positive results from the Phase 3 DeFi trial, a global, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial evaluating nirogacestat in adult patients with desmoid tumors. The FDA granted Fast Track and Breakthrough Therapy designations to nirogacestat for the treatment of adult patients with progressive, unresectable, recurrent or refractory desmoid tumors or deep fibromatosis. Nirogacestat has also received Orphan Drug designation from the FDA for the treatment of desmoid tumors.”

Initial Results of Phase 2/3 Trial of AL102 for Treatment of Desmoid Tumors (DT)

Mrinal Gounder, **Robin L Jones**, Rashmi Chugh, Mark Agulnik, Arun Singh, Brian A. Van Tine, Vladimir Andelkovic, Edwin Choy, Jeremy Lewin, Ravin Ratan, Atrayee Basu-Mallick, Bruce Brockstein, Nam Bui, Sant Chawla, Shadi Hadaddin, Hyo Song Kim, Alexander Lee, Javier Martin-Broto, Christopher Ryan, Gary Schwartz, Winette T. A. van der Graaf, Jason Kaplan, Jonathan Yovell, Gary Gordon, Bernd Kasper

Presentation #1488MO

September 12, 2022
Paris, France



Background

Desmoid tumor

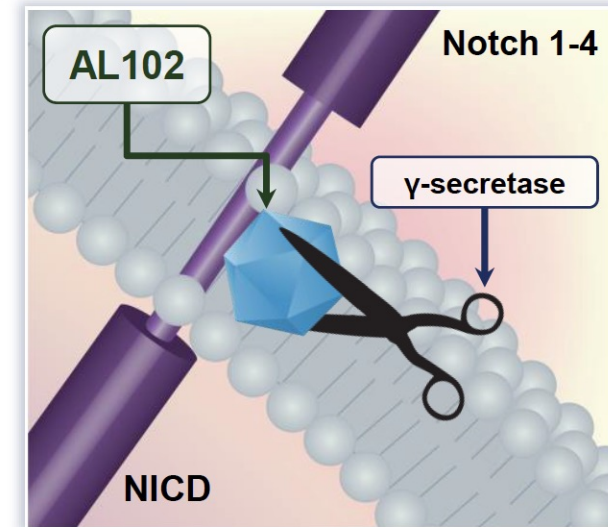
- ◆ Locally aggressive tumor
- ◆ Variable and unpredictable clinical course with pain, discomfort, and impact on quality of life (QOL)
- ◆ 5-6 cases per million people/year
- ◆ Peak incidence age 30 (range 15-60) years, female predominance
- ◆ 5-10% in the context of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)

Gamma-secretase inhibitor (GSI)

- ◆ GSI have antineoplastic activity in DT
- ◆ Investigational new drug AL102 - a potent, oral inhibitor of gamma secretase



McDonald, et al., RadioGraphics 2008



The Desmoid Tumor Working Group, European Journal of Cancer 127 (2020) 96-107; Quintini et al, Ann Surg. 2012; 255(3):511-6; Gounder et al, N Engl J Med 2018;379:2417-28; Trufero et al, Curr. Treat. Options in Oncol. (2017) 18:29



Safety Profile Consistent with GSIs

- AL102 was generally well tolerated with a manageable safety profile in all dose arms
- Most AEs were grade 1-2
- Grade 3 AEs were uncommon
- No grade 4 or 5 AEs
- 4 SAEs in 3 patients were assessed as unrelated to AL102 by the investigator
- AEs causing discontinuation included diarrhea, stomatitis, ALT elevation and rash
- AEs were consistent with mechanism of action of GSIs

Treatment-related AEs in ≥20% of Subjects

		1.2 mg QD (n=14)		4 mg BIW (n=14)		2 mg BIW (n=14)	
System Organ Class	Preferred Term	Any Grade	Grade 3	Any Grade	Grade 3	Any Grade	Grade 3
Gastrointestinal disorders	Diarrhoea	11 (79)	1 (7)	8 (57)	1 (7)	7 (50)	-
	Nausea	5 (36)	-	5 (36)	-	3 (21)	-
	Dry mouth	5 (36)	-	5 (36)	-	-	-
	Stomatitis	6 (43)	1 (7)	2 (14)	-	-	-
General disorders	Fatigue	5 (36)	-	5 (36)	-	5 (36)	-
Investigations	AST Increased	2 (14)	-	3 (21)	-	1 (7)	-
Metabolism and nutrition	Hypophosphataemia	4 (29)	-	1 (7)	-	2 (14)	-
Reproductive system	Amenorrhoea	1 (7)	-	3 (21)	-	-	-
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	Alopecia	5 (36)	-	3 (21)	-	1 (7)	-
	Dry skin	6 (43)	-	3 (21)	-	-	-
	Pruritus	6 (43)	-	2 (14)	-	-	-
	Rash maculo-popular	4 (29)	-	1 (7)	-	1 (7)	-
	Rash	-	-	3 (21)	-	2 (14)	1 (7)
	Dermatitis acneiform	4 (29)	-	-	-	1 (7)	-
	Hair colour changes	3 (21)	-	1 (7)	-	-	-

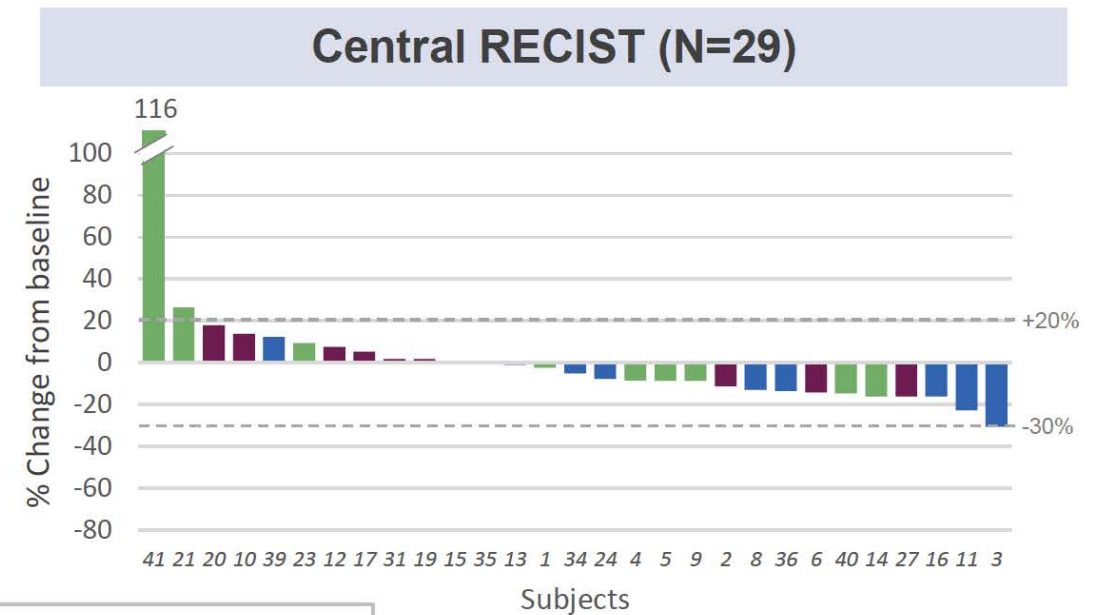
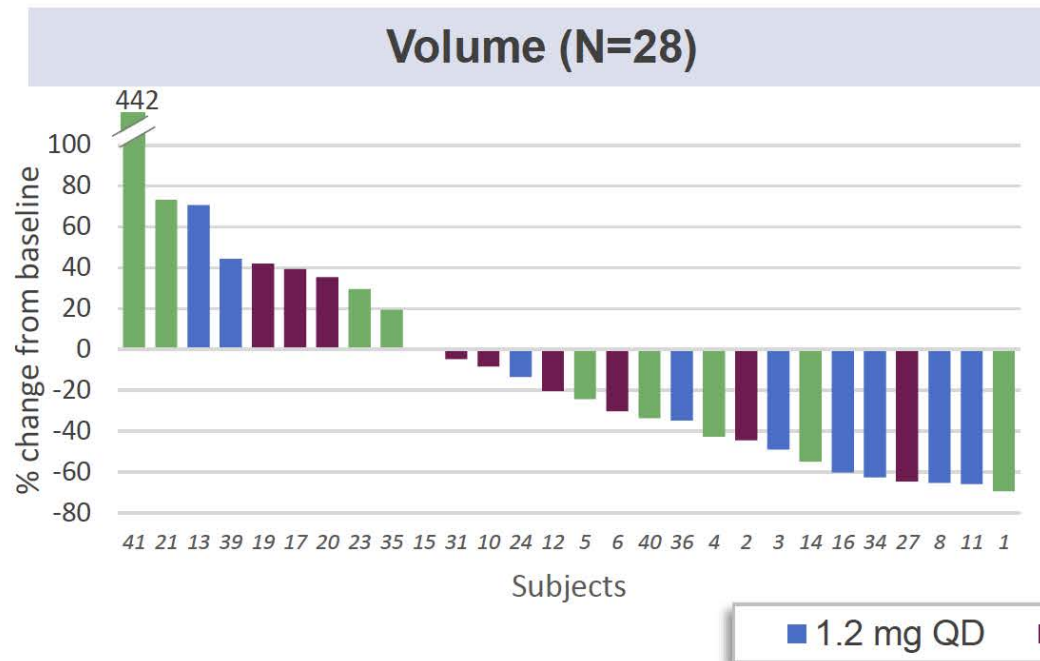
Data cut: Jul 14, 2022. AE, adverse event, N, number of patients with data; BIW, twice weekly; QD, once daily

a. Data on in the table is showed as number of subjects (%)

b. Subjects are counted once at the highest grade per preferred term

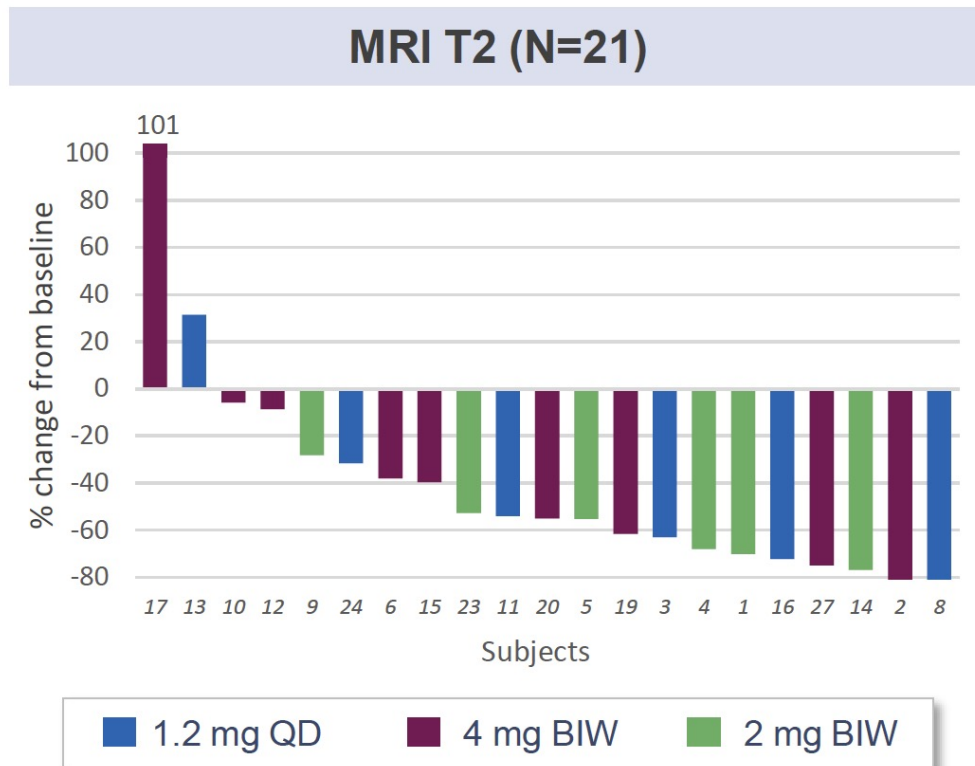
Early Volume and RECIST Response at Week 16

- Activity observed in all dose arms
- PR (central) observed at 16 weeks (confirmed 28 weeks)



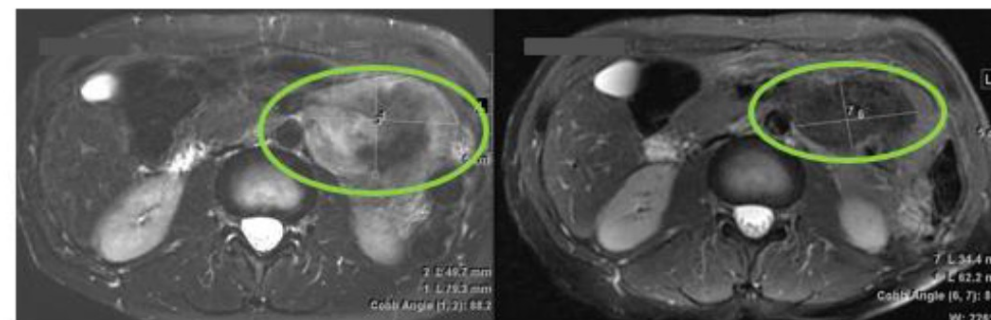
T2 Changes Reflect Decrease in Cellularity

- Reduction of T2 intensity in 19 of 21 subjects at Week 16

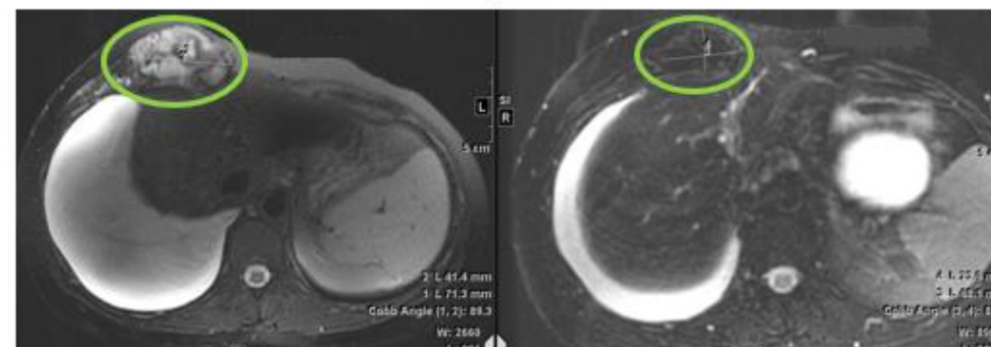


- Reduction of T2 intensity and size in 2 subjects at Week 28

Subject #11*



Subject #2



Baseline

Week 28

RINGSIDE Phase 2/3 Trial of AL102 for Treatment of Desmoid Tumors (DT): Phase 2 Results

Gounder M et al.

ASCO 2023;Abstract 11515.

June 3, 2023

Poster Discussion Session S404

Meet The Professor with Dr Van Tine

Introduction

MODULE 1: Immunotherapy in Soft Tissue Sarcomas — Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma

MODULE 2: Desmoid Tumors

MODULE 3: Targeted Therapy

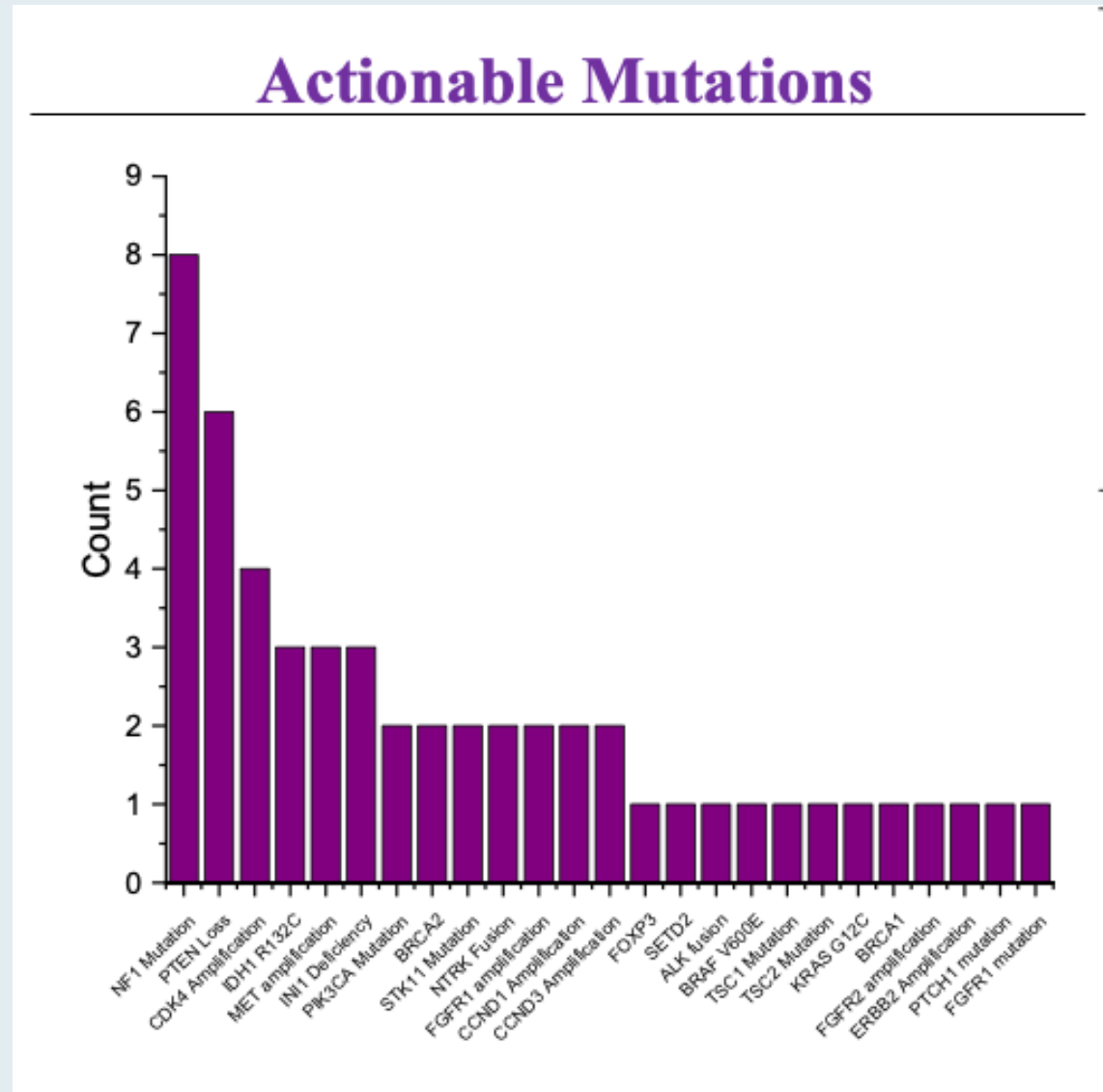
MODULE 4: Case Presentations

MODULE 5: Journal Club with Dr Van Tine

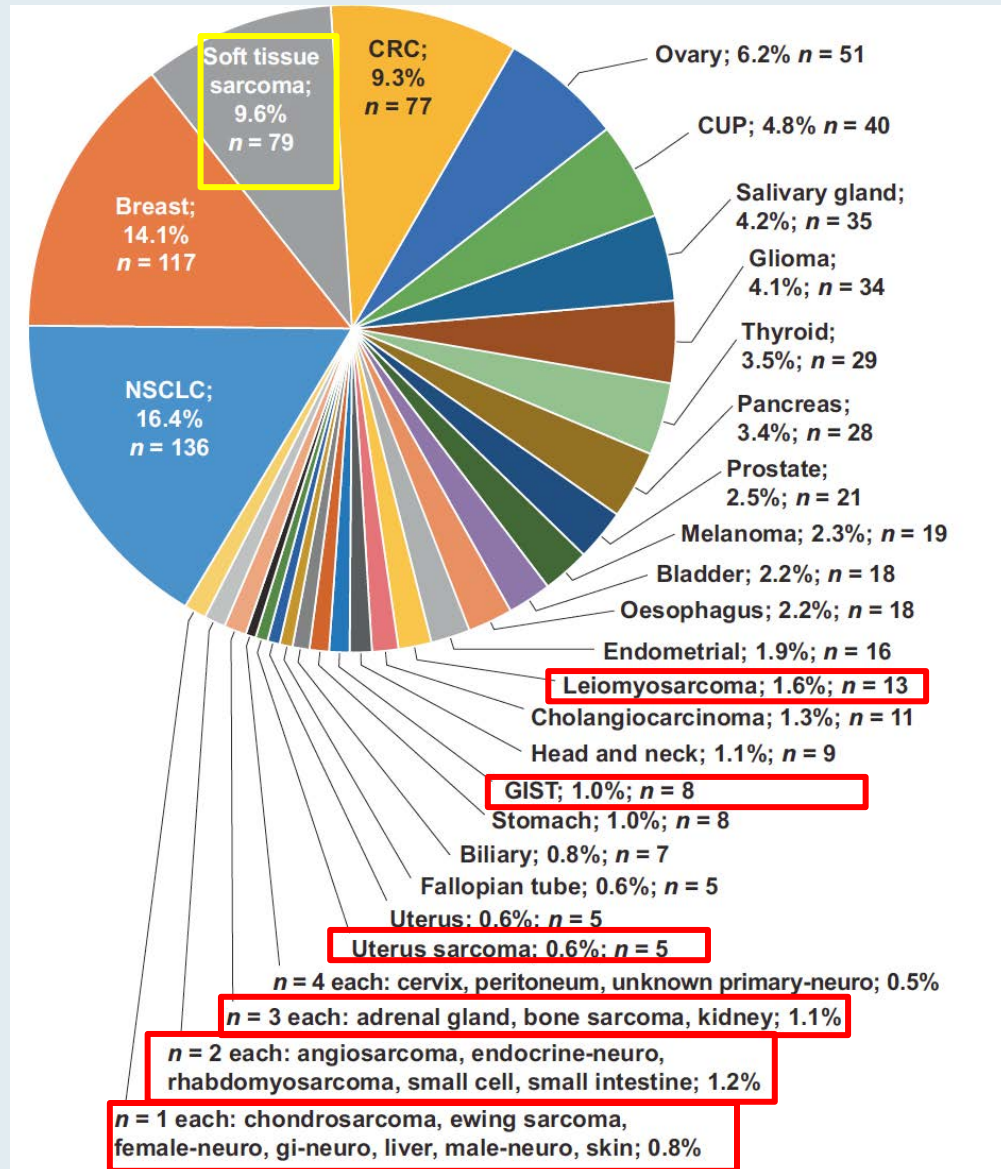
MODULE 6: Appendix

Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) of Sarcomas

- An NGS analysis of 117 patients with sarcomas between 2014 and 2020 demonstrated that 34% of patients had potentially actionable mutations

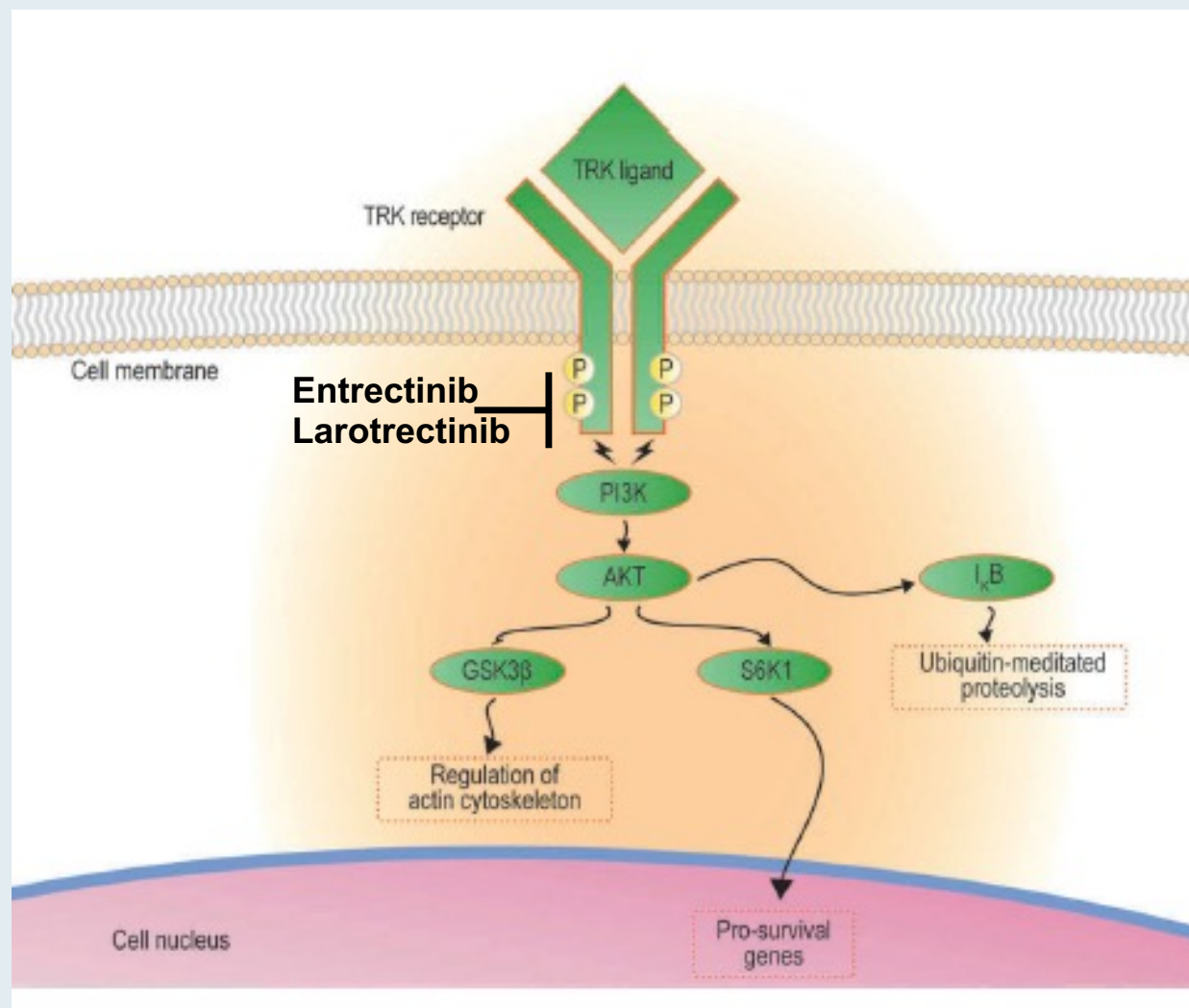


Prevalence of Cancer Types with NTRK Fusions



Targeted Inhibition of TRK Receptor Cell Signaling

- Entrectinib is an oral small-molecule inhibitor that is an ATP competitor and selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor of the TRK receptors, and of ROS1 and ALK.
- Larotrectinib is a highly selective, small-molecule TRK receptor inhibitor that blocks the ATP binding site on TRK receptors, thus preventing activation of downstream cell signaling.



FDA Approvals of NTRK Inhibitors Entrectinib and Larotrectinib

Entrectinib (FDA approved August 15, 2019):

Accelerated approval was granted for adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with solid tumors that have a neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (NTRK) gene fusion without a known acquired resistance mutation, are metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and have progressed following treatment or have no satisfactory standard therapy. Approval was based on results in patients who received entrectinib at various doses and schedules in one of three multicenter, single-arm, clinical trials: ALKA, STARTRK-1 (NCT02097810) and STARTRK-2 (NCT02568267).

Larotrectinib (FDA approved November 26, 2018):

Accelerated approval was granted to larotrectinib for adult and pediatric patients with solid tumors that have a neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase (NTRK) gene fusion without a known acquired resistance mutation, that are either metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and occur in patients who have no satisfactory alternative treatments or whose cancer has progressed following treatment. Approval was based on data from three multicenter, open-label, single-arm clinical trials: LOXO-TRK-14001 (NCT02122913), SCOUT (NCT02637687) and NAVIGATE (NCT02576431).

Updated Efficacy and Safety of Entrectinib in Patients with NTRK Fusion-Positive Sarcomas

Loong HHF et al.

Connective Tissue Oncology Society 2022;Abstract 23.

Integrated Analysis of ALKA-372-001, STARTRK-1 and STARTRK-2

ALKA-372-001 (EudraCT 2012-000148-88), STARTRK-1 (NCT02097810), and STARTRK-2 (NCT02568267)
Adult patients with TRK inhibitor-naïve, locally advanced/metastatic *NTRK*-fp solid tumors*, with or without baseline CNS metastases received entrectinib 600 mg once daily, 28-day cycle[†]

Safety-evaluable sarcoma population (N=37)
All patients with *NTRK*-fp sarcoma who received ≥1 dose of entrectinib

Sarcoma efficacy population (N=26)
All patients with *NTRK*-fp sarcoma who received ≥1 dose of entrectinib enrolled before 31 Jul 2019

Patients with baseline CNS metastases[‡] (n=2)

Patients without baseline CNS metastases[‡] (n=24)

Primary endpoints[§]:

- ORR
- DoR

Key secondary endpoints:

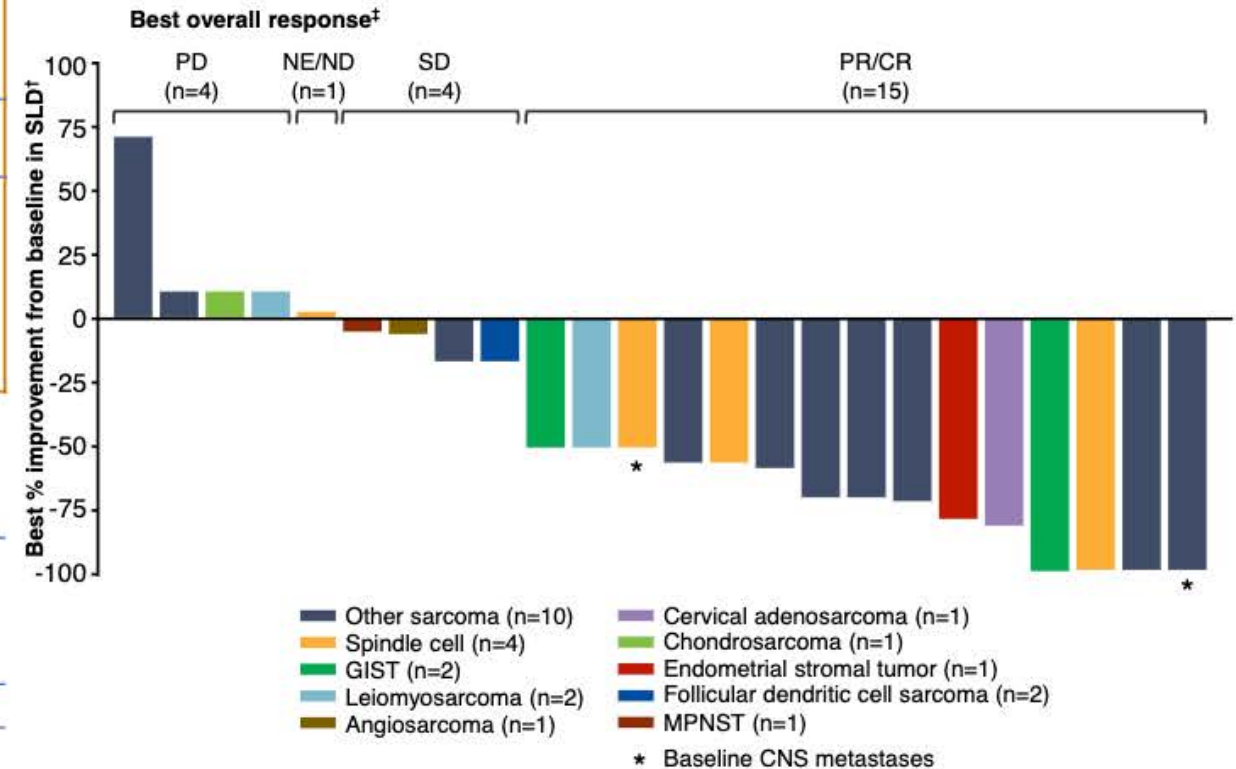
- OS and PFS[§]
- IC-ORR and IC-DoR^{§¶}
- Safety and tolerability

Data cut-off: 31 Aug 2020

**NTRK* fusion confirmed by nucleic acid-based methods (fluorescence in-situ hybridisation, quantitative PCR, DNA- or RNA-based next-generation sequencing); [†]Tumor response was assessed by BICR with RECIST v1.1 after 4 weeks and every 8 weeks thereafter; [‡]CNS metastases assessed by investigator at baseline; [§]BICR-assessed endpoints; [¶]Patients with measurable and non-measurable CNS lesions at baseline BICR, blinded independent central review; DoR, duration of response; IC, intracranial; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors

Updated Efficacy with Entrectinib in NTRK Fusion-Positive Sarcomas

Response	n/N (%)	Sarcoma tumor histology
BICR ORR	15/26 (57.7) (95% CI 36.9–76.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sarcoma (7) Spindle cell sarcoma (3) GIST (2) Cervical adenosarcoma (1) Endometrial stromal sarcoma (1) Leiomyosarcoma (1)
CR	3/26 (11.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sarcoma (2) GIST (1)
PR	12/26 (46.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sarcoma (5) Spindle cell sarcoma (3) Cervical adenosarcoma (1) Endometrial stromal sarcoma (1) GIST (1) Leiomyosarcoma (1)
SD	4/26 (15.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sarcoma (1) Angiosarcoma (1) Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma (1) MPNST (1)
PD	5/26 (19.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sarcoma (2) Chondrosarcoma (1) Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (1) Leiomyosarcoma (1)
Missing/unevaluable	2/26 (7.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spindle cell sarcoma (2)

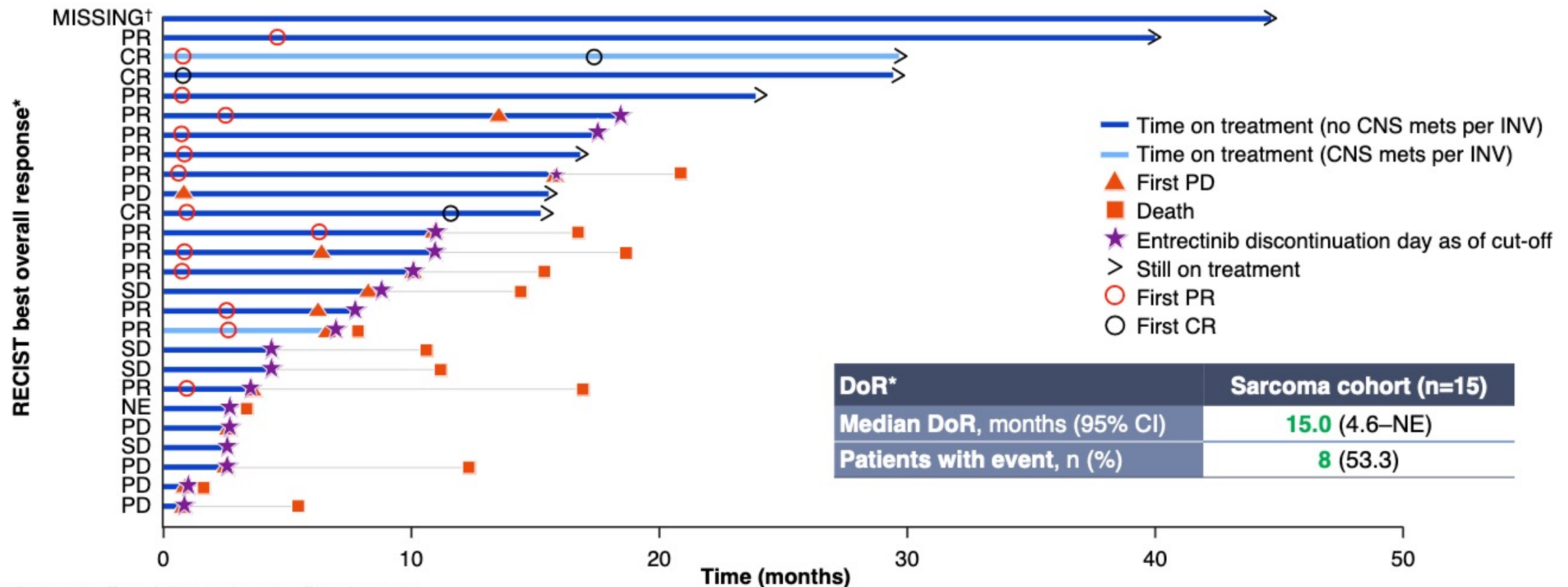


Enrolment cut-off: 31 Jul 2019; data cut-off: 31 Aug 2020

Patients without matched pre/post therapy scans were excluded and patient without measurable disease at baseline were excluded. *ORR was assessed by BICR as per RECIST v1.1; [†]Target lesions;

[‡]Response classification based on target and non-target lesions (RECIST v1.1) and assessed by BICR. CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease

Duration of Response with Entrectinib in NTRK Fusion-Positive Sarcomas



Enrolment cut-off: 31 Jul 2019; data cut-off: 31 Aug 2020

*Response was assessed by BICR with RECIST v1.1. †BICR assessment is missing for this patient, the BOR per INV was SD.

BOR, best overall response; CR, complete response; INV, investigator; mets, metastases; NE, not estimable; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; PD, progressive disease; SD, stable disease

Updated Safety Summary with Entrectinib in NTRK Fusion-Positive Sarcomas

- The median treatment duration was **7.0 months**
- **17** patients (45.9%) experienced a grade ≥ 3 TRAE
 - The most common grade 3 TRAE was weight increase in **10.8%** (n=4) of patients
 - One grade 4 TRAE was reported: hyperuricemia in **2.7%** (n=1) of patients
- TRAEs leading to dose reduction, interruption and discontinuation occurred in **18.9%** (n=7), **32.4%** (n=12) and **5.4%** (n=2) of patients, respectively
- No deaths due to TRAEs were reported

TRAEs reported in the *NTRK*-fp sarcoma cohort were comparable with those in the overall safety population

TRAEs reported in ≥ 5 patients from the <i>NTRK</i> -fp sarcoma safety population, n (%)	Sarcoma safety population* (n=37)	Overall safety population ^{†,1,2} (n=193)
Blood creatinine increase	12 (32.4)	50 (25.9)
Diarrhea	12 (32.4)	60 (31.1)
Dizziness	12 (32.4)	48 (24.9)
Fatigue	12 (32.4)	53 (27.5)
Weight increase	12 (32.4)	53 (27.5)
Dysgeusia	11 (29.7)	68 (35.2)
Edema peripheral	11 (29.7)	35 (18.1)
AST increase	8 (21.6)	32 (16.6)
Constipation	8 (21.6)	50 (25.9)
Paresthesia	7 (18.9)	23 (11.9)
ALT increase	6 (16.2)	30 (15.5)
Anemia	6 (16.2)	33 (17.1)
Nausea	6 (16.2)	32 (16.6)
Neutrophil count decrease	5 (13.5)	15 (7.8)
Taste disorder	5 (13.5)	12 (6.2)
Myalgia	5 (13.5)	21 (10.9)

Data cut-off: 31 Aug 2020. 1. Demetri, et al. Clin Cancer Res 2022; 2. Roche data on file

*The sarcoma safety-evaluable population comprised all patients with *NTRK*-fp sarcoma who had received ≥ 1 dose of entrectinib.

Adverse events were encoded using MedDRA (version 23.0). [†]The overall safety population comprised all patients with *NTRK*-fp solid tumors (including sarcoma) who had received ≥ 1 dose of entrectinib.

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; TRAE, treatment-related adverse event

Meet The Professor with Dr Van Tine

Introduction

MODULE 1: Immunotherapy in Soft Tissue Sarcomas — Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma

MODULE 2: Desmoid Tumors

MODULE 3: Targeted Therapy

MODULE 4: Case Presentations

MODULE 5: Journal Club with Dr Van Tine

MODULE 6: Appendix

Case Presentation: 42-year-old woman with prior mastectomy for angiosarcoma of the right breast and recurrent disease who receives doxorubicin but develops a bleeding sigmoid mass and widespread metastases



Dr Melanie Thomas (Durham, North Carolina)

Comments: Importance of supportive care and pain management for patients with STS



Dr Melanie Thomas (Durham, North Carolina)

Comments: How I became interested in treating STS



Dr Atif Hussein (Hollywood, Florida)

Case Presentation: 35-year-old man with a 5.5-cm leiomyosarcoma, 1 positive inguinal node and multiregimen-refractory disease



Dr Atif Hussein (Hollywood, Florida)

Case Presentation: 35-year-old man with a 5.5-cm leiomyosarcoma, 1 positive inguinal node and multiregimen-refractory disease (continued)



Dr Atif Hussein (Hollywood, Florida)

Case Presentation: 53-year-old woman with PMH of anemia, RCC and nephrectomy who is diagnosed with Grade I GIST, spindle cell type – c-KIT mutation



Dr Melanie Thomas (Durham, North Carolina)

Case Presentation: 56-year-old man with multiregimen-refractory metastatic mediastinal liposarcoma s/p resection, chemotherapy and eribulin – CDK4 amplification identified by NGS



Dr Melanie Thomas (Durham, North Carolina)



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What Clinical Trials Are Needed for Treatment of Leiomyosarcoma?

Bernd Kasper, MD, PhD^{1,}* 

Lorenzo D'Ambrosio, MD²

Elizabeth J. Davis, MD³

Matthew Ingham, MD⁴

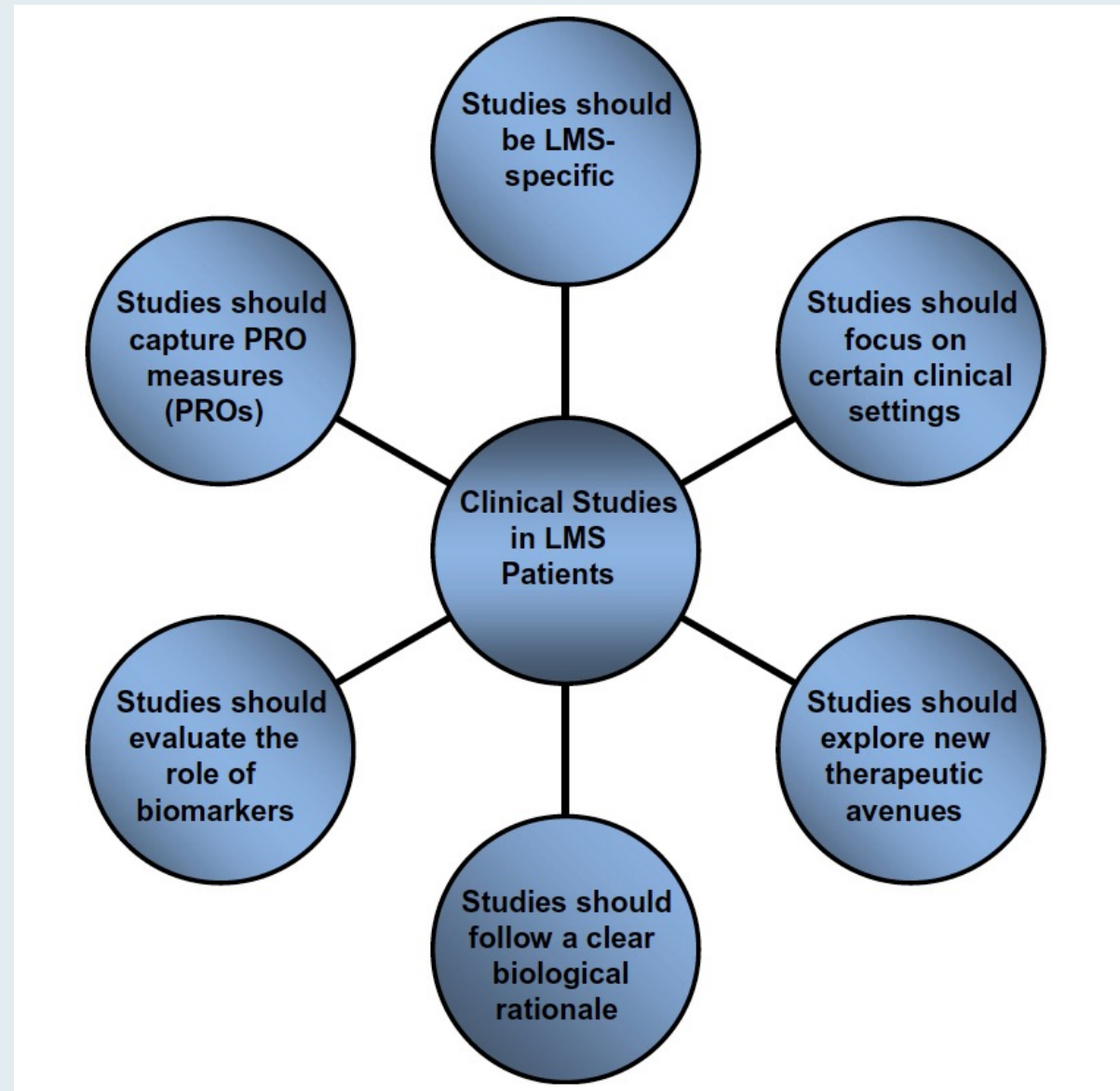
Javier Martin Broto, MD⁵

Jonathan C. Trent, MD, PhD⁶

Winan J. van Houdt, MD⁷

Brian A. Van Tine, MD, PhD⁸

Characteristics for Designing Clinical Studies in Leiomyosarcoma (LMS)



PRO = patient-reported outcome

Kasper B et al. *Curr Treat Options Oncol* 2022;23(3):439-49.








EDITORIAL COMMENT

More Data to Support a Cardiac-Oncologic Partnership*

Ronald J. Krone, MD,^a Brian A. Van Tine, MD, PhD^{b,c,d}

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Pregnancy outcomes related to the treatment of sarcomas with anthracyclines and/or ifosfamide during pregnancy

Devon Miller¹ | John A. Livingston²  | Yeonhee Park³ | Kristi Posey² |
Sonia Godbole⁴ | Keith Skubitz⁵  | Steven I. Robinson⁶ | Mark Agulnik⁷  |
Lara E. Davis⁸  | Brian A. Van Tine⁴  | Angela C. Hirbe⁴  | Amanda Parkes¹ 

Selinexor in Advanced, Metastatic Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma: A Multinational, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial

Mrinal M. Gounder, MD¹; Albiruni Abdul Razak, MB²; Neeta Somaiah, MD³; Sant Chawla, MD⁴; Javier Martin-Broto, MD⁵; Giovanni Grignani, MD⁶; Scott M. Schuetze, MD⁷; Bruno Vincenzi, MD⁸; Andrew J. Wagner, MD⁹; Bartosz Chmielowski, MD¹⁰; Robin L. Jones, MD¹¹; Richard F. Riedel, MD¹²; Silvia Stacchiotti, MD¹³; Elizabeth T. Loggers, MD¹⁴; Kristen N. Ganjoo, MD¹⁵; Axel Le Cesne, MD¹⁶; Antoine Italiano, MD¹⁷; Xavier Garcia del Muro, MD¹⁸; Melissa Burgess, MD¹⁹; Sophie Piperno-Neumann, MD²⁰; Christopher Ryan, MD²¹; Mary F. Mulcahy, MD²²; Charles Forscher, MD²³; Nicolas Penel, MD²⁴; Scott Okuno, MD²⁵; Anthony Elias, MD²⁶; Lee Hartner, MD²⁷; Tony Philip, MD²⁸; Thierry Alcindor, MD²⁹; Bernd Kasper, MD³⁰; Peter Reichardt, MD³¹; Lore Lapeire, MD³²; Jean-Yves Blay, MD³³; Christine Chevreau, MD³⁴; Claudia Maria Valverde Morales, MD³⁵; Gary K. Schwartz, MD³⁶; James L. Chen, MD³⁷; Hari Deshpande, MD³⁸; Elizabeth J. Davis, MD³⁹; Garth Nicholas, MD⁴⁰; Stefan Gröschel, MD⁴¹; Helen Hatcher, PhD⁴²; Florence Duffaud, MD⁴³; Antonio Casado Herráez, MD⁴⁴; Roberto Diaz Beveridge, MD⁴⁵; Giuseppe Badalamenti, MD⁴⁶; Mikael Eriksson, MD⁴⁷; Christian Meyer, MD⁴⁸; Margaret von Mehren, MD⁴⁹; Brian A. Van Tine, MD⁵⁰; Katharina Götze, MD⁵¹; Filomena Mazzeo, MD⁵²; Alexander Yakobson, MD⁵³; Aviad Zick, MD⁵⁴; Alexander Lee, MD⁵⁵; Anna Estival Gonzalez, MD⁵⁶; Andrea Napolitano, MD⁵⁷; Mark A. Dickson, MD⁵⁸; Dayana Michel, MD⁵⁹; Changting Meng, MD⁶⁰; Lingling Li, PhD⁶¹; Jianjun Liu, MS⁶²; Osnat Ben-Shahar, PhD⁶³; Dane R. Van Domelen, PhD⁶⁴; Christopher J. Walker, PhD⁶⁵; Hua Chang, PhD⁶⁶; Yosef Landesman, PhD⁶⁷; Jatin J. Shah, MD⁶⁸; Sharon Shacham, PhD⁶⁹; Michael G. Kauffman, MD⁷⁰; and Steven Attia, DO⁷¹

A Phase II Trial with Safety Lead-In to Evaluate the Addition of Sotigalimab, a CD40 Agonistic Monoclonal Antibody, to Standard-of-Care Doxorubicin for the Treatment of Advanced Sarcoma

Bose S et al.

ASCO 2023;Abstract 11565.

June 3, 2023

Poster Session Hall A

The SPEARHEAD-1 Trial of Afamitresgene Autoleucel (Afami-cel [Formerly ADP-A2M4]): Pooled Analysis of Cytokine Release Syndrome Across Cohorts in Patients with Advanced Synovial Sarcoma

D'Angelo S et al.

ASCO 2023;Abstract e14531.

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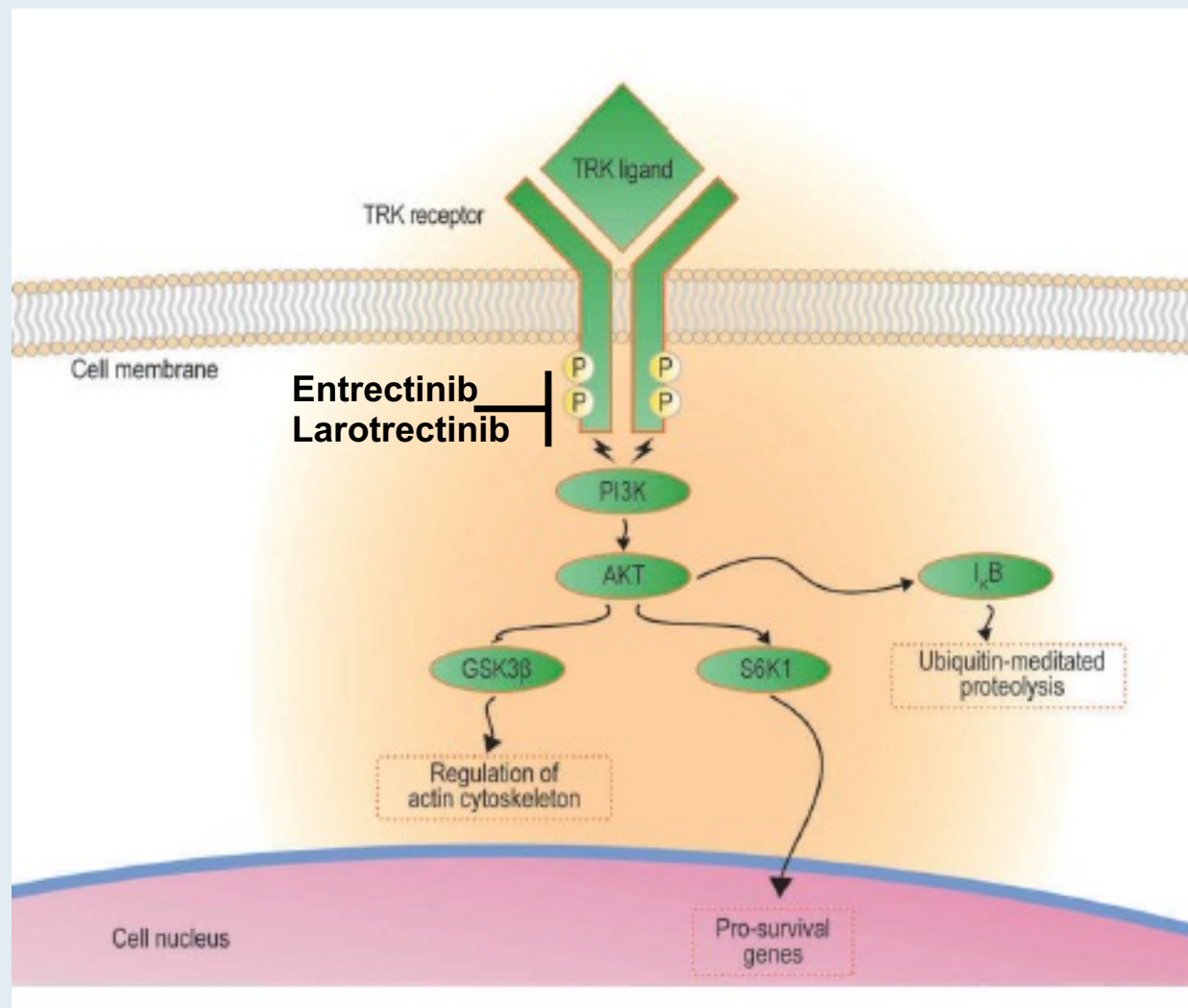
MODULE 5: Journal Club with Dr Van Tine

MODULE 6: Appendix

Systemic Treatment for Metastatic Soft Tissue Sarcoma (STS)

Targeted Inhibition of TRK Receptor Cell Signaling

- Entrectinib is an oral small-molecule inhibitor that is an ATP competitor and selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor of the TRK receptors, and of ROS1 and ALK.
- Larotrectinib is a highly selective, small-molecule TRK receptor inhibitor that blocks the ATP binding site on TRK receptors, thus preventing activation of downstream cell signaling.



FDA Approvals of NTRK Inhibitors Entrectinib and Larotrectinib

Entrectinib (FDA approved August 15, 2019):

Accelerated approval was granted for adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with solid tumors that have a neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (NTRK) gene fusion without a known acquired resistance mutation, are metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and have progressed following treatment or have no satisfactory standard therapy. Approval was based on results in patients who received entrectinib at various doses and schedules in one of three multicenter, single-arm, clinical trials: ALKA, STARTRK-1 (NCT02097810) and STARTRK-2 (NCT02568267).

Larotrectinib (FDA approved November 26, 2018):

Accelerated approval was granted to larotrectinib for adult and pediatric patients with solid tumors that have a neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase (NTRK) gene fusion without a known acquired resistance mutation, that are either metastatic or where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and occur in patients who have no satisfactory alternative treatments or whose cancer has progressed following treatment. Approval was based on data from three multicenter, open-label, single-arm clinical trials: LOXO-TRK-14001 (NCT02122913), SCOUT (NCT02637687) and NAVIGATE (NCT02576431).

Novel Approaches to the Management of Unique STS Subtypes

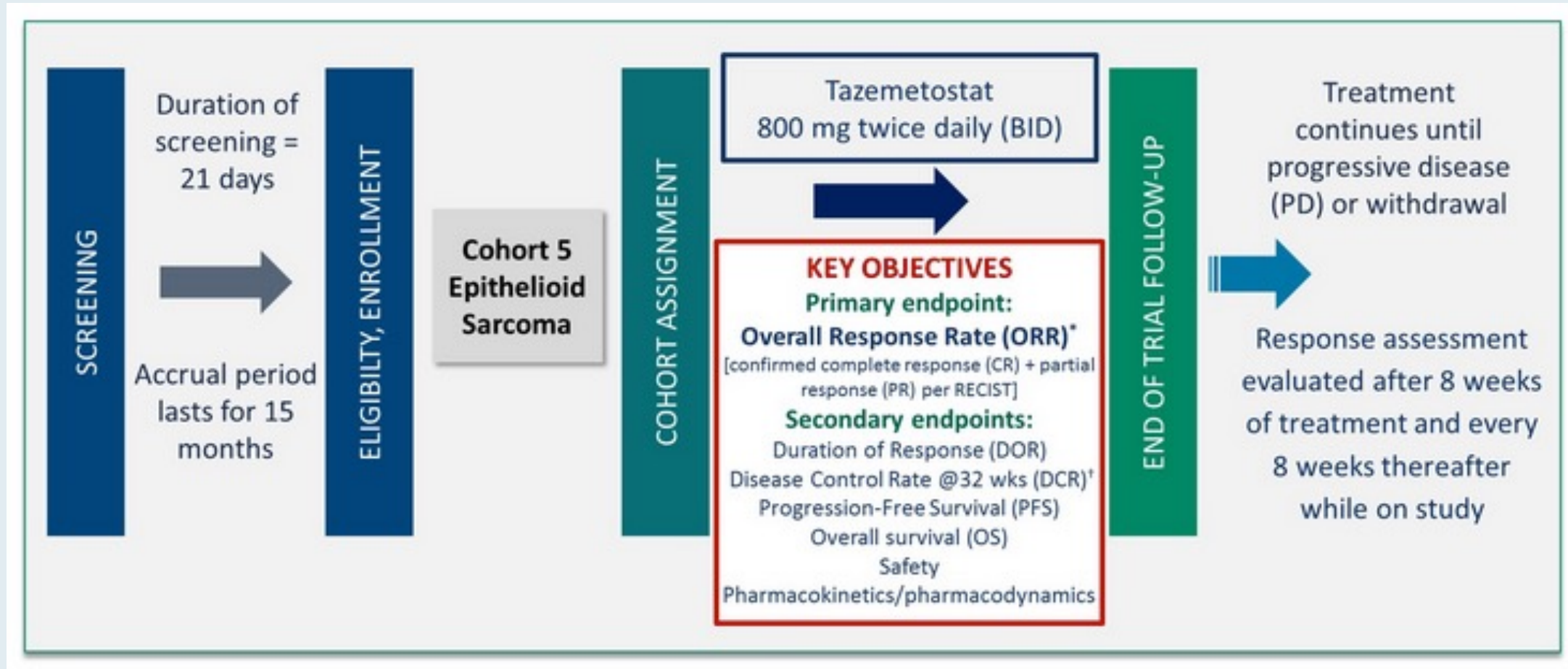
Tazemetostat in advanced epithelioid sarcoma with loss of INI1/SMARCB1: an international, open-label, phase 2 basket study



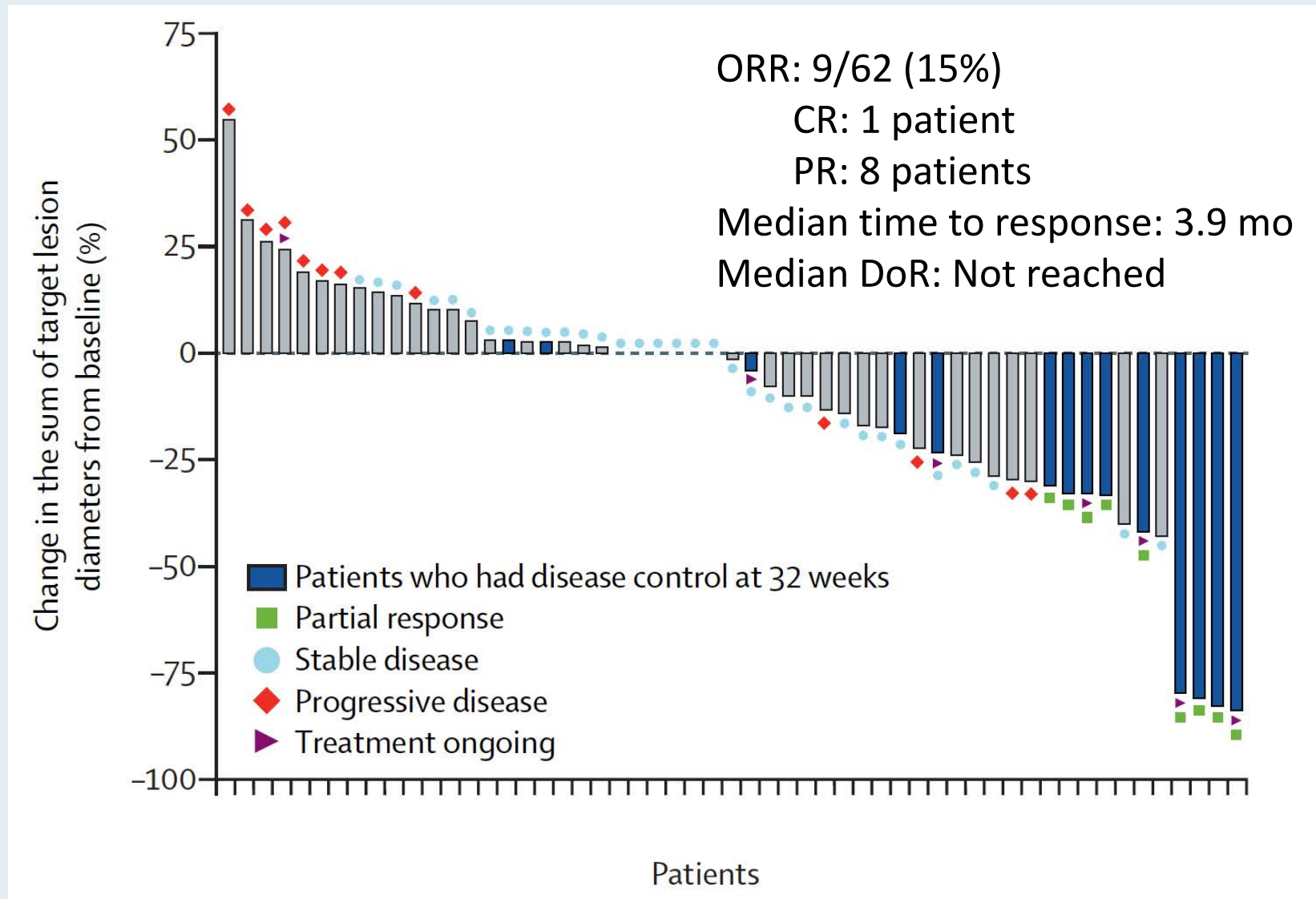
Mrinal Gounder, Patrick Schöffski, Robin L Jones, Mark Agulnik, Gregory M Cote, Victor M Villalobos, Steven Attia, Rashmi Chugh, Tom Wei-Wu Chen, Thierry Jahan, Elizabeth T Loggers, Abha Gupta, Antoine Italiano, George D Demetri, Ravin Ratan, Lara E Davis, Olivier Mir, Palma Dileo, Brian A Van Tine, Joseph G Pressey, Trupti Lingaraj, Anand Rajarethinam, Laura Sierra, Shefali Agarwal, Silvia Stacchiotti

Lancet Oncol 2020;21(11):1423-32.

Phase II Study Design of Tazemetostat in Epithelioid Sarcoma (Cohort 5)



Responses with Tazemetostat in Patients with Epithelioid Sarcoma



Select Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) with Tazemetostat in Patients with Epithelioid Sarcoma

Grade 3/4 TEAE (n = 62)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Anemia	8 (13%)	0
Weight loss	4 (6%)	0
Pleural effusion	3 (5%)	0
Decreased appetite	3 (5%)	0
Cancer pain	3 (5%)	0

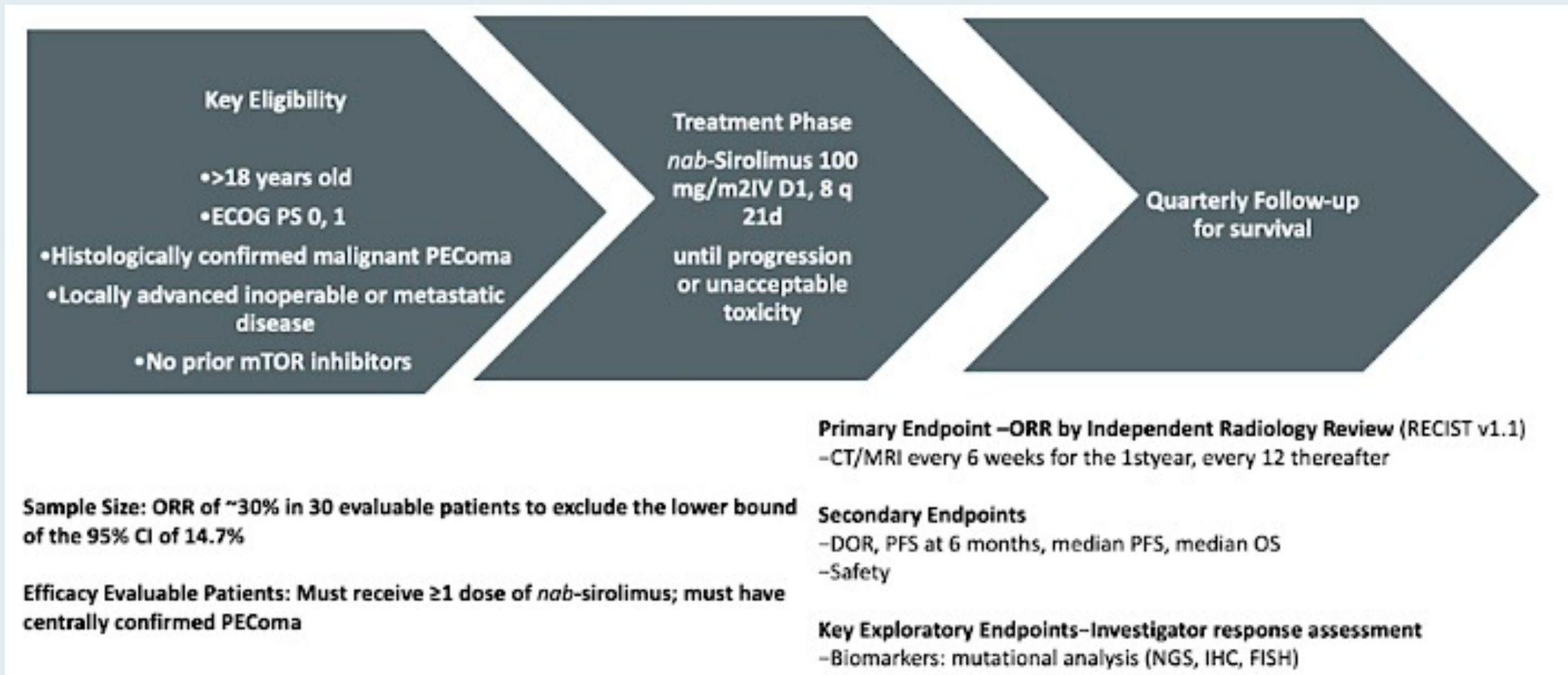
- Serious treatment-emergent adverse events occurred in 25 (40%) patients and included: pleural effusion (4 [6%]), hemoptysis (4 [6%]), death (4 [6%]), dyspnea (3 [5%]), cellulitis (2 [3%]) and cancer pain (2 [3%])

Final Analysis from AMPECT, an Open-Label Phase 2 Registration Trial of *Nab*-Sirolimus for Patients with Advanced Malignant Perivascular Epithelioid Cell Tumor (PEComa)

Wagner A et al.

Connective Tissue Oncology Society 2021;Abstract 108747.

AMPECT Phase II Registration Study Design



AMPECT Final Analysis: Best Responses by Independent Review with *Nab* Sirolimus

Clinical variable, n (%)	n = 31
Confirmed overall response rate	12 (39%)
Complete response	2 (7%)
Partial response	10 (32%)
Disease control rate	71%
Median DoR	Not reached

- 2 patients converted from a PR to a CR after 11 months and 34 months of treatment, respectively
- TSC2 mutations: 8/9 patients (89%) had confirmed ORR (1/9 patients had an unconfirmed response)
- Responses also occurred in some patients with TSC1 or no TSC1/TSC2 mutation or unknown mutational status

AMPECT Final Analysis: Select TRAEs

TRAEs (n = 34)	Any grade	Grade 3
Any TRAE	8 (13%)	Not reported
Thrombocytopenia	4 (6%)	0
Mucositis	3 (5%)	0
Fatigue	3 (5%)	0
Rash	3 (5%)	0

- No Grade 4 or 5 TRAEs
- Pneumonitis occurred in 7/34 patients (21%) and was Grade 1/2 only

Selection and Sequencing of Systemic Therapy for Patients with Advanced Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GIST)

FDA Approves Ripretinib for Advanced Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor

Press Release: May 15, 2020

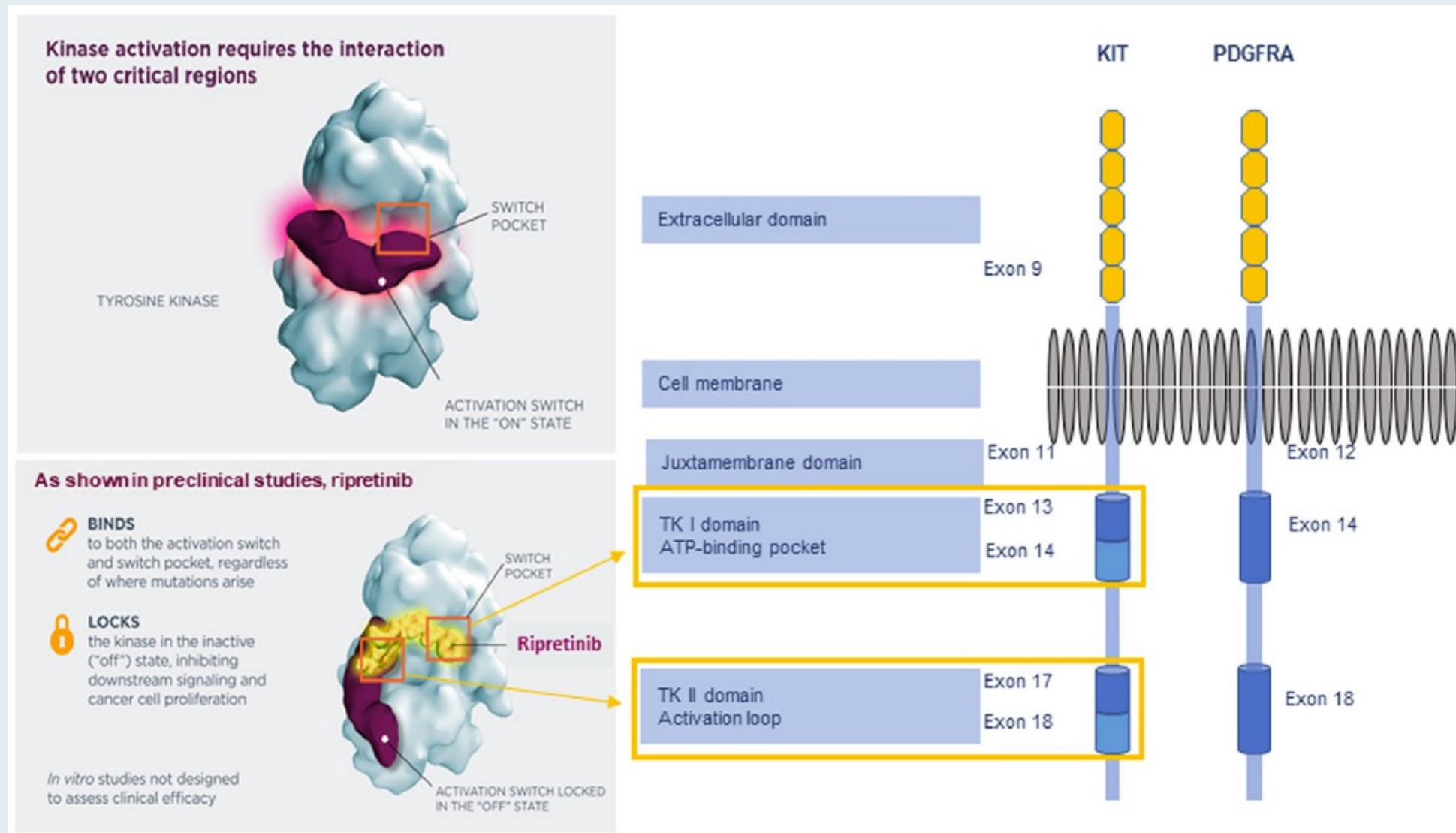
“On May 15, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved ripretinib for adult patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) who have received prior treatment with 3 or more kinase inhibitors, including imatinib.

Efficacy was evaluated in INVICTUS (NCT03353753), an international, multicenter, randomized (2:1), double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in 129 patients with GIST who were previously treated with imatinib, sunitinib, and regorafenib. Patients received ripretinib 150 mg or placebo orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Crossover was permitted at disease progression for patients randomized to receive placebo.

The major efficacy outcome measure was progression-free survival (PFS) based on assessment by blinded independent central review (BICR) using modified RECIST 1.1 in which lymph nodes and bone lesions were not target lesions and a progressively growing new tumor nodule within a pre-existing tumor mass must meet specific criteria to be considered unequivocal evidence of progression.

The recommended ripretinib dose is 150 mg orally once daily with or without food.”

Dual Mechanism of Action of the Switch Control Kinase Inhibitor Ripretinib

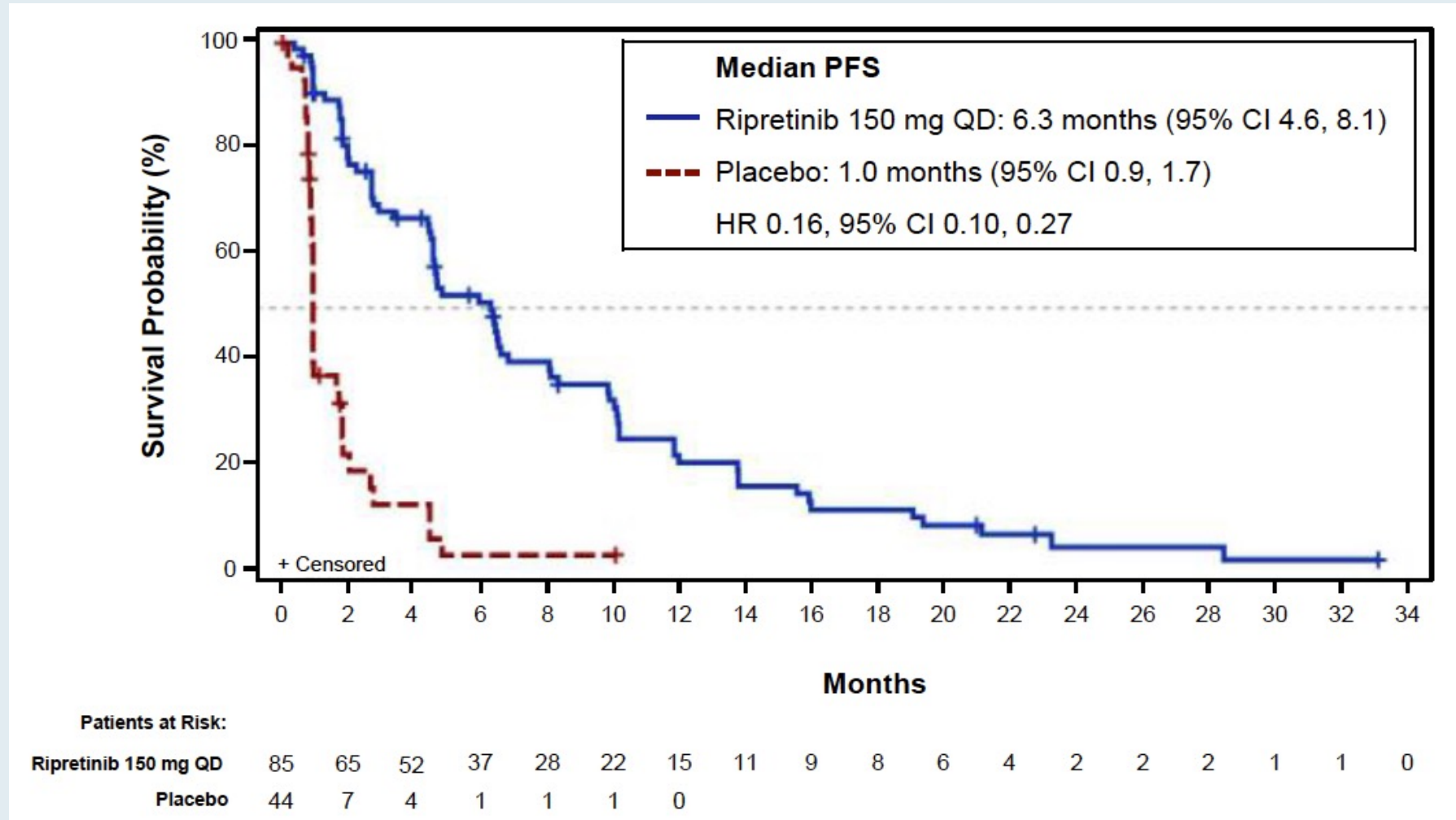


Ripretinib as $\geq 4^{\text{th}}$ -Line Treatment in Patients with Advanced Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumour (GIST): Long-Term Update from the Phase 3 INVICTUS Study

von Mehren M et al.

ESMO 2021;Abstract 1540P.

INVICTUS Long-Term Update: PFS with Ripretinib in Patients with Advanced GIST Who Were Resistant to Approved Therapies



INVICTUS Long-Term Update: Estimated Overall Survival Estimates

	Ripretinib (n = 85)	Placebo (n = 44)
Events, n (%)	46 (54)	36 (82)
Censored, n (%)	39 (46)	8 (18)
OS 6 months, % (95% CI)	84.3 (74.5, 90.6)	55.9 (39.9, 69.2)
OS 12 months, % (95% CI)	65.1 (53.6, 74.5)	29.7 (16.8, 43.7)
OS 18 months, % (95% CI)	50.1 (38.5, 60.7)	29.7 (16.8, 43.7)
OS 24 months, % (95% CI)	42.8 (31.5, 53.7)	19.8 (9.4, 33.0)

CI, confidence interval; ITT, intent-to-treat (all randomised patients); OS, overall survival.

- With 19 months of additional follow-up after the primary analysis:
 - mOS was 18.2 months with ripretinib vs 6.3 months with placebo (hazard ratio 0.41, 95% CI 0.26–0.65; **Figure 6**)
 - mOS was 10 months in the placebo patients who crossed over to ripretinib (**Figure 6**)
 - Estimated OS for patients randomised to ripretinib was 65.1% at 12 months and 42.8% at 24 months (**Table 3**)

INVICTUS Long-Term Update: Select TEAEs with Ripretinib in Patients with Advanced GIST Who Were Resistant to Approved Therapies

TEAE, n (%)	Ripretinib (n = 85)		Placebo (n = 43)	
	Any grade	Grade 3/4	Any grade	Grade 3/4
Abdominal pain	34 (40%)	6 (7%)	13 (30%)	2 (5%)
Anemia	16 (9%)	9 (11%)	8 (19%)	6 (14%)
Hypertension	13 (15%)	6 (7%)	2 (5%)	0
Hypophosphatemia	9 (11%)	4 (5%)	0	0
Lipase increased	9 (11%)	4 (5%)	1 (2%)	0

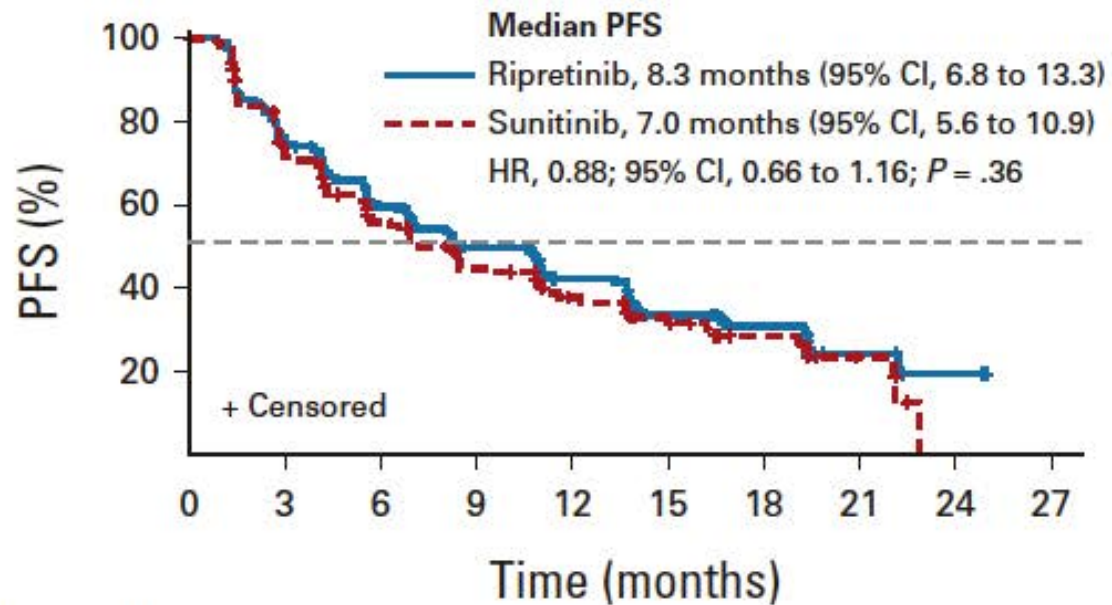
Ripretinib Versus Sunitinib in Patients With Advanced Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor After Treatment With Imatinib (INTRIGUE): A Randomized, Open-Label, Phase III Trial

Sebastian Bauer, MD^{1,2}; Robin L. Jones, MD, MBBS³; Jean-Yves Blay, MD, PhD⁴; Hans Gelderblom, MD, PhD⁵; Suzanne George, MD⁶; Patrick Schöffski, MD⁷; Margaret von Mehren, MD⁸; John R. Zalcberg, MD, PhD⁹; Yoon-Koo Kang, MD, PhD¹⁰; Albiruni Abdul Razak, MRCP, MBBCh¹¹; Jonathan Trent, MD, PhD¹²; Steven Attia, DO¹³; Axel Le Cesne, MD¹⁴; Ying Su, MD, PhD¹⁵; Julie Meade, MD¹⁵; Tao Wang, PhD¹⁵; Matthew L. Sherman, MD¹⁵; Rodrigo Ruiz-Soto, MD¹⁵; and Michael C. Heinrich, MD^{16,17}

J Clin Oncol 2022;40(34):3918-28.

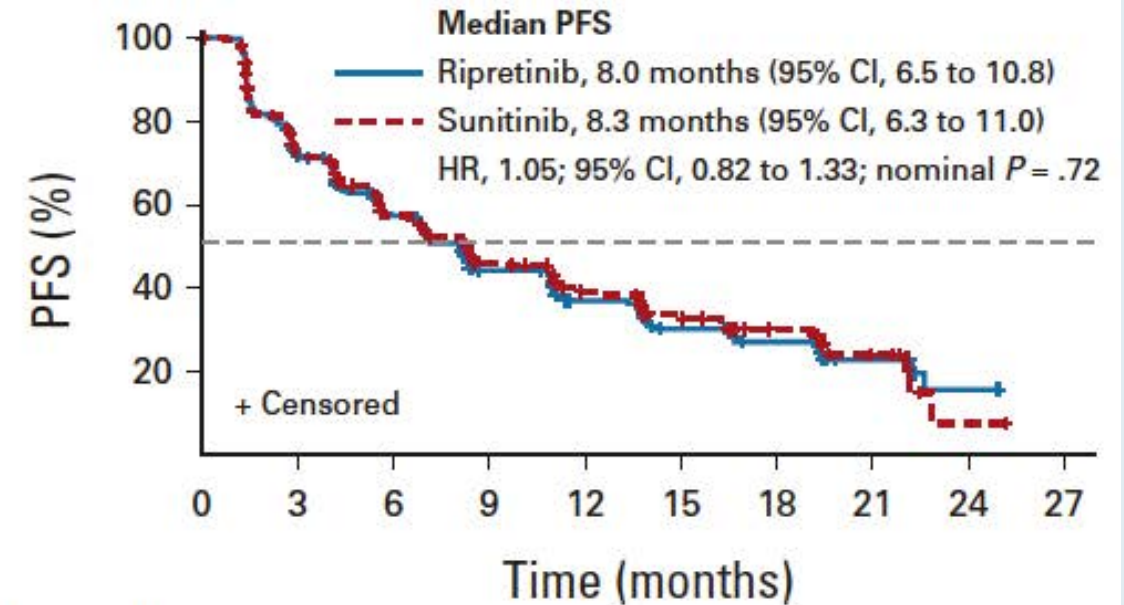
INTRIGUE: PFS with Ripretinib in Patients with Advanced GIST Previously Treated with Imatinib

KIT Exon 11 ITT Population



No. at risk:										
Ripretinib	163	115	88	61	46	31	18	6	3	0
Sunitinib	164	104	75	50	33	23	12	5	0	0

ITT Population



No. at risk:										
Ripretinib	226	152	115	75	56	39	23	10	4	0
Sunitinib	227	143	108	68	45	29	16	8	1	0

INTRIGUE: Adverse Events with Ripretinib in Patients with Advanced GIST Previously Treated with Imatinib

Preferred Term	Ripretinib (n = 223)		Sunitinib (n = 221)	
	All Grades, No. (%)	Grade 3/4, No. (%)	All Grades, No. (%)	Grade 3/4, No. (%)
Alopecia	143 (64.1)	NA ^b	18 (8.1)	NA ^b
Fatigue	84 (37.7)	7 (3.1)	91 (41.2)	4 (1.8)
Myalgia	81 (36.3)	4 (1.8)	24 (10.9)	0
Constipation	78 (35.0)	1 (0.4)	48 (21.7)	0
Decreased appetite	60 (26.9)	2 (0.9)	54 (24.4)	2 (0.9)
Hypertension	59 (26.5)	19 (8.5)	104 (47.1)	59 (26.7)
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia	59 (26.5)	3 (1.3)	113 (51.1)	22 (10.0)
Abdominal pain	58 (26.0)	6 (2.7)	38 (17.2)	6 (2.7)
Muscle spasms	55 (24.7)	1 (0.4)	12 (5.4)	0
Nausea	53 (23.8)	2 (0.9)	56 (25.3)	1 (0.5)
Pruritus	48 (21.5)	1 (0.4)	16 (7.2)	0
Diarrhea	42 (18.8)	2 (0.9)	106 (48.0)	6 (2.7)
Stomatitis	15 (6.7)	0	80 (36.2)	6 (2.7)

FDA Approves Avapritinib for Advanced Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor with A Rare Mutation

Press Release: January 9, 2020

“On January 9, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved avapritinib for adults with unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) harboring a platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (PDGFRA) exon 18 mutation, including D842V mutations.

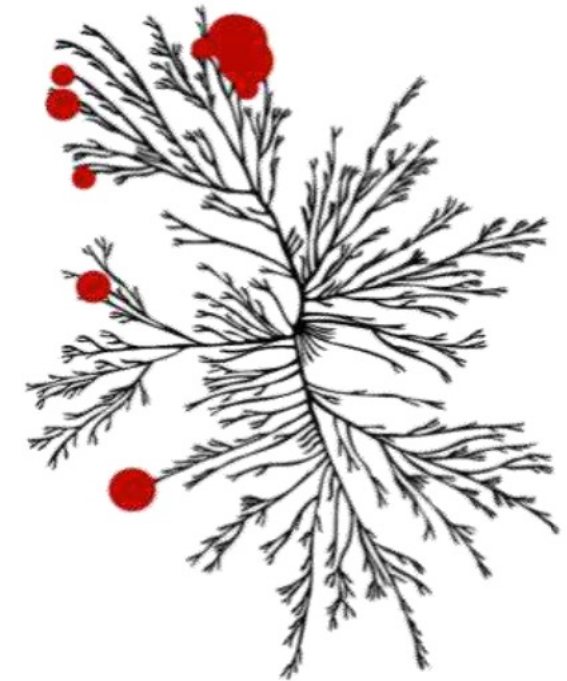
Avapritinib is the first therapy approved for patients with GIST harboring a PDGFRA exon 18 mutation.

Efficacy was investigated in NAVIGATOR (NCT02508532), a multicenter, single-arm, open-label trial enrolling 43 patients with GIST harboring a PDGFRA exon 18 mutation, including 38 patients with PDGFRA D842V mutations. The trial initially enrolled patients at a starting dose of 400 mg orally once daily, which was later reduced to the recommended dose of 300 mg orally once daily due to toxicity. Patients received avapritinib until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The major efficacy outcome measure was overall response rate (ORR) based on disease assessment by independent radiological review using modified RECIST 1.1 criteria. An additional efficacy outcome measure was response duration.

The recommended avapritinib dose is 300 mg orally once daily on an empty stomach, at least one hour before and two hours after a meal.”

Avapritinib is a Highly Selective and Potent KIT/PDGFRα Inhibitor in GIST

GIST mutation(s)		Medical need by mutation	Avapritinib biochemical IC ₅₀ ¹
KIT Exon 11 deletion	JM domain	1L imatinib is effective 2L sunitinib/3L regorafenib have low ORR/short PFS	0.6 nM
KIT Exon 11 V560G			1 nM
KIT Exon 11/13	ATP binding site	Approved 2L/3L agents have low ORR/short PFS	11 nM
KIT Exon 11/14			28 nM
KIT Exon 11/17	Activation loop		No highly effective therapy in any line
PDGFRα D842V		0.24 nM	



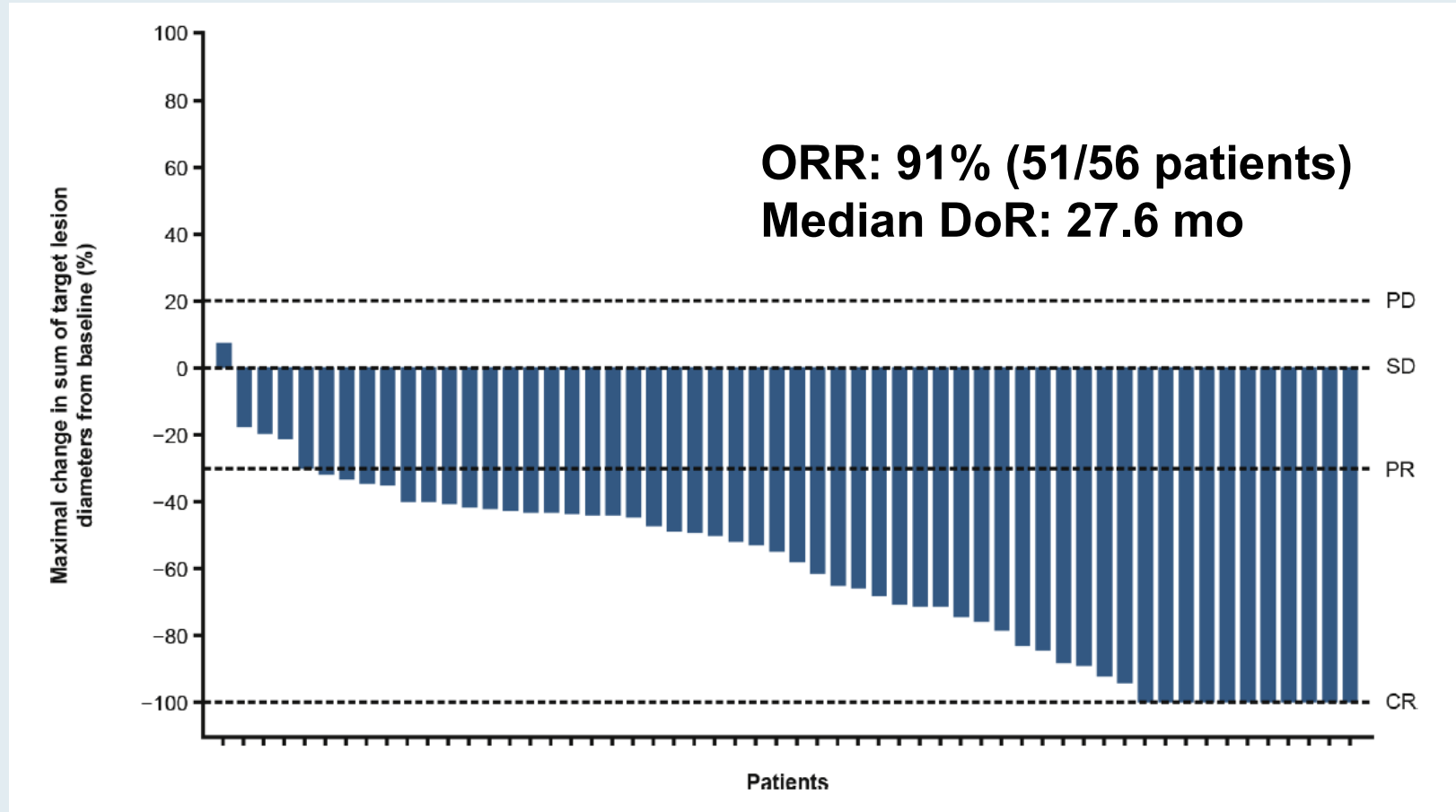
Avapritinib kinome selectivity

Avapritinib in unresectable or metastatic PDGFRA D842V-mutant gastrointestinal stromal tumours: Long-term efficacy and safety data from the NAVIGATOR phase I trial

Robin L. Jones^{a,*}, César Serrano^b, Margaret von Mehren^c, Suzanne George^d, Michael C. Heinrich^e, Yoon-Koo Kang^f, Patrick Schöffski^g, Philippe A. Cassier^h, Olivier Mirⁱ, Sant P. Chawla^j, Ferry A.L.M. Eskens^k, Piotr Rutkowski^l, William D. Tap^m, Teresa Zhouⁿ, Maria Rocheⁿ, Sebastian Bauer^o

Eur J Cancer 2021;145:132-42.

NAVIGATOR: Long-Term Efficacy with Avapritinib in the PDGFRA D842V Population



- Median PFS was 34.0 mo and median OS was not reached

NAVIGATOR: Long-Term Safety with Avapritinib in the PDGFRA D842V Population

Select adverse events, n (%)	PDGFRA D842V population (n = 56)	Safety population (N = 250)
Nausea	38 (68%)	161 (64%)
Anemia	37 (66%)	136 (54%)
Diarrhea	37 (66%)	112 (45%)
Memory impairment	23 (41%)	81 (32%)
Cognitive disorder	7 (13%)	28 (11%)
Intracranial bleeding	3 (5%)	7 (3%)



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What I Tell My Patients: Faculty Physicians and Nurses Discuss Patient Education About New Treatments and Clinical Trials

*Part 1 of a 3-Part Complimentary NCPD Webinar Series
in Partnership with the 2023 ONS Congress*

Urothelial Bladder Cancer

**Thursday, May 25, 2023
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Brenda Martone, MSN, NP-BC, AOCNP
Jonathan E Rosenberg, MD**

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.