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



Faculty



Brenda Martone, MSN, NP-BC, AOCNP Northwestern Medicine Northwestern Memorial Hospital Chicago, Illinois



Moderator
Neil Love, MD
Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Jonathan E Rosenberg, MD
Chief, Genitourinary Medical Oncology Service
Division of Solid Tumor Oncology
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Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
New York, New York



Commercial Support

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Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME/NCPD 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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Ms Martone — Disclosures

No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

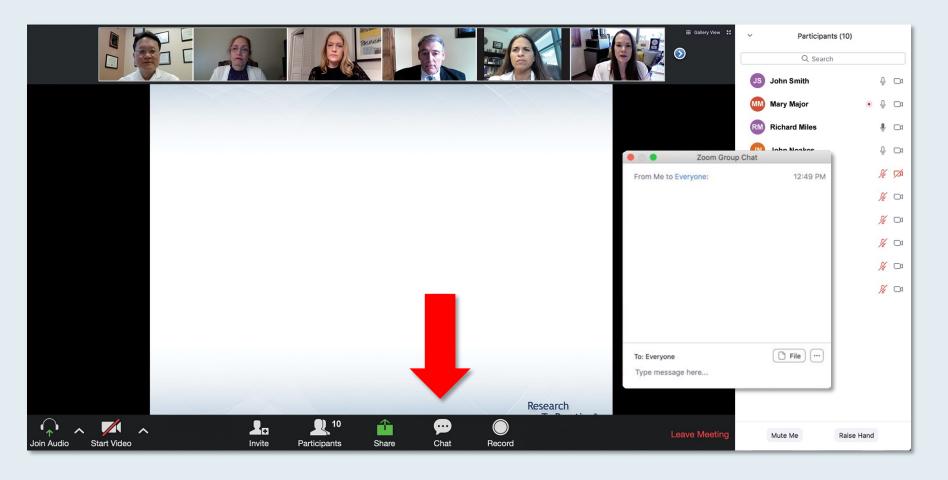


Dr Rosenberg — Disclosures

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We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

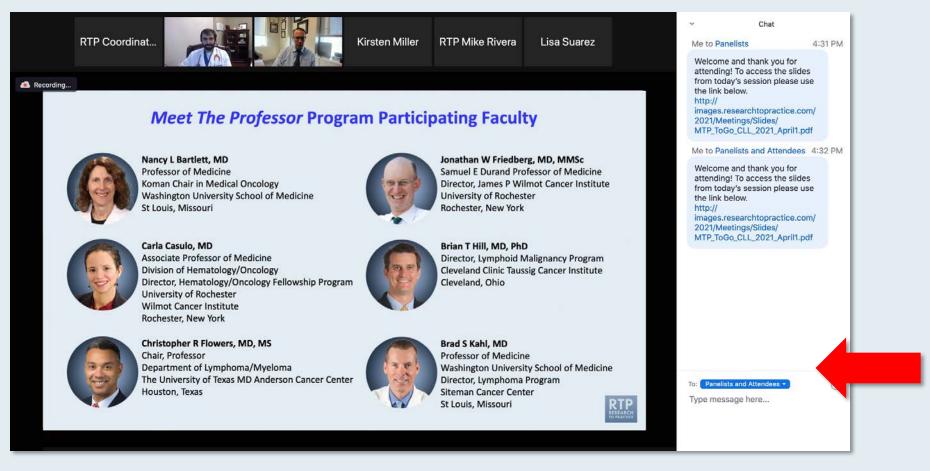


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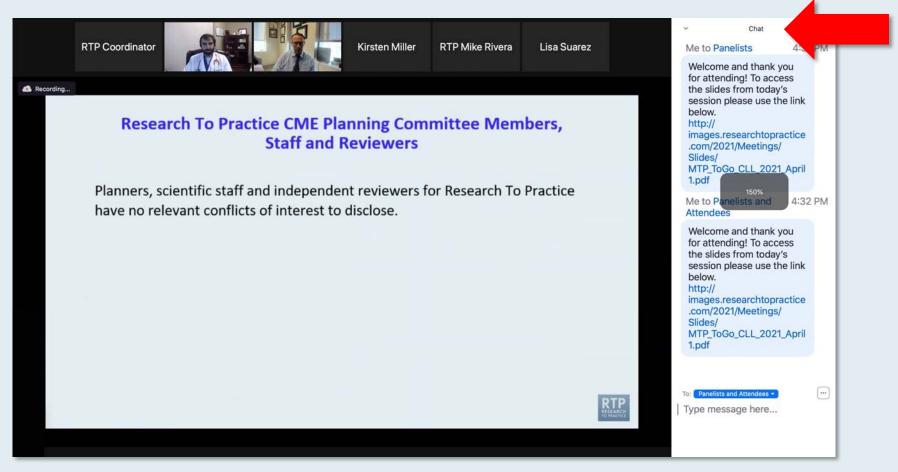


Drag the white line above the submission box up to create more space for your message.



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







ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Managing Metastatic Urothelial Bladder Cancer



DR SCOTT TAGAWA
WEILL CORNELL MEDICINE









Lunch with the Investigators: Gastroesophageal Cancers

A CME Symposium Held in Conjunction with the 2023 ASCO® Annual Meeting

Friday, June 2, 2023

11:45 AM - 12:45 PM CT (12:45 PM - 1:45 PM ET)

Faculty

Yelena Y Janjigian, MD Manish A Shah, MD Harry H Yoon, MD, MHS



Video Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Ticiana Leal, MD David R Spigel, MD Helena Yu, MD



Breakfast with the Investigators: Hepatobiliary Cancers

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Second Opinion: Investigators Discuss How They and Their Colleagues Apply Available Clinical Research in the Care of Patients with Prostate Cancer

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Breakfast with the Investigators: Ovarian Cancer

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Faculty

Philipp Harter, MD, PhD
David M O'Malley, MD
Shannon N Westin, MD, MPH



Meet The Professors Live: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on Actual Cases of Patients with Lymphoma, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Multiple Myeloma

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Hope S Rugo, MD
Professor Peter Schmid, FRCP, MD, PhD



Investigator Perspectives on Available Research Findings and Challenging Questions in Renal Cell Carcinoma

A CME/MOC-Accredited Virtual Event Held in Conjunction with the 2023 ASCO Annual Meeting

Tuesday, June 6, 2023 7:00 AM - 8:00 AM CT (8:00 AM - 9:00 AM ET)

Faculty

Sumanta Kumar Pal, MD David F McDermott, MD



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

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Colorectal and Gastroesophageal Cancers

Wednesday, June 14, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

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Thank you for joining us!

NCPD credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.



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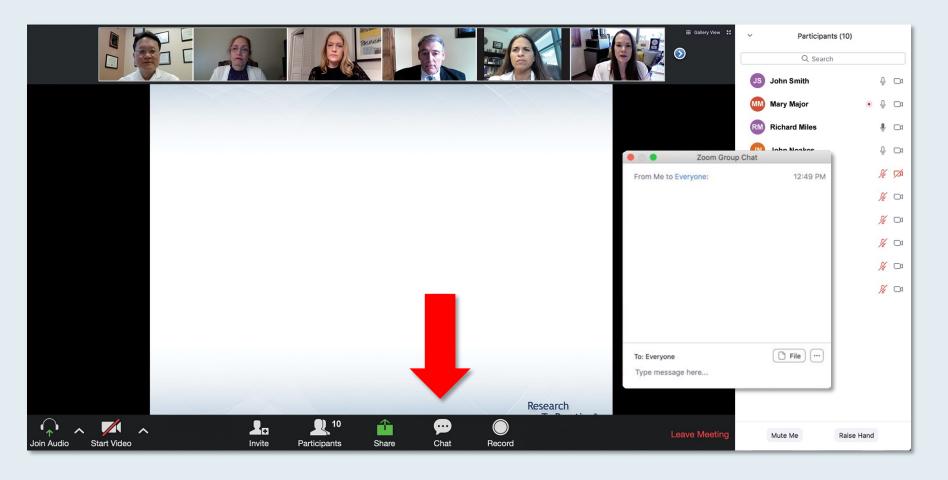
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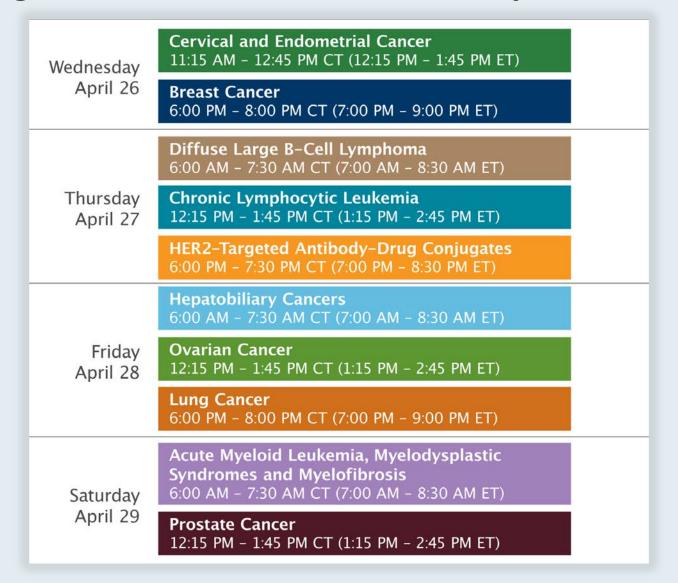








"What I Tell My Patients" Fifteenth Annual RTP-ONS NCPD Symposium Series ONS Congress, San Antonio, Texas — April 26 to 29, 2023





What I Tell My Patients 2023 ONS Congress

San Antonio, Texas

Symposia Themes

- New agents and therapies; ongoing trials related to specific clinical scenarios
- Patient education: Preparing to receive new therapies
- The bond that heals
- THANKS! (Great job)



How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting?

What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?



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Ms Martone — Disclosures

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Agenda

Module 1: Overview; localized urothelial bladder cancer (UBC)

Module 2: First-line treatment of metastatic disease

Module 3: Sequencing of therapy for metastatic UBC



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Clinical Research Background

Dr Rosenberg New York, New York

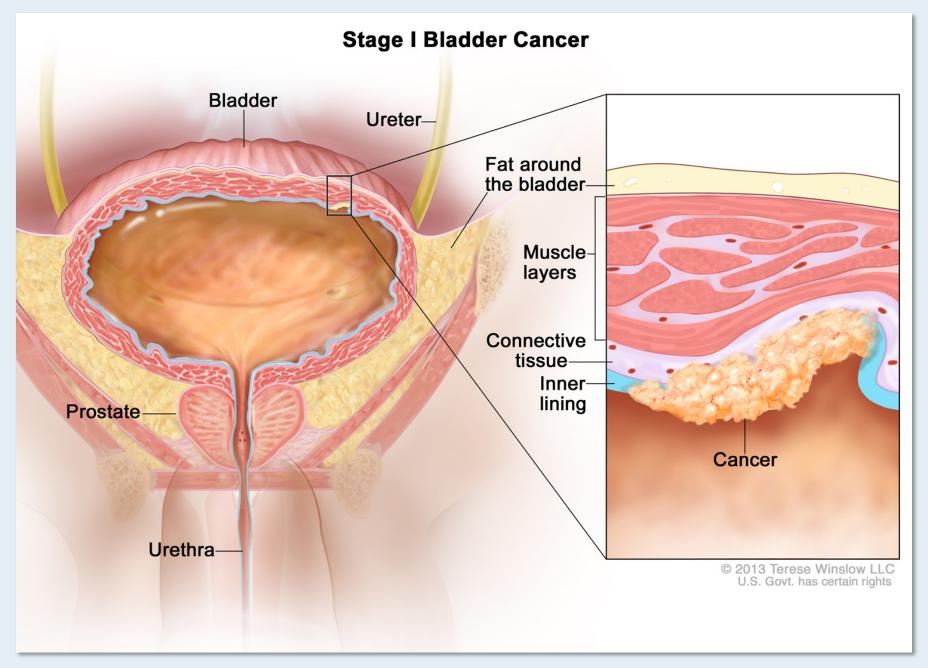
- Overview of urothelial bladder cancer
 - Cystectomy-sparing approaches
- Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC)
 - Pembrolizumab
 - TAR-200
- Nonmetastatic muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC)
 - Adjuvant nivolumab



Overview of Bladder Cancer

- Patient profile
 - Median age at diagnosis: 73 years
 - 76% male
 - Smoking is the most well-established risk factor (47% of all cases in the United States)
- Natural history
 - Non-muscle-invasive
 - Muscle-invasive
 - Metastatic
- Cystectomy and ileal conduit/stoma management
- Neoadjuvant and adjuvant chemotherapy

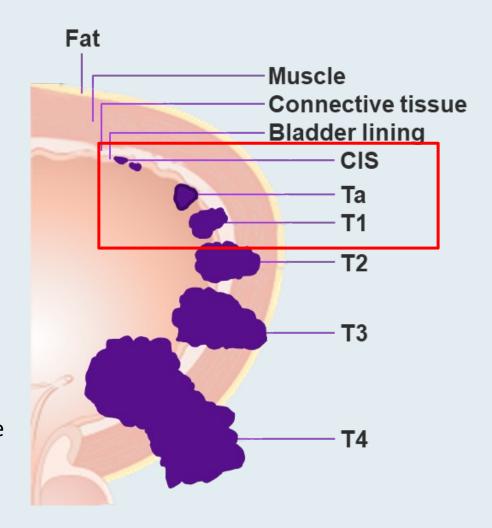




With permission from Terese Winslow LLC

High-Risk Non-Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer (NMIBC)

- High-risk (HR) NMIBC is defined as any carcinoma in situ (CIS), T1 tumor, and/or high-grade Ta tumor
- Standard-of-care therapy for HR NMIBC is TURBT and intravesical Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)
 - Although there is a high rate of complete response (70%) to initial therapy, most patients with high-risk disease do not maintain response
 - 30% of patients experience recurrence within 1 year
 - 40% of patients at high risk progress to muscle-invasive disease
 - 20% 30% of patients progress to metastatic disease
- BCG unresponsive disease standard of care is cystectomy
- With the lack of a suitable comparator, single-arm designs testing novel agents are thought to be acceptable in the BCG-unresponsive population
- World-wide BCG shortage



Pembrolizumab for NMIBC

Mechanism of action

Anti-PD-L1 antibody

Indication

 For patients with BCG-unresponsive, high-risk NMIBC with carcinoma in situ with or without papillary tumors who are ineligible for or have elected not to undergo cystectomy

Recommended dose

200 mg every 3 weeks or 400 mg every 6 weeks



TAR-200

Mechanism of action

 An intravesical drug delivery system that provides sustained local release of gemcitabine into the bladder

Indication

Investigational

Pivotal clinical data

 Phase II SunRISe-1 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of TAR-200 and cetrelimab either in combination or alone for patients with BCG-unresponsive high-risk NMIBC who are ineligible for or decline radical cystectomy



Components of TAR-200

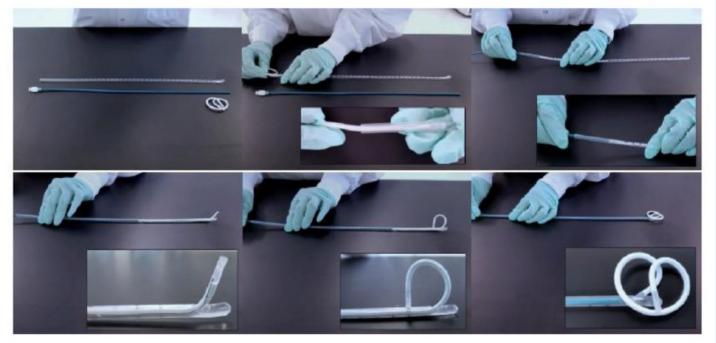
A.



B.



C.



TAR-200, a gemcitabine-releasing intravesical system, is formed into a "pretzel"-like configuration within the bladder.

TAR-200:

- A. Consists of a small, flexible silicone tube filled with gemcitabine
- B. Is designed to release drug directly inside the bladder over the indwelling period
- C. Is inserted using a TARIS urinary placement catheter



Adjuvant Nivolumab

Mechanism of action

Anti-PD-L1 antibody

Indication

 For the adjuvant treatment of urothelial carcinoma in adult patients who are at high risk of recurrence after undergoing radical resection

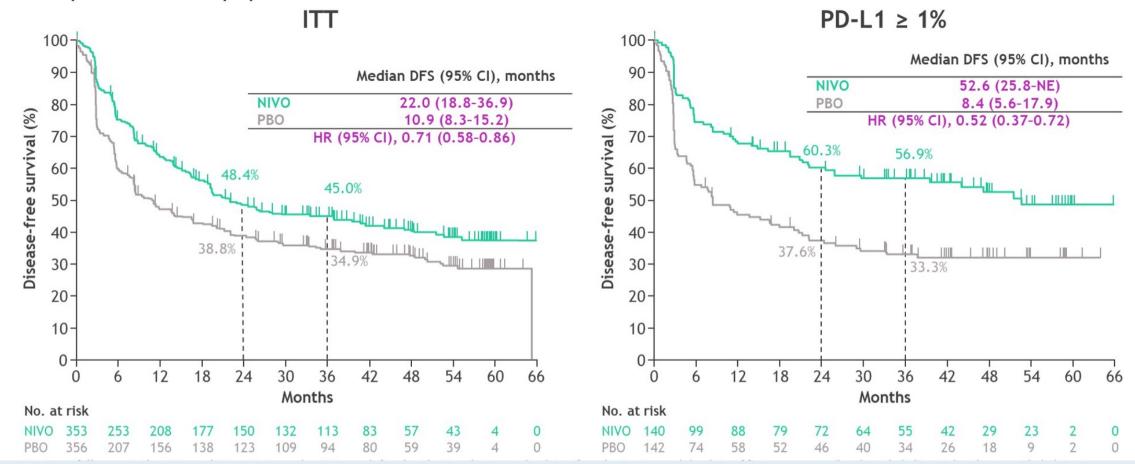
Recommended dose

 240 mg IV infusion every 2 weeks or 480 mg IV infusion every 4 weeks up to 1 year



CheckMate 274 Extended Follow-Up: Disease-Free Survival (Primary Endpoint)

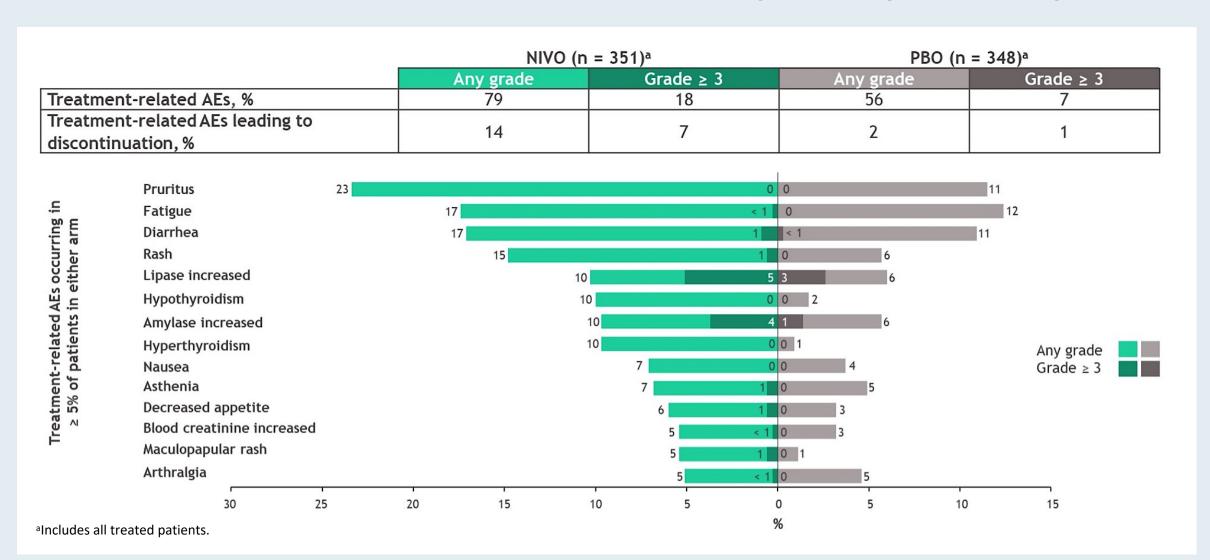
 Continued DFS benefit was observed with NIVO versus PBO both in the ITT and tumor PD-L1 expression ≥ 1% populations

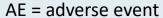


DFS = disease-free survival; NIVO = nivolumab; PBO = placebo; ITT = intent to treat Galsky MD et al. Genitourinary Cancers Symposium 2023; Abstract LBA443.



CheckMate 274 Extended Follow-Up: Safety Summary







Brenda Martone, MSN, NP-BC, AOCNP



77-year-old man s/p radical cystectomy who discontinued carboplatin/gemcitabine due to neutropenia is started on adjuvant nivolumab



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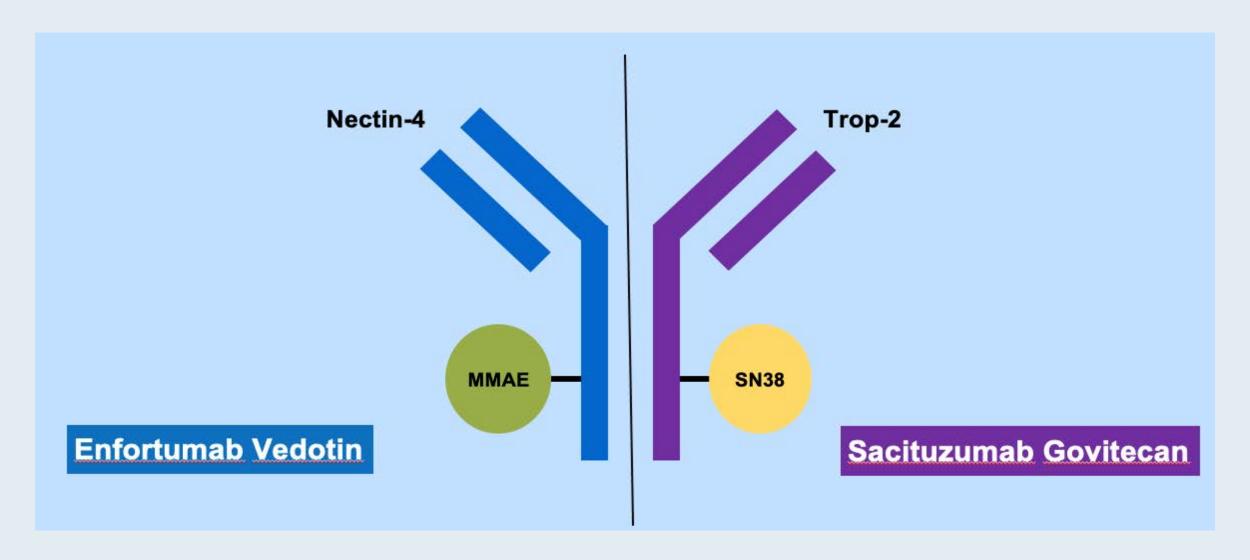


Clinical Research Background

- First-line treatment of metastatic UBC
 - Platinum-based chemotherapy → maintenance avelumab
 - Enfortumab vedotin in combination with pembrolizumab



Antibody-Drug Conjugates for UBC



Enfortumab Vedotin

Mechanism of action

Antibody-drug conjugate targeting nectin-4

Indications

As monotherapy:

 For adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer who have previously received an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody and platinum-containing chemotherapy or who are ineligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy and have received 1 or more prior lines of therapy

In combination with pembrolizumab:

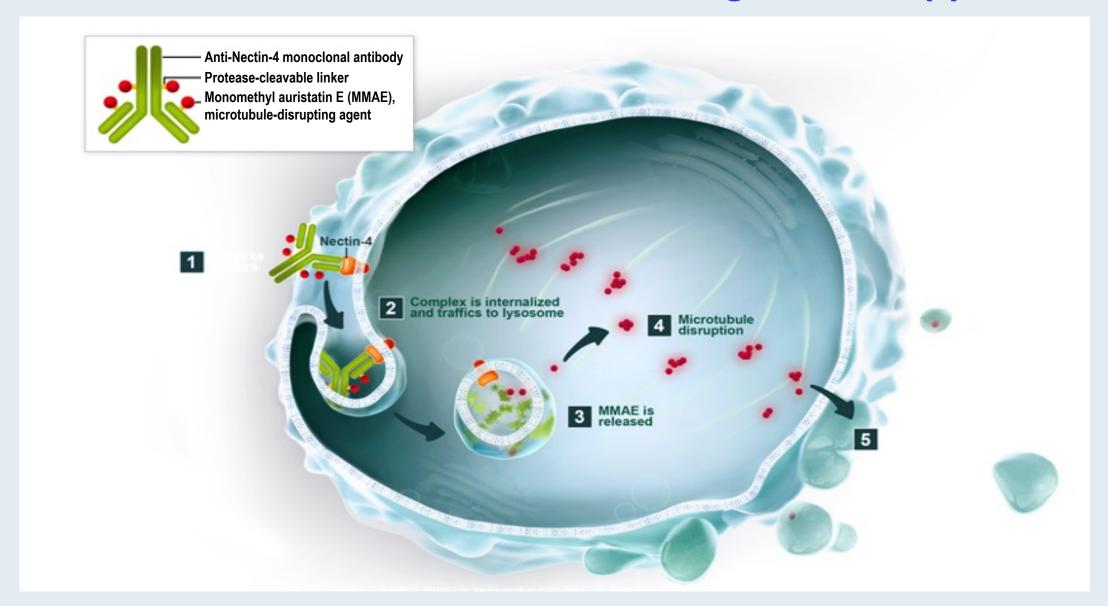
 For adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer who are not eligible for cisplatin-containing chemotherapy

Recommended dose

1.25 mg/kg (up to maximum dose of 125 mg) IV infusion



Enfortumab Vedotin: Nectin-4 Targeted Therapy



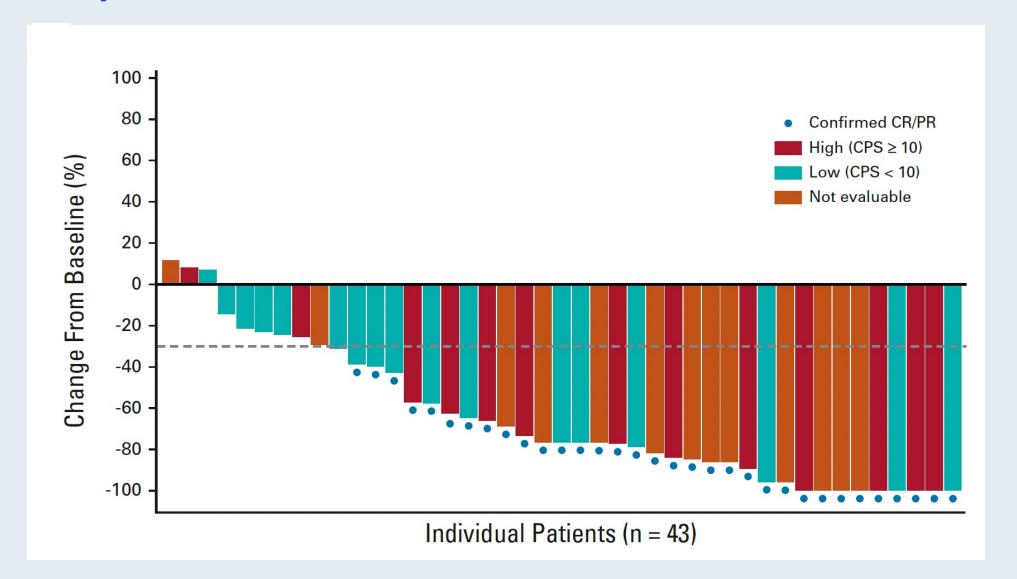
FDA Grants Accelerated Approval for Enfortumab Vedotin-Ejfv with Pembrolizumab for Locally Advanced or Metastatic Urothelial Cancer in Patients Not Eligible for Cisplatin-Containing Chemotherapy Press Release: April 3, 2023

"The approval is based on data from the KEYNOTE-869 trial (also known as EV-103) dose escalation cohort, Cohort A and Cohort K. The median follow-up time for the dose escalation cohort + Cohort A was 44.7 months (range, 0.7 to 52.4 months) and for Cohort K was 14.8 months (range, 0.6 to 26.2 months). In the combined efficacy analysis of the dose escalation cohort, Cohort A and Cohort K (n = 121), pembrolizumab in combination with enfortumab vedotin demonstrated an objective response rate (ORR) of 68% (95% CI: 58.7, 76.0), with complete and partial response rates of 12% and 55%, respectively.

The median duration of response (DOR) for the dose escalation cohort + Cohort A was 22.1 months (range, 1.0+ to 46.3+ months) and for Cohort K was not reached (range, 1.2 to 24.1+ months)."

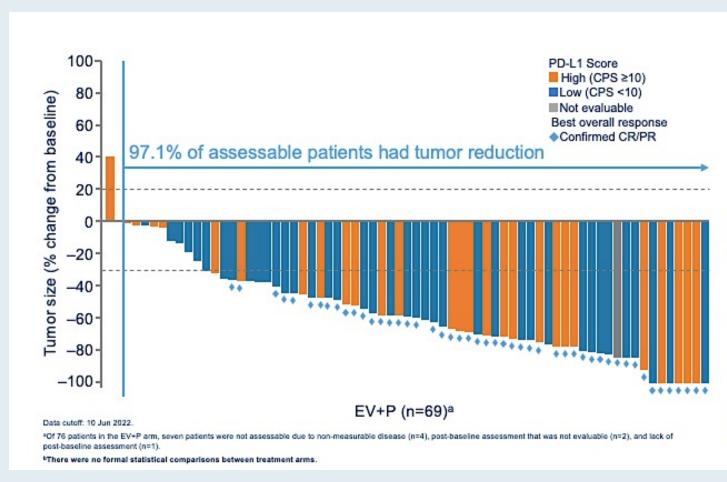


EV-103 Cohort A: Enfortumab Vedotin with Pembrolizumab for Previously Untreated Advanced Urothelial Cancer





EV-103 Cohort K: Efficacy and Safety



	EV+P ^b (n=76)	EV mono ^b (n=73)
cORR, n (%) (95% CI)	49 (64.5) (52.7-75.1)	33 (45.2) (33.5-57.3)
Median time to objective response (range), mo	2.07 (1.1-6.6)	2.07 (1.9-15.4)
Median number of treatment cycles (range)	11.0 (1-29)	8.0 (1-33)

EV+P

- 42/49 (85.7%) of responses observed at first assessment (week 9±1 week)
- Most common AEs were fatigue, peripheral sensory neuropathy, alopecia, and maculopapular rash

EV mono

- Activity is consistent with prior results in 2L+ la/mUC
- Safety profile consistent with previous studies



EV-103 Cohort K: Treatment-Related Adverse Events of Special Interest

The majority of treatment-related AESIs were grade ≤2

	EV+P (N=76)		EV Mono (N=73)	
	Any Grade n (%)	Grade ≥3 n (%)	Any Grade n (%)	Grade ≥3 n (%)
Skin reactions	51 (67.1)	16 (21.1)	33 (45.2)	6 (8.2)
Peripheral neuropathy	46 (60.5)	2 (2.6)	40 (54.8)	2 (2.7)
Ocular disorders	20 (26.3)	0	21 (28.8)	0
Dry eye	18 (23.7)	0	9 (12.3)	0
Blurred vision	9 (11.8)	0	10 (13.7)	0
Corneal disorders	0	0	4 (5.5)	0
Hyperglycemia	11 (14.5)	5 (6.6)	8 (11.0)	7 (9.6)
Infusion-related reactions	3 (3.9)	0	4 (5.5)	0

- Skin reactions were observed more frequently with EV+P
 - No serious skin reactions occurred with EV+P
- Peripheral neuropathy remains the most common reason for treatment-related discontinuations

^{*}There are differences in the rates of skin reactions reported for EV treatment-related AESIs and pembro TEAEs of special interest because these adverse events were reported via different methodologies developed for EV and pembro monotherapies, respectively



Brenda Martone, MSN, NP-BC, AOCNP



77-year-old man with metastatic UBC develops Grade 2 peripheral neuropathy while receiving pembrolizumab/enfortumab vedotin as first-line treatment



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New York, New York

Clinical Research Background

- Enfortumab vedotin
- Sacituzumab govitecan
- Erdafitinib
- What's next?



Sacituzumab Govitecan

Mechanism of action

Antibody-drug conjugate targeting TROP2

Indication

 For adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer who have previously received a platinum-containing chemotherapy and a PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitor

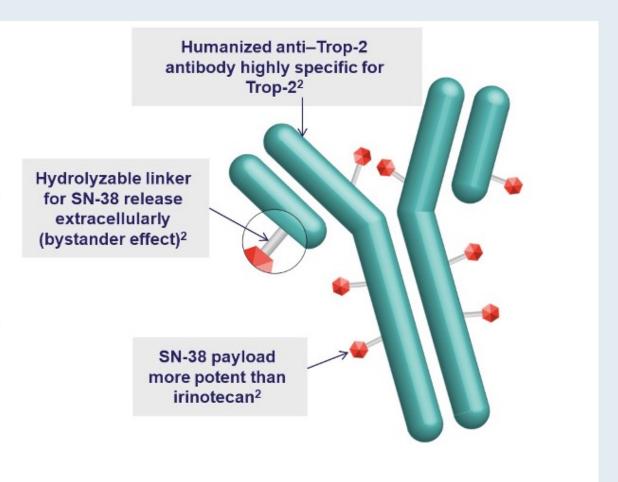
Recommended dose

• 10 mg/kg IV infusion



Sacituzumab Govitecan (SG): A First-in-Class TROP2-Directed Antibody-Drug Conjugate

- Trop-2 is an epithelial cell surface antigen highly expressed in many solid tumors including invasive bladder cancer¹
- SG is distinct from other ADCs²⁻⁶
 - High drug-to-antibody ratio (7.6:1)
 - Internalization and enzymatic cleavage by tumor cell not required for SN-38 (active metabolite of irinotecan) liberation from antibody
- SG is FDA approved for the following:
 - Treatment of patients with mTNBC who received
 ≥2 prior chemotherapies (≥1 in metastatic setting)⁷
 - Treatment of patients with locally advanced or mUC who have previously received platinumcontaining chemotherapy & PD-1/L1 inhibitor^{a,7}





Erdafitinib

Mechanism of action

Orally bioavailable and selective pan-FGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor

Indication

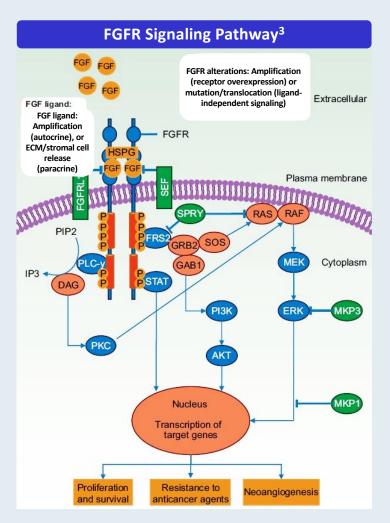
 For adult patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma with susceptible FGFR3 or FGFR2 genetic alterations and disease progression during or after at least 1 prior line of platinum-containing chemotherapy, including within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant platinum-containing chemotherapy

Recommended dose

 Starting dose of 8 mg orally once daily with a dose increase to 9 mg once daily based on serum phosphate levels and tolerability



Rationale for Targeting FGFR in Urothelial Carcinoma (UC)^{1,2}

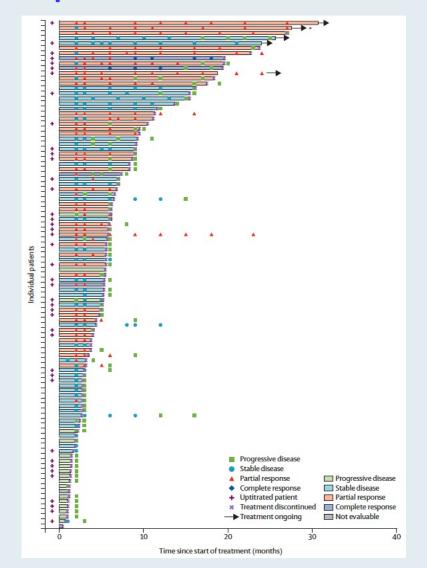


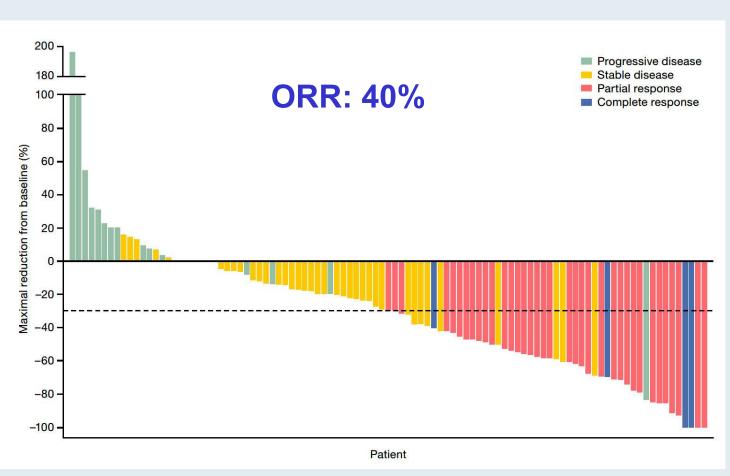
- FGFR is altered in 15%-20% of advanced UC⁴
 - Mutated FGFR3 is present in 37% of upper-tract UC⁵

Cancer Type	Frequency of FGFR Alterations ¹
Metastatic UC	15%-20%
NMIBC	40%-70%
Cholangiocarcinoma	14%-22%
NSCLC	4%
HCC (FGF19 amp by FISH)	21%
Glioblastoma	23%
Breast cancer	3%-5%
Ovarian cancer	7%
Head and neck cancer	9%-17%

- 1. The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) genomic alteration database: https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/docs/publications/tcga/. Accessed February 6, 2020.
- 2. Genomics Evidence Neoplasia Information Exchange (GENIE) genomic alteration database: https://www.aacr.org/Research/Research/pages/aacr-project-genie.aspx. Accessed February 6, 2020. 3. Touat M et al. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2015;21:2684-2694. 4. Rodriguez-Vida A et al. *J Hematol Oncol*. 2015;8:119. 5. Li Q et al. *Curr Urol Rep.* 2016;17:12.

BLC2001: Erdafitinib for Locally Advanced or Metastatic UBC Responses in Patients Who Received the Selected 8 mg/day Erdafitinib UpT* Regimen

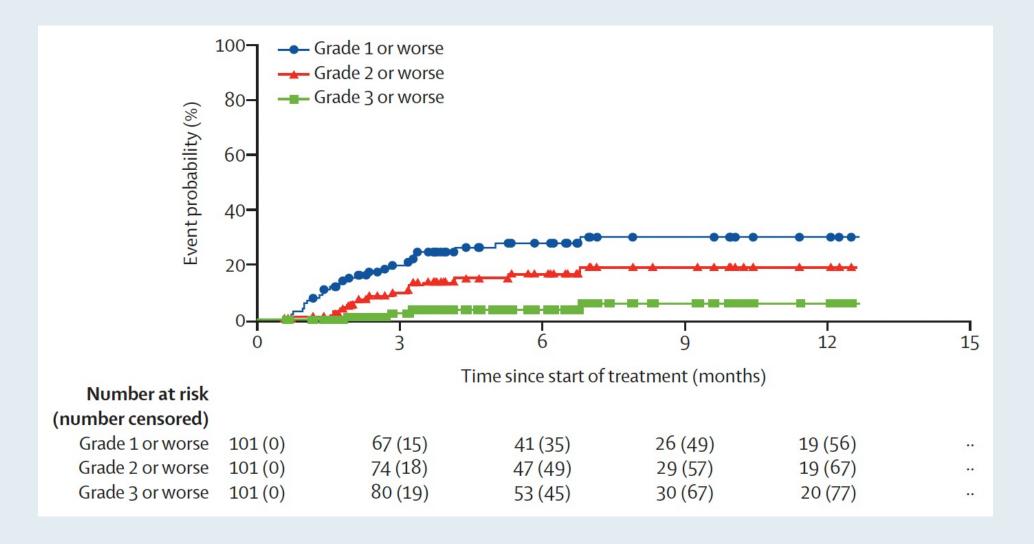




^{*} Continuous once-daily 8 mg/day oral erdafitinib in 28-day cycles, with provision for pharmacodynamically guided uptitration to 9 mg/day Siefker-Radtke A et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23(2):248-58.



BLC2001: Post Hoc Analysis of the Cumulative Incidence of First-Onset Central Serous Retinopathy Events by Grade





BLC2001: Select Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5*
All treatment-emergent adverse events	29 (29%)	58 (57%)	6 (6%)	8 (8%)
Hyperphosphataemia†	77 (76%)	2 (2%)	0	0
Stomatitis	46 (21%)	14 (14%)	0	0
Diarrhoea	51 (50%)	4 (4%)	0	0
Dry mouth	45 (45%)	1(1%)	0	0
Decreased appetite	40 (40%)	1 (1%)	0	0
Dysgeusia	39 (39%)	2 (2%)	0	0
Alopecia	34 (34%)	0	0	0
Dry skin	34 (34%)	0	0	0
Fatigue	31 (31%)	2 (2%)	0	0
Constipation	28 (28%)	1 (1%)	0	0
Dry eye	27 (27%)	1(1%)	0	0
Palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome	20 (20%)	5 (5%)	0	0



Disitamab Vedotin

Mechanism of action

Antibody-drug conjugate targeting HER2

Indication

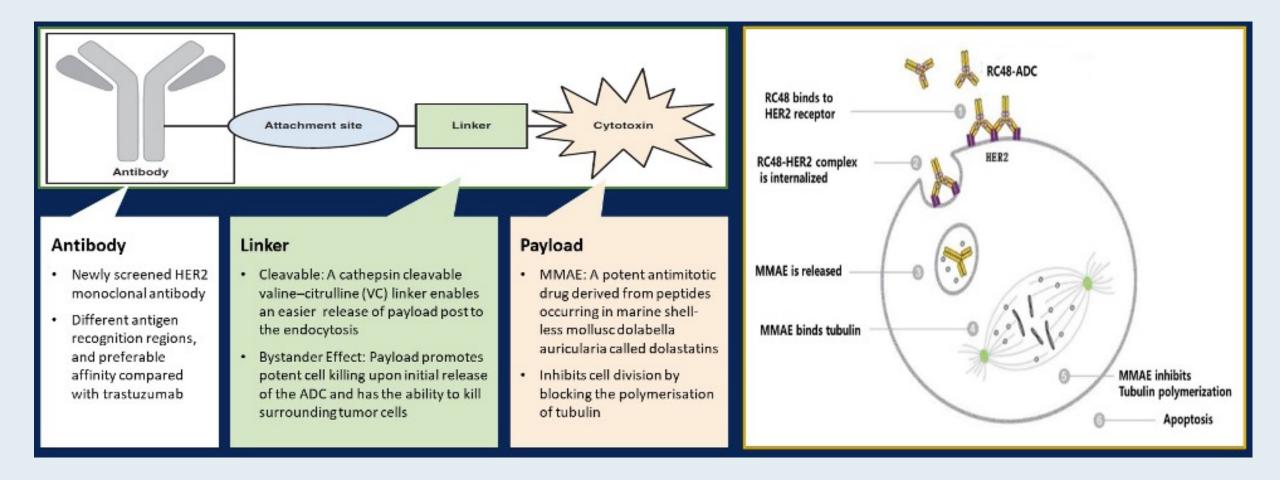
Investigational

Pivotal clinical data

 Phase II studies evaluating disitamab vedotin in patients with HER2-positive (IHC 2+, IHC 3+)¹ and HER2-negative (IHC 0 or 1+)² metastatic urothelial cancer



Disitamab Vedotin (RC48): A HER2-Directed Antibody-Drug Conjugate





Brenda Martone, MSN, NP-BC, AOCNP



79-year-old man with metastatic UBC and a history of Wegener granulomatosis who previously received gemcitabine/carboplatin followed by pembrolizumab on progression is now receiving enfortumab vedotin



APPENDIX



Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer



ASCO Genitourinary Cancers Symposium

2023; Abstract LBA442.

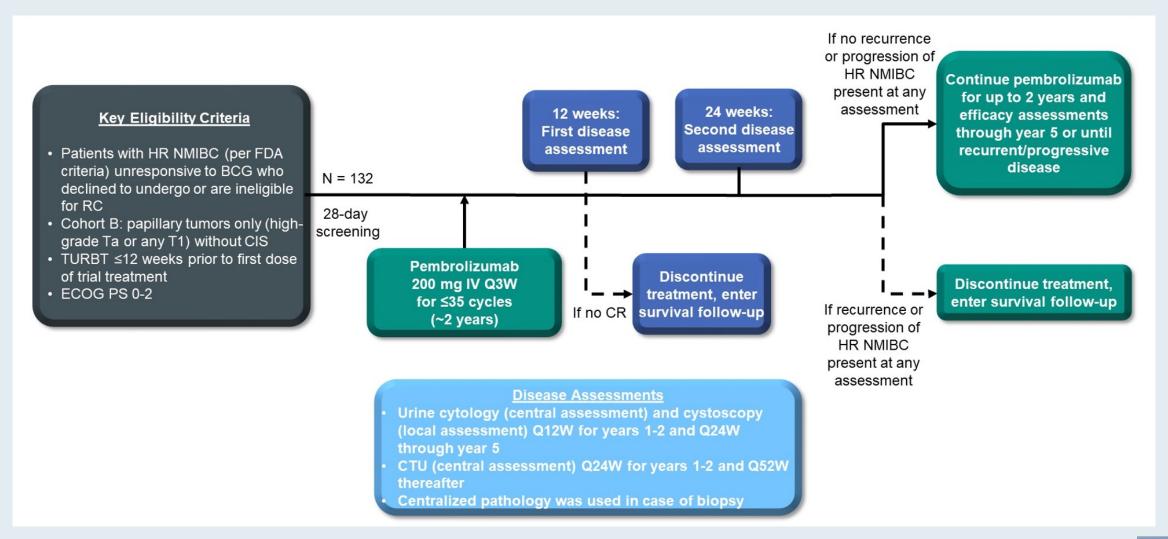
Pembrolizumab Monotherapy for Patients With High-Risk Non-Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer Unresponsive to Bacillus Calmette-Guérin: Results From Cohort B of the Phase 2 KEYNOTE-057 Trial

Andrea Necchi¹; Mathieu Roumiguié²; Ahmet Adil Esen³; Thierry Lebret⁴; Ronald de Wit⁵; Neal D. Shore⁶; Dean F. Bajorin⁷; Laurence E. M. Krieger⁸; Shuya Kandori⁹; Edward M. Uchio¹⁰; Ho Kyung Seo¹¹; Joost Boormans⁵; Ashish M. Kamat¹²; Eric A. Singer¹³; Petros Grivas¹⁴; Hiroyuki Nishiyama⁹; Kijoeng Nam¹⁵; Ekta Kapadia¹⁵; Margot Van den Sigtenhorst-Fijlstra¹⁶; Girish S. Kulkarni¹⁷

¹Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital and Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy; ²Institut Universitaire du Cancer Toulouse—Oncopole CHU, Toulouse, France; ³Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey; ⁴Hôpital Foch, Université Paris-Saclay, Université Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Suresnes, France; ⁵Erasmus MC Cancer Institute, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ⁶Carolina Urologic Research Center, Myrtle Beach, SC, USA; ⁷Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ⁸GenesisCare and Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, NSW, Australia; ⁹University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan; ¹⁰UCI Health, Orange, CA, USA; ¹¹National Cancer Center, Goyang, South Korea; ¹²The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA; ¹³Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ, USA; ¹⁴University of Washington and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, Seattle, WA, USA; ¹⁵Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA; ¹⁶MSD Netherlands, Haarlem, Netherlands; ¹⁷University Health Network, UHN Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada



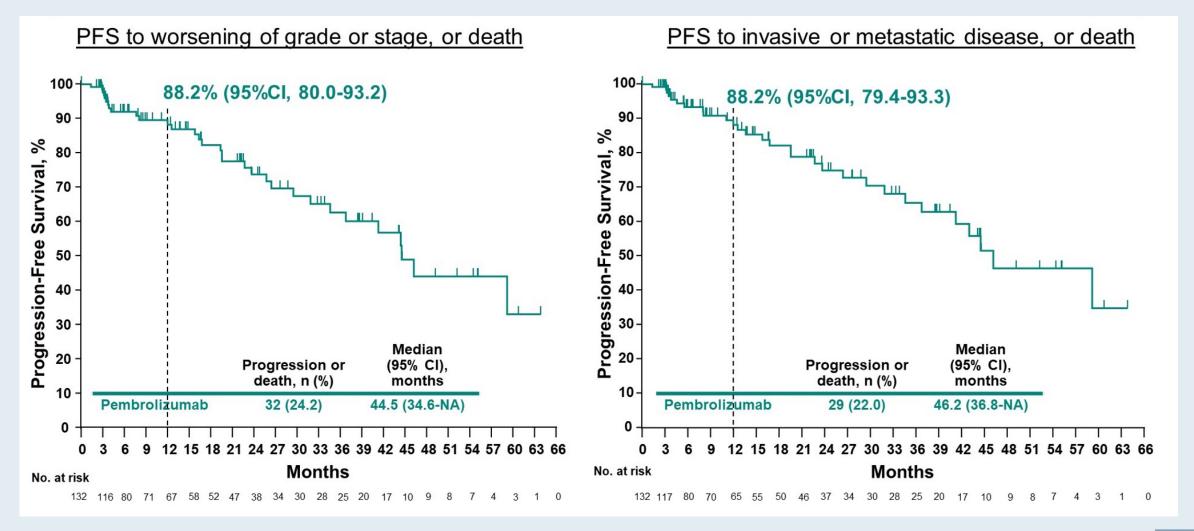
KEYNOTE-057 (Cohort B) Phase II Study Design



HR = high risk; RC = radical systectomy; CIS = carcinoma in situ



KEYNOTE-057 (Cohort B): Progression-Free Survival





Safety, Tolerability, and Preliminary Efficacy of TAR-200 in Intermediate-Risk Non-Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer Patients: a Phase 1 Study

F. Johannes P. van Valenberg,¹ Antoine G. van der Heijden,¹ Christopher J. Cutie,² Sumeet Bhanvadia,² Kirk A. Keegan,² Shalaka Hampras,³ Hussein Sweiti,⁴ John C. Maffeo,² Shu Jin,² Albert Chau,⁵ Donald L. Reynolds,² Crysti Iarossi,² April Kelley,³ Xiang Li,³ Katharine Stromberg,³ Michiel Sedelaar,¹ Jessica J.O. Steenbruggen,⁶ Diederik M. Somford,⁶ J. Alfred Witjes¹

Genitourinary Cancers Symposium 2023; Abstract 505.



Phase Ib Study of TAR-200 for Intermediate-Risk NMIBC: Methods and Safety

- In this phase 1b open-label, prospective study, patients with papillary recurrence after prior histologically proven IR NMIBC received two 1-week TAR-200 dosing cycles over a 4- to 6-week period (Figure 2)
- The study used a marker lesion/ablation design with cystoscopy to assess for recurrent papillary disease and for complete transurethral resection of the residual bladder tumor (TURBT) after treatment
- The primary outcome was TAR-200 safety; secondary outcomes were tolerability, pharmacokinetics, preliminary efficacy, and immunohistochemistry

FIGURE 2: TAR-200 dosing schedule^a



^aDosing schedule shown for Arm 1 of the study (n=11 patients). Arm 2 was initiated to evaluate a longer TAR-200 dwell time (n=1 patient). Arm 2 was terminated early for nonclinical reasons at the sponsor's discretion.

Overview of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs)

Patients with events, n (%)	N=12
TEAE (any grade)	11 (92)
Grade ≥3 TEAE	0
Serious TEAE	0
TEAE leading to study discontinuation	0
TEAE leading to death	0
TEAE related to TAR-200 (any grade)	9 (75)

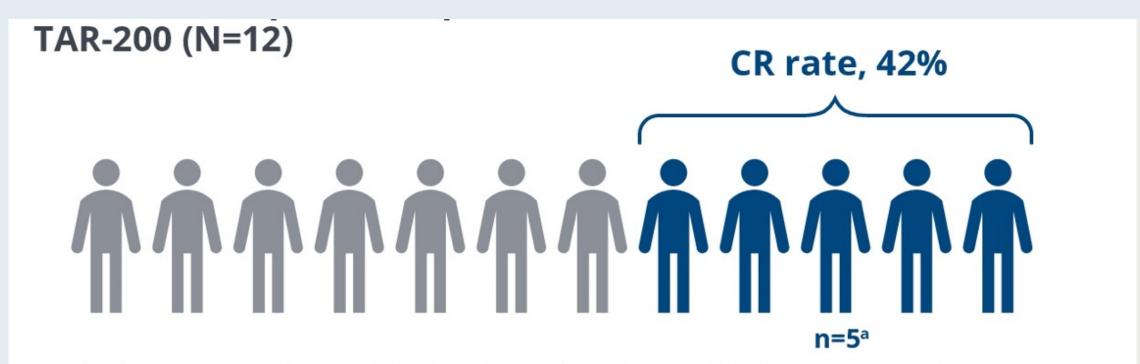
TABLE 3: Most frequent TEAEs by preferred term and grade

	N=12		
Patients with events, n (%) ^a	All	Grade 1	Grade 2
Pollakiuria	7 (58)	5 (42)	2 (17)
Dysuria	5 (42)	4 (33)	1 (8)
Hematuria	5 (42)	5 (42)	0
Constipation	4 (33)	4 (33)	0
Penile pain	3 (25)	3 (25)	0

^aTEAEs reported in ≥25% of patients.



Phase Ib Study of TAR-200 for Intermediate-Risk NMIBC: Response

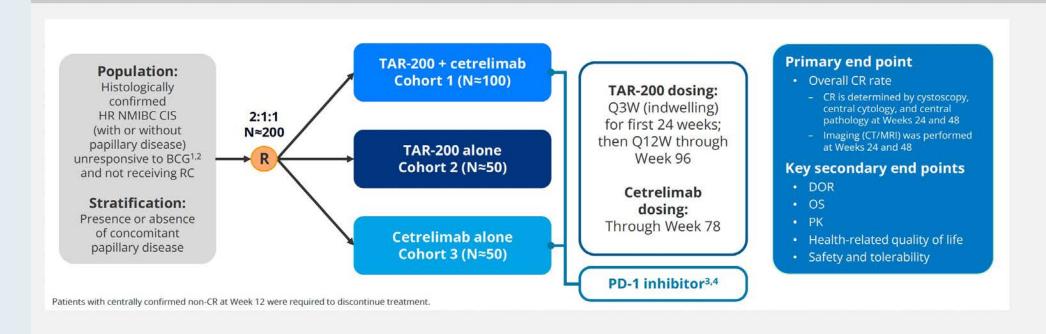


^aPathologic CR was observed in 4 patients; 1 patient had CR based on visual assessment at cystoscopy.



SunRISe-1: Evaluating TAR-200, Cetrelimab, or the Combination for BCG-Unresponsive, High-Risk NMIBC

SunRISe-1 (NCT04640623) is a Phase 2b Randomized, Open-label Study



Primary Endpoint: Overall clinical response rate



Nonmetastatic muscle-invasive bladder cancer



2023; Abstract LBA443.

Extended follow-up results from the CheckMate 274 trial

<u>Matthew D. Galsky</u>, ¹ Johannes Alfred Witjes, ² Jürgen E. Gschwend, ³ Michael Schenker, ⁴ Begoña P. Valderrama, ⁵ Yoshihiko Tomita, ⁶ Aristotelis Bamias, ⁷ Thierry Lebret, ⁸ Shahrokh F. Shariat, ⁹ Se Hoon Park, ¹⁰ Mads Agerbaek, ¹¹ Gautam Jha, ¹² Frank Stenner, ¹³ Santanu Dutta, ¹⁴ Federico Nasroulah, ¹⁴ Joshua Zhang, ¹⁴ Lynne Brophy, ¹⁴ Dean F. Bajorin ¹⁵

¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY; ²Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands; ³Technical University Munich, Munich, Germany; ⁴Sf. Nectarie Oncology Center, Craiova, Romania; ⁵Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, Sevilla, Spain; ⁶Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Niigata, Japan; ¬National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; ⁸Hôpital Foch, Paris-Saclay University UVSQ, Versailles, France; ⁹Medical University of Vienna, Vienna General Hospital, Vienna, Austria; ¹ºSamsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ¹¹Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark; ¹²M Health Fairview Clinics and Surgery Center, Minneapolis, MN; ¹³University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; ¹⁴Bristol Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ; ¹⁵Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY



CheckMate 274 Phase III Study Design

• CheckMate 274 is a phase 3, randomized, double-blind, multicenter study of adjuvant nivolumab

versus placebo in patients with high-risk MIUC^a

N = 709

Key inclusion criteria

- Patients with ypT2-ypT4a or ypN+ MIUC who had neoadjuvant cisplatin chemotherapy
- Patients with pT3-pT4a or pN+ MIUC without prior neoadjuvant cisplatin chemotherapy and not eligible/refuse adjuvant cisplatin chemotherapy
- · Radical surgery within the past 120 days
- Disease-free status within 4 weeks of randomization

Median (range) follow-up^c (ITT population),

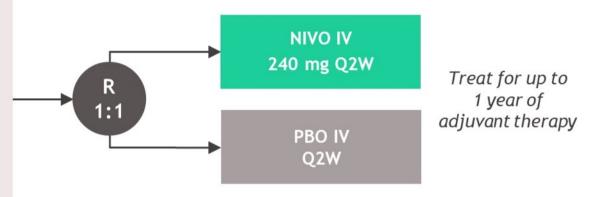
36.1 (0.0-75.3) months (37.4 months for NIVO, 33.9 months for PBO) **Minimum follow-up**^d (ITT population), 31.6 months

Median (range) follow-up^c (PD-L1 ≥ 1% population),

37.1 (0.0-75.3) months (39.8 months for NIVO, 33.3 months for PBO)

Stratification factors

- Tumor PD-L1 status (≥ 1% vs < 1% or indeterminate)^b
- · Prior neoadjuvant cisplatin-based chemotherapy
- Nodal status



Primary endpoints: DFS in all randomized patients (ITT population) and DFS in all randomized patients with tumor PD-L1 \geq 1%

Secondary endpoints: NUTRFS, DSS, and OSe

Exploratory endpoints included: DMFS, PFS2, safety, HRQoL





UROLOGIC ONCOLOGY

Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations 40 (2022) 344.e1 – 344.e9

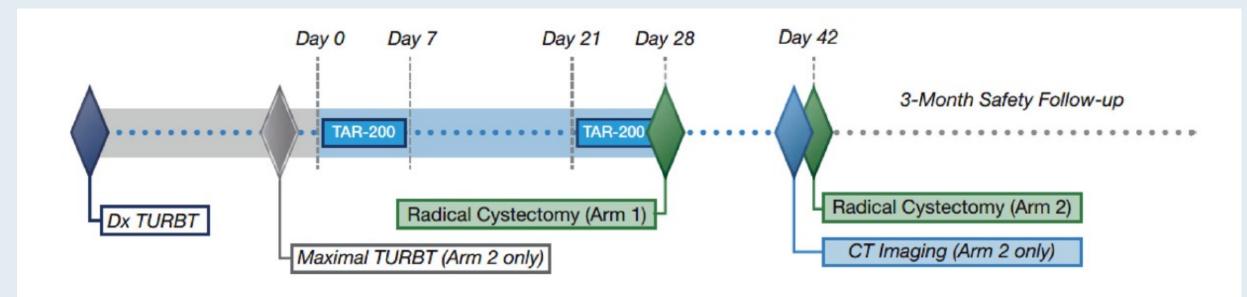
Clinical-Bladder cancer

The safety, tolerability, and efficacy of a neoadjuvant gemcitabine intravesical drug delivery system (TAR-200) in muscle-invasive bladder cancer patients: a phase I trial

Siamak Daneshmand, M.D.^{a,*}, Iris S.G. Brummelhuis, M.D.^b, Kamal S. Pohar, M.D.^c, Gary D. Steinberg, M.D.^d, Manju Aron, M.D.^e, Christopher J. Cutie, M.D.^f, Kirk A. Keegan, M.D.^f, John C. Maffeo, M.S.H.S.^f, Donald L. Reynolds, Ph.D.^f, Bradley Raybold, M.S.^g, Albert Chau, M.Sc.^h, J. Alfred Witjes, M.D., Ph.D.^b



TAR-200-101: Study Design and Outcomes

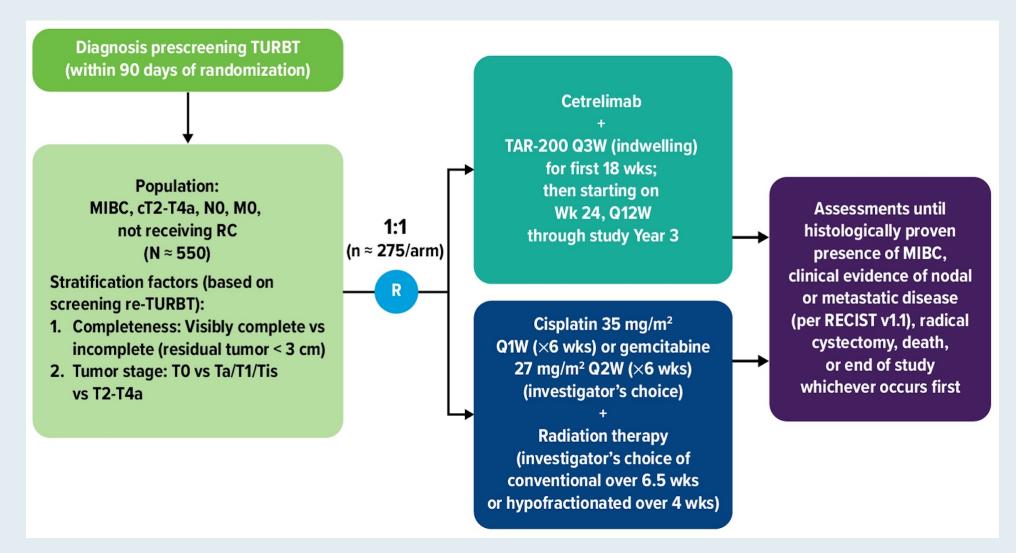


Response	Arm 1 (>3 cm)	Arm 2 (max TURBT
Underwent pathology at RC, n/N (%)	10/11 (90.9)	10/12 (83.3)
Pathologic response, n/N (%)	4/10 (40.0)	6/10 (60.0)
Complete response, n/N (%)	1/10 (10.0)	3/10 (30.0)
Partial response, n/N (%)	3/10 (30.0)	3/10 (30.0)

Treatment-emergent adverse event, n (%)	TAR-200 related ^a	Procedure related ^b
Pollakiuria	3 (13)	2(9)
Urinary incontinence	2 (9)	2(9)
Micturation urgency	2 (9)	0
Urinary tract infection	1 (4)	2(9)
Gross hematuria	0	1(4)
Hematoma ^c	0	0

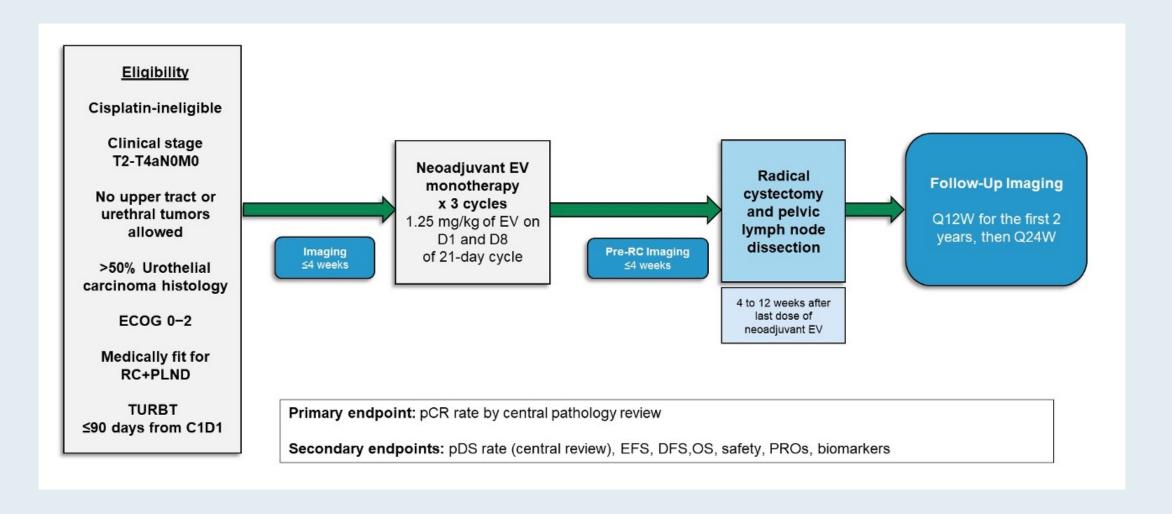


SunRISe-2: TAR-200 in Combination with Cetrelimab versus Concurrent Chemoradiation Therapy for MIBC





EV-103 Cohort H Study Schema





EV-103 Cohort H: Efficacy by Central Pathology Review

Pathological Response	Central Pathology Results (N=22) n (%) [95% Confidence Interval]
Pathological Complete Response Rate (defined as absence of any viable tumor tissue: ypT0 and N0)	8 (36.4%) [17.2–59.3]
Pathological Downstaging Rate (defined as presence of ypT0, ypTis, ypTa, ypT1, and N0)	11 (50.0%) [28.2–71.8]



Antibody-drug conjugates





Long-Term Outcomes in EV-301: 24-Month Findings From the Phase 3 Trial of Enfortumab Vedotin vs **Chemotherapy in Patients With Previously Treated Advanced Urothelial Carcinoma**

Jonathan E. Rosenberg, MD¹; Thomas Powles, MD²; Guru P. Sonpavde, MD³; Yohann Loriot, MD, PhD⁴; Ignacio Duran, MD, PhD⁵; Jae-Lyun Lee, MD, PhD⁶; Nobuaki Matsubara, MD⁷; Christof Vulsteke, MD, PhD⁸; Daniel Castellano, MD⁹; Ronac Mamtani, MD¹⁰; Chunzhang Wu, PhD¹¹; Maria Matsangou, MD¹¹; Mary Campbell, MD¹²; Daniel P. Petrylak, MD¹³

¹Department of Medicine, Division of Solid Tumor Oncology, Genitourinary Oncology Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; ²Barts Cancer Institute, CRUK Experimental Cancer Medicine Centre, London, UK; 3Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; 4Gustave Roussy, Université Paris-Saclay, Villejuif, France; 5Hospital Universitario Marques de Valdecilla, IDIVAL, Cantabria, Spain; 6Asan Medical Center and University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; National Cancer Center Hospital East, Chiba, Japan; Center for Oncological Research (CORE), University of Antwerp, Integrated Cancer Center Ghent, Ghent, Belgium; 9Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; 10Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; 11Astellas Pharma, Inc., Northbrook, IL; 12 Seagen Inc., Bothell, WA; 13 Yale Cancer Center, New Haven, CT







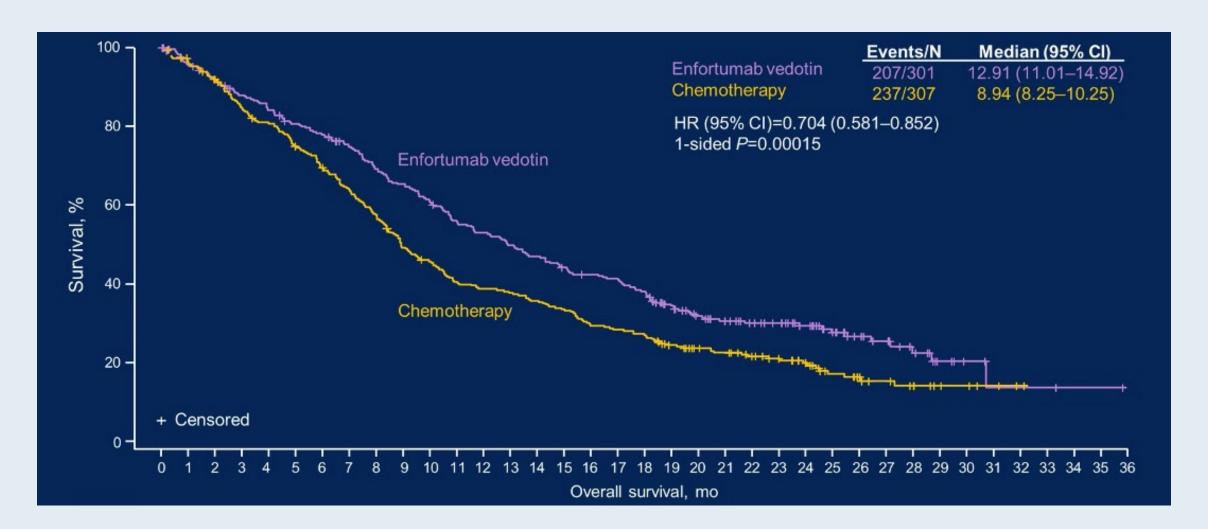


EV-301 Study Design

Key eligibility criteria: Primary end point: Overall survival Enfortumab vedotin · Histologically/Cytologically (N=301)confirmed UC Secondary end points: 1.25 mg/kg 1:1 randomization Radiographic progression/ Progression-free survival on days 1, 8, and 15 of each 28-d cycle Investigatorwith stratification Disease control rate relapse during or after assessed per RECIST v1.1 PD-1/L1 treatment for Overall response rate Preselected chemotherapy advanced UC Safety · Prior platinum-containing (N=307)Docetaxel 75 mg/m² or paclitaxel 175 mg/m² or regimen for advanced UC Findings from the prespecified, event-driven vinflunine 320 mg/m² ECOG PS 0-1 OS analysis when 439 deaths occurred are presented on day 1 of each 21-d cycle

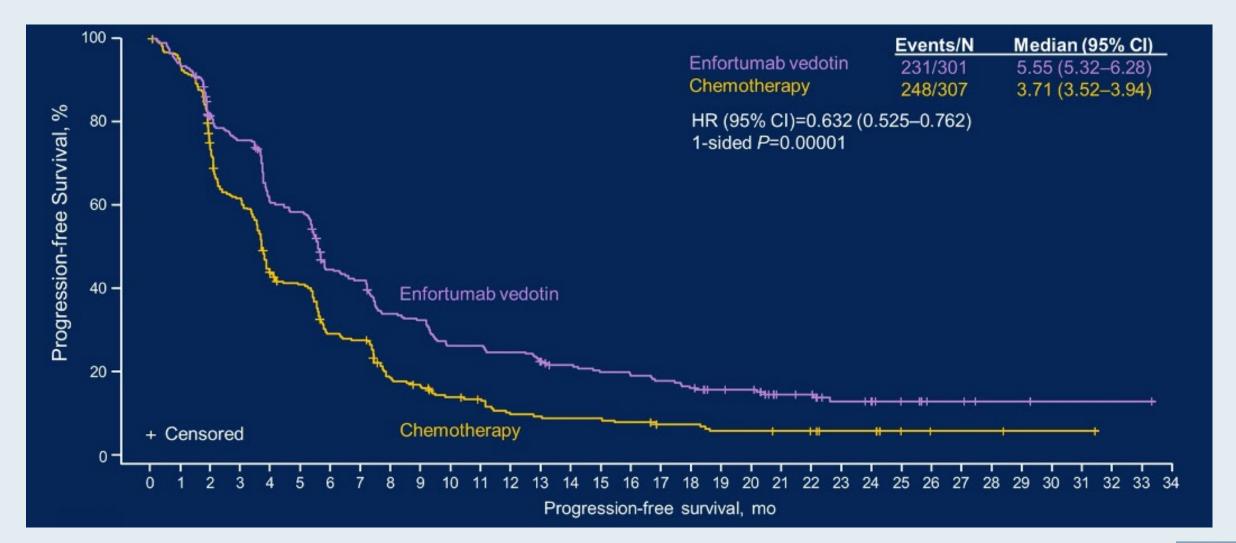


EV-301: Overall Survival





EV-301: Progression-Free Survival





ASCO GU Cancers Symposium 2023

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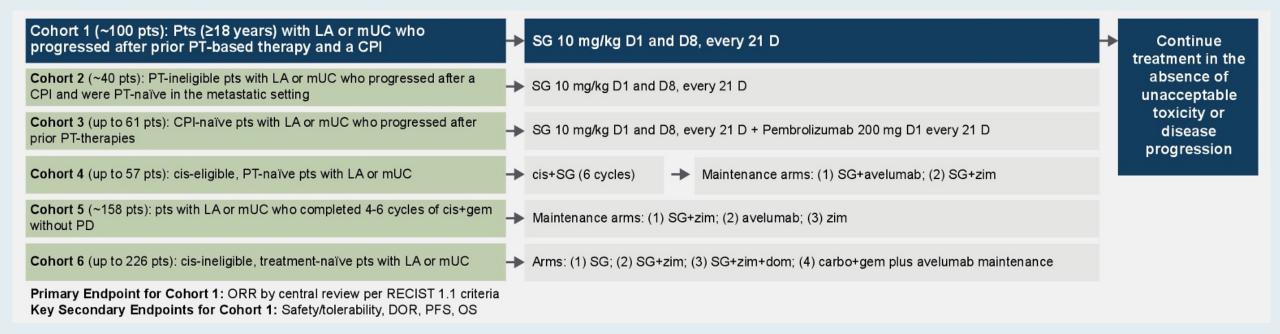


Updated Outcomes in TROPHY-U-01 Cohort 1, a Phase 2 Study of Sacituzumab Govitecan in Patients With **Metastatic Urothelial Cancer** Who Progressed After Platinum-Based Chemotherapy and a Checkpoint Inhibitor

Scott T. Tagawa,¹ Arjun V. Balar,² Daniel P. Petrylak,³ Arash Rezazadeh Kalebasty,⁴ Yohann Loriot,⁵ Aude Fléchon,⁶ Rohit K. Jain,⁷ Neeraj Agarwal,⁸ Manojkumar Bupathi,⁹ Philippe Barthélémy,¹⁰ Philippe Beuzeboc,¹¹ Phillip Palmbos,¹² Christos E. Kyriakopoulos,¹³ Damien Pouessel,¹⁴ Cora N. Sternberg,¹ Julia Tonelli,¹⁵ Mitch Sierecki,¹⁶ Huafeng Zhou,¹⁵ and Petros Grivas¹⁶

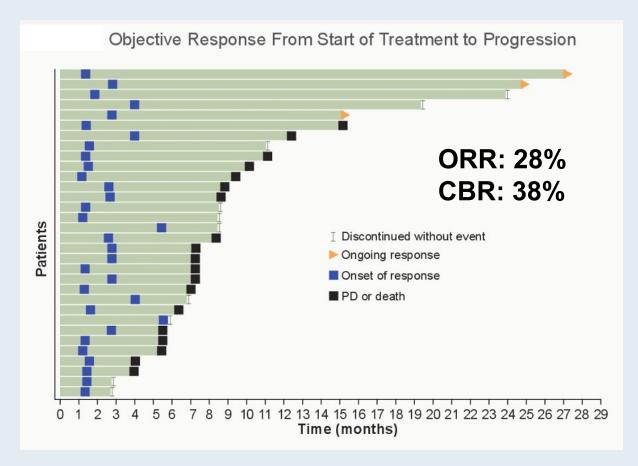


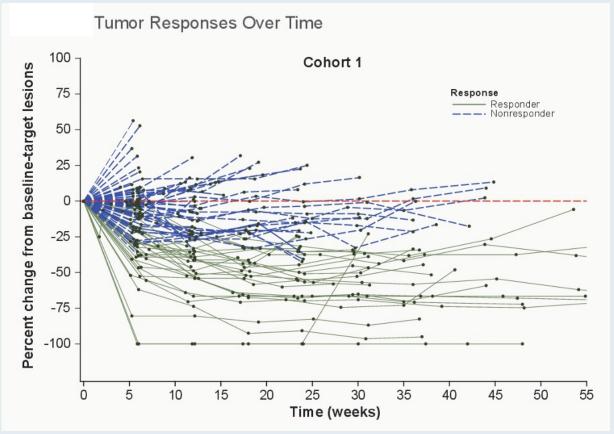
TROPHY U-01 (Cohort 1) Study Design





TROPHY U-01 (Cohort 1): Response







ASCO GU Cancers Symposium 2023

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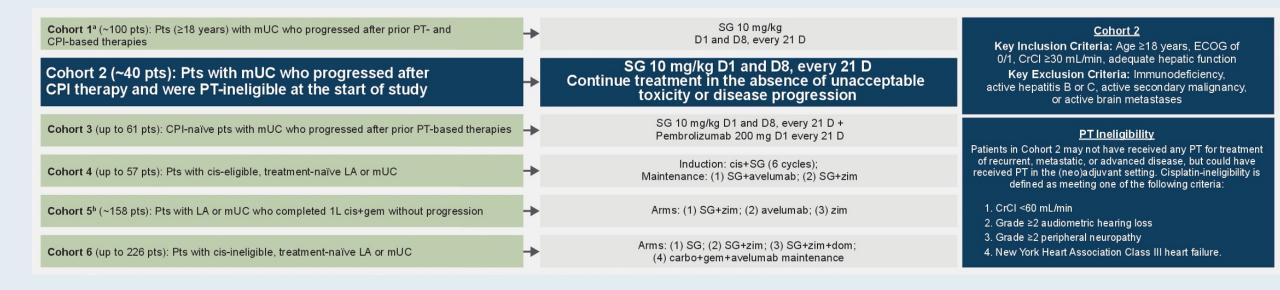


Primary Analysis of TROPHY-U-01 Cohort 2, a Phase 2 Study of Sacituzumab Govitecan in Platinum-Ineligible Patients With **Metastatic Urothelial Cancer** Who Progressed After Prior **Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy**

Daniel P. Petrylak,¹ Scott T. Tagawa,² Rohit K. Jain,³ Manojkumar Bupathi,⁴ Arjun Balar,⁵ Arash Rezazadeh Kalebasty,⁶ Saby George,⁷ Phillip Palmbos,⁸ Luke Nordquist,⁹ Nancy Davis,¹⁰ Chethan Ramamurthy,¹¹ Cora N. Sternberg,² Yohann Loriot,¹² Neeraj Agarwal,¹³ Chandler Park,⁶ Julia Tonelli,¹⁴ Morganna Vance,¹⁴ Huafeng Zhou,¹⁴ and Petros Grivas¹⁵

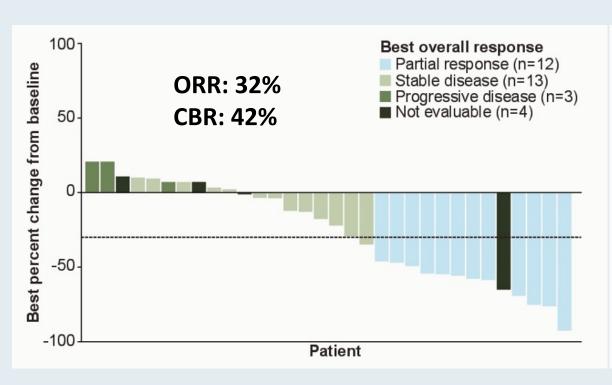


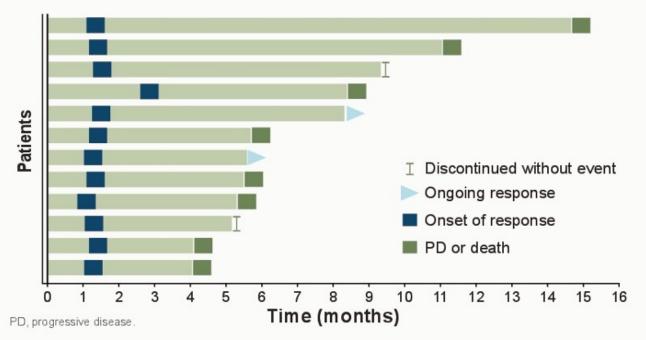
TROPHY U-01 (Cohort 2) Trial Design





TROPHY U-01 (Cohort 2): Response







FGFR-targeted treatment



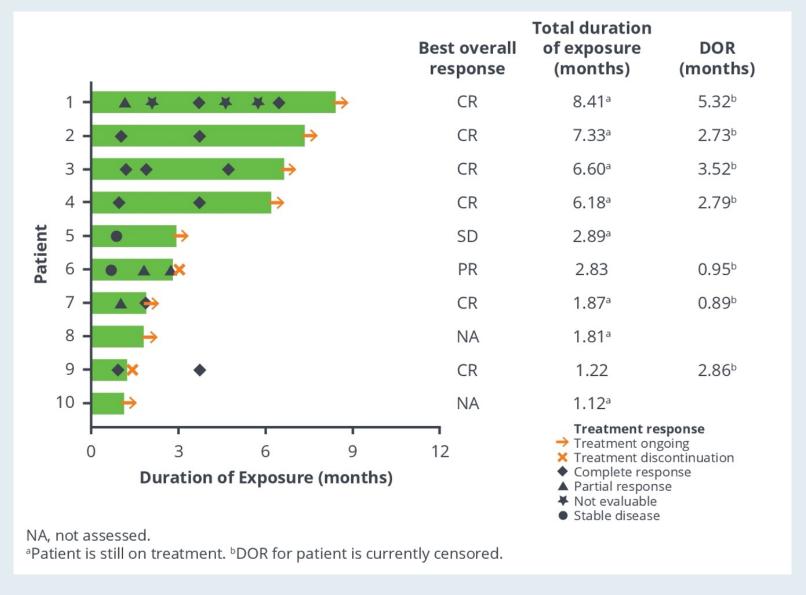
Phase 2 Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Erdafitinib in Patients With Intermediate-Risk Non–Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer (IR-NMIBC) With *FGFR3/2* Alterations (*alt*) in THOR-2: Cohort 3 Interim Analysis

Siamak Daneshmand,¹ Renata Zaucha,² Benjamin A. Gartrell,³ Yair Lotan,⁴ Syed A. Hussain,⁵ Eugene K. Lee,⁶ Giuseppe Procopio,⁷ Fernando Galanternik,⁸ Vahid Naini,⁹ Jenna Cody Carcione,¹⁰ Spyros Triantos,¹⁰ Mahadi Baig,¹⁰ Jodi K. Maranchie¹¹

Genitourinary Cancers Symposium 2023; Abstract 504.



THOR-2 (Cohort 3): Response Duration in Evaluable Patients





THOR-2 (Cohort 3): Safety Summary and Most Common TEAEs

TEAEs summary	n (%)
Any grade TEAEs Treatment related	9 (90) 9 (90)
Grade ≥3 TEAEs Treatment related	2 (20) 1 (10)
Serious TEAEs	0
TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	0
Deaths on study	0

TEAE by preferred term	Any grade (≥30%) n (%)	Grade ≥3 (all events) n (%)
Hyperphosphatemia	9 (90)	0
Diarrhea	5 (50)	1 (10)
Dry mouth	5 (50)	0
Dysgeusia	3 (30)	0



Lunch with the Investigators: Gastroesophageal Cancers

A CME Symposium Held in Conjunction with the 2023 ASCO® Annual Meeting

Friday, June 2, 2023

11:45 AM - 12:45 PM CT (12:45 PM - 1:45 PM ET)

Faculty

Yelena Y Janjigian, MD Manish A Shah, MD Harry H Yoon, MD, MHS

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.

NCPD credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

