Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology

Hepatobiliary Cancers

Thursday, May 4, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA
Richard S Finn, MD



Faculty



Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA
Professor
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
New York, New York



MODERATOR
Neil Love, MD
Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Richard S Finn, MD

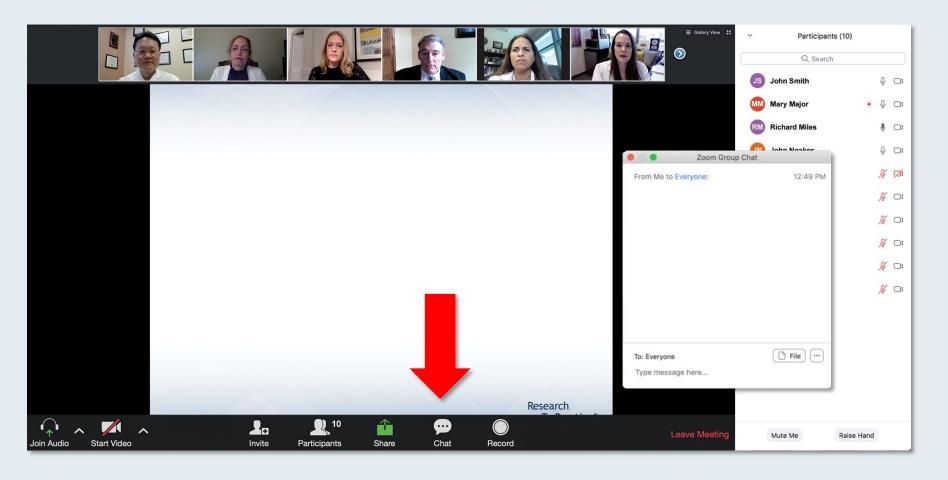
Professor, Department of Medicine, Division
of Hematology/Oncology

David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

Director, Signal Transduction and Therapeutics Program
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at UCLA

Los Angeles, California

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



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



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







ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Management of Hepatocellular Carcinoma



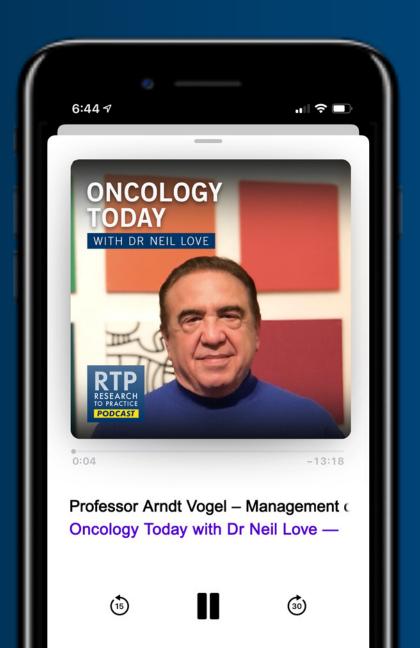
PROFESSOR ARNDT VOGEL

HANNOVER MEDICAL SCHOOL









Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love — HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Virtual Event

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Brian Van Tine, MD, PhD



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Gastroesophageal Cancers

Friday, June 2, 2023

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Additional faculty to be announced

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Prof Karim Fizazi, MD, PhD

Rana R McKay, MD

Alicia K Morgans, MD, MPH

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Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following companies: AbbVie Inc, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, ADC Therapeutics, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, BeyondSpring Pharmaceuticals Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Coherus BioSciences, CTI BioPharma Corp, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Corporation, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, G1 Therapeutics Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab 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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Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.



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| Nonrelevant Financial Relationship | Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy |



Dr Finn — **Disclosures**

| Advisory Committee | CStone Pharmaceuticals |
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| Speakers Bureau | Genentech, a member of the Roche Group |



Agenda

Prologue: Last Week

MODULE 1: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

MODULE 2: Biliary Tract Cancers

MODULE 3: Appendix



Thank you for joining us!

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



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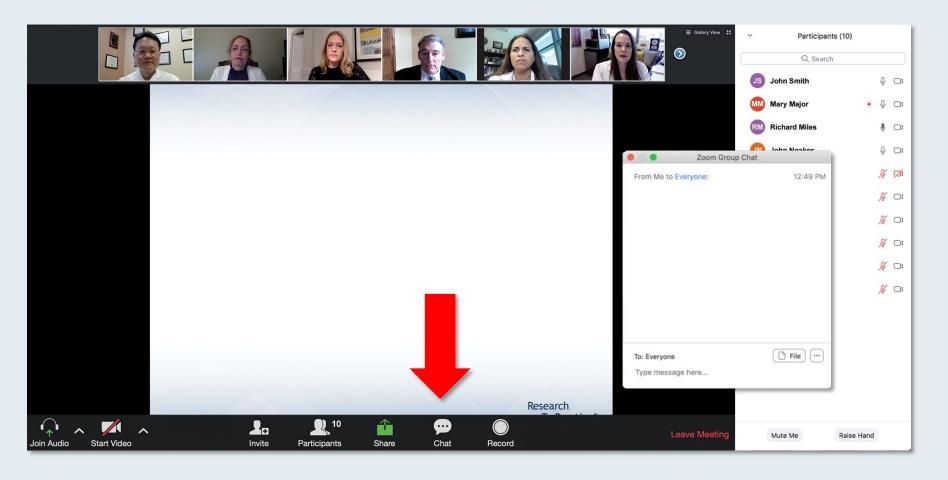
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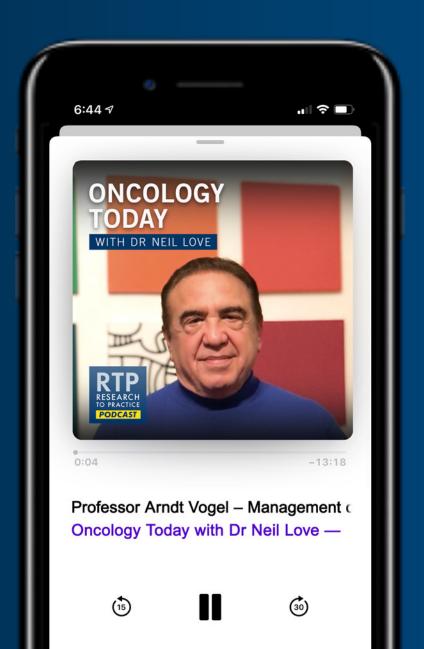
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Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Ghassan Abou-Alfa Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

> RTP Year In Review Live Webinar Hepatobiliary Cancers Edition May 4, 2023

2023 Year in Review: Biliary Cancers

Richard S. Finn, MD
Professor of Clinical Medicine
Division of Hematology/Oncology
Director, Signal Transduction and Therapeutics Program
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
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Key Data Sets

Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA

- Chow et al. IMbrave050: Phase 3 study of adjuvant atezolizumab + bevacizumab versus active surveillance in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) at high risk of disease recurrence following resection or ablation. AACR 2023; Abstract CT003.
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 IMbrave150 study. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2023; Abstract 597.
- Cheng A-L et al. Updated efficacy and safety data from **IMbrave150**: **Atezolizumab** plus **bevacizumab** vs sorafenib for **unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma. *J Hepatol* 2022;76(4):862-73.
- Abou-Alfa GK et al. **Tremelimumab** plus **durvalumab** in **unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma. *NEJM Evid* 2022;1(8).
- Qin S et al. Final analysis of **RATIONALE-301**: Randomized, **phase III** study of **tislelizumab** versus sorafenib as **first-line** treatment for **unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma. ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA36.

Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA (Continued)

- Kelley RK et al. **Cabozantinib** plus **atezolizumab** versus sorafenib for **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma (**COSMIC-312**): A multicentre, open-label, randomised, **phase 3** trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2022;23(8):995-1008.
- Finn RS et al. Primary results from the **phase III LEAP-002** study: **Lenvatinib** plus **pembrolizumab** versus lenvatinib as **first-line (1L)** therapy for **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma (aHCC). ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA34.
- Rimini M et al. **Atezolizumab** plus **bevacizumab** versus lenvatinib or sorafenib in **non-viral unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma: An international propensity score matching analysis. *ESMO Open* 2022;7(6):100591.
- El-Khoueiry AB et al. Safety and efficacy of **cabozantinib** for patients with **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma who **advanced to Child-Pugh B** liver function at study week 8: A retrospective analysis of the **CELESTIAL** randomised controlled trial. *BMC Cancer* 2022;22(1):377.
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Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA (Continued)

- Qin S et al. **Pembrolizumab** versus placebo as **second-line** therapy in patients from **Asia** with **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma: A randomized, double-blind, phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41(7):1434-43.
- Melero I et al. Nivolumab (NIVO) plus ipilimumab (IPI) combination therapy in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (aHCC): 5-year results from CheckMate 040. ESMO World Congress on Gastrointestinal Cancer 2022; Abstract SO-12.
- Yau T et al. **Nivolumab** plus **cabozantinib** with or without **ipilimumab** for **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma: Results from **cohort 6** of the **CheckMate 040** trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41(9):1747-57.
- Qin S et al. **Camrelizumab** (C) plus **rivoceranib** (R) vs. sorafenib (S) as **first-line** therapy for **unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma (uHCC): A randomized, phase III trial. ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA35.
- NCT05301842: A phase III, randomized, open-label, sponsor-blinded, multicenter study of durvalumab in combination with tremelimumab ± lenvatinib given concurrently with TACE compared to TACE alone in patients with locoregional hepatocellular carcinoma (EMERALD-3)



Richard S Finn, MD

- Oh D-Y et al. **Durvalumab** plus **gemcitabine** and **cisplatin** in advanced **biliary tract** cancer. *NEJM Evid* 2022;1(8).
- Oh D et al. Updated overall survival (OS) from the **phase III TOPAZ-1** study of **durvalumab** (D) or placebo (PBO) plus **gemcitabine and cisplatin** (+ GC) in patients (pts) with advanced **biliary tract** cancer (BTC). ESMO 2022; Abstract 56P.
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- Kelley RK et al. Pembrolizumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin compared with gemcitabine and cisplatin alone for patients with advanced biliary tract cancer (KEYNOTE-966): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet 2023 April 16;[Online ahead of print].
- Vogel A et al. Pemigatinib for previously treated locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma: Final results from FIGHT-202. ESMO World Congress on Gastrointestinal Cancer 2022; Abstract O-2.



Richard S Finn, MD (Continued)

- Bibeau K et al. Progression-free survival in patients with **cholangiocarcinoma** with or without **FGF/FGFR alterations**: A **FIGHT-202 post hoc** analysis of prior systemic therapy response. *JCO Precis Oncol* 2022;6:e2100414.
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- Zymeworks announces positive topline data in the pivotal **HERIZON-BTC-01** trial of **zanidatamab** [press release]. December 19, 2022. Available at https://ir.zymeworks.com/news-releases/news-release-details/zymeworks-announces-positive-topline-data-pivotal-herizon-btc-01.
- Ohba A et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd; DS-8201) in patients (pts) with HER2-expressing unresectable or recurrent biliary tract cancer (BTC): An investigator-initiated multicenter phase 2 study (HERB trial). ASCO 2022; Abstract 4006.

Richard S Finn, MD (Continued)

- Carrizosa DR et al. **CRESTONE**: Initial efficacy and safety of **seribantumab** in solid tumors harboring **NRG1 fusions**. ASCO 2022;Abstract 3006.
- El-Khoueiry AB et al. IMbrave151: A phase 2, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of atezolizumab with or without bevacizumab in combination with cisplatin plus gemcitabine in patients with untreated, advanced biliary tract cancer. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2023; Abstract 491.
- Yoo C et al. Final results from the **NIFTY** trial, a phase IIb, randomized, open-label study of liposomal irinotecan (**nal-IRI**) plus fluorouracil (5-FU)/leucovorin (**LV**) in patients (pts) with **previously treated** metastatic **biliary tract** cancer (BTC). ESMO 2022;Abstract 55P.



Prologue: Last Week

MODULE 1: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

MODULE 2: Biliary Tract Cancers



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Prologue: Last Week

MODULE 1: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

- IMbrave050: Adjuvant atezolizumab/bevacizumab; BCLC revisions
- Immuno-oncology combinations as first-line systemic treatment for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
- Safety and efficacy of cabozantinib in HCC

MODULE 2: Biliary Tract Cancers



IMbrave050: Adjuvant Atezolizumab/Bevacizumab; BCLC Revisions

- Chow et al. IMbrave050: Phase 3 study of adjuvant atezolizumab + bevacizumab versus active surveillance in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) at high risk of disease recurrence following resection or ablation. AACR 2023; Abstract CT003.
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RTP Year In Review Live Webinar Hepatobiliary Cancers Edition May 4, 2023



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IMbrave050: Phase 3 study of adjuvant atezolizumab + bevacizumab versus active surveillance in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma at high risk of disease recurrence following resection or ablation

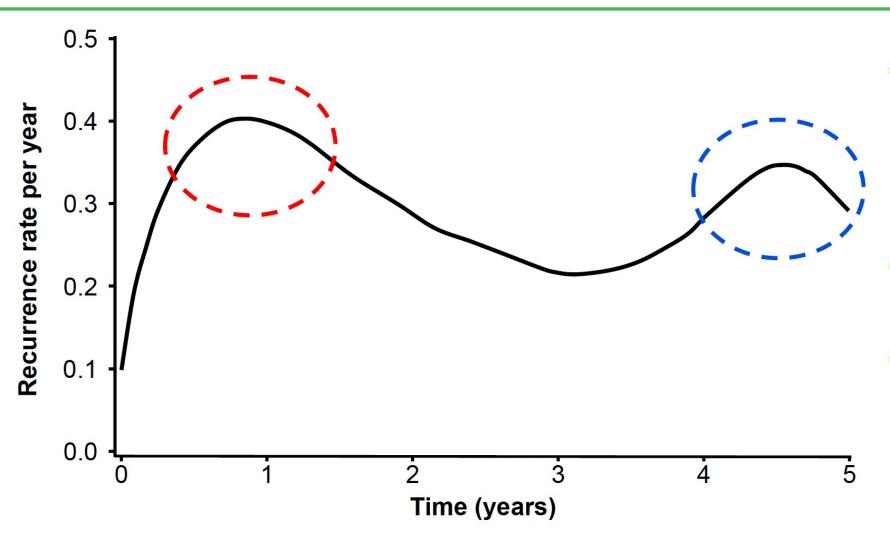
Pierce Chow,¹ Minshan Chen,² Ann-Lii Cheng,³ Ahmed Kaseb,⁴ Masatoshi Kudo,⁵ Han Chu Lee,⁶ Adam Yopp,⁷ Jian Zhou,⁸ Lu Wang,⁹ Xiaoyu Wen,¹⁰ Jeong Heo,¹¹ Won Young Tak,¹² Shinichiro Nakamura,¹³ Kazushi Numata,¹⁴ Thomas Uguen,¹⁵ David Hsiehchen,⁷ Edward Cha,¹⁶ Stephen P. Hack,¹⁶ Qinshu Lian,¹⁶ Jessica Spahn,¹⁶ Chun Wu,¹⁷ Shukui Qin¹⁸

¹National Cancer Centre Singapore, Singapore and Duke-NUS Medical School Singapore, Singapore; ²Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangdong Province, China; ³National Taiwan University Cancer Center and National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; 4MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; 5Kindai University, Osaka, Japan; 6Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 7UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; 8Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; 9Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Shanghai, China; 101st Hospital of Jilin University, Jilin, China; 11College of Medicine, Pusan National University and Biomedical Research Institute, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan, Republic of Korea; 12Kyungpook National University Hospital, School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Republic of Korea; ¹³Himeji Red Cross Hospital, Hyogo, Japan; ¹⁴Yokohama City University Medical Center, Yokohama, Japan; ¹⁵Hôpital de Pontchaillou, Rennes, France; ¹⁶Genentech Inc, South San Francisco, CA: ¹⁷Roche (China) Holding Ltd. Shanghai, China: ¹⁸Jinling Hospital of Naniing University of Chinese Medicine, Naniing, China



Bimodal recurrence after HCC resection

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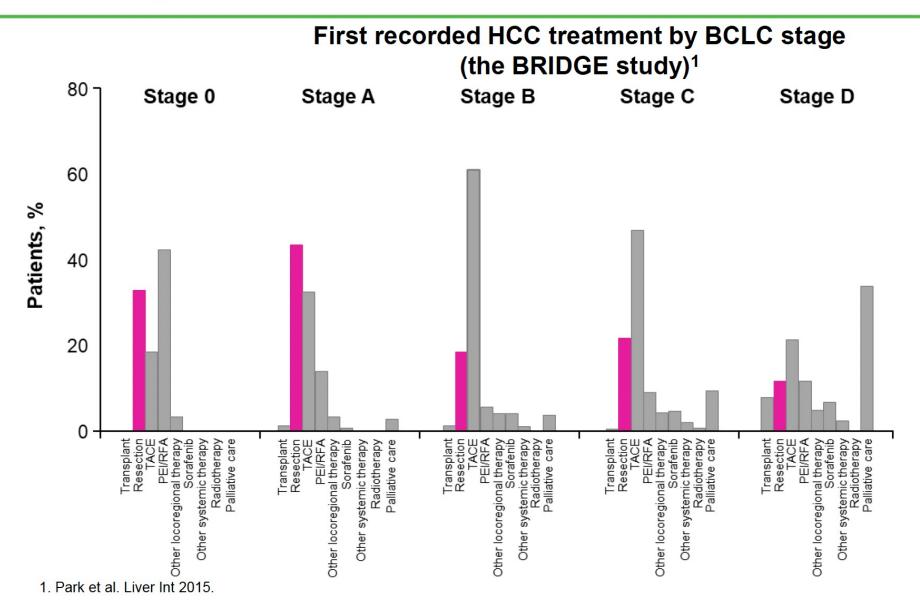


- Recurrence rate after resection peaks at around 1 year, then gradually decreases over the next 2 years. Current consensus is that these recurrences are from micro-metastases
- A second lower postoperative recurrence peak occurs at
 4-5 years¹
- The second peak is currently understood to be due to de novo tumors associated with underlying liver disease²

Resection is frequently used as first treatment for HCC with high-risk factors for recurrence



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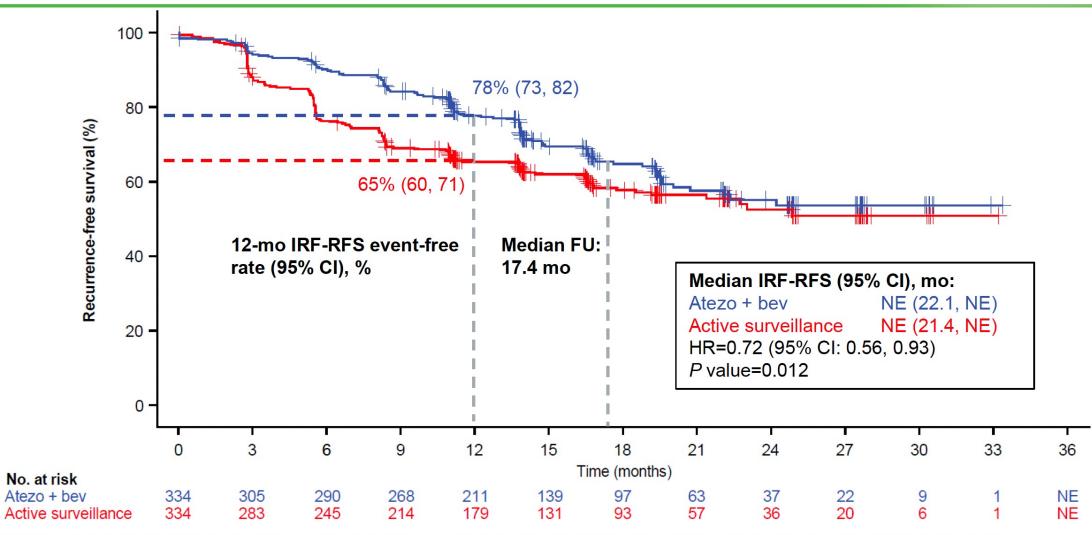


 Globally, treatment practices include surgical resection for high-risk patients like those enrolled in IMbrave050

Primary endpoint: IRF-assessed RFS was significantly improved with atezo + bev vs active surveillance



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Clinical cutoff: October 21, 2022; median follow-up duration: 17.4 mo. At clinical cutoff, 110 of 334 patients (33%) in the atezo + bev arm and 133 of 334 (40%) in the active surveillance arm experienced disease recurrence or death.



IRF-assessed RFS subgroups

APRIL 14-19 • #AACR23

| Baseline risk factors | No. of patients | Unstratifie | d HR (95% CI) | Baseline risk factors | No. of patients | Unstratified HR (95% CI) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| All patients | 668 | → -¦ | 0.74 (0.57, 0.95) | Hepatitis B etiology | 416 | 0.87 (0.63, 1.20) |
| <65 years old | 427 | | 0.80 (0.58, 1.08) | Hepatitis C etiology | 72 | 0.65 (0.30, 1.40) |
| ≥65 years old | 241 | | 0.64 (0.41, 1.00) | Non-viral etiology | 83 — | → 0.70 (0.34, 1.42) |
| Male | 555 | → | 0.74 (0.56, 0.98) | Unknown etiology | 97 — | 0.45 (0.23, 0.89) |
| Female | 113 | | 0.73 (0.38, 1.40) | Resection | 585 | 0.75 (0.58, 0.98) |
| Asian | 545 | — | 0.75 (0.56, 0.99) | Ablation | 83 — | 0.61 (0.26, 1.41) |
| White | 78 - | | 0.59 (0.28, 1.25) | In patients who underwent rese | ection | I |
| Other race | 45 | | — 0.91 (0.36, 2.29) | 1 tumor | 526 | 0.77 (0.58, 1.03) |
| ECOG PS 0 | 527 | → ¦ | 0.65 (0.48, 0.87) | >1 tumors | 59 — | 0.60 (0.28, 1.27) |
| ECOG PS 1 | 141 | - i | 1.13 (0.67, 1.91) | Tumor size >5 cm | 327 | 0.66 (0.48, 0.91) |
| PD-L1 ≥1% | 294 | | 0.82 (0.55, 1.20) | Tumor size ≤5 cm | 258 | 1.06 (0.65, 1.74) |
| PD-L1 <1% | 270 | → -¦ | 0.62 (0.43, 0.91) | mVI present | 354 | 0.79 (0.56, 1.10) |
| Unknown PD-L1 | 104 | | 0.82 (0.39, 1.71) | mVI absent | 231 | 0.69 (0.45, 1.06) |
| 1 high-risk feature ^a | 311 | | 0.74 (0.48, 1.14) | Poor tumor differentiation | 245 | 0.76 (0.51, 1.12) |
| ≥2 high-risk features ^a | 274 | | 0.77 (0.55, 1.08) | No poor tumor differentiation | 340 | 0.74 (0.52, 1.07) |
| BCLC 0/A | 569 | | 0.78 (0.59, 1.04) | Received TACE | 66 | 1.21 (0.57, 2.59) |
| BCLC B | 57 - | | 0.44 (0.18, 1.08) | Did not receive TACE | 519 | 0.71 (0.53, 0.94) |
| BCLC C | 42 | | 0.73 (0.31, 1.73) | | _ | |
| | - | | | | 0.3 | └ 1 |
| 0.3 		 1 		 3 | | | | Atezo | | |
| Atezo + bev Active | | | | | bet | tter surveillance better |
| | | better surveil | lance better | | | |

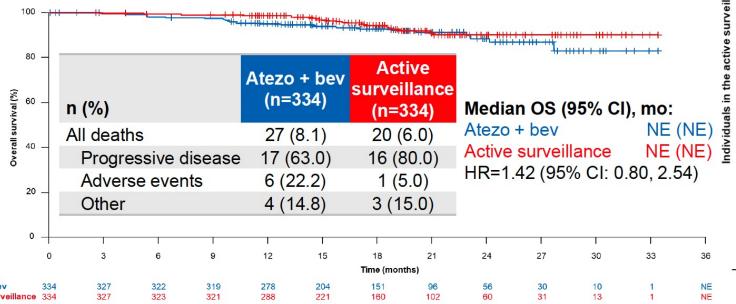
Clinical cutoff: October 21, 2022; median follow-up duration: 17.4 mo. IRF = independent review facility; RFS = relapse-free survival mVI, microvascular invasion. ^a Patients who underwent ablation were categorized as "not applicable."



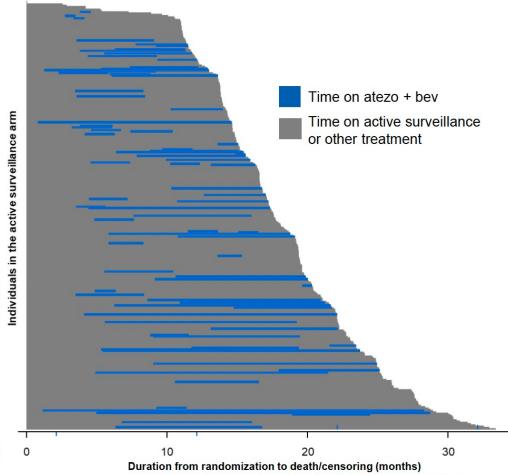
Overall survival was highly immature

APRIL 14-19 • #AACR23

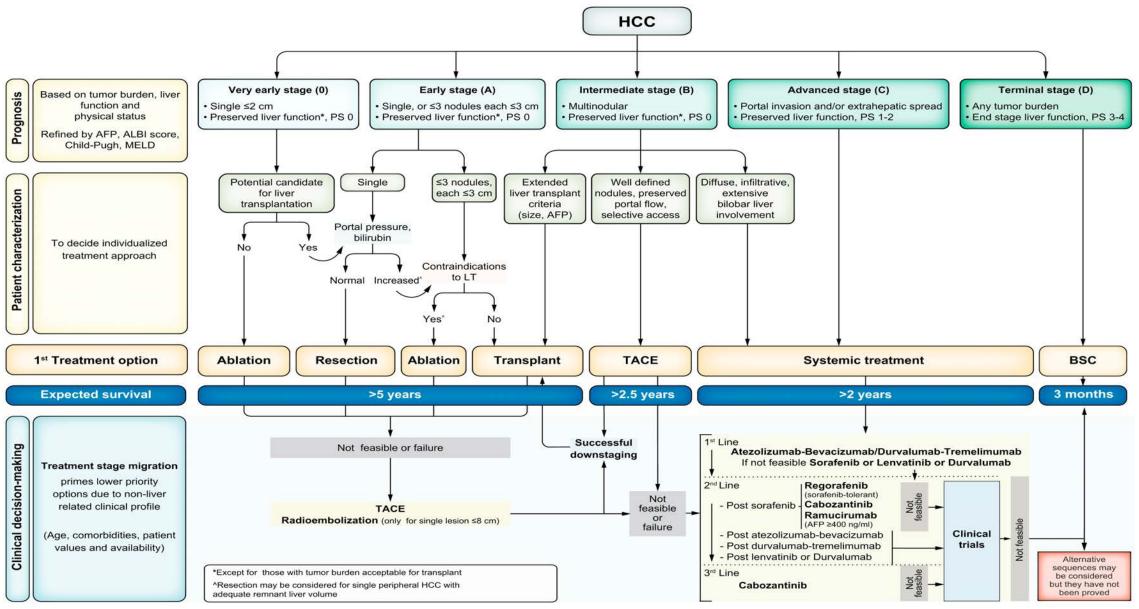
- OS is highly immature, with a 7% event-patient ratio (n=47). There were:
 - 7 more deaths in the atezo + bev arm (27 vs 20)
 - Similar number of deaths due to HCC recurrence
 - 3 COVID-19-related deaths within 1 year of randomization, all in the atezo + bev arm
- Patients in the active surveillance arm were allowed to cross over to receive atezo + bev either directly after IRF-confirmed recurrence or following a second resection or ablation



Of the 133 patients with an RFS event during active surveillance, **81 (61%) crossed over to atezo + bev**



BCLC Revised



"Prospective translational studies should evaluate the role of ATB-mediated gut dysbiosis as a proposed mechanism underlying the adverse outcome in immunotherapy recipients."

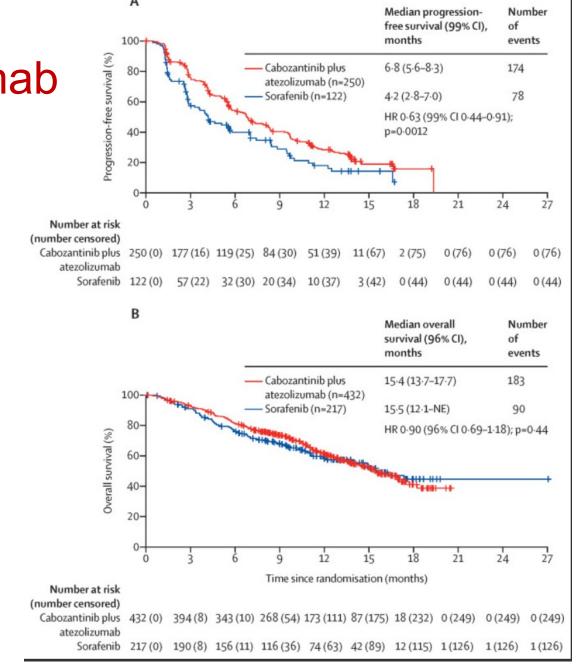


Immuno-Oncology Combinations as First-Line Systemic Treatment for Advanced HCC

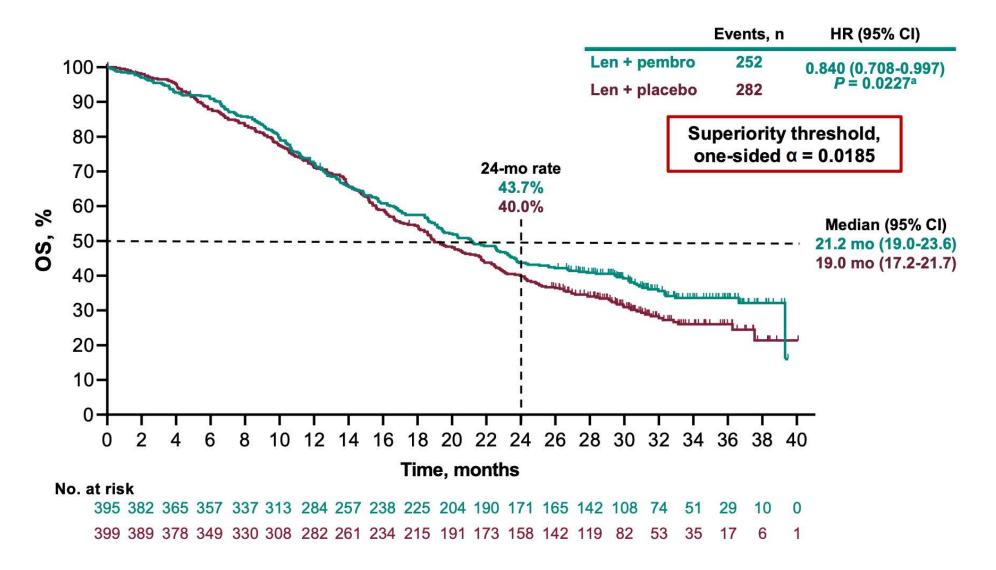
- Cheng A-L et al. Updated efficacy and safety data from **IMbrave150**: **Atezolizumab** plus **bevacizumab** vs sorafenib for **unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma. *J Hepatol* 2022;76(4):862-73.
- Abou-Alfa GK et al. **Tremelimumab** plus **durvalumab** in **unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma. *NEJM Evid* 2022;1(8).
- Qin S et al. Final analysis of RATIONALE-301: Randomized, phase III study of tislelizumab versus sorafenib as first-line treatment for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA36.
- Kelley RK et al. Cabozantinib plus atezolizumab versus sorafenib for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (COSMIC-312): A multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2022;23(8):995-1008.
- Finn RS et al. Primary results from the phase III LEAP-002 study: Lenvatinib plus pembrolizumab versus lenvatinib as first-line (1L) therapy for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (aHCC). ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA34.
- Rimini M et al. **Atezolizumab** plus **bevacizumab** versus lenvatinib or sorafenib in **non-viral unresectable** hepatocellular carcinoma: An international propensity score matching analysis. *ESMO Open* 2022;7(6):100591.



Cabozantinib plus Atezolizumab versus Sorafenib



LEAP-002

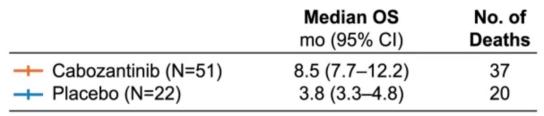


Safety and Efficacy of Cabozantinib in HCC

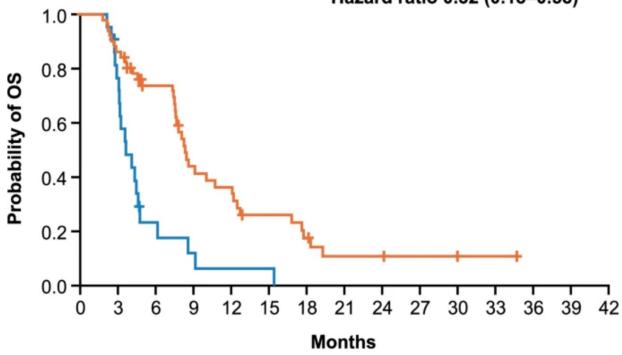
- El-Khoueiry AB et al. Safety and efficacy of **cabozantinib** for patients with **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma who **advanced to Child-Pugh B** liver function at study week 8: A retrospective analysis of the **CELESTIAL** randomised controlled trial. *BMC Cancer* 2022;22(1):377.
- Freemantle N et al. **Quality of life** assessment of **cabozantinib** in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma in the **CELESTIAL** trial. *Eur J Cancer* 2022;168:91-8.



Cabozantinib and Worsening Child Pugh Score



Hazard ratio 0.32 (0.18-0.58)



| | Patients with Child-Pugh B at Week 8, n | Patients with available BCDM-determined Child-Pugh score points, $n^{\rm a}$ | Child-Pugh score (Week 8) n (%) b | | |
|--------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | 7 points | 8 points | 9 points |
| Cabozantinib | 51 | 42 | 26 (51) | 11 (22) | 3 (6) |
| Placebo | 22 | 21 | 11 (50) | 3 (14) | 5 (23) |

El-Khoueiry AB et al. BMC Cancer 2022;22(1):377.

Courtesy of Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA

Cabozantinib and Quality of life in Patients with Advanced HCC

| Dimension | Cabozantinib, mean (SD) | Placebo, mean (SD) | Difference (cabozantinib minus placebo) | Lower 95% CI | Upper 95% CI | p |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Mobility | 1.89 (0.95) | 1.54 (0.81) | 1.24 | 1.14 | 1.34 | <0.0001 |
| Self-care | 1.45 (0.79) | 1.25 (0.62) | 1.14 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 0.0033 |
| Usual activities | 1.93 (0.95) | 1.63 (0.87) | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.30 | <0.0001 |
| Pain/discomfort | 2.18 (0.94) | 1.93 (0.91) | 1.13 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 0.0005 |
| Anxiety/depression | 1.62 (0.81) | 1.53 (0.72) | 1.07 | 0.99 | 1.16 | 0.1104 |

Other Important Papers

- Qin S et al. **Pembrolizumab** versus placebo as **second-line** therapy in patients from **Asia** with **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma: A randomized, double-blind, phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41(7):1434-43.
- Melero I et al. **Nivolumab (NIVO)** plus **ipilimumab (IPI)** combination therapy in patients with **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma (aHCC): **5-year** results from **CheckMate 040**. ESMO World Congress on Gastrointestinal Cancer 2022; Abstract SO-12.
- Yau T et al. **Nivolumab** plus **cabozantinib** with or without **ipilimumab** for **advanced** hepatocellular carcinoma: Results from **cohort 6** of the **CheckMate 040** trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2023;41(9):1747-57.
- Qin S et al. Camrelizumab (C) plus rivoceranib (R) vs. sorafenib (S) as first-line therapy for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (uHCC): A randomized, phase III trial. ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA35.
- NCT05301842: A phase III, randomized, open-label, sponsor-blinded, multicenter study of durvalumab in combination with tremelimumab ± lenvatinib given concurrently with TACE compared to TACE alone in patients with locoregional hepatocellular carcinoma (EMERALD-3)



Prologue: Last Week

MODULE 1: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

MODULE 2: Biliary Tract Cancers

- Prologue: Anatomic biology of biliary tract cancers (BTC)
- IOs with chemotherapy as first-line systemic treatment for metastatic BTC
- Overview of targeted therapies for BTC
- FGFR inhibitors in BTC
- Other targeted therapies
 - Anti-HER2 therapies in BTC
 - Seribantumab



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2023 Year in Review: Biliary Cancers

Richard S. Finn, MD

Professor of Clinical Medicine

Division of Hematology/Oncology

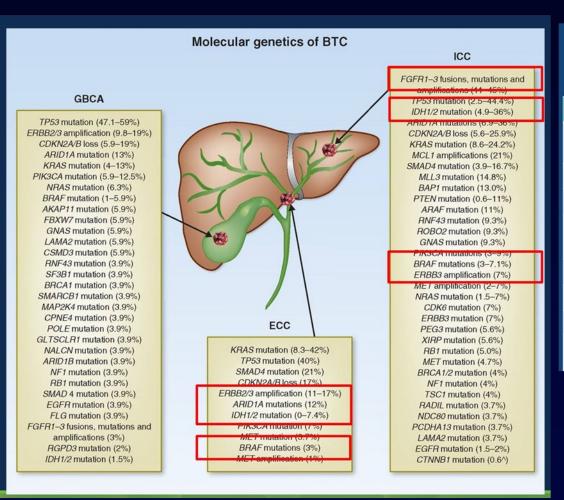
Director, Signal Transduction and Therapeutics Program

Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center

Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA



BTC: a heterogenous group of tumors



Targeted Therapy for Biliary Tract Cancers

Recommend molecular profiling for advanced disease

| | Intrahepatic | Extrahepatic | Gallbladder | Comments |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| % BRAF substitution | 5 | 3 | 1 | 36% RR; 75% DCR with BRAF/MEK inhibition ¹ |
| % KRAS substitution | 22 | 42 | 11 | |
| % PI3KCA substitution | 5 | 7 | 14 | |
| % FGFR2 fusions / FGFR1-3 alterations | 10-15 | 0 | 3 | FGFR2 fusions: 20-40% ORR; ~80% DCR with FGFR1-3 inhibitors ² |
| % IDH 1/2 substitution | 15-20 | 0 | 0 | + RP3 data; IDH1 inhibitor ~60% DCR ² |
| % MSI-H / dMMR | 1-3 | 1-3 | 1-3 | PD1 inhibitors: 30-50% RR ² |
| % ERBB2 amplification | 3-4 | 11 | 16 | HER2 directed therapy: ~40% RR ³ |
| % ARID1A Alterations | 18 | 12 | 13 | Rationale for Checkpoint inhibition, BET, EZH2, PARP inhibitors |

- 1. Wainberg et al, ASCO GI 2019
- 2. Harris et al, Semin Oncol 2018
- 3. Javle et al, ASCO GI 2017

IOs with Chemotherapy as First-Line Treatment for Metastatic BTC

- Oh D-Y et al. **Durvalumab** plus **gemcitabine** and **cisplatin** in advanced **biliary tract** cancer. *NEJM Evid* 2022;1(8).
- Oh D et al. Updated overall survival (OS) from the **phase III TOPAZ-1** study of **durvalumab** (D) or placebo (PBO) plus **gemcitabine and cisplatin** (+ GC) in patients (pts) with advanced **biliary tract** cancer (BTC). ESMO 2022;Abstract 56P.
- He AR et al. Outcomes by primary tumour location in patients with advanced biliary tract cancer treated with durvalumab or placebo plus gemcitabine and cisplatin in the phase 3 TOPAZ-1 study. ESMO World Congress on Gastrointestinal Cancer 2022; Abstract O-1.
- Kelley RK et al. Pembrolizumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin compared with gemcitabine and cisplatin alone for patients with advanced biliary tract cancer (KEYNOTE-966): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet 2023 April 16:[Online ahead of print].



Pembrolizumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin compared with gemcitabine and cisplatin alone for patients with advanced biliary tract cancer (KEYNOTE-966): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial

Robin Kate Kelley*, Makoto Ueno*, Changhoon Yoo, Richard S Finn, Junji Furuse, Zhenggang Ren, Thomas Yau, Heinz-Josef Klümpen, Stephen L Chan, Masato Ozaka, Chris Verslype, Mohamed Bouattour, Joon Oh Park, Olga Barajas, Uwe Pelzer, Juan W Valle, Li Yu, Usha Malhotra, Abby B Siegel, Julien Edeline, Arndt Vogel*, on behalf of the KEYNOTE-966 Investigators†

Lancet 2023;[Online ahead of print].



KEYNOTE-966

Added value of this study

"To our knowledge, KEYNOTE-966 is the first placebo-controlled study of a PD-1 inhibitor and the second study of a PD-1 or PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor to show a statistically significant improvement in overall survival and a manageable safety profile in patients with advanced biliary tract cancer. KEYNOTE-966 offers key findings beyond those of TOPAZ-1, owing to its larger population, enrolment of a greater proportion of participants outside of Asia, the continuation of gemcitabine until disease progression, and more complete ascertainment of important clinical biomarkers such as hepatitis B and C viral status, all of which might affect the generalizability of outcomes to a global patient population."



KEYNOTE-966 (continued)

<u>Implications of all the available evidence</u>

"Results of KEYNOTE-966 add to the body of evidence supporting the efficacy and safety of adding immune checkpoint inhibitors targeting PD-1 and PD-L1 to standard-of-care chemotherapy in the treatment of patients with biliary tract cancer. The statistically significant, clinically meaningful overall survival benefit observed in the absence of new safety signals supports the combination of pembrolizumab, gemcitabine, and cisplatin as a potential new first-line treatment option for patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic biliary tract cancer."



FGFR Inhibitors in BTC

- Vogel A et al. **Pemigatinib** for **previously treated** locally advanced or metastatic **cholangiocarcinoma**: Final results from **FIGHT-202**. ESMO World Congress on Gastrointestinal Cancer 2022; Abstract O-2.
- Bibeau K et al. Progression-free survival in patients with **cholangiocarcinoma** with or without **FGF/FGFR alterations**: A **FIGHT-202 post hoc** analysis of prior systemic therapy response. *JCO Precis Oncol* 2022;6:e2100414.
- Goyal L et al. **Futibatinib** for **FGFR2-rearranged intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma**. *N Engl J Med* 2023;388(3):228-39.
- Goyal L et al. Updated results of the FOENIX-CCA2 trial: Efficacy and safety of futibatinib in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (iCCA) harboring FGFR2 fusions/rearrangements. ASCO 2022; Abstract 4009.



FIGHT-202

- Pemigatinib oral selective FGFR 1,2,3 inhibitor
- 13.5 mg qD, 2 weeks on 1 off
- FIGHT-202 open label single arm Phase 2 study in previously treated CCA, primary endpoint ORR
- ORR 37% in patients with FGFR2 fusions/gene rearrangements (n=108)
 - DOR 9.1 months
 - PFS 7.0 mos, OS 17.5 mos
- TEAEs- hyperphosphatemia, alopecia, diarrhea, fatigue
- Exploratory analysis for this 108 patients, PFS to front-line was 5.5 mos (less than second-line pemigatinib)

Futibatinib

- Highly selective FGFR 1-4 inhibitor, irreversible, 20 mg daily
- FOENIX-CCA2 study, single arm phase 2 in patients with FGFR2 fusions/ rearrangements (n=103)
- ORR 41.7 %, mDOR 9.5 mos, mPFS 8.9 mos
- Mature mOS 20.0 mos
- TEAEs- hyperphosphatemia, alopecia, dry mouth, diarrhea

Anti-HER2 Therapies in BTC

- Zymeworks announces positive topline data in the pivotal **HERIZON-BTC-01** trial of **zanidatamab** [press release]. December 19, 2022. Available at https://ir.zymeworks.com/news-releases/news-release-details/zymeworks-announces-positive-topline-data-pivotal-herizon-btc-01.
- Ohba A et al. **Trastuzumab deruxtecan** (T-DXd; DS-8201) in patients (pts) with **HER2-expressing** unresectable or recurrent **biliary tract** cancer (BTC): An investigator-initiated multicenter phase 2 study (**HERB** trial). ASCO 2022; Abstract 4006.



HER2 Targeting: second line studies

- HERIZON-BTC-01 trial, phase 2b (n~87), single agent
 - Zanidatamab, HER2 bispecific antibody against 2 different domains of HER2
 - ORR 41.3%, mDOR 12.9 mos in second line
 - Amplified or IHC 2 and 3+
 - No new safety signals (GI and infusion reactions)
- HERB trial, phase 2, single arm, trastuzumab deruxtecan
 - 30 pts (22 HER2 positive, 8 HER2 low)
 - ORR HER2 + 36.4 %, HER2 low 12.5%, All 30%
 - PFS HER2+ 5.1 mos, HER2 low 3.5 mos
 - TEAEs hematologic, pneumonitis

Seribantumab

• Carrizosa DR et al. **CRESTONE**: Initial efficacy and safety of **seribantumab** in solid tumors harboring **NRG1 fusions**. ASCO 2022;Abstract 3006.

Seribantumab

- Fully human anti-HER3 mAb, IV q3weeks
- Competes with NRG-1 to bind to HER3
- NRG fusions, rare, 0.2% of solid tumors
- CRESTONE: ph2 study in solid tumors with NRG fusions, n=35
- Included 2 patients with CCA
- ORR overall study 33%, 36% in NSCLC, mDOR not reached

Other Important Papers

- El-Khoueiry AB et al. IMbrave151: A phase 2, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of atezolizumab with or without bevacizumab in combination with cisplatin plus gemcitabine in patients with untreated, advanced biliary tract cancer. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2023; Abstract 491.
- Yoo C et al. Final results from the **NIFTY** trial, a phase IIb, randomized, open-label study of liposomal irinotecan (**nal-IRI**) plus fluorouracil (5-FU)/leucovorin (**LV**) in patients (pts) with **previously treated** metastatic **biliary tract** cancer (BTC). ESMO 2022;Abstract 55P.



Agenda

Prologue: Last Week

MODULE 1: Hepatocellular Carcinoma

MODULE 2: Biliary Tract Cancers

MODULE 3: Appendix

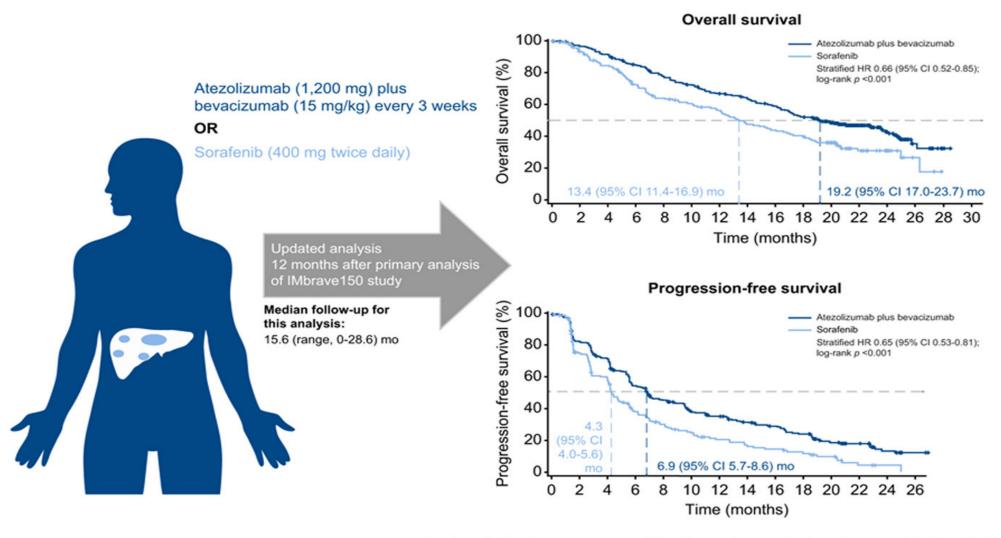


Hepatocellular Carcinoma



IMbrave150 One Year Update

IMbrave150: Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab versus sorafenib in patients with unresectable HCC



Confirmed objective response rate: 30% with atezolizumab plus bevacizumab, 11% with sorafenib

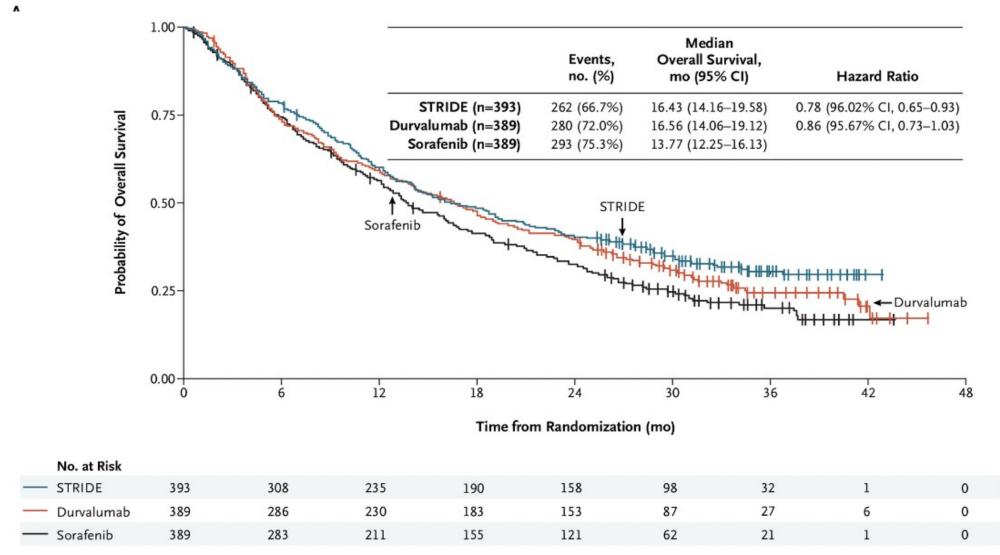
IMbrave050

Phase III global, multicenter, open-label, randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of adjuvant atezolizumab plus bevacizumab, compared with active surveillance, in people with HCC at high risk of recurrence (determined by the size and number of cancerous lesions and the histopathology results, if available) after surgical resection or ablation with curative intent.

Overall survival data were immature at the time of interim analysis and follow-up will continue to the next analysis. Safety was consistent with the known safety profile of each therapeutic agent and with the underlying disease.

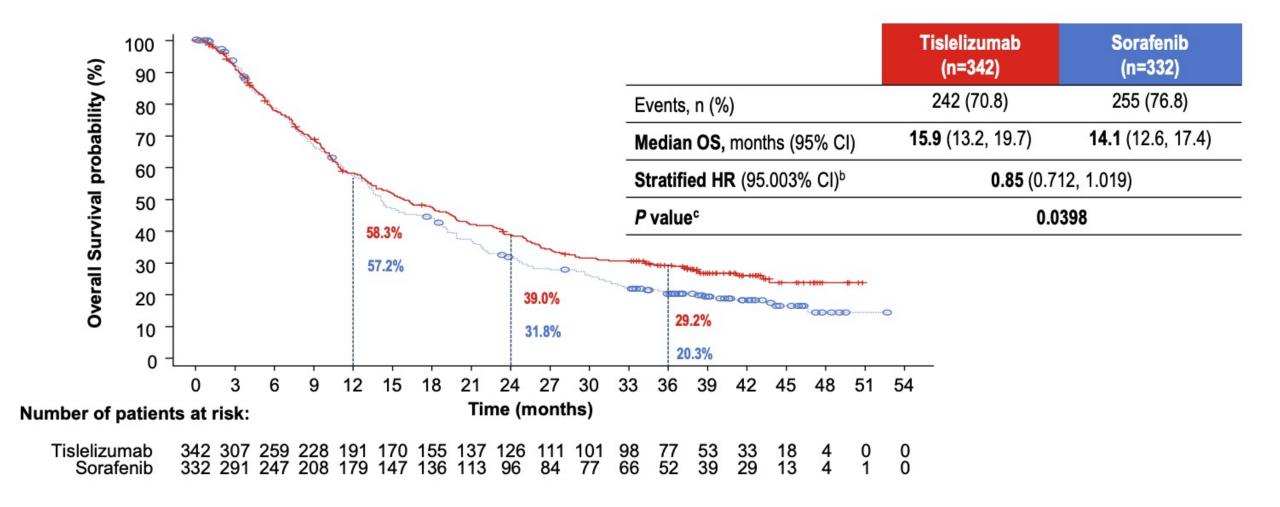
Results from the IMbrave050 study will be discussed with health authorities, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the European Medicines Agency, and presented at an upcoming medical meeting.

HIMALAYA OS for Durvalumab + Tremelimumab 300 mg vs Sorafenib and Durvalumab vs Sorafenib

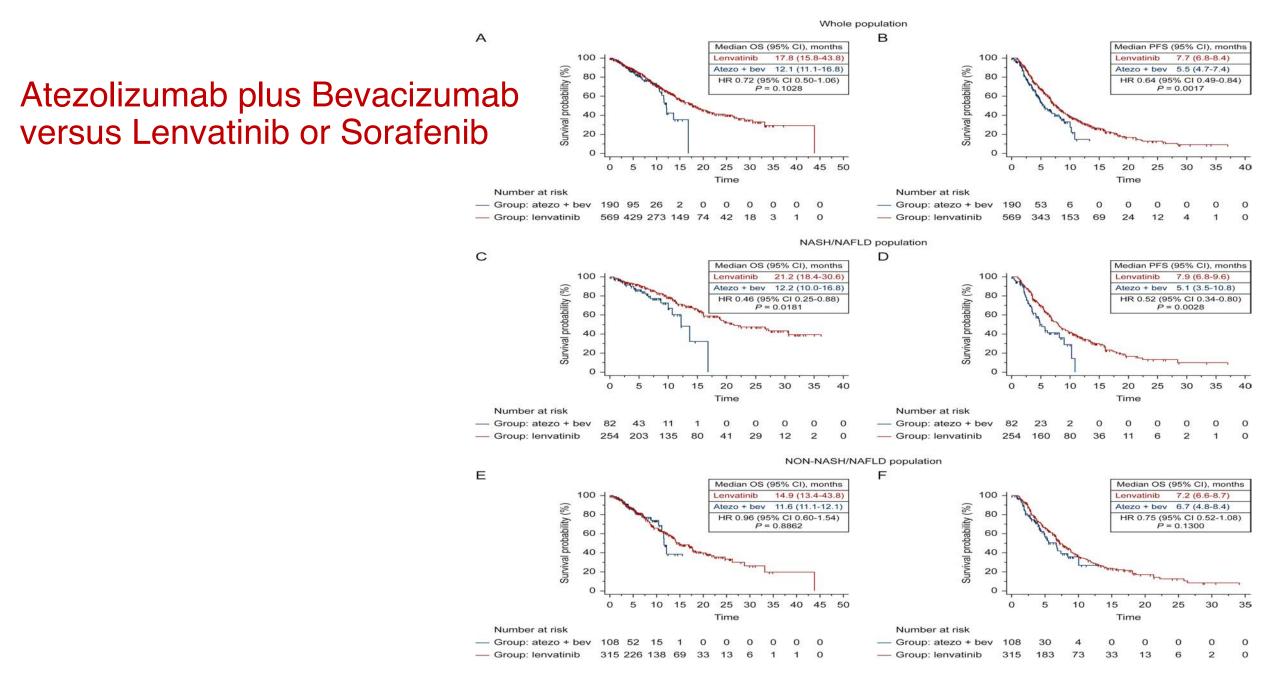


Abou-Alfa GK et al. NEJM Evidence. Published June 6, 2022. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1056/EVIDoa2100070

Tislelizumab vs Sorafenib Primary Endpoint: OS



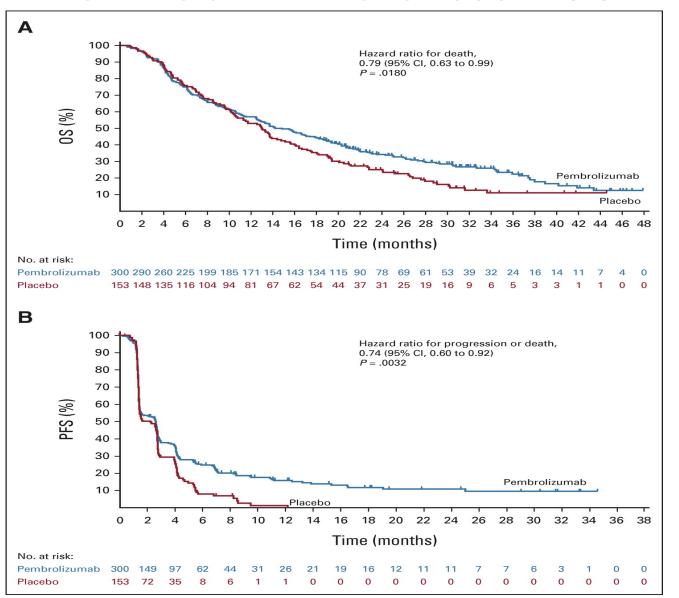
Qin S et al. ESMO 2022; Abstract LBA36.



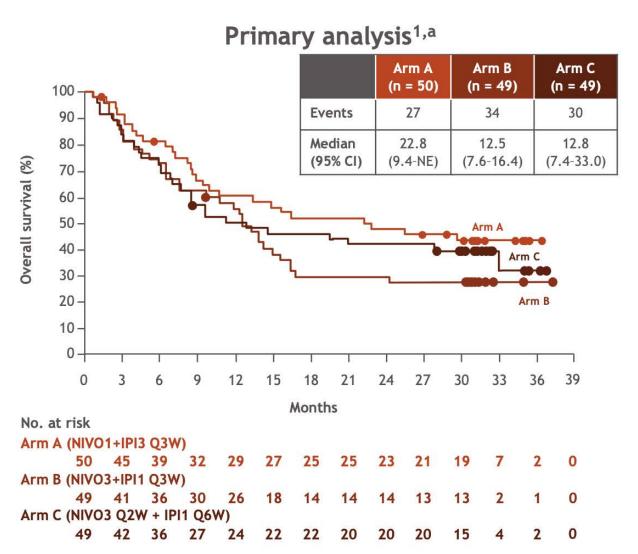
Rimini M et al. ESMO Open 2022;7(6):100591.

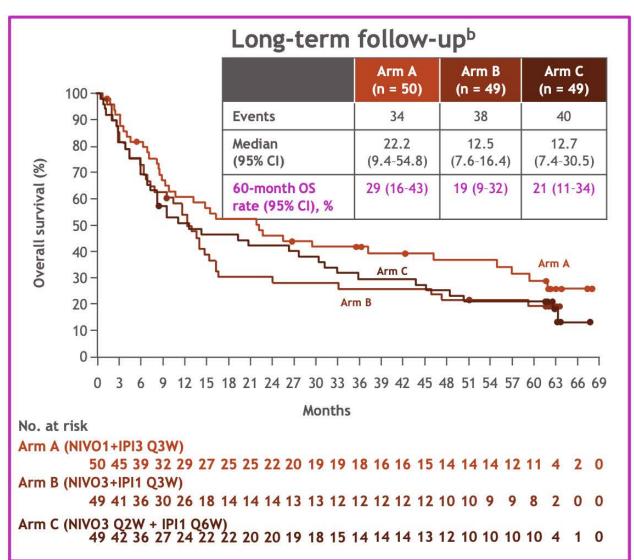
Courtesy of Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA

Second-line Pembrolizumab versus Placebo in Patients from Asia with Advanced HCC

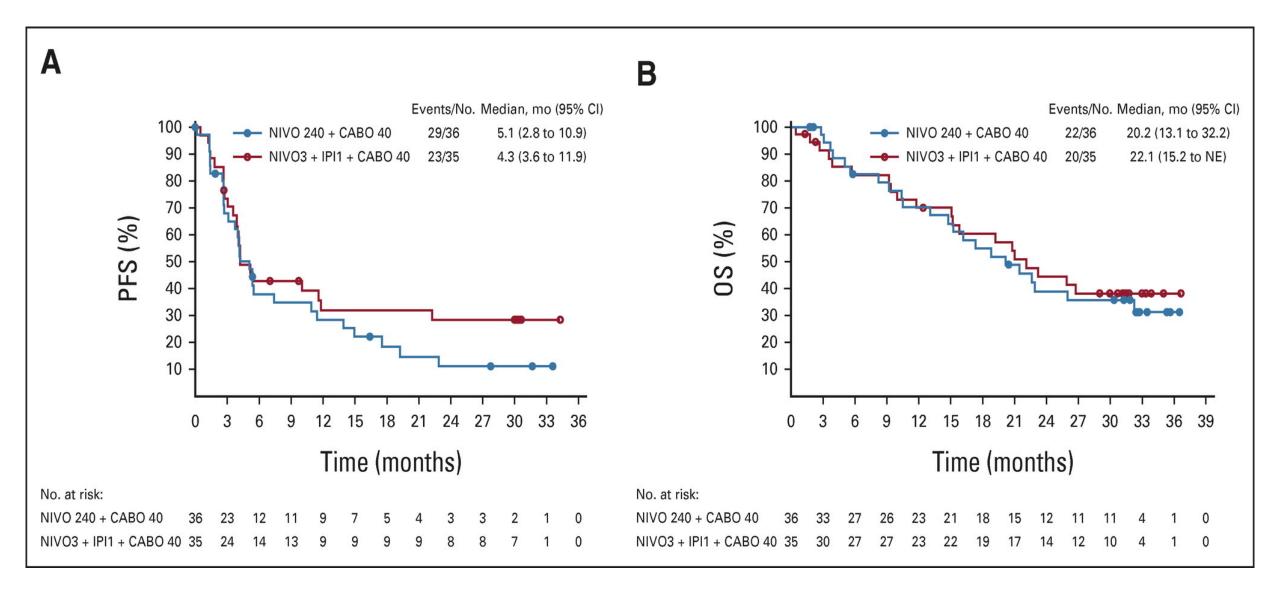


NIVO 1 mg/kg + IPI 3 mg/kg Q3W (4 doses) 5 years Follow-Up

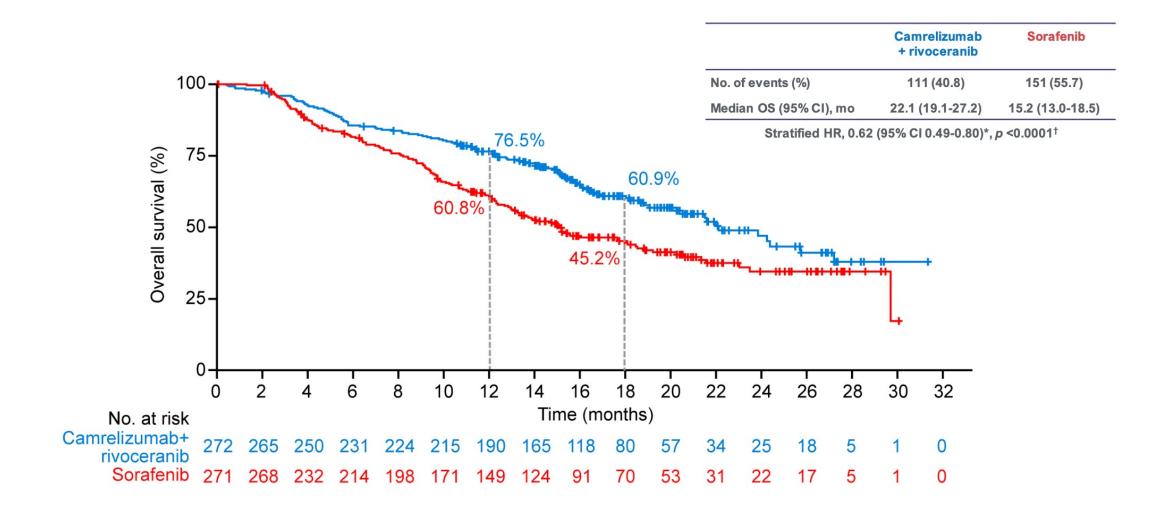




Nivolumab plus Cabozantinib +/- Ipilimumab

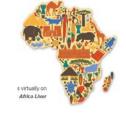


Camrelizumab plus Rivoceranib v Sorafenib





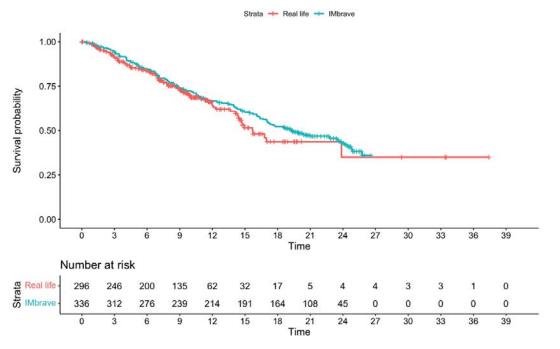
First Line Systemic Therapy



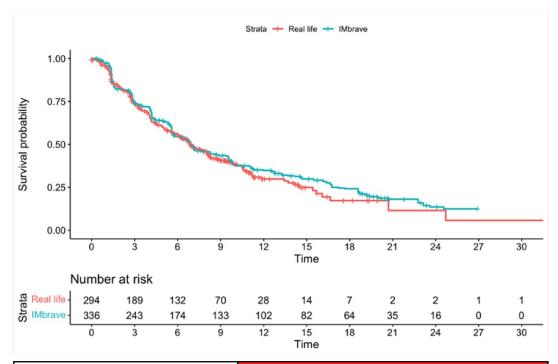
| Regions | n | Sorafenib | Lenvatinib | Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab | Doxorubicin | FOLFOX | Don't use any (availability, cost) |
|-------------|-----|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| North South | 167 | 84% | 11% | 11% | 5% | 2% | 3% |
| East West | 127 | 66% | 2% | 4% | 13% | 1% | 8% |
| Central | 30 | 27% | 0 | 7% | 10% | 10% | 47% |



Atezolizumab plus Bevacizumab AB-Real International Study

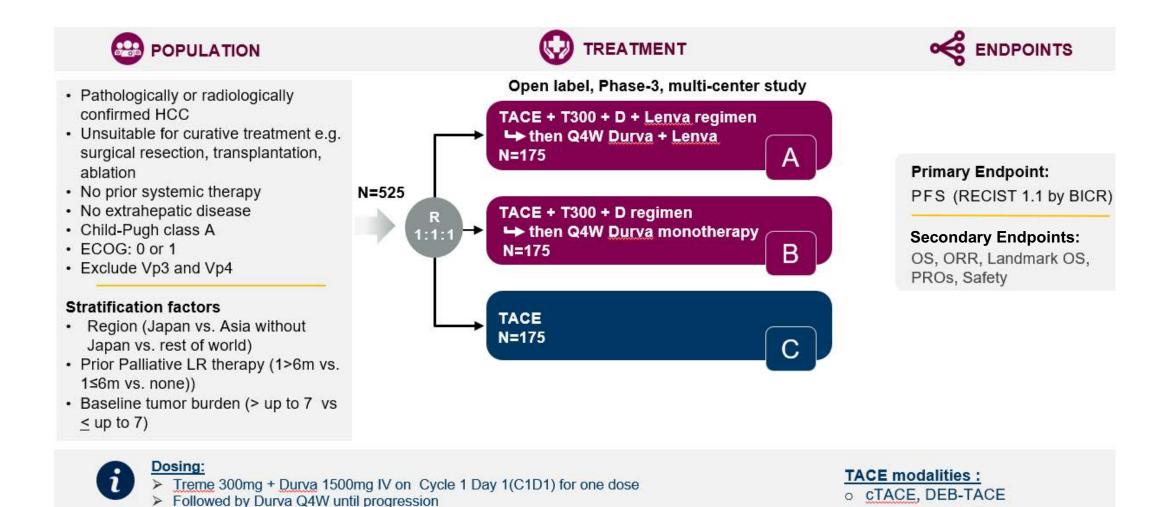


| AB-Real | <u>IMbrave150</u> | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| mOS: 15.74 months (95%CI: 14.4-NA) | mOS: 19.20 months (95%CI: 17.0-23.7) | | | |
| HR: 0.87 (95%CI: 0.67-1.13; p=0.3) | | | | |



| AB-Real | IMbrave150 | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| mPFS: 6.91 (95%CI: 6.1-8.3) | mPFS: 6.91 months (95%CI: 5.7-8.6) | | | |
| HR: 0.90 (95%CI: 0.74-1.10; p=0.3) | | | | |

EMERALD-3



Lenvatinib will start Day 1 (D1=first day of systemic therapy) and continue daily

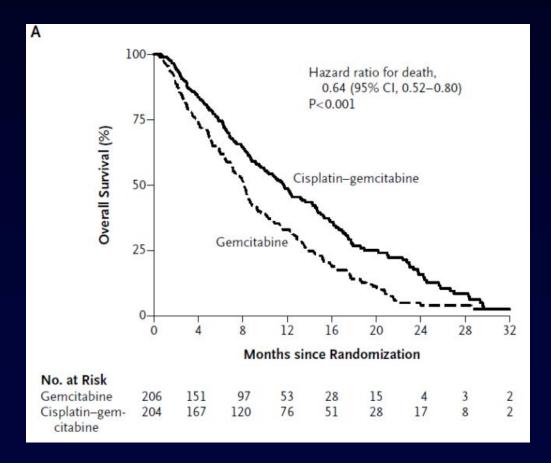
Biliary Tract Cancers

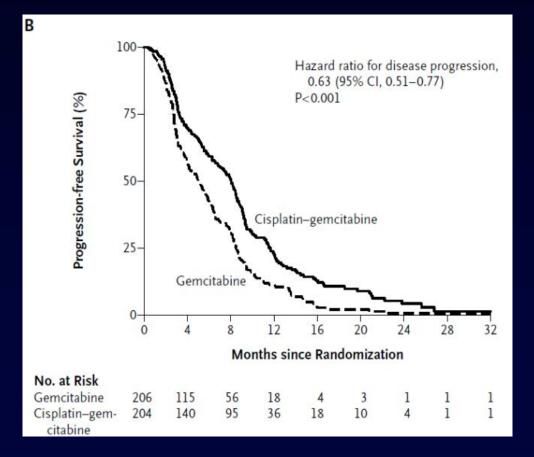


Overview

- IO
 - Practice changing: TOPAZ and KEYNOTE-966
 - Of interest: IMbrave151
- Molecular Targeted Therapy
 - FGFR2 targeting: FIGHT-202, Futibatinib
 - HER2 targeting: HERIZON-BTC-01, Trastuzumab deruxtecan
 - NRG1 fusions
- Second line chemotherapy update: NIFTY trial

Gemcitabine and cisplatin the SOC for >10 years





OS: 11.7 v 8.1 mos

PFS: 8.0 v 5.0 mos

ORR: 26.1% v 15.5%

TOPAZ-1:

- Randomized placebo-controlled Phase 3 study:
 - Gem cis durvalumab vs gem cis placebo (n=685)
 - Primary endpoint: Improved OS: 11.5 to 12.8 mos (HR: 0.80)
 - Secondary endpoints: PFS 5.7 to 7.2 mos (HR: 0.75)
 - ORR 26.7% vs 18.7%, mDOR similar (6.6 v 6.2 mos) but tail
 - No new AEs
 - Max chemo cycles of 8, mostly Asian population
 - Updates: at 24 mos: 23.6 % alive vs 11.5%, benefit regardless of ORR, primary tumor location

KEYNOTE-966

- Randomized placebo-controlled Phase 3 study:
 - Gem cis pembro vs gem cis placebo (n>1000)
 - Primary endpoint: Improved OS: 10.9 to 12.7 mos (HR 0.83)
 - Secondary endpoints: PFS 5.6 to 6.5 (HR 0.86 NS)
 - ORR 28% and 29%, DOR longer with pembro 6.8 to 8.3 mos with tail
 - No new AEs
 - Max number of cycles cis 8, pembro 35, gem up to MD
 - Asian 45%, non-Asian 55%

IMbrave151

- Placebo controlled, blinded, randomized phase 2
 - Atezo bev + gem cis vs Atezo-placebo +gem cis
 - Primary endpoint: PFS 7.9 to 8.3 mos HR 0.76 NS
 - Secondary endpoints: ORR 24.1 vs 25.3
 - DOR longer with atezo-bev NE vs 5.8 mos HR 0.22
 - mOS NE vs 11.4 HR 0.74 NS
 - No new safety signals

NIFTY trial: Phase 2b open-label study

- Liposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) plus 5FU/LV vs 5fu lv alone after cis-gem (second line)
- Primary endpoint: PFS BICR 1.7 to 4.2 mos HR 0.61
- ORR: 2.3% vs 19.3%
- mOS 5.3 to 8.6 mos HR 0.68
- Typical chemotherapy AEs

Conclusions

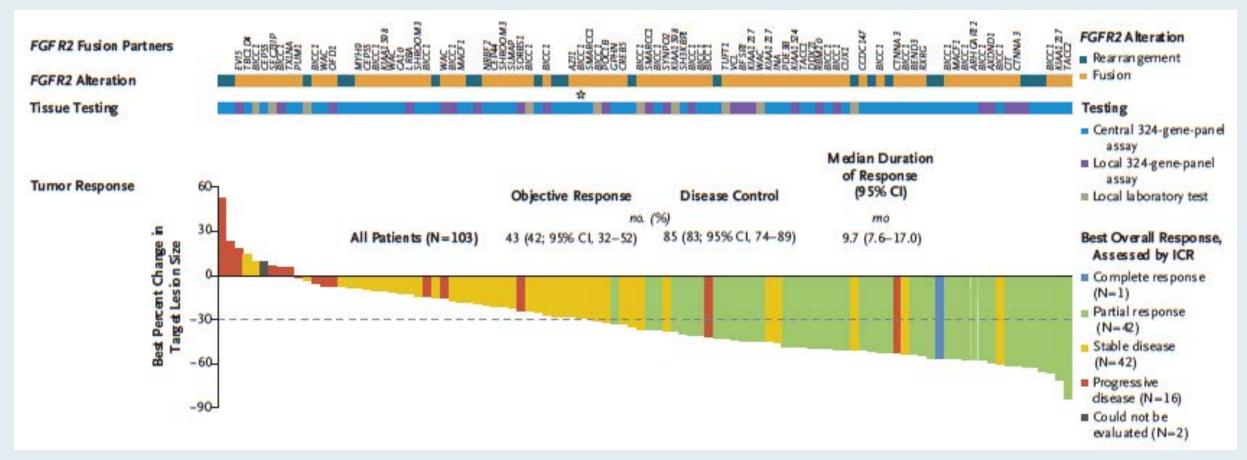
- Front-line gem-cis +IO is standard of care based on 2 phase 3 studies (durva or pembro)
- Molecular profiling is a must for all patients
 - FDA approved agents for FGFR2 alterations, IDH mutations, and BRAF mutations
 - Early signals of activity for new HER2 directed therapies
- For patients without genomic alterations, second-line chemotherapy appropriate
 - FOLFOX or nal-IRI

FIGHT-202: A Post Hoc Analysis of PFS in Patients with Cholangiocarcinoma with or without FGF or FGFR Alterations

| Therapy | FGFR2 Fusions/Rearrangements (n = 107) | Other FGF/FGFR Alterations $(n = 20)$ | No <i>FGF/FGFR</i> Alterations (n = 18) |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Prior first-line therapy | | | |
| Evaluable patients, No. | 102 | 19 | 16 |
| Median PFS (95% CI), months | 5.5 (4.0 to 8.0) | 4.4 (2.7 to 7.1) | 2.8 (1.6 to 11.3) |
| Gemcitabine plus cisplatin, No. | 69 | 12 | 13 |
| Median PFS (95% CI), months | 5.7 (4.6 to 9.1) | 3.9 (1.6 to 6.4) | 2.8 (1.6 to 17.7) |
| Not gemcitabine plus cisplatin, No. | 33 | 7 | 3 |
| Median PFS (95% CI), months | 4.1 (2.3 to 6.5) | 7.4 (3.1 to 14.0) | 5.1 (1.3 to 5.5) |
| Prior second-line therapy | | | |
| Evaluable patients, No. | 39 | 8 | 6 |
| Median PFS (95% CI), months | 4.2 (3.0 to 5.3) | 3.0 (1.1 to 9.9) | 5.9 (2.4 to 12.5) |
| Pemigatinib second-line therapy | | | |
| Evaluable patients, No. | 65 | 12 | 12 |
| Median PFS (95% CI), months | 7.0 (4.9 to 11.1) | 2.1 (1.2 to 6.9) | 1.7 (1.2 to 2.0) |



FOENIX-CCA2: A Phase II Study of Futibatinib for Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma with FGFR2 Fusions or Rearrangements



Median PFS: 9.0 mo Median OS: 21.7 mo



FOENIX-CCA2: Select Treatment-Related Adverse Events with Futibatinib for Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma

| | All patients (N = 103) | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Event (%) | Any grade | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
| Any adverse event | 99 | 8 | 34 | 56 | 1 |
| Hyperphosphatemia | 85 | 10 | 46 | 30 | 0 |
| Dry mouth | 30 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome | 21 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 0 |
| Increased aspartate aminotransferase level | 18 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Increased alanine aminotransferase level | 15 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |



Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love — HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Virtual Event

Wednesday, May 17, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Joyce O'Shaughnessy, 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.

