

What Clinicians Want to Know About the Management of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Thursday, June 20, 2024

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS

Heather McArthur, MD, MPH

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Faculty



Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS

Professor

Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology

Emory University School of Medicine

Director, Glenn Family Breast Center

Director, Breast Medical Oncology

Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University

Atlanta, Georgia



MODERATOR

Neil Love, MD

Research To Practice

Miami, Florida



Heather McArthur, MD, MPH

Associate Professor

Department of Internal Medicine

Clinical Director, Breast Cancer Program

Komen Distinguished Chair in Clinical Breast Cancer Research

UT Southwestern Medical Center

Dallas, Texas

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Gilead Sciences Inc, and Merck.

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, a Sobi Company, 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, Legend Biotech, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, MEI Pharma Inc, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics Inc, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Mural Oncology Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation on behalf of Advanced Accelerator Applications, Novocure Inc, Oncoceptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, R-Pharm US, Sanofi, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, SpringWorks Therapeutics Inc, Stemline Therapeutics Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Syndax Pharmaceuticals, 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.

Dr Kalinsky — Disclosures Faculty

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Dr McArthur — Disclosures Faculty

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Dr Gupta — Disclosures Consulting Faculty

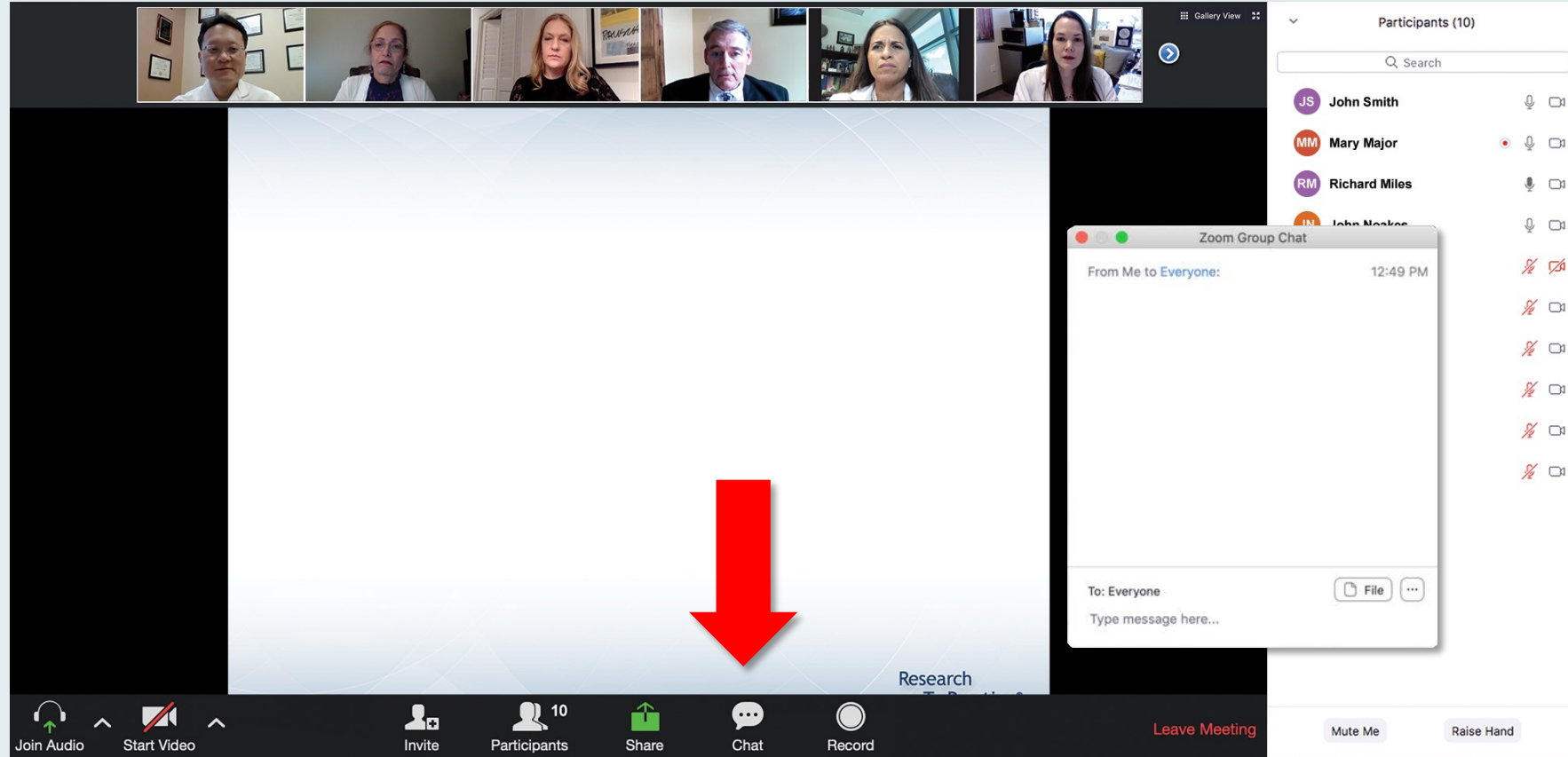
No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Dr Kumar — Disclosures Consulting Faculty

No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

This educational activity contains discussion of non-FDA-approved uses of agents and regimens. Please refer to official prescribing information for each product for approved indications.

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



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

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Expand chat submission box

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

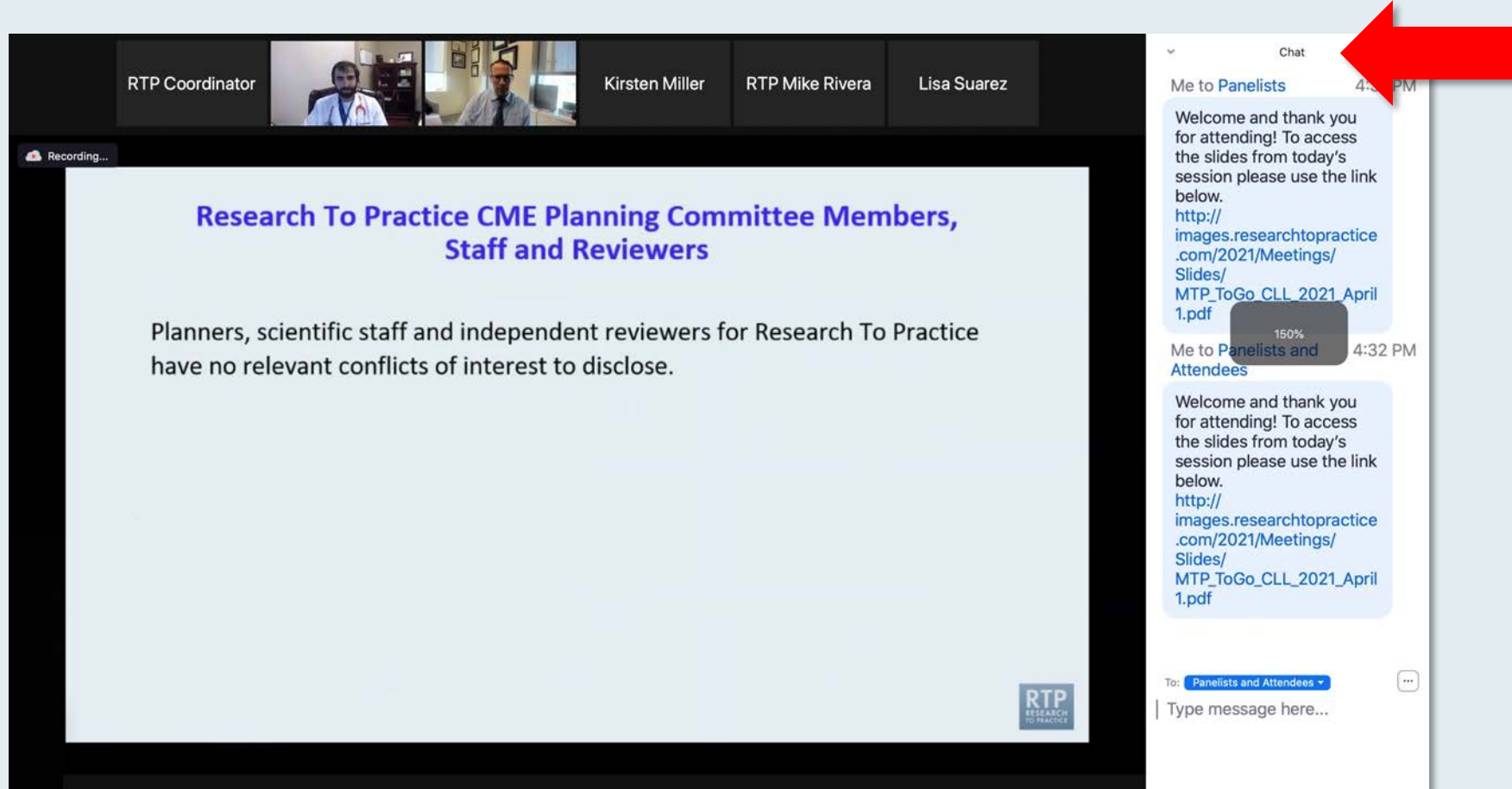
- Nancy L Bartlett, MD**
Professor of Medicine
Koman Chair in Medical Oncology
Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri
- Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc**
Samuel E Durand Professor of Medicine
Director, James P Wilmot Cancer Institute
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York
- Carla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

The chat window on the right shows a message from "Me to Panelists" at 4:31 PM with a link to a PDF slide. Below it is a message from "Me to Panelists and Attendees" at 4:32 PM with the same link. At the bottom of the chat window, there is a dropdown menu set to "Panelists and Attendees" and a text input field "Type message here...". A red arrow points to the white line above the input field, indicating how to expand the chat 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



The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are video thumbnails for participants: RTP Coordinator, Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below the thumbnails is a slide titled "Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers". The slide content reads: "Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose." A "Recording..." indicator is visible in the top left corner of the slide area. On the right side, the Zoom chat window is open, showing a message from "Me to Panelists" at 4:32 PM. The message text is: "Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below. http://images.researchtopractice.com/2021/Meetings/Slides/MTP_ToGo_CLL_2021_April 1.pdf". A red arrow points to the chat window, and a small grey box with "150%" is overlaid on the chat message, indicating the font size has been increased. The chat input field at the bottom shows "To: Panelists and Attendees" and "Type message here..."

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

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

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a slide titled "Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Metastatic Gastrointestinal Cancer". The slide includes the date "Wednesday, August 25, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM EST" and identifies the faculty as "Wells A Messersmith, MD" and the moderator as "Neil Love, MD". A "Quick Survey" overlay is displayed in the center, listing various treatment combinations with radio button options. The survey options are:

- Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Eltuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Eltuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- Ixazomib + Rd

The "Submit" button is at the bottom of the survey. The Zoom interface shows 10 participants in the top right and a control bar at the bottom with options like "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", "Leave Meeting", "Mute Me", and "Raise Hand".

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a slide titled "Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic disease (PS 0)?". A "Quick Poll" overlay is displayed in the center, listing eight treatment options with radio button options. The poll options are:

- Nivolumab/ipilimumab
- Avelumab/axitinib
- Pembrolizumab/axitinib
- Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
- Nivolumab/cabozantinib
- Tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) monotherapy
- Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monotherapy
- Other

The "Submit" button is at the bottom of the poll. The Zoom interface shows 10 participants in the top right and a control bar at the bottom with options like "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", "Leave Meeting", "Mute Me", and "Raise Hand".

ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Striving for Consensus: Exploring the Current Role of Ovarian Suppression in the Management of Breast Cancer



DR WILLIAM J GRADISHAR
NORTHWESTERN MEDICINE
FEINBERG SCHOOL OF MEDICINE



DR ERICA MAYER
DANA-FARBER CANCER
INSTITUTE



DR VIRGINIA KAKLAMANI
UT HEALTH SAN ANTONIO
MD ANDERSON CANCER CENTER



DR SETH WANDER
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL
HOSPITAL



Year in Review: Gynecologic Oncology

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Tuesday, June 25, 2024

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Dana M Chase, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Year in Review: Multiple Myeloma

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Tuesday, July 9, 2024
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Jesús G Berdeja, MD
Thomas Martin, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Inside the Issue: Integrating Antibody-Drug Conjugates into the Management of HR-Positive and Triple-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Wednesday, July 17, 2024

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Professor Peter Schmid, FRCP, MD, PhD

Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Inside the Issue: Integrating ALK-Targeted Therapy into the Management of Localized Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Thursday, July 18, 2024

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Professor Solange Peters, MD, PhD

Professor Ben Solomon, MBBS, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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

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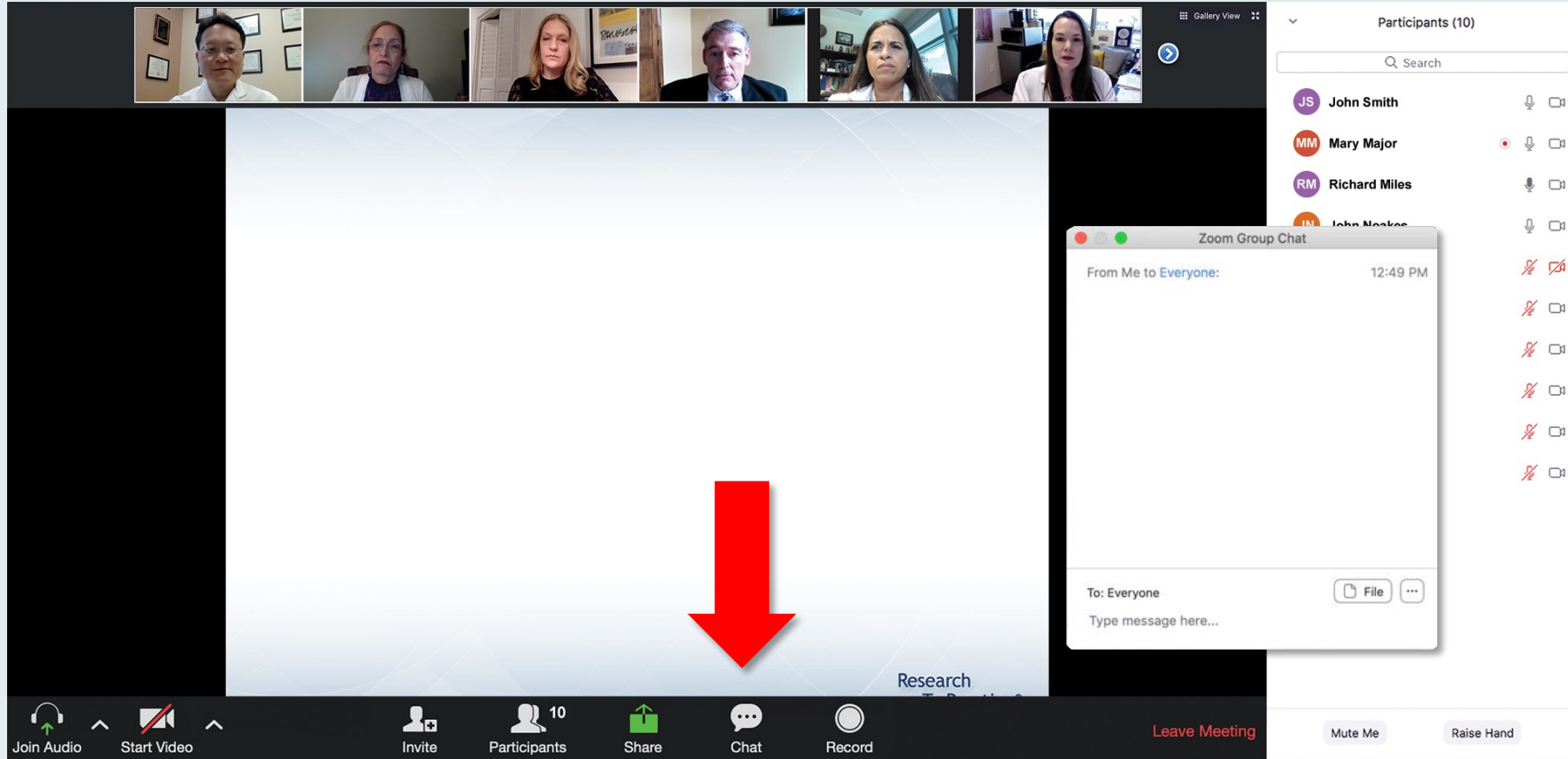
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The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a presentation slide on the left and a 'Quick Survey' overlay on the right. The slide text reads: 'Meet The Prof...', 'Optimizing the Selection and...', 'of Therapy for Patients with...', 'Gastrointestinal Ca...', 'Wednesday, August 25, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM E...', 'Faculty Wells A Messersmith, Moderator Neil Love, MD'. The survey overlay lists several treatment combinations with radio buttons for selection: 'Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone', 'Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone', 'Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone', 'Eltuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone', 'Eltuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone', 'Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone', 'Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone', 'Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone', and 'Ixazomib + Rd'. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom of the survey. The Zoom interface includes a top video gallery, a 'Participants (10)' list on the right, and a bottom toolbar with icons for 'Join Audio', 'Start Video', 'Invite', 'Participants', 'Share', 'Chat', 'Record', 'Leave Meeting', 'Mute Me', and 'Raise Hand'.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a presentation slide on the left and a 'Quick Poll' overlay on the right. The slide text reads: 'Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?'. The poll overlay lists eight options with radio buttons: '1. Nivolumab/ipilimumab', '2. Avelumab/axitinib', '3. Pembrolizumab/axitinib', '4. Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib', '5. Nivolumab/cabozantinib', '6. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) monotherapy', '7. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monotherapy', and '8. Other'. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom of the poll. The Zoom interface is identical to the first screenshot, showing the same video gallery, 'Participants (10)' list, and bottom toolbar.

ONCOLOGY TODAY

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Striving for Consensus: Exploring the Current Role of Ovarian Suppression in the Management of Breast Cancer



DR WILLIAM J GRADISHAR
NORTHWESTERN MEDICINE
FEINBERG SCHOOL OF MEDICINE



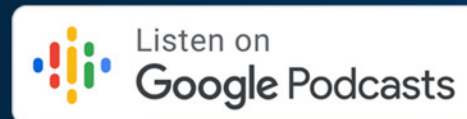
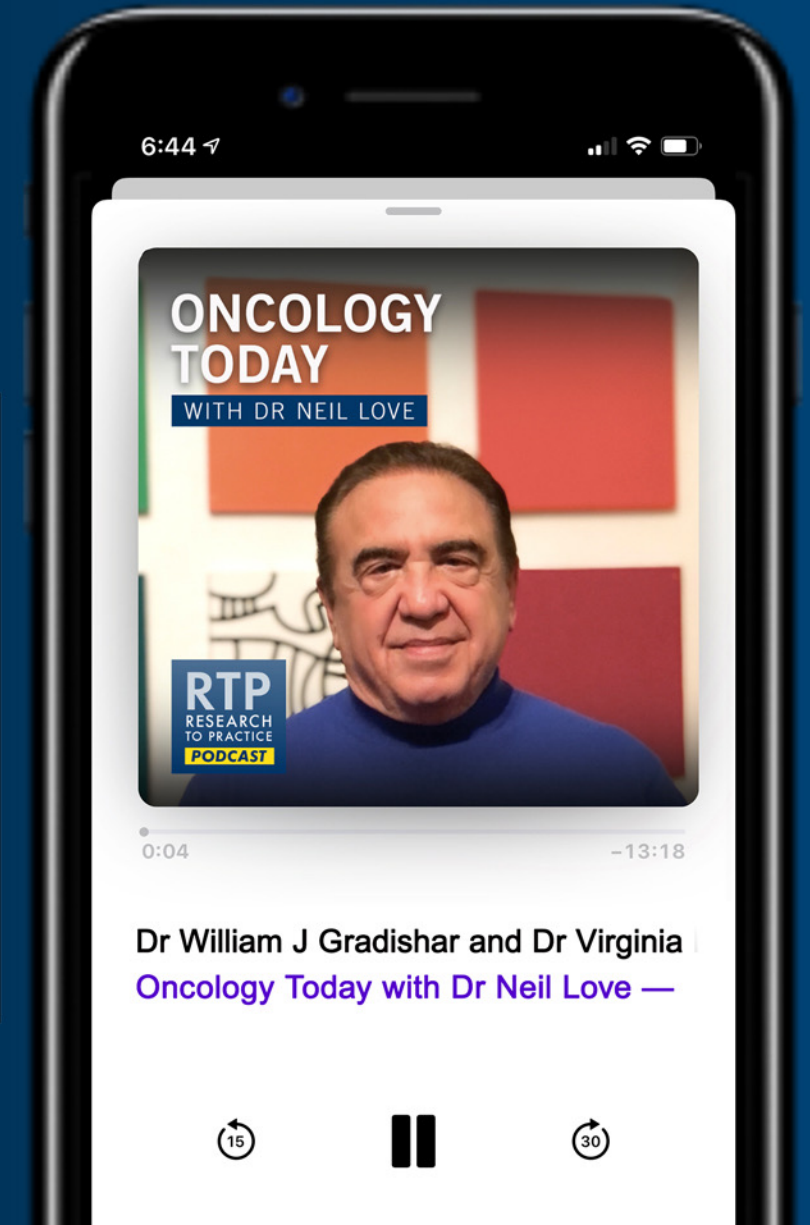
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Dr Kalinsky — Disclosures Faculty

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Dr Gupta — Disclosures Consulting Faculty

No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Dr Kumar — Disclosures Consulting Faculty

No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Dr Love — Disclosures

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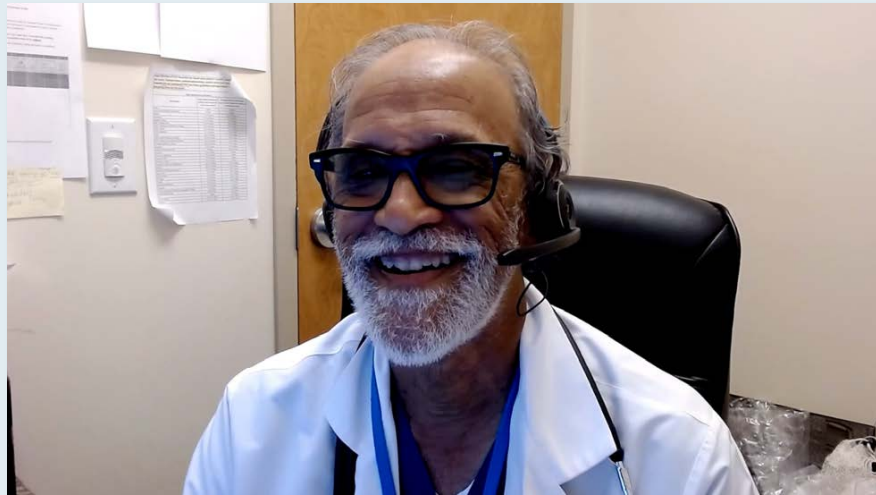
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Consulting Faculty



Ranju Gupta, MD
Lehigh Valley Topper Cancer Institute
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania



Kapisthalam (KS) Kumar, MD
Florida Cancer Specialists & Research Institute
Trinity, Florida

Agenda

Cases and Questions from Drs Gupta and Kumar

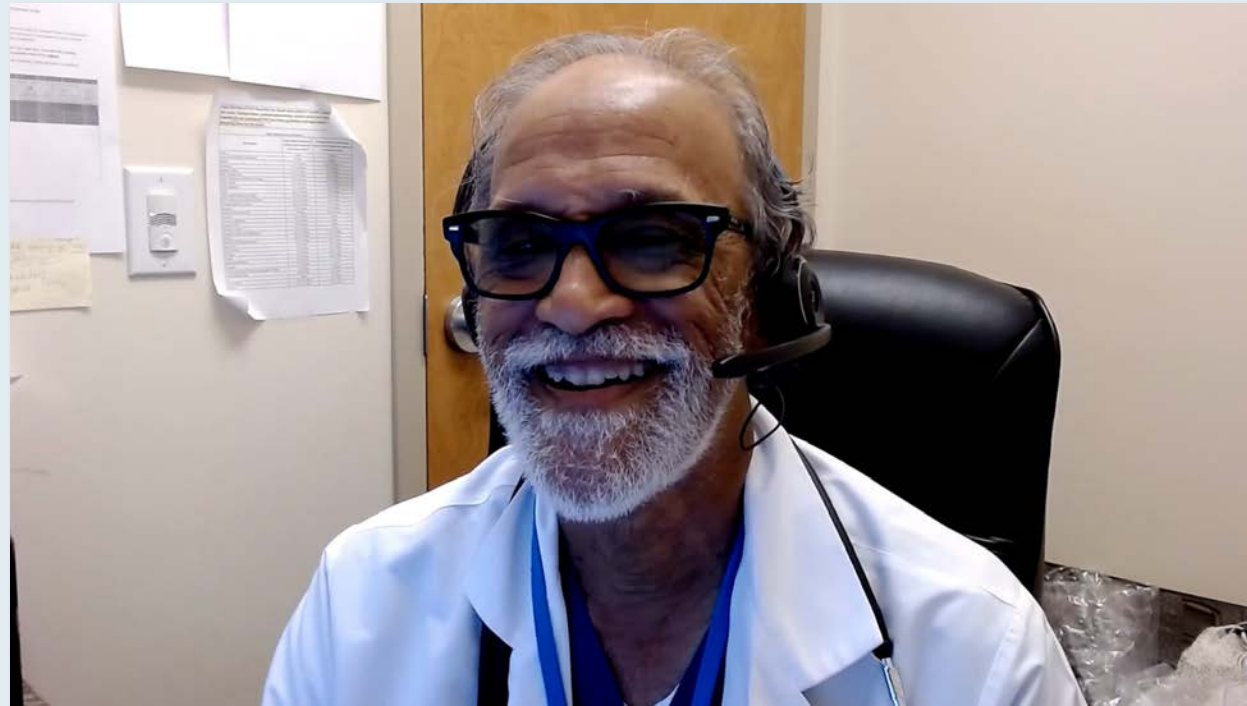
- **Dr Gupta:** 86-year-old woman with a 2.7-cm residual tumor after neoadjuvant pembrolizumab/chemotherapy for localized TNBC
- **Dr Kumar:** Approach to neoadjuvant therapy and defining residual disease; PD-L1 status and efficacy of pembrolizumab in the localized and metastatic settings
- **Dr Kumar:** 65-year-old woman with node-positive TNBC and a single lung metastasis who receives neoadjuvant therapy based on the KEYNOTE-522 trial
- **Dr Kumar:** 70-year-old woman with localized TNBC and residual disease after poorly tolerated neoadjuvant pembrolizumab/chemotherapy and lumpectomy
- **Dr Gupta:** 69-year-old woman with widely metastatic ER-negative, HER2-low disease after multiple lines of treatment – CDH1 and ERBB2-V697L mutations, MSS, TMB 3 mut/Mb
- **Dr Kumar:** Adjuvant therapy selection for patients with localized TNBC with a BRCA mutation and residual disease; risk of AML/MDS associated with PARP inhibitor therapy
- **Dr Gupta:** 73-year-old woman who develops recurrent metastatic ER-negative, HER2-low breast cancer after *nab* paclitaxel/atezolizumab and receives sacituzumab govitecan
- **Dr Gupta:** 54-year-old woman with TNBC chest wall metastatic recurrence after fulvestrant/abemaciclib for ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer – PIK3CA mutation

Case Presentation: 86-year-old woman with a 2.7-cm residual tumor after neoadjuvant pembrolizumab/chemotherapy for localized TNBC



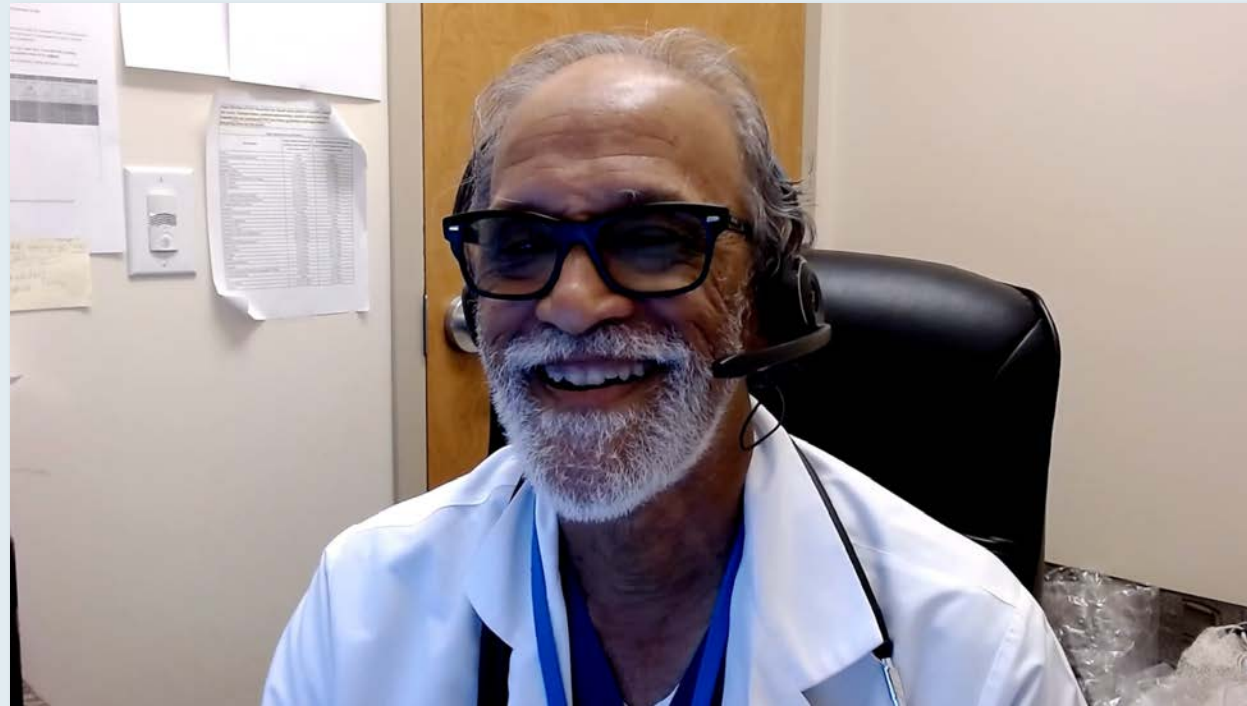
Dr Ranju Gupta (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)

Question and Comments: Approach to neoadjuvant therapy and defining residual disease; PD-L1 status and efficacy of pembrolizumab in the localized and metastatic settings



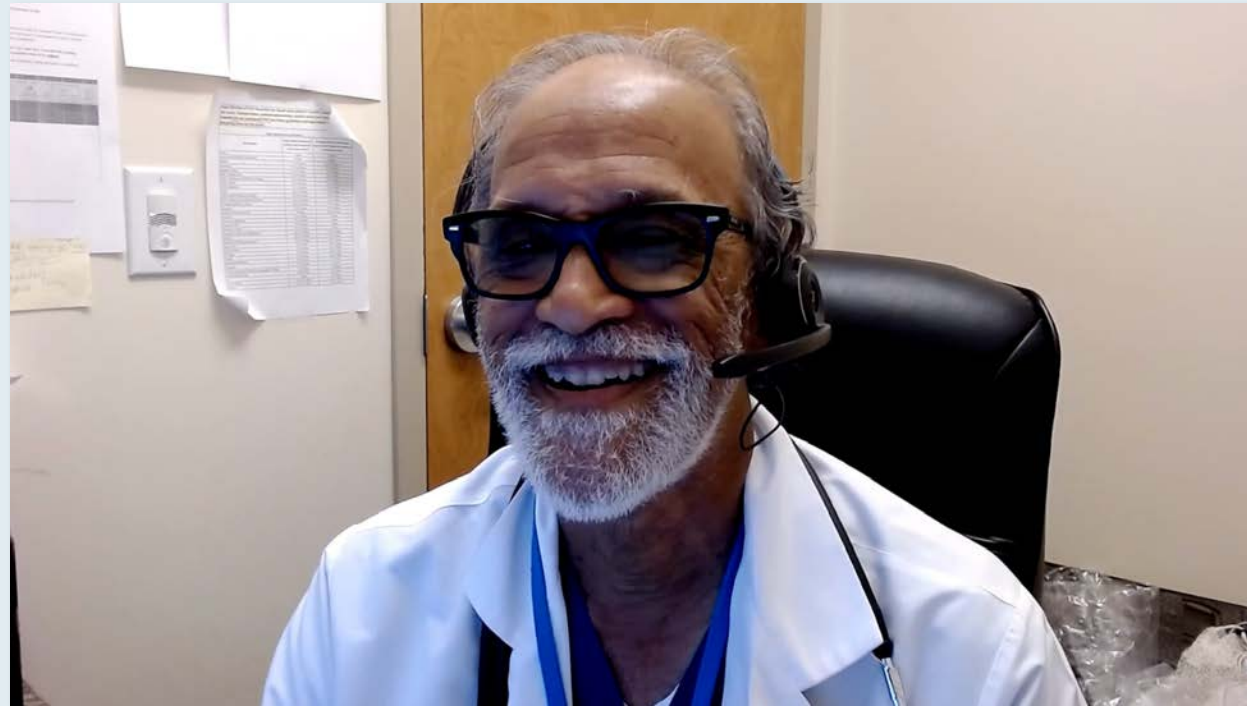
Dr KS Kumar (Trinity, Florida)

Case Presentation: 65-year-old woman with node-positive TNBC and a single lung metastasis who receives neoadjuvant therapy based on the KEYNOTE-522 trial



Dr KS Kumar (Trinity, Florida)

Case Presentation: 70-year-old woman with localized TNBC and residual disease after poorly tolerated neoadjuvant pembrolizumab/chemotherapy and lumpectomy



Dr KS Kumar (Trinity, Florida)

2022;386(6):556-67

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Event-free Survival with Pembrolizumab in Early Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

P. Schmid, J. Cortes, R. Dent, L. Pusztai, H. McArthur, S. Kümmel, J. Bergh, C. Denkert, Y.H. Park, R. Hui, N. Harbeck, M. Takahashi, M. Untch, P.A. Fasching, F. Cardoso, J. Andersen, D. Patt, M. Danso, M. Ferreira, M.-A. Mouret-Reynier, S.-A. Im, J.-H. Ahn, M. Gion, S. Baron-Hay, J.-F. Boileau, Y. Ding, K. Tryfonidis, G. Aktan, V. Karantza, and J. O'Shaughnessy, for the KEYNOTE-522 Investigators*

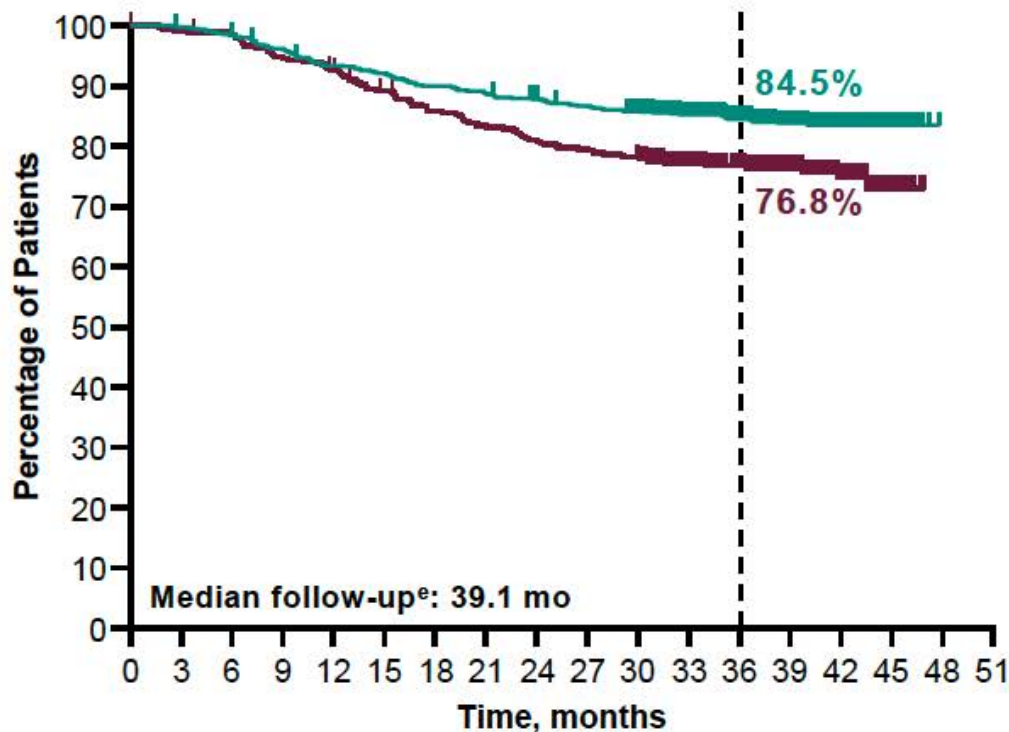
Neoadjuvant Pembrolizumab or Placebo Plus Chemotherapy Followed by Adjuvant Pembrolizumab or Placebo for Early-Stage Triple-Negative Breast Cancer: Updated Event-Free Survival Results From the Phase 3 KEYNOTE-522 Study

Peter Schmid¹; Javier Cortes²; Rebecca Dent³; Lajos Pusztai⁴; Heather McArthur⁵; Sherko Kümmel⁶; Carsten Denkert⁷; Yeon Hee Park⁸; Rina Hui⁹; Nadia Harbeck¹⁰; Masato Takahashi¹¹; Theodoros Foukakis¹²; Marie-Ange Mouret-Reynier¹³; Marta Ferreira¹⁴; Seock-Ah Im¹⁵; Michael Untch¹⁶; Peter A. Fasching¹⁷; Fatima Cardoso¹⁸; Yu Ding¹⁹; Wilbur Pan¹⁹; Konstantinos Tryfonidis¹⁹; Joyce O'Shaughnessy²⁰

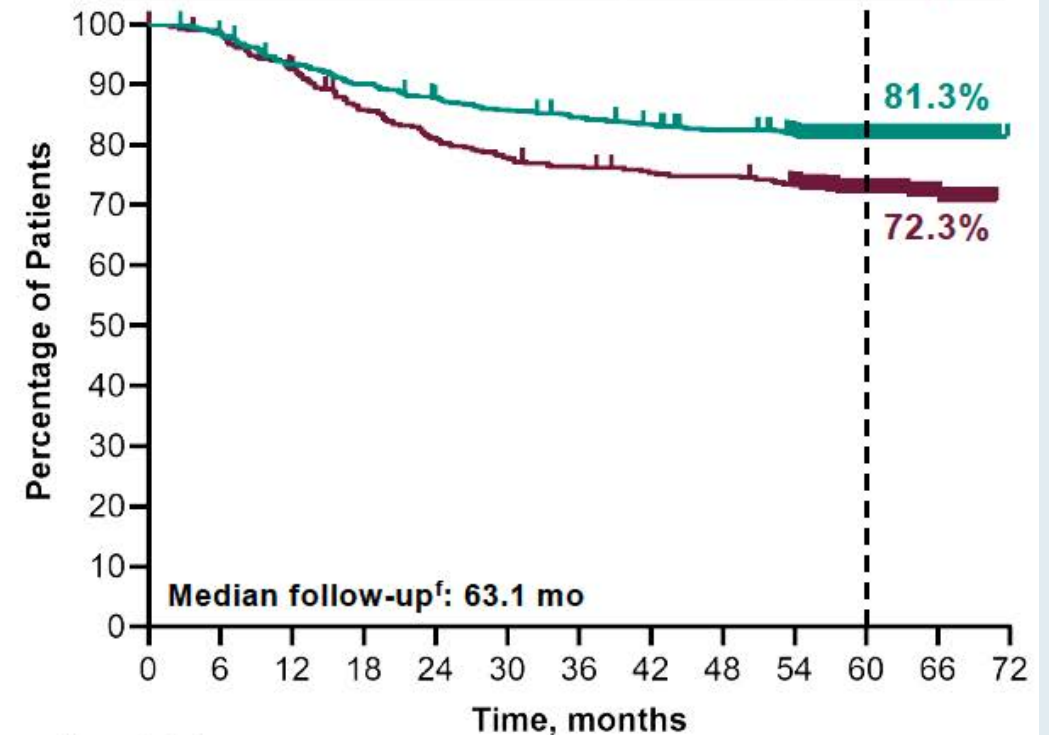
SABCS 2023;Abstract LB01-01.

KEYNOTE-522: Event-Free Survival (EFS) by Interim Analysis

IA4 ^a	Events	HR (95% CI)	P value
Pembro + Chemo/Pembro	15.7%	0.63 ^c (0.48–0.82)	0.00031 ^d
Placebo + Chemo/Placebo	23.8%		



IA6 ^b	Events	HR (95% CI)
Pembro + Chemo/Pembro	18.5%	0.63 ^c (0.49–0.81)
Placebo + Chemo/Placebo	27.7%	



IA4 = fourth prespecified interim analysis; IA6 = sixth prespecified interim analysis

Phase III KEYNOTE-522 Trial Meets Overall Survival Endpoint for Patients with High-Risk Early-Stage TNBC

Press Release: May 28, 2024

“New OS results build on the pathological complete response and event-free survival data previously reported from the KEYNOTE-522 trial.

Today [it was] announced that the Phase 3 KEYNOTE-522 trial evaluating pembrolizumab ... met its overall survival (OS) endpoint, in combination with chemotherapy as pre-operative (neoadjuvant) treatment and then continuing as a single agent after surgery (adjuvant) for the treatment of patients with high-risk early-stage triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). At a pre-specified interim analysis conducted by an independent Data Monitoring Committee, pembrolizumab demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in OS compared to pre-operative chemotherapy.

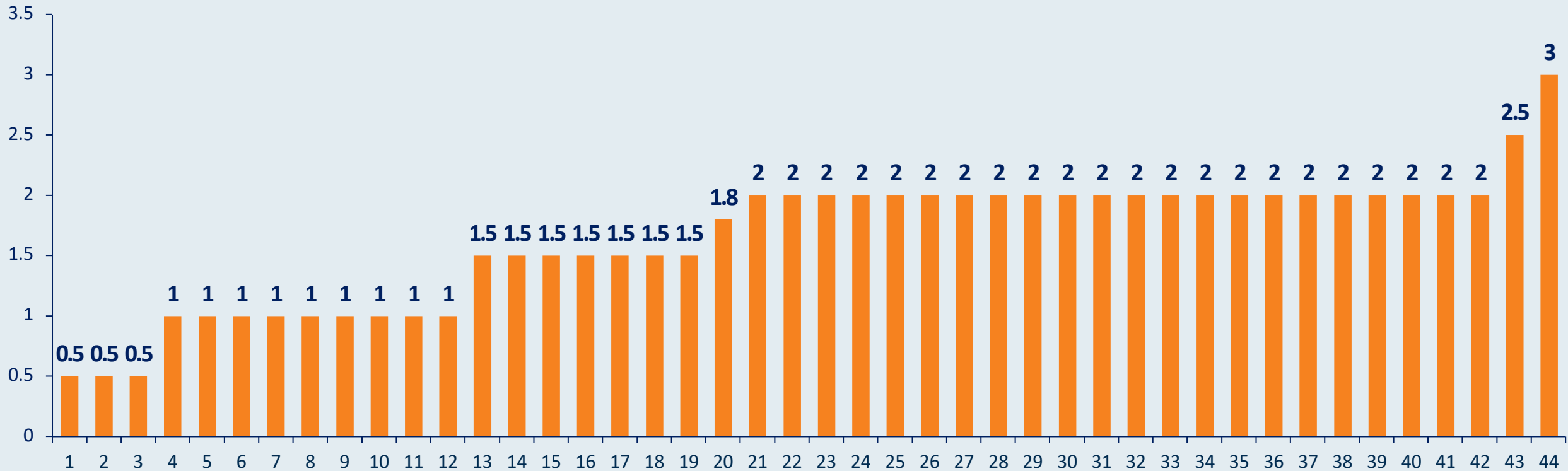
The safety profile of pembrolizumab was consistent with that observed in previously reported studies; no new safety signals were observed. Results will be presented at an upcoming medical meeting and shared with regulatory authorities.”

<https://www.merck.com/news/merck-announces-phase-3-keynote-522-trial-met-its-overall-survival-os-endpoint-in-patients-with-high-risk-early-stage-triple-negative-breast-cancer-tnbc/>

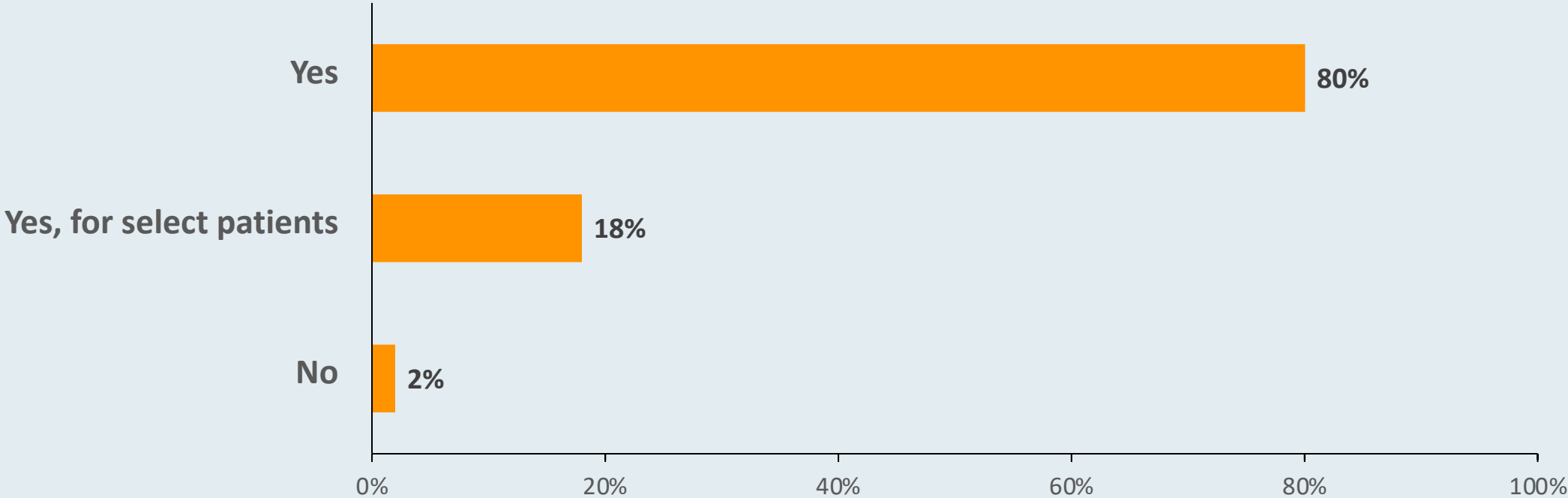
For a patient with localized triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) and clinically negative axilla, what is the smallest size of tumor for which would you generally recommend neoadjuvant chemotherapy/pembrolizumab → adjuvant pembrolizumab?

Median: 2 cm

Range: 0.5-3 cm



Do you generally administer adjuvant pembrolizumab to patients with localized TNBC who receive neoadjuvant chemotherapy/pembrolizumab and are found at surgery to have a pathologic complete response?



Case Presentation: 69-year-old woman with widely metastatic ER-negative, HER2-low disease after multiple lines of treatment – CDH1 and ERBB2-V697L mutations, MSS, TMB 3 mut/Mb



Dr Ranju Gupta (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)

MADRID
2023

ESMO

congress

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) Versus Treatment of Physician's Choice (TPC) in Patients With HER2-Low Unresectable and/or Metastatic Breast Cancer: Updated Survival Results of the Randomized, Phase 3 DESTINY-Breast04 Study

Presentation 3760

Shanu Modi,¹ William Jacot, Hiroji Iwata, Yeon Hee Park, Maria Jesus Vidal Losada, Wei Li, Junji Tsurutani, Khalil Zaman, Naoto Ueno, Aleix Prat, Konstantinos Papazisis, Hope S. Rugo, Nadia Harbeck, Seock-Ah Im, Michelino De Laurentis, Cecilia Orbegoso Aguilar, Lotus Yung, Fu-Chih Cheng, Yingkai Cheng, David Cameron

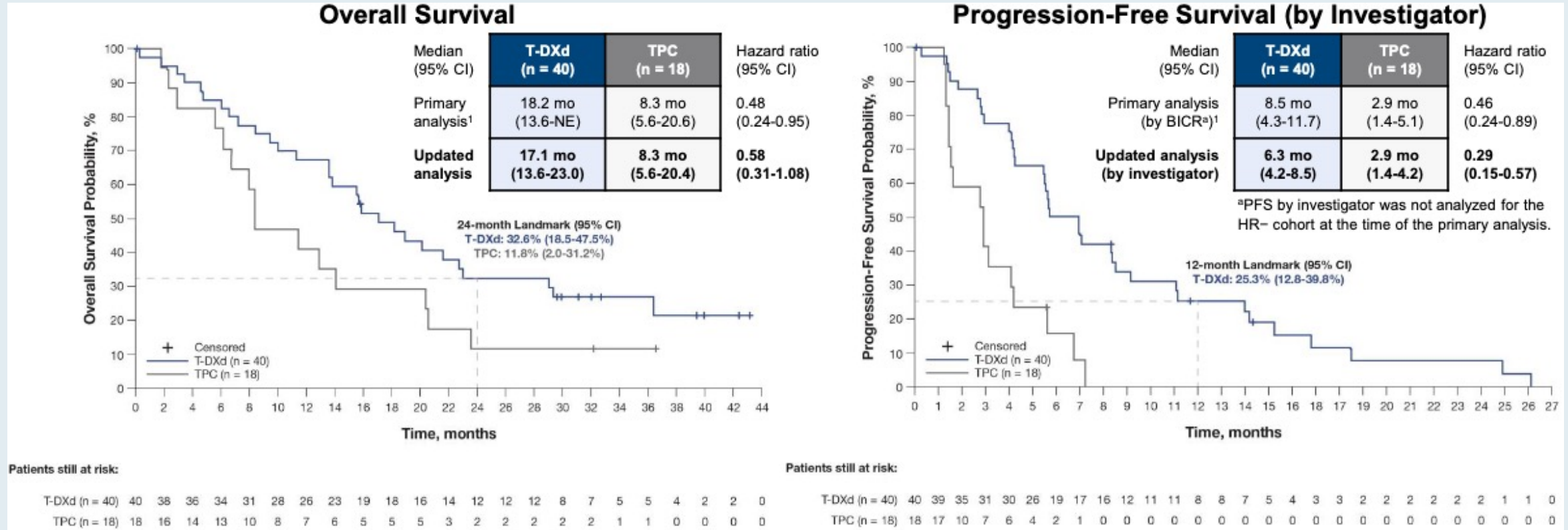
On behalf of the DESTINY-Breast04 investigators

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

Madrid, Spain, October 20-24, 2023



DESTINY-Breast04: Exploratory Analyses of Efficacy in the HR-Negative Cohort

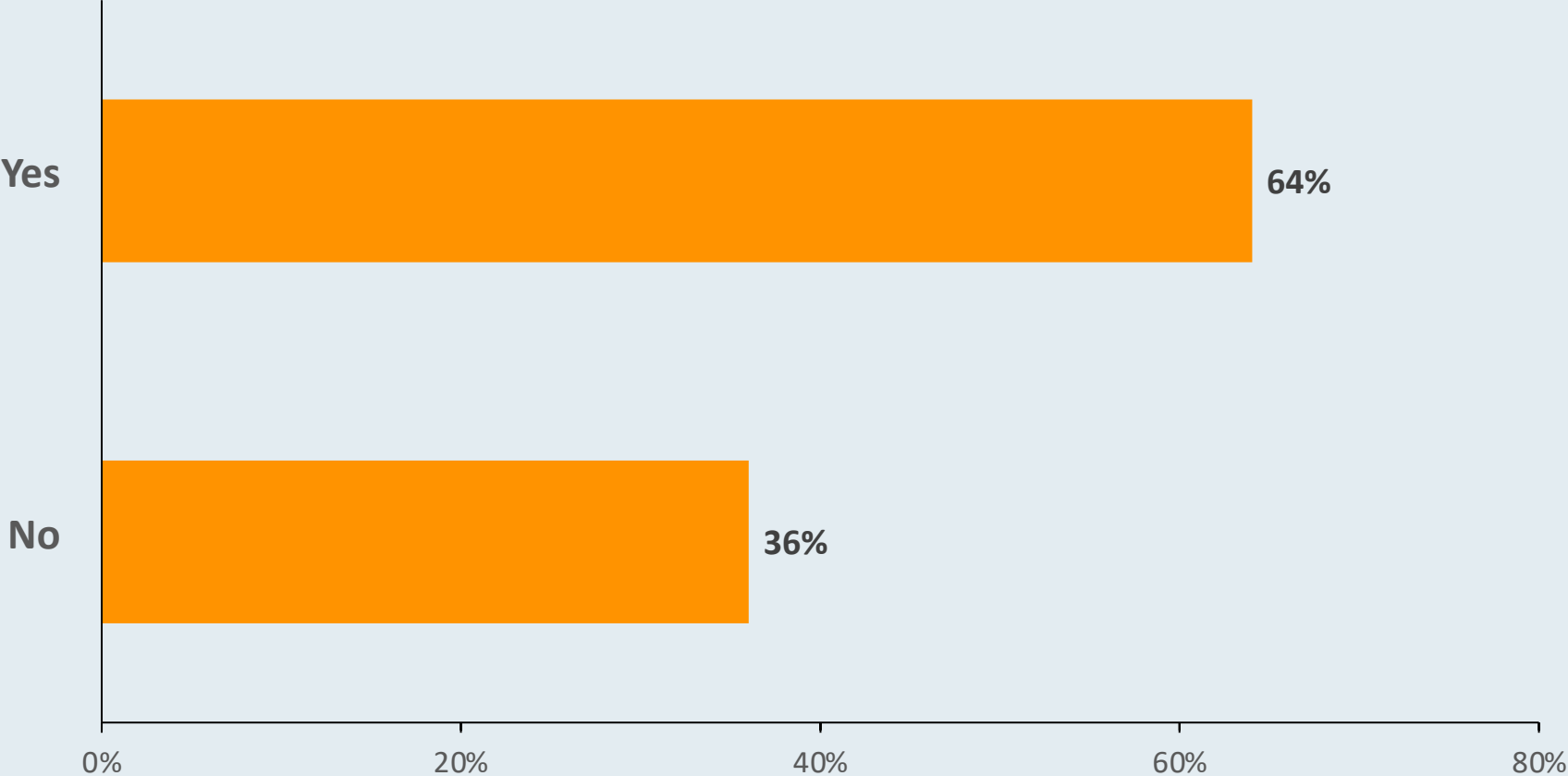


- There was a 42% reduction in risk of death and 71% reduction in risk of disease progression or death for HR- patients receiving T-DXd compared with TPC

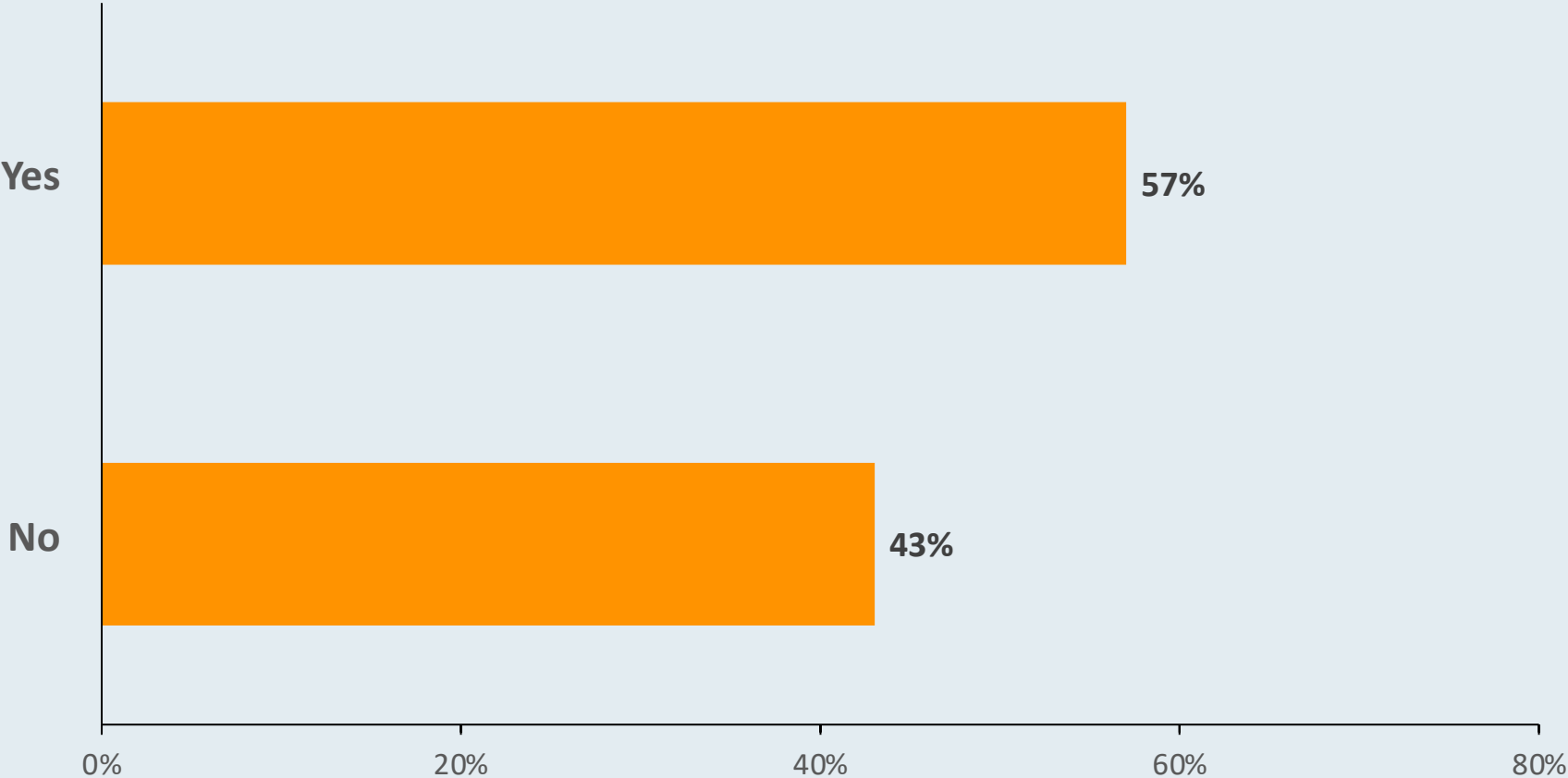
BICR, blinded independent central review; HR, hormone receptor; mo, month; NE, not evaluable; OS, overall survival; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan; TPC, treatment of physician's choice.

1. Modi S et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2022;387:9-20.

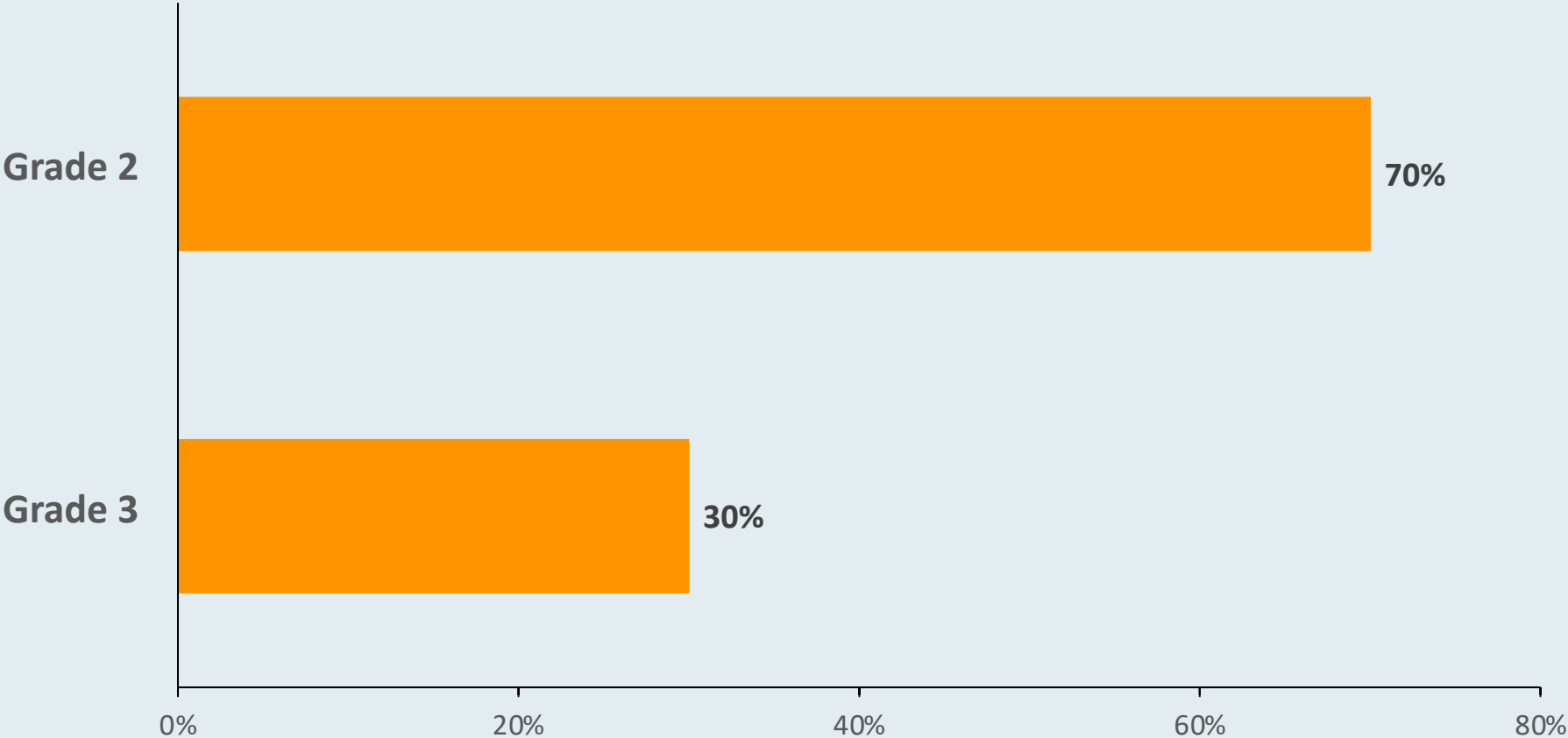
Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, would you offer trastuzumab deruxtecan to a patient with ER-negative, HER2-ultralow (IHC >0 but <1+) mBC?



Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, would you offer trastuzumab deruxtecan to a patient with HER2 IHC 0 mBC with a HER2 mutation?



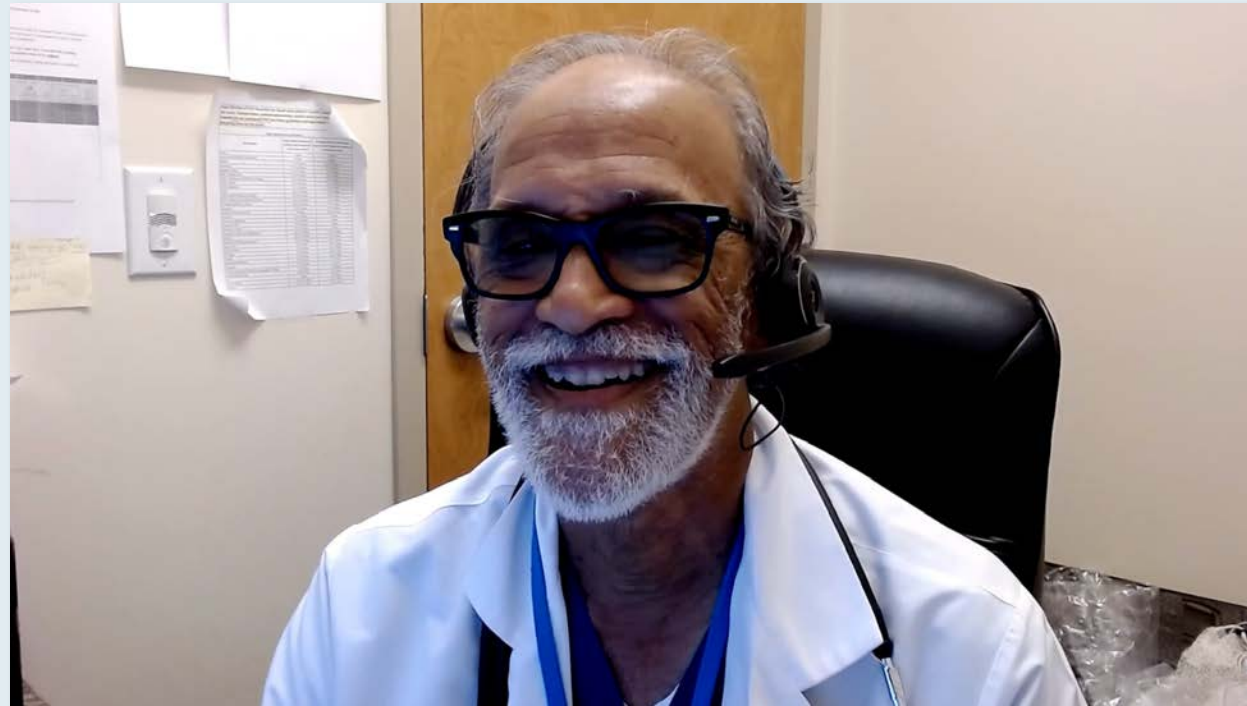
What grade of interstitial lung disease (ILD) would lead you to permanently discontinue treatment with trastuzumab deruxtecan?



Questions for the faculty related to the use of trastuzumab deruxtecan for HR-negative, HER2-low or HER2-ultralow mBC

- Any concerns for usage of T-DXd in patients with HER2 mutations aside from simply expression?
- HER2 ultralow is not tested in routine clinical practice. Should we start requesting this and treating based on HER2 ultralow?
- Would you move T-DXd to the first line? In what context?
- Would using trastuzumab deruxtecan after multiple lines of chemotherapy increase pneumonitis risk as opposed to use in early lines?
- In which scenarios do you rechallenge with T-DXd after documented pneumonitis?
- How do you use trastuzumab deruxtecan in patients with HER2 ultralow mBC?
- How do you manage Grade 2 ILD?
- What is the best way to test for pulmonary toxicity? If only mild SOB, would you test?
- How long do I continue the imaging tests to monitor for the history of Grade 1 ILD?
- When would you consider using trastuzumab deruxtecan? 2nd line or 3rd line? Would you consider repeat biopsy and repeat HER2 status determination before T-DXd?
- Can we use sacituzumab govitecan immediately after T-DXd or do we have to use chemotherapy followed by an ADC?
- When can you stop treatment?

Question and Comments: Adjuvant therapy selection for patients with localized TNBC with a BRCA mutation and residual disease; risk of AML/MDS associated with PARP inhibitor therapy



Dr KS Kumar (Trinity, Florida)


Patient-Reported Outcomes in OlympiA: A Phase III, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Adjuvant Olaparib in gBRCA1/2 Mutations and High-Risk Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2–Negative Early Breast Cancer

Patricia A. Ganz, MD^{1,2} ; Hanna Bandos, PhD³; Tanja Španić, PhD, DVM^{4,5}; Sue Friedman, DVM⁶; Volkmar Müller, MD⁷ ; Sherko Kuemmel, MD, PhD^{8,9} ; Suzette Delaloge, MD¹⁰ ; Etienne Brain, MD, PhD¹¹ ; Masakazu Toi, MD, PhD^{12,13} ; Hideko Yamauchi, MD¹⁴; Eduardo-M. de Dueñas, MD, PhD^{15,16} ; Anne Armstrong, MD¹⁷; Seock-Ah Im, MD¹⁸ ; Chuan-gui Song, MD¹⁹; Hong Zheng, MD, PhD²⁰; Tomasz Sarosiek, MD²¹; Priyanka Sharma, MD²² ; Cuizhi Geng, MD²³; Peifen Fu, MD²⁴ ; Kerstin Rhiem, MD²⁵; Heike Frauchiger-Heuer, MD²⁶ ; Pauline Wimberger, MD^{27,28,29,30,31,32} ; Daphné t'Kint de Roodenbeke, MD³³; Ning Liao, MD³⁴; Annabel Goodwin, MD³⁵; Camille Chakiba-Brugère, MD³⁶; Michael Friedlander, MD, PhD³⁷ ; Keun Seok Lee, MD, PhD³⁸; Sylvie Giacchetti, MD³⁹ ; Toshimi Takano, MD⁴⁰ ; Fernando Henao-Carrasco, MD⁴¹ ; Shamsuddin Virani, MD⁴²; Frances Valdes-Albini, MD⁴³; Susan M. Domchek, MD⁴⁴ ; Charles Bane, MD⁴⁵; Edward C. McCarron, MD⁴⁶ ; Monica Mita, MD⁴⁷; Giovanna Rossi, MD⁴⁸ ; Priya Rastogi, MD^{49,50} ; Anitra Fielding, MBChB⁵¹; Richard D. Gelber, PhD^{52,53} ; Elsemieke D. Scheepers, MSc⁵⁴; David Cameron, MD⁵⁵ ; Judy Garber, MD⁵⁶ ; Charles E. Geyer, MD⁴⁹ ; and Andrew N.J. Tutt, PhD, MBChB^{57,58} 

J Clin Oncol 2024 April 10;42(11):1288-300.

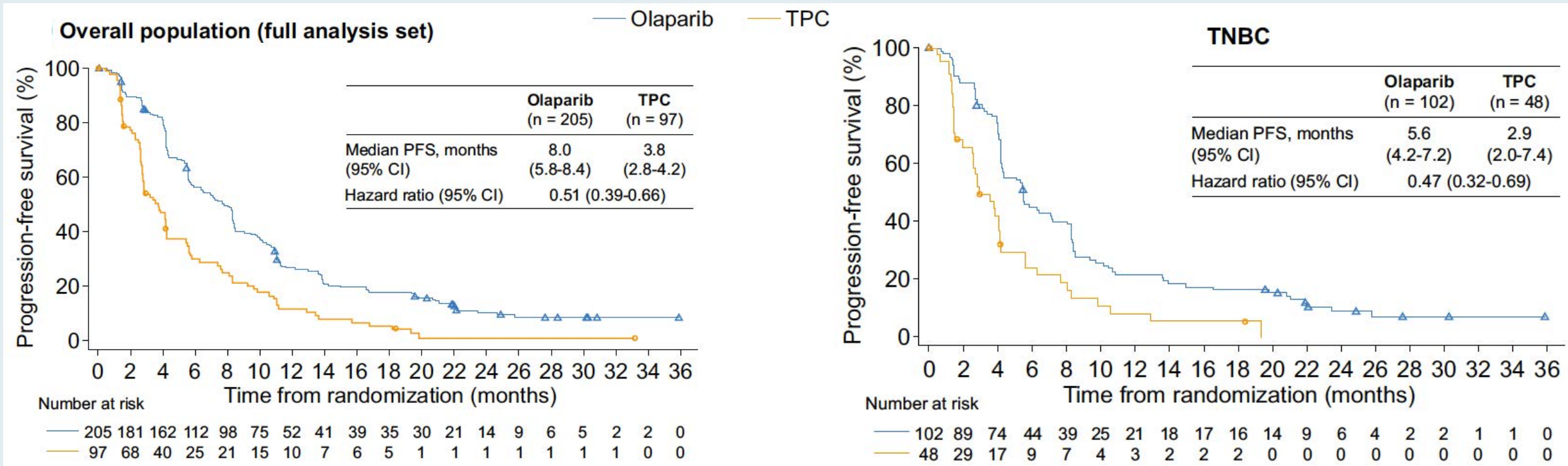
Author conclusions: *Treatment-emergent symptoms from olaparib were limited, generally resolving after treatment ended. Olaparib- and placebo-treated patients had similar functional scores, slowly improving during the 24 months after (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy, and there was no clinically meaningful persistence of fatigue severity in olaparib-treated patients.*

Olaparib efficacy in patients with germline BRCA-mutated, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer: Subgroup analyses from the phase III OlympiAD trial

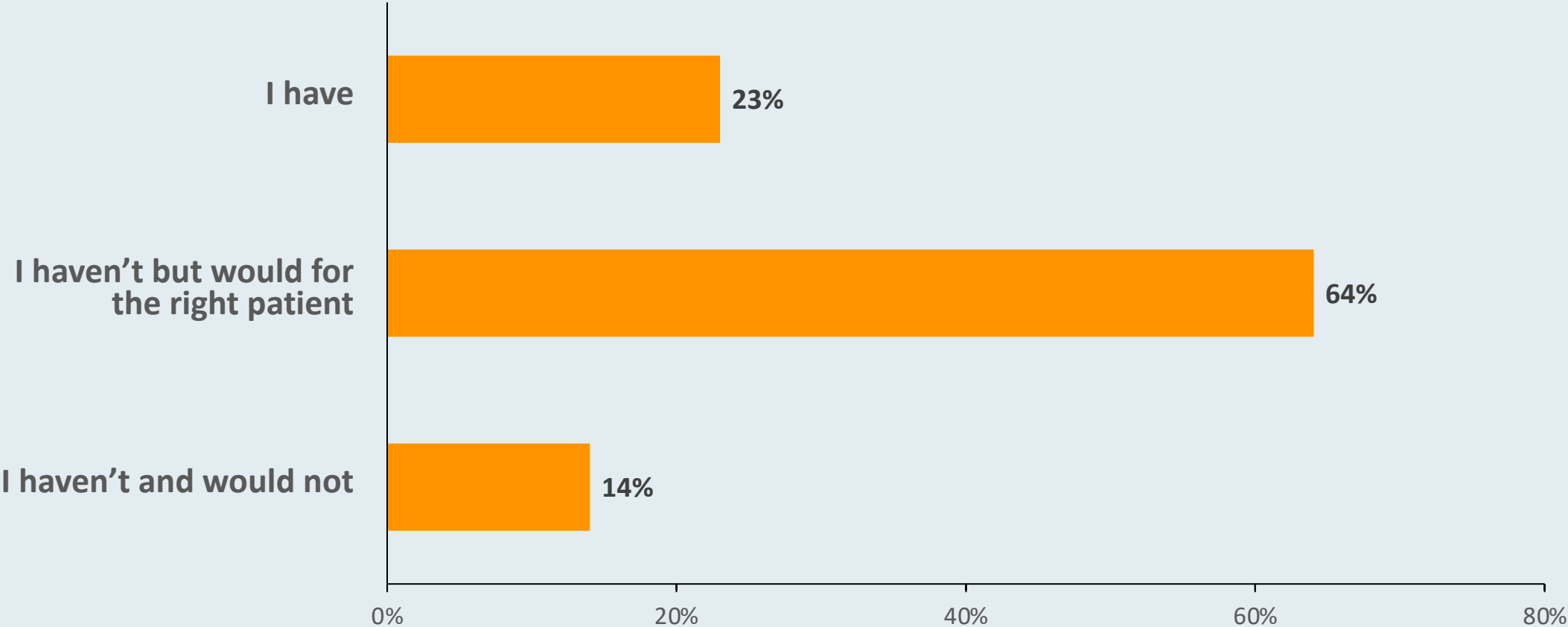
Elżbieta Senkus¹ | Suzette Delaloge² | Susan M. Domchek³ | Pierfranco Conte⁴ |
Seock-Ah Im⁵  | Binghe Xu⁶ | Anne Armstrong^{7,8} | Norikazu Masuda⁹ |
Anitra Fielding¹⁰ | Mark Robson¹¹ | Nadine Tung¹²

Int J Cancer 2023 August 15;153(4):803-14.

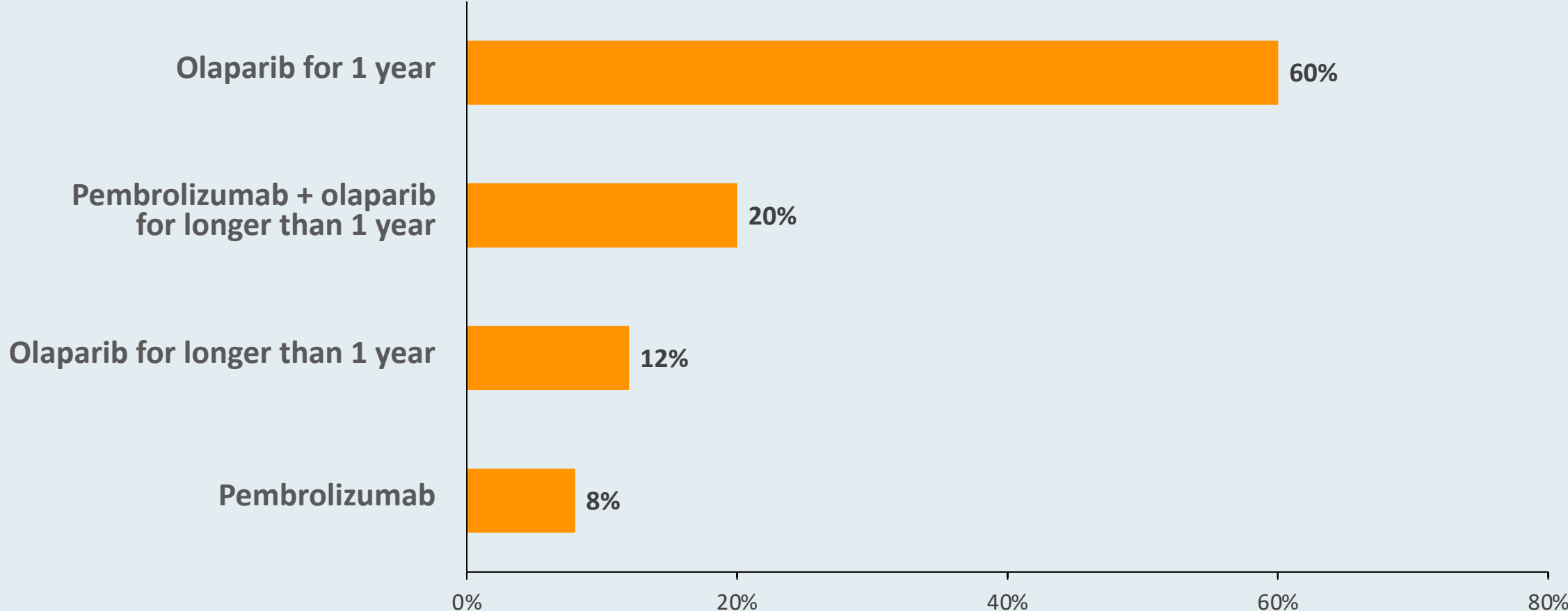
OlympiAD Subgroup Analyses: Investigator-Assessed PFS in the Overall and TNBC Patient Populations



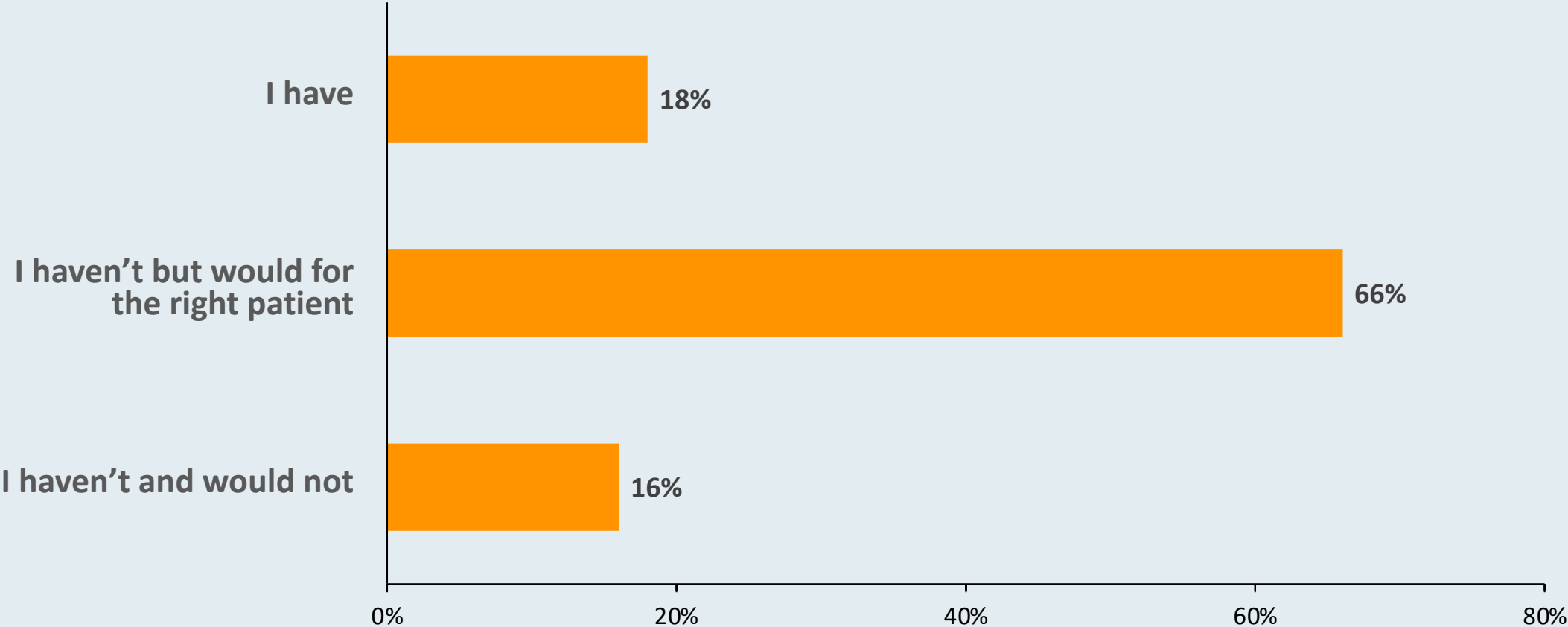
Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you combined or would you combine olaparib with adjuvant pembrolizumab for a patient with a germline BRCA mutation and PD-L1-positive TNBC who had residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy/pembrolizumab?



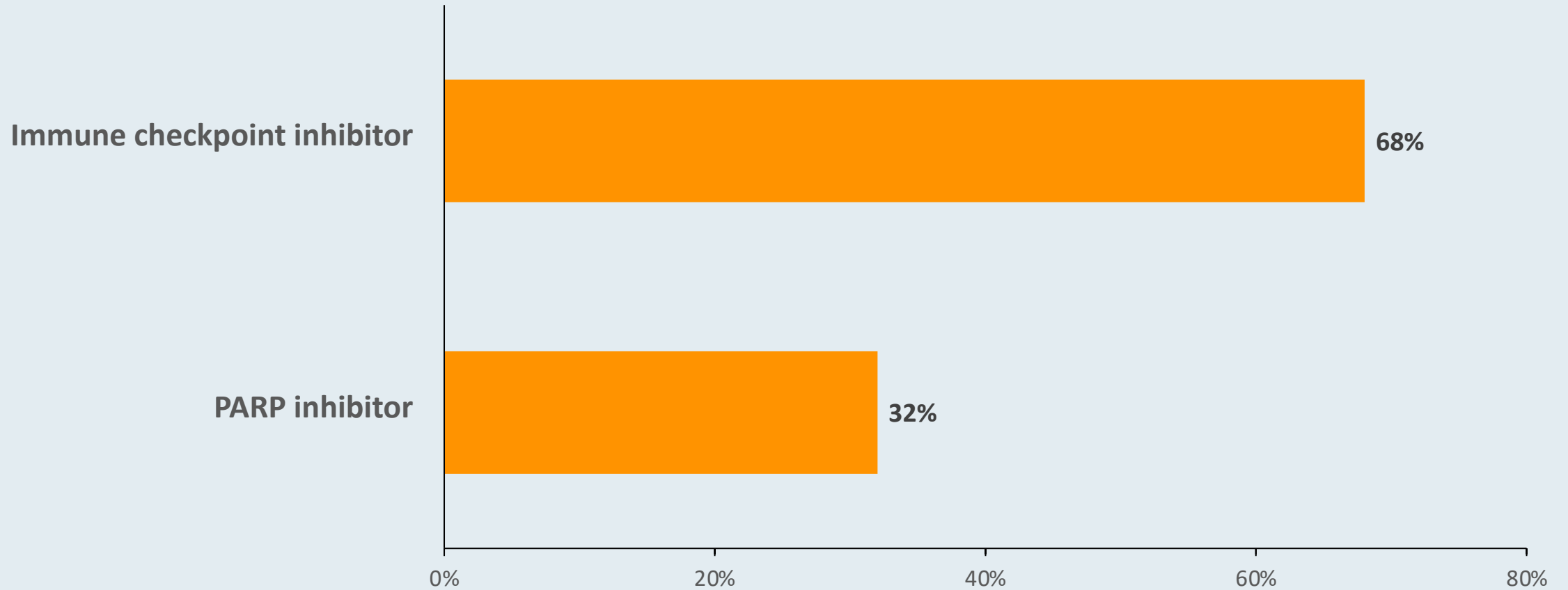
Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in general what would you recommend as adjuvant therapy for a patient with TNBC, a germline BRCA mutation and a PD-L1 combined positive score of 1 who has residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy?



Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, have you attempted or would you attempt to access olaparib as part of adjuvant therapy for a patient with a germline PALB2 mutation and TNBC who had residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy?



For a patient with PD-L1-positive metastatic TNBC (mTNBC) and a germline BRCA mutation, which type of agent do you generally administer first?


















Case Presentation: 73-year-old woman who develops recurrent metastatic ER-negative, HER2-low breast cancer after *nab* paclitaxel/atezolizumab and receives sacituzumab govitecan



Dr Ranju Gupta (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)

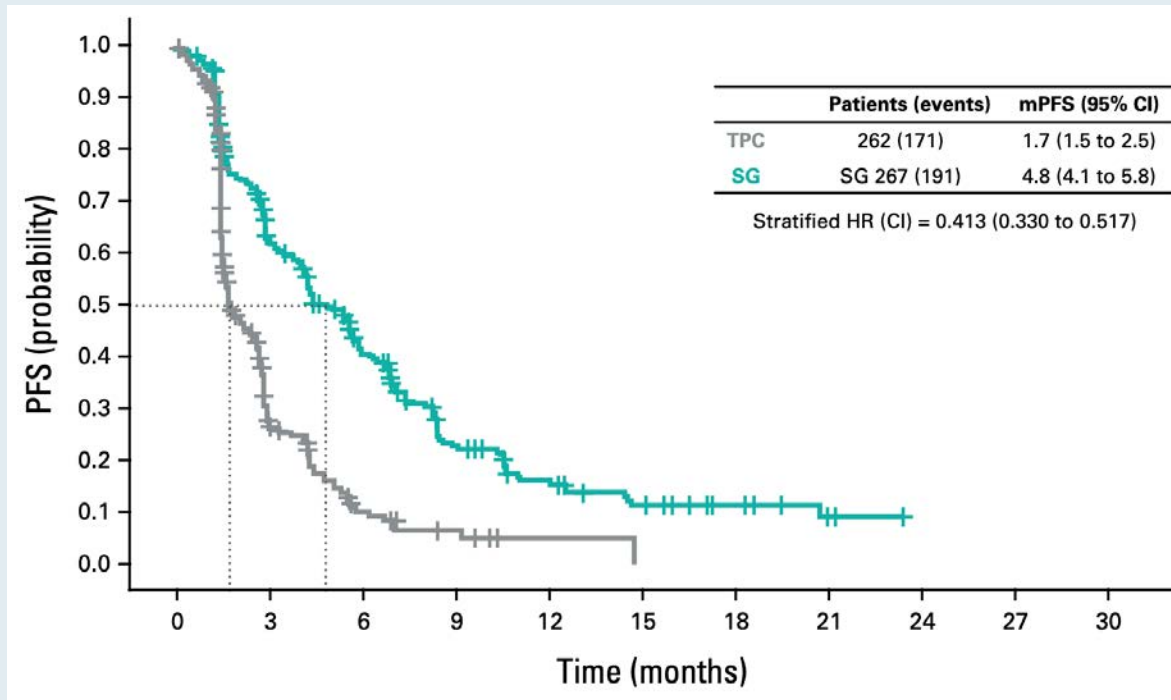
⑧ Final Results From the Randomized Phase III ASCENT Clinical Trial in Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer and Association of Outcomes by Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 and Trophoblast Cell Surface Antigen 2 Expression

Aditya Bardia, MD, MPH¹ ; Hope S. Rugo, MD² ; Sara M. Tolaney, MD, MPH³ ; Delphine Loirat, PhD, MD⁴; Kevin Punie, MD⁵ ; Mafalda Oliveira, MD, PhD⁶ ; Adam Brufsky, MD, PhD⁷ ; Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS⁸ ; Javier Cortés, MD, PhD⁹ ; Joyce O' Shaughnessy, MD¹⁰; Véronique Diéras, MD, MPH¹¹ ; Lisa A. Carey, MD, ScM¹² ; Luca Gianni, MD¹³ ; Martine Piccart-Gebhart, MD, PhD¹⁴ ; Sibylle Loibl, MD, PhD¹⁵ ; Oh Kyu Yoon, PhD, MBA¹⁶; Yang Pan, PhD¹⁶; Scott Hofsess, MS¹⁷ ; See-Chun Phan, MD¹⁶; and Sara A. Hurvitz, MD, FACP¹⁸ 

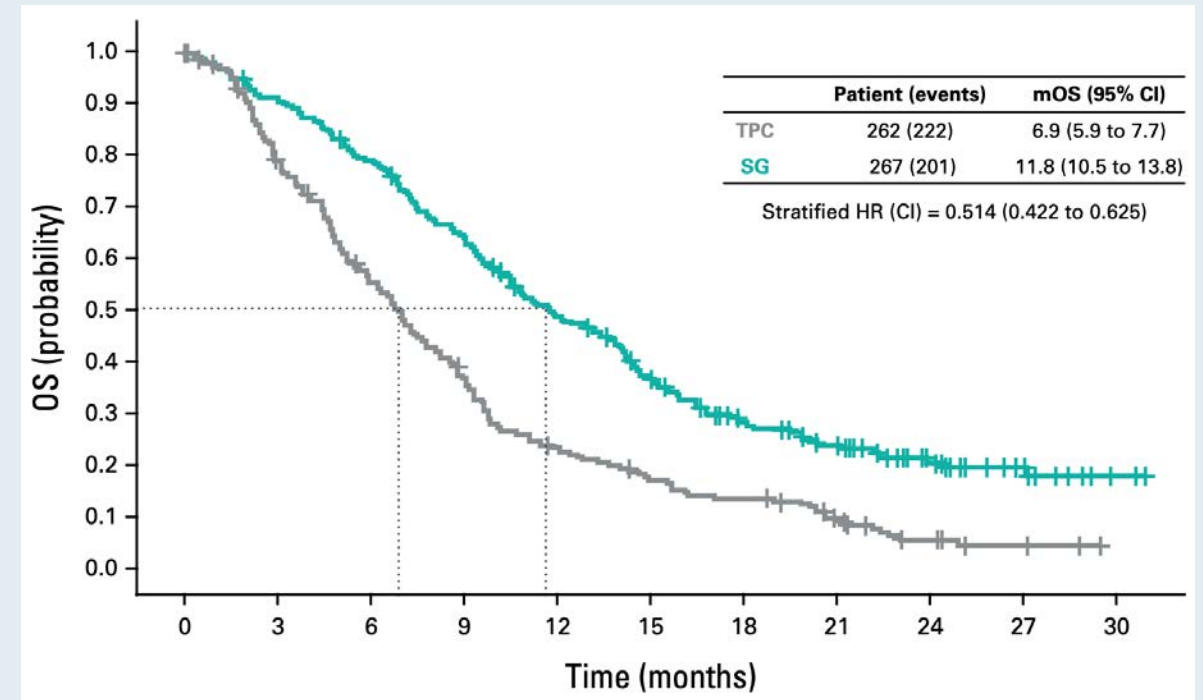
J Clin Oncol 2024;42:1738-44.

ASCENT Final Results: Sacituzumab Govitecan (SG) versus Treatment of Physician's Choice (TPC) for Relapsed/Refractory Metastatic TNBC

Progression-free survival (ITT population)



Overall survival (ITT population)



- **TROP2 subgroups analysis:** SG improved progression-free survival (PFS) in comparison to TPC in each TROP2 expression quartile (n = 168); a trend was observed for improved overall survival (OS) across quartiles.

ASCENT Final Results: Select Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) with Sacituzumab Govitecan (SG) for Metastatic TNBC

TEAE ^a		SG (n=258)		TPC (n=224)	
		All grade (%)	Grade ≥ 3 (%)	All grade (%)	Grade ≥ 3 (%)
Hematologic	Neutropenia ^b	165 (64)	135 (52)	98 (44)	76 (34)
	Anemia ^c	103 (40)	24 (9)	62 (28)	13 (6)
	Leukopenia ^d	43 (17)	27 (11)	27 (12)	13 (6)
	Febrile Neutropenia	15 (6)	15 (6)	6 (3)	6 (3)
Gastrointestinal	Diarrhea	168 (65)	30 (12)	38 (17)	2 (1)
	Nausea	161 (62)	8 (3)	68 (30)	1 (< 1)
	Vomiting	87 (34)	5 (2)	36 (16)	3 (1)
	Constipation	96 (37)	1 (< 1)	52 (23)	0
	Abdominal Pain	54 (21)	7 (3)	18 (8)	3 (1)
	Stomatitis	27 (11)	2 (1)	14 (6)	0

- Overall, the safety profile of SG was manageable, with ≤5% of treatment-related discontinuations because of adverse events and no treatment-related deaths.
- The safety profile was consistent across all subgroups.

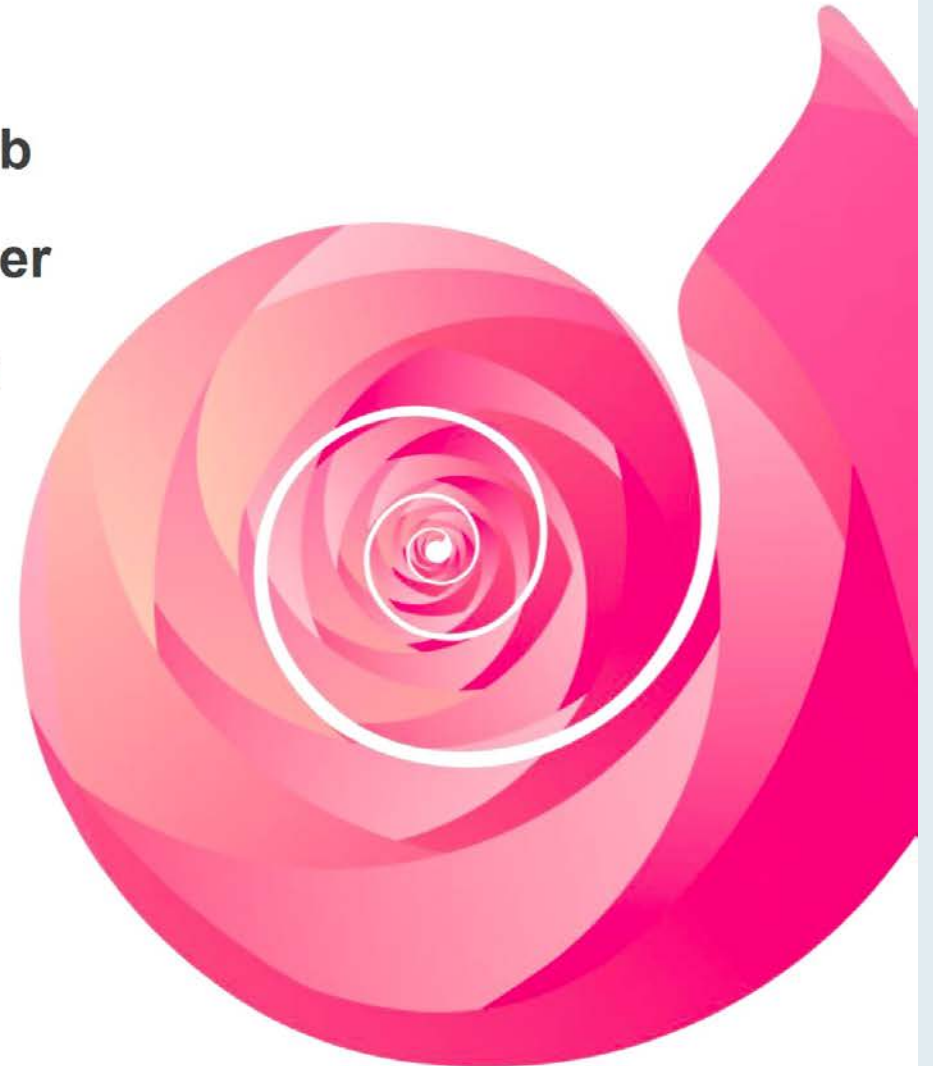
2024 ESMO BREAST CANCER

Annual Congress

181O: Interim analysis (IA) of the atezolizumab (atezo) + sacituzumab govitecan (SG) arm in patients (pts) with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) in MORPHEUS-pan BC: A phase Ib/II study of multiple treatment (tx) combinations in pts with locally advanced/metastatic BC (LA/mBC)

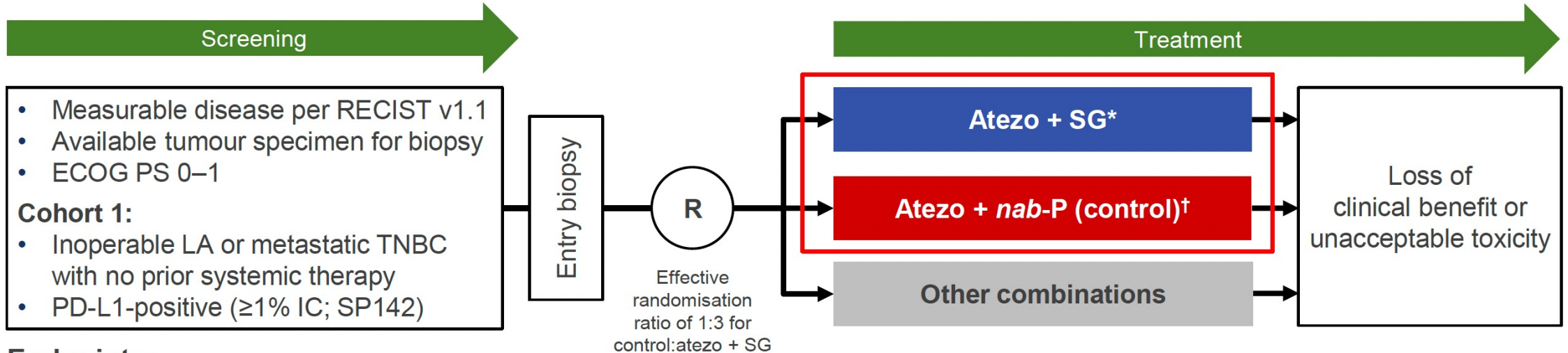
Peter Schmid,* Sherene Loi, Luis de la Cruz-Merino, Rinat Yerushalmi, Seock-Ah Im, Amir Sonnenblick, Maria Martinez-Garcia, Irene Moreno, Laura Kennedy, Kristin L. Griffiths, Richard Schwab, Fiona Young, Laura Liao, Kelly DuPree, Sung-Bae Kim

* Barts Cancer Institute, Queen Mary University of London, UK



MORPHEUS-Pan BC Study Design

Phase Ib/II, open-label, multicentre, randomised, umbrella study of multiple treatment combinations in LA/mBC (NCT03424005)



Endpoints:

- Primary: ORR, safety
- Secondary: PFS, DCR, OS, DOR

Baseline tumours were evaluated for Trop-2, CD8 immune phenotype and stromal TILs for associations with response

Target enrolment: n = 30 in the atezo + SG arm.

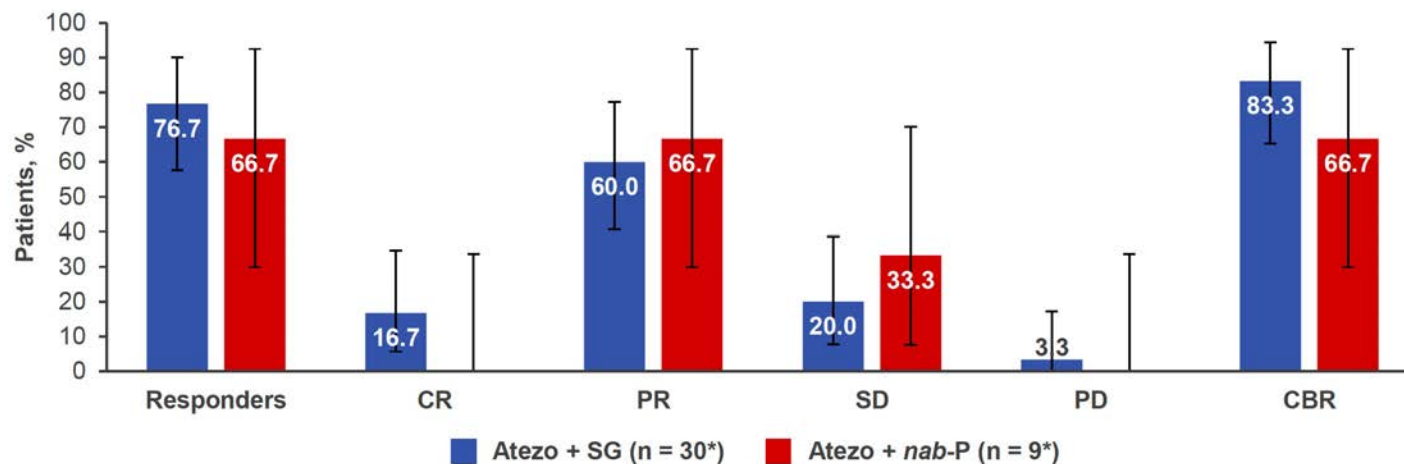
* Atezo 1200 mg IV D1 and SG 10 mg/kg IV D1 and 8 (21-D cycles); † Atezo 840 mg IV D1 and 15 and nab-P 100 mg/m² IV D1, 8, 15 (28-D cycles).

Atezo, atezolizumab; BC, breast cancer; D, day; DCR, disease control rate; DOR, duration of response; ECOG PS, Eastern cooperative Oncology Group performance score; IC, immune cells; IV, intravenous; LA, locally advanced; nab-P, nab-paclitaxel; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; PFS, progression-free survival; R, randomised; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; TIL, tumour-infiltrating lymphocyte; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer.

MORPHEUS-Pan BC: Results Summary

Primary efficacy endpoint: ORR

Best confirmed overall response rates by investigator, per RECIST v1.1



Error bars denote 95% CI.

Patients were classified as 'SD' if assessment was at least 6 weeks from randomisation. Patients were classified as 'missing' if no post-baseline response assessments were available. Patients were classified as unevaluable if all post-baseline response assessments were unevaluable. Criteria for disease control is either response and/or SD or better for at least 12 weeks. Criteria for clinical benefit is either response and/or SD or better for at least 24 weeks.

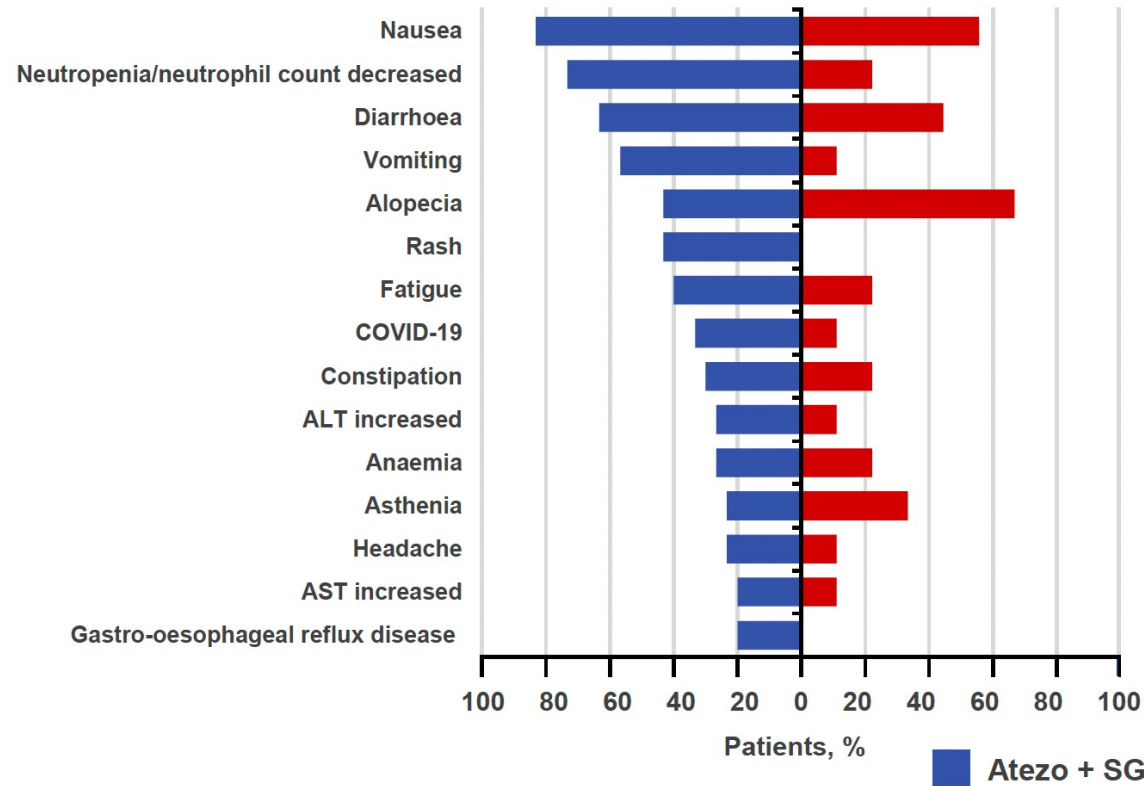
* Efficacy- and safety-evaluable population.

Atezo, atezolizumab; CBR, clinical benefit rate; CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; nab-P, nab-paclitaxel; ORR, objective response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; SD, stable disease; SG, sacituzumab govitecan.

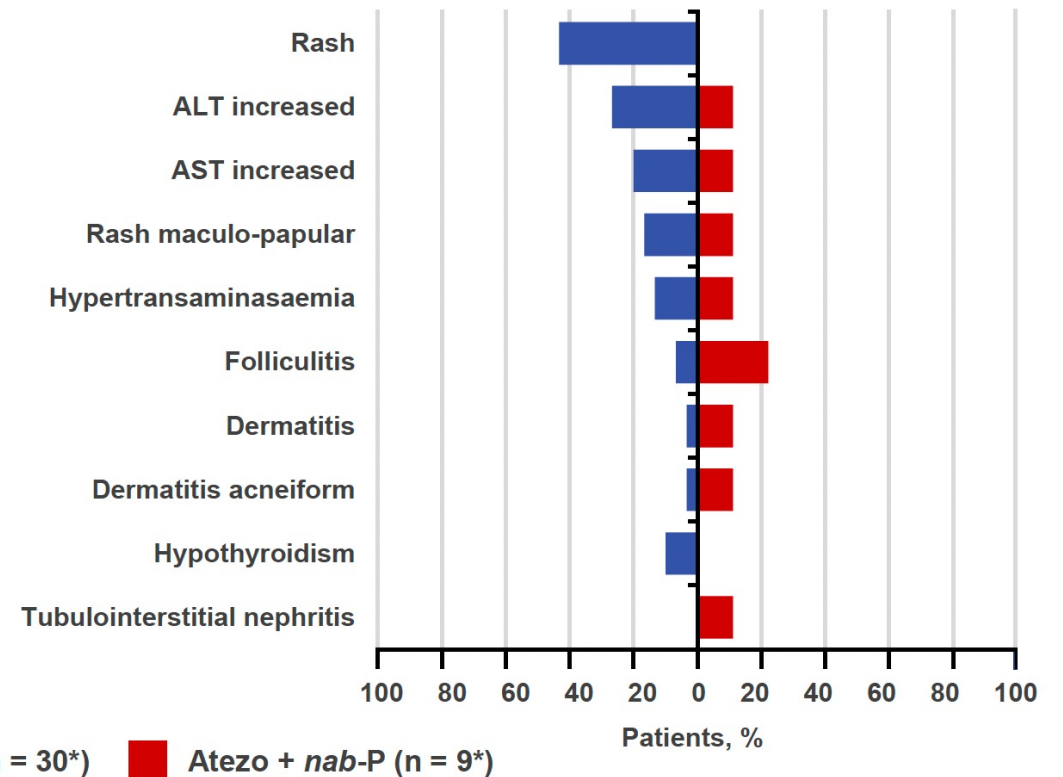
- PFS and OS data were immature but showed a trend toward benefit with atezolizumab + SG.
- The SG treatment benefit was seen across all TROP2 expression levels, with a trend toward higher response rates with higher TROP2

MORPHEUS-Pan BC: Most Common Adverse Events (AEs) and Immune-Related AEs of Special Interest with Atezolizumab and Sacituzumab Govitecan

Most common AEs with $\geq 20\%$ incidence in the atezo + SG arm



Immune-mediated AEs ($\geq 10\%$ incidence in either arm)

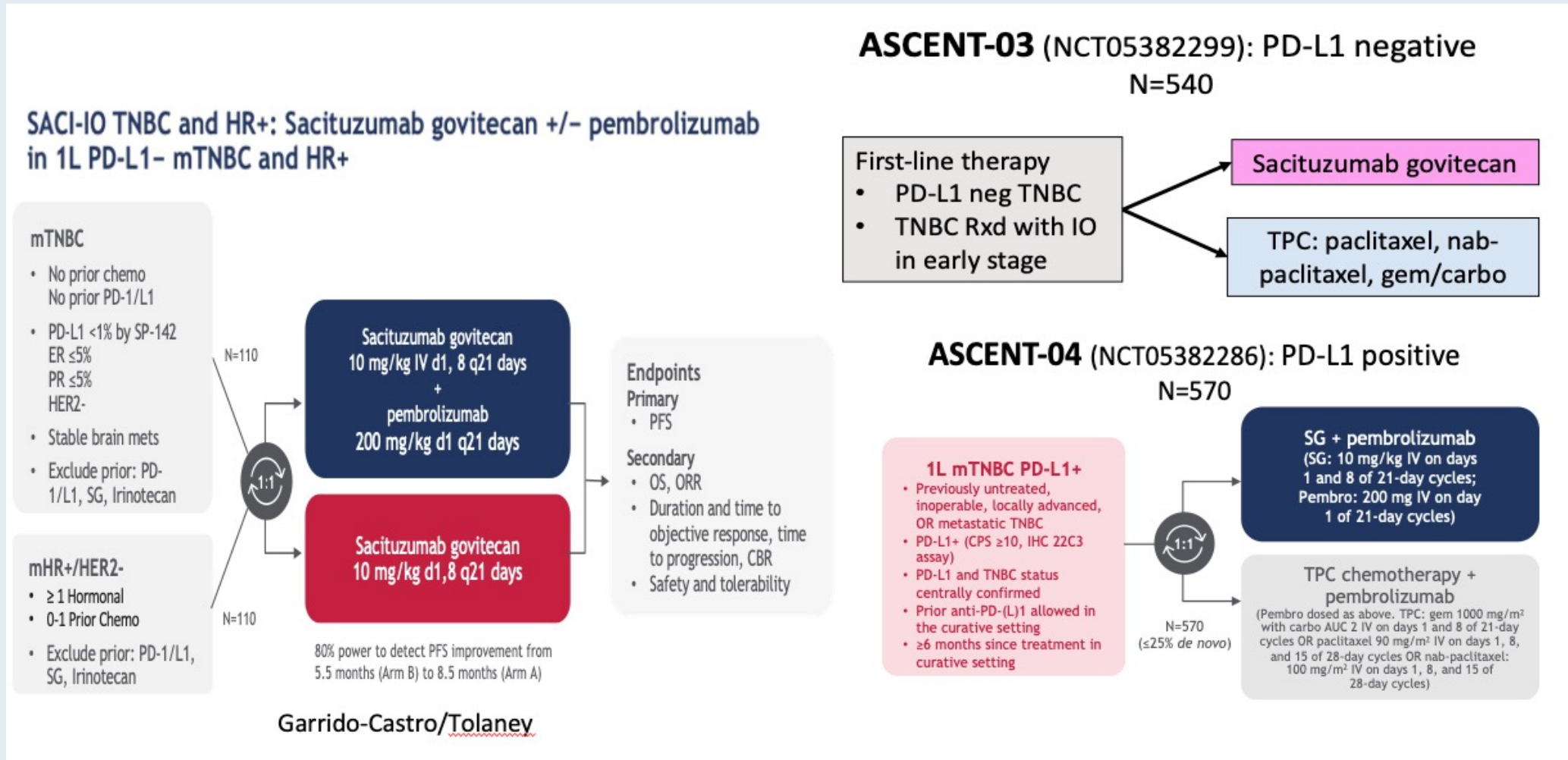


Use of G-CSF in one patient (for neutropenia).

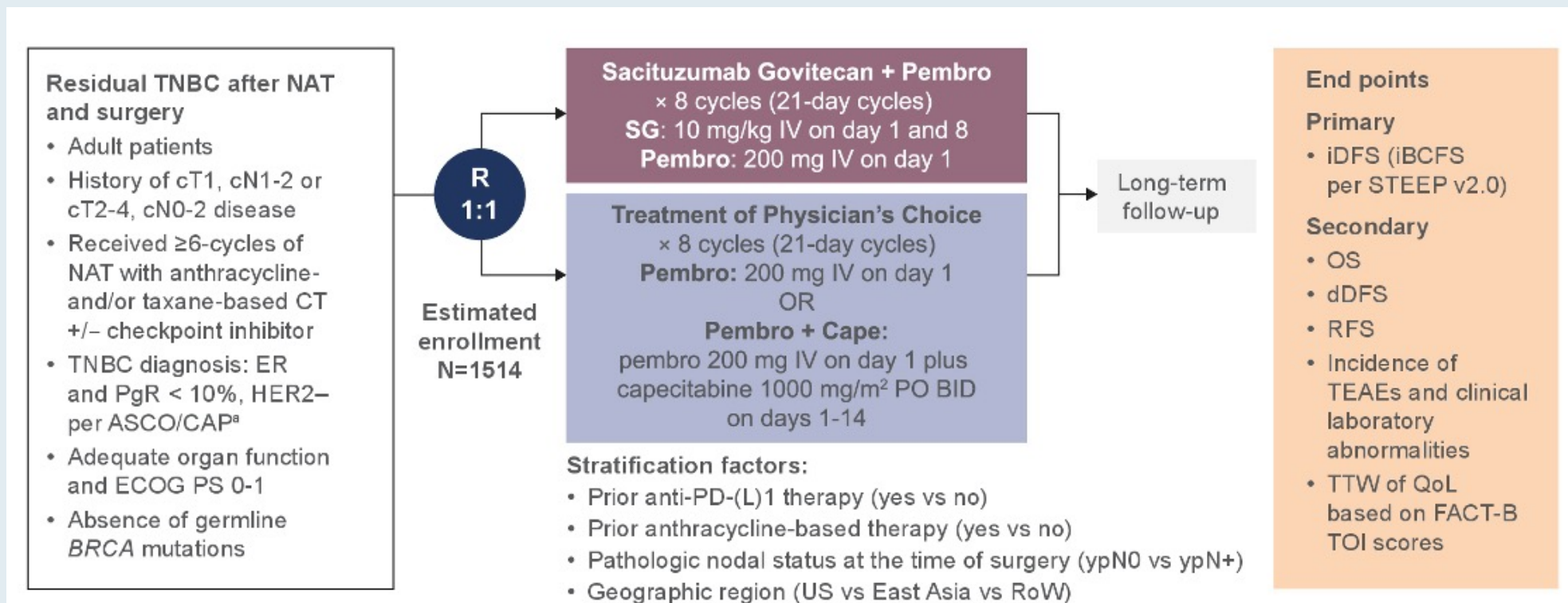
* Efficacy- and safety-evaluable population.

AE, adverse event; AESI, adverse event of special interest; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; atezo, atezolizumab; G-CSF, granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; nab-P, nab-paclitaxel; SG, sacituzumab govitecan.

Ongoing Trials of Sacituzumab Govitecan as First-Line Treatment for Metastatic TNBC (mTNBC)



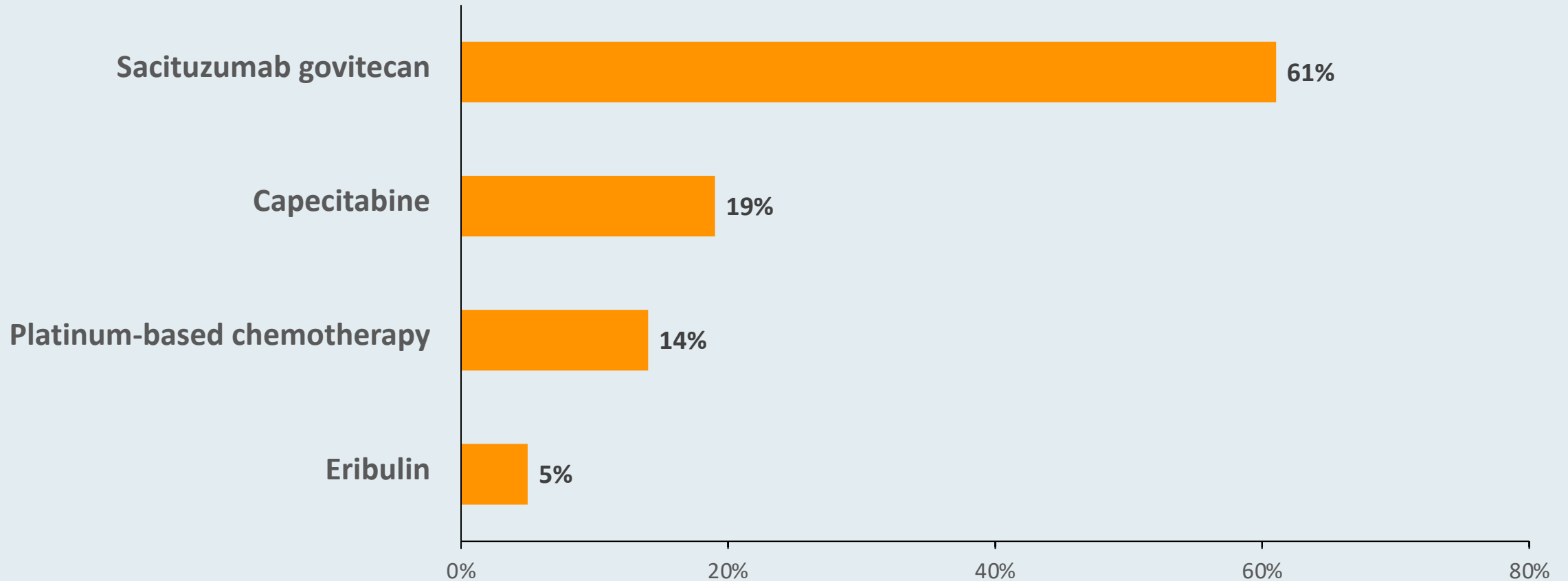
ASCENT-05/OptimICE-RD (AFT-65): An Ongoing Phase III Trial of Adjuvant Sacituzumab Govitecan with Pembrolizumab for Patients with TNBC and Residual Disease After Neoadjuvant Therapy and Surgery



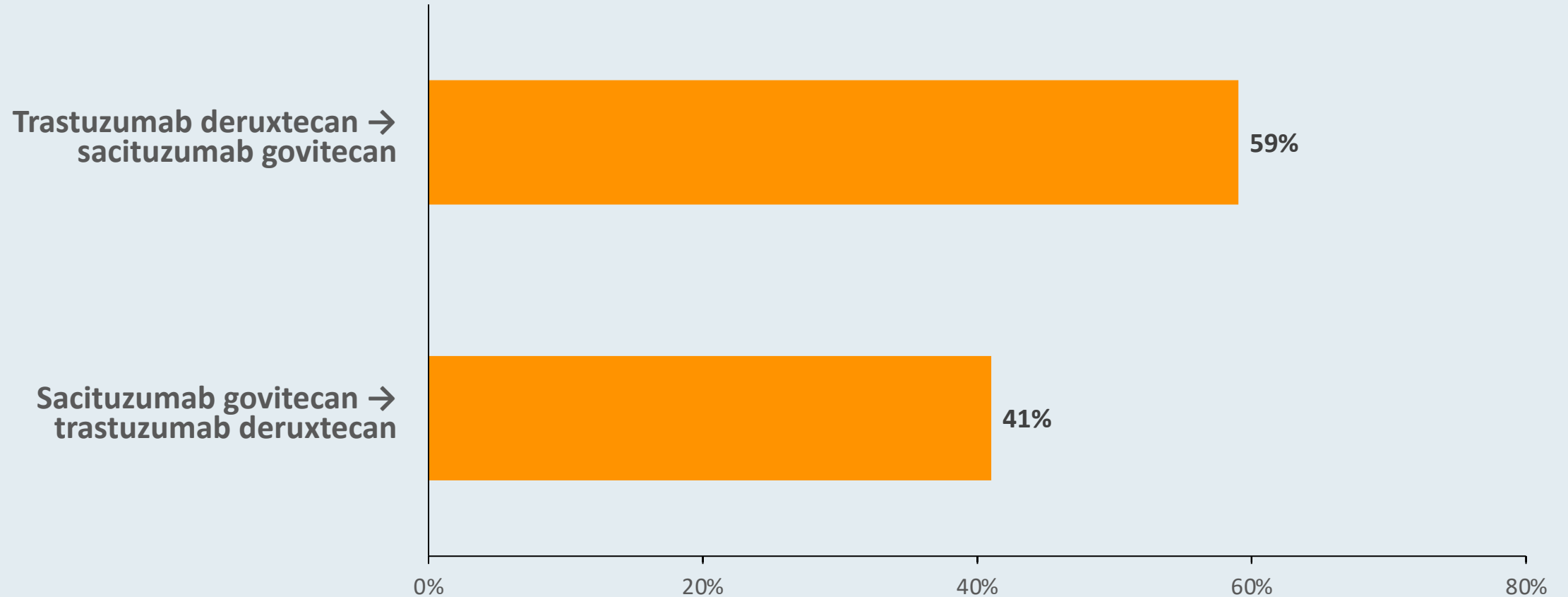
^aIHC0, IHC1+, or IHC2+/ISH-.

ASCO, American Society of Clinical Oncology; BID, twice daily; CAP, College of American Pathologists; Cape, capecitabine; dDFS, distant disease-free survival; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; ER, estrogen receptor; FACT-B, functional assessment of cancer therapy for breast cancer; *BRCA*, breast cancer gene; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; iBCFS, invasive breast cancer-free survival; iDFS, invasive disease-free survival; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ISH, in-situ hybridization; IV, intravenous; NAT, neoadjuvant therapy; OS, overall survival; Pembro, pembrolizumab; PO, orally; PgR, progesterone receptor; QoL, quality of life; R, randomized; RFS, recurrence-free survival; RoW, rest of the world; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; STEEP, standardized definitions for efficacy end points; TEAEs, treatment-emergent adverse events; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer; TOI, trial outcome index; TPC, treatment of physician's choice; TTW, time to worsening; US, United States.

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which next line of therapy would you recommend to a patient with BRCA wild-type TNBC who received neoadjuvant chemoimmunotherapy and developed metastatic disease while receiving adjuvant immunotherapy?

















How do you generally sequence trastuzumab deruxtecan and sacituzumab govitecan for a patient with ER-negative, HER2-low metastatic breast cancer (mBC) who is eligible to receive both?



Questions for the faculty related to the use of sacituzumab govitecan for mTNBC

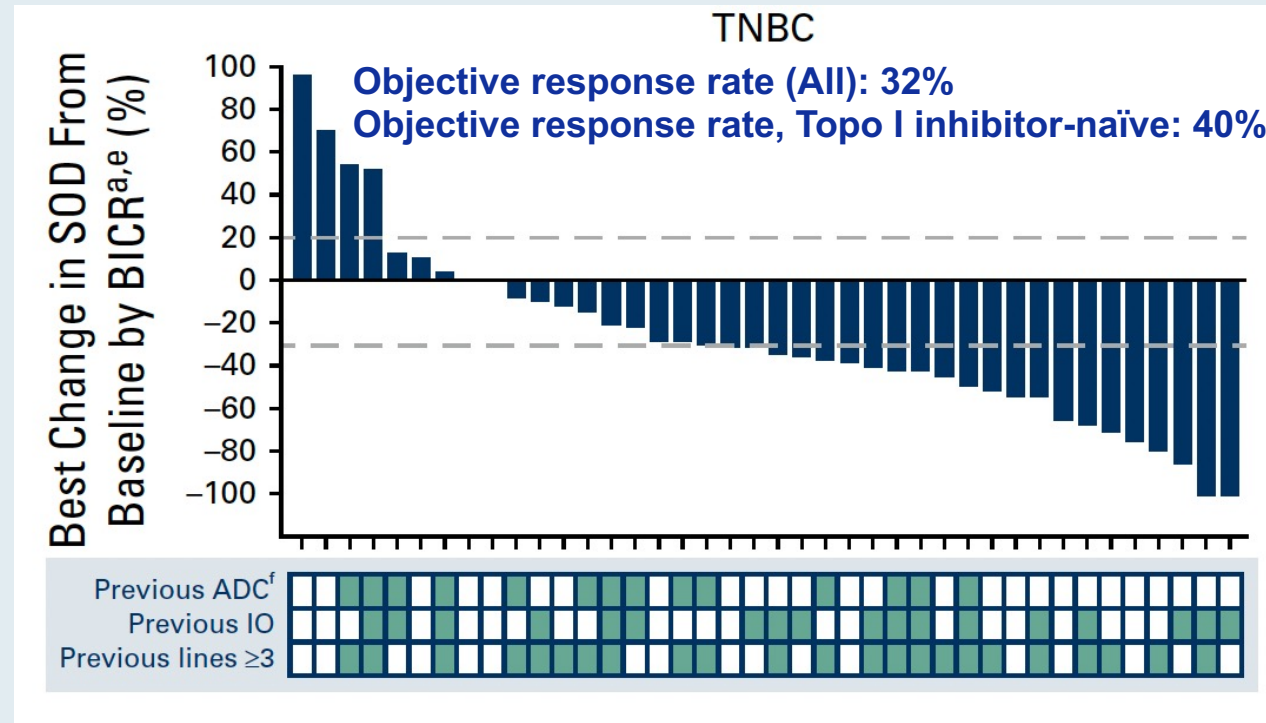
- Could you review general issues seen in clinic with sacituzumab govitecan (after already adding G-CSF and maximizing anti-emetic premeds)?
- How do you dose in elderly/frail patients? Do you start at a lower dose if worried about tolerability?
- How do you sequence a different ADC now that multiples are available? How do you sequence TROP2-directed ADC, HER3 ADC, HER2 ADC?
- Should sacituzumab be brought in as front-line therapy as opposed to later lines of chemotherapy?
- Should any other agent be considered before sacituzumab govitecan?
- For a patient who is HER2 low, would investigators use sacituzumab govitecan or T-DXd?
- Any pearls to mitigate side effects?
- When do I change to T-DXd if tolerance is poor to sacituzumab and response less than optimal?
- How often do you see Grade 3 or more diarrhea?
- Is growth factor mandatory for sacituzumab govitecan?
- How do you manage the fatigue associated with sacituzumab govitecan?
- Can we ever discontinue therapy if a patient has a good response?

⑥ Datopotamab Deruxtecan in Advanced or Metastatic HR+/HER2– and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer: Results From the Phase I TROPION-PanTumor01 Study

Aditya Bardia, MD, PhD¹ ; Ian E. Krop, MD, PhD^{2,3} ; Takahiro Kogawa, MD, PhD⁴ ; Dejan Juric, MD¹ ; Anthony W. Tolcher, MD^{5,6,7} ; Erika P. Hamilton, MD^{8,9} ; Toru Mukohara, MD, DMedSci¹⁰ ; Aaron Lisberg, MD¹¹ ; Toshio Shimizu, MD, PhD^{12,13} ; Alexander I. Spira, MD¹⁴ ; Junji Tsurutani, MD, PhD¹⁵ ; Senthil Damodaran, MD, PhD¹⁶ ; Kyriakos P. Papadopoulos, MD¹⁷ ; Jonathan Greenberg, MD, MA, BA^{18,19}; Fumiaki Kobayashi, PhD, MS²⁰; Hong Zebger-Gong, MD, PhD¹⁹; Rie Wong, BS²¹; Yui Kawasaki, PhD¹⁸; Tadakatsu Nakamura, MS²⁰; and Funda Meric-Bernstam, MD¹⁶ 

J Clin Oncol 2024 April 23;[Online ahead of print].

TROPION-PanTumor01: Response and PFS with Dato-DXd for TNBC



	All patients (N = 44)	Topo I inhibitor naïve (N = 30)
Median PFS	4.4 mo	7.3 mo

Datopotamab Deruxtecan (Dato-DXd) + Durvalumab (D) as First-Line (1L) Treatment for Unresectable Locally Advanced/Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (a/mTNBC)

Updated Results From BEGONIA, a Phase 1b/2 Study

Professor Peter Schmid, FRCP, MD, PhD

Barts Cancer Institute, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

P. J. Wysocki,¹ C. X. Ma,² Y. H. Park,³ R. Fernandes,⁴ S. Lord,⁵ R. D. Baird,⁶ C. Prady,⁷ K. H. Jung,⁸ J. Asselah,⁹ R. Huisden,¹⁰ R. Stewart,¹⁰ K. Heider,¹⁰ P. Vukovic,¹⁰ N. Denduluri,¹¹ Z. Nowecki¹²

¹Jagiellonian University Medical College, Krakow, Poland; ²Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; ³Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; ⁴Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry, Western University, London Health Sciences Centre, London, Ontario, Canada; ⁵University of Oxford, Oxford, UK; ⁶Cancer Research UK Cambridge Centre, Cambridge, UK; ⁷Sherbrooke University, Centre intégré de cancérologie de la Montérégie, CISSS Montérégie Centre, Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada; ⁸Asan Medical Center - University of Ulsan, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; ⁹McGill University Health Centre, Montreal, Québec, Canada; ¹⁰AstraZeneca, Cambridge, UK; ¹¹AstraZeneca, Gaithersburg, MD, USA; ¹²Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland

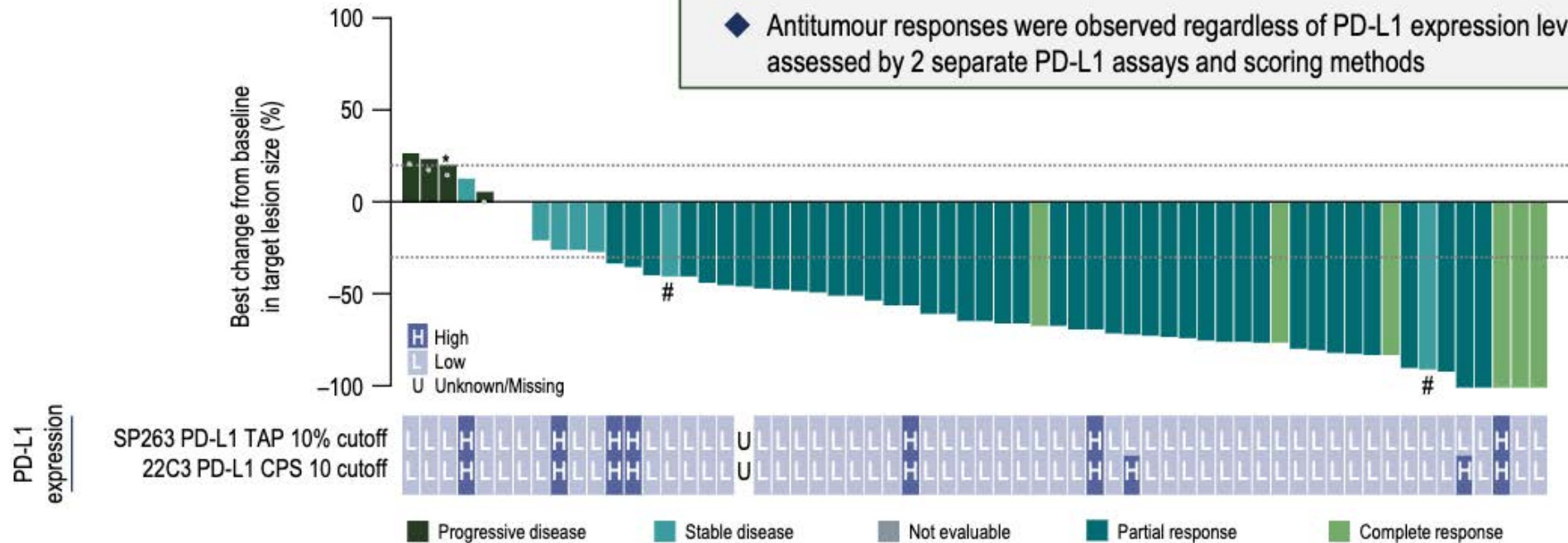


BEGONIA: Updated Antitumor Activity of Dato-DXd and Durvalumab

Antitumour Responses in 1L a/mTNBC

Confirmed ORR was **79%** (49/62; 95% CI, 66.8–88.3) with 6 CR and 43 PR

◆ Antitumour responses were observed regardless of PD-L1 expression level as assessed by 2 separate PD-L1 assays and scoring methods



Dotted lines indicate thresholds for partial response (-30%) and progressive disease (20%). PD-L1 expression was assessed by 1) immunohistochemistry using the VENTANA PD-L1 (SP263) Assay with expression defined as the percentage of the tumour area populated by tumour or immune cells with membranous staining (TAP), or 2) immunohistochemistry using the 22C3 antibody with expression defined as the number of PD-L1-staining tumour cells, lymphocytes, and macrophages, divided by the total number of viable tumour cells, multiplied by 100 (CPS). *If the best percentage change from baseline of target lesions cannot be calculated due to progression, withdrawal, or death, the value is imputed at +20%. ** Patients with PD as best overall response. #Unconfirmed response.

1L, first line; a/m TNBC, advanced/metastatic triple-negative breast cancer; CI, confidence interval; CPS, combined positive score; CR, complete response; Dato-DXd, datopotamab deruxtecan; ORR, objective response rate; PD-L1, programmed cell death ligand-1; PR, partial response; TAP, tumour area positivity.

Data cutoff: 02 Feb 2023

Questions for the faculty related to the use of datopotamab deruxtecan for mTNBC

- Any pearls for side effects management?
- Where do you see datopotamab deruxtecan being sequenced?
- How do you sequence this ADC in the context of T-DXd?
- With it targeting TROP2 but having a deruxtecan payload, will datopotamab deruxtecan have any benefit after using sacituzumab govitecan and T-DXd?
- How do you anticipate using the drug (patient selection)?
- How do you sequence therapy, and any words on mechanism of resistance?
- In which line can we use datopotamab deruxtecan for HER2 IHC=0 or IHC=1 patients?
- What's the efficacy of datopotamab deruxtecan vs sacituzumab govitecan?
- In which patients would you use it and how do you sequence it?
- Would you use datopotamab deruxtecan up front before T-DXd?
- How far away are we from routine TROP2 H score in mTNBC to guide care?
- Without a head to head, would the faculty prefer datopotamab deruxtecan over T-DXd for HER2 ultralow disease?
- Is there any data to support the use of datopotamab deruxtecan for patients previously treated with sacituzumab govitecan?
- Difference between T-DXd and datopotamab deruxtecan? How to use both optimally?

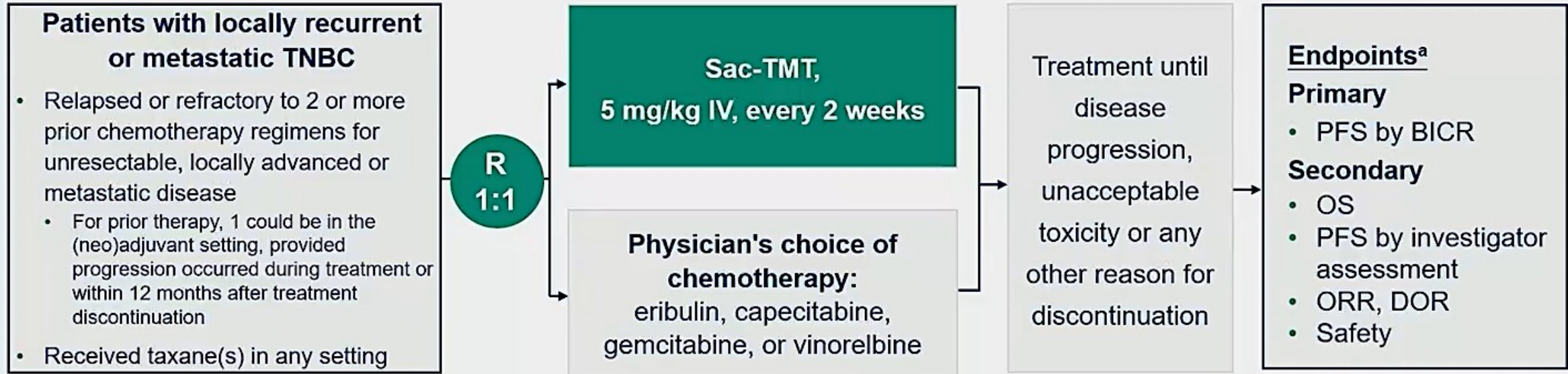
Abstract 104

Sacituzumab Tirumotecan (Sac-TMT, Also Known as SKB264/MK-2870) in Patients With Previously Treated Locally Recurrent or Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC): Results From the Phase III OptiTROP-Breast01 Study

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OptiTROP-Breast01 Phase III Trial Design



Stratification factors

- Line of prior therapy (2–3 vs >3)
- Presence of liver metastases (yes vs no)

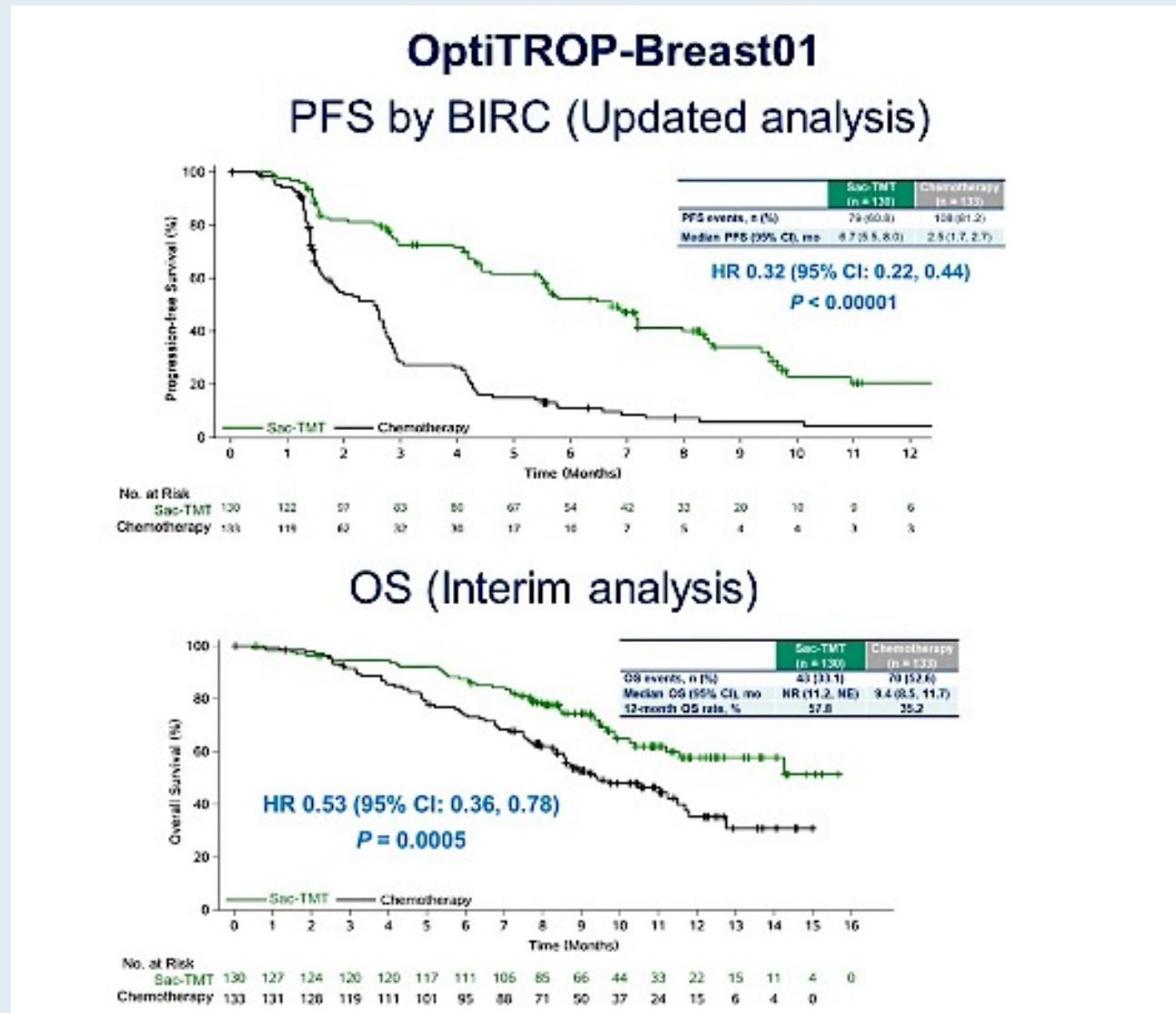
Tumor assessment

- Every 6 weeks for the first year and every 12 weeks afterward.

^aTumor response was assessed using RECIST version 1.1.

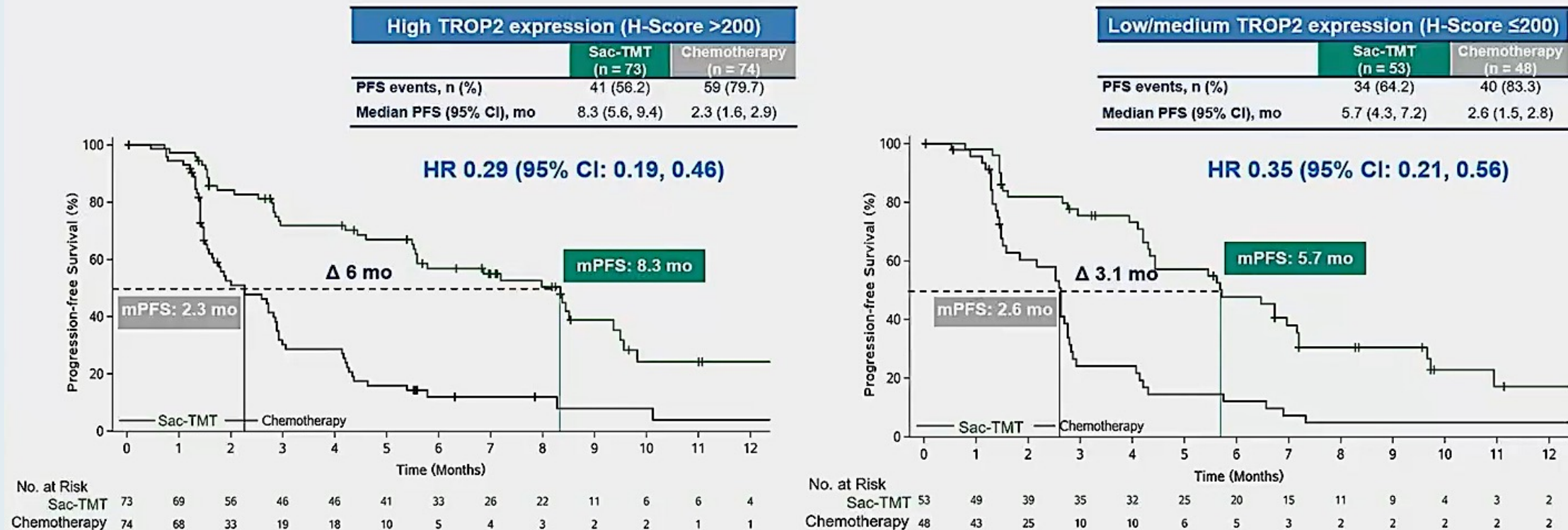
BICR, blinded independent central review; DOR, duration of response; IV, intravenous; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; R, randomization; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer.

OptiTROP-Breast01: Sacituzumab Tirumotecan Efficacy in the ITT Population














OptiTROP-Breast01: PFS with Sacituzumab Tirumotecan (by BICR) by TROP2 Expression

PFS benefit was observed with sac-TMT over chemotherapy regardless of TROP2 expression.



Data cutoff: Nov 30, 2023; the protocol-specified final analysis of PFS. BICR, blinded independent central review; Chemo, chemotherapy; CI, confidential interval; HR, hazard ratio; mPFS, median progression-free survival; TROP2, trophoblast cell surface antigen 2.

⑥ **Patritumab Deruxtecan (HER3-DXd), a Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 3–Directed Antibody-Drug Conjugate, in Patients With Previously Treated Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 3–Expressing Metastatic Breast Cancer: A Multicenter, Phase I/II Trial**

Ian E. Krop, MD, PhD¹ ; Norikazu Masuda, MD, PhD² ; Toru Mukohara, MD, DMedSci³ ; Shunji Takahashi, MD, PhD⁴ ; Takahiro Nakayama, MD, PhD⁵; Kenichi Inoue, MD, PhD⁶ ; Hiroji Iwata, MD, PhD⁷ ; Yutaka Yamamoto, MD, PhD⁸ ; Ricardo H. Alvarez, MD, MSc⁹; Tatsuya Toyama, MD, PhD¹⁰; Masato Takahashi, MD¹¹ ; Akihiko Osaki, MD, PhD¹²; Shigehira Saji, MD, PhD¹³ ; Yasuaki Sagara, MD, MPH¹⁴ ; Joyce O’Shaughnessy, MD¹⁵; Shoichi Ohwada, PhD¹⁶; Kumiko Koyama, PhD¹⁶; Tatsuya Inoue, MD, PhD¹⁷; Li Li, PhD¹⁸; Parul Patel, MS¹⁸; Joseph Mostillo, PharmD¹⁸; Yoshimi Tanaka, MA¹⁸; David W. Sternberg, MD, PhD¹⁸; Dalila Sellami, MD¹⁸; and Kan Yonemori, MD, PhD¹⁹ 

J Clin Oncol 2023;41(36):5550-60.

U31402-A-J101: Clinical Activity of Patritumab Deruxtecan Across Breast Cancer Subtypes

Outcome (BICR per RECIST 1.1)	HR+/HER2- (n = 113)	TNBC (n = 53)	HER2+ (n = 14)
	HER3-High ^a and HER3-Low	HER3-High ^a	HER3-High ^a
Confirmed ORR (95% CI), % ^b	30.1 (21.8 to 39.4)	22.6 (12.3 to 36.2)	42.9 (17.7 to 71.1)
Best overall response, % ^c			
PR	30.1	22.6	42.9
SD	50.4	56.6	50.0
PD	11.5	17.0	7.1
NE	8.0	3.8	0
DCR (95% CI), %	80.5 (72.0 to 87.4)	79.2 (65.9 to 89.2)	92.9 (66.1 to 99.8)
CBR (95% CI), %	43.4 (34.1 to 53.0)	35.8 (23.1 to 50.2)	50.0 (23.0 to 77.0)
DOR, median (95% CI), months	7.2 (5.3 to NE)	5.9 (3.0 to 8.4)	8.3 (2.8 to 26.4)
PFS, median (95% CI), months	7.4 (4.7 to 8.4)	5.5 (3.9 to 6.8)	11.0 (4.4 to 16.4)
Six-month PFS rate (95% CI), %	53.5 (43.4 to 62.6)	38.2 (24.2 to 52.0)	51.6 (22.1 to 74.8)
OS, median (95% CI), months	14.6 (11.3 to 19.5)	14.6 (11.2 to 17.2)	19.5 (12.2 to NE)

BC = breast cancer; BICR = blinded independent central review; CBR = clinical benefit rate; DCR = disease control rate; DOR = duration of response; HER2 = human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HER2+ = HER2-positive; HER2- = HER2-negative; HER3 = human epidermal growth factor receptor 3; HR + = hormone receptor-positive; IHC = immunohistochemistry; NE = not estimable; ORR = objective response rate; OS = overall survival; PD = progressive disease; PFS = progression-free survival; PR = partial response; SD = stable disease; TNBC = triple-negative breast cancer.

^a HER3-high includes patients assessed as IHC 2+/3+ or ≥75% HER3 membrane positivity.

^b 95% exact binomial CI (by the Clopper-Pearson method).

^c No patients had a complete response.

Questions for the faculty related to the use of patritumab deruxtecan for HER3-expressing mBC

- How to test for HER3 accurately, can we use in HER2 failures?
- Do we need to check expression of HER3?
- This drug was studied in EGFR-mutated lung cancer — has HER3 expression been correlated with response in breast cancer?
- Does patritumab deruxtecan function similar to T-DM1 or T-DXd in terms of the requirement for HER3 expression level?
- Is there a difference if HER3 is negative?
- Can this be used in sequence after trastuzumab deruxtecan?
- How do you sequence this ADC and T-DXd?
- Can you use the drug earlier?
- Who would be best candidates for this?
- What's the best sequence of therapy?
- For HER3 positive and HER2 low mBC how would you sequence T-DXd and patritumab?
- What would be the optimal way to sequence this drug? Is there benefit to sequencing this after trastuzumab deruxtecan failure?
- What are the adverse effects of this medication?
- Any advice for side effects management?

Enfortumab Vedotin in the HR+/**HER2-** and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Cohorts of EV-202

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¹Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ²Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada; ³University of Wisconsin Carbone Cancer Center, Madison, WI, USA; ⁴University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA; ⁵University of Colorado Cancer Center, Aurora, CO, USA; ⁶NYU Langone Health, New York, NY, USA; ⁷University of Kansas Medical Center, Westwood, KS, USA; ⁸Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan; ⁹Cancer Institute Hospital, Tokyo, Japan; ¹⁰The University of Chicago Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA; ¹¹Astellas Pharma, Inc., Northbrook, IL, USA; ¹²Pfizer Inc., Bothell, WA, USA; ¹³Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

EV-202: Conclusions

- EV demonstrated antitumor activity in both the HR+/HER2- BC and TNBC cohorts, though the prespecified ORR threshold was not met
- Safety in both cohorts was manageable and consistent with previous reports
- Nectin-4 was highly expressed in both cohorts, and expression was similar between responders and non-responders
- Based on the totality of the data, we are evaluating potential future development opportunities for EV in BC

Case Presentation: 54-year-old woman with TNBC chest wall metastatic recurrence after fulvestrant/abemaciclib for ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer – PIK3CA mutation

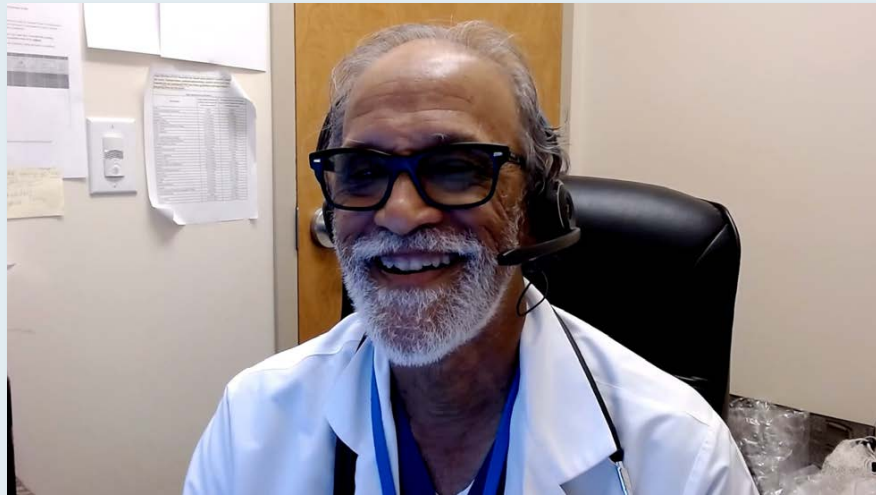


Dr Ranju Gupta (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)

Consulting Faculty



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Bethlehem, Pennsylvania



Kapisthalam (KS) Kumar, MD
Florida Cancer Specialists & Research Institute
Trinity, Florida

Year in Review: Gynecologic Oncology

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Tuesday, June 25, 2024

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Dana M Chase, 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 for 5 minutes after the meeting ends.

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