# First-Line treatment and beyond in Advanced Head and Neck Cancer

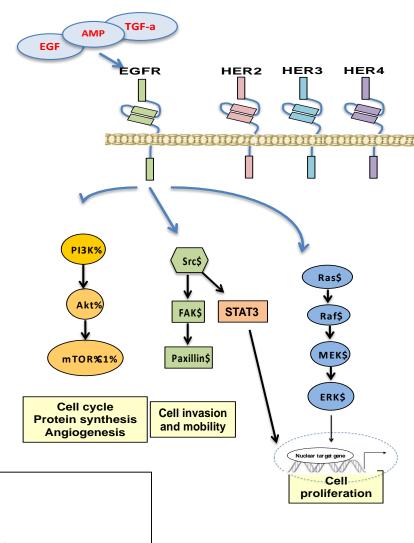


Disclosure for this presentation

Consultancy, advisory, travel : MSD, BMS, Merck,

#### Recurrent/metastatic Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Tumor Type	Percentage of Tumors Expressing EGFR (range) 25-82%	
Colorectal		
Head and Neck	80-100%	
Pancreatic	30-95%	
NSCLC	40-81%	
Renal Carcinoma	50-90%	
Breast	14-91%	
Ovarian	35-70%	
Glioma	40-63%	
Bladder	31-48%	



#### **EGFR** expression

Advanced stage

Decreased survival

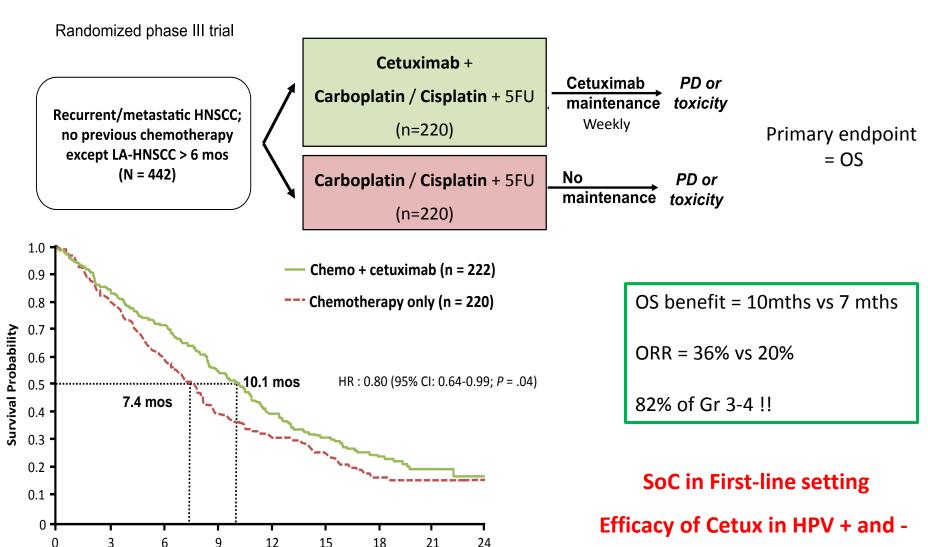
Decreased sensitivity to treatment

#### **EXTREME** regimen

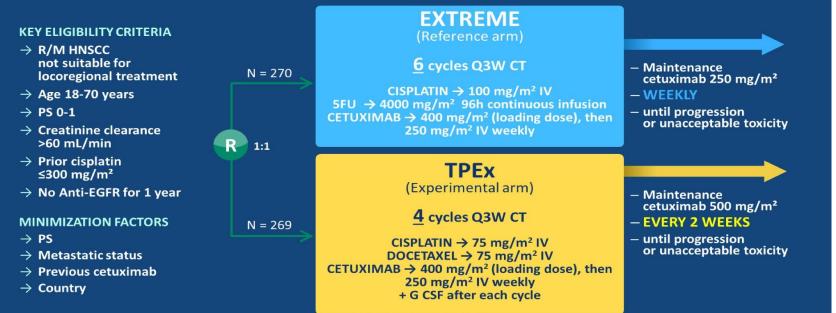
#### Platinum-Based Chemotherapy plus Cetuximab in Head and Neck Cancer

Jan B. Vermorken, M.D., Ph.D., Ricard Mesia, M.D., Fernando Rivera, M.D., Ph.D.,

**Survival Time (Mos)** 

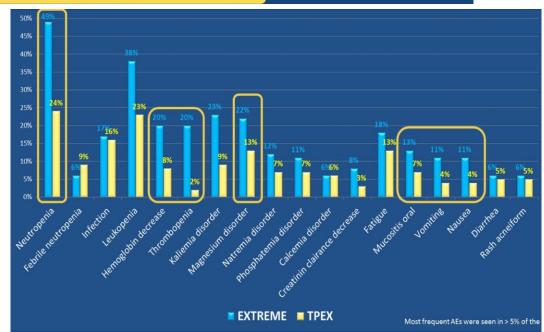


# TPEx versus EXTREME: study design



SIMILAR PFS SIMILAR OS SIMILAR ORR

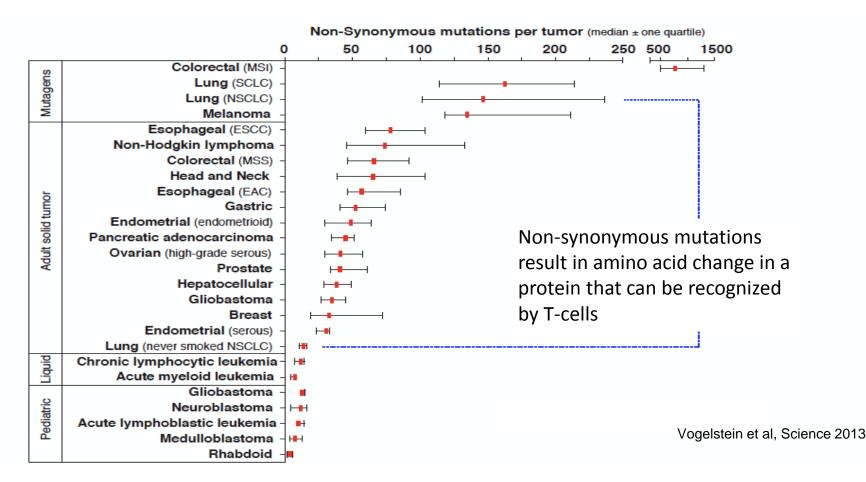
BETTER toxicity profile



# **Efficacy of Immune Checkpoints Inhibitors in HNC**

**Antigens resulting from HPV infection** 

Antigens resulting from mutation (single nucleotide variations)



# Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors are active in 2<sup>nd</sup> line setting!

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

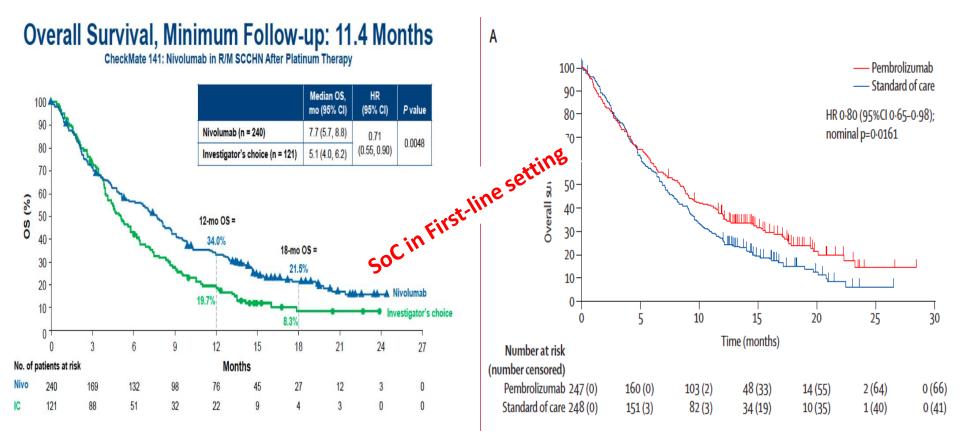
Nivolumab for Recurrent Squamous-Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

R.L. Ferris, G. Blumenschein, Jr., J. Fayette, J. Guigay, A.D. Colevas, L. Licitra,

Pembrolizumab versus methotrexate, docetaxel, or cetuximab for recurrent or metastatic head-and-neck squamous cell carcinoma (KEYNOTE-040): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study



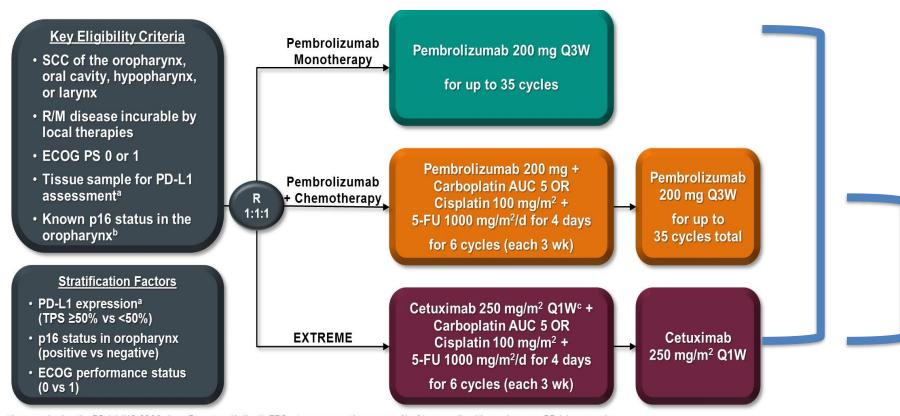
Ezra E W Cohen, Denis Soulières, Christophe Le Tourneau, José Dinis, Lisa Licitra, Myunq-Ju Ahn, Ainara Soria, Jean-Pascal Machiels, Nicolas Mach



# Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor is active in 1st line setting!

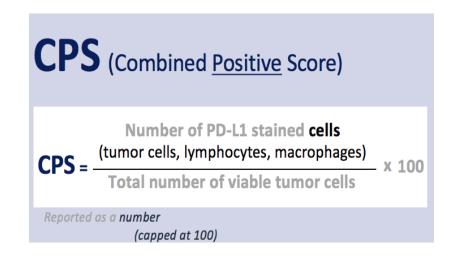
Protocol-Specified Final Results of the KEYNOTE-048 Trial of Pembrolizumab as First-Line Therapy for Recurrent/ Metastatic Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (R/M HNSCC)

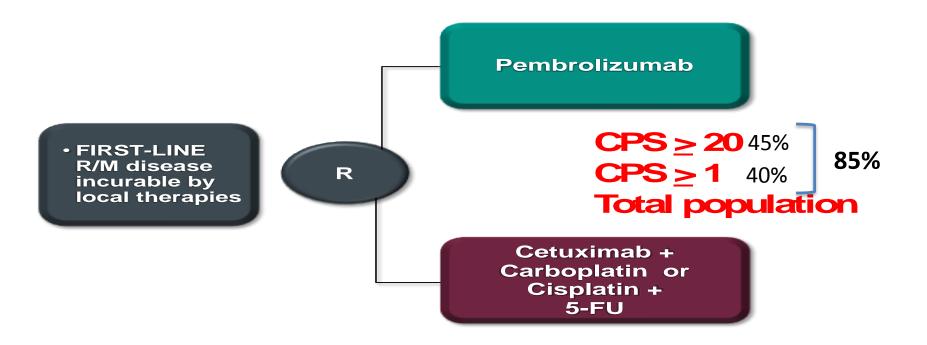
Danny Rischin<sup>1</sup>, Kevin Harrington,<sup>2</sup> Richard Greil,<sup>3</sup> Denis Soulières,<sup>4</sup> Makoto Tahara,<sup>5</sup>



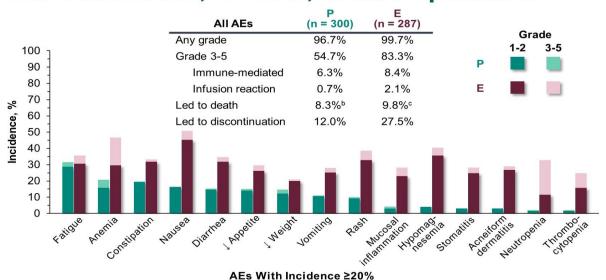
<sup>a</sup>Assessed using the PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx assay (Agilent). TPS = tumor proportion score = % of tumor cells with membranous PD-L1 expression. <sup>b</sup>Assessed using the CINtec p16 Histology assay (Ventana); cutpoint for positivity = 70%. <sup>c</sup>Following a loading dose of 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Dual primary endpointS:** OS and PFS for **CPS ≥ 20, CPS ≥ 1** and **total population**

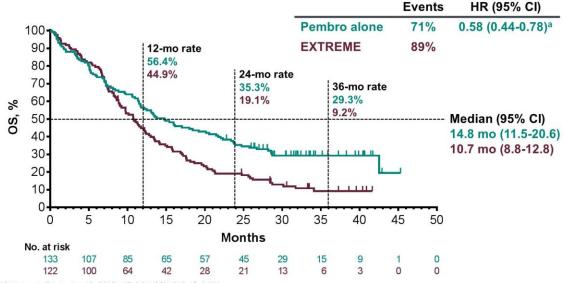




# All-Cause AEs, P vs E, Total Population



## **③** OS, P vs E, CPS ≥20 Population

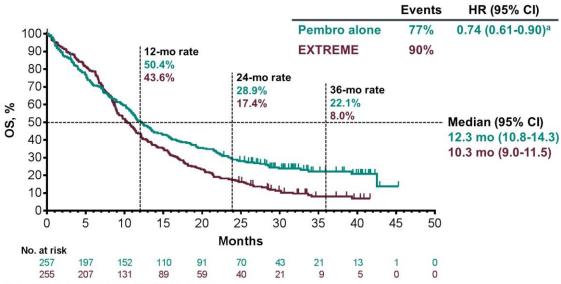


Pembro superior to Extreme in CPS>20

<sup>a</sup>At IA2 (data cutoff date: Jun 13, 2018): HR 0.61 (95% CI 0.45-0.83) FA (data cutoff date: Feb 25, 2019).

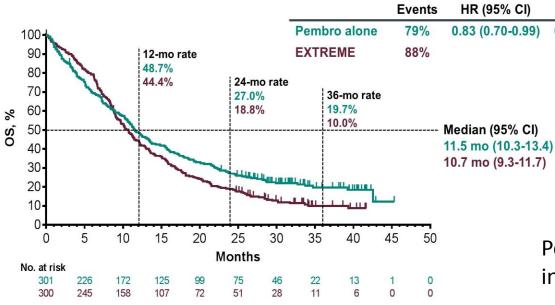
Pembro superior to Extreme in CPS>1

## **③** OS, P vs E, CPS ≥1 Population



aAt IA2 (data cutoff date: Jun 13, 2018): HR 0.78 (95% CI 0.64-0.96).
FA (data cutoff date: Feb 25, 2019).

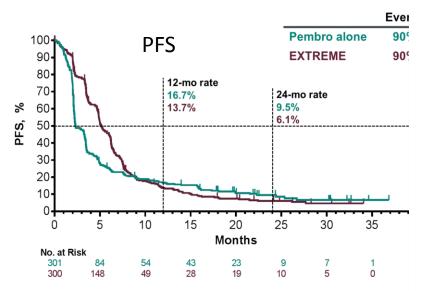
# **(b)** OS, P vs E, Total Population



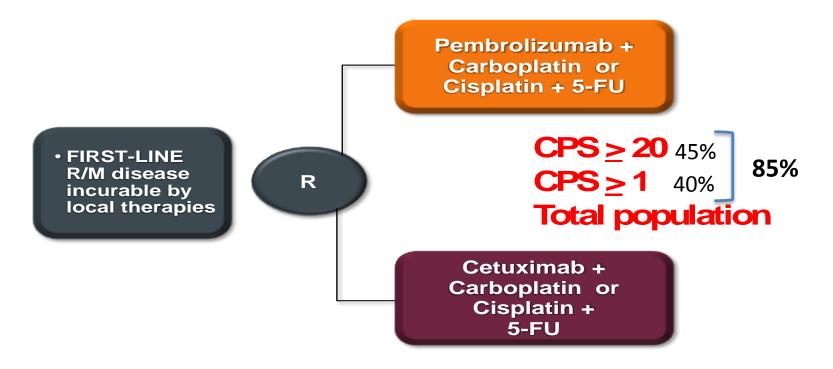
Pembro NOT SUPERIOR to Extreme in **Total Population!** 

0.0199a

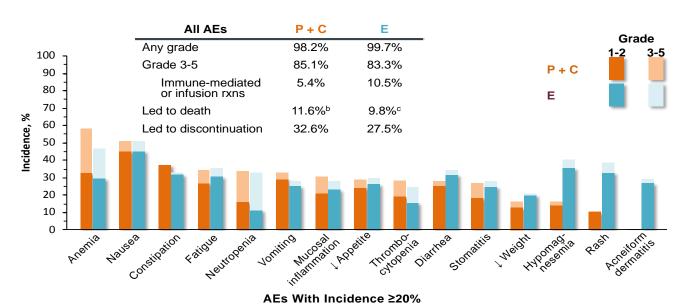
aNot statistically significant at the superiority threshold of P = 0.0059. FA (data cutoff date: Feb 25, 2019).



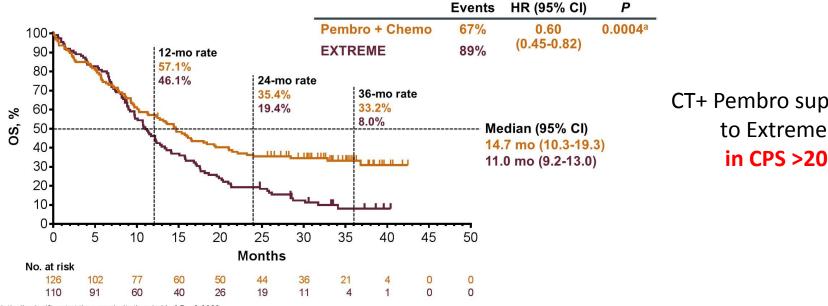
	Pembro	EXTREME
ORR Total population	17%	36%
ORR CPS ≥ 1	19%	35%
ORR CPS ≥ 20	23%	36%



#### All-Cause AEs,<sup>a</sup> P + C vs E, Total Population



# **(+)** OS, P+C vs E, CPS ≥20 Population



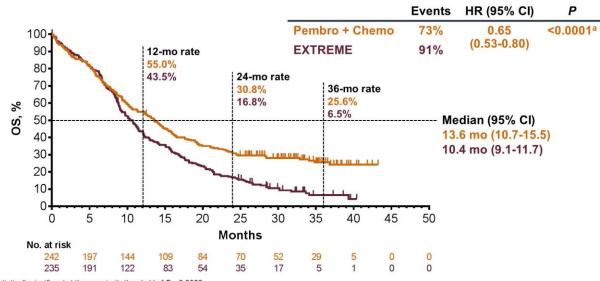
CT+ Pembro superior to Extreme

aStatistically significant at the superiority threshold of P = 0.0023

FA (data cutoff date: Feb 25, 2019)

#### ⊕ OS, P+C vs E, CPS ≥1 Population

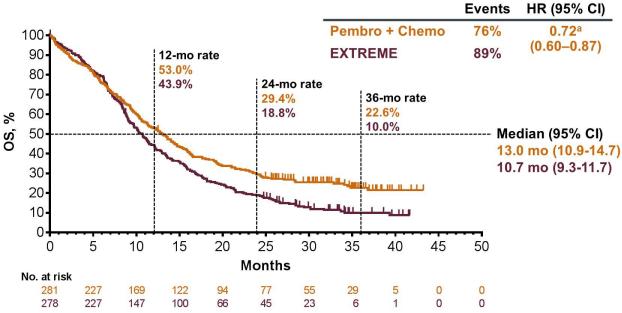
CT+ Pembro superior to Extreme in CPS >1



 $^{a}$ Statistically significant at the superiority threshold of P = 0.0026FA (data cutoff date: Feb 25, 2019).

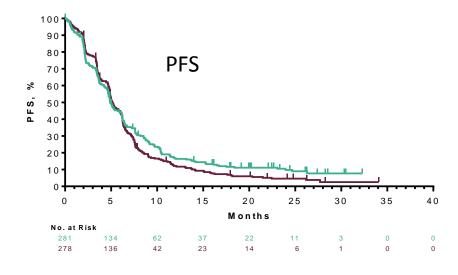
Ρ

# **OS, P+C vs E, Total Population**



<sup>a</sup>At IA2 (data cutoff date: Jun 13, 2018): HR 0.77 (95% CI 0.53-0.93). FA (data cutoff date: Feb 25, 2019).

#### CT + Pembro superior to Extreme in total population

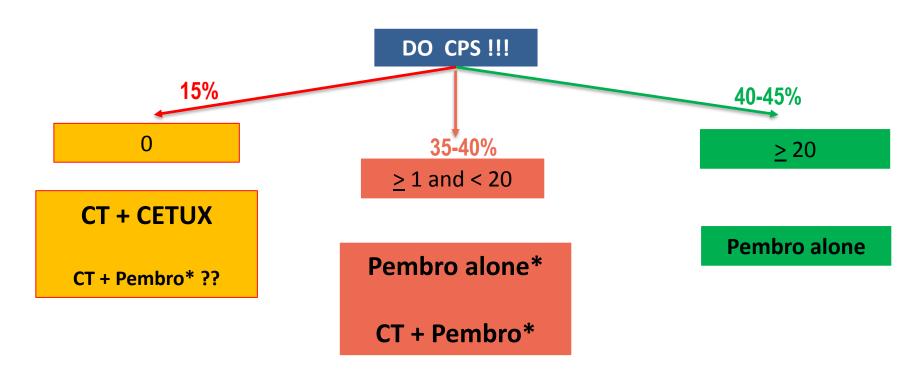


Confirmed Response, n (%)	Pembro + Chemo N = 281	EXTREME N = 278
ORR	100 (35.6)	101 (36.3)
CR	17 (6.0)	8 (2.9)
PR	83 (29.5)	93 (33.5)
SD	78 (27.8)	94 (33.8)
PD	48 (17.1)	34 (12.2)
Non-CR/non-PD <sup>a</sup>	13 (4.6)	9 (3.2)
Not evaluable or assessed <sup>b</sup>	42 (14.9)	40 (14.4)

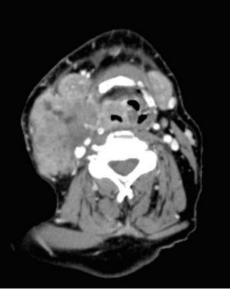


#### Patients in stable condition and asymptomatic

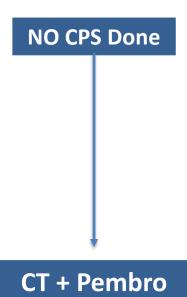
### You do not need a tumor shrinkage

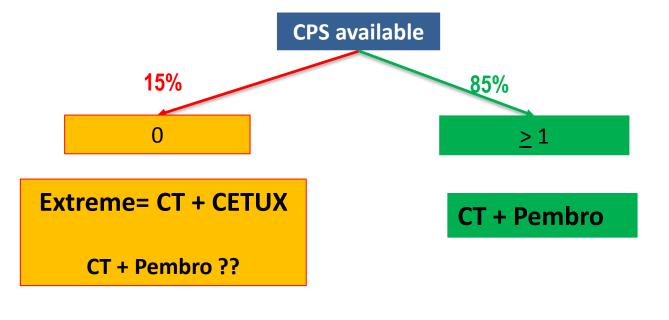


<sup>\*</sup>Exploratory analysis in CPS 1-19 subgroup (monotherapy vs. EXTREME): HR=0.90 (95% CI: 0.68, 1.18) (US prescribing information) Data for CPS <1 (monotherapy and combination) and CPS 1-19 (combination therapy) subgroups are not available



Rapid tumor shrinkage needed

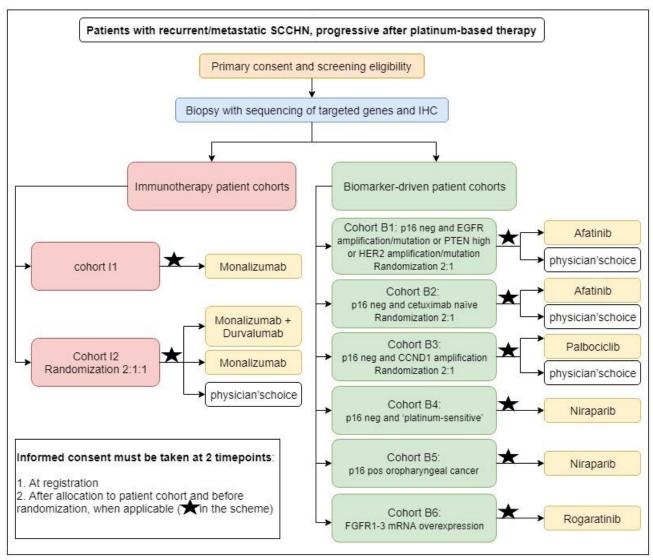




No place for Pembrolizumab alone !!!!

#### EORTC – HNCG Study 1559 (UPSTREAM):

A pilot study of personalized biomarker-based treatment strategy or immunotherapy in patients with recurrent/metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck



Thank you

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