

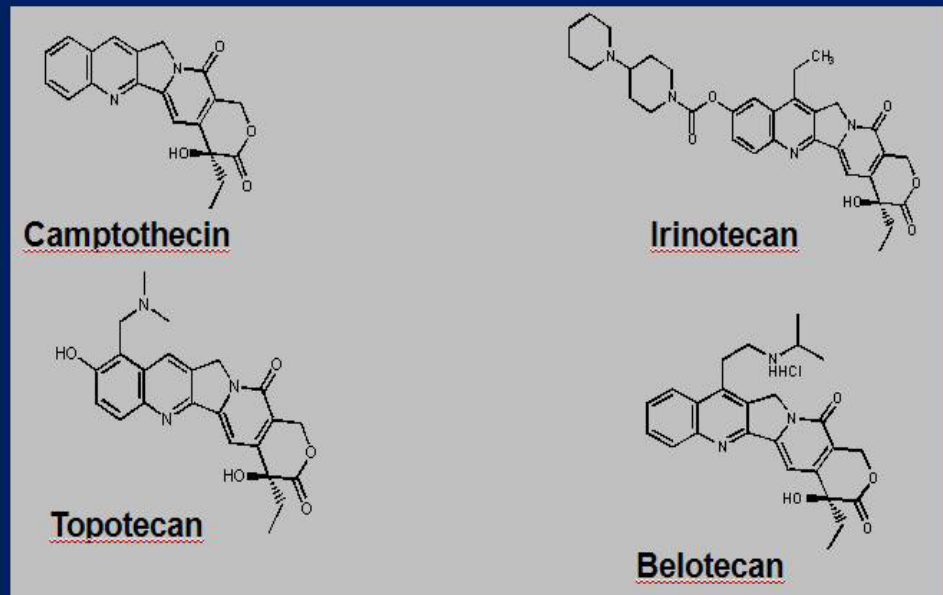
Small cell lung cancer and mesothelioma: New drugs - 1519PD, 1520PD and 1522PD

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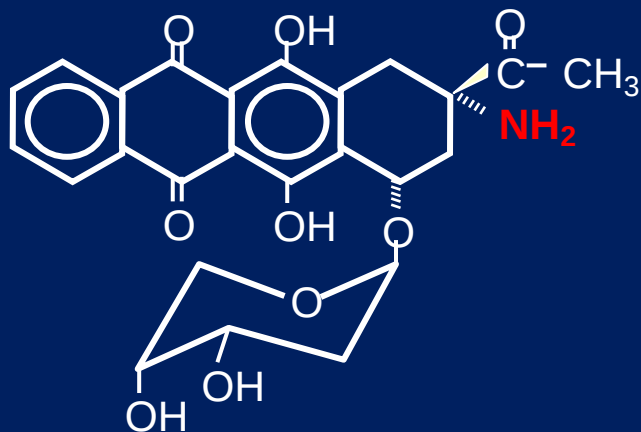
Royal Marsden Hospital, London
Chair EORTC lung group

Cytotoxics

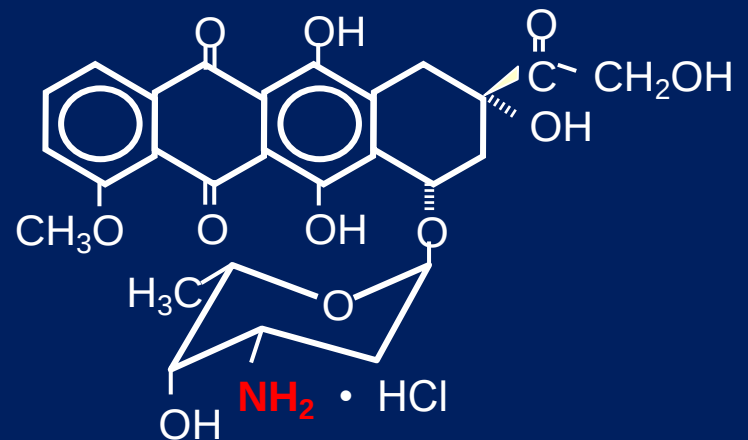
- Irinotecan – topo 1 inhibitor
- Topotecan – topo 1 inhibitor
- Belotecan - topo 1 inhibitor
- Amrubicin – topo 2 inhibitor



Amrubicin (AMR)



Doxorubicin (DXR)



Phase II/III studies of combination chemotherapy in patients with ED-SCLC

Author		n	Experimental regimen		Standard regimen	Outcomes OS mths – sign		
Noda <i>et al</i> , 2002		154	Irinotecan / cisplatin	I: 60 mg/m ² day 1, 8, 15 P: 60 mg/m ² day 1; q4w	E: 100 mg/m ² day 1, 2, 3 P: 80 mg/m ² day 1; q3w	12.8 9.4	+ve	
Hanna <i>et al</i> , 2006a		331		I: 65 mg/m ² day 1, 8 P: 30 mg/m ² day 1, 8; q3w	E: 120 mg/m ² day 1,2,3 P: 60 mg/m ² day 1; q3w	9.3 10.2	NS	
Lara <i>et al</i> , 2009		641		I: 60 mg/m ² day 1, 8, 15 P: 60 mg/m ² day 1; q4w	E: 100 mg/m ² day 1,2,3 P: 80 mg/m ² day 1; q3w	9.9 9.1	NS	
Hermes <i>et al</i> , 2008		220	Irinotecan / carboplati	I: 175 mg/m ² day 1 Ca: AUC 4 day 1; q3w	E: 120 mg/m ² orally day 1–5 Ca: AUC 4 day 1; q3w	8.5 7.1	+ve	

*Pharmacogenomics diarrhoea and neutropenia – UGT 1A1
metabolic enzyme uridine-diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase*

Phase II/III studies of combination chemotherapy in patients with ED-SCLC

Author		n	Experimental regimen		Standard regimen	Outcomes OS mths – sign		
Heigener <i>et al</i> , 2008		795	Topotecan/ cisplatin	T: 1 mg/m ² day 1–5 P: 75 mg/m ² day 5; q3w	E: 100 mg/m ² day 1, 2, 3 P: 75 mg/m ² day 1; q3w	10.3 9.4	Non inferi	
Eckardt <i>et al</i> , 2006		784		T: 1.7 mg/m ² oral day 1–5 P: 60 mg/m ² day 5; q3w	E: 100 mg/m ² day 1, 2, 3 P: 80 mg/m ² day 1; q 3w	9.8 10.1	Non inferi	

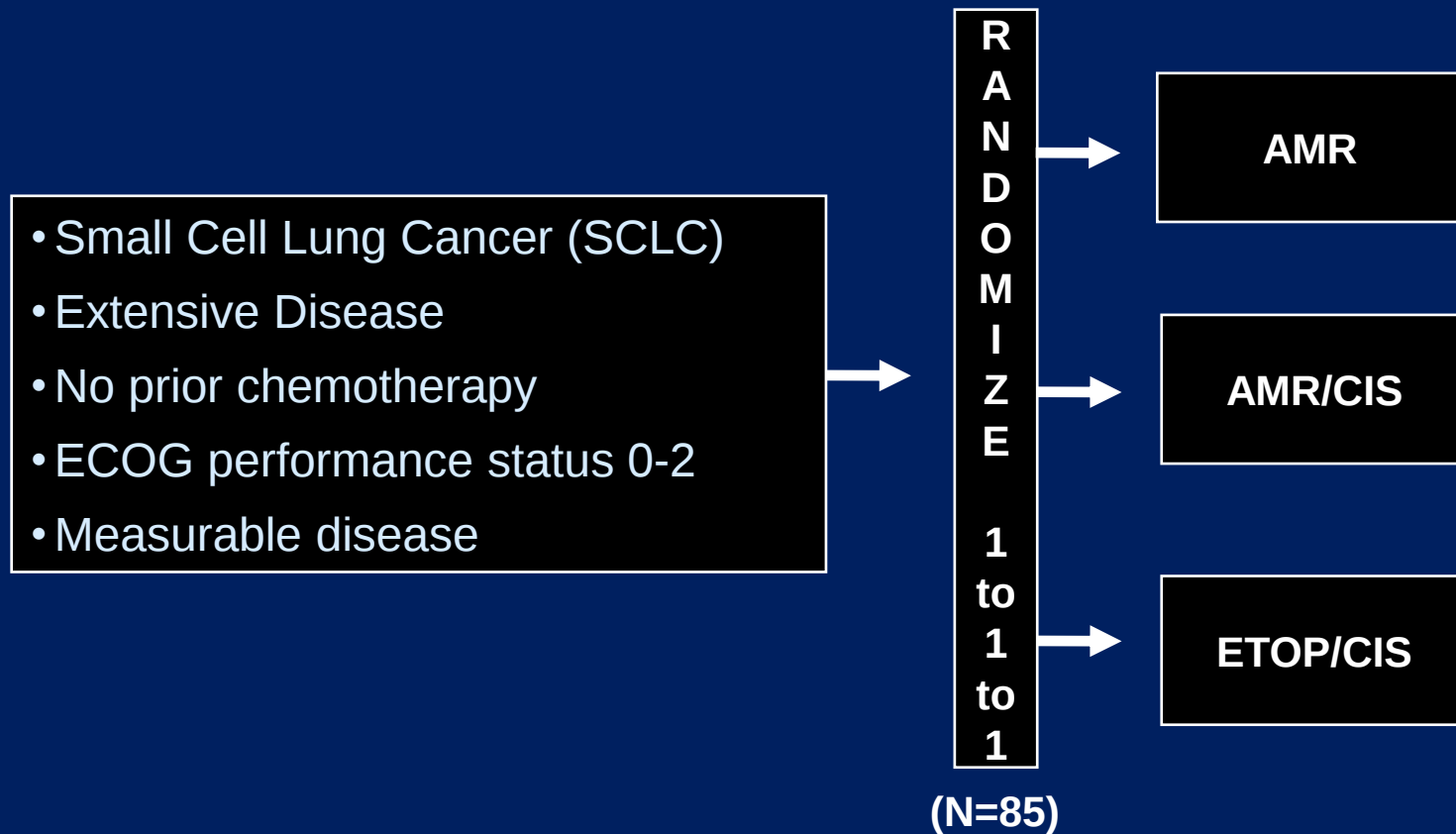
Phase II/III studies of combination chemotherapy in patients with ED-SCLC

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Kim et al 2012	129		B: 0.5mg/sq.m x 4 days P: 60 mg/sq.m	E: 100 x 3 P 60	RR 66 v 54% OS 16.1 v 11.3mth*
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*more anaemia and thrombocytopenia

EORTC 08062 – Phase 2 1st Line SCLC



Primary endpoint:

Overall Response Rate

Participating Countries:

UK, Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, Italy

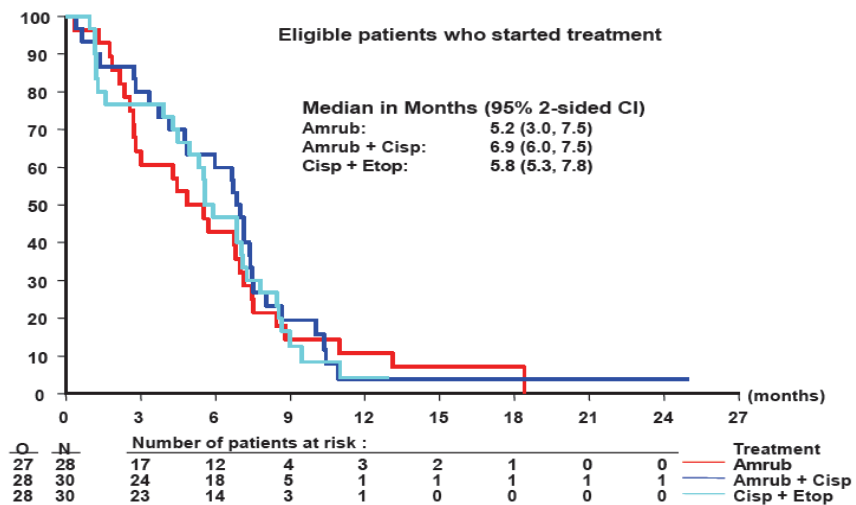
Status:

98 enrolled

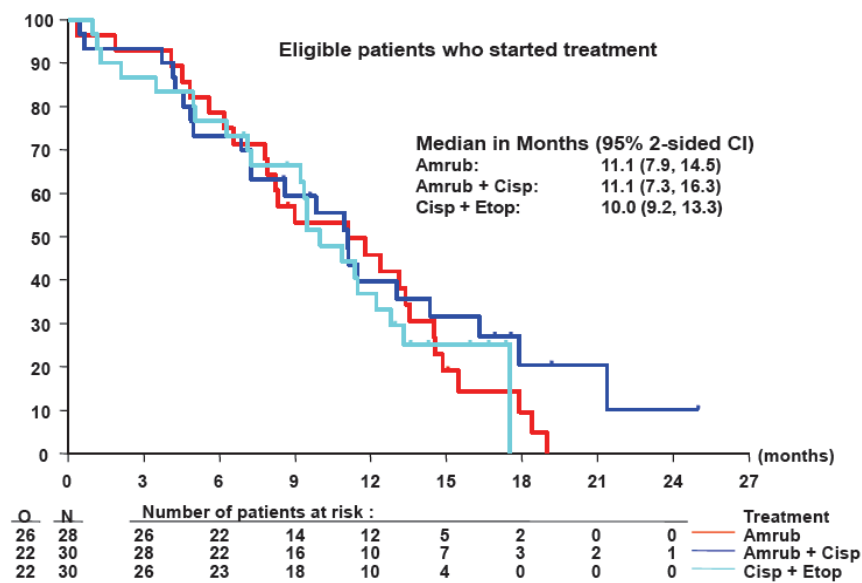
Results

	Amrubicin	amr/cis	cis/etop
N=	33	33	33
No courses	6	6	6
Range	1-22	1- 8	1-17
RR	61%	77%	62
G $\frac{3}{4}$ neutro	72%	74%	69%
FN	13%	15%	6%

PROGRESSION FREE SURVIVAL



OVERALL SURVIVAL



Second line - Study design

Open-Label, Randomized, Multicenter Phase III Trial

Stratification

- Gender
- PS (0/1 or 2)
- Presence of liver metastases at baseline
- TTP from end of prior chemo (≤ 60 or > 60 days)

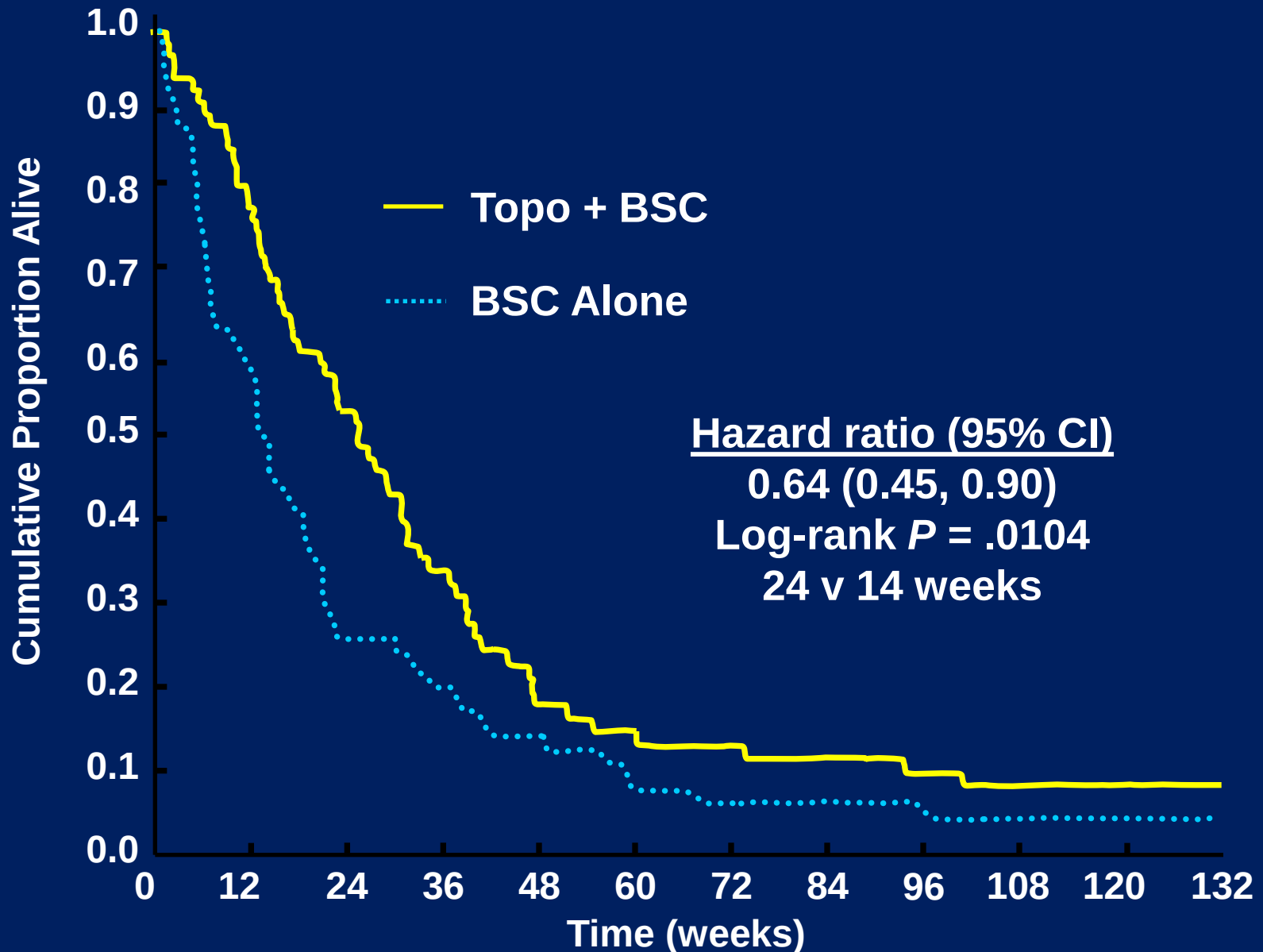
R
A
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Topotecan 2.3 mg/m²/day
PO days 1–5 + BSC
N=71

BSC alone
N=70

Cycles repeated q 21 d

Overall survival (ITT)

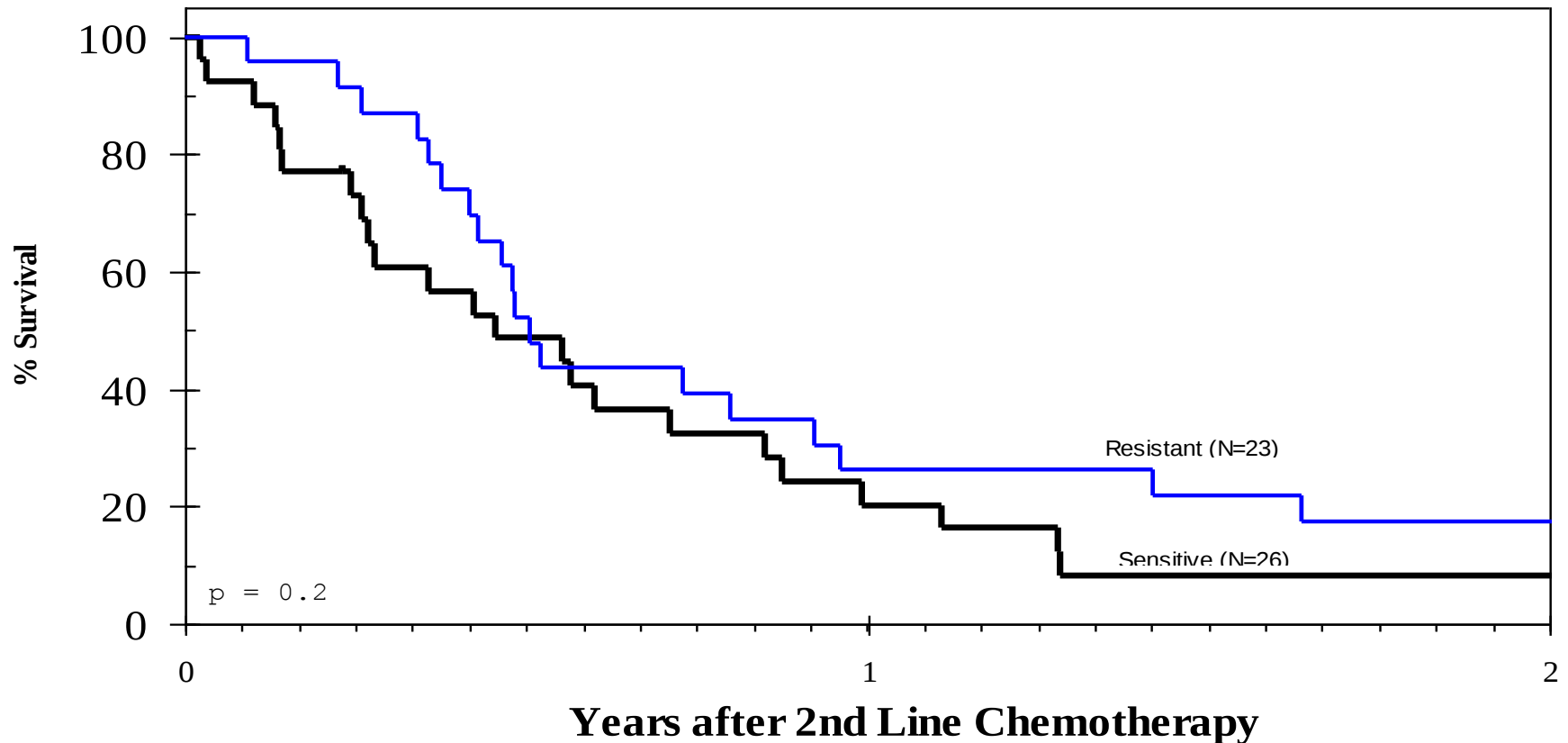


Median survival (wk) (ITT)

Factor	Oral Topo + BSC n = 71	BSC Alone n = 70	Log-rank P Value
Intrinsic			
Female	n = 19	n = 19	.0173
Median (95% CI)	38.7 (16.3, 73.0)	14.4 (6.6, 21.1)	
Male	n = 52	n = 51	.2702
Median (95% CI)	23.3 (15.9, 29.3)	13.3 (10.3, 19.7)	
Extrinsic			
Performance Status 0/1	n = 52	n = 47	.0968
Median (95% CI)	29.2 (21.6, 38.7)	18.6 (13.1, 21.4)	
<i>Performance Status 2</i>	<i>n = 19</i>	<i>n = 23</i>	<i>.0146</i>
<i>Median (95% CI)</i>	<i>20.9 (13.4, 26.9)</i>	<i>7.7 (5.3, 13.1)</i>	
Liver metastases absent	n = 51	n = 56	.0071
Median (95% CI)	30.9 (23.3, 39.1)	14.4 (12.7, 21.0)	
Liver metastases present	n = 20	n = 14	.1674
Median (95% CI)	13.3 (9.4, 25.3)	7.9 (3.4, 18.6)	
<i>Time to Progression ≤ 60 days</i>	<i>n = 22</i>	<i>n = 20</i>	<i>.0357</i>
<i>Median (95% CI)</i>	<i>23.3 (10.7, 30.9)</i>	<i>13.2 (7.0, 21.0)</i>	
Time to Progression > 60 days	n = 49	n = 50	.0975
Median (95% CI)	27.7 (17.6, 34.4)	14.4 (8.0, 21.1)	

Oral topotecan a new chemotherapy for relapsed SCLC –
and a new way of looking at relapse.. Terminology may only
serve to support rechallenge with same agent and better
prognosis

Overall survival



AMR Phase II trials in 2nd line

- Summary

Author [ref]	Study population	Treatment	ORR / medPFS / medOS
Jotte JCO 2011	Sensitive N=76	AMR vs. TOPO	44% / 4.5mo / 9.2mo 13% / 3.3mo / 7.6mo
Ettinger JCO 2010	Refractory N=75	AMR	21% / 3.2mo / 6.0mo
Inoue JCO 2009	Refractory N=36 Sensitive N=23	AMR vs. TOPO	38% / 3.5mo / 8.1mo 13% / 2.2mo / 8.4mo
Onoda JCO 2006	Refractory N=16 Sensitive N=44	AMR	50% / 2.6mo / 10.3mo refr. 52% / 4.2mo / 11.6mo sens.

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Daga et al
2012

Refractory n=82

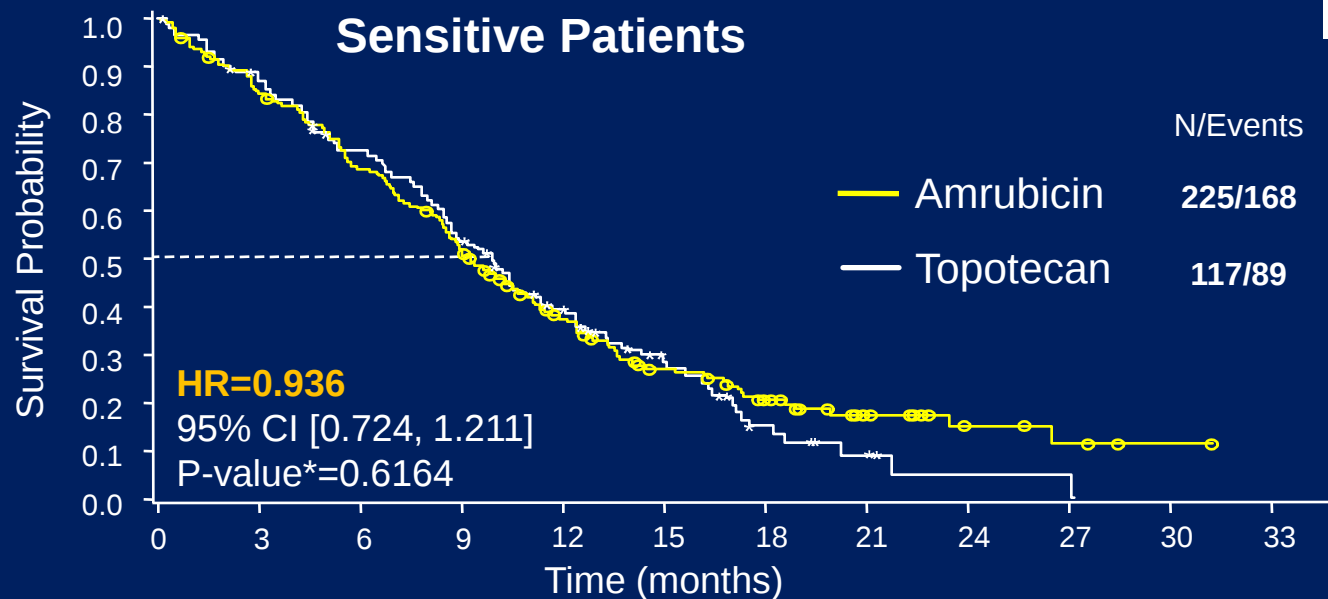
AMR

32.9%/3.5 mo/8.9mo

Phase III 2nd line SCLC N~600

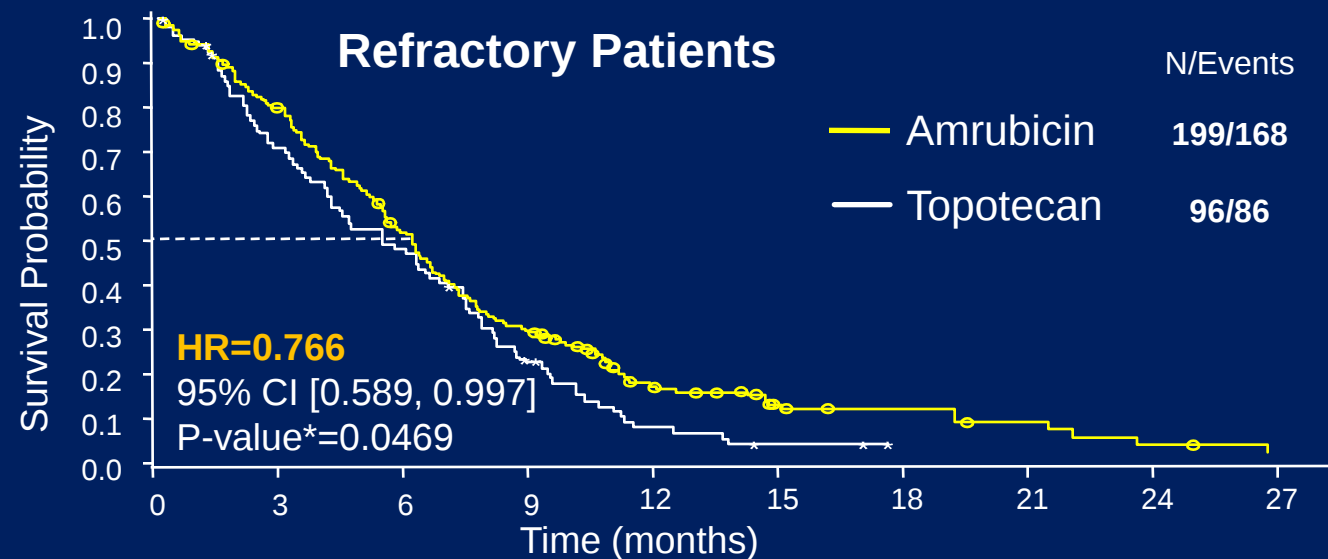


Sensitive Patients



N/Events	Median OS	95% CI
Amrubicin 225/168	9.2 months	8.5-10.6
Topotecan 117/89	9.9 months	8.5-11.5

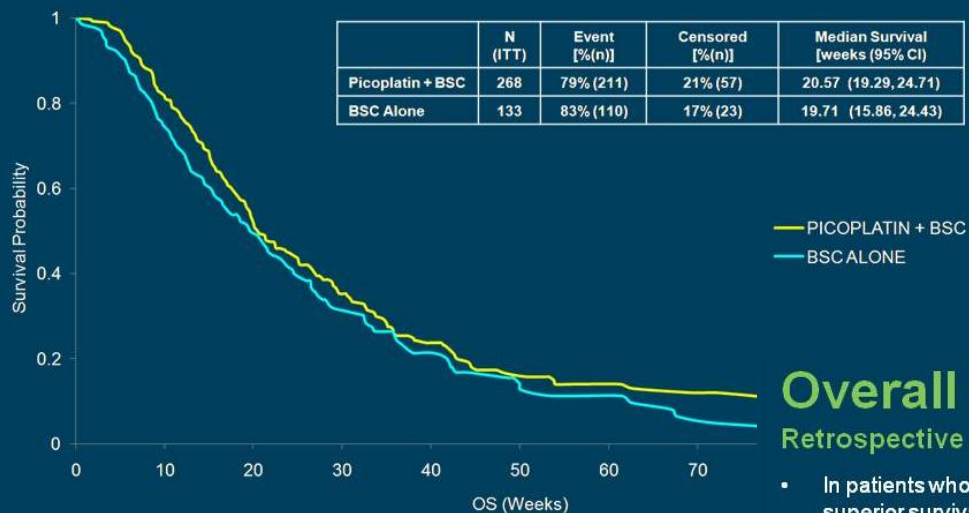
Refractory Patients



N/Events	Median OS	95% CI
Amrubicin 199/168	6.2 months	5.5-6.7
Topotecan 96/86	5.7 months	4.1-7.0

* Unstratified log-rank test

Overall Survival

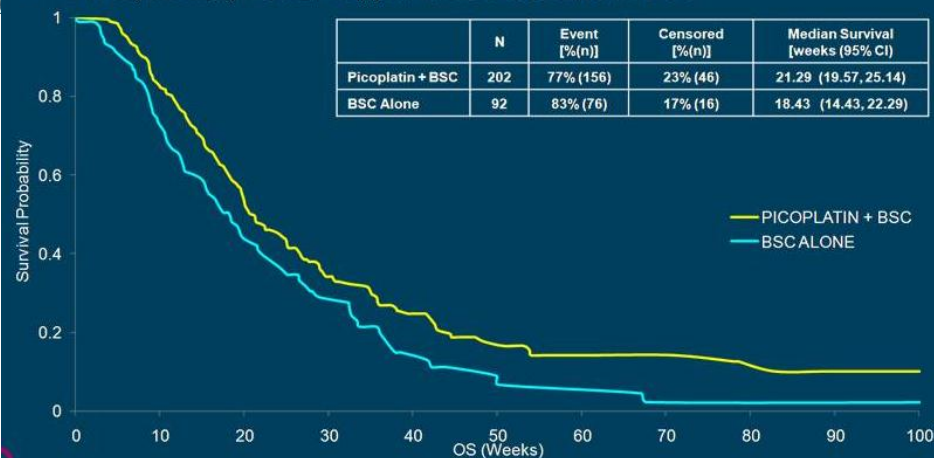


♦ Stratified log-rank p-value: 0.0895; Hazard Ratio= 0.817 (CI 0.58, 1.14)

Overall Survival

Retrospective Analysis #2: Refractory or Relapsed within 45 Days (n= 294)

- In patients who were refractory or relapsed within 45 days, the picoplatin arm showed significantly superior survival
- Use of post-study chemotherapy was balanced across both arms

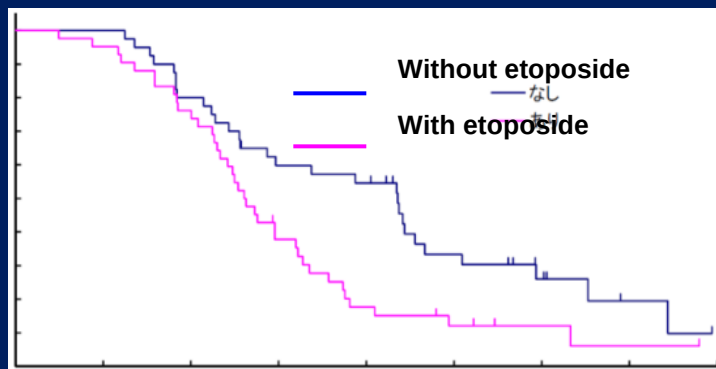


- The hypothesis of this study is that if the response rate of amrubicin is high enough compared with topotecan, amrubicin will be a standard treatment.

RR

Previously treated with irinotecan	No	35	25.7	0.25
	Yes	47	38.3	
<u>Previously treated with etoposide</u>	No	40	45.0	0.034
	Yes	42	21.4	
Response to previous chemotherapy	CR, PR	61	36.1	0.42
	SD, PD	21	23.8	

OS: previously treated with or without etoposide



	With etoposide (n = 42)	Without etoposide (n = 40)
Median	7.9 months	13.1 months
(95% CI)	(6.9-9.6)	(7.7-14.0)
HR (95% CI) = 1.86 (1.13-3.06), $p = 0.0128^{\#}$		

7003: A phase III study comparing amrubicin and cisplatin (AP) with irinotecan and cisplatin (IP) for the treatment of extended-stage small cell lung cancer (ED-SCLC): JCOG0509 – Kotani Y et al

- aged 20 to 70, and ECOG PS 0–1: IP: I (60 mg/m²) iv on days 1, 8, and 15, and P (60 mg/m²) iv on day 1, every 4 weeks; or AP: A (40 mg/m²) iv on day 1–3, and P (60 mg/m²) iv on day 1, every 3 weeks
 - initial dose of A decreased from 40 to 35 mg/m² due to increased FN

Study endpoints:	AP n=142	IP n=142
median OS	15.0	18.3 m *

HR (1.41; 96.3% CI, 1.03-1.93)

Median PFS	5.2	5.7 m
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(HR 1.43, 95% CI, 1.13-1.82)

RR was	77.9%	69.5% p=0.14
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Grade 4 neutropenia	78.6%	22.5%
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G3-4 FN	32.1	10.7%
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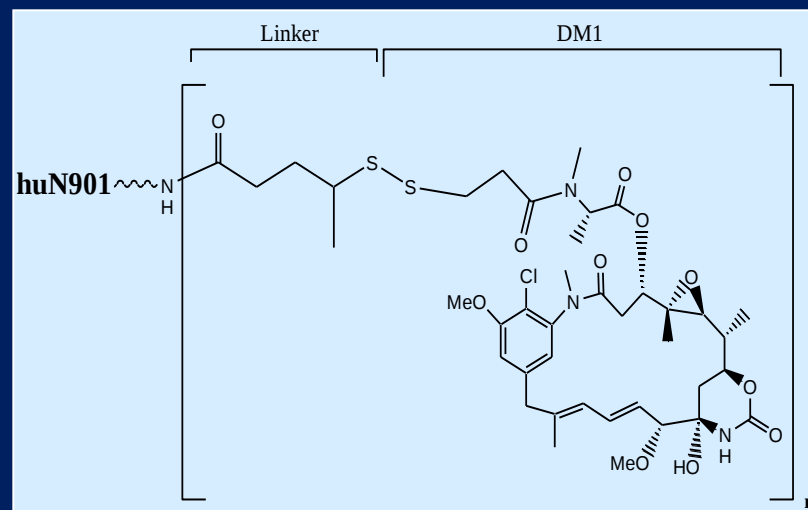
G3-4 diarrhea	1.4%	7.1%
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***>50% received secondline amrubicin**

Ongoing studies

- Pravastatin may stop the growth of tumour cells and make tumour cells more sensitive to chemotherapy – phase III in UK
- enoxaparin in SCLC (Fragmatic)
- Chemo +/- bev IFCT-0802 French Phase II/III: recruiting
- NGR-hTNF in Combination With Doxorubicin in Patients Affected by Metastatic Small Cell Lung Carcinoma (NGR007): MoImed
- Secondline +/- valproic acid
- CE + anti-NCAM

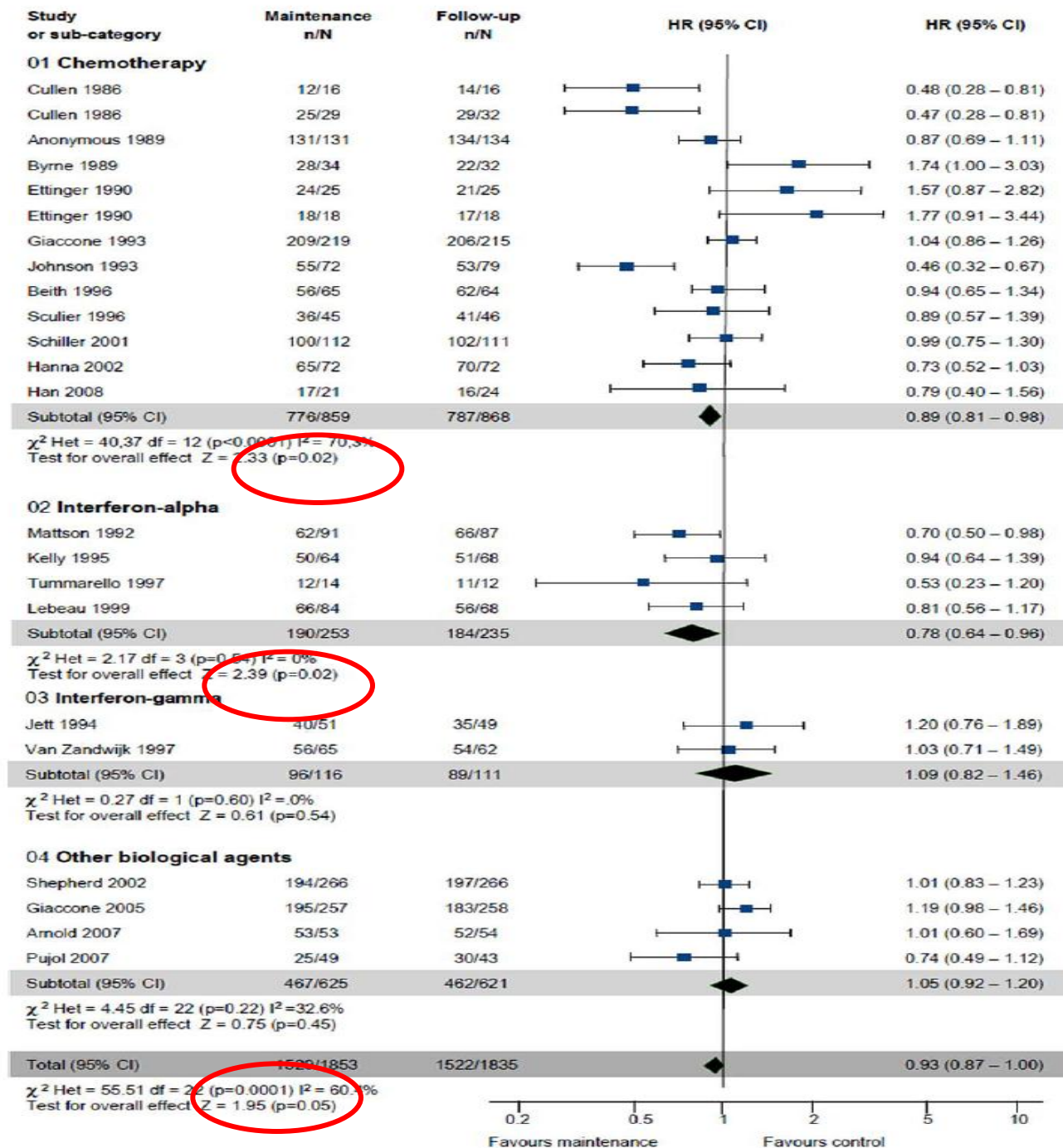
BB 10901 Immunogen



Maintenance chemotherapy

21 RCTs
PFS neg
OS +

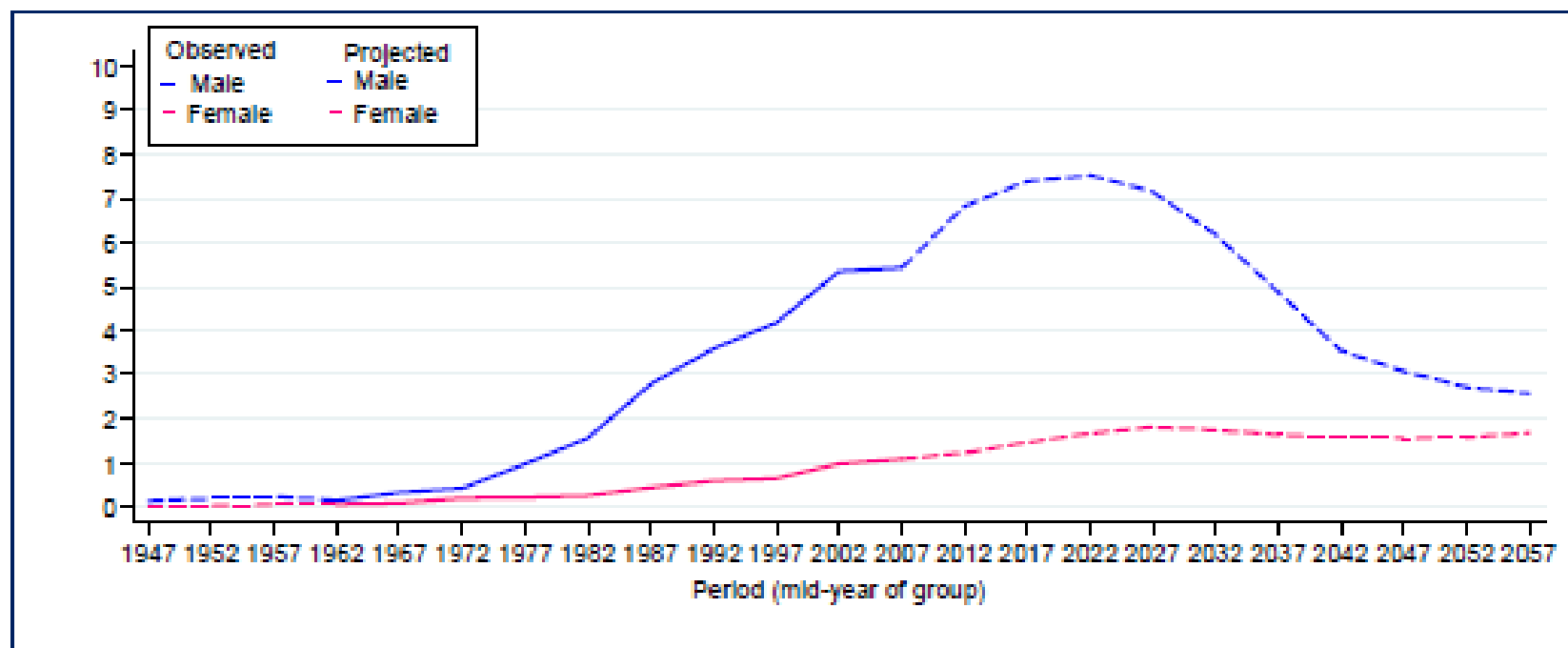
Rossi et al



Genome analyses - 2012

- 29 SCLC exomes
- Inactivation of P53 and RB1
- Mutations in 3 genes encoding for histone modifiers
- PTEN mutations
- Focal amplifications of FGFR TK gene

Figure 6: Observed (thick lines) and predicted (dashed lines) age-standardised rates (per 100,000 European standard population) of mesothelioma, South East England, 1947-2057, by sex and period.



Data on chemotherapy in first line MM available to date:

	Nb patients	PS	RR (%)	TTP/PFS Mths	OS mths	1yr OS (%)
Pemetrexed/Cisplatin	456	0-1	41.3%	5.7	12.1	47%
Cisplatin alone			16.7%	3.9	9.3	37%
Raltitrexed/Cisplatin	250	0-1/2	24.0%	5.6	11.2	45.5%
Cisplatin alone			14%	4.1	8.8	39.4%
Bortezomib/Cisplatin	82	0-2	27.4%	5.6	13.5	56%

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Bortezomib/Cisplatin	82	0-2	27.4%	5.6	13.5	56%
AMATUXIMAB + pem cis	89		39%	6.1	14.8	

Was there any correlation with mesothelin expression?