Metastatic breast cancer: Optimal therapy for HER-2 positive disease

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Topics

First-line therapy

■ Endocrine therapy + anti-HER-2 vs. Chemotherapy + anti-HER-2

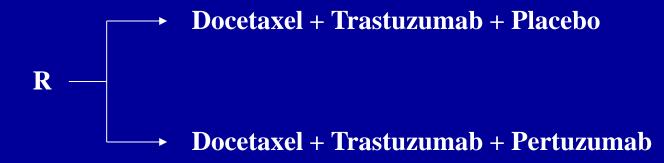
Second-line therapy

Beyond the second line

■ Treatment of HER-2 negative (primary) shifted to HER-2 positive (metastases)

Pertuzumab in the first-line treatment: The Cleopatra trial

No. = 808 HER-2+ pts. with advanced disease, no prior therapy for M+



- no prior (neo) adjuvant therapy = 53.4%
- if prior (neo) adjuvant therapy: disease-free interval ≥ 1 yr.
- prior (neo) adjuvant trastuzumab = 10.8%
- non-visceral disease = 22%

Docetaxel administration in the Cleopatra trial

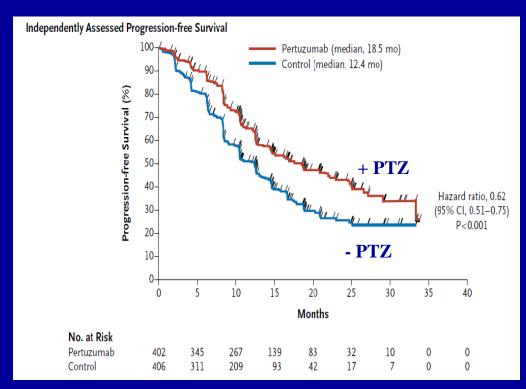
Starting dose = $75 \text{ mg/m}^2 \text{ d}1 \text{ q} 3 \text{ wks}$

	<u>Pertuzumab</u>	<u>Placebo</u>
Escalation to 100 mg/m ² (% pts)	12	15
Median no. of cycles	8 (6-10)	8 (6-10)
Reduction below 75 mg/m ² (% pts)	25	23
Delays, discontinuations, reductions in infusion rates (% of cycles)	13	12

Swain SM et al, Lancet Oncol 14: 461-71, 2013

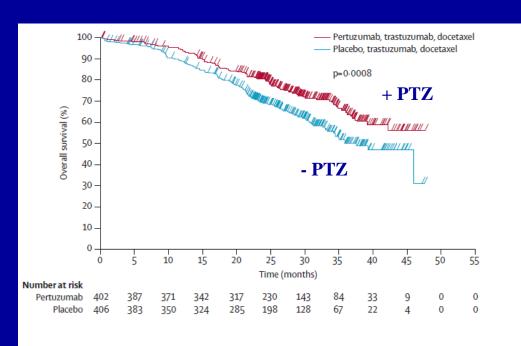
PFS and OS (2nd interim analysis) results in the Cleopatra trial





$$HR = 0.62 (0.51 - 0.75)$$
 $p < 0.001$

OS.

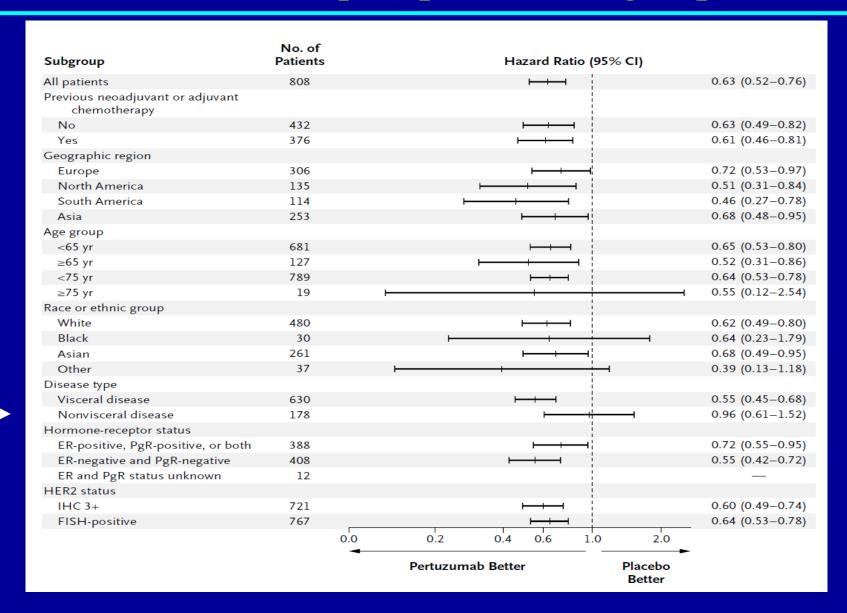


$$HR = 0.66 (0.52 - 0.84)$$

$$p = 0.0008$$

⚠ No cross-over allowed

PFS results in pre-specified sub-groups



PFS results by prior trastuzumab treatment

Prior (neo) adjuvant trastuzumab

All pts

$$(N=88)$$

$$(N = 808)$$

$$HR = 0.62 (0.35 - 1.07)$$

$$HR = 0.62 (0.51 - 0.75)$$
$$p < 0.001$$

What's about patients relapsing within 1 year from the end of (neo) adjuvant trastuzumab?

No data available from this trial

Side-effects in the Cleopatra trial

	Pertuzumab $(N = 408)$		Placebo $(N = 396)$	
	G1-G2 %	G3-G4 %	G1-G2 %	G3-G4 %
Diarrhea	59	9	43	5
Rash	36	1	23	1
Mucositis	26	1	19	1
Febrile neutropenia	_	13	_	7

No increase of cardiac dysfunction with Pertuzumab

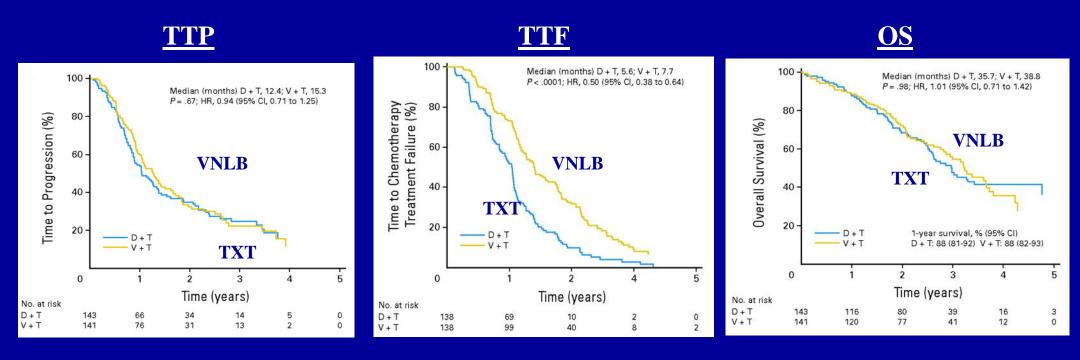
Pertuzumab in the first-line treatment Conclusions

■ Robust evidence from a Phase III trial

- Evidence of activity in the pre-specified subgroups including the cohort pre-treated with (neo) adjuvant trastuzumab
- Lack of activity in the non-visceral mets. cohort (play of chance? No. = 178 pts.)
- Lack of data in pts. relapsing within 1 year from adjuvant trastuzumab. However, Phase II data support the combination of trastuzumab and pertuzumab in pts. progressing to trastuzumab (Baselga J et al, J Clin Oncol 2010)
- Is docetaxel the best partner? If Docetaxel, start at 75 mg/m² d1, q 3 wks

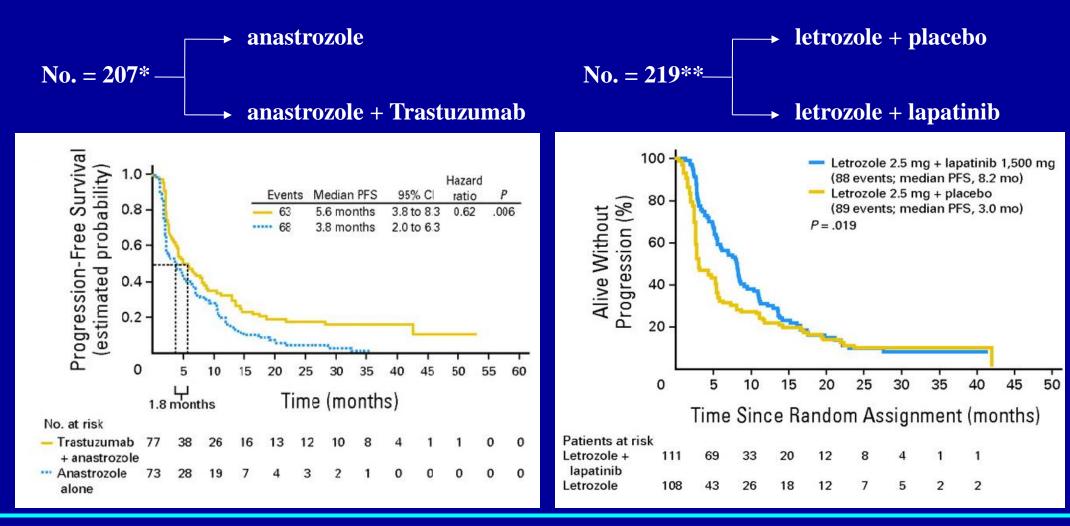
Docetaxel + Trastuzumab vs. Vinorelbine + Trastuzumab: The HERNATA Phase III trial

No. = 284 HER-2+ pts. with advanced disease, no prior chemo for M+



Endocrine therapy vs. the same + anti-HER-2 treatment: two Phase III trials (Progression-free survival results)

HR+/Her 2+ advanced breast cancer, first-line therapy, no prior trastuzumab



Endocrine therapy + anti-HER-2 treatment as a first-line therapy: Conclusions

- Impression of less benefit than chemotherapy + anti-HER-2
 (a comparison between different trials)
- Better toxicity profile than chemotherapy + anti-HER-2 (particularly when endocrine therapy plus trastuzumab)
- Option to be considered for patients with clinically non-aggressive disease
- No reasons to hypothesize that different results could be observed if anti-HER-2 in combination with other endocrine therapies (AIs largely used in the adjuvant setting)

Second-line therapy: TDM-1 vs. Capecitabine-Lapatinib The EMILIA Phase III trial

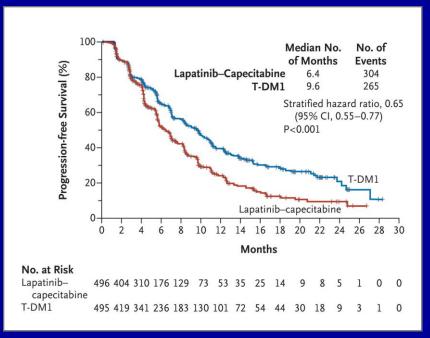
No. = 991 HER-2+ pts. with advanced disease, all pre-treated with taxanes and trastuzumab

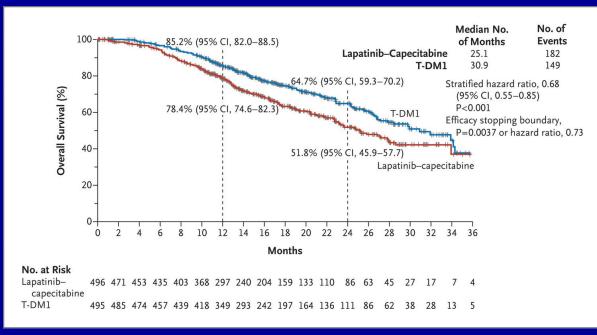


16% of patients (No. = 155) received the study treatments as a
1° line therapy after a short interval (≤ 6 months) from the end of adjuvant trastuzumab

PFS and OS (2nd interim analysis) results in the EMILIA trial







- No clear interaction between sub-groups and treatment activity
- No cross-over

Side-effects in the EMILIA trial

	TDM-1 $(No. = 397)$		Capecitabine-Lapatini	
			(No. = 389)	
	Any G	G3-G4	Any G G3-G4	1
	<u>%</u>	0/0	<u>0/0</u>	
Diarrhea	23.3	1.6	79.7 20.7	
HFS	1.2	-	58 16.4	
Vomiting	19	0.8	29.3 4.5	
Mucositis	6.7	0.2	19.1 2.3	
Elevated ALT	16.9	2.9	8.8 1.4	
Elevated AST	22.4	4.3	9.4 0.8	
Thrombocytopenia	28	12.9	2.5 0.2	

TDM-1 as second-line therapy: Conclusions

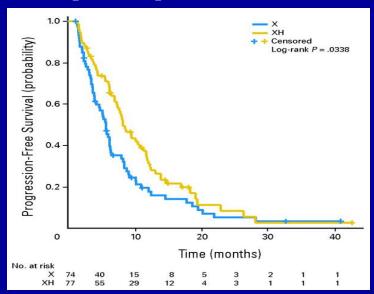
Robust evidence from a Phase III trial

- No clear interactions between subgroups and treatment activity
- As an alternative 1° line therapy option to taxane + trastuzumab + pertuzumab in patients relapsing within 1 year from the end of adjuvant trastuzumab

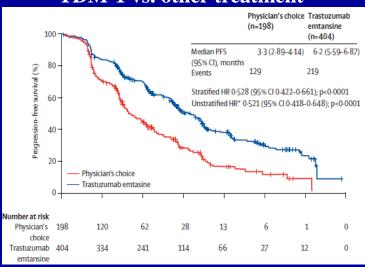
Lack of data in patients progressig to trastuzumab + pertuzumab

Beyond the second-line: PFS results from different trials

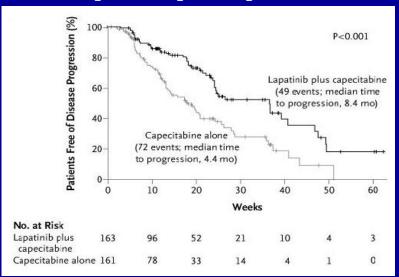
Cape vs. Cape + Trastuzumab*



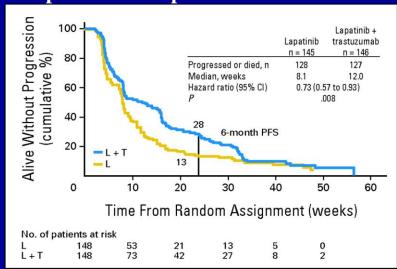
TDM-1 vs. other treatment



Cape vs. Cape + Lapatinib**



Lapatinib vs. Lapatinib + Trastuzumab



Beyond the second-line: summary table of the different trials

Trial	Treatments	No. pts.	Prio anti-HER-2	PFS benefit	OS benefit	% cross-over
EGF**	Cape vs. Cape + L	324	Trast.	Yes	No	No
GBG*	Cape vs. Cape + Trast.	151	Trast.	Yes	No	± 50%
EGF" 104900	L vs. L + Trast.	296	Trast.	Yes	Yes	52%
Theresa*	TDM-1 vs. other	602	Trast. and L	Yes	Trend	22%

^{*} von Minckwitz G et al, J Clin Oncol 2009; ** Geyer CE et al, New Engl J Med 2006; • Krop IE et al, Lancet Oncol 2014; •• Blackwell KL et al, J Clin Oncol 2010

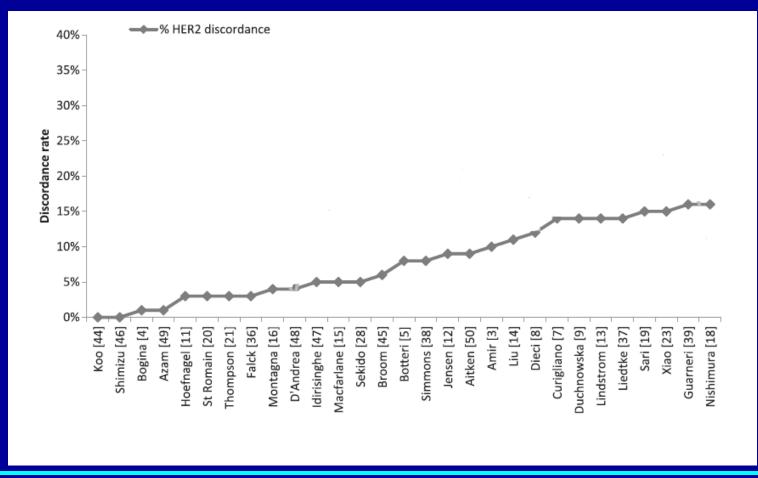
Beyond the second-line: Conclusions

- No data for patients pre-treated with the sequence Taxane + Trastuzumab + Pertuzumab → TDM-1
- if prior Trastuzumab + Chemo : 4 options
 - **-TDM-1**
 - -Trastuzumab + Lapatinib
 - -Trastuzumab + Capecitabine (or other chemo)
 - -Lapatinib + Capecitabine

Treatment of HER-2 negative (primary) shifted to HER-2 positive (metastases)

Size of the problem

Analysis of 29 studies comparing HER-2 status between matched primary and metastatic tumor samples



Pitfalls for most of the reported studies

• Most of the studies have a retrospective design and a limited sample size

• Importantly, in most of these studies HER-2 status from the primary and the metastatic sites has not been re-assessed at the same time using the same technical procedures

Impact of a shift in HER-2 status on physician's treatment decisions (evaluable in 14 of the 29 studies)

• if HER-2 loss — stop anti-HER-2 in 41/69 cases (59%)

• if HER-2 gain — start anti-HER-2 in 61/80 cases (76%)

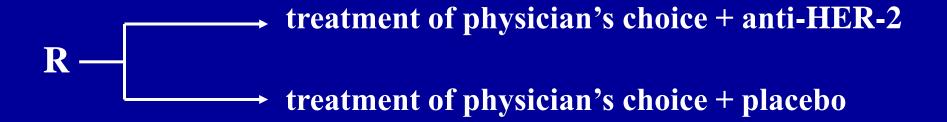
Is the rate of change in physician's treatment decisions the most clinically relevant parameter?

Probably not!

Impact of the selected treatment on clinical outcome is more relevant

The missing evidence....

A randomised trial for pts. with HER-2 negative primary tumor and HER-2 + advanced disease



How much is clinically relevant to biopsy the metastatic site(s)?

- Highly relevant if doubts about the presence of metastatic disease
- Highly relevant if HER-2 status on the primary can not be evaluated properly
- Less relevant to select a treatment in daily practice, particularly in the case active treatment options are available
- Important in the context of research projects

Acknowledgments











