1388P: Efficacy of 2nd line immunotherapy in advanced upper gastrointestinal tract malignancies; a pooled analysis of randomized clinical trials

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The use of immune checkpoint inhibitors in upper track gastrointestinal malignancies is a major and rapidly evolving field of research. As a result, in the last 5 years a lot of data have emerged from randomized clinical trials in the 2nd line treatment and beyond 2nd line and even more are expected in the future.

Methods:

We performed a systematic literature search and a pooled analysis of published articles and conference abstracts.

Trials included:

- Randomized clinical trials (RCTs) in the 2nd line or beyond.
- Patients advanced with or gastrointestinal metastatic upper malignancies
- **Evaluating use of Immunotherapy** plus chemotherapy compared to chemotherapy.

Endpoints:

- **Overall Survival (OS)**
- **Progression Free Survival (PFS)**
- **Objective Response rate (ORR)**
- Subgroup analysis: Squamous cell carcinomas (SCC), Adenocarcinomas (ADC), PDL1-score

Setting: 10 + Chemo vs Chemo

Study

(Investigational Agent) ATTRACTION 3¹

Nivolumab ESCORT² Carmelizumal **KEYNOTE-061** Pembrolizumat KEYNOTE-063⁴ Pembrolizuma KEYNOTE-181⁵ Pembrolizumat

Pooled Analysis (IO+Chemo vs Chemo)

Any PDL1 status

Only SCC

Only ADC

PDL1 >1%

- PDL1 > 10%
- PDL1 > 10%, SCC
- PDL1 > 10%, ADC
 - PDL1 <1%
 - PDL1 <10%

Pooled Hazard Ratio for Overall Survival

Pooled Hazard Ratio for **Progression Free** Survival

Overall Survival HR (95%CI)		Progression Free Survival <i>HR (95%CI)</i>		Objective Response Rate OR (95%CI)		Efficacy outcomes
0.77 (0.62-0.96)		1.08 (0.87 – 1.34)		0.87 (0.51 – 1.49)		
0.71 (0.57-0.87)		0.69 (0.56 – 0.86)		3.72 (1.98 – 6.99)		2 nd Line, Upper GI
0.94 (0.79 -1.12)		1.49 (1.25 - 1.57)		0.77 (0.48 – 1.24)		Malignancies
<u>n.a.</u>		<u>n.a.</u>		0.62 (0.20 - 1.90)		
0.89 (0.75-1.05)		1.11 (0.94 - 1.31)		2.09 (1.21 – 3.64)		Immunotherany nlus
Pooled OS (Studies included)	р.	Pooled PFS (Studies included)	р.	Pooled ORR (Studies included)	р.	Chemotherapy
0.84 (0.76 - 0.93) ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.0004	1.06 (0.79 - 1.42) (ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.70	1.31 (0.69 - 2.49) (ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-063, KEYNOTE-181)	0.41	VS
0.75 (0.67 - 0.85)	<.0001	0.88 (0.69 - 1.14) (ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-181)	0.34	1.98 (0.81-4.84) (ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-181)	0.13	Chemotherany
0.99 (0.85 -1.15) (KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.89	<u>n.a.</u>		0.75 (0.48 - 1.15) (KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-063)	0.19	Спепнотпегару
0.73 (0.63 - 0.84) ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061)	< .0001	0.88 (0.43 - 1.79) (ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061)	0.72	1.08 (0.66 - 1.77) (KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-063)	0.76	
0.68 (0.56 - 0.82) ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	< .0001	0.71 (0.56 - 0.89) (ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.003	3.82 (1.91 - 7.66) (KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.0002	
0.65 (0.51 - 0.83) ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-181)	0.0004	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	
0.76 (0.54 – 1.07) (KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.11	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	3.83 (1.42-10.32) (KEYNOTE-061, KEYNOTE-181)	0.008	Abbreviations
0.93 (0.79 – 1.10) ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061)	0.41	1.27 (0.50 - 3.25) (ESCORT, KEYNOTE-061)	0.62	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	adenocarcinomas, HR: Hazard Ratio, OS: Overall survival, PFS: progression free survival. ORR: objective response
0.83 (0.68 – 1.02) ATTRACTION 3, ESCORT, KEYNOTE-181)	0.08	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	rate, OR : odds ratio, CI : confidence intervals, n.a.: not applicable

		Hazard Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV
ATTRACTION 3	20.0%	0.77 [0.62, 0.96]	
ESCORT	20.0%	0.71 [0.57, 0.88]	
KEYNOTE 061	30.0%	0.94 [0.79, 1.12]	
KEYNOTE 181	30.0%	0.89 [0.74, 1.06]	
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	0.84 [0.76, 0.93]	
Heterogeneity: Chi ² =			
Test for overall effect:	(Favors) Immunotherap		

		Hazard Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI
ATTRACTION 3	24.3%	1.08 [0.87, 1.34]
ESCORT	24.3%	0.69 [0.56, 0.86]
KEYNOTE 061	25.4%	1.49 [1.25, 1.78]
KEYNOTE 181	25.9%	1.11 [0.94, 1.29]

Total (95% CI) 100.0% 1.06 [0.79, 1.42] Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.08; Chi² = 29.37, df = 3 (P < 0.00001); l² = 90% Test for overall effect: Z = 0.38 (P = 0.70)





Results:

- A total of **2190** patients were randomized immunotherapy \rightarrow **1094** received standardized chemotherapy
- compared to chemotherapy alone. p = 0.0004
- histology
- chemotherapy
- 7.66, p = 0.0002

<u>References</u>

oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCORT): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet Oncol 2020;21:832–42 (KEYNOTE-061): a randomised, open-label, controlled, phase 3 trial. Lancet 2018;392:123–33. gastroesophageal cancer in the phase III KEYNOTE-063 trial. J Clin Oncol 2020;38:e16586-e16586. Oncol 2020;38:JCO.20.01888.

• 5 RCTs, Attraction 3, Escort, Keynote 061, Keynote 063, Keynote 181 [1-5] evaluated the addition of immunotherapy to chemotherapy vs. standard chemotherapy in patients with advanced or metastatic upper gastrointestinal malignancies who have progressed after initial therapy.

 \rightarrow **1096** received combination chemotherapy with

In the overall population, the addition of immune checkpoint inhibitors after progression demonstrated an **improved** overall survival with a significant 16% lower risk of death → Pooled OS Hazard Ratio (HR) 0.84, 95% CI 0.76-0.93,

No survival benefit was confirmed in patients with **ADC**

→ Pooled OS *HR 0.99, 95% CI 0.85 - 1.15, p = 0.89*

Progression free survival (PFS) was **not** increased in the overall population by the addition of immunotherapy to

 \rightarrow Pooled PFS HR 1.06, 95% CI 0.79 - 1.42, p = 0.70

• The addition of immunotherapy to chemotherapy appears to increase the objective responses compared to chemotherapy alone only in the PDL1 > 10% population → Pooled ORR Odds Ratio (OR) 3.82, 95%CI 1.91 -

1. Kato K, et al. Nivolumab versus chemotherapy in patients with advanced oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma refractory or intolerant to previous chemotherapy (ATTRACTION-3): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2019;20:1506–17. Huang J, et al. Camrelizumab versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy as second-line therapy for advanced or metastatic

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