GOOD SCIENCE
BETTER MEDICINE
BEST PRACTICE

Approved Systemic Treatments for GEP Neuroendocrine Tumours

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Contents

- Treatment targets in GEP NETs
- Large clinical trials which resulted in approval of *Somatostatin Analogues, Telotristat Ethyl, Everolimus and Sunitinib*
- New data for those treatments
- Position of those treatments in “Guidelines”

Treatment of NETs

A) Medical control of patient's symptoms.

B) Resection of tumor primary and if possible, metastatic lesions.

C) Control of tumor growth in cases of advanced disease.

D) Improvement and maintenance of patient's quality of life.

Somatostatin Analogues

Octreotide LAR

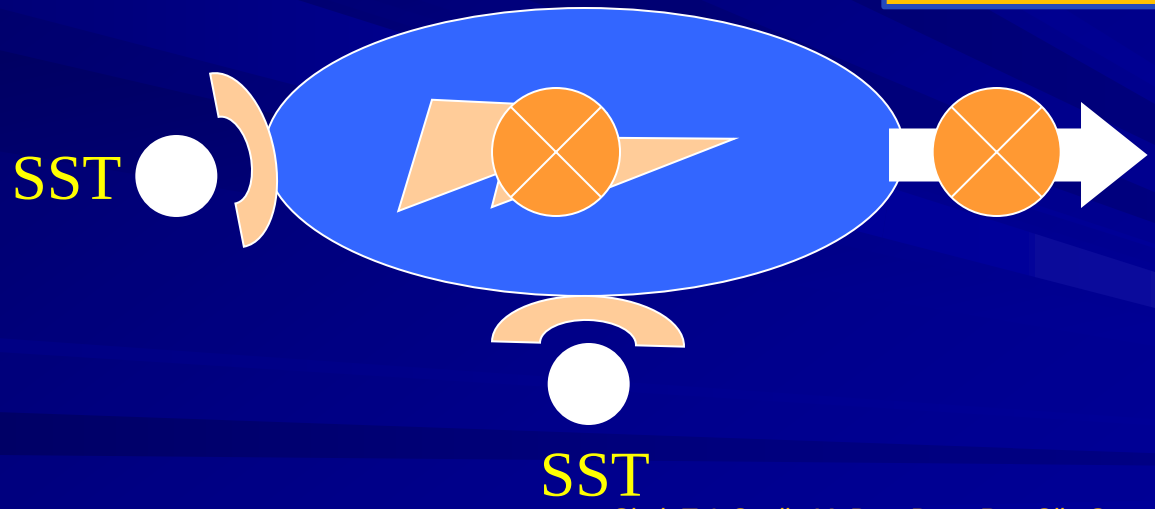
Lanreotide Autogel

Somatostatin analogues in “carcinoid syndrome”

- First & best choice medications
- Reduce flushing > 70%
- Reduce diarrhoea > 60%
- Biochemical response ~ 50%

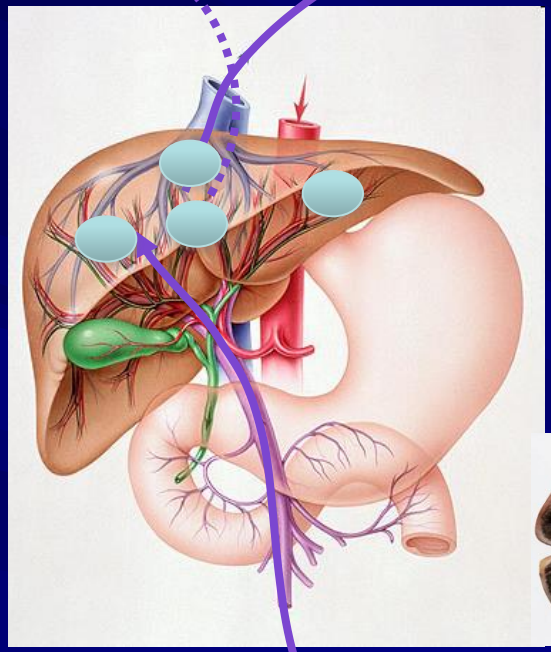
- Prospective cross over analysis of 33 patients
- No differences between octreotide and lanreotide in symptom control or biochemical response

O’Toole et al, Cancer 2000



Shah T & Caplin M, Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol. 2005
Plockinger U & Wiedenmann B, Best Pract Res Clin End Metab 2007

In addition to SSA, telotristat etiprate inhibits serotonin production and alleviates symptoms



Serotonin ⬇

hormonal syndrome ❗

flushing, diarrhoea.....

5-HIAA ❗

Urine

NET-Cell

Tryptophan

Tryptophan-Hydroxylase

Telotristat etiprate

Serotonin ⬇

5-Hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP)

Serotonin (5-HT)

SSTR

SSA

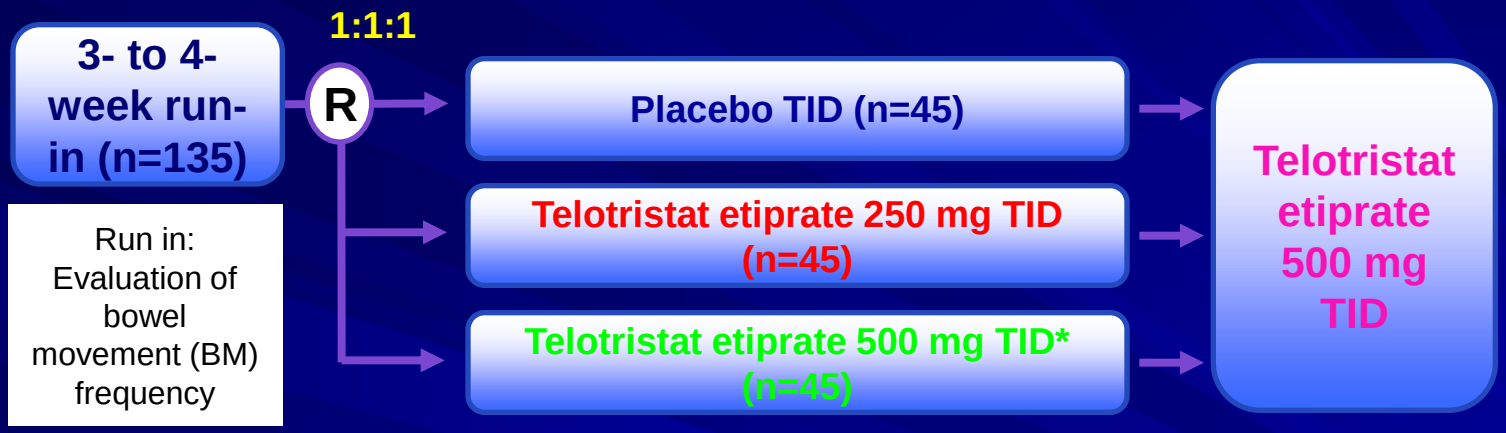
5-HIAA: 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid

SSA somatostatin analogue

SSTR somatostatin receptor

TELESTAR

Phase 3 Study – Refractrory diarrhoea due to carcinoid syndrome (> 4 bowel movements / day)

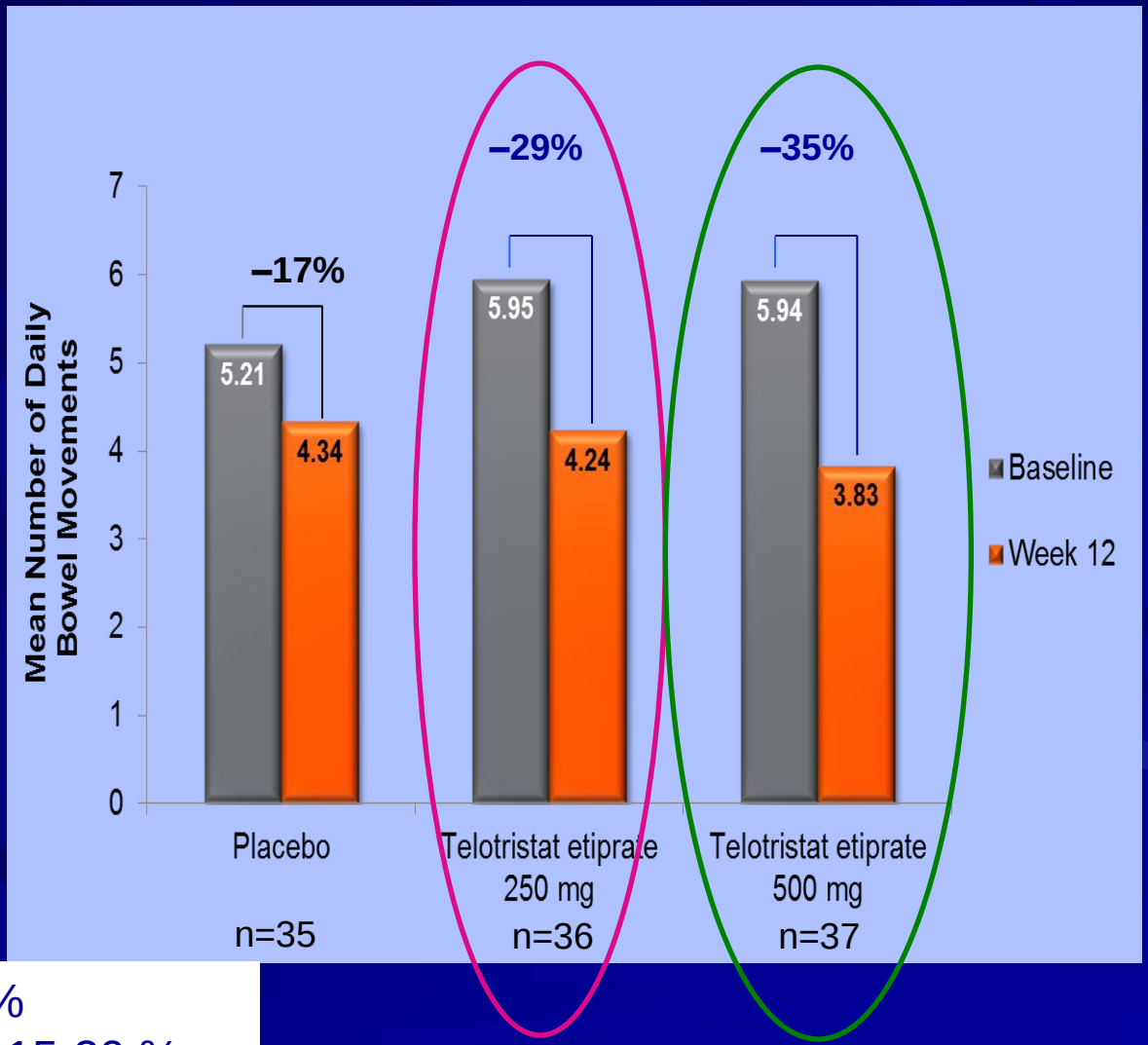


Evaluation of primary endpoint:

Reduction in number of daily BMs from baseline (averaged over 12-week double-blind treatment phase)

All patients required to be on SSA at enrollment and continue SSA therapy throughout study period

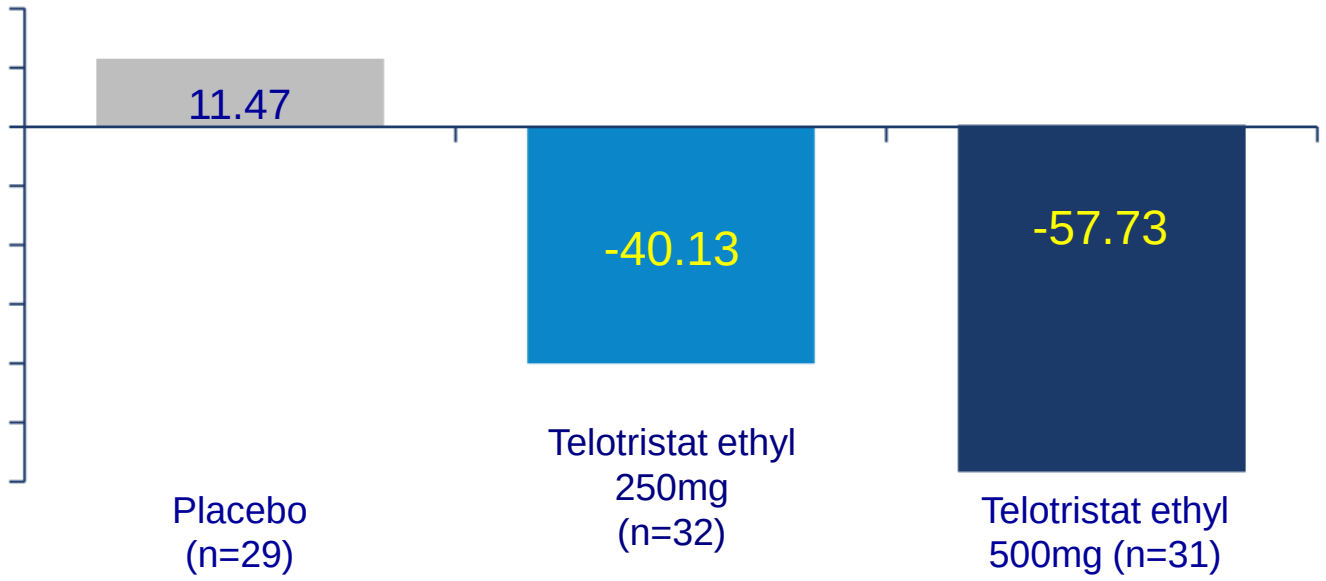
TELESTAR results : Reduction in Mean Daily Bowel Movement Frequency at Baseline and Week 12



Mild nausea: 15%
Mild depression: 15-20 %

Phase III TELESTAR

Mean change in u5-HIAA (mg/24 hours) from baseline to week 12[1]



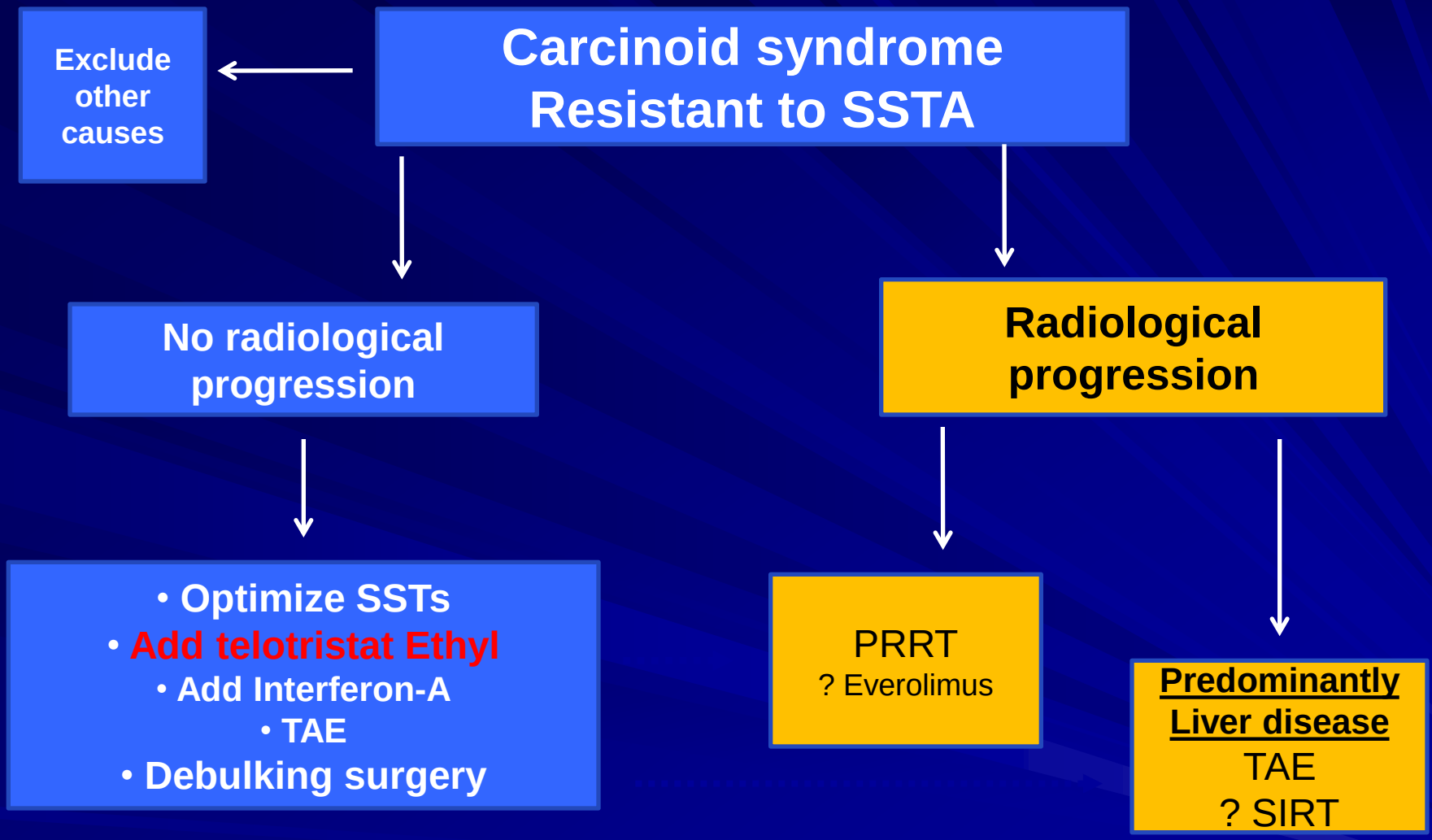
All patients continued SSA therapy throughout the study period.

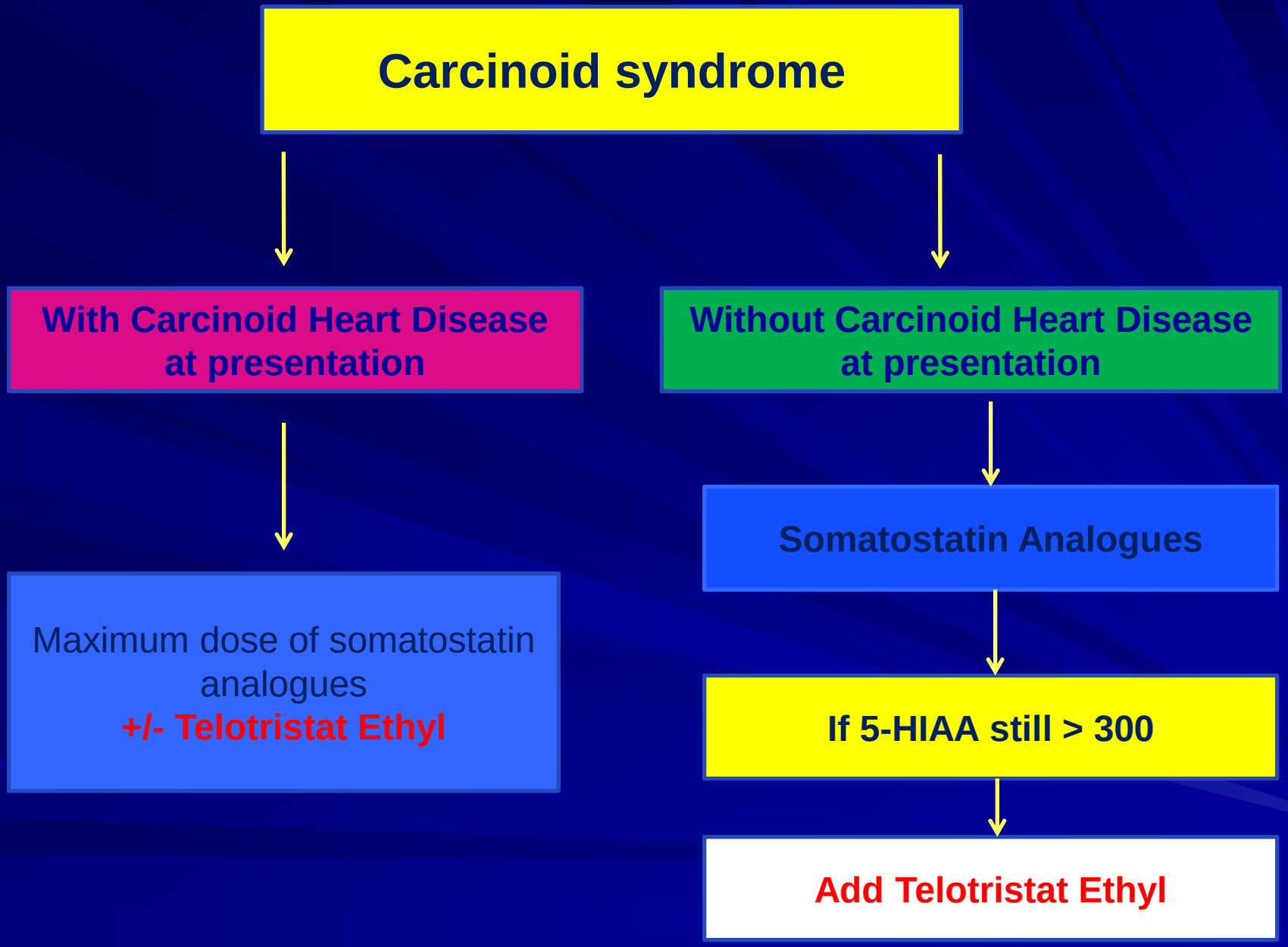
Data include only patients for whom both baseline and week 12 assessments were available.

- *Wilcoxan rank-sum test showed significant differences for each telotristat ethyl dose vs placebo (P<0.001)*
- *Baseline 5-HIAA levels across treatment arms ranged from 80.96-92.65 mg/24 h*

Phase III TELESTAR: conclusions

- *Telotristat ethyl significantly reduced BM frequency in patients with carcinoid syndrome inadequately controlled with SSA therapy[1]*
- *Patients receiving telotristat ethyl demonstrated more durable responses compared with placebo and the difference was statistically significant[1]*
- *Telotristat ethyl significantly decreased 24-hour u5-HIAA in a dose-dependent manner in patients with inadequately controlled carcinoid syndrome[1]*
- *Inhibition of u-5HIAA is consistent with the proposed mechanism of action of telotristat ethyl*
- *Reductions in flushing and abdominal pain were greater on treatment with telotristat ethyl (not statistically significant)[1]*
- *Telotristat ethyl was well tolerated in the TELESTAR study[1]*


Carcinoid syndrome
Resistant to SSTA
Exclude other causes
No radiological progression
Radiological progression
• Optimize SSTs
• Add telotristat Ethyl
• Add Interferon-A
• TAE
• Debulking surgery
PRRT
? Everolimus
Predominantly Liver disease
TAE
? SIRT


Carcinoid syndrome
With Carcinoid Heart Disease at presentation
Without Carcinoid Heart Disease at presentation
Maximum dose of somatostatin analogues
+/- Telotristat Ethyl
Somatostatin Analogues
If 5-HIAA still > 300
Add Telotristat Ethyl

Control of tumour growth for advanced GEP-NET

Locoregional therapy

- Radiofrequency ablation (RFA)
- Embolization / chemoembolization / radioembolization

Medical therapy

- Somatostatin analogs (SSAs)
- Interferon-α
- Molecular Targeted therapies
  - mTOR inhibitors
  - VEGFR inhibitors
  - other TKIs
- Systemic Chemotherapy

Nuclear medicine and Radiation

- Tumor-targeted, radioactive therapy: PRRT using e.g.
  - MIBG
  - ^{90}Y-DOTATOC
  - ^{177}Lu –DOTATATE
- External Radiation (for bone, brain-metastases)
- Brachytherapy (for liver metastases)

MIBG, meta iodobenzylguanidine; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; PRRT, peptide-receptor radiotherapy; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

ENETS consensus guidelines for the management of NET. Neuroendocrinology. 2012;95:71-176. NCCN guidelines: Neuroendocrine tumors. V2.2013.

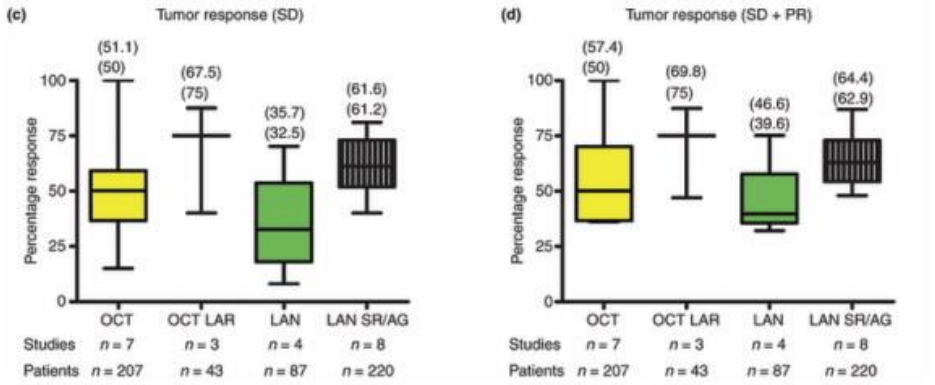
Somatostatin analogues in the treatment of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine (carcinoid) tumours

- Number of studies : 7

-Number of patients : 207

- Tumour shrinkage: 3 – 8 %

- Overall tumour responses : 60 – 70%



Modlin et al, Aliment Pharmacol Ther, 2010

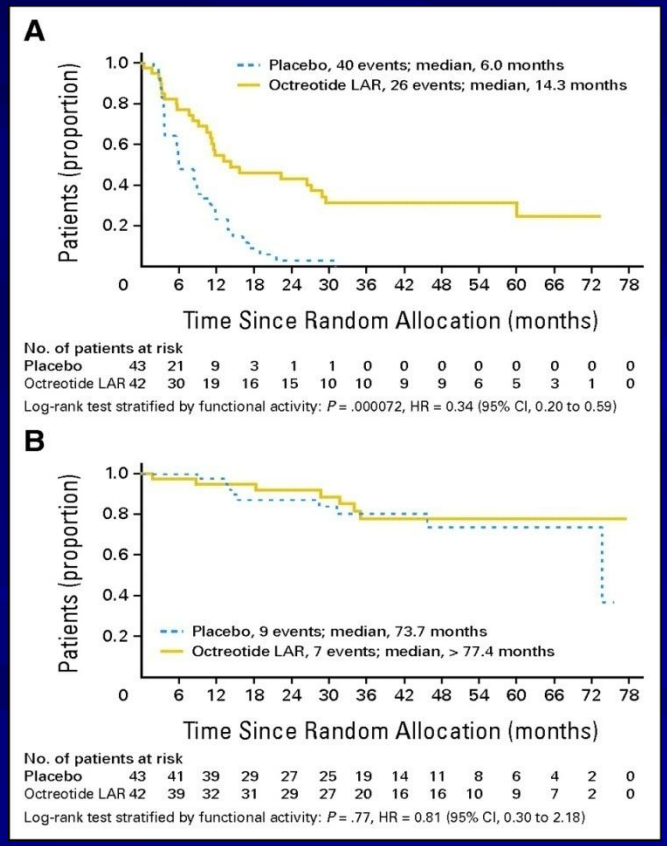
VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 28 · OCTOBER 1 2009

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind, Prospective, Randomized Study on the Effect of Octreotide LAR in the Control of Tumor Growth in Patients With Metastatic Neuroendocrine Midgut Tumors: A Report From the PROMID Study Group

Anja Rinke, Hans-Helge Müller, Carmen Schade-Brittinger, Klaus-Jochen Klose, Peter Barth, Matthias Wied, Christina Mayer, Behnaz Aminossadati, Ulrich-Frank Pape, Michael Bläker, Jan Harder, Christian Arnold, Thomas Gress, and Rudolf Arnold



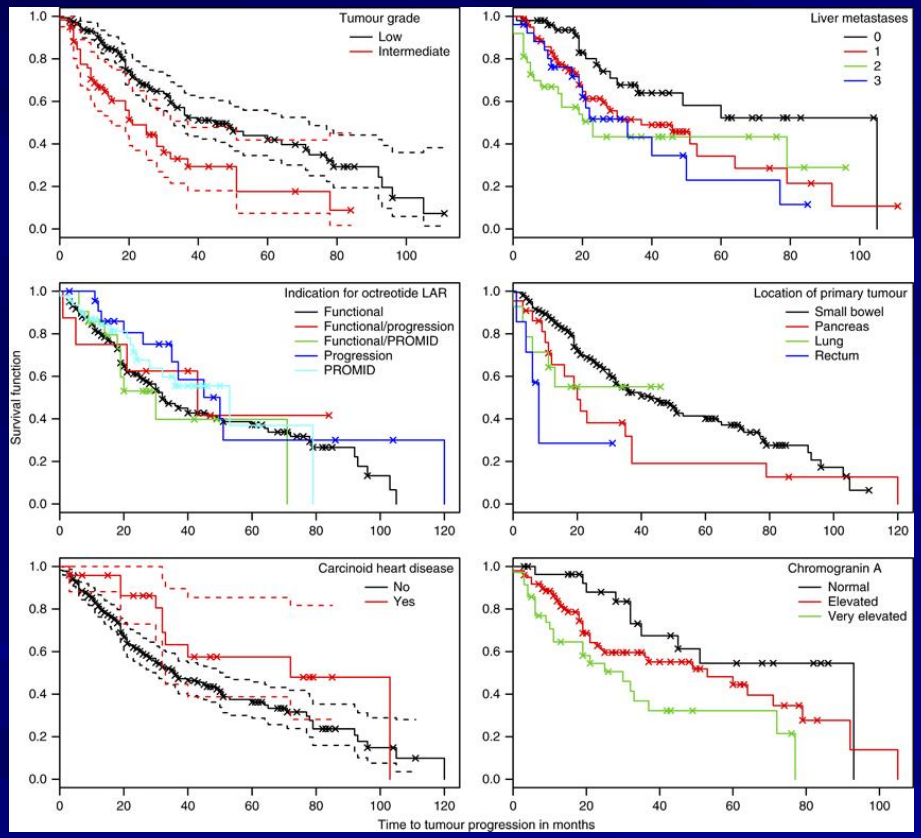
- Median time to progression in LAR group:
  14.3 m vs 6 months in placebo
- After 6 m of treatment :
  stable disease in 66.7% of LAR vs 37.2% of placebo
- Most favorable effect in patients with low-hepatic tumour load and resected primary tumour

Rinke A et al. JCO 2009;27:4656-4663

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

Predictive factors of antiproliferative activity of octreotide LAR as first-line therapy for advanced neuroendocrine tumours

Laskaratos et al, British J Cancer 2016



- **204 patients**
- 5% Objective Response
- **Median TTRP was 37 months** (95% confidence interval, CI: 32–52 months).
- There was a statistically significant shorter TTRP in patients with pancreatic tumours, liver metastases and intermediate grade tumours.
- Extremely raised (>10 times the upper limit of normal) baseline Chromogranin A levels were associated with an unfavourable outcome.
- Male sex, carcinoid heart disease and **initiation of treatment in the presence of stable disease** were predictive of a better response.

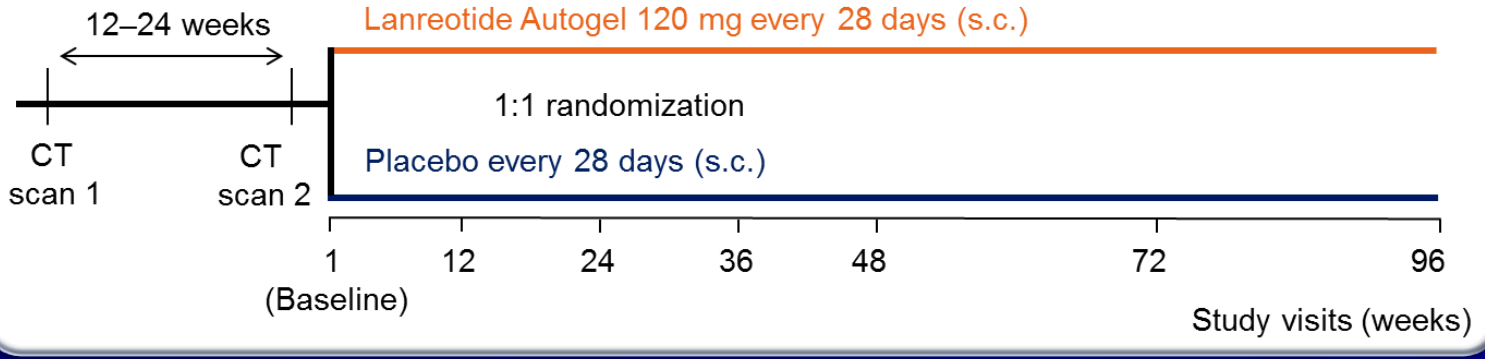
CLARINET
(Controlled study of Lanreotide Antiproliferative Response In NET)

Aim

- To compare effect of lanreotide Autogel 120 mg vs. placebo on PFS in well-/moderately differentiated non-functioning enteropancreatic NETs

Design

- International multicentre randomized double-blind placebo-controlled phase 3 study

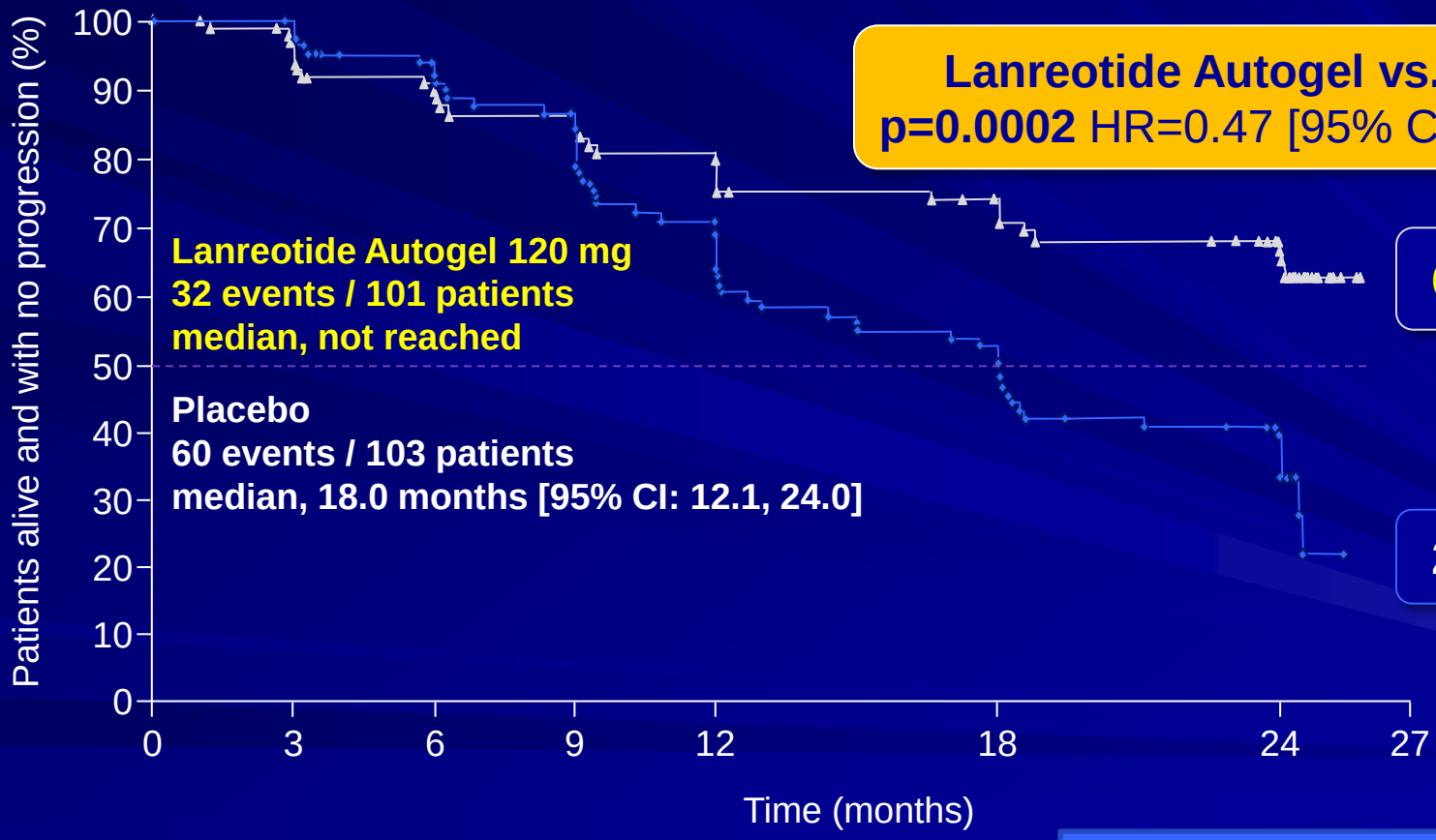


- Ki-67 <10%
- Tumours measurable according to RECIST 1.0 (centrally assessed)
- 96% had NO progression before randomization
- 33% had hepatic tumour volumes > 25%

Caplin M, et al. New Engl J Med 2014

Progression-free survival and tumor growth with Lanreotide Autogel in patients with enteropancreatic NETs: *Results from CLARINET, a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study*

Primary endpoint: PFS (ITT, N=204)

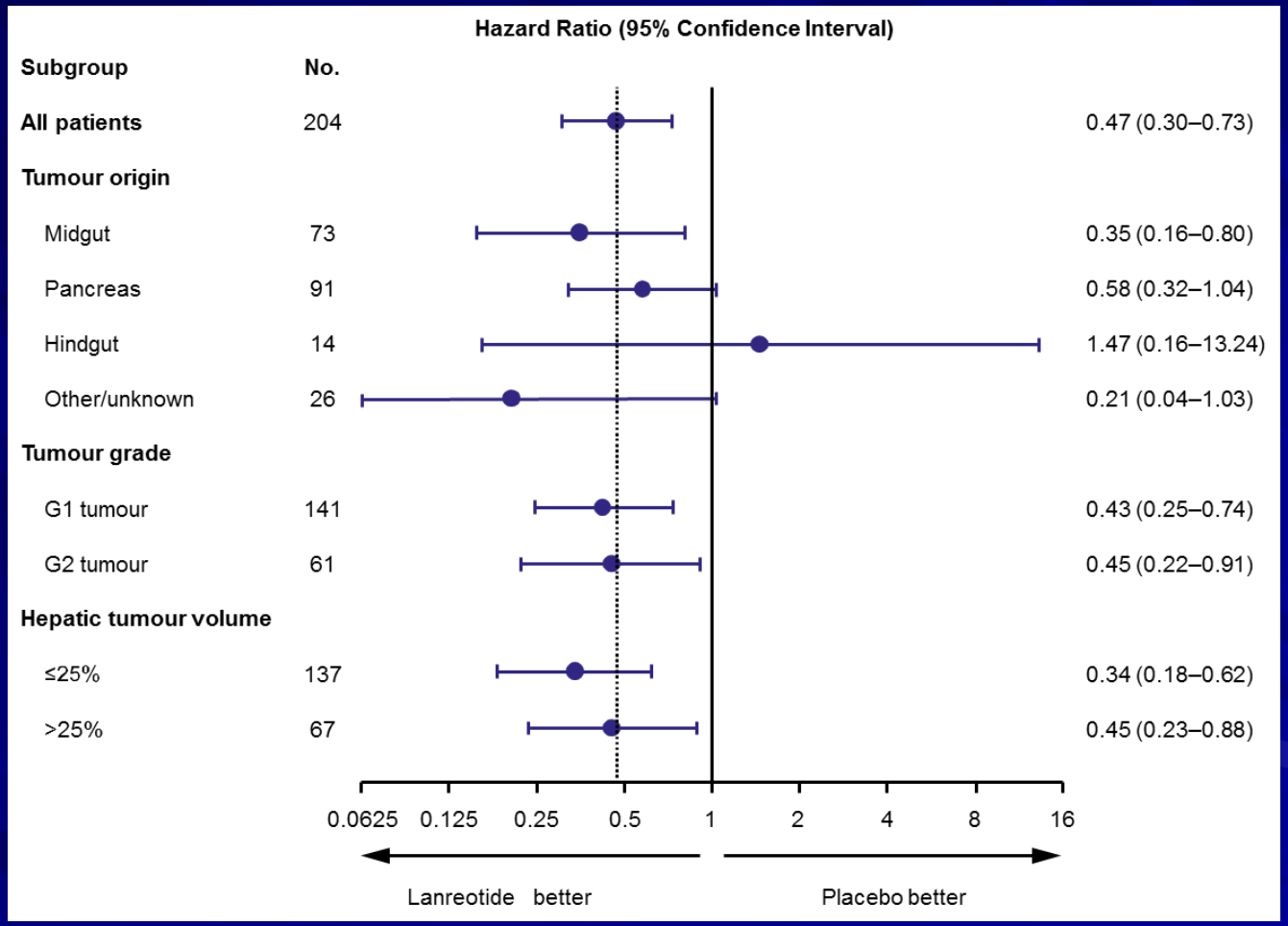


Lanreotide Autogel vs. placebo
p=0.0002 HR=0.47 [95% CI: 0.30, 0.73]

Caplin et al, NEJM 2014

P-value derived from stratified log-rank test; HR derived from Cox proportional hazard model.
HR, hazard ratio; ITT, intention-to-treat.

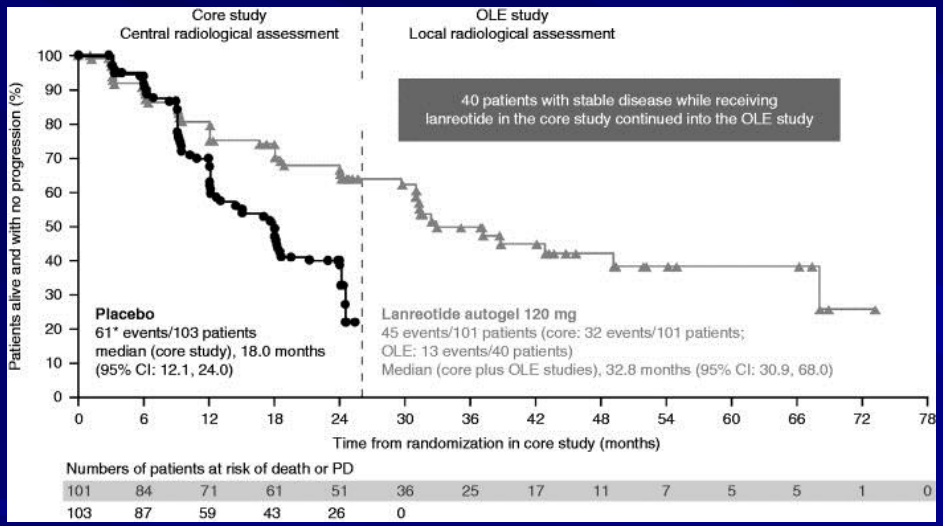
PFS: therapeutic effect in pre-defined subgroups generally consistent with overall population



Caplin M, et al. New Engl J Med 2014

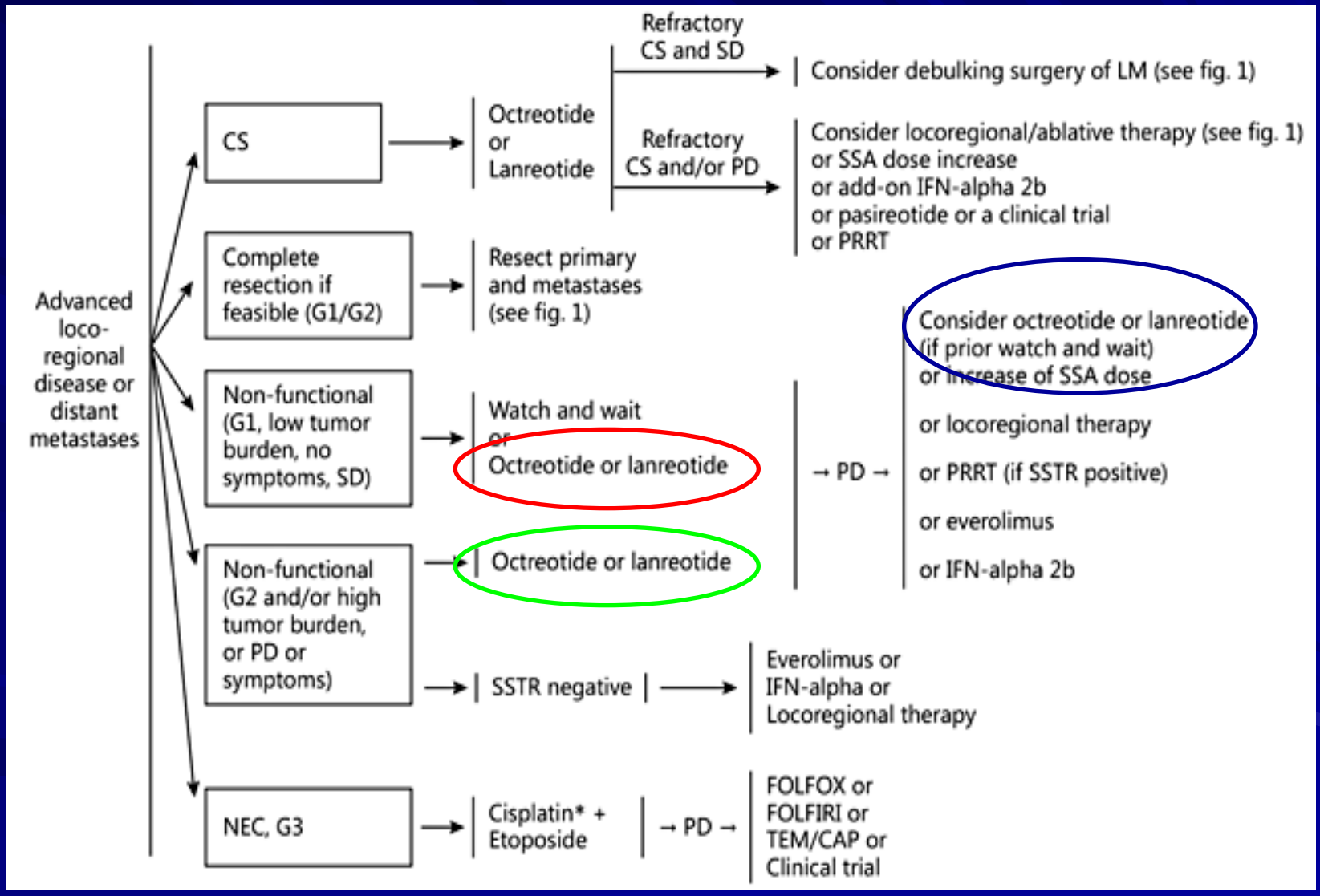
Anti-tumour effects of lanreotide for pancreatic and intestinal neuroendocrine tumours: the CLARINET open-label extension study

Caplin et al, Endocr Rel Cancer 2016

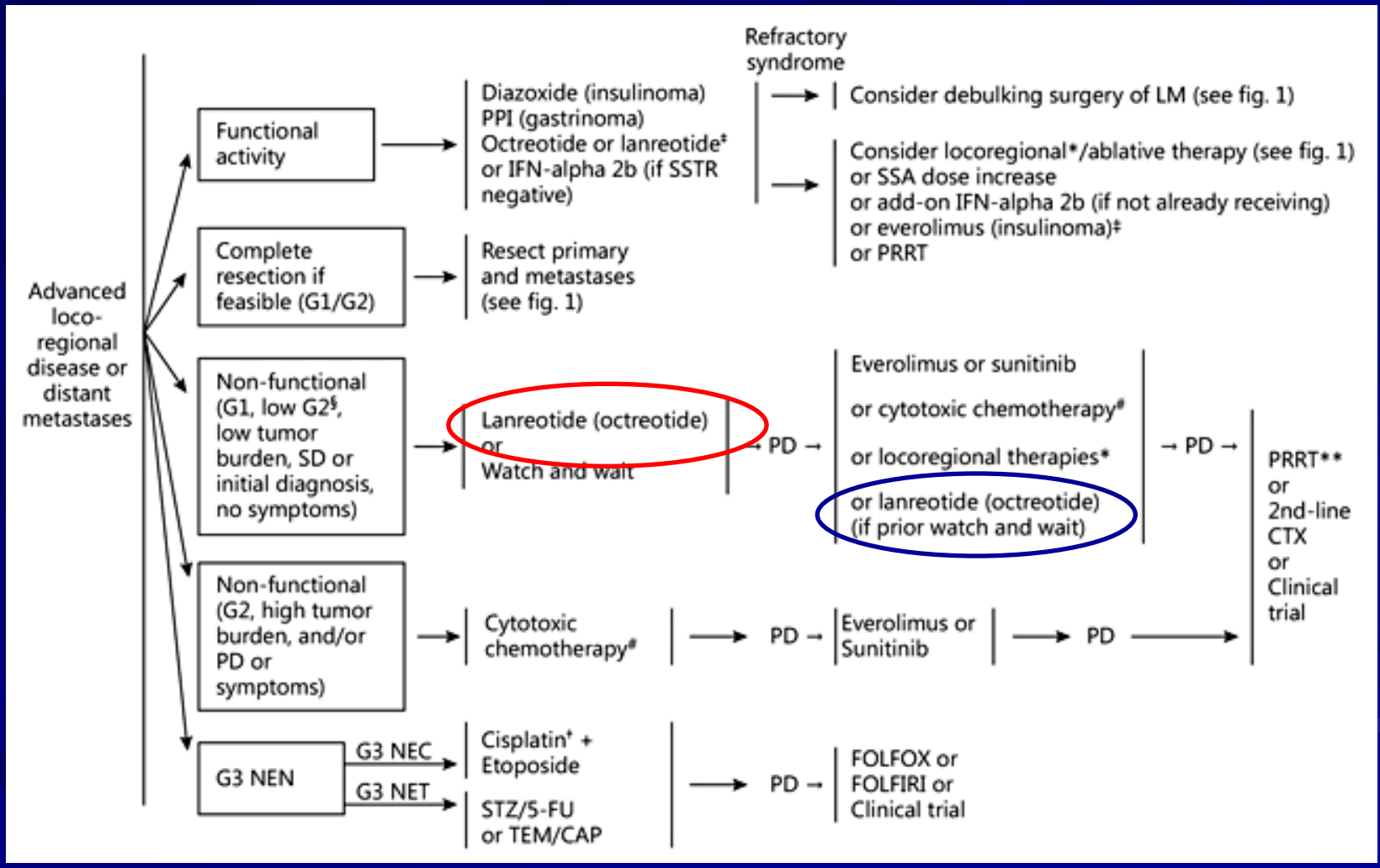


- Patients with stable disease (SD) at core study end (lanreotide/placebo) or PD (placebo only) continued or switched to lanreotide in the OLE.
- In total, **88 patients** (previously: lanreotide, *n*=41; placebo, *n*=47) participated: 38% had pancreatic, 39% midgut and 23% other/unknown primary tumours.
- Median time to further PD after placebo-to-lanreotide switch (*n*=32) was **14.0 months.**

ENETS 2016 Consensus Guidelines for intestinal NETs

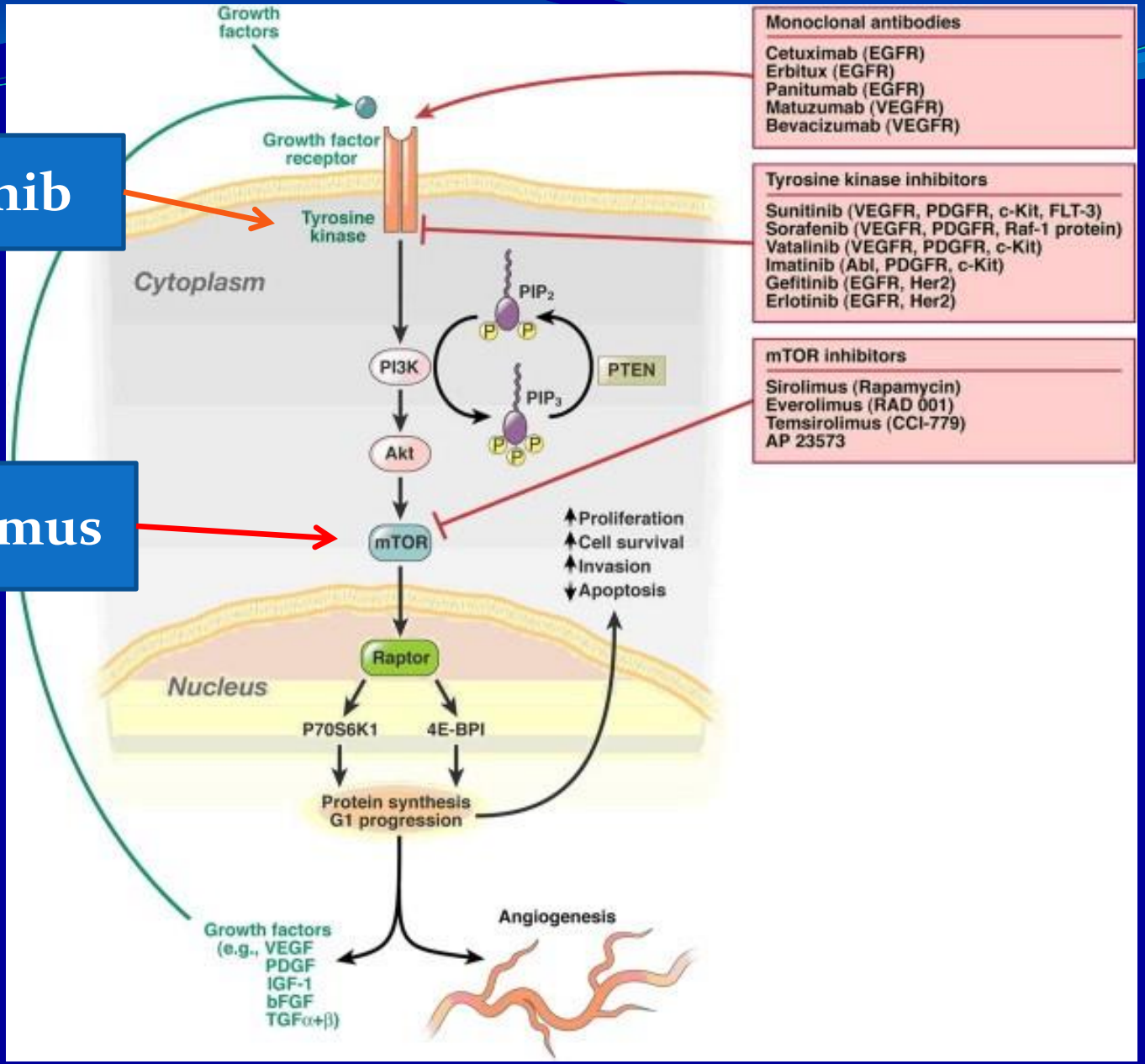


ENETS 2016 Consensus Guidelines for p NETs



Sunitinib

Everolimus



D.Metz & R.Jensen, Gastroenterology 2008

Sunitinib Malate for the Treatment of Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors

Eric Raymond, M.D et al, *N ENGL J MED 2011; 364:501-513*

- Double blind randomized study
- 171 patients
- Progression within 12 months
- Ki67 ≤ 20%
- 69% had chemotherapy before
- Sunitinib 37.5mg vs placebo

	PFS	OR	Deaths
Sunitinib	11.4 months	9.3%	9 (10%)
Placebo	5.5 months	0%	21 (25%)

Adverse effects :

30% : diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, fatigue

10-20% : Hypertension, neutropenia

With the exception of diarrhea, sunitinib had no impact on global HRQoL

Vinik A et al, Target Oncol 2016

Five years after study closure, **median OS was 38.6** (25.6-56.4) months for sunitinib and 29.1 (16.4-36.8) months for placebo (P = 0.094), with 69% of placebo patients having crossed over to sunitinib

Faivre et al, Ann Oncol 2016

Everolimus for Advanced Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumours (RADIANT-3)

James C. Yao et al, *N ENGL J MED 2011; 364:514-523*

- Double blind randomized trial
- 410 patients – 50% chemo-naive
- Ki67 ≤ 20%
- Progression within 12 months
- Everolimus 10 mg vs placebo

	PFS	OR
Everolimus	11 months	5%
Placebo	4.6 months	2%

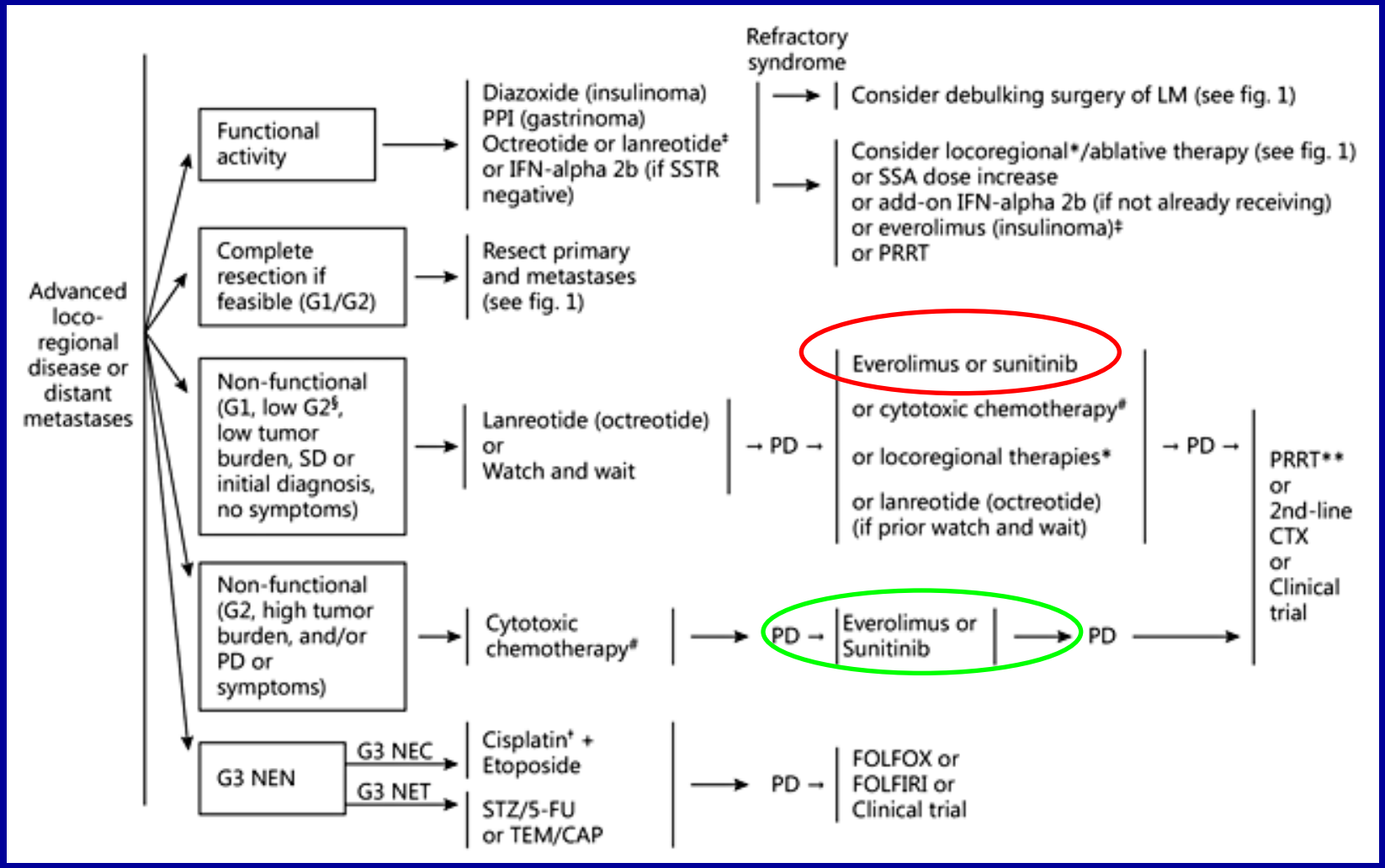
Adverse effects :

- 30% : aphthous ulcers,rash, diarrhoea, fatigue
- 10 – 30% : lower respiratory infections, interstitial pneumonitis
- < 10% : cytopenias, hyperglycaemia

Everolimus prolonged PFS regardless of prior chemotherapy

Lombard-Bohas C et al, Pancreas 2015

ENETS 2016 Consensus Guidelines for p NETs



RADIANT-4 Study Design

Patients with well-differentiated (G1/G2), advanced, progressive, nonfunctional NET of lung or GI origin (N = 302)

- Absence of active or any history of carcinoid syndrome
- Pathologically confirmed advanced disease
- Enrolled **within 6 months from radiologic progression**

RANDOMIZE

2:1

Everolimus 10 mg/day
N = 205

Placebo
N = 97

Treated until PD, intolerable AE, or consent withdrawal

Endpoints:

- **Primary:** PFS (central)
- **Key Secondary:** OS
- **Secondary:** ORR, DCR, safety, HRQoL (FACT-G), WHO PS, NSE/CgA, PK

Stratified by:

- Prior SSA treatment (yes vs. no)
- Tumor origin (stratum A vs. B)*
- WHO PS (0 vs. 1)

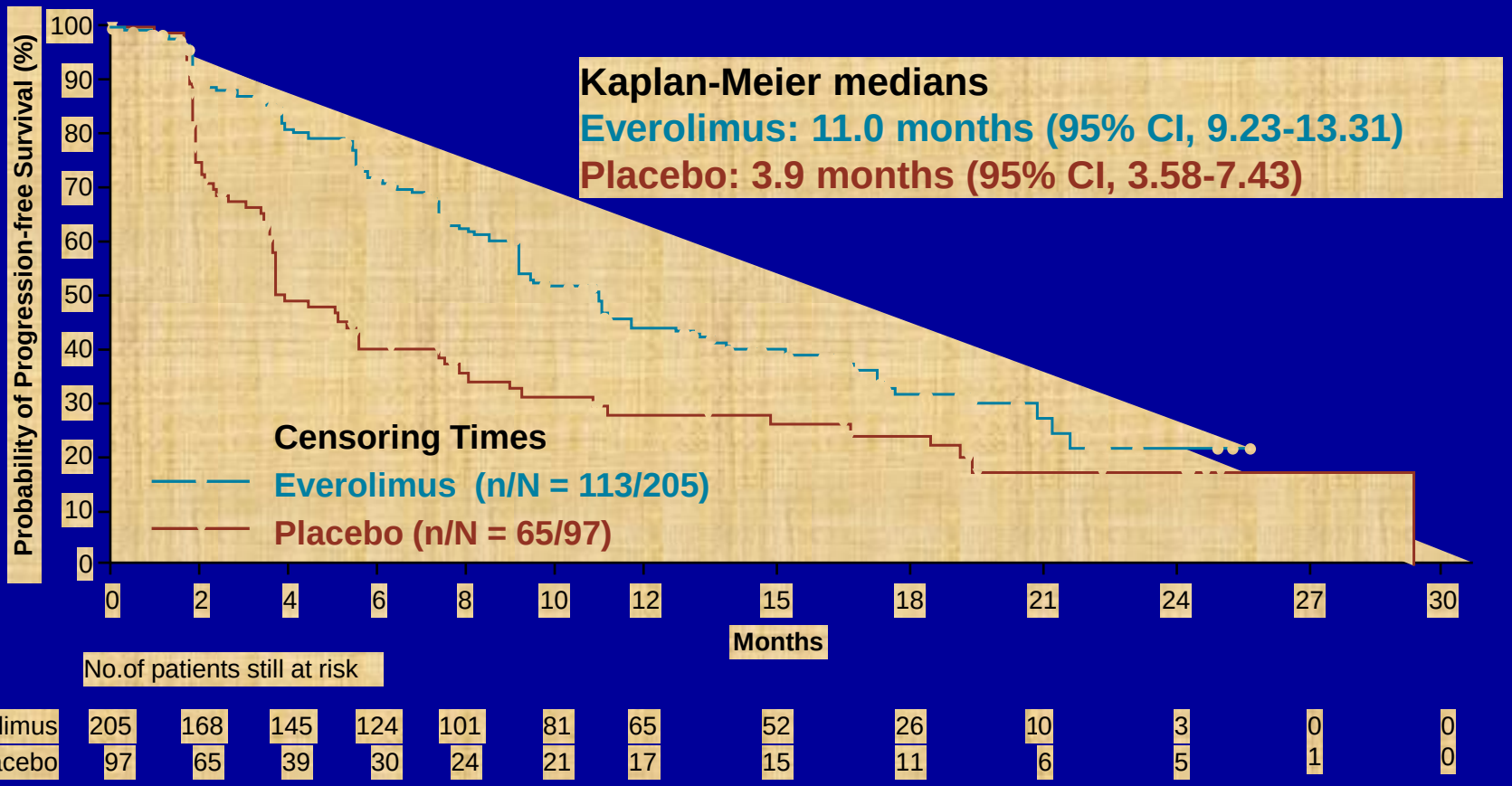
*Based on prognostic level, grouped as: **Stratum A (better prognosis)** – appendix, caecum, jejunum, ileum, duodenum, and NET of unknown primary. **Stratum B (worse prognosis)** – lung, stomach, rectum, and colon except caecum.

Crossover to open label everolimus after progression in the placebo arm was not allowed prior to the primary analysis.

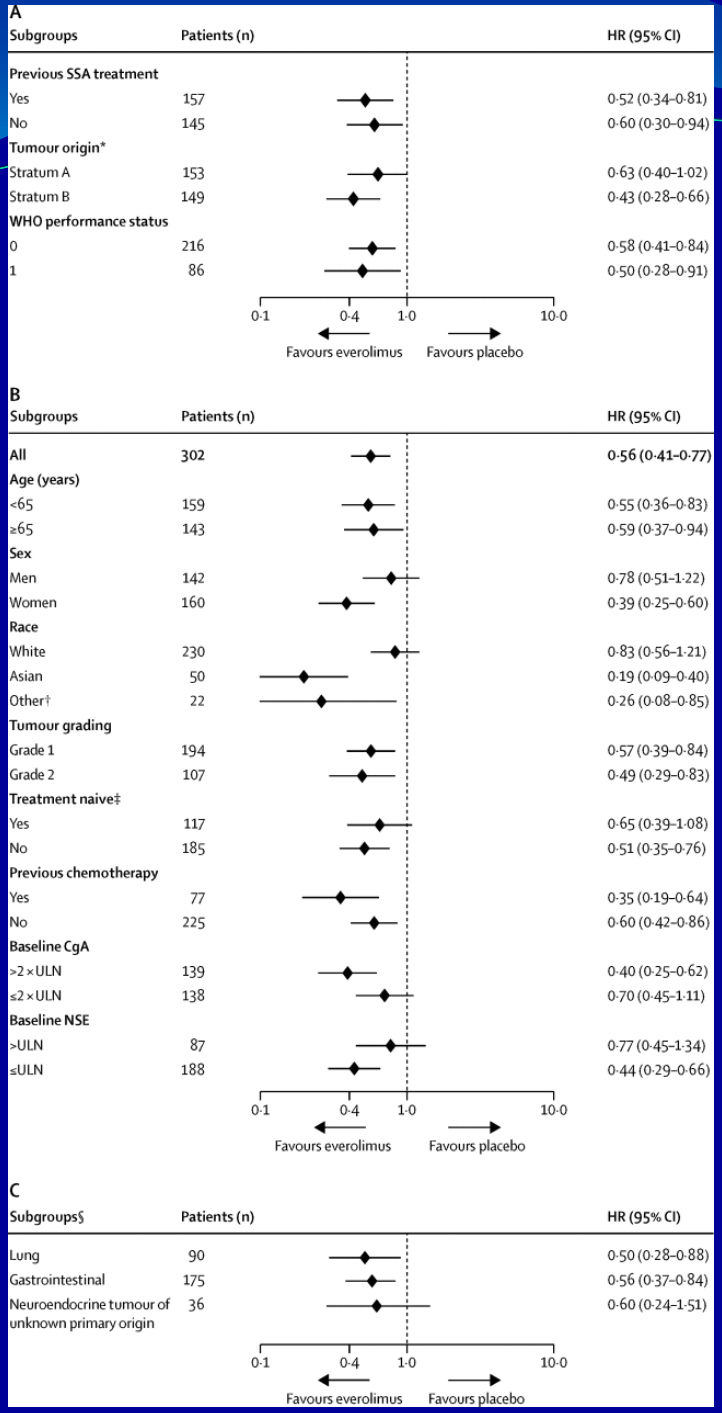
Primary Endpoint: PFS by Central Review

52% reduction in the relative risk of progression or death with everolimus vs placebo

HR = 0.48 (95% CI, 0.35-0.67); *P* < 0.00001



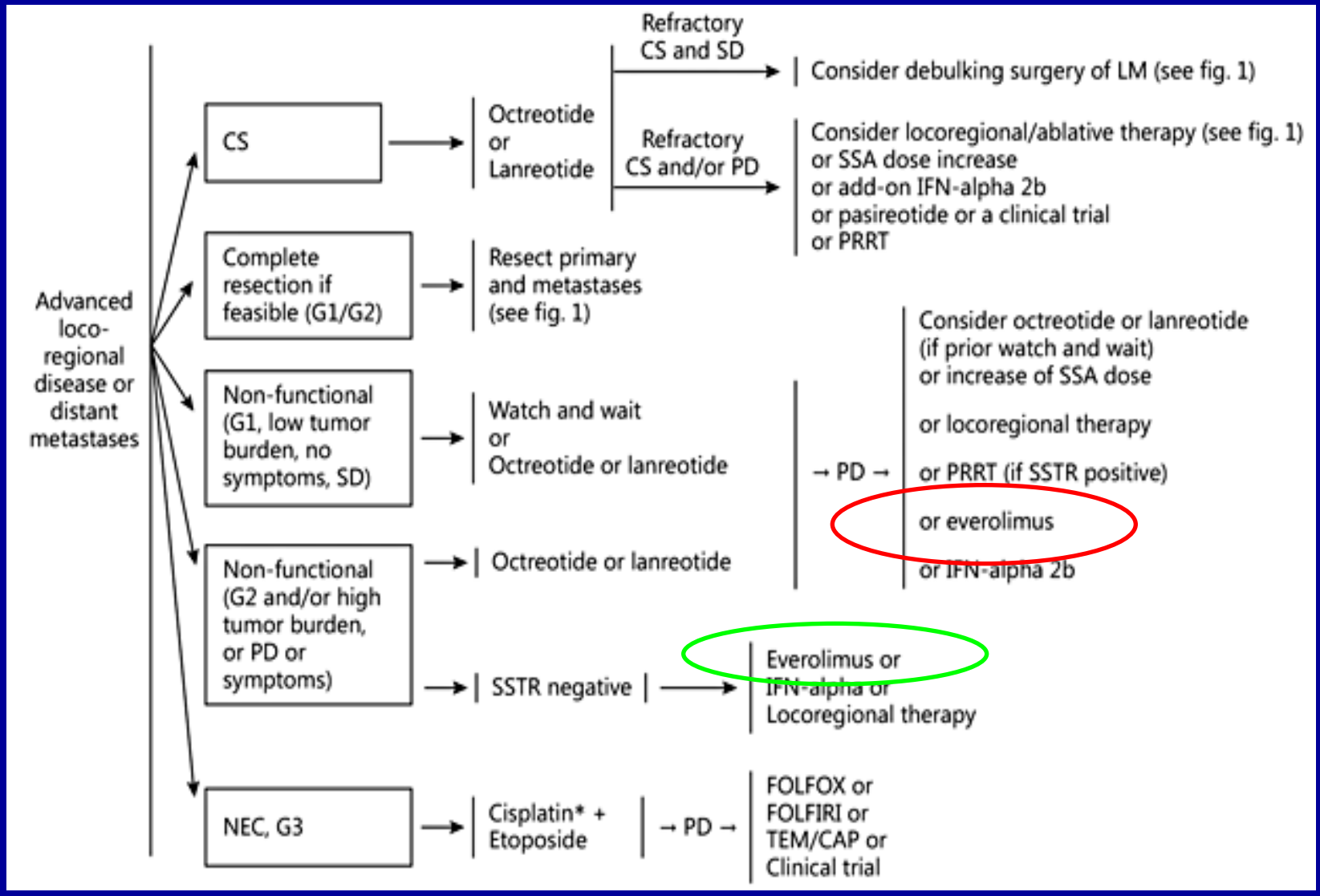
Yao JC et al, LANCET 2016



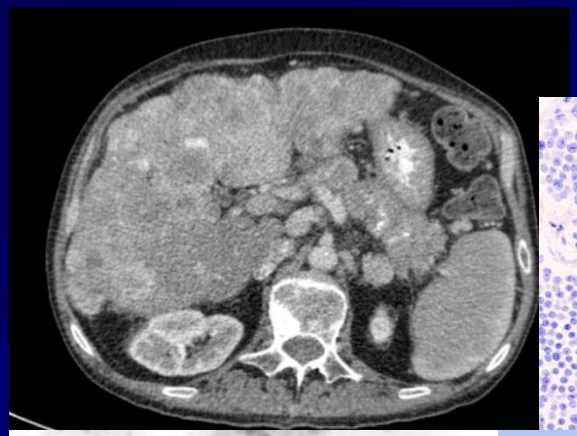
RADIANT-4 : interesting points

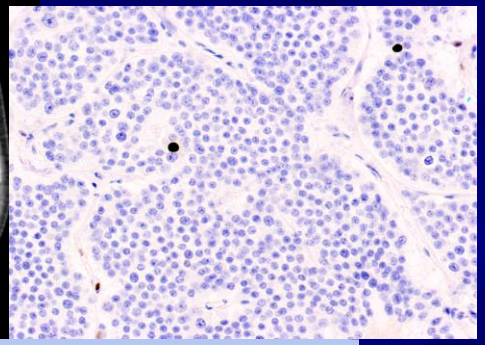
- **Confirmed objective responses** : four (2%) patients receiving everolimus and in one patient (1%) receiving placebo.
- **Disease stabilisation** was the best overall response in 165 patients (81%) in the everolimus group compared with 62 patients (64%) in the placebo group.
- The **estimated progression-free survival rate at 12 months** (according to central review) was 44% in the everolimus group and 28% in the placebo group , which suggests a durable benefit with everolimus.

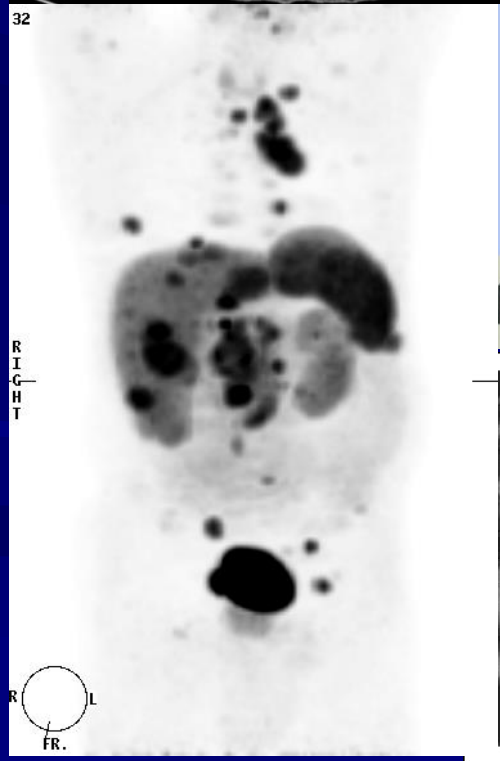
ENETS 2016 Consensus Guidelines for intestinal NETs

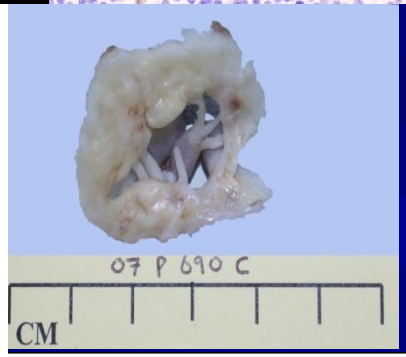


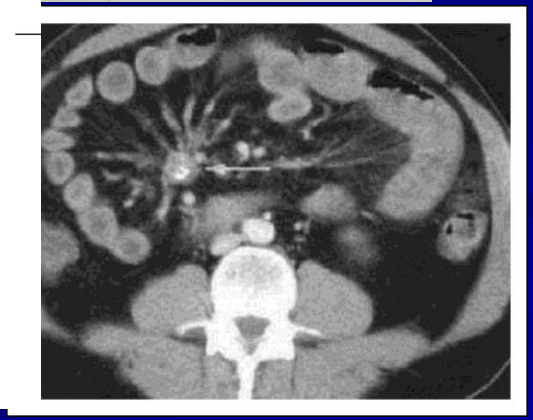
Which treatment and for Whom



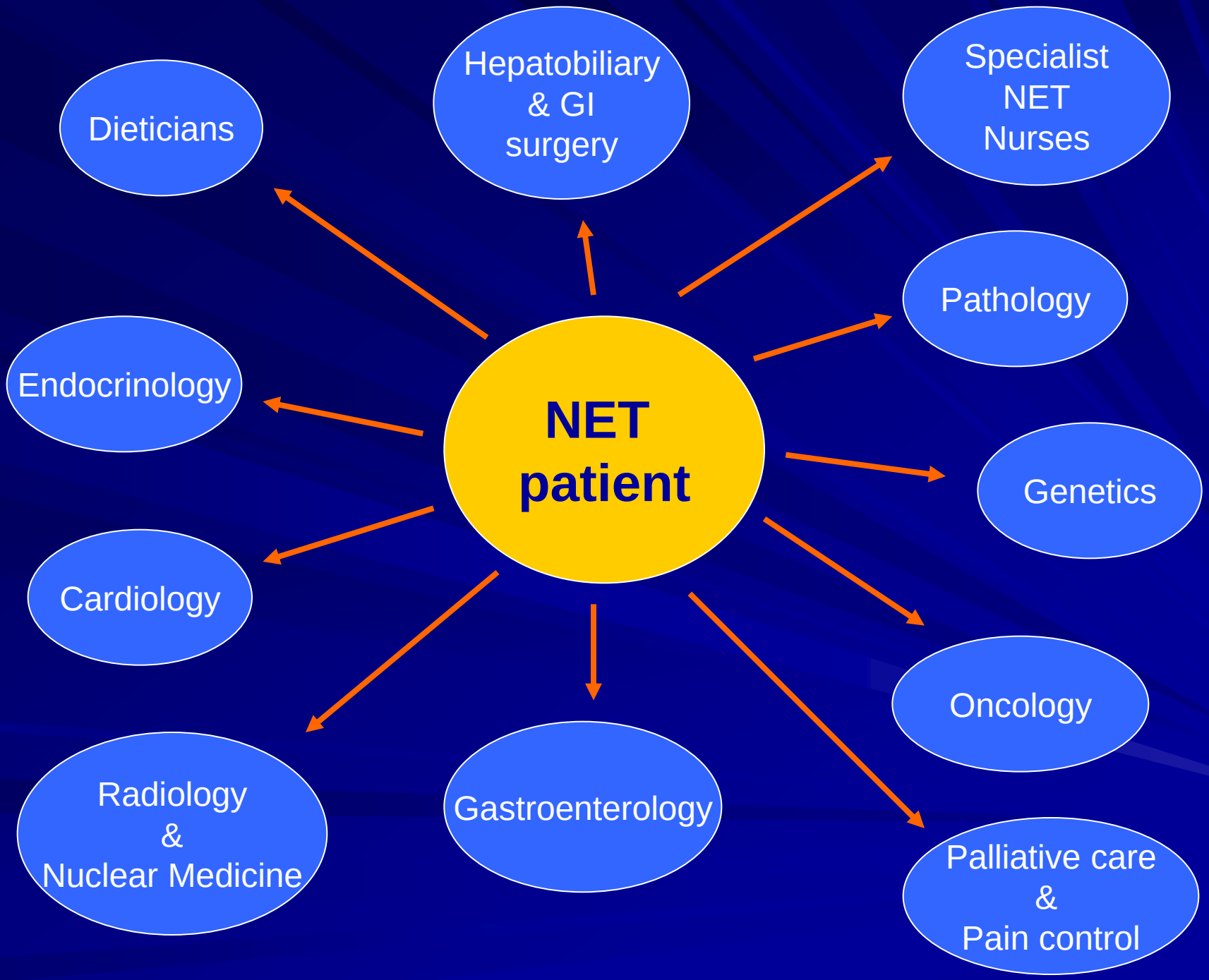








- Patient's clinical status, co-morbidities and preferences
- Tumour Histology
- Location of primary
- Positive uptake in Octreoscan or Ga-68 PET
- Tumour burden
- Tumour status
- Presence of carcinoid heart disease and/or mesenteric fibrosis
- Predictive molecular markers ?
- Cost??


NET patient
Dieticians
Hepatobiliary & GI surgery
Specialist NET Nurses
Pathology
Endocrinology
Genetics
Cardiology
Oncology
Radiology & Nuclear Medicine
Gastroenterology
Palliative care & Pain control

Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) approach for NETs

- Accurate diagnosis & staging
- Evaluation of performance status & quality of life
- Consensus agreement on treatment plan
- Continuous reassessment, discussion and peer review of the individualized treatment plan

Take Home messages

- Somatostatin analogues are first line, established treatment for carcinoid syndrome.
- Telotristat ethyl is a promising new treatment for refractory diarrhoea, associated with carcinoid syndrome.
- Somatostatin analogues can also control tumour growth in advanced well-differentiated small bowel and pancreatic NETs.
- Everolimus can control tumour growth in progressing well-differentiated / non-functioning small bowel and pancreatic NETs.
- Sunitinib can control tumour growth in progressing well-differentiated pancreatic NETs.


Thank you