



III Simpósio Internacional de

IMUNO-ONCOLOGIA

06 e 07 de outubro 2017 • Pullman Vila Olímpia

O FUTURO DA ONCOLOGIA



Imunoterapia em Câncer de Mama e Tumores Ginecológicos

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Imunoterapia em Câncer de Mama e Tumores Ginecológicos



- 1 Imunoterapia em Câncer de mama**
- 2 Imunoterapia em Câncer de Ovário**
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- 4 Imunoterapia em Câncer de endométrio**
- 5 Conclusão**

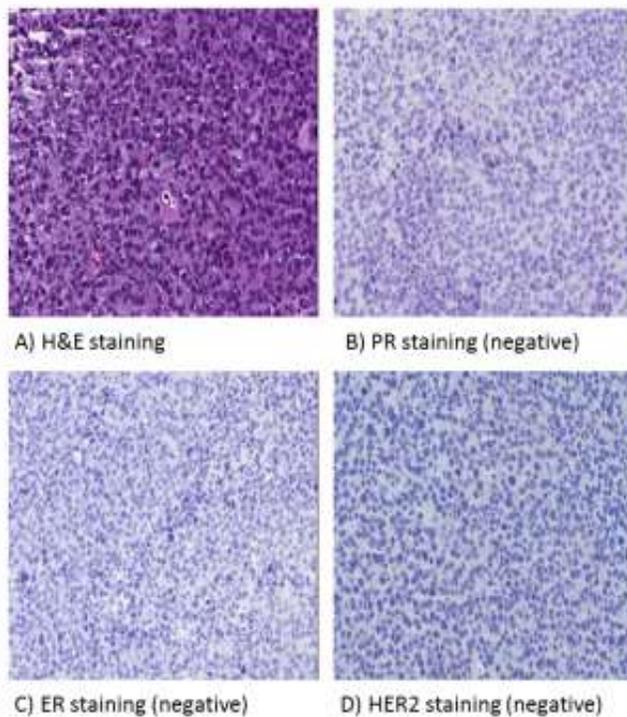


Câncer de Mama



Câncer de mama triplo negativo (TNBC):

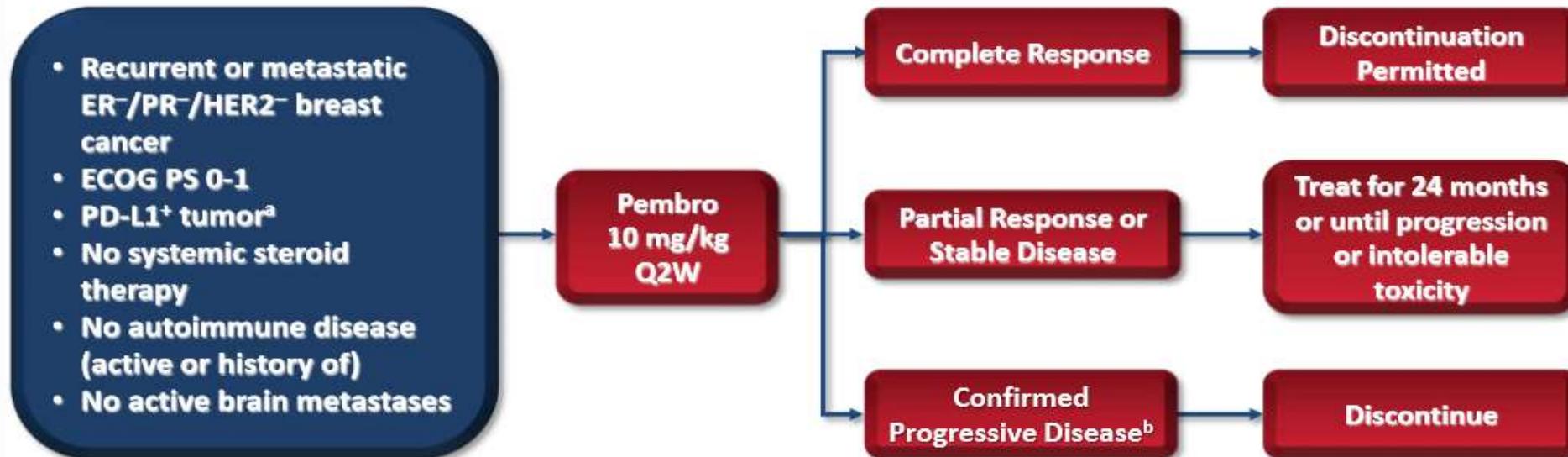
- Maior instabilidade cromossômica
- Maior número de mutações → maior capacidade imunogênica
- Maior expressão de PD-L1
- Maior infiltração por TILs



Pembrolizumab (α -PD-1)



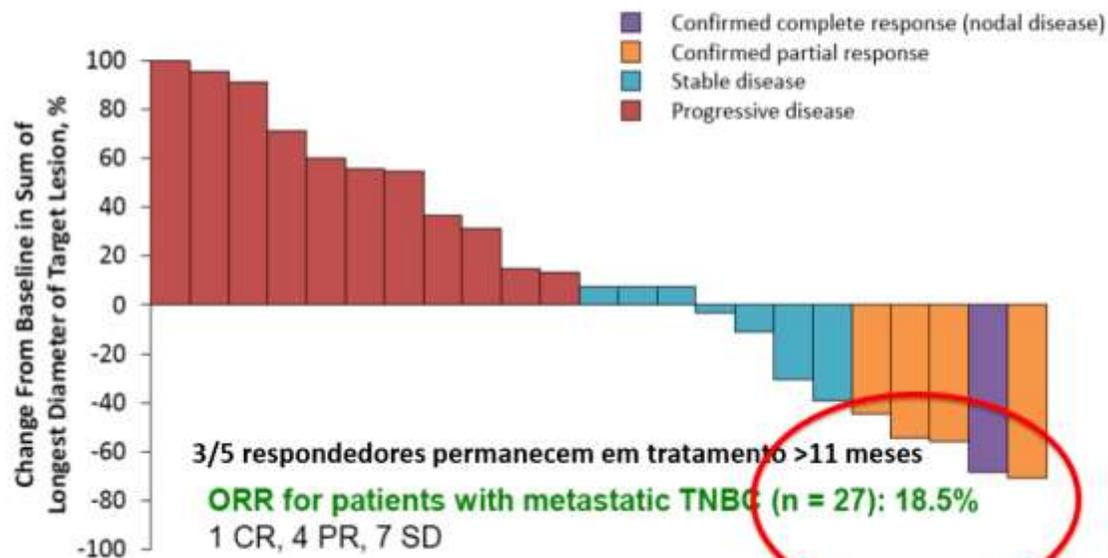
KEYNOTE-012: Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Cohort



- **PD-L1 positivity:** 58% of all patients screened had PD-L1-positive tumors
- **Treatment:** 10 mg/kg IV Q2W
- **Response assessment:** Performed every 8 weeks per RECIST v1.1



Keynote 012: Pembrolizumab in TNBC Maximum Percentage Target Lesion Change From Baseline (RECIST v1.1, Central Review)^{a,b}



^a5 patients were excluded from the analysis because they did not have measurable disease at baseline per RECIST v1.1 by central review.
^bOnly patients with evaluable tumor measurements by central review at baseline and ≥1 post-baseline assessment are included.
 Analysis cut-off date: November 10, 2014.

Nanda. SABCS. 2014

Tipo de resposta	Pacientes avaliados quanto à resposta (N = 27)
Taxa de resposta global	18,5%
Resposta completa	1 (3,7)
Resposta parcial	4 (14,8)
Doença estável	7 (25,9)
Doença progressiva	13 (48,1)
Sem avaliação	2 (7,4)

Estudo JAVELIN, de fase Ib avaliou a atividade do avelumabe (anti-PD-L1)



- Dose de 10 mg/kg a cada 2 semanas em 168 pts com CA de mama (33,9% com TNBC) refratários a ≥ 1 linha de tratamento sistêmico
- Grupo que mais se beneficiou: TNBC com expressão de PD-L1 (RO: 44% em PD-L1+ *versus* 2,6% em PD-L1-)

http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/76/4_Supplement/S1-04

Melhor resposta global, %	Todos os pacientes (N = 168)	Pacientes com TNBC (N = 58)
Resposta Completa	0,6%	0%
Resposta Parcial	4,2%	8,6%
Doença Estável	23,3%	22,4%
Doença Progressiva	63,1%	65,5%
Não avaliado	8,9%	3,4%
Taxa de resposta objetiva (ORR)	4,8%	8,6%
DCR	28,0%	31,0%

Estudo de fase Ib (ASCO 2016) avaliou a combinação de atezolizumbe com nab-paclitaxel em pts com TNBC tratadas com ≤ 3 linhas



- 32 pts (87% já haviam recebido tratamento com taxanos previamente)
- *Endpoints* primários: segurança e tolerabilidade
- Atezo 800 mg (D1,15) e nab-pac 125 mg/m² (D1,8,15) a cada 4 semanas
- Após nab-pac descontinuado, manutenção de atezo permitida

BOR	1L (N = 13)	2L (N = 9)	3L+ (N = 10)
ORR	46%	22%	40%
RC	8%	0	0
RP	38%	22%	40%
DE	38%	67%	30%
DP	15%	0	30%



KEYNOTE-086 - fase II

60% das pts eram PD-L1+ Pembrolizumabe 200 mg q3w por até 2 anos

Study Design – KEYNOTE-086 Cohort A

Patients

- Age ≥ 18 y
- Centrally confirmed TNBC^a
- ≥ 1 prior systemic treatment for mTNBC with documented PD
- ECOG PS 0-1
- LDH $< 2.5 \times$ ULN
- Tumor biopsy sample for PD-L1 evaluation
- No radiographic evidence of CNS metastases
- Measurable disease per RECIST v1.1 by central review

N = 170

Pembrolizumab
200 mg IV Q3W

for 2 years or until PD,
intolerable toxicity,
patient withdrawal, or
investigator decision

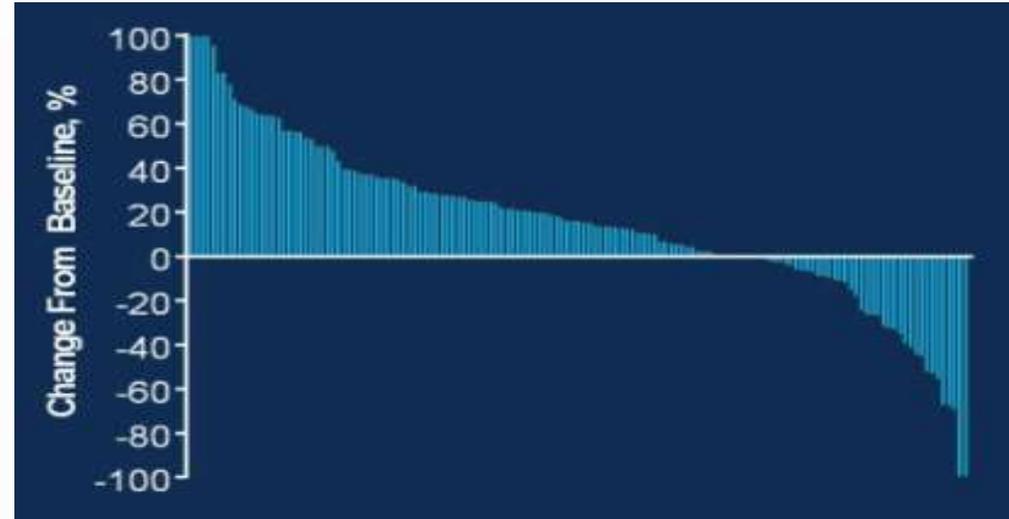
Protocol-specified
follow-up

- Primary end points: ORR^b and safety
- Secondary end points^b: DOR, DCR,^c PFS, OS

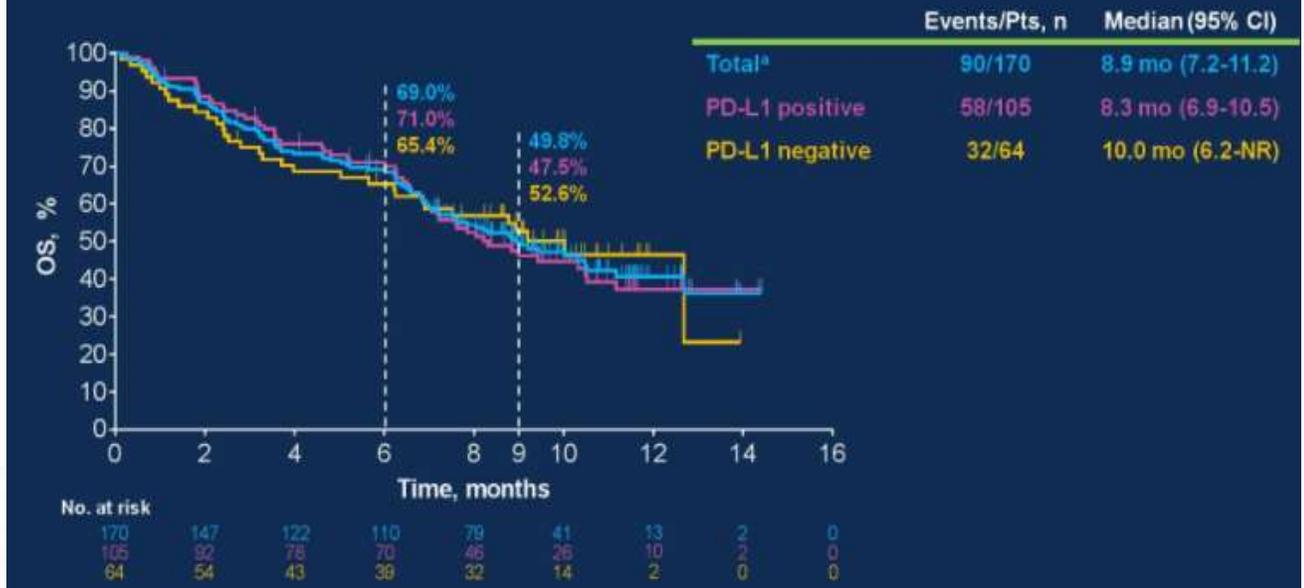
KEYNOTE-086 - fase II



ORR, n (%) [95% CI]	8 (4.7) [2.3-9.2]
DCR, ^b n (%) [95% CI]	13 (7.6) [4.4-12.7]
Best Overall Response, n (%)	
Complete response	1 (0.6)
Partial response	7 (4.1)
Stable disease	35 (20.6)
Progressive disease	103 (60.6)
Not evaluable ^c	5 (2.9)
Not able to be assessed ^d	19 (11.2)



Kaplan-Meier Estimate of OS



J Clin Oncol 35, 2017 (suppl; abstr 1008)



Breast Cancer Vaccines Moving Forward at a Fast Clip

By Caroline Helwick
 April 10, 2016
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Vaccines for both secondary and primary prevention of breast cancer are showing potential in clinical trials, according to Elizabeth A. Mittendorf, MD, PhD, who is leading much of the vaccine research at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston. Vaccine platforms being explored include dendritic cell vaccines, whole tumor cell vaccines (allogeneic, autologous),

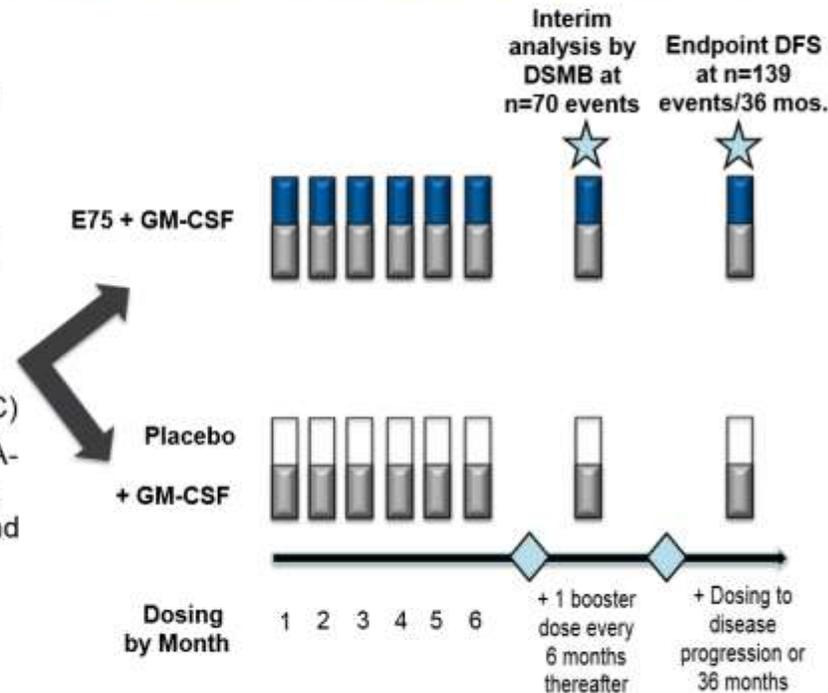


Phase III Study Schema: PRESENT (Prevention of Recurrence in Early Stage Node-Positive Breast Cancer with Low to Intermediate HER2 Expression with NeuVax Treatment)

Study Population

Adjuvant Breast cancer (BC) patients, n=700, randomized 1:1

- Node positive (NP), HLA A2/A3+, low and intermediate HER2 expression
- Achieve CR with standard of care (SOC)
- Stratified by Stage (IIA-III A), Type of Surgery, Hormone Receptor and Menopausal status
- Single dose level of GM-CSF +/- E75





ECHO-202/KEYNOTE-037 de fase I/II, open-label

- Epacadostate + Pembrolizumabe em tumores avançados
- 39 pacientes TNBC metastático

TNBC, N = 39	
> 3 linhas anteriores	22 (56%)
ORR	4 (10%)
Taxa de controle de doença	14 (36%)
Eventos adversos grau 3 ou mais	5 (13%)

J Clin Oncol 35, 2017 (suppl; abstr 1103)

Diversos estudos em andamento



- A Randomized Open-Label Phase III Study of Single Agent Pembrolizumab Versus Single Agent Chemotherapy Per Physician's Choice for Metastatic Triple Negative **Breast Cancer**(mTNBC) - **(KEYNOTE-119)** NCT02555657
- A Phase III, Multicenter, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study of Atezolizumab (Anti-PD-L1 Antibody) in Combination With Nab-Paclitaxel Compared With Placebo With Nab-Paclitaxel for Patients With Previously Untreated Metastatic Triple-Negative **Breast Cance (IMpassion130)** NCT02425891

Diversos estudos em andamento



- A Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III Study of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Plus Chemotherapy vs Placebo Plus Chemotherapy for Previously Untreated Locally Recurrent Inoperable or Metastatic Triple Negative Breast Cancer (**KEYNOTE-355**) NCT02819518
- A Phase III Randomized Study to Investigate the Efficacy and Safety of Atezolizumab (Anti-PD-L1 Antibody) in Combination With Neoadjuvant Anthracycline/Nab-Paclitaxel-Based Chemotherapy Compared With Placebo and Chemotherapy in Patients With Primary Invasive Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (**IMpassion031**) NCT03197935

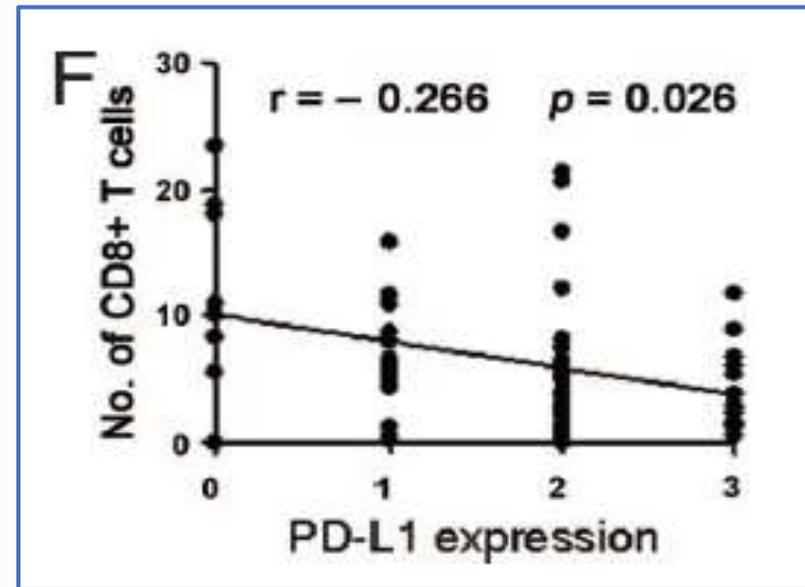
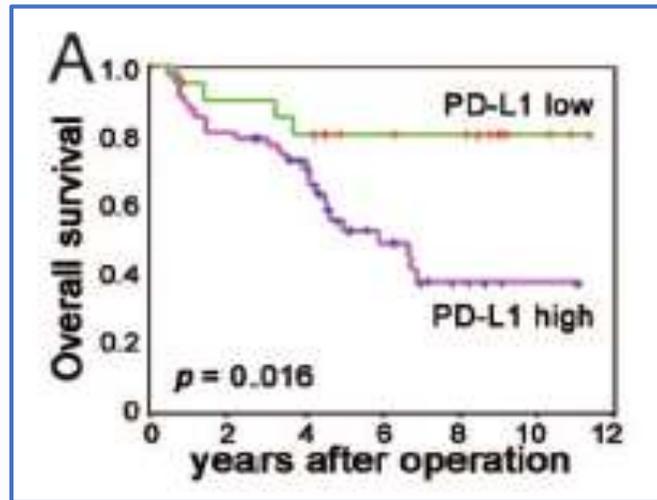


Câncer de Ovário



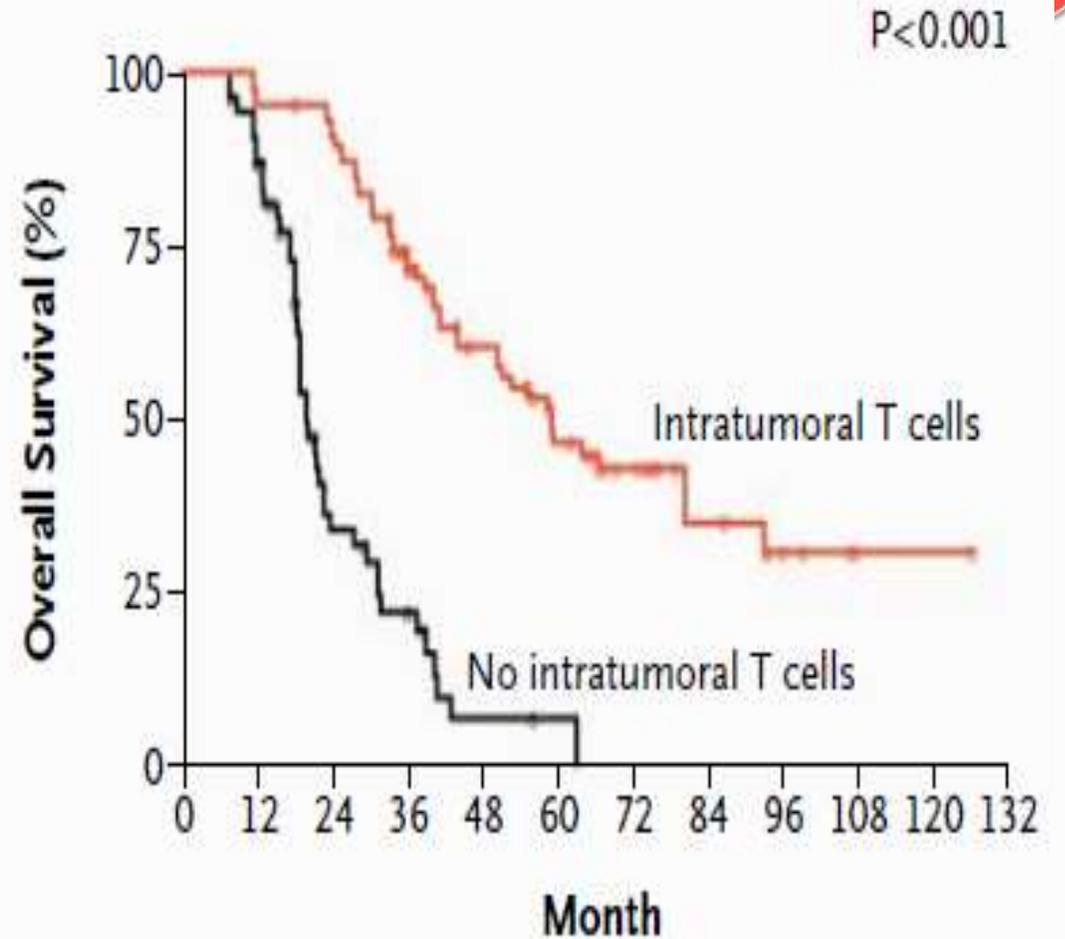
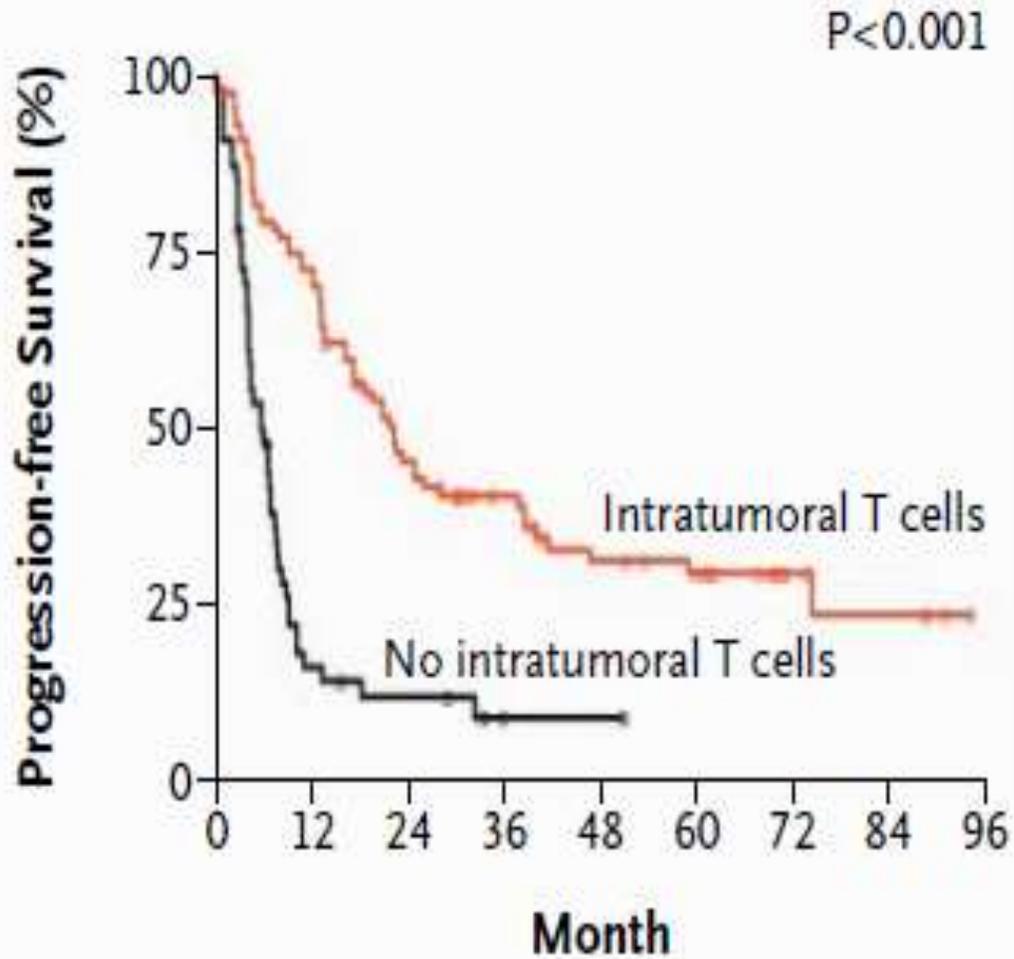
Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 and tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T lymphocytes are prognostic factors of human ovarian cancer

Junzo Hamanishi*, Masaki Mandai*¹, Masashi Iwasaki², Taku Okazaki⁵, Yoshimasa Tanaka², Ken Yamaguchi*, Toshihiro Higuchi*, Haruhiko Yagi*, Kenji Takakura*, Nagahiro Minato², Tasuku Honjo^{1,5}, and Shingo Fujii*

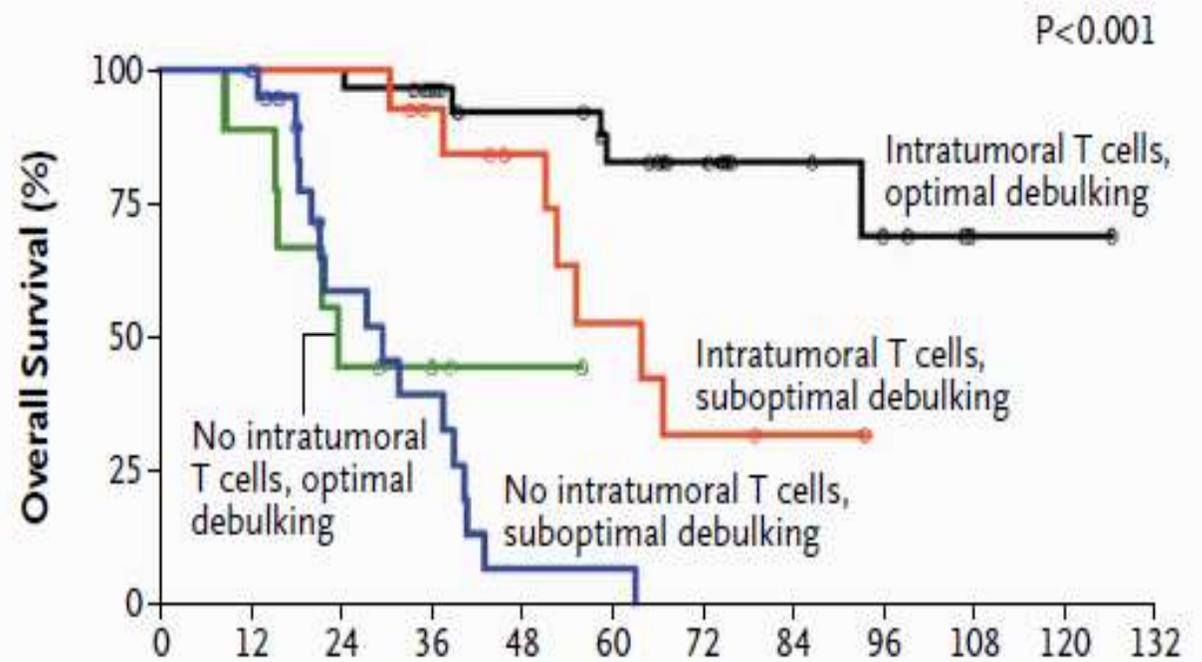
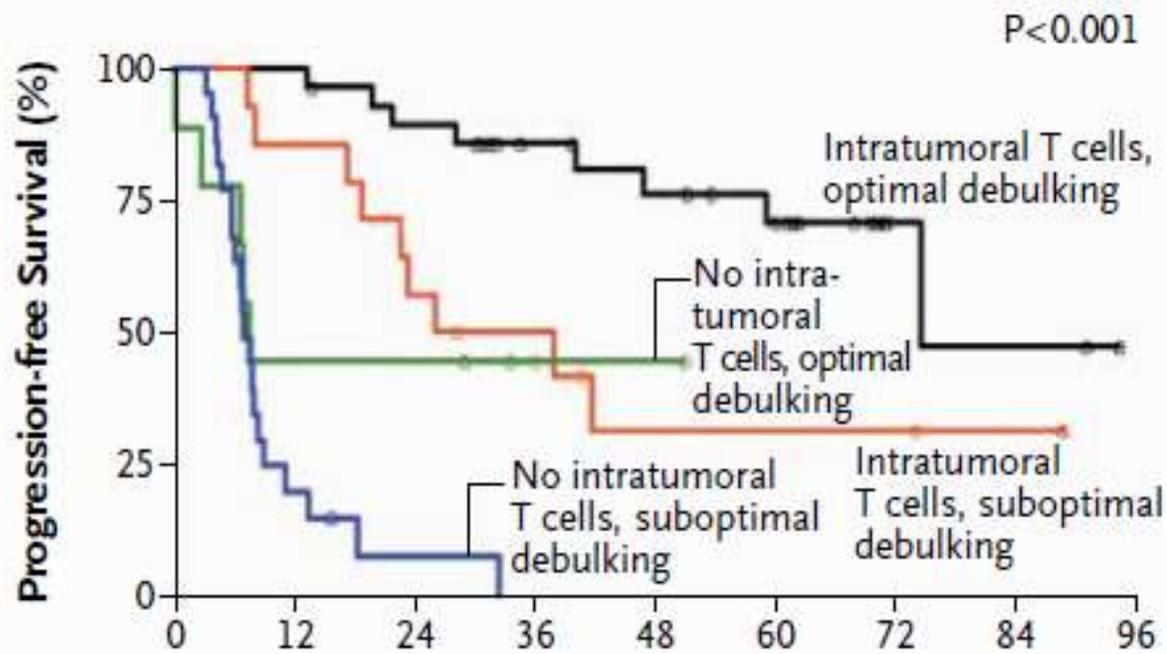


- Inverse correlation between PD-L1 and TIL

TIL E SOBREVIDA



TIL E SOBREVIDA





26 pts



Pembrolizumabe
10mg/kg q2w

KEYNOTE-028

- Fase Ib
- CA ovário recorrente com falha a pelo menos 1 linha
- Expressão de PD-L1 em $\geq 1\%$ em células tumorais ou PD-L1+ no estroma, por IHC
- *Endpoint* primário: segurança, tolerabilidade, eficácia

- 38,5% pts: > 5 terapias prévias
- 50% pts: tratamento adjuvante prévio
- RC: 1 pt
- RP: 2 pts
- DE: 6 pts
- **RO: 11,5%**



124 pts



Avelumabe
10mg/kg q2w

JAVELIN

- Fase Ib
- CA ovário platino-resistente ou refratário
- ECOG 0 ou 1
- Mediana: 4 linhas prévias de tratamento
- *Endpoint* primário: ORR, SLP

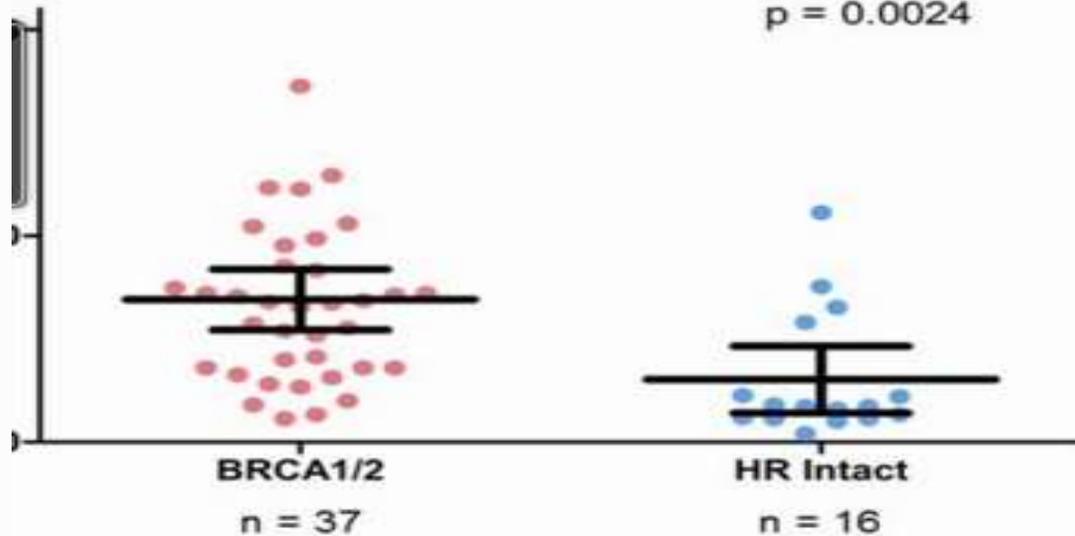
- Taxa de resposta: 9,7%
 - 12,3% nos PD-L1+ e 5,1% nos PD-L1-
- Taxa de DE: 44,4%
- DCR: 54%
- SLP mediana: 11,3 semanas
- SG mediana: 10,8 meses

TIL CD8 E MUTAÇÃO BRCA



CD8+ Intraepithelial Lymphocytes

$p = 0.0024$



Phase I/II trial: Olaparib and Tremelimumab for women with recurrent BRCA mutation associated ovarian cancer (NCT02571725)

Combinação com terapia Anti-VEGF



VEGF exerce um efeito imunossupressor no câncer

- A ausência de TIL está associada com aumento dos níveis de VEGF.

Zhang L et al. N Engl J Med 2003;348:203-13

- VEGFR2 é seletivamente expresso nas Treg CD4+FoxP3+cells e VEGF suprime diretamente a ativação das células T.

H Suzuki. Eur J of Immunol 2010;40(1)
Gavalas NG et al. Br J Cancer 2012;107:1869

- Células dendríticas imaturas contribuem para progressão do câncer de ovário ao adquirir um fenótipo pró-angiogênico em resposta ao VEGF.

Coukos G. Br J Cancer 2005;92:1182–1187



Diversos estudos em andamento

- A Phase III, Multicenter, Randomized, Study of Atezolizumab Versus Placebo Administered in Combination With Paclitaxel, Carboplatin, and Bevacizumab to Patients With Newly-Diagnosed Stage III or Stage IV Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer (IMagyn050). [NCT03038100](#)



Câncer de Colo de útero, Vulva e Vagina

Vacinas



O Ministério da Saúde implementou no calendário vacinal, em 2014, a vacina quadrivalente contra o HPV para meninas de 9 a 13 anos de idade. Em 2017 ampliado para meninas de 9 até 15 anos e meninos de 11 a 15 anos. Esta vacina protege contra os subtipos 6, 11, 16 e 18 do HPV. Os dois primeiros causam verrugas genitais e os dois últimos são responsáveis por cerca de 70% dos casos de câncer do colo uterino.

ADOPTIVE - T CELL: ESQUEMA



- Excisão tumoral
- Cultura de células T de fragmentos do tumor
- Teste para reatividade de E6 and E7
- Expansão rápida de cel T
- Infusão de cel T
- Ciclofosfamida 60 mg/kg x 2 + Fludarabina 25 mg/m² x 5 seguida de IL2 720.000 UI/kg/d 8/8h, máximo 15 doses
- **Resposta objetiva tumoral: 3/9 pts**
–1 PR (3 m), 2 CR (22+ e 15+ m)



KEYNOTE-028 de fase Ib, CA de colo uterino metastático com falha a tratamento padrão, PD-L1+

- Câncer cervical irresssecável ou metastático
- Falha ou incapacidade de receber a terapia padrão
- ECOG PS 0 ou 1
- Doença mensurável
- PD-L1 +

**Pembrolizumabe
10 mg/kg q3w
IV**

Avaliação
da resposta

**Resposta completa,
parcial ou doença estável**

**Tratar por 24 meses ou
até progressão ou
toxicidade intolerável**

**Confirmada doença
progressiva ou toxicidade
inaceitável**

**Interromper
pembrolizumabe**

Endpoint: ORR por Recist v1.1 e segurança

KEYNOTE-028

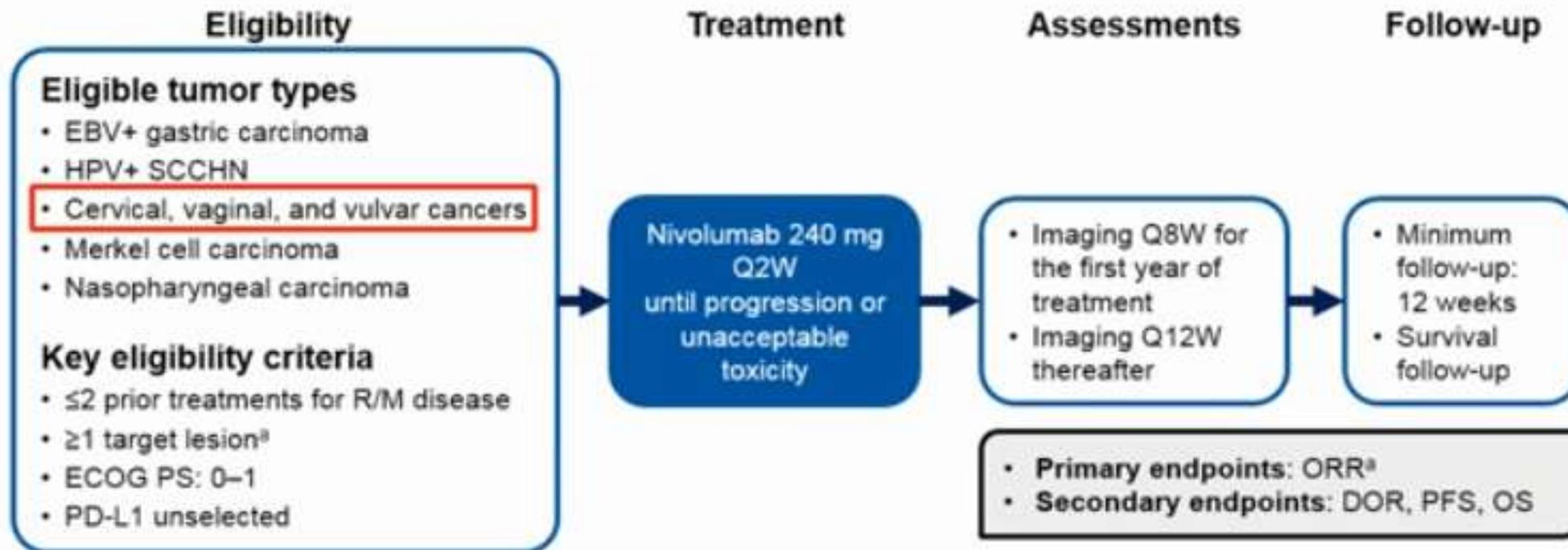


Melhor resposta global	N = 24		
	n	%	IC de 95 %
ORR	4	17%	5-37
Resposta parcial	4	17%	5-37
Doença estável	3	13%	3-32
Doença progressiva	16	67%	45-84
Sem avaliação	1	4%	<1-21



CheckMate 358 Study Design: Metastatic Monotherapy Cohort

- CheckMate 358 (NCT02488759) is an ongoing, open-label, phase 1/2, multicohort study



- Enrollment dates: October 2015 to February 2016
- Data cutoff: July 2016 (median follow-up: 31 weeks)



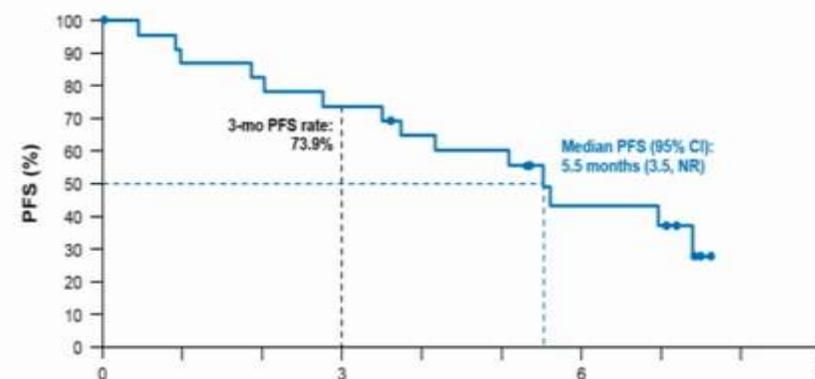
Best Overall Response

CheckMate 358: Nivolumab Monotherapy in R/M Cervical, Vaginal, and Vulvar Cancers

	All patients (N = 24)	Cervical (n = 19)	Vaginal/ Vulvar (n = 5)
Best overall response, n (%)			
Complete response	1 (4.2)	1 (5.3)	0
Partial response	4 (16.7)	4 (21.1)	0
Stable disease	12 (50.0)	8 (42.1)	4 (80.0)
Progressive disease	7 (29.2)	6 (31.6)	1 (20.0)
ORR, n (%) [95% CI]	5 (20.8) [7.1, 42.2]	5 (26.3) [9.1, 51.2]	0 [0.0, 52.2]
Disease control rate, n (%)	17 (70.8)	13 (68.4)	4 (80.0)
Duration of response, median (range), months	NR ^a (0.0–5.8+)	NR ^a (0.0–5.8+)	NA

Progression-Free Survival

CheckMate 358: Nivolumab Monotherapy in R/M Cervical, Vaginal, and Vulvar Cancers





Câncer de Endométrio





Association of Polymerase e-Mutated and Microsatellite-Instable Endometrial Cancers With Neoantigen Load, Number of Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes, and Expression of PD-1 and PD-L1

Brooke E. Howitt, MD; Sachet A. Shukla, PhD; Lynette M. Sholl, MD; Lauren L. Ritterhouse, MD; Jacyln C. Watkins, MD; Scott Rodig, MD, PhD; Elizabeth Stover, MD, PhD; Kyle C. Strickland, MD, PhD; Alan D. D'Andrea, MD; Catherine J. Wu, MD; Ursula A. Matulonis, MD; Panagiotis A. Konstantinopoulos, MD, PhD

Figure 1. Neoantigen load and CD3⁺ and CD8⁺ Tumor-infiltrating Lymphocytes (TILs) in Polymerase e (POLE), Microsatellite-Instable (MSI), and Microsatellite-Stable (MSS) Tumors

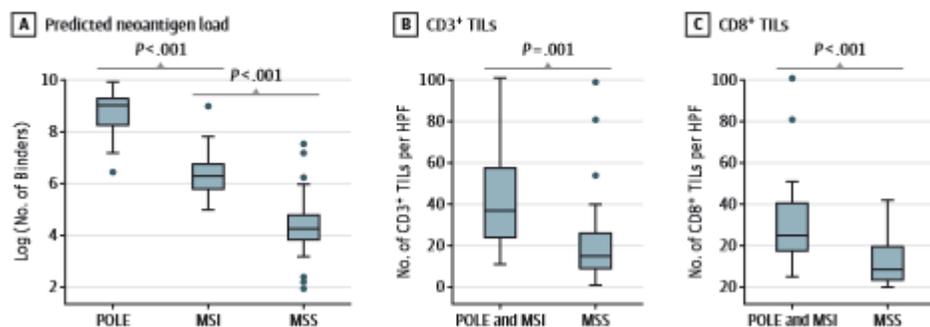
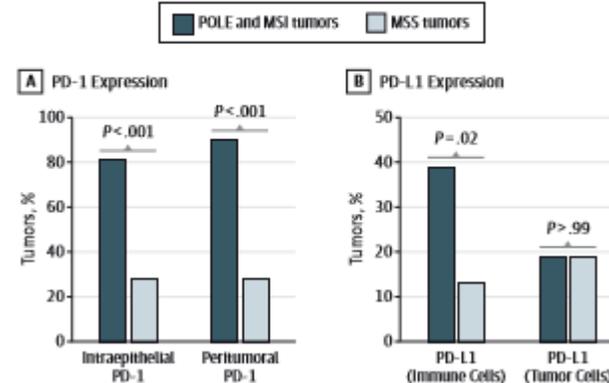


Figure 2. PD-1 and PD-L1 Expression in Intraepithelial and Peritumoral Immune and Tumor Cells





FDA approves first cancer treatment for any solid tumor with a specific genetic feature

FDA News Release

FDA approves first cancer treatment for any solid tumor with a specific genetic feature

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**For Immediate
Release**

May 23, 2017

Release

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today granted accelerated approval to a treatment for patients whose cancers have a specific genetic feature (biomarker). This is the first time the agency has approved a cancer treatment based on a common biomarker rather than the location in the body where the tumor originated.

Keytruda (pembrolizumab) is indicated for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic solid tumors that have been identified as having a biomarker referred to as microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR). This indication covers patients with solid tumors that have

Pembrolizumab in Advanced Endometrial Cancer: Results From the Phase 1b KEYNOTE-028 Study

Patrick A. Ott,¹ Yung-Jue Bang,² Dominique Berton-Rigaud,³ Elena Elez,⁴ Michael J. Pishvaian,⁵ Hope S. Rugo,⁶ Igor Puzanov,⁷ Mark Morgan,⁸ Janice M. Mehnert,⁹ Kyaw L. Aung,¹⁰ Juanita Lopez,¹¹ Marion Carrigan,¹² Sanatan Saraf,¹² Mei Chen,¹² Jean-Charles Soria¹³



- Progressão após tratamento padrão.
- Pembrolizumabe 10 mg/Kg a cada 2 semanas por até 24 meses ou até PD ou toxicidade limitante.
- End point primário: RR.
- 24 pacientes PD-L1+, 62,5% \geq 2 linhas prévias de tratamento.
- 13% PR; 13% SD.



Conclusão

Conclusão

- Resultados iniciais modestos com imunoterapia em tumores triplo negativos de mama: Papel de combinação? Vacinas?
- PD-L1 parece não ser o biomarcador ideal.



Conclusão



- Resultados iniciais modestos com imunoterapia em tumores triplo negativos de mama: Papel de combinação? Vacinas?
- PD-L1 parece não ser o biomarcador ideal.
- Em tumores de ovário uma baixa carga mutacional está associada com pobre resposta a agentes anti PD-1/PD-L1.
- No entanto subpopulação associada a HRD com alto repertório de neoantígenos específicos tumorais.
- Escape imune pode ser induzido por terapia anti-VEGF e quimioterapia, sendo opção de terapia combinada.

Conclusão

- Adoptive T cell: pode induzir à regressão do tumor cervical metastático.
- Novos dados com pembro e nivolumabe.



Conclusão

- Adoptive T cell: pode induzir à regressão do tumor cervical metastático.
- Novos dados com pembro e nivolumabe.
- Seleção de pacientes pode ser boa estratégia em tumores de endométrio (subtipos pole e MSI).





Obrigada