

Grupo Oncoclínicas Florianópolis - SC





Centro de Pesquisas Oncológicas - SC

VI ENCONTRO DE CANCEROLOGIA NO INTERIOR PAULISTA

Imunoterapia e terapias alvo nos tumores de vias biliares

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Declaração de conflito de interesses

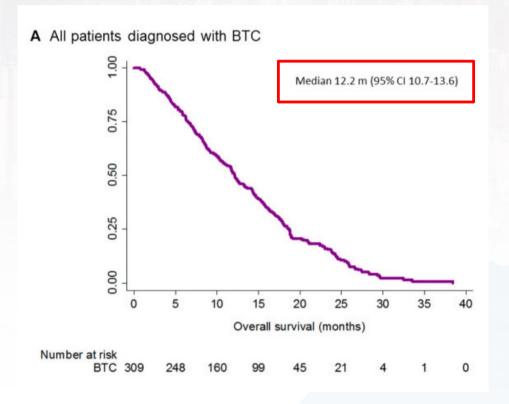
Advisory board	Honorários	Consultorias	Despesas de viagem	Projetos de pesquisa
MSD	BMS	Knight Medical	AstraZeneca	Astellas
Astellas	MSD	Bayer	Pfizer	
	Roche		Daiichi Sankyo	
	Pfizer			
	Sirtex			
	Merck			
	Daiichi Sankyo			
	Amgen			
	Servier			

Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares Onde est(áv)amos?

Compilação dos dados dos estudos

ABC-01 (GEM + CIS) ABC-02 (GEM + CIS vs. GEM) ABC-03 (GEM + CIS + Cediranibe vs. GEM + CIS)

Taxa de resposta objetiva = 30,6%\$
Sobrevida global mediana = 12,2 meses



^{\$} Doença avaliável

Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares Onde est(áv)amos?

PRODIGE38 (AMEBICA)

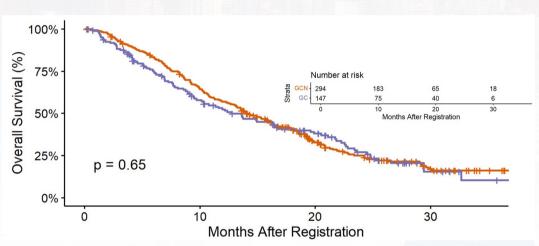
PFS in modified ITT analysis (n= 185) - mPFS (months) [CI 95%]: GEMCIS: 7.4 months [CI 95%: 5.6-8.7] FOLFIRINOXm: 6.2 months [CI 95%: 5.5 N à risque Temps (mois) Bras A - GEMCIS 93 68 44 20 7 1 1 0

- PFS at 6 months [CI 95%] :

• GEMCIS: 59.0% [CI 95%: 48.3-68.3]

• FOLFIRINOXm: 51.1% [CI 95%: 40.5-60.7]

SWOG S1815



Phelip JM, et al. ESMO 2020.

Shroff R, et al. ASCO GI 2023.



Published June 1, 2022

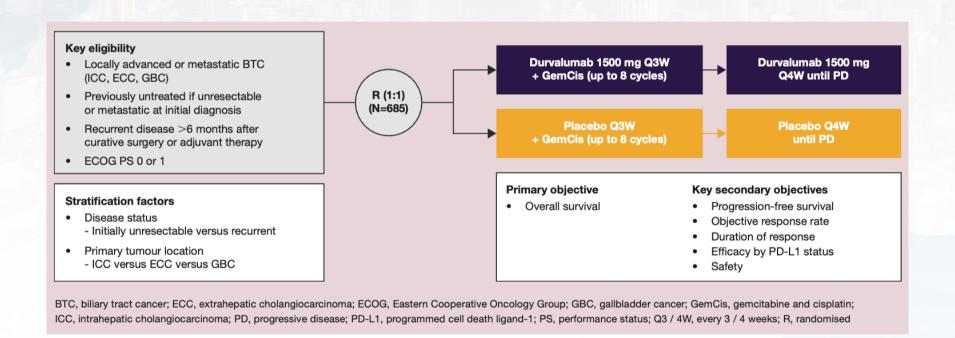
DOI: 10.1056/EVIDoa2200015

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

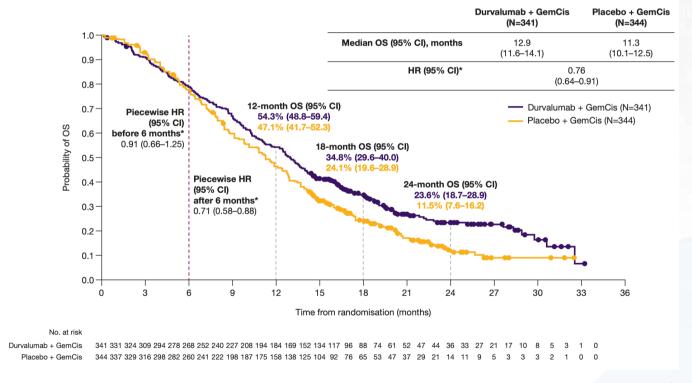
Durvalumab plus Gemcitabine and Cisplatin in Advanced Biliary Tract Cancer

Do-Youn Oh, M.D., Ph.D., ¹ Aiwu Ruth He, M.D., Ph.D., ² Shukui Qin, M.D., ³ Li-Tzong Chen, M.D., Ph.D., ^{4,5,6} Takuji Okusaka, M.D., Ph.D., ⁷ Arndt Vogel, M.D., ⁸ Jin Won Kim, M.D., Ph.D., ⁹ Thatthan Suksombooncharoen, M.D., ¹⁰ Myung Ah Lee, M.D., Ph.D., ¹¹ Masayuki Kitano, M.D., Ph.D., ¹² Howard Burris, M.D., ¹³ Mohamed Bouattour, M.D., ¹⁴ Suebpong Tanasanvimon, M.D., ¹⁵ Mairéad G. McNamara, M.B., Ph.D., ¹⁶ Renata Zaucha, M.D., Ph.D., ¹⁷ Antonio Avallone, M.D., ¹⁸ Benjamin Tan, M.D., ¹⁹ Juan Cundom, M.D., ²⁰ Choong-kun Lee, M.D., Ph.D., ²¹ Hidenori Takahashi, M.D., Ph.D., ²² Masafumi Ikeda, M.D., Ph.D., ²³ Jen-Shi Chen, M.D., ²⁴ Julie Wang, Ph.D., ²⁵ Mallory Makowsky, Pharm.D., ²⁵ Nana Rokutanda, M.D., Ph.D., ²⁵ Philip He, Ph.D., ^{25,26} John F. Kurland, Ph.D., ²⁵ Gordon Cohen, M.D., M.P.H., ²⁵ and Juan W. Valle, M.D. ¹⁶

Oh D-Y, et al. NEJM Evid 2022;1(8):1-11.



Sobrevida global



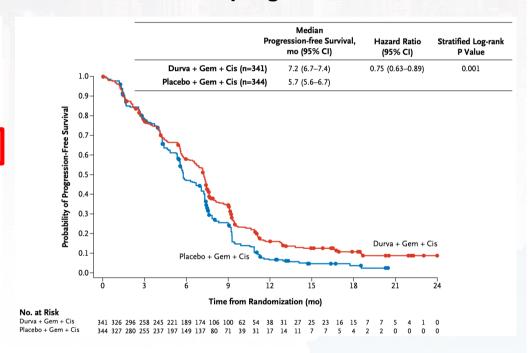
Taxa de resposta objetiva

Table 1. Best objective response

Table 1. Dest objective	Table 1. Dest objective response						
	Durvalumab + GemCis (N=341)	Placebo + GemCis (N=343)					
Responders,¹,* n (%)	91 (26.7)	64 (18.7)					
Complete response,¹ n (%)	7 (2.1)	2 (0.6)					
Partial response, ¹ n (%)	84 (24.6)	62 (18.1)					
Non-responders, n (%)	250 (73.3)	279 (81.3)					
Stable disease, n (%)	200 (58.7)	220 (64.1)					
Progressive disease,† n (%)	47 (13.8)	51 (14.9)					
Not evaluable	3 (0.9)	8 (2.3)					

^{*}Confirmed response; †Death recorded within 13 weeks after randomisation is considered progression GemCis, gemcitabine and cisplatin

Sobrevida livre de progressão



Pembrolizumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin compared with gemcitabine and cisplatin alone for patients with advanced biliary tract cancer (KEYNOTE-966): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial





Robin Kate Kelley*, Makoto Ueno*, Changhoon Yoo, Richard S Finn, Junji Furuse, Zhenggang Ren, Thomas Yau, Heinz-Josef Klümpen, Stephen L Chan, Masato Ozaka, Chris Verslype, Mohamed Bouattour, Joon Oh Park, Olga Barajas, Uwe Pelzer, Juan W Valle, Li Yu, Usha Malhotra, Abby B Siegel, Julien Edeline, Arndt Vogel*, on behalf of the KEYNOTE-966 Investigators†

Pembrolizumab 200 mg IV Q3W (maximum, 35 cycles) **Key Eligibility Criteria** Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² IV on days 1 and 8 Q3W (no maximum) • Histologically confirmed extrahepatic or intrahepatic Cisplatin 25 mg/m² IV on days 1 and 8 Q3W (maximum, 8 cycles) cholangiocarcinoma or gallbladder cancer • Unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease measurable per RECIST v1.1 by investigator review • No prior systemic therapy^a PlacebolV Q3W for (maximum, 35 cycles) • ECOG PS 0 or 1 Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² IV on days 1 and 8 Q3W (no maximum) • Life expectancy > 3 months Cisplatin 25 mg/m² IV on days 1 and 8 Q3W (maximum, 8 cycles)

Stratification Factors

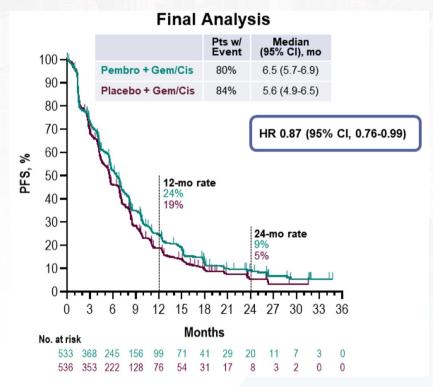
- · Geographic region (Asia vs not Asia)
- Disease stage (locally advanced vs metastatic)
- Site of origin (extrahepatic vs gallbladder vs intrahepatic)

- Primary End Point: OS
- · Secondary End Points: PFS, ORR, and DOR assessed per RECIST v1.1 by blinded, independent central review (BICR) and safety

Taxa de resposta objetiva

	Pembrolizumab plus gemcitabine and cisplatin group (n=533)	Placebo plus gemcitabine and cisplatin group (n=536)
Objective response rate	153 (29% [95% CI 25–33])	153 (29% [95% CI 25-33])
Disease control rate	399 (75% [95% CI 71–79])	407 (76% [95% CI 72-80])
best overall response		
Complete response	11 (2%)	7 (1%)
Partial response	142 (27%)	146 (27%)
Stable disease*	246 (46%)	254 (47%)
Progressive disease	102 (19%)	96 (18%)
Not evaluable†	8 (2%)	9 (2%)
Not assessed‡	24 (5%)	24 (4%)
Time to response, months	2·8 (IQR 1·5-4·1)	2·8 (IQR 1·5-4·2)
Duration of response,§ months	9·7 (95% CI 6·9–12·2)	6·9 (95% CI 5·7-8·2)

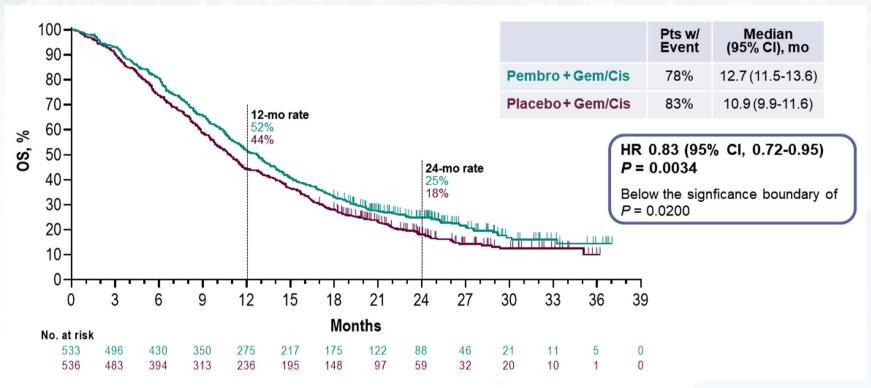
Sobrevida livre de progressão



Kelley RK, et al. Lancet 2023; 401: 1853-65.

Kelley RK, et al. AACR 2023.

Sobrevida global



Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares A era da imunoterapia – Durva vs. Pembro

	ТОР	AZ-1	KEYNOTE-966		
Braço do estudo	CDDP + GEM + Durvalumabe	CDDP + GEM + Placebo	CDDP + GEM + Pembrolizumabe	CDDP + GEM + Placebo	
N	68	85	1069		
SG mediana, meses	12,8	11,5	12,7	10,9	
HR (IC95%)	0,80 (0,6	66 – 0,97)	0,83 (0,72 – 0,95)		
PFS mediana, meses	7,2	5,7	6,5	5,6	
HR (IC95%)	0,75 (0,63 – 0,89)		0,87 (0,70	6 – 0,99)	
ORR, %	26,7	18,7	29,0	29,0	

Oh D-Y, et al. NEJM Evid 2022;1(8):1-11.

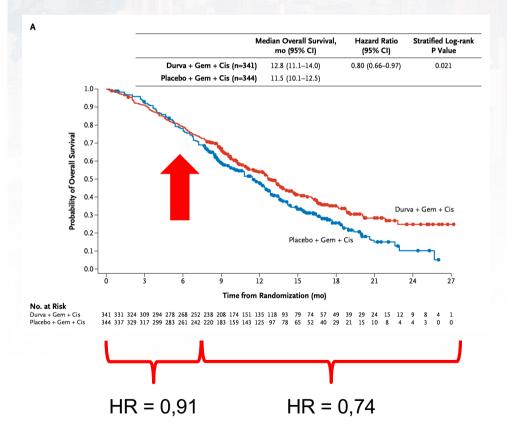
Oh D-Y, et al. ESMO 2022.

Kelley RK, et al. AACR 2023.

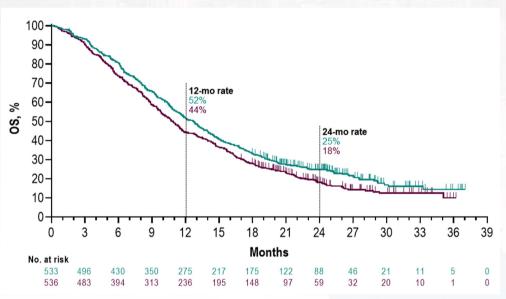
Kelley RK, et al. Lancet 2023; 401: 1853-65.

Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares A era da imunoterapia – Durva vs. Pembro





KEYNOTE-966



Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares A era da imunoterapia – Dados de mundo real

ABSTRACT | VOLUME 34, SUPPLEMENT 4, S1528, NOVEMBER 2023

142P The survival impact of the addition of durvalumab to cisplatin/gemcitabine in advanced biliary tract cancer: A real-world, retrospective, multicentric study

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M. Rimini • M. Persano • S. Foti • L. Fornaro • S. Lonardi • M. Niger • E. Tamburini • D. Lavacchi • I.G. Rapposelli • E. Martinelli • I. Garajova • F. Simionato • S. Camera • F. Rossari • E. Amadeo • F. Vitiello • S. Cascinu • L. Rimassa • L. Antonuzzo • A. Casadei Gardini • Show less
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GEM + CIS + Durvalumabe vs. GEM + CIS (N = 358)

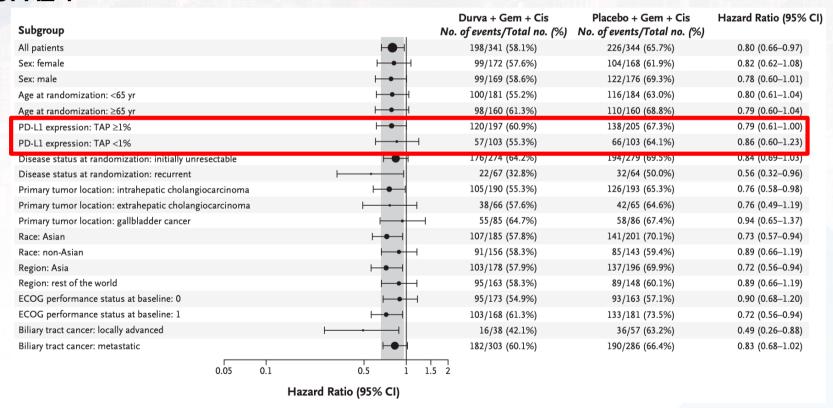
Taxa de resposta objetiva: 34.5 vs. 26.5% (p = 0,12)

Sobrevida livre de progressão: 8,9 vs. 6,0 meses (HR = 0,60; p < 0,001)\$

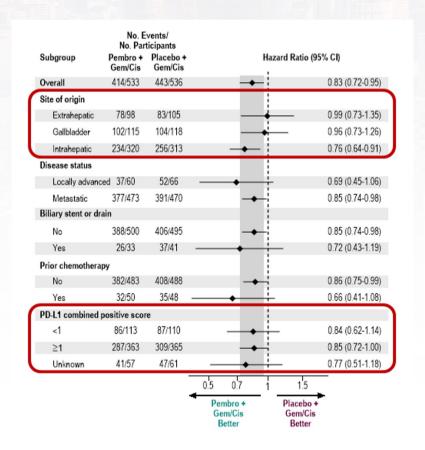
Sobrevida global: 12,9 vs. 11,2 meses (HR = 0.6; p = 0.002)\$

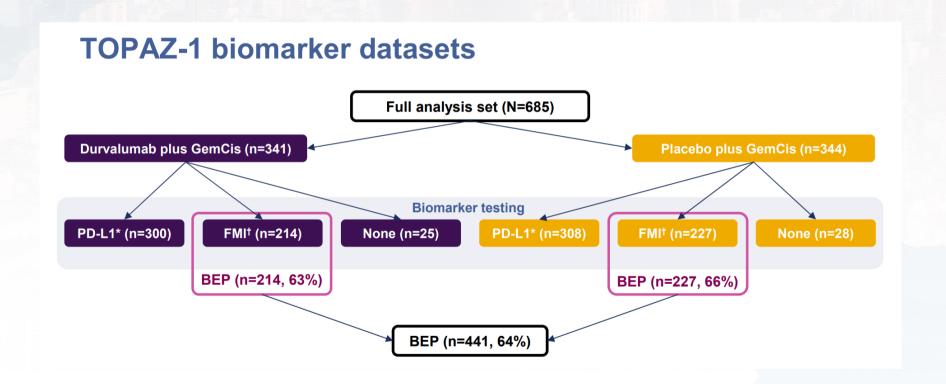
Imunoterapia está associada a modestos ganhos em termos de sobrevida livre de progressão e sobrevida global

TOPAZ-1



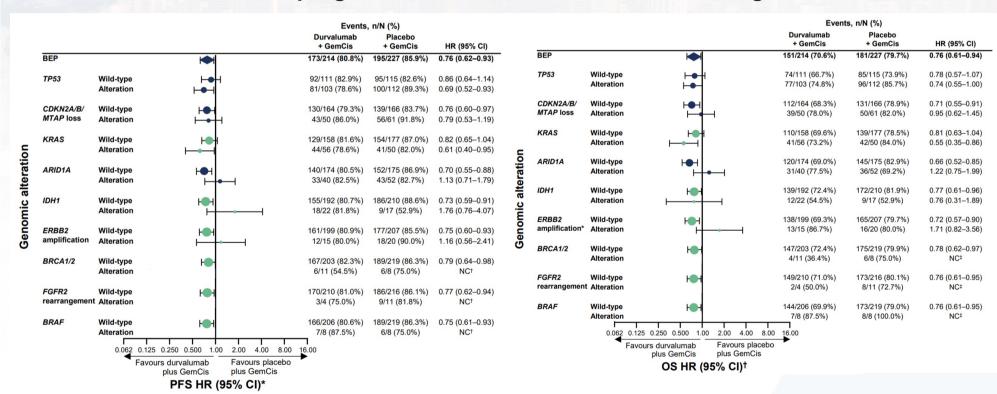
KEYNOTE-966





Sobrevida livre de progressão

Sobrevida global



Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares

A era da imunoterapia – Biomarcadores

Sobreviventes de longo prazo (≥ 18 meses)

Maior prevalência de sobreviventes de longo prazo no braço GEM + CIS + Durvalumabe

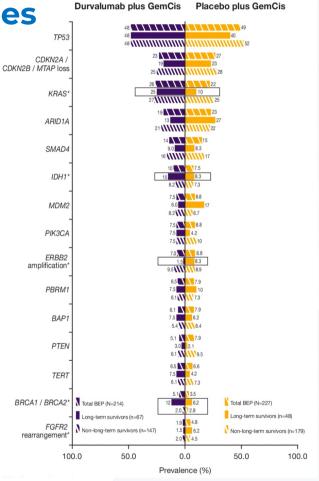
- Mutação em KRAS
- Mutação em IDH1

Maior prevalência de sobreviventes de longo prazo no braço GEM + CIS

- Amplificação de HER2

Maior prevalência de sobreviventes de longo prazo nos dois braços

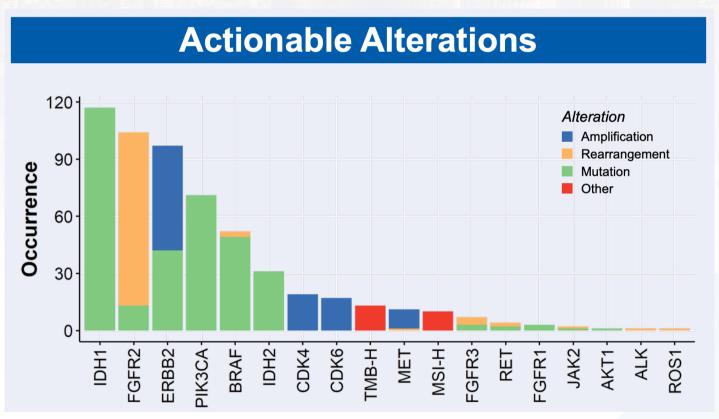
- Mutação clinicamente acionável de BRCA1/2

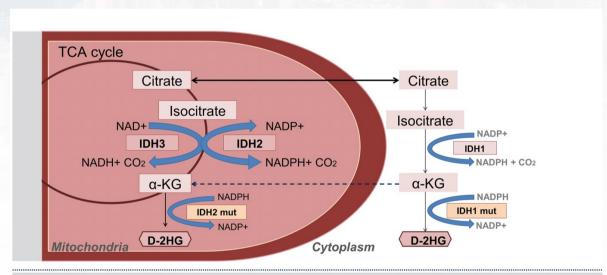


Bouattour M, et al. ASCO GI 2023.

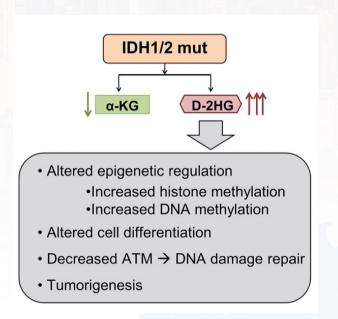
Hoje não dispomos de biomarcadores preditores de resposta a inibidores de checkpoint imunológico em tumores de vias biliares em primeira linha

Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares A era da terapia alvo – Alterações potencialmente acionáveis





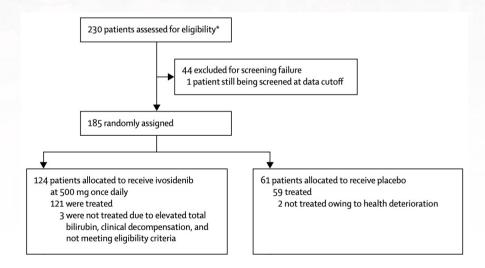
D-2HD, D-2-hydroxyglutarate; TCA, Tricarboxylic Acid; NAD+, Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; NADP+, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate; NADH, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) + hydrogen (H); NADPH, reduced form of NADP+



Makawita S, et al. ASCO 2021.

Ivosidenib in *IDH1*-mutant, chemotherapy-refractory cholangiocarcinoma (ClarIDHy): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 study

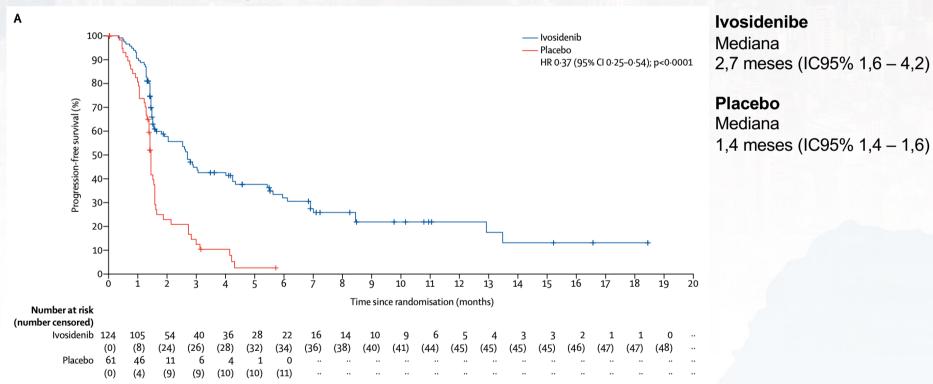
Ghassan K Abou-Alfa*, Teresa Macarulla, Milind M Javle, Robin K Kelley, Sam J Lubner, Jorge Adeva, James M Cleary, Daniel V Catenacci, Mitesh J Borad, John Bridgewater, William P Harris, Adrian G Murphy, Do-Youn Oh, Jonathan Whisenant, Maeve A Lowery, Lipika Goyal, Rachna T Shroff, Anthony B El-Khoueiry, Bin Fan, Bin Wu, Christina X Chamberlain, Liewen Jiang, Camelia Gliser, Shuchi S Pandya, Juan W Valle, Andrew X Zhu*



Taxa de resposta objetiva = 2%

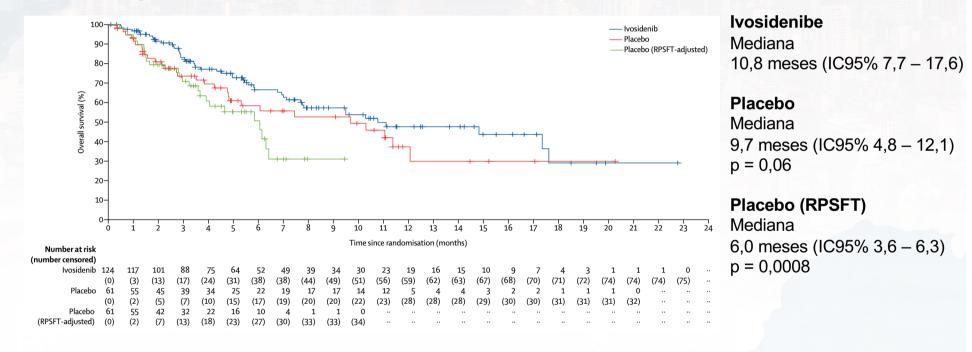
Abou-Alfa GK, et al. Lancet Oncol 2020;21(6):796-807.

Sobrevida livre de progressão

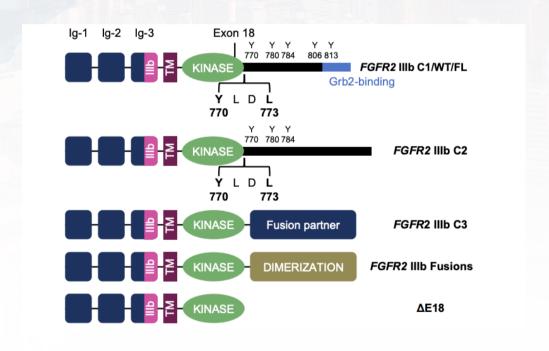


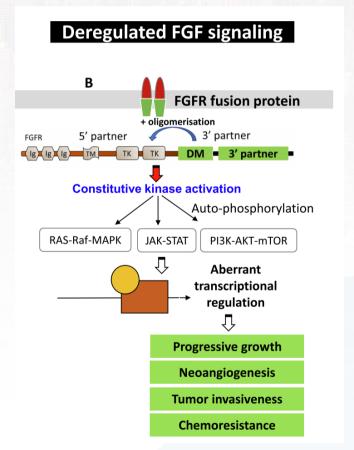
Abou-Alfa GK, et al. Lancet Oncol 2020;21(6):796-807.

Sobrevida global



Gene FGFR2





Hollebecque A, et al. ESMO 2022.

Goyal L, et al Cancer Treat Rev 2021;95:102170.

Primeira linha de terapia anti-FGFR

	Pemigatinibe ¹	Infigratinibe ²	Futibatinibe ³
Taxa de resposta objetiva, %	37,0	23,1	42,0
Taxa de controle de doença, %	82,4	84,2	83,0
Duração de resposta mediana, meses	8,1	4,9-5,6\$	9,7
Sobrevida livre de progressão mediana, meses	7,0	7,3	9,0
Sobrevida global mediana, meses	17,5	12,2	21,7

^{\$} Dependendo da linha de tratamento.

1. Abou-Alfa GK, et al. J Clin Oncol 2021;39:(suppl 15; abstr 4086).

2. Javle MM, et al. J Clin Oncol 2021;39:(suppl 3; abstr 265).

3. Goyal L, et al. N Engl J Med 2023;388:228-39.

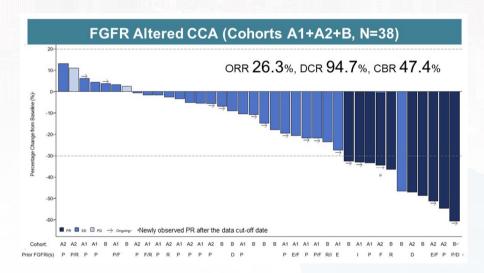
Resistência secundária

Futibatinibe

Table 1A. Clinical data of patients with FGFR2 fusion-positive cholangiocarcinoma receiving FGFR inhibitors

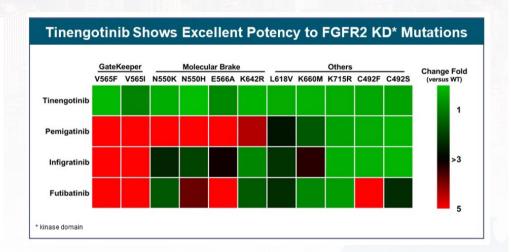
Patient ID	FGFR2 fusion	First FGFR inhibitor	PFS (months)	BOR	Intervening therapies between 1st and 2nd FGFR inhibitor	Interval between 1st and 2nd FGFR inhibitor (months)	Second FGFR inhibitor	PFS (months)	BOR
1	FGFR2-SORBS1	BGJ398	12.6	-68.2%	None	1.2	TAS-120	15.8	-76.7%
2	FGFR2-ZMYM4	BGJ398	5.6	-49.9%	None	1.6	TAS-120	7.2	+8.3%
3	FGFR2-INA	Debio 1347	11.4	-49.5%	Gemcitabine/ docetaxel, T11 palliative radiation	3.0	TAS-120	5.1	-22.1%
4	FGFR2-NRAP	BGJ398	7.1	-40.0%	T8 palliative radiation, pembroli- zumab, resec- tion of T8 metastasis, FOLFOX	7.4	TAS-120	17.2	-47.7%

Tinengotinibe



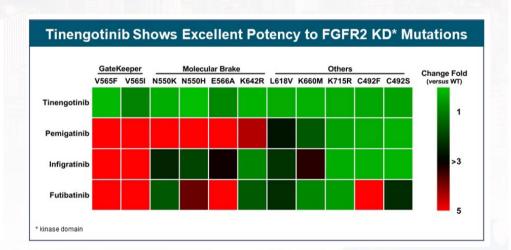
Resistência secundária

FGFR2 Mutation	Kinase Domain Region	Factor Change in IC ₅₀ vs. Wild-Type FGFR2				
		Futibatinib	Pemigatinib	Infigratinib	Erdafitinib	
Wild-type	_	1	1	1	1	
N550D	Regulatory triad	2	102	81	10	
N550K	Regulatory triad	8	164	68	13	
V563L	_	3	5	14	1	
V5651	Gatekeeper	4	42	>236	1	
V565L	Gatekeeper	44	335	>236	23	
E566A	Regulatory triad	3	8	12	1	
E566G	Regulatory triad	2	6	10	1	
K642I	Regulatory triad	2	20	15	22	
K642R	Regulatory triad	2	7	16	1	
K660M	Activation loop	5	23	63	19	



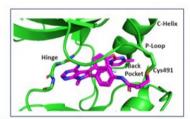
Resistência secundária

FGFR2 Mutation	Kinase Domain Region	1	Factor Change in IC ₅₀	vs. Wild-Type FGFR	2
		Futibatinib	Pemigatinib	Infigratinib	Erdafitinib
Wild-type	_	1	1	1	1
N550D	Regulatory triad	2	102	81	10
N550K	Regulatory triad	8	164	68	13
V563L	_	3	5	14	1
V5651	Gatekeeper	4	42	>236	1
V565L	Gatekeeper	44	335	>236	23
E566A	Regulatory triad	3	8	12	1
E566G	Regulatory triad	2	6	10	1
K642I	Regulatory triad	2	20	15	22
K642R	Regulatory triad	2	7	16	1
K660M	Activation loop	5	23	63	19



Papel para biópsia líquida

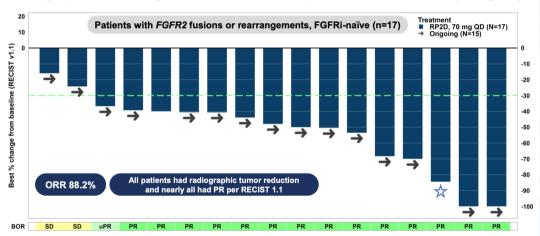
Inibição seletiva do FGFR2 RLY-4008



RLY-4008 selectively inhibits FGFR2 based on unique conformational dynamics¹

Inhibitor	Mechanism	Biochemical IC50 (nM) ²⁻⁵				
Inflibitor	of Action	FGFR1	FGFR2	FGFR3	FGFR4	
RLY-4008	Irreversible FGFR2 selective	864.3	3.1	274.1	17,633	
Infigratinib	Reversible Pan-FGFRi	1.1	1	2	61	
Pemigatinib	Reversible Pan-FGFRi	0.39	0.46	1.2	30	
Futibatinib	Irreversible Pan-FGFRi	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.7	





Taxa de resposta objetiva = 88,2%

Menor toxicidade associada a inibidores pan-FGFR

Borad M, et al. ASCO 2023.

Hollebecque A, et al. ESMO 2022.

Variável	DESTINY- Pantumor02 ¹	HERB ²	HERIZON- BTC ³	SGNTUC-019 ⁴	MyPathway⁵
N	41	22	80	30	35 (KRASwt)
Droga	Trastuzumabe- deruxtecan	Trastuzumabe- deruxtecan	Zanidatamabe	Trastuzumabe + Tucatinibe	Trastuzumabe + Pertuzumabe
TRO, %	22,0	36,4	41,3	46,7	25,7
TCD, %		81,8	68,8	76,7	-
DdR mediana, meses	8,6	7,4	12,9	-	-
SLP mediana, meses	-	4,4	5,5	5,5	-
SG mediana, meses	<u>-</u>	7,1	<u>-</u>	15,5	-

TRO: Taxa de resposta objetiva; TCD: Taxa de controle de doença; DdR: Duração de resposta. SLP: Sobrevida livre de progressão; SG: Sobrevida global.

^{1.} Meric-Bernstam F, et al. J Clin Oncol 2023;41(suppl 17;abstrLBA3000). 2.Ohba A, et al. J Clin Oncol 2022;40(suppl 16; abstr 4006). 3. Pant S, et al. J Clin Oncol 2023;41(suppl 16; abstr 4007). 5. Meric-Bernstam F, et at. J Clin Oncol 2021;39(suppl 15, abstr 3004).

Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares A era da terapia alvo – Via da MAPK

Estudo	N	Cenário	TRO, %	TCD, %	SLP mediana, meses	SG mediana, meses
BRAF V600E						
Dabrafenibe + Trametinibe Fase II (ROAR) ¹	43	≥ 1 linha de tto prévio BRAF ^{∨600E} mutado	53,0	90%	9,0	13,5
KRAS G12C						
Adagrasibe Fase II (KRYSTAL-1) ^{2,3}	12	Tratamento prévio Ausência de tratamento padrão	41,7	91,7	8,6	15,1

TRO: Taxa de resposta objetiva; TCD: Taxa de controle de doença; SLP: Sobrevida livre de progressão; SG: Sobrevida global.

1. Subbiah V, et al. Nat Med 2023; 29: 1103-12.

2. Pant S, et al. ASCO 2023.

3. Bekaii-Saab T, et al. J Clin Oncol 2023;41:4097-06.

Tratamento sistêmico de tumores de vias biliares Conclusões

O acréscimo de inibidores de checkpoint imunológico levam a um aumento modesto da sobrevida de pacientes com tumores de vias biliares avançados em primeira linha

Não há biomarcadores para selecionar pacientes para a utilização de imunoterapia

Alterações moleculares driver são comuns em tumores de vias biliares

Tratamentos direcionados a estas alterações vem demonstrando eficácia significativa em pacientes com tumores de vias biliares avançados

