

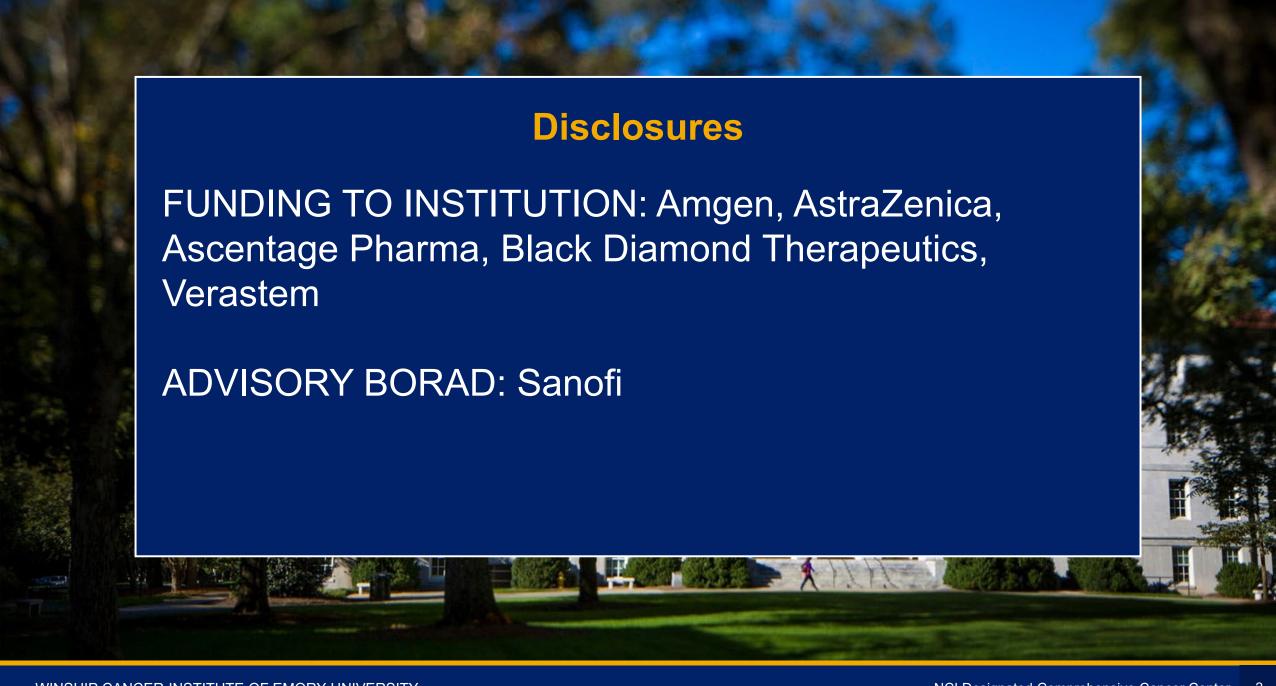
NEW ERA OF PERIOPERATIVE THERAPY IN NSCLC

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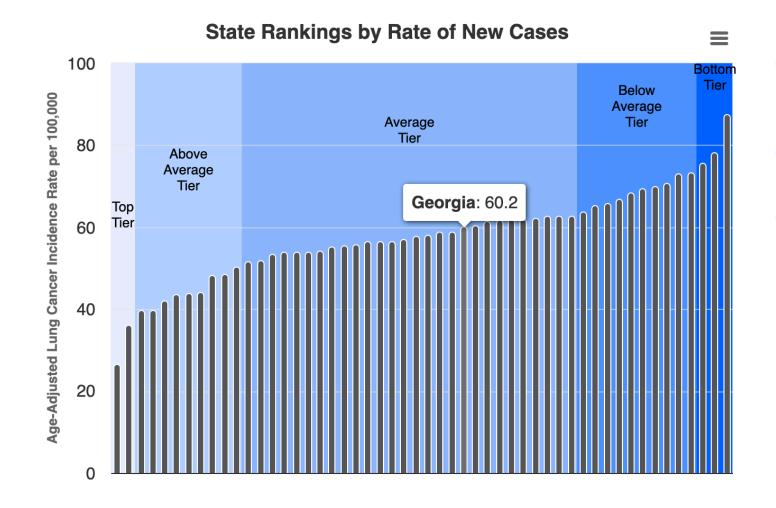






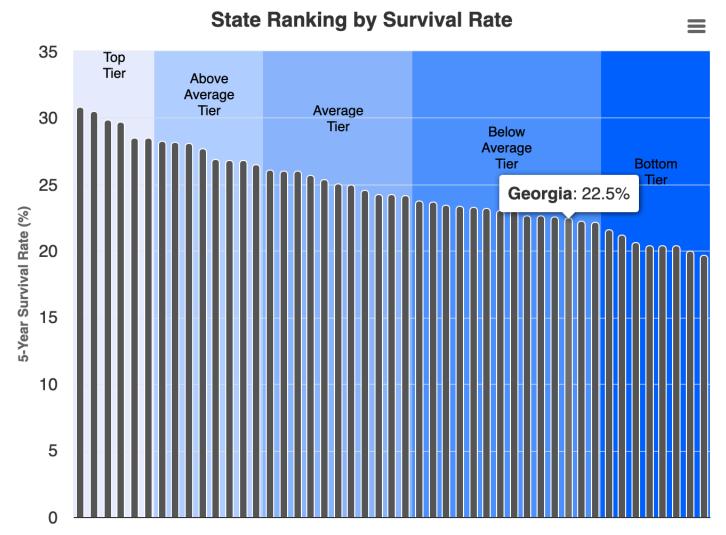
Perioperative Therapy for Resectable NSCLC

- Screening is underutilized
- Stage (IA) tumors
- Driver mutated NSCLC (EGFR, ALK, others)
- Non-driver mutated NSCLC: Neoadjuvant versus adjuvant
- Following Neoadjuvant therapy:
 - pathologic response
 - duration of adjuvant treatment (escalate or de-escalate?)



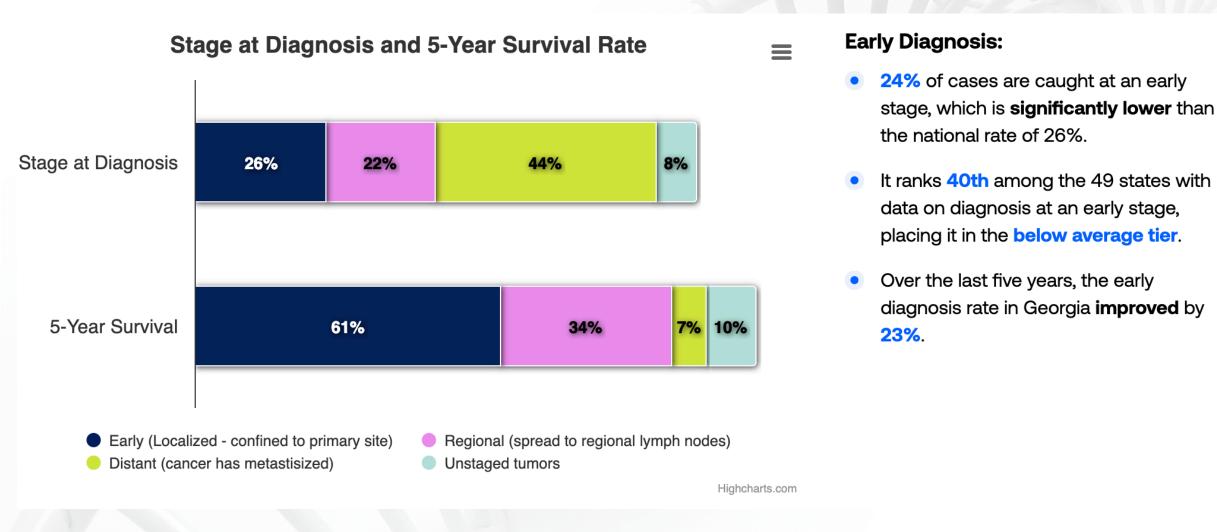
New Cases:

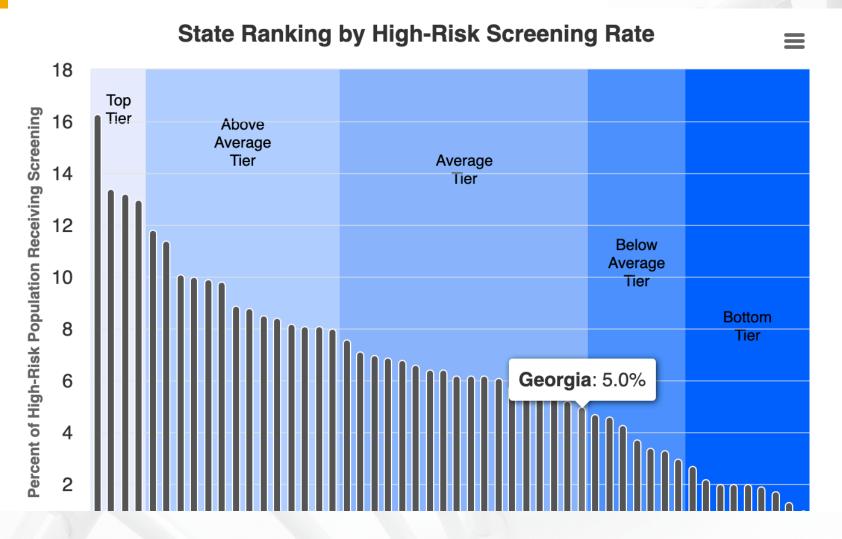
- The rate of new lung cancer cases is 60 and significantly higher than the national rate of 57.
- Georgia ranks 29th among all states, placing it in the average tier.
- Over the last five years, the rate of new cases **improved** by 11%.



5-Year Survival Rate:

- The percent of people alive five years after being diagnosed with lung cancer (the survival rate) in Georgia is 23%, which is significantly lower than the national rate of 25%.
- It ranks 36th among the 46 states with survival data, placing it in the below average tier.
- Over the last five years, the survival rate in Georgia improved by 20%.



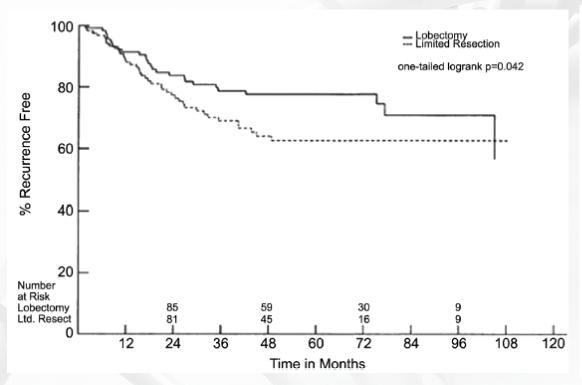


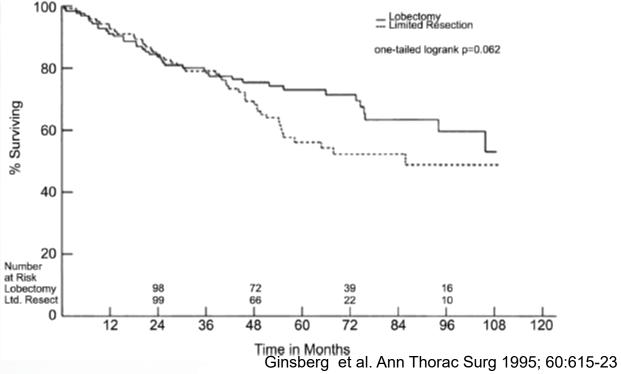
Screening for High Risk:

- In Georgia, 5% of those at high risk were screened, which was not significantly different than the national rate of 6%.
- It ranks 35th among all states, placing it in the average tier.
- Screening rates may be higher in states with large, regional managed care providers that did not share screening data.

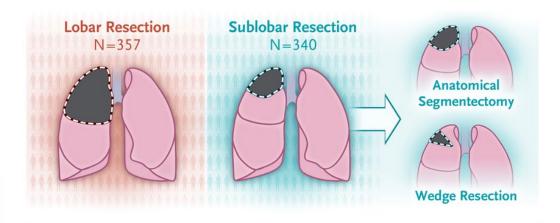
Lobectomy versus limited resection

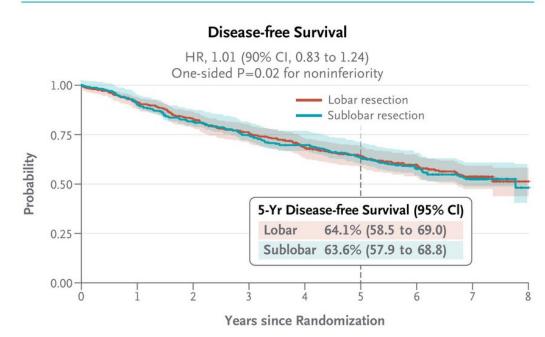
- Prospective Multi-institutional Randomized Trial (Lung Cancer Study Group)
- 247 patients with peripheral T1N0 NSCLC
- Limited resection group had observed 75% increase in recurrence rates (p = 0.02, one-sided) attributable to an observed tripling of the local recurrence rate (p = 0.008 two-sided), an observed 30% increase in overall death rate (p = 0.08, one-sided), and an observed 50% increase in death with cancer rate (p = 0.09, one-sided) compared to lobectomy





Sub-lobar resection is non-inferior for stage IA (<2cm)

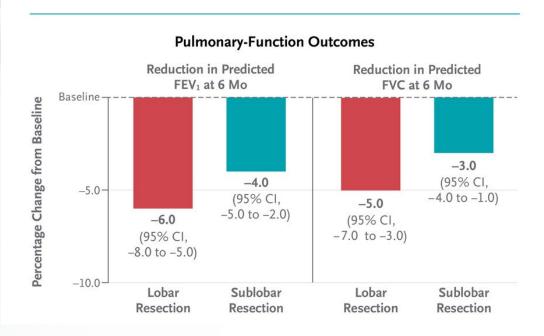




International phase III randomized non-inferiority study of 697 patients with stage IA peripheral NSCLC

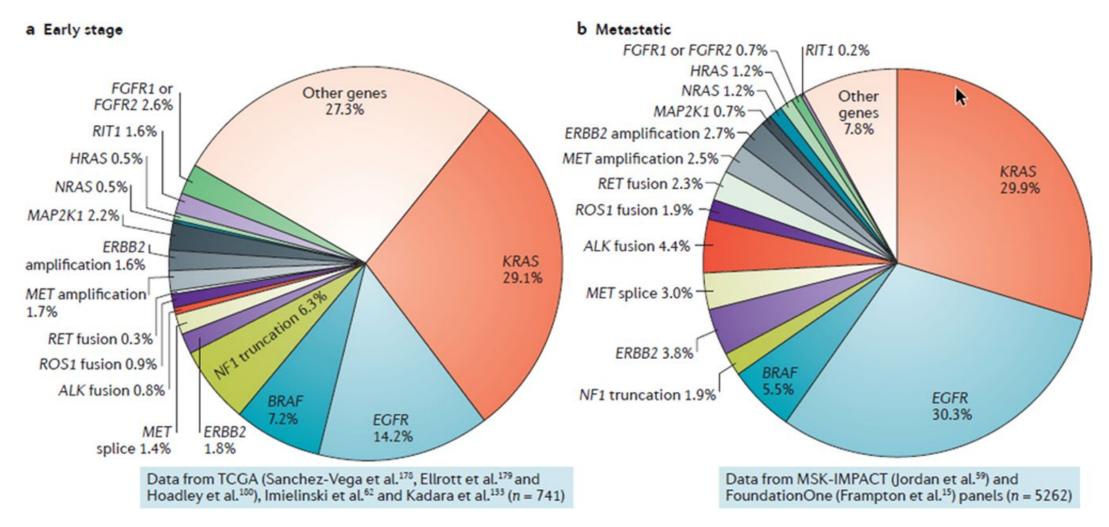
Median follow-up: 7 years

Improved pulmonary function



Altorki et al. NEJM, 2023; 388:489-498

Peri-operative therapy for driver mutated NSCLC

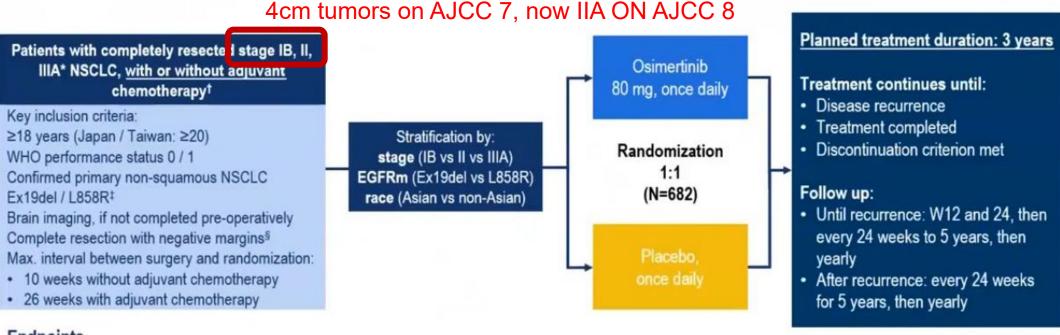


May reflect referral bias in the metastatic cohort

Skiloudis & Haymach Nat Rev Cancer 2019

EGFR mutant NSCLC (exon 19 del, L858R)

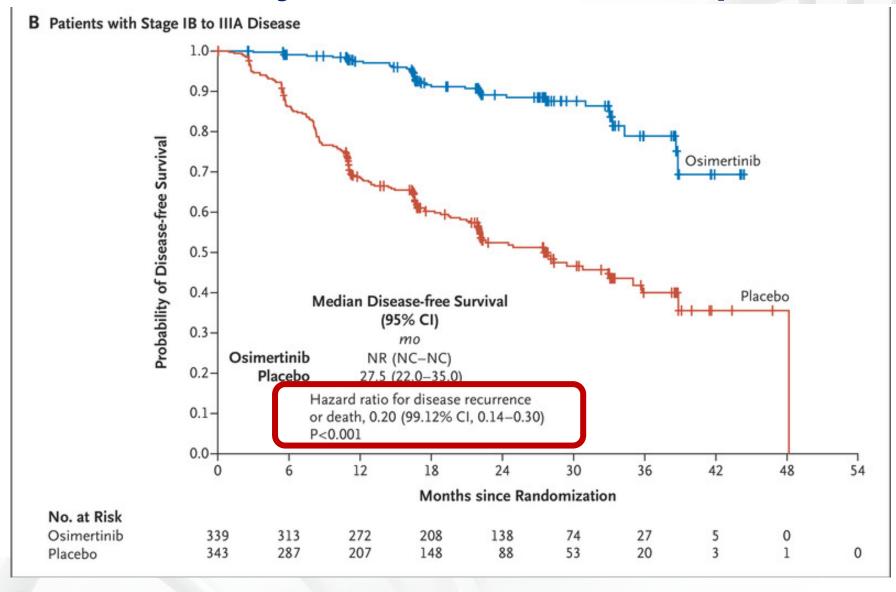
ADAURA Phase III double-blind study design



Endpoints

- Primary: DFS, by investigator assessment, in stage II—IIIA patients
- Secondary: DFS in the overall population[¶], DFS at 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, OS, safety, quality of life
- Following IDMC recommendation, the study was unblinded early due to efficacy; here we report an unplanned interim analysis
- At the time of unblinding the study had completed enrollment and all patients were followed up for at least 1 year

ADAURA: adjuvant Osimertinib improved PFS



FDA approved 12/18/20 for AJCC8 stage II-IIIA following complete resection +/- chemo

Are we just delaying recurrence and preventing CNS disease with added cost?

Wu et al. N Engl J Med 2020; 383:1711-1723

ADAURA: adjuvant Osimertinib delays CNS disease

CNS metastases are a poor prognostic factor among patients with NSCLC, and are associated with deterioration in quality of life¹

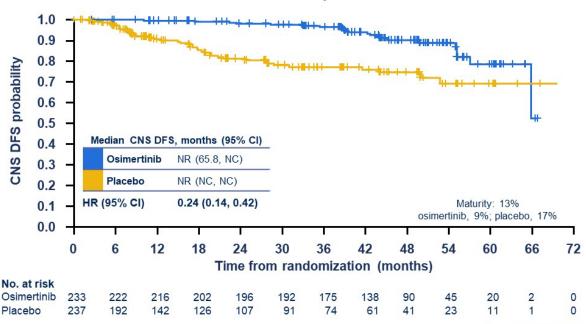
Improved CNS efficacy with osimertinib treatment



- Osimertinib has shown greater penetration of the blood-brain barrier and higher exposure in the brain compared with other EGFR-TKIs²⁻⁴
- Adjuvant osimertinib demonstrated CNS DFS* benefit vs placebo in both the stage II-IIIA and IB-IIIA populations^{5,6}

ADAURA updated CNS DFS analysis^{5,6} (stage II—IIIA)





*CNS DES events were defined as CNS disease recurrence or death by any cause





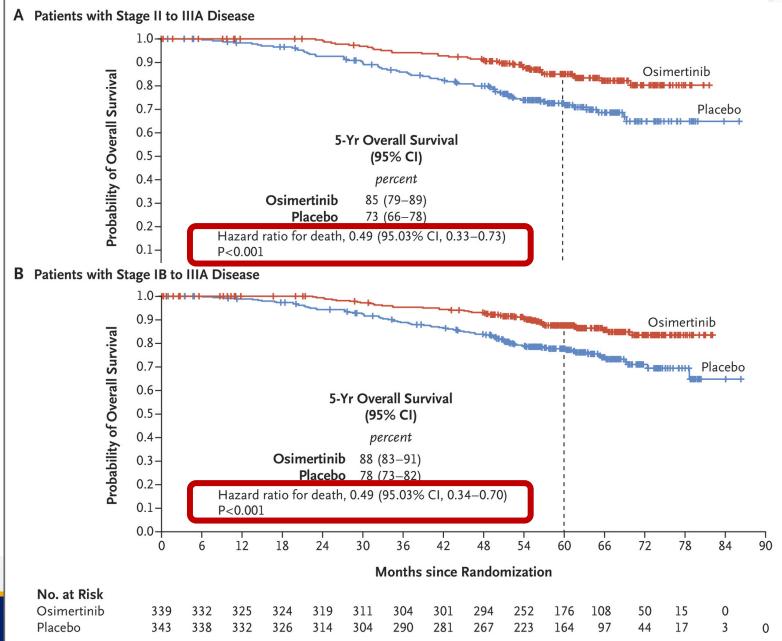
PRESENTED BY: Roy S. Herbst

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EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFRm, EGFR-mutated; EGFR-TKI. EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor; HR, hazard ratio;



ADAURA: adjuvant Osimertinib improves OS



Absolute benefit at 5 years: 12% (II-IIIA) 10% (Ib-IIIA)

Regardless of prior chemotherapy

Exon 19 deletions do better than L858R

Tsubi et al. N Engl J Med June 2023 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2304594

Questions following ADAURA

Are they cured?

How can therapy be optimized:

What is the optimal duration of osimertinib therapy? Is chemotherapy necessary for all patients?
What about neoadjuvant osimertinib?

NEO-ADAURA: Randomize to chemo, chemo+osi, or osi for 9 weeks prior to surgery

Who may benefit:

Will pts with Stage IA disease or locally advanced disease benefit? What about *EGFR* mutations other than Exon19del/L858R? Role of ctDNA?

ADAURA2: Osi for Stage IA2-IA3 NSCLC Following Complete Tumor Resection

What happens after relapse?

Do tumors retain sensitivity to EGFR TKIs?

What are mechanisms of resistance?



#ASCO23

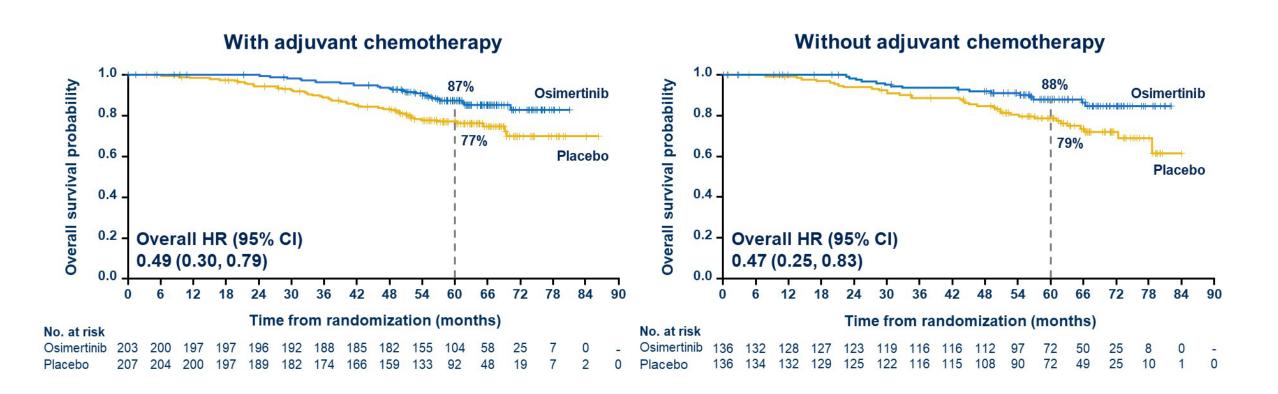
PRESENTED BY: Benjamin Solomon MBBS, PhD

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ADAURA: OS with and without chemotherapy



60% of patients received chemotherapy, no difference between arms

Presented by Roy Herbst, ACO 2023; Tsubi et al. N Engl J Med June 2023 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2304594

Take-aways from ADAURA

- Molecular testing of early-stage NSCLC is mandatory
- Rather than piecemeal testing, NGS preferred
- Given FDA approved option for neoadjuvant chemo-IO, need NGS at diagnosis to avoid chemo-IO in patients with EGFR to avoid toxicity with adjuvant osimertinib following IO (pneumonitis)



How much can we extrapolate to other driver mutations?

Early stage ALK trials...are languishing

Trial	Study design	Control	Primary endpoint	Target enrollment	Trial dates
ALCHEMIST (33), NCT02201992	Phase III: resected stage IB (>4 cm)- IIIA: adjuvant crizotinib ×2 years	Placebo	os	168 patients	Start date: 8/2014; completion date: 2036
ALINA (34), NCT03456076	Phase III; resected stage IB-IIIA; adjuvant alectinib ×2 years	Platinum-based chemotherapy	DFS	257 patients	Start date: 3/2018; completion date: 2026
NCT05241028 (35)	Phase II; stage IB-IIIA; adjuvant ensartinib ×3 years	None	DFS	80 patients	Not yet recruiting
RTOG 1306 (40), NCT01822496	Phase II; unresectable stage III; neoadjuvant crizotinib ×12 weeks	Placebo	PFS	59 patients (actual enrollment 16 patients)	Start date: 11/2013; completion date: 6/2018
SAKULA (41), UMIN00017906	Phase II; resectable stage II-III; neoadjuvant ceritinib ×12 weeks	None	mPR	19 patients (actual enrollment 7 patients)	State date: 3/2015; completion date: 10/2019
ARM (42), NCT03088930	Phase II; resectable stage IA-IIIA; neoadjuvant crizotinib ×6 weeks	None	ORR	26 patients (actual enrollment 3 patients)	Start date: 3/2017; completion date: 2/2022
ALNEO (39), NCT05015010	Phase II; resectable stage III; neoadjuvant alectinib ×8 weeks followed by adjuvant alectinib	None	mPR	33 patients	Start date: 8/2021; completion date: 5/2026
NAUTIKA1 (43), NCT04302025	×96 weeks Phase II; resectable stage IB-III; neoadjuvant alectinib ×8 weeks followed by adjuvant alectinib ×104 weeks	None	mPR	80 patients	Start date: 3/2020; completion date: 2/2029

ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; OS, overall survival; DFS, disease free survival; PFS, progression free survival; mPR, major pathologic response; ORR, objective response rate.

Chen & Chaft, TLCR Feb 2023

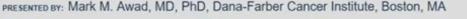
Other Molecular targets

Neoadjuvant + Adjuvant:

- osimertinib (EGFR, NeoADAURA, NCT04351555)
- divarasib (KRASG12C, NAUTIKA-1, NCT04302025)
- alectinib (ALK, ALNEO, NCT05015010)
- capmatinib (MET, Geometry-N, NCT04926831)
- entrectinib (ROS1, NTRK, NAUTIKA-1, NCT04302025)
- vemurafenib/cobimetinib (BRAF, NAUTIKA-1, NCT04302025)
- pralsetinib (RET, NAUTIKA-1, NCT04302025)
- etc





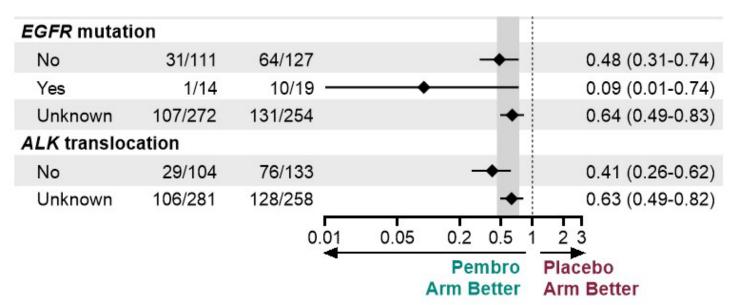




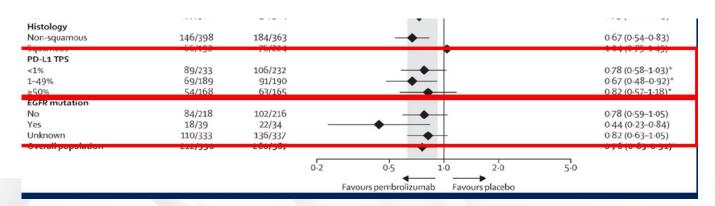


Chemo-IO in driver mutated NSCLC - EGFR?

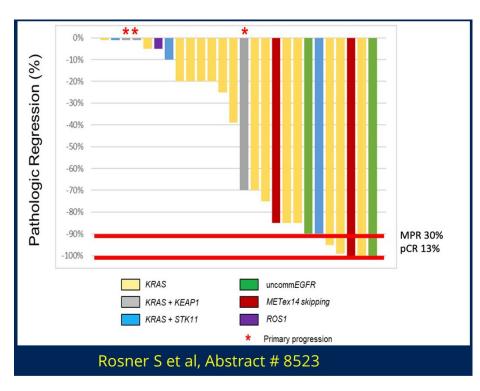
KEYNOTE-671



KEYNOTE-091



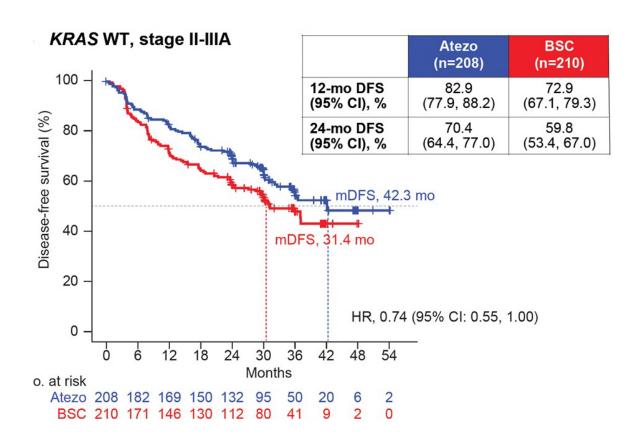
MOSTLY NEOADJUVANT NIVO

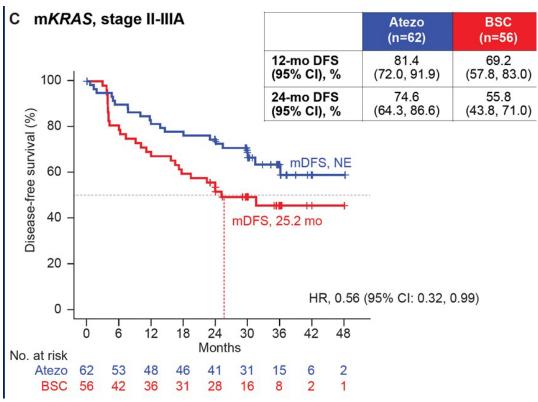


Wakelee et al, NEJM, 2023 Rosner et al, ASCO 2023 O'Brien, Lancet Oncology, 2022

Chemo-IO in KRAS subgroups

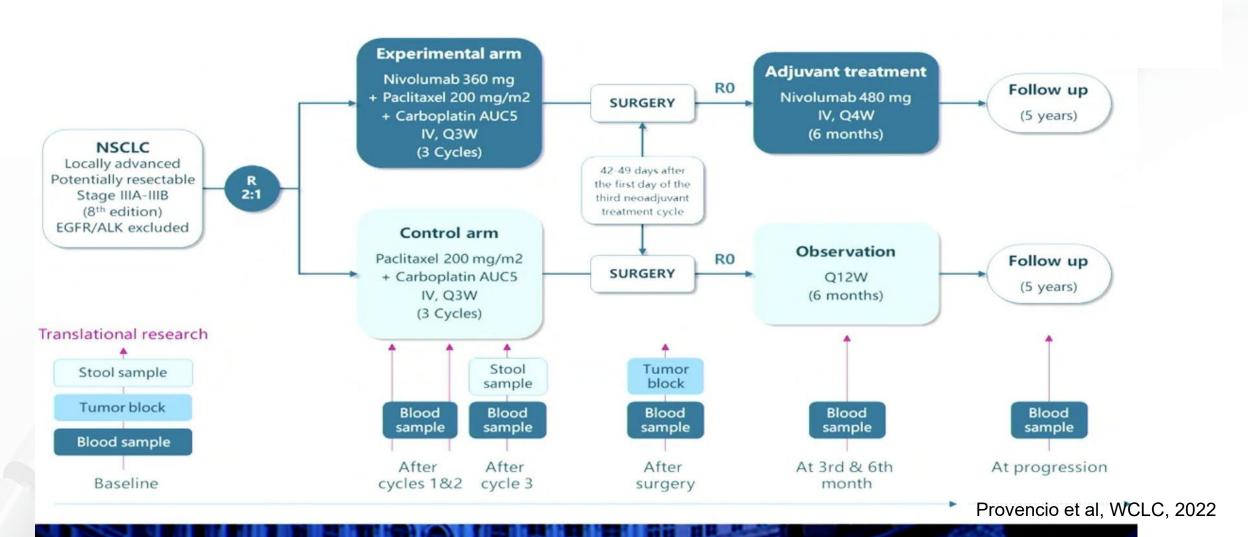
IMpower010: DFS benefit regardless of KRAS mutation





Reck et al, ASCO 2023

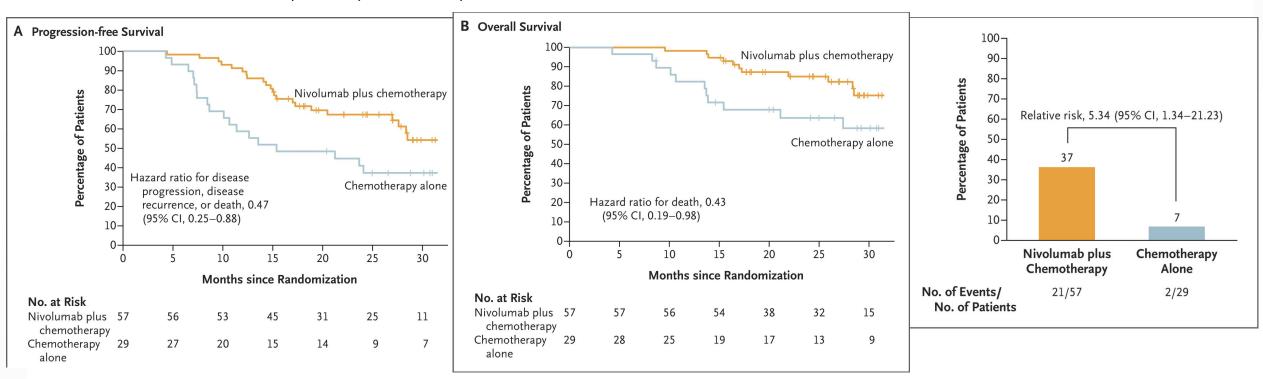
NADIMII: Duration adjuvant IO after neoadjuvant chemo-IO



rovencio, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro-Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain

NADIMII: Efficacy with 6 months adjuvant nivolumab

hazard ratio for death, 0.43; 95% CI, 0.19 to 0.98



Surgery was performed in 93% of the patients in the experimental group and in 69% in the control group (relative risk, 1.35; 95% CI, 1.05 to 1.74)

Provencio et al. NEJM. 2023

Pathologic complete response rates with chemo IO

Trial	IO Agent	PCr% Treatment (95%CI)	PCr% Control (95% CI)	P value
Keynote-671	Pembrolizumab	18.1% (14.5-22.3)	4.0% (2.3-6.4)	<0.0001
NEOTORCH	Toripalimab	28.2% (22.1-35)	1.0% (0.1-3.5)	<0.0001
AGEAN	Durvalumab	17.2%	4.3%	0.000036
CheckMate-816	Nivolumab	24.0%	2.2%	<0.0001
NADIMII	Nivolumab	37%	7%	relative risk, 5.34; 95%Cl (1.34 to 21.23) P=0.02

Proposed ideal workflow:

Suspicious lung mass biopsy shows NSCLC

Reflex NGS* and PD-L1, any clinical stage (ordered by pathology)

PET +/- Brain MRI (ordered by IP/PMD)

Clinical Pre-review for Multidisciplinary clinic

Stage I

PFTs
Surgery
+/- Rad
onc

Stage II-IIIB

Surgery, Rad onc, Med onc

Resectable
Driver negative
Candidate for !O

Resectable
Driver +
EGFR/ALK

Not surgical candidate

Neoadjuvant > Adjuvant

Surgery, chemo +/- OSI

Stage IIIC / unresectable

Rad onc Med onc

Stage IV

Med onc +/- Rad onc

CRT ->
Durvalumab
*discuss if EGFR