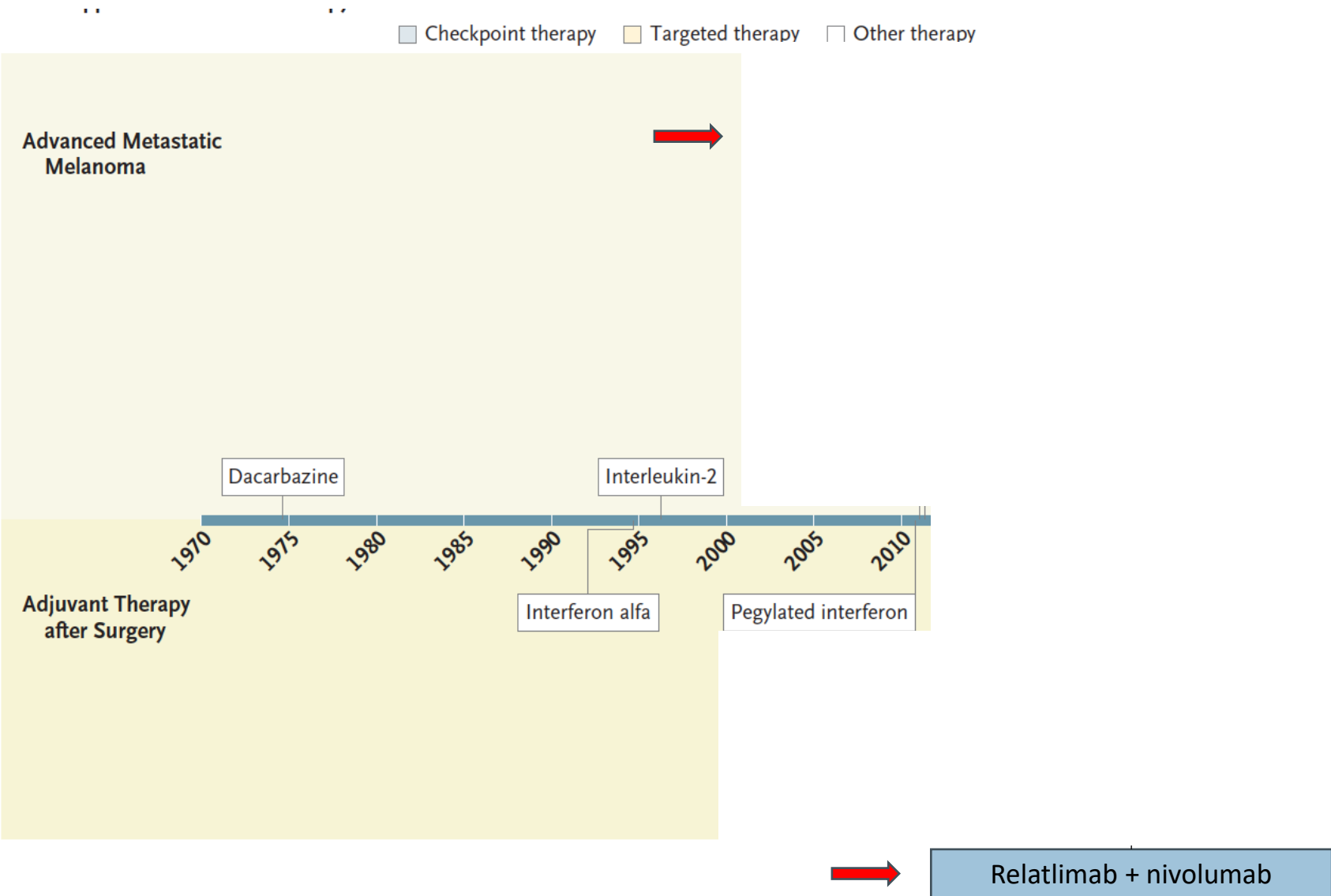


# **Optimal First Line Therapy for Newly Diagnosed Metastatic Melanoma Patients: Ipilimumab+Nivolumab**

Jacob Choi, MD PhD

Winship Cancer Institute

# How we got here...



Curti BD and Faries MB. NEJM. 2021 384;23:2229-2240

# Immune-checkpoint inhibitors have revolutionized the treatment paradigm for advanced/metastatic melanoma

## “The Dark Ages”

Dacarbazine  
Interleukin-2  
Interferon

## Median OS

6 months

## “The Immunotherapy Era”

Ipilimumab (anti-CTLA4) + nivolumab (anti-PD1) “Ipi/Nivo”

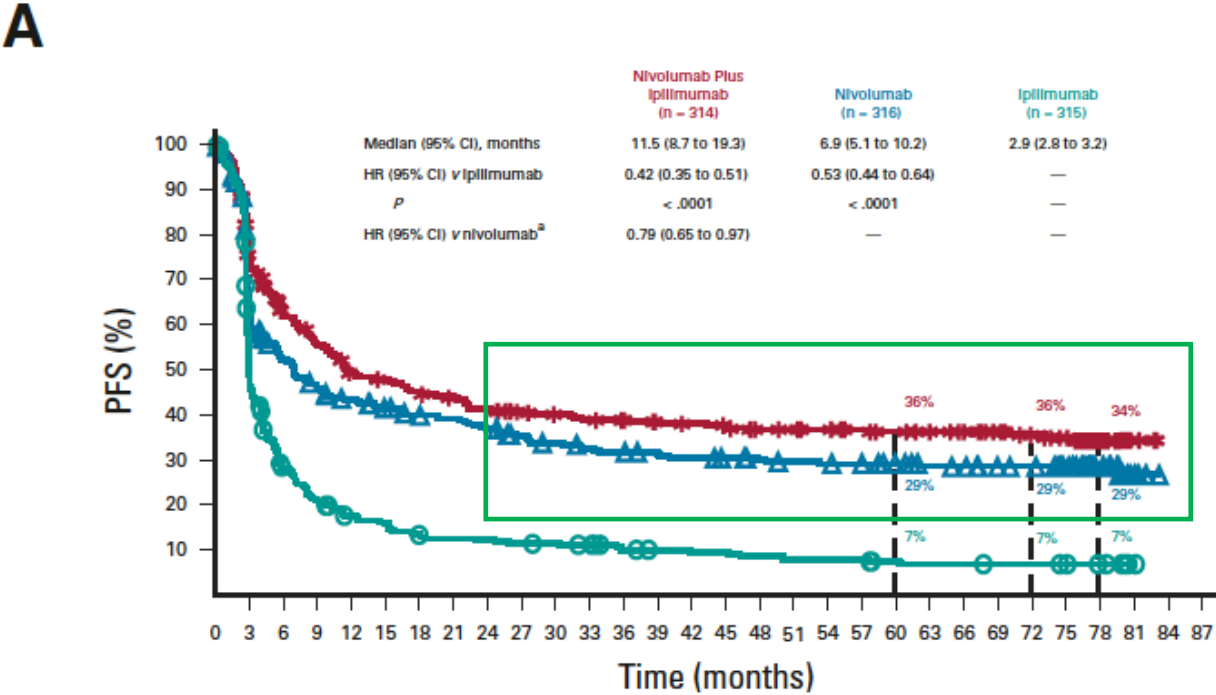
72 months

Relatlimab (anti-Lag3) + nivolumab (anti-PD1) “Rela/Nivo”

TBD

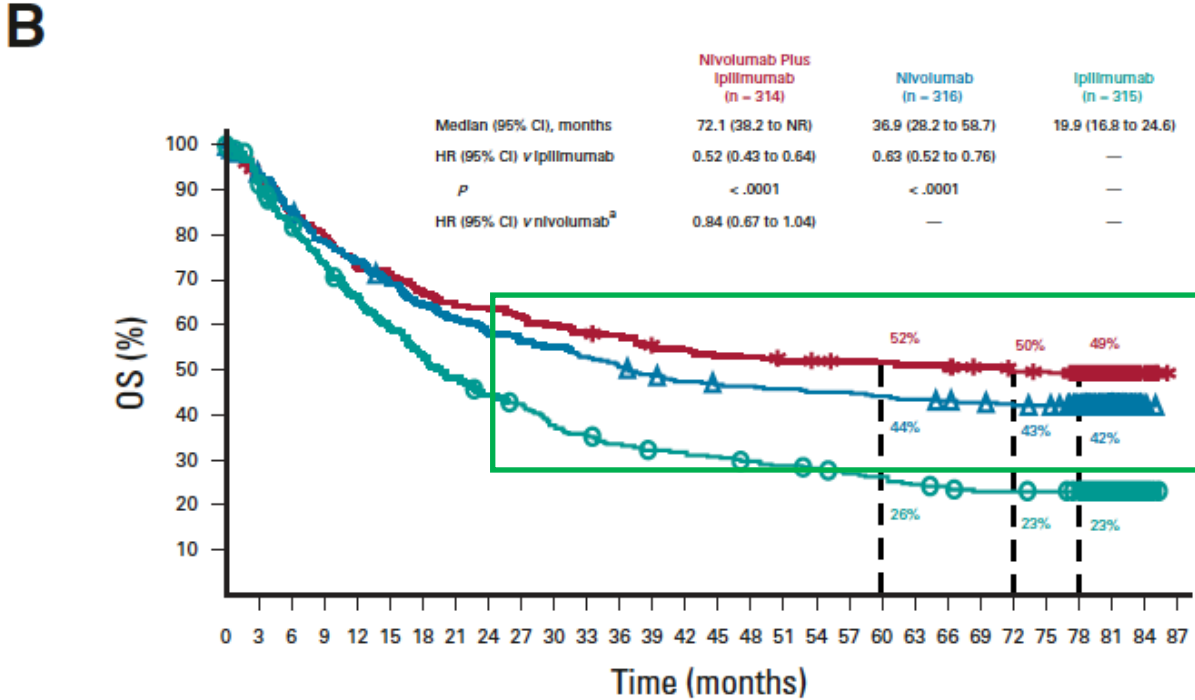
# Ipi/Nivo has a durable effect

## CheckMate 067



No. at risk:

Time (months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87
Nivolumab plus ipilimumab	314	218	174	155	136	131	124	117	110	104	101	98	96	92	90	88	83	82	80	77	74	72	69	64	58	52	29	3	0	
Nivolumab	316	177	151	132	120	112	106	103	97	89	84	80	78	76	73	71	68	66	65	64	60	55	54	51	49	42	24	7	0	
Ipilimumab	315	136	78	58	46	42	34	32	31	29	28	26	21	19	18	18	16	15	15	12	11	11	10	10	9	7	1	0		



No. at risk:

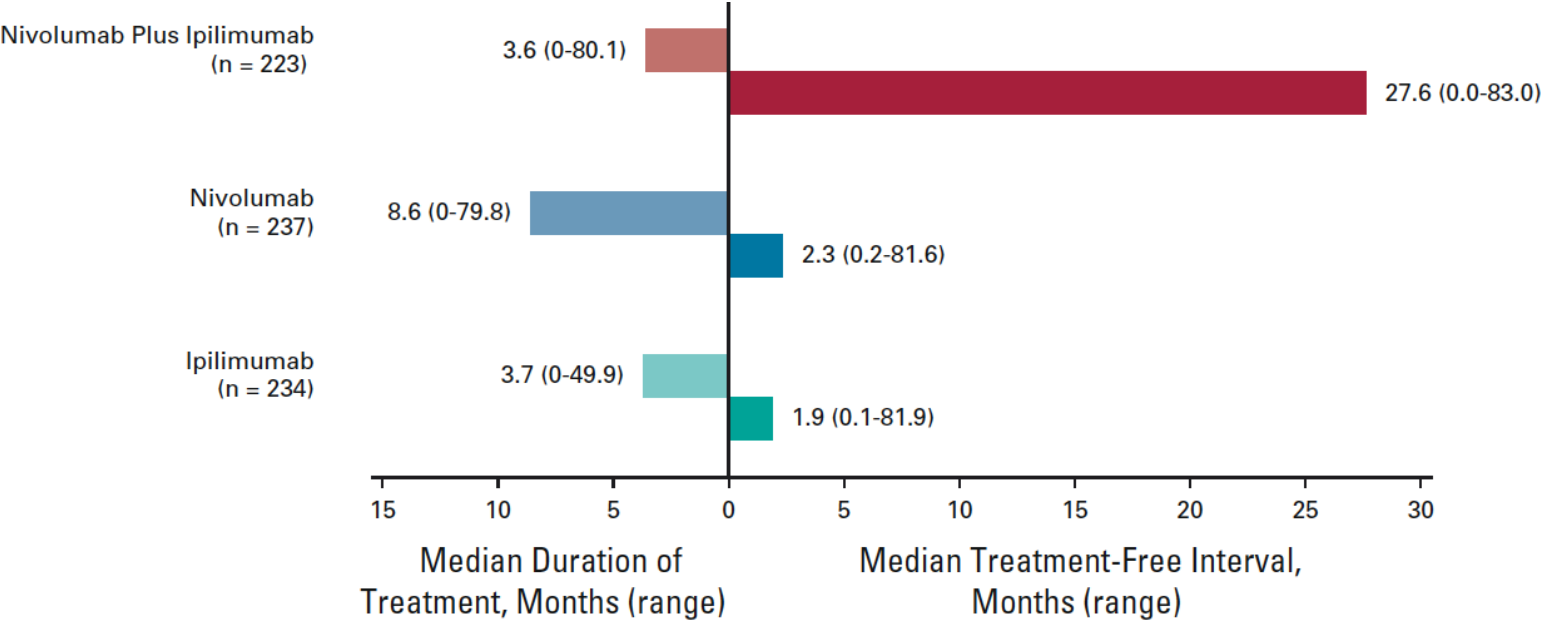
Time (months)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87
Nivolumab plus ipilimumab	314	292	265	248	227	222	210	201	199	193	187	181	179	172	169	164	163	159	158	157	156	154	153	150	147	145	138	66	10	0
Nivolumab	316	292	266	245	231	214	201	191	181	175	171	164	158	150	145	142	141	139	137	137	134	132	130	128	126	124	117	59	3	0
Ipilimumab	315	295	253	227	203	181	163	148	135	128	113	107	100	95	94	91	87	84	81	77	75	70	68	64	64	63	61	32	7	0

Wolchok et al. JCO. 2022 40(2):127-137

# Ipi/Nivo has a long median treatment-free interval

## CheckMate 067

Wolchok et al. JCO. 2022 40(2):127-137

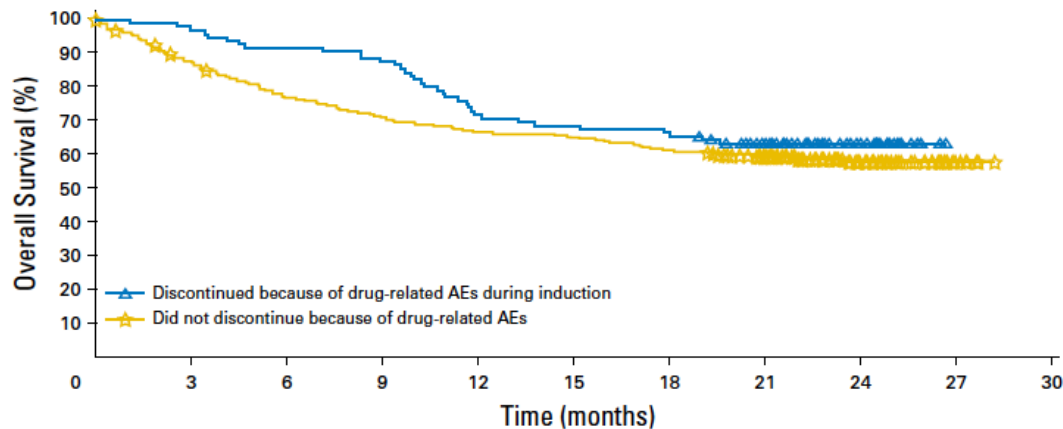
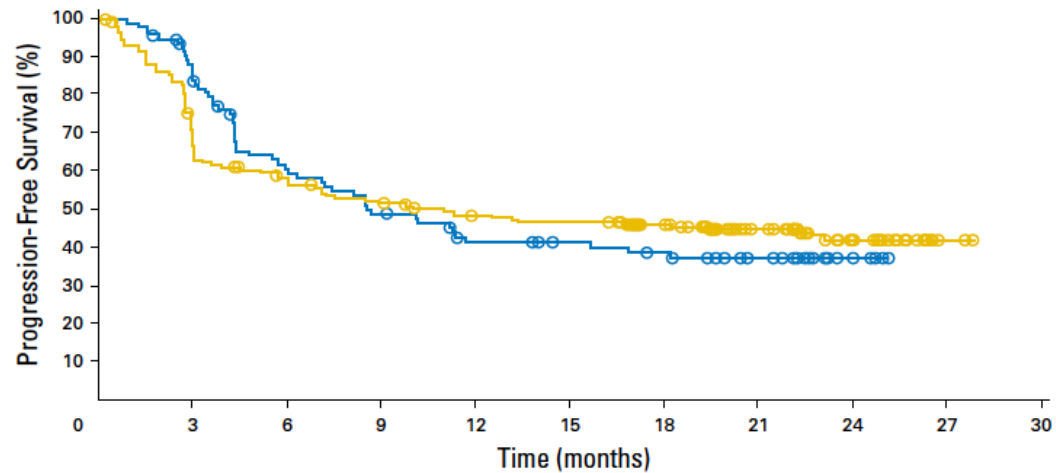


### Caveats:

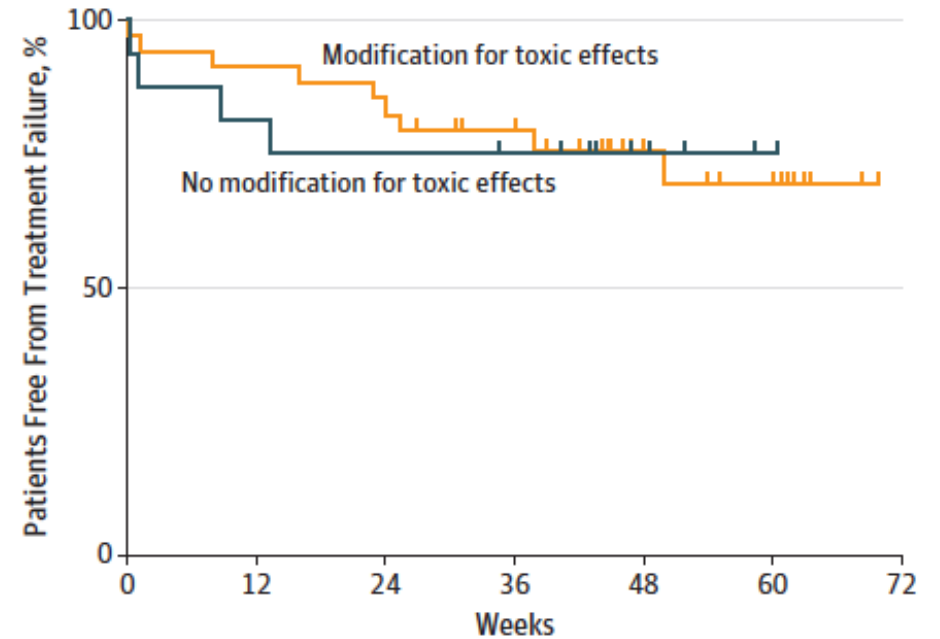
1. Study not powered to test Ipi/Nivo vs nivolumab monotherapy
2. Significant toxicity with Ipi/Nivo

	<u>Ipilimumab-Nivolumab</u>		<u>Nivolumab</u>	
	Any grade	Grade 3 or 4	Any grade	Grade 3 or 4
Treatment-related adverse events (%)	300 (96)	186 (59)	271 (87)	74 (24)
Led to discontinuation of treatment (%)	131 (42)	96 (31)	43 (14)	25 (8)

# Similar outcomes for Ipi/Nivo-treated patients who discontinued therapy due to IRAEs



Schadendorf et al. JCO. 2017 35:3807-3814



No. at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60	72
Modification	34	31	27	21	12	7	0
No modification	16	13	12	11	4	1	0

Shoushtari et al. JAMA Oncol. 2018;4(1):98-101

# Approved “flip dose” to reduce toxicity:

## CheckMate 511:

Patients randomized 1:1 to either

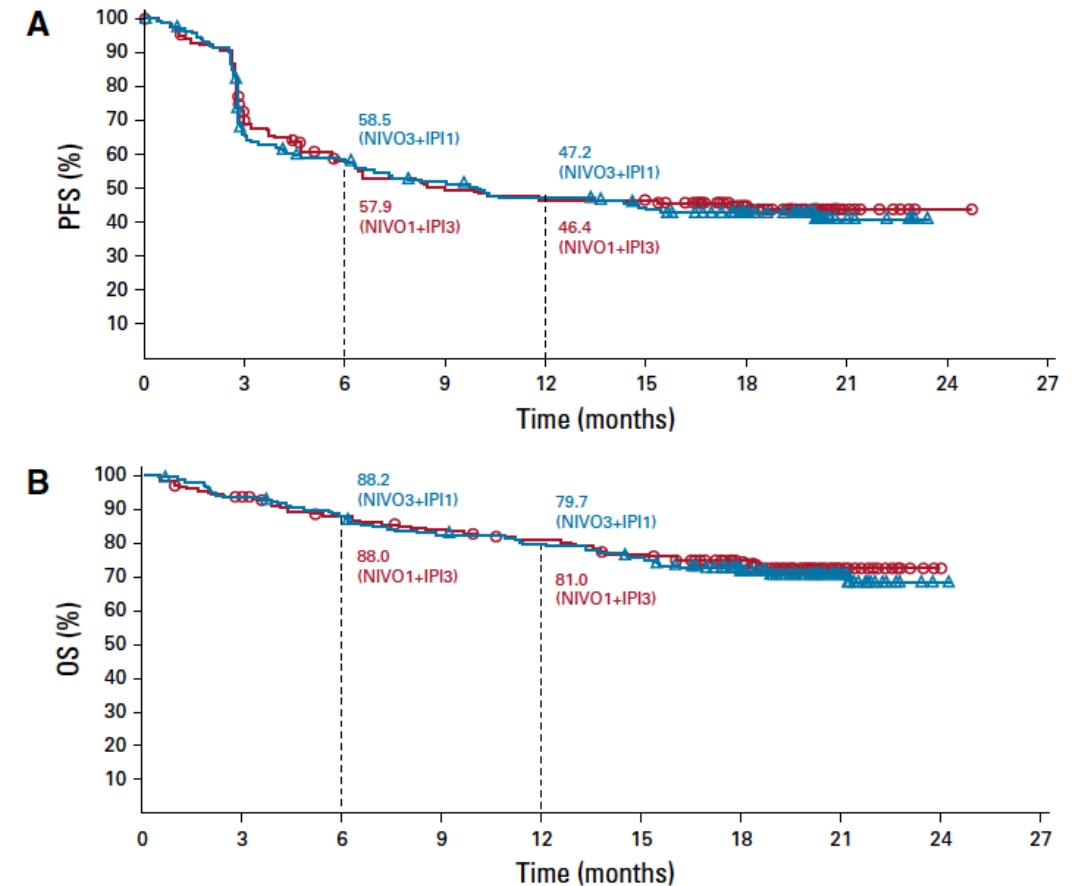
“Flip dose”: Nivolumab 3 mg/kg plus ipilimumab 1 mg/kg

VS

Standard dose: Nivolumab 1 mg/kg plus ipilimumab 3 mg/kg

Then, all patients received nivolumab 480 mg once every 4 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

	<u>“Flip dose”</u>	<u>Standard</u>
TABLE 2. Safety Summary	NIVO3+IPI1 (n = 180)	NIVO1+IPI3 (n = 178)
Variable		
Treatment-related grade 3-5 AEs (95% CI), %	33.9 (27.0 to 41.3)	48.3 (40.8 to 55.9)
Difference (95% CI), %	-14.4 (-24.5 to -4.3)	
<i>P</i>	.006	
Treatment-related AEs	154 (85.6)	167 (93.8)
Grade 3 and 4	60 (33.3)	86 (48.3)
Grade 5	1 (0.6)	0
Serious AEs of any cause	86 (47.8)	113 (63.5)
Grade 3 and 4	61 (33.9)	85 (47.8)
Grade 5	6 (3.3)	3 (1.7)
Treatment-related AEs leading to discontinuation	43 (23.9)	59 (33.1)
Grade 3 and 4	30 (16.7)	49 (27.5)
Grade 5	1 (0.6)	0

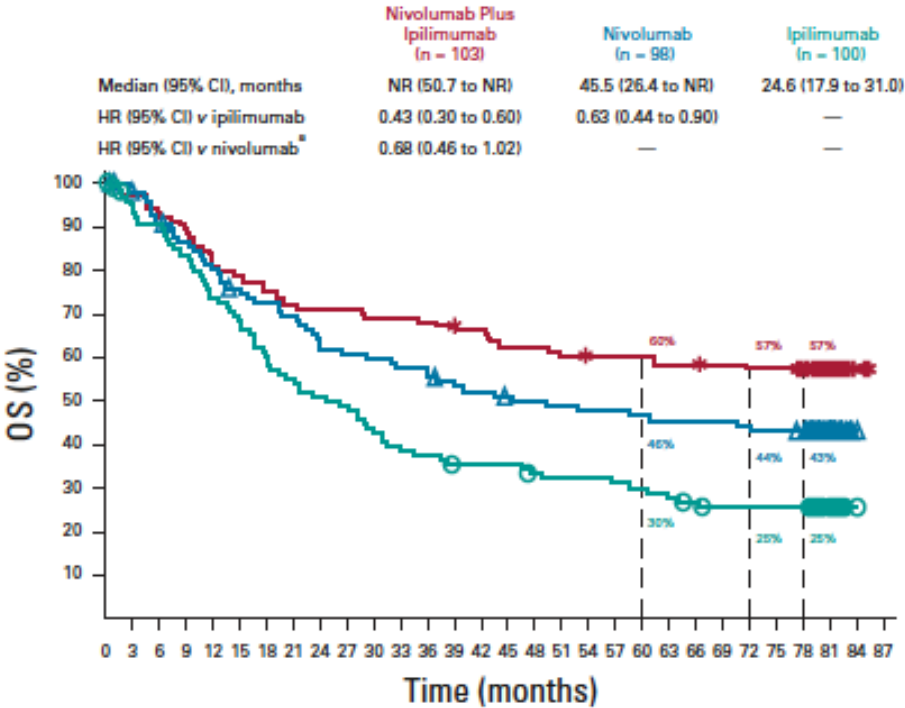


Lebbe et al. JCO. 2019; 37:867-875

# Improved efficacy of Ipi/Nivo in specific disease patient populations

## CheckMate 067

BRAF-mutated patients



Wolchok et al. JCO. 2022 40(2):127-137

## CheckMate 204

Patients with brain metastases

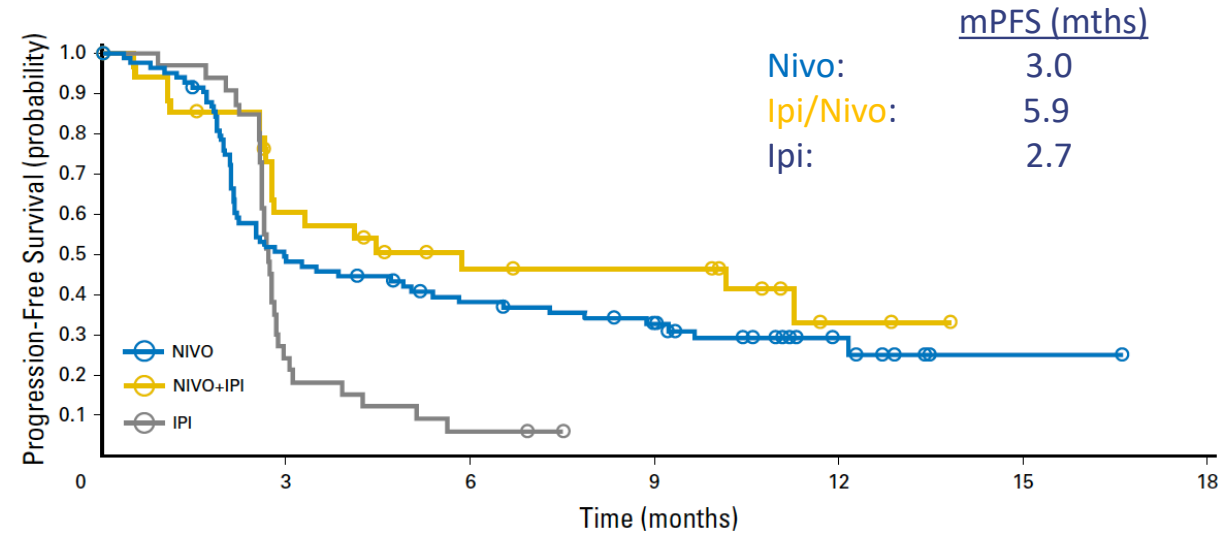
	Asymptomatic brain disease		Symptomatic brain disease	
	Intracranial	Extracranial	Intracranial	Extracranial
ORR	53.5%	48.5%	16.7%	22.2%
CR	33%	16%	17%	6%
PR	21%	33%	0%	17%
SD	4%	5%	0%	0%
PD	30%	17%	61%	39%
36-mth PFS	54.1%	-	18.9%	-
36-mth OS	71.9%	-	36.6%	-

\*Efficacy of Rela/Nivo in patients with brain metastases is unknown\*

Tawbi et al. Lancet Oncol. 2021; 22(12):1692-1704



# Ipi/Nivo may have improved efficacy in mucosal melanoma, a rare and aggressive subtype



Response	Nivo (n = 86)	Ipi/Nivo (n = 35)	Nivo (n = 36)
Best overall response, No. (%)			
Complete response	5 (5.8)	1 (2.9)	0
Partial response	15 (17.4)	12 (34.3)	3 (8.3)
Stable disease	19 (22.1)	7 (20.0)	3 (8.3)
Progressive disease	40 (46.5)	11 (31.4)	27 (75.0)
Not evaluable	7 (8.1)	4 (11.4)	3 (8.3)
Objective response rate, % (95% CI)*	23.3 (14.8 to 33.6)	37.1 (21.5 to 55.1)	8.3 (1.8 to 22.5)

\*Limited efficacy data for Rela/Nivo in patients with mucosal melanoma\*

# Summary for Ipi/Nivo:

- Ipilimumab (3mg/kg q 3 weeks x 4 cycles) plus nivolumab (1mg/kg q 3 weeks x 4 cycles) has a durable clinical benefit with a median OS of 72 months
- Increased risk for toxicity but now our ability to manage toxicities have improved and modification/discontinuation of Ipi/Nivo does not significantly decrease efficacy
- Efficacy data available for specific high-risk populations (elevated LDH, brain/liver metastases, symptomatic metastatic disease, rare melanoma subtypes)
- Option to use “flip dose”