

Adjuvant TKI Therapy in NSCLC

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Disclosures

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Consultant/Advisory Board: Novartis (uncompensated), Merck (uncompensated), Mirati (uncompensated), Pfizer (uncompensated), Lilly (uncompensated)

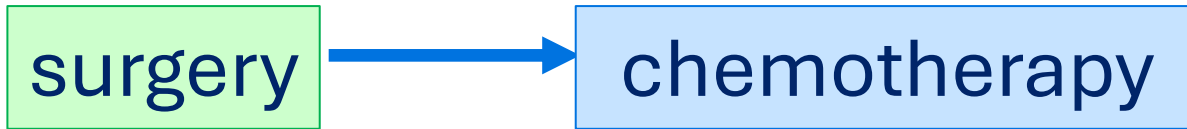
How have we learned to cure lung cancer?

Remove or
Irradiate

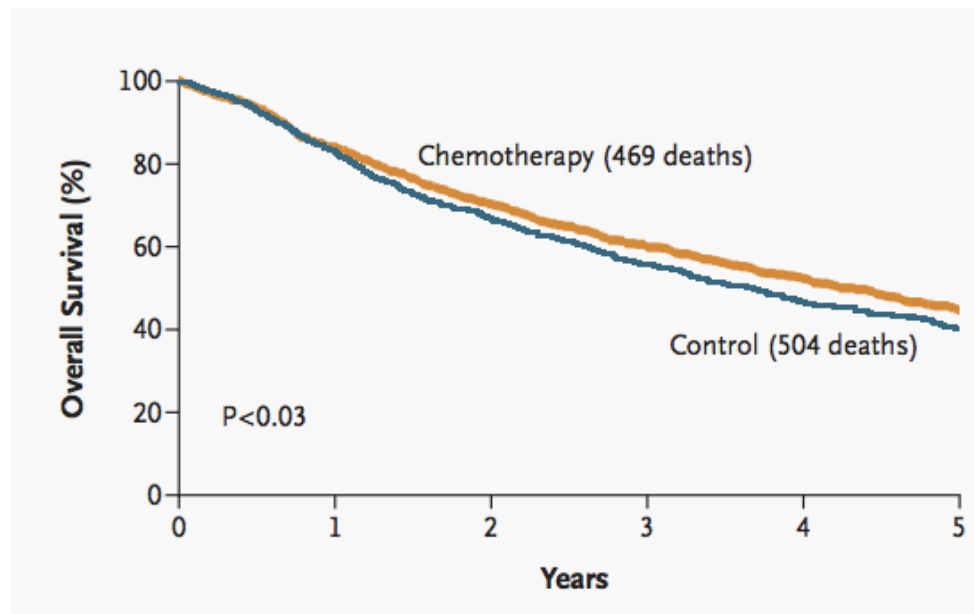
+

Best Systemic
Therapy

Implementation of adjuvant chemotherapy for patients with resected NSCLC



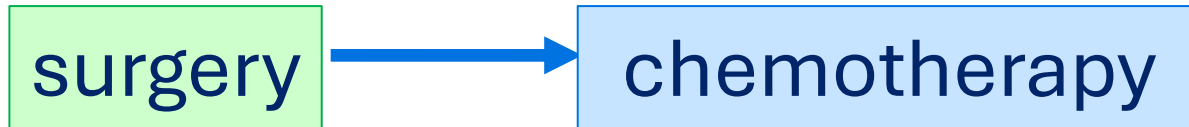
After IALT, etc.
mid-2000's onward



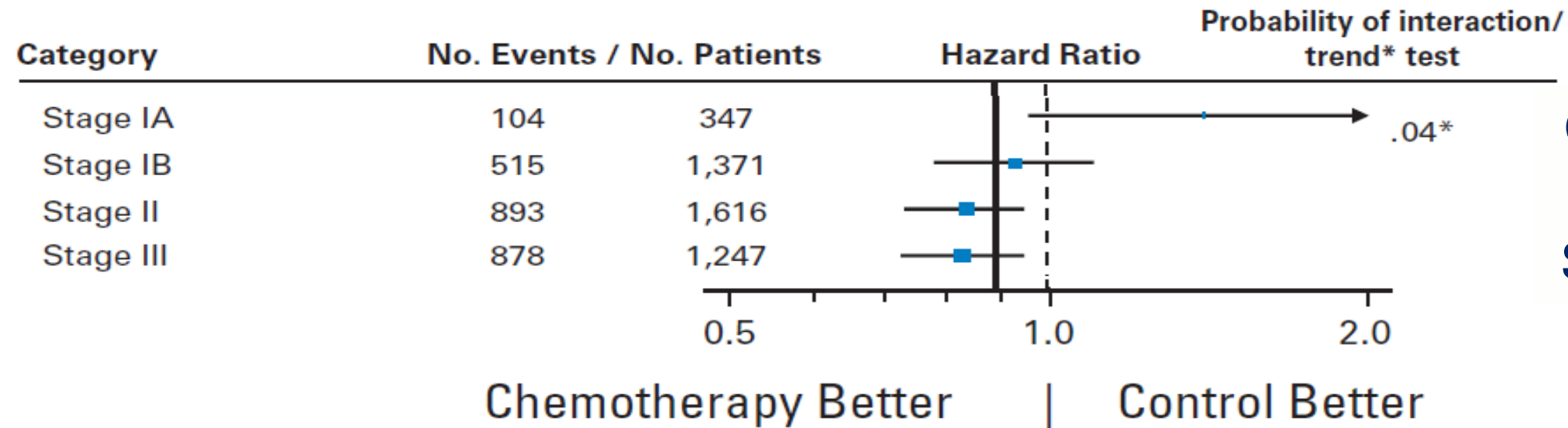
OS HR=0.86 p<0.03
DFS HR=0.83 p<0.003

Studies at this time gave:
cisplatin+ vinca alkaloids
or cisplatin + etoposide

Adjuvant chemotherapy has clear benefits

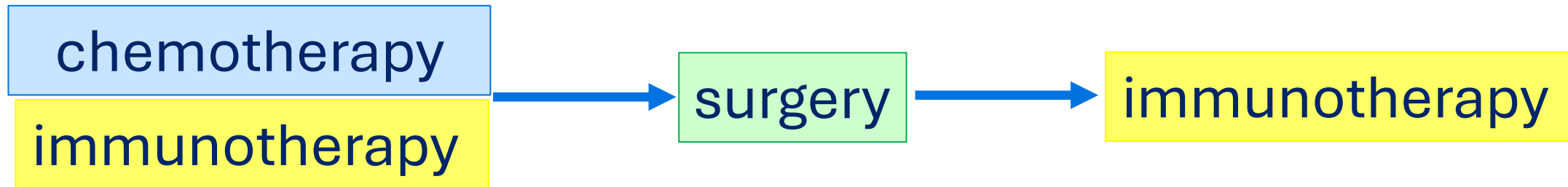


Overall Survival



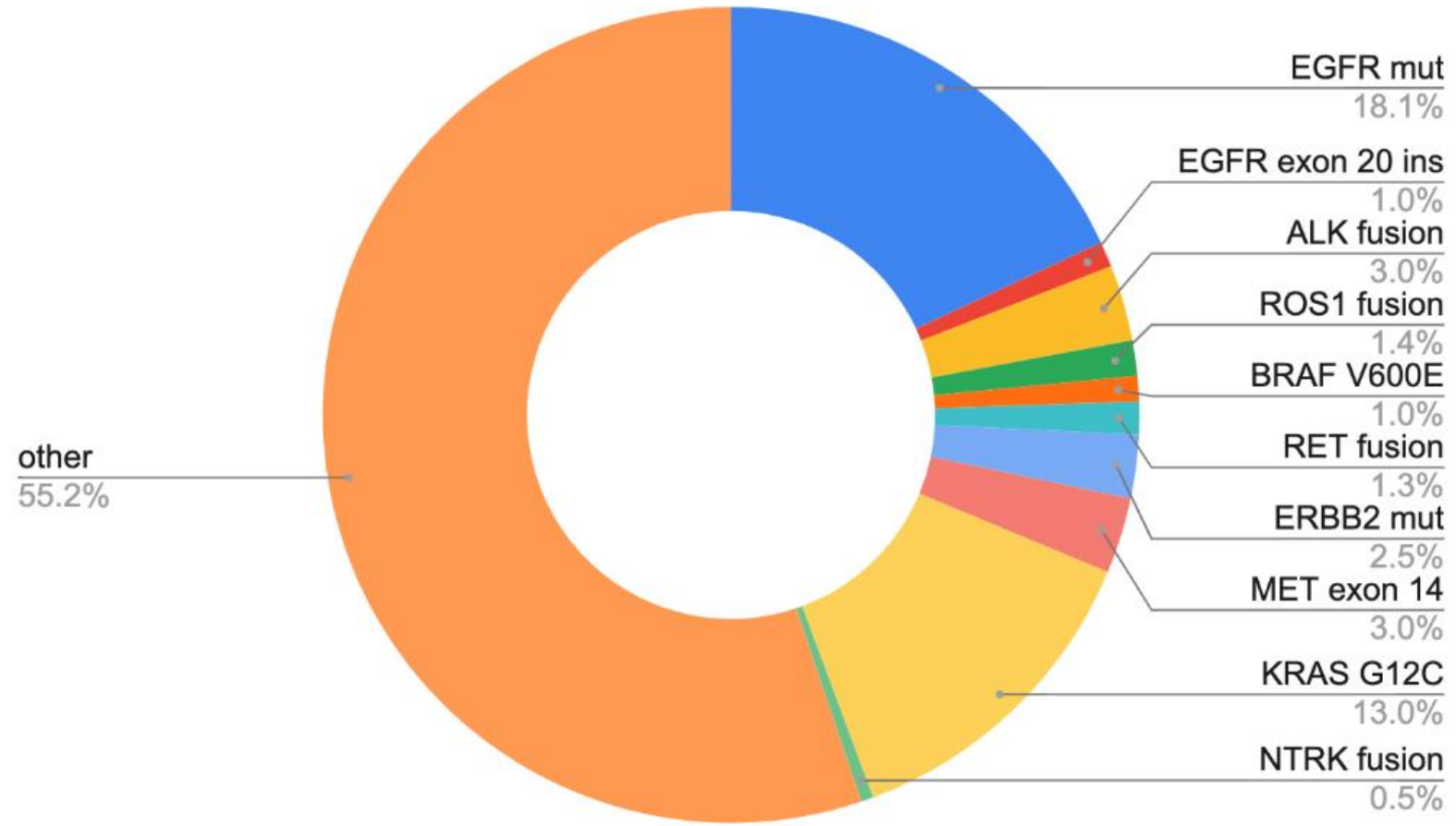
Chemotherapy
useful for
Stages II and III

How do we treat early-stage NSCLC in 2024?



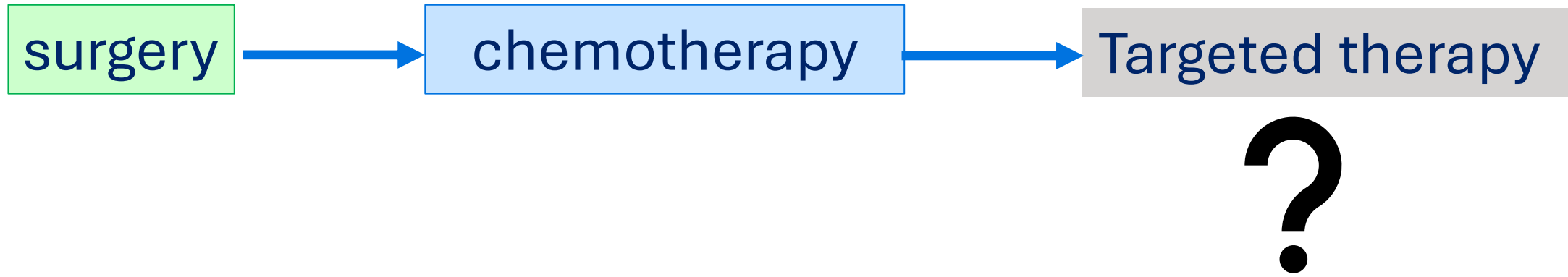
**Is a combination of
chemotherapy and immunotherapy
the Best Systemic Therapy
for all patients with NSCLC?**

Lung cancer molecular subtypes with FDA-approved agents



AACR GENIE BPC lung, Choudhury et al, CCR 2023;
Data available at <https://genie.cbioportal.org/>

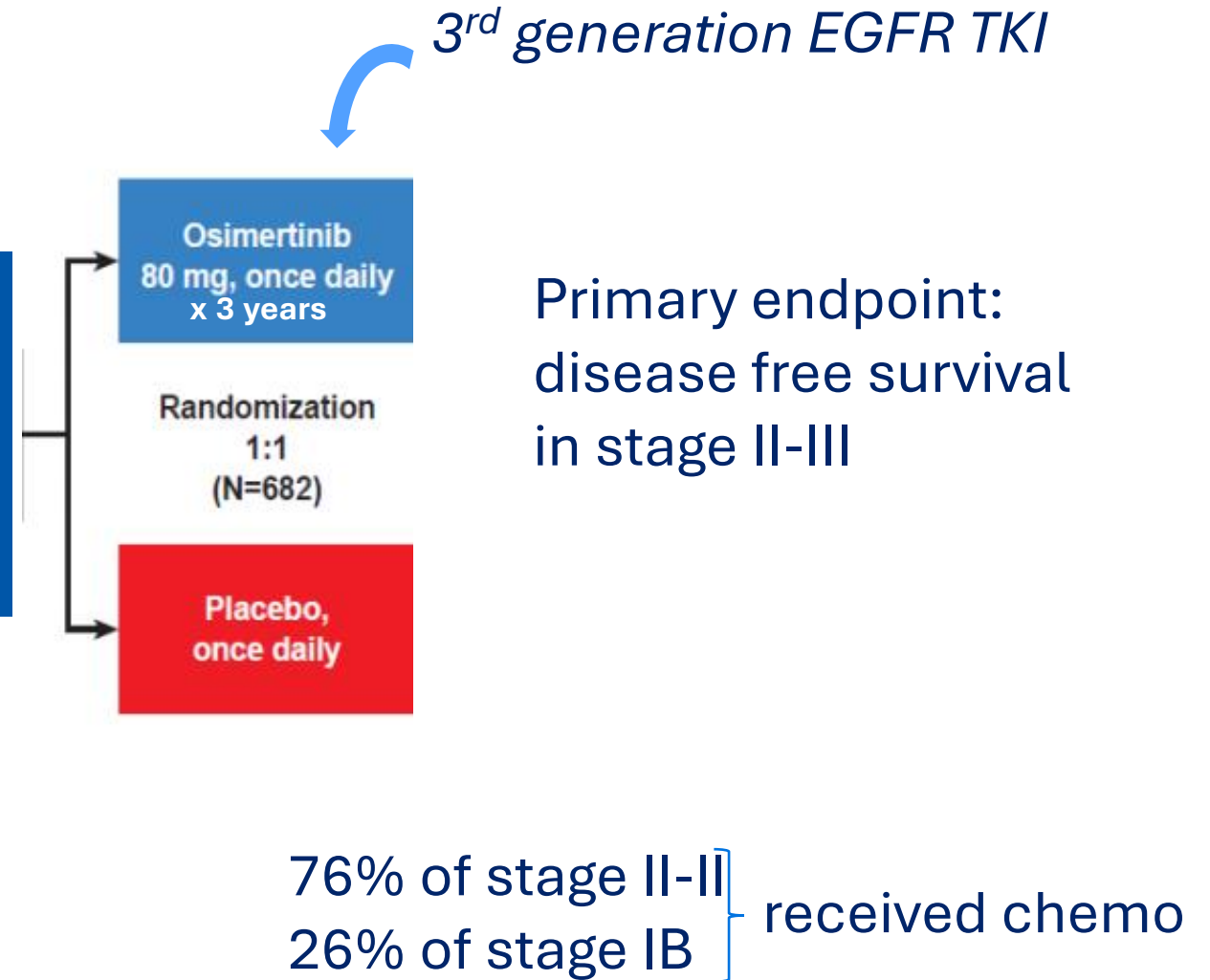
How do we treat early-stage NSCLC?



Phase III trial of adjuvant osimertinib

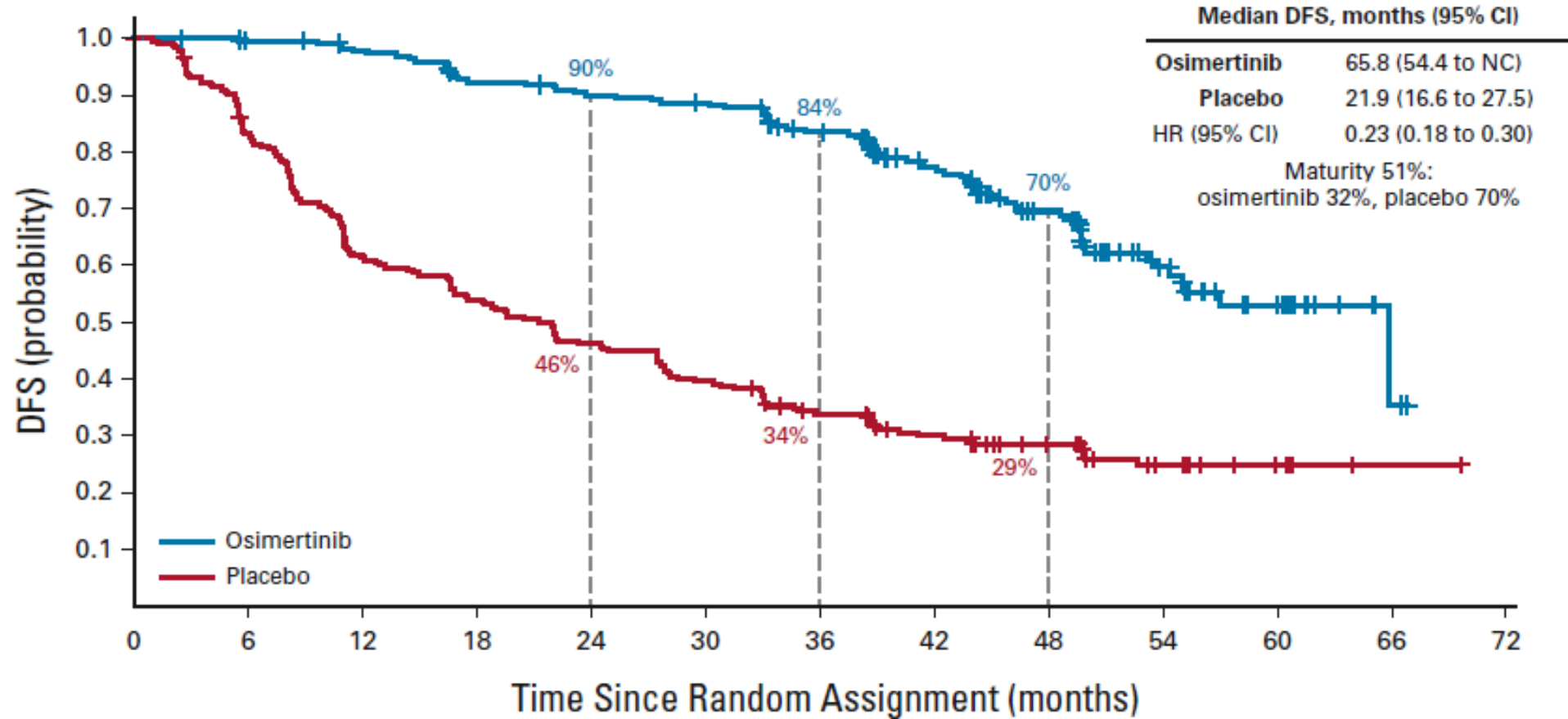
Patients with:

- Completely resected IB-IIIa NSCLC
- EGFR exon 19 del or L858R
- With or without adjuvant chemotherapy
- <10 weeks from surgery (if no chemo)
- <26 weeks from surgery (if adjuvant chemo)

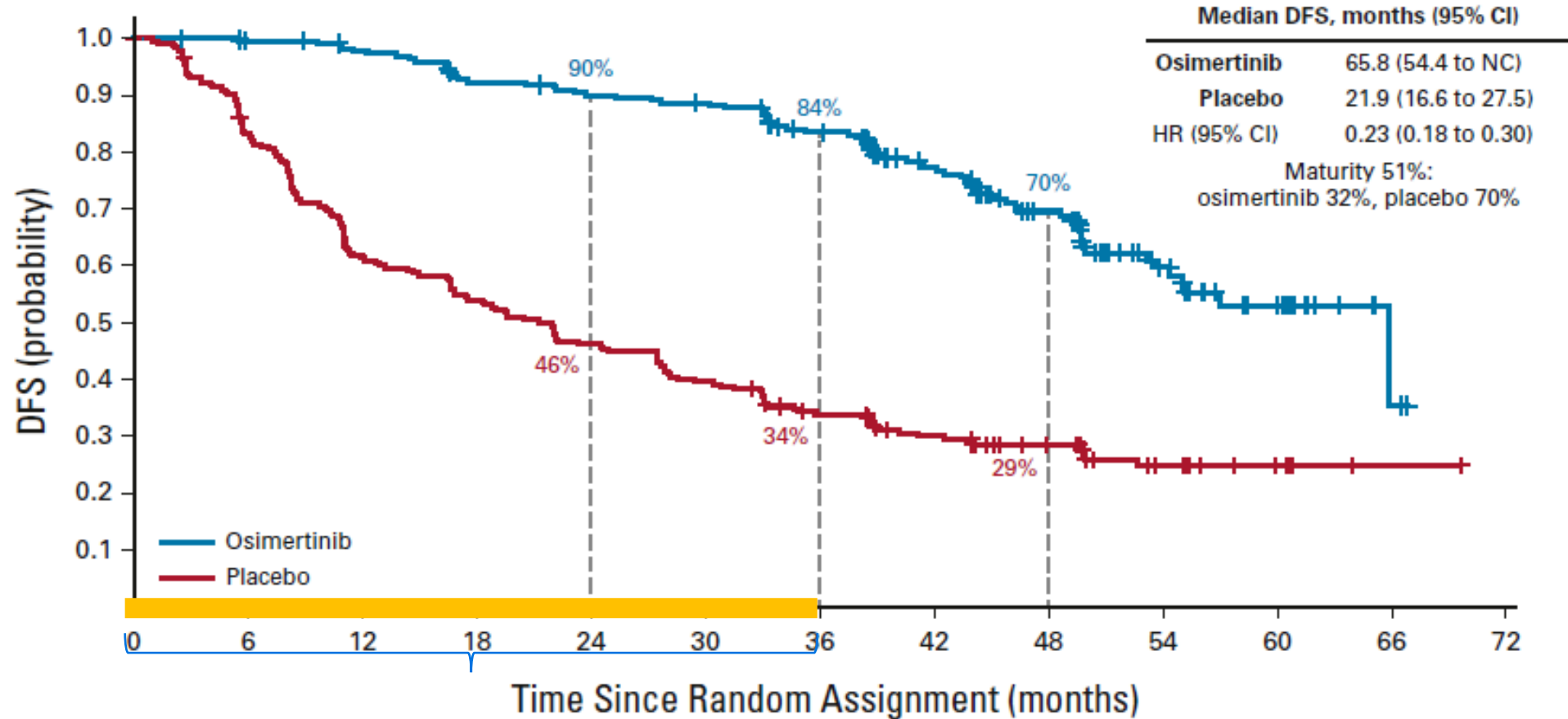


Modified from Wu et al NEJM 2020

DFS for Adjuvant Osimertinib (Stage II/IIIa)



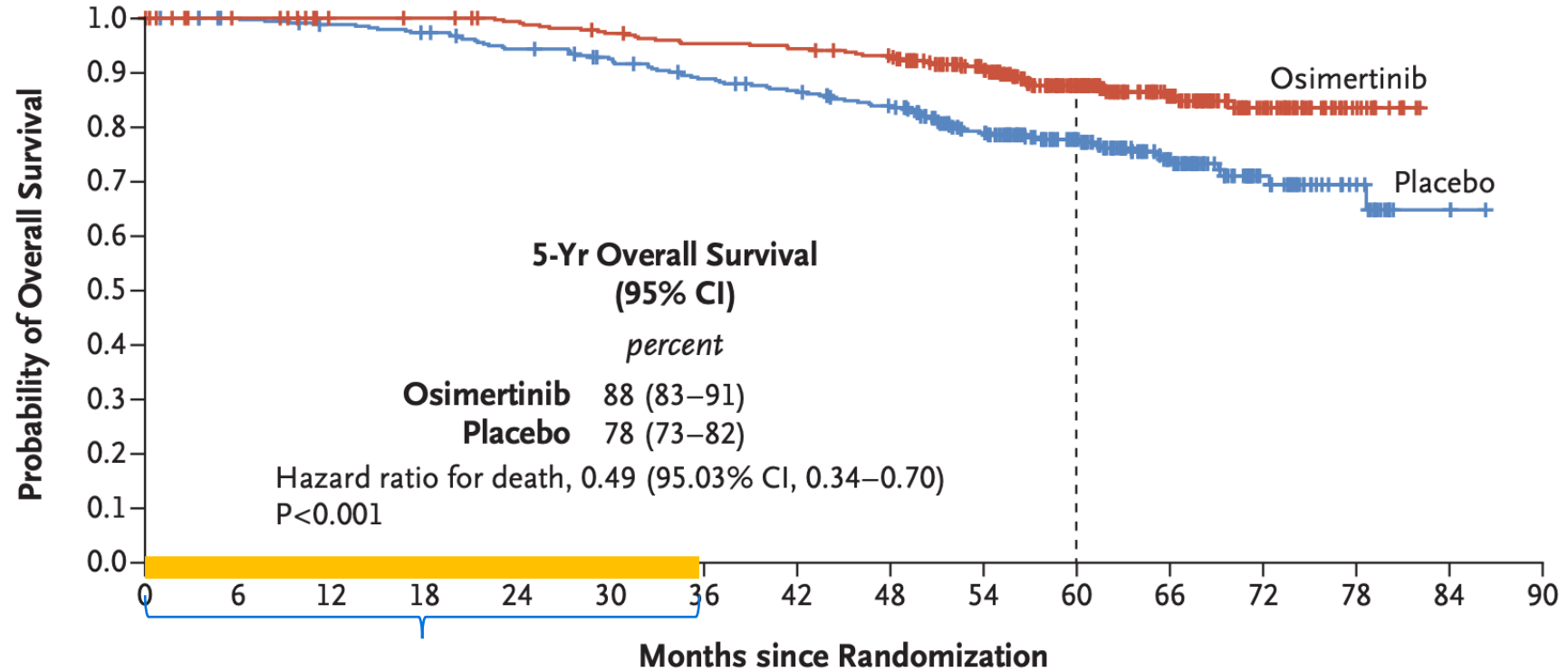
DFS for Adjuvant Osimertinib (Stage II/IIIa)



Time on osimertinib
(for osimertinib arm)

Three Years of Osimertinib Improves Survival

Patients with Stage IB to IIIA Disease



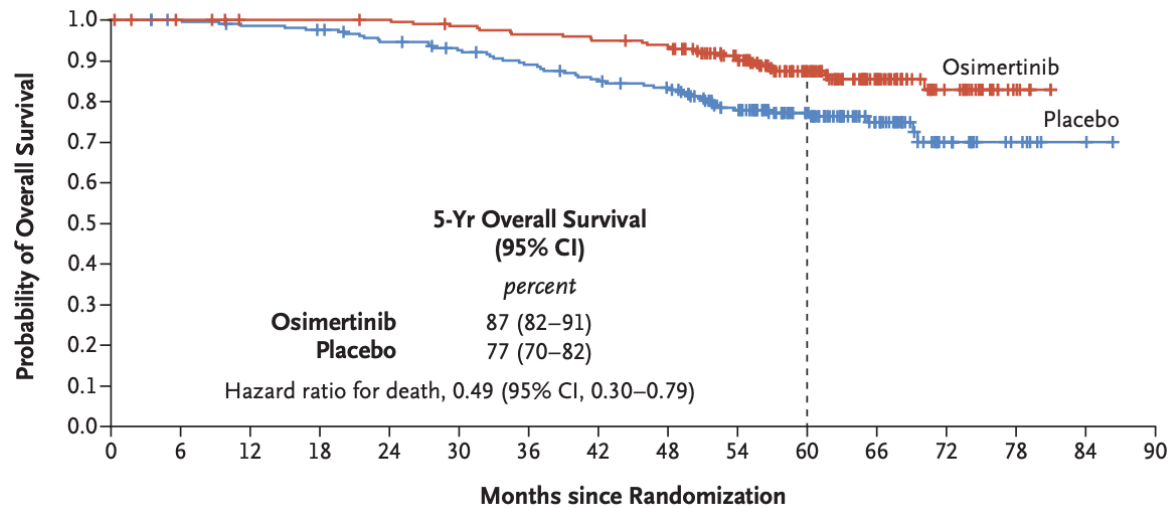
No. at Risk

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90
Osimertinib	339	332	325	324	319	311	304	301	294	252	176	108	50	15	0	
Placebo	343	338	332	326	314	304	290	281	267	223	164	97	44	17	3	0

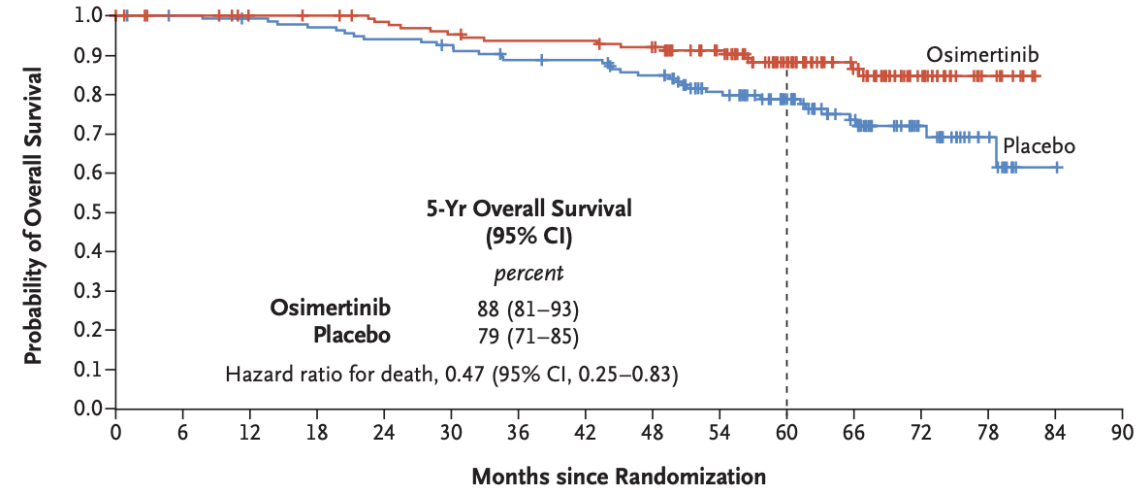
Time on osimertinib

Do These Patients Still Need Chemo?

Patients Who Received Adjuvant Chemotherapy



Patients Who Did Not Receive Adjuvant Chemotherapy

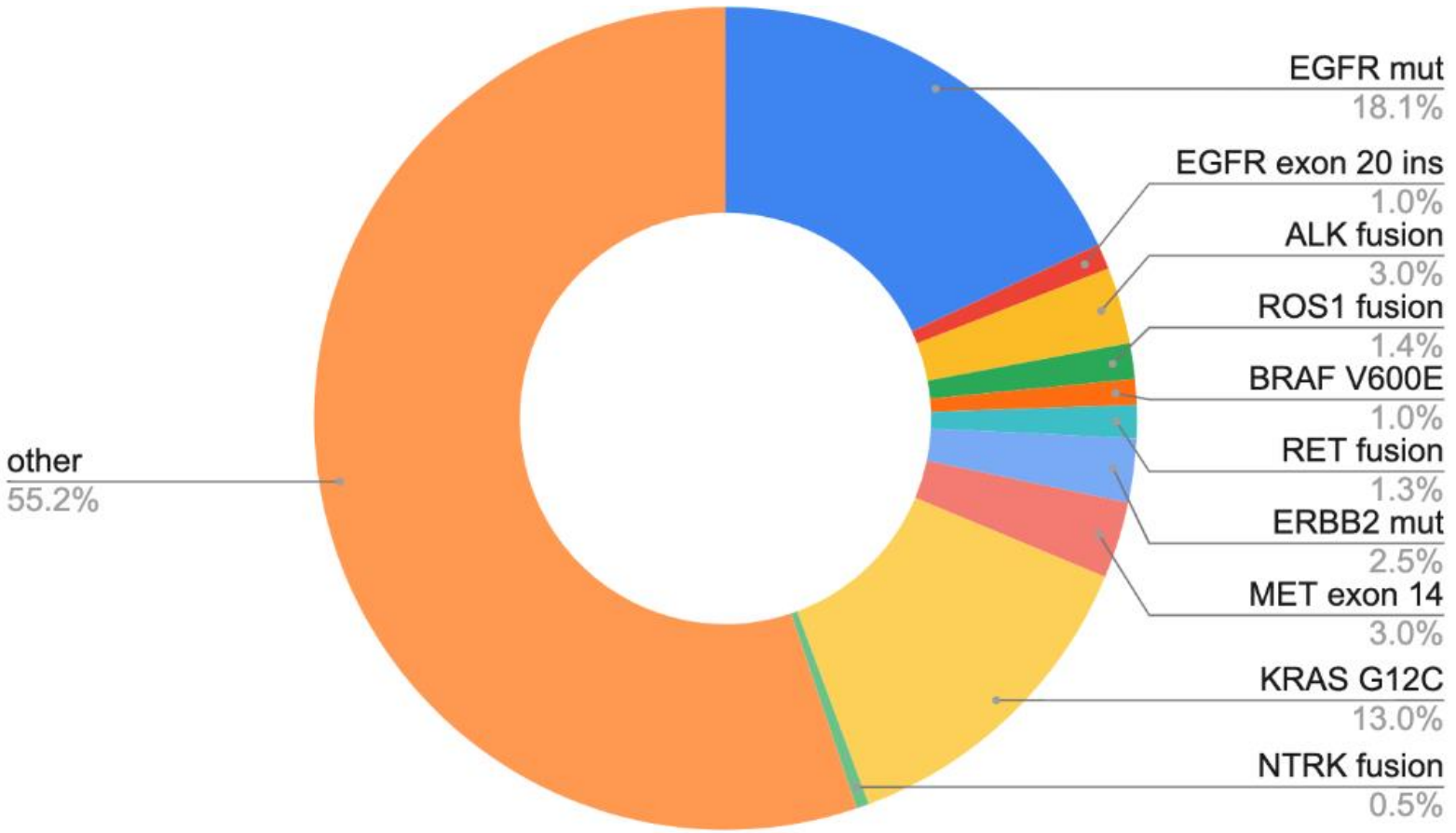


But, this is a mix of stages, so the “no chemotherapy” group, had more patients with Stage Ib

Among Patients with Stage II-III NSCLC

Treatment	5-year OS
No Chemotherapy/placebo	66%
Chemotherapy/placebo	75%
No Chemotherapy/ 3 yrs osimertinib	80%
Chemotherapy/ 3 yrs osimertinib	87%

Lung cancer molecular subtypes with FDA-approved agents



AACR GENIE BPC lung, Choudhury et al, CCR 2023;
Data available at <https://genie.cbioportal.org/>

Evaluating Newer ALK inhibitors in ALK+ NSCLC

Key Entry

Criteria

- Stage IIIB/IV or recurrent *ALK*-positive NSCLC
- *ALK* positive
- ECOG PS 0-2
- Brain metastases allowed
- no prior therapy

R
1:1

Newer *ALK* inhibitor

Crizotinib 250 mg
BID PO

Endpoints

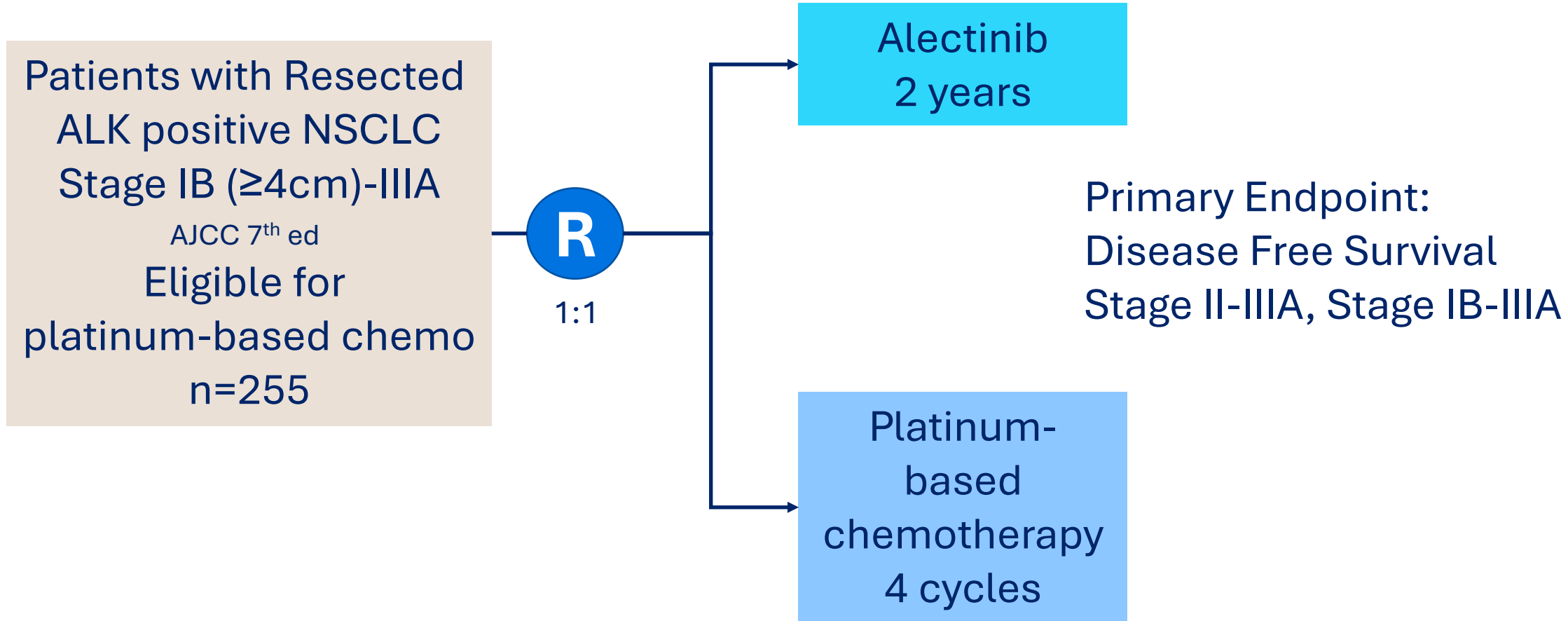
- **Primary**
 - PFS
- **Secondary**
 - ORR
 - OS

Comparing newer ALK inhibitors in ALK+ NSCLC

	RR (vs crizotinib)	12 month PFS (vs crizotinib)	PFS HR
Alectinib	83% vs 76%*	68% vs 49%	0.47
Brigatinib	71% vs 60%	67% vs 43%	0.49
Lorlatinib	76% vs 58%	78% vs 59%	0.28

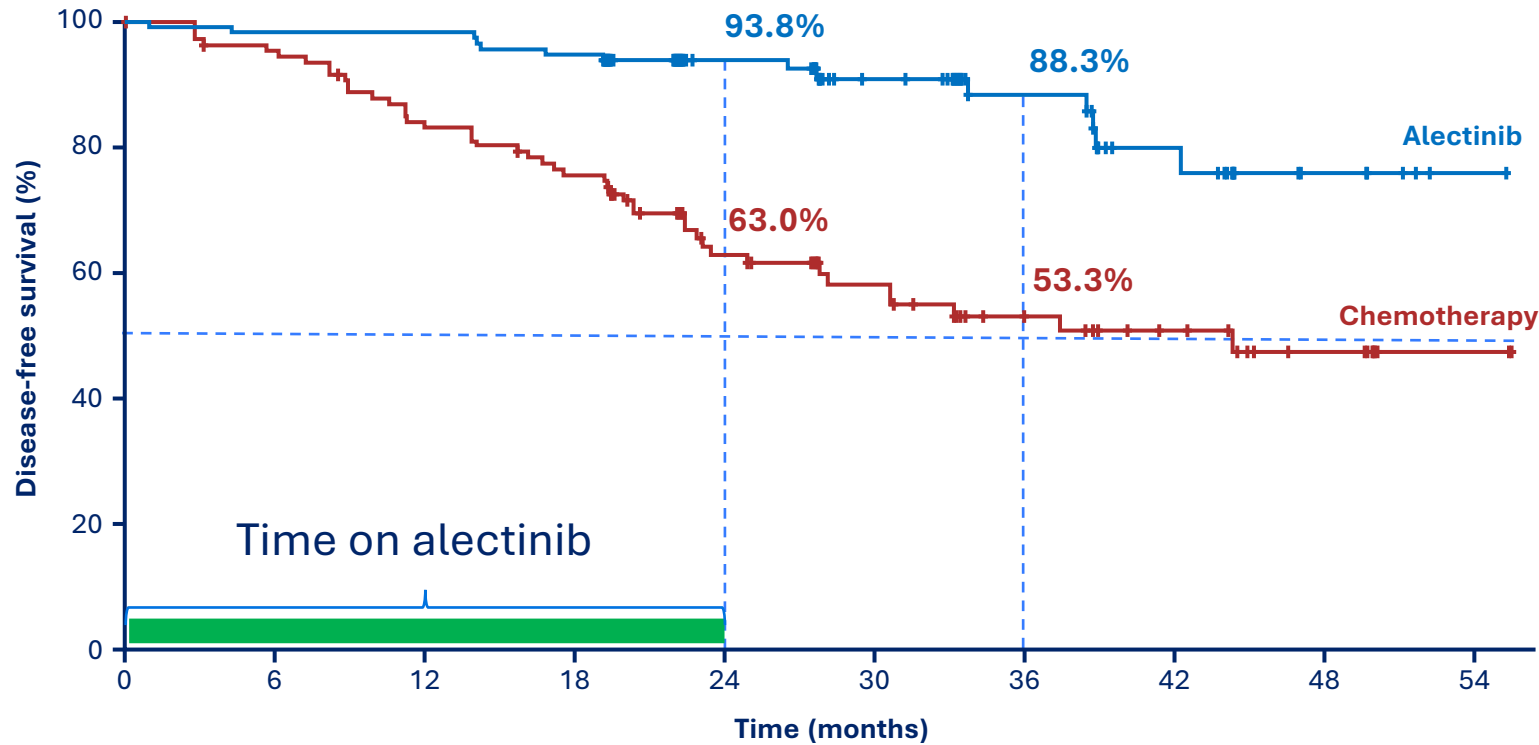
*confirmed objective response rate not reported

Exploring ALK inhibition in early-stage disease



Alectinib vs Chemotherapy in Resected NSCLC

Disease-free survival: stage II-III A



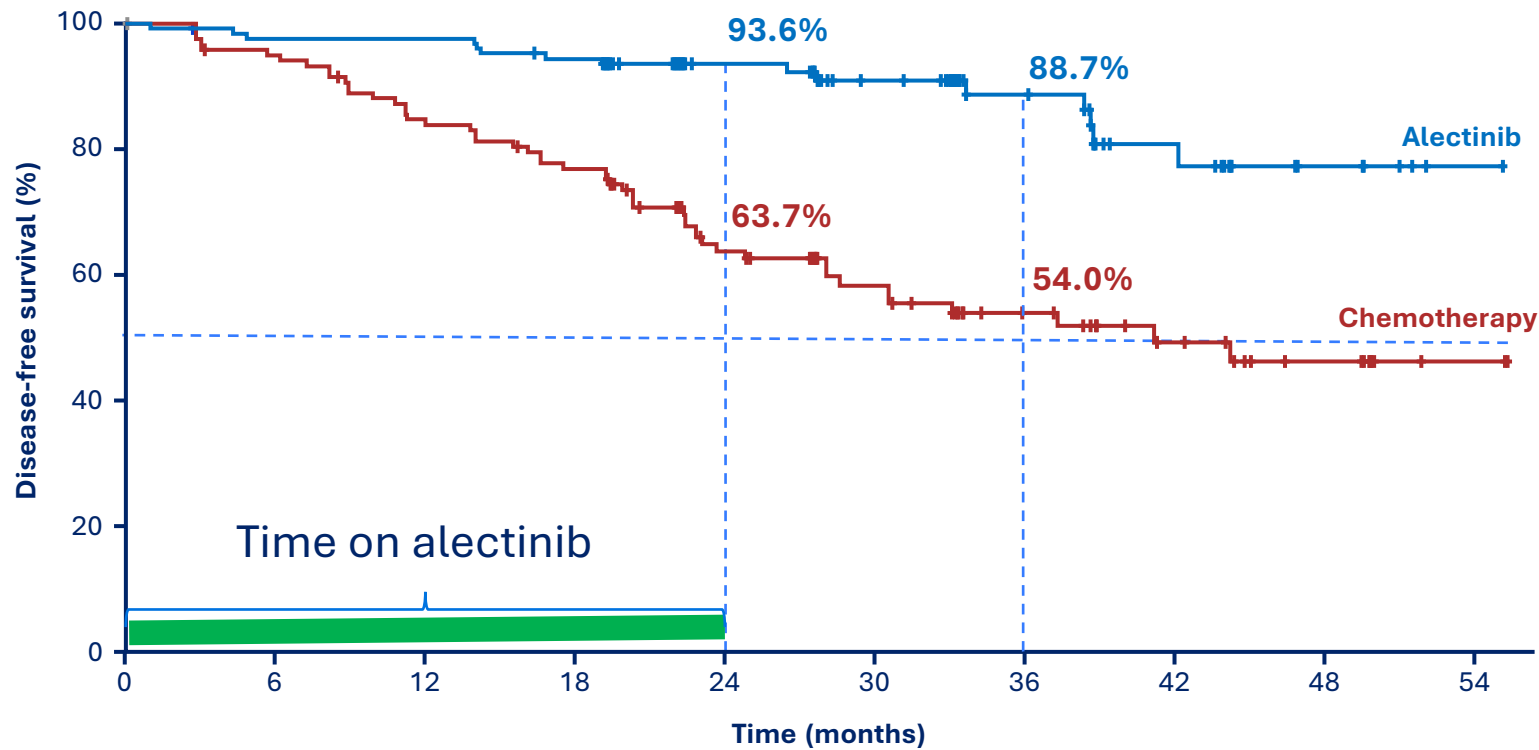
No. at risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
Alectinib	116	111	111	107	67	49	35	21	10	3	
Chemo	115	102	88	79	48	35	23	17	10	2	

Median survival follow up: alectinib, 27.9 months; chemotherapy, 27.8 months

	Alectinib (N=116)	Chemotherapy (N=115)
Patients with event	14 (12%)	45 (39%)
Death	0	1
Recurrence	14	44
Median DFS, months (95% CI)	Not reached	44.4 (27.8, NE)
DFS HR (95% CI)	0.24 (0.13, 0.45) p†<0.0001	

Alectinib vs Chemotherapy in Resected NSCLC

Disease-free survival: ITT (stage IB–IIIA)



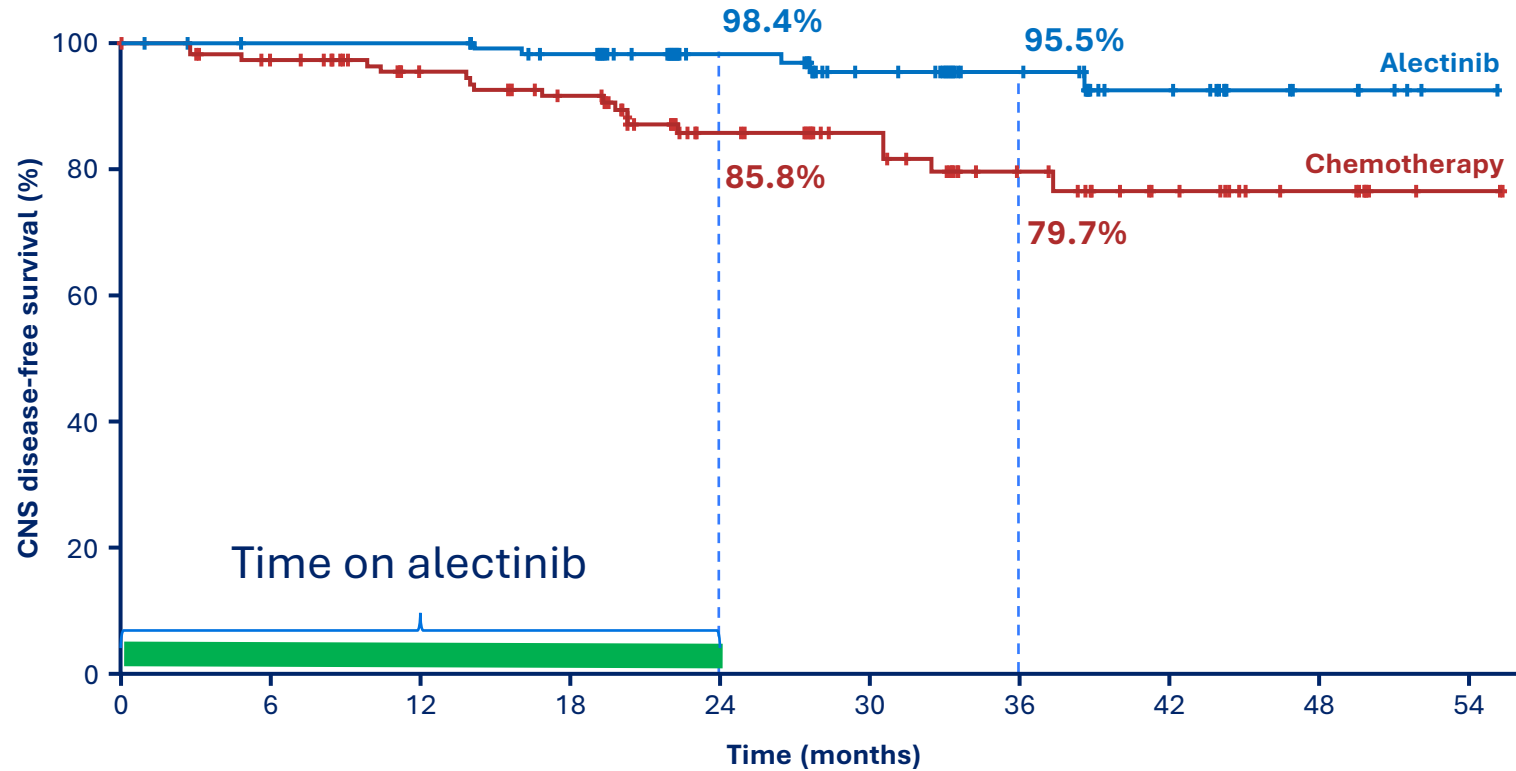
No. at risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
Alectinib	130	123	123	118	74	55	39	22	10	3	
Chemo	127	112	98	89	55	41	27	18	11	2	

	Alectinib (N=130)	Chemotherapy (N=127)
Patients with event	15 (12%)	50 (39%)
Death	0	1
Recurrence	15	49
Median DFS, months (95% CI)	Not reached	41.3 (28.5, NE)
DFS HR (95% CI)	0.24 (0.13, 0.43) p†<0.0001	

At the data cutoff date, **OS data were immature** with only 6 (2.3%) OS events reported‡

Median survival follow up: alectinib, 27.8 months; chemotherapy, 28.4 months

Alectinib vs Chemotherapy in Resected NSCLC CNS disease-free survival in the ITT population



	Alectinib (N=130)	Chemotherapy (N=127)
Patients with event	5	18
Death	1	4
Brain recurrence	4	14
CNS-DFS HR* (95% CI)	0.22 (0.08, 0.58)	

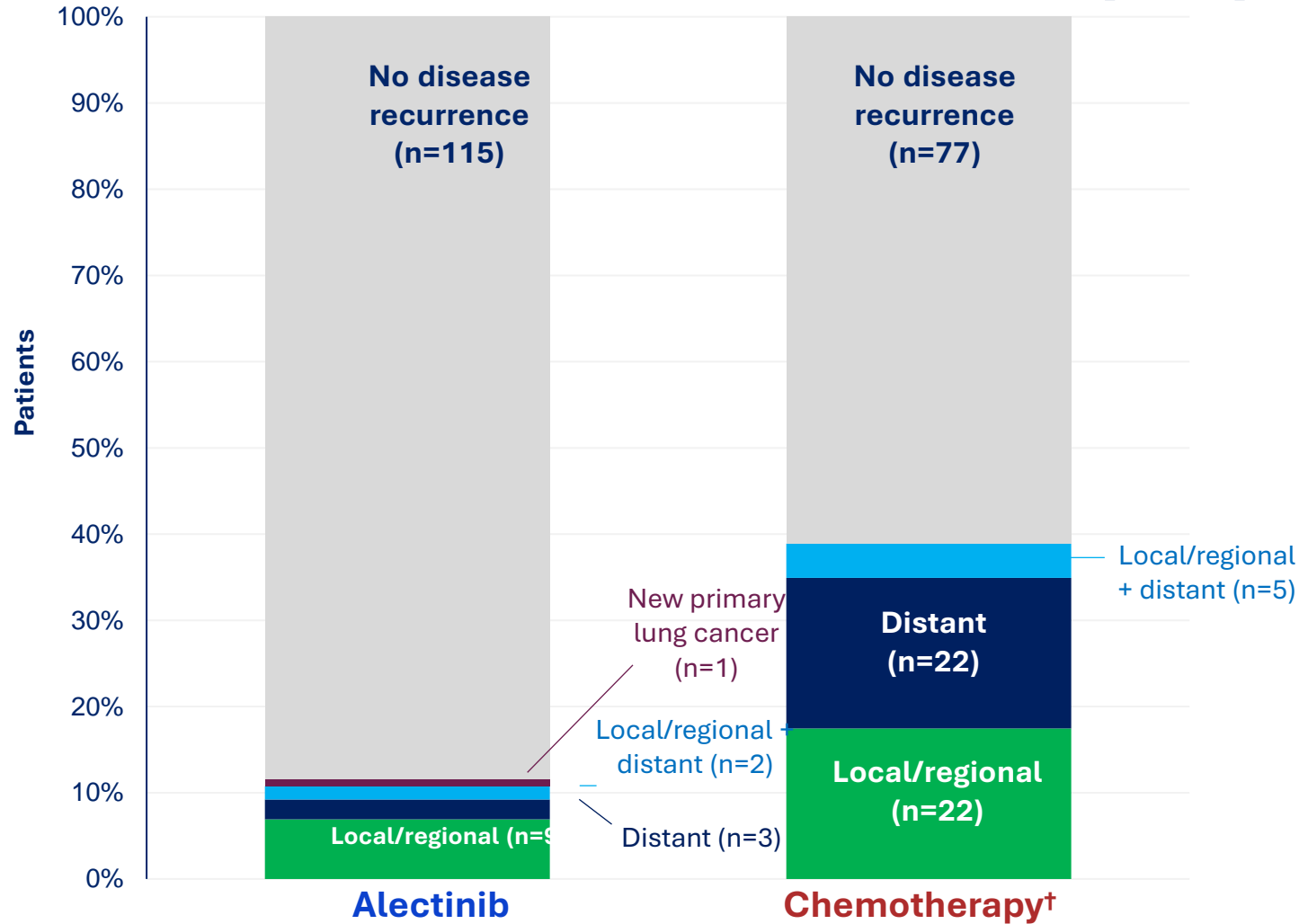
No. at risk

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
Alectinib	130	124	124	118	74	55	39	22	10	3
Chemo	127	113	98	90	57	43	27	18	11	2

Median survival follow up: alectinib, 27.8 months; chemotherapy, 28.4 months

Alectinib vs Chemotherapy in Resected NSCLC

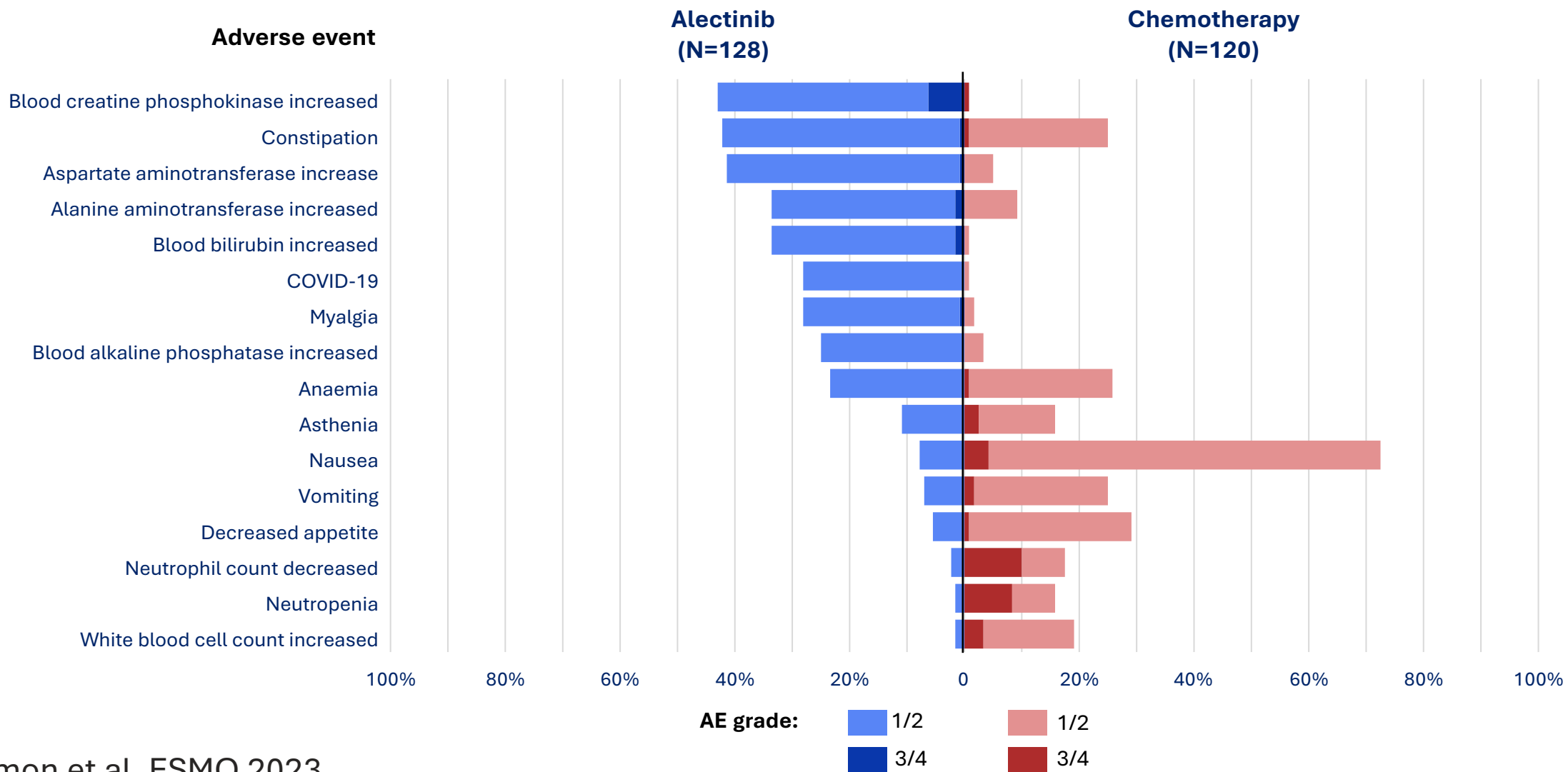
Sites of disease recurrence (ITT)



Site(s) of distant recurrence*	Alectinib (n=130)	Chemotherapy (n=127)
Brain	4	14
Bone	1	8
Adrenal gland	0	3
Lymph node	0	2
Kidney	0	1
Peritoneum	0	1
Other	1	0

Alectinib vs Chemotherapy in Resected NSCLC

AEs occurring in $\geq 15\%$ of patients



Open Questions

- Long duration of disease control for patients with metastatic disease mean it's harder to judge based on early timepoints whether effects of treatment are durable beyond completion of the TKI, but survival is improved.
- What's the right duration of TKI? 2 years...3 years...10 years
- Do we incorporate chemotherapy into these regimens? How?

What are characteristics of treatment approaches that have proven to be useful in adjuvant setting

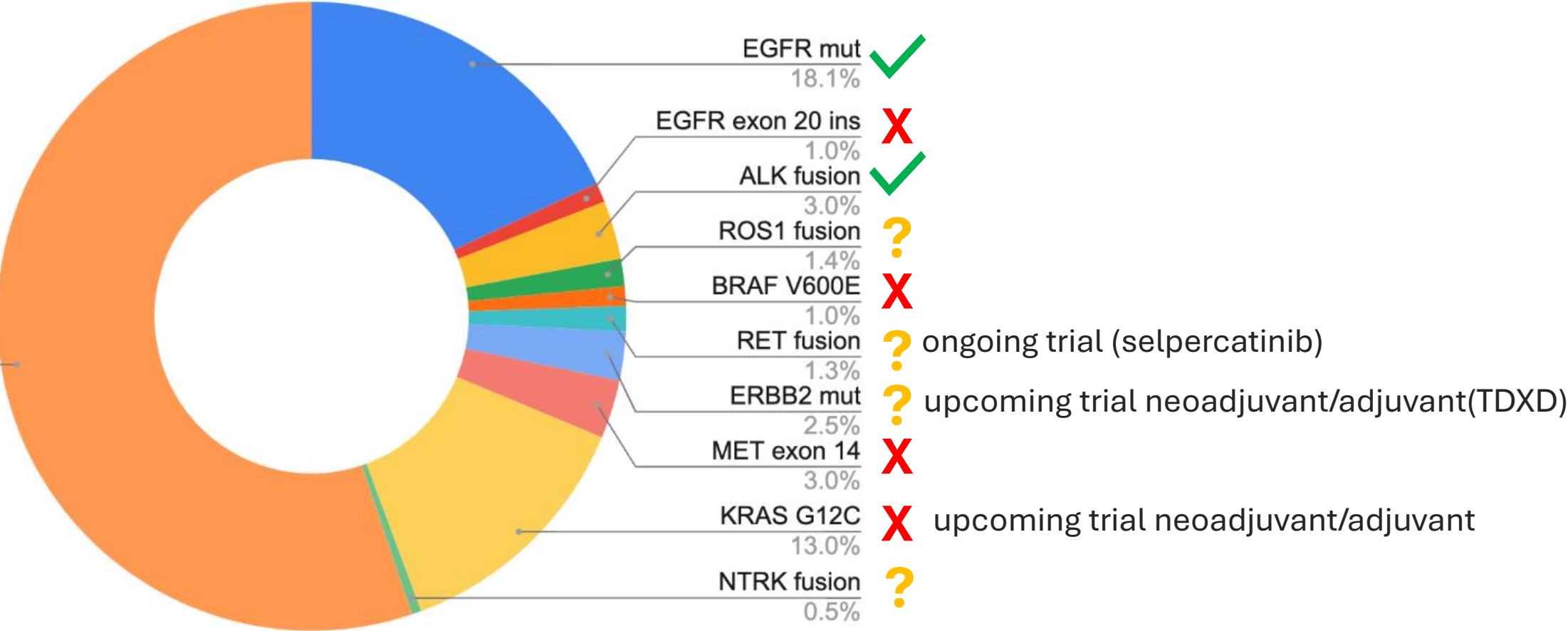
- Manageable toxicity profile (higher bar for longer duration of adjuvant therapy)
- High response rate
- Long median PFS
- Long median OS

Conclusions

- For patients with completely resected EGFR mutant NSCLC
 - 3 years of osimertinib improves overall survival
 - Benefits of chemotherapy appear additive
 - I recommend chemotherapy followed by osimertinib

- For patients with completely resected ALK positive
 - 2 years of alectinib improves disease free survival
 - Trial inappropriately required a choice between adjuvant chemotherapy and alectinib
 - I recommend chemotherapy followed by alectinib

For what oncogenes do these lessons apply?



AACR GENIE BPC lung, Choudhury et al, CCR 2023;
 Data available at <https://genie.cbioportal.org/>