Background SPICE is a phase 1 study of the oncolytic adenovirus enadenotucirev in combination with nivolumab in patients with advanced epithelial tumors (NCT02636036). Preliminary data has indicated a survival advantage in patients with mCRC resulting in a median OS of 14 months.1 To further understand this OS signal, a comparison to historical patient-level data from the placebo arm of the CORRECT study (NCT01103323) was performed using data obtained from Project Data Sphere.

Methods Individual patients from SPICE were matched with patients in the placebo arm of the CORRECT study in terms of covariates known to be associated with OS (ECOG, presence of liver mets, haemoglobin, albumin, LDH and platelet count). The OS outcomes were then compared between the matched SPICE and CORRECT patients to minimise any bias due to patient selection. The distribution of the covariates was broadly similar between studies with minor differences favouring the SPICE study.

Results The mOS in confirmed microsatellite stable mCRC patients (n=25) in the SPICE study was 15.4 months (95% CI; 11.8 m, 21.0 m) as compared to 5.0 months for patients in the placebo arm of the CORRECT study (n=251). Two different statistical analyses were performed to compare the outcomes between studies: (1) A comparison of OS matching each SPICE patient to a maximum of 10 (average of 5.5) placebo patients from CORRECT using M:1 variable nearest neighbour propensity score matching; (2) Multivariate analysis of SPICE vs CORRECT adjusting for all covariates in a Cox regression model. The Hazard Ratio (SPICE:CORRECT) from the regression model was 0.28 with an upper 2-sided 95% confidence limit of 0.48, which was consistent with results using propensity score matching. The upper 95% CL for the HR for method (2) was 0.61.

Conclusions The results appear promising, particularly in a population that has historically shown little response to PD-1 intervention and warrant further exploration in a randomised study. However, these analyses cannot be regarded as definitive, due to the possible presence of unmeasured confounders between a small phase 1 cohort and a large phase 3 control group.

Ethics Approval The study was approved by the Western Institutional Review Board, study approval number 1160755.

REFERENCE


http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jitc-2020-SITC2020.0329
IMMUNOTHERAPY WITH Y90-RADIOEMBOLIZATION FOR METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER (IRE-C)

1Pashtoon Kasai*, 2Beau Toschik, 3Sandeep Laroia. 1University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA; 2Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, Fl, USA

Background For patients with microsatellite stable or mismatch repair proficient (MSS/pMMR) metastatic colorectal cancer, immune checkpoint blockade works well. Strategies are being devised where immunotherapy is being combined with other novel agents or radiotherapy to enhance PD-L1 expression, alter the tumor microenvironment (turning ‘cold’ tumors ‘hot’) and/or release neoantigens to enhance efficacy of immune checkpoint blockade. We chose Yttrium-90 radioembolization (Y90-RE) in combination with a fixed dose of immunotherapy given pre- and post-Y90-RE as a treatment strategy to be examined as part of a clinical trial for those patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who have liver-predominant or liver-only metastases.

Methods This clinical trial will be conducted as a single-center, open-label, Phase I/2 trial to evaluate the feasibility and safety of Yttrium-90 radioembolization (Y90-RE) in combination with a fixed dose of immunotherapy (durvalumab - 750 mg) in subjects with liver-predominant, metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), which is mismatch repair proficient/microsatellite stable (pMMR/MSS). As noted on clinicaltrials.gov, the purpose of this clinical trial is to find out more about the side effects of immunotherapy with a form of radiation treatment for the cancer in the liver called Yttrium-90 RadioEmbolization (Y90-RE). An immunotherapy drug, durvalumab, will be given intravenously every 2 weeks. We are studying what doses of durvalumab are safe for people in combination with this form of radiation treatment. Patients in this study will receive durvalumab, which is experimental and not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for metastatic colorectal cancer. Microscopic radioactive particles (TheraSphere®) will be used for radioembolization to deliver the Y90 drug to the liver. The number of doses of the immunotherapy drug (range: 2 to 5) will depend on the cohort patients are assigned to. There is no placebo. Everyone on the study is treated with immunotherapy alongside the Y90-RadioEmbolization (table 1). Primary objective is to look at safety and feasibility of this approach.

Once the recommended phase-2 dose is determined through an acceleration titration design, a total of 18 patients are being planned to be treated on this study at the University of Iowa Holden Comprehensive Cancer Center. The study has strong correlational components from a tumor microenvironment (pre- and post-biopsies) as well as ‘liquid biopsies’ - circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) testing already integrated into the protocol. This would provide an opportunity to understand better the changes to the tumor microenvironment from such an approach in addition to understanding mechanisms of immune evasion/resistance.

Results N/A

Conclusions N/A

Trial Registration NCT04108481

REFERENCES