

Working Group 3 (PCWG3)-modified RECIST v1.1 by blinded independent central review (BICR) Q9W during the first year and then Q12W thereafter. The dual primary end points are radiographic PFS per PCWG3-modified RECIST v1.1, as assessed by BICR and OS. The key secondary end point is time to initiation of subsequent anticancer therapy or death. Other secondary end points include ORR, duration of response, time to PSA progression, time to first symptomatic skeletal-related event, and safety and tolerability. Patient-reported outcomes and identification of molecular biomarkers for treatment response are exploratory end points. KEYLYNK-010 is ongoing or planned in 19 countries across Asia, Australia, Europe, and North and South America.

Results N/A

Conclusions N/A

Trial Registration ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT03834519

Ethics Approval The study and the protocol were approved by the Institutional Review Board or ethics committee at each site.

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KEYNOTE-991: PHASE 3 STUDY OF PEMBROLIZUMAB PLUS ENZALUTAMIDE AND ANDROGEN DEPRIVATION THERAPY (ADT) FOR PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC HORMONE-SENSITIVE PROSTATE CANCER (MHSPC)

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Background Combination of pembrolizumab, an anti-PD-1 antibody, added to enzalutamide, a nonsteroidal antiandrogen agent, has shown antitumor activity in abiraterone-resistant mCRPC (KEYNOTE-365, NCT02861573) and in patients with mCRPC for whom enzalutamide was ineffective (KEYNOTE-199, NCT02787005). These data indicate that the combination of pembrolizumab + enzalutamide with ADT warrants phase 3 evaluation. Also, efficacy in enzalutamide may be proimmunogenic, suggesting that it may be additive or synergistic in antitumor activity when combined with pembrolizumab.

Methods The KEYNOTE-991 (NCT04191096) phase 3 trial will evaluate the efficacy and safety of enzalutamide + ADT (LHRH agonist/antagonist during study treatment or bilateral orchiectomy) + pembrolizumab or placebo in patients with mHSPC. Eligibility criteria include age ≥ 18 years, mHSPC, ≥ 2 bone lesions or visceral disease, no prior treatment with next-generation hormone agents, adequate organ function, and ECOG PS 0 or 1. Patients must provide tissue for biomarker analysis. Approximately 1232 patients will be randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive enzalutamide 160 mg orally once daily + ADT + pembrolizumab 200 mg IV every 3 weeks (Q3W) or enzalutamide 160 mg orally once daily + ADT + placebo IV Q3W. Treatment will continue with pembrolizumab up to 35 cycles and treatment with enzalutamide will proceed continuously from day 1 of cycle 1 until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or withdrawal of consent. The stratification factors are prior docetaxel therapy (yes or no) and presence of high-volume disease (yes or no). CT or MRI and radionuclide bone imaging will be used to assess response according to Prostate Cancer Working Group 3 (PCWG3)-modified RECIST v1.1 by blinded independent central review (BICR) Q12W from the date of randomization. Imaging will continue

until the end of treatment and will resume Q12W during the posttreatment period. The co-primary end points are BICR-assessed radiographic PFS (according to PCWG3-modified RECIST v1.1) and OS. Key secondary end points are time to first subsequent anticancer therapy and time to symptomatic skeletal-related event. Other end points are PFS2 (progression after next line of therapy or death), PSA response rate, time to PSA progression, PSA undetectable rate, ORR, duration of response, time to soft tissue and radiographic bone progression per PCWG3-modified RECIST v1.1, safety, and patient-reported outcomes (eg, time to pain progression). Safety and tolerability will be evaluated using a tiered approach. KEYNOTE-991 is enrolling at 40 sites in Australia, Chile, Colombia, Israel, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United States.

Results N/A

Conclusions N/A

Trial Registration ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04191096

Ethics Approval The study and the protocol were approved by the Institutional Review Board or ethics committee at each site.

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CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS TREATED WITH ALKS 4230, A NOVEL ENGINEERED CYTOKINE, IN COMBINATION WITH PEMBROLIZUMAB: ARTISTRY-1 TRIAL

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Background ALKS 4230 is a novel engineered cytokine that selectively targets the intermediate-affinity interleukin-2 receptor complex to activate CD8+ T cells and natural killer cells.¹ The ARTISTRY-1 trial (NCT02799095) has shown encouraging efficacy and acceptable tolerability of ALKS 4230 among patients with advanced solid tumors.² We report a detailed analysis of ovarian cancer (OC) patients who received combination therapy in ARTISTRY-1.

Methods ARTISTRY-1 is an ongoing multicohort phase 1/2 trial exploring intravenous ALKS 4230 as monotherapy and combined with pembrolizumab. OC patients were enrolled into a cohort with mixed anti PD 1/L1 unapproved tumor types who had progressed on prior chemotherapy. OC patients received ALKS 4230 (3 μ g/kg) on days 1–5 and pembrolizumab (200 mg) on day 1 of a 21 day cycle. Outcomes