antibody against programmed cell death 1 (PD-1). In POD1UM-101, retifanlimab monotherapy demonstrated acceptable tolerability and durable clinical benefit in multiple advanced tumor types, including pretreated endometrial cancer. POD1UM-204 is designed to further investigate efficacy and safety of retifanlimab alone or in combination with other immunotherapy or targeted agents in patients with advanced/metastatic endometrial cancer.

Methods POD1UM-204 is a phase 2, multicenter, nonrandomized, open-label, umbrella study in women =18 years of age, with histologically confirmed diagnosis of advanced/metastatic endometrial cancer that has progressed on or after platinum-based chemotherapy. Patients must have an ECOG performance status =1, at least 1 measurable tumor lesion by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors v1.1, and provide tumor tissue at baseline. Approximately 220 patients will be enrolled into 4 treatment groups: Group A—patients with MSI-H (microsatellite instability high) endometrial cancer and no prior CPI therapy (up to 100 patients) receiving retifanlimab monotherapy; Group B—patients with dMMR (deficient DNA mismatch repair) or POLE (DNA polymerase epsilon) endometrial cancer and no prior CPI therapy (up to 40 patients) receiving retifanlimab monotherapy; Group C—patients with unselected endometrial cancer and regardless of prior CPI treatment (up to 40 patients) receiving retifanlimab plus epacadostat (indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase inhibitor); and Group D—patients with endometrial cancer and activating fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR1, 2 or 3) mutations or alterations outside of the kinase domain and regardless of prior CPI treatment (up to 40 patients) receiving retifanlimab plus pemigatinib (FGFR1, 2, 3 inhibitor) (figure 1). Patients can receive up to 26 treatment cycles if they continue to derive benefit and have not met criteria for withdrawal. The primary study objective is evaluating retifanlimab monotherapy antitumor activity (objective response rate [ORR]) determined by independent central review [ICR]) in Group A. Secondary study objectives include assessing additional efficacy measures (duration of response, disease control rate and progression-free survival by ICR, and overall survival) in Group A; determining clinical activity (ORR by the investigator) in Groups B, C and D; and evaluating safety and tolerability of retifanlimab.

Abstract 348 Figure 1 POD1UM-204 study design

Results N/A

Conclusions N/A

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Trial Registration ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04463771; EudraCT 2020-000496-20

Ethics Approval The study was approved by institutional review boards or independent ethics committees of participating institutions.

Consent N/A

REFERENCES
Background Pembrolizumab alone and in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy have become standard first-line treatment options for recurrent/metastatic head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (R/M HNSCC), and there is a growing unmet need for safe and efficacious treatment options for R/M HNSCC that has progressed on or after platinum-based chemotherapy and immunotherapy. Data from Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 showed promising antitumor activity and acceptable safety for the PD-1 inhibitor pembrolizumab given in combination with the multikinase inhibitor lenvatinib in patients with metastatic HNSCC. LEAP-009 (NCT04428151), a global, randomized, open-label, phase 2 trial, will assess the efficacy and safety of pembrolizumab in combination with lenvatinib versus SOC chemotherapy, as well as the efficacy and safety of lenvatinib monotherapy, in patients with R/M HNSCC that has progressed after platinum-based chemotherapy and a PD-(L)1 inhibitor.

Methods Eligible patients are adults with histologically confirmed, locally incurable R/M HNSCC of the oral cavity, oropharynx, hypopharynx, or larynx, disease progression at any time during or after platinum-containing chemotherapy (with or without cetuximab), disease progression within 12 weeks from the last dose of treatment with ≥2 doses of a PD-(L)1 inhibitor, measurable disease based on RECIST v1.1 as confirmed by BICR, ECOG performance status of 0 or 1, and no major blood vessel invasion/infiltration. Patients will be randomized 3:3:2 to pembrolizumab (200 mg IV Q3W for up to 35 cycles) plus lenvatinib (20 mg orally once daily), investigator’s choice of SOC chemotherapy (docetaxel, paclitaxel, cetuximab, or capecitabine), or lenvatinib monotherapy (24 mg orally once daily). Randomization will be stratified by PD-L1 tumor proportion score (<50% versus ≥50%) and ECOG performance status (0 versus 1). Treatment will continue until centrally verified disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or decision to withdraw. Patients in the chemotherapy and lenvatinib monotherapy arms may be eligible to receive pembrolizumab plus lenvatinib upon disease progression. The primary endpoint is ORR according to modified RECIST v1.1 as assessed by BICR. Secondary endpoints include PFS, OS, DOR, and safety. Interim futility analysis will be conducted for the lenvatinib monotherapy arm. Tumor imaging by CT or MRI will be performed 6 weeks after randomization, every 6 weeks through year 1, and every 9 weeks thereafter. Safety will be monitored throughout the study and for 30 days after treatment end (90 days for serious AEs if no new anticancer treatment is initiated, and at any time if the AE is considered treatment-related). Recruitment is ongoing; Planned enrollment is ~400 patients.

Results N/A

Conclusions N/A

Trial Registration ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier, NCT04428151

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

Consent All patients provided written informed consent to participate in the clinical trial.

REFERENCE


Abstracts

351 PEMBROLIZUMAB PLUS LENVATINIB VS CHEMOTHERAPY AND LENVATINIB MONOTHERAPY FOR RECURRENT/METASTATIC HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA THAT PROGRESS ON PLATINUM THERAPY AND IMMUNOTHERAPY: LEAP-009

1Kevin Harrington, 2Ezra Cohen, 3Lillian Siu, 4Danny Rischin, 5Lisa Licitra, 6Ian Vermorken, 7Quynh-Thu Le, 8Makoto Tahara, 9Jean-Pascal Machiels, 10Natalyn Hawk, 11Joy Ge, 12Behzad Bidadi, 13Ramon Swaby, 14Barbara Burtis. The Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK; 2University of California San Diego and Moores Cancer Center, La Jolla, CA, USA; 3University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada; 4Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, East Melbourne, Australia; 5Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori and University of Milan, Milan, Italy; 6Antwerp University Hospital, Edegem, Belgium; 7Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA; 8National Cancer Center Hospital, Kawasaki, Japan; 9Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; 10Eisai Inc., Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA; 11Merck and Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA; 12Yale Cancer Center, New Haven, CT, USA.

Background Pembrolizumab plus lenvatinib has manageable toxicity and capacity to achieve long-term disease stability and objective tumor responses.

Trial Registration NCT04034225

Ethics Approval This study has been approved by WIRB (20190628) as well as several institutional IRBs.

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352 UPDATED CLINICAL DATA FROM THE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK (SCCHN) EXPANSION COHORT OF AN ONGOING PH1/1B STUDY OF EGANELISIB (FORMERLY IPI-549) IN COMBINATION WITH NIVOLUMAB

1Ezra Cohen, 2Michael Postow, 3Ryan Sullivan, 4David Hong, 5Heather Yeckes-Rodin, 6Brenda O Connell, 7Jeffery Kutok, 8Nora Zizlsperger, 9Kara Page, 10Jennifer Roberts, 11Haile Zhang, 12Bartosz Chmielowski. 1University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA; 2Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; 3Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; 4MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA; 5Heme-Onc Associates of Treasure Coast, Port St. Lucie, FL, USA; 6Infinity Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA, USA; 7Epzyme, Cambridge, MA, USA; 8University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

Background Eganelisib is a first-in-class, oral, selective PI3K-γ inhibitor. Preclinically, eganelisib reprograms macrophages/myeloid derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) from an immune-suppressive to an immune-activating phenotype and enhances efficacy of checkpoint inhibitors. Efficacy of eganelisib + nivolumab in patients with SCCHN resistant to immediate prior anti-PD-(L)1 therapy is presented.