

Systemic Therapies for Mesothelioma

Jorge E. Gomez, MD

Center For Thoracic Oncology



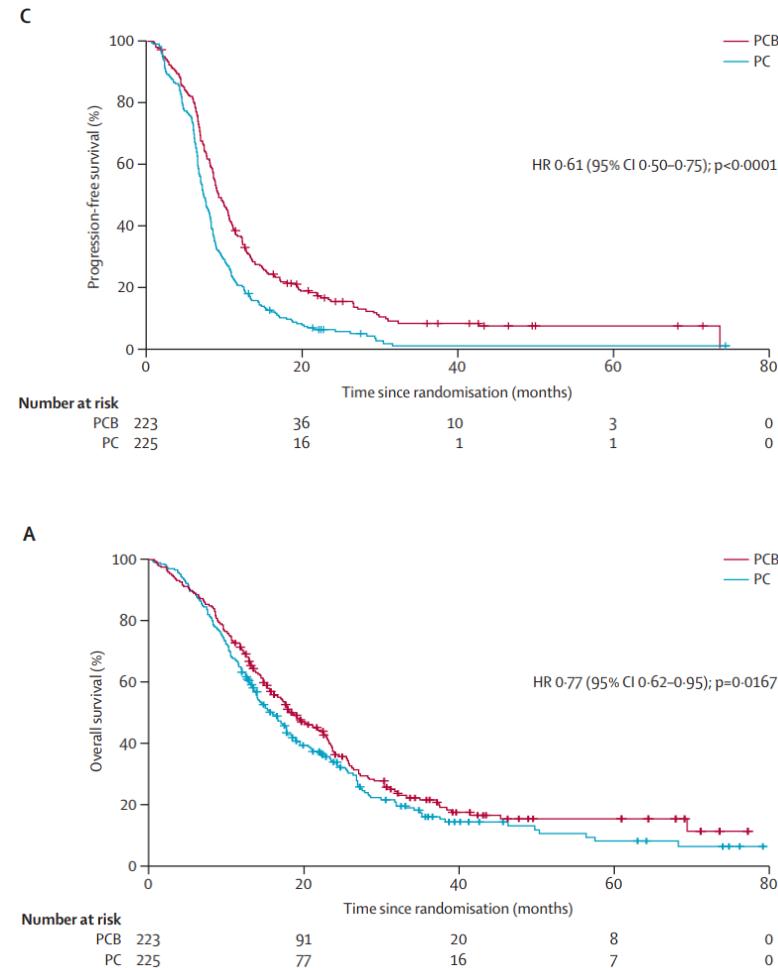
Icahn
School of
Medicine at
**Mount
Sinai**

First Line Trials



Bevacizumab for newly diagnosed pleural mesothelioma in the Mesothelioma Bevacizumab Cisplatin Pemetrexed Study (MAPS): a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial

- 448 patients randomized
- PFS: 9.2 vs 7.3 months
- OS: 18.8 vs 16.1 months



Tumour Treating Fields in combination with pemetrexed and cisplatin or carboplatin as first-line treatment for unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma (STELLAR): a multicentre, single-arm phase 2 trial

- 80 patients with unresectable mesothelioma enrolled
 - Epithelioid 53
 - Sarcomatoid or BP 21
 - Unknown 6
- Platinum plus pemetrexed every 21 days, up to 6 cycles
- TTFields at least 18 hours per day
- Only 56% of patients received subsequent treatment
- Only 9% of patients received subsequent immunotherapy

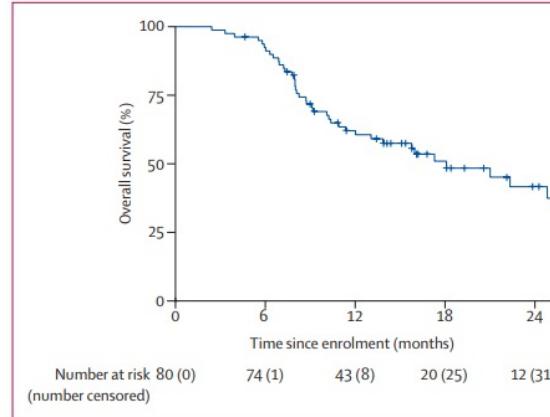


Figure 2: Overall survival
Kaplan-Meier analyses of overall survival in the intention-to-treat population.

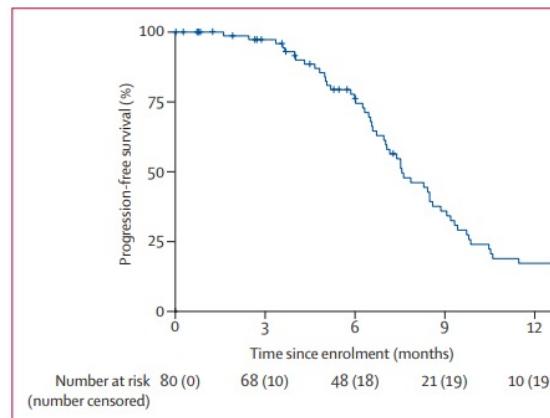


Figure 3: Progression-free survival
Kaplan-Meier analyses of progression-free survival in the intention-to-treat population.

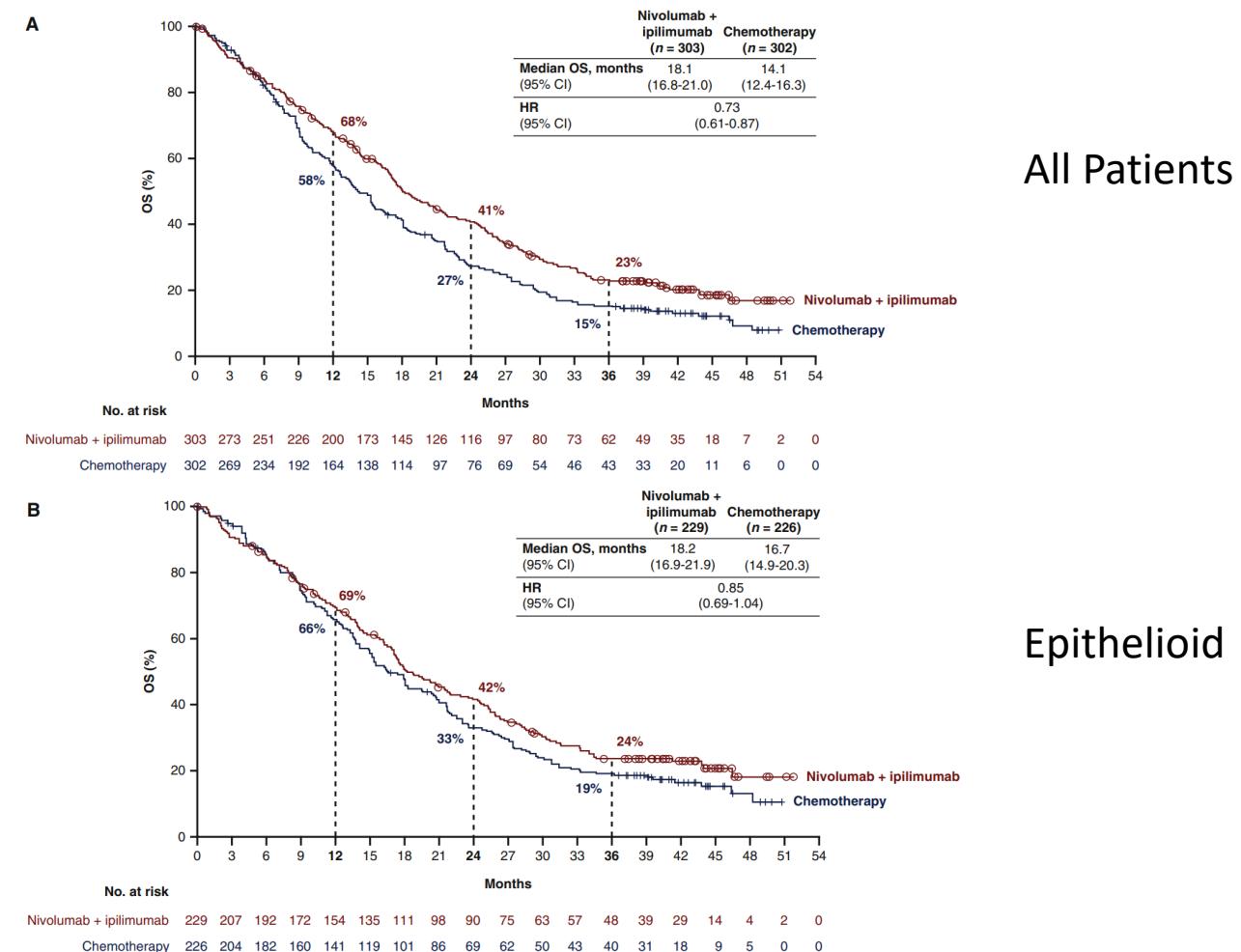
Median OS	18.2 mo
1 yr OS	62.2%
2 yr OS	41.9%
Median PFS	7.6 mo

Canadian Cancer Trials Group IND.227: A Phase 2 Randomized Study of Pembrolizumab in Patients With Advanced Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma

	Pembro + CT (n = 222)	CT (n = 218)	HR (95% CI)	P Value*
Median OS, mo (95% CI)	17.28 (14.36-21.29)	16.13 (13.08-18.17)	0.79 (0.64-0.98)	.0324
Median PFS, mo (95% CI)	7.13 (6.93-8.12)	7.16 (6.83-7.69)	0.80 (0.65-0.99)	.0372
Subgroup	Pembro + CT	CT	HR (95% CI)	
Epithelioid histology (n = 345)				
▪ Median OS, mo (95% CI)	19.8 (16.0-22.2)	18.2 (16.0-20.4)	0.89 (0.7-1.13)	
Nonepithelioid histology (n = 95)				
▪ Median OS, mo (95% CI)	12.3 (8.67-21.2)	8.21 (5.85-10.8)	0.57 (0.36-0.89)	
PD-L1 negative (n = 133)				
▪ Median OS, mo (95% CI)	22.4 (14.4-28.0)	18.5 (13.2-23.7)	0.7 (0.47-1.03)	
PD-L1 positive (n = 263)				
▪ Median OS, mo (95% CI)	16.2 (12.7-20.3)	15.0 (12.0-17.0)	0.84 (0.64-1.10)	

First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus chemotherapy in patients with unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma: 3-year outcomes from CheckMate 743

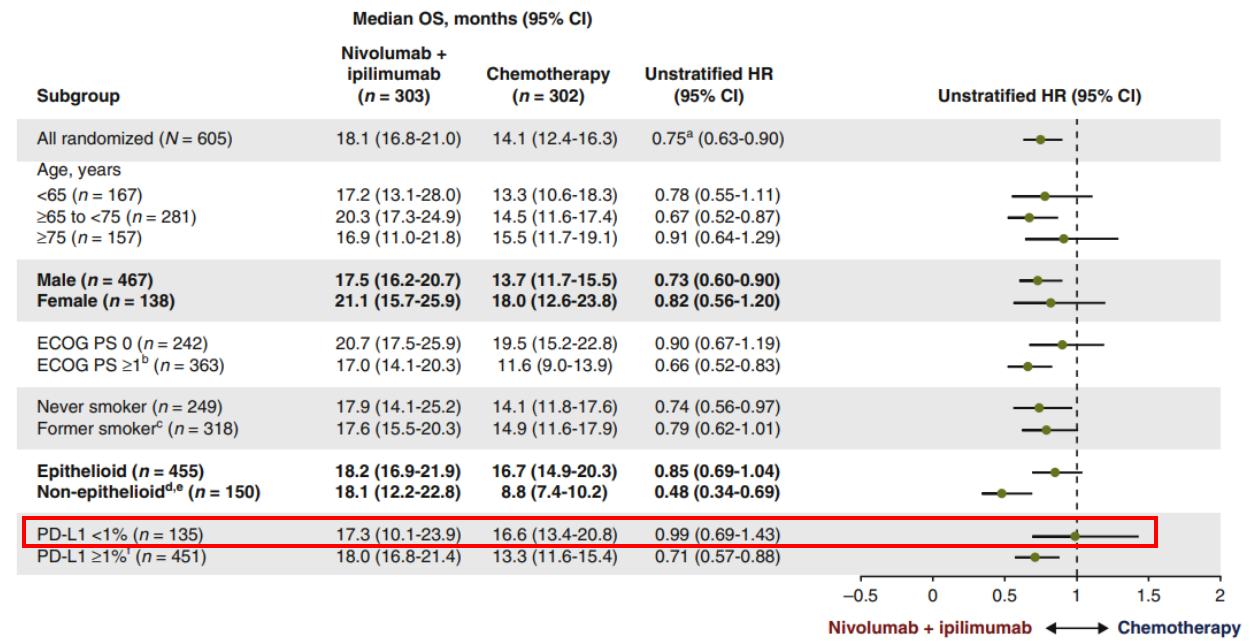
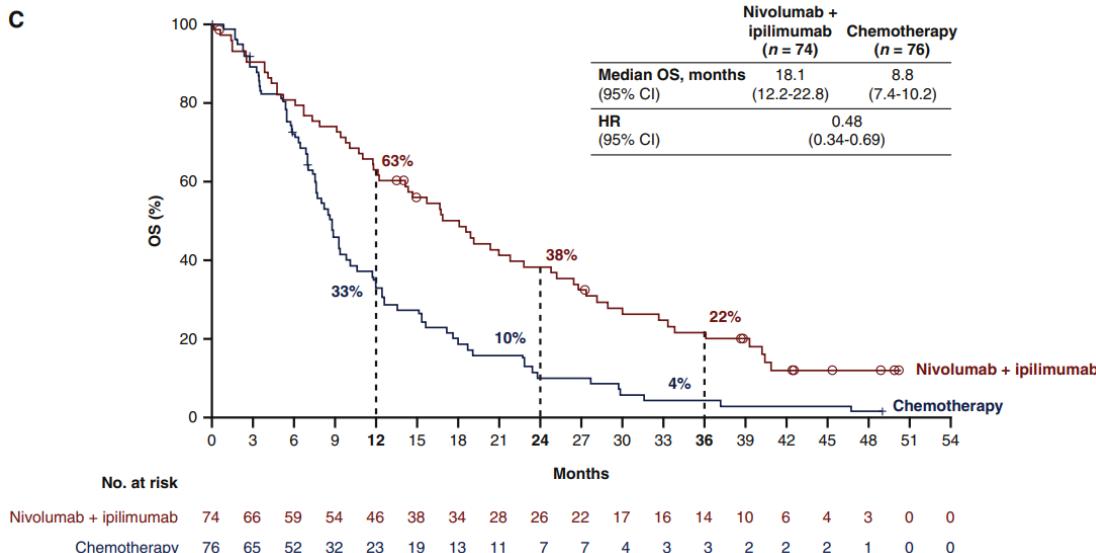
- 605 patients randomized
- OS: 18.1 vs 14.1 mo
- PFS: 6.8 vs 7.2 mo
- ORR: 40 vs 44%
- DOR: 11.6 vs 6.7 mo
- Only 21.5% of chemo patients received subsequent immunotherapy



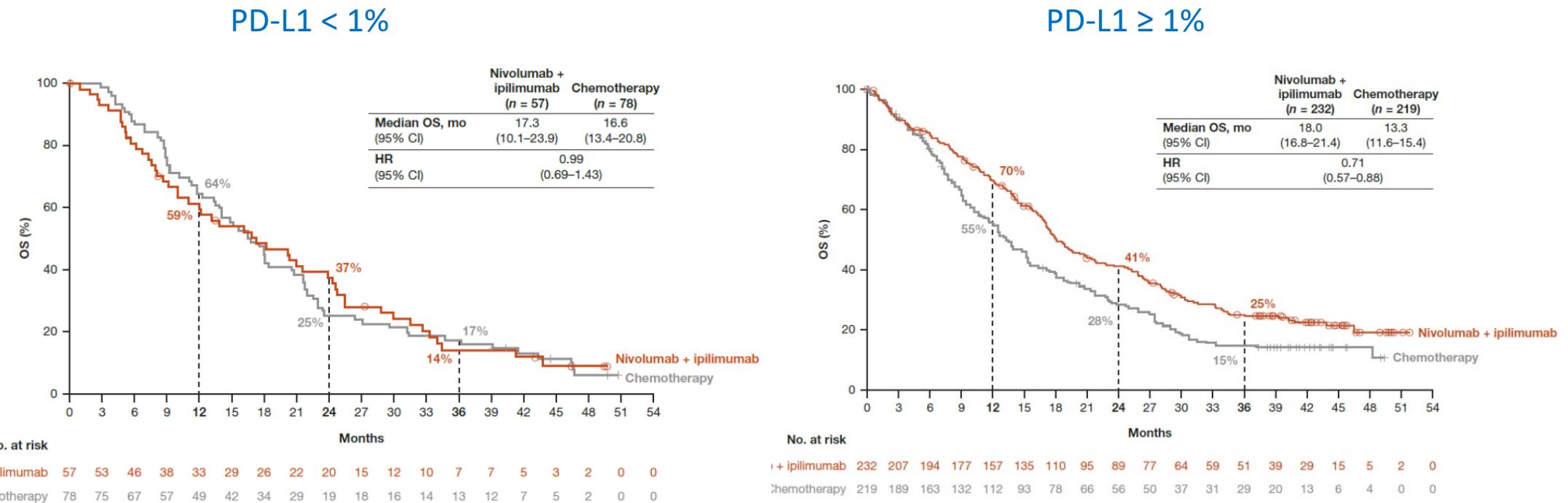
First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus chemotherapy in patients with unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma: 3-year outcomes from CheckMate 743

Non-epithelioid Histology

C

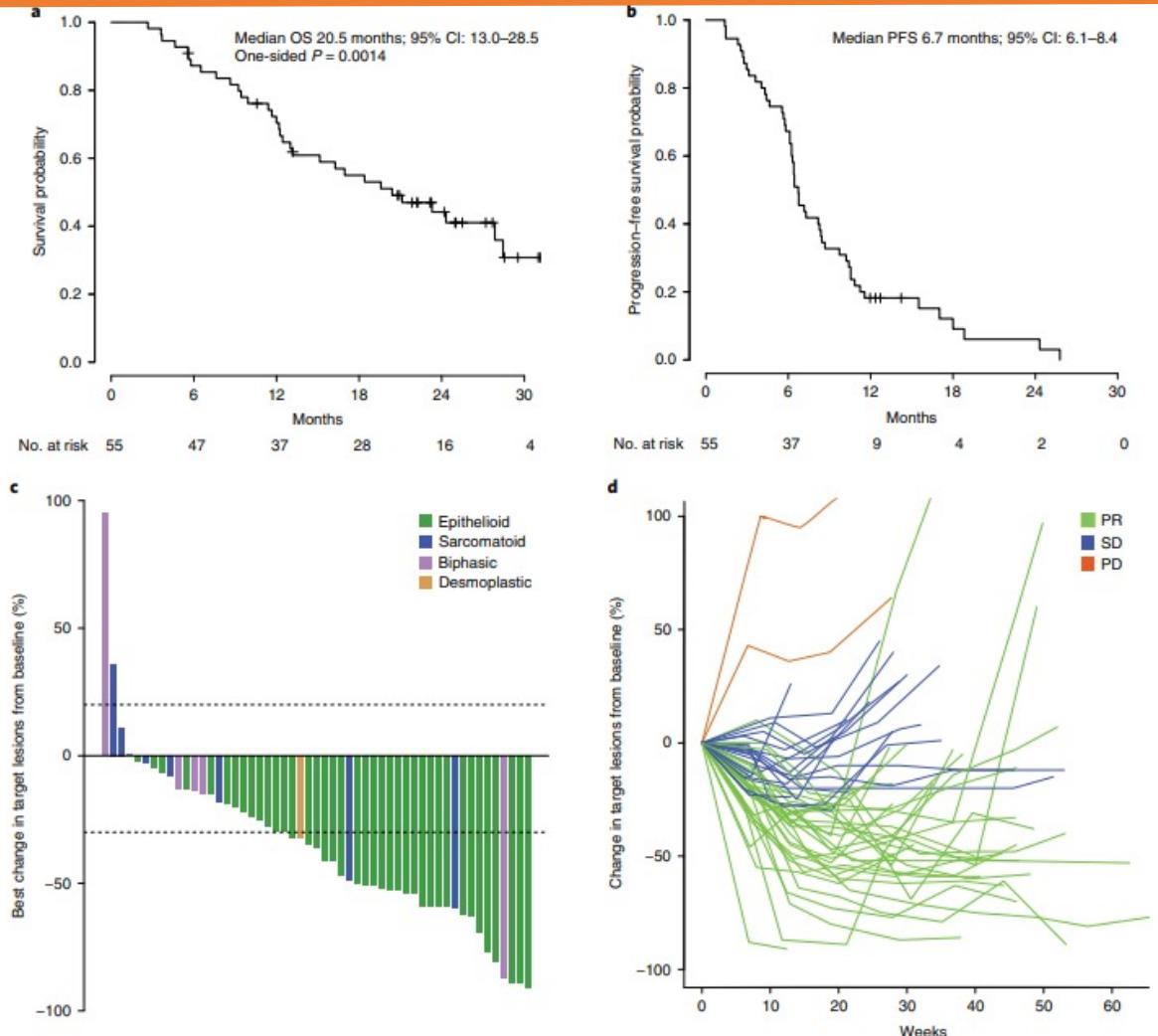


First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab versus chemotherapy in patients with unresectable malignant pleural mesothelioma: 3-year outcomes from CheckMate 743



Durvalumab with platinum-pemetrexed for unresectable pleural mesothelioma: survival, genomic and immunologic analyses from the phase 2 PrE0505 trial

- 55 Patients with untreated, unresectable mesothelioma
 - Epithelioid 41
 - Sarcomatoid 7
 - Biphasic 6
- Median OS: 20.5 mo
- Median PFS: 6.7 mo
- ORR: 56.4%



Brief Report: Canadian Cancer Trials Group IND.227: A Phase 2 Randomized Study of Pembrolizumab in Patients With Advanced Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma

- 80 patients randomized to
 - Pemetrexed, platinum (21)
 - Pemetrexed, platinum, pembrolizumab (19)
 - Pembrolizumab (40)

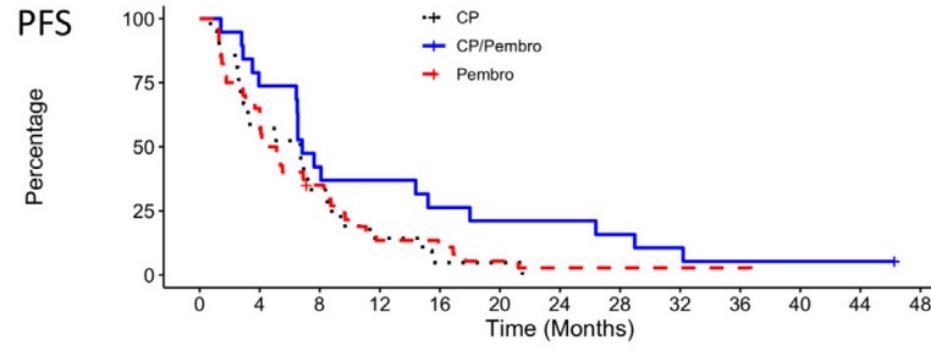
- PFS

CP	6.7 mo
CPP	6.8 mo
P	5.3 mo

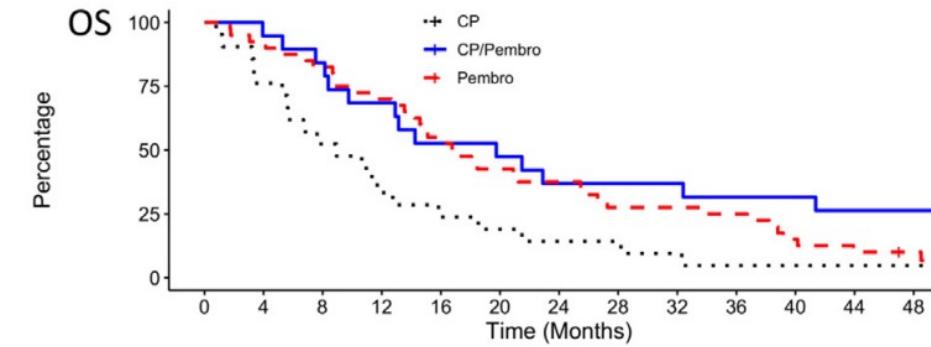
- OS

CP	8.9 mo
CPP	19.8 mo
P	17.5 mo

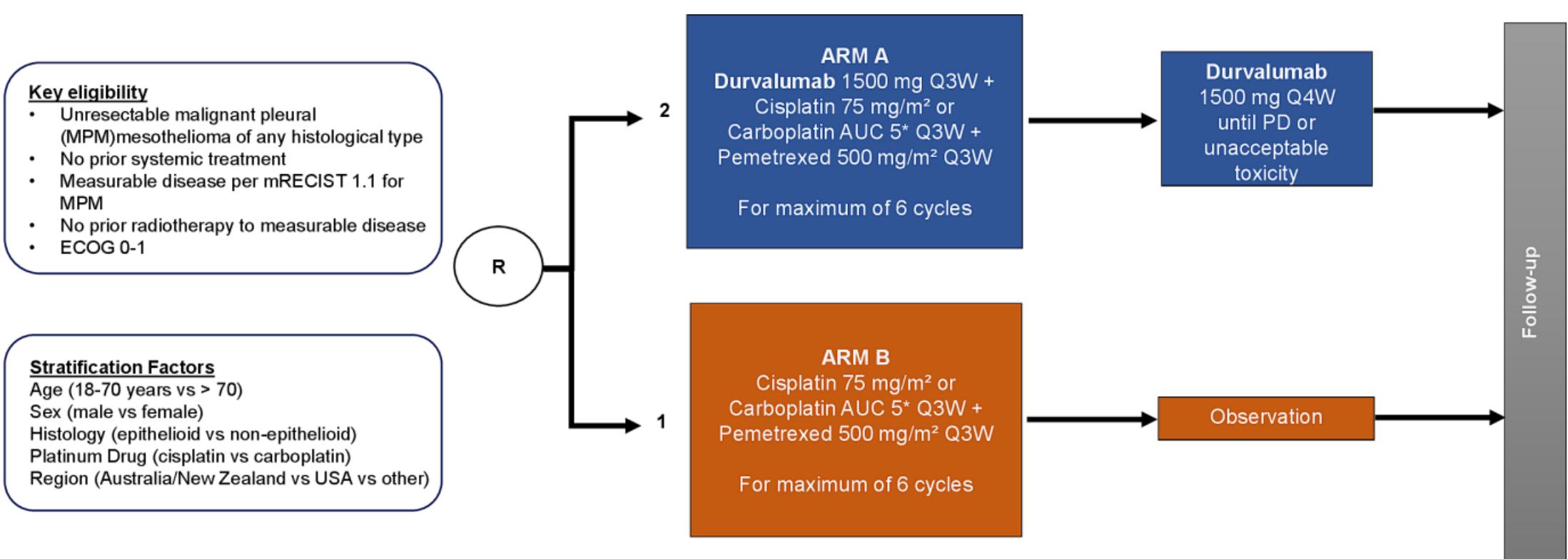
C



D



Dream3r

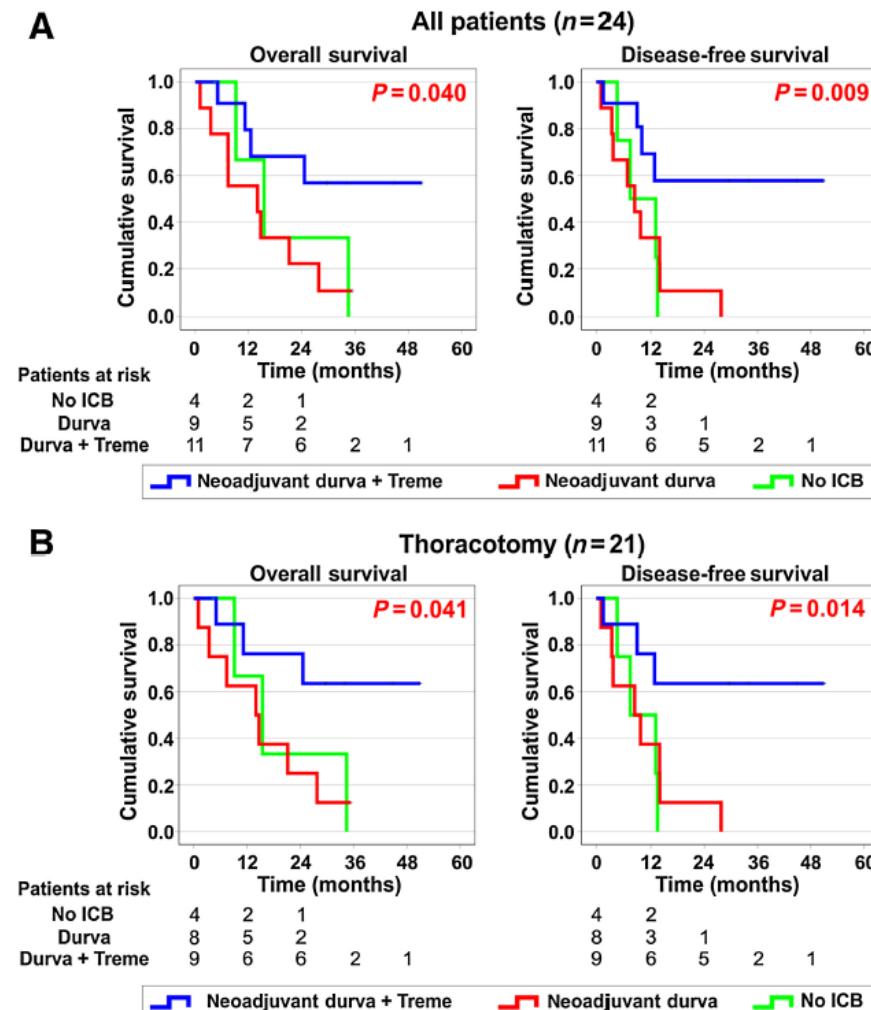


Perioperative Immunotherapy in Mesothelioma

NCT04177953	Adjuvant platinum/pemetrexed/nivolumab	Nicita	Phase II, 92 Patients.
NCT04996017	Adjuvant atezolizumab	AtezoMeso	Phase III
NCT03228537	Neoadjuvant platinum/pemetrexed/atezolizumab	NCI	PPA + surgery +/- radiation, 29 patients
NCT02592551	Neoadjuvant Durvalumab vs durva/treme vs placebo	Baylor	See Below
NCT02707666	Neoadjuvant pembrolizumab	U of Chicago	Phase II, 15 patients
NCT05647265	Neoadjuvant ipi/nivo for sarcomatoid mesothelioma	Alliance	Phase II, 26 patients
NCT03918252	Neoadjuvant Nivolumab vs ipi/nivo	Hopkins	Phase II 30 patients

A Phase II Window of Opportunity Study of Neoadjuvant PD-L1 versus PD-L1 plus CTLA-4 Blockade for Patients with Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma

- 24 patients randomized 2:2:1 to neoadjuvant
 - 9 Durvalumab
 - 11 Durva/Treme
 - 4 no ICI
- 16 epithelioid
- 8 non-epithelioid
- Chemotherapy allowed
- Surgery 3-6 weeks after ICI
- Increase In tertiary lymphoid structures
- Increased cytotoxic T-cell activation
- Increased effector memory T-cells



Gemcitabine and cisplatin plus nivolumab as organ-sparing treatment for muscle-invasive bladder cancer: a phase 2 trial

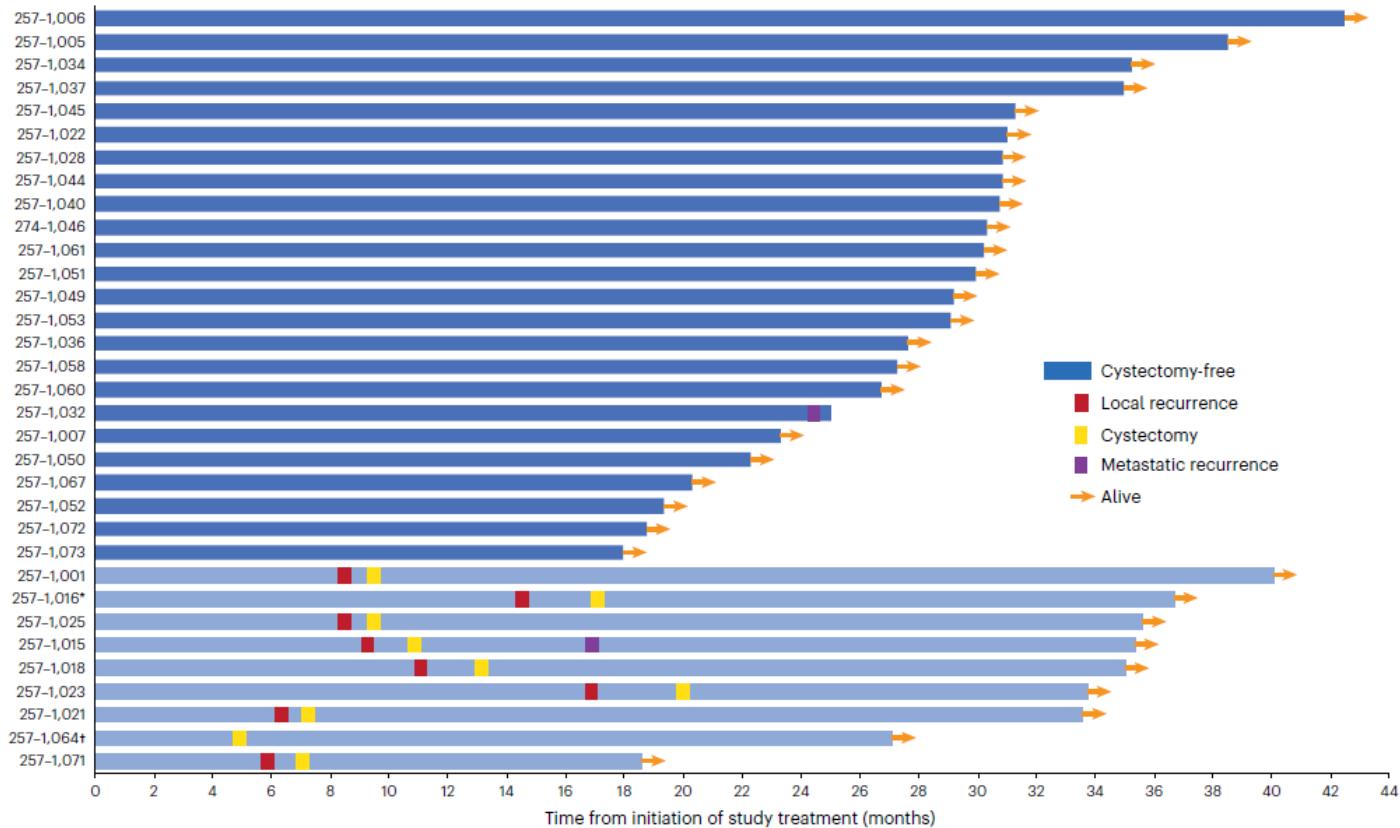


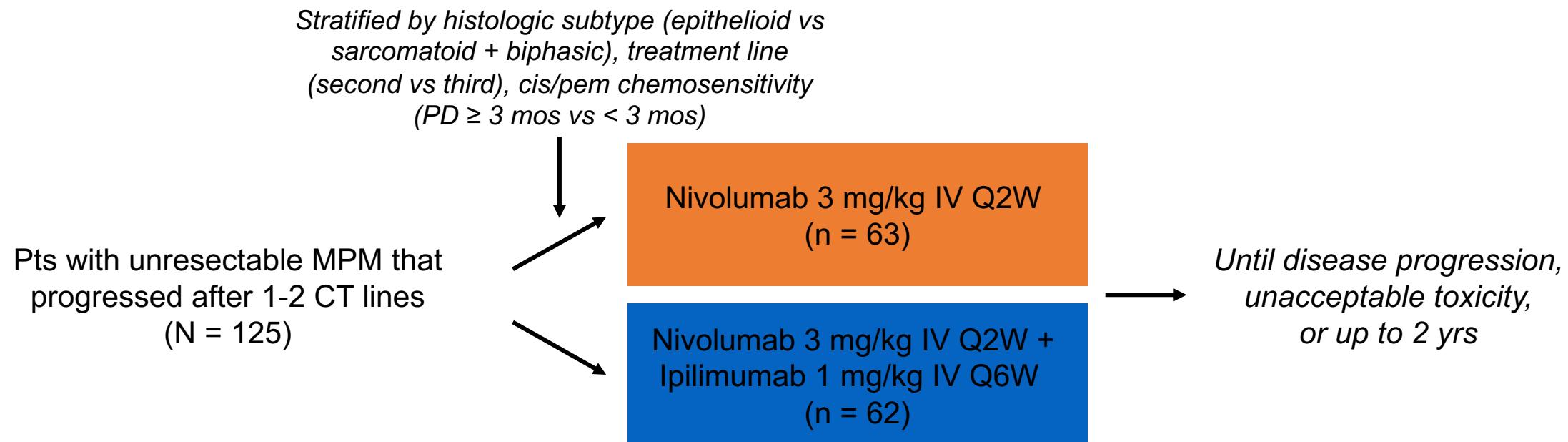
Fig. 2 | Clinical outcomes of patients enrolled on HCRN GU16-257 achieving a cCR. *Patient underwent cystectomy for radiographic changes concerning for local recurrence without evidence of cancer on biopsy or final cystectomy specimen. † Patient opted for immediate cystectomy.

Second Line Therapy and Beyond

Therapeutic Targets

- CAR T
- Antiangiogenic drugs
- Mesothelin ADC
- AXL/PD-1 inhibition
- Vaccines
- Arginine
- PARP
- EGFR
- MEK
- MTOR
- CDK4/6

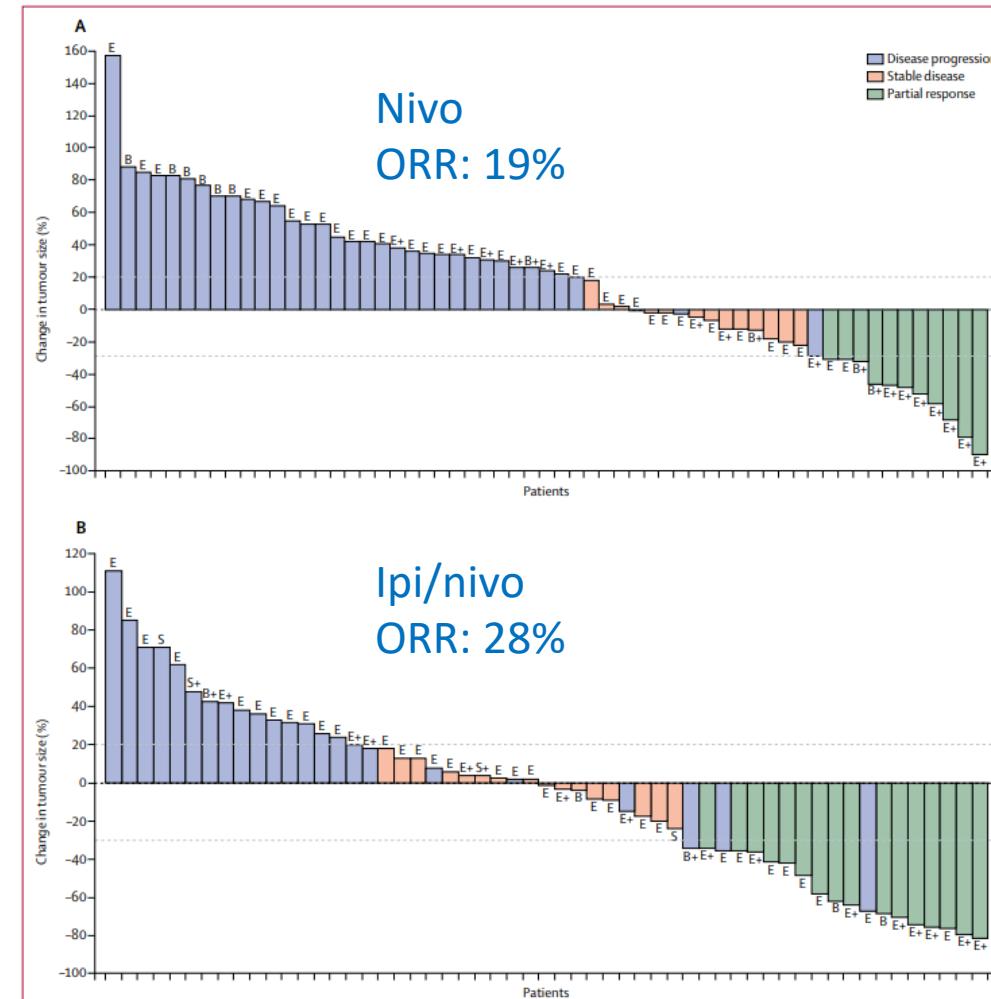
Nivolumab or nivolumab plus ipilimumab in patients with relapsed malignant pleural mesothelioma (IFCT-1501 MAPS2): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, non-comparative, phase 2 trial



- Primary endpoint: 12-wk DCR per BICR with modified RECIST criteria for MPM
- Secondary endpoints: safety, PFS, OS, QoL, predictive utility of tumor PD-L1 score, prognostic utility of biomarkers

Nivolumab or nivolumab plus ipilimumab in patients with relapsed malignant pleural mesothelioma (IFCT-1501 MAPS2): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, non-comparative, phase 2 trial

125 patients randomized
12 week DCR: 40% and 52%
Median OS: 11.9 vs 15.9 mo
Serious AE: 5% vs 28%



Tremelimumab as second-line or third-line treatment in relapsed malignant mesothelioma (DETERMINE): a multicentre, international, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 2b trial

- 571 patients with unresectable pleural or peritoneal malignant mesothelioma who had progressed after one or two previous systemic treatments for advanced disease
- Randomized to tremelimumab or placebo
- Median OS: 7.7 vs 7.3 mo
- No difference in PFS
- ORR: 4.5 vs 1.1%

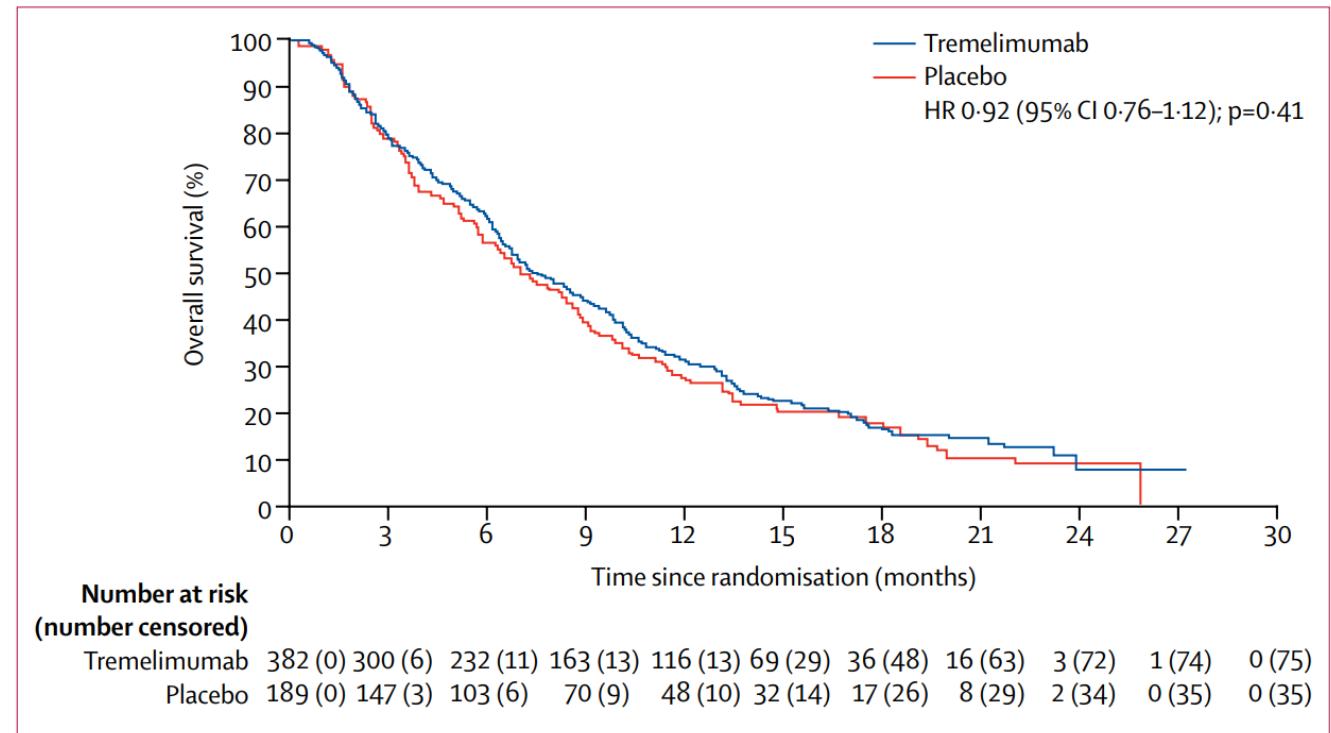
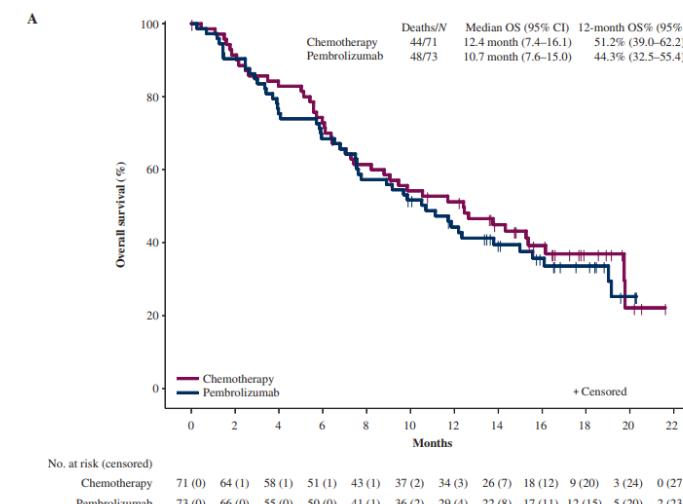
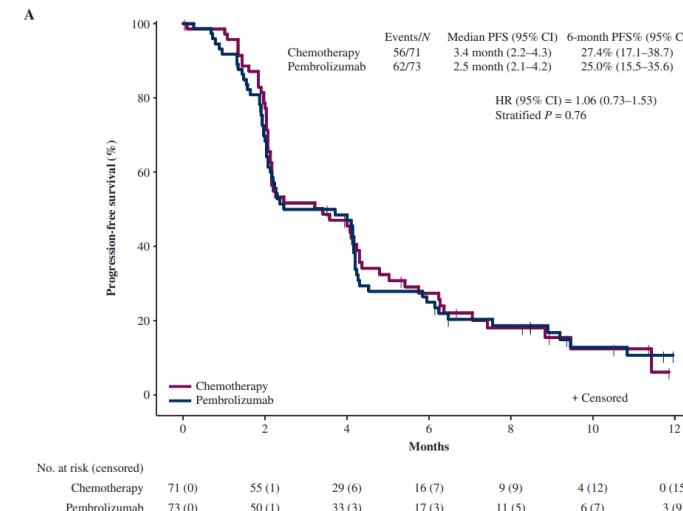


Figure 2: Overall survival

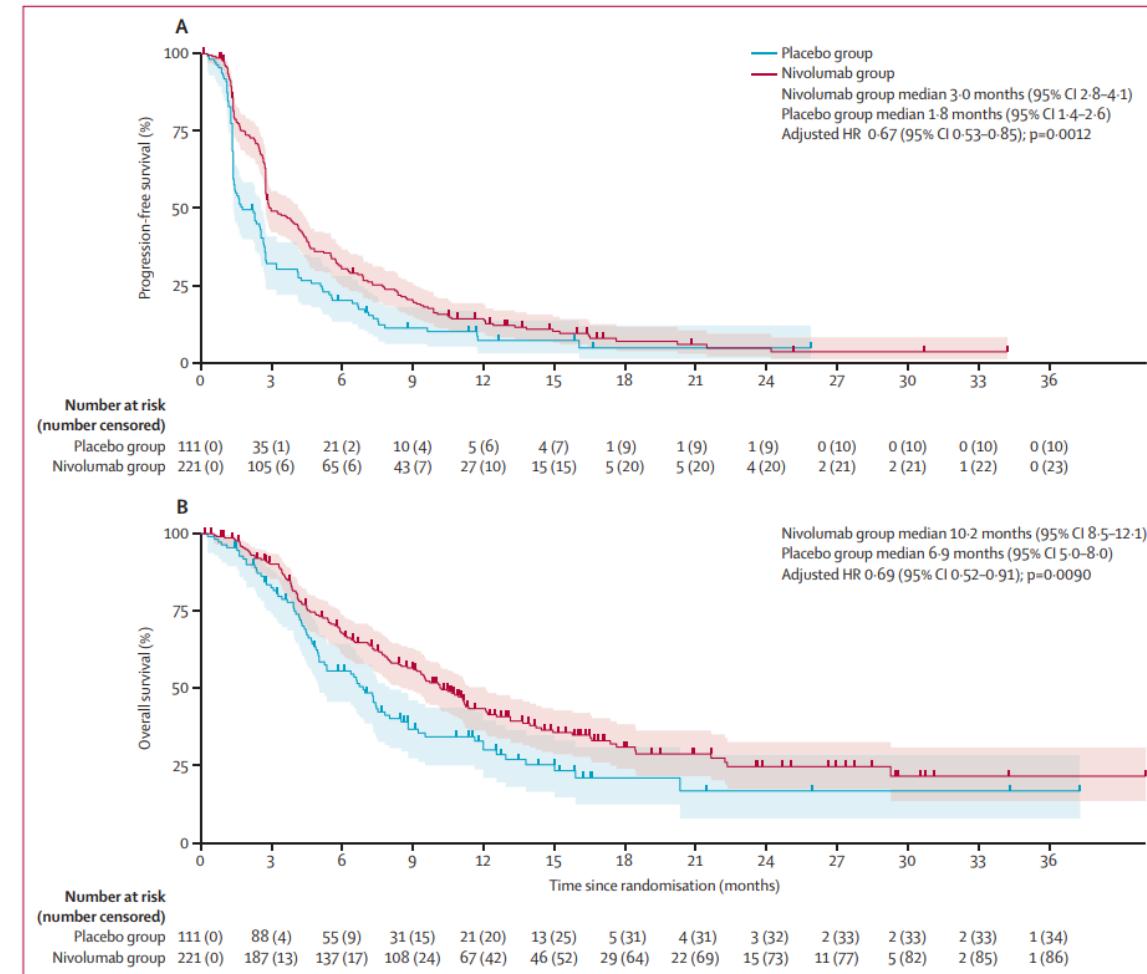
A multicentre randomised phase III trial comparing pembrolizumab versus standard chemotherapy for advanced pre-treated malignant pleural mesothelioma (PROMISE-meso)

- 144 patients randomized:
 - Pembrolizumab
 - Chemotherapy
 - Gemcitabine
 - Vinorelbine
- ORR: 22% vs 6% favoring pembrolizumab
- 63% of chemotherapy patients crossed over to pembrolizumab upon progression



Nivolumab versus placebo in patients with relapsed malignant mesothelioma (CONFIRM): a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, phase 3 trial

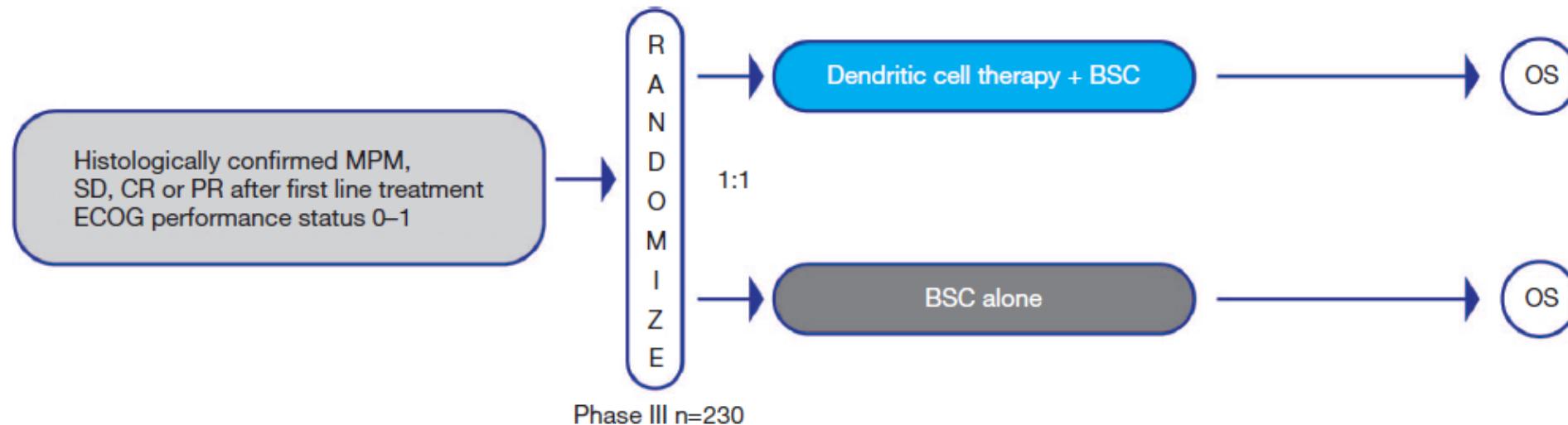
- 332 patients randomized (2:1) to nivolumab vs placebo after progression on first-line chemotherapy
- ORR 11% vs 1%
- SD 53% vs 49%
- Median PFS: 3 vs 1.8 mo
- Median OS: 10.2 vs 6.9 mo
- ASCO 2023 report unchanged



ATOMIC-Meso: A randomized phase 2/3 trial of ADI-PEG20 or placebo with pemetrexed and cisplatin in patients with argininosuccinate synthetase 1-deficient non-epithelioid mesothelioma

- 249 chemonaive patients with MPM randomized
 - Pemetrexed/Cisplatin/Pegargiminae
 - Pemetrexed/Cisplatin
- Median OS: 9.3 vs 7.7 mo (p=0.023)
- Median PFS: 6.2 vs 5.6 mo (p=0.019)
- ORR: 13.8 vs 13.5

A multicenter, randomized, phase II/III study of dendritic cells loaded with allogeneic tumor cell lysate (MesoPher) in subjects with mesothelioma as maintenance therapy after chemotherapy: DENdritic cell Immunotherapy for Mesothelioma (DENIM) trial



Endpoints

Primary endpoint: OS

Secondary endpoints: OS at 12 and 18 months, progression free survival, overall response rate, quality of life

Personal Thoughts

- Many Targets, many trials, little collaboration.
- ICI can be very effective in some patients. Who and why?