



Cancer colorectal un paysage qui change

Optimisation thérapeutique au delà de la 2^e ligne

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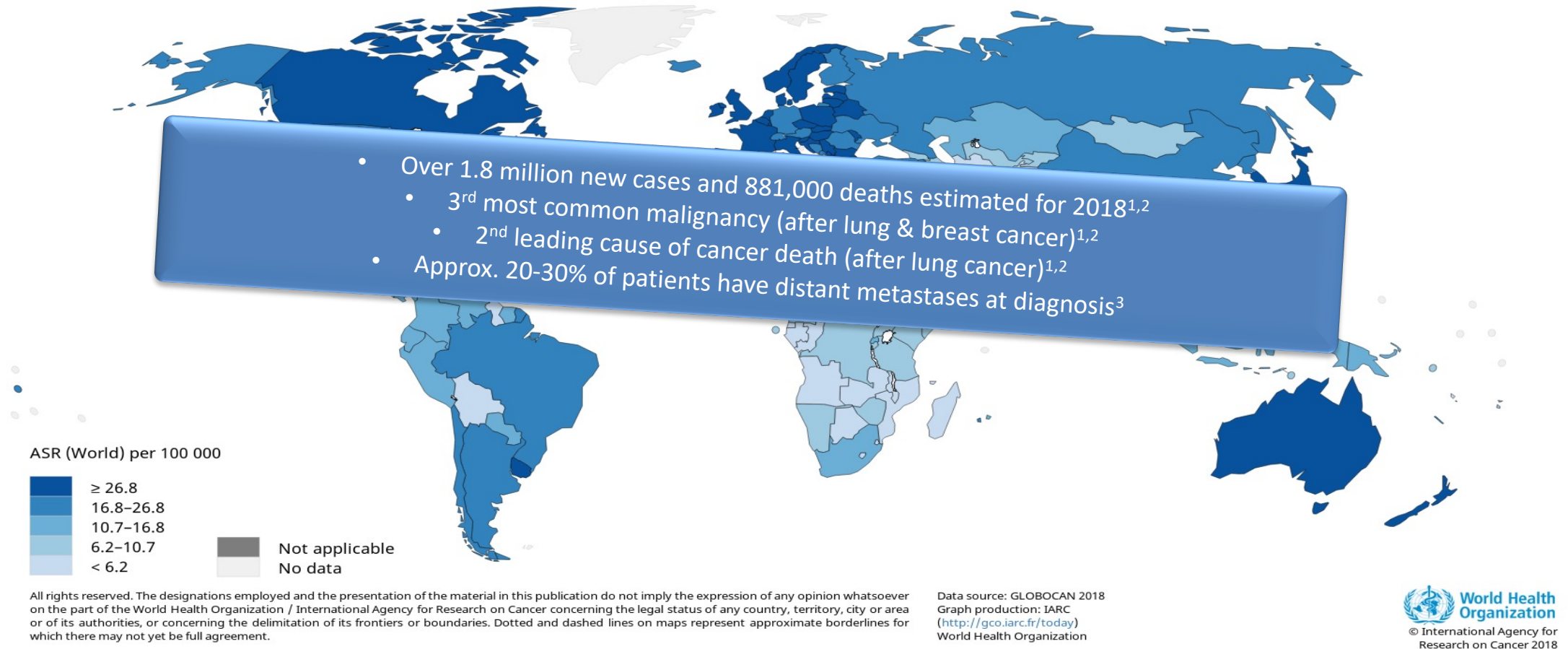
DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Honoraria for speaker or advisory role for :

AMGEN, BMS, HallioDx, Lilly, Merck, MSD, Novartis, Pierre Fabre,
Roche, Sanofi, Servier

Global perspective: Colorectal cancer

Estimated age-standardized incidence rates (World) in 2018, both sexes, all ages¹



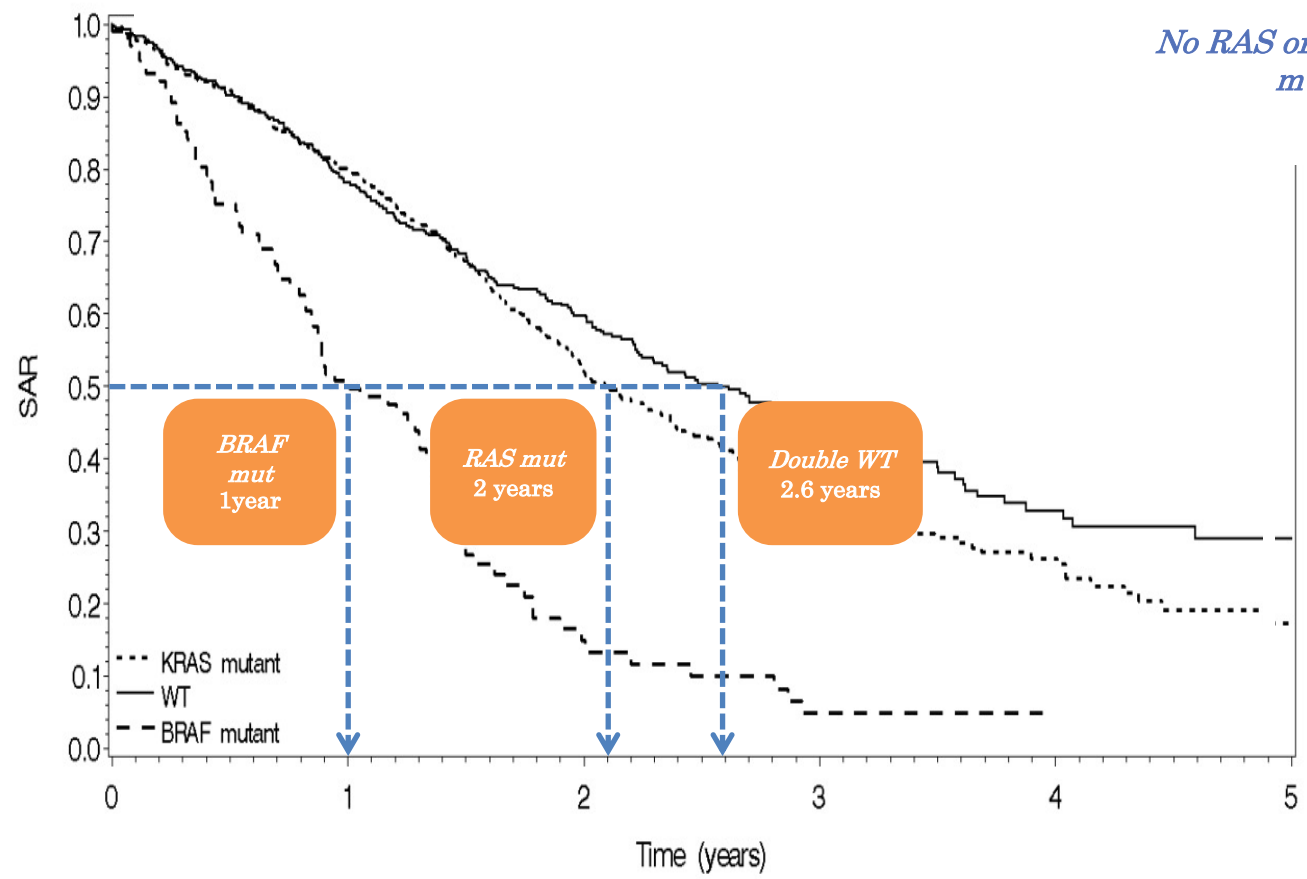
Highest rate is in Hungary at 51.8/100, 000 and is closely followed by South Korea at 44.5/ 100,

1. Source: <http://gco.iarc.fr/today> (accessed 21 Mar 2019);

2. Bray F, et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2018;68:394-424;

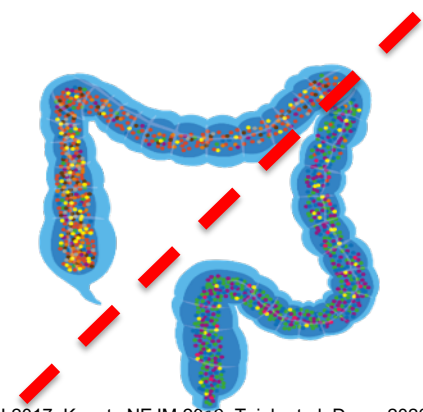
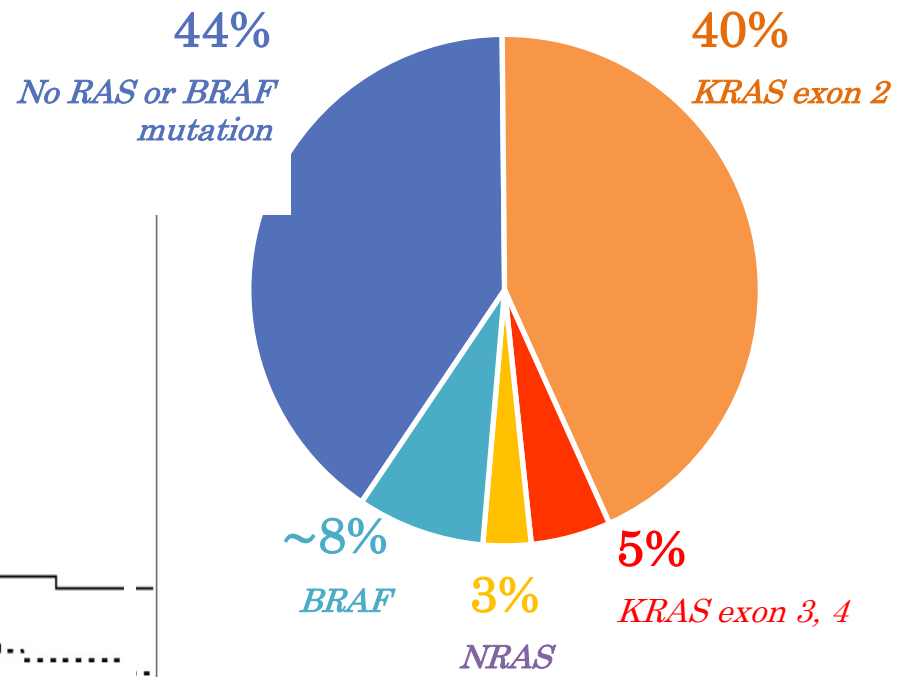
3. Siegel RL, et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2019;69:7-34

Profil moléculaire du cancer colorectal une histoire qui commence en 2006



KRAS mutant	467	341	184	78	32	9
WT	471	312	180	81	30	10
BRAF mutant	103	47	9	3	0	0

WT: wild-type. Mut: mutant

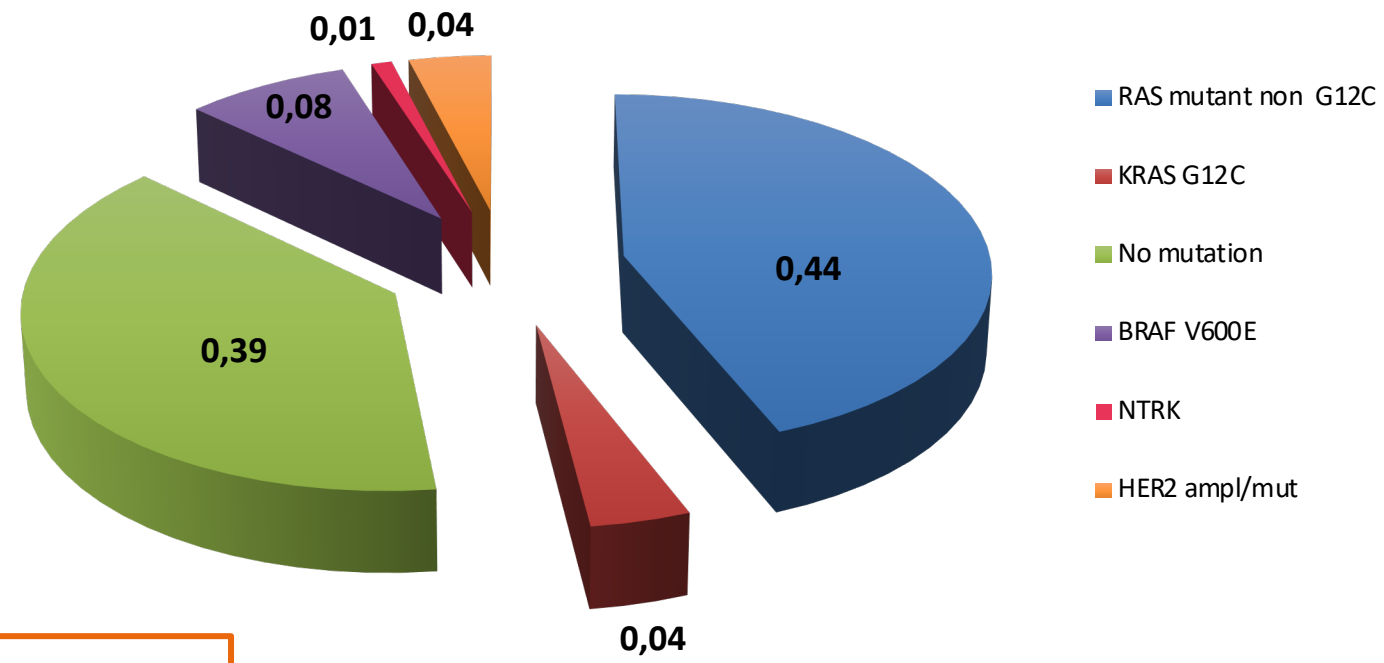


Douillard NEJM 2014; Arnold D et al Ann Oncol 2017; Taieb et al JNCI 2017; Kopetz NEJM 2019; Taieb et al. Drugs 2020. J Taieb ESMO Asia 2020
 Lièvre et al. JCO 2008;

Mais le paysage change rapidement, on ne peut plus parler du cancer colorectal mais des cancers colorectaux

From KRAS exon 2 in the 2010 we have now to test for our mCRC patients :

- KRAS exon 2,3,4 (including G12C)
- NRAS exon 2,3,4
- BRAF V600E
- HER2 ampl/mutations
- NTRK gene fusion
- MSI/dMMR
- TMB in MSS/pMMR ?



All with theranostic implications!

BRAF V600E mutant – BEACON study

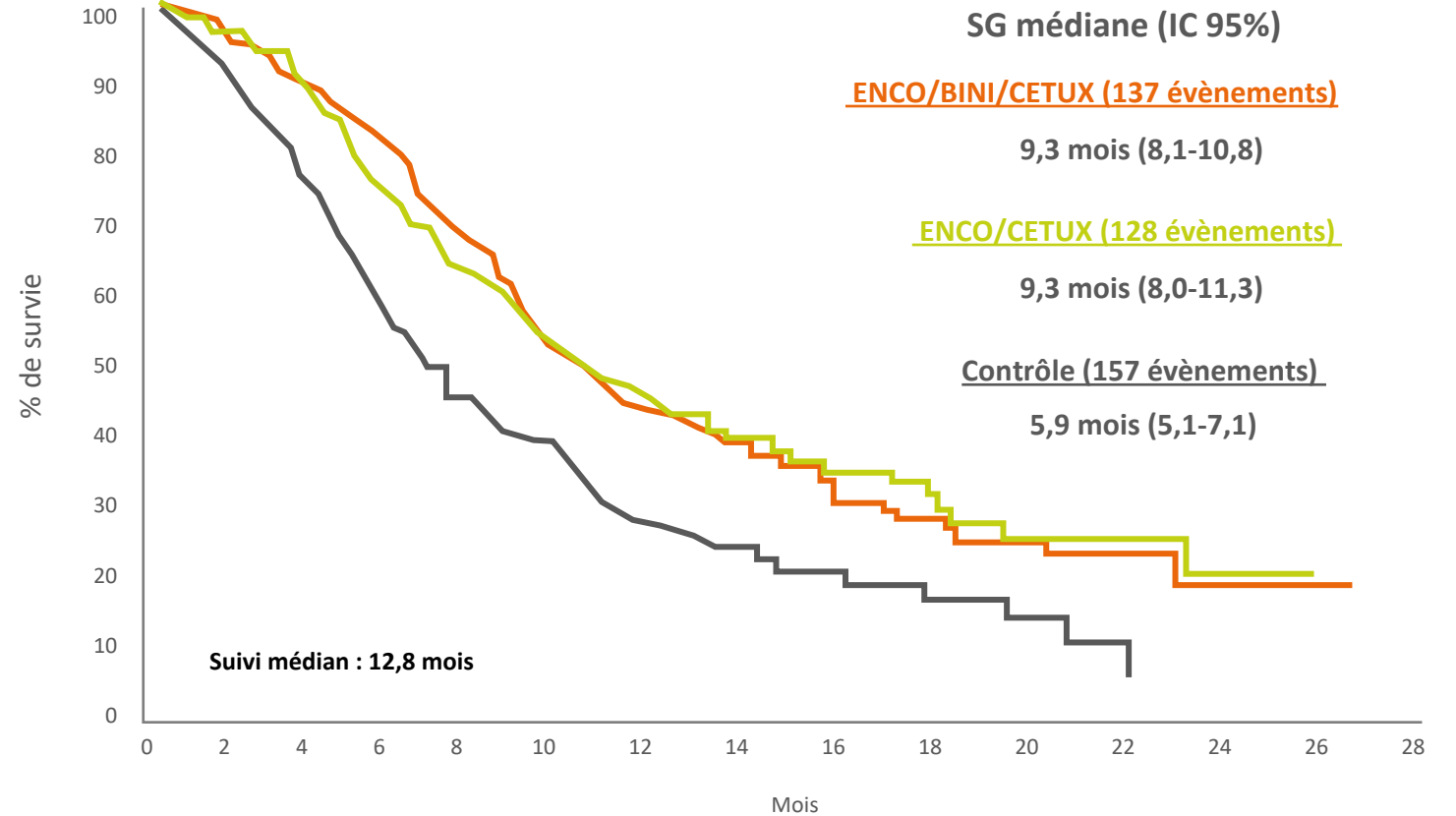
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Encorafenib, Binimetinib, and Cetuximab in BRAF V600E–Mutated Colorectal Cancer

S. Kopetz, A. Grothey, R. Yaeger, E. Van Cutsem, J. Desai, T. Yoshino, H. Wasan, F. Ciardiello, F. Loupakis, Y.S. Hong, N. Steeghs, T.K. Guren, H.-T. Arkenau, P. Garcia-Alfonso, P. Pfeiffer, S. Orlov, S. Lonardi, E. Elez, T.-W. Kim, J.H.M. Schellens, C. Guo, A. Krishnan, J. Dekervel, V. Morris, A. Calvo Ferrandiz, L.S. Tarpgaard, M. Braun, A. Gollerkeri, C. Keir, K. Maharry, M. Pickard, J. Christy-Bittel, L. Anderson, V. Sandor, and J. Tabernero

	Doublet	Triplet
Taux de RO	26%	20%
En L2	34%	22%
En L3	14%	16%

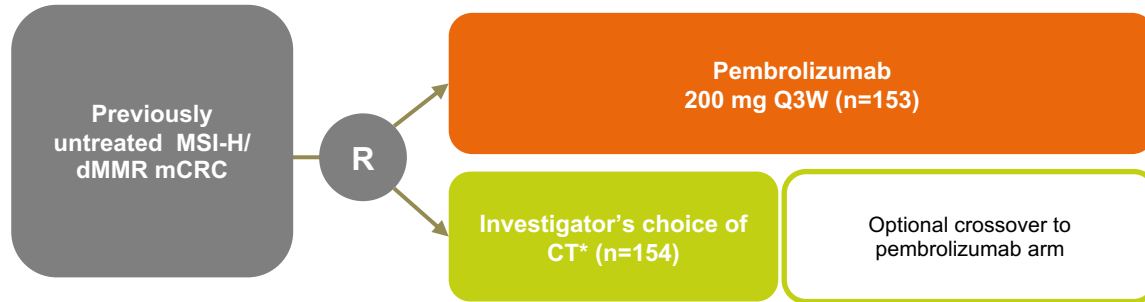


ENCO/BINI/CETUX	224	211	191	157	109	71	56	40	27	15	10	7	4	2	0
ENCO/CETUX	220	206	181	143	105	70	47	33	26	13	7	5	2	0	0
Contrôle	221	183	142	98	65	42	33	18	13	6	4	1	0	0	0

Scott Kopetz, et al., ASCO® 2020, Abs #4001

Pembrolizumab vs Chemotherapy for MSI-H/dMMR mCRC - KEYNOTE-177 Study

Open-label, randomized, Phase III trial
(N=307)

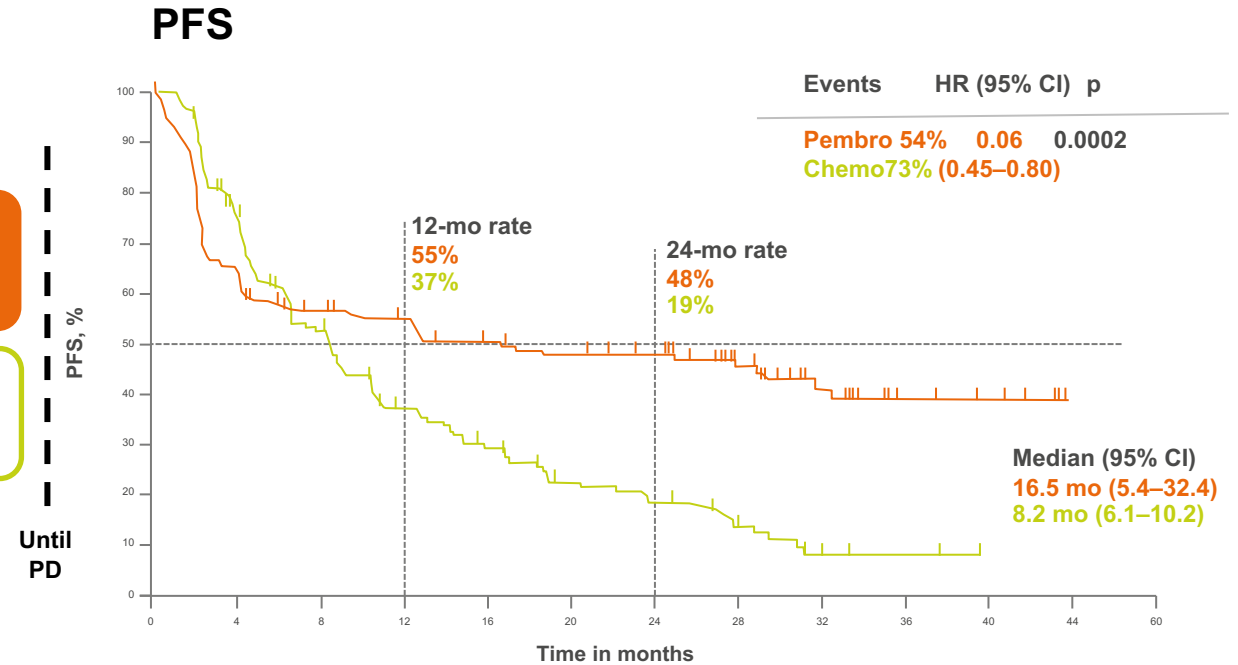


Dual-primary endpoints: PFS[†] and OS[‡]
Secondary endpoints: ORR,[†] safety

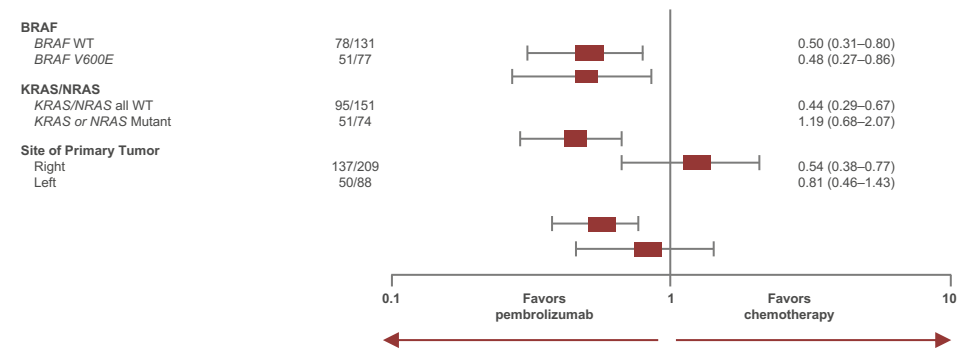
* Choice of: FOLFOX ± cetuximab/bevacizumab or FOLFIRI ± cetuximab/bevacizumab
† per RECIST v1.1 per blinded independent central review
‡ Study will remain blinded for OS until 190 OS events achieved or 12 months after second interim analysis

Safety

All grade Treatment related AEs: **80%** with pembrolizumab vs **99%** with CT
Grade ≥3 Treatment related AEs: **22%** with pembrolizumab vs **66%** with CT



Subgroup analysis of PFS



PFS: survie sans progression. AEs: effets indésirables. ORR: Taux de Réponse Objective. OS: survie global. PD: Progression de la maladie

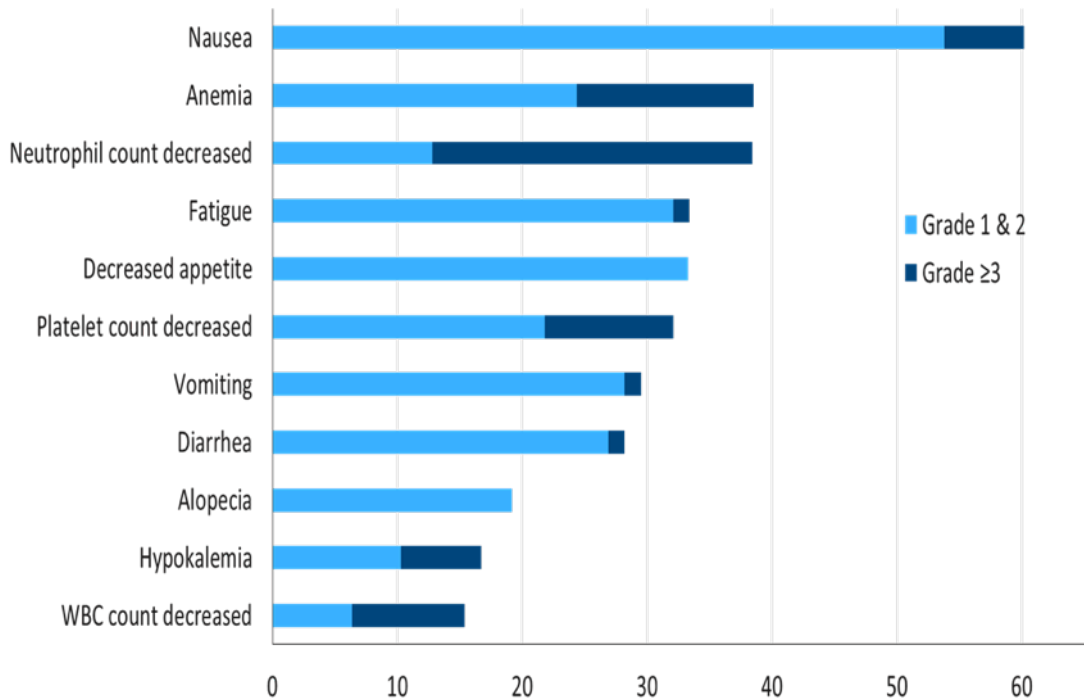
Andre T, et al. ASCO; LBA4 and NEJM 2020

Traztuzumab-deruxtecan in HER2 amplified mCRC - DESTINY CRC01 study

53 patients RAS WT, BRAF WT, HER2 +++

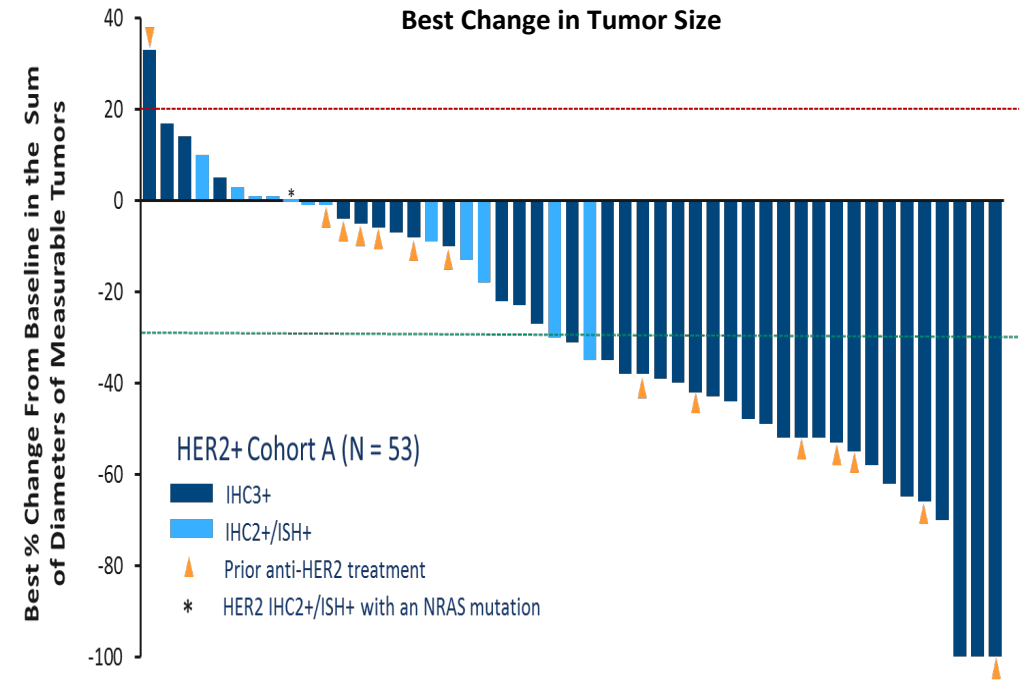
Tolerability

6.4 % Interstitial lung disease including
2.5% of toxic deaths due to ILD and pneumonitis



Efficacy

Primary endpoint ORR= 43.5%
DCR = 83%

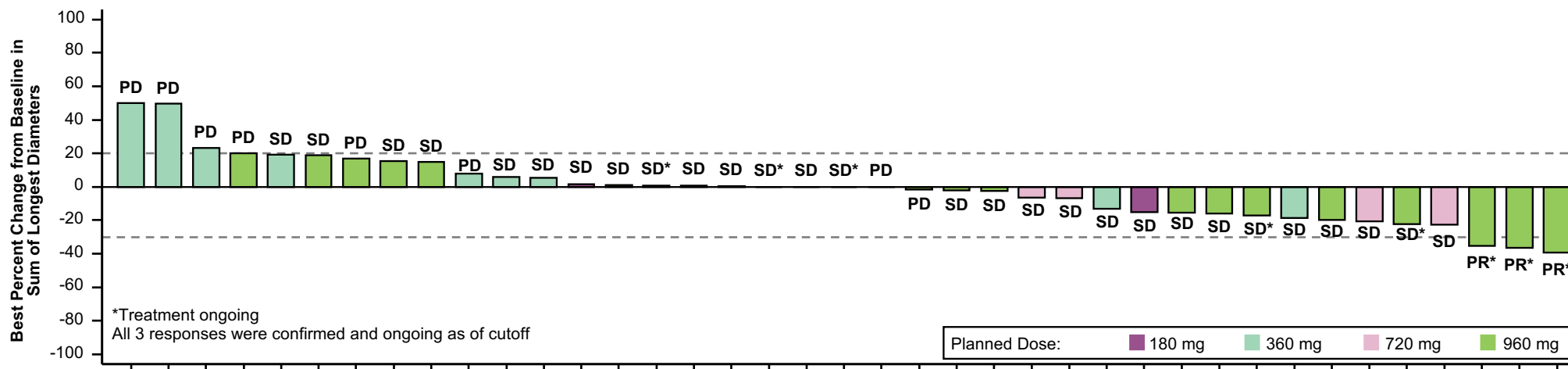


mCRC: Cancer colorectal métastatique. WT: wild-type DCR: Taux contrôle de la maladie. ORR: Taux de réponse objective.

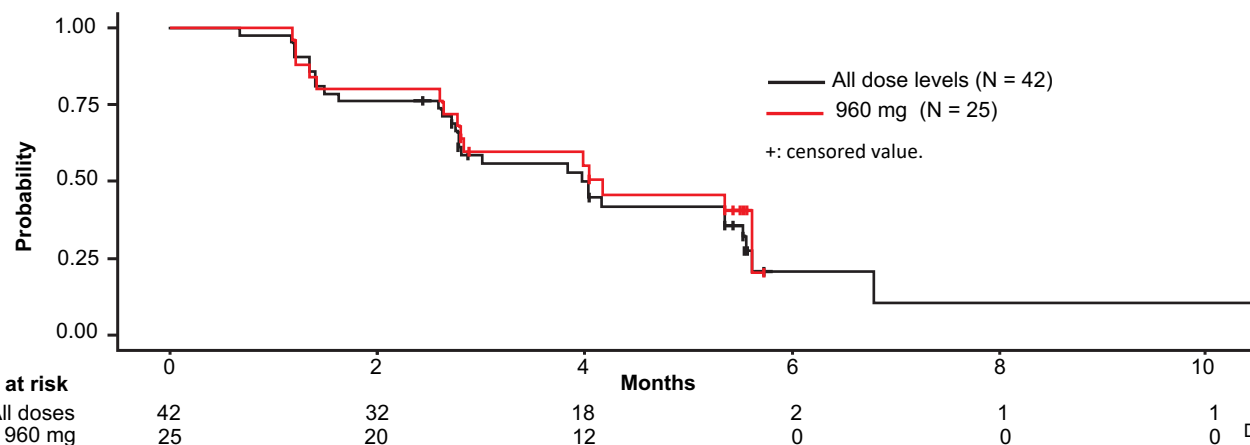
J Taieb ESMO Asia 2020

KRAS G12C inhibitors - AMG 510

Grade 3 treatment-related adverse events: Diarrhea (2/59, 3.4%) and Anemia (1/59, 1.7%)



Progression-Free Survival

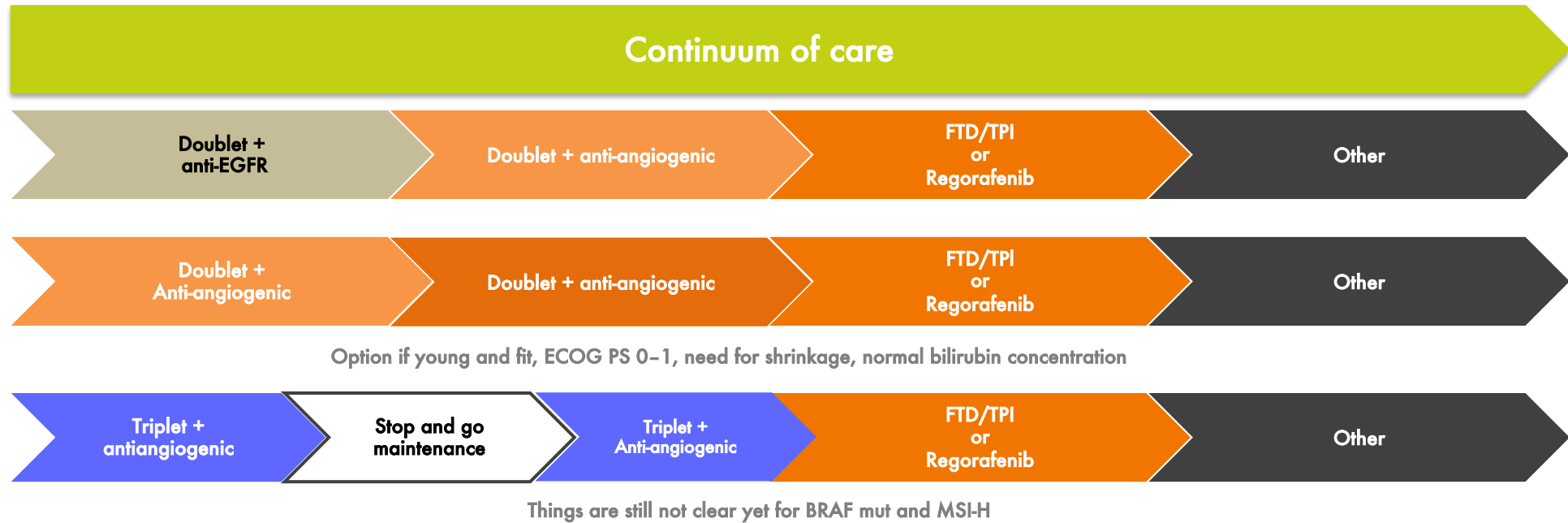


Efficacy results	% or months
RR / DCR	7.1% / 76%
PFS: All doses / 960 mg	4.0/4.2 months

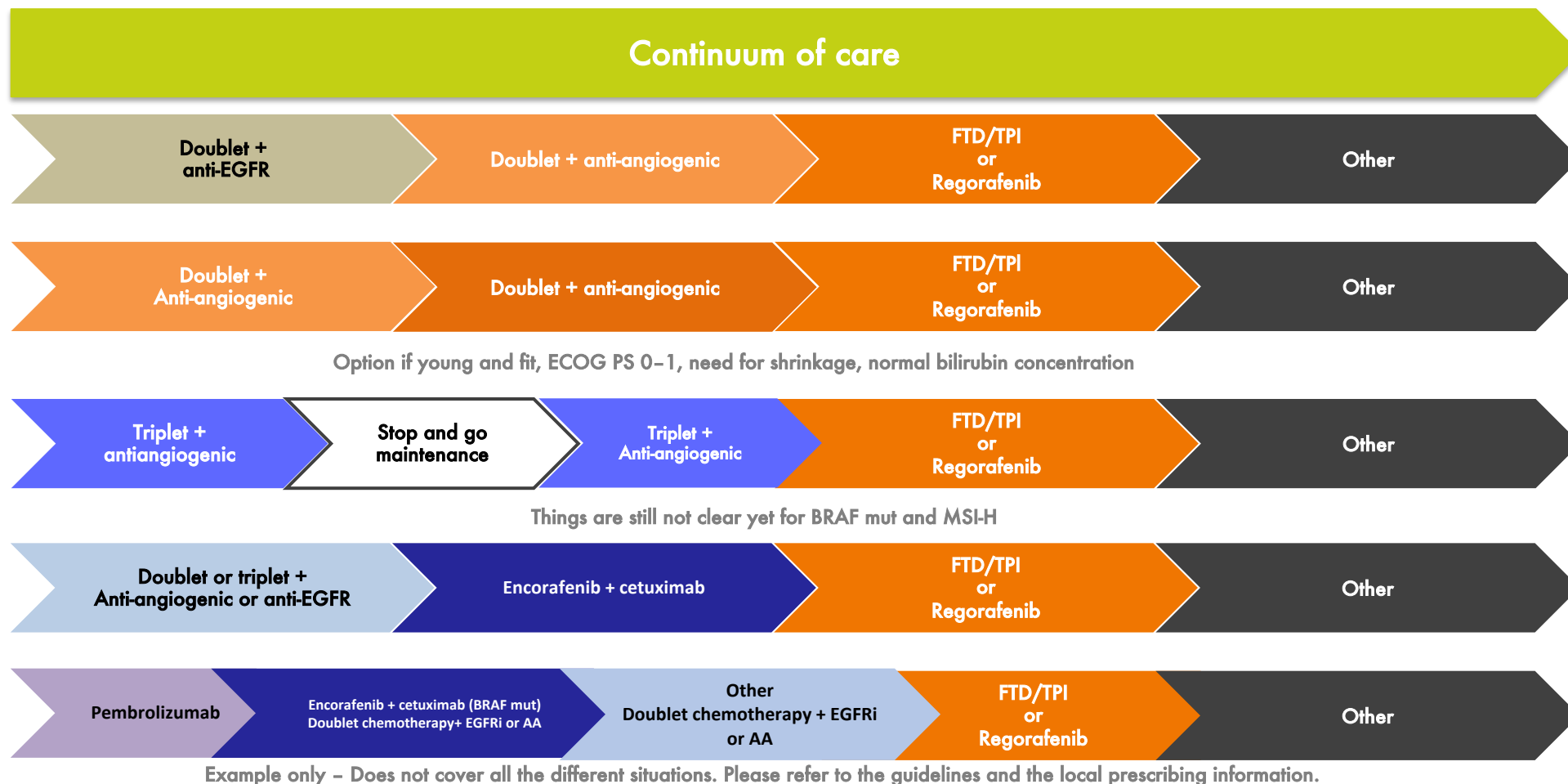
DRC: Taux de contrôle de la maladie. RR: Taux de réponse

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Therapeutic sequencing: to make it simple



Therapeutic sequencing: to make it simple



Quelles avancées au delà de la 2^e ligne

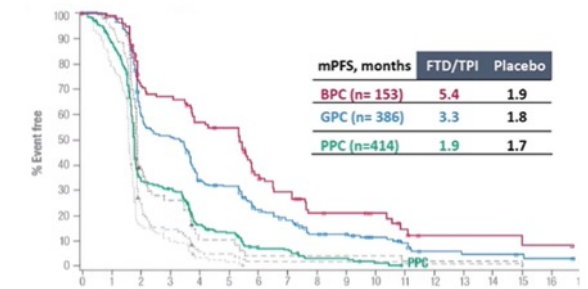
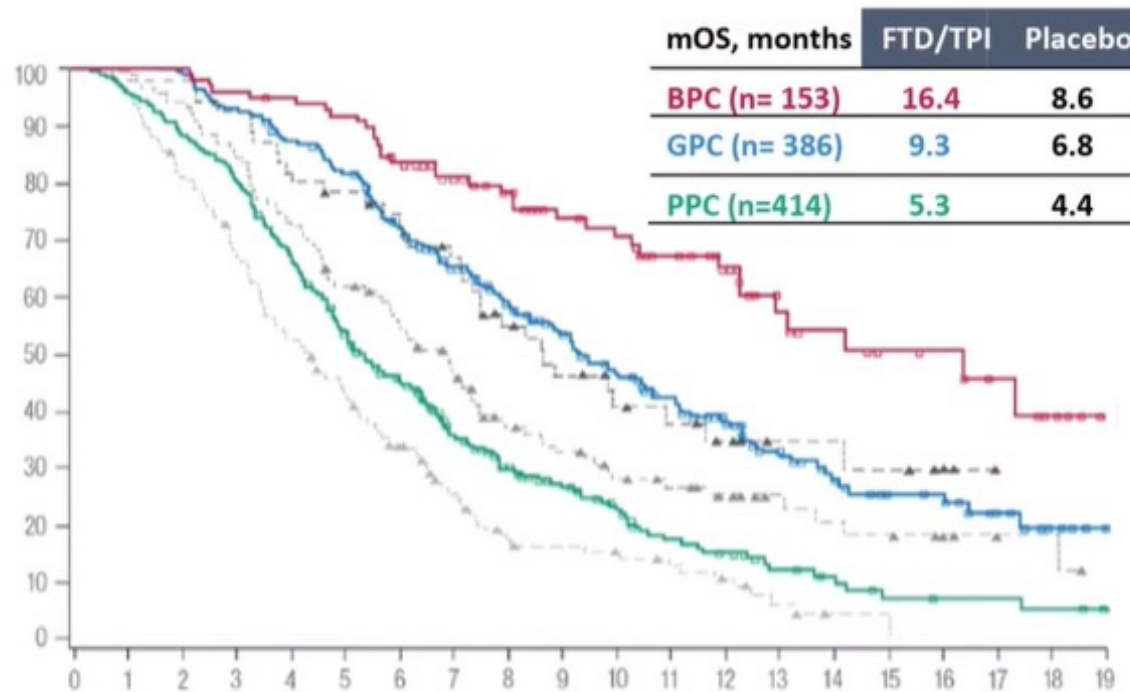
FTD/TPI, expériences à travers différents profils patients – Etude RECORSE

Faible masse tumorale et maladie indolente sans métastase hépatique
(BPC n=153)

Faible masse tumorale et maladie indolente

- <3 sites métastatiques
 - diagnostic des métastases ≥18 mois
- (GPC n=386)

Forte masse tumorale et/ou maladie agressive
(PPC n=414)



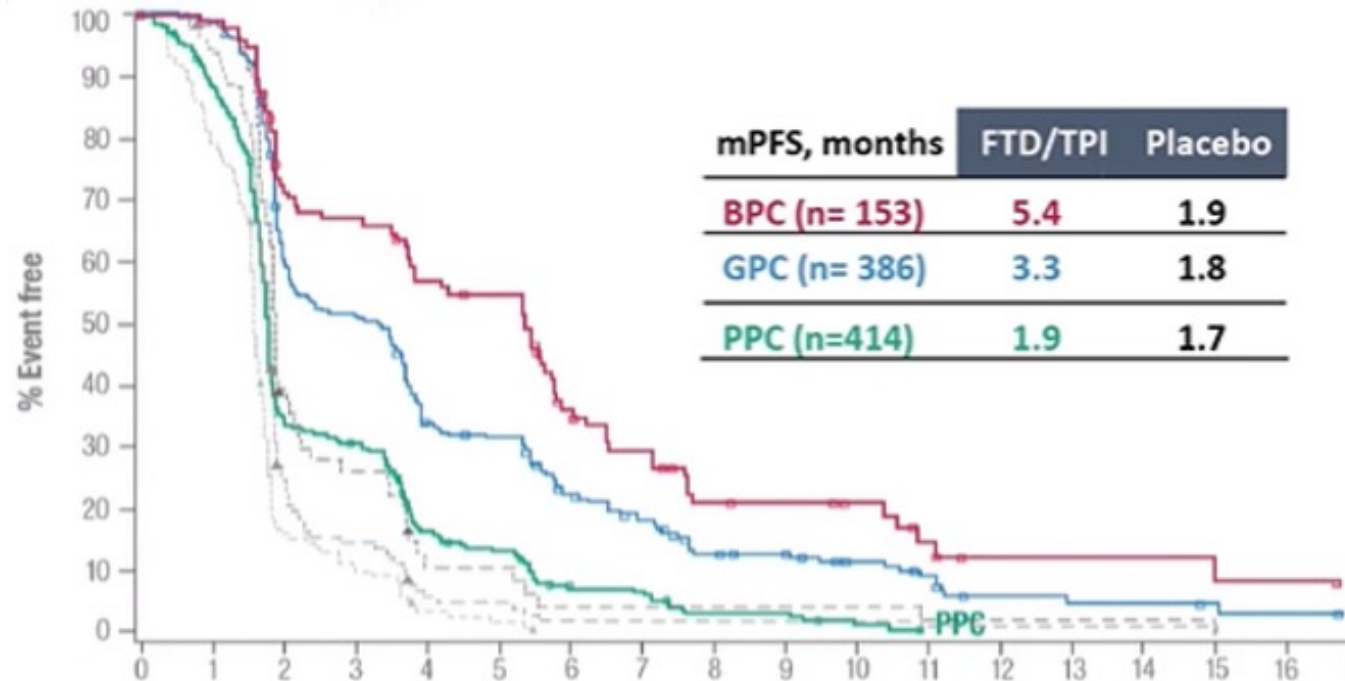
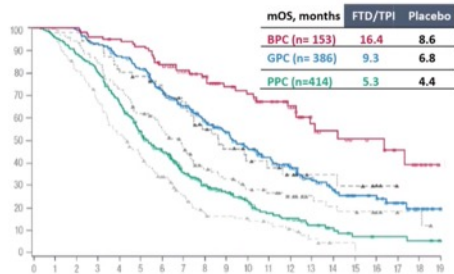
BPC, Best prognosis (Forte masse tumorale et maladie agressive) CI, Intervalle de confiance; FTD/TPI, trifluridine tipiracil; HR, risque relatif; mOS, survie globale médiane; GPC; Good Prognosis (Faible masse tumorale et maladie indolente); PPC, Poor prognosis (Forte masse tumorale et maladie agressive)

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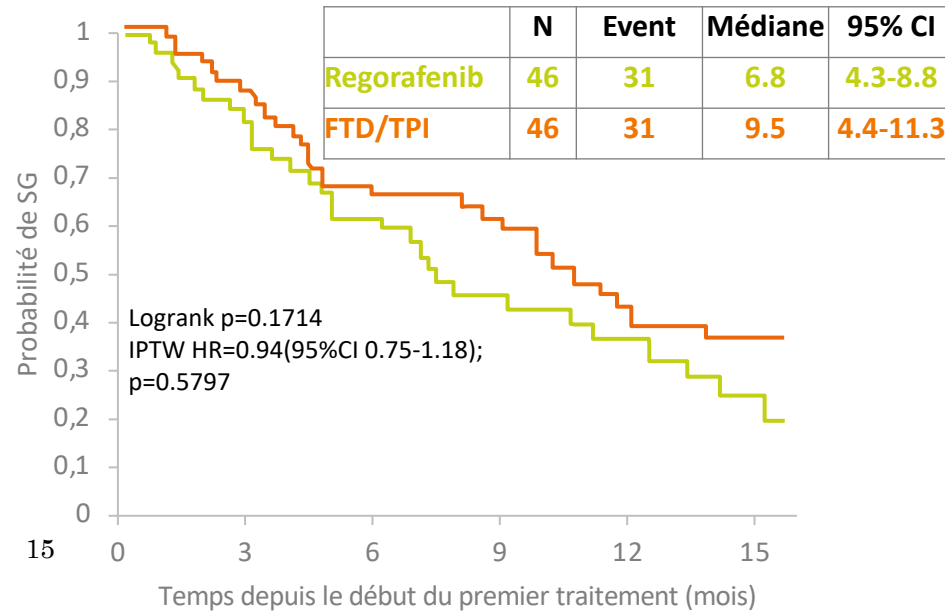
FTD/TPI et Rego en lignes avancées du CCRm – Etude de vie réelle

TRIREG AGEO

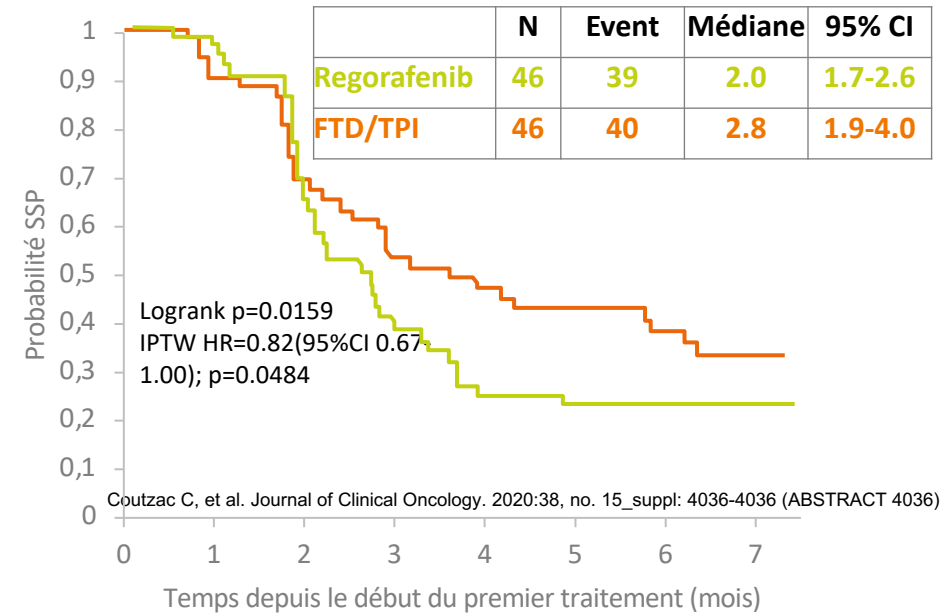
237 patients recrutés prospectivement dans 12 centres français:

- mSG et mSSP respectivement de 6,6 et 2,4 mois avec FTD/TPI et 6,2 et 2,1 mois avec regorafenib
- Profils de tolérance similaires aux données publiées précédemment, mais réductions de dose significativement plus fréquentes dans le groupe Regorafenib (44% vs 27%, $p = 0,008$)
- 92 patients appariés (score de propension)

Survie Globale

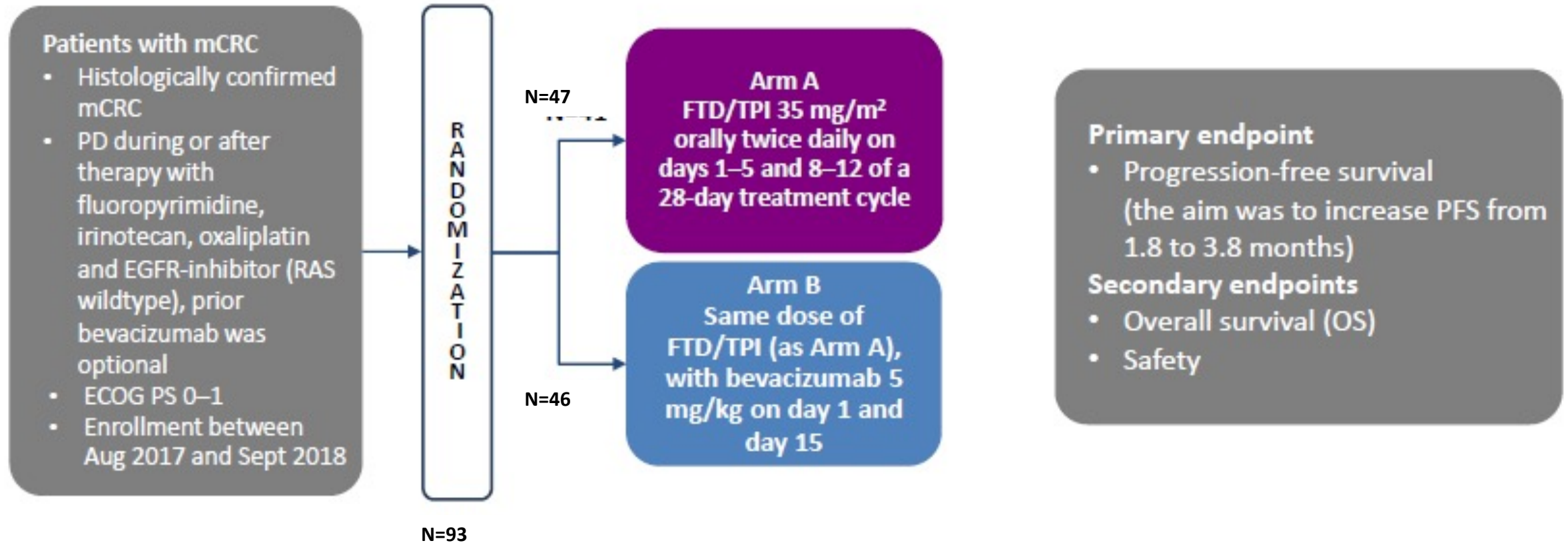


Survie Sans Progression



FTD/TPI + beva en lignes avancées du CCRm Phase 2 danoise

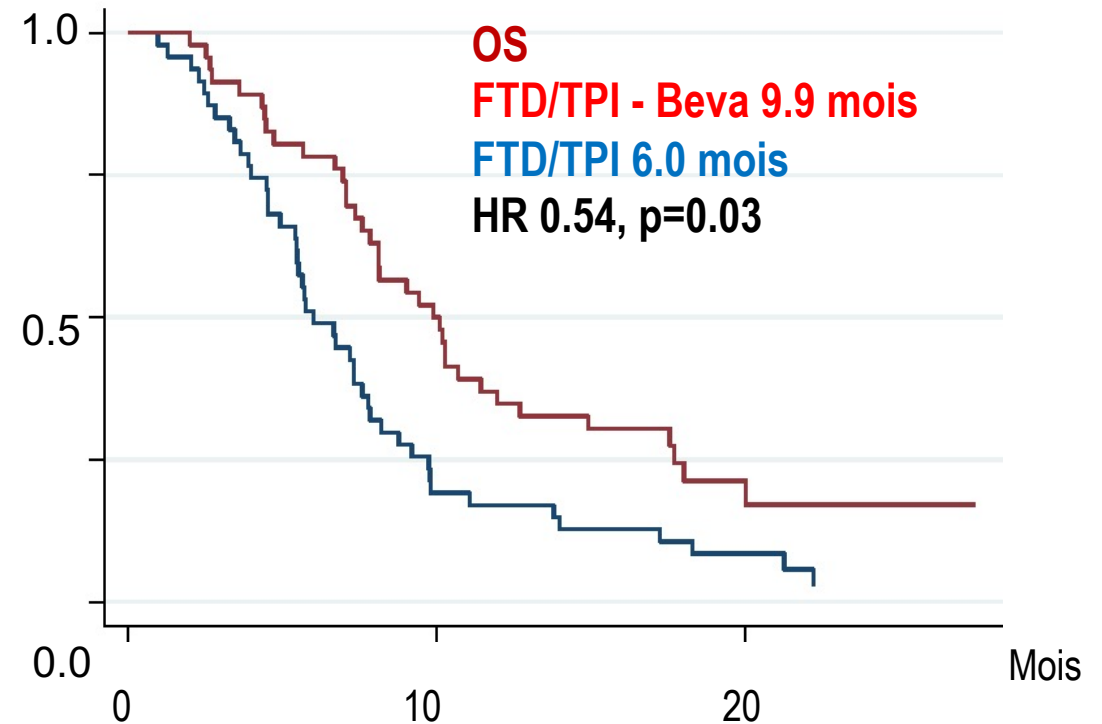
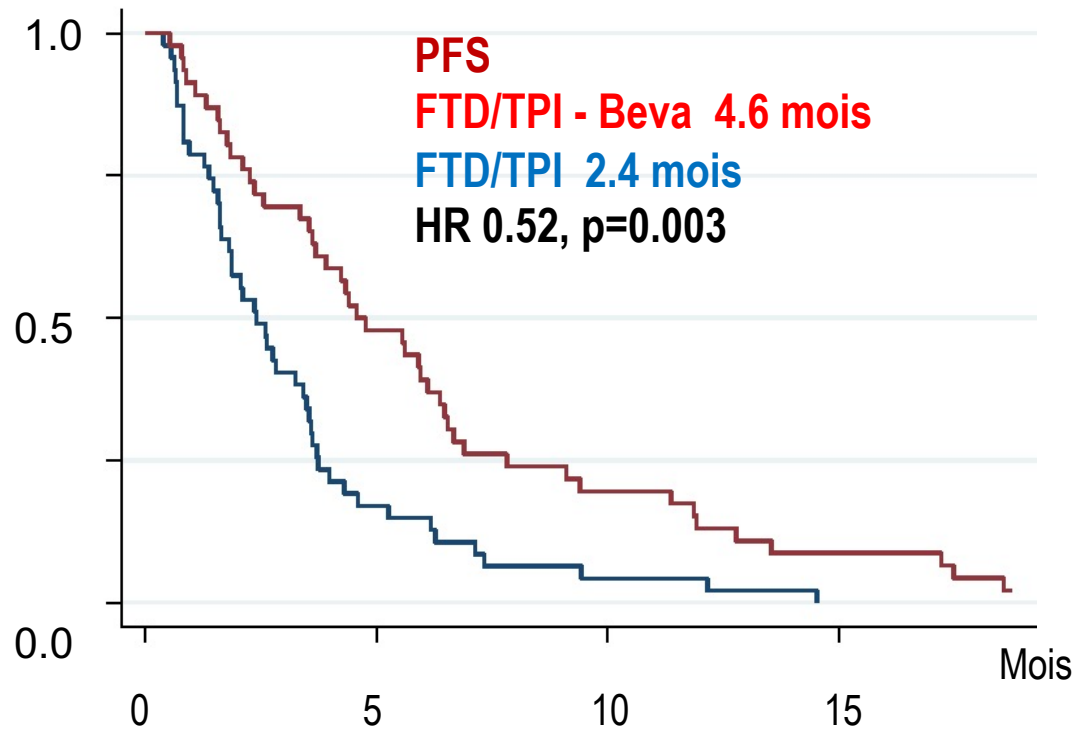
Design et objectifs



FTD/TPI + beva en lignes avancées du CCRm

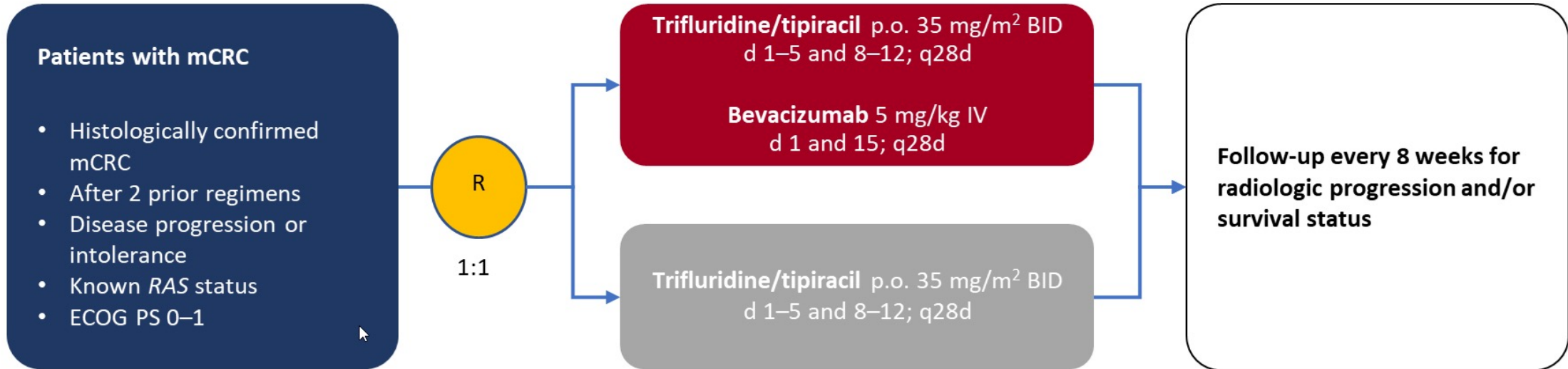
Phase 2 danoise

FTD/TPI + bevacizumab est désormais recommandé comme option de traitement en L3 du CCRm par les recommandations américaines (NCCN)



Significativement + de neutropénie Grade 3-4 (67% vs 38% des patients) et de thrombopénie tous grades (39% vs 17%) dans la bras FTD/TPI + Beva

FTD/TPI + beva en lignes avancées du CCRm – Phase 3 SUNLIGHT



Primary end point: OS

Secondary end points: PFS, ORR, DCR, safety, QoL

Stratification factors:

Geographic region (North America, EU, ROW)

Time since diagnosis of first metastasis (<18 months, ≥18 months)

RAS status (wild type, mutant)



Merci pour votre attention