

EPICS

EPICS Congress Coverage: ASCO 2023 – Focus on Lung Cancer

Friday, June 16, 2023; 12.00 PM – 3.00 PM (EST) / 18.00 – 21.00 (CEST)

Chair: Corey J. Langer, MD, FACP

Confirmed faculty:

- Enriqueta Felip (Spain)
- Marina Garassino (US)
- Roy Herbst (US)
- Benjamin Besse (France)
- Solange Peters (Switzerland)
- Lynette Sholl (US)
- Mark Socinski (US)

AGENDA

Time (EST)	Topic	Speaker/Moderator
12.00 PM – 12.05 PM (5 min)	Welcome and Introductions	Corey J. Langer, MD, FACP
12.05 PM – 12.20 PM (15 min)	Immunotherapy in Resectable NSCLC <i>Perioperative</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (From AACR 2023, #CT005): AEGEAN: A phase 3 trial of neoadjuvant durvalumab + chemotherapy followed by adjuvant durvalumab in patients with resectable NSCLC. Heymach et al • LBA100: KEYNOTE-671: Randomized, double-blind, phase 3 study of pembrolizumab or placebo plus platinum-based chemotherapy followed by resection and pembrolizumab or placebo for early stage NSCLC. Wakelee et al • 8501: Perioperative toripalimab + platinum-doublet chemotherapy vs chemotherapy in resectable stage II/III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Interim event-free survival (EFS) analysis of the phase III NEOTORCH study. Lu et al 	

	<p>Adjuvant Only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8520: Pembrolizumab vs placebo for early-stage non–small-cell lung cancer after resection and adjuvant therapy: Subgroup analysis of patients who received adjuvant chemotherapy in the phase 3 PEARLS/KEYNOTE-091 study. Oselin et al 	
<p>12.20 PM – 12.50 PM (30 min)</p>	<p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given several positive phase 3 trials, how do we evaluate which approach is best for a given patient (neo IO-only; adj IO-only; neo+adj IO)? What are the key patient/tumor characteristics to assess in selecting an immunotherapy approach in resectable NSCLC? How do we reconcile the results by PD-L1 in KEYNOTE-091? Is pCR or MPR after neoadjuvant chemo/IO demonstrating predictive power for survival? What proportion of patients in clinical practice who receive neoadjuvant chemo/IO will realistically complete adjuvant IO? What do we have to offer patients with oncogene-driven (other than EGFR), resectable NSCLC? Will the institution of perioperative chemo-IO affect the use of these agents in patients who develop recurrent/metastatic disease? Is relapse within 6 months a contraindication to “rechallenge” with CPIs? 	
<p>12.50 PM – 1.00 PM (10 min)</p>	<p>Updates in Stage IV NSCLC <i>Immunotherapy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 397600: Updates on Abstract 397600: ARC-7: Randomized phase 2 study of domvanalimab + zimberelimab ± etrumadenant versus zimberelimab in first-line, metastatic, PD-L1-high non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Johnson et al (<i>Note: This is an update of the ASCO Monthly Plenary presentation; will be presented as an Education Session on Saturday, June 3 [ASCO Plenary Series: Rapid Abstract Updates]</i>) 9050: Safety, pharmacokinetics (PK), pharmacodynamics (PD) and preliminary efficacy of AZD2936, a bispecific antibody targeting PD-1 and TIGIT, in checkpoint inhibitor (CPI)-experienced advanced/metastatic non- 	

	<p>small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): First report of ARTEMIDE-01. Rohrberg et al</p> <p><i>Other Targets/Approaches</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9004: TROPION-Lung02: Datopotamab deruxtecan (Dato-DXd) plus pembrolizumab (pembro) with or without platinum chemotherapy (Pt-CT) in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (aNSCLC). Goto et al • LBA9005: Tumor Treating Field (TTFields) therapy with standard of care (SOC) in metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC) following platinum failure: Randomized, phase 3 LUNAR study. Leal et al 	
<p>1.00 PM – 1.20 PM (20 min)</p>	<p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are your thoughts about TIGIT antibodies in this setting? • What magnitude of benefit do you expect from a new targeted therapy (eg, TIGIT) in combination with chemo and PD-L1 to become a new standard of care in 1L? • Apart from HER2 mutations/T-DXd, is patient selection needed for ADCs in lung cancer? • What has been your experience in terms of safety (eg, ILD) with ADCs in lung cancer? • Has the time for TTFields arrived? 	
<p>1.20 PM – 1.30 PM (10 min)</p>	<p>EGFR Mutations</p> <p><i>Resectable</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBA3: Overall survival analysis from the ADAURA trial of adjuvant osimertinib in patients with resected EGFR-mutated (EGFRm) stage IB–IIIA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Herbst et al <p><i>Metastatic (Common Mutations)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9011: BLU-945 monotherapy and in combination with osimertinib (OSI) in previously treated patients with advanced EGFR-mutant (EGFRm) NSCLC in the phase 1/2 SYMPHONY study. Elamin et al <p><i>EGFR Exon 20</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9002: Sunvozertinib for the treatment of NSCLC with EGFR Exon20 insertion mutations: The first pivotal study results. Wang et al 	

<p>1.30 PM – 1.45 PM (15 min)</p>	<p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were you already using adjuvant osimertinib, or will these OS data convince you to begin recommending this approach? • For adjuvant osimertinib, what is your approach to duration of therapy? Can biomarkers inform the optimal duration of treatment? • What are your current testing practices with patients who experience progression on osimertinib (testing vs no testing; tissue vs liquid vs both)? • What is your preferred approach after resistance to osimertinib if no new oncogenic drivers are identified? Chemotherapy doublet, IMpower150, other? Do you continue osimertinib? What are the prospects for adding a second EGFR TKI (eg, BLU-945)? • Do emerging agents (eg, sunvozertinib) have an activity or tolerability advantage over current agents for EGFR exon 20? 	
<p>1.45 PM – 1.55 PM (10 min)</p>	<p>BREAK</p>	
<p>1.55 PM – 2.10 PM (15 min)</p>	<p>Other Oncogenic Drivers <i>KRAS</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (From ELCC 2023, #8MO): Adagrasib (MRTX849) in patients with advanced/metastatic KRAS G12C-mutated non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): preliminary analysis of mutation allele frequency. Janne et al. • 9006: The primary endpoint analysis of SCARLET study: A single-arm, phase II study of sotorasib plus carboplatin-pemetrexed in patients with advanced non-squamous, non-small cell lung cancer with KRAS G12C mutation (WJOG14821L). Akamatsu et al • 9007: KontraSt-01 update: Safety and efficacy of JDQ443 in KRAS G12C-mutated solid tumors including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Cassier et al • 9008: Biomarker subgroup analyses of CodeBreak 200, a phase 3 trial of sotorasib versus (vs) docetaxel in patients (pts) with pretreated KRAS G12C-mutated advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Skoulidis et al • LBA9016: Intracranial efficacy of sotorasib versus docetaxel in pretreated KRAS G12C- 	

	<p>mutated advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Practice-informing data from a global, phase 3, randomized, controlled trial (RCT). Dingemans et al</p> <p>BRAF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9018: Efficacy and safety of encorafenib (enco) plus binimetinib (bini) in patients with BRAF V600E-mutant (BRAFFV600E) metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) from the phase 2 PHAROS study. Riely et al <p>ALK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9015: FAK inhibition with novel FAK/ALK inhibitor APG-2449 could overcome resistance in NSCLC patients who are resistant to second-generation ALK inhibitors. Ma et al 	
<p>2.10 PM – 2.30 PM (20 min)</p>	<p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How would you compare the single-agent efficacy and safety of KRAS G12C inhibitors (sotorasib, adagrasib, JDQ443, GDC-6036, others), or is it still too early to say? What do the data from WJOG14821L indicate in terms of frontline potential for KRAS G12C inhibition? Do emerging regimens (eg, enco/bini) have an activity or tolerability advantage over current regimens for BRAF V600E? What is your current approach for patients who progress on a first-line ALK TKI (eg, empiric change to other TKI, molecular testing-based approach)? Does FAK inhibition provide a potential new option? 	
<p>2.30 PM – 2.40 PM (10 min)</p>	<p>Small Cell Lung Cancer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8502: First-in-human dose-escalation trial of the delta-like ligand 3 (DLL3)/CD3 bispecific T-cell engager BI 764532 in patients (pts) with DLL3-positive (DLL3+) small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) and neuroendocrine carcinoma (NEC). Wermke et al 8504: SWOG S1929: Phase II randomized study of maintenance atezolizumab (A) versus atezolizumab + talazoparib (AT) in patients with SLFN11 positive extensive stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC). Karim et al 3002: First-in-human study of ABBV-011, a seizure-related homolog protein 6 (SEZ6)– 	

	targeting antibody-drug conjugate, in patients with small cell lung cancer. Morgensztern et al	
2.40 PM – 2.55 PM (15 min)	<p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which markers, if any, could affect your therapeutic decisions in SCLC now or in the future? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>SLFN11</i>? - DLL3? - SEZ6? - Transcriptional subtypes? - Others? • What is your assessment of these current approaches presented at ASCO 2023? 	
2.55 PM – 3.00 PM (5 min)	Wrap up Comments and Adjourn	Corey J. Langer, MD, FACP