



Dr Chris Jackson

Consultant Medical Oncologist

Southern Blood and Cancer Service (Southern DHB), Senior Lecturer in Medicine with the University of Otago

Friday, August 12, 2016

(Plenary)

8:35 - 9:00 A Paradigm Shift in The Treatment of Advanced Melanoma

A paradigm shift in the treatment of advanced melanoma

Dr. Christopher Jackson
Medical Oncologist, SDHB
Senior Lecturer in Medicine, University of Otago

Otago : University

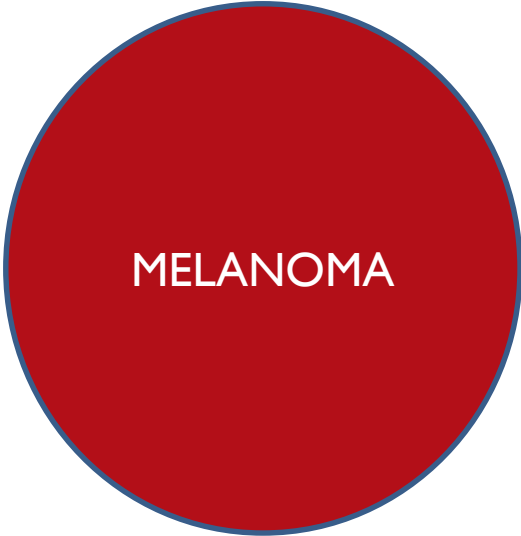


Multiple phenotypes; multiple diseases



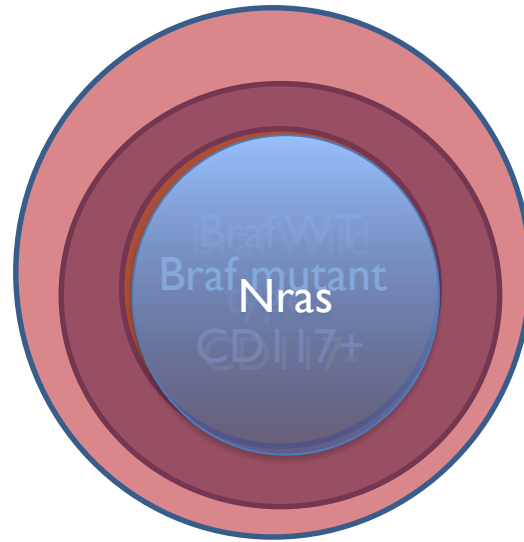
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Multiple phenotypes; multiple diseases



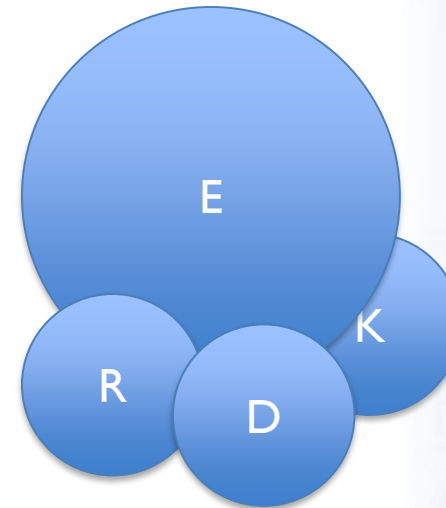
MELANOMA

Multiple phenotypes; multiple diseases



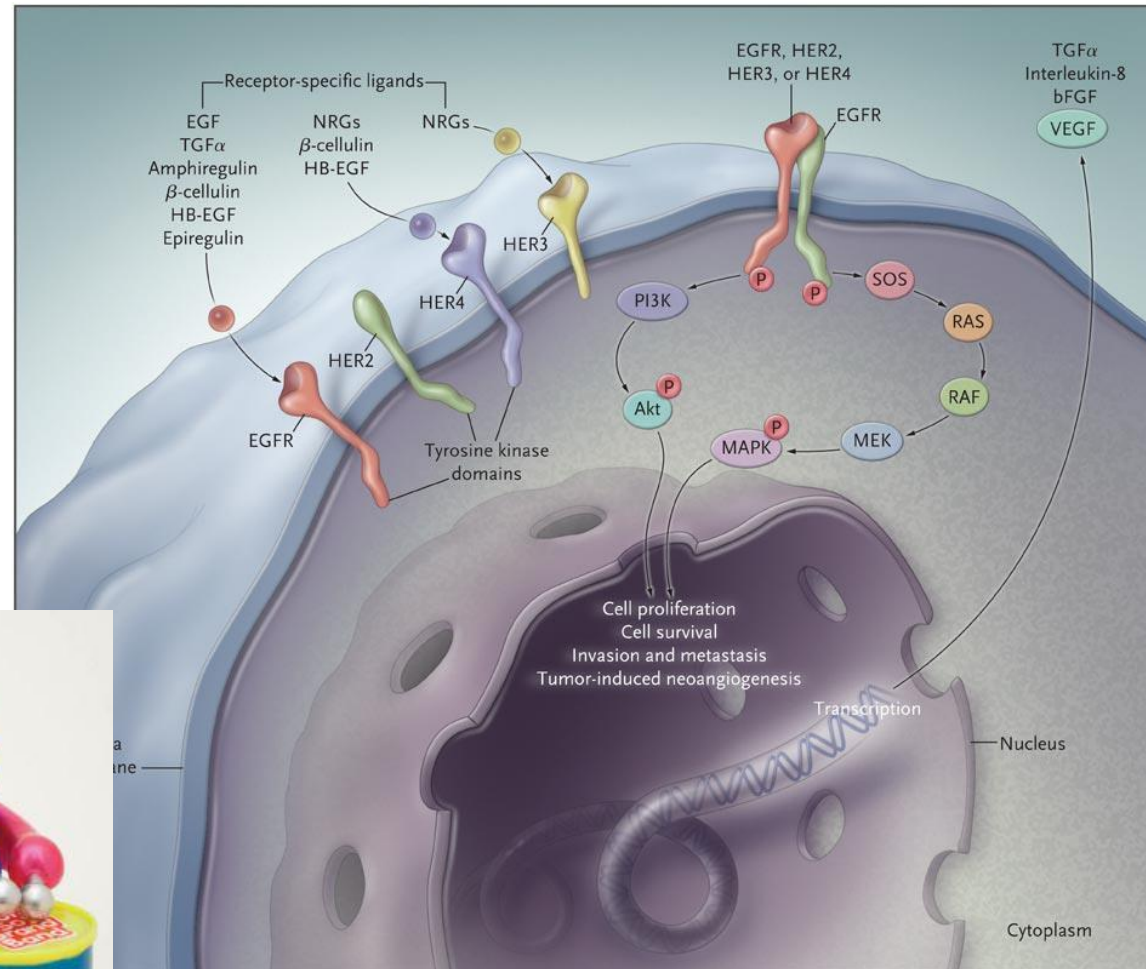
Multiple phenotypes; multiple diseases

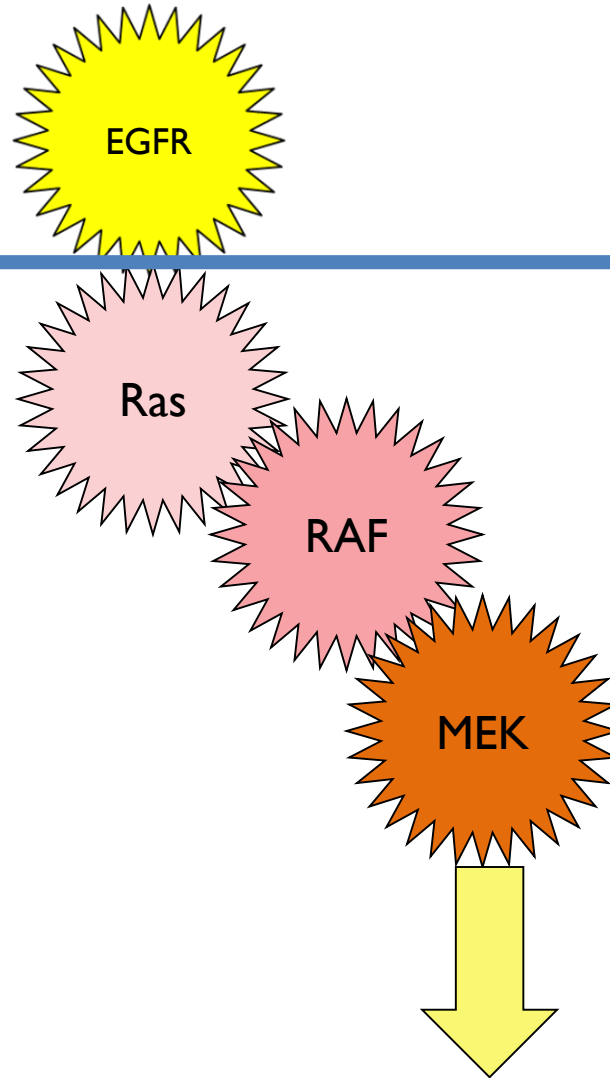
Cutaneous Melanoma	
Oncogenes	
	BRAF (50-70%)
	NRAS (15-30%)
	AKT3 (over-expressed)
Tumour suppressors	
	CDKN2A (30-70% deleted, mutated, or silenced)
	PTEN (5-20% deleted or mutated)
	APAF1 (40% silenced)
	TP53 (10% lost or mutated)
Others	
	CCND1 (6-44% amplified)
	MITF (10-16% amplified)
Uveal Melanoma	
Oncogenes	
	GNAQ (46% mutated)
	GNAI1 (35% mutated)



EGFR family

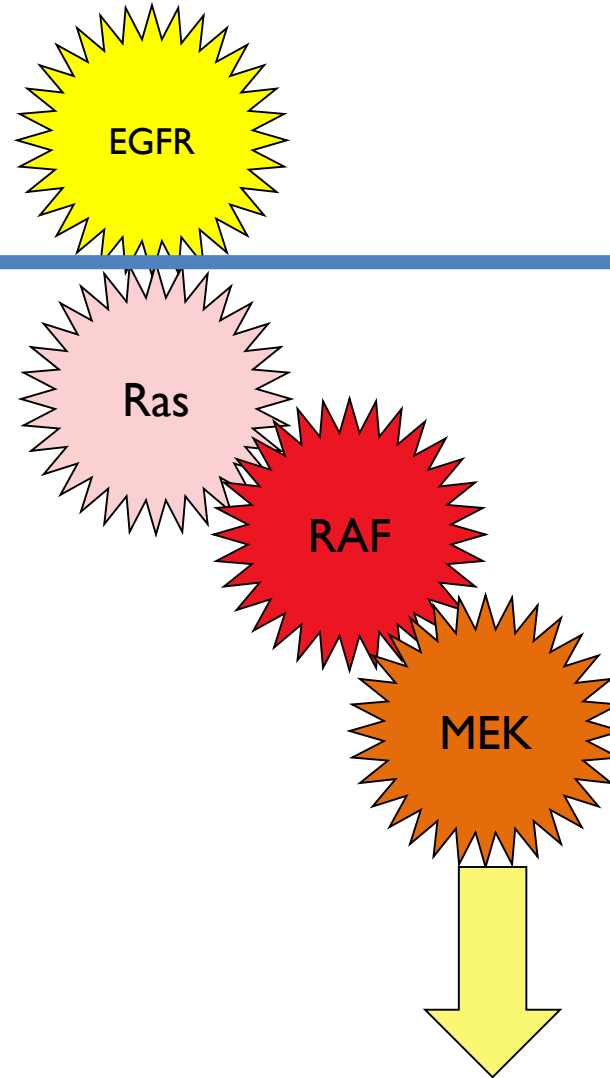
- activated in many cancers



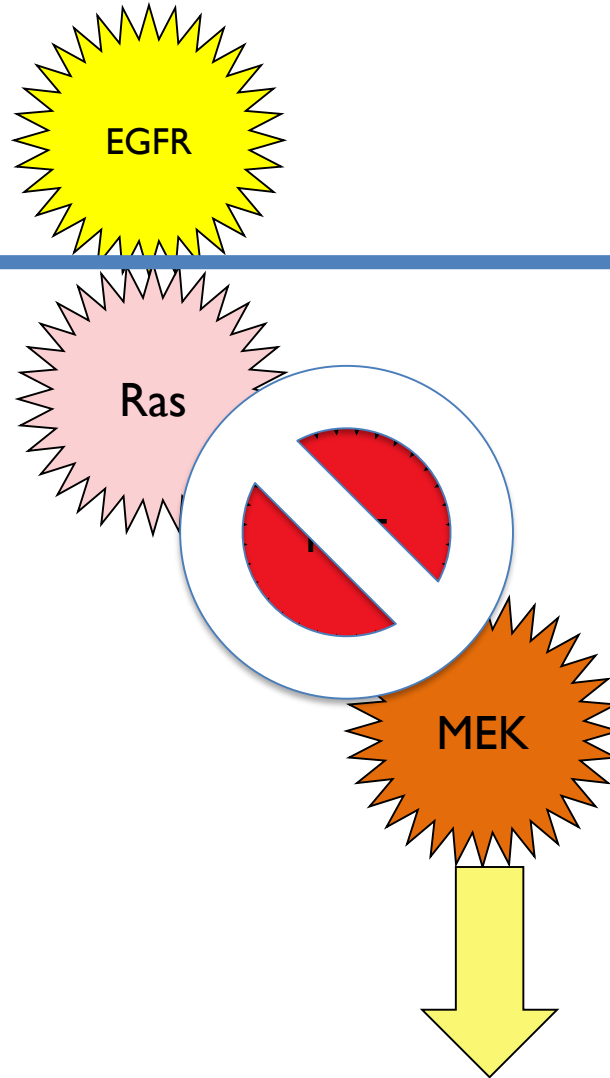


Cell growth, proliferation,
invasion and metastases





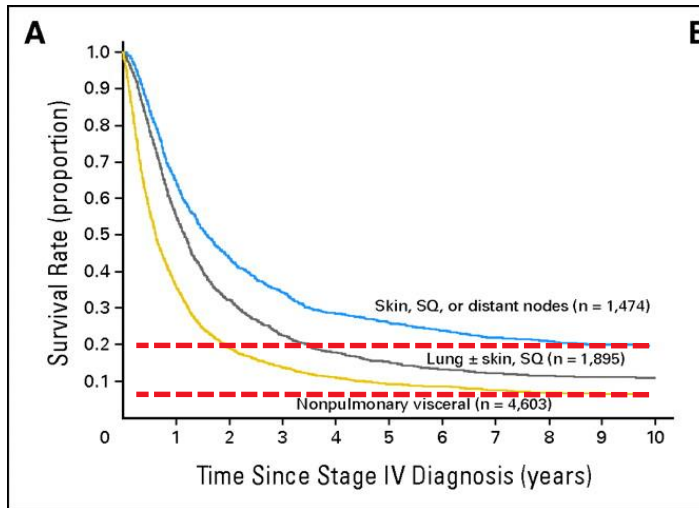
Cell growth, proliferation,
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Cell growth, proliferation,
invasion and metastases

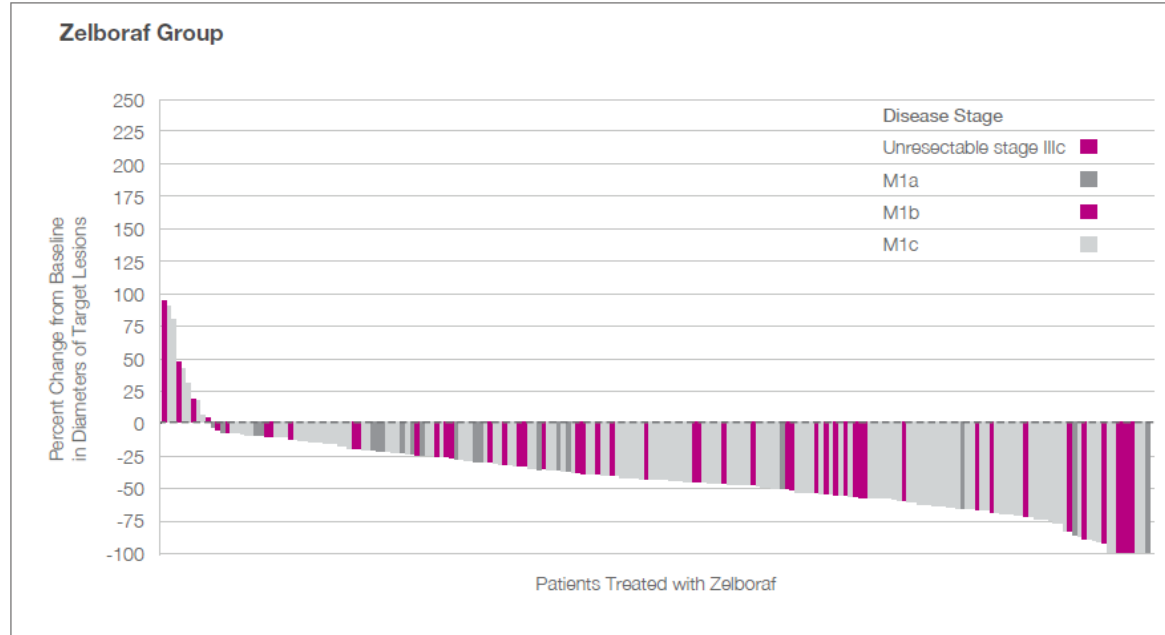


Long term outcomes



- Dacarbazine:
 - 5% “objective response rate”
 - PFS: 1.6 months
 - 1 year OS: approx 35%
- IL-2:
 - 16% response; high toxicity
 - Not used in NZ

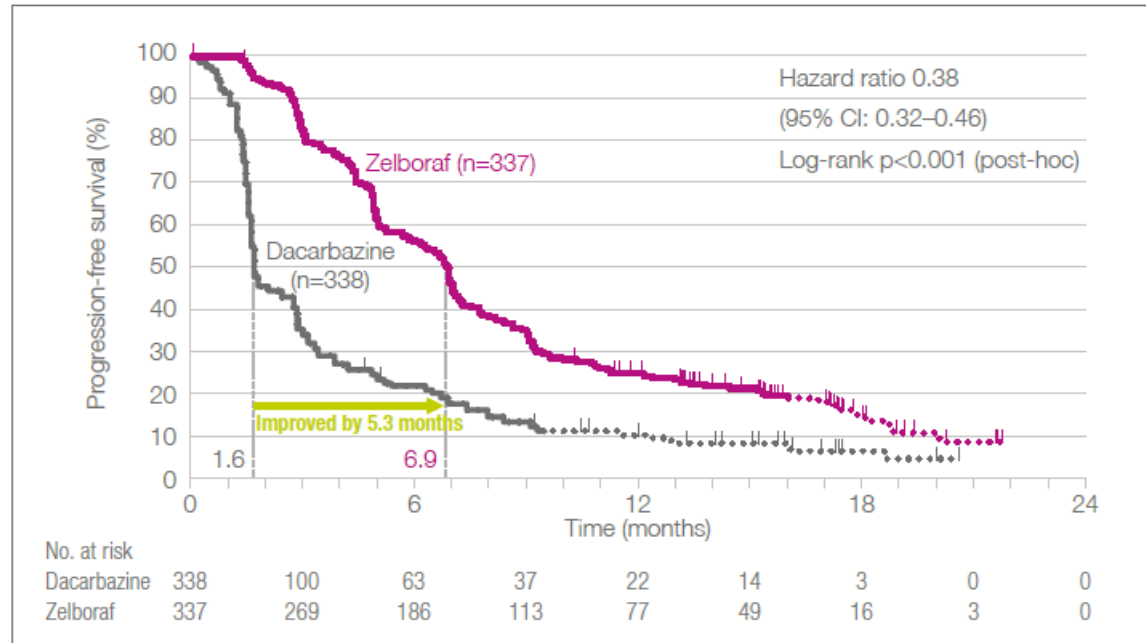
Vemurafenib in V600E mutated melanoma



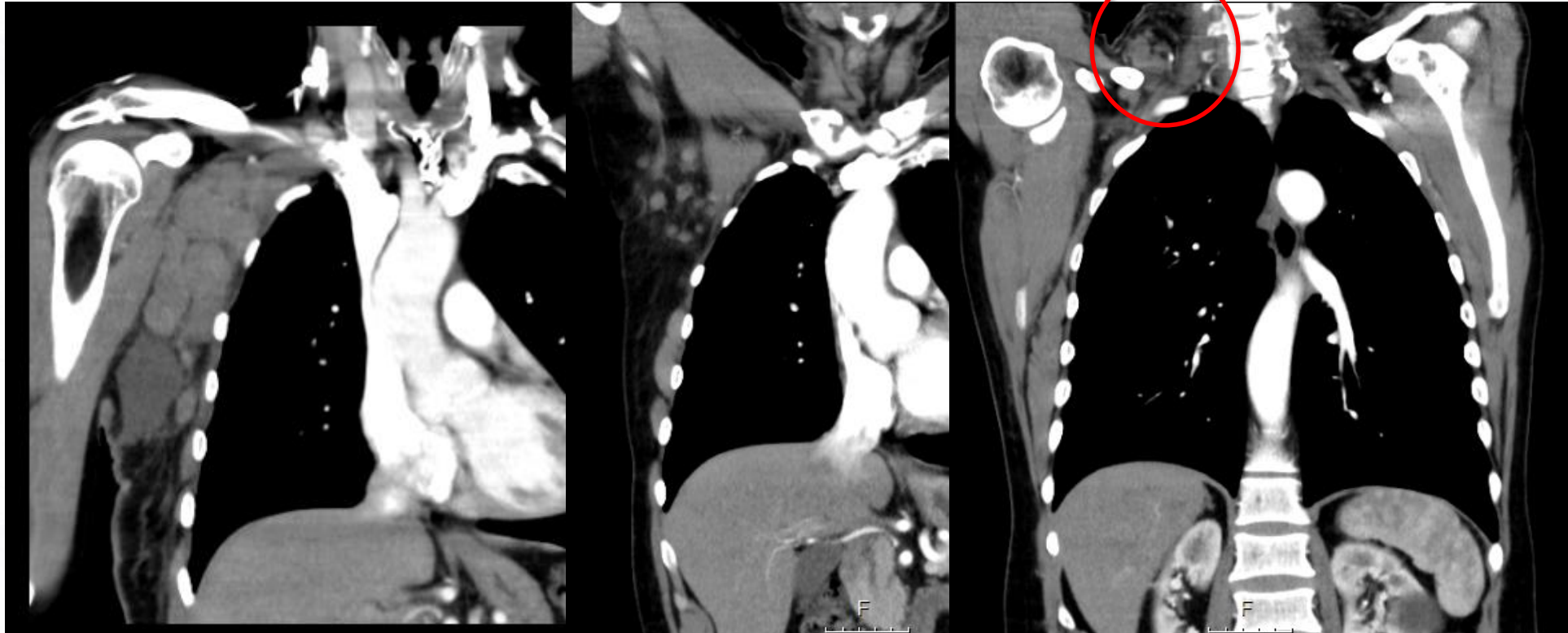
Adapted from Chapman PB, et al. 2011¹

- “Objective response”: 57%
- Rapid: days
- Well tolerated
- Photosensitivity, diarrhoea, HFS, KA and SCC

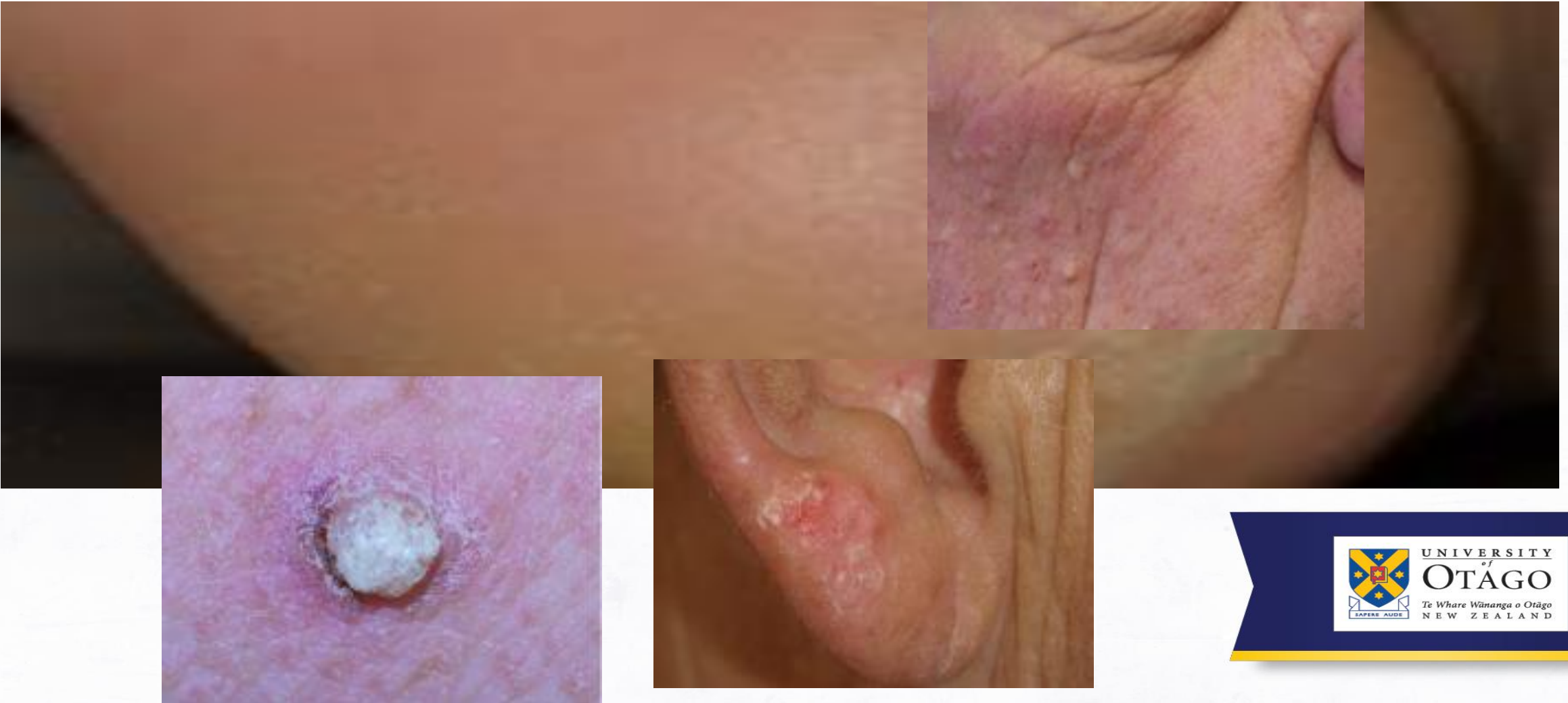
Duration of tumour control



Differential responses observed



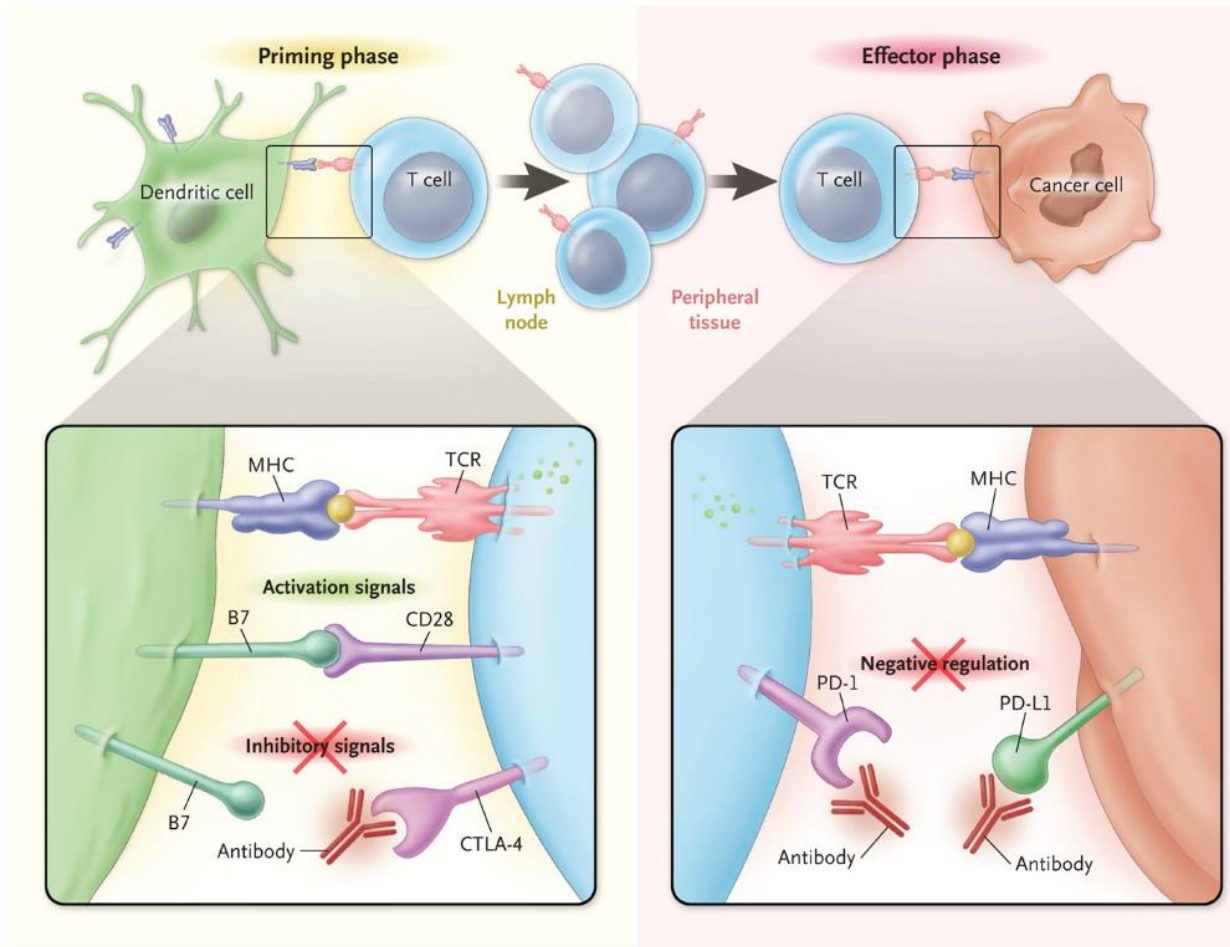
Toxicities of V600E inhibitors



Immunotherapy



Immunotherapy: T-cell priming and evading inhibition



Ipilimumab: first agent to improve OS

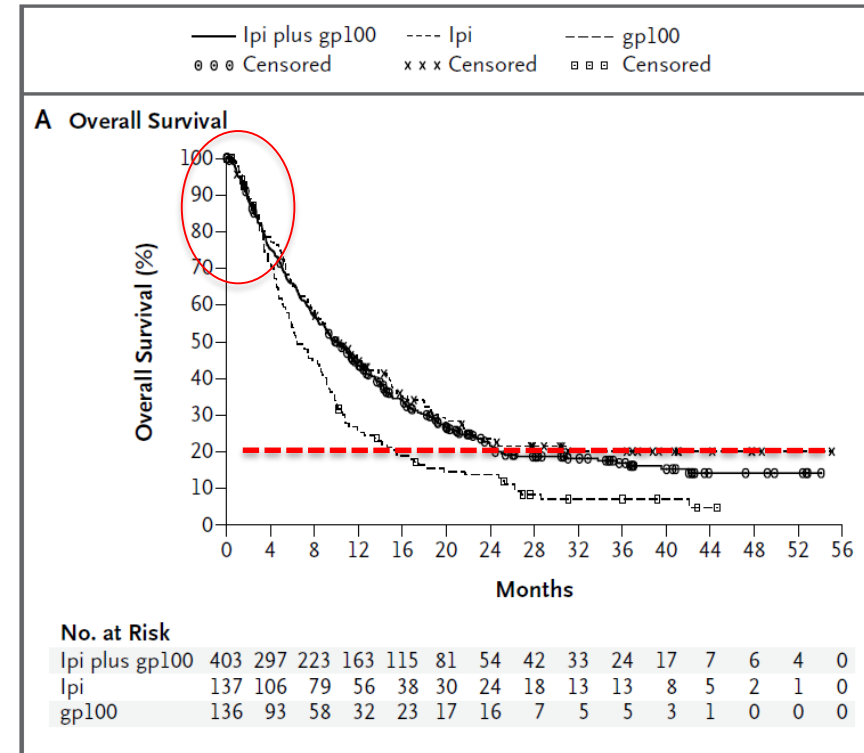
Randomise

Gp100 q3w x4

Ipi 3mg/kg q3w x4

Ipi + gp100 q3w x4

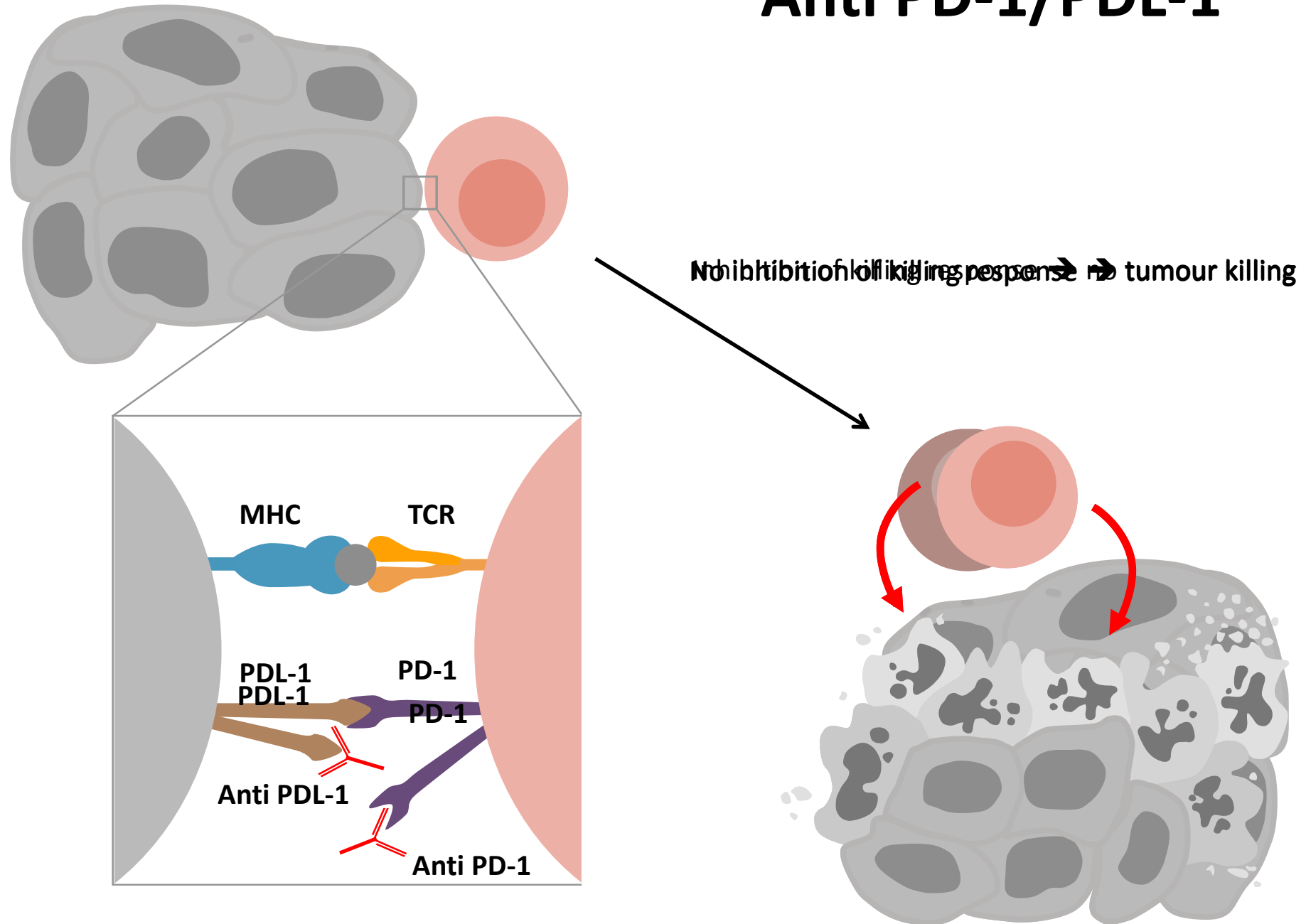
Unresectable III-IV
Failed prior therapy
N= 676; 3:1:1
“Response rate”: 11%
OS 10.0 mo v 6.4mo
HR 0.68 (p<0.001)
Immune adverse events



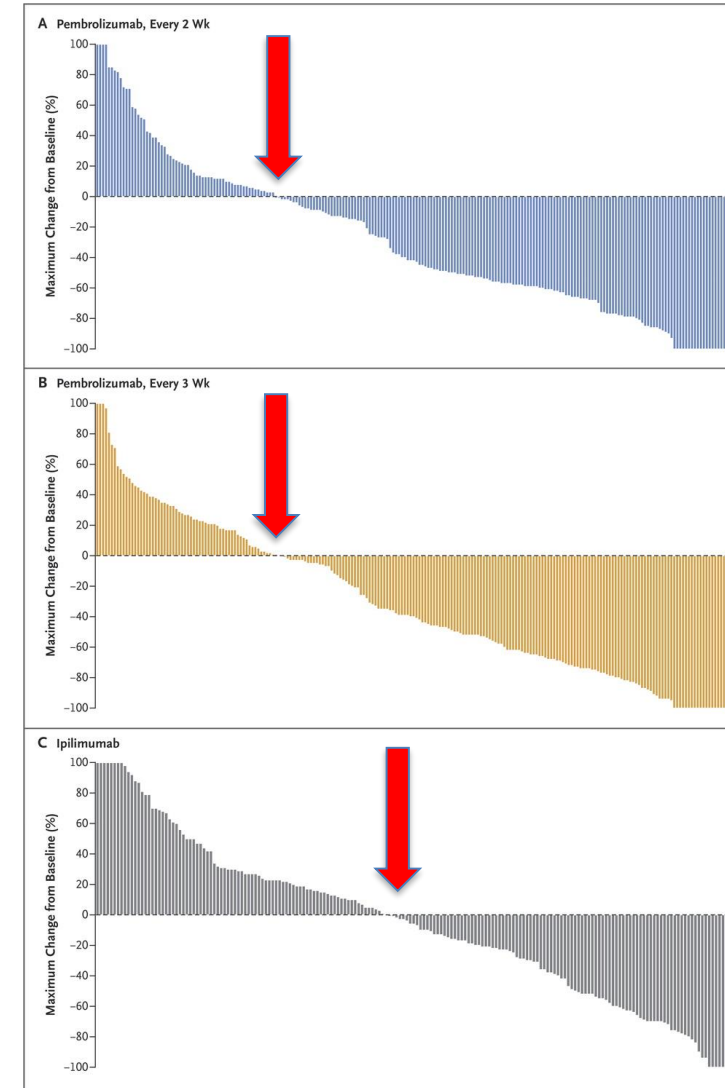
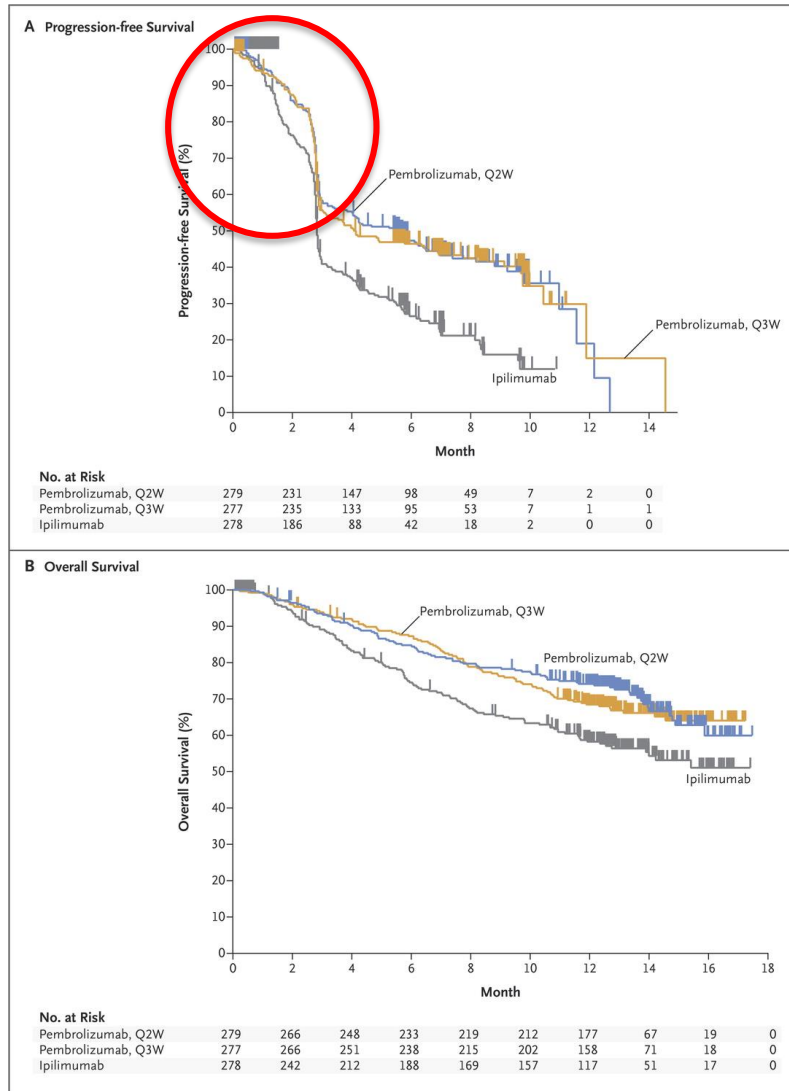
PD-1 like a “fend”



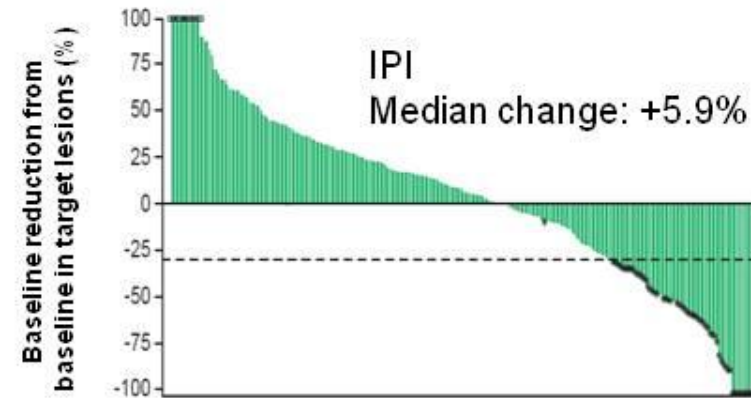
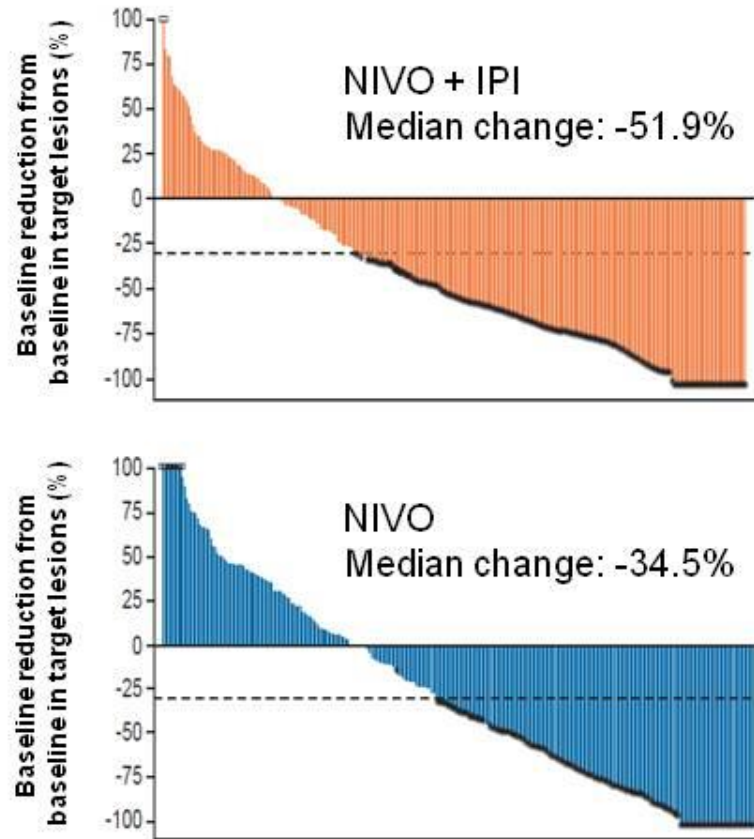
Anti PD-1/PDL-1



Responses with Pembrolizumab



Tumor Burden Change From Baseline



- Confirmed responder
- - - 30% reduction in tumor burden by RECIST v1.1

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12

PRESENTED AT: ASCO Annual '15 Meeting

Nivolumab / Pembrolizumab



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Immune-related adverse events

Gastrointestinal

Monitor for symptoms indicative of immune-related colitis, diarrhoea or GI perforation including:

- Increased frequency of bowel movements
- Diarrhoea
- Abdominal pain
- Blood in stool
- Fever

Hepatic

Monitor for elevations in liver function tests (LFTs) with or without clinical symptoms:

- AST >5 x ULN
- ALT >5 x ULN
- Bilirubin >3 x ULN

NOTE: LFTs must be checked prior to each infusion

Skin

- Pruritus
- Rash
- Erythema
- Vitiligo

Rare reports of fatal toxic epidermal necrolysis, Steven-Johnson Syndrome



Neurological

- Motor neuropathy
- Muscle weakness
- Sensory neuropathy

Rare reports of fatal Guillain-Barré syndrome and myasthenia gravis-like symptoms

Endocrine

May present with non-specific symptoms:

- Headache
- Fatigue
- Visual field defects
- Behavioural changes
- Electrolyte disturbances
- Hypotension
- Adrenal crisis (severe dehydration, hypotension, shock)

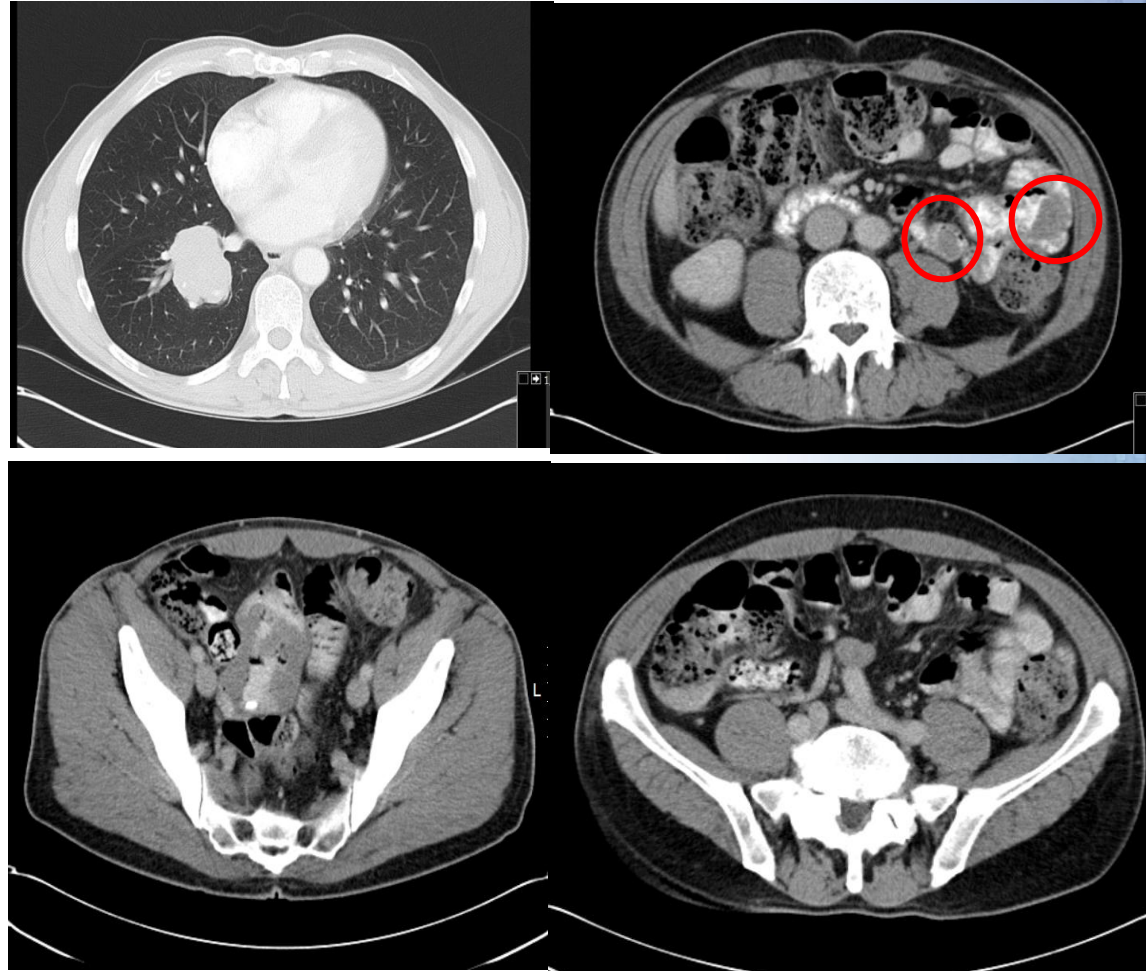
Other

YERVOY irAEs can affect any organ or system including the eyes.

Reported but uncommon irAEs include uveitis, eosinophilia, lipase elevation and glomerulonephritis

Case: Mr MB

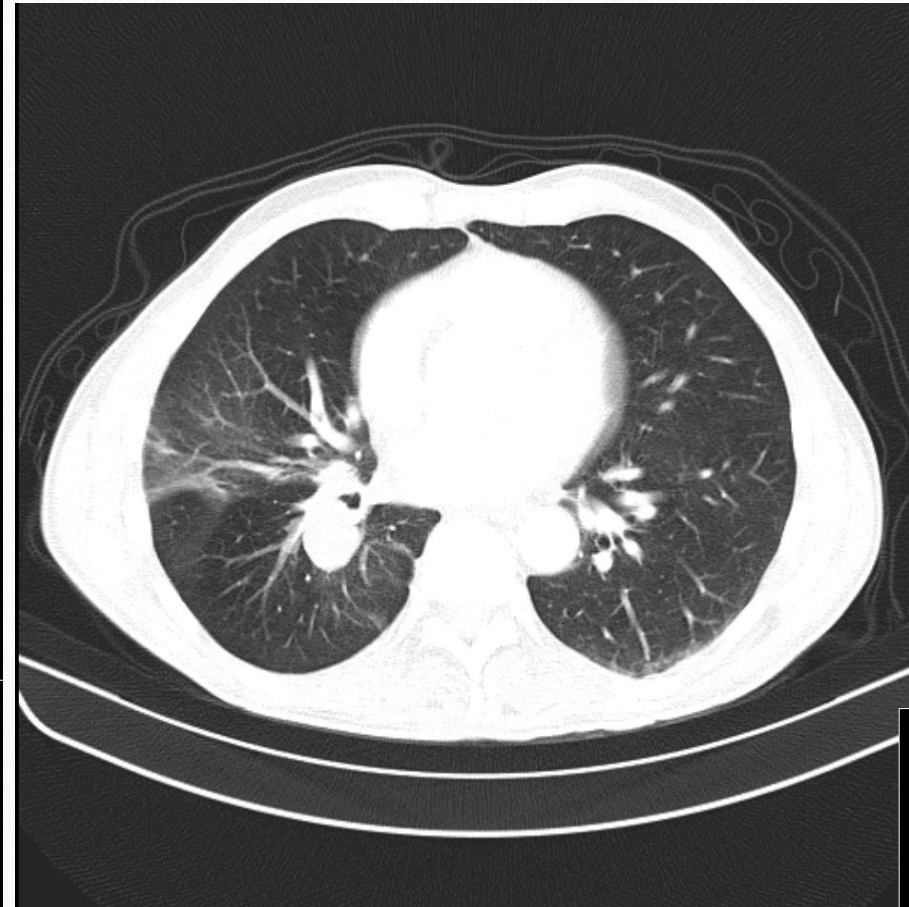
- Diarrhoea – 2/12
- Abdo pain, colicky, intermittent obstructive symptoms
- 8kg weight loss
- Dry cough, worse nocturnally
- LDH 3x upper limit normal
- Biopsy S100 +ve
- BRAF V600E mutation detected



Switched to Pembrolizumab on progression



Response to Pembrolizumab



Brain metastases



Risks for brain mets:

- Male gender
- Mucosal
- H+N primary
- High risk primary
- Acral lentiginous or nodular
- 3+ regional LN
- Visceral mets at diagnosis

Ipi has RR 24% if lesions stable
PD-1 drugs: evolving
STERIODS are a problem

Financial barriers to access



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If Keytruda keeps melanoma patients alive, why isn't it available free in NZ?

MICHAEL DALY

Last updated 19:20, March 1 2016



How good is it?

According to Pharmac, in the main trial of Keytruda tumours shrank or disappeared in a third of the people taking the drug. For those people the response was maintained at least to the point where data from the trial was analysed.

"There has been strong public interest in this medicine; however, there is a gap between the public's perception of the benefits offered by pembrolizumab and the measured benefits seen in the clinical trials to date," Pharmac said.

"No clinical trial has yet shown that pembrolizumab increases the length of life for melanoma patients compared with other new melanoma treatments or standard chemotherapy."

MSD said its latest clinical trial results showed tumours shrank for 80 per cent of patients who had received no prior treatment, with 14 per cent having no detectable cancer, at a median follow up time of 15 months.

Health Minister Dr Jonathan Coleman said 365 people died of melanoma in New Zealand each year, and with Keytruda working in a third of patients around 120 people could benefit from it.

Petition organiser Leisa Renwick was told in 2015 that she was terminally ill. She paid for a range of drugs, including Keytruda, and the cancer went into remission.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab in Advanced

Jedd D. Wolchok, M.D., Ph.D., Hai
Michael A. Postow, M.D., Naiy
Neil H. Segal, M.D., Ph.D., Charlo
Kathleen Reed, M.S., Matthew I
Stephanie A. Kronenberg, B.A., Bl
Israel Lowy, M.D., Ph.D., He
Christine E. Horak, Ph.D.,
Jon M. Wigginton, M.D., Ash

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Survival with Vemurafenib in Melanoma with BRAF V600E Mutation

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Safety and Tumor Responses with Lambrolizumab (Anti-PD-1) in Melanoma

Joseph, M.D.,
Joseph, M.D.,
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Robert, M.D., Ph.D.,
Larkin, M.D.,
Testori, M.D.,
Lorigan, M.D.,
Schadendorf, M.D.,
Sosman, M.D.,
Mont, M.D., Ph.D.,
Ph.D., Betty Nelson, M.A.,
T. Flaherty, M.D.,

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

AUGUST 19, 2010

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Combined BRAF and MEK Inhibition in Melanoma with BRAF V600 Mutations

F. Stephen Hodi, M.D., Steven J. O'Day, M.D., David F. McDermott, M.D., Rob
Jeffrey A. Sosman, M.D., John B. Haanen, M.D., Rene Gonzalez, M.D., Caroline
Dirk Schadendorf, M.D., Jessica C. Hassel, M.D., Wallace Akerley, M.D., Alfons J.M. van
Jose Lutzky, M.D., Paul Lorigan, M.D., Julia M. Vaubel, M.D., Gerald P. Linette, M.D.,
Christian H. Ottensmeier, M.D., Ph.D., Celeste Lebbé, M.D., Christian Peschel, M.D.,
Joseph I. Clark, M.D., Jedd D. Wolchok, M.D., Ph.D., Jeffrey S. Weber, M.D., Ph.D.

Keith T. Flaherty, M.D., Jeffery R. Infante, M.D., Adil Daud, M.D.,
Rene Gonzalez, M.D., Richard F. Kefford, M.D., Ph.D., Jeffrey Sosman, M.D.,
Omid Hamid, M.D., Lynn Schuchter, M.D., Jonathan Cebon, M.D., Ph.D.,
Nageatte Ibrahim, M.D., Ragini Kudchadkar, M.D., Howard A. Burris III, M.D.,
Gerald Falchook, M.D., Alain Algazi, M.D., Karl Lewis, M.D.,
Georgina V. Long, M.D., Ph.D., Igor Puzanov, M.D., M.S.C.I.,
Peter Lebowitz, M.D., Ph.D., Ajay Singh, M.D., Shonda Little, M.P.H.

