Dasatinib first-line treatment in GIST Multicenter phase II trial of the SAKK (SAKK 56/07)



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GIST - Background

- Tyrosine kinase inhibitors standard of care in advanced GIST
- 1st-line Imatinib:
- mPFS: 18-23mo mOS: 45-55mo
- CR+PR: KIT ex11= 64% WT=38% All=45%
- 2nd-line Sunitinib:
- mPFS: 6mo
- PR+SD: 65%
- · Can we stop progression?
- 2nd-Gen TKI, HSPI, pathway inhibitors, antibodies, combinations etc.

Demotri et al. ICO 2005. Blocks et al. ICO 2005. Herosch et al. ICO 2005 MetaGet. ICO 2010

Main Exclusion Criteria

- · Previous therapy against GIST with TKI
- · Previous malignancy within 5 years · Clinically significant cardiovascular disease
- Concurrent medical condition, incl. pleural or pericardial effusion, coagulation or platelet function disorder, ongoing significant gastro-intestinal bleeding, nausea, vomiting or malabsorotion syndrome
- · Avoid / not permitted:
- CYP 3A4 inducers/inhibitors

Adverse Event / Grade	1	2	3	- 4	
ALL	251	115	30	2	
Pulmonary	16	23	4		
Cough	5	2	0	-	
Dyspnea	6	10	1		
Pleural Effusion	2	11	2		
Capillary Leak	0	0	1		
Voice Changes	3	0	0	Ĭ	
Gastrointestinal	51	25	13	- (
Anorexia	8	2	1		
Dehydration	0	0	1		
Diarrhea	10	10	5		
lleus	0	0	3		
Nausea	6	8	2		
Vomiting	6	3	1	-	
Fatigue	19	12	1	9	
Thrombosis / Embolism (Vascular access)	0	0	0		

Adverse Events per Patient

Adverse Event / Grade	1	2	3	4
ALL	251	115	30	2
Pulmonary	16	23	4	1
Cough	5	2	0	0
Dyspnea	6	10	1	1
Pleural Effusion	2	11	2	0
Capillary Leak	0	0	1	0
Voice Changes	3	0	0	0
Gastrointestinal	51	25	13	0
Anorexia	8	2	1	0
Dehydration	0	0	1	0
Diarrhea	10	10	5	0
lleus	0	0	3	0
Nausea	6	8	2	0
Vomiting	6	3	1	0
Fatigue	19	12	1	0
Thrombosis / Embolism	0	0	0	1

(Shown are all, all G3/4, and frequent GI/Pulm adverse events)

Dasatinib - Background

- · oral 2nd-Gen multi-target kinase inhibitor
- · inhibits BCR-ABL, SRC, PDGFR, KIT
- inhibits Imatinib-resistant PDGFRA D842V mutants¹
- Dasatinib in GiST after Imatinib failure (SARC 009 trial)²
 - (80% also sunitinib failure)
- PR= 22%
- PFS= 2months (PDGFRA subgroup PFS=10 months; n=3) - OS= 19months

Central Review

- Pathology
 - Central Pathology Review and Mutational Analysis
- Center Qualification before Trial Participation
- Monitoring of Center Qualification/Calibration during Trial - Central PET Review within 3 working days

14 PET Response (Primary Endpoint)

- . 18-F-fluorodeoxyglucose-PET at 4 weeks compared to baseline
- EORTC criterita (Young et al EJC 1999)

•		CR	PR	SD	PD	N.A.
	All	14 (33%)	17 (40%)	7 (16%)	3 (7%)	2 (5%)
	Kit Exon 11	6 (30%)	10 (50%)	2 (10%)	0	2 (10%)
	Wild-Type	3 (43%)	1 (14%)	2 (29%)	1 (14%)	0

PET Response Rates (CR+PR) (95% CI)

3 Early FDG-PET* in GIST - Background

- allows early response prediction
- predicts later CT responses^{3,4}
- PET response precedes CT by 2-6 months^{3,5}
- PET response predicts PFS^{3,6} and OS⁶
- Recommendations for PET use exist (EORTC⁷; NCI⁸)

(* 18-F-FluoroDeoxyGlucose -Positron Emission Tomography)

Objectives

· Primary objective

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- Efficacy of dasatinib assessed by fusion PET/CT-scan

Secondary objective(s)

- Efficacy and safety of dasatinib in GIST
- Correlation of dasatinib efficacy with mutational status

Trial Population

Trial open from 17.01.2008 – 30.11.2011 (early closure, slow accrual)

(n=1 not GIST; n=2 baseline PET negative on central review; n=1 no baseline CT)

. 43 pts treated in 13 centres in 4 European countries

. Total 320 cycles administered (median 5, min 1, max 25)

Dasatinib Trial - Overview

- · Starting dose is 70 mg BID (one cycle = 4weeks) -Dose level -1 50mg BID -Dose level -2 100mg QD
- · Continue until progression, unacceptable toxicity and up to 2 years
- After 2 years decision of the physician (continue or switch).
- . Elective Surgery is allowed after 6 cycles if SD or better -Adjuvant Treatment to be considered

Patient Characteristics

24 56 30 70

18 42

- Interim analysis (response + toxicity) after n=17pts If > 9 / 17 pts respond @ PET 4weeks → proceed
- . «Promising» Response Rate (CR+PR) = 70% or better

Main Inclusion Criteria

- Histologically proven diagnosis of GIST
- Positive baseline PFT/CT with [18F]-fluorodeoxyglucose
- Measurable disease by conventional scans (CT or MRI)
- WHO performance status 0-2
- Age > 18 years
- Adequate hematological and organ function values
- · Written informed consent before registration.

Safety / Toxicity

- Treatment was interrupted in 28 nationts (65%)
- . Dosage was reduced in 9 patients (21%)
- . Treatment was stopped due to toxicity in 4 patients (9%)
- 38% of pts experienced a G3, 5% a G4 toxicity

- GIST tumor bleeding

9 Dasatinib 1st-Line in GIST - Trial Design



Elective surgery allowed after month 6

- Overall 72% (56 - 85%) - KIT Exon 11 80% (56 - 94%) - Wild-Type 57% (18 - 90%)

Survival (Secondary Endpoint)

- · Median Follow-Up 12.4 months
 - On trial 15 pts (35%)
 - Off-trial 28 pts (65%)

Progression	Elective Surgery	Toxicity	Death	Decision Local PI	2 years completed		
13	6	4	3	1	1		

- Median PFS 11.1 months
- · Median OS not reached

16 Summary

· 47 pts included (of 52 pts initially planned)

4 pts not eligible

- This multicenter Phase II trial of the Swiss Group for Clinical Cancer Research SAKH
- PET qualification per center and regular calibration were mandatory
 PET was centrally reviewed within 3 working days
- · 43 eligible patients were evaluated for safety and the primary endpoint
- . 38% of pts experienced Grade 3 and 5% Grade 4 toxicity.
- . Median PFS is 11.1 months, overall survival not reached yet
- Dasatinih shows promising efficacy in this small group of natients

- investigated first-line Dasatinib, starting dose 70mg BID, in TKI-naive patients with GIST
- FDG-PET response at 4 weeks compared to baseline was the primary endpoint

- Responses (CR+PR) were 72% overall, 80% in pts with a KIT Exon 11 mutation, and 57% if Wild-Type GIST.

· 3 deaths occurred Clinical deterioration

Cardiac arrest (hospitalised due to an intestinal ordusion (CT confirmed non-progression

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