

Systemic Therapies for Head and Neck Cancer

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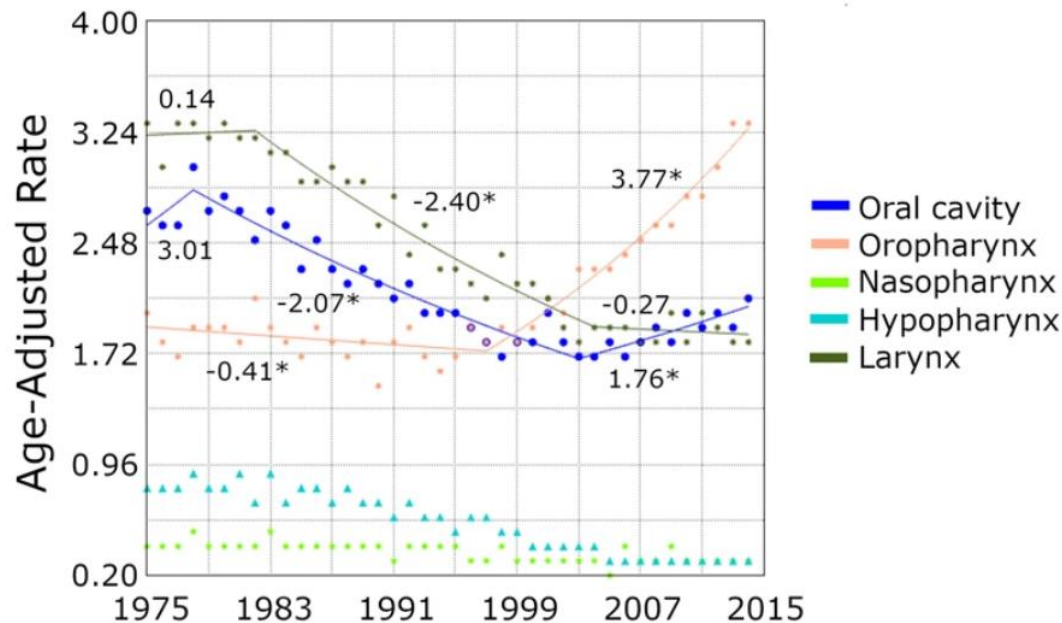
Deputy Director Precision Cancer Therapies Program

Gayle and Tom Benson Cancer Center Ochsner Health

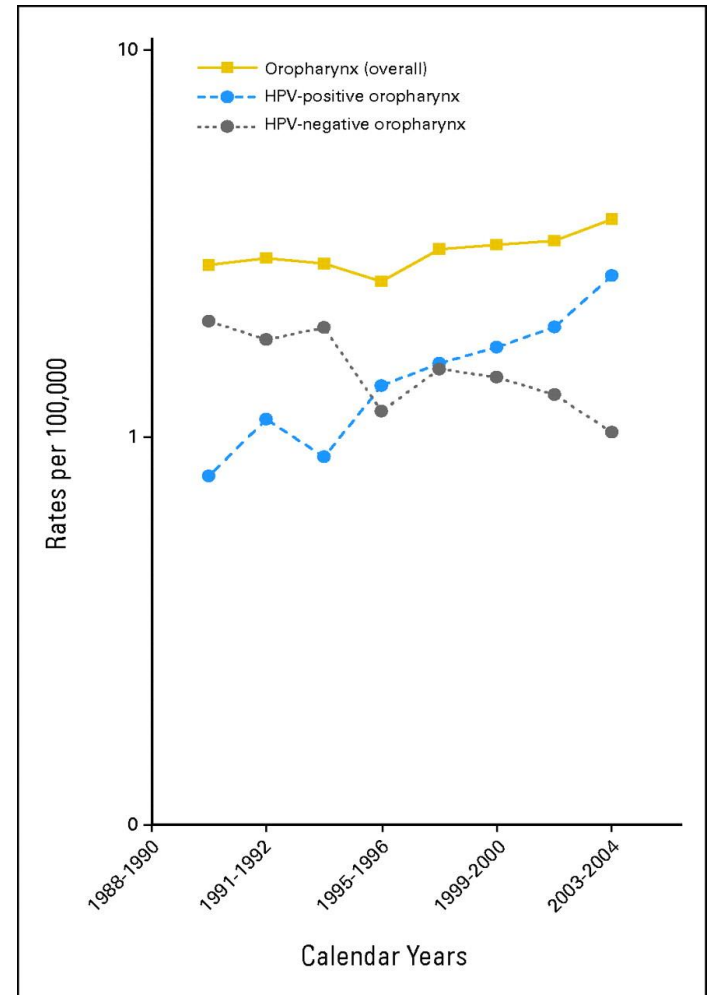
Disclosures

- Speaker – BMS, Pfizer, Astrazeneca
- Advisory Board/Consultant – Nektar Therapeutics, Xenthera

Epidemiology and Etiology – HPV on the rise



Kim, YJ., Kim, J.H. *Sci Rep* 10, 7877 (2020)

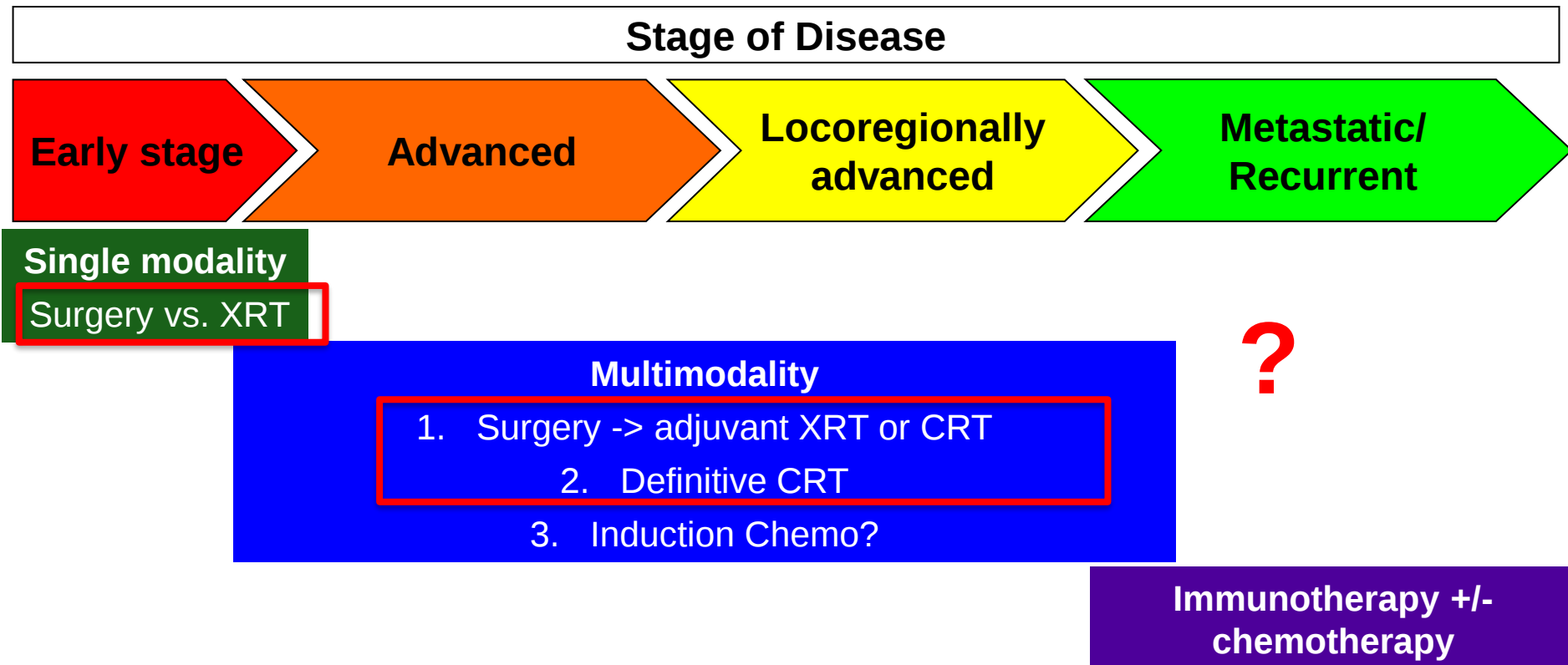


Chaturvedi A K et al. *JCO* 2011;29:4294-4301

Principles of Treatment

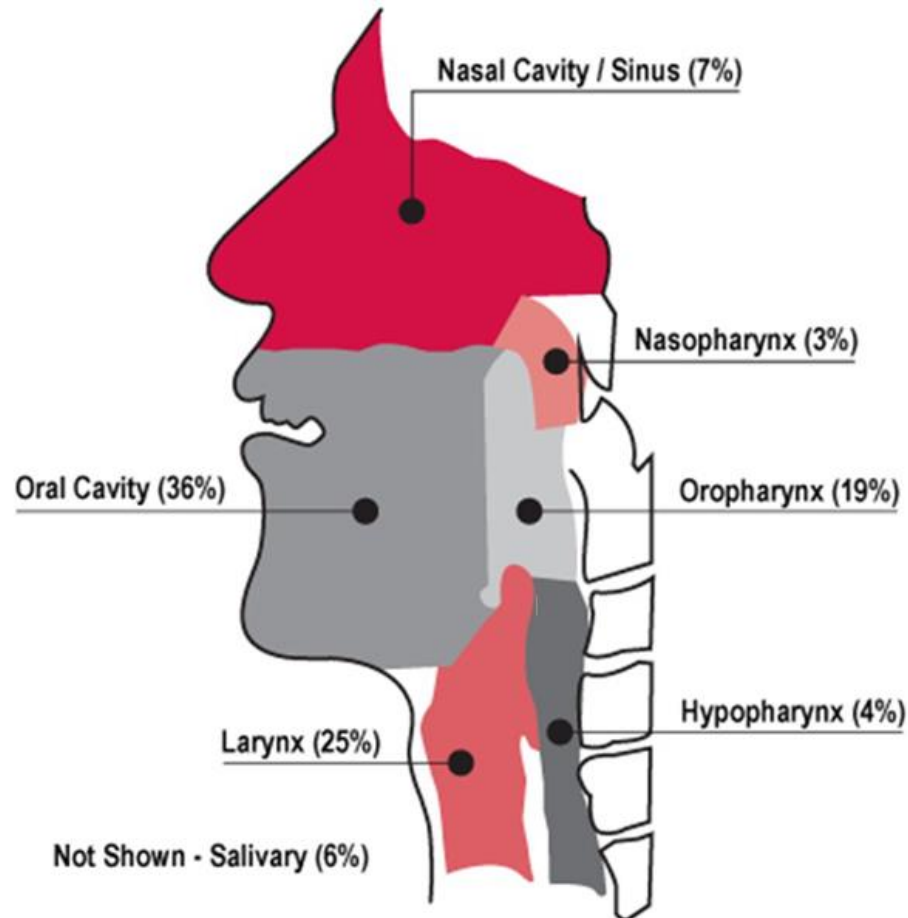
- Stage/Intent of Treatment
 - Curative intent – multimodality
 - Palliative intent – Immunotherapy based
- Anatomical Primary Site
 - Expected Pattern of Failure
 - Organ Preservation

Principles of Treatment Stage



Principles of Treatment

Primary Site



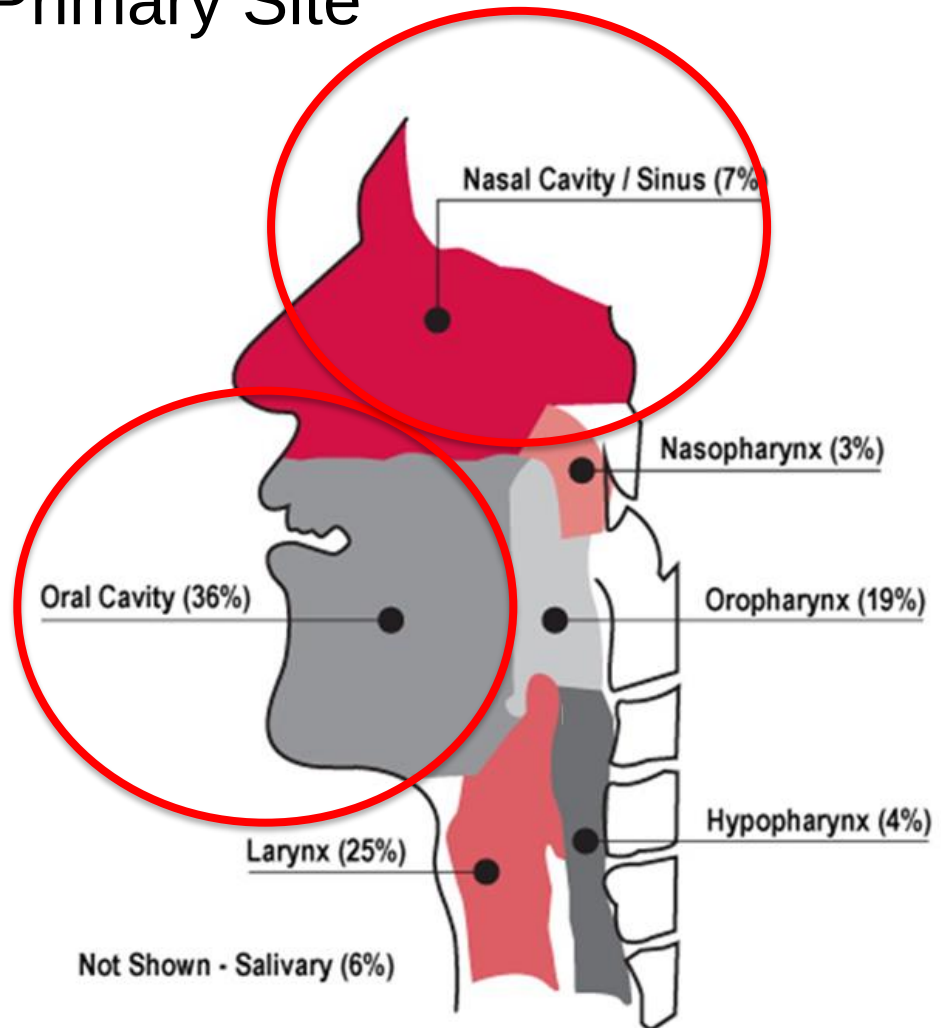
Distribution of Head & Neck Cancers by Subsite

Principles of Treatment

Primary Site

Predominant pattern
of failure -
Locoregional

Surgery (preferred)
+/- RT or CRT



Distribution of Head & Neck Cancers by Subsite

Adjuvant Treatment

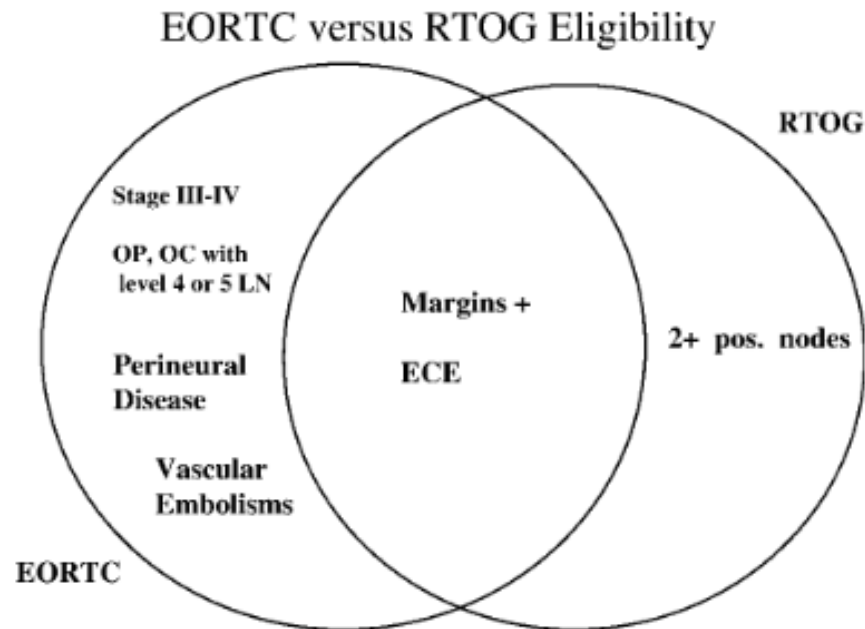
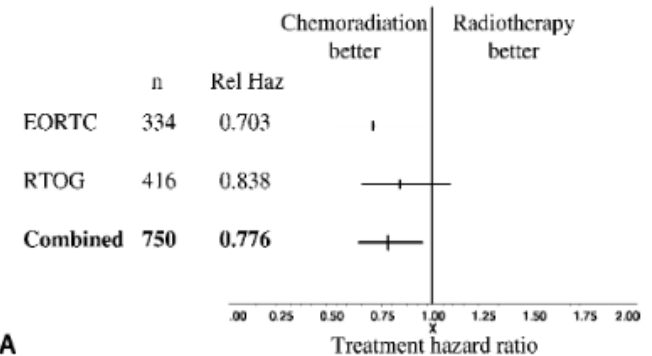


FIGURE 1. Eligibility criteria in EORTC 22931 and RTOG 9501 trials. OP, oropharynx; OC, oral cavity; LN, lymph node; ECE, extracapsular extension.

Treatment Hazard Ratios :

Overall Survival

All Patients



Treatment Hazard Ratios :

Overall Survival

Subsets

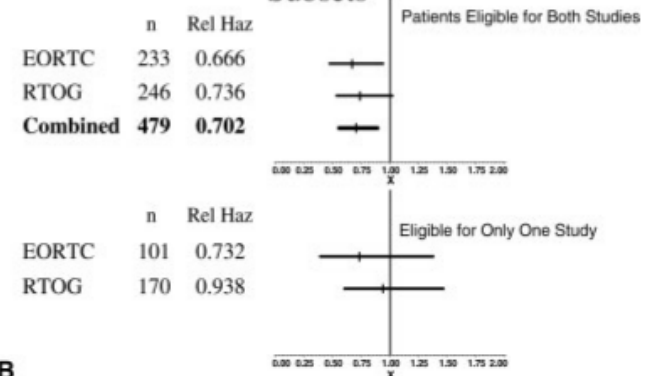
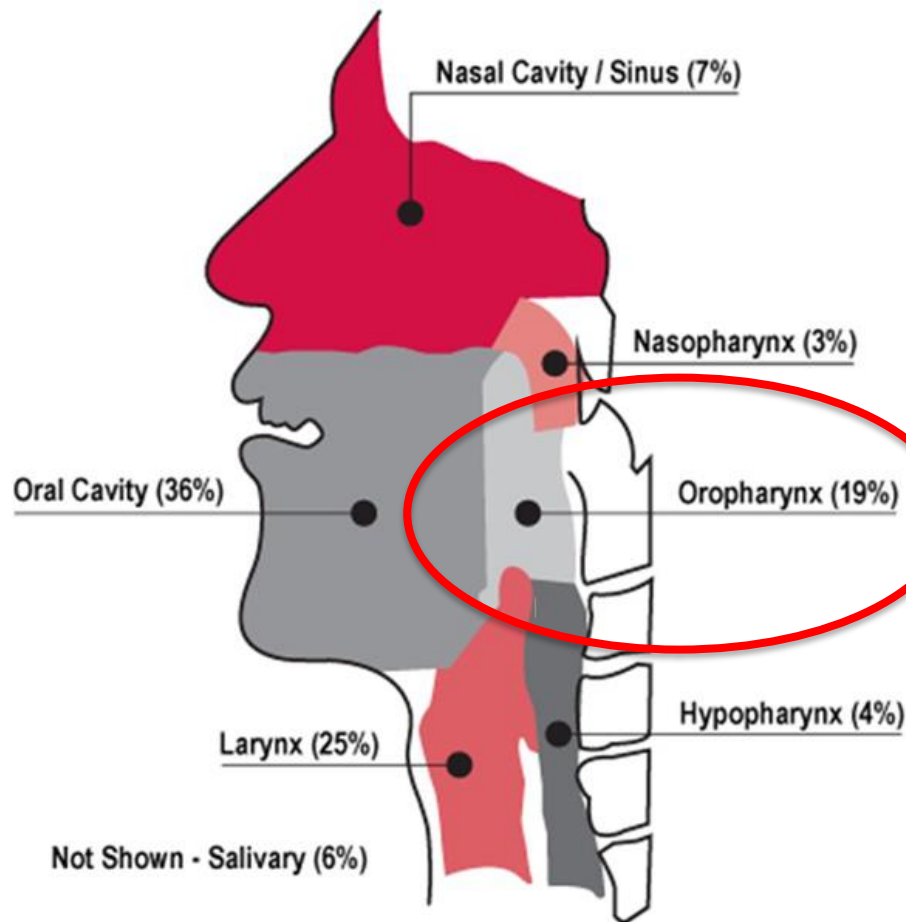


FIGURE 5. (A) Impact of adjuvant chemoradiation on overall survival in EORTC and RTOG trials. **(B)** Comparative analysis of hazard ratio values in patients eligible for both trials or one trial only.

Principles of Treatment

Primary Site



Distribution of Head & Neck Cancers by Subsite

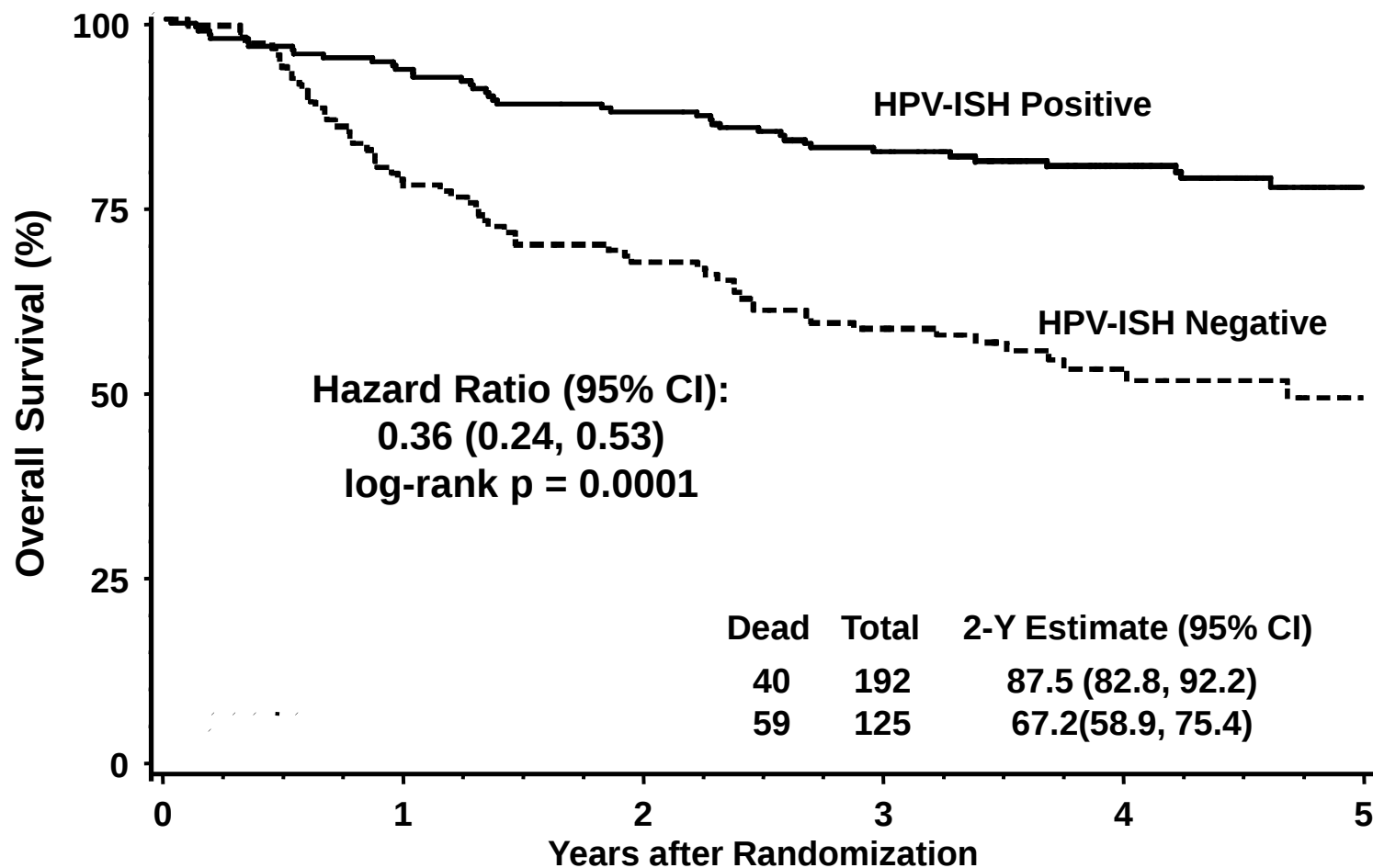
Predominant pattern
of failure -
Locoregional

HPV associated –
**Better responses to
RT**

**Definitive RT or CRT vs.
Endoscopic/Robotic Sx**

Etiology Affects Outcomes

Phase III Trial RTOG 0129 – Survival by HPV Status



Which Radiosensitizing Agent?

NRG Oncology RTOG 1016 – HPV positive only

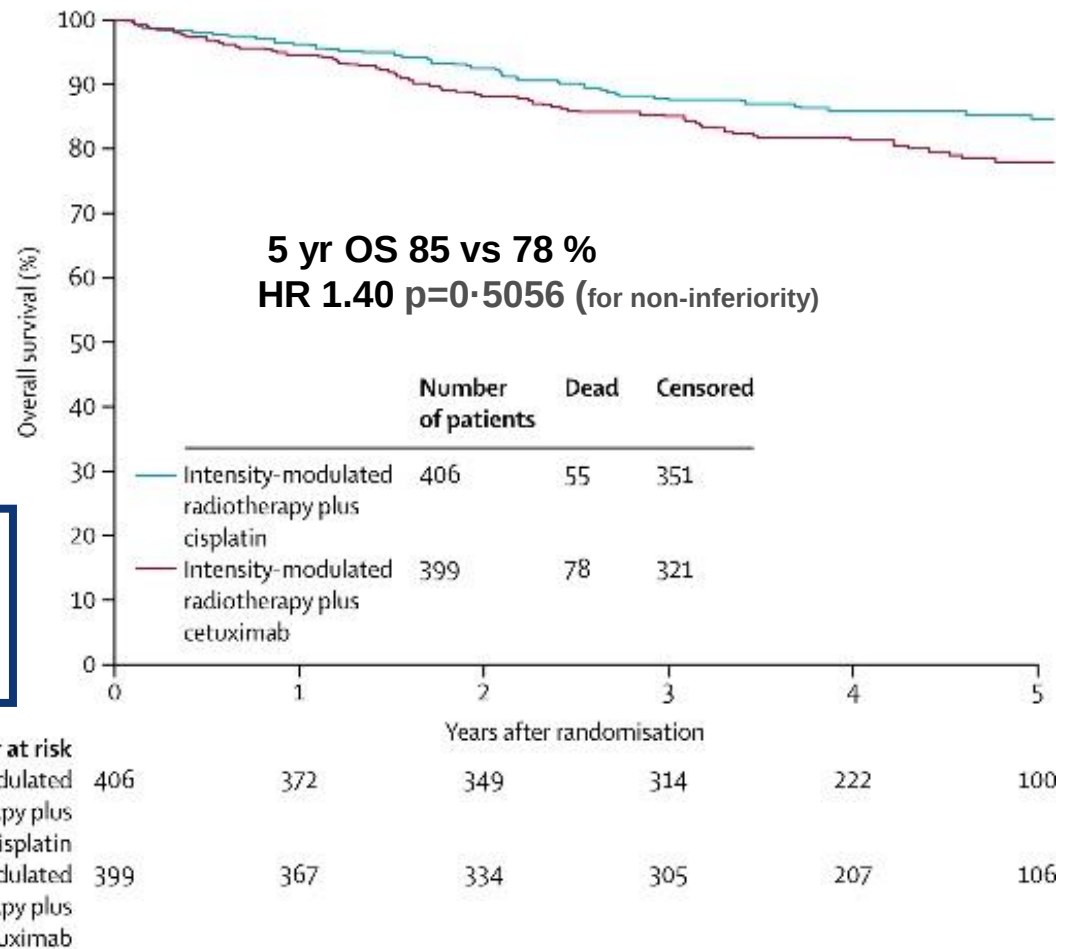
**AJCC 7 Stage III
or IV**

A

RANDOMIZED

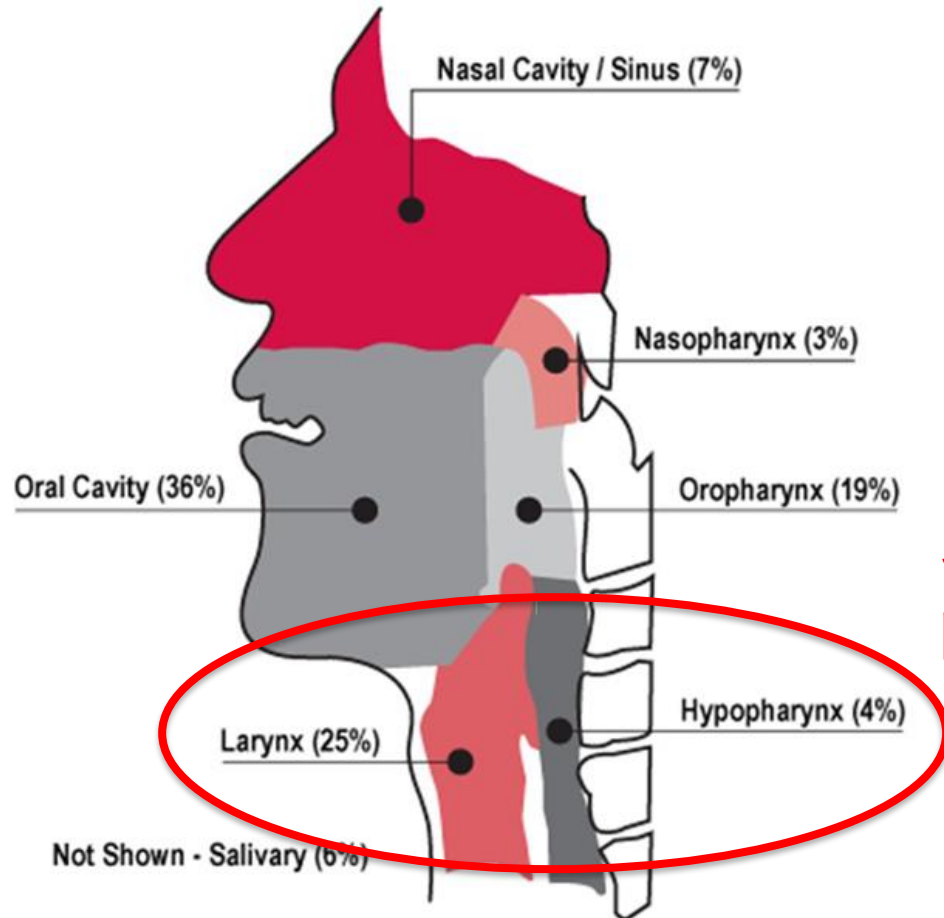
**IMRT 70Gy +
Cisplatin 100 mg/m²
x 2 q 3 week**

**IMRT 70 Gy + 8
doses
cetuximab**



Principles of Treatment

Primary Site



Predominant pattern
of failure -
Locoregional

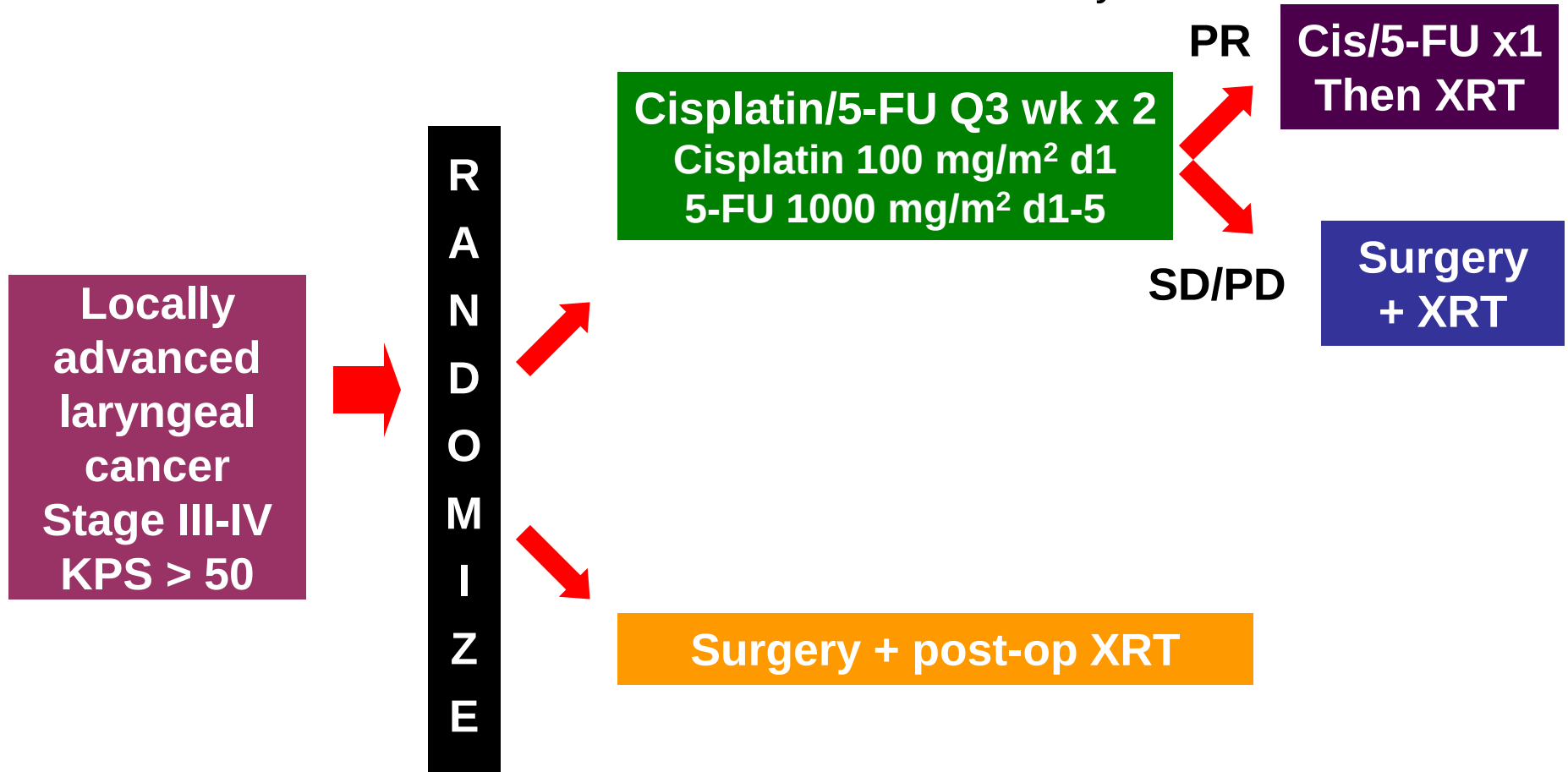
Surgery or CRT – organ
preservation?

Distribution of Head & Neck Cancers by Subsite

Larynx Preservation

VA study

Phase III Trial to Preserve the Larynx



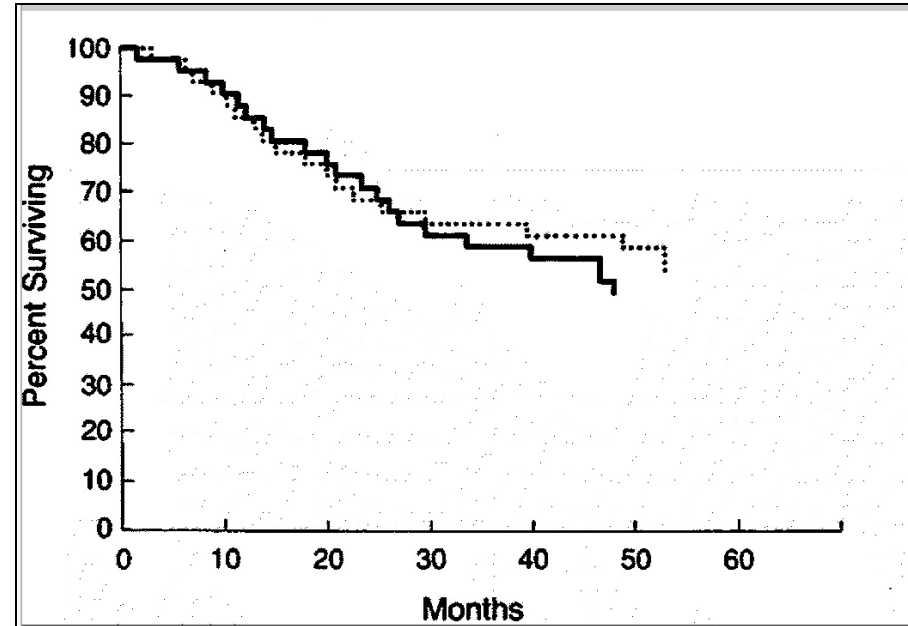
Larynx Preservation

VA study

Patterns of Failure

SITE OF RECURRENCE	SURGERY (N = 166)	CHEMOTHERAPY (N = 166)
	<i>no. of patients (%)</i>	
Primary*	4 (2)	20 (12)
Regional	9 (5)	14 (8)
Distant	29 (17)	18 (11)
All	42 (25)	52 (31)

*Includes recurrences with either positive or negative nodes.

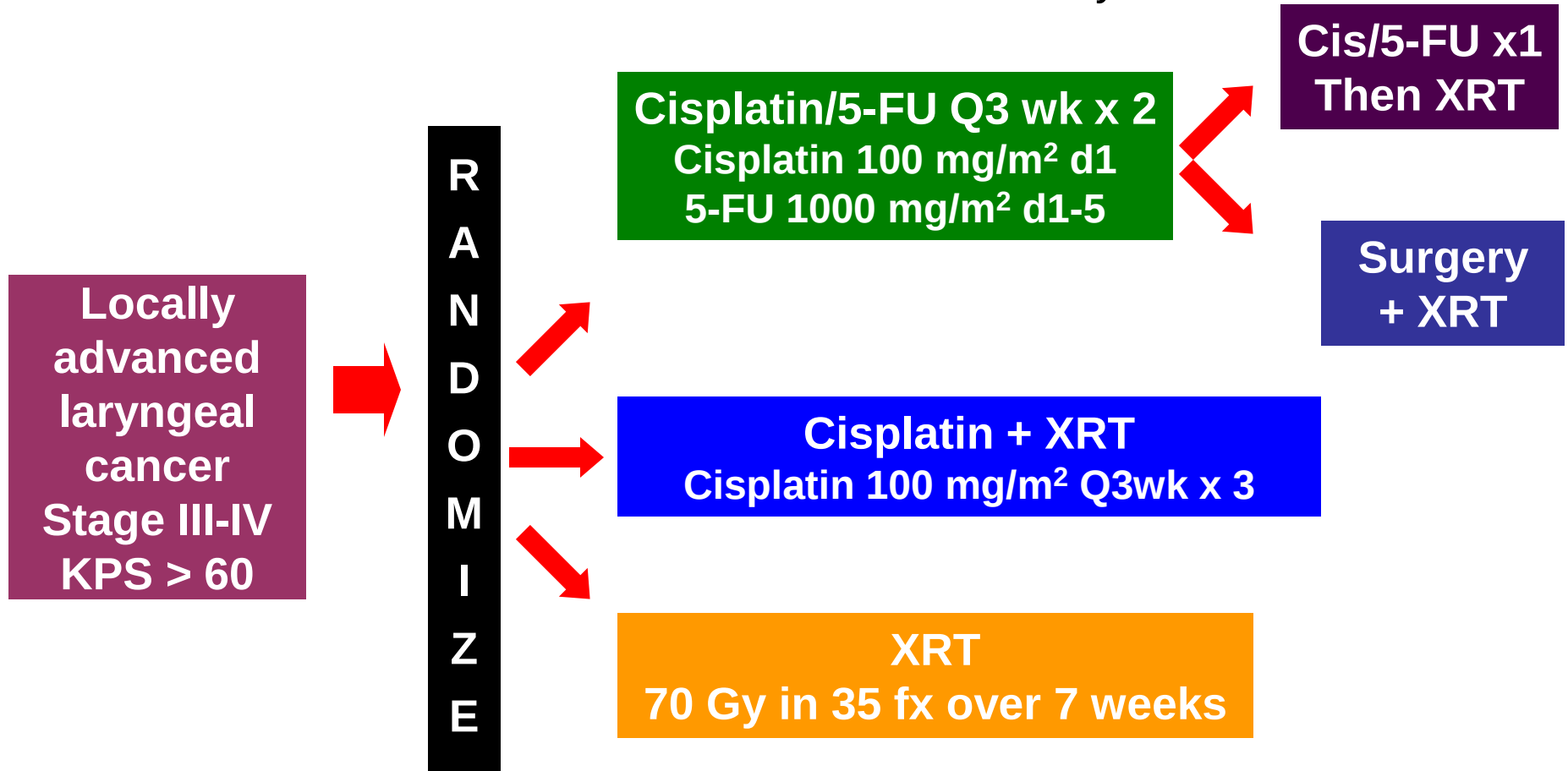


Larynx preserved in 64% of the patients assigned to the chemotherapy group

Larynx Preservation

RTOG 91-11

Phase III Trial to Preserve the Larynx

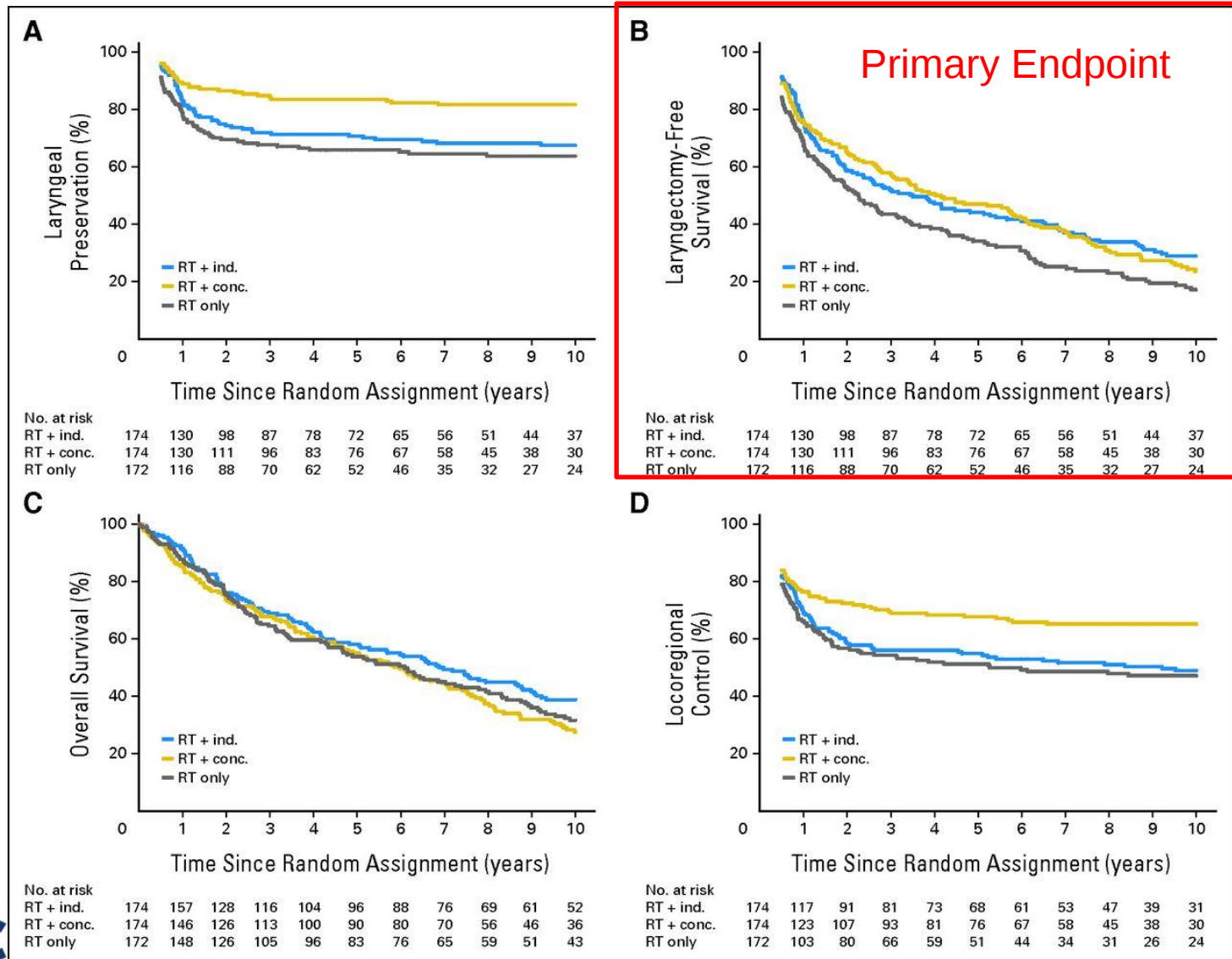


Aug 1992 – May 2000; n=518

Primary endpoint: laryngectomy-free survival

Secondary endpoint: OS, DFS, LFS, local-regional control, time to DM

RTOG 91-11 10-year Update

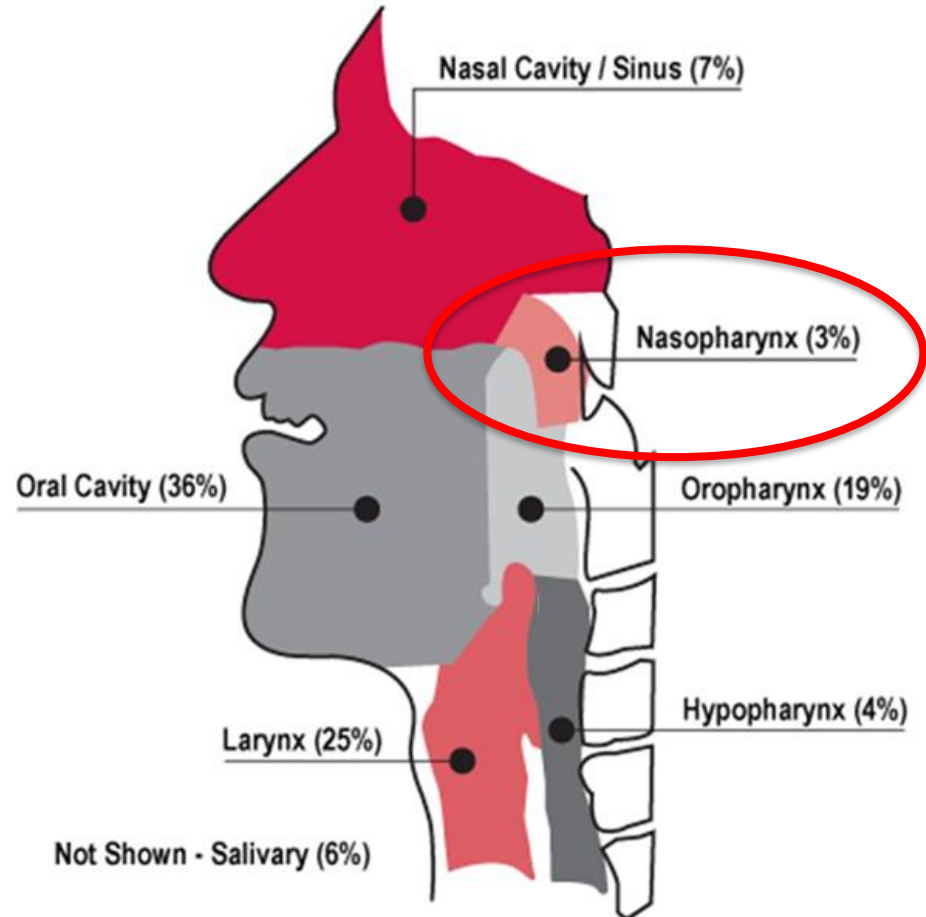


Principles of Treatment

Primary Site

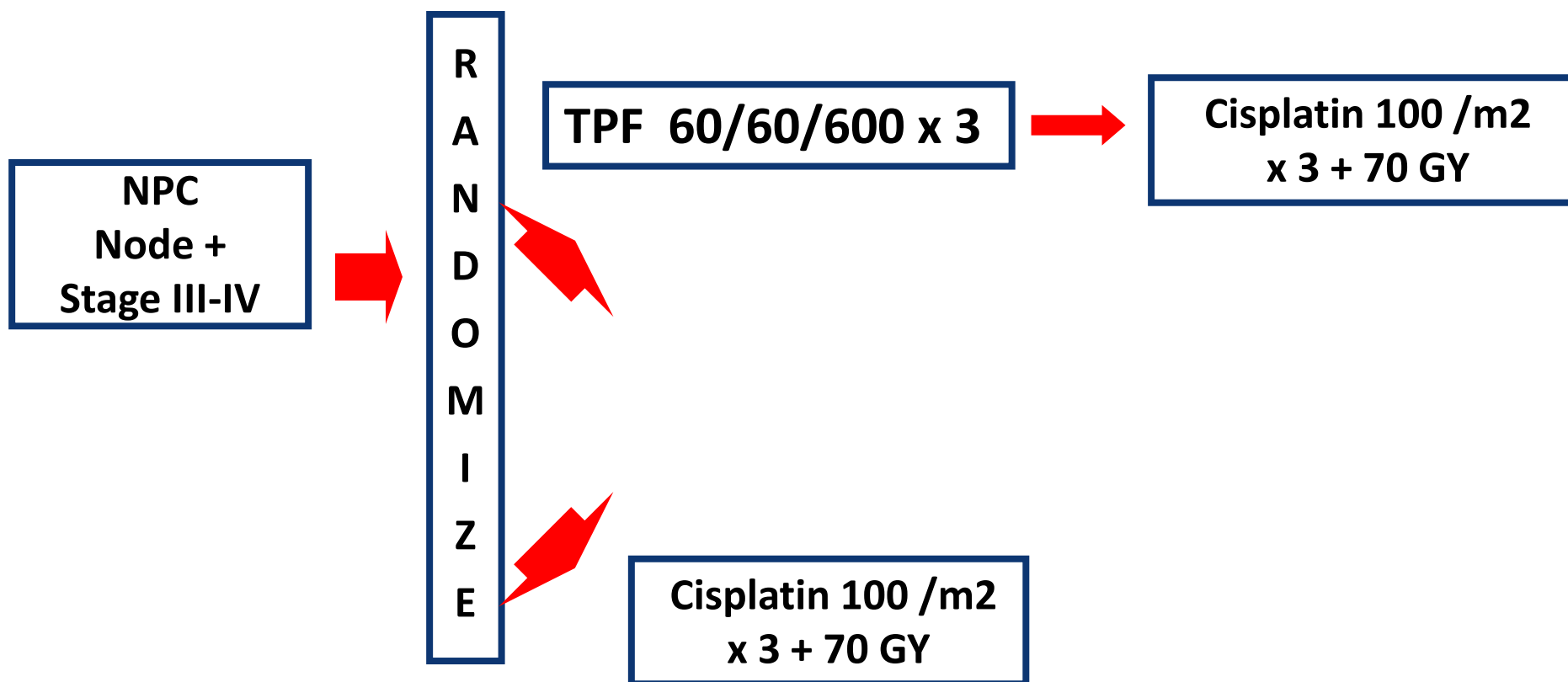
Predominant pattern
of failure –
**Locoregional and
Distant**

Induction or Adjuvant
chemo with CRT



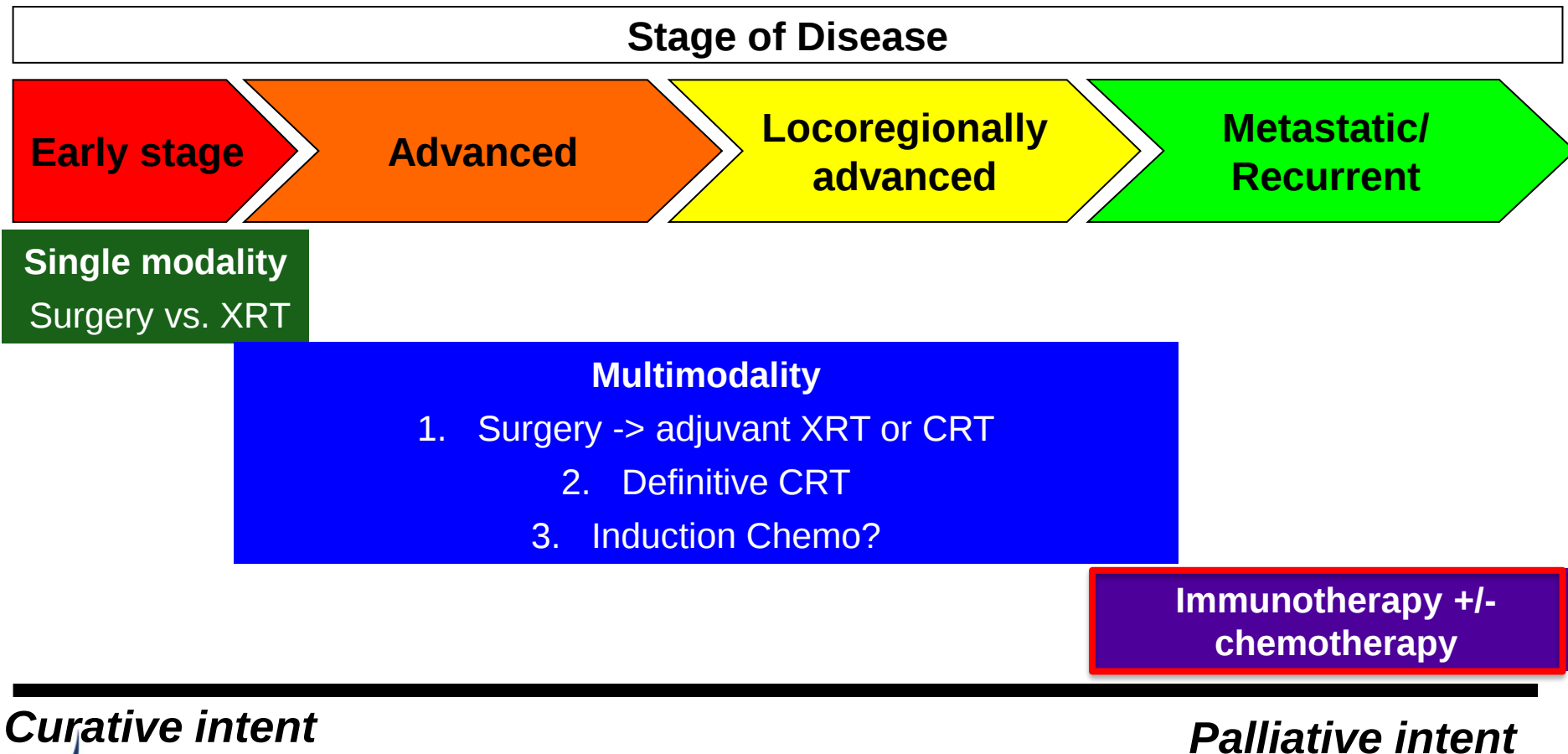
Distribution of Head & Neck Cancers by Subsite

Nasopharynx Cancer – Chinese Multicenter Trial



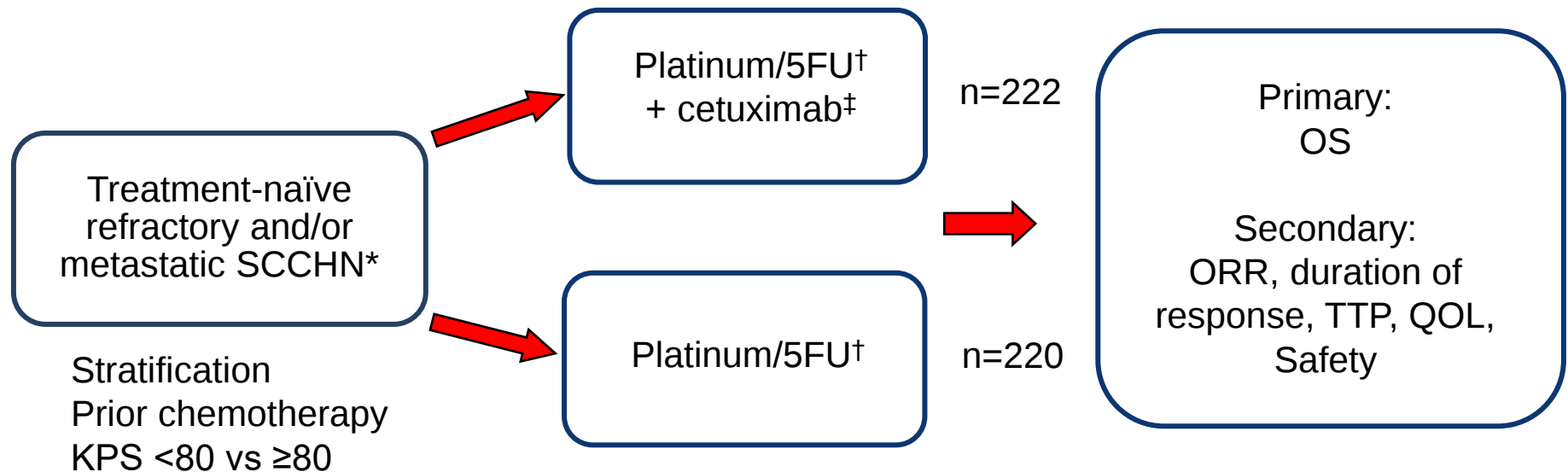
**Primary endpoints: at 3 yrs: FFS 80 vs 72% HR 0.68,
OS 92 vs 86% HR 0.59**

Principles of Treatment Stage



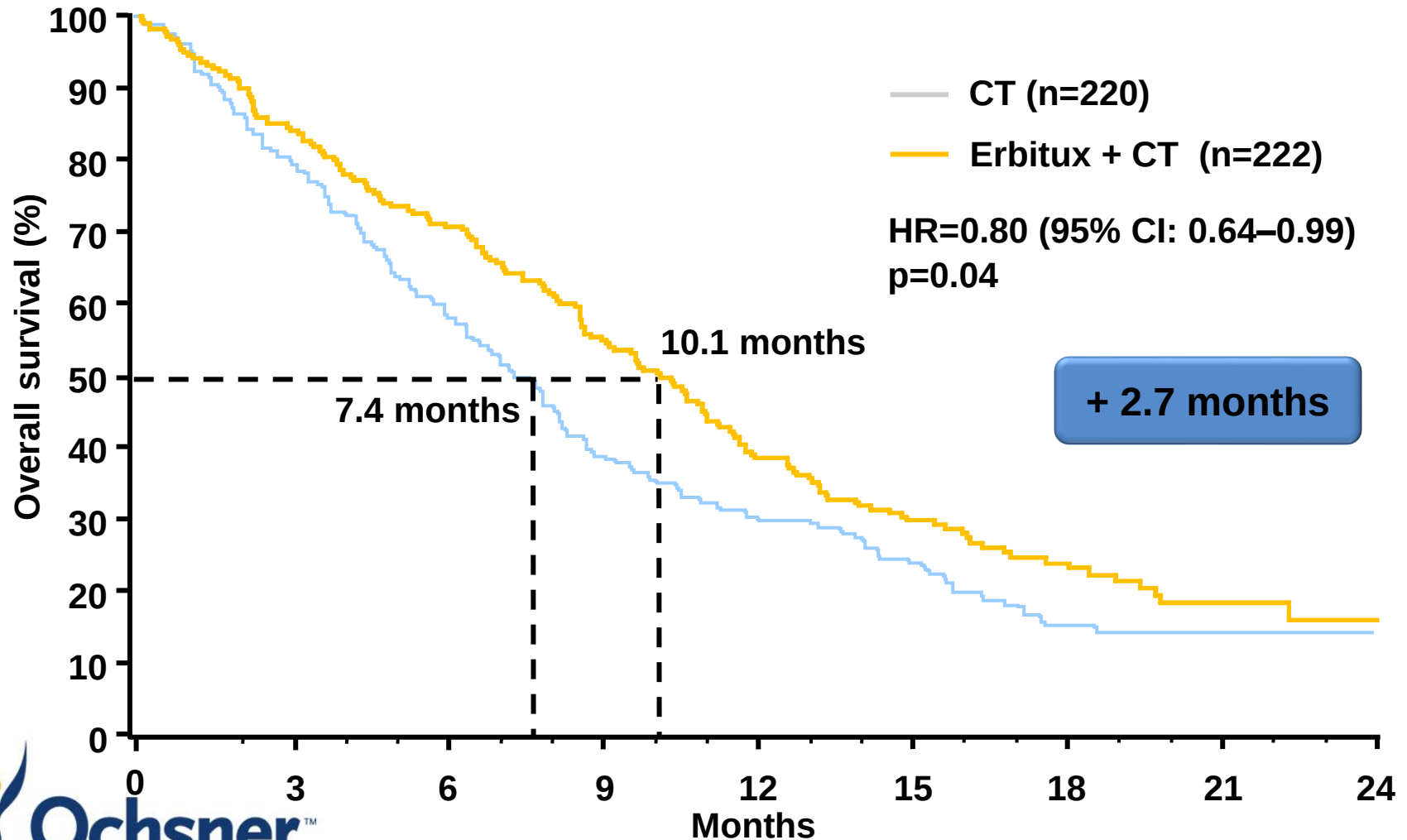
Recurrent/Metastatic HNSCC

EXTREME: Phase III Platinum/5FU $\pm$ Cetuximab in 1st Line RM HNSCC



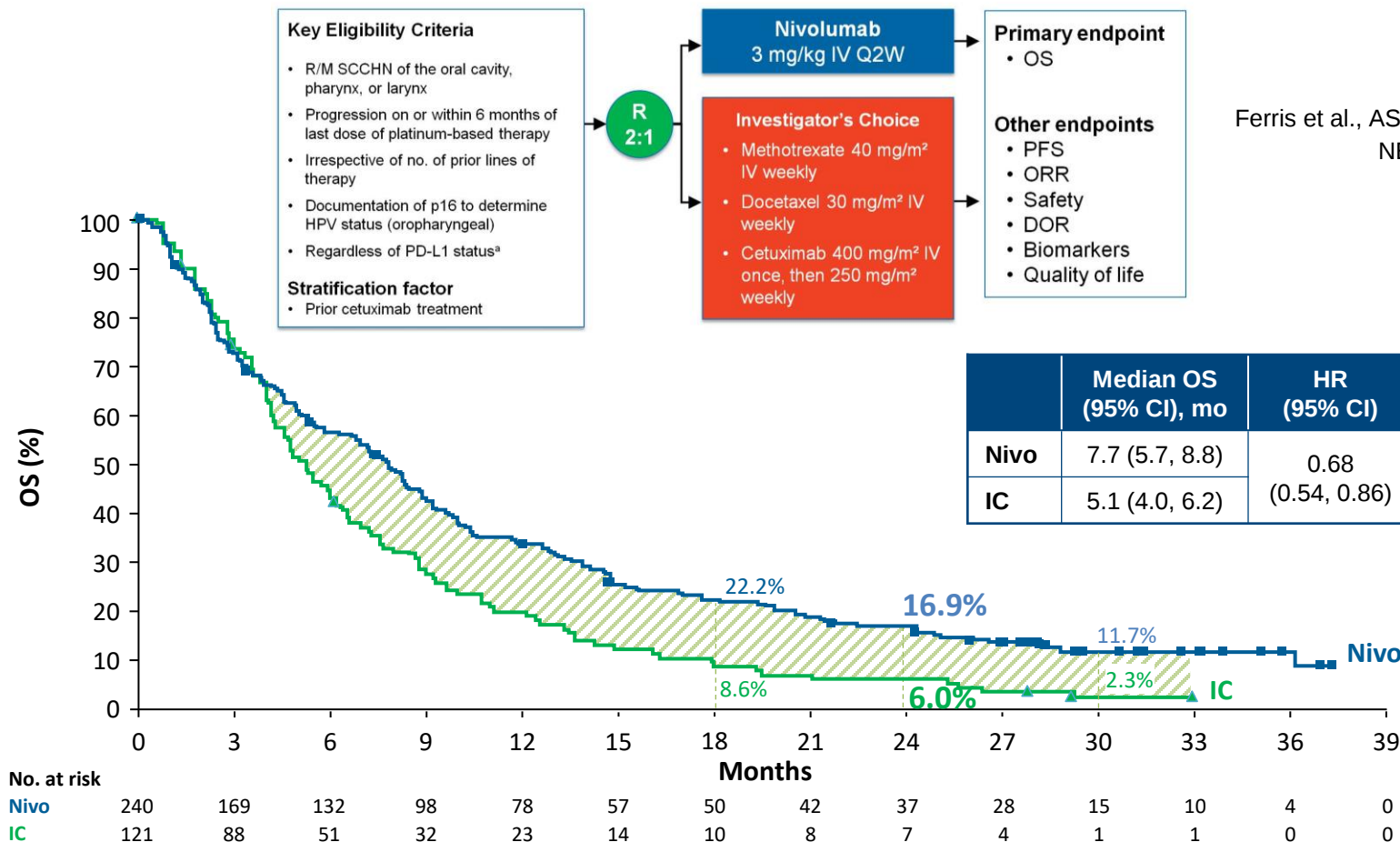
[‡]Cetuximab 400 mg/m² initial dose then 250 mg/m² weekly until progression or unacceptable toxicity

EXTREME: Overall Survival



Phase Checkmate 141

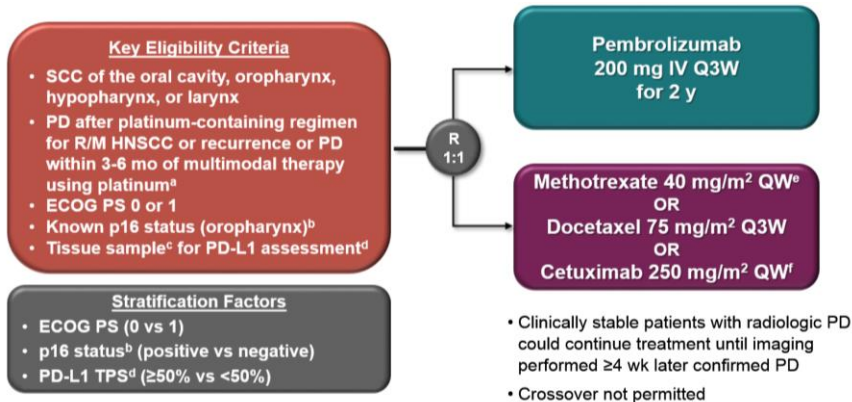
Nivolumab in R/M HNSCC after Platinum



Symbols represent censored observations. ITT = intent-to-treat; Nivo, nivolumab

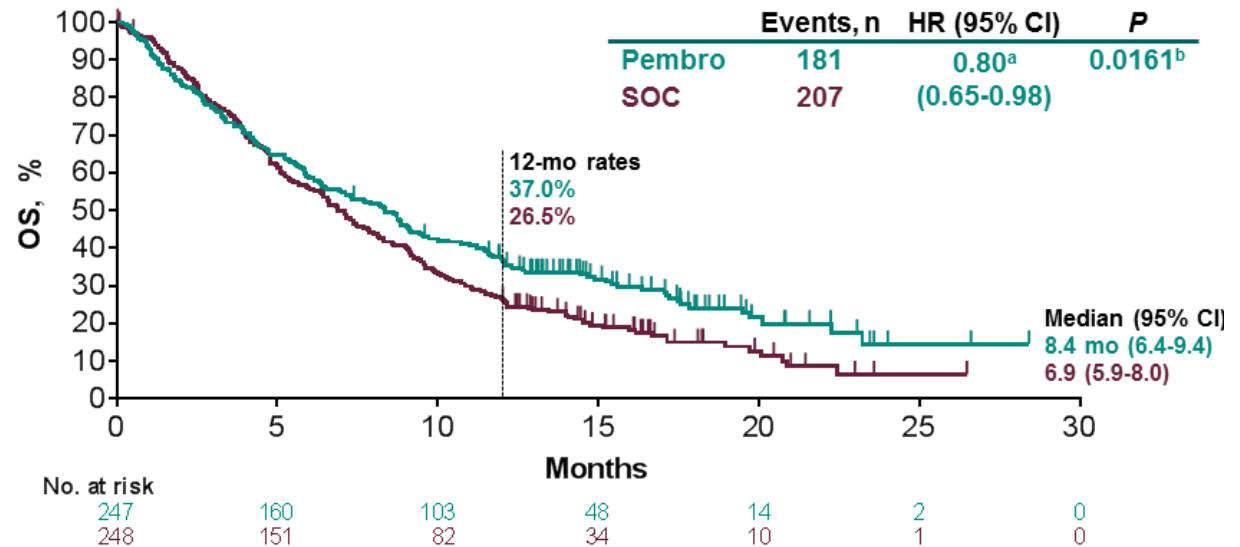
Ferris et al., AACR 2018

Phase 3 Keynote 040 Study



^aLimit of 2 prior therapies for R/M HNSCC. ^bAssessed using the CIntec p16 Histology assay (Ventana); cutpoint for positivity = 70%. ^cNewly collected preferred. ^dAssessed using the PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx assay (Agilent Technologies). TPS = tumor proportion score = % of tumor cells with membranous PD-L1 expression. ^eCould be increased to 60 mg/m² QW in the absence of toxicity. ^fFollowing a loading dose of 400 mg/m².

Cohen et al., ESMO 2017



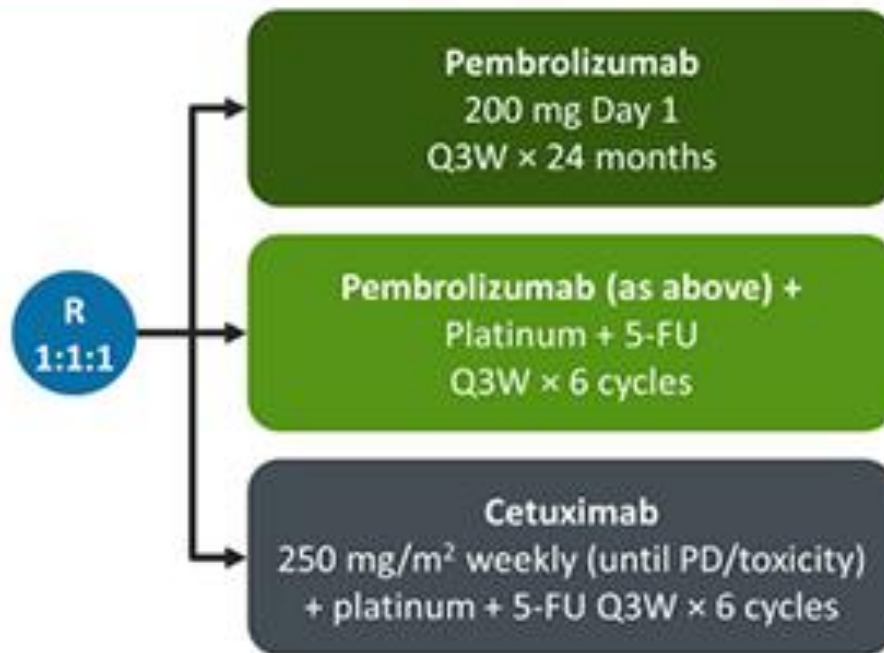
Keynote 048: First-line Study

Phase 3 First-Line Trials
KeyNote 048: pembrolizumab + chemotherapy
vs pembrolizumab vs EXTREME (NCT02358031)

Stratified by PD-L1

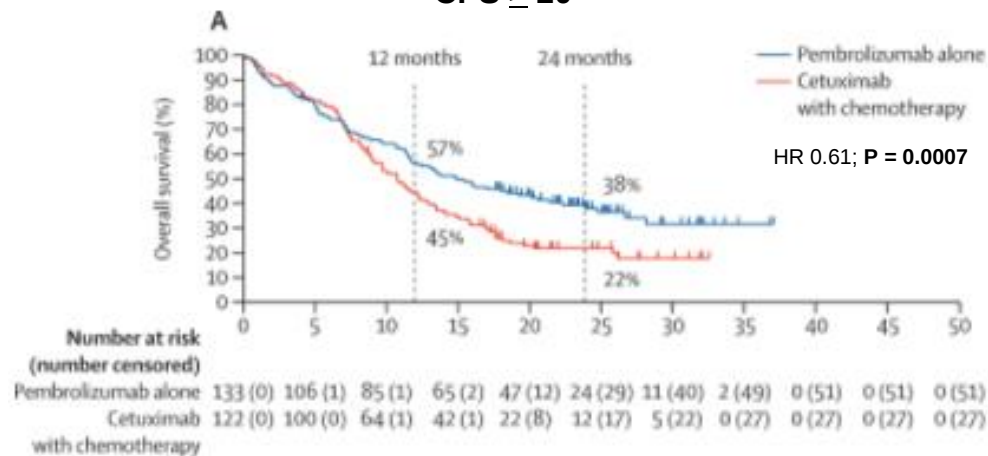
Primary:
14 Primary Hypotheses

Pembro alone and of pembro +
chemo versus Extreme for OS
and PFS in $CPS \geq 20$, $CPS \geq 1$, or
total population

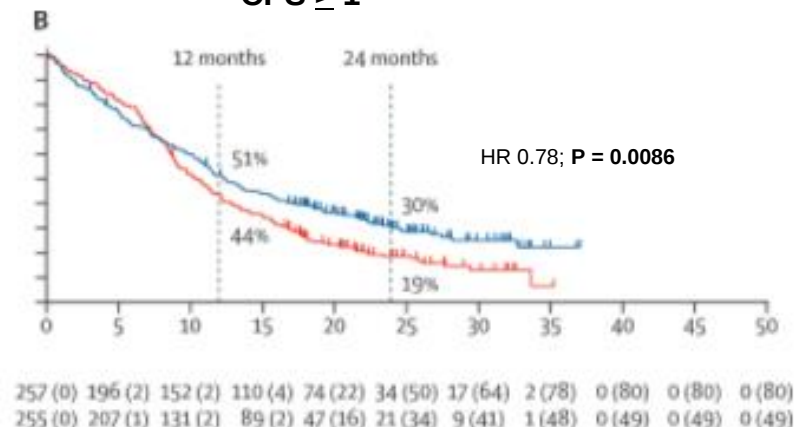


Pembro alone versus EXTREME

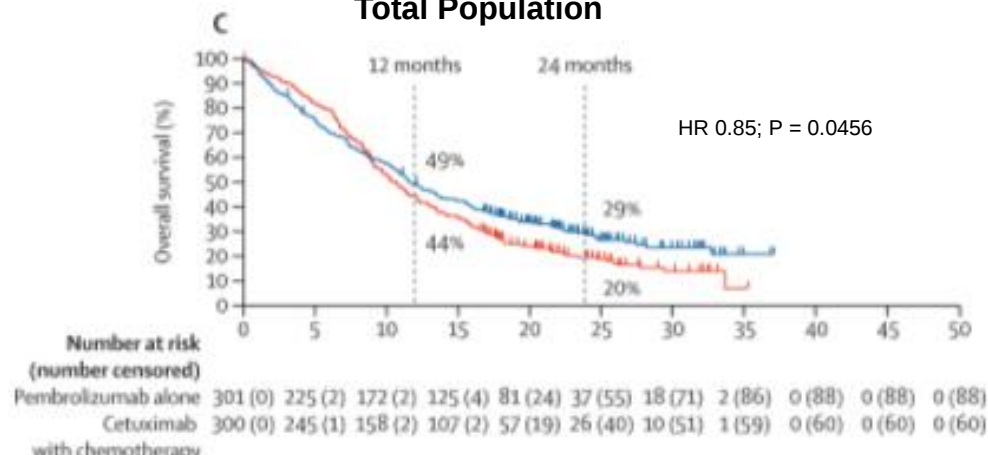
CPS ≥ 20



CPS ≥ 1

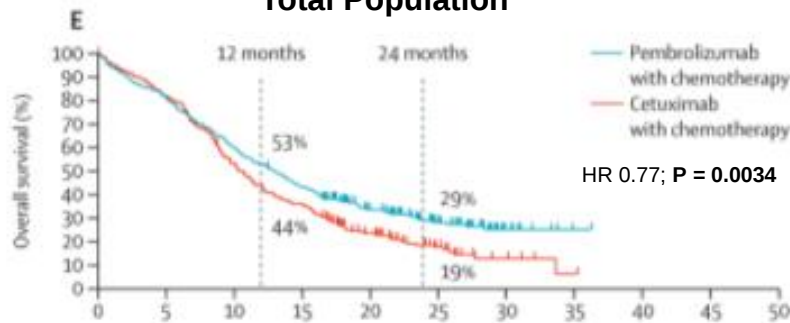


Total Population



Pembro + Chemo versus EXTREME

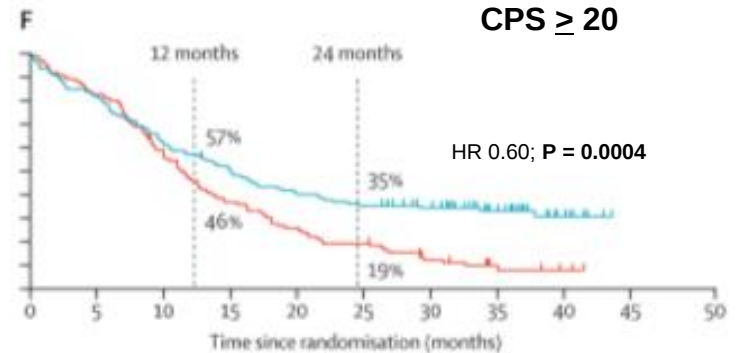
Total Population



Number at risk
(number censored)

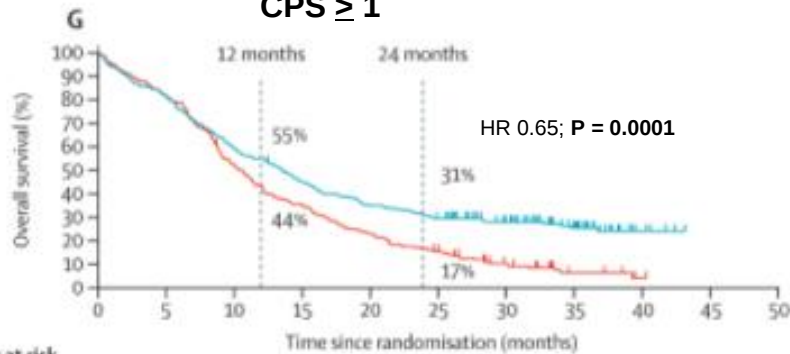
Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	281 (0)	227 (0)	169 (0)	122 (1)	75 (22)	40 (47)	10 (74)	1 (83)	0 (84)	0 (84)	0 (84)
Cetuximab with chemotherapy	278 (0)	227 (1)	147 (2)	100 (2)	51 (19)	20 (40)	5 (51)	1 (54)	0 (55)	0 (55)	0 (55)

CPS ≥ 20



Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	126 (0)	102 (0)	77 (0)	60 (1)	50 (1)	44 (1)	36 (8)	21 (22)	4 (38)	0 (42)	0 (42)
Cetuximab with chemotherapy	110 (0)	91 (0)	60 (1)	40 (1)	26 (1)	19 (2)	11 (4)	4 (8)	1 (11)	0 (12)	0 (12)

CPS ≥ 1



Number at risk
(number censored)

Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	242 (0)	197 (0)	144 (0)	109 (1)	84 (1)	70 (2)	52 (17)	29 (37)	5 (60)	0 (65)	0 (65)
Cetuximab with chemotherapy	235 (0)	191 (1)	122 (2)	83 (2)	54 (2)	35 (3)	17 (11)	5 (18)	1 (21)	0 (22)	0 (22)

Response Rate Summary Keynote 048

Table S5: Summary of confirmed objective response at final analysis for the comparison of pembrolizumab vs cetuximab-chemotherapy

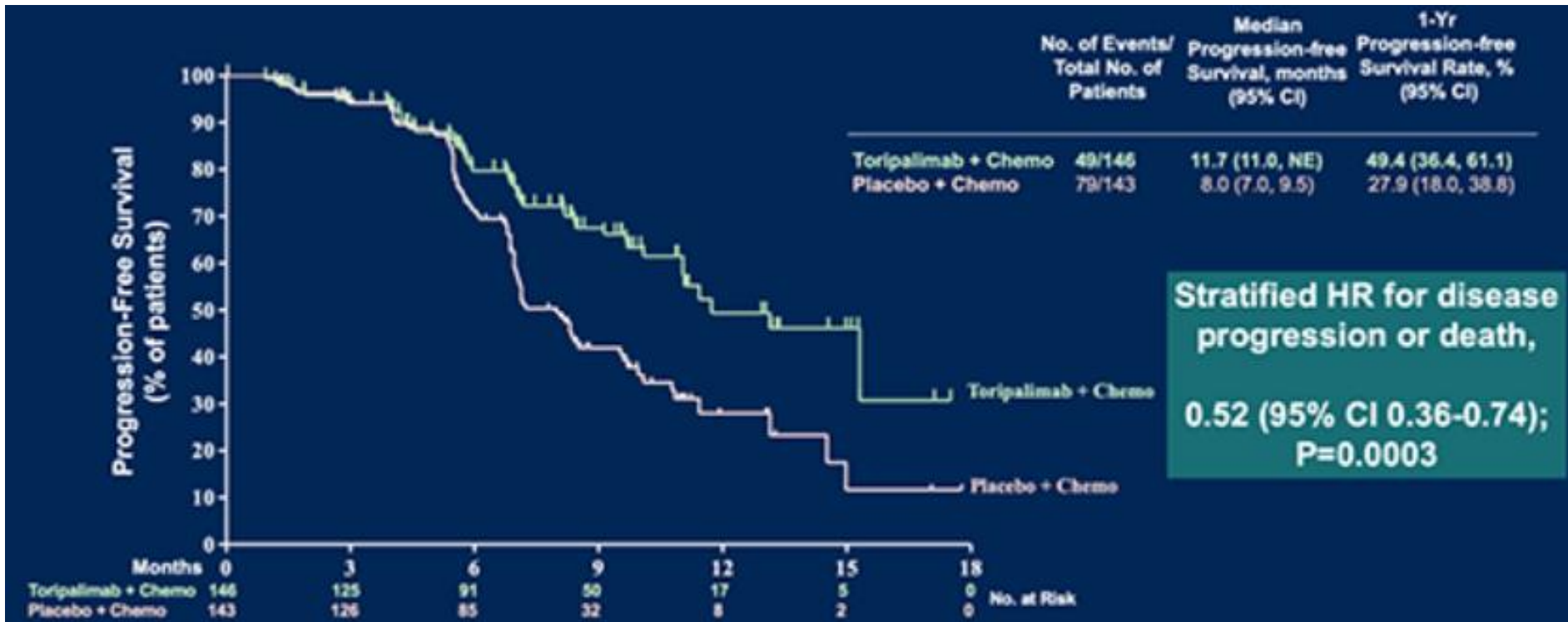
Best Response	PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20 Population		PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 Population		Total Population	
	Pembrolizumab N=133	Cetuximab- Chemotherapy N=122	Pembrolizumab N=257	Cetuximab- Chemotherapy N=255	Pembrolizumab N=301	Cetuximab- Chemotherapy N=300
Objective response	31 (23%)	44 (36%)	49 (19%)	89 (35%)	51 (17%)	108 (36%)
Complete response	10 (8%)	4 (3%)	14 (5%)	7 (3%)	14 (5%)	8 (3%)
Partial response	21 (16%)	40 (33%)	35 (14%)	82 (32%)	37 (12%)	100 (33%)
Stable disease	40 (30%)	43 (35%)	72 (28%)	84 (33%)	82 (27%)	102 (34%)
Progressive disease	42 (32%)	12 (10%)	100 (39%)	33 (13%)	122 (41%)	37 (12%)
Non-CR/non-PD*	8 (6%)	6 (5%)	11 (4%)	11 (4%)	14 (5%)	11 (4%)
Not evaluable or assessed†	12 (9%)	17 (14%)	25 (10%)	38 (15%)	32 (11%)	42 (14%)

Table S6: Summary of confirmed objective response at final analysis for the comparison of pembrolizumab-chemotherapy vs cetuximab-chemotherapy

Best Response	PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20 Population		PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 Population		Total Population	
	Pembrolizumab- Chemotherapy N=126	Cetuximab- Chemotherapy N=126 Pembro + Chemo versus EXTR...	Pembrolizumab- Chemotherapy N=242	Cetuximab- Chemotherapy N=225	Pembrolizumab- Chemotherapy N=281	Cetuximab- Chemotherapy N=278
Objective response	54 (43%)	42 (38%)	88 (36%)	84 (36%)	100 (36%)	101 (36%)
Complete response	12 (10%)	4 (4%)	16 (7%)	7 (3%)	17 (6%)	8 (3%)
Partial response	42 (33%)	38 (35%)	72 (30%)	77 (33%)	83 (30%)	93 (33%)
Stable disease	29 (23%)	38 (35%)	64 (26%)	77 (33%)	78 (28%)	95 (34%)
Progressive disease	19 (15%)	9 (8%)	42 (17%)	29 (12%)	48 (17%)	33 (12%)
Non-CR/non-PD*	4 (3%)	5 (5%)	11 (5%)	9 (4%)	13 (5%)	9 (3%)
Not evaluable or assessed†	20 (16%)	16 (15%)	37 (15%)	36 (15%)	42 (15%)	40 (14%)

Nasopharyngeal Cancer Left Out?

Jupiter 02 Study – Gem/Cis +/- Toripalimab (PD-1 inhibitor)



2022 Updates

Weekly Cisplatin Plus Radiation for Postoperative Head and Neck Cancer (JCOG1008): A Multicenter, Noninferiority, Phase II/III Randomized Controlled Trial

- Weekly cisplatin 40 mg/m² concurrent with radiation is **non-inferior** to q 3 week cisplatin 100 mg/m² for adjuvant.

2022 Updates

OncologyPRO > Meeting resources > ESMO Congress

Presidential Symposium II

LBA5 - Primary results of the phase III KEYNOTE-412 study: Pembrolizumab (pembro) with chemoradiation therapy (CRT) vs placebo plus CRT for locally advanced (LA) head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)

- Pembrolizumab did **NOT** improve EFS or OS with CRT for LA HNSCC.

Second Line and Beyond

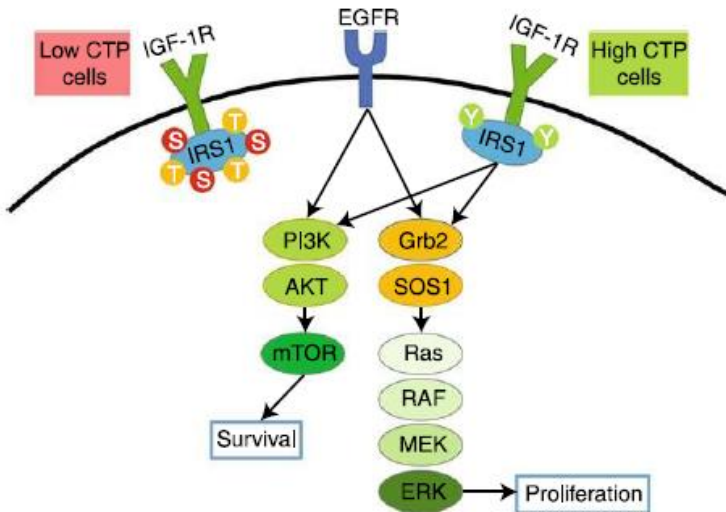
Can't we do better than just Cetuximab?

- **Targeted Agents**
 - VEGF agents +/- immune checkpoint blockade.
 - STAT3 inhibitors
 - PI3K inhibitors
- **Novel Combination Immunotherapies**
 - ICOS agonists + PD-1i
 - LAG-3 inhibitors + PD-1i
 - TGF-beta inhibitors + PD-1i
- **Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes**
- **Vaccines**

Second Line and Beyond

Can't we do better than just Cetuximab?

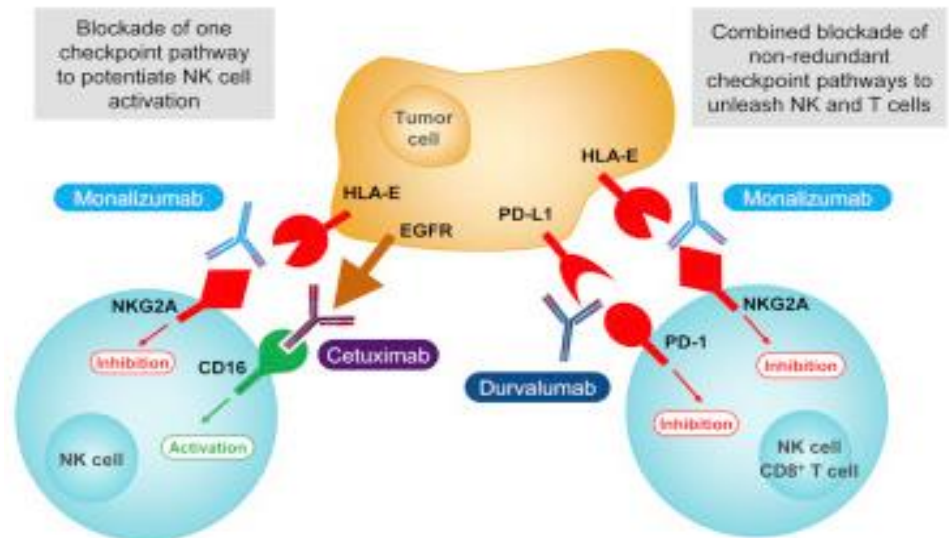
Targeting EGFR inhibitor resistance mechanisms



Berger A, et. al. *Nature Cancer*, 2021

Trials at Ochsner

Targeting NK Cells



Andre P, et. al. *Cell*, 2018

Summary

- Locally Advanced Disease
 - ChemoRT (Cisplatin preferred) versus Surgery
 - Anatomical site, etiology, organ preservation
 - *Immunotherapy failed to improve ChemoRT in randomized study*
- Frontline Recurrent/Metastatic
 - Pembro or Pembro + Chemo depending on PD-L1
 - *New Immunotherapy combinations?*
- Second Line
 - Cetuximab if not used
 - *Cetuximab combinations?*