

# TRATAMENTO ATUAL DO CÂNCER RENAL METASTÁTICO

Andrey Soares

Oncologista Clínico Centro Paulista de Oncologia e  
Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein – SP

Chair LACOG – GU



[dr.andrey@uol.com.br](mailto:dr.andrey@uol.com.br)



[@SoaresAndrey](https://twitter.com/SoaresAndrey)



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# Declaração sobre Potenciais Conflitos de Interesse

De acordo com a Resolução 1931/2009 do Conselho Federal de Medicina e com a RDC 96 / 2008 da ANVISA, declaro que:

- **Apresentações:** como palestrante convidado, participo dos eventos de: Janssen, Pfizer, Bayer, Novartis, Astra Zeneca, Astellas, Pierre-Fabre, Merck-Serono, Sanofi, Roche.
- **Consultoria:** como membro de *advisory boards*, participo de reuniões com: Astellas, Janssen, Roche, Bayer, Lilly, Astra Zeneca, Novartis, MSD, BMS.

Não possuo ações de quaisquer destas companhias farmacêuticas.

Os meus pré-requisitos para participar destas atividades são a autonomia do pensamento científico, a independência de opiniões e a liberdade de expressão, aspectos que esta empresa respeita.



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# Câncer Renal: Epidemiologia

- 3 a 4% das neoplasias
- 80 a 85% das neoplasias renais são carcinoma de células claras
- 4170 casos novos no Brasil em 2008
- Incidência dos tumores renais vem aumentando
- Idade média de diagnóstico – 65 anos.
- No Brasil 45% dos pacientes apresentam-se com doença localizada, 25% com doença localmente avançada e 30% com doença metastática
- Até 40% desenvolve metástase após nefrectomia

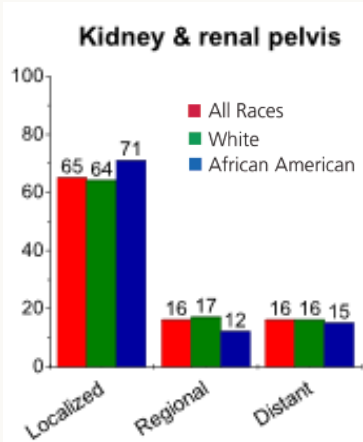


TABLE 1. Estimated New Cancer Cases and Deaths by Sex, United States, 2017\*

	ESTIMATED NEW CASES			ESTIMATED DEATHS		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
<b>Urinary system</b>	<b>146,650</b>	<b>103,480</b>	<b>43,170</b>	<b>32,190</b>	<b>22,260</b>	<b>9,930</b>
Urinary bladder	79,030	60,490	18,540	16,870	12,240	4,630
Kidney & renal pelvis	63,990	40,610	23,380	14,400	9,470	4,930
Ureter & other urinary organs	3,630	2,380	1,250	920	550	370



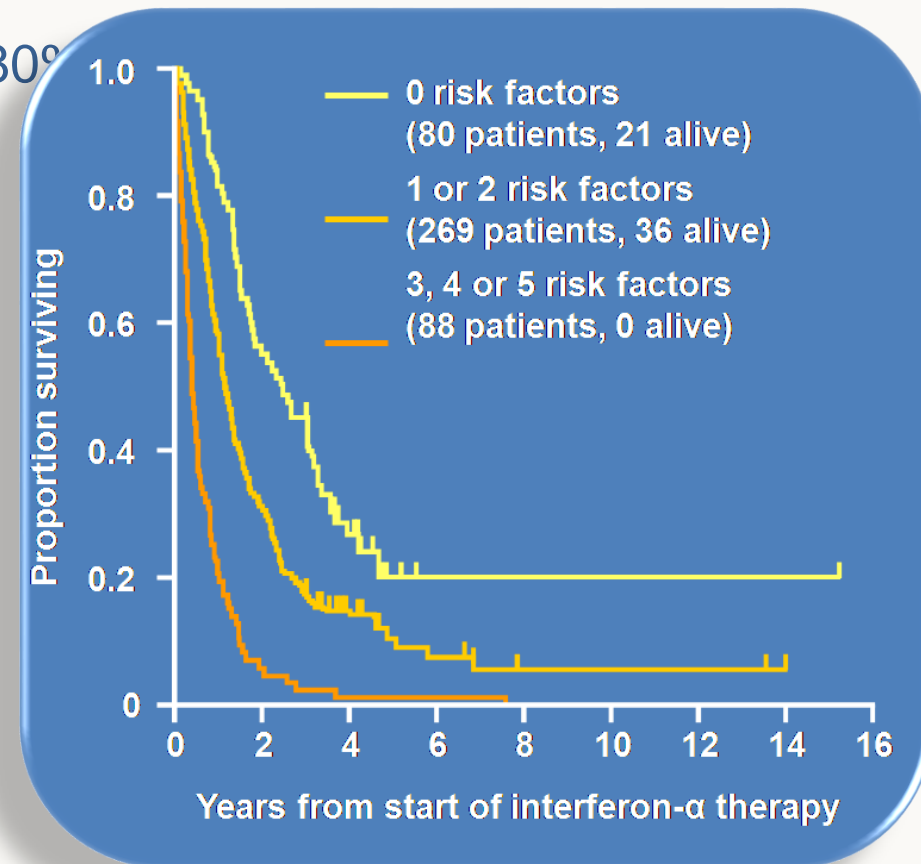
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# What Clinical Prognostic Factors Influence Patient Outcome?

- ✓ **MSKCC Prognostic Factors**
- ✓ Karnofsky performance status (<80%)
- ✓ LDH >1.5 × ULN
- ✓ Low hemoglobin (<LLN)
- ✓ High calcium (>10 mg/dL)
- ✓ Time from diagnosis to treatment (<1 year)

Prognostic Groups	
Favorable risk:	0 risk factors
Intermediate risk:	1–2 risk factors
Poor risk:	≥3 risk factors



LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; ULN, upper limit of normal; LLN, lower limit of normal.

Motzer RJ, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2002;20:289–296.



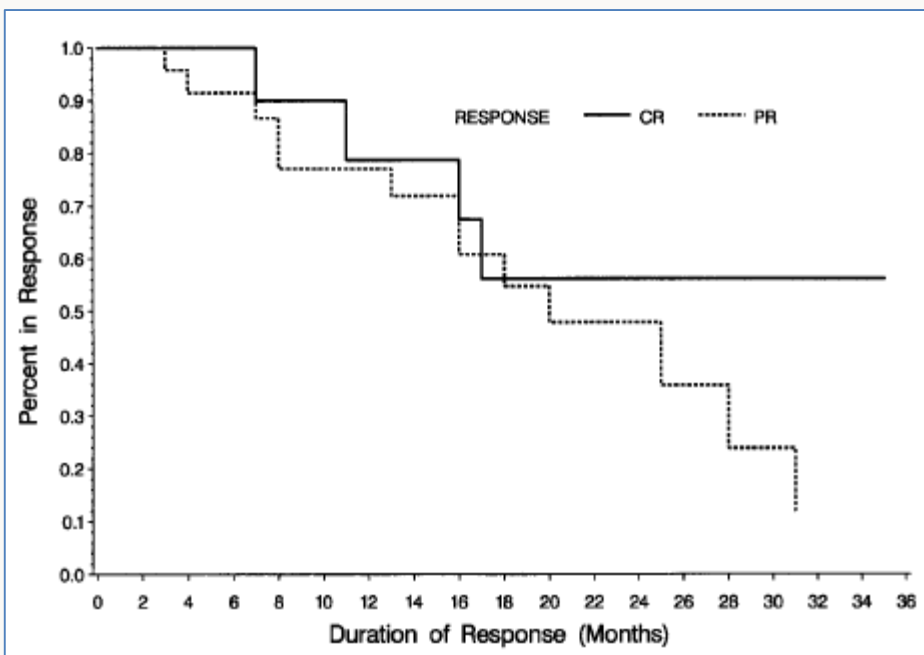
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# IL-2

**Table 2. Summary of Efficacy**

Response	Response Rate		Response Duration (months)	
	No.	%	Median	Range†
CR	12	5	NR	5+ -62+
PR*	24	9	19	3-57+
PR + CR	36	14	20.3	3-62+



**Table 7. Incidence of Most Common and Most Severe Adverse Events (N = 255)**

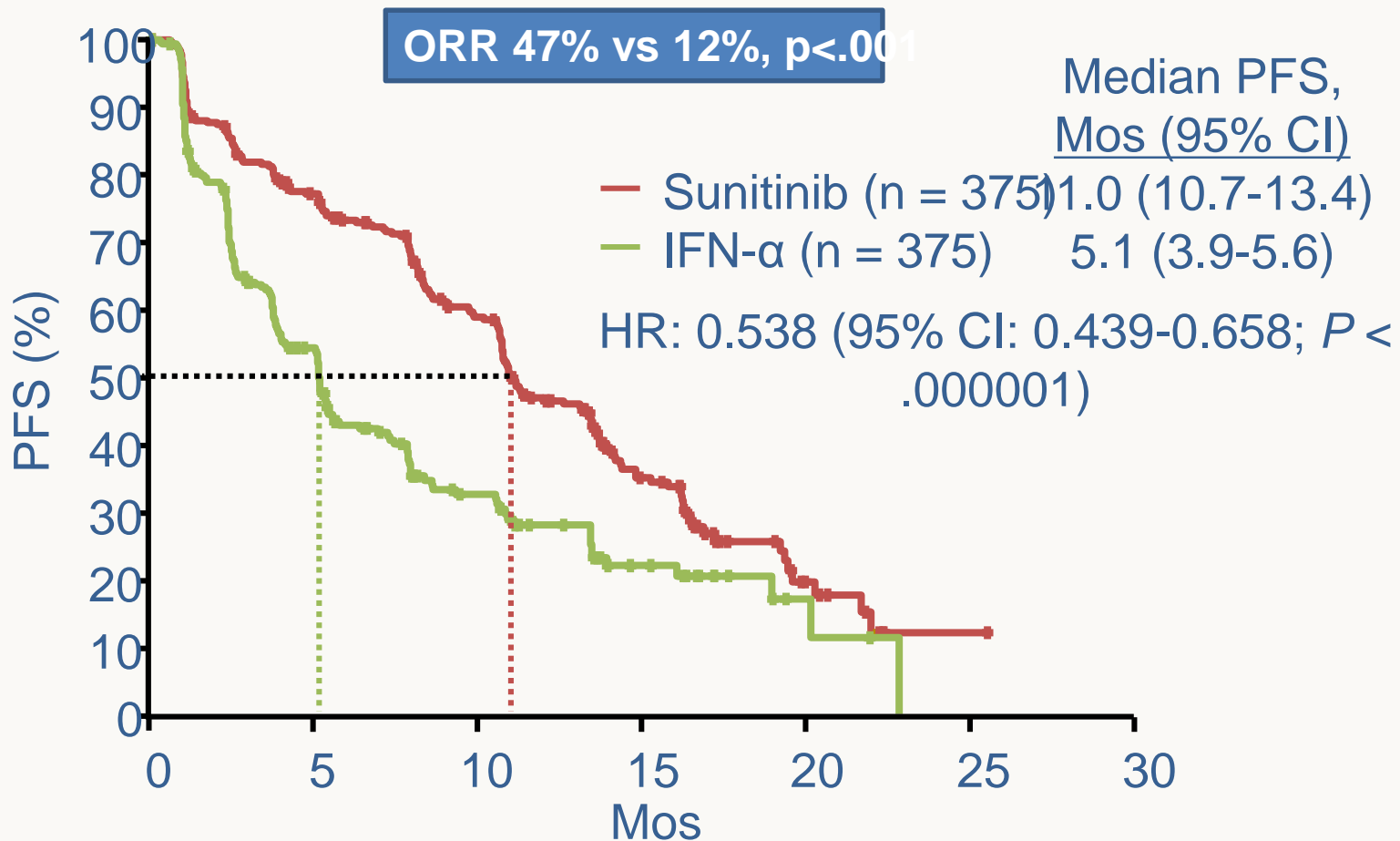
Event by Body System	Grade (%)		
	All	3	4
<b>Cardiovascular</b>			
Hypotension	96	59	15
Arrhythmias	14	2	0
Supraventricular	5	2	1
Ventricular	1	0	0
Myocardial ischemia	2	1	<1
Myocardial infarction	2	0	2
Cardiac arrest	2	<1	2
Myocarditis	1	1	0
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>			
Nausea and vomiting	89	24	1
Diarrhea	81	20	2
Stomatitis	32	4	0
Gastrointestinal bleeding	15	3	1
Intestinal perforation	1	0	<1
<b>Neurologic</b>			
Mental status changes	82	23	5
Coma	2	0	2
Seizure (grand mal)	2	1	1
<b>Pulmonary</b>			
Dyspnea	57	16	1
Adult respiratory distress syndrome	1	<1	<1
Respiratory failure	3	<1	2
<b>Hepatic</b>			
Elevated bilirubin level	85	13	8
Elevated transaminase level	72	7	3
Elevated alkaline phosphatase level	77	8	<1
<b>Renal</b>			
Acidosis	19	4	2
Elevated BUN level	85	12	2
Oliguria/anuria	81	40	6
Serum creatinine elevation	81	11	3
<b>General</b>			
Fever and/or chills	97	19	5
Asthenia	39	4	0
Edema	55	2	0
Sepsis	8	4	2
<b>Hematologic</b>			
Thrombocytopenia	83	16	5
Anemia	99	15	3
<b>Other</b>			
Pruritus	53	4	0
Rash	25	1	0
Arthralgia	7	1	0
Myalgia	7	1	0



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# Phase III Trial of Sunitinib vs IFN- $\alpha$ as First-line Treatment in Pts With mRCC: PFS

✓ A randomized phase III trial in previously untreated metastatic RCC with clear cell component



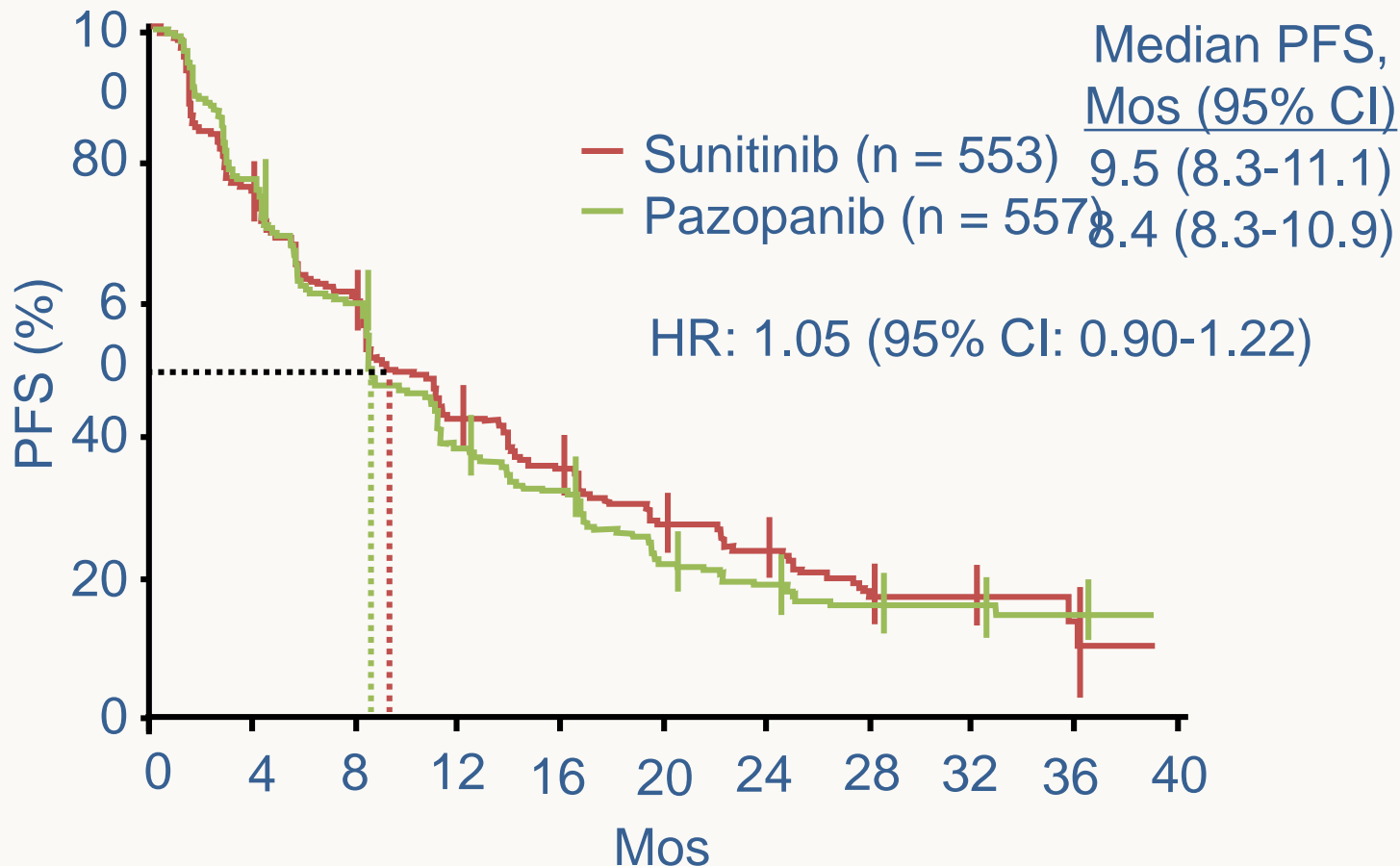


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# Phase III COMPARZ Trial: No Difference in PFS With First-line Sunitinib vs Pazopanib in mRCC

A randomized phase III trial in patients with previously untreated clear-cell, metastatic RCC





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# First-line treatment landscape

Study	N	ORR (%)	Median PFS (months)	Final Median OS (months)
Phase III				
Sunitinib vs. IFN- $\alpha$ <sup>1</sup>	750	47 vs. 12	11 vs. 5; p<0.001	26.4 vs. 21.8; p=0.051
Bev + IFN- $\alpha$ vs. IFN- $\alpha$ <sup>2</sup>	649	31 vs. 12	10.4 vs. 5.5; p<.001	23.3 vs. 21.3; p=0.1291
Bev + IFN- $\alpha$ vs. IFN- $\alpha$ <sup>3</sup>	732	25.5 vs. 13.1	8.4 vs. 4.9; p<0.0001	18.3 vs. 17.4; p=0.069
Pazopanib vs. placebo <sup>4</sup>	233	32 vs. 3	11.1 vs. 2.8; p<0.0000001	22.9 vs. 23.5 <sup>5</sup> ; p=0.525
Temsirolimus vs. IFN- $\alpha$ <sup>5</sup>	626	8.6 vs. 4.8	5.5 vs. 3.1; p<0.001	10.9 vs. 7.3; p=0.0069
Pazopanib vs. sunitinib <sup>6</sup>	1110	31 vs. 25	8.4 vs. 9.5; Non-inferior	28.4 vs. 29.3; Non-inferior
Phase II				
Sorafenib vs. IFN- $\alpha$ <sup>7</sup>	189	5.2 vs. 8.7	5.7 vs. 5.6; p=0.504	NA

1. Motzer RJ, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27:3584–3590; 2. Escudier B, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(Suppl 15S):5020 (Abstract); 3. Rini B, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27(Suppl 15S):LBA5019 (Abstract); 4. Sternberg C, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2010;28:1061–1068; 5. Hudes G, et al. N Engl J Med. 2007;356:2271–2281; 6. Motzer RJ et al. N Engl J Med. 2013;369:722–731; 7. Escudier B, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2009;27:1280–1289;





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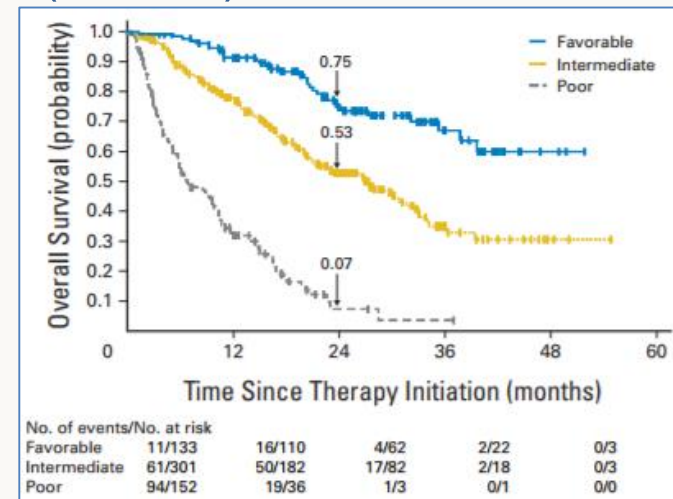
# Improving Median OS in mRCC Patients

Historically, Motzer et al 19991 (n=656)

- ✓ mOS: 10 months
- ✓ Favorable risk: 20 months
- ✓ Intermediate risk: 10.3 months
- ✓ Poor risk: 3.9 months

Current Survival in TKI era, Heng et al 20092 (n=645)

- ✓ mOS: 13 months
- ✓ Favorable risk: 37 months
- ✓ Intermediate risk: 27 months
- ✓ Poor risk: 8.8 months



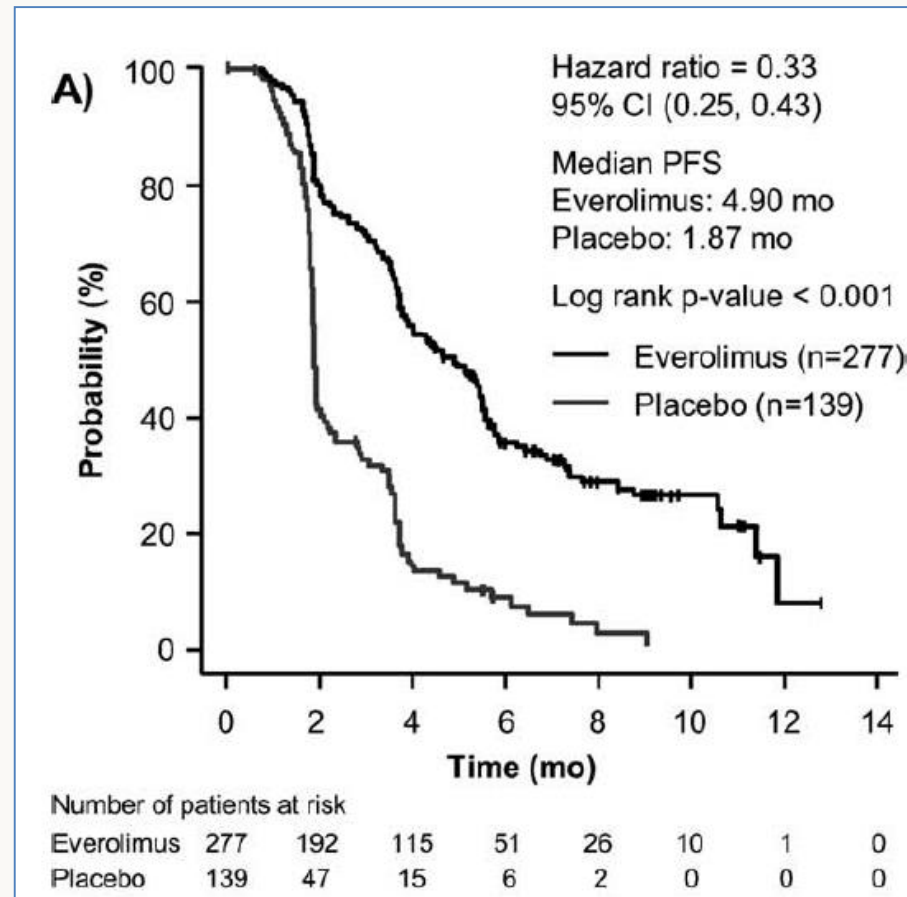


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# Phase III Trial of Everolimus for mRCC

A randomized phase III trial of second-line therapy in patients with metastatic RCC



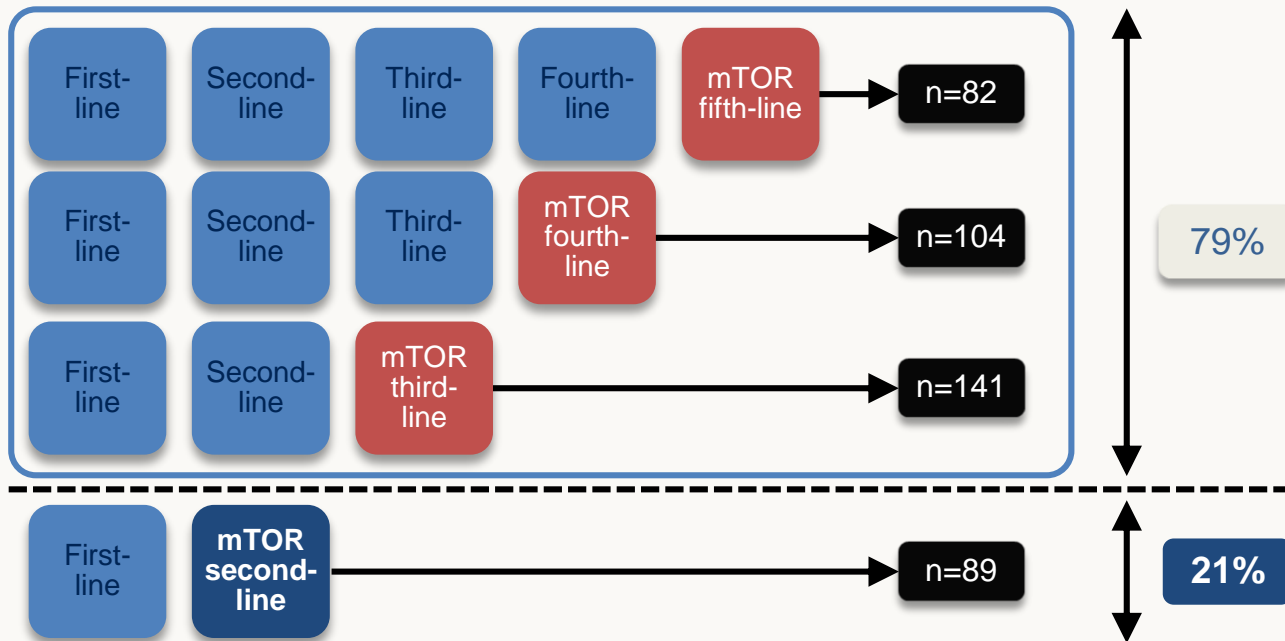


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# RECORD-1: Overview of patient populations

- In RECORD-1, only 21% of patients were treated with everolimus in second-line<sup>1,2</sup>



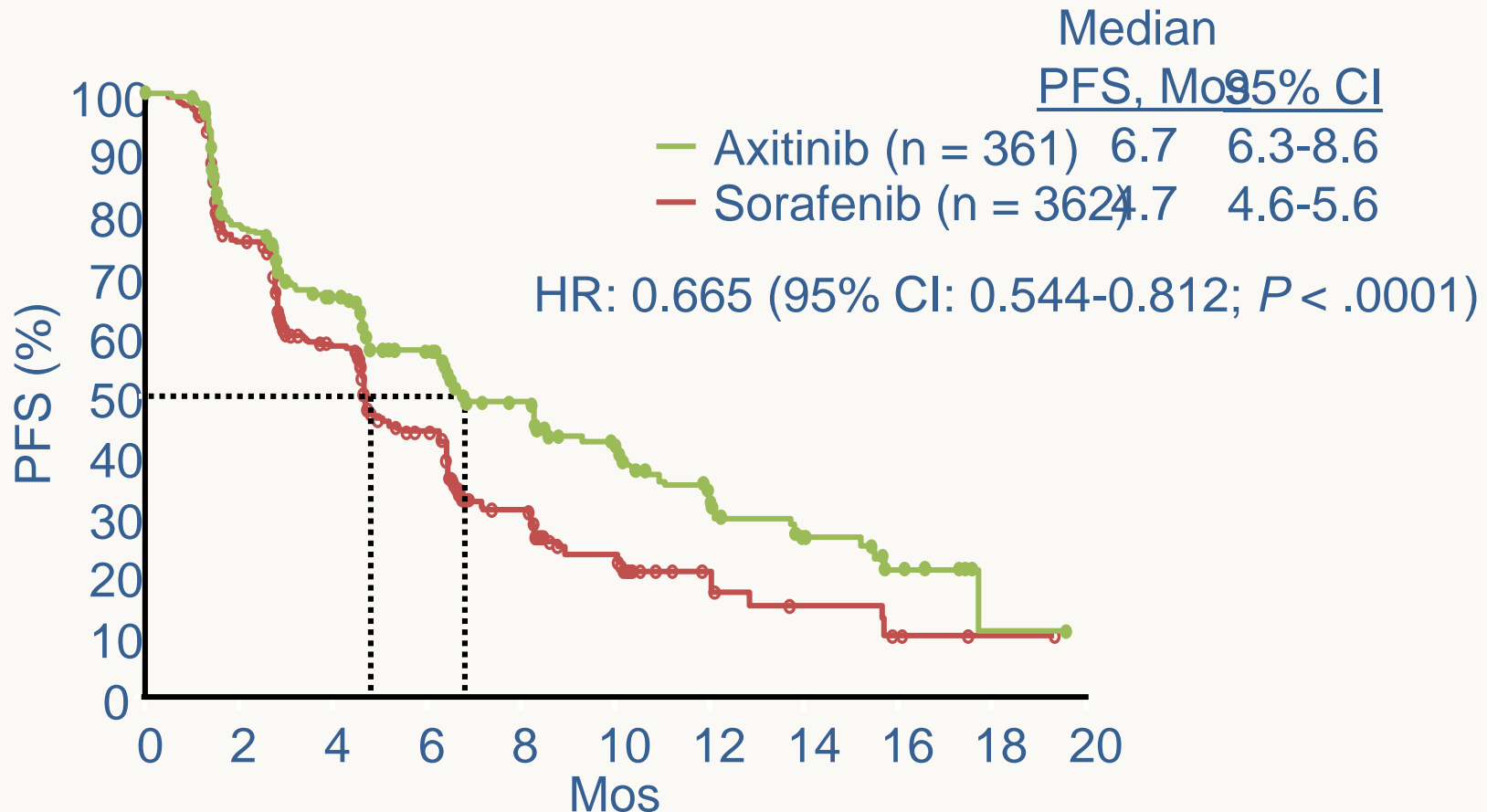


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# Phase III AXIS Trial: Second-line Axitinib Superior to Sorafenib in Pts With mRCC

A randomized phase III trial of second-line therapy in patients with metastatic RCC





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# Mortalidade

## Improved OS with targeted agents

Overall Survival in Swedish RCC Patients treated 2000–2012:  
Update of the RENCOMP study

Year	# Patients	OS RCC	OS mRCC
2000 – 2012	12171	76m	14m
2000 – 2005	5234	46m	10m
2006 – 2008	2957	86m	13m
2009 – 2012	3980	Not reached	18m

Magnus Lindskog. Abstract Number 413. 2015 Genitourinary Cancer Symposium.  
Board #B20.



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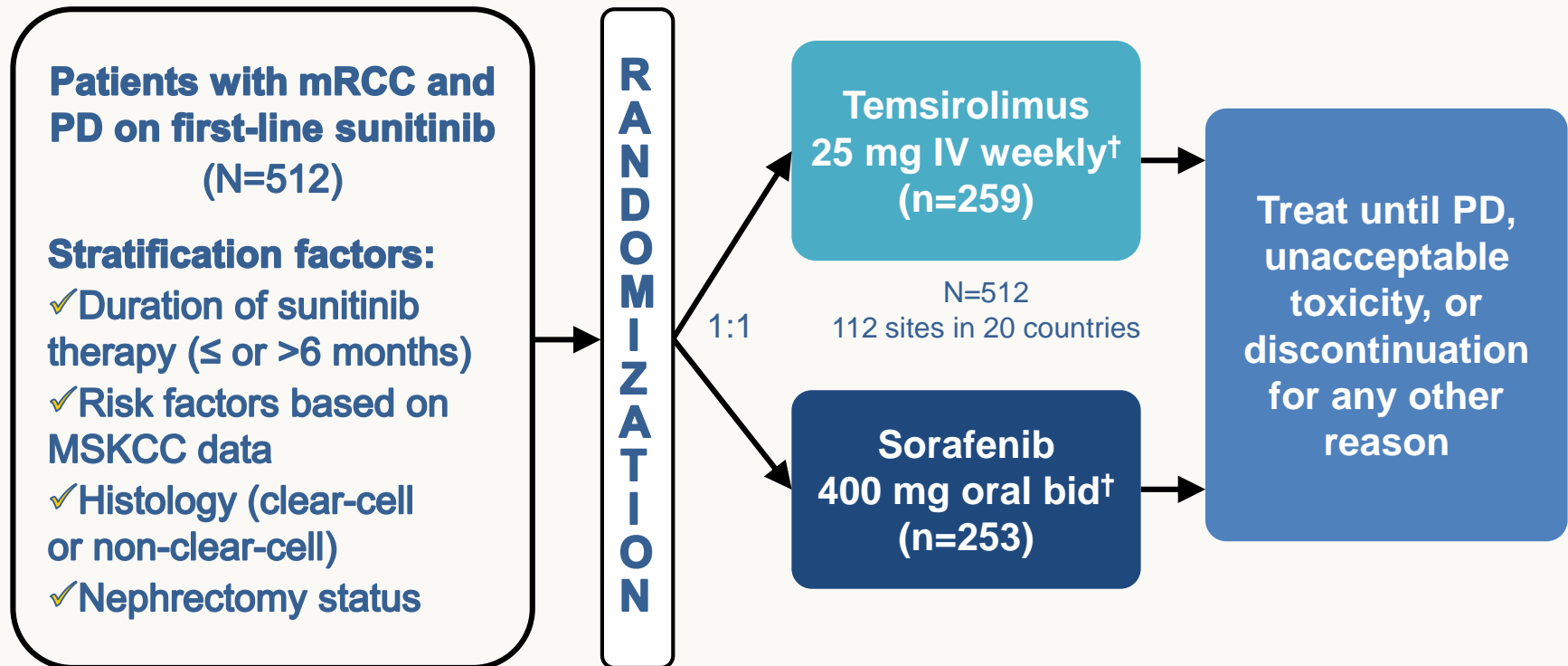
# Switch to mTOR or continue TKI?



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# INTORSECT:\* Phase III TKI vs. mTOR inhibitor study in second-line mRCC after first-line sunitinib



First patient randomized: 25 September 2007; last patient randomized: 31 January 2012. Data cutoff: 4 May 2012. At present, two patients are on study. \*NCT00474786; †Dose reductions were allowed: temsirolimus (to 20 mg then 15 mg); sorafenib (to 400 mg/day then every other day); MSKCC = Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; PD = progressive disease.

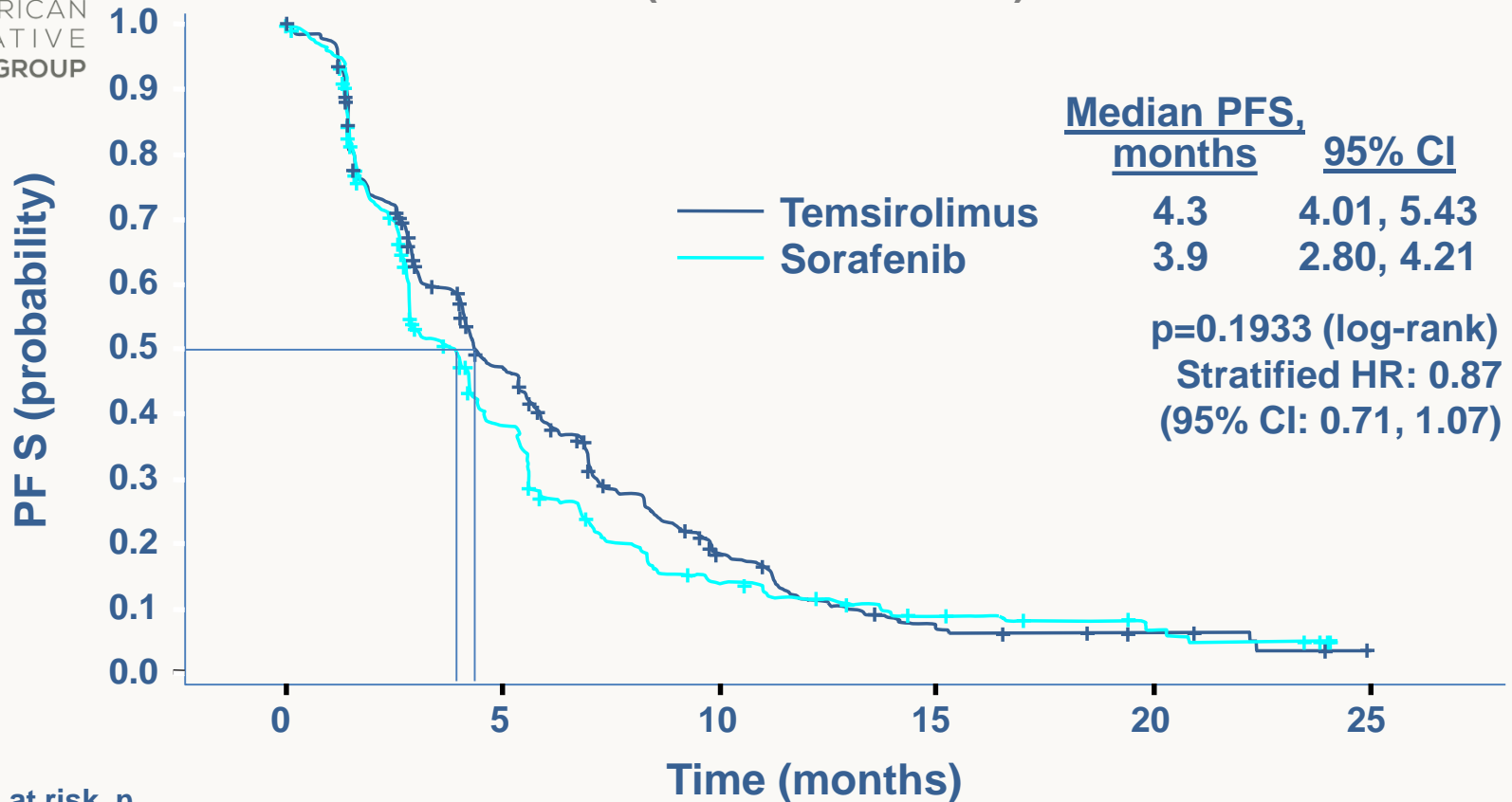


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# INTORSECT: Progression-free survival

(IRC Assessment)



Patients at risk, n

	0	5	10	15	20	25
Sorafenib	252	72	22	11	6	0
Tamsirolimus	259	96	28	9	5	0

CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; IRC = Independent Review Committee; PFS = progression-free survival.

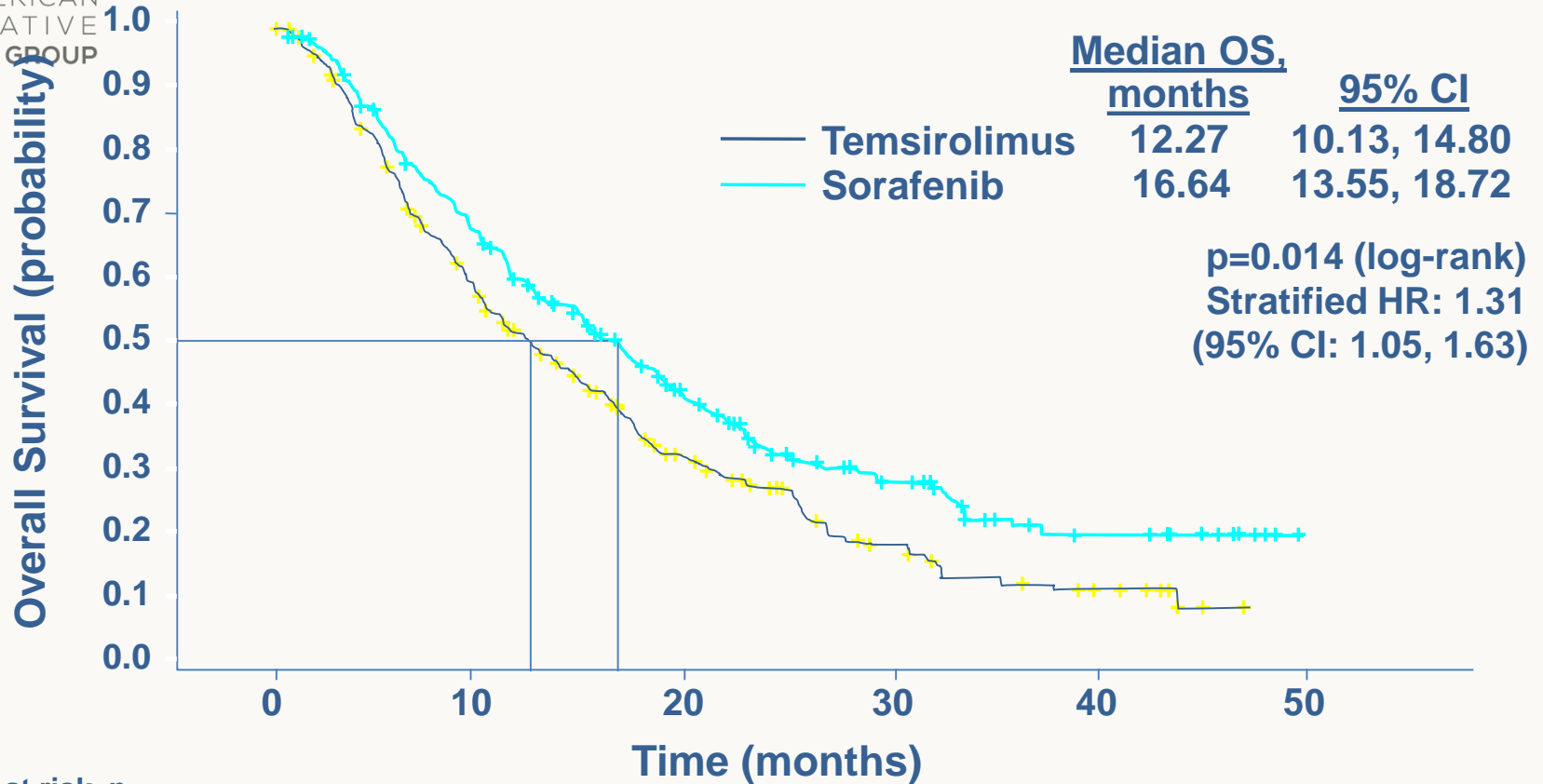




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# longer with sorafenib than with temsirolimus



Patients at risk, n

	0	10	20	30	40	50
Sorafenib	253	158	74	34	13	0
Temsirolimus	259	132	54	22	8	0

CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; OS = overall survival.



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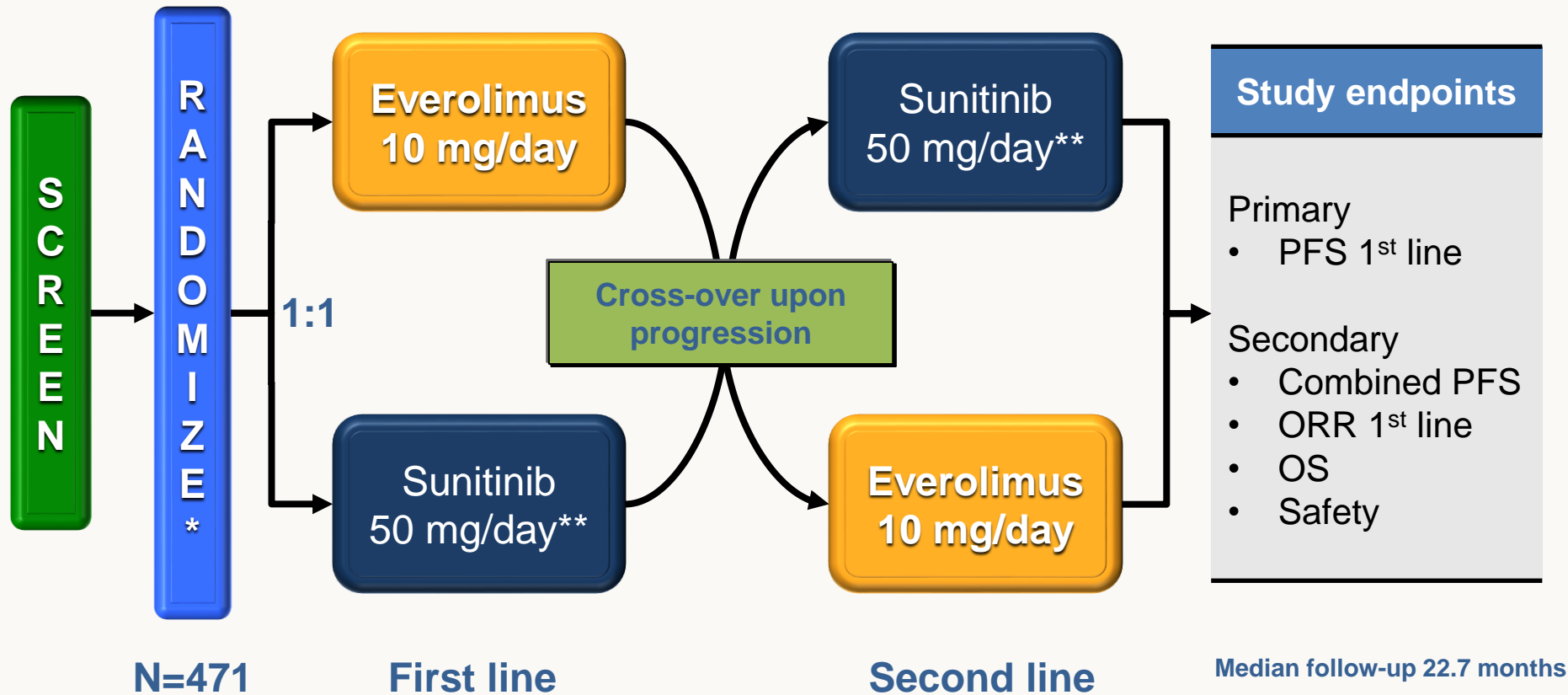
# Sequencing



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# RECORD-3: Study design



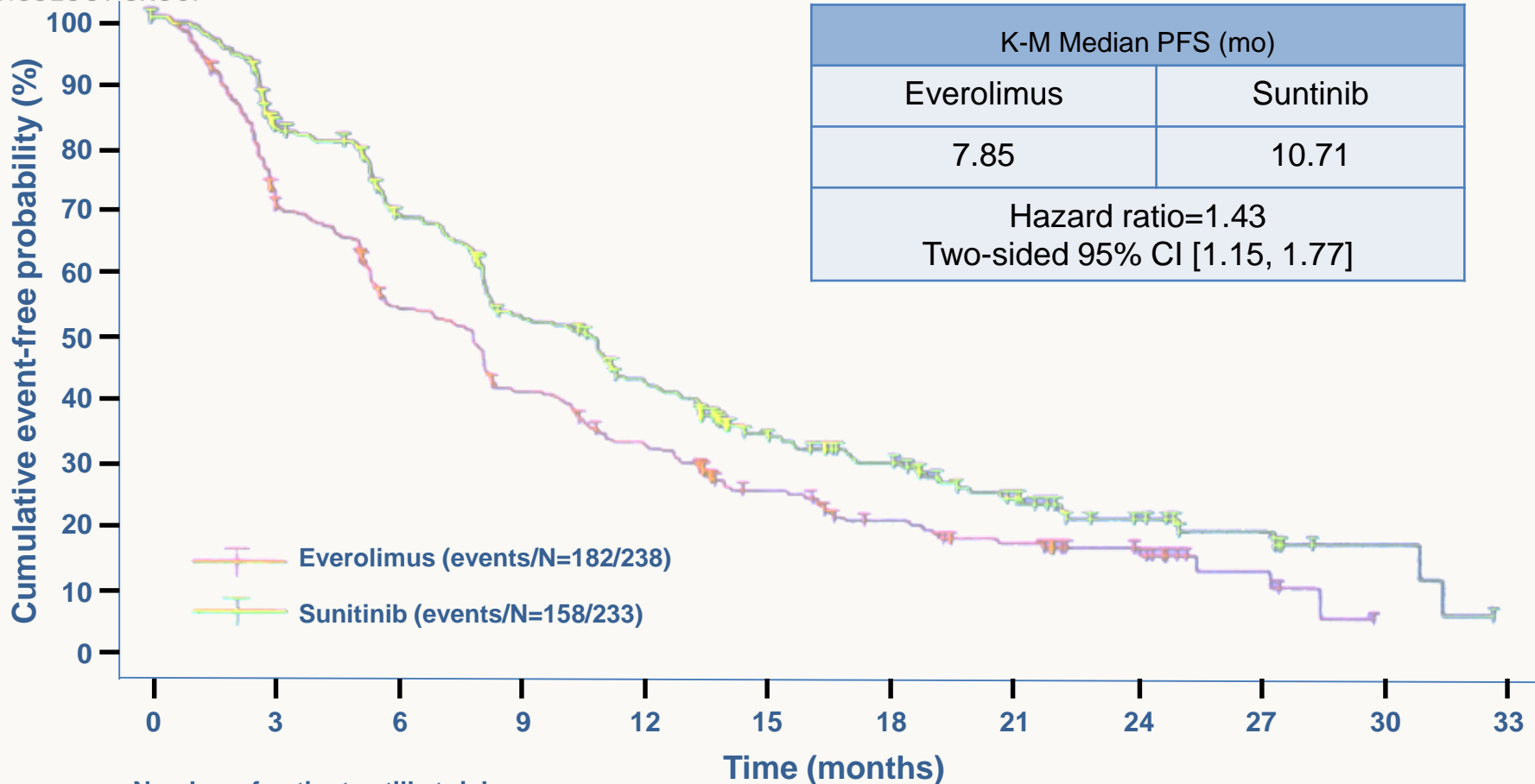
\*stratified by MSKCC prognostic factors. \*\*4 weeks on, 2 weeks off.



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# Primary endpoint: First-line PFS



K-M Median PFS (mo)	
Everolimus	Sunitinib
7.85	10.71
Hazard ratio=1.43 Two-sided 95% CI [1.15, 1.77]	

Number of patients still at risk

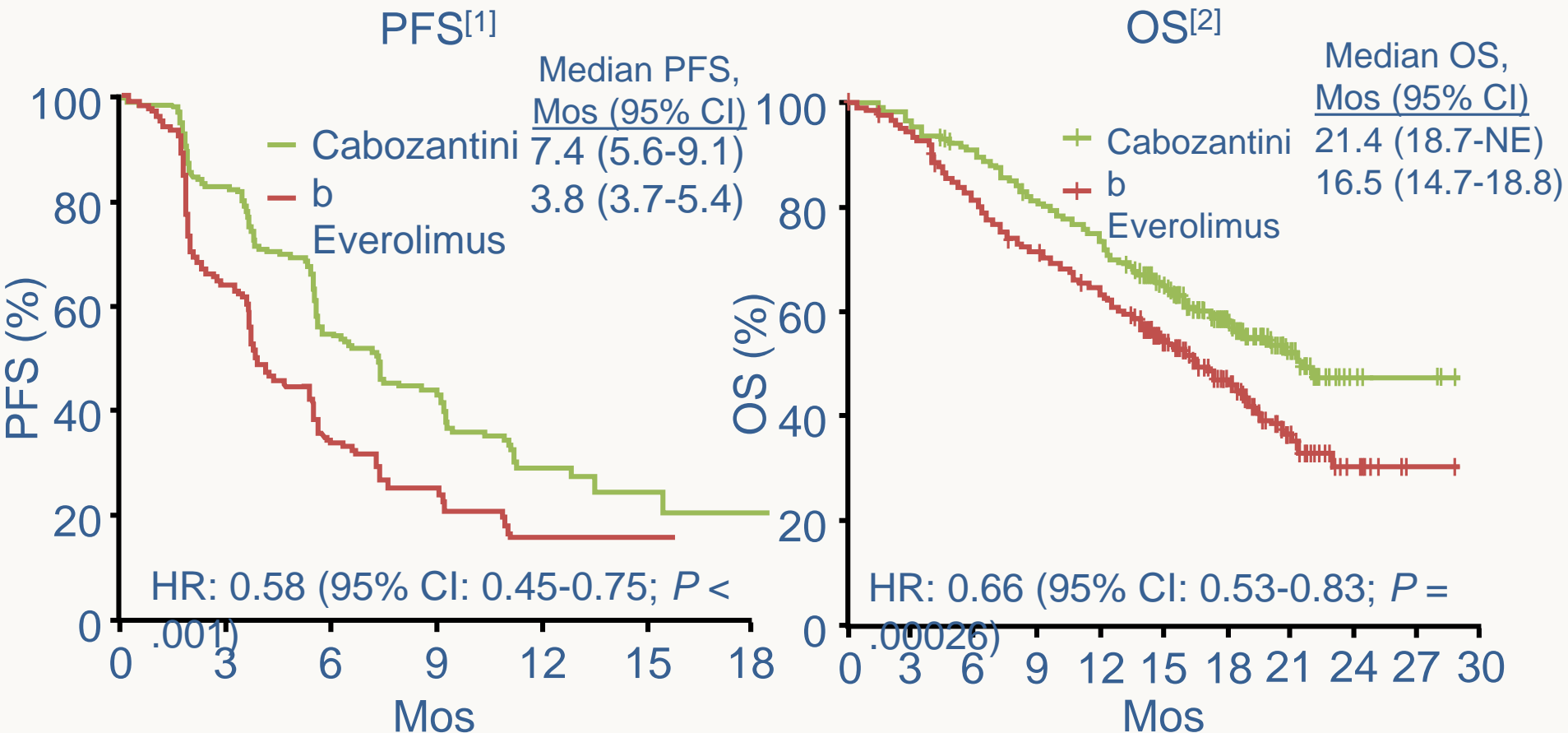
Everolimus	238	164	118	88	68	44	31	23	12	5	0	0
Sunitinib	233	181	145	108	84	55	42	28	15	9	3	0



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# METEOR: PFS and OS With Cabozantinib

Randomized, open-label phase III trial in pts with CC mRCC after  $\geq 1$  prior VEGF TKI

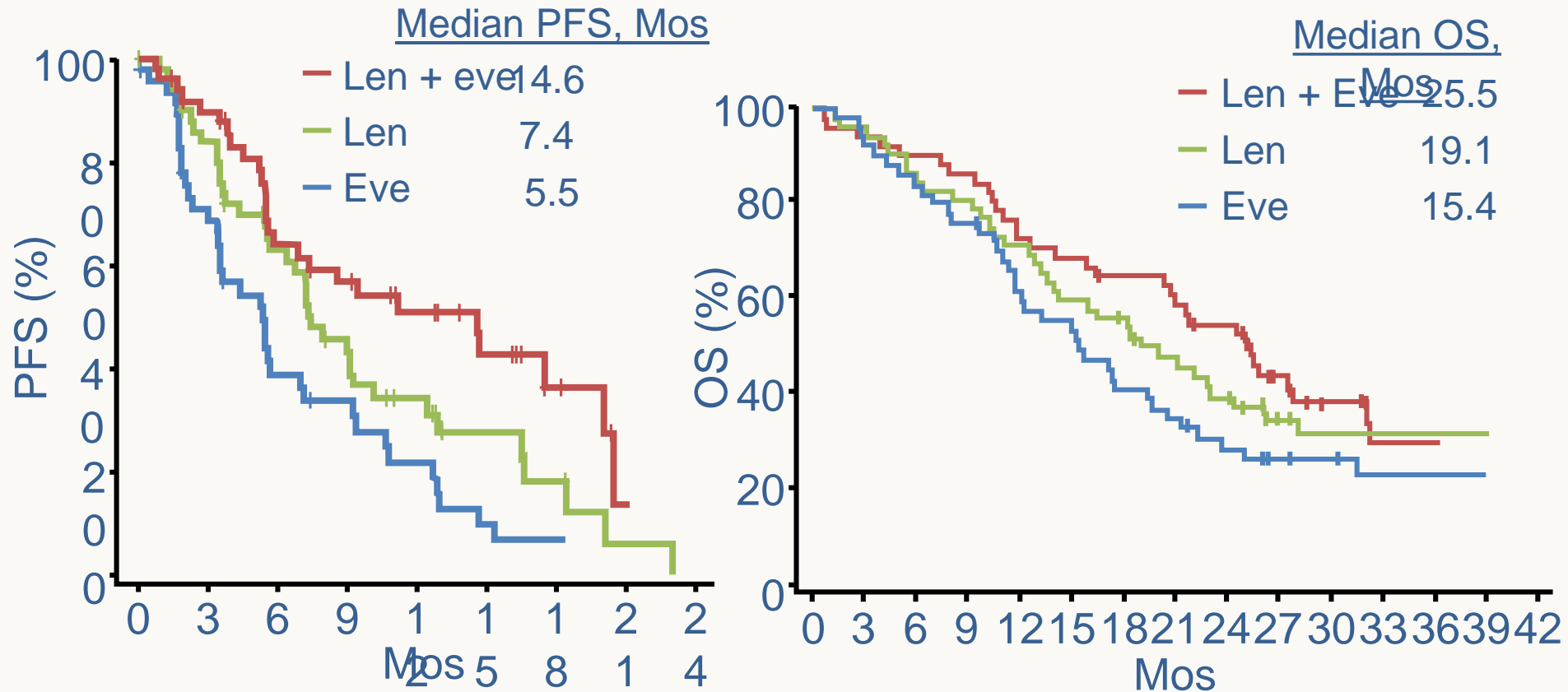




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# Lenvatinib ± Everolimus in mRCC: PFS (Primary Endpoint) and Updated OS

Randomized, open-label registrational trial in pts with CC mRCC after ≥ 1 prior VEGF TKI



Len + eve vs eve: HR: 0.40 (95% CI: 0.24-0.68;  $P = .0005$ )  
 Len vs eve: HR: 0.61 (95% CI: 0.38-0.98;  $P = .048$ )

Len + Eve vs Eve: HR: 0.59 (95% CI: 0.36-0.97;  $P = .065$ )  
 Len vs Eve: HR: 0.75 (95% CI: 0.47-1.20;  $P = .130$ )  
 Len + Eve vs Len: HR: 0.79 (95% CI: 0.48-1.30;  $P = .309$ )

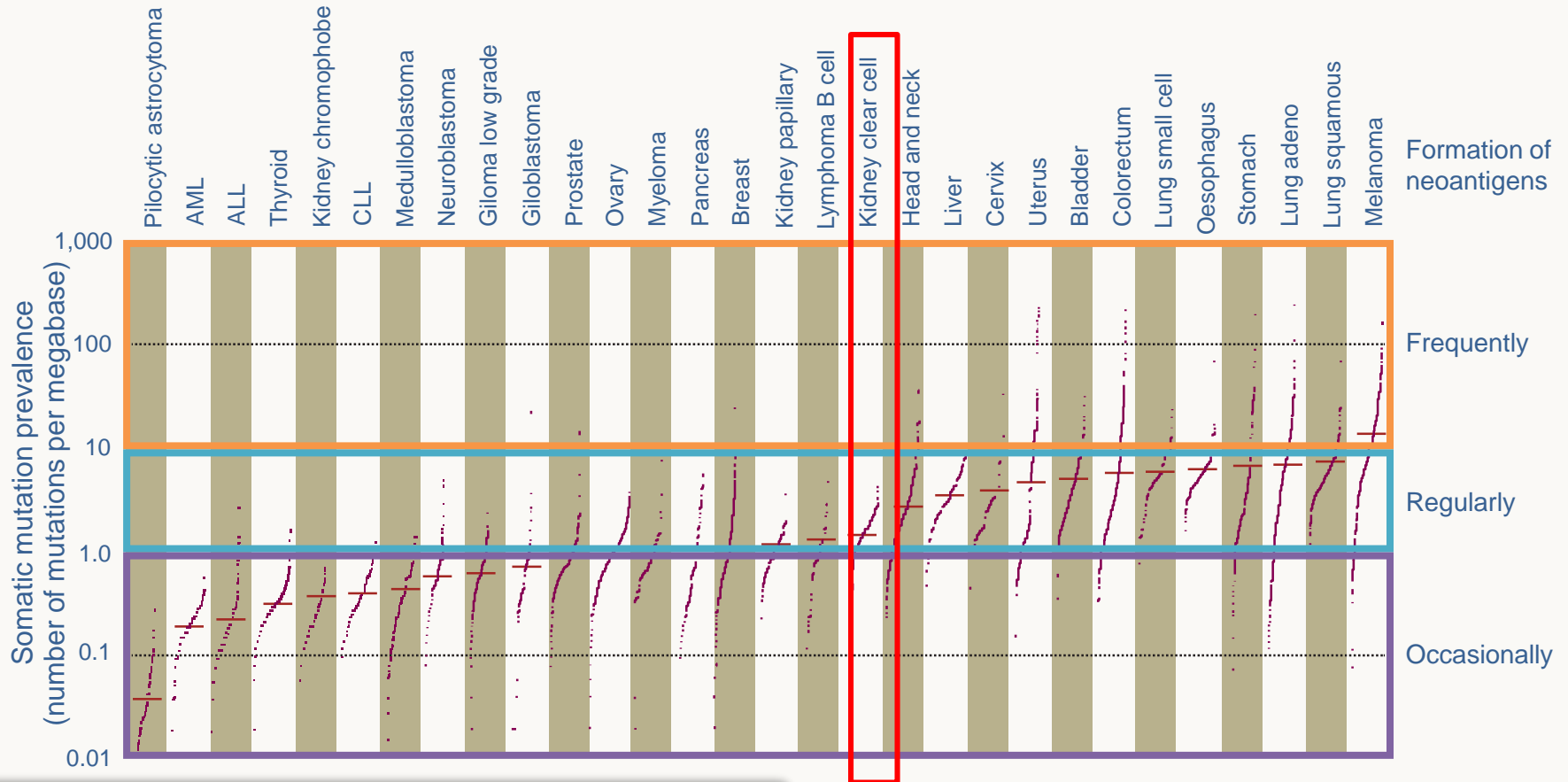


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# Kidney cancer is considered to be a moderate immunogenic tumour<sup>1</sup>

Estimate of the neoantigen repertoire in human cancer<sup>2</sup>



Bladder cancer is highly immunogenic,<sup>1</sup> and has been estimated to regularly form neoantigens<sup>2</sup>

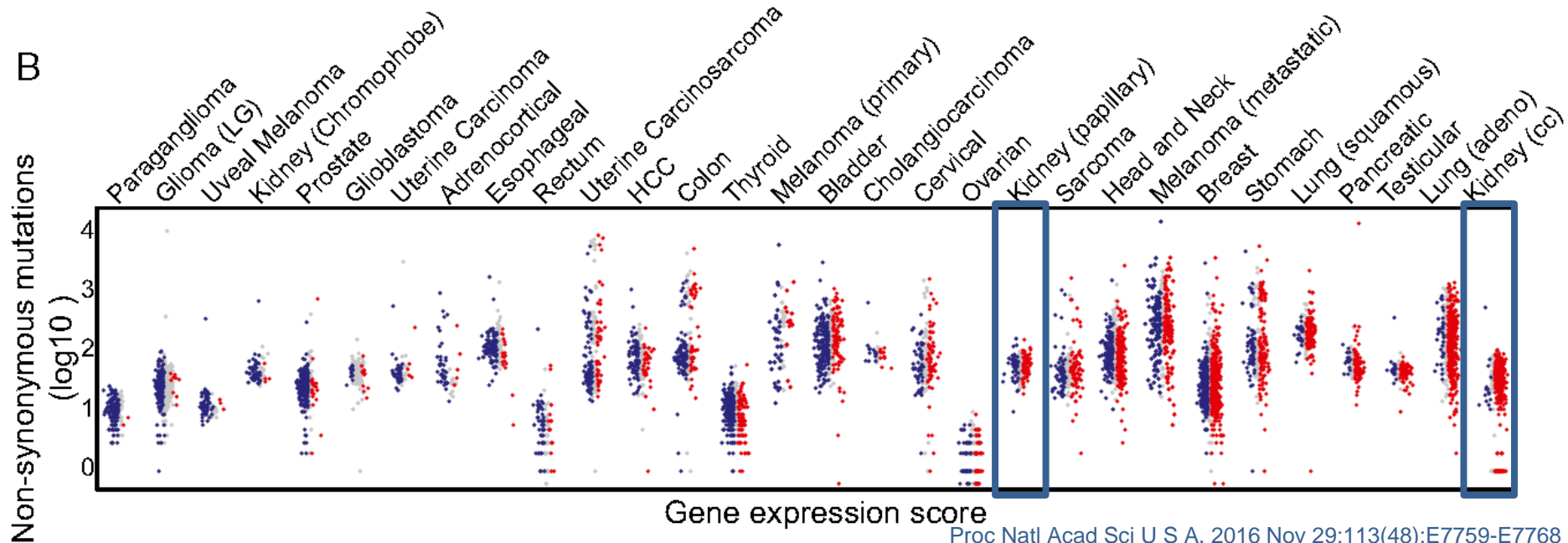
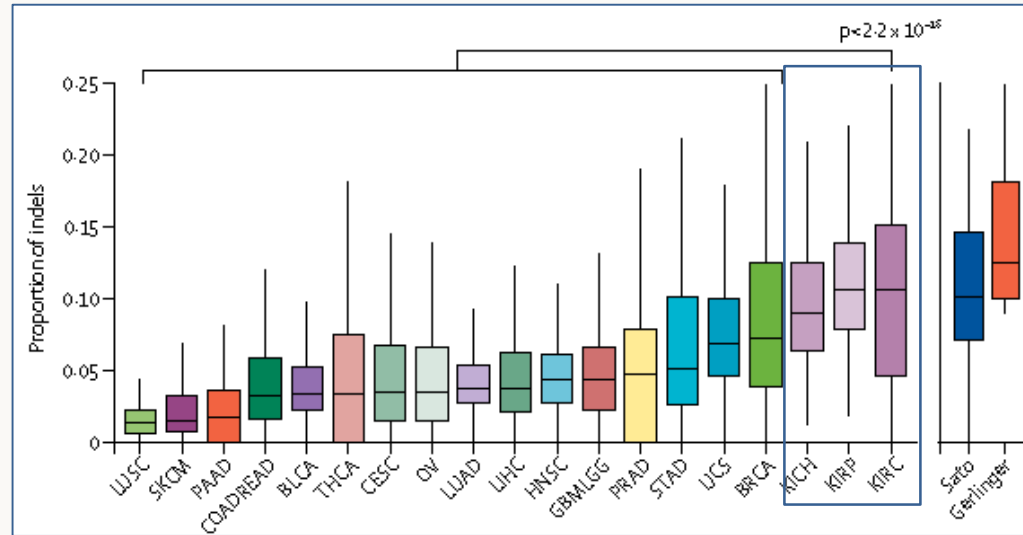
1. Smith SG, Zaharoff DA. Immunotherapy 2016;8:351-365  
2. Schumacher TN, Schreiber RD. Science 2015;348:69-74



# Inflamed tumor x TMB

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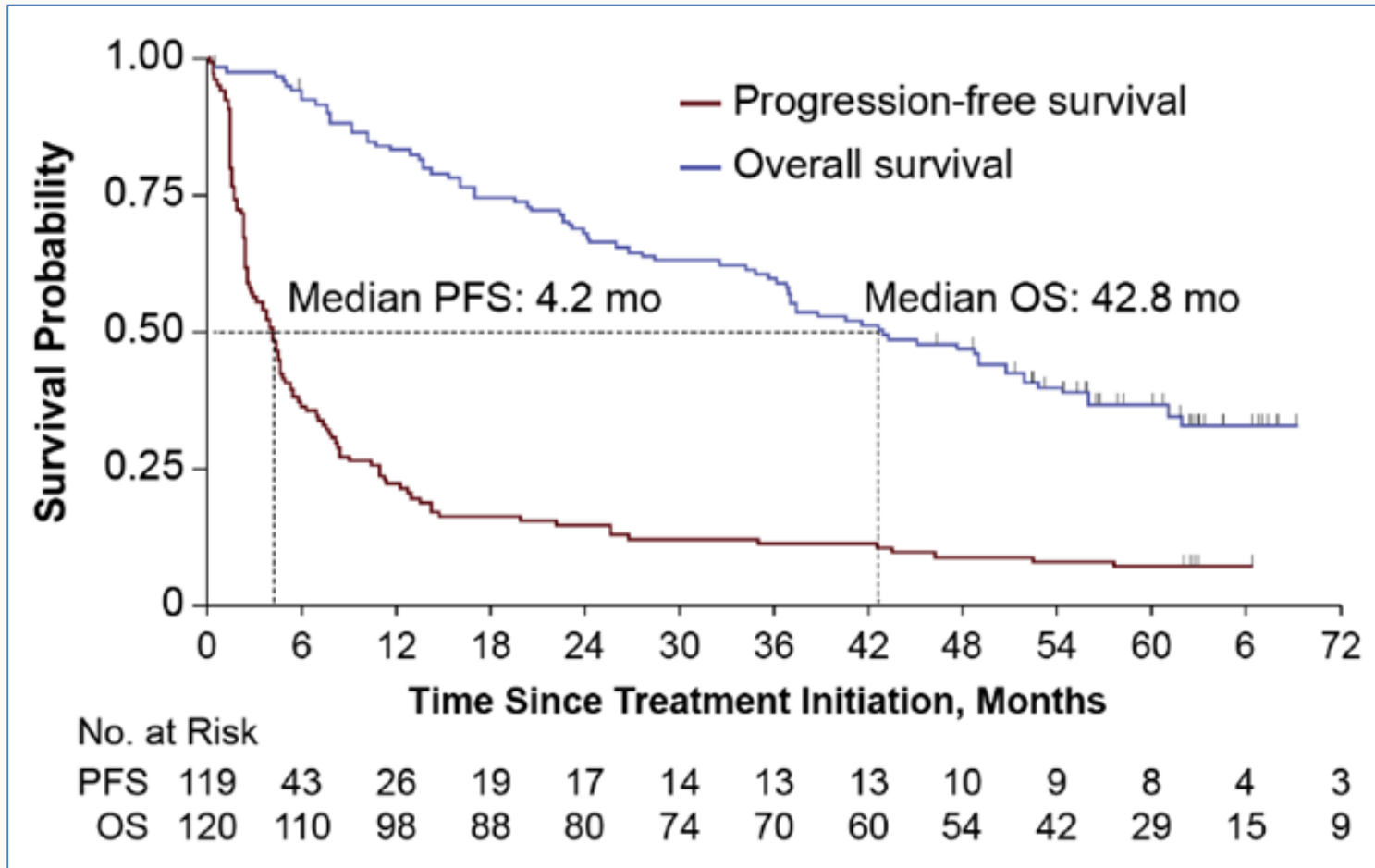




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# High Dose IL-2 = Accepting Short PFS

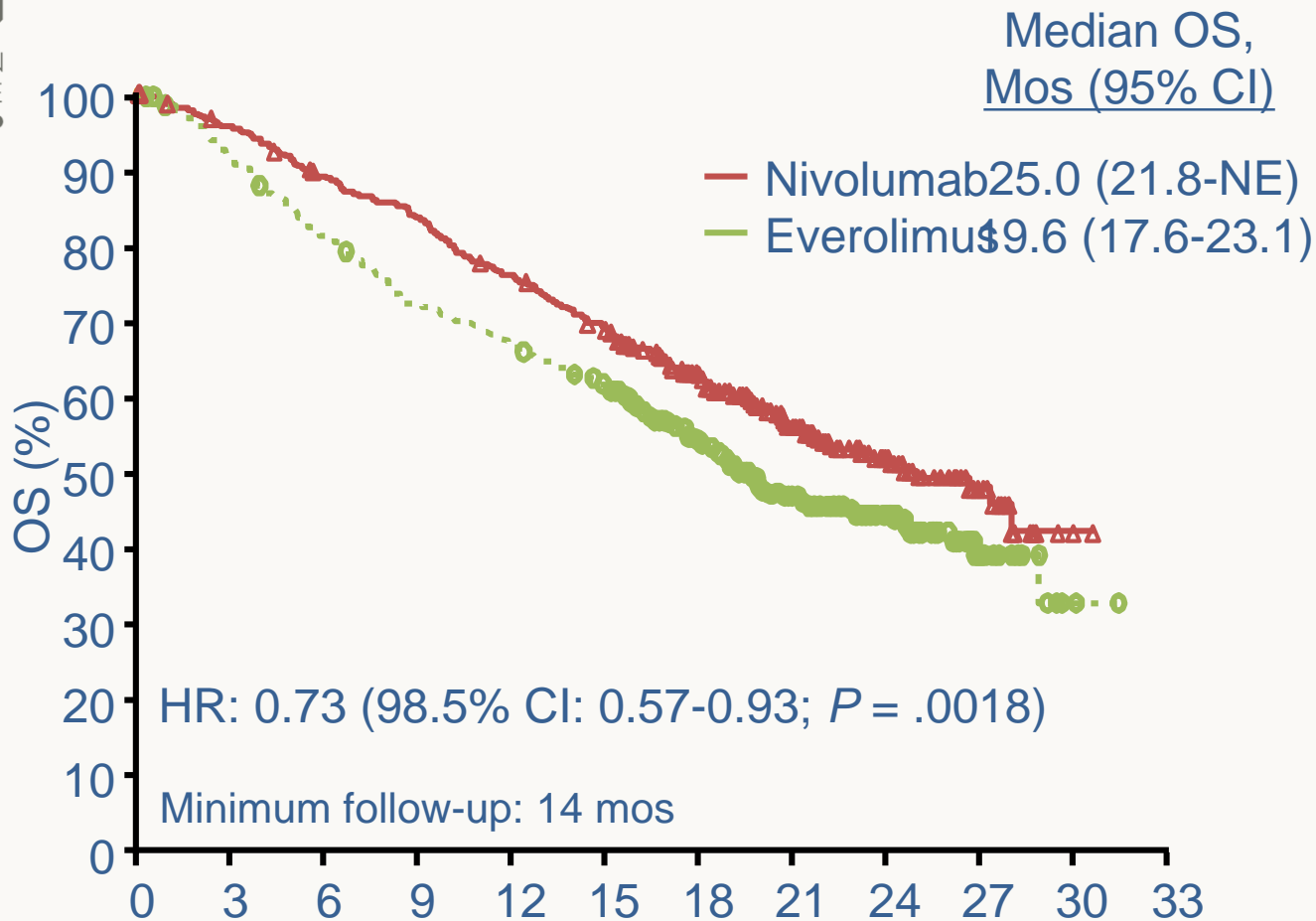




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# CheckMate 025: OS



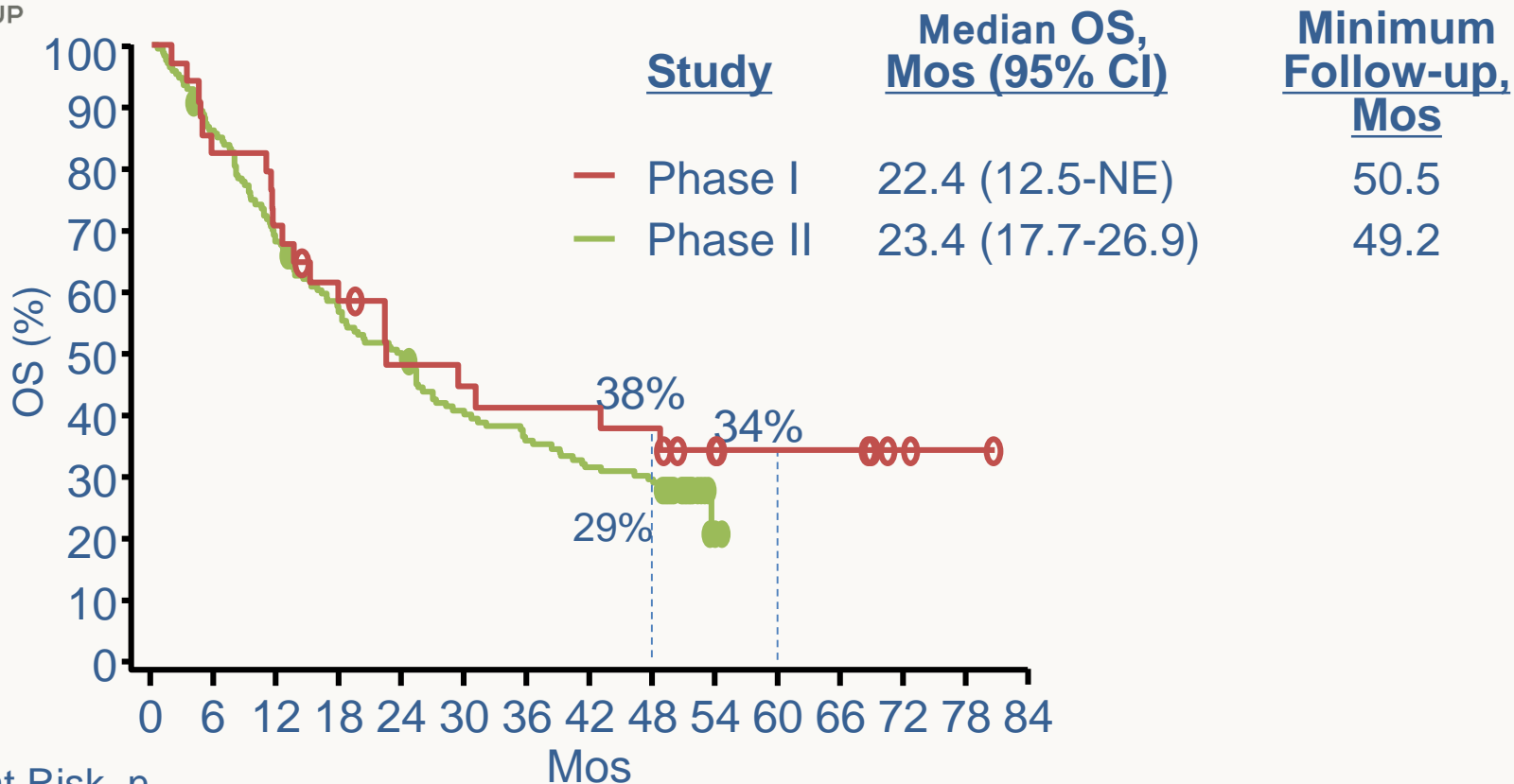
Pts at Risk, n	Mos											
Nivolumab	410	389	359	337	305	275	213	139	73	29	3	0
Everolimus	411	366	324	287	265	241	187	115	61	20	2	0



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# Phase I and II Studies of Nivo in Previously Treated Pts With Advanced RCC: Long-term OS



Pts at Risk, n

Phase I	34	28	24	18	14	13	12	12	11	8	6	6	2	1	
Phase II	16	14	11	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
	7	2	3												



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# Second line

	<b>RECORD-1<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>AXIS<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>CheckMate-025<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>METEOR<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>Randomized Phase II<sup>11,24</sup></b>
<b>Agent</b>	Everolimus	Axitinib	Nivolumab	Cabozantinib	Lenvatinib + everolimus
<b>Comparator</b>	Placebo	Sorafenib	Everolimus	Everolimus	Lenvatinib or everolimus
<b>Patients</b>	416	389	821	658	153
<b>D/C Due to AE</b>	13%	7%	8%	9%	29%
<b>PD as Best Response</b>	31.4%	22%	35%	9%	4%
<b>Median PFS (mos)</b>	4.9 vs. 1.87 HR 0.33 p < 0.001	6.7 vs. 4.7 HR 0.665 p < 0.0001	4.6 vs. 4.4 HR 0.88 p = 0.11	7.4 vs. 3.8 HR 0.58 p < 0.001	12.8 vs. 9.0 vs. 5.6 HR 0.40/p = 0.0005 to EVE HR 0.66/p = 0.12 to LEN
<b>Median OS (mos)</b>	14.8 vs. 14.4 HR 0.87 p = 0.162	20.1 vs. 19.2 HR 0.969 p = 0.3744	25.0 vs. 19.6 HR 0.73 p = 0.002	21.4 vs. 16.5 HR 0.66 p = 0.00026	25.5 vs. 19.1 vs. 15.4 HR 0.59 to EVE p = 0.065 to EVE

**Abbreviations:** D/C, discontinue; AE, adverse event; PD, progressive disease; mos, months, PFS, progression-free survival; HR, hazard ratio; EVE, everolimus; LEN, lenvatinib; OS, overall survival.



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# Novas estratégias

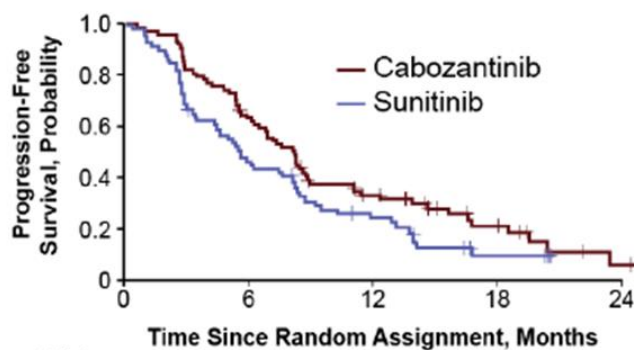


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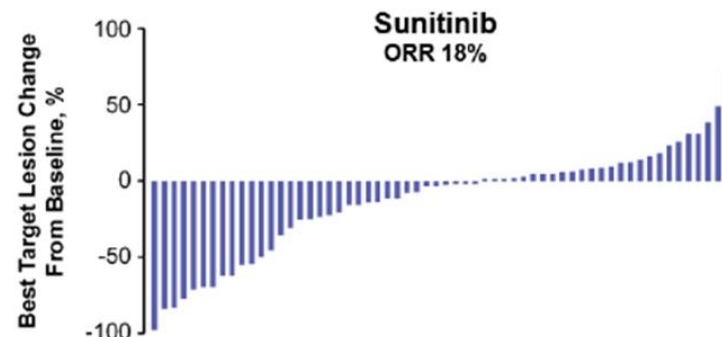
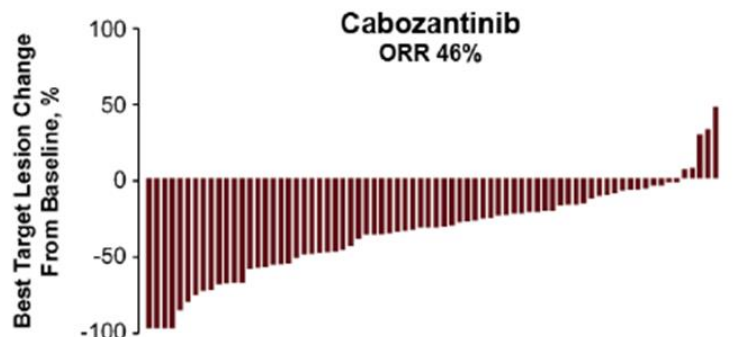
# VEGFR-TKI Versus VEGFR-TKI: Intermediate/Poor risk<sup>1</sup>

## CABOSUN: Progression-Free Survival



	N	Median PFS
Cabozantinib	79	8.2 months (6.2-8.8)
Sunitinib	78	5.6 months (3.4-8.1)
HR = 0.66 (95% CI 0.46 to 0.95, 1-sided P = .012)		

No. at Risk		6	12	18	24
Cabozantinib	79	49	22	9	1
Sunitinib	78	32	15	3	0



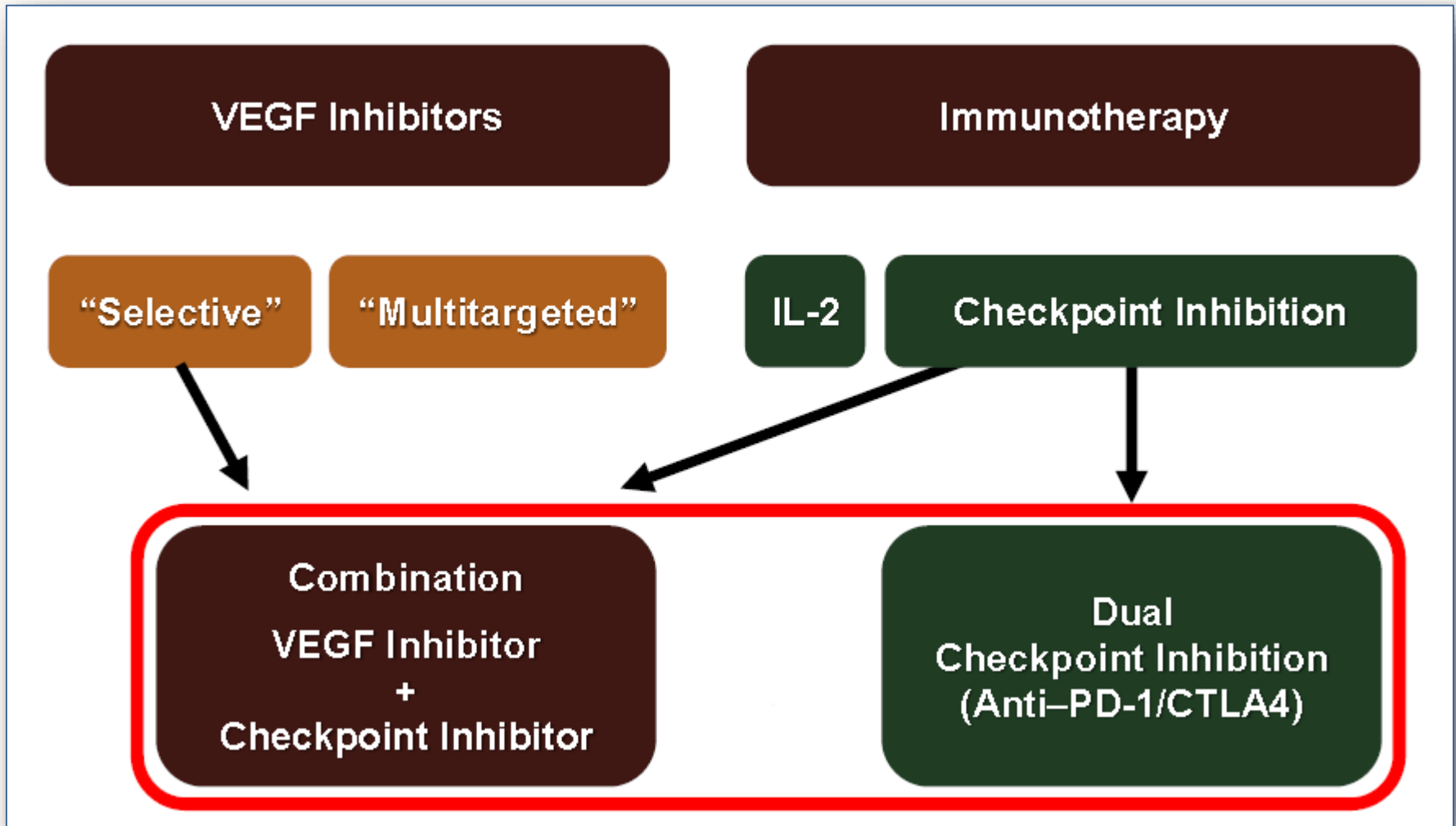
1. Choueiri TK et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;doi:10.1200/JCO.2016.70.7398.



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# First-Line Therapy: Significant Changes Expected





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# Dual Checkpoint Inhibition: Phase 3 CHECKMATE 214 Trial<sup>1</sup>

## Patients

- Treatment-naïve advanced or metastatic clear-cell RCC
- Measurable disease
- KPS  $\geq 70\%$
- Tumor tissue available for PD-L1 testing

Randomize 1:1

### Stratified by

- IMDC prognostic score (0 vs 1–2 vs 3–6)
- Region (US vs Canada/Europe vs Rest of World)

## Treatment

### Arm A

3 mg/kg nivolumab IV +  
1 mg/kg ipilimumab IV Q3W  
for four doses, then  
3 mg/kg nivolumab IV Q2W

### Arm B

50 mg sunitinib orally once  
daily for 4 weeks  
(6-week cycles)

Treatment until  
progression or  
unacceptable  
toxicity





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# CheckMate 214: Response and Survival Outcomes in IDMC Intermediate-/Poor-Risk Pts

Significantly improved ORR and CR rates (both  $P < .0001$ ) with nivo + ipi vs sun in IDMC intermediate-/poor-risk pts

**ORR most improved in pts with tumor PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  (58% vs 22%;  $P < .0001$ )**

Response per IRRC,* %	Nivo + Ipi (n = 425)	Sun (n = 422)
ORR	42	27
▪ CR	9	1
▪ PR	32	25
▪ SD	31	45
▪ PD	20	17
▪ NR/Unable to determine	8	12

\*By RECIST v1.1.

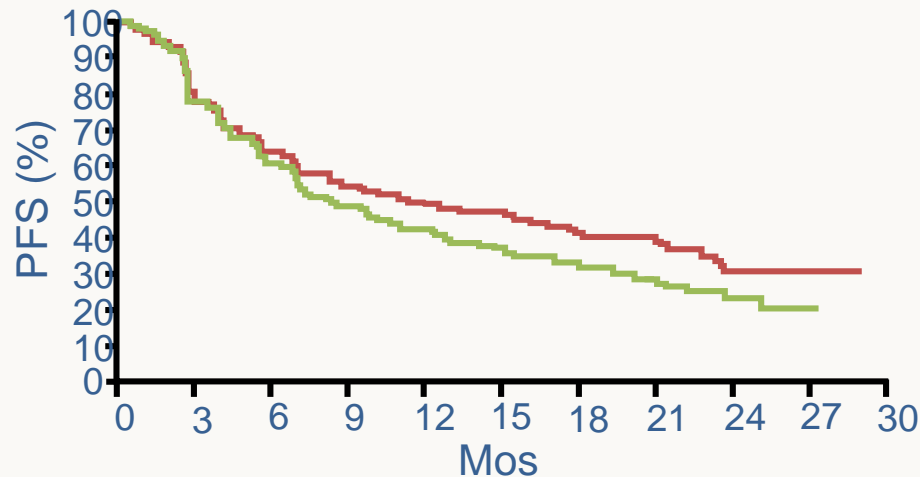


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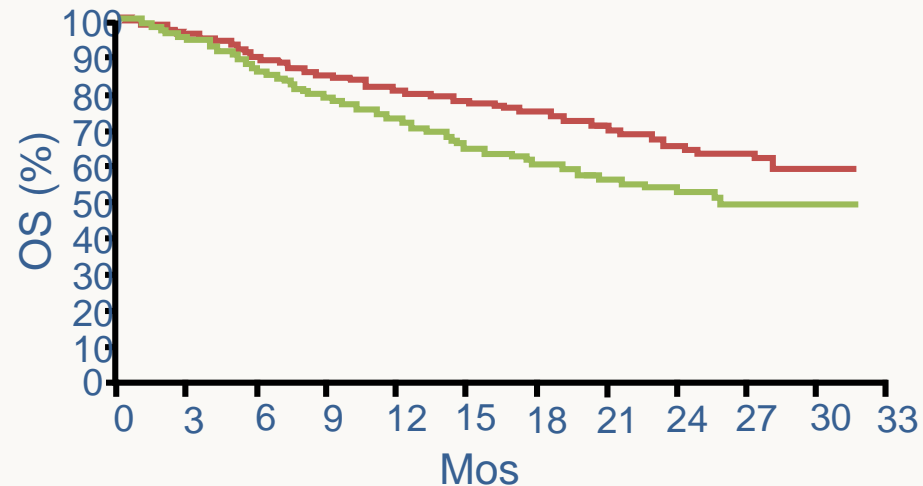
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# CheckMate 214: Response and Survival Outcomes in IDMC Intermediate-/Poor-Risk Pts

### PFS per IRRC



### OS



	Nivo + Ipi (n = 425)	Sunitinib (n = 422)
mPFS, mos	11.6	8.4
HR (99.1% CI)	0.82 (0.64-1.05); P = .0331	

	Nivo + Ipi (n = 425)	Sunitinib (n = 422)
mOS, mos	NR	26.0
HR (99.8% CI)	0.63 (0.44-0.89); P < .0001	



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# CheckMate 214: Response and Progression Free Survival Outcomes in IDMC Favorable-Risk Pts

	N = 249 <sup>a</sup>	
Outcome	NIVO + IPI N = 125	SUN N = 124
Confirmed ORR, <sup>b</sup> % (95% CI)	29 (21–38)	52 (43–61)
	<i>P</i> = 0.0002	
PFS, <sup>c</sup> median (95% CI), months	15.3 (9.7–20.3)	25.1 (20.9–NE)
	HR (99.1% CI) 2.18 (1.29–3.68)	
	<i>P</i> < 0.0001	

<sup>a</sup>11% of patients in both arms had tumor PD-L1 expression ≥1%

<sup>b</sup>IRRC-assessed by RECIST v1.1

<sup>c</sup>IRRC-assessed



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# CheckMate 214: Safety in All Treated Pts

Tx-related deaths: nivo + ipi, n = 7; sun, n = 1  
TRAE leading to d/c: nivo + ipi, 22%; sun, 15%

irAE,* %	Nivo + Ipi (n = 547)	
	Any	Gr 3-4
Rash	17	3
Diarrhea/colitis	10	5
Hepatitis	7	6
Nephritis & renal dysfunction	5	2
Pneumonitis	4	2
Hypersensitivity/infusion rxn	1	0
Hypothyroidism	19	< 1
Hyperthyroidism	12	< 1
Adrenal insufficiency	8	3

\*Additional irAE in ≤ 5% of pts: hypophysitis, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus.

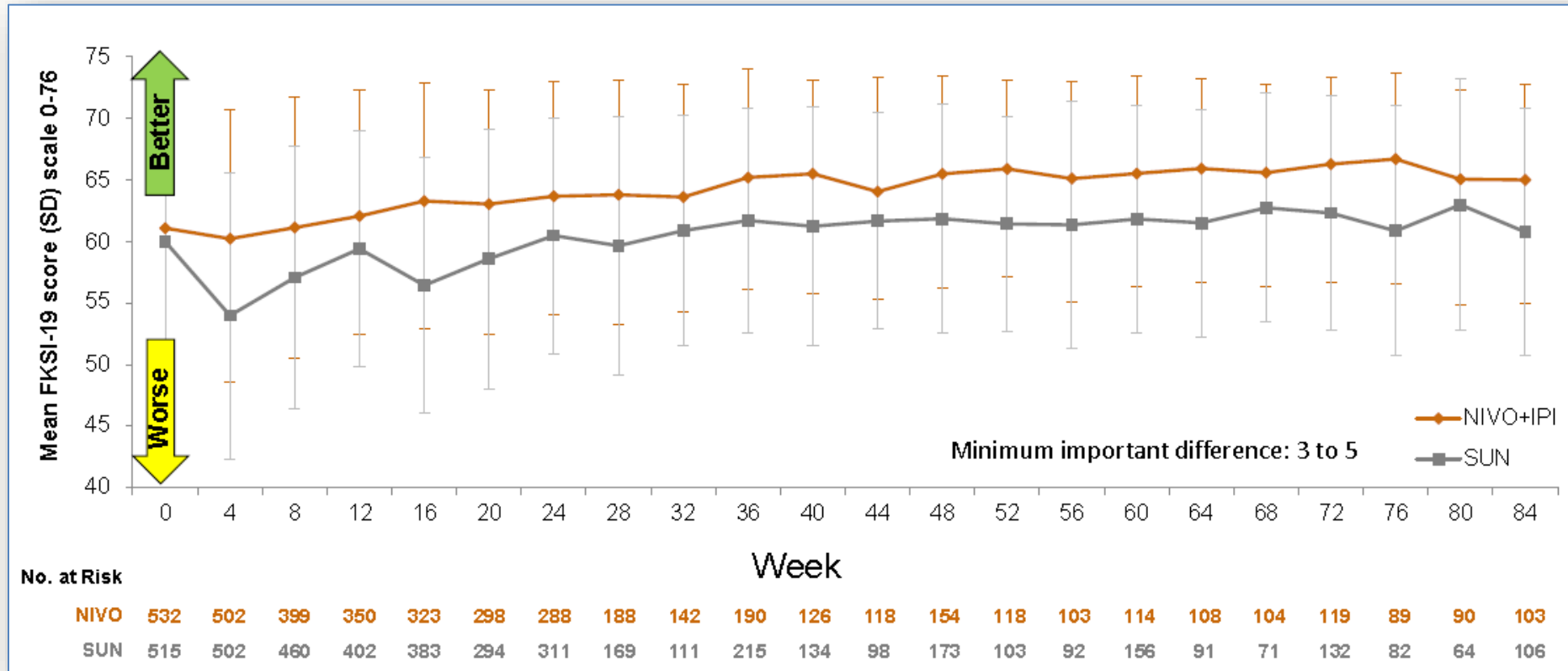
TRAE, %	Nivo + Ipi (n = 547)		Sun (n = 535)	
	Any	Gr 3-5	Any	Gr 3-5
TRAE in ≥ 25% of pts	93	46	97	63
▪ Fatigue	37	4	49	9
▪ Pruritus	28	< 1	9	0
▪ Diarrhea	27	4	52	5
▪ Nausea	20	2	38	1
▪ Hypothyroidism	16	< 1	25	< 1
▪ Decreased appetite	14	1	25	1
▪ Dysgeusia	6	0	33	< 1
▪ Stomatitis	4	0	28	3
▪ Hypertension	2	< 1	40	16
▪ Mucosal inflammation	2	0	28	3
▪ Hand-foot syndrome	1	0	43	9



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# Health-Related Quality of Life: ITT





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# VEGFR-TKI + Anti PD-1: Combos with Sunitinib and Pazopanib

Category, %	Sunitinib + Nivolumab (n=33)		Pazopanib + Nivolumab (n=20)		Pazo 800 + Pembrolizumab (n=10)		Pazo 600 + Pembrolizumab (n=10)	
	All	Grade 3-4	All	Grade 3-4	All	Grade 3-4	All	Grade 3-4
ALT increased	39	18	25	20	70	60	60	60
AST increased	36	9	30	20	70	60	50	40
Diarrhea	20	9	60	20	60	0	60	0

Prohibitive hepatic and gastrointestinal toxicity?

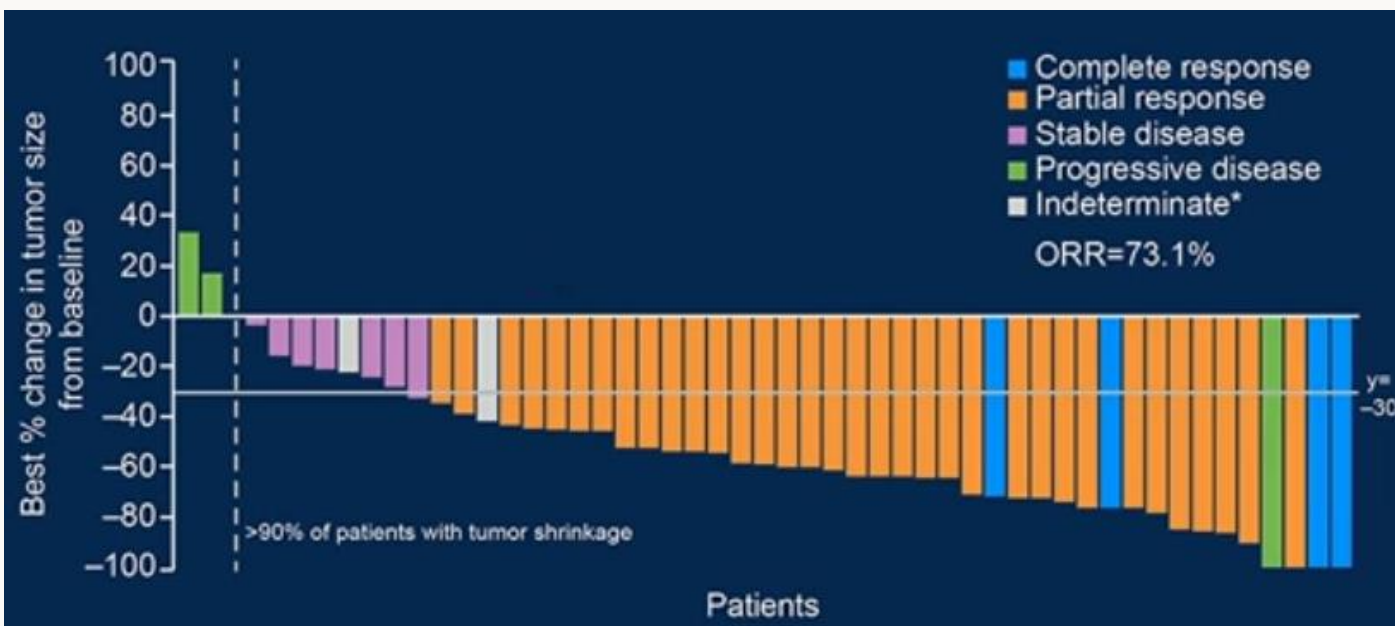


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# VEGFR-TKI + Anti PD-1: Axitinib + Pembrolizumab: Efficacy<sup>1</sup>

Best Overall Response, n (%)	(N=52)
Complete response (CR)	4 (7.7)
Partial response (PR)	34 (65.4)
Stable disease	8 (15.4)
Progressive disease	3 (5.8)
Indeterminate*	3 (5.8)
ORR (CR+PR)	38 (73.1)
95% Exact CI	59.0–84.4





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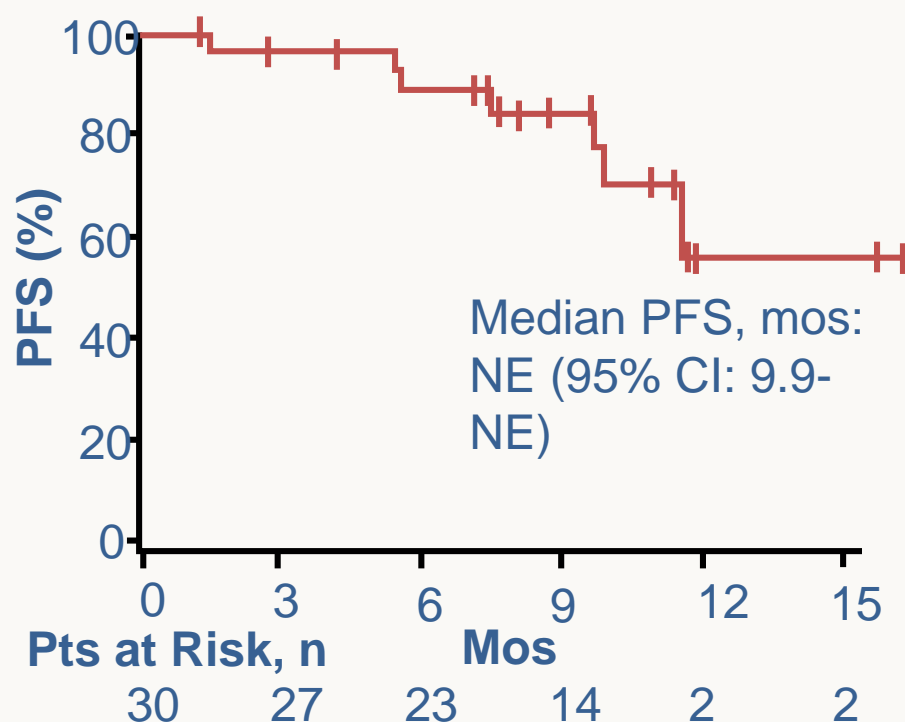
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# Lenvatinib + Pembrolizumab in Metastatic RCC: Efficacy Outcomes

Pts	ORR at Wk 24,* n (%)
All (N = 30)	19 (63)
Treatment naive (n = 12)	10 (83)
Previously treated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 regimen (n = 10)</li> <li>▪ ≥ 2 regimens (n = 8)</li> </ul>	5 (50) 4 (50)
PD-L1 status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Positive (n = 12)</li> <li>▪ Negative (n = 14)</li> <li>▪ Unknown (n = 4)</li> </ul>	7 (58) 10 (71) 2 (50)

\*All PR per irRECIST.

**PFS per irRECIST**







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# Immotion 151

## Key Eligibility:

- Treatment-naïve advanced or metastatic RCC
- Clear cell and/or sarcomatoid histology
- KPS  $\geq$  70
- Tumor tissue available for PD-L1 staining

## Stratification:

- MSKCC risk score
- Liver metastases
- PD-L1 IC IHC status (< 1% vs  $\geq$  1%)<sup>a</sup>

N = 915

R  
1:1

Atezolizumab 1200 mg IV q3w<sup>b</sup>  
+  
Bevacizumab 15 mg/kg IV q3w<sup>b</sup>

Sunitinib 50 mg/day orally  
(4 wk on, 2 wk off)

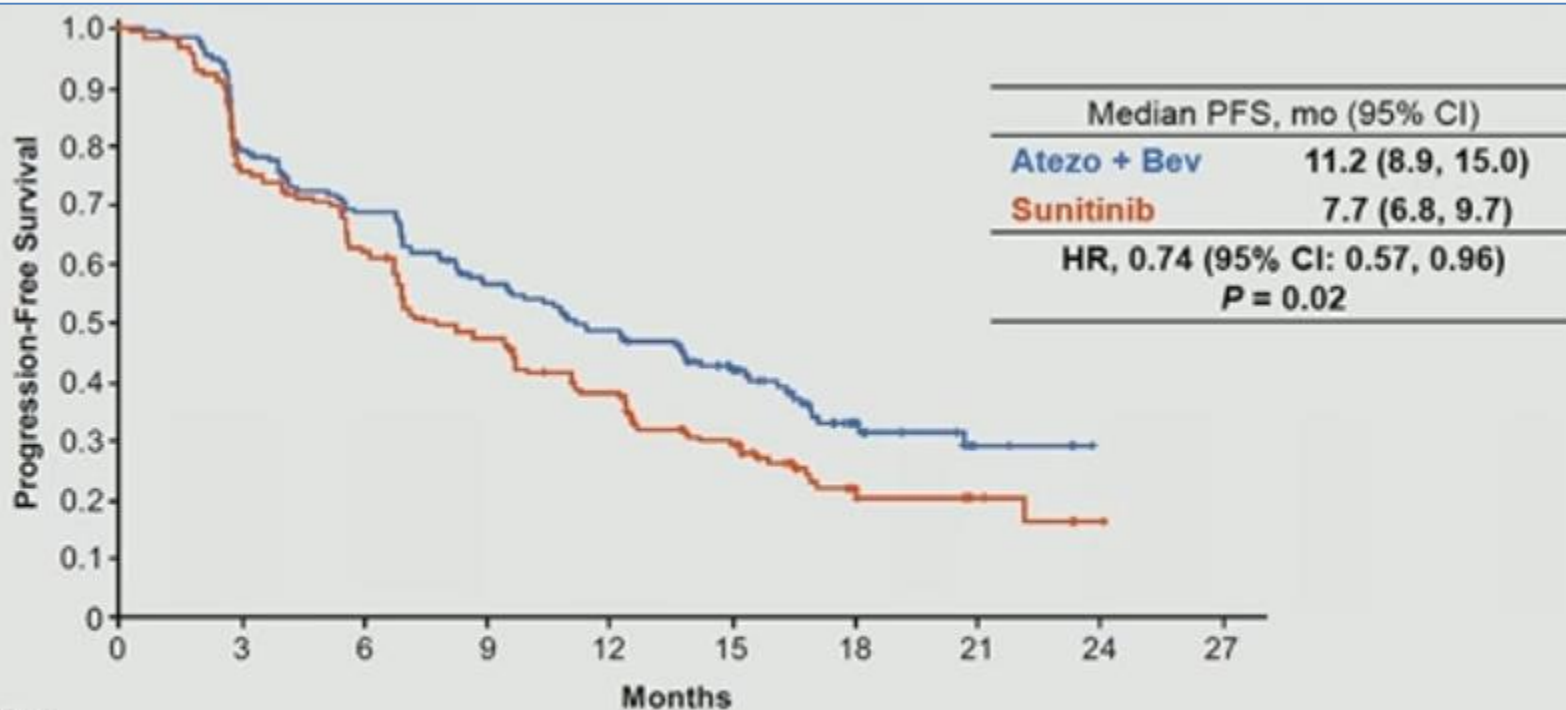
<sup>a</sup>  $\geq$  1% IC: 40% prevalence using SP142 IHC assay; <sup>b</sup> No dose reduction for atezolizumab or bevacizumab.



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# Progression Free Survival in PD-L1 +



No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
Atezo + Bev	178	137	117	94	79	55	22	5		
Sunitinib	184	135	110	83	64	44	15	7	1	

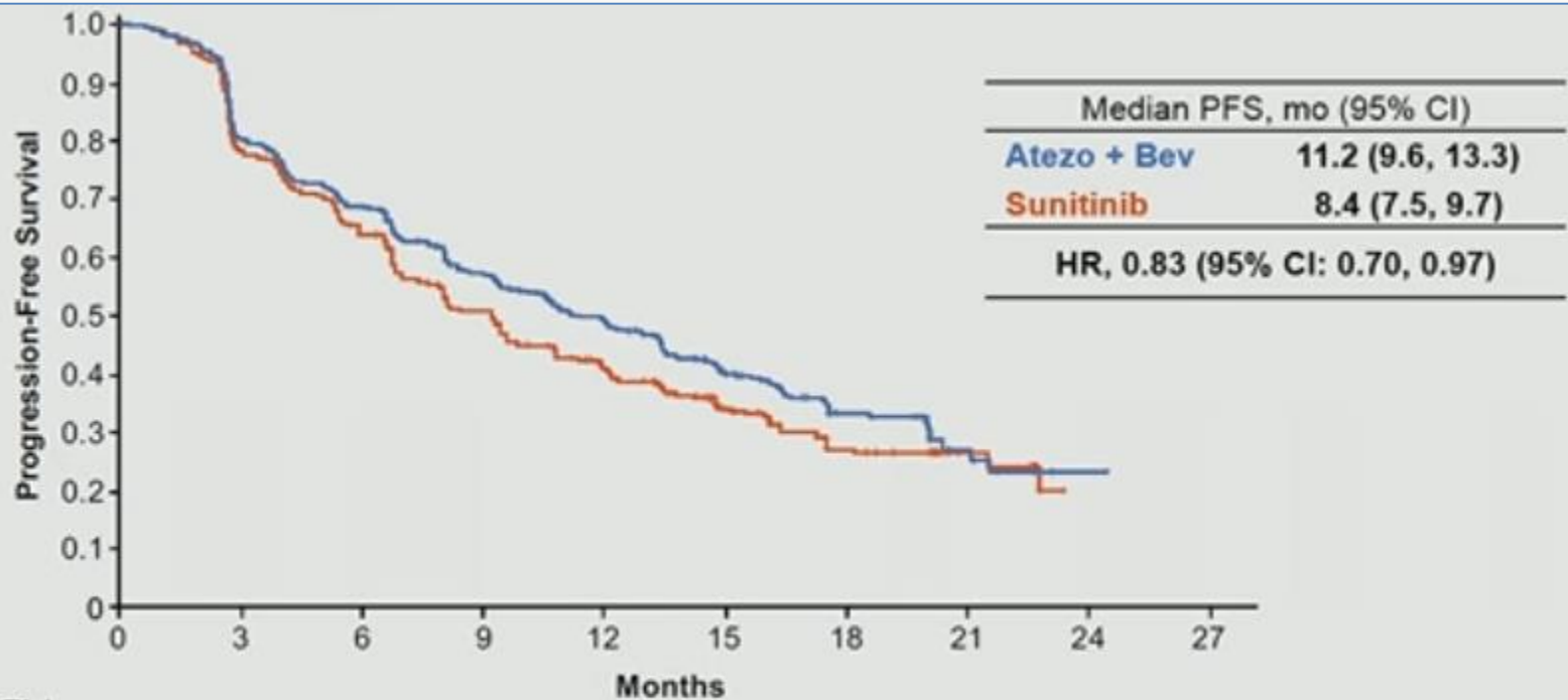
PFS assessed by investigators. Minimum follow-up, 12 mo. Median follow-up, 15 mo.  
The PFS analysis passed the pre-specified P value boundary of alpha = 0.04.



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# Progression Free Survival in ITT



No. at Risk		Months								
	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
Atezo + Bev	454	355	294	236	196	126	57	15	1	
Sunitinib	461	346	281	211	166	105	42	14	1	

PFS assessed by investigators. Minimum follow-up, 12 mo. Median follow-up, 15 mo.



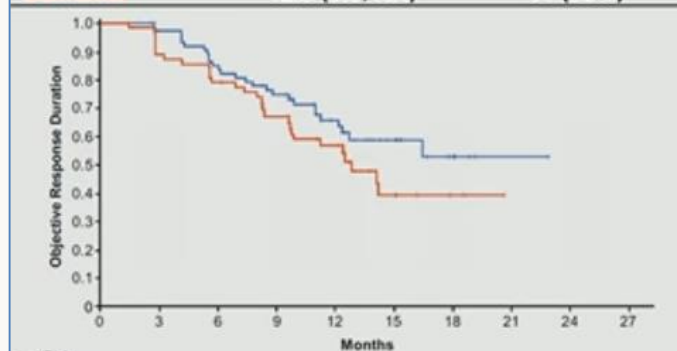
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# Objective Response Rate and DoR

	PD-L1+		ITT	
	Atezo + Bev n = 178	Sunitinib n = 184	Atezo + Bev n = 454	Sunitinib n = 460
<b>Confirmed ORR, % 95% CI</b>	<b>43% (35, 50)</b>	<b>35% (28, 42)</b>	<b>37% (32, 41)</b>	<b>33% (29, 38)</b>
<b>Complete response</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Partial response</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Stable disease</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Progressive disease</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Not evaluable<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>

PD-L1+	Median DOR, mo (95% CI)	Ongoing Responders, n (%)
Atezo + Bev	NR (12.4, NR)	49 (65%)
Sunitinib	12.9 (9.8, NR)	34 (53%)





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# PFS and ORR by IRC

	PD-L1+		PD-L1 <sup>-a</sup>		ITT	
	Atezo + Bev n = 178	Sunitinib n = 184	Atezo + Bev n = 276	Sunitinib n = 277 <sup>b</sup>	Atezo + Bev n = 454	Sunitinib n = 461
<b>Median PFS, mo (95% CI)</b>	8.9 (6.9, 12.5)	7.2 (6.1, 11.1)	11.0 (8.3, 13.3)	8.4 (7.4, 10.1)	9.6 (8.3, 11.5)	8.3 (7.0, 9.7)
<b>Stratified HR (95% CI)</b>	0.93 (0.72, 1.21)		0.84 (0.67, 1.04)		0.88 (0.74, 1.04)	
<b>Confirmed ORR, % (95% CI)</b>	36% (29, 44)	33% (26, 40)	32% (26, 37)	30% (25, 36)	33% (29, 38)	31% (27, 36)
<b>CR rate</b>	15%	8%	8%	6%	11%	7%

- IRC and investigator assessment of PFS benefit was generally consistent in the ITT population; however, results differed from investigator assessment in patients with PD-L1+ disease
- Investigators, IRC reviewers and the sponsor were blinded to PD-L1 status

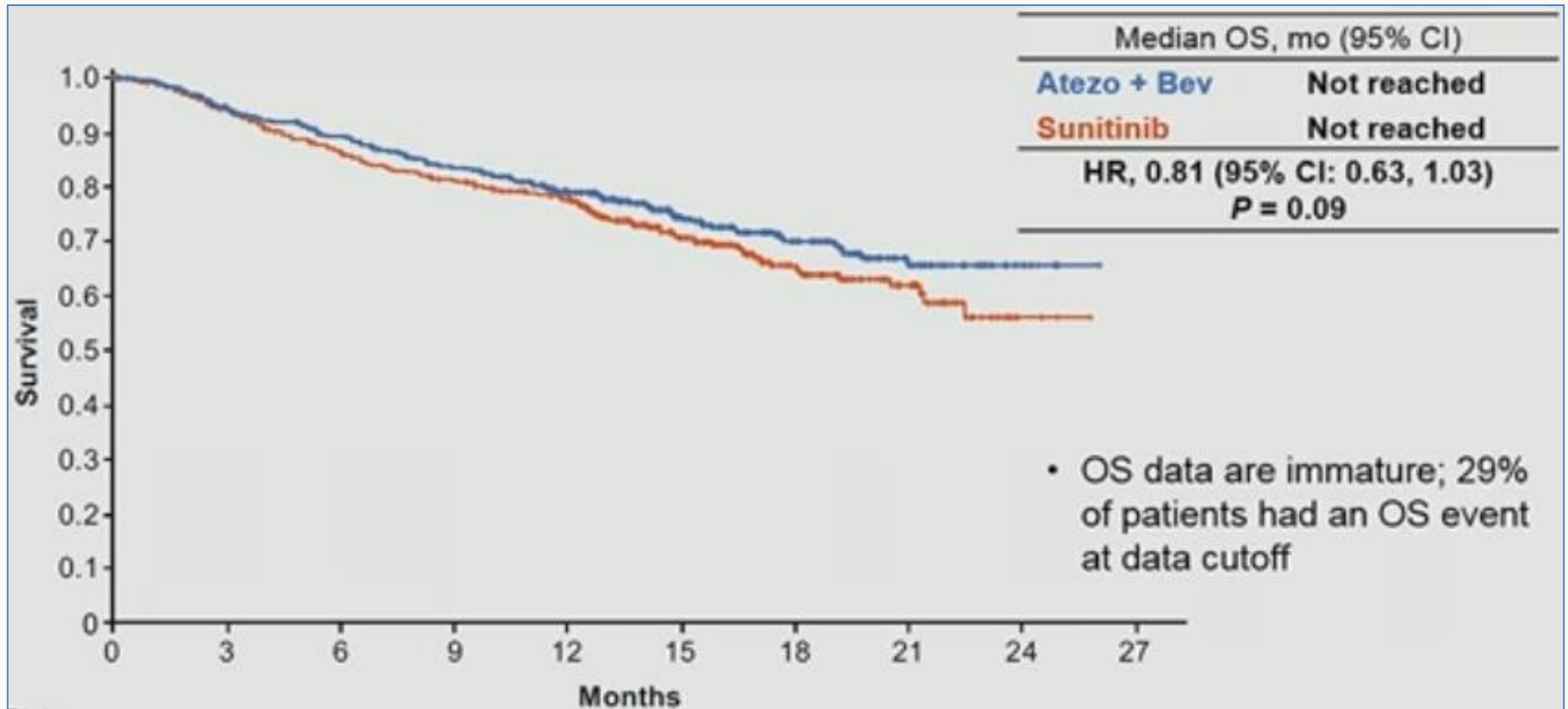
<sup>a</sup> PD-L1 negative tumors had a PD-L1 IHC expression < 1%. <sup>b</sup> n = 276 for ORR.



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# Overall Survival in ITT



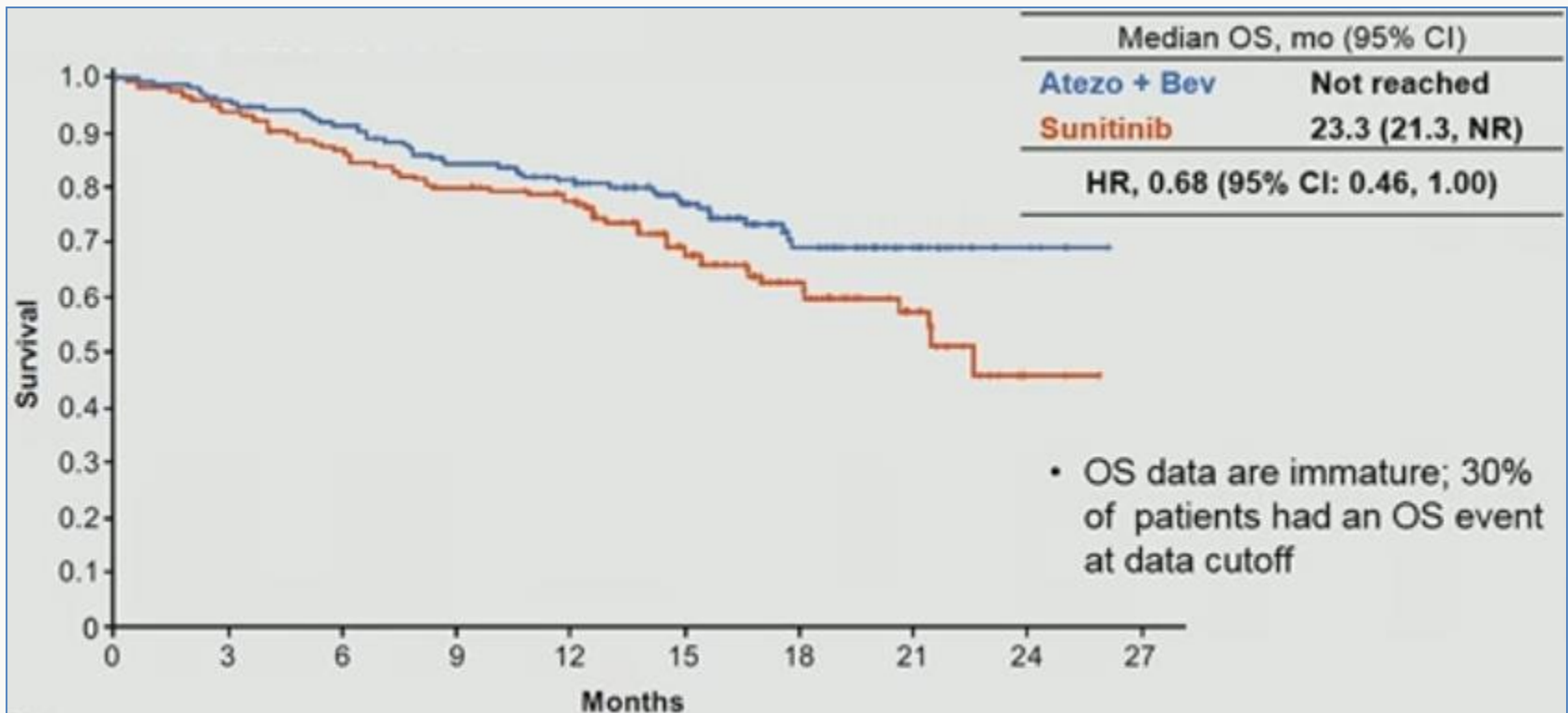


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# Overall Survival in PD-L1

+





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# Safety Profile

<b>All treated</b>	<b>Atezo + Bev n = 451</b>	<b>Sunitinib n = 446</b>
Median treatment duration (range), mo	12.0 (0-26.2)	9.2 (0-26.6)
AEs, %	91%	96%
Grade 3-4, %	40%	54%
AEs leading to discontinuation of treatment regimen, %	5%	8%
AEs leading to discontinuation of any treatment component, % <sup>a</sup>	12%	8%
Deaths, n	5 <sup>b</sup>	1 <sup>c</sup>





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# First Line Phase 3 Trials in Advanced RCC<sup>1</sup>

<b>Control Arm</b>	<b>Experimental Arm</b>	<b>Primary Endpoint</b>	<b>Estimated N</b>	<b>Trial</b>	<b>ClinicalTrials.gov No.</b>
Sunitinib	Axitinib + Avelumab	PFS	583	JAVELIN Renal 101	NCT02684006
Sunitinib	Axitinib + Pembrolizumab	PFS, OS	840	KEYNOTE-426	NCT02853331
Sunitinib	Bevacizumab + Atezolizumab	PFS, OS in PD-L1–detectable tumors	900	IMmotion151	NCT02420821
Sunitinib	Nivolumab + Ipilumab	PFS, OS	1,070	CheckMate 214	NCT02231749
Sunitinib	Sunitinib + AGS-003	OS	450	ADAPT	NCT01582672
Sunitinib	Lenvatinib- Pembrolizumab or Lenvatinib-Everolimus	PFS	735	CLEAR	NCT02811861

1. Choueiri TK and Motzer R. *N Engl J Med.* 2017;376:354-366.



THANK YOU



[dr.andrey@uol.com.br](mailto:dr.andrey@uol.com.br)

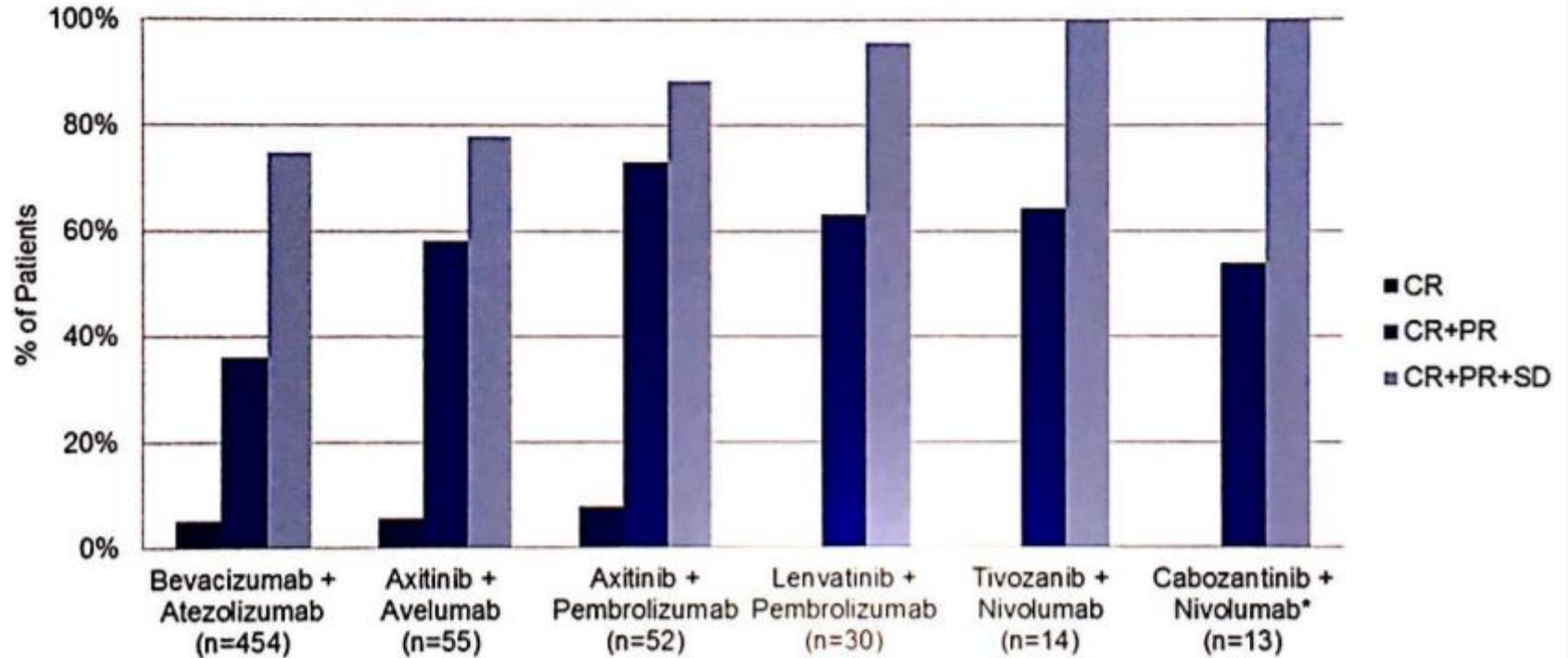


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Motzer et al ASCO GU 2018; Lee et al ESMO 2017; Choueiri et al ASCO 2017, Atkins et al ASCO GU 2018; Nadal et al ASCO GU 2018