

03 Jun 2023 | Analysis

ASCO 2023 – A Role For Immuno-Oncology In Ovarian Cancer At Last?

by

AstraZeneca's Duo-O trial suggests that excluding Brca-positive patients could be the key to Imfinzi's apparent success in ovarian cancer.

[AstraZeneca PLC](#) appears to have teased out a positive result for Imfinzi in ovarian cancer – a setting that so far has proved intractable for anti-PD-(L)1 drugs. The data, toplined positive in April, concern the Duo-O study of an Avastin/Imfinzi/Lynparza triplet, and have been presented 3 June as an American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) late-breaker.

The result is notable for having apparently succeeded where other PD-(L)1/Parp inhibitor combinations have failed, and one reason for this might be Astra's exclusion of Brca-positive patients, who would normally be expected to do well on Avastin/Lynparza alone. Still, questions will remain about Imfinzi's contribution, the breadth of the effect, and the robustness of a progression-free survival endpoint.

Debate continues about the validity of PFS in ovarian cancer, and there have been cases where a clinical benefit on PFS has been followed by a clearly negative result in terms of overall survival. This has, for instance, seen use of [GSK's Parp inhibitor, Zejula, narrowed in ovarian cancer maintenance](#).

Complexities

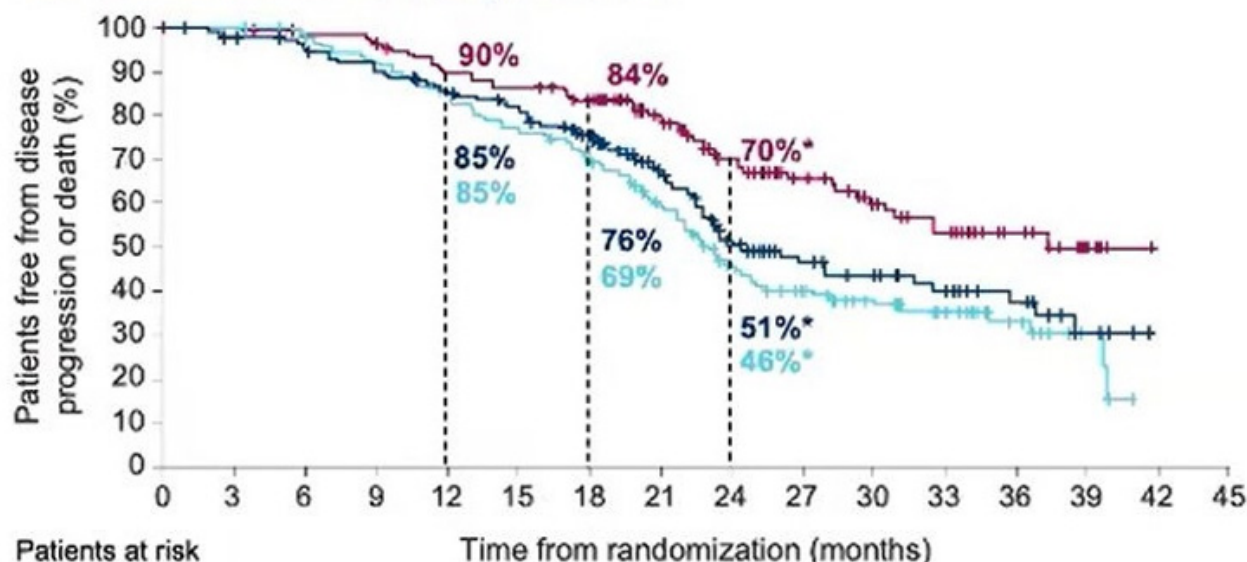
Duo-O had a complex three-arm design, and included two settings. Active cohorts comprised chemo/Avastin/Imfinzi first line followed by Avastin/Imfinzi with or without Lynparza in the maintenance setting; this was compared against a control cohort of chemo/Avastin followed by Avastin maintenance.

A further crucial twist is that the trial enrolled Brca-negative patients only, and its PFS endpoint was split between two co-primaries: an effect in all-comers, and in Brca-negatives who were nevertheless positive for [some other type of HRD mutation](#).

The good news is that the Avastin/Imfinzi/Lynparza maintenance triplet met both co-primaries, with $p < 0.0001$. The bad that Avastin/Imfinzi had no advantage over control at all.

The survival curves reveal another nuance. It might have been assumed that HRD-positive patients are driving the all-comers benefit, but in fact in HRD-negatives, some 60% of the Duo-O Brca-negative population, the triplet also beat control.

Non-tBRCAm HRD-positive

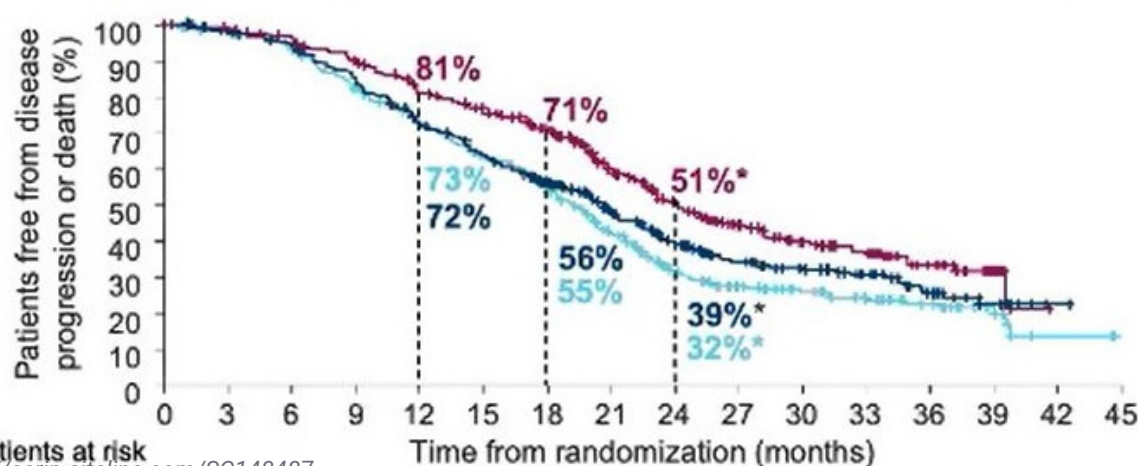


Patients at risk

| | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Arm 1 | 143 | 141 | 136 | 126 | 116 | 105 | 93 | 73 | 52 | 41 | 31 | 22 | 13 | 6 | 0 | |
| Arm 2 | 148 | 142 | 137 | 128 | 118 | 112 | 94 | 66 | 45 | 34 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 0 | |
| Arm 3 | 140 | 138 | 135 | 131 | 120 | 116 | 107 | 84 | 63 | 49 | 39 | 32 | 17 | 6 | 0 | |

| | Arm 1 PC + bev N=143 | Arm 2 PC + bev + durva N=148 | Arm 3 PC + bev + durva + ola N=140 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Events, n (%) | 86 (60) | 69 (47) | 49 (35) |
| Median PFS, months† | 23.0 | 24.4‡ | 37.3‡ |
| HR (95% CI) vs Arm 1 | | 0.82 (0.60–1.12)§ | 0.51 (0.36–0.72)§ |

Non-tBRCAm ITT



Patients at risk

<http://scrip.citeline.com/SC148487>

© Citeline 2024. All rights reserved.

| | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Arm 1 | 378 | 363 | 341 | 297 | 260 | 223 | 189 | 130 | 87 | 63 | 51 | 35 | 23 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Arm 2 | 374 | 354 | 336 | 301 | 254 | 221 | 180 | 130 | 93 | 70 | 54 | 39 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Arm 3 | 378 | 366 | 351 | 323 | 286 | 266 | 228 | 163 | 123 | 84 | 65 | 52 | 27 | 9 | 0 | |

| PD-(L)1 + Parp inhibition in ovarian cancer | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Roche | | | | | |
| <u>WO39409*</u> | ≥2L | Tecentriq + Rubraca | Uncontrolled | Ended 2020 after Covid-related protocol amendment, no data reported | None in ovarian cancer cohort |
| Merck KGaA/Pfizer | | | | | |
| <u>Javelin Ovarian Parp 100</u> | 1L & maintenance | Chemo + Bavencio, then Bavencio + Talzenna | Chemo +/- Avastin, then Talzenna or Avastin | <u>Discontinued after failure of Javelin Ovarian 100 trial</u> | None evident |
| Merck & Co and/or AstraZeneca | | | | | |
| <u>Duo-O</u> | 1L & maintenance | Chemo + Avastin + Imfinzi, then Avastin + Imfinzi +/- Lynparza | Chemo + Avastin, then Avastin | Maintenance triplet positive for PFS in HRD+ves, all-comers & HRD-ves | Must be Brca-ve (including other HRD+ves) |
| <u>Keylynk-001</u> | 1L & maintenance | Chemo + Keytruda, then Lynparza | Chemo +/- Keytruda, then placebo | PFS in PD-L1+ves & all-comers are co-primaries**; ends Oct 2023 | Must be Brca-ve |
| Bristol Myers Squibb/Pharma& (ex Clovis) | | | | | |

| PD-(L)1 + Parp inhibition in ovarian cancer | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| <u>Athena-Combo</u> | 1L maintenance | Opdivo + Rubraca | Opdivo or Rubraca or placebo | PFS primary, data were due Q1 2023*** | None evident |
| <p><i>Note: *not phase 3; **earlier PFS & OS were co-primaries; ***forecast made by Clovis, which later entered bankruptcy and sold Rubraca to Pharma& for \$70m. Source: company statements & clinicaltrials.gov.</i></p> | | | | | |

– Jacob Plieth (JacobP@vantageanalysis.com)

This article originally appeared in [Evaluate Vantage](#). Evaluate Vantage and Scrip are part of the same parent company, Norstella.