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MEETING SUMMARY ESMO 2021/EONS 14, VIRTUAL MEETING

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Highlights from GU NURSES CONNECT

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Pablo Peinado does not have any relevant financial relationships to disclose.

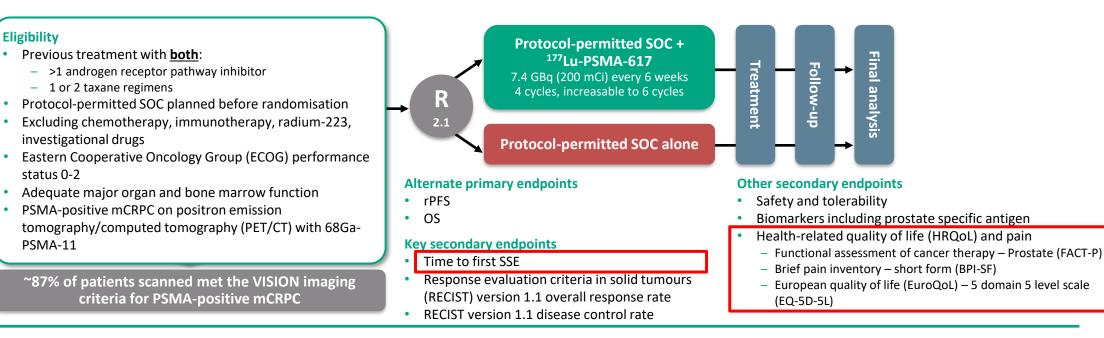
HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE, PAIN AND SAFETY OUTCOMES IN THE PHASE 3 VISION STUDY OF ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 IN PATIENTS WITH mCRPC

Fizazi K, et al. ESMO 2021. Abstract #576MO

¹⁷⁷Lu, ¹⁷⁷lutetium; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; PSMA, prostate specific membrane antigen

BACKGROUND AND STUDY DESIGN

- In the Phase 3 VISION study (NCT03511664), ¹⁷⁷Lutetium-PSMA-617 + standard of care (SOC) vs SOC prolonged (all p<0.001):
 - Radiographic progression-free survival
 - Overall survival
 - Time to first symptomatic skeletal event
- This presentation reports a number of secondary endpoints

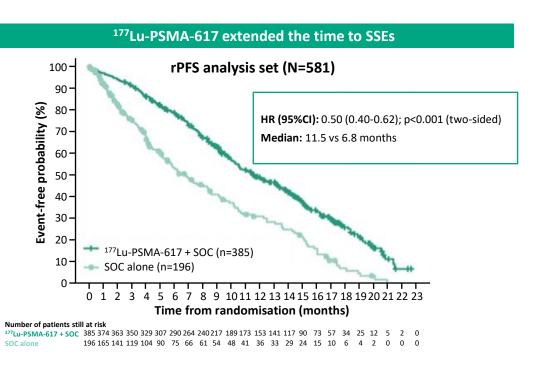


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TIME TO FIRST SSE



UPDATED SAFETY

	¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 + SOC (N=529)		SOC alone (N=205)	
Patients, n (%)	All grades	Grade 3-5	All grades	Grade 3-5
Any drug-related TEAE Serious Grade 5	451 (85.3) 49 (9.3) 5 (0.9)	150 (28.4) 43 (8.1) 5 (0.9)	59 (28.8) 5 (2.4) 0 (0.0)	8 (3.9) 5 (2.4) 0 (0.0)
TEAEs grouped by topics of interest				
Fatigue	260 (49.1)	37 (7.0)	60 (29.3)	5 (2.4)
Bone marrow suppression Leukopenia Lymphopenia Anaemia Thrombocytopenia	251 (47.4) 66 (12.5) 75 (14.2) 168 (31.8) 91 (17.2)	124 (23.4) 13 (2.5) 41 (7.8) 68 (12.9) 42 (7.9)	36 (17.6) 4 (2.0) 8 (3.9) 27 (13.2) 9 (4.4)	14 (6.8) 1 (0.5) 1 (0.5) 10 (4.9) 2 (1.0)
Dry mouth	208 (39.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.0)	0 (0.0)
Nausea and vomiting	208 (39.3)	8 (1.5)	35 (17.1)	1 (0.5)
Renal effects	46 (8.7)	18 (3.4)	12 (5.9)	6 (2.9)
Second primary malignancies	11 (2.1)	4 (0.8)	2 (1.0)	1 (0.5)
Intracranial haemorrhage	7 (1.3)	5 (0.9)	3 (1.5)	2 (1.0)

- Time to first SSE or death was 11.5 months for ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 group vs 6.8 months in the control group (HR [95%CI]: 0.50 [0.40-0.62]; p< 0.001)
- ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 was generally well tolerated; most common grade 3-5 adverse event (AE) in patients treated in the ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 arm was bone marrow suppression, which occurred in 23.4% of patients (compared to 6.8% in the SOC arm)

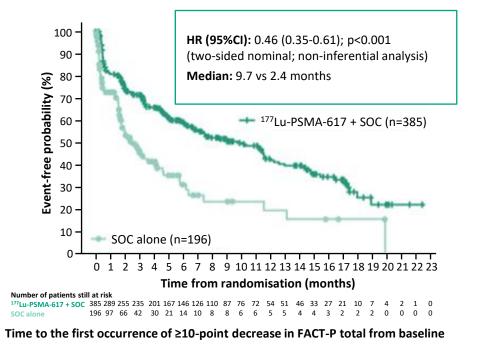
CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; ¹⁷⁷Lu, ¹⁷⁷lutetium; PSMA, prostate specific membrane antigen; rPFS, radiographic progression free survival; SOC, standard of care; SSE, symptomatic skeletal event; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event Fizazi K, et al. ESMO 2021. Abstract #576MO. Oral presentation

RESULTS (AD HOC ANALYSES)

TIME TO WORSENING IN HRQoL AND PAIN

FACT-P total score Time to worsening favoured the ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 arm

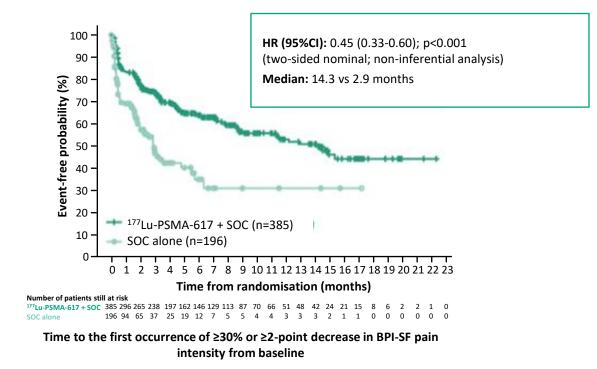
rPFS analysis set (N=581)



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BPI-SF pain intensity Time to worsening favoured the ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 arm

rPFS analysis set (N=581)



• HRQoL and pain time-to-worsening analyses favoured the ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 arm versus SOC alone

BPI-SF, brief pain inventory – short form ; CI, confidence interval; FACT-P, functional assessment of cancer therapy – Prostate; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; HR, hazard ratio; ¹⁷⁷Lu, ¹⁷⁷lutetium; PSMA, prostate specific membrane antigen; rPFS, radiographic progression free survival; SOC, standard of care Fizazi K, et al. ESMO 2021. Abstract #576MO. Oral presentation





• ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 plus SOC has significantly delayed time of worsening in HRQoL and pain, and delayed the time to the first SSE vs SOC alone in adults with mCRPC

HRQoL, health related quality of life; ¹⁷⁷Lu, ¹⁷⁷lutetium; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; PSMA, prostate specific membrane antigen; SOC, standard of care; SSE, systematic skeletal event Fizazi K, et al. ESMO 2021. Abstract #576MO. Oral presentation

DELAYS IN SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER DURING COVID: WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FOR THE NEXT YEARS?

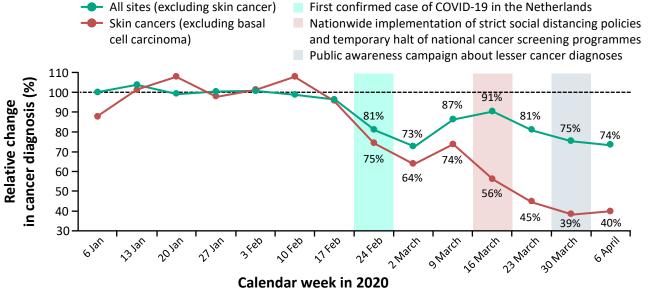
Kosir U, et al. ESMO 2021 (EONS14)

BACKGROUND



• Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an important reduction in cancer diagnoses, and screening programmes have been reduced dramatically

200 ·



- COVID-19 impact:
 - Cancer diagnosis reduced up to 40%
 - Urgent referrals reduced approx. 50%
 - Increase of distress, especially in younger patients

April 2019 April 2020

TWW, two week wait (urgent suspected cancer referrals)

Dinmohamed A, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2020;21:750-1; Earnshaw C, et al. Br J Dermatol. 2020;183:792-4; Kosir U, et al. ESMO 2021 (EONS14). Oral presentation

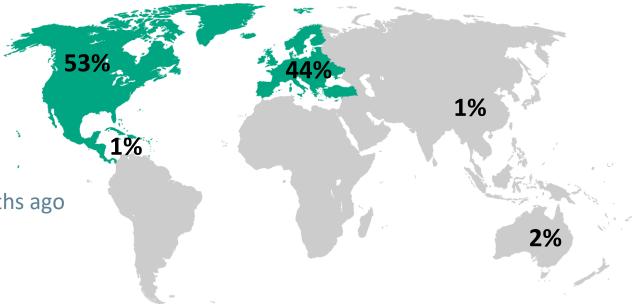
STUDY DESIGN



- Data collected between 6 April and 11 May 2020
- Aims of study:
 - Determine the impact of COVID-19 on young patients with cancer and survivors
 - Determine where young people with cancer and beyond get information related to COVID-19

• Demographics:

- 177 subjects identified (87% female)
- Median age 29.3 years (range 18-39 years)
- 32% in active treatment
- 14% completed treatment in past 6 months
- 54% completed treatment more than 6 months ago



RESULTS



Information re. COVID-19

- 24% received communication from their health practitioner
- 56% reported wanting more tailored information

Impact on care:

- **45%** reported changes in care:
 - Delay in follow-up
 - Delay in treatment
 - Virtual appointment
 - Alone during treatment
 - Changes in protocol
 - Reduced access to medicine

Impact on mental health (PHQ-4)

• More anxiety than depression/low mood *Psychological distress among adolescents and young adults*

		Anxiety	Depression	Total	BU
	n	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	50
Total sample	177	56 (32)	34 (19)	51 (29)	
Undergoing treatment	57	20 (35)	10 (18)	17 (30)	~ 1 iso
Completed within 6 months	24	12 (50)	6 (25)	12 (50)	130
Completed more than 6 months ago	96	24 (25)	18 (19)	22 (23)	

62% are more anxious now52% are more isolated now

BUT

~10% are less anxious and isolated now than before

SUMMARY



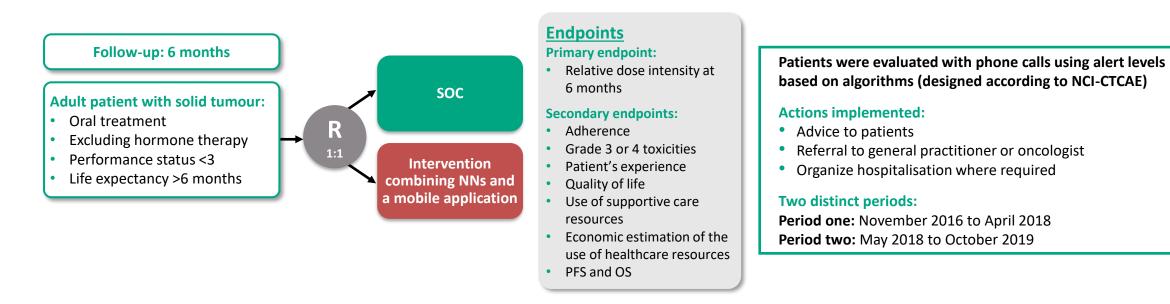
- It is evident that there will be lives lost due to the COVID pandemic in the future, but it is never too late for prevention
- It is important to improve:
 - Role of mental health in patients with cancer
 - Promote healthcare research
 - Streamline care with a holistic approach

REMOTE MONITORING BY NURSES NAVIGATORS: FROM EXPERIMENTATION TO OPTIMISATION OF ROUTINE PRACTICES

Duflot Boukobza A, et al. ESMO 2021 (EONS14). Abstract #CN1

BACKGROUND AND STUDY DESIGN

- GUnurses connect POWERED BY COR2ED
- CAPRI is a single centre, randomised phase 3 trial comparing digital and nurse navigators (NNs) intervention vs usual care in patients treated with oral anticancer agents at Gustave Roussy Cancer Center
- Aim is to understand how NNs can be optimised



NCI-CTCAE, National cancer institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; R, randomisation; SOC, standard of care

Duflot Boukobza A, et al. ESMO 2021 (EONS14). Abstract #CN1. Oral presentation

RESULTS



• 609 patients were included; 559 were evaluable

	CAPRI	Standard	р
Relative dose intensity (RDI), %	93.4	89.4	0.0426
Grade 3 or 4 toxicity, %	27.6	36.9	0.02
Emergency hospitalisations, %	15.1	22	0.04
Days of hospitalisation, mean (SD)	2.82 (6.96)	4.44 (9.60)	0.02
Access to supportive care, %	43.8	35.2	0.04
Patient experience (PACIC score), mean (SD)	2.94 (0.83)	2.67 (0.89)	0.01

• Patients in the CAPRI arm:

- Hgher RDI (study met primary endpoint)
- Fewer grade 3 or 4 toxicities and emergency hospitalisations
- Better access to supportive care
- Improved patient experience

RESULTS



- A total of 3,942 interventions were extracted concerning 272 patients; 3,445 could be analysed
- 2,062 (59.9%) of these interventions were followed by nurse actions:
 - 1,345 regular follow-ups (65%)
 - 717 upon patient/relative request (35%)
- 1,595 interventions (77.4%) were processed by NNs without referral to the oncologist
 - 77.5% for Period 1; 79.8% for Period 2

NN actions (n=2,062)	n (%)		
Advice to patient	1,035 (50.2)	Reasons to solicit the oncologist	%
Request for advice from oncologist	467 (22.6) 🗕	Emerging or worsening symptoms/toxicity	82
Orientation to the general practitioner	246 (11.9)	Follow up with oral anticancer agent	12.5
Orientation to supportive care programmes	116 (5.6)	Other reasons	5.5
Administrative management	198 (9.7)		

SUMMARY



- A significant proportion of scheduled contacts do not require intervention
- NN are autonomous in 77% of situations
- Utilisation of the algorithms:
 - Helps make the procedures more secure
 - Reduces the number of requests for the treating oncologist
 - Saves medical time and resources

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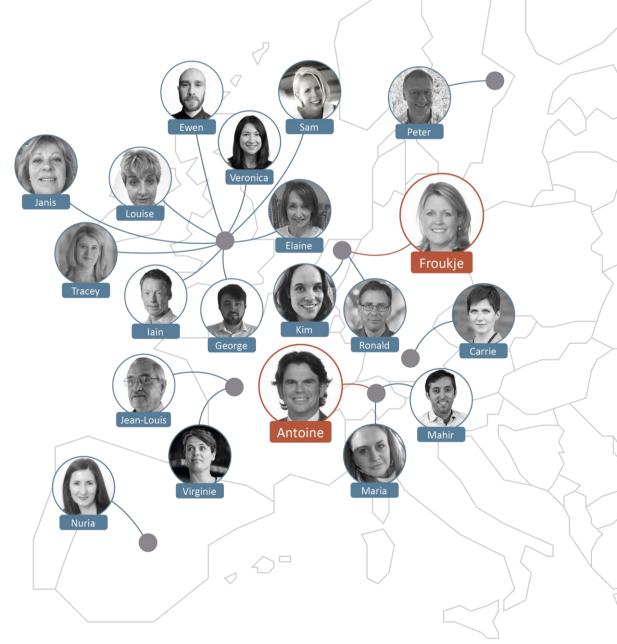




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