



Chemotherapy plus or minus bevacizumab for platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer patients recurring after a bevacizumab containing first line. The randomized phase 3 trial MITO16B - MaNGO OV2B - ENGOT OV17

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on the behalf of MITO, GINECO, MaNGO, SAKK and HeCOG groups



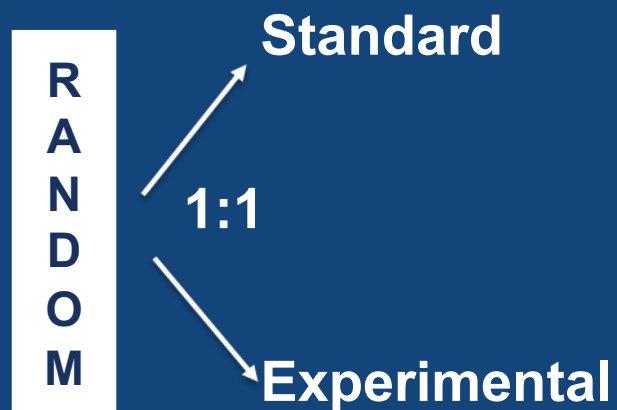
Background

- Bevacizumab added to first line carboplatin and paclitaxel chemotherapy and as maintenance prolongs PFS in patients with stage IIIB-IV ovarian cancer
- In recurrent bevacizumab-naïve patients the drug is approved in combination with chemotherapy both for those candidate to receive platinum (OCEANS trial; GOG213 trial) and in those not eligible for platinum (AURELIA trial)
- 70%-80% of recurrent patients are eligible for a rechallenge with platinum-based doublet
- To date, no trials have been specifically designed in ovarian cancer to assess the efficacy of the addition of bevacizumab to chemotherapy in patients recurring after a first line treatment containing bevacizumab

Study Aim

The MITO16B - MaNGO OV2B - ENGOT OV17 trial is an academic randomized, open label, phase III study testing whether the addition of Bevacizumab to a platinum-based chemotherapy prolongs progression-free survival (PFS) for recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer patients already treated with bevacizumab during first line

Study Design



Platinum-Based Chemotherapy

**Platinum-Based Chemotherapy
plus Bevacizumab**

Platinum-based Chemotherapy:

- Carboplatin + Paclitaxel +/- Beva 15mg/kg q 21
- Carboplatin + Gemcitabine +/- Beva 15mg/kg q 21
- Carboplatin + PLD q 28 +/- Beva 10mg/kg q 14

Stratification:

- center
- relapse during or after 1^o line Beva
- performance status
- chemo backbone

Study Population

- FIGO stage IIIB-IV ovarian cancer patients at first relapse, recurring at least 6 months after last dose of platinum
- Patients had received Bevacizumab during first-line treatment
- ECOG PS \leq 2
- Patients were included if they have a RECIST progression, with either measurable or non-measurable disease
- Normal organ function (bone marrow, heart, liver, renal)
- Availability of tumour samples for molecular analyses from primary surgery (mandatory) and secondary surgery (when available)

Study end-points

- Primary: PFS (Investigator assessed - RECIST 1.1)
- Secondary:
 - Overall survival
 - Safety (CTCAE v4.03)
 - Objective response rate (RECIST 1.1)
 - *PFS centrally reviewed (not yet available)*
 - *Prognostic and predictive molecular factors (not yet available)*

Sample size

- Two-sided alpha error: 0.05
- Power: 90%
- Expected PFS in the standard arm: 8 months
- Projected PFS in the experimental arm: 11.9 months
- Hazard ratio: 0.67
- Events needed for the final analysis: 265
- 400 patients to be randomized
- No interim analyses planned

Study sponsorship and support

- The study is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute of Naples that has the property of the data
- Support from Roche global (funding and drug)
- Translational project also supported by Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (AIRC) and Associazione Italiana di Oncologia Medica (AIOM)
- Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT01802749
- EUDRACT Number: 2012-004362-17

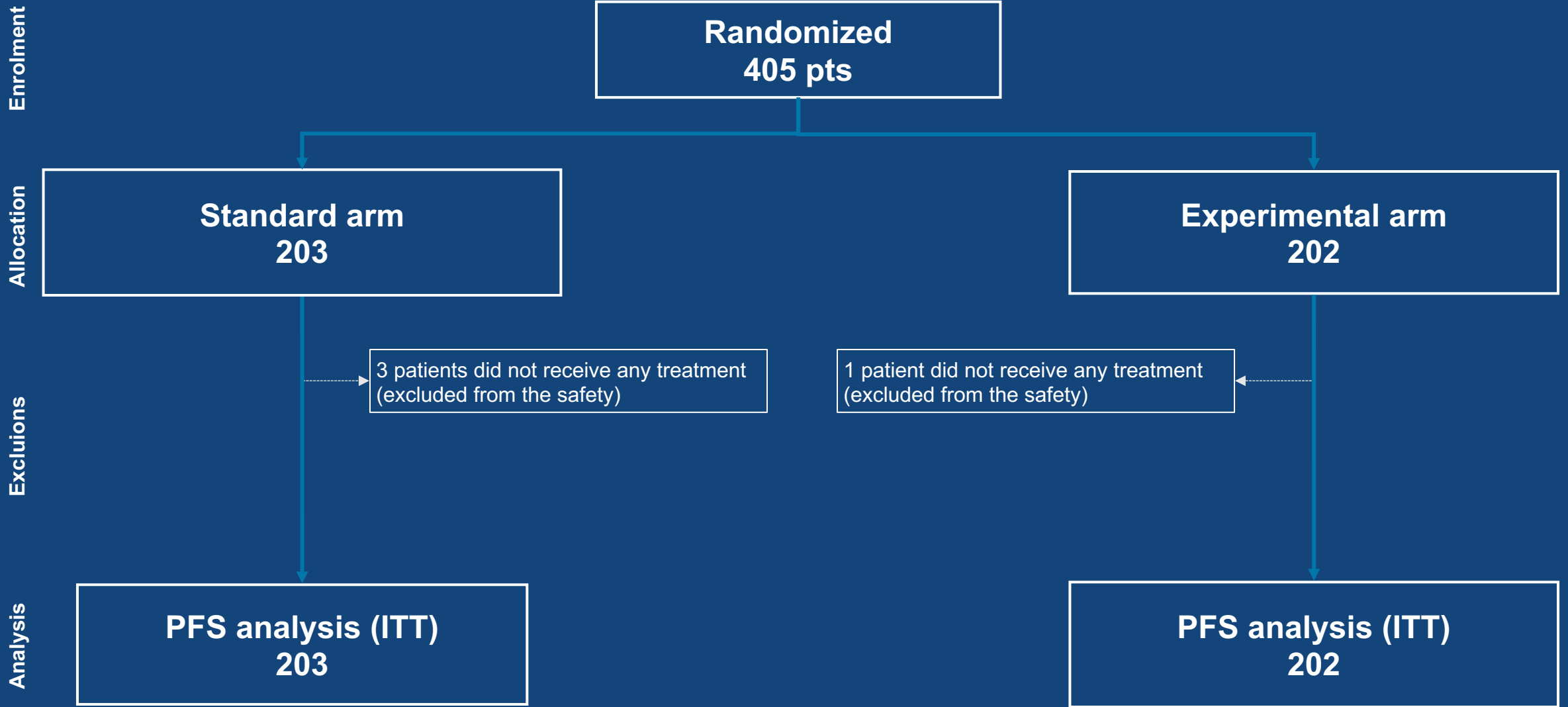
Study conduction

- Ethical committee approval: December 19th, 2012
- First patient enrolled: December 6th, 2013
- Last patient enrolled: November 11th, 2016
- Database lock: February 28th, 2018
- Median follow-up of alive patients: 20 months

Participating cooperative groups

Country	Group	Total N
<i>Italy</i>	MITO	206
	MaNGO	72
<i>France</i>	GINECO	100
<i>Switzerland</i>	SAKK	17
<i>Greece</i>	HECOG	10
Total		405

Patients' flow



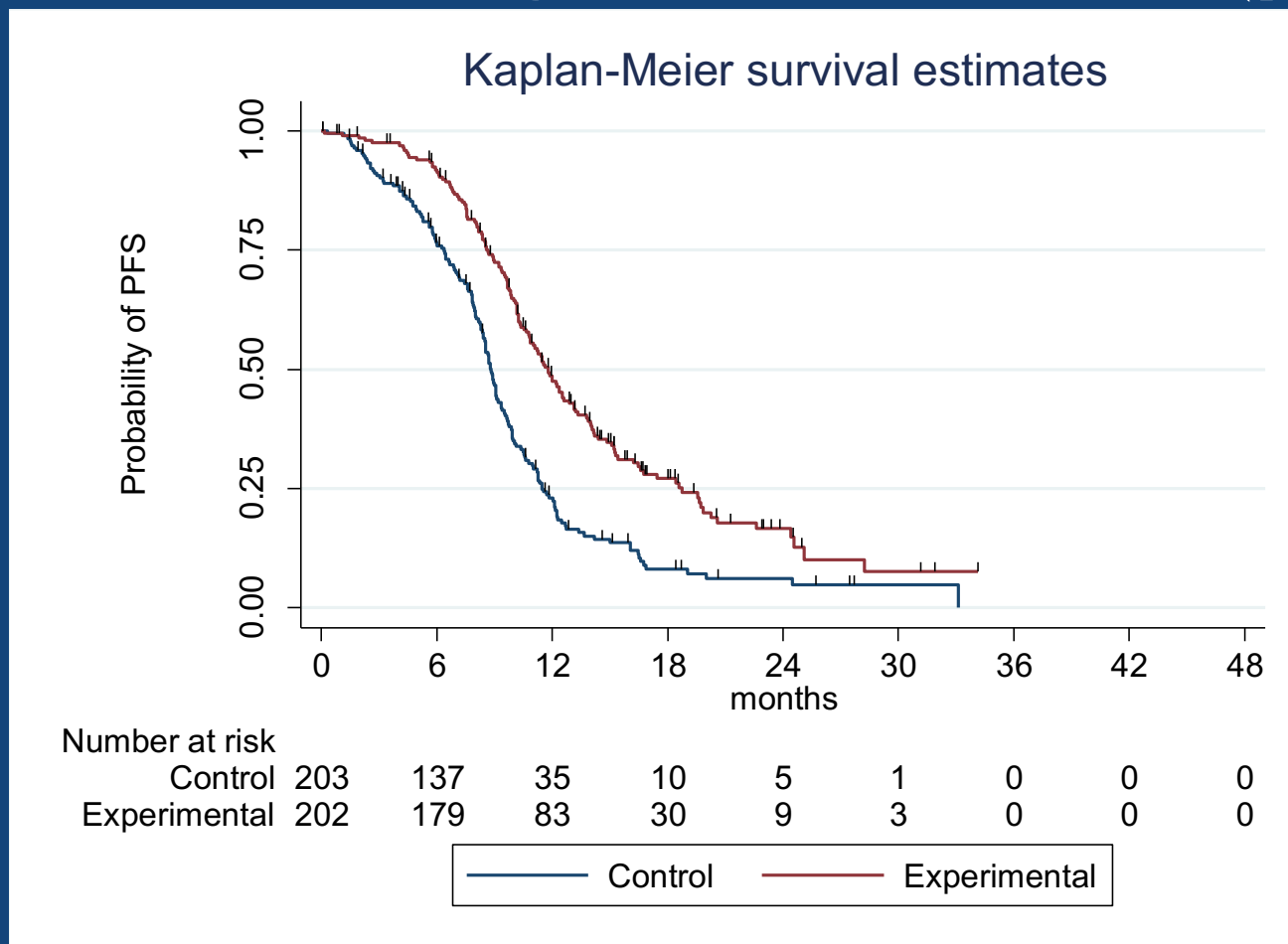
Baseline characteristics of patients (1)

	Standard (n = 203)	Experimental (n = 202)	Total (n = 405)
Median age (range)	60.6 (33.9-91.0)	61.5 (29.5-82.6)	61.2 (29.5-91.0)
Tumor histology			
Serous	158 (77.8%)	165 (81.7%)	323 (79.8%)
Mucinous	2 (1.0%)	1 (0.5%)	3 (0.7%)
Endometrioid	12 (5.9%)	8 (4.0%)	20 (4.9%)
Other	28 (13.8%)	25 (12.4%)	53 (13.1%)
Missing	3 (1.5%)	3 (1.5%)	6 (1.5%)
ECOG performance status			
0	167 (83.5%)	164 (81.6%)	331 (82.6%)
1	33 (16.5%)	35 (17.4%)	68 (17.0%)
2	0 (0%)	2 (1.0%)	2 (0.5%)
BRCA 1-2 mutational status			
Not available (<i>Somatic Mutation assay ongoing</i>)	111 (54.7%)	110 (54.5%)	221 (54.6%)
Wild type	72 (35.5%)	72 (35.6%)	144 (35.6%)
Mutant	20 (9.8%)	20 (9.9%)	40 (9.9%)

Baseline characteristics of patients (2)

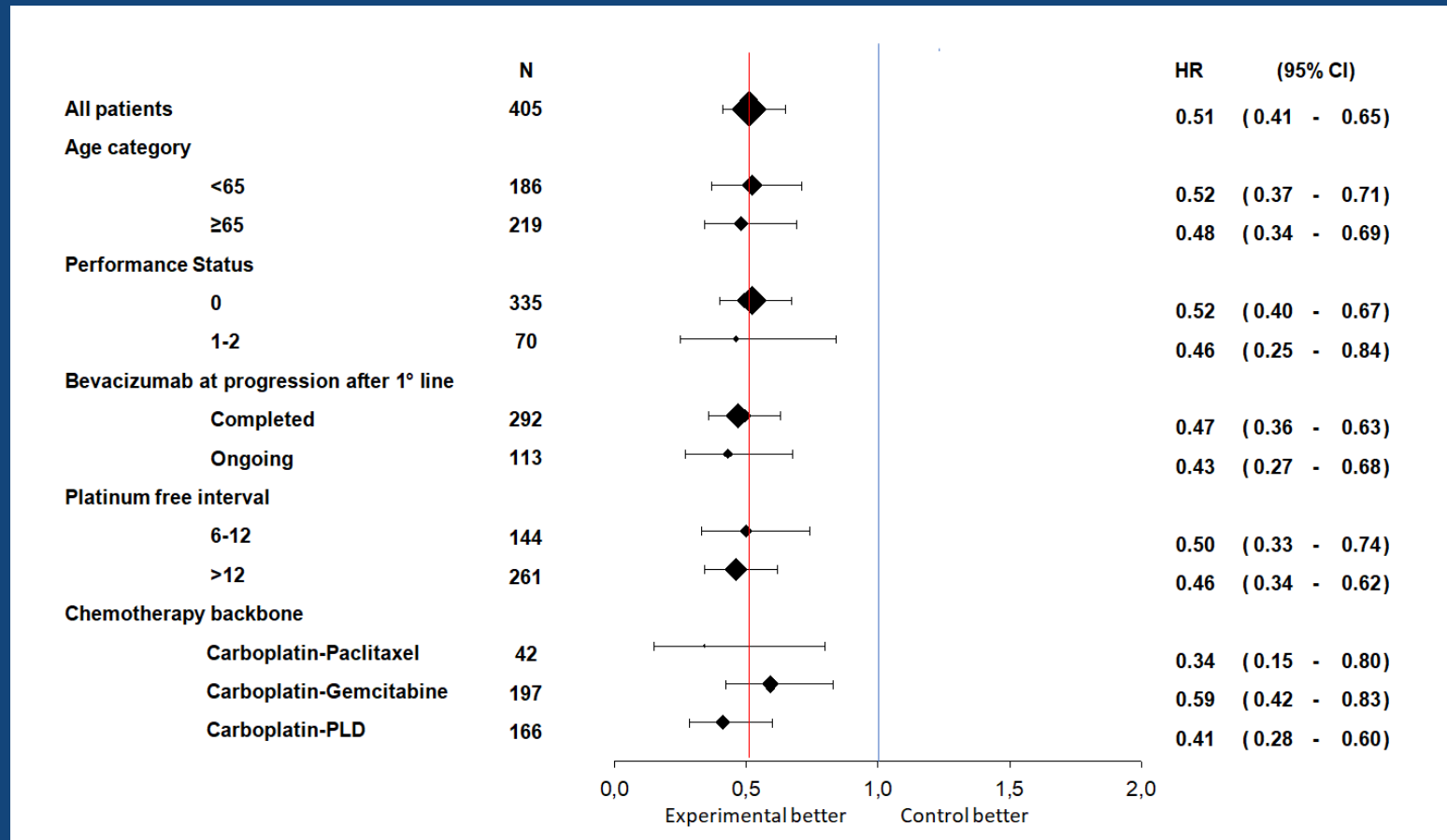
	Standard (n = 203)	Experimental (n = 202)	Total (n = 405)
Platinum Free-Interval			
6-12 months	72 (35.5%)	72 (35.6%)	144 (35.6%)
> 12 months	131 (64.5%)	130 (64.4%)	261 (64.4%)
1L Bevacizumab at relapse/PD			
Completed	147 (72.4%)	145 (71.8%)	292 (72.1%)
Ongoing	56 (27.6%)	57 (28.2%)	113 (27.9%)
Chemotherapy backbone			
Carboplatin-Paclitaxel	21 (10.3%)	21 (10.4%)	42 (10.4%)
Carboplatin-Gemcitabine	99 (48.8%)	98 (48.5%)	197 (48.6%)
Carboplatin-PLD	83 (40.9%)	83 (41.1%)	166 (41%)
Residual Disease after primary surgery			
< 1 cm	116 (57.1%)	96 (47.5%)	212 (52.3%)
≥ 1cm	60 (29.6%)	80 (39.6%)	140 (34.6%)
Missing	27 (13.3%)	26 (12.9%)	53 (13.1%)

PFS Investigator assessed (primary end-point)



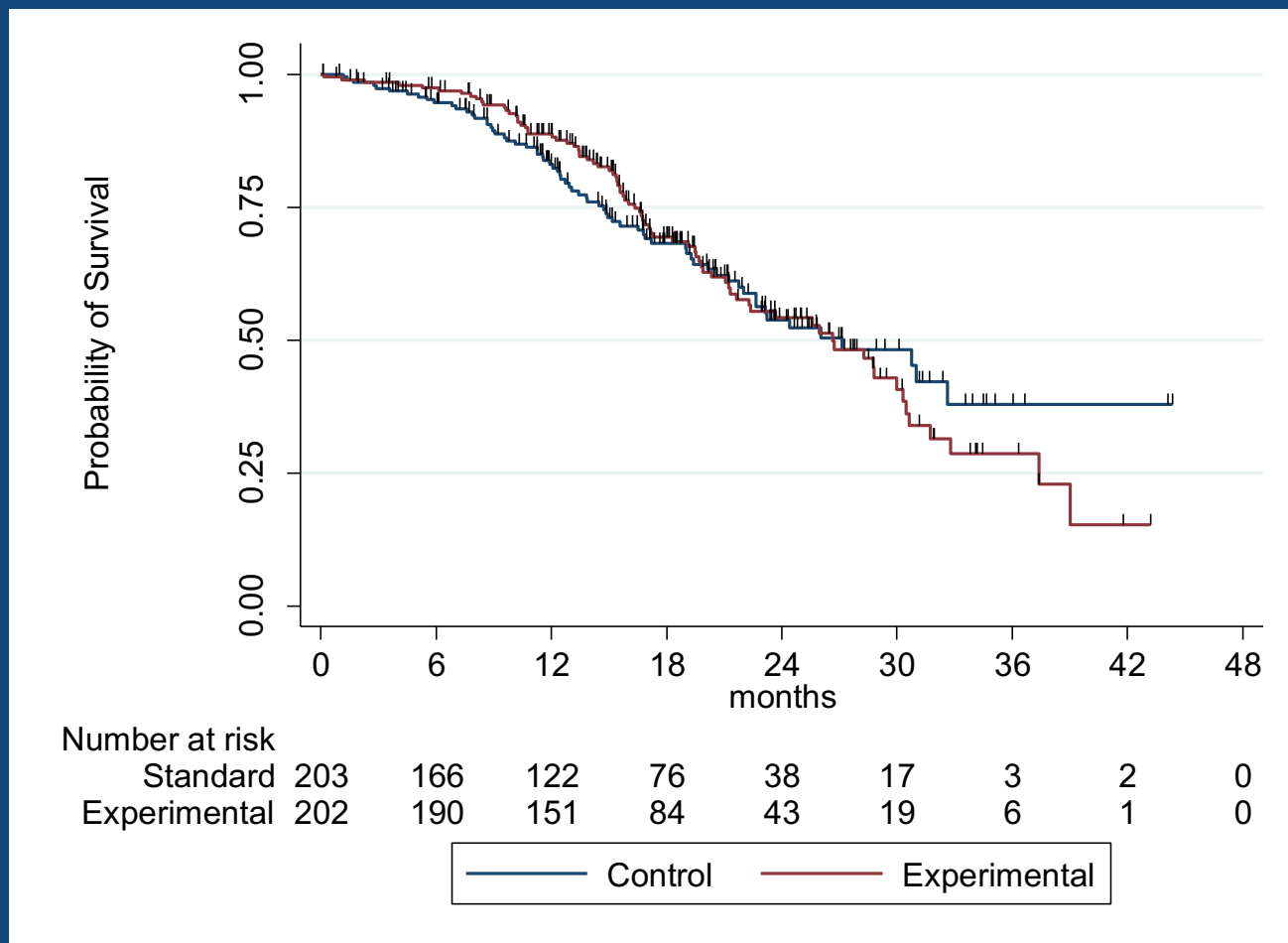
	Standard	Experimental	Log Rank P
# events	161	143	
Median PFS	8.8 mos	11.8 mos	<0.001
HR* (95%CI)	0.51 (0.41-0.65)		
*adjusted by: age, PS, centre size, bevacizumab at relapse, chemo backbone, residual disease at initial surgery			

HR of PFS by major subgroups



Adjusted by: age, performance status, centre size, bevacizumab at relapse, chemo backbone, residual disease at initial surgery

Overall survival



	Standard	Experimental	Log Rank P
# events	68	79	
Median OS	27.1 mos	26.6mos	0.98
HR* (95%CI)	0.97 (0.70-1.35)		
*adjusted by: age, PS, centre size, bevacizumab at relapse, chemo backbone, residual disease at initial surgery			

Objective Response Rate (RECIST 1.1)

	Standard N= 143	Experimental N= 130	P
Responders (CR+PR)	94 (65.7%) [95%CI: 57.6%-73.0%]	97 (74.6%) [95%CI: 66.5%-81.4%]	0.14
CR	9 (6.3%)	20 (15.4%)	
PR	85 (59.4%)	77 (59.2%)	

Severe Toxicity occurring >4% of patients

	STD (N=200)		EXP (N=201)		P*
	G3	G4	G3	G4	
Hypertension	20 (10%)	0	58 (28.9%)	0	<0.001
Neutrophils	56 (28%)	25 (12.5%)	48 (23.9%)	32 (15.9%)	0.95
Thrombocytopenia	20 (10%)	23 (11.5%)	31 (15.4%)	30 (14.9%)	0.04
Proteinuria	0	0	8 (3.9)	0	0.007
Febrile Neutropenia	6 (3%)	4 (2%)	3 (1.5%)	1(0.5%)	0.17
Allergic Reaction	11 (5.5%)	0	5 (2.48%)	1 (0.5%)	0.22
Anemia	22 (11%)	1(0.5%)	22 (10.9%)	0	0,88

*Chi-square or Fisher's exact test as appropriate (severe vs non-severe)

Translational plan

- 304 baseline histology samples collected to date
- Blood samples collected before, after chemo, and after bev completion or PD
- 11 research labs involved in Italy

- Analysis ongoing
 - NGS on tissue and blood
 - Cytokines
 - TMA and IHC for 34 proteins
 - Validation of miRNA
 - Circulating endothelial cells
 - Proteomic and lipidomic

Conclusions

- In ovarian cancer patients relapsing ≥ 6 months after last platinum, previously treated with bevacizumab in first line, rechallenge with bevacizumab in combination with a platinum-based doublet is associated with a significantly prolonged PFS, with no unexpected toxicity
- Rechallenge with platinum based chemotherapy and bevacizumab is a clinical option in recurrent patients already treated with bevacizumab
- Future translational analyses will provide a deeper insight into prognostic and predictive factors

Acknowledgments

All the patients and their families
The Investigators and the staff

MITO

Milano (INT)	Domenica Lorusso	Torino (Candiolo)	Massimo Aglietta
Napoli (INT)	Sandro Pignata	Legnago	Filippo Greco
Roma	Giovanni Scambia	Lecce	Graziana Ronzino
Meldola	Ugo De Giorgi	Parma	Maria Angela Bella
Genova (S.Martino)	Alberto Sobrero	Rimini	Valentina Arcangeli
Napoli (Vanvitelli)	Michele Orditura	Benevento	Bruno Daniele
Brindisi	Saverio Cinieri	Negrar	Stefania Gori
Roma (Fatebenefratelli)	Enrico Breda	Aviano	Simona Scalone
Catania (Nesima)	Roberto Bordonaro	Modena	Roberto Sabatini
Napoli (Federico II)	Sabino De Placido	Carpì	Lucia Longo
Faenza	Stefano Tamberi	Rionero in Vulture (Pz)	Michele Aieta
Mirano	Grazia Artioli	Avellino	Cesare Gridelli
Udine	Claudia Andreetta	Palermo	Carmela Arcuri
Taormina	Francesco Ferraù		
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Caen	Florence Joly	Nancy
Dijon	Favier Laure	Nantes
Saint Simon	Sonia branco	Limoges
Mougins	Remy Largillier	Merseille
Creteil	Emmanuelle Malaurie	Pau (Université)
Strasbourg	Louis-Marie Dourthe	Senlis
Lyon (Sauveguard)	Isabelle Moullet	Bayonne
Marseille	Cyril Foa	Bourg-en-bresse
Reims	Aude-Marie Savoye	Besancon
Bordeaux	Anne Floquet	Clermont-ferrand
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Prato	Elena Zafarana
Lecco	Antonio Ardizzioia
Brescia	Germana Tognon
Genova (Galliera)	Andrea De Censi
Torino (Mauriziano)	Anna Maria Ferrero
Sondrio	Alessandro Bertolini
Varese	Nicoletta Donadello
Ravenna	Daniele Turci
Milano (Falk)	Salvatore Siena
Coordinating Centre	Roldano Fossati Simona Stupia

SAKK

Bellinzona	Christiana Sessa	Aarau	Elena Kralidis
Frauenfeld	Mathias Feher	Luzern	Stefan Aebi
St Gallen	Patrik Weder	Chur	Roger von Moos
Basel	Viola Heinzlmann-Schwarz	Coordinating Centre	Simona Berardi -Vilei

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