

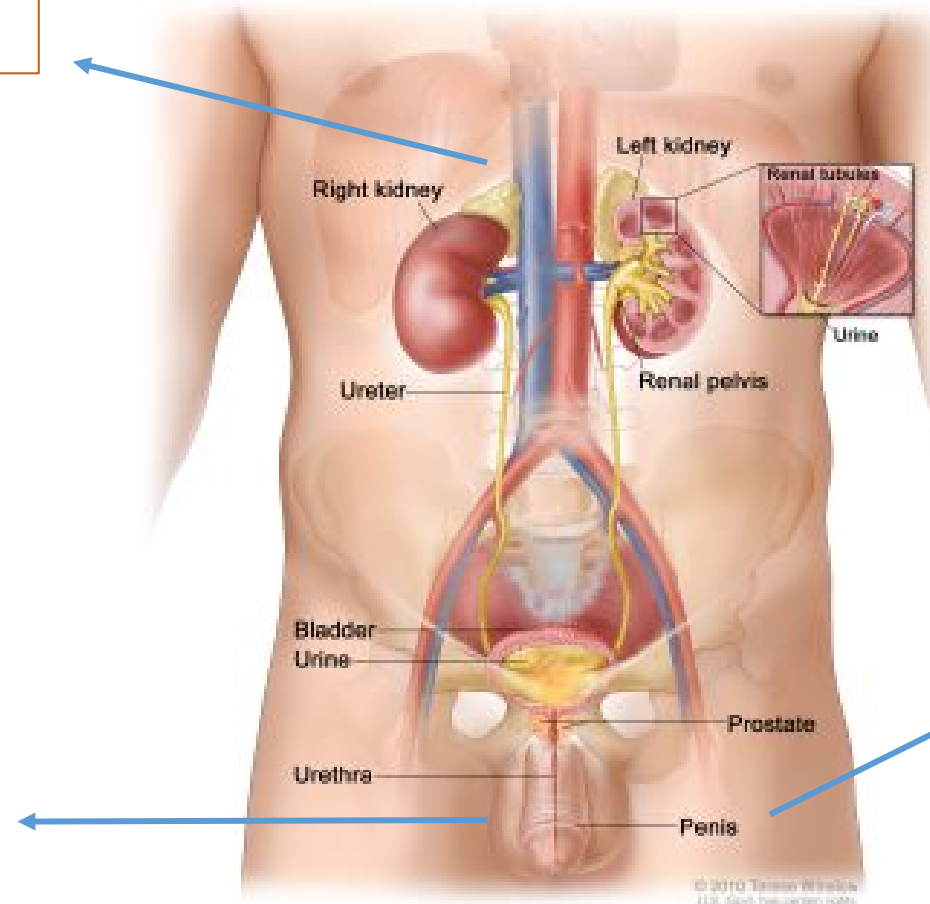
Overview of the ongoing clinical trials in rare tumors



Tiago Costa de Padua
Oncologist/ ESMO Research Fellow
25/11/2022

Rare GU tumors

Adrenal tumours



Penile cancer

Testicular cancer

Challenges in Rare GU Tumors



Global Society of Rare Genitourinary Tumors (GSRGT)

- Multidisciplinary collaboration
- Medical Education
- Development of guidelines
- Clinical Research

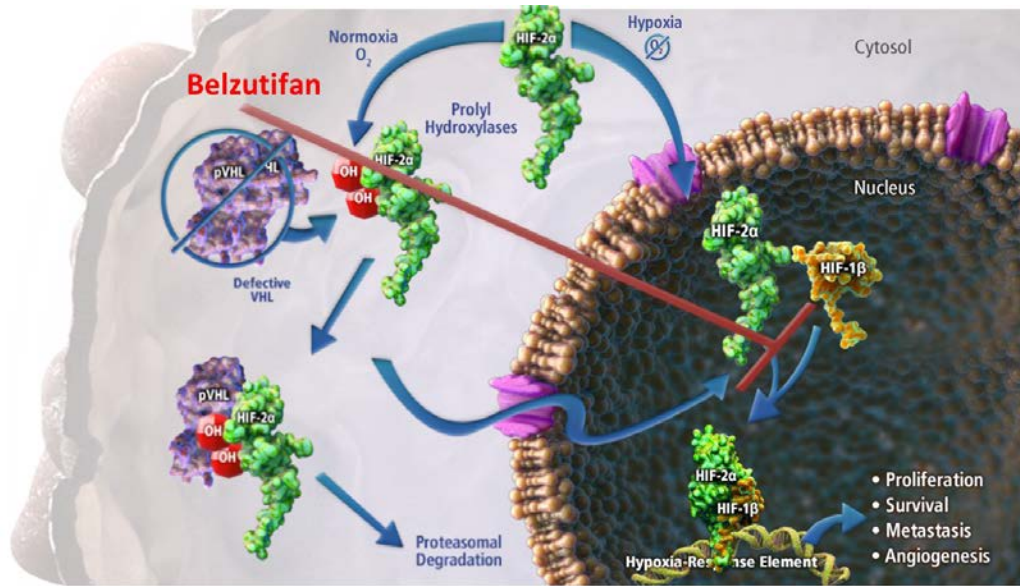


Adrenal tumors



A Phase 2 Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Belzutifan Monotherapy in Participants with Advanced Pheochromocytoma/Paraganglioma (PPGL) or Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor (pNET)

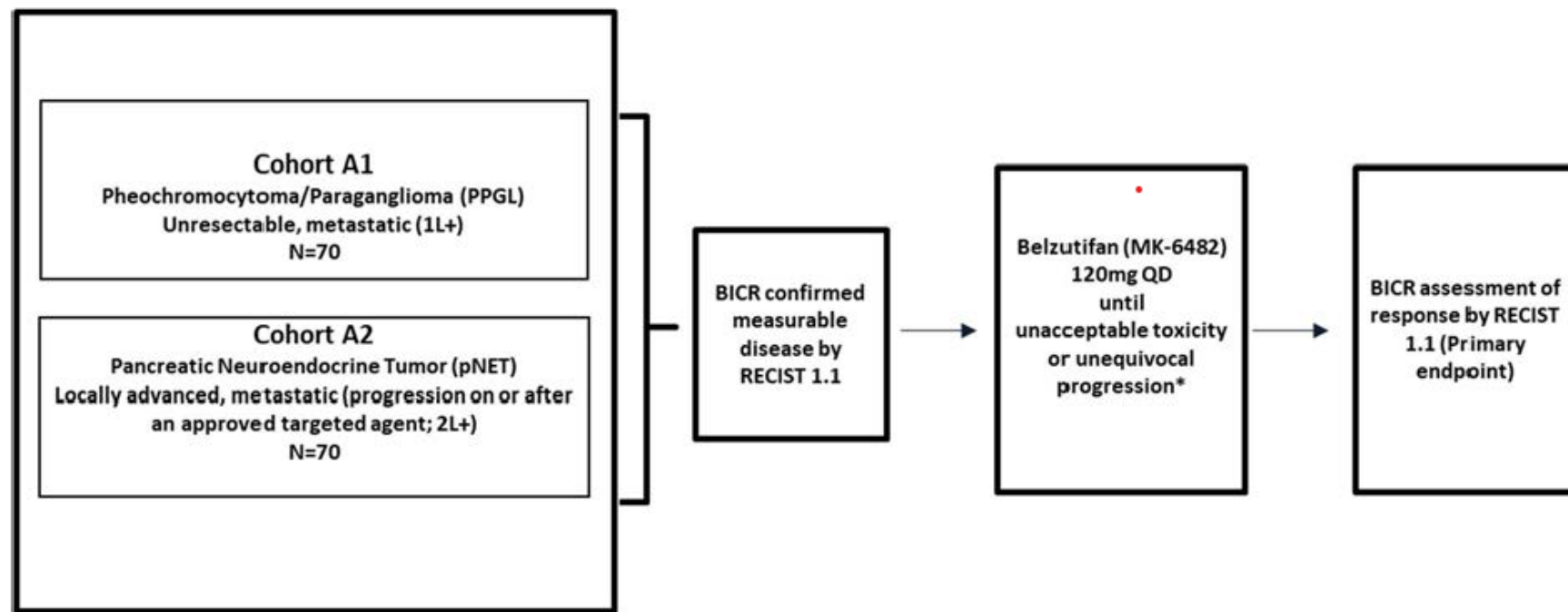
Belzutifan



1. Linehan WM, Ricketts CJ. *Nat Rev Urol*. 2019;16:539-552. 2. Couvè S et al. *Cancer Res*. 2014;74:6554-6564.

- FDA approved for VHL mutated RCC
- PPGL: Hypoxic signaling with HIF-2 α as one of the major drivers of tumorigenesis
- Sporadic malignant pheochromocytomas: 17% VHL gene abnormalities
- Germline VHL mutations: 9.6% to 17.6% of PPGL in larger cohorts

Study design



- Primary endpoint: Objective Response (OR): CR or PR
- Secondary Endpoints: DOR, TTR, Disease control, PFS, OS, safety

Inclusion criteria



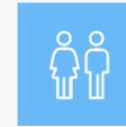
Conditions

Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor,
Pheochromocytoma/Paraganglioma, Von Hippel-
Lindau Disease



Age Range

12+

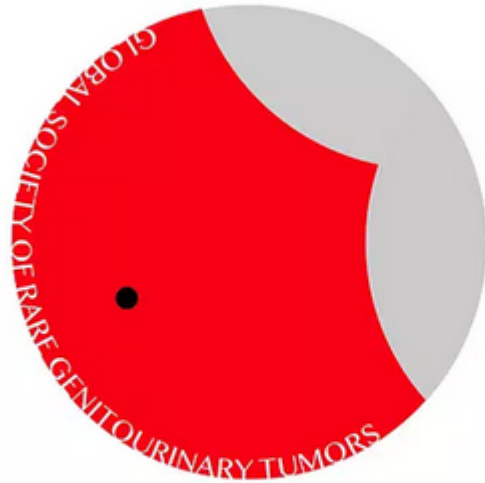


Sex

All

- Has locally advanced or metastatic disease that is not amenable to surgery or curative intent treatment
- Has measurable disease per RECIST v1.1 by CT or MRI
- Participants are allowed to receive therapy in first line where a satisfactory treatment option does not exist and if participants are not candidates for systemic chemotherapy or have refused such therapy. There is no limit on number of prior systemic therapies.
- Adequately controlled blood pressure defined as blood pressure $\leq 150/90$ mm Hg

www.adrenalmass.org



AdrenalMass.org

A resource from the Global Society of Rare Genitourinary Tumors dedicated making high-quality, up-to-date guidance on management of tumors of the adrenal gland freely available at the point of care.

Penile cancer

Locally-advanced

- Clinical lymph node involvement
- Surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy (RT)

Clinical Trials
(preferred)

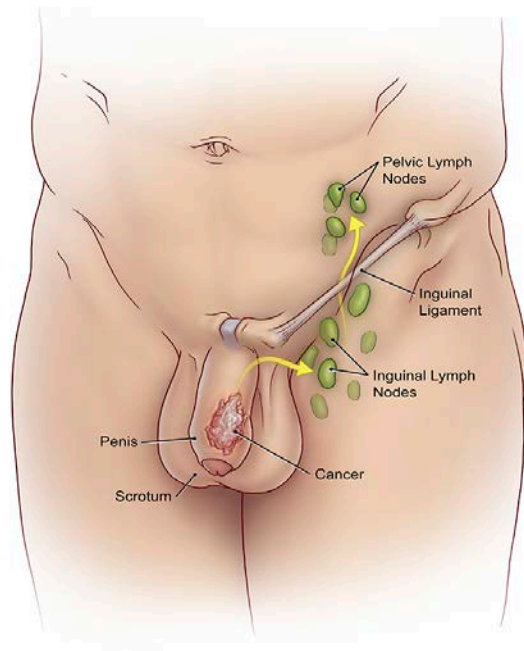
Role of NACT vs
ACT

Role of pelvic LND

Role of unilateral vs
bilateral LND

Role of RT

Penile cancer



INPACT trial International Penile Advanced Cancer Trial



INPACT- NCT02305654

Bayesian design

InPACT Neoadjuvant

InPACT Pelvic

Eligibility criteria

- Written informed consent
- Histologically confirmed squamous cell carcinoma of the penis N1-3, M0
- Measurable disease by RECIST 1.1 criteria
- ECOG PS of 0-2

Randomization 1: InPACT neoadjuvant (N = 400)

Arm A:
No neoadjuvant therapy

Arm B:
TIP

Arm C:
Cisplatin + IMRT

ILND

Pathological assessment:
Risk for recurrence

High risk

Low risk

Randomization 2:
InPACT pelvis

Not eligible for randomization 2

Arm P:
PLND^a

Arm Q:
Surveillance^b

No neoadjuvant chemotherapy -> adjuvant CRT + PLND
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy -> PLND alone

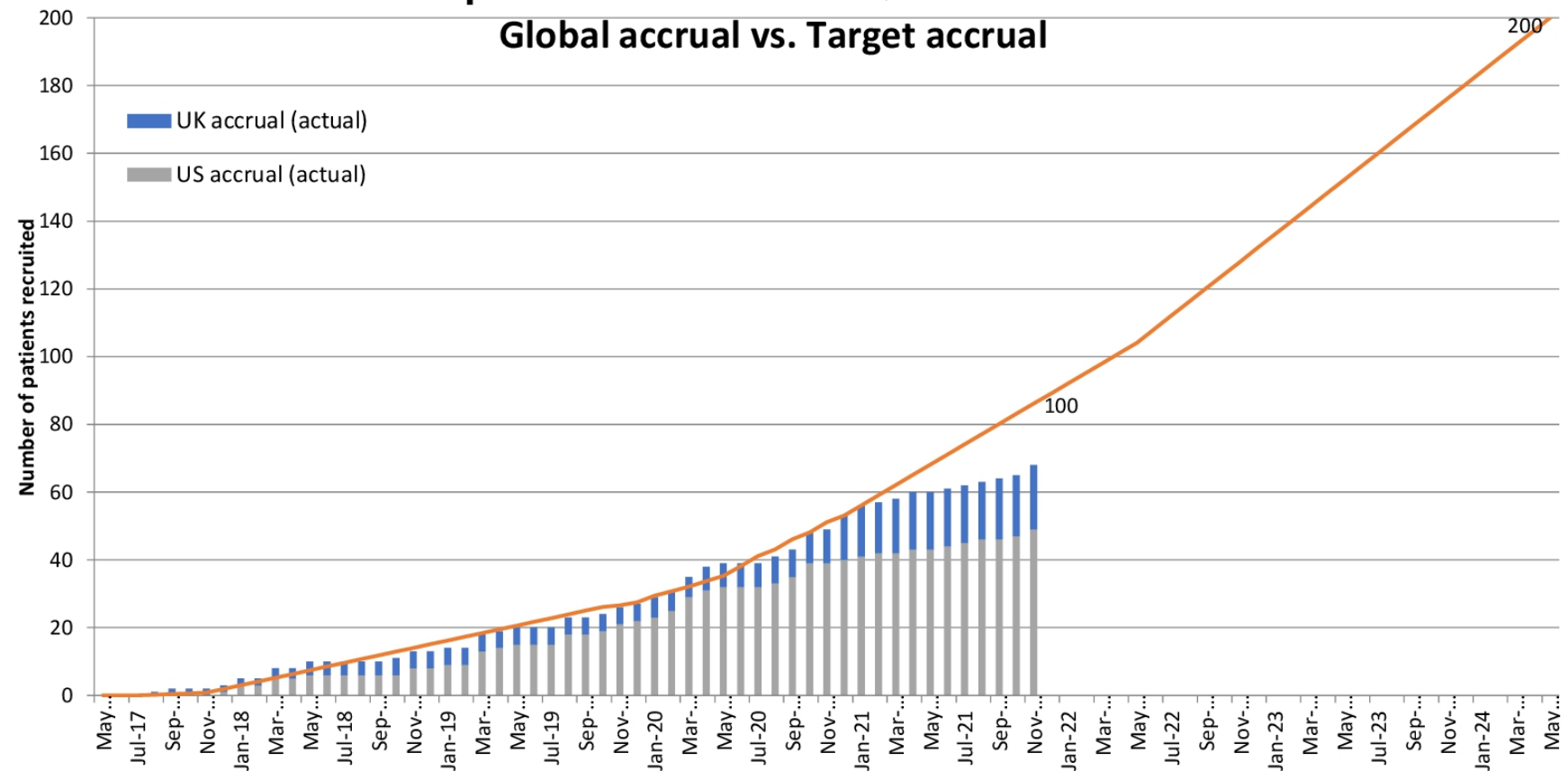
No neoadjuvant chemotherapy -> IMRT

Primary endpoint: OS
Secondary: DFS, safety, surgical complications

Stratification by disease burden (nodal involvement), radiological features and renal function

Accrual fev/22

- 69/200 patients to InPACT neoadjuvant
- 10 participants recruited to InPACT pelvis



Advanced penile cancer: very poor prognosis

Metastatic disease

- SOC: Platinum-based chemotherapy
- Second-line: low response rates

Clinical Trials
(preferred)

Role of IO ?

New agents?

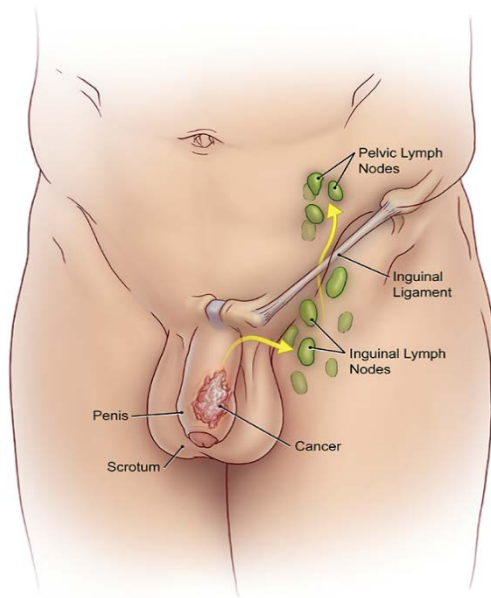
Combination
strategies

Role of RT

Ongoing clinical trials in PSCC

Identifier	Phase	Diagnosis (planned n)	Intervention	Study dates	Sites	Country
<i>Studies enrolling only patients with penile cancer (n = 8)</i>						
NCT03686332 (PERICLES)	II	Unresectable penile carcinoma (32)	Atezolizumab + radiotherapy	2018–2022	1	Netherlands
NCT04475016	II	Neoadjuvant locally advanced penile carcinoma (29)	Albumin-bound paclitaxel + ifosfamide + cisplatin + nimotuzumab + triprilimab	2020–2025	1	China
NCT04224740 (HERCULES)	II	Advanced penile carcinoma (33)	Pembrolizumab + standard-of-care chemotherapy	2020–2025	4	Brazil
NCT02817958 (AFU-GETUG 25 MEGACEP)	II	Node-positive penile carcinoma eligible to lymph-node dissection (37)	Paclitaxel + ifosfamide + cisplatin	2016–2022	17	France
NCT03391479	II	Unresectable/metastatic penile carcinoma (24)	Avelumab + best supportive care	2018–2022	1	Canada
NCT03774901 (PULSE)	II	Advanced penile carcinoma after PBT (32)	Avelumab	2019–2022	1	France
NCT04231981 (ORPHEUS)	II	Unresectable/metastatic penile carcinoma (18)	INCMGA0012	2020–2022	12	Italy, Spain
NCT02305654 (InPACT)	III	Node-positive penile carcinoma (400)	Multi-arm, two randomizations (chemotherapy, lymph-node dissection, radiotherapy)	2017–2022	17	UK, USA

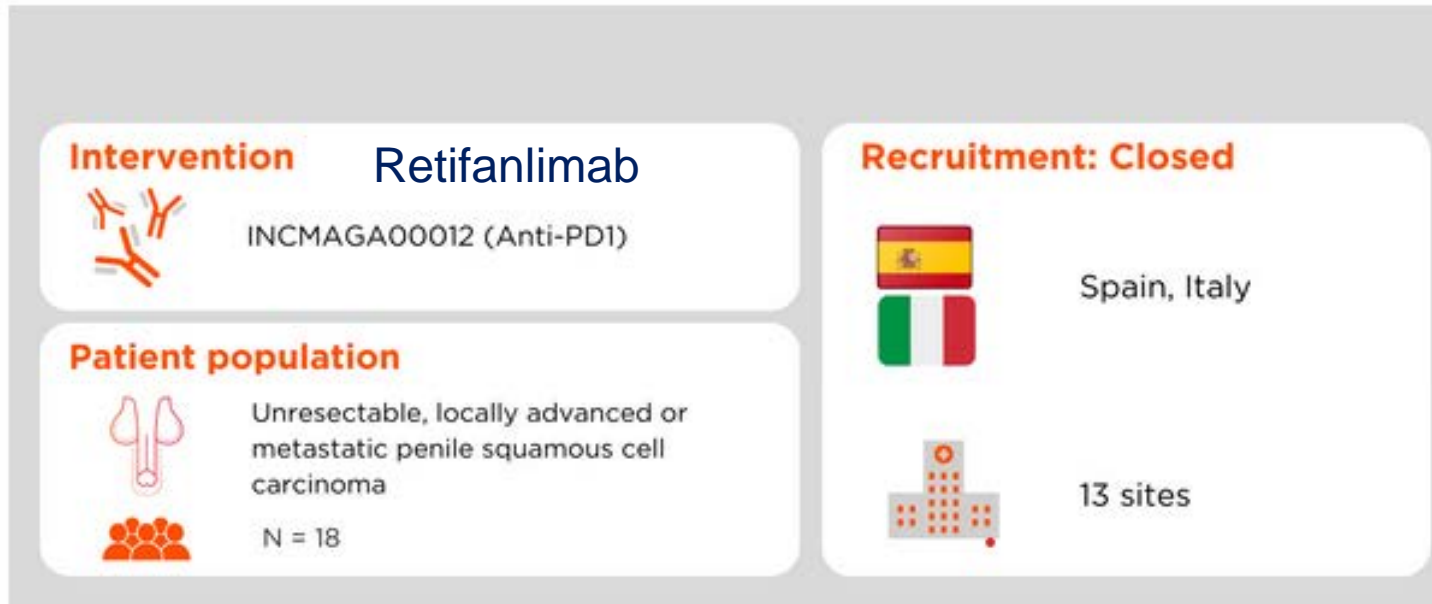
Penile cancer- advanced disease



ORPHEUS

A phase 2 study of the efficacy and safety of INCMGA00012 (**Retifanlimab**) in advanced penile squamous cell carcinoma (PSqCC)

ORPHEUS



- International, multicenter, open-label, single-arm, phase 2 trial
- Sample size: 18 patients

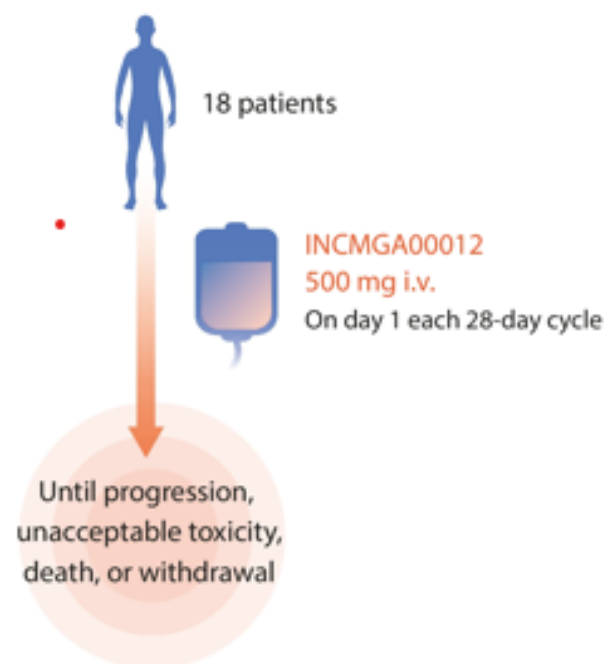
ORPHEUS

Key inclusion criteria:

- Radiologic evidence of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic stage 4 PSqCC (T4 or N3 or M1).
- Treatment naïve or ≥ 1 prior chemotherapy regimens or radiotherapy for locally recurrent and/or metastatic disease.
- Measurable or evaluable disease per RECIST 1.1.
- ECOG Performance status 0 or 1.

Key exclusion criteria:

- Prior anti-PD-1-, anti-PD-L1-, or anti-PD-L2-based regimens.
- Diagnosis of immunodeficiency or ongoing treatment with systemic steroids or immunosuppressors.
- Known active CNS metastases and/or carcinomatous meningitis.



OBJECTIVES

Primary objective

- To determine the investigator-assessed ORR as per RECIST 1.1.

Secondary objectives

- To determine the CBR, PFS, 6-month PFS, DoR, TTP, and maximum tumor shrinkage as per RECIST 1.1.
- To determine the OS.
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of INCMGA00012 as per NCI-CTCAE 5.0.

Exploratory objectives

- To evaluate the ORR, CBR, and 6-month PFS as per irRECIST.
- To evaluate tumor- and immune-related factors associated with disease activity status or response to treatment.
- To assess impact of INCMGA00012 on HIV control in HIV-positive patients.

Results will be presented soon!

Recruitment Status ⓘ :	Active, not recruiting
Actual Primary Completion Date ⓘ :	June 1, 2022
Estimated Study Completion Date ⓘ :	December 2022

Testicular cancer



TIGER Trial: A Randomized Trial of TIP vs TI-CE
as Initial Salvage Chemotherapy for Patients with
Germ Cell Tumors

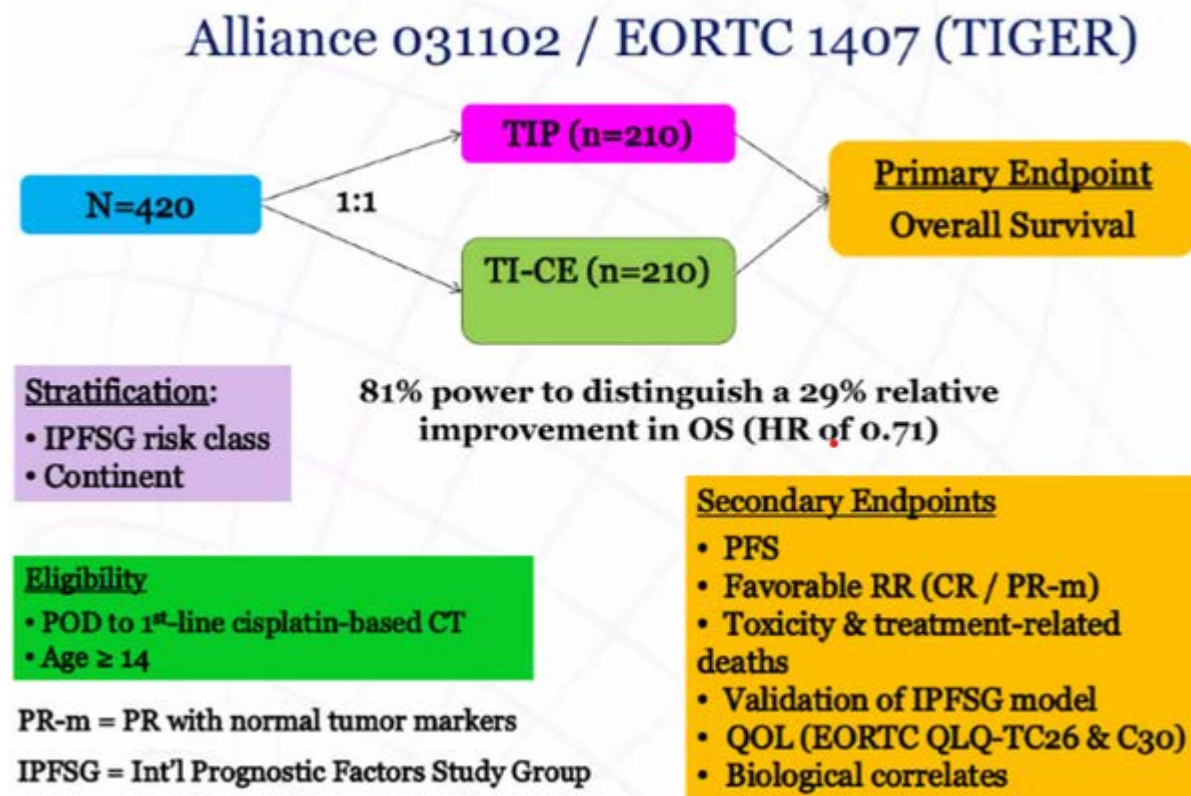
Advanced germ cell tumors: salvage chemotherapy

- Approximately 20 to 30% require salvage chemotherapy
- Options: conventional-dose chemotherapy (VIP or TIP) or high-dose chemotherapy (HDCT)
- Important geographical variation

Country or Institution	Initial Salvage Approach
United Kingdom	CDCT
Germany	HDCT
MSKCC	Risk-stratified approach Favorable pts ¹ → CDCT (TIP) Unfavorable pts ² → HDCT (TI-CE)
Indiana	HDCT for all pts except those with late relapse

TIGER trial

- International collaboration among many centers in North America, Europe, and Australia
- Objective: determine the optimal initial salvage chemotherapy approach in patients with advanced GCT



Inclusion Criteria

- Confirmation of GCT histology (both seminoma and nonseminoma)
- Evidence of progressive or recurrent GCT following one line of cisplatin-based chemotherapy:
 - Tumor biopsy of new or growing or unresectable lesions
 - Consecutive elevated serum tumor markers (HCG or AFP) that are increasing.
 - Development of new or enlarging lesions in the setting of persistently elevated HCG or AFP, even if the HCG and AFP are not continuing to increase.
- Must have received 3-6 cycles of cisplatin-based chemotherapy as part of first-line (initial) chemotherapy
- No more than one prior line of chemotherapy for GCT

MSKCC: TI-CE Regimen

Cycle	Drug Daily Dose	Cycle Length
1, 2	Paclitaxel 200mg/m ² (D1) Ifosfamide 2000mg/m ² mixed 1:1 with mesna (D1-3)	14 days
3, 4, 5	Carboplatin AUC=8 daily (D1-3) Etoposide 400mg/m ² daily (D1-3)	21 days

The diagram illustrates the MSKCC TI-CE Regimen across five cycles. Cycles 1 and 2 (optional) are 14-day cycles involving Paclitaxel (blue bar), Ifosfamide (cyan bar), and Leukapheresis (yellow arrow). Cycles 3, 4, and 5 are 21-day cycles involving Carboplatin (pink bar), Etoposide (yellow bar), and Stem cell reinfusion (ASCT) (red arrow). A legend at the bottom identifies the symbols: blue square for Paclitaxel, cyan square for Ifosfamide, yellow arrow for Leukapheresis, pink square for Carboplatin, yellow square for Etoposide, and red arrow for Stem cell reinfusion (ASCT).

Clinical Research in Rare Tumors



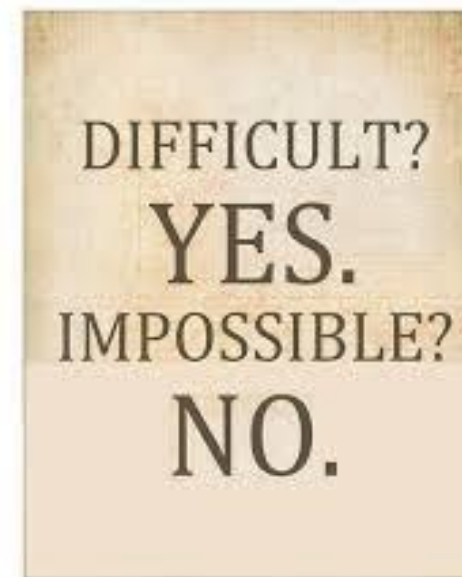
Dr. Darren Feldman @DrDarrenFeldman · Oct 24

The TIGER trial has officially reached our target accrual! Thanks to all investigators, @ALLIANCE_org, @EORTC, @ANZUPtrials, @Movember, and most of all to patients and their families. @Uromigos @tompowles1 @Silke_Gillesen @morr316, @motzermid @DrRosenbergMSK

17

59

212



Thank you!



tiagocostapadua@gmail.com



@Tiagocpadua