

Table: 111P

	ROS1-fp		NTRK-fp	
	Overall (N=38)	Intracranial (n=8) [†]	Overall (N=21)	Intracranial (n=5) [†]
ORR*, n (%)	24 (63)	3 (38)	17 (81)	5 (100)
95% CI	46.0–78.2	8.5–75.5	58.1–94.6	47.8–100.0
CR	4 (11)	1 (13)	1 (5)	5 (100)
PR	20 (53)	2 (25)	16 (76)	0
SD	5 (13)	0	1 (5)	0
PD	3 (8)	0	1 (5)	0
Non-CR/non-PD	4 (11)	4 (50)	1 (5)	0
Missing/unevaluable	2 (5)	1 (13)	1 (5)	0
Median time to event, months (95% CI)				
Duration of response*	11.1 (7.5–21.5)	30.9 (22.5–NE)	NE (11.1–NE) [‡]	NE (5.8–NE) [‡]
Progression-free survival*	17.7 (9.6–22.9)	13.6 (2.8–NE)	30.3 (13.7–NE) [‡]	NE (6.7–NE) [‡]
Overall survival	40.2 (21.4–NE)	—	NE (NE) [‡]	—

ORR for NTRK-fp NSCLC patients was 82%

*BICR assessed; [†]Baseline CNS metastases by BICR; [‡]Data are not yet mature

NE, not estimable

67.1%; 1 May 2019 cutoff) and NTRK-fp solid tumours (ORR 61.2%; 31 Aug 2020 cutoff). We report primary results for the subset of Chinese (mainland China, HK, Taiwan) pts from STARTRK-2 (17 Jun 2021 cutoff).

Methods: Adult Chinese pts with ROS1- and TRK- TKI-naïve, ROS1-fp locally advanced/metastatic NSCLC or NTRK-fp solid tumours were enrolled. Tumour responses were assessed by blinded independent central review (BICR) per RECIST v1.1 after 4 wks and every 8 wks thereafter. ORR, duration of response, intracranial (IC) efficacy, time-to-event outcomes, and safety were assessed.

Results: The efficacy-evaluable analysis set included 38 pts with ROS1-fp NSCLC and 21 pts with NTRK-fp tumours (NSCLC, 11; sarcoma, 5; colon, 2; breast, 1; salivary, 1; thyroid, 1) with ≥6 mos follow-up. Median survival follow-up was 28.5 mos for pts with ROS1-fp NSCLC and 10.6 mos for pts with NTRK-fp tumours. ORR was 63% (ROS1-fp NSCLC) and 81% (NTRK-fp tumours); overall and IC outcomes (Table) are consistent with the overall study population. In pts with/without investigator-assessed baseline CNS metastases, overall ORR was 58.3%/65.4% (ROS1-fp NSCLC) and 100%/76.5% (NTRK-fp tumours). In the safety-evaluable analysis set, most treatment-related adverse events (TRAE) were grade 1/2 and non-serious. Discontinuation rates due to TRAEs were 5.6% (ROS1-fp NSCLC) and 0% (NTRK-fp tumours) and no deaths due to TRAEs occurred.

Conclusions: In Chinese pts with locally advanced/metastatic ROS1-fp NSCLC or NTRK-fp solid tumours, with or without baseline CNS metastases, entrectinib induced deep and durable responses.

Clinical trial identification: STARTRK-2 (NCT02568267).

Editorial acknowledgement: Medical writing support for the development of this abstract, under direction of the authors, was provided by Claire White, PhD, of Ashfield MedComms, an Ashfield Health company, and was funded by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.

Legal entity responsible for the study: F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.

Funding: F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.

Disclosure: S. Lu: Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: AstraZeneca, Hutchison, Bristol Myers Squibb, Heng Rui, Beigene, Roche, Hansoh; Financial Interests, Personal, Invited Speaker, Speaker fees: AstraZeneca, Roche, Hansoh; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role, Advisor and consultant: AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Hutchison MediPharma, ZaiLab, GenomiCare, Yuhon Corporation, Menarini, InventisBio Co. Ltd., Roche. C. Chiu: Financial Interests, Personal, Other, Honoraria: AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Chugai Pharmaceutical, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Merck KGaA, MSD, Novartis, Ono Pharmaceutical, Pfizer, Roche, and Takeda; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: Bristol Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Merck KGaA, MSD, Novartis, Roche. H.H.F. Loong: Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: Boehringer Ingelheim, Bayer, Novartis, MSD and Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Invited Speaker, Speaker fees: Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Bayer, Novartis, MSD and Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Illumina, Bayer, Novartis, MSD and Pfizer. C.C. Lin: Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: AbbVie, Bayer, Blueprint Medicines, Bristol Myers Squibb, Boehringer Ingelheim, Daiichi Sankyo, Merck KGaA and Novartis; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, Honorarium: Eli Lilly, Novartis and Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, Travel support: BeiGene, Daiichi Sankyo and Eli Lilly. Z. Zhang: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Roche. N. Zhao: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Roche. J. Xia: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Roche. D. Wang: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Roche. All other authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2022.02.138>

112P Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) with first-line (1L) cemiplimab in patients with locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer (laNSCLC): EMPOWER-Lung 1 subgroup analysis

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Background: Previously reported post hoc exploratory subgroup analysis of the phase 3 EMPOWER-Lung 1 study (NCT03088540) demonstrated improvement with cemiplimab (n=45) versus chemotherapy (chemo) (n=42) in overall survival (12-month OS, 78.5% vs 57.8%; hazard ratio [HR], 0.48; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.20, 1.14; P=0.09) and progression-free survival (median, 8.4 vs 6.2 months; HR, 0.49; 95% CI, 0.27, 0.88; P=0.02), in patients with laNSCLC (IIIB–IIIC) and programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) ≥50% who were not candidates for definitive chemoradiation. Post hoc exploratory analyses evaluated PROs in this subgroup.

Methods: PROs were assessed at baseline (BL) and Day 1 of each treatment cycle for the first 6 cycles, then on Day 1 of every third cycle using European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life-Core 30 (QLQ-C30) and Lung Cancer module (QLQ-LC13) questionnaires. Higher scores indicate better functioning, improved global health status (GHS)/quality of life (QoL), or worse symptom severity. Mixed model for repeated measures analyses compared overall change from BL scores between the two treatment arms, while controlling for BL characteristics.

Results: PRO scores at BL were broadly similar between the cemiplimab and chemo arms. A significant overall change from BL in GHS/QoL favouring cemiplimab (6.27; 95% CI, 0.62, 11.93; P=0.0302) was observed. Cemiplimab led to significant favourable overall change from BL versus chemo in nausea/vomiting (-6.06; 95% CI, -9.07, -3.06; P=0.0002), dyspnoea (-11.82; 95% CI, -21.71, -1.92; P=0.0201), appetite loss (-9.39; 95% CI, -15.76, -3.02; P=0.0047), peripheral neuropathy (-7.54; 95% CI, -13.40, -1.68; P=0.0125) and alopecia (-22.03; 95% CI, -31.37, -12.68; P<0.0001). No analyses yielded significant PRO results favouring chemo for any scale.

Conclusions: In this post hoc analysis of patients with laNSCLC and PD-L1 ≥50%, cemiplimab resulted in significant favourable overall change from BL in GHS/QoL and important cancer-related and lung cancer-specific symptoms versus chemo. PRO results further support the favourable benefit-risk profile of 1L cemiplimab versus chemo in laNSCLC with PD-L1 ≥50%.

Clinical trial identification: NCT03088540.

Editorial acknowledgement: Medical writing support was provided by Ruben GW Quek, PhD, funded by Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Sanofi.

Legal entity responsible for the study: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Sanofi.

Funding: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Sanofi.

Disclosure: A. Sezer: Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Amgen; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Bristol Myers Squibb; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, travel, accommodations, expenses: Amgen; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, travel, accommodations, expenses: Bristol Myers Squibb; Financial Interests, Personal and Institutional, Other, travel, accommodations, expenses; institutional honoraria: Roche; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, institutional honoraria: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: MSD Oncology; Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: Novartis; Financial Interests, Personal, Research Grant: Merck Serono. S. Kilickap: Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: MSD Oncology; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal,

Advisory Role: Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Takeda; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: MSD Oncology; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Roche. M. Gümüş: Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Amgen; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Gen Ilac; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Novartis; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: MSD Oncology; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Novartis; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, travel, accommodations, and expenses: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, honoraria: MSD Oncology; Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: Amgen. M. Özgüroğlu: Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Role: MSD Oncology; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, travel, accommodations, and expenses; honoraria: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Invited Speaker, honoraria: Astellas Pharma; Financial Interests, Personal, Invited Speaker, honoraria: Janssen Oncology; Financial Interests, Personal, Invited Speaker, honoraria: Novartis. X. He: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Financial Interests, Personal, Stocks/Shares: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. G. Gullo: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Financial Interests, Personal, Stocks/Shares: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. R.G. Quek: Financial Interests, Personal, Full or part-time Employment: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Financial Interests, Personal, Stocks/Shares: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. All other authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2022.02.139>

113P Proton-therapy and concurrent chemotherapy in stage III NSCLC: Effects on durvalumab eligibility and safety profile

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Background: Concurrent chemo-radiotherapy (CCRT) followed by adjuvant Durvalumab (D) represents standard of care for patients (pts) with unresectable stage III NSCLC. The RT can be delivered with both protons and photons. An earlier start of adjuvant D after CCRT may lead to better outcome. Little is known about the effects of protons on adjuvant D efficacy and safety. We assessed whether intensity modulated proton therapy (IMPT), compared to intensity modulated photon therapy (IMRT) affects eligibility for D (primary endpoint) and immune related adverse events (IRAEs) (secondary endpoint) in pts with stage III NSCLC treated with CCRT and adjuvant D.

Methods: Retrospective data completion and analysis of a 2-center prospectively collected series of pts with stage III NSCLC, receiving CCRT between 06.16 and 02.21, staged with FDG-PET and brain imaging. Main exclusion criteria were previous cancer diagnosis-within 2 years- and thoracic RT.

Results: A list of 226 pts was collected, 67 pts received adjuvant D and were included (IMPT: n=28, IMRT: n=39). Median age was 66 years, 52% were male, 33% had a squamous NSCLC and 42% had a WHO Performance Status (PS) of 0 before CCRT. All pts received 60-64 Gy of RT. Programmed death-ligand 1 (PDL-1) level was available for 76% of pts and 39% had a PDL-1 $\geq 50\%$ (no significant differences between IMPT and IMRT). At day 21 after CCRT, 93% (IMPT) vs 72% (IMRT) treated pts had a PS ≤ 1 (Odds Ratio 0.8, 95% CI: 0.67-0.95, p=0.03). The median time from the end of CCRT and start of D was 32 vs 38 days respectively (Not Significant (NS)). IRAEs of any grade were reported in 21% versus 31% of pts treated with IMPT versus IMRT, respectively (NS). Hypothyroidism accounted for 44% of IRAEs. Any grade (grade 3) pneumonitis during D was reported in 25% (7%) of IMPT and 23% (5%) of IMRT (NS). Median follow-up was 19.5 months and 9.5 months for IMRT and IMPT, respectively. 90% of pts were still alive and 73% were disease free. IMPT vs IMRT treated pts received a significantly lower RT dose to bone marrow, heart and lungs.

Conclusions: PS at day 21 after CCRT was better in IMPT treated pts, potentially increasing eligibility for adjuvant D. The lower RT dose delivered with IMPT might explain our findings. IMPT appears to be as safe as IMRT regarding IRAEs during D.

Legal entity responsible for the study: Maastricht University Medical Center+.

Funding: Has not received any funding.

Disclosure: D. De Ruysscher: Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: Boehringer Ingelheim; Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: Bristol Myers Squibb; Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: Philips; Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: Beigene; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Bristol Myers Squibb; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Celgene; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Merck/Pfizer; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Roche/Genentech; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: MSD; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Seattle Genetics. L. Hendriks: Financial Interests, Institutional, Funding: Roche Genentech; Financial Interests, Institutional, Funding: Boehringer Ingelheim; Financial Interests, Institutional, Funding: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Institutional, Funding: Under negotiation: Takeda; Financial Interests, Institutional, Funding: Under negotiation: Beigene; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Bristol Myers Squibb; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Eli Lilly; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: Roche Genentech; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Pfizer; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Takeda; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: MSD; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Boehringer Ingelheim; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory Board: Amgen; Financial Interests, Institutional, Advisory

Board: Janssen; Financial Interests, Institutional, Invited Speaker: MSD; Financial Interests, Institutional, Invited Speaker: Eli Lilly; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, travel reimbursement: Roche Genentech; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, Mentorship program: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, Educational webinars: Benecke; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, Educational webinars: Medtalks; Financial Interests, Personal, Other, Educational webinars: VIOncology; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, Educational webinars: high5oncology; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, interview session: Roche Genentech; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, interview session: Bayer; Financial Interests, Institutional, Other, interview session: Lilly; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: AstraZeneca; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Novartis; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Bristol Myers Squibb; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: MSD; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: GSK; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Takeda; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Blueprint Medicines; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Roche Genentech; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Janssen; Other, Institutional, Principal Investigator: Mirati. All other authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2022.02.140>

114P Preliminary results of the "Blue Sky Radiomics" study on stage III NSCLC patients treated with chemo-radiation and consolidation immunotherapy

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Background: One of the primary endpoints of this study is to assess the prognostic power of Signature 0, a radiomics signature originally developed for predicting survival in patients undergoing chemoradiotherapy (CRT), in patients receiving consolidation immunotherapy after CRT. Here we present a preliminary analysis on the discriminative power of radiomics features for the potential implementation of Signature 0 in immunotherapy.

Methods: We analysed the clinical and imaging data of 58 stage III unresectable NSCLC patients treated with CRT followed by durvalumab (Blue Sky Radiomics study, NCT04364776). Two sets of CT images were available for each patient, before and after CRT. According to study inclusion criteria all patients were PD-L1 positive ($>1\%$), received at least one dose of durvalumab, and were in stable disease at least after CRT. The CT scans were manually segmented by the radiologist for the primary tumor and the mediastinal lymphadenopathies. Handcrafted radiomics features were extracted from baseline CT scans and correlated with PFS at 18, 24 and 30 months. The univariate discriminating power was calculated for each radiomics feature (n = 171) and expressed in term of AUC with an inclusion threshold of 0.75.

Results: Among the analyzed features, six were found to be predictive for PFS at 18, 24, and 30 months. Two features linked to tumor heterogeneity were found to be highly predictive of PFS at 18 months (LocInt_PeakGlobal – AUC = 0.94; LocInt_PeakLocal – AUC = 0.86) and very good at both 24 and 30 months (AUC of 0.88 and 0.83 and AUC 0.77 and 0.75, respectively). The other four features showed good discriminant power both at 24 and 30 months (AUCs 0.69 to 0.78). As a preliminary test Signature 0 was applied in the cohort on both baseline and follow-up CT scans. No statistically significant discriminative power based on prognosis was observed, with the possible limit of the small sample size.

Conclusions: The six promising radiomics features identified will be used to expand the predictive power of Signature-0, after the application of the same model in the extended cohort of 100 patients. Along with these new features, radiomics of lymphadenopathies will also deserve further investigation.

Clinical trial identification: NCT04364776.

Legal entity responsible for the study: Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia, Italy.

Funding: Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo.

Disclosure: A.R. Filippi: Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Institutional, Research Grant: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Principal Investigator: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Roche. P. Borghetti: Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: AstraZeneca. F. Agostoni: Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: AstraZeneca; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Roche; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Bristol Myers Squibb; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: MSD; Financial Interests, Personal, Speaker's Bureau: Boehringer Ingelheim; Financial Interests, Personal, Advisory Board: Boehringer Ingelheim. All other authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2022.02.141>