

Relationship between RET fusion partner and treatment outcomes in patients (pts) with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) from the phase I/II ARROW study and real-world data (RWD)

Shirish M. Gadgeel,¹ Justin F. Gainor,² Federico Cappuzzo,³ Elena Garralda,⁴ Dae Ho Lee,⁵ Julien Mazieres,⁶ Dong-Wan Kim,⁷ Viola W. Zhu,⁸ Gilberto Lopes,⁹ Stephen Miller,¹⁰ Malgorzata Nowicka,¹¹ Huong Trinh,¹² Stella Arndorfer,¹³ Ahmadur Rahman,¹⁴ Johannes Noe,¹¹ Qing Zhang,¹² Vivek Subbiah¹⁵

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Henry Ford Cancer Institute, Henry Ford Health, Detroit, MI, USA; ²Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; ³IRCCS Regina Elena National Cancer Institute, Rome, Italy; ⁴Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain; ⁵Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁶Institut Universitaire du Cancer, Toulouse, France; ⁷Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine and Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁸Department of Medicine, University of California Irvine, Orange, CA, USA; ⁹Miller School of Medicine and Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Miami, Miami, FL, USA; ¹⁰Blueprint Medicines, Cambridge, MA, USA; ¹¹F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland; ¹²Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA; ¹³Genesis Research, Hoboken, NJ, USA; ¹⁴F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Welwyn, UK; ¹⁵Department of Investigational Cancer Therapeutics, Division of Cancer Medicine, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA

BACKGROUND

- Previous studies have reported the anti-tumour activity of selective RET inhibitor therapy in patients with *RET*-rearranged non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), with tumours harbouring CCDC6 RET fusions displaying greater overall response rates (ORR) and overall survival (OS) than those with KIF5B RET fusions^{1–3}
- The highly-selective RET inhibitor pralsetinib is approved by the EMA and FDA for the treatment of advanced *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC^{4,5} based on results of the global ARROW study (NCT03037385)⁶
- We examined the relationship between RET fusion partner and treatment outcomes in patients with *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC using data from ARROW and real-world data (RWD)

METHODS

ARROW study

- Phase I dose escalation established the recommended phase II dose of pralsetinib (400 mg once daily, orally) for use in multiple dose-expansion cohorts
- In the *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC cohort, patients ≥18 years with ECOG PS 0–2 and locally documented *RET* fusions received pralsetinib until progression, intolerance or withdrawal
- Phase II primary endpoints were ORR (blinded independent central review per RECIST v1.1) and safety
- Unadjusted Cox regression analyses are presented

RWD

- Data were obtained from patients with advanced *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC meeting eligibility criteria, including no evidence of other cancers, activity or death within 90 days of advanced diagnosis and ≥1 line of therapy, from the nationwide (US-based) de-identified Flatiron Health-Foundation Medicine NSCLC clinico-genomic database^{7,*}

*originated from ~280 US cancer clinics (~800 sites of care), containing retrospective longitudinal clinical data derived from electronic health records that were linked to comprehensive genomic profiling tests data by de-identified, deterministic matching

Disclosures

Shirish M. Gadgeel (email address: sgadgee1@fhhs.org) reports an advisory board role for AstraZeneca, Amgen, Roche/Genentech, Bristol Myers Squibb, Pfizer, Novartis, Blueprint Medicines, Daiichi; and data safety monitoring board role for AstraZeneca. For co-author disclosures, please refer to the abstract: <https://oncolologypro.esmo.org/>

RESULTS

ARROW study data

- In phase II of ARROW (data cut-off: 6 November 2020), 233 patients with *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC (KIF5B n=164, CCDC6 n=41, Other n=28) were enrolled, of whom 75 were treatment-naïve and 158 had received prior systemic therapy
- Baseline characteristics were balanced across all subgroups (**Table 1**)

Table 1. Patient baseline characteristics (ARROW study)

n (%)	Subgroup	Fusion partner		
		KIF5B (n=164)	CCDC6 (n=41)	Other (n=28)
Age, years	<65 years	103 (62.8)	27 (65.9)	15 (53.6)
	≥65 years	61 (37.2)	14 (34.1)	13 (46.4)
Sex	Male	77 (47.0)	18 (43.9)	16 (57.1)
	Female	87 (53.0)	23 (56.1)	12 (42.9)
Race	White	85 (51.8)	23 (56.1)	13 (46.4)
	Asian	65 (39.6)	15 (36.6)	12 (42.9)
	Other	14 (8.5)	3 (7.3)	3 (10.7)
Smoking history	Current/former	57 (34.8)	16 (39.0)	11 (39.3)
	Never	104 (63.4)	25 (61.0)	16 (57.1)
	Unknown	3 (1.8)	0	1 (3.6)
ECOG PS	0	57 (34.8)	13 (31.7)	8 (28.6)
	1	101 (61.6)	28 (68.3)	20 (71.4)
	2	6 (3.7)	0	0
Brain metastases	Yes	62 (37.8)	13 (31.7)	12 (42.9)
SLD	Low	81 (49.4)	23 (56.1)	14 (50.0)
	High	83 (50.6)	18 (43.9)	14 (50.0)
Prior chemotherapy	Yes	98 (59.8)	24 (58.5)	14 (50.0)
Prior PD-(L)1 inhibitor	Yes	54 (32.9)	10 (24.4)	5 (17.9)
Prior multikinase inhibitor	Yes	29 (17.7)	10 (24.4)	5 (17.9)

PD-(L)1, programmed cell death protein-1 or programmed cell death ligand-1; SLD, sum of longest diameters.

- ORR was comparable in patients whose tumours harboured KIF5B or CCDC6 RET fusions (67.7% vs 68.3%, respectively), but was lower with Other RET fusions (39.3%; **Table 2**)
 - The same ORR trend by RET fusion partner was observed in treatment-naïve patients and in those who had received prior treatment (**Table 2**)
- Disease control rate (DCR) was high in all patients, but lowest in the Other RET fusions subgroup (92.1% KIF5B vs 90.2% CCDC6 vs 82.1% Other; **Table 2**)
- Odds ratios for ORR and DCR comparing CCDC6 vs KIF5B did not change when adjusted for covariates including age, sex, ECOG PS, brain metastases and SLD

Table 2. Efficacy summary by RET fusion partner and prior treatment

Fusion partner	ORR, n/N (%) [95% CI]			DCR n (%) [95% CI]	DOR months [95% CI]	PFS months [95% CI]
	Overall	Treatment naïve	Prior treatment			
KIF5B	111/164 (67.7) [60.0–74.8]	37/50 (74.0) [59.7–85.4]	74/114 (64.9) [55.4–73.6]	151 (92.1) [86.8–95.7]	15.1 [11.0–NR]	12.8 [9.1–17.1]
CCDC6	28/41 (68.3) [51.9–81.9]	11/13 (84.6) [54.6–98.1]	17/28 (60.7) [40.6–78.5]	37 (90.2) [76.9–97.3]	22.3 [22.3–NR]	NR [18.8–NR]
Other	11/28 (39.3) [21.5–59.4]	6/12 (50.0) [21.1–78.9]	5/16 (31.2) [11.0–58.7]	23 (82.1) [63.1–93.9]	NR [10.6–NR]	16.5 [3.7–NR]

CI, confidence interval; DOR, duration of response; NR, not reached; PFS, progression-free survival.

Acknowledgements

This study was sponsored by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd. Third party medical writing assistance, under the direction of the authors, was provided by Fiona Duthie, PhD, of Ashfield MedComms, an Inizio Company, and was funded by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.

ARROW study data (cont'd)

- Median DOR was higher with CCDC6 vs KIF5B RET fusions (22.3 vs 15.1 months, respectively), regardless of prior therapy (**Table 2** and **Figure 1**)
- Median PFS was also higher with CCDC6 vs KIF5B RET fusions (not reached vs 12.8 months, respectively), irrespective of prior treatment (**Table 2** and **Figure 2**)
- Hazard ratios for DOR and PFS comparing CCDC6 vs KIF5B did not change when adjusted for covariates including age, sex, ECOG PS, brain metastases and SLD
- OS data are currently immature with median OS not reached in any of the RET fusion subgroups (**Figure 3**)

Figure 1. DOR by RET fusion partner and prior treatment

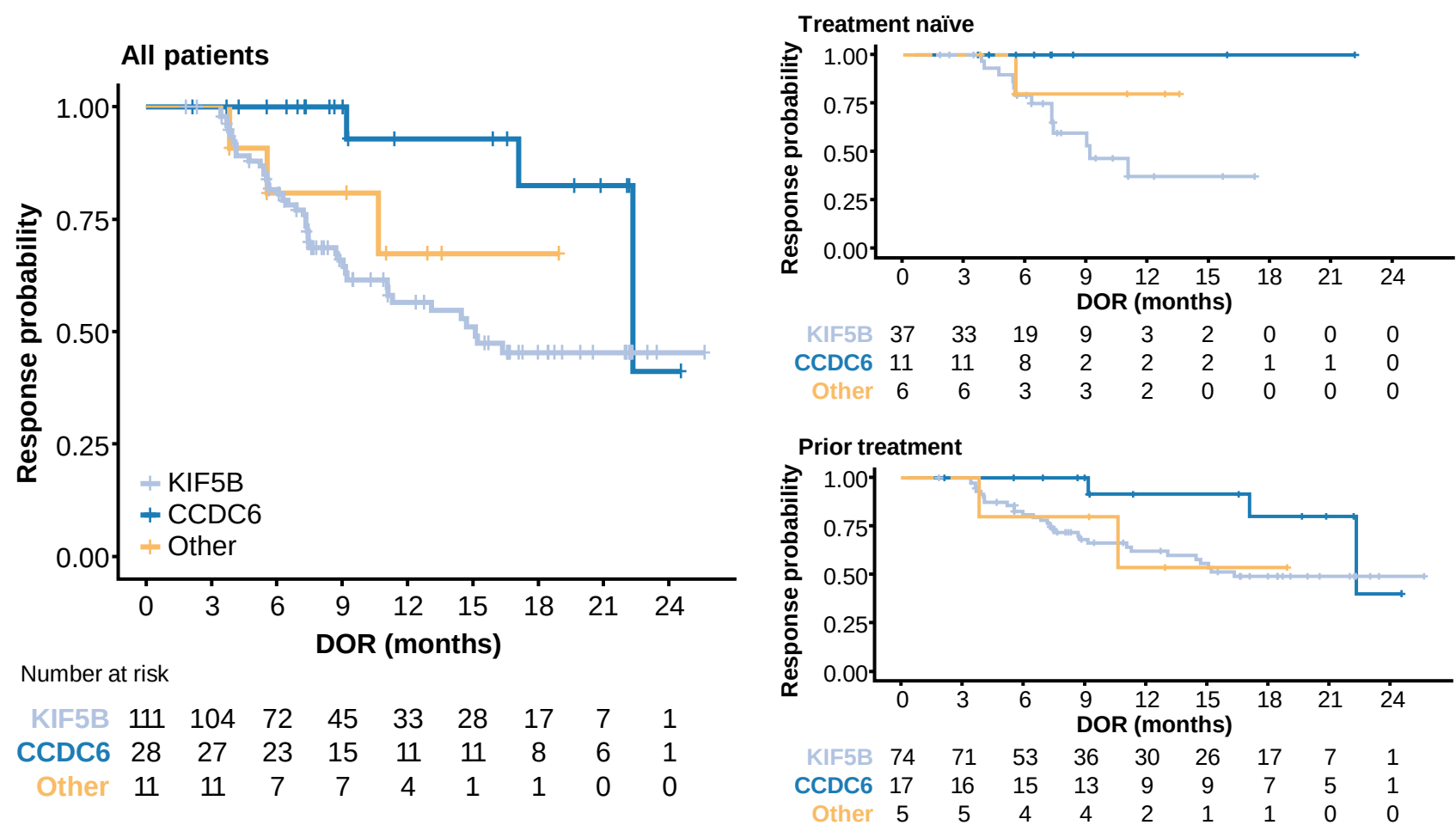


Figure 2. PFS by RET fusion partner and prior treatment

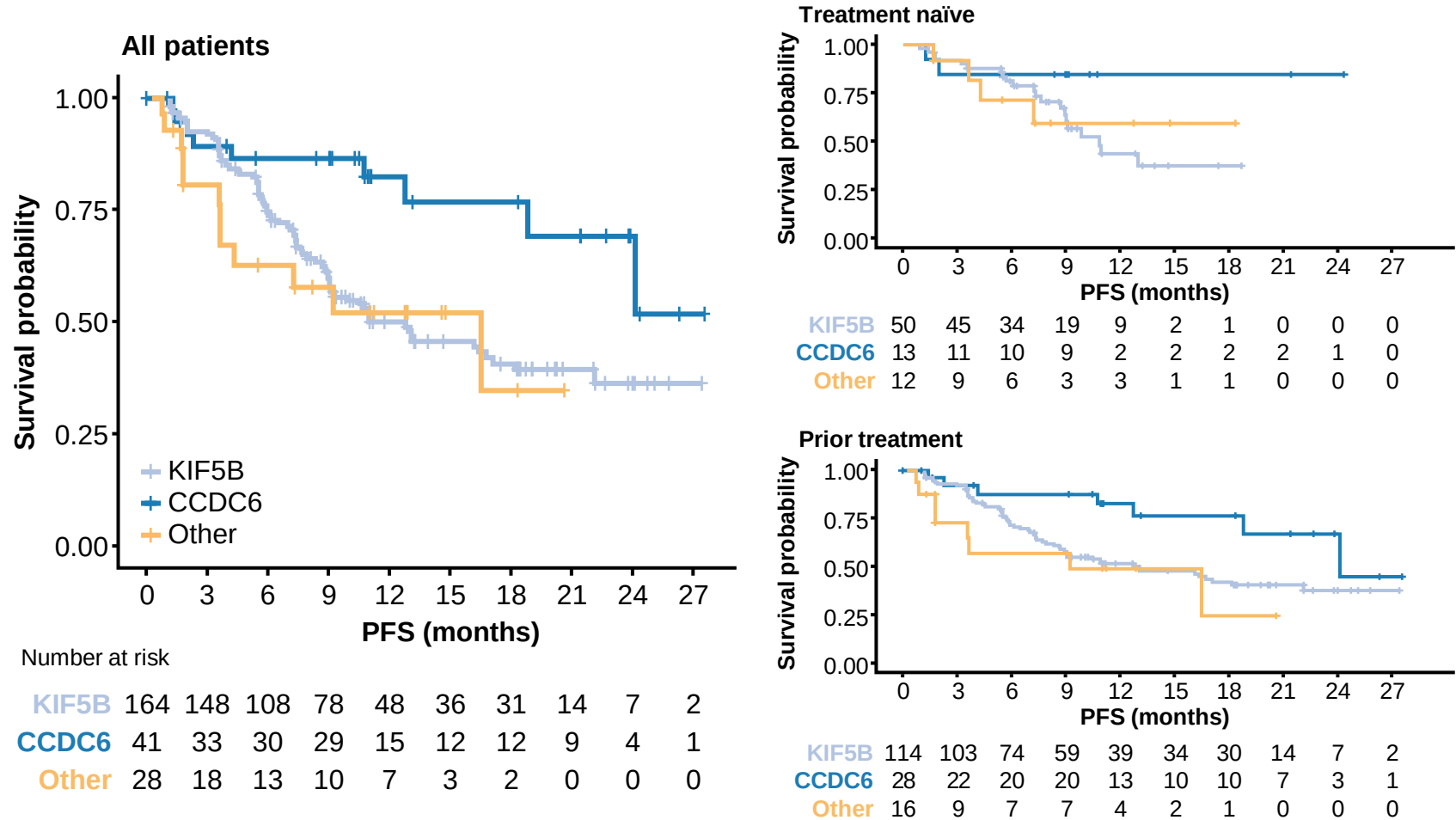
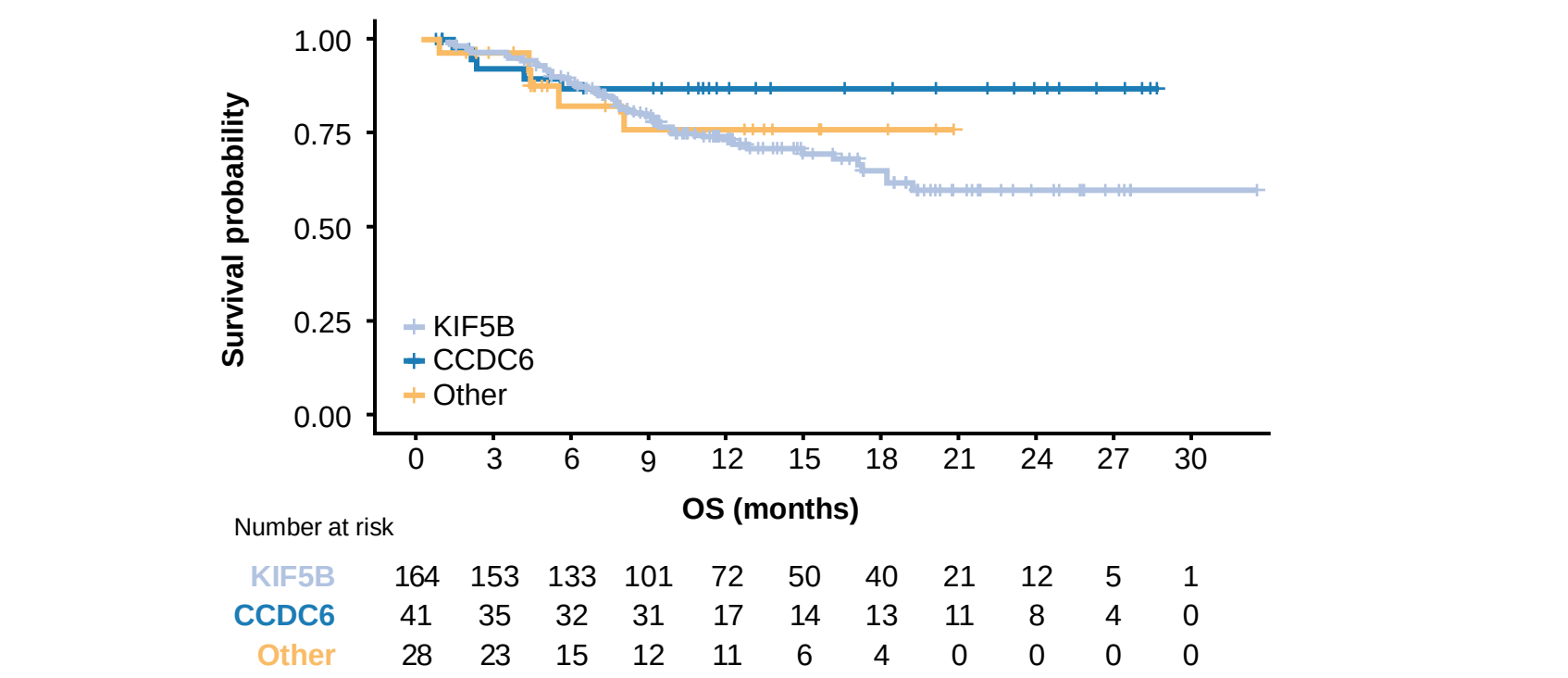


Figure 3. OS by RET fusion partner



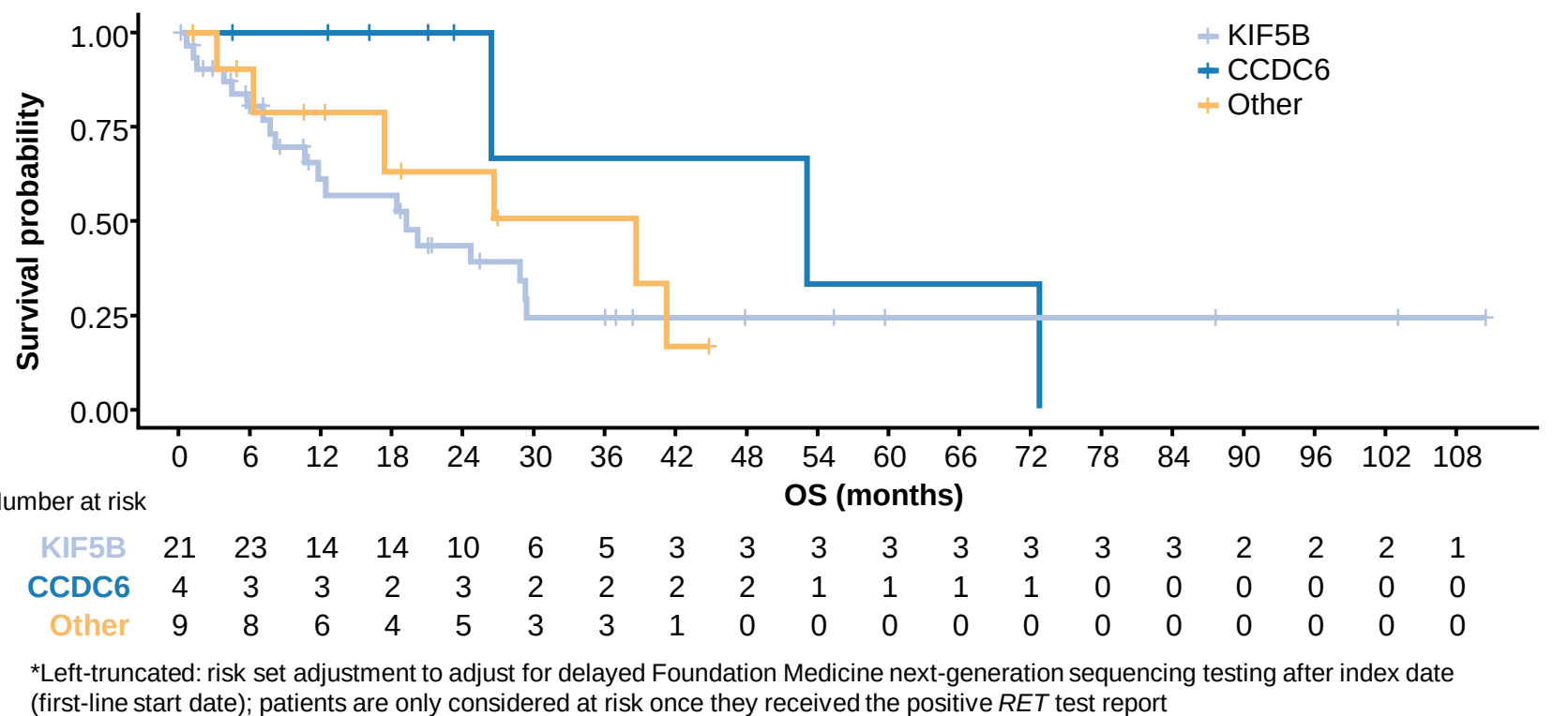
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RWD

- In Q1 2022, 67 patients with *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC (KIF5B n=46, CCDC6 n=8, Other n=13) met eligibility criteria for the Flatiron Health-Foundation Medicine NSCLC clinico-genomic database
- Median real-world OS was longer with CCDC6 and Other RET fusions vs KIF5B *RET*-driven disease (52.8 and 38.5 vs 19.1 months, respectively; **Figure 4**)
- When adjusted for covariates including RET inhibitor usage (KIF5B n=12, CCDC6 n=5, Other n=5), OS hazard ratios for CCDC6 and Other RET fusions vs KIF5B were 0.49 (95% CI: 0.08–3.11) and 0.41 (95% CI: 0.13–1.30), respectively

Figure 4. Real-world OS* Kaplan-Meier curves by RET fusion partner



CONCLUSIONS

Data from the phase I/II ARROW study confirm that the highly-selective RET inhibitor pralsetinib is active in patients with *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC, regardless of fusion partner or prior treatment

Our findings in ARROW and RWD support previous studies suggesting that patients with CCDC6 *RET*-driven disease may have a better prognosis than those with KIF5B *RET*-driven disease^{1–3}

SUMMARY

Phase II trial data for 233 patients with *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC

Comparable ORR with higher DOR and PFS for CCDC6 vs KIF5B RET fusions in the ARROW study

RWD for 67 patients with *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC

Real-world OS longer with CCDC6 vs KIF5B RET fusions

Pralsetinib is active in *RET* fusion-positive NSCLC, regardless of fusion partner

ARROW OS data currently immature in RET fusion subgroup analysis

CCDC6 *RET*-driven disease may have a better prognosis vs KIF5B



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