



TUMOR TREATING FIELDS THERAPY : RÉSULTATS DE L'ESSAI DE PHASE 3 LUNAR (LANCET ONCOLOGY 2023)

Dr Aurélie Swalduz
Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon

Tumor Treating Fields therapy with standard systemic therapy versus standard systemic therapy alone in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer following progression on or after platinum-based therapy (LUNAR): a randomised, open-label, pivotal phase 3 study

*Tiziana Leal, Rupesh Kotecha, Rodryg Ramlau, Li Zhang, Janusz Milanowski, Manuel Cobo, Jaromir Roubec, Lubos Petruzalka, Libor Havel, Sujith Kalmadi, Jeffrey Ward, Zoran Andric, Thierry Berghmans, David E Gerber, Goetz Kloecker, Rajiv Panikkar, Joachim Aerts, Angelo Delmonte, Miklos Pless, Richard Greil, Christian Roffo, Wallace Akerley, Michael Eaton, Mussawar Iqbal, Corey Langer, on behalf of the LUNAR Study Investigators**



Liens d'intérêts

- Aucun



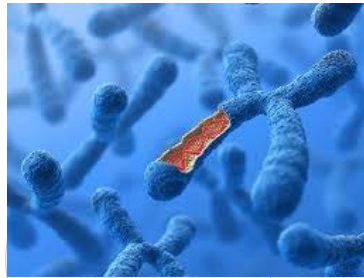


TTFields

- Les Tumor Treating Fields (TTFields) sont des champs électriques qui perturbent de multiples processus intracellulaires essentiels à la survie et à la prolifération des cellules cancéreuses
- Trois grands principes:



Non-invasif



Activité anti-mitotique
régionale



Toxicité limitée

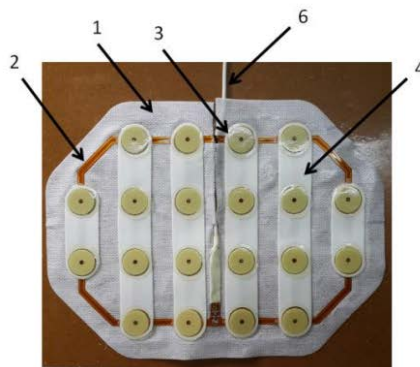
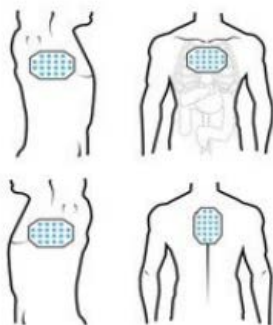


TTFields

- Les TTFields délivrent des champs électriques alternatifs de faible intensité (1-3 V/cm) et de fréquence intermédiaire (100-300 kHz) à la tumeur à l'aide de réseaux de transducteurs non invasifs placés sur la peau en regard du site tumoral



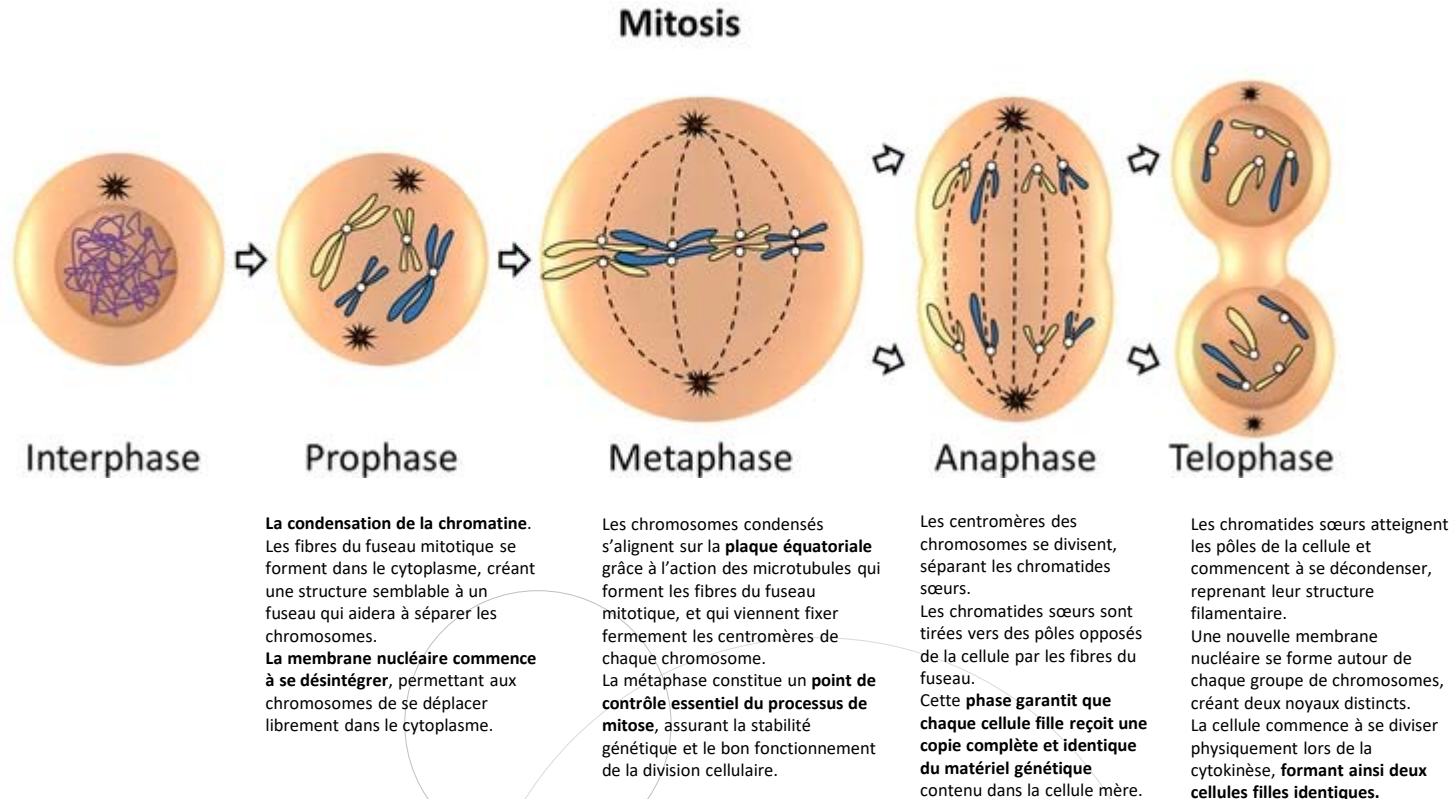
2,5kg (nouveau dispositif)
Batterie 3 à 4h



*mais aussi sac à main

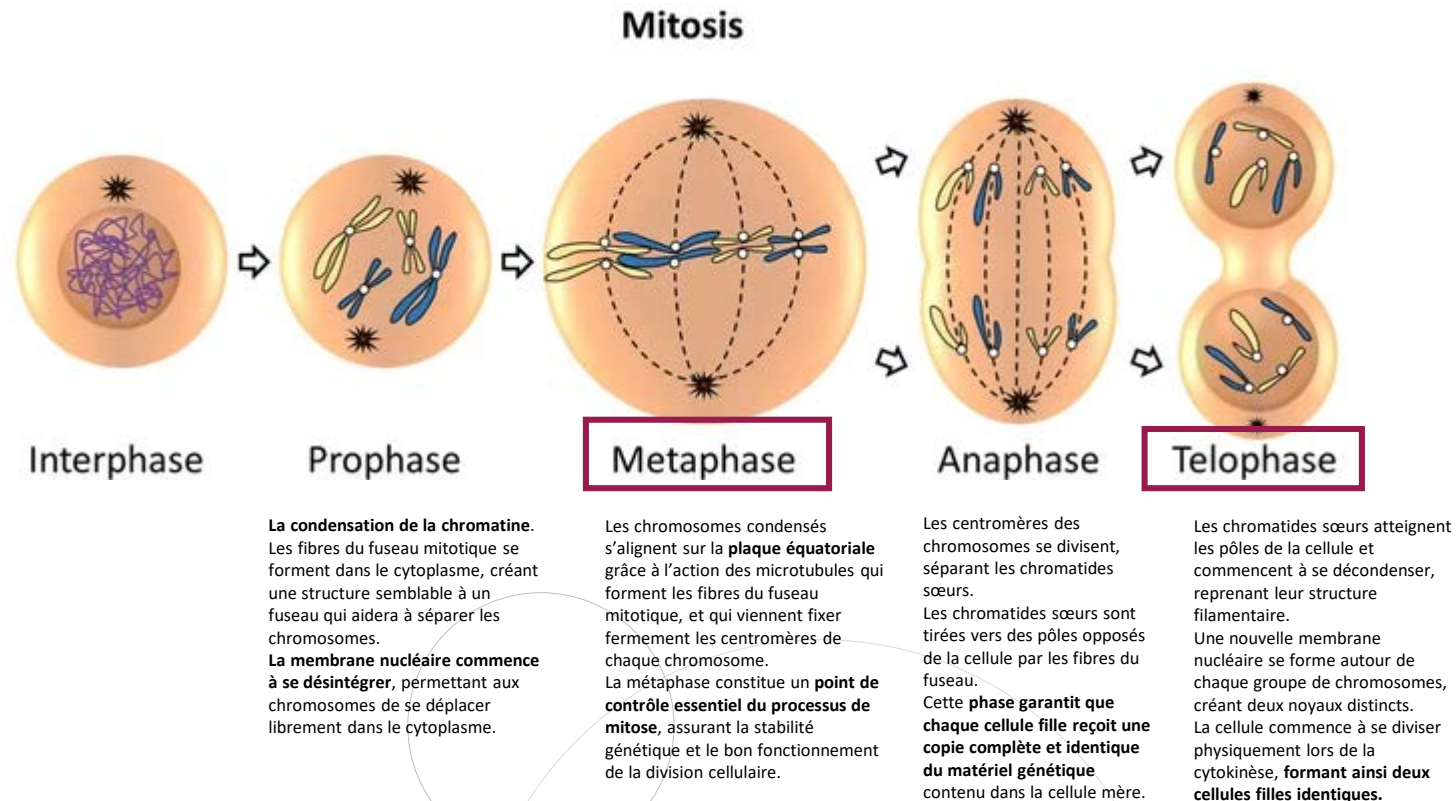


TTfields





TTfields



- Les TTFields agissent principalement pendant deux phases de la mitose :
 - la métaphase, en perturbant la formation du fuseau mitotique
 - la cytokinèse par dislocation diélectrophorétique des constituants intracellulaires entraînant l'apoptose

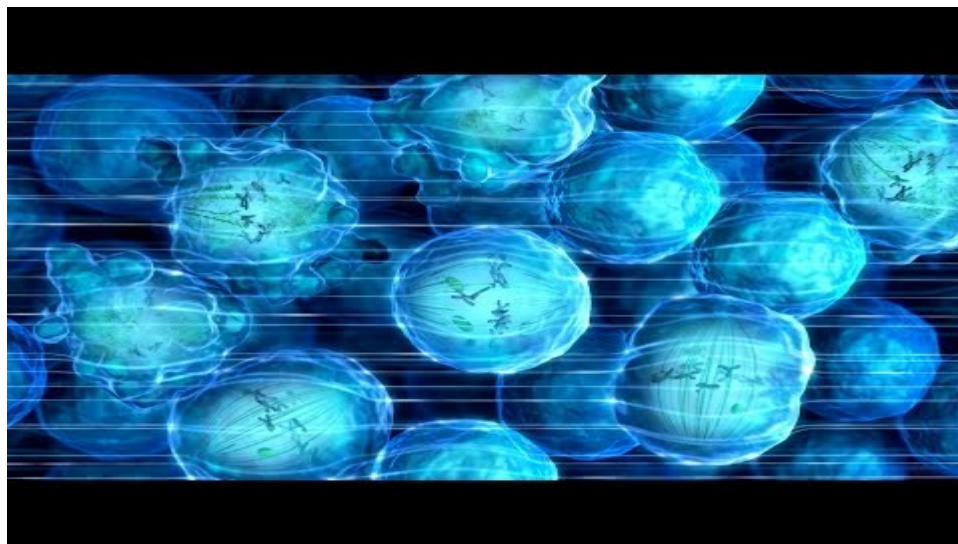


TTfields

- La fréquence est différente selon le type de cellules
 - glioblastome à 200 kHz
 - NSCLC à 150 kHz
 - carcinome mammaire à 120 kHz
 - mélanome à 100 kHz
- L'effet des TTFields est directionnel, c'est-à-dire que les champs TT sont plus efficaces lorsqu'ils sont appliqués dans la direction de l'axe de division de la cellule en division
- Afin d'accroître l'efficacité des champs, deux directions de champ séquentielles peuvent être appliquées aux tumeurs en utilisant deux paires perpendiculaires de réseaux de transducteurs



TTfields





TTfields

Etudes positives	Etudes négatives	Résultats en attente
Glioblastome (FDA approved)	Ovaire	CHC (phase II)
Mésothéliome pleural (FDA approved)*		Pancréas (phase III)
		Métastases cérébrales des cancers bronchiques (phase III)

*En association avec la chimiothérapie seule mOS 18,2 mois (phase II)

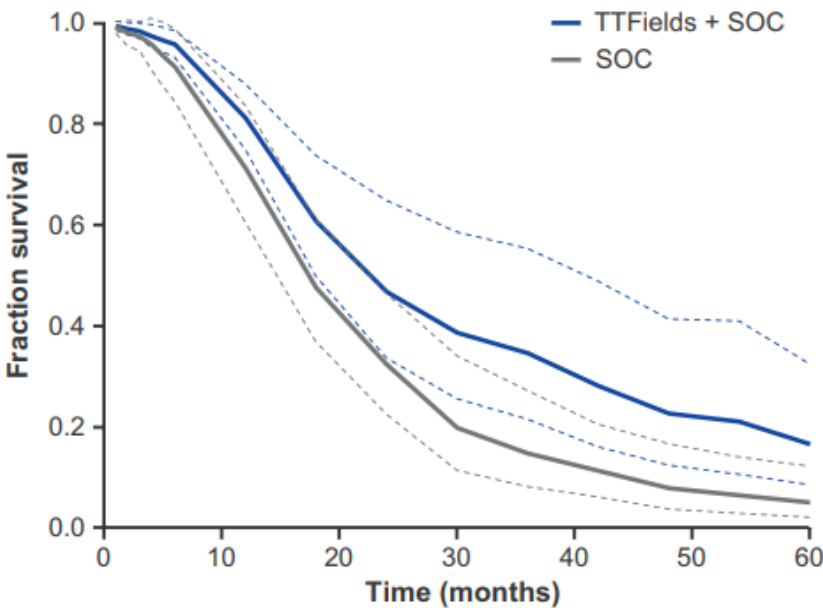
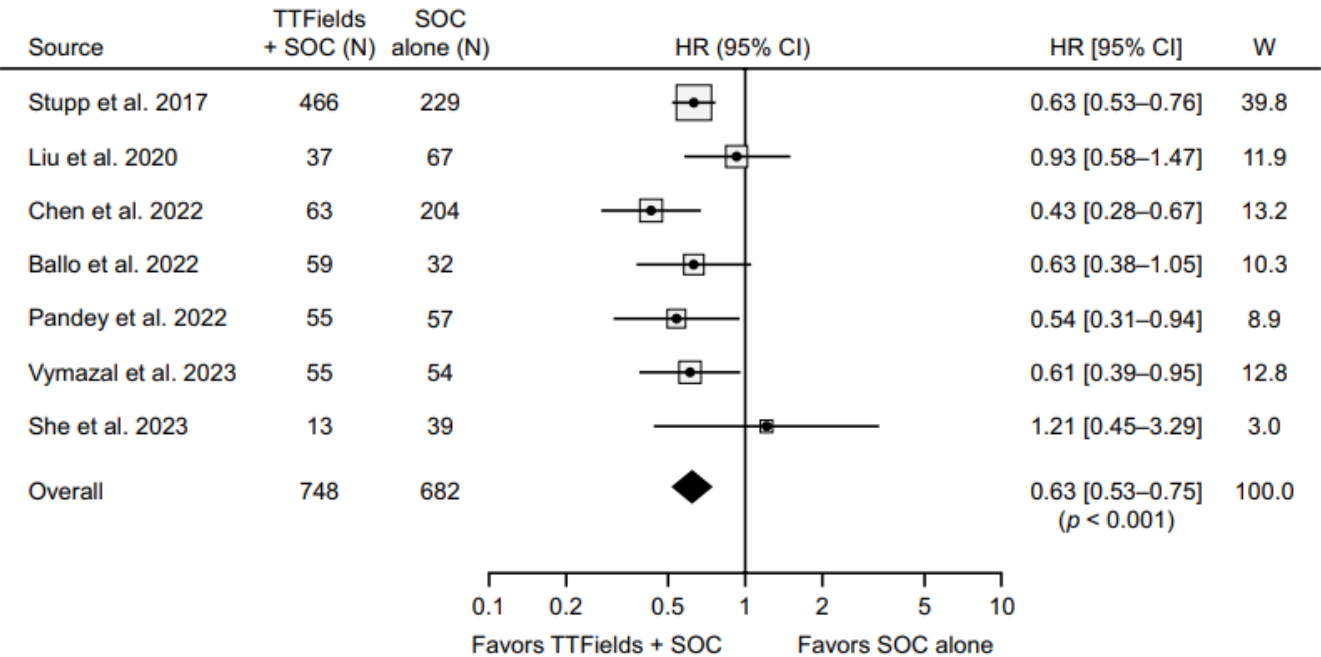




Ttfields dans le glioblastome

- Glioblastome (FDA approved)

Méta-analyse GBM en 1^{ère} ligne





MATÉRIEL ET MÉTHODES





Design de l'essai LUNAR

- Phase III randomisée en ouvert





Design de l'essai LUNAR

- Critères d'inclusion

Squ or Nsqu
Biomol indépendant
Pas de limite de
lignes ni de
traitement antérieurs

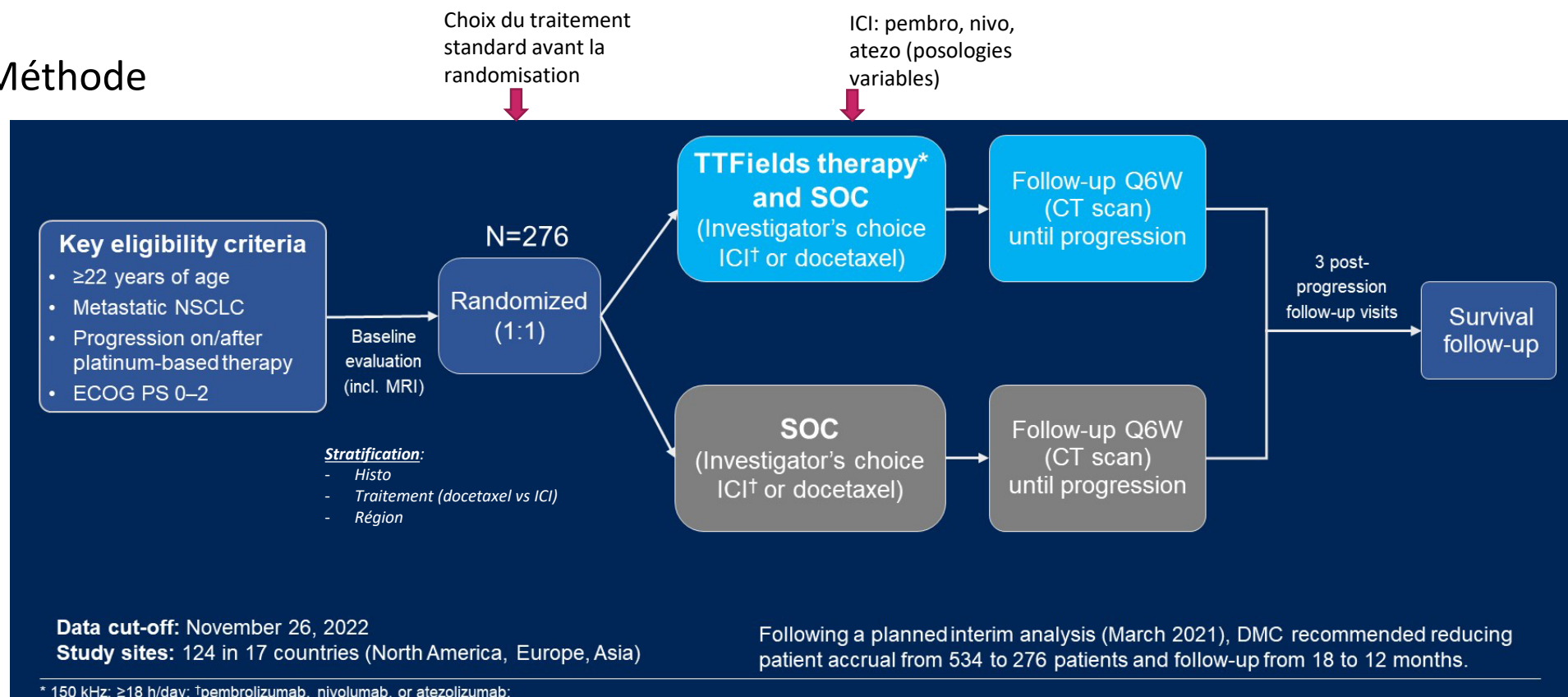
Suite à un
amendement
Inclusion des BMs
stables et traitées





Design de l'essai LUNAR

- Méthode

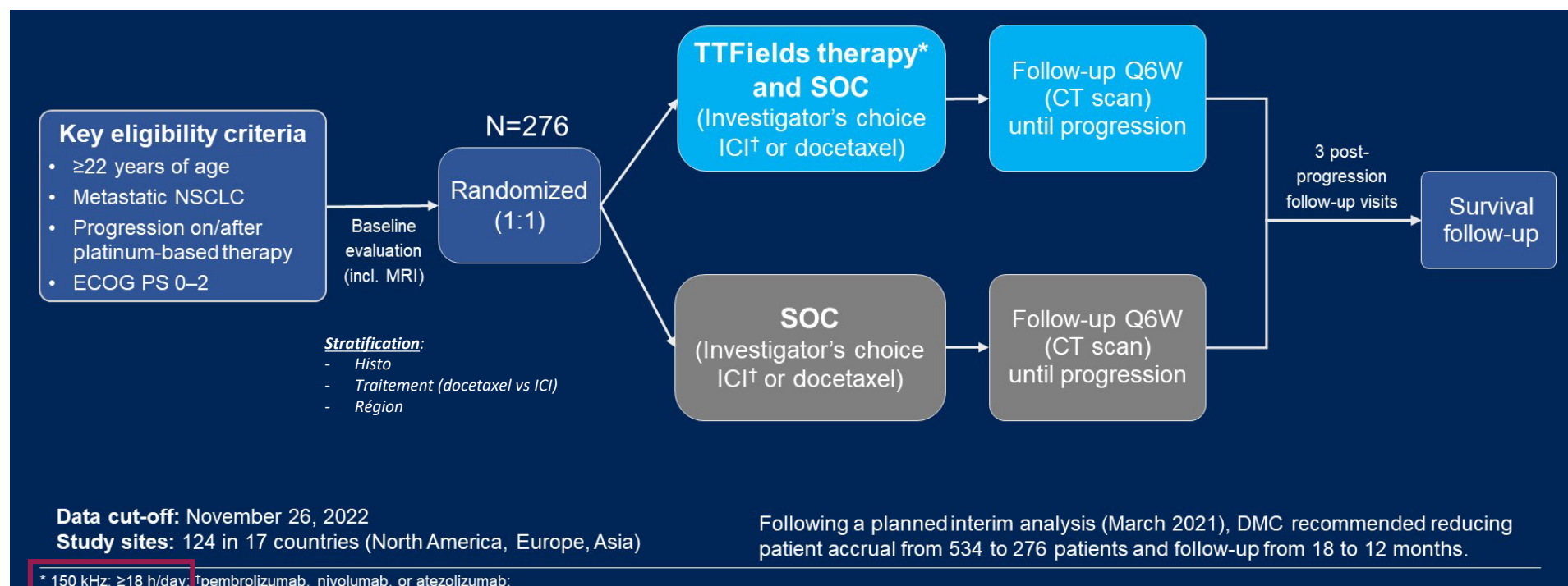


Statut PD-L1 non obligatoire



Design de l'essai LUNAR

- Méthode



Port du dispositif 18 heures
par jour

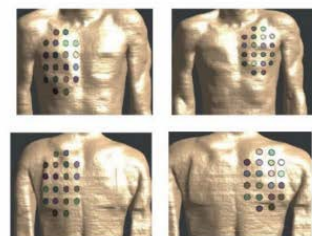
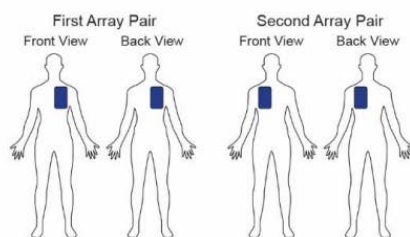


Design de l'étude

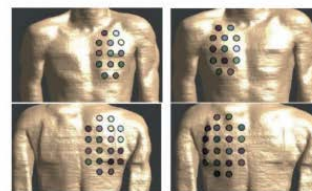
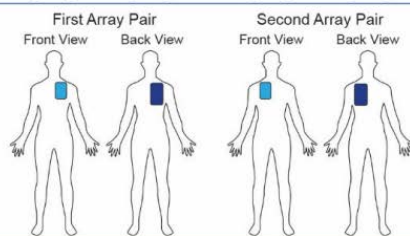
• Méthode

- La disposition des plaques étaient déterminée par l'investigateur en fonction du sexe, de la tumeur et de la taille du patient et était modifiée si nécessaire tout au long de la période de traitement.
- Changement tous les 3-4 jours – 3 semaines d'interruption autorisée

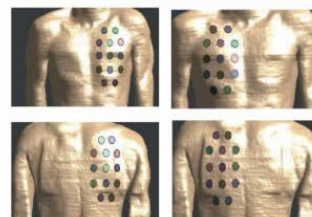
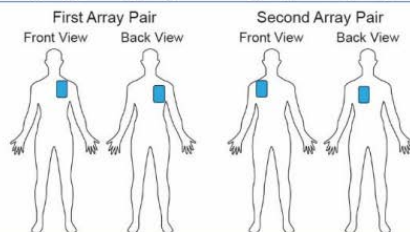
Cross Layout
Large Disks



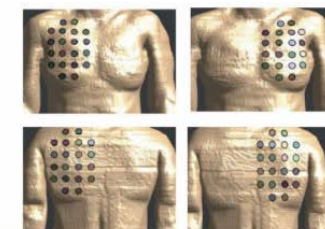
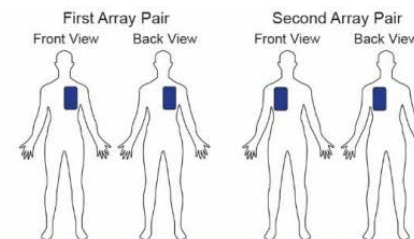
Cross Layout
Front Array: small
Back Array: large



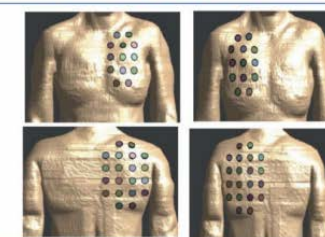
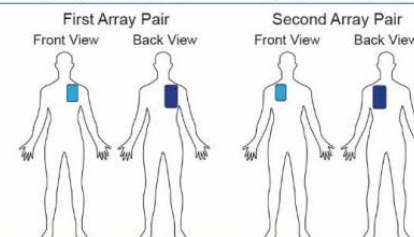
Cross Layout
Small Disks



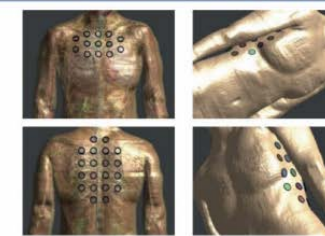
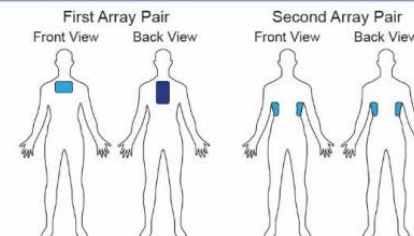
Cross Layout
Large Disks



Cross Layout
Front Array: small
Back Array: large



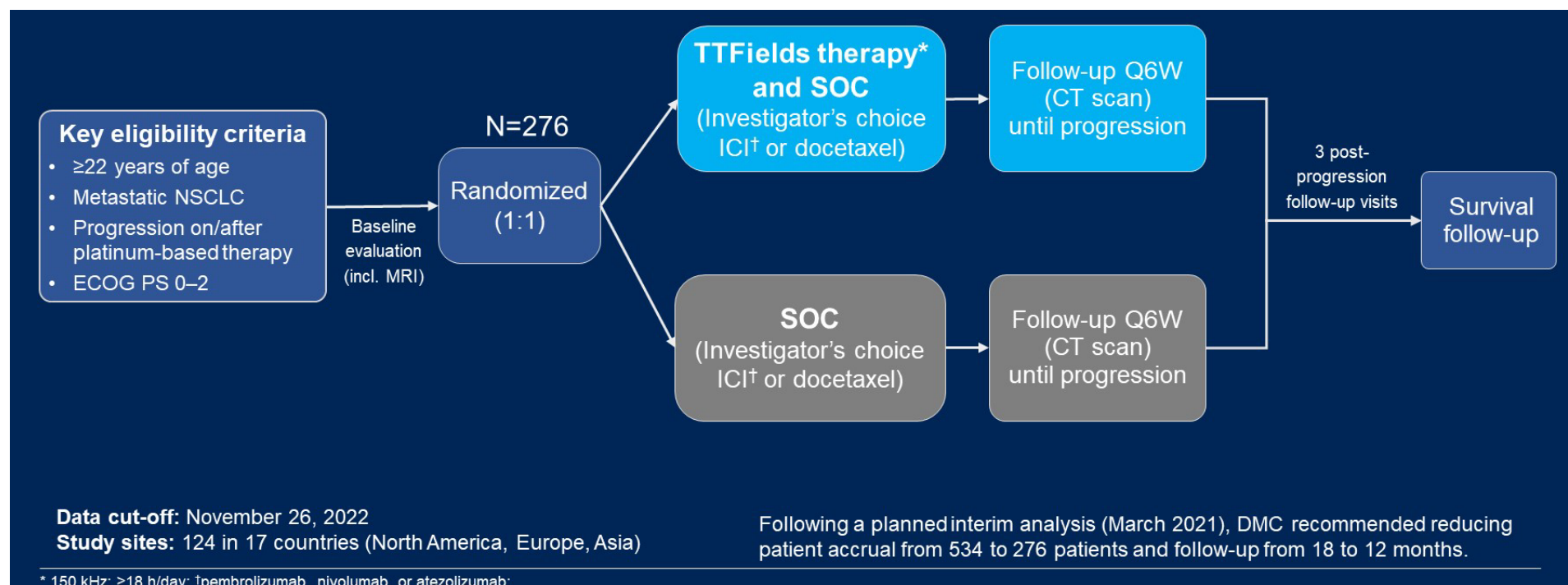
Front-Back Layout
with Small Arrays
on Front,
Large Arrays
on Back,
and Small Arrays
on Patient's Side





Design de l'étude

- Méthode



Traitement ultérieurs

Possibilité de poursuivre les TTFields avec la ligne ultérieure au choix de l'investigateur



Critères de jugement

- Critère de jugement principal: survie globale
- Critères de jugement secondaires:
 - Survie globale chez les patients traités par immunothérapie
 - Survie globale chez les patients traités par docetaxel
 - Survie globale en fonction de la durée de port des TTFields ($>75\%$ vs $\leq 75\%$)
 - PFS
 - ORR
 - PFS/OS selon l'histologie
 - Tolérance





Considérations statistiques

- Design initial:
 - 534 patients nécessaires pour un HR à 0,75 (α 0,05 avec une puissance de 80%)
 - Analyse hiérarchique de la survie globale selon le type de traitement reçu (ICI vs docetaxel)
- A la fin de la période théorique de recrutement, ajustement du protocole lié à un retard au recrutement + moins d'évènements survenus qu'attendus + analyse encourageante

ORIGINAL STUDY DESIGN

- 534 patients with 18 months of follow-up
- Designed to detect hazard ratio of <0.75 (+4 months in OS)

ADJUSTED PROTOCOL

- 276 patients with 12 months of follow-up
- FDA approved changes in May 2021
- Statistical considerations remain unchanged



RÉSULTATS





Population

- Flowchart

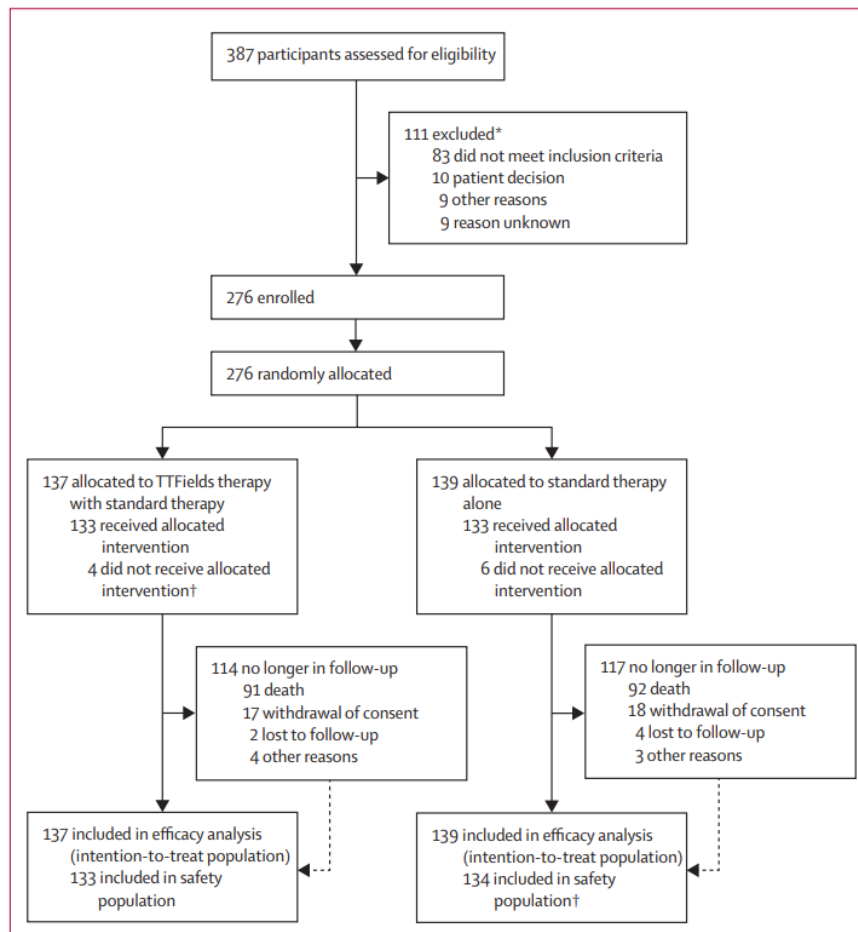


Figure 1: Trial profile

TTFields=Tumor Treating Fields. *One patient who failed screening was randomised. †One patient randomly assigned to TTFields therapy with standard therapy instead received standard therapy alone.



Population

64 ans (59-70)



Caucasiens

PS0-1 ++



	TTFields therapy with standard therapy group (n=137)	Standard therapy group (n=139)	TTFields therapy with immune checkpoint inhibitor subgroup (n=66)	Immune checkpoint inhibitor subgroup (n=68)	TTFields therapy with docetaxel subgroup (n=71)	Docetaxel subgroup (n=71)
Age, years	63 (36-85)	65 (22-86)	64 (36-85)	65 (23-86)	63 (43-81)	65 (22-81)
Sex						
Female	46 (34%)	52 (37%)	22 (33%)	23 (34%)	24 (34%)	29 (41%)
Male	91 (66%)	87 (63%)	44 (67%)	45 (66%)	47 (66%)	42 (59%)
Race						
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	2 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)
Asian	16 (12%)	12 (9%)	7 (11%)	5 (7%)	9 (13%)	7 (10%)
Black or African American	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)
Pacific Islander	1 (1%)	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0
White	111 (81%)	111 (80%)	54 (82%)	53 (78%)	57 (80%)	58 (82%)
Other or missing	6 (4%)	11 (8%)	3 (5%)	7 (10%)	3 (4%)	4 (6%)
Region						
North America	41 (30%)	43 (31%)	14 (21%)	17 (25%)	27 (38%)	26 (37%)
Western Europe and Israel	42 (31%)	41 (29%)	25 (38%)	24 (35%)	17 (24%)	17 (24%)
Eastern Europe	41 (30%)	43 (31%)	21 (32%)	22 (32%)	20 (28%)	21 (30%)
East Asia	13 (9%)	12 (9%)	6 (9%)	5 (7%)	7 (10%)	7 (10%)
ECOG performance status						
0	38 (28%)*	40 (29%)	20 (30%)*	22 (32%)	18 (25%)	18 (25%)
1	93 (68%)*	95 (68%)	44 (67%)*	46 (68%)	49 (69%)	49 (69%)
2	6 (4%)	4 (3%)	2 (3%)	0	4 (6%)	4 (6%)
Smoking history						
Never smoked	20 (15%)	23 (17%)	10 (15%)	12 (18%)	10 (14%)	11 (15%)
Current smoker	35 (26%)	29 (21%)	19 (29%)	17 (25%)	16 (23%)	12 (17%)
Former smoker	81 (59%)	87 (63%)	37 (56%)	39 (57%)	44 (62%)	48 (68%)
Unknown	1 (1%)	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Months since initial diagnosis	10.3 (2.7-127.2)	9.9 (2.5-164.6)	10.1 (2.8-98.4)	8.5 (2.7-164.6)	10.4 (2.7-127.2)	11.1 (2.5-68.9)
Previous therapy	137 (100%)	139 (100%)	66 (100%)	68 (100%)	71 (100%)	71 (100%)
Best response to previous therapy						
Complete response	8 (6%)	5 (4%)	4 (6%)	3 (4%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)
Partial response	32 (23%)	36 (26%)	19 (29%)	13 (19%)	13 (18%)	23 (32%)
Stable disease	47 (34%)	44 (32%)	25 (38%)	21 (31%)	22 (31%)	23 (32%)
Progressive disease	29 (21%)	36 (26%)	10 (15%)	20 (29%)	19 (27%)	16 (23%)
Unknown	21 (15%)	17 (12%)	8 (12%)	10 (15%)	13 (18%)	7 (10%)
Missing	0	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Previous lines of systemic therapy						
One	119 (87%)	121 (87%)	64 (97%)	63 (93%)	55 (77%)	58 (82%)
Two	9 (7%)	10 (7%)	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	7 (10%)	7 (10%)
Three or more	6 (4%)	2 (1%)	0	0	6 (8%)	2 (3%)
Missing	3 (2%)	6 (4%)	0	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	4 (6%)

(Table 1 continues on next page)

	TTFields therapy with standard therapy group (n=137)	Standard therapy group (n=139)	TTFields therapy with immune checkpoint inhibitor subgroup (n=66)	Immune checkpoint inhibitor subgroup (n=68)	TTFields therapy with docetaxel subgroup (n=71)	Docetaxel subgroup (n=71)
(Continued from previous page)						
Previous immune checkpoint inhibitor						
Yes	43 (31%)	44 (32%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	42 (59%)	42 (59%)
No	94 (69%)	95 (68%)	65 (98%)	66 (97%)	29 (41%)	29 (41%)
Histological type						
Non-squamous	79 (58%)	77 (55%)	37 (56%)	37 (54%)	42 (59%)	40 (56%)
Squamous	58 (42%)	62 (45%)	29 (44%)	31 (46%)	29 (41%)	31 (44%)
PD-L1 tumour proportion score						
<1%	23 (17%)	23 (17%)	12 (18%)	16 (24%)	11 (15%)	7 (10%)
1-49%	37 (27%)	40 (29%)	17 (26%)	18 (26%)	20 (28%)	22 (31%)
≥50%	10 (7%)	18 (13%)	5 (8%)	8 (12%)	5 (7%)	10 (14%)
Unknown	67 (49%)	58 (42%)	32 (48%)	26 (38%)	35 (49%)	32 (45%)
Liver metastasis	21 (15%)	22 (16%)	9 (14%)	8 (12%)	12 (17%)	14 (20%)‡
Brain metastasis†	0	2 (1%)	0	0	0	2 (3%)‡
Data are median (range) or n (%). Standard therapy refers to an immune checkpoint inhibitor or docetaxel. TTFields=Tumor Treating Fields. ECOG=Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. NSCLC=non-small-cell lung cancer. *Baseline performance status was unavailable for two patients, who were instead assessed at the first follow-up visit. †Patients with brain metastases were excluded under the original study design, which was later amended to allow enrolment of patients with stable brain metastases. ‡One patient had both liver and brain metastasis.						
Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the intention-to-treat population						





TTFields treatment exposure

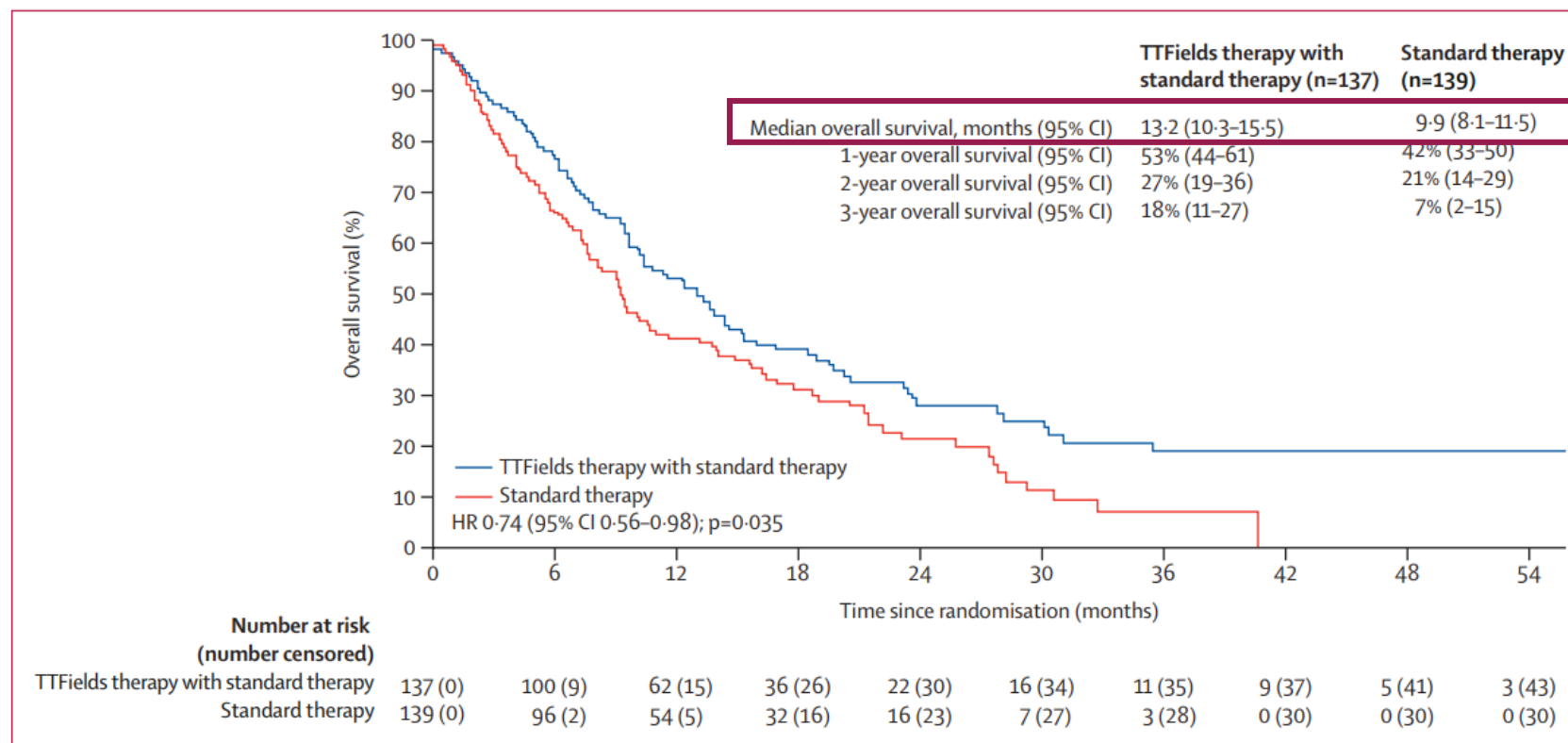
TTFields Exposure		TTFields + ICI (n=67)	TTFields + DTX (n=66)
Patients with device usage data	n	67	65
TTFields therapy duration (weeks)	Median (Range)	14.6 (0.3–201)	12.7 (0.1–163)
	Mean	31.8	17.3
Device usage first 3 months (% of day)	Median (IQR)	56% (37–70%)	57% (36–76%)
Patients with >75% average daily usage	n (%)	13 (19%)	17 (26%)

- Median (range) follow-up at data cut-off: 10.0 (0.03–61.6) months
- Median (range) SOC exposure
 - TTFields + SOC: 14.6 (0.1–215) weeks
 - SOC alone: 10.3 (0.1–172) weeks
- Mean TTFields therapy duration was ~2-fold greater in the ICI vs docetaxel subgroup

- Poursuite post progression chez 32% des patients mais de courte durée (34 jours dans le bras immuno et 18 jours dans le bras docetaxel)



Résultats: survie globale

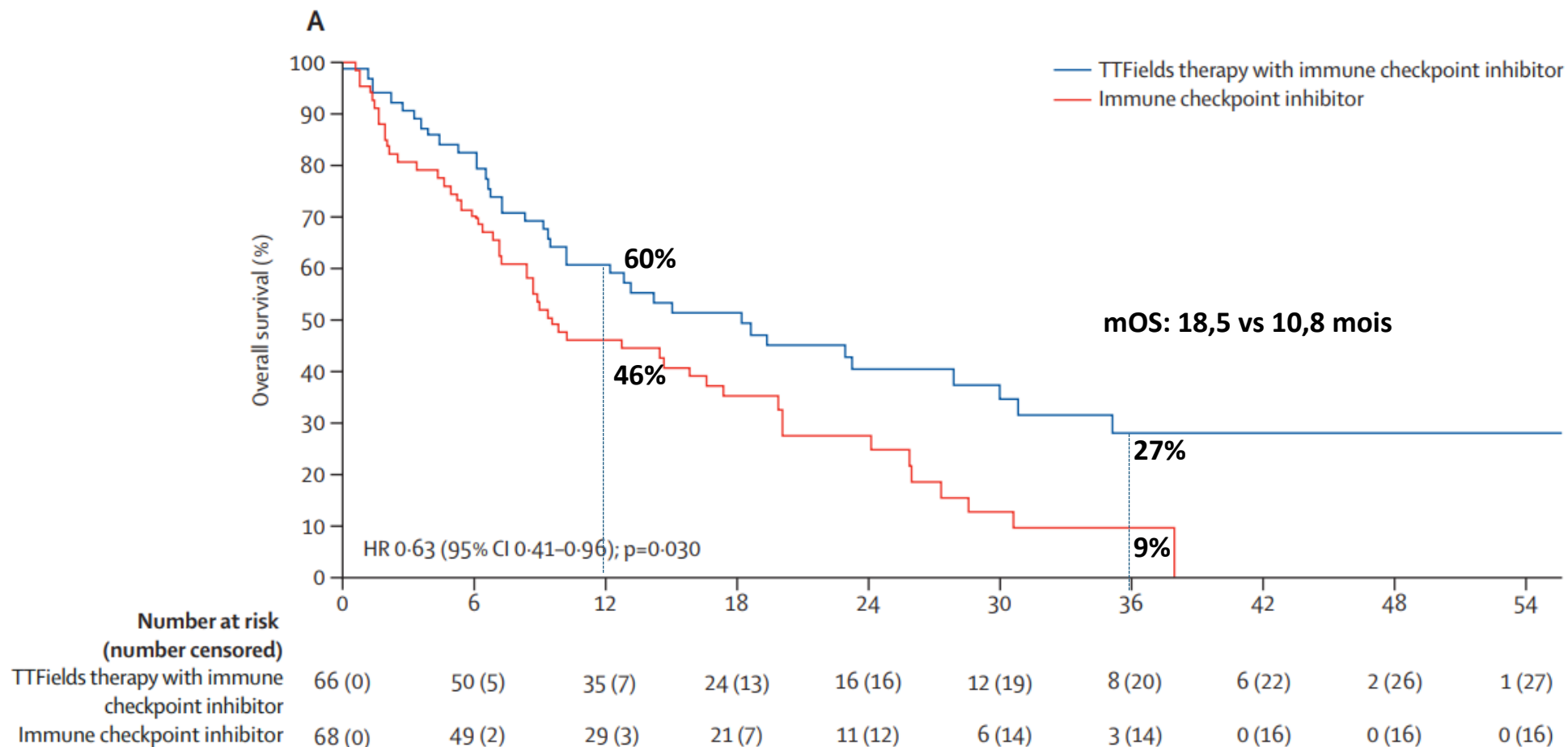


30% ont reçu un traitement au-delà

Figure 2: Overall survival in the intention-to-treat population

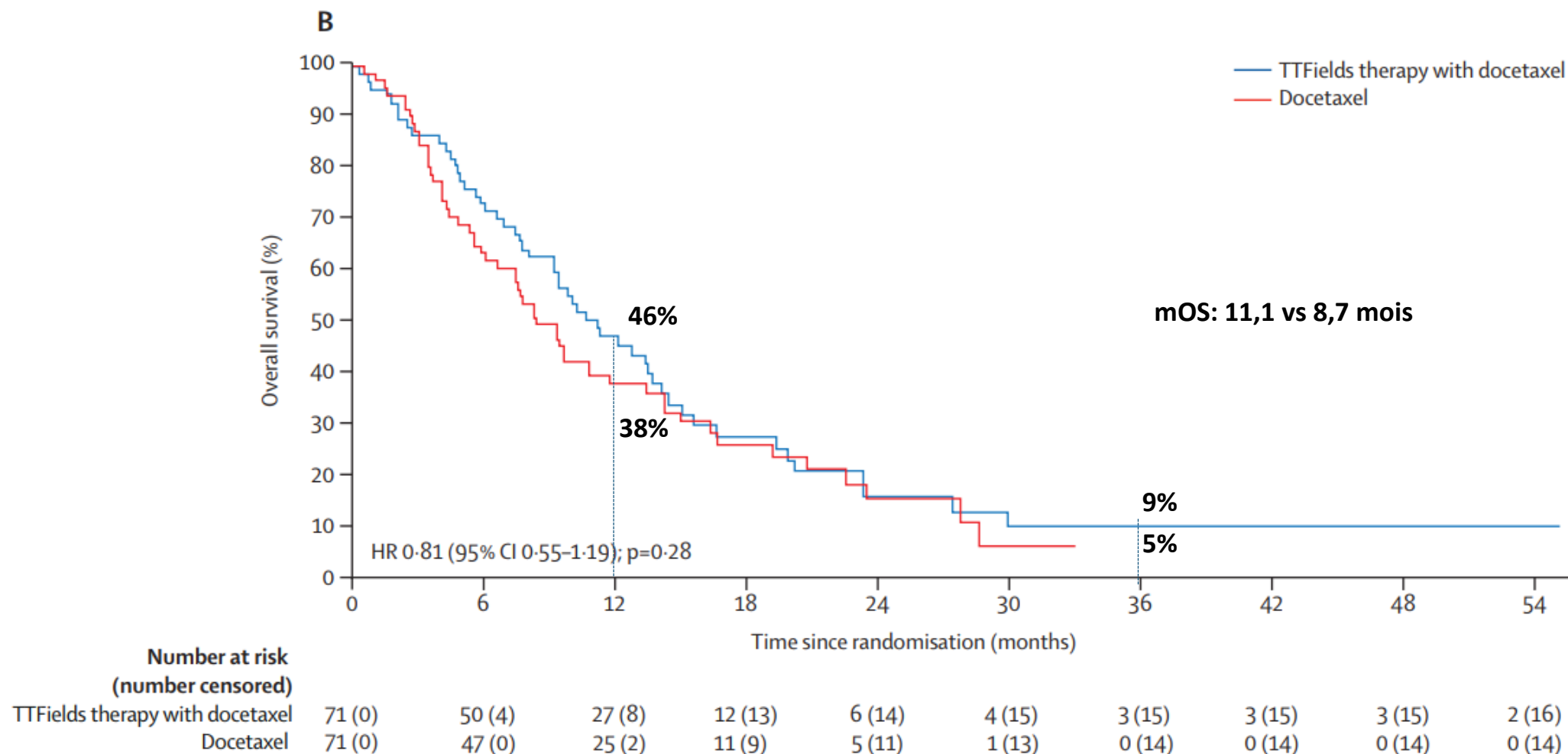


Résultats: survie globale en analyse en sous-groupe ICI





Résultats: survie globale en analyse en sous-groupe DOCETAXEL





Résultats: analyse multivariée

Parameter	Parameter value	HR	95% lower CI	95% upper CI	Two-sided p-value
Study arm	TTFields therapy with standard therapy vs standard therapy	0.73	0.55	0.97	0.03
Standard treatment	ICI vs docetaxel	0.64	0.48	0.85	0.002
Histology	Non-squamous vs squamous	0.89	0.66	1.20	0.45
Region	East Asia vs ROW	0.69	0.35	1.34	0.27
Age	Years	1.00	0.98	1.01	0.64
Sex	Male vs female	0.83	0.61	1.13	0.25
ECOG PS	0 vs 1	1.04	0.75	1.44	0.80
PD-L1	≥1% vs <1%	0.80	0.55	1.16	0.23
Smoking history	No vs yes	0.76	0.49	1.16	0.20

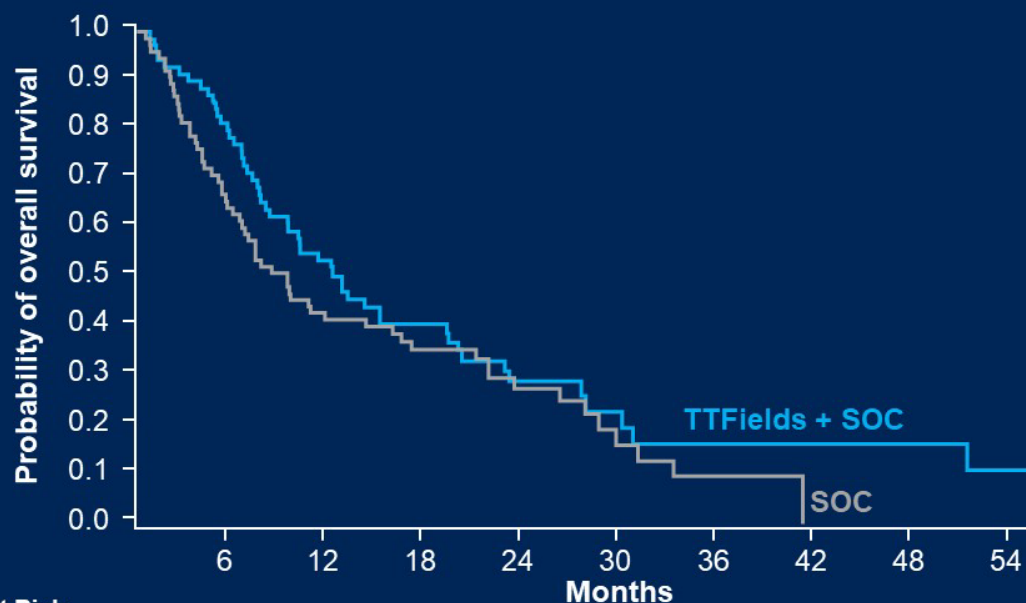




Résultats: OS selon l'histologie

Non-squamous

	TTFields + SOC (n=79)	SOC (n=77)
Median OS (95% CI), months	12.6 (8.8–19.8)	9.9 (6.9–16.4)
HR (95% CI): 0.80 (0.54–1.16); $P=0.28$		

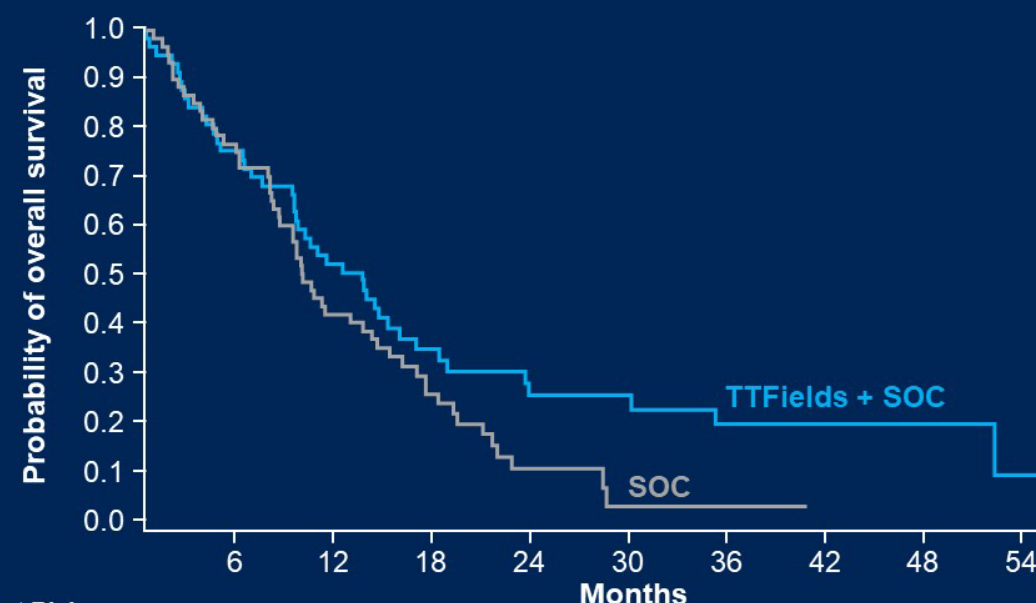


No. at Risk

TTFields + SOC	79	57	35	22	11	7	4	4	3	2
SOC	77	50	32	21	13	6	3	0	0	0

Squamous

	TTFields + SOC (n=58)	SOC (n=62)
Median OS (95% CI), months	13.9 (9.7–17.1)	10.1 (8.3–14.3)
HR (95% CI): 0.67 (0.44–1.01); $P=0.05$		

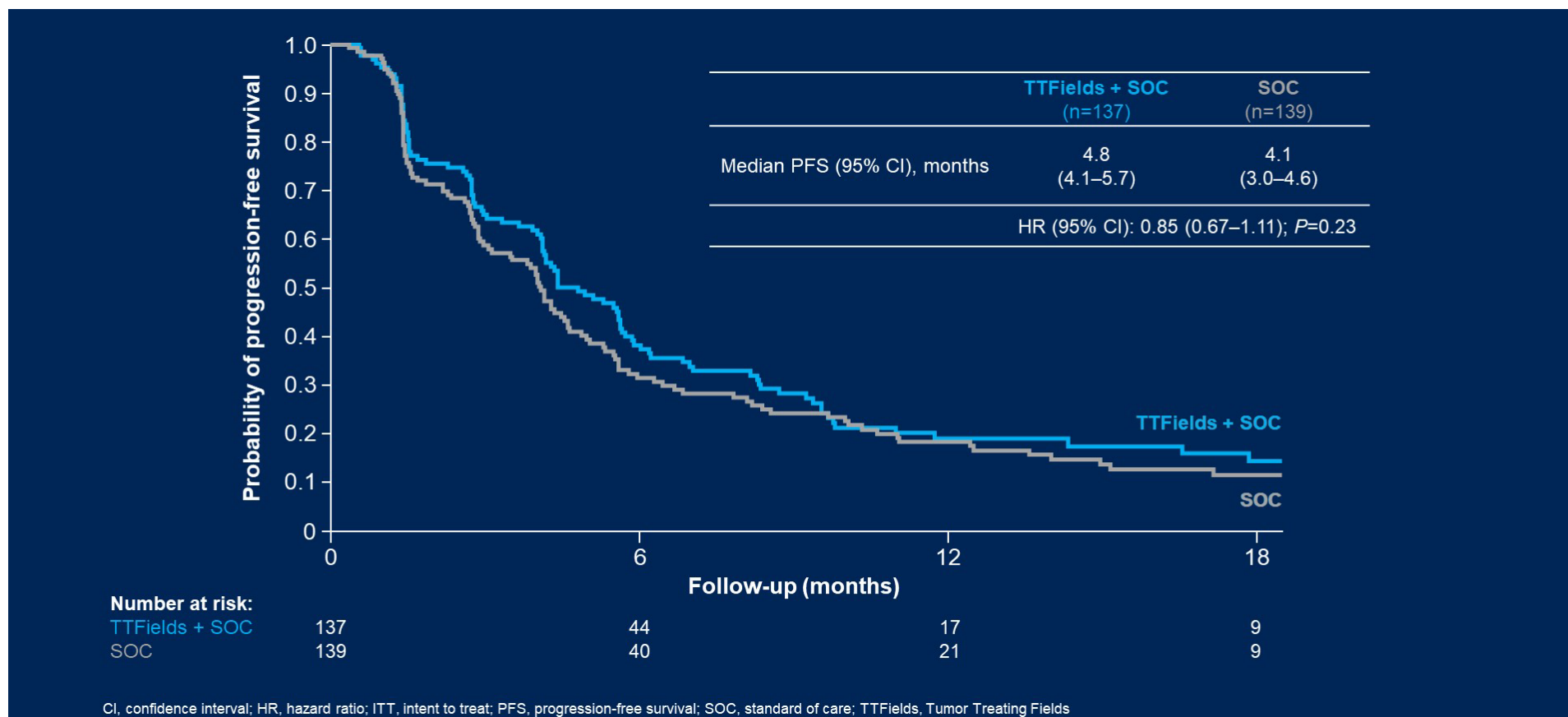


No. at Risk

TTFields + SOC	58	43	30	16	11	9	7	5	3	1
SOC	62	47	26	14	4	1	1	0	0	0



Résultats: PFS





Tolérance

	TTFields + SOC (n=133)		SOC (n=134)	
	All grades	Grade ≥3	All grades	Grade ≥3
Any TEAE	97%	59%	91%	56%
Serious AE	53%		38%	
TEAE leading to discontinuation	36%		20%	
TEAE leading to death	10%		8%	
Most frequent TEAEs				
Dermatitis	43%	2%	2%	0%
Fatigue	28%	4%	37%	8%
Musculoskeletal pain	36%	3%	27%	4%
Anemia	23%	8%	22%	8%
Dyspnea	20%	7%	25%	3%
Diarrhea	19%	2%	19%	0%
Cough	18%	0%	19%	1%
Nausea	19%	0%	16%	1%
Leukopenia	17%	14%	18%	14%
Pneumonia	15%	11%	17%	11%
Respiratory tract infection	15%	3%	16%	0%
Localized edema	15%	1%	16%	2%
Alopecia	10%	0%	17%	1%

SAE reliés au traitement standard: 19% vs 15%

SAE reliés aux TTFields: 3%

Diminution de doses de traitement standard de 12% et 14% respectivement



Tolérance

- Tolérance cutanée

Grade 1 Asymptomatic or mild symptoms AND 1. No intervention required OR only topical treatment intervention indicated 2. Treatment interruption of <3 days may be required
Grade 2 Moderate symptoms AND Systemic therapy required OR event requiring interruption of TTFields for >3 days
Grade 3 Severe or medically significant but not immediately life threatening AND hospitalisation OR prolongation of existing hospitalisation indicated
Grade 4 Life threatening consequences AND urgent intervention indicated



Tolérance

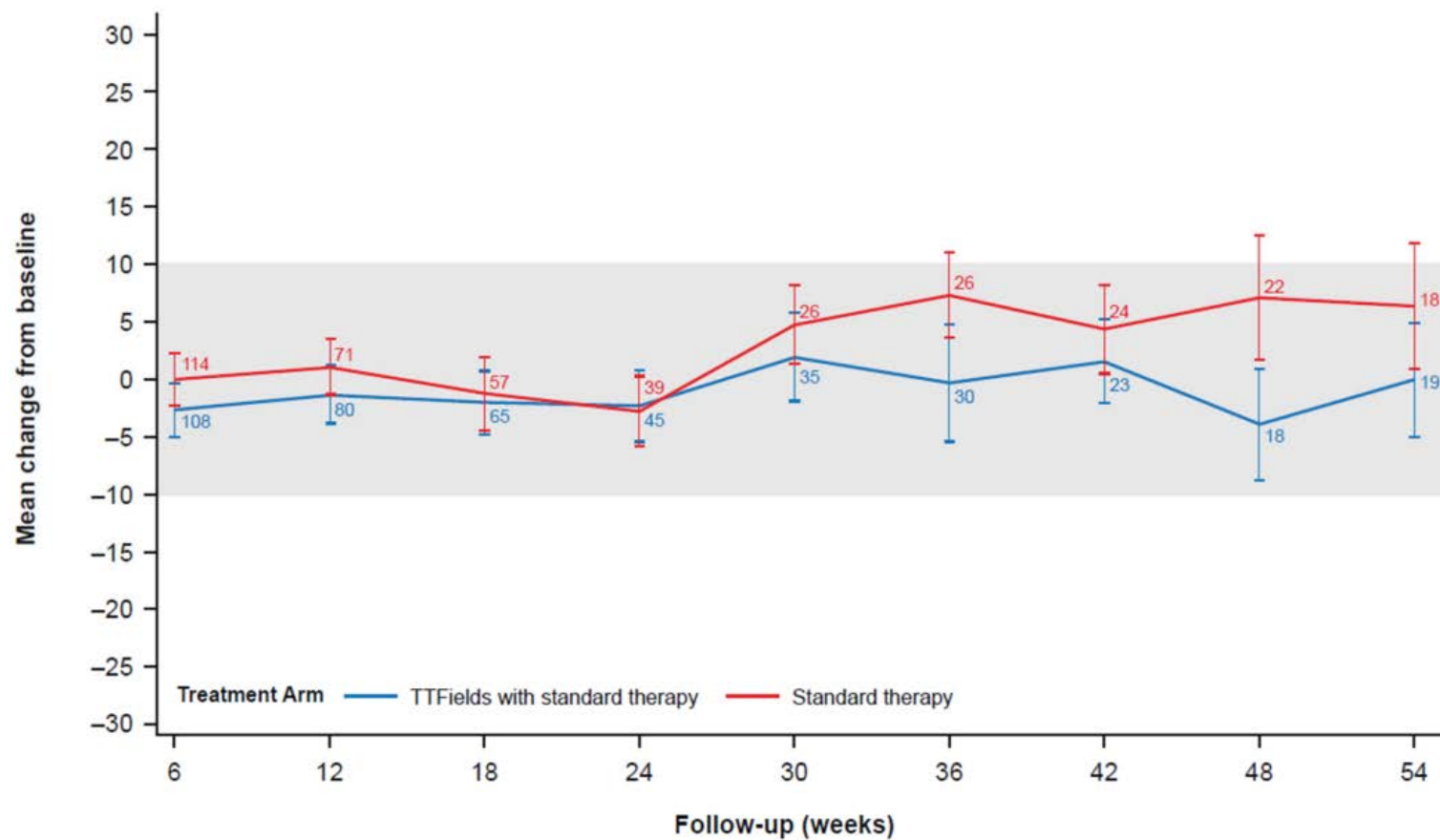
- Tolérance cutanée

	TTFIELDS therapy with an immune checkpoint inhibitor subgroup (n=67)				Immune checkpoint inhibitor subgroup (n=66)				TTFIELDS therapy with docetaxel subgroup (n=66)				Docetaxel subgroup (n=68)			
	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 1-2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
(Continued from previous page)																
Atelectasis	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	0	0
Bronchial obstruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (3%)	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders																
Dermatitis	31 (46%)	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	23 (35%)	2 (3%)	0	0	2 (3%)	0	0	0
Alopecia	0	0	0	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	13 (20%)	0	0	0	21 (31%)	1 (1%)	0	0
Pruritus	11 (16%)	0	0	0	7 (11%)	0	0	0	10 (15%)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rash	9 (13%)	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	7 (11%)	0	0	0	2 (3%)	0	0	0
Skin ulcer	8 (12%)	0	0	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	7 (11%)	1 (2%)	0	0	3 (4%)	0	0	0
Rash maculo-papular	3 (4%)	0	0	0	4 (6%)	0	0	0	7 (11%)	1 (2%)	0	0	3 (4%)	0	0	0



Qualité de vie

- EORTC QLQ-C30 Global Health Status score





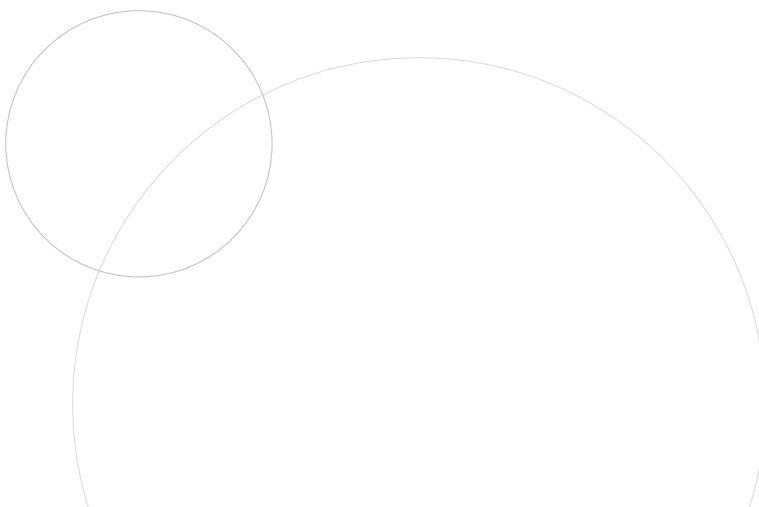
DISCUSSION





Bénéfice en sous-groupe

- Tendance en analyses en sous-groupes bénéfice ++ IO mais effectif global réduit par IDMC + sous-groupe
- Peu d'info sur PDL1
- Donc difficile de conclure sur la population générale





Bénéfice en sous-groupe



Près de 50% de
statut PD-L1
inconnu

Pas de statut
mutationnel

Docetaxel

Chimio à base
de platine

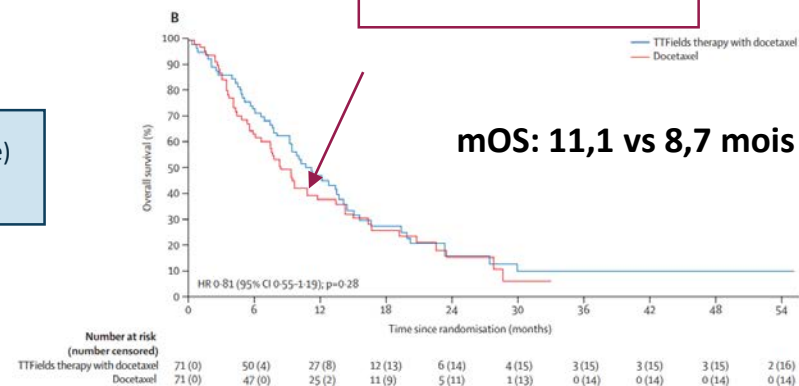
Chimio IO

Docetaxel

2x PR
d'emblée
en 1L

Docetaxel +
TTFields

Traitement (Gemcitabine)
1/3



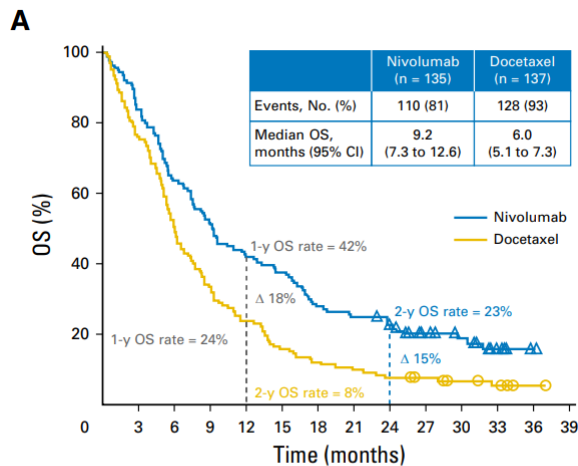


Bénéfice en sous-groupe



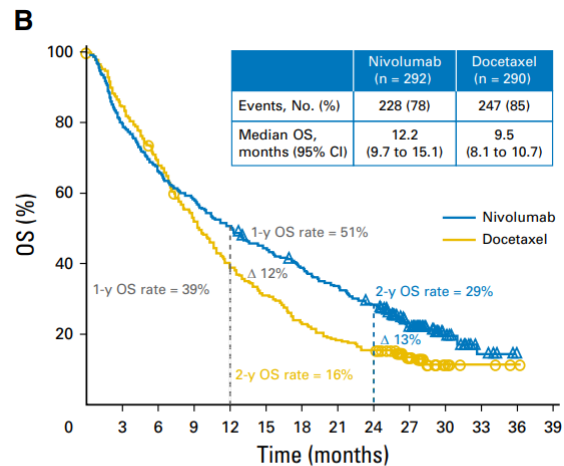
Près de 50% de statut PD-L1 inconnu

Pas de statut mutationnel



No. at risk:

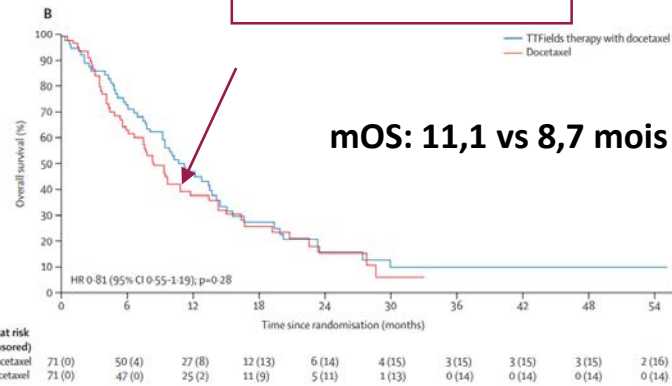
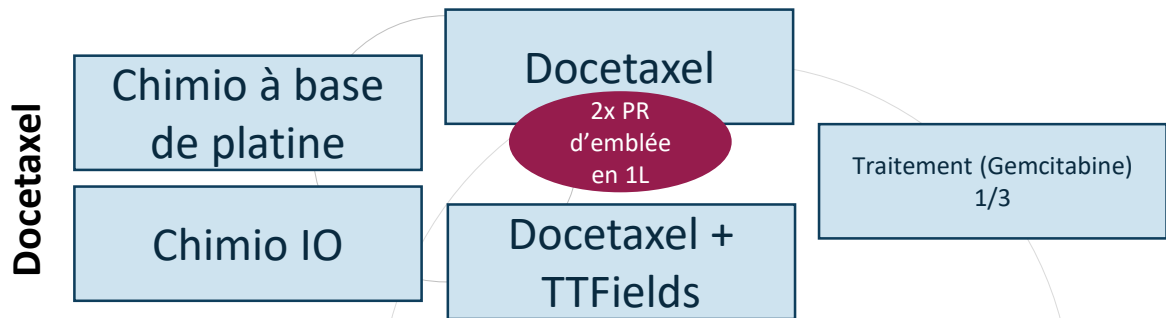
	135	113	86	69	57	51	38	34	29	19	14	7	1	0
Nivolumab	135	113	86	69	57	51	38	34	29	19	14	7	1	0
Docetaxel	137	104	69	46	33	22	17	14	11	9	6	4	1	0



No. at risk:

	292	233	194	171	148	128	112	97	81	46	18	6	0	0
Nivolumab	292	233	194	171	148	128	112	97	81	46	18	6	0	0
Docetaxel	290	243	194	150	111	89	66	53	45	25	6	3	1	0

Bras Docetaxel
mOS entre 6 et 9,5 mois



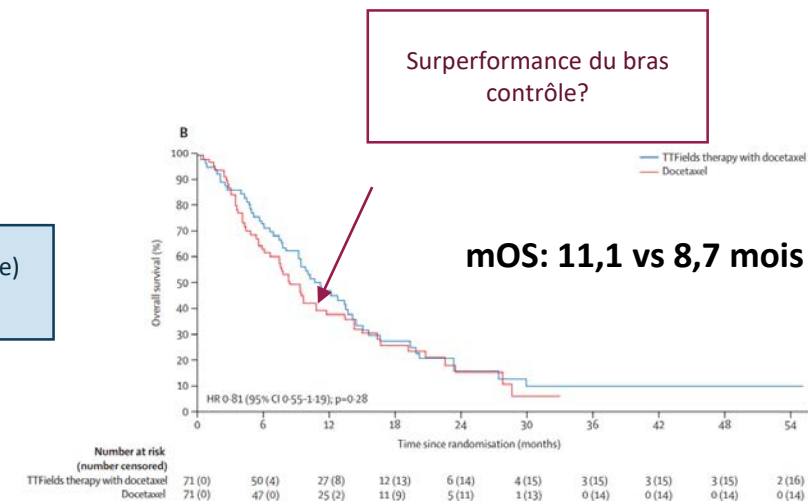
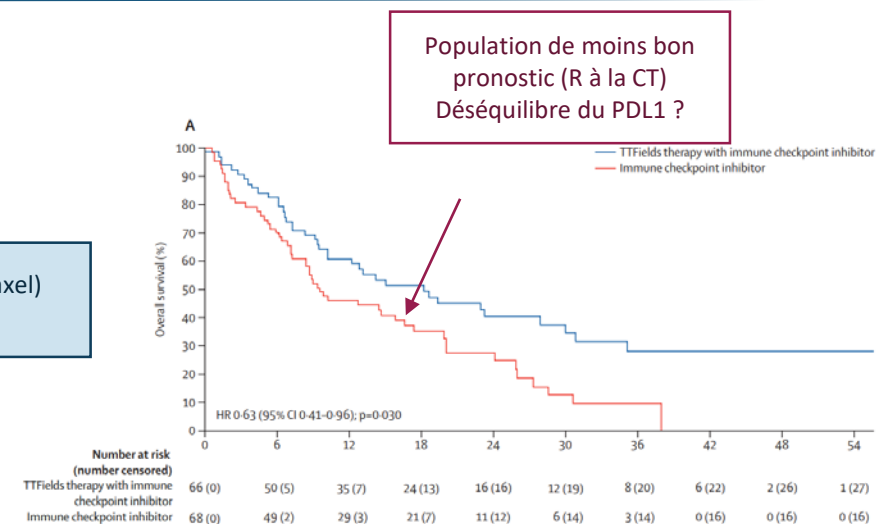
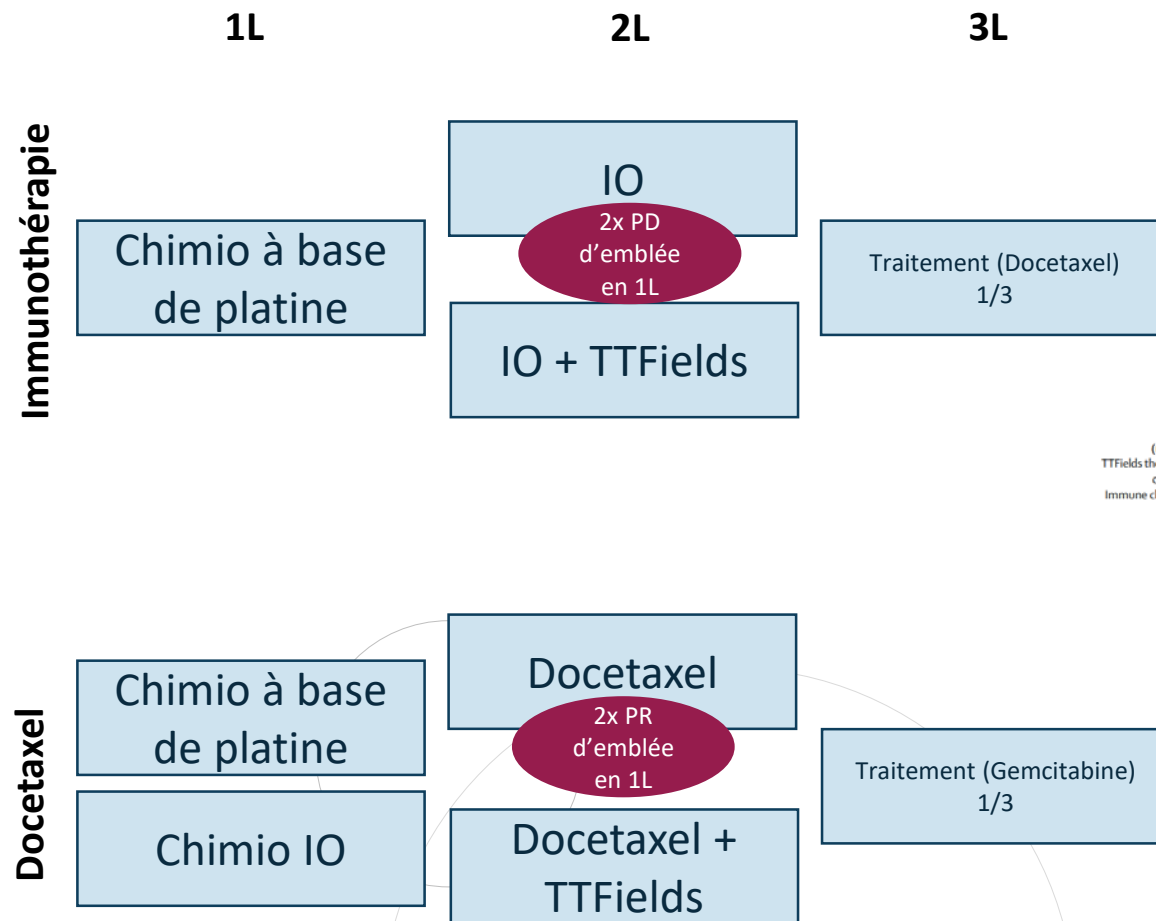


Bénéfice en sous-groupe



Près de 50% de statut PD-L1 inconnu

Pas de statut mutationnel





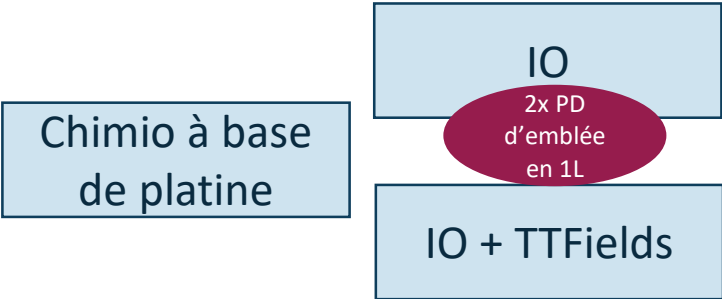
Bénéfice en sous-groupe

1L

2L

3L

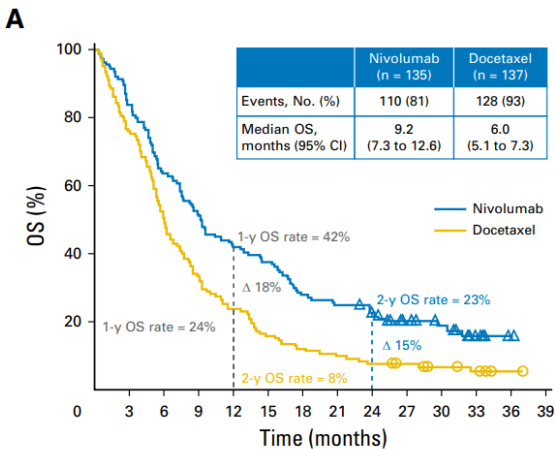
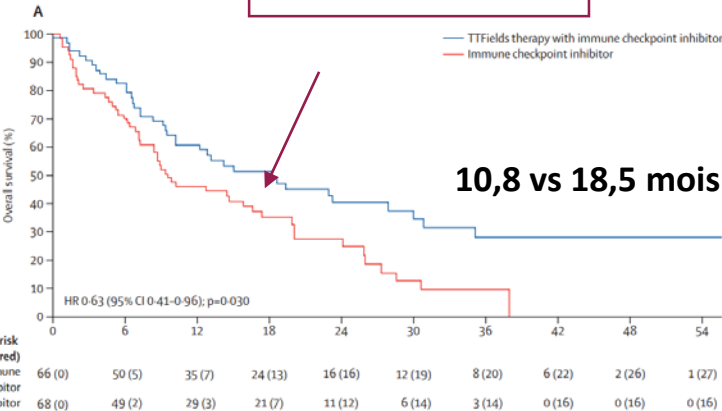
Immunothérapie



Près de 50% de statut PD-L1 inconnu

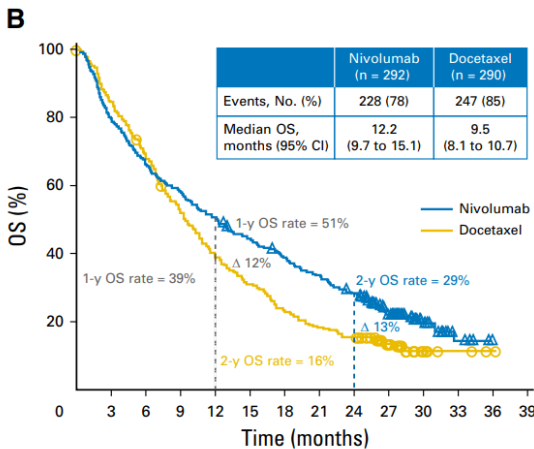
Pas de statut mutationnel

Population de moins bon pronostic (R à la CT)
Déséquilibre du PDL1 ?



No. at risk:

	Nivolumab	Docetaxel
135	113	86
69	57	51
38	34	29
19	14	7
7	1	0
1	0	0



No. at risk:

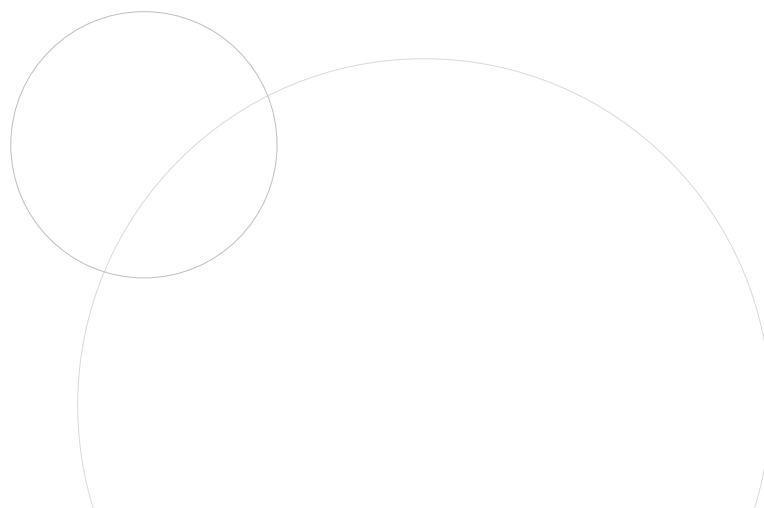
	Nivolumab	Docetaxel
292	233	194
171	148	111
128	97	66
81	45	25
46	18	6
6	0	0
0	0	0

Bras Nivo
mOS entre 9 et 12 mois



Rationnel biologique en faveur de l'immunothérapie

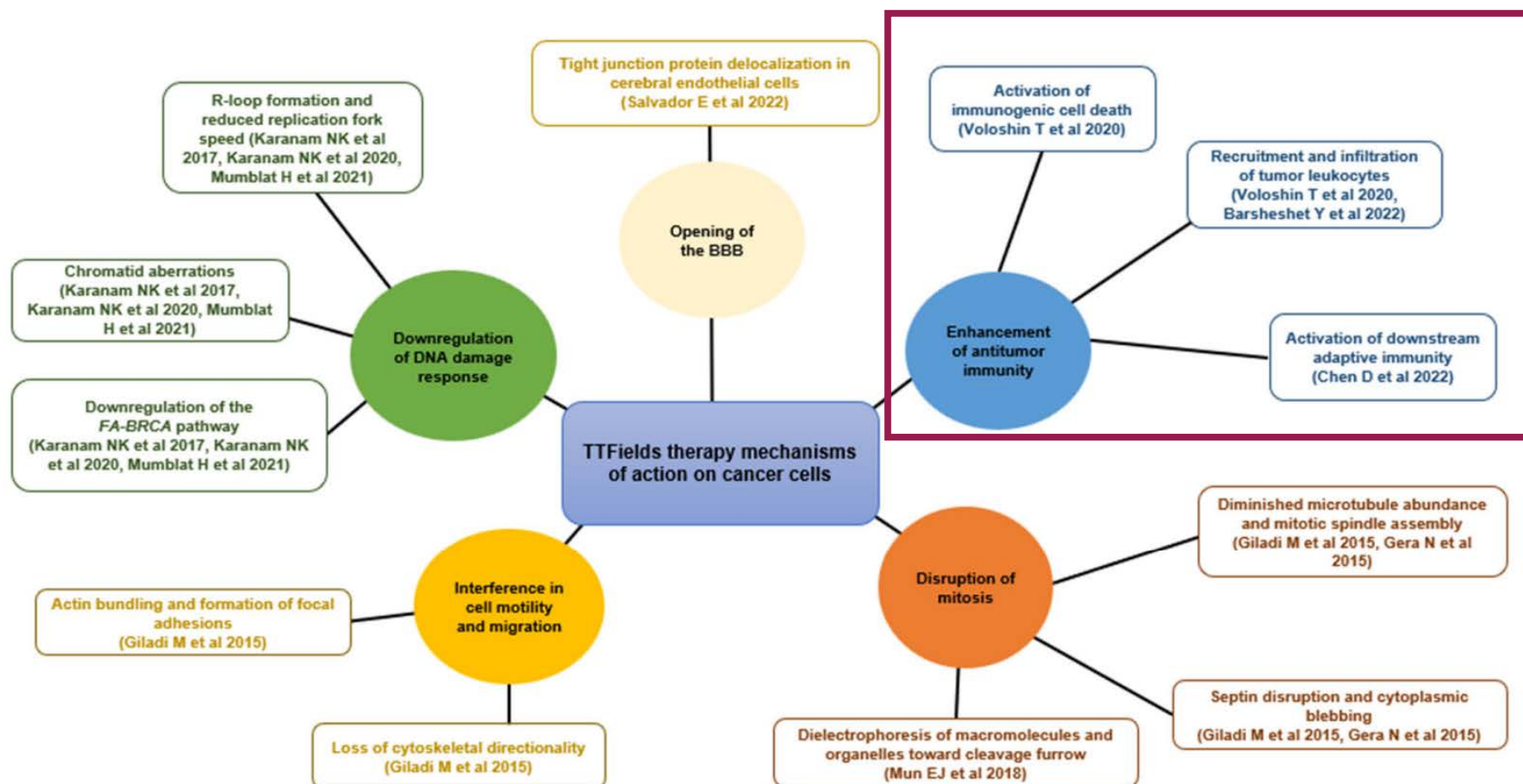
- Intérêt d'un traitement local sur une maladie diffuse?
- Efficacité sur la tumeur primitive versus l'atteinte à distance (analyse en cours)
- Effet «abscopal»?





TTFields: impact sur le système immunitaire

- « Effet abscopal »

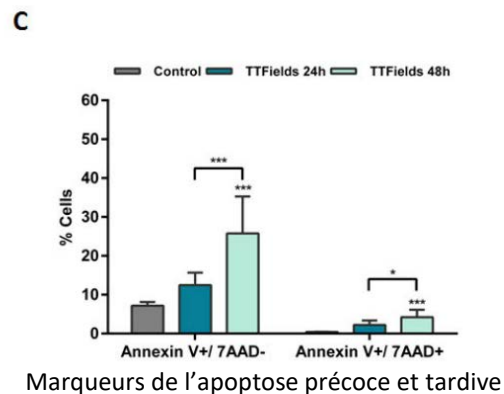
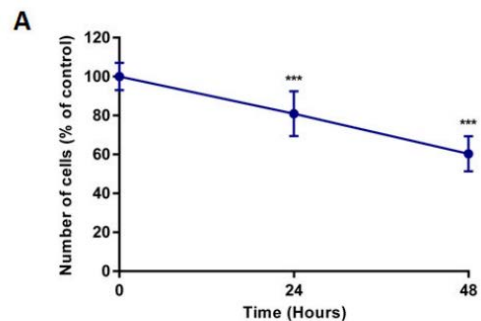




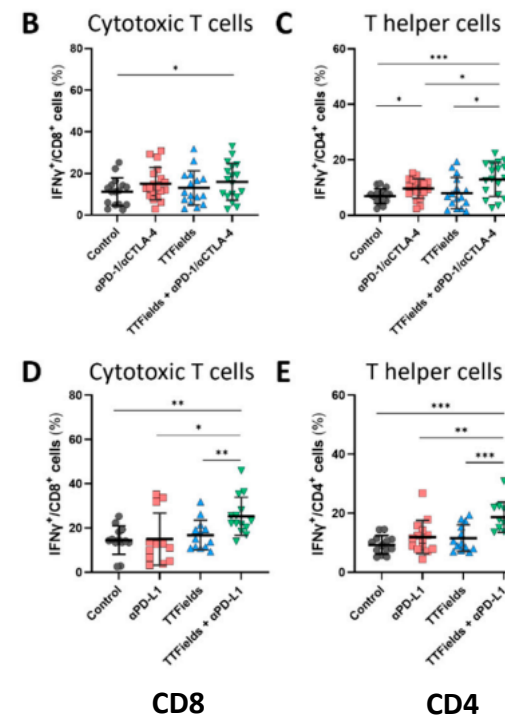
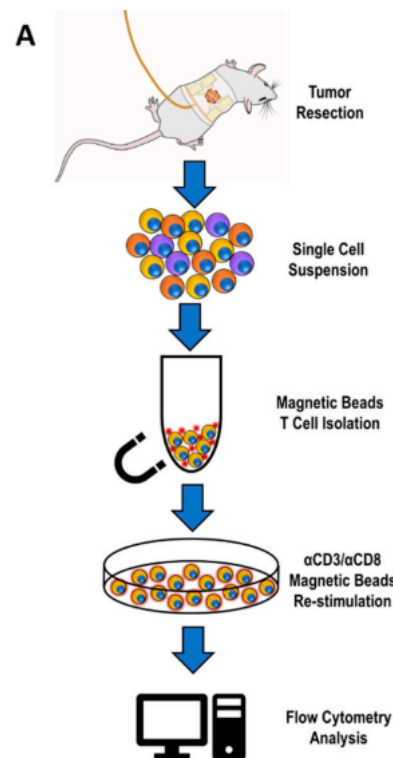
TTFields: impact sur le système immunitaire

- Rationnel pour la combinaison avec l'immunothérapie

In vitro modèle cellulaire LLC-1



In vivo modèle cellulaire LLC-1 chez la souris



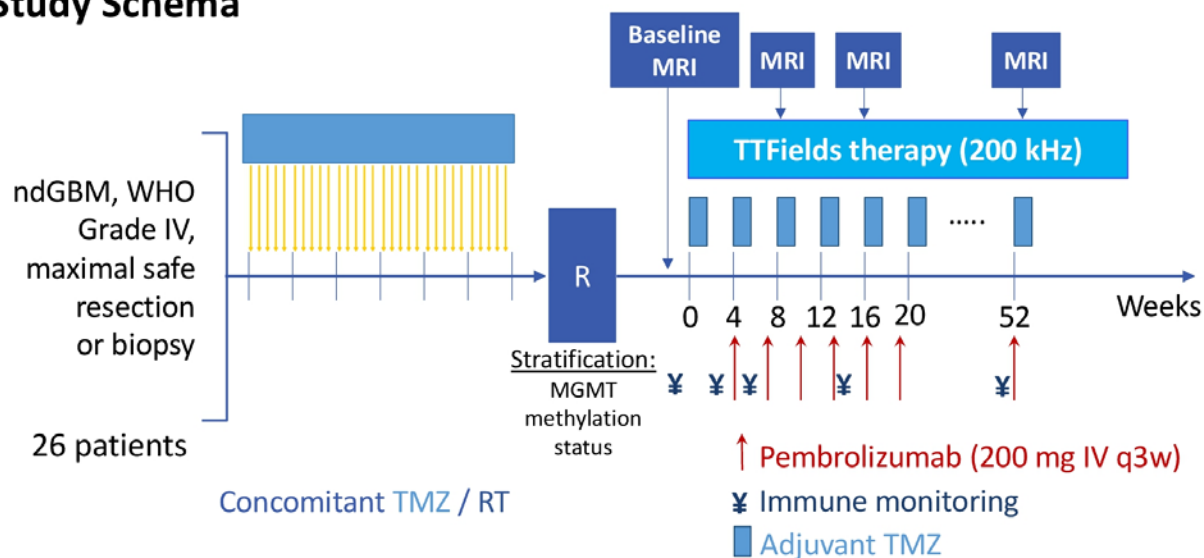
Anti-PD1



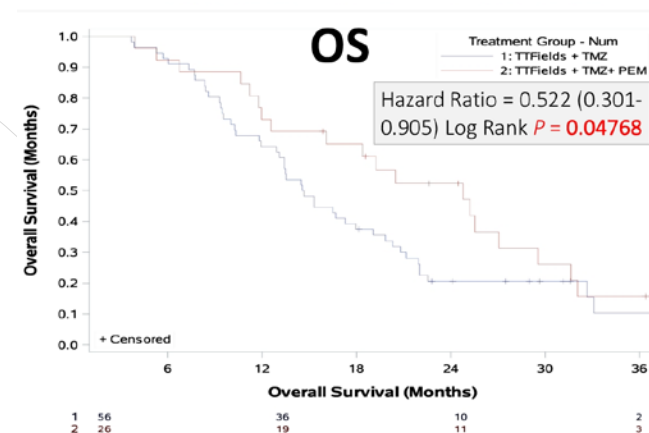
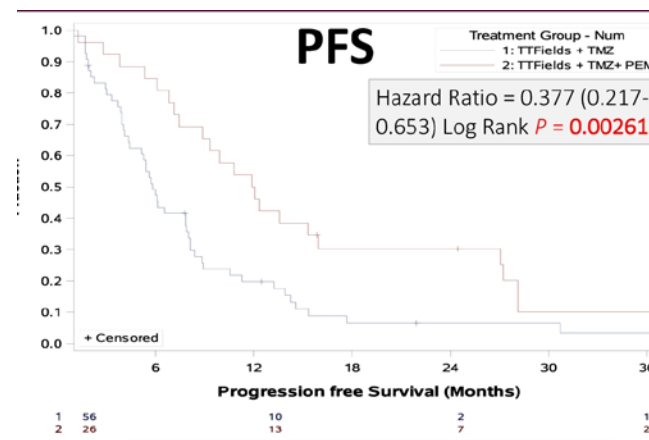
TTFields: impact sur le système immunitaire

- Rationnel pour la combinaison avec l'immunothérapie: résultats de l'essai pilote OPTUNE

Study Schema



Case match d'un essai sans Pembro



LUNAR

- Bénéfice de 3,4 mois, comparable à celui observé dans les études d'immunothérapie de 2L vs docetaxel
- Bénéfice en sous-population?
- Marquée par des effets secondaires cutanés essentiellement
- Peu d'évaluation de la pénibilité du dispositif pourtant observance $\geq 75\%$ assez faible
- LUNAR 2 en 1^{ère} ligne
- LUNAR 4 après progression post-chimio immunothérapie en association à l'immuno en rechallenge



Question

- Dans quelle team êtes-vous?

