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MEETING SUMMARY
ESMO 2021, VIRTUAL MEETING

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PROSTATE CANCER HIGHLIGHTS FROM GU CONNECT

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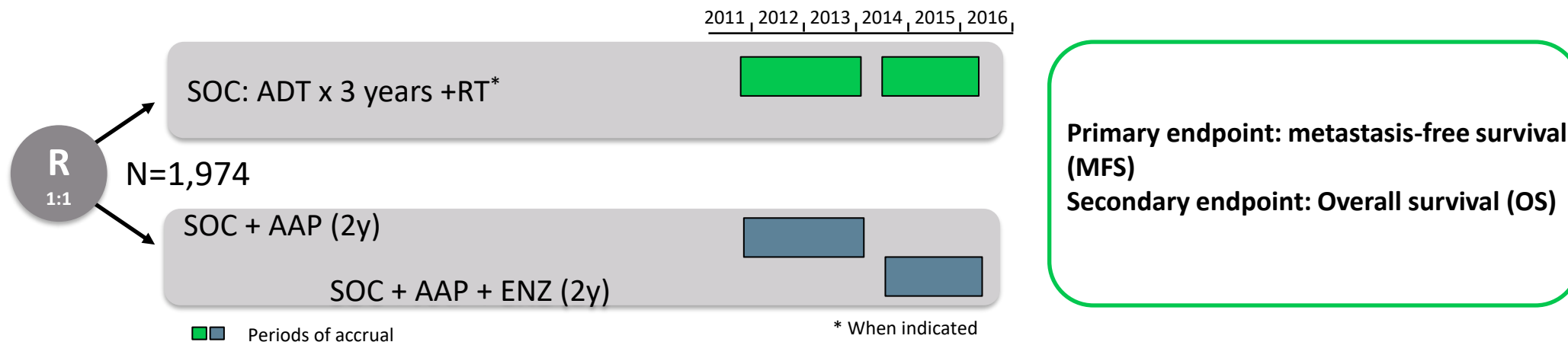
**PRACTICE-CHANGING DATA
ESMO 2021**

**ABIRATERONE ACETATE PLUS PREDNISOLONE
WITHOUT ENZALUTAMIDE ADDED TO ADT
COMPARED TO ADT ALONE FOR MEN WITH HIGH-
RISK M0 PCa: COMBINED ANALYSIS FROM TWO
COMPARISONS IN THE STAMPEDE PLATFORM
PROTOCOL**

Attard G, et al. ESMO 2021, Abstract #LBA4_PR

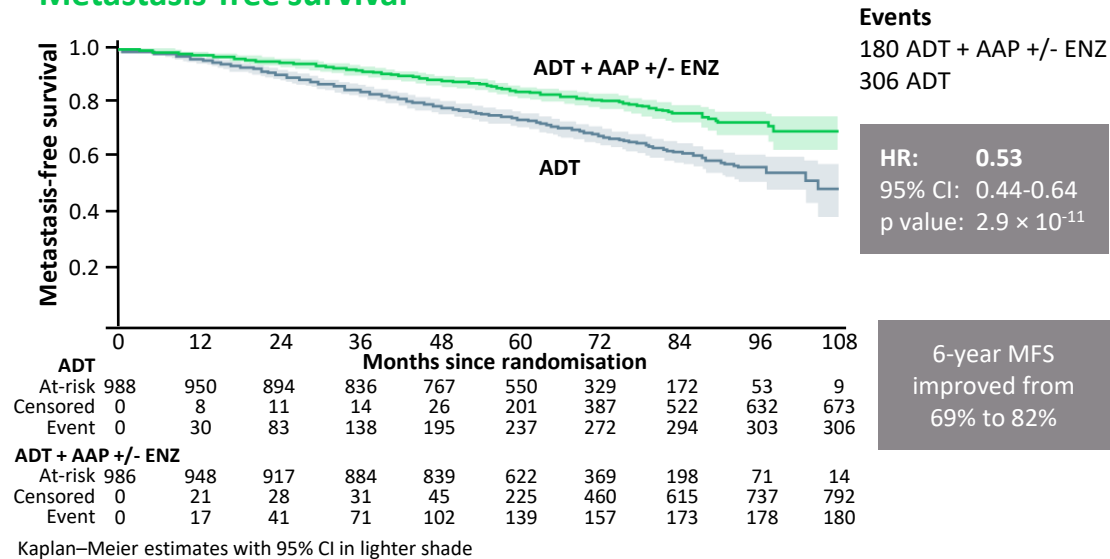
STAMPEDE: BACKGROUND AND STUDY DESIGN

- Patients with **high-risk non-metastatic prostate cancer** (M0 PCa) are treated with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) and local radiotherapy (RT), where indicated
- **Intensifying hormone treatment** with abiraterone acetate plus prednisone (AAP), enzalutamide (ENZ) or apalutamide (APA) **continuous to progression improves outcomes of metastatic PCa** but its efficacy in M0 PCa starting ADT is unknown
- This analysis of **STAMPEDE evaluated** whether there is a benefit for abiraterone acetate and prednisone (**AAP**) in high-risk M0 PCa patients



STAMPEDE: RESULTS

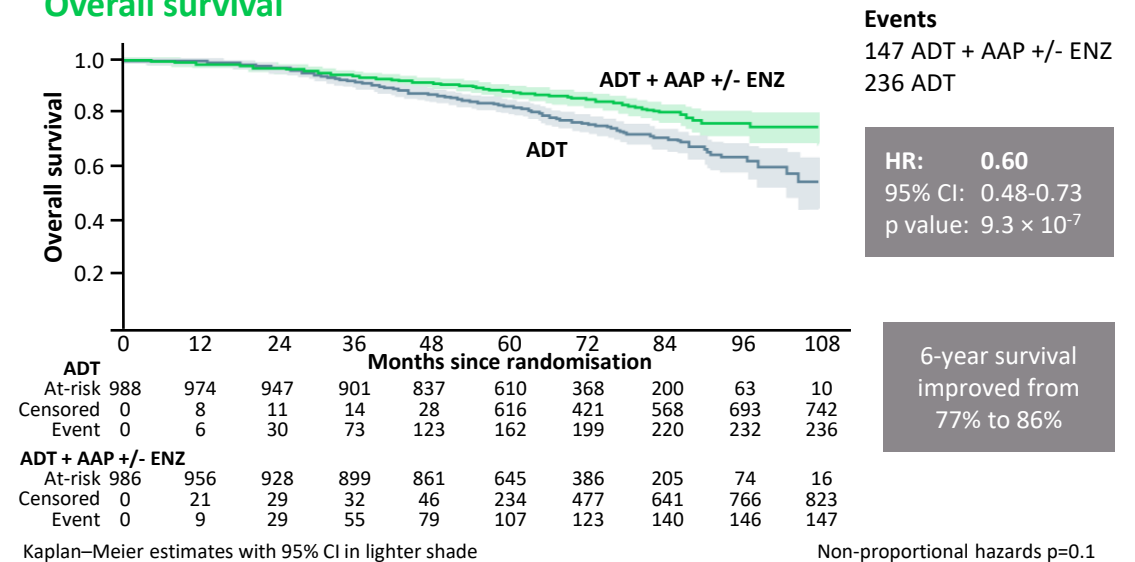
Metastasis-free survival



- **MFS: treatment effect was consistent** in major subgroups and between AAP and AAP + ENZ randomisation periods:
 - **ADT + AAP:** HR 0.54 (95% CI: 0.43-0.68), $p=3.2 \times 10^{-7}$
 - **ADT + AAP + ENZ:** HR 0.53 (95% CI: 0.39-0.71), $p=2.1 \times 10^{-5}$
 - Interaction HR 1.02 (95% CI: 0.70-1.50), $p=0.908$

- **OS: treatment effect was consistent** between AAP and AAP + ENZ randomisation periods:
 - **ADT + AAP:** HR 0.63 (95% CI: 0.48-0.82), $p=0.0005$
 - **ADT + AAP + ENZ:** HR 0.54 (95% CI: 0.39-0.76), $p=0.00043$
 - Interaction between comparisons $p=0.5$

Overall survival



- **2 years of AAP-based therapy** significantly improved MFS and OS of high-risk M0 PCa patients starting ADT and **should be considered a new standard of care**
- Adding ENZA to AAP increased toxicity but has **no apparent effect on efficacy**

Clinical Perspective

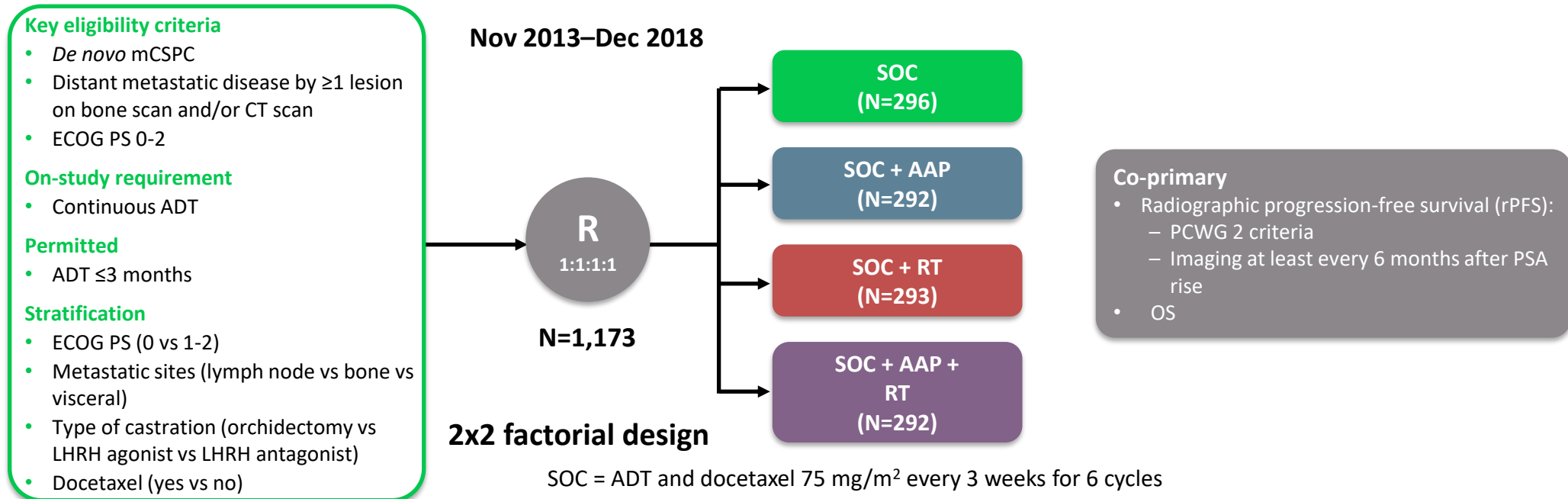
- Addressed an unmet need for high-risk M0 PCa patients
- MFS and OS results are clinically meaningful
- First report of enhanced androgen signalling inhibition in M0 HSPC
 - No knowledge of effect of other androgen receptor inhibitors: enzalutamide, apalutamide or darolutamide
- No quality of life data or long-term adverse event data at this stage

**A PHASE 3 TRIAL WITH A 2X2 FACTORIAL
DESIGN IN MEN WITH *DE NOVO* mCSPC:
OVERALL SURVIVAL WITH ABIRATERONE PLUS
PREDNISONONE IN PEACE-1**

Fizazi K, et al. ESMO 2021, Abstract #LBA5_PR

PEACE-1: BACKGROUND AND STUDY DESIGN

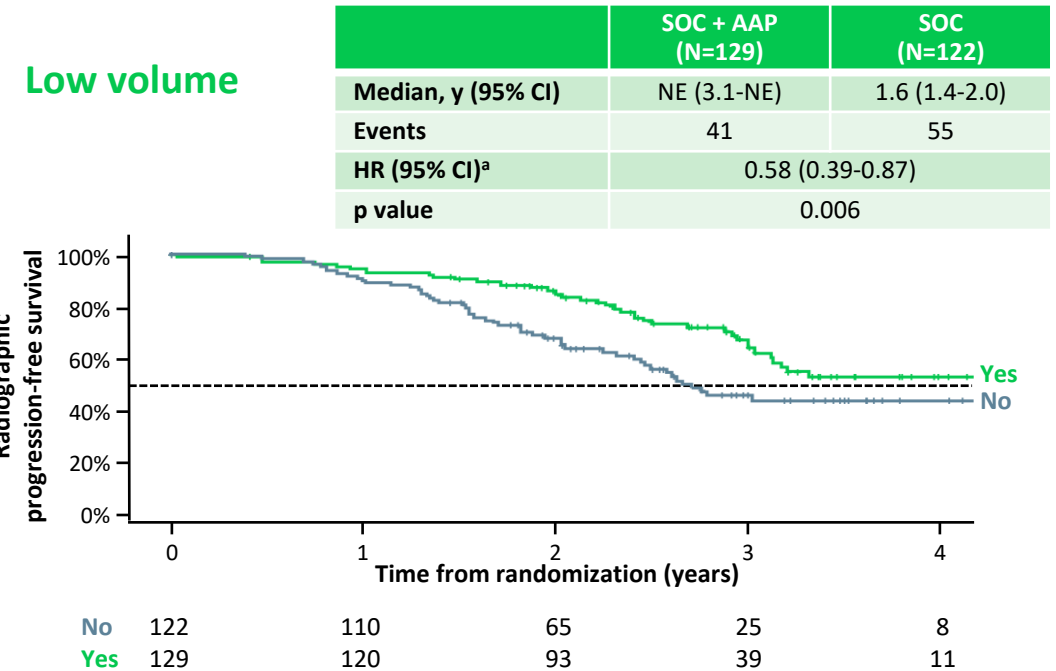
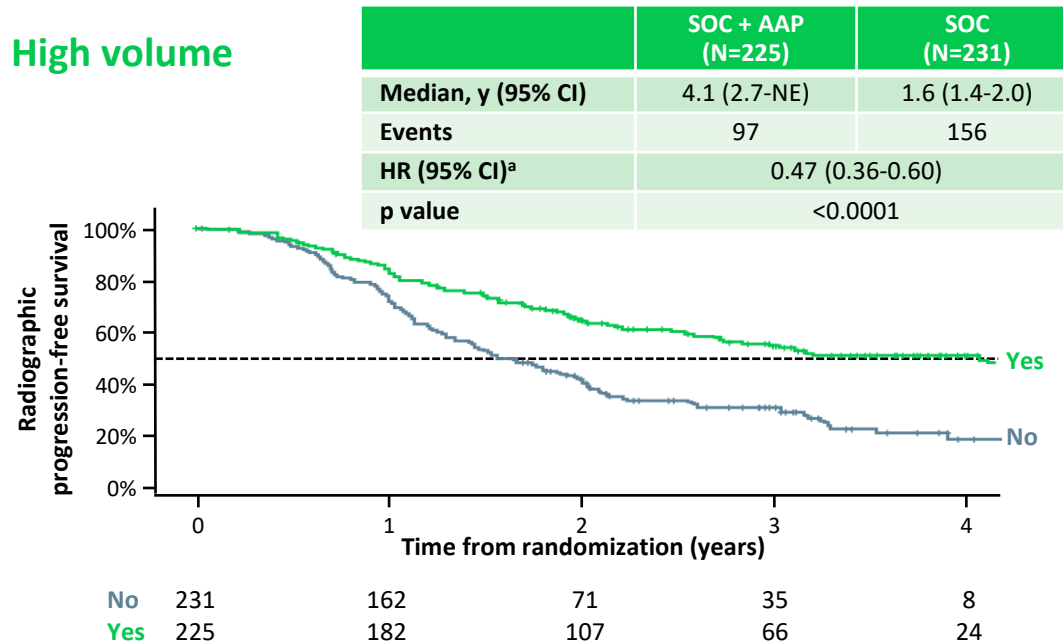
- ADT was SOC for men **with metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer** (mCSPC) for many years
- Since 2015, **combining ADT with either docetaxel, novel hormonal therapies, or RT** to the primary tumor (for those with low-burden metastases) was shown to improve OS and **is now the new SOC**
- **PEACE-1** evaluates whether combining these new treatments on top of ADT leads to improved outcomes



AAP, abiraterone and prednisone; ADT, androgen deprivation therapy; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; LHRH, luteinising hormone releasing hormone; mCSPC, metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer; OS, overall survival; PCWG 2, Prostate Cancer Working Group 2; PSA, prostate specific antigen; rPFS, radiographic progression-free survival; RT, radiotherapy; SOC, standard of care

PEACE-1: RESULTS

- Previous results from PEACE-1, showed that **AAP + ADT + docetaxel significantly improved rPFS** in men with mCSPC (HR 0.50; (95% CI: 0.40-0.62), p<0.0001)¹
- Low and high volume disease data were presented at ESMO²



^aAdjusted on stratification parameters (RXT, PS, type of castration, metastatic burden)

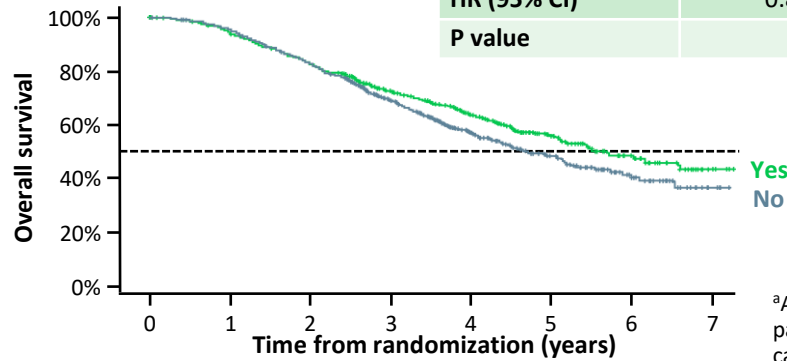
AAP, abiraterone and prednisone; ADT, androgen deprivation therapy; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; mCSPC, metastatic castration sensitive prostate cancer; NE, not estimable; rPFS, radiographic progression-free survival; RXT, radiotherapy to primary tumour; SOC, standard of care

1. Fizazi K, et al. Abstract #5000. ASCO 2021; 2. Fizazi K, et al. Abstract #LBA5_PR. ESMO 2021. Oral presentation

PEACE-1: RESULTS

OS in the overall population

	SOC + AAP (N=583)	SOC (N=589)
Median, y (95% CI)	5.7 (5.1-NE)	4.7 (4.3-5.3)
Events	228	268
HR (95% CI) ^a	0.82 (0.69-0.98)	
P value	0.030	

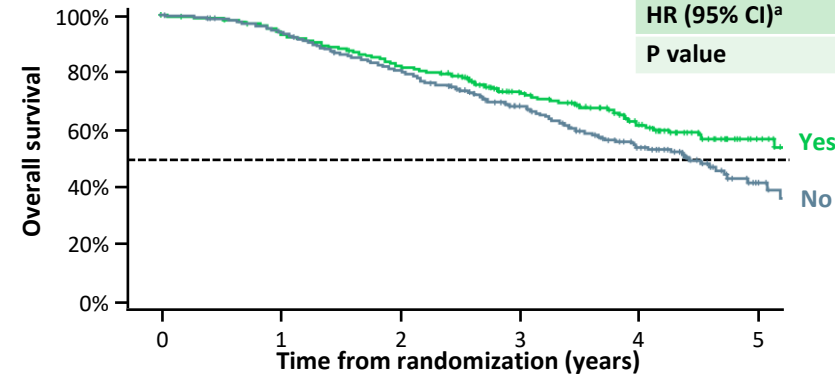


No	589	556	480	334	207	101	37	4
Yes	583	541	470	340	230	111	47	6

^aAdjusted on stratification parameters (RXT, PS, type of castration, metastatic burden, docetaxel)

OS with AAP in the ADT + docetaxel (+/- RXT) population

	SOC + AAP (N=355)	SOC (N=355)
Median, y (95% CI)	NE (4.5-NE)	4.4 (3.8-4.9)
Events	121	151
HR (95% CI) ^a	0.75 (0.59-0.95)	
P value	0.017	



No	355	329	281	172	78	18
Yes	355	328	287	183	98	25

^aAdjusted on stratification parameters (RXT, PS, type of castration, metastatic burden)

- **OS effect seen across subgroups**, including those with **high volume disease** (HR 0.72, 95% CI 0.55-0.95) and **low volume disease** (HR 0.83, 95% CI 0.50-1.38; data immature)
- Combination of **AAP + ADT + docetaxel was well tolerated**
 - No difference in rates of grade 3 to 5 neutropenia or febrile neutropenia
 - Grade 3 to 5 liver toxicity (6% vs 1%) and hypertension (22% vs 13%) with SOC + AAP compared to SOC alone

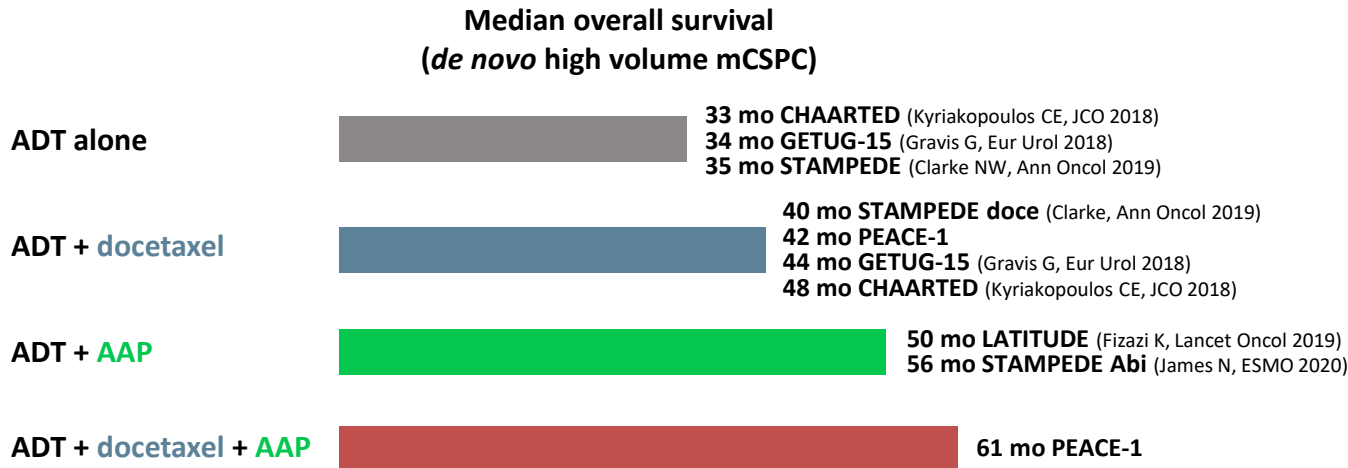
AAP, abiraterone and prednisone; ADT, androgen deprivation therapy; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival; RXT, radiotherapy to primary tumour; SOC, standard of care

Fizazi K, et al. Abstract #LBA5_PR. ESMO 2021. Oral presentation

PEACE-1: SUMMARY

- **Adding AAP to ADT plus docetaxel improves both rPFS and OS** in mCSPC men, even when 84% of mCRPC men from the control arm receive an androgen signalling inhibitor
- Toxicity was as expected – **no safety concerns** from combination treatment

PEACE-1 OS results in the context of recent data



Clinical Perspective

- Benefit of a median lifetime gain of **more than 1.5 years** for mCSPC men with high volume disease (5.1 vs 3.5 years)



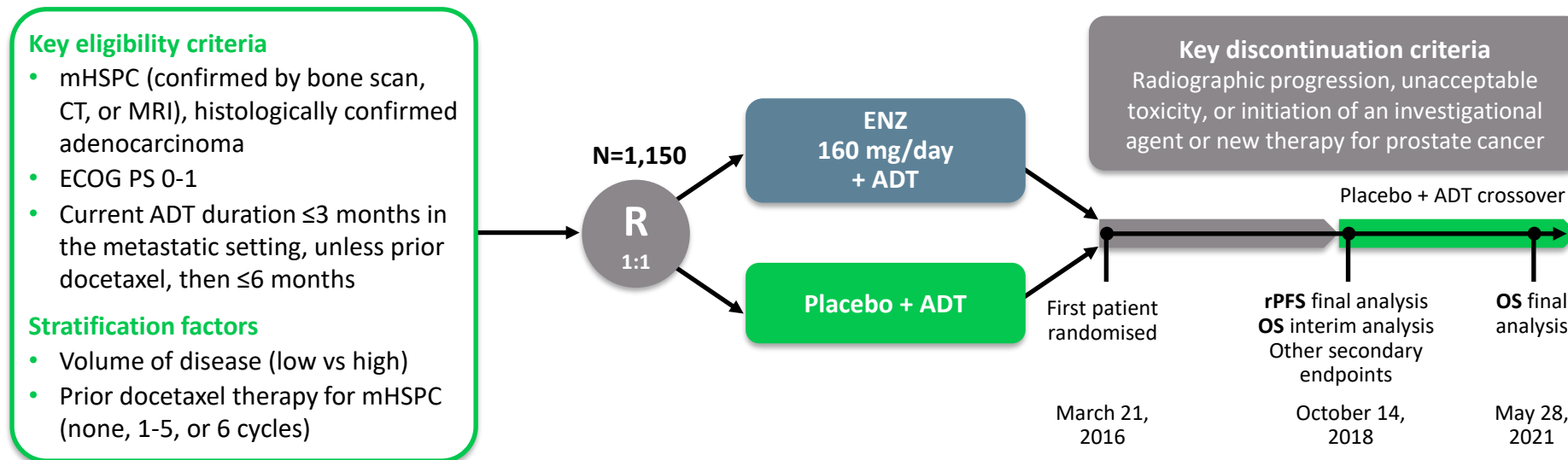
OTHER NOTEWORTHY PRESENTATIONS
ESMO 2021

**FINAL OS ANALYSIS FROM ARCHES:
A PHASE 3, RANDOMISED, DOUBLE-BLIND,
PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY OF ENZ + ADT IN
MEN WITH mHSPC**

Armstrong A, et al. ESMO 2021, Abstract #LBA25

ARCHES: BACKGROUND AND STUDY DESIGN

- The **primary analysis** of **ARCHES** showed that **addition of ENZ to ADT reduced risk of rPFS** and improved secondary outcomes in men with mCSPC¹
- This approach, along with the use of abiraterone, apalutamide, or docetaxel, has **now become SOC** in this disease space
- OS was immature at the previous analysis; **final OS analysis is reported here**²

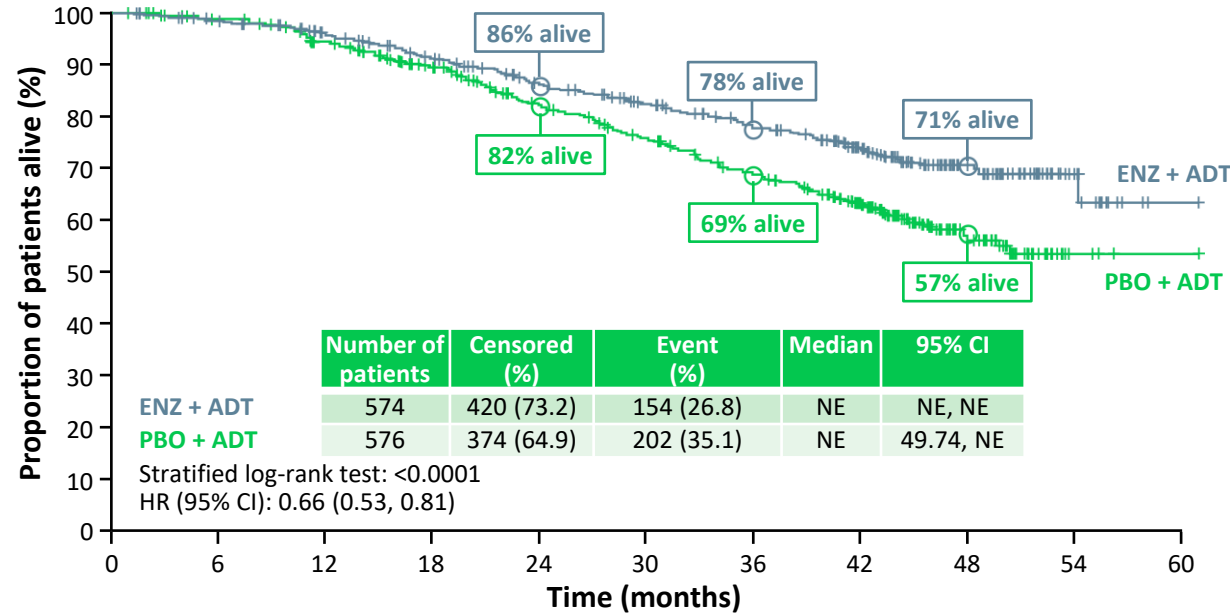


ADT, androgen deprivation therapy; CT, computed tomography; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; ENZ, enzalutamide; mHSPC, metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; OS, overall survival; rPFS, radiographic progression-free survival; SOC, standard of care

1. Armstrong A, et al. J Clin Oncol 2019; 37: 2974-2986; 2. Armstrong A, et al. Abstract #LBA25. ESMO 2021. Oral presentation

ARCHES: OVERALL SURVIVAL RESULTS

- **ENZ + ADT significantly improved OS** by 34% vs placebo + ADT



Patients at risk		0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
ENZ + ADT	574	559	435	498	457	427	396	316	120	17	1	
PBO + ADT	576	548	511	468	404	363	322	232	80	4	1	

- As of May 28, 2021: 356 deaths (ENZ + ADT, 154; placebo + ADT, 202)
- Median follow-up time: 44.6 mo
- Median treatment duration:
 - ENZ + ADT: 40.2 mo
 - Placebo + ADT: 13.8 mo
 - Placebo + ADT crossover: 23.9 mo

- **Conclusion: ENZ + ADT significantly prolongs survival in men with mHSPC** and, together with the acceptable safety profile, supports the clinical benefit of ENZ + ADT in men with mHSPC

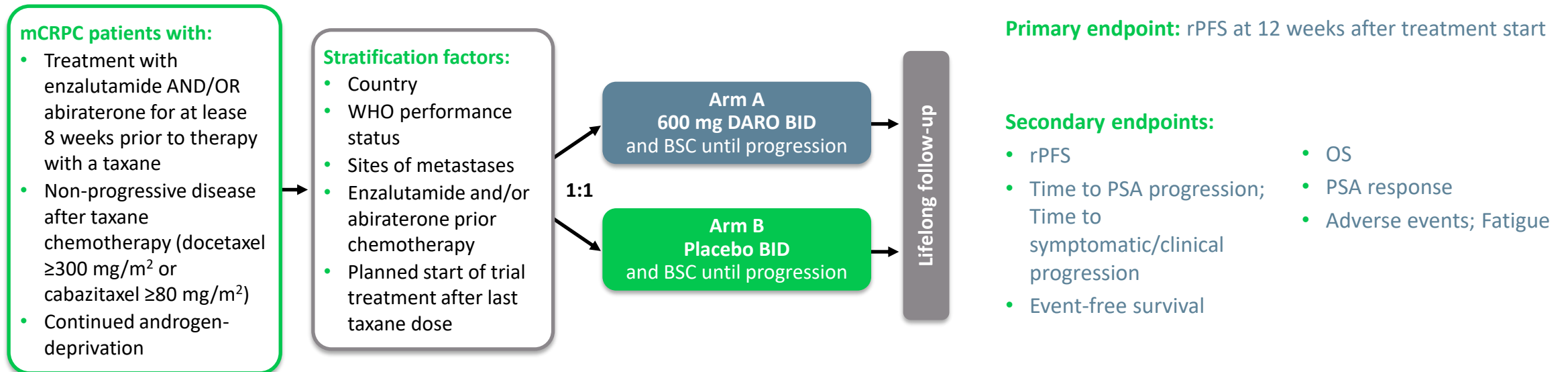
**DAROLUTAMIDE MAINTENANCE IN mCRPC
PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH NHA AND
NON-PROGRESSIVE DISEASE AFTER
SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT WITH A TAXANE:
A RANDOMISED DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO-
CONTROLLED PHASE 2 TRIAL (SAKK 08/16)**

Cathomas R, et al. ESMO 2021, Abstract #LBA26

SAKK 08/16: BACKGROUND AND STUDY DESIGN

- **Proof-of-concept study** to assess the impact of maintenance therapy with DARO on rPFS of mCRPC patients treated with NHAs who have non-progressive disease under chemotherapy with a taxane

**International multicentre randomised Phase 2 study:
placebo-controlled, double-blind**



Start of trial treatment within 2-8 weeks after last taxane dose

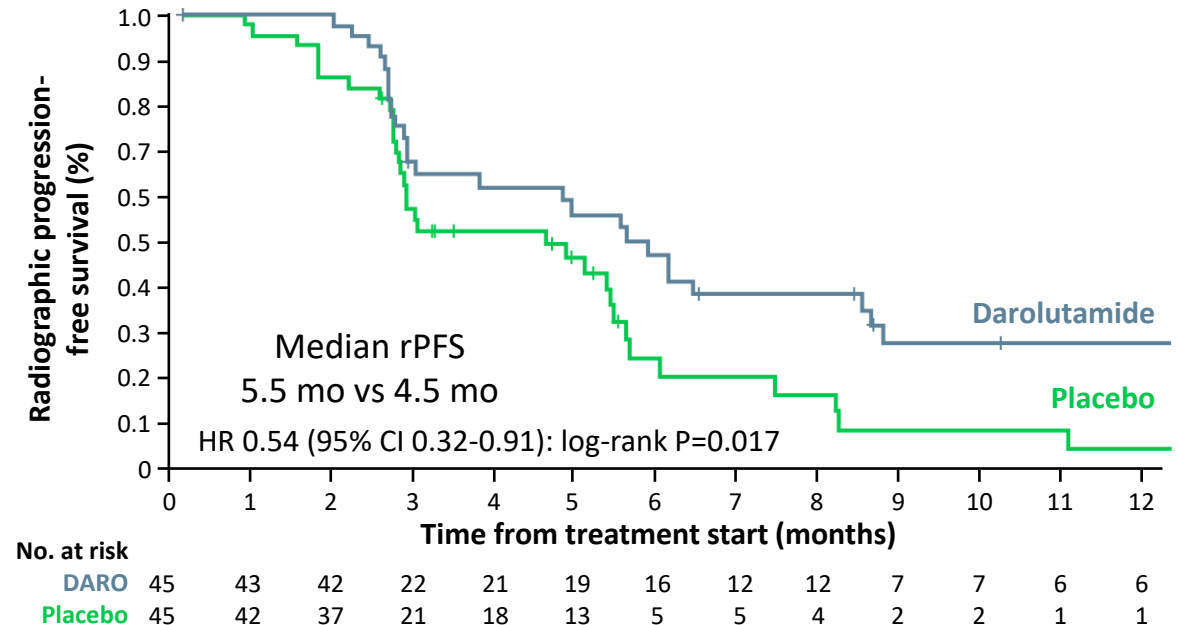
PRIMARY ENDPOINT: rPFS AT 12 WEEKS

	Arm A (N=45): DARO	Arm B (N=45): Placebo
rPFS at 12 weeks	64.7%	52.2%
95% CI	47.6%, 77.5%	36.1%, 66.1%

	Result
Est. difference in rPFS at 12 weeks	12.5%
One-sided 85% CI (lower bound)	1.1%
p value (one-sided)	0.127

- **Study met its primary endpoint of rPFS at 12 weeks**
- **Treatment-related AEs were mild and similar in both arms (DARO vs placebo):**
 - grade 1: 26% vs 22%, grade 2: 13% vs 15%, grade 3: 2% vs 2%
 - Fatigue grade 1 or 2 was less common in DARO arm (11% vs 20%)
- **Switch maintenance with DARO after prior taxane and at least one NHA results in a statistically significant prolongation of rPFS.** Prior response to NHA might predict benefit from maintenance treatment after NHA and taxane

SECONDARY ENDPOINT: rPFS



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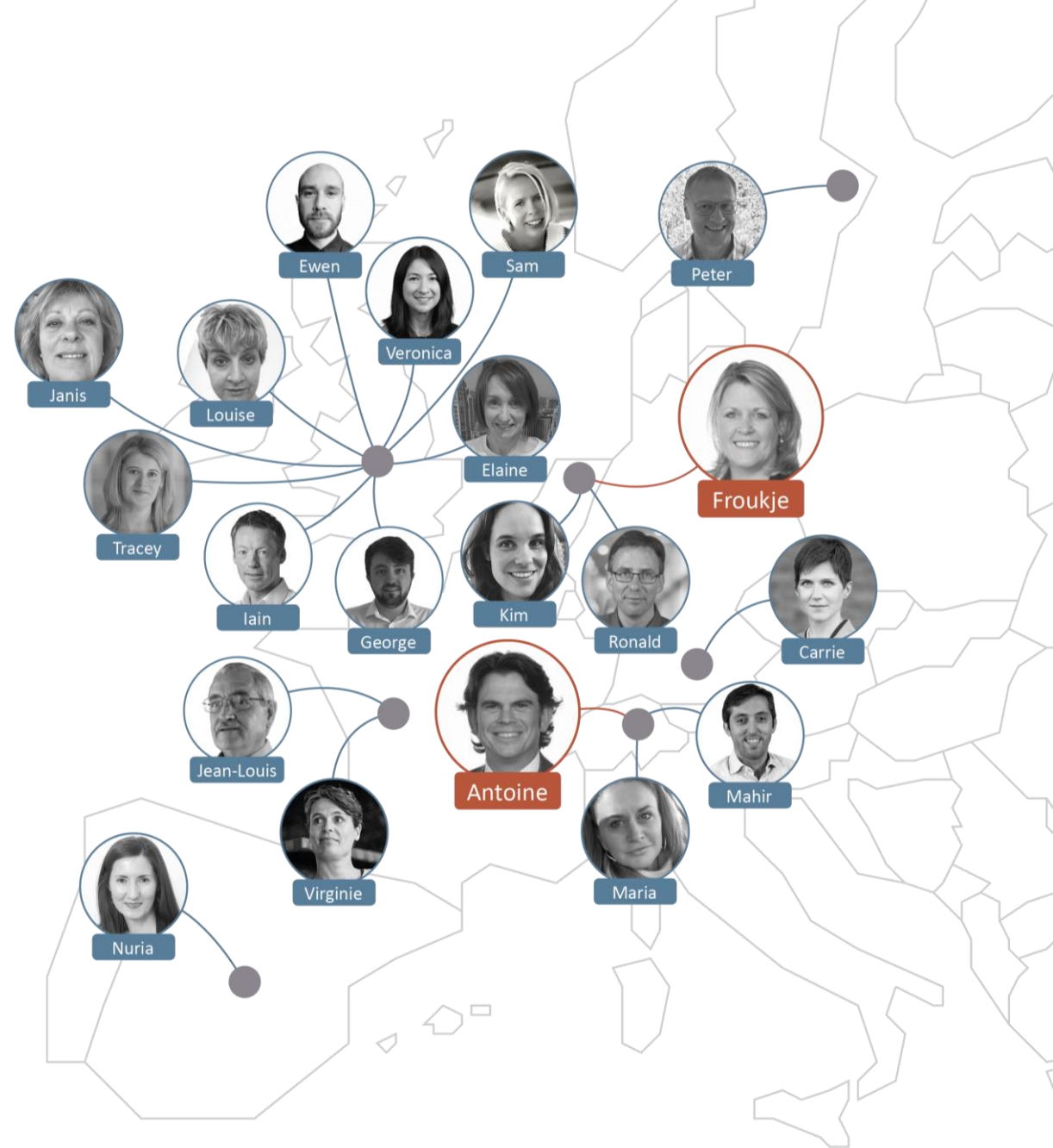
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