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# **INSIGHTS INTO TRIAL DESIGNS IN ADVANCED HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA**

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# DISCLAIMER

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# CURRENT TREATMENT LANDSCAPE FOR ADVANCED HCC

| Sorafenib   | Lenvatinib  |
|---|---|
| 2008  | 2018  |
| Phase 3 placebo-controlled <sup>1</sup>           | Phase 3 non-inferiority vs sorafenib <sup>2</sup> |
| Overall survival<br>HR=0.69<br>(95% CI 0.55-0.87) | Overall survival<br>HR=0.92<br>(95% CI 0.79-1.06) |

| Regorafenib                                       | Cabozantinib                                      | Ramucirumab                                       | Nivolumab  | Pembrolizumab  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| 2016 <sup>a</sup>                                 | 2018 <sup>a</sup>                                 | 2019 <sup>a</sup>                                 | 2017 <sup>a,b</sup>  | 2018 <sup>a,b</sup>  |
| Phase 3 placebo-controlled <sup>3</sup>           | Phase 3 placebo-controlled <sup>4</sup>           | Phase 3 placebo-controlled <sup>5</sup>           | Phase 1/2 single-arm <sup>6</sup>  | Phase 2 single-arm <sup>8</sup>  |
| Overall survival<br>HR=0.63<br>(95% CI 0.50-0.79) | Overall survival<br>HR=0.76<br>(95% CI 0.63-0.92) | Overall survival<br>HR=0.71<br>(95% CI 0.53-0.95) | Response rate 15-20%   | Response rate 17%  |
|   |   |   | Negative phase 3 trial in 1 <sup>st</sup> line vs sorafenib <sup>7</sup> | Negative phase 3 trial in 2 <sup>nd</sup> line vs placebo <sup>9</sup> |

<sup>a</sup> after treatment with sorafenib

<sup>b</sup> FDA approval only

CI, confidence interval; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HR, hazard ratio

1. Llovet JM, et al. N Engl J Med. 2008;359:378-390; 2. Kudo M, et al. Lancet. 2018;391:1163-1173; 3. Bruix J, et al. Lancet. 2017;389:56-66; 4. Abou-Alfa GK, et al. N Engl J Med. 2018;379:54-63; 5. Zhu AX, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2019;20:282-296; 6. El-Khoueiry AB, et al. Lancet. 2017;389:2492-2502; 7. Yau, et al. ESMO 2019 Abstract #LBA38; 8. Zhu AX, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2018;19:940-952. 9. Finn R, et al. ASCO 2019. Abstract #4004

# ENDPOINTS IN CLINICAL TRIALS

- Overall survival is the most robust endpoint in advanced HCC
- However, overall survival can be affected by sequential therapies received after trial discontinuation
- Increasing number of available treatments underscore the need for surrogate endpoints in HCC trials

## Patient-centered endpoints



- Overall survival
- Health-related quality of life

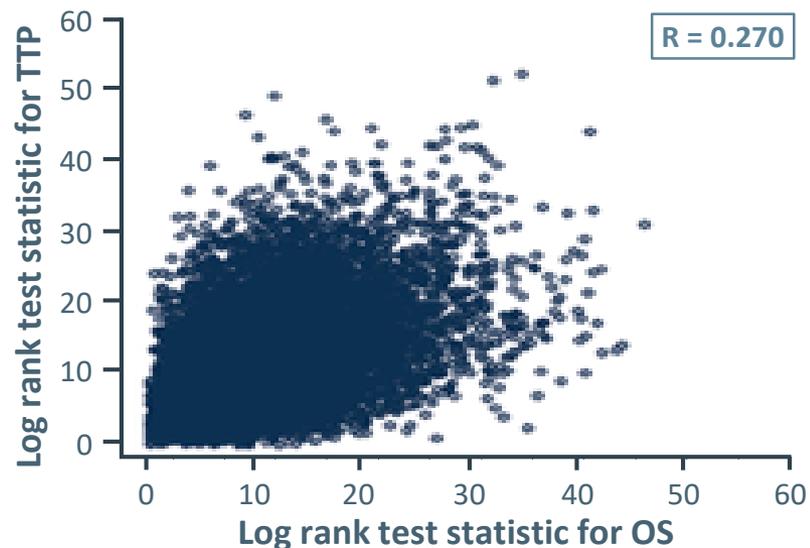
## Tumour-centered endpoints



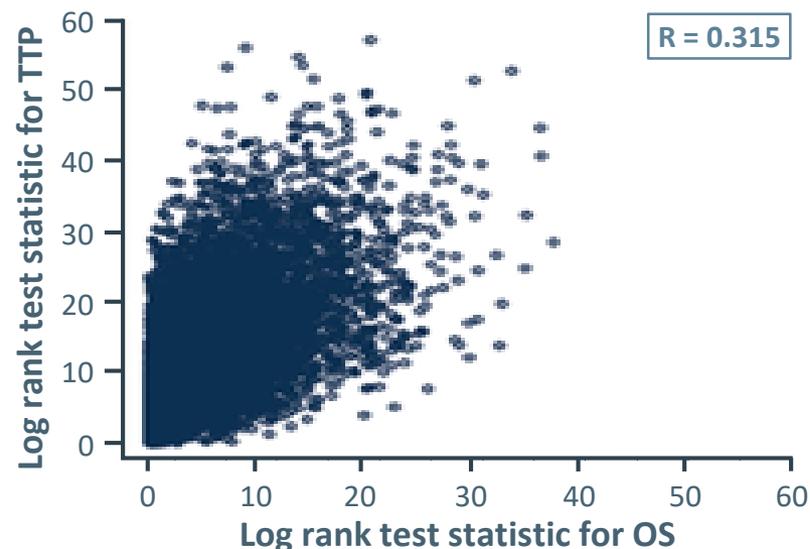
- Progression-free survival
- Time-to-progression
- Disease-free survival
- Response rate

## WEAK CORRELATION BETWEEN TTP AND OS

### SHARP



### Asia-Pacific

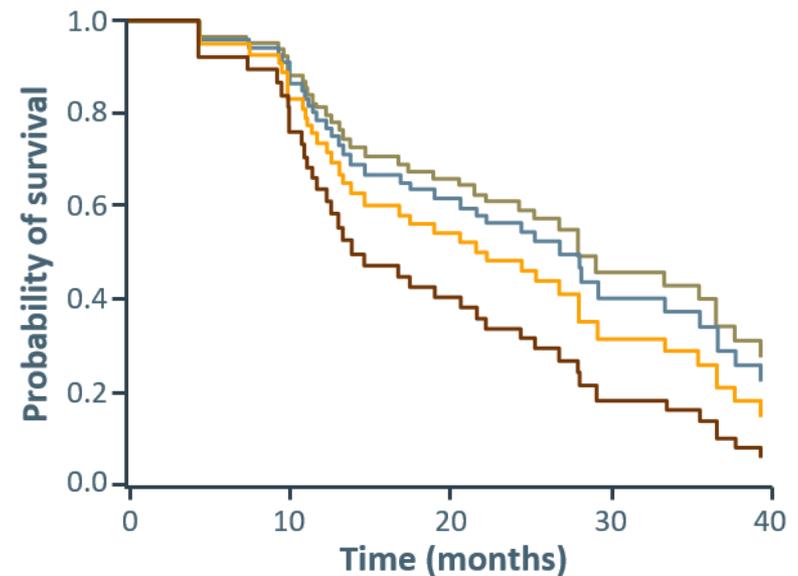
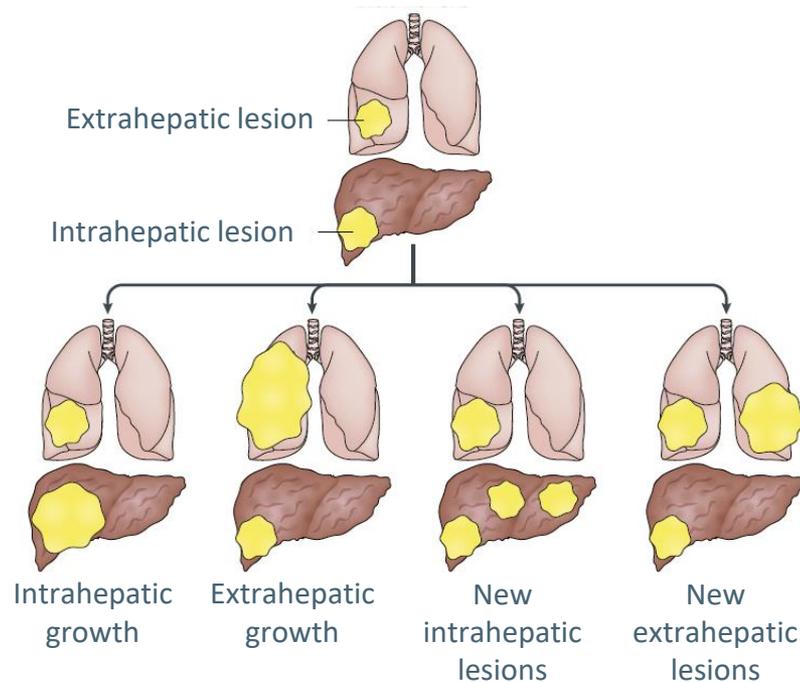


Analysis of patient-level data from the SHARP and AP trials in patients with advanced HCC randomised to sorafenib.

# NOT ALL PROGRESSIONS ARE THE SAME

## Patterns of progression<sup>1</sup>

## Post-progression survival (PPS) of sorafenib-treated patients with advanced HCC who were candidates for second-line trials<sup>2</sup>



Group — IHG — EHG — NIH — NEH

**New extrahepatic lesions/vascular invasion: PPS 7.1 months**

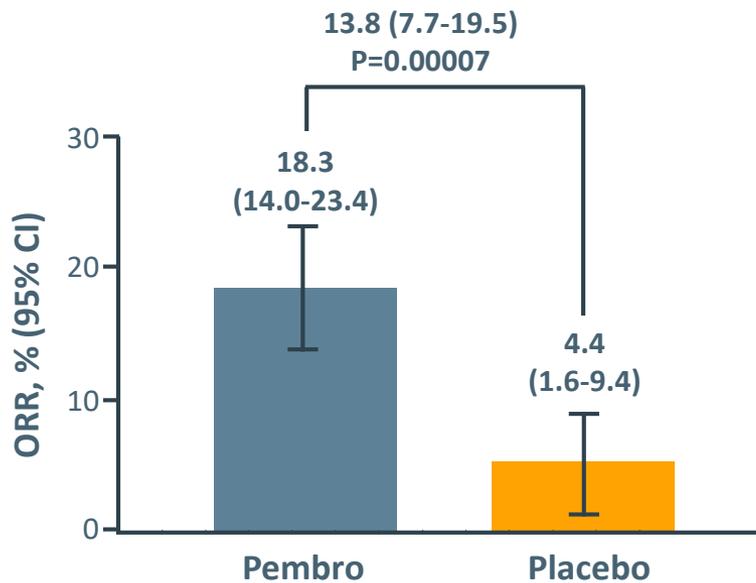
**No extrahepatic growth: PPS 14.9 months**

BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; EHG, extrahepatic increase  $\geq 20\%$  of the tumour size in lesion previously documented; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; IHG, intrahepatic increase  $\geq 20\%$  of the tumour size in lesion previously documented; NEH, new extrahepatic lesion and/or vascular invasion; NIH, new intrahepatic lesion; PPS, post-progression survival

1. Bruix J, et al. Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2019;16:617-630; 2. Reig M, et al. Hepatology. 2013;58:2023-20311

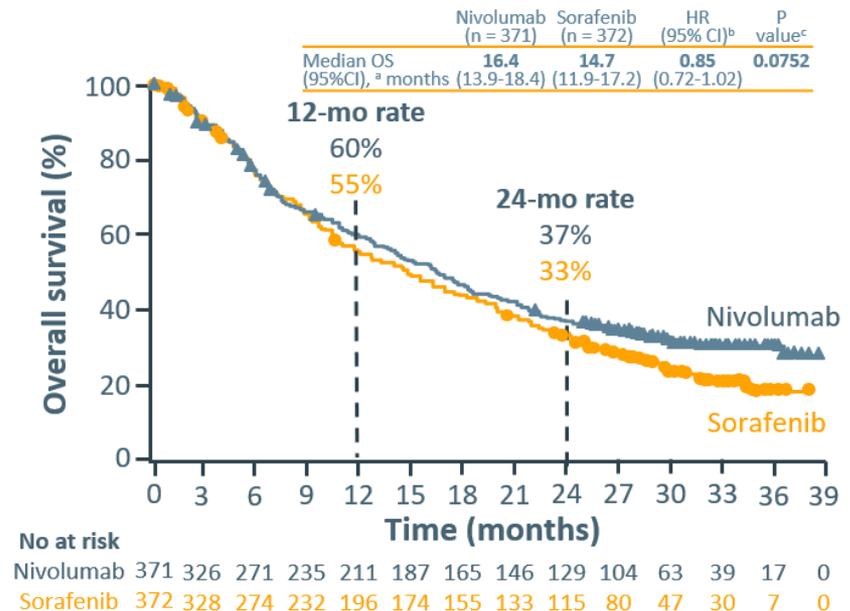
# IMMUNE-CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS IN HCC

## Pembrolizumab<sup>1</sup>



Pre-specified efficacy boundaries not reached for OS and PFS (co-primary endpoints) vs placebo.

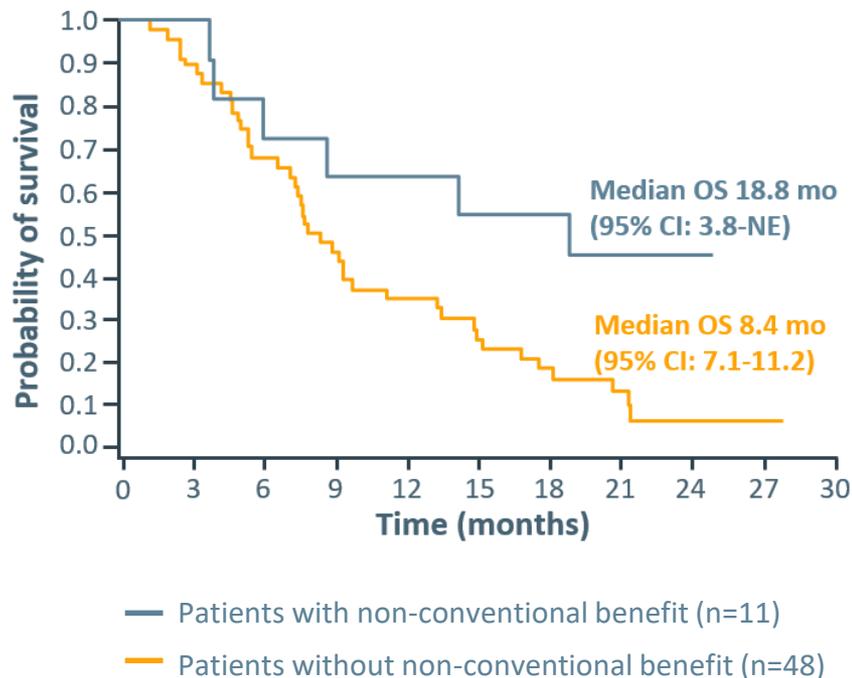
## Nivolumab<sup>2</sup>



The primary endpoint of OS did not achieve statistical significance vs sorafenib.

# NON-CONVENTIONAL BENEFIT WITH IMMUNOTHERAPY

## Survival with nivolumab in sorafenib-experienced patients with advanced HCC



### Non-conventional benefit:

- PD with new lesions followed by decrease in target lesion  $\geq 10\%$ ;
- PD of target lesions followed by decrease in target lesion  $\geq 30\%$ ;
- PD of target lesions or new lesions followed by stabilisation

# CONCLUSIONS: CHALLENGES IN HCC TRIAL DESIGN

## Stratification factors

- Pattern of progression is important in second- and third-line trials<sup>1</sup>

## Surrogate endpoints – an unmet need

- Refine definition of treatment failure and disease progression
- Pattern of spread, growth rate and occupation of functional liver parenchyma (BCLC-dismal progression-free survival)

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