

MANAGEMENT DELLE TOSSICITA' DELLA COMBINAZIONE Pembrolizumab –lenvatinib

DOTT.SSA MARIA CRISTINA PETRELLA Oncologia medica ginecologica

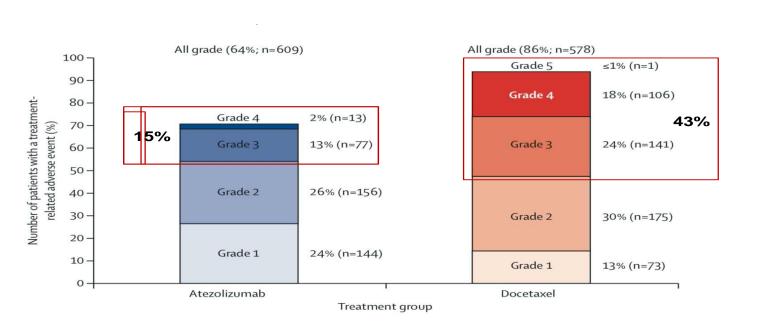


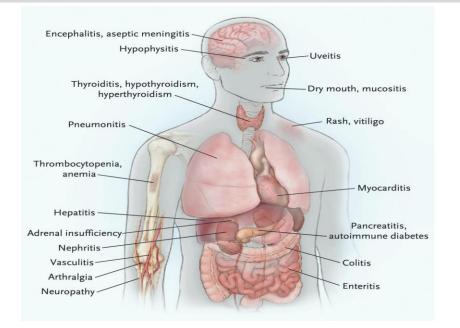


Immune-related adverse events (irAEs): introduction

- Immunocheckpoint inhibitors (ICI) block immune-system's inhibitory pathways, reactivating the anti-tumor immune response.
- ICI's mechanism of action results in a specific toxicity profile, known as immune-related adverse events (irAEs) that can potentially affect any organ in the body and range from mild to severe according to Common Terminology Criteria (CTCAE).
- The organs most frequently affected are the skin, endocrine glands, colon, liver and lung.
- The pattern of symptoms, the incidence, and the severity of airAEs vary by the type of ICI (anti-CTLA-4 or anti-PD-1/PD-L1) and whether these drugs are used as single agents or in combination.
- Approximately 30% of patients treated with an ICI may exhibit immune-related toxicity
- irAEs can occur as an early or late event, and they are often reversible
- No dose reductions are foreseen for irAEs management.
- NCCN-ASCO-ESMO have drawn up specific guidelines on toxicities management.

Immune-related adverse events (irAEs): onset timing



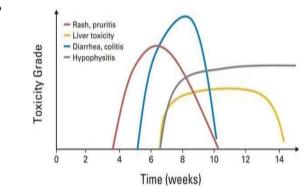


• irAEs at early onset (<8 weeks)

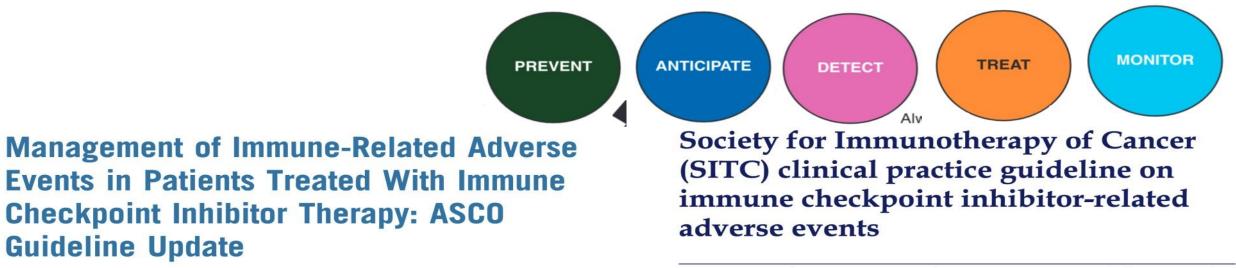
Skin toxicity (<5 weeks), Gastrointestinal (7.3 weeks), Liver Toxicity (7.7 weeks);

• irAEs at late onset (>8 weeks)

Lung toxicity (8.9 weeks), Endocrinological toxicity (10.4 weeks), Kidney toxicity (15.4 weeks);



S



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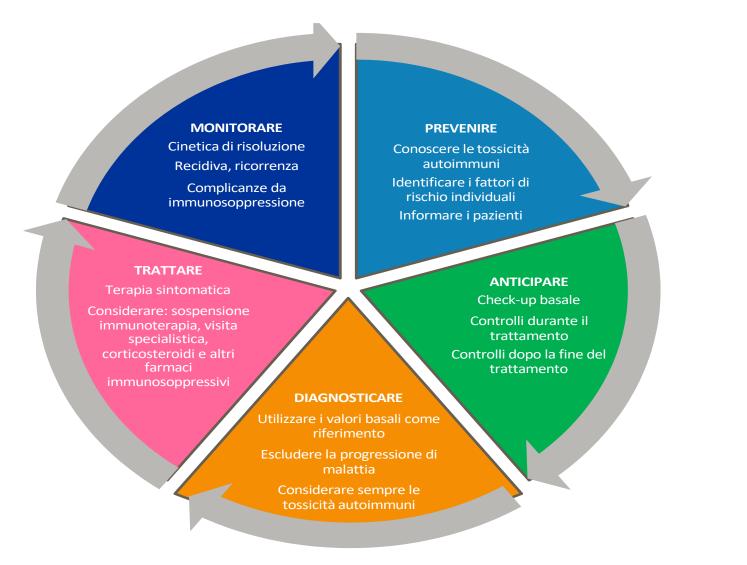
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Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up[†]

J. B. A. G. Haanen¹, F. Carbonnel², C. Robert³, K. M. Kerr⁴, S. Peters⁵, J. Larkin⁶ & K. Jordan⁷, on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee

> ASCO2021: Schneider* & Naidoo* JCO 2021 ESMO2017: Haanen Ann Oncol 2017 SITC: Brahmer JITC 2021

Management of irAEs

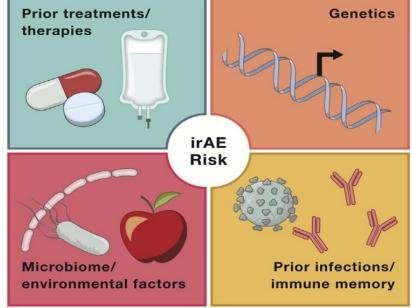


Screening and prevention

- <u>Personal and familiar history:</u> autoimmune diseases, HIV infections, hepatitis, occupational exposure associated to an increased risk of autoimmune diseases
- Appropriate information to patients, family members and caregiver on potential symptoms related to irAEs
- Training them through incorporation of iconographic material on toxicity management
- Look for previous immunotherapy toxicities and their otucomes
- Tailor the therapy to the patient if any of aforementioned conditions

Autoimmune diseases and immune-checkpoint inhibitors for cancer therapy: review of the literature and personalized risk-based prevention strategy

J. Haanen¹, M. S. Ernstoff², Y. Wang³, A. M. Menzies^{4,5}, I. Puzanov², P. Grivas⁶, J. Larkin⁷, S. Peters⁸, J. A. Thompson^{6,9} & M. Obeid^{10,11*}



To do in advance: diagnosis and follow-up

- **Basal cheek up**: physical examination, laboratory tests including liver and kidney function. Thyroid hormones, ACTH, cortisol, LH, FSH, estradiol, testosterone. Viral profile: hepatitis, HIV. CPK. Complete blood count with formula,
- Imaging tests
- Follow up during the treatment: pay attention to the new symptoms or the worsening of the pre-existing ones.
- Follow up at the end: pay patients should be followed up until at least 6 months after the end of treatment due to the risk of late onset irAEs.

		Baseline	Every cycle
	Complete blood count Serum electrolytes, creatinine Liver tests	x	x
General	Haemostasis CK tests Lipase CRP	x	
	TSH, T4, T3	x	(x, every 2 cycles)
Endocrine	Cortisolemia/ACTH 8h FSH, LH, oestradiol/testosterone IGF1, Prolactine Ab anti-β-islets, anti-insulin, anti-GAD	for IO-IO combination or adjuvant or neoadjuvant setting	
Urine	Urine stick	x	
Infectious	Virology: HIV, HCV, HBV serologies Quantiferon tuberculosis	x	
Cardiac	ECG BNP and troponin	×	(x, during the first 3 months)
Respiratory	Thoracic CT imaging	x	

Immunotherapy Combination: Leveraging ICI's Activity

Neoantigens repertoire expansion Upregulation of costimulatory cellsurface receptors MCH II expression T cells infiltration

Radiotherapy Release of neo-antigens "abscopal effect"

Chemotherapy

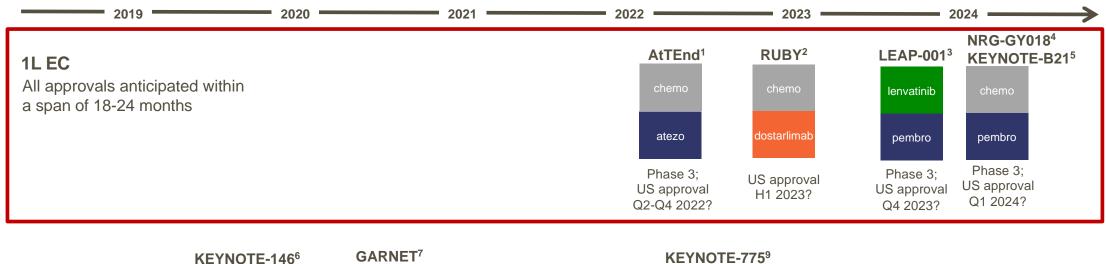
inducing immunogenic cell death Release of neo-antigens disrupting strategies that tumors use to evade immune recognition.

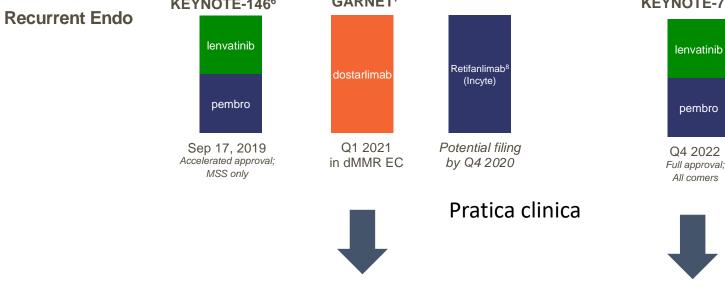
anti-VEGF and ICIs

PARPIs and ICIs

Vasculature normalization Maturation of DC Antigen presentation T cells infiltration and trafficking Downregulation of PD-L1 expression

Endometrial carcinoma: new treatments \rightarrow new toxicities







Review Article

Combined use of pembrolizumab and lenvatinib: A review

Casey Eisinger D and Benyam Muluneh

JOURNAL OF ONCOLOGY PHARMACY PRACTICE

J Oncol Pharm Practice

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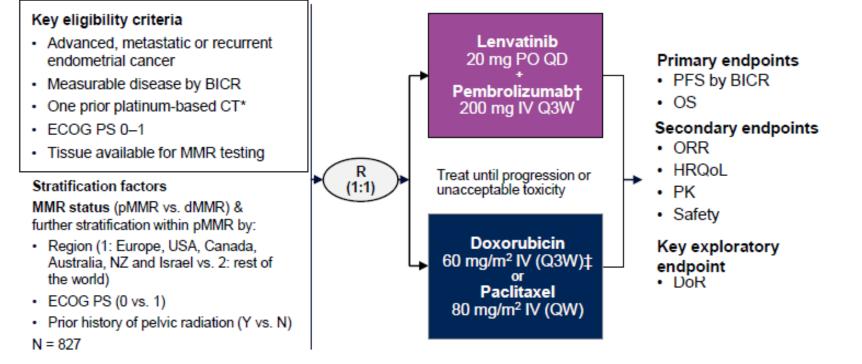




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KEYNOTE-775:Study design

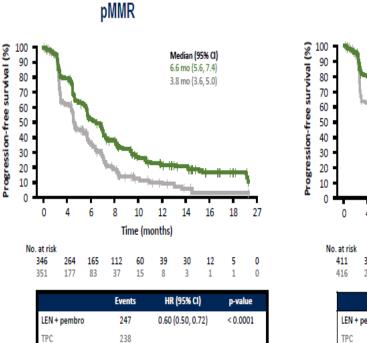
Phase III trial to compare the efficacy and safety of lenvatinib + pembrolizumab vs. treatment of physician's choice in participants with advanced EC

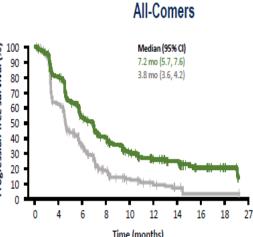


Makker V, et al. N Engl J Med 2022; 386: 437-448.

* Patients may have received up to two prior platinum-based CT regimens if given in the neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment setting; + Maximum of 35 doses; + Maximum cumulative dose of 500 mg/m².

KEYNOTE-775: 1° End-Point PFS in pMMR and All-Comers

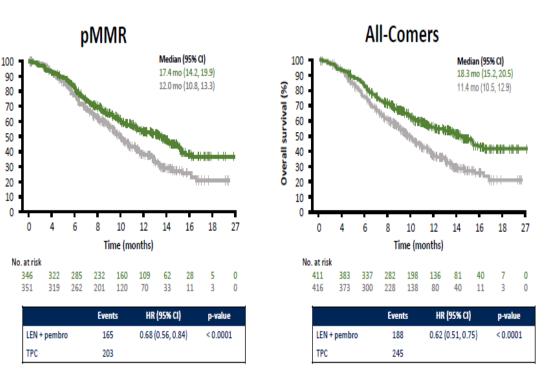




nine (montilis)									
Vo. at risk									
411	316	202	144	86	56	43	17	6	0
416	214	95	42	18	10	4	1	1	0

	Events	HR (95% CI)	p-value
LEN + pembro	281	0.56 (0.47, 0.66)	< 0.0001
TPC	286		

KEYNOTE-775: 1º End-Point OS in pMMR and All-Comers



Makker V, et al. N Engl J Med 2022; 386: 437-448.

aEC, advanced EC; HR, hazard ratio; LEN, lenvatinib; pembro, pembrolizumab; TPC, treatment of physician's choice.

Makker V, et al. N Engl J Med 2022; 386: 437-448.

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90

10

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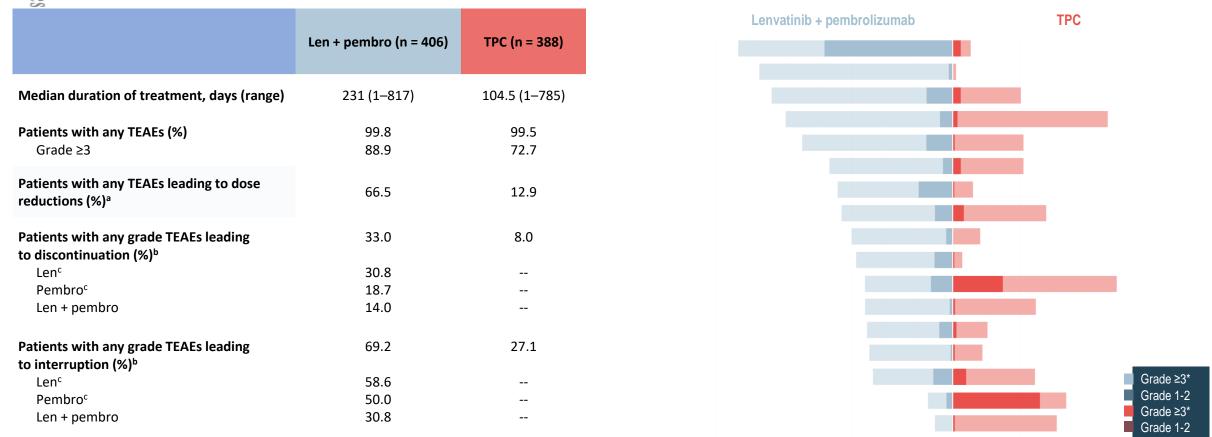
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Overall survival

Median follow-up: 11.4 months

Lenvatinib Plus Pembrolizumab in Previously Treated Advanced Endometrial Cancer: Updated Efficacy and Safety From the Randomized Phase III Study 309/KEYNOTE-775

Vicky Makker, MD¹; Nicoletta Colombo, MD²; Antonio Casado Herráez, MD³; Bradley J. Monk, MD⁴; Helen Mackay, MD⁵; Alessandro D. Santin, MD⁶; David S. Miller, MD⁷; Richard G. Moore, MD⁸; Sally Baron-Hay, MBBS⁹; Isabelle Ray-Coquard, MD¹⁰; Kimio Ushijima, MD¹¹; Kan Yonemori, MD¹²; Yong Man Kim, MD¹³; Eva M. Guerra Alia, MD¹⁴; Ulus A. Sanli, MD¹⁵; Steven Bird, MS¹⁶; Robert Orlowski, MD¹⁶; Jodi McKenzie, PhD¹⁷; Chinyere Okpara, PhD¹⁸; Gianmaria Barresi, MD¹⁹; and Domenica Lorusso, MD²⁰



In the lenvatinib + pembrolizumab arm, 5.7% of patients died due to grade 5 events (gastrointestinal disorders: 1.2%, cardiac disorders: 0.5%, general disorders: 1.5%, infections: 0.7%, decreased appetite: 0.2%, neoplasms, nervous system, psychiatric, renal, reproductive, or respiratory disorders: 0.2% each. In the TPC arm, 4.9% of patients died due to grade 5 events (cardiac disorders: 1%, general disorders: 1.3%, infections, 1.5%, subdural hematoma: 0.3%, respiratory disorders: 0.8%).

[†]Adverse event of interest for pembrolizumab.

TPC: treatment of investigator's (or physician) choice (paclitaxel or doxorubicin)

Study 309/KEYNOTE-775: Exposure-adjusted incidence of key adverse reactions

^aEvent rate per 100 percent-months of exposure = event count*100/person-months of exposure; ^bDrug exposure is defined as the interval between the first dose date

+ 1 day and the earlier of the last dose date + 30 or the database cutoff date

Prevenire e anticipare vuol dire conoscere

MONITORARE Cinetica di risoluzione Recidiva, ricorrenza Complicanze da

immunosoppressione

Terapia sintomatica Considerare: sospensione immunoterapia, visita specialistica, corticosteroidi e altri farmaci immunosoppressivi

TRATTARE

PREVENIRE

Conoscere le tossicità autoimmuni Identificare i fattori di rischio individuali Informare i pazienti

ANTICIPARE

Check-up basale Controlli durante il trattamento Controlli dopo la fine del trattamento

DIAGNOSTICARE

Utilizzare i valori basali come riferimento

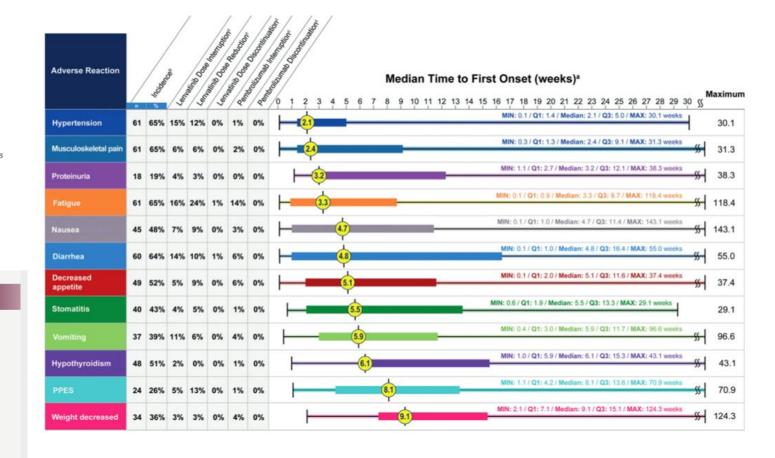
Escludere la progressione di malattia

Considerare sempre le tossicità autoimmuni

Study 309/KEYNOTE-775: Treatment exposure and safety

Optimizing the use of lenvatinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma

Domenica Lorusso^{1,2*}, Romano Danesi³, Laura Deborah Locati^{4,5}, Gianluca Masi^{6,7}, Ugo De Giorgi⁸, Angiolo Gadducci⁹, Sandro Pignata¹⁰, Sabbatini Roberto¹⁰, Antonella Savarese¹¹, Giorgio Valabrega¹², Claudio Zamagni¹³ and Nicoletta Colombo^{14,15}

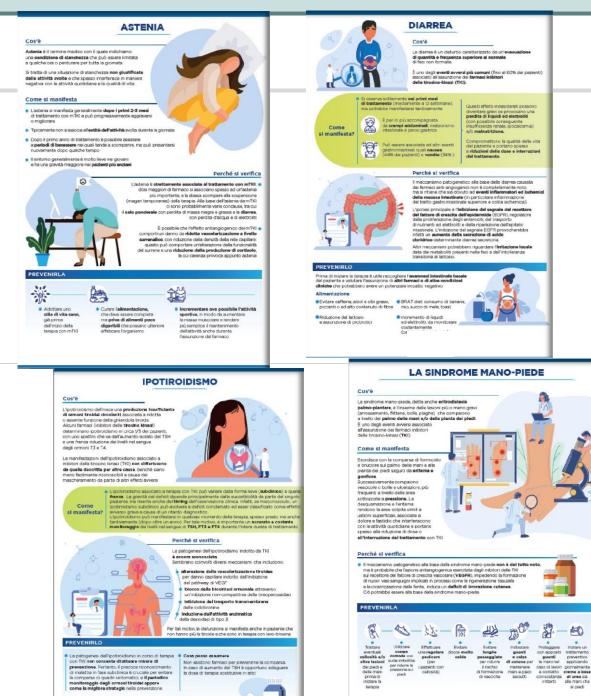


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Gynecologic Oncology

Characterization and Management of Adverse Reactions in Patients with Advanced Endometrial Carcinoma Treated with Lenvatinib Plus Pembrolizumab

Vicky Makker **©**,^a Matthew H. Taylor,^b Ana Oaknin,^c Antonio Casado Herraez,^d Robert Orlowski,^e Lea Dutta,^f Min Ren,^f Meiksa Zaie ^e David M. O'Malley^g





Come si manifesta

Raramente sintomatica

ronzio nelle orecchie

da naso (epistass)

alterazioni visive (puntini luminosi), accelerazione

del battito, sanquinemento

(> 55 anni), obesità e sesso

raggior rischio di ipertensione

stupefacenti o farmaci (pillola

può generare ipertensione

è importante conoscere

i valori basali della propria

pressione arteriosa. Sarebbe

opportuno eseguire anche ur

elettrocardiogramma basale per escludere fattori

che potrabbero interferire

con la cura

rima di avviare un trattamen

on farmaci anti-angio genici,

ninile si associano ad un

mai di testa, respiro corto sensazione di vertigini,

alcun disturbo

(il paziente non percepisce

Characterization and Management of Adverse Reactions in Patients With Endometrial Carcinoma **Receiving Lenvatinib Plus Pembrolizumab (Study 111/KEYNOTE-146): Nurse Roles in Patient Education and Adverse-Reaction Management**

Krysten Soldan, RN1: Carolyn Johns, NP2; Matthew H. Taylor, MD3: Kathryn Gillis, PharmD4: Robert Orlowski, MD5: Min Ren, PhD4: Vicky Makker, MD1

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ²Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, USA; ³Providence Cancer Institute, Portland, OR, USA; ⁴Eisai Inc., Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA; ⁵Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA

INTRODUCTION

Lenvatinib plus pembrolizumab demonstrated promising antitumor activity in endometrial carcinoma (EC) in a phase 1b/2 clinical trial (Study 111/KEYNOTE-146). In patients with previously treated EC that was not microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) of

mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) (n = 94), the objective response rate (OBR) was 38.3% (95% CI: 29-49), as assessed by independent radiologic review using Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors version 1.1.²

 Outcomes by histologic subtype were: patients with endometrioid adenocarcinoma (n = 46) had an OBB of 26.1% (95% CI: 14.3-41.1); patients with serous adenocarcinoma (n = 33 had an ORR of 42.4% (95% CI: 25.5-60.8); and patients with clear cell adenocarcinoma (n = 5) had an ORR of 80.0% (95% CI: 28.4-99.5).

Among responders, 69% had a duration of response ≥ 6 months. Among all patients with EC that was not MSI-H or dMMR from Study 111/KEYNOTE-146, 85.1%

experienced grade 3/4 treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs). 25.5% Of patients experienced TEAEs that led to discontinuation of 1 or both study drugs.

78.7% Of patients experienced TEAEs that led to a dose interruption of 1 or both study drugs. 67.0% Of patients experienced TEAEs that led to lenvatinib dose reductions. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted lervatinib plus pembrolizumab. The Onited States FOOd and Drog Administration (FOV glaned envalue) performance accelerated approval for the treatment of patients with advanced EC that is not MSI-H or dMMR, who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy, and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation based on the results of Study 111/KEYNOTE-146.²

The objective of this post hoc analysis is to characterize common adverse events, referred to as adverse reactions (ABs) based on the EDA definition, and their respective management ategies in patients with EC that is not MSI-H or dMMR from Study 111/KEYNOTE-146. In addition, this presentation highlights the pivotal role of nurses as the first point of contact in

patient education and AR assessment and management within a multidisciplinary team

METHODS

Design of Study 111/KEYNOTE-146

Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 explored the activity of lervatinib 20 mg/day orally plus pembrolizumab 200 mg intravenously once every 3 weeks in patients with EC and other select advanced solid tumors.4

The phase 1b dose-finding portion of the study investigated a dose de-escalation strategy starting at lenvatinib 24 mg/day. A starting dose of lenvatinib 24 mg/day led to dose-limiting toxicities in 3 patients. No dose-limiting toxicities were observed in the subsequent cohort starting at lenvatinib 20 mg/day, which was therefore determined to be the recommended

The design of the EC cohort of Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 is shown in Figure 1

Figure 1. Phase 2, Open-label, Single-arm Study of Lenvatinib Plus Pembrolizumab (EC Cohort)



Group: (e)/PECIBT (r1.1) Immune-related Reponse Evaluation Ortexis In Solid Tunco pression 1.1, Vi Immune-related Reponse Evaluation Ortexis In Solid Tunco pression 1.1, Vi Immune-related Reponse Evaluation Ortexis In Solid Tunco pression 1.1, Vi Immune-related Reponse Evaluation ORR, objective response rate, OS, overall survival, PFS, progression-free survival; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; OSW, every 3 wee

Adverse Reaction Characterization: A Post Hoc Analys

ARs (grouped preferred terms per FDA definitions) were applied in accordance with the FDA bing information (PI) for lenvatinib (Table 1). Key ARs (Table 1) were chosen regardless of causality and based on frequency of occurrence

and those leading to dose reductions, interruptions, or discontinuation of study treatment. Characterized ARs include hypertension, musculoskeletal pain, fatigue, nausea, diarrhea,

decreased appetite, stomatitis, vomiting, hypothyroidism, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia me (PPES), and weight decreased

Table 1. Adverse Events Included in Each Adverse Reaction by Preferred Term					
Adverse Reaction	Preferred Terms Included				
Hypertension	Essential hypertension, hypertension, and hypertensive encephalopathy				
Musculoskeletal pain	Arthraigia, arthritis, back pain, breast pain, musculoskeietal chest pain, musculoskeietal pain, musculoskeietal stiffness, myaigia, neck pain, noncardiac chest pain, and pain in extremity				
Fatigue	Asthenia, fatigue, and malaise				
Nausea	Nausea				
Diarrhea	Diarrhea, gastroenteritis, gastrointestinal viral infection, and viral diarrhea				
Decreased appetite	Decreased appetite and early satiety				
Stomatitis	Glossitis, mouth ulceration, oral discomfort, oral mucosal blistering, oropharyngeal pain, and stomatitis				
Vomiting	Vomiting				
Hypothyroidism	Increased blood thyroid-stimulating hormone and hypothyroidism				
PPES	PPES				
Weight decreased	Weight decreased				
PPES, paimar-plantar erythrody	sesthesia syndrome.				

Interventions for ARs in EC that was not MSI-H or dMMR and strategies for patient education are described.

ARs may have occurred while receiving lenvatinib and/or pembrolizumab I Please refer to the PIs of lenvatinib and pembrolizumab for monitoring and management details on other important, but less common, ARs that may occur during treatment with lenvatinib plus pembrolizumab.²

RESULTS

Patient demographics and baseline characteristics are shown in Table 2. At data cutoff (January 10, 2019), 25.5% of patients with EC that was not MSI-H or dMMR were still undergoing treatment.

Of the 74.5% of patients who discontinued treatment (both lenvatinib and pembrolizumab non reasons for discontinuation were radiologic disease prog the most comr ssion (46.8%) adverse events (9.6%), and clinical disease progression (8.5%).

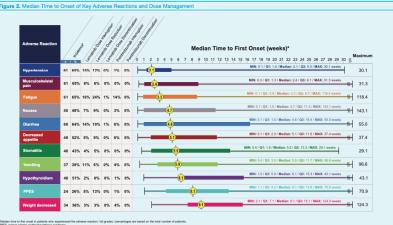
Patients With EC That Was Not MSI-H or dMMR (n = 94)
65.4 (7.42)
46 (48.9) 33 (35.1) 5 (5.3) 1 (1.1) 9 (8.6)
81 (86.2) 6 (6.4) 4 (4.3) 1 (1.1) 2 (2.1)
49 (52.1) 45 (47.9)

≥3 10 (10.6)

sived for adjuvant treatment or for recurrent/instantatic disease.), endometrial concinona; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; 30. attandard deviation.

Adverse Reactions, Frequency, and Characterization Any-grade ARs that occurred in ≥ 20% of patients are shown in Table 3.

 Median times to first onset of key ARs in this analysis all occurred within the first few weeks of treatment (Figure 2). 	Table 3. Adverse React Occurred in ≥ 20% of P	
- ARs with the shortest median time to onset	Most Common ARs (≥ 20%)	Incidence, %
included hypertension (2.1 weeks), musculoskeletal pain (2.4 weeks), and	Fatigue	65
fatigue (3.3 weeks).	Hypertension	65
- ARs with a relatively longer time to onset	Musculoskeletal pain	65
included hypothyroidism (6.1 weeks), PPES (8.1 weeks), and weight decreased	Diarrhea	64
(9.1 weeks), and weight decreased	Decreased appetite	52
The incidences of key ARs and a summary	Hypothyroidism	51
of dose modifications for each AR are shown in Figure 2.	Nausea	48
 Overall, among patients who experienced any lervatinib dose interruption, the median time to the first lervatinib dose interruption 	Stomatitis	43
	Vomiting	39
	Decreased weight	36
 was 0.95 months (range, 0.07–28.16). Among patients who experienced any 	Abdominal pain	33
lenvatinib dose reduction, the median time	Headache	33
to the first lenvatinib dose reduction was	Constipation	32
 2.04 months (range, 0.07–17.91). Of the key ARs, fatigue most frequently led 	Urinary tract infection	31
to interruptions of lervatinib treatment (16%);	Dysphonia	29
while fatigue (24%) and PPES (13%) most	Hemorrhagic events	28
frequently led to lervatinib dose reductions. - The most common ARs leading to	Hypomagnesemia	27
 The most common AHS leading to pembrolizumab interruption were fatigue 	PPES	26
(14%),diarrhea (6%), and decreased	Dyspnea	24
appetite (6%).	Cough	21
 Of the key ARs, only fatigue and diarrhea led to discontinuation of lenvatinib (1% each). 	Rash	21
	AR, adverse reaction; PPES, palmar-plantar en	throdysesthesia syndrome
 The most common adverse events that led to adrenal insufficiency (n = 2), ischemic colitis (n weakness (n = 2). 		
 The most common adverse events that led to pancreatitis (n = 2) and muscular weakness (n 		luded



ategies to Manage Treatment-Related Adverse Reactions

Dosing interventions, including dosing interruptions for lenvatinib and pembrolizumab and dose reductions for lenvatinib, were important management strategies for ARs. Lenvatinib dose modifications (interruption, reduction, or withdrawal) were often used to manage ARs (Figure 3).

When available (ie, for nausea, vomiting, hypertension, diarrhea, and hypothyroidism) optimal medical management should be initiated before lervatinib and/or pembrolizumab dose interruptions or lervatinib dose reductions.

For most of the key ARs (ie, musculoskeletal pain, fatigue, nausea, diarrhea, decreased

appetite, stormatitis, vomiting, hypothyroidism, PPES, and weight decreased), the management advice from the lervatilinb PI is to withhold lervatilinb treatment for persistent or intolerable grade 2 or grade 3 severity. Upon resolution to grade s 1 or baseline, lenvatinib can be resumed at a lower dose.2 . In the Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 study protocol, it was recommended that patients resume

lenvatinib treatment upon resolution to tolerable grade 2 or grade ≤ 1 severit · For most of the key ARs, it is recommended to permanently discontinue lenvatinib for

Hypothyroidism does not require discontinuation or reduction provided thyroid

replacement is initiated. Laboratory abnormality ABs that are nonlife-threatening can be managed as for

grade 3 severity

Figure 3. Management Guidelines for Adverse Reactions According to the US Lenvatinib Pr

	Severity	1			Dosage Modificati	ons for Lenvatinit	
Parsistent or intolerable grade 2 or grade 3* Withhold until AR sevently improves to grade s 1 or baseline, then resulat reduced dose			n resume lenvatinil				
Grade 4			Permanently discontinue lenvatinib				
Dose Levels							
Starting Dosag	e of Lenvatinib	First Dosage	Reduction to	Second Dosage Reduction to		Third Dosage Reduction to	
20 mg orally, once daily	two 10-mg capsules	14 mg orally, once daily	cne 10-mg capsule + one 4-mg capsule	10 mg orally, once daily	one 10-mg capsule	8 mg orally, once daily	two 4-mg capsul
When administering levnafinib in combination with pembrolizumab for the treatment of endometrial carcinoma: Interrupt for toth dogs or does reduce levnafish as appropriate No dogs endocines are econometed for comendizionals No dogs endocines are econometed for comendizionals Refer to levnafish dul P10 additional details							

AR, adverse reaction; PI, prescribing information; US, United State

Eisai and Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA are unable to suggest individualized treatment approaches or provide advice or recommendations outside of the PI for the management of patients taking lenvatinib alone or in combination with pembrolizumab



Considerations for Monitoring of Hypertension The PI should be considered a guideline; the clinical team should carefully monitor and strive for tight control of blood pressure throughout lenvatinib plus pembrolizumab therapy. ome clinical teams may prefer more aggressive upfront monitoring; as an example,

daily monitoring of blood pressure at treatment initiation and weekly thereafter

s Utilized to Treat Adverse Reactions in Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 Medications may be used to help manage certain ARs. Common medication classes were used during this study to treat certain ARs (eg, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, hypothyroidism hypertension, musculoskeletal pain, stomatitis, PPES).

AR of hypertension; 53.2% of patients received at least 1 medication reported to treat hypertension while on study. The most common classes administered included angiotensin II antagonists (30.9%), calcium channel blockers (26.6%), angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (16.0%), and beta-blockers (12.8%).

dism: 47.9% of patients received at least 1 medication reported to trea hypothyrodism. The most common class administered was thyroid preparations (47.9% ARs of nausea and vomiting: 29.8% and 13.8% of patients received at least 1 medication reported to treat nausea and vomiting, respectively. The most common class administered was antiemetics and antinuaseants (nausea: 22.3%, vomiting: 9.6%).

hea: 28.7% of patients received at least 1 medication reported to treat diarrhea while on study. The most common class administered was antipropulsives (26.6%). AR of musculoskeletal pain value of study. The most common classes included opioids (18.1%), other analgesics and antipyretics (11.7%), and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs/antirheumatics (8.5%).

itis: 25.5% of patients received at least 1 medication reported to treat stomatitis. The most common class was stomatological preparations (24.5%)

AR of PPES: 11.7% of patients received at least 1 medication reported to treat PPES. The most common class administered was dematologicals (11.7%), which included emolients and protectarts (7.4%) and corticosteroids (4.3%).

Nursing Perspectives on Monitoring and Managing Adverse Reactions Utilizing the expertise of a multidisciplinary team is critical in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the safety profile and management requirements of the lenvatilib plus permovilizimab combination regimen. Early detection, monitoring, and effective management of hypertension is important to minimize the need for lervatinib dose interruptions and reductions. At-home blood pressure monitoring provides an option for proactive management with patients. · For stomatitis, nurses can provide patients with guidance on mouth care.

. In PPES, nurses can educate patients and their caretakers on the importance of rizing hands and feet, use of appropriate protective gear, and pro against sun exposure.

Concomitant medications can be prescribed to minimize nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and other gastrointestinal ARs.

. Makker V et al. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38:2981-2992 LENVIMA® [servesthis] presonance (Lenving Internation: Eliai Inc; Woodsitt Lake, NJ, USA, 2020 3. Makker V et al. Data presented at the: American Society of Clinical Oncology virtual co-May 29-June 2, 2020. Advincet 6083. 4. Taylor MH et al. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(11):1154-1163. ation. Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA, 2020

Poster presented at the: 11th Annual Navigation & Survivorship Conference (Academy of Oncology Nurse & Patient Navigators); virtual meeting, November 4-8, 2020.

Patient Interaction and Education

As nurses in a multidisciplinary team generally interact most often with patients, they can also play a crucial role in patient education regarding the incidence and management of ARs.

Ρ	atient Education Considerations Based on Nursing Experience
•	Through frequent and regular communication with patients and caregivers, oncology nurses can provide critical education on the benefits and anticipated ARs associated with lenvatin blus perhorizumab.
	Prior to treatment, nurses can provide patients with pamphlets or other literature detailing anticipated ARs and management strategies.
	Because the first few weeks of treatment are crucial, visits or calls are recommended at least weekly until symptoms stabilize.
•	Nurses should reach out to patients and not wait for patients to call.
	Open communication allows patients to become involved in their own care, providing a sense of patient empowerment.
	As the multidisciplinary team becomes more familiar with the combination treatment and its ARs, they adapt quickly, providing a less daunting experience for both the team and patients.

While a majority of patients in Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 required a lenvatinib dose reduction

from the starting dose of 20 mg/day (in combination with pembrolizumab 200 mg every 3 veeks)', a median tumor reduction was observed over time (Figure 5).



CONCLUSIONS

Many ARs observed in Study 111/KEYNOTE-146 in patients receiving lenvatinib plus pembrolizumab occurred within weeks of treatment initiation and were predictable and manageable.

Despite lenvatinib dose reductions, a median reduction in tumor size was observed over time.

Nurses play a crucial role in patient education about the anticipate incidence and management of ARs.

Frequent patient assessments, judicious use of supportive care measures, and subspecialty consultation are highly effective strategies for the management of ARs.

A preemptive nursing approach that encourages frequent communication and active patient participation is critical to successfully and safely treating patients with combination therapy.

y was sponsored by Elsai Inc., Woodolff Lake, NJ, USA, and Metck Sharp & Dohme Corp. sry of Marcik & Co., Inc., Kenitweth, NJ, USA. Medical writing support for the poster was a J PharmaGenesis Inc., Newtown, PA, USA, and was funded by Elsai Inc., Woodolff Lake, N 5, Pharma Charp, a winkeliase of Marcik & Co., Inc., Revileorth, NJ, USA.

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reactions), including withholding and discontinuation of pembrolizumab, can be found in the pembrolizumab PI.1 Importantly, initial assessment of ARs such as diarrhea and elevated liver enzymes should consider the known risks of diarrhea and hepatotoxicity of lenvatinib treatment and the pembrolizumab immune-related risks of colitis and hepatitis. The assessment of drug attribution and timing of the event is important in determining a management strategy

Uncertained an Management Hypertension was one of the most frequently occurring ARs observed in Study 111/KEYNOTE-1464

and can be associated with the lenvatinib mechanism of action as an anti-angiogenic agent. Blood pressure should be stable and well controlled prior to starting lenvatinib plus

Pembrolizumab dose interruptions and permanent withdrawal were used to manage AR

- For ARs (excluding endocrinopathies) of persistent grade 2 or 3 severity that last for 12 weeks or longer after the last dose of pembrolizumab, pembrolizumab should be permanently discontinued.[§]

Guidance for the management of immune-related ARs, and those of special interest not

insufficiency hypothysitis thyroid disorders type 1 diabetes renal dysfunction and skin

included in this analysis (including, but not limited to: pneumonitis, colitis, hepatitis, adrenal

No dose reductions for pembrolizumab are recommended.

pembrolizumab therapy. Specific monitoring and management parameters for hypertension are provided in the lenvatinib PI² and are highlighted in Figure 4.

Lenvatinib PI Recommendations						
Severity Dosage Modifications for Lenvatinib						
2 or grade 3* • Withhold until AR severity improves to grade ≤ 1 or baseline, then resume lenvatinib at reduced dose						
Permanently discontinue lervatinib						
Dose Levels						
atinib First Dosage Reduction to	Second Dosage Reduction to Third Dosage Reduction to			Reduction to		
g capsules 14 mg orally, once daily one 10 mg capsule + one 4-mg capsule	10 mg orally, once daily	one 10-mg capsule	8 mg orally, once daily	two 4-mg capsules		
	carcinoma: ue pembrolizumab in acco Il PI for additional details	ordance with the instruction	ins in the pembrolizumab	Pl1		

ASTENIA - FATIGUE

Specify associated symptoms Dyspnea? Muscular weakness ? Muscle or joint pain? Fatigability? Psychomotor slowdown / confusion?



Severity

≥ ECOG score 3-4 limited self-care, confined to bed or chair 50% or more of waking hours





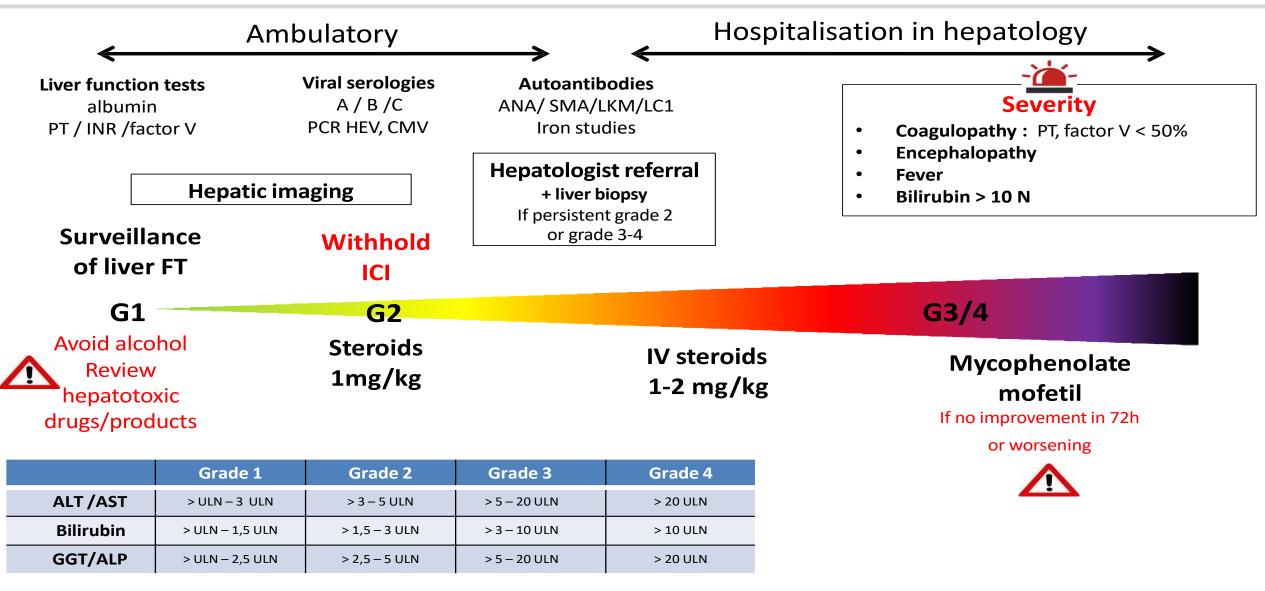
ECG, BNP, Troponin

- CBC
- Iono, Creatinine, Urine dipstick, calcium, glucose
- Liver tests

- Х. СРК
 - Endocrine :

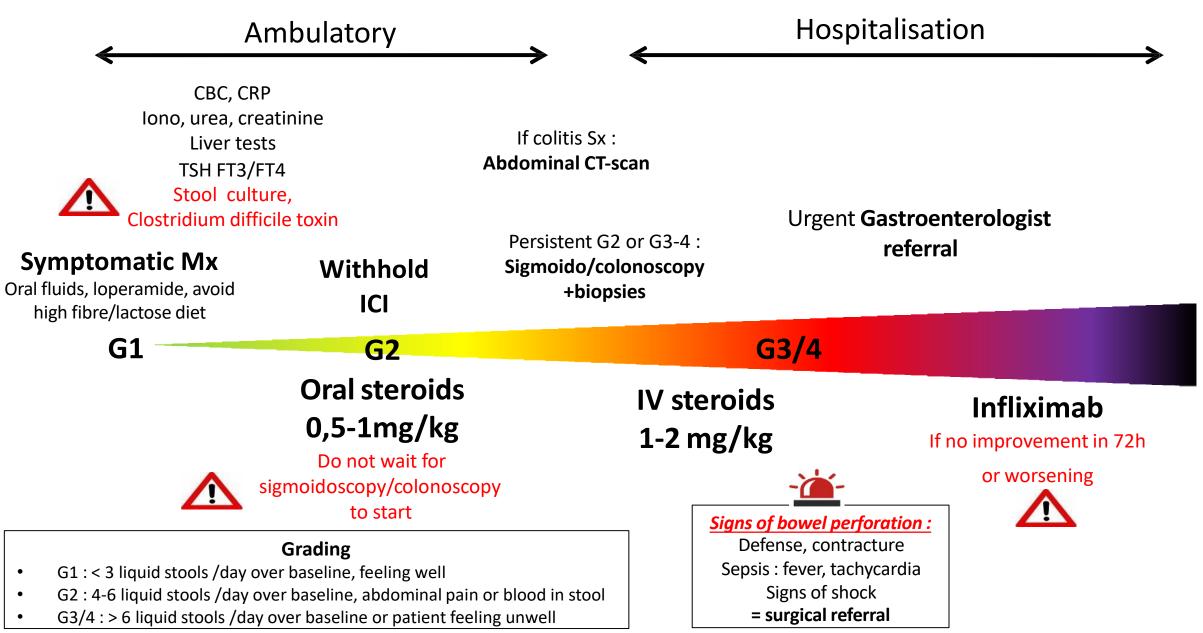
-morning cortisol -TSH T3/T4

EPATITI



ASCO, American Society of Clinical Oncology; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network. 1. Brahmer JR, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(17):1714-1768. 2. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities. 2020. nccn.org.

DIARREA



Asymptomatic TSH > normal range

Repeat TSH, FT3/FT4 Next cycle

Symptomatic repeated TSH > normal range

Hormone replacement therapy L-thyroxine 1,5 ug/kg/day

> Start lower in elderly, cardiac history

Very symptomatic

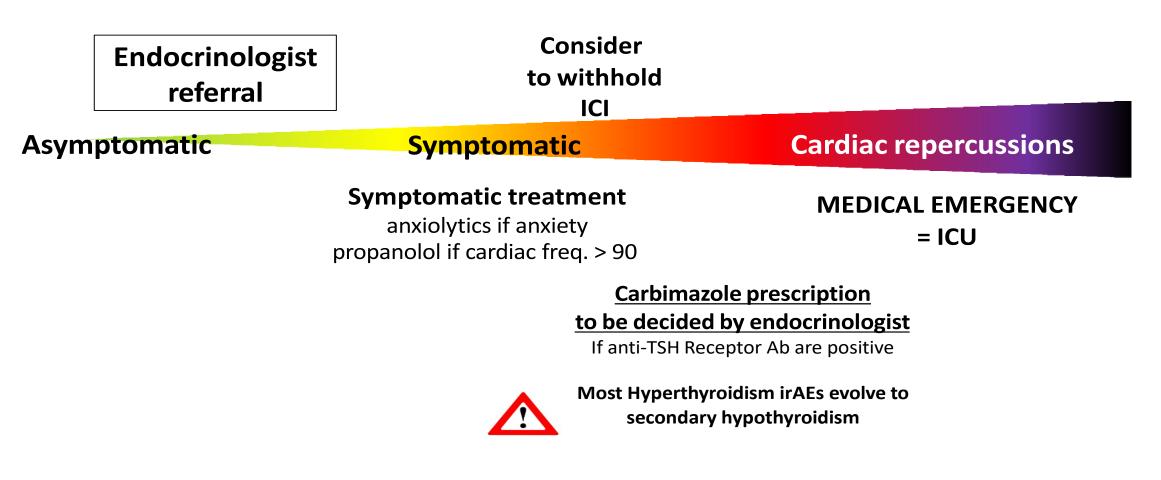
Withhold ICI

Consider endocrinologist referral if :

- Ultrasound abnormalities (nodules)
- Autoantibodies positivity
- Treatment initiation in elderly pts, cardiac history pts

ASCO, American Society of Clinical Oncology; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network.

1. Brahmer JR, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(17):1714-1768. 2. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities. 2020. nccn.org.



ASCO, American Society of Clinical Oncology; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network.

1. Brahmer JR, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(17):1714-1768. 2. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities. 2020. nccn.org.

H	lypophysitis	Severity • Secondary adrenal insufficiency : abdominal pain, alteration of consciousness, hyponatremia
Endocrinologist referral	Withhold ICI	 Severe headaches Visual disturbances
Asymptomatic/few symptoms	Headaches	Adrenal insufficiency
Asymptomatic/few symptoms Hormone replacement therapy Hydrocortisone 30 mg/day (20-10-0) + Endocrinologist referral for education and management of other insufficiencies	Headaches Visual disturbances steroids 1 mg/kg	Adrenal insufficiency Therapeutic emergency + + + If suspected : do not wait for diagnosis (morning cortisol) Start HYDROCORTISONE 100 mg IM / SC then 200 mg / 24h IVSE

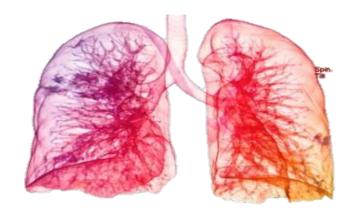
ASCO, American Society of Clinical Oncology; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network. 1. Brahmer JR, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018;36(17):1714-1768. 2. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Management of Immunotherapy-Related Toxicities. 2020. <u>nccn.org</u>.

Inflammatory pneumonitis

Signs and symptoms

Dry cough, progressive shortness of breath, tachypnea, hypoxia

May be asymptomatic with radiographic changes only



Severity

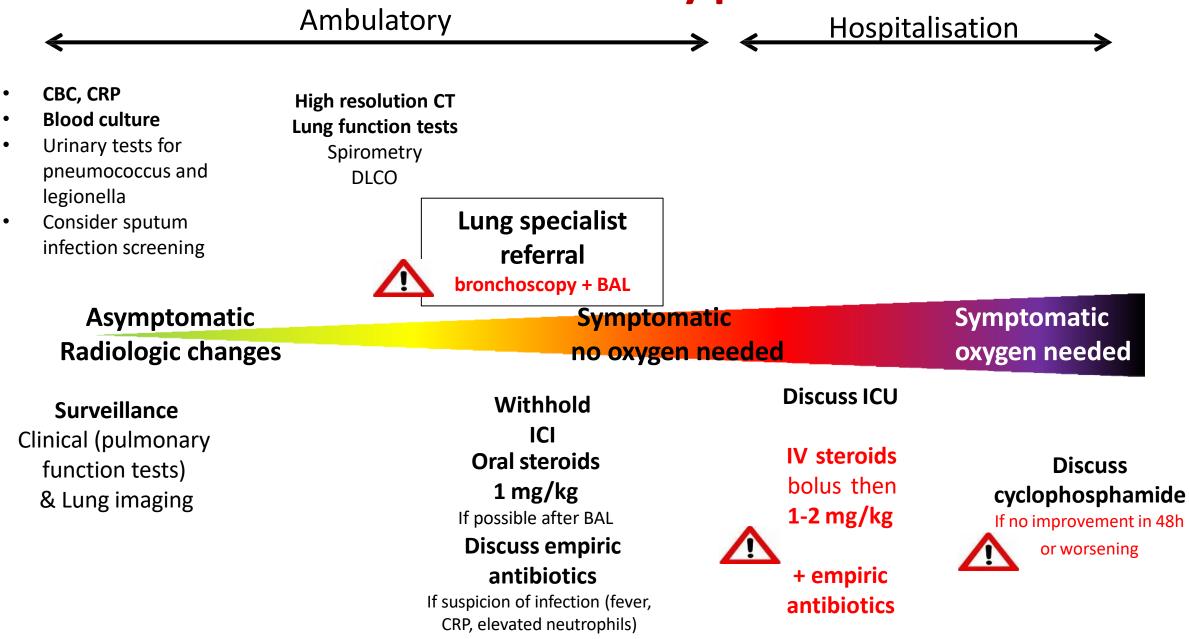
- Fever
- Chest pain
- Oxygen saturation < 90%
- Dyspnea at rest
- Acute respiratory distress

Differential diagnosis

- Pulmonary embolism
- Tumor progression
 - Infectious pneumonia, COPD decompensation
- Congestive heart failure
- Dysimmune toxicities :
 - Thoracic : pleural effusion
 - **Cardiac :** pericarditis, myocarditis
 - Neurologic : myathenia, Guillain barré



Inflammatory pneumonitis



MIOSITI

Signs and symptoms

Muscle pain Muscle weakness Muscle atrophy

Diagnosis : elevated CK

Check for extra-articular symptoms:

- Arthalgia
- Fever
- Rash
- Mouth ulcerations
- Dry syndrome
- ...



\wedge

Severity

- Swallowing disorder
- Bronchial congestion
- **Axial** involvement: muscles of the trunk and neck
- Heart involvement



Differential diagnosis

- Local tumor invasion
- Denutrition
- Cortisone, statin myopathies
- Dysimmune toxicities :
 - o Myathenia gravis
 - Thyroid dysfunction => TSH, FT4, FT3



⇒ Look for associated myasthenia gravis

Anti acetylcholine receptor Ab

Discuss management with Internist

Dose iniziale in associazione a pen	nbrolizumab	20 mg per via orale una volta al giorno (due capsule da 10 mg)
Tossicità persistenti e intollerabili d	di grado 2 o 3	
Reaziona avversa	Modifica	Dose aggiustata
Prima comparsa	Sospendere fino a che non si risolve al grado 0-1 o torna ai valori iniziali	14 mg per via orale una volta al giorno (una capsula da 10 mg + una capsula da 4 mg)
Seconda comparsa (stessa reazione o nuova reazione)	Sospendere fino a che non si risolve al grado 0-1 o torna ai valori iniziali	10 mg per via orale una volta al giorno (una capsula da 10 mg)
Terza comparsa (stessa reazione o nuova reazione)	Sospendere fino a che non si risolve al grado 0-1 o torna ai valori iniziali	8 mg per via orale una volta al giorno (due capsule da 4 mg)

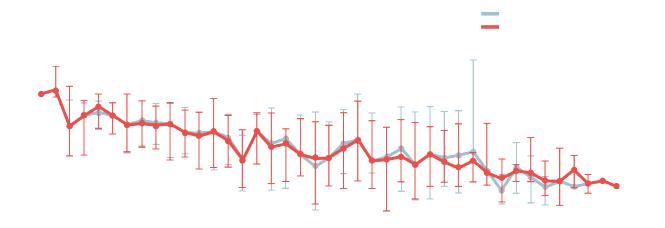
Tossicità pericolose per la vita (grado 4): interrompere

a. Sono disponibili dati limitati per dosi inferiori a 8 mg.

b. Il trattamento deve essere interrotto in caso di reazioni pericolose per la vita (ad es. di grado 4), ad eccezione delle anomalie di laboratorio giudicate non pericolose per la vita, che devono essere gestite come reazioni severe (ad es. di grado 3).

Non sono raccomandate riduzioni della dose per pembrolizumab.

Study 309/KEYNOTE-775: Median percent change (± interquartile range) in sums of target lesion diameters^a

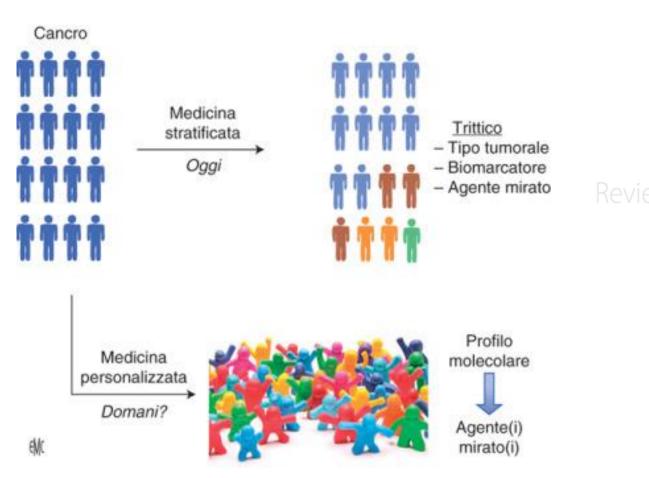


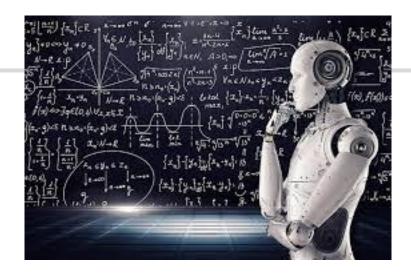
Len + pembro TPC

Summary of HRQoL results

Lorusso D, et al. J Clin Oncol 2021; 39 (15 suppl): 5570-557

WE ARE SURE ????





Annals of Oncology AGE **Host Factors** anatomy, physiology, hormones, chromosomes body composition • immune system and immune reactions • cancer susceptibility • preventive behaviour, exposition to risk factors **Drug Effects** Cancer Biology • distribution of molecular subtypes • pharmacokinetics, with impact on and/or gene expression profiles exposure, hence efficacy and toxicity • Disease presentation and evolution • pharmacodynamics, affecting sensitivity e.g. right-left colon cancer to beneficial and adverse effects

Figure 1. Sex and gender differences may influence cancer treatment outcomes in different ways. All effects are modulated by age.

Sex modulates pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics

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COMMENTS AND CONTROVERSIES

Sex Differences in Efficacy and Toxicity of Systemic Treatments: An Undervalued Issue in the Era of Precision Oncology

Berna C. Özdemir, Lausanne University Hospital; and International Cancer Prevention Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland Chantal Csajka, Lausanne University Hospital; and University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Gian-Paolo Dotto, International Cancer Prevention Institute; University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; and Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA

Anna Dorothea Wagner, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

Table I. Anatomical differences between men and women

Parameter	Reference adult male	Reference adult female	Reference pregnant female
Bodyweight (kg) ^a	78	68	72.5
Height (cm) ^a	176	162	162
Body surface area (cm ²)	18 000	16000	16500
Total body water (L)	42.0	29.0	33.0
Extracellular water (L)	18.2	11.6	15.0
Intracellular water (L)	23.8	17.4	18.8

a Data from Ogden et al.^[4] With an increasing percentage of fat, these numbers will be skewed to the right; this would be an important indicator for (very) large intersubject variability in pharmacokinetics and other parameters.

Table IV. Sex differences in body composition parameters that influence distribution

Parameter	er Physiological difference Pharmacokinetic impact	
Plasma volume	Pregnant F > M > F	Decreased concentration in pregnancy
Body mass index	M > F	Higher in men
Average organ blood flow	Pregnant F > M > F	Higher in pregnant women
Total body water	M > pregnant F > F	Decreased concentration
Plasma proteins	$M = F > pregnant F^{a}$	Free concentration increases in pregnancy
Body fat	Pregnant F>F>M	Increase body burden of lipid-soluble drug in pregnant women
Cardiac output	M > pregnant F > F	Increase rate of distribution in men

a An exception is thyroxine binding globulin, which increases by 50% in pregnancy.

F = females; M = males.

Sex Differences in Risk of Severe Adverse Events in Patients Receiving Immunotherapy, Targeted Therapy, or Chemotherapy in Cancer Clinical Trials

Joseph M. Unger, PhD¹; Riha Vaidya, PhD¹; Kathy S. Albain, MD²; Michael LeBlanc, PhD¹; Lori M. Minasian, MD³; Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; N. Lynn Henry, MD, PhD⁵; Michael J. Fisch, MD⁶; Shing M. Lee, PhD⁷; Charles D. Blanke, MD⁸; and Dawn L. Herschman, MD, MS⁷, Manual M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; M. Lynn Henry, MD, PhD⁵; Michael J. Fisch, MD⁶; Shing M. Lee, PhD⁷; Charles D. Blanke, MD⁸; and Dawn L. Herschman, MD, MS⁷, Manual M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; M. Lynn Henry, MD, PhD⁵; Michael J. Fisch, MD⁶; Shing M. Lee, PhD⁷; Charles D. Blanke, MD⁸; and Dawn L. Herschman, MD, MS⁷, Manual M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; Manual M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; Manual M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; Manual M. MS⁷, Manual M. MS⁷, Carolyn C. Gotay, PhD⁴; Manual M. MS⁴, Carolyn M. MS⁴, Carolyn M. Manual M. MS⁴, Carolyn M. MS⁴, Carolyn M. Manual M. MS⁴, Carolyn M. Manual M. MS⁴, Carolyn M. Manual M. MS⁴, Carolyn M

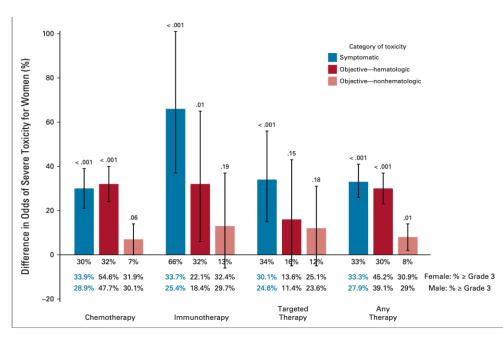


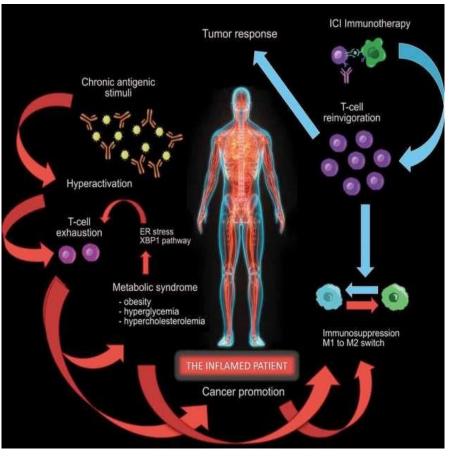
FIG 2. Difference in the odds of severe AEs by category of adverse events. AEs were categorized as symptomatic versus objective and hematologic versus objective and nonhematologic. The vertical bars indicate the percentage increased odds, and the vertical lines show the 95% CIs. The observed percentage of patients experiencing severe (grade \geq 3) AEs for a given category are also shown. AE, adverse event.

Therapy	Jutcome, No. or Mean	remaie v maie, % or mean	UK OF Mean Difference"	90% U"	r
Cytotoxic therapies					
All toxicities	≥ 5	57.6% v 53.3%	OR: 1.20	1.13 to 1.28	< .00
	Mean	5.71 v 5.40	Diff: 0.30	0.21 to 0.40	< .00
Symptomatic	≥ 5	24.1% v 20.3%	OR: 1.26	1.17 to 1.36	< .00
	Mean	3.46 v 3.22	Diff: 0.25	0.19 to 0.30	< .00
Objective	≥ 5	12.2% v 11.3%	OR: 1.07	0.97 to 1.18	.18
	Mean	2.63 v 2.58	Diff: 0.04	-0.01 to 0.09	.15
Immunotherapy					
All toxicities	≥ 5	51.0% v 41.7%	OR: 1.57	1.31 to 1.87	< .00
	Mean	5.87 v 5.05	Diff: 0.81	0.47 to 1.14	< .00
Symptomatic	≥ 5	21.2% v 16.9%	OR: 1.42	1.14 to 1.77	< .00
	Mean	3.41 v 3.10	Diff: 0.33	0.13 to 0.52	< .00
Objective	≥ 5	15.5% v 12.4%	OR: 1.28	1.00 to 1.64	.05
	Mean	3.14 v 2.77	Diff: 0.31	0.13 to 0.49	< .00
Targeted therapies					
All toxicities	≥ 5	60.3% v 53.9%	OR: 1.37	1.19 to 1.58	< .00
	Mean	5.84 v 5.44	Diff: 0.47	0.26 to 0.68	< .00
Symptomatic	≥ 5	25.2% v 18.9%	OR: 1.50	1.27 to 1.78	< .00
	Mean	3.52 v 3.22	Diff: 0.33	0.21 to 0.45	< .00
Objective	≥ 5	13.2% v 12.1%	OR: 1.18	0.96 to 1.45	.13
	Mean	2.79 v 2.74	Diff: 0.09	-0.03 to 0.21	.14
Any systemic therapy					
All toxicities	≥ 5	57.4% v 52.2%	OR: 1.25	1.18 to 1.32	< .00
	Mean	5.74 v 5.37	Diff: 0.37	0.29 to 0.46	< .00
Symptomatic	≥ 5	24.0% v 19.8%	OR: 1.30	1.22 to 1.39	< .00
	Mean	3.47 v 3.21	Diff: 0.26	0.21 to 0.31	< .00
Objective	≥ 5	12.7% v 11.6%	OR: 1.10	1.01 to 1.19	.03
	Mean	2.70 v 2.62	Diff: 0.07	0.02 to 0.11	.00

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; OR, odds ratio. ^aModel-adjusted estimates with corresponding 95% CIs.

Obesity is linked to cancer development

NIH National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information				
Pub	obesity cancer riskXSearchAdvanced Create alert Create RSSUser Guide			
	Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options 🇱			
my ncbi filters 🕻	745 results			
RESULTS BY YEAR	Filters applied: Meta-Analysis. Clear all			
2 ²	 Obesity and the risk of primary liver cancer: A systematic review and meta- analysis. Cite Sohn W, Lee HW, Lee S, Lim JH, Lee MW, Park CH, Yoon SK. 			
1992 2023	Clin Mol Hepatol. 2021 Jan;27(1):157-174. doi: 10.3350/cmh.2020.0176. Epub 2020 Nov 26. Share PMID: 33238333 Free PMC article.			
	METHODS: This study was conducted using a systematic literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library until November 2018 using the primary keywords " obesity ," "overweight," "body mass			
TEXT AVAILABILITY	index (BMI)," "body weight," "liver," " cancer ," "hepatocellular car			
Free full text	Obesity and risk of colorectal cancer : a systematic review of prospective studies.			
Full text	2 Ma Y, Yang Y, Wang F, Zhang P, Shi C, Zou Y, Qin H.			
ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE	Cite PLoS One. 2013;8(1):e53916. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0053916. Epub 2013 Jan 17. PMID: 23349764 Free PMC article. Review. Share RACKGROLIND: Mounting evidence indicates that obesity may be associated with the risk of colorectal			



BMI correlates with efficacy in metastatic melanoma

Association of body-mass index and outcomes in patients with metastatic melanoma treated with targeted therapy, immunotherapy, or chemotherapy: a retrospective, multicohort analysis

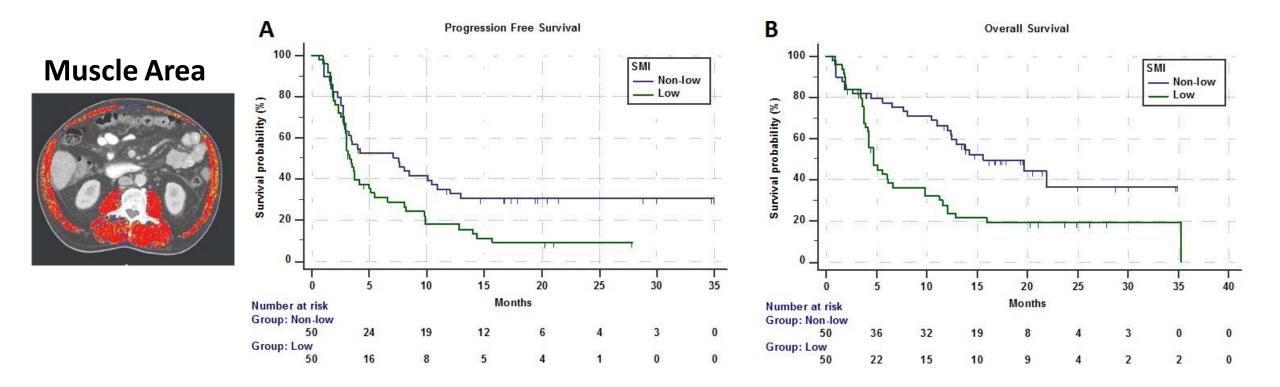
Jennifer J. McQuade, Carrie R Daniel, Kamarth R Mess, Carmen Mak, Daniel Y Wang, Kajar R Rai, John J Park, Lauren E Hoydu, Christine Sporcer, Marthew Wangchmini, Stephen Jane, Dong-Yang Lae, Mathilde Riper, Mendith McKean, Kathyn E Beckermuni, Somuel M Kubinstein, nadelle Raoney, Lune Minsh, Naperheuri Budho, Jesie Huu, Theodori S Nowicki, Alexandre Anik, Ternis Huan, Maneka Pulgaridia, Sandra Lee, Shenying Fang, Jennifer A Wangu, Jeffrey E Genhenseid, Jeffrey E Lee, Patrick Hum, Paul B Chapman, Jeffrey A Sournan, Ook Schodendorf, Jean-Jacques Carob, Keith T Flaherty, Dann Walker, Yibing Yan, Ethourd McKemu, Jeffrey Legae, Matteo S Carlina, Antoni Ribes, John M Kolwood, Georgina V Leng, Deuglas B Jahnson, Alexander M Meiclein, Michael A Davies The six cohorts, 2046 patients with metastatic melanoma

Obesity survival benefit restricted to:

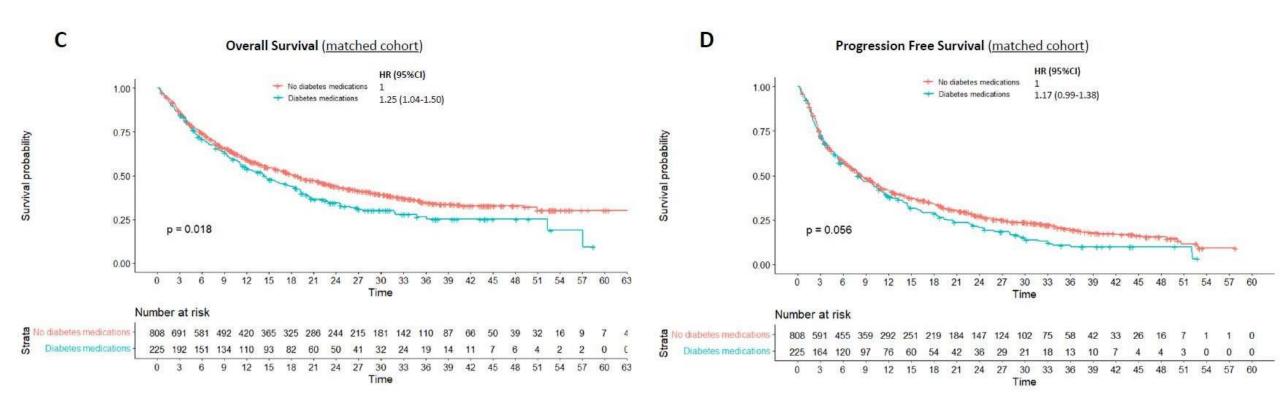
- Target Therapy (HR 0.72 [0.57–0.91] for PFS and 0.60 [0.45–0.79] for OS);
- Immunotherapy (HR 0.75 [0.56–1.00] for PFS and 0.64 [0.47–0.86] for OS).

	Events/ patients	Median, months (95% CI)	Univariable HR (95% CI)	Multivariable adjusted HR (95% CI)	p value for interaction
(Continued from pre-	vious page)				
Pembrolizumab, niv	olumab, or	atezolizumab coho	ort§		
All patients (n=330)	-		-	-	0-07
BMI 18-5-24-9	76/102	3-8 (2-8-8-1)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	
BMI 25-0-29-9	71/109	6-2 (4-7-17-7)	0.78 (0.56-1.07)	0-82 (0-58-1-16)	
BMI≥30	78/119	5-7 (3-0-13-3)	0.80 (0.58-1.10)	0-85 (0-61-1-19)	5.445
Men (n=213)	25		35	380) -	0.000
BMI 18-5-24-9	46/57	2.7 (2.7-6.8)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	**
BMI 25-0-29-9	50/78	7.5 (3-8-22-1)	0-62 (0-42-0-93)	0-69 (0-45-1-07)	
BMI ≥30	49/78	7.6 (4.1-23.5)	0.62 (0.41-0.92)	0-69 (0-45-1-06)	
Women (n=117)	24	5 1 .		2.850	12.4411
BMI 18-5-24-9	30/45	5-4 (2-9-26-2)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	
BMI 25-0-29-9	21/31	5-8 (2-7-NR)	1.08 (0.62-1.88)	1.10 (0.60-2.03)	17220
BMI ≥30	29/41	3.0 (2.7-19.2)	1.18 (0.70-1.96)	1.25 (0.72-2.16)	(14)

Sarcopenia (muscle mass) and IO



Diabetes and ICI



TEAM MULTIDISCIPLINARE

