

Background

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors, including PD1 and anti-CTLA-4 (ipilimumab; IPI), have greatly improved survival rates in patients with advanced melanoma patients, with better overall survival (OS) with IPI+PD1 compared to PD1 (5-year OS rate of 52% vs 44%)¹.
- Liver metastases have been associated with poor response and survival in patients with metastatic melanoma treated with PD1 alone^{2,3} or with IPI+PD1^{3,4}. Whether these patients benefit from IPI+PD1 over PD1 is unknown.

Objectives

In patients with melanoma liver metastases, we sought to:

- Determine objective response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) to PD1 vs IPI+PD1.
- Identify clinical factors associated with response and survival to PD1+/- IPI.

Methods

- Cohort: 533 patients with metastatic melanoma with liver metastases treated with 1st line PD1 or IPI+PD1 at 9 centers from Australia, Europe and USA.
- Variables: Demographics, patient and disease characteristics, baseline blood parameters and clinical outcomes
- Endpoints: ORR, PFS and OS
- Statistical Analysis:
 - Univariate and multivariate (MVA) analyses were performed to identify clinical factors associated with response and survival.
 - Multiple imputation was used address missing values.

Results

Table 1. Summary of patients' characteristics stratified by treatment type.

Characteristics	PD1 (n=284)	IPI+PD1 (n=249)	P-value
Male (n, %)	173 (61)	173 (70)	0.045
Age (median, range)	73 (26 – 93)	62 (22 – 97)	0.366
BRAF V600E (n, %)	40 (15)	75 (33)	<0.001
ECOG PS >= 1 (n, %)	133 (53)	79 (34)	<0.001
AJCC staging M1d (n, %)	43 (15)	76 (31)	<0.001
Elevated LDH (n, %)	130 (50)	132 (56)	0.151

Conclusions

- In patients with liver metastases, 1st line IPI+PD1 showed higher ORR and improved survival compared with PD1 alone.
- In the absence of prospective randomized trials addressing this research question, findings from this large multicentre retrospective study will help guide treatment selection for patients with melanoma liver metastases.

Results

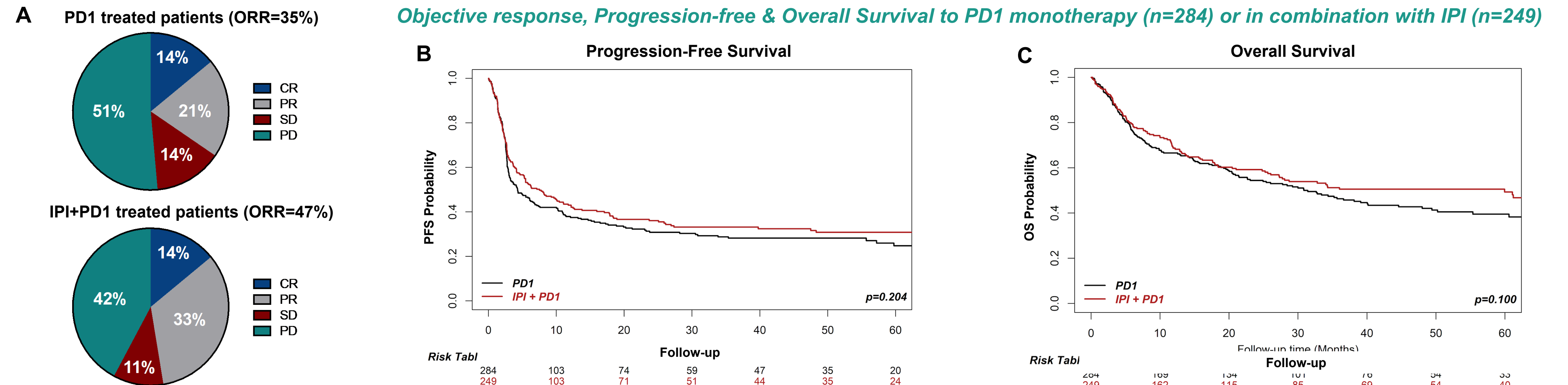
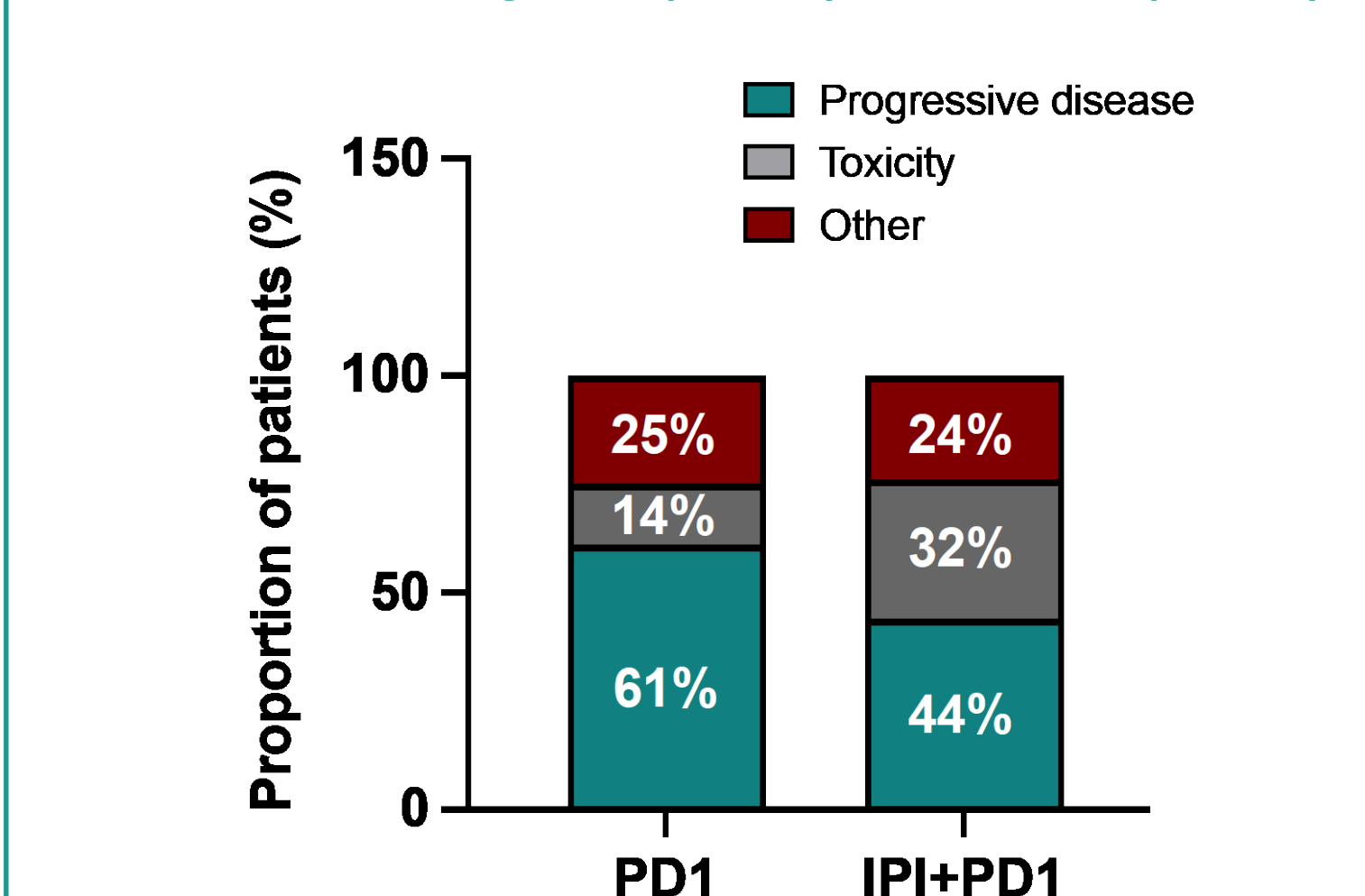


Table 2. Multivariate (MVA) analyses to identify clinical factors associated with response and survival

Characteristics	Models for response		Models for PFS		Models for OS	
	OR (CI)	P-value	HR (CI)	P-value	HR (CI)	P-value
Male vs Female	1.03 [0.69,1.52]	0.900	0.92 [0.74,1.15]	0.459	0.91 [0.71,1.19]	0.498
Age	1.40 [1.15,1.72]	0.001	0.83 [0.74,0.93]	0.001	0.93 [0.82,1.06]	0.284
Subtype						
Occult	1		1		1	
Cutaneous	1.27 [0.70,2.31]	0.433	0.83 [0.59,1.17]	0.285	0.81 [0.54,1.21]	0.304
Acral	0.12 [0.03,0.58]	0.008	2.56 [1.51,4.32]	<0.001	2.20 [1.22,3.99]	0.009
Mucosal	0.55 [0.22,1.36]	0.193	1.67 [1.03,2.70]	0.037	1.66 [0.95,2.89]	0.072
Mutation						
BRAF V600	1		1		1	
NRAS mut	1.02 [0.56,1.83]	0.955	1.00 [0.68,1.47]	0.997	1.14 [0.75,1.72]	0.543
BRAF/NRAS WT	1.48 [0.89,2.48]	0.130	0.70 [0.52,0.95]	0.022	0.81 [0.56,1.15]	0.234
ECOG PS >= 1 vs 0	0.68 [0.46,1.02]	0.060	1.40 [1.12,1.76]	0.003	1.62 [1.23,2.13]	0.001
AJCC staging M1d vs M1c	0.96 [0.61,1.52]	0.869	1.16 [0.89,1.51]	0.277	1.51 [1.12,2.04]	0.008
LDH elevated vs normal	0.77 [0.53,1.11]	0.160	1.31 [1.05,1.63]	0.015	1.48 [1.15,1.91]	0.003
IPI+PD1 vs PD1	2.21 [1.46,3.36]	<0.001	0.73 [0.57,0.92]	0.009	0.71 [0.54,0.94]	0.018

Reason for ceasing PD1 (n=260) or IPI+PD1 (n=237)



References

- Larkin J, *et al.* NEJM 2019
- Tumeh PC, *et al.* CIR 2017
- Pires da Silva I, *et al.* JCO 2022
- Pires da Silva I, *et al.* Cancer 2020

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