

Eriko Aotani Patient-Caregiver Symposium

TREATMENT OF OVARIAN CANCER

卵巢癌の治療

Mansoor Raza Mirza

NSGO: Nordic Society of Gynaecological Oncology

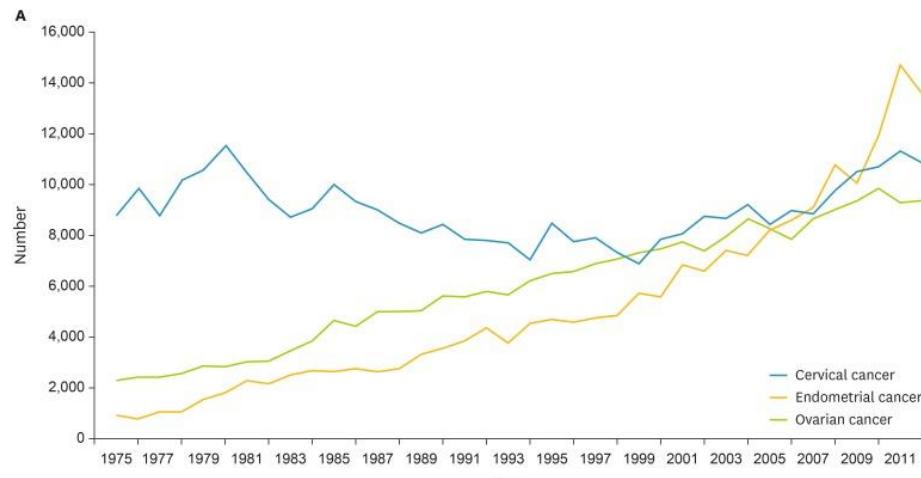
&

Rigshospitalet: Copenhagen University Hospital, Denmark

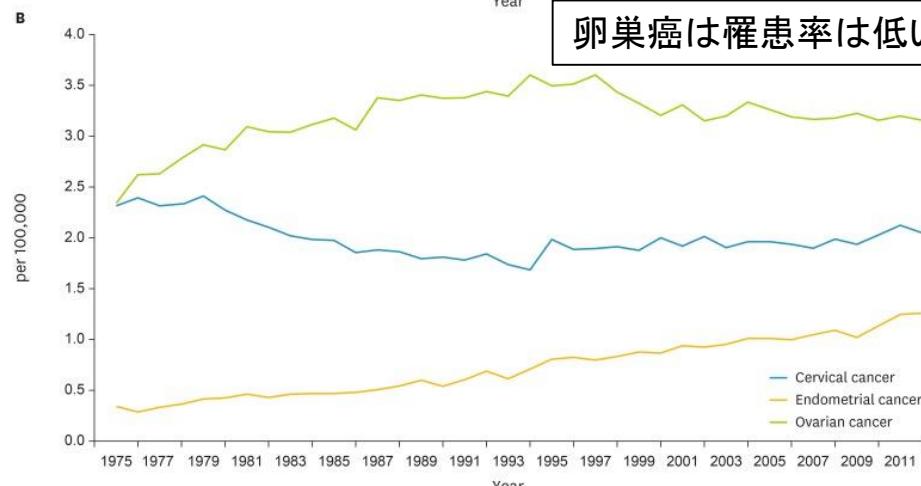
Translated by Masakazu Sato

Ovarian Cancer Incidence in Japan

日本における
卵巣癌
罹患率と死亡率



卵巣癌は罹患率は低いが死亡率が高い



卵巣癌
頸癌
体癌

Symptoms

卵巢癌の症状

- Feeling bloated
- Pain in the belly
- Feeling full fast
- Feeling the need to urinate often
-
- 太った感じ
- 腹痛
- 満腹感
- 尿意切迫感
-

Testing for Ovarian Cancer

卵巢癌の検査

- General test incl. pelvic exam
- Blood test (ca125)
- Imaging
- Biopsy
- 通常の骨盤検索(内診や超音波)
- 血液検査(ca125というマーカー)
- 画像検査(CTやMRI)
- 組織診(直接組織を採取)

Management of Ovarian Cancer – First-Line Therapy

卵巢癌の治療 -最初に行われる治療-

- Surgery • 手術
- Chemotherapy • 化学療法
- Targeted Therapy • 癌を標的とした治療
(癌に特異的な経路を阻害する分子標的薬など)

Primary Cytoreductive Surgery

初回手術(腫瘍減量手術)

- **Bilateral Salpingo-Oophorectomy** 両側付属器(=卵巢・卵管)摘出術
- **Total Abdominal Hysterectomy** 単純子宮全摘術
- **Omentectomy** 大網切除術
- **Appendectomy** 虫垂切除術
- **Removal of all macroscopic tumor/metastases**
肉眼的播種・転移病変の切除
- **Lymphadenectomy** リンパ節廓清

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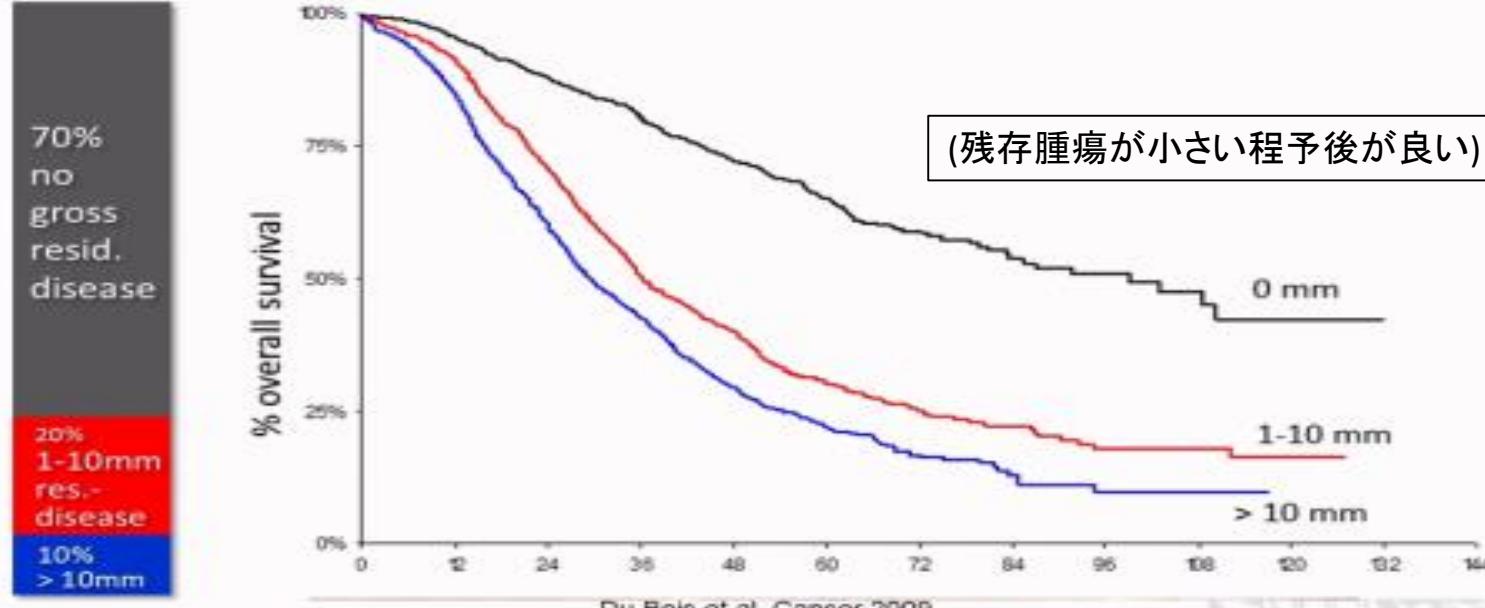
**Gynecologic
Cancer Intergroup**

An Organization of International Cooperative Groups for Clinical Trials in Gynecologic Cancers

Macro-radicality

Du Bois 3126 patients; Stage IIb-IV

肉眼的残存病変の大きさ(手術の根治性)と生存率の関係

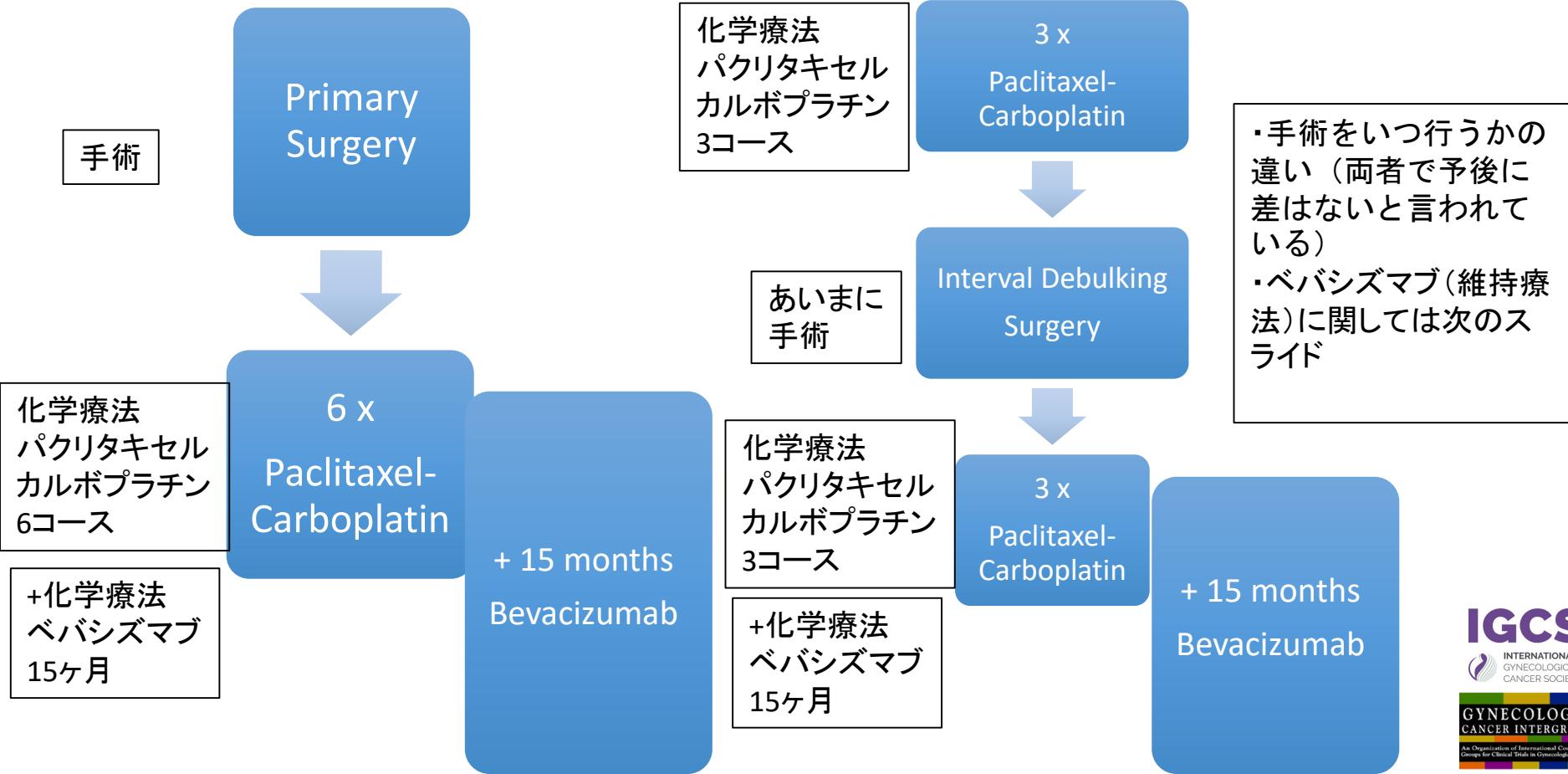


Du Bois et al. Cancer 2009

Du bois 2009

Ovarian Cancer: Primary Treatment

卵巢癌の初回治療



Two phase III trials of bevacizumab front-line: different designs

初回化学療法にベバシズマブを加えることの有効性を示した第III相試験

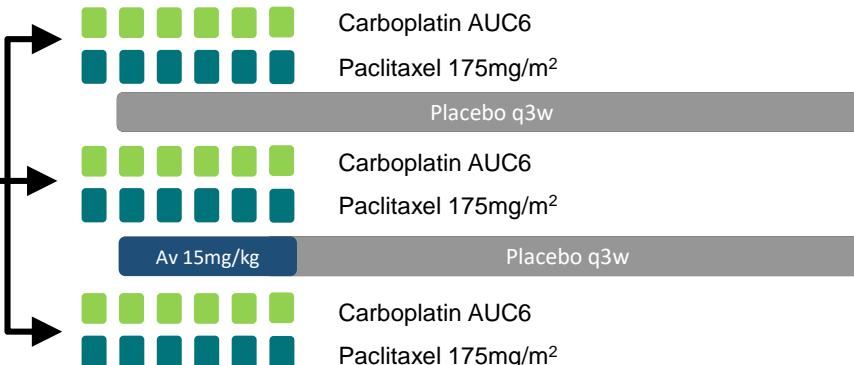
GOG-0218



Front-line: epithelial OV, PP or FT cancer
 • Stage III suboptimal
 • Stage IV
 N=1,873

R
A
N
D
O
M
I
S
E

1:1:1



15 months

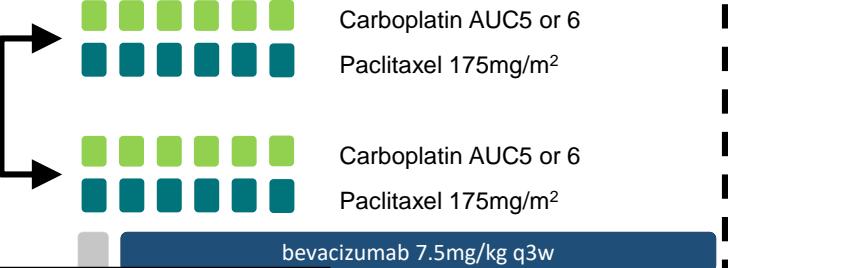
ICON7



Stage I–IIa
 (grade 3 or clear cell) or
 Stage IIb–IV
 (all grades/ histologic types) debulked ≤1 cm
 or >1 cm OC, PP, FTC
 N=1,528

R
A
N
D
O
M
I
S
E

1:1



12 months

GOG-0218とICON7という重要な試験

ベバシズマブの投与量や投与期間、日本人のデータが含まれているか、
 などが異なる

Burger, et al. NEJM 2011

Perren...Mirza, et al. NEJM 2011

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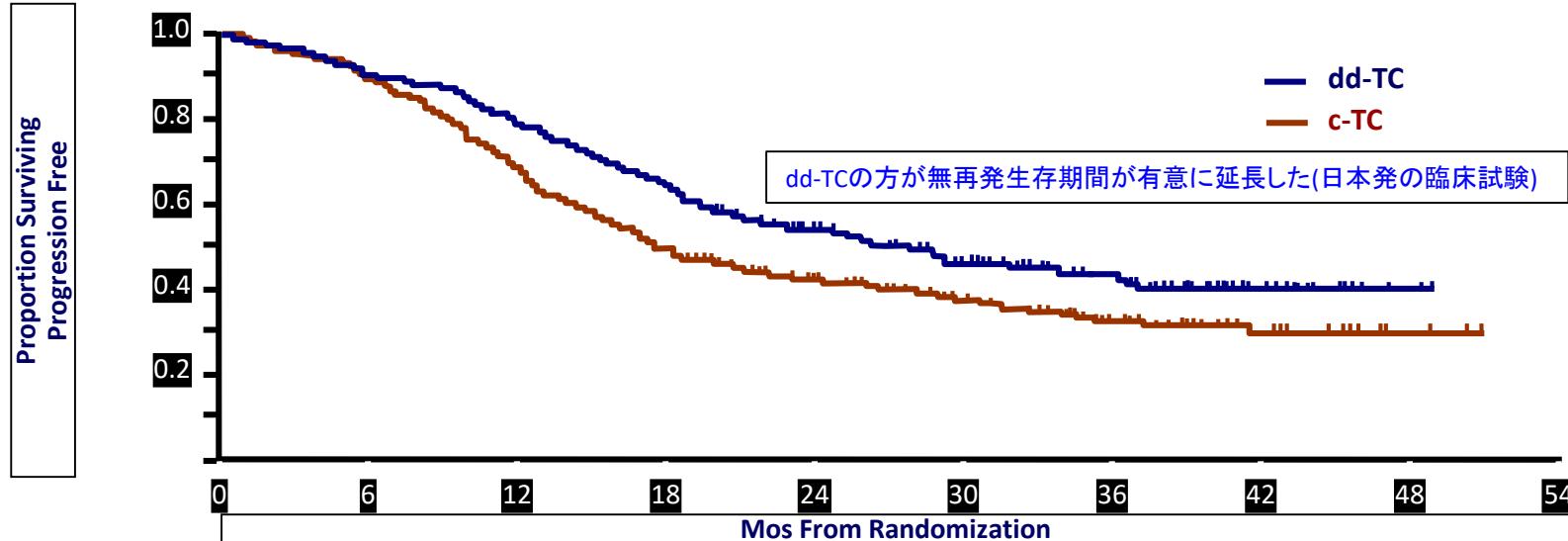
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Conventional vs. Dose-Dense TC (NOVEL) Progression-Free Survival (PFS)

標準治療であるTC(パクリタキセル・カルボプラチニ)療法 vs
パクリタキセルの投与間隔を縮めたDose-Dense TC療法



Treatment	n	Event	Median PFS, mos	P Value	HR	95 %CI
c-TC	319	200	17.2			
dd-TC	312	160	28.0	.0015	0.714	0.581-0.879

Isonishi S, et al. ASCO 2008. Abstract 5506.

Management of Ovarian Cancer – Recurrent Disease

卵巢癌の戦略 – 再発した場合 -

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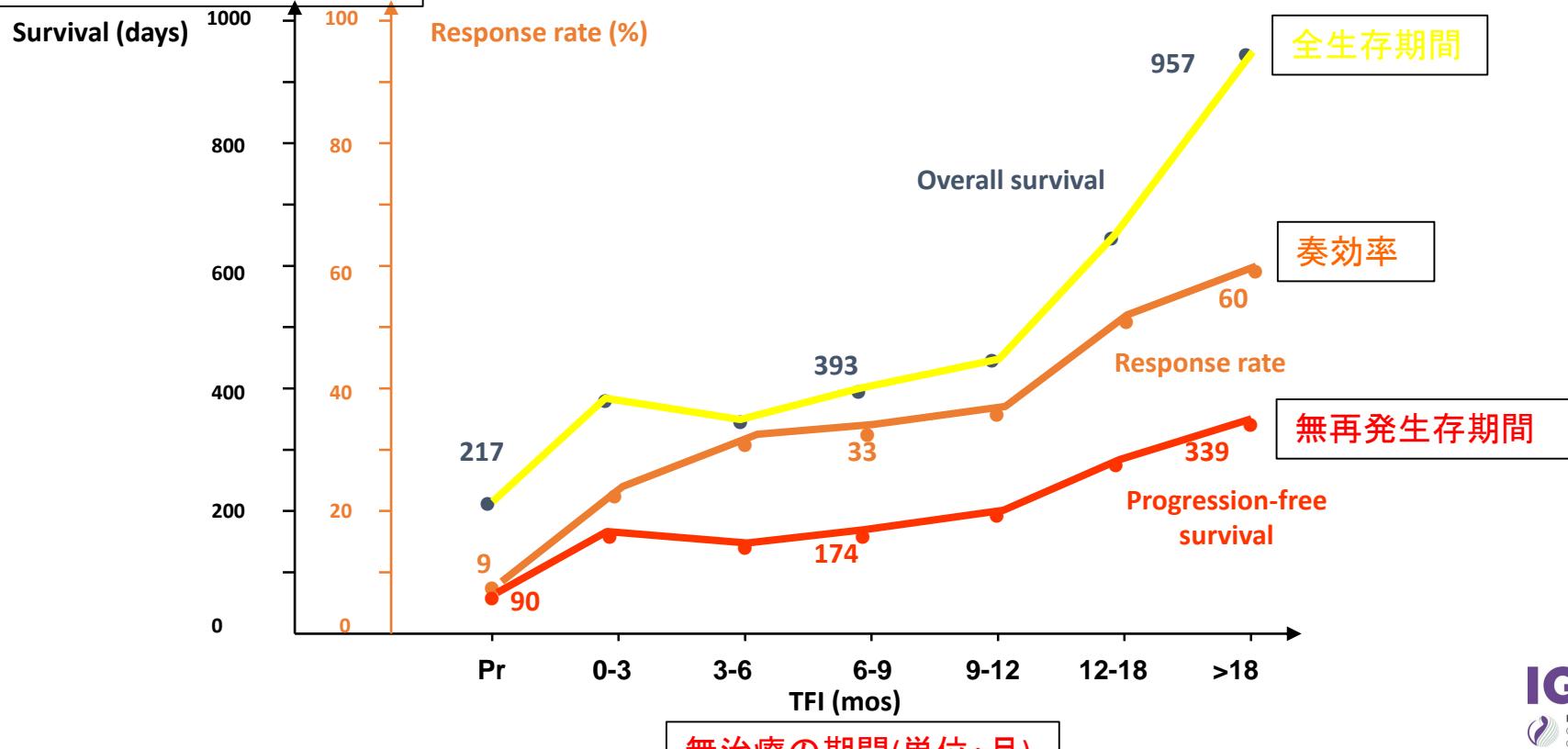
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Outcomes by therapy-free interval

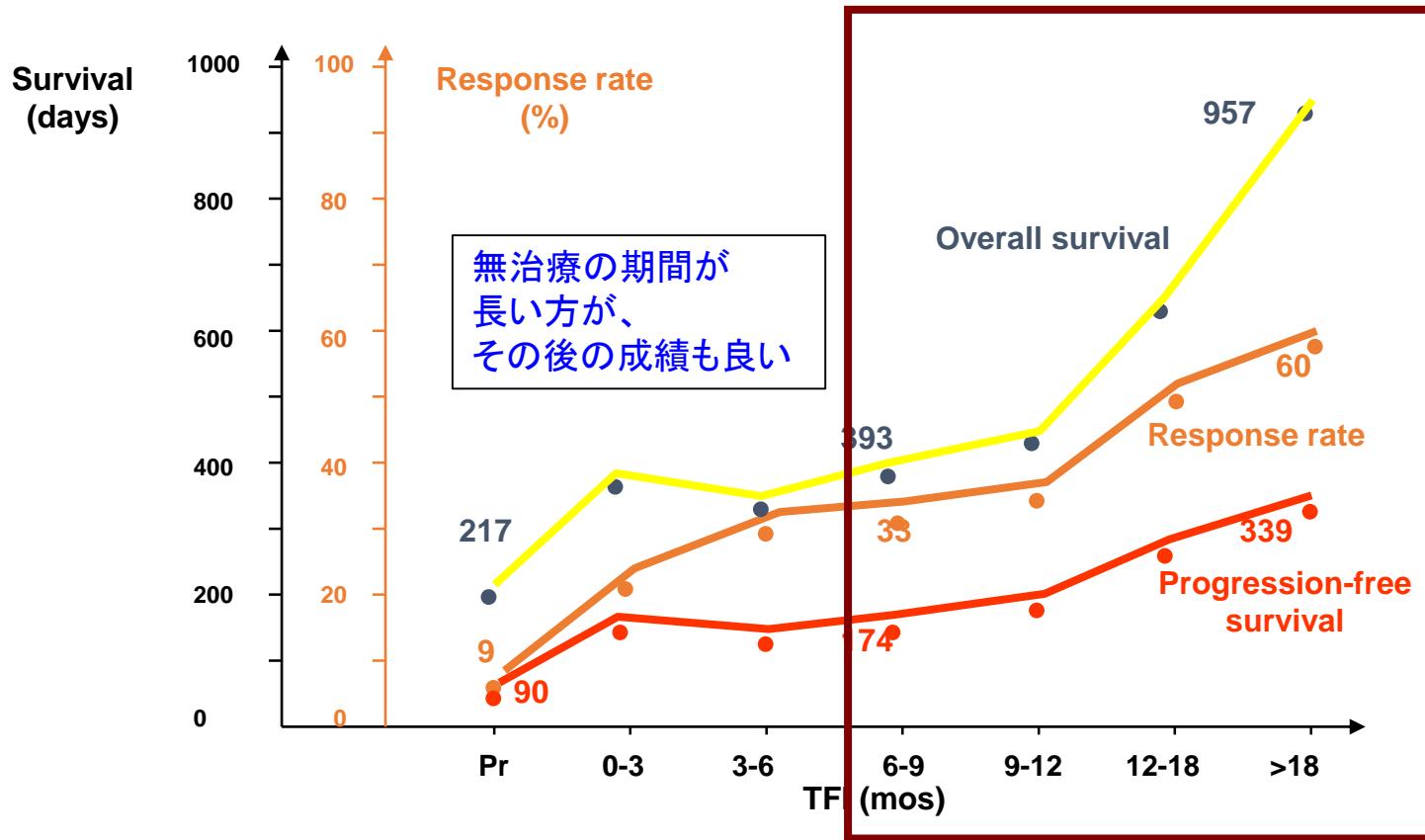
無治療の期間と予後との関係



無治療の期間(単位:月)

E. Pujade-Lauraine et al.

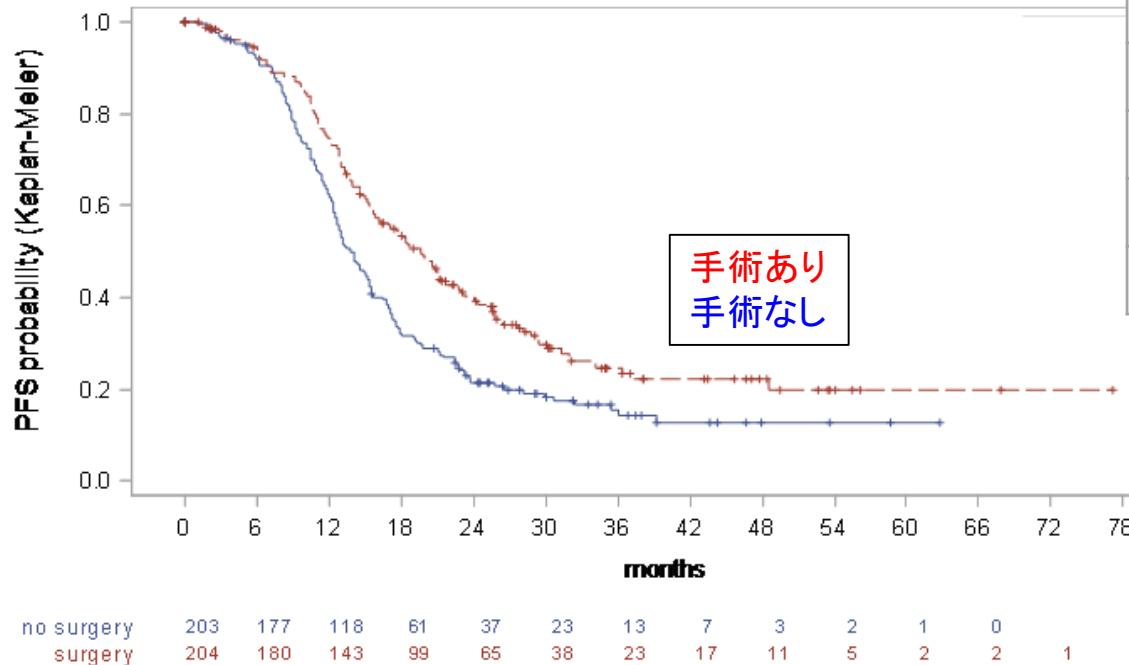
Outcomes by therapy-free interval



E. Pujade-Lauraine et al.

Surgery for relapsed disease: DESKTOP III

再発病変に対する手術の意義



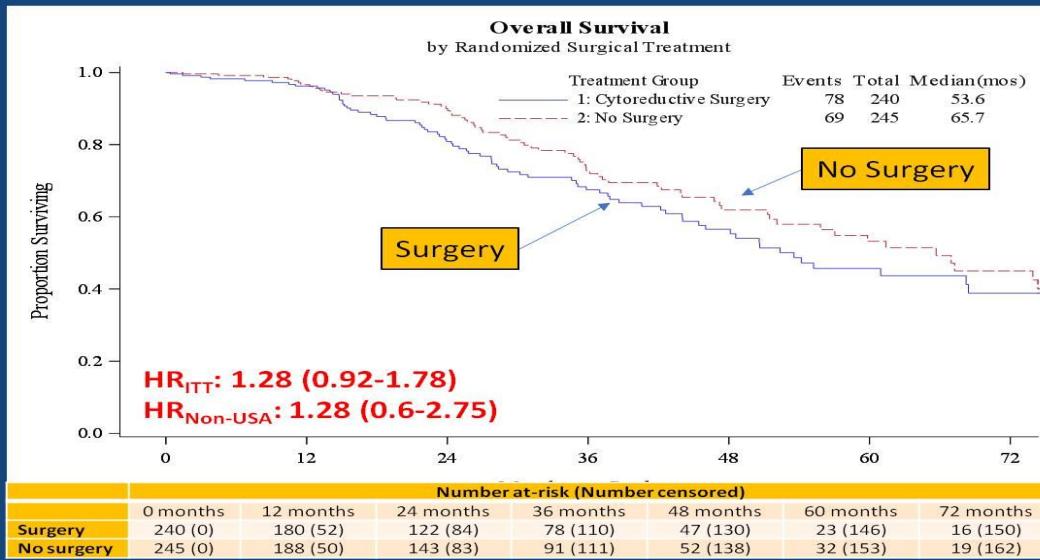
	Surgery	No surgery
Median PFS	19.6 mos	14.0 mos
Δ median PFS	5.6 mos	
HR (95% CI)	0.66 (0.52 – 0.83)	
P-value	< 0.001	

再発時は手術をした方が
しないより予後が良い、という結果

Courtesy A du Bois; ASCO 2017

Surgery for relapsed disease: GOG 213

Primary Endpoint OS: Surgery vs. No Surgery



PRESENTED AT:
2018 ASCO[®]
ANNUAL MEETING

#ASCO18
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23

再発時は手術をした方が
しないより予後が悪い、という逆の結果(今年の米国臨床腫瘍学会)

Courtesy Robert Coleman at 2018 ASCO Annual Meeting

Recurrent Chemo-sensitive disease

Treatment Free Interval >6 months

化学療法感受性再発
(感受性=無治療期間>6ヶ月)

- **Carboplatin-Paclitaxel** vs. *Carboplatin*

カルボプラチナ+パクリタキセル

vs カルボプラチナ単剤

- **Carboplatin-Gemcitabine** vs. *Carboplatin*

カルボプラチナ + ゲムシタビン

vs カルボプラチナ単剤

- **PLD-Trabectedin** vs. *PLD*

リポソーム化ドキソルビシン + トラベクテジン

vs リポソーム化ドキソルビシン

- **Carboplatin-PLD** vs. *Carboplatin-Paclitaxel*

カルボプラチナ + リポソーム化ドキソルビシン

vs カルボプラチナ+パクリタキセル

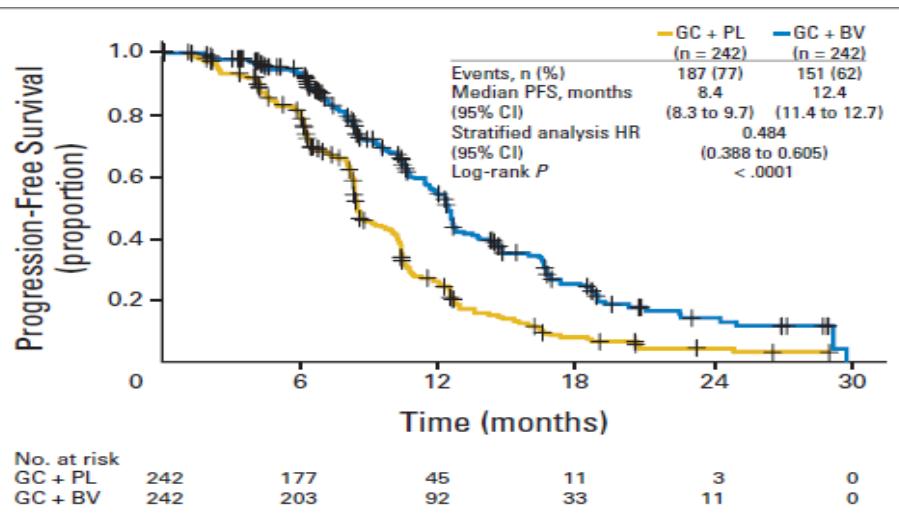
Antiangiogenic therapy

化学療法感受性再発におけるベバシズマブ(先のデータは初回治療)

Bevacizumab in Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: Platinum-Sensitive Relapse

2 positive trials

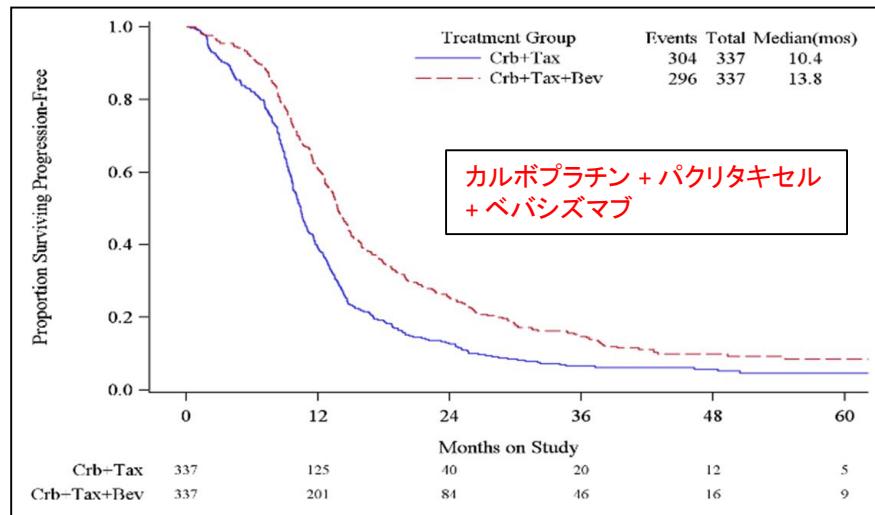
Improved PFS by adding bevacizumab to platinum based chemo and subsequent maintenance therapy



OCEANS: PFS CG+/-Bev

HR 0.484; 95% CI 0.388-0.605, p<0.001

カルボプラチナ + ゲムシタビン
+ ベバシズマブ



GOG 213: TC +/- Bev

HR 0.61; 95%CI 0.52-0.72, p<0.0001

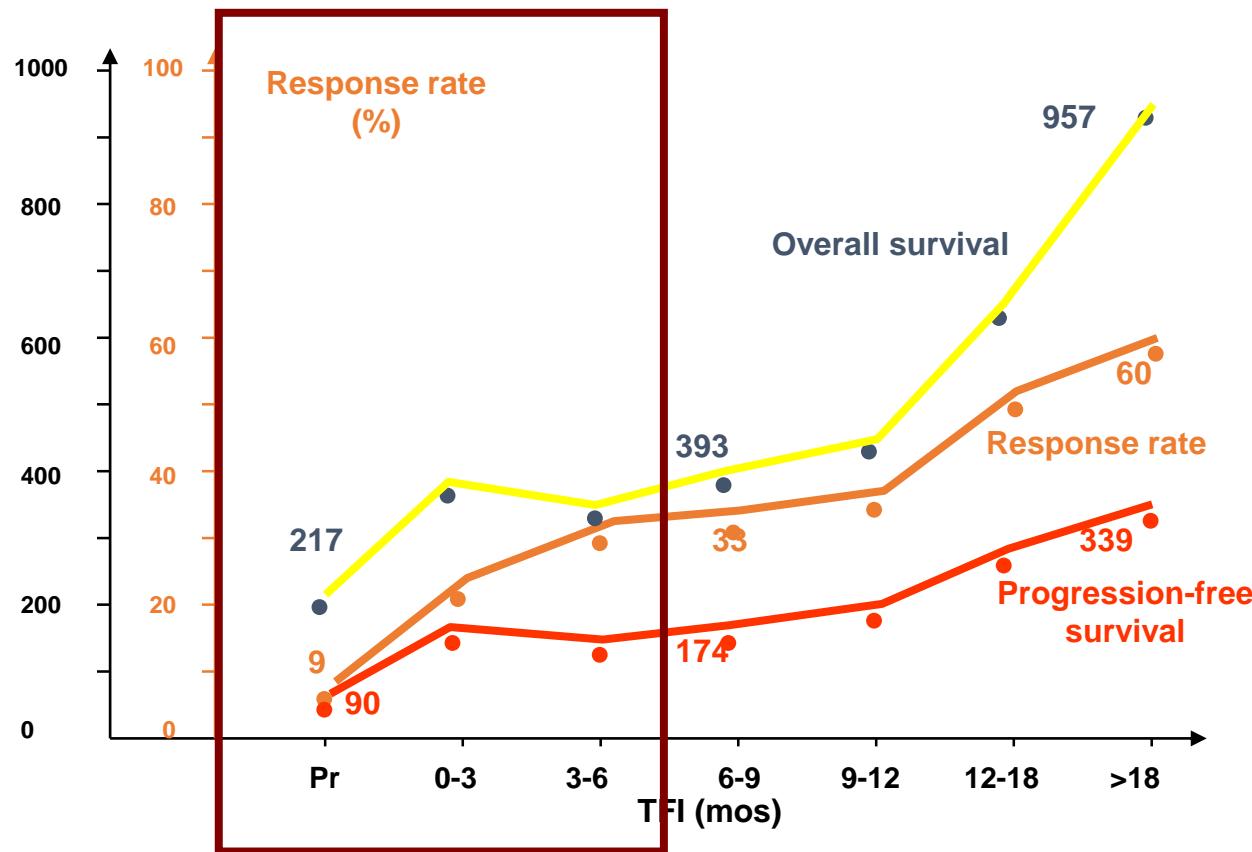
Aghajanian C et al. J Clin Oncol 2012

Coleman RA et al. SGO 2015

Outcomes by therapy-free interval

Survival
(days)

無治療の期間
が短い方が、
その後の成績
も悪い
そのような群
への治療戦略
は？



E. Pujade-Lauraine et al.

Recurrent Chemo-resistant disease TFI < 6 months

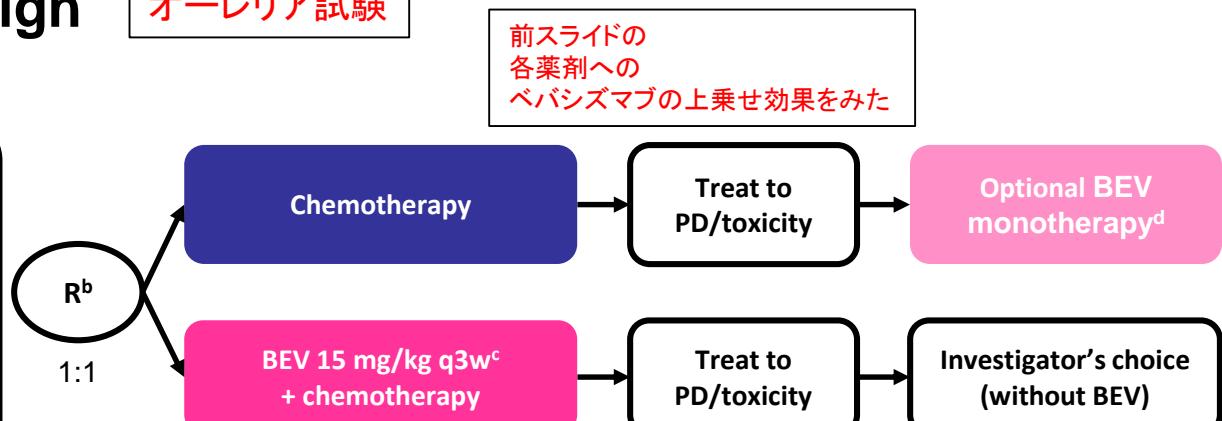
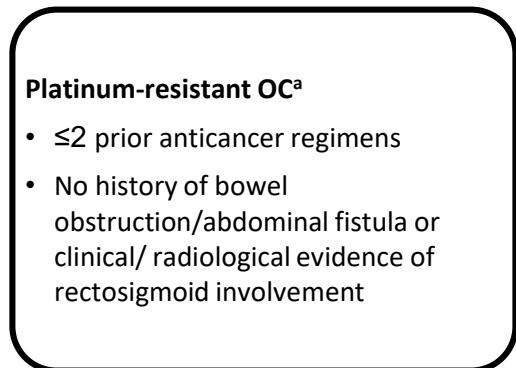
化学療法抵抗性再発
(抵抗性=無治療期間 < 6ヶ月)

- PLD リポソーム化ドキソルビシン 単剤
- Topotecan トポテカン単剤
- Wkly paclitaxel 毎週パクリタキセル 単剤
- Others: Gemcitabine, Vinorelbine.....

その他: ゲムシタбин、ビノレルビン いずれにしても単剤が基本

AURELIA trial design

オーレリア試験



化学療法抵抗性再発に対して

Chemotherapy options (investigator's choice):

- Paclitaxel 80 mg/m² days 1, 8, 15, & 22 q4w
- Topotecan 4 mg/m² days 1, 8, & 15 q4w
(or 1.25 mg/m², days 1–5 q3w)
- PLD 40 mg/m² day 1 q4w

ORR = objective response rate; PD = progressive disease; PFS = progression-free survival;

^aEpithelial ovarian, primary peritoneal or fallopian tube cancer

^bStratification factors: selected chemotherapy; prior anti-angiogenic therapy; platinum-free interval (<3 vs 3–6 months)

^cOr 10 mg/kg q2w. ^d15 mg/kg q3w, permitted on clear evidence of PD

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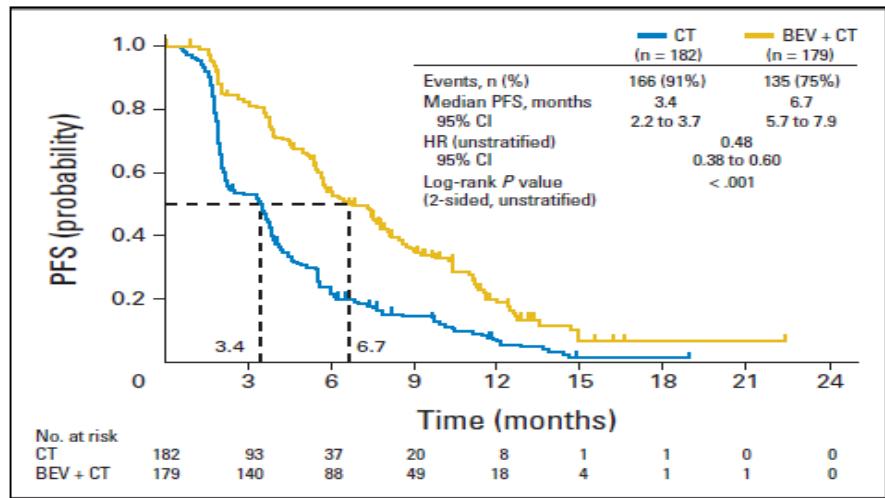
Antiangiogenic therapy

プラチナ抵抗性再発におけるベバシズマブの効果

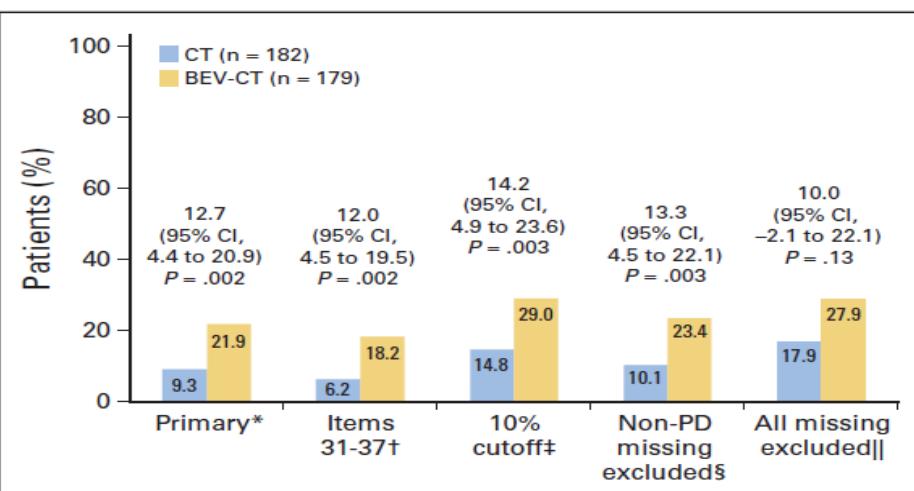
Bevacizumab in Recurrent Ovarian Cancer: Platinum-Resistant Relapse

1 positive trial

Improved PFS by adding bevacizumab to non-platinum based chemo + QoL benefit in symptomatic pts.



AURELIA: PFS NonPlat +/- Bev
HR 0.48; 95% CI 0.38-0.60, p< 0.001



AURELIA: Primary and sensitivity analysis of the primary hypothesis ($\geq 15\%$ improvement in symptomatic pts)

ベバシズマブ併用群では、無再発生存期間が3.3ヶ月延長した

Pujade-Lauraine E.... Mirza MR et al. J Clin Oncol 2014

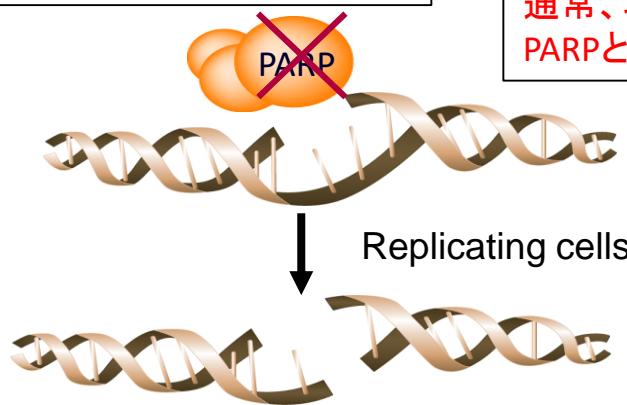
Stockler MR.... Mirza MR et al. J Clin Oncol 2014

PARP Inhibitor & Homologous Recombination Repair

PARP阻害剤(日本ではオラパリブが2018年4月から保険適応)

DNA SSBs occur all the time in cells and PARP detects and repairs them

During the replication process unrepaired SSBs are converted into DSBs



通常、塩基に損傷が起きると PARPという酵素を介してDNAが修復される

癌細胞は他のDNA修復機構が破綻しているため癌化している
(\equiv HRD)
 \rightarrow PARPまで阻害すると、細胞死

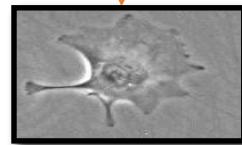
Normal cell

Cancer cell with HRD

Repair by Homologous Recombination

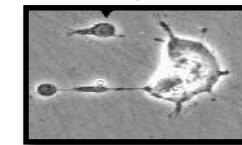
正常細胞では他のDNA修復機構が
働いている \rightarrow PARPを阻害しても生存

Survival



Tumour specific killing by
PARP Inhibitors

No effective repair
(No HR pathway)



Cell death

Maintenance Therapy

	FDA	EMA	JAPAN
Niraparib	All patients	All patients	Awaited
Olaparib	All patients	All patients	All patients
Rucaparib	All patients	Awaited	Awaited

ニラパリブ
オラパリブ
ルカパリブ

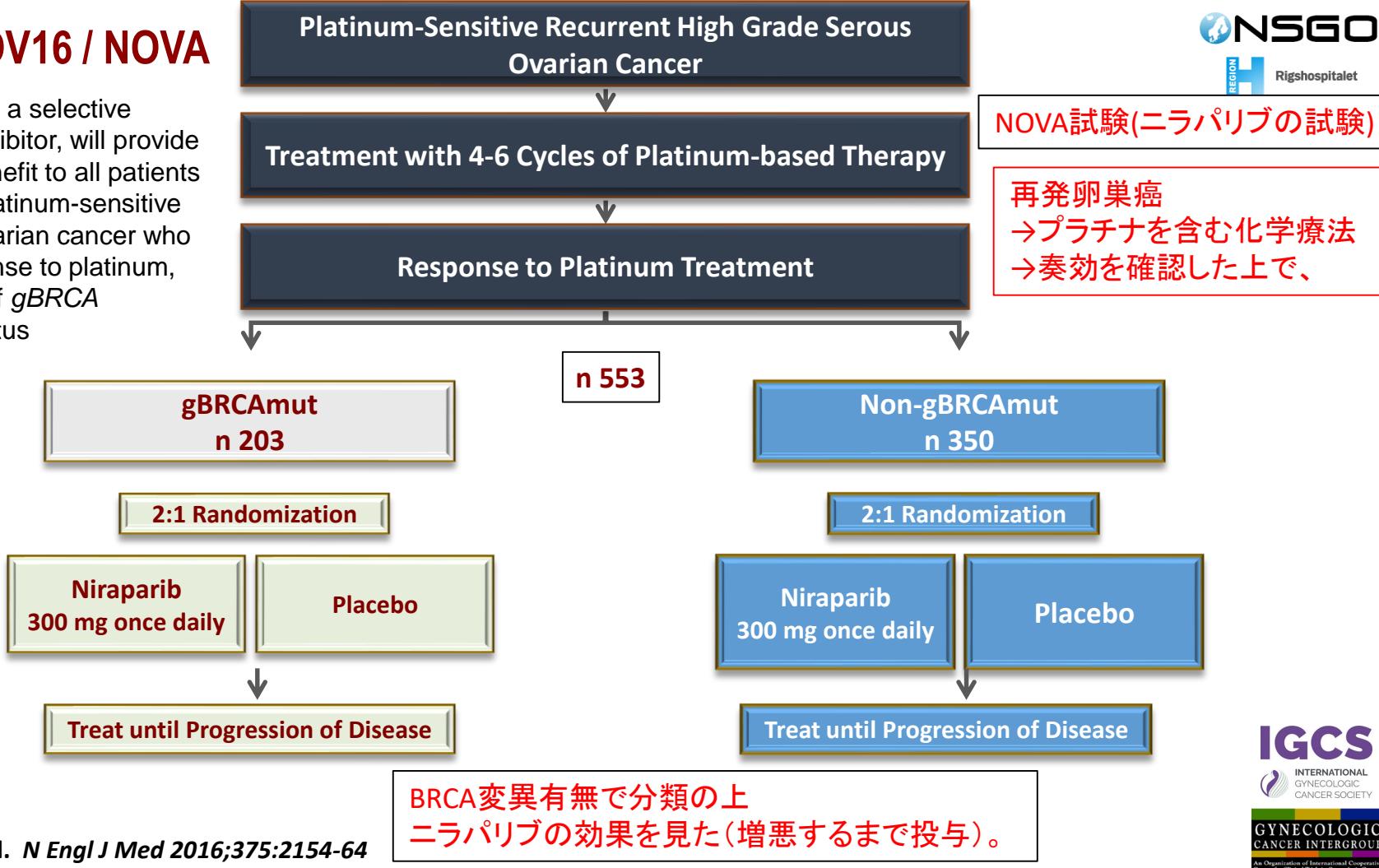
Post Multiple-Lines of Therapy

適応

	FDA	EMA
Rucaparib	BRCA変異あり のみ BRCAmut only	BRCAmut platinum sensitive where platinum is not tolerated
Olaparib	BRCAmut only	-

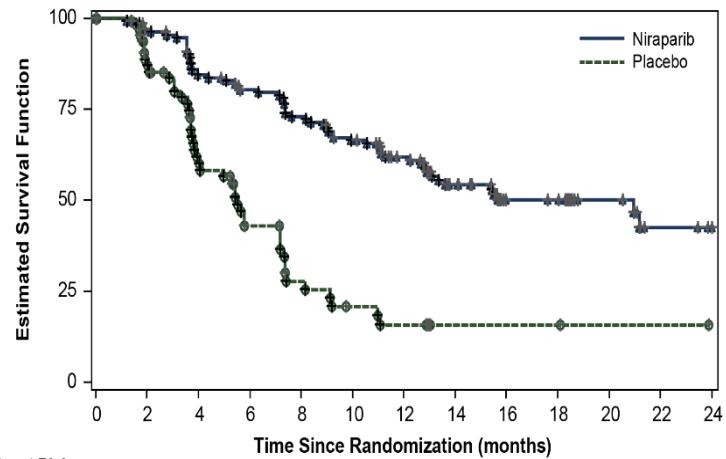
ENGOT-OV16 / NOVA

Niraparib, as a selective PARP1/2 inhibitor, will provide a clinical benefit to all patients who have platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer who are in response to platinum, regardless of *gBRCA* mutation status



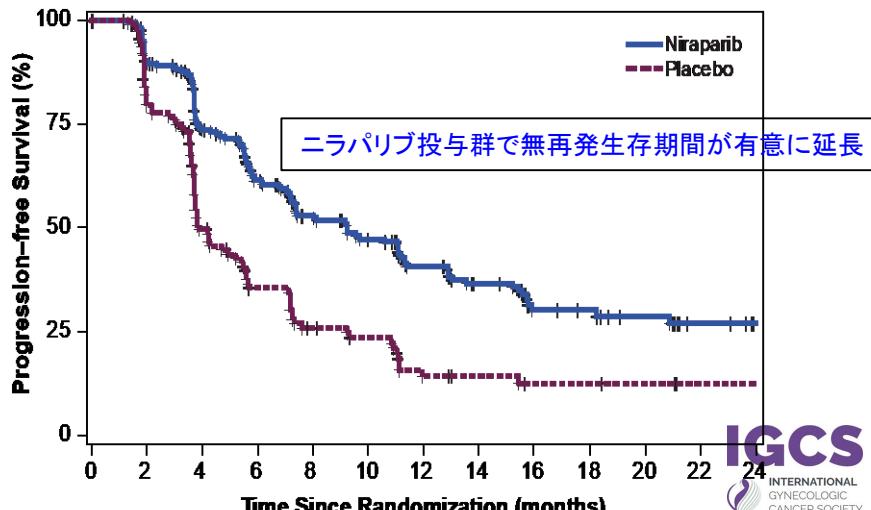
Phase 3 randomised trial of maintenance niraparib in platinum-sensitive high-grade serous relapse OC

Treatment	PFS: gBRCAmut		BRCA変異あり	
	PFS Median (95% CI) (Months)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value	% of Patients without Progression or Death	
			12 mo	18 mo
Niraparib (N=138)	21.0 (12.9, NE)	0.27 (0.173, 0.410) p<0.0001	62%	50%
Placebo (N=65)			16%	16%



ニラパリブ投与群で無再発生存期間が有意に延長

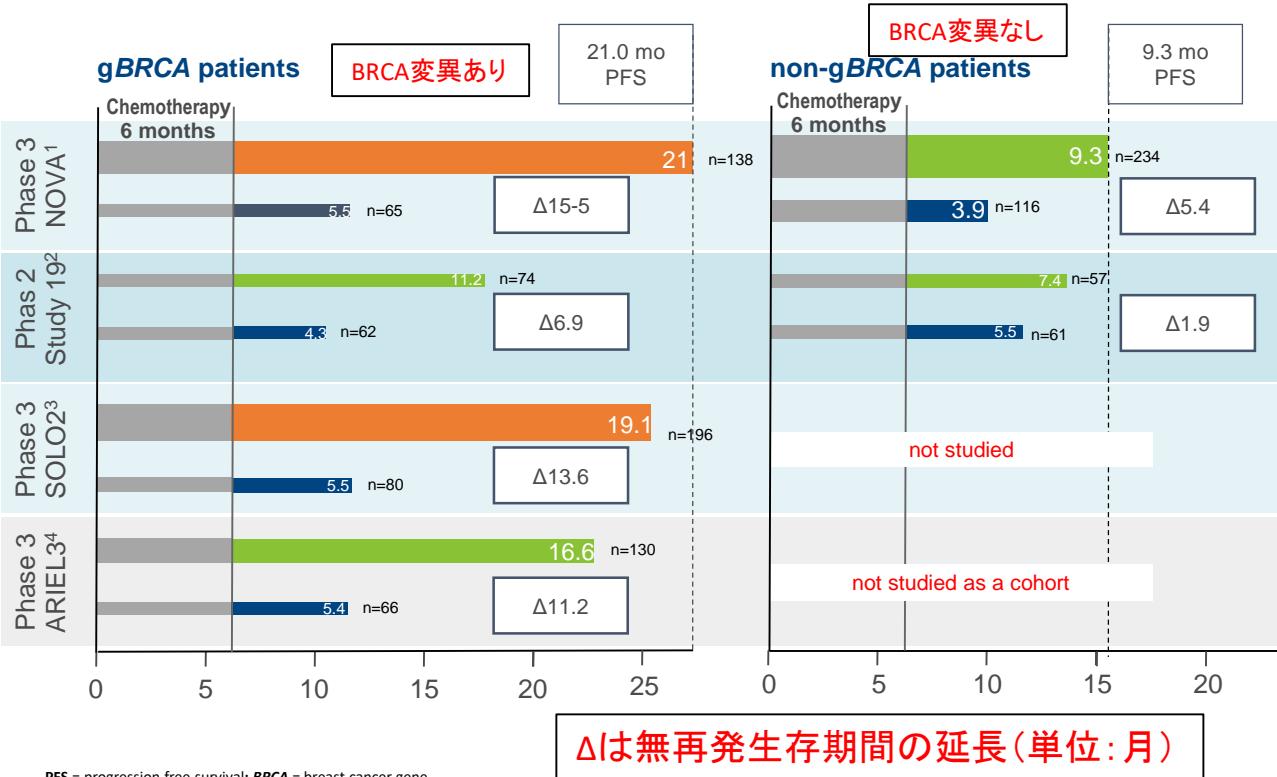
Treatment	PFS: non-gBRCAmut		BRCA変異なし	
	PFS Median (95% CI) (Months)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value	% of Patients without Progression or Death	
			12 mo	18 mo
Niraparib (N=234)	9.3 (7.2, 11.2)	0.45 (0.338, 0.607) p<0.0001	41%	30%
Placebo (N=116)			14%	12%



効果の程度の差はあるが、
BRCA変異の有無によらなかった

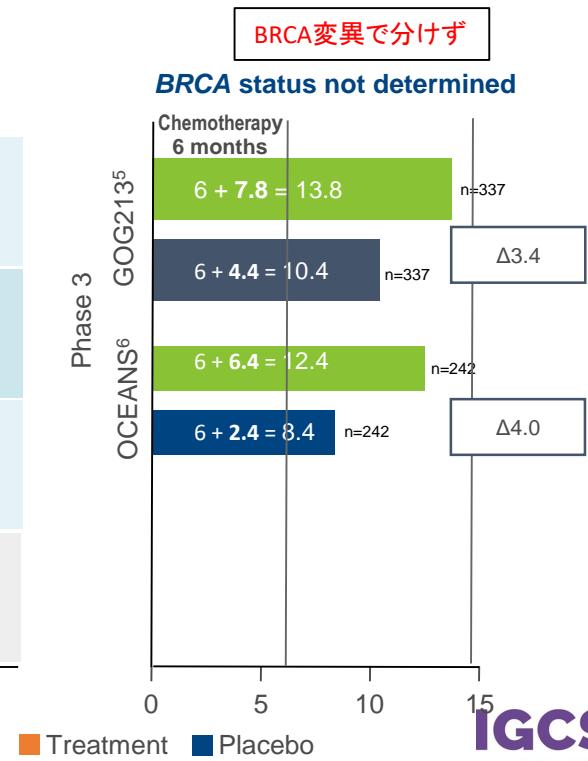
Available data from Maintenance Therapy in ovarian cancer

卵巢癌の維持療法に関する、現在までに行われている臨床試験



PFS = progression free survival; BRCA = breast cancer gene.

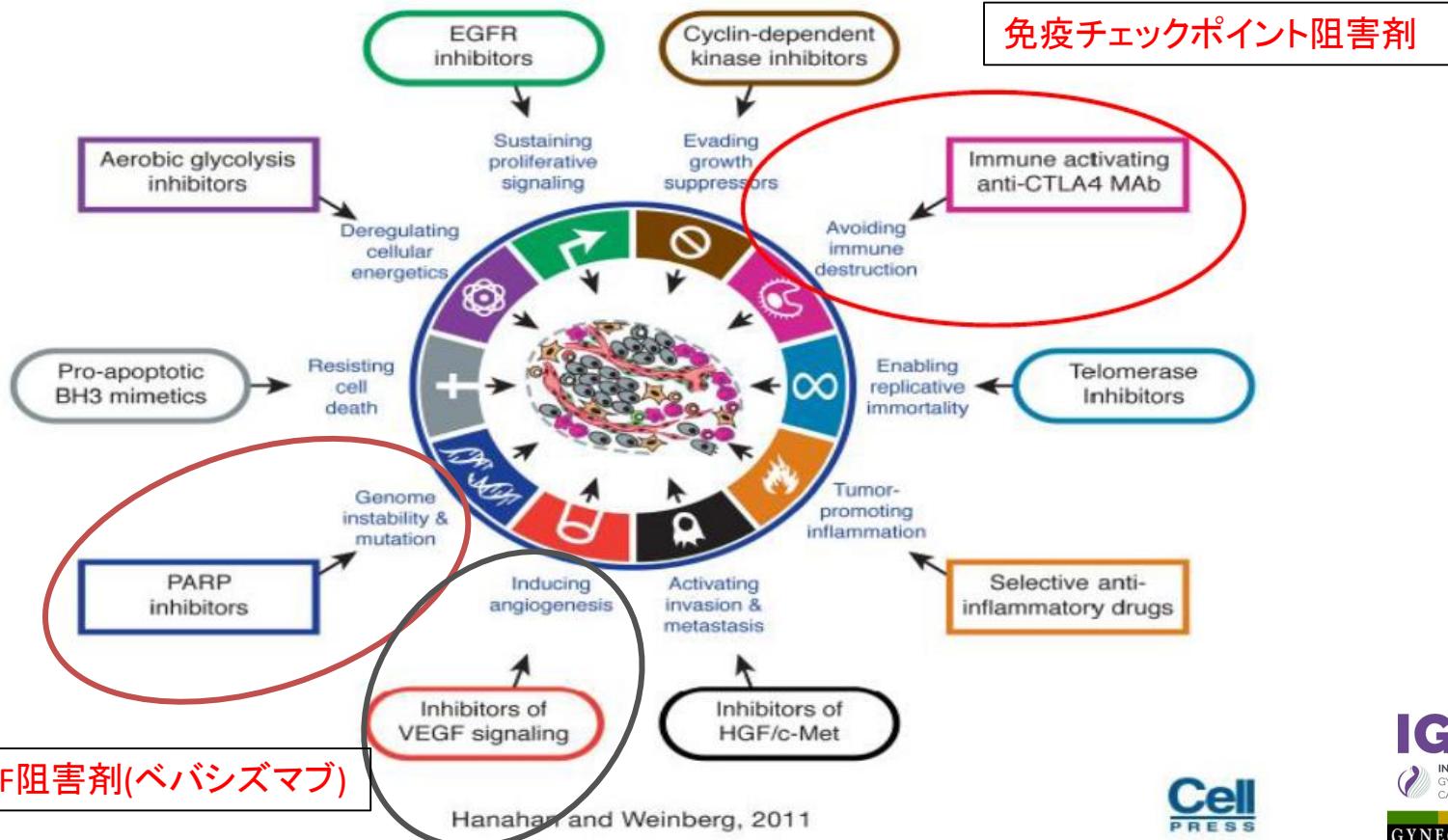
- Mirza, M.R. et al., *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 375, no. 22, 2016, pp. 2154–2164;
- Ledermann J. et al., *Lancet Oncology*, vol. 15, no. 8, 2014, p. 861;
- Pujade-Lauraine, E. et al., *Lancet Oncology*, vol. 18, no. 9, 2017, pp. 1274–1284;
- Coleman, R.L. et al., *Lancet*, vol. 390, no. 10106, 2017, pp. 1949–1957;
- Coleman et al., *Lancet Oncology*, vol. 18, no. 6, 2017, pp. 779–791;
- Aghajanian, C. et al., *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 30, no. 17, 2012, pp. 2039–2047.



HALLMARKS OF CANCER

PARPi: Combination approaches

癌の特徴
とそれに対応した治療戦略(薬剤)



Ovarian Cancer Targeted Therapy Landscape Overview

卵巣癌の特徴を標的とした治療 今後の見通し(各種試験と薬剤)

