

THE ECHELON-2 TRIAL: 5-YEAR EXPLORATORY SUBGROUP ANALYSES OF A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PHASE 3 STUDY OF BRENTUXIMAB VEDOTIN AND CHP (A+CHP) VS CHOP IN FRONTLINE TREATMENT OF PTS WITH CD30-POSITIVE PERIPHERAL T-CELL LYMPHOMA

Steven M. Horwitz, MD¹, Kerry J. Savage, BSc, MD, MSc², Tim Illidge, MD, PhD³, Swaminathan P. Iyer, MD⁴, Ranjana Advani, MD⁵, Andrei R. Shustov, MD⁶, Nancy L. Bartlett, MD⁷, Barbara Pro, MD⁸, Eric D. Jacobsen, MD⁹, Raphael Koch, MD¹⁰, Eva Domingo Domenech, MD¹¹, Michelle A. Fanale, MD¹², Keenan Fenton, MA¹², Frank Campana, MD¹³, Cassie Dong, PhD¹³, Lorenz Truemper, MD, PhD¹⁰

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Basking Ridge, New Jersey, USA; ²Department of Medical Oncology and University of British Columbia, BC Cancer, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; ³Division of Cancer Sciences, Faculty of Biology, Medicine and Health, University of Manchester, NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre, Christie Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK; ⁴MD Anderson Cancer Center/University of Texas, Houston, Texas, USA; ⁵Stanford Cancer Center, Blood and Marrow Transplant Program, Stanford, California, USA; ⁶University of Washington Medical Center, Seattle, Washington, USA; ⁷Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, USA; ⁸Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, USA; ⁹Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Assistant Professor in Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ¹⁰Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany; ¹¹Institut Catala D'oncologia, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain; ¹²Seagen Inc., Bothell, Washington, USA; ¹³Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Takeda Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Speaker Disclosures

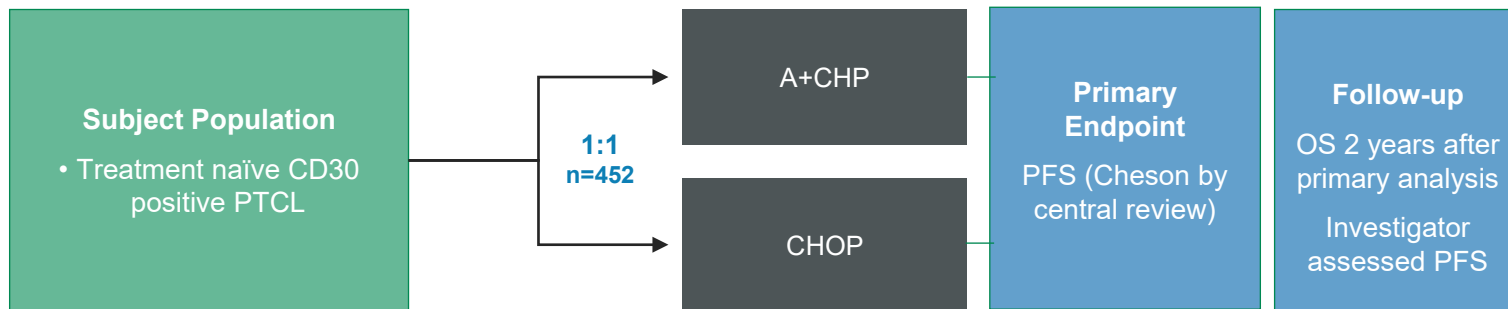
Dr. Steven Horwitz:

- Acrotech Biopharma
- Affimed
- ADC Therapeutics
- Astex
- Merck
- Portola Pharma
- C4 Therapeutics
- Celgene
- Janssen
- Kura Oncology
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- Myeloid Therapeutics
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- Takeda
- Trillium Th
- Daiichi Sankyo
- Forty Seven, Inc.
- Millennium/Takeda
- Verastem/SecuraBio
- AstraZeneca Rare Disease
- Alexion

Background

- ECHELON-2 is the largest prospective study of patients with previously untreated PTCL with potential utility in informing future studies
 - It was a phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter study of brentuximab vedotin and CHP (A+CHP) versus CHOP in the frontline treatment of patients with CD30-positive mature T-cell lymphomas
 - A+CHP was the first regimen to show an OS benefit vs CHOP for patients with PTCL (peripheral T-cell lymphoma)
- At 5 years median follow up, A+CHP continues to provide clinically meaningful improvement in PFS and OS vs CHOP for patients with PTCL
 - Ongoing remission was observed in ~60% of patients with sALCL (anaplastic large cell lymphoma)
 - A+CHP showed a manageable safety profile, including continued resolution or improvement of peripheral neuropathy¹
- Here we conducted additional hypothesis generating analyses of subgroups of interest (outcomes by subtype, risk factors, gender, age, etc.) that may provide additional context in the design of future studies

ECHELON-2 is a global, phase 3, randomized study



- The primary endpoint was PFS per blinded independent review facility (IRF). Secondary endpoints included OS, ORR and CR rate per IRF, safety, and PFS per IRF for patients with sALCL
- PFS per investigator (INV) was defined as time from randomization to the date of:
 - First documentation of progressive disease (PD)
 - Death due to any cause
 - Receipt of subsequent anticancer chemotherapy
- For this analysis:
 - Outcomes by age <60 and ≥60 years, gender, and PTCL subtype (PTCL-not otherwise specified [NOS], angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma [AITL], and sALCL by IPI categories) were assessed.
- Kaplan-Meier curves were generated to estimate the OS and PFS of patients within treatment arms.
- BV dosing at 1.8 mg/kg 21-day cycle for 6-8 cycles
- All p-values are nominal

Demographics by Age and Gender:

Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were balanced and consistent with the ITT population

| | Age <60 Years | | Age ≥60 Years | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | A+CHP (n=123) | CHOP (n=126) | A+CHP (n=103) | CHOP (n=100) |
| Age, mean (range) | 44.7 (18, 59) | 43.8 (18, 59) | 68.0 (60, 85) | 68.6 (60, 83) |
| Female, n (%) | 59 (48) | 43 (34) | 34 (33) | 32 (32) |
| ECOG, n (%) | | | | |
| 0 | 42 (34) | 50 (40) | 42 (41) | 43 (43) |
| 1 | 49 (40) | 47 (37) | 41 (40) | 39 (39) |
| 2 | 31 (25) | 29 (23) | 20 (19) | 18 (18) |

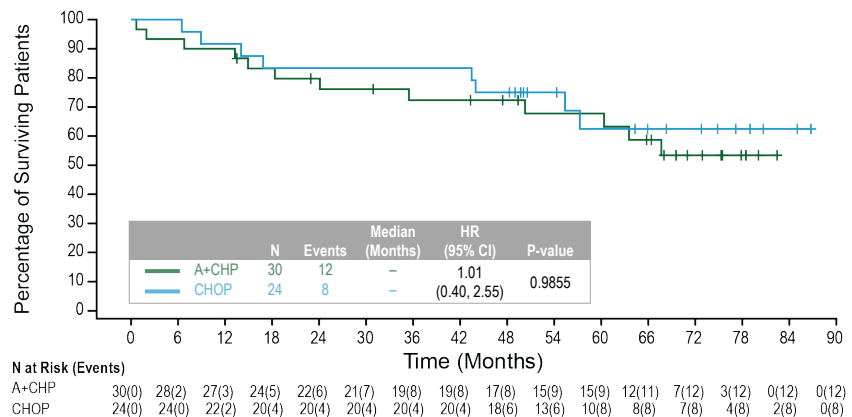
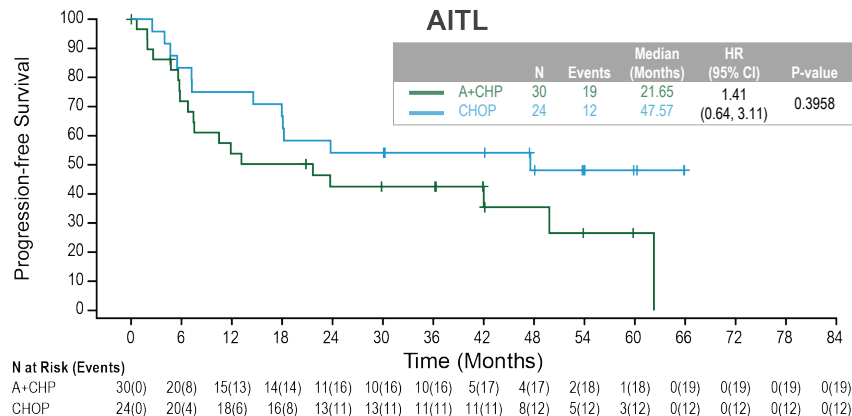
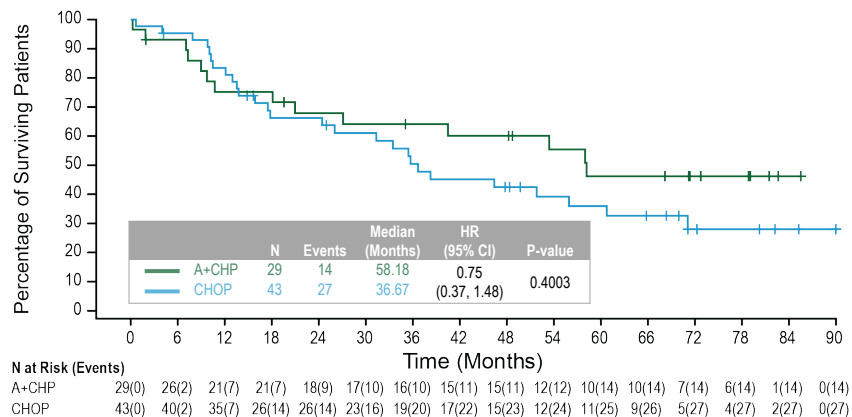
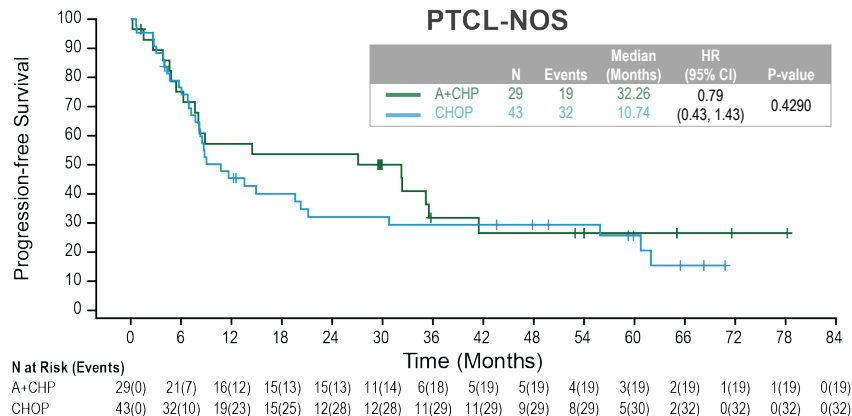
| | Males | | Females | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | A+CHP (n=133) | CHOP (n=151) | A+CHP (n=93) | CHOP (n=75) |
| Age, mean (range) | 56.5 (18, 81) | 55.7 (18, 83) | 53.7 (18, 85) | 53.1 (18, 82) |
| ECOG, n (%) | | | | |
| 0 | 50 (38) | 66 (44) | 34 (37) | 27 (36) |
| 1 | 54 (41) | 58 (38) | 36 (39) | 28 (37) |
| 2 | 28 (21) | 27 (18) | 23 (25) | 20 (27) |

Analysis by Subtypes: Estimated 5-year PFS and OS rates in prespecified subgroups

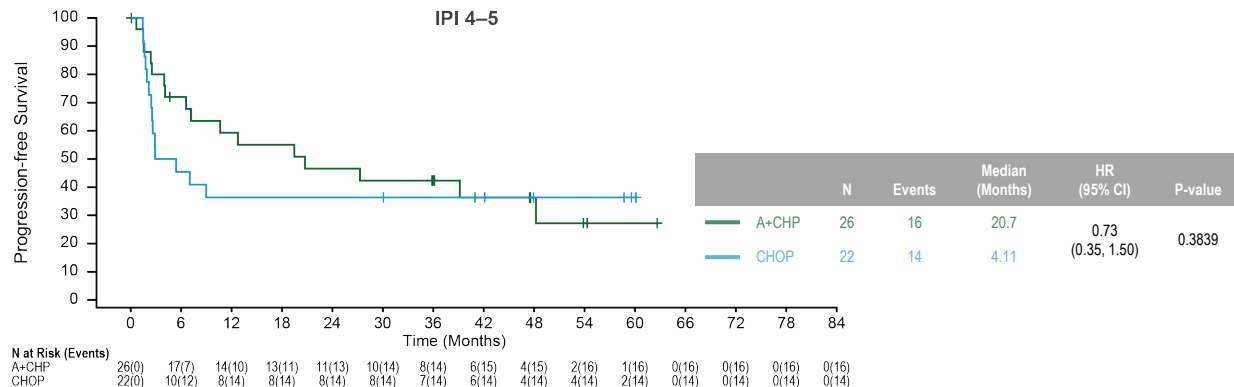
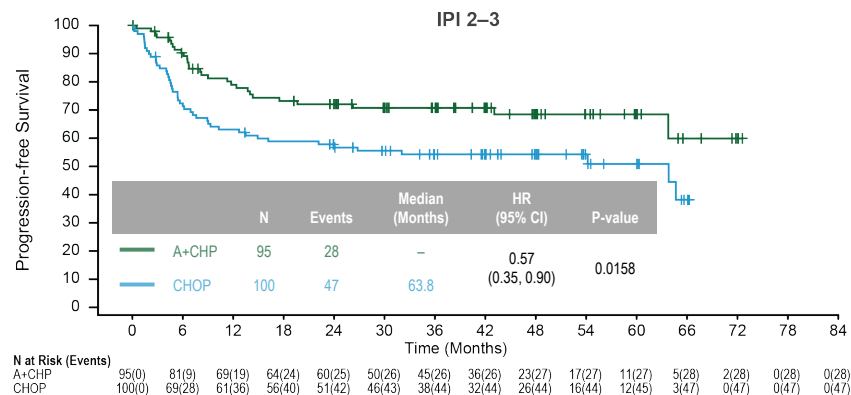
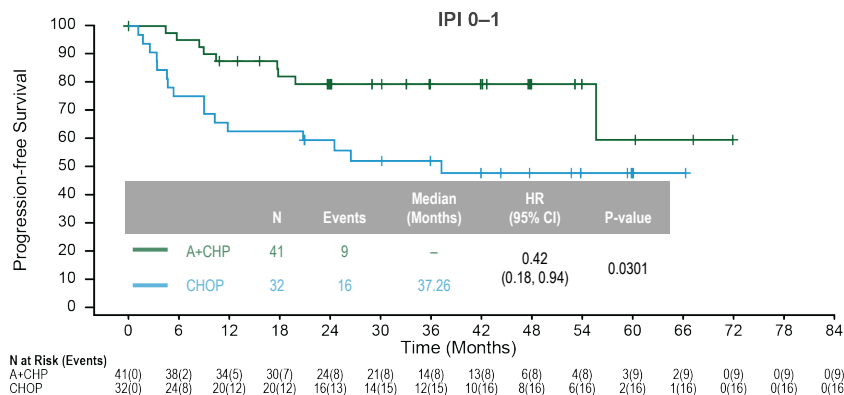
| Subgroup | Estimated 5-year PFS rate | | HR (95% CI) | P-value* | Estimated 5-year OS rate | | HR (95% CI) | P-value* |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|
| | A+CHP | CHOP | | | A+CHP | CHOP | | |
| PTCL subtype | | | | | | | | |
| PTCL-NOS, % (n) | 26.5 (29) | 25.7 (43) | 0.79 (0.43, 1.43) | 0.4 | 46.2 (29) | 35.9 (43) | 0.75 (0.37, 1.48) | 0.4003 |
| AITL, % (n) | 26.6 (30) | 48.1 (24) | 1.41 (0.64, 3.11) | 0.3958 | 67.8 (30) | 62.5 (24) | 1.01 (0.40, 2.55) | 0.9855 |
| sALCL | | | | | | | | |
| Overall, % (n) | 60.6 (162) | 48.4 (154) | 0.55 (0.39, 0.79) | 0.0009 | 75.8 (162) | 68.7 (154) | 0.66 (0.43, 1.01) | 0.0529 |
| ALK+ % (n) | 87 (49) | 67 (49) | 0.40 (0.17, 0.98) | 0.0372 | 91.5 (26) | 79.6 (27) | 0.48 (0.16, 1.40) | 0.1688 |
| ALK− % (n) | 49 (113) | 39 (105) | 0.58 (0.40, 0.86) | 0.0054 | 68.7 (50) | 63.3 (41) | 0.71 (0.44, 1.12) | 0.1373 |
| sALCL, IPI Score | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1, % (n) | 59.5 (41) | 47.6 (32) | 0.42 (0.18, 0.94) | 0.0301 | 87.0 (41) | 86.2 (32) | 0.73 (0.20, 2.73) | 0.6411 |
| 2–3, % (n) | 68.5 (95) | 50.9 (100) | 0.57 (0.35, 0.90) | 0.0158 | 80.6 (95) | 68.7 (100) | 0.57 (0.32, 1.01) | 0.0496 |
| 4–5, % (n) | 27.2 (26) | 36.4 (22) | 0.73 (0.35, 1.50) | 0.3839 | 38.0 (26) | 43.2 (22) | 0.89 (0.42, 1.89) | 0.7606 |

ITT, intent-to-treat; IPI, International Prognostic Index. *All p-values are nominal

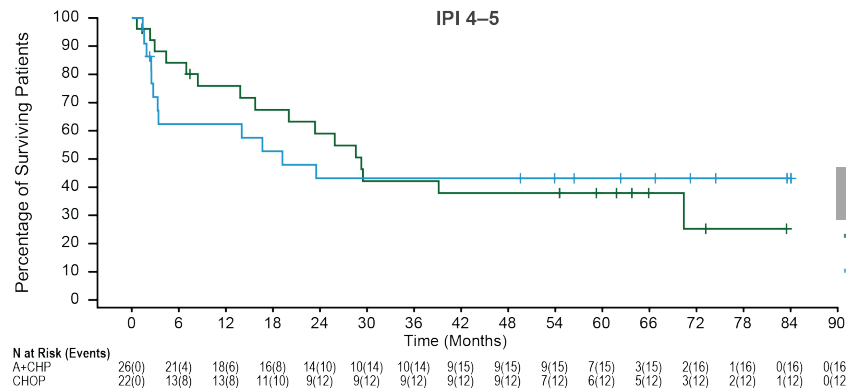
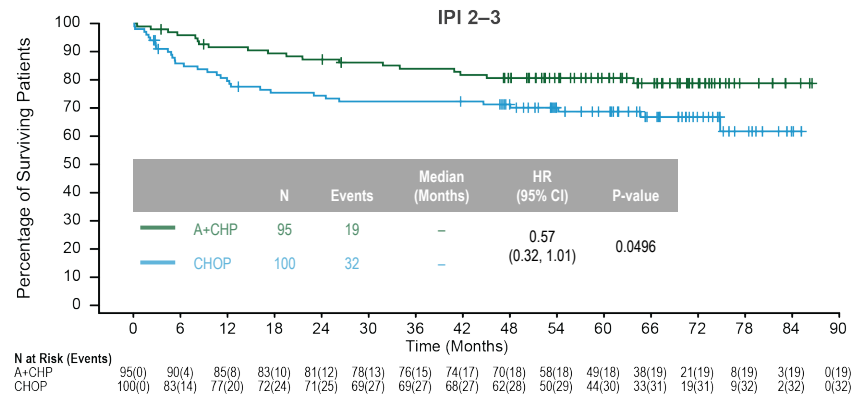
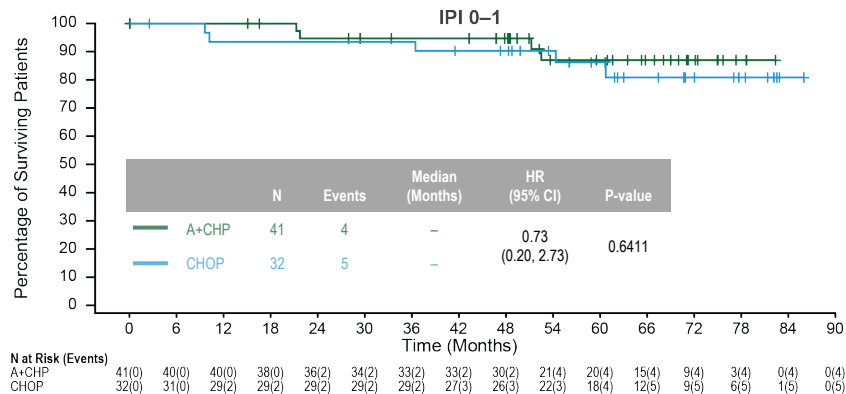
Summary of PFS per Investigator and OS (PTCL-NOS and AITL)



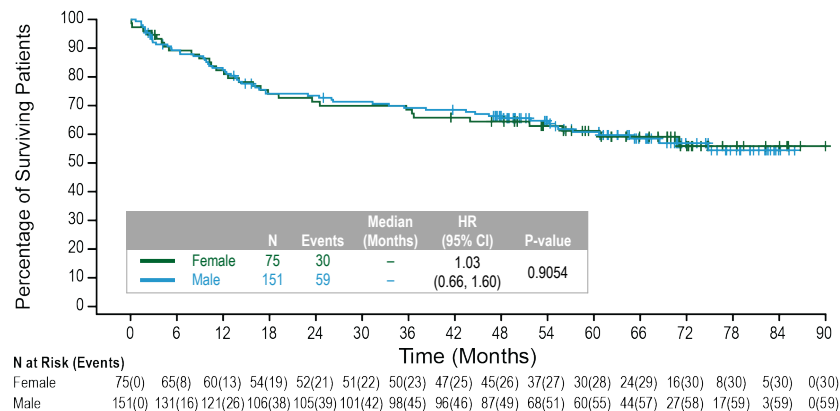
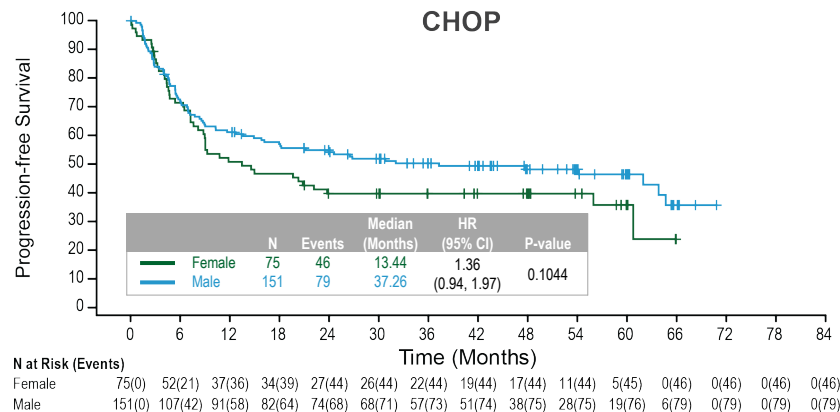
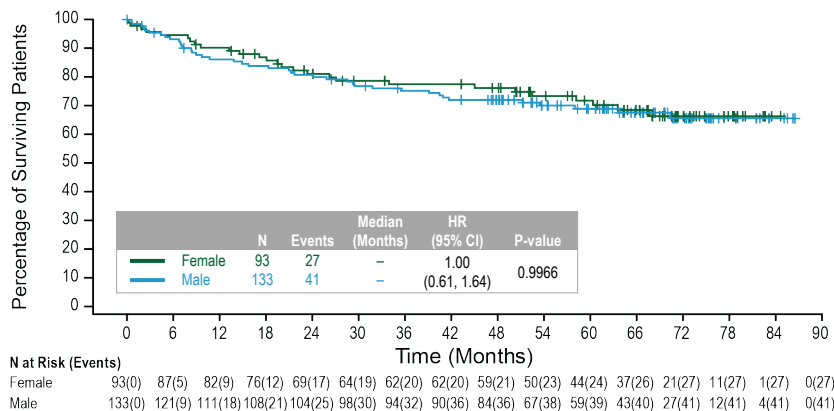
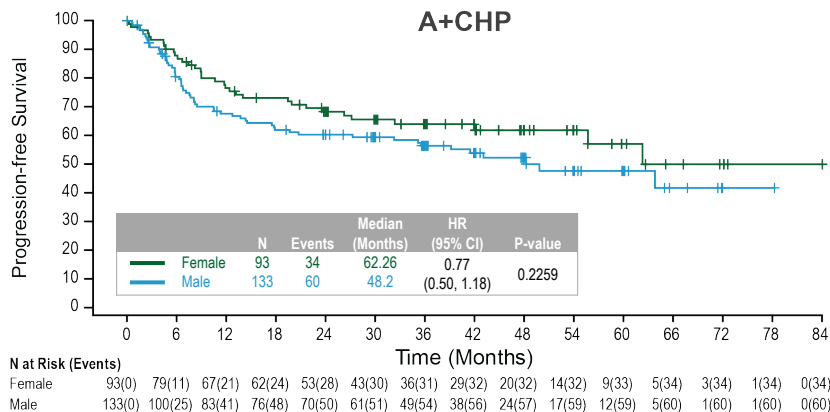
Summary of PFS per Investigator (sALCL by IPI score)



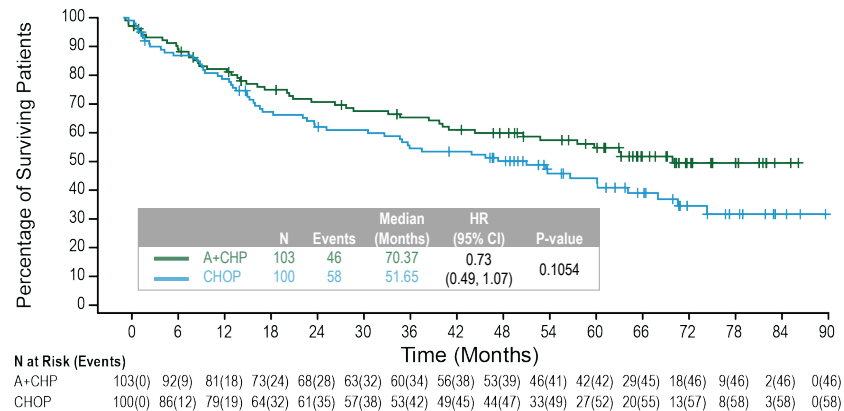
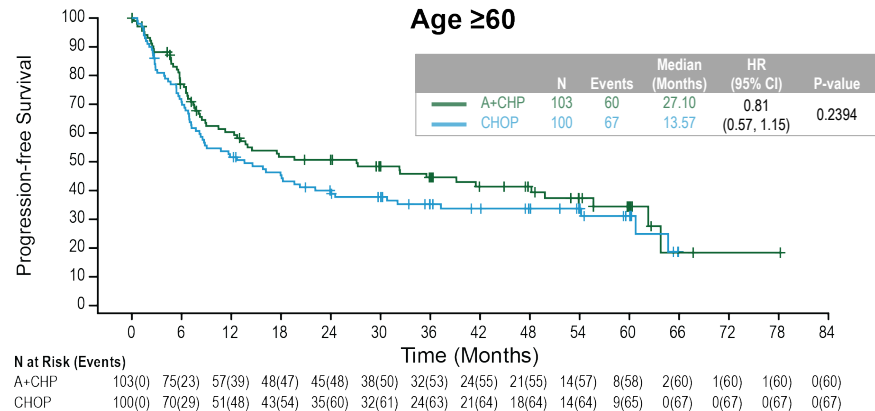
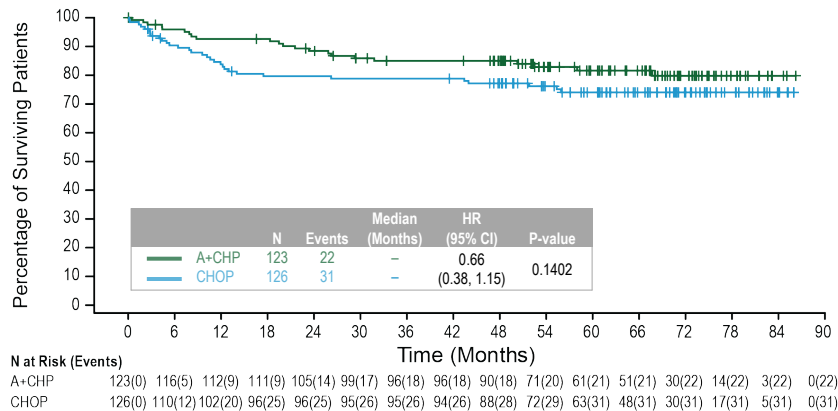
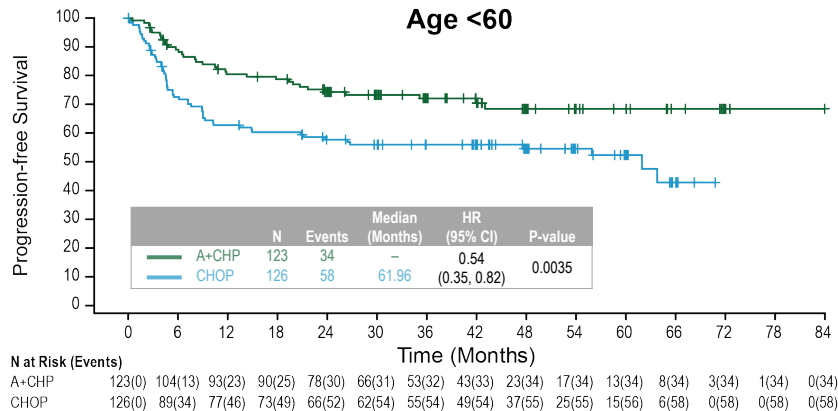
Summary of OS (sALCL by IPI score)



Summary of PFS per Investigator and OS (by gender, within arm)



Summary of PFS per Investigator and OS (by age within arm)



Summary of Incidence of Select Adverse Events by Age

| | Age <60 Years | | Age ≥60 Years | |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | A+CHP (n=120) | CHOP (n=126) | A+CHP (n=103) | CHOP (n=100) |
| Pre-existing PN, n (%) | 8 (7) | 8 (6) | 16 (16) | 16 (16) |
| Treatment-emergent PN, n (%) | 63 (53) | 68 (54) | 54 (52) | 56 (56) |
| Worst severity Grade 2 | 14 (12) | 8 (6) | 19 (18) | 18 (18) |
| Worst severity Grade 3 | 4 (3) | 8 (6) | 4 (4) | 2 (2) |
| Worst severity Grade 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 (1) | 0 |
| Complete resolution of PN ^a , n (%) | 47 (75) | 48 (71) | 24 (44) | 34 (61) |
| Improvement of PN ^b , n (%) | 3 (5) | 8 (12) | 10 (19) | 7 (13) |
| Neutropenia | 50 (42) | 46 (37) | 35 (34) | 39 (39) |
| Febrile neutropenia | 11 (9) | 11 (9) | 30 (29) | 22 (22) |

- Resolution was defined as resolved/recovered with or without sequelae; or return to baseline or lower severity as of the latest assessment for pre-existing events.
- Improvement was defined as decrease by at least 1 grade from the worst grade with no higher grade thereafter. Pts with improvement in any event at last follow up were those with at least one improved event and the date of improvement was before last follow up date. Subjects with all events resolved were excluded.

Conclusions

- A+CHP was the first frontline regimen to demonstrate an OS benefit vs CHOP for patients with PTCL.
- This is the largest prospective study of patients with untreated PTCL.
- ECHELON-2 5-year data have redefined efficacy outcomes for this population and provided an important benchmark data to inform future studies.
- This detailed analysis of subgroups of clinical interest could be used to inform the next series of trials in these patients.

Disclosures

Horwitz: Acrotech Biopharma, Affimed, ADC Therapeutics, Astex, Merck, Portola Pharma, C4 Therapeutics, Celgene, Janssen, Kura Oncology, Kyowa Hakko Kirin, Myeloid Therapeutics, ONO Pharmaceuticals, Seagen Inc., Shoreline Biosciences, Inc, Takeda, Trillium Th, Daiichi Sankyo, Forty Seven Inc., Millennium/Takeda, Verastem/SecuraBio. Astra Zeneca Rare Disease, Alexion. **Savage:** Seagen Inc., Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck, AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Servier, Roche, Takeda, Beigene, Kwoya, Janssen, Novartis. **Illidge:** Seagen Inc. **Iyer:** N/A. **Advani:** Seagen Inc. **Shustov:** Seagen Inc. **Bartlett:** ADC Therapeutics, Roche/Genentech, Seagen Inc., Autolus, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Forty Seven, Janssen, Kite, Merck, Millennium, Pharmacyclics. **Pro:** N/A. **Jacobsen:** Takeda, Syros, Janssen, Novartis, Pharmacyclics, Acerta. **Koch:** Seagen Inc. **Domenech:** Takeda. **Fanale:** Seagen Inc. **Fenton:** Seagen Inc. **Campana:** Seagen, Inc. **Dong:** Seagen Inc. **Truemper:** Seagen Inc.

References:

1. Horwitz S, et al. ASH 2020