

Safety and efficacy of pralsetinib in patients with advanced *RET* fusion–positive non-small cell lung cancer: update from the ARROW trial

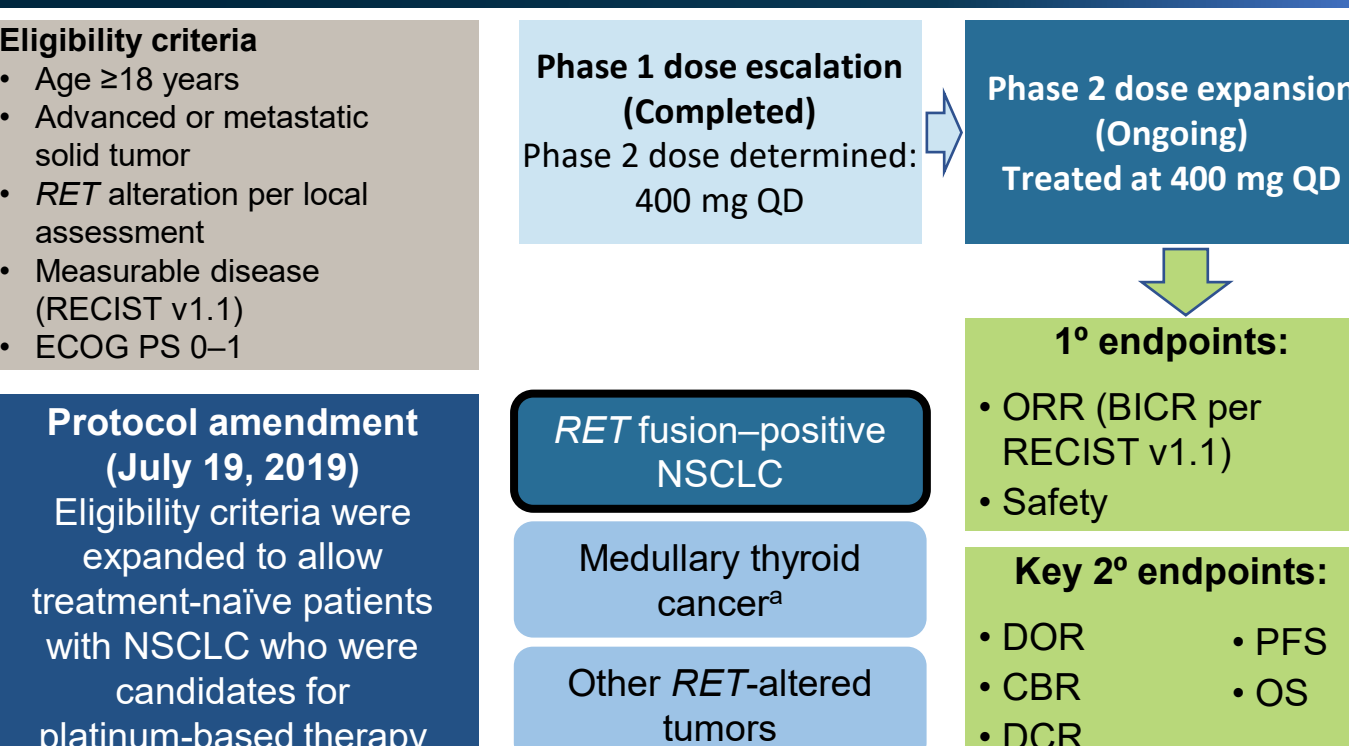
Giuseppe Curigliano,¹ Justin F. Gainor,² Frank Griesinger,³ Michael Thomas,⁴ Vivek Subbiah,⁵ Christina S. Baik,⁶ Daniel SW Tan,⁷ Dae Ho Lee,⁸ Daniel Misch,⁹ Elena Garralda,¹⁰ Dong-Wan Kim,¹¹ Luis Paz-Ares,¹² Julien Mazieres,¹³ Stephen V. Liu,¹⁴ Gregory Kalemkerian,¹⁵ Yariv Houvras,¹⁶ Daniel W. Bowles,¹⁷ Aaron S. Mansfield,¹⁸ Alena Zalutskaya,¹⁹ Anthonie J. van der Wekken²⁰

¹European Institute of Oncology, IRCCS and University of Milano, Milan, Italy; ²Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ³Pius-Hospital, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany; ⁴Thoracic Oncology, Thoraxklinik, University Heidelberg and Translational Lung Research Center Heidelberg (TLRC-H), Member of the German Center for Lung Research (DZL)Heidelberg, Germany; ⁵University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, USA; ⁶University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Washington, USA; ⁷National Cancer Centre Singapore, Singapore; ⁸Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁹Helios Clinic Emil von Behring, Berlin, Germany; ¹⁰Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain; ¹¹Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ¹²Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; ¹³Institut Universitaire du Cancer, Toulouse, France; ¹⁴Georgetown University, Washington, DC, USA; ¹⁵University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; ¹⁶Weill Cornell Medical College University, New York, New York, USA; ¹⁷University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, USA; ¹⁸Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA; ¹⁹Blueprint Medicines Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA; ²⁰University of Groningen and University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Background and methods

- Rearranged during transfection (*RET*) fusions are targetable oncogenic drivers in 1–2% of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)^{1–4}
- The phase 1/2 registrational ARROW study (NCT03037385) supported FDA approval of pralsetinib, a highly potent, oral, selective *RET* inhibitor, in patients with metastatic *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC and advanced/metastatic *RET*-altered thyroid cancers⁵
- Findings from the registrational dataset for patients with advanced *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC enrolled in ARROW were presented at ASCO 2020⁶
- Initially, all treatment-naïve patients with advanced *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC were required per-protocol to not be candidates for standard platinum-based therapy, generally due to age, comorbidities, or other poor prognostic factors
- Eligibility criteria were expanded by a protocol amendment in July 2019, allowing enrollment of treatment-naïve patients who were candidates for standard platinum-based therapy, to provide a study population more representative of the real-world population
- In this update we provide longer follow-up with a focus on treatment-naïve patients with *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC enrolled in the ARROW study before and after the eligibility revision

ARROW study design

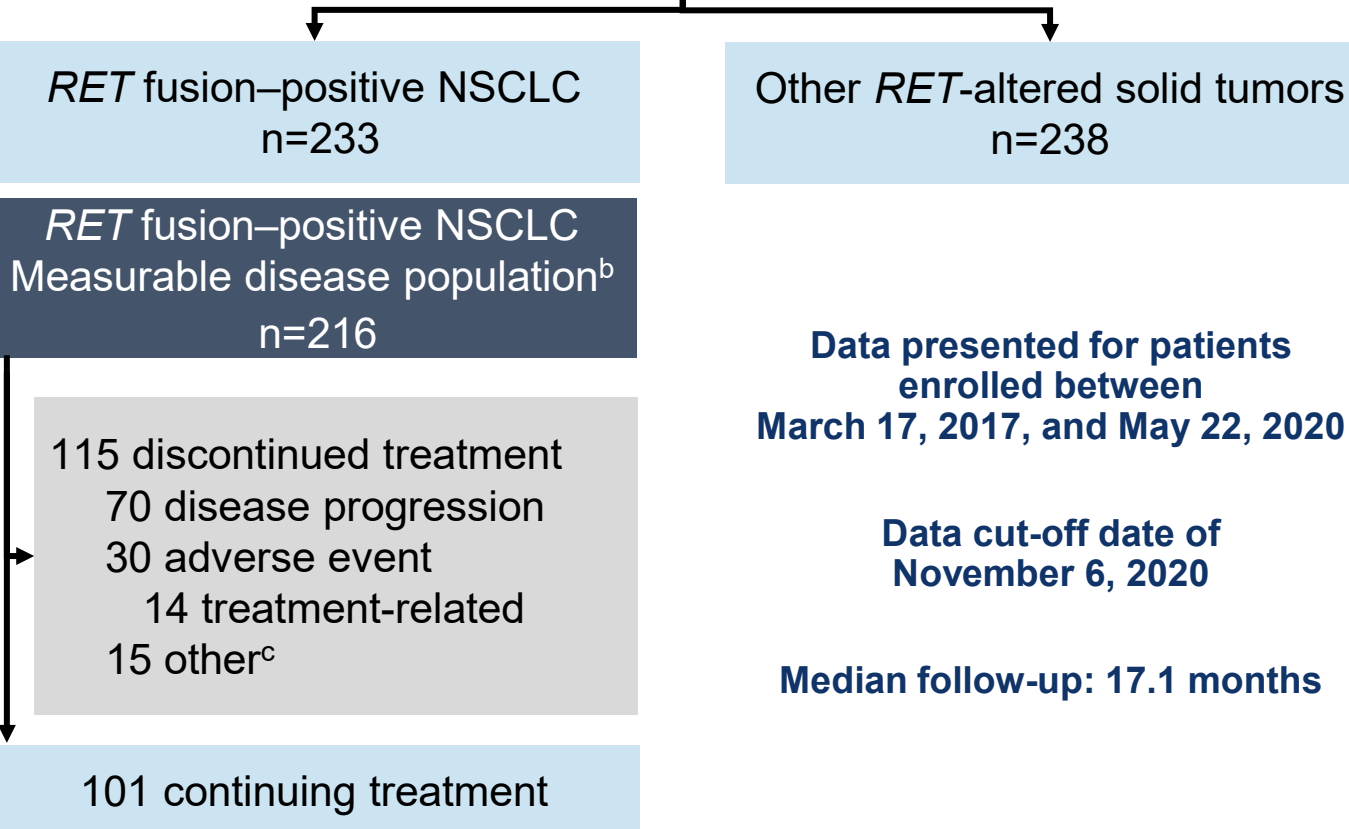


^aPatients with medullary thyroid cancer did not require documented *RET* mutations for enrollment. BICR, blinded independent central review; CBR, clinical benefit rate (CR or PR or SD of ≥16 weeks); CR, complete response; DCR, disease control rate (confirmed CR or PR or SD); DOR, duration of response; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; PR, partial response; QD, once daily; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; *RET*, rearranged during transfection; SD, stable disease.

Results

Patient disposition/analysis populations

Safety population, N=471^a
Patients who received pralsetinib at the RP2D of 400 mg QD



^aIncludes all patients enrolled by May 22, 2020 (enrollment cut-off) in dose escalation (phase 1) and dose expansion (phase 2) who received 400 mg QD pralsetinib with any tumor type. ^bSubset of patients in the efficacy population with sufficient evidence of a *RET* fusion and baseline measurable disease confirmed on blinded independent central review. ^cOther reasons for discontinuation were withdrawn consent (n=10), investigator's decision (n=3), and administrative reason/other (n=2). RP2D, recommended phase 2 dose.

Baseline characteristics

	RET fusion–positive NSCLC (n=216)	Measurable disease population				
		All (n=68)	Treatment-naïve		Prior treatment	
			Pre-eligibility revision (n=43) ^a	Post eligibility revision (n=25) ^a	Prior platinum (n=126)	Prior non-platinum (n=22)
Median age (range), years	60 (26–87)	61 (30–87)	65 (30–87)	54 (35–80)	60 (26–85)	61 (47–84)
Male, n (%)	104 (48)	35 (51)	24 (56)	11 (44)	62 (49)	7 (32)
Race, n (%)						
White	113 (52)	48 (71)	27 (63)	21 (84)	51 (40)	14 (64)
Asian	83 (38)	14 (21)	12 (28)	2 (8)	64 (51)	5 (23)
Other/unknown	20 (9)	6 (9)	4 (9)	2 (8)	11 (9)	3 (14)
Smoking history, n (%)						
Current/former	80 (37)	31 (46)	20 (47)	11 (44)	45 (36)	4 (18)
Never	133 (62)	36 (53)	22 (51)	14 (56)	79 (63)	18 (82)
ECOG PS, n (%)						
0	73 (34)	29 (43)	18 (42)	11 (44)	34 (27)	10 (45)
1	137 (63)	38 (56)	24 (56)	14 (56)	87 (69)	12 (55)
2 ^b	6 (3)	1 (1)	1 (2)	0	5 (4)	0
Brain metastases, n (%) ^c	82 (38)	22 (32)	15 (35)	7 (28)	52 (41)	8 (36)
Prior therapy type, n (%)						
Platinum-based	126 (58)	0	0	0	126 (100)	0
Multikinase inhibitor	40 (19)	0	0	0	34 (27)	6 (27)
PD-(L)1 inhibitor	66 (31)	0	0	0	52 (41)	14 (64)

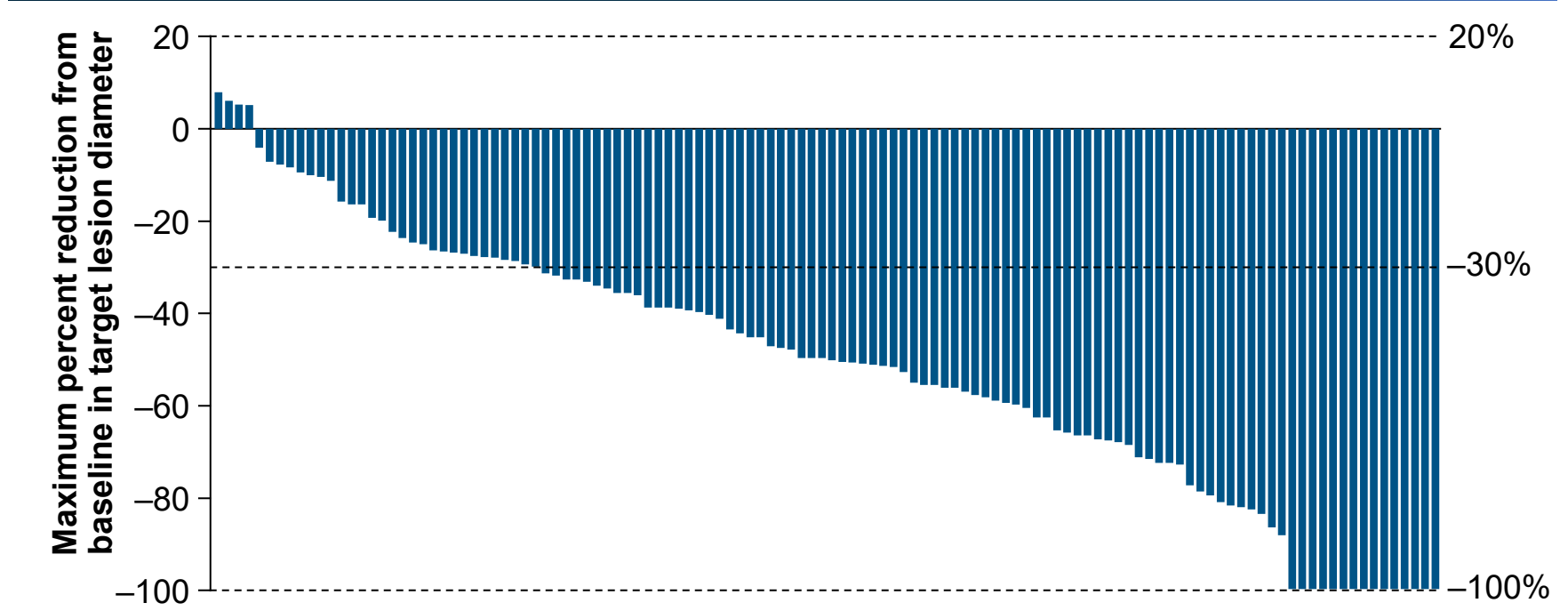
^aProtocol amendment July 2019; this amendment expanded inclusion criteria to allow recruitment of treatment-naïve patients eligible for standard platinum-based therapy who had previously not been permitted. ^bECOG PS of 2 was permitted prior to protocol amendment in July 2018. ^cHistory of or current. ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; PD-(L)1, programmed cell death/programmed cell death ligand-1.

Efficacy summary (blinded independent central review)

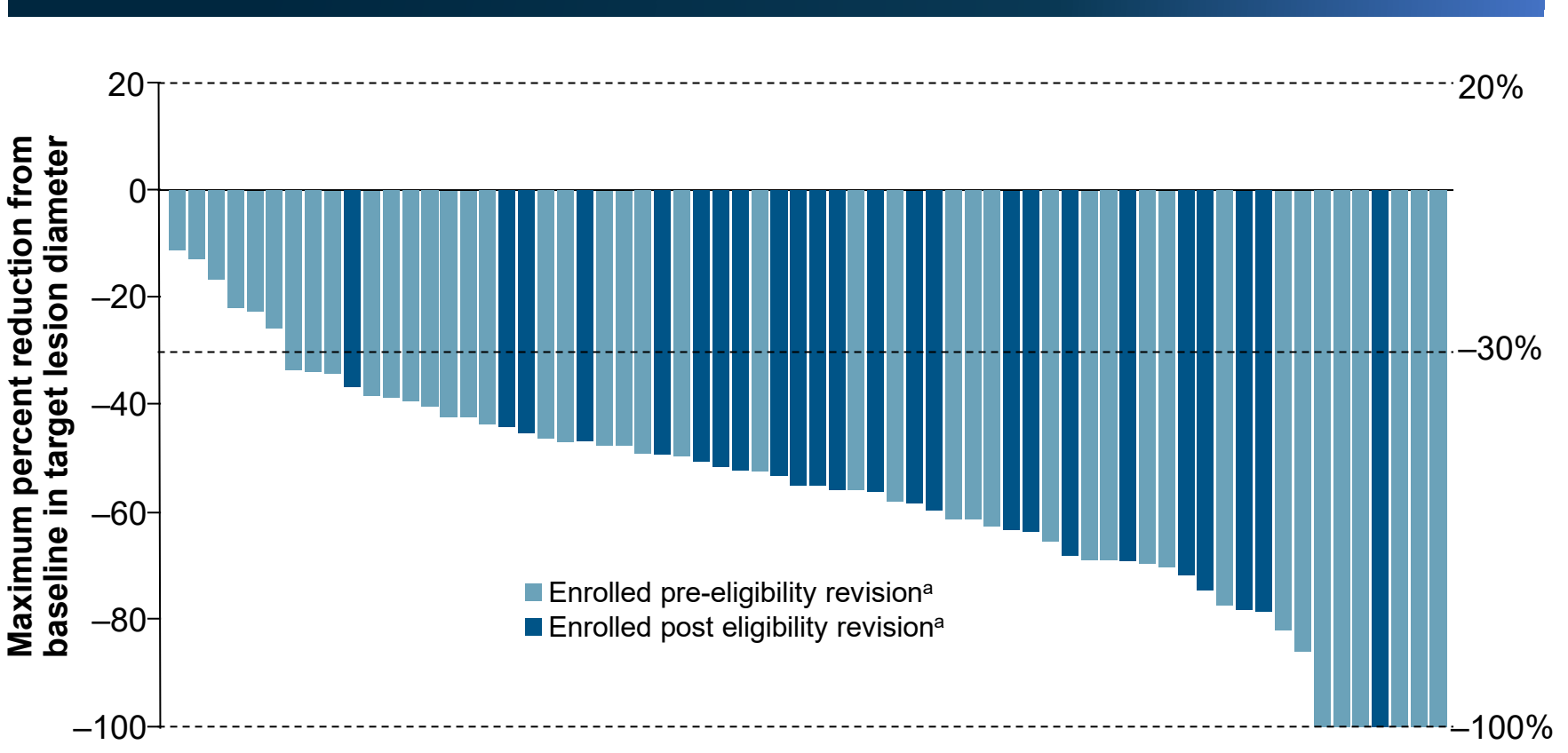
	RET fusion–positive NSCLC (n=216)	Measurable disease population				
		All (n=68)	Treatment-naïve		Prior treatment	
			Pre-eligibility revision (n=43) ^a	Post eligibility revision (n=25) ^a	Prior platinum (n=126)	Prior non-platinum (n=22)
ORR, % (95% CI)	69 (62–75)	79 (68–88)	74 (59–87)	88 (69–98)	62 (53–70)	73 (50–89)
Best overall response, n (%)						
CR	9 (4)	4 (6)	4 (9)	0	5 (4)	0
PR	139 (64)	50 (74)	28 (65)	22 (88)	73 (58)	16 (73)
SD	50 (23)	9 (13)	7 (16)	2 (8)	37 (29)	4 (18)
PD	10 (5)	3 (4)	3 (7)	0	5 (4)	2 (9)
NE	8 (4)	2 (3)	1 (2)	1 (4)	6 (5)	0
DCR, % (95% CI) ^b	92 (87–95)	93 (84–98)	91 (78–97)	96 (80–100)	91 (85–96)	91 (71–99)
CBR, % (95% CI) ^c	77 (71–82)	82 (71–91)	79 (64–90)	88 (69–98)	74 (65–81)	77 (55–92)
mDOR, mo (95% CI)	22.3 (15.1–NR)	NR (9.0–NR)	11.0 (7.4–NR)	NR (NR–NR)	22.3 (15.1–NR)	NR (9.2–NR)
mPFS, mo (95% CI) ^d	16.4 (11.0–24.1)	13.0 (9.1–NR)	10.9 (7.7–NR)	NR (NR–NR)	16.5 (10.5–24.1)	12.8 (9.1–NR)
	n=233	n=75	n=47	n=28	n=136	n=22

^aProtocol amendment July 2019; this amendment expanded inclusion criteria to allow recruitment of treatment-naïve patients eligible for standard platinum-based therapy who had previously not been permitted. ^bConfirmed CR or PR or SD. ^cCR or PR or SD of ≥16 weeks. ^dEvaluated in all patients with *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC who initiated 400 mg QD pralsetinib by May 22, 2020. CI, confidence interval; mDOR, median duration of response; mo, month; mPFS, median progression-free survival; NE, not evaluable; NR, not reached; PD, progressive disease.

Tumor shrinkage in patients with prior platinum-based chemotherapy

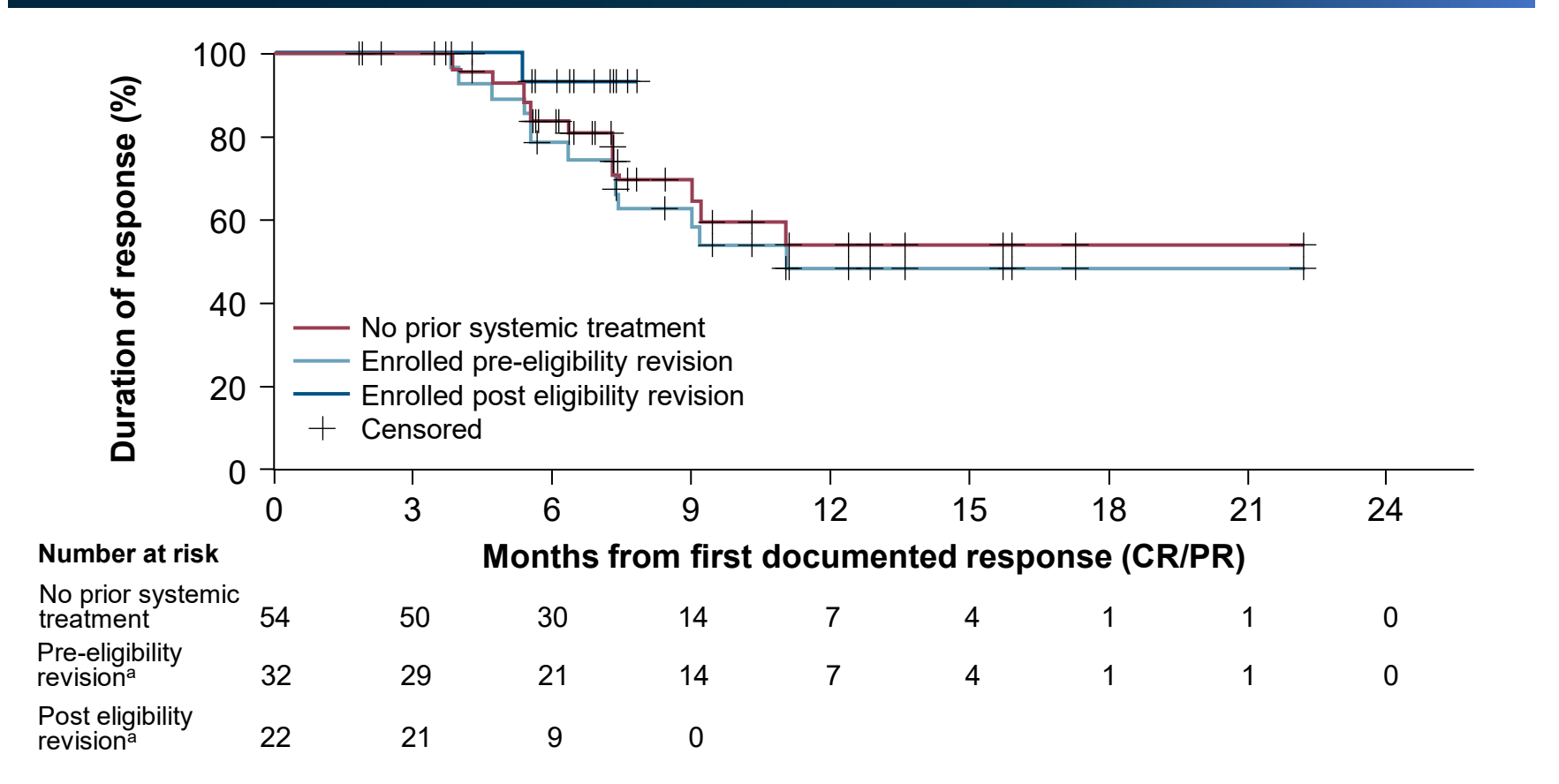


Tumor shrinkage in treatment-naïve patients



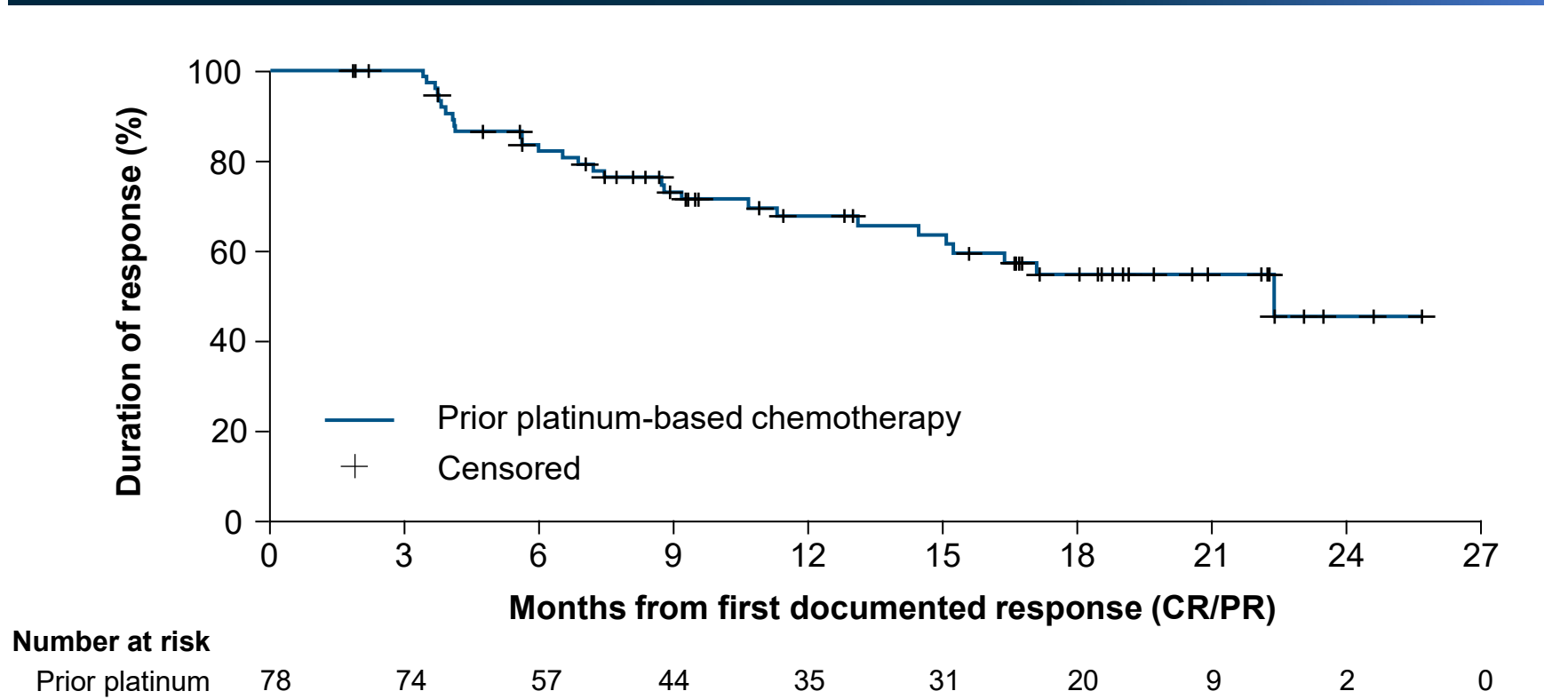
^aProtocol amendment July 2019; this amendment expanded inclusion criteria to allow recruitment of treatment-naïve patients eligible for standard platinum-based therapy who had previously not been permitted.

Duration of response in treatment-naïve patients



^aProtocol amendment July 2019; this amendment expanded inclusion criteria to allow recruitment of treatment-naïve patients eligible for standard platinum-based therapy who had previously not been permitted.

Duration of response in patients with prior platinum-based chemotherapy



Treatment-related adverse events

AE, %	RET fusion–positive NSCLC (n=233)		All patients (N=471) ^a	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Neutropenia ^b	42	20	40	19
AST increased	39	3	39	3
Anemia ^b	38	13	35	13
White blood cell count decreased ^b	30	7	32	8
ALT increased	27	3	28	2
Hypertension ^b	25	12	26	12
Asthenia ^b	25	2	25	3
Constipation	24	1	26	1
Lymphopenia ^b	16	9	18	11
Diarrhea	16	1	16	1
Blood creatinine increased	15	0	15	0
Dysgeusia	15	0	14	0
Thrombocytopenia ^b	15	4	15	4
Dry mouth	15	0	13	0
Blood creatine phosphokinase increased	14	5	14	6
Edema ^b	13	0	14	0
Pneumonitis ^b	13	2	11	3
Hyperphosphatemia	11	0	17	0

Treatment-related AEs of any grade reported in ≥10% of patients in either the *RET* fusion–positive population (n=233) or the entire safety population (N=471) that received 400 mg QD pralsetinib on or before the May 22, 2020, enrollment cut-off.

^aAll patients (N=471) includes patients with other tumor types (including MTC irrespective of mutation status) who received pralsetinib 400 mg QD. ^bGrouped term. AE, adverse event; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; MTC, medullary thyroid cancer.

- A total of 26 of 471 patients (6%) in the overall safety population (all tumor types) discontinued due to treatment-related AEs
- Treatment-related neutropenia leading to treatment interruption or dose reduction was reported in 72 (15%) and 64 (14%) patients (all tumor types), respectively
- Only 2 (<1%) patients discontinued treatment due to treatment-related neutropenia (all tumor types)

Conclusions

- Pralsetinib is a well-tolerated once-daily oral treatment option for patients with *RET* fusion–positive metastatic NSCLC, with a safety profile consistent with previous reports and no new safety signals
- With a longer overall follow-up (17.1 months vs 8.8 months in previous analysis),⁶ pralsetinib showed robust, durable responses across all *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC treatment groups
- Notably, ORR was 88% in the post eligibility revision subset, which included treatment-naïve patients who were otherwise eligible for standard platinum-based therapy, providing support for *RET* inhibitors as first-line standard of care
- These data solidify the importance of early biomarker testing for all patients with metastatic NSCLC prior to treatment initiation to inform optimal healthcare decisions
- Pralsetinib is currently approved for the treatment of metastatic *RET* fusion–positive NSCLC and advanced or metastatic *RET*-altered thyroid cancers in the USA,⁵ and in locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC after platinum-based chemotherapy in China⁷

References
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Acknowledgements
The authors would like to thank the patients, their families, and all investigators involved in this study. Medical writing support was provided by Jeremy Kennard, PhD, and editorial support was provided by Travis Taylor, BA, all of Paragon, Knutsford, UK, supported by Blueprint Medicines Corporation, Cambridge, MA according to Good Publication Practice guidelines.

Disclosures
Dr. Giuseppe Curigliano has a consulting or advisory role with the following: AstraZeneca, BMS, Boehringer, Daiichi Sankyo, Foundation Medicine, GlaxoSmithKline, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche/Genentech, Samsung, and Seattle Genetics. Speakers Bureau: Daiichi Sankyo, Foundation Medicine, Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche/Genentech, and Samsung. Travel, Accommodations, and Expenses: Pfizer, Roche/Genentech. Honoraria: Ellipse Pharma. Research funding: Merck. Full disclosures for all authors are available upon request at medinfo@blueprintmedicines.com