# Nouvelles thérapies activatrices du corps humain

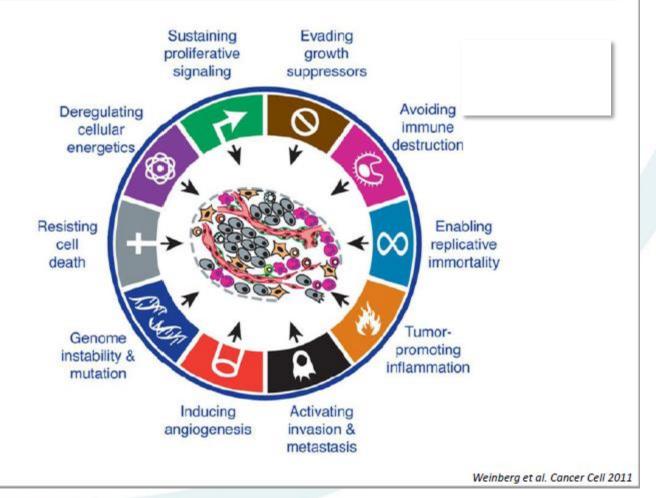
Dr F. Mazzeo Oncologie médicale

GSO 2017



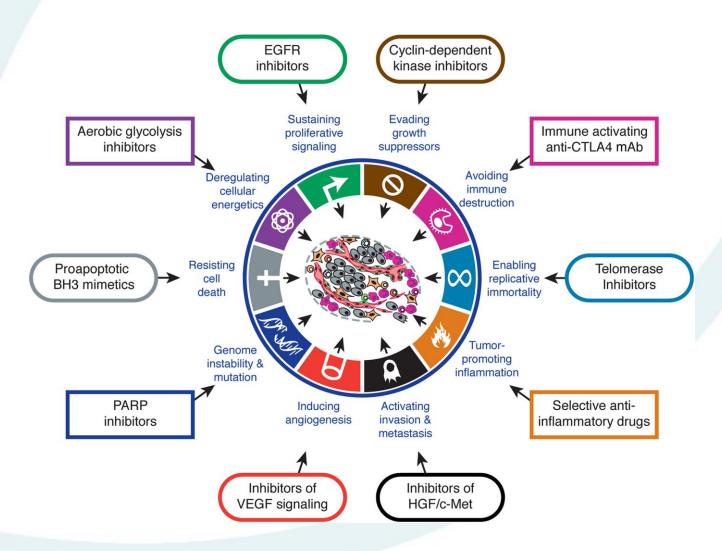
CANCÉROLOGIE ET HÉMATOLOGIE
Cliniques universitaires SAINT-LUC I UCL Bruxelles

# Caractéristiques des cellules Tumorales





# **Options thérapeutiques**

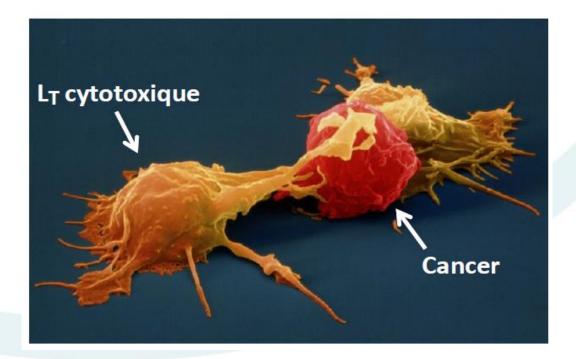




# Immunité : rappel

## But du système immunitaire :

- 1. Reconnaître le soi et le non-soi
- 2. Les séparer
- 3. Retirer le non-soi de l'organisme
- = protéger l'intégrité de l'individu face à son environnement





# **Immunité**: rappel

Réponse	humorale	cellulaire
innée	Ac naturels Compléments	Cellules dendritiques Monocytes et macrophages neutrophyles
adaptative	ac	Lymphocytes B Lymphocytes T



# Immunothérapie : principes généraux

Dans les cellules cancéreuses :

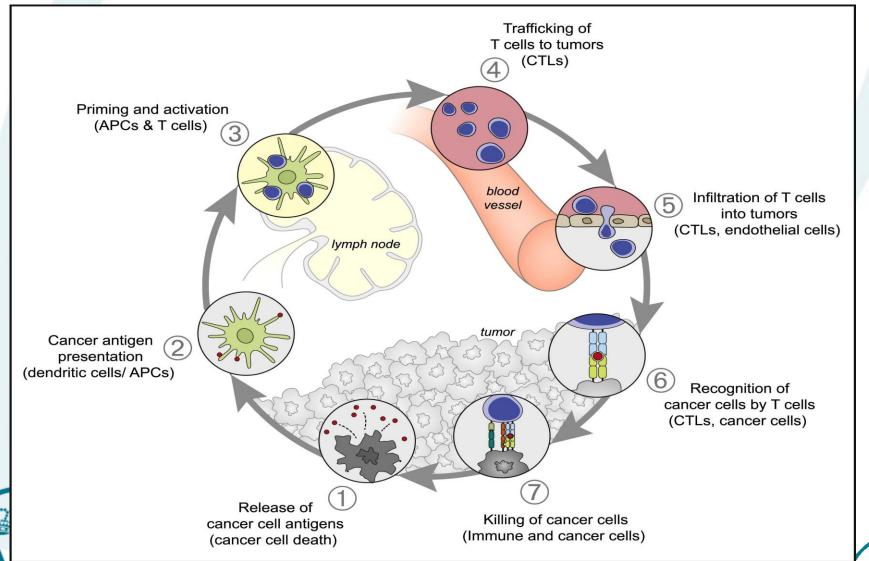
- 1. Accumulation d'altérations génétiques
- 2. Perte des processus de régulation cellulaire

Expressions de (néo)antigènes (ag tumoraux : Th Boon, 1990's)

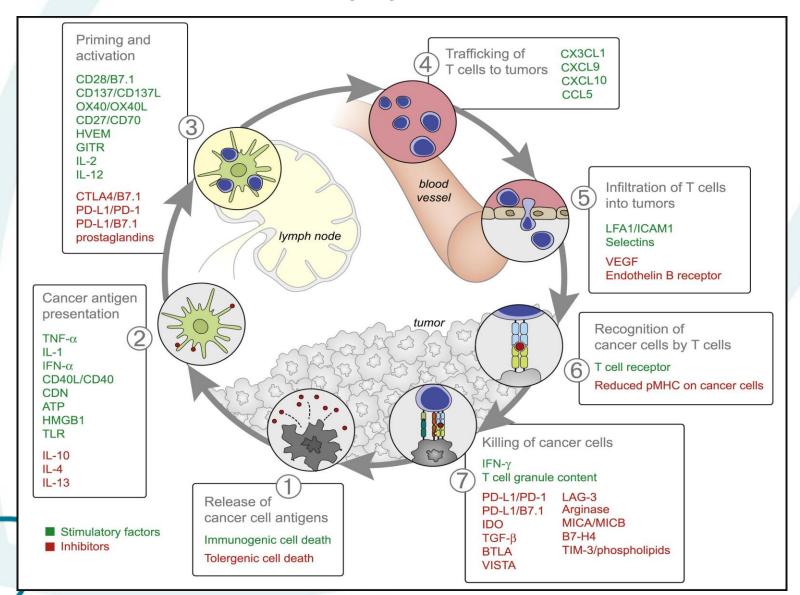
Peptides à la surface cellulaires : présentation au complexe majeur d'histocompatibilité (MHC)



# **Cancer-Immunity Cycle**

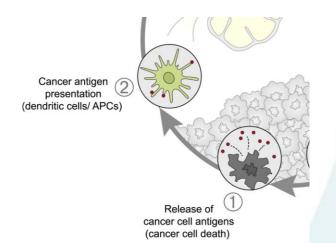


# **Cancer-Immunity Cycle**





# Immunothérapie: Vaccination



#### 1. Préventive :

•HPV: 6,11: condylomes génitaux

•HPV: 16,18: lésion précancéreuses du col utérin

√ vaccin quadrivalent (gardasil ®): 6,11,16,18

√ vaccin bivalent (cervarix ®): 16,18

#### 2. Curative:

- •BCG et cancer de vessie
- •Sipuleucel-T (provenge ®): cancer de la prostate : vaccin autologue à base de cellules dendritiques : ↑ médiane de survie de 4 mois (21,7 à 25,8 mois)

#### Avenir?

- •Tvec (talimogene laherparepvec : herpes simplex virus type 1)
- •LTX315
- •NY-ESO-1

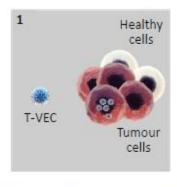


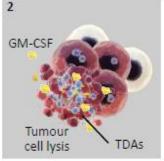
## Immunovirotherapy:

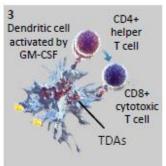
# T-VEC – an HSV-1-derived oncolytic immunotherapy designed to produce local and systemic effects

Local effect: \_\_\_\_\_
virus-induced tumour-cell lysis

Systemic effect: \_\_\_\_\_
antitumour immune response









T-VEC replication in tumour tissue1-3

Tumour cells rupture for an oncolytic effect<sup>1–4</sup>

Systemic antitumour immune response<sup>3,5,6</sup>

Death of distant cancer cells<sup>5–8</sup>

Proposed mechanism of action for T-VEC. TDA, tumour-derived antigen.

- 1. Hawkins LK, et al. Lancet Oncol 2002;3:17-26; 2. Fukuhara H, Todo T. Curr Cancer Drug Targets 2007;7:149-55;
- Amgen. Imlygic® Summary of Product Characteristics. Section 5.1; 4. Pol JG, et al. Virus Adapt Treat 2012;4:1–21;
- Melcher A, et al. Mol Ther 2011;19:1008–16; 6. Dranoff G. Oncogene 2003;22:3188–92;



# Immunothérapie : Adoptive T cell therapy :

infusion de lymphocytes T à haute avidité





- •CARs : Chimeric Antigen Receptors
  - ✓ construction génétique avec :
    - domaine liant un ac spécifique ou un ag tumoral
    - domaine intra-cellulaire
  - ✓ gènes sont insérés dans les lymphocytes T du patients



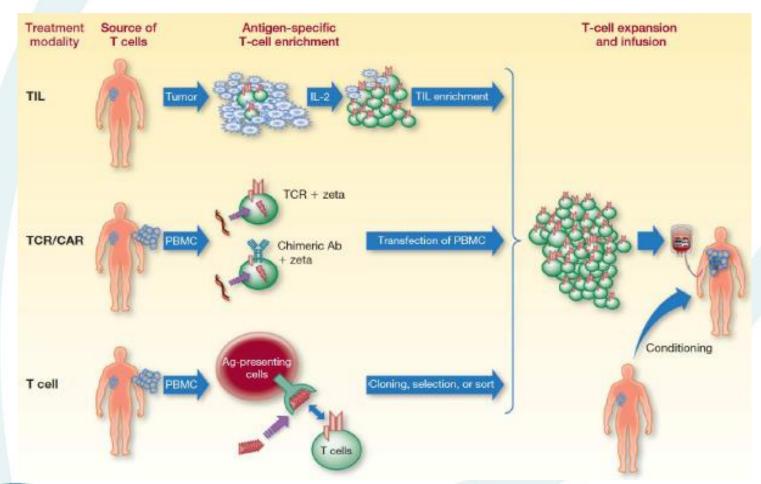


Trafficking of

T cells to tumors
(CTLs)

Infiltration of T cells into tumors (CTLs, endothelial cells)

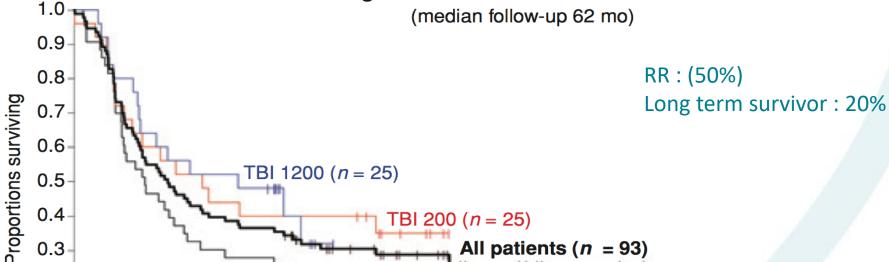
# **Adoptive T cell therapy:**





# **Adoptive T cell therapy:**





0.6 TBI 1200 (n = 25)0.5



No TBI (n = 43)

12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102 Survival time (mo)

La lymphodéplétion de l'hôte facilite la greffe de Ly T



0.2

0.1

0.0

# **Adoptive T cell therapy: toxicités**

```
Lymphodéplétion de l'hote (chimiothérapie intensive)
toxicité moelle osseuse
troubles electrolytiques
Nausées, diarrhées
```

#### T-cells

fièvre frissons dyspnée

#### IL-2

fièvre capillary leak syndrome, hypotension,

•••

- + antibiotiques
- + transfusions : GR et plaquettes



# **Adoptive T cell therapy: CARs**

Anti-CEA, anti-Muc 1, anti-mésothéline, anti-CD19, ...

Succès dans les hémopathies malignes (surtout LLA)

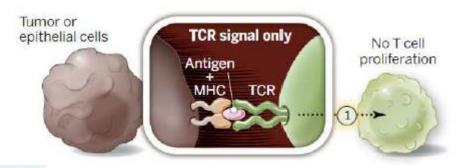
Peu de données pour les tumeurs solides : ovaires, col utérin, rein

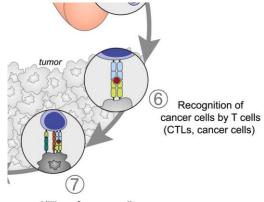
#### Toxicité:

aplasie en Ly B œdème cérébral fatal



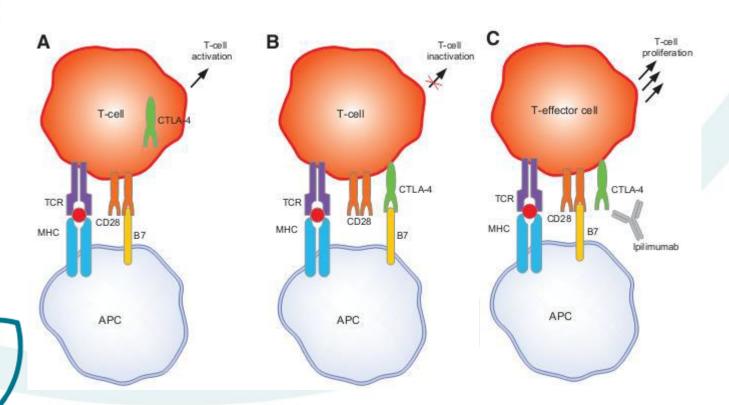
# Modulation de l'immunité : 1. CTLA4



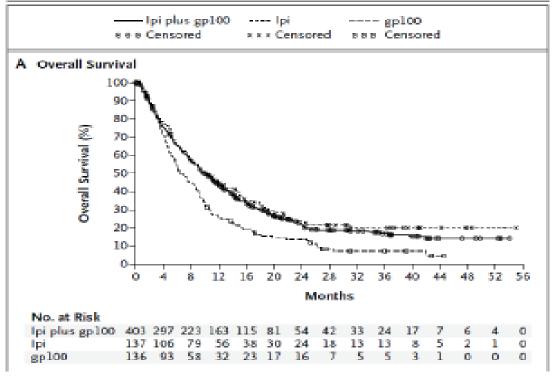


Killing of cancer cells (Immune and cancer cells)

## Activation du Ly T : min 2 signaux



# Ipilimumab et mélanome

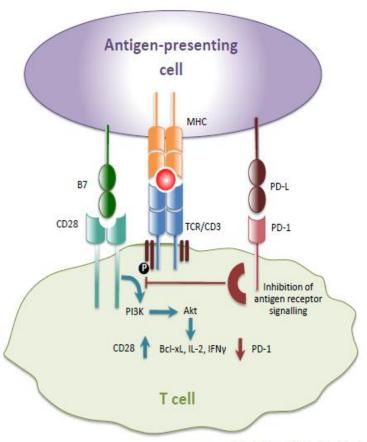


B. Overall Survival

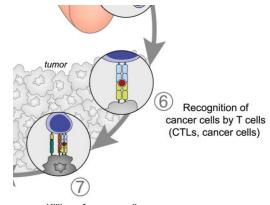


**NEJM 2010** 

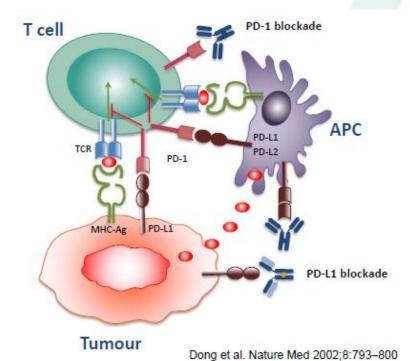
# Modulation de l'immunité : 2. PD1 - PDL1



Adapted from Keir et al. Ann Rev Immunol 2008;26:677-704

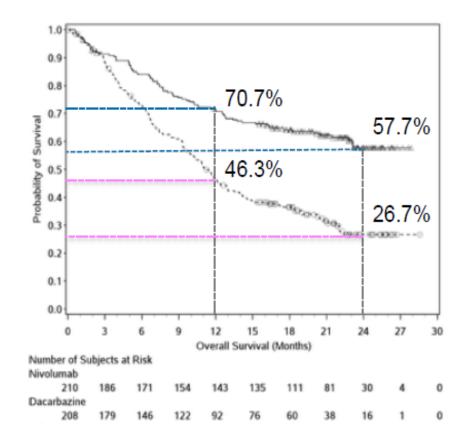


Killing of cancer cells (Immune and cancer cells)





# Mélanome : nivolumab versus DTIC



	NIVO (N = 210)	DTIC (N = 208)
Median OS, mo. (95% CI)	NR (23.1, NR)	11.2 (9.6, 13.0)
HR (95% CI)	0.43 (0.33, 0.57); P <0.001	

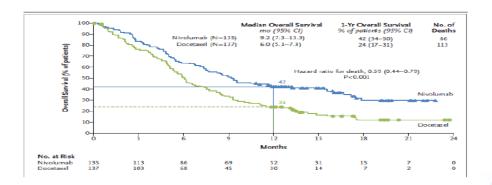
Minimum survival follow-up of 15.1 months





## Nivolumab: Epidermoïde (PD1-i)

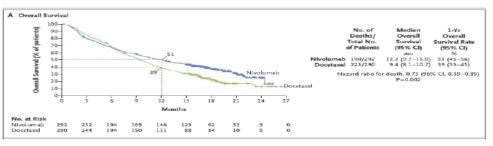
Variable	Nivolumab (N = 135)	Docetax el (N = 137)
Objective response†		
No. of patients	27	12
% of patients (95% CI)	20 (14-28)	9 (5-15)
Estimated odds ratio (95% CI)	2.6 (1.3-5.5)	
P value	0.008	
Best overall response — no. (%)		
Complete response	1(1)	0
Partial response	26 (19)	12 (9)
Stable disease	39 (29)	47 (34)
Progressive disease	56 (41)	48 (35)
Could not be determined	13 (10)	30 (22)
Time to response — mo‡§		
Median	2.2	2.1
Range	1.6-11.8	1.8-9.5
Duration of response — mo‡¶		
Median	NR	8.4
Range	2.9 to 20.5+	1.4+ to 15.2-



Brahmer 2015 NEJM

## Nivolumab: non-épidermoïde (PD1-i)

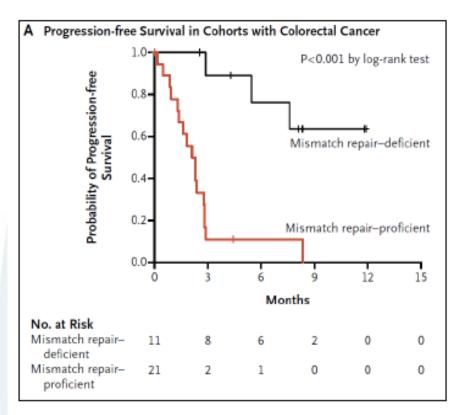
√ariable	Nivolumab (N = 292)	Docetaxel (N = 290)
Objective response†		
No. of patients	56	36
% of patients (95% CI)	19 (15-24)	12 (9-17)
Estimated odds ratio (95% CI)	1.7 (1.1-2.6)	
P value	0.02	
Best overall response — no. (%)		
Complete response	4(1)	1 (<1)
Partial response	52 (18)	35 (12)
Stable disease	74 (25)	122 (42)
Progressive disease	129 (44)	85 (29)
Could not be determined	33 (11)	47 (16)
Time to response — mo‡§		
Median	2.1	2.6
Range	1.2-8.6	1.4-6.3
Duration of response — mo‡¶		
Median	17.2	5.6
Range	1.8 to 22.6+	1.2+ to 15.2+

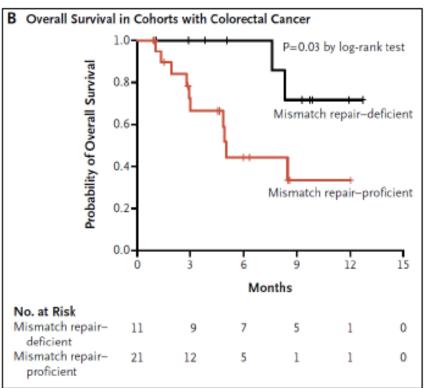






## **Colorectal**



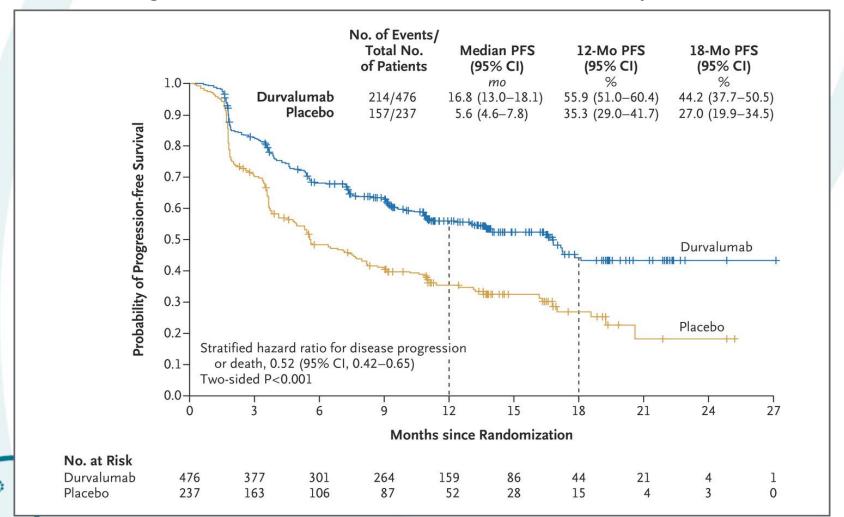




Le DT et al. N Engl J Med 2015

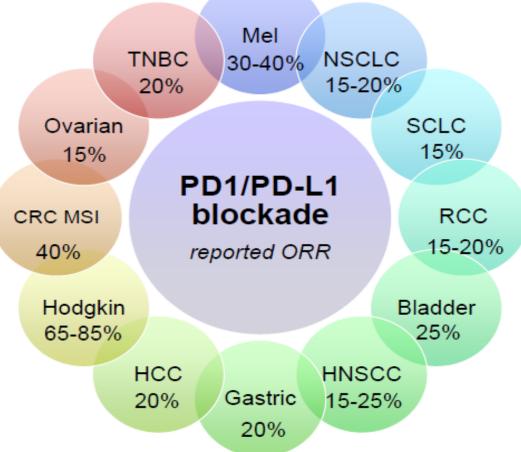
# **Durvalumab et NSCLC stade III post RT-CT**

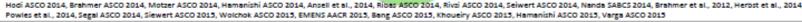
#### Progression-free Survival in the Intention-to-Treat Population.





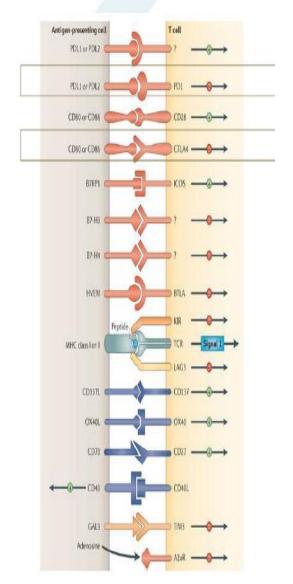
# **Efficacité**

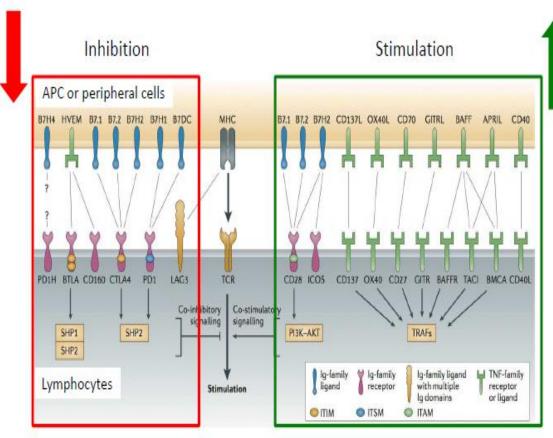






## Avenir ...





Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 12, 130-146 (February 2013)



Nat Rev Cancer 2012

#### **Avenir**

#### **Associations:**

- 1. 2 immunothérapies combinées : ipilimumab + nivolumab dans le mélanome
- 2. Immunothérapie + chimiothérapie : NSCLC, vessie, estomac
- 3. Immunothérapie + radiothérapie
- 4. Immunothérapie et modulateur du micro-environnement : épacadostat et PD1
  - •microenvironnement déplété en tryptophane = immunosuppresseur sur les Ly T
  - •IDO = enzyme qui catalyse la dégradation du tryptophane en kynurenine
  - •épacadostat = inhibiteur de IDO (indoleamine2,3-dioxygénase)

+ biomarqueurs efficaces.



# Toxicités de l'Ipilimumab

# 72 premières heures

Fatigue, nausées, vomissements, diarrhée, fièvre, céphalées, étourdissements, rash, prurit, ...

→ traitement symptomatique

# Par après : effets secondaires d'origine immune

Profil totalement différent des chimiothérapies/thérapies ciblées.

A tout moment durant le traitement, y compris quelques mois plus tard! allant de l'insidieux au brutal d'un grade faible à mortel!

Les principaux : cutanés, gastro-intestinaux, hépatiques, endocriniens.

Tout grade confondu: 85 % des patients.

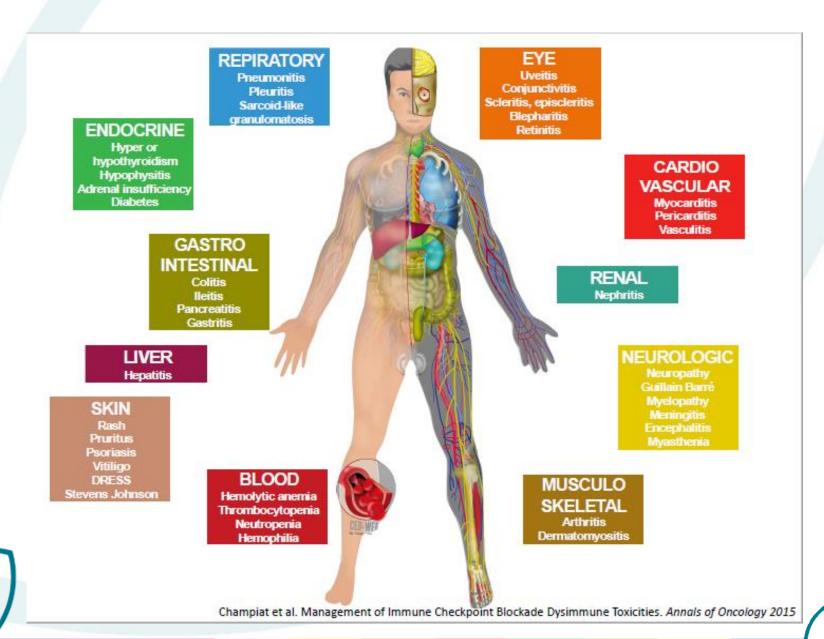
Grade 3-4: 25 % des patients.

Fecher L, The Oncologist 2013 Teply B, Oncology 2014





# Immunothérapie: toxicités: les « ites »



# Toxicité cutanée

# Saseline: consider prophylactic initiation of emollients or moisturizers

#### Signs/symptoms:

- Erythematous and/or maculopapular rash (10-30% BSA)
- -Dry skin
- -Pruritus, localized or diffuse intermittent
- -Vitiligo (no intervention indicated)

#### Mild (grade 1)

- Moisturizers
- -Topical interventions
  - -Monitor

#### Continue ipilimumab

#### Moderate (grade 2)

- -Topical steroids
- -Antihistamines or other antipruritic agents
- -Persistent symptoms after 1-2 weeks, consider course of oral steroids
  - Consider dermatology consult if persists

#### Continue ipilimumab (if improved/resolved)

#### Signs/symptoms:

- -Erythematous rash (>30% BSA)
- -Pruritus, diffuse and constant
- Blisters, ulceration, bullae, necrotic or hemorrhagic lesions
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis

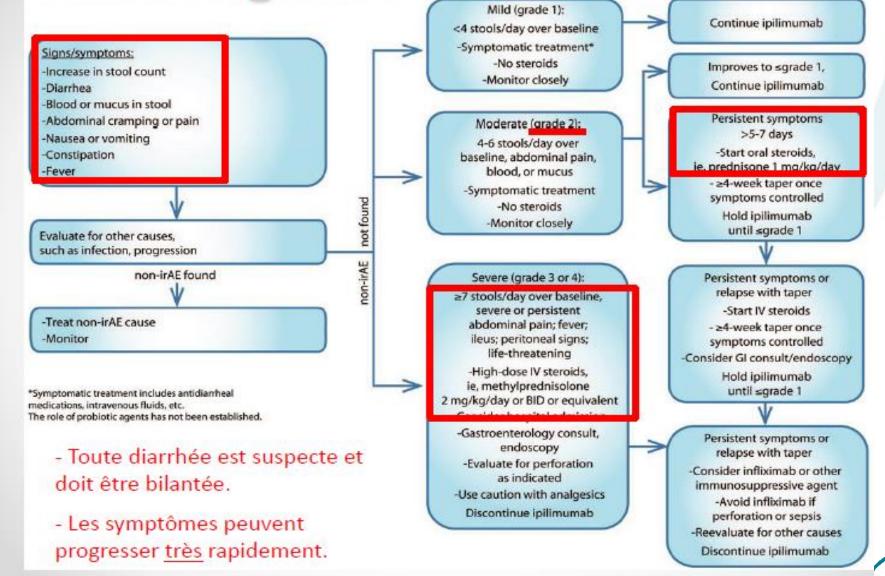
#### Severe (grade 3 or 4)

- Systemic steroids, intravenous or oral
- Taper over ≥4 weeks once symptoms controlled
- -Consider hospital admission
- -Dermatology consult +/- biopsy
  - Discontinue ipilimumab\*

\*If grade 3 rash improves to grade 1 or less, may consider resuming ipilimumab.

Fecher L, The Oncologist 2013

Toxicité gastro-intestinale



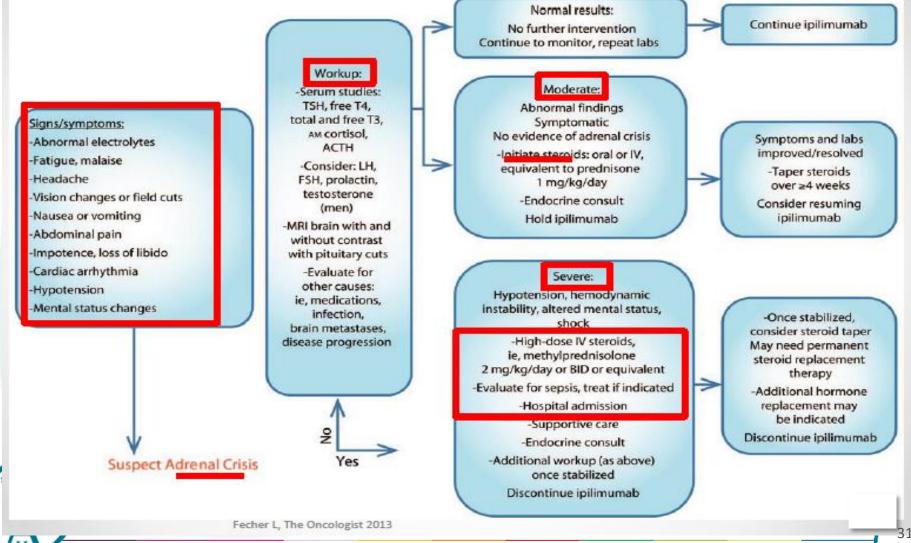
# Toxicité hépatique

#### Mild: Continue ipilimumab AST/ALT <3x ULN\* and/or total bilirubin Signs/symptoms: <1.5x ULN (or <2 baseline) Improves to ≤grade 1, Elevated AST/ALT -Monitor, consider increased Continue ipilimumab frequency -Elevated bilirubin -Jaundice No improvement: Moderate: -Abdominal, right upper quadrant pain -Initiate steroids, oral or IV AST/ALT 3-8x ULN Nausea or vomiting Consider hospital admission (or ≥2 baseline) -Fever Daily monitoring of LFTs -Increase monitoring: -Consider hepatology/GI consult -Encephalopathy daily x 3 days. Taper steroids over ≥4 weeks, or every 3 days if LFTs normalized Consider autoimmunity workup Hold ipilimumab Consider imaging-disease until resolved progression? Evaluate for other causes: ie, medications, infection, disease progression If LFTs stable/declining daily for 5 consecutive days Severe: \*ULN=upper limit of normal. AST/ALT >8x ULN and/or Decrease LFTs to every 3 days, then weekly total bilirubin >5x ULN If LFTs normalized and -High-dose IV steroids, ie, symptoms resolved methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg/day or BID or equivalent Taper steroids over ≥4 weeks Hospital admission -Daily LFTs -Hepatology/gastroenterology If relapse with steroid taper consult -Increase steroid until -Consider liver biopsy improvement, then slow taper Discontinue ipilimumab If persistently refractory to steroid taper OR no response to high-dose steroids in 3-5 days Consider additional

immunosuppressive agent

Fecher L, The Oncologist 2013

# Toxicité endocrinienne



# Toxicités du Nivolumab et Pembrolizumab

#### Globalement bien tolérés.

Prurit, fatigue, nausées, perte d'appétit principalement, en grande majorité de grade 1 à 2.

Tout grade confondu: 70 % des patients.

Grade 3-4: 10 % des patients.

Arrêt du traitement pour toxicité : généralement 5 à 10 % des patients.

# Mais également effets secondaires d'origine immune.

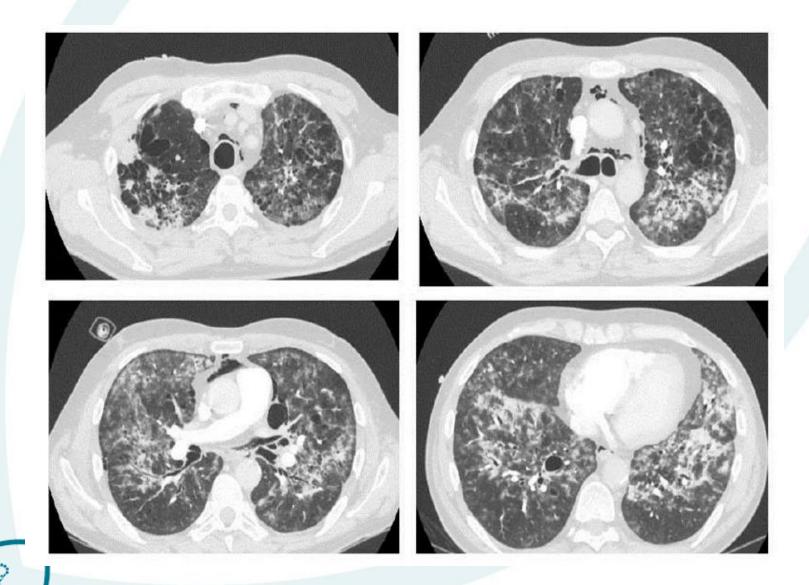
Les principaux : cutanés, gastro-intestinaux, hépatiques, endocriniens.

Cas de pneumopathies décrits, surtout dans les néos bronchiques.

Globalement les mêmes types d'effets secondaires que pour l'ipilimumab, mais moins prononcés, et moins fréquents.

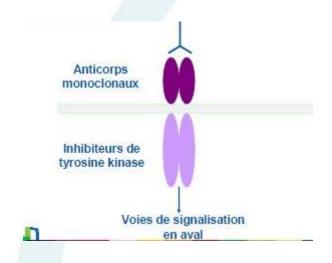
(différence en terme d'expression, d'effet sur les T reg, d'isotype d'anticorps)

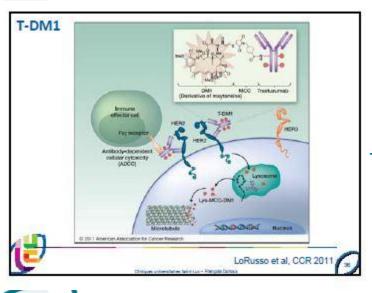
Sunshine J, curr opin pharmacol 2015 Weber J, JCO 2015

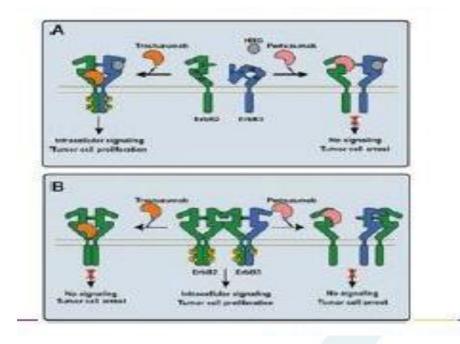




# Immunothérapie humorale : anticorps.







Trastuzumab ± pertuzumab

TDM-1 (cheval de Troie)

Cétuximab panitumimab

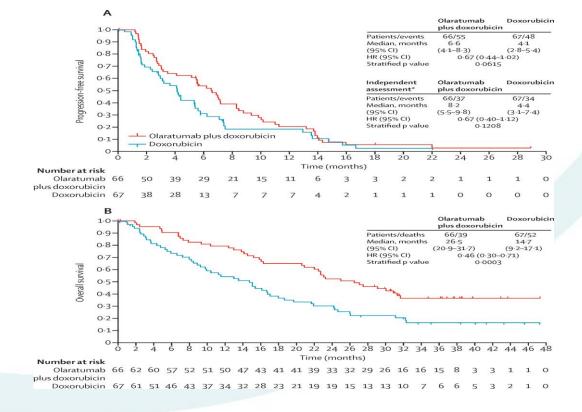


# Immunothérapie humorale : anticorps.

Bevacizumab :

cancer gastrique et jonction oesogastrique NSCLC carcinome urothéliaux

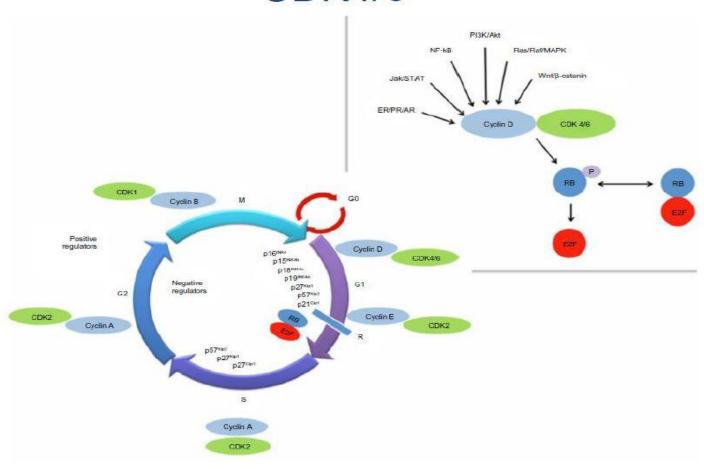




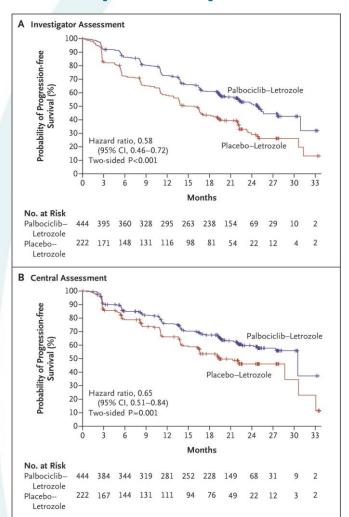


# Thérapie du cycle cellulaire

# Mécanisme d'action des inhibiteurs de CDK4/6



# Thérapie du cycle cellulaire



1<sup>ère</sup> ligne de traitement standard du cancer du sein métastatique ER (+), Her 2 (-)

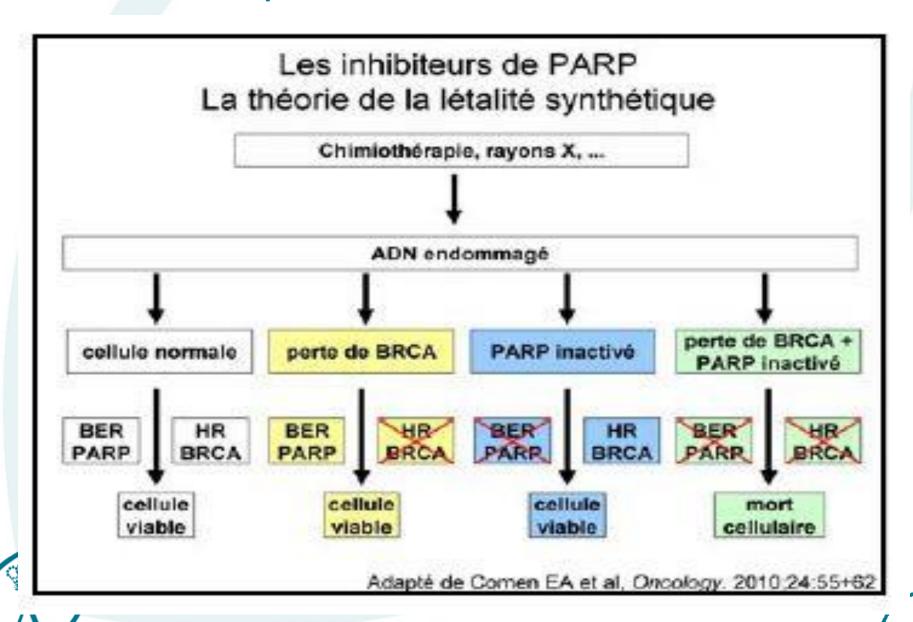
Palbociclib Ribociclib Abemaciclib

Toxicités : Neutropénie (rarement fébrile) Diarrhées Hépatite médicamenteuse



Finn RS et al. N Engl J Med 2016;375:1925-1936.

# Mécanisme de réparation de l'ADN



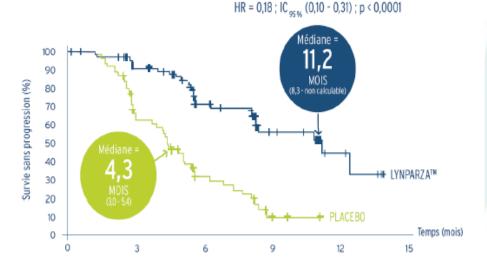
# **Parp inhibiteurs**

Rechute cancer ovarien platine-sensible Sein et BRCA muté Cancer de prostate (BRCA muté) ORL

Olaparib Véliparib niraparib Rucaparib

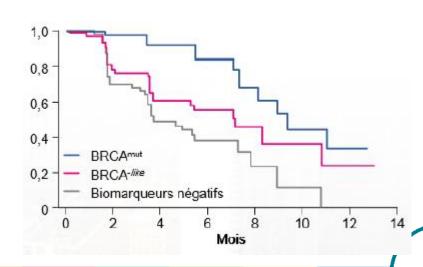
•••

Toxicités : Hématologique Fatigue Nausées – diarrhées



Suivi médian : 5,6 mois (4,5 - 8,7) au 30 juin 2010

#### Survie sans progression selon le sousgroupe moléculaire HRD





# Et encore ...



