Perioperative Immunotherapy in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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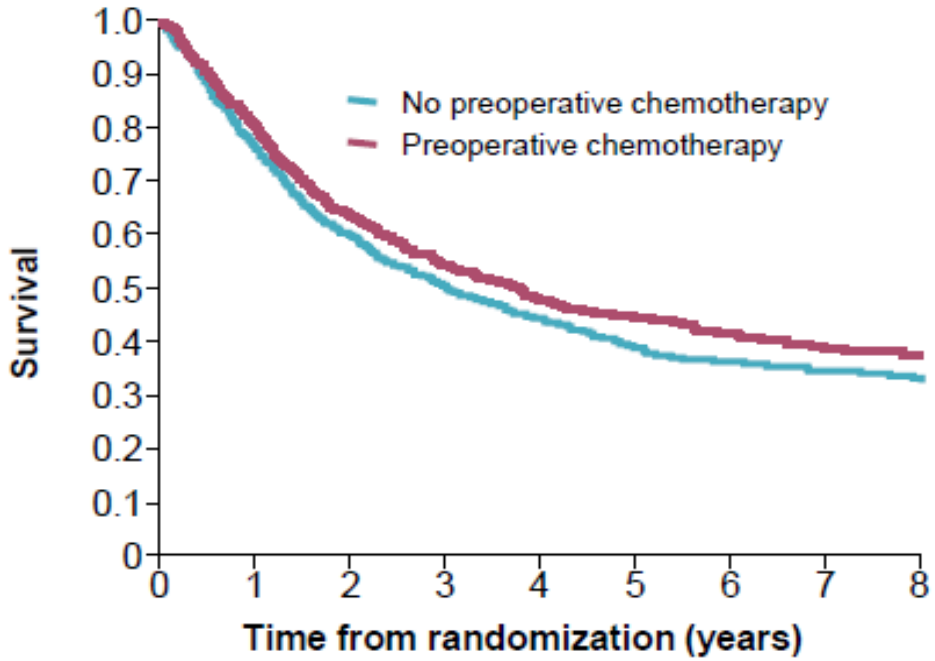
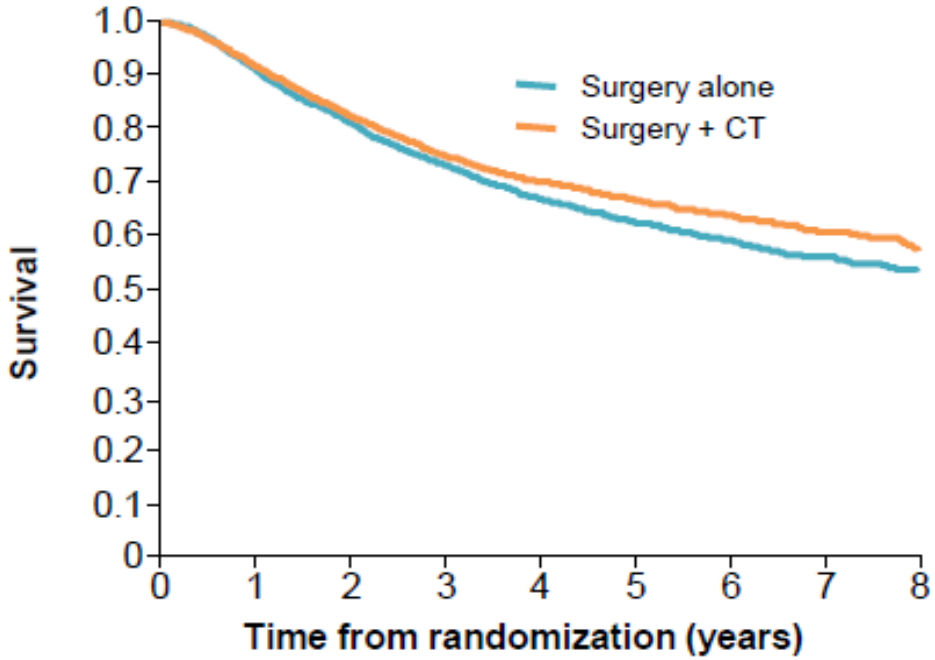
GECP lung cancer research

LUNG CANCER EARLY STAGES

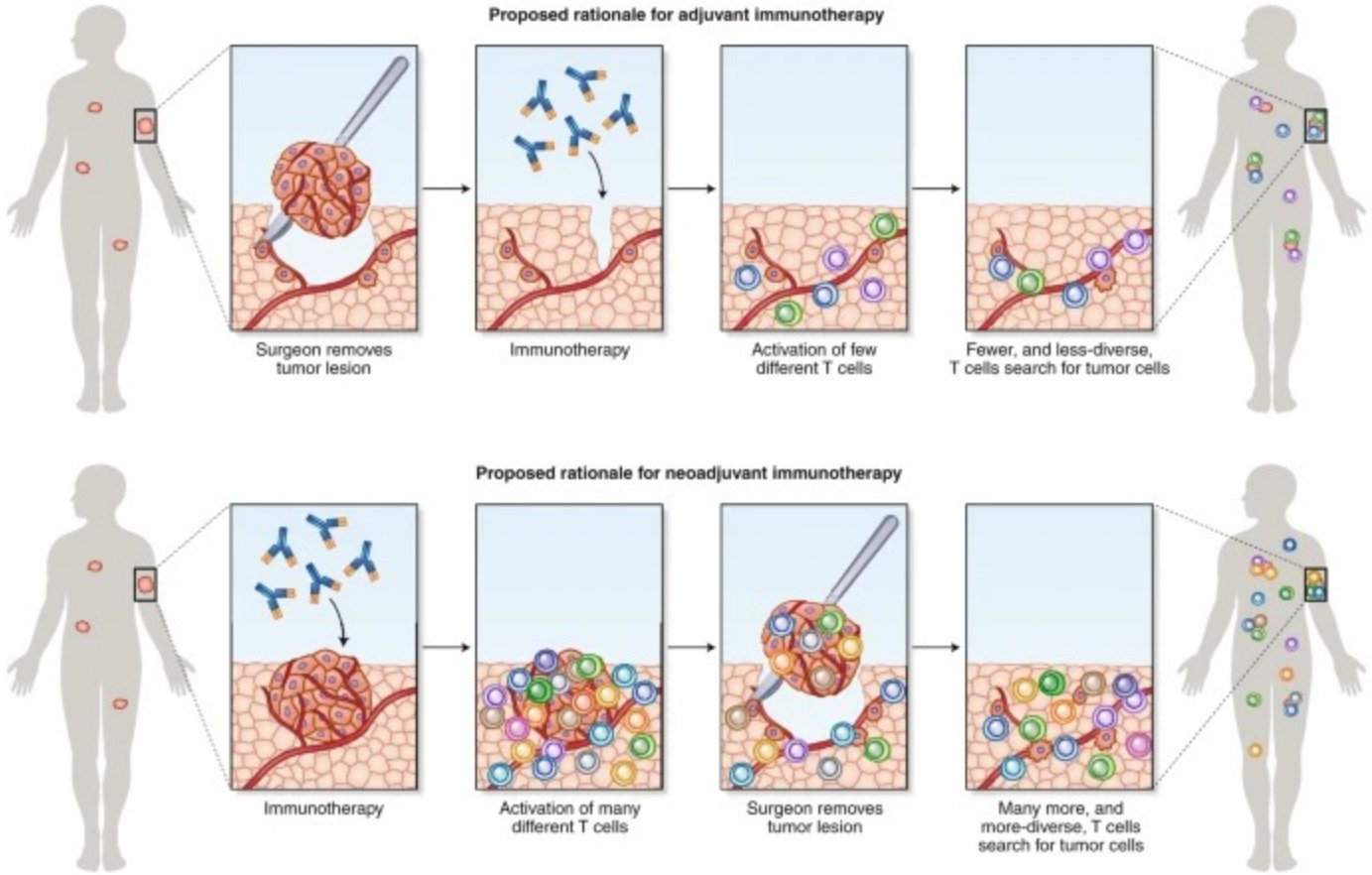
Background & Current Situation





	N	Absolute Δ5 yr OS	HR	*P* value
Neoadjuvant Trials	2385	5%	0.87 (95% CI 0.78-0.96)	0.007
Adjuvant Trials	8447	4%	0.86 (95% CI 0.81-0.92)	<0.0001

Fig. 1: Neoadjuvant and adjuvant approaches to immunotherapy.



In adjuvant approaches, shown above, immunotherapy (as indicated by the antibodies) is given after surgery, which results in the activation of T cells directed to different antigens, as indicated by the different colors. In neoadjuvant approaches, therapy is given before surgery, which results in the raising of a more diverse T cell response.

Neoadjuvant Immunotherapy in NSCLC

- Checkmate 816
- NADIM II

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CheckMate 816 study design[a]

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Newly diagnosed, resectable, stage IB (≥ 4 cm)-IIIA NSCLC (per TNM 7th edition)
- ECOG performance status 0-1
- No known sensitizing *EGFR* mutations or *ALK* alterations

Stratified by
Stage (IB-II vs IIIA), PD-L1[b] (≥ 1% vs < 1%[c]), and sex

N = 358

R 1:1

Primary analysis population

NIVO 360 mg Q3W + chemo[d] Q3W (3 cycles)

Chemo[e] Q3W (3 cycles)

NIVO 3 mg/kg Q2W (3 cycles) + IPI 1 mg/kg (cycle 1 only)[f]

FDA approved 3/2022

Radiologic restaging → Surgery (within 6 weeks post-treatment) → Optional adjuvant chemo ± RT[g] → Follow-up

Primary endpoints
- pCR by BIPR
- EFS by BICR

Secondary endpoints
- MPR by BIPR
- OS
- Time to death or distant metastases

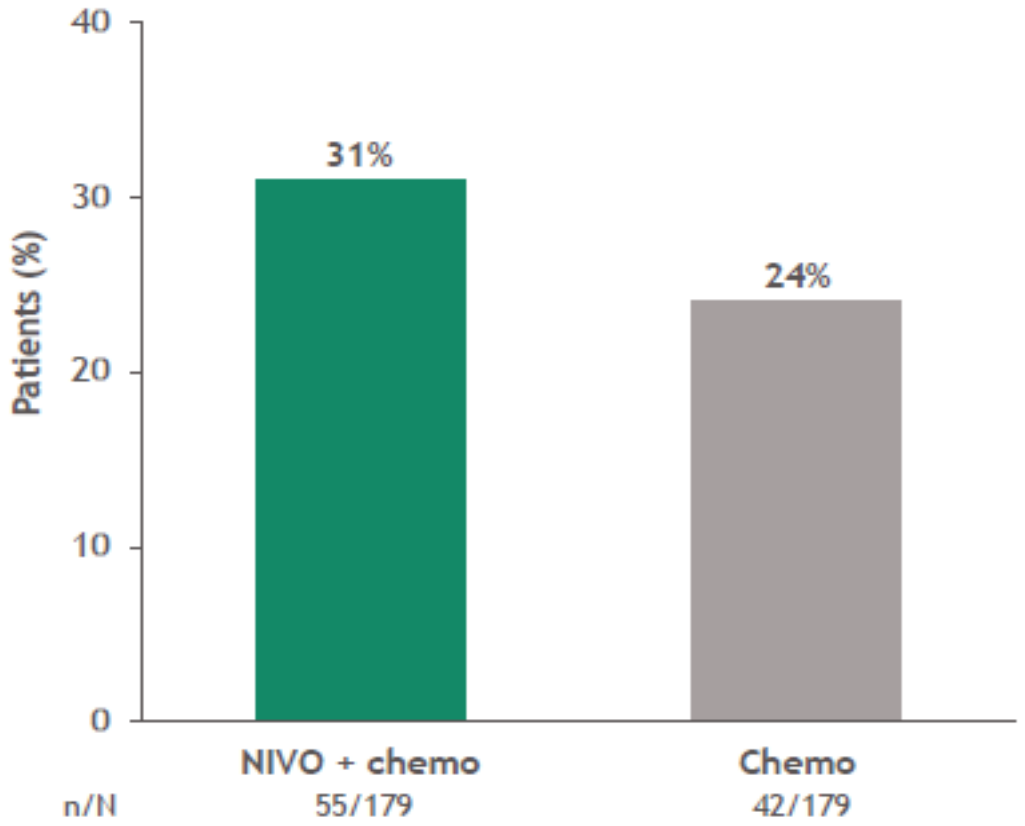
Exploratory endpoints
- ORR by BICR
- Predictive biomarkers (PD-L1, TMB, ctDNA[h])

Objective response rate and radiographic down-staging

Objective response rate

Patients, n (%)	NIVO + chemo (n = 179)	Chemo (n = 179)
ORR[a]	96 (54)[b]	67 (37)[b]
Best overall response		
Complete response	1 (1)	3 (2)
Partial response	95 (53)	64 (36)
Stable disease	70 (39)	88 (49)
Progressive disease	8 (4)	11 (6)
Not evaluable	1 (1)	1 (1)
Not reported	4 (2)	12 (7)

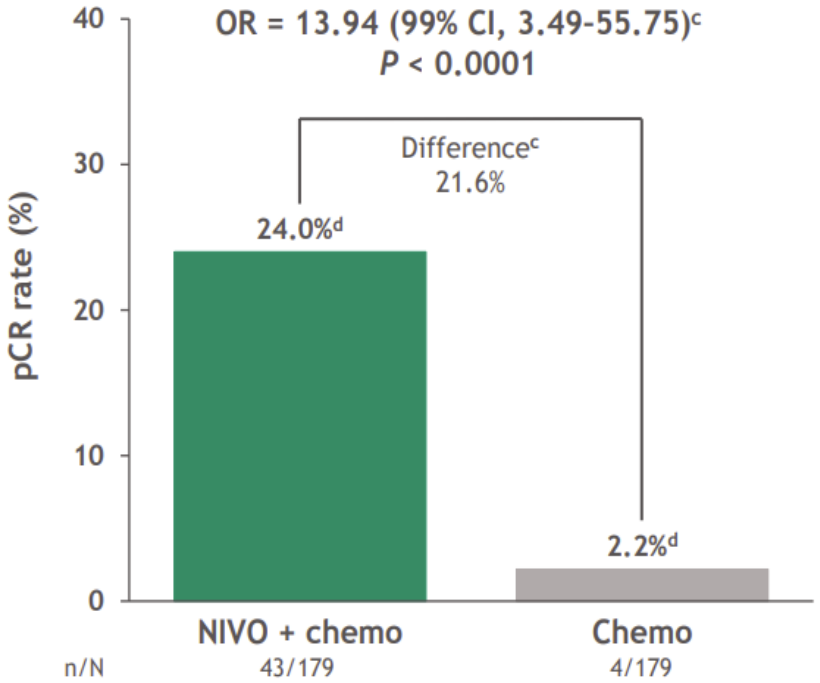
Patients with radiographic down-staging[c]



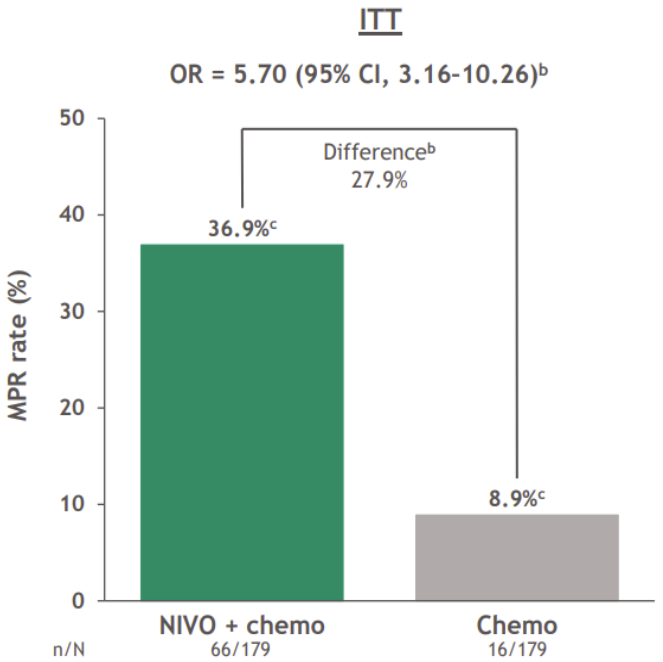
[a]Objective response rate was up to the presurgical scan; [b]ORR rates 95% CI: NIVO + chemo, 46-61; chemo, 30-45; [c]Decrease in stage from baseline to presurgical scan.

Primary endpoint: pCR[a] rate with neoadjuvant NIVO + chemo vs chemo

Primary endpoint: ITT (ypT0N0)[b]

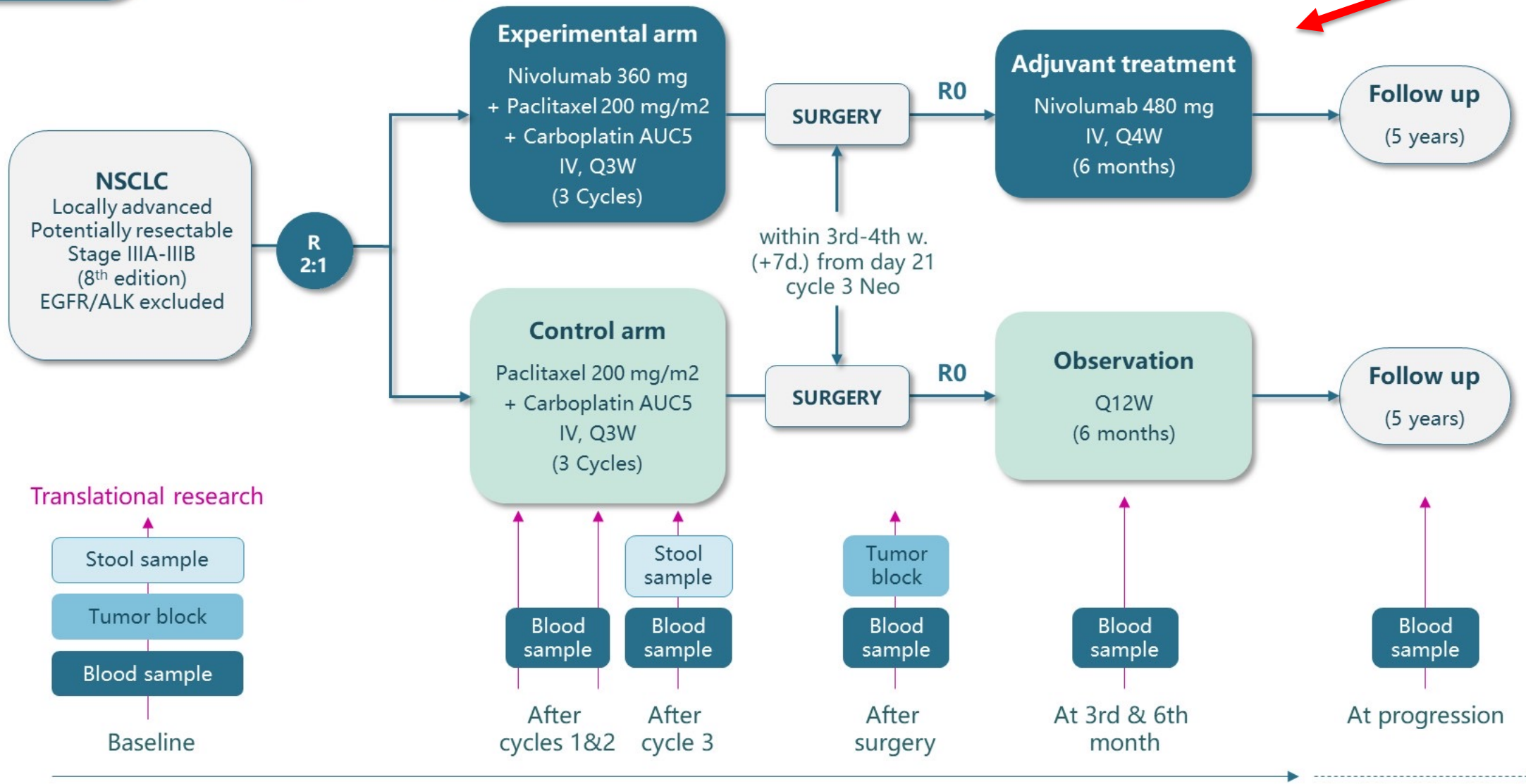


MPR[a] rate with neoadjuvant NIVO + chemo vs chemo



[a]Per BIPR; MPR: ≤ 10% residual viable tumor cells in both the primary tumor (lung) and sampled lymph nodes; [b]Calculated by stratified Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel method; [c]MPR rates 95% CI: NIVO + chemo, 29.8-44.4; chemo, 5.2-14.1.

NADIM II Study design



NADIM II (NCT03838159) is a randomized, phase 2, open-label, multicentre study evaluating nivolumab + chemotherapy vs chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment for potentially resectable NSCLC

PRESENTED BY: **Mariano Provencio MD, PhD.**
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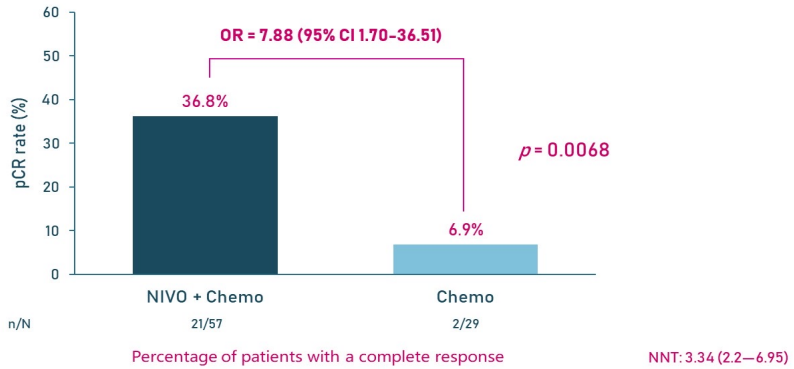
NADIM II Primary endpoint - pCR

pCR[a] rate with neoadjuvant NIVO + CT vs CT in the ITT population[b]



Percentage of patients with a complete response

NNT: 3.34 (2.2—6.95)

[a]pCR was defined as 0% residual viable tumor cells in both primary tumor (lung) and sampled lymph nodes; [b]Patients who did not undergo surgery were considered as non-responders
Chemo, chemotherapy; ITT, intention-to-treat; Nivo, nivolumab; pCR, pathological complete response; RR, risk ratio

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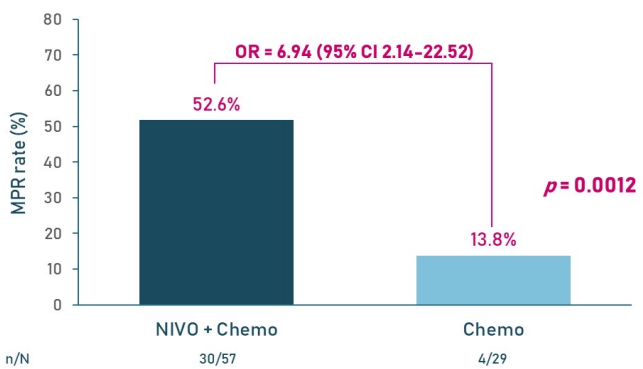
NADIM II Secondary endpoints - MPR

MPR[a] rate with neoadjuvant NIVO + CT vs CT in the ITT population[b]



Percentage of patients with a complete response or a major response

NNT: 2.57 (1.76-4.81)

[a]MPR was defined as ≤10% residual viable tumor cells in both the primary tumor (lung) and sampled lymph nodes; [b]Patients who did not undergo surgery were considered as non-responders
Chemo, chemotherapy; ITT, intention-to-treat; MPR, major pathological response; Nivo, nivolumab; RR, risk ratio

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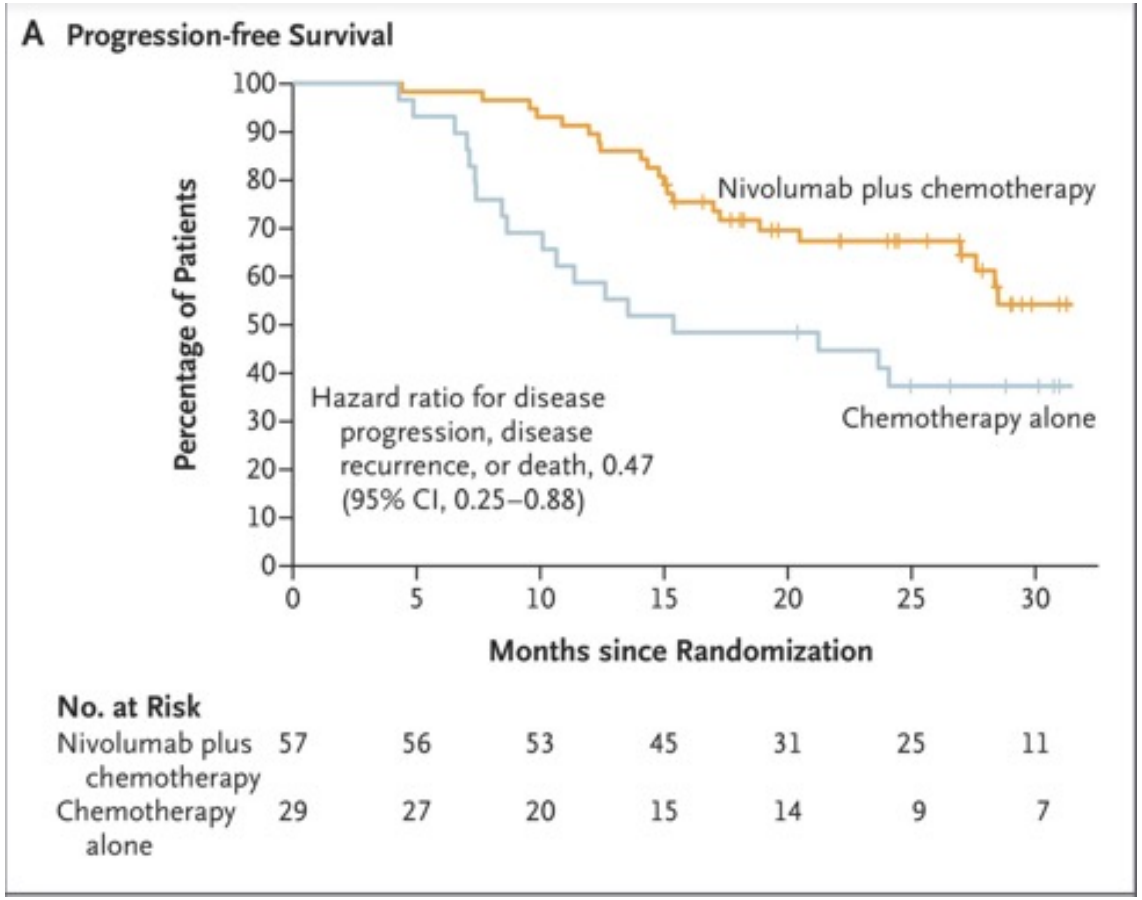
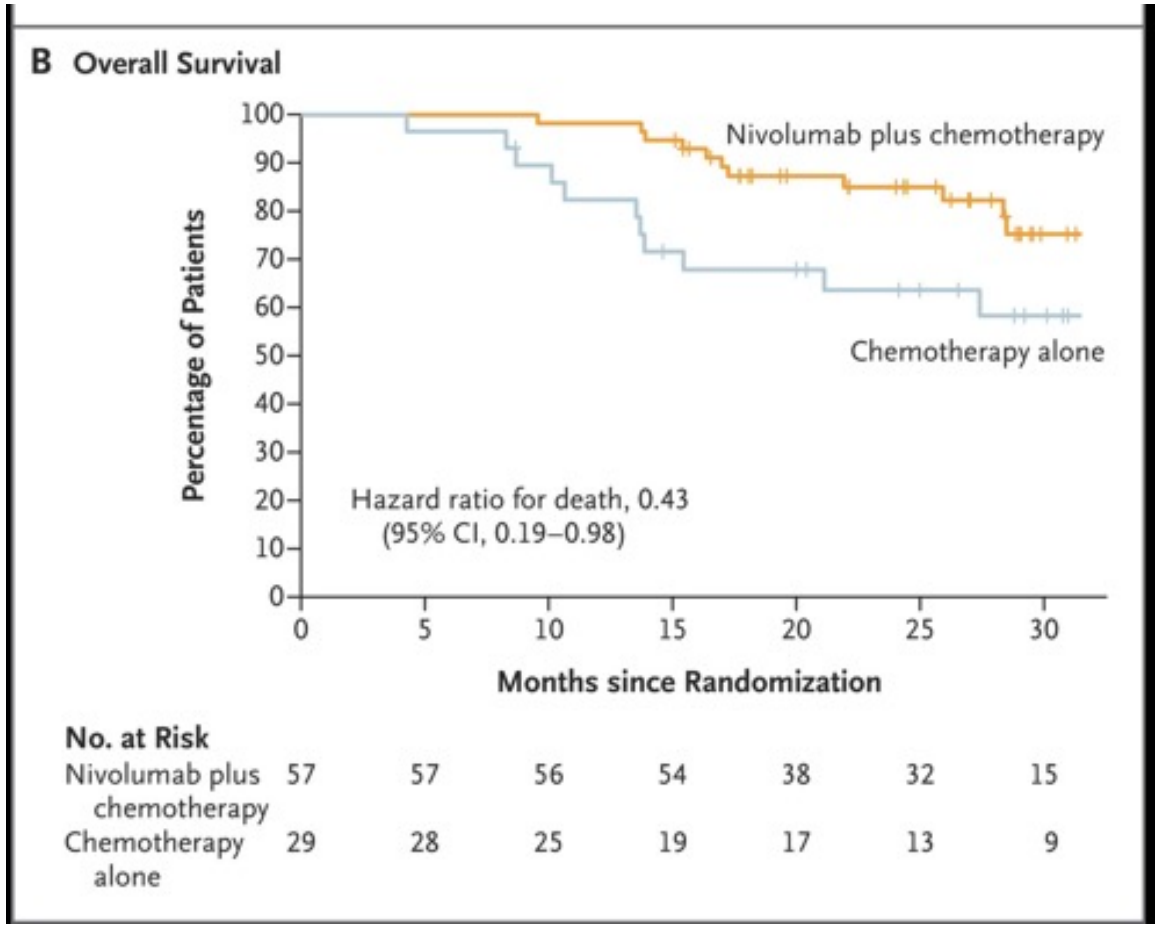
Neoadjuvant Nivolumab and Chemotherapy in Stage III Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer





Provencio M, et al.N Engl J Med 2023; 389:504-513

ADJUVANT IMMUNOTHERAPY IN NSCLC

*IMPOWER 010

*Keynote 091

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IMpower010: Phase III randomised trial of atezolizumab vs BSC in early-stage NSCLC

Completely resected stage IB-IIIA[a] NSCLC

- Stage IB tumors ≥4 cm
- ECOG 0-1
- Lobectomy
- Tumor tissue for PD-L1 analysis

Cisplatin + pemetrexed, gemcitabine, docetaxel or vinorelbine

1-4 cycles

N=1280

R 1:1

No crossover

Atezolizumab 1200 mg q21d x 16 cycles or 1 year

N = 1005

BSC

Survival follow-up

Stratification factors

- Sex | Stage | Histology | PD-L1 status

Primary endpoint

- Investigator-assessed DFS tested hierarchically

Key secondary endpoints

- OS in ITT | DFS in PD-L1 TC ≥50% | 3-yr and 5-year DFS

Key exploratory endpoints

- OS biomarker analyses

Clinical cutoff: 18 April 2022. Both arms included observation and regular scans for disease recurrence on the same schedule. ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, q21d, every 21 days.
[a] Per UICC/AJCC staging system, 7th edition. [b] Two-sided α=0.05.

Hierarchical statistical testing of endpoints

DFS in PD-L1 TC ≥1% stage II–IIIA population[b]

If positive:

DFS in all-randomized stage II–IIIA population[b]

If positive:

DFS in ITT population (stage IB-IIIA)[b]

If positive:

OS in ITT population[b]

Endpoint was met at DFS IA

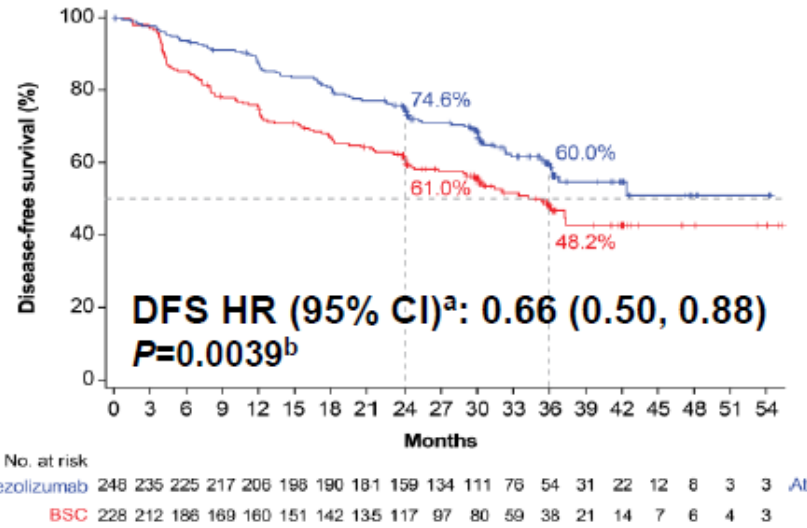
Endpoint was not met at DFS IA and follow up is ongoing

Endpoint was not formally tested

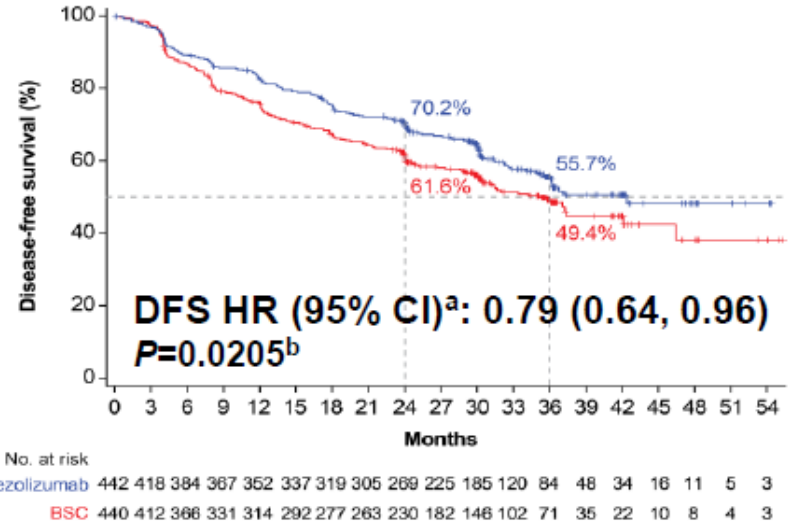
Recap of DFS and OS data from the DFS IA[1,2]

(data cutoff: 21 Jan '21, median follow-up: 32 months)

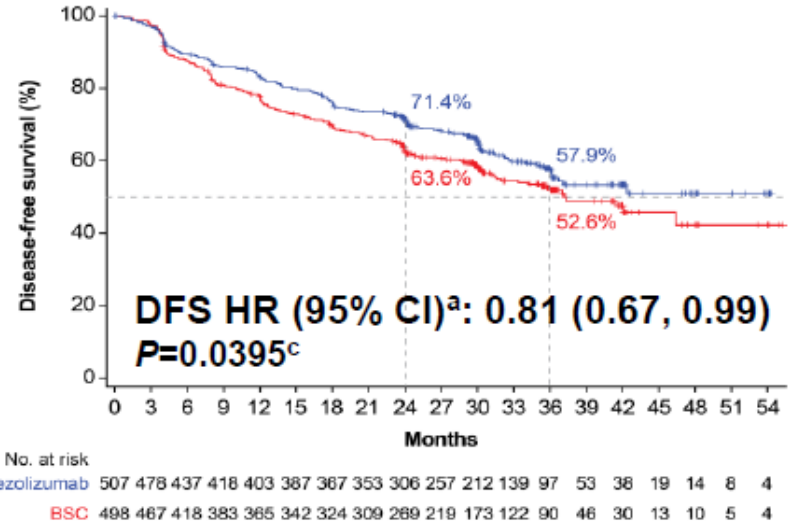
DFS: PD-L1 TC ≥1% stage II-IIIA population



DFS: All-randomised stage II-IIIA population



DFS: ITT (randomised stage IB-IIIA) population



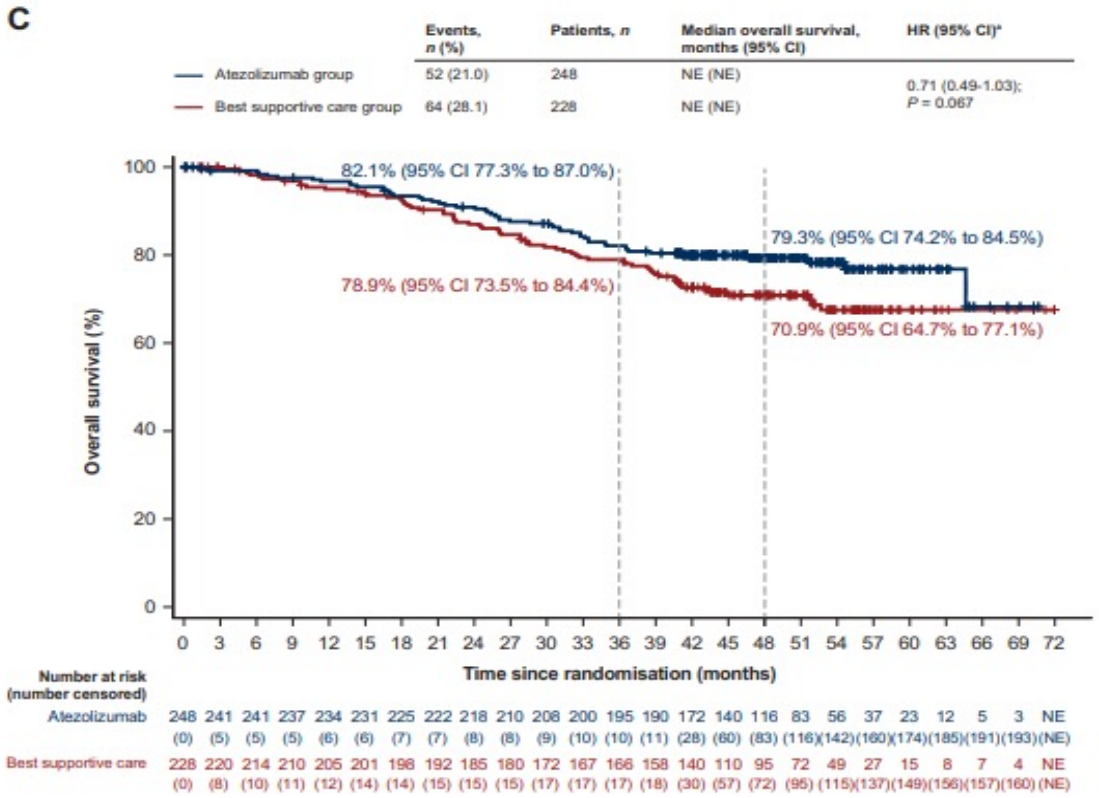
- **OS data** were not mature (event to patient ratio in ITT was 19% in atezolizumab arm, 18% in BSC arm)
  - PD-L1 TC ≥1% stage II-IIIA population: OS HR, 0.77 (95% CI: 0.51, 1.17)[a]
  - All-randomised stage II-IIIA population: OS HR, 0.99 (95% CI: 0.73, 1.33)[a]
  - ITT (randomised stage IB-IIIA) population: OS HR, 1.07 (95% CI: 0.80, 1.42)[a]

Clinical cutoff: 21 Jan 2021. [a] Stratified. [b] Statistical significance boundary for DFS crossed. [c] Statistical significance boundary for DFS not crossed.

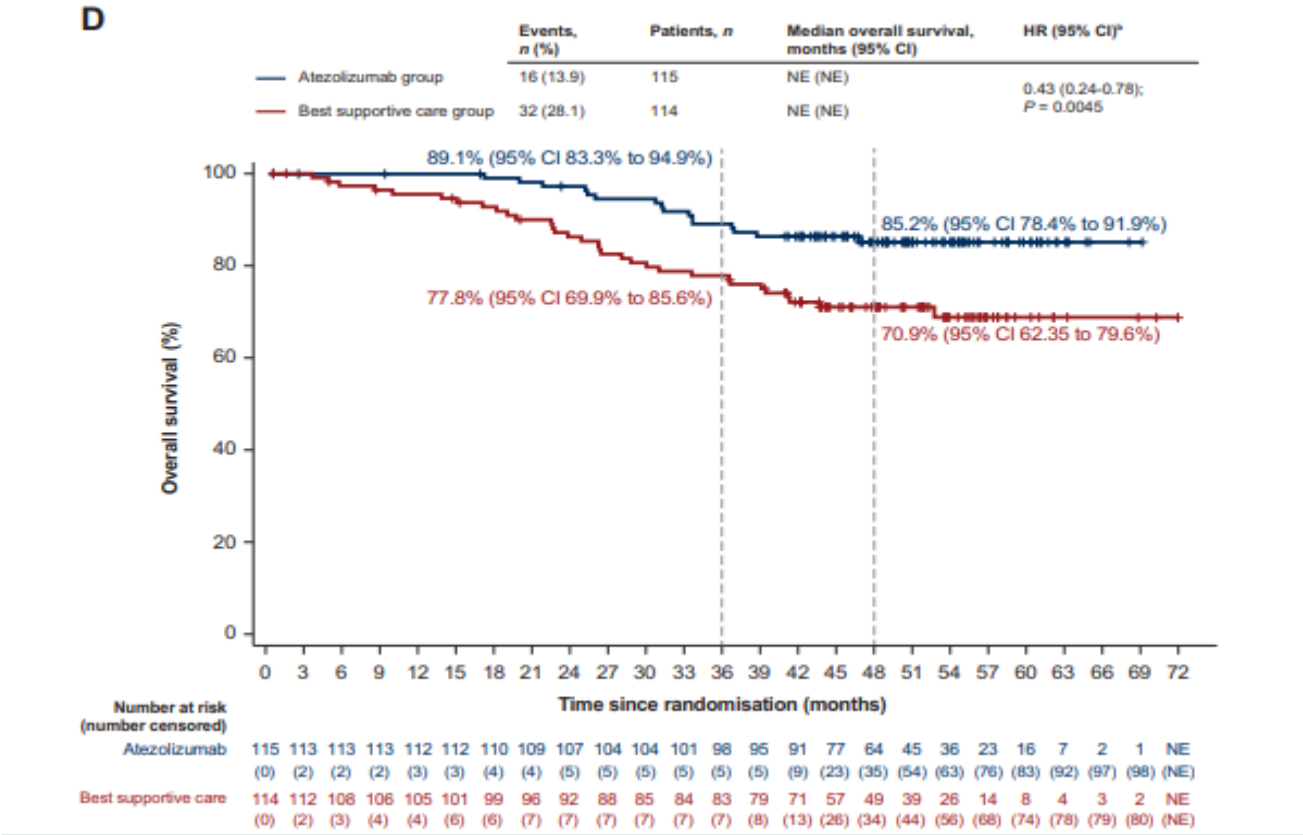
1. Felip, E et al Lancet 2021; 938; 1344-1357; 2. Wakelee. HA et al ASCO 2021; abs #8500.

Overall Survival (data inmature)

Stage II-IIIA PD-L1 TC >1%

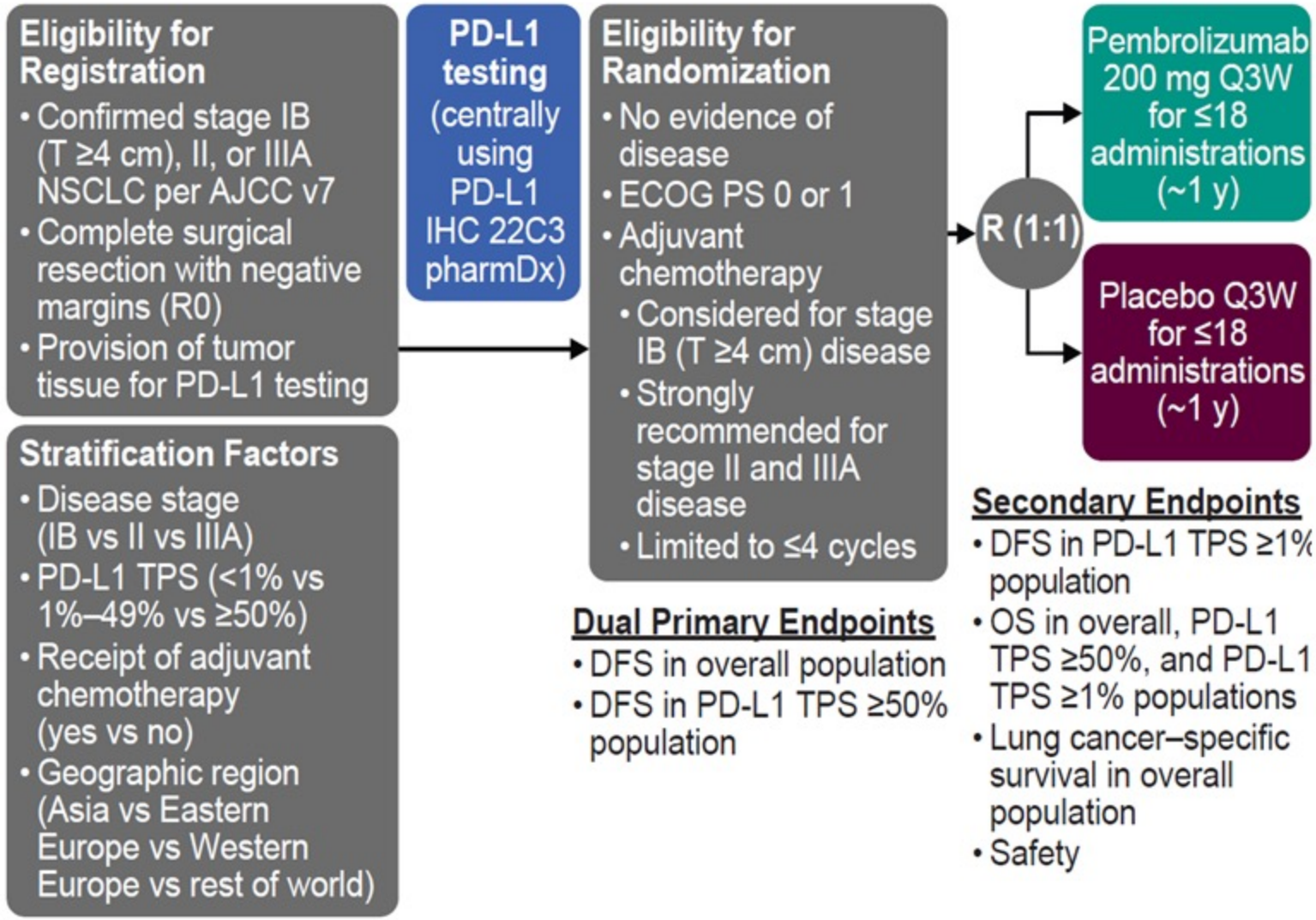


Stage II-IIIA PD-L1 TC >50%



Felip E. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2023.07.001

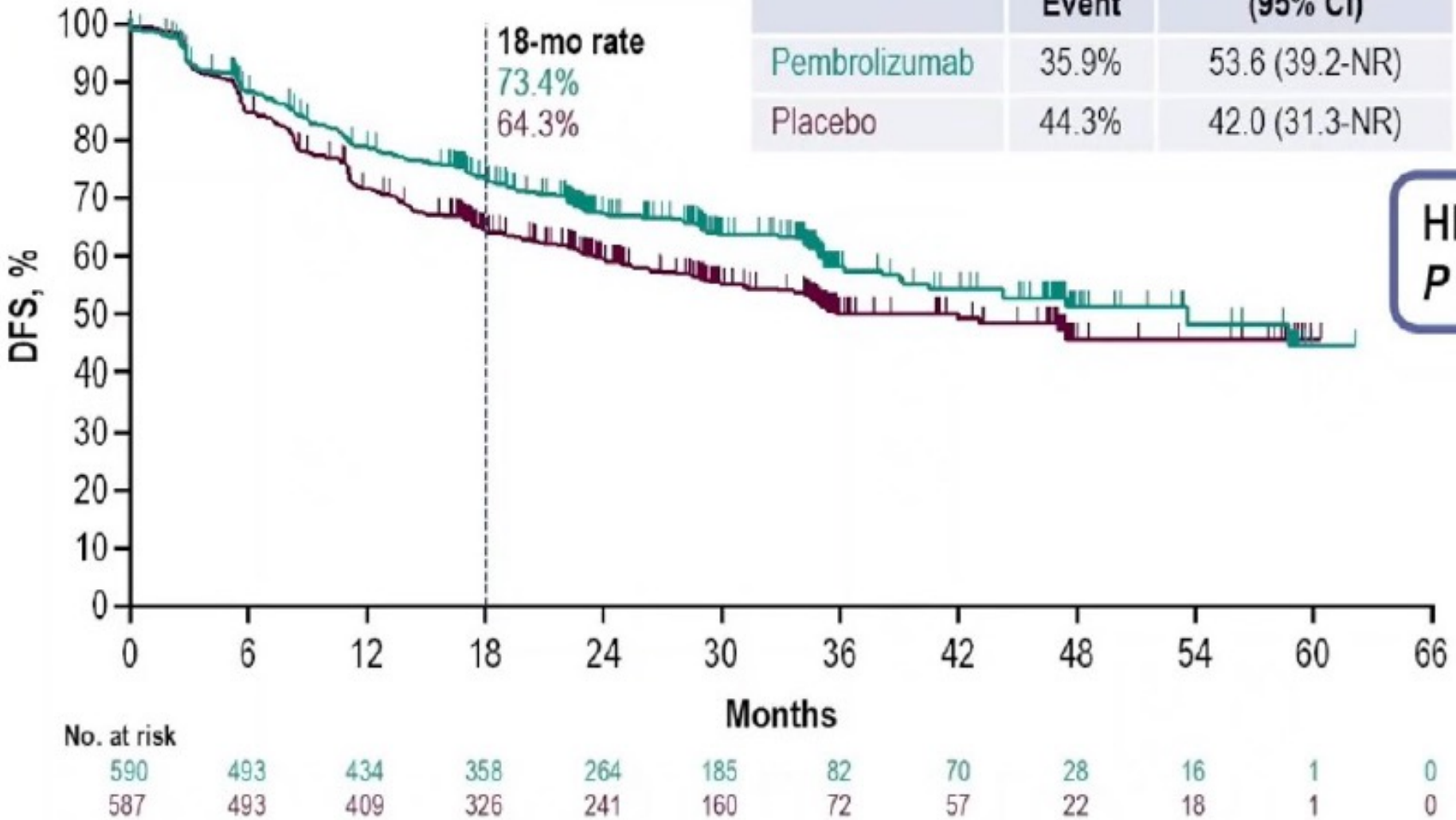
PEARLS/KEYNOTE-091 Study Design



ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Q3W, every 3 weeks.

DFS, Overall Population

	Pts w/ Event	Median, mo (95% CI)
Pembrolizumab	35.9%	53.6 (39.2-NR)
Placebo	44.3%	42.0 (31.3-NR)



HR 0.76 (95% CI, 0.63-0.91)
P = 0.0014

ESMO VIRTUAL PLENARY

Response assessed per RECIST v1.1 by investigator review.
Data cutoff date: September 20, 2021

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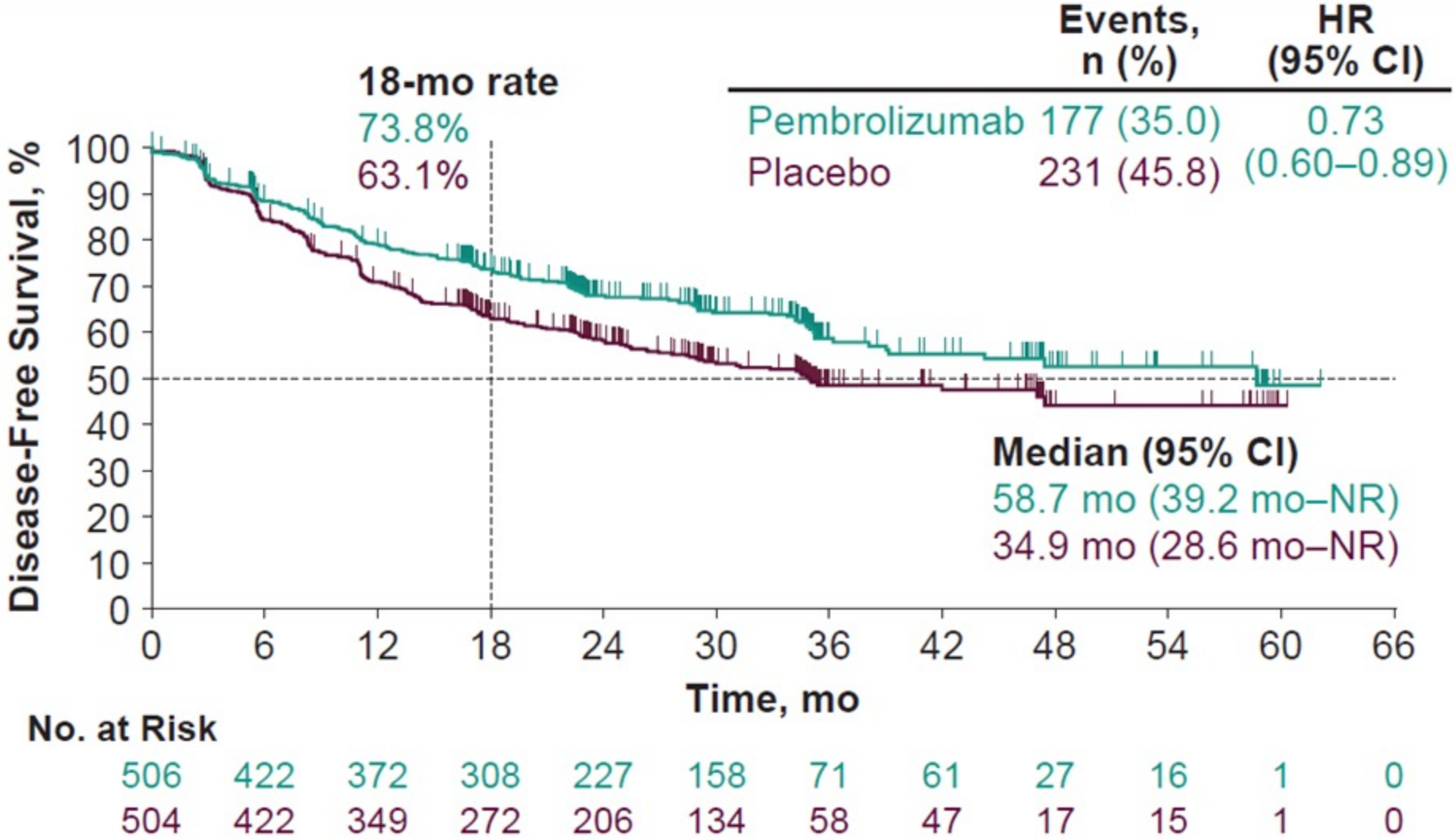
Disease-Free Survival in Patients Who Received ≥1 Cycle of Adjuvant Chemotherapy



NR, not reached.

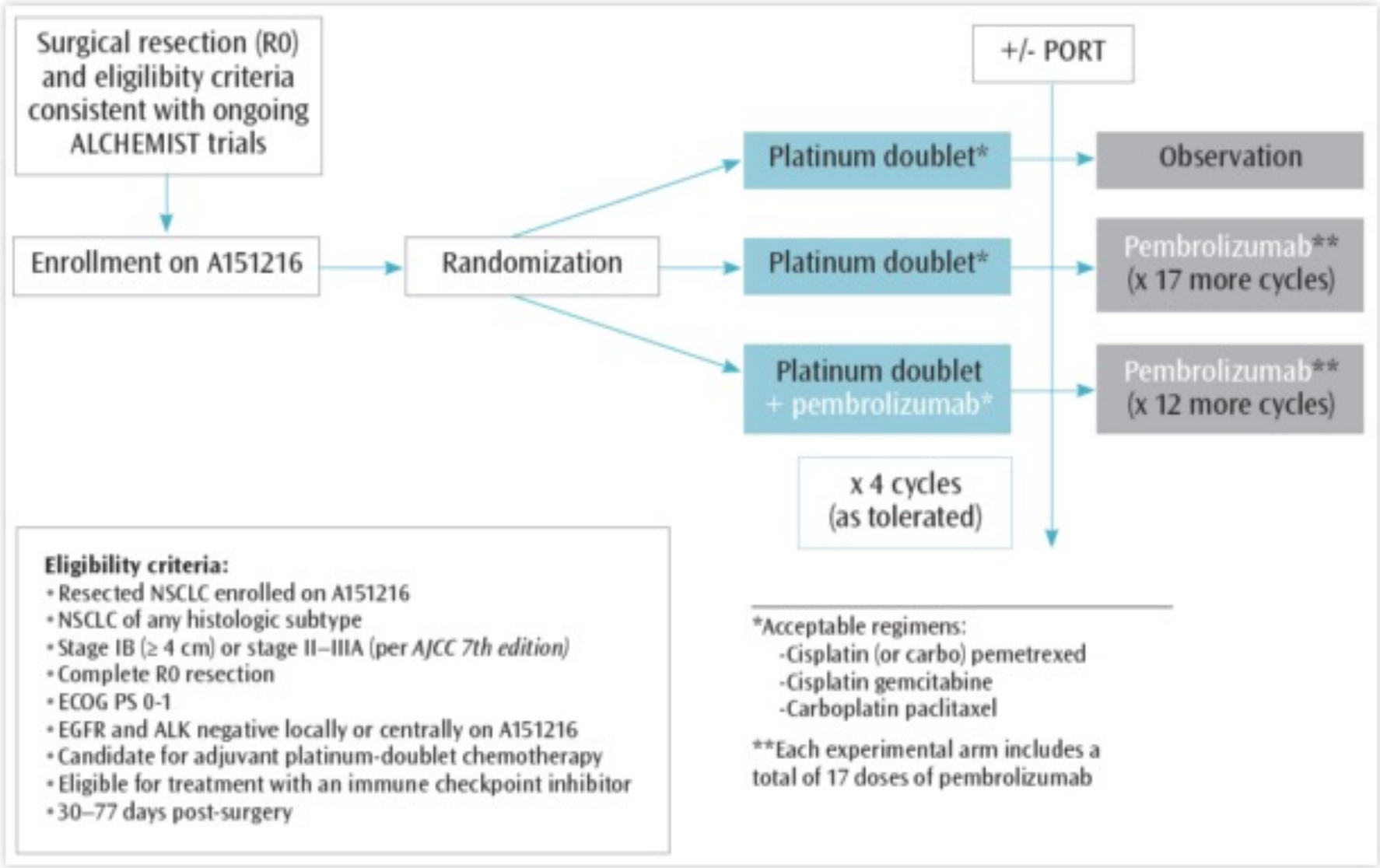
Summary and Conclusions

- Pembrolizumab provided statistically significant, clinically meaningful DFS improvement versus placebo in the overall population
  - Median DFS of 53.6 months with pembrolizumab vs 42.0 months with placebo (HR, 0.76)
  - Generally consistent DFS benefit in participants with PD-L1 TPS <1%, 1-49%, and ≥50%
  - OS data are immature
  - DFS in the PD-L1-defined populations and OS will be tested at future analyses according to the analysis plan
- Pembrolizumab safety profile as expected
- **Data suggest pembrolizumab has the potential to be a new adjuvant treatment option for patients with stage IB (T ≥4 cm) to IIIA NSCLC following complete resection and adjuvant chemotherapy when recommended, regardless of PD-L1 expression**

ESMO VIRTUAL PLENARY

On January 26, 2023, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved pembrolizumab [redacted] for adjuvant treatment following resection and platinum-based chemotherapy for stage IB (T2a ≥4 cm), II, or IIIA non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), regardless PDL1

Figure 1. Schema: ALCHEMIST CHEMO-IO



NEOADJUVANT PLUS ADJUVANT (PERIOPERATIVE) IMMUNOTHERAPY IN NSCLC

*AEGEAN
*Keynote 671
*Neotorch
*Checkmate 77T

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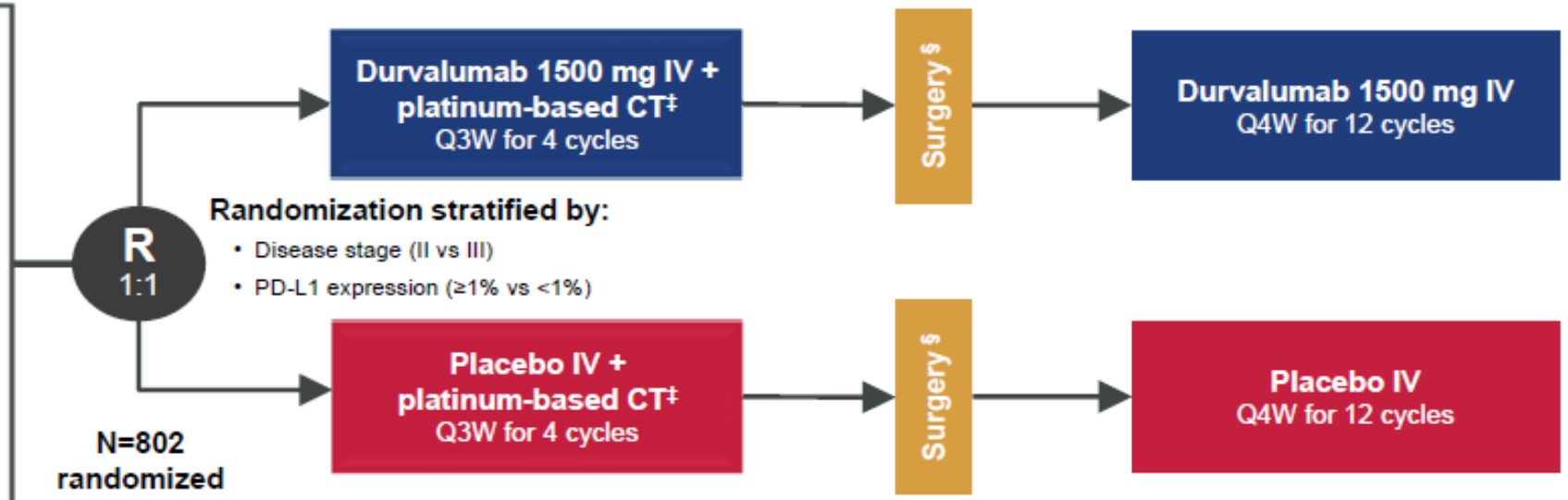
AEGEAN: a phase 3, global, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

AACR American Association for Cancer Research ANNUAL MEETING 2023
APRIL 14-19 • #AACR23

Study population

- Treatment-naïve
- ECOG PS 0 or 1
- Resectable NSCLC* (stage IIA–IIIB[N2]; AJCC 8th ed)
- Lobectomy, sleeve resection, or bilobectomy as planned surgery*
- Confirmed PD-L1 status†
- No documented *EGFR/ALK* aberrations*



Endpoints: All efficacy analyses performed on a modified population that excludes patients with documented *EGFR/ALK* aberrations¶

Primary:

- pCR by central lab (per IASLC 2020[1])
- EFS using BICR (per RECIST v1.1)

Key secondary:

- MPR by central lab (per IASLC 2020[1])
- DFS using BICR (per RECIST v1.1)
- OS

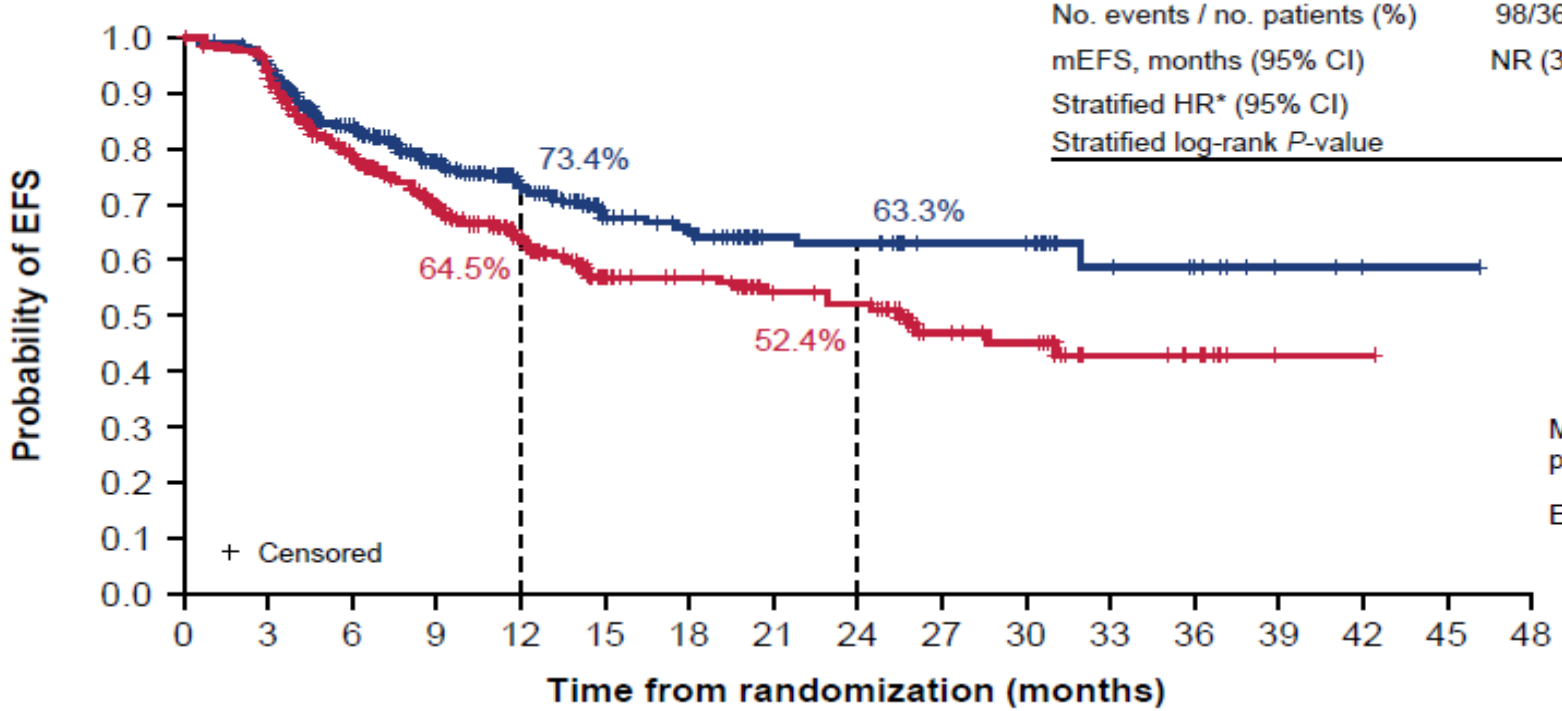
*The protocol was amended while enrollment was ongoing to exclude (1) patients with tumors classified as T4 for any reason other than size; (2) patients with planned pneumonectomies; and (3) patients with documented *EGFR/ALK* aberrations. †Ventana SP263 immunohistochemistry assay. ‡Choice of CT regimen determined by histology and at the investigator's discretion. For non-squamous: cisplatin + pemetrexed or carboplatin + pemetrexed. For squamous: carboplatin + paclitaxel or cisplatin + gemcitabine (or carboplatin + gemcitabine for patients who have comorbidities or who are unable to tolerate cisplatin per the investigator's judgment). §Post-operative radiotherapy (PORT) was permitted where indicated per local guidance. ¶All efficacy analyses reported in this presentation were performed on the mITT population, which includes all randomized patients who did not have documented *EGFR/ALK* aberrations. AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; BICR, blinded independent central review; DFS, disease-free survival; EFS, event-free survival; mITT, modified intent-to-treat; MPR, major pathologic response; pCR, pathologic complete response.

[1]Travis WD, et al. *J Thorac Oncol* 2020;15:709-40.

EFS using RECIST v1.1 (BICR) (mITT)

First planned interim analysis of EFS

	D arm	PBO arm
No. events / no. patients (%)	98/366 (26.8)	138/374 (36.9)
mEFS, months (95% CI)	NR (31.9–NR)	25.9 (18.9–NR)
Stratified HR* (95% CI)	0.68 (0.53–0.88)	
Stratified log-rank *P*-value	0.003902	



Median follow-up (range) in censored patients: 11.7 months (0.0–46.1)

EFS maturity: 31.9%

No. at risk:

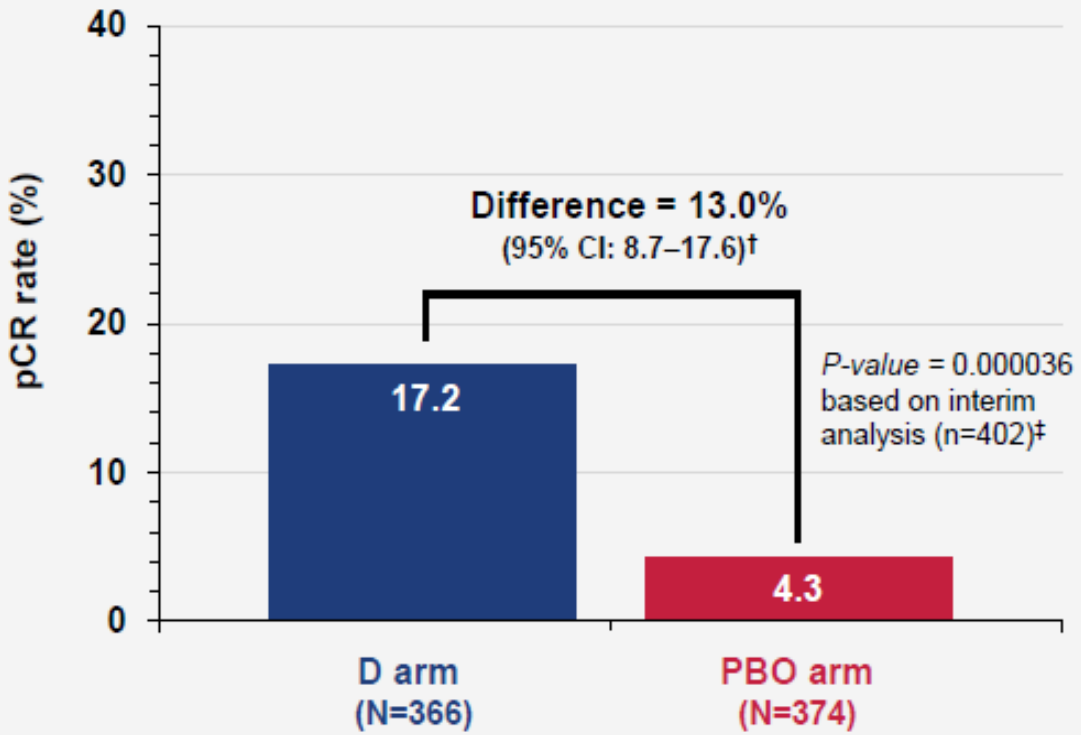
D arm	366	336	271	194	140	90	78	50	49	31	30	14	11	3	1	1	0
PBO arm	374	339	257	184	136	82	74	53	50	30	25	16	13	1	1	0	0

DCO = Nov 10, 2022. EFS is defined as time from randomization to the earliest of: (A) progressive disease (PD) that precludes surgery; (B) PD discovered and reported by the investigator upon attempting surgery that prevents completion of surgery; (C) local/distant recurrence using BICR per RECIST v1.1; or (D) death from any cause. *HR <1 favors the D arm versus the PBO arm. Median and landmark estimates calculated using the Kaplan–Meier method; HR calculated using a stratified Cox proportional hazards model; and *P*-value calculated using a stratified log rank test. Stratification factors: disease stage (II vs III) and PD-L1 expression status (<1% vs ≥1%). Significance boundary = 0.009899 (based on total 5% alpha), calculated using a Lan-DeMets alpha spending function with O'Brien Fleming boundary. mEFS, median EFS; NR, not reached.

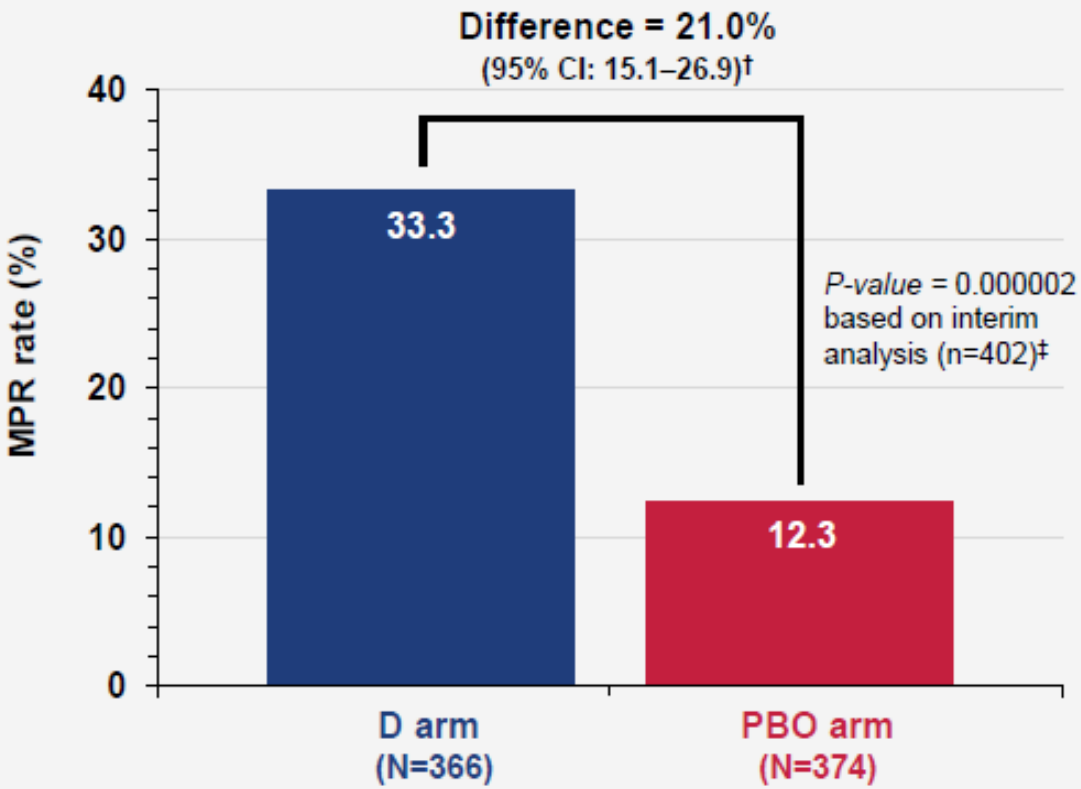
Pathologic response per IASLC 2020 methodology* (mITT)

Final analysis

pCR (central lab)



MPR (central lab)

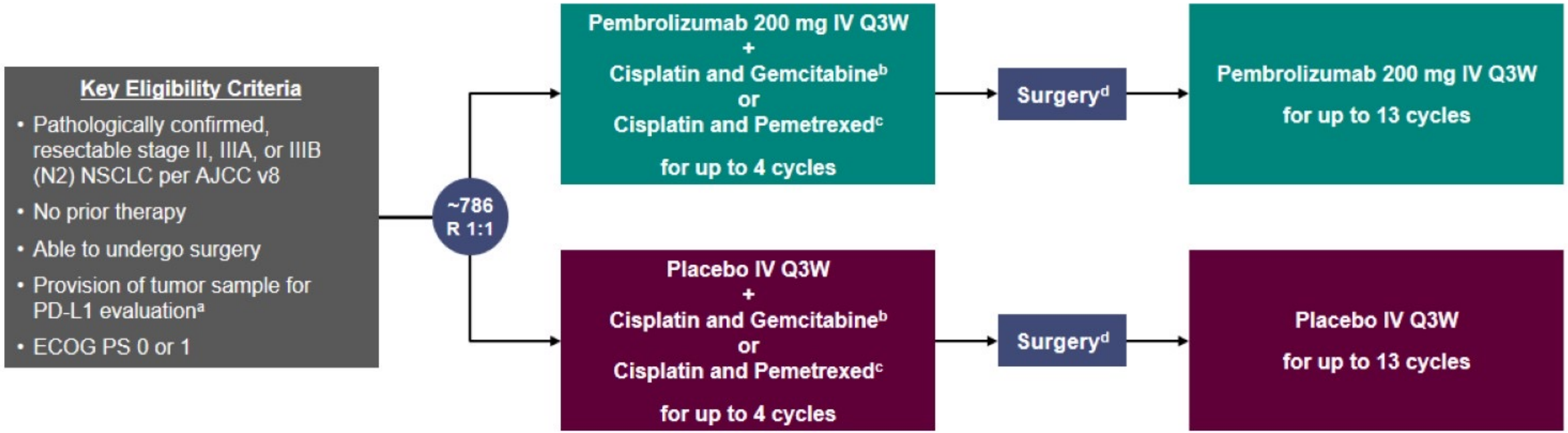


*Using IASLC recommendations for pathologic assessment of response to therapy, including gross assessment and processing of tumor bed (Travis WD, et al. *J Thorac Oncol* 2020;15:709-40). pCR = a lack of any viable tumor cells after complete evaluation of the resected lung cancer specimen and all sampled regional lymph nodes. MPR = less than or equal to 10% viable tumor cells in lung primary tumor after complete evaluation of the resected lung cancer specimen. To be eligible for pathologic assessment, patients needed to have received three cycles of neoadjuvant study Tx per protocol. Patients who were not evaluable were classified as non-responders. †CIs calculated by stratified Miettinen and Nurminen method. ‡No formal statistical testing was performed at the pCR final analysis (DCO: Nov 10, 2022; n=740 [data shown]). Statistical significance was achieved at the interim pCR analysis (DCO: Jan 14, 2022; n=402; *P*-value for pCR/MPR calculated using a stratified Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test with a significance boundary = 0.000082 calculated using a Lan-DeMets alpha spending function with O'Brien Fleming boundary).

Conclusions

- Perioperative durvalumab + neoadjuvant CT significantly improved both pCR and EFS among patients with resectable NSCLC versus neoadjuvant CT alone
  - Difference in pCR rate = 13.0% (95% CI: 8.7–17.6)
  - EFS HR = 0.68 (95% CI: 0.53–0.88); *P* = 0.003902; median follow-up of 11.7 months and 31.9% maturity
  - The AEGEAN study continues for assessment of longer-term EFS, as well as DFS and OS
- Improvements in both pCR and EFS were largely consistent across predefined subgroups
  - EFS benefit was observed regardless of the planned neoadjuvant platinum agent: the HR was 0.59 (95% CI: 0.35–1.00) for cisplatin and 0.73 (95% CI: 0.54–0.98) for carboplatin
- Perioperative durvalumab + neoadjuvant CT was associated with a manageable safety profile that was consistent with the known safety profiles of durvalumab and CT
  - The addition of durvalumab did not impact completion of neoadjuvant CT (4 cycles) or surgery
- AEGEAN is the first phase 3 study to describe the benefit of perioperative immunotherapy + neoadjuvant CT
- Perioperative durvalumab + neoadjuvant CT is a potential new treatment for patients with resectable NSCLC

KEYNOTE-671 Study Design
Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase 3 Trial



Stratification Factors
- Disease stage (II vs III)
- PD-L1 TPS[a] (<50% vs ≥50%)
- Histology (squamous vs nonsquamous)
- Geographic region (east Asia vs not east Asia)

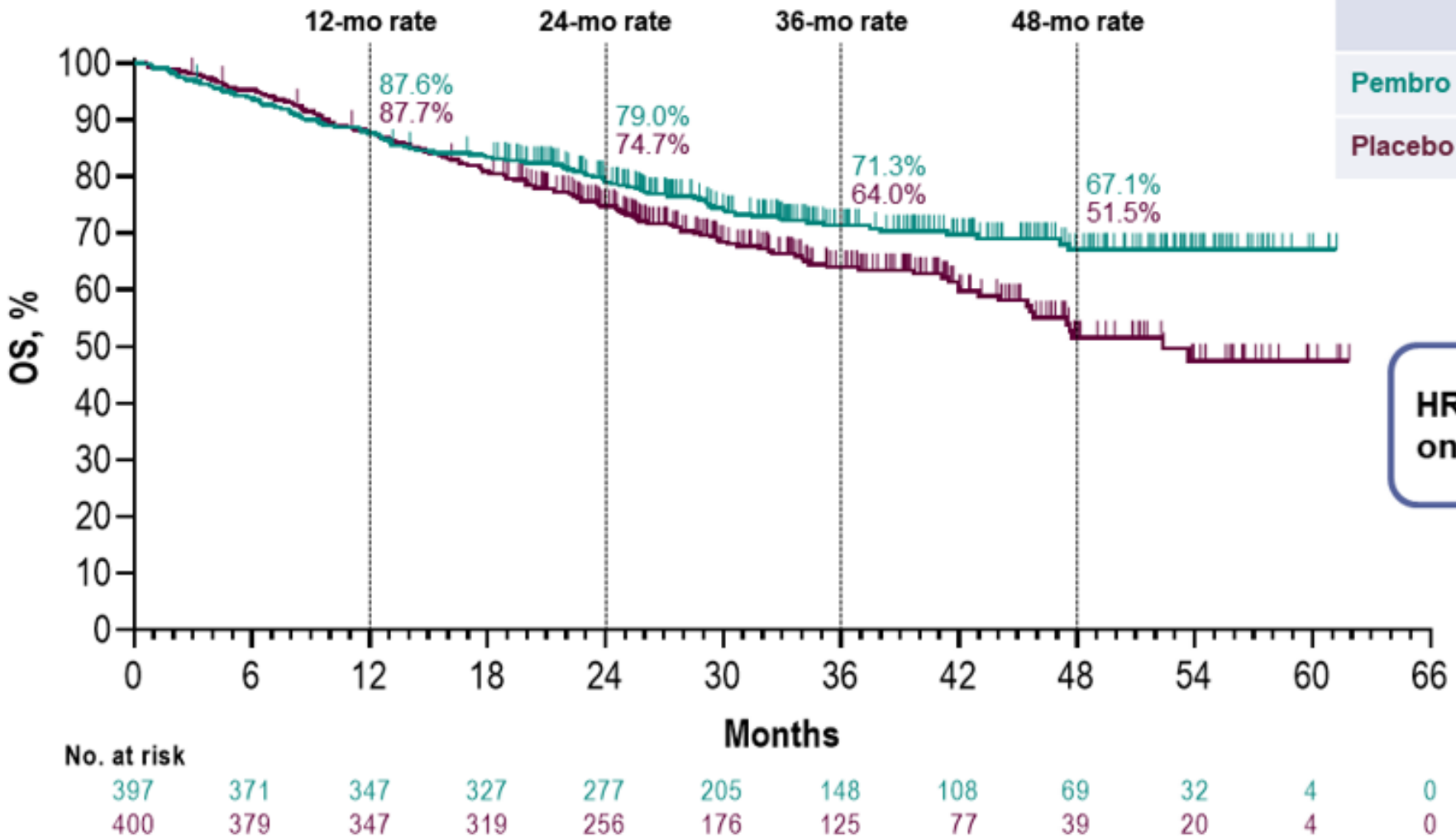
Dual primary end points: EFS per investigator review and OS

Key secondary end points: mPR and pCR per blinded, independent pathology review, and safety

[a] Assessed at a central laboratory using PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx. [b] Cisplatin 75 mg/m^2 IV Q3W + gemcitabine 1000 mg/m^2 IV on days 1 and 8 Q3W was permitted for squamous histology only. [c] Cisplatin 75 mg/m^2 IV Q3W + pemetrexed 500 mg/m^2 IV Q3W was permitted for nonsquamous histology only. [d] Radiotherapy was to be administered to participants with microscopic positive margins, gross residual disease, or extracapsular nodal extension following surgery and to participants who did not undergo planned surgery for any reason other than local progression or metastatic disease.
ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT03425643.

Overall Survival, IA2

Median Follow-Up: 36.6 months (range, 18.8-62.0)



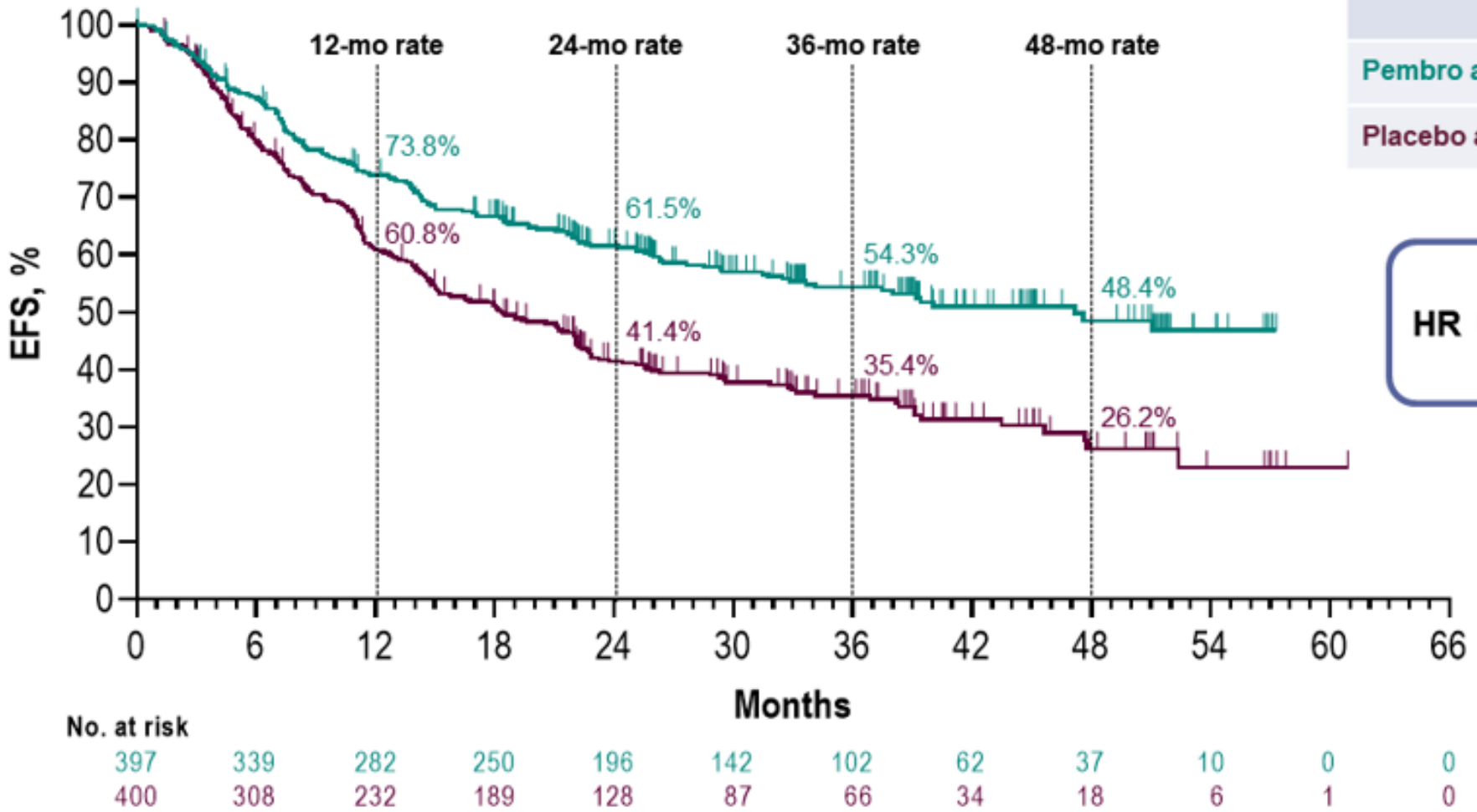
	Pts w/ Event	Median (95% CI), mo
Pembro arm	27.7%	NR (NR-NR)
Placebo arm	36.0%	52.4 (45.7-NR)

HR 0.72 (95% CI, 0.56-0.93)
one-sided *P* = 0.00517[a]

OS defined as time from randomization to death from any cause. [a] Significance boundary at IA2, one-sided *P* = 0.00543.
Data cutoff date for IA2: July 10, 2023.

Event-Free Survival, IA2

Median Follow-Up: 36.6 months (range, 18.8-62.0)



	Pts w/ Event	Median (95% CI), mo
Pembro arm	43.8%	47.2 (32.9-NR)
Placebo arm	62.0%	18.3 (14.8-22.1)

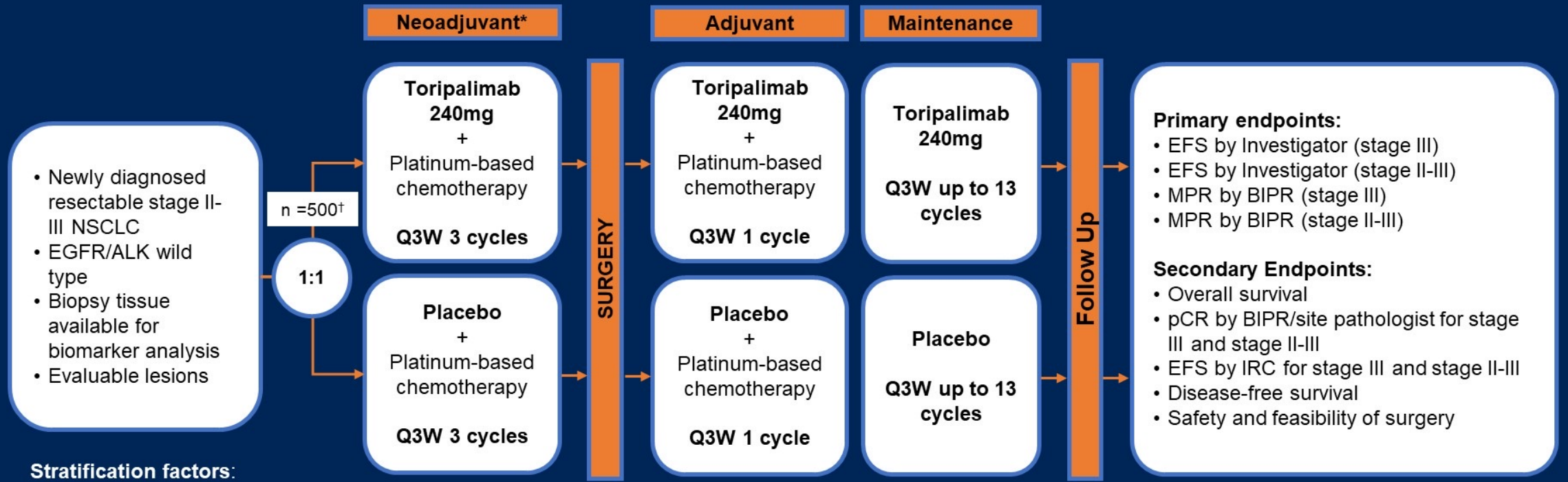
HR 0.59 (95% CI, 0.48-0.72)

EFS defined as time from randomization to first occurrence of local progression precluding planned surgery, unresectable tumor, progression or recurrence per RECIST v1.1 by investigator assessment, or death from any cause. Data cutoff date for IA2: July 10, 2023.

Summary and Conclusions

- A statistically significant, clinically important OS improvement was seen for neoadjuvant pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy followed by surgery and adjuvant pembrolizumab versus neoadjuvant chemotherapy and surgery alone
  - With median follow-up of 3 years, the HR for death was 0.72 (95% CI, 0.56-0.93)
  - Median OS was not reached in the pembrolizumab arm vs 52.4 months in the placebo arm
  - OS benefit was generally consistent across the majority of subgroups analyzed
- EFS benefit observed at IA1 was maintained at IA2
  - At IA2, median EFS was almost 2.5 years longer in the pembrolizumab arm compared with the placebo arm
- AE profile was consistent with IA1 with no new safety signals and no new treatment-related deaths
  - Any increases in incidence of individual treatment-related AE rates were mostly by 1-2 participants each
  - Most immune-mediated AEs were due to hypothyroidism
- **The significant OS improvement in the absence of new safety signals establishes the perioperative pembrolizumab regimen as a new standard of care for resectable stage II, IIIA, or IIIB (N2) NSCLC**
  - **On October 16, 2023, the US FDA granted pembrolizumab approval for the treatment of resectable (tumors ≥4 cm or node positive) NSCLC in combination with platinum-containing chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery**

Neotorch Study Design



Stratification factors:
- II vs IIIA vs IIIB
- Lobectomy vs pneumonectomy
- Non-squamous vs squamous
- PD-L1 TC expression: ≥ 1% vs < 1% or non-evaluable

*3 cycles of neoadjuvant chemotherapy with 4 cycles of peri-operative chemotherapy in total were required with in Neotorch study, meanwhile, surgeons were allowed to determine the most appropriate timing for surgery based on the patient's condition
†About 400 patients with Stage III NSCLC and ~100 patients with Stage II NSCLC patients would be enrolled

EFS: Event-Free Survival
MPR: Major Pathologic Response
BIPR: Blinded Independent Pathologic Review
pCR: Pathological Complete Response
IRC: Independent Review Committee

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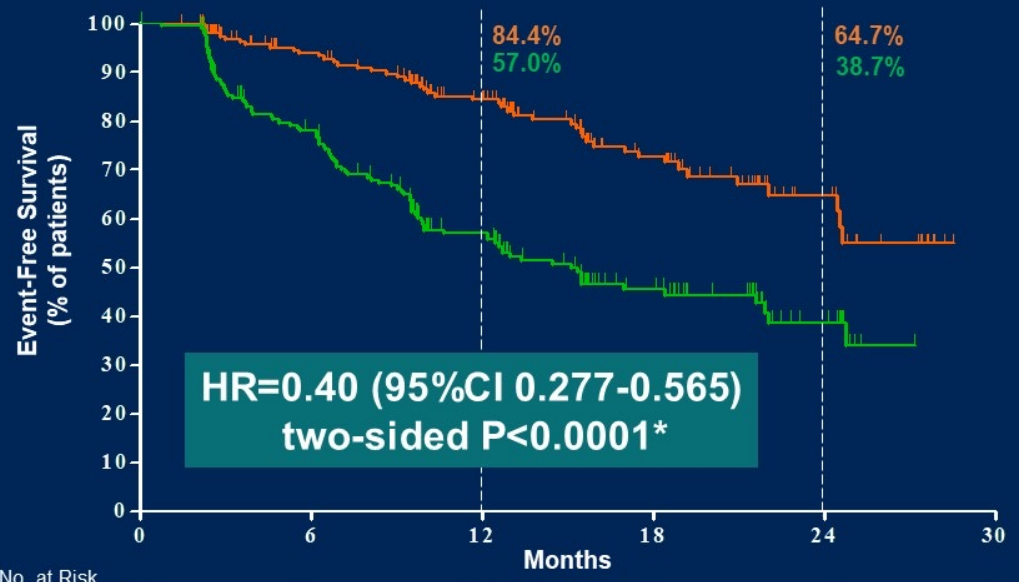
Event-Free Survival Analysis

Intent-to-treat Stage III patients assessed by investigator per RECIST v1.1

EFS by investigator

	No. of Events/ No. of Patients	Median EFS *mos.* (95% CI)
Toripalimab + chemo	47/202	NE (24.4, NE)
Placebo + chemo	97/202	15.1 (10.6, 21.9)

Median follow-up: 18.25 months



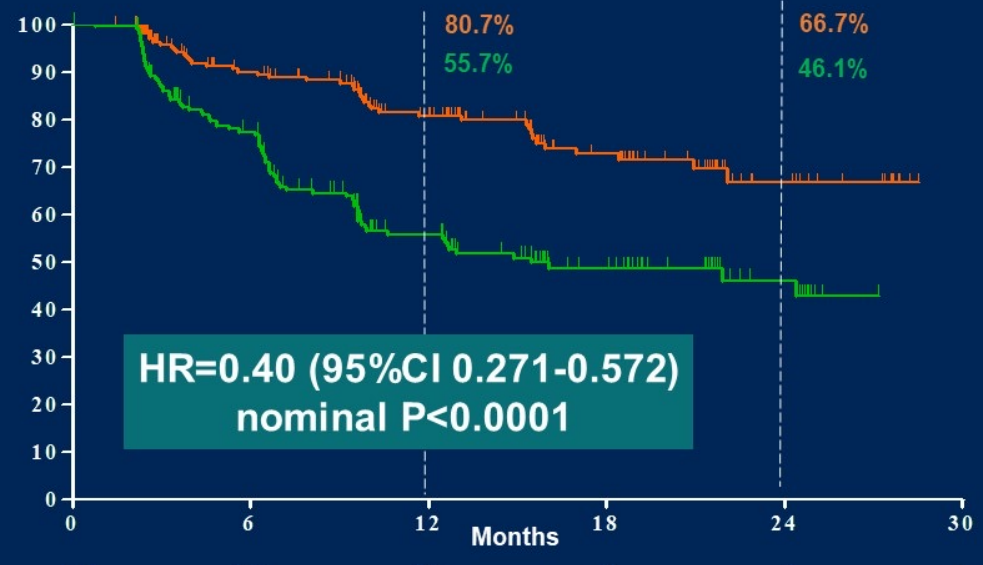
No. at Risk						
Toripalimab + chemo	202	156	116	66	23	0
Placebo + chemo	202	139	86	43	15	0

*2-sided efficacy boundary: 0.01683

EFS by IRC

	No. of Events/ No. of Patients	Median EFS *mos.* (95% CI)
Toripalimab + chemo	43/202	NE (NE, NE)
Placebo + chemo	87/202	15.5 (9.9, NE)

Median follow-up: 18.25 months



	202	150	107	60	17	0
	202	134	74	38	14	0

NE: not evaluable
HR; Hazard ratio
CI: confidence interval
Data cutoff date: Nov. 30, 2022

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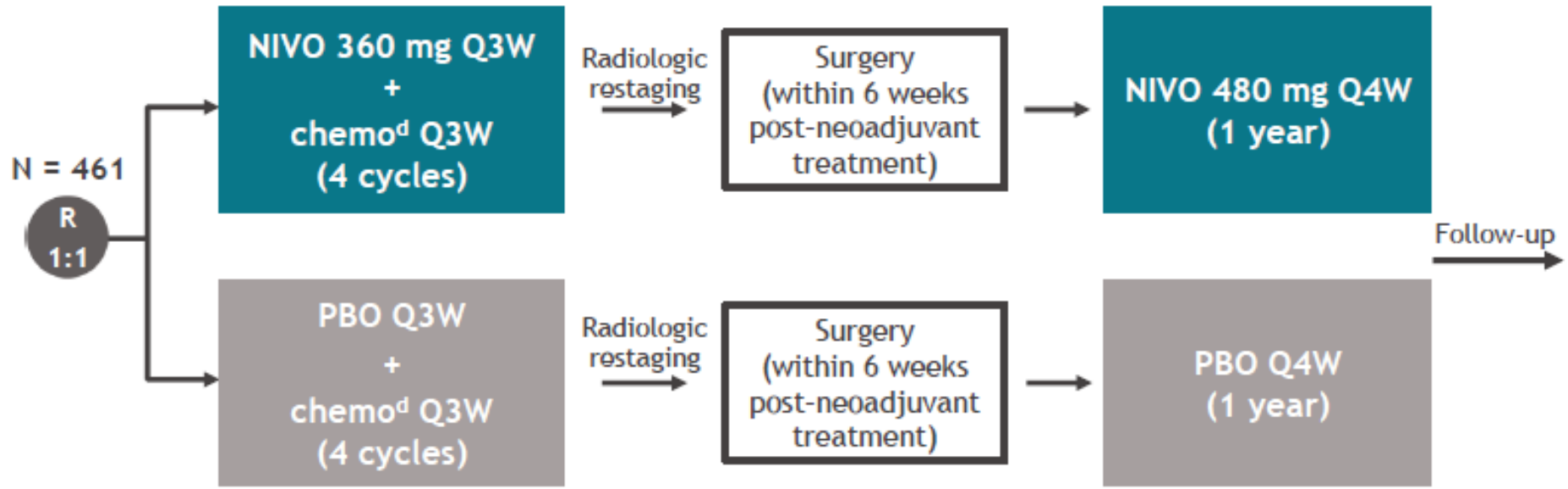
CheckMate 77T[a] study design

Key eligibility criteria

- Resectable, stage IIA (> 4 cm)-IIIB (N2) NSCLC (per AJCC 8th edition)
- No prior systemic anti-cancer treatment
- ECOG PS 0-1
- No *EGFR* mutation/known *ALK* alterations[b]

Stratified by histology (NSQ vs SQ) disease stage (II vs III), and tumor PD-L1[c] (≥ 1% vs < 1% vs not evaluable/indeterminate)



Follow-up, median (range): 25.4 (15.7-44.2) months

Primary endpoint
- EFS by BICR

Secondary endpoints
- pCR[e] by BIPR
- MPR[e] by BIPR
- OS
- Safety

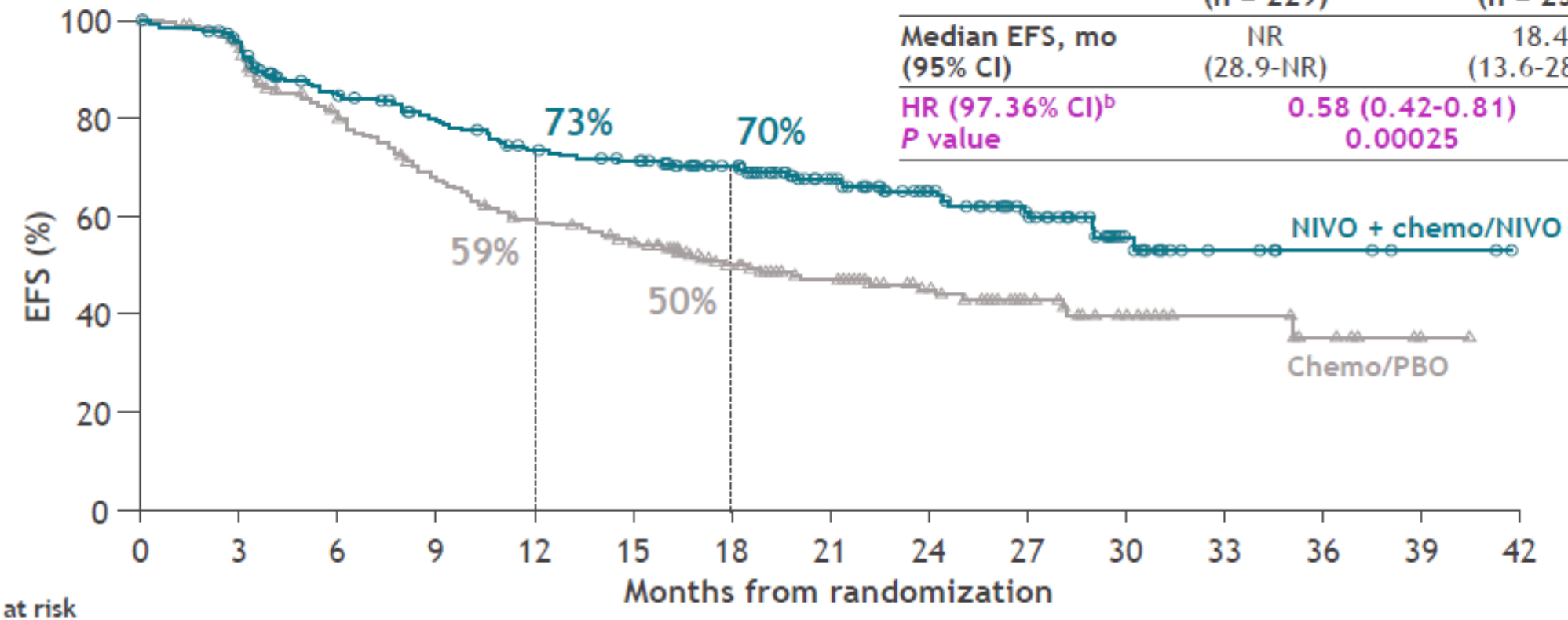
Exploratory analyses
- EFS by pCR/MPR
- EFS by adjuvant treatment

Database lock date: September 6, 2023.

[a]NCT04025879. [b]*EGFR* testing was mandatory in all patients with NSQ histology. *ALK* testing was done in patients with a history of *ALK* alterations. *EGFR*/*ALK* testing done using US FDA/local health authority-approved assays. [c]Determined by the PD-L1 IHC 28-8 pharmDx assay (Dako). [d]NSQ: cisplatin + pemetrexed, carboplatin + pemetrexed, or carboplatin + paclitaxel; SQ: cisplatin + docetaxel or carboplatin + paclitaxel. [e]Assessed per immune-related pathologic response criteria.[1] BICR, blinded independent central review; BIPR, blinded independent pathological review. 1. Cottrell TR, et al. *Ann Oncol* 2018:29:1853-1860.

Primary endpoint: EFS[a] per BICR with neoadjuvant NIVO + chemo/adjuvant NIVO vs chemo/PBO

	NIVO + chemo/NIVO (n = 229)	Chemo/PBO (n = 232)
Median EFS, mo (95% CI)	NR (28.9-NR)	18.4 (13.6-28.1)
HR (97.36% CI)[b]	0.58 (0.42-0.81)	
P value	0.00025	



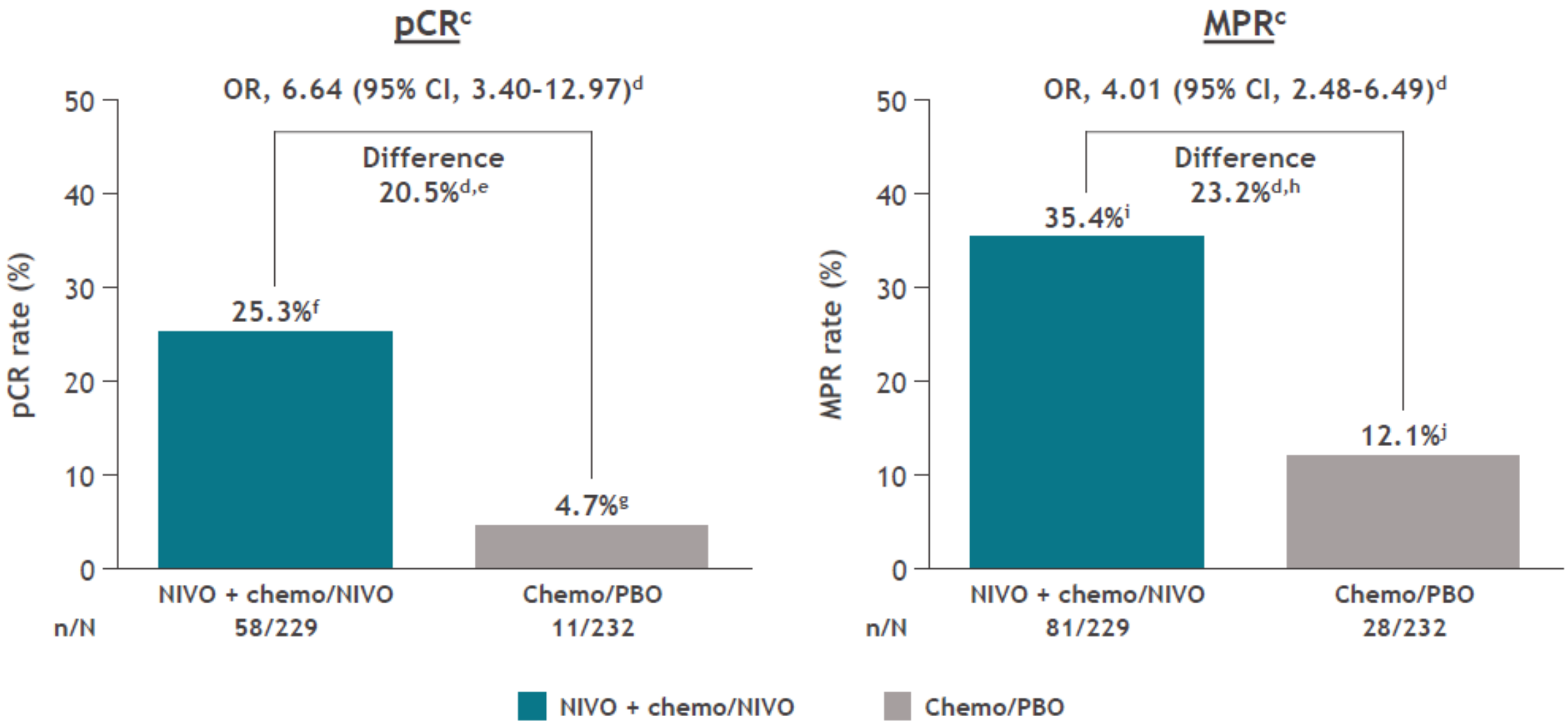
No. at risk															
NIVO + chemo/NIVO	229	208	173	157	141	134	115	89	69	46	20	7	4	2	0
Chemo/PBO	232	204	165	138	118	106	78	59	44	29	19	10	6	1	0

- EFS per investigator assessment, NIVO + chemo/NIVO vs chemo/PBO: HR, 0.56; 95% CI, 0.41-0.76

Median follow-up (range): 25.4 months (15.7-44.2).

[a]Time from randomization to any disease progression precluding surgery, abandoned surgery due to unresectability or disease progression, disease progression/recurrence after surgery, progression in patients without surgery, or death due to any cause. Patients who received subsequent therapy were censored at the last evaluable tumor assessment on or prior to the date of subsequent therapy. [b]Unstratified HR (95% CI), 0.59 (0.44-0.79).

pCR[a] and MPR[b] per BIPR



[a]0% residual viable tumor cells post-surgery in both primary tumor (lung) and sampled lymph nodes per immune-related pathologic response criteria. [b]≤ 10% residual viable tumor cells post-surgery in both primary tumor (lung) and sampled lymph nodes per immune-related pathologic response criteria. [c]Patients who did not undergo surgery or received alternative anti-cancer treatment prior to surgery were classified as non-responders. [d]Calculated using the stratified Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel method. [e-j]95% CI: [e]14.3-26.6; [f]19.8-31.5; [g]2.4-8.3; [h]15.8-30.6; [i]29.2-41.9; [j]8.2-17.0. BIPR, blinded independent pathological review.

Summary

- Neoadjuvant NIVO + chemo followed by surgery and adjuvant NIVO demonstrated statistically significant and clinically meaningful EFS improvement vs chemo/PBO in patients with resectable NSCLC (HR, 0.58; *P* = 0.00025)
  - EFS benefit was seen across most key subgroups
- pCR and MPR rates were also improved: 25.3% vs 4.7% and 35.4% vs 12.1%, respectively
- In an exploratory analysis, perioperative NIVO favored EFS in patients with a pCR following neoadjuvant therapy, with a trend toward improved EFS in patients without a pCR
- Among patients eligible for adjuvant therapy, perioperative NIVO improved EFS vs chemo/PBO, regardless of pCR status
  - Neoadjuvant NIVO + chemo continued to provide benefit over chemo in patients who were unable to receive adjuvant therapy
- Perioperative NIVO-based regimen showed no new safety signals. Surgical feasibility was similar between treatment arms
- **CheckMate 77T is the first phase 3 perioperative study to build on the SOC neoadjuvant NIVO + chemo and supports perioperative NIVO as a potential new treatment option for patients with resectable NSCLC**

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