

## **Prostate Cancer Updates**

Hiba M Khan, MD MPH University of Washington/Fred Hutch Cancer Center MLS Updates September 7, 2024



## What's new in prostate cancer?

 EBRT + ADT + Abiraterone/prednisone in high risk or node positive localized prostate cancer (STAMPEDE)

 Talazoparib + Enzalutamide for first line treatment in metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer with HRRm (TALAPRO2)

Updates in radioligand therapies (PSMA-Fore and SPLASH)

# Localized Therapy

STAMPEDE update

## Abi/pred for HR non-metastatic prostate cancer

EBRT + ADT + Abi/pred <u>preferred</u> for any T, N1, M0 and <u>recommended</u> for very-high-risk as defined per STAMPEDE trial

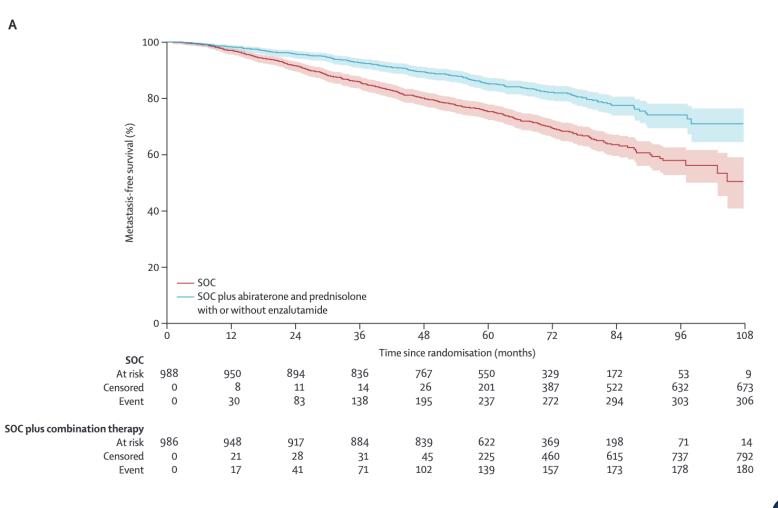
#### Two trials:

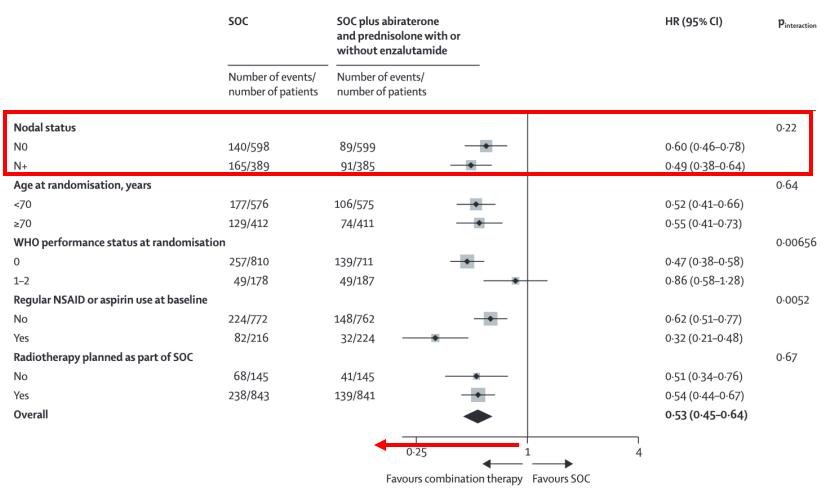
- 914 pts, HR, non-metastatic → ADT 3 yrs vs. ADT + AA/pred 2 yrs
- 1060 pts, HR, non-metastatic → ADT 2 yrs vs. ADT + AA/pred + enza 2 yrs
- Pooled analysis (contemporary trials in mCRPC pts of combo AA/enza failed to show diff to AA/pred alone)
- 85% of patients received local radiation therapy in both trials and mandated for those with clinically node-negative disease
- Primary outcome = MFS

Α

6-year MFS = 69% ADT vs. 82% ADT + AA/pred

6-year OS = 77% ADT vs. 86% ADT + AA/pred





## Safety

~30% grade 3 or worse in ADT alone vs. 37% and 57% in combo studies

HTN and increase in aminotransferases

## Abi/pred + EBRT + ADT for non-metastatic PC

- Thus, for patients managed with radiation therapy and have high-risk disease (either involved <u>lymph nodes</u> or at least <u>2 of the following</u>):
  - Tumor stage T3 or T4
  - Grade group 4 or 5
  - PSA ≥ 40 ng/ml
  - → DISCUSS adding abiraterone acetate plus prednisone to ADT for extended (2 year) course.

# PARP inhibitor combination trials in mCRPC

TALAPRO2

## PARP inhibitor combination trials

Trial	Arms	Population (First line mCRPC)	Primary Endpoint	Results
MAGNITUDE	niraparib + AA/P vs AA/P	Biomarker Selected Cohorts (HRR+ & HRR- )	rPFS (by central review)	HRR-: stopped for futility; HRRm: 16.5 v 13.7 months (p=0.02); BRCA 1/2m: 16.6 v 10.9 months (p=0.001) Non-BRCA HPPm: HR 0.99 (95%CI: 0.68-1.44) FDA approved 08/23: BRCAm met CRPC
PROpel	olaparib + AA/P vs AA/P	All comers	rPFS (by investigator assessment)	Overall: 24.8 v 16.6 months (p<0.0001); trend towards OS benefit; most significant benefit in BRCAm FDA approval 05/23: BRCAm metCRPC
TALAPRO-2	talazoparib + enza vs enza	HRR alteration status used to stratify randomization	rPFS (by central review) in all comers and HRR+ group	Median NR v 21.9 months (p<0.001); HRR-: HR 0.7 (95%CI: 0.54-0.89) HRRm: HR 0.46 (95%CI: 0.3-0.7) BRCAm: 27.9 v 16.4 months FDA approval 06/23: HRRm metCRPC

## Talazoparib plus enzalutamide in HRR mCRPC

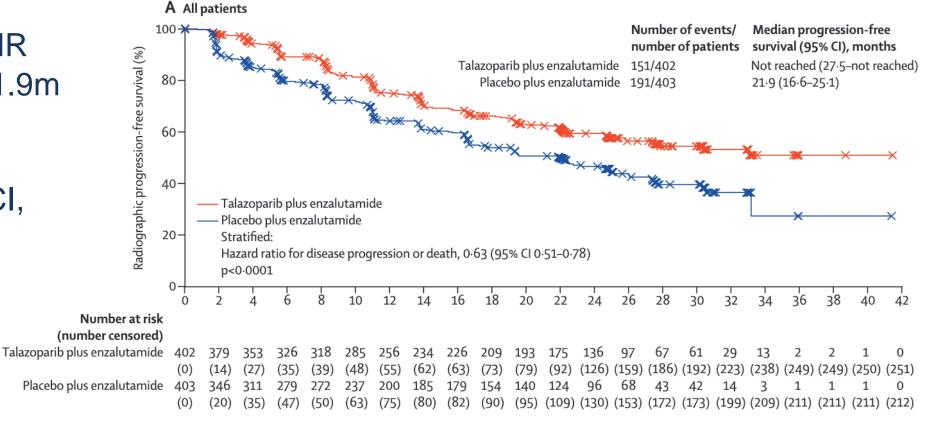
"Talazoparib plus enzalutamide is a treatment option for patients with metastatic CRPC and a pathogenic mutation (germline and/or somatic) in a homologous recombination repair gene (BRCA1, BRCA2, ATM, ATR, CDK12, CHEK2, FANCA, MLH1, MRE11A, NBN, PALB2, or RAD51C) who have not yet had treatment in the setting of CRPC, depending on prior treatment in other disease settings. There may be heterogeneity of response based on the specific gene mutation."

- Randomized, double-blind, Phase 3
- Asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic mCRPC
- Pts prospectively assessed for HRR gene alteration in tumor tissue
- 805 patients randomized → enza/talazoparib vs. enza/placebo
- Randomization was stratified by HRR gene alteration (deficient vs. nondeficient or unknown) and by prior NHT or docetaxel (yes vs. no)
- Primary outcome = radiographic PFS in ITT

Median rPFS= NR enza/talaz vs. 21.9m enza/placebo

HR: 0.63; 95% CI, 0.51-0.78; P <

0.0001



## HRR mutation were present in 169 pts (21%), BRCA most common

#### B By BRCA1/2 status, HRR gene alteration status, and prospective tumour tissue testing

BRCA1/2-altered, HRR-deficient	8/27	22/32	<b>←■</b>	0.23 (0.10-0.53)	0.0002
Non-BRCA1/2-altered, HRR-deficient	29/58	27/52		0.66 (0.39–1.12)	0.12
Non-BRCA1/2-altered or unknown, intention-to-treat	143/375	169/371		0.69 (0.55-0.86)	0.0011
By prospective tumour tissue testing					
HRR-deficient	36/83	47/80	_	0.45 (0.29-0.69)	0.0002
HRR-non-deficient	70/198	96/214		0.66 (0.49-0.91)	0.0092
HRR-unknown	45/121	48/109		— 0.79 (0.52−1.18)	0.25
Overall	151/402	191/403	-	0.63 (0.51-0.78)	<0.0001
			0.25 0.50 1.00	105	
			0.25 0.50 1.00	1.25	
		_			

Favours talazoparib plus enzalutamide Favours placebo plus enzalutamide

## Effect of prior therapy on radiographic PFS

- In pts that received prior docetaxel (N=179) the HR for rPFS was significant 0.51 (95% CI 0.32-0.81; P=0.0034)
- In pts that received prior NHT (N=50) HR for rPFS was NOT significant 0.57 (95% CI 0.28-1.16; P=0.12)

### Safety

 Consistent with known safety profiles of individual drugs (anemia, neutropenia, fatigue for talazoparib) though hematologic adverse events were higher grade and more frequent than expected with talazoparib alone.

	Talazoparib plu (n=398)	s enzalutamide	Placebo plus enzalutamide (n=401)		
	All grades	Grade ≥3	All grades	Grade ≥3	
Any adverse event	392 (98%)	299 (75%)	379 (95%)	181 (45%)	
Treatment-related adverse event	357 (90%)	234 (59%)	279 (70%)	71 (18%)	
Serious adverse event	157 (39%)	145 (36%)	107 (27%)	94 (23%)	
Serious and treatment-related adverse event	78 (20%)	68 (17%)	12 (3%)	11 (3%)	
Adverse event resulting in dose int	erruption of:				
Talazoparib or placebo*	247 (52%)	<b>)</b> "	84 (21%)		
Enzalutamide†	156 (39%)		78 (19%)		
Adverse event resulting in dose red	duction of:				
Talazoparib or placebo*	210 (53%)	<b>)</b>	27 (7%)		
Enzalutamide†	58 (15%)	**	32 (8%)		

- Thus, NCCN panel recommends talazaparib with enzalutamide as treatment option for patients with HRRm, metastatic CRPC, if:
  - No prior docetaxel or no prior NHT (category 1)
  - Prior docetaxel but no prior NHT (category 2A)
  - Prior NHT without prior docetaxel (category 2B, controversial, because benefit over PARPi alone has not been shown, but responses are likely)

## Radioligand Therapies

**PSMA-Fore and SPLASH** 

 "NCCN Panel recommends Lu-177-PSMA-617 as a category 1, ... For patients with one or more PSMA-positive lesion and no dominant PSMAnegative metastatic lesions who have been previously treated with NHT <u>AND</u> taxane chemotherapy." (Ph 3 VISION trial)

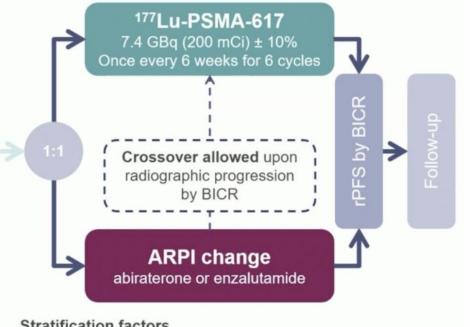
- Potential NCCN updates coming soon:
- PSMAfore ESMO Oct 2023 (Lu-177-PSMA-617 <u>taxane-naïve</u>)
- SPLASH press release Dec 2023 (Lu-177-PSMA I&T <u>taxane-naïve</u>)

#### Phase 3: PSMAforeTrial (taxane-naïve CRPC)

#### Eligible adults

- Confirmed progressive mCRPC
- ≥ 1 PSMA-positive metastatic lesion on [68Ga]Ga-PSMA-11 PET/CT and no exclusionary PSMA-negative lesions
- Progressed once on prior second-generation ARPI
- Candidates for change in ARPI
- Taxane-naive (except [neo]adjuvant > 12 months ago)
- Not candidates for PARPi
- ECOG performance status 0-1

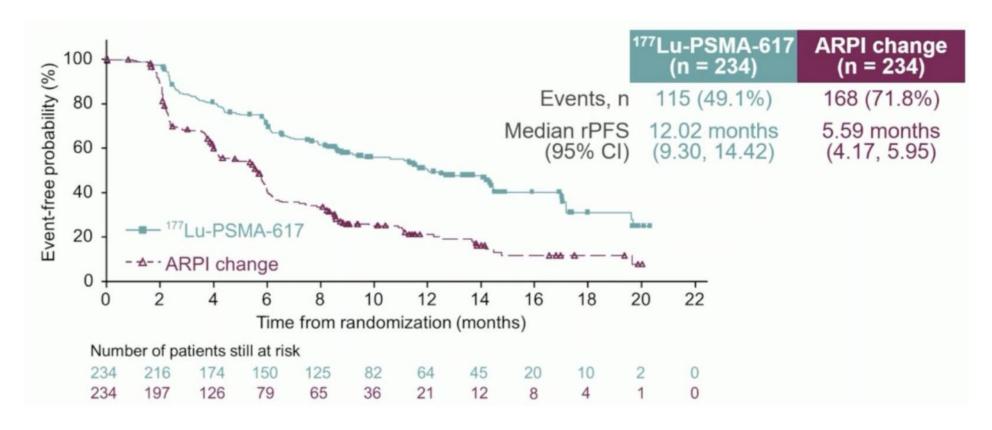




#### Stratification factors

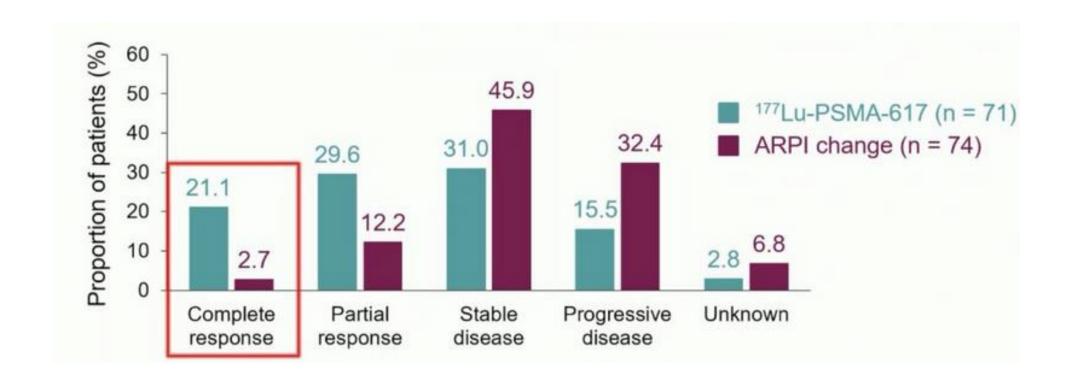
- Prior ARPI setting (castration-resistant vs hormone-sensitive)
- BPI-SF worst pain intensity score (0-3 vs > 3)

Phase 3: PSMAforeTrial (taxane-naïve CRPC)



NOT FDA approved in this setting, awaiting results of the regulators review.

Phase 3: PSMAforeTrial (taxane-naïve CRPC)



## Conclusions/Take-Away

- Effective therapies are moving earlier and in combination!
- Abiraterone acetate / prednisone now recommended in HR localized settings with EBRT.
- Talazaparib + enzalutamide is recommended in treatment-naïve CRPC setting for patients with HRRm, although may be heterogeneity of response based on the specific gene mutation.
- Targeted Radioligand Therapies show effectiveness in earlier disease stages, i.e., taxane-naïve CRPC (not yet FDA approved or in current NCCN update).



# Thank you

