

ICLIO Webinar

Expanding Access to Immunotherapy in the Community Setting

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SD



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acc-iclio.org

Only 5% of cancer patients will
ever go on a clinical trial.

85% of these patients get
treatment in the community.

Objectives

Understand the difficulties of providing innovative cancer therapies in a rural health system.

Explore the utility of virtual tumor boards to facilitate access to novel therapies and trials.

Determine the impact of virtual tumor boards on immunotherapy access in the community.



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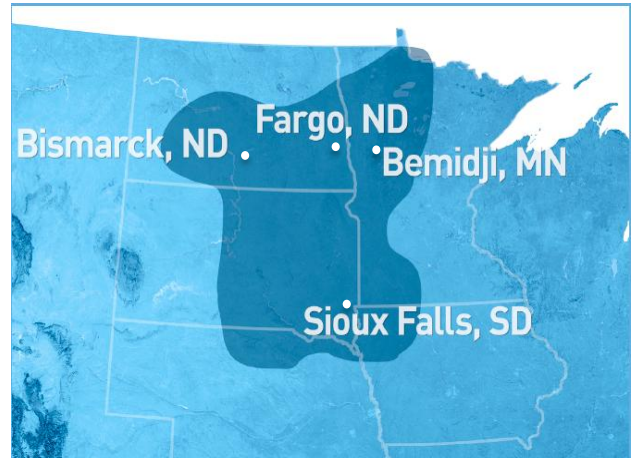


Cancer Program

- >200,000 mile catchment area
- 43 hospitals and nearly 250 clinics in nine states
- 4500+ analytical cancer cases annually

NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP)

- NCI supported clinical trials
- 2013 - 494 enrollments
- Basic and translational research program
- Sanford BioBank



Changes in Cancer Care

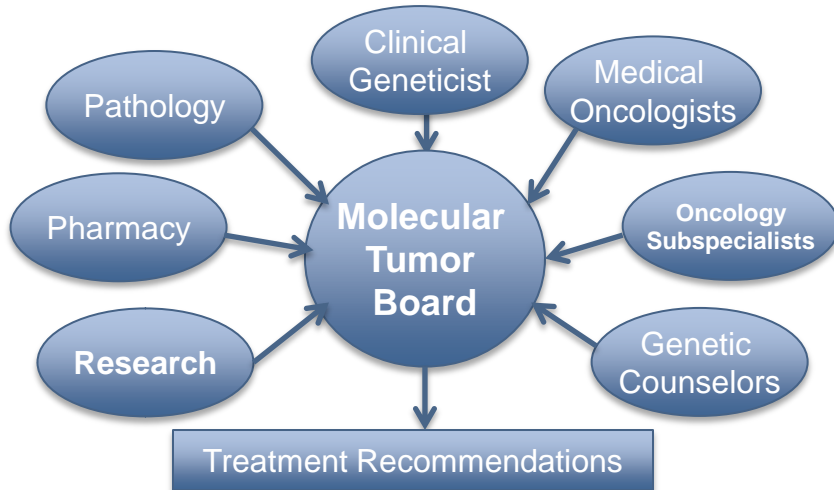
- Shift towards precision medicine trials
- Immunotherapy emerging as a treatment option
- More specialized treatments – more challenging for rural cancer centers

Confronting These Challenges

- Develop infrastructure to improve specialized testing (i.e., NGS, PD-L1 testing)
- Educate clinicians on novel biomarkers and treatment options
- Determine clinical trial needs for patient population
- If trials not available - drug access

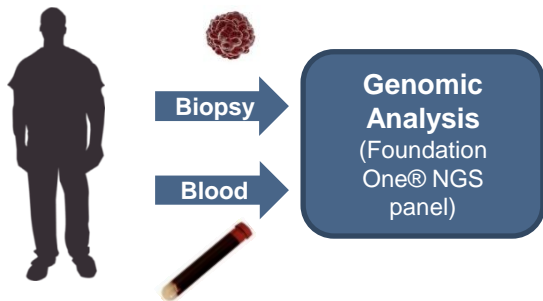
Multidisciplinary Tumor Board

The Community Oncology Molecular Tumor Board



- Developed in 2014
- Facilitate molecular testing and trial matching
- Weekly videoconferenced tumor board
 - Rural cancer centers
 - Basic researchers
 - Special guest experts
- Documented in EMR

Sanford GEMMA Study (NCT02416518)



Primary Goal:
**Identify Genomic Matched
Treatments for Advanced
Cancer Patients with Limited
Options**

	Sanford (n = 109)	Cleveland Clinic (n = 250)	MD Anderson (n= 2000)
Treatable Target	90.8%	63%	39%
Genomic Matched Treatment	39.4%	10%	41%
Genomic Matched Clinical Trial	16.2%	3%	11%

**Unexpected importance of
immunotherapy**

Powell SF, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 34, 2016 (suppl; abstr e18036).

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

PD-1 Blockade in Tumors with Mismatch-Repair Deficiency

D.T. Le, J.N. Uram, H. Wang, B.R. Bartlett, H. Kemberling, A.D. Eyring, A.D. Skora, B.S. Lubner, N.S. Azad, D. Laheru, B. Biedrzycki, R.C. Donehower, A. Zaheer, G.A. Fisher, T.S. Crocenzi, J.J. Lee, S.M. Duffy, R.M. Goldberg, A. de la Chapelle, M. Koshiji, F. Bhajee, T. Huebner, R.H. Hruban, L.D. Wood, N. Cuka, D.M. Pardoll, N. Papadopoulos, K.W. Kinzler, S. Zhou, T.C. Cornish, J.M. Taube, R.A. Anders, J.R. Eshleman, B. Vogelstein, and L.A. Diaz, Jr.

N Engl J Med 2015; 372:2509-2520, June 25, 2015

Table 2. Objective Responses According to RECIST Criteria.

Type of Response	Mismatch Repair–Deficient Colorectal Cancer (N=10)	Mismatch Repair–Proficient Colorectal Cancer (N=18)	Mismatch Repair–Deficient Noncolorectal Cancer (N=7)
Complete response — no. (%)	0	0	1 (14)*
Partial response — no. (%)	4 (40)	0	4 (57)†
Stable disease at week 12 — no. (%)	5 (50)	2 (11)	0
Progressive disease — no. (%)	1 (10)	11 (61)	2 (29)
Could not be evaluated — no. (%)‡	0	5 (28)	0
Objective response rate (95% CI) — %	40 (12–74)	0 (0–19)	71 (29–96)

Ampullary or cholangiocarcinoma	4 (44)
Endometrial	2 (22)
Small bowel	2 (22)
Gastric	1 (11)

Microsatellite Instability (MSI)

Novel biomarker for immunotherapy

Metastatic Lung Adenocarcinoma

Progressed on
all standard
therapies

**Nivolumab
(Opdivo)**

**>75%
reduction in
tumor burden**

TUMOR TYPE: LUNG ADENOCARCINOMA

Genomic Alterations Identified†

BRCA1 G401*

CDK4 amplification – equivocal*

PTEN L57S

INPP4B splice site 2135+2_2135+2delT

MYC amplification

TP53 I254F

ARID1A S610fs*9

DAXX M369fs*1

FAT1 K316*

LRP1B splice site 10531+1G>C, W1962*

MAG2 Y893*

MSH2 splice site 2210+1G>T

SPTA1 G822*

Metastatic Cutaneous Squamous Carcinoma



Genomic Alterations Identified†

MLH1 R100*

PDGFRA P589S

CDKN2A p16INK4a W110* and p14ARF G125R

TP53 R342*, S362fs*8

ARID2 I436fs*4

ASXL1 G645fs*58

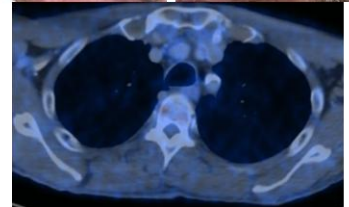
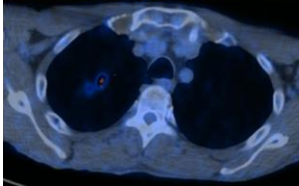
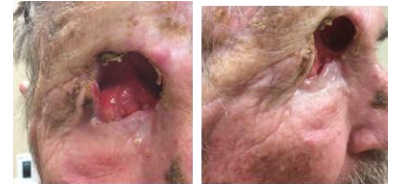
BLM N515fs*16

CHD4 P30fs*172

NOTCH1 C1207*

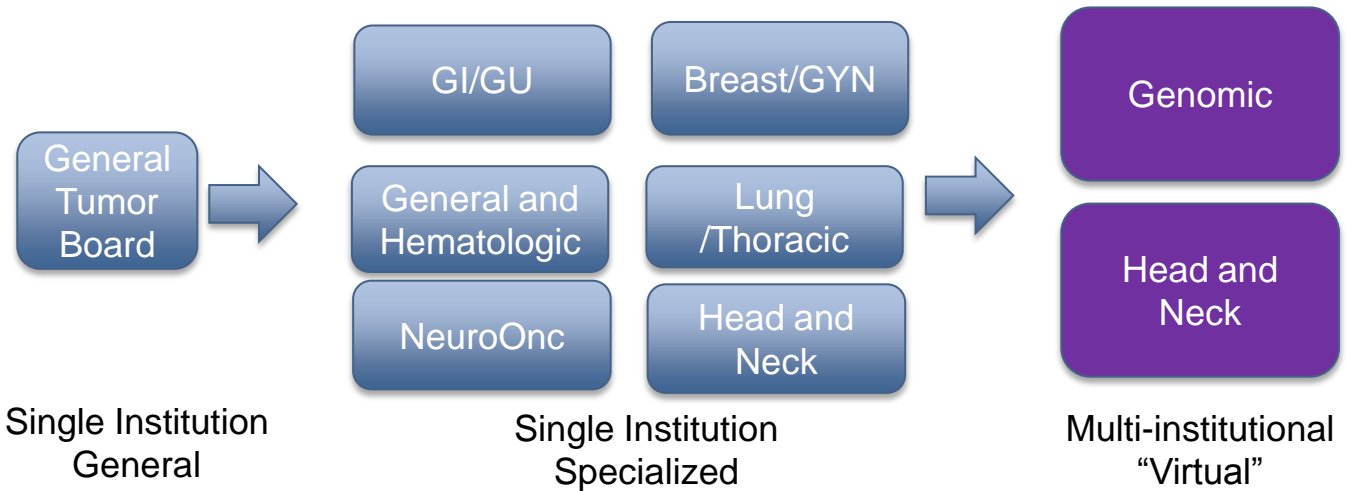
SMARCA4 M272fs*31

SPTA1 splice site 4981-2A>C



Immunotherapy - *Pembrolizumab*

Tumor Board Evolution



Head and Neck Cancer and Immunotherapy

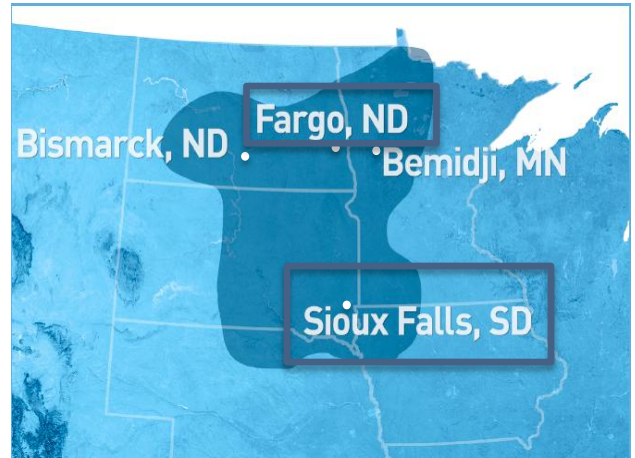


Seiwert TY, et al. *J Clin Oncol* 33, 2015 (suppl; abstr LBA6008)

- PD-1:PD-L1 inhibitors emerging treatment option
- 2015 - Access limited to clinical trials
- Most in early phase testing

Reformatting our H&N Tumor Board

- Communication and coordination between sites
- Identify clinical trial gaps
- Role of immunotherapy in our population



Birth of an Immunotherapy Trials Program

Head and Neck (Squamous Cell Carcinoma)	Keynote 055
	Keynote 048
	CheckMate 358
	Echo 204
Melanoma	EA6134 (NCI)
	EA6141 (NCI)
	Echo 204
Cervical	CheckMate 358
Breast	Keynote 119
Merkel Cell Skin Cancer	CheckMate 358
Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	Echo 204
Ovarian	Echo 204
Sarcomas	Alliance A091401

Lung (Non-Small Cell Carcinoma)	Keynote 021
	ATLANTIC Trial
	Keynote 189
	Echo 204
	Checkmate 370
	Lung-MAP (NCI)
Gastric, GE junction, Esophageal	NCI ALCHEMIST (NCI)
	Keynote 059
	Keynote 180
Colon	Keynote 181
	Echo 204
Prostate	Keynote 177
	Keynote 199

Industry and Government Partnerships

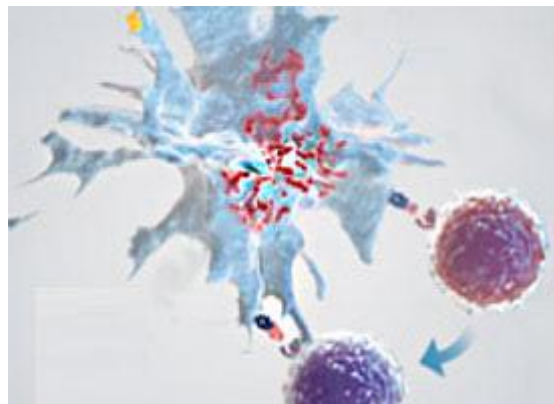


Investigator-Initiated Immunotherapy Research

- Phase IB Pembrolizumab with Chemoradiotherapy (CRT) for head and neck cancer
- COMPASS - Community Oncology use of Molecular Profiling to Personalize the Approach to Specialized cancer treatment at Sanford

Future Investigator-Initiated Studies

Therapeutic Cancer Vaccines



Oncolytic Viruses

Translational Research

- Immunotherapy biomarker research
- Novel immunotherapy drug development
- NIH-funded program
 - \$11.7 million Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (CoBRE) award

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RESEARCH

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Bb
BIOBANK

Sanford BioBank

Program Mission

- **Expand access** to promising new cancer therapies through **clinical trials**
- **Improve the precision** of these novel therapies through **genomic and molecular testing**
- Lead in providing **innovative cancer care** in the **community**
- **Develop** cancer therapies that will help **transform cancer care**

Summary

- Unique challenges in accessing novel therapies in rural communities.
- Virtual tumor boards can facilitate provider education, clinical trial matching, and improve patient access.
- Developing our virtual tumor boards has grown immunotherapy trials program.



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