Employing Immuno-Oncology Biomarkers to Guide Treatment Decision-Making

Managed Care and Specialty Pharmacists Perspectives
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Disclosures

Dr. Davis has no relevant affiliations or financial relationships with a commercial interest to disclose.

Mr. Farber has disclosed that he owns stock in the Walgreens Boots Alliance.

The clinical reviewer, Megan May, PharmD, BCOP, has no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this program.

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Learning Objectives

• **Describe** the potential biomarkers being examined to predict response to immunotherapy

• **Compare** the treatment options for biomarker-based immunotherapy management for formulary inclusion

• **Analyze** the costs and benefits of utilizing biomarkers in determining immunotherapy treatment

• **Describe** the data that should be considered when completing the formulary review process for biomarker and immunotherapy options
• The immune response is capable of destroying the tumor
• T-cells (especially cytotoxic CD8+) mediate the most critical part of controlling malignant cells
  • Activated by antigen presented by Class I MHC molecules
  • With continued stimulation by antigen, T cells become exhausted
  • Continued stimulation also induces expression of molecules that suppress activity of cytotoxic T-cell activity
    • Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein-4 (CTLA-4)
    • Programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1)
    • Programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1)
    • T-cell immunoreceptor with immunoglobulin and ITIM domains (TIGIT)
    • Lymphocyte activation gene-3 (LAG-3)
    • T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3 (TIM-3)
  • CD8+ effector T-cells binding to these ligands inhibits the immune response and causes T-cell death

Tumor Cells Escape Immune Surveillance

- Immunosuppressed primary tumor environment enables tumor cell to escape into peripheral blood
- Interactions between tumor and immune cells facilitate tumor cell evasion from MHC-I-mediated recognition by natural killer (NK) and tumor cells
- Multiple processes inhibit immune surveillance
  - Anti- and pro-inflammatory cytokines
  - Upregulated PD-L1
  - Presentation of antiphagocytic CD47 receptor and altered expression of other proteins, ligands, and receptors


MHC-I, Major Histocompatibility Complex class I; CTC, circulating tumor cells; TCR, T-cell receptor.
**Immune Checkpoints**

- T-cells recognize antigens and drive elimination of cancer cells
- Immune checkpoints minimize collateral tissue damage from uncontrolled immune activation
  - Cancer cells exploit this mechanism
- CTLA-4 induced upon initial response to antigen
- Activated T-cells upregulate PD-1 and inflammatory signals in tissue induce PD-L1 expression


APC, antigen-presenting cell.
Initial Inflamed Tumors Become Non-Inflamed

- Tumors with pre-existing immunity are “inflamed”
  - Abundant TILs
  - Dense CD8+ T-cell infiltrate
  - Expression of checkpoint proteins
  - High mutational burden

- Despite high mutational burden, T-cell infiltration into tumors and activation become suppressed

- Non-inflamed tumors contain low infiltration of T-cells with highly proliferating tumor cells


TILs, tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes.
# Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

## Drug classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Drug classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nivolumab (Opdivo) Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) Cemiplimab-rwlc (Libtayo)</td>
<td>PD-1 inhibitors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atezolizumab (Tecentriq) Avelumab (Bavencio) Durvalumab (Imfinzi)</td>
<td>PD-L1 inhibitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipilimumab (Yervoy)</td>
<td>CTLA-4 inhibitor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

mAbs, monoclonal antibodies.

Tumor Mutations and Neoantigens

• Genetic alterations in tumor cells can give rise to neoantigens
  • Unique to the tumor and not present on normal cells
• A single DNA mutation can result in multiple neoantigens
  • Potentially recognizable by T-cells
• Tumors with a greater mutational load could possess more neoantigens and be more easily recognized by immune system
• High tumor mutation burden (TMB) correlates with an increased number of neoantigens and is associated with tumor infiltration of cytotoxic T-cells
• Tumors with DNA mismatch repair (MMR) deficiency (dMMR) and alterations in DNA repeat sequences (microsatellites) have high mutational loads and are genomically unstable

Biomarkers for Immunotherapy

• Tumor immunogenicity
  • TMB
  • dMMR
  • Microsatellite instability (MSI)

• Inflamed tumor microenvironment
  • PD-L1
Tumor Mutation Burden

- Measured by DNA sequencing
  - Number of nonsynonymous mutations per megabase sequenced
- Cancers with the highest median mutation loads demonstrated response rates to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapies exceeding 15%
  - NSCLC, SCCHN, gastric, bladder, melanoma
  - Melanoma carries one of the highest mutational loads among cancers and has a response rate of 30%-40%
- Response rates among cancers with lower median mutational loads are generally low
  - Prostate, pancreas
- Hodgkin’s lymphoma is highly sensitive to PD-1 blockade, yet carries virtually no mutation
- Significant overlap in mutation range between responders and non-responders


NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; SCCHN, squamous cell cancer of head and neck.
TMB Across Tumor Types

Median TMB and interquartile range

Percentage of tumor samples with TMB >10 Mb

A: Progression-free survival (PFS) by blood TMB status

B: Waterfall plot of observed best response from anti-PD-1 and anti-PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors

C: Comparison of objective response rates (ORRs) between the high and low blood TMB groups (P = 0.02)

D: Comparison of blood TMB level between non-response and response groups (P = 0.02)
dMMR Gene Deficiency

- Defect in 1 or more genes that encode a component of the DNA MMR complex
  - Detects and repairs DNA replication errors produced during the S phase
- Errors more likely in long, repetitive DNA sequences (microsatellites)
- dMMR can be inherited
  - Familial cancer syndrome termed Lynch syndrome
  - Genes deleted, mutated, or epigenetically silenced, predisposing patients to sporadic cancers such as gastric, prostate, duodenal, and endometrial, in addition to colorectal cancer (CRC)
- Determined through DNA sequencing to identify mutation in MMR gene or through absence of an MMR protein using immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- Approximately 4% of adult solid tumors are MMR deficient

dMMR Leads to MSI-H Tumors

- Inactivation of DNA mismatch repair genes leads to absent or dysfunctional MMR protein → dMMR
- Unrepaired DNA replication errors accumulate, causing abnormal lengths of microsatellite repeats in DNA sequences across the genome → MSI
- MSI-high (MSI-H) tumors harbor mutations in at least 2 of 5 specific microsatellites tested
- dMMR tumors are hypermutated with accumulated nucleotide base mismatches, indels, and frameshift mutations that can generate immunogenic neoantigens
- Number of mutations in dMMR tumors are 10- to 100-fold higher than in other malignancies

Increased rate of tumor mutations

Determining MSI Status

• Polymerase chain reaction (PCR): amplifies selected microsatellites from healthy and tumor tissue DNA
  • An automated sequencer or gel electrophoresis is used to analyze fragment sizes
  • A panel of 5 microsatellites is used
    • If 2 or more of the 5 markers show instability (e.g., insertion/deletion mutations) in ≥30% of the repeats tested, the tumor is categorized as MSI-H

• IHC: identifies loss or absence of at least 1 of the MMR proteins (MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, and PMS2)
  • Proteins are expressed in normal tissue and show positive nuclear staining

• Next-generation sequencing (NGS): detects mutations in areas of selected microsatellites
DNA Mismatch Repair Deficiency Across 12,019 Solid Tumors

dMMR/MSI as Agnostic Indication for Immunotherapy

• KEYNOTE-016: first prospective evaluation of dMMR/MSI-H as a predictive biomarker for PD-1 inhibition with pembrolizumab
  • 11 patients with dMMR CRC, 21 with proficient MMR (pMMR) CRC, and 9 with dMMR non-CRC
  • ORR 40% and 71% in dMMR CRC and dMMR non-CRC versus 0% in pMMR CRC
  • PFS (updated in 2017): 78%, 67%, and 11%

• FDA granted accelerated approval to pembrolizumab for adult and pediatric refractory dMMR/MSI-H tumors on the basis of data from 5 clinical trials of 149 patients
  • ORR was 36% in CRC and 46% in non-CRC patients
  • Among responders, 78% of responses were for 6+ months


FDA, United States Food & Drug Administration.
Pembrolizumab Activity Against Multiple MSI-H/dMMR Solid Tumors

## Summary

**ORR = 40%, CR = 7%**

Summary from 5 trials – All patients had 1+ prior regimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumor Type</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>ORR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>DOR range (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>32 (36%)</td>
<td>(26%, 46%)</td>
<td>(1.6+, 22.7+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-CRC</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>27 (46%)</td>
<td>(33%, 59%)</td>
<td>(1.9+, 22.1+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endometrial cancer</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5 (36%)</td>
<td>(13%, 65%)</td>
<td>(4.2+, 17.3+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biliary cancer</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3 (27%)</td>
<td>(6%, 61%)</td>
<td>(11.6+, 19.6+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastric or GE junction cancer</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 (56%)</td>
<td>(21%, 86%)</td>
<td>(5.8+, 22.1+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pancreatic cancer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 (83%)</td>
<td>(36%, 100%)</td>
<td>(2.6+, 9.2+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small intestinal cancer</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 (38%)</td>
<td>(9%, 76%)</td>
<td>(1.9+, 9.1+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breast cancer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>PR, PR</td>
<td></td>
<td>(7.6, 15.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>PR, SD</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.8+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bladder cancer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophageal cancer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.2+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarcoma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyroid cancer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroperitoneal adenocarcinoma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PR</td>
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<td>7.5+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small cell lung cancer</td>
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<td>CR</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.9+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renal cell cancer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CR, complete response; DOR, duration of response; GE, gastroesophageal; NE, not evaluable; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

**Pembrolizumab Activity in dMMR Tumors**

- Phase 2 trial
- 86 patients, 12 tumor types
- At least 1 prior therapy with PD
- Evidence of dMMR by PCR or IHC
- Germline sequencing of *MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, MLH1* showed Lynch syndrome in 32 cases (48%)
- ORR 53%; CR 21%

Nivolumab in dMMR/MSI-H CRC

CheckMate 142: phase 2 trial of nivolumab or nivolumab plus ipilimumab in patients with chemotherapy-refractory dMMR/MSI-H CRC

- ORR 31% with monotherapy and sustained disease control (≥12 weeks) in 69% of patients
- PFS was 54% at 9 months and 50% at 12 months, with OS of 78% and 73% and 9 and 12 months, respectively
- At median follow-up of 21 months, ORR was 34% with 9% CR; median PFS was 6.6 months, but median OS not reached

Programmed Death-Ligand 1

- Expressed on tumor cells and tumor-infiltrating immune cells
- Expression is temporally and spatially heterogeneous
  - Induced by proinflammatory cytokines and is, therefore, dynamic
  - In a study in renal cancer, PD-L1 expression was inconsistent in 20.8% of patients when sampled at 2 different sites
- Imperfect sensitivity and specificity
  - Not all patients with PD-L1-positive tumors respond to PD-1 inhibition
  - Patients with PD-L1-negative tumors consistently respond to PD-1 inhibition
- Tumor proportion score (TPS): proportion of viable tumor cells that show partial or complete membrane staining at any intensity
- Combined positive score (CPS): includes PD-L1 expression for tumor and immune cells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malignancy</th>
<th>Biomarker</th>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cancer</td>
<td>PD-L1 CPS ≥1</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>MSI-H or dMMR tumors</td>
<td>Nivolumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nivolumab + ipilimumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophageal cancer</td>
<td>PD-L1 CPS ≥10</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastric cancer</td>
<td>PD-L1 CPS ≥1</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and neck squamous cell cancer (HNSCC)</td>
<td>PD-L1 CPS ≥1</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSCLC</td>
<td>PD-L1 expression (TPS) ≥1%</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC)</td>
<td>PD-L1 expression ≥1%</td>
<td>Atezolizumab + paclitaxel protein-bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urothelial carcinoma</td>
<td>PD-L1 expression ≥5%</td>
<td>Atezolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PD-L1 CPS ≥10</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSI-H cancer</td>
<td>MSI-H or dMMR tumors</td>
<td>Pembrolizumab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PD-L1 Expression Across Major Tumor Types

PD-L1 Expression and Response to PD-1 Inhibition

- Analyzed in a meta-analysis including 4174 patients with advanced or metastatic cancer from 8 randomized controlled trials
- Compared to conventional therapies, PD-1 inhibition significantly prolonged OS in patients who were PD-L1 positive (HR 0.66, 0.59-0.74) and PD-L1 negative (HR 0.80, 0.71 to 0.90)
- Magnitude of benefit greater in patients with PD-L1-positive tumors

Shen X, Zhao B. *BMJ*. 2018;362:k3529
Which Test to Order?

• Pembrolizumab

Dako PD-L1 IHC 22C3 PharmDx Assay approved as a companion diagnostic to aid in identifying NSCLC patients for treatment with pembrolizumab as a single agent for the treatment of patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors express PD-L1 (TPS ≥1%) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy.

• Nivolumab

Dako PD-L1 IHC 28-8 PharmDx Assay in non-squamous NSLC may be associated with enhanced survival from nivolumab. Tumors considered as having PD-L1 expression had ≥ 1% of tumor cells expressing PD-L1.

http://www.fda.gov/CompanionDiagnostics
PD-L1 and TMB – Independent Biomarkers Across Tumor Types (N=9887)

Could TMB Become Another Agnostic Indication for Immunotherapy?

• 240 patients with NSCLC treated with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy were profiled using targeted NGS (MSK-IMPACT Assay) and evaluated for response
  • TMB and gene alterations were compared among patients who experienced a durable clinical benefit (PR/SD >6 months) and those with no durable benefit
  • TMB using targeted NGS strongly correlated to TMB as determined by whole exome sequencing was associated with durable clinical benefit, was independent of PD-L1 expression, and had similar predictive capacity

• In a separate study of 454 patients treated with atezolizumab, TMB was assessed using a 315-gene NGS panel
  • ORR, PFS, and OS were all improved significantly in patients classified as having a high TMB

• Prospective studies of TMB as a predictive biomarker for immunotherapy are underway

TMB May Not Correlate with Outcomes with Targeted Therapies

• The impact of TMB on response to targeted therapies is unknown
• 153 patients with EGFR-mutant lung cancer receiving treatment with 1st/2nd-generation EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) underwent pre- and post-treatment NGS sequencing (MSK-IMPACT assay)
  • TMB lower in EGFR-mutant disease than in wild-type
  • Time to treatment discontinuation shorter in patients with highest TMB
    • Median OS also shorter (21 vs. 37 and 41 months in high, intermediate, and low tertiles)
  • TMB increased in post-progression samples (with disease resistance)
  • In contrast to immunotherapy, TMB was negatively associated with clinical outcomes in patients with EGFR-mutant lung cancer receiving EGFR TKIs

• Majority of mutations are generated by tumor-specific mutations, not typically known oncogene mutations
  • Therefore, driver mutations may not be highly immunogenic
• TMB may be an indirect marker of different underlying biological mechanisms


EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor.
Next-Generation Sequencing

- Targeted NGS for genomic tumor profiling is increasingly routine
- TMB
  - Cancer gene panel NGS sequencing less expensive than whole exome sequencing
  - Circulating tumor DNA in blood potential alternative to tissue
- MSI
  - Applicable among tumor types
  - Does not require normal tissue
- PD-L1 expression
  - Variability in IHC scoring methods has contributed to confounding results in interpreting PD-L1 expression values across tumor types and clinical trials
  - IHC assays use different antibody clones, staining platforms, and scoring systems
  - NGS to assess PD-L1 mRNA by RNA-seq correlates with IHC testing and has the advantage of being able to be standardized

### Case: Tumor Molecular Profile – Metastatic CRC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biomarker</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lineage-relevant biomarkers</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MSI</td>
<td>FA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGS</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MLH1</td>
<td>IHC</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSH2</td>
<td>IHC</td>
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<td>MSH6</td>
<td>IHC</td>
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<td>PMS2</td>
<td>IHC</td>
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<td>Total mutational load</td>
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<td>KRAS</td>
<td>NGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRAS</td>
<td>NGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAF</td>
<td>NGS</td>
<td>Mutation not detected</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>PIK3CA</td>
<td>NGS</td>
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<td>ERBB2 (Her2/Neu)</td>
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<td><strong>Other notable biomarker results</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>PD-1</td>
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<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD-L1</td>
<td>IHC</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mismatch repair status is determined by the presence or absence of the repair proteins MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, and PMS2 by IHC. If any of these IHC’s is negative, mismatch repair status is considered deficient.

FA, fragment analysis; HPF, high power fields.
Biomarker Approach to First-Line NSCLC Treatment Decisions

Adenocarcinoma
Large cell NSCLC

- Tumor histology
- Molecular testing
- Smoking cessation
- Palliative care

Squamous cell carcinoma

EGFR-sensitizing mutation positive
- EGFR inhibitor

ALK positive
- ALK inhibitor

ROS1 positive
- Crizotinib or ceritinib

BRAF V600E positive
- Dabrafenib + trametinib

NTRK positive
- Larotrectinib

PD-L1 positive (≥50%), and EGFR, ALK negative or unknown
- Pembrolizumab ± systemic therapy or Atezolizumab + systemic therapy

EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF negative or unknown; PD-L1 <50% or unknown
- Systemic therapy

Molecular testing for adenocarcinomas (consider for squamous cell carcinoma, especially in light/never smokers): EGFR, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, Broad profiling, PD-L1

Initial Treatment for Metastatic NSCLC Adenocarcinoma

Excellent performance status (PS 0-1)

- Pembrolizumab
- Pembrolizumab/carboplatin/pemetrexed
- Pembrolizumab/cisplatin/pemetrexed
- Atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab

Contraindications to PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor

Bevacizumab plus:
- Carboplatin/paclitaxel
- Carboplatin/pemetrexed
- Cisplatin/pemetrexed

Carboplatin plus:
- nab-paclitaxel/docetaxel/etoposide/gemcitabine/ paclitaxel/pemetrexed
- Cisplatin plus:
  - docetaxel/etoposide/gemcitabine/paclitaxel/pemetrexed
- Gemcitabine/docetaxel
- Gemcitabine/vinorelbine

Not a candidate for or disease progression on EGFR/ALK/ROS1 inhibitor

PD-L1 assay positive ≥1%
Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Treatment Combinations

- Despite unprecedented durable responses achieved with immune checkpoint inhibition, incomplete efficacy and immune-related side effects remain challenges

- 2nd-generation immunotherapy targets under investigation
  - LAG-3, TIGIT, TIM-3, others

- Combination immunotherapy
  - Costimulatory mAbs plus checkpoint inhibitors
  - Cancer vaccines introducing tumor-specific antigens to prime T-cells
  - Small molecules (TKIs, inhibitors of VEGF, HDAC, and other cell pathways)
  - Cytokines (GM-CSF, interleukins, interferons)
  - Oncolytic viruses (kill cells and stimulate antitumor immune response)
  - Adoptive T-cell therapy (CAR-T cells)
  - Immune checkpoint inhibitors with radiotherapy or cytotoxic chemotherapy


CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; GM-CSF, granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor; HDAC, histone deacetylase; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.
Improved Patient Survival With Immunotherapy

Rationale for Combining Immunotherapy with Conventional Treatments

• Radiotherapy
  • Stimulates DNA-damage repair mechanisms, release of tumor antigens, and proinflammatory cytokines
  • Localized radiotherapy can produce significant immunostimulatory regression of distant sites of disease – “abscopal effect”

• Cytotoxic chemotherapy
  • Promotes anti-tumor immune response through stimulation of proinflammatory cytokines, reducing loss of cytotoxic T-cells, and producing immunomodulatory effects
  • “Low-dose” chemotherapy followed by immunotherapy may convert “cold” nonimmunogenic tumors into “hot” immunogenic tumors by priming T-cells

• Targeted therapies
  • Synergistic effects of inhibiting angiogenesis promotes T-cell infiltration
  • Decrease tumor cell proliferation by inhibiting signaling pathways
  • Epigenetic modulation and CDK4/6 inhibition promote tumor immunity

Protein-Bound Paclitaxel Plus Atezolizumab for TNBC

- Atezolizumab gained accelerated approval in combination with paclitaxel protein-bound for treatment of patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic TNBC whose tumors express PD-L1 (PD-L1 staining of any intensity covering ≥1% of the tumor area), as determined by an FDA approved test.

- Patients with no prior therapy randomized to atezolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel or nab-paclitaxel alone (N=451 each group)

- Stratification factors: presence of liver metastases, prior neoadjuvant or adjuvant taxane, PD-L1 expression on tumor-infiltrating immune cells as a percentage of tumor area (<1% vs. ≥2%)

- Primary endpoints: PFS and OS

- 185 and 184 patients with PD-L1 positive disease randomized to combination or single-agent nab-paclitaxel, respectively

Survival Outcomes – IMpassion130 Trial

**PFS**
PD-L1-positive subgroup

**OS**
PD-L1-positive subgroup

Managed Care and Specialty Pharmacy Considerations

- **Analyze** the costs and benefits of utilizing biomarkers in determining immunotherapy treatment
- **Describe** the data that should be considered when completing the formulary review process for biomarker and immunotherapy options

  - Treatment decisions based on mutation results
  - Costs associated with mutation tests and treatment
  - Prior authorization
  - Patient assistance
  - Formulary considerations
Evaluating the Cost of the Test

- Is it covered by insurance?
- Coverage depends on the type of test

Test itself

Other associated costs

- Is test offered at treatment site?
- What are the travel-related costs?

- Most IO treatments only covered for select patients
- Tests are only way to prove medical necessity

Ultimately necessary
What does the coverage landscape look like?

• Payers support biomarker testing in oncology
  • Usually means they will be paying for drugs a patient is likely to respond to rather than paying for treatment that may have little therapeutic effect

• 2011 survey of commercial and government managed care health plans
  • Reluctant to reimburse biomarker tests without evidence of clinical utility
    • May prove ineffective in improving patient outcomes, and, therefore, are financially wasteful
  • 62% of payers felt that, for oncology diagnostic tests to gain acceptance, they must be accompanied by a demonstration of cost-effectiveness

Shelley S. Pharmaceutical Commerce. 2012;7:12.;
Certain Tests Are Receiving Good Coverage

**Figure 1** Factors Impacting Payer Reimbursement of Oncologic Diagnostics

- Advocacy employer groups
- Clinical guidelines
- Clinical utility
- Competitor coverage policies
- Type of test
- Technical assessments
- Test complexity
- FDA approval
- Claim coding

**Figure 4** Majority of Plans Reimburse Diagnostic Testing Separately from Therapeutic

**EGFR testing & erlotinib**
- Reimburse for the diagnostic test and the therapy together, 68%
- Do not reimburse for the diagnostic test, 17%
- Other, 3%

**BRAF testing & cetuximab/panitumumab**
- Reimburse for the diagnostic test and the therapy separately, 69%
- Do not reimburse for the diagnostic test, 21%
- Other, 3%

**Q:** How does your plan currently reimburse for EGFR mutation test for lung cancer patients who may be candidates for erlotinib (Tarceva) therapy?

**Q:** How does your plan reimburse for BRAF mutation analysis to predict nonresponse to cetuximab (Erbitux) and panitumumab (Vectibix) in the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer and small bowel adenocarcinoma?

*Unsure.
Source: Reimbursement Intelligence, 2011.

FDA indicates US Food and Drug Administration.
Source: Reimbursement Intelligence, 2011.
Cost of Testing

• Prior to 2018: CMS “14 Day Rule”
  • Did not allow reference and independent laboratories to bill Medicare directly for molecular pathology tests if they were ordered less than 14 days from an outpatient’s hospital discharge date

• The 2018 CMS Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System final rule created an exception to the “14 Day Rule”
  • Modified date-of-service (DOS) policy for hospital outpatients who undergo molecular biomarker tier 1 and tier 2 tests and advanced diagnostic laboratory tests.
    • Beginning January 1, 2018, the DOS must be the date the test was performed instead of the date the specimen was obtained, only if certain conditions are met:
      • Test is performed following a hospital outpatient’s discharge from the hospital outpatient department
      • Test was medically appropriate to have collected the sample from the hospital outpatient during the hospital outpatient encounter
      • Test was reasonable and medically necessary for the treatment of an illness

Importance of Understanding Testing

• “A failure to properly understand molecular biomarkers has prevented their widespread adoption in treatment, comparative benefit analyses, and their integration into individualized patient outcome predictions for clinical decision-making.”

Universe of Testing is Only Expanding

- NSCLC
  - Mutations in ALK, EGFR, FGFR, HER2, KRAS, MET, RET, and ROS1 will inform targeted therapies
  - Expression of PD-1/PD-L1 will prompt the use of immunotherapy with immune checkpoint inhibitors

- Dr. Geoff Oxnard, a thoracic oncologist at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School:
  - PD-L1 does not stand on its own
  - “I use PD-L1 staining plus the clinical features, smoking history, the patient’s genomic features, presence of a genotype like EGFR and/or ALK.”

What tests should oncologists request first?
Which tests should be covered?
Where does the pharmacist fit in?

Companion Diagnostic Status is Important

Michael Kolodziej, MD:

• “Current state of affairs in immunotherapy biomarkers is that pembrolizumab has a companion diagnostic and nivolumab has a complimentary test. And our current coverage policy does require at least an attestation that a companion has been done for prescribing pembrolizumab, and there is no such requirement for nivolumab.”

• “I can assure you that there is no health plan in America that has the bench strength to go in there and analyze each of the individual assays, antibodies, performance characteristics. It doesn’t work that way.”

This is a major factor in determining formulary inclusion

Examples of Certain Tests

• For pembrolizumab, the PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx Assay has status as a companion diagnostic

• For nivolumab and atezolizumab, the assays PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx and Ventana PD-L1 (SP142) have status as complementary diagnostics
  • There are no requirements for testing included in the labeling for these drugs

• Aetna considers the VENTANA PD-L1 (SP263) Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.) medically necessary for the assessment of the PD-L1 protein in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded urothelial carcinoma tissue to determine individuals who are more likely to respond to durvalumab therapy

Oncology + Pathology + …. Pharmacy?

• Geoff Oxnard, MD
  • “I generally tell my patients with lung cancer that we have 3 broad tools: we have oral targeted therapies, we have immunotherapies, and we have chemotherapies. Before I start treatment for you, I am going to determine whether I can find a targetable genotype such as **EGFR** or **ALK**. I am going to look to see if your cancer is sensitive or vulnerable to immunotherapy using a marker such as PD-L1. If I do not have compelling evidence that one of those is going to work, I am going to reach towards chemotherapy. At each decision point I say, ‘I need these data quickly to make an informed decision.’”

• Lauren Ritterhouse, MD, PhD, a molecular pathologist and Co-Director of the Molecular Diagnostics and Clinical Genomics Laboratories, University of Chicago, IL
  • “As a pathologist, and particularly a molecular pathologist, running a molecular diagnostics laboratory, [I am] constantly thinking about new biomarkers that we need to incorporate into the laboratory, trying to be ahead of the curve. If there is a new biomarker that is released based on a clinical trial, the time for us to bring that new test in house, develop it, find validation samples, and actually launch it clinically is a much longer process than we, our oncologists, and the patients would like.”

Dr. Oxnard: “We have some systems where we can acknowledge each time we ordered an NGS that it conforms to certain specifications. If it is an advanced lung cancer and they have not had an NGS in the past 6 months, we can facilitate the approval. The payers’ idea is that you should not need this more than once for lung cancer. That is not a reality.”

Cancer patients also present at different stages of their disease, their disease can progress, and the cancer can metastasize...
Understanding the Prior Authorization Landscape

Physicians need to order tests in order for treatments to be approved.

Many of these will run through hospital path labs.

Pharmacies may see this fall to them as certain treatments are prescribed.

Payers are still requiring documentation for approvals.
Patient Assistance for Testing

- Test makers are offering financial assistance, as are traditional financial assistance organizations:

  - Patient Advocate Foundation (PAF)
  - Foundation Medicine
  - Myriad
Thank you!