

*Cancer Education Day – Dec. 13, 2019*

**Updates in Hormone Receptor Positive  
Breast Cancer**

**Swati Kulkarni**

M.B.B.S., FRCPC, ABIM Certified

Assistant Professor, Western University

Adjunct Professor, Windsor University



OUTSTANDING CARE – NO EXCEPTIONS!

**COMPASSION** is our  
**PASSION**

# Disclosures

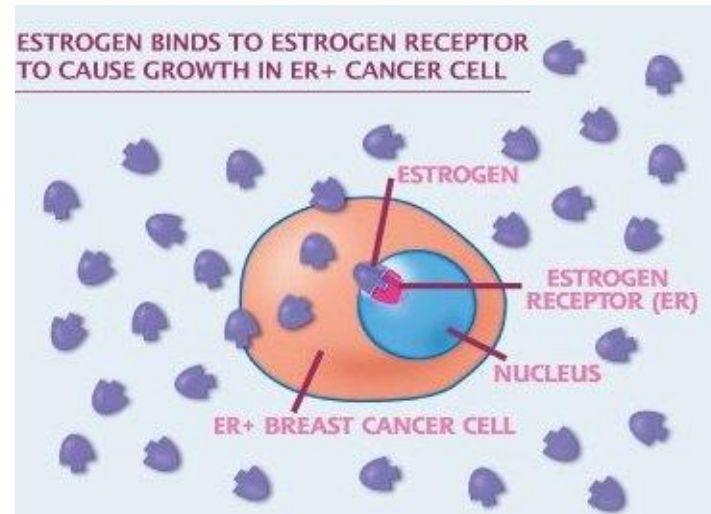
- Research - Novartis

# Objectives

- To learn about new treatment options in hormone receptor positive metastatic breast cancer
- To learn about the efficacy of the treatments
- To know the side effects and the monitoring

# What is Hormone Receptor Positive Breast Cancer?

- In 2019, 10,600 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 1900 will die in Ontario.
- Hormone receptor positive: 70-75%
- ER+ PR+
- ER+ PR-
- ER- PR+



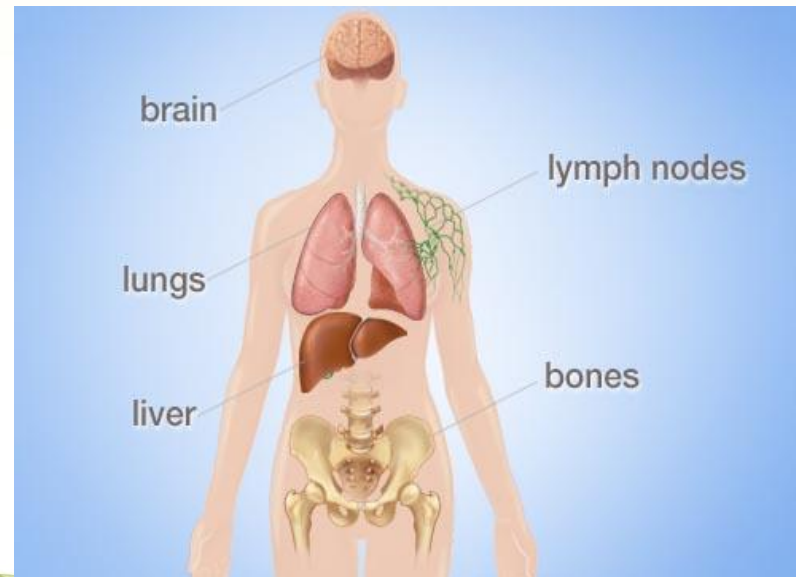
# What Does This Mean?

- Target the receptor – easy fix?
- Endocrine treatment = oral pill
- Premenopausal – Tamoxifen
- Postmenopausal:
  - Letrozole
  - Anastrozole
  - Exemestane
  - Fulvestrant injection

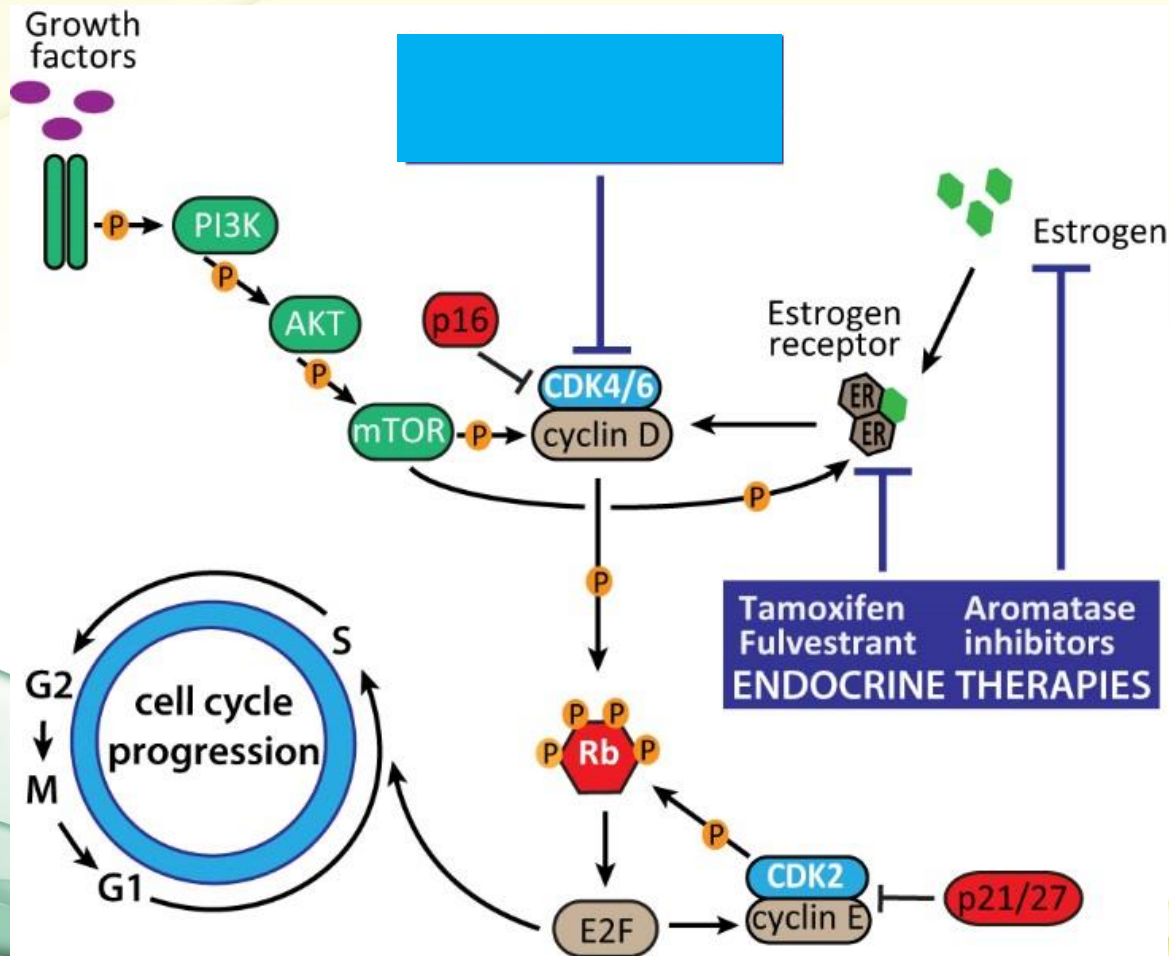


# What Happens Next?

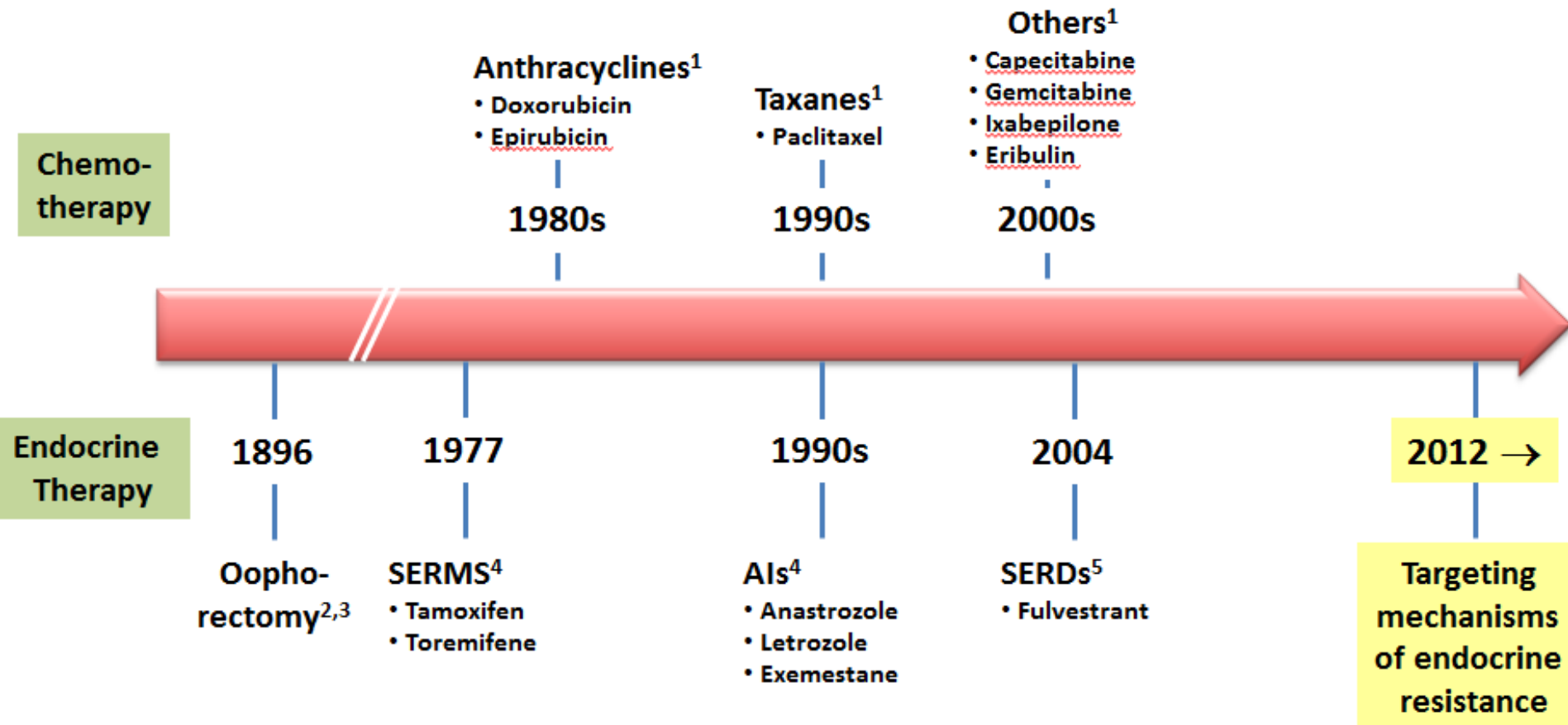
- 5 year survival 90% (SEER data)
- Based on TNM staging/other factors – patients can still develop metastases



# Why?



# Timelines for Treatments in Advanced Breast Cancer



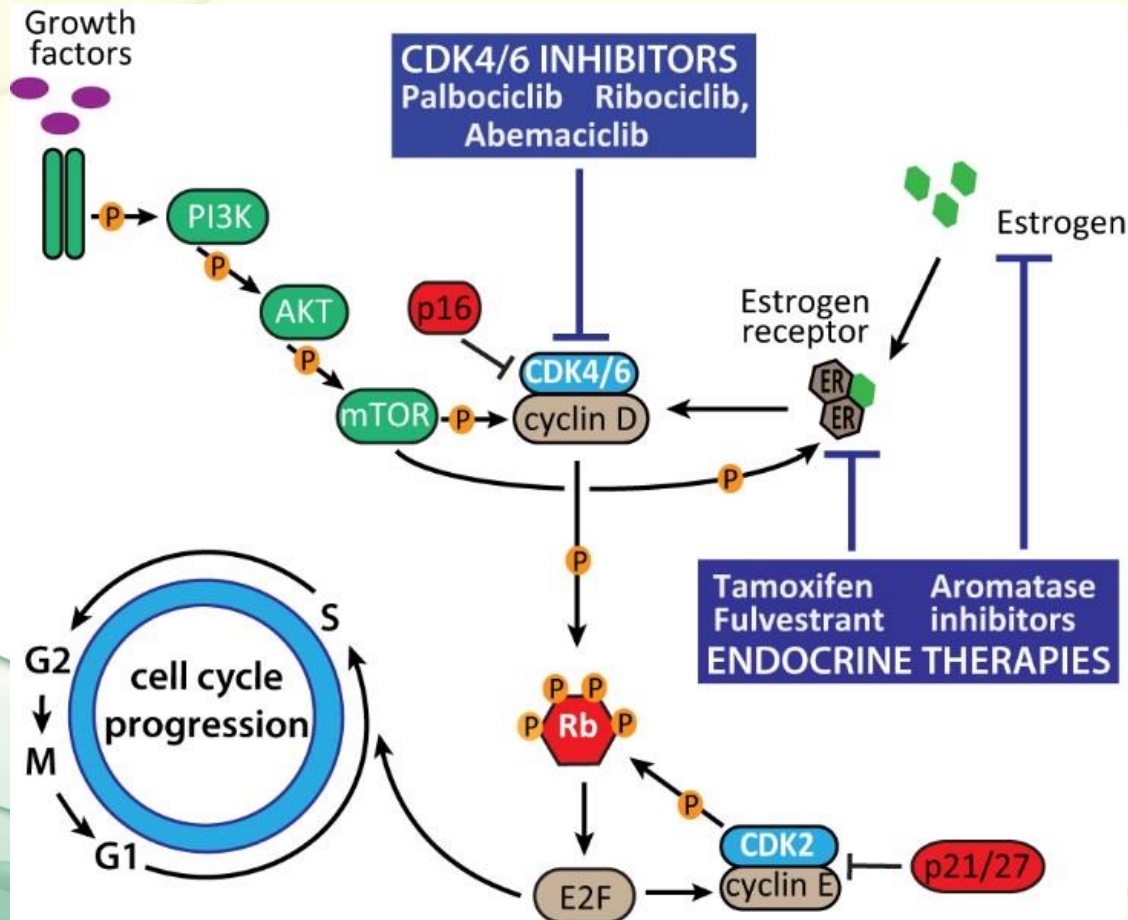
Abbreviations: AI, aromatase inhibitor; ERDs, estrogen receptor downregulator; HR<sup>+</sup>; hormone receptor positive; SERMS, selective estrogen receptor modulators.



# What is New in Metastatic Breast Cancer?

- **CD4/6 K inhibitors:** Palbociclib, Ribociclib, Abemaciclib
- **PI3kinase inhibitor:** Alpelicib
- **MTOR inhibitors:** Everolimus

# How?



# Metastatic Evidence

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Overall Survival with Ribociclib plus Endocrine Therapy in Breast Cancer

Seock-Ah Im, M.D., Ph.D., Yan-Shen Lu, M.D., Ph.D., Aditya Bardia, M.D., Nadia Harbeck, M.D., Ph.D., Marco Colleoni, M.D., Fabio Franke, M.D., Louie Chow, M.D., Joohyuk Sohn, M.D., Kaun-Seok Lee, M.D., Ph.D., Saul Campos-Gomez, M.D., Rafael Villanueva-Vasquez, M.D., Kyung-Hae Jung, M.D., et al.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Palbociclib and Letrozole in Advanced Breast Cancer

Richard S. Finn, M.D., Miguel Martin, M.D., Hope S. Rugo, M.D., Stephen Jones, M.D., Seock-Ah Im, M.D., Ph.D., Karen Galmon, M.D., Nadia Harbeck, M.D., Ph.D., Oleg N. Lipatov, M.D., Janice M. Walsh, M.D., Stacy Moulden, M.D., Eric Gauthier, Pharm.D., Ph.D., Dongrui R. Lu, M.Sc., et al.

npj | Breast Cancer

NPJ Breast Cancer. 2019; 5: 5.

Published online 2019 Jan 17. doi: 10.1038/s41523-018-0097-z

PMCID: PMC6336550

PMID: 30875515

## MONARCH 3 final PFS: a randomized study of abemaciclib as initial therapy for advanced breast cancer

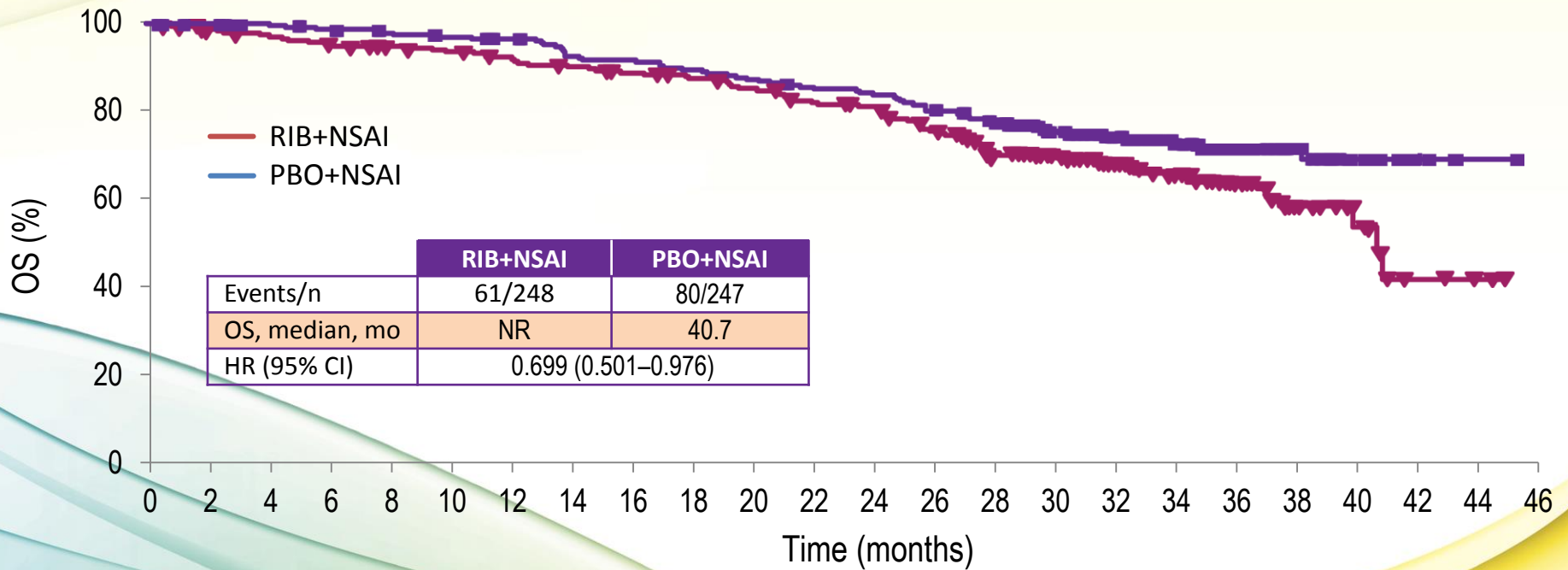
Stephen Johnston,<sup>1\*</sup> Miguel Martin,<sup>2</sup> Angelo Di Leo,<sup>3</sup> Seock-Ah Im,<sup>4</sup> Ahmed Awada,<sup>5</sup> Tammy Forrester,<sup>6</sup> Martin Frenkel,<sup>7</sup> Molly C. Harbeck,<sup>7</sup> Joanne Coe,<sup>8</sup> Susana Garriga,<sup>9</sup> Masakazu Tani,<sup>10</sup> Hiroji Iwata,<sup>11</sup> and Matthew P. Goetz<sup>12</sup>

# How Much is the Benefit?

- Increase in progression free survival is between 11-14 months
- ***Premenopausal women:*** median overall with AI + Ribociclib + Goserlin survival 40 months Vs not reached at 3 years (Monaleesa-7 ESMO)
- ***Postmenopausal women:*** similar benefit with combination of Fulvestrant and Ribociclib (Monaleesa-3 ESMO)

# OS in NSAI Cohort

– Median duration of follow-up was 34.6 months

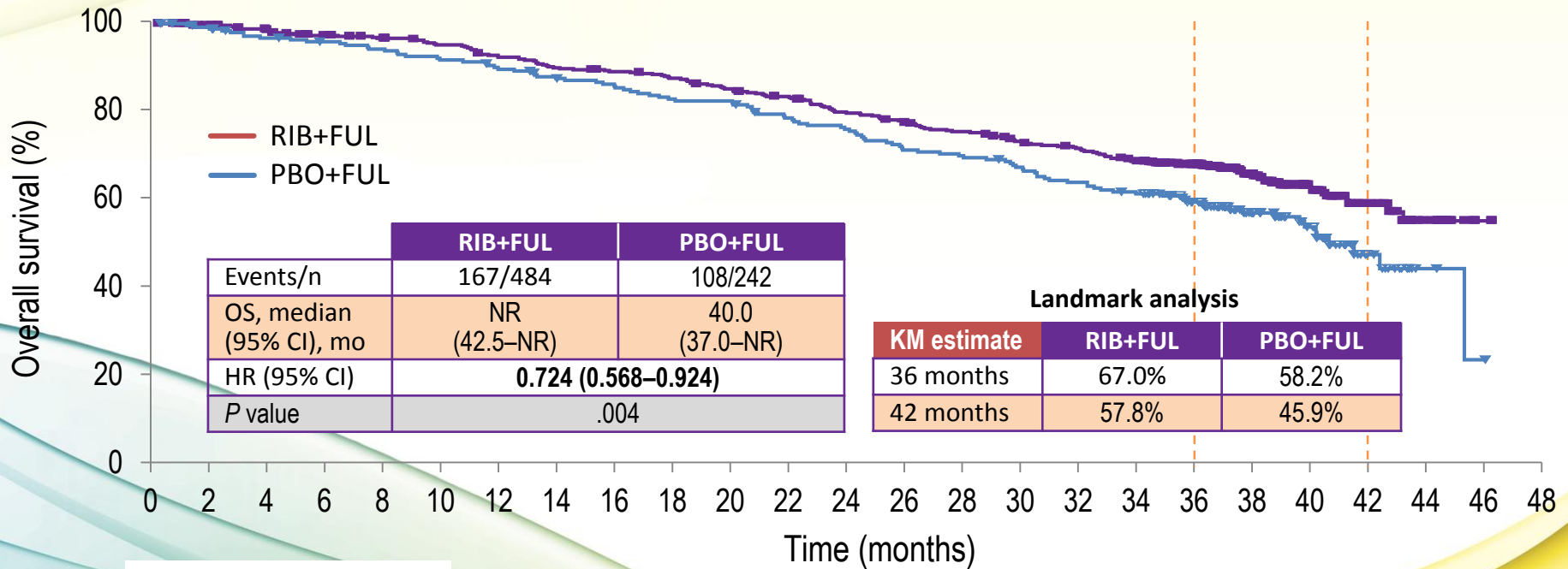


**No. of patients at risk**

RIB+NSAI	248	245	241	236	233	230	226	216	213	206	201	196	192	184	174	142	113	80	49	29	16	5	2	0
PBO+NSAI	247	240	236	232	225	221	215	209	204	199	193	183	179	165	145	116	87	67	46	24	12	4	2	0

# Overall Survival

- Reduction in relative risk of death with RIB was 28%



## No. of patients at risk

Ribociclib	484	470	454	444	436	428	414	402	397	389	374	365	348	334	326	309	300	287	237	159	92	41	14	2	0
Placebo	242	233	227	223	218	213	207	199	194	187	184	174	169	159	155	147	141	134	107	64	37	14	3	0	0

- The *P* value of .004 crossed the prespecified boundary (*P* < .01129) to claim superior efficacy

# Metastatic Efficacy - PFS in 1<sup>st</sup>-Line Setting: MONALEESA-2, PALOMA-2, MONARCH-3, FALCON

Primary Outcome Measure			
CDK4/6 inhibitor		SERD	
<p><b>MONALEESA-2<sup>1a</sup></b> (N = 668)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RIB+LET median PFS 25.3 mos vs 16.0 mos in the LET alone group (HR = 0.568; P = .0000000963)</li> </ul> <p>Met primary endpoint on first interim analysis RIB+LET median PFS NR vs 14.7 in LET alone (HR=0.556 P = 0.00000329)</p>	<p><b>PALOMA-2<sup>2</sup></b> (N = 666)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAL+LET median PFS 24.8 mos vs 14.5 mos in the LET alone group (HR = 0.58; P &lt; 0.001)</li> </ul>	<p><b>MONARCH-3<sup>3</sup></b> (N = 493)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ABE+NSAI median PFS not reached vs 14.7 mos in NSAI alone group (HR = 0.54; P &lt; 0.000021)</li> </ul> <p>Met primary endpoint on first interim analysis Final analysis not yet reported</p>	<p><b>FALCON<sup>4</sup></b> (N = 462)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fulvestrant median PFS 16.6 mos vs 13.8 mos in ANA group (HR = 0.797; P = 0.0486)</li> </ul>

ABE, abemaciclib; ANA, anastrozole; CBR, clinical benefit rate; CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; HR, hazard ratio; HER2-, human epidermal growth factor receptor-2-negative; HR+, hormone receptor-positive; LET, letrozole; PFS, progression-free survival; ORR, objective response rate; NSAI, non-steroidal aromatase inhibitor (LET or ANA); PAL, palbociclib; RIB, ribociclib; SERD, selective estrogen receptor down-regulator/degrader.

. 75.6155 ; 4. Robertson JFR, et al. Lancet. 2016. 388(10063):2997-3005.

# Can all the Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients get the Treatment?

- Yes unless patient declines.



*Article*

**Should All Patients With HR-Positive HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer Receive CDK 4/6 Inhibitor As First-Line Based Therapy? A Network Meta-Analysis of Data from the PALOMA 2, MONALEESA 2, MONALEESA 7, MONARCH 3, FALCON, SWOG and FACT Trials**



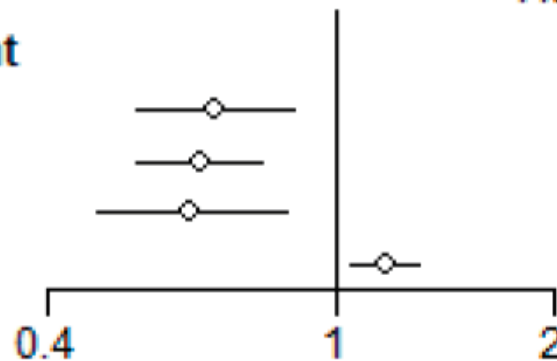
# Combination Compared with Single Agent Fulvestrant

## Progression Free Survival

Hazard Ratio (95% CrI)

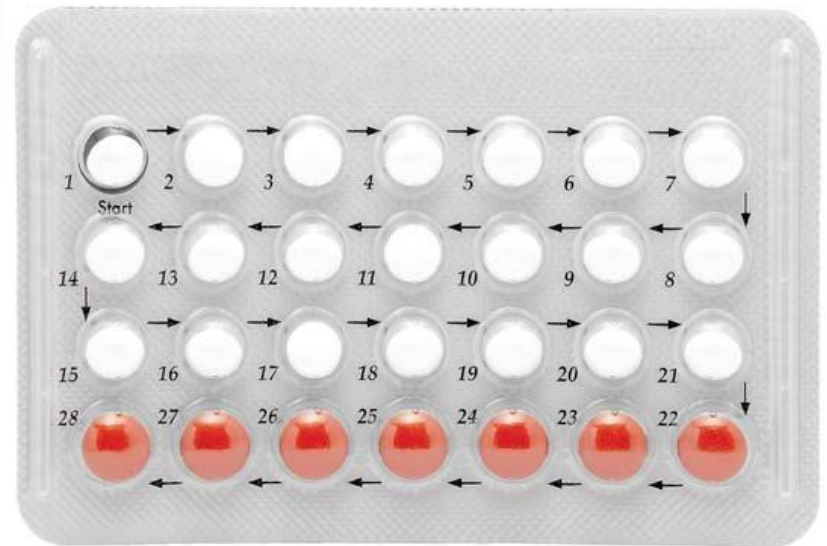
### Compared with Fulvestrant

Palbociclib + AI  
Ribociclib + AI  
Abemaciclib + AI  
AI



# How do you Take it?

- Just like oral contraceptive pills with endocrine treatment
  - Palbociclib & Ribociclib
  - Abemaciclib is daily

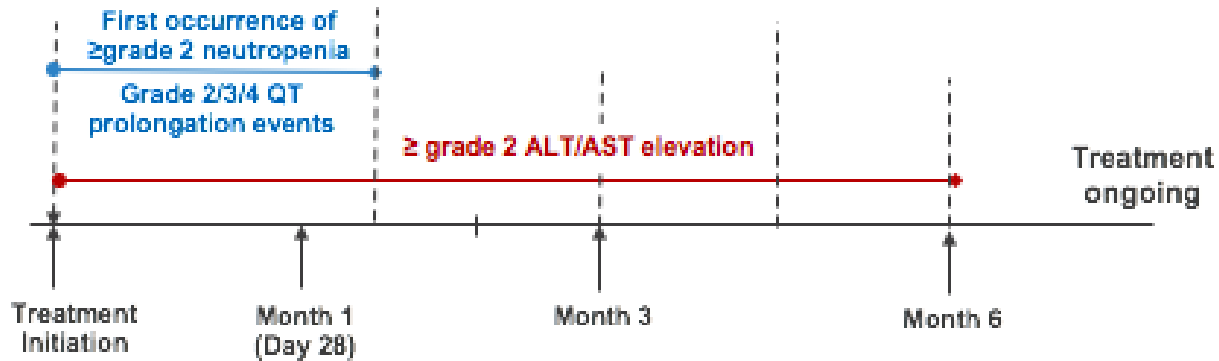


# Side Effects

- **Neutropenia:** 45-60% (most common)
- **Leucopenia:** 15-20%
- **Anemia:** 5-6%
- **Fatigue:** 2-5%
- **Diarrhea:** 2-3%
- **Rash:** 2-3%
- **Nausea:** 3-5%

# MONALEESA-2: Timing of AE for Patients Receiving Ribociclib + Letrozole

Adverse Event	Time to Onset and Resolution
Neutropenia	Median time to onset (grades 2-4): 16 days Median time to resolution: 15 days
QT Interval	Median time to onset (>480 msec): 15 days
Liver Enzyme Elevation	Median time to onset ( $\geq$ grade 3): 57 days Median time to normalization or $\leq$ grade 2: 24 days



# Monitoring

- CBC every 2 weeks initially then every 4 weeks
- LFT: can increase
- Electrolytes first few cycles
- EKG: can result in Q-T prolongation, especially Ribo, no arrhythmia
- DVT with Abema
- Side effects settle in few cycles

# Avoid

## Medications causing Q-T prolongation:

- *Antiepileptic:* Phenytoin, Carbamazepine
- *Antinausea:* Zofran, Haldol, Emend
- *Antibiotics:* Azithromycin, Clarithromycin
- *Antifungal:* Ketoconazole, Voriconazole
- *OTC:* Cannabinoids, St. John's wort, grape fruit juice
- Other CYP3A4 inducers/inhibitors

# Second Line Treatment

- PI3kinase inhibitors + Fulvestrant (injected)
- Ribo/palbo + Fulvestrant (injected)
- Exemestane + Everolimus
- Single endocrine agents

# PI3kinase Inhibitors

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Alpelisib for *PIK3CA*-Mutated, Hormone Receptor–Positive Advanced Breast Cancer

F. André, E. Ciruelos, G. Rubovszky, M. Campone, S. Loibl, H.S. Rugo, H. Iwata, P. Conte, I.A. Mayer, B. Kaufman, T. Yamashita, Y.-S. Lu, K. Inoue, M. Takahashi, Z. Pápai, A.-S. Longin, D. Mills, C. Wilke, S. Hirawat, and D. Juric, for the SOLAR-1 Study Group\*

**About 40% of hormone receptor positive tumors are PI3K mutated**



# Benefit

- Median progression free survival: 11 months vs. 5.6 months
- Overall response: 35% vs. 16%
- Side effects:
  - Hyperglycemia
  - Diarrhea
  - Nausea
  - Rash
  - Fatigue

# Summary

- Newer treatments improve overall and progression free survival in hormone receptor positive metastatic breast cancer patients
- Improved quality of life
- Manageable side effects

# Next Steps

- Adjuvant trials in early stage hormone receptor positive breast cancer
- PALLAS- with Palbociclib
- NATALEE- with Ribociclib
- ❖ **NATALEE is open at Windsor Regional Cancer Centre**

Thank you!