

The Current Therapeutic Landscape in Endometrial Cancer

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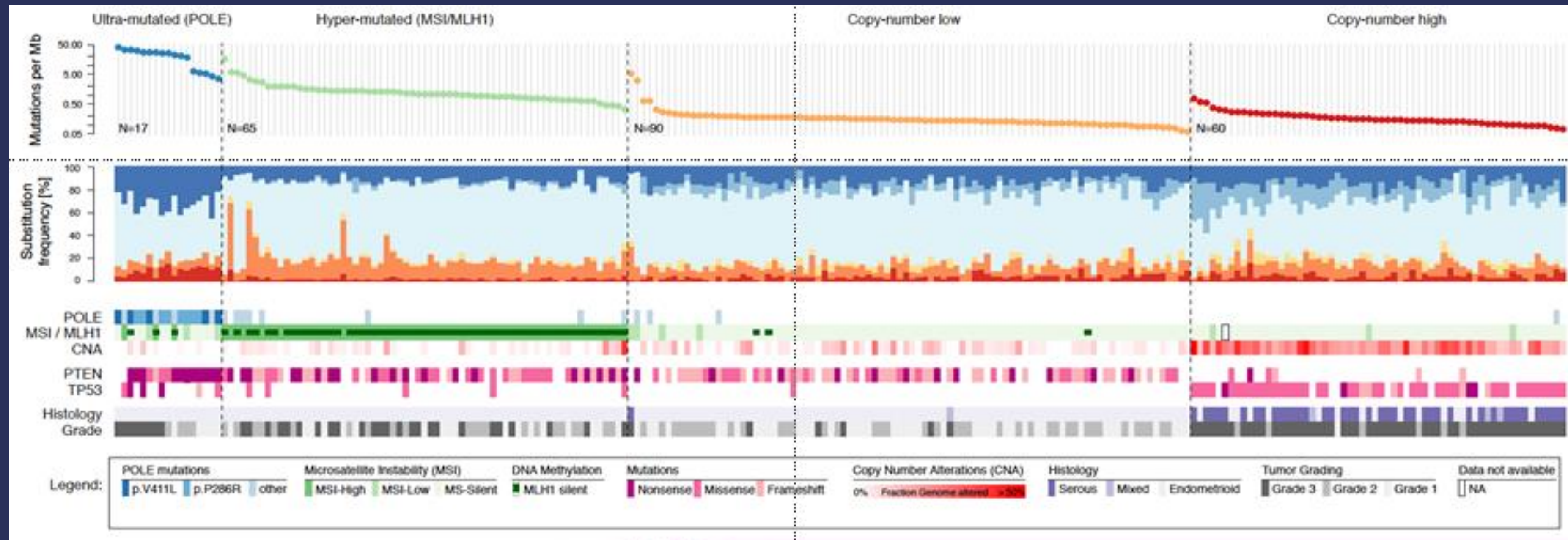
Endometrial Cancer Statistics in the US and Globally 2020

	New cases	Deaths
Globally	417,000	97000
USA	65,620	12590
	Endometrioid	
	41000 (Grade 1-2)	3700 (Grade 1-2)
	14000 (Grade 3)	3790 (Grade 3)
	Serous	
	8000	4000
	Clear Cell	
	1000	300
	Sarcoma/Carcinosarcoma	
	1620	800

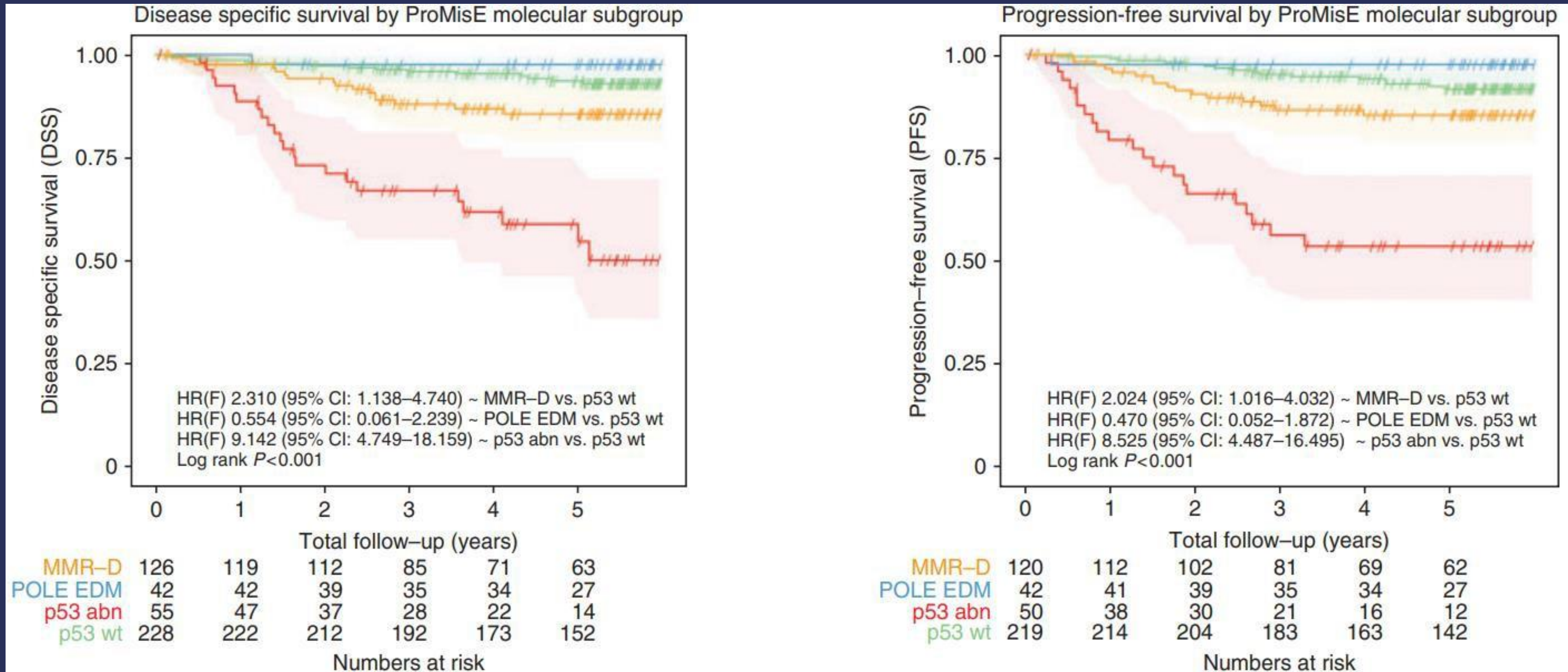
HISTORIC ENDOMETRIAL CANCER CLASSIFICATION

Characteristic	Type I	Type II
Histology	Endometrioid	Non-endometrioid (serous, clear-cell, undifferentiated including carcinosarcomas)
Grade	Usually low	Usually high
Stage	Often early	Often advanced
Etiology	Unopposed estrogen	Sporadic
Hormone receptor expression	Positive	Negative
Genomic stability	Diploid, frequent MSI	Aneuploid
Common mutations	<i>PTEN, k-RAS,</i>	<i>P53.ERBB2</i>

Molecular classification of endometrial cancer: TCGA

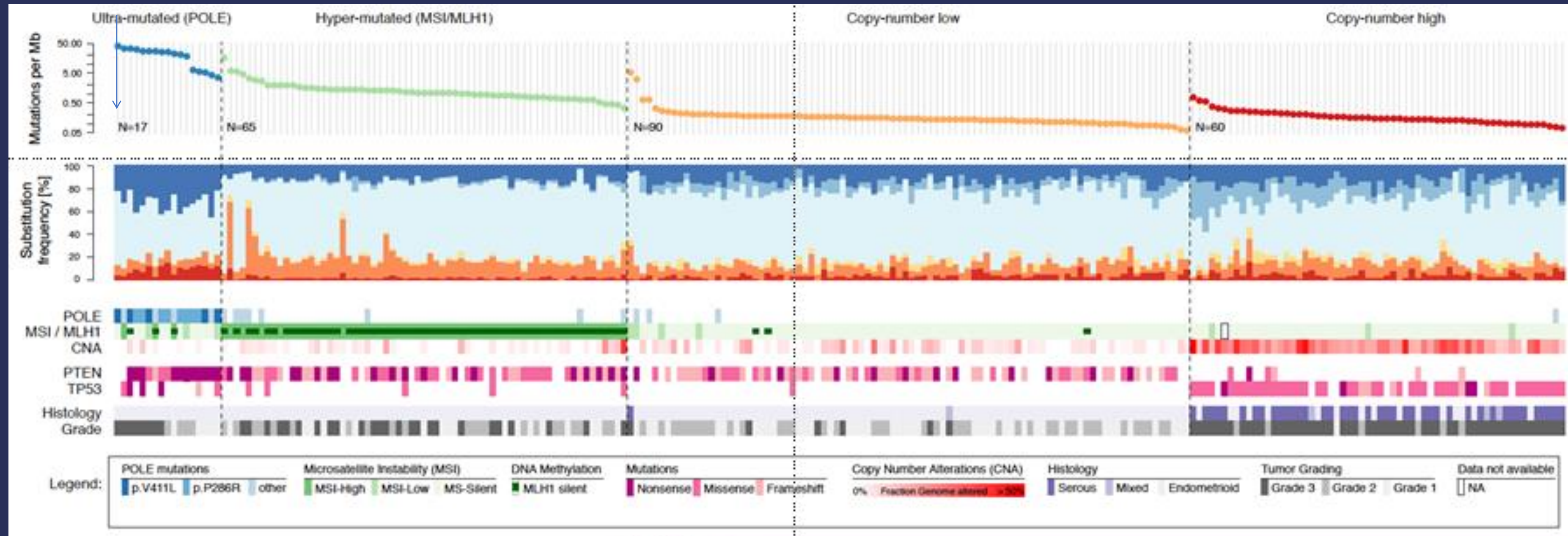


ProMisE Molecular Classifier Subtypes



Molecular classification of endometrial cancer: TCGA

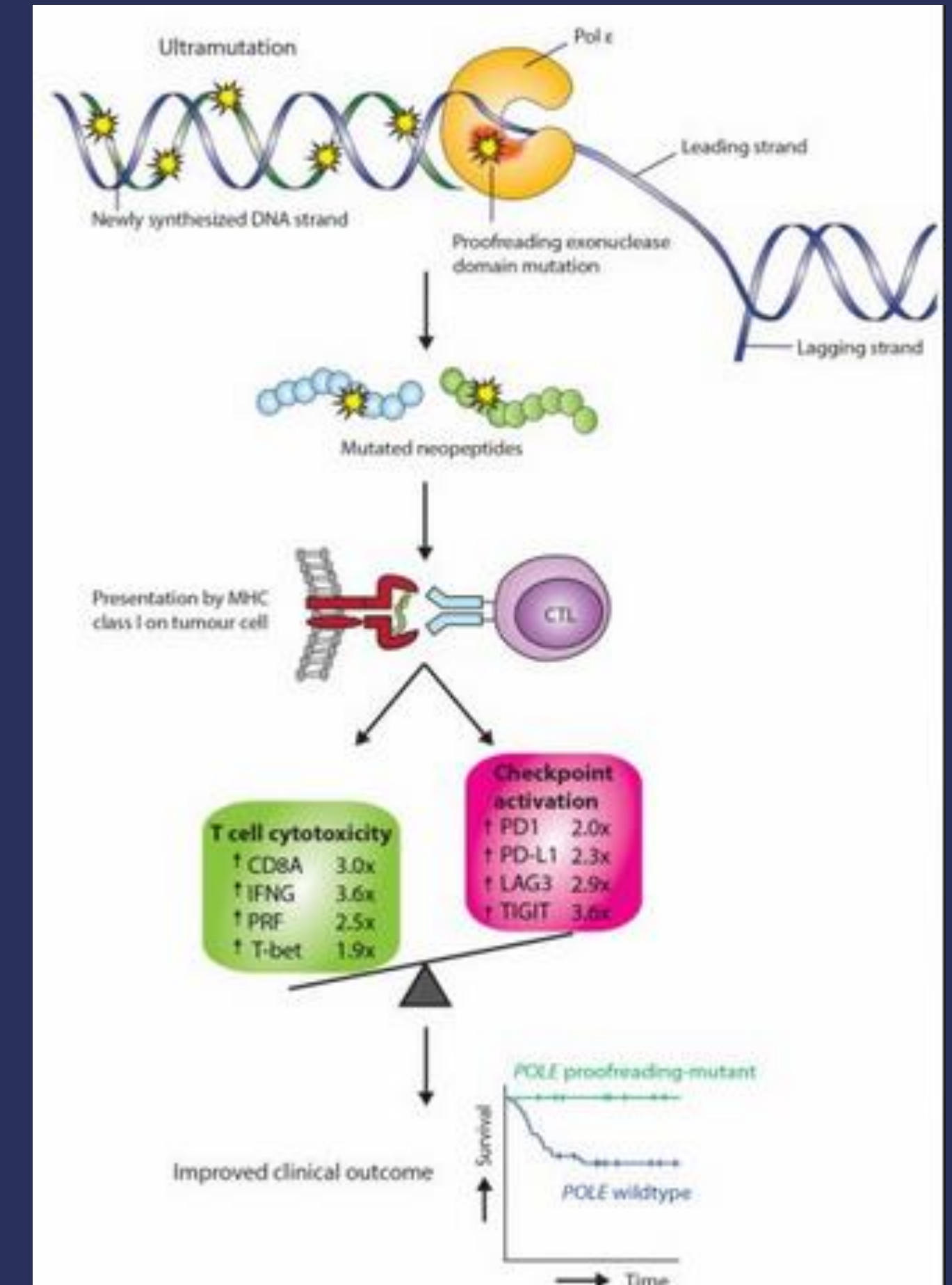
POLE mutations are ultra-mutated, 100-500 mutations/Mb, endometrioid, PTEN



TCGA Nature. 2013 22;500:415-21

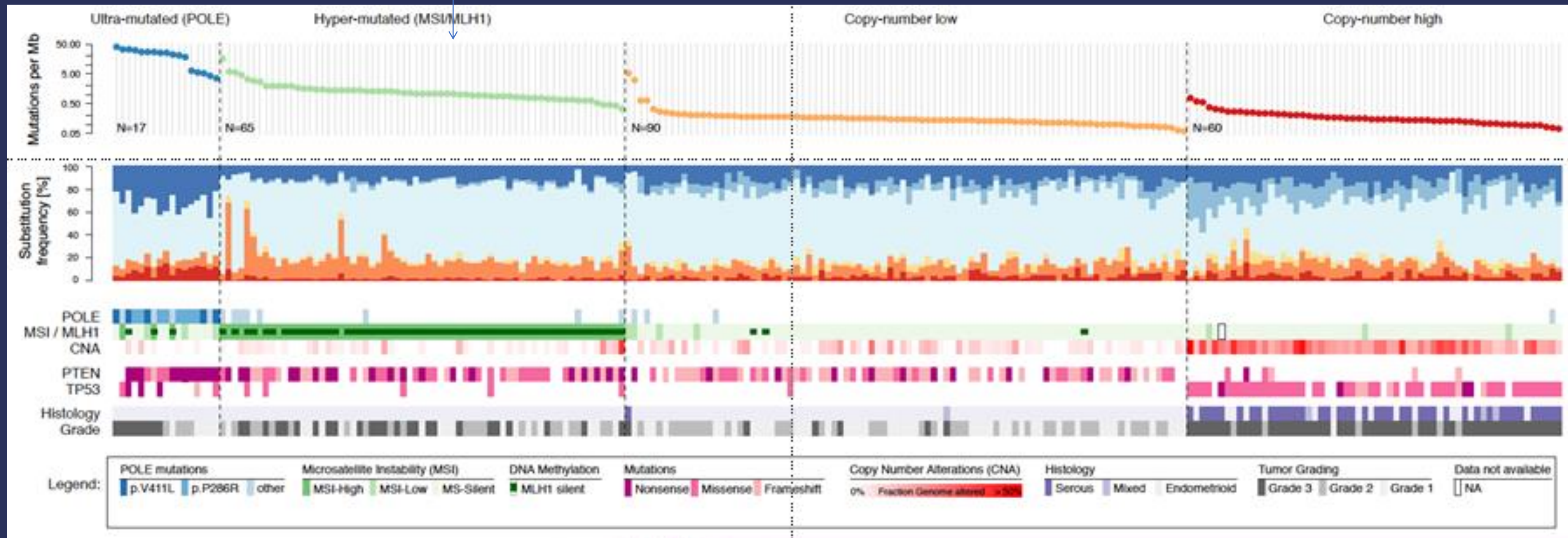
POLE Ultra-mutated Group

- POLE is a DNA polymerase responsible for replicating & repairing DNA sequences
- Mutations in the exonuclease domain = ultramutated status
- 6% (G1-2), 15-22% of G3/HG
- PORTEC-1 & PORTEC-2 analysis found
 - *POLE* mutant fewer recurrences & death
 - (6.2 vs. 14.1%) & (2.3 vs. 9.7%)
 - Strong association with HG tumors
 - 0/15 G3 *POLE* mutant tumors recurred vs. 31% (29/94) G3 non-*POLE* (HR 0.09, p=0.01)
 - Identification of *POLE* mutation carriers may allow stratification to no treatment



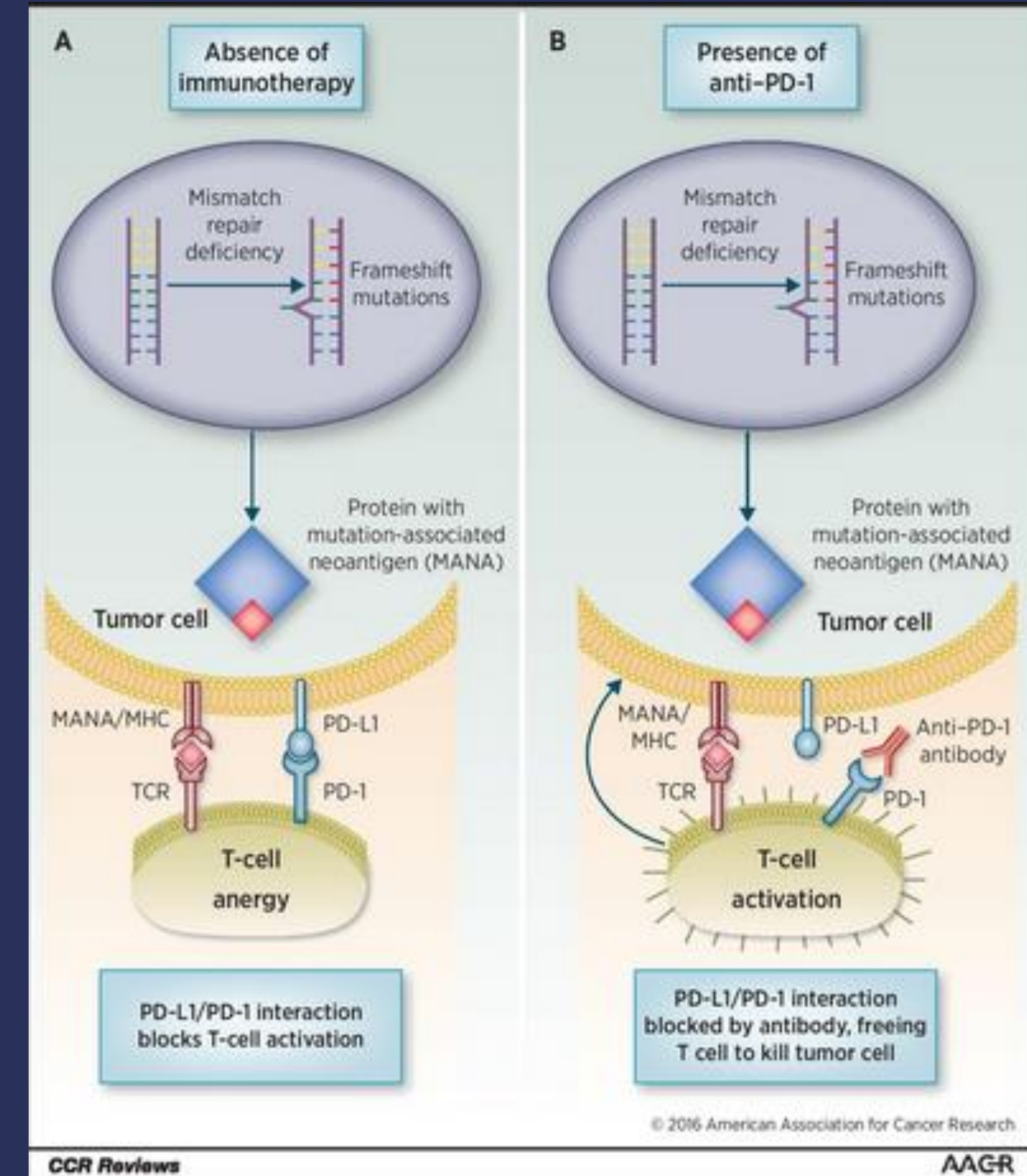
Molecular classification of endometrial cancer: TCGA

MSI high group with 10-20mut/Mb,
endometrioid, PTEN
mutations, mixed grade



MSI-H Group

- Loss of function in the DNA mismatch repair proteins (MSH2, MLH1, MSH6, PMS2) leads to mutations in genes that have microsatellite repeats
- 28 % of all endometrial cancer
- This can be targeted with immune checkpoint inhibitors



KEYNOTE-158: Efficacy of Pembrolizumab in MSI-H/dMMR Noncolorectal Cancers

Tumor Type	N	CR, n	PR, n	ORR, % (95% CI)	Median PFS, Mos (95% CI)	Median OS, Mos (95% CI)	Median DoR, Mos (Range)
Endometrial	49	8	20	57.1 (42.2-71.2)	25.7 (4.9-NR)	NR (27.2-NR)	NR (2.9-27.0+)
Gastric	24	4	7	45.8 (25.6-67.2)	11.0 (2.1-NR)	NR (7.2-NR)	NR (6.3-28.4+)
Cholangiocarcinoma	22	2	7	40.9 (20.7-63.6)	4.2 (2.1-NR)	24.3 (6.5-NR)	NR (4.1+ to 24.9+)
Pancreatic	22	1	3	18.2 (5.2-40.3)	2.1 (1.9-3.4)	4.0 (2.1-9.8)	13.4 (8.1-16.0+)
Small intestine	19	3	5	42.1 (20.3-66.5)	9.2 (2.3-NR)	NR (10.6-NR)	NR (4.3+ to 31.3+)
Ovarian	15	3	2	33.3 (11.8-61.6)	2.3 (1.9-6.2)	NR (3.8-NR)	NR (4.2-20.7+)
Brain	13	0	0	0 (0-24.7)	1.1 (0.7-2.1)	5.6 (1.5-16.2)	--

KEYNOTE-158: Pembrolizumab in Advanced EC

Response Rates by Cohort

Confirmed Objective Response per RECIST v1.1 by IRC	MSI-H EC, N = 49 (Cohorts D + K)	EC, N = 107 (Cohort D, biomarker unselected)
ORR, % (95% CI)	57.1 (42.2-71.2)*	11.2 (5.9-18.8)
Best overall response n (%)		
CR	8 (16.3)	0
PR	20 (40.8)	12 (11.2)
Stable disease	8 (16.3)	26 (24.3)
Progressive disease	11 (22.4)	56 (52.3)

*ORR 45.5% in cohort D (n = 11) and 60.5% in Cohort K (n = 38)

GARNET: Dostarlimab in Advanced EC

**Advanced or recurrent EC
≤ 2 prior lines of treatment
PD after platinum doublet
No prior anti-PD-L1
N = 290**

**Dostarlimab
500 mg IV q3w
x 4 doses**

**Dostarlimab
1000 mg IV
q6w until
progression**

**dMMR/ MSI-H
Dostarlimab 500
mg IV q3w x4
cycles, then 1000
mg IV q6w
N = 129**

**MMRp/MSS
Dostarlimab 500
mg IV q3w x4
cycles, then 1000
mg IV q6w
N = 161**

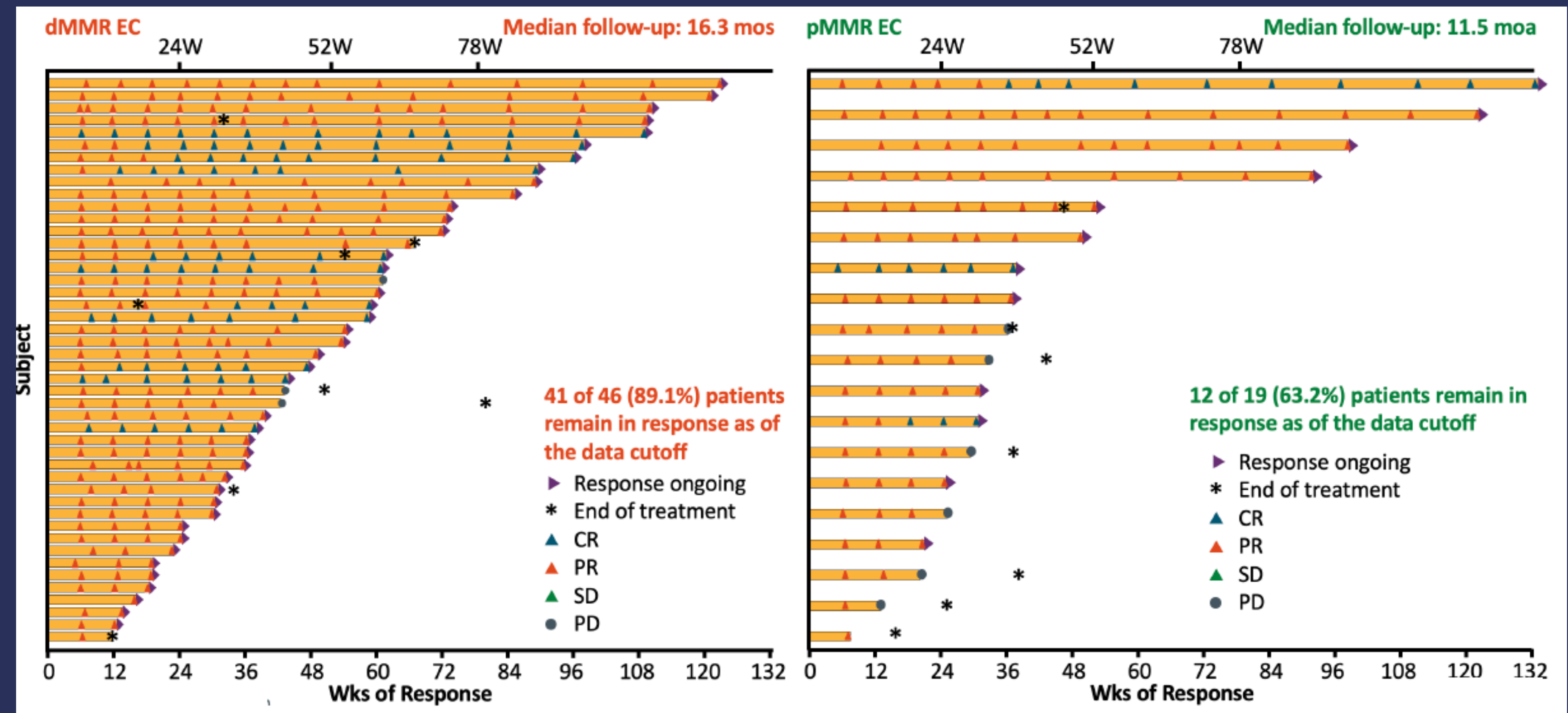
**Treatment until PD or unacceptable toxicity
Primary endpoint: ORR and DoR**

GARNET: Dostarlimab in Advanced EC

DoR dMMR cohort

DoR pMMR cohort

	dMMR N = 103	pMMR N = 142
CR, n	11	3
PR, n	35	16
ORR, %	44.7	13.4
DCR, %	57.3	35.2



Feb 26, 2021: Dostarlimab granted Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) of the European Medicines Agency conditional authorization for certain types of recurrent/advanced EC

Phase II Trial of Avelumab in Patients with Mismatch Repair Deficient and Mismatch Repair Proficient Recurrent/ Persistent Endometrial Cancer

**Recurrent or persistent
EC of any histology
≥ 1 previous
chemotherapy regimen
PS 0 – 1
No previous ICI**

**dMMR/POLEm
N = 15**

**pMMR/non-POLE
N = 16**

**Avelumab
10mg/kg IV q2w**

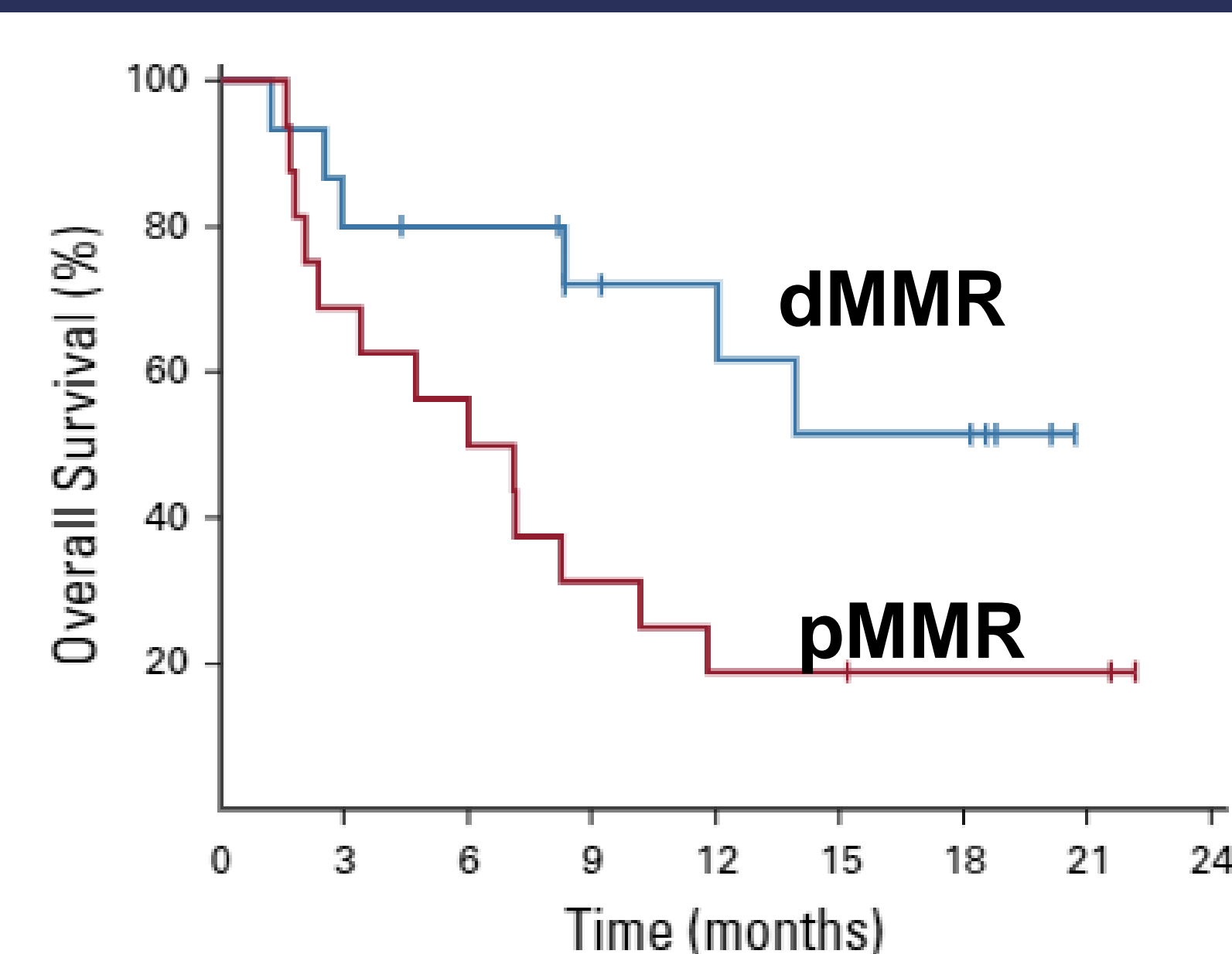
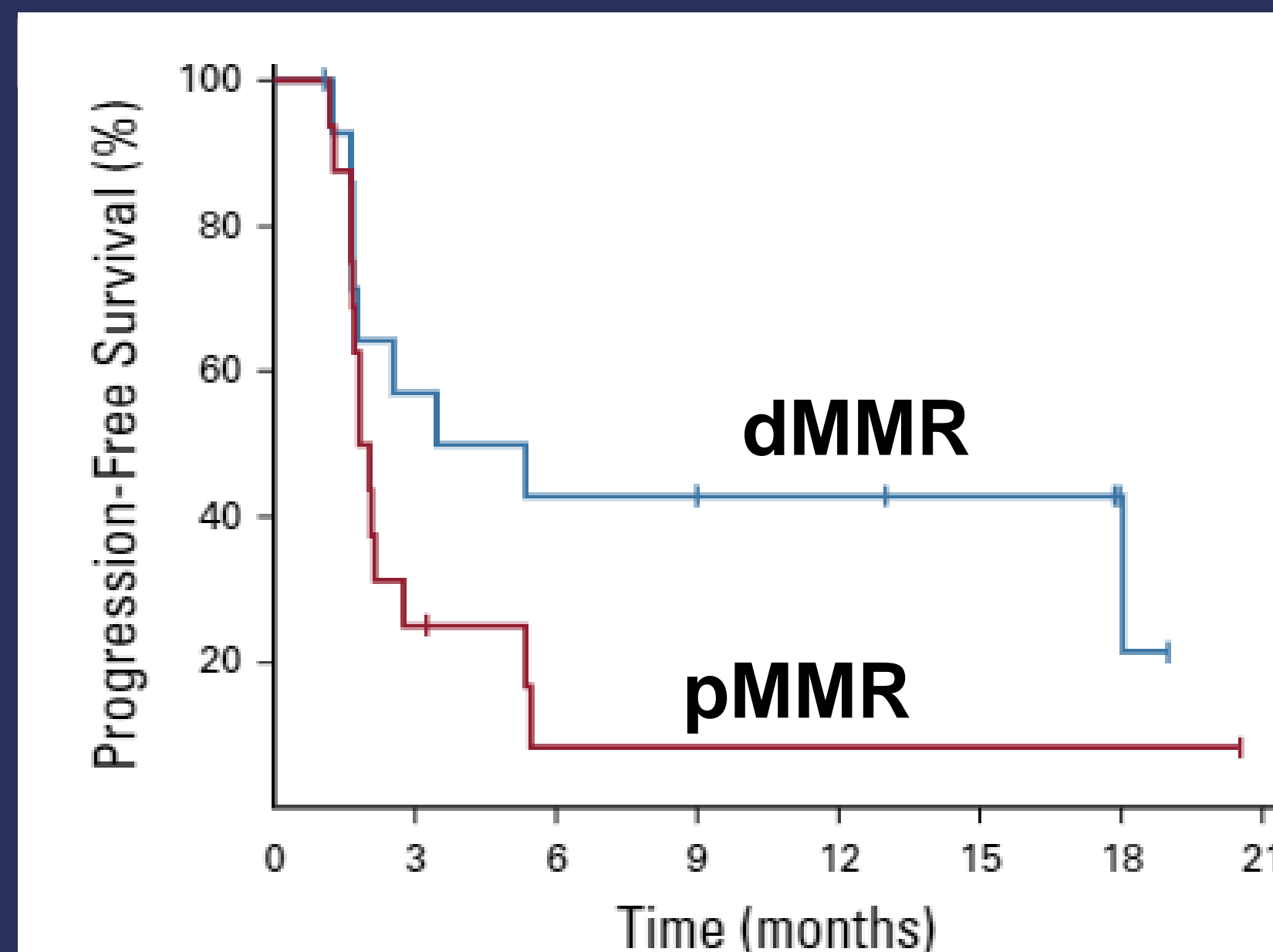
**Treatment until PD or unacceptable toxicity
Primary endpoint: ORR/6 mo. PFS
Secondary endpoints: PFS, OS, safety**

Avelumab in Persistent/Recurrent Endometrial Cancer

PFS

OS

	dMMR N = 15	pMMR N = 16
CR, n	1	0
PR, n	3	1
ORR, %	26.7	6.25
PFS6, %	40	6.25



Conclusion: Avelumab exhibited promising activity in mismatch repair deficient endometrial cancer regardless of PD-L1 status. IHC for MMR assessment was a useful tool for patient selection.

A phase 3 trial evaluating efficacy and safety of lenvatinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced endometrial cancer. Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)

Study Design

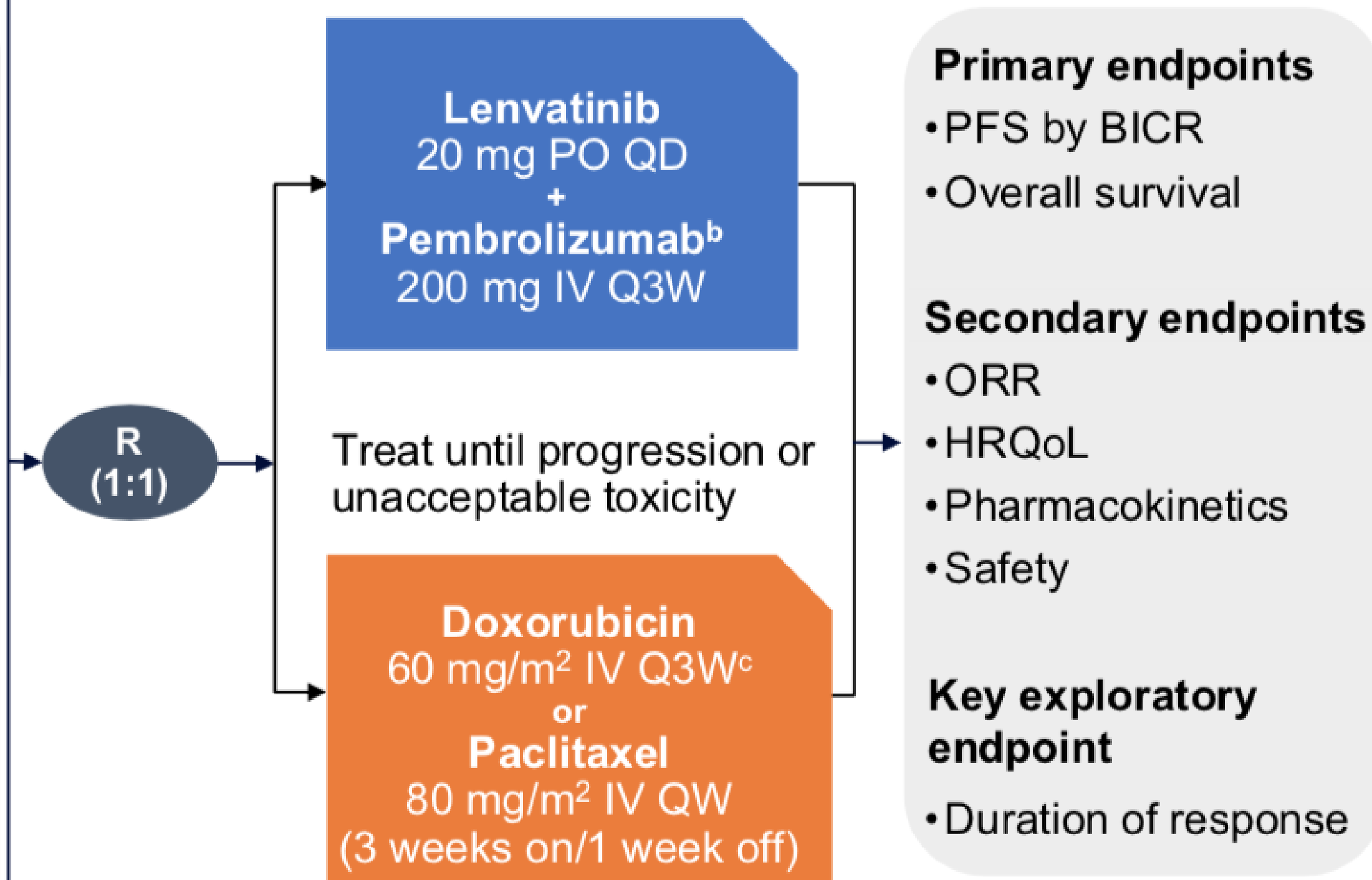
Key eligibility criteria

- Advanced, metastatic, or recurrent endometrial cancer
- Measurable disease by BICR
- 1 Prior platinum-based CT^a
- ECOG PS 0-1
- Tissue available for MMR testing

Stratification factors

MMR status (pMMR vs dMMR) and further stratification within pMMR by:

- Region (R1: Europe, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Israel, vs R2: rest of the world)
- ECOG PS (0 vs 1)
- Prior history of pelvic radiation (Y vs N)

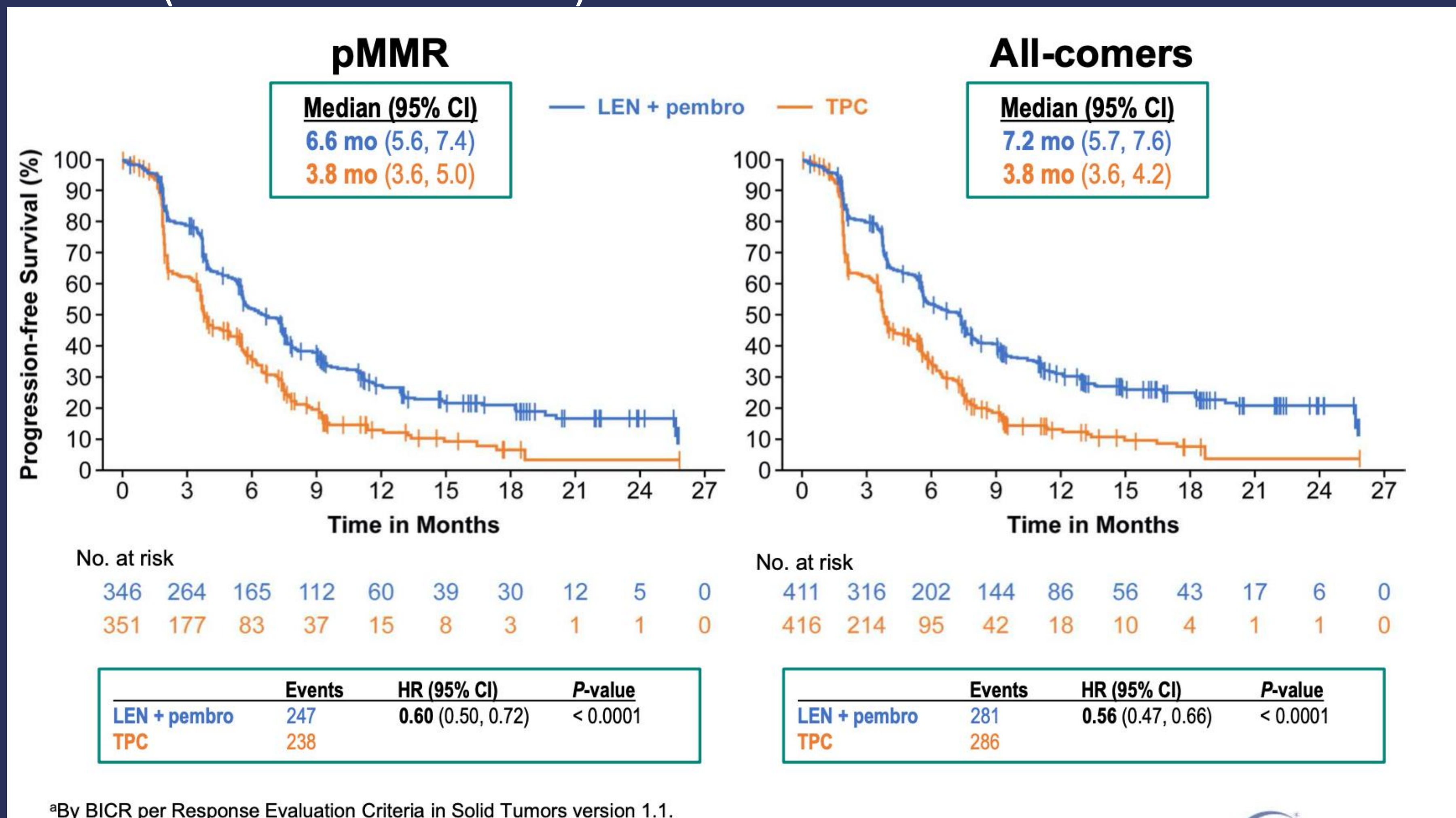


A phase 3 trial evaluating efficacy and safety of lenvatinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced endometrial cancer. Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)

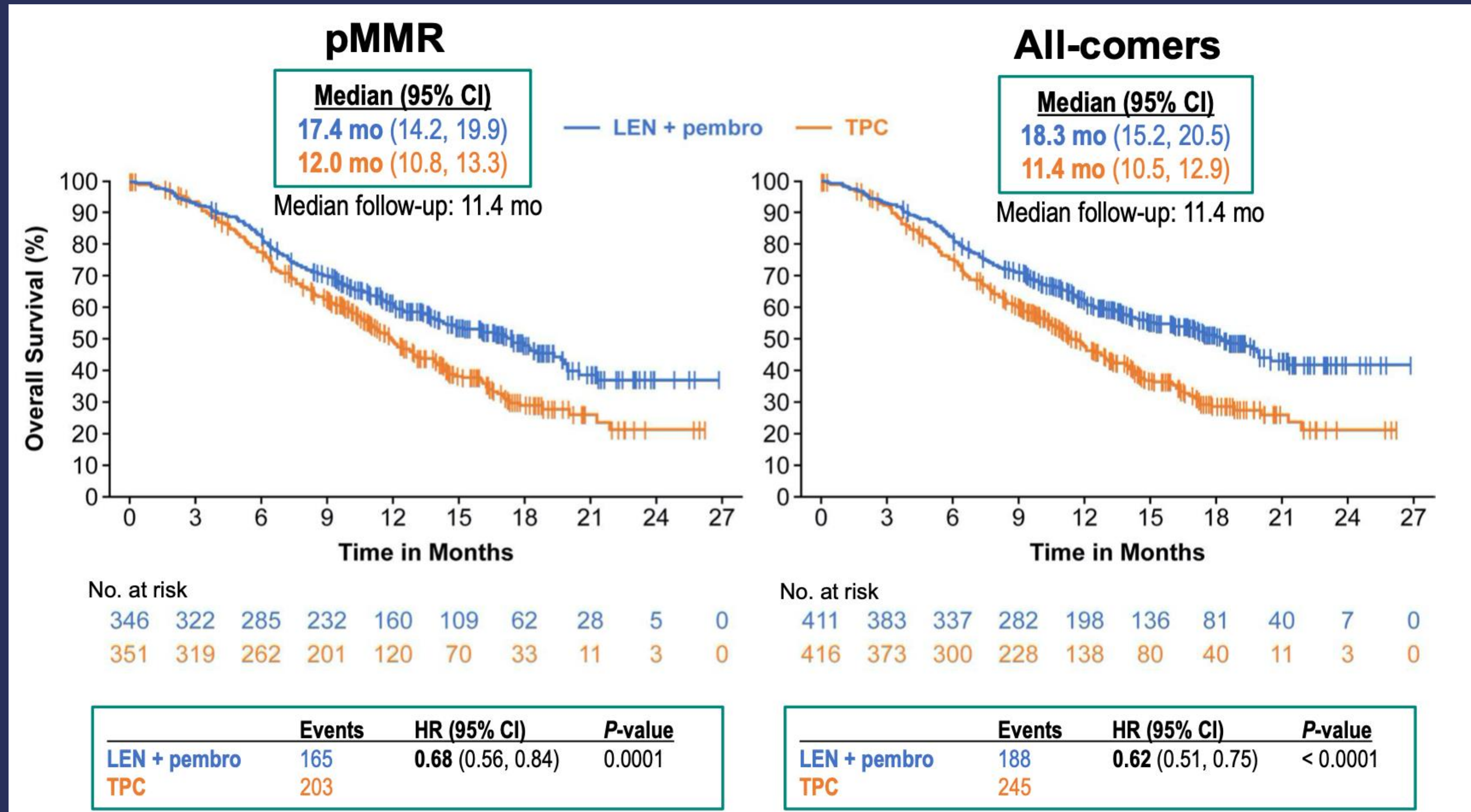
Baseline Characteristics

	LEN + pembro (n = 411)	TPC (n = 416)
Median age (range), years	64 (30-82)	65 (35-86)
MMR status: pMMR / dMMR, %	84.2 / 15.8	84.4 / 15.6
Prior history of pelvic radiation, %	40.9	41.6
ECOG 0 / 1, % ^a	59.9 / 39.9	57.9 / 42.1
Race: White / Black / Asian / other, % ^b	63.5 / 4.1 / 20.7 / 2.9	59.1 / 3.4 / 22.1 / 4.8
Histology at diagnosis, % ^c		
Endometrioid carcinoma		
High-grade / low-grade / not specified ^d	22.9 / 14.4 / 21.9	21.6 / 13.0 / 26.4
Serous carcinoma	25.1	27.6
Clear cell carcinoma	7.3	4.1
Mixed	5.4	3.8
Prior lines of systemic treatment 1 / ≥ 2, %	72.3 / 27.7	66.6 / 33.4
Prior lines of platinum-based treatment 1 / 2, % ^e	79.3 / 20.2	75.7 / 24.3
Prior neo-adjuvant and/or adjuvant treatment, %	54.5	60.3

Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)



Lenvatinib + Pembrolizumab Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)



A phase 3 trial evaluating efficacy and safety of lenvatinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced endometrial cancer Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)

Objective Responses

	pMMR		All-comers	
	LEN + pembro	TPC	LEN + pembro	TPC
Patients, n	346	351	411	416
Objective response rate, % (95% CI)	30.3 (25.5–35.5)	15.1 (11.5–19.3)	31.9 (27.4–36.6)	14.7 (11.4–18.4)
Difference vs TPC, %	15.2	--	17.2	--
P-value	< 0.0001	--	< 0.0001	--
Best overall response, %				
Complete response	5.2	2.6	6.6	2.6
Partial response	25.1	12.5	25.3	12.0
Stable disease	48.6	39.6	47.0	40.1
Progressive disease	15.6	30.8	14.8	29.6
Not evaluable / assessed	0.6 / 4.9	2.0 / 12.5	1.2 / 5.1	1.9 / 13.7
Median duration of response (range), months	9.2 (1.6 ^a –23.7 ^a)	5.7 (0.0 ^a –24.2 ^a)	14.4 (1.6 ^a –23.7 ^a)	5.7 (0.0 ^a –24.2 ^a)
Median time to response (range), months	2.1 (1.5–9.4)	3.5 (1.0–7.4)	2.1 (1.5–16.3)	2.1 (1.0–7.4)

A phase 3 trial evaluating efficacy and safety of lenvatinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced endometrial cancer. Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)

TEAEs With Frequency $\geq 25\%$ in All-comers

	LEN + pembro (n = 406)		TPC (n = 388)	
	Any Grade	Grade $\geq 3^a$	Any Grade	Grade $\geq 3^a$
Patients with any TEAEs, %	99.8	88.9	99.5	72.7
Hypertension	64.0	37.9	5.2	2.3
Hypothyroidism ^b	57.4	1.2	0.8	0.0
Diarrhea	54.2	7.6	20.1	2.1
Nausea	49.5	3.4	46.1	1.3
Decreased appetite	44.8	7.9	21.1	0.5
Vomiting	36.7	2.7	20.9	2.3
Weight decrease	34.0	10.3	5.7	0.3
Fatigue	33.0	5.2	27.6	3.1
Arthralgia	30.5	1.7	8.0	0.0
Proteinuria	28.8	5.4	2.8	0.3
Anemia	26.1	6.2	48.7	14.7
Constipation	25.9	0.7	24.7	0.5
Urinary tract infection	25.6	3.9	10.1	1.0
Headache	24.9	0.5	8.8	0.3
Asthenia	23.6	5.9	24.5	3.9
Neutropenia	7.4	1.7	33.8	25.8
Alopecia	5.4	0.0	30.9	0.5

A phase 3 trial evaluating efficacy and safety of lenvatinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced endometrial cancer. Keynote 775 (NCT03517449)

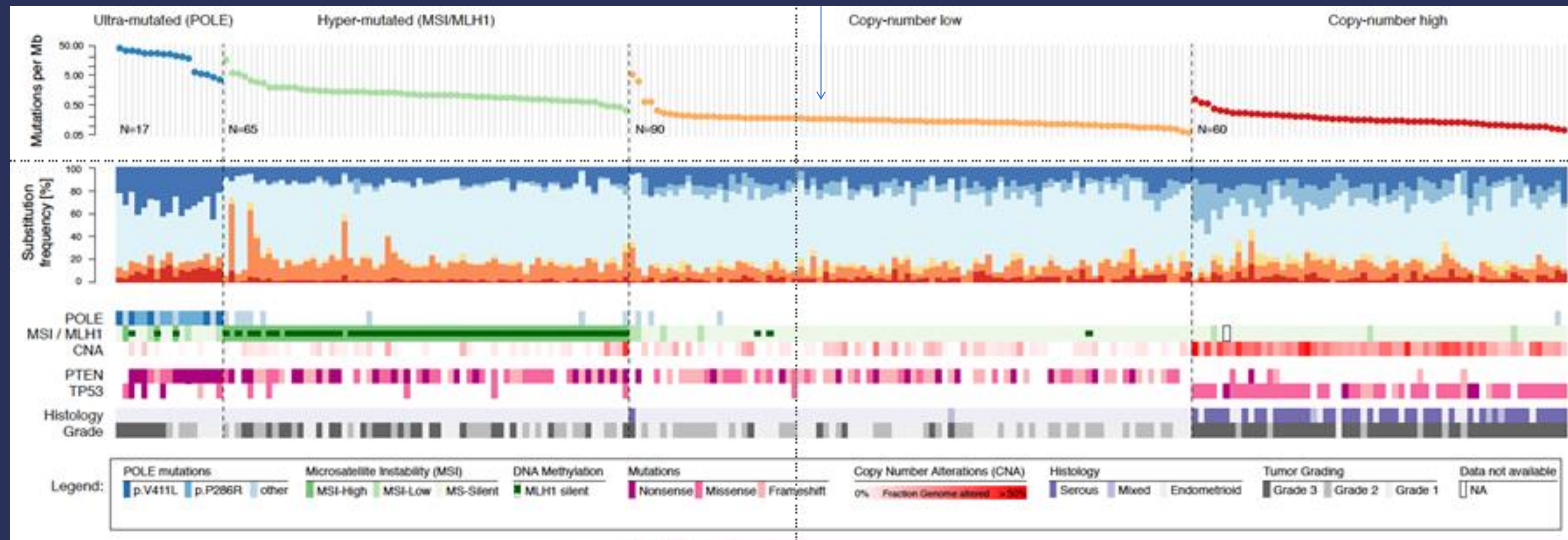
Treatment Exposure, Safety, and Discontinuation in All-comers

	LEN + pembro (n = 406)	TPC (n = 388)
Median duration of treatment (range), days	231 (1-817)	104.5 (1-785)
Patients with any TEAEs, %	99.8	99.5
Grade \geq 3	88.9	72.7
Patients with any TEAEs leading to dose reductions, % ^a	66.5	12.9
Patients with any-grade TEAEs leading to interruption, % ^b	69.2	27.1
LEN ^c	58.6	--
Pembro ^c	50.0	--
LEN + pembro	30.8	--
Patients with any-grade TEAEs leading to discontinuation, % ^b	33.0	8.0
LEN ^c	30.8	--
Pembro ^c	18.7	--
LEN + pembro	14.0	--

^aIncludes LEN only or TPC. ^bIncludes LEN or pembro or LEN + pembro or TPC. ^cRegardless of action taken with the other drug in the combination arm.

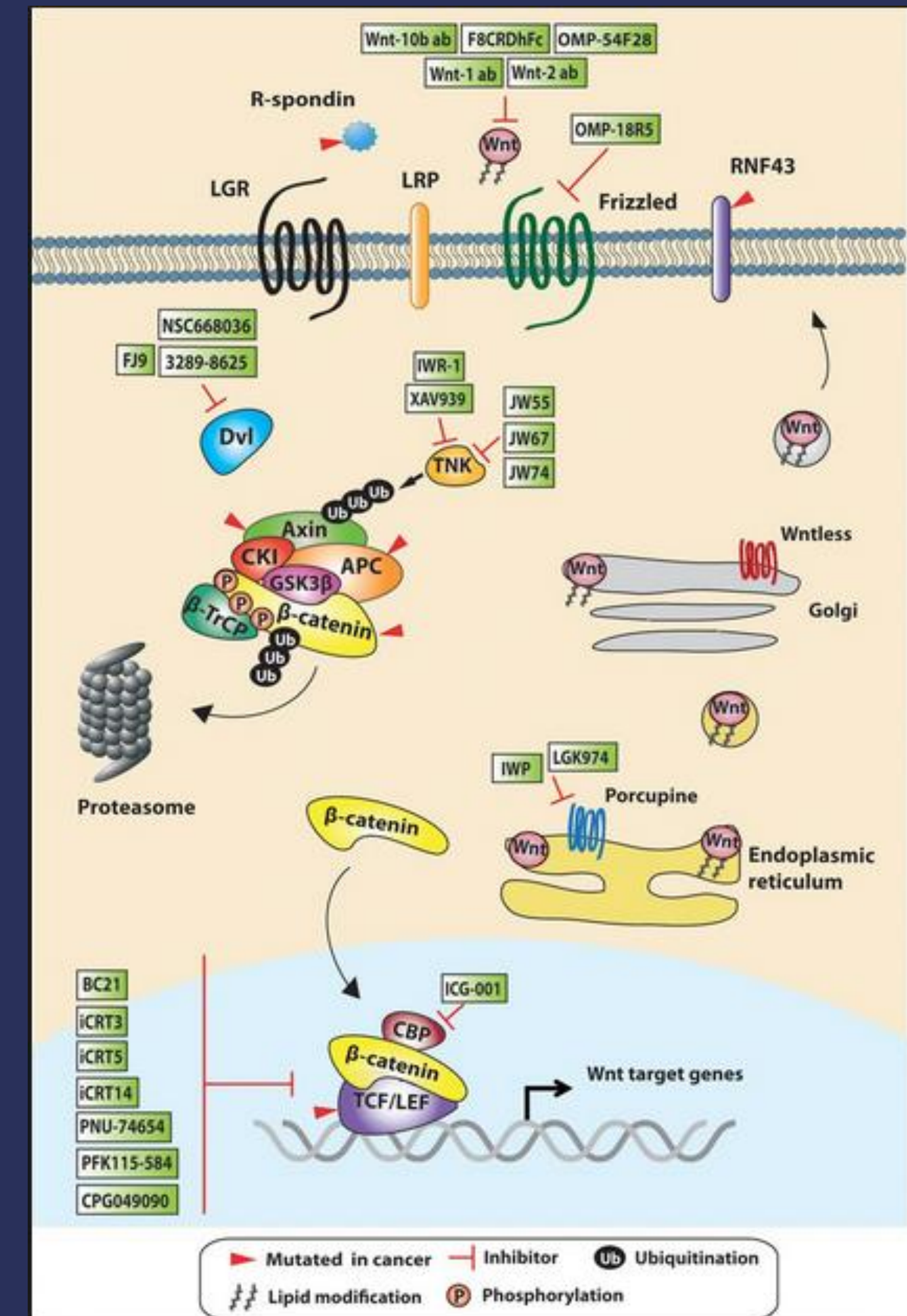
Molecular classification of endometrial cancer: TCGA

CN Low: 2-3
mutations/Mb,
endometrioid, PTEN &
CTNNB1 mutations, G1



Copy Number Low/MSS

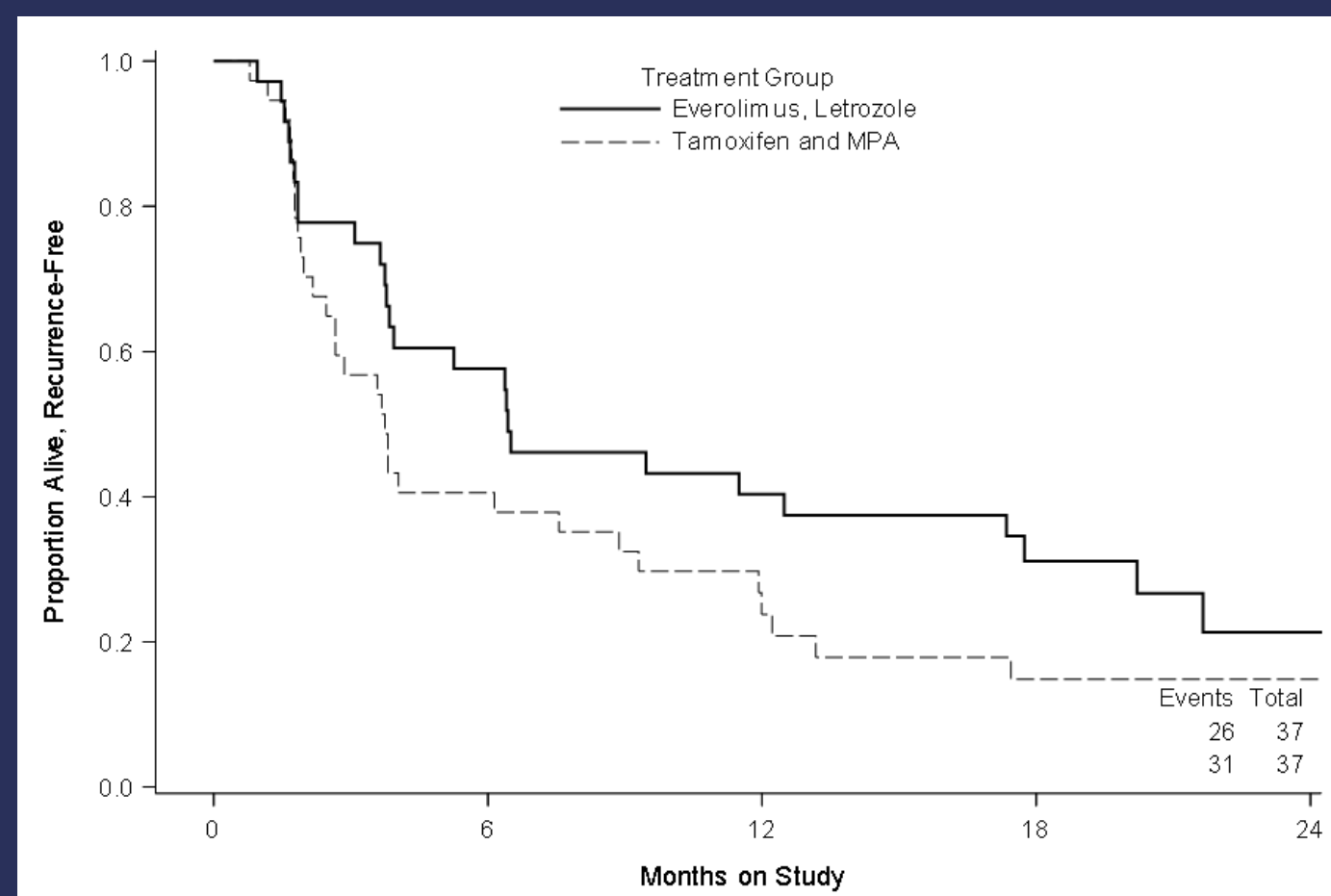
- Characterized by PTEN loss, mutations in PI(3)K pathway and ARID1A
- Increased progesterone receptor expression
 - Suggesting responsiveness to hormonal therapy
- Uniquely characterized by mutations in genes involved in the Wingless-related integration site (WNT) signaling
- The majority of copy number low patients have altered WNT
 - *CTNNB1* (β catenin) mutations 53%
 - *SOX17* (mediates proteolysis of β catenin) 8%
- Promotes cellular proliferation and progression
- One study has demonstrated benefit in targeting *CTNNB1* mutations...



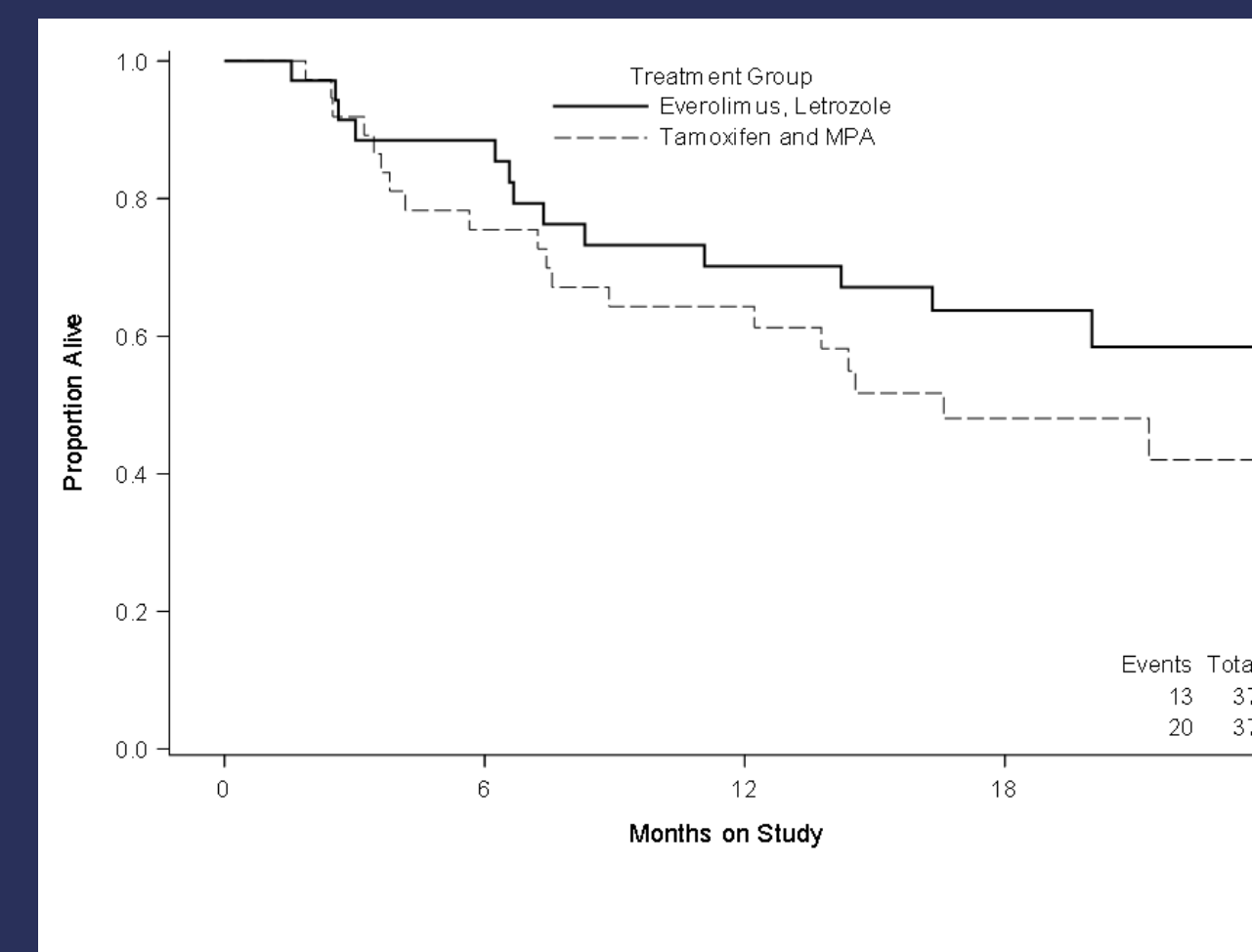
GOG 3007: A randomized Phase II trial of everolimus and letrozole (EL) or hormonal therapy (medroxyprogesterone acetate/tamoxifen)(PT) in women with advanced, persistent or recurrent endometrial cancer: A GOG Foundation Study

Regimen	N	Objective Response - ITT	Objective Response - NPC	CBR	PFS	OS
Everolimus/ Letrozole	37	24%	53%	78%	6.3 months	Not reached
MA/ Tamoxifen	36	22%	43%	69%	3.8 months	16.6 months

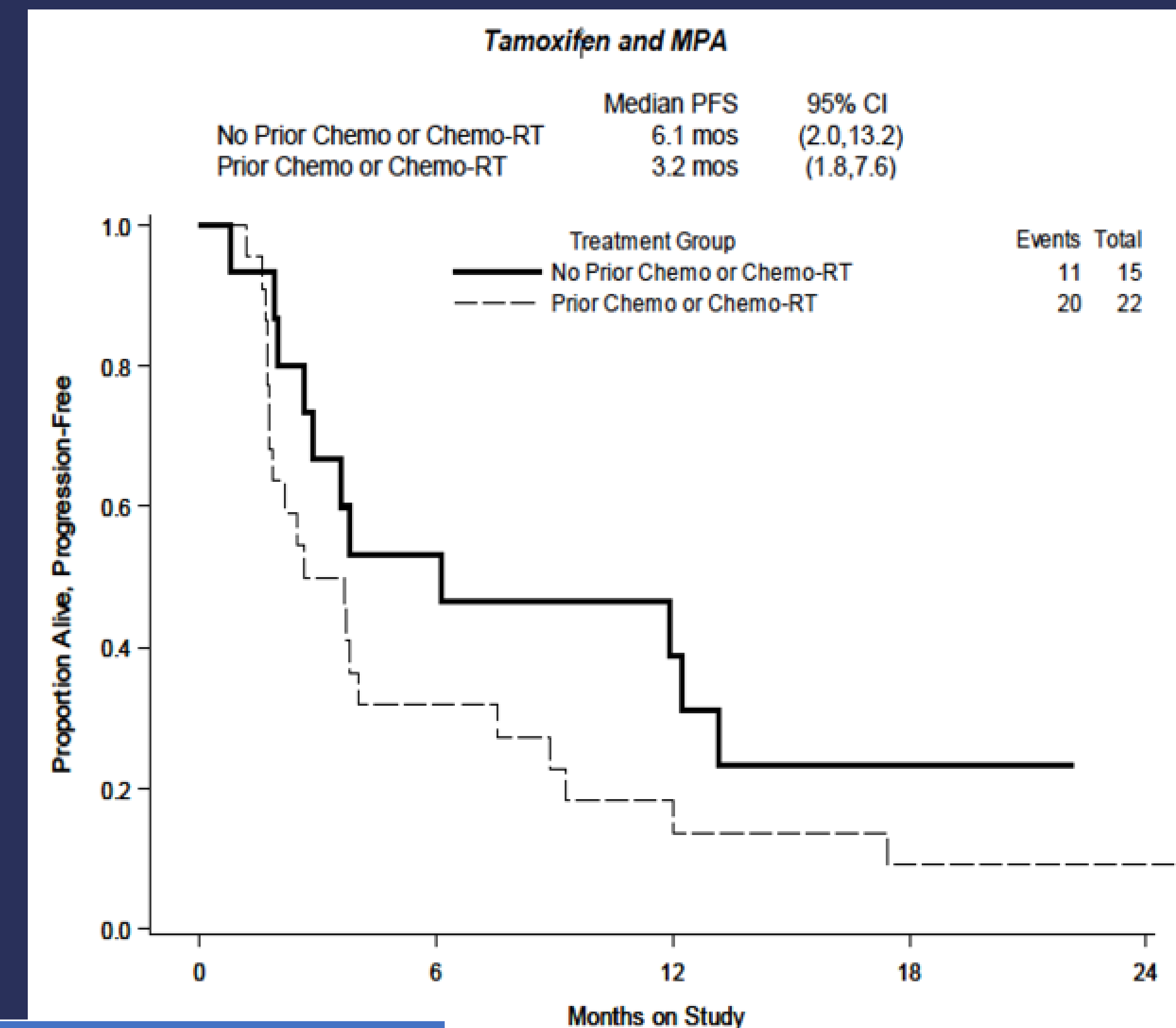
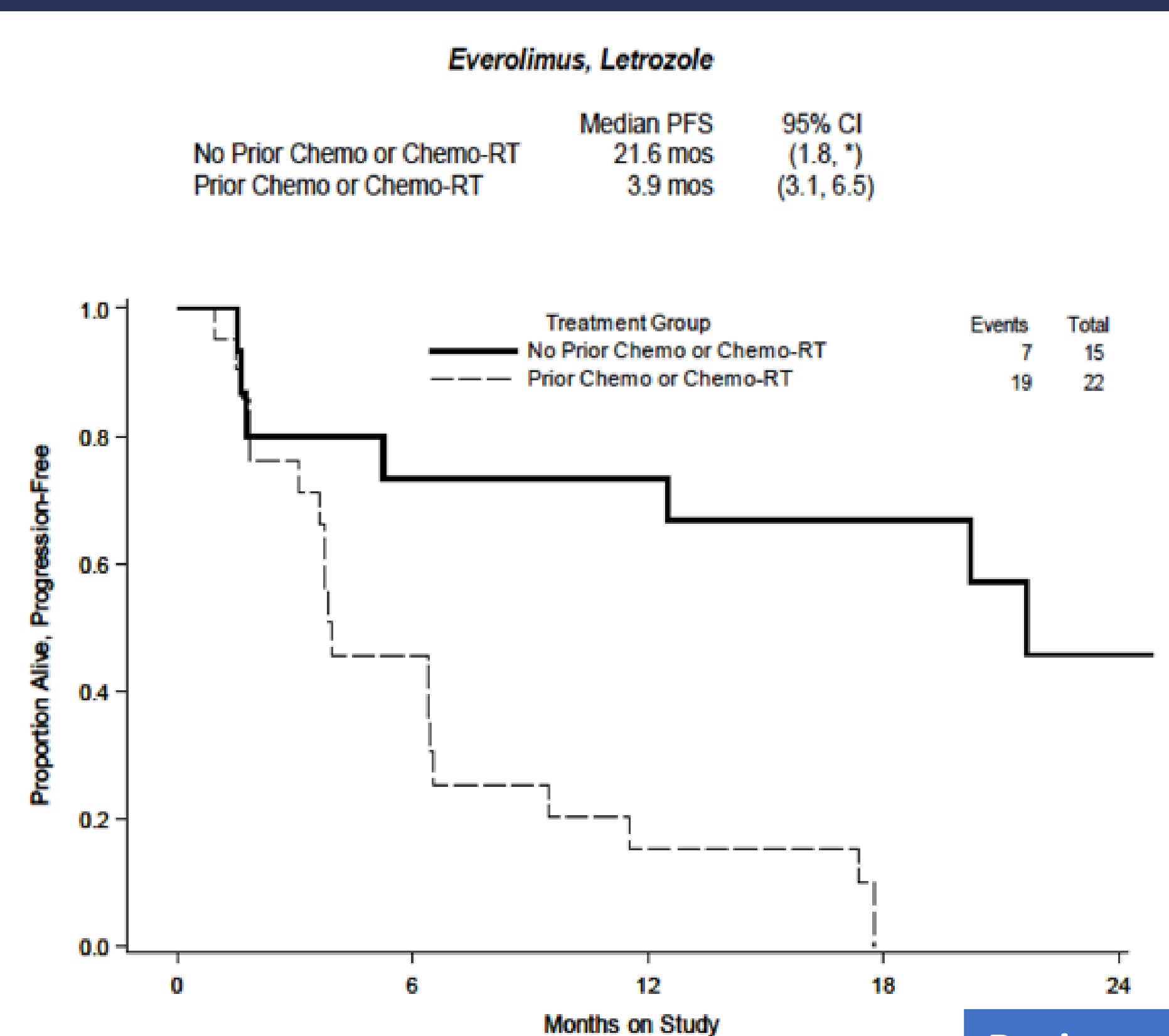
PFS by Regimen



Overall Survival by Regimen



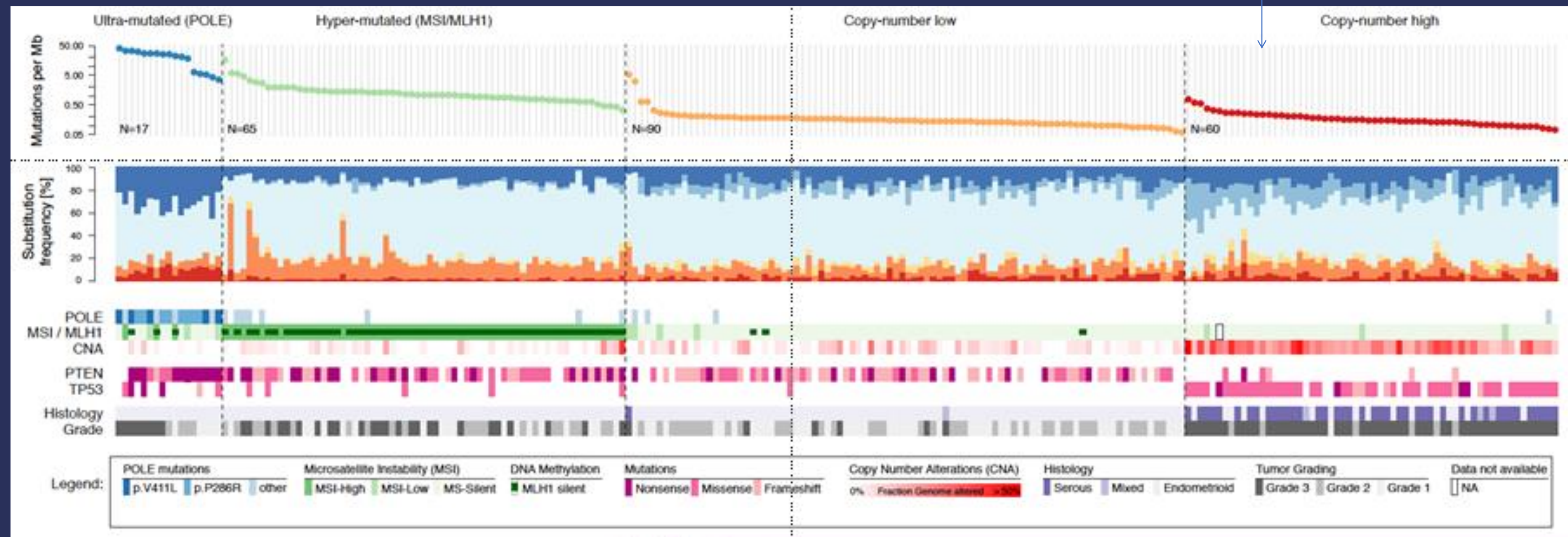
GOG 3007: PFS & OS by prior treatment



Regimen	RR	PFS
Everolimus/letrozole	53%	21.6 months
Tamoxifen/MA	43%	6.1 months
Carboplatin/paclitaxel	51%	14 months

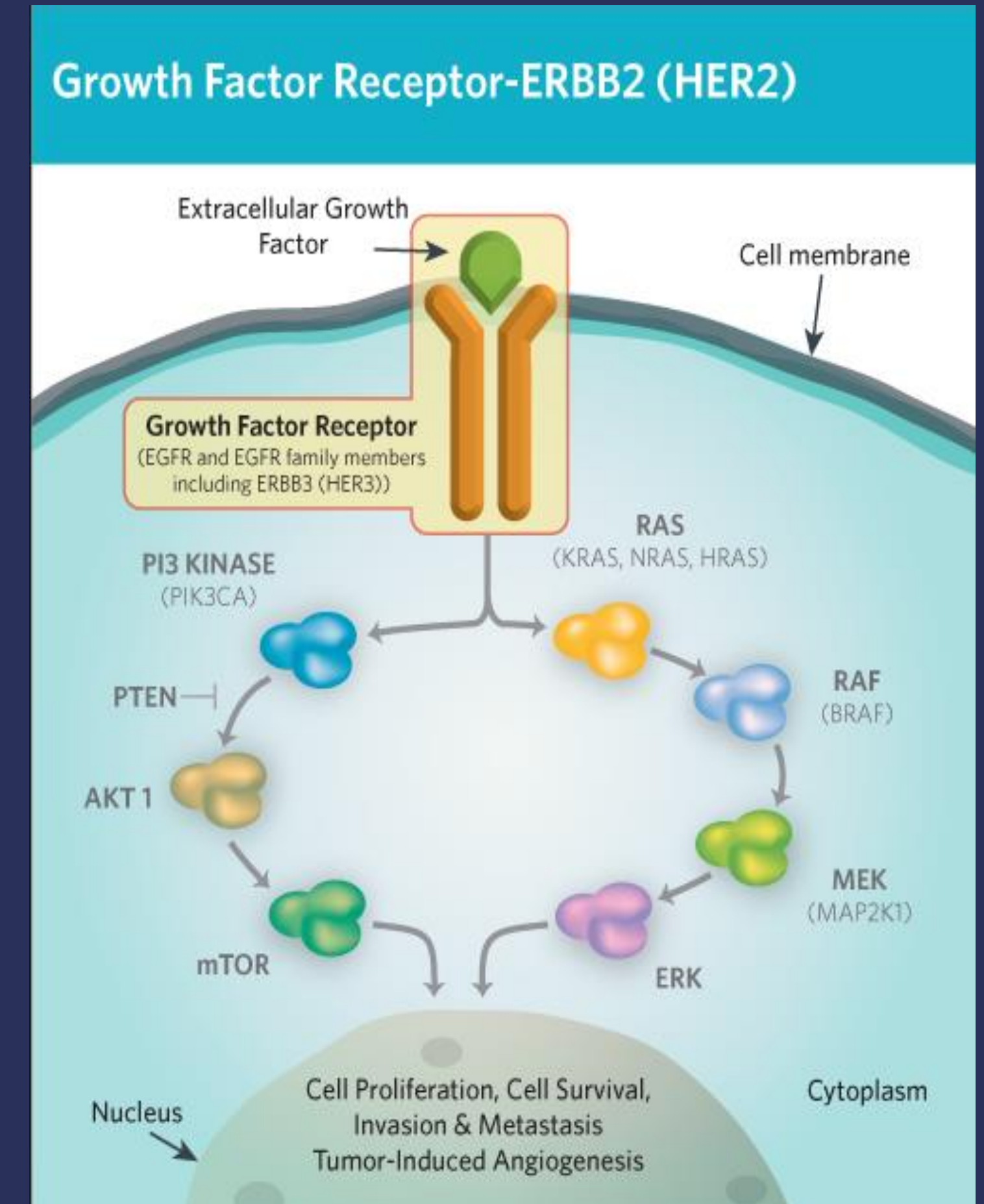
Molecular classification of endometrial cancer: TCGA

CN high: 2-3 mutations/Mb, TP53 mutations, high grade



Copy Number High

- Comprised of serous and 25% high grade endometrioid cancers
- Other than *TP53* (>90%) we see 45% *PI3K*, 25% *ERBB2*, 20% *BRCA1* (10% somatic and 10% epigenetic silencing)
- *ERBB2* mutation/overexpression has been targeted with trastuzumab as a single agent in GOG 181B with little activity
 - Many patients did not express Her2-Neu

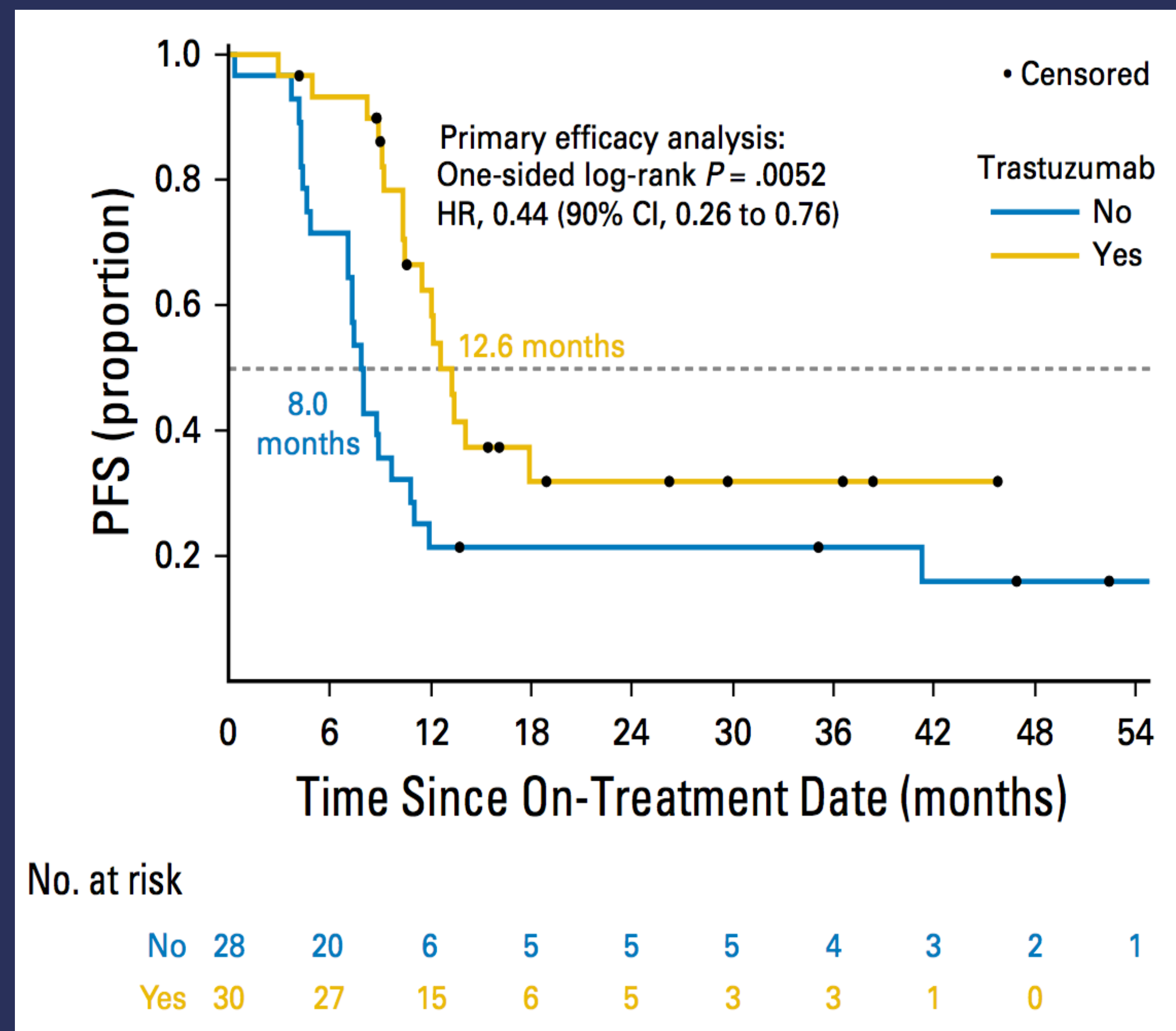


Incorporation of anti-HER-2 treatment: Trastuzumab with Chemotherapy

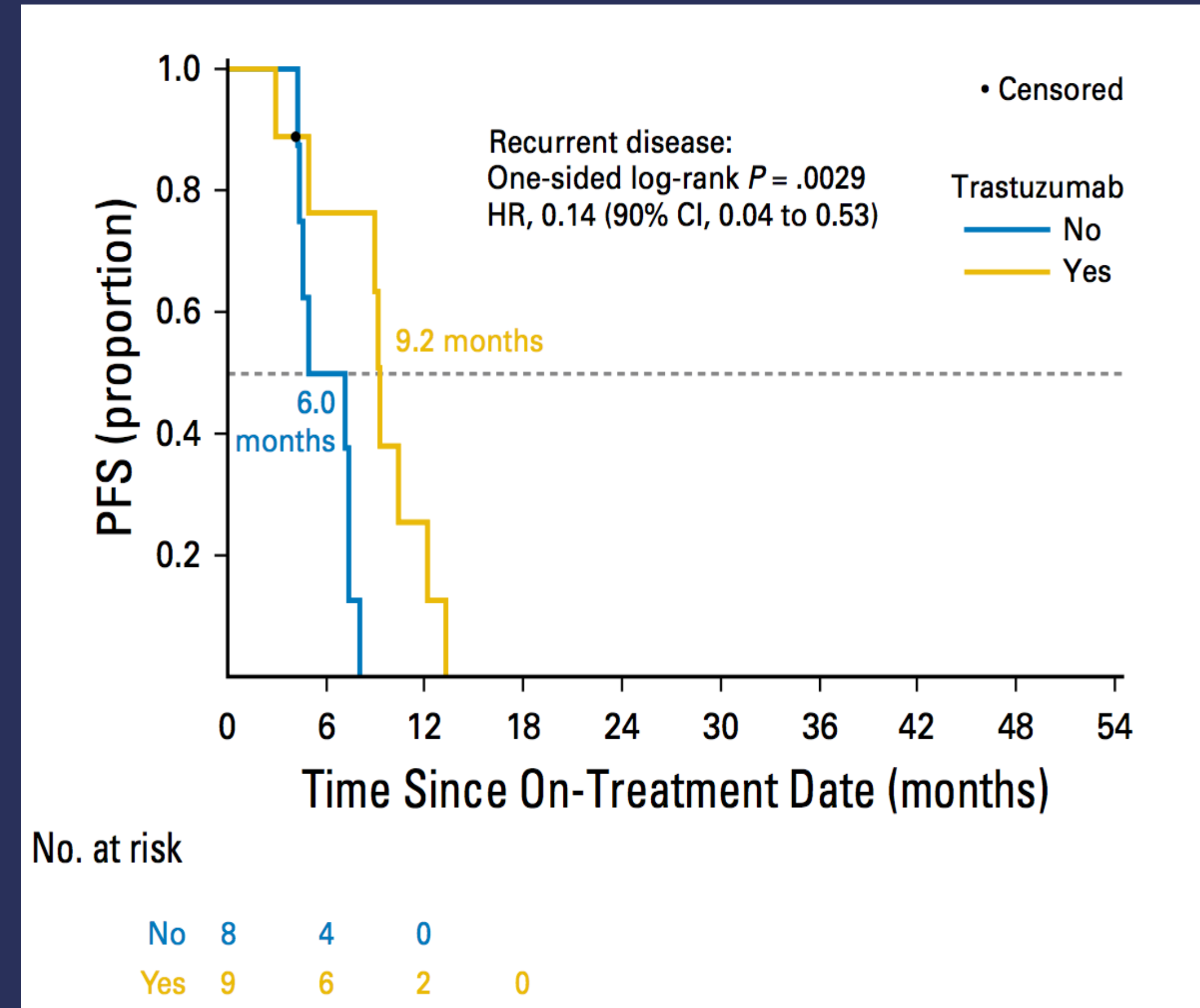
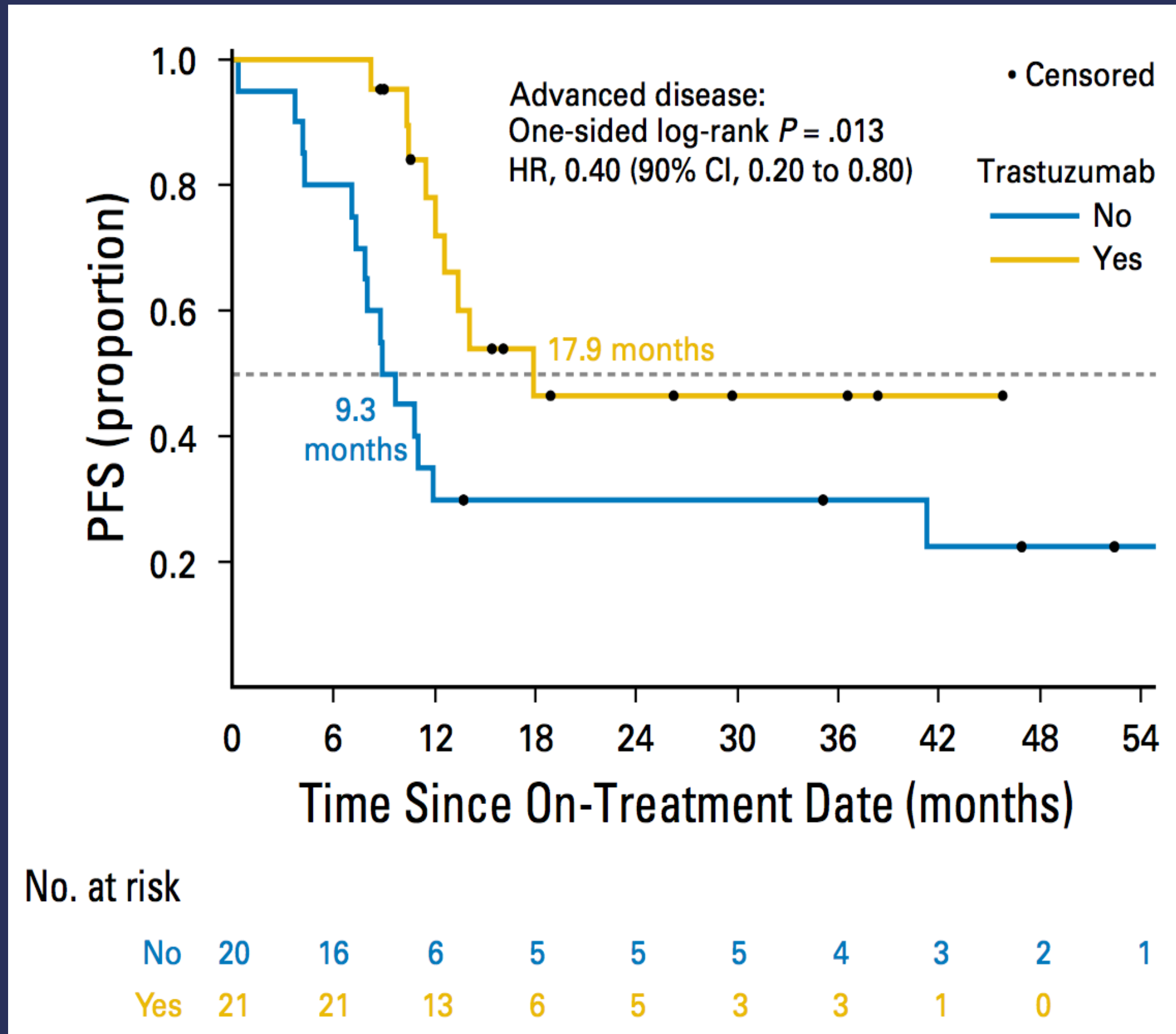
Randomized Phase II Trial of Carboplatin-Paclitaxel Versus Carboplatin-Paclitaxel-Trastuzumab in Uterine Serous Carcinomas That Overexpress Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2/neu

Amanda N. Fader, Dana M. Roque, Eric Siegel, Natalia Buza, Pei Hui, Osama Abdelghany, Setsuko K. Chambers, Angeles Alvarez Secord, Laura Havrilesky, David M. O'Malley, Floor Backes, Nicole Nevadunsky, Babak Edraki, Dirk Pikaart, William Lowery, Karim S. ElSahwi, Paul Celano, Stefania Bellone, Masoud Azodi, Babak Litkouhi, Elena Ratner, Dan-Arin Silasi, Peter E. Schwartz, and Alessandro D. Santin

- **Key eligibility** criteria
 - Primary stage III or IV or recurrent HER2/neu-positive disease
 - HER2/neu-positive USC as defined by an immunohistochemistry score of 3+, or 2+ with gene amplification confirmed by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)
 - ECOG 0-2
 - ≤3 prior lines of therapy
 - “platinum sensitive” recurrence (6 mo.)



Incorporation of anti-HER-2 treatment: Trastuzumab with Chemotherapy



Incorporation of anti-HER-2 treatment: Trastuzumab with Chemotherapy (Updated Survival Analysis)

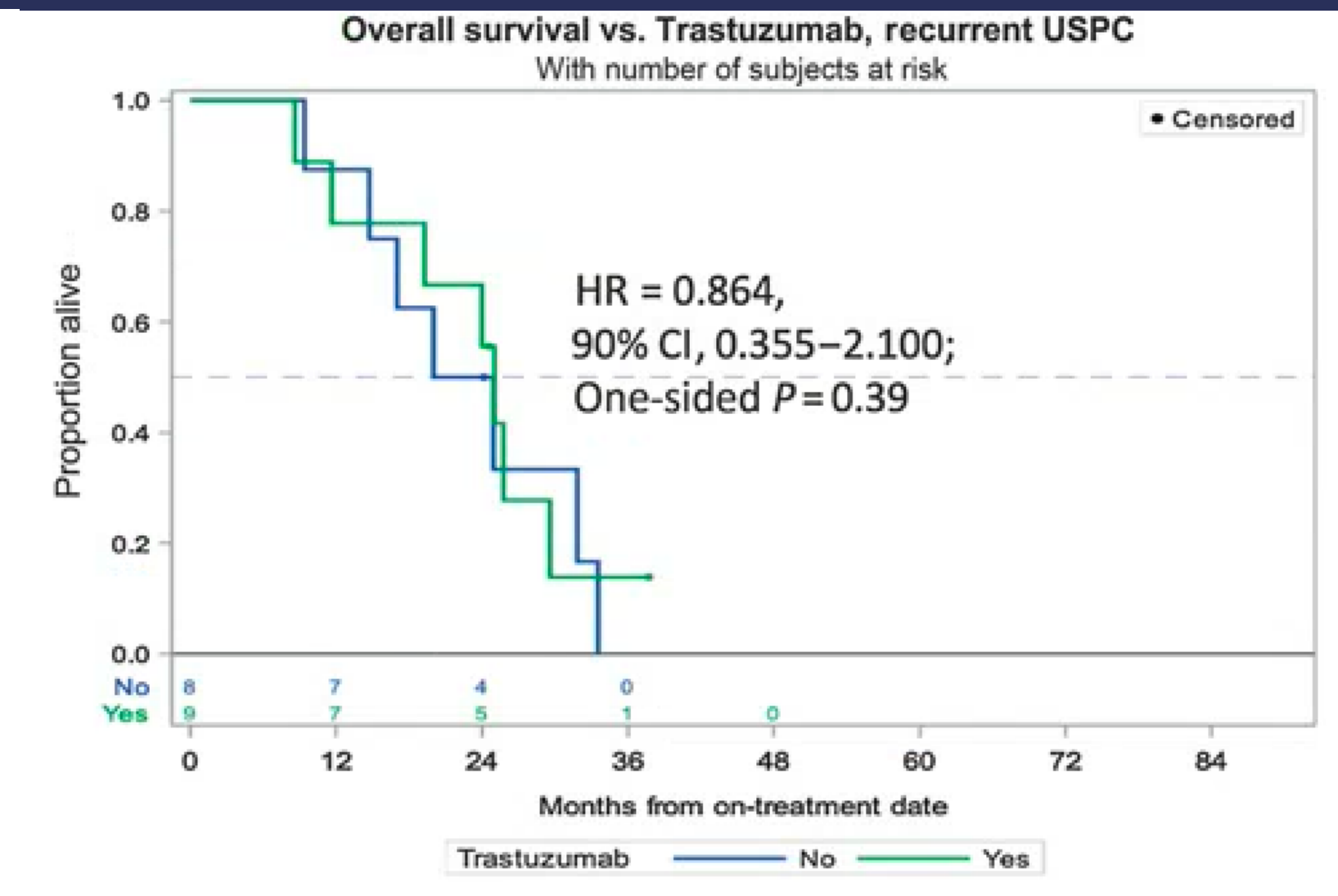
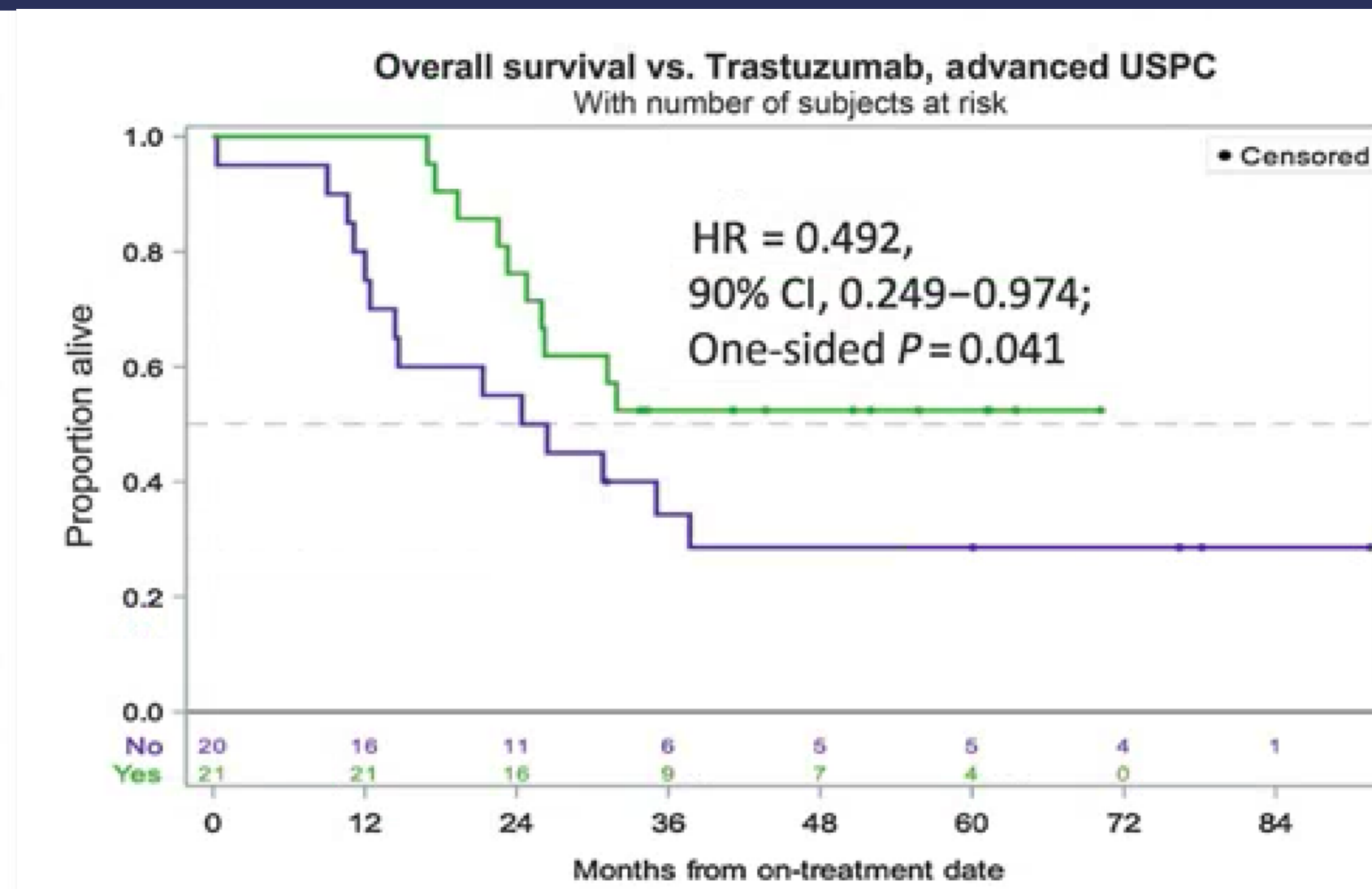
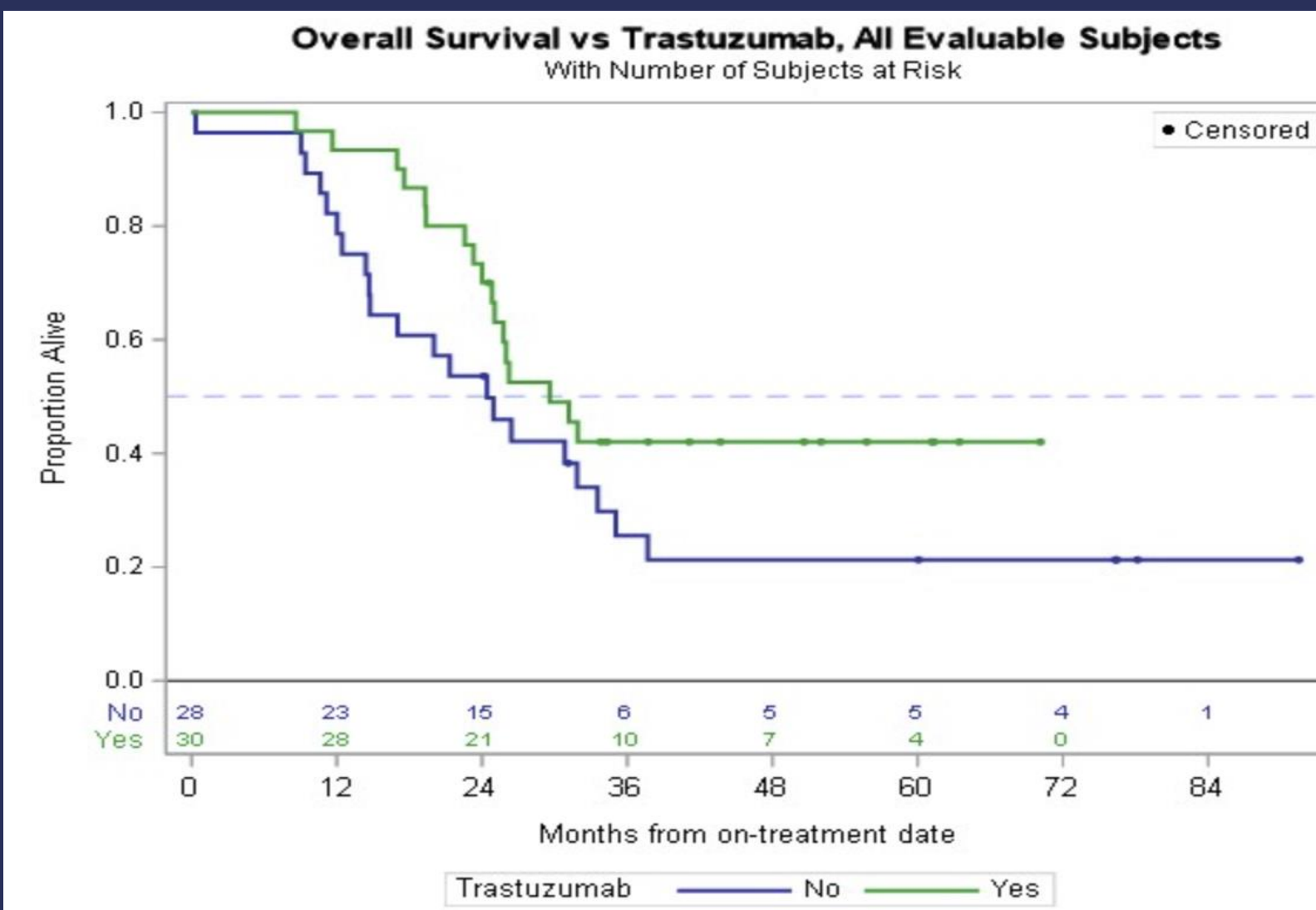
- Median OS of 24.4 (control) versus 29.6 (experimental) months ($P = 0.046$, HR = 0.58, 90% CI 0.34–0.99; Fig. 1).

This benefit was particularly striking in stage III–IV patients, who had OS medians of 25.4 months (control) versus not reached (experimental, $P = 0.041$, HR = 0.49, 90% CI 0.25–0.97).

ITT Population

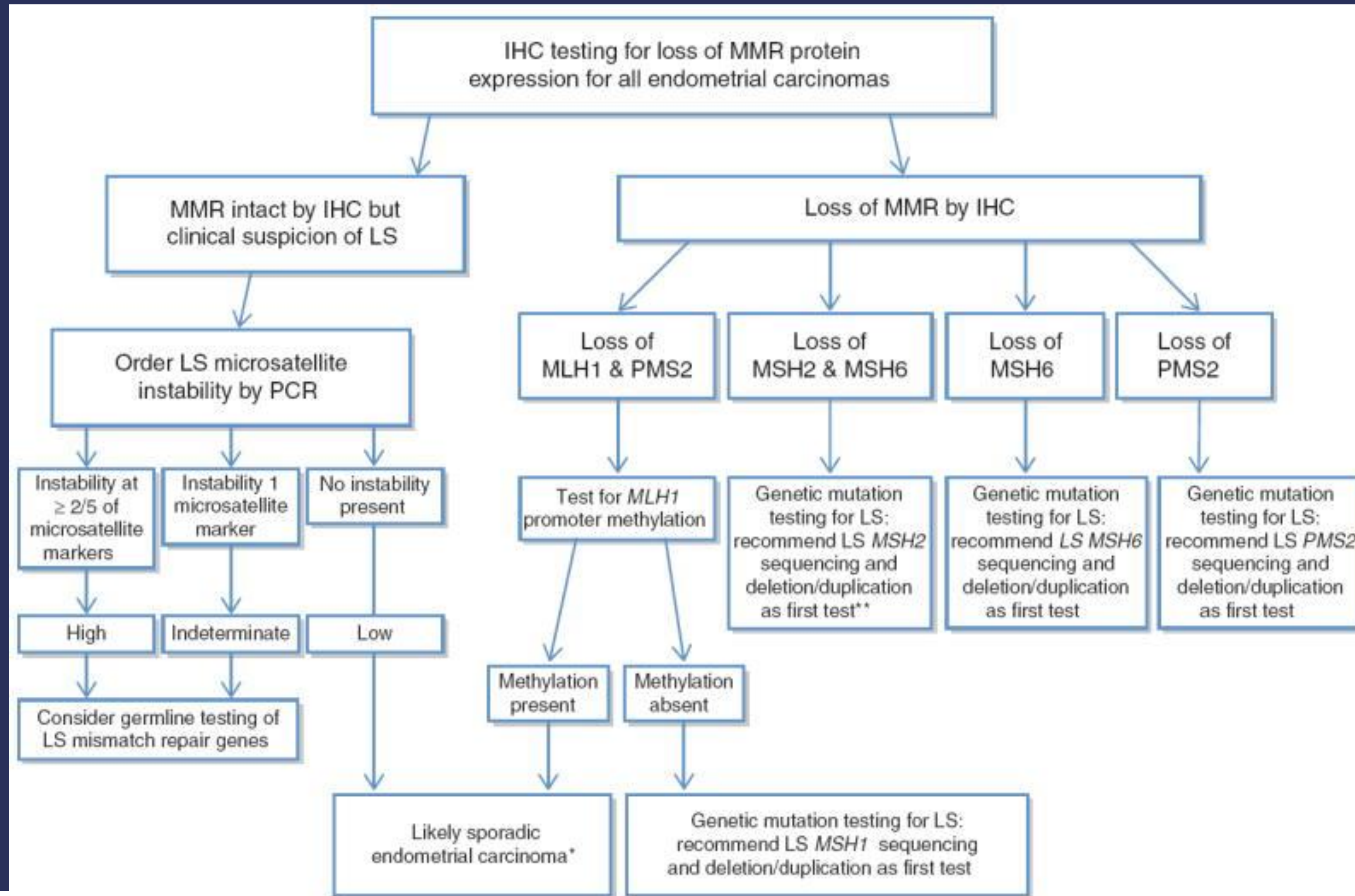
Advanced Disease

Recurrent Disease



Molecular Profiling in Endometrial Cancer ... Now

Estrogen receptor (ER)
Progesterone receptor (PR)
should also be included in the initial profiling of the tumor



IHC testing is inexpensive and readily available in most institutions. This is where you begin precision medicine.

Molecular changes with targeted therapies

PTEN
 PI3KCA
 ARID1A (clear cell)
 HER2 (serous)
 KRAS
 MMR
 ER
 PR

NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network® **NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2021** **Endometrial Carcinoma**

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)
[Table of Contents](#)
[Discussion](#)

PRINCIPLES OF MOLECULAR ANALYSIS
FIGURE 1: PATHOLOGY AND GENOMICS IN ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA^{f,g}

```

    graph TD
      POLE[POLE sequencingh] --> NoMutation[No POLE hotspot mutation]
      POLE --> Hotspot[POLE hotspot mutation]
      NoMutation --> MMR[DNA MMR protein immunohistochemistry]
      Hotspot --> Endometrioid_POLE[Endometrioid carcinomai  
POLE]
      MMR --> ExpressionLost[Expression lost]
      MMR --> ExpressionRetained[Expression retained]
      ExpressionLost --> Endometrioid_MSI_H[Endometrioid carcinomai  
MSI-H]
      ExpressionRetained --> p53[p53 immunohistochemistry]
      p53 --> Normal[Normal/Wild-type pattern]
      p53 --> Aberrant[Aberrant/Mutant pattern]
      Normal --> Endometrioid_CopyLow[Endometrioid carcinomai  
Copy-number-low]
      Aberrant --> Serous[Serous carcinoma >  
Endometrioid carcinomai  
Copy-number-high]
    
```

^fAdapted with permission from Murali R, Delair DF, Bean SM, et al. Evolving roles of histologic evaluation and molecular/genomic profiling in the management of endometrial cancer. J Nat Compr Canc Netw 2018;16:201-209.
^gDiagnostic algorithm for integrated genomic-pathologic classification of endometrial carcinomas (blue represents histotype; red represents TCGA genomic class).
^hPOLE sequencing made by mutational analysis may not be available at all institutions.
ⁱMay also apply to clear cell carcinomas.
^jThis algorithm does not distinguish between high-grade tumors that cannot otherwise be classified (ie, high-grade carcinoma, serous carcinoma, clear cell carcinoma).

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

[References](#)
ENDO-A
3 OF 4

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PROGNOSTIC MARKERS

POLE
 TP53

Thank you



CONFIDENTIAL

GOG FOUNDATION[®]