Validation of Modified RANO (mRANO) determined PFS as a Strong Predictor of OS in Recurrent GBM Treated with a Targeted Immunotoxin

Benjamin M. Ellingson, Ph.D.¹, Chandtip Chandhasin², Melissa Coello², Nina Merchant², Fahar Merchant²

¹UCLA Brain Tumor Imaging Laboratory (BTIL) ²Medicenna BioPharma

SNO Annual Meeting 2020







Radiology UCLA Brain Tumor Imaging Laboratory <u>Ellingson</u>: Advisor for Hoffman La-Roche; Siemens; Medicenna; MedQIA; Bristol Meyers Squibb; Imaging Endpoints; VBL; and Agios Pharmaceuticals. Paid Consultant for MedQIA; Siemens; Hoffman La-Roche; Imaging Endpoints; Medicenna; and Agios.

Chandhasin, Coello, Merchant N., Merchant F.: Employees of Medicenna.



Disclosures



- Radiographic response assessment is critical for identifying therapeutic benefit of new treatments.
- Standard RANO (sRANO), iRANO, and modified RANO (mRANO) were all developed as improvements or modifications to previous criteria but haven't been evaluated sideby-side nor correlated with OS in a prospective trial.

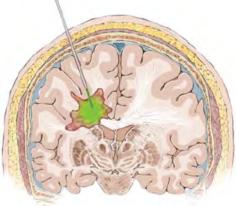
<u>Objective</u>: Comparison of **sRANO**, **iRANO**, and **mRANO** response, PFS, and association between PFS and OS in a novel immunotoxin trial in recurrent GBM.





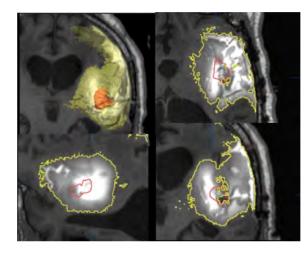
 A total of 42 of 47 patients with rGBM were enrolled in a phase II convection-enhanced delivery of an IL4R-targeted immunotoxin (MDNA55-05, NCT02858895) and had measurable disease at baseline and adequate imaging.

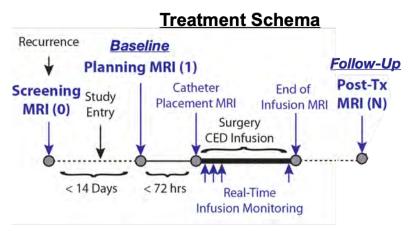
Convection-Enhanced Delivery (CED)

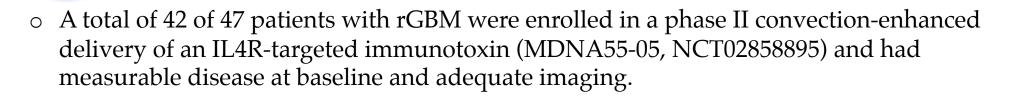


Jahangiri et al., J Neurosurg 2017; 126: 191-200.

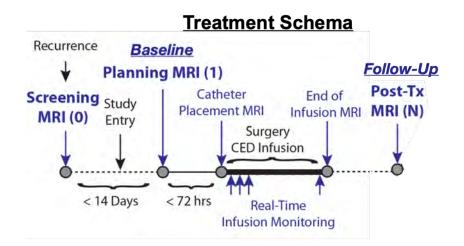








- Patients we kept on trial *past the first initial progressive disease event* to purposefully validate **iRANO** and **mRANO**
- Bidirectional tumor measurements were created by <u>local sites</u> and <u>independent radiologic facility</u> (IRF)
- These measurements were consolidated and sRANO, iRANO, and mRANO were applied



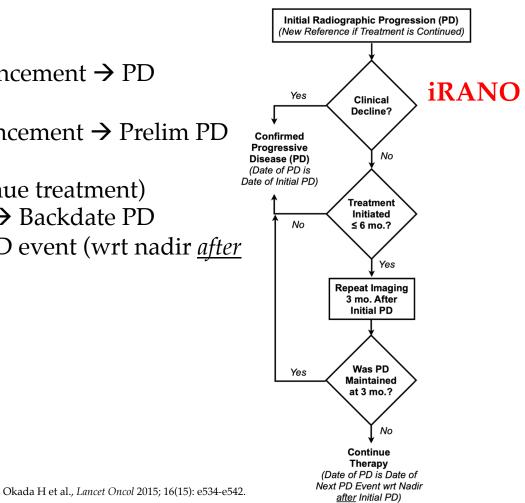


Methods

SN(x) 25

Methods – sRANO, iRANO & mRANO

- **<u>sRANO</u>** 1st evidence of progressive enhancement \rightarrow PD
- iRANO 1st evidence of progressive enhancement → Prelim PD (if w/in 6 months)
 - Repeat Imaging after 3 months (continue treatment)
 - If PD was maintained 3 months later \rightarrow Backdate PD
 - If not, continue treatment until next PD event (wrt nadir <u>after</u> initial PD event)
- Clinical/Neurological Decline \rightarrow PD



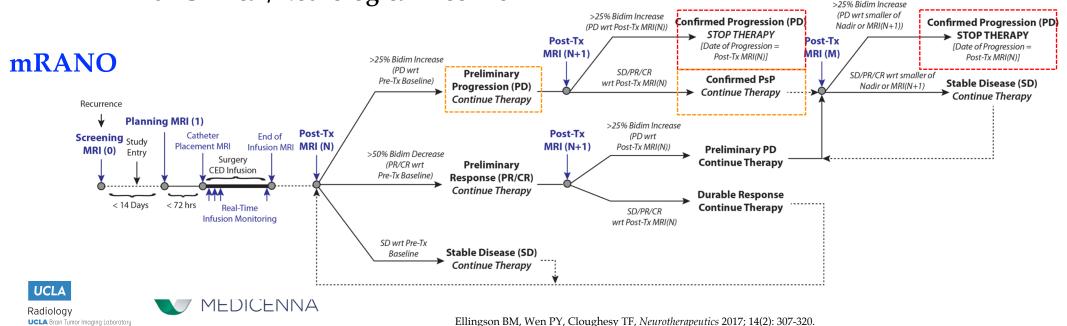


SN(25

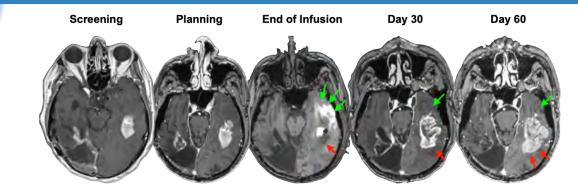
Methods – sRANO, iRANO & mRANO

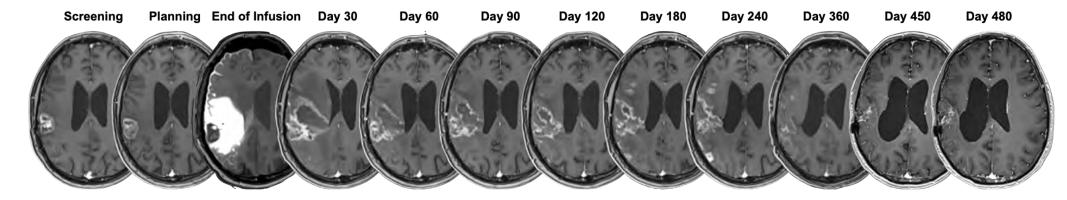
- **<u>mRANO</u>** 1st evidence of progressive enhancement \rightarrow **Prelim PD**
 - Repeat Imaging at next schedule time point (continue treatment)
 - If tumor *continues* to grow (subsequent PD) → Confirmation of PD (backdated to date of prelim PD)
 - If tumor is *stable or shrinking* \rightarrow **Confirmation of PsP** (continue treatment)
 - Next confirmed PD with respect to PsP scan or nadir → Confirmed PD (date of PD)
- \circ Clinical/Neurological Decline \rightarrow PD

25



Results – Early Failure vs. PsP







Results – Long Term Control SNO 25 Screening Planning End of Infusion Day 30 Day 60 Day 120 Day 180 Day 240 Day 360 Day 120 Screening End of Infusion Day 30 Day 60 Day 90 Day 150 Day 180 Day 240 Day 360 Planning



Results – Temporal Trends & ORR

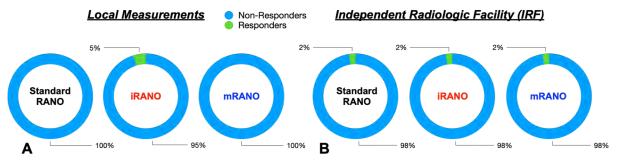
Percentage Change in Percentage Change in **Tumor Bidirectional Product Tumor Bidirectional Product** With Respect to Baseline vs. Time With Respect to Baseline vs. Time 6 Month OS – 11.8 months (median) Window 6 Month Window Maximum Tumor Size ≈ 79.5 davs 500-500-Percentage Change in Tumor Size [%] Percentage Change in Tumor Size [%] 400 400 300-300 200-200-100 25% = PD ·400 200 ·300 -100--50% = PR -100 Α **Days from Baseline** Β **Days from Baseline**

Objective Response Rate (ORR)

25% = PD

·400

∽ -50% = PR



Ο

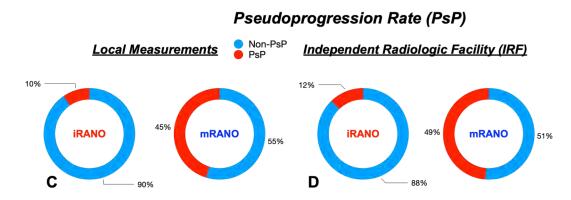
SNO 25

<u>Temporal Trends</u>: Average +130% Ο increase by ~80 days

<u>ORR</u> – 2% (1 of 42) using IRF Ο



Results – Pseudoprogression (PsP)



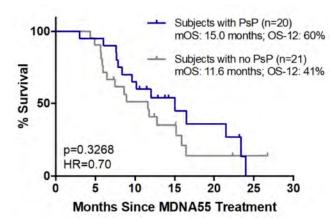
• <u>PsP</u> - 10-12% iRANO* 45-49% mRANO

SNO 25

 Many did not have confirmation @ 3 mo follow-up (~60%)

• Patients with PsP had slightly better OS





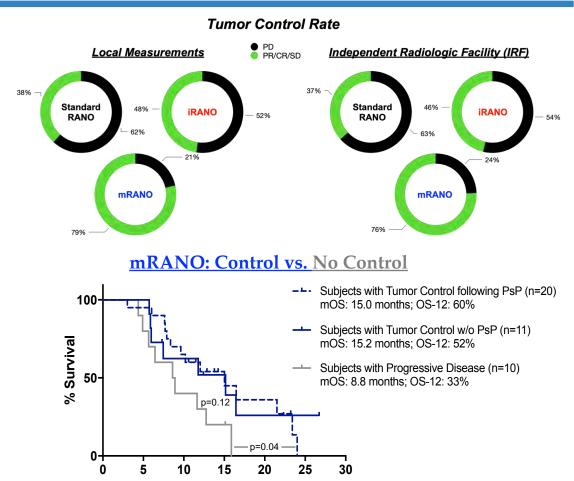


Results – Rate of Tumor Control

- <u>Rate of Tumor Control (SD or Better)</u>:
 - **sRANO** 37-38%

SNO 25

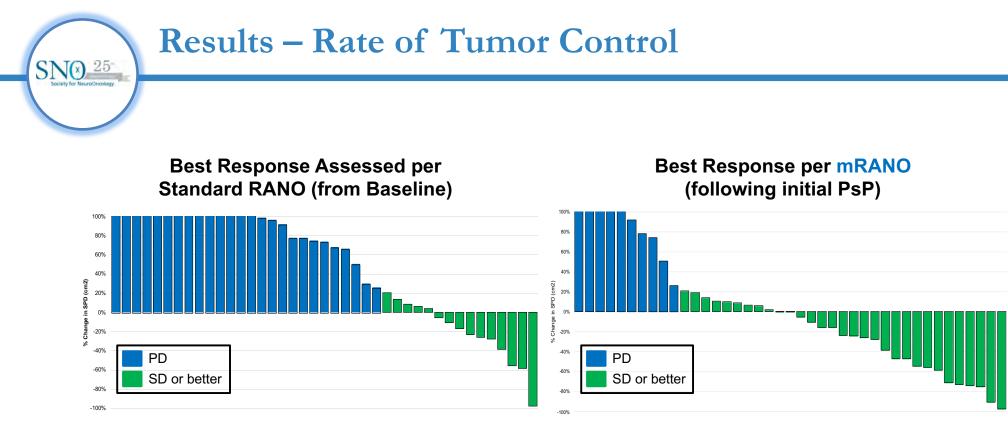
- **iRANO** 46-48%
- **mRANO** 76-79%



Months Since MDNA55 Treatment

• Tumor Control (w/ PsP) \rightarrow longer OS





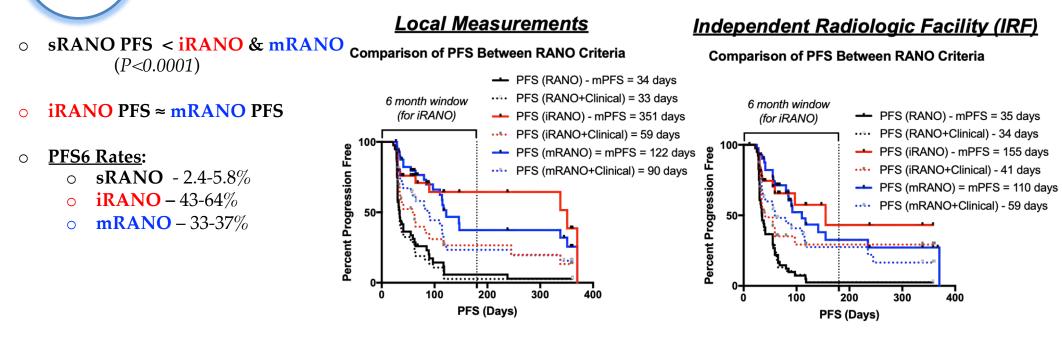
Tumor response does not account for initial PsP (Standard RANO).

Tumor control rate = 37% (15/41 evaluable subjects) Assessment of response after initial PsP (Modified RANO).

Tumor control rate = 76% (31/41 evaluable subjects)



Results – Progression-Free Survival (PFS)



- ~60% of patients had unconfirmed PD according to iRANO
- Inclusion of Clinical/Neurological data <u>shortened</u> iRANO PFS (P = 0.0094), but did not change mRANO or sRANO (radiographic came first)
 - 20% of patients had neurological deterioration prior to iRANO progression



Results – Correlation between PFS and OS

Independent Radiologic Facility (IRF)

Independent Radiologic Facility (IRF)

 $R^2 = 0.264$

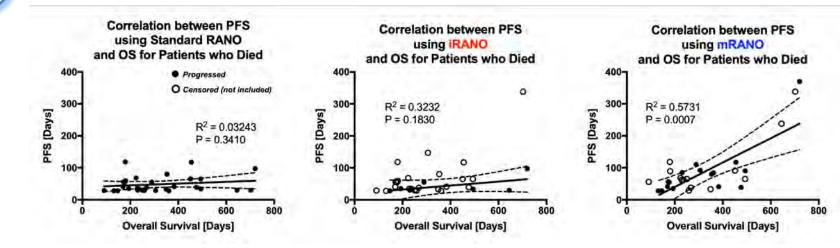
P = 0.05

150-

PFS (Days)

Correlation between PFS using Modified RANO and OS for Patients who Died (Excluding outliers)

Overall Survival (Days)



- **sRANO** No correlation between PFS and OS (*IRF*: *R*²=0.03, *P*=0.34)
- **iRANO** No correlation between PFS and OS (*IRF*: $R^2 = 0.32$, *P*=0.18)

MEDICENNA

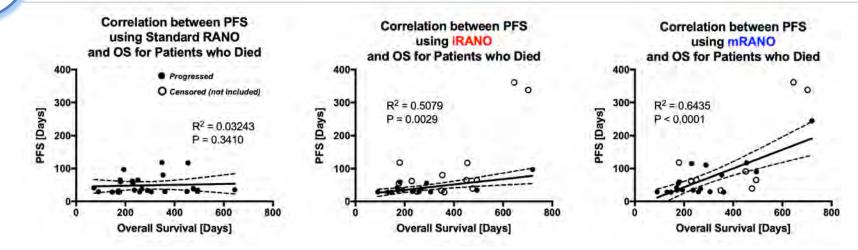
• mRANO – Significant correlation between PFS and OS (IRF: R²=0.57, P=0.007)

Note: ~60% of patients were censored via iRANO

UCLA Health Radiology

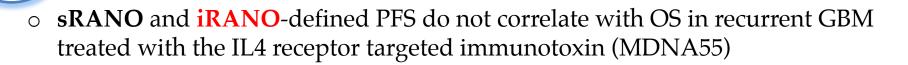
Results -PFS vs. OS (w/ Clinical)

Independent Radiologic Facility (IRF) + Clinical Status



- **sRANO** No correlation between PFS and OS (*IRF*: $R^2=0.03$, P=0.34)
- **iRANO** <u>Significant correlation between PFS and OS (IRF: R² = 0.51, P=0.0029)</u>
- mRANO Significant correlation between PFS and OS (IRF: R²=0.64, P<0.0001)





- A large proportion of patients (~60%) were censored due to lack of 3 mo.
 Follow-up according to iRANO guidelines
- Locally and IRF-determined PFS using mRANO <u>strongly correlated</u> with OS in recurrent GBM treated with MDNA55
- Patients with PsP + evidence of subsequent tumor control on mRANO had a longer OS compared with patients not showing disease control
- Together, this suggests mRANO may be superior to sRANO and iRANO for immunotherapy trials in recurrent GBM



Conclusions

Benjamin M. Ellingson, Ph.D.

Professor of Radiology, Biomedical Physics, Psychiatry and Bioengineering

Director, UCLA Brain Tumor Imaging Lab (BTIL) UCLA Neuro-Oncology Program Depts. of Radiological Sciences and Psychiatry David Geffen School of Medicine University of California - Los Angeles bellingson@mednet.ucla.edu



Grant Funding: American Cancer Society American Brain Tumor Association CPRIT NIH/NCI 1P50CA211015-01A1 NIH/NCI 1R21CA223757-01 NIH/NINDS 2R01NS078494-06

UCLA Health

Radiology UCLA Brain Tumor Imaging Laboratory















CANCER PREVENTION & RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS