Antitumor Activity and Safety of Dostarlimab Monotherapy in Patients with Mismatch Repair Deficient Endometrial Solid Tumors: a Post Hoc Subgroup Analysis of Patients with Colorectal Cancer

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Background

Dostarlimab is a programmed death receptor 1 (PD-1)-blocking antibody that is approved in the United States as a monotherapy in adult patients with:

- Mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer that has progressed on or following prior treatment with a platinum-containing regimen1
- dMMR recurrent or advanced solid tumors that have progressed on or following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options2

These indications are approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and duration of response1

Conclusions

Dostarlimab has demonstrated durable, clinically meaningful antitumor activity in a subgroup of patients with heavily pretreated dMMR colorectal cancer (CRC).

- 34.7% of patients received ≥3 prior lines of therapy
- The inclusion criteria permitted 3 prior lines of therapy and required intolerance to fluoropyrimidines, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan

The objective response rate (ORR) for patients with dMMR CRC (36.2%) was consistent with the following ORRs:

- 41.6% cohorts A1+F (all dMMR solid tumors)
- 38.7% cohort F (dMMR non-endometrial solid tumors)
- 43.2% dMMR solid tumors

No new safety signals were detected in patients with dMMR CRC

Objective

- To report on the antitumor activity and safety of dostarlimab-monotherapy in patients with dMMR CRC
- A post hoc subgroup analysis of cohort F of the GARNET trial

Methods

GARNET is a phase 1, multicenter, open-label, single-arm study of dostarlimab-monotherapy in patients with advanced or recurrent solid tumors (Figure 1).

Patients received 50 mg intravenous dostarlimab every 3 weeks for 4 cycles, followed by 1000 mg every 6 weeks until discontinuation (Figure 2).

Results

- As of the March 1, 2020, interim analysis data cut, 89 patients with dMMR CRC tumors were included in the safety analysis, with 88 in the efficacy analysis (Figure 3).

- Of the 88 patients included in the efficacy analysis, 23 patients were still on treatment (Figure 4).

- Median duration of response had not been reached

- Median progression-free survival and overall survival were not mature as of the March 1, 2020, interim analysis data cut

Table 1. Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

Table 2. Primary Endpoint Analysis

Table 3. Safety Summary

Table 4. TRAEs

Table 5. VTRAEs

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