abstracts

Table: LBA57 Investigator BIRC Assessment Assessment $(N^* = 124)$ $(N^* = 124)$ Overall response rate, n (%) 84 (67.7) (58.8, 75.9) 79 (63.7) (54.6, 72.2) (95% CI) Disease control rate, n (%) 112 (90.3) (83.7, 94.9) 107 (86.3) (79.0, 91.8) (95% CI) Median duration of response $M^{\ddagger} = 84 \ 24.0$ $M^{\ddagger} = 79.27.3$ (in responders), months (14.8, 37.5)(16.6, 44.3) (95% CI) Median progression-free sur- 16.6 (11.0, 23.2) 19.4 (10.9, 29.3) vival, months (95% CI) *Total number of patients included in the full analysis set. [‡]Total num-

*Total number of patients included in the full analysis set. +Total number of patients with confirmed complete response or partial response.

Conclusions: Ceritinib demonstrated prolonged and clinically meaningful OS, PFS, and DOR in chemotherapy pretreated (\leq 3 lines), ALKi-naïve patients with ALK+NSCLC. The safety profile is consistent with the previous studies.

Clinical trial identification: NCT01685138.

Legal entity responsible for the study: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Funding: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

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LBA57 Overall survival results of ceritinib in ALKi-naïve patients with ALKrearranged NSCLC (ASCEND-3)

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Background: The previous analysis of phase 2, ASCEND-3 study (NCT01685138; data cutoff: November 15, 2015) demonstrated prolonged median progression-free survival (mPFS) with ceritinib 750 mg/d (fasted) in ALKi-naïve patients with ALK+ NSCLC, who had received \leq 3 prior lines of chemotherapy. The current analysis (data cutoff: January 22, 2018) from ASCEND-3 study reports the final safety and efficacy results including overall survival (OS).

Methods: ASCEND-3 is a multicenter, single-arm, open-label, phase 2 study in ALKinaïve patients (aged, \geq 18 years) with locally advanced or metastatic ALK+ NSCLC, who had received \leq 3 lines of chemotherapy. Patients received oral certinib 750 mg/d (fasted). Primary endpoint was overall response rate (ORR) per RECIST v1.1 (by investigator). Secondary endpoints were ORR (by blinded independent review committee [BIRC]); overall intracranial response rate (OIRR), duration of response (DOR), disease control rate (DCR), PFS (by investigator and BIRC); OS; and safety.

Results: Of 124 ceritinib-treated patients, 123 (99.2%) had received prior antineoplastic regimens (31 patients [25.0%], \geq 3 regimens), and 49 (39.5%) had baseline brain metastases. Median follow-up time was 52.14 months (range, 48.4-60.1). Median duration of drug exposure was 23.2 months (range, 0.1-55.2). Median OS was 51.3 months (95% CI: 42.7, 55.3). Other efficacy results are shown in the table below. The most common adverse events (AEs [all grades], \geq 60% of patients), suspected to be drug related, were diarrhea (83.1%), nausea (76.6%), and vomiting (69.4%). Grade 3/4 AEs suspected to be drug related were reported in 81 patients (65.3%). Overall, 18 patients (14.5%) had an AE leading to treatment discontinuation.