Table: LBA44			
	NIVO+IPI (N = 314)	NIVO (N = 316)	IPI (N = 315)
ORR, % (95% CI)	58 (53–64)	45 (39–50)	19 (15–24)
Median PFS, mo (95% CI)	11.5 (8.7–19.3)	6.9 (5.1–10.2)	2.9 (2.8–3.2)
4-year PFS rates, % (95% CI)	37 (31–42)	31 (25–36)	9 (6–13)
Median OS, mo (95% Cl)	NR (38.2–NR)	36.9 (28.3–NR)	19.9 (16.9–24.6)
4-year OS rates, % (95% CI)	53 (47–58)	46 (41–52)	30 (25–35)
BRAF mutant	62 (52–71)	50 (39–59)	33 (24–42)
BRAF wild-type	49 (42–55)	45 (38–52)	28 (22–35)
PD-L1 <5%	52 (45–58)	45 (38–52)	28 (22–35)
PD-L1 ≥5%	61 (48–71)	54 (42–64)	36 (25–47)
Median time from randomization to subsequent systemic therapy, mo (95% CI)	NR	25.2 (16.0–43.2)	8.1 (6.5–8.7)

Conclusions: Long-term survival was achieved with NIVO+IPI and NIVO alone in pts with advanced melanoma. Descriptive analyses suggest higher survival rates with NIVO+IPI, and a higher proportion of pts treatment free, than with NIVO alone. First-line NIVO+IPI may reduce the need for subsequent therapy or prolong the time to subsequent therapy when needed.

Clinical trial identification: NCT01844505.

Editorial acknowledgement: Professional medical writing and editorial assistance were provided by Melissa Kirk, PhD, and Cara Hunsberger at StemScientific, an Ashfield Company, funded by Bristol-Myers Squibb.

Legal entity responsible for the study: Bristol-Myers Squibb.

Funding: Bristol-Myers Squibb.

Disclosure: F.S. Hodi: Consultant: Merck. V. Chiarion-Sileni: Advisory boards: Bristol-Myers Squibb, Roche, MSD, Novartis, Merck Serono. R. Gonzalez: Grants and fees: BMS, Roche; Grants: Merck, Amgen, Incyte, Novartis, Checkmate Pharmaceuticals, Boston Biomedical, Takeda, Syndax, Reata, Array Biopharma, Dynavax, Prometheus, Eisai, Celldex New Link Genetics. J.J. Grob: Personal fees, advisory boards: Bristol-Myers Squibb, MSD, Roche, Novartis, Merck, Amgen, Pierre Fabre. P. Rutkowski: Personal fees, advisory board member: Blueprint Medicines; Personal fees, honoraria: Novartis, BMS, MSD, Roche, Amgen, Pfizer; Non-financial support: MSD. C.L. Cowey: Grants and personal fees, clinical research support, advisory board membership: Bristol-Myers Squibb. C. Lao: Research support: Bristol-Myers Squibb. D. Schadendorf: Grants and personal fees: BMS; Personal fees: Amgen, Boehringer Ingelheim, Leo Pharma, Roche, MSD, Incyte, Regeneron, 4SC, AstraZeneca, Immunocore, Pierre Fabre, Merck-EMD, Pfizer, Philogen, Array. J. Wagstaff: Grants, personal fees and consulting fees: Pfizer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Roche, Merck, Astellas, Johnson and Johnson, AstraZeneca, Bayer. R. Dummer: Personal and consultancy fees: Novartis, Merck Sharp & Dhome, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Roche, Amgen, Taekda, Pierre Fabre. P.F. Ferrucci: Personal fees, non-financial support, advisory boards, travel: MSD, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Roche, Novartis. M. Smylie: Personal fees and honoraria: Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck, Novartis, Roche. A.G. Hill: Personal fees, non-financial support, travel fees, honoraria: Bristol-Myers Squib; Nonfinancial support, travel fees: Merck. D. Hogg: Personal fees, advisory boards: Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck, Novartis, Roche, EMD Serono. I. Marquez-Rodas: Personal and consulting fees: Novartis, Roche, Amgen, Pierre Fabre, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck. J. Jiang, J. Rizzo: Employee of Bristol-Myers Squibb. J. Larkin: Consulting fees, personal fees and grants: Eisai, Bristol-Myers Squibb, MSD, GlaxoSmithKline, Kymab, Pfizer, Novartis, Roche/Genentech, Secarna, Pierre Fabre, EUSA Pharma. J. Wolchok: Grants/ fees, stock ownership at various companies, including: BMS, Ono, Celgene, Merck, Genentech, Apricity, Potenza, Tizona, Adaptive Biotech, and more. [see manuscript for full disclosure

LBA44 Overall survival at 4 years of follow-up in a phase III trial of nivolumab plus ipilimumab combination therapy in advanced melanoma (CheckMate 067)

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Background: Previous results from the CheckMate 067 study demonstrated a significant improvement in objective response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS) with nivolumab plus ipilimumab (NIVO+IPI) and NIVO alone vs IPI alone in patients (pts) with advanced melanoma. Here, we report a 4-year update from CheckMate 067, representing the longest follow-up of a phase 3 study evaluating checkpoint inhibitor combination therapy.

Methods: Treatment-naive pts (N = 945) were randomized 1:1:1 to (1) NIVO 1 mg/kg Q3W + IPI 3 mg/kg Q3W for 4 doses, followed by NIVO 3 mg/kg Q2W, (2) NIVO 3 mg/kg Q2W + placebo, or (3) IPI 3 mg/kg Q3W for 4 doses + placebo. Randomization was stratified by PD-L1 status, BRAF mutation status, and M stage. Pts were treated until progression or unacceptable toxicity. Co-primary endpoints were PFS and OS. Secondary endpoints included ORR and safety. While the study was not powered to compare the NIVO-containing groups, secondary objectives also included descriptive efficacy evaluations between NIVO+IPI and NIVO.

Results: At a minimum follow-up of 48 months, NIVO+IPI and NIVO continued to show a higher ORR and improved PFS and OS vs IPI (Table). Time from randomization to subsequent systemic therapy was longest with NIVO+IPI. Among pts alive at 4 years, 71% (113/159), 50% (69/138), and 39% (32/82) in the NIVO+IPI, NIVO, and IPI groups, respectively, were treatment free (off study treatment and had not received subsequent systemic therapy). No new safety signals were observed.