

# 臨床研究セミナー 乳がん

国立がん研究センター中央病院

腫瘍内科

齋藤 亜由美

# agenda

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- ① 基礎知識
- ② 手術療法 + 放射線療法
- ③ 周術期薬物療法
  - 化学療法
  - 内分泌療法
  - 抗HER2療法
- ④ 進行再発乳がんに対する薬物療法
  - 内分泌療法
  - 化学療法
  - 抗HER2療法
  - 免疫チェックポイント阻害剤
  - PARP阻害剤

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## ① 基礎知識

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- 抗HER2療法

## ④ 進行再発乳がんに対する薬物療法

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# Epidemiology

## 罹患数



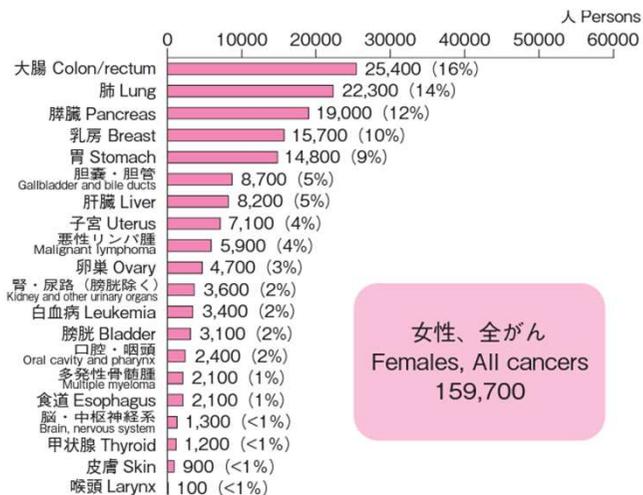
女性、全がん  
Females, All cancers  
431,900

• 罹患数1位 94,400人/年

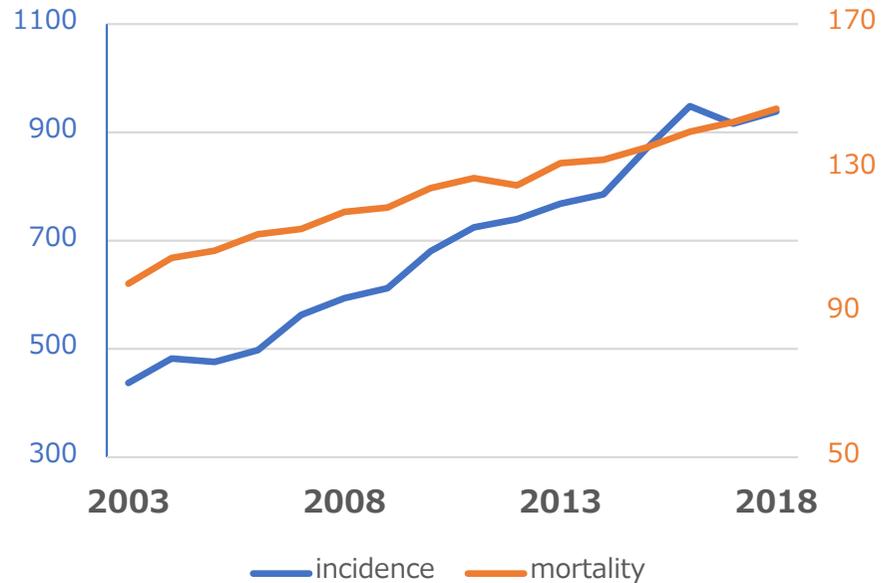
=9人にひとりが罹患

• 死亡数4位 15,700人/年

## 死亡数

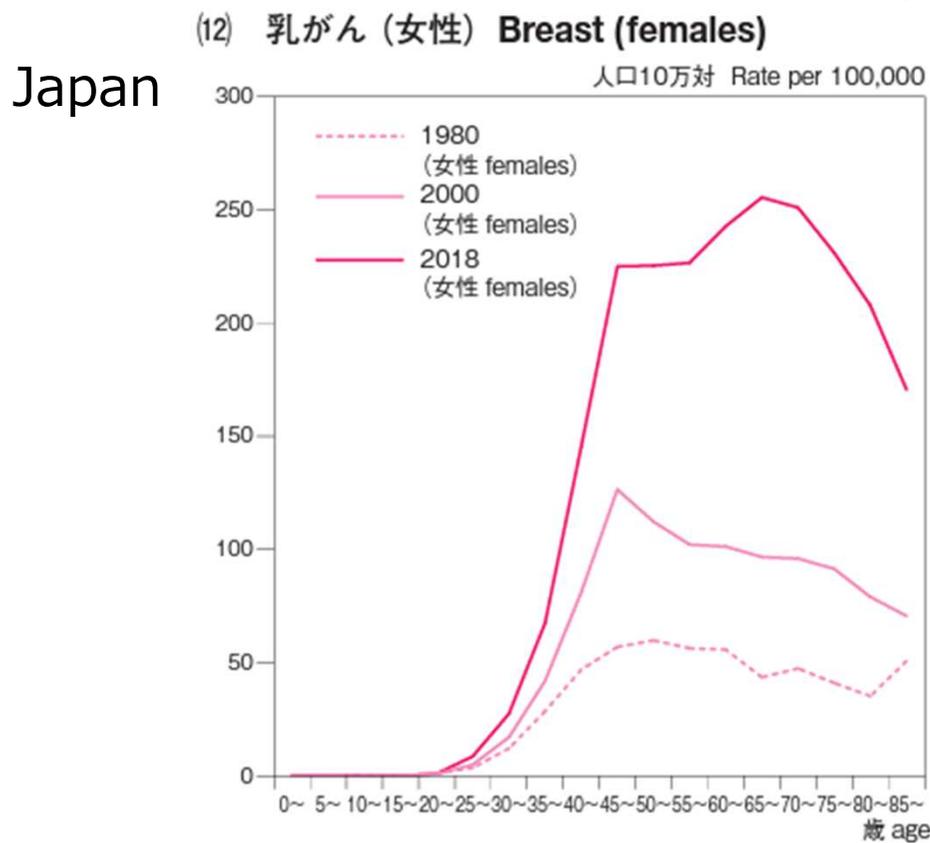


女性、全がん  
Females, All cancers  
159,700



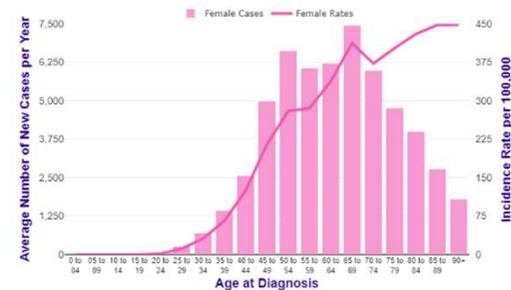
# Age groups

- 40代と60代にピーク



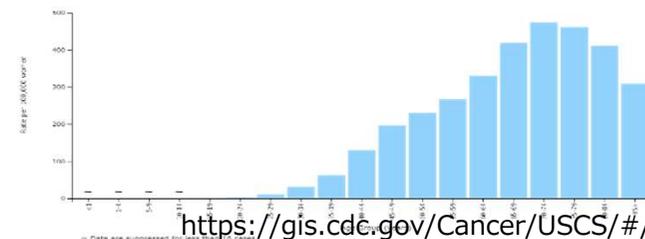
注) 1980年は上皮内がん含む。  
 Note: Incidence rate for 1980 includes carcinoma in situ

UK



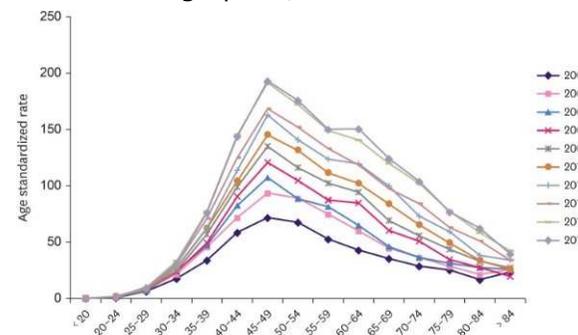
<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/>

US



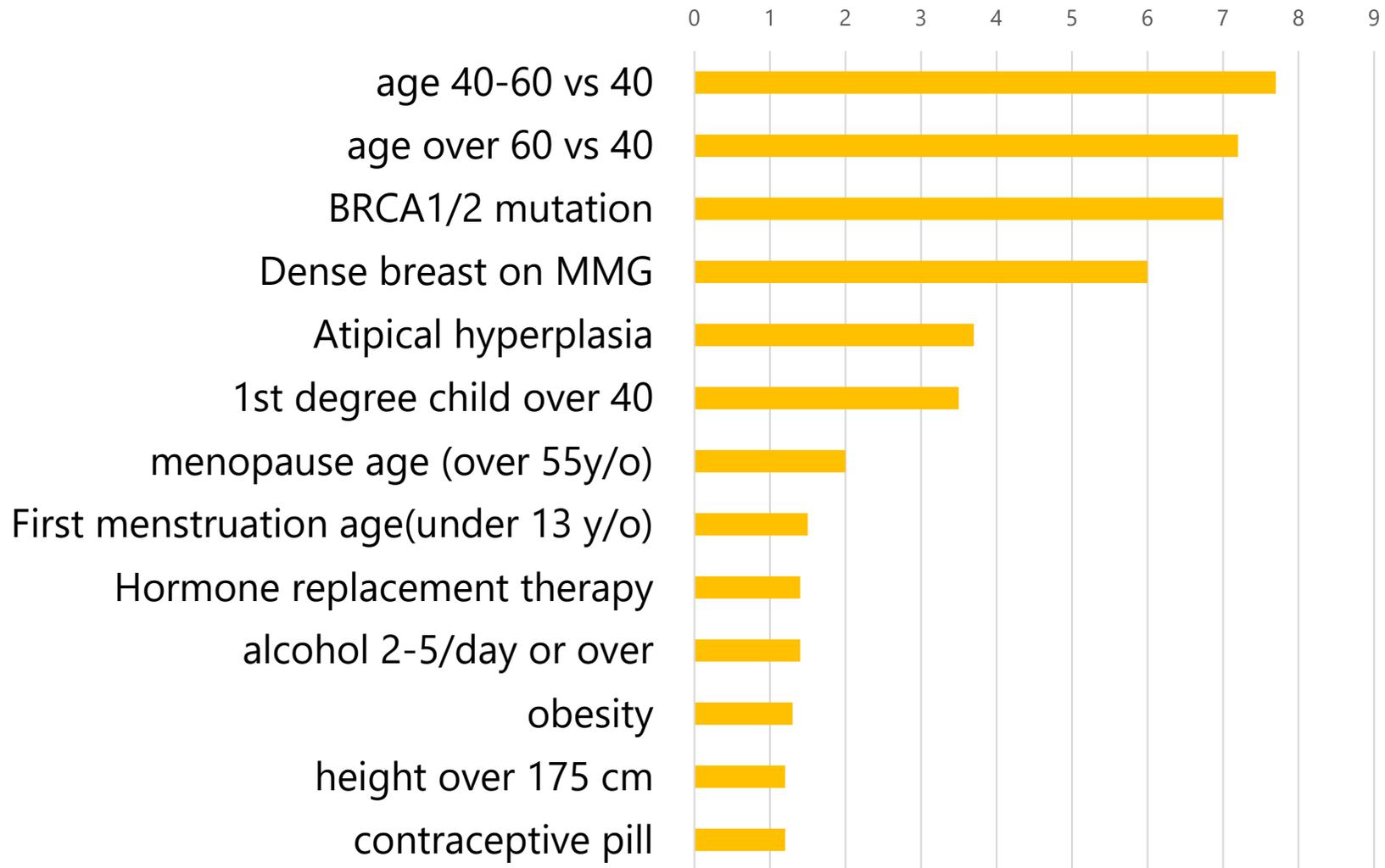
<https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/#/Demo/graphics/>

Korea



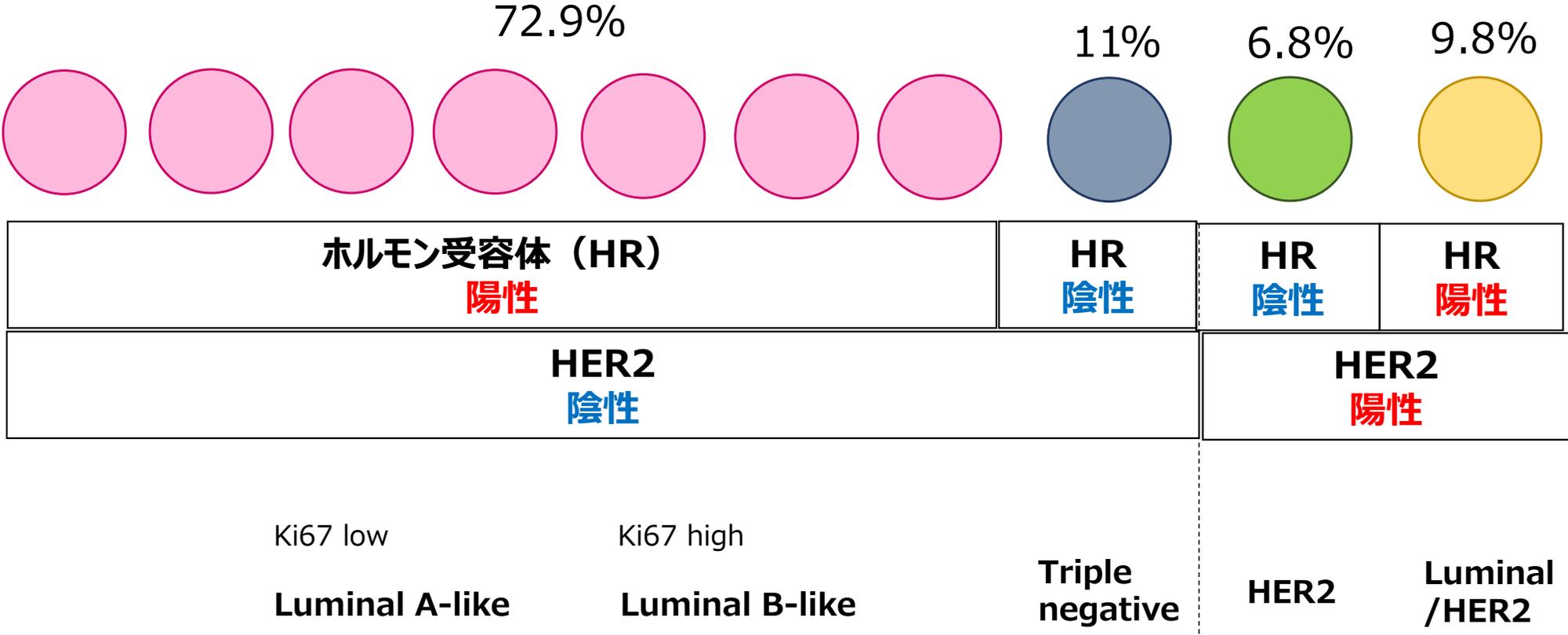
J Breast Cancer. 2020 Apr 7;23(2):115-128.

# Risk factors



N Engl J Med. 2001; 344(4):276-85.  
Breast Cancer Facts & Figures 2013-2014. 2014.  
Lancet 2001; 358(9291):1389-99.  
Am J Epidemiol. 2000. 15;152(6):514-27.

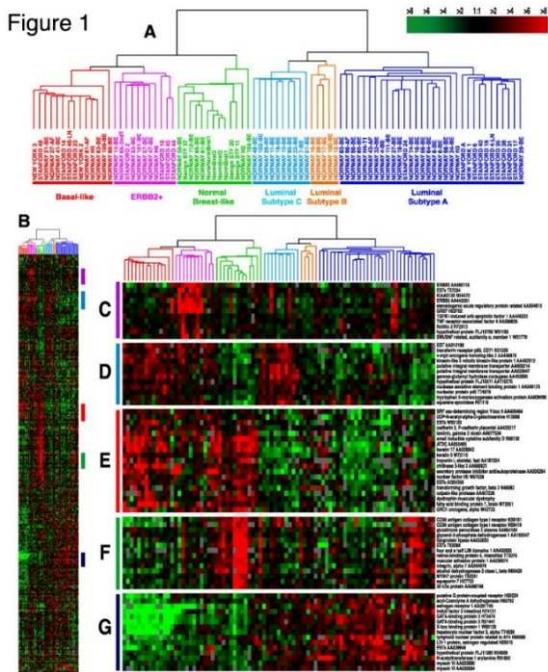
# 乳癌のサブタイプと頻度



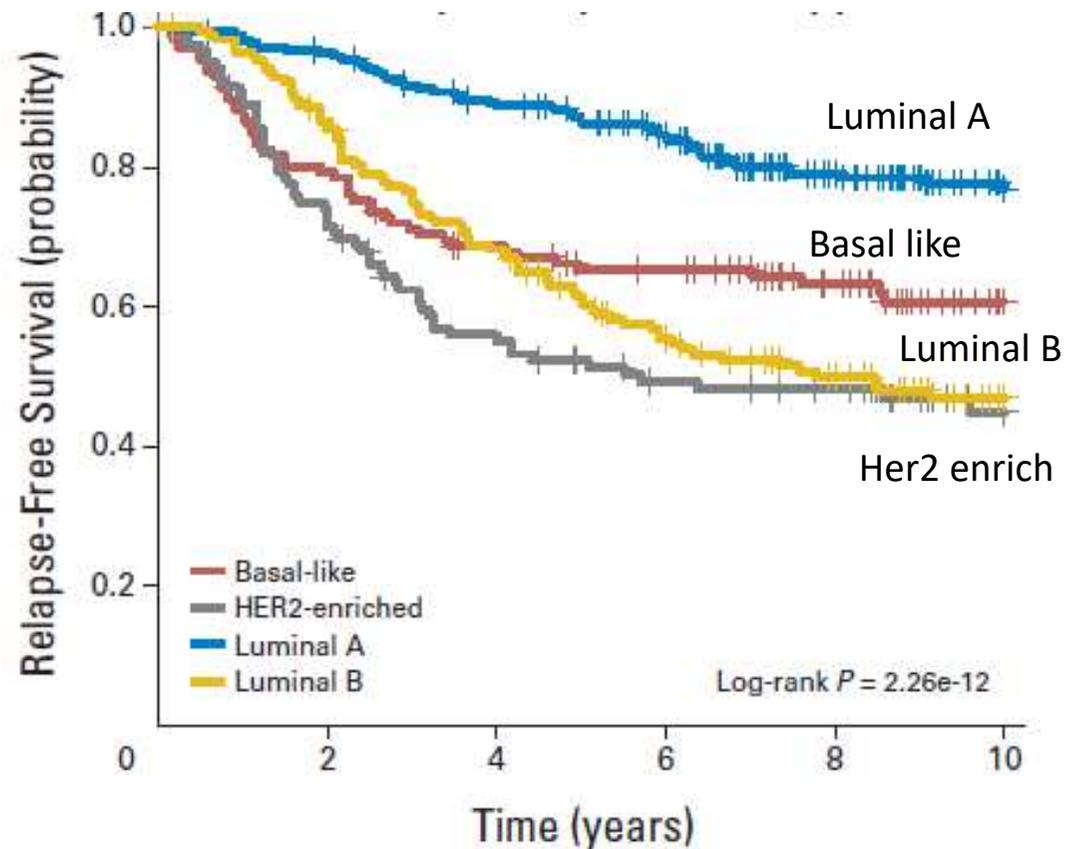
Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020;184(2):585-596.

# Breast cancer and gene signature

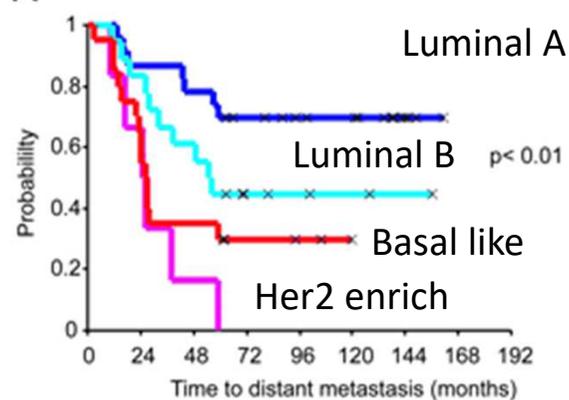
Figure 1



遺伝子発現プロファイリング(GEP)に基づく  
Intrinsic subtype



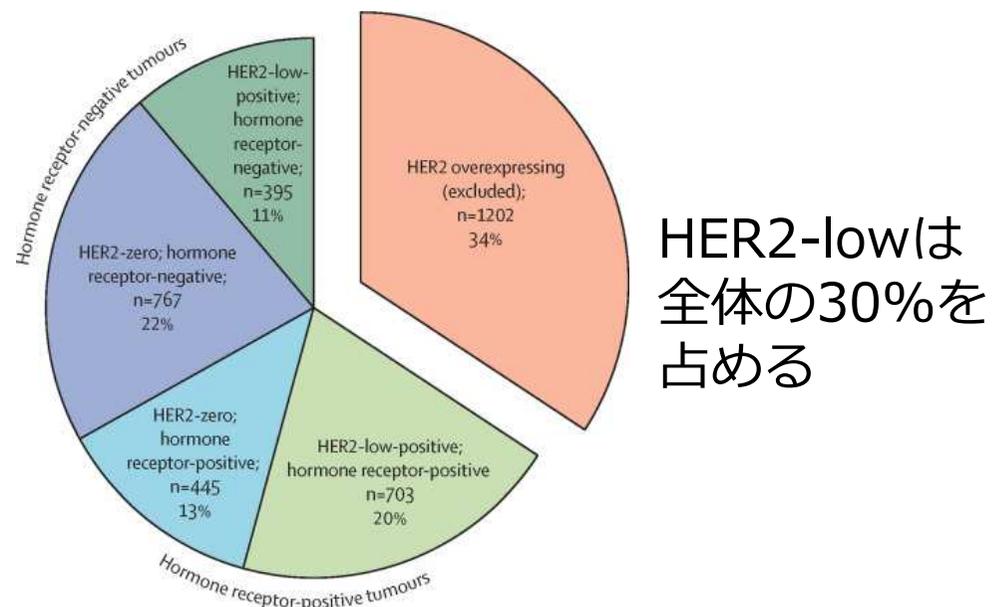
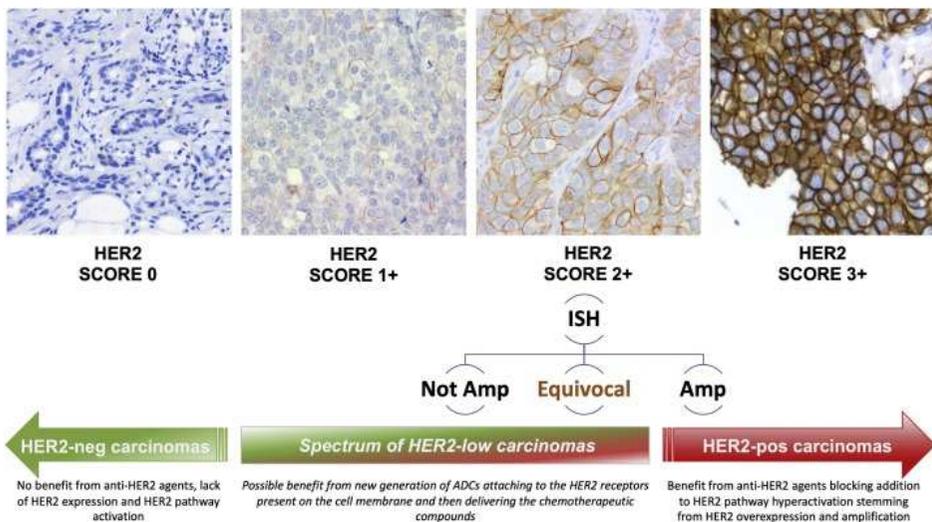
A van't Veer data set



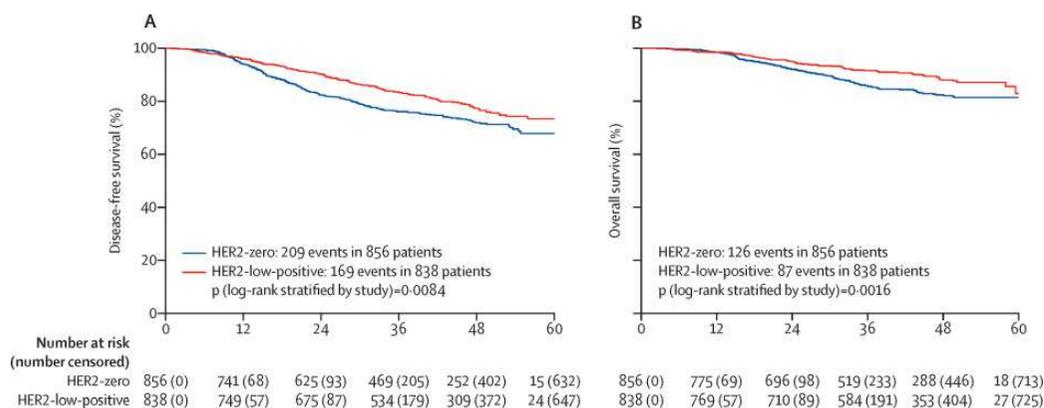
× Censored, ■ Luminal A, ■ Luminal B, ■ Basal, ■ ERBB2+

Proc Natl Acad Sci 2001; 98: 20869-74.  
J Clin Oncol. 2009; 27: 1160-7.

# HER2 low (IHC 1+, 2+/FISH-)



From GeparSepto, GeparOcto, GeparX, Gain-2

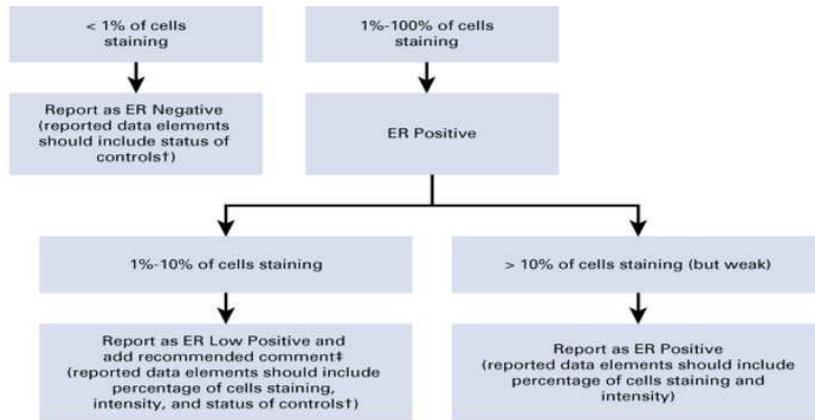


HER2-zeroと予後の違い  
HER2-zeroと治療内容の違い

新たなentity?

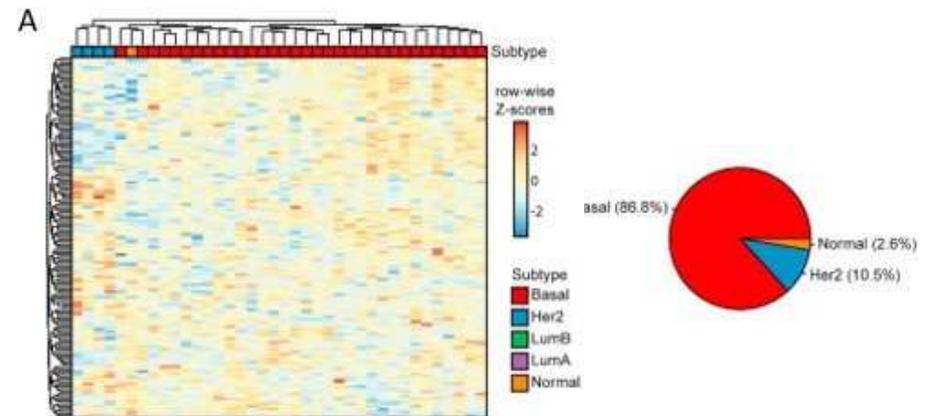
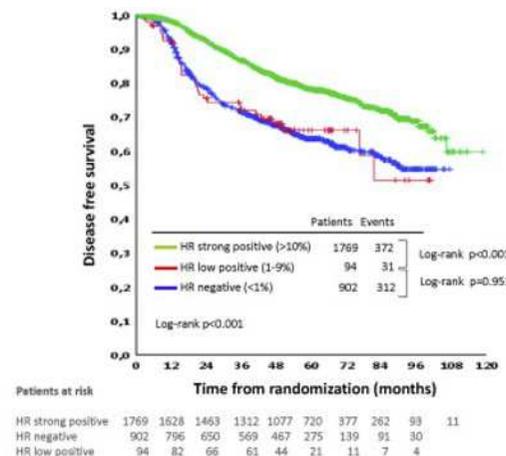
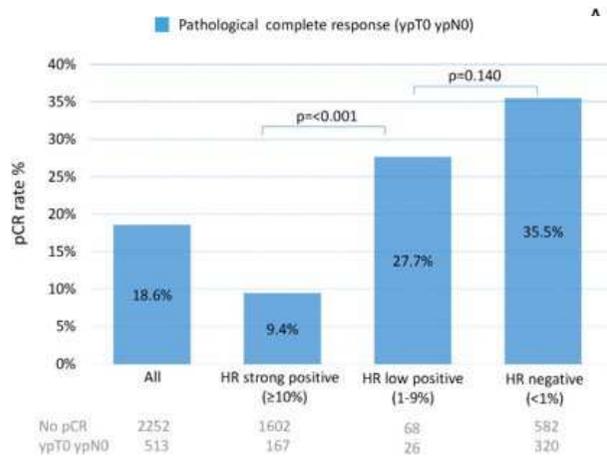
# ER low positive; 1-9%

ASCO CAP 2020



Category	Events/woman-years (rate [% per year])		Tamoxifen events		Ratio of annual event rates Tamoxifen : control
	Allocated tamoxifen	Allocated control	Log-rank O-E	Variance of O-E	
(a) ER-poor					
ER-0	162/5060 (3.2)	163/5941 (2.7)	7.4	69.5	1.11 (SE 0.13)
ER 1-3	202/6645 (3.0)	192/6357 (3.0)	2.2	85.5	1.03 (SE 0.11)
ER 4-9	185/5490 (3.4)	188/5588 (3.4)	-6.6	77.5	0.92 (SE 0.11)
Other ER-poor	449/9528 (4.7)	451/8995 (5.0)	-14.9	195.5	0.93 (SE 0.07)
(a) Subtotal	998/26723 (3.7% per year)	994/26881 (3.7% per year)	-12.0	428.0	0.97 (SE 0.05) 2p=0.6

術後ホルモン療法の有効性が乏しい可能性



NACへのレスポンスや予後はTNBCに近い

Intrinsic subtype(は85%がbasal type

# agenda

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## ① 基礎知識

## ② 手術療法 + 放射線療法

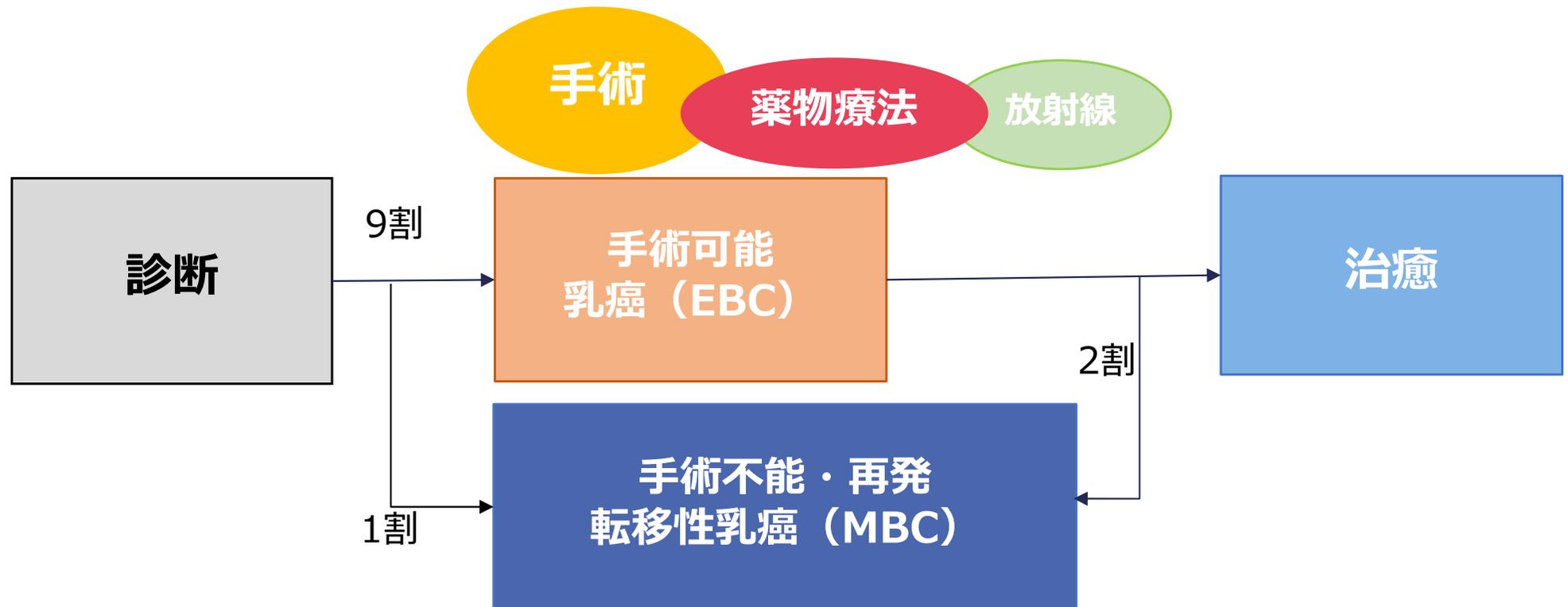
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# 乳がんの治療と目標



早期乳癌の治療目標 = 「**治癒**」

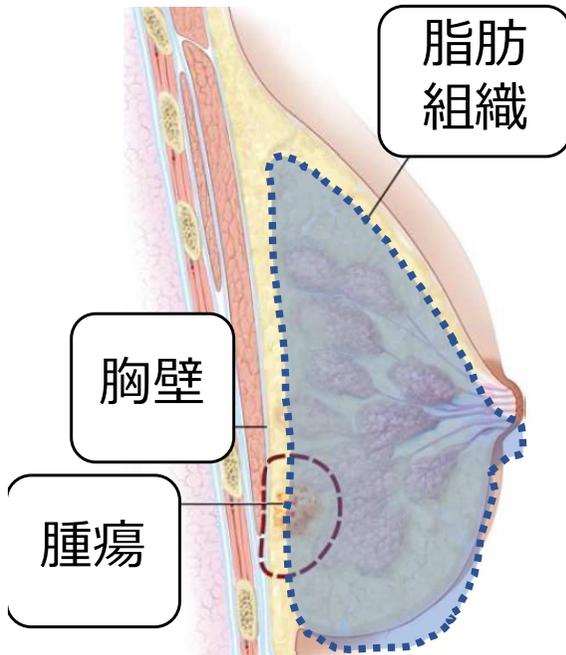
- ✓ 微小転移の根絶
- ✓ 有害事象はある程度許容

転移性乳癌の治療目標 = 「**共存**」

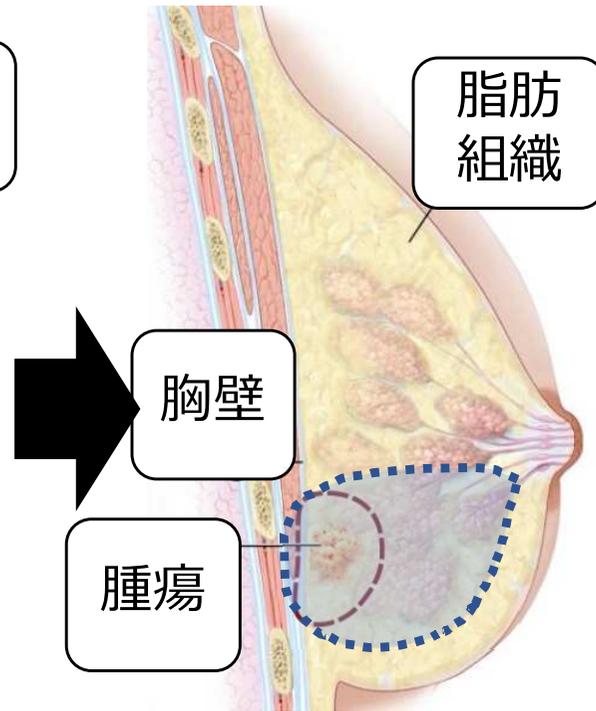
- ✓ QOL (生活の質) の維持と延命
- ✓ 患者さんの価値観が重要

# 手術

乳房切除術  
(全摘)



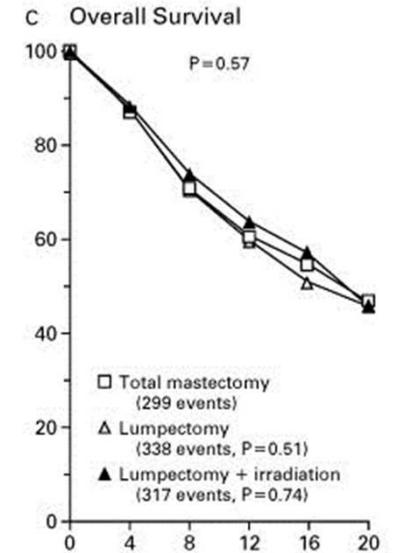
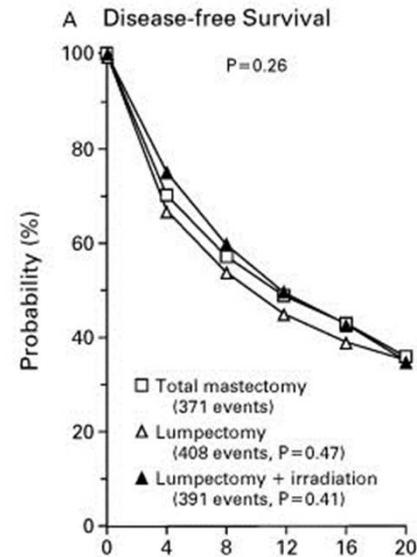
乳房部分切除術  
(乳房温存療法)



NSABP B-04 (n=1,851)

1976~1984年

20年フォローアップのデータ



温存 + 放射線照射 = 全摘

# 非切除療法

- JCOG1505 (LORETTA)
  - 低リスク非浸潤性乳管癌 (DCIS) に対する非切除 + 内分泌療法

UMIN000028298

- JCOG1806 (AMATERAS-BC)
  - 術前化学療法で臨床的完全奏効 (cCR) となったHR陰性HER2陽性乳癌に対する非切除療法 (放射線療法)

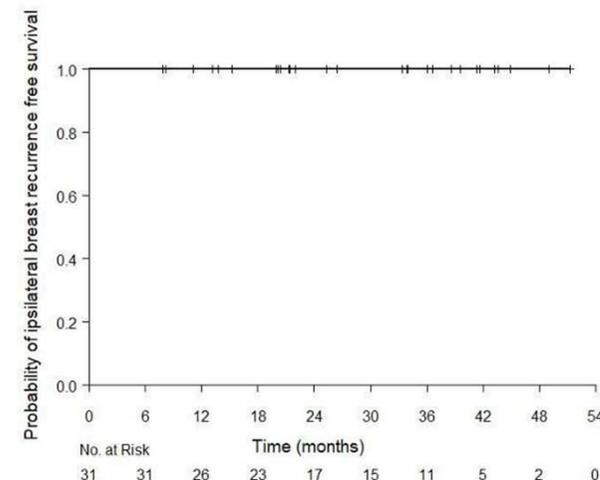
jRCTs031190129

海外でも同様の試験が実施中

Eliminating breast surgery for invasive breast cancer in exceptional responders to neoadjuvant systemic therapy: a multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 trial

Henry M Kuerer, Benjamin D Smith, Savitri Krishnamurthy, Wei T Yang, Vicente Valero, Yu Shen, Heather Lin, Anthony Lucci, Judy C Boughey, Richard L White, Emilia J Diego, Gaiane M Rauch, on behalf of the Exceptional Responders Clinical Trials Group\*

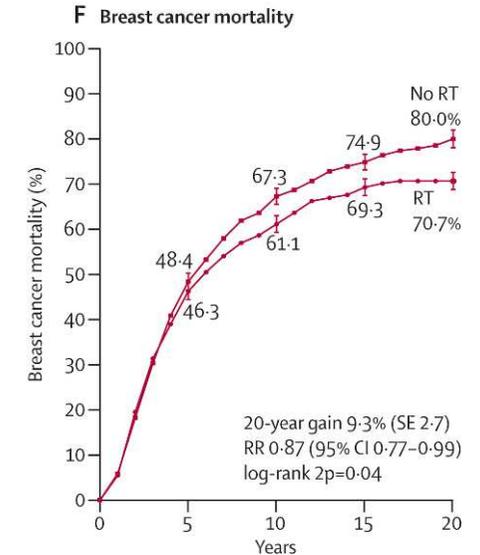
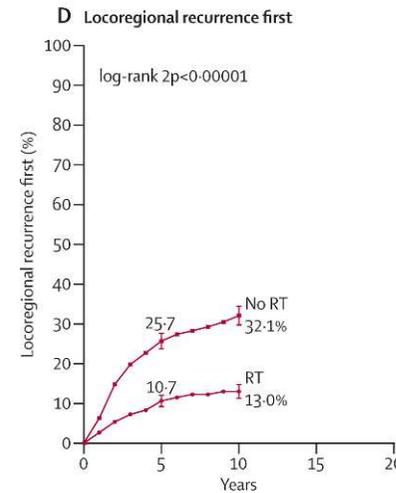
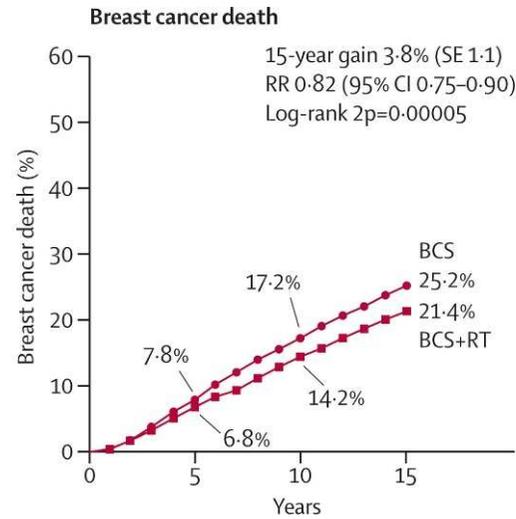
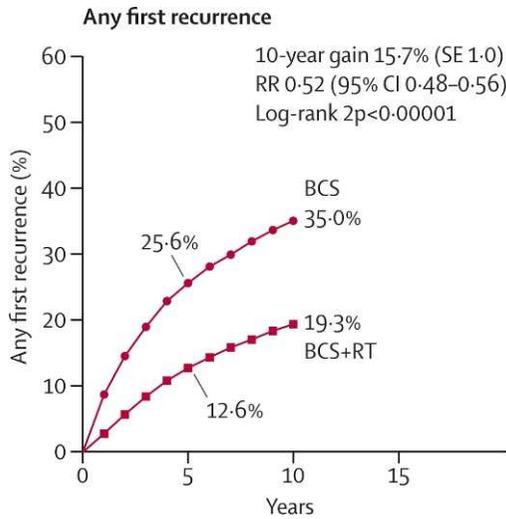
- 術前化学療法でpCRが得られたHER2陽性・TNBCに対する非切除療法の検討
- Median f/uが26.4か月
- 50人中31人がpCR、乳房内再発は0



# 放射線照射

- 温存 (n=10,801, 61%がn0)

- 全摘、リンパ節転移4個以上 (n=1,772)



## 再発

10年時点で**16%**の絶対リスク減少

## 乳癌死亡

10年時点で**4%**の絶対リスク減少

## 局所再発

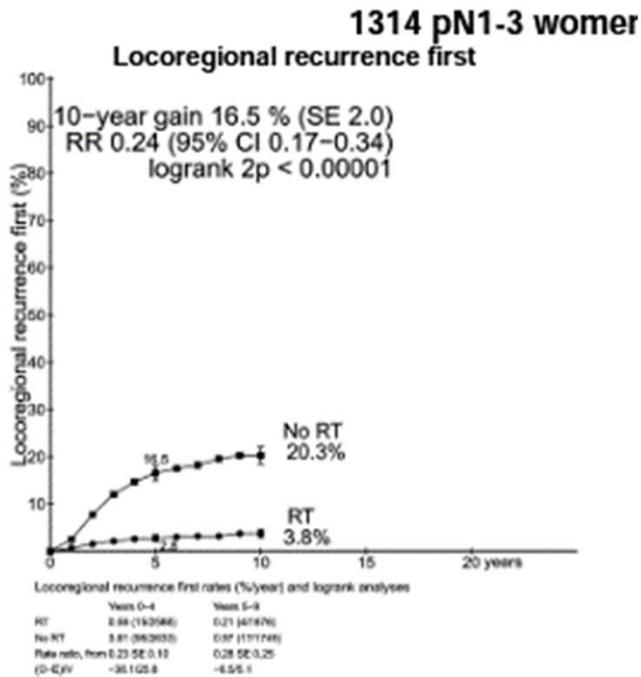
10年時点で**19%**の絶対リスク減少

## 乳癌死亡

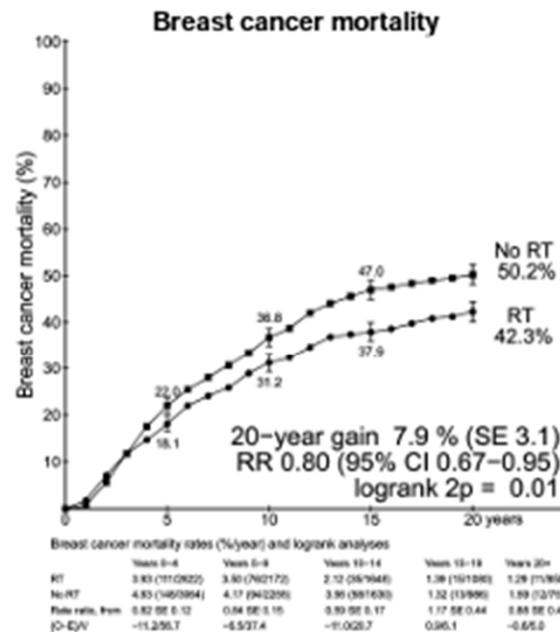
10年時点で**10%**の絶対リスク減少

# 放射線照射

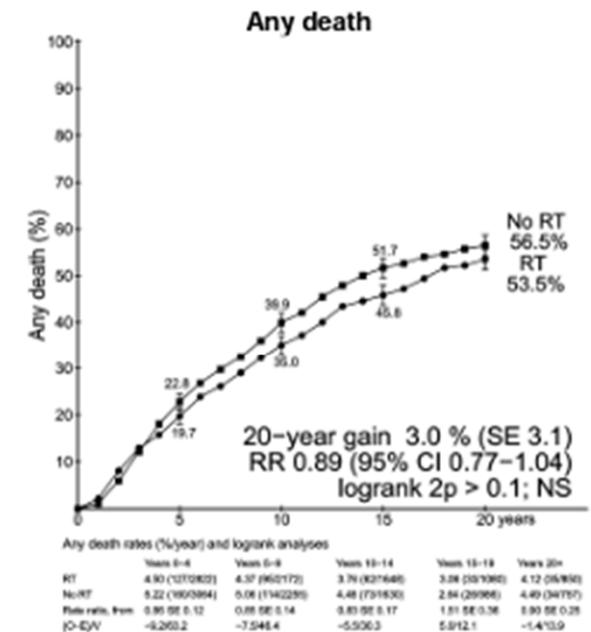
## 全摘、リンパ節1-3個(n=1314)



局所再発  
10年時点で**16.5%**の  
絶対リスク減少



乳がん死  
20年時点で**7.9%**の  
絶対リスク減少



全死亡  
20年時点で**3%**の  
絶対リスク減少  
有意差なし

リンパ節転移1-3個については一部の症例は省略も可

# 腋窩リンパ節廓清の省略

cN0, SN-  
NSABP B-32

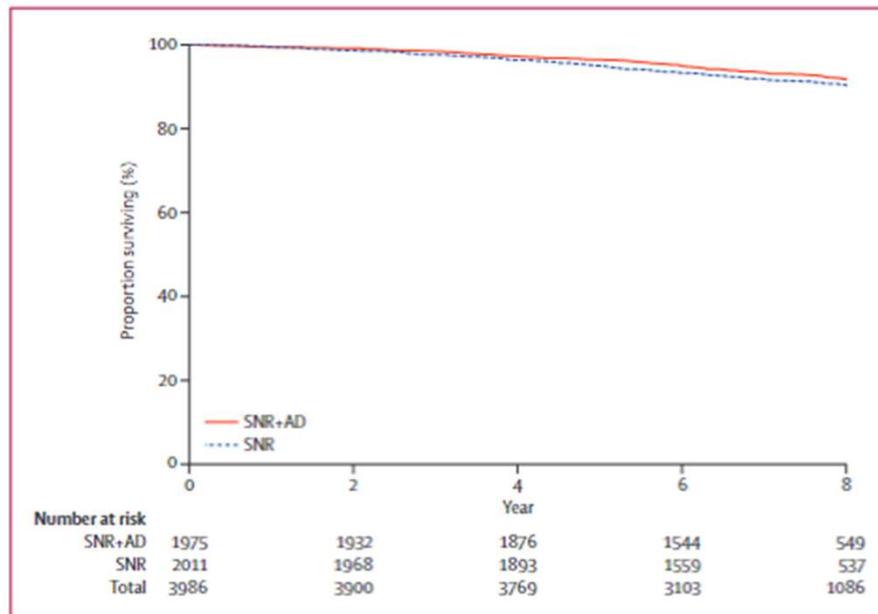
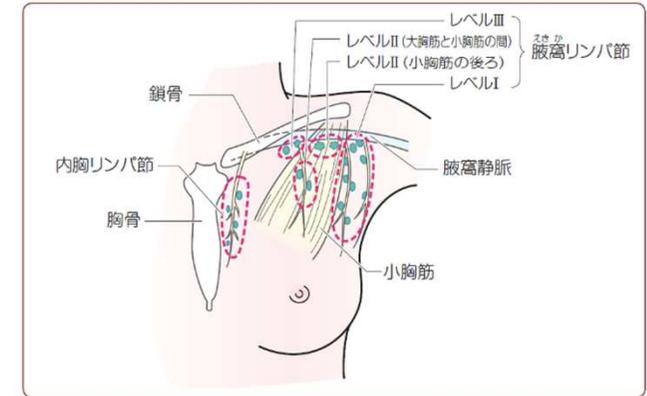
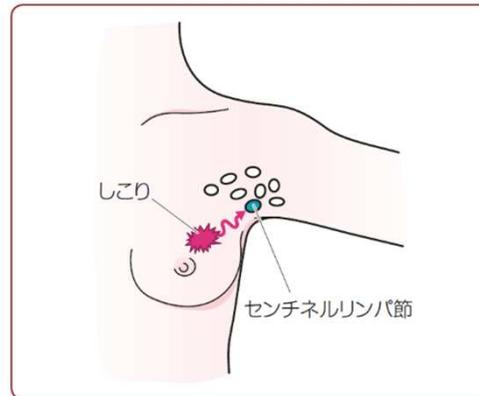


Figure 2: Overall survival for sentinel-node (SLN)-negative patients  
Data as of Dec 31, 2009. For sentinel node resection (SNR) plus axillary dissection (AD), N=1975, 140 deaths. For SNR, N=2011, 169 deaths. Hazard ratio 1.20, 95% CI 0.96-1.50; p=0.12.

日本乳癌学会 患者さんのための乳がん診療ガイドライン  
*Lancet Oncol.* 2010;11(10):927-933.

腋窩廓清省略ok

cN0, SN+は？

# 腋窩リンパ節廓清の省略

- ミクロ転移の場合

	<b>IBCSG 23-01 (n=933)</b>	<b>AATRM (n=233)</b>
腋窩のマネジメント	SNB vs. ALND	SNB vs. ALND
術式	温存、全摘(9%)	温存、全摘 (12%)
全身薬物療法	97%	92%
10年腋窩リンパ節再発率	1% / 0.2%	1.7%/1%
ΔDFS	No	No
△OS	No	NA

腋窩廓清省略ok

J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(20):2273-2280.

Lancet Oncol 2018; 19: 1385-93

Ann Surg Oncol. 2013;20(1):120-127

# 腋窩リンパ節廓清の省略

## ・マクロ転移の場合

	ACOSOG Z0011 (n=856)	AMAROS (n=1,425)	OTOASOR (n=474)
腋窩のマネジメント	SNB vs. ALND	SNB+RT vs. ALND	SNB+RT vs. ALND
T因子	T1-2	T1-2	<3cm
センチネルリンパ節転移の個数	n=1 or 2	問わない	問わない
マイクロ転移の割合	40%	40%	25%がITC
術式	温存	温存、全摘 (17%)	温存、全摘(16%)
全身薬物療法	98%	91%	
10年腋窩リンパ節再発率	1.1% / 0.5%	1.8% / 0.93%	1.7%/2%
ΔDFS, OS	No	No	No

条件に合致するひとは腋窩郭清省略okもよいかも？

# agenda

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## ① 基礎知識

## ② 手術療法 + 放射線療法

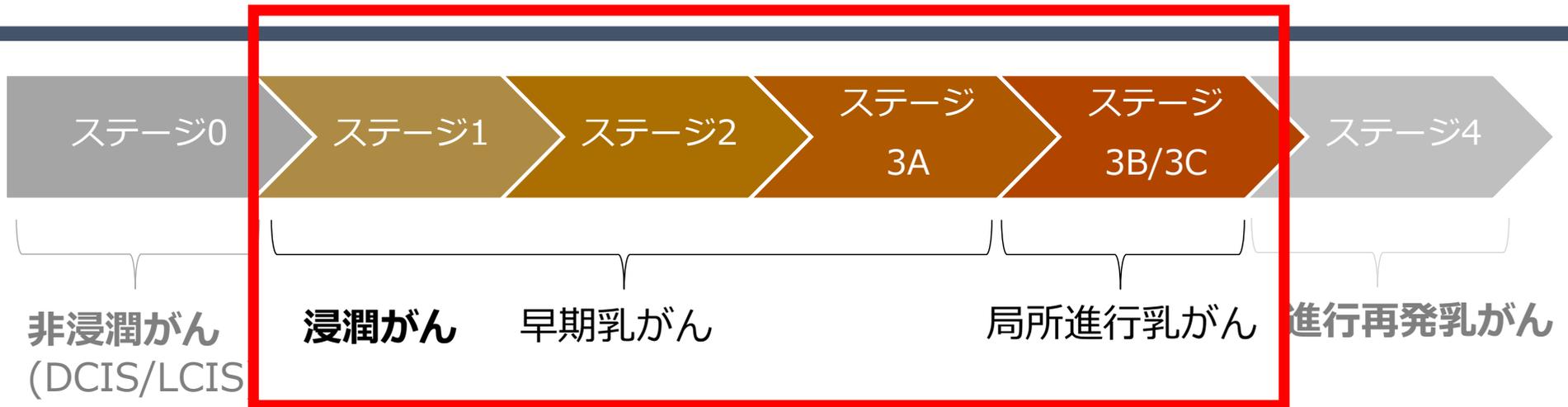
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- 化学療法
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- 内分泌療法

## ④ 進行再発乳がんに対する薬物療法

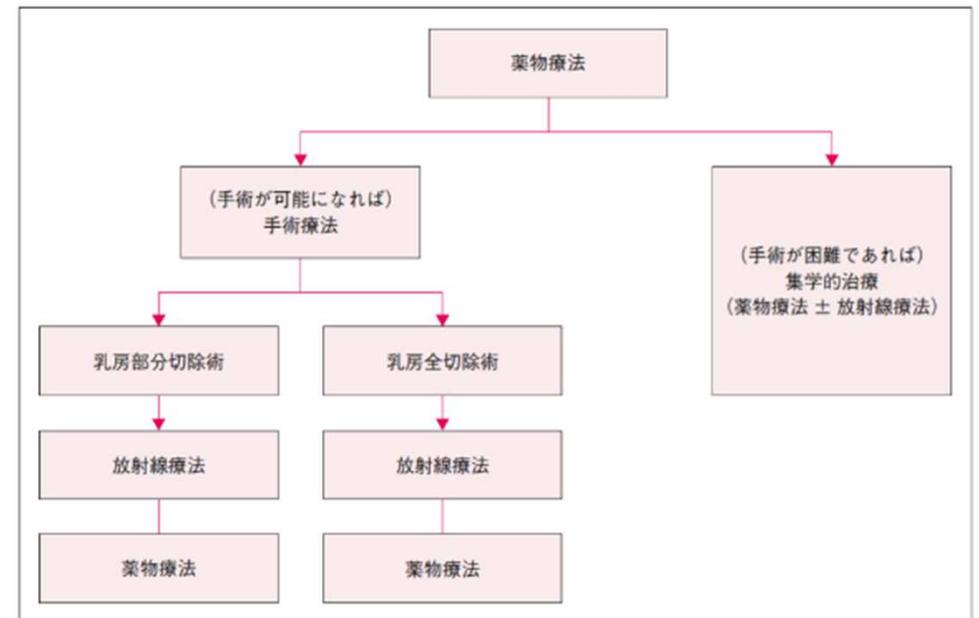
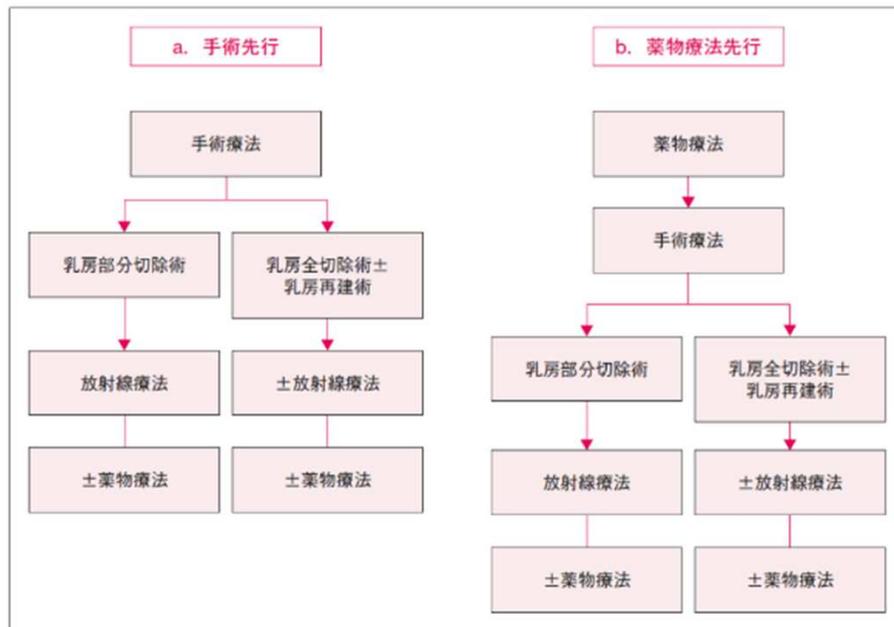
- 内分泌療法
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- 抗HER2療法
- 免疫チェックポイント阻害剤
- PARP阻害剤

# 周術期治療



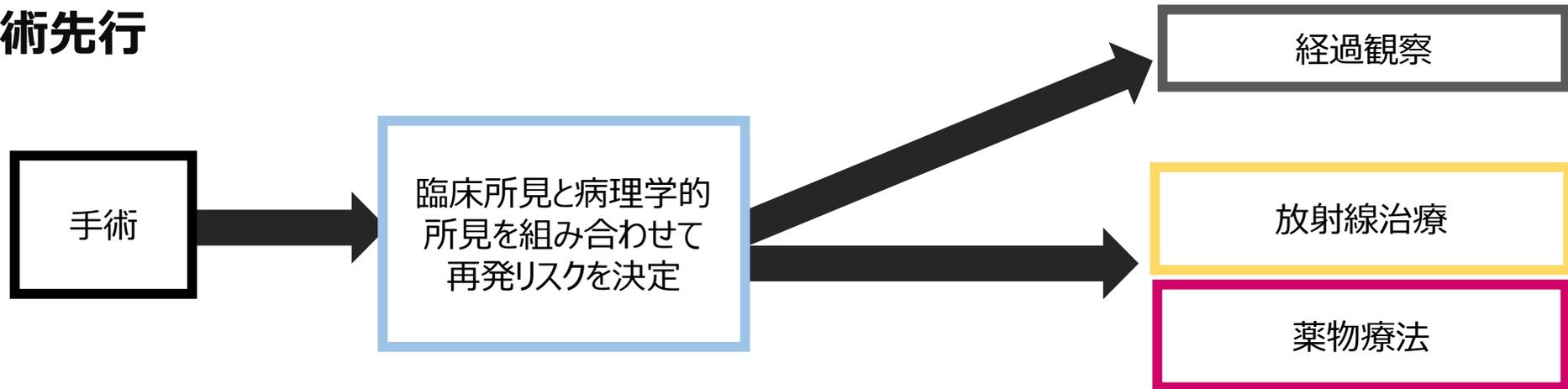
## stage I-III A 早期乳がん

## stage IIIB-III C 局所進行乳がん

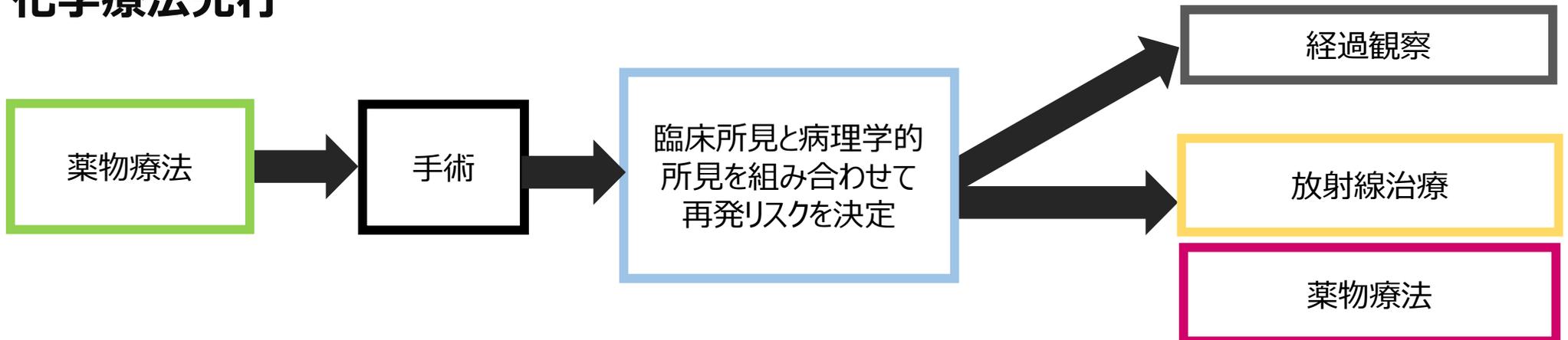


# 周術期治療

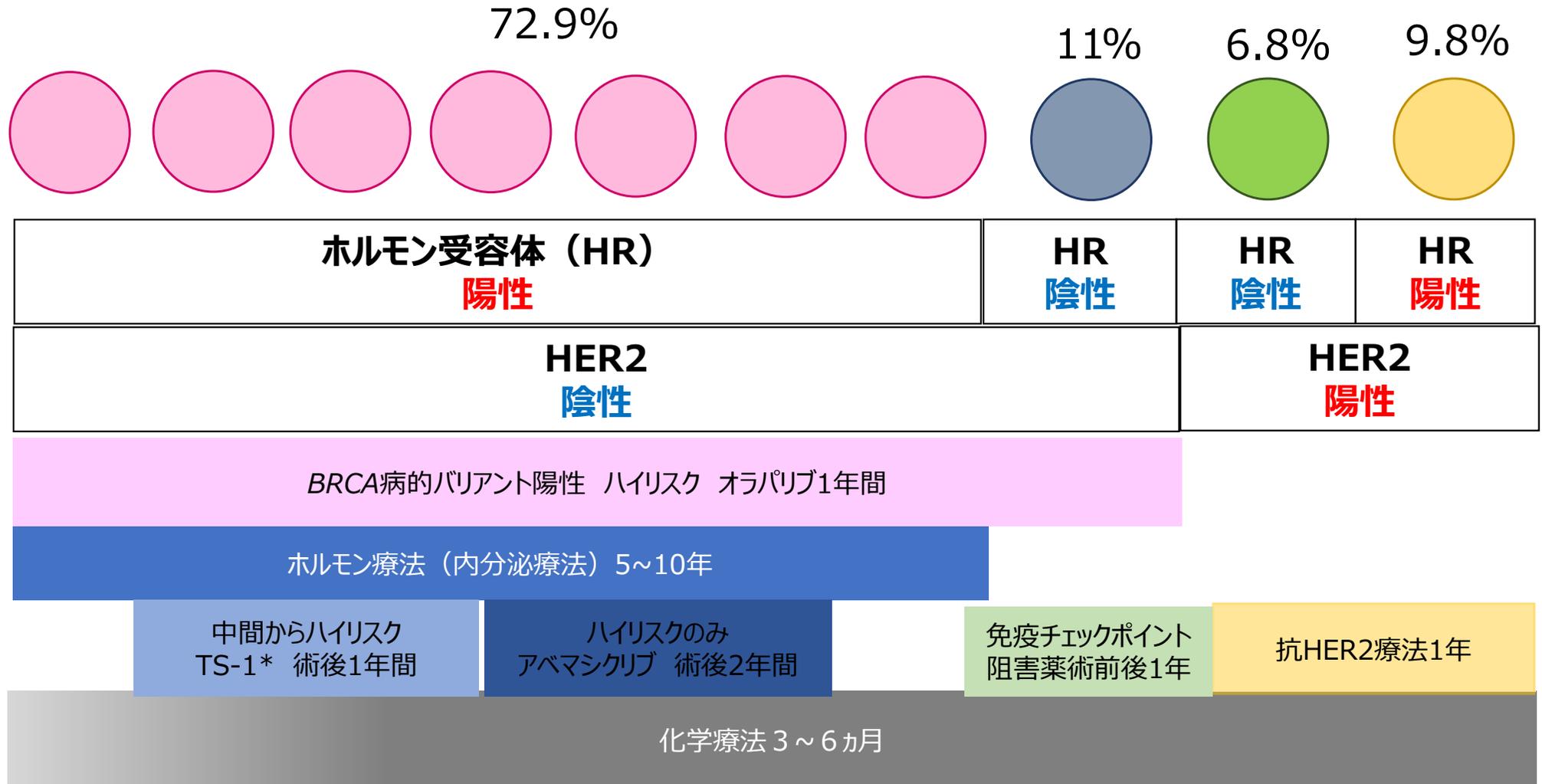
## 手術先行



## 化学療法先行



# 乳癌のサブタイプと周術期治療



Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020;184(2):585-596.

# 周術期治療の臨床試験の方向性

- 予後良好症例/予後不良例のselection

- 術前化学療法のレスポンス
- 臨床病理学的因子、多遺伝子アッセイ など

## 予後良好例

### De-escalation

Chemotherapy省略

Anthracyclineの省略

## 予後不良例

### Escalation

Responseに応じた

抗腫瘍薬の追加

# 再発リスクの見積

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- 年齢 <35歳
- 浸潤腫瘍径
- リンパ節転移個数
- 脈管侵襲
- 臨床病期
- 病理学的異型度 (Grade)
- ER, PgR
- HER2
- Ki-67
- 多遺伝子アッセイ (OncotypeDX, Mammaprintなど)

# HR+HER2-

**Table 4. Systemic therapy for ER + HER2 – breast cancer**

Anatomic stage	TN	Type and duration of endocrine therapy <sup>a</sup>	Ovarian suppression	Chemotherapy <sup>d</sup>	
				Premenopausal	Postmenopausal
Stage I	T1ab N0 T1c N0	AI or Tam, 5 years AI or Tam, 5 years	No OFS Consider OFS and AI/tam for higher risk, particularly those warranting chemotherapy, age <40 years, high-grade, or intermediate genomic scores (e.g. recurrence score 16-25)	No Consider for favorable biology tumors especially if not pursuing OFS <sup>c</sup> Yes for less favorable biology tumors	No No for favorable biology tumors <sup>c</sup> Yes for less favorable biology tumors
Stage II	N0 (node negative)	Consider extended therapy <sup>b</sup> , especially after initial 5 years of tamoxifen	OFS and AI/tam for higher risk, particularly those warranting chemotherapy, age <40 years, high-grade, or intermediate genomic scores (e.g. recurrence score 16-25)	Consider for favorable biology tumors especially if not pursuing OFS <sup>c</sup> Yes for less favorable biology tumors	No for favorable biology tumors <sup>c</sup> Yes for less favorable biology tumors
	N1 (1-3+ LN)	Extended therapy <sup>b</sup>	OFS and AI/Tam	Consider for favorable biology tumors <sup>c</sup> Yes for less favorable biology tumors	No for favorable biology tumors <sup>c</sup> Yes for less favorable biology tumors
Stage III		Extended therapy <sup>b</sup>	OFS and AI/Tam	Yes	Yes

- 内分泌療法 5年がマスト、ハイリスク症例はそれ以上やOFSの併用
- T1a/T1bN0は化学療法不要
- T1cN0～stageII(T2N1/T3N0)は**再発リスクで考慮**
- stageIII(T3N1以上)は化学療法マスト

# HER2+、TNBC

Table 3. Systemic therapy for HER2-positive or triple-negative breast cancers			
Anatomic stage	Tumor subtype		TNBC
		HER2+	
Stage I Typically as adjuvant therapy	T1a	TH—case by case	Chemotherapy—case by case
	T1b	TH	TC chemotherapy
	T1c	TH	AC/T chemotherapy
Stage II Neoadjuvant therapy preferred		AC/TH or TCH, with addition of P if neoadjuvant and/or node-positive	AC/T chemotherapy <sup>b</sup>
Stage III Neoadjuvant therapy preferred		AC/THP or TCHP <sup>a</sup>	AC/T chemotherapy <sup>b</sup>
Residual invasive cancer after neoadjuvant therapy		Trastuzumab emtansine	Capecitabine

- HER2 typeは抗HER2薬 + chemotherapy
- T1b以上はchemotherapy推奨
- stageII以上はNACを推奨 = **response-guided therapy**
  - NAC後残存腫瘍がある場合は後治療

# 周術期化学療法

## アンスラサイクリン

AC : ドキソルビシン (アドリアマイシン) + シクロホスファミド  
CAF : 5-FU + ドキソルビシン (アドリアマイシン) + シクロホスファミド  
EC : エピルビシン + シクロホスファミド  
FEC : 5-FU + エピルビシン + シクロホスファミド

脱毛 : 9割  
悪心 : 高度 (HEC) 3割  
口内炎 : 2割  
発熱性好中球減少症 : 1割  
倦怠感  
心毒性 400mg/m<sup>2</sup>は超えない!

## タキサン系

PTX : パクリタキセル (毎週12回または3週間ごと4回)  
DTX : ドセタキセル

脱毛 : 9割  
悪心 : 軽度  
末梢神経障害 : PTX 6割  
浮腫 : DTX 2割  
下痢 : DTX 3割  
筋肉痛・関節痛

投与期間

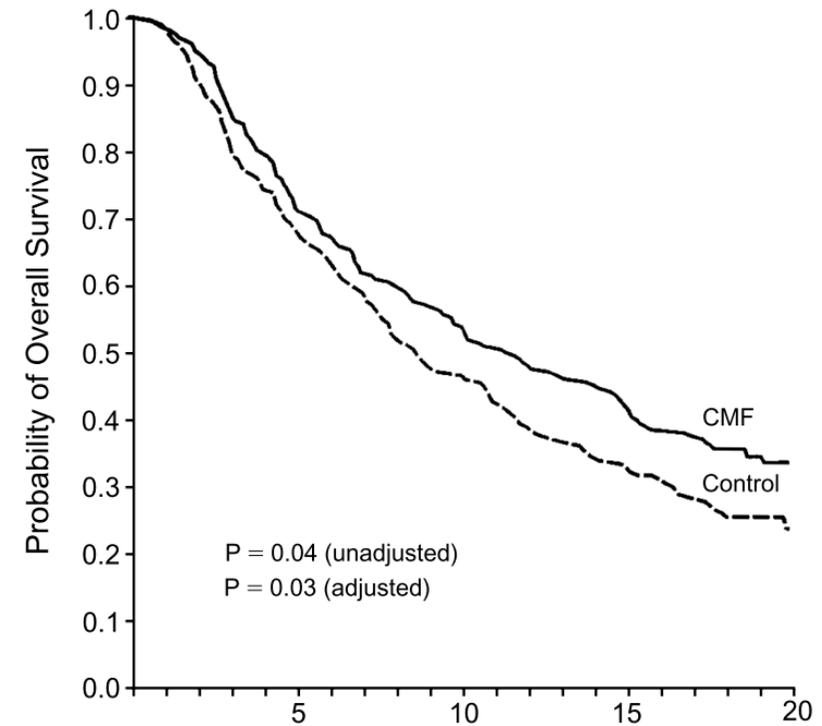
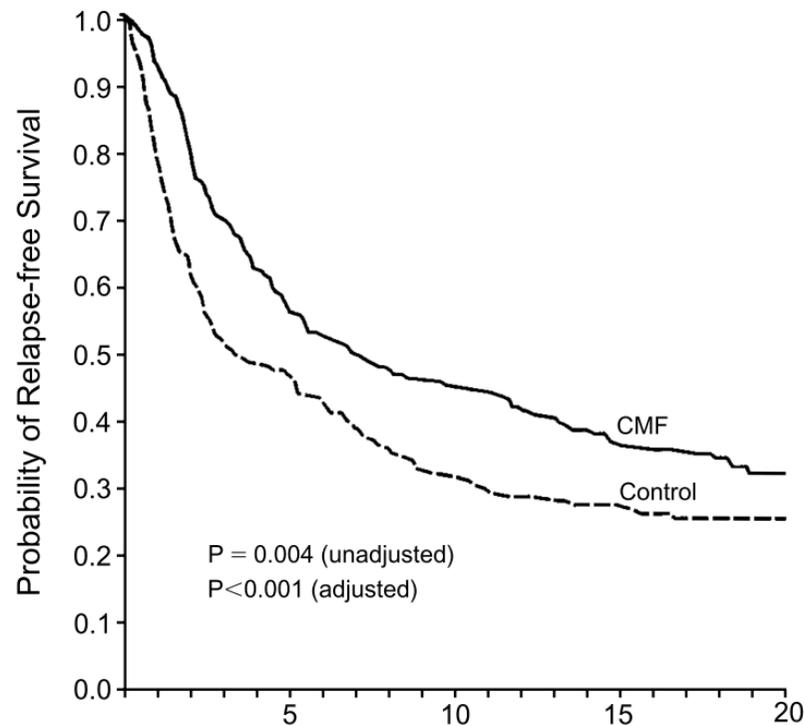
通常治療 : 3週間ごと4回 = 12週間

Dose Dense療法 : 2週間ごと4回 = 8週間

→ アンスラサイクリン + タキサンで6カ月  
→ アンスラサイクリン + タキサンで4カ月

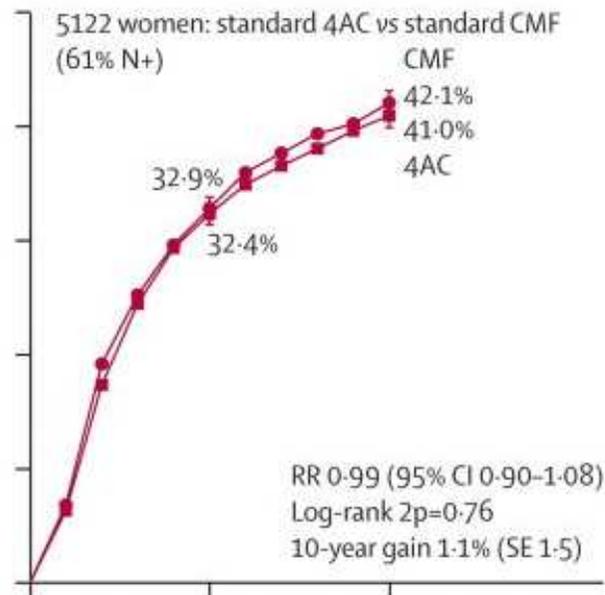
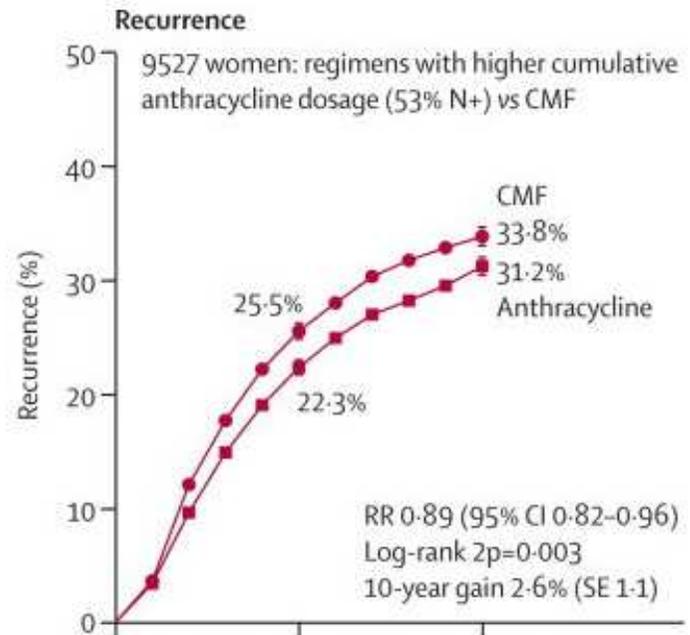
# CMF vs 経過観察

- 術後CMF > 経過観察
- 術後化学療法の意味を初めて証明 (1976年)



N Engl J Med. 1995;332:901-906.

# アンスラサイクリン > = CMF



- Recurrence 40% (RR 0.99)
- Breast cancer mortality 30% (RR 0.98)
- Overall mortality 30% (RR 0.97)

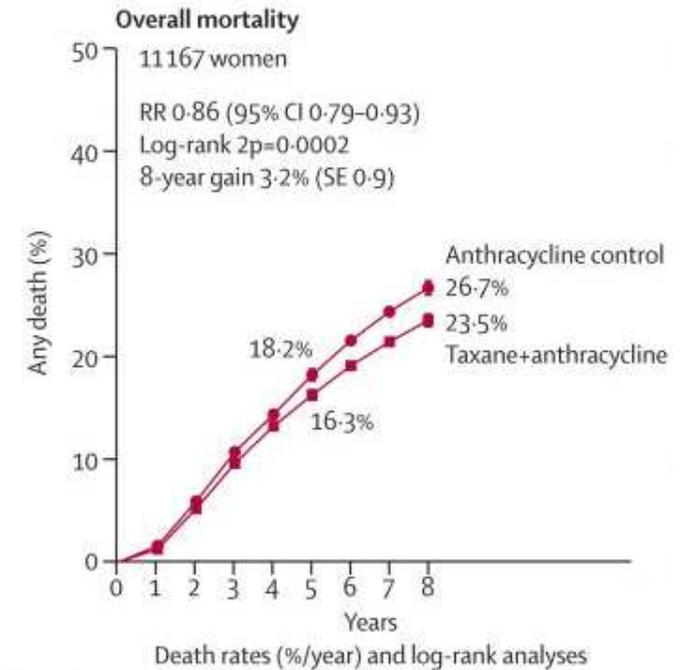
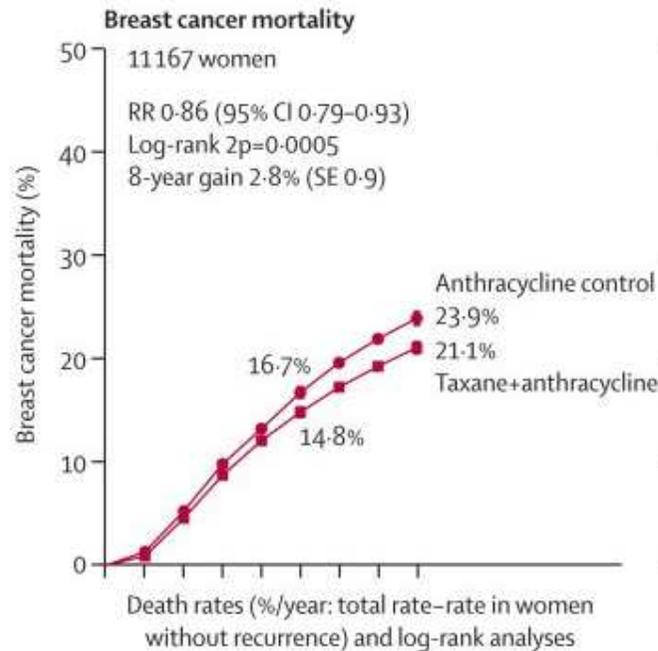
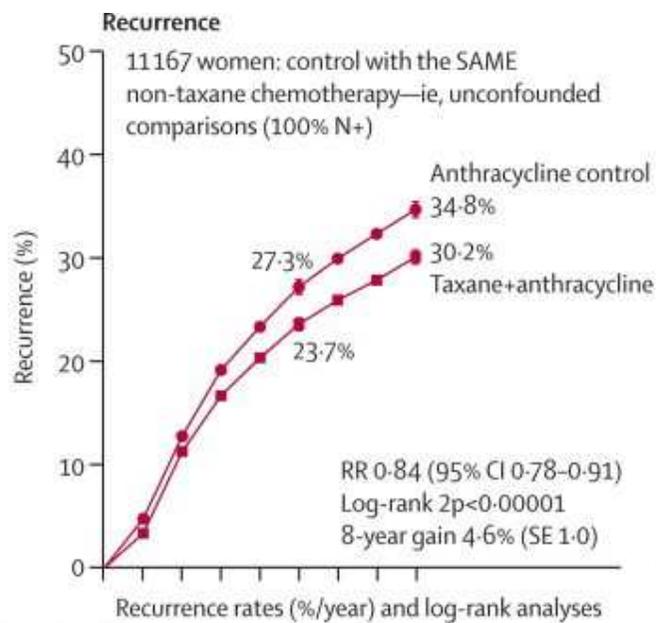
Recurrence rates (%/year) and log-rank analyses

Allocation	Years 0-4	Years 5-9	Year 10+
Anth	5.05 (989/19575)	2.45 (238/9723)	1.64 (65/3973)
CMF	6.01 (1104/18377)	2.57 (237/9236)	1.35 (54/4007)
Rate ratio	0.85 SE 0.04	1.00 SE 0.10	1.12 SE 0.21
(O-E)/V	-74.9/457.0	0.1/106.9	2.9/26.4

Recurrence rates (%/year) and log-rank analyses

Allocation	Years 0-4	Years 5-9	Year 10+
4AC	7.97 (820/10292)	2.86 (194/6795)	2.36 (100/4237)
CMF	8.21 (830/10108)	2.99 (199/6658)	1.87 (76/4054)
Rate ratio	0.98 SE 0.05	0.91 SE 0.10	1.28 SE 0.17
(O-E)/V	-8.7/355.5	-8.5/92.1	10.4/42.3

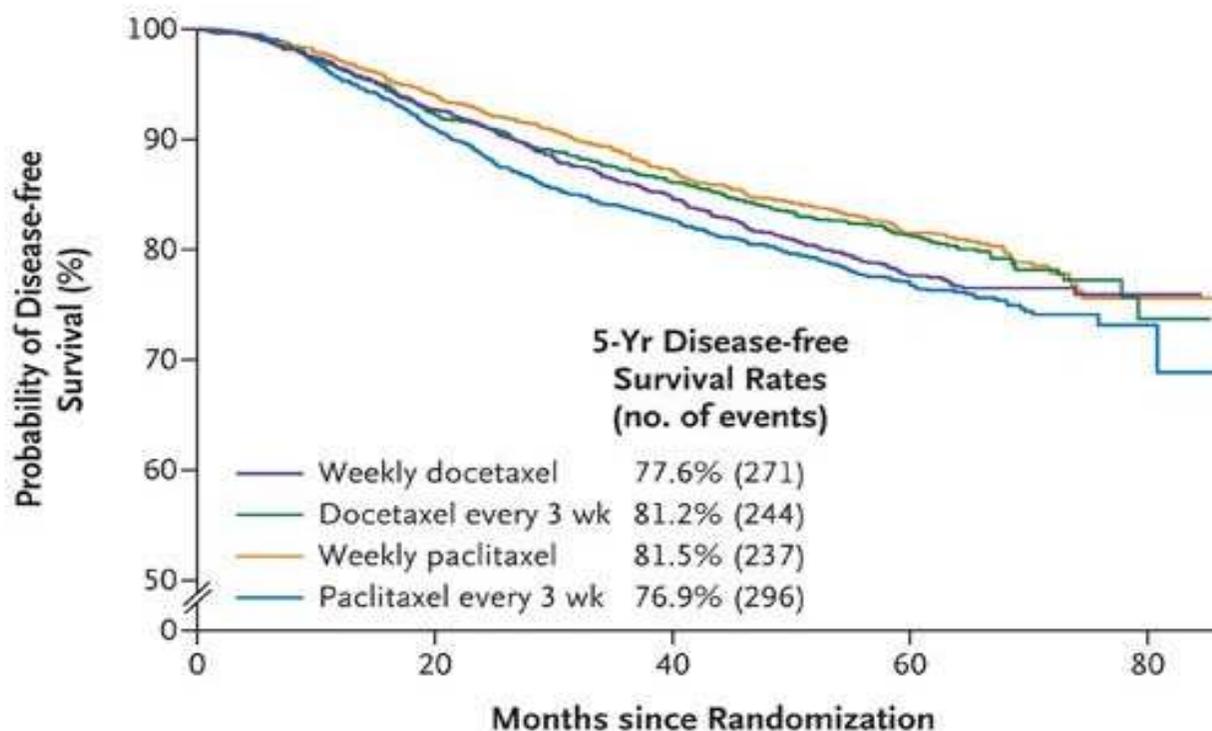
# アンスラ→タキサン



- Recurrence -4.6%(RR 0.84)
- Breast cancer mortality -2.8%(RR 0.86)
- Overall mortality -3.2% (RR 0.86)

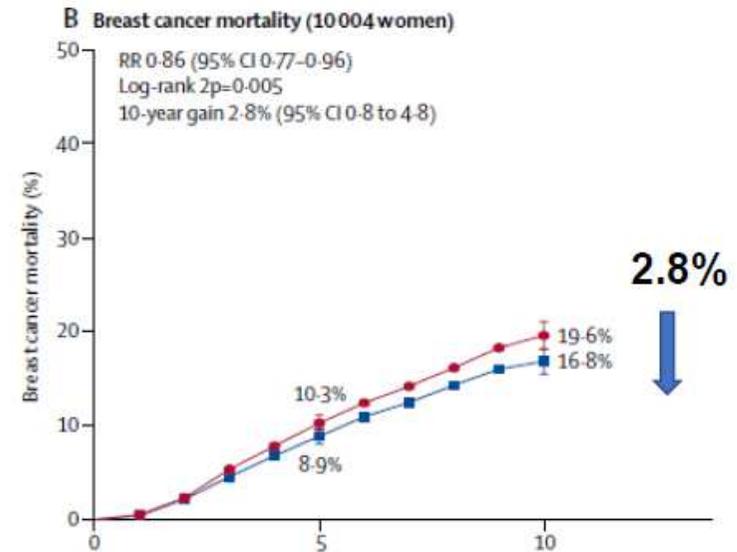
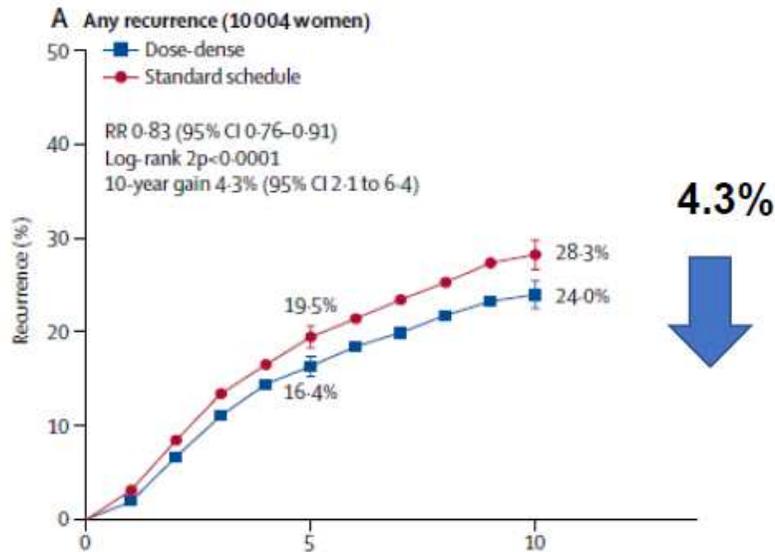
# タキサンのスケジュール

- E1199 (n=4,950)
- PTX毎週 > PTX3週毎, DTX3週毎 > PTX3週毎



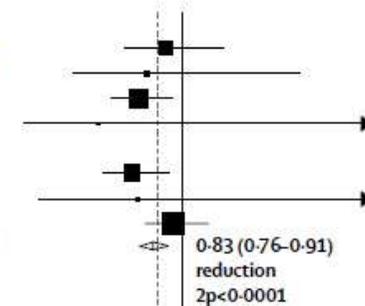
N Engl J Med. 2008;358:1663-71.

# Dose dence



(A1) Shorter interval between cycles (same drugs, doses, and number of cycles in each arm) ( $\chi^2=8.0$ ; p>0.1; NS)

92E GONO MIG1 Italy	6F600E60C600 [q2† vs q3]	E1-5	149/604	173/610	-6.7	70.7
92J Pisa/Genoa Italy	[3FEC†;3(F600E60C600; CMF)] [q2† vs q3]	E1-5	28/73	35/77	-2.8	12.4
97D CALGB 9741 USA	[(4A60;4P175;4C600) or (4AC;4P175)] [q2† vs q3]	A1-5 P1-5	256/1001	315/1004	-36.5	129.8
97X Bayreuth Germany	3E120C600† [q2† vs q3]	E1-5	4/71	9/69	-1.6	2.5
03D Royal Marsden UK§	(4AC/4EC)† [q2† vs q3]	A1-5/E1-5	(128 patients)	(no data)		
03Q GIM 2 Italy	[4(E90C600 ± F600);4P175] [q2† vs q3]	E1-5 P1-5	201/1002	257/1001	-33.1	97.9
04) CAMS China	6E120P175 [q2† vs q3]	E1-5 P1-5	9/50	10/51	-1.0	3.6
05P TACT2 UK	4E100 [q2† vs q3]; 4CMF q4/4Cap2500x14 q3	E1-5	383/2170	412/2221	-9.8	188.4
■ Subtotal with data§			1030/4971	1211/5033	-91.6	505.2
			(20.7%)	(24.1%)		



- ddAC4 → ddPTX4 ?
- ddAC4 → wPTX12 ?
- AC4 → wPTX12 ?

Lancet. 2019;393:1440-1452.

# TC(ドセタキセル+シクロホスファミド)

- アンスラサイクリンの心毒性や二次発がんを回避したい
- ADR心筋症のリスクファクター
  - older age (age >65 years, age <4 years old)
  - Preexisting cardiovascular disorders
  - Hypertension, smoking, hyperlipidemia, obesity, diabetes,
  - high cumulative anthracycline exposure

Incidence of LV dysfunction with chemotherapy drugs

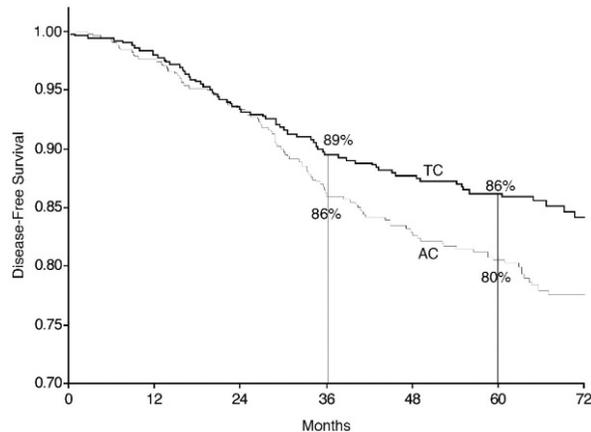
Chemotherapy agents	Incidence of heart failure (%)	Incidence of decline in LVEF (%)
<b>Anthracyclines (cumulative dose)</b>		
Doxorubicin (Adriamycin)		
100	0	0.5
150 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.2	7
300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.6	16
400 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	3 to 5	32
550 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	7 to 26	65
700 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	18 to 48	86
Idarubicin (>90 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	5 to 18	
Epirubicin (>900 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.9 to 11.4	
Mitoxantrone (>120 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	2.6	
Liposomal anthracyclines (>900 mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	2	34

# TC(ドセタキセル+シクロホスファミド)

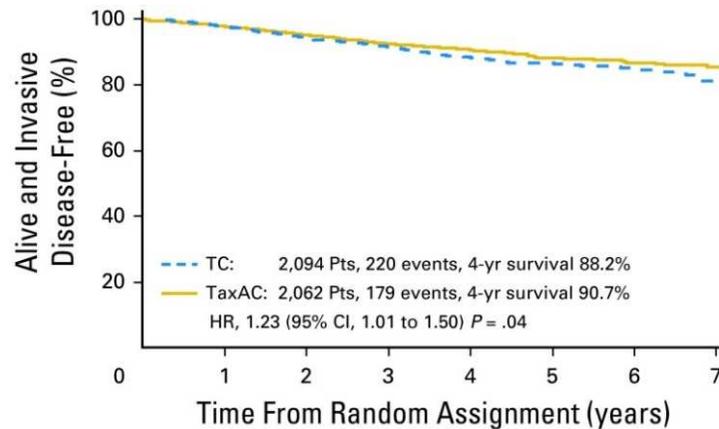
TC4 > AC4  
(US Oncology 9735)

TaxAC6 > TC6  
(ABC joint analysis)

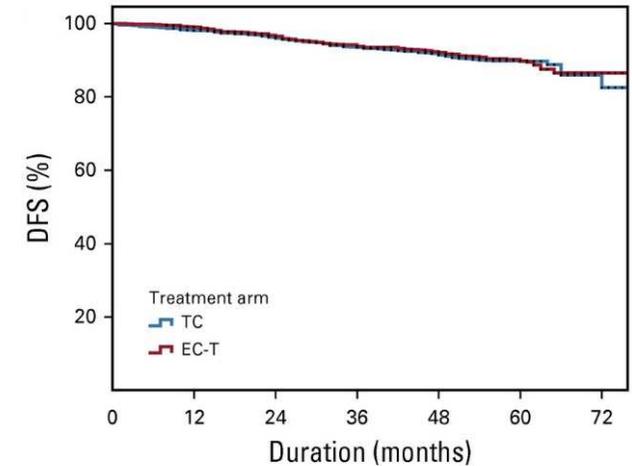
TC6 = AC-T  
(WGS)



Arm	N	Relapse	Months	12	24	36	48	60	72	P
TC	506	71	% DFS	98	93	89	88	86	84	.015
AC	510	103	% DFS	98	93	86	83	80	78	



No. at risk:	TC	2,094	2,005	1,599	1,014	856	591	358	136
TaxAC	2,062	1,965	1,575	1,007	847	565	316	132	



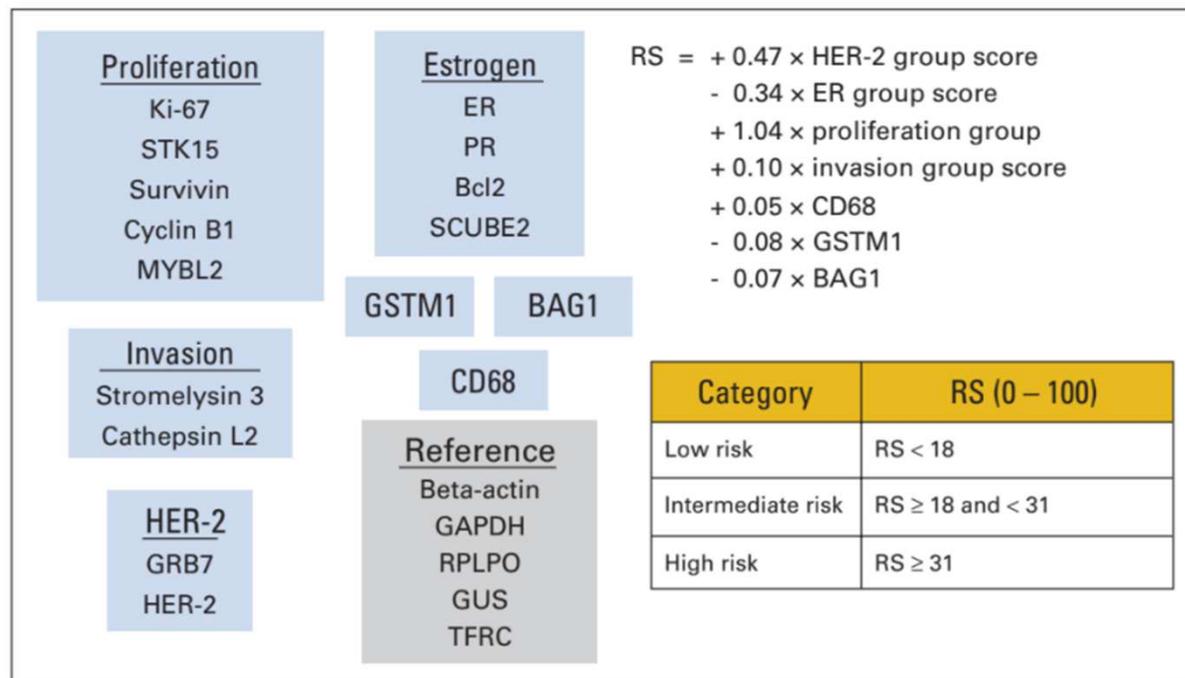
No. at risk:	TC	1,153	1,126	1,065	1,004	953	736	25
EC-T	1,128	1,105	1,051	993	937	729	32	

## アンストラサイクリンの省略

**HR陽性HER2陰性乳がんにおける  
周術期治療における  
de-escalationとescalation**

# Oncotype Dxとは

- 腫瘍組織中の遺伝子を調べてひとりひとりの検体ごとに再発スコアを算出する



化学療法省略可能な症例をセレクトする

# TAILORx

- 18-75歳
- ER+ and/or PgR+
- HER2-

- 1.1-5.0cm (T1c-T2)
- 0.6-1.0cm (T1b)かつgrade 2/3
- N0

**Oncotype DX**

RS <11

術後  
内分泌療法

RS 11-25

術後  
内分泌療法

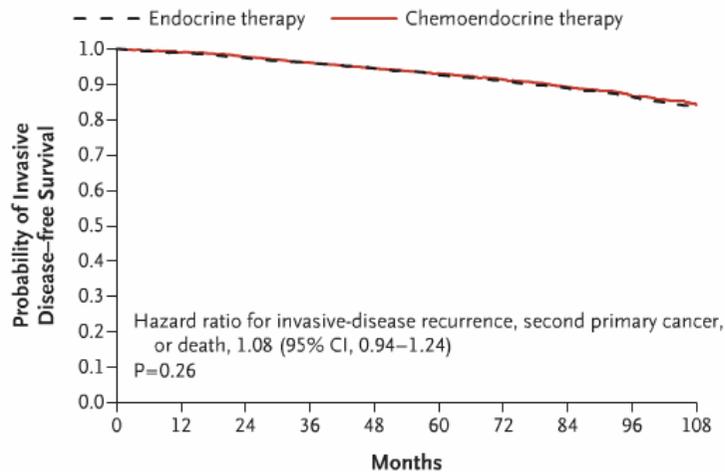
術後化学療法  
→内分泌療法

RS >25

術後化学療法  
→内分泌療法

# TAILORx : HR+ NO RS 11-25

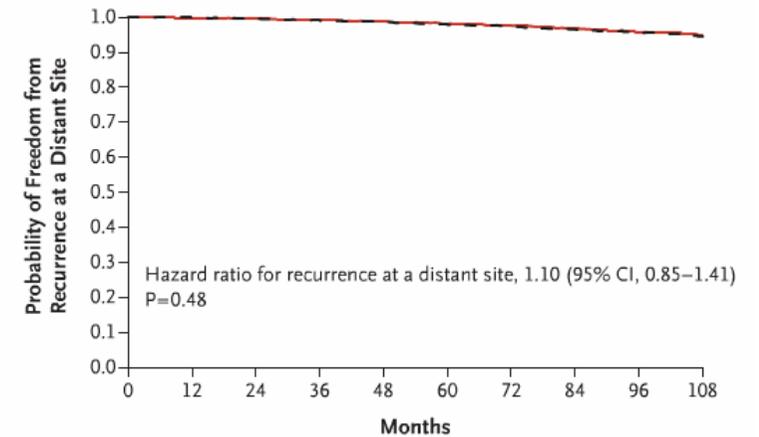
Invasive Disease-free Survival



No. at Risk

Chemoendocrine therapy	3312	3204	3104	2993	2849	2645	2335	1781	1130	523
Endocrine therapy	3399	3293	3194	3081	2953	2741	2431	1859	1197	537

Freedom from Recurrence at a Distant Site



No. at Risk

Chemoendocrine therapy	3312	3215	3142	3059	2935	2734	2432	1866	1197	554
Endocrine therapy	3399	3318	3239	3147	3033	2833	2537	1947	1267	581

適格患者10,253例中、RS 11-25は6,711例 (69%)

✓ 9年IDFS率 95.0% vs. 94.5%

✓ 9年OS率 93.8% vs. 93.9%

N Engl J Med 2018;379:111-21

RS 11-25では術後化学療法を省略可能

# TAILORx : HR+ NO RS 11-25

Total patients	RS 0-10	RS 11-15	RS 16-20	RS21-25	RS 26-
N=9719	N=1619	N=2373	N=2712	N=1626	N=1389
<b>Age &gt;50 years</b>	No CT Benefit	No CT Benefit	No CT Benefit	No CT Benefit	Substantial CT Benefit
N=6665 (69%)	N=1190 (12%)	N=1572 (16%)	N=1789(18%)	N=1134 (12%)	N=980 (10%)
<b>Age ≤50 years</b>	No CT Benefit	No CT Benefit	1.6% CT Benefit	6.5% CT Benefit	Substantial CT Benefit
N=3035 (31%)	N=429 (4%)	N=801 (8%)	N=923 (9%)	N=492 (5%)	N=409 (4%)

Low clinical risk

No CT Benefit N=671 (7%)	~6.4% CT Benefit N=319 (3%)
~6.5% CT Benefit N=215 (2%)	~8.7% CT Benefit N=157 (2%)

High clinical risk

- Grade 1 & T >3 cm
- Grade 2 & T >2 cm
- Grade 3 & T >1 cm

<50yの患者ではリスク因子に応じて検討

# RxPONDER : HR+N1, RS 0-25

- $\geq 18$ 歳
- ER+ and/or PgR+
- HER2-
- N1(1-3個)
- 遠隔転移なし
- 化学療法可能

Oncotype  
DX

RS <25

R

術後  
内分泌療法

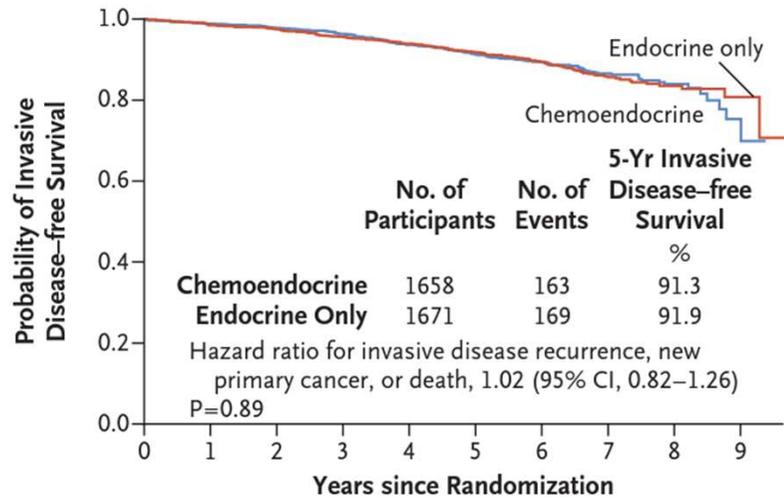
術後化学療法  
→内分泌療法

RS >25

術後化学療法  
→内分泌療法

# RxPONDER : HR+N1, RS 0-25

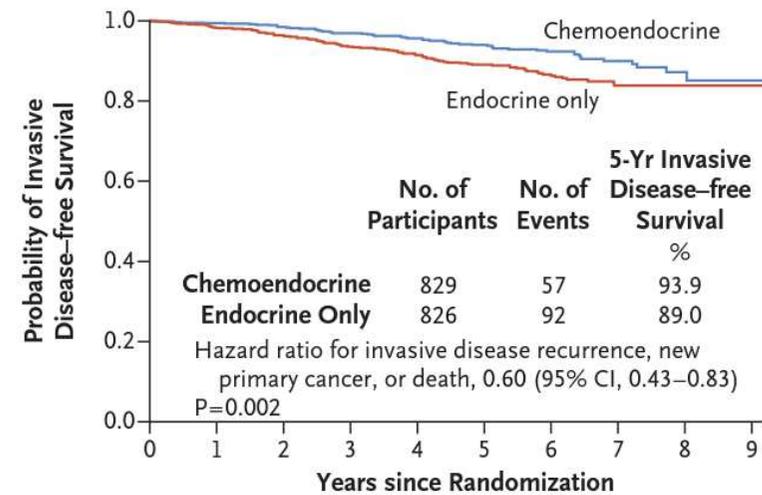
**B Invasive Disease-free Survival, Postmenopausal Participants**



**No. at Risk**

Chemoendo- crine group	1658	1515	1413	1298	1145	993	659	358	129	14
Endocrine- only group	1671	1568	1474	1343	1196	1030	679	364	137	21

**C Invasive Disease-free Survival, Premenopausal Participants**



**No. at Risk**

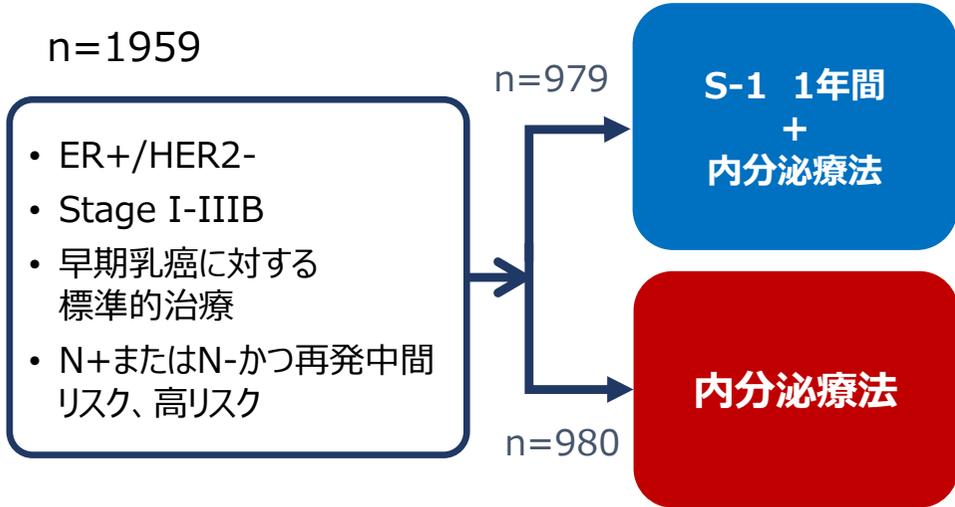
Chemoendo- crine group	829	764	710	642	546	484	312	153	46	5
Endocrine- only group	826	760	703	622	542	463	290	138	44	2

適格患者9383例中、RS 0-25は5083例 (54.1%)

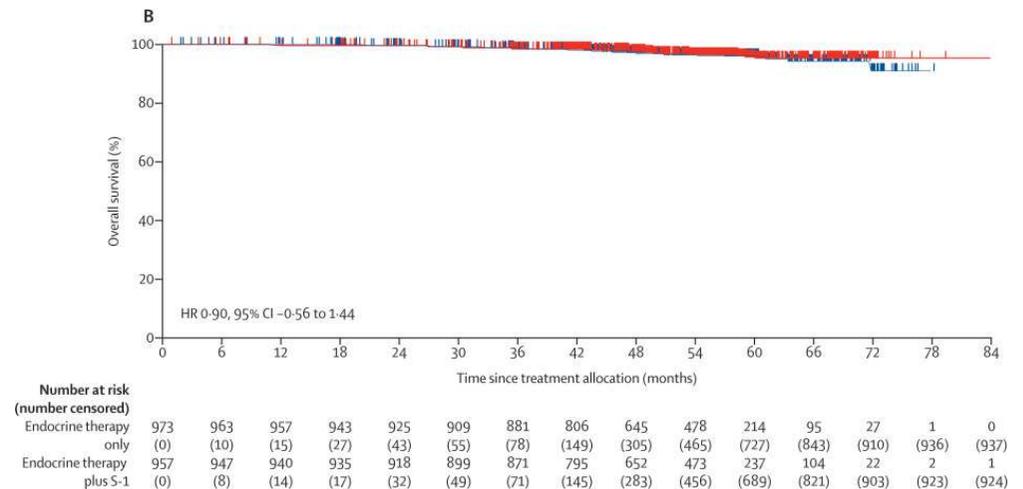
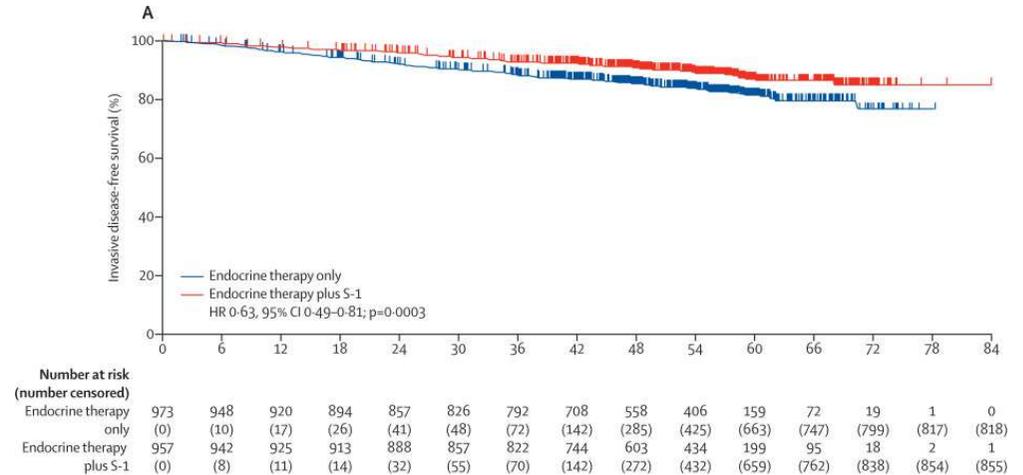
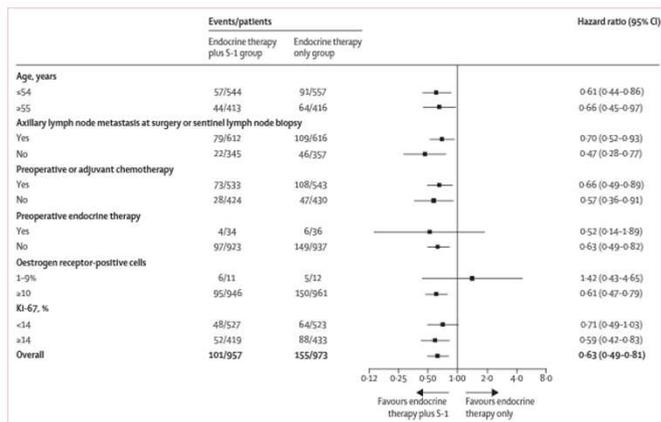
- ✓ postmenoposal, 5y IDFS 91.3% vs. 91.9%
- ✓ premenoposal, 5yIDFS 93.9% vs. 89.0% (HR 0.60, 95% CI, 0.43-0.83, p=0.002)

閉経後はRS 0-25では術後化学療法を省略可能  
閉経前はRSに関わらず、化学療法のメリットあり

# POTENT: 術後S-1



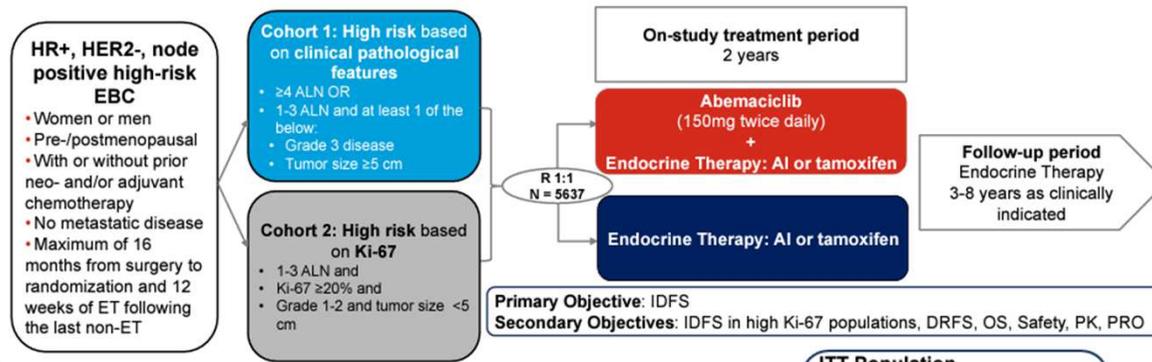
- S-1 + 内分泌療法がIDFSを有意に延長 (HR 0.63, 95% CI 0.49-0.81)



Lancet Oncol. 2021;22(1):74-84.

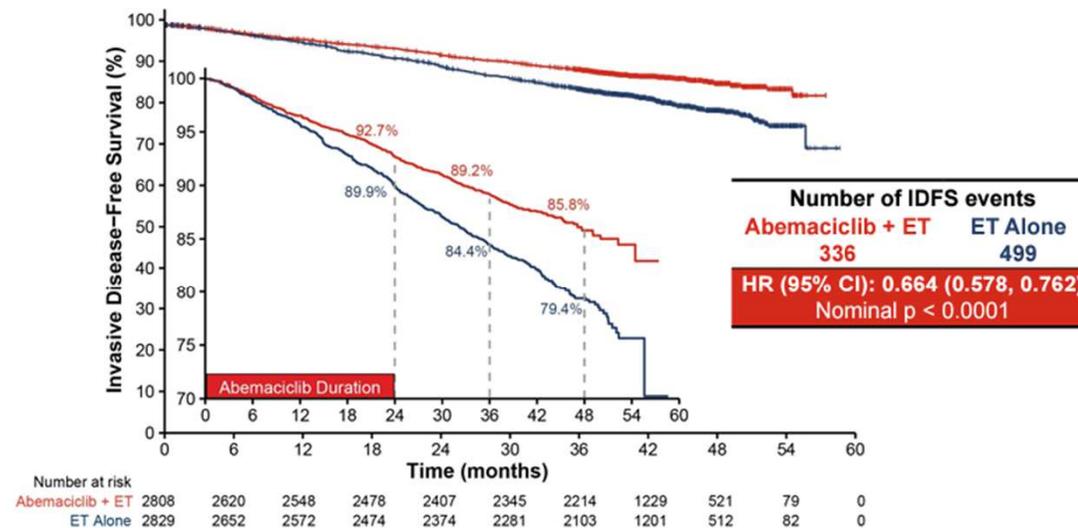
# monarchE

## monarchE Study Design (NCT03155997)



**N1+Grade 3 or T3以上**  
 もしくは  
**N2**

## IDFS Benefit in ITT Persists Beyond Completion of Abemaciclib



## 4y iDFS 85.8 % vs 79.4%

- HR 0.664(0.578-0.762), P<0.0001

4年iDFSにおいてもIDFSベネフィットが一貫して認められた

33.6% reduction in the risk of developing an IDFS event with an increase in absolute benefit in IDFS 4-year rates (6.4%) compared to 2-and 3-year IDFS rates (2.8% and 4.8% respectively)

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# 術後化学療法

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- ベースラインリスクに基づき以下を選択
  - アンストラサイクリン＋タキサンの逐次療法
  - もしくはアンストラサイクリンまたはTC（ドセタキセル＋シクロホスファミド）
- HR+ではOncotypeDXを用いた術後化学療法省略の方向性
  - N0…TAILORx
  - N1…RxPONDER
- 再発中～高リスク症例ではS-1
- 再発高リスク症例ではabemaciclib
- HER2, TNBCでは術前化学療法へシフト

# 術前療法 vs 術後療法

- レジメンはアンストラサイクリン→タキサンの逐次療法が一般的
- 同じレジメンでは術前と術後でDFS、OSに差はない
- 化学療法実施が確実な場合には術前化学療法が妥当  
(Stage II以上のTNBC, HER2+など)

## 術前化学療法

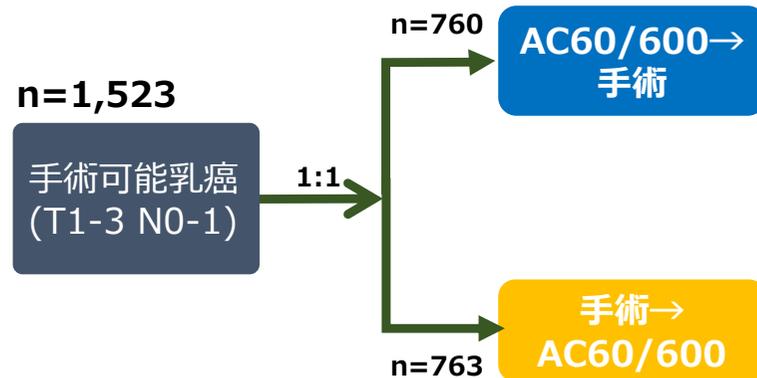
- メリット
  - ✓ 乳房温存可能性の向上
  - ✓ 病理学的効果(pCR, non-pCR)が予後因子となる場合
  - ✓ Response guided therapy の検討
  - ✓ 臨床試験:
    - pCRをエンドポイントとすれば小規模、短期間
    - 腫瘍サンプルの入手が容易
- デメリット
  - ✓ 治療前病期が不確実
  - ✓ バイオマーカーが不確実
  - ✓ Overtreatmentの可能性 特にHR+

## 術後化学療法

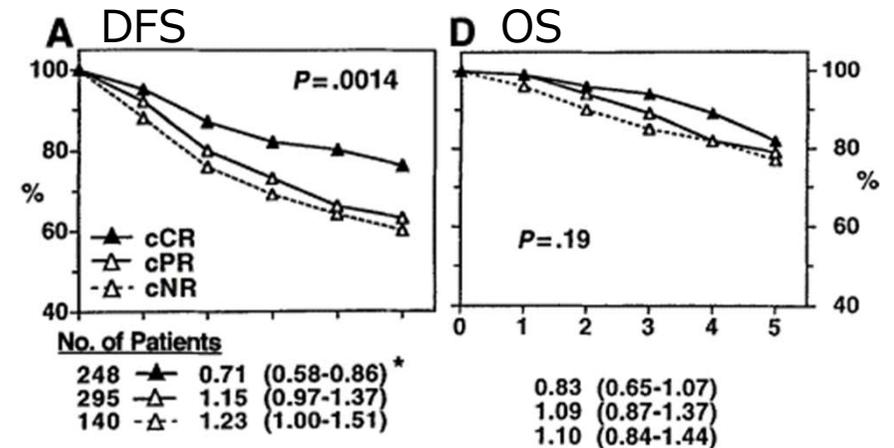
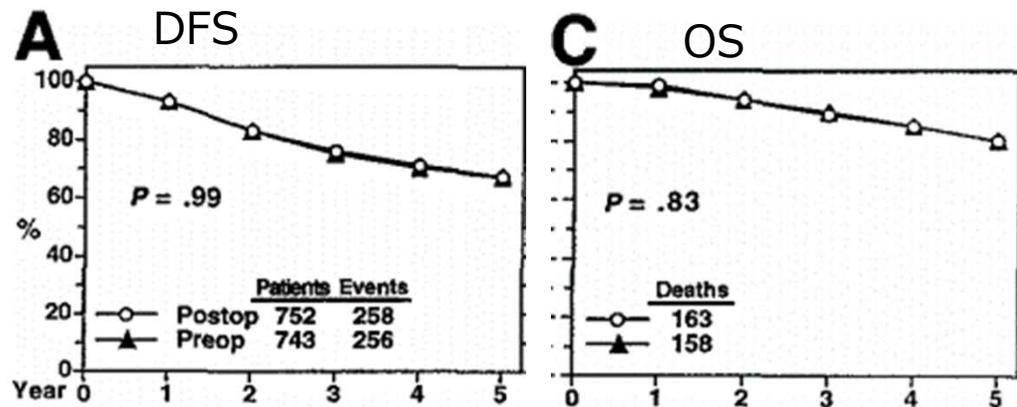
- メリット
  - ✓ 病期が正確
  - ✓ バイオマーカーが正確
- デメリット
  - ✓ 個体のresponseは不明
  - ✓ 乳房温存可能性は上がらない
  - ✓ 臨床試験: 大規模、長期間

# 術前療法

- NSABP B-18



- 乳房温存手術  
術前化学療法68% vs. 術後化学療法60%
- 5年無病生存(DFS)割合  
67.3% vs. 66.7%
- 5年全生存(OS)割合  
80.0% vs. 79.6%

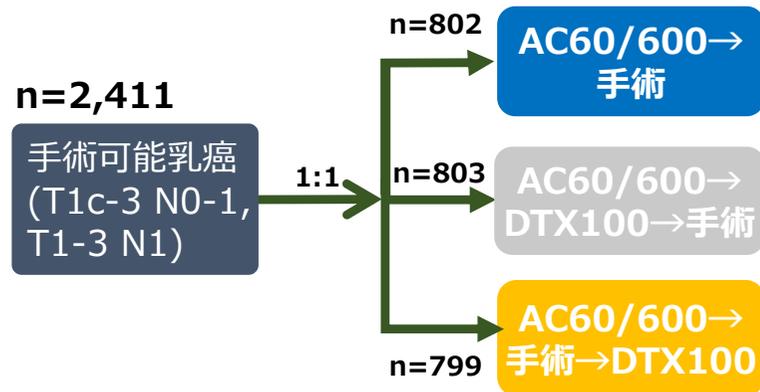


術前化学療法と術後化学療法で  
DFS, OSに差はない

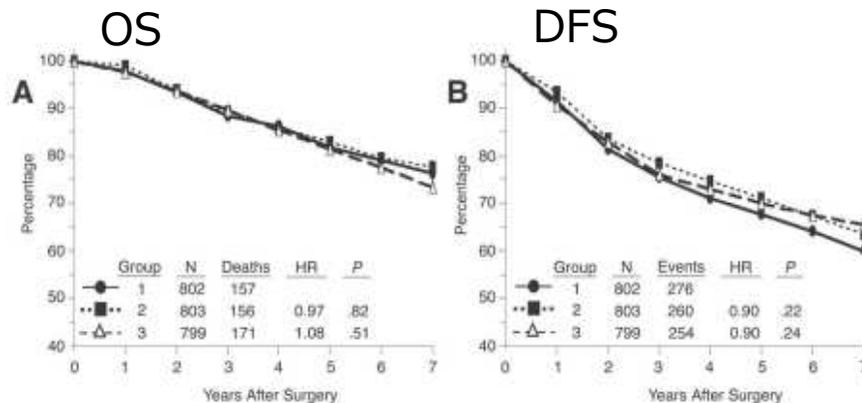
J Clin Oncol 1998;16:2672-85

# 術前療法

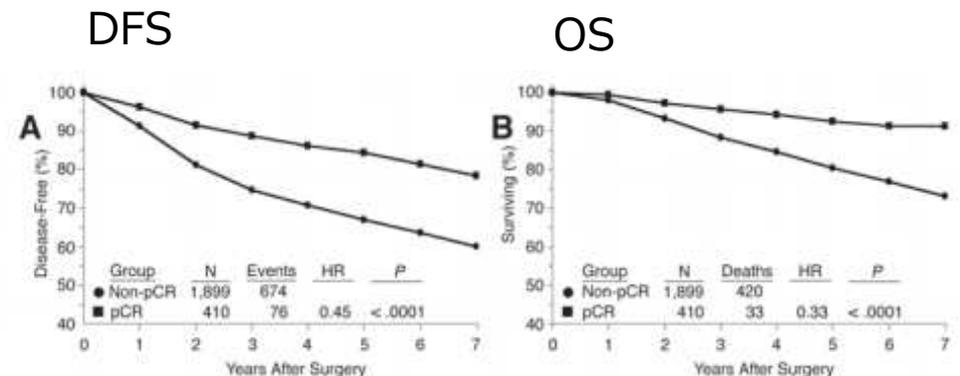
- NSABP B-27



- DTXの追加によりpCR割合が向上  
ypT0 9.2% vs. 18.9% vs. 10.1%  
ypT0/Tis 12.9% vs. 26.1% vs. 14.4%
- DTX追加の有無でDFSおよびOSに差はなし  
(DFSは改善する傾向)
- 5年DFS割合  
67.7% vs. 71.1% vs. 70.0%



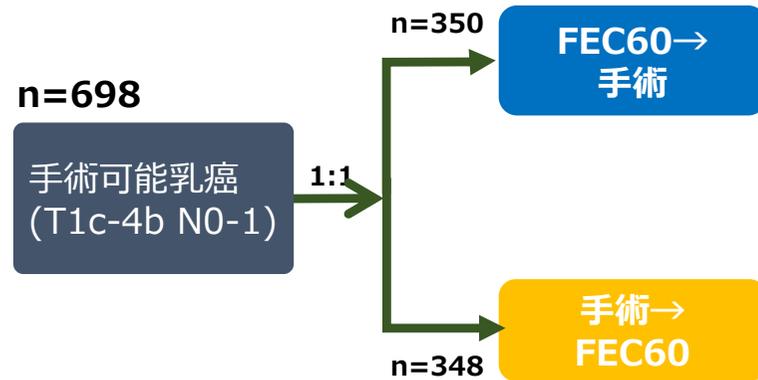
術前化学療法と術後化学療法,  
DTX追加の有無でDFS, OSに差はない



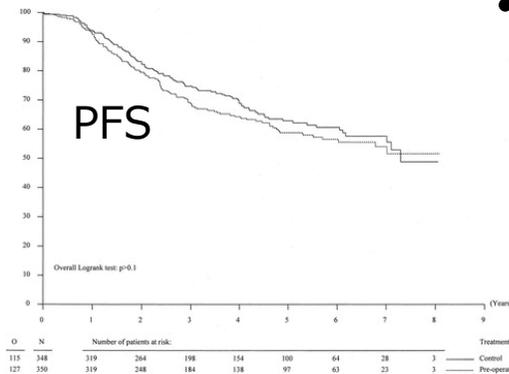
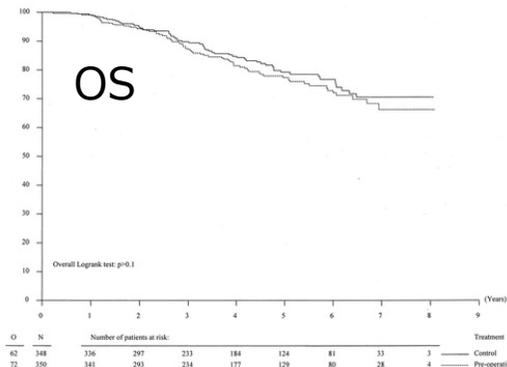
pCRの達成は、DFSおよびOSの  
有意な改善と関連

# 術前療法

- EORTC 10902



- 4年OS割合  
82% vs. 術後化学療法84%
- 4年無増悪生存(PFS)割合  
65% vs. 70%
- 術前化学療法群の23%(57例)では、  
ダウンステージにより乳房温存が可能になった



術前化学療法と術後化学療法で  
OS, PFSに差はない

# 術前療法

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- Cochrane systematic review
  - 術前化学療法と術後化学療法でDFS、OSに有意差なし  
OS HR(95%CI) 0.98(0.87, 1.09), DFS HR(95%CI) 0.97(0.89, 1.07)

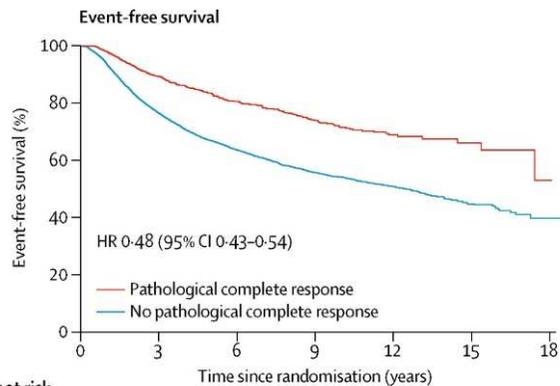
乳房温存率は術前化学療法で有意に向上  
HR(95%CI) 0.71(0.67, 0.75)

- 手術省略例を含む3試験を除外した解析では、局所再発率に有意差なし  
HR(95%CI) 1.12(0.92-1.37)

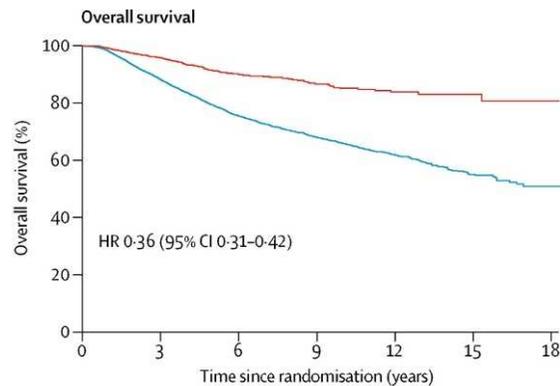
# Response guided therapy

- 術前化学療法での病理学的完全奏効 (pCR) は 予後予測因子

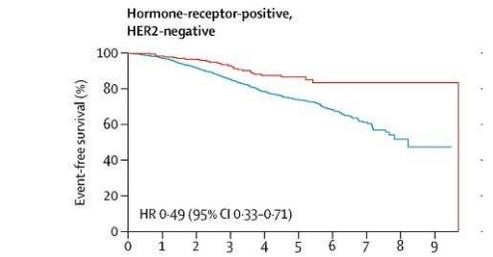
12 の術前化学療法の試験(n=11,955)のプール解析



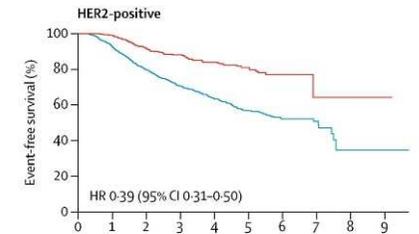
Number at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Pathological complete response	2131	1513	583	337	124	35	2
No pathological complete response	9824	6169	2674	1523	525	165	1



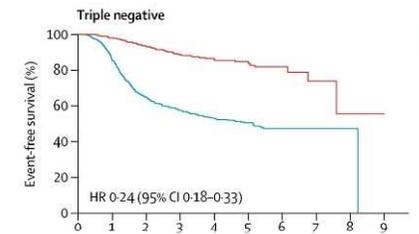
Number at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Pathological complete response	2131	1618	640	383	145	43	3
No pathological complete response	9824	7119	3173	1859	659	209	3



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
pCR	270	244	224	184	113	69	21	6	2	2	1
No pCR	2491	2226	1978	1616	1017	658	247	84	20	1	18



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
pCR	586	527	454	371	212	120	37	4	2	1	2
No pCR	1403	1157	918	713	436	269	106	33	3	1	8



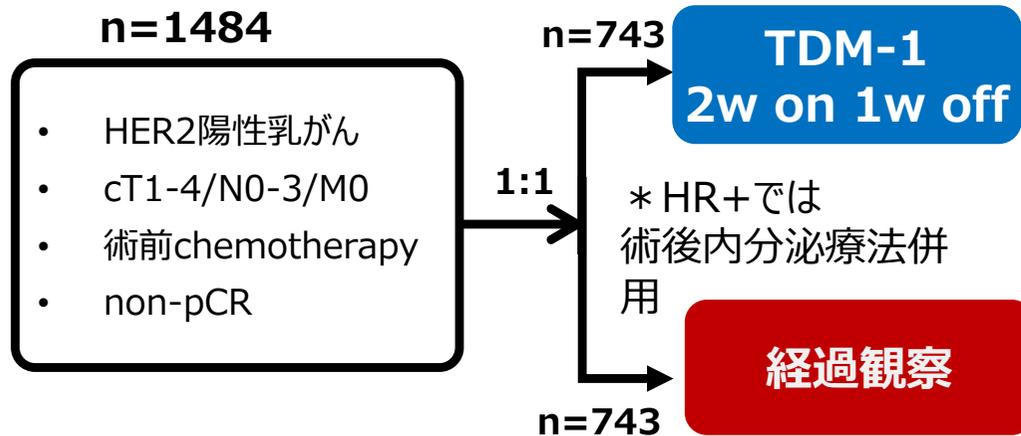
Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
pCR	38	38	31	16	8	1	1	1	1	1
No pCR	768	604	429	317	159	59	11	1	1	1

pCRとなった患者はEFSおよびOSが有意に良好

サブタイプによらず  
pCRはnon-pCRに比べて  
予後良好

# KATHERINE

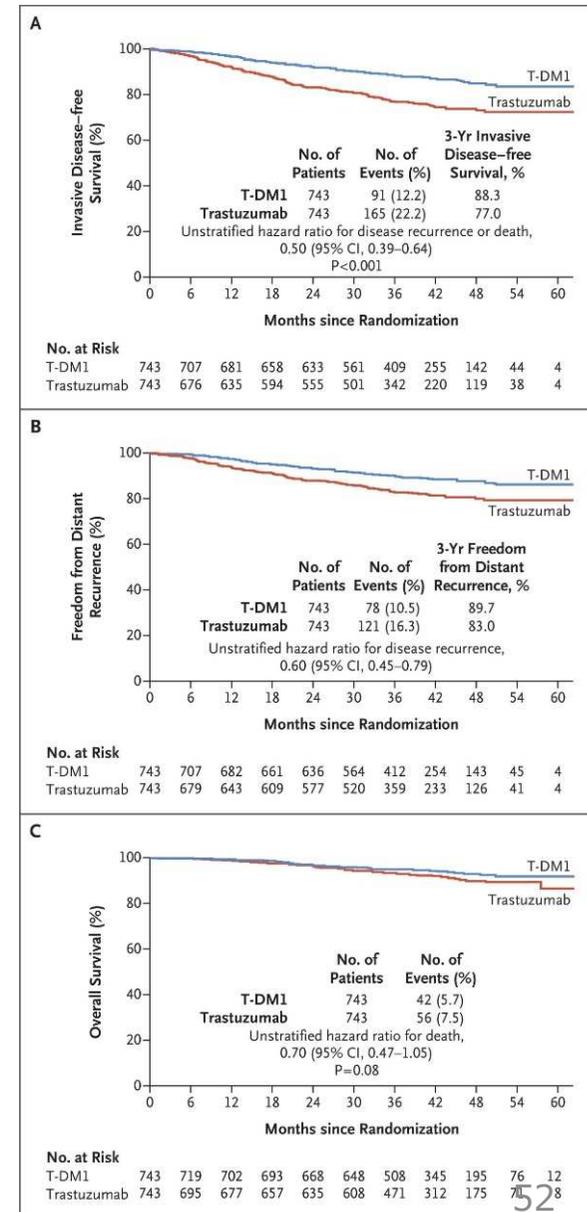
## HER2+ non-pCRに対する術後T-DM1



✓ 術前化学療法でnon-pCRであったHER2陽性乳がんに対して、術後TDM-1 14サイクルはiDFSを有意に延長

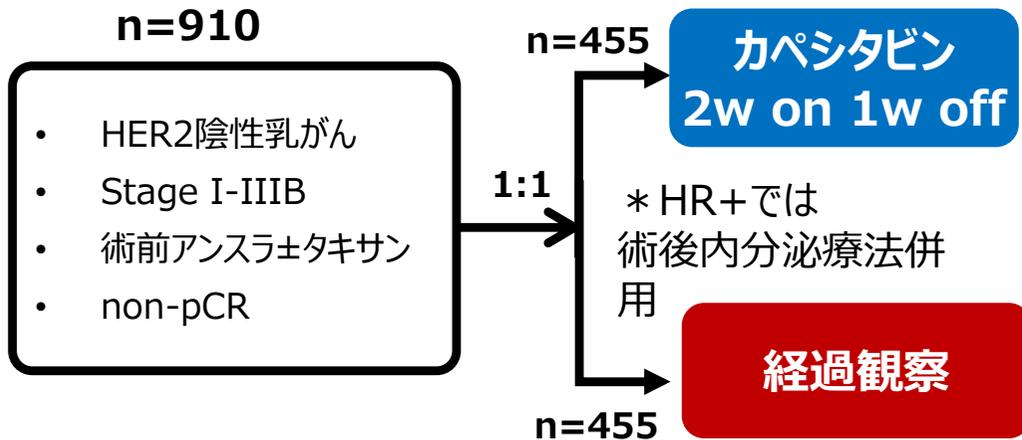
- 3年iDFS 88.3% vs. 77.0%
- (HR0.50,  $p < 0.0001$ )

N Engl J Med 2019; 380:617-628

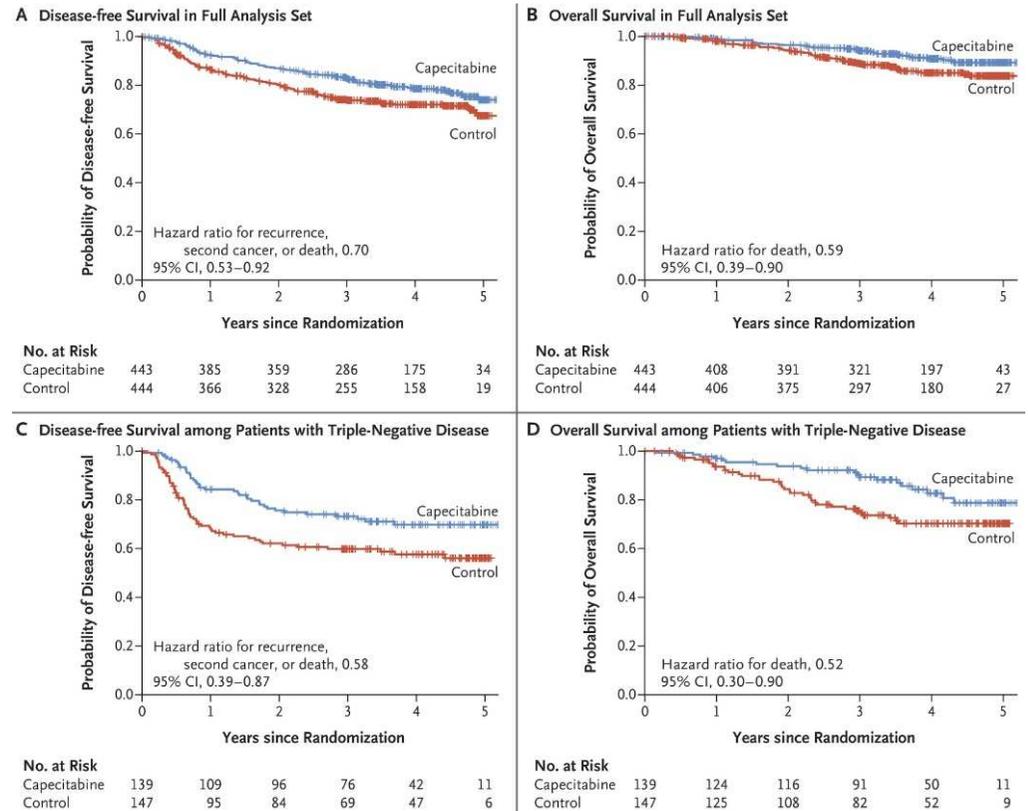


# ★CREATE-X

## HER2- non-pCRに対する術後カペシタビン



- ✓ 術前化学療法でnon-pCRであったHER2陰性乳癌（I-IIIB期）に対して、術後カペシタビン8サイクルはDFS・OSを有意に延長
- ✓ TNBCでより有効性が大きい結果
  - 5年DFS 69.8% vs. 56.1%
  - 5年OS 78.8% vs. 70.3%



\*本邦適応外

N Engl J Med. 2017;376:2147-59.

# ★ DESTINY-Breast05 : HER2+ non-pCRに対する術後T-DXd

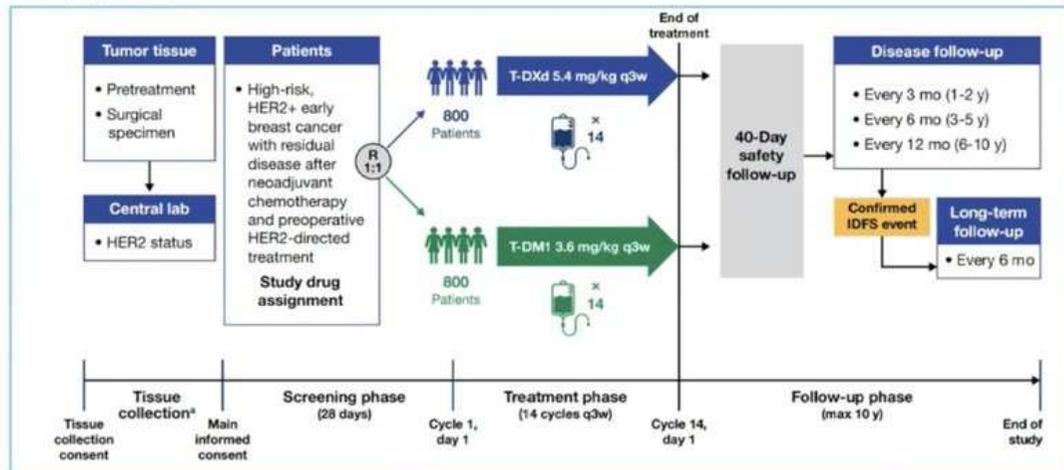
DVR

San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium®, December 8-11, 2020



## DESTINY-Breast05 phase 3 trial

DESTINY-Breast05: A Multicenter, Open-Label, Randomized Phase 3 Trial Comparing the Efficacy and Safety of T-DXd vs T-DM1 in High-Risk Patients With HER2-Positive, Residual, Invasive Breast Cancer After Neoadjuvant Therapy (N=1600)



HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IDFS, invasive disease-free survival; lab, laboratory; max, maximum; q3w, every 3 weeks; R, randomization; T-DM1, trastuzumab emtansine; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan.  
\* Patients may move into the main screening phase before HER2 status results are available from the central laboratory.

– Inoperable breast cancer at presentation

– Operable breast cancer at presentation with **node-positive (ypN1-3) disease** after neoadjuvant therapy

Geyer et al. SABCS 2020 OT-03-01

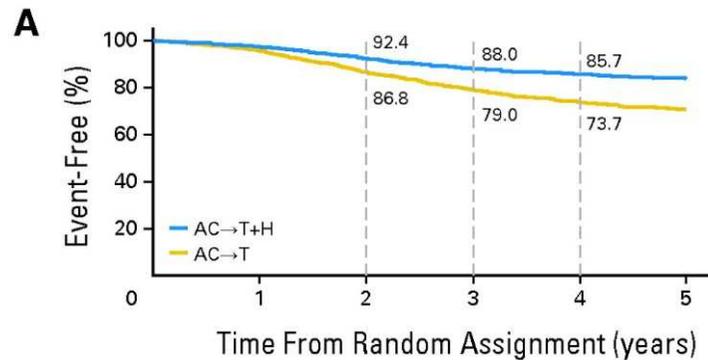
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# 術後抗HER2療法

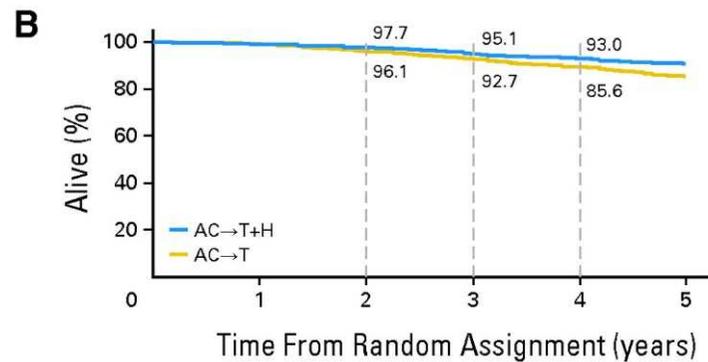
- NCCTG N9831/NSABP B-31

- HERA

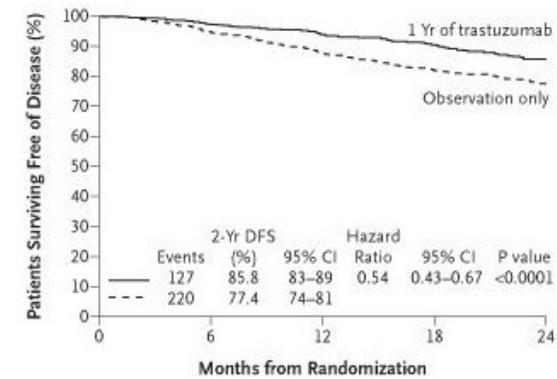
AC-TH > AC-T



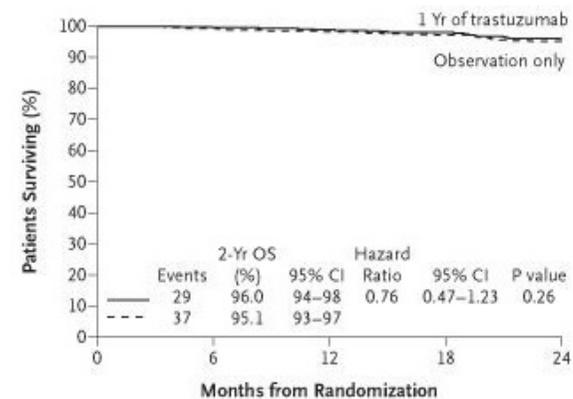
No. at risk	1	2	3	4	5
AC→T+H	1,952	1,756	1,300	891	495
AC→T	1,881	1,652	1,132	702	395



No. at risk	1	2	3	4	5
AC→T+H	1,991	1,875	1,420	976	554
AC→T	1,960	1,816	1,375	886	503



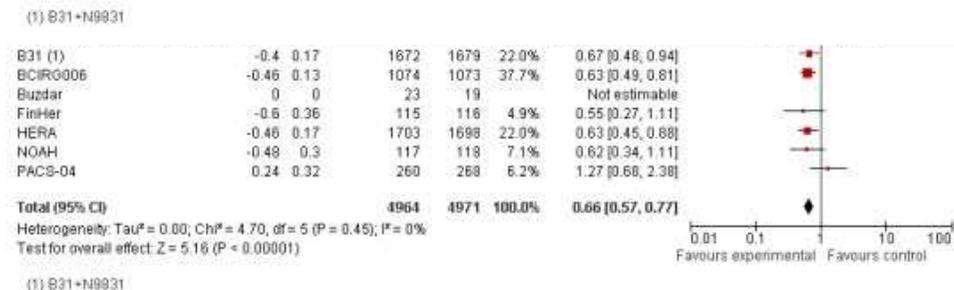
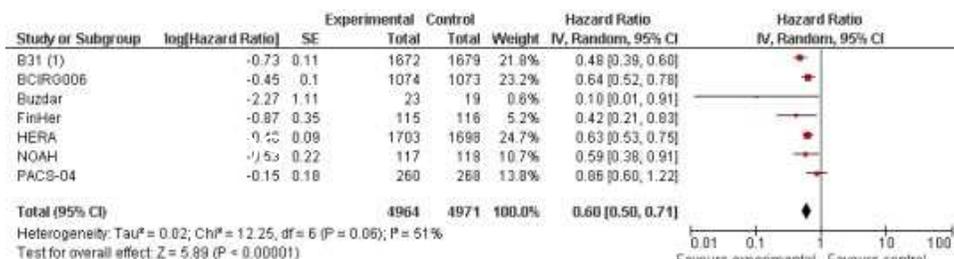
No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24
1 Yr of trastuzumab	1694	1172	885	532	268
Observation only	1693	1108	767	445	224



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24
1 Yr of trastuzumab	1694	1195	920	560	284
Observation only	1693	1160	832	485	242

# 術後トラスツズマブ メタアナリシス

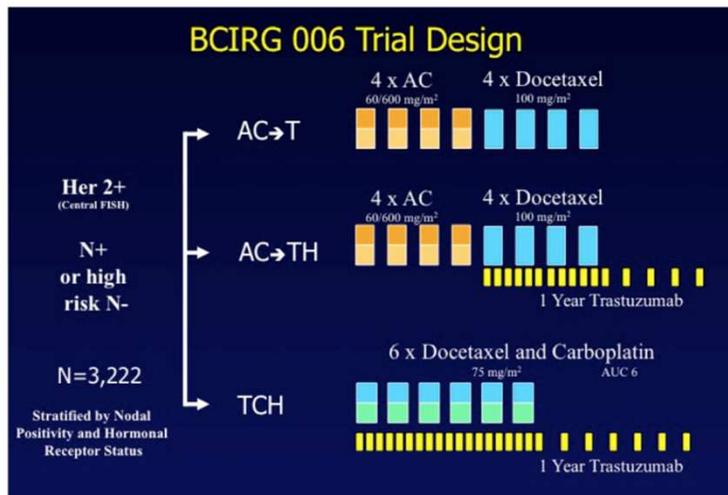
- 8試験のメタアナリシス (NSABP B-31, N9831, BCIRG 006 試験, Buzdar AU, FinHer, HERA, NOAH, PACS-04)
  - DFS HR 0.60, 95% CI 0.54-0.67
  - OS HR 0.66, 95% CI 0.57-0.77



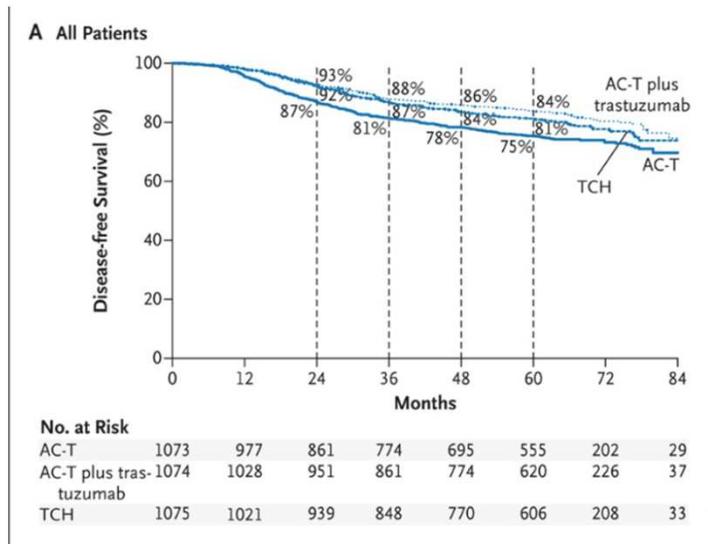
ACTにtrastuzumab 1年間  
上乘せが標準

# TCbH

- BCIRG 996 trial



- 5y DFS: 75% vs 84% vs 81%
  - 10y DFS: 68% vs 75% vs 73%
- ACTH vs TCHで統計学的な差なし  
\*ただしACTH vs TCHのcomparisonにおいては検出力が75%



- TCHはHematologic toxicity, CIPN, cardiac eventが少ない

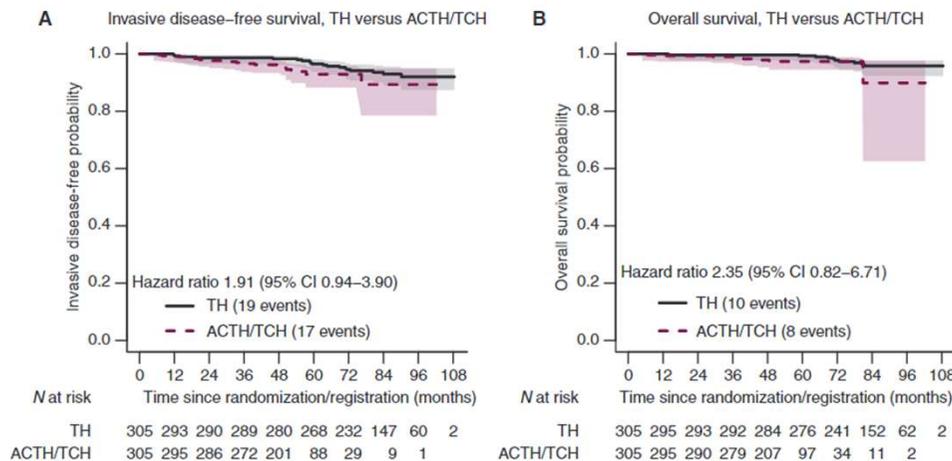
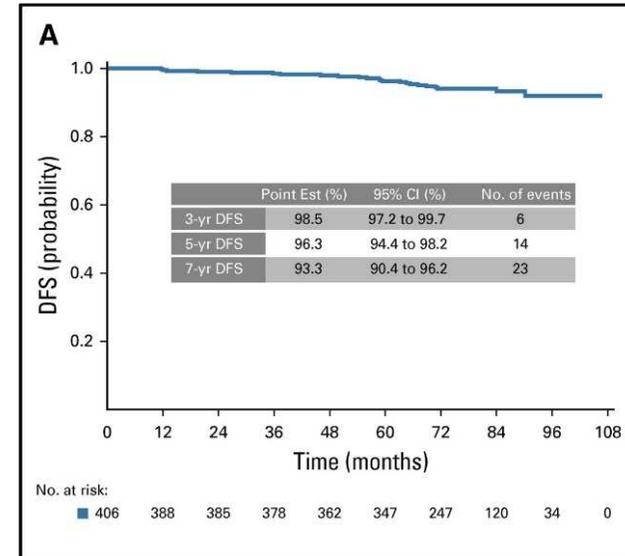
**ACTHの方がエビデンスが豊富であり、投与が可能な患者はそちらが優先される  
ただし毒性の点から投与が難しい患者は考慮して良い**

# wPTX+Trastuzumab

- APT trial, single-arm, phase II
  - HER2+BC, tumors<3cm, Node(-)
  - wPTX 80mg/m<sup>2</sup>  
12weeks+trastuzumab 12months

患者の90%がTumor <2.0cm  
7yr DFS 93.3%

- ACTH/TCHのtrialsのmatched samplesで比較
  - 5y DFS 92.9 % vs 96.5 %

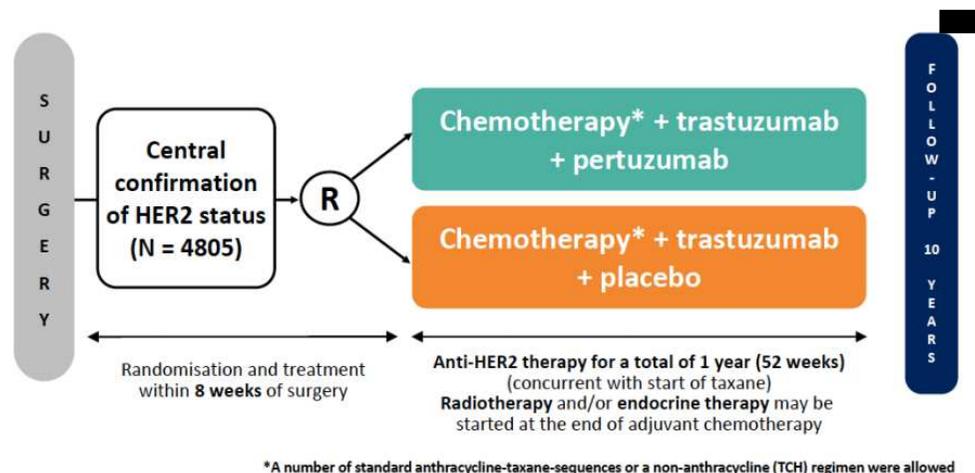


**Table 2. iDFS and OS at 3 and 5 years for patients in the matched samples**

iDFS/OS	TH (N = 305)	ACTH/TCH (N = 305)
<b>iDFS, % (95% CI)</b>		
3 years	98.6 (96.4-99.5)	96.6 (93.7-98.1)
5 years	96.5 (93.6-98.1)	92.9 (88.2-95.8)
<b>OS, % (95% CI)</b>		
3 years	99.7 (97.6-100.0)	99.0 (96.9-99.7)
5 years	99.3 (97.2-99.8)	97.4 (94.5-98.7)

**T<2cmの症例を対象**

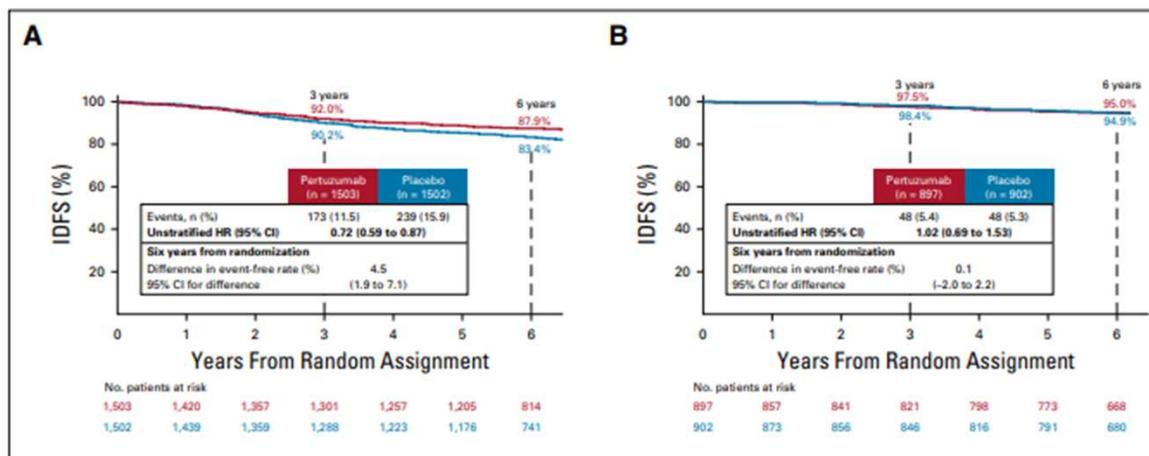
# APHINITY: 術後ペルツズマブ+トラスツズマブ



- IDFSの有意な改善が示された。

⇒ 高リスク患者(リンパ節陽性)に対して推奨

- OSは3回目の中間解析では有意差なし

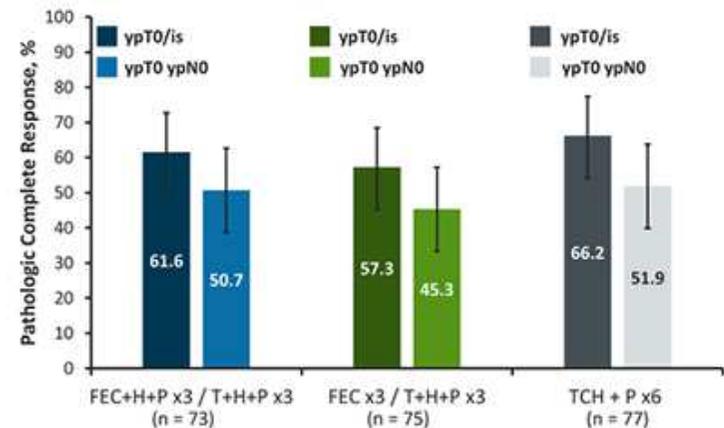
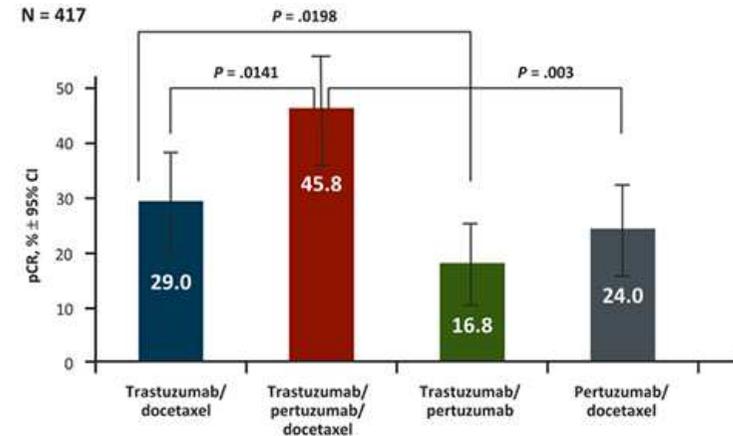
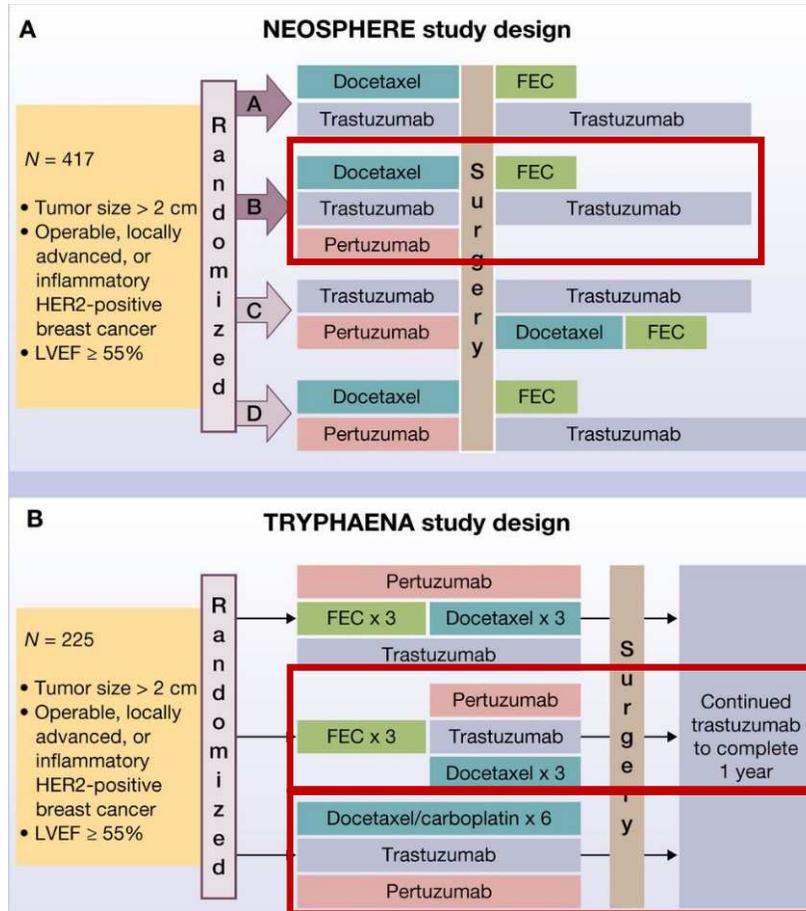


Node positive

Node negative

N Engl J Med 2017;377:122-31  
 J Clin Oncol. 2021;39(13):1448-1457.  
 ESMO Breast Virtual Plenary

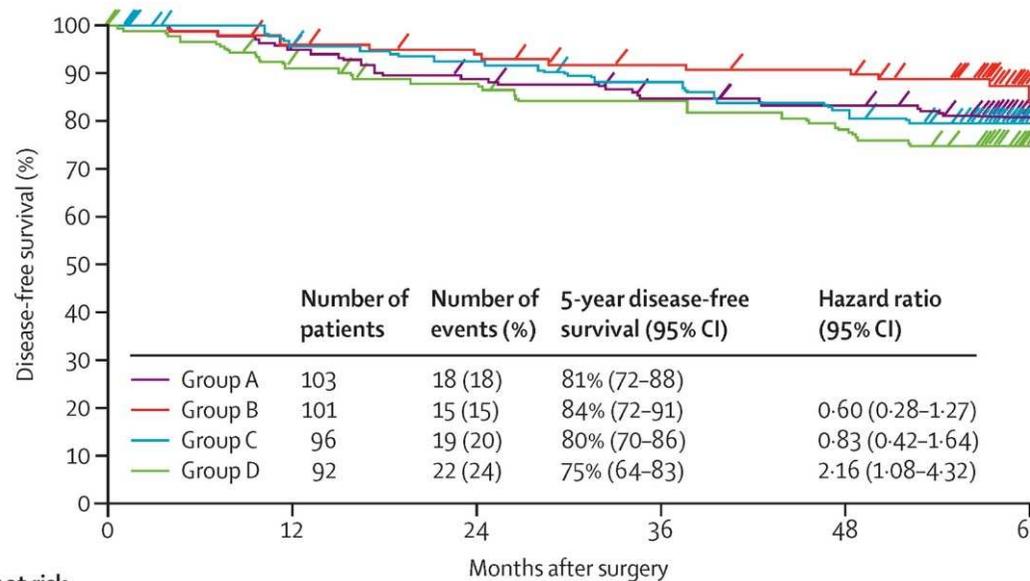
# 術前ペルツズマブ



- タキサン+トラスツズマブに対するペルツズマブの上乗せは pCR率を有意に改善(pCR: 29 vs. 45.8%)
- FEC-THPのpCR率は57.3%、TCHPのpCR率は66.2%

# 術前ペルツズマブ

## Neophere trial



Number at risk		Months after surgery					
		0	12	24	36	48	60
Group A	103	103	92	85	79	77	11
Group B	101	101	96	92	88	85	11
Group C	96	96	91	87	81	75	10
Group D	92	92	81	76	72	66	21

- 5年DFS率:  
Tmab+DTX 81%  
PER+Tmab+DTX 84%
- HR(95%CI)= 0.60(0.28, 1.27)

- GroupA(TH)群と比較し、GroupB(THP)群のDFSは良好な傾向
- pCRが得られた症例では予後良好

# 抗HER2療法まとめ

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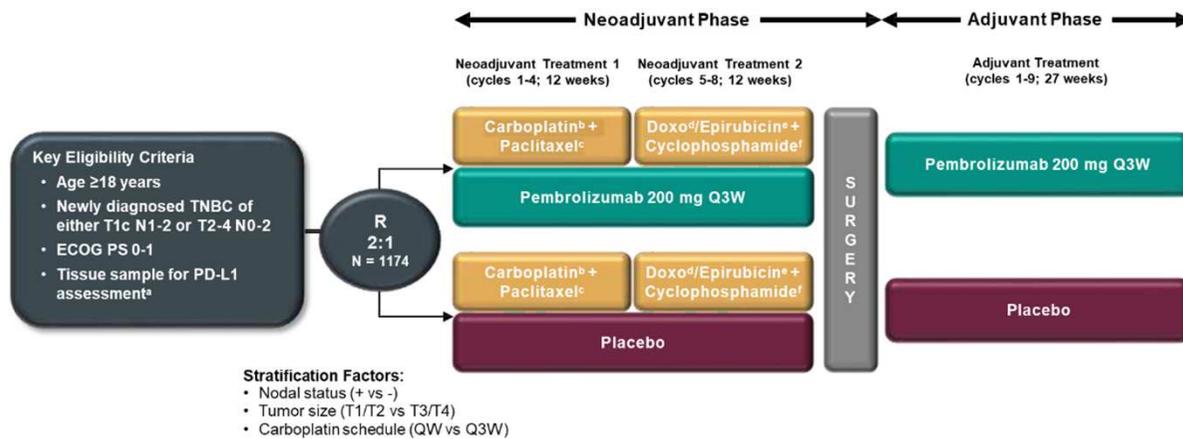
- T1N0: パクリタキセル+トラスツズマブ (APTレジメン) または  
アンストラサイクリン→トラスツズマブ単独 (HERAレジメン)
- T2以上N0: アンストラサイクリン→タキサン+トラスツズマブの逐次療法

N+ではアンストラサイクリン→タキサン+トラスツズマブ+ペルツズマブ

- 抗HER2療法の投与期間は1年間が標準的 (3週毎、計18回)
- 術前化学療法→non pCRの場合はT-DM1

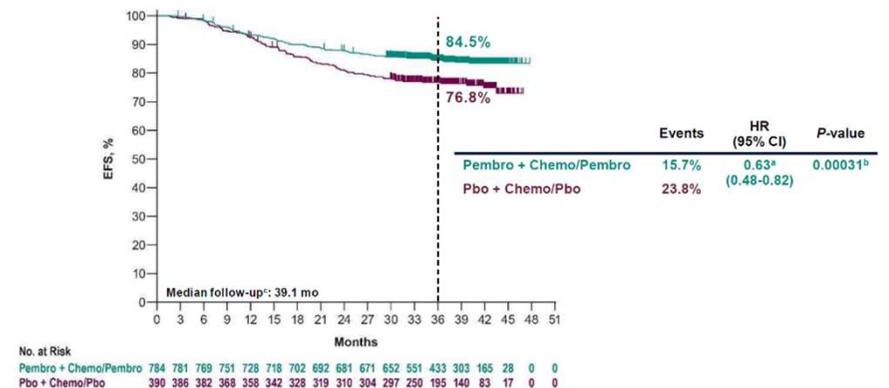
# KEYNOTE-522

# TNBC



**Neoadjuvant phase:** starts from the first neoadjuvant treatment and ends after definitive surgery (post treatment included)  
**Adjuvant phase:** starts from the first adjuvant treatment and includes radiation therapy as indicated (post treatment included)

## Statistically Significant and Clinically Meaningful EFS at IA4



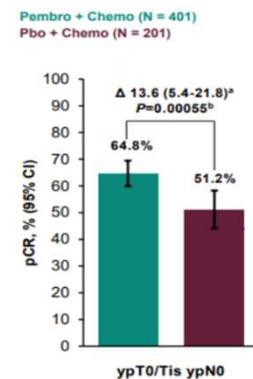
\*Hazard ratio (CI) analyzed based on a Cox regression model with treatment as a covariate stratified by the randomization stratification factors. <sup>b</sup>Pre-specified P value boundary of 0.00517 reached at this analysis. <sup>c</sup>Defined as the time from randomization to the data cutoff date of March 23, 2021.

- **pCRrate**  
64.8 % vs 51.2%
- **3y EFS**  
84.5 % vs 76.8%

• 有意な延長を証明した

## KEYNOTE-522

### Primary pCR Endpoint at IA1:

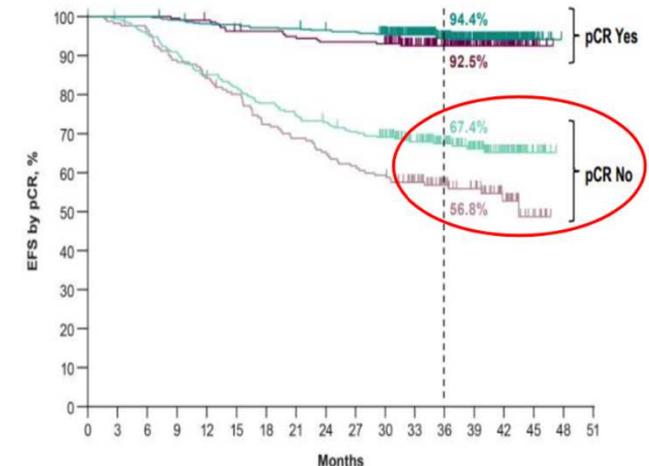


Schmid et al, NEJM 2020

PARIS 2022 ESMO congress

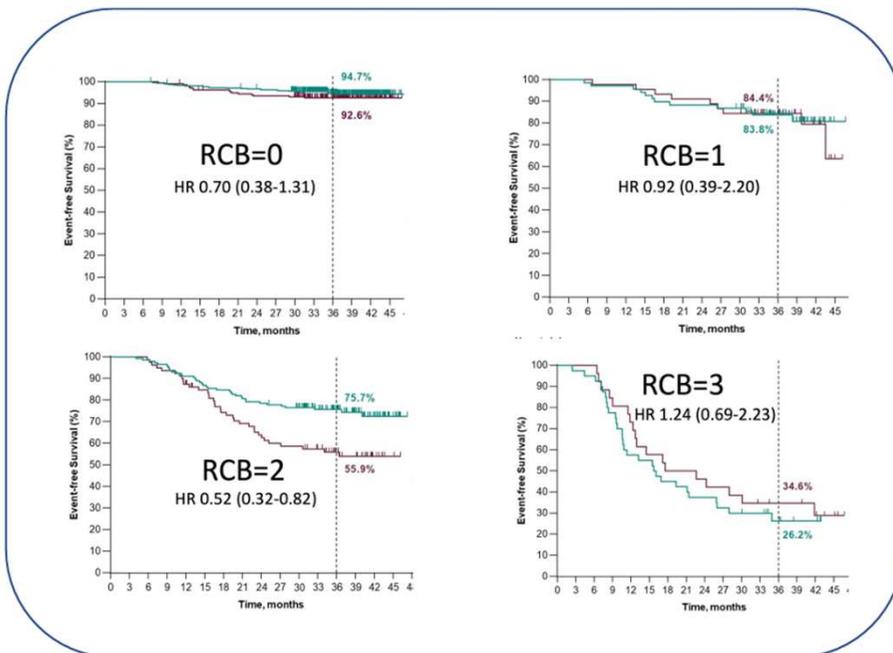
Prudence Francis

### EFS by pCR (ypT0/Tis ypN0)



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## • RCBカテゴリー別のEFS



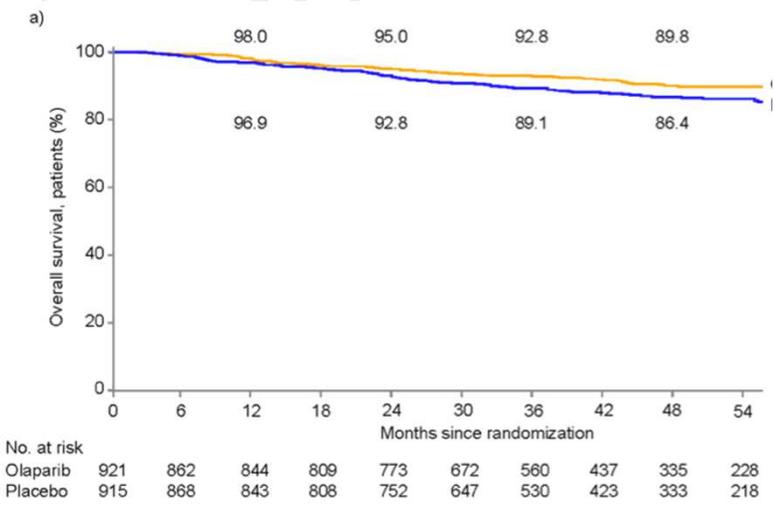
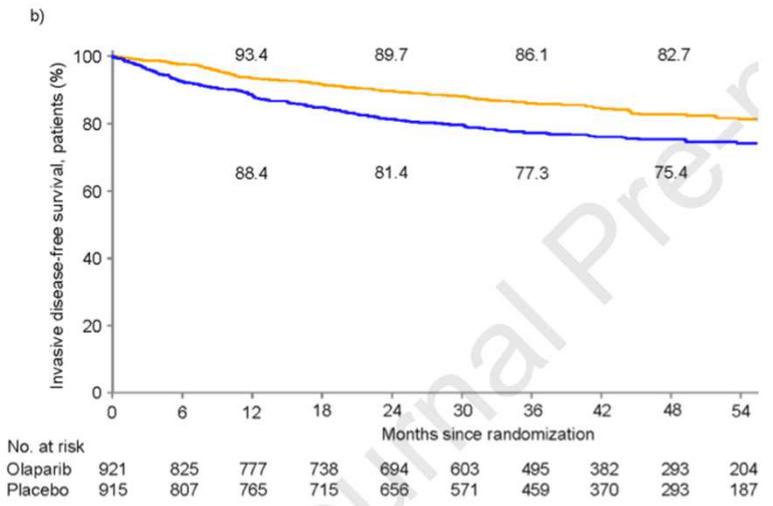
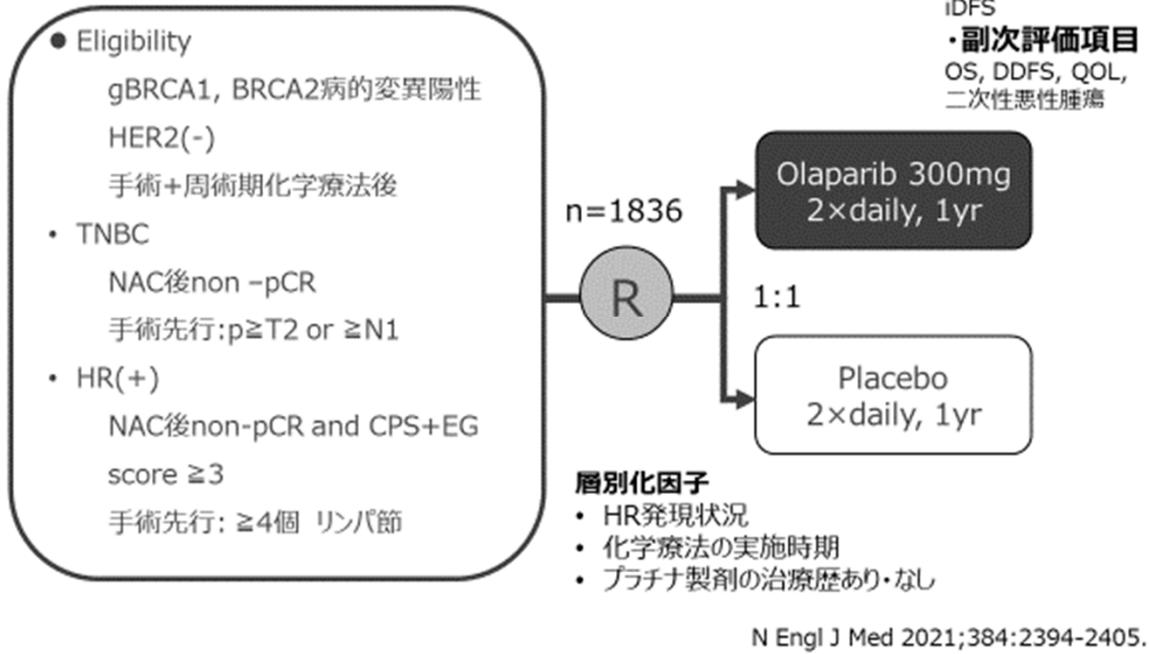
Summary of First EFS Events by RCB Category

Event	RCB-0		RCB-1		RCB-2		RCB-3	
	Pembro N = 497	Pbo N = 219	Pembro N = 69	Pbo N = 45	Pembro N = 145	Pbo N = 79	Pembro N = 40	Pbo N = 26
Any EFS event	5.2%	7.3%	17.4%	20.0%	25.5%	44.3%	72.5%	69.2%
Secondary primary malignancy	0.2%	0	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	3.8%	2.5%	0
PD precluded definitive surgery	0	0	1.4%	2.2%	1.4%	5.1%	10.0%	7.7%
Local recurrence	0.6%	1.4%	4.3%	6.7%	6.9%	8.9%	25.0%	7.7%
Distant recurrence	3.2%	5.5%	8.7%	8.9%	15.2%	22.8%	35.0%	53.8%
Death	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	0	0.7%	3.8%	0	0

The treatment regimen in each arm included chemo. Among all patients (n=1174), 54 patients (4.6%) had missing RCB categorical data: 33 (4.2%) in the pembro + chemo group and 21 (5.4%) in the pbo + chemo group. Data cutoff date: March 23, 2021.

術後のpembrolizumabの必要性  
Escalation therapyの必要性

# OlympiA trial



• 4y iDFS

82.7 % vs 75.4 %

• 4y OS

89.8 % vs 86.4 %

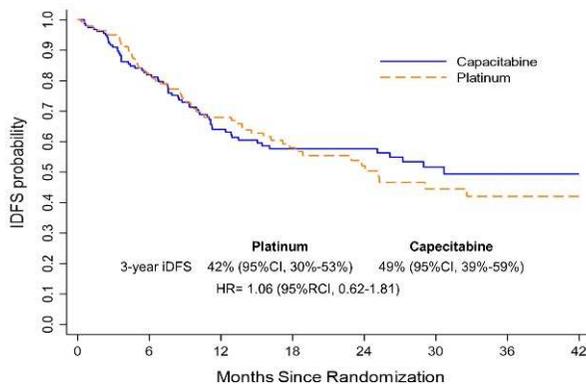
**iDFS、OSの有意な延長を認めた**

# KEYNOTE-522レジメン後

- Non pCR症例でのcapecitabineの必要性

EA1131 trial

3-year iDFS by Treatment in Patients with Basal Subtype TNBC

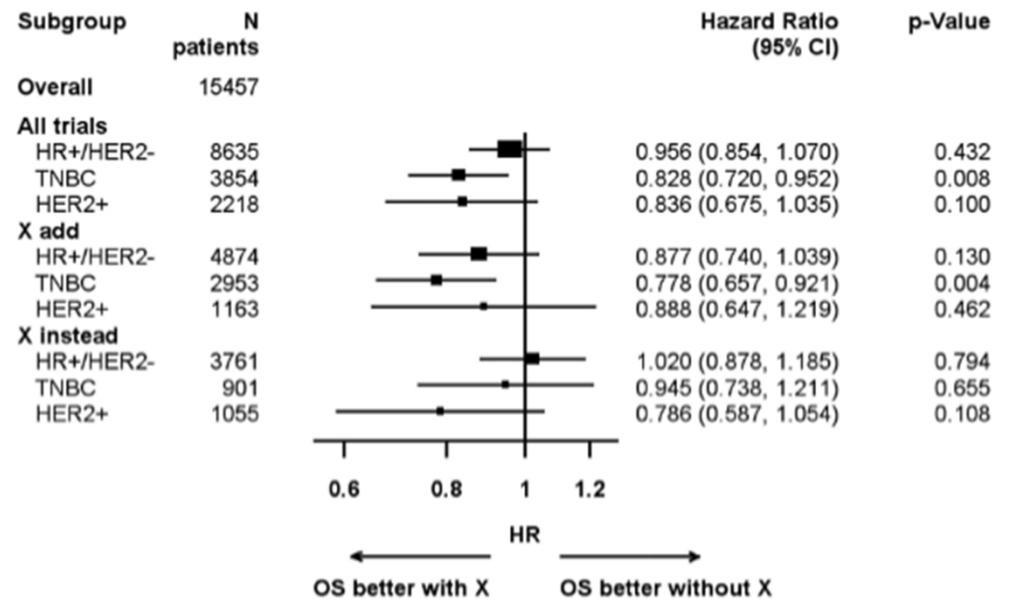


Number at risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
Capcitabine	158	112	74	60	48	24	15	4
Platinum	148	99	68	47	30	20	13	4

yer, MD, MSCI  
r@vumc.org

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Meta-analysis



プラチナ vs CAPE  
3y IDFS 42% vs 49%  
HR 1.06(0.62-1.87)

TNBCではDFS/OS  
のベネフィットあり

# 周術期化学療法

---

- TNBC
  - T1N0M0 手術先行も選択肢
  - T2/N1以上 術前化学療法
    - Pembrolizumab+AC→TCb→術後pembrolizumab
  - 術後non pCRの場合capecitabine
  - BRCA PVの場合olaparib 1年間

# 周術期治療の臨床試験の方向性

- 予後良好症例/予後不良例のselection

- 術前化学療法のレスポンス
- 臨床病理学的因子、多遺伝子アッセイ など

## 予後良好例

### De-escalation

Chemotherapy省略

Anthracyclineの省略

## 予後不良例

### Escalation

Responseに応じた

抗腫瘍薬の追加

# HER2 DX

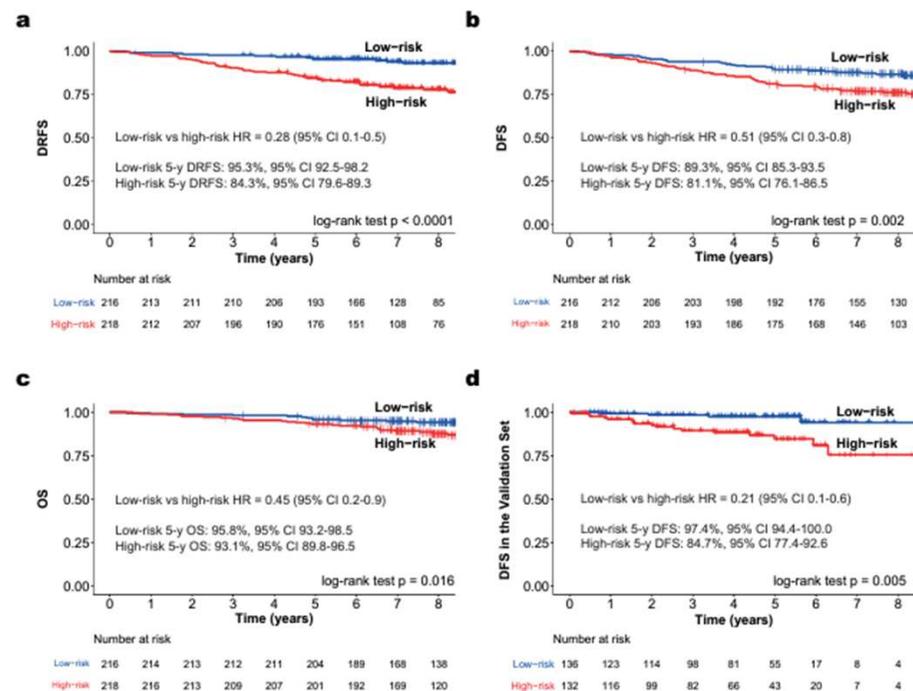
- HER2DX

腫瘍径、リンパ節転移、

- 27 gene expression と clinical feature を用いた  
リスクスコアリングツール

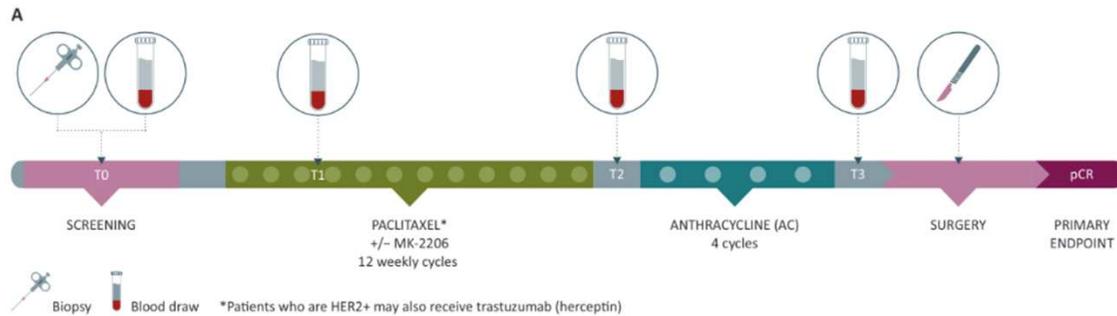
- DFS、pCRとの相関あり

- HER2 typeの  
de-escalationの治療戦略

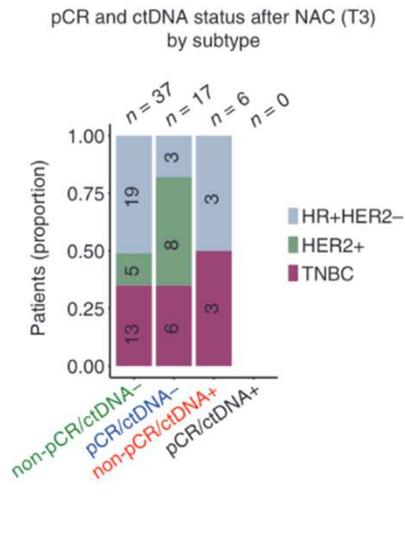


# ctDNA

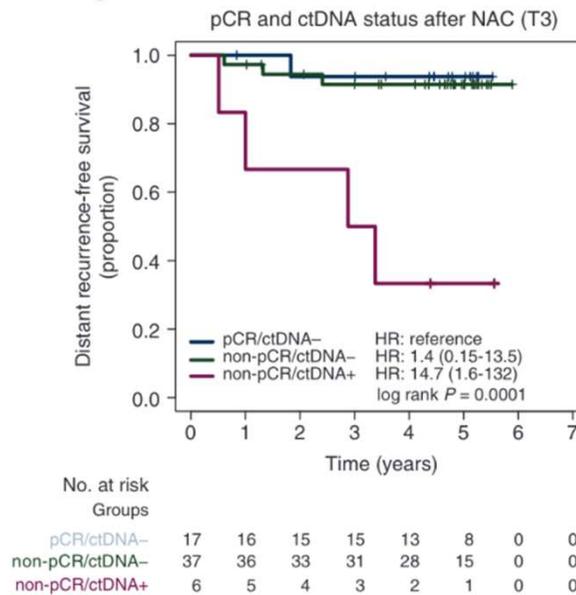
## • ctDNAクリアランス



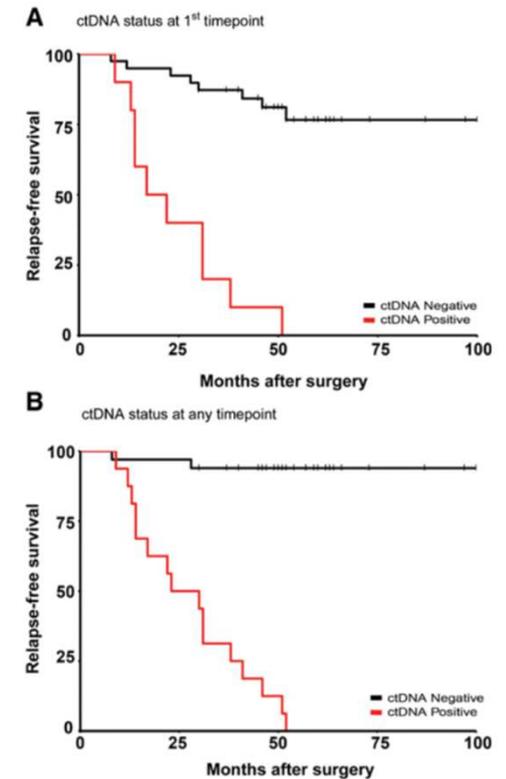
### B



### C

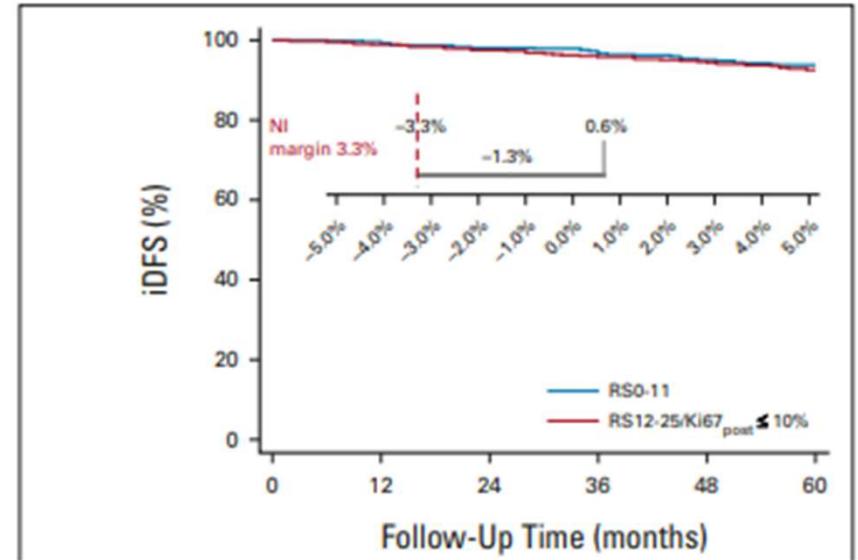
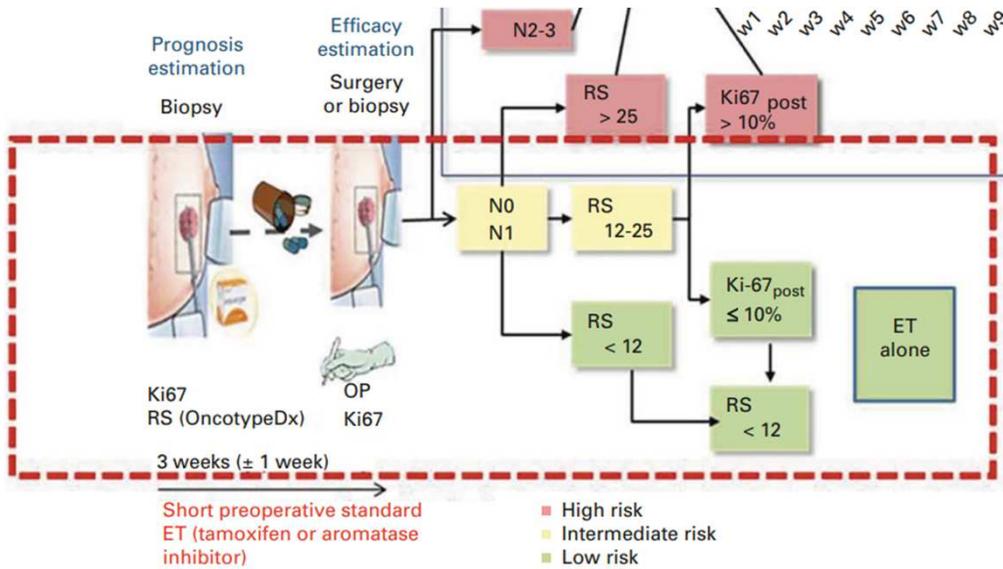


## • 術後ctDNA



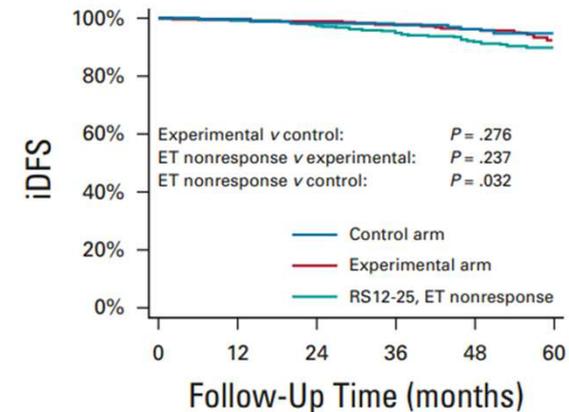
Clin Cancer Res; 25(14) July  
Ann Oncol. 2021 Feb;32(2):229-239.

# Preoperative ET



- RS11-25のET response ある症例は化学療法省略しても予後良好
- 閉経前でも一貫した結果

B

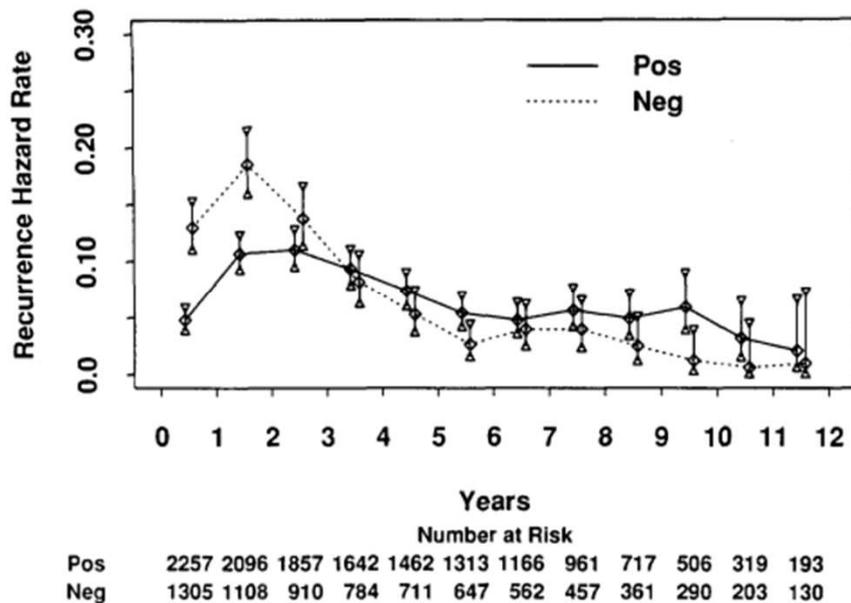


No. at risk:

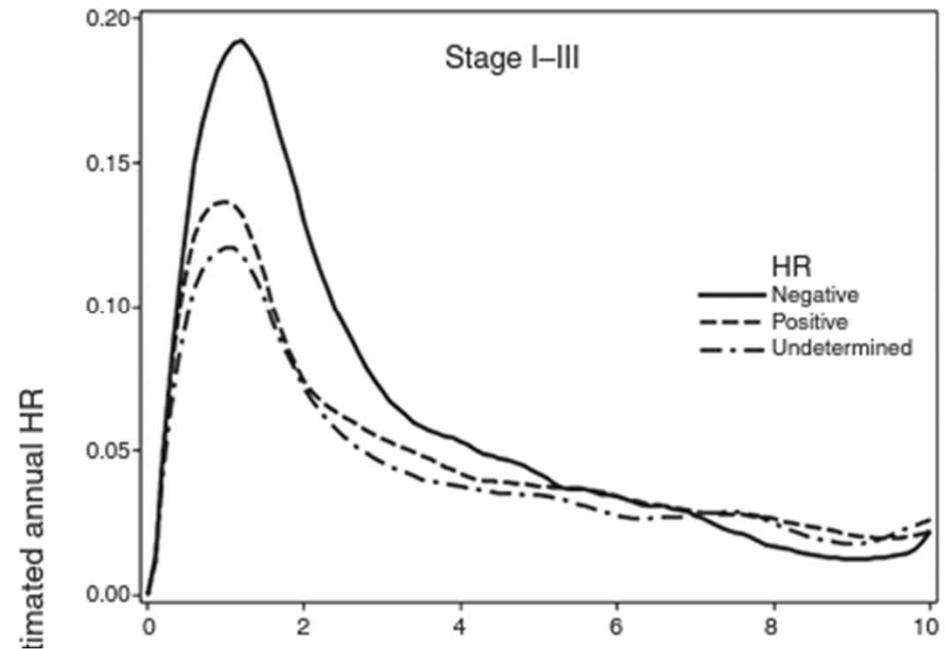
Control arm	260	232	194	183	168	114
Experimental arm	330	308	272	247	231	165
RS12-25 ET nonresponse	447	394	349	318	289	201

# 内分泌療法

## • ホルモン受容体と再発リスク



N=3,585  
10のadjuvant trials  
1978-1988



N=20,027  
SEER database  
1991-1997

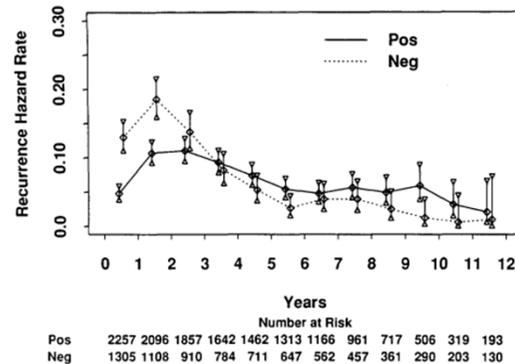
ホルモン陽性タイプは5年を超えても再発してくる

J Clin Oncol. 1996;14(10):2738-46.

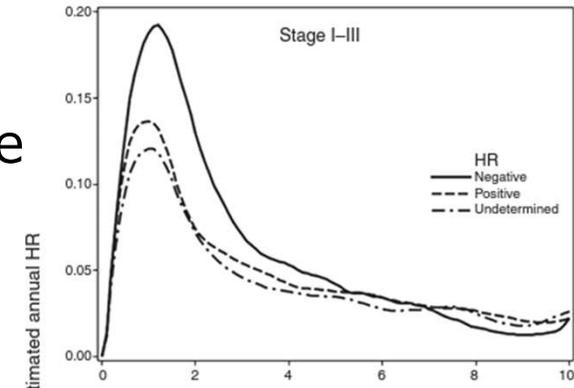
Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2012 Sep;21(9):1604-5

# 内分泌療法

N=3,585  
10のadjuvant  
trials  
1978-1988

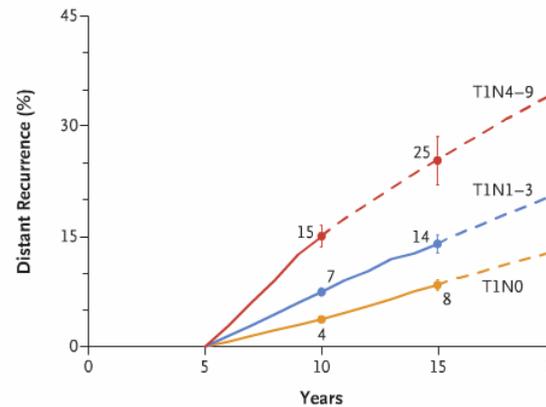


N=20,027  
SEER database  
1991-1997

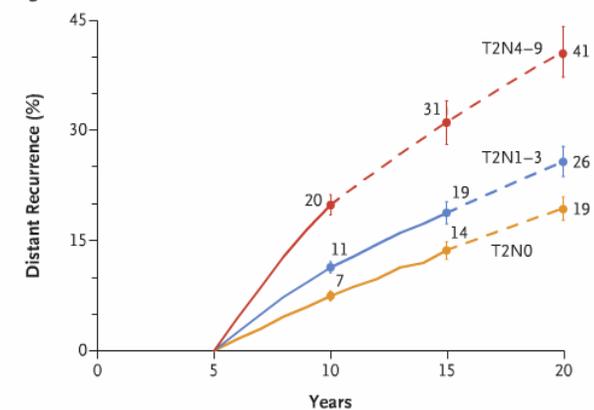


N=62,923  
EBCTCG meta-analysis  
1976-2011  
内分泌療法5年内服後

A T1 Stage



B T2 Stage



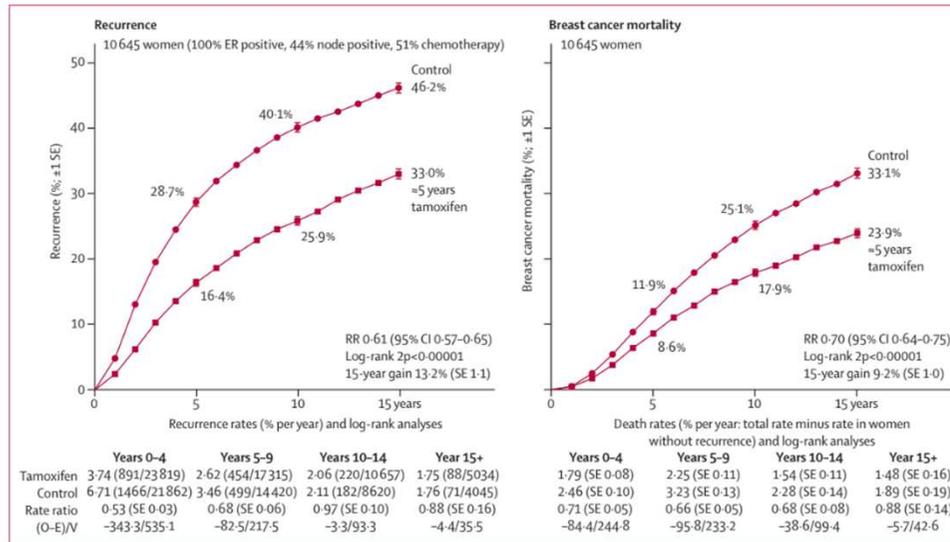
- ✓ ホルモン陽性タイプは5年を超えても再発してくる
- ✓ 内分泌療法5年後であっても再発リスクは20年まで持続する。
- ✓ N0であっても晩期再発リスクが認められる。

J Clin Oncol. 1996;14(10):2738-46.

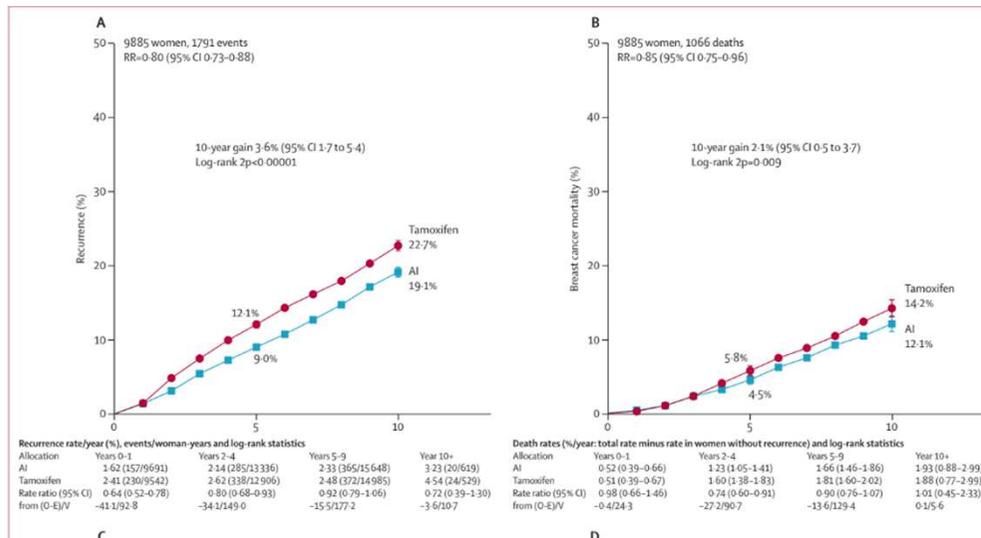
Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2012 Sep;21(9):1604-5

N Engl J Med. 2017;377:1836-46.

# 内分泌療法

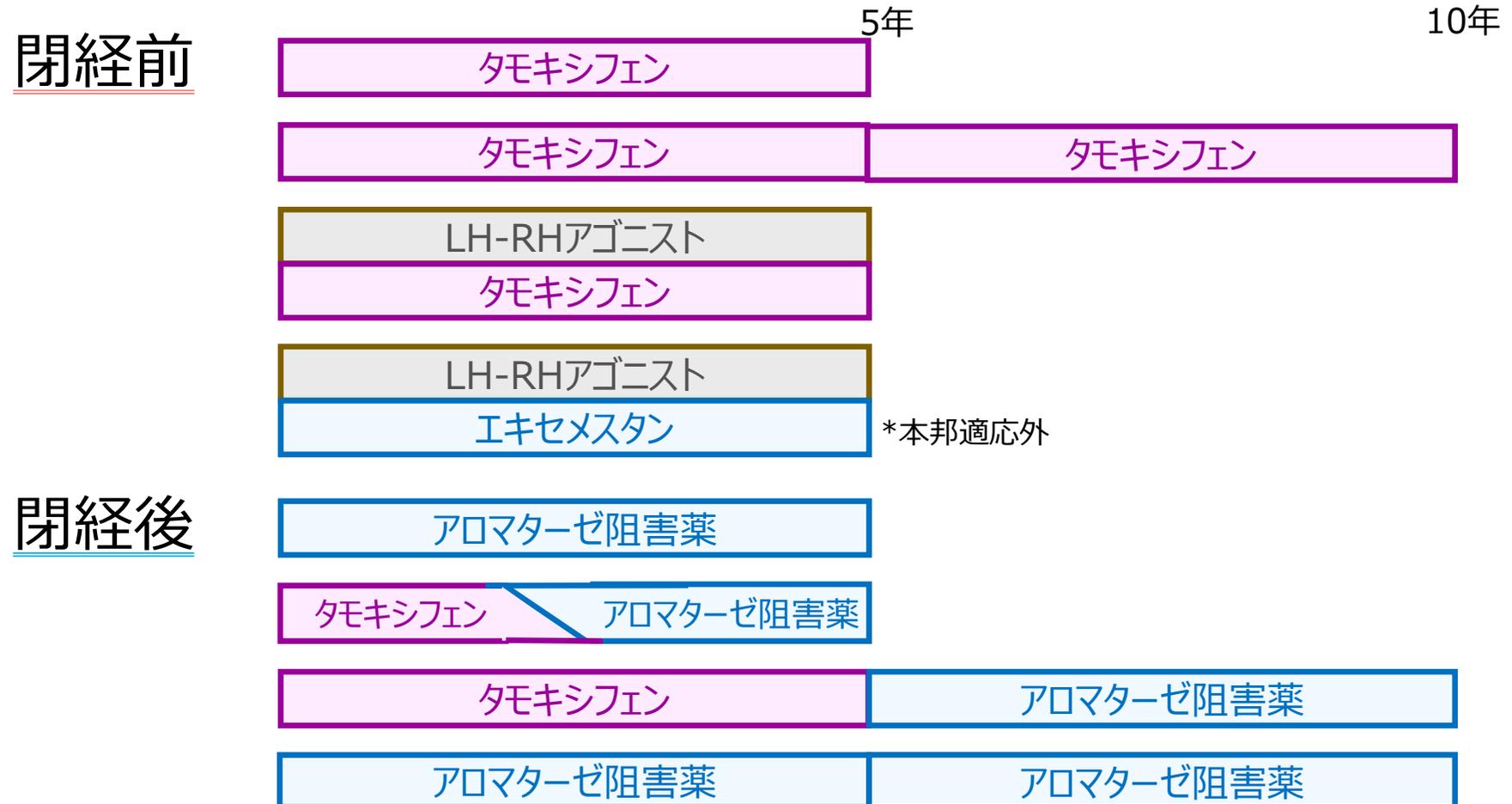


- EBCTTG meta-analysis
- TAM 5y vs control
- 15y RFS 33.0% vs 46.2%
- 15y BCSS 33.9 % vs 33.1



- EBCTTG meta-analysis
- Postmenopausal women
- AI 5y vs TAM 5y
- 15y RFS 19.1 % vs 22.7 %
- 15y BCSS 14.7 % vs 12.2

# 内分泌療法

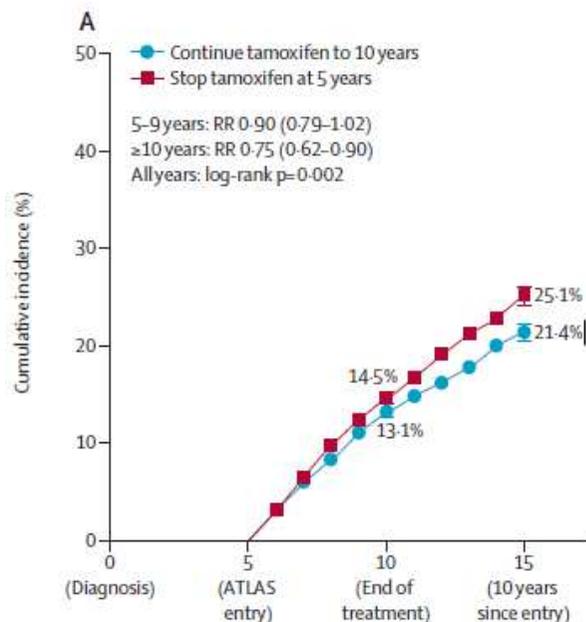


# 内分泌療法 : Extended therapy

- **Extended therapy=5年内服したあとに延長**  
再発ハイリスク症例に対して検討

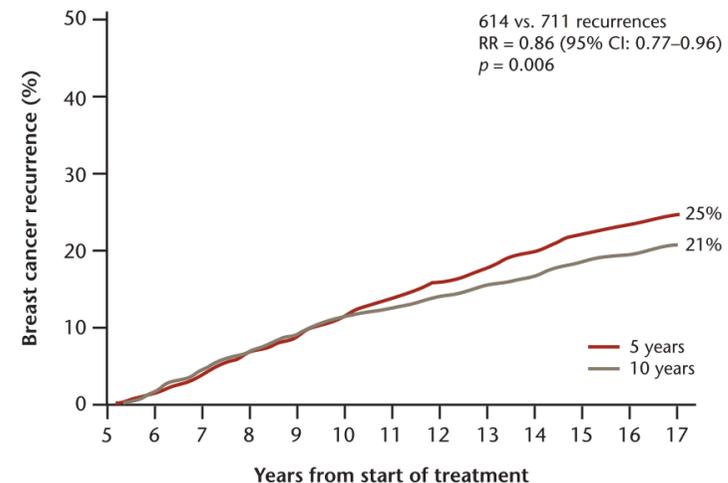
## 術後タモキシフェン10年

ATLAS試験 (n=12,894)



15年時点での絶対リスク減少3.7%

aTTom試験 (n=6,953)



15年時点での絶対リスク減少4%

# 内分泌療法 : Extended therapy

## • 術後アロマターゼ阻害剤 (AI) 延長 5年 OR 10年

試験	治療		N	DFS	相対リスク 減少	絶対リスク 減少
MA.17	TAM 5y → AI 5y TAM 5y → placebo	5y vs 10y	5187	94% 90%	42%	4.6%(4y)
MA.17R	TAM 0-5y→AI 5y→AI 5y TAM 0-5y→AI 5y	10 vs 15	1,918	95% 91%	34%	4%(5y)
NSABP B-42	AI or AI/TAM 5y→AI 5y AI or AI/TAM 5y	5 vs 10	3,966	84.7% 81.3%	15%	3%(7y)
DATA	TAM 2-3y→AI 6y TAM 2-3y→AI 3y	6 vs 9	1,660	83% 79%	21%	4%(5y)
AERAS (N- SAS BC 05)	ANA 5y→ANA 5y ANA 5y	5 vs 10	1,697	91.9% 84.4%	45%	7.5%(5y)
EBCTCGメタ アナリシス (AERASは含 まれていない)	TAM→AI 5- 10y→extended AI		11,387		18%	2.1%
	AI→extended AI		3,322		24%	1.2%

# 内分泌療法 : Extended therapy

- 術後アロマターゼ阻害剤 (AI) 延長 2-3年 OR 5年

試験	治療		N	DFS	相対リスク 減少	絶対リスク 減少
GIM-4 trial	TAM 2-3y→AI 2-3 y TAM 2-3y→AI 5y	5 vs 7.5	2,056	67% 62%	22%	5%
ABCSG 6a	TAM5y→なし TAM5y→AI 3y	5y vs 8y	856		38%	
SALSA trial	TAM or AI 5y→AI 2y TAM or AI 5y→AI5y	7 vs 10	3208	73.9% 73.6%	0%	0.3%
IDEAL	TAM or AI or AI/TAM 5y→AI 5y TAM or AI or AI/TAM 5y→AI 2.5y	7.5 vs 10	1,824	87.9% 84.7%	4%	3%
ABCSG-16	TAM or AI or TAM/AI 4-6→ANA 5y TAM or AI or TAM/AI 4-6→ANA 2y	7 vs 10	3,484	71.1% 70.3%	1%	0.8%

# 内分泌療法：OFS

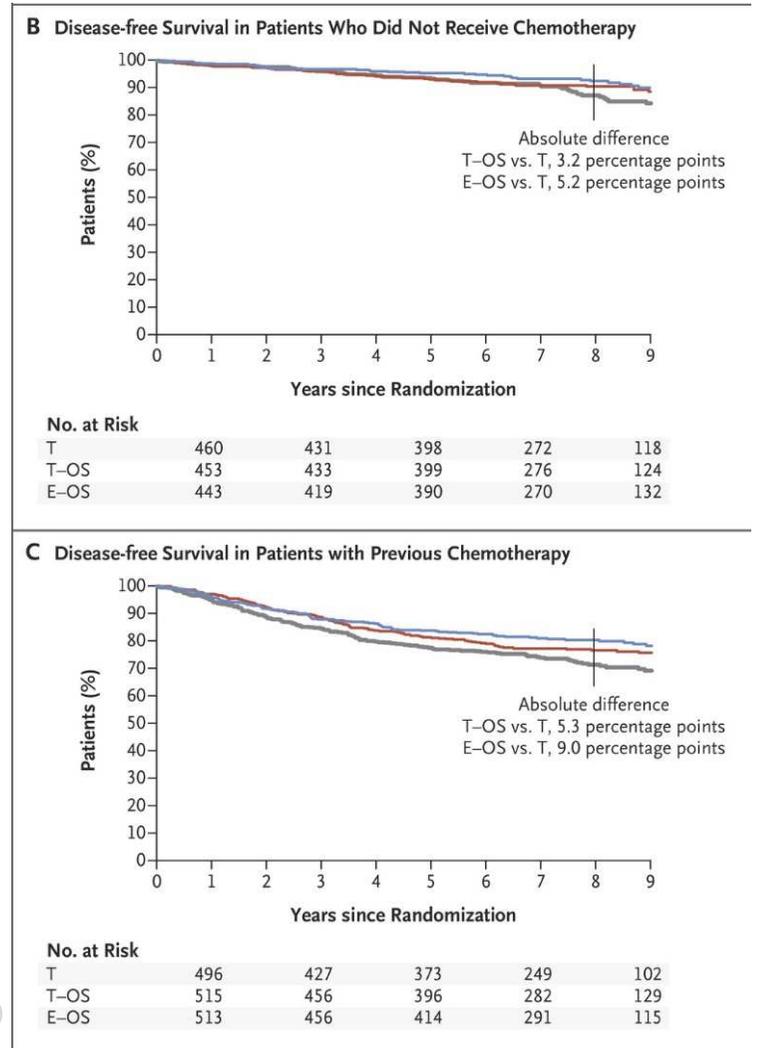
- Ovarian suppression
  - SOFT/TEXT 統合解析
  - TAM vs TAM+OFS vs EXE+OFS
    - Chemoなし群
      - 8y DFS 87.4% vs 90.6 % vs 92.5%
    - Chemoあり群で
      - 8y DFS vs 71.4% vs 76.4 % vs 80.4%

## High risk/ケモ適応のある症例に

- EBCTCG meta-analysis

From ABCSG XII5, TEXT, SOFT, HOBOE

- AI +OFS > TAM +OFS で10年再発率 -3%
- Mortality, survivalは低下なし
- →follow upが短いため?



# 内分泌療法 : OFS

- Ovarian suppression
  - SOFT/TEXT 統合解析
  - TAM vs TAM+OFS vs EXE+OFS

- Chemoなし群

8y DFS 87.4% vs 90.6% vs 92.1%

- Chemoあり群で

8y DFS vs 71.4% vs 76.4% vs 80.1%

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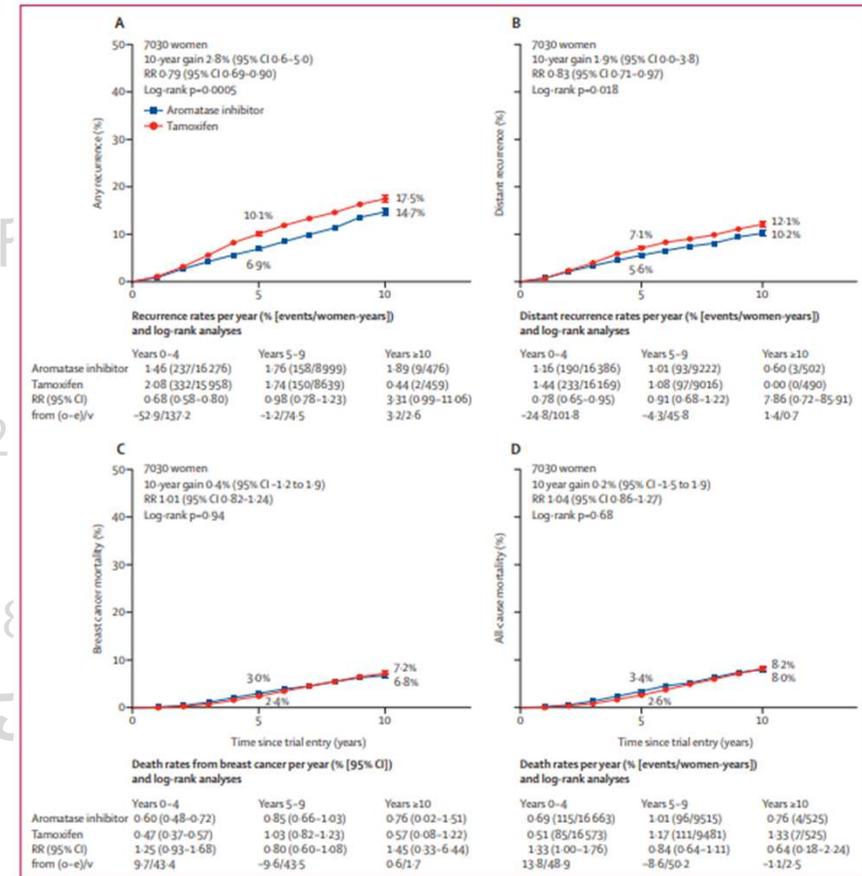
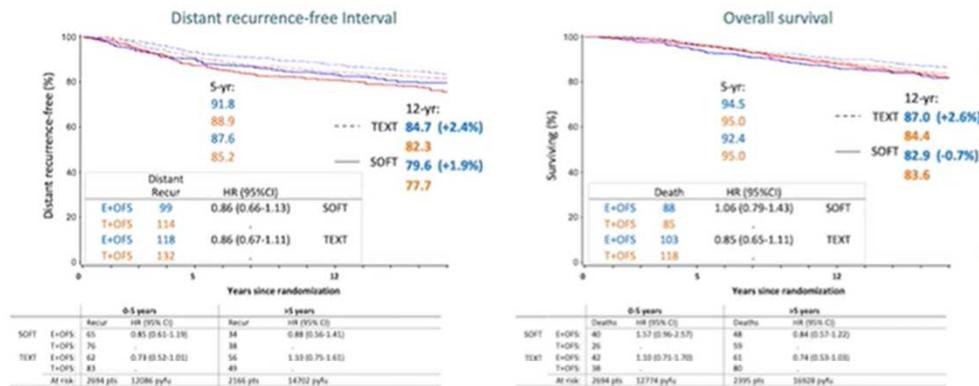


Figure 1: Aromatase inhibitors versus tamoxifen in premenopausal women (A) Any recurrence, (B) distant recurrence, (C) breast cancer mortality, and (D) all-cause mortality. O-E=observed minus expected. RR=rate ratio. v=variance of o-e.

# 内分泌療法

## SOFT+TEXT Chemotherapy Cohorts

57% & 66% LN+; 13 years median follow-up



**E+OFS vs T+OFS: reductions in distant recurrence 1.9% SOFT and 2.4% TEXT at 12 years overall survival, -0.7% SOFT and +2.6% TEXT at 12 years**

Virtual Tumor BOARD®

Targeted Oncology



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Regan, MM et al. SABCS 2021 30



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Weill Cornell Medicine  
New York, New York



**Sunil Badve, MD, FRCPath**  
Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University  
Atlanta, Georgia

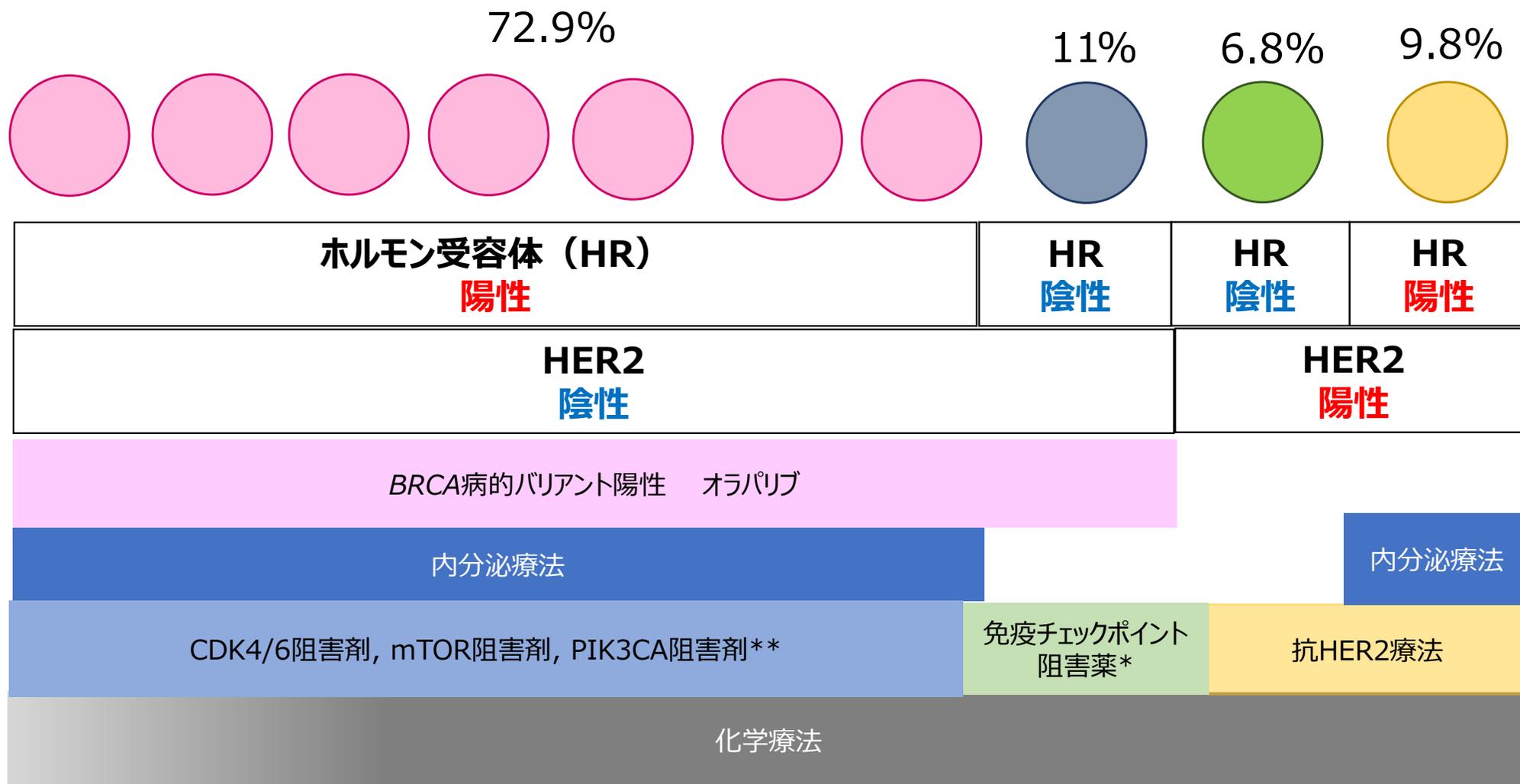
- 長期フォローアップ結果, Chemotherapy cohortsの12y DRFS
  - SOFT trial: TAM vs T+OFS E+OFS 75.1% vs 77.7 % vs 79.6 %
  - TEXT trial: T-OFS vs E-OFS 82.3% vs 84.7%
  - OSに有意差なし

# agenda

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- ① 基礎知識
- ② 手術療法 + 放射線療法
- ③ 周術期薬物療法
  - 化学療法
  - 抗HER2療法
  - 内分泌療法
- ④ 進行再発乳がんに対する薬物療法
  - 内分泌療法
  - 化学療法
  - 抗HER2療法
  - 免疫チェックポイント阻害剤
  - PARP阻害剤

# 乳癌のサブタイプと転移性再発薬物療法

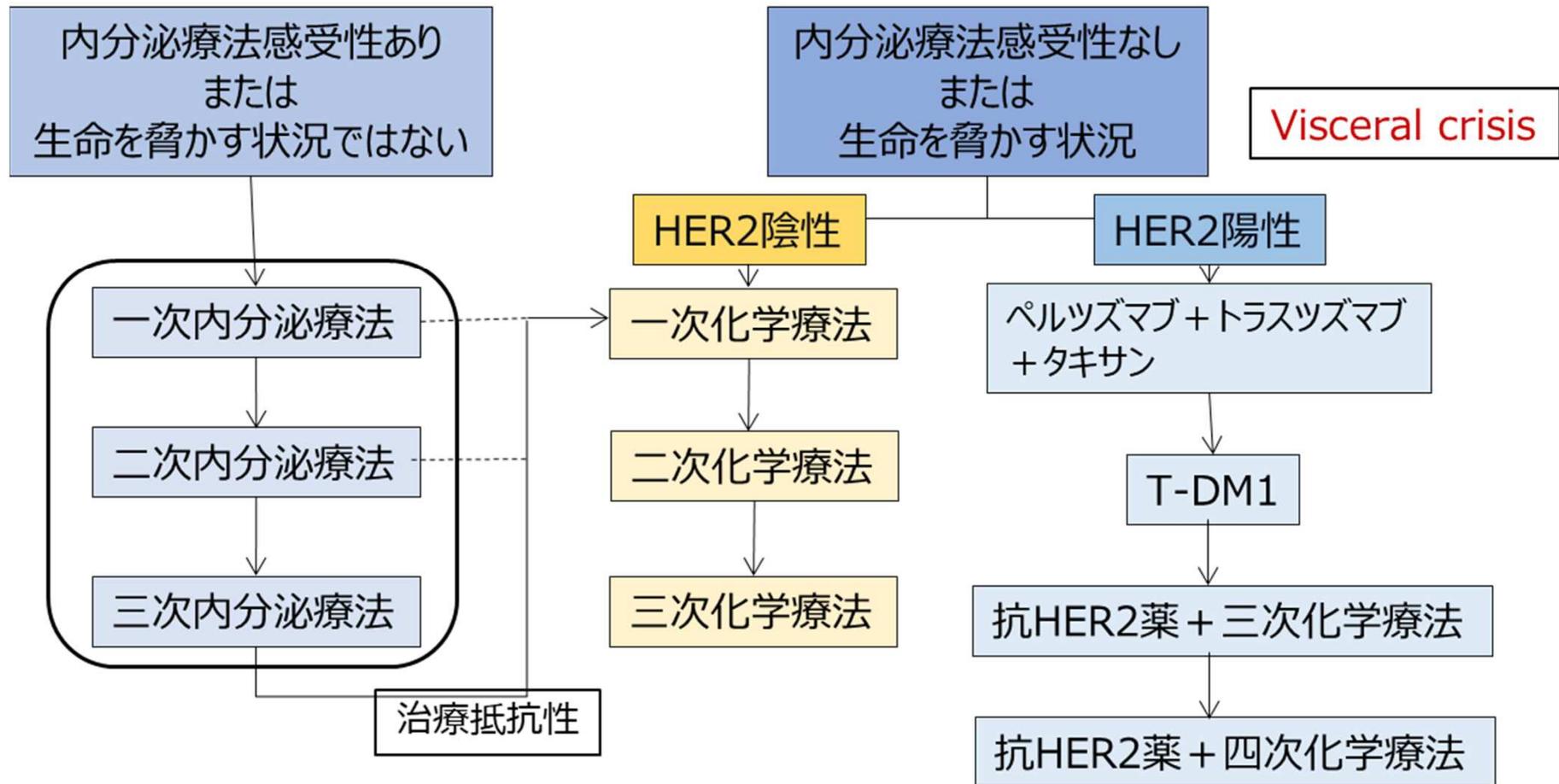


\*PD-L1陽性のみ

\*\*本邦未承認

Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2020;184(2):585-596.

# Hortobagyiのアルゴリズム



Life-threatening でなければ内分泌療法を先行させる

# 内分泌療法

	閉経前	閉経後
一次内分泌療法	AI+CDK4/6i+LHRHa* TAM+LHRHa(弱) AI+LHRHa(弱)	AI + CDK4/6(強) AI単剤(弱) FUL単剤(弱)
二次内分泌療法	FUL+CDK4/6i+LHRHa(強)** AI+LHRHa(弱)	FUL+CDK4/6 (強)** FUL/TAM/EXE±エベロリムス FUL+Alpelisib*(PIK3CA 遺伝子変異あり)
三次内分泌療法	未使用の内分泌療法	

カッコ内は乳癌ガイドライン2022の推奨度

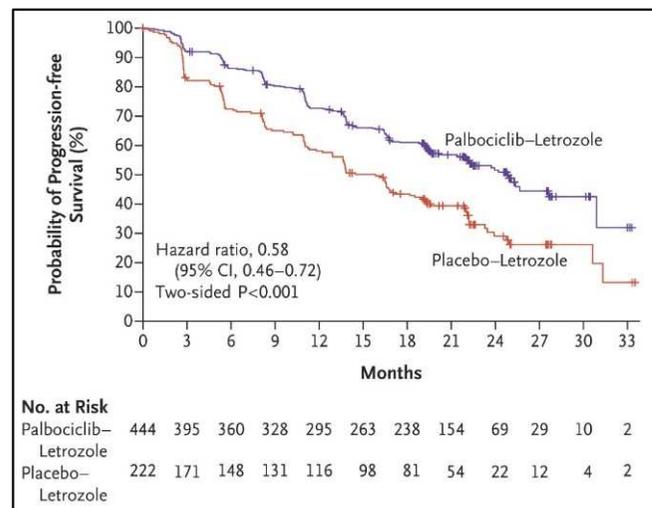
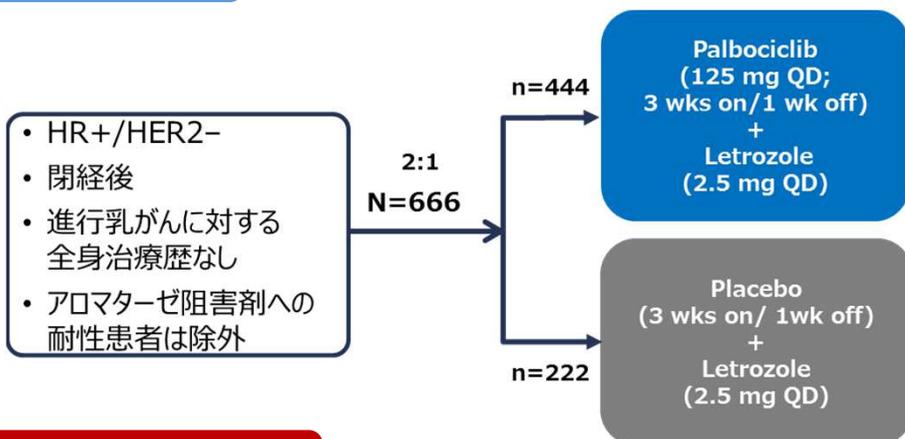
\*本邦未承認

\*\*CDK4/6i未使用の場合

# パルボシクリブ

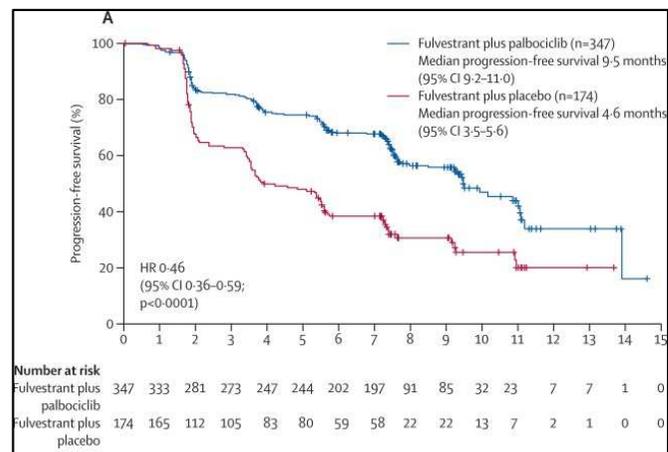
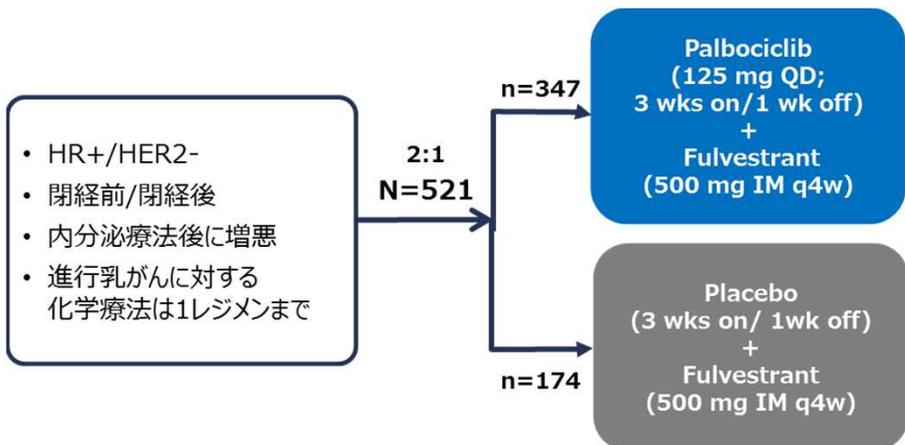
## 1st line

### PALOMA-2 trial



## 2nd line以降

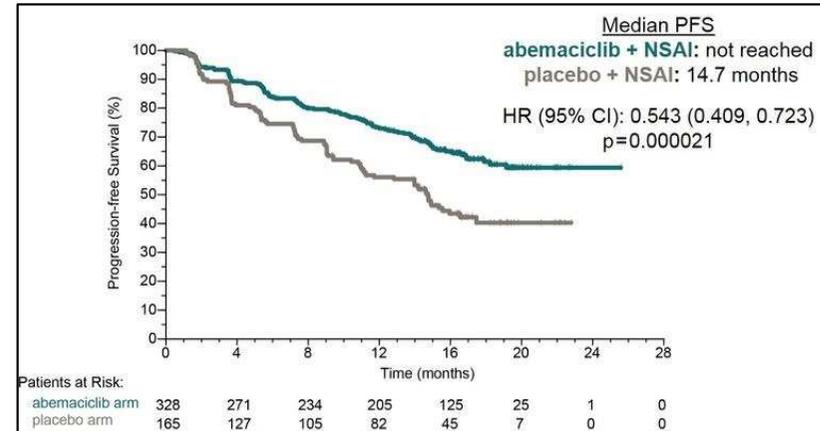
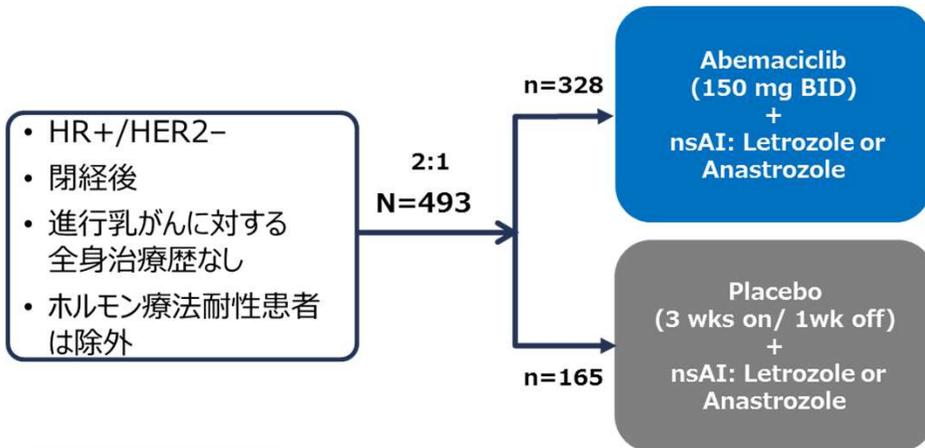
### PALOMA-3 trial



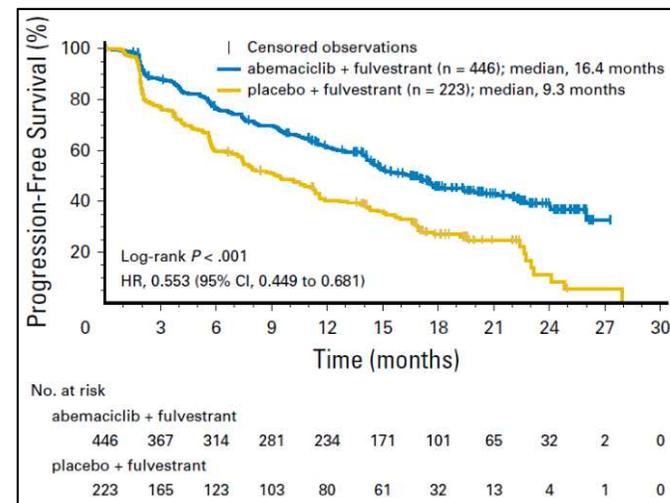
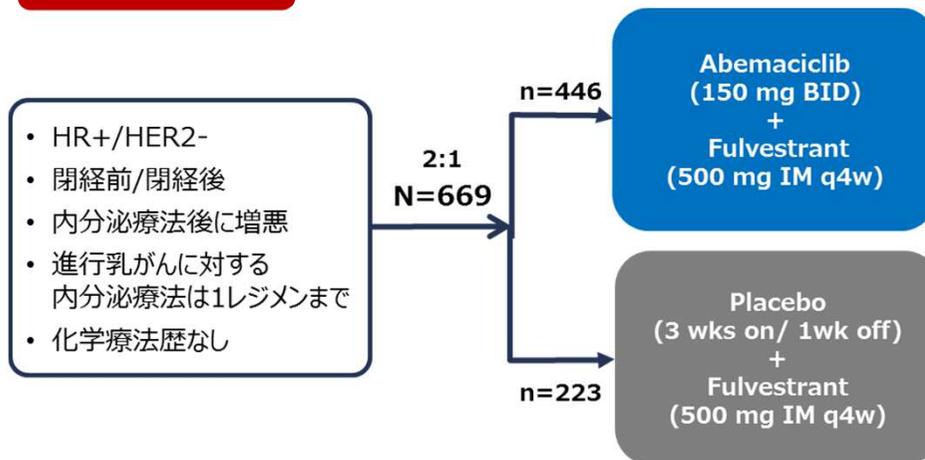
1st line/2nd line共にPFS延長を認めた。OS延長は認めず。

# アベマシクリブ

## 1<sup>st</sup> line MONARCH-3 trial



## 2<sup>nd</sup> line MONARCH-2 trial

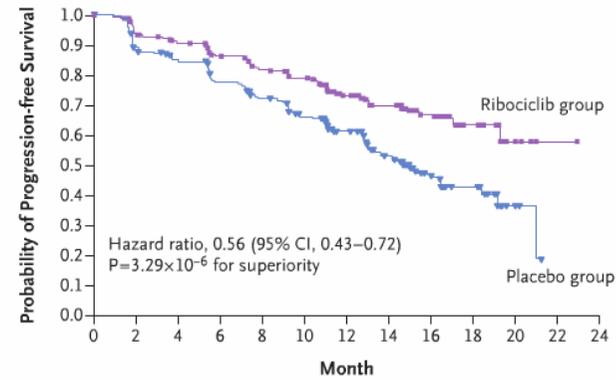
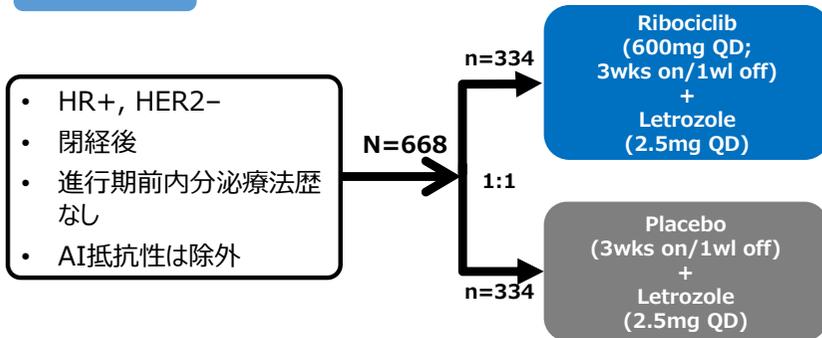


1st line/2nd line共にPFS延長を認めた。

# リボシクリブ\*

\*本邦未承認

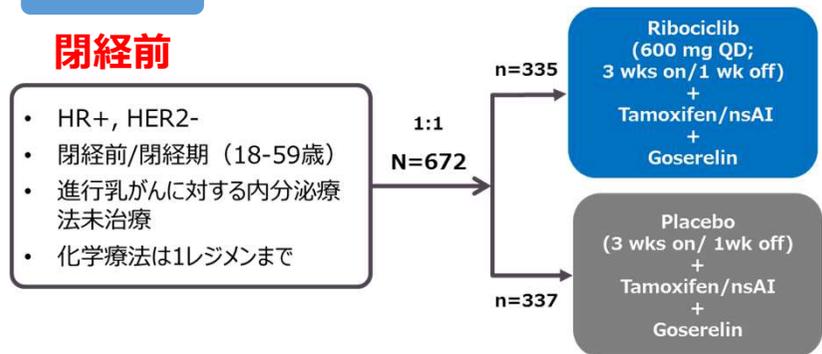
## 1st line MONALEESA-2 trial



1st line/2nd lineでPFS/OSの延長を認めた

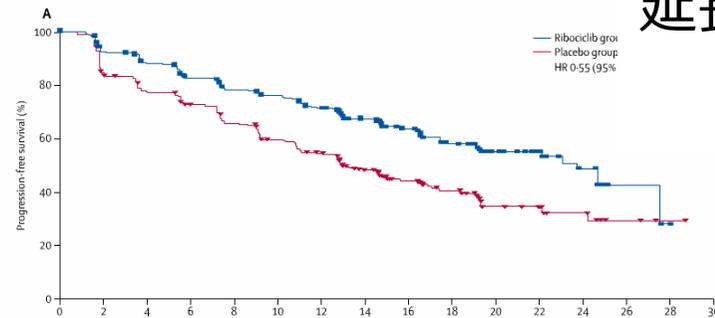
## 1st line MONALEESA-7 trial

閉経前

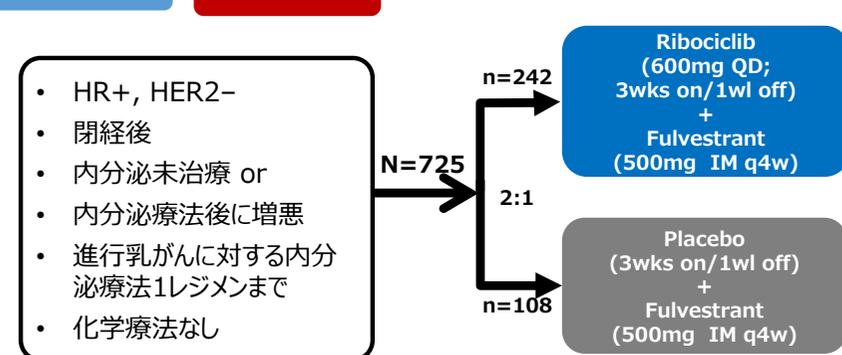


No. at Risk

Ribociclib	334	294	277	257	240	226	164	119	68	20	6	1	0
Placebo	334	279	264	237	217	192	143	88	44	23	5	0	0

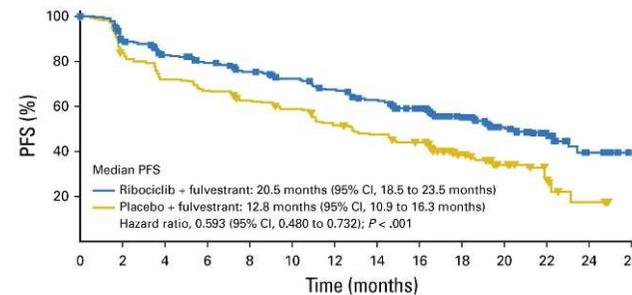


## 1st line 2nd line MONALEESA-3 trial



Number at risk (number censored)

Ribociclib group	335 (0)	301 (9)	264 (12)	264 (15)	245 (20)	235 (23)	219 (25)	178 (55)	136 (88)	90 (124)	54 (156)	40 (170)	20 (187)	3 (202)	1 (203)	0 (204)
Placebo group	337 (0)	273 (12)	248 (15)	230 (19)	207 (21)	183 (25)	165 (27)	124 (50)	94 (72)	62 (97)	31 (121)	24 (128)	13 (138)	3 (147)	1 (149)	0 (150)

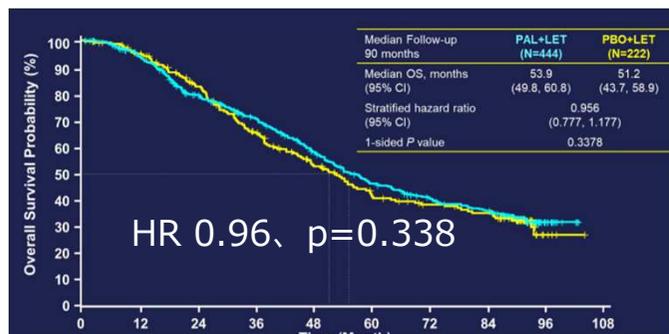


No. at risk:

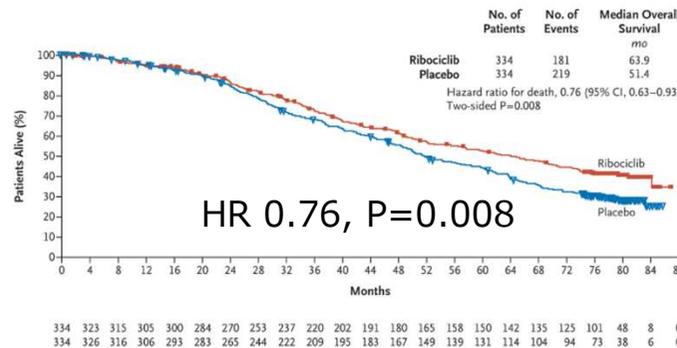
Ribociclib + fulvestrant	484	403	365	347	324	305	282	259	235	155	78	52	13	0
Placebo + fulvestrant	242	195	168	156	144	134	116	106	95	53	27	14	4	0

# 一次治療におけるOS結果の違い

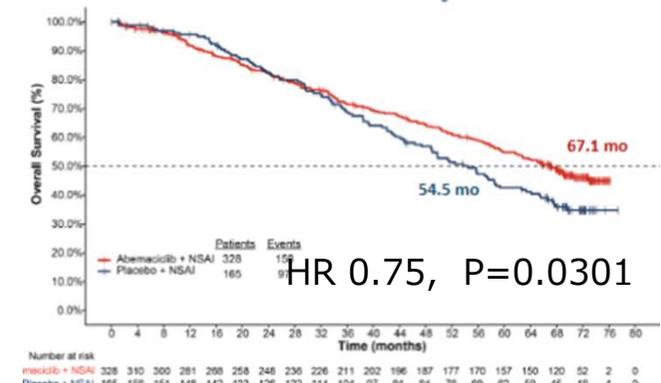
	PALOMA-2	MONALEESA-2	MONARCH-3
薬剤(患者数)	パルボシクリブ(666)	リボシクリブ(668)	アベマシクリブ(493)
DFI<12か月の症例数	22%	2%	0%
後治療でのCDK 4/6i投与	12%	16%	10%
PFS中央値 (vs control)	24.8 M vs 14.5M	25.3 M vs 16M	28.2 M vs 14.7M
HR, p値	0.58 (0.46-0.72)	0.568 (0.457-0.7)	0.540 (0.418-0.698)
OS中央値 (vs control)	53.9 か月 vs 51.2 か月	63.9か月 vs 51.4か月	67.1 か月 vs 54.5 か月



OS negative



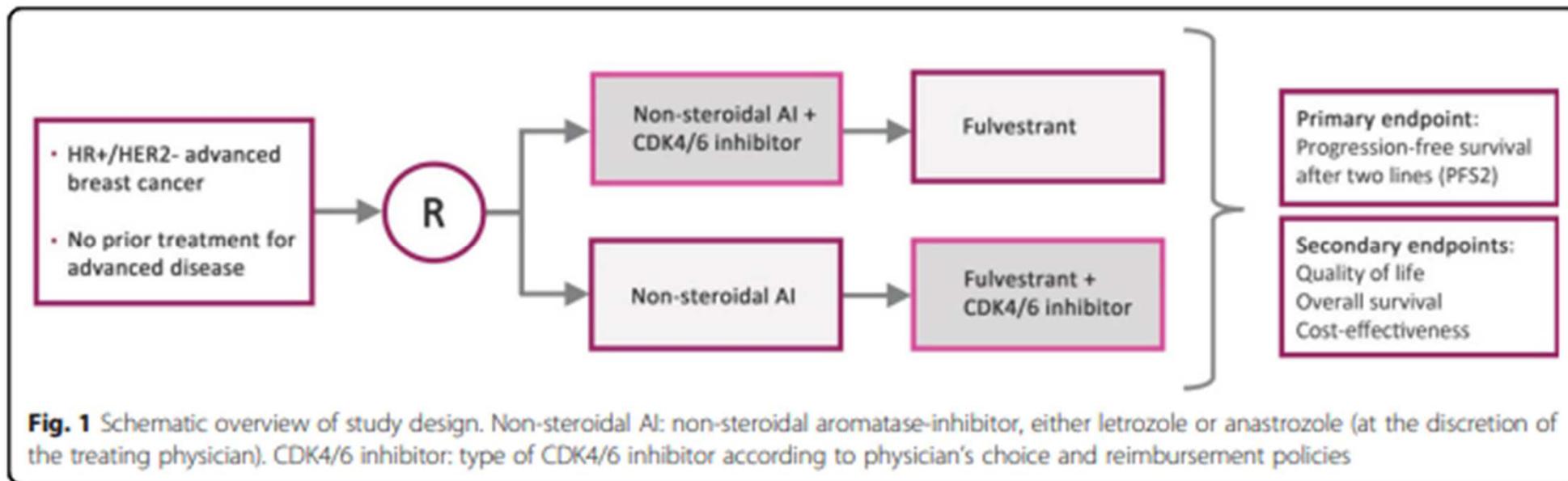
OS positive



OS awaiting!

内分泌抵抗性症例の多さ？ 後治療の差？ 薬効の違い？

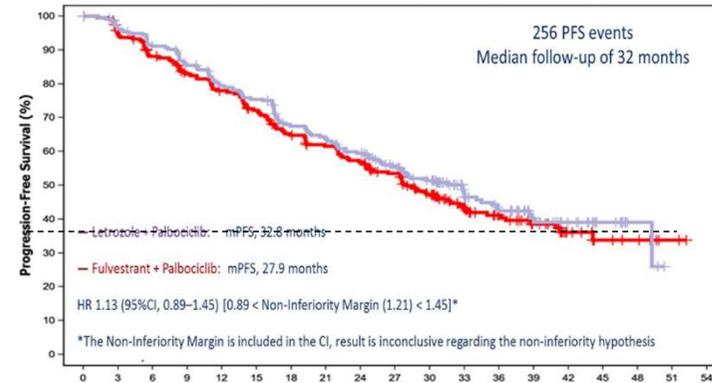
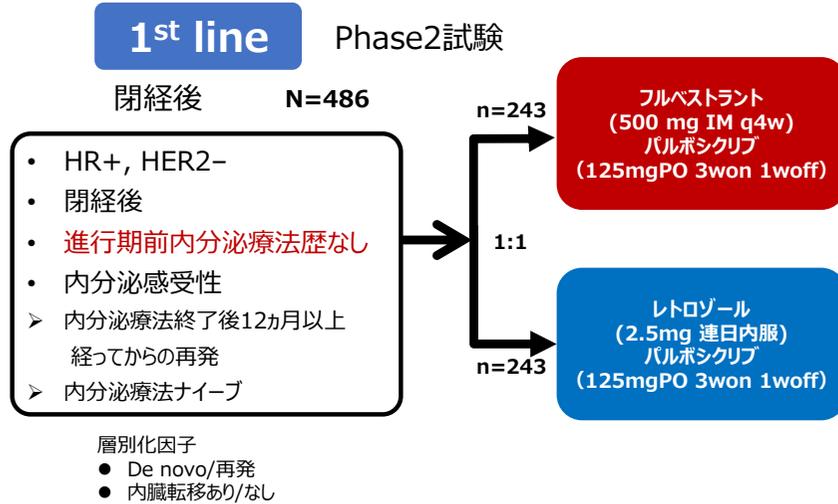
# SONIA trial



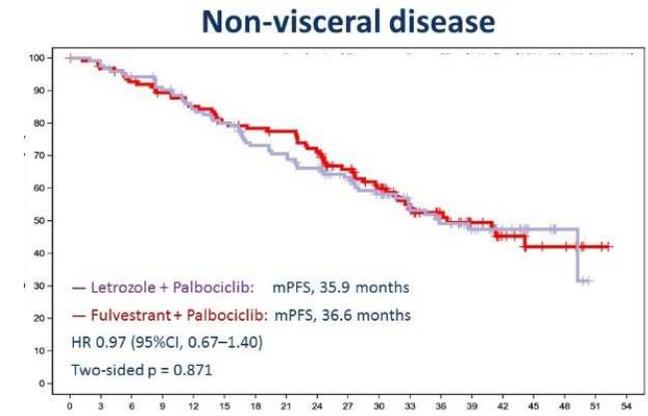
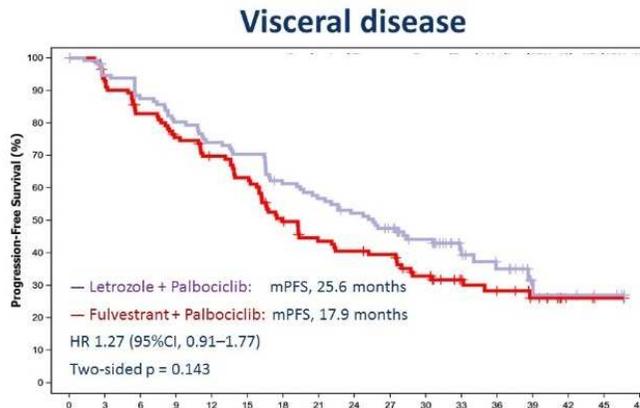
CDK4/6阻害剤は一次治療？二次治療？

コストや毒性の観点

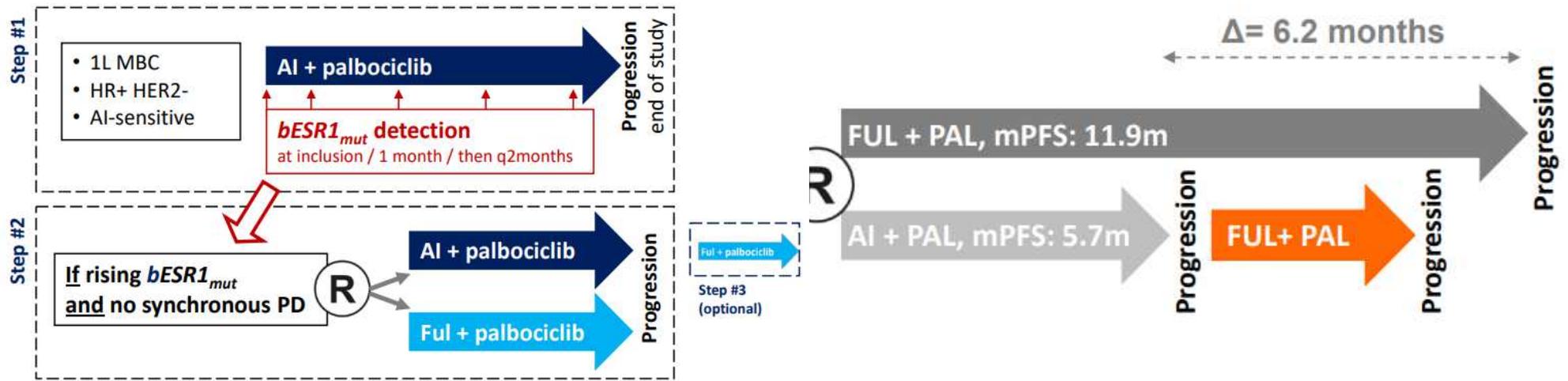
# PARSIFAL試験 : FUL+PAL vs ANA+PAL



- ✓ FUL + PALの ANA+PALに対する優越性/非劣性は示されず
- ✓ Non visceralも同様
- ✓ 新規安全性の懸念なし



# PADA-1 trial



- 内分泌療法耐性遺伝子 (ESR1) の確認による治療変更

- 1017がstep1にentry
- 279人でESR1 mut detected (98人は同時PDを確認) →172人がランダム化された。
- ESR1が出現した場合に、内分泌療法を変更した方がPFSの延長を認めた

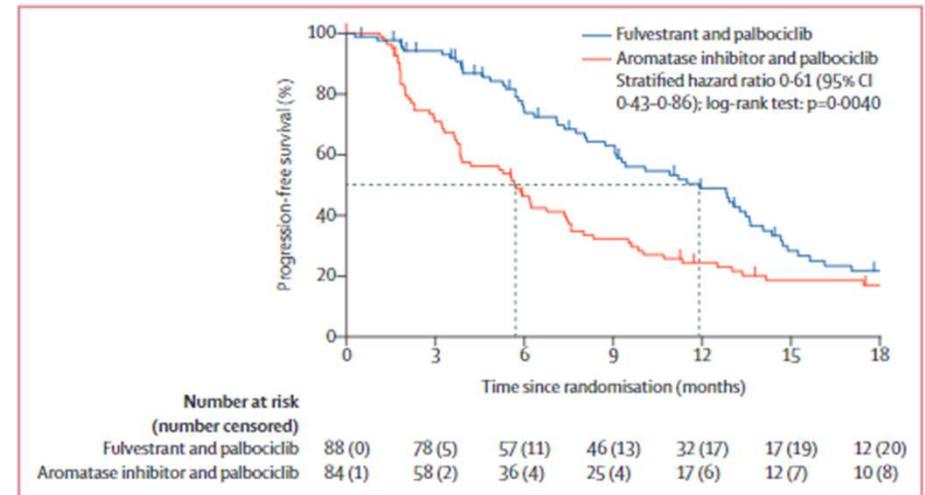
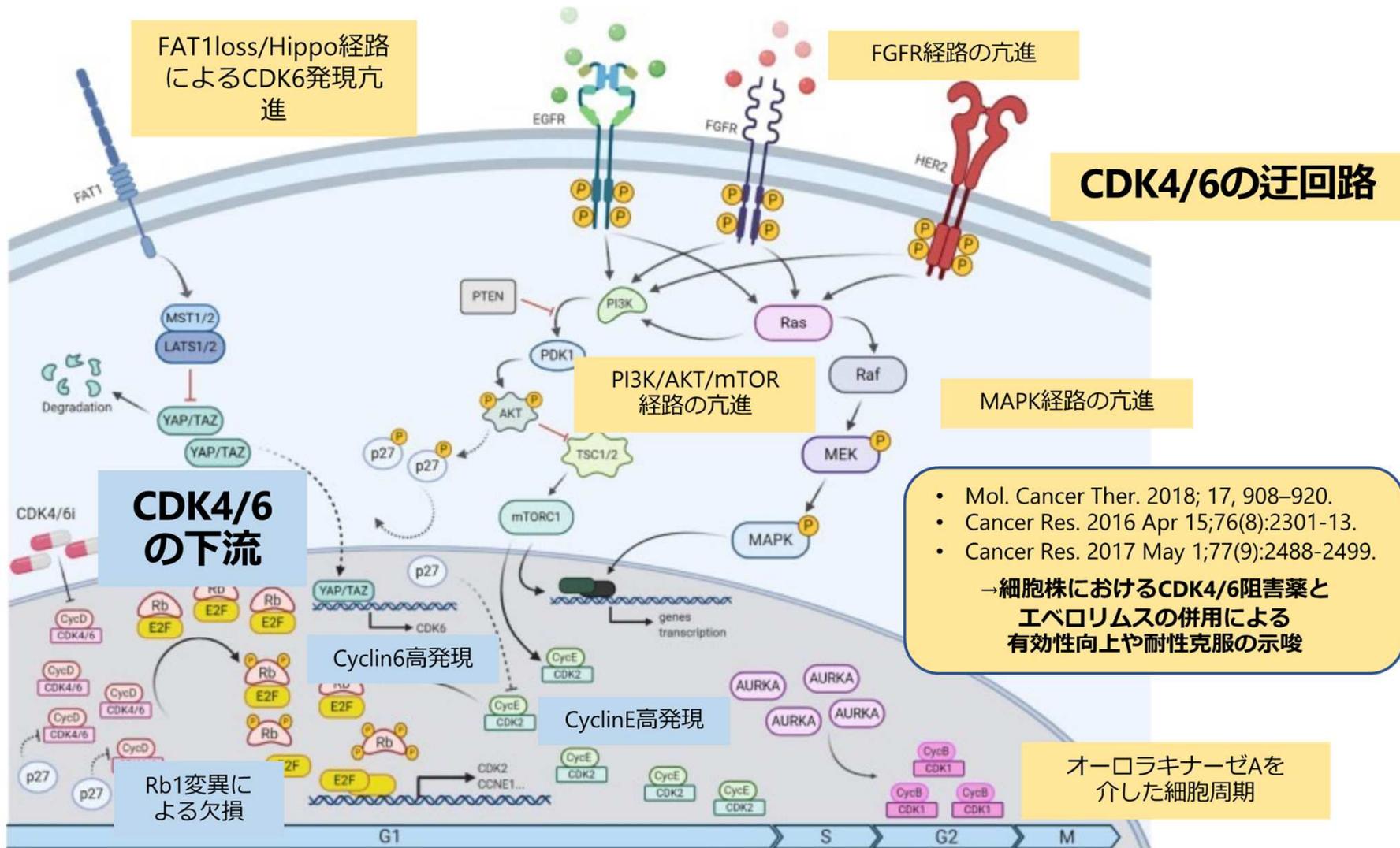


Figure 2: Progression-free survival in the second step, by treatment group (co-primary endpoint)

# CDK4/6阻害薬の主要な耐性機序



Cancer Cell. 2020 Apr 13;37(4):514-529.

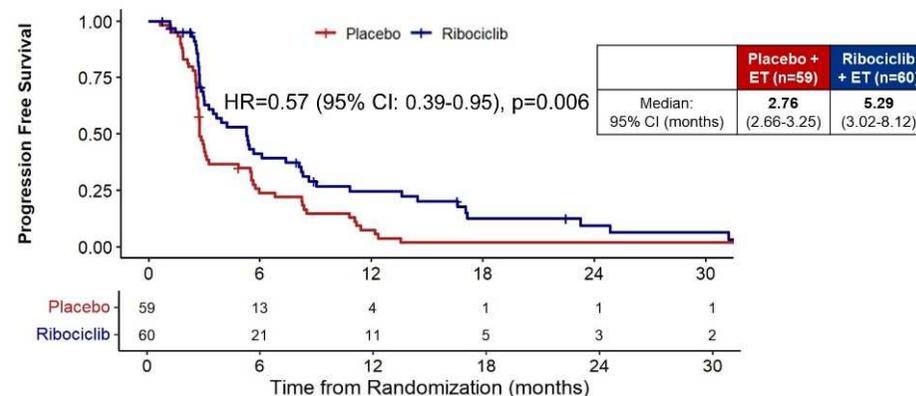
Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2020 Dec 9;103191. doi: 10.1016/j.critrevonc.2020.103191.

# CDK4/6i Beyond PD

- MAINTAIN trial (RP2)

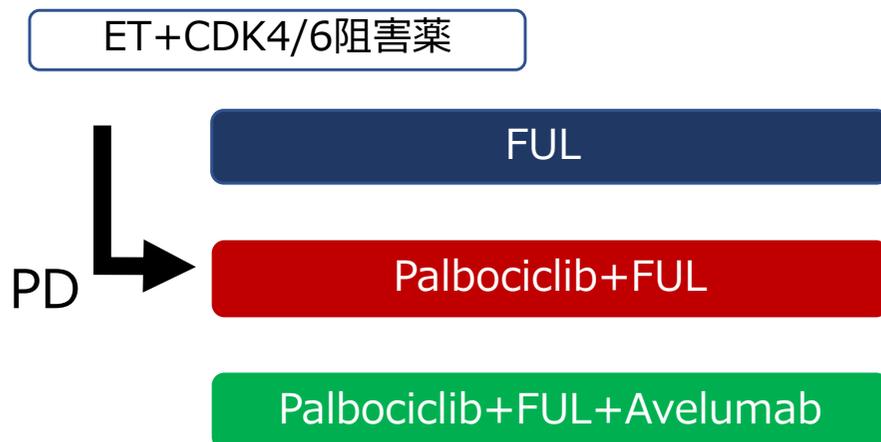


- Palbociclib→Ribociclibに AI→FULに切り替えた症例が大部分
- PFS延長あり

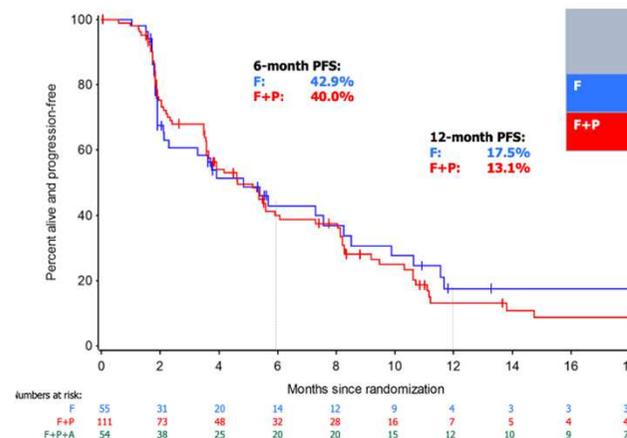


ASCO 2022

- PACE trial (RP2)



- Palbociclib→Palbociclibが大部分
- PFS延長認めず



SABCS 2022

# BOLERO-2: エキセメスタン ± エベロリムス

## 2<sup>nd</sup> line以降

閉経後

- HR+, HER2-
- 閉経後
- nsAI抵抗性
- 進行乳がんに対する化学療法は1レジメンまで

2:1 Randomization  
N=724

### Stratification

- Visceral metastases
- Sensitivity to prior endocrine therapy

n=485

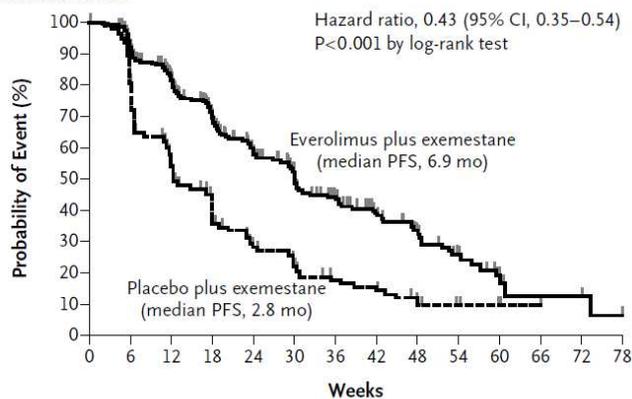
Everolimus  
(10 mg QD)  
+  
Exemestane  
(25 mg QD)

n=239

Placebo  
(QD)  
+  
Exemestane  
(25 mg QD)

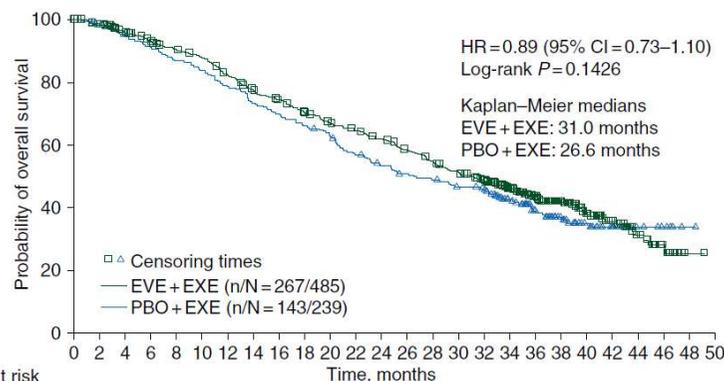
N Engl J Med 2012;366:520-9  
Ann Oncol 2014;25:2357-62

### A Local Assessment



### No. at Risk

Everolimus	485	398	294	212	144	108	75	51	34	18	8	3	3	0
Placebo	239	177	109	70	36	26	16	14	9	4	3	1	0	0



### No. at risk

EVE + EXE	485	471	448	429	414	399	373	347	330	311	292	279	266	248	232	216	196	154	118	91	58	39	23	11	1	0
PBO + EXE	239	232	220	211	201	194	182	170	162	153	145	130	120	113	109	102	98	77	56	41	28	18	8	5	1	0

### 主なG3以上の有害事象 :

- 口内炎 (8%)
- 貧血 (6%)
- 呼吸困難 (4%)
- 高血糖 (4%)
- 疲労 (4%)
- 肺臓炎 (3%)

# SOLAR-1: フルベストラント ± Alpelisib

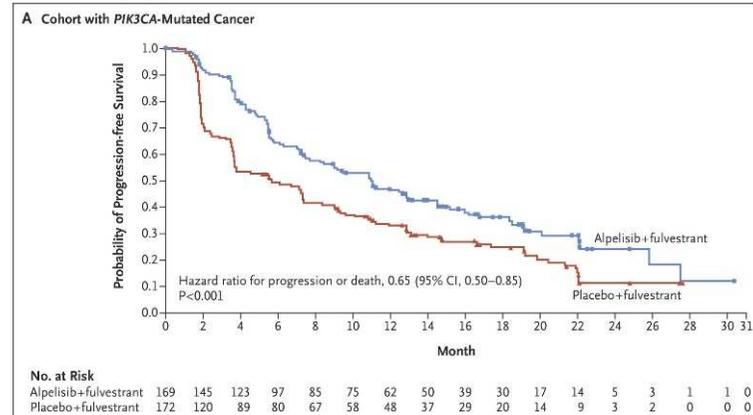
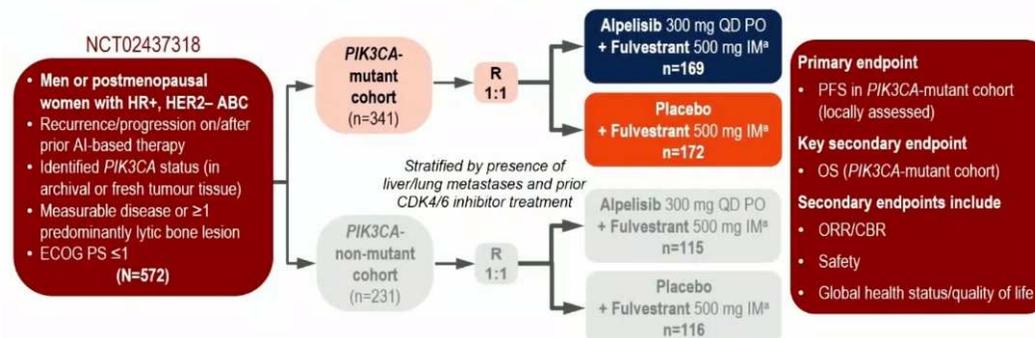
2<sup>nd</sup> line以降

\*本邦未承認

✓ PI3K阻害剤

## SOLAR-1: OS Is a Key Secondary Endpoint

Prospective evaluation of an  $\alpha$ -selective PI3K inhibitor in HR+, HER2- ABC



VIRTUAL 2020 ESMO congress

AI, aromatase inhibitor; CBR, clinical benefit rate; CDK4/6, cyclin-dependent kinases 4 and 6; ctDNA, circulating tumour DNA; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; IM, intramuscular; ORR, overall response rate; PO, orally; PS, performance status; QD, daily; R, randomisation  
\*Fulvestrant given on Day 1 and Day 15 of the first 28-day cycle, then Day 1 of subsequent 28-day cycles  
Andro F, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380:1929-1940.

- ✓ FDAは2019/05/24に承認
- ✓ 皮疹、高血糖、下痢などの毒性
- ✓ 日本人では皮疹の問題あり

Engl J Med. 2019;380:1929-40/Ann Oncol. 2021 Feb;32(2):208-217.

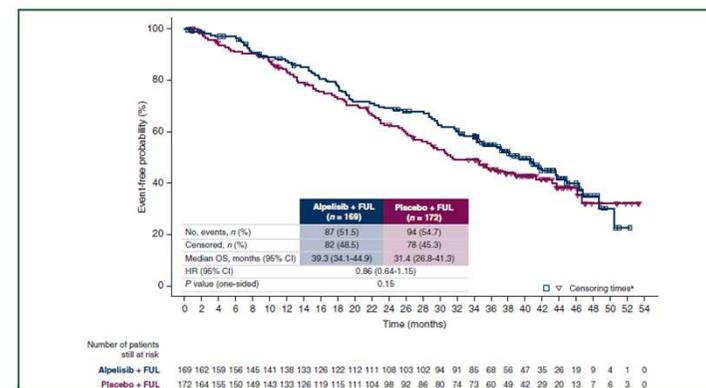
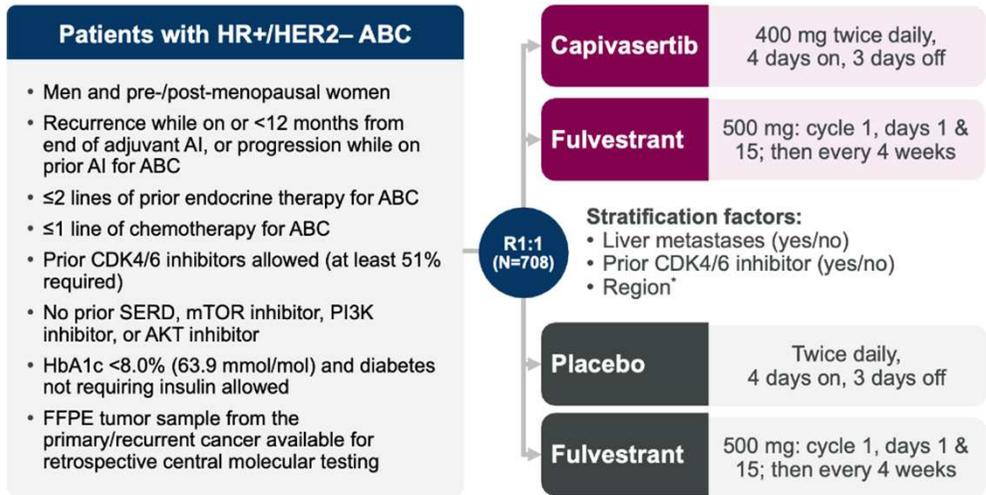


Figure 1. Overall survival in PIK3CA-mutant cohort of patients comparing alpelisib plus fulvestrant and placebo plus fulvestrant treatment arms using one-sided stratified log-rank test.  
CI, confidence interval; FUL, fulvestrant; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival.  
\* Date of censoring is defined as the last contact date.

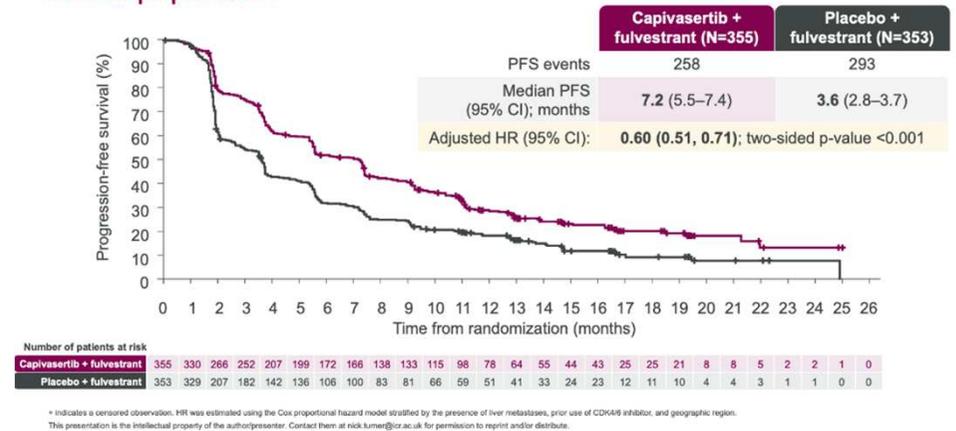
# CAPItello-291 trial

Phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (NCT043054)

San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium®, December 6–10, 2022

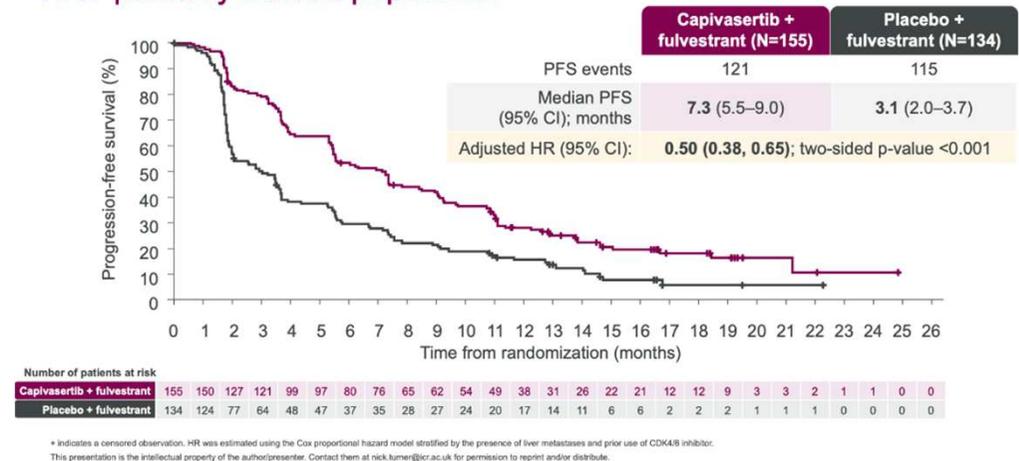


Dual-primary endpoint: Investigator-assessed PFS in the overall population



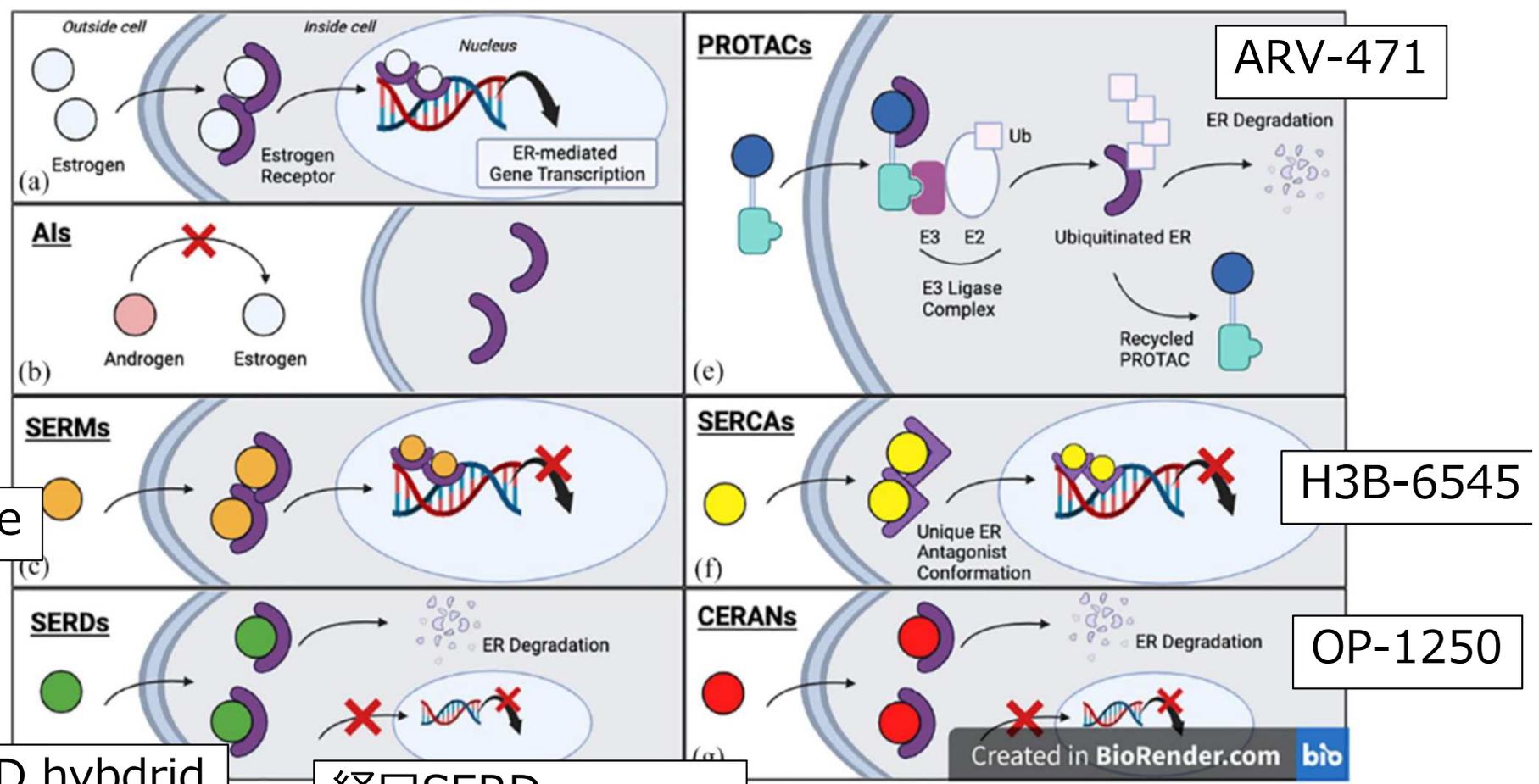
San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium®, December 6–10, 2022

Dual-primary endpoint: Investigator-assessed PFS in the AKT pathway-altered population



- ✓ バイオマーカーのステータスに関わらず PFS延長を認めた。
- ✓ OS immature
- ✓ AE: 下痢、吐き気、皮疹など

# 新規内分泌療法



Lasofoxifene

SERM/SERD hybrid  
Bazedoxifene

経口SERD  
Elcestrant  
Amcenestrant  
Camizestrant  
Giredestrant

ARV-471

H3B-6545

OP-1250

Created in BioRender.com bio

# 新規ホルモン治療

試験名	EMERALD	SERENA-2	acelERA	AMERRA-3	ELAINE-1
治験薬	Elacestrant	Camizestat	GDC-9545	Amcenestrant	Lasofoxifen
Phase(n)	III(507)	II(240)	II(303)	II(290)	II(103)
薬剤の種類	SERD	SERD	SERD	SERD	SERM
Control arm	PCET	ful	PCET	PCET	Fulvestrant
CDK 4/6i(+)	100%	50%	40%	80%	100%
FUL(+)	30%	0%	20%	10%	0%
Chemo(+)	20%	20%	30%	10%	6%
ESR1遺伝子変異	50%	30%	40%	40%	100%
PFS (ITT)	6mo PFS 34 % vs 20 %	7.7 M vs 3.3 M	5.6 M vs 5.4 M	3.6 M vs 3.7 M	**
ハザード比, p値	0.70, p=0.002	0.67, p=0.0161	0.81, p=0.18	1.051, p=0.64	**
PFS (ESR1 遺伝子変異症例)	6mo PFS 41% vs 27%	9.2 M vs 2.2 M	5.3 M vs 3.5 M	3.7 M vs 2.0 M	6.0 M vs 4.0 M
ハザード比, p値	0.55, p=0.0005	0.55	0.60, p=0.06	0.9*	0.70 p=0.138
結果	positive	positive	negative	negative	negative

# 内分泌療法

ESRmt detected?  
Progression?  
1<sup>st</sup> line setting?

	閉経前	
一次内分泌療法	AI+CDK4/6i+LHRHa(強)* TAM+LHRHa(弱) AI+LHRHa(弱)	AI+CDK4/6(強) AI単剤(弱) FUL単剤(弱)
二次内分泌療法	FUL+CDK4/6i+LHRHa(強)** AI+LHRHa(弱)	FUL+CDK4/6i FUL/TAM/EXE±エベロリムス FUL+Alpelisib*(PIK3CA 遺伝子変異)
三次内分泌療法	未使用の内分泌療法	

**SERD  
(FUL/oral)**

**FUL+Capivaseltib\***

カッコ内は乳癌ガイドライン2022の推奨度

\*本邦未承認

\*\*CDK4/6i未使用の場合

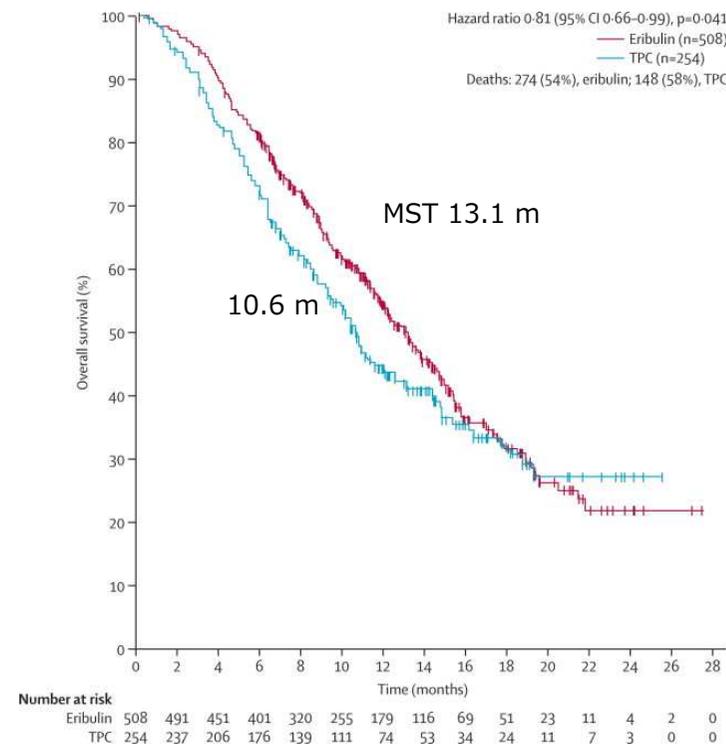
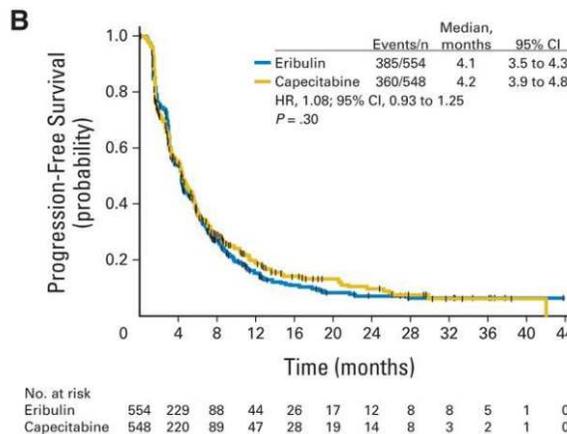
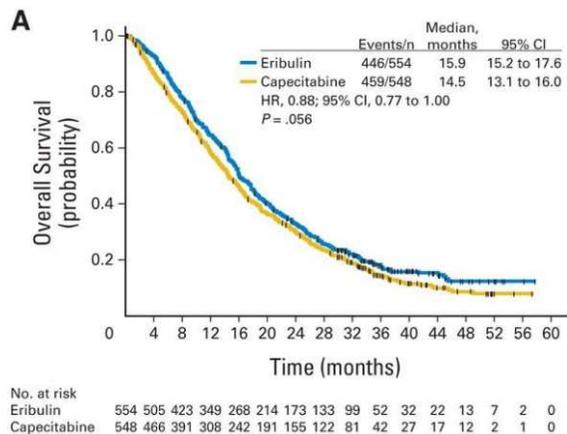
# HER2陰性MBC: 一次化学療法の治療成績

Regimen	Study	n	HR+ (%)	ORR (%)	PFS (m)	OS (m)
パクリタキセル+ベバシズマブ	E2100	347	59.9	36.9	11.8	26.7
パクリタキセル+ベバシズマブ	TURANDOT	285	78	44	11.0	30.2
パクリタキセル+ベバシズマブ	CALGB 40502	283	66	38	11.0	26.6
パクリタキセル+ベバシズマブ	MERiDiAN	239	83.7	54	11.0	NE
パクリタキセル	E2100	326	62.9	21.2	5.9	25.2
パクリタキセル	MERiDiAN	242	83.9	33.2	8.8	25.8
ナブパクリタキセル	IMPassion130	451	0	45.9	5.6	17.6
ドセタキセル	AVADO	736	78	46	8.1	31.9
パクリタキセル/ドセタキセル	SELECT BC	286	74	NA	11.0	37.2
AC/EC/FAC/FEC	SELEC BC-CONFIRM	109	78.9	NA	13.1	33.7
AC/EC/FAC/FEC or パクリタキセル/ドセタキセル	RIBBON-1	622	76.9	37.9	5.7	NA
カペシタビン	RIBBON-1	615	73.7	23.6	8.0	NA
S-1	SELECT BC	306	73	NA	9.6	35.0
S-1	SELEC BC-CONFIRM	133	81.4	NA	15.2	30.1

一次化学療法はタキサンまたはアンスラサイクリン（またはS-1）  
奏効割合は30-40%

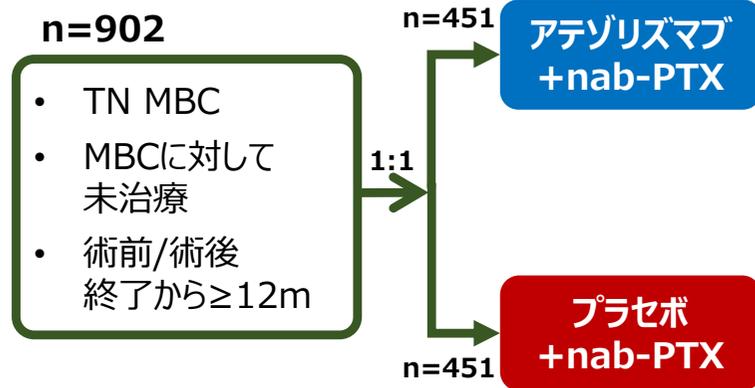
# エリブリン

- **EMBRACE: エリブリン vs. TPC**  
 ✓ エリブリンはOSを有意に延長
- **Study 301: エリブリン vs. カペシタビン**  
 ✓ Co-primaryのOS・PFSとも有意差なし

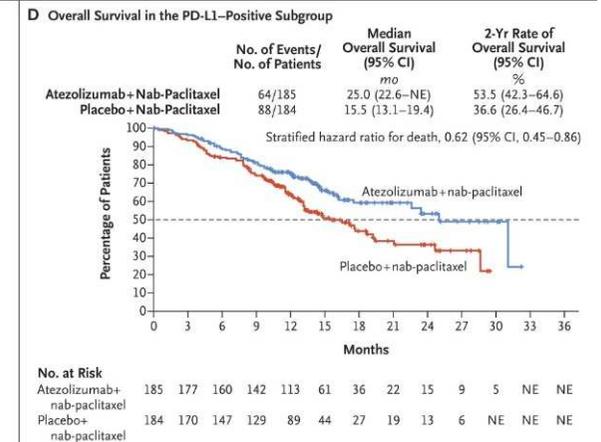
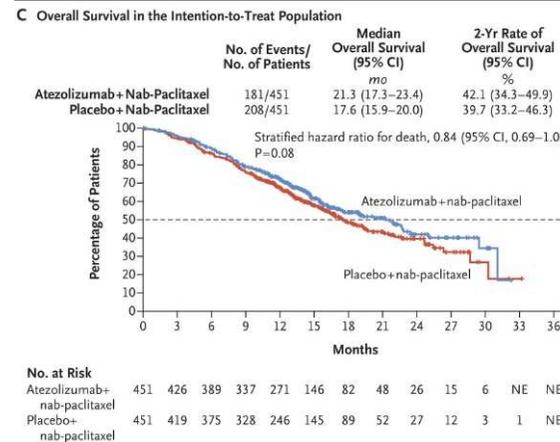
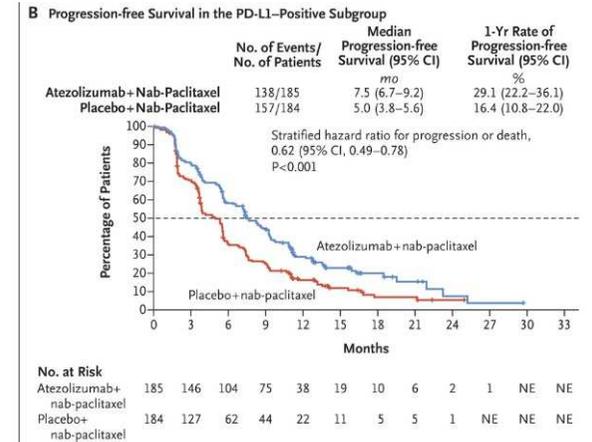
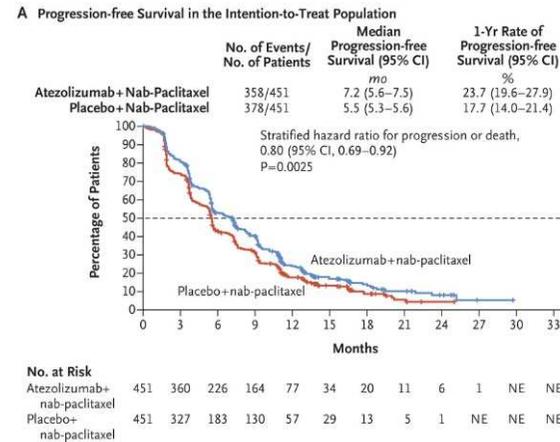


- A/Tによる治療歴のある患者

# IMPassion130: アテゾリズマブ + nab-PTX



- ✓ アテゾリズマブ + nab-PTXはPFSを有意に延長
  - mPFS 7.2m vs. 5.5m
- ✓ PD-L1陽性例でより有効性が大きい
  - mPFS 7.5m vs. 5.0m
  - MST 25.0m vs. 15.5m



# KEYNOTE-355: ペムブロリズマブ + 化学療法

## Key Eligibility Criteria

- Age  $\geq 18$  years
- Central determination of TNBC and PD-L1 expression
- Previously untreated locally recurrent inoperable or metastatic TNBC
- Completion of treatment with curative intent  $\geq 6$  months prior to first disease recurrence
- ECOG performance status 0 or 1
- Life expectancy  $\geq 12$  weeks from randomization
- Adequate organ function
- No systemic steroids
- No active CNS metastases
- No active autoimmune disease



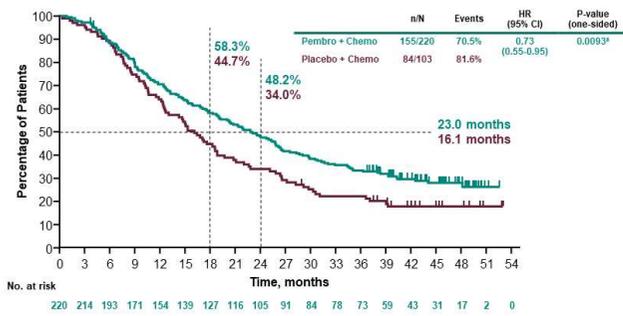
## Stratification Factors:

- Chemotherapy on study (taxane vs gemcitabine/carboplatin)
- PD-L1 tumor expression (CPS  $\geq 1$  vs CPS  $< 1$ )
- Prior treatment with same class chemotherapy in the neoadjuvant or adjuvant setting (yes vs no)

Chemotherapy:  
nab-PTX, PTX, or  
GEM/CBDCA

## Overall Survival: PD-L1 CPS $\geq 10$

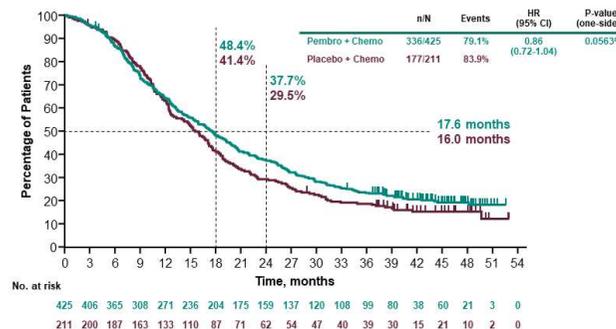
H. Rugo KN355 ESMO 2021



\*Prespecified P value boundary of 0.0113 met.  
Hazard ratio (CI) analyzed based on a Cox regression model with treatment as a covariate stratified by the randomization stratification factors. Data cutoff: June 15, 2021.

## Overall Survival: PD-L1 CPS $\geq 1$

H. Rugo KN355 ESMO 2021



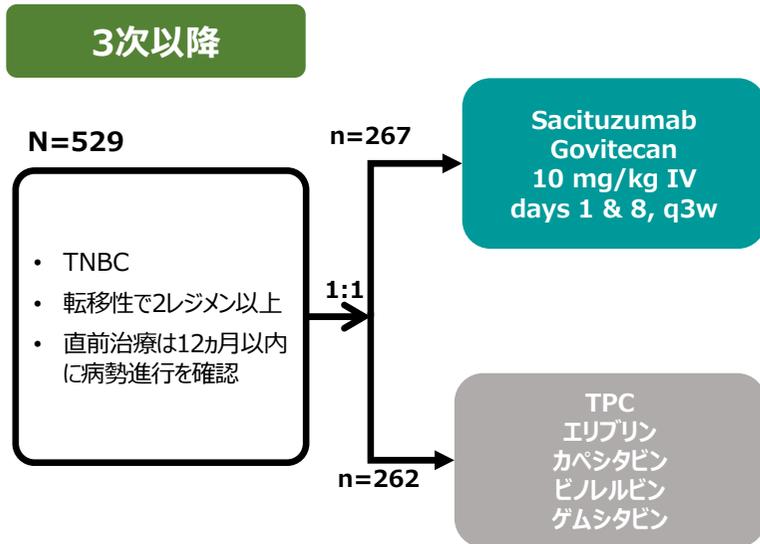
\*Prespecified P value boundary of 0.0172 not met.  
Hazard ratio (CI) analyzed based on a Cox regression model with treatment as a covariate stratified by the randomization stratification factors. Data cutoff: June 15, 2021.

⇒ 適応症は  
CPS  $\geq 10$  の  
TNBC

# ASCENT試験 : Sacituzumab Govitecan vs. TPC

\*本邦未承認

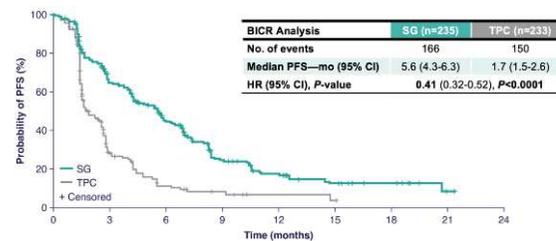
3次以降



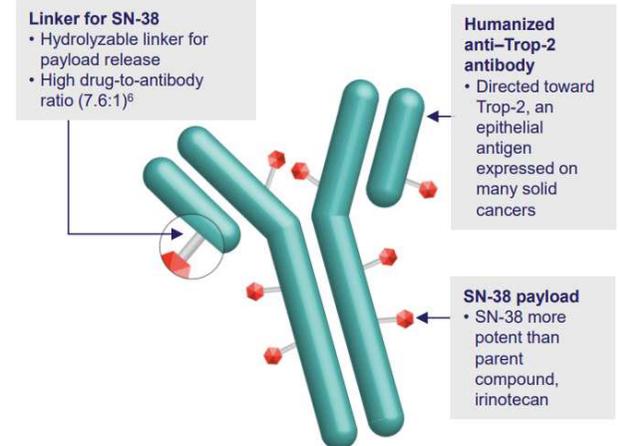
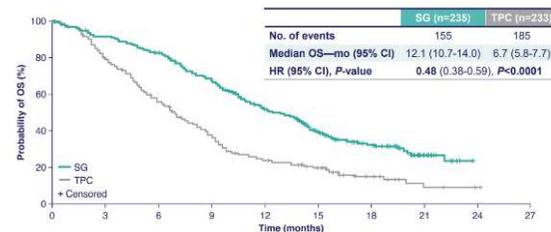
層別化：化学療法数 2-3 vs >3, 地域、脳転移の有無

- ✓ Trop2に対する抗体
- ✓ TPCと比較してPFS、OS延長を示した
- ✓ 奏効割合35%
- ✓ 奏効期間は6.3か月であった
- ✓ Trop2は中～高の発現症例に効果あり

PFS



OS



出典：N Engl J Med. 2021 Apr 22;384(16):1529-1541.

# TROPiCS 02試験： Sacituzumab Govitecan vs. TPC

\*本邦未承認

3次以降

N=543

- HR+HER2-
- ET1レジメン以上、タキサン、CDK4/6i使用后
- 転移性で2レジメン以上4レジメン未満
- RECIST1.1測定可能

n=272

Sacituzumab  
Govitecan  
10 mg/kg IV  
days 1 & 8, q3w

1:1

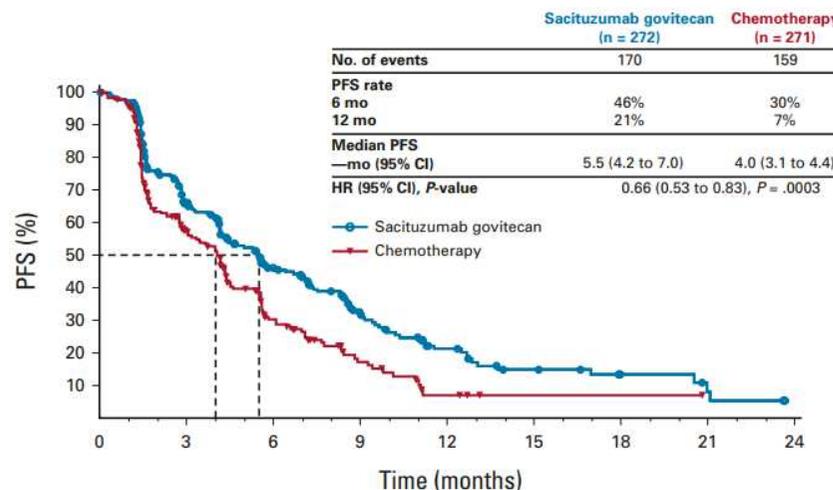
n=271

TPC  
エリブリン  
カペシタビン  
パクリタキセル  
ゲムシタビン

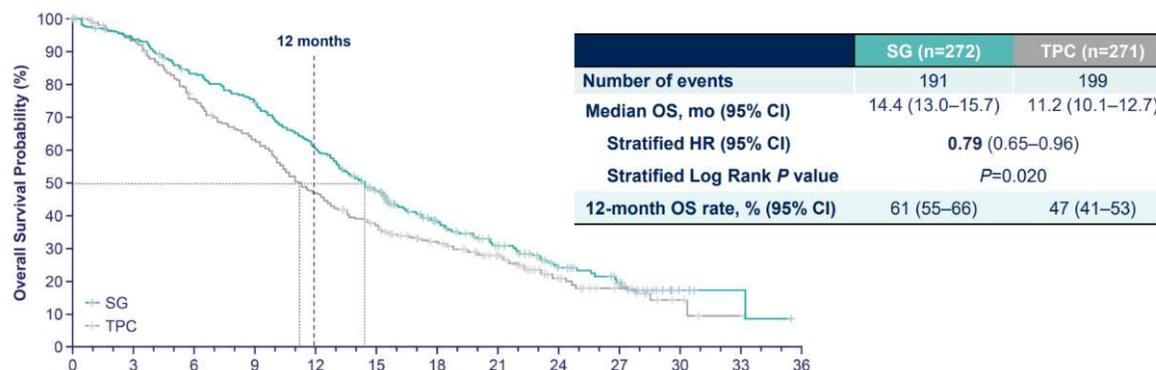
層別化：内臓転移あり/なし、内分泌療法が6カ月以上持続したか、  
化学療法数 2 vs >3/4,

- ✓ Trop2に対する抗体
- ✓ TPCと比較してPFS、OS延長
- ✓ 奏効割合35%好中球減少、下痢

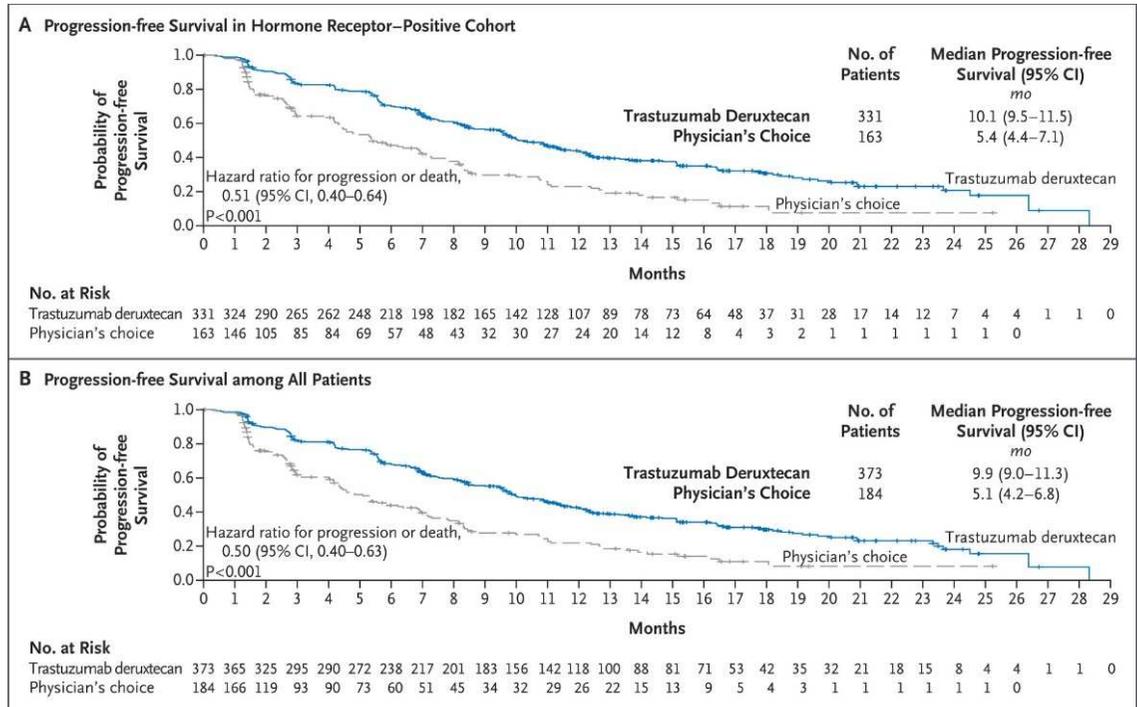
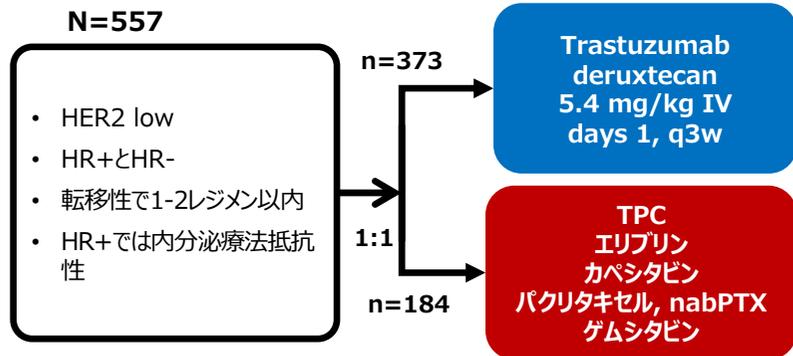
PFS



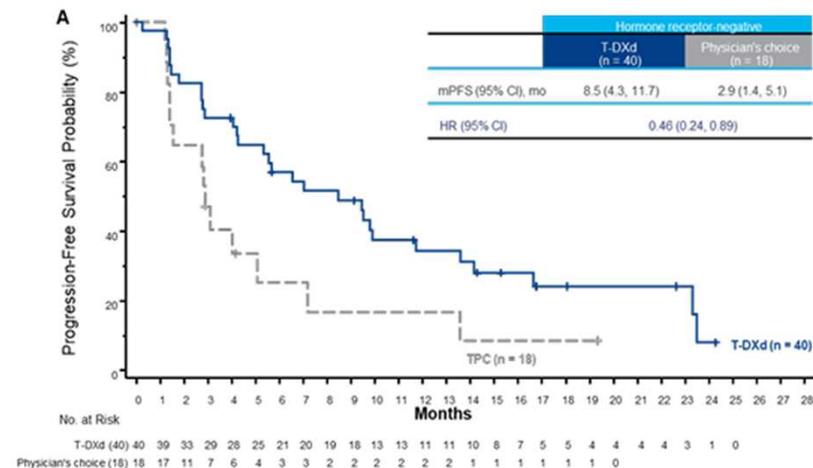
OS



# Destiny Breast 04



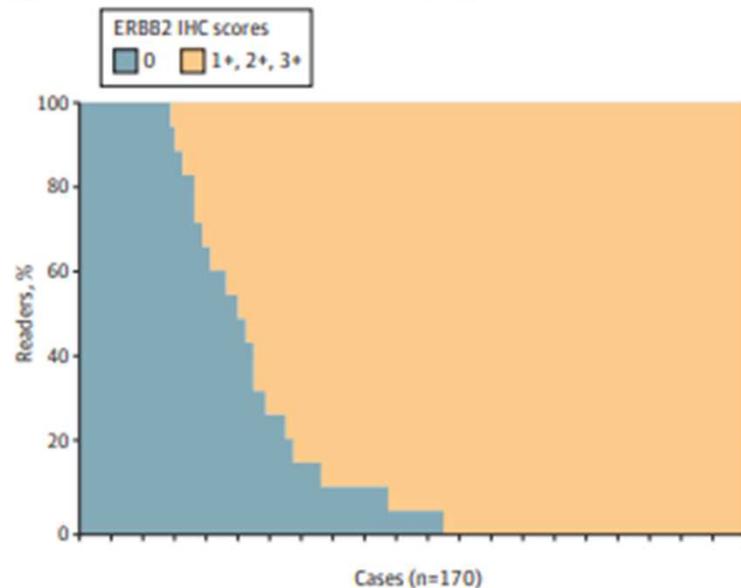
- ✓ HER2 lowを対象にした試験
- ✓ TPCと比較してPFS、OS延長を示した



# HER2 low

- Accuracy
  - Low scoreでは discordanceが大きい
- Heterogeneity
  - exhibit different HER2 expression

A ERBB2 scores in cases classified as 0 vs 1+, 2+, or 3+

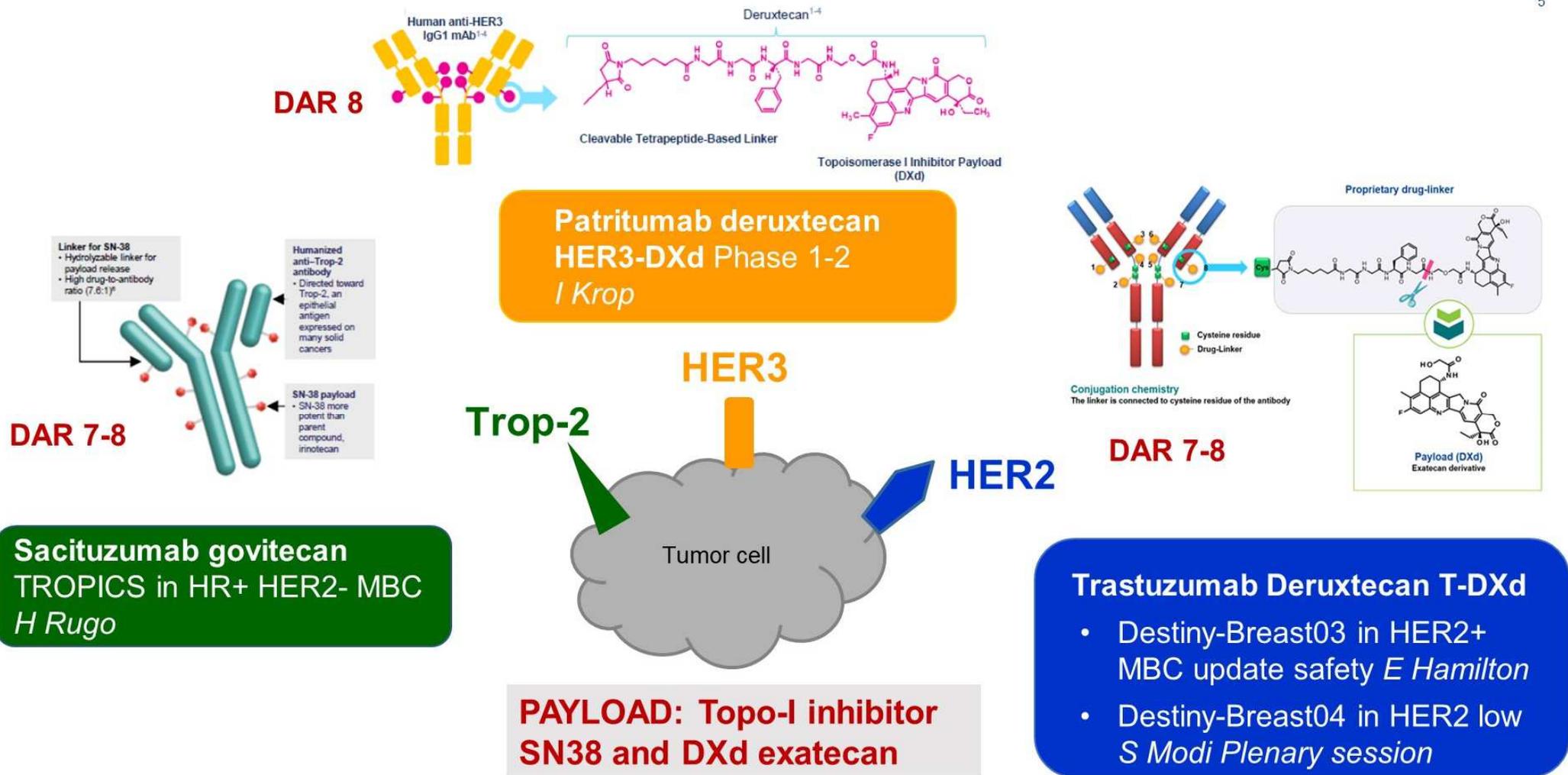


	Homogeneous staining	Heterogeneous staining		
		Clustered	Mosaic	Scattered
<b>N (%)</b>	45 (59.2)	26 (34.2)	5 (6.6)	0
<b>HER2 1+ (n,%)</b>	40 (88.9)	26 (100)	4 (80)	0
<b>HER2 2+ (n,%)</b>	5 (11.1)	0	1 (20)	0



Fig. 2 HER2 immunohistochemical staining patterns in HER2-low breast cancers. A A HER2-low breast cancer with IHC score of 2+ and negative FISH (HER2/CEP17 ratio of 1.8 and average HER2 signal copy number per cell of 2.5, showing homogenous staining (x40); B a HER2-low breast cancer showing heterogeneous staining, clustered pattern (x40); C a HER2-low breast cancer showing heterogeneous staining, mosaic pattern (x40).

# ADC製剤の使い分け？



# 生殖細胞系列BRCA変異陽性に 対するPARP阻害薬

# OlympiAD: オラパリブ vs. TPC

n=302

- HER2- MBC
- gBRCAm
- アンスラサイクリンとタキサンとの投与歴があること
- MBCに対する化学療法は2レジメンまで
- HR+の場合、1レジメン以上の内分泌療法歴がある、または内分泌療法が適さないこと
- 白金製剤を使用している場合
  - MBCに対して使用している場合は、投与中に増悪をきたしていないこと
  - 術前・術後に使用している場合は、最終投与から12か月以上経ってから再発していること

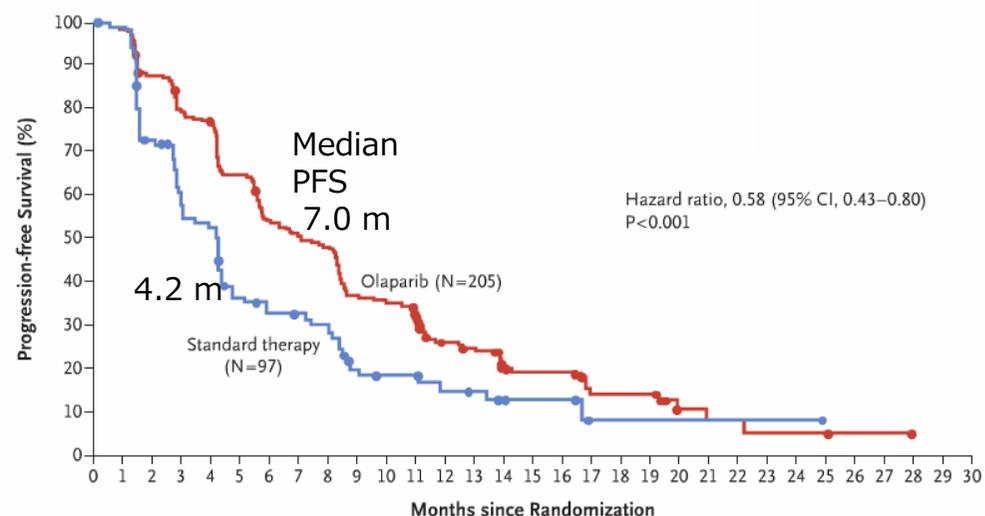
**Olaparib**  
300 mg tablets bid

2:1  
randomization

**Chemotherapy TPC**

- Capecitabine
- Eribulin
- Vinorelbine

A Progression-free Survival



No. at Risk

Olaparib	205	201	177	159	154	129	107	100	94	73	69	61	40	36	23	21	21	11	11	11	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0
Standard therapy	97	88	63	46	44	29	25	24	21	13	11	11	8	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

- ✓ オラパリブはTPC（主治医選択治療）と比較して、PFSを有意に延長
- ✓ OSの最終解析では有意差は示されなかった
  - MST 19.3m vs. 17.1m, HR 0.90, 95%CI 0.66-1.23

N Engl J Med 2017;377(6):523-33  
Ann Oncol. 2019;30(4):558-66

# EMBRACA: talazoparib vs. TPC

n=431

- MBC
- gBRCA1/2 mt
- MBCに対して ≤3レジメン
- A・T投与歴あり
- プラチナ投与中の増悪がない
- (neo)adjuvant後 DFI≥6m

2:1

n=43

Talazoparib

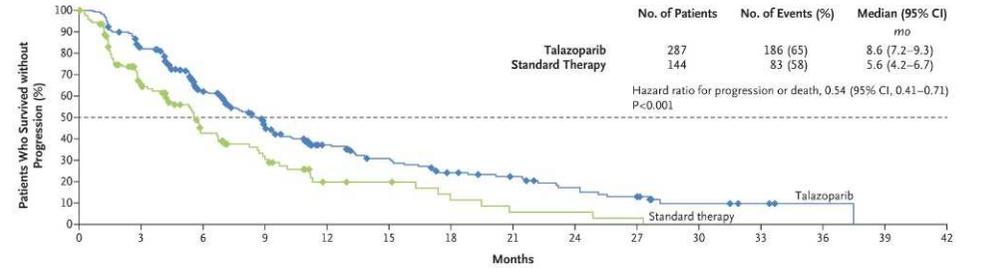
n=43

TPC

✓ TalazoparibはTPCと比較して、PFSを有意に延長

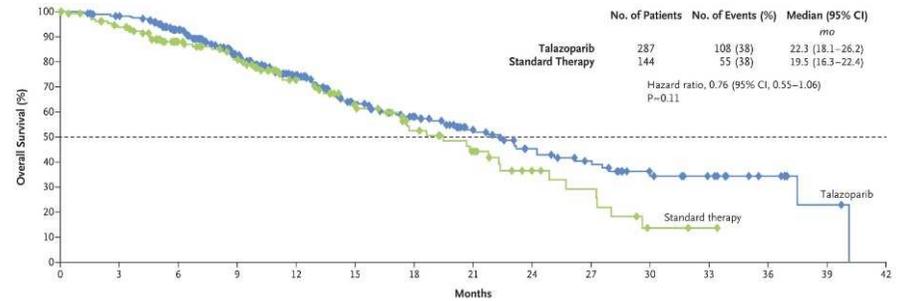
✓ OSの中間解析では有意差なし

A Progression-free Survival



No. at Risk (events/cumulative events)

Talazoparib	287 (0/0)	229 (50/50)	148 (53/103)	91 (34/137)	55 (17/154)	42 (9/163)	29 (9/172)	23 (2/174)	16 (5/179)	12 (4/183)	5 (2/185)	3 (0/185)	1 (0/185)	0 (1/186)	0 (0/186)
Standard therapy	144 (0/0)	68 (41/41)	34 (20/61)	22 (8/69)	9 (7/76)	8 (0/76)	4 (3/79)	2 (2/81)	2 (0/81)	1 (1/82)	0 (1/83)	0 (0/83)	0 (0/83)	0 (0/83)	0 (0/83)



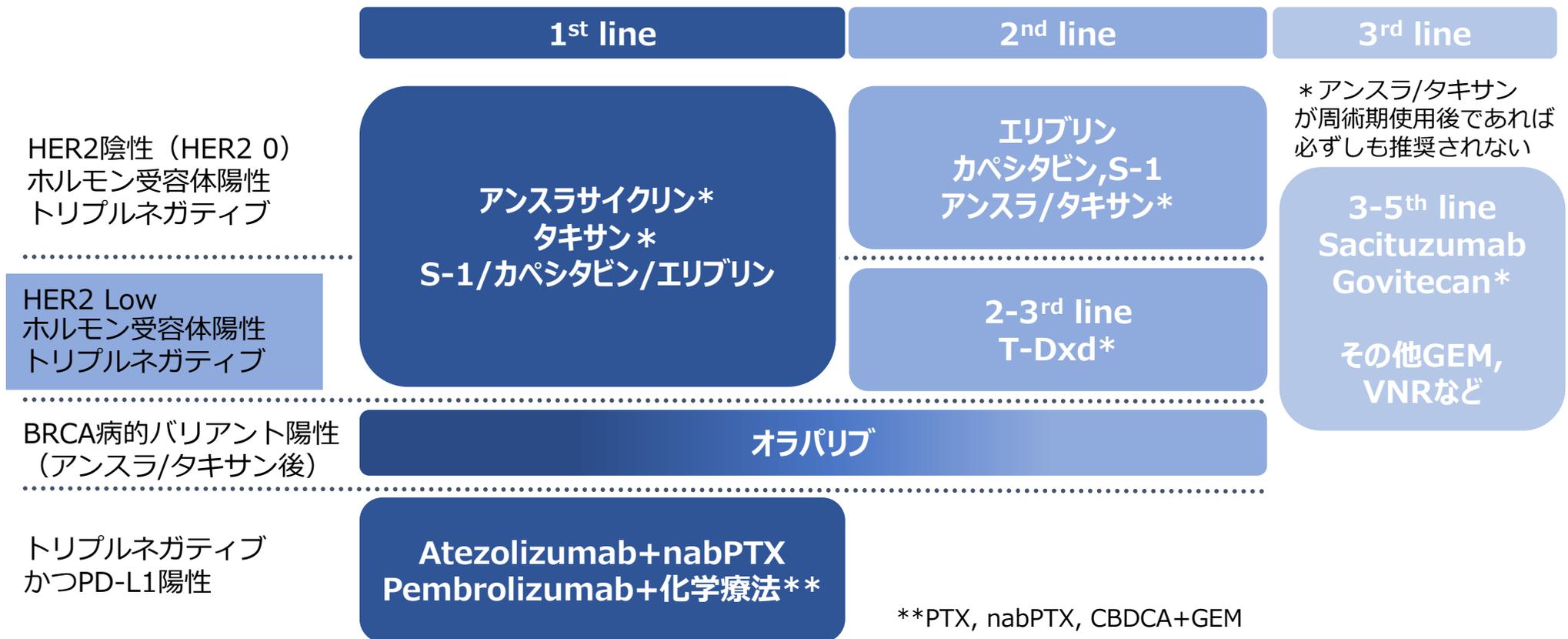
No. at Risk (events/cumulative events)

Talazoparib	287 (0/0)	278 (5/5)	236 (15/20)	179 (24/44)	132 (16/60)	91 (17/77)	74 (8/85)	52 (6/91)	38 (7/98)	30 (4/102)	18 (4/106)	14 (0/106)	8 (0/106)	2 (1/107)	0 (1/108)
Standard therapy	144 (0/0)	119 (8/8)	92 (7/15)	78 (7/22)	55 (7/29)	41 (7/36)	28 (6/42)	20 (4/46)	11 (3/49)	8 (2/51)	2 (4/55)	1 (0/55)	0 (0/55)	0 (0/55)	0 (0/55)

\*本邦未承認

N Engl J Med. 2018;379:753-63

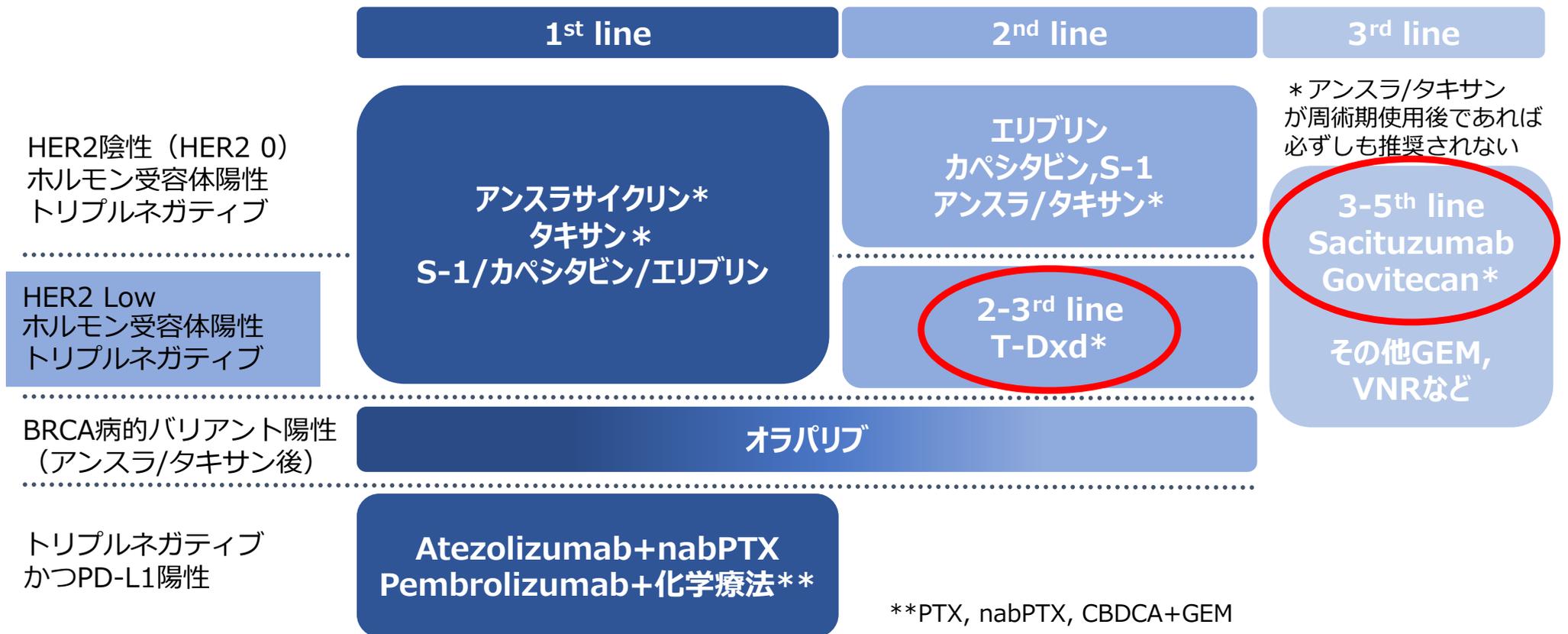
# HER2陰性乳がんの化学療法



\*\*PTX, nabPTX, CBDCA+GEM

\*本邦未承認

# HER2陰性乳がんの化学療法



\*\*PTX, nabPTX, CBDCA+GEM

\*本邦未承認

**HER2陽性進行・再発乳癌に対する**

**抗HER2療法**

# 抗HER2療法

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1次治療

ペルツズマブ+トラスツズマブ+タキサン

2次治療

T-DXd

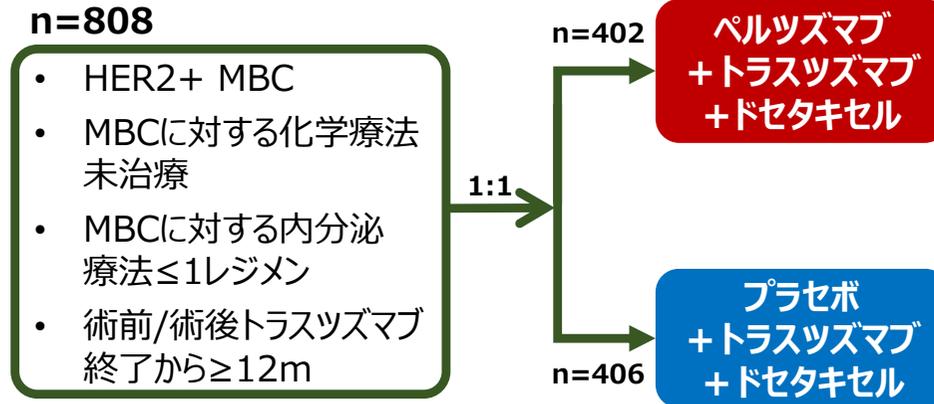
3次治療

T-DM1

4次治療

トラスツズマブ+別の抗がん剤  
ラパチニブ+カペシタビン

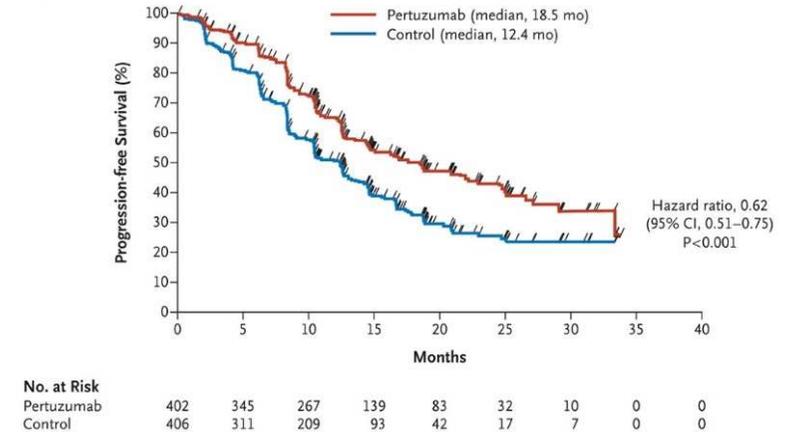
# CLEOPATRA: PER+HER+DTX



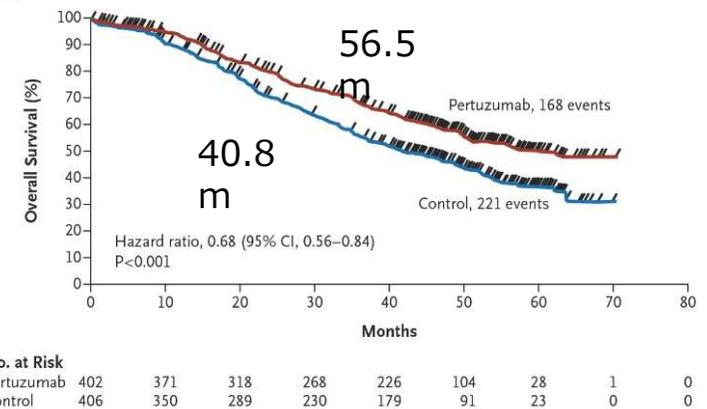
✓ ペルツズマブ + トラスツズマブ + ドセタキセル併用はPFS, OSを有意に延長

✓ HER2+ MBCのMSTが5年に迫るようになった！

A Independently Assessed Progression-free Survival

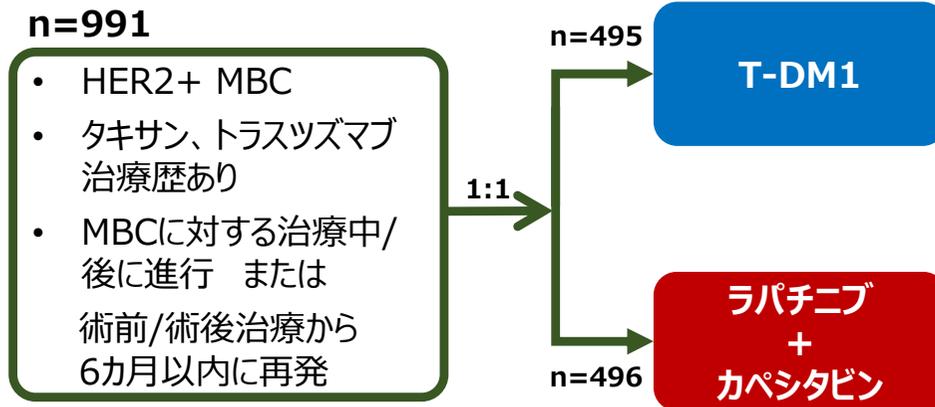


A Overall Survival

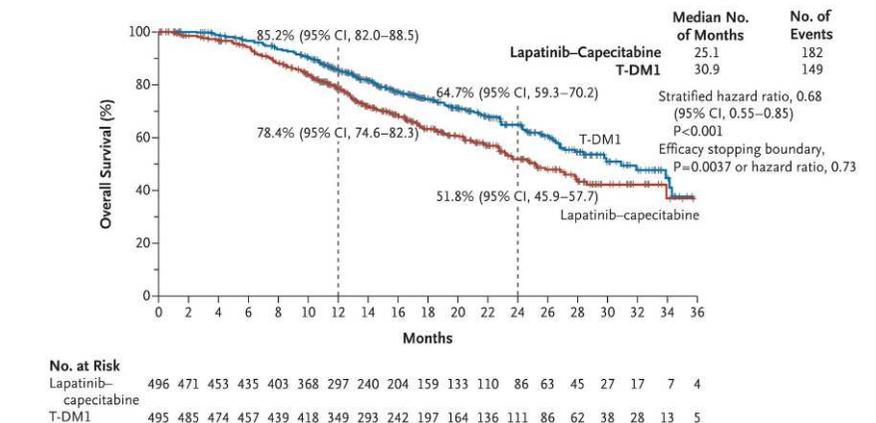
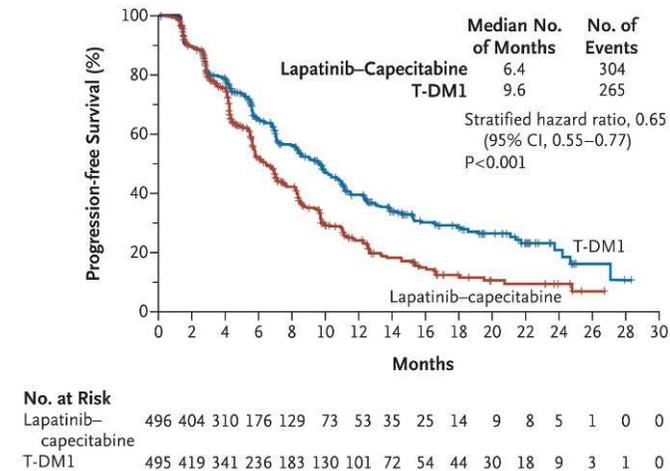


N Engl J Med 2012;366:109-19/N Engl J Med 2015;372:724-34.

# EMILIA: T-DM1 vs. トラスツズマブ+カペシタビン



✓ T-DM1はラパチニブ+カペシタビンと比較してPFS, OSを有意に延長



N Engl J Med 2012;367:1783-91.

# DESTINY-Breast03

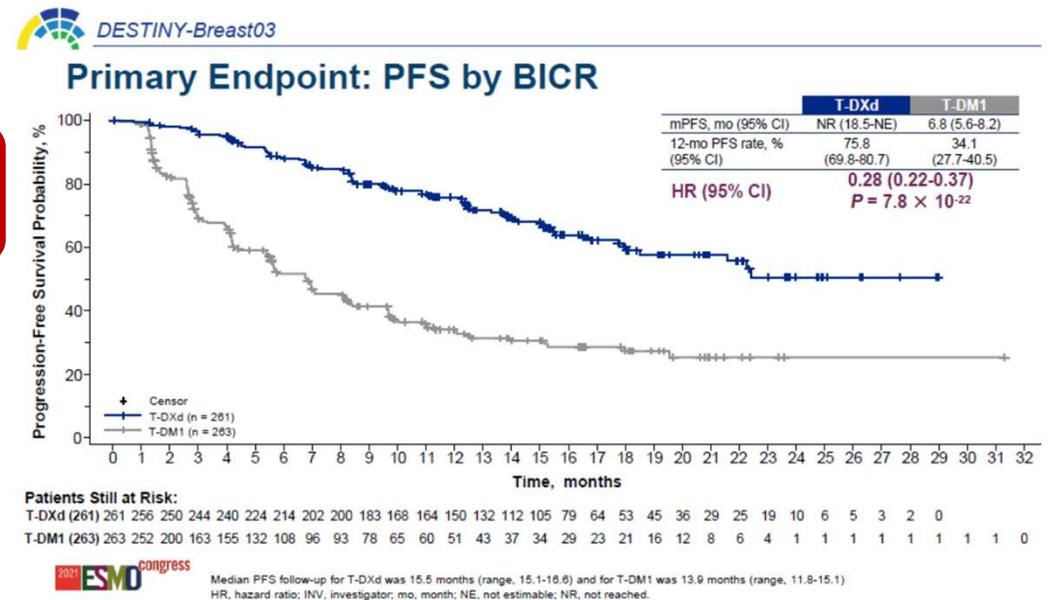
n=524

- HER2+ MBC
- タキサン、トラスツズマブ治療歴あり
- MBCに対する治療中/後に進行 または術前/術後治療から6カ月以内に再発

1:1

T-DM1

T-DXd



✓ 12mo-PFS 75.6% vs 34.1 %  
HR 0.28(0.22-0.37), p<0.001

✓ T-DXdはT-DM1と比較してPFSを有意に延長

# HER2CLIMB

n=524

- HER2+ MBC
- タキサン、トラスツズマブ、T-DM1治療歴あり

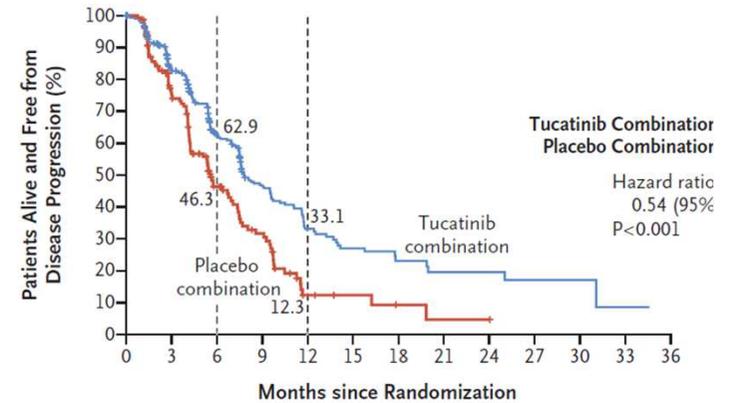
1:1

Tucatinib+Trastuzumab  
+Capecitabine

Placebo+Trastuzumab  
+Capecitabine

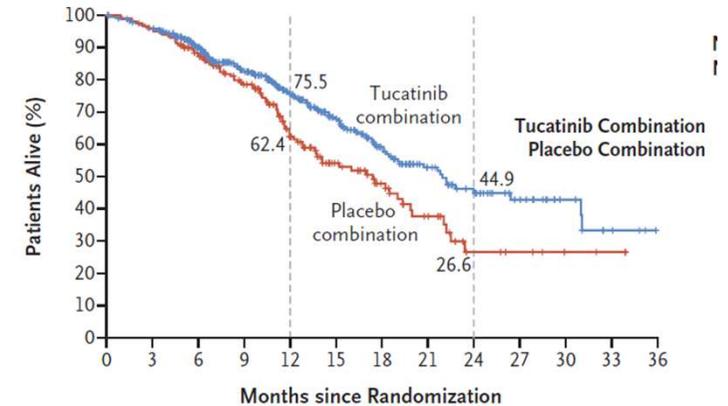
※46%が脳転移あり  
(半数以上がactive metastasis)

- Tucatinibの上乗せは有意にPFS、OSを延長
- AE: 下痢、HFS, 肝障害など



No. at Risk

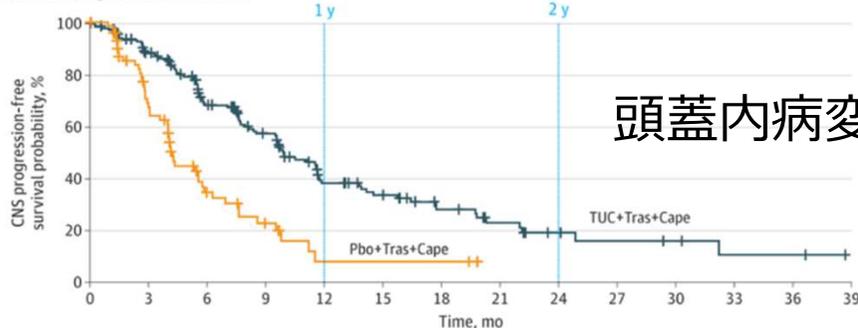
Tucatinib combination	320	235	152	98	40	29	15	10	8	4	2	1	0
Placebo combination	160	94	45	27	6	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0



No. at Risk

Tucatinib combination	410	388	322	245	178	123	80	51	34	20	10	4	0
Placebo combination	202	191	160	119	77	48	32	19	7	5	2	1	0

B Intracranial progression-free survival



頭蓋内病変にも有効

No. at risk

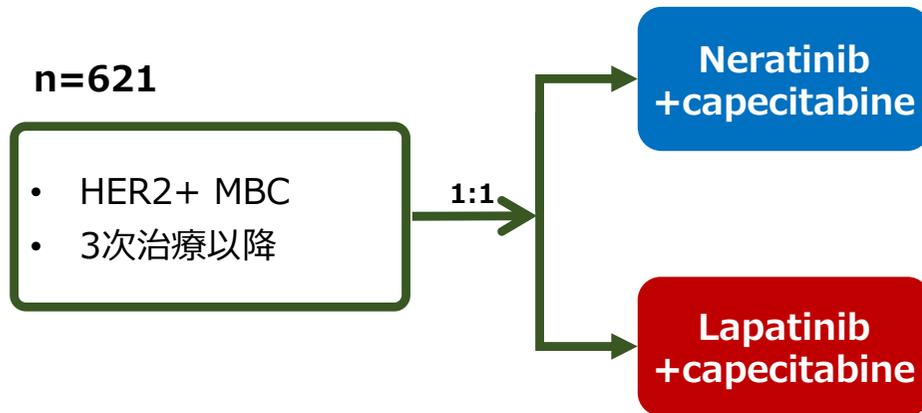
TUC+Tras+Cape	198	132	91	65	37	29	19	12	7	5	4	2	2	0
Pbo+Tras+Cape	93	41	16	8	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JAMA Oncol. 2022 Dec 1.

N Engl J Med 2020;382:597-609. 120

# NALA: neratinib

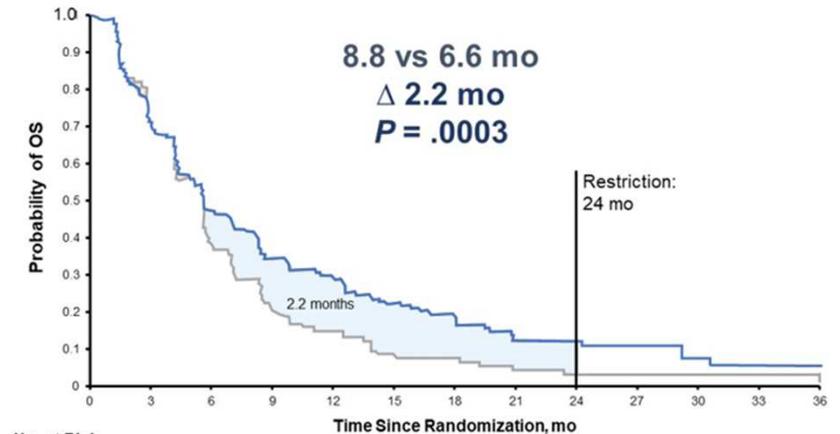
Neratinib: pan-HER TKI



- ✓ mPFS 8.8mo vs 6.4 mo  
有意な延長を認めた
- ✓ OS延長はなし
- ✓ 下痢、嘔気、HFS
- ✓ 皮疹はLapa群と比較して少ない

\*本邦未承認

## Centrally Confirmed PFS

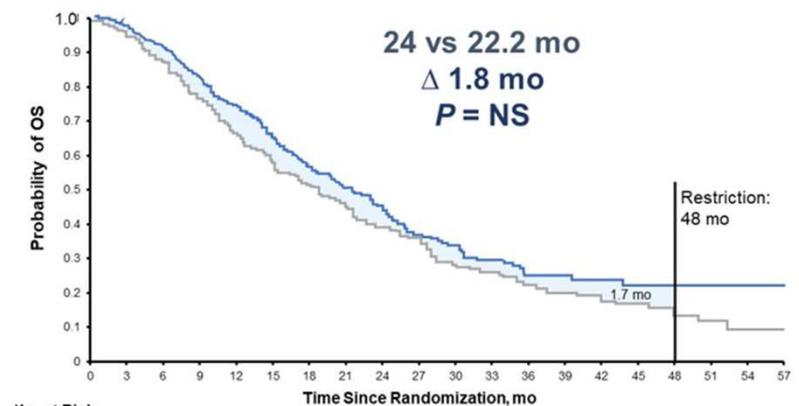


No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Neratinib + cape	307	183	113	69	54	35	20	13	9	7	3	2	2
Lapatinib + cape	314	183	82	39	24	9	8	3	2	2	2	2	1

- 1-y PFS: 29% vs 15%

Approved I  
a

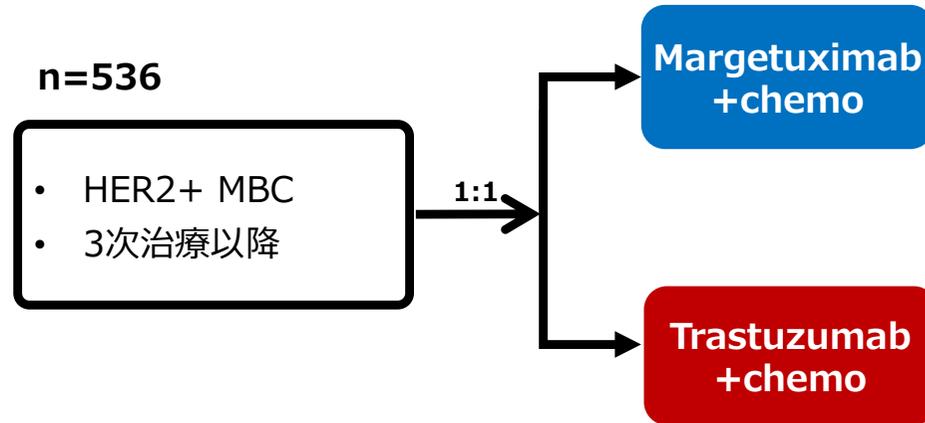
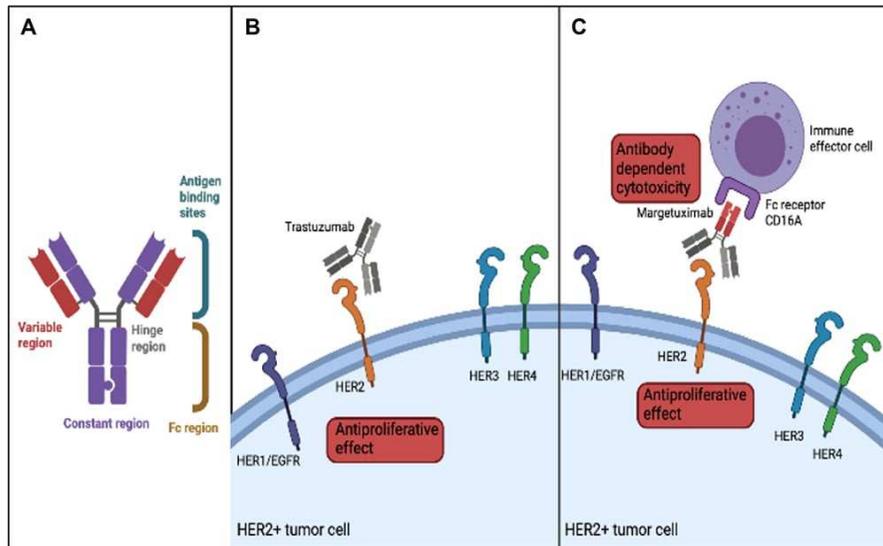
## Overall Survival



No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57
Neratinib + cape	307	294	275	244	220	182	142	112	82	64	47	34	28	18	15	13	6	4	2	1
Lapatinib + cape	314	303	273	240	208	170	132	107	84	67	47	36	27	22	17	12	8	4	3	1

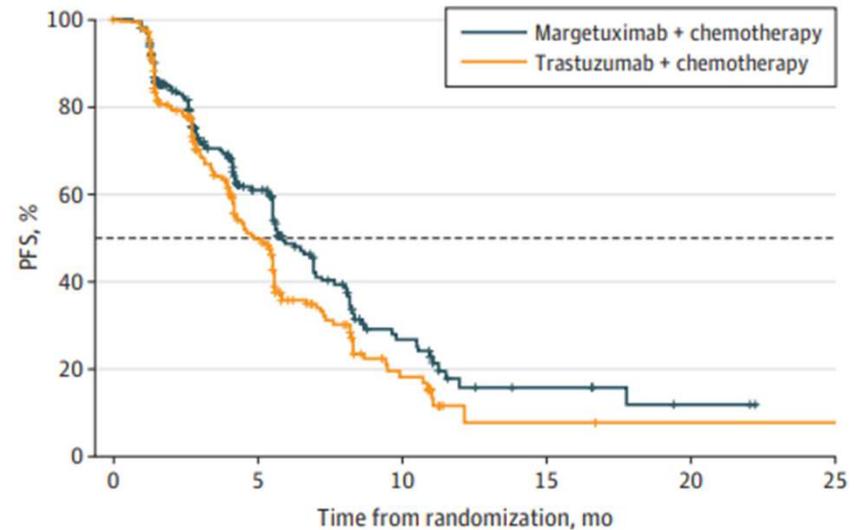
# SOPHIA: Margetuximab

- Fc最適化抗HER2抗体
- 直接の抗腫瘍効果に加えてADCC活性など免疫応答を高める



- ✓ mPFS 5.8 mo vs 4.9 mo  
有意な延長を認めた
- ✓ OS延長はなし

A PFS by CBA, October 2018 cutoff



No. at risk	0	5	10	15	20	25				
Margetuximab	266	174	94	45	21	8	6	4	2	0
Trastuzumab	270	158	74	33	13	2	2	1	1	1

\*本邦未承認

# New anti-HER2 drug

	<b>SYD985</b>	<b>Pyrotinib +cape</b>	<b>ARX788</b>	<b>A166</b>	<b>ZW25+ chemo</b>
<b>Drug</b>	<b>ADC</b>	<b>HER2-TKI</b>	<b>ADC</b>	<b>ADC</b>	<b>Bispecific antibody</b>
Antibody	Trastuzumab		Trastuzumab	Trastuzumab	
Payload	Duocarmycin		AS269 (Tubulin inhibitor)	Duo-5 (antimicrotubule agent)	
Phase(n)	3(n=437) vs TPC	3 (267) vs lapa+cape	1(108)	1(36)	1 (24)
Efficacy	PFS 7.0 mo vs 4.9mo	PFS 12.5mo vs 6.8 mo	ORR 66%, DCR 100%	ORR 60-70%, DCR 45%	ORR 36%, mPFS 7.3mo
	HR 0.64, p=0.002	HR 0.39, p<0.0001			

# 抗HER2療法

		Ongoing or 日本未承認
1次治療	ペルツズマブ+トラスツズマブ+タキサン	DS-09 vs T-Dxd+P vs T-Dxd
2次治療	T-Dxd	HER2CLIMB-02 (T-DM1+Tucatinib vs T-DM1) HER2CLIMB-04 (Tucatinib+T-Dxd)
3次治療	T-DM1	HER2CLIMB (Tucatinib+Trastuzumab +Capecitabine) Neratinib+Capecitabine
4次治療	トラスツズマブ+別の抗がん剤 ラパチニブ+カペシタビン	SOPHIA(Maruge-tuximab)



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究  
院  
NCC

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[aysaito@ncc.go.jp](mailto:aysaito@ncc.go.jp)



# Future perspective

## • Response Predictive Subtypes

- I-SPY2 の mRNA, protein, response data から新たなサブタイピングの提唱

