



ONKOLOŠKI  
INŠTITUT  
LJUBLJANA

INSTITUTE  
OF ONCOLOGY  
LJUBLJANA



Slovensko  
Zdravniško  
Društvo

Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana  
Sektor za internistično onkologijo

Sekcija za internistično  
onkologijo

# 11. DNEVI INTERNISTIČNE ONKOLOGIJE

## IMUNOTERAPIJA V ONKOLOGIJI

ONKOLOŠKI INŠTITUT LJUBLJANA  
20. in 21. NOVEMBER 2015

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doc. dr. Boštjan Šeruga, dr.med.  
mag. Erika Matos, dr.med.

**Organizacijski odbor:**

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dr. Marina Mencinger, dr.med.  
Tanja Ovčariček, dr.med.  
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Sektor za internistično onkologijo, Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana  
Sekcija za internistično onkologijo  
Ljubljana, 2015

## PROGRAM SREČANJA:

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### PETEK, 20.11.2015

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**Moderator: E. Matos**

- 11.00-11.30 *S. Novaković*: Imunski sistem in rak: medsebojni vplivi  
11.30-12.15 *S. S. Agarwala*: Integrating Immuno-Oncology Therapy Into Clinical Practice  
12.15-12.45 *A. Ihan*: Imunoterapevtiki in (ne)želeni učinki
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12.45-13.45 ODMOR (KOSILO)

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**Moderator: B. Šeruga**

- 13.45-14.30 *M. P. Colombo*: Co-inhibition and Co-stimulation Tune the Immune Response in Cancer  
14.30-15.00 *T. Čufer*: Imunoterapija, novo učinkovito biološko zdravljenje raka pljuč  
15.00-15.30 *B. Jezeršek Novaković*: Imunoterapija pri limfoproliferativnih obolenjih
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15.30-16.00 ODMOR

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**Moderator: M. Mencinger**

- 16.00-16.30 *J. Ocvirk*: Sistemsko zdravljenje metastatskega melanoma z imunoterapijo  
16.30-17.00 *B. Šeruga*: Imunoterapija pri raku ledvice in sečnega mehurja
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17.00 ZAKLJUČEK PRVEGA DNEVA

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### SOBOTA, 21.11.2015

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**PRIKAZI PRIMEROV 1. del (moderator: E. Matos)**

- 08.30-09.00 *R. Devjak, A. Žist, A. Demšar, B. Škrbinc*: Vloga imunoterapije pri zdravljenju raka ledvic  
09.00-09.30 *L. Boltežar, U. Rugelj, S. Zver, B. Jezeršek Novaković*: Primera zdravljenja limfoproliferativnega obolenja z imunoterapijo
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09.30-10.00 ODMOR

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**PRIKAZI PRIMEROV 2. del (moderator: E. Matos)**

- 10.00-10.30 *J. Pahole-Goličnik, D. Mangaroski, M. Unk*: Primer zdravljenja razsejanega raka pljuč z imunoterapijo  
10.30-11.00 *N. Hribernik, M. Ignjatović, M. Reberšek, J. Ocvirk*: Primera zdravljenja razsejanega malignega melanoma z imunoterapijo
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11:00 ZAKLJUČEK SREČANJA

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## SODELUJOČI

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Director of Molecular Immunology Unit Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milano, Italy

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### Specializanti internistične onkologije:

Dr. Rok Devjak, dr.med.  
Andrej Žist, dr.med.  
Lučka Boltežar, dr.med.  
Urška Rugelj, dr.med.  
Jana Pahole Goličnik, dr.med.  
Dušan Mangaroski, dr.med.  
Marija Ignjatović, dr.med.  
Nežka Hribernik, dr.med.  
Ana Demšar, dr.med.

## VSEBINA:

Program srečanja.....	3
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### I. IMUNOTERAPIJA V ONKOLOGIJI

<i>S. Novaković:</i> Imunski sistem in rak: medsebojni vplivi.....	7
<i>S. S. Agarwala:</i> Integrating Immuno-Oncology Therapy Into Clinical Practice .....	18
<i>A. Ihan:</i> Imunoterapevtiki in (ne)željeni učinki.....	38
<i>M. P. Colombo:</i> Co-inhibition and Co-stimulation Tune the Immune Response in Cancer.....	51
<i>T. Čufer:</i> Imunoterapija, novo učinkovito biološko zdravljenje raka pljuč.....	68
<i>B. Jezeršek Novaković:</i> Imunoterapija pri limfoproliferativnih obolenjih.....	78
<i>J. Ocvirk:</i> Sistemsko zdravljenje metastatskega melanoma z imunoterapijo.....	88
<i>B. Šeruga:</i> Imunoterapija pri raku ledvice in sečnega mehurja.....	99

### II. PRIKAZI PRIMEROV

<i>R. Devjak, A. Žist, A. Demšar, B. Škrbinc:</i> Vloga imunoterapije v zdravljenju raka ledvic.....	112
<i>L. Boltežar, U. Rugelj, S. Zver, B. Jezeršek Novaković:</i> Primer zdravljenja limfoproliferativnega obolenja z imunoterapijo.....	123
<i>J. Pahole-Goličnik, D. Mangaroski, M. Unk:</i> Primer zdravljenja razsejanega raka pljuč z imunoterapijo.....	136
<i>N. Hribernik, M. Ignjatović, M. Reberšek, J. Ocvirk:</i> Primer zdravljenja razsejanega malignega melanoma z imunoterapijo.....	141



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# IMUNSKI SISTEM IN RAK: MEDSEBOJNI VPLIVI

Srdjan Novaković

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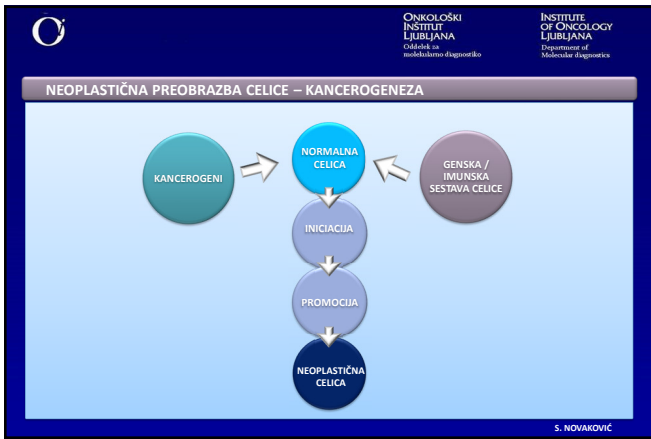
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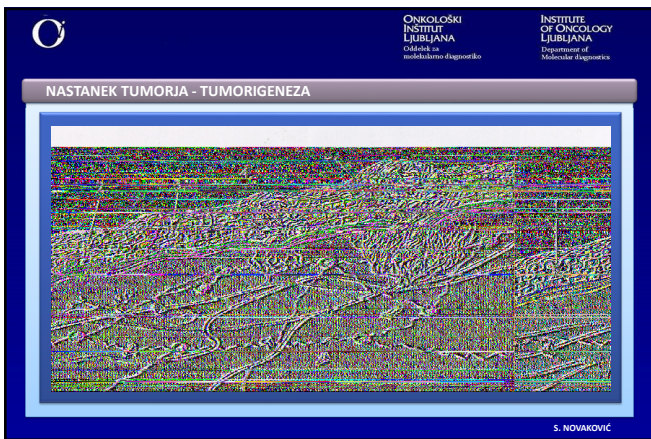
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PRIDOBITVE RAKASTIH CELIC

**Genomska nestabilnost!**  
**Aktiven vpliv na imunski sistem – imunsko preurejanje!**

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OSNOVNE LASTNOSTI RAKASTIH CELIC

- Samozadostnost za lastno proliferacijo.
- Neodzivnost na signale, ki uravnavajo število celičnih delitev.
- Neodzivnost na signale, ki sprožajo apoptozo.
- Preureditev tvorbe citokinov in izražanja celičnih antigenov.
- Zmožnost prehoda rakastih celic v limfni in krvni obtok.
- Pritrditev v drugih organih in ponovna klonalna rast.

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MHC/HLA MOLEKULE

**Razred I**

- **Sestava:** polimorfna  $\alpha$  veriga in nepolimorfna  $\beta 2$ -microglobulin
- **Prisotnost:** HLA razred I je prisoten na skoraj vseh humanih celicah
- **Funkcija:** predstavljanje antigenih peptidov CTL (CD8+)

**Razred II**

- **Sestava:** polimorfna  $\alpha$  veriga in  $\beta$  veriga
- **Prisotnost:** omejena; na antigen predstavitevni celicah - makrofagi, dendritske celice, B limfociti
- **Funkcija:** predstavljanje antigenih peptidov  $T_H$  (CD4+) limfocitom

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### PROTITUMORSKA IMUNOST

**CELICE PRIROJENE IMUNOSTI**

DENDRITSKE CELICE (DC)  
NARAVNE CELICE UBIJALKE (NK)  
NARAVNE CELICE T UBIJALKE (NKT)  
MAKROFAGI

⇄

**CELICE PRIDOBLEJNE IMUNOSTI**

LIMFOCITI T  
• Citotoksični limfociti T  
• Celice T pomagalice  
  
LIMFOCITI B

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### IMUNSKI SISTEM KOT SISTEM ZA PREPREČEVANJE NASTANKA TUMORJEV

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### IMUNSKO PREUREJANJE

- Eliminacija
  - Ravnovesje
    - Toleranca

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**FAZA ELIMINACIJE TUMORSKIH CELIC**

**RAZVOJ IMUNOSTI IN ELIMINACIJA TUMORSKIH CELIC:**

- prepoznavanje tumorskih celic s strani efektorjev prirojene imunosti – NK, NKT,  $\gamma\delta$ T, in različnih APC
- nespecifično uničevanje tumorskih celic:
  - sproščanje večje količine tumorskih antigenov v okolico in povečana tvorba pro-inflamatornih citokinov (npr. IL12 in IFN $\gamma$ )
  - usmerjanje migracijskih tokov imunsko zmožnih celic:
    - efektorske celice iz bezgavk potujejo na mesto, kjer je povečana količina antigena,
    - dozorele (maturirane) DC, ki so fagocitirale tumorske celice, se premaknejo v bezgavke, kjer povečajo predstavljanje tumorskih antigenov

Rezultat:  
nastanek specifičnih T in B limfocitov in njihova klonalna pomnožitev

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**FAZA RAVNOVESJA MED DELOVANJEM IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA IN NAMNOŽITVIJO TUMORSKIH CELIC**

Imunski sistem še vedno nadzira razraščanje tumorja, vendar tumorske mase ne more več zmanjševati - ravnovesje med aktivnim odstranjevanjem tumorskih celic in povečevanjem števila celic v tumorju.

Prilagajanje tumorskih celic na pogoje, ki jih narekuje imunski sistem!

Rezultat:  
selekciranje manj imunogenih (razpoznavnih) tumorskih celic

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**FAZA RAVNOVESJA MED DELOVANJEM IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA IN NAMNOŽITVIJO TUMORSKIH CELIC**

Prilagoditve, ki jih tumorske celice sprožajo

- **lastno preoblikovanje**
  - regulacije izražanja antigenskih struktur
  - regulacije tvorbe citokinov
  - produkcija rastnih dejavnikov...
- **aktivno poseganje v imunski sistem**
  - regulacije tvorbe citokinov in uravnavanja klonalnih razmerij med različnimi vrstami imunsko zmožnih celic
  - polarizacija Th1/Th2 v korist stimulacije nadaljnje imunske supresije

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**TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA**

**Zmanjšana prepoznavnost tumorskih antigenov**

- spremenjen antigeni profi tumorskih celic
  - zmanjšano izražanje tumorskih antigenov preko MHC I molekul
  - popolna odsotnost MHC/HLA I molekul na površini celice
  - zmanjšanje izražanja adhezijskih molekul
- spremembe v efektorskih celicah, ki jih sprožijo tumorske celice z izločanjem imuno-regulatornih citokinov

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**TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA**

**Zmanjšana prepoznavnost tumorskih antigenov**

**Dejstvo:** odsotnost MHC/HLA molekul na površini tumorski celic - signal za NK celice

**Prilagoditev tumorskih celic:** izražajo ne-klašične MHC/HLA molekule: HLA-G in HLA-E

- topni HLA-G1 sproži apoptozo CD8+ celic T preko Fas-FasL mehanizma;
- topni HLA-E, HLA-F in HLA-C pa sprožijo apoptozo NK ravno tako preko Fas-FasL mehanizma;
- prisotne pri malignem melanomu, raku dojke in ovarijev.

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**TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA**

**Zmanjšana prepoznavnost tumorskih antigenov**

**Dejstva:**

- MIC ligandi → NKG2D receptorji (T, NK)
- MIC molekul več na celicah, ki so pod stresom, kar omogoča NK, da jih prepoznajo

**Prilagoditve tumorskih celic:**

- izločajo topne MIC se vežejo na NKG2D na T in NK celicah, znižajo ekspresijo NKG2D receptorjev in s tem inhibirajo delovanje NK.

**Blokirajo delovanje TAP proteinov in izražanje adherentnih molekul.**

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TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA

Tvorba imunomodulatornih snovi

- izločajo imuno-supresorske citokine - IL10 in TGFβ
- Izločajo kemokine – CCL2, CCL22, CCL5

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TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA

Razvoj rezistence tumorskih celic za apoptotične in/ali nekrotične signale

Rezistenca na perforin

NK in T celice lahko uničijo tumorske celice s pomočjo grancima B in perforina. Tumorji se uničenju z grancimom B in perforinom izognejo tako, da razvijejo rezistenca na perforin s povečano ekspresijo PI-9 (inhibitor serinske proteaze) in katepsina B. PI-9 inhibira grancim B, sicer pa je njegova fiziološka vloga, da zaščiti CTL pred grancimom B ob lastni degranulaciji. Podobno vlogo ima katepsin B, ki inaktivira perforin.

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TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA

Sprememnjeno izražanje receptorjev in ligandov za receptorje smrti

Tumorji tvorijo:

- topne Fas receptorje,
- Fas ligande
- PDL1 in PDL2
- nefunkcionalne DR receptorje.

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**STANJE PO ZAKLJUČENEM PROCESU IMUNSKE PREUREDITVE**

- Koncentracija regulatornih celic:
  - MDSC (CD11b<sup>+</sup> CD33<sup>+</sup> HLA-DR),
  - T<sub>reg</sub> (CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup>),
  - T<sub>H</sub>17,
  - B<sub>reg</sub> (CD25<sup>+</sup> B220<sup>+</sup>).
- Zmanjšana prepoznavnost tumorskih antigenov (bodisi zaradi sprememb v samih tumorskih celicah ali v efektorskih celicah).
- Inhibicija namnoževanja in diferenciacije T limfocitov.
- Neobčutljivost tumorskih celic za apoptotične in/ali nekrotične signale, ki jih posredujejo efektorske celice (npr. CTL).
- Blokada sinteze aktivacijskih citokinov.

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**TOLERANCA ZA TUMORSKE CELICE IN DOKONČEN IZOGIB DELOVANJU IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA**

Rezultat:

Tumorji so zgrajeni iz slabo imunogenih celic

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**IMUNSKI SISTEM KOT SISTEM ZA PREPREČEVANJE NASTANKA RAKA**

**IMUNSKI SISTEM KOT SPodbujevalec TUMORSKE RASTI**

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**IMUNSKI SISTEM KOT SPODBUJEVALEC PRIMARNE TUMORSKE RASTI**

Imunski sistem s produkcijo bioaktivnih molekul spodbuja razrast tumorjev

- rastni dejavniki (EGF, IGF, TGF),
- proangiogeni dejavniki, ki omogočajo neovaskularizacijo (VEGF, FGF2).

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**IMUNSKÉ CELICE KOT SPODBUJEVALKE METASTAZIRANJA**

**Mieloidne celice - MDSC (CD11b<sup>+</sup> CD33<sup>+</sup> HLA-DR<sup>-</sup>)**  
(monocitne CD14<sup>hi</sup> CD15<sup>-</sup>, in granulocitne CD14<sup>low</sup> CD15<sup>+</sup>)

različne podskupine makrofagov („tumor-associated macrophages“ - TAM, „metastasis associated macrophages“ - MAM),  
nevtrofilci („tumor-associated neutrophils“ - TAN, „neutrophil extracellular trap“ - NET),  
mastociti.

**Limfoidne celice**

nekateri podtipi T limfocitov (CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup> FOXP3<sup>+</sup>), T<sub>H</sub>17  
nekateri podtipi B limfocitov (CD25<sup>+</sup> B220<sup>+</sup>).

**Trombociti**

S. NOVAKOVIĆ

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ONKOLOŠKI INŠTITUT LJUBLJANA  
Odkolok za molekularno diagnostiko

INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY LJUBLJANA  
Department of Molecular Diagnostics

**METASTAZIRANJE PRIMARNIH TUMORJEV**

**METASTATSKA KASKADA:**

Sproščanje tumorskih celic iz tumorja → Prehod skozi ekstracelularno bazalno membrano → Vdor v ožilje

- število cirkulirajočih tumorskih celic je premo sorazmerno z velikostjo tumorja
- število metastaz ni odvisno od števila cirkulirajočih tumorskih celic
- »pozitivno« okolje - ki naj bi stimuliralo pritrđitev tumorskih celic in rast metastaz
- »negativno« okolje - ki naj bi onemogočalo te procese

S. NOVAKOVIĆ

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Department of Molecular Diagnostics

### METASTAZIRANJE PRIMARNIH TUMORJEV

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Department of Molecular Diagnostics

### IMUNSKÉ CELICE SOUDELEŽÉNE PRI PRIPRAVI METASTATSKIH NIŠ

Mieloidne matične celice!

- Mieloidne celice - MDSC (CD11b<sup>+</sup>),
- T limfociti: T (CD4<sup>+</sup>) in njihova produkcija ligandov za NF-κB receptor - RANKL („receptor activator of nuklear factor-κB ligand“).

S. NOVAKOVIČ

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Department of Molecular Diagnostics

### IMUNSKÉ CELICE SOUDELEŽÉNE PRI LOČITVI TUMORSKIH CELIC IZ PRIMARNEGA TUMORJA

Mieloidne celice

- TAM
  - produkcija metaloproteinaze in cistein katepsinske proteaze, heparanaze
  - različnih angiogenih dejavnikov (VEGFA, angioprotein 2 - ANG2)
  - rastnih dejavnikov (EGF)
- TAN

S. NOVAKOVIČ

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Department of  
Molecular diagnostics

**TUMORSKI MAKROFAGI („TUMOR ASSOCIATED MACROPHAGES“ – TAM)**

Suprimirajo citotoksične limfocite

Neposredno  
Izražanje inhibitornih ligandov kot so PDL1 in B7-H4

Posredno  
Produkcija CCL22 in aktivacija Treg.

S. NOVAKOVIČ

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**IMUNSKÉ CELICE SOUDELEŽÉNE PRI LOČITVI TUMORSKIH CELIC IZ PRIMARNEGA TUMORJA**

Mieloidne celice in EGF-CSF1 zanka

Makrofagi v tumorju izločajo EGF, s katerim spodbujajo pomnoževanje tumorskih celic ter večjo produkcijo CSF-1 v tumorskih celicah

CSF-1 spodbuja delitev makrofagov in večjo produkcijo EGF

Končni rezultat sodelovanja med tumorskimi celicami in makrofagi je v tem primeru učinkovitejši prehod tumorskih celic v krvni obtok in metastaziranje

S. NOVAKOVIČ

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Department of  
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**IMUNSKÉ CELICE SOUDELEŽÉNE PRI RAZVOJU TOLERANCE ZA TUMORJE**

- Mieloidne celice (makrofagi in neutrofilci) - MDSC (CD11b<sup>+</sup> CD33<sup>+</sup> HLA-DR<sup>-</sup>),
- T limfociti: T<sub>reg</sub> (CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup>), T<sub>H</sub>17
- B limfociti: B<sub>reg</sub> (CD25<sup>+</sup> B220<sup>+</sup>)

S. NOVAKOVIČ

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### IMUNSKÉ CELICE SOUDELEŽENE PRI EKSTARVAZACIJI

- Makrofagi – MAM (CCR2+)
  - Izločanje angiogenih dejavnikov, predvsem VEGFA
- Neutrofilci - NET
- Trombociti
  - Soudeleženi pri formiranju fibrinskih mrež v katere se vgenzdijo tumorske celice
  - Produkcija TGFβ ki sproži dediferenciacijo celic (EMT proces)

S. NOVAROVIĆ

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### ZAKLJUČEK

#### Proti tumorsko delovanje

Imunski sistem je odgovoren za prepoznavanje in odstranjevanje tumorskih celic. Pri tem sodelujejo celice prirojene in pridobljene imunosti. Proces imenujemo imunsko preurejanje («immunoediting»). Je slojevit in vključuje v grobem tri faze delovanja imunskega sistema:

- I faza – razvoj imunosti in eliminacija
- II faza - ravnovesje med aktivnim odstranjevanjem tumorskih celic in povečevanjem števila celic v tumorju
- III faza - razvoj tolerance za večino tumorskih celic in dokončen izogib tumorskih celic delovanju imunskega sistema.

#### Pro tumorsko delovanje

Imunski sistem s tvorbo bioaktivnih molekul kot so rastni dejavniki, pro-angiogeni dejavniki, različni encimi, ki omogočajo neo-vascularizacijo in metastaziranje, spodbuja razrast tumorjev.

S. NOVAROVIĆ

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# Integrating Immuno-Oncology Into Clinical Practice

**Sanjiv S. Agarwala, MD**  
Professor of Medicine  
Temple University School of Medicine  
Chief, Oncology & Hematology  
St. Luke's Cancer Center, Bethlehem, PA

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## Overview

- Background
- Immunotherapy clinical decision questions 2015
- Clinical issues with immunotherapy
  - Toxicity management
  - Response assessment

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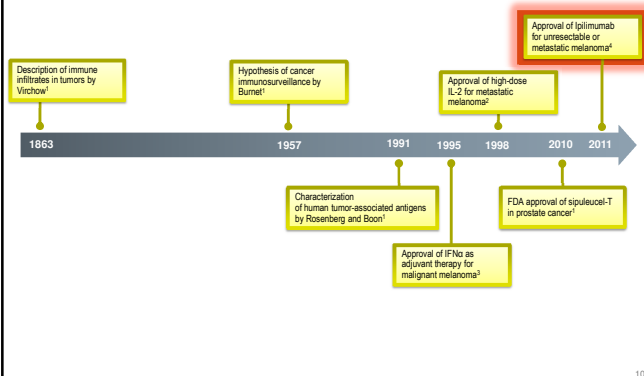
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## The History of Cancer Immunotherapy



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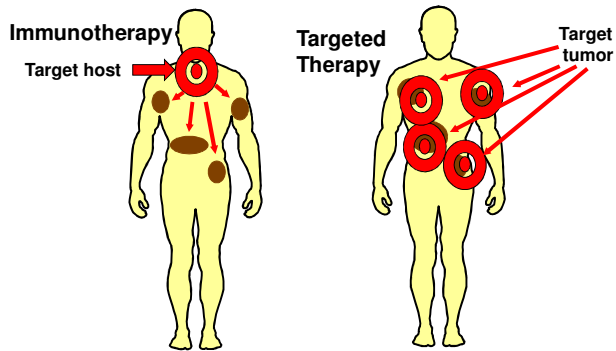
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## New Paradigm in the treatment of melanoma: Hit a Target



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## Current Immuno-Oncology Era Check-Point Inhibitors

- Anti CTLA4 antibody: Ipilimumab
  - Approved for melanoma 2011
- Anti PD-1 inhibitors: pembrolizumab, nivolumab
  - Approved for melanoma and lung cancer 2014, 2015
- Others in Development

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What is a “Check-Point”?

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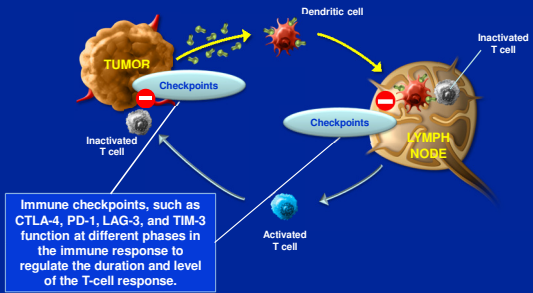
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# T-Cell Activity Is Regulated By Immune Checkpoints to Limit Autoimmunity<sup>1</sup>



CTLA-4 = cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4; PD-1 = programmed cell death protein 1;  
 LAG-3 = lymphocyte activation gene 3;  
 TIM-3 = T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin protein 3.  
 1. Pardoll DM. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2012;12:252-264.

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# What is a "Check-Point" Inhibitor?

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T-cell receptor: Antigen-MHC



CD-28: B7



T-Reg



CTLA-4: B7



Ipilimumab

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## Overview

- Background
- Immunotherapy clinical decision questions 2015
- Clinical issues with immunotherapy
  - Toxicity management
  - Response assessment

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## Immunotherapy for Melanoma Questions in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy second line after anti CTLA-4?
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- Is anti PD-1 better than ipilimumab first line?
- Is combination anti CTLA-4 and anti PD-1 better than either one alone?
- What is the correct sequence of treatment for BRAF+ patients?

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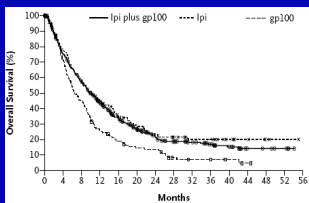
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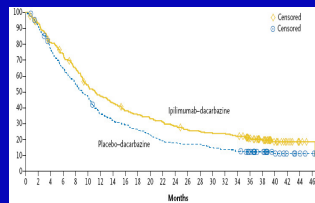
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## Clinical Results with Ipilimumab (2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> line) Ipilimumab vs vaccine and Ipi + DTIC vs DTIC



HR: 0.66 and 0.68  
Pre-treated pts  
Ipi 3 mg/kg +/- gp100

Hodi FS, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;363:711-23.



HR: 0.72  
First line  
Ipi 10 mg/kg + DTIC

Robert C, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;364:2517-26.

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Ipilimumab (anti CTLA-4) is better than chemotherapy or vaccines

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## Immunotherapy for Melanoma Questions in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?
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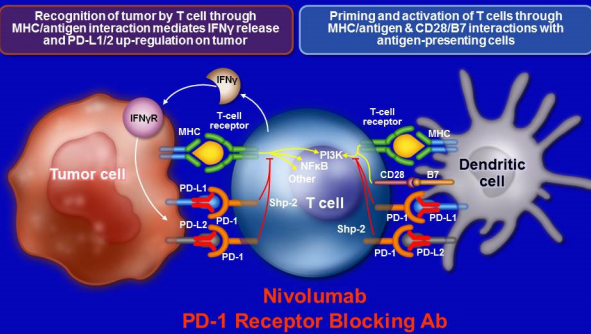
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## Role of PD-1 Pathway in Suppressing Anti-tumor Immunity



ASCO 2013

Presented By Mario Sznol, MD at 2013 ASCO Annual Meeting

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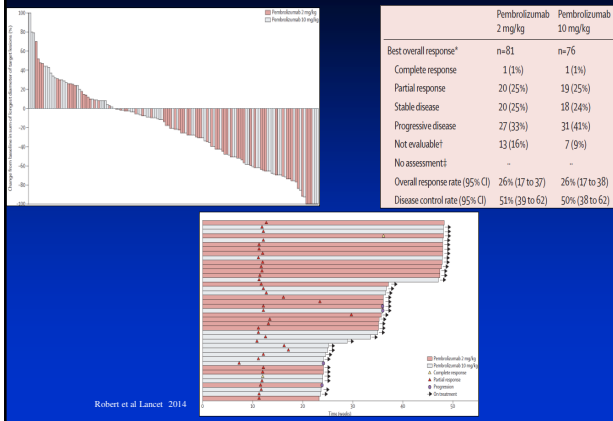
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# Pembrolizumab Post-ipilimumab



Robert et al Lancet 2014

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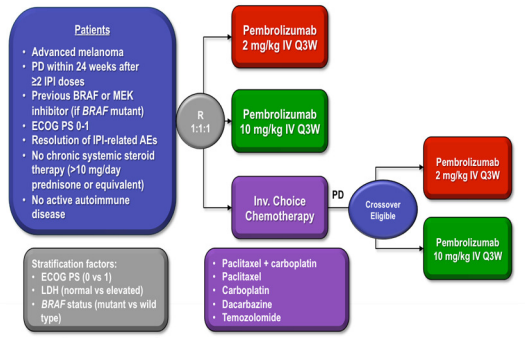
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## KEYNOTE-002 (NCT01704287): International, Randomized, Pivotal Study



- Primary end points: PFS and OS
  - Secondary end points: ORR, duration of response, safety
- Ribas et al SMR 2014

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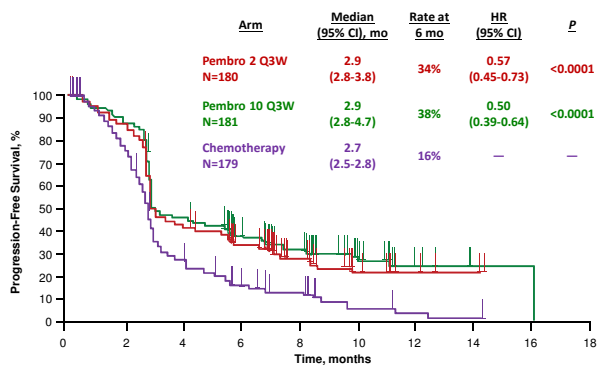
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## Keynote 002: Progression-Free Survival (Post ipilimumab, RECIST v1.1, Central Review)



Analysis cut-off date: May 12, 2014. Ribas A et al SMR 2014

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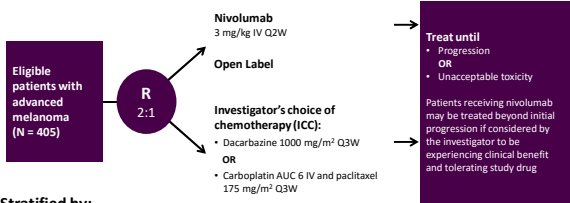
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## Phase 3 CA209-037: Study Design



### Stratified by:

- **PD-L1 expression:** PD-L1 positive vs PD-L1 negative/indeterminate (positive:  $\geq 5\%$  tumor cell surface staining cut-off by immunohistochemistry)
- **BRAF status:** BRAF wild-type vs BRAF V600 mutant
- **Best overall response (BOR) to prior ipilimumab:** Clinical benefit (BOR=CR/PR/SD) vs no clinical benefit (BOR=PD)

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## Co-Primary Endpoint:

### ORR By Central Review per RECIST 1.1

Treatment	N	CR+PR, n	ORR <sup>a</sup> , % (95% CI)	Best Overall Response <sup>a</sup> , %						
				CR	PR	SD	PD	UNK		
Central review <sup>b</sup>										
Nivolumab	120	38	32 (24-41)	3	28	23	35	10		
ICC	47	5	11 (4-23)	0	11	34	32	23		

<sup>a</sup>Confirmed response.  
<sup>b</sup>Independent radiology review committee based on RECIST 1.1.  
 PD = progressive disease; RECIST = Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors; UNK = unknown.

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After ipilimumab, anti PD-1 is better than chemotherapy

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# Immunotherapy for Melanoma Questions in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy second line after anti CTLA-4?
- **Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy first line?**
- Is anti PD-1 better than ipilimumab first line?
- Is combination anti CTLA-4 and anti PD-1 better than either one alone?
- What is the correct sequence of treatment for BRAF+ patients?

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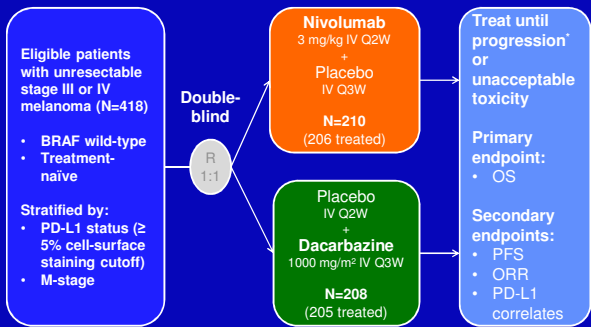
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## Phase 3 CA209-066: Study Design



Long G et al SMR Presentation 2014 Zurich

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## Best Overall Response

	Nivolumab (N=210)	Dacarbazine (N=208)
ORR, % (95% CI)	40% (33–47%)	14% (10–19%)
<b>Best overall response</b>		
Complete response	8%	1%
Partial response	32%	13%
Stable disease	17%	22%
Progressive disease	33%	49%
Unable to determine	11%	15%

Robert et al NEJM 2014 and Long et al SMR 2014

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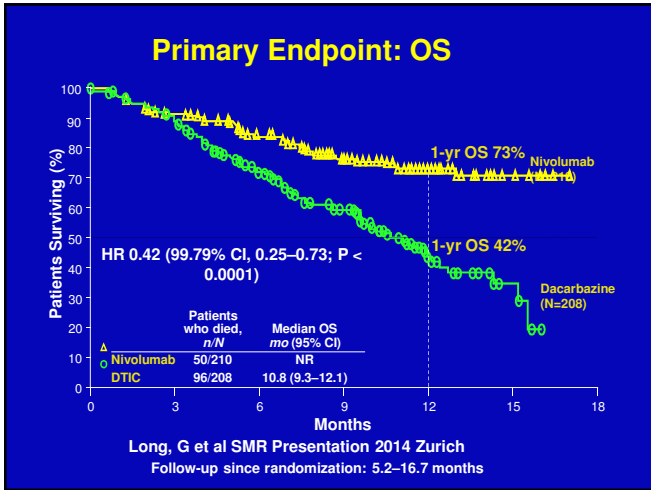
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Anti PD-1 is better than chemotherapy front-line

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### Immunotherapy for Melanoma Questions in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy second line after anti CTLA-4?
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- What is the correct sequence of treatment for BRAF+ patients?

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## KEYNOTE-006 (NCT01866319): International,<sup>a</sup> Randomized, Phase III Study

### Patients

- Unresectable, stage III or IV melanoma
- ≤1 prior therapy, excluding anti-CTLA-4, PD-1, or PD-L1 agents
- Known *BRAF* status<sup>b</sup>
- ECOG PS 0-1
- No active brain metastases
- No serious autoimmune disease

R  
1:1:1

Pembrolizumab  
10 mg/kg IV Q2W

Pembrolizumab  
10 mg/kg IV Q3W

Ipilimumab  
3 mg/kg IV Q3W  
x 4 doses

### Stratification factors:

- ECOG PS (0 vs 1)
- Line of therapy (first vs second)
- PD-L1 status (positive<sup>c</sup> vs negative)

- Primary end points: PFS and OS
- Secondary end points: ORR, duration of response, safety

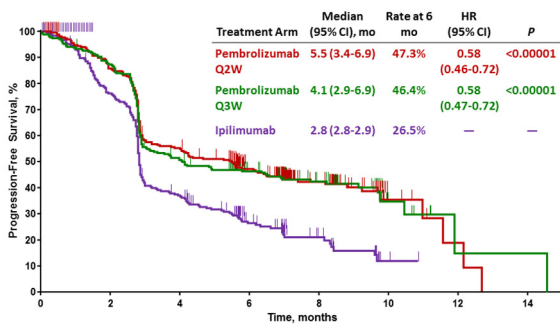
<sup>a</sup>Patients enrolled from 83 sites in 16 countries.

<sup>b</sup>Prior anti-BRAF targeted therapy was not required for patients with normal LDH levels and no clinically significant tumor-related symptoms or evidence of rapidly progressing disease.

<sup>c</sup>Defined as membranous PD-L1 expression in ≥1% of tumor cells as assessed by IHC using the 22C3 antibody.

Ribas\_AACR 2015\_19Apr15

## PFS at the First Interim Analysis (IA1)



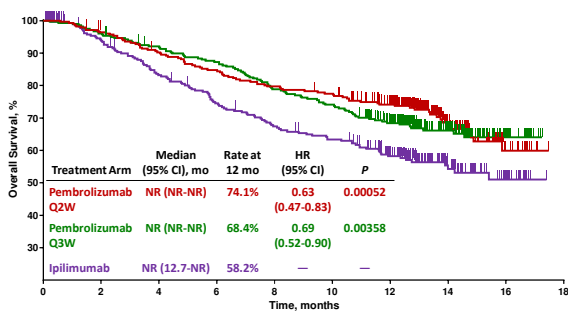
No. at risk

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
279	231	147	98	49	7	2	0	0
277	235	133	95	53	7	1	1	1
278	186	88	42	18	2	0	0	0

Analysis cut-off date: September 3, 2014.

Ribas\_AACR 2015\_19Apr15

## OS at the Second Interim Analysis (IA2)



No. at risk

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
279	266	248	233	219	212	177	67	19	0	0
277	266	251	238	215	202	158	71	18	0	0
278	242	212	186	169	157	117	51	17	0	0

Analysis cut-off date: March 3, 2015.



# Immunotherapy for Melanoma Questions in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?
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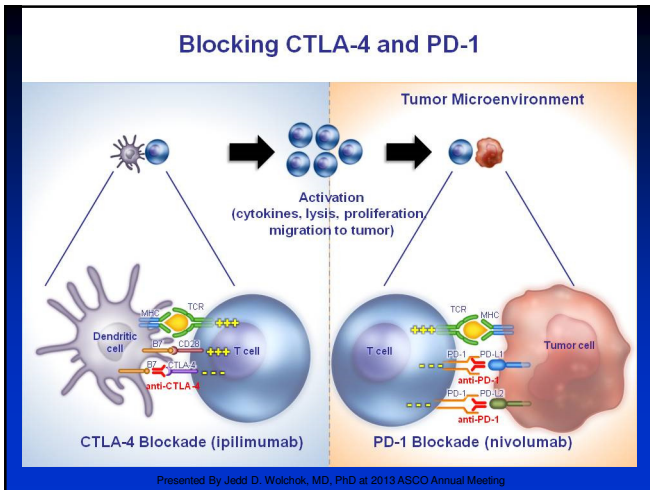
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**AACR (2015)**

## Improved Clinical Response in Patients With Advanced Melanoma Treated With Nivolumab Combined With Ipilimumab Compared With Ipilimumab Alone

F. Stephen Hodi,<sup>1</sup> Michael A. Postow,<sup>2</sup> Jason Chesney,<sup>3</sup> Anna C. Pavlick,<sup>4</sup> Caroline Robert,<sup>5</sup> Kenneth Grossmann,<sup>6</sup> David McDermott,<sup>7</sup> Gerald Linette,<sup>8</sup> Nicolas Meyer,<sup>9</sup> Jeffrey Giguere,<sup>10</sup> Sanjiv S. Agarwala,<sup>11</sup> Montaser Shaheen,<sup>12</sup> Marc S. Ernstoff,<sup>13</sup> David R. Minor,<sup>14</sup> April Salama,<sup>15</sup> Matthew H. Taylor,<sup>16</sup> Linda Rollin,<sup>17</sup> Christine Horak,<sup>18</sup> Paul Gagnier,<sup>17</sup> Jedd D. Wolchok<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>2</sup>Ludwig Center at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; <sup>3</sup>University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, USA; <sup>4</sup>New York University, New York, NY, USA; <sup>5</sup>Gustave, Roussy and INSERM U981, Villejuif-Paris-Sud, France; <sup>6</sup>Huntsman Cancer Institute, Salt Lake City, UT, USA; <sup>7</sup>Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>8</sup>Washington University, St. Louis, MO, USA; <sup>9</sup>Institut Universitaire du Cancer, Toulouse, France; <sup>10</sup>Greenlife Health System, Greenville, SC, USA; <sup>11</sup>St. Luke's Cancer Center and Temple University, Bethlehem, PA, USA; <sup>12</sup>University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, USA; <sup>13</sup>Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, NH, USA; <sup>14</sup>California Pacific Center for Melanoma Research, San Francisco, CA, USA; <sup>15</sup>Duke University, Durham, NC, USA; <sup>16</sup>Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, USA; <sup>17</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Wallingford, CT, USA; <sup>18</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Lawrenceville, NJ, USA

**Abstract 4214**

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## CA209-067: Study Design

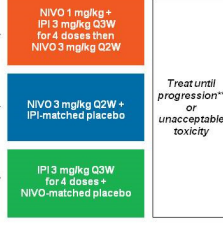
Randomized, double-blind, phase III study to compare NIVO + IPI or NIVO alone to IPI alone

Unresectable or Metastatic Melanoma  
• Previously untreated  
• 945 patients

Randomize  
1:1:1

Stratify by:  
• PD-L1 expression\*\*  
• BRAF status  
• AJCC M stage

N=314  
N=316  
N=315



Treatment progression\*\* or unacceptable toxicity

\*Verified PD-L1 assay with 5% expression level was used for the stratification of patients; validated PD-L1 assay was used for efficacy analyses.

\*\*Patients could have been treated beyond progression under protocol-defined circumstances.

SLIDES ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE AUTHOR. PERMISSION REQUIRED FOR REUSE.

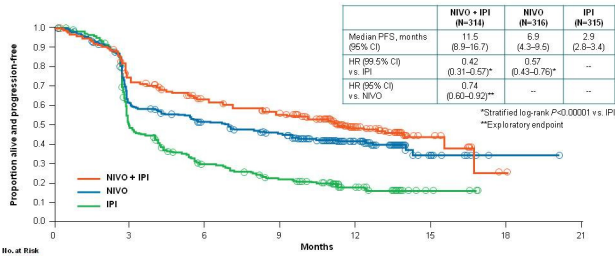
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PRESENTED AT: ASCO Annual 15 Meeting

Presented By Jedd Wolchok at 2015 ASCO Annual Meeting



## PFS (Intent-to-Treat)



No. at Risk

Months	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
NIVO + IPI	314	219	173	151	65	11	1	0
NIVO	316	177	147	124	50	9	1	0
IPI	315	157	77	54	24	4	0	0

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10

PRESENTED AT: ASCO Annual 15 Meeting

Presented By Jedd Wolchok at 2015 ASCO Annual Meeting



## Response to Treatment

	NIVO + IPI (N=314)	NIVO (N=316)	IPI (N=315)
ORR, % (95% CI)*	57.6 (52.0-63.2)	43.7 (38.1-49.3)	19.0 (14.9-23.8)
Two-sided P value vs IPI	<0.001	<0.001	--
Best overall response — %			
Complete response	11.5	8.9	2.2
Partial response	46.2	34.8	16.8
Stable disease	13.1	10.8	21.9
Progressive disease	22.6	37.7	48.9
Unknown	6.7	7.9	10.2
Duration of response (months)			
Median (95% CI)	NR (13.1, NR)	NR (11.7, NR)	NR (6.9, NR)

\*By RECIST v1.1.  
NR, not reached.

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11

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## Safety Summary

Patients Reporting Event, %	NIVO + IPI (N=313)		NIVO (N=313)		IPI (N=311)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3-4	Any Grade	Grade 3-4	Any Grade	Grade 3-4
Treatment-related adverse event (AE)	95.5	55.0	82.1	16.3	86.2	27.3
Treatment-related AE leading to discontinuation	36.4	29.4	7.7	5.1	14.8	13.2
Treatment-related death*	0		0.3		0.3	

\*One reported in the NIVO group (neutropenia) and one in the IPI group (cardiac arrest).

- 67.5% of patients (81/120) who discontinued the NIVO + IPI combination due to treatment-related AEs developed a response

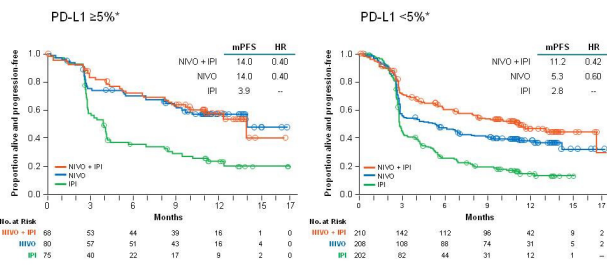
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18

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Presented By Jedd Wolchok at 2015 ASCO Annual Meeting

## PFS by PD-L1 Expression Level (5%)



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13

PRESENTED AT: ASCO Annual Meeting

Presented By Jedd Wolchok at 2015 ASCO Annual Meeting

Combination anti ipilimumab and anti PD-1 is better than ipilimumab and maybe better than anti PD-1

## Immunotherapy for Melanoma Questions in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy second line after anti CTLA-4?
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy first line?
- Is anti PD-1 better than ipilimumab first line?
- Is combination anti CTLA-4 and anti PD-1 better than either one alone?
- What is the correct sequence of treatment for BRAF+ patients?

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## FDA Approved BRAF Inhibitors

IC50	vemurafenib	dabrafenib
Wt BRAF	39nM	3.2nM
CRAF	16nM	5nM
V600E BRAF	8nM	0.65nM
V600K BRAF	NR	0.5nM
V600D BRAF	NR	1.84nM

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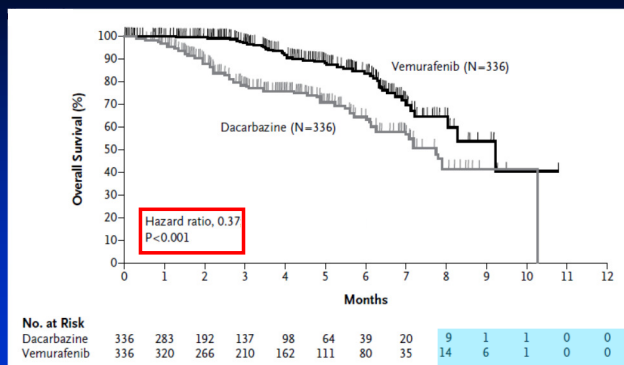
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## Vemurafenib Improves Overall Survival in Previously Untreated Stage IV BRAF V600 Mutant Melanoma



Chapman et al, N Engl J Med 2011;364:2507

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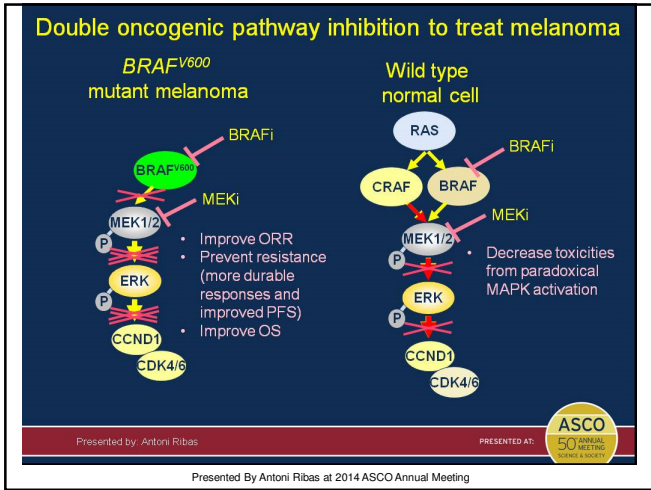
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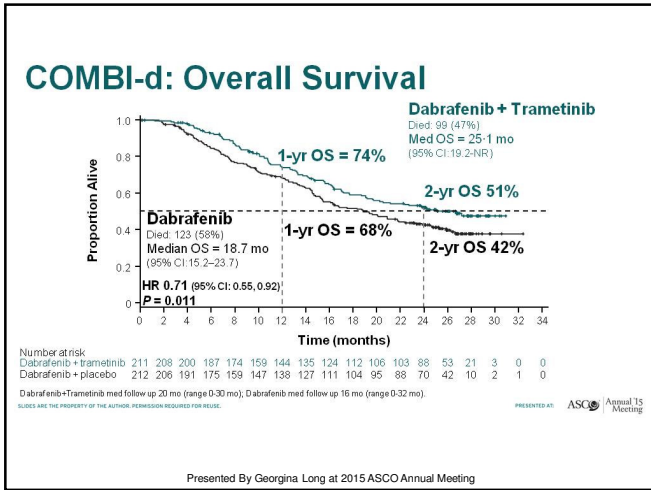
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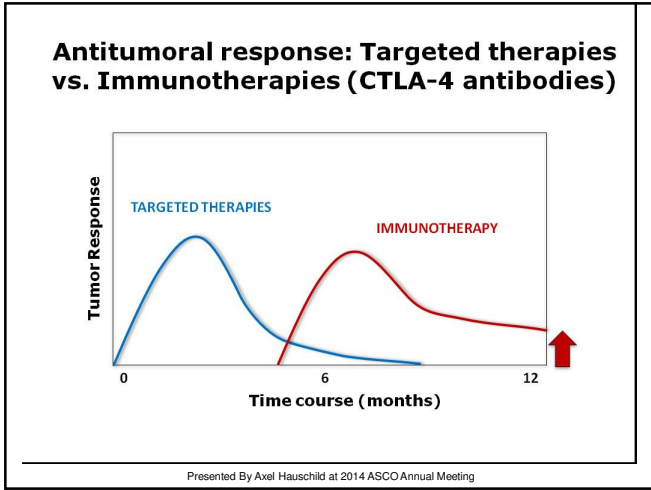
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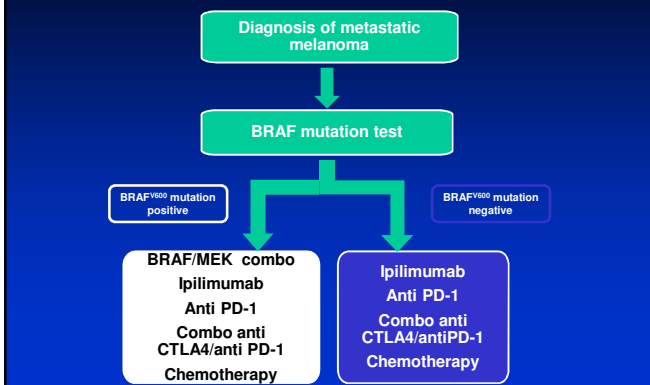
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## 2015 USA Approach to Metastatic Melanoma




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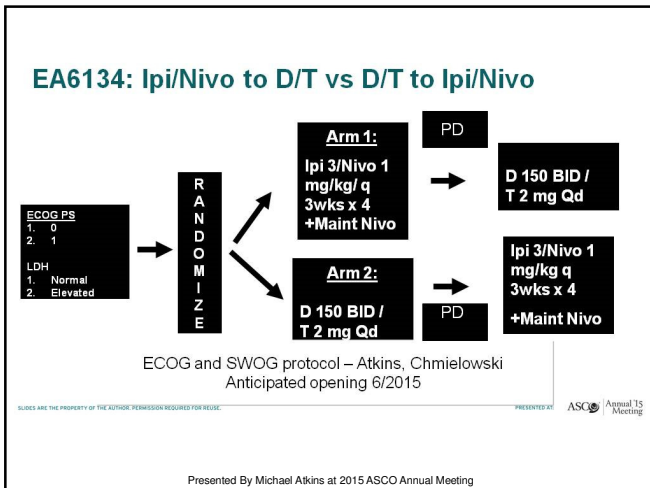
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## EA6134: Ipi/Nivo to D/T vs D/T to Ipi/Nivo




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## Immunotherapy for Melanoma Answers in November 2015

- Is Check point inhibition with CTLA-4 better than chemotherapy and vaccines?  
– YES!
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy second line after anti CTLA-4?  
– YES!
- Is anti PD-1 better than chemotherapy first line?  
– YES!

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## Immunotherapy for Melanoma Answers in November 2015

- Is anti PD-1 better than ipilimumab first line?  
– YES!
- Is combination anti CTLA-4 and anti PD-1 better than either one alone?  
– MAYBE!
- What is the correct sequence of treatment for BRAF+ patients?  
– NOT SURE!

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## Overview

- Background
- Immunotherapy related questions in 2015
- **Clinical issues with immunotherapy**
  - Toxicity management
  - Response assessment

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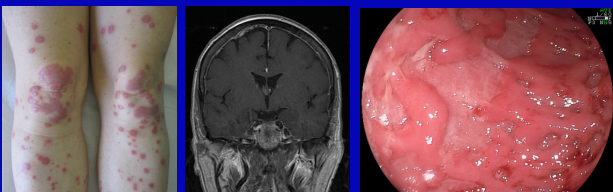
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## Ipilimumab Toxicity management

Potential immune-related side effects, sometimes severe



Adverse events 10mg/kg	All grade %	Grade 3 -4 %
Skin	50-70	0-4
Gastro-intestinal	30-45	8-25
hepatitis	3-10	3-8
endocrine	5-10	1-5

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## The Good News!

- Toxicity of anti PD-1 antibodies is in general half of that of anti CTLA-4
- Efficacy of anti-PD-1 antibodies is double that of anti CTLA-4

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## Overview

- Background
- Immunotherapy clinical decision questions 2015
- Clinical issues with immunotherapy
  - Toxicity management
  - Response assessment

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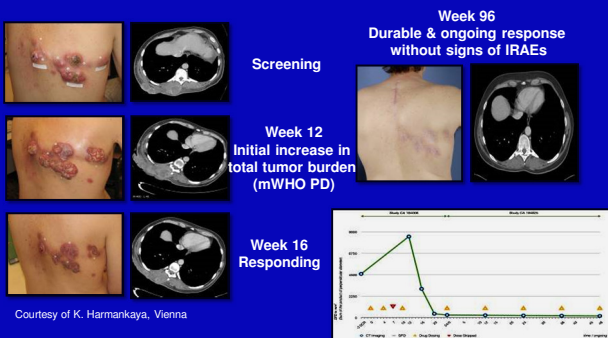
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## New Response Profiles



mWHO = modified World Health Organization.  
Harmankaya K, et al. Presented at the 5th Congress of the European Association of Dermato-Oncology,  
November 5-16, 2009, Vienna, Austria.

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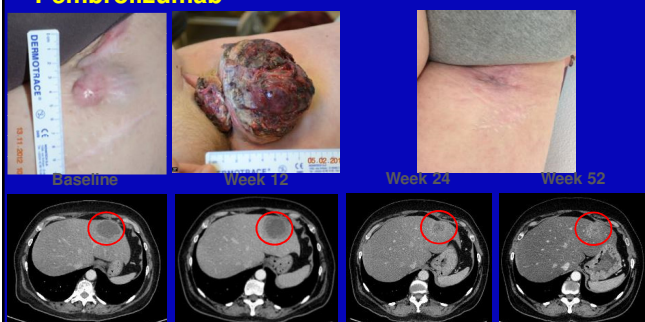
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## Early Pseudoprogession: 56-Year-Old Woman With Advanced Melanoma Treated With Pembrolizumab



Case courtesy of C. Robert, Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France.  
ASCO 2010

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## Defining Response: RECIST v1.1 vs irRC

Category	RECIST v1.1 <sup>1</sup>	irRC <sup>2</sup> (immune-related response criteria)
Measurement of tumor burden	• <b>Unidimensional</b>	• <b>Bidimensional</b>
Complete response (CR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disappearance of all target and non-target lesions</li> <li>Nodes must regress to &lt;10 mm short axis</li> <li>No new lesions</li> <li>Confirmation required</li> </ul>	
Partial response (PR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>≥30% decrease in tumor burden compared with baseline</b></li> <li>• Confirmation required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>≥50% decrease in tumor burden compared with baseline<sup>a</sup></b></li> <li>• Confirmation required</li> </ul>
Progressive disease (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>≥20% + 5 mm absolute increase</b> in tumor burden compared with health</li> <li>• <b>Appearance of new lesions</b> or progression of non target</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>≥25% increase in tumor burden compared with baseline, nadir, or "reset" baseline<sup>b</sup></b></li> <li>• <b>New lesions added to tumor burden</b></li> <li>• <b>Confirmation required</b></li> </ul>
Stable disease (SD)	• Neither PR nor PD	

<sup>a</sup> If an increase in tumor burden is observed at the first scheduled assessment, baseline is reset to the value observed at the first assessment.

<sup>b</sup> For this study, patient management by irRC per investigator.  
1. Eisenhauer EA et al. *Eur J Cancer*. 2009;45(2):228-247.  
2. Wethers D et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2009;15(20):7412-7420.

ASCO 2010 presented by F. Stephen Hodi

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## Summary & Conclusions

- Immunotherapy has revolutionized the treatment of melanoma
- Anti PD-1 or anti PD-1/ipi combination will be the new standard of care for patients treated with immunotherapy
- For BRAF+ patients, correct sequencing is still a focus of research
- Special clinical issues with immunotherapy include toxicity management and response assessment

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# Imunoterapevtiki in (ne)željeni učinki



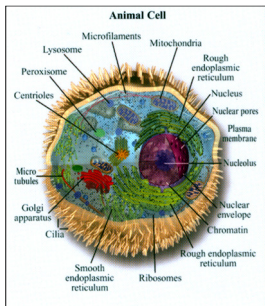
Alojz Ihan, M.D.  
Professor of Medicine  
University Ljubljana Faculty of Medicine  
Institute of microbiology and immunology  
Ljubljana, Slovenia  
<http://www.imi.si/>



## Biolška – tarčna zdravila

- Biolška zdravila vsebujejo kompleksne molekule, ki jih ni mogoče s postopki biosinteze „prekopirati“ z vsemi njihovimi lastnostmi
- Biolško zdravilo je kompleksna učinkovina (cepivo, kri, krvni produkt, pripravek antigena ali alergena, protitelo, rekombinantni protein, celični pripravek). Učinkovina se zaradi njene kompleksnosti navadno pripravi s pomočjo biološkega procesiranja in ne s kemijsko sintezo.
- Pri malih molekulah, pridobljenih s kemijsko sintezo, je mogoče v celoti reproducirati lastnosti originalne zdravilne učinkovine – generično zdravilo

## Biolška zdravila – uporaba celic v kulturi za proizvodnjo proteinskega produkta



- Izbor celične linije
- Vstavev gena za pričakovani produkt (npr. EPO)
- Določitev optimalnih pogojev za največji pridelek produkta (temp, pH, kisik, hranila)
- Gojenje v bioreaktorjih
- Kompleksno čiščenje produkta (adsorpcijske kolone)
- Umerjanje koncentracije produkta

## Proizvodnja

- Zaprti sistemi
- Sterilno okolje
- GMP standardi (monitoring, standardne surovine, čiščenje, dokumentacija)




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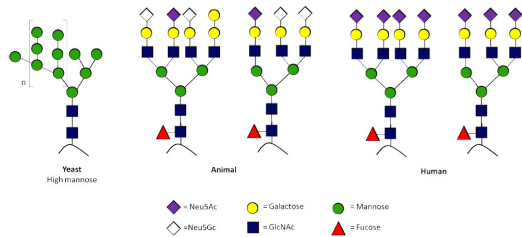
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## Slakdorji, ki se enakemu proteinu dodajo v GA kvasovke, živalske in človeške celice




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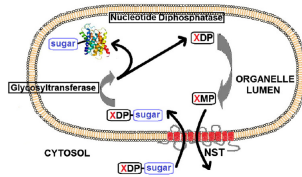
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## Glikozilacija – lastnost celične vrste, hranilnega medija, temperature

- Prenos aktivirane sladkorne molekule (nukleozidni sladkor) z membranskimi transporterji (glikozilne transferaze) v ER/GA
- Nastajajo:
- N-glikani, (na N asparagina ali arginina)
- O-glikani (na O serina, treonina, tirozina, OH-serina, OH-prolina).
- fosfoglikani (prek fosfo-skupine na OH-prolin),
- C glikani (na C triptofana)
- **Glede na vrsto evkariontske celice (različni transporterji) se na proteine v ER/GA vežejo različni razpoložljivi sladkorji**




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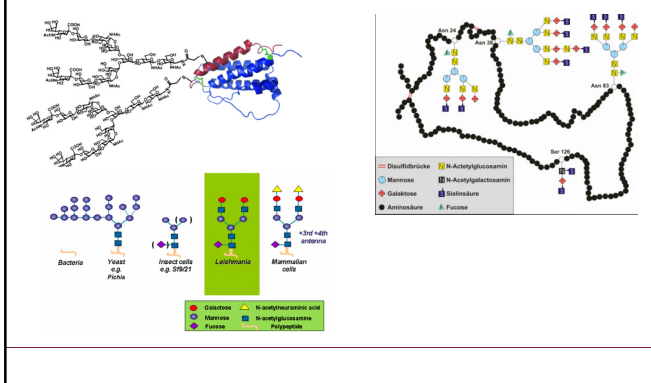
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## EPO




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## INFβ

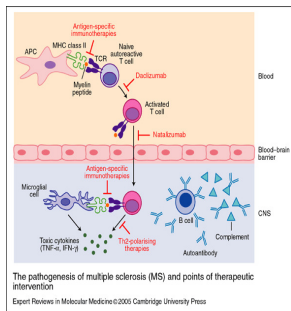
**INFβ-1a:** AVONEX® 30mcg 1x/teden i.m.  
REBIF® 22mcg, 44mcg 3x/teden s.c.

**INFβ-1b:** BETAFERON® 250 mcg vsak 2.dan s.c.

**DELOVANJE:**

- Protivirusno,
- protivnetno,
- imunomodulatorno: inhibira aktivacijo in proliferacijo imunskih celic (specifično blokira MHC II molekule), adhezijo in migracijo celic prek HEB, ima regulatorni učinek na citokine,
- antiproliferativno.

Z zdr. moramo začeti zgodaj v poteku bolezni in ga nadaljevati neprekinjeno!




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## NEVTRALIZIRAJOČA PROTITELESA (NABs)\*

- po 6-18 mesecih terapije
- ↓ terapevtski učinek

Pojav NABs pri različnih INFbeta:  
Betaferon 28-47%  
Rebif 12-28%  
Avonex 2-6%

- Tako klinična preskušanja kot neodvisne študije so pokazali:
- da se NABs pogosteje pojavijo pri zdr. z IFNbeta-1b kot pri zdr. z IFNbeta-1a
  - med INFbeta-1a se NABs pogosteje pojavijo pri uporabi Rebif-a kot Avonex-a

**ZAKAJ PRIDE DO RAZLIK V IMUNOGENOSTI?**

1. Razlike v kvantitativni strukturi (INFbeta-1b ni glikozilirano---->nastajajo agregati----> ↑ imunogenost).
2. Razlike v proizvodnji, postopkih prečiščevanja in shranjevanju (posttranslacijske modifikacije) so vzrok za različno imunogenost med obema INFbeta-1a.

**3. Način aplikacije, odmerki in pogostnost odmerkov:**

Študije, ki so proučevale te razlike, je pogosto težko interpretirati!

**VERJETNO NA IMUNOGENOST VPLIVA KOMPLEKSNA KOMBINACIJA VSEH TEH FAKTORJEV:**

- a. Način aplikacije: ni jasnih dokazov, da naj bi bila i.m. administracija imunogena (pri i.m. aplikaciji INFbeta-1b so se NABs pojavili kasneje in v manjših titerih)
- b. Odmerek: ni dokazano, da ↑odmerek INFbeta ↑ pojav NABs!!!
- c. Pogostnost aplikacije: ↑pogosti odmerki naj bi ↑pogoj NABs ---->tudi to ni bilo dokazano!

- Potrebno je testiranje po 12 in 24 mesecih terapije.

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## Različna glikozilacija vodi v razlike v učinkovitosti in imunogenosti

- Glikozilacija vpliva na zvijanje proteinov, vezavo na receptorje, fizikalne lastnosti proteinov v raztopini (agregati, topnost, biorazpoložljivost), farmakokinetiko
- Glikozilacija vpliva na antigenske lastnosti (imunogenost) – posledice so lahko izrazite (nevtralizacija zdravila, spremenjena biorazpoložljivost)
- nevtralizacija lastnega naravnega proteina (npr. eritropoetina pri PRCA (čista aplazija rdečih krvnih celic) ob navzkrižnih protitelesih)

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## Posledice nastajanja protiteles

### Izguba učinka

Insulin  
Streptokinaza  
Stafilokinaza  
kalcitonin  
factor VIII  
Interferon alfa 2  
Interferon beta  
IL-2  
TNFR55/IgG1  
HCG  
GM-CSF/IL3

### Nevtralizacija nativnega proteina

EPO

### Imunološki stranski učinki

Alergija  
Anafilaksija  
Bolezni imunskih kompleksov

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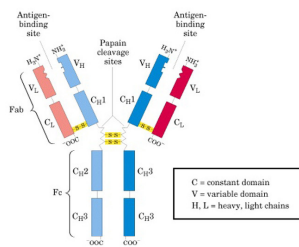
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## Monoklonska protitelesa kot tarčna zdravila

- 5 izotipov: IgA, IgG, IgE, IgD, IgM
- fragmenti: Fc, Fv, scFv, F(ab)<sub>2</sub>
- CDR regije
- monoklonska/poliklonska
- končnica mab, omab, ximab, zumab




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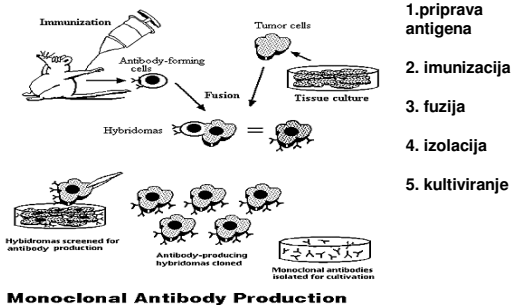
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## Priprava mišjih monoklonski protiteles




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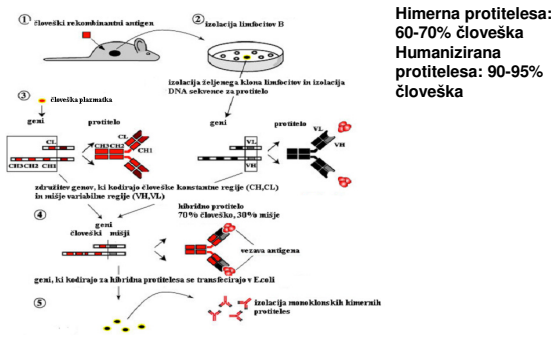


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## Himerna in humanizirana protitelesa




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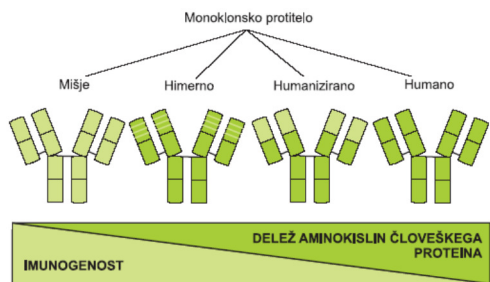


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## Imunogenost pada obratno sorazmerno z deležem aminokislin človeškega proteina




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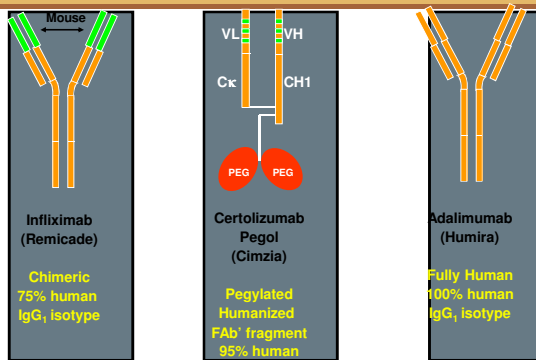


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## Anti-TNF Biologic Agents




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## Mehanizmi delovanja monoklonskih protiteles

- **Direktna inhibicija rasti**  
Blokada receptorjev za rastne faktorje in mitogene citokine  
Protitelesa proti Fas, APO-1, integrinom inducirajo apoptozo
- **Citotoksičnost povzročena s komplementom**  
Proteolitična kaskada komponent komplementa-nastanek MAC
- **S protitelesi povzročena celična citotoksičnost**  
Vezava celic z receptorji za Fc del na vezana protitelesa-fagocitoza ali liza tumorskih celic

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## Lastnosti idealnega pripravka monoklonskih protiteles kot tarčnega zdravila

- izkazuje monospecifičnost do tarčnega antigena
- ne kaže navzkrižne reaktivnosti do drugih vezanih ali topnih antigenov
- sproži hiter in močan imunski odziv
- sterilen in apirogen, brez neželenih proteinov, DNA, mikroorganizmov in endotoksinov
- ne povzroči nastanka protiteles proti terapevtskim protitelesom
- prosto, nevezano protitelo ne povzroči aktivacije komplementa po klasični ali alternativni poti
- se ponovljivo pridobiva iz stabilnih celičnih klonov

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## Monoklonska protitelesa 1

Protiteło	Lastniško ime	Leto odobritve	Tip	Tarča	Indikacija
Muromonab-CD3	Orthoclone OKT3	1986	mišje	T celični CD3 receptor	reakcija presadka
Abciximab	ReoPro	1994	himerno	inhibicija glikoproteina IIb/IIIa	ishemična bolezen srca
111In-capromab		1996	himerno	PSA	staging raka prostate
Imciromab	Myoscint	1996	himerno	miozin	prikaz nekroze srčne mišice
Daclizumab	Zenapax	1997	humanizirano	IL-2 receptor	zavrnitvena reakcija presadkov
Rituximab	Rituxan, Mabthera	1997	himerno	CD20	Ne-Hodgkinov limfom
Basiliximab	Simulect	1998	himerno	IL-2 receptor	zavrnitvena reakcija presadkov

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## Monoklonska protitelesa 2

Protiteło	Lastniško ime	Leto odobritve	Tip	Tarča	Indikacija
Infliximab	Remicade	1998	himerno	inhibicija signaliziranja z TNF	vnetne avtoimune bolezni
Palivizumab	Synagis	1998	humanizirano	epitop F proteina RSV	virusne infekcije (RSV)
Trastuzumab	Herceptin	1998	humanizirano	ErbB2	rak dojke
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	Mylotarg	2000	humanizirano	CD33	akutna mielogena levkemija
Alemtuzumab	Campath	2001	humanizirano	CD52	kronična limfocitna levkemija
Gemtuzumab	Mylotarg	2001	humanizirano	CD33	vnetne bolezni (psoriaza)
Adalimumab	Humira	2002	humano	inhibicija signalizacije z TNF	sistemske tkivne vnetne bolezni
Efalizumab	Raptiva	2002	humanizirano	CD11a	akutna levkemija

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## Monoklonska protitelesa 3

Protiteło	Lastniško ime	Leto odobritve	Tip	Tarča	Indikacija
Tositumomab	Bexxar	2003	mišje	CD20	Ne-Hodgkinov limfom
Bevacizumab	Avastin	2004	humanizirano	žilni endotelijski rastni faktor	kolorektalni rak
Cetuximab	Erbix	2004	himerno	epidermalni rastni faktor	kolorektalni rak, rak glave in vratu
Omalizumab	Xolair	2004	humanizirano	IgE	vnetne bolezni (astma, alergije)
Natalizumab	Tysabri	2006	humanizirano	T celični VLA4 receptor	avtoimune vnetne bolezni (multipla skleroza)
Panitumumab	Vecibix	2006	humano	epidermalni rastni faktor	kolorektalni rak

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## Monoklonska protitelesa (mAb) proti tumorjem

- Inhibicija receptorjev za rastne faktorje tumorja (Herceptin - anti HER-2 Neu mAb)
- Odstranitev z mAb označenih tumorskih celic indukcija apoptoze, ADCC, od komplementa odvisna citoliza (Rituksimab - anti CD20 Ab)
- Povečana učinkovitost ob kombinaciji mAb s toksini, radionuklidi ali citotoksičnimi zdravili (Mylotrag - anti CD33 imunotoksin)

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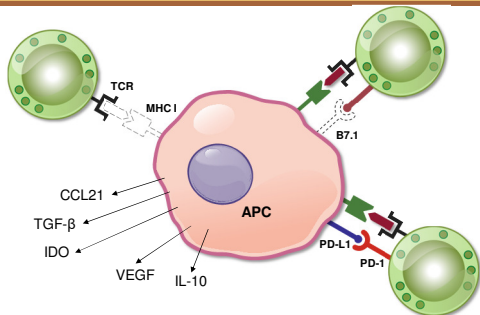
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## Monoklonska protitelesa, ki ciljajo proteine, s katerimi si tumor ustvarja toleranco



Kompleksna imunoregulacija ob vnetju - Inhibicijski receptorji za limfocite, ki jih izzove vnetni odziv (napr. PD-L1 Programmed death-ligand 1)

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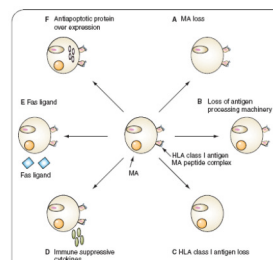
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## Mehanizmi, s katerimi se tumor izogne imunskemu odzivu

- Tumorske celice neučinkovito predstavljajo tumorske antigene
- Indukcija anergije ali delecije tumorsko specifičnih limfocitov T
- Imunoregulatorni limfociti T CD4+CD25+
- Imunoregulatorne nadzorne točke (CTLA 4, B7-H1, B7-H4)
- Izločanje imunosupresivnih citokinov in imunostimulacija tumorjev
- Tumorsko mikrookolje




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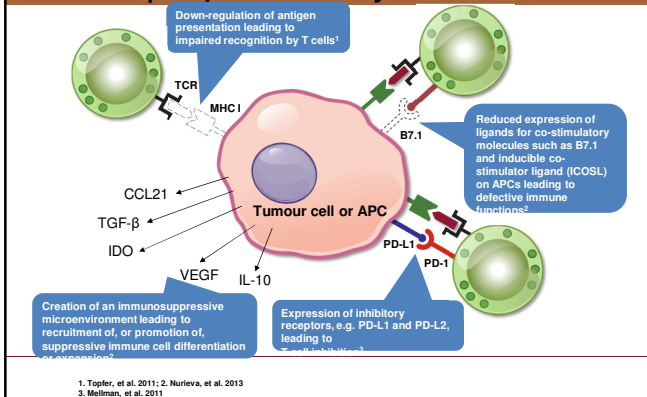
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## Izogibanje tumorske celice pri prepoznavanju s Tc




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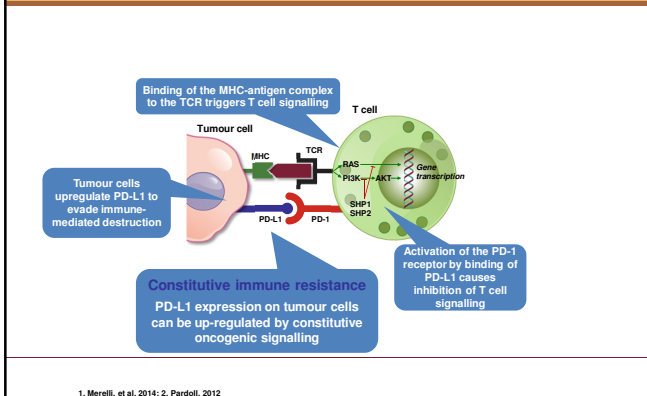
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## PD-L1/PD-1 pot za izogibanje protitumorskemu odzivu




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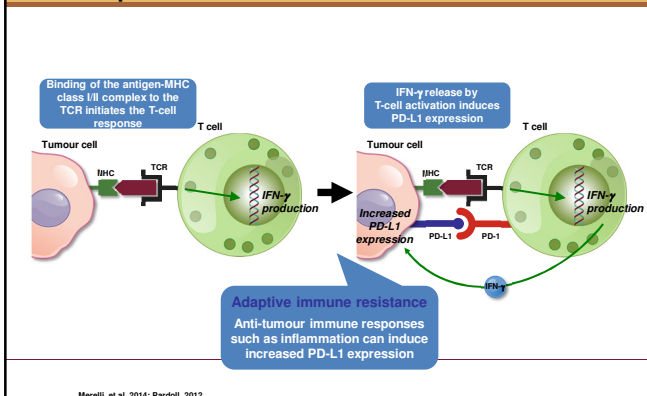
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## PD-L1/PD-1 pot za izogibanje adaptivnemu imunskemu odzivu




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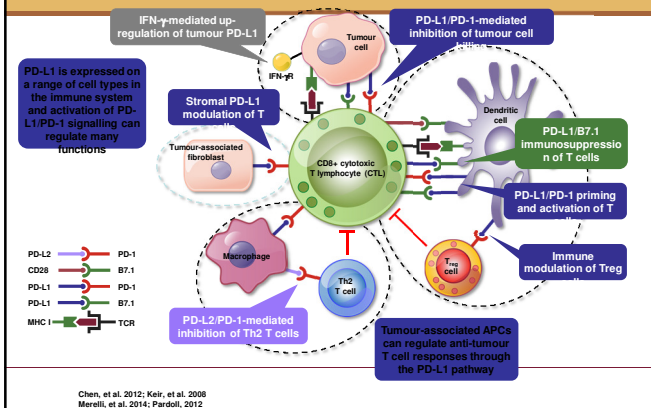
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# PD-L1/PD-1 in imunski odziv




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# Anti-PDL1/PD1 terapije

Therapeutic	Lead company	Antibody type	Affinity $K_d$ *	Reference
<b>Anti-PDL1</b>				
MPDL3280A	Roche	Engineered IgG1 (no ADCC)	0.4nM	Herbst, et al. ASCO 2013
MEDI-4736	AstraZeneca	Modified IgG1 (no ADCC)	Not available	Stewart, et al. Cancer Res 2011
BMS-936559	Bristol-Myers Squibb	IgG4	Not available	Brahmer, et al. NEJM 2012
<b>Anti-PD1</b>				
Nivolumab	Bristol-Myers Squibb	IgG4	2.6nM	Brahmer, et al. J Clin Oncol 2010
MK3475 (pembrolizumab)	Merck & Co	IgG4 (humanised)	29pM	Patnaik, et al. J Clin Oncol 2012
AMP-224	GlaxoSmithKline	PD-L2 IgG1 Fc fusion	Not available	Smothers, et al. Ann Oncol 2013

\*Affinity  $K_d$  describes the strength of binding of an antibody to PD-L1 or PD-1; the lower the value, the higher the affinity

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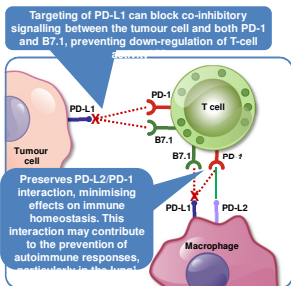
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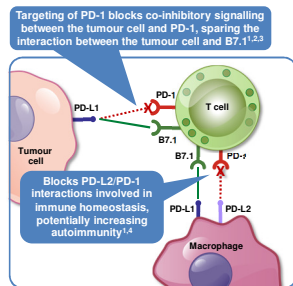
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# PD-L1 kot tarča

## Anti-PDL1



## Anti-PD1



1. Chen, et al. 2012; 2. Paterson, et al. 2011  
3. Yang, et al. 2011; 4. Brahmer, et al. 2012

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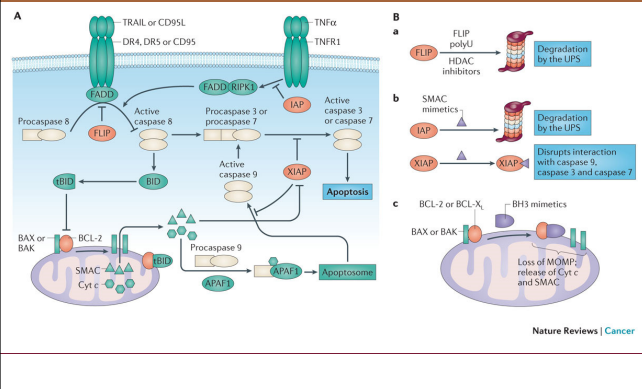
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## Terapije, ki ciljajo tumorsko okvaro apoptoze




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## Neželjeni učinki mAb, ki ciljajo različne populacije imunskih celic

- OKT3 je mišje monoklonsko protiteleso tipa IgG2a, ki se veže na T-celični receptorski kompleks (CD3), prisoten na vseh zrelih T-celicah. Protitelesa OKT3 močno zavrejo imunost, ki jo posredujejo celice, in povečajo občutljivost za oportunistične okužbe z glivami (aspergilusi, kandidate, kriptokoki), virusi (CMV, EBV, HSV, VZV, RSV, adenovirusi, virusi hepatitisa), paraziti (toksoplazma).

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## Protitelesa proti CD20 (limfocitom B)

- Pripravki anti-CD20 se vežejo na CD20, ki je na limfocitih B (na normalnih in maligno spremenjenih). S tem uničujejo limfocite B, zato jih uporabljamo za zdravljenje levkemij in limfomov, zraslih iz limfocitov B. Zaradi hkratnega uničenja zdravih, netumorskih limfocitov B je začasno preprečen tudi bolnikov protitelesni imunski odziv, zato lahko zdravilo uporabimo tudi kot imunosupresiv.

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## Rituksimab

- Med pripravki anti-CD20 je v uporabi rituksimab (MabThera®), prvo monoklonsko protitelo, ki so ga začeli uporabljati v onkologiji. Zdravilo, ki se prav tako veže na CD20, je ibritumomab tiuksetan (Zevalin®), sestavljen iz protitelesa ibritumomaba in kelatorja tiuksetana, ki protitelo povezuje z radioaktivnim izotopom. Vir sevanja, ki ga k tumorju »pripelje« protitelo pomaga uničevati maligne celice.

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## Protitelesa proti CD52 (limfocitom T in B)

- Protitelesa MabCampath (alemtuzumab) se vežejo na CD52, ki je na površini vseh limfocitov. Povzročajo hudo in dolgotrajno limfopenijo in široko imunosupresijo, zato uporaba zdravila močno poveča občutljivost za oportunistične okužbe z virusi (CMV, EBV, HSV, VZV, RSV), glivami (aspergilusi, kandidate, kriptokoki) in paraziti (toksoplazma).

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## Protitelesa proti CD33 (granulocitom)

- Mylotarg (gemtuzumab, ozogamicin) so protitelesa, ki z vezavo na CD33 uničujejo granulocite, levkemične in tudi zdrave. Posledična nevtropenija pomeni tveganje nastanka seps, pljučnic in vročinskih stanj zaradi okužb z običajnimi bakterijskimi povzročitelji (rodovi psevdomonas in stafilokoki), pa tudi z neobičajnimi, na primer agrobakterijami.

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## Varnost

- Varnost in učinkovitost bioloških zdravil je odvisna od številnih dejavnikov, med katere sodi tudi proizvodni proces in formulacija, kar še posebej velja za glikozilirane proteine, saj imajo že minimalne razlike lahko pomembne imunogene posledice
- Biološka zdravila so povezana z redkimi neželenimi učinki ali medicinsko pomembnim povečanjem števila teh dogodkov, ki jih ni mogoče prepoznati v predregistracijskem obdobju. Zato je ključnega pomena, da sledimo postopkom in doktrini zdravljenja, ki omogoča, da se posamezni neželeni učinek res pripiše pravemu zdravilu in da se nepotrebnemu zamenjevanju teh zdravil brez medicinske indikacije izognemo. Navedeno velja tako za biološko podobna, kot za originalna biološka zdravila.

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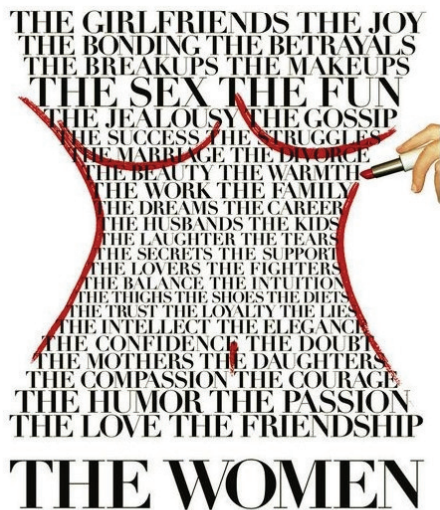
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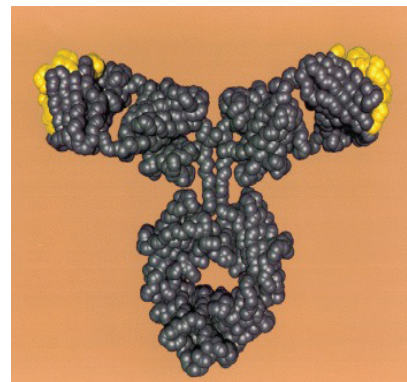
## Co-inhibition and Co-stimulation Tune the Immune Response in Cancer

Mario P. Colombo

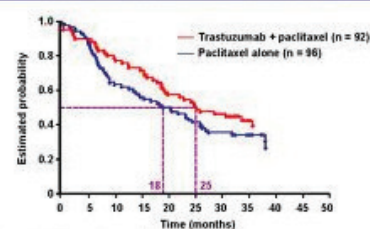
## Trastuzumab/Herceptin®



WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY  
 DIANE ENGLISH

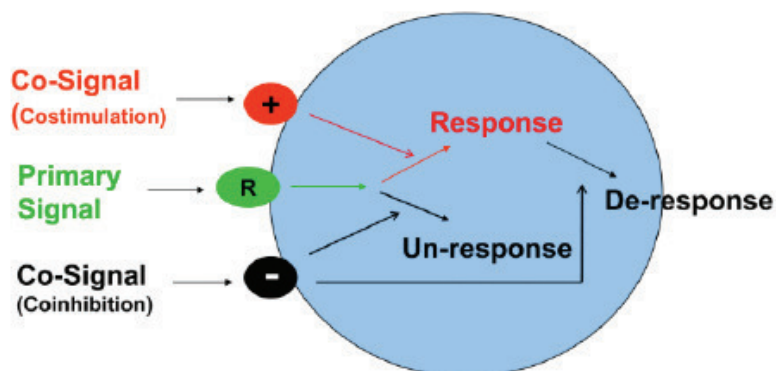
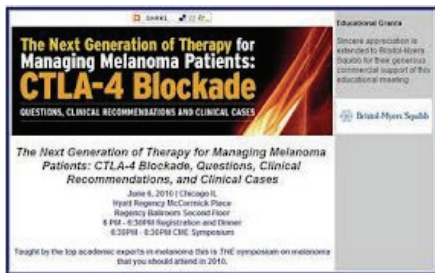
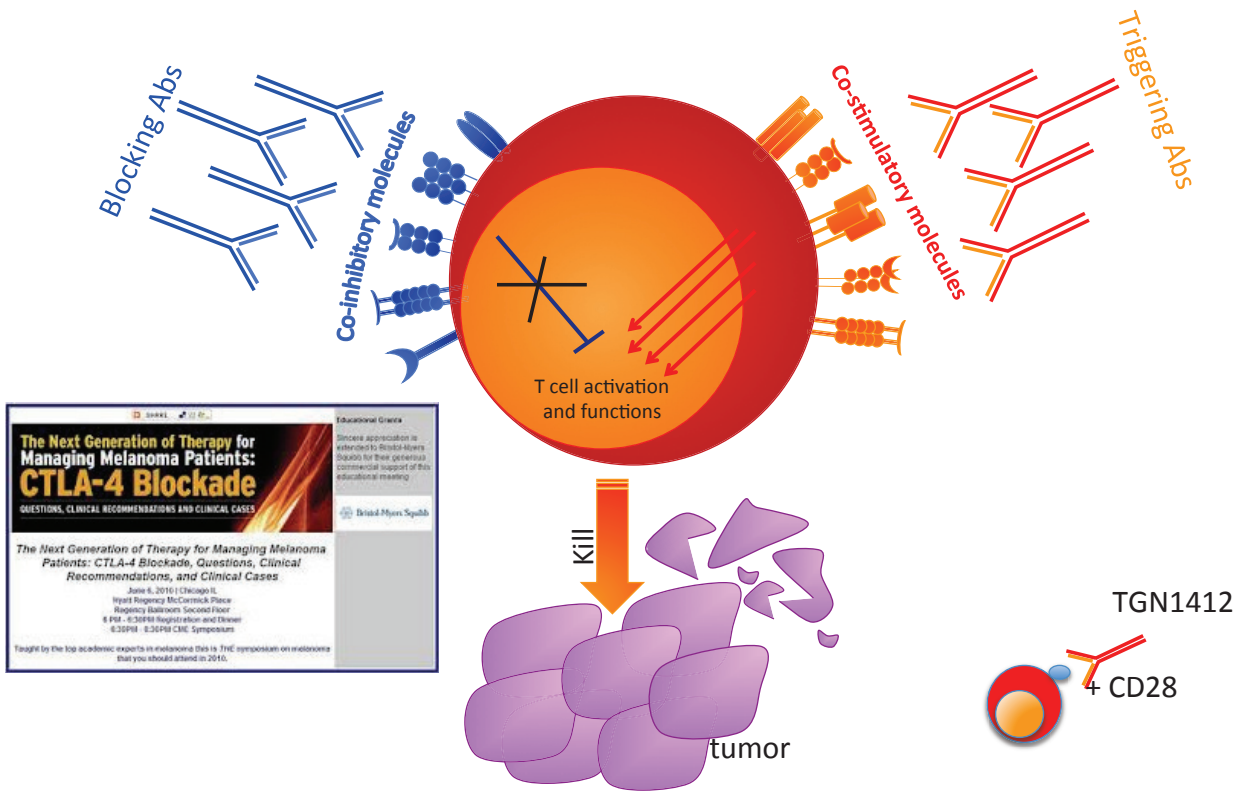


Survival in HER2 3+ Patients With Paclitaxel Alone Vs Paclitaxel and Trastuzumab

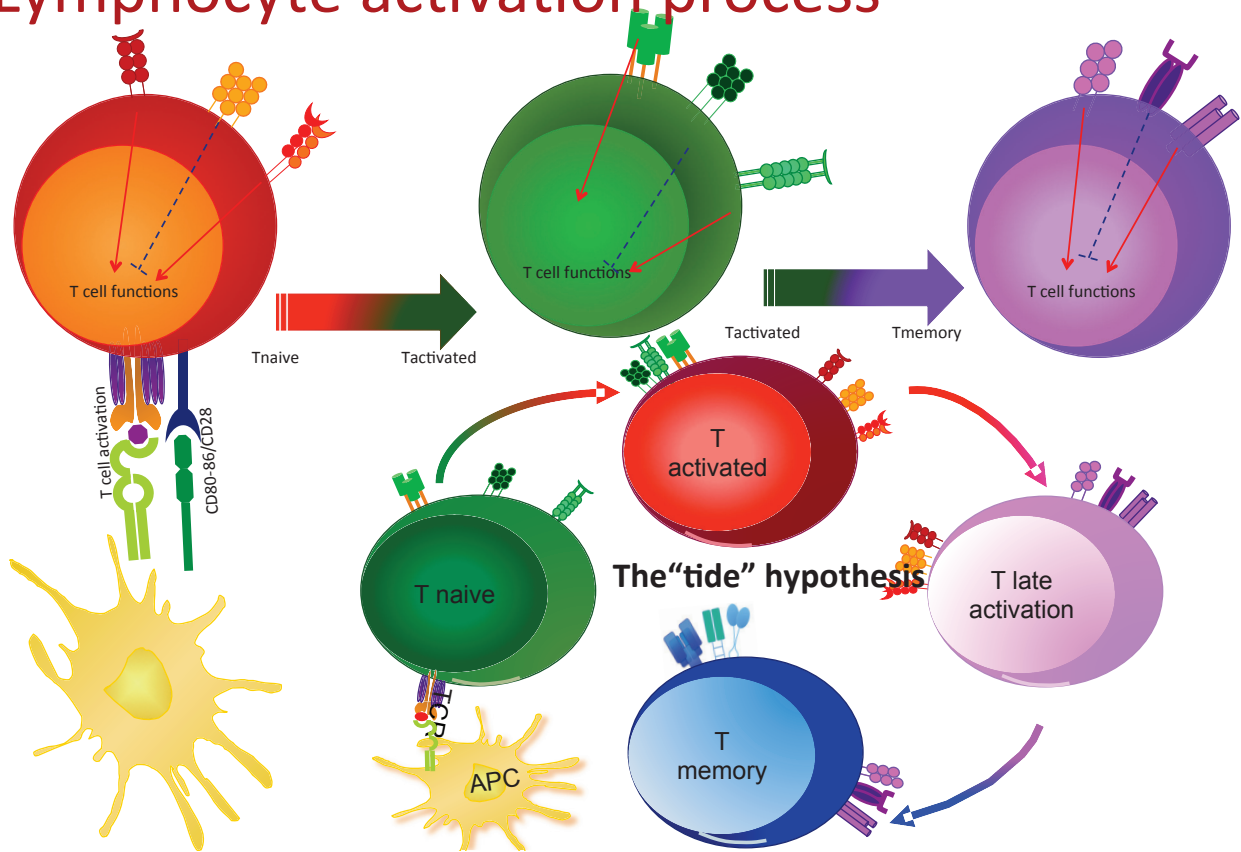


D.J. Slamon, MD, PhD, unpublished data, 2001.

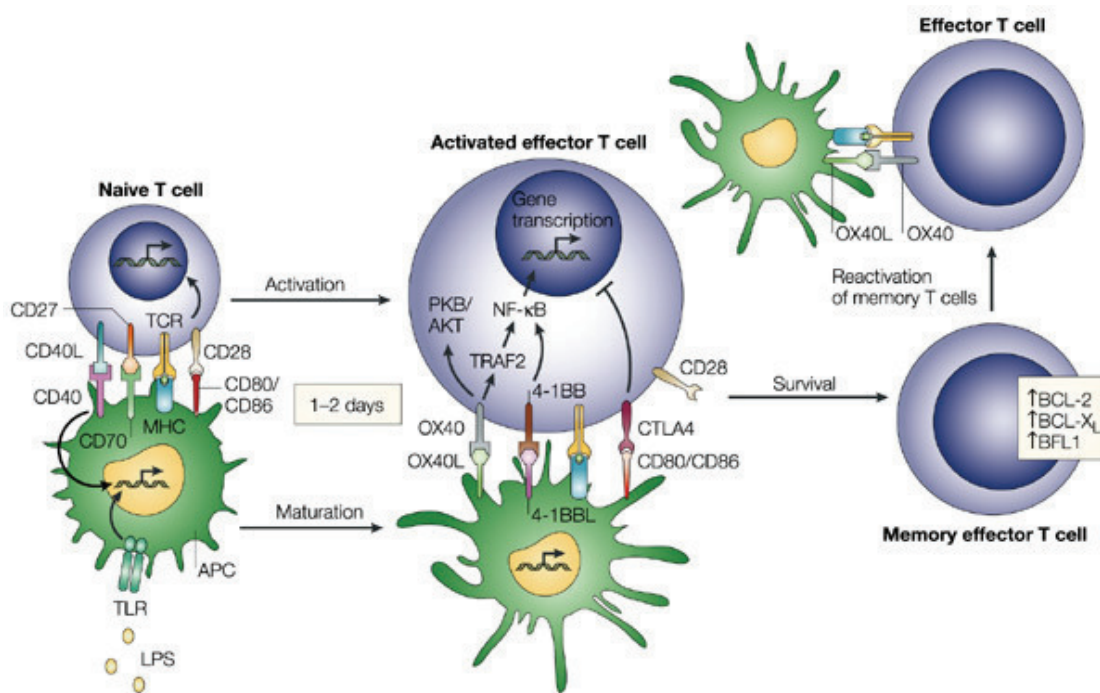
# Ab non più diretti contro Ag sul tumore ma verso molecole del sistema immunitario

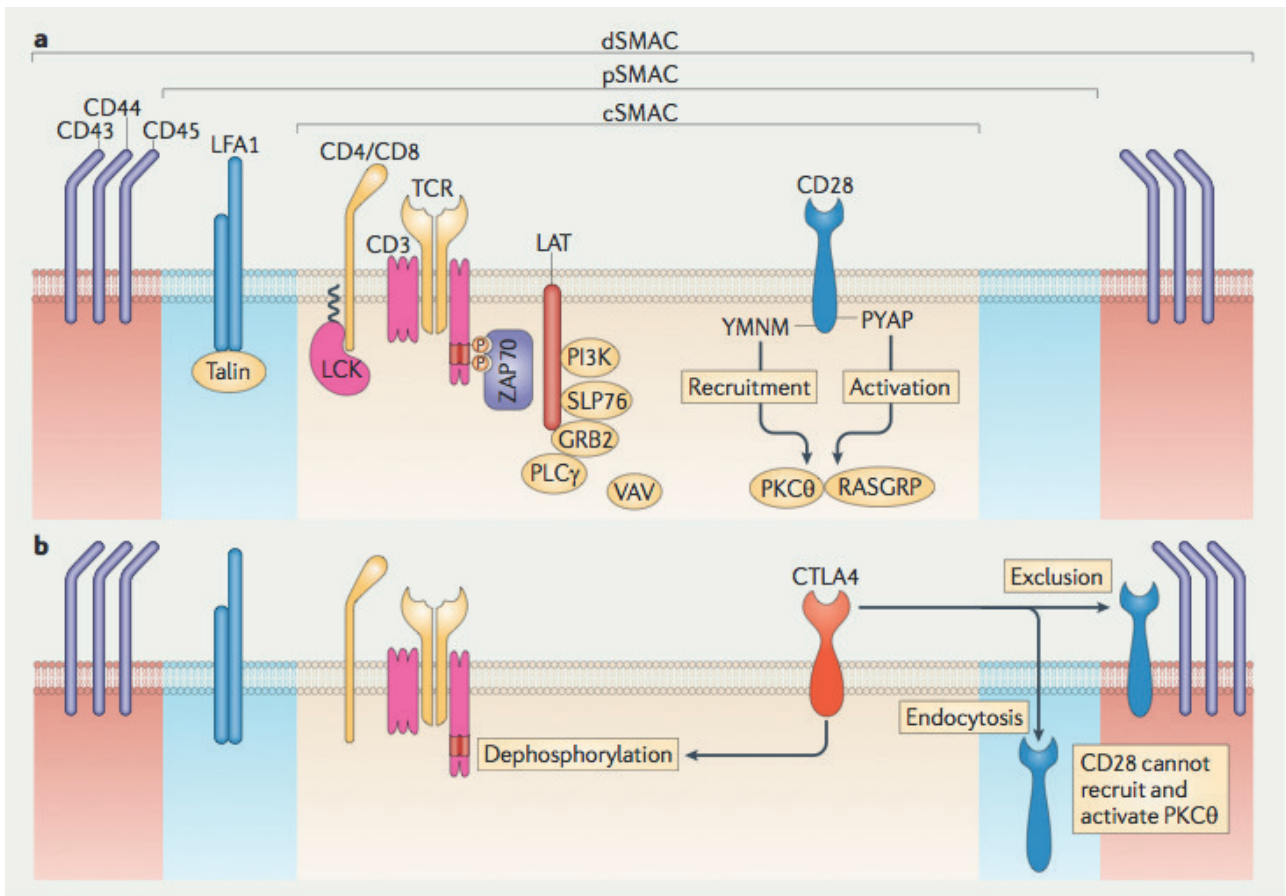
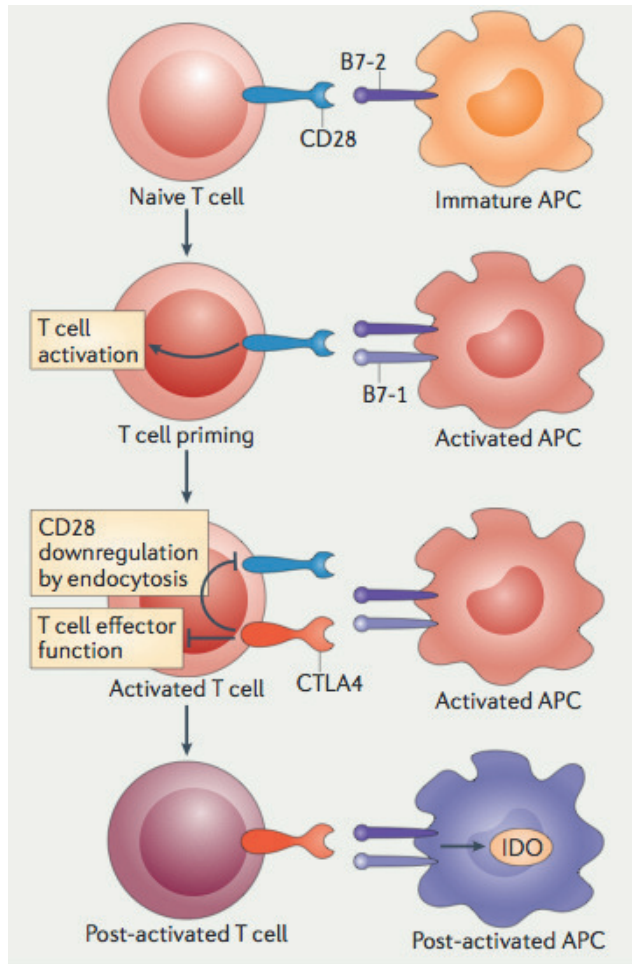


# Lymphocyte activation process

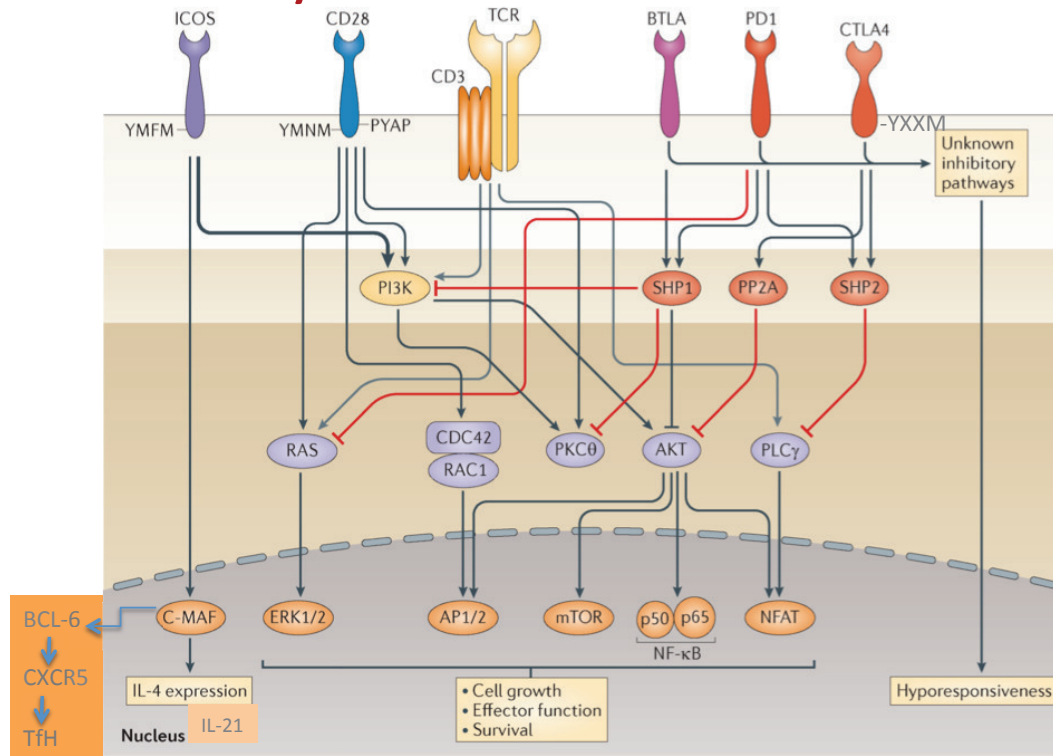


# Dynamic of co-stimulation



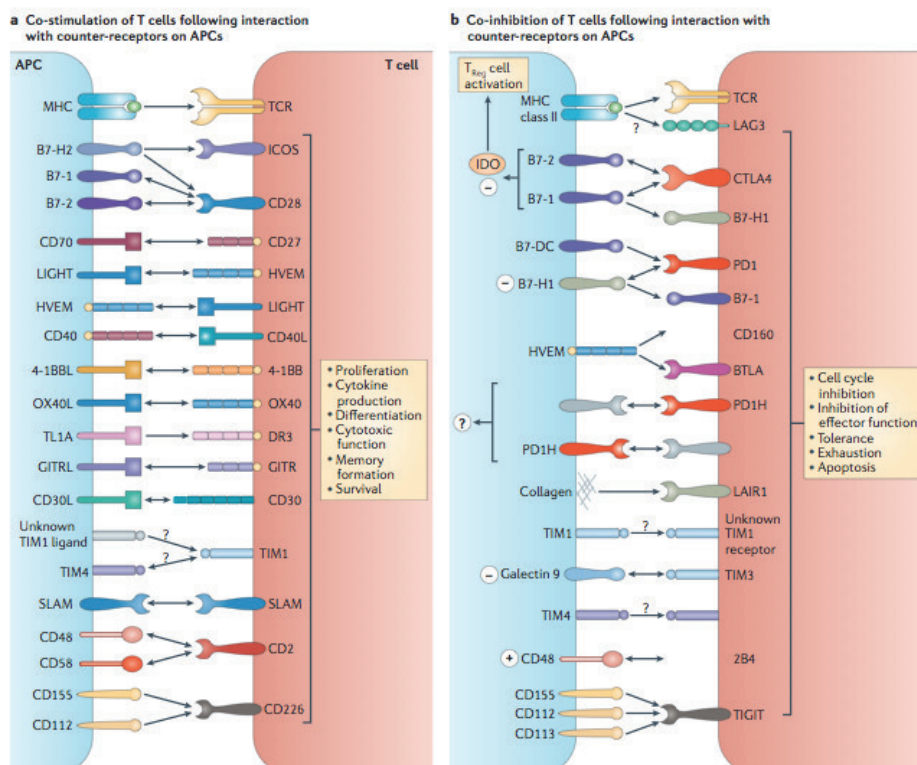


# Costimulatory molecules members of the CD28-family



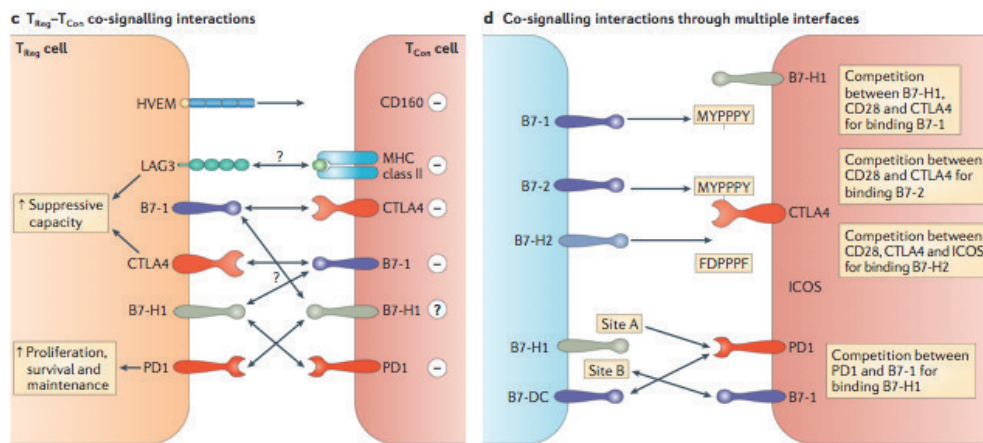
L.Chen et al, Nature Reviews Immunology, 2013 Apr;13(4): 227-42

# Co-signalling in T cells



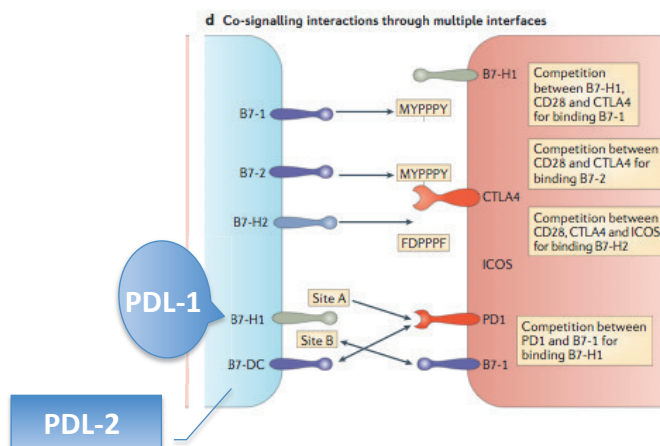
L.Chen et al, Nature Reviews Immunology, 2013 Apr;13(4):227-42

# Co-signalling in T cells



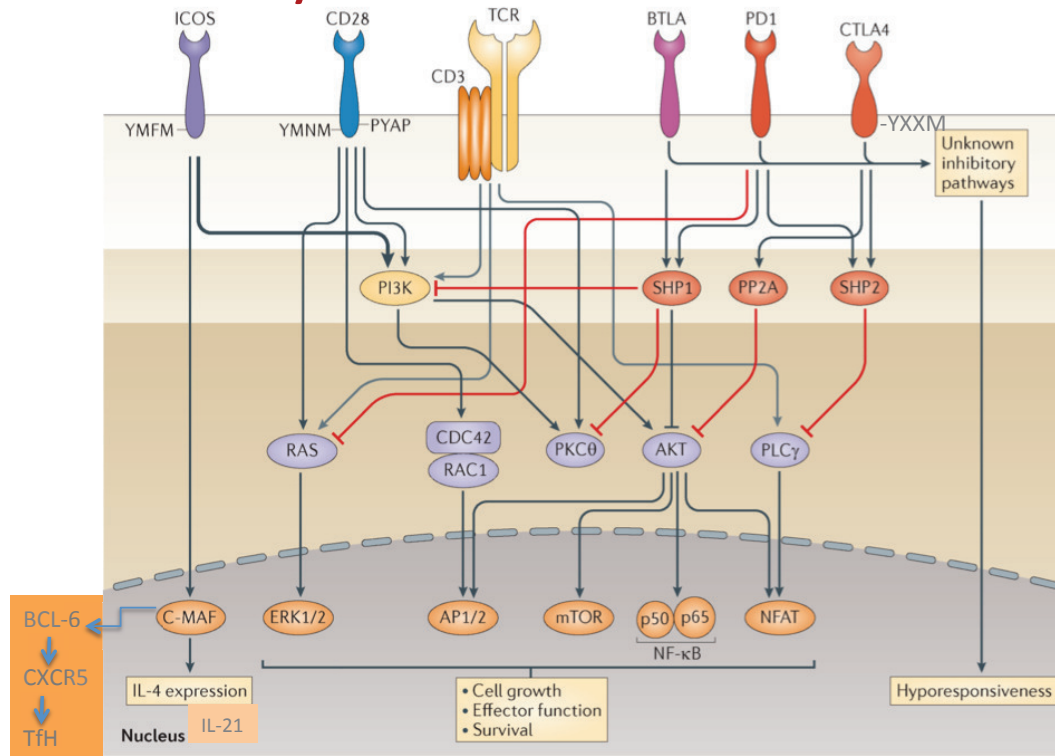
L.Chen et al, Nature Reviews Immunology, 2013 Apr;13(4):227-42

The issue of inhibiting only one of two partners

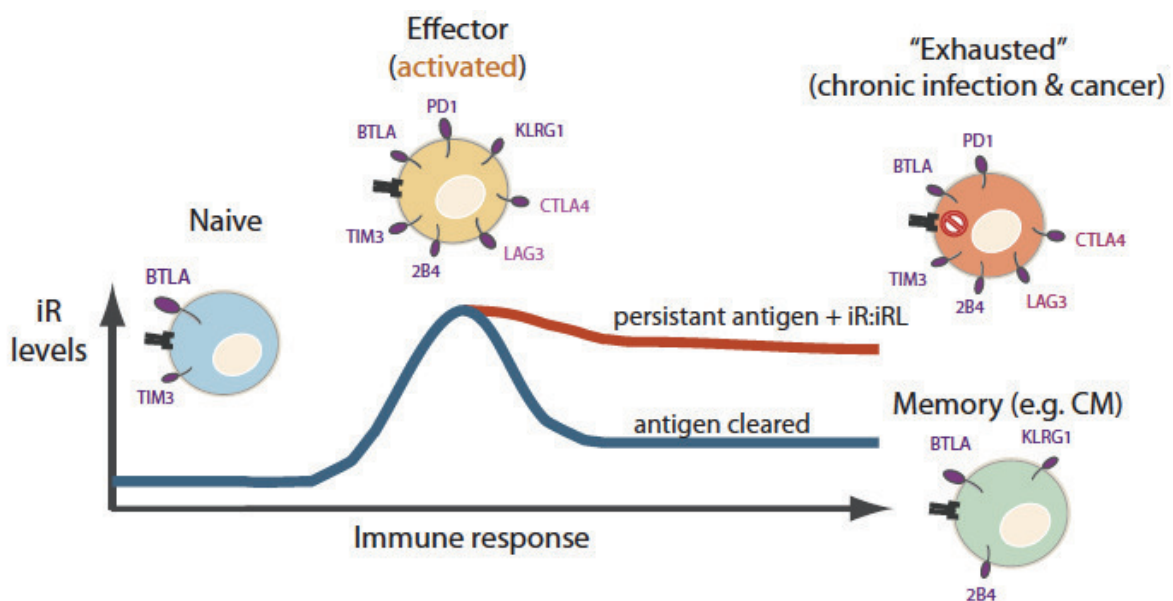




# Costimulatory molecules members of the CD28-family

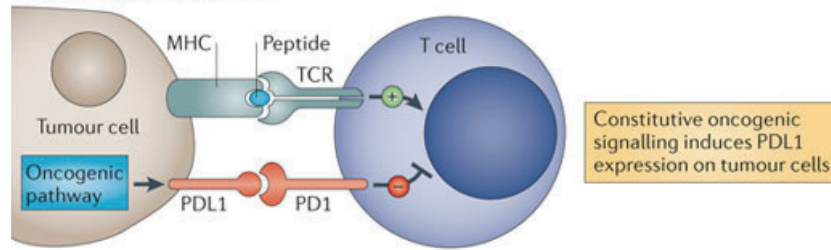


L.Chen et al,  
Nature Reviews  
Immunology,  
2013 Apr;13(4):  
227-42

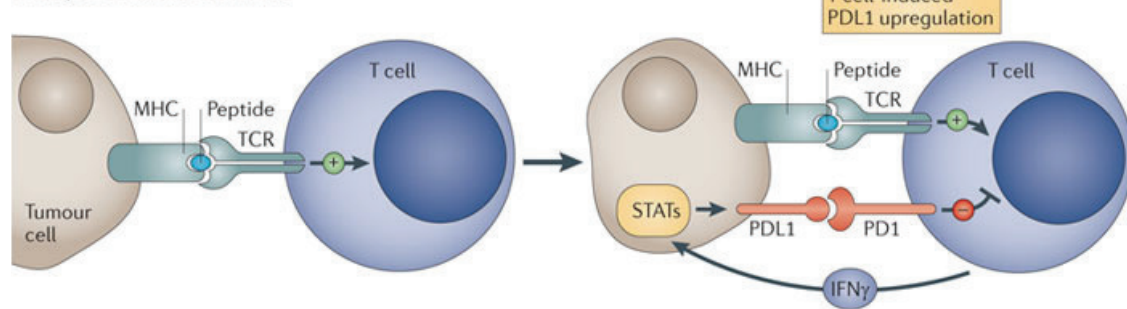


# Innate versus adaptive immune resistance

**a Innate immune resistance**

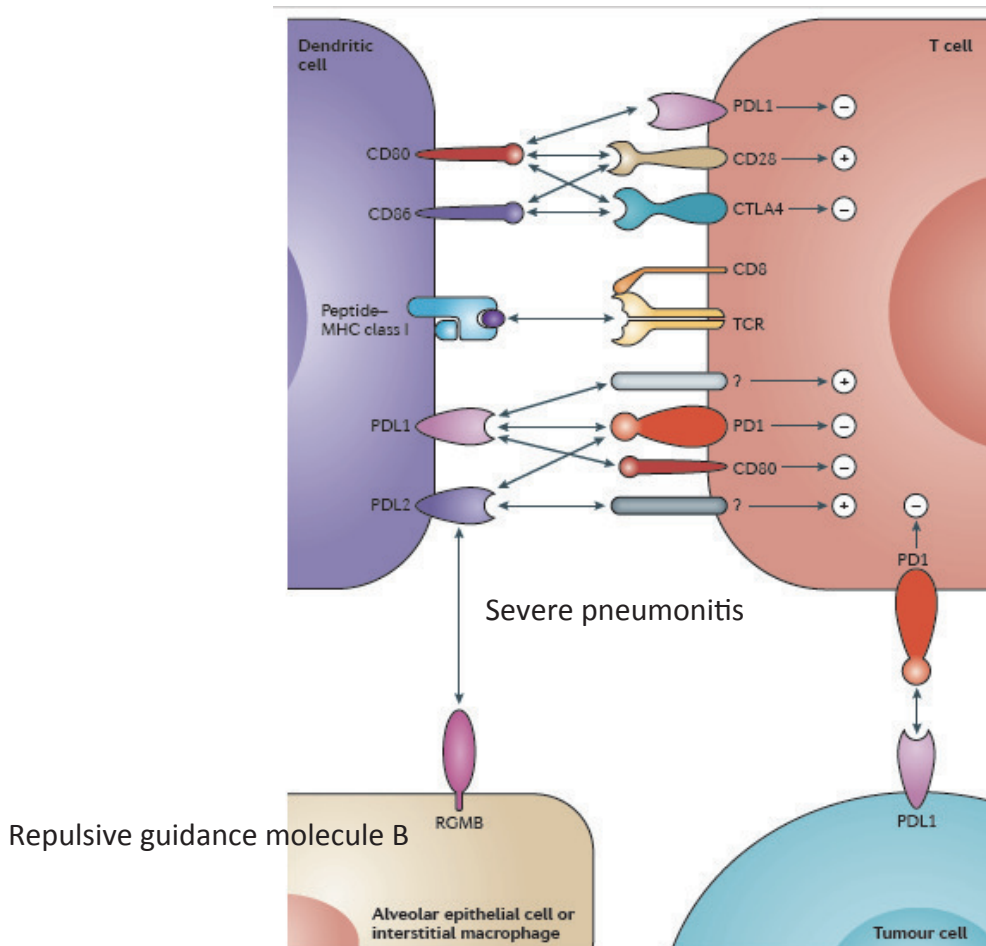


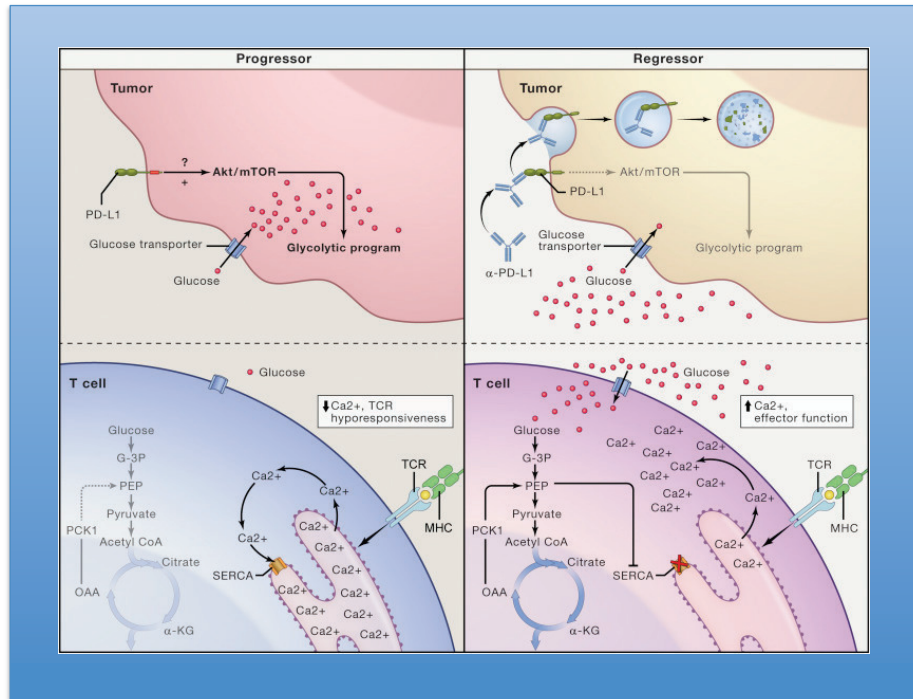
**b Adaptive immune resistance**



**c Amplification region 9 q24**

Nature Reviews | Cancer





Madhusudhanan Sukumar, Rahul Roychoudhuri, Nicholas P. Restifo

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.08.064>

## TNFR-TNF family costimulatory molecules

TNFR	TNFR expressed by	TNF	TNF expressed by
CD40L	T cell	CD40	APC, platelets, pDC
OX40	T cell, NK, NKT	OX40L	APC, MC, NK, T cell
4-1BB	T cell, NK, NKT, MC	4-1BBL	APC, T cell, MC, NK, hematopoietic precursors
GITR	T-B cell, NK, APC, MC	GITRL	APC (DC, B cell, macrophage)
CD27	T cell, B cell, NKT	CD70	APC, T cell, MC, NK
DR3	T cell, NK, NKT	TL1A	APC, T cell, endothelial cell

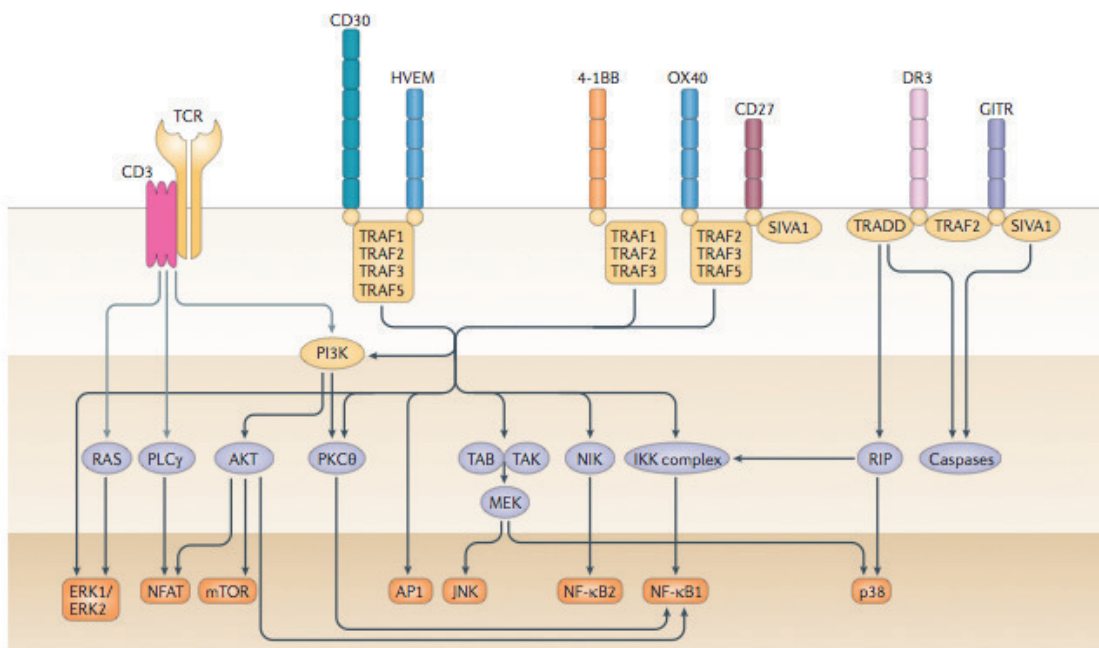
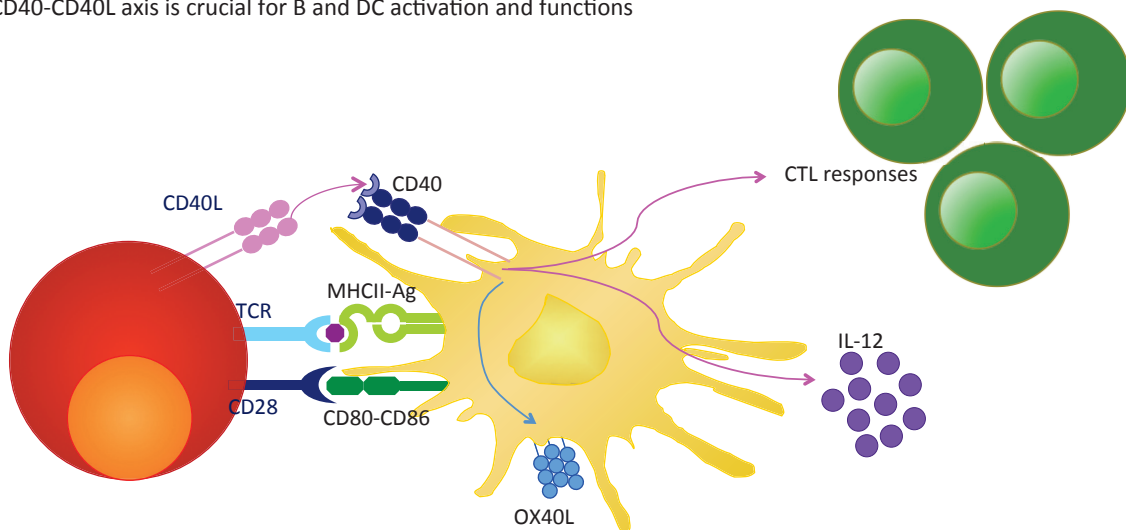


Figure 3 | Co-signalling pathways downstream of tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily receptors. Tumour

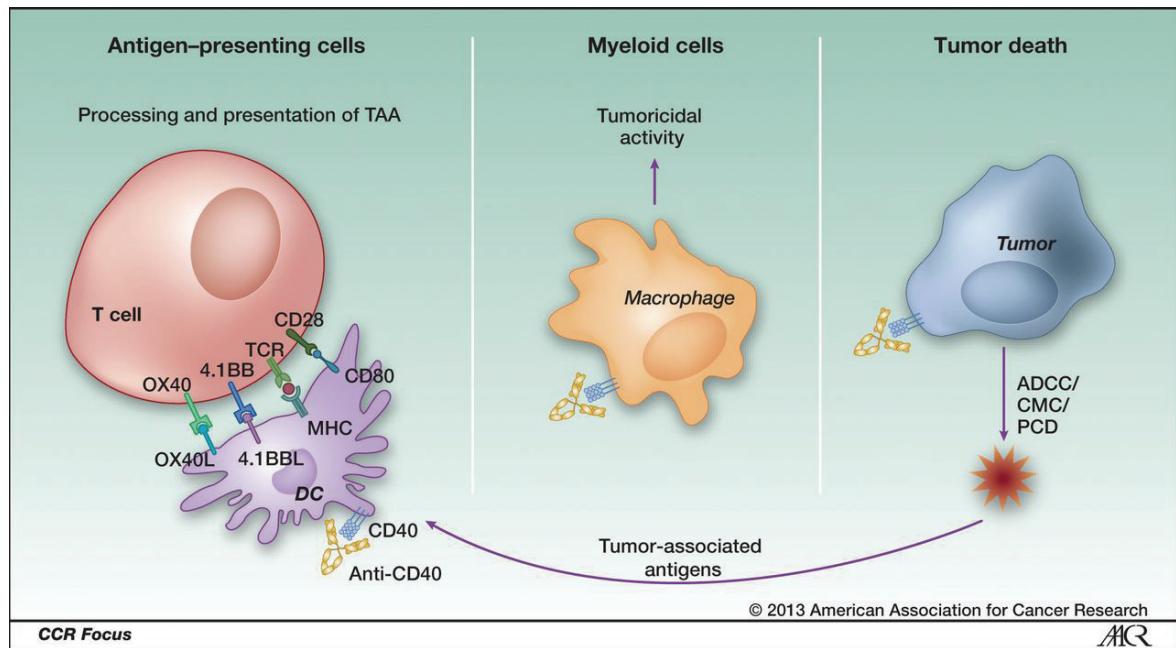
## TNFR-TNF family costimulatory molecules

### CD40-CD40L:

- first costimulatory molecules identified as member of the TNFR-TNF family
- APC constitutively express CD40
- T cells express CD40L upon activation
- CD40-CD40L axis is crucial for B and DC activation and functions



Potential mechanisms of action of agonistic CD40 mAb on various immune effectors.



Vonderheide R H , and Glennie M J Clin Cancer Res 2013;19:1035-1043

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ACR Clinical Cancer Research

## OX40 and 4-1BB in Treg biology

### Treg:

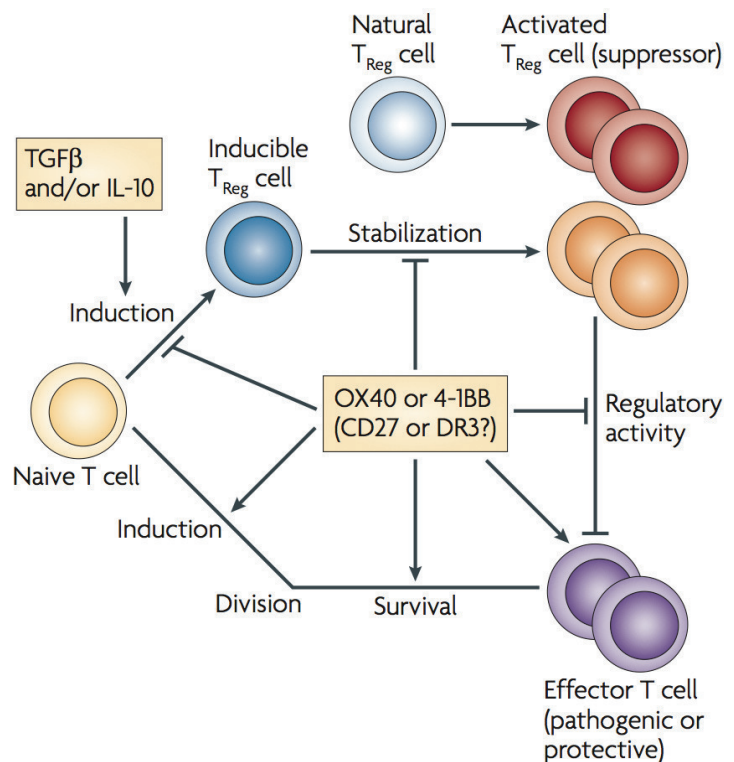
- CD4<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells
- Develop both in thymus (nTreg) and in periphery from CD4<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>-</sup> cells in the presence of TGFβ and IL-10 (iTreg)
- Control peripheral tolerance
- Suppress T effector cells, DC, NKT, MC
- Constitutively express TNFR molecules (CD40L, OX40, 4-1BB, CD27)

### OX40/4-1BB triggering on Treg:

- Inhibits Treg differentiation from Tn
- Suppresses Treg inhibitory functions
- Negatively affects the stability of Treg (down-modulation of Foxp3 and IL-10 in iTreg)

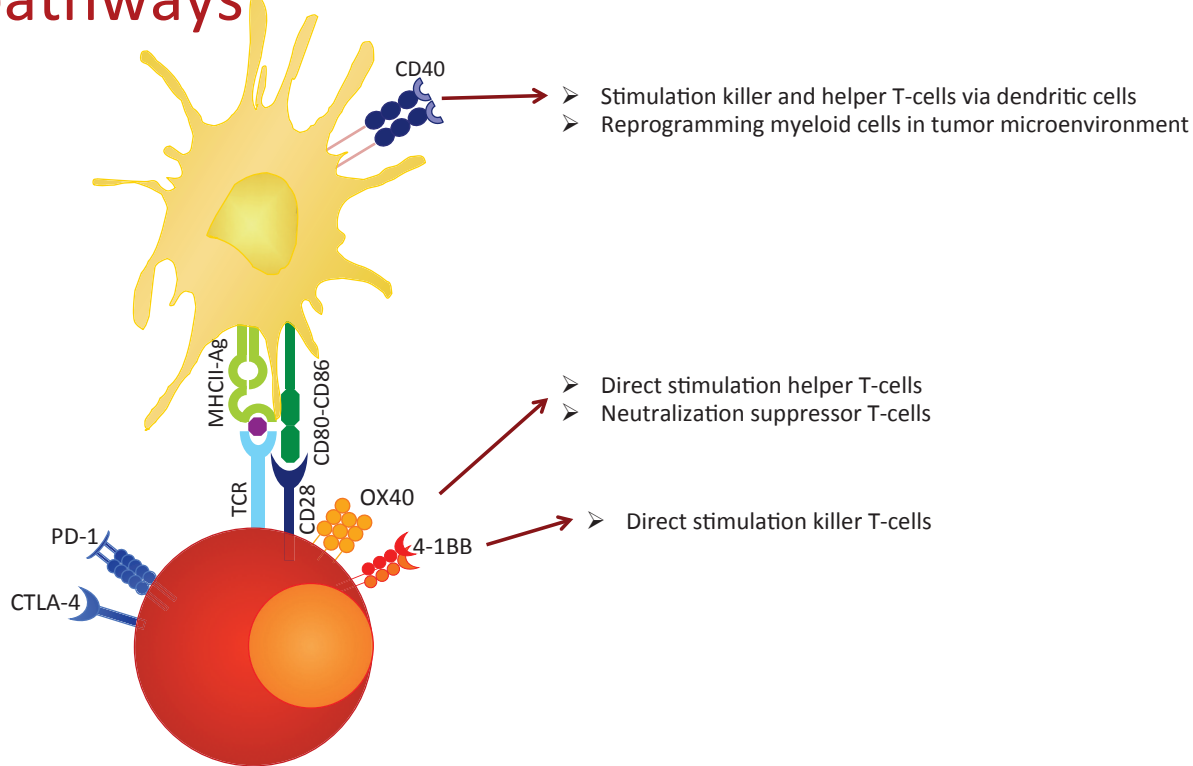


opposite effects on Treg and Teff

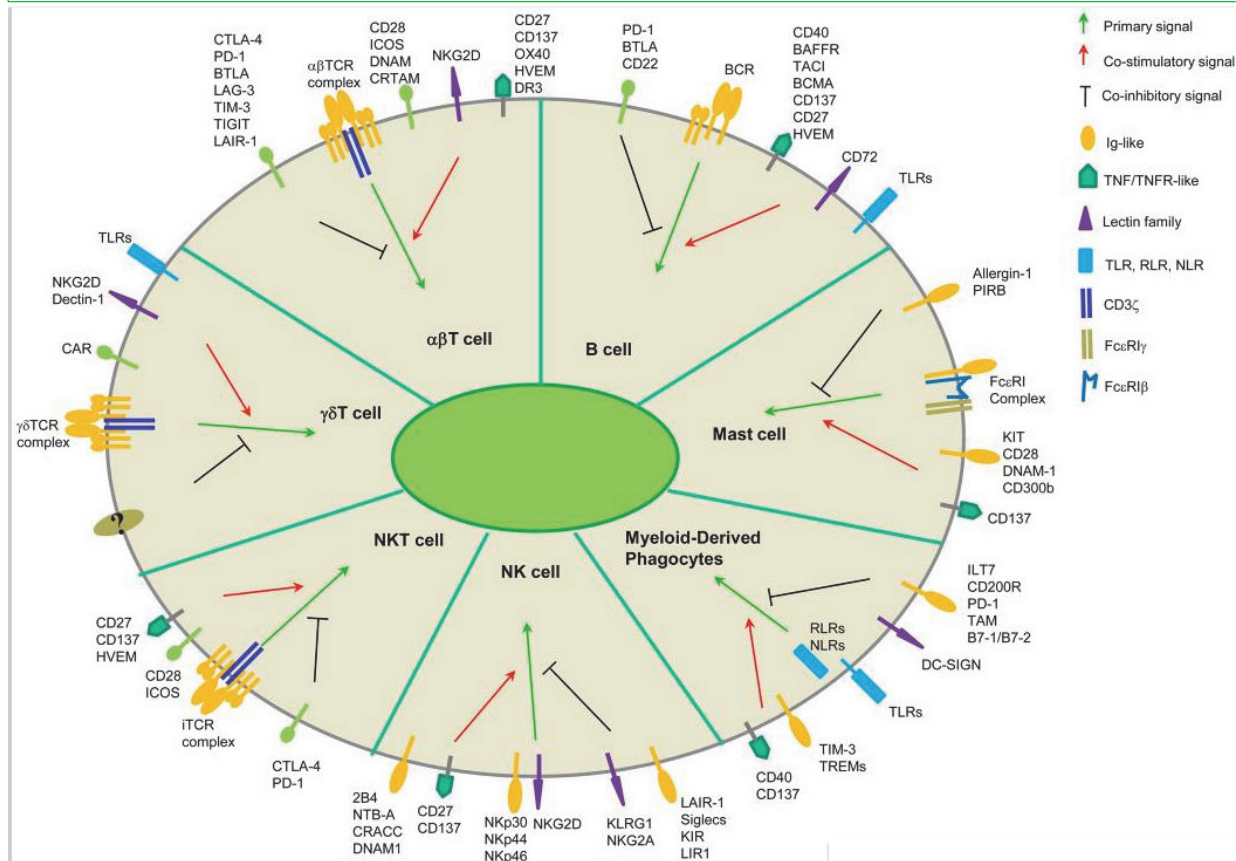


Croft M., Nature review Immunology, 272, 9, 2009

# CD40, OX40, 4-1BB: 3 complementary pathways



## The complex landscape of cell surface signaling molecules in the control of immune response



# Tumor treatment by

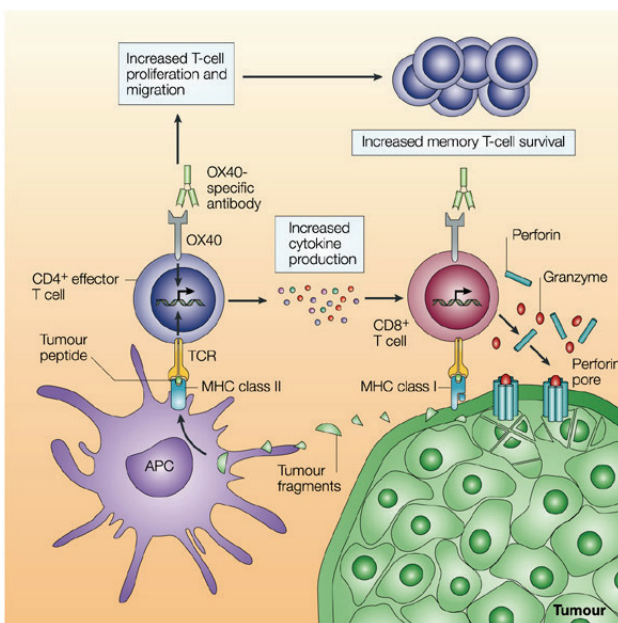
modulation of costimulatory axis

modulation of coinhibitory axis

modulation of costimulatory and coinhibitory

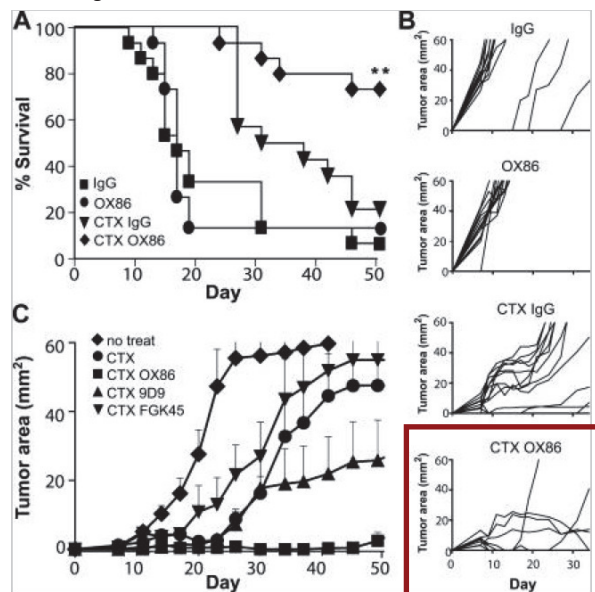
## Tumor treatment by modulation of costimulatory axis

**OX40 triggering  
in tumor microenvironment**



Modified from Sugamura K. Et al, Nature Review Immunology, 2004

Tumor model: B16 melanoma (day 0)  
CTX: cyclophosphamide (alkylating agents) (day 6)  
OX86 (agonist of OX40) (day 7)  
9D9: anti CTLA-4  
FGK45: agonist CD40



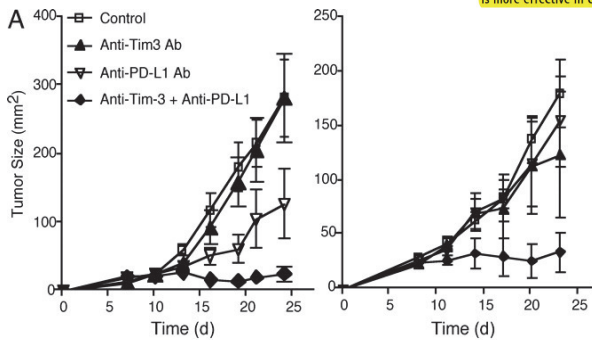
Hirschhorn.Cymerman D. et al, Journal Exp Med, 2004

# Tumor treatment by modulation of coinhibitory axis

Targeting Tim-3 and PD-1 pathways to reverse T cell exhaustion and restore anti-tumor immunity

Kaori Sakuishi,<sup>1</sup> Lionel Apetoh,<sup>1</sup> Jenna M. Sullivan,<sup>1</sup> Bruce R. Blazar,<sup>2</sup> Vijay K. Kuchroo,<sup>1</sup> and Ana C. Anderson<sup>1</sup>

The immune response plays an important role in staving off cancer; however, mechanisms of immunosuppression hinder productive anti-tumor immunity. T cell dysfunction or exhaustion in tumor-bearing hosts is one such mechanism. PD-1 has been identified as a marker of exhausted T cells in chronic disease states, and blockade of PD-1-PD-1L interactions has been shown to partially restore T cell function. We have found that T cell immunoglobulin mucin (Tim) 3 is expressed on CD8<sup>+</sup> tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in mice bearing solid tumors. All Tim-3<sup>+</sup> TILs coexpress PD-1, and Tim-3<sup>+</sup>PD-1<sup>+</sup> TILs represent the predominant fraction of T cells infiltrating tumors. Tim-3<sup>+</sup>PD-1<sup>+</sup> TILs exhibit the most severe exhausted phenotype as defined by failure to proliferate and produce IL-2, TNF, and IFN- $\gamma$ . We further find that combined targeting of the Tim-3 and PD-1 pathways is more effective in controlling tumor growth than targeting either pathway alone.



Tumor model: CT26

Mice were treated with:

100  $\mu$ g of anti-Tim-3 i.p. on days 0, 2, 4

200  $\mu$ g of anti-PD-L1 on days 0, 3, 6, 9, 12

# Tumor treatment by modulation of costimulatory and coinhibitory axis

Enhancement of Anti-Tumor Immunity Through Local Modulation of CTLA-4 and GITR by Dendritic Cells

Pruitt S.K. Et al, Eur. J. Immunol., 2011

Tumor: B16/F10.9 (melanoma tumor)

•Vaccination: subcutaneous injection of DCs transfected with mRNA for tumor antigen tyrosine related protein-2 TRP-2 (or control ag), 2 days after tumor injection

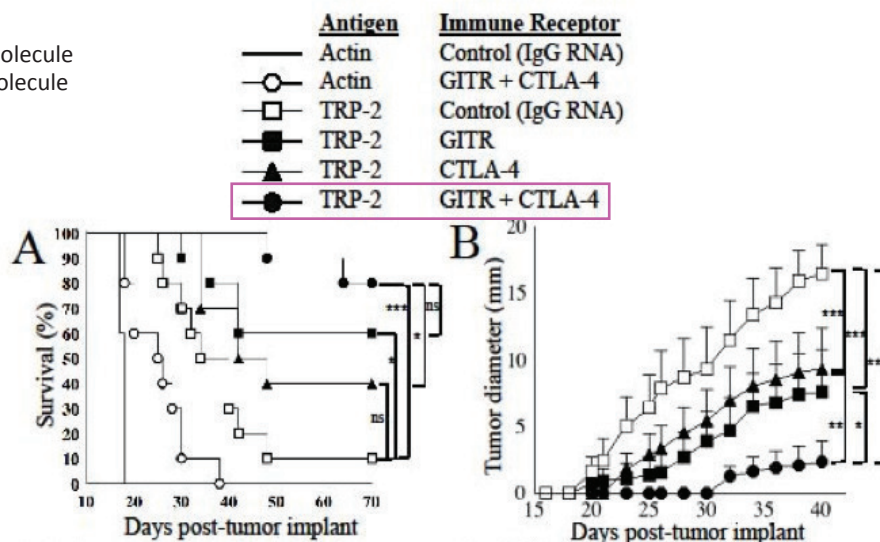
•Immunization: D1

the ear pinna

CTLA-4: coinhibitory molecule

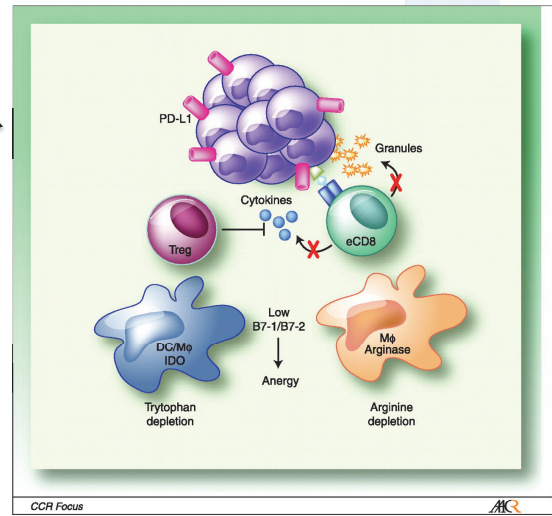
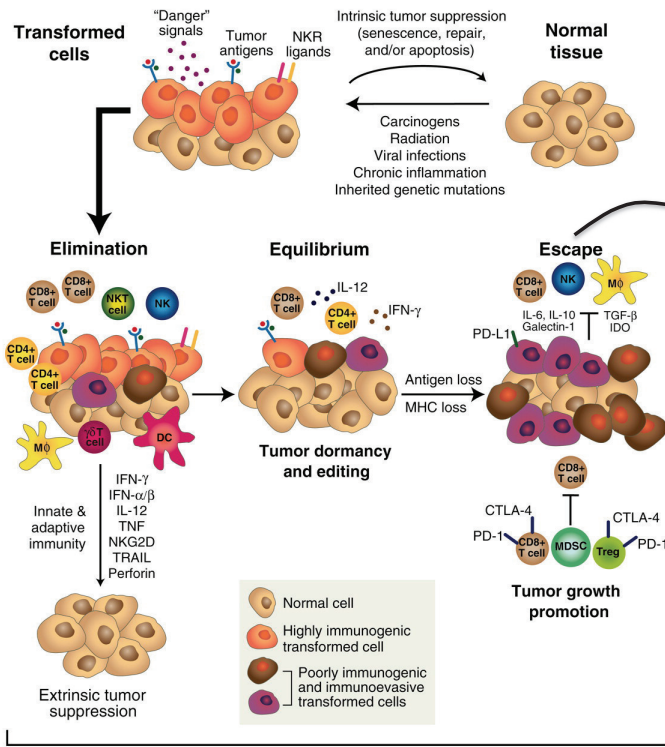
GITR: costimulatory molecule

injected in



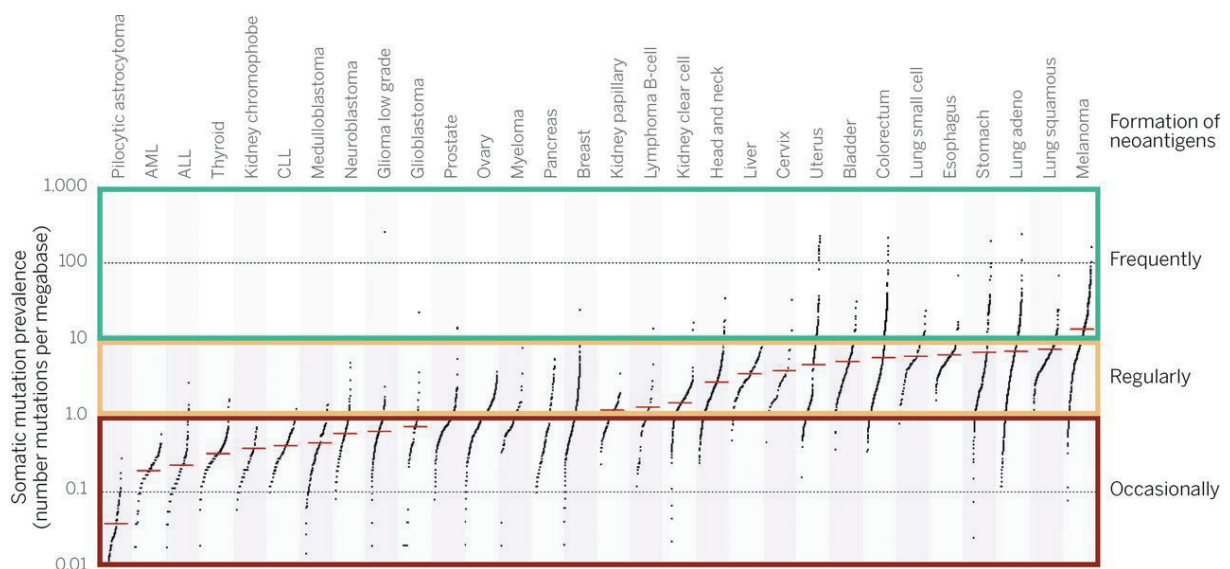


# The cancer immunoediting concept



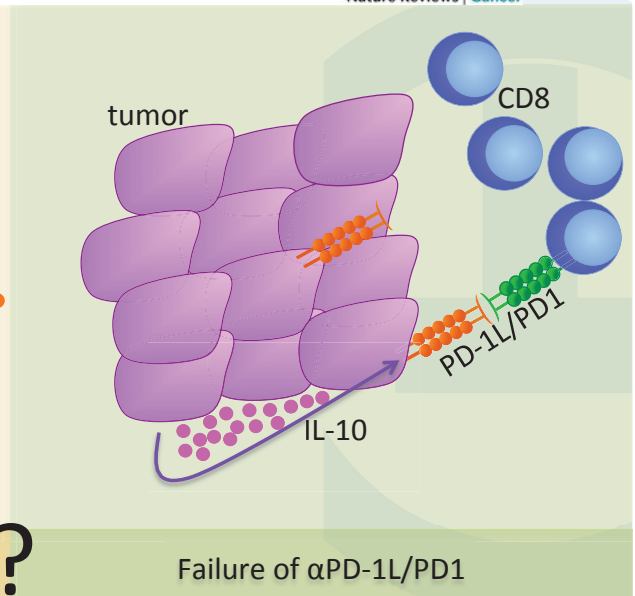
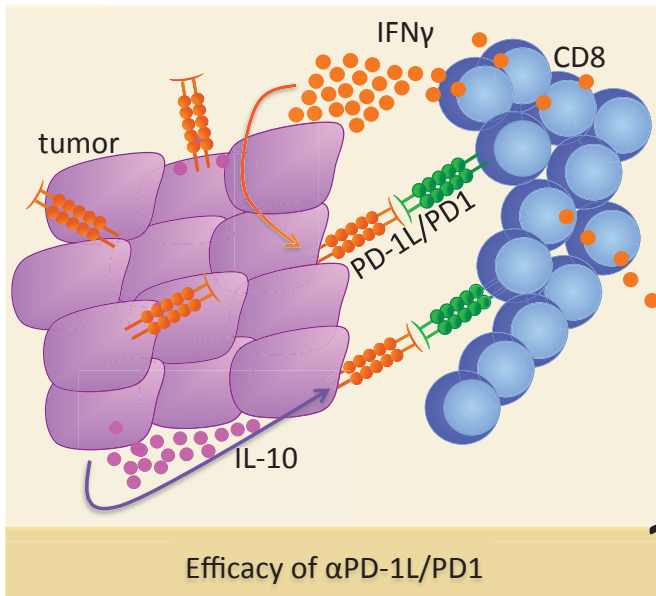
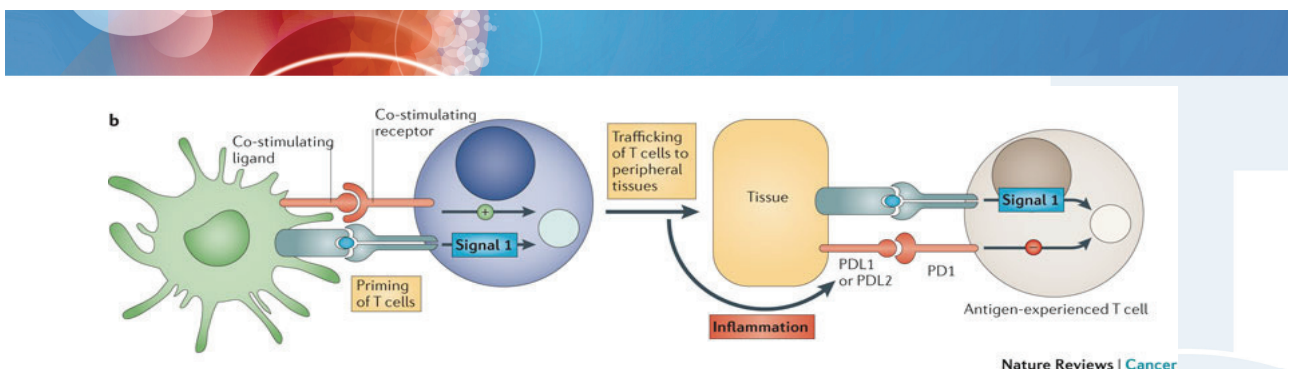
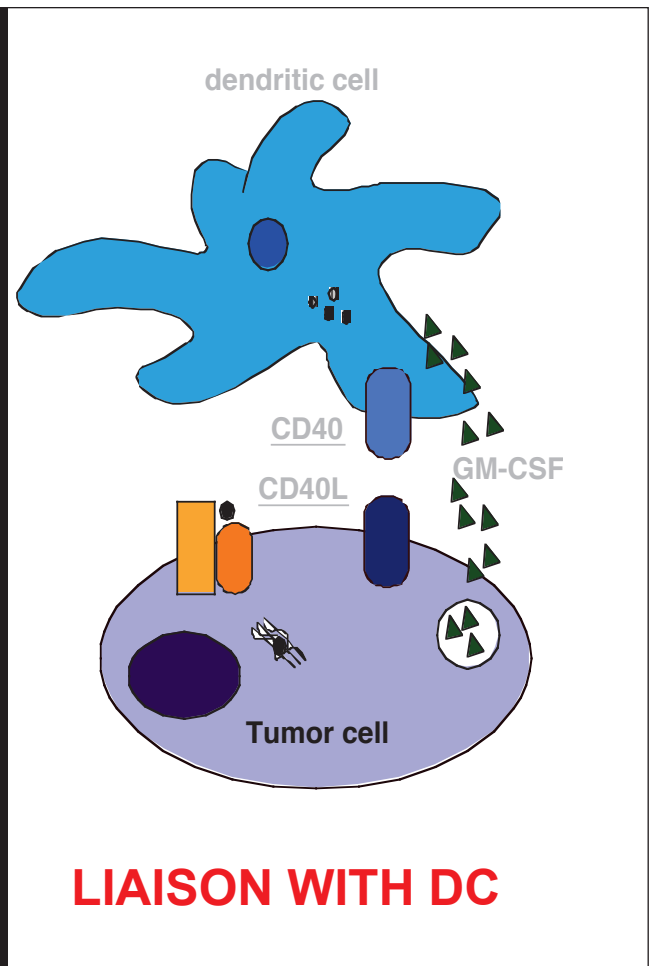
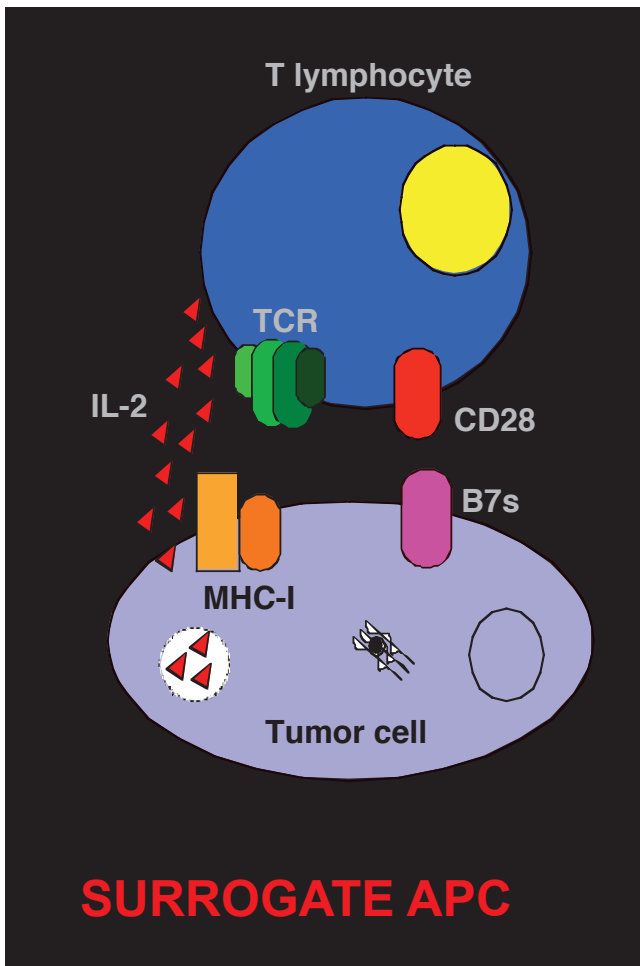
Cancer Immunoediting  
R D Schreiber et al. Science 2011;331:1565-1570

Fig. 2 Estimate of the neoantigen repertoire in human cancer.

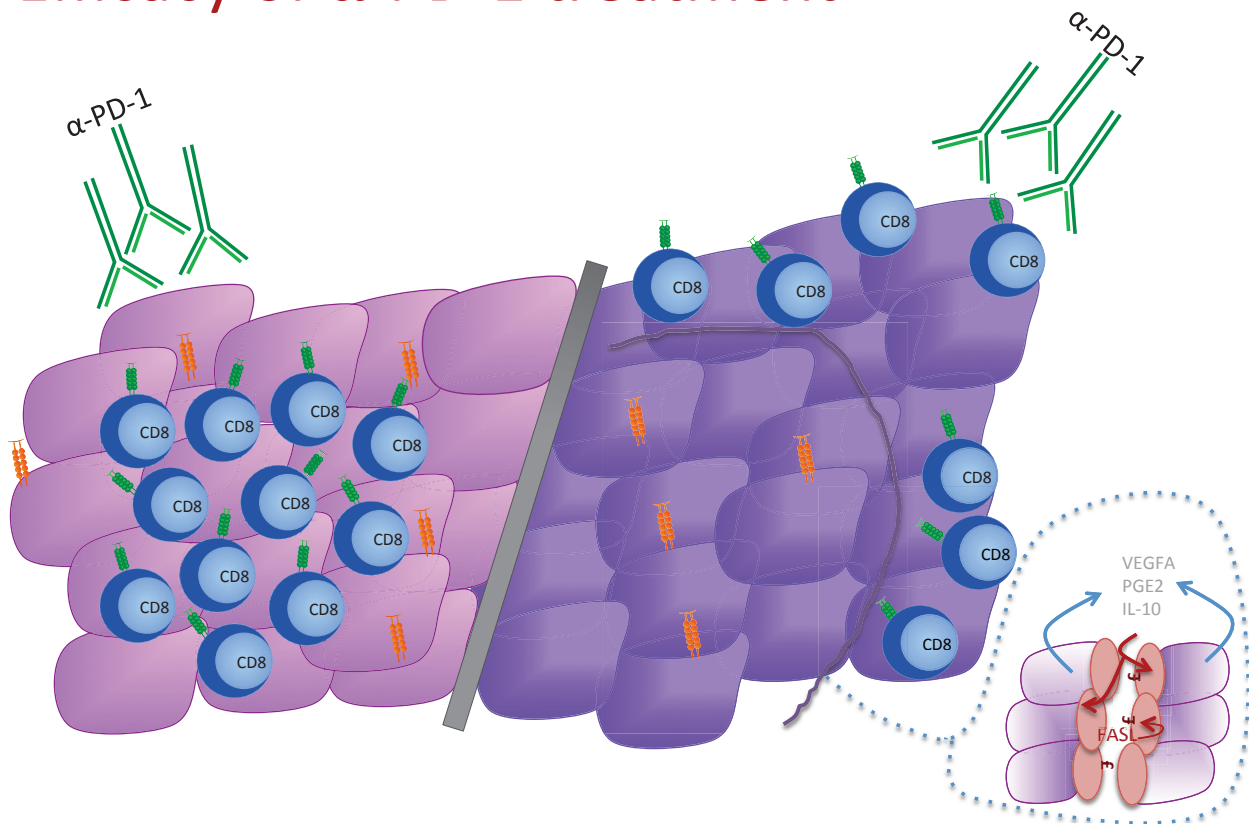


Ton N. Schumacher, and Robert D. Schreiber Science  
2015;348:69-74

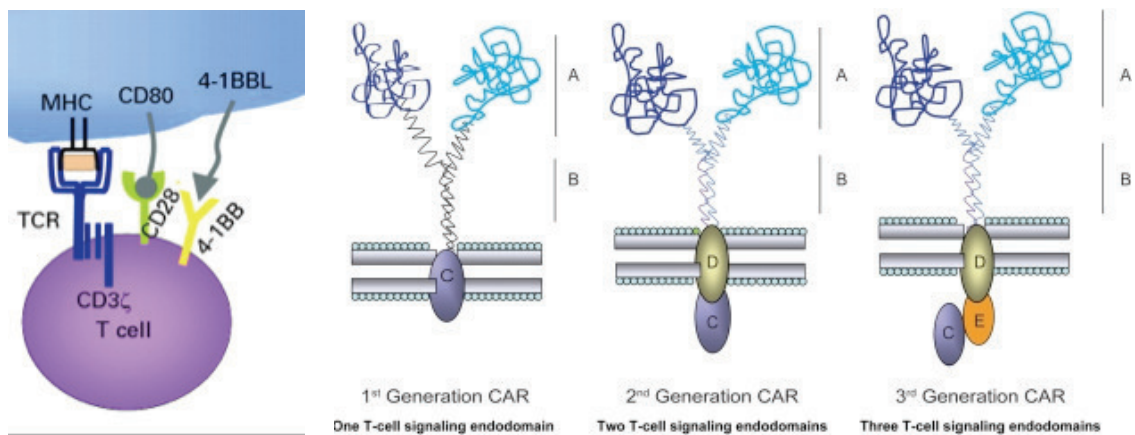




# Efficacy of $\alpha$ -PD-1 treatment



# Chimeric Antigen Receptor



# Imunoterapija: Nov obetaven način zdravljenja raka pljuč

prof.dr. Tanja Čufer, dr.med.

Klinika Golnik

Medicinska fakulteta Ljubljana

DIO, Ljubljana 2015

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## Rak pljuč (RP)

- Uvod
  - Dosedanja sistemska terapija RP
- Imunoterapija
  - Učinkovitost nedrobnocelični rak pljuč (NDRP)
  - Učinkovitost drobnocelični rak pljuč (DRP)
  - Toksičnost
- Prediktivni biomarkerji
- Bodočnost

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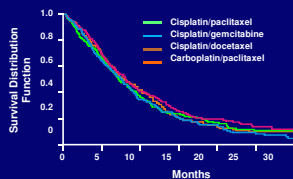
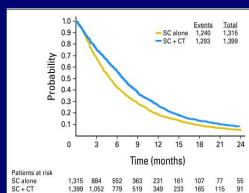
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## Kemoterapija in NDRP

### NDRP:

- KT vs. BSC: podaljšanje preživetja za okoli 1,5 mes (HR 0.77); absolutna dobit 9% pri 1 letu
- 3.generacija platina vsebujoče KT : RR 20% - 30%, mTTP 3,5 – 5 mes, mOS 8 -10 mes .



NSCLC Collaborative Group, BMJ 1995, J Clin Oncol 2008; Schiller JH et al., N Engl J Med 2002

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## Imunoterapija: Novo še bolj učinkovito zdravljenje raka pljuč?




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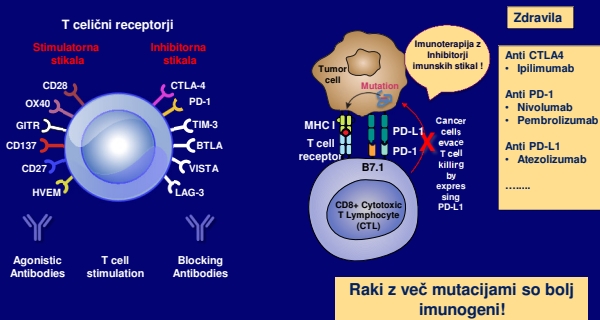
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## Inhibicija imunskih stikal T limfocitov



Mellman, Nature 2011; Pardoll, Nat Rev Cancer 2012

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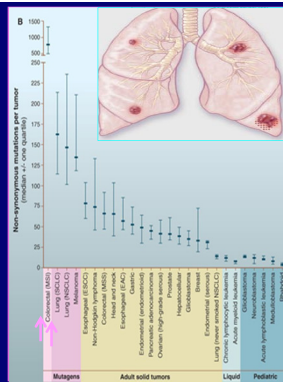
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## Rak pljuč: Veliko število mutacij, visoka imunogenost

### Število mutacij glede na rak:

- Colorectal (MSI) ~700
- SCLC 163
- NSCLC 147
- Melanoma 135
- Esophageal SCC 79
- Colorectal (MSS) 66
- Head and Neck 66
- Gastric 53
- Breast 33
- Glioblastoma 35



B Vogelstein et al., Science 2013

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## Učinkovitost inhibitorjev imunskih stikal (IIS) pri razsejanem NDRP v 2 liniji

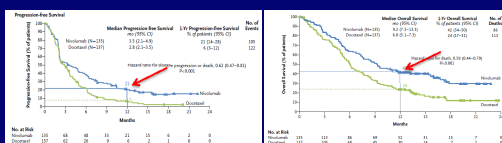
Raziskava Štev. bolnikov	Schema	PD-L1 izraženost	Odgovor (RR, %)	Srednji PFS (mes, HR)	Srednji OS (mes, HR)
CheckMate 017 <sup>1</sup> (Phase III) 272 pts with Sq	Nivolumab vs. Doce	All	20 vs. 9*	3.5 vs 2.8 (0.62)*	9.2 vs 6.0 (0.59)*
CheckMate 057 <sup>2</sup> (phase III) 582 pts non-Sq	Nivolumab vs. Doce	All	19 vs 12*	2.3 vs 4.2 (0.92)	12.2 vs 9.4 (0.73)*
POPLAR <sup>3</sup> (phase II) 287 pts NSCLC	Atezolizumab vs. Doce	ITT	15 vs 15	2.7 vs 3.4 (0.94)	12.7 vs 9.7 (0.73)*
		TC0 and IC0	8 vs 10	1.7 vs 4.0 (1.12)	9.7 vs 9.7 (1.04)
		TC1/2/3+ or IC 1/2/3+	18 vs 17	3.8 vs 3.0 (0.85)	15.5 vs 9.2 (0.59)*
		TC3+or IC3+	38 vs 13*	7.8 vs 3.9 (0.60)*	15.5 vs 11.1 (0.49)*
KEYNOTE 001 <sup>4</sup> (phase I) 394 pts NSCLC	Pembrolizumab	All	19	3.7	12.0
		≤ 1%	10	4.0	10.4
		1-49%	16	4.1	10.6
		≥ 50%	45	6.4	NR

\* significant, TC+ tumor cells, IC Tumor-infiltrating immune cells

1. Brahmer J et al., NEJM 2015; 2. Borghaei H et al., NEJM 2015; 3. Vansteenkiste, ECC 2015, 14 LBA; 4. Garon EB et al., NEJM 2015

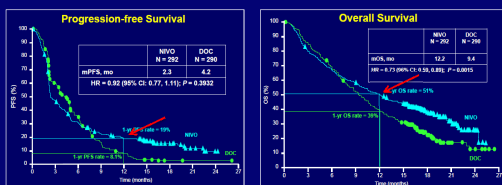
## Učinkovitost nivolumaba proti docetakselu pri razsejanem NDRP

Squamous-cell  
(CheckMate 017)



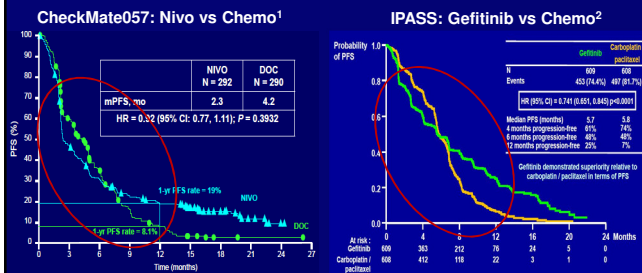
Brahmer J et al., NEJM 2015,

Non-squamous  
(CheckMate 057)



Paz-Ares, LBA 109 ASCO 2015

## Potek preživetvene krivulje pri CheckMate 057 - déjã vu?

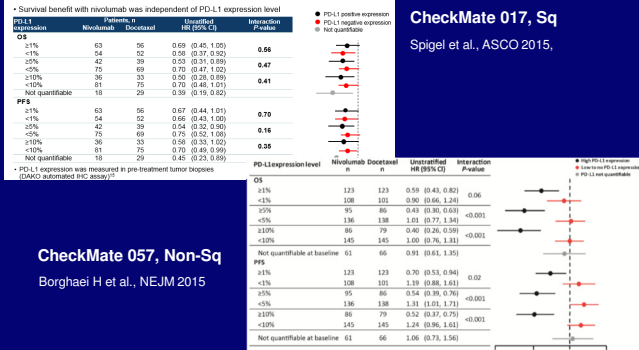


CheckMate057 Non-SQ & IPASS: Cross-over nato ločitev krivulj. Dve populaciji bolnikov – Biomarker ?

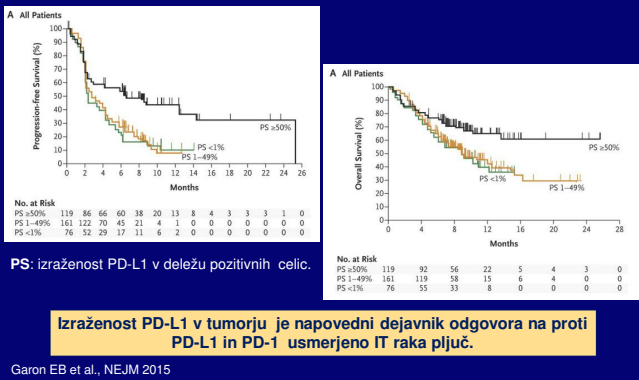
<sup>1</sup>Paz-Ares et al., ASCO 2015; <sup>2</sup> Mok TS et al., N Engl J Med 2009

# Učinkovitost nivolumaba glede na izraženos PD-L1

## OS and PFS by PD-L1 Expression



# Učinkovitost pembrolizumaba (proti PD-1) pri razsejanem NDRP glede PD-L1 izraženos



# Izraženos PD-L1 v tumorju in odgovor na PD-L1/PD-1 blokado

	Nivolumab Solida Tumors (n=42)	Nivolumab Melanoma (n=44)	Nivolumab Melanoma (n=34)	MPDL27804 Melanoma (n=94)	MPDL27804 Solida Tumors (n=30)	MPDL27804 NSCLC (n=53)	Pembrolizumab NSCLC (n=113)	Pembrolizumab Melanoma (n=129)	MPDL27804 NSCLC (n=65)	Pembrolizumab Bladder (n=55)	Pembrolizumab Head & Neck (n=411)
<b>Response Rates</b>											
Unselected	21%	32%	29%	22%	23%	23%	40%	19%	26%	18%	40%
<b>PD-L1 +</b>	36%	67%	44%	39%	27%	46%	49%	37%	43%	46%	49%
<b>PD-L1 -</b>	0%	19%	17%	13%	20%	15%	13%	11%	11%	11%	13%

from Callahan: ASCO 2014

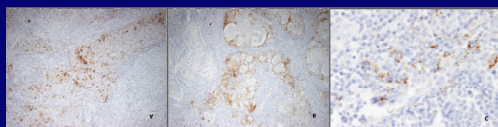


## PD-L1 imunohistokemična izražnost

Referenca	Število bolnikov	PD-L1 PT	TC/IC	Mejna vrednost	PD-L1 poz.	PD-L1 according to histology
1 - D'Incecco	125	Ab58810 (AbCam)	Yes/No	H score $\geq 10$	55%	Non-Sq 63% / Sq 30%
2 - Kim	331	ETL3N XP (Cell Signalling)	Yes/No	$\geq 10\%$	27%	NA (All Sq)
3 - Tang	170	ETL3N XP (Cell Signalling)	Yes/No	H score $\geq 5$	66%	Non-Sq 66% / Sq + NOS 64%
4 - Brahmer	129	28-8 (Dako)	Yes/No	$\geq 5\%$	49%	ND
5 - Brahmer (CheckMate 017)	272	28-8 (Dako)	Yes/No	$\geq 1\%$	47%	NA (All Sq)
				$\geq 5\%$	31%	
				$\geq 10\%$	27%	
6 - Paz-Ares (CheckMate 057)	455	28-8 (Dako)	Yes/No	$\geq 1\%$	54%	NA (All Non-Sq)
				$\geq 5\%$	40%	
				$\geq 10\%$	36%	
7 - Herbst	184	SP142 (Ventana)	Yes/Yes	$\geq 5\%$	24% TC / 26% TIL	ND
8 - Vansteenkiste (Poplar)	287	SP142 (Ventana)	Yes/Yes	$\geq 1\%$	68%	ND
				$\geq 5\%$	37%	
				$\geq 10\%$	16%	
9 - Garon (Keynote 001)	220	22C3 (Dako)	Yes/No	1% - 49%	51%	Non-Sq 51% / Sq 50%
				$\geq 50\%$	14%	Non-Sq 13% / Sq 18%

1 - D'Incecco A. BJC. 2015; 2 - Kim MY. Lung Cancer. 2015; 3 - Tang Y. Oncotarget. 2015; 4 - Brahmer J. ASCO 2014. Abstract 8112; 5 - Brahmer J. NEJM. 2015; 6 - Paz-Ares L. JCO. 2015; 7 - Herbst RS. Nature. 2014; 8 - Vansteenkiste. ESMO 2015; 9 - Garon EB. NEJM. 2015

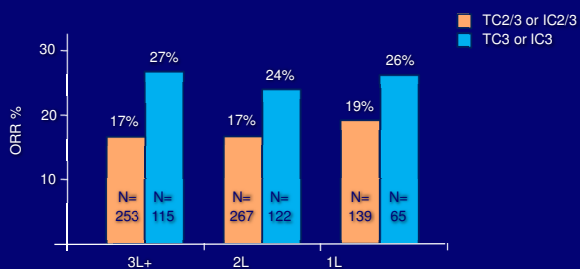
## PDL-1 izražnost pri NDRP



	n Tumor specimens	PD-L1 positivity in TCs	n Specimens infiltrated by lymphocytes	PD-L1 positivity in TILs
Total	54	19 (35%)	47/54 (87%)	42 (77%)
Adenocarcinoma	29	6 (21%)	26/29 (90%)	22 (76%)
Squamous-cell carcinoma	25	13 (52%)	21/25 (84%)	20 (80%)
p value		<b>0,016</b>		<b>0,240</b>

Janžič U et al., CEOC Abstract 2015

## BIRCH :Odgovor na atezolizumab glede na linijo zdravljenja in PD-L1



Besse B et al., atezolizumab in NSCLC (BIRCH)

## Učinkovitost inhibitorjev imunskih stikal pri razsejanem DRP v 2. liniji

Raziskava Štev. bolnikov	Shema	PD-L1 izraženost	Odgovor (%)
KEYNOTE-28 <sup>1</sup> (phase Ib) 17 pts SCLC	Pembrolizumab (2 mg/kg Q3W)	≥ 1% cells	ORR 27% DCR 31%
CA209-032 <sup>2</sup> 75 pts SCLC	Nivolumab Nivo + ipilimumab	ND	ORR 15% ORR 25%

<sup>1</sup> significant, TC+ tumor cells, IC Tumor-infiltrating immune cells

1. Ott PA et al., ASCO 2015, Abstr 7502; 2. Antonia SJ et al., ASCO 2015, Abstr 7503

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## Odgovor na zdravljenje z imunoterapijo

Pred IT

8 tednov po IT



- Ne veljajo standardni RECIST kriteriji
- Zaradi nekroze se lahko posamezne lezije povečajo, postanejo vidne
- Posebni kriteriji odgovora (modified irRECIST, Wolchok JD et al., Clin Cancer Res 2009)

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## Neželeni učinki imunoterapije pri raku pljuč

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## Najpogostejši neželeni učinki IT NDRP, glede na stopnjo

	NIVOLUMAB CheckMate 017 <sup>1</sup>		NIVOLUMAB CheckMate 057 <sup>2</sup>		PEMBROLIZUMAB Keynote 001 <sup>3</sup>		ATEZOLIZUMAB Poplar <sup>4</sup>	
	Any G (%)	G 3-4 (%)	Any G (%)	G 3-4 (%)	Any G (%)	G 3-4 (%)	Any G (%)	G 3-4 (%)
All	58	7	69	10	NR	9.5	67	11
Fatigue	16	1	16	1	19	1	NR	NR
↓appetite	11	1	10	0	10	1	NR	NR
Nausea	9	0	12	1	7	1	NR	NR
Diarrhea	8	0	8	1	8	1	NR	NR
Arthralgia	5	0	16	1	9	<1	NR	NR
Pneumonitis	5	1	6	3	4	2	NR	2
Rash	4	0	13	<1	10	<1	NR	NR
Anemia	2	0	2	<1	4	0	NR	NR
Neutropenia	1	0	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
↑AST, ALT	2	0	6	<1	3	<1	NR	2
Hypothyroidism	1	0	7	0	7	1	NR	NR
Inf. reaction	NR	NR	NR	NR	3	0.2	NR	NR

1 - Brahmer J et al., NEJM 2015; 2 - Borghaei H et al., NEJM 2015; 3 - Garon E et al., NEJM 2015; 4 - Vansteenkiste et al., ESMO 2015, LBA014.

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## Neželeni učinki nivolumaba v primerjavi z docetakselom

	CheckMate 017 <sup>1</sup>		CheckMate 057 <sup>2</sup>					
	Nivolumab (n=131)	Docetaxel (n=129)	Nivolumab (n=287)		Docetaxel (n=268)	Nivolumab (n=131)		
All	58	7	55	69	10	88	54	
Fatigue	16	1	33	8	16	1	29	5
Nausea	9	0	23	2	12	1	26	1
Diarrhea	8	0	20	2	8	1	23	1
Arthralgia	5	0	7	0	16	1	12	1
Pneumonitis	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Rash	4	0	6	2	13	<1	5	0
Anemia	2	0	22	3	2	<1	20	3
Neutropenia	1	0	33	30	1	0	31	27
FN	0	0	11	10	0	0	10	10
Periph. neuropathy	1	0	12	2	3	0	9	1
↑AST, ALT	2	0	1	1	6	<1	2	<1
Hypothyroidism	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0

1 - Brahmer J et al., NEJM 2015; 2 - Borghaei H et al., NEJM 2015

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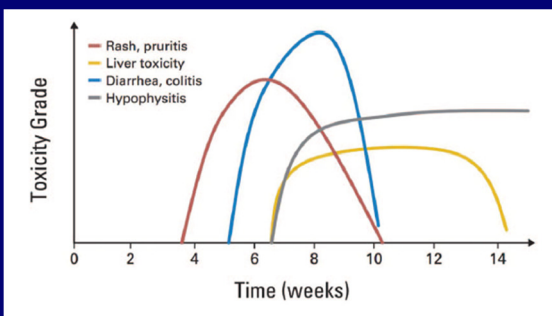
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## Čas pojava določenih neželenih učinkov imunoterapije



Weber et al., JCO 2012

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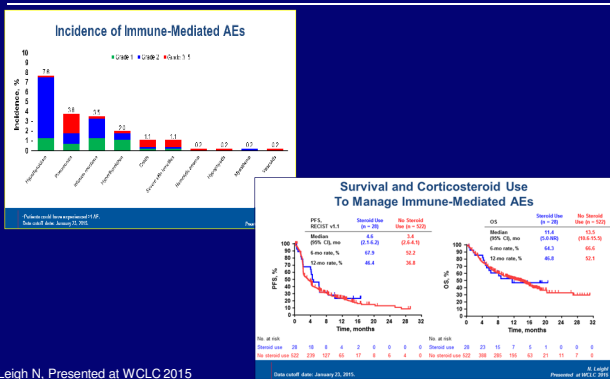
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## Immunsko pogojeni neželeni učinki in uporaba GKK: Pembrolizumab pri NDRP



## Zaključki

- Imunoterapija z inhibitorji imunskih stikal, je učinkovita pri okoli 20% vseh bolnikov, z razsejanim rakom pljuč
- Učinkovitost se poveča na okoli 40% v primeru pozitivnega označevalca PD-L1
- Pri bolnikih v remisiji, so zazdravitve dolgotrajne, tudi večletne
- Imunoterapija z inhibitorji imunskih stikal, je povezana z relativno malo neželenimi učinki, zlasti hudimi
- Večino NU je mogoče dobro obvladati z GKK in prekinitvami zdravljenja, ki kot kaže ne vplivajo pomembno na učinkovitost zdravljenja

## Kako dalje ...

- Potrebno je razpoznati zanesljiv molekularni označevalec odgovora na imunoterapijo z inhibitorji imunskih stikal (verjetno to ni samo PD-L1)
- Proučiti učinkovitost in varnost kombinacij
  - IIS plus KT
  - IIS plus tarčna zdravila (EGFR TKI, ALK TKI,..)
  - Večih IIS (Anti PD-1/PD-L1 plus ipilimumab, tremelimumab,..)
- Učinkovitost IIS samih ali v kombinaciji s KT proti KT v prvi liniji (CheckMate 227, Keynote-024/042, Impower 110/111/130/131,..)
- Učinkovitost in varnost IIS v adj zdravljenju (Pearls)

## Pearls Intergroup Study (EORTC-1416-LCG)

Randomizirana raziskava faze III dopolnilnega zdravljenja z pembrolizumabom proti placebo pri bolnikih z operabilnim NDRP po standardnem adjuvantnem zdravljenju

Collect tumor material for PD-L1 IHC testing

NSCLC Stage IB-III, R0  
adj KT allowed  
adj RT not allowed

Patients eligible to be registered;  
Any PD-L1

Random (1:1)

Pembrolizumab for 1 year

Placebo 1 year

Primary endpoints: DFS in PD-L1 strong positive, DFS in overall population  
Secondary endpoints: OS in both sub-groups, LCSS, Toxicity

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**BARBARA JEZERŠEK NOVAKOVIĆ**

**IMUNOTERAPIJA PRI LIMFOPROLIFERATIVNIH  
OBOLENJIH**

Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana, Sektor internistične onkologije

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**IZHODIŠČA**

➤ Limfoproliferativna obolenja so heterogena skupina rakavih bolezni, ki nastanejo z maligno transformacijo imunskih celic – limfocitov B, T ali naravnih celic ubijalk (NK).

➤ Najosnovnejša delitev limfomov vključuje neHodgkinove limfome (NHL) in Hodgkinove limfome (HL). NHL pa se naprej delijo na B-celične in T/NK-celične neoplazme, obe skupini pa vključujeta nezrele in zrele limfome.

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**IZHODIŠČA**

➤ Uveljavljeno zdravljenje NHL je sistemsko zdravljenje s klasično kemoterapijo z ali brez dodatka bioloških zdravil (glede na histološki tip limfoma). Obsevanje prihaja redkeje v poštev predvsem v primeru lokalizirane bolezni. V primeru neuspeha s konvencionalnim zdravljenjem prihaja v poštev tudi visokodozno zdravljenje in presaditev krvotvornih matičnih celic.

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### IZHODIŠČA

➤ Uveljavljeno zdravljenje HL je klasična kemoterapija v kombinaciji z obsevanjem ali sama kemoterapija. V primeru neuspeha tudi tu prihaja v poštev visokodozno zdravljenje in presaditev krvotvornih matičnih celic ali pa uporaba monoklonskega protitelesa konjugiranega s celičnim toksinom – brentuksimab vedotina.

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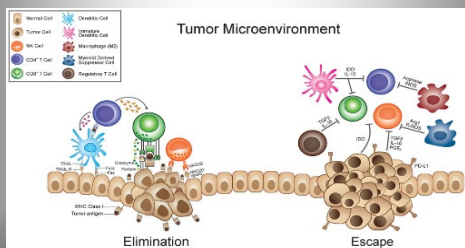
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### IZHODIŠČA

➤ Dolgoletni napori raziskovalcev, da bi izkoristili delovanje imunskega sistema za uničevanje rakastih celic, so postali realnost ob izrazitem napredku na področju poznavanja interakcij imunskega sistema in tumorskih celic v zadnjih letih.



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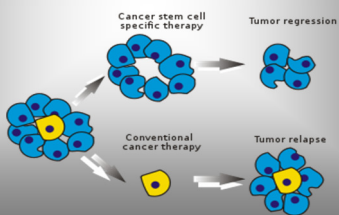
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### IZHODIŠČA

➤ Številni hematološki malignomi vključno z limfoproliferativnimi obolenji so občutljivi na delovanje imunskega sistema, kar je bilo potrjeno z odličnimi (kurativnimi) rezultati ene od oblik adoptivne imunoterapije in sicer alogenične presaditve krvotvornih matičnih celic. Posledično so te bolezni idealne tarče za tovrstno zdravljenje.



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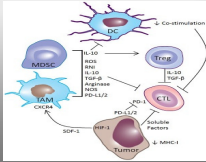
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## IMUNOTERAPIJA

➤ Definicija: učinkovine in postopki, ki spodbujajo prirojeno sposobnost imunskega sistema za uničevanje rakastih celic.

➤ Glede na specifične značilnosti imunskega sistema ima tovrstno zdravljenje prednost pred konvencionalnim zdravljenjem zaradi močnejšega učinka na rakaste celice, dolgotrajne zaščite, manj izraženih neželenih učinkov in delovanja pri večih bolnikih z različnimi vrstami raka.




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## IMUNOTERAPIJA

	Lokalno zdravljenje	Sistemsko zdravljenje
Neusmerjeno zdravljenje	RADIOTERAPIJA	KEMOTERAPIJA
Usmerjeno – tarčno zdravljenje	KIRURŠKO ZDRAVLJENJE	IMUNOTERAPIJA

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## IMUNOTERAPIJA PRI LIMFOPROLIFERATIVNIH OBOLENIJAH

- Nespecifični imunomodulatorji
- Specifični imunomodulatorji in imunotoksini
- Monoklonska protitelesa: gola, konjugirana z radionuklidi, konjugirana s celičnimi toksini
- Bispecifična protitelesa – bispecifični T celični povezovalci (bispecific T cell engagers – BiTEs)
- Inhibitorji zaviralcev imunskega sistema (immune checkpoint inhibitors)
- Celice T s himernimi antigenskimi receptorji (chimeric antigen receptor T cells – CAR T) – prve, druge in tretje generacije
- Alogenična presaditev krvotvornih matičnih celic in infuzija donorskih limfocitov
- Tumorske vakcine

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### NESPECIFIČNI IMUNOMODULATORJI

Imunomodulatorji so snovi, ki oponašajo, povečujejo, spodbujajo, zavirajo ali kako drugače spreminjajo odziv gostitelja na rakavo bolezen.

Nespecifični imunomodulatorji so derivati **talidomida**, ki imajo v primerjavi z njim večjo učinkovitost in manjšo toksičnost. Mehanizem delovanja te skupine zdravil še ni povsem jasen, aktivirajo različne poti v celici – antiangiogenezne poti, kaspazo 8, proteasom, NF- $\kappa$ B. Zavirajo tvorbo TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-10 in IL-12, vplivajo na tvorbo IFN- $\gamma$  ter povečujejo tvorbo IL-2, IL-4 in IL-5 v imunsko zmožnih celicah.

- **Lenalidomid** ima imunomodulatorno in antiangiogeno aktivnost. Učinkovit je pri bolnikih z multiplim mielomom.
- **Pomalidomid** je učinkovit pri bolnikih z napredovalim multiplim mielomom.

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### SPECIFIČNI IMUNOMODULATORJI IN IMUNOTOKSINI

➤ **Interferon alfa - IFN- $\alpha$**  (IFN- $\alpha$  2a, IFN- $\alpha$  2b). Interferoni so proteini in glikoproteini, ki jih izločajo aktivirane celice T in druge celice kot odgovor na virusno okužbo. Ločimo IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$  in IFN- $\gamma$ . IFN- $\alpha$  tvorijo limfociti T, limfociti B in makrofagi po izpostavitvi ustreznemu antigenu. IFN- $\alpha$  2b je edini v klinični uporabi za zdravljenje dlakastocelične levkemije, malignega melanoma, kronične mieloične levkemije, folikularnih limfomov, karcinoidnih tumorjev in Kaposijevega sarkoma, povezanega z aidsom.

➤ **Denileukin diftitoks** je rekombinanten produkt, ki vključuje del IL-2 proteina in fragment toksina difterije. Veže se na CD25-del IL-2 receptorja, čemur sledi internalizacija toksina v citoplazmo. Učinkovit je pri kožnem limfomu T.

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### MONOKLONSKA PROTITELESA

Delujejo direktno na rakave celice in spodbujajo imunsko zmožne celice za delovanje na rakave celice.

➤ **Rituksimab** je protitelo proti CD20-antigenu. Deluje preko s protitelesi posredovane celične citotoksičnosti in s komplementom posredovane citotoksičnosti, regulatorno na celični ciklus, zmanjšuje ekspresijo B-celičnega receptorja in sproži apoptozo CD20+ celic. Uporabljamo ga za zdravljenje bolnikov s CD20+ NHL samostojno, ter v kombinaciji s kemoterapevtiki.

➤ **Ofatumumab** je protitelo proti CD20-antigenu. Njegov epitop je različen kot pri rituksimabu. Deluje preko s protitelesi posredovane celične citotoksičnosti in s komplementom posredovane citotoksičnosti. Uporabljamo ga za zdravljenje refraktarne KLL, učinkovit je pri folikularnem limfomu in difuznem velikoceličnem limfomu B.

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**MONOKLONSKA PROTITELESA**

- **Obinutuzumab** je humanizirano protitelo proti CD20-antigenu. Deluje kot imunomodulator in uničuje CD20+ limfocite B. Učinkovit je pri KLL.
- **Alemtuzumab** je humanizirano protitelo proti CD52-antigenu. Deluje preko s protitelesi posredovane celične citotoksičnosti. Uporabljamo ga za zdravljenje bolnikov s KLL, učinkovit je tudi pri kožnem limfomu T in perifernih limfomih T. Povzroča hudo zavoro delovanja imunskega sistema.
- **Daratumumab** je humano protitelo proti CD38. Učinkovit je pri multiplem mielomu.

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**MONOKLONSKA PROTITELESA Z RADIONUKLIDI**

- **Ibritumomab tiuksetan** je mišje monoklonalno protitelo proti CD20 konjugirano s tiuksetanom, ki helira  $\beta$  sevalec itrij<sup>90</sup>. Mehanizem delovanja vključuje s protitelesi posredovano citotoksičnost in radioterapijo usmerjeno neposredno na celice, ki izražajo CD20. Učinkovit je pri CD20+ NHL.
- **Jod<sup>131</sup> tositumomab** je mišje protitelo proti CD20 konjugirano z jodom<sup>131</sup> (kombiniran  $\beta$  in  $\gamma$  sevalec). Mehanizem delovanja vključuje s protitelesi posredovano citotoksičnost in radioterapijo usmerjeno neposredno na celice, ki izražajo CD20. Učinkovit je pri CD20+ NHL.

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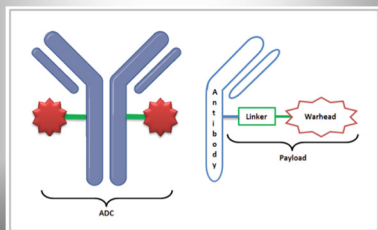
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**MONOKLONSKA PROTITELESA S CELIČNIMI TOKSINI**

- **Brentuximab vedotin** je himerno protitelo proti CD30 konjugirano z monometil auristatinom E, ki deluje kot zaviralec mitoze. Uporabljamo ga za zdravljenje ponovljenega ali refraktarnega HL in sistemskega anaplastičnega velikoceličnega limfoma.



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**MONOKLONSKA PROTITELESA**

Nekatera nova protitelesa na področju limfomov so:

- **Mogamulizumab** - protitelo proti CCR4, ki je v fazi preskušanja (faza III) za kutane limfome T in (faza II) pri odraslih z limfomom/levkemijo T.
- Različna protitelesa proti CD19: **MOR00208**, ki je vključen v dve raziskavi faze II pri NHL, **MEDI-551**, ki je vključen v raziskavo faze II za difuzni velikocelični limfom B in **DI-B4**, ki je vključen v raziskavo faze I za bolnike z limfomi B.
- **Milatuzumab** – protitelo proti CD74, ki je vključeno v raziskavo faze I/II za NHL.

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**BISPECIFIČNA PROTITELESA**

Bispecifična protitelesa (bispecifični T celični povezovalci) so fuzijski proteini sestavljeni iz dveh enoverižnih variabilnih fragmentov dveh različnih protiteles – od katerih se en variabilni fragment veže na ustrezen antigen na tumorski celici (CD19), drugi pa na CD3 podenoto kompleksa T celičnega receptorja na limfocitu T. To povzroči aktivacijo citotoksičnih limfocitov T neodvisno od MHC razreda I.

- **Blinatumomab** je monoklonalno protitelo proti CD19 na limfocitih B. Omogoči, da bolnikovi limfociti T prepoznajo maligne celice B, saj ima poleg vezavnega mesta za CD19 tudi vezavno mesto za CD3, s čimer omogoči vezavo T limfocitov na maligne celice B. Učinkovit je pri ponovljeni ali refraktarni Ph-akutni limfoblastni levkemiji B, pa tudi pri ponovljenem difuznem velikoceličnem limfomu B.

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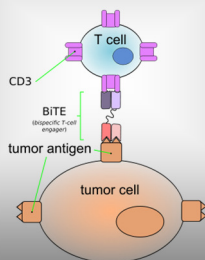
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**BISPECIFIČNA PROTITELESA**

- **Blinatumomab** - bispecifično protitelo proti CD19 na limfocitih B in proti CD3 na limfocitih T.



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### INHIBITORJI ZAVIRALCEV IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA

Obetajoč pristop v imunoterapiji limfoproliferativnih obolenj predstavlja uporaba inhibitorjev zaviralcev imunskega sistema (immune checkpoint inhibitors). Ti delujejo zaviralno na zaviralne mehanizme imunskega sistema, kamor prištevamo nekatere citokine/ligande (IL-10, TGF- $\beta$ ), inhibitorne molekule/receptorje celic T (CTLA-4, PD-1) in nekatere imunske celice (regulatorne celice T, mieloidne supresorske celice). Posledično lahko imunski sistem razvije ustrezen odgovor na rakavo bolezen. Z blokado teh zaviralnih molekul/mehanizmov inhibitorji zaviralcev imunskega odgovora sprostijo oziroma ojačajo pre-eksistentni protitumorski imunski odgovor.

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### INHIBITORJI ZAVIRALCEV IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA

Različne učinkovine iz te skupine so v postopku preskušanja. Prvi iz te skupine učinkovin je bil ipilimumab (monoklonalno protitelo proti CTLA-4), ki se ga uporablja za zdravljenje metastatskega melanoma.

➤ **Ipilimumab** je protitelo proti CTLA-4 (receptor na citotoksičnih limfocitih T, ki po vezavi liganda B7.1 ali B7.2 zavre njihovo citotoksično delovanje). Na ta način ipilimumab prepreči zaviralno delovanje CTLA-4 na citotoksičnost limfocitov T in omogoči citotoksičnim limfocitom T prepoznavo antigenov rakavih celic in uničenje rakavih celic. Z ipilimumabom poteka raziskava faze I pri odraslih s ponovitvijo limfoma po alogenični presaditvi matičnih celici (vključuje NHL in HL).

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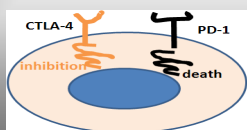
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### INHIBITORJI ZAVIRALCEV IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA

➤ **Nivolumab** je monoklonalno protitelo, ki se veže na PD-1 receptor (receptor programirane celične smrti 1) na aktiviranih celicah T. Deluje kot imunomodulator, saj zavre vezavo liganda PD-L1 ali PD-L2 na PD-1, ki sicer sproži apoptozo limfocitov T. Klinična raziskava faze I poteka na področju ponovljenih in refraktarnih NHL in HL, druga veja iste raziskave pa s kombinacijo nivolumaba in ipilimumaba. Nivolumab je dobil s strani FDA oznako "revolucionarne terapije" pri HL na osnovi preliminarnih rezultatov zgoraj navedene raziskave.



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**INHIBITORJI ZAVIRALCEV IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA**

➤ **Pembrolizumab** je protitelo proti PD-1 receptorju, ki je vključeno v raziskavo faze I pri nekaterih ponovljenih in refraktarnih NHL in HL. Preliminarni rezultati potrjujejo učinkovitost pri HL.

➤ **Pidiluzumab** je protitelo proti PD-1, ki je vključeno v raziskave faze II pri hematoloških malignomih.

➤ **Siltuksimab** je protitelo, ki se veže na IL-6 in s tem prepreči vezavo IL-6 na topne in membranske IL-6 receptorje. Na ta način zavre z IL-6 posredovano proliferacijo B-limfocitov in plazmatk, izločanje VEGF in avtoimune fenomene. Učinkovit je pri multicentrični Castlemanovi bolezni, raziskave na področju NHL in napredovalega multipliega mieloma še potekajo.

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**INHIBITORJI ZAVIRALCEV IMUNSKEGA SISTEMA**

➤ **Anti-LAG-3** je vključen v raziskavo faze I z odraslimi bolniki s hematološkimi malignomi.

➤ **Varlilumab\*** je protitelo proti CD27, ki je vključeno v raziskavo faze I z odraslimi bolniki z različnimi raki, vključno z limfomi.

➤ **Urelumab\*** (proti 4-1BB/CD137) je vključen v dve raziskavi faze I pri odraslih z limfomi.

➤ **PF-05082566\*** je protitelo proti 4-1BB/CD137, ki je vključeno v raziskavo faze I za odrasle bolnike z NHL.

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**ADOPTIVNI PRENOS CELIC T**

Pri tem pristopu bolniku odvzamejo celice T, jih gensko spremenijo ali kemično obdelajo, da povečajo njihovo aktivnost in jih vračajo bolniku z namenom izboljšati protitumorski imunski odgovor.

➤ Posebna oblika tega pristopa je terapija s celicami T s himernim antigenskim receptorjem (**chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy**), ki se je izkazala kot posebno učinkovita pri limfoproliferativnih obolenjih. Bolniku odvzamejo celice T in jih gensko spremenijo, da izražajo receptor, ki prepoznava specifični antigen (CD19) na limfomskih celicah. Receptor je označen kot himeren, saj ga normalno ne najdemo na celicah T. Pomnožene gensko spremenjene celice T zatem vračajo bolniku, kjer uničujejo limfomske celice.

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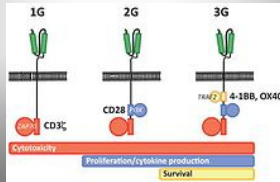
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### ADOPTIVNI PRENOS CELIC T

Doslej so v raziskavah največkrat uporabili CAR celice T proti CD19 - tovrstna terapija se je izkazala kot učinkovita pri ponovljeni ali refraktarni KLL, folikularnem limfomu, refraktarnem difuznem velikoceličnem limfomu B in drugih napredovalih limfomih B (raziskava faze I/IIa), ponovljeni akutni limfoblastni levkemiji. Potekajo pa še druge raziskave tako pri odraslih kot pri otrocih z limfomi.



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### ALOGENIČNA PRESADITEV KRVOTVORNIH MATIČNIH CELIC IN INFUZIJA DONORSKIH LIMFOCITOV

Princip tovrstnega zdravljenja je infundiranje genetsko podobnih (vendar ne identičnih) krvotvornih matičnih celic z namenom ponovne vzpostavitve hematopoeze in eradikacije preostalih malignih celic (z aloreaktivnimi celicami T). Neželen učinek je delovanje teh celic T na zdrava tkiva prejemnika (graft versus host disease).

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### TERAPEVTSKE TUMORSKE VAKCINE

Terapevtske tumorske vakcine so oblikovane z namenom sproženja imunskega odgovora na za tumor specifične in na tumor vezane antigene, kar privede do uničenja tumorskih celic, ki nosijo te antigene.

➤ **BiovaxID** (dasiprotimut-T) je protilimfomska vakcina usmerjena proti celicam folikularnega limfoma, potencialno pa tudi drugih limfomov B. V randomizirani multicentrični raziskavi faze III je pokazala 15.4 mesečno podaljšanje remisije in je v postopku pri EMA za odobritev pri bolnikih s folikularnim limfomom, ki so v popolni remisiji po prvotni zdravljenju.

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**TERAPEVTSKE TUMORSKE VAKCINE**

➤ **CDX-301** (proti Flt3L) plus **Poly-ICLC** raziskava vključuje bolnike z limfomi B.

➤ **Imprime PGG** je v postopku raziskave faze II pri NHL.

➤ **Imunotransplantacija** je v fazi preskušanja pri limfomu plaščnih limfocitov. Bolnikove lastne tumorske celice so aktivirane z imunomodulatorjem in nato uporabljene kot vakcina pri bolnikih v remisiji po kemoterapiji. Limfocite T odvzamejo bolniku in jih vračajo skupaj z matičnimi celicami po visokodozni kemoterapiji.

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# Sistemsko zdravljenje metastatskega melanoma z imunoterapijo

Prof.dr. Janja Ocvirk, dr.med.

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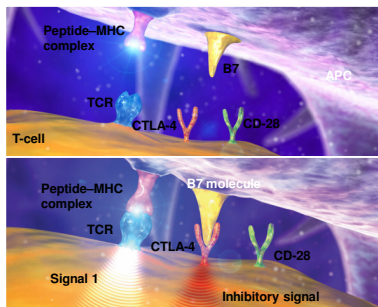
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## Delovanje CTLA-4 pri imunskem odgovoru na tumor



Vezava B7 na CTLA-4 namesto na CD-28 prepreči kostimulacijski signal in inducira inhibitorni učinek na T-celično aktivacijo in proliferacijo<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Gabriel EM & Lattime EC. Clin Cancer Res 2007; 13 (3): 785-788.

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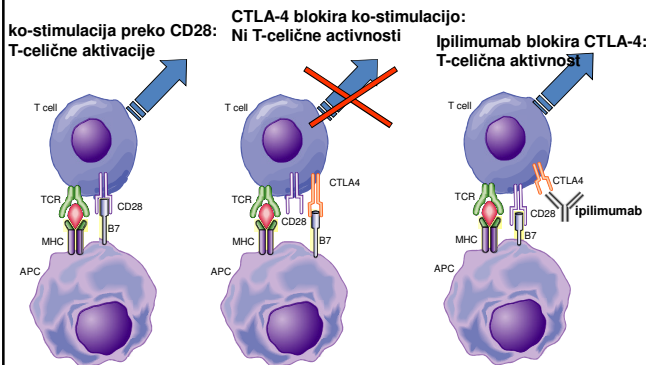
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## Ipilimumab blokira negativni signal CTLA4



Adapted from Lebbe et al. ESMO 2008

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## Ipilimumab

- Protitelo proti CTLA- 4
- Klinična raziskava faze III:
- Ipilimumab+ gp 100 vs. Ipilimumab vs. Gp 100
- Dobrobit na preživetje (44% vs 46% vs 25%),, odgovor na zdravljenje, kontrolo bolezni (20,1% vs. 28,5% vs. 11%)

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## MDX010-20: Study Design Details

- Accrual: September 2004 – July, 2008
  - 125 Centers in 13 Countries
- Randomized (3:1:1), Double-Blind
- Stratified for M-Stage and prior IL-2
- Induction
  - Ipilimumab: 3 mg/kg q 3 weeks X 4 doses
  - gp100: 1mg q 3 weeks X 4 doses
- Re-induction (same regimen) in eligible patients

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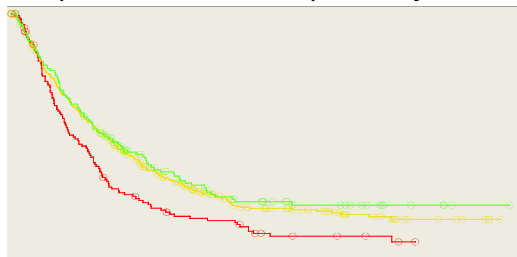
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## Kaplan-Meier analiza preživetja



	1	2	3	4
Survival Rate	Ipi + gp100 N=403	Ipi + pbo N=137	gp100 + pbo N=136	
1 year	44%	46%	25%	
2 year	22%	24%	14%	

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## Neželeni učinki ipilimumaba

Večinoma nastajajo zaradi imunskega odgovora:

- Gastrointestinalni- driska, kolitis
- Kožni – srbečica, urtika
- Endokrini – hipotirodizem, hipopituitarizem

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## Ipilimumab + DTIC

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE  
ORIGINAL ARTICLE  
**Ipilimumab plus Dacarbazine for Previously Untreated Metastatic Melanoma**  
Cassidy Roberts, M.D., Ph.D., Lee Thomas, M.D., Ph.D., Igor Bondarenko, M.D., Ph.D., Steven O Day, M.D., Jeffrey Weber, M.D., Ph.D., Owen Getts, M.D., Catherine Lobb, M.D., Ph.D., Jean-François Baran, M.D., Ph.D., Alessandro Triulsi, M.D., Jean-Jacques Grob, M.D., Heidi Dardano, M.D., Ben Richards, M.D., Ph.D., William Hwang, M.D., Ph.D., April Hwu, M.D., M.D., Walter H. Miller, Jr., M.D., Ph.D., Peter Gerson, M.D., Ph.D., Michael Larson, M.D., Karen Harshbarger, M.D., Emily Huynh, M.D., Douglas Fennell, M.D., Tai-Tung Chen, Ph.D., Rachel Kuznetsov, M.D., Axel Haus, M.D., Ph.D., and Josef D. Wolchok, M.D., Ph.D.

- Klinična raziskava faze III v 1. liniji metastatskega melanoma ne glede na BRAF mutacijo
- Ipilimumab + DTIC vs DTIC
- Kombinirano zdravljenje podaljša celokupno preživetje – HR 0,72, p=0,0009
- Trajanja odgovora na zdravljenje 19,3 meseca vs. 8,1 meseca

1100-1107 (2015) 367:10:1-DOI:10.1056/NEJM.1410002

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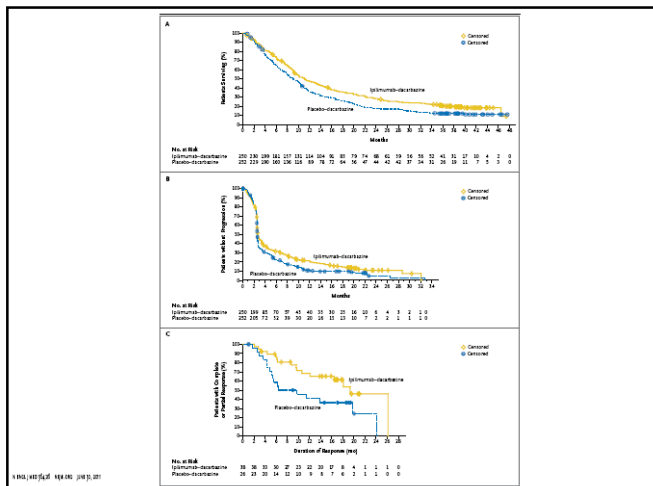
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**Table 3. Adverse Events and Immune-Related Adverse Events.<sup>a</sup>**

Adverse Event	Ipilimumab plus dacarbazine (N=367)		Pembrolizumab plus dacarbazine (N=251)	
	Total	Grade 3/Grade 4 number of patients (percent)	Total	Grade 3/Grade 4
<b>All adverse events, regardless of cause<sup>b</sup></b>				
Any event	244 (66.5)	93 (40.1)	40 (16.2)	236 (94.1)
Gastrointestinal diarrhea	30 (8.2)	10 (4.0)	0	62 (24.7)
Dermatologic				
Pruritus	73 (20.0)	5 (2.0)	0	22 (8.8)
Rash	61 (16.7)	3 (1.2)	0	17 (6.8)
Hepatic <sup>c</sup>				
Increase in alanine aminotransferase	82 (22.5)	40 (16.2)	14 (5.6)	2 (0.8)
Increase in aspartate aminotransferase	72 (19.8)	36 (14.6)	0 (0.0)	14 (5.6)
Other				
Fatigue	91 (24.8)	0	0	23 (9.2)
Cough	28 (7.6)	0	0	10 (4.0)
Weight loss	27 (7.3)	1 (0.4)	0	13 (5.2)
<b>Immune-related adverse events</b>	192 (52.3)	74 (31.3)	25 (10.0)	96 (38.2)
Any event	192 (52.3)	74 (31.3)	25 (10.0)	96 (38.2)
Dermatologic				
Pruritus	66 (17.7)	5 (2.0)	0	15 (6.0)
Rash	55 (14.5)	3 (1.2)	0	12 (4.8)
Gastrointestinal				
Diarrhea	31 (8.2)	10 (4.0)	0	40 (15.9)
Colitis	11 (2.9)	4 (1.5)	1 (0.4)	0
Hepatic <sup>c</sup>				
Increase in alanine aminotransferase	72 (18.8)	37 (15.0)	14 (5.6)	2 (0.8)
Increase in aspartate aminotransferase	66 (17.4)	34 (13.9)	0 (0.0)	8 (3.2)
Hepatitis	4 (1.0)	3 (1.2)	0	0

<sup>a</sup> The safety analysis included all patients who underwent randomization and received at least one dose of study drug (638 patients). Adverse events and immune-related adverse events were prospectively defined in the Medical Events for Regulatory Activities (MedEVAR) version 3.0a and were used for the reporting of adverse events, and a list of events prespecified in the protocol was used to capture immune-related adverse events, which were a subgroup of the reported adverse events. The categories are not mutually exclusive (ie, one patient could have events in multiple categories).

<sup>b</sup> A complete list of adverse events that occurred in at least 10% of patients is available in the Supplementary Appendix.

<sup>c</sup> Terms used in the category of hepatic immune-related adverse events are MedDRA preferred terms, as listed by the investigator in case-report forms.

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**PD-L1 in PD-L2 so lahko izraženi na nekaterih tumorskih celicah**

- Ekspresija PD-L1 v nekaterih tumorjih lahko z vezavo na PD-1 zmanjša delovanje Tumorsko specifičnih T celic
- PD-L2 ima pomembno vlogo pri tem, da se zaobide imunski sistem
- Imonologija pri raku, ki zajema tudi PD 1 in njegova liganda PD-L1 in PD-L2, je v fazi intenzivnih raziskav

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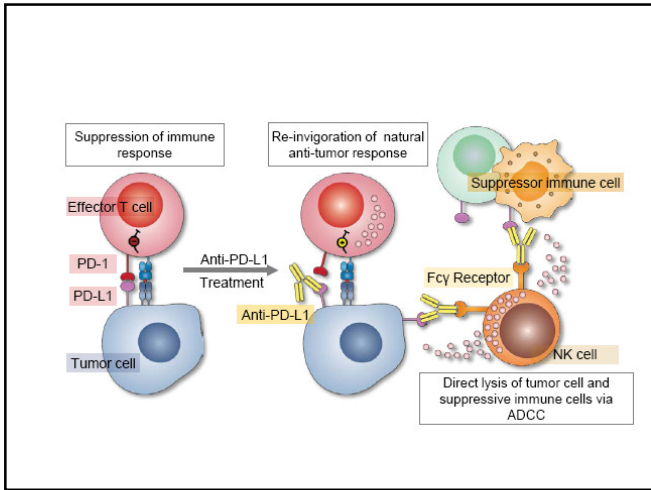
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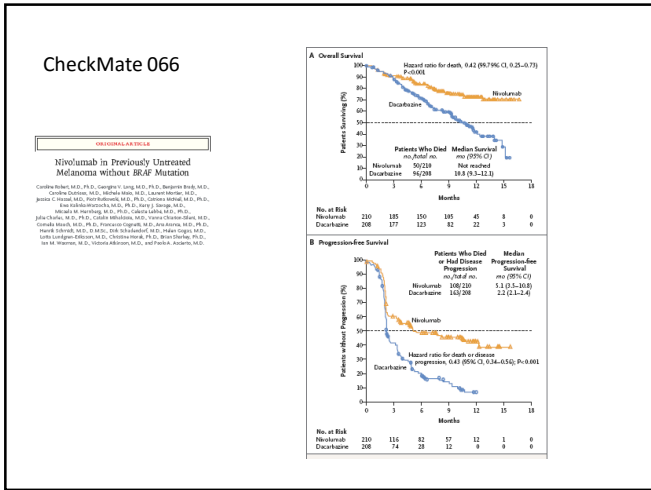
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**Table 2. Response to Treatments.<sup>a</sup>**

Response	Nivolumab (N=210)	Dacarbazine (N=208)
<b>Best overall response—no. (%)<sup>†</sup></b>		
Complete response	16 (7.6)	2 (0.9)
Partial response	68 (32.4)	27 (13.0)
Stable disease	35 (16.7)	46 (22.1)
Progressive disease	69 (32.9)	101 (48.6)
Could not be determined	22 (10.5)	32 (15.4)
<b>Objective response<sup>‡</sup></b>		
No. of patients (n) [95% CI]	84 (40.0) [33.3–47.0]	29 (13.9) [9.5–19.4]
Difference—percentage points (95% CI)		26.1 (18.0–34.1)
Estimated odds ratio (95% CI)		4.06 (2.52–6.54)
P value		<0.001
<b>Time to objective response—no</b>		
Median	2.1	2.1
Range	1.2–7.6	1.4–3.6
Mean	2.6±1.3	2.5±0.7
<b>Duration of response—mo<sup>§</sup></b>		
Median (95% CI)	Not reached	6.0 (3.0–not reached)
Range	0.0–12.1	1.1–10.0

<sup>a</sup> Plus-minus values are means ±SD.  
<sup>†</sup> The best overall response was assessed by the investigator with the use of the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, version 1.1.<sup>18</sup>  
<sup>‡</sup> Data include patients with a complete response and those with a partial response. The calculation of the confidence interval was based on the Clopper-Pearson method. The estimate of the difference (the rate in the nivolumab group minus the rate in the dacarbazine group) was based on the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel method of weighting, with adjustment for PD-L1 status and metastatic stage as entered into the interactive-response system. The odds ratio and two-sided P value for an objective response with nivolumab as compared with dacarbazine were calculated with the use of a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test stratified according to PD-L1 status and metastatic stage.  
<sup>§</sup> The median was calculated with the use of the Kaplan-Meier method. Data were censored for the range values because the observations are ongoing. The cutoff date for clinical data was August 5, 2014, with a range of follow-up from 5.2 to 36.7 months.

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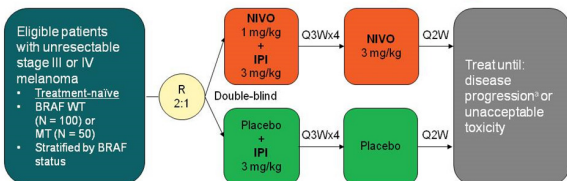
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**Table 3. Adverse Events<sup>a</sup>**

Event	Nivolumab (N=206)		Dacarbazine (N=205)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4 no. of patients with event (%)	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
Any adverse event	192 (93.2)	70 (34.0)	194 (94.6)	78 (38.0)
Treatment-related adverse event <sup>†</sup>	153 (74.3)	24 (11.7)	155 (75.6)	36 (17.6)
Fatigue	42 (20.4)	0	30 (14.6)	2 (1.0)
Pruritus	35 (17.0)	1 (0.5)	11 (5.4)	0
Nausea	34 (16.5)	0	85 (41.5)	0
Diarrhea	33 (16.0)	2 (1.0)	32 (15.6)	1 (0.5)
Rash	31 (15.0)	1 (0.5)	6 (2.9)	0
Vitiligo	22 (10.7)	0	1 (0.5)	0
Constipation	22 (10.7)	0	25 (12.2)	0
Asthenia	21 (10.2)	0	25 (12.2)	1 (0.5)
Vomiting	13 (6.3)	1 (0.5)	49 (23.9)	1 (0.5)
Neutropenia	0	0	25 (12.2)	9 (4.4)
Thrombocytopenia	0	0	21 (10.2)	10 (4.9)
Adverse event leading to discontinuation of treatment	14 (6.8)	12 (5.8)	24 (11.7)	19 (9.3)
Serious adverse event				
Any event	64 (31.1)	43 (20.9)	78 (38.0)	54 (26.3)
Treatment-related event	19 (9.2)	12 (5.8)	18 (8.8)	12 (5.9)

<sup>a</sup>The severity of adverse events was graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0.<sup>30</sup>  
<sup>†</sup>The treatment-related adverse events listed here were reported in at least 10% of the patients in either study group.

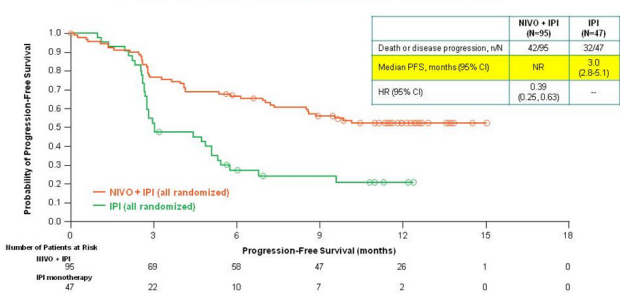
### Phase II CA209-069: Study Design



\*Treatment beyond initial investigator-assessed RECIST v1.1-defined progression is permitted in patients experiencing clinical benefit and tolerating study therapy. Arm B patients have option to receive nivolumab monotherapy after progression. Upon confirmed progression and change of treatment, all patients are unblinded.  
 MT = mutation; PFS = progression-free survival; Q2W = every 2 weeks; WT = wild type

**Primary endpoint:**  
 • ORR in BRAF-WT patients  
**Secondary endpoints:**  
 • PFS in BRAF-WT patients  
 • ORR and PFS in BRAF-MT patients  
 • Safety

### PFS in All Randomized Patients

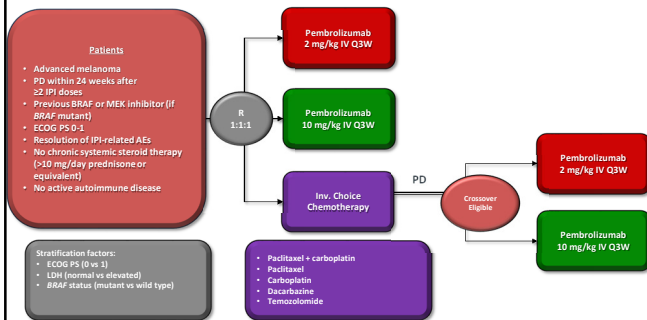


## Most Common Treatment-Related Select AEs

Patients Reporting, %	NIVO + IPI (N=94) <sup>a</sup>		IPI (N=46) <sup>b</sup>	
	Any Grade	Grade 3-4	Any Grade	Grade 3-4
<b>Gastrointestinal AEs</b>	51	21	37	11
Diarrhea	45	11	37	11
Colitis	23	17	13	7
<b>Hepatic AEs</b>	28	15	4	0
ALT increased	22	11	4	0
AST increased	21	7	4	0
<b>Pulmonary AEs</b>	12	2	4	2
Pneumonitis	11	2	4	2
<b>Renal AEs</b>	3	1	2	0
Creatinine increased	2	1	0	0
<b>Endocrine AEs</b>	34	5	17	4
Thyroid disorder	23	1	15	0
Hypothyroidism	16	0	15	0
Hypophysitis	12	2	7	4
<b>Skin AEs</b>	71	10	59	0
Rash	42	5	26	0
Pruritus	35	1	28	0

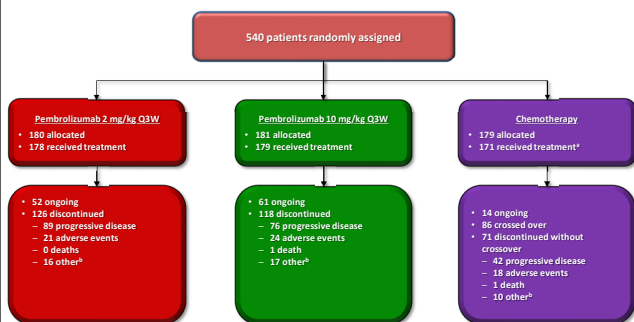
<sup>a</sup> Apart from endocrinopathies, the majority (~80%) of treatment-related select AEs resolved when immune-modulating medications were utilized

## KEYNOTE-002 (NCT01704287): International, Randomized, Pivotal Study



- Primary end points: PFS and OS
- Secondary end points: ORR, duration of response, safety
- Prespecified exploratory end point: health-related quality of life at week 12 (HRQoL)

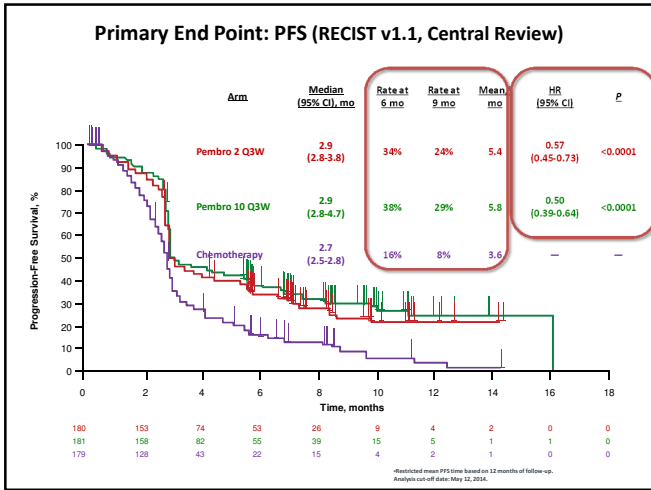
## Patient Disposition



- Enrollment period: November 2012 to November 2013
- Median follow-up duration: 10 months
- Analysis cutoff date: May 12, 2014

<sup>a</sup>Paclitaxel + carboplatin, n = 42; paclitaxel, n = 28; carboplatin, n = 33; dacarbazine, n = 45; temozolomide, n = 43.

<sup>b</sup>Includes physician decision, withdrawal by patient, and noncompliance with study drug.




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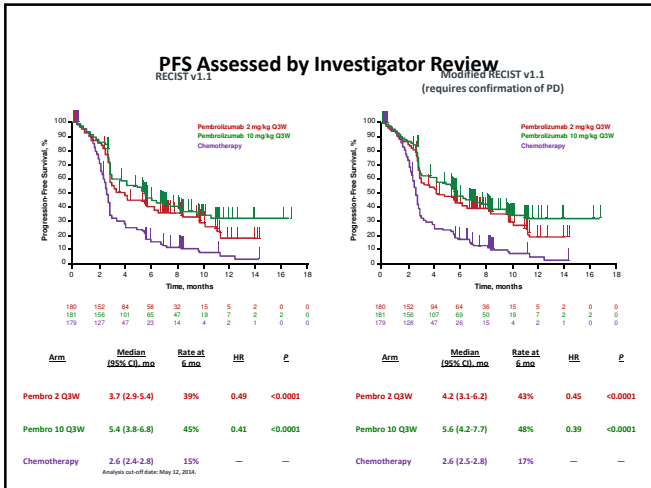
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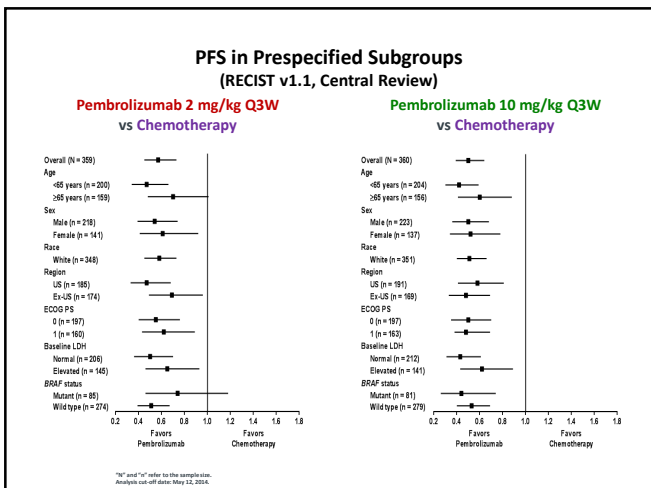
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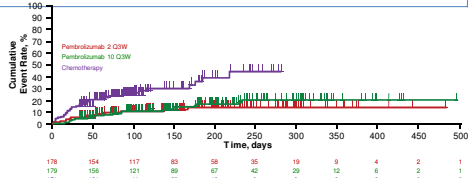
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### Summary of Exposure and Treatment-Related AEs

	Pembrolizumab 2 Q3W n = 178	Pembrolizumab 10 Q3W n = 179	Chemotherapy n = 171
<b>Exposure, days</b>			
Median (range)	112.5 (1-499)	145 (1-505)	61 (1-335)
Mean (SD)	144.2 (107.7)	157.0 (115.1)	75.5 (66.4)
<b>Any grade AE</b>	<b>121 (68%)</b>	<b>133 (74%)</b>	<b>138 (81%)</b>
<b>Grade 3-5 AE</b>	<b>20 (11%)</b>	<b>25 (14%)</b>	<b>45 (26%)</b>
<b>Serious AE</b>	<b>14 (8%)</b>	<b>20 (11%)</b>	<b>17 (10%)</b>
<b>AE leading to death</b>	<b>1 (&lt;1%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>
<b>AE leading to discontinuation</b>	<b>5 (3%)</b>	<b>12 (7%)</b>	<b>10 (6%)</b>

Time to First Treatment-Related Grade 3-5 AE



Analysis cut-off date: May 22, 2016.

### Keynote 006

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Pembrolizumab versus Ipilimumab in Advanced Melanoma

Carilla Robert, MD, PhD, Joseph Schuchter, MD, Georgia N. Long, MD, PhD, Alexander Hodi, PhD, Josep Lopez-Otin, MD, PhD, Lawrence H. Butter, MD, PhD, Ashraf Durrani, MD, Matthew J. Carlino, M.B., B.S., Cristina Michiel, MD, PhD, Richard Lorch, MD, James Larkin, MD, PhD, Paul H. Jones, MD, Bart Hynes, MD, PhD, Christian U. Blank, MD, PhD, David Hsu, MD, PhD, Christine Hwang, MD, Emma Shipp-Rentner, MD, Michaela Ritt, B.S., Hongfeng Chen, PhD, Nagalla Sathya, M.D., Scott Ellingshaus, M.D., and A. John Ribic, M.D., PhD, for the KEYNOTE-006 Investigators\*

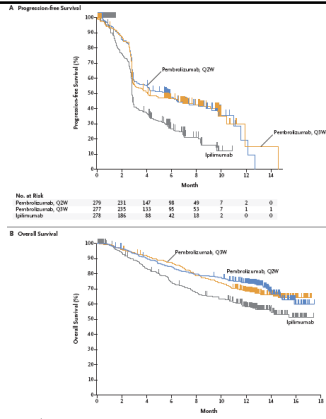


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier estimates of progression-free survival (A) and overall survival (B) in the intention-to-treat population among patients receiving pembrolizumab every 2 weeks (Q2W) or every 3 weeks (Q3W) or ipilimumab.

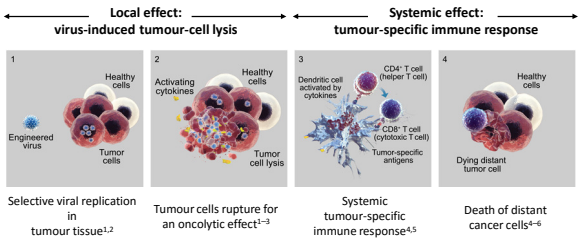
### Keynote 006

Adverse Event	Pembrolizumab Every 2 Wk (N=271)		Pembrolizumab Every 3 Wk (N=277)		Ipilimumab (N=265)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3-5	Any Grade	Grade 3-5	Any Grade	Grade 3-5
<b>Related to treatment*</b>						
Any	221 (79.5)	37 (13.3)	262 (72.9)	28 (10.1)	187 (73.0)	51 (19.0)
<b>Occurring in ≥10% of patients in any study group</b>						
Fatigue	58 (20.9)	0	53 (19.1)	1 (0.4)	39 (15.2)	3 (1.2)
Diarrhea	47 (16.9)	7 (2.5)	40 (14.4)	3 (1.1)	58 (22.7)	8 (3.1)
Rash	41 (14.7)	0	37 (13.4)	0	37 (14.5)	2 (0.8)
Pruritus	40 (14.4)	0	39 (14.1)	0	63 (25.4)	1 (0.4)
Arthralgia	32 (11.5)	1 (0.4)	31 (11.2)	0	16 (6.3)	2 (0.8)
Nausea	28 (10.2)	0	31 (11.2)	1 (0.4)	22 (8.6)	1 (0.4)
Arthralgia	26 (9.4)	0	32 (11.6)	1 (0.4)	13 (5.1)	2 (0.8)
Vitiligo	25 (9.0)	0	31 (11.2)	0	4 (1.6)	0
<b>Adverse events of special interest†</b>						
Hypothyroidism	28 (10.1)	1 (0.4)	24 (8.7)	0	5 (2.0)	0
Hyperthyroidism	18 (6.5)	0	9 (3.2)	0	6 (2.3)	1 (0.4)
Colitis	5 (1.8)	4 (1.4)	10 (3.6)	7 (2.5)	21 (8.2)	18 (7.0)
Hepatitis	3 (1.1)	3 (1.1)	5 (1.8)	5 (1.8)	3 (1.2)	1 (0.4)
Hypophysitis	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	2 (0.7)	1 (0.4)	6 (2.3)	4 (1.6)
Cholelithiasis	1 (0.4)	0	5 (1.8)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	0	0
Leukitis	1 (0.4)	0	3 (1.1)	0	0	0
Myciasis	0	0	2 (0.7)	0	1 (0.4)	0
Nephritis	0	0	1 (0.4)	0	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)

\*The relationship between an adverse event and a study drug was attributed by the investigator. Events are listed in order of descending frequency in the group receiving pembrolizumab every 2 weeks, except for hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, and colitis, which are reported as adverse events of special interest.  
†The listed adverse events of special interest include related terms and are provided regardless of attribution to a study drug. Events are listed in order of descending frequency in the group receiving pembrolizumab every 2 weeks.



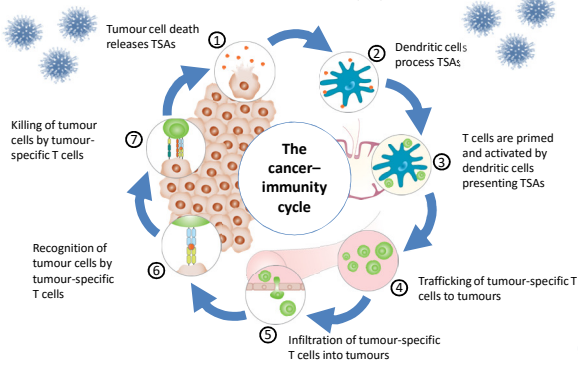
## T-VEC – an HSV-1-derived oncolytic immunotherapy designed to produce local and systemic effects



Proposed mechanism of action for T-VEC.

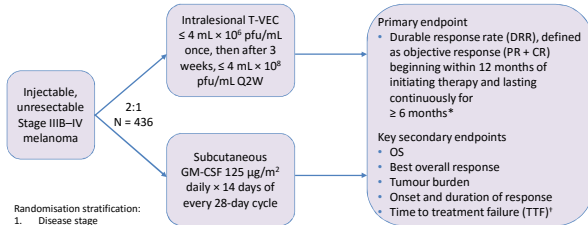
1. Hawkins LK, et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2002;3:17–26;
2. Fukuhara H, Todo T. *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 2007;7:149–155;
3. Pol JG, et al. *Virus Adapt Treat* 2012;4:1–21;
4. Melcher A, et al. *Mol Ther* 2011;19:1008–16;
5. Dranoff G. *Oncogene* 2003;22:3388–92;
6. Liu B, et al. *Gene Ther* 2003;10:292–303.

## Potential action points of T-VEC to enhance the cancer-immunity cycle



Adapted from Chen DS, Mellman I. *Immunity* 2013;39:1–10; Liu B, et al. *Gene Ther* 2003;10:292–303.

## Study design and endpoints



Randomisation stratification:

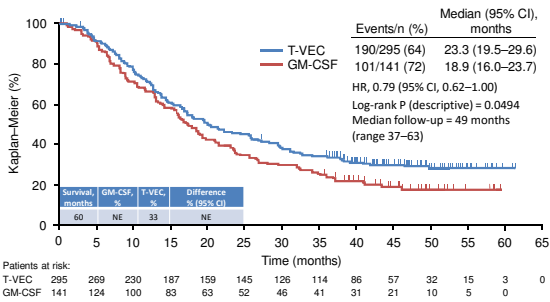
1. Disease stage
2. Prior non-adjuvant systemic treatment
3. Site of disease at first recurrence
4. Presence of liver metastases

Patients enrolled between May 2009 and July 2011. Discontinuation of treatment because of progressive disease per response assessment criteria was not required before 24 weeks unless alternate therapy was clinically indicated.

\*Response was determined using modified WHO criteria by a blinded EAC. <sup>†</sup>TTF was defined as time from baseline to first clinically meaningful progression by either the investigator or independent central review. EAC, endpoint assessment committee; QP3M, Oncolix<sup>®</sup> Phase IIIa Melanoma.

Andbacka RH, et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2015 [Epub ahead of print].

### Clinically meaningful improvement in final overall survival analysis with T-VEC vs GM-CSF



Andtbacka RH, et al. SITC 2014: Abstract P263.

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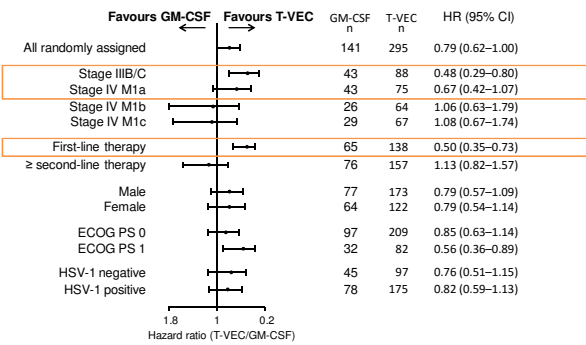
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### Exploratory subgroup analyses of OS by key covariates



Kaufman HL, et al. ASCO 2014: Abstract LBA9008a; Andtbacka RH, et al. J Clin Oncol 2015

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## Imunoterapija pri raku ledvic, sečnega mehurja in prostate

Boštjan Šeruga  
Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana

Dnevi internistične onkologije 2015

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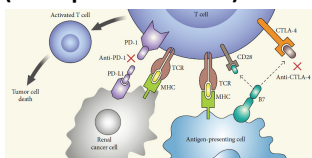
### Izhodišča

- **Vakcine**

- celične (dendritične, tumorske)
- peptidne

- **Zaviralci imunskih stikal (checkpoint inhibitors)**

- anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1
- anti-CTLA-4



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### Kombinacije

- **Kombinacija vakcin**

- GVAX+CRS-207 (pankreas)

- **Kombinacija vakcine + zaviralca imunskih stikal**

- Anti-CTLA4 + celična vakcina (pankreas)

- **Kombinacija zaviralcev imunskih stikal**

- Anti-CTLA4 + anti-PD-1/PD-L1 (melanom)

- **Imunoterapija + tarčna**

zdravila/kemoterapija/radioterapija

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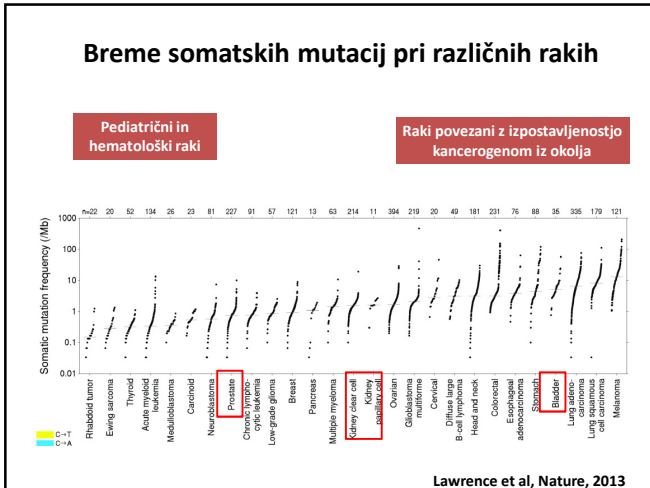
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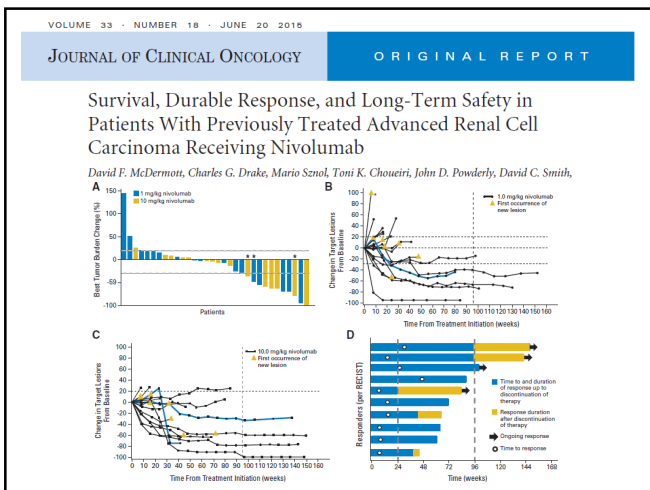
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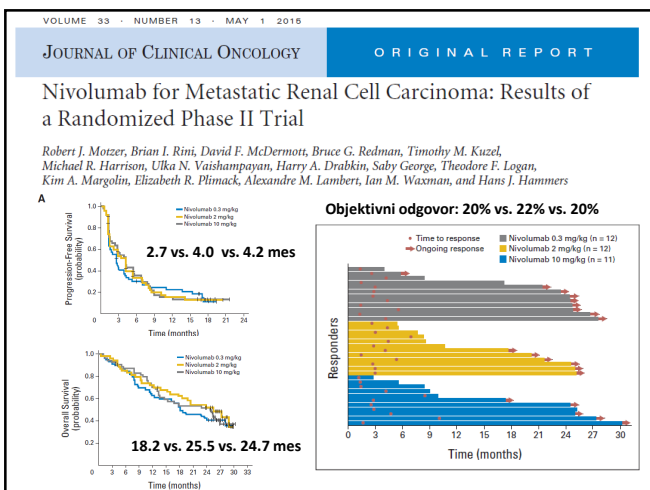
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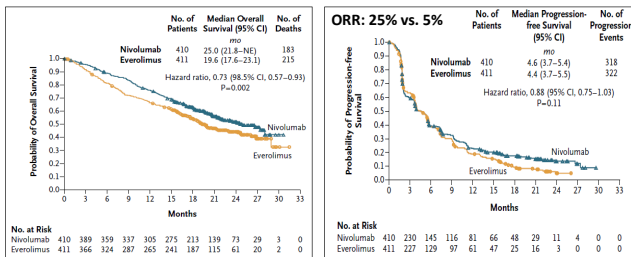
## Učinkovitost tarčnih zdravil v 2. liniji zdravljenja

Raziskava	Primerjane skupine	Skupni odgovor (%)	Sred. preživ. brez napredovanja bolezni (mes)	Srednje preživetje (mes)
Motzer et al Lancet 2008 RECORD-1	Everolimus Placebo (N=410)	1.8 0	4.0 1.9	14.9 14.4
Rini et al Lancet 2011 AXIS	Aksitinib Sorafenib (N=723)	19 9	4.8 3.4	15.2 16.5
Hutson et al ESMO 2012 INTORSECT	Temsirolimus Sorafenib (N=512)	8 8	4.3 3.9	12.3 16.6*

\* Statistično značilno

### Nivolumab versus Everolimus in Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma

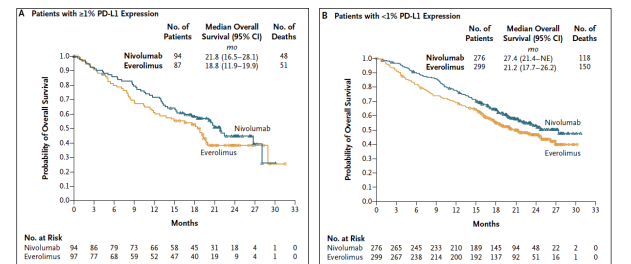
R.J. Motzer, B. Escudier, D.F. McDermott, S. George, H.J. Hammers, S. Srinivas, S.S. Tykodi, J.A. Sosman, G. Procopio, E.R. Plimack, D. Castellano, T.K. Choueiri, H. Gurney, F. Donskov, P. Bono, J. Wagstaff, T.C. Gauler, T. Ueda, Y. Tomita, F.A. Schutz, C. Kollmannsberger, J. Larkin, A. Ravaud, J.S. Simon, L.-A. Xu, I.M. Waxman, and P. Sharma, for the CheckMate 025 Investigators\*



NEJM, 2015

### Nivolumab versus Everolimus in Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma

R.J. Motzer, B. Escudier, D.F. McDermott, S. George, H.J. Hammers, S. Srinivas, S.S. Tykodi, J.A. Sosman, G. Procopio, E.R. Plimack, D. Castellano, T.K. Choueiri, H. Gurney, F. Donskov, P. Bono, J. Wagstaff, T.C. Gauler, T. Ueda, Y. Tomita, F.A. Schutz, C. Kollmannsberger, J. Larkin, A. Ravaud, J.S. Simon, L.-A. Xu, I.M. Waxman, and P. Sharma, for the CheckMate 025 Investigators\*



NEJM, 2015

## Nivolumab versus Everolimus in Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma

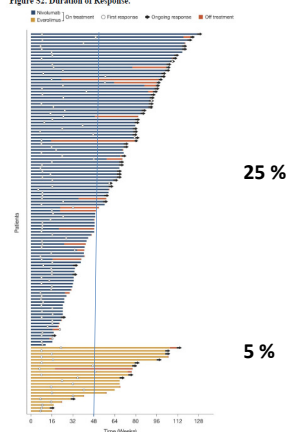
R.J. Motzer, B. Escudier, D.F. McDermott, S. George, H.J. Hammers, S. Srinivas, S.S. Tykodi, J.A. Sosman, G. Procopio, E.R. Plimack, D. Castellano, T.K. Choueiri, H. Gurney, F. Donskov, P. Bono, J. Wagstaff, T.C. Gauler, T. Ueda, Y. Tomita, F.A. Schutz, C. Kollmannsberger, J. Larkin, A. Ravaud, J.S. Simon, L.-A. Xu, I.M. Waxman, and P. Sharma, for the CheckMate 025 Investigators\*

**Table 2. Treatment-Related Adverse Events Reported in 10% or More of Treated Patients in Either Group.**

Event	Nivolumab Group (N=406)		Everolimus Group (N=397)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
	<i>number of patients (percent)</i>			
All events	319 (79)	76 (19)	349 (88)	145 (37)
Fatigue	134 (33)	10 (2)	134 (34)	11 (3)
Nausea	57 (14)	1 (<1)	66 (17)	3 (1)
Pruritus	57 (14)	0	39 (10)	0
Diarrhea	50 (12)	5 (1)	84 (21)	5 (1)
Decreased appetite	48 (12)	2 (<1)	82 (21)	4 (1)
Rash	41 (10)	2 (<1)	79 (20)	3 (1)
Cough	36 (9)	0	77 (19)	0

NEJM, 2015

**Figure S2. Duration of Response.**



## Pri raku ledvice trenutno potekajoče klinične raziskave faze III z zaviralci imunskih stikal

	Eksperiment. roka	Standardna roka	Preskušano zdravljenje	Primarni cilj	ClinicalTrials.gov
1. Linija zdravljenja	Atezolizumab+ Bevacizumab	Sunitinib	CPI+standard	PFS	NCT02420821 (IMmotion 151)
	Ipilimumab+ Nivolumab	Sunitinib	CPI+standard	PFS/OS	NCT02231749 (CheckMate 214)

Bevacizumab VEGF

- Increases DC maturation, antigen presentation, and T-cell activation
- Shifts DC maturation away from MDSC phenotype

CPI: Checkpoint Inhibitor

Rini, Seminal Oncol, 2015

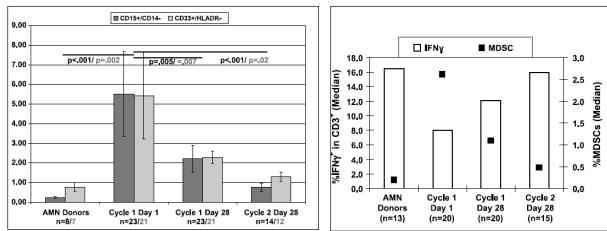
TABLE 3: Programmed death (PD-1 and PD-L1) inhibitors in various phases of development.

Agent	Description	Target	Phase of development	Being tested in RCC	Trial identifier
BMS 936558/MDX-1016/nivolumab	Human IgG monoclonal Ab	PD-1	I, II, and III	Yes	NCT01472081 NCT01354431 NCT01668784 NCT02210117 NCT02237499
MK-3475/pembrolizumab	Human IgG4 monoclonal Ab	PD-1	I and II	Yes	NCT01704287 NCT02318771 NCT02212730 NCT02133742 NCT01295827 NCT02089685 NCT02014636
CT-017/pdilizumab	Human IgG1 monoclonal Ab	PD-1	II	Yes	NCT01441765
MPDL3280A	Monoclonal Ab	PD-L1	I and II	Yes	NCT01375842** NCT01633970
BMS-936559/MDX1105-01	Human IgG4 monoclonal Ab	PD-L1	I	Yes	NCT00729664
AMP-224	B7-DC/IgG1 fusion protein	PD-1	I	Yes	NCT01352884

Ab: antibody, DC: dendritic cell, PD: programmed death, and RCC: renal cell cancer. \*PD-1 blockade alone or in combination with the dendritic cell (DC)/renal cell carcinoma (RCC) fusion cell vaccination. \*\* Phase II comparing MPDL3280A monotherapy or in combination with bevacizumab versus sunitinib in patients with previously untreated locally advanced or metastatic RCC.

### Sunitinib Mediates Reversal of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cell Accumulation in Renal Cell Carcinoma Patients

Jennifer S. Ko,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Arnold H. Zea,<sup>6</sup> Brian I. Rini,<sup>3,4</sup> Joanna L. Ireland,<sup>1</sup> Paul Elson,<sup>5</sup> Peter Cohen,<sup>1,3</sup> Ali Golshayan,<sup>3</sup> Patricia A. Rayman,<sup>1</sup> Laura Wood,<sup>3</sup> Jorge Garcia,<sup>3</sup> Robert Dreicer,<sup>3,4</sup> Ronald Bukowski,<sup>3,4</sup> and James H. Finke<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

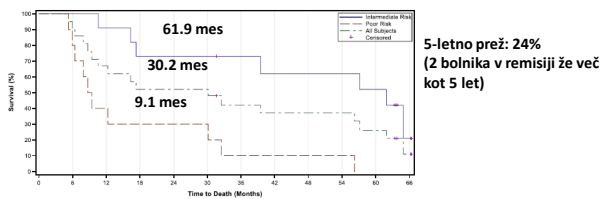


**Sunitinib je imunomodulator**

Clin Cancer Res 2009;15(6) March 15, 2009

### Survival with AGS-003, an autologous dendritic cell-based immunotherapy, in combination with sunitinib in unfavorable risk patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC): Phase 2 study results

Asim Amin<sup>1</sup>, Arkadiusz Z Dudek<sup>2</sup>, Theodore F Logan<sup>3</sup>, Raymond S Lance<sup>4</sup>, Jeffrey M Holzbierlein<sup>5</sup>,

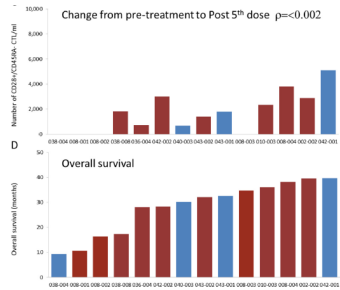


Intermediate Risk	P	1	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	Median (95% CI)
Intermediate Risk	11	11	9	9	9	8	7	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61.9 (36.32, NE)
Poor Risk	10	9	8	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30.2 (14.4, 52.56)
All Subjects	21	20	17	12	12	12	9	9	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9.1 (5.26, 30.16)

Amin et al. *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* (2015) 3:14  
DOI:10.1186/s40425-015-0055-3

Survival with AGS-003, an autologous dendritic cell-based immunotherapy, in combination with sunitinib in unfavorable risk patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC): Phase 2 study results

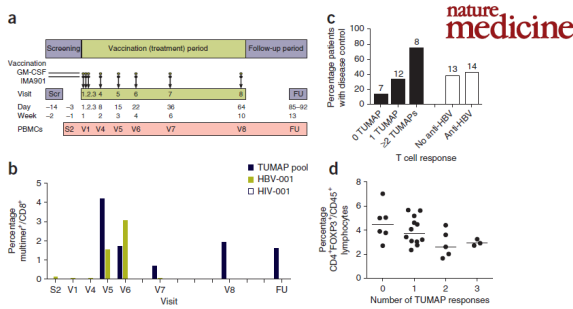
Asim Amin<sup>1\*</sup>, Arkadiusz Z Dudek<sup>2</sup>, Theodore F Logan<sup>3</sup>, Raymond S Lance<sup>4</sup>, Jeffrey M Holzbierlein<sup>5</sup>.



Amin et al. Journal for Immunotherapy of Cancer (2015) 3:14  
DOI 10.1186/s40425-015-0055-3

Multipeptide immune response to cancer vaccine IMA901 after single-dose cyclophosphamide associates with longer patient survival

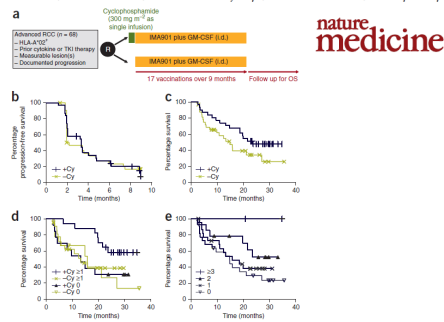
Steffen Walter<sup>1,2†</sup>, Toni Weinschenk<sup>1,2†</sup>, Arnulf Stenzl<sup>2</sup>, Romuald Zdrojow<sup>3</sup>, Anna Pluzanska<sup>4</sup>, Cezary Szczylik<sup>5</sup>



VOLUME 18 | NUMBER 8 | AUGUST 2012 NATURE MEDICINE

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VOLUME 18 | NUMBER 8 | AUGUST 2012 NATURE MEDICINE



## Pri raku ledvice trenutno potekajoče klinične raziskave faze III z vakcinami

	Eksp. roka	Standardna roka	Preskušano zdravljenje	Primarni cilj	ClinicalTrials.gov
1. Linija zdravljenja	AGS-003+Sunitinib	Sunitinib	Vakcina+standard	OS	NCT01582672
	IMA901/GM-CSF+Cy+Sunitinib	Sunitinib	Vakcina+standard	OS	NCT01265901

Cy: Ciklofosfamid

Sunitinib/  
Pazopanib

VEGFR

- Inhibits STAT3 signaling
- Decreases numbers and activity of MDSCs and Treg cells

Rini, Seminal Oncol, 2015

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## Rak prostate

- **Vakcine**
  - Celične (G-VAX, Sipuleucel-T)
  - Peptidne (TRICOM-VF)
- **Zaviralci imunskih stikal (checkpoint inhibitors)**
  - Ipilimumab

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## Zaključene negativne klinične raziskave faze III z imunoterapijo pri raku prostate

- **GVAX (celična vakcina)**
  - VITAL-1 (GVAX v monoterapiji) in VITAL-2 (GVAX v kombinaciji z docetakselom) negativni
  - V VITAL-2 raziskavi preživetje v eksperimentalni roki slabše kot v kontrolni roki
- **Tasquinimod (inhibitor proteina S100A9 izraženega na regulatornih mieločnih celicah)**
  - V primerjavi s placebom nobenega izboljšanja v skupnem preživetju
- **Ipilimumab+RT (zaviralec imunskih stikal)**
  - V primerjavi s placebom Ipilimumab+RT ne izboljša skupnega preživetja

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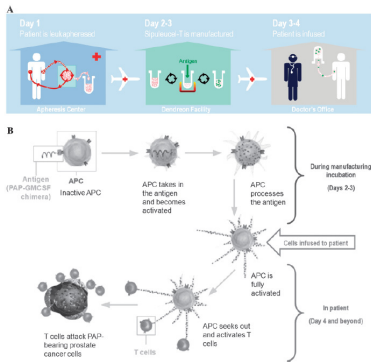
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**Proces proizvodnje in mehanizem učinkovanja sipuleucela-T**



T-46%  
B-7%  
NK-13%  
Monociti 25%

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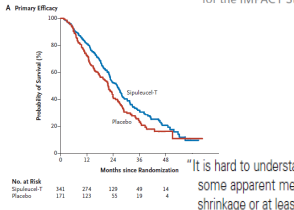
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**Sipuleucel-T Immunotherapy for Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer**

Philip W. Kantoff, M.D., Celestia S. Higano, M.D., Neal D. Shore, M.D., E. Roy Berger, M.D., Eric J. Small, M.D., David F. Penson, M.D., Charles H. Redfern, M.D., Anna C. Ferrari, M.D., Robert Dreicer, M.D., Robert B. Sims, M.D., Yi Xu, Ph.D., Mark W. Frohlich, M.D., and Paul F. Schellhammer, M.D., for the IMPACT Study Investigators\*



**Srednje skupno preživetje: 25.8 vs 21.7 mes**  
**HR: 0.78, p=0.03**  
**RR: 1 bolnik, ki je prejel sipuleucel-T**  
**mPFS: 3.8 vs. 3.7 mes**  
**PSA odg.: 2.6% vs. 1.3%**

"It is hard to understand how the natural history of a cancer can be affected without some apparent measurable change in the tumor, either evidence of tumor shrinkage or at least disease stabilization reflected in a delay in tumor progression."

"The fact that they are able to get a response to PA2024 but consistently not to PAP tumor antigen is troubling."

"No survival difference could be detected between patients in the sipuleucel-T group who had T-cell proliferation responses to PA2024 or prostatic acid phosphatase at week 6 and those who did not."

N ENGL J MED 363:5 NEJM.ORG JULY 29, 2010

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**Interdisciplinary Critique of Sipuleucel-T as Immunotherapy in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer**

Marie L. Huber, Laura Haynes, Chris Parker, Peter Iversen

Table 2. Subgroup analysis by age of overall survival of patients in the phase III trials of sipuleucel-T for castration-resistant prostate cancer (6)\*

Patient age, y	Sipuleucel-T		Placebo	
	No. of patients	Median survival (95% CI), mo	No. of patients	Median survival (95% CI), mo
<65	106	29.0 (22.8 to 34.2)	66	26.2 (23.4 to 32.5)
≥65	382	23.4 (22.0 to 27.1)	183	17.3 (13.5 to 21.4)

Nenavadno je, da je srednje preživetje pri asimptomatskih strarejših bolnikih zdravljenih s placebom samo 17 mesecev in da je imunoterapija učinkovita samo pri teh bolnikih

J Natl Cancer Inst 2012;104:273-279

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Izhod mlajših bolnikov zdravljenih s placebom je boljši od izhoda starejših bolnikov zdravljenih s sipuleucelom-T

J Natl Cancer Inst 2012;104:273-279

## A VIRAL VACCINE APPROACH: PROSTVAC-VF

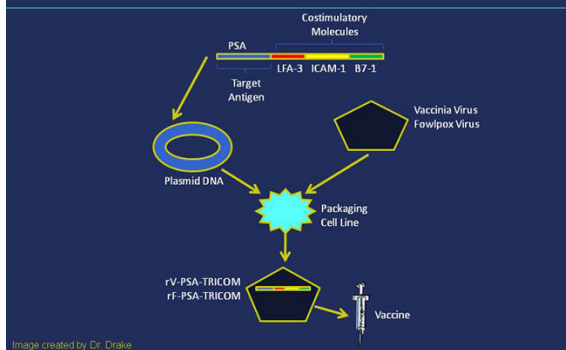


Image created by Dr. Drake

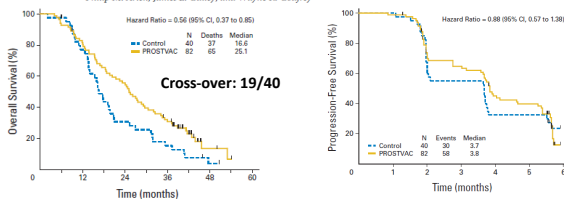
VOLUME 28 NUMBER 7 MARCH 1 2010

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

### Overall Survival Analysis of a Phase II Randomized Controlled Trial of a Poxviral-Based PSA-Targeted Immunotherapy in Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

Philip W. Kantoff, Thomas J. Schuetz, Brent A. Blumenstein, L. Michael Gloske, David L. Bilhartz, Michael Wyand, Katelyn Manson, Dennis L. Pantalone, Reiner Lüss, Jeffrey Schlom, William L. Dahut, Philip M. Arlen, James L. Gulley, and Wayne R. Godfrey



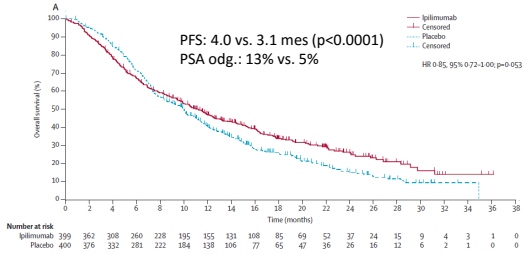
Cross-over: 19/40

Pri samo enem bolniku PSA odgovor, noben bolnik deležen objektivnega odgovora  
 Pri nobenem bolniku razvoj protiteles proti PSA, skoraj pri vseh na vektor  
 T-celični odgovor ni bil preučevan (v predhodni raziskavi faze II dokazano, da  
 boljši T-celični odgovor povezan z boljšim preživetjem).



### Ipilimumab versus placebo after radiotherapy in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer that had progressed after docetaxel chemotherapy (CA184-043): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, phase 3 trial

Eugene D Kwon, Charles G Drake, Howard I Scher, Karim Fizazi, Alberto Bossi, Alfons J M van den Eertwegh, Michael Krainer, Nadine Houede, Ricardo Santos, Hakim Mohammed, Siobhan Ng, Michele Maio, Fabio A Franke, Santhanam Sundar, Neeraj Agarwal, Andries M Bergman, Tudor E Culeanu, Ernesto Koberfeld, Lisa Singelaw, Steinbjørn Hønsen, Christopher Logothetis, Tomasz M Beer, M Brent McHenry, Paul Gagnier, David Liu, Winald R Gerritsen, for the CA184-043 Investigators\*



Lancet Oncol 2014; 15: 700-12

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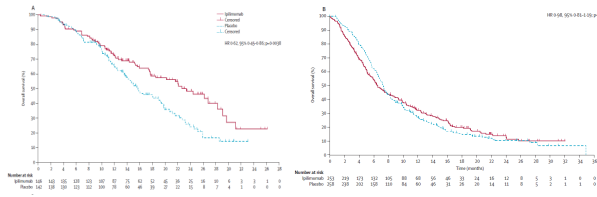
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Lancet Oncol 2014; 15: 700-12

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### Pri raku prostate trenutno potekajoče klinične raziskave faze III z imunoterapijo

	Eksperiment. roka	Standard na roka	Preskušano zdravljenje	Primarni cilj	ClinicalTrials.gov
a- ali minim. simptomatski rKORP	PROSTVAC-VF +/- GM-CSF vs.	Placebo	Peptidna vakcina	OS	NCT01322490 (PROSPECT)
a- ali minim. simptomatski rKORP	Ipilimumab	Placebo	Zaviralec imunskih stikal	OS	NCT01057810

rKORP: razsejan, na kastracijo odporen rak prostate

Rini, Seminal Oncol, 2015

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### Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG)

- Živ oslabljen sev Mycobacterium bovis
- Prvič BCG pri raku sečnega mehurja uporabljen 1976
- Za učinkovitost potrebni 4 pogoji (živalski modeli):
  - Ustrezen imunski odziv
  - Zadostno število živih BCG
  - Tesen stik med BCG in rakavimi celicami
  - Majhno tumorsko breme

Morales, J Urol, 1976  
Zbar, Cancer, 1974

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### Rekombinantni BCG (rBCG)

- Izločanje Th1 citokinov (IL-2, IL-18, IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\gamma$ )
- Subkomponente BCG
  - Kompleks mikobakterijske celične stene
  - Skelet BCG celične stene

Wang, Expert Rev Anticancer Ther, 2015

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### Vakcine

- $\beta$ -HCG
  - CDX-1307 (monoklonalno protitelo, ki sicer deluje kot vakcina)
  - Faza II (adj/neoadj) zaprta zgodaj zaradi slabega vključevanja
- **Cancer/Testis antigeni** (MAGE-A3, NY-ESO-1)
- V kliničnih raziskavah faze II (adj.)
- **CEA, MUC-1**
  - PANVAC (CEA+MUC-1+TRICOM)
- **HER-2**
  - Preskušajo 2 dendritični vakcine
  - DN24-02-podobna sipuleucelu, zaključena faza II
  - AdHer2

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**Primerjava imunoterapije in historične terapije v 2. liniji zdravljenja (po platini)**

	Atezolizumab (faza 1a)	Pembrolizumab (faza 1b)	Historična kontrola
Tarča	PD-L1	PD-1	Kemoterapija in zaviralci tirozinskih kinaz
Toksičnost G3-4	8%	15%	~ 40-50%
Objektivni odgovor	35%	28%	12%
Srednje skupno preživetje	10-14 mes	13 mes	7 mes

Hahn, ASCO, 2015

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**Atezolizumab in patients (pts) with locally-advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (mUC): Results from a pivotal multicenter phase II study (IMvigor 210)**

	IC2/3 (~ 1/3)	IC1/2/3	All
N	100	208	311
ORR, %; p value			
RECIST v1.1	27% p<0.0001	18% p=0.0004	15% p=0.0058
mRECIST	26% p<0.0001	21% p<0.0001	18% p<0.0001
Median DOR, m	NR (6.0-NE)		
Median PFS, m	2.1 (2.1-4.1)	2.1 (2.1-2.1)	2.1 (2.1-2.1)
Median OS, m	NR (7.6-NE)	8.0 (6.7-NE)	7.9 (6.7-NE)

ORR: Objective response rate; DOR: Duration of response; PFS: Progression-free survival; NR: Not reached; OS: Overall survival

Rosenberg et al, 21 LBA # ECC 2015

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**Pri raku sečnega mehurja trenutno potekajoče klinične raziskave faze III z imunoterapijo**

	Eksperiment. roka	Standard na roka	Preskušano zdravljenje	Primarni cilj	ClinicalTrials.gov
2. linija	Atezolizumab MPDL 3280A	KT	Zaviralec imunskih stikal	OS	NCT02302807 (IMvigor 211)
2. linija	Pembrolizumab	KT	Zaviralec imunskih stikal	OS	NCT02256436 (KEYNOTE-045)

KT: Kemoterapija

Rini, Seminal Oncol, 2015

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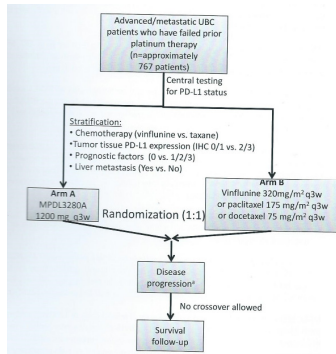
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**A phase III open label study multicenter randomized study to investigate the efficacy and safety of MPDJ 3280A compared with chemotherapy in patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial bladder cancer after failure with platinum-containing chemotherapy**



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# Imunoterapija pri raku ledvic - s prikazom primerov

Avtor: dr. Rok Devjak dr.med.  
Mentor: dr. B. Škrbinc dr.med.

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## Uvod

- Hipoteza učinkovanja imunskih manipulacij pri raku ledvice izvira iz (redkih) dokumentiranih primerov spontanih tumorskih regresij pri RCC (Snow *et al.*, Urology, 1982).
- Prvi predstavniki imunskega zdravljenja napredovalega RCC so bili citokini:
  - INF alfa
  - IL-2

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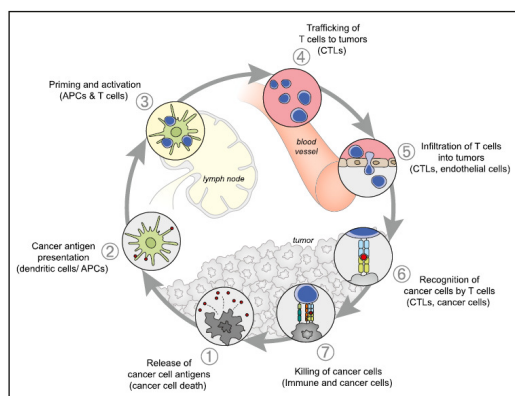
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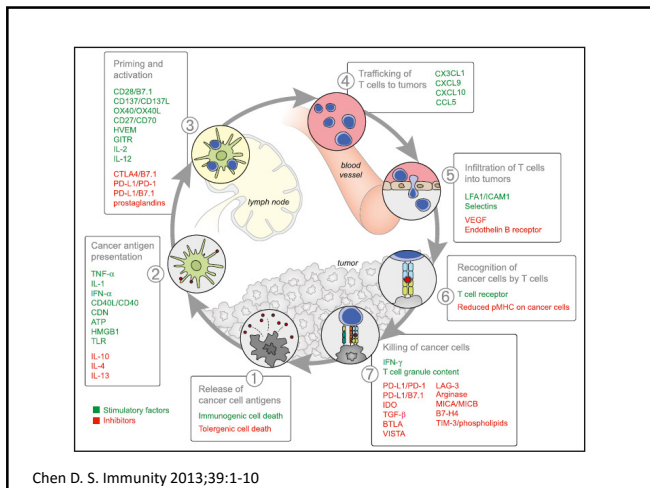
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## INF alfa

- Spodbuja:
  - citolično aktivnost in proliferacijo NK celic,
  - fagocitozo in produkcijo drugih citokinov preko makrofagov ter izražanje MHC (pri večini) imunskih celic.

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## INF alfa in študije

1. Faza III študija MPA vs INF alfa: tveganje za smrt v 1 letu 0.72 (95% CI 0.55-0.94) P=0.017 (Lancet, 1999)
2. INF alfa + Vinblastin vs Vinblastin/MPA. Roka z INF alfa je bila superiorina v stopnji odgovora (Fossa et al, 1986 in 1988; Kriegmeier et al, Urology, 1995)
3. Cochrane 2005: celokupno tveganje za smrt (HR) 0.74 (95% CI 0.63-0.88) (Copin et al., 2005)

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## INF alpha in študije II

4. Nefrektomija + INF vs INF alone: 11.1 mesecev vs 8.1 mesecev za srednji čas preživetja. (Lara *et al.*, J Urol, 2009)

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## IL-2

- IL-2 je citokin, ki je pomemben za
  - aktivacijo specifičnega imunskega odgovora preko T celic,kot tudi za
  - aktivacijo nespecifičnega imunskega odgovora preko stimulacije NK celic in makrofagov.

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## IL-2 študije

- Faza II : 14% odgovor (zmanjšanje lezij za več kot 50%). Srednji čas preživetja je bil 16.2 meseca. Že v tej analizi so opazili dolgotrajne odgovore (4 do 10 let). (Fyfe GA *et al.*, 1994, 1995)
- IL-2 - viskodozni odmerki (600.000 – 720.000 IE/kg) stranski učinki vezani na KVS: hipotenzija med aplikacijo, aritmije.
- IL-2 - nižji odmerki (najnižji testirani odmerek 72.000 IE/kg) so povezani z manj S.U., vendar tudi učinkovitost manjša

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## Kombinacije: INF alpha+IL-2

- Faza II: IL-2 vs IL-2 + INF alpha. Rezultat: IL-2 v monoterapiji - več objektivnih in dolgotrajnih odgovorov. (Atkins *et al.*, J Clin Oncol 1993)
- Faza II: kombinacija (14 dni dnevni IL-2 in INF alpha na 6 tednov), brez primerjalne skupine. Od 36 bolnikov jih je 30 zaključilo vsaj 2 ciklusa, 9 objektivnih odgovorov, 7 relapse free več kot 6 mesecev. (Bergman *et al.*, Cancer 1993)
- Faza III: 3 roke – INF alpha/ IL-2/ kombinacija (1998): nekaj razlik med odgovori (v prid kombinacije) vendar brez razlik v OS (Negrier *et al.*, NEJM 1998)

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## Kombinacije: citokin + kemoterapija in biološka zdr.

- Vinblastin + INF alpha: faza II pokaže boljši odgovor (16% proti 39%), medtem ko faza III enakovredno celokupno preživetje (Pectasides *et al.*, Oncology, 1998)
- 5-FU + INF alpha + IL-2 vs INF alpha : 1006 bolnikov vključenih v fazo III. Primarni cilj je bil celokupno preživetje: enakovredno 18.6 proti 18.8 mesecev (INF alpha mono) (Atzpodien *et al.*, Br J Cancer, 2000)
- Nadaljnje študije citokinov so preizkušale kombinacije INF alpha z VEGF inhibitorjem bevacizumabom vs monoterapija INF alpha, ugotovljena jasna dobitna razlika, ki so vsebovale kombinacijo z VEGF inhibitorjem. AVOREN: med OS 23.3 vs 21.3 mesecev; CAGB 90206: med PFS 8.5 vs 5.2 meseca

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## Primer 1

- 75 letni moški – metastatski RCC leve ledvice z zasevki v pljučih
- Brez pridruženih obolenj
- Primarno zdravljenje: december 2000 - radikalna levostranska nefrektomija
- Histološki izvid: svetlocelični karcinom ledvice, zmerno diferenciran, nuklearni Gradus II, prisotna infiltracija v okolno maščevje in fascio Geroto - pT4 N0

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## Primer 1

- Rtg pc december 2000: difuzni pljučni zasevki obojestransko
- Rtg pc junij 2001: progres zasevkov ( največji > 3cm)
- 4.7.2001 uvedeno sistemsko zdravljenje:
  - Vinblastin (4mg) iv v 14 dnevni intervalih in INF alfa (3Mio IE) sc 3x tedensko
- Ob kontrolnih pregledih pomembnejših neželenih učinkov zdravljenja ni navajal
- 13.9.2001 prvi kontrolni RTG pc:
  - regres pljučnih zasevkov.
- 10.1.2002 ponoven kontrolni RTG pc:
  - nadaljni regres, le še en rezidualen zasevek velikosti 6 mm

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## Primer 1

- Junij 2002 kontrolni RTG pc:
  - stagnacija v primerjavi s preiskavo iz januarja 2002
- Junij 2002 - po enem letu neprekinjenega kombiniranega zdravljenja gospod z Vinblastinom zaključil (praktično popolna remisija), nadaljuje z INF alfa do decembra 2002
- Od decembra 2002 do decembra 2012 redno sledenje, v tem času ni prišlo do ponovitve bolezni.
- Nadaljno sledenje v ambulanti izbranega osebnega zdravnika

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## Primer 2

- 65 letna bolnica, brez pridruženih obolenj
- Primarno zdravljenje: oktober 1998 - razširjena levostranska nefrektomija s splenektomijo
- Histološko : lokalno napredovali svetlocelični karcinom ledvice z vraščanjem v lumbalne mišice in vranico - pT4N0
- Januar 2000: progres z zasevki v kolon descendens ( grozeč ileus ), retroperitonealne bezgavke in zasevki v pljučih
- Zdravljenje: operativno (januar 2000): resekcija zasevkov v področju črevesa in retroperitonealnih bezgavk.

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## Primer 2

- Junij 2000 - UZ trebuha: zasevek v podkožju levo ledveno, citološko verificiran kot zasevek svetloceličnega RCC
- Junij 2000 - RTG pc : številni pljučni zasevki 1 cm - 1.5 cm, največji zasevek pod l hilusom 4.5 cm
- 9.6.2000 uvedba kemo-imunoterapije :
  - Vinblastin (4mg) iv v 14 dnevni intervalih in INF alfa (3Mio IE)sc 3x tedensko
- 14.8.2000 RTG pc ter UZ abdomna:
  - regres pljučnih zasevkov in stagnacija zasevka v trebušni steni,
- 9.10. 2000 RTG p.c.:
  - praktično popolna remisija v pljučih.

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## Primer 2

- 8.3.2001 UZ abdomna: popolna remisija mehkotkivne spremembe podkožju
- Neželeni učinki:
  - s paracetamolom dobro obvladljivi porasti tel T z mrzlico
  - intenzivirane bolečine lumbosakralno, - na podlagi slikovne diagnostike opredeljene kot degenerativne spremembe
  - občasna slabost
  - Julij 2001 – zaradi protrahirane levkopenije, hiponatremije ( sum na SIADH ) in splošnega slabega počutja sistemsko zdravljenje prekinjeno ( konziliarno predvideno za 2 meseca )
  - September 2001 ponovna uvedba Vinblastina v polnem odmerku in IF alfa (3MIO IE) sc 2 x tedensko

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## Primer 2

- December 2001 ukinjen Vinblastin
- Maj 2002 zaključeno zdravljenje z IF alfa ← splošna utrujenost, izpadanje las, naveličanost
- Po zaključku zdravljenja pomembno izboljšanje splošnega počutja in razpoloženja

V 13-letnem obdobju rednega sledenj do ponovitve bolezni ni prišlo

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Prikaz primera: imunoterapija  
razsejanega raka ledvice z  
interferon  $\alpha$ -2a

Avtor: Andrej Žist, Ana Demšar  
Mentor: dr. Breda Škrbinc, dr. med.

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Izhodiščna obravnava

- 48-letni bolnik, po poklicu prodajalec
- V septembru 2005 hospitaliziran na kliniki Golnik zaradi dispneje, bolečine v prsnem košu in pešanja splošnega počutja
- Do sedaj zdrav, brez redne terapije
- Status: PS 100%, prekomerno hranjen, na levi nadlakti podkožna rezistenca, v ostalem v mejah normalnega

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Izhodiščna obravnava

- LAB: L 9.0, Hb 147, T 390  
kreatinin, urea, Na, K, Cl, Ca norm.  
**AF 2.34, GGT 1.7**, AST, ALT, BIL, LDH norm.  
**CRP 92**
- Slikovne preiskave (CT glave, prsnega koša, trebuha)
  - Glava: brez posebnosti
  - Prsni koš: številne nodularne lezije po pljučih do 37mm, tri večje zgojitve po plevri 34mm, 34mm in 28mm; desno paratrahealno bezgavka 12mm; osteoliza 11. in 12. rebra desno
  - Trebuhi: tumor desne ledvice 100x80mm, zasevek v levi nadledvičnici 68x85mm, 2 zasevka v trebušni slinavki, zasevek v 1. segmentu jeter

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### Izhodiščna obravnava

- Bronhoskopija: normalen izvid, pordela sluznica LB6a
- Scintigrafija okostja: kopičenja v 2. rebro levo, akromionu desno, L in D femurju, sternum
- Ekscizija rezistence na levi nadlakti
- Histologija
  - Ekscizija lezije na levi nadlakti: zasevek sarkomatoidega karcinoma ledvice
  - Biopsija bronha: zasevek svetloceličnega karcinoma ledvičnih celic

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### Uvedba imunoterapije

- Dg.: Primarno razsejan svetlocelični karcinom desne ledvice (s sarkomatoidno diferenciacijo?) z zasevki v pljučih, plevri, bezgavkah, kosteh, jetrih in trebušni slinavki
- Prognostična skupina po Motzerju: srednja (seštevek 1)
- 23.9.2005 uvedba terapije z interferonom  $\alpha$ -2a (IFN  $\alpha$ -2a)
  - 3 x tedensko
  - začeti  $3 \times 10^6$  IE, po 14 dneh dvig na  $6 \times 10^6$  IE, po 14 dneh dvig na  $9 \times 10^6$  IE

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### Ambulantna kontrola po 1 mesecu (+1m)

- 26/10/2005
  - Izboljšanje počutja, bolečin manj
  - Dihanje lažje
  - Ob aplikacijah blaga gripozna simptomatika obvladljiva s paracetamolom
- Status: PS 100%
- LAB: L 6.3, Hb 126, T 436  
kreatinin 138, urea 7.9, Na, K, Cl, Ca norm.  
AF 3.23, GGT 2.43, AST, ALT, Bil, LDH norm.  
CRP /
- RTG p.c.: progres pljučnih zasevkov, pojav novih pljučnih zasevkov
- Glede na dober klinični učinek bolnik nadaljuje terapijo z IFN  $\alpha$ -2a

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### Kontrolne slikovne preiskave (+3m)

- 1/12/2005
  - prsni koš: difuzno številne metastaze do 10mm, največja plevralna metastaza 10mm, ostali dve skoraj popolno regredirali, manjše več niso vidne, bezgavka desno paratrahealno 12mm. V primerjavi s prejšnim CT-jem izrazit delni odg.
  - trebuh: delni regres primarnega tumorja in zasevka v L nadledvičnici. V pankreasu viden le še en zasevek 20mm, jetrni zasevek v 1. seg nespremenjen
- Odličen delni odgovor (PR), terapijo z IFN  $\alpha$ -2a nadaljuje

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### Ambulantni pregled (+6m)

- 29/3/2006
  - Odlično počutje, brez dispneje, hoja do 8km
  - Ob terapiji le blaga gripozna simptomatika, ki spremlja aplikacije
- Status: PS 100%
- LAB: L 4.0, Hb 152, T 229  
kreatinin, urea, Na, K, Cl, Ca norm.  
**GGT 1.13**, AF, AST, ALT, Bil, LDH norm.  
CRP /
- CT prsnega koša 21/3/20065: popoln regres pljučnih zasevkov
- Terapijo z IFN  $\alpha$ -2a nadaljuje

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### Kontrolne slikovne preiskave (+9m)

- 28/6/2006
  - Prsni koš: v pljučih brez okroglih lezij.
  - trebuh: ostanek boleznile v desni ledvici (tumor 50x36mm) in levi nadledvičnici (zasevek 44x43mm). V skeletu brez prepričljivih patoloških lezij.
- Popolen odgovor v pljučih, dober delni odgovor v trebuhu.

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### Dodatno zdravljenje (+15m)

- Decembar 2006
  - Pacient kljub dobremu odgovoru na terapijo vztraja po dodatni terapiji:
    - dvig odmerka interferona?
    - lokalna terapija tumorskih rezistenc?
  - Konzilij dodatno svetuje radiofrekvenčno ablacijo tumorja desne ledvice
- 11/12/2006 RFA tumorja desne ledvice: poseg poteka brez zapletov

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### Hospitalizacija (+19m)

- April 2007
- Doživi parcialni epileptični napad, sicer brez nevrološki izpadov
- Slikovne preiskave:
  - CT glave: levo frontalno 22x26mm zasevek z obsežnim edemom
  - MRI glave: levo frontalno 16mm zasevek z obsežnim edemom
  - CT trebuha: tumor desne ledvice večji 60x36mm, zasevek leve nadledvičnice v stagnaciji, prikazani deli pljuč brez zasevkov
- Prekinitev terapije z IFN, kirurško zdravljenje solitarnega zasevka v ČŽS

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### Nadaljno zdravljenje

Datum	Red	Tarčna terapija	Dodatna terapija	Dosežen odgovor	Trajanje odgovora
05/2007 – 01/2008	2.	sorafenib	/	SD	9 mesecev
01/2008 – 10/2009	3.	sunitinib	embolizacija primarnega tumorja; desnostranska nefrektomija	PR	21 mesecev
10/2009 – 08/2010	/	/	metastazektomija solit. zasevka v ČŽS; paliativno obsevanje ČŽS	/	/
08/2010 – 11/2010	4.	everolimus	/	PD	3 mesece
11/2010	/	/	paliativni nevrokirurški poseg	/	/

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## Povzetek

- 48 letni bolnik s primarno razsejanim rakom ledvice z visokim tumorskim bremenom
- Ob imunoterapiji z IFN  $\alpha$ -2a odličen odgovor (CR v pljučih, PR v trebuhu)
- Obvladljiva (minimalna) toksičnost zdravljenja
- Terapija kot premostitev do novejših metod zdravljenja (TKI)

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## Predstavitev primera bolnika z limfoproliferativno boleznijo

Lučka Boltežar, dr.med.  
Izr. prof. dr. Barbara Jezeršek Novakovič, dr.med.  
Prof. dr. Samo Zver, dr.med.  
Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana  
Hematološki oddelek UKC LJ

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### D.M., rojen 22.5.1987

- 23.8.2009 prvič pregledovan na OI – en mesec suh kašelj, povečane bezgavke na vratu levo, zanika hujšanje, nočno potenje in povišano temperaturo
- 20.8.2009 tankoigelna punkcija bezgavke – sum na Hodgkinov limfom
- Status: povečane bezgavke levo na vratu, levo supraklavikularno, desno supraklavikularno
- Diagnostika: LAB, RTG pc, RTG obnosnih votlin, UZ trebuha, ekstirpacija bezgavke supraklavikularno levo, punkcija ter biopsija kostnega mozga, PET/CT

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### Novoodkrita bolezen

- Histološka diagnoza: **Hodgkinov limfom**, tip nodularne skleroze, sincicijska varianta, CD30+, CD20-, EBV negativen (biopsija bezgavke)
- Stadij: **II.3.B.X** (tik pred uvedbo zdravljenja nočno potenje); lokalizacije na vratu v regiji IV in V desno, v zgornjem in sprednjem mediastinumu, v obeh pljučnih hilusih, ob subklavijskem žilju levo, v bezgavki v višini aortnega loka zadaj, bezgavkah pod desnim glavnim bronhom, v bezgavkah obojestransko parasternalno, v medrebrju med 2. in 3. rebrom desno spredaj

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## Prvo zdravljenje

- **4 ciklusi ABVD** (doksorubicin, vinblastin, dakarbazin, bleomicin) do februarja 2010; med ciklusi nevtropenije, ki niso potrebovale hospitalizacije;
- Učinek prve kemoterapije: delni odgovor (**PR**) na vseh lokalizacijah
- Prvo zdravljenje zaključil z **obsevanjem prizadetih regij s TD 30,6 Gy** do druge polovice marca 2010; med obsevanjem blage težave s požiranjem
- Učinek prvega zdravljenja: D traheobronhialno dodatno zmanjšanje bezgavk, sicer ostaja enako kot pred RT - **PR**

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## Prva ponovitev

- Septembra 2010 - slabih 6 mesecev po zaključenem prvem zdravljenju histološko potrjena prva ponovitev **enakega tipa limfoma** z lokalizacijami ponovitve (PET/CT, punkcija in biopsija kostnega mozga): ob subklavijskem žilju desno in v desni aksili, v zadebeljeni plevri desno spredaj, infiltrat sega v mišice torakalne stene od 2. do 4. rebra desno spredaj, v bezgavki desno SCL, paratrahealno levo in desno, v zgornjem mediastinumu levo, v sprednjem mediastinumu, v levem hilusu, morda desnem hilusu

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## Drugo zdravljenje

- Uvedena kemoterapija II. reda: **nemška shema** – 2x DHAP, visokodozni Ciklofosamid, visokodozni MTX in Etopozid (po prvem ciklusu citofereza  $-15 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$  telesne teže CD34 celic)
- Decembra 2010 febrilna nevtropenija ter krvavitev ob trombocitopeniji – tazocin+vankomicin
- Učinek konvencionalne kemoterapije II.reda: **PR**

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## Drugo zdravljenje

- 5.1.2011 opravljena **avtologna transplantacija krvotvornih matičnih celic** po kondicioniranju z **BEAM**
- Februarja 2011 hospitaliziran na OI zaradi dražečega kašlja in febrilnega stanja – glede na CT toraksa in bronhoskopijo: vnetno-reaktivni proces, brez izoliranih kužnin, stagnacija limfomskih bezgavk v mediastinumu, desni aksili in desno hilarno
- Aprila 2011 glede na PET/CT v primerjavi s septembrom 2010 manj infiltratov, ki imajo nižjo intenziteto kopičenja – **PR** na vseh lokalizacijah prve ponovitve, **ostaja vitalna maligna bolezen**

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## Tretje zdravljenje

- konzultacija s hematologom – svetuje tipizacijo sorodnikov za mieloablativno alogenično transplantacijo - 18.4.2011 brat potrjen kot ustrezní dajalec
- Maja 2011 uvedena terapija III. reda **CHLVPP** (klorambucil, vinblastin, prokarbazin, kortikosteroid) prejel **3 cikle**
- Kontrolni CT 12.8.2011 – dobra **PR**
- Avgusta 2011 hospitaliziran na Infekcijski kliniki zaradi herpes zostra, i.v. terapija, začasno odložena Tx

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## Tretje zdravljenje

- 31.8.2011 uspešna **alogenična transplantacija krvotvornih matičnih celic**, kondicioniran z mieloablativno terapijo **fludarabinom in melfalanom**, na imunosupresiji (ciklosporin, mikofenolat mofetil)
- Glede na kontrolni PET/CT po Tx 21.11.2011: bezgavka v desnem pljučnem hilusu, pod karino traheje, v pljučnem parenhimu pred levim pljučnim hilusom ter bezgavka v desni aksili → **PR** → limfomski konzilij → obsevanje lokalizacij opisanih s PET/CT

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## Tretje zdravljenje

- **Reiradiacija s 30,6 Gy** – na mesta kopičenja po PET/CT  
→ problem maksimalna tolerančna doza pljučnega parenhima (nevarnost restriktivske bolezni pljuč) in požiralnika (nevarnost striktur požiralnika)
- Spirometrija → v grobem v mejah normale
- Med obsevanjem ugotovljena latentna hipotiroza, uveden Euthyrox 50 mcg
- Zaključil obsevanje 13.1.2012

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## Kontrola pri hematologu

- Februar 2012 – patološki jetrni testi, napravljena biopsija jeter, postavljen sum na GVHD → izključen GVHD, hemokromatoza, Wilsonova bolezen, avtoimunski hepatitis, zaključeno kot medikamentozni hepatitis po Exjade; ukinjen ciklosporin
- Opaža izpuščaje po dlaneh, rdečkaste, srbeče. Pri hematologu sum na kožno obliko GVHD → histologija biopsije kože to potrdi, ponovno uvedena imunosupresija (ciklosporin)

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## Sum na progres

- 28.3.2012 (7 mesecev po alogenični Tx) na PET/CT ugotovljena nova kopičenja v tretjem in četrtem desnem rebro spredaj, parenhimske zgostitve v levem zgornjem režnju, v levem hilusu, nodularna sprememba desno apikalno spredaj, drobna bezgavka na vratu desno v regiji IV oziroma desno supraklavikularno  
→ UZ vodena punkcija bezgavke: brez jasnih tumorskih celic

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## Progres po tretjem zdravljenju

- Maja 2015 histološko verificiran progres (bronhoskopija) z infiltracijo stene bronha s **Hodgkinovim limfomom, močno CD30 pozitivnim**, 4.5.2012 kontrolni PET/CT: intenzivnejša in obsežnejša kopičenja
- kljub ciklosporinu še vedno kožne spremembe; suh dražeč kašelj, težje požira; jetrni testi se izboljšujejo, funkcija ščitnice stabilna

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## Progres po tretjem zdravljenju

- premeščen po bronhoskopiji na OI oslabel, ne more več požirati, shujšal 10 kg (TT 54 kg, TV 179 cm), luščič rdečkast izpuščaj nad ravnjo kože po obrazu in trupu, ki se zliva v plake → za gastroskopijo in parenteralno prehrano
- GSK: soor požiralnika, refluksni ezofagitis, antralni gastritis
- → pri bolniku indiciramo zdravljenje z brentuksimab vedotinom (še ni dostopen v SLO, odobreno zdravljenje po prošnji)

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## Četrto zdravljenje - Brentuksimab vedotin

- 2.7.2012 začne z **brentuksimab vedotinom**
- Nevrolog zaradi disfagije indicira RTG s kontrastom: zožitev lumna za polovico v srednji tretjini požiralnika - pritisk od zunaj ali postobsevalne spremembe - 23.7.2012 prvo bužiranje požiralnika pri torakalnem kirurgu
- Do februarja 2013 **11 aplikacij** brentuksimaba
- Občasno mravljinčenje v dlaneh in stopalih (+/-)
- 11.9.2012 (po 5. brentuksimabu) CT toraksa: **CR** v pljučih, **PR** v D hilusu, mediastinumu, na vratu D

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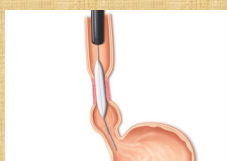
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## Četrto zdravljenje - Brentuksimab vedotin

- Spremembe kože so počasi regresirale – kontrola pri hematologu: stabilni GVHD, novembra 2012 ukinejo imunosupresijo
- Vsake tri tedne potreboval bužiranje požiralnika, vmes imel vstavljen biorazgradljiv stent



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## Progres med brentuksimabom

- 15.2.2013 CT toraksa: bezgavka na vratu desno v regiji IV, v zgornjem mediastinumu drobne bezgavke, 3 nodularne spremembe v pljučih in 2 nodularni zadebelitve plevre – sumljivo za progres ob brentuximabu → citološka punkcija bezgavke desno supraklavikularno - **sumljivo za HL**
- Za peto zdravljenje (konvencionalno kemoterapijo IV. reda GemOx) se ne odločimo, ker je s strani progressa HL asimptomatski in zdravljenje odklanja

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## Nadaljnji progres

- Februarja 2013 ponovno razgradljiv stent v požiralnik, avgusta 2013 - razgradila se je opornica, torakalni kirurg: ni več kandidat za opornico, temveč le za bužiranje. Z gastrostomo se ne strinja. Ponovno shujšal, ima 48 kg; ima kožno razjedo zgoraj na hrbtu, ki ga boli, premera 1,5 cm
- 6.9.2013 PET/CT - **progres** bolezni, nova lokalizacija D na vratu, v L in D spodnjem režnju, v 2. rebri D, ostale lokalizacije iste kot aprila z nižjo intenziteto kopičenja
- Ves čas pokašljeje z rumenim sputumom, povečane bezgavke se mu zdijo iste, ves čas potrebuje redna bužiranja požiralnika

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## Kontrole

- 7.10.2013 predčasen pregled – počila mu je koža nad VAP, odstranitev VAP.
- Še vedno redna bužiranja/3 tedne
- Kontrola februarja 2014 – velika razjeda na koži velikosti 12x12cm, ki ga boli. Dermatolog → antiseptik in silikonska pena na razjede, za srbenje – Atarax



Source: Dermatol Nurs © 2007 Jannetti Publications, Inc  
[https://www.google.si/search?q=graft+versus+host+disease+skin&source=images&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0CAcQ\\_AJioAWoVChMh7uqqeTvyAVvCKPCh1Bggr&biw=1310&bih=831#imgrc=gguaXAbRTU9-UW93A](https://www.google.si/search?q=graft+versus+host+disease+skin&source=images&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0CAcQ_AJioAWoVChMh7uqqeTvyAVvCKPCh1Bggr&biw=1310&bih=831#imgrc=gguaXAbRTU9-UW93A)

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## Kontrole

- Zaradi stenoz požiralnika smo uvedli terapijo z Medrolom 40 mg iv, nato 24 mg po in zniževanje odmerkov → bužiranje na 5 tednov. Predstavimo možnost ekstrakorporealne fotofereze, za katero pa se ne odloči.
- Prihaja na preveze, brisi ran, občasni izolati stafilokokov, občasne antibiotične terapije.

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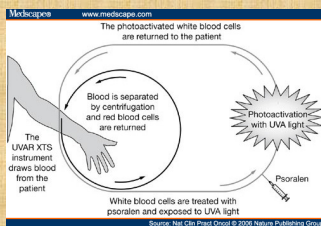
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## Ekstrakorporealna fotofereza

- Hematolog: generaliziran kožni GVHD z dodatno prizadetostjo sluznic (rane na jeziku), predvsem požiralnika s strikturami. Predlaga ekstrakorporealno fotoferezo. Mnenje: **na račun aktivnega GVHD progres Hodgkinovega limfoma zamejen**



Source: Nat Clin Pract Oncol © 2005 Nature Publishing Group  
[https://www.google.si/search?q=graft+versus+host+disease+skin&source=images&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0CAcQ\\_AJioAWoVChMh7uqqeTvyAVvCKPCh1Bggr&biw=1310&bih=831#imgrc=gguaXAbRTU9-UW93A](https://www.google.si/search?q=graft+versus+host+disease+skin&source=images&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0CAcQ_AJioAWoVChMh7uqqeTvyAVvCKPCh1Bggr&biw=1310&bih=831#imgrc=gguaXAbRTU9-UW93A)

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## Ekstrakorporealna fotofereza

- Od julija 2014 fotofereze: sprva na 14 dni, nato na 1 teden, nato dvakrat tedensko (kožne spremembe se ne izboljšujejo), hematologi želijo uvesti imunosupresijo, a ob tem nevarnost progressa limfoma
- Bužiranja požiralnika enkrat mesečno
- Kontrola 1.10.2014 - stanje kože se mu zdi boljše, PET/CT ni zmožni opravičiti (ne more ležati na hrbtu), jemlje Medrol 8 mg vsak 2. dan

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## Zadnje kontrole

- 9.12.2014 PET/CT: **progres** glede na september 2013 v zgornjem abdomnu, v mediastinumu, torakalni steni, v L in D zgornjem pljučnem režnju, v skeletu-L2, 2. in 3. rebro spredaj
- Ponovno svetovana konvencionalna kemoterapija IV. reda, za katero se ne odloči
- Od januarja 2015 ponovno na ciklosporinu, redne kontrole pri hematologu

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## Zadnje kontrole

- Zadnja kontrola na OI 8.5.2015: še fotofereze dvakrat tedensko, anemija → Aranesp, bužiranja na 6 tednov, koža: razjede na hrbtu, na prsnem košu spredaj velikosti 7x7cm, hude hiperpigmentacije na mestu zaceljenih razjed
- Zadnja kontrola pri hematologu 20.10.2015: razjede na koži zaceljene, še na ciklosporinu, fizična kondicija boljša, lažje požira, ukinejo Aranesp (Hb 139 g/l), ECP vsakih 14 dni, bužiranja vsaka 2 meseca

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## Nove možnosti?

- Nivolumab → protitelo proti PD-1; trenutno študija NCT01592370 (faza I), objective response 87% (razlika prej ASCT ali brentuksimab), 17% CR, 70% PR
- Pembrolizumab → protitelo proti PD-1; trenutno KEYNOTE-013 (faza I), 15 bolnikov, RR 53%, 33% PR, 20% CR)

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# Predstavitev primera zdravljenja limfoproliferativnega obolenja z imunoterapijo

Uška Rugej, dr.med.  
SB Celje  
izr. prof. dr. Barbara Jezeršek Novakovič, dr.med.  
Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana

DIO 21.11.2015

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## Bolnik

- 71 letni bolnik (l.1944)
- Ob KLO zaradi analgetične nefropatije sprva na HD
- L. 1992 opravljena kadaverska transplantacija leve ledvice,
- Imunosupresivna terapija z medrolom in sandimunom
- Obravnavan na OI od l. 1997

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## 1997

- Bolnik prvič pregledan na onkološkem inštitutu zaradi limfoma v zg. lobusu desnih pljuč, ki naj bi se pojavila po transplantaciji ledvice
- Anamnestično bolnik sicer pove, da so senço na pljučih ugotovili že ob pojavu ledvične bolezni, zaradi česar je bil že l. 1991 obravnavan na Goliniku
- V statusu ni zunanjih znakov limfoproliferativne bolezni
- Laboratorijski izvidi:
  - Hemogram v mejah normale, v DKS NG 81%, limfociti 16%, monociti 2%
  - BKE: kreatinin 99 umol/l, urati 437 umol/l, Ca 2,7mmol/l,
  - serološke preiskave: EBV: EBNA-IgG poz., CMV IgG poz. 1:13000, toksoplazmoza: IgG poz., hepatitisi: HepA IgG poz., HepB in HepC neg.
- RTG p.c.: v zgornjem lobusu desno vidna dokaj gosta, vendar nepravilno omejena tumorozna formacija, ki se nahaja pretežno v apikoposteriornem delu. V zgornjem mediastinumu, pretežno desno traheobronhialno so vidne tudi povečane bezgavke.

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- UZ trebuha: kronično spremenjeni ledvici z vidno transplantirano ledvico, ostalo v mejah normalnega
- Aspiracija kostnega mozga: blage reaktivne spremembe v negranulocitni vrsti
- Histološki izvid sprememb na pljučih: histološka in imunohistološka slika govori v prid nizkomalignemu limfomu B, ni možno izključiti zgolj vnetne narave
- Biopsija kostnega mozga: brez limfomskih infiltratov

S preiskavami ne potrdimo razširjene posttransplantacijske limfoproliferativne bolezni → nadaljne kontrole pri pulmologinji dr. Skralovnik

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### 2003

- Lečeča pulmologinja ponovno napoti bolnika v limfomsko ambulanto zaradi progressa posttransplantacijske limfoproliferativne bolezni pljuč po ukinitvi glukokortikoidov, sedaj le na terapiji s sandimun 50mg+75mg
- Bolnik ponovno opravi zamejltvene preiskave, edina ugotovljena lokalizacija bolezni so pljuča
  - histološki izvid: pretežno drabnocelični infiltrat, sumljivo za B celični limfom, najverjetneje tipa MALT
- Bolnik asimptomatski, brez B simptomov
- V statusu tipni 2 bezgavki na vratu, ki pa glede na citološko preiskavo nista maligni
- Lab: brez bistvenih odstopov z izjemo povišanih dušičnih retentov in GGT
- UZ trebuha: vidna le formacija ob pankreasu, za katero se izkaže, da je najverjetneje žilna anevrizma
- RTG o.v.: zadebeljen maksilarni sinus- zaradi deviacije nosnega pretina

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- zaradi strahu pred hemodializami je bolnik odklonil do kemoterapevtskega zdravljenja
- limfomski konzilij indicira obsevanje pljuč
- bolnik opravi obsevanje desnega toraksa (15Gy) in nato infiltrata v desnih pljučih v skupni dozi do 30 Gy
- po zdravljenju dosežen regres bolezni

Bolnik dalje opravlja redne kontrole v limfomski ambulanti

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## 2006 – prvi recidiv

- Bolnik pride na predčasno kontrolo, ker si je konec decembra zatipal oteklino glandule parotis levo. Ob tem drugih težav ni navajal, B simptome je zanikal
  - Prve citološke punkcije malignih celic niso pokazale
  - Aspiracijska biopsija iz treh mest: infiltracija z malignimi celicami ne-Hodgkinovega limfoma, B celičnega
  - Drugje brez znakov progressa
- V marcu 2006 opravil lokalno obsevanje z elektroni (TD 31Gy)
- Klinično dober odgovor, sprememba je netipna
- Nato ponovno indicirana klinična spremljava

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## 2013 – sum na drugi recidiv

- Na rednem kontrolnem pregledu v marcu 2013 RTG p.c. pokaže homogen infiltrat desno apikalno, ki je v počasnem progressu glede na predhodne posnetke in nove noduse v levih pljučih
  - bolnik je sicer v februarju preboleval pljučnico
  - Novih simptomov ne navaja
- Status in laboratorijske preiskave niso sumljivi za progres bolezni
- V aprilu opravi še CT, kjer je infiltrat apikalno še večji, vidna sta tudi novonastala infiltrata levo
- Glede na možno precejšno okvaru pljuč v primeru ponovne RT, konzilij sklene, da bo bolnik ponovno opravil kontrolni CT
- Kontrolni CT brez dinamike, zato zdravljenje in invazivna diagnostika še nista indicirana, bolnik ostaja na klinični spremljavi

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## 2014 - progres

- Tekom rednih kontrol beležimo napredujoč upad števila trombocitov – vrednost 2.6.2014:  $29 \times 10^9 /l$ 
  - Bolnik ob tem brez znakov krvavitev, s strani limfoma je asimptomatski
- Dodatno kontroliramo serumske nivoje folatov in B12, ki niso znižani
- V krvi dokažemo z direktnim in indirektnim testom prisotnost trombocitnih protiteles
- Opravljen RTG p.c. pokaže počasen progres že znanih limfomskih sprememb nad pljuči glede na posnetke iz I. 2013, novih sprememb pa ne opisuje
- UZ trebuha ne pokaže sprememb sumljivih za progres

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## Zdravljenje avtoimune trombocitopenije (in limfoma)

- Predlagano zdravljenje prvega izbora pri našem bolniku: metilprednisolon 1mg/kgTT
  - po mnenju nefrologa bi bolnik ob terapiji z medrolom potreboval dodatno antiinfektivno in antiinfektivno zaščito ter zaščito pred osteoporozo, drugih zdržkov ni
- Alternativna možnost: monoterapija z rituximabom
  - Neregistrirana indikacija!
  - Manj toksična od visokih doz metilprednisolona
  - Ob sumu na progres sprememb v pljučih terapija izbora
- Bolnik je junija 2014 pričel s prvim krogom zdravljenja z rituximabom, prejel je 4 cikle v tedenskih razmikih
  - Vrednost trombocitov že po prvi aplikaciji naraste na 142
- Po končanem 4. ciklu bolnik opravi RTG p.c. za oceno infiltratov nad pljuči, kjer so spremembe nad pljuči v regresiji
  - glede na tip limfoma bolnik nadaljuje z vzdrževalnim zdravljenjem z rituximabom na 8 tednov

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## Zadnja kontrola

- Bolnik je zadnjo kontrolo opravil 6.10.2015, kjer je prejel 8 aplikacijo vzdrževalnega rituximaba
- Zdravljenje prenaša brez težav
- Vrednost Tr 236
- Spremembe nad pljuči so v stagnaciji
- Brez znakov progressa osnovne bolezni

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## Posttransplantacijske limfoproliferativne bolezni

- Nastanejo kot posledica imunosupresijske terapije
- Večina povezana z okužbo z EBV
- Štiri podskupine glede na WHO klasifikacija:
  - Plazmatska hiperplazija in infektivni mononukleozni podobna PTLB
  - Polimorfna PTLB
  - Monomorfna PTLB
  - Klasičnemu Hodgkinovemu limfomu podobna PTLB
- Zdravljenje:
  - Zmanjšanje imunosupresije
  - Immunoterapija z rituximabom
  - Kemoterapija
  - Obsevanje
  - Kombinacija

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## Prikaz bolnika z razsejanim rakom pljuč na imunoterapiji

Dušan Mangaroski, dr. med.  
Jana Pahole Goličnik, dr. med.  
Mag. Mojca Unk, dr. med.

11. DIO  
Onkološki inštitut v Ljubljani  
20. – 21.11.2015

## Prikaz primera

- Bolnik, 66 let
- **Dosedanje bolezni:** arterijska hipertenzija, hiperlipidemija, periferna okluzivna arterijska bolezen (st. po vstavitvi stenta v ACI desno (2013)), ishemična bolezen srca (st. po stentiranju (2011) in restentiranju RCA (2012))
- 2013 ob predoperativni pripravi za stent na rtg pc ugotovljena lezija v levem zgornjem pljučnem
- Diagnostika: karcinom levega zgornjega pljučnega režnja (LZPR)

21.2.2013 - KO za torakalno KRG:  
leva zgornja lobektomija

Patohistološki izvid: velikocelični karcinom (30 x 20 mm), imunofenotipizacija tumorskih celic (TTF 1 -; p63 -; CD56 -), negativni neuroendokrini označevalci. Status bezgavk (subaortne 0/8, hilusne 0/2 in interlobarne 0/2) EGFR neg

Dokončni patološki stadij: pT1bN0M0 – stadij IA >> spremljanje pri operaterju

## Prikaz premera

- **Februar 2014 – redni kontrolni pregled na KO za torakalno KRG:** RTG p.c. – ovalna sprememba v predelu preostanka pljučnega krila levo.

- CT prsnega koša(25.2/2014): zgotitev sumljiva za nov primarni pljučni tumor levega spodnjega pljučnega režnja (LSpPR), velikosti 2,5 x 3 cm, sumljivo za vraščanje v visceralno plevro. Brez znakov metastatske bolezni v prsnem košu.

- CT trebuha: Sumljivo za metastazi v jetrih.

- PET/CT (12.3/2014): primarni pljučni tumor v apikalnem delu levega spodnjega pljučnega režnja z oddaljenim zasevkom v levem jetrnem režnju.

- Dobro splošno počutje, pojav dispneje ob zmernem naporu, PS po WHO 1, klinični status brez večjih posebnosti.
- Laboratorijski izvidi v mejah normalnega; S-CEA 5.8 (↑); S- NSE 20.2 (↑); S- Cyfra 21-1 2.6;
- Redna terapija: Aspirin protect 100 mg, Plavix 75 mg, Nebilet 5 mg zj, Tertensif SR 1tbl. zj, Bioprexanil 2x5 mg, Preductal MR 2x1 tbl., Sinvacor 40 mg zv, NTG p.p. ob stenokardiji



## Prikaz primera

- 16.4/2014: sprejem in potek nadaljne obravnave na OI
  - RTg p.c.: Tu formacija v projekciji LZPR, velikosti 62 x 32 mm (predhodno 2,5 x 3cm na CT)
  - CT glave: ni znakov za razsoj osnovne bolezni.
  - Citološki pregled punktata lezije v levem jetrnem režnju pridobljene z UZ vodeno aspiracijsko biopsijo (17.4.2014): metastaza slabo diferenciranega velikoceličnega karcinoma (ALK -)
  - Naknadno iz operativnega vzorca: PD-L1 +
- Plan: hitra rast bolezni v jetrih (povečanje za več kot polovico v 2 mesecih)- sistemska terapija KT na osnovi platine s pemetreksedom, ni časa za čakanje na začetek študije BIRCH
- 2 ciklusa KT I. reda v sestavi Pemetrexed, Karboplatin, več kašlja, porast LDH in yGT
- Slikovne preiskave za oceno učinka zdravljenja po 2.ciklusu

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## Prikaz primera

- Junij 2014: RTG p.c.: Tu formacija se je povečala na 6,6 x 3,9 cm (prej 6,2 x 3,2 cm)  
UZ abdomna: 5 zasevkov v jetrih, največja je merila 3,5 cm – progres od zadnje kontrole.
- Plan: študijsko zdravljenje v sklopu študije BIRCH

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## BIRCH

Multicentrična, odprta, faza 2, neslepa, z eno roko študija  
•Varnost in učinkovitost atezolizumaba pri bolnikih z lokalno razširjenim ali metastatskim NSCLC, kjer je izražen PD-L1  
•Določanje PD-L1 na tumorskih celicah (TC) in imunskih celicah v tumorju (IC) z IHC  
•Kot prvo zdravljenje ali po predhodni KT s platino

- Primarni cilj: delež odgovorov (ORR)
- Sekundarni cilj: trajanje odgovora (DOR), čas do progressa bolezni (PFS) in celokupno preživetje (OS)

Skupina 1 (prva linija)  
Brez prejšnje KT  
(n=142)

Skupina 2 (druga linija)  
1 red KT na osnovi platine  
(n=271)

Skupina 3 (≥ tretja linija)  
≥ 2 redov KT (vsaj 1 s platino)  
(n=39)

Besse et al. Ann Oncol 2015; 26 (suppl 6): abstr 16LBA

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## Prikaz primera

- **Junij 2014 – avgust 2014:** štiri aplikacije anti PD-L1 (atezolizumab) zdravila (že po 1. aplikaciji klinično pomembno zmanjšanje napadov kašlja, manj bolečin v levem hemitoraksu ter prenehanje hemoptiz; mukozitis II. stopnje po drugi in tretji aplikaciji)
- **15.9.2014: CT prsnega koša in trebuha:** regres tumorske formacije v pljučih, regres zasevkov v jetrih, stagnacija boleznih v abdominalnih bezgavkah ter kosteh.

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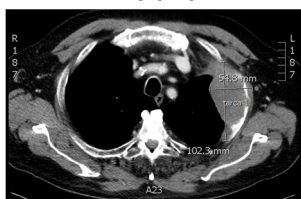
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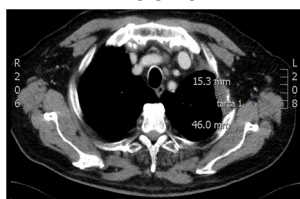
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20.6.2014



15.9.2014



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## Prikaz primera

- **Januar 2015:** po 10 aplikacijah porast vrednosti kreatinina v kontrolnih lab. izvidih (razlog: kontrast?, statin in rabdomioliza?..) začasno prekinjeno anti PD-L1 zdravljenje
- **kontrolni CT prsnega koša in trebuha januar 2015:** stagnacija tumorskih sprememb v pljučih in zasevkov v jetrih, še vedno regres glede na izhodiščne CT preiskave, stagnacija zasevkov v bezgavkah trebuha ter v kosteh.
- **Februar 2015:** dobro splošno počutje, blage bolečine v stegnih, brez večjih posebnosti v kliničnem statusu, v laboratorijskih izvidih nadaljnje višanje vrednosti kreatinina in encimov skeletno-mišičnega razpada
  - Autoimuno? 5 statini povzročena avtoimuna miopatija? Toksična miopatija? Paraneoplastično?....
- **Februar 2015:** anamnestično in klinično brez večjih posebnosti, v lab. povišana vrednost TSH ob znižanih vrednosti ščitničnih hormonov pregled pri tirologu: kronični limfocitni tiroiditis, uvedeno nadomestno zdravljenje z Euthyrox

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## Prikaz primera

- **Marec 2015 – CT prsnega koša in trebuha (8 tednov po zadnji aplikaciji):** stagnacija tumorskih sprememb v pljučih in jetrih, še vedno regres glede na izhodiščne CT preiskave, stagnacija zasevkov v bezgavkah trebuha in kosteh.
- **April 2015 (3 mesece po zadnji, 10. aplikaciji):** anamnestično in klinično brez večjih posebnosti, v laboratorijskih izvidih normalizacija vrednosti encimov mišično-skeletnega razpada, prav tako tudi izrazito izboljšanje vrednosti ščitničnih hormonov.  
Nadaljuje z anti PD-L1 študijskim zdravilom.
- **Do septembra 2015 (16 mesecev- skupno 18 aplikacij):**
  - med zdravljenjem klinično brez večjih težav
  - blaga utrujenost ob zmernem naporu
  - PS po WHO 1
  - razen rabdmiolize z ledvičnim popuščanjem, kot posledica tiroiditisa, v lab. izvidih brez večjih odstopanj od referenčnih vrednosti.
- Kontrolne CT preiskave v vmesnem času niso pokazale napredovanja bolezni. Dosežen je bil delni odgovor po RECIST kriterijih, ki vztraja

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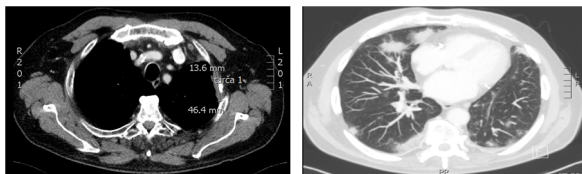
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## Prikaz primera

- **Oktober 2015 (CT prsnega koša):** na novo nastale spremembe v pljučih., drugod delni odgovor, ki vztraja



- **14.10/2015: Pulmološki konzilij:** napredovanje bolezni ni jasno potrjeno, prekinitvev zdravljenja zaradi dodatne diagnostike (sum na pnevmonitis)

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## Prikaz primera

- **Oktober 2015 kontrolni pregled:** anamnestično brez večjih posebnosti, PS po WHO 0, v kliničnem statusu slišni inspiratorni poki nad bazalnimi predeli pljuč. V laboratorijskih izvidih brez večjih odstopanj od normale, nizki vnetni kazalci.
- Zaradi suma na pnevmonitis ob zdravljenju z atezolizumabom je bil napoten na Univerzitetno kliniko Golnik za dodatno diagnostiko.
- Histološka verifikacija sprememb na pljučih (TBB): organizirajoča pljučnica

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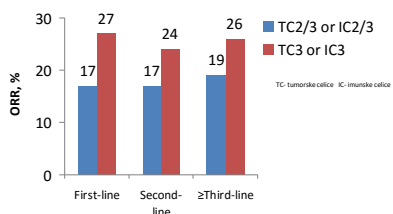
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## BIRCH- prvi rezultati

### Ključni rezultati

- Večina odgovorov traja (dolgotrajni odgovor)
- Srednje trajanje odgovora (DOR) je bilo 7 mesecev za 3. ali višji red; za 1. oz. 2. red srednje trajanje odgovora ni bilo doseženo, kot tudi ne pri skupini TC3 ali IC3



Besse et al. Ann Oncol 2015; 26 (suppl 6): abstr 16LBA

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## BIRCH- prvi rezultati

### • Zaključki:

- Pri PD-L1 izbranih bolnikih z napredovalim NSCLC, je atezolizumab v monoterapiji pokazal klinično pomembno učinkovitost, čeprav je čas opazovanja prekratek.
- Varnostni profil atezolizumaba je bil v skladu s pričakovano toksičnostjo.
- Večja PD-L1 izraženost na IC in TC je bila povezana z višjim deležem odgovorov; potrebne so nadaljnje prospektivne študije za izbiro bolnikov z NSCLC, ki bi lahko imeli korist od zdravljenja z atezolizumabom

Besse et al. Ann Oncol 2015; 26 (suppl 6): abstr 16LBA

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# IMUNOTERAPIJA PRI OKULARNEM MELANOMU

## Klinični primer



NEŽKA HRIBERNIK, DR. MED.  
ASIST. DR. MARTINA REBERŠEK, DR. MED.  
ONKOLOŠKI INŠTITUT LJUBLJANA, 21. NOVEMBER 2015

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## Bolnica KM, l. 1950

Junija 2001 operirana zaradi melanoma levega očesa  
Narejena enokulacija  
Pridružene bolezni: sarkoidoza, brez redne terapije  
Bivša kadilka

Sledenje z RTG p/c in UZ abdomna

Septembra 2007:

UZ abdomna: opisovana okrogla lezija v jetrih  
CT abdomna: 4 lezije v jetrih  
Citološka punkcija jetrne lezije: metastaza melanoma  
RTG p/c: skupek povečanih in kalcinirani bezgavk, kronična granulomatoza, brez jasnih znakov za metastaze



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## Zdravljenje na OI Lj (I.)

18.12.2007: prvi pregled na OI

Brez simptomov bolezni, S-100 0.02, LDH 2.07

**Uvedena sistemske terapije (ST) I. reda: dakarbazin**

10.3.2008: po 4 ciklusih DTIC UZ abd: regres jetrnih meta

12.5.2008: po 7 ciklusih DTIC CT abd: stagnacija jetrnih meta

31.7.2008: po 12 ciklusih DTIC: stagnacija jetrnih meta  
Dokumentacija predstavljena na konziliju: neoperabilno, sledenje

25.3.2009: glede na UZ abd: progres v jetrih (po prostem intervalu [PI] 8 mes)  
**Uvedena ST II. reda: karbo/pakli** (utrujenost, mialgija, alopecija)

13.7.2009: po 4 ciklusih karbo/pakli UZ abd: regres jetrnih meta

18.12.2009: po 8 ciklusih karbo/pakli UZ abd: stagnacija jetrnih meta

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## Zdravljenje na OI Lj (II.)

5.10.2010: na kontroli, UZ abd: progres jetrnih meta s pojavom dveh novih (po PI 10 mes), S-100 0.032, LDH 2.21

**Uvedba ST III. reda CCV** (utrujenost)

24.1.2011: po 4 ciklikih CCV UZ abd: stagnacija jetrnih meta

28.2.2011: prejme zadnji 6. cikel CCV, sledenje

10.5.2011: CT abd: stagnacija jetrnih meta

21.1.2014: UZ abd: počasen progres jetrnih meta (po PI 33 mes):

Opravila PET/CT: progres v jetrih (pojav dveh novih meta v 1. in 8. segmentu jeter), S-100 0.04, LDH 2.57, brez simptomov bolezni

**Uvedba ST IV. reda – imunoterapija z ipilimumabom** (+ budezonid, loratadin)

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## Zdravljenje na OI Lj (III.)

2.4.-8.4.2014: hospitalizacija na OIL po 3. ciklusu ipilimumaba zaradi splošne oslabelosti, **hepatopatije st. III** (AST 6.82, ALT 6.47), febrilnega stanja, suhega kašlja

Uvedena empirična antibiotična terapija ter sistemski glukokortikoid (odmerek: 1 mg/kg/TT, i.v.)

→ jetrni testi v upadu, od odpustu AST 2.27, ALT 4.20

Za domov metilprednizolon v padajočih odmerkih

14.4.2014: zadnja 4. aplikacija ipilimumaba, takrat AST 0.59, ALT 1.58

30.6.2014: PET/CT pokaže stagnacijo, S-100 0.045, LDH 2.84, sledenje

14.9.2015: brez kliničnih znakov progressa, v lab mejno zvišan S-100 0.107 (normalno < 0.105), LDH 4.00, dodatna slikovna diagnostika

5.10.2015: glede na PET/CT stagnacija, v lab mejno zvišan LDH 4.39, S-100 0.06

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## Molekularna diagnostika pri MM

**BRAF V600E/K mutacija** – 50%, mlajši, slabša prognoza, ob prisotnosti mutacije možno zdravljenje z BRAF inhibitorji (vemurafenib – EAP program v SVN od leta 2011)

**NRAS mutacija** – 15-20%, slabša prognoza

**c-KIT mutacija** – 10%, akralni, mukozni, lentigo maligna

**GNAQ/GNA11 onkogeno mutacija** – povezana z okularnim melanomom (≥ 80%), zaenkrat še ni razvitega tarčnega zdravljenja, za raziskovalne namene

Bolnica KM:

- primarni preparat očesa in preparat jetrne aspiracijske punkcije iz leta 2007 nista več na voljo (preparat aspiracijske biopsije se hrani le 7 dni)
- BRAF mutacija ni značilna za okularni melanom



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## IMUNOTERAPIJA IPILIMUMAB - anti-CTLA-4

Mab proti citotoksičnemu T-limfocitnemu antigenu Odmerjanje: 3mg/kg tt/3 tedne, 4 aplikacije, nato evalvacija po 3 mesecih

Ob progresu možna reindukcija

Bolniki z primarno uvealnim melanomom izključeni iz kliničnih raziskav (slabi odgovori na zdravljenje), tudi izključeni iz faze III registracijske raziskave MMDX010-20

Analize manjših skupin bolnikov z metastatskim uvealnim melanomom v sklopu EAP programa pokazale odgovor na zdravljenje

Največkrat dosežena SD, dolgotrajni odgovori

Pomemben vpliv: PS po WHO, nivo serumskega LDH

Zgodaj v poteku bolezni

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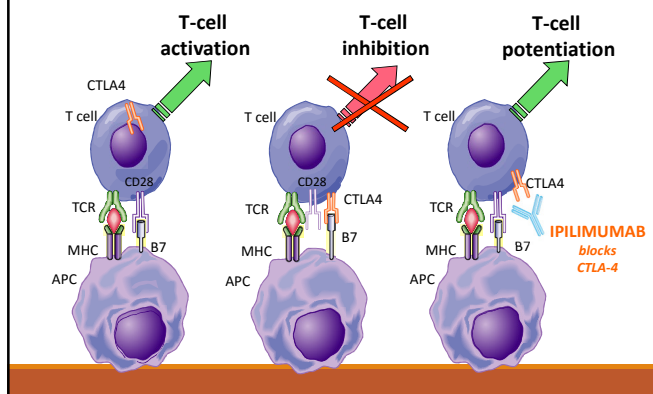
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### Ipilimumab: Mehanizem delovanja




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### Neželeni učinki ipilimumaba

Večinoma nastajajo zaradi imunskega odgovora (aktivacija T limfocitov), pojavijo se pri 60 % bolnikov

**Gastrointestinalni** – diareja, kolitis

Stopnja 3/4 v 7%

Običajno med 6.-7. tednom po uvedbi, tudi opisani primeri pojava tedne/mesece po zaključeni terapiji

Izključevanje infekcijskih vzrokov

**Kožni** – srbečica, urtika

**Endokrini** – hipopituitarizem, hipotiroizem

**Toksični hepatitis**

Zdravljenje z rednim spremljanjem in zgodnjo aplikacijo kortikosteroidov

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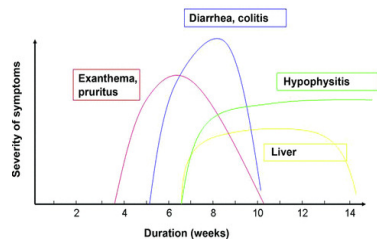
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## Neželeni učinki ipilimumaba



JDDG: Journal der Deutschen Dermatologischen Gesellschaft  
 Volume 9, Issue 4, pages 277-286, 17 NOV 2010 DOI: 10.1111/j.1610-0387.2010.07568.x  
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1610-0387.2010.07568.x/full#2>

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## Pogostost neželenih učinkov ipilimumaba

Ipilimumab	Stopnja 1-4	Stopnja 3-4
Kožna toksičnost	47–68%	0–4%
GI toksičnost	31–46%	8–23%
Hepatotoksičnost	3–9%	3–7%
Hipofizitis	4–6%	1–5%

JDDG: Journal der Deutschen Dermatologischen Gesellschaft  
 Volume 9, Issue 4, pages 277-286, 17 NOV 2010 DOI: 10.1111/j.1610-0387.2010.07568.x  
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1610-0387.2010.07568.x/full#2>

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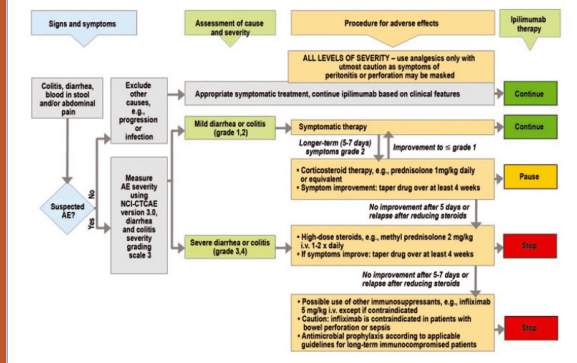
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### Guidelines for Procedures in Gastrointestinal AEs




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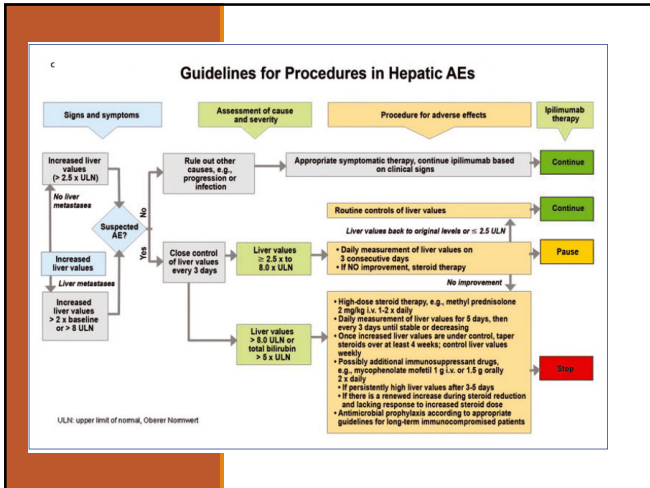
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## Bolnica KM

Kako naprej v primeru progressa?

- Reindukcija in vzdrževalno ipilimumab
- Uvedba anti-PD-1: pembrolizumab v sklopu EAP programa (hitrejši in boljši odgovor in manj neželenih učinkov)
- Kombinacija ipilimumaba in pembrolizumaba? (faza III klinične raziskave CheckMate 067, daljši PFS s kombinacijo in večja toksičnost)

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**THE POWER WITHIN**  
The search for cancer cures has been inside us all along.

Hvala za pozornost

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**METASTATSKI MELANOM:  
IMUNOTERAPIJA – PEMBROLIZUMAB**  
(CASE REPORT)

Marija Ignjatović, dr.med.  
Izredni prof. Janja Ocvirk, dr.med.

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JR(1945, ♂): ANAMNEZA

- Maj 2010: znamenje na hrbtu

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JR(1945, ♂): ANAMNEZA

- DA: negativna
- DB:
  - po operaciji diskusa hernije ter po preboleli TBC
  - AH, hiperplazija prostate
- RT: Tensopril, Prostide
- Alergija na zdravila: ni znana
- SB: **3 mesece pred pregledom – prvič opazil znamenje na hrbtu**

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## JR(1945, ♂): ANAMNEZA

- Splošni: bp
  - brez tipnih perifernih bezgavk
- Lokalno (Th5):
  - **papilomatozna tvorba**
  - asimetrična
  - rdeče/črna
  - 13 x 10 mm




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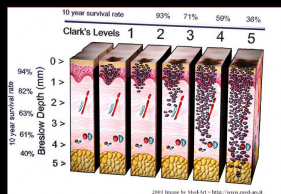
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## JR(1945, ♂): OPERATIVNI POSEG

- Diagnostična ekscizija (2 mm varnostni rob)
- **HP: MM**
  - nodularni
  - Clarku IV
  - Breslow 3.2
  - šl.mitoz na 1mm?: 2
  - brez ulceracije
  - brez regresije
  - ne sega v ekscizijske robove
- Stadij primarnega tumorja: **pT3a**




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## JR(1945, ♂): REEKSCIZIJA

T	DEBELINA	VARNOSTNI ROB
pTis	Melanoma in situ	0.5 cm
pT1/pT2	< 2 mm	1 cm
pT3/pT4	> 2 mm	2 cm

**HP: brazgotina brez rezidualnega melanoma**

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JR (1945, ♂):  
BIOPSIJA VAROVALNIH BEZGAVK

- Predoperativna limfoscintigrafija:
  - Desna pazuha: 2 vroči bezgavki
  - Proti nadlahti: 1 vroča bezgavka
- Odstranjene bezgavke:
  - 1. reda (3)
  - 2. reda (1)

**HP: zasevki MM**

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JR(1945, ♂): ZAMEJITEV BOLEZNI

- PET CT: brez jasnih patoloških kopičenj

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JR (1945, ♂): OPERATIVNO ZDRAVLJENJE

- Aksilarna disekcija desno
- N (0/25)

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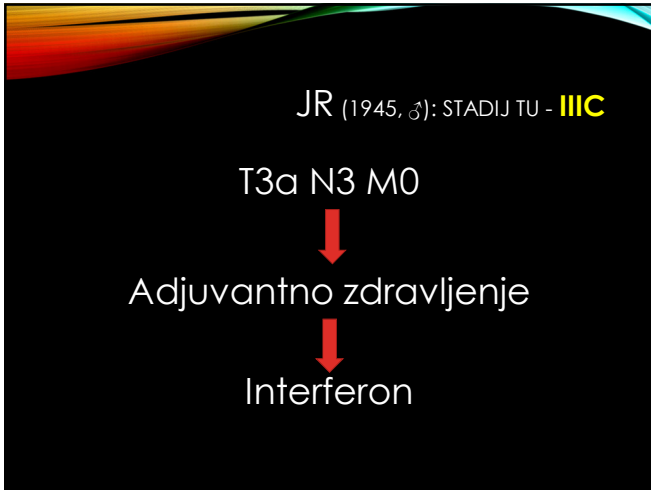
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JR(1945,3): INTERFERON

- december 2010 – december 2011
- 40 milijonov i.e. (20x, i.v.)/20 milijonov i.e. (s.c.) → 15 milijonov i.e.
- SU:
  - **Suha usta, kovinski okus, slabši apetit** (prehanska ambulanca)
  - Občasni glavobol
  - Prehodna subfebrilnost
  - Utrujenost

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JR(1945,3): REDNE KONTROLE

- Decembar 2011 – maj 2014 (kirurgi)

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JR(1945, ♂):PROGRES BOLEZNI

**čvrsti in premakljivi bezgavki  
L supraklavikularno & L aksilarno**

- Citološka punkcija
- Metastaze MM
- LDH n, S100= 0,114
- PET CT
- Metastaze v bezgavkah:
  - levo na vratu
  - v levi aksili
  - levo pod pektorno muskulaturo

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JR(1945, ♂):B RAF MUTIRAN TUMOR  
(V600E)

- Vemurafenib 240 mg tbl
- 4 tbl./12h → 3 tbl./12h → 2 tbl./12h
- PET CT/19.09.2014: regres bolezni

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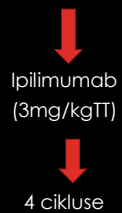
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JR(1945, ♂):II RED TERAPIJE

PET CT/30.01.2015: progres bolezni – LAB n



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JR(1945,MOŠKI):III RED TERAPIJE

PET CT/25.06.2015: nadaljni progres bolezni

↓

Anti PD-1 protitelo

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**PEMBROLIZUMAB**  
2 mg/kg TT/3 tedne

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JR(1945, ♂):PEMBROLIZUMAB

~~• STRANSKI UČINKI~~

- ~~• Splošna utrujenost~~
- ~~• Bolečina v sklepih~~
- ~~• Izpuščaji~~
- ~~• Srbenje kože~~
- ~~• Pijavice~~

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JR(1945, ♂): PEMBROLIZUMAB

- Evaluacija: po 5 ciklusu
- Kontrolni PET CT: **IZRAZIT regres bolezni**

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