Sintilimab Plus Chemotherapy for First-Line Treatment of Advanced or Metastatic Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Systematic Literature Review and Network Meta-Analysis

M. Garassino¹, A. Brnabic², V. Stefaniak², M. Belger², K. Gruver², J. V. Chen³, S. Souri³, C. Molife², G. Blumenchein⁴

¹Department of Medicine, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, IL, United States of America, ²Oncology, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States of America, ⁴The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, United States of America

BACKGROUND

- For advanced or metastatic nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer (AMnsqNSCLC), immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) combinations are recommended as frontline standard-of-care treatment in patients with good performance status regardless of PD-L1 status¹
- Sintilimab is an emerging and viable selective anti-PD-1 antibody that inhibits interactions between PD-1 and its ligands, PD-L1/PD-L22
- The phase 3 ORIENT-11 trial demonstrated superior efficacy and manageable safety with the addition of sintilimab to pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy in AMnsqNSCLC in an Asian
- Sintilimab plus chemotherapy was submitted for regulatory approval in the US based on the ORIENT-11 study. However, the FDA was unable to approve the application in its current form, with FDA recommending an additional multiregional clinical trial comparing sintilimab against the standard of care for first line metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC
- The development of new ICIs continues to be an emerging topic
- In the absence of head-to-head evidence from trials comparing sintilimab to other recommended therapies, a network meta-analysis (NMA) may help support future ICI combination treatment

OBJECTIVES

This SLR and NMA compared the efficacy and safety of sintilimab+pemetrexed+platinum (SPP) vs FDA-approved and NCCN recommended immune checkpoint inhibitor-based regimens (ICIs) for 1L treatment of AMnsqNSCLC

METHODS

were assessed for the analysis

■Search strategy of PubMed, Embase CENTRAL, WHO ICTRP, and clinicaltrials.gov in accordance with PRISMA^{4,5} and NICE^{6,7} guidelines of relevant studies published between 1991 and September 2021

■NMA was conducted in accordance with the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR)⁸ Taskforce and the NICE Decision Support Unit (DSU)^{6,7} guidelines ■Bayesian fixed and random effects NMA with independent or simultaneous baseline models

•Time-to-event data were digitized from available publications of eligible trials using WebPlotDigitizer to assess and test the proportional hazards assumption^{9,10}

■As proportional hazards assumption was met, the Woods method¹¹ was used for the NMA utilizing the reported hazard ratios and medians for OS and PFS

data and objective response rate (ORR) •Meta-Regression models were fitted for covariates (including Asian, former smoker, brain

■A generalized linear NMA model with a logit link was used for high-grade AE (Grade ≥3) count

metastases, and year of study commencement)

Sensitivity analysis excluded studies with >50% cross-over, studies with a mixed histology population (squamous and nonsquamous), studies with small sample sizes, or studies with unclear EGFR and ALK mutation status

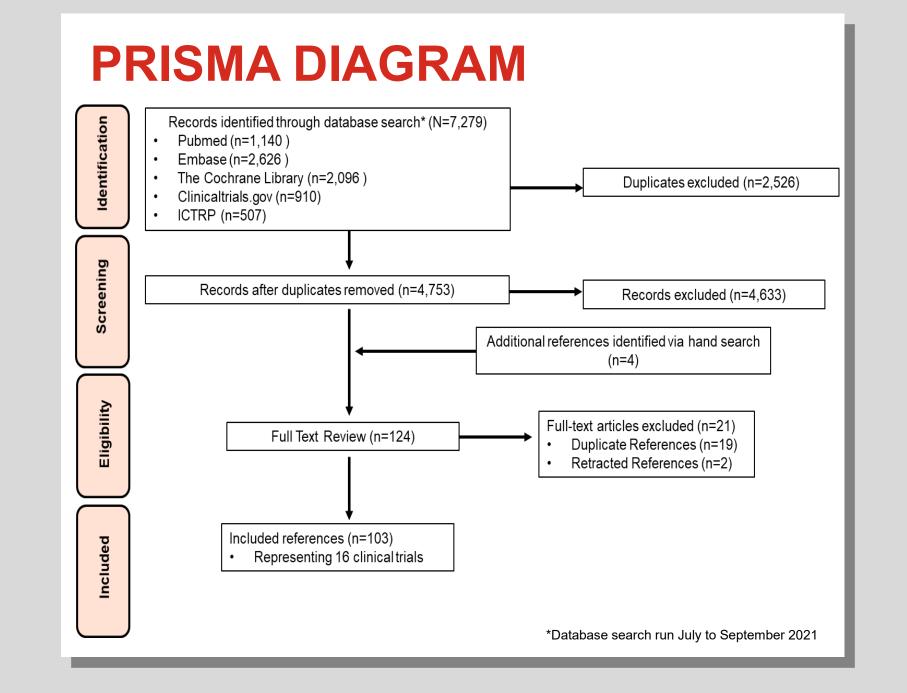
Convergence for all models were assessed using trace plots as modified by Brooks et. al., 1998.¹² Model fit was assessed using the deviance information criterion (DIC), with lower DIC

■Bayesian NMA was performed in JAGS via R using the R2JAGS package¹³

PICOS Patients with AMnsqNSCLC w/o prior systemic therapy for metastatic disease w/o actionable genetic mutations that would make them eligible for targeted (SINT+PEM+PLAT) Pembrolizumab/[cisplatin OR carboplatin]/pemetrexed (PEMBRO+PEM+PLAT)) Atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab (ATEZO+BEV+PLAT+NAB/PAC) Atezolizumab/carboplatin/nab-paclitaxel Intervention (ATEZO+PLAT+NAB/PAC) Nivolumab/ipilimumab/[cisplatin OR carboplatin1/pemetrexed (NIVO+IPI+PEM+PLAT) Nivolumab/ipilimumab (NIVO+IPI) Pembrolizumab monotherapy Atezolizumab monotherapy Cemiplimab monotherapy [Cisplatin OR Carboplatin]/peme Any intervention listed above compared to: placebo/pemetrexed/[cisplatin OR carboplatin Bevacizumab/paclitaxel/[cisplatin OR Nab-paclitaxel/[cisplatin OR carboplatin] Phase 2, 2b/3, 3, or 4 randomized controlled trials Phase 1 RCTs; Case studies; Single group designs; Observational trials;

Cohort studies; Case control studies;

Cross sectional designs; Letters;



Study Baseline Characteristics

Study	Network Comparator Treatment	Randomi zed Patients	Median Age, in	Female, N (%)	Asian, N (%)	PD-L1 positive (≥1%), N	PD-L1 negative (<1%), N	ECOG 0, N (%)	ECOG 1, N (%)	ECOG 2, N (%)
		N	years	(/	(/	(%)	(%)	(/	(/	(/
ORIENT-11 ^{1,2}	SINT+PEM+PLAT	266	61	62 (23)	266 (100)	181 (68)	85 (32)	76 (29)	190 (71)	0 (0)
	PEM+PLAT	131	61	32 (24)	131 (100)	87 (66)	44 (34)	34 (26)	97 (74)	0 (0)
KEYNOTE- 021G ³	PEMBRO+PEM+PLAT	60	63	38 (63)	5 (8)	39 (65)	21 (35)	24 (40)	35 (58)	1 (2)
	PEM+PLAT	63	66	37 (59)	5 (8)	40 (63)	23 (37)	29 (46)	34 (54)	0 (0)
KEYNOTE-	PEMBRO+PEM+PLAT	410	65	156 (38)	NR	260 (63)	127 (31)	185 (45)	221 (54)	1 (0.2)
189 ^{4,5}	PEM+PLAT	206	64	97 (47)	NR	128 (62)	63 (31)	80 (39)	125 (61)	0 (0)
KEYNOTE-	PEMBRO+PEM+PLAT	25	64	6 (24)	25 (100)	10 (40)	14 (56)	15 (60)	10 (40)	0 (0)*
189 Japan extension study ⁶	PEM+PLAT	15	66	3 (20)	15 (100)	6 (40)	6 (40)	9 (60)	6 (40)	0 (0)*
IMpower130 ⁷	ATEZO+PLAT+NAB/PA C	451	64	185 (41)	12 (3)	216 (48)	235 (52)	189 (42)	261 (58)	0 (0)
	PLAT+NAB/PAC	228	65	94 (41)	3 (1)	107 (47)	121 (53)	91 (40)	136 (60)	1 (0.4)
IMpower150 ^{8,}	ATEZO+BEV+PLAT+NA B/PAC	400	63	161 (40)	46 (12)	209 (52)	190 (48)	179 (45)	218 (55)	NR
	BEV+PLAT+NAB/PAC	400	63	160 (40)	56 (14)	195 (49)	200 (50)	159 (40)	238 (60)	NR
CHECKMATE-	NIVO+IPI+PEM+PLAT	361	65	109 (30)	NR	203 (56)	135 (37)	113 (31)	247 (68)	0 (0)*
9LA ¹⁰	PEM+PLAT	358	65	106 (30)	NR	204 (57)	129 (36)	112 (31)	245 (68)	0 (0)*
CheckMate	NIVO+IPI	583	64	190 (33)	NR	396 (68)	187 (32)	204 (35)	377 (65)	NR
22711	PEM+PLAT	583	64	198 (34)	NR	397 (68)	186 (32)	191 (33)	386 (66)	NR
PRONOUNCE	PEM+PLAT	182	66	77 (42)	4 (2)	NR	NR	85 (47)	96 (53)	0 (0)*
12	BEV+PLAT+PAC	179	65	75 (42)	0 (0)	NR	NR	84 (47)	95 (53)	0 (0)*
ERACLE ¹³	PEM+PLAT	60	60	18 (30)	NR	NR	NR	47 (78)	13 (22)	0 (0)*
	BEV+PLAT+PAC	58	62	13 (22)	NR	NR	NR	46 (79)	12 (21)	0 (0)*
Kader et al. ¹⁴	BEV+PLAT+PAC	20	53	5 (25)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	4 (20)
	PEM+PLAT	21	52	6 (29)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7 (33)

All studies included stage IV disease; some studies included stage IIIB to stage IV disease (ORIENT-11, ERACLE, Kader, and KEYNOTE-021G). Five of the 2021; West et. al., 2019; Socinski et. al., 2021; Socinski et. al., 2020; Paz-Ares et. al., 2021; Hellman et. al., 2021; Zinner et. al., 2015; al., 2021; West et. al., 2021; Socinski et. al., 2021; bevacizumab; IPI, ipilimumab; NAB/PAC, nab-paclitaxel; NIVO, nivolumab; PEM, pemetrexed; PEMBRO, pembrolizumab; PLAT, platinum-based

•The equivalence and the use of new ICIs is an emerging question for which only

With the limits of the NMA, this work showed comparable efficacy and safety

between sintilimab+pemetrexed+platinum and U.S. FDA-approved and NCCN-

•No meaningful difference in results between base case and sensitivity analyses,

showing a favorable benefit/risk profile with the addition of ICIs to chemotherapy

including the meta-regression, which demonstrates the strength of the NMA

•These results confirm and strengthen available direct and indirect evidence

In the absence of head-to-head evidence from RCTs, our findings may help

support future treatment decisions, evidence evaluation, and health technology

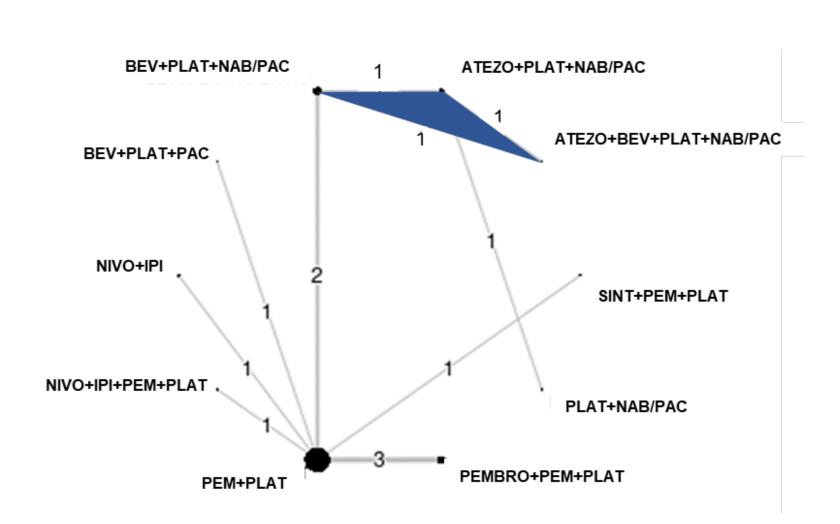
assessment of NCCN-recommended first-line therapy of advanced or metastatic

•The results disclosed here were generally consistent with other NMAs

recommended ICI combinations for untreated advanced or metastatic

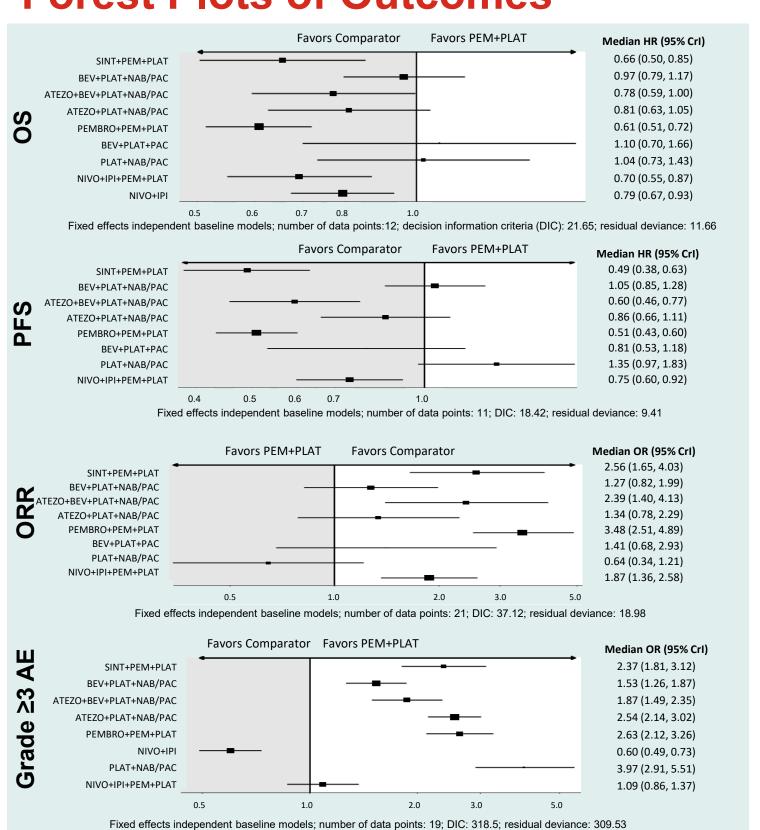
nonsquamous NSCLC regardless of PD-L1 status although the patient

Evidence Network for OS Outcome



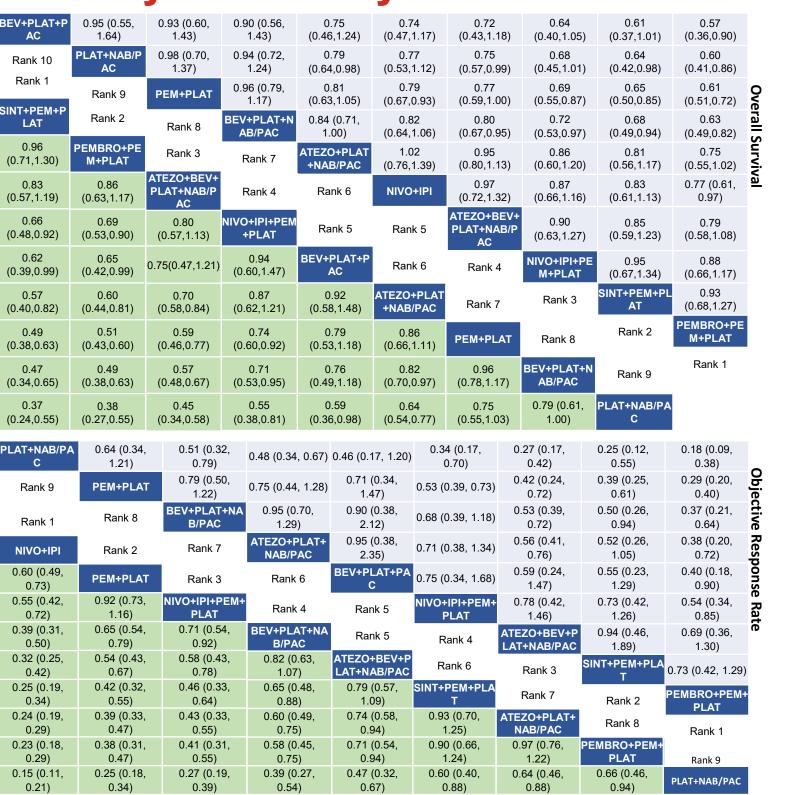
Shaded areas represent closed loops, node size are proportional to the number of patients numbers represent the number of studies. Evidence networks were similar for the other outcomes.

Forest Plots of Outcomes

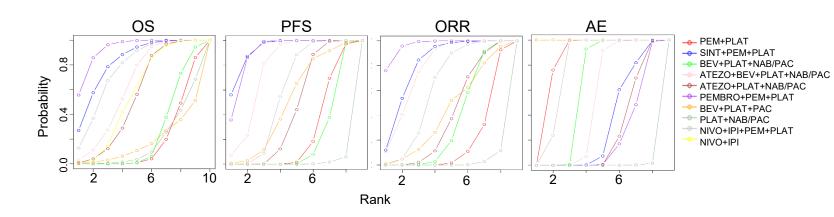


Efficacy and Safety Profiles

Designs



SUCRA Plots



Sensitivity Analysis Results

		y 515 1 to c		
Overall Survival	Basecase* SINT+PEM+PL AT	Sensitivity 2* SINT+PEM+PLAT	Sensitivity 3* SINT+PEM+PLAT	Sensitivity 4* SINT+PEM+PL AT
PEM+PLAT	0.65 (0.50,0.85)	0.65 (0.50,0.85)	0.66 (0.50,0.85)	0.65 (0.50,0.85)
BEV+PLAT+NAB/PAC	0.68 (0.49,0.94)	0.70 (0.49,1.00)	0.70 (0.49,1.00)	0.65 (0.44,0.97)
ATEZO+BEV+PLAT+NAB /PAC	0.85 (0.59,1.23)	0.88 (0.59,1.31)	0.88 (0.59,1.30)	0.82 (0.53,1.26)
ATEZO+PLAT+NAB/PAC	0.81 (0.56,1.17)	0.83 (0.56,1.24)	0.83 (0.56,1.24)	0.78 (0.50,1.20)
PEMBRO+PEM+PLAT	1.08 (0.79,1.47)	1.08 (0.79,1.47)	1.07 (0.78,1.46)	1.08 (0.79,1.47)
BEV+PLAT+PAC	0.61 (0.37,1.01)	0.61 (0.37,1.01)	0.61 (0.37,1.01)	0.61 (0.37,1.01)
PLAT+NAB/PAC	0.64 (0.42,0.98)	0.66 (0.42,1.03)	0.66 (0.42,1.03)	0.61 (0.38,0.99)
NIVO+IPI+PEM+PLAT	0.95 (0.67,1.34)	NA	0.95 (0.67,1.34)	0.95 (0.67,1.34)
NIVO+IPI	0.83 (0.61,1.13)	NA	0.83 (0.61,1.13)	0.83 (0.61,1.13)
DIC	21.65	15.55	18.48	21.52
Number of Data Points	12	9	10	11
Residual Deviance	11.66	8.55	9.47	11.53

sizes <50 per arm, Sensitivity 4= Exclude studies with unclear EGFR/ALK mutation status. Green indicates significance.

7.Dias et. al., "NICE DSU Technical Support Document 4: Inconsistency in networks of evidence based on randomized controlled trials." Internet 2011 8.Hoaglin et. al., "Conducting indirect-treatment-comparison and network-meta-analysis studies: report of the ISPOR Task Force on Indirect Treatment Comparisons Good Research Practices: p 10.Guyot et. al., "Enhanced secondary analysis of survival data: reconstructing the data from published Kaplan-Meier survival curves." BMC Med Res Methodol 2012 1. Woods et. al., "Network meta-analysis on the log-hazard scale, combining count and hazard ratio statistics accounting for multi-arm trials: a tutorial." BMC Med Res Methodol 2010

6.Dias et. al., "NICE DSU Technical Support Document 2: A Generalised Linear Modelling Framework for Pairwise and Network Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials." Internet 20

3. Yang et. al., "Efficacy and Safety of Sintilimab Plus Pemetrexed and Platinum as First-Line Treatment for Locally Advanced or Metastatic Nonsquamous NSCLC: a Randomized, Double-Blind

4.Liberati et. al., "The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration." J Clin Epidemiol 20

12. Brooks et. al., "General methods for monitoring convergence of iterative simulations." J Comput Graph Stat 1998 3. Rucker et. al., "Network meta-analysis using Frequentist methods", Internet 2019

4.Frederickson et. al., "Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy for first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: a network meta-analysis." Immunotherapy 2019 16. Liu et. al., "Efficacy and Safety of First-Line Immunotherapy Combinations for Advanced NSCLC: A Systematic Review and Network Meta-Analysis." JTO

Study sponsored by Eli Lilly and Company

1.Doroshow et. al., "Immunotherapy in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Facts and Hopes." CCR 2019

5. Moher et. al., "Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement." BMJ 2009

Zhang et. al., "Sintilimab: A Promising Anti-Tumor PD-1 Antibody." Front Oncol 2020

Phase 3 Study (Oncology pRogram by InnovENT anti-PD-1-11)." JTO 2020

CONCLUSIONS

populations differ in ethnicity

results that were observed

conducted recently^{14,15,16}

nonsquamous NSCLC

indirect comparisons among trials are available

Scan the QR code or use this UR (https://lillyscience.lilly.com/congress/ispor2022 for a list of all Lilly content presented at the

Note: None of the Meta-Regression models showed an improved model fit to the base case, and estimated regression coefficients were all non-significant