

# PSMA-targeted radiopharmaceuticals: An evolving approach to prostate cancer management



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# Refining use of PSMA-targeted radiopharmaceuticals through optimal patient selection

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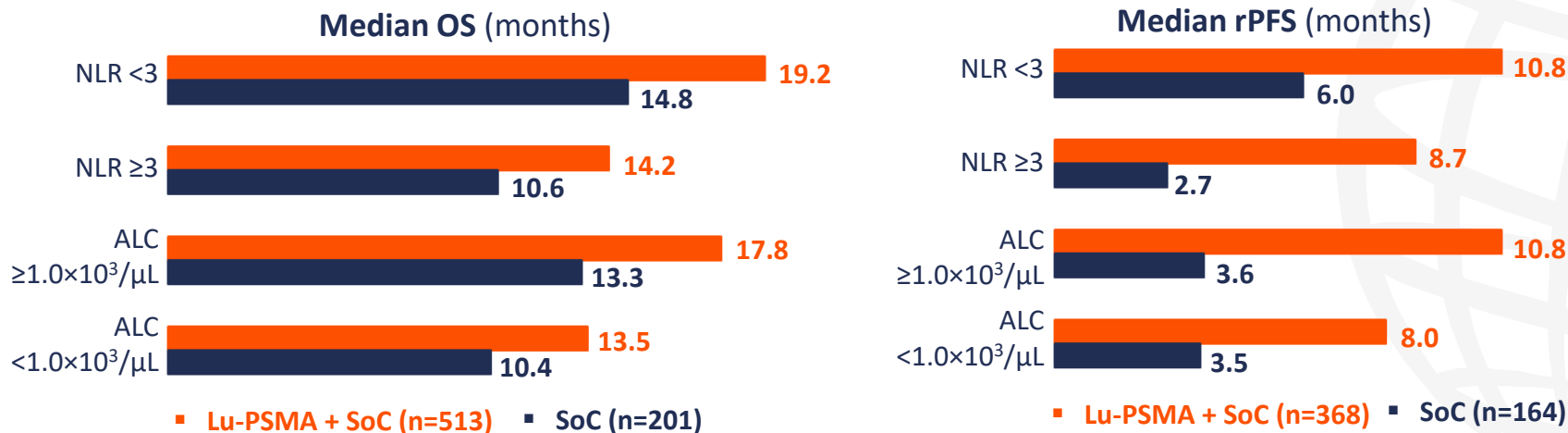


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# 1838P: Prognostic value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and lymphopenia in patients with mCRPC treated with <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617: VISION post hoc analysis

Wei XX, et al.

## Survival outcomes by baseline NLR and ALC

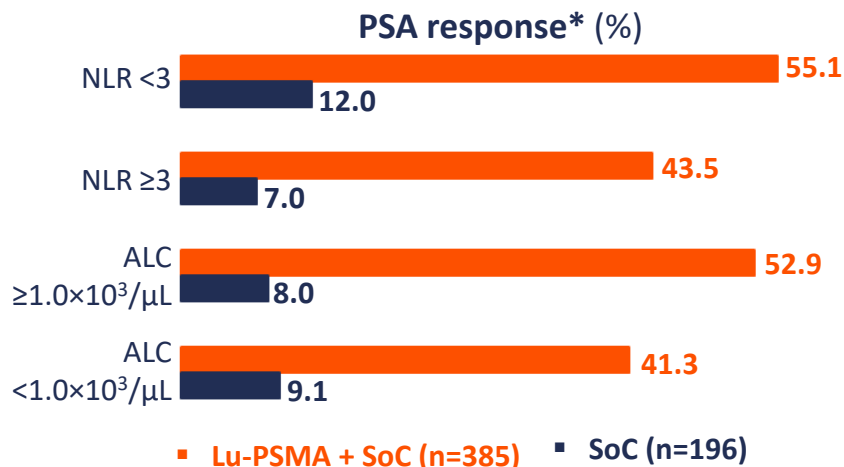


Baseline NLR ≥3 and ALC <1.0×10<sup>3</sup>/μL were prognostic for worse OS and rPFS in patients with mCRPC regardless of treatment received

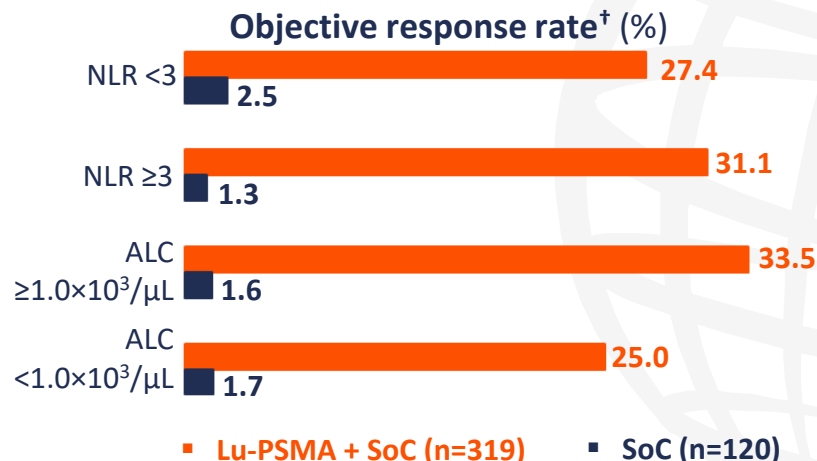
# 1838P: Prognostic value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and lymphopenia in patients with mCRPC treated with <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617: VISION post hoc analysis

Wei XX, et al.

## Response rates according to baseline NLR and ALC



Patients with baseline NLR <3 and ALC ≥1.0×10<sup>3</sup>/μL had a higher PSA response rate than those with NLR ≥3 or ALC <1×10<sup>3</sup>/μL



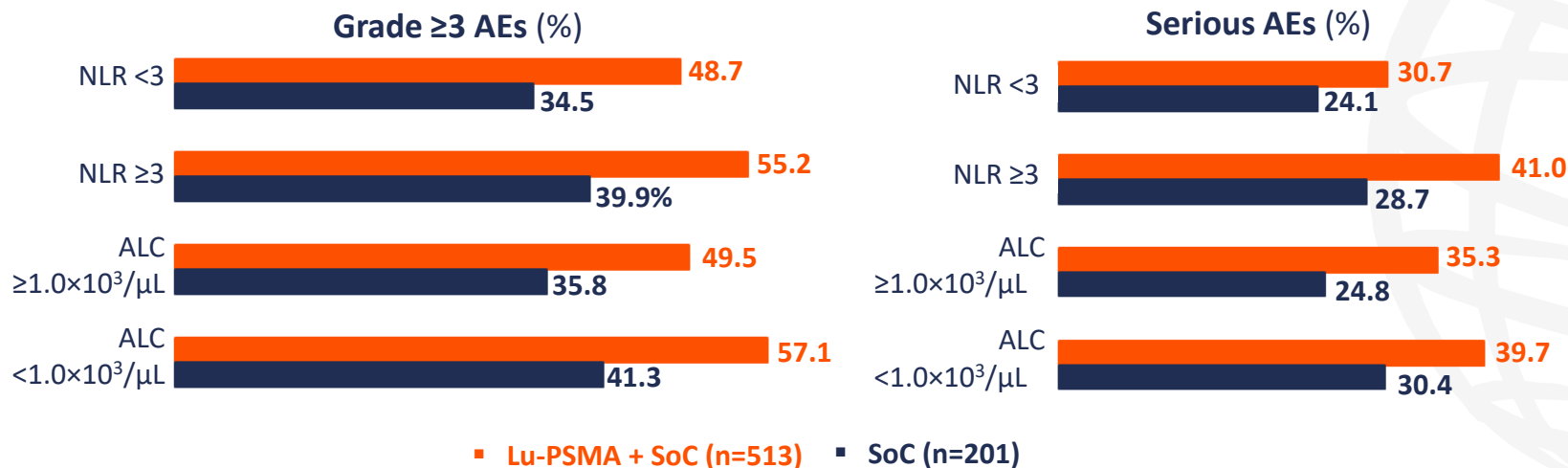
ALC <1.0×10<sup>3</sup>/μL was associated with a lower objective response rate

\*Defined as ≥50% decrease in PSA from baseline confirmed by a second PSA measurement after ≥4 weeks. <sup>†</sup>Complete response rate plus partial response rate. ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; SoC, standard of care. Wei XX, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1838P.

# 1838P: Prognostic value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and lymphopenia in patients with mCRPC treated with <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617: VISION post hoc analysis

Wei XX, et al.

## Safety analyses by baseline NLR and ALC



Safety results were broadly comparable between subgroups according to baseline NLR and ALC

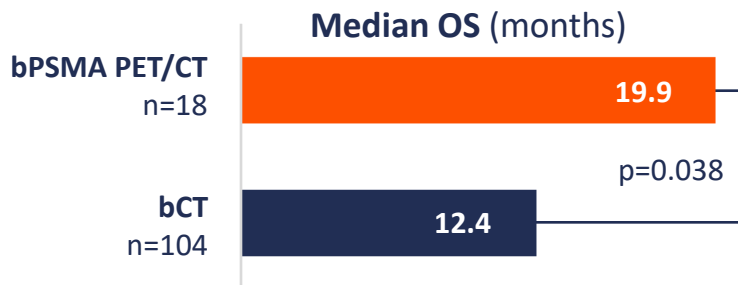
AE, adverse event; ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; NLR, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; SoC, standard of care.

Wei XX, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1838P.

# 1823P: The impact of baseline PSMA PET/CT vs CT on outcomes of <sup>223</sup>Ra therapy in mCRPC patients

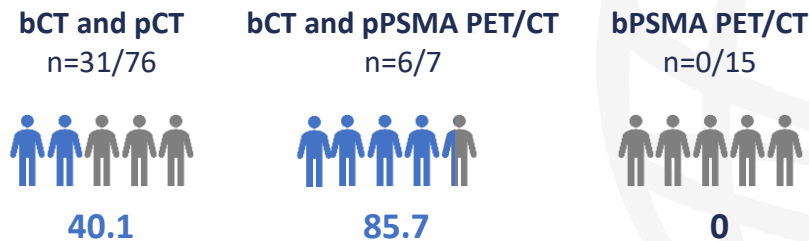
Bosch D, et al.

Outcomes by retrospective allocation into baseline or post-therapy PSMA PET/CT or CT subgroups



No significant difference in OS between bCT/pCT without newly detected soft tissue involvement post-therapy and bPSMA PET/CT patients

## Newly detected soft tissue involvement post-therapy (%)



**Primary endpoint:** No significant difference in ALP or PSA response\* between groups


Replacing baseline CT with PSMA PET/CT may be an important screening method to identify patients who will benefit most from <sup>223</sup>Ra therapy

\*Response defined as  $\geq 30\%$  decline from baseline. ALP, alkaline phosphatase; b, baseline; CT, computed tomography; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; OS, overall survival; p, post-therapy; PET, positron emission tomography; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen. Bosch D, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1823P.

# 17700: Refining risk selection in patients undergoing RT and ltADT for HR/LA-PC: An IDP analysis of RCTs from the ICECaP consortium

Ravi P, et al.

## Predictors of outcomes from variable models

Patient characteristics*		HR (95% CI)*			
		MFS	TTM*	PCSM*	OS
 N=3,604	Age 68 years (63–73)	<b>1.52</b> (1.35–1.70)	<b>1.75</b> (1.48–2.08)	<b>2.03</b> (1.62–2.55)	<b>1.53</b> (1.35–1.73)
	Gleason score 8–10	1.22 (1.08–1.39)	<b>1.45</b> (1.18–1.77)	1.55 (1.19–2.01)	1.17 (1.02–1.34)
	cT3 or 4	1.32 (1.08–1.61)	1.32 (1.08–1.61)	1.05 (0.81–1.35)	1.13 (0.98–1.32)
	PSA	<b>1.78</b> (1.49–2.13)	<b>2.26</b> (1.80–2.83)	<b>2.51</b> (1.84–3.41)	<b>1.67</b> (1.37–2.04)
	cN1 disease				

**Gleason score, clinical T/N stage and PSA have independent prognostic value in patients with HR/LA-PC treated with RT + ltADT**

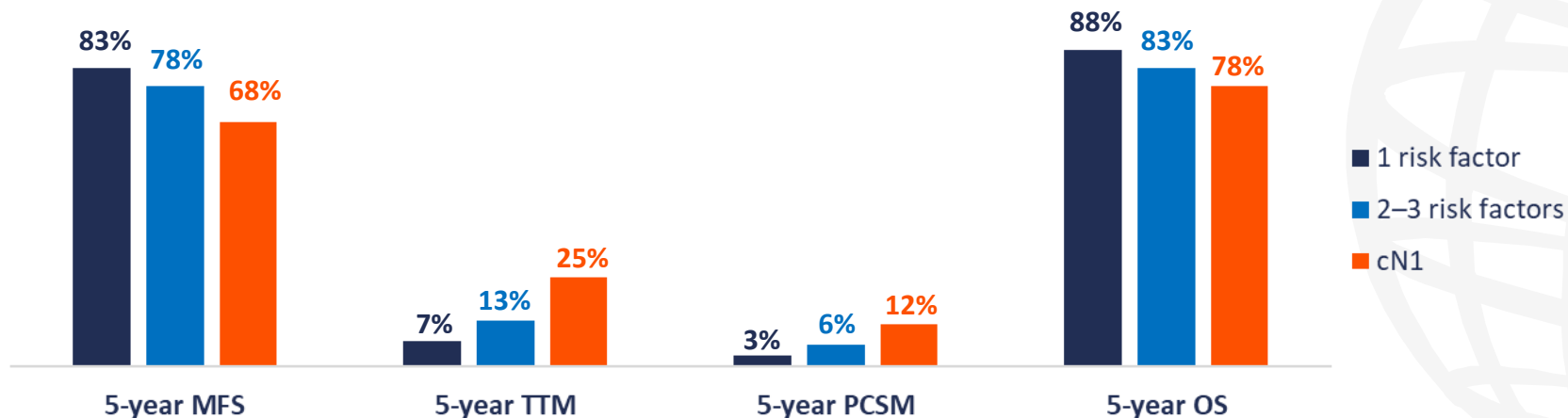
\*Models stratified by trials and years of involvement. Hazard ratios for TTM and PCSM are estimated by multivariable Cox regression. Numbers written in bold have p value <0.001. CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; HR/LA-PC, high-risk/locally advanced prostate cancer; ICECaP, Intermediate Clinical Endpoints in Cancer of the Prostate; IDP, individual patient data; IQR, interquartile range; ltADT, long-term androgen deprivation therapy; MFS, metastasis-free survival; N, node; OS, overall survival; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PCSM, prostate cancer-specific mortality; RCT, randomized controlled trial; RT, radiotherapy; T, tumour; TTM, time to metastasis.  
Ravi P, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 17700.



# 17700: Refining risk selection in patients undergoing RT and ltADT for HR/LA-PC: An IDP analysis of RCTs from the ICECaP consortium

Ravi P, et al.

5-year outcomes by number of risk factors\* (% patients)



Patients with 2 or 3 risk factors, or cN1 disease and had 5-year MFS rates <80%  
are most likely to benefit from treatment intensification beyond RT + ltADT

\*Risk factors defined as Gleason score  $\geq 8$ ,  $\geq cT3$ , PSA  $>20$  ng/mL; or cN1. HR/LA-PC, high-risk/locally advanced prostate cancer; ICECaP, Intermediate Clinical Endpoints in Cancer of the Prostate; IDP, individual patient data; ltADT, long-term androgen deprivation therapy; MFS, metastasis-free survival; N, node; OS, overall survival; PCSM, prostate cancer-specific mortality; RCT, randomized controlled trial; RT, radiotherapy; T, tumour; TTM, time to metastasis.

Ravi P, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 17700.

# Expanding the use of PSMA-targeting radiopharmaceuticals in prostate cancer

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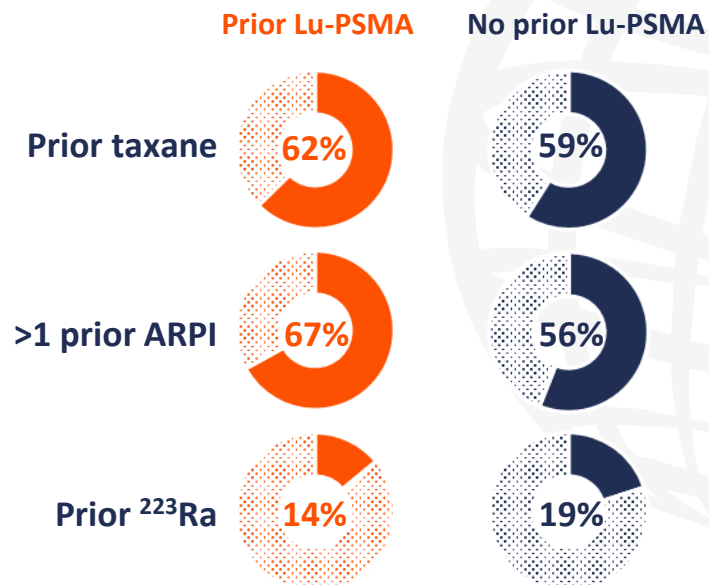
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# 1822P: PSMA-alpha TRT ( $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -J591) with or without prior PSMA-beta TRT ( $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA)

Sun M, et al.

## Baseline demographics and prior treatment exposures

 Patient characteristics	Prior Lu-PSMA (n=21)	No prior Lu-PSMA (n=64)
$^{225}\text{Ac}$ -J591 therapy		
Single-dose <sup>a</sup>	67%	27%
Fractionated <sup>b</sup>	19%	31%
+ $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA-I&T <sup>c</sup>	5%	27%
+ Pembrolizumab <sup>d</sup>	9%	16%
$^{68}\text{Ga}$ -PSMA-11 (SUV <sub>max</sub> ) <sup>*</sup>	58.8 (9.6–129)	34.7 (3–105.7)
$^{225}\text{Ac}$ activity (kBq/kg) <sup>*</sup>	80 (13.3–130)	80 (35–130)
No. EBRT <sup>*</sup>	1 (0–3)	1 (0–6)



Combined analysis of <sup>a</sup>NCT03276572, <sup>b</sup>NCT04506567, <sup>c</sup>NCT04886986 and <sup>d</sup>NCT04946370. \*Numbers indicate median (range).

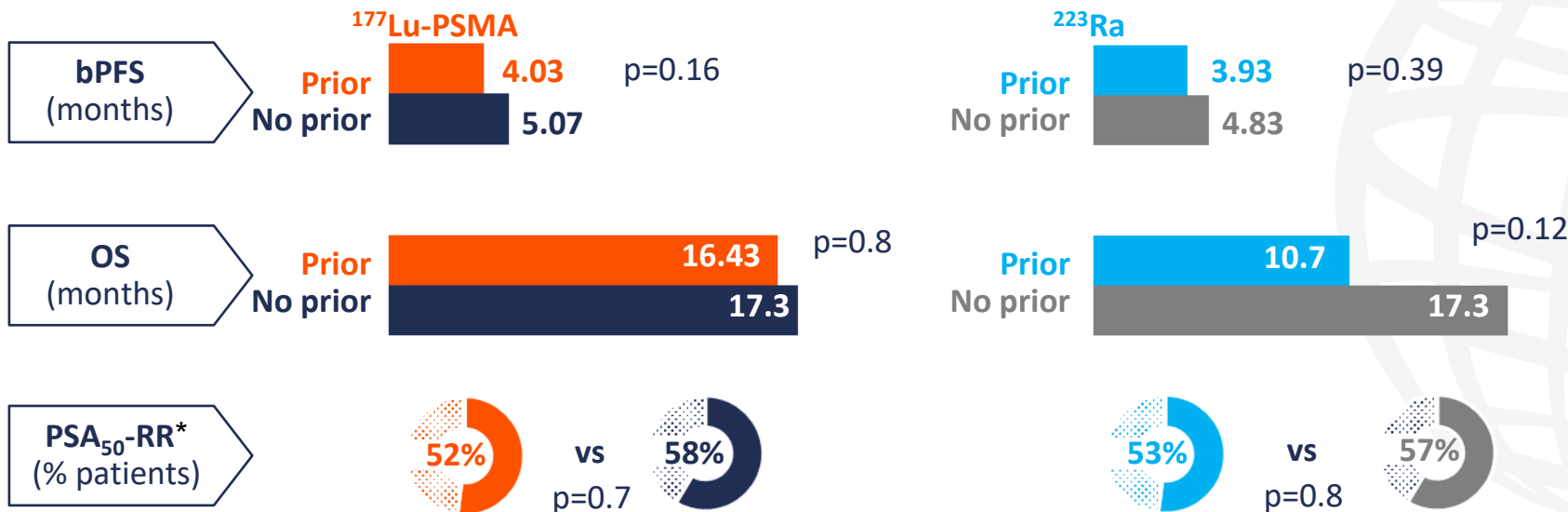
ARPI, androgen receptor pathway inhibitor; EBRT, external beam radiation therapy; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; SUV, standardized uptake value; TRT, targeted radionuclide therapy.

Sun M, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1822P.

# 1822P: PSMA-alpha TRT ( $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -J591) with or without prior PSMA-beta TRT ( $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA)

Sun M, et al.

## Clinical outcomes with or without prior therapy



PSMA-alpha TRT with  $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -J591 retains efficacy following prior PSMA-beta TRT ( $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA) and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$

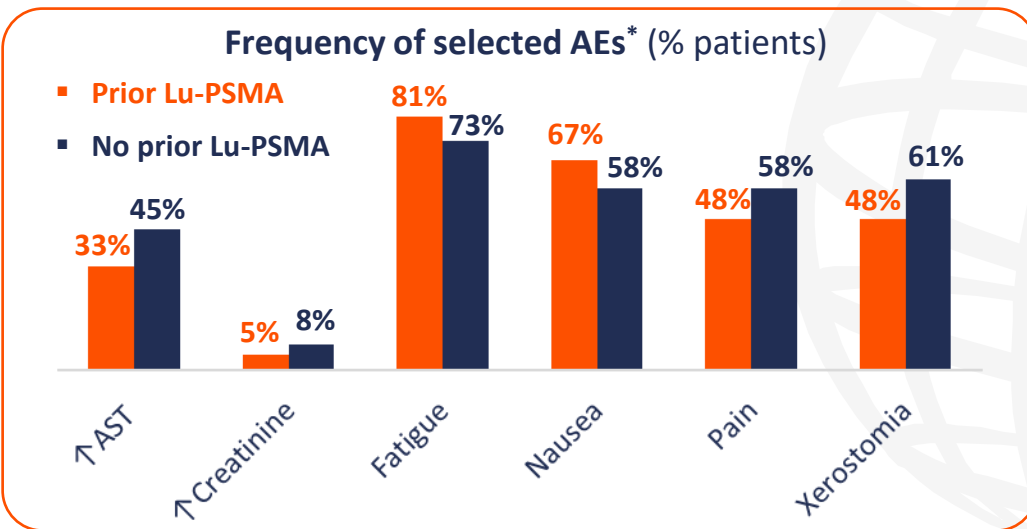
\*PSA<sub>50</sub>-RR defined as  $\geq 50\%$  reduction in PSA levels from baseline. bPFS, biochemical progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; RR, response rate; TRT, targeted radionuclide therapy.  
Sun M, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1822P.

# 1822P: PSMA-alpha TRT ( $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -J591) with or without prior PSMA-beta TRT ( $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA)

Sun M, et al.

## Safety profile by prior $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -PSMA therapy

Selected grade 3 or 4 AEs*	Prior Lu-PSMA (n=21)	No prior Lu-PSMA (n=64)
Neutrophil	9%	9%
Platelet	14%	20%
Anaemia	9%	14%



PSMA-alpha TRT with  $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -J591 is associated with high-grade AEs in a minority of patients


\*Regardless of attribution.

AE, adverse event; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; TRT, targeted radionuclide therapy. Sun M, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1822P.

# 1826P: <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA in pre- and post-taxane (docetaxel) mCRPC setting: Results from a phase II clinical trial (IRST-185-03)

Giunta EF, et al.

## Baseline clinical characteristics (global cohort)

 Patient characteristics		Pre-taxane (n=42)	Post-taxane (n=100)
	Median age, years (range)	72.5 (49–83)	69 (50–85)
Gleason score at diagnosis, * % patients	6 or 7	35.7	27.0
	8–10	61.9	70.0
Prior ARPI, % patients	Not received	9.5	5.0
	1 regimen	73.8	69.0
	2 regimens	16.7	26.0
ECOG PS, % patients	0	83.3	58.0
	1 or 2	16.7	42.0

Characteristics were balanced, except for a higher proportion of ECOG PS 1 or 2 in the post-taxane group

\*Gleason score at diagnosis not available for patients in the pre-taxane (2.4%) and post-taxane groups (3%). ARPI, androgen receptor pathway inhibitor; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen. Giunta EF, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1826P.

# 1826P: <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA in pre- and post-taxane (docetaxel) mCRPC setting: Results from a phase II clinical trial (IRST-185-03)

Giunta EF, et al.

## Clinical outcomes by prior taxane (docetaxel) exposure

### First interim analysis

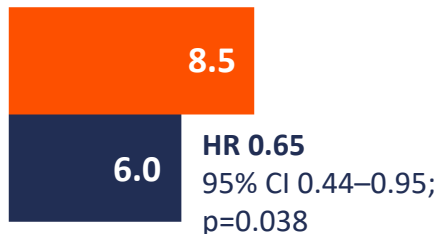
  
**28.8 months**  
median follow-up

**BBR**  
PSA reduction  $\geq 50\%$



- Pre-taxane (n=42)
- Post-taxane (n=100)

**mPFS**  
(months)



**mOS**  
(months)



<sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 is effective in taxane-naive mCRPC

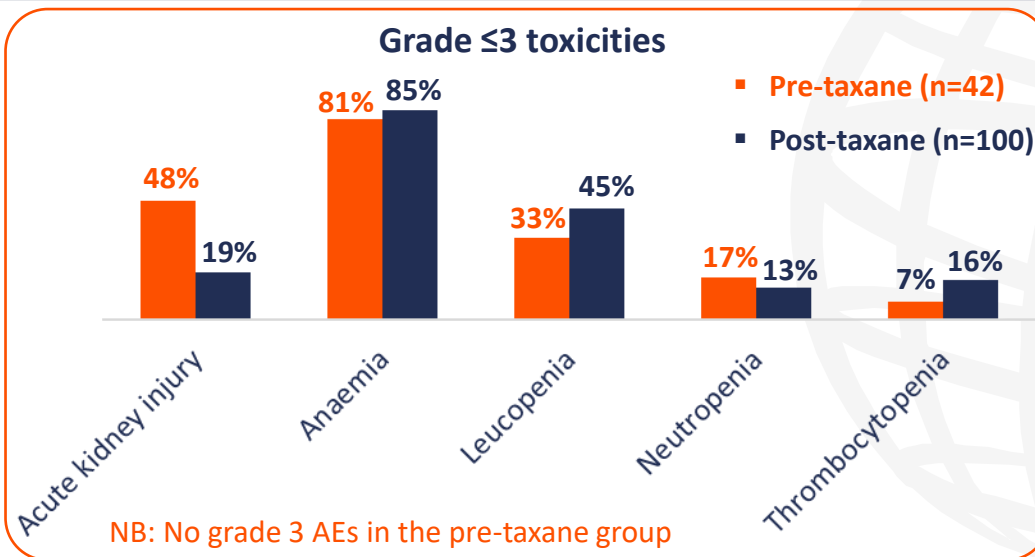
BBR, best biochemical response; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; m, median; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen.  
Giunta EF, et al. Presented at: ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract 1826P.

# 1826P: <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA in pre- and post-taxane (docetaxel) mCRPC setting: Results from a phase II clinical trial (IRST-185-03)

Giunta EF, et al.

## Safety profile by prior taxane (docetaxel) exposure at first interim analysis

Anaemia severity	Pre-taxane (n=42)	Post-taxane (n=100)
Grade 1	71.4%	69%
Grade 2	9.6%	11%
Grade 3	0%	5%



<sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 has an acceptable safety profile in taxane-naïve mCRPC



# Novel agents and combination approaches to the use of PSMA-targeted radiopharmaceuticals in prostate cancer

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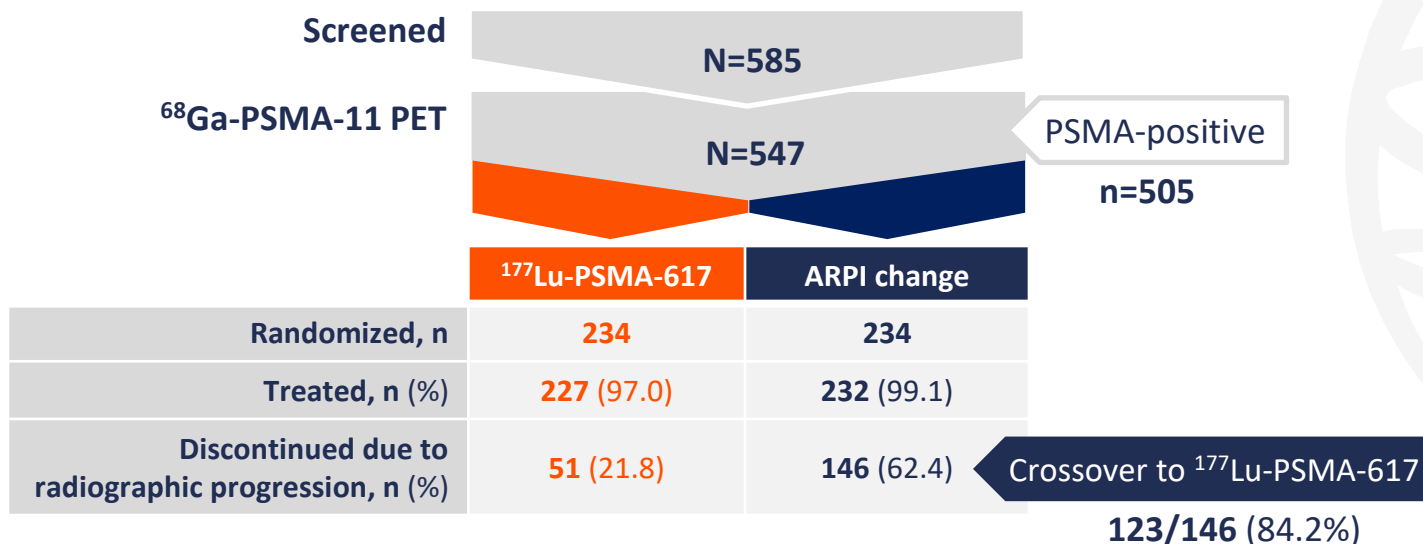


Recorded following ESMO Congress 2023  
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# LBA13: Phase III trial of <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in taxane-naïve patients with mCRPC (PSMAfore)

Sartor O, et al.

## Patient characteristics at second interim analysis\*



\*21 June 2023. ARPI, androgen receptor pathway inhibition; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen. Sartor O, et al. Presented at ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract LBA13.

# LBA13: Phase III trial of <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in taxane-naive patients with mCRPC (PSMAfore)

Sartor O, et al.

## Radiographic response outcomes at second interim analysis

### Primary endpoint was met

#### Updated rPFS\* (months)



Events: n=115

Events: n=168

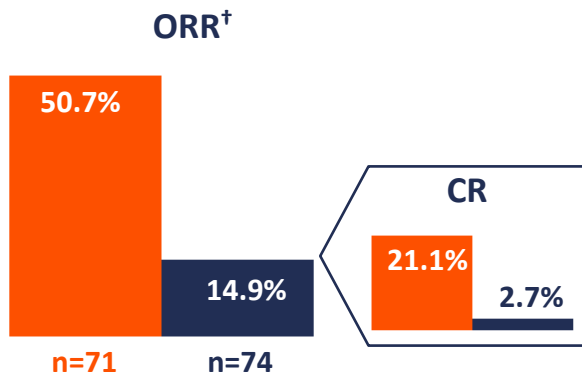
HR 0.43

(95% CI 0.33–0.54)

Lu-PSMA-617 n=234    ARPI change n=234

### Radiographic response rates (measurable)

Lu-PSMA-617    ARPI change



#### Median DOR (months)



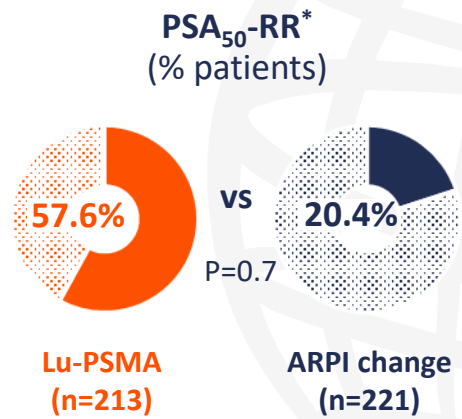
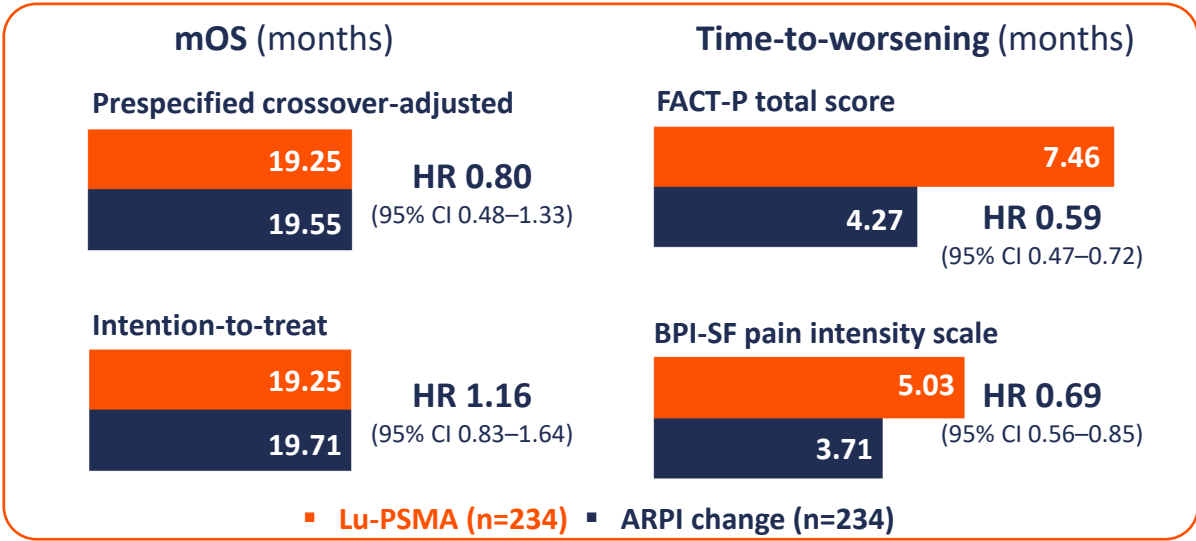
<sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 prolonged rPFS vs ARPI change in taxane-naive patients with PSMA-positive mCRPC

\*Radiographic progression or death. <sup>†</sup> Best soft tissue response per RECIST v1.1 in patients with measurable disease at baseline. ARPI, androgen receptor pathway inhibition; CI, confidence interval; CR, complete response; HR, hazard ratio; DOR, duration of response; mCRPC, metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer; ORR, objective response rate; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; rPFS, radiographic progression-free survival. Sartor O, et al. Presented at ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract LBA13.

# LBA13: Phase III trial of <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in taxane-naive patients with mCRPC (PSMAfore)

Sartor O, et al.

## Other clinical and health-related QoL outcomes at second interim analysis



Prespecified crossover adjusted OS trended favourably; secondary endpoints also favoured <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617

\*PSA<sub>50</sub>-RR defined as ≥50% reduction in PSA levels from baseline. ARPI, androgen receptor pathway inhibition; BPI-SF, Brief Pain Inventory (short form); CI, confidence interval; FACT-P, Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Prostate; HR, hazard ratio; m, median; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; OS, overall survival; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; QoL, quality of life; RR, response rate. Sartor O, et al. Presented at ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract LBA13.

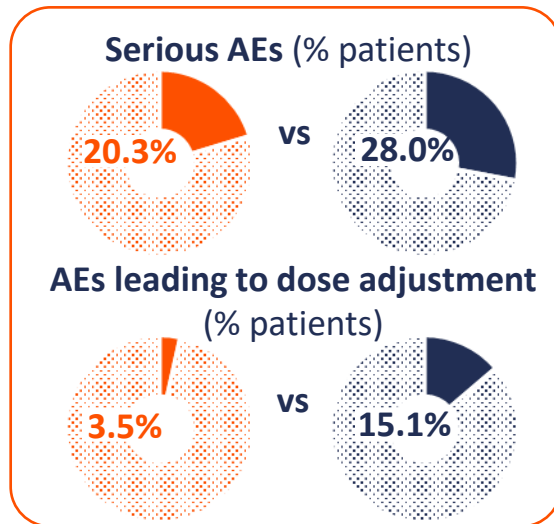
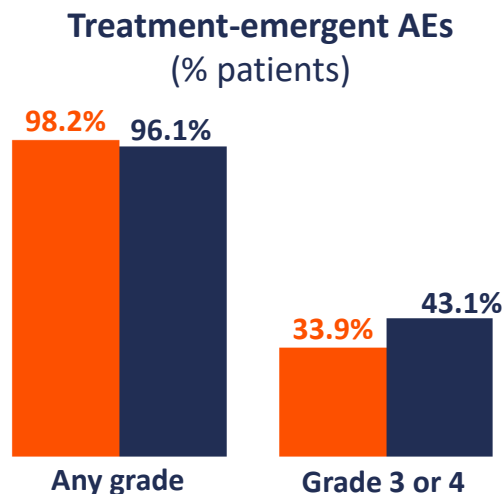


# LBA13: Phase III trial of <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in taxane-naïve patients with mCRPC (PSMAfore)

Sartor O, et al.

## Safety analyses

■ Lu-PSMA (n=227) ■ ARPI change (n=232)



**Selected grade 3–5 AEs**  
(% patients)

	Lu-PSMA	ARPI change
Anaemia	6.2%	6.0%
Asthenia	0.4%	3.4%
Back pain	0.9%	2.2%
Weight loss	0.9%	2.2%

<sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 had a manageable safety profile and was well tolerated

**LBA84: Enzalutamide and <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in poor-risk mCRPC:**  
**A randomized phase II trial — ANZUP 1901 (ENZA-p)**

**Emmett L, et al.**

Baseline characteristics at interim analysis

	N=220	
Screened		
Randomized	N=162	
	Lu-PSMA + ENZA (n=83)	ENZA (n=79)
Age, years (range)	71 (66–76)	71 (63–76)
Time since diagnosis, years (range)	2.2 (1.2–6.0)	2.8 (1.5–6.4)
PSA at enrolment, ng/mL (range)	39 (13–75)	33 (14–85)
>20 PSMA-avid metastases, %	61	59
De novo metastatic disease at diagnosis, %	52	58

**Prior abiraterone**  
 (% patients)



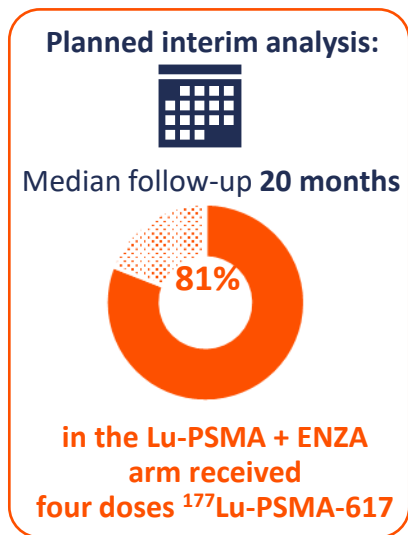
**Early docetaxel for hormone-sensitive disease**  
 (% patients)



# LBA84: Enzalutamide and <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in poor-risk mCRPC: A randomized, phase II trial — ANZUP 1901 (ENZA-p)

Emmett L, et al.

## Outcomes at prespecified interim analysis\*

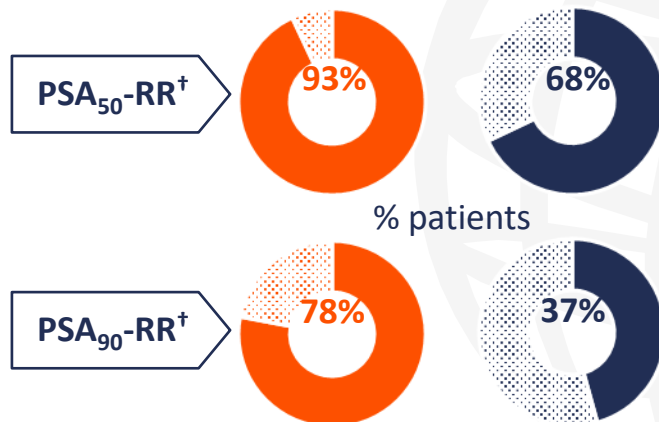


■ Lu-PSMA + ENZA (n=83)    ■ ENZA (n=79)

PSA-PFS (months)



rPFS (months)



Addition of Lu-PSMA adaptive-dosing (two–four) doses to ENZA improved PSA-PFS, PSA<sub>50</sub>-RR and PSA<sub>90</sub>-RR

\*Triggered 18 May 2023 by reporting of 113<sup>th</sup> event. Interim analysis included 117 PSA-PFS events. <sup>†</sup>PSA response rates defined as 50% (PSA<sub>50</sub>-RR) or 90% (PSA<sub>90</sub>-RR) reduction in PSA levels from baseline. CI, confidence interval; ENZA, enzalutamide; HR, hazard ratio; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; PFS, progression-free survival; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; rPFS, radiographic PFS; RR, response rate. Emmett L, et al. Presented at ESMO Congress 2023, Madrid, Spain. 20–24 October 2023. Abstract LBA84.

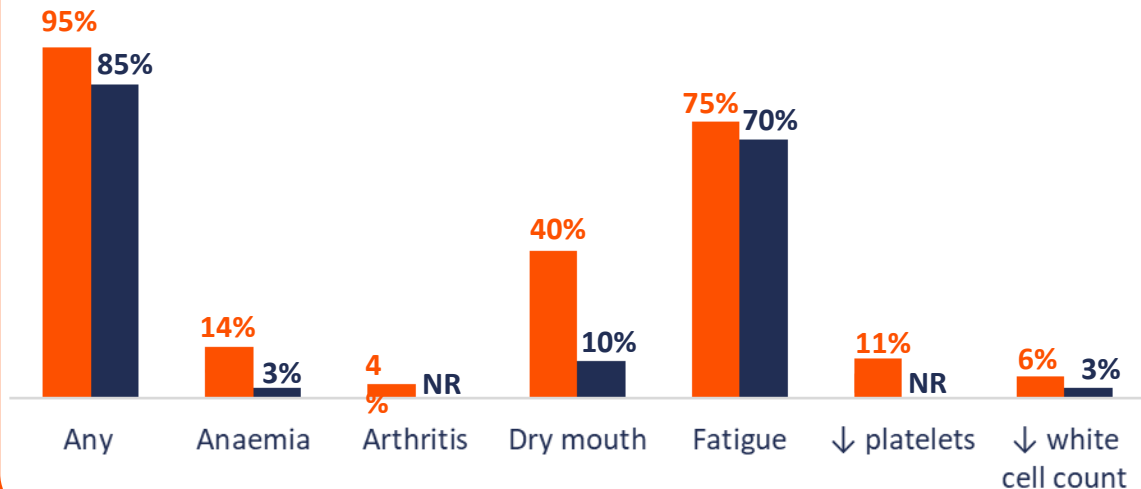
# LBA84: Enzalutamide and <sup>177</sup>Lu-PSMA-617 in poor-risk mCRPC: A randomized, phase II trial — ANZUP 1901 (ENZA-p)

Emmett L, et al.

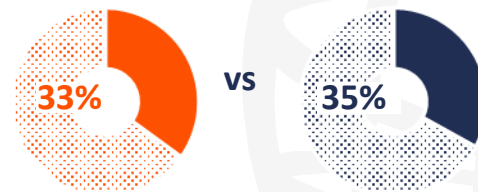
## Safety analyses

■ Lu-PSMA + ENZA (n=81) ■ ENZA (n=79)

### AEs of interest (% patients)



### Serious AEs (% patients)



### Grade 4 or 5 AEs (% patients)

