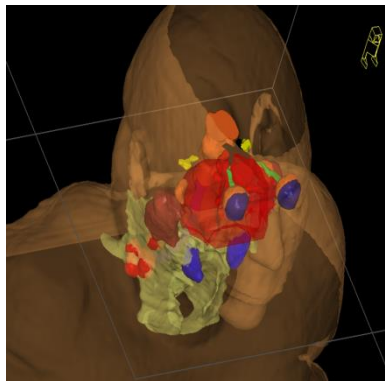
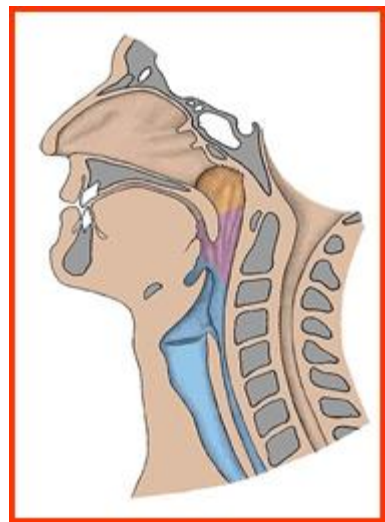
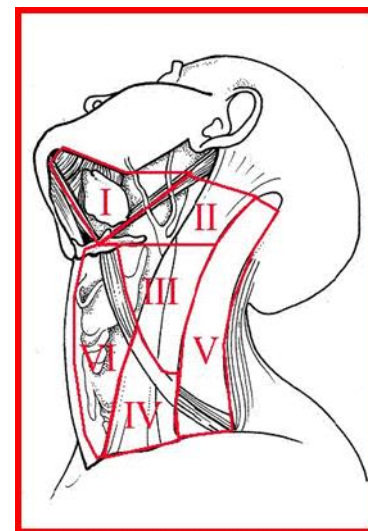




Immunbehandling av hode-hals kreft



Åse Bratland
Seksjonsleder, Seksjon for hode-hals kreft
AKB, Radiumhospitalet, OUS
29. januar 2021



Kreft i Norge 2019

Kreft i ØNH (C00-C14, C30-32): 797

(origo incerta C80/tumor colli C77.0 er ikke regnet med)

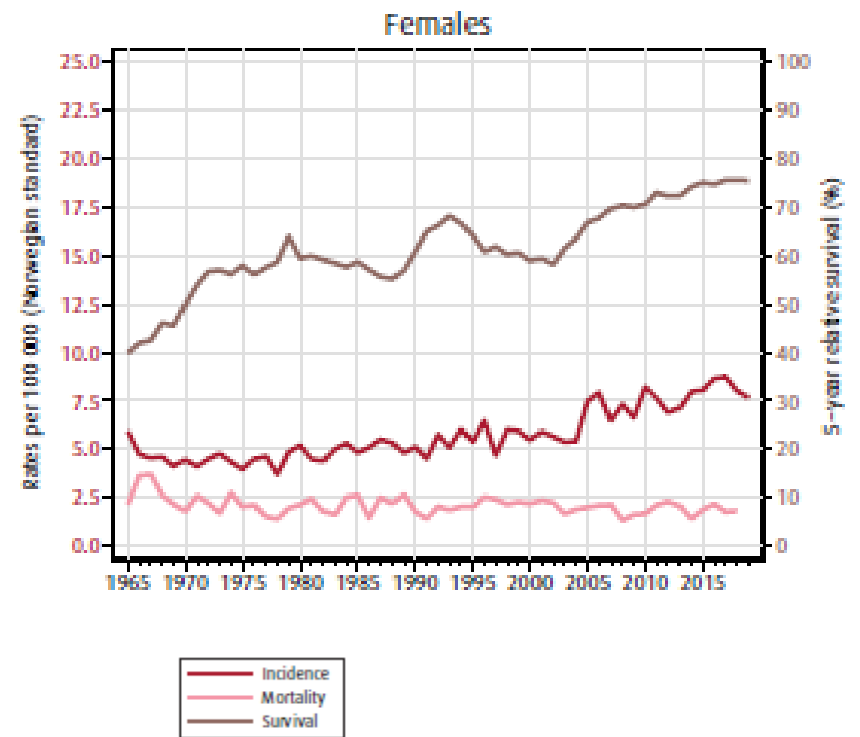
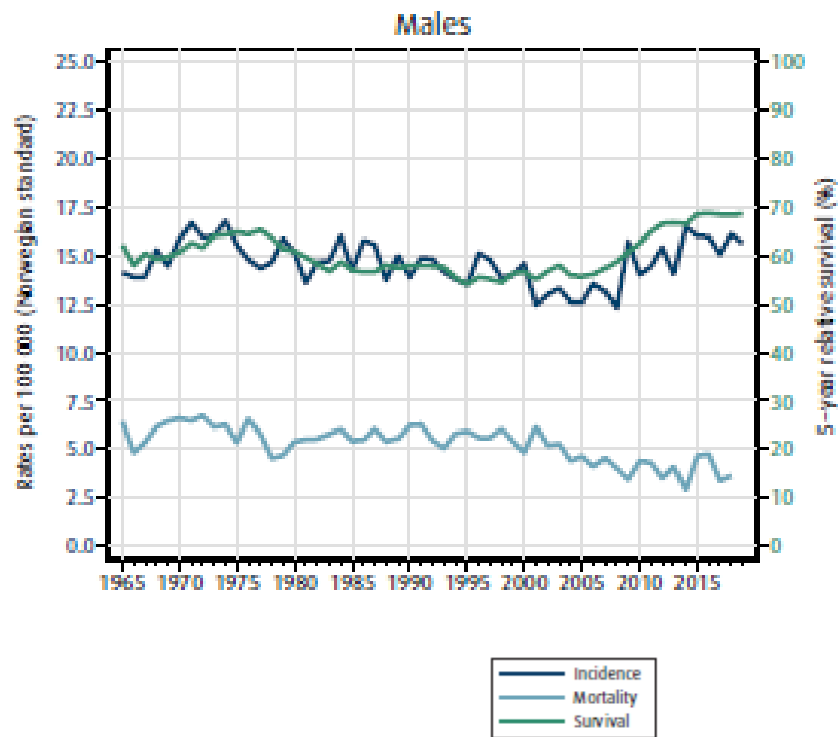
534 menn

Median alder 67 år (60/63 år for oropharynx/
nasopharynx)

Forekomst av oropharynx økt fra ca 100 i 2010 til
ca 200 i 2020 (HPV-indusert kreft)

Kreft i Norge, 2019

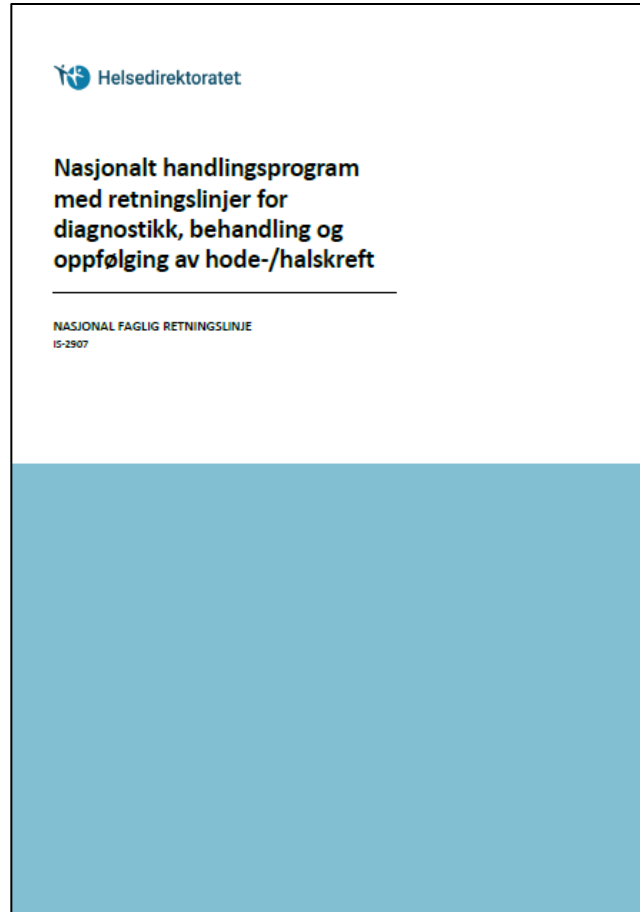
Figure 9.1-B: Mouth, pharynx (ICD-10 C00-14)



Kreft i Norge, 2019

Handlingsprogram for hode-hals kreft

- Publisert av Helsedirektoratet i mai 2020



PALLIATIV BEHANDLING AV HODE- HALS KREFT

Immunterapi ved plateepitelcarcinomer i hode-hals (HNSCC)

- Nivolumab godkjent som palliativ behandling i 2. linje fra november 2017 (Checkmate 141), 240 mg iv.
- Ikke biomarkørtesting
- I Felleskatalogtekst står det at nivolumab kan gis etter platinumholdig kjemoterapi er forsøkt, Beslutningsforum tok ikke dette inn i sin beslutning
- Nivolumab er poliklinisk behandling og gis på pasientens lokale sykehus
- Lite bivirkninger av behandling

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nivolumab for Recurrent Squamous-Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

R.L. Ferris, G. Blumenschein, Jr., J. Fayette, J. Guigay, A.D. Colevas, L. Licitra, K. Harrington, S. Kasper, E.E. Vokes, C. Even, F. Worden, N.F. Saba, L.C. Iglesias Docampo, R. Haddad, T. Rordorf, N. Kiyota, M. Tahara, M. Monga, M. Lynch, W.J. Geese, J. Kopit, J.W. Shaw, and M.L. Gillison

This article was published on October 9, 2016, at NEJM.org.

N Engl J Med 2016;375:1856-67.

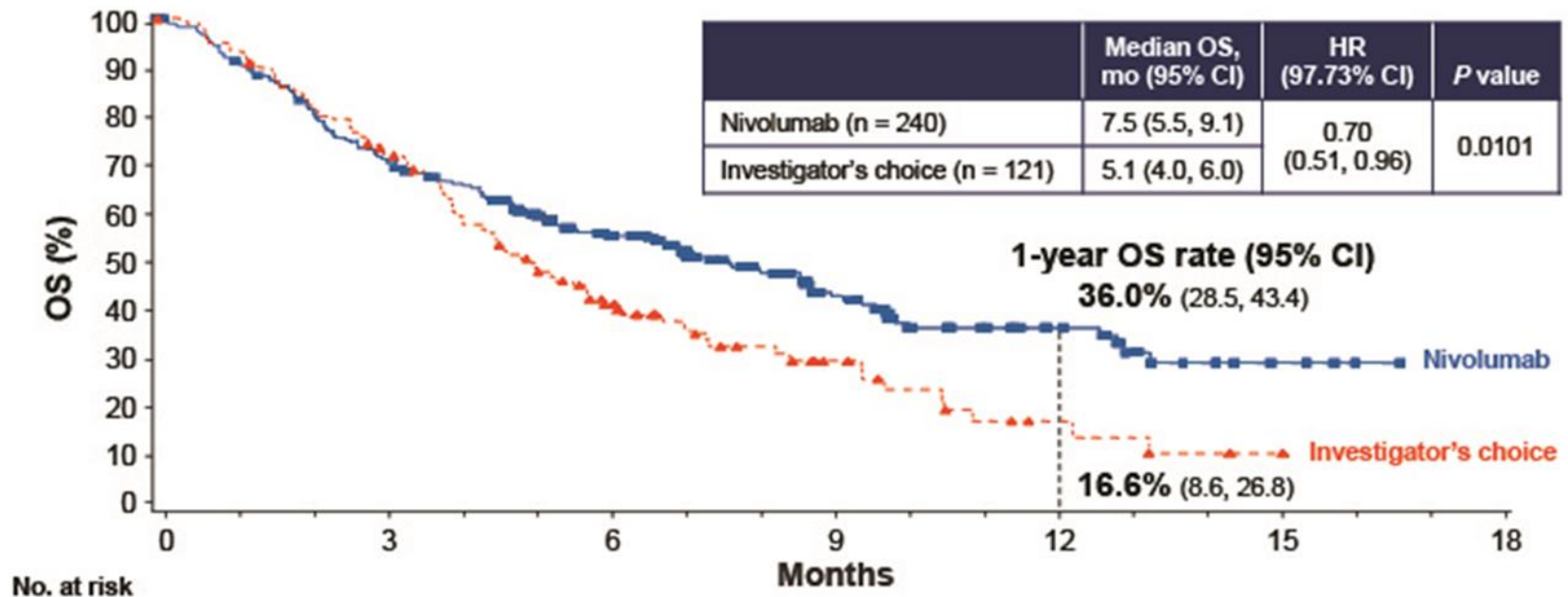
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1602252

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Checkmate 141

CheckMate 141: Overall Survival⁴

CheckMate 141: Nivolumab vs IC in R/M SCCHN After Platinum Therapy



ESMO 2016, Harrington et al.

HPV status

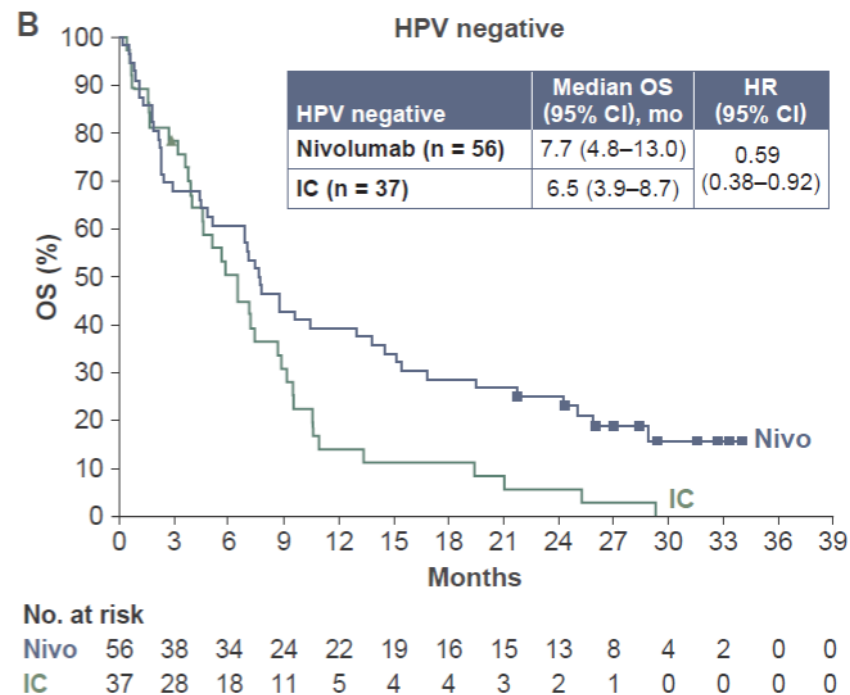
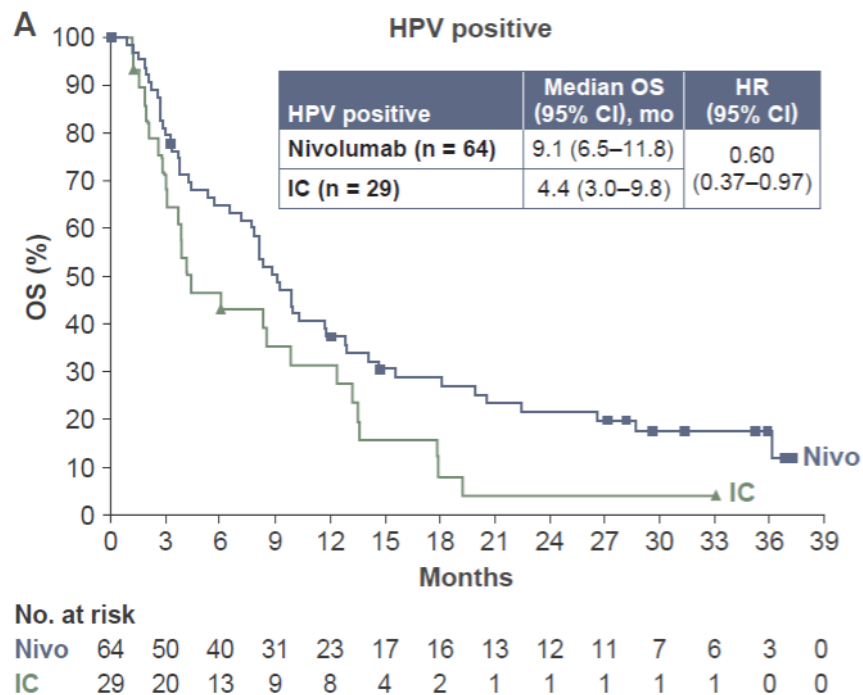


Fig. 3. Overall survival (OS) by tumor human papillomavirus (HPV) status, positive (A) and negative (B). Symbols represent censored observations. CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IC, investigator's choice; Nivo, nivolumab.

Ferris et al

Oral Oncology 81 (2018) 45–51

Nivolumab versus standard, single-agent therapy of investigator's choice in recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (CheckMate 141): health-related quality-of-life results from a randomised, phase 3 trial

Kevin J Harrington, Robert L Ferris, George Blumenschein Jr, A Dimitrios Colevas, Jérôme Fayette, Lisa Licitra, Stefan Kasper, Caroline Even, Everett E Vokes, Francis Worden, Nabil F Saba, Naomi Kiyota, Robert Haddad, Makoto Tahara, Viktor Grünwald, James W Shaw, Manish Monga, Mark Lynch, Fiona Taylor, Michael DeRosa, Laura Morrissey, Kim Cocks, Maura L Gillison, Joël Guigay

Lancet Oncol 2017; 18: 1104–15

Published Online

June 23, 2017

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30421-7)

[S1470-2045\(17\)30421-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30421-7)

Beslutningforum 26/10-20

Sak 099-2020 ID2019_025

Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) som monoterapi eller i kombinasjon med platinumholdig kjemoterapi og 5-fluorouracil i førstelinjebehandling av residiverende eller metastatisk plateepitelkarsinom i hode og hals (HNSCC) hos voksne med tumor som uttrykker PD-L1 med CPS ≥ 1

Beslutning: Beslutningen som er fattet av Beslutningsforum for nye metoder er resultat av en lang prosess og en grundig vurdering av de menneskelige konsekvenser som følger både av beslutning om innføring så vel som beslutning om ikke å innføre en metode for utredning, behandling og/eller prosedyre/organisering. Dersom det tilkommer nye opplysninger (herunder om pasientsikkerhet, kostnadseffektivitet, pris, biotilsvarende medikamenter/generika, overlevelsestall m. m) som endrer resultatet vesentlig, vil beslutningen kunne vurderes på nytt.

1. Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) som monoterapi eller i kombinasjon med platinumholdig kjemoterapi og 5-fluorouracil kan innføres i førstelinjebehandling av residiverende eller metastatisk plateepitelkarsinom i hode og hals (HNSCC) hos voksne med tumor som uttrykker PD-L1 med CPS ≥ 1 .
2. Det forutsetter at prisen er lik eller lavere enn den prisen som er grunnlaget for denne beslutningen.
3. Behandlingen kan tas i bruk fra 15. november 2020.

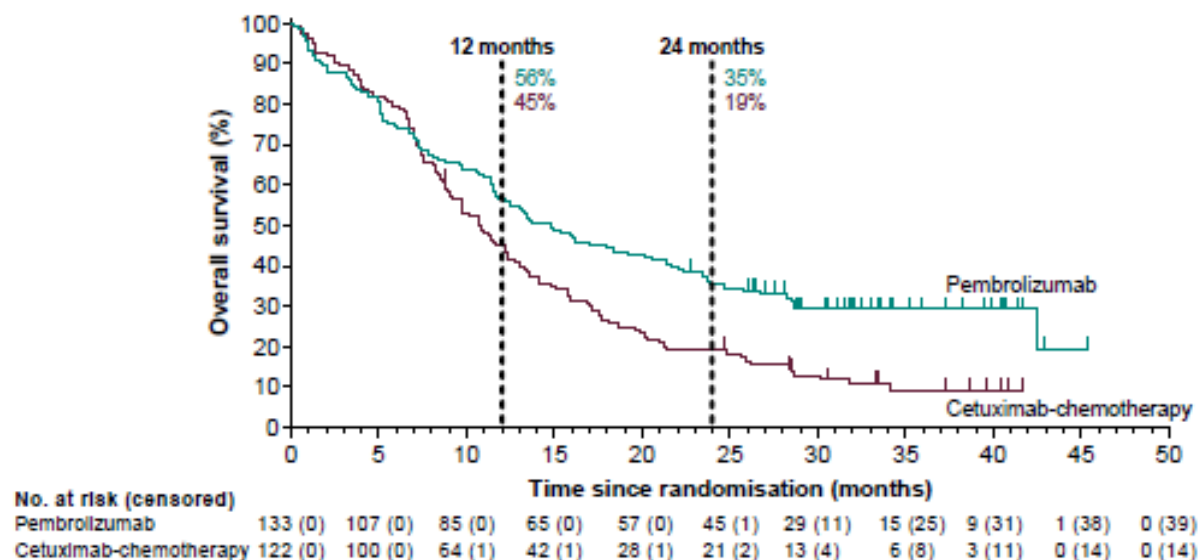
Pembrolizumab alone or with chemotherapy versus cetuximab with chemotherapy for recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (KEYNOTE-048): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study

*Barbara Burtness, Kevin J Harrington, Richard Greil, Denis Soulières, Makoto Tahara, Gilberto de Castro Jr, Amanda Psyrri, Neus Basté, Prakash Neupane, Åse Bratland, Thorsten Fuereder, Brett G M Hughes, Ricard Mesía, Nuttapong Ngamphaiboon, Tamara Rordorf, Wan Zamaniah Wan Ishak, Ruey-Long Hong, René González Mendoza, Ananya Roy, Yayan Zhang, Burak Gumuscu, Jonathan D Cheng, Fan Jin, Danny Rischin, on behalf of the KEYNOTE-048 Investigators**

Lancet 2019; 394: 1915–28

Resultater fra Keynote 048

(A) Pembrolizumab vs Cetuximab-Chemotherapy, PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20 Population: HR 0.58 (95% CI 0.44-0.78); median (95% CI) 14.8 months (11.5-20.6) vs 10.7 months (8.8-12.8)



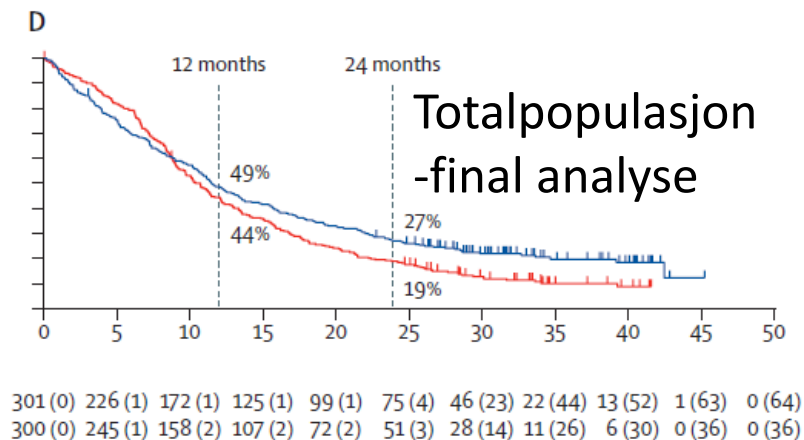
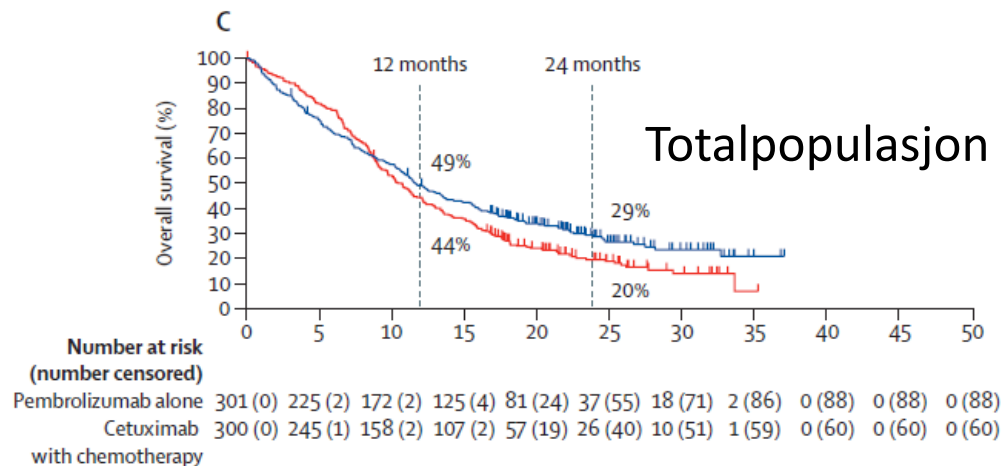
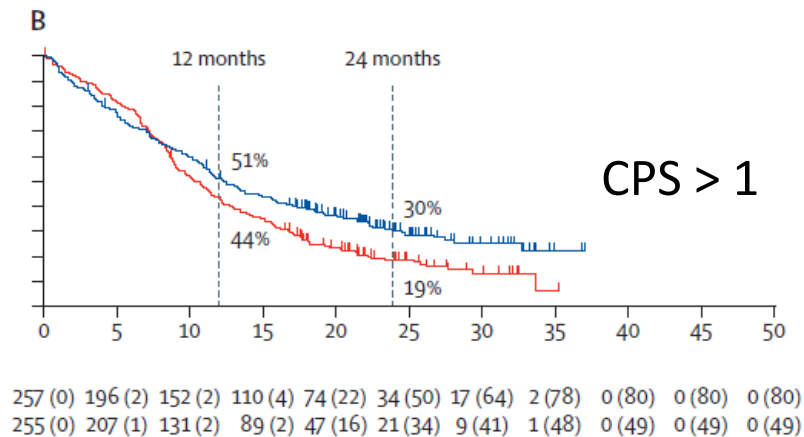
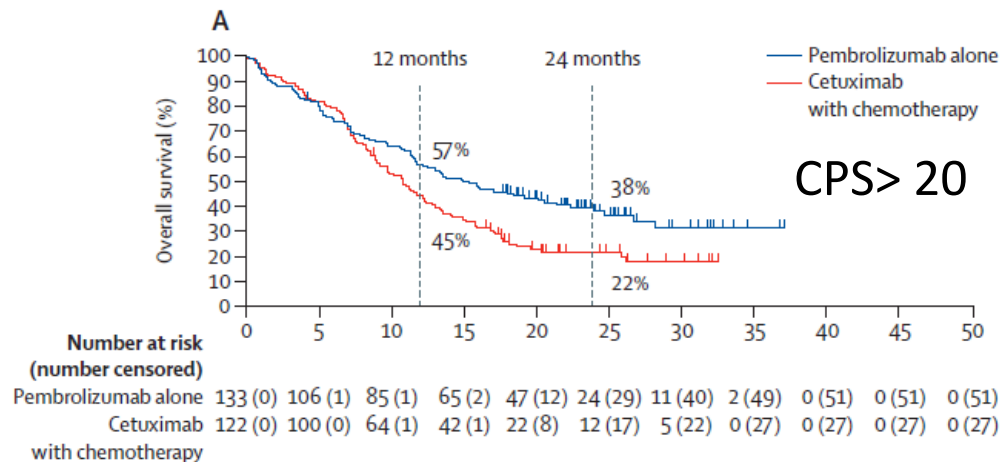
Burtness et al, The Lancet Oncology 2019

	Pembrolizumab alone vs cetuximab with chemotherapy		Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy vs cetuximab with chemotherapy*	
	Pembrolizumab alone	Cetuximab with chemotherapy	Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	Cetuximab with chemotherapy
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20 population	133	122	126	110
Median, months	3.4 (3.2–3.8)	5.0 (4.8–6.2)	5.8 (4.7–7.6)	5.2 (4.8–6.2)
6-month estimate	32% (24–40)	45% (36–54)	49% (40–58)	45% (36–54)
12-month estimate	23% (16–30)	12% (7–19)	24% (16–31)	11% (6–18)
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 population	257	255	242	235
Median, months	3.2 (2.2–3.4)	5.0 (4.8–5.8)	5.0 (4.7–6.2)	5.0 (4.8–5.8)
6-month estimate	28% (23–34)	43% (37–49)	45% (38–51)	42% (36–49)
12-month estimate	20% (15–25)	12% (8–16)	19% (14–24)	11% (7–15)
Total population	301	300	281	278
Median, months	2.3 (2.2–3.3)	5.2 (4.9–6.0)	4.9 (4.7–6.0)	5.1 (4.9–6.0)
6-month estimate	25% (20–30)	45% (39–51)	45% (39–50)	44% (38–50)
12-month estimate	17% (13–21)	14% (10–18)	17% (12–21)	12% (8–16)

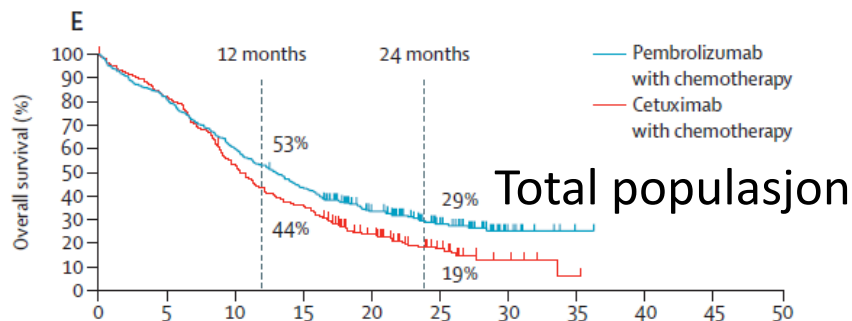
Data are n, median (95% CI), or estimated % (95% CI). CPS=combined positive score. PD-L1=programmed death ligand 1. *Only includes participants randomly allocated to the cetuximab with chemotherapy group while the pembrolizumab with chemotherapy group was open for enrolment.

Table 2: Kaplan-Meier estimates of median progression-free survival at the second interim analysis

Pembrolizumab monoterapi

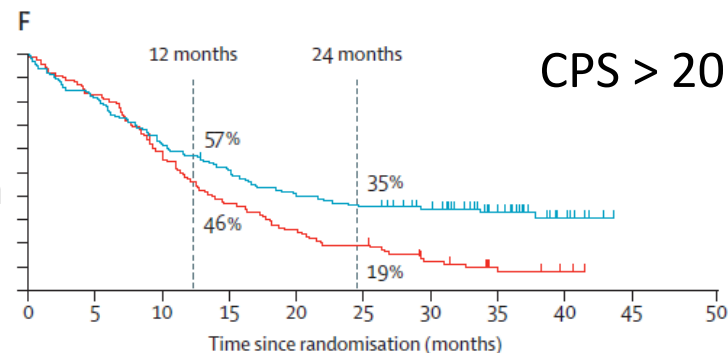


Pembrolizumab og kjemoterapi

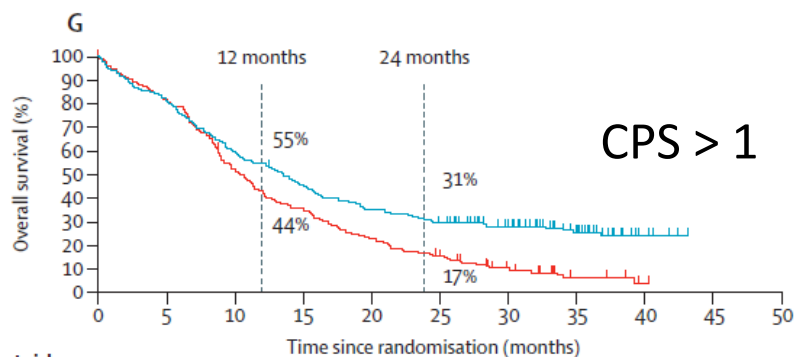


Number at risk
(number censored)

Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	281 (0)	227 (0)	169 (0)	122 (1)	75 (22)	40 (47)	10 (74)	1 (83)	0 (84)	0 (84)	0 (84)
Cetuximab with chemotherapy	278 (0)	227 (1)	147 (2)	100 (2)	51 (19)	20 (40)	5 (51)	1 (54)	0 (55)	0 (55)	0 (55)



Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	126 (0)	102 (0)	77 (0)	60 (1)	50 (1)	44 (1)	36 (8)	21 (22)	4 (38)	0 (42)	0 (42)
Cetuximab with chemotherapy	110 (0)	91 (0)	60 (1)	40 (1)	26 (1)	19 (2)	11 (4)	4 (8)	1 (11)	0 (12)	0 (12)



Number at risk
(number censored)

Pembrolizumab with chemotherapy	242 (0)	197 (0)	144 (0)	109 (1)	84 (1)	70 (2)	52 (17)	29 (37)	5 (60)	0 (65)	0 (65)
Cetuximab with chemotherapy	235 (0)	191 (1)	122 (2)	83 (2)	54 (2)	35 (3)	17 (11)	5 (18)	1 (21)	0 (22)	0 (22)

Bivirkninger

Fra Keynote 048 studien

Grad > 3 bivirkninger:

55% i pembro mono arm

85% i pembro –kjemo arm

83% i cetuximab-kjemo arm

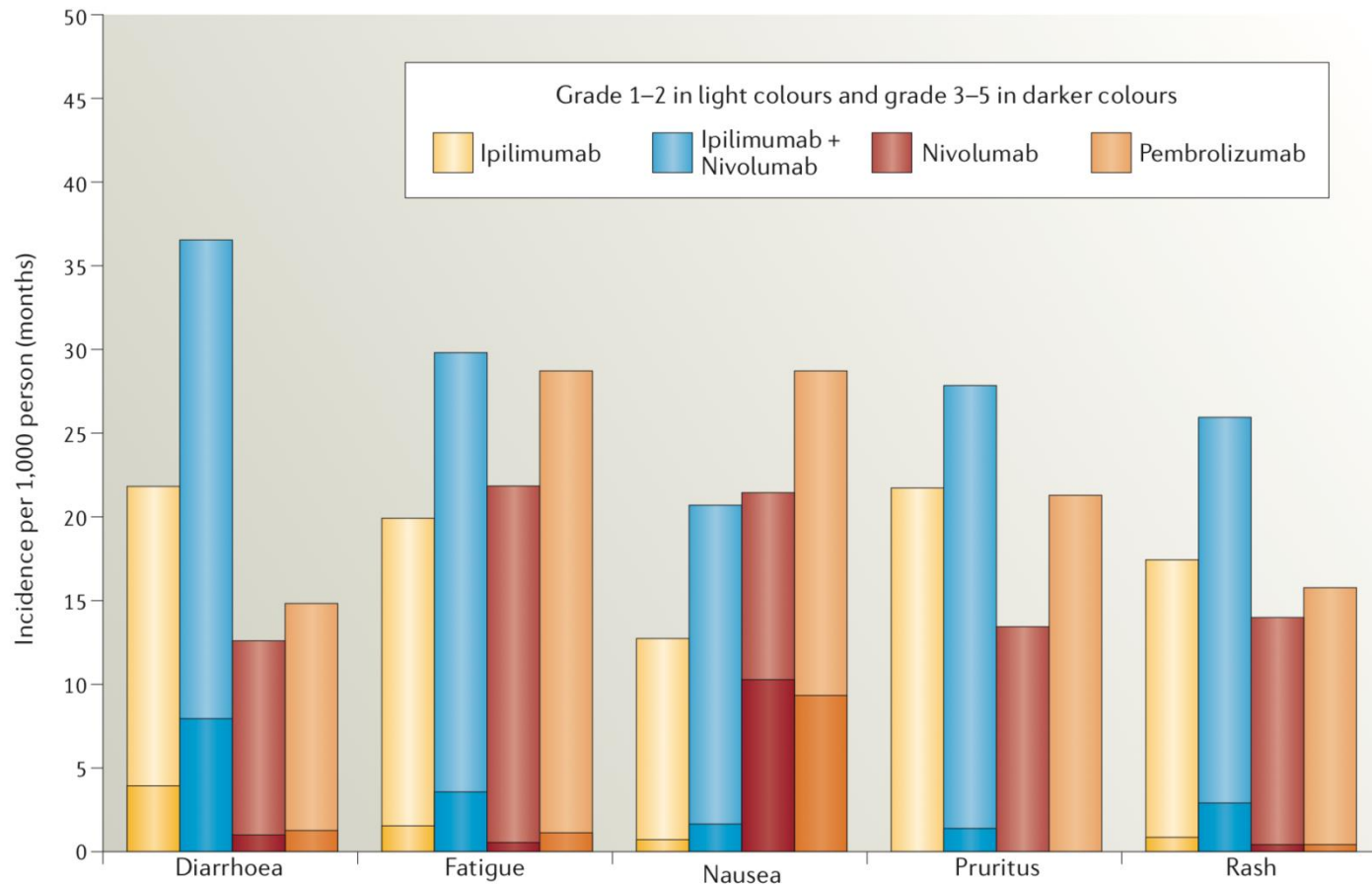
AE og påfølgende død:

8% i pembro mono arm

12% i pembro-kjemo arm

10% cetuximab-kjemo arm

Frequent toxicities with checkpoint inhibitors



Boutros C et al, Nat Rev Clin Oncol 2016

Konklusjon fra publisjon

Interpretation Based on the observed efficacy and safety, pembrolizumab plus platinum and 5-fluorouracil is an appropriate first-line treatment for recurrent or metastatic HNSCC and pembrolizumab monotherapy is an appropriate first-line treatment for PD-L1-positive recurrent or metastatic HNSCC.

STUDIER

- CA209-714; Ipi/nivo versus placebo/nivo
 - Recidiv lokoregionalt og metastatisk sykdom
- REPORT; nivolumab og rebestråling
 - Lokoregionale recidiv
- ICOS-INDUCE; pembrolizumab $\pm$ ICOS
 - Recidiv lokoregionalt eller metastatisk sykdom
- MK1452-002; pembrolizumab $\pm$ STING
 - Recidiv lokoregionalt eller metastatisk, samt cutan/subcutan tumor tilgjengelig for intratumorell injeksjon

