

Differences in Response to Treatment of Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma With Nivolumab Versus Everolimus in Japanese Individuals

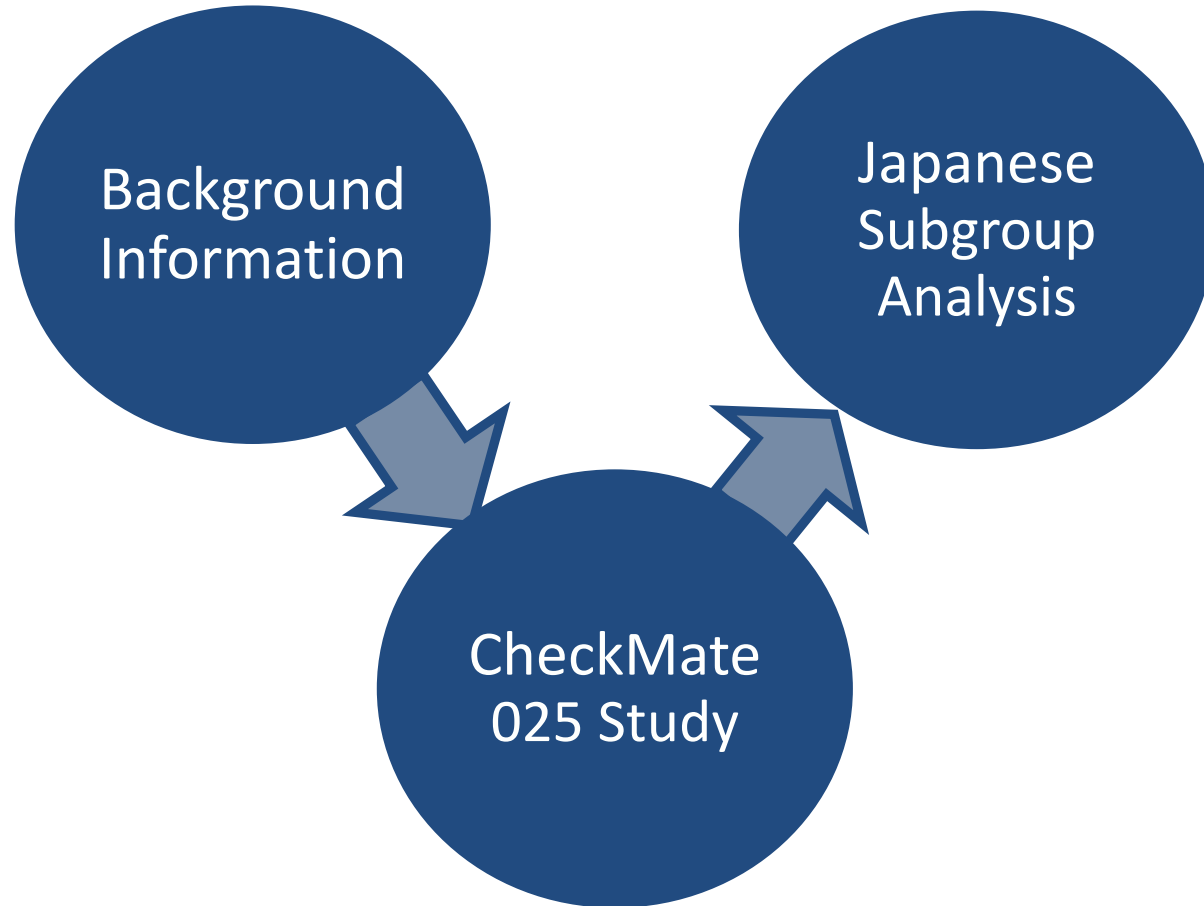
A Subgroup Analysis From the CheckMate 025 Study

How do the efficacies of nivolumab and everolimus for treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma differ in the Japanese population?

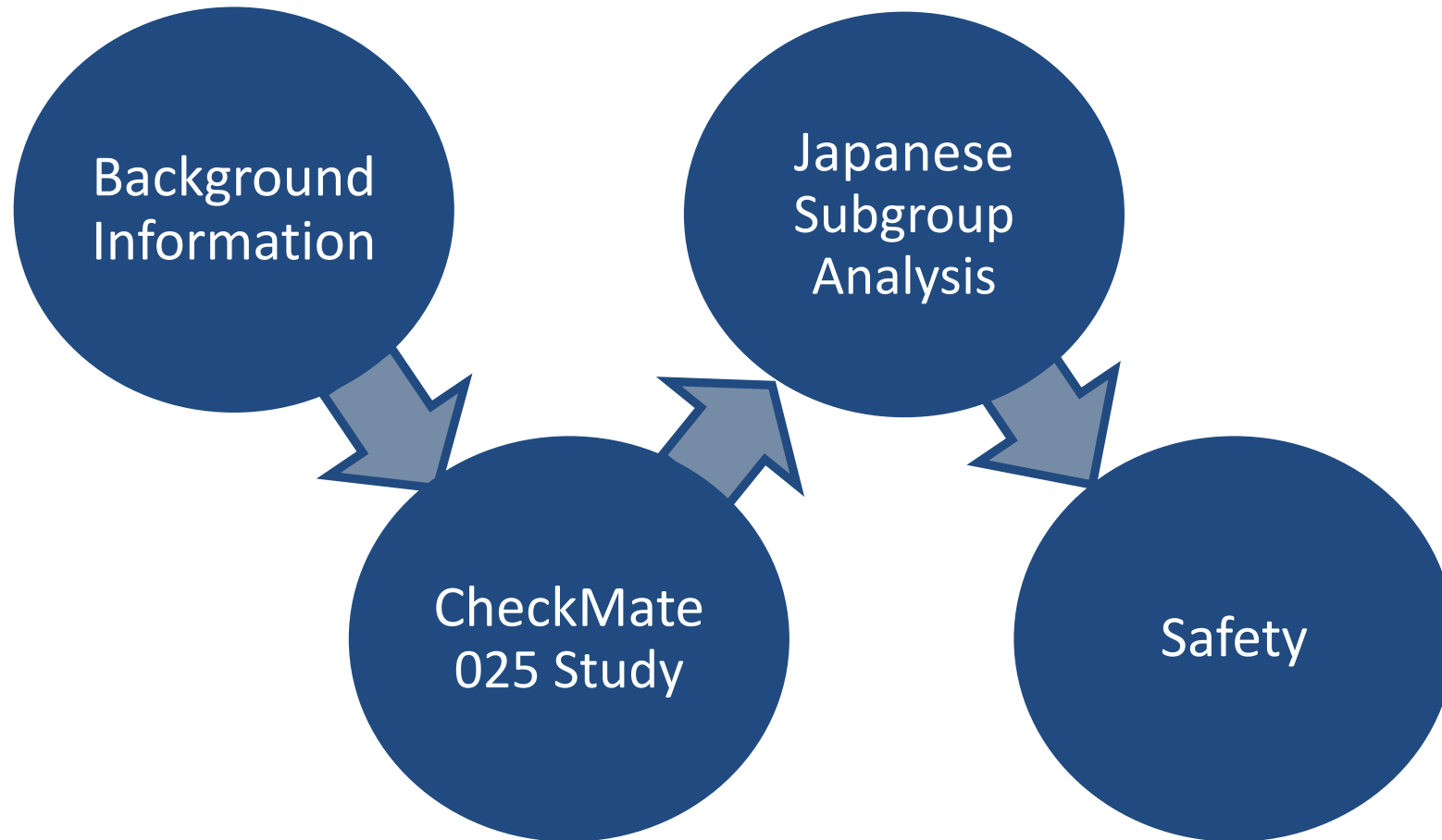


Background
Information

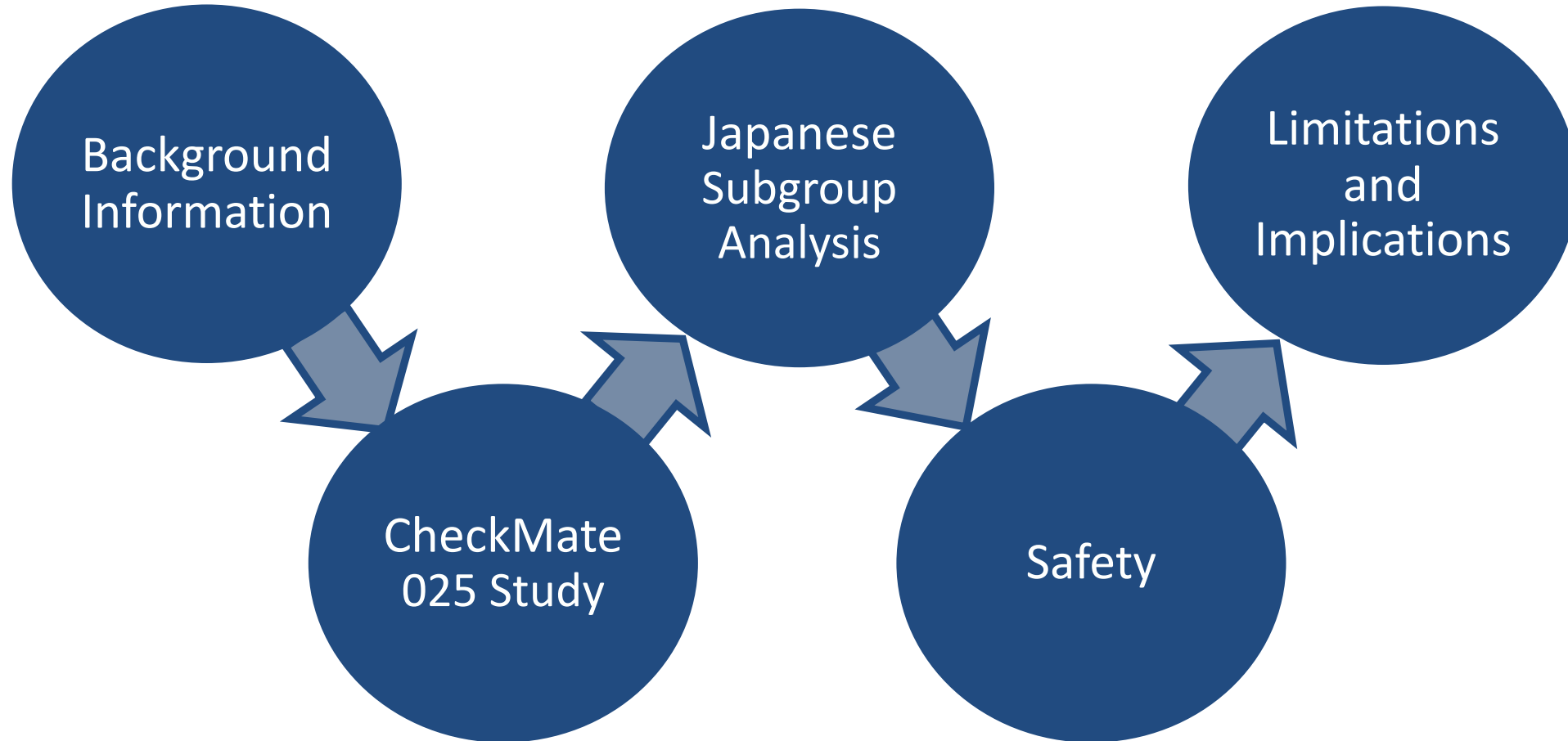
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Differences in efficacy and safety of advanced renal cell carcinoma treatment are noted in the Japanese population, an often under-represented population in clinical trials.

1. Tomita Y, Fukasawa S, Shinohara N, et al. Nivolumab versus everolimus in advanced renal cell carcinoma: Japanese subgroup analysis from the CheckMate 025 study. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2017;47(7):639-646. doi:10.1093/jjco/hyx049

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Background information



In 2015, there were 6 targeted therapies for advanced renal cell carcinoma approved in Japan

Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors

Sorafenib
Sunitinib
Axitinib
Pazopanib

Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Inhibitors

Everolimus
Temsirolimus

1. Yoshimura K, Uemura H. Pharmacotherapies for renal cell carcinoma in Japan. *Int J Urol*. 2016 Mar;23(3):194-202. doi: 10.1111/iju.13008
2. Motzer RJ, Jonasch E, Agarwal N, et al. Kidney Cancer, Version 2.2017, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2017;15(6):804-834. doi:10.6004/jnccn.2017.0100

The CheckMate 025 study compared nivolumab with everolimus

Tyrosine Kinase
Inhibitors

Sorafenib
Sunitinib
Axitinib
Pazopanib

Mammalian Target
of Rapamycin
Inhibitors

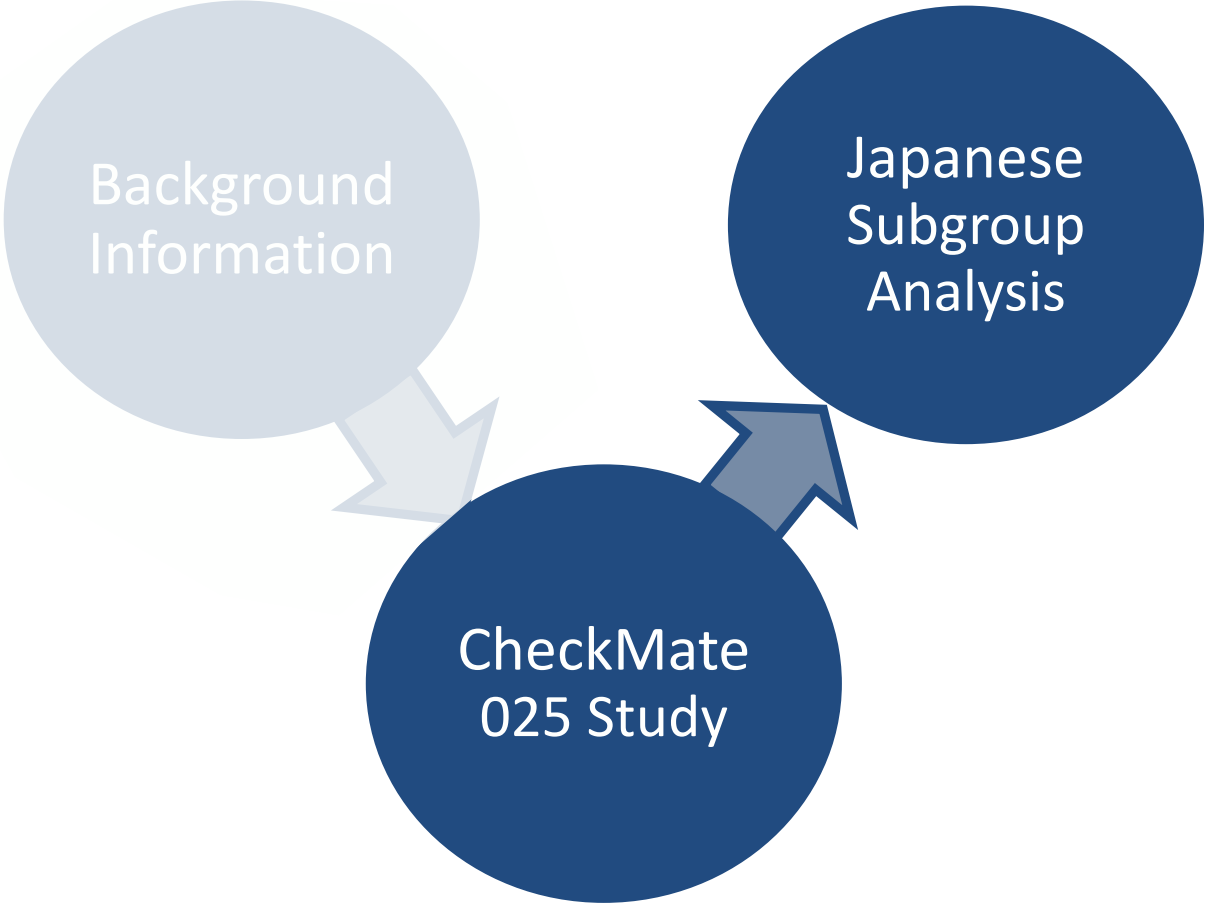
Everolimus

Programmed
Death-1 Immune
Checkpoint
Inhibitor

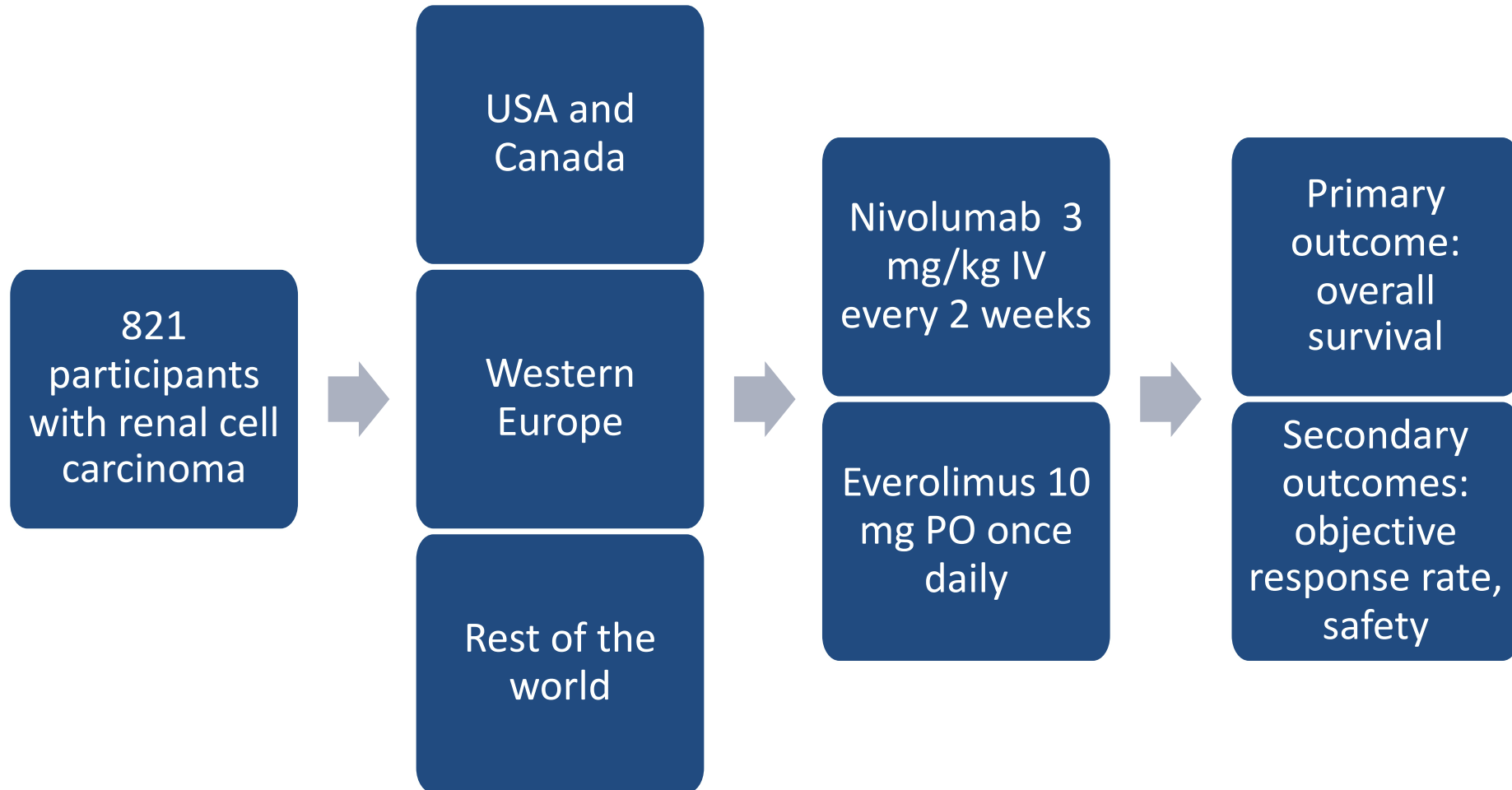
Nivolumab

1. Motzer RJ, Escudier B, McDermott DF, et al. Nivolumab versus Everolimus in Advanced Renal-Cell Carcinoma. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;373(19):1803-1813. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1510665
2. Hamid O, Carvajal RD. Anti-programmed death-1 and anti-programmed death-ligand 1 antibodies in cancer therapy. *Expert Opin Biol Ther.* 2013;13(6):847-861. doi:10.1517/14712598.2013.770836

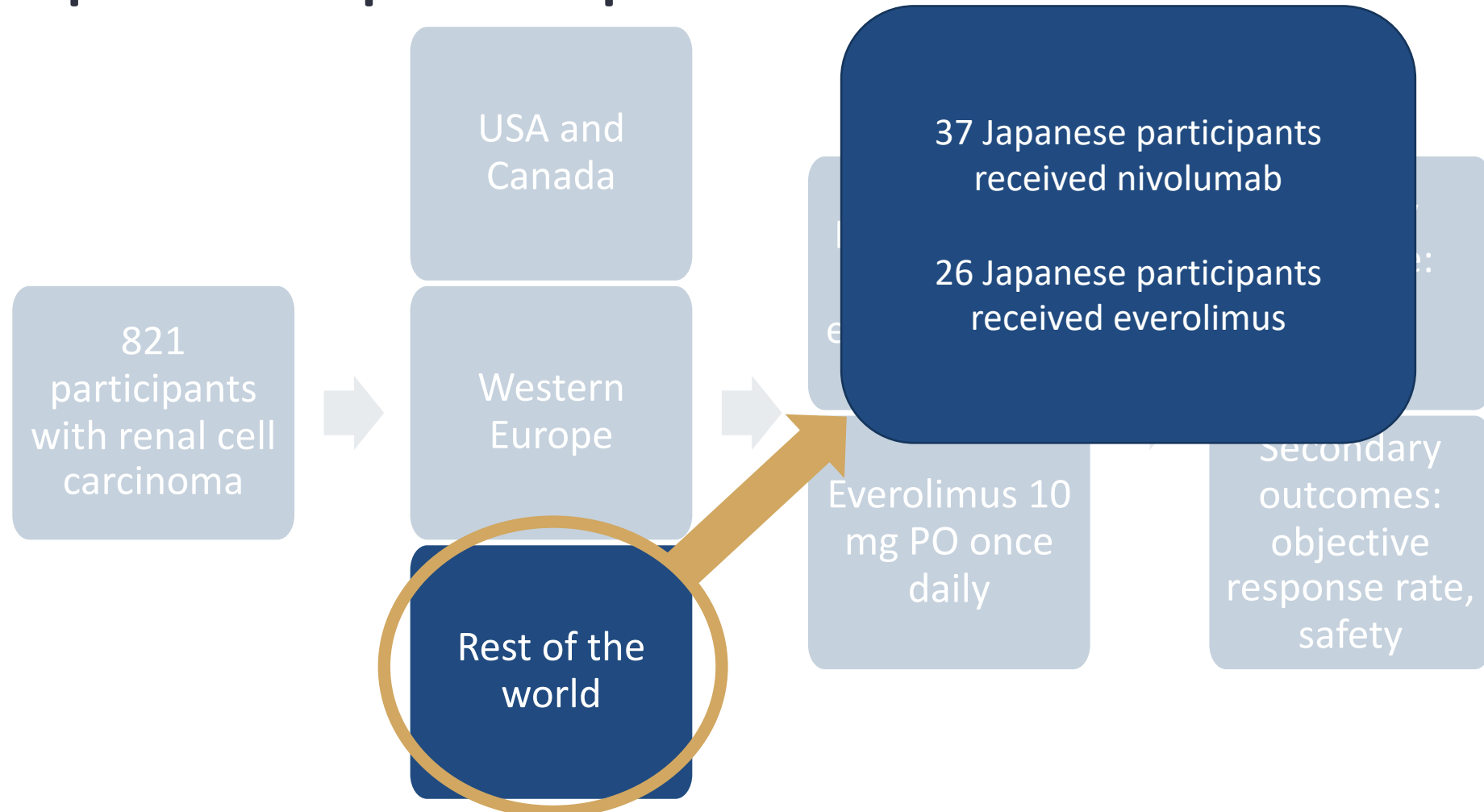
The CheckMate 025 study compared nivolumab with everolimus in a global population



The CheckMate 025 study compared nivolumab with everolimus in a global population



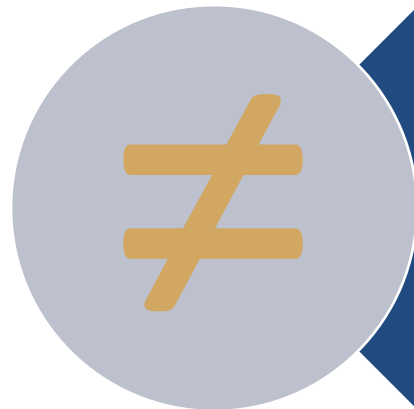
A subgroup analysis was performed in Japanese participants



Differences were noted in baseline characteristics of the Japanese subgroup compared with the original study population



Higher baseline
Karnofsky performance
status in the Japanese
population



Differences in prior
treatment regimens

Differences were noted in baseline characteristics of the Japanese nivolumab subgroup compared with the everolimus subgroup

Everolimus Japanese Subgroup



Sites of metastasis

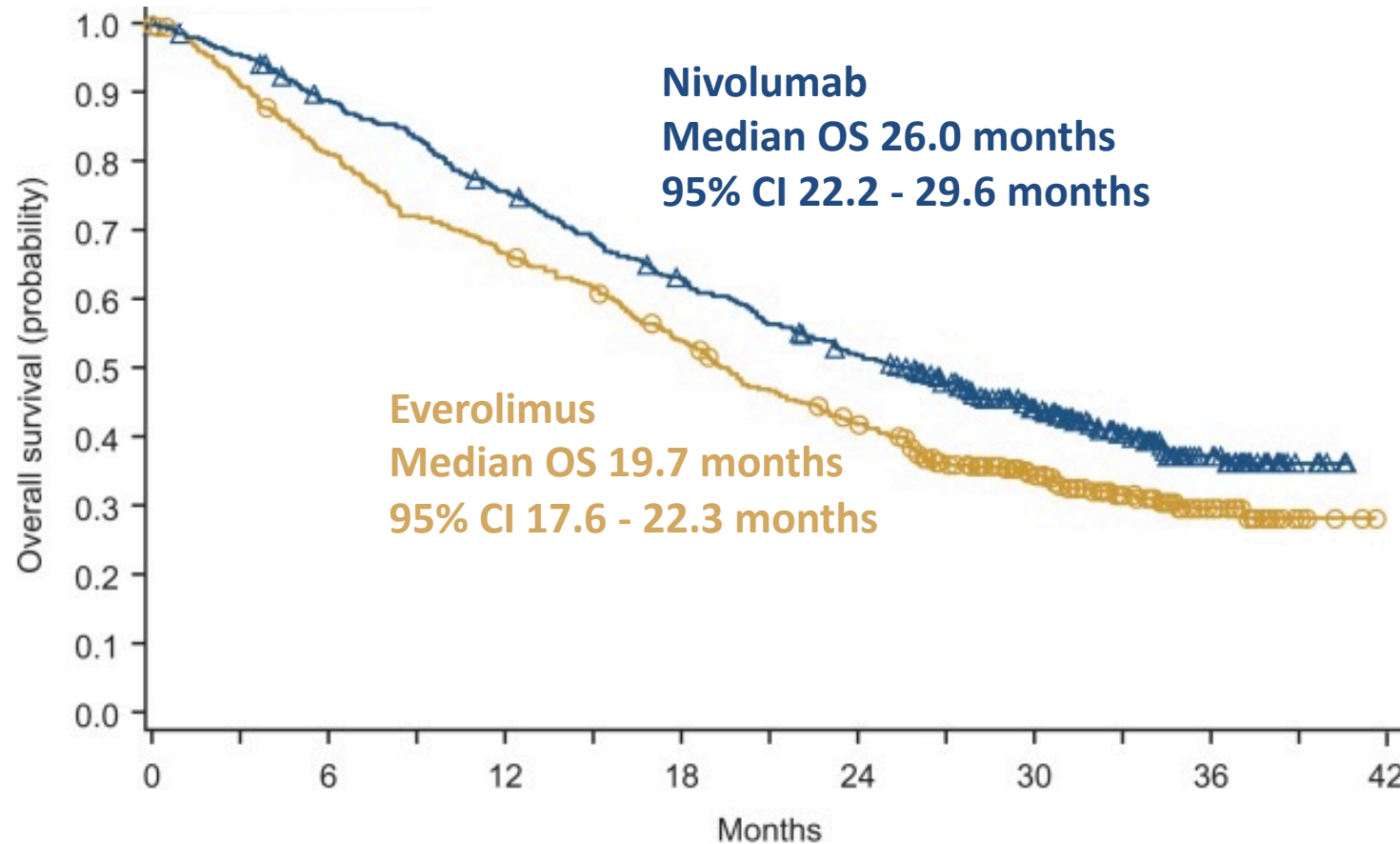


Liver metastasis



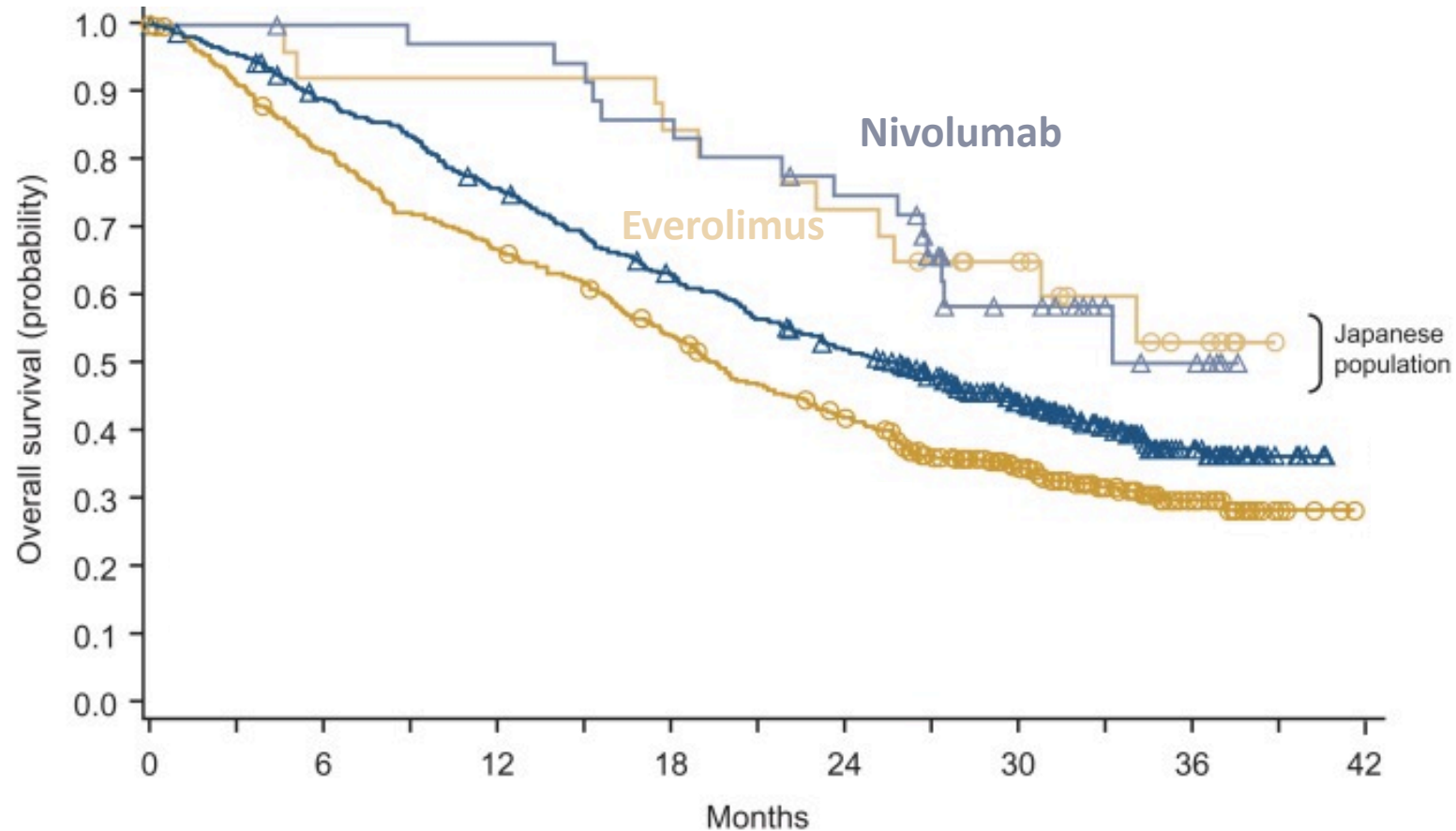
Programmed cell death-1 ligand 1 expression

Nivolumab increased overall survival (OS) in the global population



Hazard ratio 0.73
95% CI 0.61 - 0.88
 $P = .0006$

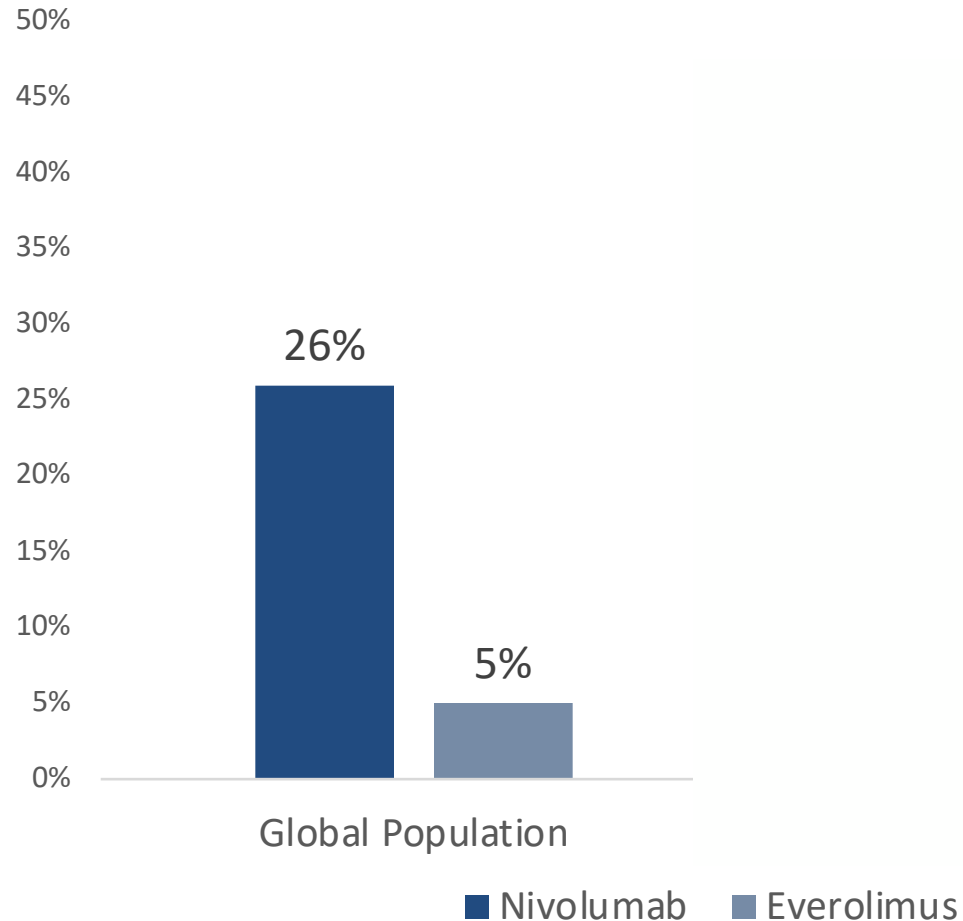
Overall survival was higher in the Japanese subgroup for both nivolumab and everolimus



Hazard ratio 1.05
95% CI 0.48 - 0.2.30

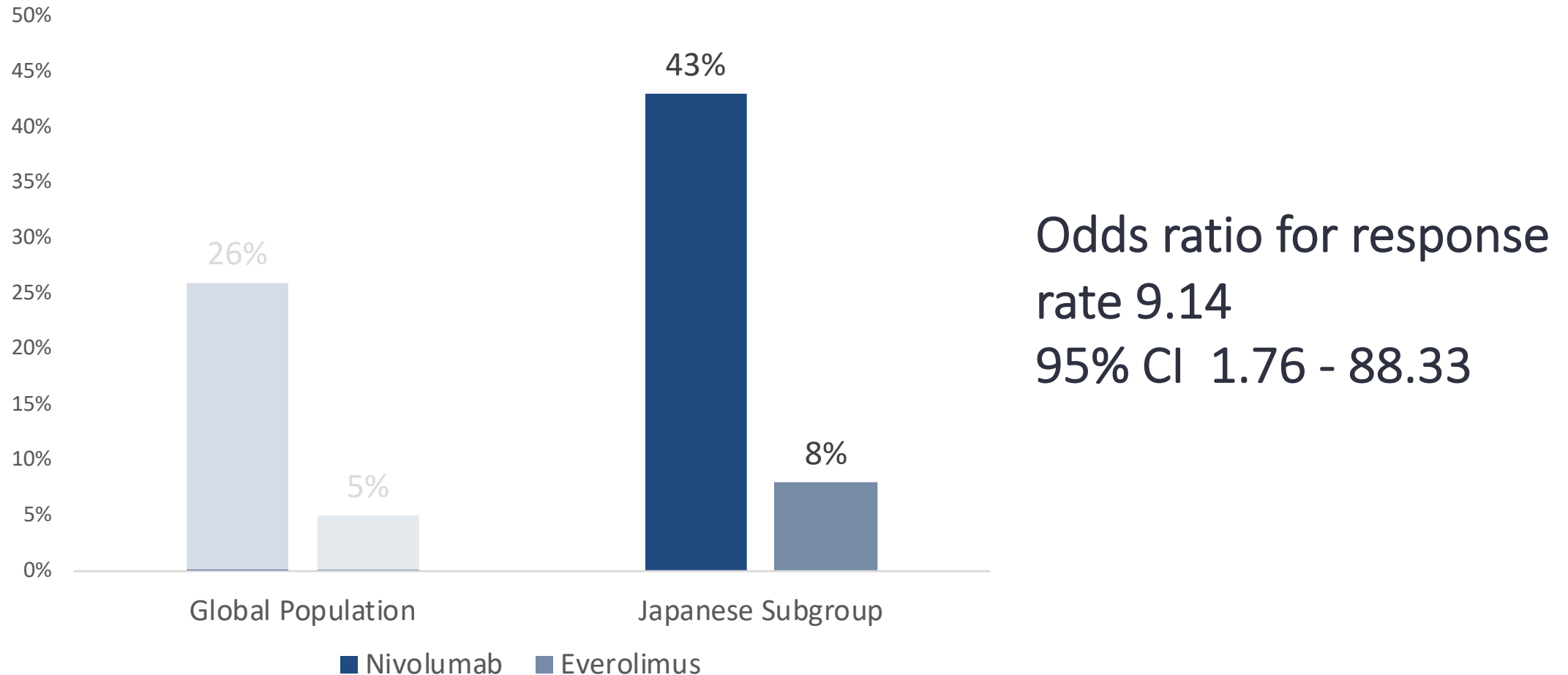
Median OS not
reached for either
group

Nivolumab showed an increased objective response rate in the global population

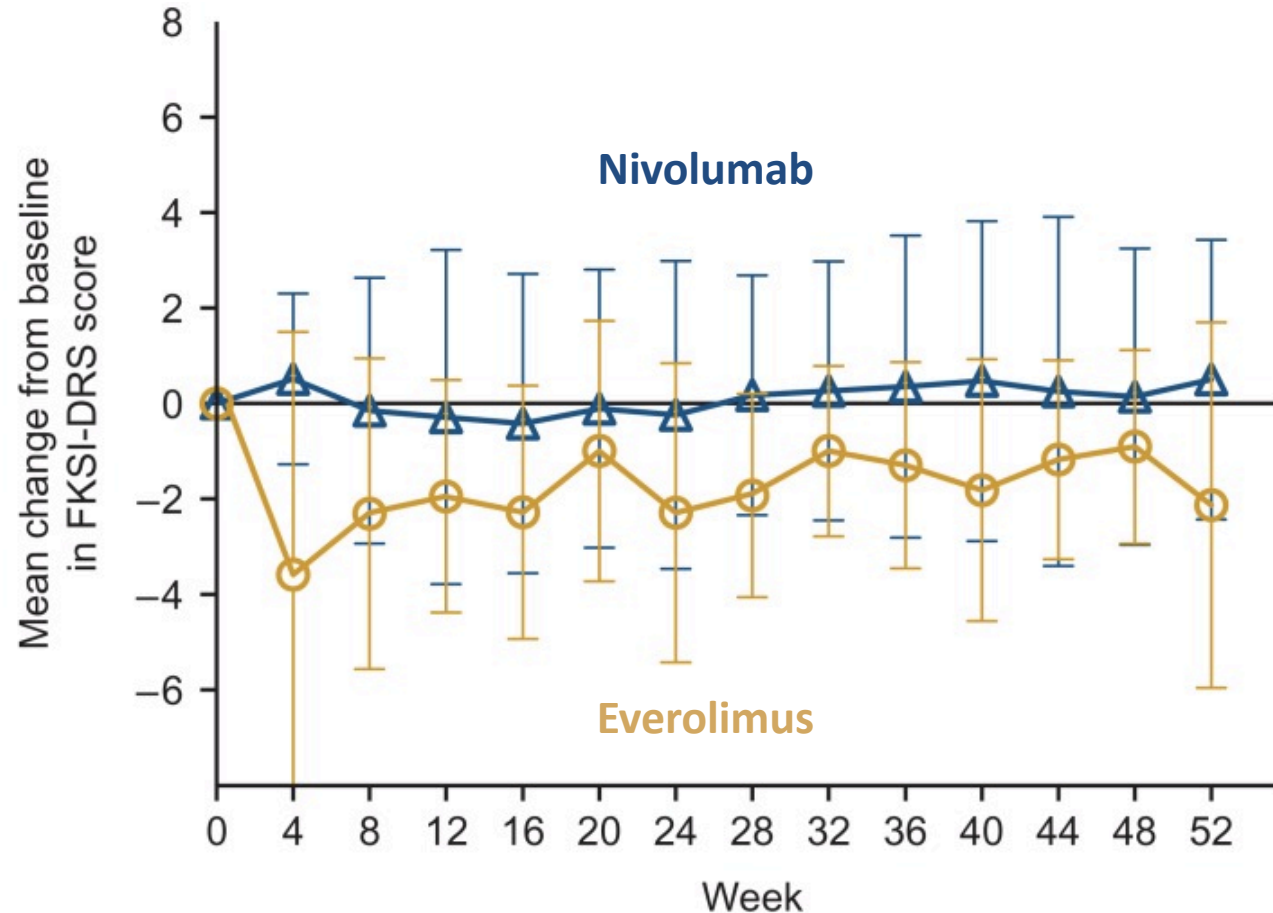


Odds ratio for response 6.13
95% CI 3.77 - 9.95

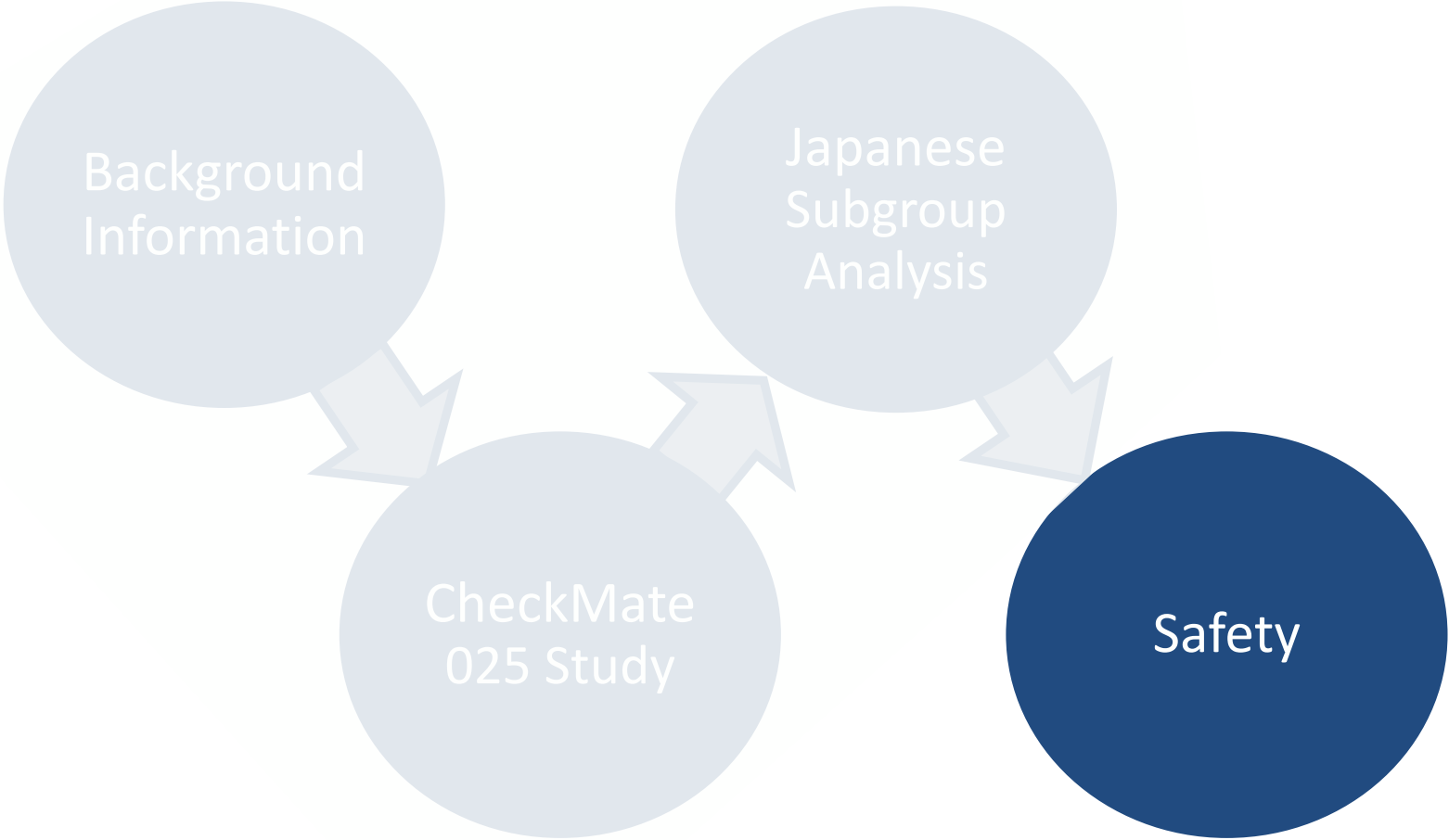
The increase in objective response nivolumab was more pronounced in the Japanese subgroup



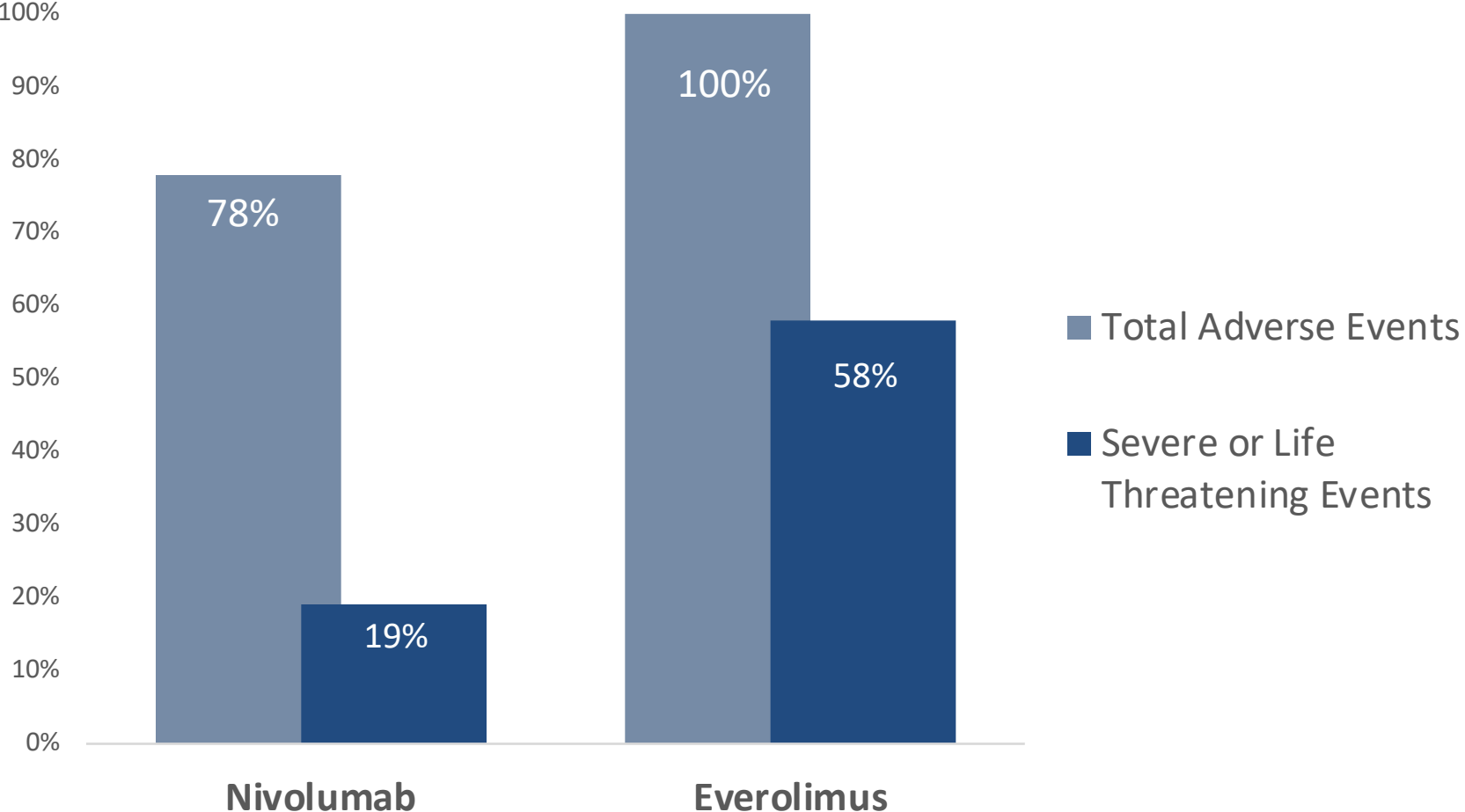
Quality of life was decreased in the everolimus group and stable in the nivolumab group



Adverse events

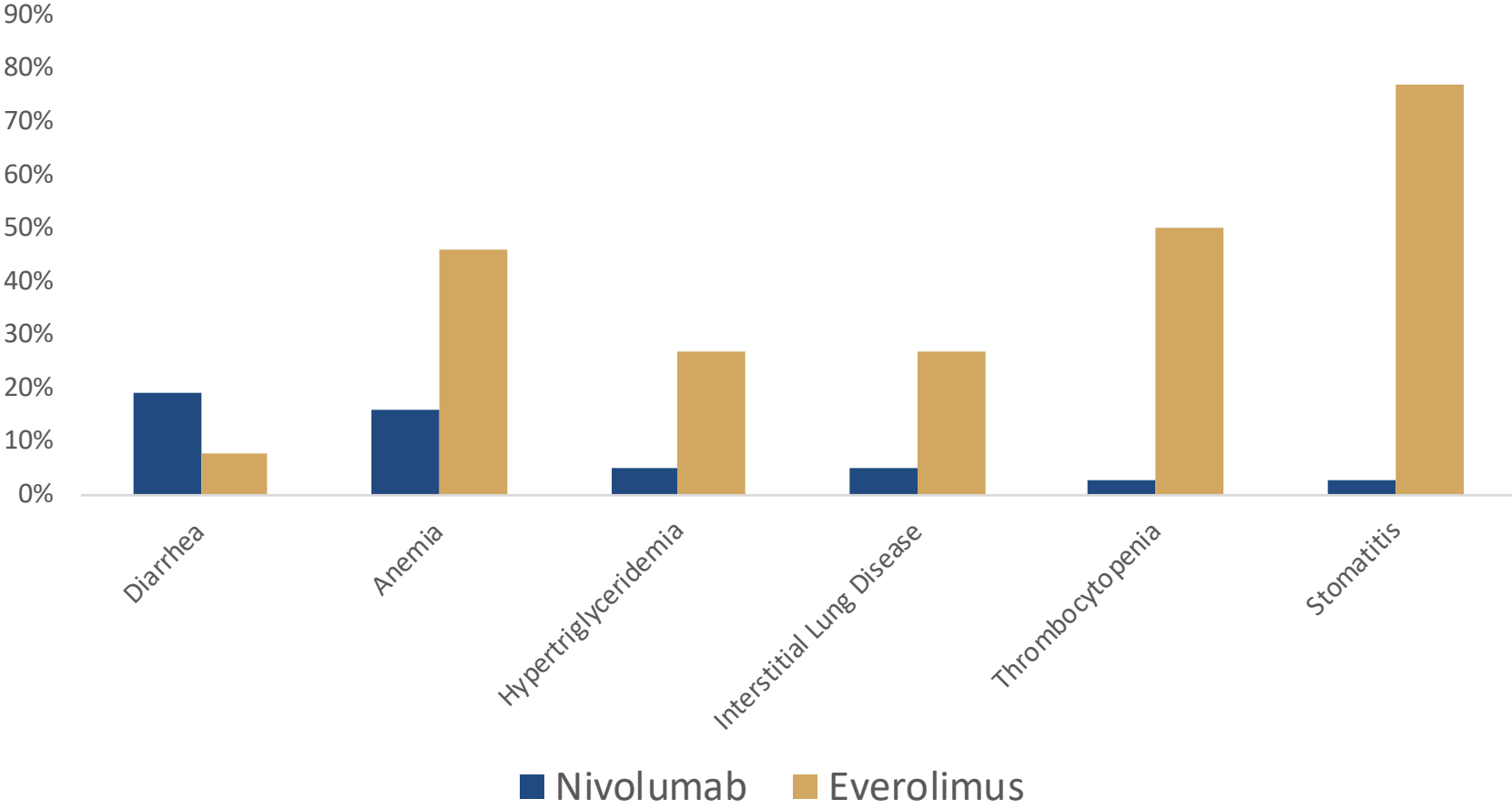


The nivolumab group had a lower rate of adverse events in the Japanese subgroup



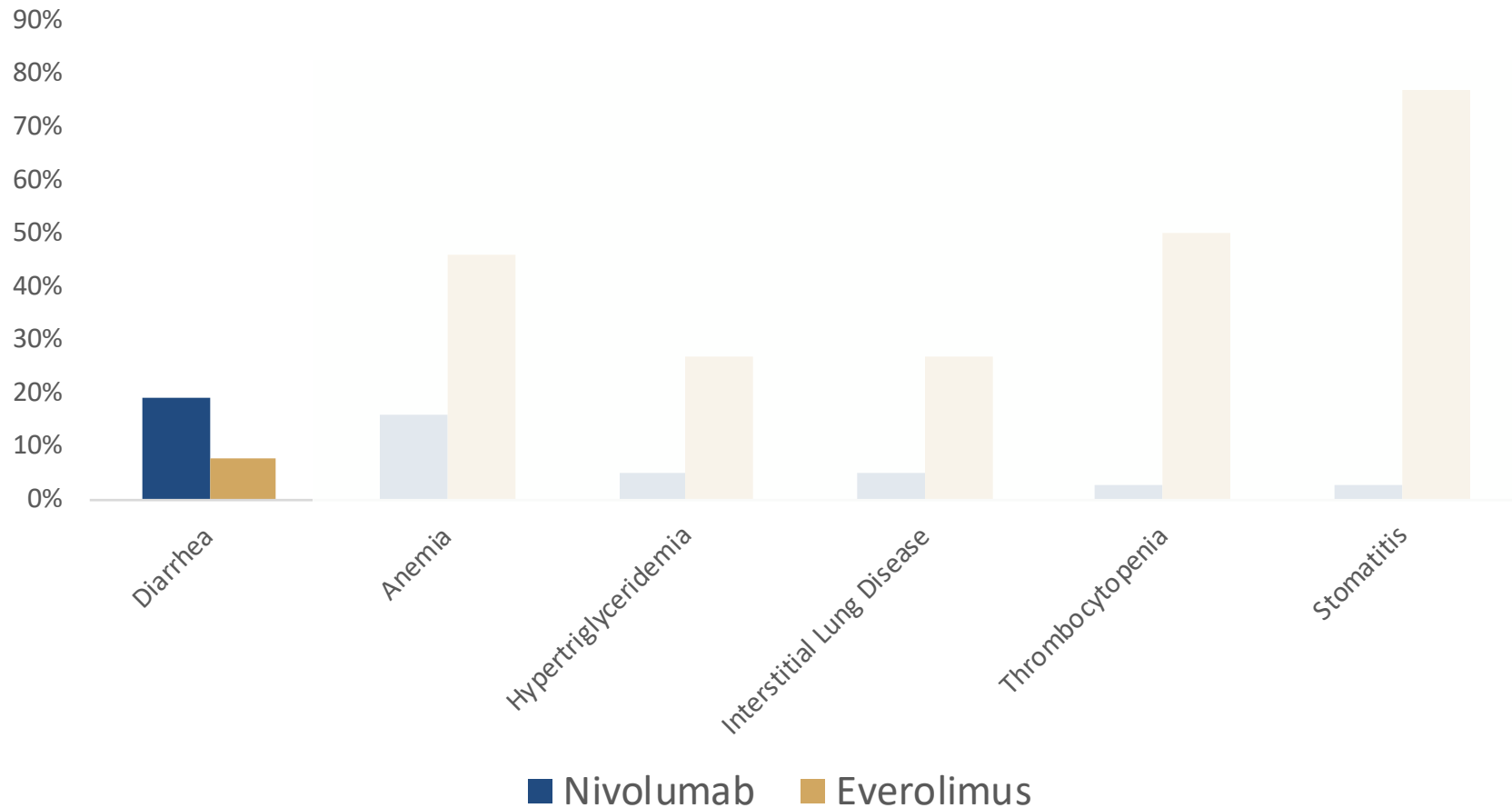
1. Tomita Y, Fukasawa S, Shinohara N, et al. Nivolumab versus everolimus in advanced renal cell carcinoma: Japanese subgroup analysis from the CheckMate 025 study. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2017;47(7):639-646. doi:10.1093/jjco/hyx049

Adverse events in the Japanese population

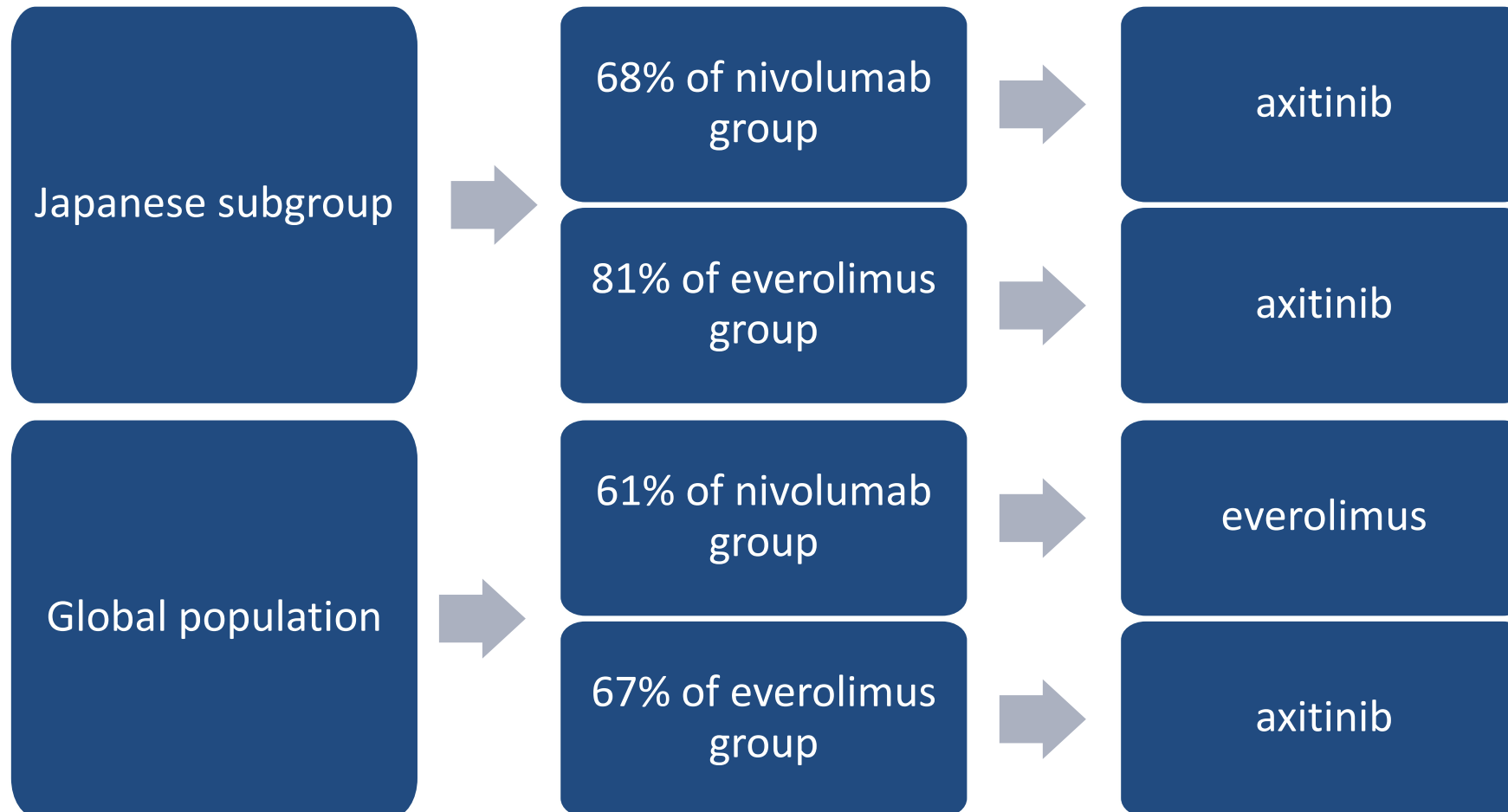


1. Tomita Y, Fukasawa S, Shinohara N, et al. Nivolumab versus everolimus in advanced renal cell carcinoma: Japanese subgroup analysis from the CheckMate 025 study. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2017;47(7):639-646. doi:10.1093/jjco/hyx049

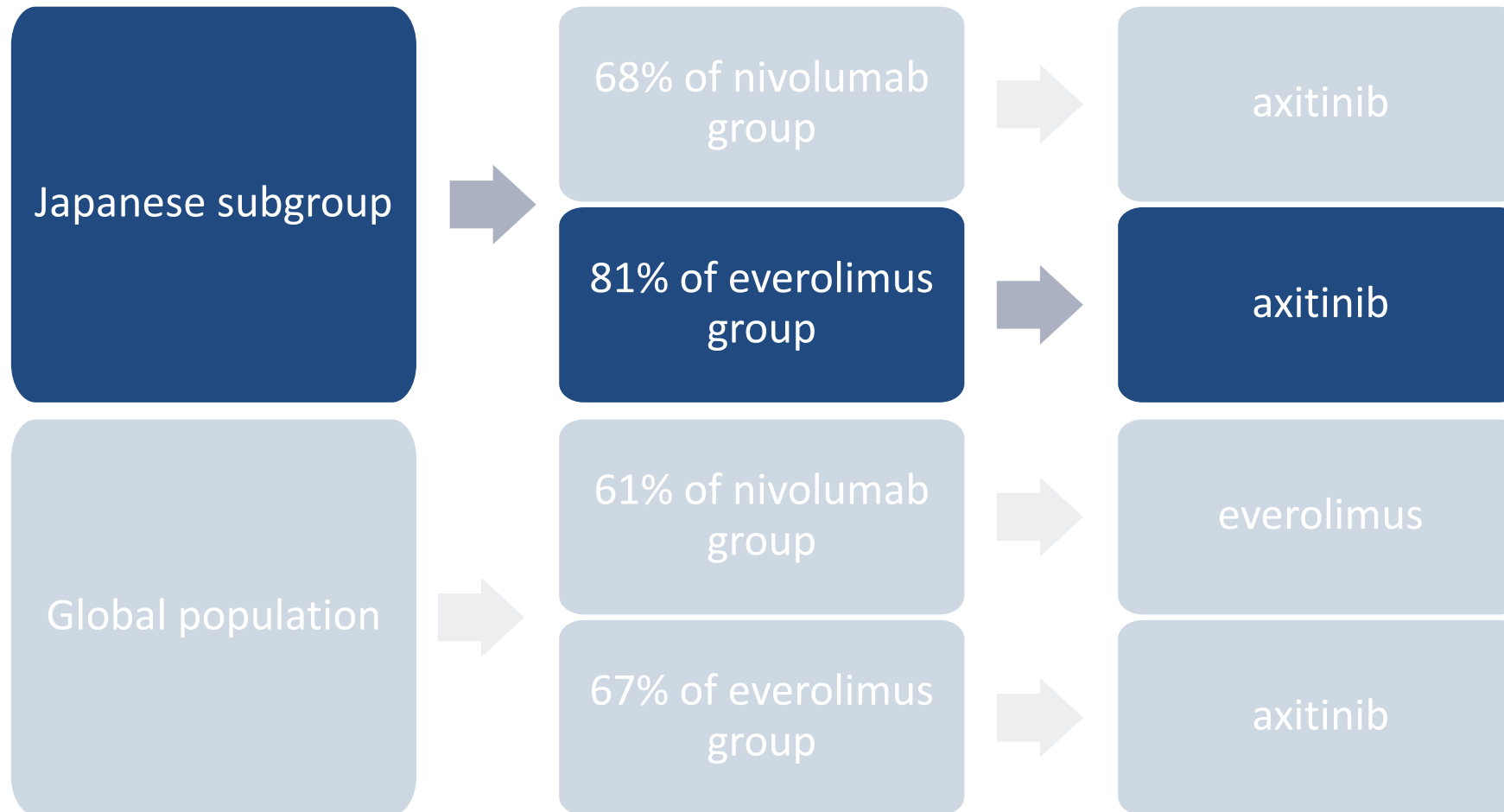
Diarrhea was more common in the nivolumab group of the Japanese population



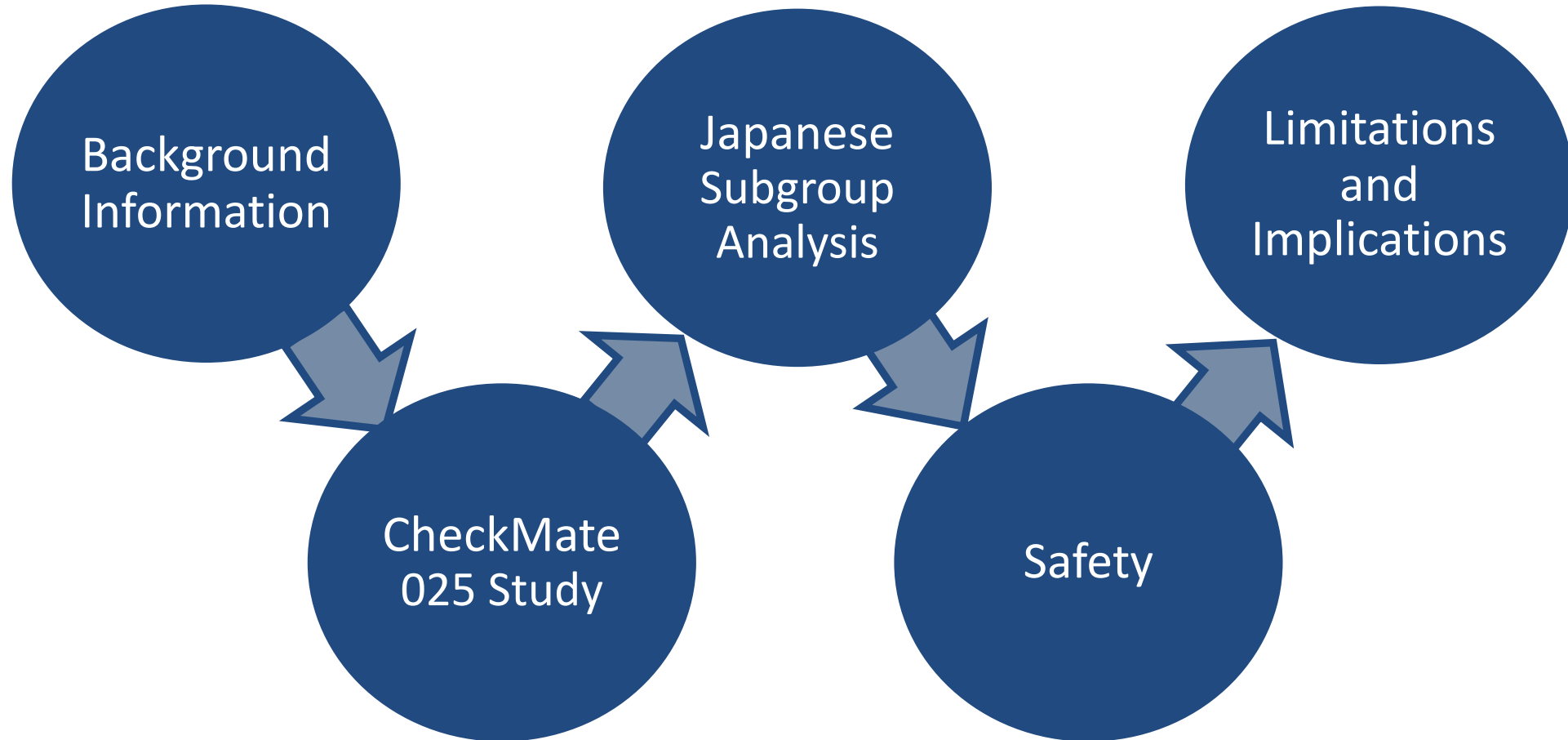
There were differences in rates of starting subsequent therapy in the Japanese subgroup



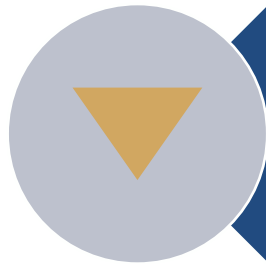
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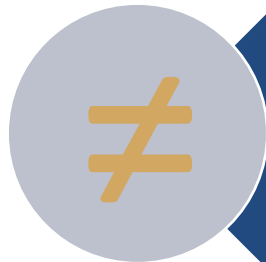
Study limitations affect generalizability



Study limitations affect generalizability



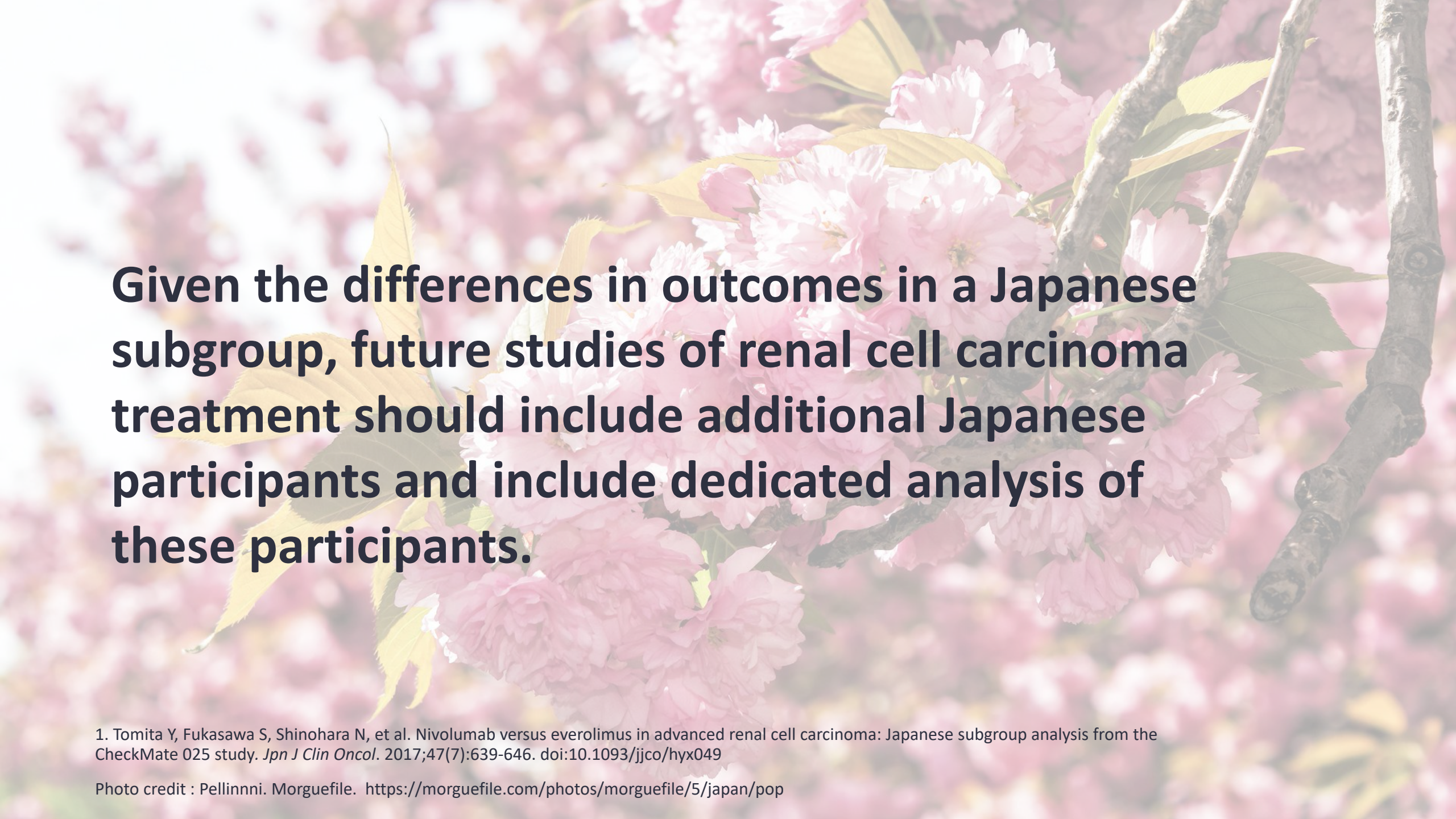
Small sample size



Differences in baseline
population characteristics



Unknown effect of prior
treatment



Given the differences in outcomes in a Japanese subgroup, future studies of renal cell carcinoma treatment should include additional Japanese participants and include dedicated analysis of these participants.

1. Tomita Y, Fukasawa S, Shinohara N, et al. Nivolumab versus everolimus in advanced renal cell carcinoma: Japanese subgroup analysis from the CheckMate 025 study. *Jpn J Clin Oncol.* 2017;47(7):639-646. doi:10.1093/jjco/hyx049

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