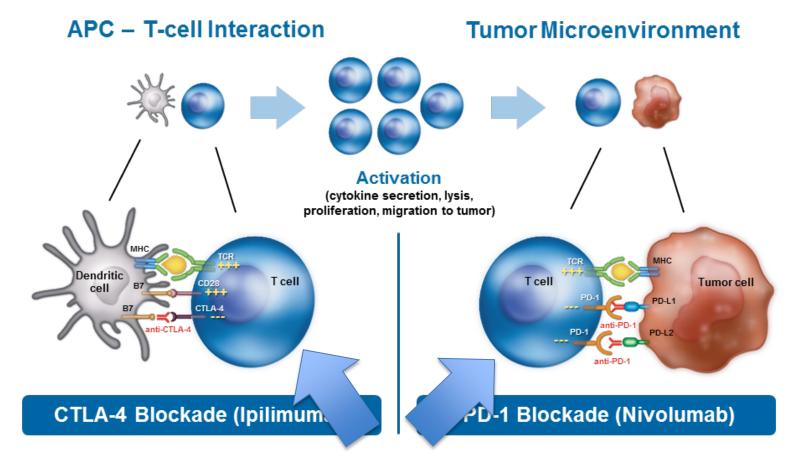
#### **Eligibility Criteria for Immuno-Oncology Trials**

# FDA Cardio-Oncology Symposium December 1, 2017

Douglas Johnson MD, MSCI Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center Nashville, TN



## Background



All about the T cells

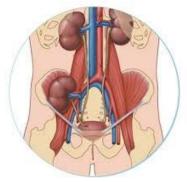
Adapted from Wolchok J, ASCO 2015



### Anything that predisposes to immune toxicity

- Autoimmune disease
- Prior transplant





### Anything that compromises immune efficacy

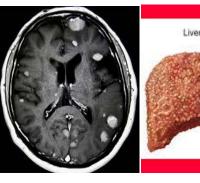
- Steroids
- Viral infections
- Prior anti-PD-1





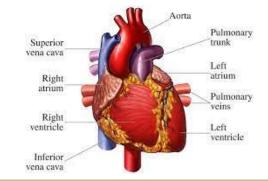
#### <u>Difficulty in interpreting</u> <u>efficacy/toxicity</u>

- Brain mets
- Organ dysfunction
- Poor performance status





What is missing?

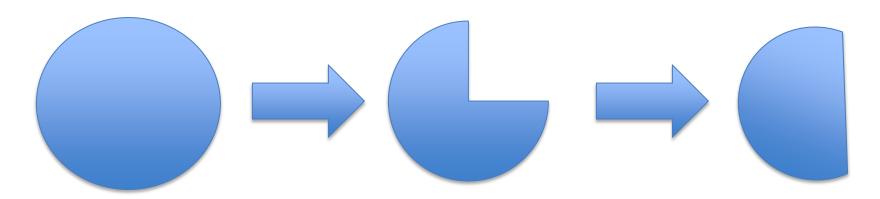




#### Too restrictive?

- Increasing inclusion/exclusion criteria in NSCLC trials
- Between brain mets, autoimmunity, impaired organ function, prior cancers....

#### Missing a huge number of real-world patients!!!



#### Too Restrictive?

- No difference in survival in NSCLC with prior cancer
- Good tolerance of ipilimumab and anti-PD-1 in patients with autoimmune disease, hepatitis B/C
- Good tolerance in organ dysfunction
- Good activity of ipi/nivo in untreated brain mets

Johnson et al JAMA Onc 2016, Menzies et al Ann Onc 2017, Kanz et al JITC 2016, El-Khoueiry et al Lancet 2017, Long et al ASCO 2017, Tawbi et al ASCO 2017



#### Moving in the right direction?

No prior cancers



 No cancer requiring definitive treatment, or cancers that have not been treated in X years

No autoimmunity



Long list of exceptions or nothing requiring systemic therapy

No brain mets



 Definitively treated brain mets or brain met specific trials



# Cardiac specific criteria

- Largely absent
  - "other medical condition that could interfere"
  - Impaired performance status
  - Combination partner criteria (e.g. VEGF or BRAF/MEK immune combinations)

