

#### 1068P

Second progression-free survival (PFS2) and subsequent treatment in patients (pts) with folate receptor alpha (FR $\boxtimes$ )-positive platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (PROC) treated with mirvetuximab soravtansine (MIRV) vs investigator's choice chemotherapy (ICC): Phase III MIRASOL trial

K.N. Moore<sup>1</sup>, N. Ruiz<sup>2</sup>, G.E. Konecny<sup>3</sup>, L. McAvan<sup>4</sup>, J.W. Moroney<sup>5</sup>, C. Zamagni<sup>6</sup>, A. Jewell<sup>7</sup>, T. Van Gorp<sup>8</sup>, M. Lapresa<sup>9</sup>, B.J. Monk<sup>10</sup>, D. Klasa-Mazurkiewicz<sup>11</sup>, I.A. Boere<sup>12</sup>, T. Levy<sup>13</sup>, J-Y. Lee<sup>14</sup>, E. Lokich<sup>15</sup>, J. Kümmel<sup>16</sup>, S. Jain<sup>17</sup>, C. Xia<sup>18</sup>, B. You<sup>19</sup>, A. Leary<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Stephenson Cancer Center/University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, United States of America, <sup>2</sup> Department of Oncology, Hospital Provincial de Castellón, Castellón de la Plana, Spain, <sup>3</sup> Medical Gynecologic Oncology, Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at UCLA, Los Angeles, United States of America, 4 Oncology Department, University Hospital Coventry - University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire NHS Trust, Coventry, United Kingdom, <sup>5</sup> Department of Gynecologic Oncology, University of Chicago, Chicago, United States of America, <sup>6</sup> Medical and Surgical Sciences, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna, Italy, <sup>7</sup> Gynecologic Oncology, University of Kansas Medical Center, Westwood, United States of America, <sup>8</sup> BGOG and Department of Gynaecology - Division of Gynaecological Oncology, University Hospital of Leuven, Leuven Cancer Institute, Leuven, Belgium, <sup>9</sup> Medical Gynaecology Unit, IEO - Istituto Europeo di Oncologia IRCCS, Milan, Italy, <sup>10</sup> Gynecologic Oncology Department, Florida Cancer Specialists and Research Institute, West Palm Beach, United States of America, 11 Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Oncology, Medical University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland, 12 Medical Oncology Department, Erasmus MC - University Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands, <sup>13</sup> Israeli Society of Gynecology of Gynecologic Oncology (ISGO) and Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Wolfson Medical Center, Holon, Israel, <sup>14</sup> Gynaecologic Cancer Centre, Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea, <sup>15</sup> Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Women and Infants Hospital of Rhode Island, Providence, United States of America, 16 Central and Eastern European Gynecologic Oncology Group (CEEGOG) and Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital Ostrava, Ostrava, Czech Republic, <sup>17</sup> Clinical, R&D, AbbVie, Mettawa, United States of America, <sup>18</sup> Biostatistics, AbbVie Inc., North Chicago, United States of America, <sup>19</sup> Oncology Department, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Lyon Sud, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Oullins-Pierre-Bénite, France<sup>20</sup> Department of Medical Oncology, Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France

# Background

In MIRASOL, MIRV showed superior progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) vs ICC in pts with FRM-positive PROC. Here, we describe PFS2 and treatment sequencing in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population.

### Methods

Adults with FRa-positive ( $\geq$ 75% of cells with  $\geq$ 2+ membrane staining), high-grade serous PROC and 1–3 prior lines were randomized 1:1 to MIRV (6 mg/kg adjusted ideal body weight every 3 weeks) or single-agent ICC. Primary endpoint was PFS by investigator. PFS2 was assessed as a secondary endpoint.

#### Results

At MIRASOL final analysis, with 30.5 mo median follow-up (ITT, N=453: MIRV, n=227; ICC, n=226), median PFS (mPFS) of MIRV vs ICC was 5.6 mo (95% CI, 4.3–5.9) vs 4.0 (95% CI, 2.9–4.5), with a hazard ratio (HR) of 0.63 (95% CI, 0.51-0.79). The mPFS2 of MIRV vs ICC was 11.0 mo (95% CI, 9.3–12.0) vs 7.59 mo (6.6–8.84), with HR of 0.59 (95% CI, 0.48–0.73). In pts with prior PARPi maintenance (MIRV, n=124; ICC, n=128), mPFS2 of MIRV vs ICC was 11.5 mo (95% CI, 10.5–12.8) vs 7.2 mo (95% CI, 6.4–8.6), with HR of 0.49 (95% CI, 0.37-0.65). In pts with prior bevacizumab exposure (MIRV, n=138; ICC, n=143), mPFS2 of MIRV vs ICC was 9.3 mo (95% CI, 7.6–11.5) vs 6.9 mo (95% CI, 5.8–8.2), with HR of 0.61 (95% CI, 0.47–0.78). In the ITT, 152/227 (67%) MIRV pts vs 147/226 (65%) ICC pts went on to receive a new anticancer therapy, including, most commonly, taxanes (35% vs 26%), gemcitabine (24% vs 26%), platinum-based compounds (19% each), bevacizumab (19% vs 16%), and anthracyclines (25% vs 9%); 2 (<1%) vs 16 (7%) pts received MIRV. Reasons for treatment discontinuation in the MIRV arm were progressive disease (n=138 [91%]), adverse event (n=11 [7%]), investigator discretion (n=2 [1%]), and withdrawal of consent (n=1 [<1%]). Analyses of subsequent anticancer therapies per line of MIRV or ICC at study entry will be presented.

## Conclusions

MIRV demonstrated favorable PFS2 vs ICC irrespective of prior PARPi or bevacizumab exposure. These results further strengthen MIRV as the standard of care with durable clinical benefit continuing beyond progression.

### Clinical trial identification

NCT04209855.

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## Legal entity responsible for the study

AbbVie.

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#### Disclosure

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