

# Abstract #8100: Serplulimab vs. placebo combined with chemotherapy as first-line treatment for extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer: Extended follow-up results and patient-reported outcomes from the international phase 3 ASTRUM-005 study

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## Background

Anti-PD-L1 plus chemotherapy has become the standard first-line therapy for extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC). However, benefits in overall survival (OS) are still modest (improvement in median OS, 2.0–2.5 months).<sup>1–3</sup>

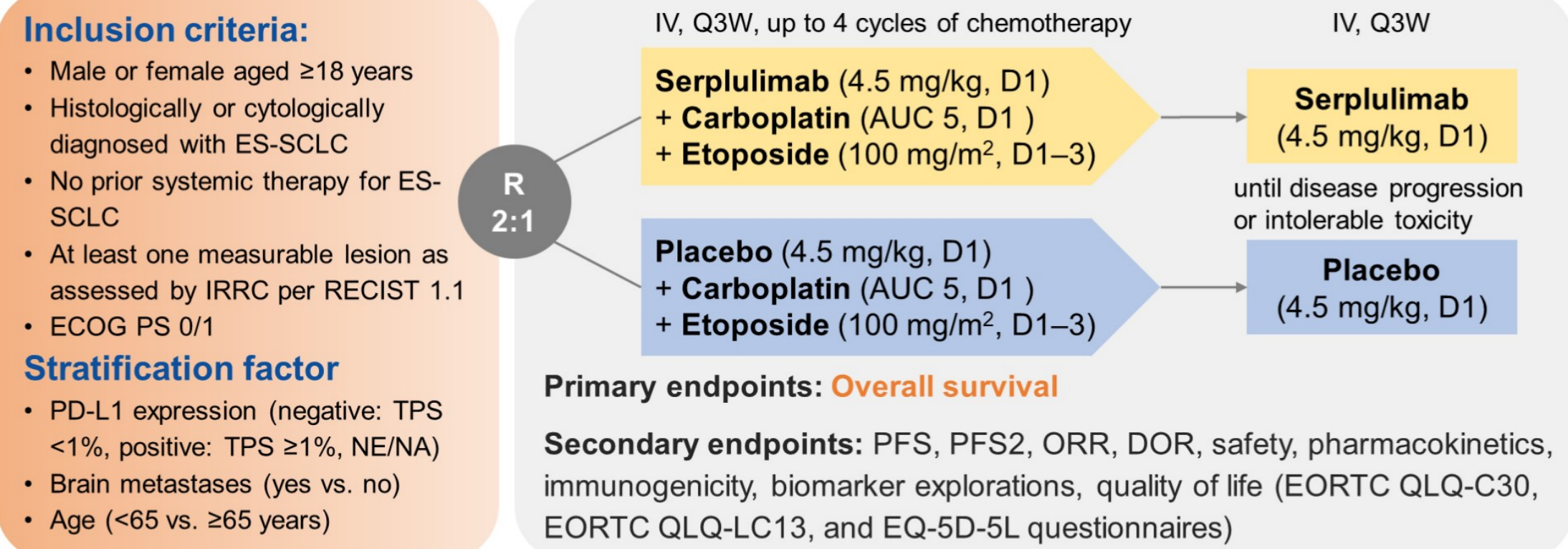
ASTRUM-005 was an international phase 3 trial comparing efficacy and safety of serplulimab vs. placebo, combined with chemotherapy, as first-line treatment for ES-SCLC. Interim analysis showed a 4.5-month improvement of median OS in serplulimab-chemotherapy group, making serplulimab the first approved PD-1 inhibitor for ES-SCLC.<sup>4</sup> Continuing improvements were seen in all efficacy endpoints in an updated analysis reported at ESMO Asia Congress 2022.

Here we present the updated efficacy with extended follow-up and patient-reported outcomes.

## Methods

This randomized, double-blind, phase 3 trial (Figure 1) screened patients at 114 hospital sites in 6 countries. Detailed methods have been reported previously.<sup>4</sup>

## Figure 1. Study design



AUC, area under curve; D, day; DOR, duration of response; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; ES-SCLC, extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer; IRRC, independent radiology review committee; IV, intravenous infusion; NA, not available; NE, not evaluable; ORR, objective response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; PD-L1, programmed death ligand-1; Q3W, every 3 weeks; R, randomization; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; TPS, tumor proportion score.

## Results

By the data cutoff of June 13, 2023, the median follow-up duration was 31.6 months. 585 patients were enrolled and randomized to the serplulimab-chemotherapy group (n = 389) and the placebo-chemotherapy group (n = 196). 31.5% of patients were non-Asian (all White).

Baseline demographics and characteristics of each group have been reported previously.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1. Updated secondary efficacy endpoints**

| Endpoints                         | Serplulimab-chemotherapy (n=389) | Placebo-chemotherapy (n=196) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Median PFS by IRRC, mo (95% CI)   | 5.8 (5.6–6.9)                    | 4.3 (4.2–4.4)                |
| Hazard ratio (95% CI)             | 0.46 (0.38–0.57)                 |                              |
| Confirmed ORR by IRRC, % (95% CI) | 68.9 (64.0–73.5)                 | 58.7 (51.4–65.6)             |
| Complete response, n (%)          | 6 (1.5)                          | 0                            |
| Partial response, n (%)           | 262 (67.4)                       | 115 (58.7)                   |
| Median DOR by IRRC, mo (95% CI)   | 6.8 (5.5–7.9)                    | 4.2 (3.1–4.2)                |

## References

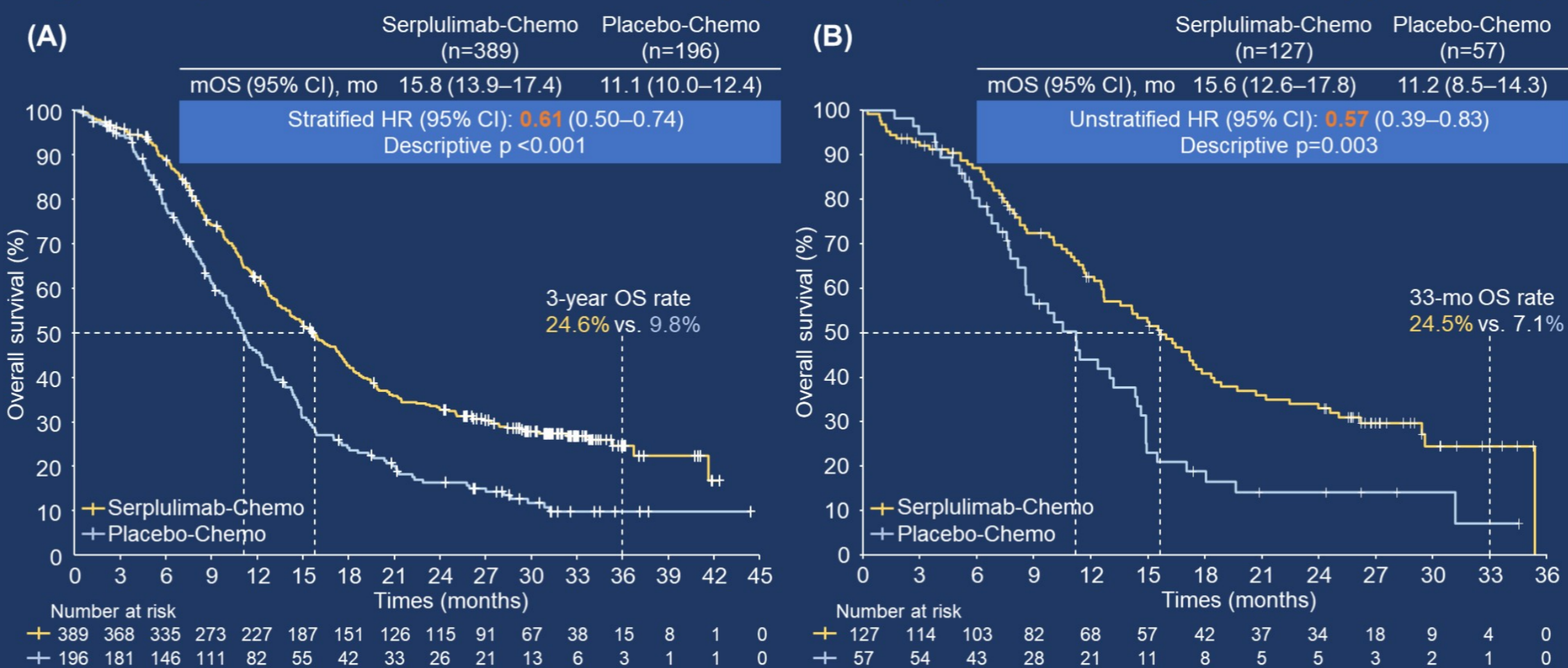
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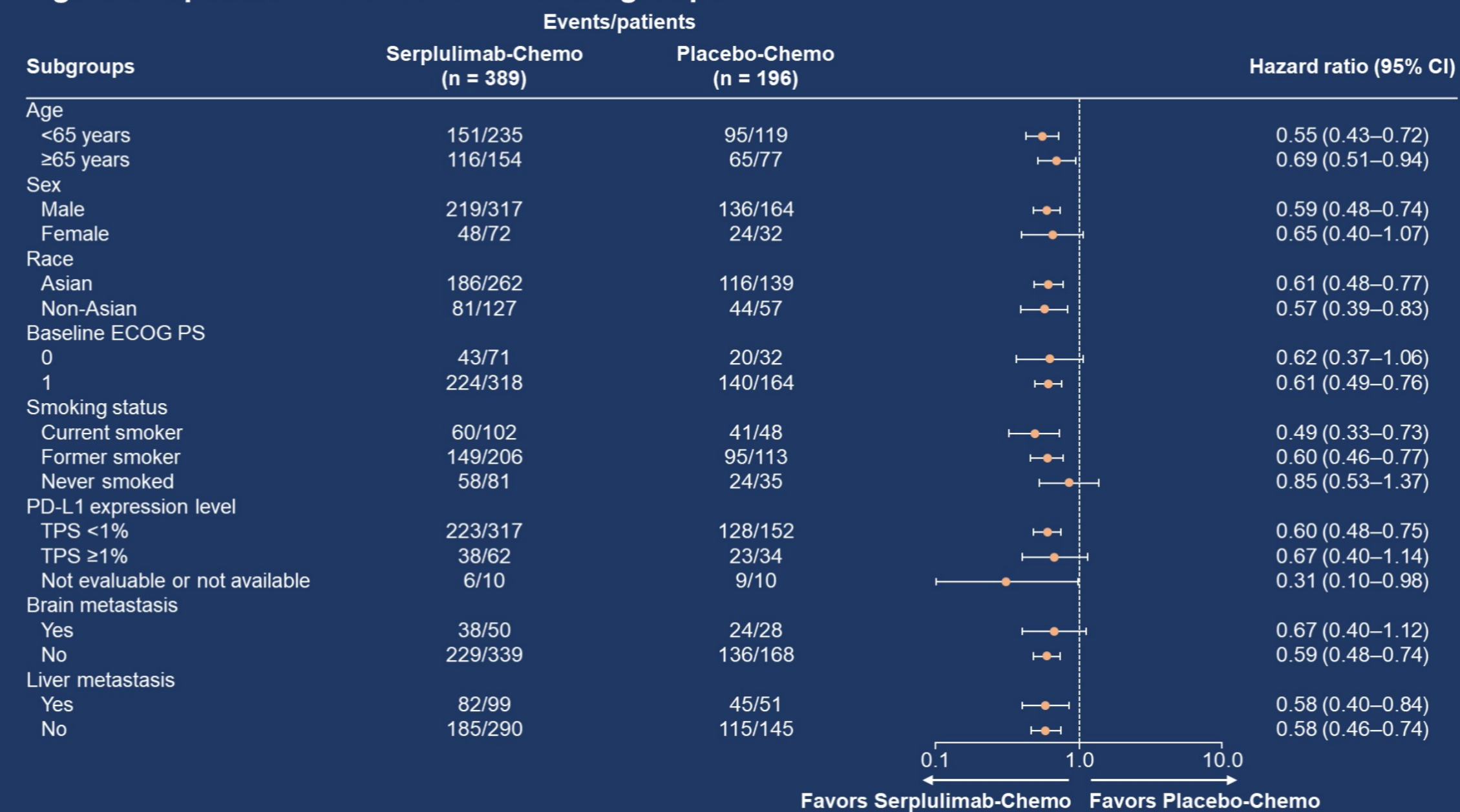
The survival benefits brought by the addition of serplulimab were maintained in the first-line therapy of ES-SCLC. PROs were not adversely impacted, and pain in other parts was significantly improved.

## Efficacy

**Figure 2. Updated overall survival in overall population (A) and non-Asian (all White) patients (B)**



**Figure 3. Updated overall survival in subgroups**



Chemotherapy; CI, confidence interval; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; ES-SCLC, extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer; HR, hazard ratio; m, median; mo, month; OS, overall survival; PD-L1, programmed death ligand-1; PROs, patient-reported outcomes; TPS, tumor proportion score.

Outcomes in non-Asian patients (all White) may serve as a proof of concept for ASTRIDE bridging trial currently accruing patients in the United States (NCT05468489).

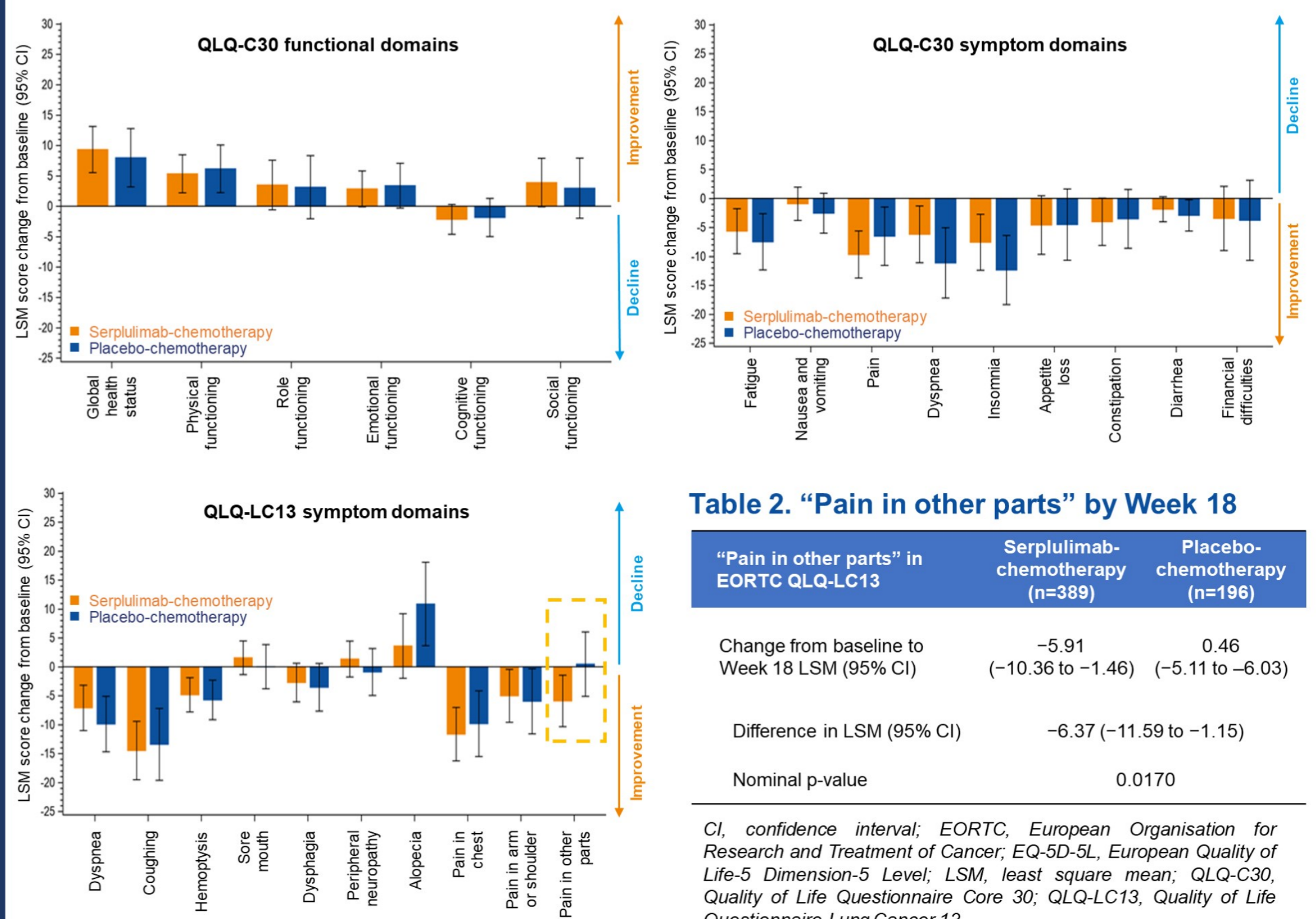
## Patient-reported outcomes of quality of life (data cutoff: June 13, 2022)

By-visit longitudinal changes in all domains of the three questionnaires (EORTC QLQ-C30, EORTC QLQ-LC13, and EQ-5D-5L) were comparable between treatment groups.

Least square mean changes from baseline to week 18 in QLQ-C30 functional and symptom domains, QLQ-LC13 symptom domains, and EQ-5D-5L VAS were similar and generally improved in both groups (Figure 4). More pronounced and persistent amelioration was observed in “pain in other parts” symptom domain for the serplulimab-chemotherapy group (Figure 4, Table 2).

Time to deterioration was similar between treatment groups (Table 3).

**Figure 4. Change from baseline to Week 18 in functional and symptom domains**



**Table 2. “Pain in other parts” by Week 18**

| “Pain in other parts” in EORTC QLQ-LC13      | Serplulimab-chemotherapy (n=389) | Placebo-chemotherapy (n=196) |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Change from baseline to Week 18 LSM (95% CI) | -5.91 (-10.36 to -1.46)          | 0.46 (-5.11 to -6.03)        |
| Difference in LSM (95% CI)                   | -6.37 (-11.59 to -1.15)          |                              |
| Nominal p-value                              | 0.0170                           |                              |

CI, confidence interval; EORTC, European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer; EQ-5D-5L, European Quality of Life-5 Dimension-5 Level; LSM, least square mean; QLQ-C30, Quality of Life Questionnaire Core 30; QLQ-LC13, Quality of Life Questionnaire-Lung Cancer 13.

**Table 3. Time to deterioration**

| Median time to deterioration                      | Serplulimab-chemotherapy (n=389) | Placebo-chemotherapy (n=196) |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Global health status/quality of life, mo (95% CI) | not reached (26.84–NE)           | not reached (NE–NE)          |
| Hazard ratio (95% CI)                             | 0.90 (0.59–1.39)                 |                              |
| Physical functioning, mo (95% CI)                 | not reached (NE–NE)              | not reached (NE–NE)          |
| Hazard ratio (95% CI)                             | 1.01 (0.61–1.65)                 |                              |
| Role functioning, mo (95% CI)                     | not reached (26.84–NE)           | not reached (NE–NE)          |
| Hazard ratio (95% CI)                             | 1.17 (0.74–1.87)                 |                              |

CI, confidence interval; mo, month; NE, not evaluable.

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