#11517: A Phase II Study of Oral Paclitaxel with Encequidar in the Treatment of Unresectable Cutaneous Angiosarcoma

Vinod Ravi[1], Michael J. Wagner[2], Tom Wei-Wu Chen[3], Herbert H. Loong[4], Robert Mennel[5], Chueh-Chuan Yen[6], Glen Clack[7], David Cutler[7], Rudolf Kwan[7], Wing-Kai Chan[7]

1University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, United States; 2University of Washington/Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, Seattle, Washington, United States; 3National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; 4The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR; 5Texas Oncology, Dallas, Texas, United States; 6Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; 7Athenex, Inc., Buffalo, New York, United States

Background

- Oral paclitaxel + encequidar (Pac+E) is a novel oral formulation of paclitaxel. Encequidar is a novel oral gut P-gp inhibitor.
- Angiosarcomas are highly aggressive malignant tumors with poor prognosis.
- Currently there is no FDA-approved treatment.

Study Design and Endpoints

This is phase-2 study evaluating the activity, safety and tolerability of oral paclitaxel 205mg/m^2 with encequidar 15 mg administered orally once daily for 3 consecutive days weekly for unresectable cutaneous angiosarcoma.

- Primary endpoint is tumor response rates (RECIST v1.1).
- Secondary end points are progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS)

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

- Unresectable cutaneous angiosarcoma.
- No prior taxane
- Non-metastatic disease

Results

Preliminary results of 26 patients enrolled:

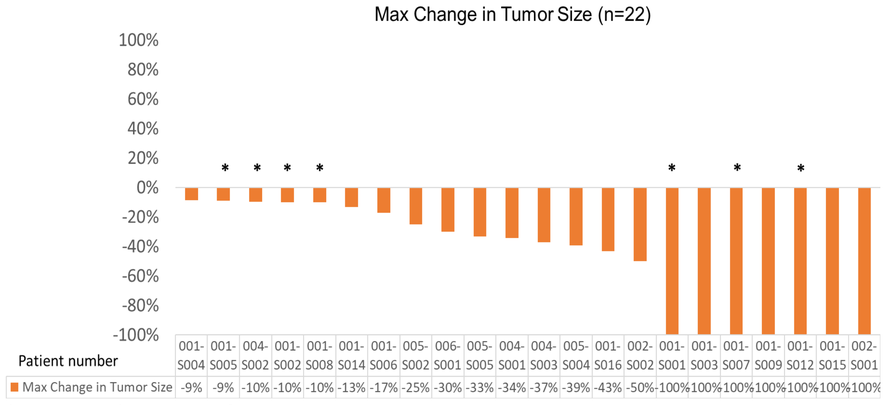
- Median age=75 (range: 49-93)
- Male: female= 16: 10
- Cutaneous angiosarcoma: face=4, scalp=14, breast=7, leg=1
- 1 patient had previous chemotherapy for cutaneous angiosarcoma
- 22 patients were evaluable for response.
- 4 patients are awaiting repeat 2nd tumor imaging
- The clinical benefit rate (CR+PR+SD) was 100%.

CR	PR	SD	PD
6/22 (27.3%)	5/22 (22.7%)	11/22 (50%)	0%

- Median PFS is 36 weeks and OS is 92% at 52 weeks.
- 7 patients' tumors were deemed resectable after Oral paclitaxel treatment and elected to receive curative resection.

Oral Paclitaxel: Conclusions

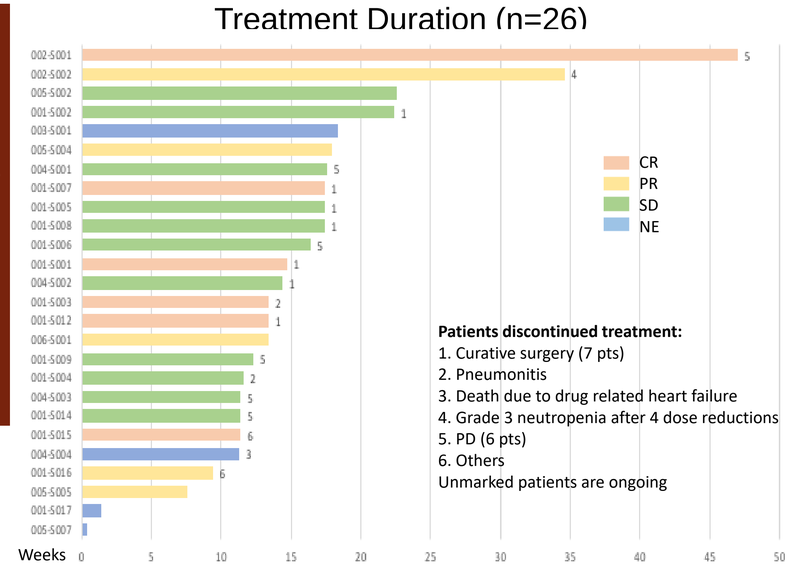
- *Oral paclitaxel showed encouraging efficacy and tolerability in the treatment of unresectable cutaneous angiosarcoma in an elderly population.*
- *All patients showed reduction in tumor size , suggesting an incremental improvement in outcomes both in terms of response and time to progression.*
- *Curative resections were possible after treatment.*
- *Offers the possibility of improving the treatment outcome (PFS: 9 months compared to 6.6 months reported for IV paclitaxel), reduced neuropathy (11.5%) and providing the convenience of home treatment.*
- *Decreasing exposure of an elderly patient population to hospitals has a distinct advantage, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.*
- *In the long-term, oral therapy will help reduce healthcare costs.*



*7 patients received curative surgery after CR, PR, or SD

Treatment Toxicities

AE	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total n=26
Neutropenia	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	5 (19%)	7 (27%)	15 (58%)
Febrile Neutropenia	0	0	3 (8%)	0	3 (8%)
Fatigue	9 (34.6%)	7 (26.9%)	3 (11.5%)	0	19 (73%)
Diarrhea	13 (50%)	2 (7.6%)	1 (3.8%)	0	16 (61.5%)
Nausea	10 (38.4%)	1 (3.8%)	0	0	11 (42.3%)
Vomiting	0	1 (3.8%)	0	0	1 (3.8%)
Neuropathy	3 (11.54%)	0	0	0	3 (11.54%)



Early Onset of Response

Scalp Angiosarcoma, male, age 93
Complete Response at week 13

Early Onset of Response

Breast Angiosarcoma, female age 69
Complete Response at week 6