



WHAT DO THESE RESULTS MEAN FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH HEAD & NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CANCER (HNSCC)?

Subcutaneous (injected under the skin) amivantamab helped shrink tumors in individuals with recurrent or metastatic (R/M) HNSCC who had previously received immunotherapy and platinum-based chemotherapy. Responses to subcutaneous amivantamab lasted a long time and occurred quickly



WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY?

- In this study, researchers aimed to find out how well subcutaneous amivantamab works for treating individuals with R/M HNSCC who had previously received a type of immunotherapy, called an immune checkpoint inhibitor, and platinum-based chemotherapy



WHO WAS IN THE STUDY AND HOW WAS IT CARRIED OUT?

- OrigAMI-4 (NCT06385080) is a phase 1b/2 study evaluating subcutaneous amivantamab alone or in addition to standard-of-care therapies in participants with R/M HNSCC
- Cohort 1 of the study included participants with R/M HNSCC who had previously received an immune checkpoint inhibitor and platinum-based chemotherapy
- The main goal of the study was to assess the objective response rate (ORR)

Figure 1: Study design and participant characteristics

All participants: ✓ Have R/M HNSCC ✓ Have not previously received anticancer therapy that targets the EGFR receptor
 ✓ Have an ECOG PS score of 0 or 1

102 participants were included in this analysis

Subcutaneous amivantamab was injected into the abdomen every 3 weeks

Outcomes evaluated
 Primary endpoint:
 • ORR
 Other endpoints:
 • Duration of response
 • Clinical benefit rate
 • PFS
 • OS
 • Safety

63 years Median age

77% were male

47% had oral cavity as the primary tumor location

ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; HNSCC, head & neck squamous cell cancer; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; R/M, recurrent or metastatic.

Amivantamab in recurrent/metastatic head & neck squamous cell cancer after immune checkpoint inhibitor and chemotherapy: pivotal results from the phase 1b/2 OrigAMI-4 study

Barbara Burtness¹, Kevin J Harrington², Dongmei Ji³, Benoit Calderon⁴, Sun Min Lim⁵, Muh-Hwa Yang⁶, Shau-Hsuan Li⁷, Shigenori Kadowaki⁸, Paul L Swiecicki⁹, Jessica L Geiger¹⁰, William Ince¹¹, Dennis Hahn¹², Ye Guo¹³, Douglas Adkins¹⁴, Joshua C Curtin¹⁵, Kiichiro Toyozumi¹⁶, Mark S Wade¹⁵, Emrullah Yilmaz¹⁷, Priya Kim¹⁵, Ari J Rosenberg¹⁸

¹Yale Cancer Center, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA; ²The Institute of Cancer Research/Royal Marsden Hospital, London, UK; ³Department of Head & Neck Tumors and Neuroendocrine Tumors, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Shanghai, China; ⁴Institut Sainte Catherine, Avignon, France; ⁵Division of Medical Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei Cancer Center, Severance Hospital, Yonsei University Health System, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁶Division of Medical Oncology, Department of Oncology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ⁷Department of Hematology-Oncology, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; ⁸Department of Clinical Oncology, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan; ⁹Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; ¹⁰Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Taussig Cancer Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH, USA; ¹¹Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, UK; ¹²Department of Hematology, Oncology, Stem-Cell Transplantation, and Palliative Care, Klinikum Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany; ¹³Department of Oncology, Shanghai East Hospital, School of Medicine, Tongji University, Shanghai, China; ¹⁴Washington University School of Medicine, Robert Ebert and Greg Stubblefield Head and Neck Tumor Center, Alvin J Siteman Cancer Center, and Barnes Jewish Hospital, St Louis, MO, USA; ¹⁵Johnson & Johnson, Spring House, PA, USA; ¹⁶Johnson & Johnson, Tokyo, Japan; ¹⁷Johnson & Johnson, Raritan, NJ, USA; ¹⁸Department of Medicine, Section of Hematology and Oncology, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA



WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

Participants who received subcutaneous amivantamab had their tumors shrink quickly, and this response lasted a long time. Side effects with subcutaneous amivantamab were generally manageable, and no new side effects were observed compared with the previous analysis¹

Figure 2: Responses to subcutaneous amivantamab

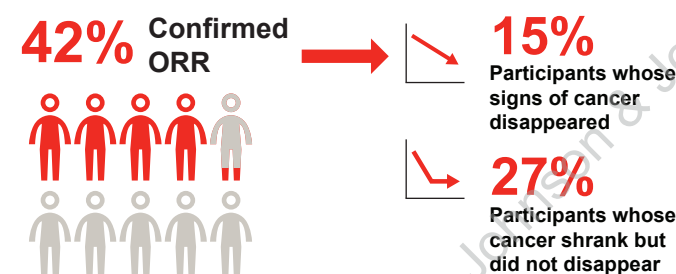


Figure 3: Time to and duration of responses

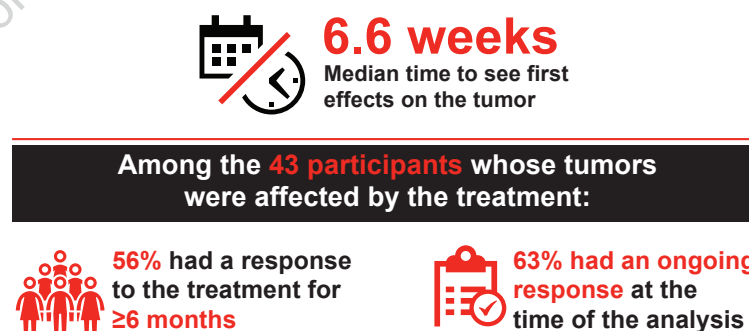


Figure 4: Survival outcomes

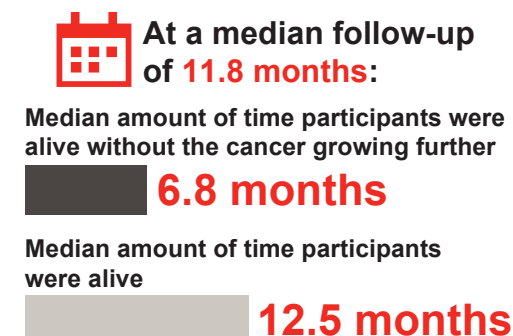


Figure 5: Common side effects with subcutaneous amivantamab



Glossary of terms

ECOG PS	A rating scale used to assess the effect a patient's disease has on daily activities; a score of 0 or 1 shows good daily functioning	Immune checkpoint inhibitor	A type of drug that helps the immune system attack cancer cells	Median PFS	The middle value of time participants are alive without the cancer growing further	Recurrent or metastatic	Cancer that has come back or spread
EGFR and MET	Proteins that relay chemical signals that tell the cell to grow, divide, spread, and survive	Median OS	The middle value of time participants are alive after starting treatment	ORR	The percentage of participants whose cancer shrank or disappeared after treatment	Subcutaneous	Injected under the skin

REFERENCE: 1. Harrington KJ, et al. Oral Oncol. 2025;171:107791.

*AI was used in the preparation of these summaries.



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