

WHAT DO THESE RESULTS MEAN FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH RECURRENT/METASTATIC HEAD & NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (R/M HNSCC)?

Subcutaneous (injected under the skin) amivantamab plus pembrolizumab and carboplatin helped shrink tumors in individuals with R/M HNSCC that was not related to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection

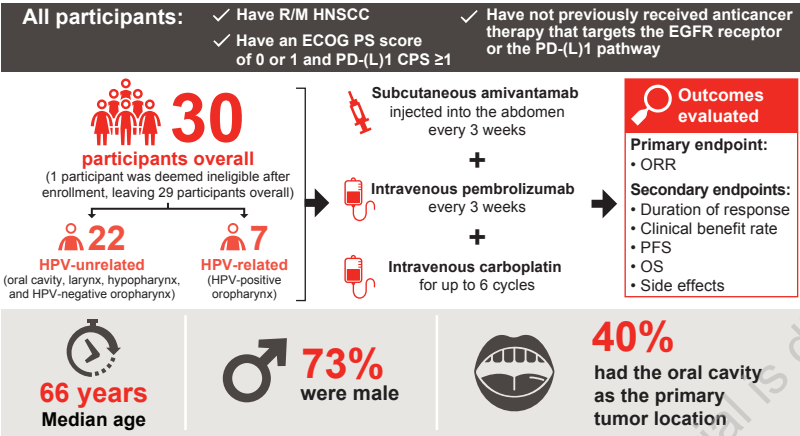
WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY?

- This study aimed to find out how safe and effective a new treatment combination (amivantamab plus pembrolizumab and carboplatin) was as a first treatment for patients with R/M HNSCC

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 5 of the study included participants with R/M HNSCC who had not been previously treated
- The main goal of the study was to assess the objective response rate (ORR)

Figure 1: Study design and participant characteristics



CPS, combined positive score; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; HNSCC, head & neck squamous cell carcinoma; HPV, human papillomavirus; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PD-(L)1, programmed death (ligand)-1; PFS, progression-free survival; R/M, recurrent/metastatic.

Amivantamab + pembrolizumab + carboplatin in first-line recurrent/metastatic head & neck squamous cell cancer: results from the phase 1b/2 OrigAMI-4 study

Paul L Swiecicki¹, Aarti Bhatia², Irene Braña³, Andrzej Kawecki⁴, Michael Pogorzelski⁵, Edith Borcoman⁶, Kevin Harrington⁷, Robert Metcal⁸, Ammar Sukari⁹, Raneer Mehra¹⁰, Tomasz Rutkowski¹¹, Hideki Tanaka¹², Caroline Even¹³, Kiichiro Toyozumi¹⁴, Mark Wade¹⁵, Remy B Verheijen¹⁶, Emrullah Yilmaz¹⁷, Sujay Shah¹⁸, William Ince¹⁸

¹Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; ²Yale Cancer Center, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA; ³Vall d'Hebron Hospital Campus and Institute of Oncology (VHIO), IIS IR-HUVH, Barcelona, Spain; ⁴National Research Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland; ⁵Department of Medical Oncology, West German Cancer Center, University Hospital Essen, Essen, Germany; ⁶Department of Drug Development and Innovation (D3i), Institut Curie, Paris, France; ⁷The Institute of Cancer Research/The Royal Marsden Hospital, London, UK; ⁸The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK; ⁹Karmanos Cancer Institute, Detroit, MI, USA; ¹⁰Marlene and Stewart Greenebaum Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, USA; ¹¹Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Gliwice, Poland; ¹²Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo, Japan; ¹³Head and Neck Oncology, Gustave Roussy Institute, Villejuif, France; ¹⁴Johnson & Johnson, Tokyo, Japan; ¹⁵Johnson & Johnson, Spring House, PA, USA; ¹⁶Johnson & Johnson, Leiden, The Netherlands; ¹⁷Johnson & Johnson, Raritan, NJ, USA; ¹⁸Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, UK

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

Participants who received subcutaneous amivantamab plus pembrolizumab and carboplatin had their tumors shrink to a greater degree than previously observed with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy.¹ Side effects were generally consistent with prior reports of the individual treatments¹⁻⁴

Figure 2: Response to subcutaneous amivantamab plus pembrolizumab and carboplatin

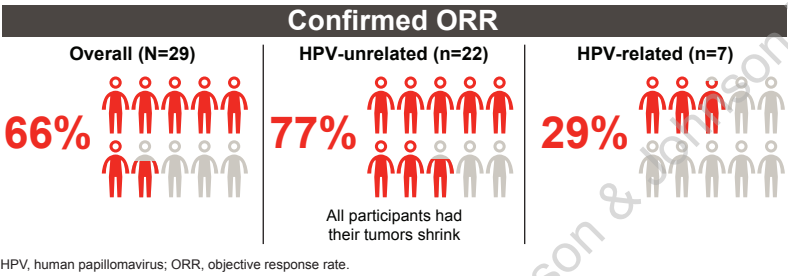


Figure 3: Time to and duration of response

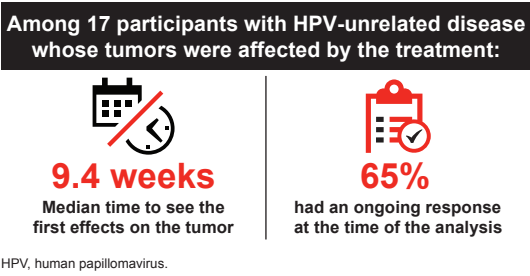


Figure 4: Survival outcomes

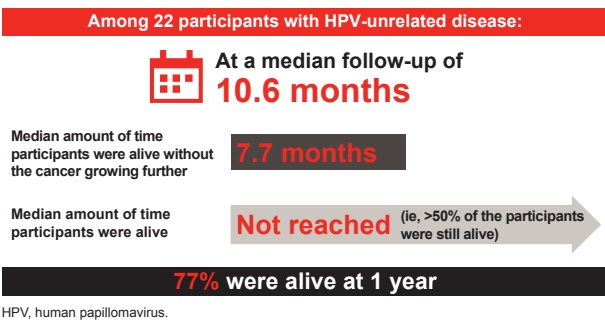


Figure 5: Select common side effects with subcutaneous amivantamab plus pembrolizumab and carboplatin

	Anemia	Low albumin in the blood	Low platelet count	Sores in the mouth	Low white blood cell count	Decreased weight	Low magnesium serum levels	Swelling in the arms or legs	Acne-like skin rash	Rash
Any grade	73%	63%	63%	57%	50%	50%	50%	43%	37%	37%
Grade ≥3	23%	17%	17%	10%	20%	13%	3%	3%	10%	0%

✓ **No grade ≥3 administration-related reactions occurred due to amivantamab**

Discontinuation of all treatments due to treatment-related side effects occurred in 1 participant

Glossary of terms

Carboplatin	A platinum-based chemotherapy drug used in cancer treatment	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	EGFR	A protein on the surface of cells that helps them grow and divide. Higher than normal levels of EGFR (overexpression) can cause uncontrolled cell growth and may lead to cancer	HPV	A virus linked to certain types of cancers, including oropharyngeal squamous cell cancer	ORR	The percentage of participants whose cancer shrank or disappeared with treatment
OS	The length of time after starting treatment that a participant is alive	PD-(L)1	A pathway that suppresses immune cell activity against cancer	Pembrolizumab	A drug often used in combination therapies that helps the immune system attack cancer cells	PFS	The length of time after starting treatment that a participant lives without the cancer getting worse	Side effect	Any unfavorable medical event observed in the clinical study; side effects are not always directly caused by the treatment received in the study

