

Randomized, Open-Label Phase II Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Talimogene Laherparepvec in Combination With Ipilimumab Versus Ipilimumab Alone in Patients With Advanced, Unresectable Melanoma

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A B S T R A C T

Purpose

We evaluated the combination of talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab versus ipilimumab alone in patients with advanced melanoma in a phase II study. To our knowledge, this was the first randomized trial to evaluate addition of an oncolytic virus to a checkpoint inhibitor.

Methods

Patients with unresectable stages IIIB to IV melanoma, with no more than one prior therapy if *BRAF* wild-type, no more than two prior therapies if *BRAF* mutant, measurable/injectable disease, and without symptomatic autoimmunity or clinically significant immunosuppression were randomly assigned 1:1 to receive talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab or ipilimumab alone. Talimogene laherparepvec treatment began in week 1 (first dose, $\leq 4 \text{ mL} \times 10^6$ plaque-forming units/mL; after 3 weeks, $\leq 4 \text{ mL} \times 10^8$ plaque-forming units/mL every 2 weeks). Ipilimumab (3 mg/kg every 3 weeks; up to four doses) began week 1 in the ipilimumab alone arm and week 6 in the combination arm. The primary end point was objective response rate evaluated by investigators per immune-related response criteria.

Results

One hundred ninety-eight patients were randomly assigned to talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab ($n = 98$), or ipilimumab alone ($n = 100$). Thirty-eight patients (39%) in the combination arm and 18 patients (18%) in the ipilimumab arm had an objective response (odds ratio, 2.9; 95% CI, 1.5 to 5.5; $P = .002$). Responses were not limited to injected lesions; visceral lesion decreases were observed in 52% of patients in the combination arm and 23% of patients in the ipilimumab arm. Frequently occurring adverse events (AEs) included fatigue (combination, 59%; ipilimumab alone, 42%), chills (combination, 53%; ipilimumab alone, 3%), and diarrhea (combination, 42%; ipilimumab alone, 35%). Incidence of grade ≥ 3 AEs was 45% and 35%, respectively. Three patients in the combination arm had fatal AEs; none were treatment related.

Conclusion

The study met its primary end point; the objective response rate was significantly higher with talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab versus ipilimumab alone. These data indicate that the combination has greater antitumor activity without additional safety concerns versus ipilimumab.

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ASSOCIATED CONTENT



Appendix
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Data Supplement
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INTRODUCTION

New therapies, such as immune checkpoint inhibitors and oncolytic viruses, have transformed patient care in advanced melanoma. Potentially, combination therapy strategies targeting complementary cancer immunity pathways could improve antitumor responses versus single-agent

therapy.¹ Consistent with this hypothesis, combination therapy with ipilimumab plus nivolumab improved response rates in untreated metastatic melanoma versus ipilimumab monotherapy, albeit with increased toxicity.^{2,3} These results advocate for evaluation of novel combinations with lower toxicity.

Ipilimumab is an anti-cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) antibody.⁴ In previously treated advanced melanoma, ipilimumab improved overall

response versus gp100 (10.9% *v* 1.5%; *P* < .001; complete response [CR], 1.5% *v* 0%).⁵ In treatment-naïve advanced melanoma, ipilimumab treatment resulted in an objective response rate (ORR) of 19.0% (CR, 2.2%) and median time to objective response of 2.8 months (range, 2.5 to 12.4 months).² Improvement in overall survival (OS) with ipilimumab monotherapy relative to gp100⁵ and in combination with dacarbazine versus dacarbazine alone has been reported.⁶ Talinogene laherparepvec is a genetically modified herpes simplex virus type 1 that expresses the immunostimulatory cytokine granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor.⁷ In the phase III single-agent registration study OPTiM talinogene laherparepvec improved durable response rate (primary end point) versus subcutaneous granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (16% *v* 2%; *P* < .001).⁸

Talinogene laherparepvec and ipilimumab enhance T-cell activation through different mechanisms. Talinogene laherparepvec is designed to increase tumor-specific immune activation by improving antigen presentation and T-cell priming,⁹ whereas CTLA-4 blockade with ipilimumab promotes T-cell expansion.¹⁰ Combining these therapies may enhance antitumor immune responses, and thereby provide greater antitumor activity than either agent alone. Specifically, we hypothesized that ipilimumab would augment systemic antitumor responses triggered by talinogene laherparepvec, yielding improved outcomes.

To test this hypothesis, we evaluated talinogene laherparepvec in combination with ipilimumab in patients with unresected advanced melanoma in a phase Ib/II study. Phase Ib results have been reported previously.¹¹ Herein, we report the primary analysis of the randomized phase II portion, which compared talinogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab with ipilimumab alone in patients with stages IIIB to IV melanoma.

METHODS

Patients

Eligible patients (≥ 18 years of age) had histologically confirmed stages IIIB to IVM1c malignant melanoma not suitable for surgical resection, but suitable for injection (≥ 1 cutaneous/subcutaneous/nodal lesion ≥ 5 mm in longest diameter); measurable disease per contrast-enhanced or spiral computed tomography (CT; visceral lesions) or calipers (cutaneous/subcutaneous lesions); Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status ≤ 1 ; and adequate hematologic, hepatic, and renal function. Patients were initially required to be treatment naïve; however, a protocol amendment that was intended to account for the availability of new melanoma therapies allowed the enrollment of patients who had received one line of systemic anticancer therapy if *BRAF* wild-type or ≤ 2 lines if *BRAF* mutant (one must have been a *BRAF* inhibitor). Patients with primary uveal or mucosal melanoma, history of melanoma in an immunodeficient state, clinically active cerebral metastases, active herpetic lesions that require systemic treatment with antiherpetic drugs, evidence of clinically significant immunosuppression, history of inflammatory bowel disease and/or other symptomatic autoimmune disease, or prior exposure to talinogene laherparepvec and/or other oncolytic immunotherapy were excluded. Prior ipilimumab therapy was permitted if patients had previously had a partial response (PR), CR, or stable disease for ≥ 6 months. Prior anti-programmed death-1 or anti-CTLA-4 antibody therapy was permitted if discontinuation did not result from treatment-related adverse events (AEs).

Patients provided written informed consent. Institutional review boards/ethics committees at each site approved study procedures.

Study Design

The phase II part of the study was an open-label, multicenter, randomized trial evaluating talinogene laherparepvec in combination with ipilimumab (Appendix Fig A1, online only). Patients were randomly assigned (1:1) to receive talinogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab or ipilimumab alone. Before the protocol amendment, random assignment was stratified by disease stage (IIIB/IIIC/IVM1a/IVM1b *v* IVM1c) and *BRAF*^{V600E} status (mutant *v* wild-type); after the amendment, random assignment was stratified by disease stage (stage IIIB/IIIC/IVM1a *v* IVM1b/IVM1c) and prior therapy (treatment naïve *v* previous systemic anticancer immunotherapy *v* systemic anticancer treatment other than immunotherapy) to better distinguish between patients whose disease had or had not spread beyond the skin and/or lymph nodes.

In the combination arm, talinogene laherparepvec was injected intrasubcutaneously on day 1 of week 1 at a dose of 10^6 plaque-forming units/mL (≤ 4.0 mL total injection volume; new and larger lesions were prioritized) followed by administration on day 1 of week 4, and every 2 weeks thereafter at 10^8 plaque-forming units/mL (≤ 4.0 mL)¹²; ipilimumab (3 mg/kg) was administered intravenously every 3 weeks beginning on day 1 of week 6 for up to four infusions. Talinogene laherparepvec acts in the earliest stages of the cancer immunity cycle by initiating antigen release/presentation.^{9,13} Ipilimumab was initiated after two doses of talinogene laherparepvec to potentially maximize the agents' complementary mechanisms of action. In the ipilimumab arm, ipilimumab (3 mg/kg) was administered intravenously every 3 weeks beginning on day 1 of week 1 for up to four infusions. Talinogene laherparepvec treatment continued until CR, all injectable tumors had disappeared, confirmed disease progression per modified immune-related response criteria (irRC),¹⁴ or intolerance. Ipilimumab treatment continued for four infusions, until disease progression per irRC or unacceptable ipilimumab-related toxicity. Talinogene laherparepvec dose reductions were not permitted, other than a reduction in injection volume as a result of a reduction in lesion dimensions. Treatment could be delayed and/or withheld as a result of toxicity; delays > 4 weeks as a result of AEs resulted in permanent discontinuation. Ipilimumab dose reductions were not permitted; dosing could be withheld and/or discontinued as a result of toxicity. If talinogene laherparepvec was delayed and/or discontinued, ipilimumab treatment could continue. The study protocol includes complete dose modification rules.

End Points

The primary end point was investigator-assessed ORR per modified irRC (Study Protocol).¹⁴ Secondary end points included OS, best overall response, disease control rate, time to response, duration of response, progression-free survival (PFS), and safety.

Assessments

Radiographic imaging was done at baseline, every 12 weeks thereafter (independent of treatment cycle) until clinically relevant disease progression, and at the safety follow-up. Tumor assessments included measurement of cutaneous/subcutaneous/nodal lesions by calipers. Radiographic assessments of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis were performed by CT, positron emission tomography/CT, or magnetic resonance imaging. Response assessments were per irRC¹⁴ and required response/disease progression to be confirmed by a second consecutive clinical/radiographic assessment ≥ 4 weeks after the first documented response/disease progression. Confirmation of disease progression was only required in the absence of rapid clinical deterioration. AEs occurring during the study were recorded and graded using Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 3.0.

Statistical Analysis

The planned sample size of approximately 200 patients was estimated to provide 90% power to detect a significant difference in investigator-assessed ORR with an overall two-sided 5% significance level for testing the null hypothesis of no treatment effect, assuming a range of potential ORRs

in the ipilimumab arm. Assuming an ORR for ipilimumab of 15.0%, 90% power was achieved if the ORR in the combination arm was at least 35.7%. The intent-to-treat analysis set included all randomly assigned patients analyzed according to the treatment to which they were randomly assigned. The safety analysis set included all patients who received ≥ 1 dose of talimogene laherparepvec or ipilimumab, analyzed according to the treatment received. The between-arm treatment comparison in ORR was evaluated using a χ^2 test with continuity correction with a two-sided 5% significance level.¹⁵ Exact binomial two-sided 95% CIs were calculated for each arm for ORR and disease control rate.¹⁶ Logistic regression was used to evaluate treatment effect adjusted for covariates. An unstratified log-rank test was used to compare PFS (defined as time from random assignment to the earlier of disease progression or death), time to response, and duration of response between arms. Treatment effects on PFS, time to response, and duration of response were estimated using unstratified Cox proportional hazards models; *P* values for these end points

were descriptive. The primary analysis of OS (using an unstratified log-rank test; two-sided $\alpha = 0.05$ conditional on a statistically significant ORR increase) was planned for approximately 3 years after the last patient was randomly assigned.

RESULTS

Patients

Between August 2013 and February 2016, 198 patients from 45 sites in the United States, France, and Germany were randomly assigned to talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab (*n* = 98), or ipilimumab (*n* = 100). At the time of the primary analysis (August 23, 2016), five patients were continuing to receive talimogene

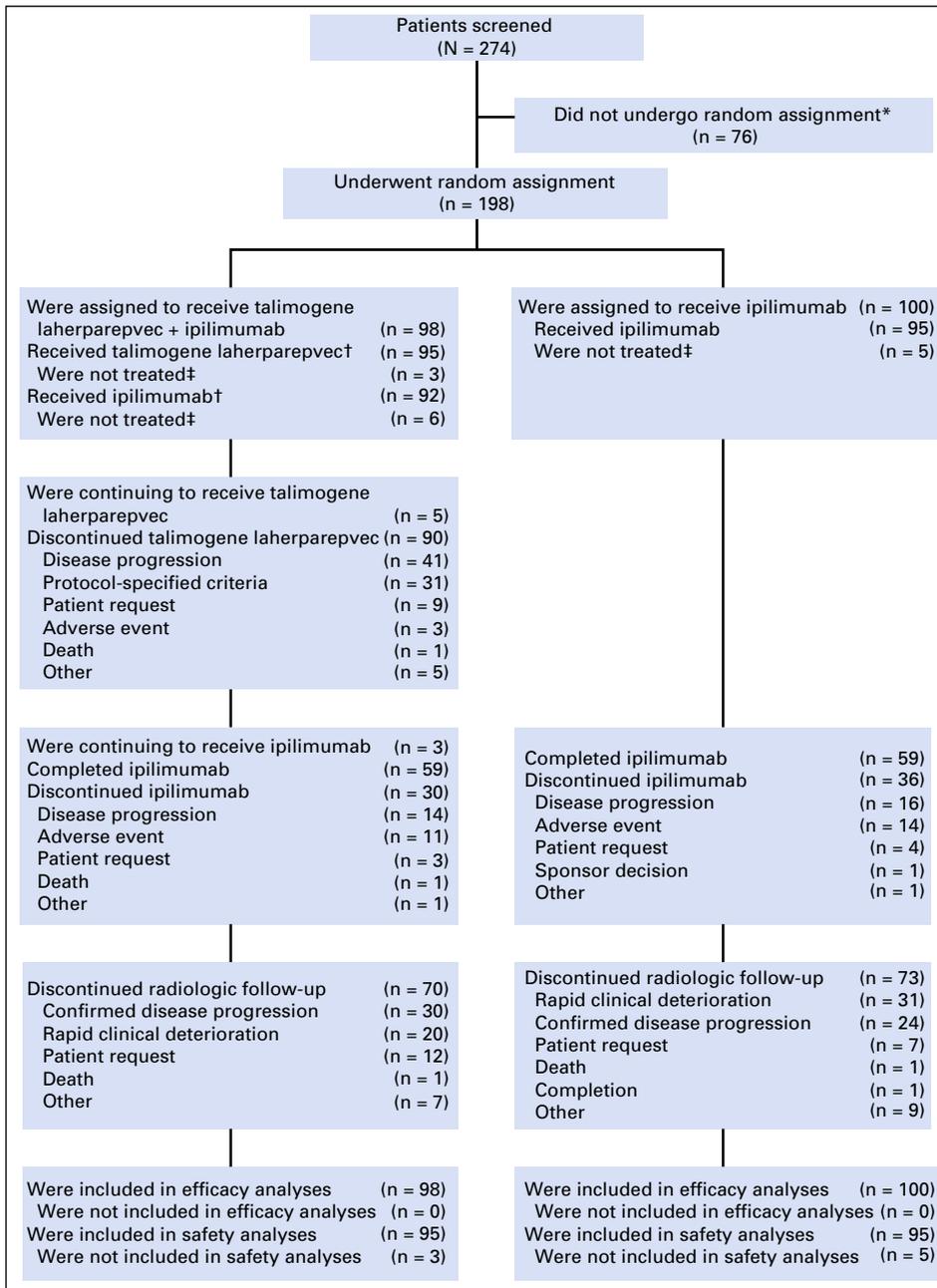


Fig 1. Disposition of patients in the study. (*) Of the 76 patients who were not randomly assigned, 57 did not meet eligibility criteria. (†) Ninety-one patients in the talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab arm received at least one dose of both study treatments. (‡) Eight patients were enrolled in the study but did not receive any study medication: talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab (*n* = 3); ipilimumab alone (*n* = 5). All but one patient withdrew consent before treatment began; the remaining patient withdrew for insurance reasons. All were included in the intent-to-treat analysis of efficacy.

laherparepvec and three patients (all in the combination arm) were continuing to receive ipilimumab (Fig 1). Baseline characteristics were generally balanced between arms (Table 1).

Exposure

The median duration of talimogene laherparepvec treatment was 21.1 weeks; the median duration of ipilimumab treatment was 9.1 weeks in both arms. The median number of talimogene laherparepvec doses was 10 (range, 1 to 45 doses). Of the 95 patients in each arm who received treatment, 63 patients in the combination arm and 66 patients in the ipilimumab arm received four ipilimumab doses. The mean (± standard deviation) number of ipilimumab doses administered was 3.3 (± 1.1) in the combination arm and 3.5 (± 0.9) in the ipilimumab arm. At the time of analysis, 29% of patients in the combination arm and 27% of patients in the ipilimumab arm were being followed for tumor response. The median follow-up time was 68 weeks (range, 0 to 156 weeks) in the combination arm and 58 weeks (range, 0 to 152 weeks) in the ipilimumab arm.

Response Rate

The ORR was significantly improved in the combination arm versus the ipilimumab arm. Among randomly assigned patients, 38 patients (39% [CR, 13%; PR, 26%]) in the combination arm and 18 patients (18% [CR, 7%; PR, 11%]) in the ipilimumab arm had an objective response (see footnote in Table 2). Some patients were unevaluable for response (Table 2). The between-arm difference in ORR was 20.8% (odds ratio [OR], 2.9; 95% CI, 1.5 to 5.5; χ^2 , $P = .002$). Seven patients in the combination arm and one patient in the ipilimumab arm had disease progression per irRC before response.

The ORR for patients with stage IIIB/IIIC/IVM1a disease was 44% in the combination arm and 19% in the ipilimumab arm (OR, 3.3; 95% CI, 1.4 to 7.8; $P = .007$); for patients with stage IVM1b/IVM1c disease, the ORR was 33% and 16%, respectively (OR, 2.6; 95% CI, 0.9 to 7.0; $P = .09$; Fig 2A). Among *BRAF* wild-type patients, the ORR was 42% (26 of 62 patients) in the combination arm versus 10% (six of 60 patients) in the ipilimumab arm (OR, 6.5; 95% CI, 2.4 to 17.4; $P < .001$). Among patients with *BRAF*-mutant tumors, the ORR was 34% (12 of 35 patients) in the combination arm versus 32% (11 of 34 patients) in the ipilimumab arm (OR, 1.1; 95% CI, 0.4 to 3.0; $P = 1.0$; Fig 2A). The estimated OR for treatment effect in a stepwise logistic regression model was 2.73 ($P = .004$; Appendix Table A1, online only).

The median time to response was 5.8 months (95% CI, 5.4 to 10.9 months) in the combination arm (n = 38) and not estimable (95% CI, not estimable) in the ipilimumab arm (n = 18; HR, 1.41; 95% CI, 0.8 to 2.5; Table 2). The median duration of response was not reached in either arm (Table 2). At the time of analysis, 89% of patients in the combination arm and 83% of patients in the ipilimumab arm with a response remained in response. The disease control rate was 58% in the combination arm and 42% in the ipilimumab arm (OR, 1.9; 95% CI, 1.1 to 3.4; $P = .033$; Table 2). The disease control rate in all subgroups, with the exception of patients with *BRAF* mutations, favored the combination arm (Fig 2B).

Table 1. Baseline Demographic Data and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	Talimogene Laherparepvec Plus Ipilimumab (n = 98)	Ipilimumab (n = 100)
Sex		
Female	36 (37)	45 (45)
Male	62 (63)	55 (55)
Median age, years (range)	65 (23-93)	64 (23-90)
Race		
White	97 (99)	92 (92)
Black	0	3 (3)
Other	1 (1)	5 (5)
ECOG performance status		
0	69 (70)	73 (73)
1	29 (30)	27 (27)
Disease substage, AJCC classification		
IIIB	5 (5)	9 (9)
IIIC	29 (30)	31 (31)
IVM1a	16 (16)	17 (17)
IVM1b	20 (20)	10 (10)
IVM1c	28 (29)	33 (33)
<i>BRAF</i> status		
Mutant	35 (36)	34 (34)
Wild-type	62 (63)	60 (60)
Missing/unknown	1 (1)	6 (6)
Baseline LDH		
≤ 1 × ULN	79 (81)	74 (74)
> 1-2 × ULN	10 (10)	20 (20)
> 2 × ULN	7 (7)	5 (5)
Unknown	2 (2)	1 (1)
Visceral disease at baseline	39 (40)	46 (46)
Median SPD* of all index lesions, mm ² (range)	930 (49-26,138)	589 (36-15,802)
Prior surgery		
Prior anticancer therapy†	25 (26)	29 (29)
Radiotherapy	12 (12)	13 (13)
Immunotherapy	10 (10)	16 (16)
PD-1 inhibitors	2 (2)	3 (3)
Chemotherapy	4 (4)	4 (4)
Targeted small molecules	2 (2)	0 (0)
<i>BRAF</i> inhibitors	2 (2)	0 (0)
MEK inhibitors	1 (1)	0 (0)
Biochemotherapy	2 (2)	1 (1)
Isolated limb perfusion	0 (0)	2 (2)
Other	3 (3)	2 (2)

NOTE. Data presented as number (%) unless specified otherwise. Abbreviations: AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; PD-1, programmed death-1; ULN, upper limit of normal. *SPD refers to the sum of the products of the two longest perpendicular diameters. †Among patients who had previously received anticancer therapy, seven had received systemic therapy for advanced melanoma.

Most patients in both arms had reductions in tumor burden from baseline (Fig 3A). Responses occurred in both injected and uninjected lesions (including visceral lesions). Injected lesion burden was calculated as the sum of tumor areas from all injected lesions. Among 89 patients in the combination arm with evaluable injected lesion burdens (defined as having baseline and at least one postbaseline assessment), 62 (70%) had a reduction in injected lesion burden from baseline (Fig 3B). Among 37 patients in the combination arm and 80 in the ipilimumab arm with evaluable uninjected, nonvisceral lesion burdens, 21 (57%) and 45 (56%), respectively, had a decrease in their corresponding lesion burden (Fig 3C). Among 31 patients in the combination arm and

Table 2. Objective Response Rate (intent-to-treat analysis)

Variable	Talimogene Laherparepvec Plus Ipilimumab (n = 98)	Ipilimumab (n = 100)
Objective response		
Best overall response*		
Complete response	13 (13)	7 (7)
Partial response	25 (26)	11 (11)
Stable disease	19 (19)	24 (24)
Progressive disease	31 (32)	33 (33)
Unevaluable†	4 (4)	17 (17)
Not done‡	6 (6)	8 (8)
Objective response rate	38 (39)	18 (18)
Rate difference (95% CI)		20.8% (7.5% to 33.2%)
χ^2 P value		.002
Odds ratio (95% CI)		2.9 (1.5 to 5.5)
Disease control		
Disease control rate	57 (58)	42 (42)
Rate difference (95% CI)		16.2% (1.5% to 29.9%)
χ^2 P value§		.033
Odds ratio (95% CI)		1.9 (1.1 to 3.4)
Time to response		
No. of patients with a response	38	18
Median time to response, months (95% CI)	5.8 (5.4 to 10.9)	NE (NE)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		1.41 (0.8 to 2.5)
Unstratified log-rank P value§		.228
Duration of response		
No. of patients with a response	38	18
Median duration of response, months (range)	NE (1.0+ to 31.3+)	NE (2.8+ to 29.7+)
Patients in response at time of analysis	34 (89)	15 (83)
Median duration of follow-up, weeks (range)	68 (0-156)	58 (0-152)

NOTE. Data presented as number (%) unless otherwise specified.

Abbreviation: NE, not estimable.

*Initial complete response, partial response, and progressive disease assessment was confirmed by subsequent assessment \geq 4 weeks apart. A complete response or partial response without confirmation was classified as stable disease. There was no confirmation for unevaluable or stable disease; however, stable disease duration must have been $>$ 77 days.

†Patients could be classified as unevaluable if (1) they had a single unconfirmed evaluation of progressive disease at the last assessment before data cutoff, (2) all postbaseline response assessments were classified as unevaluable, or (3) patients were evaluated as having stable disease with no subsequent tumor evaluation after 77 days from randomization. The highest incidence of assessment of unevaluable was because of unconfirmed progressive disease: combination arm (n = 2), ipilimumab arm (n = 10); the remaining patients had stable disease before 77 days from random assignment: combination arm (n = 1), ipilimumab arm (n = 3); had all postbaseline assessments classified as unevaluable: combination arm (n = 1), ipilimumab arm (n = 3), or were in the study awaiting potential confirmation of progressive disease: ipilimumab arm (n = 1).

‡Radiographic imaging or clinical measurement of index lesions was not performed at any postbaseline time point. The highest incidence of assessment of "not done" was because of patients not receiving study treatment: combination arm (n = 3), ipilimumab arm (n = 5). Imaging was also not done for patients who had early end of treatment or end of response before the first scheduled assessment: combination arm (n = 3), ipilimumab arm (n = 3).

§P value is descriptive.

||The median time to response in the ipilimumab alone arm could not be estimated using the Kaplan-Meier technique.

¶Plus sign indicates response is ongoing.

22 patients in the ipilimumab arm with evaluable visceral metastasis disease burdens, 16 (52%) and 5 (23%), respectively, had a decrease in visceral lesion burden (Fig 3D).

Progression-Free Survival

PFS analysis was descriptive (Fig 4). Fifty-two of 98 patients (53%) in the combination arm and 51 of 100 patients (51%) in the ipilimumab arm had PFS events. The median PFS was 8.2 months (95% CI, 4.2 to 21.5 months) in the combination arm and 6.4 months (95% CI, 3.2 to 16.5 months) in the ipilimumab arm (HR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.56 to 1.23; $P = .35$). PFS was defined as time from random assignment to the earlier of disease progression or death; consequently, patients in the combination arm initiated ipilimumab therapy 5 weeks later than patients in the ipilimumab arm and had received only two ipilimumab doses at the first response assessment (12 weeks). At data cutoff, 20 of 98 patients (20%) in the combination arm and 23 of 100 patients (23%) in the

ipilimumab arm had died. The HR for OS was 0.80 (95% CI, 0.44 to 1.46).

Safety

Ninety-three patients (98%) in the combination arm and 90 patients (95%) in the ipilimumab arm had \geq 1 AE (Table 3). Incidences of grade \geq 3 AEs were 45% and 35%, respectively. The most frequently occurring AEs and events with greatest between-arm differences in incidence were similar to those seen in other talimogene laherparepvec⁸ and ipilimumab studies^{2,5} and included fatigue (59%, 42%), chills (53%, 3%), diarrhea (42%, 35%), pruritus (40%, 36%), rash (39%, 28%), and nausea (38%, 24%, respectively; Table 3). The incidence of grade \geq 3 ipilimumab-related AEs was 19% in the combination arm and 18% in the ipilimumab arm; the most frequently occurring were GI disorders (colitis: 5%, 4%; diarrhea: 3%, 3%; autoimmune colitis: 2%, 3%, respectively). The incidence of grade \geq 3 talimogene laherparepvec-related

Talimogene Laherparepvec Plus Ipilimumab in Melanoma

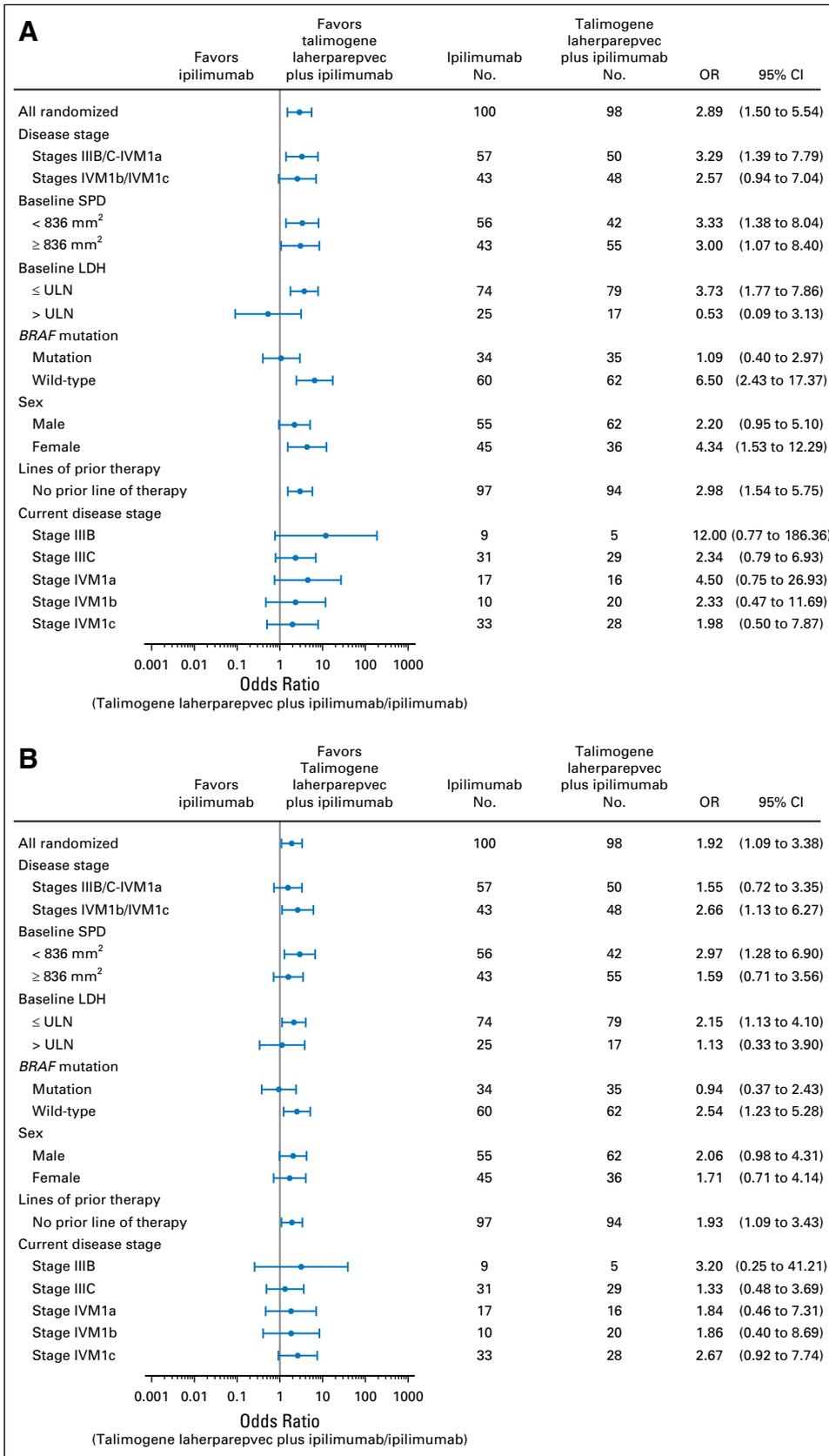


Fig 2. Subgroup analysis of objective response rate (A) and disease control rate (B) per immune-related response criteria. LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; OR, odds ratio; SPD, sum of the products of the two longest perpendicular diameters; ULN, upper limit of normal.

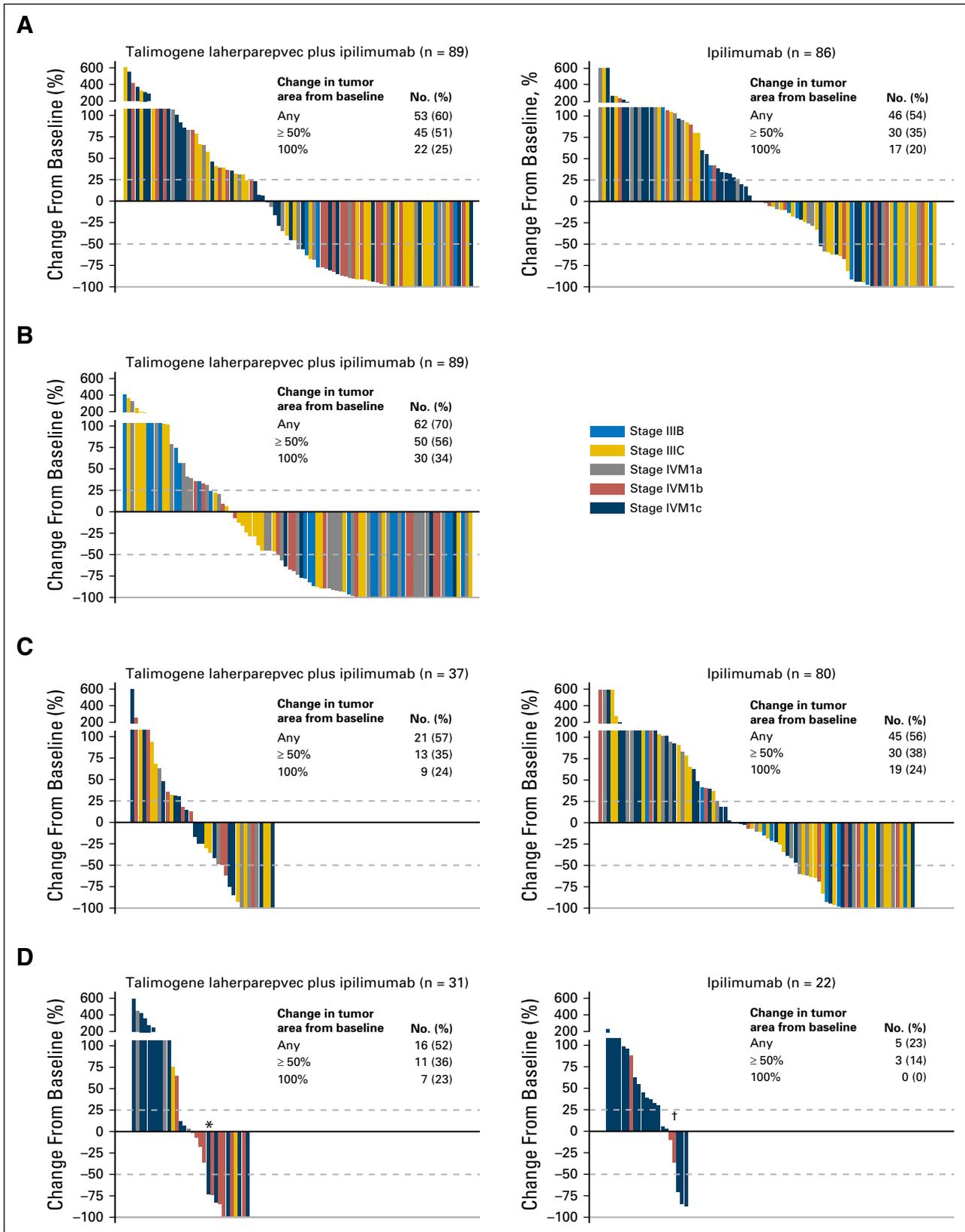


Fig 3. Change in lesion burden from baseline (A) for all lesions, (B) injected lesions, (C) uninjected nonvisceral lesions, and (D) visceral lesions. Per protocol, visceral lesions were not injected. Evaluable patients had baseline and at least one postbaseline evaluation of lesion burden. In panel D, two patients identified as having stage IVM1a disease at baseline had visceral index lesions (one with an adrenal lesion and one with a lung lesion; indicated with (*) and (†), respectively). The remaining patients with stages IIIC and IVM1a disease developed visceral lesions during the study.

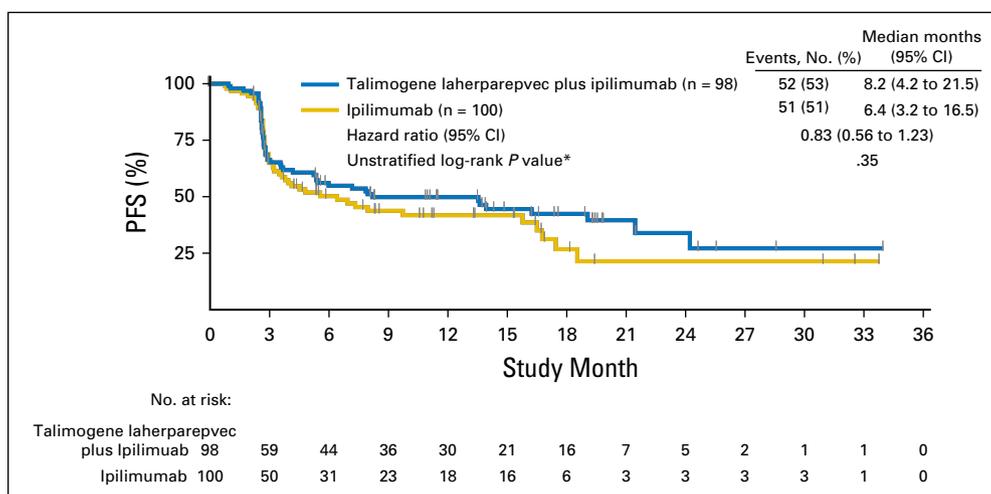


Fig 4. Kaplan-Meier estimate of progression-free survival (PFS). (*) P value is descriptive.

AEs was 15%; the most frequently occurring were influenza-like illness (4%) and lymphopenia (4%). Two patients (2%) in the combination arm discontinued talimogene laherparepvec as a result of AEs; 12 patients (13%) in the combination arm and 16 patients (17%) in the ipilimumab arm discontinued ipilimumab as a result of AEs. Three patients in the combination arm had fatal AEs (myocardial infarction [n = 1], and disease progression [n = 2]); none were considered treatment related.

DISCUSSION

This study, which to our knowledge is the first to evaluate an oncolytic virus in combination with a checkpoint inhibitor, met its primary end point: talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab resulted in a significantly higher ORR versus ipilimumab alone (OR, 2.9; 95% CI, 1.5 to 5.5; $P = .002$). Responses occurred in patients with and without visceral disease and in uninjected lesions after combination treatment. The confirmed ORR (39%) in the combination arm is higher than historical controls of either agent administered as monotherapy (ipilimumab, 11% to 19%^{2,5,17,18}; talimogene laherparepvec, 26%⁸). In OPTiM, talimogene laherparepvec monotherapy was associated with a $\geq 50\%$ size decrease in 64% of injected lesions and 15% of visceral lesions,¹⁹ suggesting that additional responses might be achievable through the addition of T-cell checkpoint inhibition. In the previously reported phase Ib portion, we observed changes in T-cell subsets consistent with this hypothesis,¹¹ and, in this phase II portion, we found evidence of enhanced systemic antitumor response. Individual lesion-type analysis indicated that responses occurred in both injected and uninjected tumor burden. The higher rate of decrease (combination arm, 52%; ipilimumab arm, 23%) and higher rate of complete reduction in visceral tumor burden (combination arm, 23%; ipilimumab arm, 0%) is consistent with a systemic effect of the combination because talimogene laherparepvec was not injected into these lesions. The nonvisceral uninjected lesion tumor burden response was similar across arms. However, the number of patients in this category in the combination arm was smaller than in the control arm because patients with injected nonvisceral

lesions were excluded. These results indicate that the combination elicited a greater systemic antitumor response than could be achieved with either agent alone.

Response rate favored the combination arm for both disease-stage subsets (IIIB/IIIC/IVM1a, 44% ν 19%; IVM1b/IVM1c, 33% ν 16%). Although response rates were high in patients with both *BRAF* wild-type and *BRAF*-mutant tumors, the effect size favoring combination treatment was greater in the *BRAF* wild-type subgroup (42% ν 10%). The response rate was also greater in the combination arm for patients with *BRAF* wild-type versus *BRAF*-mutant tumors (42% ν 34%). Although small patient numbers in these subgroups may have contributed to this finding, similar results were observed in a previous phase III study of ipilimumab plus nivolumab.³ Treatment effect differences between *BRAF*-mutant and *BRAF* wild-type subgroups might reflect differences in biologic response to the combination; however, we cannot exclude the possibility that they were driven by other patient and/or tumor characteristics.

Despite ipilimumab treatment starting 5 weeks later in the combination arm, PFS was 8.2 months in the combination arm versus 6.4 months in the ipilimumab arm (HR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.56 to 1.23). The median PFS in the combination arm was also greater than that previously observed in ipilimumab monotherapy studies (2.8 to 2.9 months)^{5,17,18} and similar to the median time to treatment failure in the OPTiM study (8.2 months).⁸ The analysis of OS was immature; patients are still being followed for response and OS.

Toxicity observed with the combination was consistent with expectations from the phase Ib study.¹¹ The incidence of grade ≥ 3 ipilimumab-related toxicities was similar between arms; no unexpected grade ≥ 3 treatment-related AEs occurred. AEs with the greatest between-arm differences were consistent with monotherapy studies that have found flu-like symptoms to be characteristic of treatment with talimogene laherparepvec⁸; these events were typically grades 1 and 2. There was no evidence that the combination was associated with cardiotoxicity, as has been reported with ipilimumab plus nivolumab,²⁰ and there was no meaningful increase in grade ≥ 3 AEs with combination therapy. Overall, combination treatment was not associated with unexpected AEs or increase in incidence or severity of AEs, suggesting

Table 3. Incidence of Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

AE	Talimogene Laherparepvec Plus Ipilimumab, No. (%)		Ipilimumab, No. (%)	
No. of patients	95		95	
Any grade AEs	93 (98)		90 (95)	
Grade \geq 3 AEs	43 (45)		33 (35)	
Fatal AEs*	3 (3)		0	
AEs leading to discontinuation of talimogene laherparepvec	2 (2)		1 (1)†	
AEs leading to discontinuation of ipilimumab	12 (13)		16 (17)	
AEs occurring in \geq 20% of patients in either arm	Any grade	Grade \geq 3	Any grade	Grade \geq 3
Fatigue	56 (59)	1 (1)	40 (42)	2 (2)
Chills	50 (53)	0	3 (3)	0
Diarrhea	40 (42)	3 (3)	33 (35)	3 (3)
Pruritus	38 (40)	0	34 (36)	0
Rash	37 (39)	1 (1)	27 (28)	1 (1)
Nausea	36 (38)	2 (2)	23 (24)	0
Pyrexia	36 (38)	1 (1)	7 (7)	0
Headache	34 (36)	0	18 (19)	1 (1)
Influenza-like illness	28 (29)	4 (4)	1 (1)	0
Injection site pain	26 (27)	0	0	0
Arthralgia	20 (21)	0	13 (14)	1 (1)

Abbreviation: AEs, adverse events.

*None of the fatal AEs that occurred during the study were considered treatment related by investigators.

†The recording of this patient as discontinuing talimogene laherparepvec was a data error; this error was corrected after the primary analysis data cutoff.

that combination therapy is tolerable for patients with advanced melanoma.

Many combination strategies are under investigation to augment efficacy of single-agent therapies. Ipilimumab plus nivolumab improves patient outcomes, but is associated with significant toxicity. In trials evaluating ipilimumab plus nivolumab, increases in clinically significant grade \geq 3 AEs were observed in the combination arm versus the monotherapy arm(s)^{2,3}; the National Comprehensive Cancer Network recommends careful patient selection and monitoring for this regimen.²¹ Combination regimens with lower toxicity may allow for their use in a broader range of patients. Since this study was initiated, other immune checkpoint inhibitors have been introduced for melanoma. The combination of talimogene laherparepvec with an anti-programmed death-1 antibody is being evaluated in MASTERKEY-265, a phase Ib/III trial of talimogene laherparepvec plus pembrolizumab in patients with previously untreated stages IIIB to IV melanoma.^{22,23} Results from the phase Ib portion of MASTERKEY-265 showed a response rate $>$ 50% with no dose-limiting toxicities; the phase III portion is enrolling patients.^{22,23}

Although the outcome of this trial was positive, as a phase II study it had certain limitations. First, because of the population size of 198 patients, there were relatively small patient numbers in certain subgroups. Second, this was an open-label study without central review of investigator-assessed response. Third, the duration of follow-up at the time of this analysis limited the interpretation of time-to-event end points. Fourth, delayed ipilimumab initiation may have limited the interpretation of benefit from combination therapy. Fifth, there were between-arm differences in certain baseline characteristics (eg, disease stage/substage, visceral disease, prior therapy) that may have influenced treatment-effect estimates. However, improvement in ORR in the combination arm remained significant in a final logistic regression analysis after adjustment for potentially imbalanced covariates. Finally, differences in eligibility criteria (eg, injectable disease requirement) may confound between-study comparisons.

This randomized trial of an oncolytic immunotherapy in combination with a checkpoint inhibitor, which is the first such study to our knowledge, met its primary end point: talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab resulted in a significantly higher ORR versus ipilimumab alone. The combination seems to have greater efficacy (including in uninjected and visceral lesions), without additional safety concerns versus ipilimumab alone in patients with unresected stages IIIB to IV melanoma. The combination of talimogene laherparepvec and a checkpoint inhibitor may have significant clinical utility in treatment of advanced melanoma.

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Randomized, Open-Label Phase II Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Talimogene Laherparepvec in Combination With Ipilimumab Versus Ipilimumab Alone in Patients With Advanced, Unresectable Melanoma

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Appendix

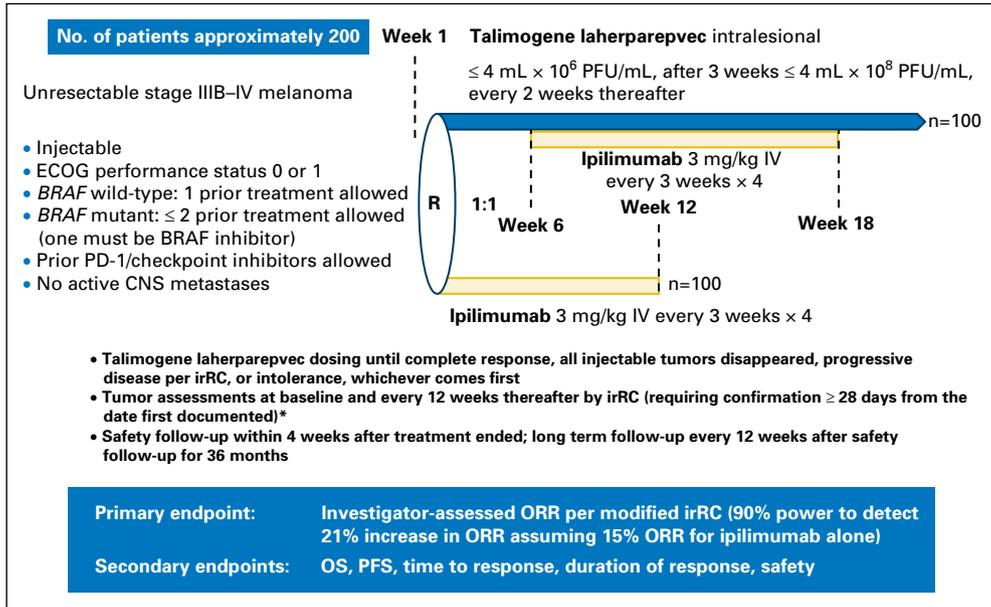


Fig A1. Study schema for phase II. ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; irRC, immune-related response criteria; IV, intravenous; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PD-1, programmed death-1; PFS, progression-free survival; PFU, plaque-forming unit; R, randomization. (*) irRC described in Wolchok et al.¹⁴

Table A1. Stepwise Regression Model of Objective Response Rate per Modified Immune-Related Response Criteria

Variable	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P*
Treatment		.004
Talimogene laherparepvec plus ipilimumab	2.73 (1.39 to 5.37)	
Ipilimumab	Reference	
Baseline LDH		.085
≤ ULN	2.21 (0.90 to 5.43)	
> ULN	Reference	

NOTE. The logistic regression model included planned treatment and the following baseline covariates: geographic region (United States v rest of world), age (< 50 v ≥ 50 years), disease stage per case-report form (reference stage IVM1c), SPD (sum of the products of the two largest perpendicular diameters) of index lesions (less than the median v greater than or equal to the median), LDH (≤ ULN v > ULN), prior chemotherapy (yes v no), prior immunotherapy (yes v no), prior ipilimumab (yes v no), prior programmed death-1 inhibitor (yes v no), prior programmed death-ligand 1 inhibitor (yes v no), prior *BRAF* inhibitor (yes v no), prior MEK inhibitor (yes v no), *BRAF*^{V600} mutation per case-report form (wild-type v mutant), and baseline visceral disease (yes v no).
 Abbreviations: LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; ULN, upper limit of normal.
 *Covariates selected using stepwise regression required a significance level of 10% for a covariate to enter or be removed from the model.