Submitted by:
Jordana Wollmann, Pharm.D.
Managed Care Medical Communications, Medical Affairs
Genentech, Inc.
1 DNA Way
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (800) 821-8590
Email: genentechmedinfo-d@gene.com
Date of request: June 4, 2018
NCCN Guidelines Panel: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

Dear NCCN NSCLC Guidelines Panel:

Please find enclosed references for your review regarding Tecentriq® (atezolizumab) and Alecensa® (alectinib).[1-4]

Requests:

1. Consider the IMpower150 publication and presentation on the use of Tecentriq plus Avastin plus carboplatin/paclitaxel (CP) in patients with metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who had not previously received chemotherapy for inclusion into the guideline.
2. Consider the IMpower131 presentation on the use of Tecentriq plus carboplatin plus paclitaxel or nab-paclitxel in the first-line treatment of patients with advanced squamous NSCLC for your drug information updating needs.
3. Consider the ALEX study poster on the use of Alecensa in patients with untreated advanced ALK-positive NSCLC for your drug information updating needs. Primary efficacy and safety data for ALEX were reported previously by Peters S, et al.[5]

Key Takeaways: Tecentriq

- The IMpower 150 study met its three co-primary endpoints for Tecentriq plus Avastin plus CP vs. Avastin plus CP: PFS and OS in the intention to treat-wild type (ITT-WT) group and PFS in the T-effector high group. The safety profile was consistent with previously reported safety risks of the individual medicines.[1]
    - As shown in the ASCO oral presentation, OS benefit was also observed across clinically relevant subgroups.
    - Please refer to the benefit observed in patients with EGFR or ALK genetic alterations and patients with liver metastases at baseline. Please note that patients with an *EGFR* mutation or *ALK* translocation must have had disease progression or intolerance of treatment with one or more approved targeted therapies.[2]
- The IMpower 131 study met its PFS co-primary endpoint for Tecentriq plus carboplatin and nab-paclitaxel vs. carboplatin and nab-paclitaxel, but a statistically significant OS benefit was not observed at the interim analysis, and the study will continue as planned. The safety profile was consistent with previously reported safety risks of the individual medicines.[3]

Key Takeaways: Alecensa

- The updated analysis of the ALEX study offered an additional 10 months of follow up. Longer term data demonstrated superior efficacy of Alecensa vs. crizotinib, regardless of baseline CNS metastases, and demonstrated additional improvements in median PFS and HR. Despite significantly longer treatment duration, the proportion of patients with grade 3–5 adverse events was lower with Alecensa (45%) than with crizotinib (51%).[4]

FDA Clearance:

- Tecentriq is not FDA-approved for first-line NSCLC. Please refer to the product prescribing information for the full FDA-approved indications and safety information of Tecentriq and Avastin, available at:
    - https://www.gene.com/download/pdf/tecentriq_prescribing.pdf
    - https://www.gene.com/download/pdf/avastin_prescribing.pdf

- The aforementioned data reflect FDA-approved uses for Alecensa. Please refer to the product prescribing information for the full FDA-approved indications and safety information, available at https://www.gene.com/download/pdf/alecensa_prescribing.pdf

Any references supplied to you are protected under U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code). No further reproduction is permitted.

Thank you for your consideration and I hope this information is helpful to you. If you have any questions, please contact us at the phone number and email provided above.

Respectfully submitted,
Jordana Wollmann, PharmD

References

1. Socinski M, Jotte R, Cappuzzo F, et al. Atezolizumab for First-Line Treatment of Metastatic Nonsquamous NSCLC. N Engl J Med. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1716948. Epub 2018 June 4.
2. Socinski M, Jotte R, Cappuzzo F, et al. Overall survival (OS) analysis of IMpower150, a randomized Ph 3 study of atezolizumab (atezo) + chemotherapy (chemo) ± bevacizumab (bev) vs chemo + bev in 1L nonsquamous (NSQ) NSCLC. Presented at 2018 ASCO Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL; June 1-5, 2018. Oral Presentation. Abstract available at: https://meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/160275/abstract.
3. Robert M, Jotte RM, Cappuzzo F, Vynnychenko I et al. IMpower131: Primary PFS and safety analysis of a randomized phase III study of atezolizumab + carboplatin + paclitaxel or nab-paclitaxel vs carboplatin + nab-paclitaxel as 1L therapy in advanced squamous NSCLC. Presented at 2018 ASCO Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL; June 1-5, 2018. Oral Presentation. Abstract available at: https://meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/165951/abstract
4. Camidge R, Peters S, Mok T et al. Updated efficacy and safety data from the global phase III ALEX study of alectinib (ALC) vs crizotinib (CZ) in untreated advanced ALK+ NSCLC. Presented at 2018 ASCO Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL; June 1-5, 2018. Oral Presentation. Abstract available at: https://meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/160811/abstract.
5. Peters S, Camidge DR, Shaw AT et al. Alectinib versus Crizotinib in Untreated ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2017 Aug 31;377(9):829-838. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28586279.