



***NOVELTIES IN
BREAST
CANCER
TREATMENT &
SAFETY
INITIATIVES***

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST/ FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

- None to disclose

OBJECTIVES

Define Define HER2-low breast cancer

Understand Understand the clinical opportunities of identifying HER2-low as a targetable subset of breast cancer

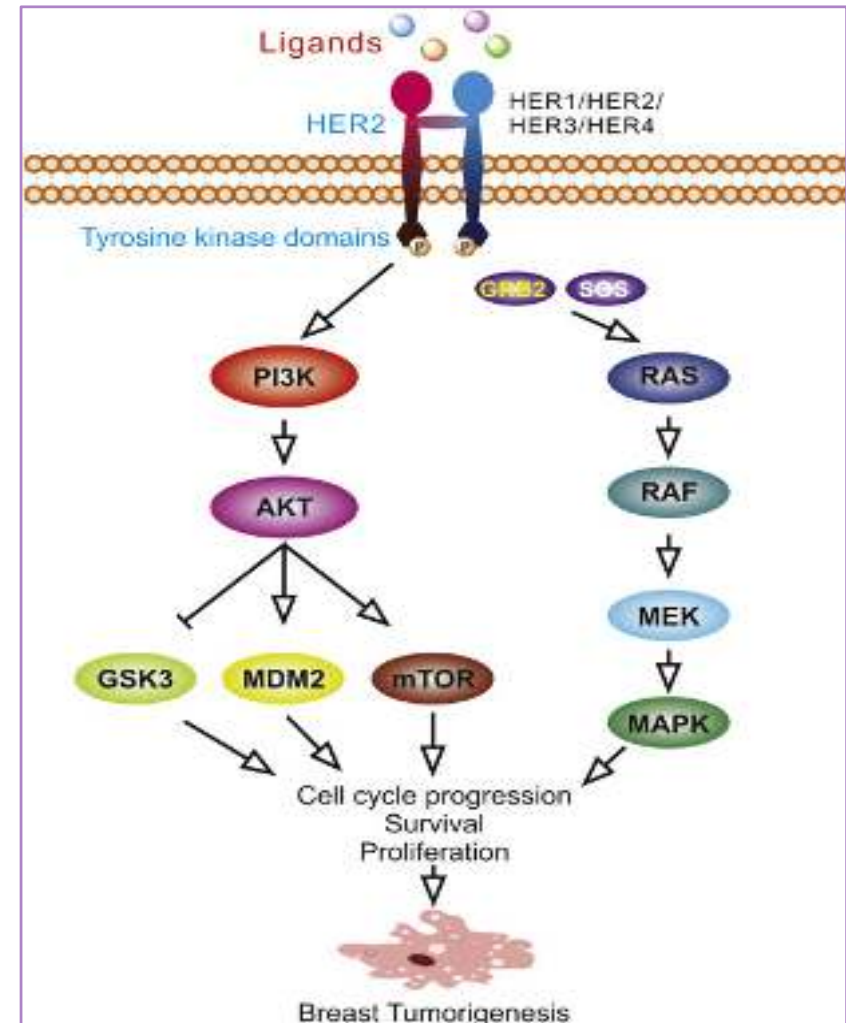
Discuss Discuss the practice-changing results of the DESITNY-breast04 trial and the role of fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (ENHERTU) in HER2-low breast cancer

Identify Identify three medication-safety challenges with HER2-directed chemotherapy and a strategy to prevent each one

WHAT IS HER2?

HUMAN EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR 2 (HER2)

- Tyrosine kinase receptor
- Initiates a variety of signaling pathways leading to cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, angiogenesis, and invasion
- HER2 is overexpressed in 15-20% of invasive breast cancer



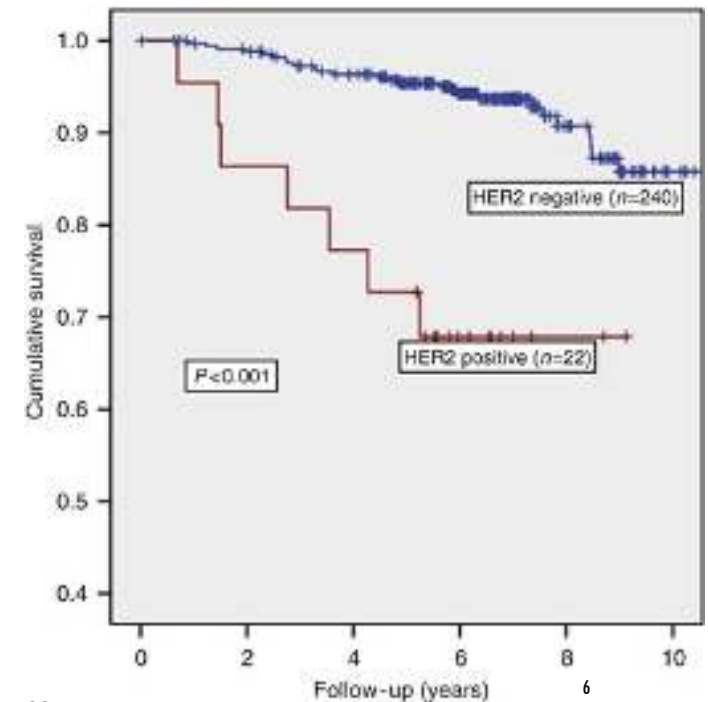
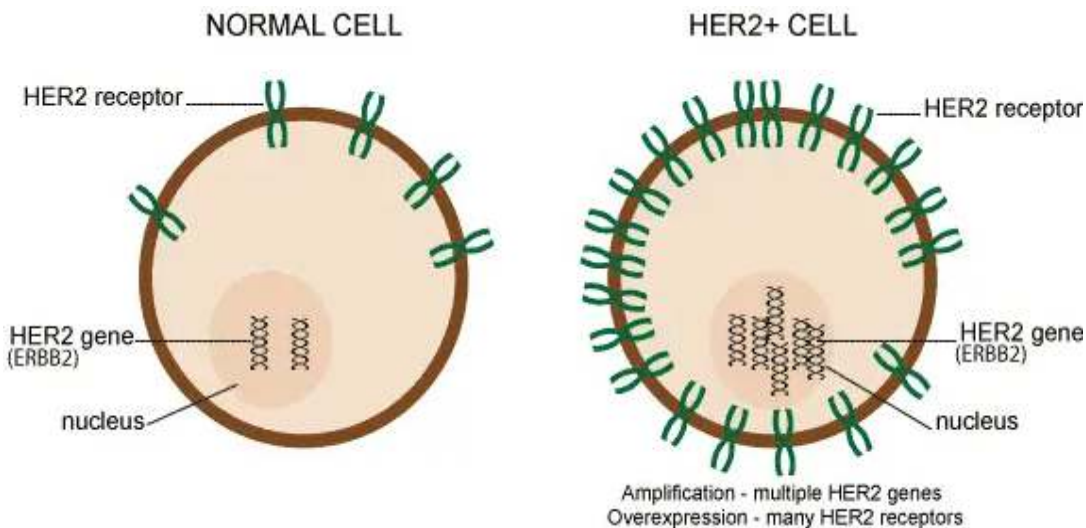
Burstein HJ, et al. The distinctive nature of HER2-positive cancers. *N Engl J Med.* 2005;353(16):1652-1654

Marchiò C, et al. *Semin Cancer Biol.* 2021;72:123-135

Yixiao Feng, et al, Breast cancer development and progression: Risk factors, cancer stem cells, signaling pathways, genomics, and molecular pathogenesis, *Genes & Diseases*, Volume 5, Issue 2, 2018, Pages 77-106

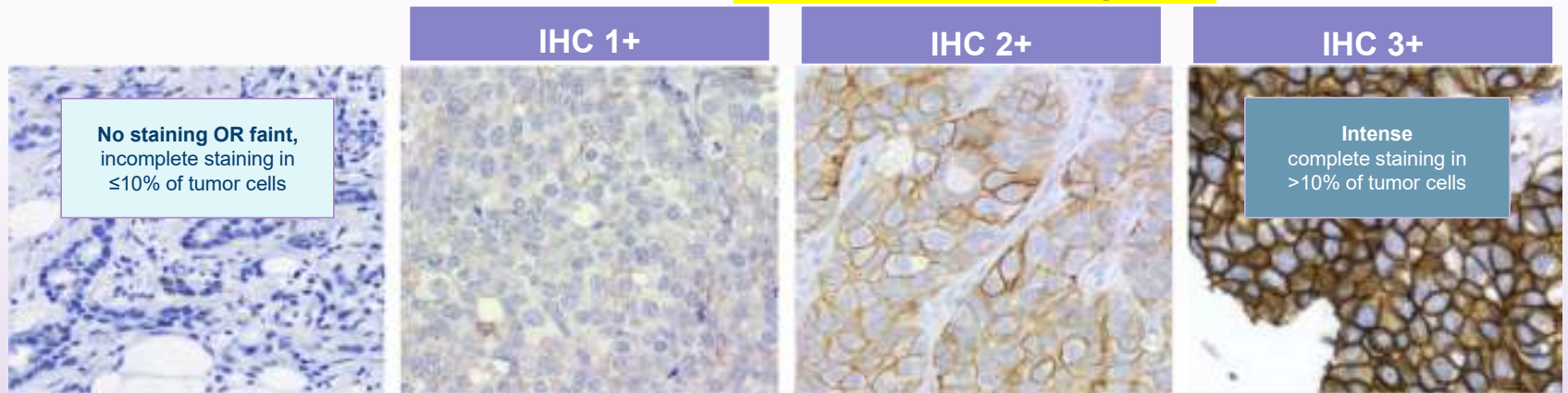
PROGNOSIS OF HER2-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER

- In the 1980's, Slamon and colleagues reported the **prognostic impact of ERBB2 amplification** in breast cancer and correlation with overexpression of HER2 receptors
- HER2-positive breast cancer associated with shorter survival compared to HER2-negative breast cancer

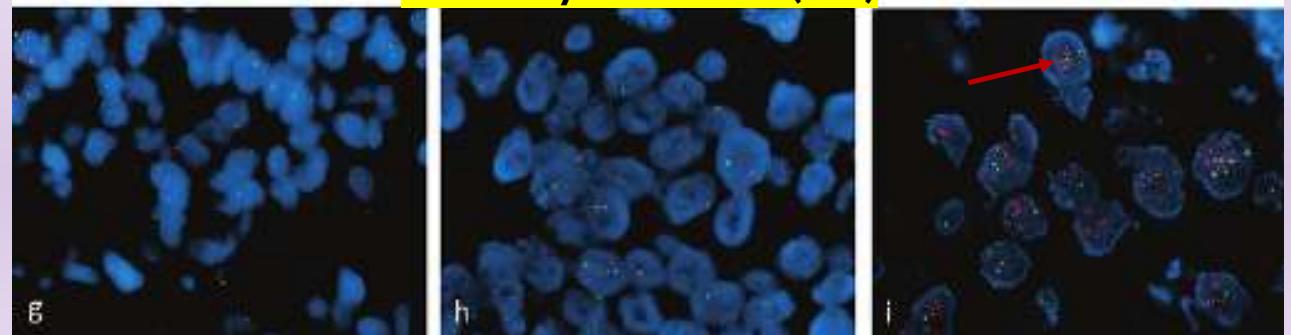


TESTING FOR HER2

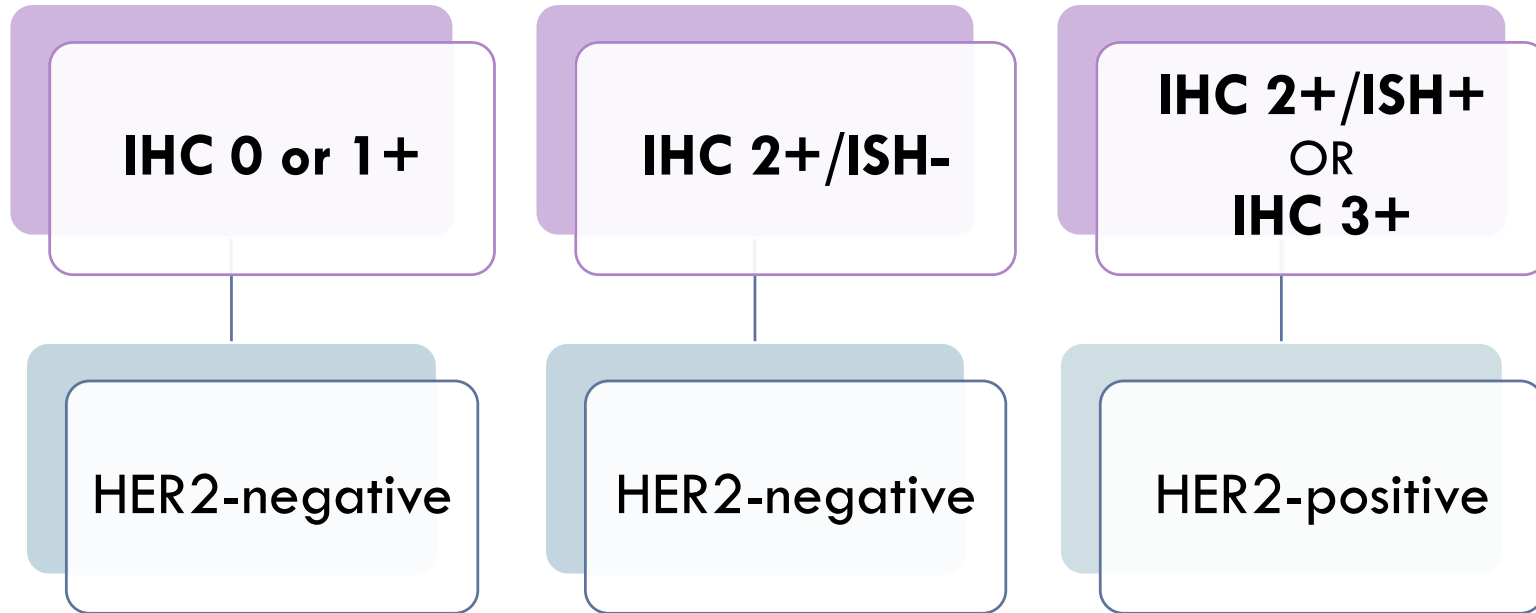
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)



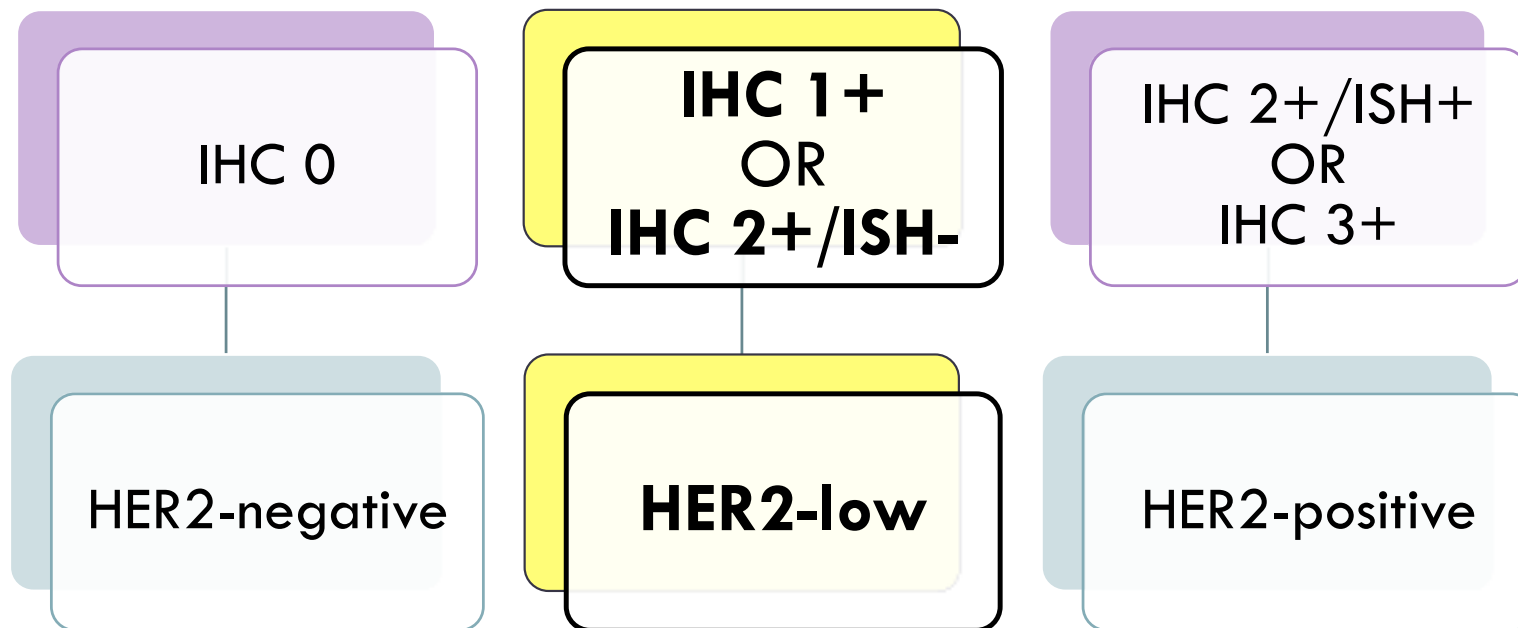
In Situ Hybridization (ISH)



TRADITIONAL HER2 CLASSIFICATIONS



UPDATED* HER2 CLASSIFICATIONS

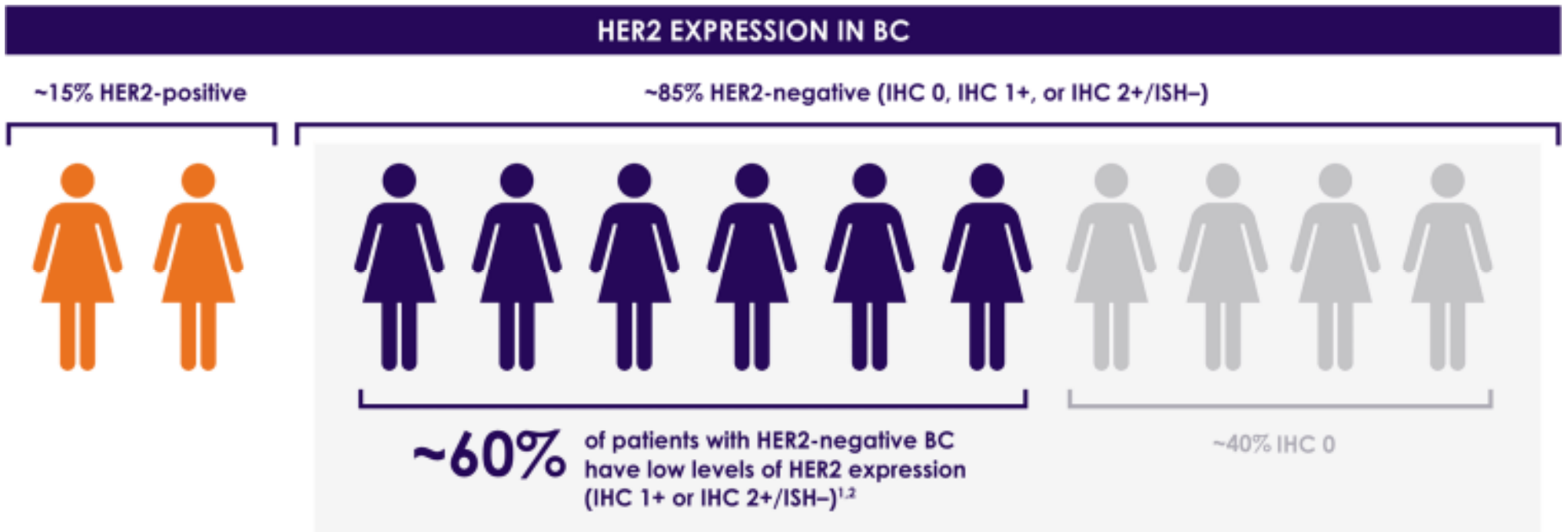


Burstein HJ. *N Engl J Med.* 2005;353(16):1652-1654

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Tarantino P, et al. HER2-low breast cancer: pathological and clinical landscape. *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38(17):1951-1962.

HER2-LOW CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE



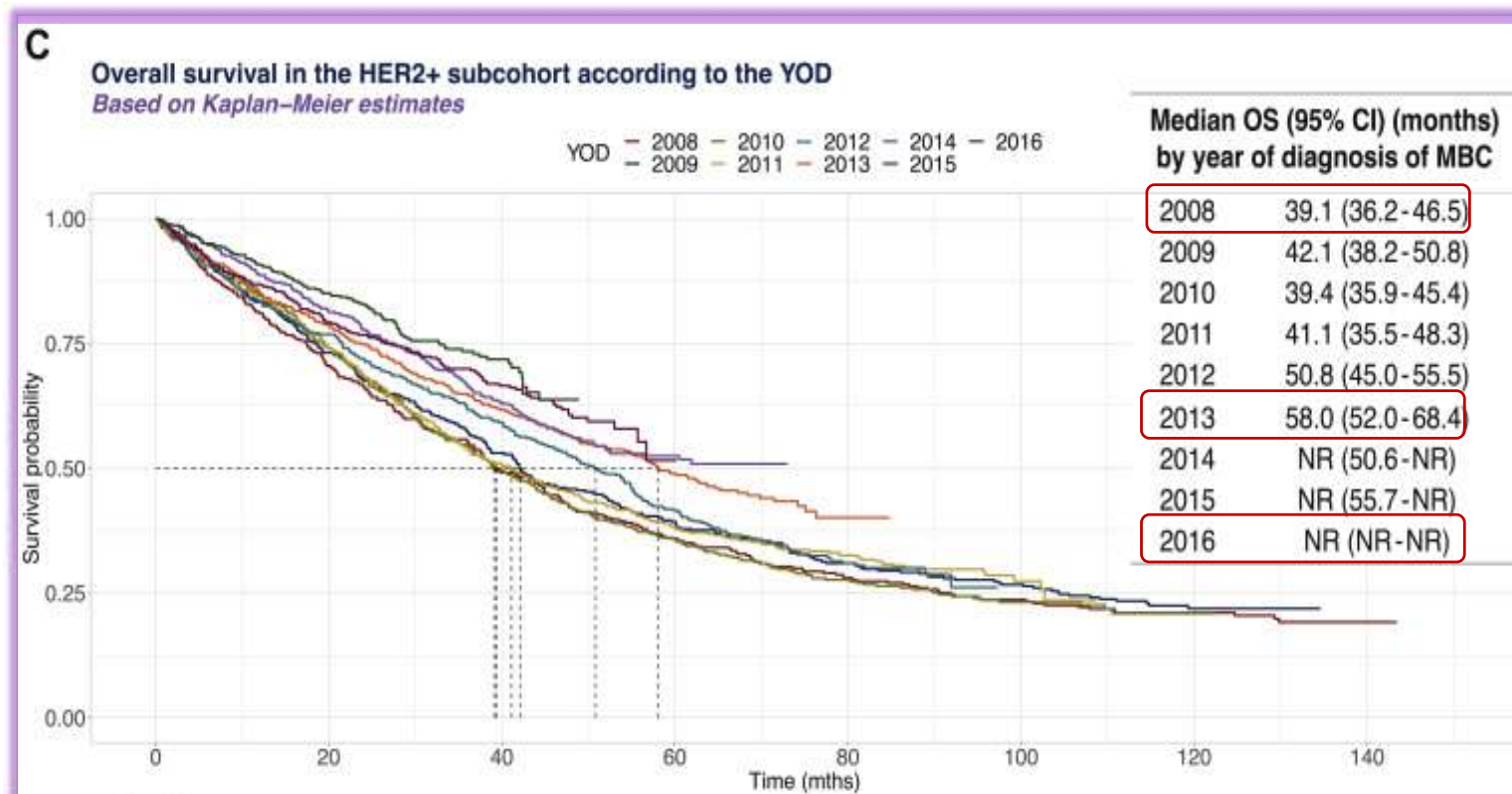
Enhertu. 2022 Daiichi Sankyo, Inc. and AstraZeneca. <https://www.enhertuhcp.com/en/her2-low-breast/about-her2-low-mbc>. Accessed May 23, 2023.

Schettini F, et al. Clinical, pathological, and PAM50 gene expression features of HER2-low breast cancer. NPJ Breast Cancer. 2021;7(1):1.

Tarantino P, et al. HER2-low breast cancer: pathological and clinical landscape. J Clin Oncol. 2020;38(17):1951-1962.

**WHY IS IT A CRITICAL
OPPORTUNITY TO
IDENTIFY HER2-LOW
AS A TARGETABLE
SUBSET?**

PROGNOSIS OF HER2-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER



NSABP B-31 TRIAL

HER2 STATUS AND BENEFIT FROM ADJUVANT TRASTUZUMAB

- 10% of samples were **nonamplified (HER2-negative)**
- HER2-negative patients appeared to benefit from trastuzumab

Table 1. Relative Risks of Disease Progression and Death among Patients in the ACTH Group as Compared with the ACT Group.*

End Point and Central HER2 Assay†	ACT <i>no. of events/total no. of events</i>	ACTH	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P Value	P Value for the Interaction
Disease progression					
HER2-positive	163/875	85/804	0.47 (0.37–0.62)	<0.001	0.47
HER2-negative	20/92	7/82	0.34 (0.14–0.80)	0.014	
Death					
HER2-positive	55/875	38/804	0.66 (0.43–0.99)	0.047	0.08
HER2-negative	10/92	1/82	0.08 (0.01–0.64)	0.017	

ACT = doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and paclitaxel, and ACTH = ACT plus **trastuzumab**.

NSABP B-47 TRIAL

PHASE-3 TRIAL CONDUCTED TO TEST BENEFIT OF TRASTUZUMAB IN HER2-LOW

Included:

- Node-positive or high-risk node-negative breast cancer
- IHC 1+, 2+ and ISH negative

Docetaxel + Cyclophosphamide (TC)

OR

Doxorubicin + Cyclophosphamide (AC) → weekly paclitaxel (WP)

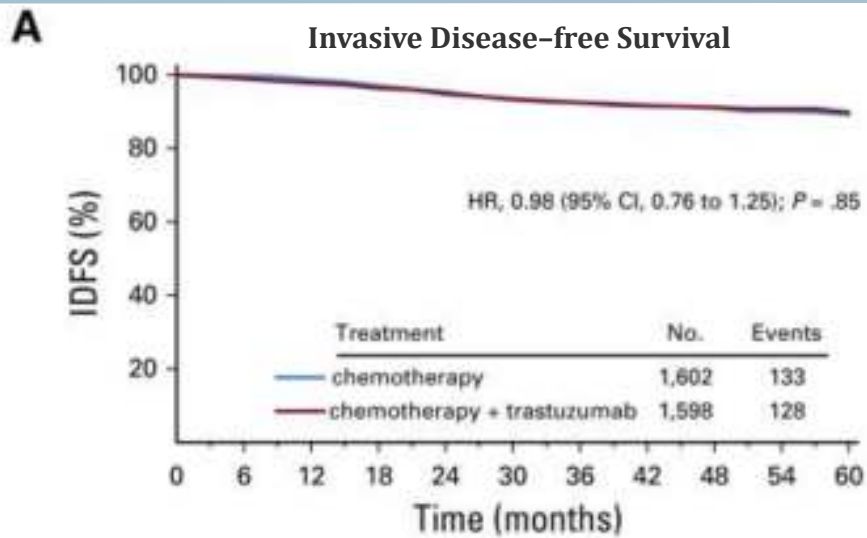
VS

TC + Trastuzumab → trastuzumab x 1 year

OR

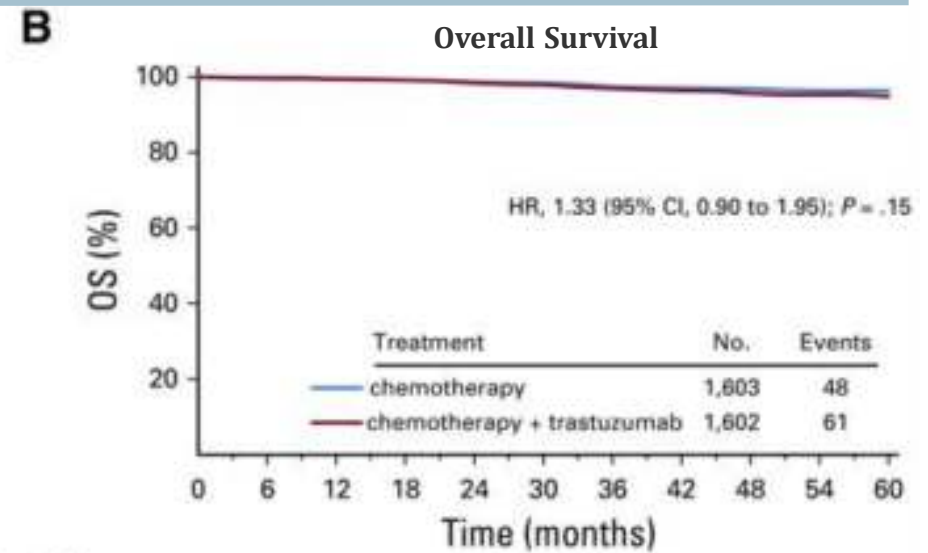
AC → WP + trastuzumab → trastuzumab x 1 year

NSABP B-47 TRIAL



No. at risk:

Chemotherapy	1,602	1,558	1,423	1,003	595	140
Chemotherapy + Trastuzumab	1,598	1,528	1,404	1,010	592	118



No. at risk:

Chemotherapy	1,603	1,576	1,506	1,098	703	169
Chemotherapy + Trastuzumab	1,602	1,563	1,497	1,113	683	149

⊘ No benefit of adjuvant trastuzumab for HER2-low patients

CHALLENGES

HER2-low expression is **highly variable** in time

Accuracy of assays to differentiate HER2 0 from HER2 1+

Pathologist reader discordance

- Fernandez AI, et al. suggests 26% concordance between diagnosis of HER2 0 and HER2 1+



**FAM-TRASTUZUMAB
DERUXTECAN-NXKI (ENHERTU)**

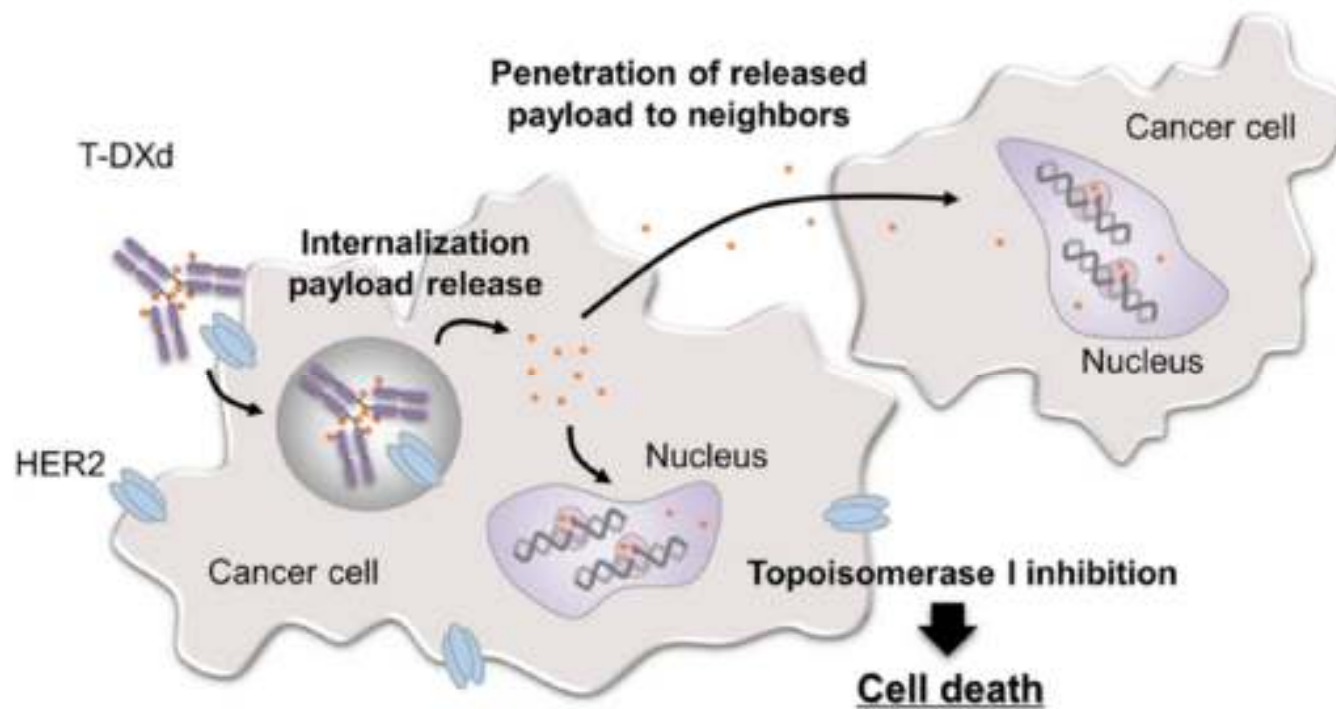
ENHERTU: NEXT GENERATION HER2 ANTIBODY-DRUG CONJUGATE



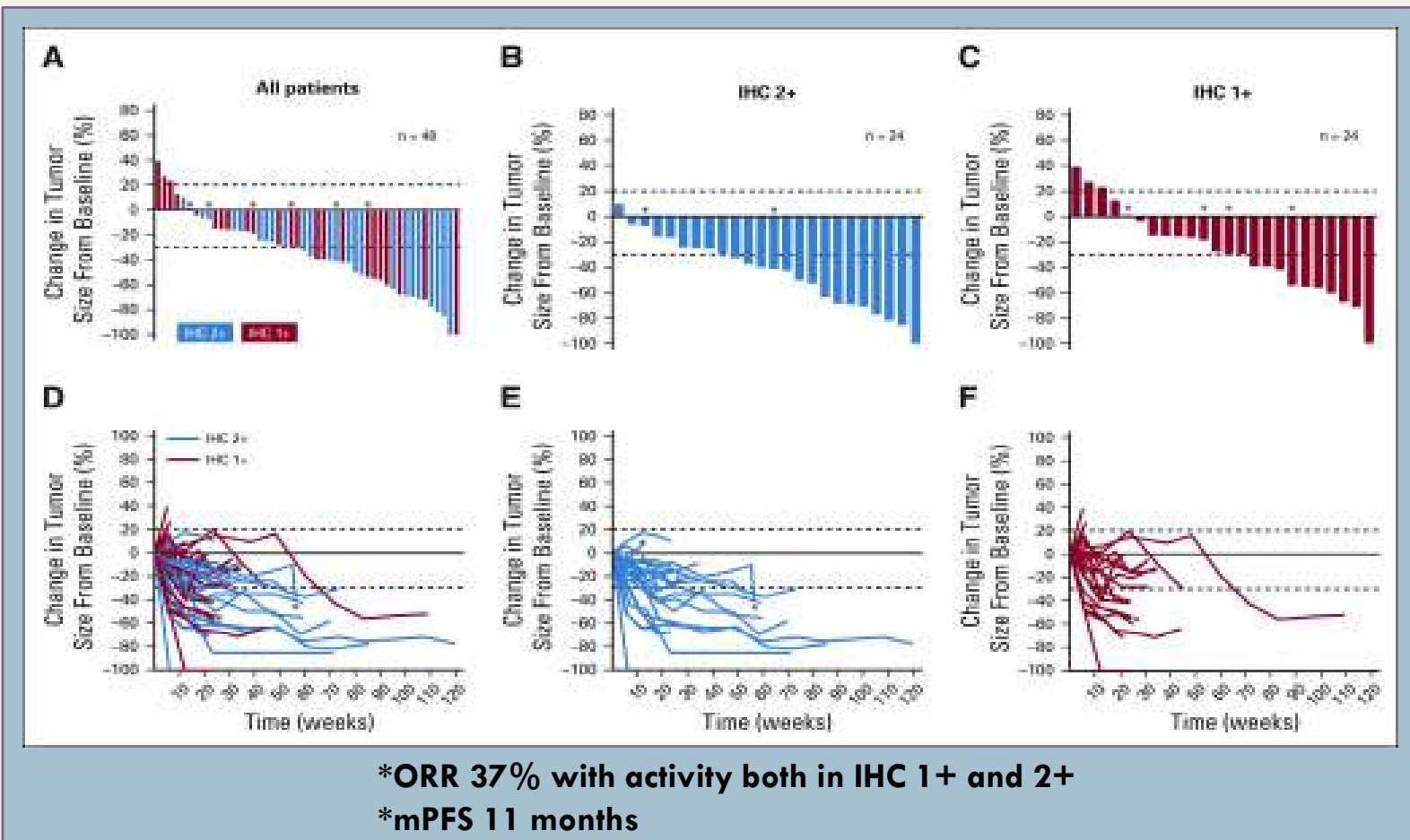
Enhertu	ADC Attributes	Kadcyla
Topoisomerase I inhibitor	Payload MoA	Anti-microtubule
~8:1	Drug-to-antibody ratio	~3.5:1
Yes	Tumor-selective cleavable linker?	No
Yes	Evidence of bystander anti-tumor effect?	No

Nakada T et al. Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo). 2019;67:173-85.
 Ogitani Y et al. Cancer Sci. 2016;107:1039-46.
 Ogitani Y et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2016;22:5097-108.
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 LoRusso PM et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2011;17:6437-47

ENHERTU MOA: BYSTANDER EFFECT



PHASE 1 TRIAL OF ENHERTU IN HER2-LOW



DESTINY-BREAST04 TRIAL

- **HER2-low** (IHC 1+, IHC 2+/ISH-), **unresectable, and/or MBC** treated with **1-2 prior lines of chemotherapy** in the metastatic setting
- **HR+** with **endocrine refractory disease**

R
n = 557

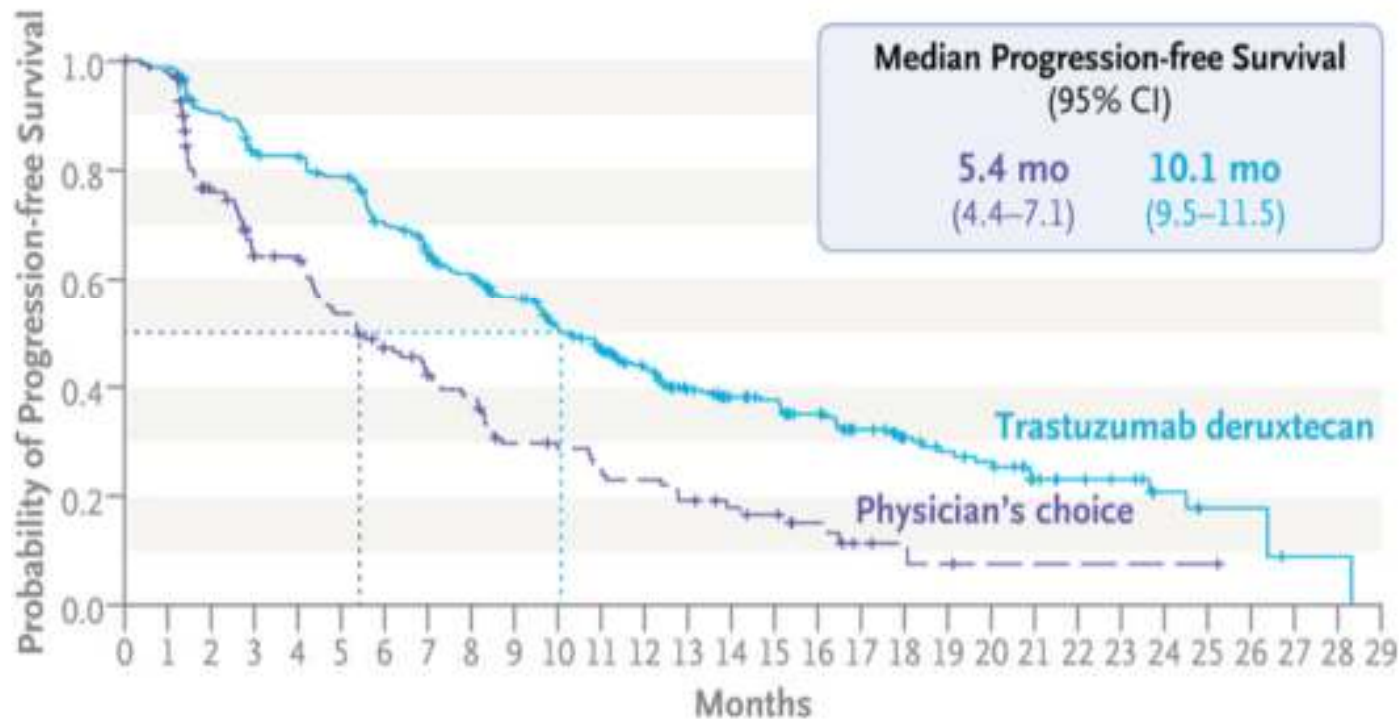
Enhertu
5.4 mg/kg Q3 weeks
(n = 373)

Physician's Choice
Eribulin, capecitabine,
nab-paclitaxel, gemcitabine,
paclitaxel
(n = 184)

PROGRESSION FREE SURVIVAL (PFS) IN HR+

Progression-free Survival in Hormone Receptor-Positive Cohort

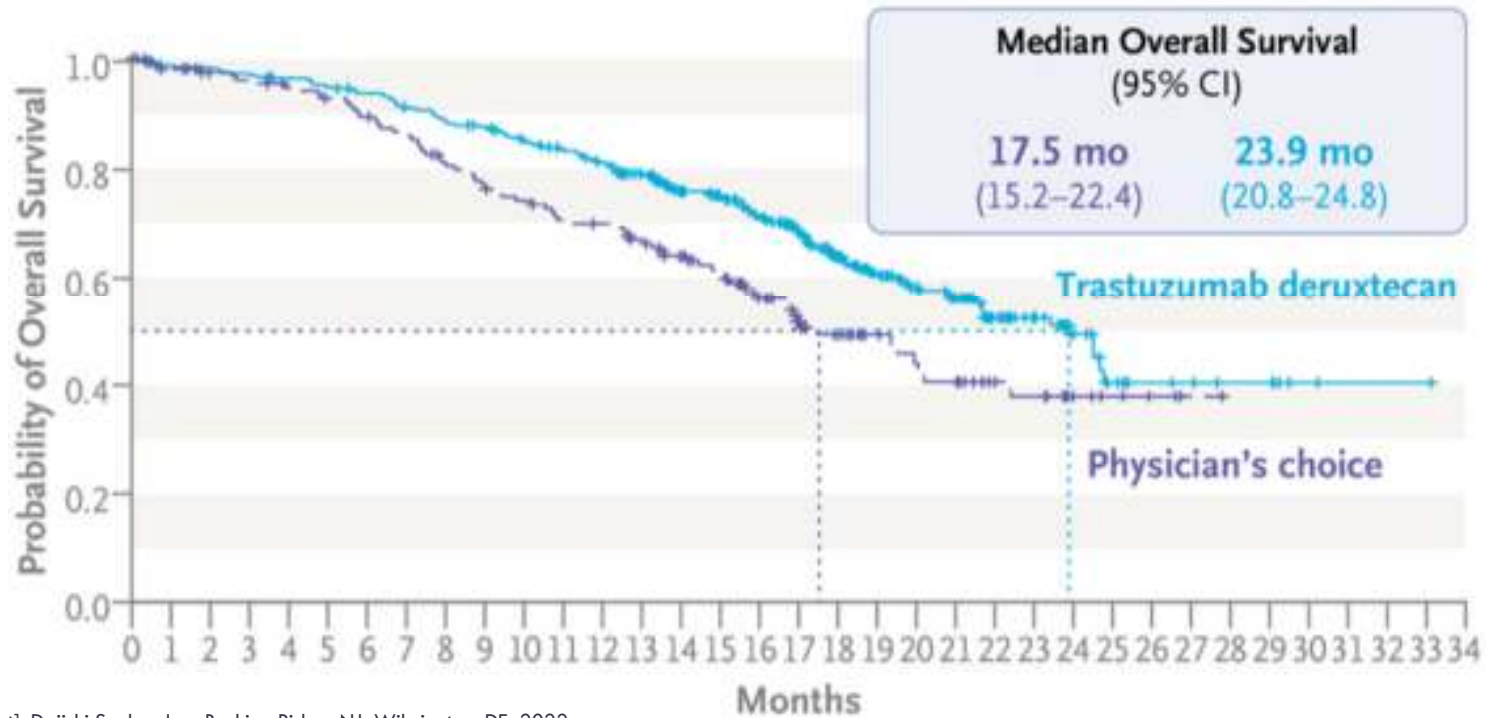
HR for progression or death, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.40–0.64; P<0.001



OVERALL SURVIVAL (OS) IN HR+

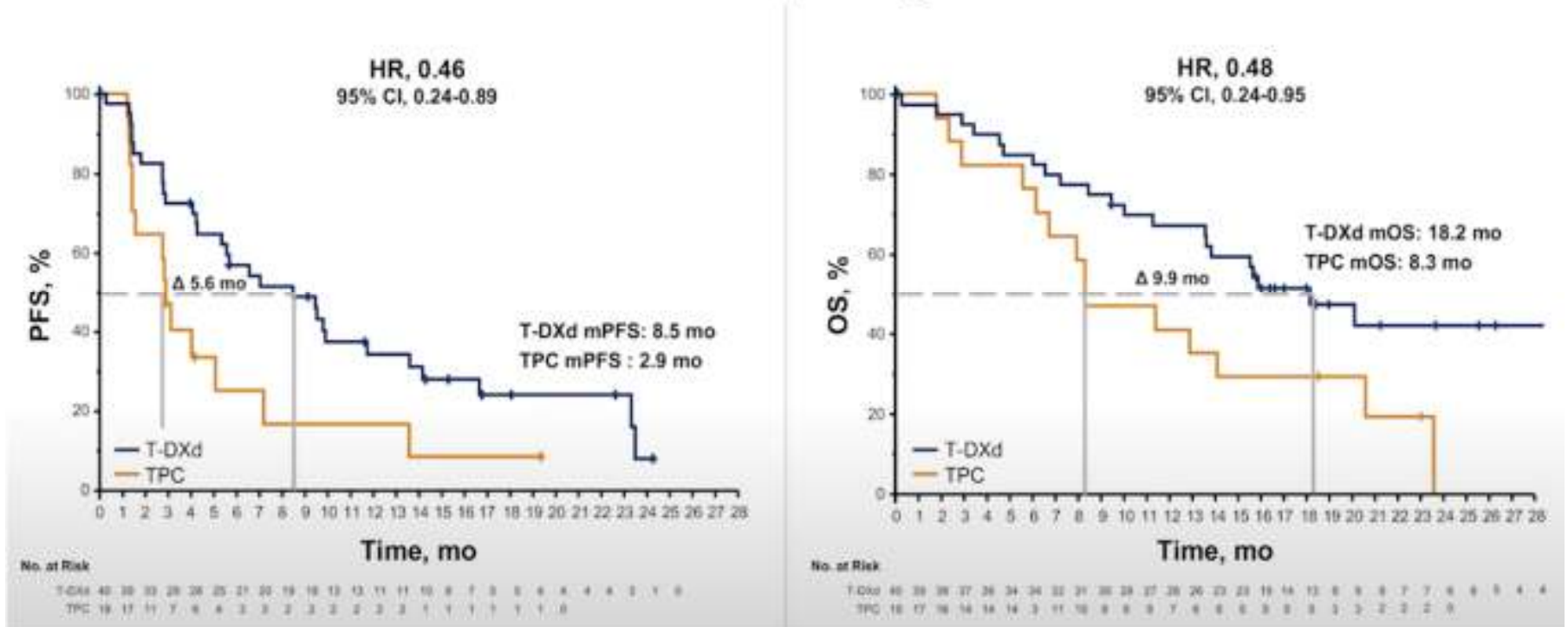
Overall Survival in Hormone Receptor-Positive Cohort

HR for death, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.48–0.86; P=0.003



PFS AND OS IN HR- (EXPLORATORY ENDPOINTS)

Hormone Receptor Negative



DRUG-RELATED ADVERSE EVENTS

Median duration of treatment

- Enhertu: 8 mo (range, 0-33)
- Physician's Choice: 3.5 mo (range, 0-18)

T-DXd is moderately emetogenic, which includes delayed nausea and/or vomiting. Administer prophylactic antiemetic medications per local institutional guidelines for prevention of CINV

Table 3. Most Common Drug-Related Adverse Events (in ≥20% of Patients) in the Safety Analysis Set.^a

Event	Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (N=371)		Physician's Choice of Chemotherapy (N=172)	
	All Grades	Grade ≥3	All Grades	Grade ≥3
	<i>number of patients (percent)</i>			
Blood and lymphatic system disorders				
Neutropenia‡	123 (33.2)	51 (13.7)	88 (51.2)	70 (40.7)
Anemia‡	123 (33.2)	30 (8.1)	39 (22.7)	8 (4.7)
Thrombocytopenia§	88 (23.7)	19 (5.1)	16 (9.3)	1 (0.6)
Leukopenia¶	86 (23.2)	24 (6.5)	54 (31.4)	33 (19.2)
Gastrointestinal disorders				
Nausea	271 (73.0)	17 (4.6)	41 (23.8)	0
Vomiting	126 (34.0)	5 (1.3)	17 (9.9)	0
Diarrhea	83 (22.4)	4 (1.1)	31 (18.0)	3 (1.7)
Constipation	79 (21.3)	0	22 (12.8)	0
Investigations: increased aminotransferase levels	87 (23.5)	12 (3.2)	39 (22.7)	14 (8.1)
General disorders: fatigue**	177 (47.7)	28 (7.5)	73 (42.4)	8 (4.7)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders: decreased appetite	106 (28.6)	9 (2.4)	28 (16.3)	2 (1.2)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: alopecia	140 (37.7)	0	56 (32.6)	0



DRUG-RELATED ADVERSE EVENTS



ILD/Pneumonitis	
Drug-Related ILD/Pneumonitis, n (%)	Enhertu n = 371
Grade 1	13 (3.5)
Grade 2	24 (6.5)
Grade 3	5 (1.3)
Grade 4	0
Grade 5	3 (0.8)
Any grade/total	45 (12.1)

LVEF Decrease	
LVEF Decrease, n (%)	Enhertu n = 371
Grade 1	1 (0.3)
Grade 2	14 (3.8)
Grade 3	1 (0.3)
Grade 4	0
Grade 5	0
Any grade/total	16 (4.3)

Cardiac Failure	
Cardiac failure, n (%)	Enhertu n = 371
Grade 1	0
Grade 2	1 (0.3)
Grade 3	1 (0.3)
Grade 4	0
Grade 5	0
Any grade/total	2 (0.5)

Median time to first onset from the pooled population:
5 mo (range 0.9 to 23)

ILD AND PNEUMONITIS: MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Monitoring	
Signs and symptoms that may indicate ILD/pneumonitis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Dyspnea • Fever • New or worsening respiratory symptoms 	Promptly investigate evidence of ILD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate patients with suspected ILD by radiographic imaging • Consider consultation with a pulmonologist

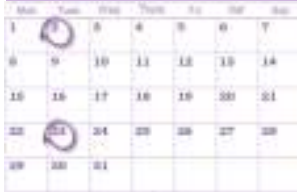


Management Strategies
Asymptomatic ILD (Grade 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider corticosteroid treatment (eg, ≥ 0.5 mg/kg/day prednisolone or equivalent) • Withhold Enhertu until recovery to grade 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If resolved in ≤ 28 days from date of onset, maintain dose – If resolved in > 28 days from date of onset, reduce dose one level
Symptomatic ILD (grade ≥ 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promptly initiate systemic corticosteroid treatment (eg, ≥ 1 mg/kg/day prednisolone or equivalent) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue for at least 14 days followed by gradual taper for at least 4 weeks • Permanently discontinue Enhertu

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

5.4 mg/kg once every 3 weeks

Given as a 5.4 mg/kg IV infusion once every 3 weeks (21-day cycle) until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity



First Infusion Administer over **90 minutes**

Subsequent Infusions Administer over **30 minutes** if prior infusions were well tolerated

Use **5% Dextrose Injection USP** to dilute.
DO NOT use Sodium Chloride Injection, USP.

Dose Modifications

Starting Dose: 5.4 mg/kg

First Dose Reduction: 4.4 mg/kg

Second Dose Reduction: 3.2 mg/kg

**Requirement for Further Dose Reduction:
Discontinue Treatment**

**Do not re-escalate after
a dose reduction is made**

Permanently discontinue Enhertu in case of severe infusion reactions

SUMMARY OF TRIAL AND IMPACT



Enhertu is the first HER2-targeted therapy to demonstrate improved efficacy in HER2-low



DESTINY-Breast04 establishes Enhertu as the new standard of care for HER2-low



Potential improvement for ~50% of all metastatic breast cancer patients in this setting

**MEDICATION-SAFETY CHALLENGES
WITH HER2-DIRECTED
CHEMOTHERAPY &
STRATEGIES TOWARDS PREVENTION**

MEDICATION SAFETY 1999

- Medical errors are estimated to account for
 - Approx. **98,000 deaths/year**
 - About 7,000 deaths due to medications alone
- Total national cost of **preventable** adverse events:
\$17-28 billion/year

“More people die in a given year as a result of medical errors than from motor vehicle accidents and breast cancer.”

PREVALENCE OF MEDICATION ERRORS

An estimate of 1 to 4 errors per 1000 orders are from chemotherapy medication errors

Approximately 3% of errors involving chemotherapy are reported

1. ORDERING/PRESCRIBING

LOOK-ALIKE SOUND-ALIKE

Prevention strategies

List by generic name, using a “dash”

Include brand and generic name

Physically separate when storing

trastuzuamb (HERCEPTIN) intrathecal injection

trastuzumab-anns (KANJINTI) chemo IVPB 250 mL NS

trastuzumab-dkst (OGIVRI) chemo IVPB 250 mL NS

trastuzumab 600 mg-hyaluronidase-oysk 10,000 units (HERCEPTIN HYLECTA) subcutaneous injection

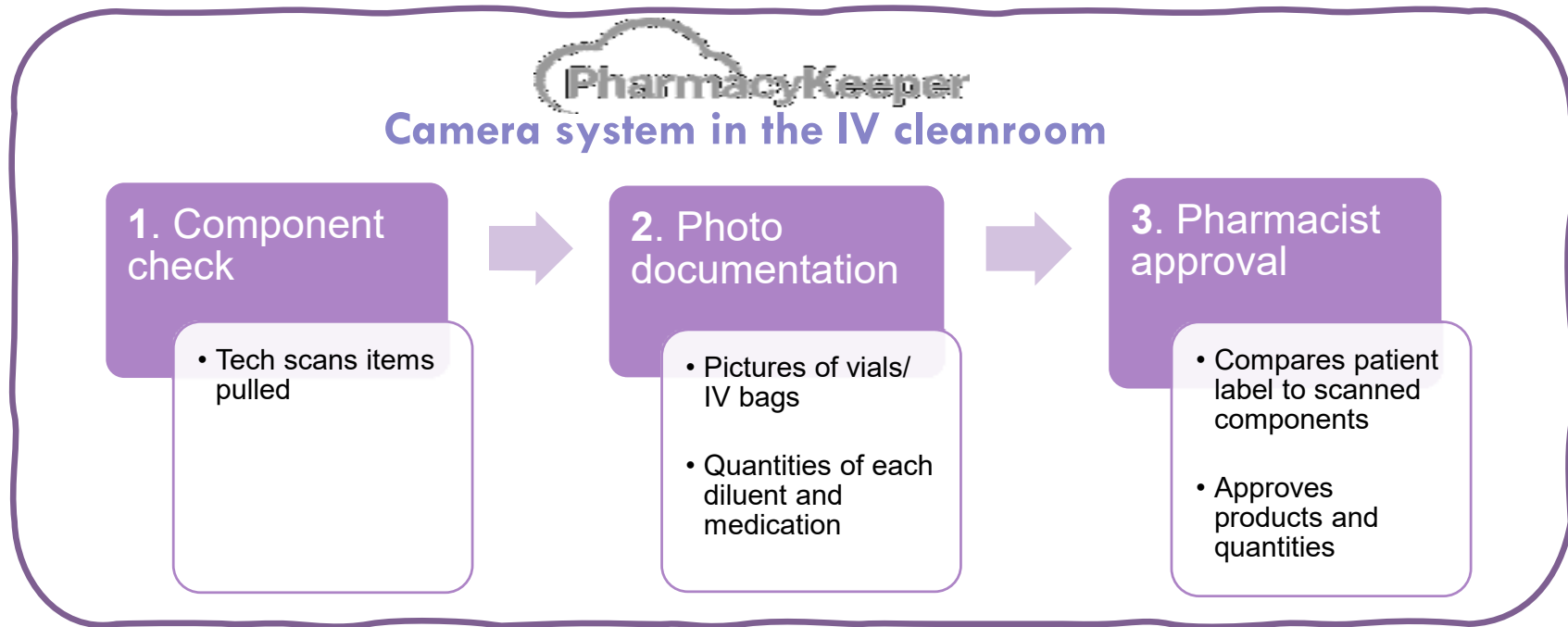
trastuzumab-qyyp (TRAZIMERA) chemo IVPB 250 mL NS

ado-trastuzumab emtansine (KADCYLA) chemo IVPB 250 mL NS

fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki (ENHERTU) IVPB in dextrose 5 % 100 mL

2. DISPENSING

BARCODING/SCANNING



3. ADMINISTRATION

DRUG MONITORING

**Computerized
order-entry systems
(CPOE)**

**Patient
communication**

Nursing check-list

PATIENT COMMUNICATION: CHEMOTHERAPY COUNSELING CARD

FAM-TRASTUZUMAB DERUXTECAN-NXKI
(ENHERTU)

FAM-TRASTUZUMAB DERUXTECAN-NXKI
(ENHERTU)

Administration: every 3 weeks

Side effects: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea

Monitor: lungs (cough, shortness of breath), heart, liver function, CBC panel, BMP panel

Name:

DOB:

Physician:

Office #:

Cancer/diagnosis:

Start date:

Comments:

3. ADMINISTRATION

DRUG MONITORING

**Computerized
order-entry systems**

**Patient
communication**

Nursing check-list

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

The diagnosis of “HER2-low” remains challenging

Enhertu, a novel antibody-drug conjugate have not only improved outcomes in HER2+ breast cancer, but also allowed us to move beyond new populations

Understanding the medication-use process and safety techniques helps to prevent medication errors



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