

Brand Name: Imfinzi

Generic: durvalumab

Type: monoclonal antibody

Year Accepted/Phase: 2017

Mechanism:

Durvalumab is a monoclonal antibody that blocks the interaction of PD-L1 with PD-1 and CD80, allowing the immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells.

Chemical Structure: N/A

Indication:

Imfinzi is indicated for the treatment of unresectable stage III NSCLC after chemoradiation therapy and for the first-line treatment of extensive-stage SCLC in combination with chemotherapy.

Clinical trials:

PACIFIC Trial (Phase III)

Pubmed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28885881/>

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of durvalumab as consolidation therapy in patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC who had not progressed following concurrent chemoradiation therapy.

Dates: Conducted from 2014 to 2017.

Results: The PACIFIC trial demonstrated that durvalumab significantly improved progression-free survival (PFS) compared to placebo in patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC. It also showed a favorable safety profile.

Impact: These results led to the approval of Imfinzi for the treatment of unresectable stage III NSCLC in patients who had not progressed following chemoradiation therapy.

CASPIAN Trial (Phase III)

Pubmed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31590988/>

Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of durvalumab in combination with chemotherapy (etoposide and either cisplatin or carboplatin) compared to chemotherapy alone in patients with extensive-stage SCLC.

Dates: Conducted from 2016 to 2018.

Results: The CASPIAN trial showed that the addition of durvalumab to chemotherapy improved overall survival (OS) compared to chemotherapy alone in patients with extensive-stage SCLC. The combination also demonstrated a manageable safety profile.

Impact: These results supported the approval of Imfinzi in combination with chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of extensive-stage SCLC.

NCT01693562 Trial (Phase I/II)

Pubmed: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28817753/>

Purpose: Evaluate the safety, tolerability, and preliminary efficacy of durvalumab in patients with advanced solid tumors, including bladder cancer.

Dates: Conducted from 2012 to 2017.

Results: The NCT01693562 trial showed promising antitumor activity and a manageable safety profile of durvalumab in patients with advanced solid tumors, including bladder cancer.

Impact: These results supported further investigation of Imfinzi in bladder cancer and other solid tumors.