

Phase 2 study of cemiplimab in patients with metastatic cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma: primary analysis of fixed-dosing, long-term outcome of weight-based dosing

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ABSTRACT

Background Cemiplimab, a high-affinity, potent human immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody to programmed cell death-1 demonstrated antitumor activity in a Phase 1 advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC) expansion cohort (NCT02383212) and the pivotal Phase 2 study (NCT02760498). Here we report the primary analysis of fixed dose cemiplimab 350 mg intravenously every 3 weeks (Q3W) (Group 3) and provide a longer-term update after the primary analysis of weight-based cemiplimab 3 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks (Q2W) (Group 1) among metastatic CSCC (mCSCC) patients in the pivotal study (NCT02760498).

Methods The primary objective for each group was objective response rate (ORR) per independent central review (ICR). Secondary endpoints included ORR by investigator review (INV), duration of response (DOR) per ICR and INV, and safety and tolerability.

Results For Group 3 (n=56) and Group 1 (n=59), median follow-up was 8.1 (range, 0.6 to 14.1) and 16.5 (range, 1.1 to 26.6) months, respectively. ORR per ICR was 41.1% (95% CI, 28.1% to 55.0%) in Group 3, 49.2% (95% CI, 35.9% to 62.5%) in Group 1, and 45.2% (95% CI, 35.9% to 54.8%) in both groups combined. Per ICR, Kaplan–Meier estimate for DOR at 8 months was 95.0% (95% CI, 69.5% to 99.3%) in responding patients in Group 3, and at 12 months was 88.9% (95% CI, 69.3% to 96.3%) in responding patients in Group 1. Per INV, ORR was 51.8% (95% CI, 38.0% to 65.3%) in Group 3, 49.2% (95% CI, 35.9% to 62.5%) in Group 1, and 50.4% (95% CI, 41.0% to 59.9%) in both groups combined. Overall, the most common adverse events regardless of attribution were fatigue (27.0%) and diarrhea (23.5%).

Conclusion In patients with mCSCC, cemiplimab 350 mg intravenously Q3W produced substantial antitumor activity with durable response and an acceptable safety profile. Follow-up data of cemiplimab 3 mg/kg intravenously Q2W demonstrate ongoing durability of responses.

Trial registration number Clinicaltrials.gov, NCT02760498. Registered May 3, 2016, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02760498>

INTRODUCTION

Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC) is the second most common skin cancer, and its incidence is increasing.^{1 2} Chronic sun exposure, advanced age, and immunosuppression are risk factors for CSCC.^{3 4} Most CSCC cases are diagnosed early,^{5 6} and patients with local disease are generally cured by surgery.^{4 7} Conversely, the prognosis is poor for patients with either locally advanced CSCC (laCSCC) not amenable to curative surgery or curative radiation or metastatic CSCC (mCSCC), collectively referred to as advanced CSCC, treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy or epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors.^{8–10}

Due to chronic skin damage from ultraviolet light, most CSCCs are hypermutated.^{11 12} Patients with high tumor mutational burden (TMB) solid tumors are more likely to derive clinical benefit from inhibition of immune checkpoints, such as programmed cell death (PD)-1.^{13 14} Intact immune surveillance is critical in CSCC prevention in immunocompetent individuals, as evidenced by the strong link between immunosuppression and increased CSCC risk.^{15 16} These considerations provided rationale for the study of PD-1 inhibition in advanced CSCC.

Cemiplimab is a high-affinity, highly potent human immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody to the PD-1 receptor.¹⁷ Cemiplimab demonstrated substantial anti-tumor activity in a Phase 1 advanced CSCC expansion cohorts (NCT02383212) and produced an objective response rate (ORR) per independent central review (ICR) of 47.5% in the Phase 2 (NCT02760498) primary analysis of the weight-based dosing cohort for patients with mCSCC (Group 1) with emerging evidence of durable responses.¹⁸ Supported by these findings, cemiplimab-rwlc became the first therapy approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of advanced CSCC.¹⁹ Subsequently, the European Commission granted conditional marketing authorization for cemiplimab for the treatment of advanced CSCC.²⁰ The approved regimen is cemiplimab 350mg every 3 weeks (Q3W) intravenously.

This article presents the primary analysis of the Phase 2 study of the approved fixed dose regimen (cemiplimab 350mg intravenously Q3W; Group 3) in patients with mCSCC. At the time of the Group 3 primary analysis, an additional data cut with longer follow-up was performed in Group 1 (cemiplimab 3mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks (Q2W)) and reported here; results of the primary analysis of Group 1 have been previously reported.¹⁸ Exploratory TMB analyses are also presented.

METHODS

Patients

This is an open-label, non-randomized, multicenter, international, Phase 2 study of patients with distant or nodal mCSCC (Groups 1 and 3) (see online supplementary file 1, S1 for study sites and principal investigators). Enrollment for Group 3 opened after full enrollment of Group 1. The time point for the primary analysis of data from patients in Group 3 was reached.

Eligible patients were aged ≥ 18 years with histologically confirmed diagnosis of invasive CSCC, an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status score of 0 or 1, adequate organ function, and at least one measurable lesion per Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1 (RECIST 1.1).²¹

Key exclusion criteria included ongoing or recent (within 5 years) autoimmune disease requiring systemic immunosuppression, prior treatment with an agent blocking the PD-1/PD ligand-1 (PD-L1) pathway, a history of solid organ transplantation, concurrent cancer (unless indolent or non-life-threatening), or hematologic cancer.

Study design

Patients were administered cemiplimab 350mg intravenously over 30min Q3W for up to 54 weeks, with the option to extend treatment to 96 weeks (Group 3) or cemiplimab 3mg/kg intravenously over 30min Q2W for up to 96 weeks (Group 1). The primary endpoint was ORR per ICR independently in each group. Tumor assessments were performed at the end of each treatment

cycle (every 9 weeks for Group 3 and every 8 weeks for Group 1) (see online supplementary file 1, S2 for further details).

Secondary endpoints included ORR per investigator review (INV), duration of response (DOR) by ICR and INV, progression-free survival (PFS) by ICR and INV, overall survival (OS), complete response (CR) rate per ICR, adverse events (AEs), and quality of life. Durable disease control rate, defined as the proportion of patients with response or stable disease for at least 105 days was also examined. Safety assessments included treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs), laboratory tests, vital signs, and physical examinations. The severity of TEAEs was graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (version 4.03).

Archived tumor samples from prior CSCC biopsies or surgeries were provided during the screening period. TMB was estimated in DNA samples extracted from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor biopsies. TMB was calculated as the total number of somatic single nucleotide variants and indels in the coding regions of targeted genes per megabase of analyzed genomic sequence (see online supplementary file 1, S2 for further details).

The study also includes Group 4 and pilot Group 5, which explore alternative doses and/or schedules of cemiplimab, and Group 6 which is designed to confirm the results with 350mg intravenously Q3W observed in Group 3. Groups 4 to 6 have not reached primary analysis and are not included in this report.

Statistical analysis

The primary endpoint analyses for each group were statistically independent. Fifty patients in each group were needed to provide at least 85% power to reject a null hypothesis of an ORR of 15% at a two-sided significance level of no more than 5%, if the true ORR was 34%. The primary efficacy analyses were undertaken using 95% binomial exact confidence intervals (CIs), which were generated using the Clopper-Pearson method.²² The secondary efficacy analyses of DOR, PFS, and OS are summarized by their medians and 95% CIs, which were generated by the Kaplan–Meier method. CR rates are summarized descriptively. The full analysis set, which included all patients who passed screening and were eligible for study participation, was used for the analysis of all efficacy endpoints. The safety analysis set included all enrolled patients who received any study drug. The primary efficacy analysis of both groups was performed 6 months after the first dose of cemiplimab had been administered to the last patient enrolled; the results from the primary efficacy analysis of Group 1 (cut-off date of October 27, 2017) have been previously published.¹⁸ In the present analysis, data are reported separately for Group 1 and Group 3, as well as for both groups combined. The cut-off date for the primary analysis of Group 3 and follow-up analysis of Group 1 was September 20, 2018.

Table 1 Baseline demographics and disease characteristics

	Group 3 cemiplimab 350 mg intravenously Q3W (n=56)	Group 1 cemiplimab 3 mg/kg intravenously Q2W (n=59)	Total (Groups 1+3) (n=115)
Median age, years (range)	71 (38 to 90)	71 (38 to 93)	71 (38 to 93)
<65, n (%)	14 (25.0)	16 (27.1)	30 (26.1)
≥65 to <75, n (%)	20 (35.7)	23 (39.0)	43 (37.4)
≥75, n (%)	22 (39.3)	20 (33.9)	42 (36.5)
Male, n (%)	48 (85.7)	54 (91.5)	102 (88.7)
ECOG PS, n (%)			
0	25 (44.6)	23 (39.0)	48 (41.7)
1	31 (55.4)	36 (61.0)	67 (58.3)
Primary CSCC site: head and neck, n (%)	31 (55.4)	38 (64.4)	69 (60.0)
Metastatic status, n (%)			
Distant	43 (76.8)	45 (76.3)	88 (76.5)
Nodal	12 (21.4)	14 (23.7)	26 (22.6)
Missing	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)
Prior cancer-related systemic therapy, n (%)	20 (35.7)	33 (55.9)	53 (46.1)
Prior cancer-related radiotherapy, n (%)	38 (67.9)	50 (84.7)	88 (76.5)

CSCC, cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Q2W, every 2 weeks; Q3W, every 3 weeks.

RESULTS

Patients

Results are presented for Group 3 primary analysis, and for Group 1 with approximately 11 months additional follow-up after the primary analysis. In total, 56 patients were enrolled and treated with cemiplimab 350 mg Q3W (Group 3) from July 2017 through March 2018, and 59 patients were enrolled and treated with cemiplimab 3 mg/kg Q2W (Group 1) from March 2016 through January 2017. Baseline characteristics were similar in regard to median age, gender, and extent of disease (nodal vs distant) (table 1). The median duration of follow-up was 8.1 (range, 0.6 to 14.1) months for Group 3 and 16.5 (range, 1.1 to 26.6) months for Group 1. Patients in Group 3 received a median of 11.5 (range, 1 to 20) doses of cemiplimab and were exposed to treatment for a median of 34.3 (range, 2.6 to 60.4) weeks. Patients in Group 1 received a median of 31.0 (range, 1 to 48) doses of cemiplimab and were exposed to treatment for a median of 65.0 (range, 2.0 to 96.1) weeks. Patient disposition is summarized in online supplementary file 2, figure S1.

Clinical activity

For the Group 3 primary analysis, ORR per ICR was 41.1% (95% CI, 28.1% to 55.0%). For the Group 1 update, ORR per ICR was 49.2% (95% CI, 35.9% to 62.5%). The combined ORR for both groups was 45.2% (95% CI, 35.9% to 54.8%), including 39 partial responses (PRs) and 13 CRs per ICR (table 2). The ORR per INV was 51.8% (95% CI, 38.0% to 65.3%) in Group 3 and 49.2%

(95% CI, 35.9% to 62.5%) in Group 1 (see online supplementary file 3, table S1).

Per ICR, most evaluable patients in both Group 3 and Group 1 had a decrease from baseline in the target lesion diameters (figure 1), and most responses were evident at the first response assessment in both groups (see online supplementary file 2, figure S2). Durable responses are most evident in Group 1 due to longer follow-up and are emerging for Group 3 (see online supplementary file 2, figure S2). The median DOR had not been reached in either group at data cut-off. Per ICR, the Kaplan–Meier estimate for DOR at 8 months was 95.0% (95% CI, 69.5% to 99.3%) in responding patients in Group 3, and at 12 months was 88.9% (95% CI, 69.3% to 96.3%) in responding patients in Group 1 (table 2).

The median time to response per ICR was 2.1 (range, 2.0 to 8.3) months for Group 3, 1.9 (range, 1.7 to 9.1) months for Group 1, and 2.1 (range, 1.7 to 9.1) months for both groups combined. The disease control rate per ICR was 64.3% (95% CI, 50.4% to 76.6%) in Group 3, 71.2% (95% CI, 57.9% to 82.2%) in Group 1, and 67.8% (95% CI, 58.5% to 76.2%) in both groups combined. The durable disease control rate per ICR was 57.1% (95% CI, 43.2% to 70.3%) in Group 3, 61.0% (95% CI, 47.4% to 73.5%) in Group 1, and 59.1% (95% CI, 49.6% to 68.2%) in both groups combined (table 2).

Median PFS had not been reached at the time of data cut-off. The median Kaplan–Meier estimated PFS per ICR was 10.4 (95% CI, 3.6 to not evaluable (NE)) months based on 44.6% event rate for Group 3, 18.4 (95% CI,

Table 2 Tumor response per independent central review

	Group 3 cemiplimab 350 mg intravenously Q3W (n=56)	Group 1 cemiplimab 3 mg/kg intravenously Q2W (n=59)	Total (Groups 1+3) (n=115)
ORR, % (95% CI)	41.1 (28.1 to 55.0)	49.2 (35.9 to 62.5)	45.2 (35.9 to 54.8)
Best overall response, n (%)			
Complete response	3 (5.4)	10 (16.9)	13 (11.3)
Partial response	20 (35.7)	19 (32.2)	39 (33.9)
Stable disease	8 (14.3)	9 (15.3)	17 (14.8)
Non-complete response/non-progressive disease	5 (8.9)	4 (6.8)	9 (7.8)
Progressive disease	14 (25.0)	10 (16.9)	24 (20.9)
Not evaluable	6 (10.7)	7 (11.9)	13 (11.3)
Disease control rate, % (95% CI)	64.3 (50.4 to 76.6)	71.2 (57.9 to 82.2)	67.8 (58.5 to 76.2)
Durable disease control rate*, % (95% CI)	57.1 (43.2 to 70.3)	61.0 (47.4 to 73.5)	59.1 (49.6 to 68.2)
Median time to response, months (range)†	2.1 (2.0 to 8.3)	1.9 (1.7 to 9.1)	2.1 (1.7 to 9.1)
Median DOR	Not reached	Not reached	Not reached
Kaplan–Meier 8-month estimate of DOR, % (95% CI)†	95.0 (69.5 to 99.3)	88.9 (69.3 to 96.3)	90.0 (75.2 to 96.2)
Kaplan–Meier 12-month estimate of DOR, % (95% CI)†	Not evaluable	88.9 (69.3 to 96.3)	90.0 (75.2 to 96.2)

Errata: after database lock, the central review vendor noted an error in their initial assessment of one patient in Group 3. This report contains the corrected data obtained after the vendor reviewed the case again. Also, the durable disease control rate for Group 1 was updated because one patient had tumor response after withdrawal of consent.

The ORR per investigator review was 51.8% (95% CI, 38.0% to 65.3%) in Group 3, 49.2% (95% CI, 35.9% to 62.5%) in Group 1, and 50.4% (95% CI, 41.0% to 59.9%) in both groups combined.

*Defined as the proportion of patients without progressive disease for at least 105 days.

†Data are based on number of patients with confirmed complete or partial response.

CI, confidence interval; DOR, duration of response; DOR, duration of response; ORR, objective response rate; ORR, objective response rate; Q2W, every 2 weeks; Q2W, every 2 weeks; Q3W, every 3 weeks; Q3W, every 3 weeks;

6.8 to NE) months based on 47.5% event rate for Group 1, and 18.4 (95% CI, 7.3 to NE) months based on 46.1% event rate for both groups combined. The Kaplan–Meier estimation of PFS at 12 months per ICR was 47.4% (95% CI, 29.6% to 63.3%) for Group 3, 52.9% (95% CI, 39.0% to 65.0%) for Group 1, and 51.2% (95% CI, 41.0% to 60.6%) for both groups combined (see online supplementary file 2, figure S3A).

Median OS had not been reached in either group at data cut-off. The Kaplan–Meier estimation of OS at 12 months was 76.1% (95% CI, 56.9% to 87.6%) for Group 3, 81.3% (95% CI, 68.7% to 89.2%) for Group 1, and 80.7% (95% CI, 71.9% to 87.1%) for both groups combined (see online supplementary file 2, figure S3B).

For Group 3, ORR per ICR was explored for patients with high body weight (>120 kg). Among four patients who weighed >120 kg at baseline, two experienced PR per ICR (see online supplementary file 3, table S2).

Safety

In both groups combined, 113 (98.3%) patients experienced at least one TEAE of any grade regardless of attribution, including 96.4% for Group 3 and 100.0% for Group 1 (table 3). The most common TEAEs in Group 3, Group 1, and both groups combined, were fatigue (28.6%,

25.4%, and 27.0%, respectively), diarrhea (17.9%, 28.8%, and 23.5%, respectively), and nausea (17.9%, 23.7%, and 20.9%, respectively). Grade ≥3 TEAEs regardless of attribution were reported in 45.2% of patients in both groups combined, with the most common in Group 3, Group 1, and both groups combined, being anemia (8.9%, 3.4%, and 6.1%, respectively), fatigue (5.4%, 1.7%, and 3.5%, respectively) and pneumonitis (0.0%, 5.1%, and 2.6%) (table 3). Treatment-related AEs (TRAEs) were reported in 71.3% (82/115) of patients, most commonly fatigue (13.0% (15/115)) (table 3; online supplementary file 3, table S2). TRAEs reported in ≥5% of patients in either treatment group are shown in online supplementary file 3, table S3. Immune-related AEs per INV are presented in online supplementary file 3, table S4.

Three (5.4%) patients in Group 3 discontinued treatment due to an AE (Grade 3 soft tissue necrosis, n=1; Grade 2 lethargy, n=1; and Grade 3 psoriasis, n=1). In Group 1, six (10.2%) patients discontinued treatment due to an AE; four of these were previously reported,¹⁸ and two occurred after the data cut for the Group 1 primary analysis. All AEs leading to treatment discontinuations were considered treatment-related, except for the patient in Group 3 with soft tissue necrosis on the

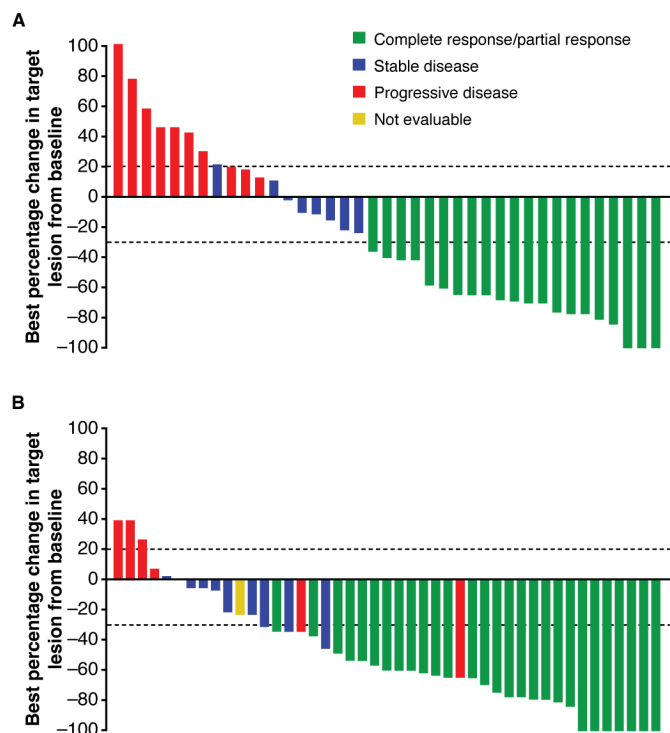


Figure 1 Best tumor response per RECIST 1.1 by independent central review for (a) Group 3 and (b) Group 1. This figure shows best percent change in the sum of tumor diameters for patients who had at least one post-baseline radiologic assessment (39 of 56 patients in Group 3 and 45 of 59 patients in Group 1). Lesion measurements after progression were excluded and patients who did not have at least one post-treatment radiologic assessment of target lesion(s) are not shown. The dashed lines indicate RECIST 1.1 criteria for partial response ($\geq 30\%$ decrease in sum of diameters) or progression ($\geq 20\%$ increase in sum of diameters) of target lesions. Patients with new lesions or unequivocal progression of non-target lesions are considered as progressive disease (red bars) regardless of target lesion response. Patients with a single assessment with $\geq 30\%$ reduction of target lesion(s) are considered stable disease (blue bars) if there is not confirmatory assessment to establish partial response. One patient in Group 1 was not evaluable (NE) (yellow bar); this patient had radiologic and photographic data and was, therefore, reviewed by Independent Composite Review Committee and assessed as NE. Patients who did not have at least one evaluable post-baseline radiology assessment are not included in the figure but are included in the overall response analysis (table 2) per intention-to-treat. Increase in sum of target lesion diameters greater than 100% is reported as 100%. RECIST 1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1.

head. One (1.8%) patient in Group 3 died due to arterial hemorrhage from their right lower extremity tumor which measured 12.5 cm in longest diameter at baseline. This death was not considered related to study treatment. No new AEs resulting in death were reported in the updated analysis of Group 1.

Biomarker analysis

Overall, 79 patients had pre-treatment tumor samples available for the analysis of associations between TMB

and clinical activity of cemiplimab. Median TMBs were 61.4 and 53.2 mutations per megabase among responding patients in Group 3 and Group 1 and were 13.7 and 19.4 mutations per megabase among non-responding patients in Group 3 and Group 1, respectively (see online supplementary file 2, figure S4). Similar separations in median TMB were observed among patients who achieved durable disease control and those who did not (see online supplementary file 2, figure S5).

DISCUSSION

The approved regimen of cemiplimab 350 mg intravenously Q3W (Group 3) is highly active therapy for mCSCC (ORR per ICR, 41.1%; 95% CI 28.1% to 55.0%). This result exceeds the prespecified statistical threshold for clinically meaningful ORR per ICR at time of primary analysis. The ORR per ICR for Group 1 at time of primary analysis was 47.5%,¹⁸ and has increased to 49.2% with longer follow-up in this report. In the combined analysis of all mCSCC patients (Group 3 and Group 1) in this report, ORR per ICR is 45.2%.

For the secondary endpoint of ORR per INV, numerical differences are smaller between the groups (51.8% in Group 3, 49.2% in Group 1). Discrepancies between ICR and INV are well described in oncology studies,^{23 24} and are more apparent in Group 3 than in Group 1 in this study. Despite these differences, the 95% CIs for ORR per ICR overlap broadly for the Group 3 primary analysis (28.1% to 55.0%) and the Group 1 update (35.9% to 62.5%). The characteristics of responses per ICR were similar for both groups in regard to the median time to response (2.1 and 1.9 months in Groups 3 and 1, respectively) and durability (estimated 8-month DOR of 95.0% and 12-month DOR of 88.9% in Groups 3 and 1, respectively). Numerical differences in point estimate of ORR per ICR between Group 3 and Group 1 are not attributed to differences between the two regimens, because the fixed-based and weight-based regimens display comparable pharmacokinetics,¹⁹ and exposure to cemiplimab in both groups was the same.²⁵ The fixed-dose Group 3 regimen offers advantages such as a more convenient schedule for patients and less risk of dosing error or medication wastage. Cemiplimab 350 mg Q3W intravenously is the commercially-approved dose. Additional clinical data regarding the fixed-dose regimen among patients with advanced CSCC are being obtained in a confirmatory cohort (Group 6) in this study.

The 11-month update of Group 1 illustrates hallmarks of the potential clinical benefits of PD-1 blockade that become apparent with longer follow-up. Almost all the Group 1 responses illustrated in the primary analysis report¹⁸ are still ongoing at this update (see online supplementary file 2, figure S2B). Additionally, the quality of responses improved over time, with 10 CRs per ICR at the 11-month update versus only four at the time of the primary analysis.¹⁸ Because the responses are sustained, the median DOR has yet to be reached. Therefore, the

Table 3 Safety summary

	Group 3 cemiplimab 350 mg intravenously Q3W (n=56)		Group 1 cemiplimab 3 mg/kg intravenously Q2W (n=59)		Total (Groups 1+3) (n=115)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3	Any grade	Grade ≥3
Any TEAE, regardless of attribution	54 (96.4)	22 (39.3)	59 (100.0)	30 (50.8)	113 (98.3)	52 (45.2)
TEAEs, regardless of attribution, that led to discontinuation	3 (5.4)	2 (3.6)	6 (10.2)	4 (6.8)	9 (7.8)	6 (5.2)
Most common TEAEs*, regardless of attribution						
Fatigue	16 (28.6)	3 (5.4)	15 (25.4)	1 (1.7)	31 (27.0)	4 (3.5)
Diarrhea	10 (17.9)	0 (0.0)	17 (28.8)	1 (1.7)	27 (23.5)	1 (0.9)
Nausea	10 (17.9)	0 (0.0)	14 (23.7)	0 (0.0)	24 (20.9)	0 (0.0)
Rash	9 (16.1)	0 (0.0)	10 (16.9)	0 (0.0)	19 (16.5)	0 (0.0)
Constipation	7 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	10 (16.9)	1 (1.7)	17 (14.8)	1 (0.9)
Pruritus	6 (10.7)	0 (0.0)	10 (16.9)	0 (0.0)	16 (13.9)	0 (0.0)
Maculopapular rash	7 (12.5)	1 (1.8)	8 (13.6)	0 (0.0)	15 (13.0)	1 (0.9)
Anemia	7 (12.5)	5 (8.9)	7 (11.9)	2 (3.4)	14 (12.2)	7 (6.1)
Arthralgia	5 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	9 (15.3)	0 (0.0)	14 (12.2)	0 (0.0)
Cough	4 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	9 (15.3)	0 (0.0)	13 (11.3)	0 (0.0)
Headache	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	11 (18.6)	0 (0.0)	13 (11.3)	0 (0.0)
Decreased appetite	4 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	8 (13.6)	0 (0.0)	12 (10.4)	0 (0.0)
Hypothyroidism	6 (10.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	0 (0.0)	12 (10.4)	0 (0.0)
Vomiting	6 (10.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	0 (0.0)	12 (10.4)	0 (0.0)
Peripheral edema	6 (10.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (6.8)	0 (0.0)	10 (8.7)	0 (0.0)
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	0 (0.0)	9 (7.8)	0 (0.0)
Dizziness	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	7 (11.9)	0 (0.0)	8 (7.0)	0 (0.0)
Dry skin	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (7.0)	0 (0.0)
Pneumonitis	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	3 (5.1)	8 (7.0)	3 (2.6)
Dyspnea	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	2 (3.4)	7 (6.1)	2 (1.7)
Oropharyngeal pain	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (10.2)	0 (0.0)	6 (5.2)	0 (0.0)
Treatment-related†	36 (64.3)	7 (12.5)	46 (78.0)	9 (15.3)	82 (71.3)	16 (13.9)

Data are number of patients (%).

*Adverse events reported in ≥10% of patients in either treatment group are presented, ordered by frequency in both groups combined.

†See online supplement for additional details on treatment-related adverse events.

Q2W, every 2 weeks; Q3W, every 3 weeks; TEAEs, treatment-emergent adverse events.

protocol has been amended to allow another year of active follow-up with centrally reviewed imaging after completion of planned therapy. Patients in both groups continued in active follow-up after the data cut for this article, and long-term data continues to be collected so that the tail of the curve regarding survival and response duration can be more fully characterized in these groups.

Most TRAEs in both groups were Grades 1 to 2 and the discontinuation rate was low, regardless of attribution. The TEAE profile here is comparable to that of PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors pembrolizumab and nivolumab in patients with other cancer types such as head and neck squamous cell cancer.^{26 27} A larger proportion of patients in the present analyses was aged at least 75 years (36.5%

vs 6.3% in pembrolizumab and 5.0% in nivolumab).^{26 27}

The results presented here indicate that the safety profile with the anti-PD-1 class is not markedly different between younger and older patients. Overall, the safety profile for cemiplimab in this article continues to be consistent with that which has been reported for other anti-PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors.²⁸

As data accumulate regarding the treatment of advanced CSCC patients with cemiplimab, the distinctions from results obtained in earlier studies of conventional therapies become clearer. This includes studies of cytotoxic chemotherapy and epidermal growth factor receptor-targeted therapy.^{6 7} Durable responses to these agents are not common, and the TEAEs associated

with these therapies can be difficult to manage among older patients with advanced CSCC. Although there are currently no clinical trials directly comparing cemiplimab with these therapies, and the study design of the conventional therapies are different from that of cemiplimab, the differences in efficacy, durability of response, and safety position highlight cemiplimab as the standard of care for patients with advanced CSCC. In recent congress proceedings, pembrolizumab demonstrated ORR of 34.3% (n=105; median follow-up of 9.5 months) in patients with recurrent/mCSCC.²⁹ These data further support the clinical activity of PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors in advanced CSCC.

Higher median TMB was observed among responding patients than among non-responding patients in both Groups 3 and 1. Similar results were observed in exploratory analyses of laCSCC patients in Group 2.³⁰ However, high TMB among some non-responders and low TMB among some responders preclude this assay from use as a patient selection tool. Future prospective data sets that integrate baseline TMB with other candidate biomarkers or clinical prognostic factors may better define features associated with clinical benefit among patients with advanced CSCC treated with cemiplimab.

In conclusion, cemiplimab 350mg intravenously Q3W produced substantial antitumor activity. Durable responses have been observed in both weight-based and fixed-dosing groups. The safety profile was similar in both groups. Long-term follow-up of these patients is ongoing.

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