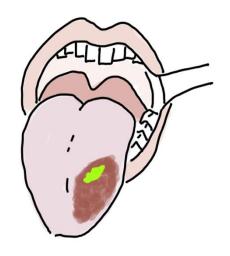
Neoadjuvant Immunotherapy for Oral Cavity Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OCSCC)

04/23/2025

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Poor Outcomes of OCSCC



• 5-year mortality $\sim 50\%^{1,2}$



- Delayed diagnosis: asymptomatic or benign-appearing lesions^{3,4}
- Often presents at late stage with early regional metastases^{1,5}
- Recurrence: 20-32%^{6,7}

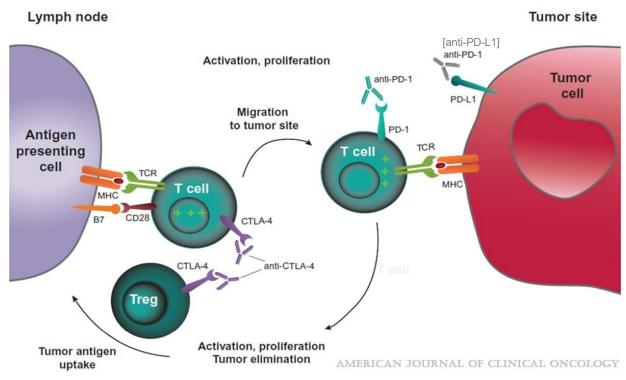


 Need for novel treatment beyond surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.⁸



Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICIs)

	CTLA-4i	PD-1i [PD-L1i]
Examples	Ipilimumab (Yervoy)	Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) Nivolumab (Opdivo) Toripalimab (Loqtorzi) [Durvalumab (Imfinzi)]
Timing	Early	Late
Mechanism	-> T-cell priming - Treg-cells	Restores antitumor T cells from quiescence
Primary Location ⁹	Lymph nodes	Peripheral tissue (Tumor)



Buchbinder EI, Desai A. CTLA-4 and PD-1 Pathways: Similarities, Differences, and Implications of Their Inhibition. *Am J Clin Oncol*. 2016;39(1):98-106. doi:10.1097/COC.0000000000000239



Neoadjuvant immunoradiotherapy results in high rate of complete pathological response and clinical to pathological downstaging in locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

Rom Leidner ¹⁰, ^{1,2} Marka Crittenden, ^{1,2,3} Kristina Young, ^{1,2,3} Hong Xiao, ⁴ Yaping Wu, ⁴ Marcus A Couey, ¹ Ashish A Patel, ^{1,5} Allen C Cheng, ⁵ Amber L Watters, ¹ Carlo Bifulco, ^{1,2,4} George Morris, ² Lessli Rushforth, ² Shorin Nemeth, ¹ Walter J Urba, ^{1,2} Michael Gough ¹⁰, ^{1,2} R Bryan Bell ¹⁰, ^{1,2}

CLINICAL TRIALS: IMMUNOTHERAPY | MAY 15 2024

A Phase II Open-Label Randomized Clinical Trial of Preoperative Durvalumab or Durvalumab plus Tremelimumab in Resectable Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Neoadjuvant immunochemotherapy for locally advanced resectable oral squamous cell carcinoma: a prospective single-arm trial (Illuminate Trial)

Yingying Huang, PhD, MD^a, Jingjing Sun, MD^b, Jun Li, MD^a, Dongwang Zhu, PhD, MD^a, Minjun Dong, MD^c, Shengjin Dou, MD^a, Yong Tang, MD^c, Wentao Shi, MD^e, Qi Sun, MD^c, Tongchao Zhao, PhD, MD^a, Zhihang Zhou, PhD, MD^a, Xinyu Zhou, MD^a, Ying Liu, PhD, MD^a, Jiang Li, PhD, MD^b, Guopei Zhu, PhD, MD^a, Ding Zhang, MD^c, Yanan Chen, MD^c, Qi Zhu, PhD, MD^{a,c,a}, Wutong Ju, PhD, MD^{a,c,a}, Laiping Zhong, PhD, MD^{a,d,a,b,a}

CLINICAL TRIALS: IMMUNOTHERAPY | OCTOBER 01 2020

Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant Pembrolizumab in Resectable Locally Advanced, Human Papillomavirus–Unrelated Head and Neck Cancer: A Multicenter, Phase II Trial

Ravindra Uppaluri 🗷 ; Katie M. Campbell 🔮 ; Ann Marie Egloff; Paul Zolkind; Zachary L. Skidmore 💽 ; Brian Nussenbaum 🔮 ; Randal C. Paniellio 🖰 ; Jason T. Rich; Ryan Jackson; Patrik Pipkorn 💽 ; Loren S. Michel; Jessica Ley; Peter Oppelt; Gavin P. Dunn; Erica K. Barnell 🚭 ; Nicholas C. Spies; Tianxiang Lin; Tiantian Li; David T. Mulder; Youstina Hanna; Iulia Cirlan 🚭 ; Trevor J. Pugh 🚭 ; Tenny Mudianto; Rachel Riley; Liye Zhou; Vickie Y. Jo; Matthew D. Stachler; Glenn J. Hanna; Jason Kass; Robert Haddad; Jonathan D. Schoenfeld 🚭 ; Evisa Gjini 🚭 ; Ana Lako; Wade Thorstad; Hiram A. Gay; Mackenzie Daly; Scott J. Rodig; Ian S. Hagemann 🚭 ; Dorina Kallogjeri; Jay F. Piccirillo 🚭 ; Rebecca D. Chernock; Malachi Griffith 🚭 ; Obi L. Griffith 🚭 ; Douglas R. Adkins

JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

Neoadjuvant Nivolumab or Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab in Untreated Oral Cavity Squamous Cell Carcinoma A Phase 2 Open-Label Randomized Clinical Trial

Jonathan D. Schoenfeld, MD, MPH; Glenn J. Hanna, MD; Vickie Y. Jo, MD; Bhupendra Rawal, MS; Yu-Hui Chen, MS; Paul S. Catalano, ScD; Ana Lako, PhD; Zoe Ciantra, BS; Jason L. Weirather, PhD; Shana Criscitiello, BA; Adrienne Luoma, PhD; Nicole Chau, MD; Jochen Lorch, MD, MS; Jason I. Kass, MD, PhD; Donald Annino, MD, DMD; Laura Goguen, MD; Anupam Desai, MD; Brendan Ross, BS; Hina J. Shah, MD; Heather A. Jacene, MD; Danielle N. Margalit, MD, MPH; Roy B. Tishler, MD, PhD; Kai W. Wucherpfennig, MD, PhD; Scott J. Rodig, MD, PhD; Ravindra Uppaluri, MD, PhD; Robert I. Haddad, MD

Neoadjuvant Immunotherapy (NI) for OCSCC

- Early trial data show:
 - Safety¹⁰⁻¹³
 - Favorable pathologic response and tumor downstaging in neoadjuvant and other settings^{8,14-17}
 - No overall survival data for NI (but improved in metastatic and recurrent)¹⁸⁻²⁰
- Results limited by small samples or lack of long-term follow-up

Hypothesis

Neoadjuvant immunotherapy improves overall survival without worsening postoperative outcomes after non-metastatic OCSCC definitive resection.





Methods



Cohort

- Adults from National Cancer Database (NCDB)
- Curative-intent OCSCC surgery with neck dissection without prior radiation or distant metastases



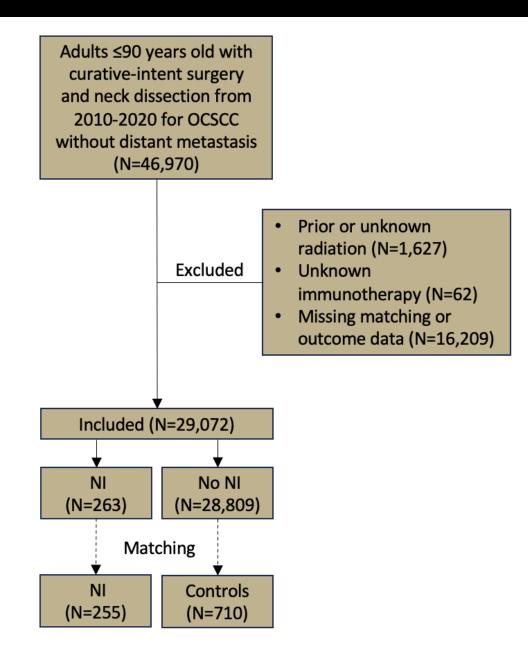


- 1:3 matched patient cohorts (NI vs no NI)
- Chi-square / Wilcoxon rank-sum tests for demographics and postoperative outcomes by NI
- Kaplan-Meier and Cox proportional-hazards analyses

Outcomes



- Postoperative:
 - 30-day mortality
 - Unplanned 30-day readmission
 - Length of stay (LOS)
 - Positive surgical margins
 - Days to post-op radiation
- Overall survival (OS)

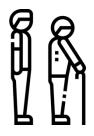




NI Patient Characteristics

Total cohort: 29,072; NI: 263 (0.9%)

Compared to no NI, patients with NI were more likely to be:

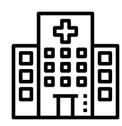


Younger (62 yrs vs 64 yrs, p<.001)



More advanced stage

- cT4 (56.7% vs 27.3%, p<.001)
- cN2-3 (51.0% vs 20.8%, p<.001)



At academic centers (93.2% vs 73.2%, p<.001) with top quartile case volume (67.7% vs 40.0%, p<.001)



Administered neoadjuvant chemo (30.0% vs 1.1%, p<.001) and post-op radiation (74.5% vs 47.8%, p<.001)



Postoperative Outcomes

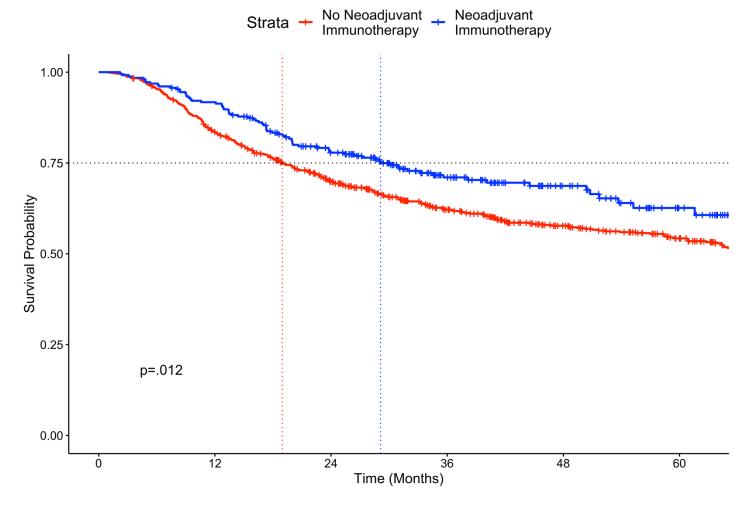
No significant outcome differences between NI and no NI

Outcome	NI (N=255)	No NI (N=710)	P Value
30-Day Mortality	3 (1.2%)	6 (0.8%)	.705
Unplanned 30-Day Readmission	11 (4.3%)	38 (5.4%)	.517
Hospital LOS (days), median [IQR]	8 [6-11]	8 [6-12]	.994
Positive Margin	27 (10.6%)	103 (14.5%)	.116
Days from Surgery to Postoperative Radiation, median [IQR]	49 [42-61]	52 [42-62]	.296

IQR: Interquartile range

Overall Survival

- NI was associated with improved OS.
- 5-year expected OS:
 - NI: 60.0%
 - No NI: 55.8%
- Number needed to treat = 24



Number at Risk (Cumulative Deaths)





Cox Proportional Hazards

- NI was independently associated with improved OS.
- Covariates associated with
 - > Improved OS:
 - Adjuvant chemo
 - ➤ Worse OS:
 - Higher clinical N stage
 - Neoadjuvant chemo
 - Post-op radiation

Variable	Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	P Value
Age	1.01 (1.00-1.02)	.113
Female Sex (vs Male)	0.94 (0.77-1.16)	.585
Race (vs White)		
Black	1.18 (0.76-1.86)	.462
Other	0.88 (0.48-1.62)	.689
Insurance		
Private/Managed Care	0.78 (0.45-1.33)	.356
Medicaid	1.31 (0.72-2.37)	.374
Medicare/Other Government	1.15 (0.65-2.02)	.629
Research/Academic Facility	0.98 (0.67-1.43)	.918
Top Quartile Facility Case Volume	1.18 (0.93-1.49)	.162
Charlson-Deyo Comorbidity Index (vs 0)		
1	1.2 (0.94-1.54)	.149
2+	1.35 (0.98-1.84)	.064
Clinical T Stage (vs cT1)		
cT2	0.81 (0.46-1.41)	.456
cT3	1.04 (0.58-1.85)	.901
cT4	1.19 (0.70-2.02)	.516
Clinical N Stage (vs cN0)		
cN1	1.22 (0.89-1.66)	.212
cN2-cN3	1.64 (1.30-2.09)	<.001
Neoadjuvant Immunotherapy	0.66 (0.51-0.84)	.001
Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy	1.44 (1.12-1.85)	.005
Adjuvant Chemotherapy	0.66 (0.51-0.84)	.001
Postoperative Radiation	1.34 (1.04-1.72)	.021



Discussion / Conclusion



Limitations

- Retrospective
- Lack of specific adverse event data in NCDB
- Potential clinical trial enrollment bias



- NI patients were
 - Younger
 - Higher-stage
 - More often administered neoadjuvant chemo and post-op radiation



- NI was associated with improved OS
 - No increase in surgical risk
- Though not yet standard of care, the OS benefit of NI may facilitate more effective individualized cancer care.



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Thank you!

Questions?

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COSM Poster

