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MEETING SUMMARY

**EASL 2017, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS
APRIL 19TH TO 23RD 2017**

**DR JEAN-CHARLES NAULT
JEAN VERDIER HOSPITAL, BONDY, FRANCE**

**THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE IN THE TREATMENT
OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA (HCC)**

CONSENSUS ABOUT HCC SCREENING

EASL	AASLD	APASL
Cirrhosis	Cirrhosis	Cirrhosis
Familial history of HCC	Familial history of HCC	
Active chronic hepatitis	Asian Men > 40 years old	
	Asian Women > 50 years old	
	African	

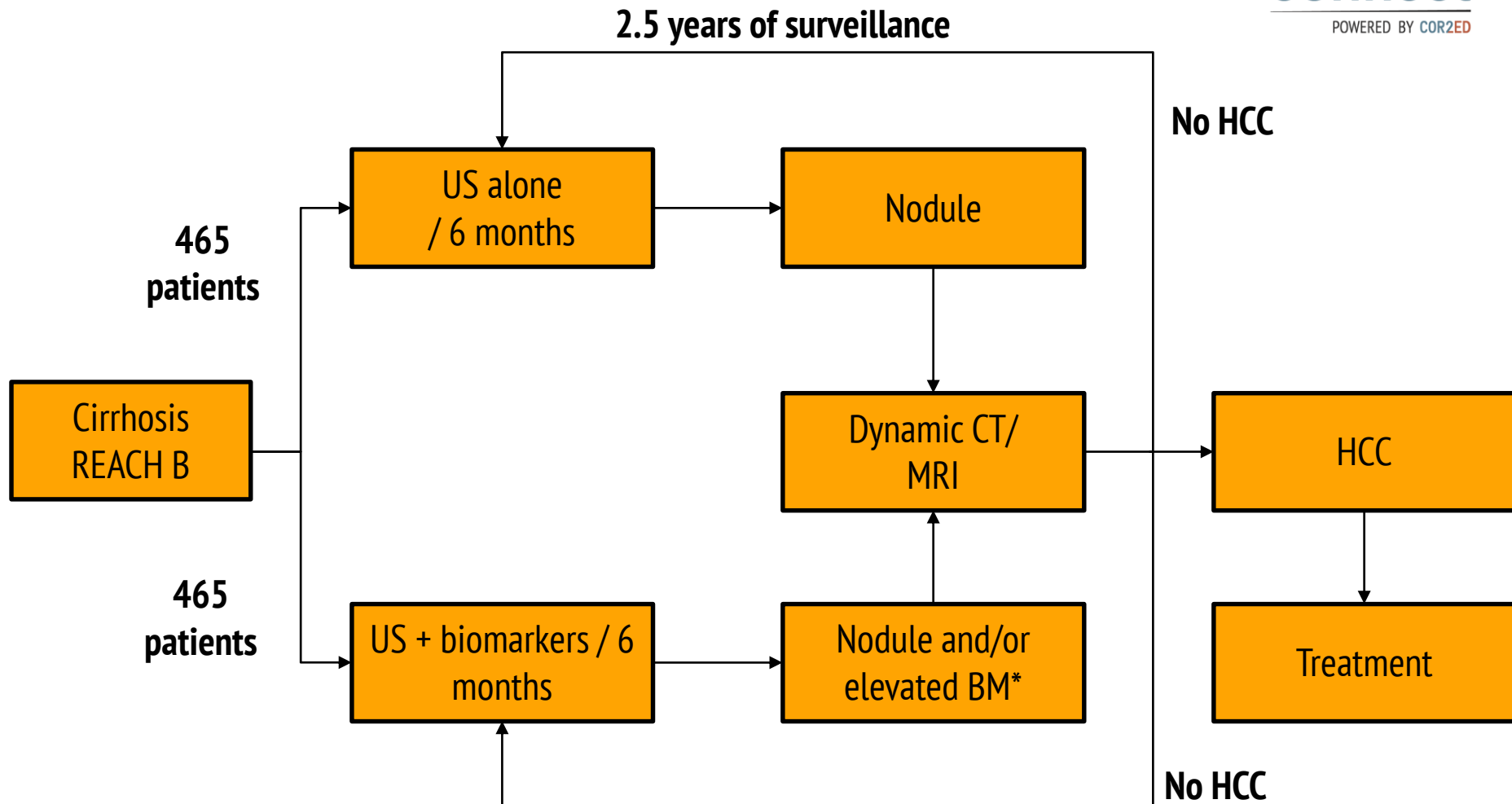
Ultrasonography every 6 months

**Ultrasonography
and AFP
every 6 months**

A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF US VS US + BIOMARKERS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF HCC: AN INTERIM REPORT

Sherman M, Feld J, Yamada H, Mori Y, Janssen
H et al.

STUDY DESIGN



* AFP > 100 ng/ml, L3 > 10%, DCP > 2 ng/ml

Sherman M, Feld J, Yamada H, Mori Y, Janssen H. Presented at EASL 2017

RESULTS

		Group A (US) n=9	Group B (US + BM) n=13
Etiology of CLD	HCV	5	5
	HBV	2	6
	ASH/NASH	1	1
	PBC	1	1
Cirrhosis, n (%)		9 (100)	12 (92)
Size at diagnosis Within Milan		1.2-2.8 cm 9 (100)	1.2-4.1 cm 11 (85)
Found by US only		4	5
Found by BM/GALAD only		NA	4/1
Found by US + BM		NA	3
Found by other		5	1

CONCLUSION

- **Interim analysis only**
- Biomarkers seem to increase sensitivity to detect curable HCC
- However, it also increased false positive rate that led to additional CT/MRI
- Final analysis of this randomized controlled trial is warranted to draw strong conclusions

**DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A
SURVIVAL CALCULATOR FOR HCC PATIENTS
UNDERGOING LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: THE
METRO TICKET 2.0 MODEL**

Sposito C et al.

SUMMARY

- Development of a **survival calculator in the pre-transplant setting** in 1018 patients treated by liver transplantation for HCC
- Validation in an external cohort of 341 patients treated by liver transplantation for HCC
- Creation of a score in the training cohort and tested in the validation cohort

<http://www.hcc-olt-metroticket.org>

SURVIVAL CALCULATOR

Extending our limits through evidence

THE METROTICKET PROJECT

GO TO THE CALCULATORS

Pre-operative radiology + alpha-fetoprotein

Size of the largest vital tumor: 0 cm

Number of vital nodules: 0

AFP (ng/mL): 5

Calculate

Post-operative pathology*

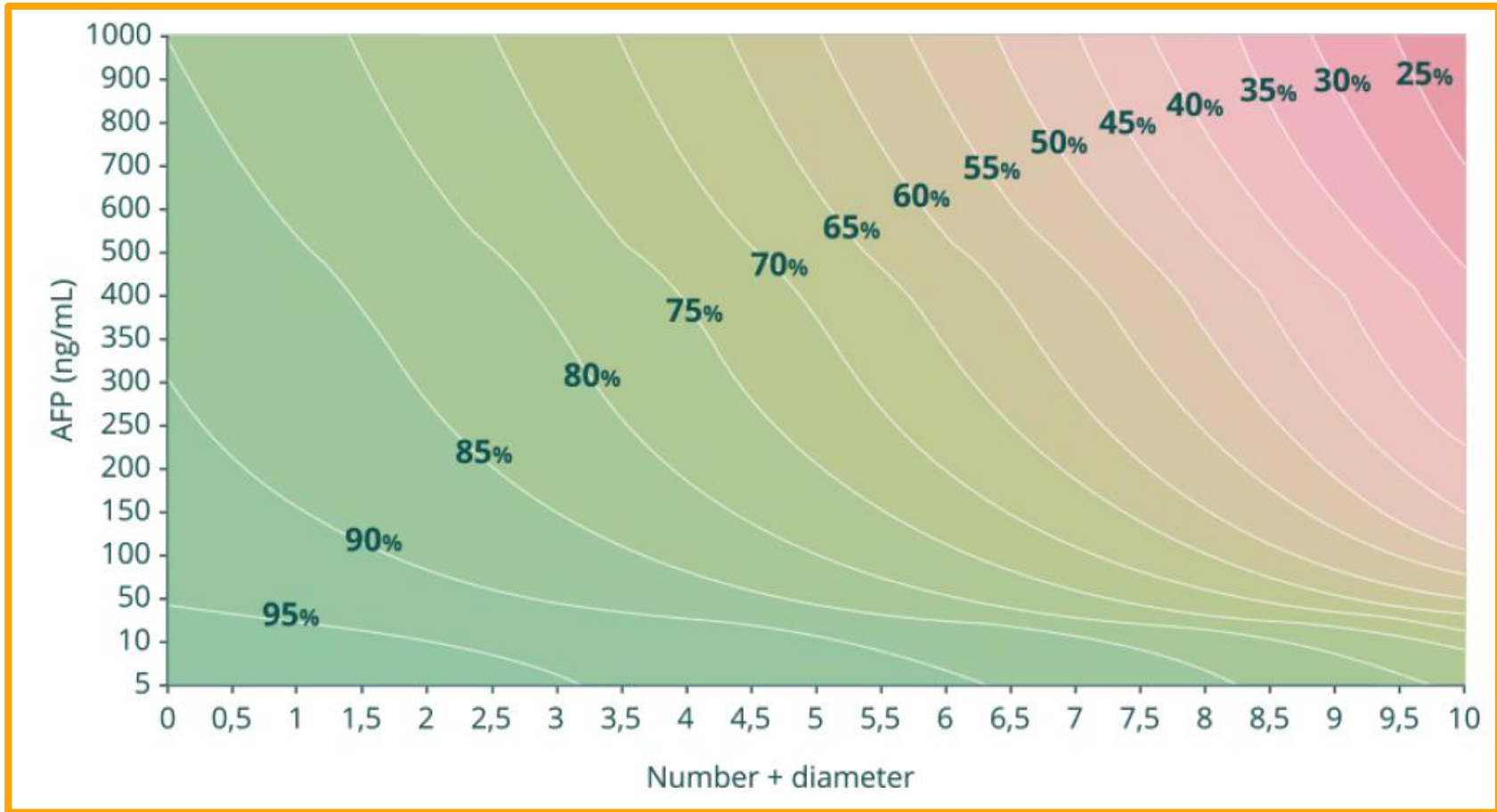
Size of the largest nodule: 0.1 cm

Number of nodules: 1

Calculate

* Mazzaferro V, Llovet JM, Miceli R et al. Predicting survival after liver transplantation in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma beyond the Milan criteria: a retrospective, exploratory analysis. *Lancet Oncol.* 2009;10(1):35-43.

FIVE YEARS' OVERALL SURVIVAL



**NIVOLUMAB IN SORAFENIB-EXPERIENCED
PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED HCC WITH OR
WITHOUT CHRONIC HEPATITIS:
CHECKMATE 040 STUDY**

El-Khoueiry AB et al. Lancet 2017

STUDY DESIGN

	Dose escalation (n=48) 3+3 design					Dose expansion (n=214) 3 mg/kg	
Without viral hepatitis	n=6 0.1 mg/kg (n=1)	n=9 0.3 mg/kg (n=3)	n=10 1.0 mg/kg (n=3)	n=10 3.0 mg/kg (n=3)	n=13 10 mg/kg (n=13)	Sorafenib untreated or intolerant (n=56)	
HCV infected		0.3 mg/kg (n=3)	1.0 mg/kg (n=4)	3.0 mg/kg (n=3)		Sorafenib progressor (n=57)	
HBV infected	0.1 mg/kg (n=5)	0.3 mg/kg (n=3)	1.0 mg/kg (n=3)	3.0 mg/kg (n=4)		HCV infected (n=50)	
						HBV infected (n=51)	

NIVOLUMAB EFFICACY RESULTS

	All patients (n=214)
Objective response	42 (20%; 15 to 26)
Complete response	3 (1%)
Partial response	39 (18%)
Stable disease	96 (45%)
Progressive disease	68 (32%)
Not evaluable	8 (4%)
Duration of response	
KM median	9.9 (8.3 to NE)
Ongoing, n/N (%)	28/42 (67%)
Disease control	138 (64%; 58 to 71)
Disease control with stable disease for \geq 6 months	79 (37%; 30 to 44)
Overall survival	
6 months	83% (78 to 88)
9 months	74% (67 to 79)
KM median	NR
Progression-free survival	
KM median	4.0 (2.9 to 5.4)

Unless otherwise indicated, data are Kaplan-Meier estimate. NR=not reached. NE=not estimable. REC 1.1

- Median overall survival 15 months (escalation phase)
- Median overall survival not reached in the expansion phase

Median OS, mo (95% CI)	Escalation cohort (n=48)
Sorafenib naïve	14.1 (3.2-28.6)
Sorafenib treated	15.0 (5.0-18.9)

ACCORDING TO SORAFENIB

	Uninfected untreated / intolerant (n=56)	Uninfected progressor (n=57)
Objective response	13 (23%; 13 to 36)	12 (21%; 11 to 34)
Complete response	0	2 (4%)
Partial response	13 (23%)	10 (18%)
Stable disease	29 (52%)	23 (40%)
Progressive disease	13 (23%)	18 (32%)
Not evaluable	1 (2%)	4 (7%)



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