A randomized, open-label, multi-center phase IV study evaluating Palbociclib plus endocrine treatment versus a chemotherapy-based treatment strategy in patients with hormone receptor-positive/HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer in a real world setting (PADMA)

Styliyo Lotfi1, Jana Barinoff2, Sabine Seller1, Thomas Decker3, Karsten Denkert4, Anne-Claire Hardy-Beussard5, Elitbiba Senkus-Konef6, Francesco Cognetti7, Carlo Palmarini8, Karen Geimann9, Eva-Jo Benjamins10, Jenny Furtanetti11, Volkan Müller12, Christoph Mundhenke13, Marcus Schmidt14, Gunter von Minckwitz11, Mathias Uthlig12, Nicole Burchard13, Marc Thill14

1German Breast Group, Neu-Isenburg, Germany; 2Akhil Giri Gynecologie und Endokrinologie, Düsseldorf, Germany; 3Christiane Knecht-Schweizer, Rostock, Germany; 4Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; 5Clinica Ars Medical, Amsterdam, Netherlands; 6Cancer Therapy Center, Università di Bologna, Italy; 7Gastrointestinal Oncology Research Center, Trieste, Trieste, Italy; 8Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; 9 הרון מכון ברצלונה, תל אביב, ישראל; 10Universität Ulm, Ulm, Germany; 11Online University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom; 12Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; 13Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany; 14Universitätsklinikum Münster, Germany. ©Thieme; 15Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; 16Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; 17Universität Ulm, Ulm, Germany.

Background

Although endocrine therapy (ET) is recommended as first-line therapy for hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (MBC) up to 50% of patients receive chemotherapy in this setting.1-3 However, data comparing ET with chemotherapy as first-line therapy are scarce and less convincing.4 Meanwhile, new targeted treatment options for combined ET have been developed and endocrine-based therapy with palbociclib (CDK4/6 inhibitor) has shown to improve the median progression-free survival (PFS) of ET alone.5,6

The hypothesis of the PADMA trial is that palbociclib + ET is superior to mono-chemotherapy of physician’s choice with or without maintenance ET in time-to-treatment failure (TTF). To mirror the general breast cancer population from clinical practice the PADMA trial is planned as a real-world, low interventional trial with no rigid inclusion and exclusion criteria, treatment options and study assessments.

Patients and Methods

PADMA will randomize 360 patients in a 1:1 ratio to receive either ET with palbociclib (Arm A) or mono-chemotherapy per investigator’s choice with or without ET. The study is powered according to the approved label in the respective country and is supported by guidelines for the treatment of first-line MBC. Treatment will be given until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, withdrawal of consent of the patient or change of initial treatment plan.

Stratification factors for randomization will be hormone resistant (releap off or within 12 months of end of adjuvant endocrine therapy) versus hormone sensitive (releap beyond 12 months after end of endocrine therapy or de-novo metastatic HR-positive / HER2-negative breast cancer) and symptomatic vs. asymptomatic (as defined by investigator) (Figure 1).

Main Inclusion Criteria:

• Female or male patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative MBC and symptomatic or asymptomatic metastases (≥ 1 or ≥ 2 metastatic sites) in which mono-chemotherapy (with or without maintenance ET) is deemed to be an appropriate option by the physician. Willingness and ability of the patient to complete collection of data via wearable device and study mobile is required.

Statistical Considerations:

A total of 222 events are required to achieve 85% power to detect a hazard ratio of 0.667 in favor of palbociclib and ET using a two-sided, log-rank test at a significance level of 0.05. Assuming a 15% drop-out rate on either treatment arm and a non-uniform enrolment rate of 30 patients per month at the peak, it was estimated that 360 patients will need to be randomized. The sample size estimation includes one interim analysis planned at 65% (±144) of total TTF events to allow for early stopping of the trial due to futility (non-binding).

Objectives

Primary objective: To compare the TTF for patients randomized to discontinue pre-defined chemotherapy treatment strategy versus those randomized to receive palbociclib and ET, TTF is defined as time from randomization to discontinuation of treatment due to disease progression, treatment toxicity, patient’s preference, or death.

Secondary Objectives: - PFS: time to first subsequent treatment (FST); - time to first subsequent chemotherapy (TFSCT); - time to second subsequent treatment regimen (TST); - overall survival (OS); - safety and tolerability; - compliance; - survival and activity levels, patient well-being and health care utilization by daily monitoring treatment impact (DAMI); patient-reported outcome (FACT-B); - time-to-deterioration in Trial Outcome Index (Physical/Functional/Breast (TOI-P/FB derived from FACT-B). A translational program and exploratory analyses are planned.

Figure 1: Study design of the PADMA trial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATIENT POPULATION:</th>
<th>N=360</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H+ / HER2-</td>
<td>No primary anticancer treatment for advanced/metastatic breast cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male patients only</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Palbociclib</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy considered option by investigator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STRAFYICATION FACTORS:

• Hormone resistant vs hormone sensitive
• Symptomatic vs asymptomatic

Stratification:

Investigational Medical Products:

• Arm A: Palbociclib in combination with exemestane, letrozole or fulvestrant
• Arm B: Eribulin, paclitaxel, vinorelbine or capecitabine +/- maintenance ET with letrozole, exemestane, fulvestrant or tamoxifen

For pre- or perimenopausal women surgical ovarian ablation or suppression with an GnRH analogue is mandatory, when an aromatase inhibitor or fulvestrant is administered.

Results

Recruitment is planned for approximately 18 months in 130 sites in Germany, Spain, Poland, Italy, UK and Canada.

Conclusions

The primary aim of PADMA is to demonstrate in a real world setting, that an endocrine-based strategy consisting of ET plus palbociclib is superior to a chemotherapy-based strategy as first-line therapy in women with HR-positive, HER2-negative MBC.

DMTR and patient-reported outcome will deliver important information on the differences between endocrine-based and chemotherapy-based treatment.

References


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIMARY ENDPOINT:</th>
<th>Time-to-treatment failure</th>
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<tr>
<td>KEY SECONDARY ENDPOINTS:</td>
<td>PFS, TTF, TSTG, OS: patient reported outcome, TOI-P/FB, DMTI, safety, tolerability, compliance</td>
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