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Abstract CT128: RADIANT: A window of opportunity trial exploring preoperative immunomodulatory radiotherapy and durvalumab prior to radical cystectomy in patients with cisplatin-ineligible muscle-invasive bladder carcinoma

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Abstract

Background:

Ionizing radiotherapy (RT) can potentially enhance anti-tumour responses to immune checkpoint inhibitors. In doses of 6-9Gy/fraction, RT releases free cytosolic DNA which upregulates cyclic GMP-AMP synthase pathways (cGAS-STING) and increases tumor infiltrating CD8+ T-lymphocytes, inflammatory cytokines, programmed-death ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression, and antigen presentation. However >12Gy/fraction RT may paradoxically upregulate TREX1, degrade cytosolic DNA and lead to immunosuppression. We conducted a WOO trial to explore an immunomodulating dose of RT with anti-PD-L1 in patients with MIBC.

Methods:

Eligible patients had histologically confirmed urothelial carcinoma AJCC stage T2-T4aN0, planned for radical cystectomy, ECOG PS 0-2, and ineligible or refused neoadjuvant cisplatin-based chemotherapy. Patients received a single 8-Gy fraction of RT to bladder followed 4 days later by durvalumab 1500mg IV q3week x3. Cystectomy was performed 7-35 days after last durvalumab. Primary endpoint was pathological complete response (pCR: ypT0N0). Secondary endpoints were safety, pathological response (pCR: ypTisN0), recurrence-free survival, overall survival, and tumor/blood correlatives. Transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT) and cystectomy samples were profiled using the Oncomine Comprehensive Assay Plus (DNA), Ion AmpliSeq (RNA), and GeoMx Digital Spatial Profiling (protein).

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Results:

14 patients were enrolled with clinical stage T2 (n=9), T3 (n=3), and T4 (n=2). 5 (36%) had multifocal disease, 7 (50%) had associated carcinoma in situ, 4 (29%) had prior intravesicular therapy, and 11 (79%) had optimal TURBT prior to cystectomy. All patients received 8Gy RT and 3 cycles of durvalumab. Durvalumab-related grade 1-2 adverse events (AE) were hypothyroidism (2), fatigue (1), shoulder pain (1), alkaline phosphatase increase (1), AST elevation (1), and pruritis (1). RT related grade 1-2 AEs were fatigue (2), dysuria (2), and rash (1). There were no related grade 3+ adverse events or surgical delays due to RT or durvalumab. PCR was obtained in 7/14 (50%); PR was demonstrated in 8/14 (57%) and more likely to occur in patients with multifocal disease and optimal TURBT. Luminal TCGA subtype, DNA damage repair gene alterations and high tumor mutational burden (≥ 10 mut/Mb) were enriched in PR (75%, 50% and 50% respectively) compared with non-PR (33%, 17%, and 33%). The 12 and 18-month landmark survival for PR vs non-PR was 83.3 vs 62.5% and 83.3 vs 31.5% respectively.

Conclusions:

Immune modulating doses of RT and durvalumab were associated with a high pCR and PR rates with excellent tolerability. Further exploration of hypofractionated bladder RT schemes with anti-PD-L1 are warranted.

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