A phase IIa study of tisotumab vedotin in patients with previously treated recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer: updated analysis of full cervical expansion cohort

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BACKGROUND

Recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer has a poor prognosis and current treatment options in these settings are limited, with only modest improvement in survival over the past decades.1–4 Thus, there is a significant unmet need for new therapies in this patient population.2

Study Design

A single-arm, open-label, non-randomized, single-center study (innovaTV 201) was conducted in patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer who had progressed on or were intolerant to standard treatment. Tisotumab vedotin (TV) is a first-in-class antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) designed to targetnectin-1 (NECTIN-1), a cell-surface receptor that is highly expressed on cervical cancer cells in up to 92% of patients.7–9

METHODS

Patients

Subjects were enrolled into cohorts at increasing dose levels of TV in 21-day treatment cycles.

Study Objectives and Assessments

The primary objectives were safety and tolerability. Tisotumab vedotin (TV) is a first-in-class antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) that is designed to target nectin-1 (NECTIN-1), a cell-surface receptor that is highly expressed on cervical cancer cells in up to 92% of patients.7–9

RESULTS

Table 1: Baseline Patient Characteristics in the Cervical Cancer Cohort

Table 2: Study Disposition

Table 3: Incidence of Conjunctivitis Before and After Mitigation Measures

Table 4: Incidence of Neuropathy AESIs

REFERENCES


CONCLUSIONS

TV demonstrated a manageable safety profile and encouraging antitumour activity in patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer who have progressed on previous treatment.

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