

**Reply to "Is there a role for combined anti-PD-1/CTLA-4 checkpoint blockade in the management of advanced biliary tract cancers?"**

**Running Head:** Dual immunotherapy in biliary cancer

Vaibhav Sahai, MBBS, MS<sup>1</sup> and Mark M. Zalupski, MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

**Corresponding author:**

Vaibhav Sahai, MBBS, MS

Associate Professor

Section Head, Gastrointestinal Oncology

Division of Hematology and Oncology

Department of Internal Medicine

1500 E Medical Center Dr.

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Email: vsahai@umich.edu

Phone: 734-936-4991

**Funding:** Bristol-Myers Squibb (CA209-9FC) and University of Michigan Rogel Cancer Center (P30CA046592)

**Conflicts of Interest:** VS – Institutional grant funding from Agios, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Clovis, Exelixis, Fibrogen, Incyte, Ipsen, Medimmune, Merck, and Cornerstone; and consultant fees from AstraZeneca, Delcath Systems, GlaxoSmithKline, Histosonics, Incyte, Ipsen, QED and Cornerstone. MMZ – Institutional grant funding from AstraZeneca, MedImmune and Seattle Genetics.

This is the author manuscript accepted for publication and has undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process, which may lead to differences between this version and the [Version of Record](#). Please cite this article as doi: [10.1002/cncr.34659](https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.34659).

This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

Klein *et al* discuss the findings of CA209-538, a phase 2 clinical trial on which 39 patients with biliary tract cancer refractory to chemotherapy received nivolumab and ipilimumab combination immunotherapy<sup>1</sup>. The authors note an objective response rate (ORR) of 23% in contrast to 3% reported on the BiIT-01, a phase 2 multicenter trial with a similar sample size<sup>2</sup>. As noted by Klein *et al*, this difference in ORR may be due to the low sample size in both trials, line of therapy, and treatment differences in dosing and schedule. It might be pointed out that none of the treatment-naïve patient (n=6) on the CA209-538 had a response. Additionally, response evaluation on the BiIT-01 trial was determined by radiologists to eliminate treatment bias of investigators, which may also account for lower estimates of response on this study.

On further review of literature, it appears that most trials utilizing the combination of anti-PD1 and anti-CTLA4 antibodies report a much lower ORR in this rare cancer than noted on the CA209-538 trial (Table 1)<sup>3-6</sup>. Of interest, the median progression-free and overall survival across these studies are quite similar, suggesting a limited benefit from dual immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy in an unselected patient cohort with advanced or metastatic biliary tract cancer.

**Table 1. Dual Immunotherapy in Biliary Tract Cancer**

Trial	N	Therapy	Line of Therapy (%)	ORR (%)	Median PFS (months)	Median OS (months)
BiIT-01 <sup>2</sup>	33	Nivolumab + Ipilimumab	First (100)	3	3.9	8.2
CA209-538 <sup>1</sup>	39	Nivolumab + Ipilimumab	First (15) Second (64) Third (21)	23	2.9	5.7
IMMUNOBIL GERCOR D18-1 PRODIGE-57 <sup>3</sup>	103	Durvalumab + Tremelimumab	First (5.7) Second (94.3)	9.7	2.5	8.0
NCT01938612 <sup>4</sup>	65	Durvalumab + Tremelimumab	Refractory (100)	10.8	1.6	10.1
NCT02938793 <sup>5</sup>	12	Durvalumab + Tremelimumab	Refractory (100)	16.7	NR	NR
NCT02821754 <sup>6</sup>	12	Durvalumab + Tremelimumab	Refractory (100)	8.3	3.1	5.4

*N, number; NR, not reported; ORR, objective response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival*

## References

1. Klein O, Kee D, Nagrial A, et al: Evaluation of Combination Nivolumab and Ipilimumab Immunotherapy in Patients With Advanced Biliary Tract Cancers: Subgroup Analysis of a Phase 2 Nonrandomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Oncol* 6:1405-1409, 2020
2. Sahai V, Griffith KA, Beg MS, et al: A randomized phase 2 trial of nivolumab, gemcitabine, and cisplatin or nivolumab and ipilimumab in previously untreated advanced biliary cancer: BiIT-01. *Cancer* 128:3523-3530, 2022
3. Delaye M, Assenat E, Dahan L, et al: Durvalumab (D) plus tremelimumab (T) immunotherapy in patients (Pts) with advanced biliary tract carcinoma (BTC) after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy (CTx): Interim results of the IMMUNOBIL GERCOR D18-1 PRODIGE-57 study. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 40:4108-4108, 2022
4. Doki Y, Ueno M, Hsu CH, et al: Tolerability and efficacy of durvalumab, either as monotherapy or in combination with tremelimumab, in patients from Asia with advanced biliary tract, esophageal, or head-and-neck cancer. *Cancer Med* 11:2550-2560, 2022
5. Edenfield WJ, Chung K, O'Rourke M, et al: A Phase II Study of Durvalumab in Combination with Tremelimumab in Patients with Rare Cancers. *Oncologist* 26:e1499-e1507, 2021
6. Ioka T, Ueno M, Oh D-Y, et al: Evaluation of safety and tolerability of durvalumab (D) with or without tremelimumab (T) in patients (pts) with biliary tract cancer (BTC). *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 37:387-387, 2019