

# **INTRIGUE: A phase III, randomized, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ripretinib vs sunitinib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumor previously treated with imatinib**

Michael C Heinrich, Robin L Jones, Hans Gelderblom, Suzanne George, Patrick Schöffski, Margaret von Mehren, John R Zalcberg, Yoon-Koo Kang, Albiruni Abdul Razak, Jonathan Trent, Steven Attia, Axel Le Cesne, Ying Su, Julie Meade, Tao Wang, Matthew L Sherman, Rodrigo Ruiz-Soto, Jean-Yves Blay, Sebastian Bauer

**January Program**  
Tuesday, January 25, 2022

# Background

- GIST is the most common sarcoma of the gastrointestinal tract<sup>1</sup>
- The majority of GIST cases have activating mutations in *KIT* (70%–85%) or *PDGFRA* (5%–10%) that drive tumor growth<sup>2,3</sup>
- Imatinib, a KIT/PDGFRα TKI, induces objective responses or stable disease in most cases of advanced GIST with a median PFS of 18–20 months<sup>4</sup>
- However, over time, most imatinib-treated patients will experience tumor progression due to development of secondary kinase domain mutations<sup>5–7</sup>

ATP, adenosine triphosphate; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; PDGFRA, platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PFS, progression-free survival; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

1) Rubin S, et al. *Lancet*. 2007;369:1731–41. 2) Szucs Z, et al. *Future Oncol*. 2017;13:93–107. 3) Corless CL et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2004;22:3813–25. 4) Blanke CD, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008;26:626–32. 5) Antonescu CR, et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2005;11:4182–90. 6) Heinrich MC, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008;26:5352–59. 7) Kelly CM, et al. *J Hematol Oncol*. 2021;14:2–12.

# Background

- Sunitinib is a multitargeted TKI that inhibits KIT, PDGFRA, and VEGFRs and is approved for advanced GIST after the failure of imatinib (median PFS 5.6 months)<sup>1,2</sup>
- Ripretinib, a broad-spectrum KIT and PDGFRA switch-control TKI, has superior in vitro activity to sunitinib against imatinib-resistant secondary *KIT* mutations<sup>3</sup>
- Ripretinib is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with advanced GIST who have received prior treatment with 3 or more TKIs, including imatinib<sup>4</sup>
- In a phase I study, the median PFS for ripretinib as a second-line therapy was 10.7 months<sup>5</sup>
- We hypothesized that ripretinib would be superior to sunitinib for the treatment of patients with advanced GIST who were previously treated with imatinib

GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; PDGFRA, platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PFS, progression-free survival; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

1) Demetri GD, et al. *Lancet*. 2006;368:1329–38. 2) Pfizer Laboratories. Sutent Prescribing Information. <https://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?id=607>. Last Revised: August 2021. 3) Smith BD, et al. *Cancer Cell*. 2019;35:738–51.

4) Deciphera Pharmaceuticals. Qinlock Prescribing Information. <https://www.qinlockhcp.com/Content/files/qinlock-prescribing-information.pdf>. Last Revised: June 2021. 5) Janku F, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2020;38:3294–303.

# Methods

**Patients  $\geq 18$  years old with a confirmed diagnosis of GIST who progressed on or had documented intolerance to imatinib**

Patients were enrolled from 122 sites across North America, South America, Europe, Australia, and Asia

**Stratified by**

- Mutational status:
  - *KIT* exon 11
  - *KIT* exon 9
  - *KIT/PDGFR* WT
  - Other *KIT/PDGFR*
- Intolerance to imatinib

**1:1  
Randomization  
Open label**

**Ripretinib 150 mg QD  
(continuous)**

*No crossover option*

**Sunitinib 50 mg QD  
(4 weeks on, 2 weeks off)**

**Primary endpoint:**

PFS by IRR (using mRECIST v 1.1) in the *KIT* exon 11 ITT and AP ITT populations

**Key secondary endpoints:**

ORR by IRR and OS in the *KIT* exon 11 ITT and AP ITT populations

**Other secondary endpoints:**

TTR, QoL (EORTC QLQ-C30 and DLQI), DCR, safety

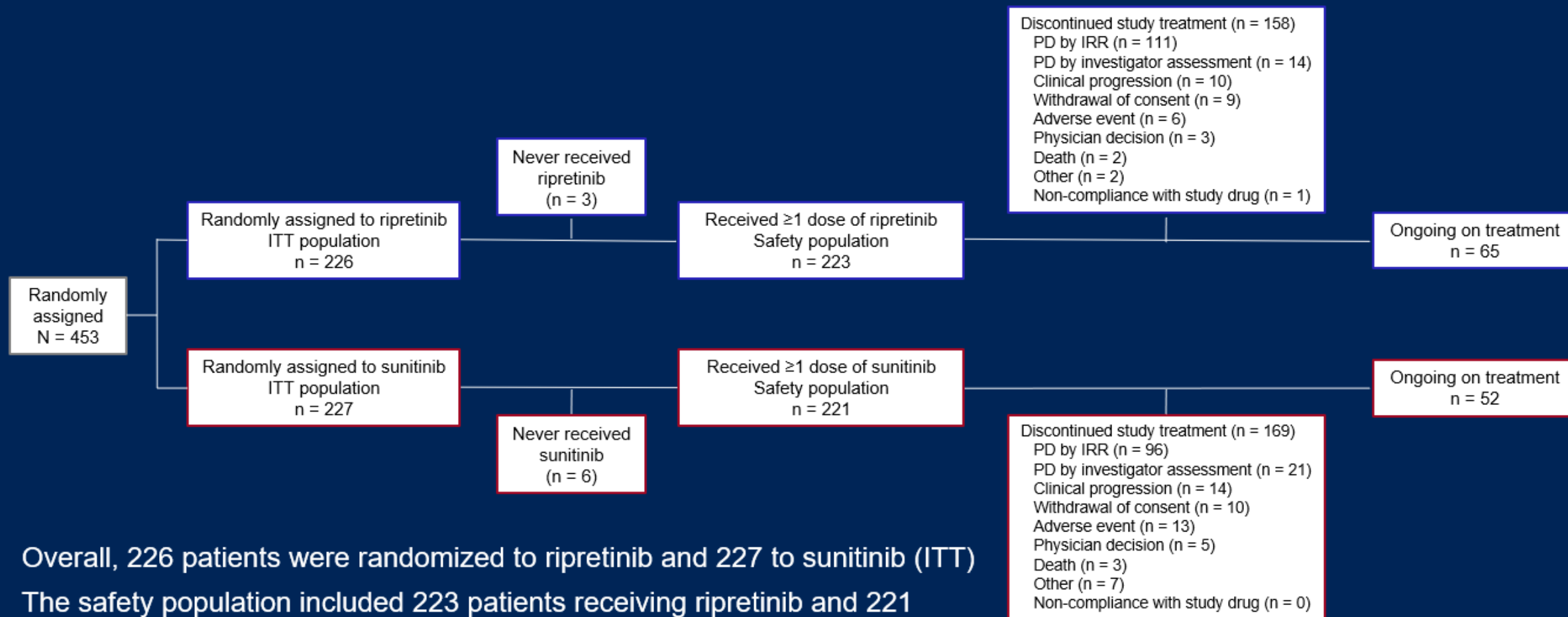
Data cutoff: September 1, 2021

- A hierarchical testing sequence was performed for primary and key secondary endpoints; statistical testing of patients with a *KIT* exon 11 primary mutation preceded the AP population
- The estimated 426-patient sample size was based on the assumption that the median PFS would be 9 months for ripretinib and 6 months for sunitinib according to previous studies<sup>1,2</sup>

AP, all-patient; DCR, disease control rate; DLQI, Dermatology Life Quality Index; EORTC QLQ-C30, European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of life questionnaire for cancer-30 item; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; IRR, independent radiologic review; ITT, intention-to-treat; mRECIST, modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PDGFR $\alpha$ , platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PFS, progression-free survival; QD, once daily; QoL, quality of life; TTR, time to response; WT, wild-type.

1) Demetri GD, et al. *Lancet*. 2006;368:1329–38. 2) Janku F, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2020;38:3294–303.

# Patient disposition



- Overall, 226 patients were randomized to ripretinib and 227 to sunitinib (ITT)
- The safety population included 223 patients receiving ripretinib and 221 patients receiving sunitinib

# Patient demographics and clinical characteristics

	Ripretinib (n = 226)	Sunitinib (n = 227)	Total (N = 453)
<b>Age, median (min, max)</b>	59.5 (18, 86)	60 (26, 88)	60 (18, 88)
<b>Sex, male, n (%)</b>	139 (61.5)	142 (62.6)	281 (62.0)
<b>Race, white, n (%)</b>	148 (65.5)	152 (67.0)	300 (66.2)
<b>Region, n (%)</b>			
North America	87 (38.5)	76 (33.5)	163 (36.0)
South America	7 (3.1)	11 (4.8)	18 (4.0)
Europe	102 (45.1)	110 (48.5)	212 (46.8)
Asia-Pacific	30 (13.3)	30 (13.2)	60 (13.2)
<b>ECOG, n (%)</b>			
ECOG PS 0	131 (58.0)	128 (56.4)	259 (57.2)
ECOG PS 1	92 (40.7)	98 (43.2)	190 (41.9)
ECOG PS 2	3 (1.3)	1 (0.4)	4 (0.9)
<b>Mutation, n (%)</b>			
<i>KIT</i> Exon 11	163 (72.1)	164 (72.2)	327 (72.2)
<i>KIT</i> Exon 9	31 (13.7)	29 (12.8)	60 (13.2)
<i>KIT/PDGFR</i> A WT	15 (6.6)	18 (7.9)	33 (7.3)
Other <i>KIT/PDGFR</i> A <sup>a</sup>	17 (7.5)	16 (7.0)	33 (7.3)
<b>Imatinib intolerance, n (%)</b>	22 (9.7)	23 (10.1)	45 (9.9)
<b>Sum of longest diameters of target lesions (mm), median (min, max)</b>	93.1 (11, 459)	84.1 (15, 418)	90.5 (11, 459)

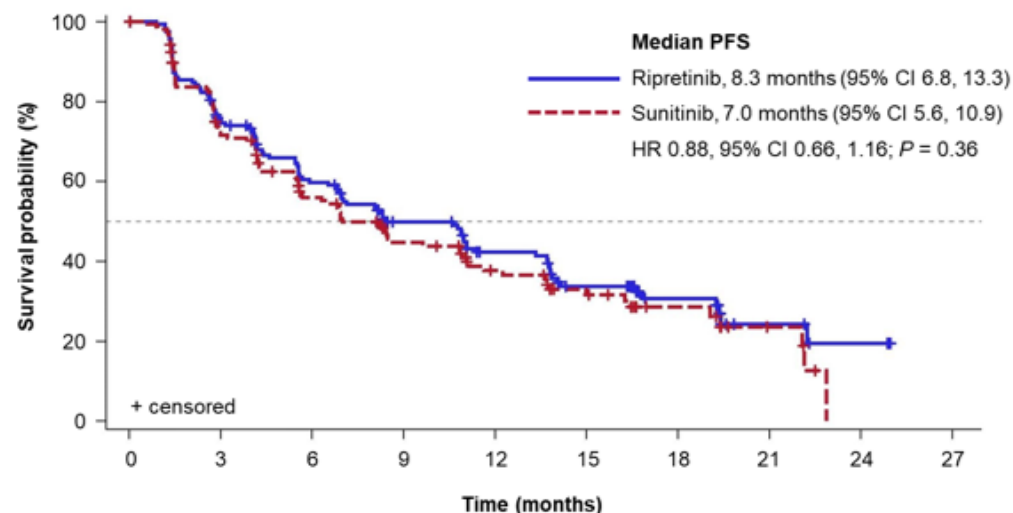
- There were 163 patients in the ripretinib arm and 164 in the sunitinib arm with a primary *KIT* exon 11 mutation (*KIT* exon 11 ITT population)
- Demographics and characteristics were well balanced between arms

<sup>a</sup>Other *KIT* included any patient with a *KIT* mutation other than exon 9 or exon 11.

ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; ITT, intention-to-treat; PDGFR $\alpha$ , platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha; PS, performance score; WT, wild-type.

# Kaplan-Meier analysis of PFS by IRR

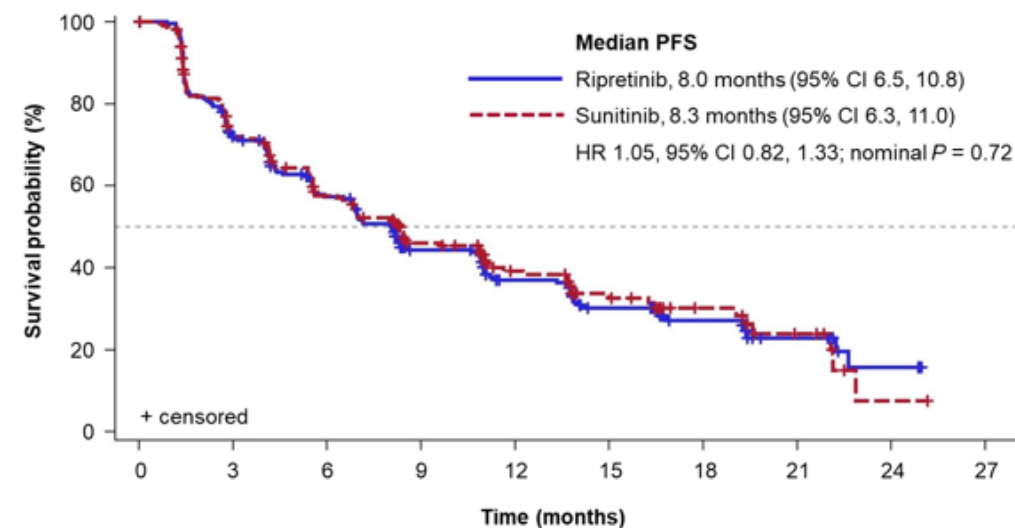
## KIT exon 11 ITT



Number at risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
Ripretinib	163	115	88	61	46	31	18	6	3	0
Sunitinib	164	104	75	50	33	23	12	5	0	0

## AP ITT

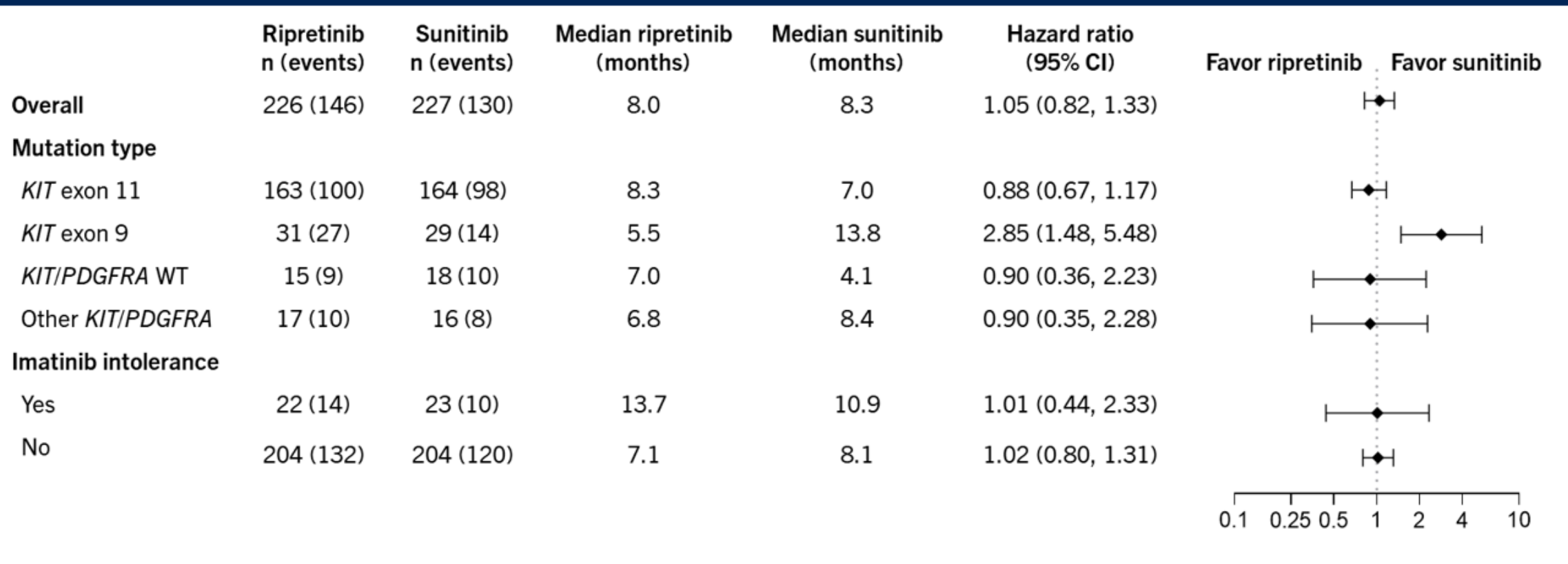


Number at risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
Ripretinib	226	152	115	75	56	39	23	10	4	0
Sunitinib	227	143	108	68	45	29	16	8	1	0

- Ripretinib did not meet the primary endpoint of superiority in PFS over sunitinib
- However, the median PFS observed with ripretinib was comparable to the median PFS observed with sunitinib in the exon 11 ITT population (8.3 months vs 7.0 months) and AP ITT population (8.0 months vs 8.3 months)

# PFS by IRR according to stratification subgroups



- Subgroup analyses of PFS based on stratification factors (*KIT/PDGFR*A mutation type and imatinib intolerance) revealed that PFS benefit for patients with primary *KIT* exon 9 mutations favored treatment with sunitinib vs ripretinib



# ORR and duration of response by IRR

	<i>KIT</i> exon 11 ITT population		AP ITT population	
	Ripretinib (n = 163)	Sunitinib (n = 164)	Ripretinib (n = 226)	Sunitinib (n = 227)
<b>Objective response rate, n (%)</b> <b>[95% CI]</b>	39 (23.9) [17.6, 31.2]	24 (14.6) [9.6, 21.0]	49 (21.7) [16.5, 27.6]	40 (17.6) [12.9, 23.2]
Complete response, <sup>a</sup> n (%)	0	2 (1.2)	1 (0.4)	3 (1.3)
Partial response, <sup>a</sup> n (%)	39 (23.9)	22 (13.4)	48 (21.2)	37 (16.3)
<b>Difference in objective response rate, %</b> <b>[95% CI]</b>	9.3 [0.7, 17.8]		4.2 [-3.2, 11.5]	
<b>P-value,<sup>b</sup> n (%)</b>	<b>0.03</b>		0.27	
<b>Duration of response, median, months</b> <b>[95% CI]</b>	16.7 [12.5, NE]	20.1 [11.0, NE]	16.7 [12.5, NE]	20.1 [12.3, NE]

- The ORR in the *KIT* exon 11 ITT population was higher with ripretinib vs sunitinib (nominal  $P = 0.03$ )
- The ORR in the all-patient ITT population was similar between treatment arms (nominal  $P = 0.27$ )
- Median duration of response for both populations was 16.7 months for patients randomized to ripretinib and 20.1 months for patients randomized to sunitinib

<sup>a</sup>Confirmed complete and partial responses.

<sup>b</sup> $P$ -values reported are nominal and no statistical significance can be claimed.

AP, all patients; CI, confidence interval; IRR, independent radiologic review; ITT, intention-to-treat; NE, not estimable; ORR, objective response rate.

# Dose modifications

	Ripretinib (n = 223)	Sunitinib (n = 221)
<b>Treatment duration, months</b>		
Mean (SD)	9.1 (6.65)	8.1 (6.28)
Median (range)	7.9 (0.20, 26.45)	6.5 (0.20, 26.32)
<b>Any dose modification, n (%)</b>	85 (38.1)	140 (63.3)
Any dose reduction	44 (19.7)	111 (50.2)
Any dose interruption	62 (27.8)	84 (38.0)
<b>Sunitinib dose regimen modification,<sup>a</sup> n (%)</b>		
No	N/A	174 (78.7)
Yes	N/A	47 (21.3)
Continuous dosing	N/A	33 (14.9)
Other	N/A	19 (8.6)

- Fewer patients who received ripretinib underwent any dose modification compared with those who received sunitinib

<sup>a</sup>Modification from the standard 4 weeks on/2 weeks off schedule.  
N/A, not applicable; SD, standard deviation.

# TEAE summary

TEAE summary, n (%)	Ripretinib (n = 223)	Sunitinib (n = 221)
<b>Any TEAE</b>	221 (99.1)	219 (99.1)
Any Grade 3/4 TEAE	92 (41.3)	145 (65.6)
<b>Any drug-related TEAE</b>	211 (94.6)	214 (96.8)
Any Grade 3/4 drug-related TEAE	59 (26.5)	122 (55.2)
<b>Any treatment-emergent SAE</b>	57 (25.6)	57 (25.8)
Any drug-related treatment-emergent SAE	17 (7.6)	20 (9.0)
<b>Any TEAE leading to dose reduction</b>	45 (20.2)	106 (48.0)
<b>Any TEAE leading to dose interruption</b>	65 (29.1)	92 (41.6)
<b>Any TEAE leading to study treatment discontinuation</b>	8 (3.6)	17 (7.7)
<b>Any TEAE leading to death</b>	4 (1.8)	5 (2.3)
Any drug-related TEAE leading to death	0	1 (0.5)

- There were fewer Grade 3/4 TEAEs in the ripretinib arm compared with the sunitinib arm (nominal  $P < 0.0001$ )
- Similarly, there were fewer Grade 3/4 drug-related TEAEs with ripretinib compared with sunitinib
- Rates of dose interruptions, dose reductions, and treatment discontinuations due to TEAEs were all lower with ripretinib vs sunitinib
- The incidence of treatment-emergent SAEs was similar between arms

# TEAEs of $\geq 20\%$ in either treatment arm

Preferred term, n (%)	Ripretinib (n = 223)		Sunitinib (n = 221)	
	All Grades	Grade 3/4	All Grades	Grade 3/4
Alopecia	143 (64.1)	N/A	18 (8.1)	N/A
Fatigue	84 (37.7)	7 (3.1)	91 (41.2)	4 (1.8)
Myalgia	81 (36.3)	4 (1.8)	24 (10.9)	0
Constipation	78 (35.0)	1 (0.4)	48 (21.7)	0
Decreased appetite	60 (26.9)	2 (0.9)	54 (24.4)	2 (0.9)
Hypertension	59 (26.5)	19 (8.5)	104 (47.1)	59 (26.7)
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia	59 (26.5)	3 (1.3)	113 (51.1)	22 (10.0)
Abdominal pain	58 (26.0)	6 (2.7)	38 (17.2)	6 (2.7)
Muscle spasms	55 (24.7)	1 (0.4)	12 (5.4)	0
Nausea	53 (23.8)	2 (0.9)	56 (25.3)	1 (0.5)
Pruritus	48 (21.5)	1 (0.4)	16 (7.2)	0
Diarrhea	42 (18.8)	2 (0.9)	106 (48.0)	6 (2.7)
Stomatitis	15 (6.7)	0	80 (36.2)	6 (2.7)

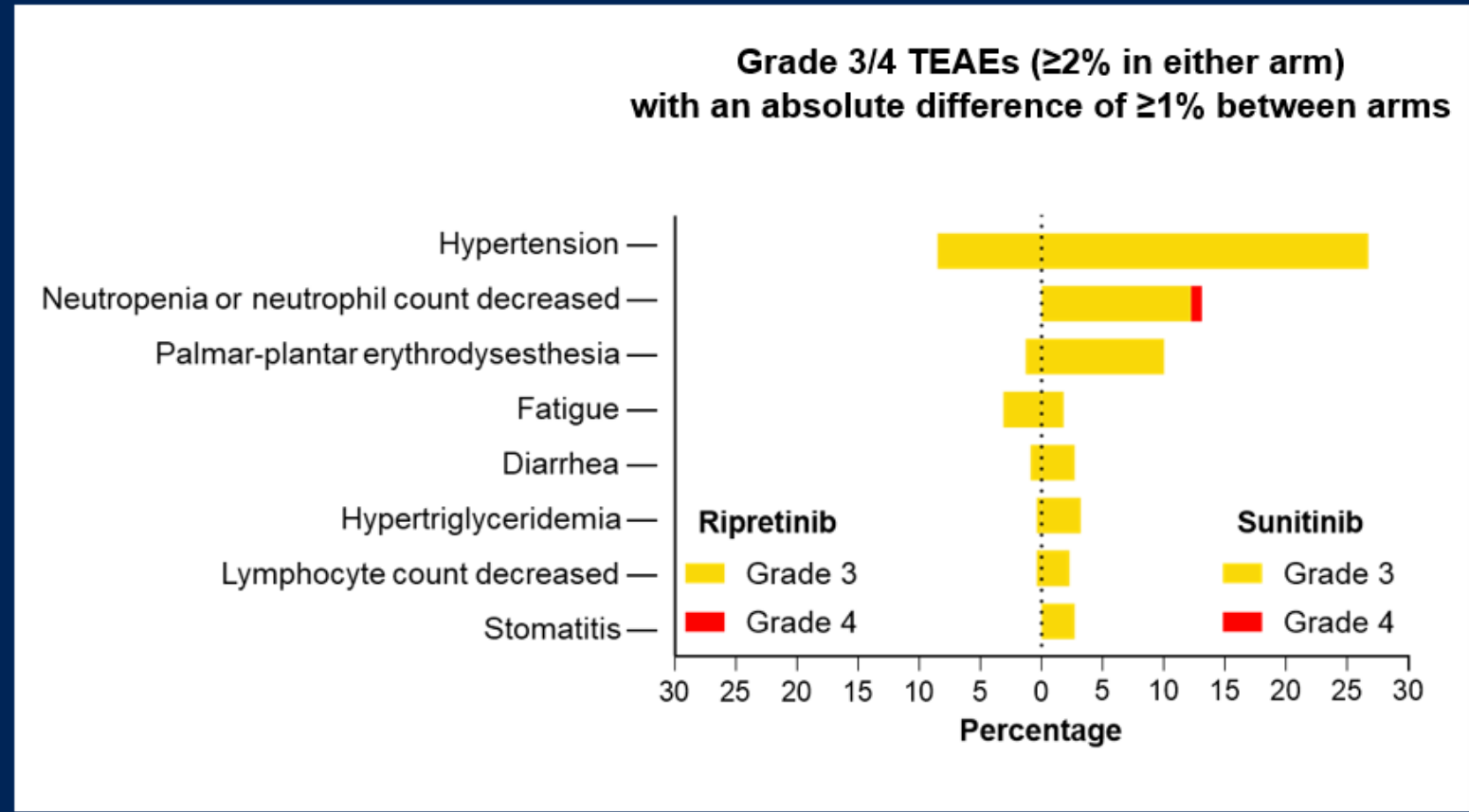
- Ripretinib was generally well tolerated and its safety profile was consistent with its existing prescribing information<sup>1</sup>
- The most common TEAE of any grade in patients treated with ripretinib was alopecia; the most common TEAE of any grade in patients treated with sunitinib was palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome

N/A, not applicable; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

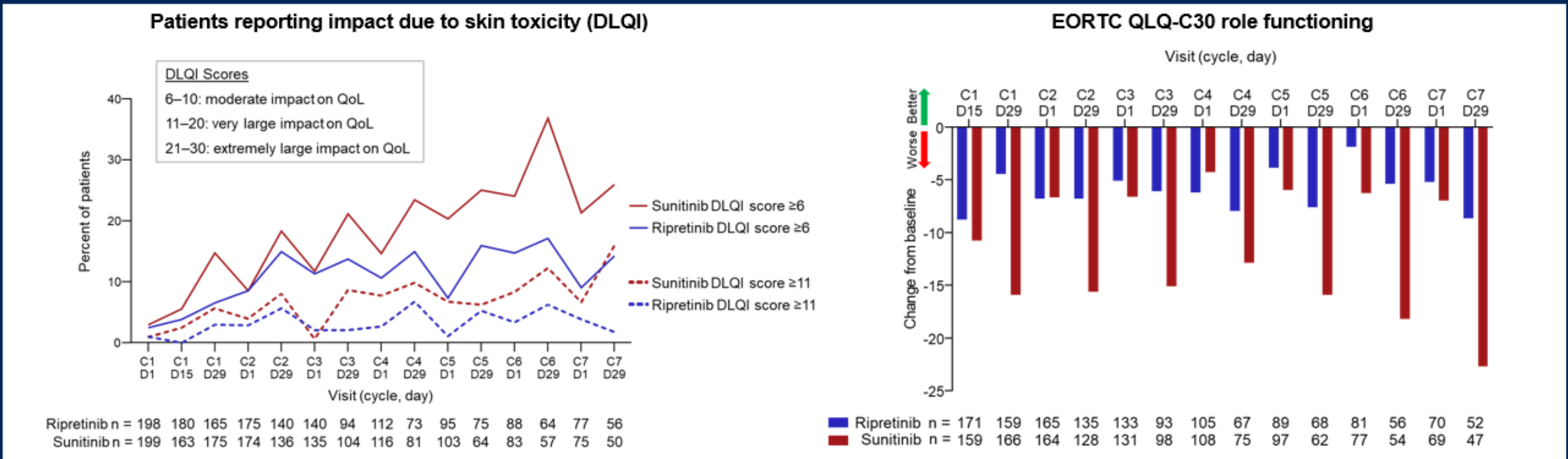
1) Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, LLC. QINLOCK™ (ripertinib) tablets: US prescribing information. 2021.

# Grade 3/4 TEAEs for ripretinib vs sunitinib

- Grade 3/4 TEAEs ( $\geq 2\%$  in either arm) with an absolute difference  $\geq 1\%$  were nearly all lower with ripretinib vs sunitinib
- Patients receiving sunitinib were 3 times more likely to experience Grade 3 hypertension compared with patients receiving ripretinib
- Patients receiving sunitinib were 7 times more likely to develop Grade 3 PPES vs patients receiving ripretinib



# Patient-reported measures of tolerability



- The impact of skin toxicity on patient QoL was measured by the DLQI; fewer patients receiving ripretinib experienced moderate to extremely large impact on their lives due to skin toxicity across treatment cycles vs sunitinib
- Patients receiving ripretinib experienced less deterioration in EORTC QLQ-C30 role functioning (the ability to engage in either work or leisure activities) during treatment vs patients receiving sunitinib
- Patients receiving sunitinib reported less impact of skin toxicity/role function deterioration on D1 of each cycle immediately following the 2-week off period compared with D29

# Conclusions

- Ripretinib did not meet the primary endpoint of superiority in PFS over sunitinib
  - However, the median PFS observed with ripretinib was comparable to the median PFS observed with sunitinib
  - The ORR was higher for patients receiving ripretinib in the *KIT* exon 11 ITT population compared with sunitinib
- Ripretinib had a more favorable safety profile compared with sunitinib
  - Patients receiving ripretinib were less likely to experience Grade 3/4 TEAEs including hypertension, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia, diarrhea, and stomatitis compared with patients receiving sunitinib
  - Patients receiving ripretinib were less likely to need dose modification compared with patients receiving sunitinib
  - Patients receiving ripretinib reported better tolerability than patients receiving sunitinib
- Ripretinib may provide meaningful clinical benefit to patients with advanced GIST previously treated with imatinib

# Acknowledgments

- We thank the patients and their families and caregivers, the investigators, and the investigational site staff of the INTRIGUE study
- The INTRIGUE study was funded by Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, LLC
- Medical writing support was provided by Lauren Hanlon, PhD, of AlphaBioCom, LLC, King of Prussia, PA, USA, and was funded by Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, LLC