# Mylotarg<sup>®</sup> (gemtuzumab ozogamicin)

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals
Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee
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## **Agenda**

- Introduction and Regulatory History
- Post-approval Commitment
- Post-marketing Safety Surveillance
- Prospective Observational Study
- Conclusions

#### Introduction

#### Indication

Mylotarg is indicated for patients with CD33 positive AML in first relapse who are > 60 years of age and not candidates for other cytotoxic chemotherapy

#### Mechanism of Action

- Antibody-targeted chemotherapy
- Binds CD33 cell surface antigen on myeloid cells
- Internalization and release of highly potent antitumor enediyne calicheamicin
- Spares pluripotent stem cell and allows regeneration of normal blood cells following therapy

## **Regulatory History**

- November 24, 1999 Orphan Drug Designation
  - ▶ AML incidence in US population ~10,000 per year (NCI/SEER)
- May 17, 2000 Accelerated Approval
  - Pivotal studies: Three ongoing Phase 2 open-label studies (n = 142 patients)
  - ▶ Endpoint for approval: Response rate
- Current
  - Pivotal Phase 2 studies completed (n = 277 patients)
  - Post-approval commitment for full approval

## **Post-Approval Commitment**

Use of Mylotarg in combination with induction chemotherapy for the treatment of first-line patients with *de novo* AML

## **Post-Approval Commitment**

|            | Accelerated Approval             | Full Approval                        |  |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Indication | Relapsed AML                     | de novo AML                          |  |
| Schedule   | Single agent                     | Combination                          |  |
| Dose       | 9 mg/m² days 1,15                | 6 mg/m² day 4                        |  |
| Endpoints  | Response rate (CR, CRp)          | Survival                             |  |
| Timeframe  | Ph 1: 2 years<br>Ph 2: 2.5 years | Ph 1/2: 2.5 years<br>Ph 3: 7.5 years |  |

#### **Phase 1/2 Combination Studies**

 Pilot dose-escalation studies to establish safety and MTD of Mylotarg in combination with standard chemotherapy

#### Study 205

- ▶ Patients <sup>3</sup> 60 years of age
- Mylotarg and cytarabine
- First patient enrolled: August 2000; last patient visit: April 2003

#### Study 206

- Patients 18 to 60 years of age
- Mylotarg and daunorubicin + cytarabine
- First patient enrolled: October 2000; last patient visit: April 2003

### **Phase 1/2 Combination Studies**

|                        | Study 205 Mylotarg Cytarabine | Study 206 Mylotarg Cytarabine Daunorubicin |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Part 1 Dose-escalating | 21                            | 22   |
| Part 2 Expanded cohort | 17                            | 49   |
| Total Patients         | 38                            | 71   |

## **Establishing the MTD**

#### Study 205

- Mylotarg 6 and 4 mg/m² IV day 1 and 8
- Cytarabine 100 mg/m² CIVI days 1 to 7

#### Study 206

- Mylotarg 6 mg/m² IV day 4
- Daunorubicin 45 mg/m² IV days 1, 2, 3
- Cytarabine 100 mg/m² CIVI days 1 to 7

## Study 206 Preliminary Data Part 1 and 2 *de novo* Patients

|                        | Response rate    | <u>RFS</u> |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Part 1 patients (n=8)  | 7 (88%)          | 17.3 mo    |
| Part 2 patients (n=43) | <b>36* (83%)</b> | n/a        |

1 CRp ASH 2002

## **Proposed Phase 3 Study**

#### Study 301 (SWOG S0106)

- Phase 3, randomized, controlled trial of Mylotarg in combination with standard induction chemotherapy in de novo AML
- Comparison of daunorubicin/cytarabine "3 and 7" chemotherapy <u>+</u> Mylotarg
- Primary endpoint: Survival

#### Status

- Submitted for Special Protocol Assessment
- Southwest Oncology Group (SWOG), Dr. Frederick Appelbaum, Chair of Leukemia Subcommittee
- ▶ Target 684 patients, 160 patients/year: 4.5 years to accrue
- Anticipated time to complete study: 7.5 years

## **Study Challenges**

- Uncommon disease
- Treatment typically at major medical centers and universities therefore a need for cooperative group involvement
  - SWOG accepted our request to participate in study
  - CALGB, ECOG, EORTC, GIMEMA cooperative groups had prior commitments

## Post-marketing Safety Surveillance Hepatotoxicity

#### Clinical trial experience

- Liver function test abnormalities: mild to moderate in severity; generally reversible
- Severe hepatotoxicity including veno-occlusive disease (VOD): Low incidence rate reported

| Study                                  | VOD, n (%) |
|--|------------|
| NDA Submission (n = 142)               | 3 (2.1)    |
| Completed Registration Trial (n = 277) | 7 (2.5)    |

## Post-marketing Safety Surveillance Hepatotoxicity

- Post-marketing experience
  - Grade 3 and 4 hepatotoxicity and VOD reported at higher than expected rate

Cancer 2001; 92: 406-413

## **Post-marketing Safety Initiatives**

- Label changes implemented to strengthen warnings
- Developed and initiated a Prospective Observational Study
- Study rationale
  - ▶ Assess the safety of Mylotarg when used in routine practice

## **Prospective Observational Study**

#### Status

- Patient enrollment ongoing
- ▶ 57 sites have been activated with IRB approval
- ▶ 11 additional sites under recruitment
- ▶ 101 patients consented and enrolled
- ~90 patients have received Mylotarg

### **Incidence of VOD**

| Study   | VOD, n (%) |
|---|------------|
| NDA Submission (n = 142)                              | 3 (2.1)    |
| Completed Registration Trial (n = 277)                | 7 (2.5)    |
| Giles FJ, et al. (n = 119)*                           | 14 (12)    |
| Prospective Observational Study <sup>†</sup> (n = 90) | 4 (4.4)    |

<sup>\*</sup> Cancer 2001; 92: 406-413

<sup>†</sup> as of February 28, 2003

## **Prospective Observational Study**

#### Challenges

- Site recruitment is difficult
- Contacted >200 sites to participate
  - ~1/3 no response
  - ~1/3 would not participate
  - ~1/3 would participate
- ▶ Patient recruitment is difficult in small patient population
  - Even major centers only treat limited AML patients per year

### **Conclusions**

- Patient recruitment and study completion have been appropriate for this patient population
- FDA approval of Mylotarg under Subpart H provided older AML patients in first relapse with a meaningful treatment option for an unmet medical need
- Wyeth is committed to completing the post-approval obligation

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