Three-year overall survival update from the PACIFIC trial.

**Authors:**

Jhanelle Elaine Gray, Augusto E. Villegas, Davey B. Daniel, David Vicente, Shuji Murakami, Rina Hui, Takayasu Kurata, Alberto Chiappori, Ki Hyeong Lee, Byoung Chul Cho, David Planchard, Luis G. Paz-Ares, Corrine Fairev-Finn, Johan F. Vansteenkiste, David R. Spigel, Catherine Wadsworth, Maria Taboada, Phillip A. Dennis, Mustafa Ozguroglu, Scott Joseph Antonia; H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Tampa, FL; Cancer Specialists of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL; Medical Oncology, Tennessee Oncology and Sarah Cannon Research Institute (Nashville), Chattanooga, TN; Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena, Seville, Spain; Kanagawa Cancer Center, Yokohama, Japan; Westmead Hospital and the University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kansai Medical University Hospital, Hirakata, Japan; Chungbuk National University Hospital, Chungbuk National University College of Medicine, Cheongju, South Korea; Yonsei Cancer Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France; Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, CiberOnc, Universidad Complutense and CNIO, Madrid, Spain; The University of Manchester and The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, United Kingdom; University Hospital KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Nashville, TN; AstraZeneca, Alderley Park, United Kingdom; AstraZeneca, Cambridge, United Kingdom; AstraZeneca, Gaithersburg, MD; Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

**Background:**

In the phase 3 PACIFIC study of patients with unresectable, Stage III NSCLC without progression after chemoradiotherapy (CRT), durvalumab demonstrated significant improvements versus placebo in the primary endpoints of progression-free survival (HR, 0.52; 95% CI, 0.42–65; $P < 0.0001$) and overall survival (OS; HR, 0.68; 95% CI, 0.53–0.87; $P = 0.00251$). Safety was similar and durvalumab had no detrimental effect on patient-reported outcomes. Here, we report 3-year OS rates for all patients randomized in the PACIFIC study.

**Methods:**

Patients with WHO PS 0/1 (any tumor PD-L1 status) who received ≥2 cycles of platinum-based CRT were randomized (2:1), 1–42 days following CRT, to receive durvalumab 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks or placebo, up to 12 months, and stratified by age, sex, and smoking history. OS was analyzed using a stratified log-rank test in the ITT population. Medians and OS rates at 12, 24 and 36 months were estimated by Kaplan-Meier method.

**Results:**

In total, 713 patients were randomized of whom 709 received treatment (durvalumab, n = 473; placebo, n = 236). The last patient had completed the protocol-defined 12 months of study treatment in May 2017. As of January 31, 2019 (data cutoff), 48.2% of patients had died (44.1% and 56.5% in the durvalumab and placebo groups, respectively). The median duration of follow-up was 33.3 months (range, 0.2–51.3). Updated OS remained consistent.
with that previously reported (stratified HR 0.69, 95% CI, 0.55–0.86), with the median not reached (NR; 95% CI, 38.4 months–NR) with durvalumab versus 29.1 months (95% CI, 22.1–35.1) with placebo. The 12-, 24- and 36-month OS rates with durvalumab and placebo were 83.1% versus 74.6%, 66.3% versus 55.3%, and 57.0% versus 43.5%, respectively. After discontinuation, 43.3% and 57.8% in the durvalumab and placebo groups, respectively, received subsequent anticancer therapy (9.7% and 26.6% subsequently received immunotherapy). OS subgroup results will be presented.

**Conclusions:**

Updated OS data from PACIFIC, including 3-year survival rates, underscore the long-term clinical benefit with durvalumab following CRT and further establish the PACIFIC regimen as the standard of care in this population. Clinical trial information: NCT02125461

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