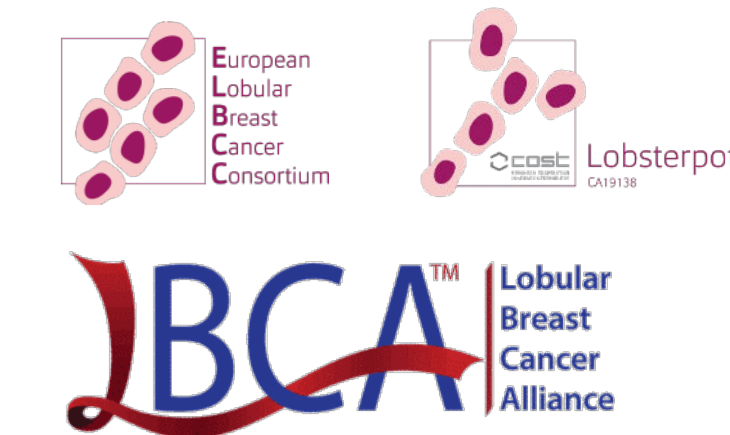


Reporting on invasive lobular breast cancer in clinical drug trials and trials investigating gene expression profiles and molecular screening programs: a systematic review

Karen Van Baelen^{1,2*}, Josephine Van Cauwenberge^{1,2*}, Marion Maetens¹, Gabriela Beck³, Ann Camden⁴, Megan-Claire Chase⁴, Valerie Fraser⁴, Siobhan Freeney^{3,5}, Laurie Hutcheson⁴, Julia Katherine Levine⁴, Tone Lien^{3,6}, Rian Terveer^{3,7}, Claire Turner^{3,8}, Elzbieta Senkus⁹, Rachel Jankowitz¹⁰, Vincent Vandecaveye¹¹, Patrick Neven², Hans Wildiers¹², Elinor Sawyer¹³, Anne Vincent-Salomon¹⁴, Patrick W.B. Derksen¹⁵, Christine Desmedt¹

(*Equal contribution)

¹Laboratory for Translational Breast Cancer Research, Department of Oncology, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ²Department of Gynecological Oncology, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ³European Lobular Breast Cancer Consortium, Utrecht, the Netherlands; ⁴Lobular Breast Cancer Alliance inc., Massachusetts, USA; ⁵Lobular Breast Cancer Alliance, Dublin, Ireland; ⁶Norwegian breast cancer society, Oslo, Norway; ⁷Borstkankervereniging Nederland, Utrecht, the Netherlands; ⁸Lobular Breast Cancer UK, Manchester, United Kingdom; ⁹Department of Oncology and Radiotherapy, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland; ¹⁰Division of Hematology/Oncology, Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA; ¹¹Department of Radiology, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ¹²Department of General Medical Oncology, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ¹³School of Cancer and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Life Sciences and Medicine, Guy's Cancer Centre, King's; College London, London, United Kingdom; ¹⁴Department of Pathology, Institut Curie, Paris, France; ¹⁵Department of Pathology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands.



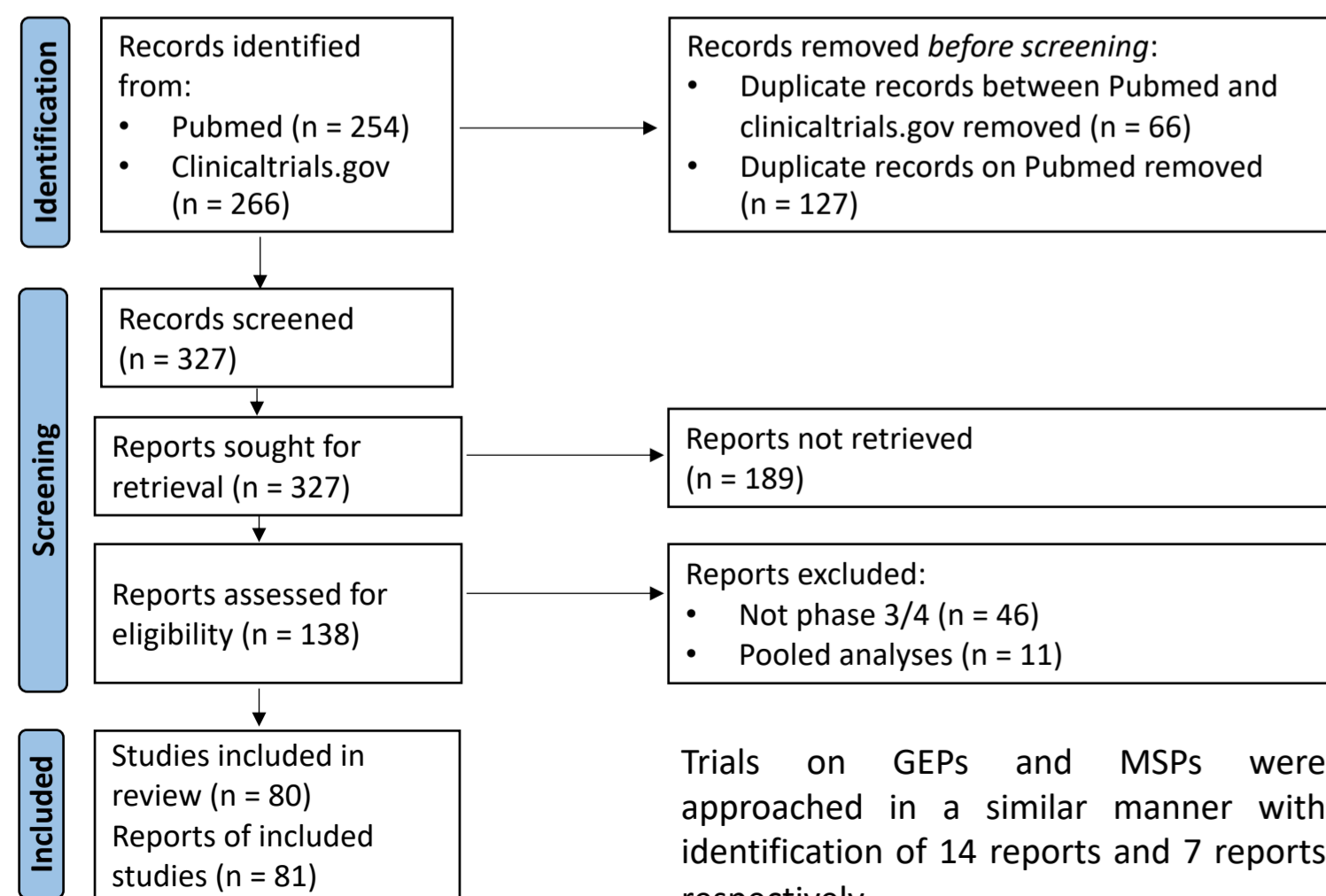
BACKGROUND and AIMS

- ILC represents 15% of all breast cancers¹
- ILC needs to be seen as a separate entity as it differs from NST on a clinical, pathological and biological level¹
- Differences in treatment response between ILC and NST have been described for chemotherapy²
- There is a lack of knowledge for treatment efficacy of novel breast cancer treatment in patients with ILC¹
- Patients with ILC might be underrepresented in clinical trials, especially in case of stage IV disease³
- The unique growth pattern and metastatic pattern of ILC more often leads to non-measurable disease while RECIST criteria are commonly used as inclusion criteria for drug trials^{1,3,4}

Here we aimed to map out the lack of documentation and representation of patients with ILC in clinical drug trials and trials investigating GEPs

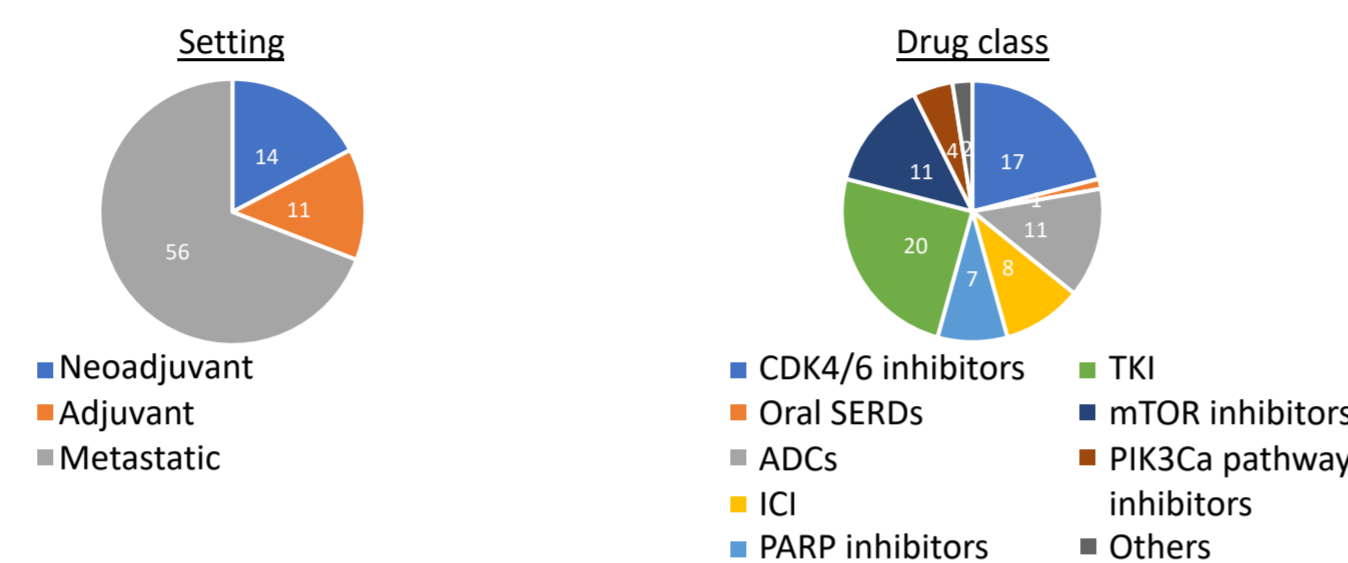
METHODS

- Identification of phase 3/4 clinical trials for novel breast cancer treatments by use of keywords linked to treatment strategies, GEPs, molecular screening programs (MSP) and 'breast cancer'
- Inclusion of trials if a full manuscript was available on the 15th of January 2023
- Review of inclusion and exclusion criteria to see if patients with ILC or non-measurable disease were excluded
- Assessment of documentation on ILC: percentage included, central pathology and subgroup analyses



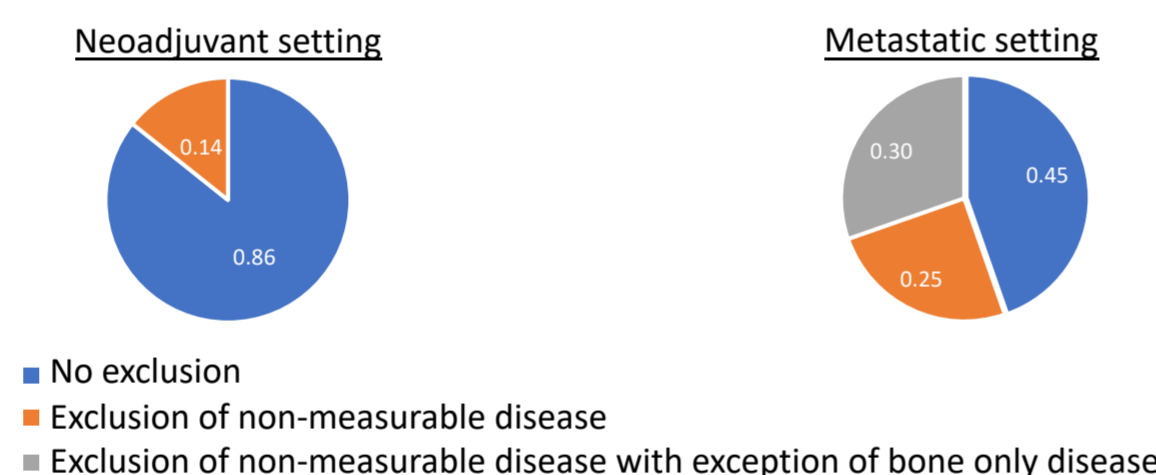
RESULTS

Features of clinical trials



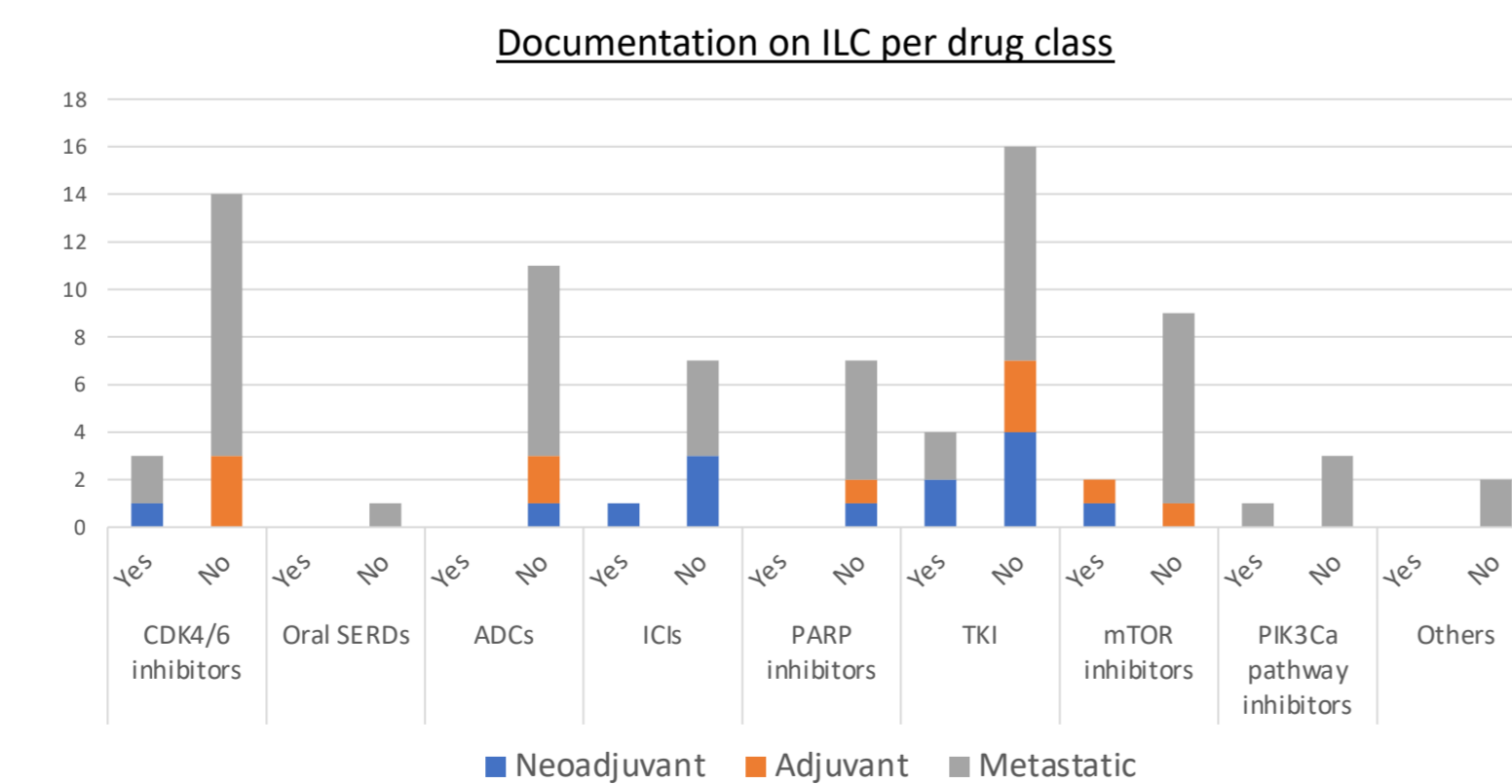
Inclusion and exclusion criteria in clinical trials

1/81 trials included exclusively patients with NST
 Inclusion/exclusion based on measurable disease:

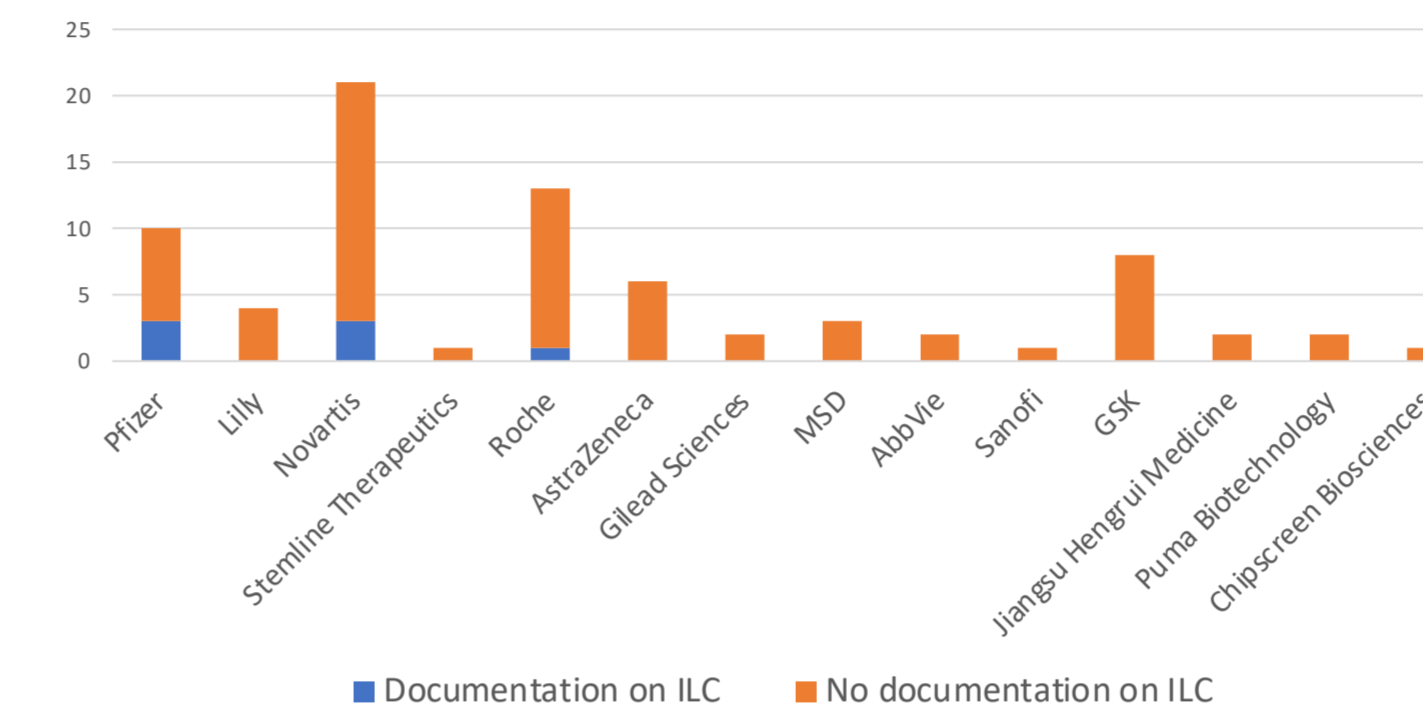


ILC documentation in clinical trials

In total 13,6% of the trials reported the percentage of patients with ILC included: 35,7% in neoadjuvant, 9,1% in adjuvant and 8,9% in metastatic setting



Documentation on ILC per pharmaceutical company

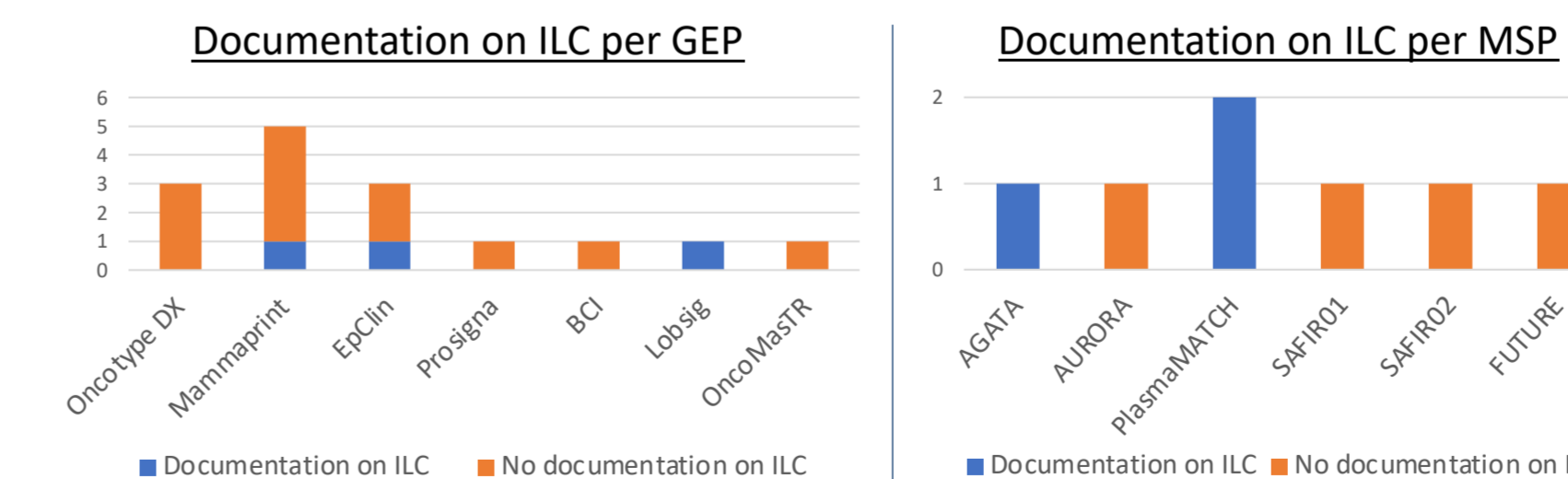


ILC representation in clinical trials

Setting	Trial	Drug	Patient population	% ILC included	Subanalysis	Central pathology
Neoadjuvant	SAFIA	Palbociclib (CDK4/6i)	HR+ HER2-	12	No	No
	IMpassion031	Atezolizumab (ICI)	TNBC	2	No	No
	GeparQuinto - Lapatinib	Lapatinib (TKI)	HR- HER2+ or HR+ HER2+ if cN+	2,76	Yes	No
	EPHOS B	Lapatinib (TKI)	HER2+	4	No	No
	GeparQuinto - Everolimus	Everolimus (mTORi)	HR- HER2+ or HR+ HER2+ if cN+	10,8	Yes	No
Adjuvant	MAINTenance Afinitor	Everolimus (mTORi)	HR+ HER2-	16,3	No	No
Metastatic	PALOMA 2*	Palbociclib (CDK4/6i)	HR+ HER2-	14,7	No	No
	PALOMA 4*	Palbociclib (CDK4/6i)	HR+ HER2-	3,8	No	No
	NCT00281658**	Lapatinib (TKI)	HER2+	4,73	No	No
	DETECT III	Lapatinib (TKI)	HER2- with HER2+ CTCs	9,8	No	No
	BELLE-2	Buparlisib (PI3Ki)	HR+ HER2-	13	No	No

*Exclusion non-measurable disease with exclusion of bone only disease; **Exclusion of non-measurable disease

ILC documentation and representation in trials on GEPs and MSPs



- No subgroup analyses were performed in the trials (with documentation on ILC) evaluating MammaPrint and EpClin.
- Lobsig was specifically designed for ILC.
- AGATA and PlasmaMATCH included 7,3 and 9,3% patients with ILC respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

ILC is greatly overlooked in the majority of clinical trial with

- poor documentation
- poor representation
- lack of specific sub-analyses
- lack of central pathology

Eligibility criteria and definitions of treatment response in clinical trials do not reflect the unique biology and clinical course of ILC.

Only few retrospective trials assess the use of novel breast cancer therapies for patients with ILC

Most of the GEPs have been developed without considering the specific aetiology and histology of ILC. Secondary trials confirm the prognostic value of some of these GEPs for patients with ILC. For the MSPs, 2/3 reported the prevalence of ILC in the patients included.

ILC deserves much more attention from both clinical investigators and pharmaceutical industries.

ABBREVIATIONS

- ADC: antibody drug conjugate
- GEP: gene expression profile
- ICI: immune checkpoint inhibitors
- ILC: invasive lobular carcinoma
- NST: breast cancer of non-special type
- RECIST: response evaluation criteria in solid tumours
- SERD: selective oestrogen receptor degrader
- TKI: tyrosine kinase inhibitors

REFERENCES

- 1 Van Baelen K. *et al.*; Ann Oncol 2022; 33, 769-785
- 2 Timbres J. *et al.*; Cancers 2021; 13, 3036
- 3 Abel M.K. *et al.*; NPJ Breast Cancer 2021, 7, 139
- 4 Eisenhower E.A. *et al.*; Eur. J. Cancer 2009; 45, 228-247

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors like to thank all contributors from the Lobular Breast Cancer Alliance (LBCA) and the European Lobular Breast Cancer Consortium (ELBCC) and Lobsterpot. This article/publication is based upon work from COST Action LOBSTERPOT CA19138, supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology, <http://www.cost.eu/>).

JVC is funded by the KU Leuven Fund Nadine de Beaufort.

KVB is funded by the KU Leuven Fund Nadine de Beaufort and a Conquer Cancer – Lobular Breast Cancer Alliance Young Investigator Award for Invasive Lobular Carcinoma Research, supported by Lobular Breast Cancer Alliance. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the American Society of Clinical Oncology® or Conquer Cancer®, or Lobular Breast Cancer Alliance.

♥ We like to dedicate this work to Leigh Pate and Deborah Mueller, 2 amazing women who have meant so much for the ILC community and who will be greatly missed ♥

This presentation is the intellectual property of the authors. Contact them at karen.vanbaelen@kuleuven.be for permission to reprint and/or distribute.