Hematology laboratory shift based on common terminology criteria in patients with advanced basal cell carcinoma receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily: Results from the 42-month BOLT study

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BACKGROUND

Sonidegib is a hedgehog pathway inhibitor that selectively targets Smoothened and is approved at a dose of 200 mg daily in the US, the ELSI Switzerland, and Australia. For the treatment of adult patients with locally advanced BCC (mBCC) not amenable to curative surgery or radiation therapy—Sonidegib 200 mg daily is also approved to treat metastatic BCC (mBCC) in Switzerland and Australia. Through ≥42 months of the phase II BOLT trial (Basal Cell Carcinoma Outcomes with LDE225 [sonidegib] Treatment) (NCT01327053), sonidegib 200 mg daily demonstrated durable efficacy and manageable tolerability.

METHODS

Study design

• BOLT was a randomized, double-blind, Phase 2 clinical trial conducted in 58 centers across 12 countries.

• Eligible patients had either histologically confirmed laBCC or mBCC, and were randomized 1:2 to receive sonidegib 200 or 800 mg daily, respectively (Figure 1).

RESULTS

Patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics

At baseline, 48 (60.8%) of the 79 patients receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily were male. The median age was 67 years (95% CI) (3.8–5.6) (NE) (43.3–68.3) (0.2–36.0). The most common all-grade AEs in patients receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily for ≥8, ≥12, and ≥20 months, respectively

• Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia was detected in 6.3% and 1.3% of patients, respectively

• Grade 1 or 2 lymphocytopenia was detected in 6.3% and 1.3% of patients, respectively

• Grade 3 or 4 anemia was detected in 5.6% and 1.3% of patients, respectively

Endpoints

The primary endpoint was objective response rate (ORR) per central review (Figure 2).

• Overall, 6.3% and 1.3% of patients had Grade 1 or 4 thrombocytopenia, respectively (Figure 3)

• Overall, 54 (68.4%), 34 (43.0%), and 19 (24.1%) patients were exposed to sonidegib 200 mg daily for ≥8, ≥12, and ≥20 months, respectively

• The most common all-grade AEs in patients receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily were fatigue (44.3%), nausea (33.8%), and diarrhea (15.2%).

• ARR was not observed in any patients

• OS

Safety and tolerability at 42 months

• All-cause AEs of any grade occurring ≥2 times with an incidence >5% in patients receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily

• The most common grade 4 AEs of any type in patients receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily were muscle spasm (54%), alopecia (49%), and dyspnea (44%).

Figure 4. Adverse events reported in ≥20% of patients receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily

CONCLUSIONS

• Through ≥42 months of treatment with sonidegib 200 mg daily, most patients experienced no hematologic changes or Grade 1 hematologic shifts.

• Overall safety findings at 42 months were consistent with observations at ≥20 months.

• Overall, patients with laBCC and mBCC receiving sonidegib 200 mg daily experienced consistent and robust efficacy and manageable tolerability.

REFERENCES


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