Cemiplimab (REGN2810) is a high-affinity, highly potent anti-PD-1 antibody that blocks the interaction of PD-1 with PD-L1 and PD-L2 and has demonstrated clinical activity in locally/regionally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC) and metastatic CSCC in clinical trials. We report here longer follow-up data from Phase 1 CSCC expansion cohorts.

**Methods**

Patients with locally advanced CSCC or metastatic CSCC who were not candidates for curative treatment were enrolled. The data cut-off was January 20, 2018. Patients were eligible if they had ECOG performance status of 0 or 1, adequate organ function, and no prior treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. Any prior locoregional therapy was acceptable. Treatment was stopped for patients with ongoing toxicity.

**Results**

The primary endpoint was investigator-assessed complete or partial response (≥30% decrease in the sum of target lesion diameters) with an overall 86.7 weeks of continued cemiplimab treatment. The most common investigator-assessed treatment-related adverse event was fatigue (15.4%), followed by diarrhea (15.4%), hypophosphatemia, muscle weakness, and macular-papular rash occurrence in ≥10% of patients.

**Conclusions**

Ongoing study

Libtayo_FPI.pdf, accessed November 9, 2018.

Regeneron. Libtayo (cemiplimab-rwlc) prescribing information.

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**References**

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**Disclosures**

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