Mirvetuximab soravtansine, a folate receptor alpha (FRα)-targeting antibody-drug conjugate (ADC), in combination with bevacizumab in patients (pts) with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer: final analyses from the FORWARD II study

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Abstract

Mature results from FORWARD II, a phase 1b/2 study assessing the combination of mirvetuximab soravtansine and bevacizumab in patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (EOC) who had received at least one prior line of therapy. The primary objective was an objective response rate (ORR) of ≥ 35%. Additional objectives included median progression-free survival (PFS) and exploratory analyses of patients with high folate receptor α (FRα) expression.

Methods:

Patients were eligible if they had platinum-resistant EOC with ≥ 2 prior chemotherapy regimens, an Eastern Cooperative Group Performance Status of 0–2, FRα ≥ 15% by immunohistochemistry, and optimal surgical debulking. Participants received mirvetuximab soravtansine and bevacizumab every 28 days for up to 1 year, with treatment interruptions allowed. The primary endpoint was ORR assessed by RECIST 1.1 after two cycles of treatment. Secondary endpoints included median PFS, progression-free survival (PFS) ≤ 6 months, and overall survival (OS).

Results:

A total of 28 patients were enrolled; 22 had platinum-resistant EOC, 7 had peritoneal cancer, and 1 had fallopian tube cancer. Median age was 59 years (range: 24-74), 64% had high FRα expression, and 61% had received prior bevacizumab. Confirmed ORR was 39% (95% CI: 28.5, 50.0) with a median PFS of 6.9 months (95% CI: 4.9, 11.9). Median OS was 24.2 months (95% CI: 19.7, 34.2). Safety analyses included all enrolled patients (n = 29), with 19 patients continuing treatment beyond 6 months (13 in the lower half of the ORR range and 6 in the upper half).

Conclusions:

The combination of mirvetuximab soravtansine and bevacizumab is active and well tolerated in platinum-resistant EOC. Further exploration of this combination is warranted in EOC; expansion studies are needed in this disease.