

Avelumab in Patients With Gestational Trophoblastic Tumors With Resistance to Single-Agent Chemotherapy: Cohort A of the TROPHIMMUN Phase II Trial

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abstract

PURPOSE Women with gestational trophoblastic tumors (GTT) resistant to single-agent chemotherapy receive alternative chemotherapy regimens, which, although effective, cause considerable toxicity. All GTT subtypes express programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1), and natural killer (NK) cells are involved in trophoblast immunosurveillance. Avelumab (anti-PD-L1) induces NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity. The TROPHIMMUN trial assessed avelumab in women with chemotherapy-resistant GTT.

METHODS In this phase II multicenter trial (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT03135769](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03135769)), women with GTT who experienced disease progression after single-agent chemotherapy received avelumab 10 mg/kg intravenously every 2 weeks until human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) normalization, followed by 3 consolidation cycles. Rate of hCG normalization was the primary endpoint (2-step Simon design).

RESULTS Between December 2016 and September 2018, 15 patients were treated. Median age was 34 years; disease stage was I or III in 53.3% and 46.7% of women, respectively; and International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) score was 0-4 in 33.3%, 5-6 in 46.7%, and ≥ 7 in 20% of patients. Prior treatment included methotrexate (100%) and actinomycin D (7%). Median follow-up was 25 months, and median number of avelumab cycles was 8 (range, 2-11). Grade 1-2 treatment-related adverse events occurred in 93% of patients, most commonly ($\geq 25\%$) fatigue (33.3%), nausea/vomiting (33.3%), and infusion-related reaction (26.7%). One patient had grade 3 uterine bleeding (treatment unrelated). Eight patients (53.3%) had hCG normalization after a median of 9 avelumab cycles; none subsequently relapsed. Probability of normalization was not associated with disease stage, FIGO score, or baseline hCG. One patient subsequently had a healthy pregnancy. In avelumab-resistant patients (46.7%), hCG was normalized with actinomycin D (42.3%) or combination chemotherapy/surgery (57.1%).

CONCLUSION In patients with single-agent chemotherapy-resistant GTT, avelumab had a favorable safety profile and cured approximately 50% of patients. Avelumab could be a new therapeutic option, particularly in patients who would otherwise receive combination chemotherapy.

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ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Appendix

Protocol

Author affiliations and support information (if applicable) appear at the end of this article.

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INTRODUCTION

Patients diagnosed with low-risk gestational trophoblastic tumors (GTT), which represent approximately 95% of malignant gestational trophoblastic disease forms (including invasive mole, choriocarcinoma, epithelioid trophoblastic tumors, and placental site trophoblastic tumors), have International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) 2000 risk scores ranging from 0 to 6 and are treated with single-agent chemotherapy.^{1,2} In Europe, the 8-day methotrexate protocol (modified by Bagshawe

et al³) is the most commonly used regimen.^{1,2,4} Methotrexate treatment is continued until either normalization of serum human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) concentration (followed by 2 to 3 consolidation cycles) or methotrexate resistance is detected.¹ In patients with methotrexate resistance (approximately 25%-69% of low-risk patients), subsequent treatment options are actinomycin D, which is associated with a cure rate of approximately 70%, or EMA-CO regimens (etoposide, methotrexate, actinomycin D, cyclophosphamide, and vincristine), which have a

CONTEXT

Key Objective

Could immunotherapy with avelumab (anti-programmed death-ligand 1 monoclonal antibody) be an alternative to poorly tolerated chemotherapy regimens in patients with gestational trophoblastic tumors resistant to single-agent chemotherapy?

Knowledge Generated

Overall, 8 (53%) of 15 patients had human chorionic gonadotropin normalization and discontinued avelumab without additional relapse after a median of 29 months of follow-up, meaning they are likely to be cured. This included 5 patients (33%) who would have otherwise received combination chemotherapy and who therefore avoided immediate and long-term toxicities. One patient successfully treated with avelumab subsequently had a healthy pregnancy and delivery.

Relevance

Avelumab represents a new therapeutic option in patients with gestational trophoblastic tumors resistant to single-agent chemotherapy, particularly in those who would otherwise receive combination chemotherapy.

100% cure rate but carry a high risk of long-term toxicities.^{2,5-14}

Several lines of evidence suggest that the immune system plays an important role in the outcome of gestational trophoblastic diseases. Patients with spontaneous regression of metastatic disease have been reported.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Additionally, programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) is constitutively expressed in all premalignant and malignant trophoblast subtypes, independent of FIGO score, chemoresistance, or fatal outcome.¹⁸⁻²⁰ This suggests that PD-L1 may have a crucial role in immune tolerance in these diseases. Trophoblastic disease arising from normal pregnancy and choriocarcinoma does not express classic class I (A and B) or class II HLA molecules, but instead expresses non-classic class I HLA molecules, including HLA-C, HLA-E, and HLA-G.^{21,22} Natural killer (NK) cells comprise 70% of immune cells in the normal decidua during the first trimester.^{23,24} Moreover, granzyme-positive NK cells constitute the majority of the leukocyte population in peritumoral immune infiltrates of postmolar choriocarcinoma.²⁵ This suggests that NK cells play a key role in the tolerance of normal trophoblast and could be responsible for cytotoxic antitumor responses in GTT. Considering these observations together, immune blockade of the PD-L1/programmed death-1 (PD-1) pathway may have the potential to reverse trophoblast tolerance both in normal pregnancy and in GTT,²⁶ and supporting this hypothesis, clinical activity has been reported with pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1 antibody) in GTT case reports.^{27,28} Furthermore, an immunotherapy that can also induce tumor cell recognition through NK cells may have enhanced therapeutic potential in GTT.

Avelumab is a fully human immunoglobulin G1 anti-PD-L1 monoclonal antibody.²⁹ Unlike other approved anti-PD-L1/PD-1 antibodies, avelumab can both reactivate adaptive immune responses by inhibiting the PD-L1/PD-1 interaction and also induce NK cell-associated antibody-dependent

cell-mediated cytotoxicity of tumor cells.^{30,31} We hypothesized that in patients with GTT resistant to single-agent chemotherapy, avelumab may have similar clinical activity to chemotherapy but may be better tolerated. We report findings from a phase II study of avelumab monotherapy in patients with chemotherapy-resistant GTT.

METHODS

Study Design and Participants

TROPHIMMUN is an investigator-initiated, open-label, multicohort, phase II trial of avelumab in patients with chemotherapy-resistant GTT. The trial includes 2 cohorts of patients with GTT resistant to either single-agent chemotherapy (cohort A) or combination chemotherapy regimens (cohort B); outcomes from cohort A are reported in this article. The trial was sponsored by Lyon University Hospital (Hospices Civils de Lyon) and was conducted across 7 centers participating in the network of the French Gestational Trophoblastic Center (Centre de Référence des Maladies Trophoblastiques, Lyon, France). Consistent with the recommendations from The European Organization for Treatment of Trophoblastic Diseases, resistance to single-agent chemotherapy was defined as an increase in hCG by > 10% in 3 consecutive hCG values over a 2-week interval or hCG plateau with a change of < 10% in 4 consecutive hCG values over a 3-week interval.³²

Eligible patients were women aged ≥ 18 years with a gestational trophoblastic neoplasia resistant to single-agent chemotherapy (methotrexate and/or actinomycin D); any number of previous lines of chemotherapy; Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status ≤ 2 ; adequate bone marrow function (absolute granulocyte count of $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/L$, platelet count of $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$, and hemoglobin of ≥ 9.0 g/dL [blood transfusions were permitted]); adequate hepatic function (serum bilirubin

$\leq 1.5 \times$ upper limit of normal [ULN] and AST/ALT $\leq 2.5 \times$ ULN [$\leq 5 \times$ ULN for patients with liver metastases]); and adequate renal function (creatinine clearance ≥ 30 mL/min per Cockcroft-Gault formula or local institutional standard method). Patients with type 1 diabetes, vitiligo, psoriasis, or hypothyroid/hyperthyroid disease that did not require immunosuppressive treatment were also eligible. Exclusion criteria included any prior immune checkpoint inhibitor treatment (including antibodies targeted to CTLA-4, PD-1, PD-L1, PD-L2, or CD137, or any other agent targeting T-cell costimulation or immune checkpoint pathways); receipt of any live vaccine ≤ 30 days before enrollment; treatment with an immunosuppressive medication within 7 days of start of study treatment (except for intranasal, inhaled, or topical steroids, or local steroid injections; systemic corticosteroids at physiologic doses of ≤ 10 mg/day prednisone or equivalent; or steroids as premedication for hypersensitivity reactions); presence of brain metastases (except for patients with brain metastases treated locally and subsequently clinically stable for ≥ 2 weeks before enrollment, with no ongoing neurologic symptoms related to the brain localization of the disease, and not receiving steroids except a stable or decreasing dose of < 10 mg/day prednisone or equivalent); active infections requiring systemic therapy; known HIV or AIDS-related illness; positive test for hepatitis B virus surface antigen and/or confirmatory hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA (if anti-HCV antibody tested positive); or active autoimmune disease that may deteriorate with an immunostimulatory agent.

The study protocol (Clinical Trials.gov identifier: [NCT03135769](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03135769)) was approved by the French independent ethics committee Comité de Protection des Personnes and the French health authorities Autorité Nationale de Sureté du Médicament. Patients were enrolled per international standards of good clinical practice and institutional safety monitoring. All patients provided written informed consent before study enrollment.

Procedures

Baseline assessments included thoracic-abdominal-pelvic and brain contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) scans, or thoracic CT scans and abdominal-pelvic and brain contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging scans in patients with a contraindication to iodinated intravenous contrast for CT scan or a target lesion not assessable with CT scan; left ventricular ejection fraction assessment; archival curettage or tumoral tissue biopsy; patient interview and clinical examination, including electrocardiogram; and standard blood/urine assessments.

Patients received avelumab intravenously at 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks. Avelumab treatment was continued until the institutional normal serum hCG concentration was reached, followed by 3 additional cycles; hCG resistance occurred ($> 20\%$ rise in hCG level from baseline maintained for 3

consecutive weekly assessments or hCG plateau with $< 10\%$ decrease in 3 of 4 consecutive weekly assessments); unacceptable toxicity and/or death; intercurrent illness that prevented additional treatment; or patient withdrawal. However, because the hCG response profile with immunotherapy remains poorly understood, avelumab could be continued despite an hCG increase during the first 3 months of treatment to account for potential pseudo-progression, as observed in other tumor types.³³

Safety was assessed every 2 weeks during cycles 1-4 and then every 2 cycles until cycle 24. Treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) were classified according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria, version 4.0. Serum hCG levels were measured every week. Tumors were assessed using the baseline assessment method every 4 cycles until cycle 24.

Outcomes and Statistical Analysis

The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients with normalization of hCG allowing treatment discontinuation. Secondary endpoints included resistance-free survival (RFS), overall survival (OS), and safety. RFS was measured from the date of inclusion to the date of resistance to avelumab (as defined earlier). OS was measured from the date of inclusion to the date of death or end of follow-up, whichever occurred first. The study had a 2-step design aligned with optimal designs reported by Simon³⁴ (1-sided 5% alpha risk and 90% power).³⁴ In the cohort reported here, treatment was not considered to be effective if the success rate (hCG normalization) was $\leq P_0 = 30\%$ (null hypothesis). The alternative for efficacy was a success rate $\geq P_1 = 70\%$. Enrollment of 6 assessable patients was planned in the first step. If ≥ 3 successes were observed, recruitment of up to 15 patients was planned. If ≥ 8 successes were observed among the 15 patients, the trial would be considered positive. Secondary endpoints of RFS and OS were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method.

RESULTS

Between December 2016 and December 2018, 17 patients were screened, of whom 15 were enrolled and received ≥ 1 dose of avelumab (6 and 9 patients in the first and second steps, respectively). All 15 were included in efficacy and safety analyses (Fig 1). Median age was 34 years (range, 23-55 years). At enrollment, disease stage was I in 8 patients (53.3%) and III in 7 patients (46.7%); FIGO score was 0-4 in 5 patients (33.3%), 5-6 in 7 patients (46.7%), and ≥ 7 in 3 patients (20.0%; Table 1; Appendix Table A1, online only). All patients had received prior methotrexate treatment, and 1 patient (7%) had also received prior actinomycin D treatment. At the time of enrollment, 4 patients had baseline hCG $\geq 1,000$ IU/L. At data cutoff (May 2020), median duration of follow-up was 25 months. The median number of avelumab cycles administered was 8 (range, 2-11).

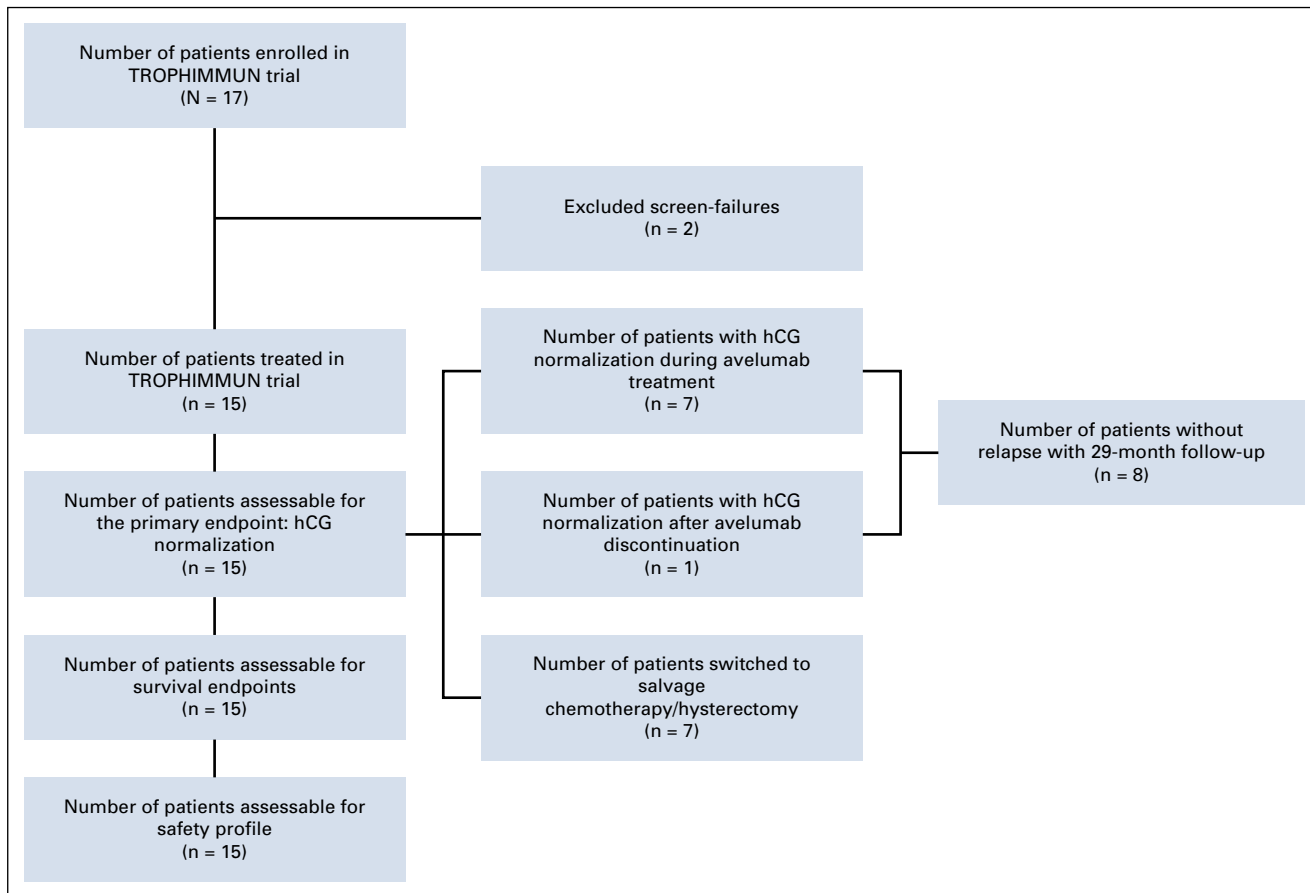


FIG 1. Patient flowchart during the study. hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin.

Seven (46.7%) of 15 patients had hCG normalization during avelumab treatment (Table 2); in these patients, the median number of avelumab cycles received was 9 (range, 6-11). One patient subsequently had a successful pregnancy (Fig 2).³⁵ One patient (6.7%) had a normalized hCG level after discontinuing avelumab (9 cycles received). After a median follow-up of 29 months, no patient whose hCG level was normalized had a relapse after avelumab was discontinued, consistent with disease cure. Additionally, no patient had an initial increase in hCG (ie, pseudoprogression) before the hCG decline and subsequent normalization. In 7 patients (46.7%) whose hCG level was not normalized with avelumab (median number of cycles, 4.5 [range, 2-8]), 3 (42.3%) were subsequently cured with actinomycin D, 3 (42.3%) were cured with combination chemotherapy, and 1 (14.3%) underwent hysterectomy. In patients who were cured with avelumab or resistant to avelumab, baseline FIGO scores were similar (median 5 [range, 3-14] v 5 [range, 4-8], respectively), whereas there was a nonsignificant trend for a lower proportion of patients with metastatic (stage III) disease among those cured by avelumab (37.5%) versus those with resistance (57.1%). Although all 4 patients with baseline hCG > 1,000 IU/L experienced hCG normalization with avelumab, no relationship was observed between baseline hCG and the

probability of normalization. Median RFS was not reached (95% CI, 1.9 months to not reached), and the 4-month RFS rate was 73.3% (95% CI, 43.6% to 89.0%), with all occurrences of resistance observed within 5 months of treatment (Fig 3). No deaths occurred during the study.

No patient had an avelumab dose reduction or delay for > 48 hours, and no patient discontinued avelumab because of toxicity. In total, 14 patients (93.3%) had a TRAE of any grade, which were all grade 1 or 2 (Table 3). The most common TRAEs (those occurring in \geq 25% of patients) were fatigue (n = 5 [33.3%]), nausea/vomiting (n = 5 [33.3%]), and infusion-related reaction (n = 4 [26.7%]). Treatment-emergent adverse events (AEs; related or unrelated) are summarized in Appendix Table A2 (online only). Two patients (13.3%) had a serious AE: grade 2 ovarian cyst (n = 1 [6.7%]) and grade 3 uterine bleeding (n = 1 [6.7%]), which were both unrelated to treatment. Immune-related AEs of any grade occurred in 3 patients (20.0%): hyperthyroidism (n = 2 [13.3%]) and hypothyroidism (n = 1 [6.7%]).

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, TROPHIMMUN is the first prospective trial of an immunotherapy in patients with GTT, for which

TABLE 1. Patient and Disease Characteristics at Diagnosis and at Enrollment

Characteristic	At Initial Diagnosis of GTT (N = 15)	At Enrollment in Current Trial (baseline; N = 15)
FIGO score		
0-2	1 (6.7)	0
3-4	7 (46.7)	5 (33.3)
5-6	7 (46.7)	7 (46.7)
≥ 7	0	3 (20.0)
Baseline hCG, IU/mL		
< 10 ³	2 (13.3)	11 (73.3)
10 ³ to 10 ⁴	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)
10 ⁴ to 10 ⁵	6 (40.0)	2 (13.3)
≥ 10 ⁵	5 (33.3)	1 (6.7)
Antecedent pregnancy and pathology ^a		
Complete hydatidiform mole on curettage specimens		15 (100.0)
Disease stage		
I	11 (73.3)	8 (53.3)
III	4 (26.7)	7 (46.7)
Prior treatment		
Methotrexate	0	15 (100.0)
Median cycles (IQR)	—	7 (4-9)
Range	—	2-17
Actinomycin D	0	1 (6.7)
Cycles	—	6
Hysterectomy	0	1 (6.7)

NOTE. Data are No. (%) unless otherwise indicated.

Abbreviations: FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; GTT, gestational trophoblastic tumor; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; IQR, interquartile range.

^aThe antecedent pregnancy is the assumed cause of the GTT; pathology is based on curettage specimens (no biopsies were obtained in TROPHIMMUN trial).

chemotherapy is currently the mainstay of treatment. Findings are remarkable for several reasons. First, the trial was initiated and conducted in a short timeframe for such a rare cancer (approximately 1 in every 10,000 pregnancies, approximately 200 patients per year in France),³⁶ which was enabled by the network of specialized gestational trophoblastic disease centers. Second, the trial demonstrated high efficacy for avelumab, a non-chemotherapy option, in patients with resistance to single-agent chemotherapy. In total, 53% of patients achieved a normalized hCG level during or after avelumab treatment, and none of these patients subsequently relapsed after a median follow-up of 29 months, consistent with disease cure. By comparison, in previous studies of chemotherapy in patients with GTT, relapse occurred in 85% within 24 months and 100% within 37 months.³⁶⁻³⁸ The 4-month RFS rate with avelumab was 73.3% (median, not reached). Disease stage, FIGO score, and baseline hCG level did not predict benefit with avelumab.

As a result of avelumab treatment, at least 5 patients avoided combination chemotherapy regimens, including 4 patients with a baseline hCG > 1,000 IU/L (an indication for combination chemotherapy, per current guidelines),³² and 1 patient who was enrolled after resistance to 2 lines of single-agent chemotherapy, and this does not consider patients who would have had resistance to actinomycin D. Consequently, avelumab treatment prevented short- and long-term toxicities associated with combination chemotherapy regimens in at least 33% of enrolled patients. Although 47% of patients did not have normalized hCG levels with avelumab, all patients were cured with subsequent therapy.

The frequency of responses to avelumab corroborates the hypothesis that immune tolerance has an important role in the biology of GTT, which was suggested by previous observations of consistent PD-L1 overexpression in GTT tissues¹⁸⁻²⁰ and clinical responses to pembrolizumab in

TABLE 2. Efficacy Outcomes

Outcome	Value (N = 15)	95% CI
Primary endpoint		
hCG normalization	8 (53.3)	30.0 to 75.6
During treatment	7 (87.5)	
After treatment discontinuation	1 (12.5)	
Relapse after normalization	0	
No hCG normalization	7 (46.7)	24.3 to 70.0
Subsequently received single-agent chemotherapy	6 (85.7)	
Subsequently received combination chemotherapy	2 (28.5)	
Subsequently underwent hysterectomy	1 (14.3)	
Secondary endpoints		
Median RFS (months)	NR	1.87 to NR
4-month RFS rate (%)	73.3	43.6 to 89.0
Median OS (months)	NR	
4-month OS rate (%)	100.0	

Abbreviations: hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; NR, not reached; OS, overall survival; RFS, resistance-free survival.

case reports.^{27,28} Because of the importance of NK cells in the immunology of pregnancy and GTT, it is possible that the clinical activity of avelumab was due in part to its ability to induce NK cell-mediated, antibody-dependent, cell-mediated cytotoxicity,^{30,31} although this cannot be confirmed with data from the current study. Avelumab showed

a favorable safety profile that was consistent with previous studies of avelumab.³⁹ Only grade 1-2 TRAEs were reported, and the rate of immune-related AEs, which are a recognized occurrence with immune checkpoint inhibitors,^{40,41} was low. Data are not available on long-term adverse effects with anti-PD-L1/PD-1 antibodies in GTT, although trials in

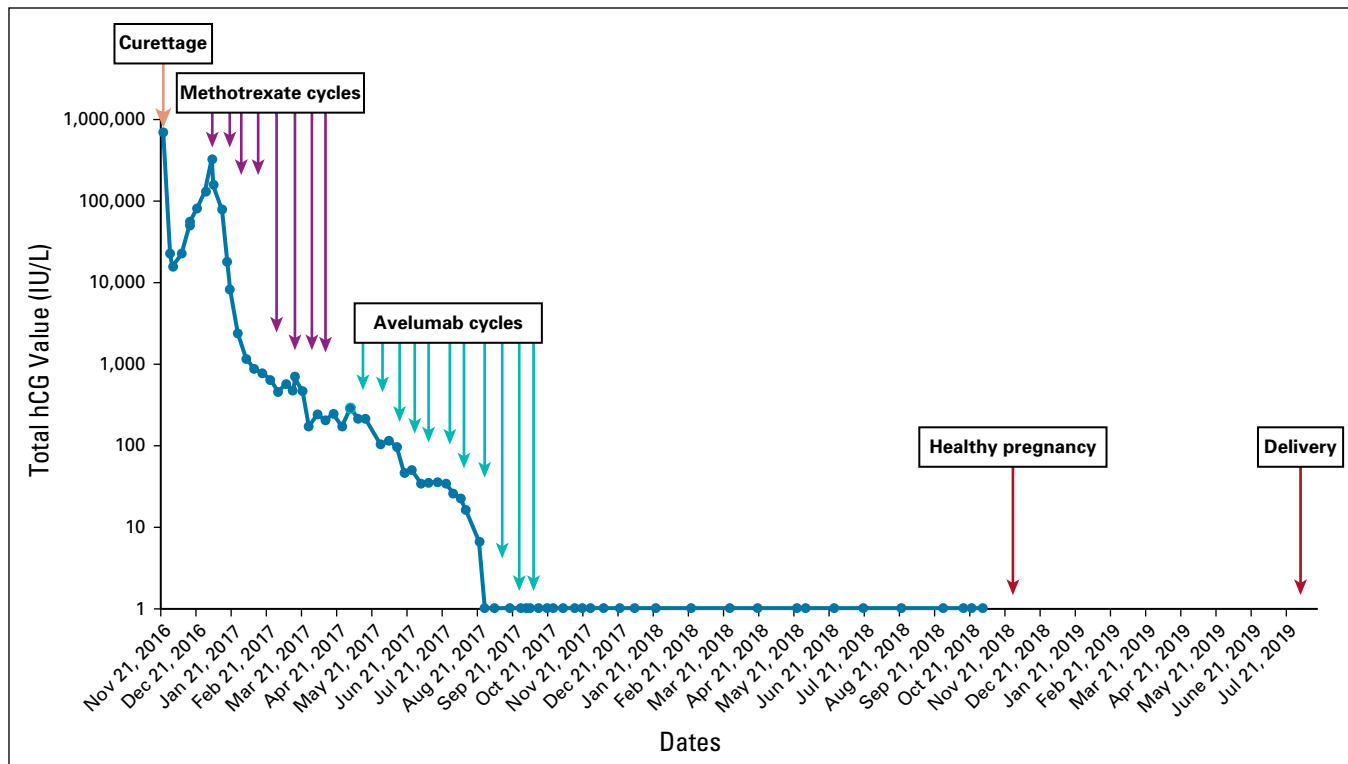


FIG 2. Change in human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) over time in a patient who was cured with 11 cycles of avelumab and subsequently had a normal pregnancy.³⁵

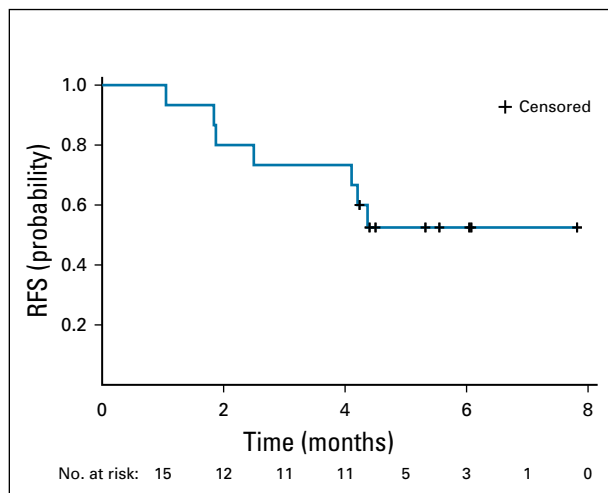


FIG 3. Resistance-free survival (RFS) in TROPHIMMUN trial cohort A.

other tumors have shown better tolerability than chemotherapy.⁴²⁻⁴⁵ Importantly, 1 patient in the current study had a healthy pregnancy and delivery after avelumab treatment,³⁵ providing reassurance about the lack of impact on fertility in this patient population, which includes many women of child-bearing potential. However, additional data and longer follow-up are needed to allow more definitive conclusions on the safety of avelumab regarding subsequent fertility.

The trial has obvious limitations. The number of patients treated was low (N = 15), which reflects the low prevalence of GTT.³⁶ There was also no direct comparison with a standard treatment arm. However, a phase III trial comparing pulse actinomycin D treatment versus multiday methotrexate in patients with low-risk GTT (GOG0275; ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: [NCT01535053](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT01535053)) was closed prematurely because of insufficient recruitment, highlighting the difficulty of performing randomized trials in this disease setting. The delayed hCG normalization that occurred in 1 patient after discontinuing avelumab suggests a potential delayed effect of immunotherapy, which requires additional study. Future studies will provide additional information on the potential role of avelumab in the treatment of GTT, including potential predictive markers, long-term safety, efficacy, and cost effectiveness. In the meantime, avelumab could represent a new therapeutic option for patients with GTT resistant to single-agent chemotherapy who would otherwise receive more toxic combination chemotherapy regimens, that is, patients with

TABLE 3. Treatment-Related Adverse Events (N = 15)

Adverse Event	Grade 1	Grade 2
Any treatment-related adverse event	14 (93.3)	0
Fatigue	3 (20.0)	2 (13.3)
Nausea/vomiting	5 (33.3)	0
Infusion-related reaction	4 (26.7)	0
Diarrhea	3 (20.0)	0
Dry eye	3 (20.0)	0
Cholesterol disorder	2 (13.3)	0
Headache	2 (13.3)	0
Thyroid disorder	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)
Muscle pain	1 (6.7)	0
Allergic reaction	0	1 (6.7)
Creatine phosphokinase increase	0	1 (6.7)
Urine protein	0	1 (6.7)
Dizziness	1 (6.7)	0
Dyspnea	1 (6.7)	0
Electrolyte disorder	1 (6.7)	0
Leukopenia	1 (6.7)	0
Loss of appetite	1 (6.7)	0
Onycholysis	1 (6.7)	0
Pain	1 (6.7)	0
Xeroderma	1 (6.7)	0

NOTE. Data are No. (%). No grade ≥ 3 adverse events were observed.

baseline hCG > 1,000 IU/L³², patients whose disease is resistant to both single-agent chemotherapy options, and patients with intolerance or a contraindication to second-line single-agent chemotherapy. In cohort B from this trial, we will assess the efficacy of avelumab in patients with resistance to combination chemotherapy. Furthermore, an ongoing trial (TROPHAMET, NCT04396223) combines avelumab with methotrexate as first-line treatment in patients with GTT, which aims to cure 95% of patients and further reduce the emergence of resistance and life-threatening disease evolution. In summary, TROPHIMMUN is a proof-of-concept trial showing that immunotherapy with avelumab could potentially cure approximately 50% of patients with GTT who have resistance to single-agent chemotherapy while avoiding the toxic effects of chemotherapy, expanding treatment options in this disease.

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PRIOR PRESENTATION

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AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**Avelumab in Patients With Gestational Trophoblastic Tumors With Resistance to Single-Agent Chemotherapy: Cohort A of the TROPHIMMUN Phase II Trial**

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TABLE A1. Patient and Disease Characteristics at Diagnosis and at Enrollment: Elements of the FIGO Scores

Element of FIGO Score	At Initial Diagnosis of GTT (N = 15)	At Enrollment in Current Trial (N = 15)
Age, years		
Median (range)	34 (23-55)	34 (23-55)
≤ 40	9 (60.0)	9 (60.0)
> 40	6 (40.0)	6 (40.0)
Antecedent pregnancy ^a		
Hydatidiform mole	15 (100.0)	15 (100.0)
Abortion	0	0
Full-term pregnancy	0	0
Months since last pregnancy		
< 4	13 (86.7)	2 (13.3)
4-6	0	6 (40.0)
7-12	2 (13.3)	3 (20.0)
> 12	0	2 (13.3)
Not known	0	2 (13.3)
Pretreatment hCG, IU/mL		
< 10 ³	2 (13.3)	11 (73.3)
10 ³ -10 ⁴	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)
10 ⁴ -10 ⁵	6 (40.0)	2 (13.3)
≥ 10 ⁵	5 (33.3)	1 (6.7)
Largest tumor size, including uterus, cm		
< 3	4 (26.7)	9 (60.0)
3-5	8 (53.3)	2 (13.3)
≥ 5	3 (20.0)	4 (26.7)
Sites of metastasis		
Lung	4 (26.7)	7 (46.7)
Spleen or kidney	0	0
GI tract	0	0
Brain or liver	0	0
No. of metastases		
None	11 (73.3)	11 (73.3)
1-4	3 (20.0)	4 (26.7)
5-8	1 (6.7)	0
> 8	0	0
Prior lines of therapy		
None	15 (100.0)	0
1	0	14 (93.3)
≥ 2	0	1 (6.7)

NOTE. Data are No. (%) unless otherwise indicated.

Abbreviations: FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; GTT, gestational trophoblastic tumor; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin.

^aThe antecedent pregnancy is the assumed cause of the GTT.

TABLE A2. Adverse Events That Occurred in $\geq 10\%$ of Patients

Adverse Event	Patients		
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Fatigue	6 (40.0)	3 (20.0)	0
Nausea/vomiting	5 (33.3)	2 (13.3)	0
Uterine bleeding	4 (26.7)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)
Diarrhea	5 (33.3)	0	0
Flu-like syndrome	5 (33.3)	0	0
Abdominal pain	3 (20.0)	1 (6.7)	0
Dry eye	4 (26.7)	0	0
Headache	4 (26.7)	0	0
Infusion-related reaction	4 (26.7)	0	0
Thyroid disorders	2 (13.3)	1 (6.7)	0
Arthralgia	3 (20.0)	0	0
Loss of appetite	3 (20.0)	0	0
Xeroderma	3 (20.0)	0	0
Anemia	0	2 (13.3)	0
Mood disorder	2 (13.3)	0	0
Cholesterol disorder	2 (13.3)	0	0
Leukopenia	2 (13.3)	0	0
Muscle pain	2 (13.3)	0	0
Pain	2 (13.3)	0	0
Skin rash	2 (13.3)	0	0
Stomatitis	2 (13.3)	0	0
Vaginal discharge	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	0

NOTE. Data are No. (%). No grade 4 or 5 adverse events occurred.