INSIGHT: a phase 3, randomized, open-label study of ripretinib vs sunitinib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumor previously treated with imatinib with *kIT* exon 11 + 17/18 mutations

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Presenter: Julie Baker⁷

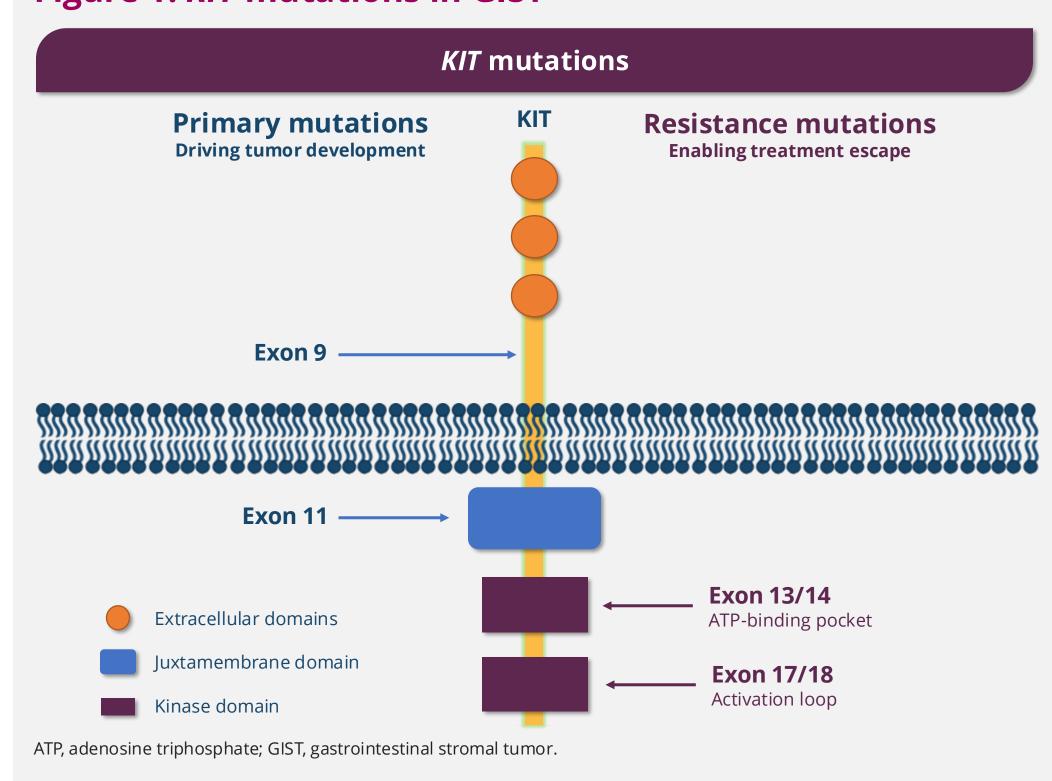
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Introduction

Gastrointestinal stromal tumor

- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is the most common gastrointestinal sarcoma, with ~80% of cases driven by KIT mutations¹
- Imatinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), is approved as first-line therapy for advanced GIST and leads to objective response in ~50% of patients²
- Many patients treated with imatinib eventually experience tumor progression due to the development of secondary mutations in the KIT adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding pocket (encoded by exons 13/14) or activation loop (encoded by exons 17/18; **Figure 1**)^{3,4}
- Sunitinib is a multitargeted TKI approved as second-line therapy for advanced GIST after imatinib failure⁵
- Ripretinib is a broad-spectrum switch-control KIT/PDGFRA TKI approved for patients with advanced GIST who received prior treatment with 3 or more kinase inhibitors, including imatinib^{6,7}

Figure 1. KIT mutations in GIST

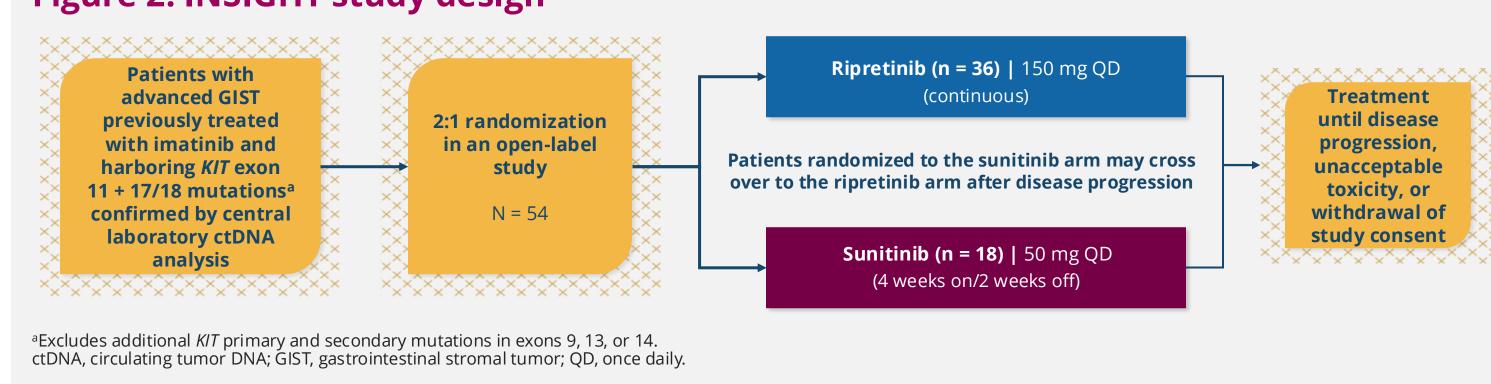


Ripretinib vs sunitinib for KIT mutations

- In the INTRIGUE phase 3 trial (NCT03673501), the primary endpoint of superior progression-free survival (PFS) with ripretinib vs sunitinib was not met; however, ripretinib demonstrated comparable efficacy to sunitinib as second-line therapy for patients with advanced GIST⁸
- Ripretinib showed a more favorable safety profile and patient-reported outcomes vs sunitinib
- An exploratory analysis from INTRIGUE using baseline circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) demonstrated meaningful clinical benefit with ripretinib vs sunitinib in patients with co-occurring KIT exon 11 + 17 and/or 18 mutations (KIT exon 11 + 17/18 mutations), excluding mutations in exons 9, 13, and/or 14 (median PFS, 14.2 vs 1.5 months; hazard ratio [HR], 0.22; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.11 to 0.44; nominal *P* < 0.0001)⁹
- Objective response rate (ORR) and overall survival (OS) favored ripretinib vs sunitinib in patients with KIT exon 11 + 17/18 mutations (ORR, 44.4% vs 0%; response difference, 44.4%; 95% CI, 23.0 to 62.7; nominal P = 0.0001; median OS, not estimable vs 17.5 months; HR, 0.34; 95% CI, 0.15 to 0.76; nominal P = 0.0061)
- Here we describe INSIGHT (NCT05734105), an ongoing phase 3 study for patients with advanced GIST previously treated with imatinib exclusively harboring KIT exon 11 + 17/18 mutations, for which ripretinib was granted Breakthrough Therapy designation by the US Food and Drug Administration

Study Design

Figure 2. INSIGHT study design



- INSIGHT is an international, phase 3, randomized, multicenter, open-label study to evaluate the efficacy of ripretinib vs sunitinib in patients with advanced GIST previously treated with imatinib and who have KIT exon 11 mutations and co-occurring mutations exclusively in KIT exon 17/18 (**Figure 2**)¹⁰
- Participants will receive ripretinib 150 mg once daily (QD; continuous) or sunitinib 50 mg QD (4 weeks on/2 weeks off) in 6-week cycles
- Patients will receive the study drug until disease progression determined by independent radiologic review (IRR) using modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1 (mRECIST v1.1), unacceptable toxicity, or withdrawal of consent
- Upon disease progression as determined by blinded IRR, patients in the sunitinib arm may cross over to receive ripretinib

Outcome Measures

Primary outcome measure

- The primary outcome measure is PFS based on blinded IRR using mRECIST v1.1
- PFS will be analyzed using a 2-sided, unstratified, log-rank test; PFS curves will be computed using the Kaplan-Meier method, and the unstratified Cox proportional hazards regression model will be used to estimate the HR and 95% CIs

Secondary outcome measures

- ORR as determined by blinded IRR using mRECIST v1.1
- OS
- Safety (frequency and severity of treatment-emergent adverse events)
- Patient-reported outcomes as measured by the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire (30-item), parts of the National Cancer Institute Patient-Reported Outcomes version of the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, and the 5-level EQ-5D
- Disease control rate as determined by blinded IRR using mRECIST v1.1
- Time-to-progression as determined by blinded IRR using mRECIST v1.1
- Duration of response as determined by blinded IRR using mRECIST v1.1
- Time-to-response as determined by blinded IRR using mRECIST v1.1

■ Key Eligibility Criteria

INCLUSION

Male or female ≥18 years of age

Histologic diagnosis of GIST with co-occurring KIT exon 11 + 17/18 mutations confirmed by central laboratory ctDNA analysis at prescreening

Advanced GIST and radiologic progression on imatinib treatment, which was discontinued ≥10 days prior to receiving first dose of study

Must have at least 1 measurable lesion according to mRECIST v1.1 within 21 days prior to the first dose of study drug ECOG PS ≤2 at screening

EXCLUSION

Co-occurring *KIT* exon 11 + 17/18 mutations that cannot be confirmed by central laboratory ctDNA analysis

History of KIT exon 9 mutation or detection of KIT exon 9, 13, or 14 mutations by central laboratory ctDNA analysis

Treatment with any other line of therapy in addition to imatinib for advanced GIST (imatinib-containing combination therapy in the firstline setting is not allowed)

Any prior or concurrent malignancy whose treatment may interfere with safety or efficacy assessment of this study Known active metastasis of the central nervous system

ctDNA, circulating tumor DNA; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; mRECIST v1.1, modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1.

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Trial Enrollment

INSIGHT (NCT05734105) is now recruiting patients. To learn more about enrolling

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