

Notable abstracts featured at the meeting can be found on the following pages.



Results

296 pts were randomized. All pts had received prior T; the median number of prior chemotherapy regimens was 6. Combination therapy significantly improved PFS and CBR; RR and OS were similar in both arms (Table). Both treatment regimens were generally well tolerated. Grade 1/2 diarrhea was higher in the L+T arm (53% vs 41%); acneiform rash was more common in the L-alone arm, likely due to higher L dose. Asymptomatic decline in LVEF (> 20% and below LLN) occurred in 5% of pts in L+T arm and 2% of pts in L-alone arm. 1 death occurred due to cardiac toxicity in the L+T arm.

Conclusion

This is the largest study of 2 targeted agents in HER2+ MBC and the first to demonstrate the synergy of L+T in a phase III setting. Improved clinical outcome was achieved with the combination of L+T in pts progressing on T-based therapy and without a substantial change in the side effect profile. The role of combined anti-HER2 therapy, in combination with chemotherapy, in less heavily pretreated patients with early stage disease is ongoing in the ALTTO (Adjuvant L and/or T Treatment Optimization) study. *

ACTIVITY OF SINGLE AGENT TEMSIROLIMUS (CCI-779) IN NON-MANTLE CELL NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA SUBTYPES.

[8514]

Abstract No: 8514

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Background

Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) is a critical mediator of mRNA translational initiation. Many mRNA transcripts under mTOR regulation contribute to

lymphomagenesis, providing rationale for testing mTOR inhibition (MTI) in NHL. The success of MTI in mantle cell lymphoma is well-established, but there is limited data in other NHL subtypes.

Methods

Temsirolimus (CCI-779) is a rapamycin ester derivative. We conducted a multicenter phase II study of temsirolimus

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