

P – 079 Efficacy and safety of nivolumab monotherapy for metastatic gastric cancer

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Introduction: In Japan, nivolumab was approved in September 2017 ahead of the rest of world, so that patients with metastatic gastric cancer were able to receive nivolumab monotherapy refractory to, or intolerant of, at least two previous chemotherapy.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed metastatic gastric cancer patients in our hospital who received nivolumab monotherapy since September 2017. All patients received 3 mg/kg nivolumab intravenously every 2 weeks.

Results: Between September 26, 2017, and January 31, 2018, 13 patients were received nivolumab. Baseline patient characteristics were as follows: median age (range), 70 (52-84) years; male/female, 8/5; Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status (PS) 0/1/2, 0/10/3; previous gastrectomy yes/no, 7/6; histology intestinal/diffuse, 9/4; previous treatment regimens 2/3/≥4, 6/4/3; organs with metastases 1/2/≥3, 6/6/1. The median cycles of nivolumab was three (range 2-7). With respect to disease responses by CT scan, no patient had partial response, one patient had stable disease, 8 patients had progressive disease and 4 were not yet evaluated. After progression, 2 patients received post-treatment (one in capecitabine plus oxaliplatin, one in S-1 plus oxaliplatin plus trastuzumab) and 4 patients received best supportive care. All grade toxicities included fatigue (69%), decreased appetite (38%), nausea (31%), diarrhea (8%), rash (8%), ALT increased (8%), hypothyroidism (8%) and intestinal lung disease (8%). No patients had Grade3/4 toxicities.

Conclusion: Although these data included some patients with an old age or PS 2 due to real world, we show that nivolumab monotherapy for metastatic gastric cancer has been well tolerated. At this point, we have not yet confirmed responder, but we will accumulate cases to report further efficacy and feasibility.