INTRODUCTION

- The poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor rucaparib is approved in the United States and Europe for the treatment of recurrent ovarian cancer.
- Whether maintenance treatment with rucaparib is effective in tumor shrinkage after disease progression, with or without tumor aneuploidy, is unresolved.
- The current study aimed to evaluate rucaparib maintenance treatment in patients with recurrent ovarian cancer who had demonstrated tumor shrinkage following disease progression.

METHODS

- In ARIEL3, rucaparib maintenance treatment significantly improved progression-free survival in patients with molecularly defined, high senescence-associated gene expression, or low aneuploidy.
- All endpoints are inclusive of patients with ≥16% genomic loss of heterozygosity (LOH) due to low aneuploidy.

RESULTS

- Postprogression endpoints of chemotherapy free survival, progression-free survival on subsequent line of treatment, and postprogression survival were significantly better with rucaparib maintenance treatment than with placebo.
- The updated safety analysis did not identify any new signals.

CONCLUSIONS

- Rucaparib significantly improved the clinically meaningful endpoints CFI, TSST, PFS2, and TSST in patients in all predefined cohorts of patients with platinum-sensitive disease.
- Prior rucaparib treatment did not adversely impact the possibility for clinical benefit from rucaparib maintenance treatment following disease progression.
- The updated safety profile was consistent with prior reports, and no new safety signals were identified.

REFERENCES


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