Long-term follow-up of bintrafusp alfa, a bifunctional fusion protein targeting TGF-β and PD-L1, in patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN)

**BACKGROUND**

**SCCHN**
- Patients with advanced or recurrent SCCHN have a poor prognosis:
  - Median OS is <12 months in the 1L setting, and even lower in the 2L setting
  - No grade 4 TRAEs or treatment-related deaths occurred

**RESULTS (MAY 15, 2020, CUT-OFF)**

**DOR as assessed by IRC in the overall population**

**OS in the overall population and by HPV- and PD-L1 status**

**METRICS**

**INTREPID 001 (NCT02517398): bintrafusp alfa in patients with advanced SCCHN**

**Objectives**
- To report efficacy and safety data for over 3 years of follow-up in this cohort of patients with heavily pre-treated, advanced SCCHN receiving bintrafusp alfa

**Bintrafusp alfa**
- Bintrafusp alfa is a first-in-class bifunctional fusion protein composed of the extracellular domain of the TGF-β receptor to function as a TGF-β "trap" fused to a human PD-L1 antibody blocking PD-L1 and PD-1

**CONCLUSIONS**
- After 41.7 months of follow-up, bintrafusp alfa continued to show sustained clinical activity, with a median DOR of ≥24.0 months and a 36-month OS rate of 24.0%, which compares favorably with historical outcomes
- Clinical activity was higher in patients with HPV-positive tumors than in those with HPV-negative tumors
- The safety profile was manageable and remained consistent with the earlier analysis, with no new safety signals or grade ≥4 TRAEs
- Further investigation of bintrafusp alfa in SCCHN and other HPV-associated cancers, including cervical cancer, is ongoing