Abstract 356 Figure 3 A. Low Power Objective (100x magnification) of Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma, ISUP Grade 1, with tumor cells distributed in alveolar pattern, separated by thin blood vessels. B. High Power Objective (400x). These tumor cells exhibit moderate pleomorphism, with hyperchromatic nuclei, rare nucleoli, and clear cytoplasm

in gynecologic malignancies, of 1.9 to 4.3%, and commonly occurring in endometrial and ovarian malignancies. Renal tumors coexisting with primary cervical cancer are mostly metastatic tumors, and at present, no case of cervical carcinoma metachronous with renal cell carcinoma has been reported on literature.

This is a case of Papillary Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the cervix who developed a metachronous Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma. Several months after the diagnosis of cervical cancer, she presented with an abdominal mass and signs of uremia secondary to obstructive uropathy. She underwent radical nephrectomy with contralateral percutaneous nephrostomy. Definitive plan for the cervical mass is concurrent chemotherapy and radiation, depending on the improvement in renal function.

Currently, there are no clearly established guidelines in managing metachronous cervical and renal masses, and this presents a unique opportunity to document this case, and study its implications on management and prognosis.

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GLS-010 (ZIMBERELIMAB), A NOVEL FULLY HUMAN ANTI-PD-1 MAB IN CHINESE PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT/METASTATIC CERVICAL CANCER: RESULTS FROM A MULTICENTER, OPEN-LABEL, SINGLE-ARM PHASE II TRIAL

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Introduction GLS-010 (Zimberelimab) is a novel fully human anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody developed on the OMT

transgenic rat platform, exhibiting good tolerance and preliminary efficacy in previous phase I study.

Methods In this open-label phase II clinical trial (NCT03972722), PD-L1 positive (combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1) patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer who had received one or more lines of chemotherapy were enrolled. All patients received GLS-010 240 mg every 2 weeks. Objective response was evaluated by RECIST v1.1. AEs were graded by NCI-CTCAE, version 4.03.

Results A total of 45 patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer were enrolled. As of April 2, 2020, of 41 evaluable patients, 11 achieved an objective response by investigator assessment with an ORR of 26.83% and a DCR of 53.66%. After a median follow-up time of 5.2 months (range:1.6–9.7), 18 patients still remained on treatment and 27 of them discontinued treatment due to progressive disease or adverse events. The Median DOR had not been reached yet. 36 of 45 (80.00%) patients experienced one or more treatment-related adverse events (TRAE), most of which were Grade 1 or 2. $\geq$ Grade 3 TRAEs occurred in 17 (37.78%) patients, and the most common one was Anaemia. Only 1 patient discontinued treatment due to adverse event.

Conclusion GLS-010 (Zimberelimab) showed encouraging therapeutic activity and manageable safety profile in Chinese recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer patients. This study is still ongoing, and we are looking forward to further results.

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PHASE 3 TRIAL OF TUMOR TREATING FIELDS CONCOMITANT WITH WEEKLY PACLITAXEL FOR PLATINUM-RESISTANT OVARIAN CANCER: ENGOT-OV50/GOG-329/INNOVATE-3

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