need to offer maximum effort surgery (MES) with the aim of complete cytoreduction (R0 resection), to improve survival. The objective of this study is to analyse the implementation of a paradigm shift in the surgical management of women with AOC at the University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust (UHL) in 2015, until 2020, compared to 2011–2014.

Methodology Retrospective cohort study of women with AOC who underwent cytoreductive surgery (CRS). The two groups were: 153 women from January 2011 to December 2014 (group 1), 136 women from January 2015 to January 2020 (group 2).

Results In group 1, the 1 year, 3 years and 5 years overall survival rates (OS) were, 90.4%, 33.7% and 19.3%, compared to 90.2%, 55.4% and 29.7%, respectively, in group 2 (P=0.012). Significantly more women had CRS in group 2: 45 – Primary debulking surgery (PDS) and 57 – interval debulking surgery (IDS) vs. 17 – PDS & 67 – IDS in group 1 (P<0.001). Surgical complexity score (modified Aletti score) was higher in group 2 compared to group 1 (p=0.001). No significant difference was noted in the postoperative complications, in group 2, in women who underwent PDS vs. IDS, yet PDS was associated with higher OS.

Conclusion The transition from standard surgery to maximal effort surgery in AOC patients (a paradigm shift in surgical approach) had a positive impact on OS and PFS rates in our institution. Our data highlights the importance of a dedicated team to implement this change in cancer centres treating AOC. In women who had maximum effort cytoreductive surgery from 2015 onwards, PDS was associated with higher survival rates and comparable post-operative complications than IDS although the surgical complexity was higher in the PDS group.

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**Abstracts**

**2022-RA-687-ESGO**

**ARTISTRY-7: PHASE 3, MULTICENTER STUDY OF NEMVALEUKIN ALFA PLUS PEMBROLIZUMAB VERSUS CHEMOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PLATINUM-RESISTANT EPITHELIAL OVARIAN, FALLOPIAN TUBE, OR PRIMARY PERITONEAL CANCER (GOG-3063; ENGOT-OV68)**

Thomas J Herzog, Kathleen Moore, Panagiotis A Konstantinopoulos, Lucy Gilbert, John L Hays, Bradley J Monk, David M O'Malley, Joyce N Belfin, Julie R Graham, Monali Desai, Yan Wang, Yangchun Du, Rita Dalal, Robert L Coleman, Jalid Sehouli, Panwel, newton, MA; Stephenson Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; McGill University Health Centre, Woman’s Health Research Unit, Montreal, QC, Canada; Werner Medical Center and James Cancer Hospital, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; Arizona Oncology, University of Arizona College of Medicine, Creighton University School of Medicine, Phoenix, AZ; James Gynecologic Oncology Mill Run, Ohio State University, Hillard, OH; Women’s Cancer Care Associates, Albany, NY; Alkermes, Inc, Waltham, MA; Texas Oncology, The Woodlands, TX; Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin Charité Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Berlin, Germany

Introduction/Background ARTISTRY-7 will evaluate the novel engineered cytokine nemvaleukin alfa (nemvaleukin, ALKS 4230) in patients with gynecological cancers. Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) is the 7th most common cause of cancer mortality in women, and many patients become resistant/refractory to frontline platinum-based chemotherapy. Nemvaleukin was designed to selectively bind to the intermediate-affinity interleukin-2 receptor, preferentially activating antitumour CD8+ T and NK cells with minimal regulatory T cell expansion. This selectivity may provide enhanced tumour killing and improved safety/tolerability versus high-dose interleukin-2. In ARTISTRY-1, responses were observed with nemvaleukin+pembrolizumab in 4 patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer: 2 complete responses (1 in a patient with 5 prior lines of therapy), and 2 partial responses.

Methodology ARTISTRY-7 (NCT05092360) is an ongoing, currently enrolling phase 3, multicentre, randomised study of nemvaleukin and/or pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy. Eligible patients are women (≥18 years) with histologically confirmed EOC (high-grade serous, endometrioid, clear cell), fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer. Patients must have had ≥1 prior line of systemic therapy (platinum-sensitive setting), ≤5 prior lines (platinum-resistant setting), and prior bevacizumab, with radiographic progression on most recent therapy. Patients with primary platinum-refractory disease (progression on first-line platinum therapy) or primary platinum resistance (progression <3 months after first-line platinum therapy completion) are excluded. Approximately 376 patients are being randomised (3:1:1:3) to receive nemvaleukin 6 µg/kg intravenously (days 1–5) + pembrolizumab 200 mg intravenously (day 1) of each 21-day cycle, pembrolizumab or nemvaleukin monotherapy, or chemotherapy, and stratified by PD-L1 status, histologic subtype, and chemotherapy (paclitaxel vs others). Patients will continue treatment until disease progression or...
intolerable toxicity (maximum 35 pembrolizumab cycles; nemvaleukin can be continued). Primary endpoint: investor-assessed progression-free survival (RECIST v1.1) in the nemvaleukin+pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy arms. Secondary/exploratory endpoints include overall survival, other anti-tumour measures, safety, health-related quality of life, and pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic effects.

Results not applicable

Conclusion not applicable