Methods ROCC is a multi-center, prospective, randomized, non-inferiority trial. Patients with FIGO 2018 stage IA2-IB2 cervical cancer with squamous cell, adenocarcinoma, and adenosquamous carcinoma histology are eligible. Preoperative pelvic MRI confirming tumor size <4 cm without evidence of extracervical extension or metastases is required. No transcervical manipulators are allowed and tumor containment prior to colpotomy using pre-specified surgical techniques are mandatory. The primary objective is 3-year DFS. Secondary objectives include DSS, OS, patterns of recurrence, complications, patient reported outcome measures, and lymphedema. 420 patients will be enrolled in each arm which will provide 90% power to exclude an absolute decrease in DFS by 7% (HR <= 1.375) with a log-rank test for non-inferiority with a one-sided alpha of 0.05. Interim analysis for futility planned after 370/640 patients enrolled (correlates with estimated 11/32 events). 20 sites are activated/enrolling and 4 patients have been randomized at the time of submission.

Results Trial in progress: There are no available results at time of submission.

Conclusions Trial in progress: There are no available conclusions at time of submission.

TP002/#1563 AN OPEN LABEL, SINGLE ARM, MULTICENTER TRIAL OF DURVALUMAB AND BVAC-C, IN PATIENTS WITH HPV 16 OR 18 POSITIVE RECURRENT CERVICAL CANCER

1Chel Hun Choi*, 1Byoung-Gie Kim, 1Jeong-Won Lee, 1Tae-joong Kim, 1Yoo-Young Lee, 2Joseph Noh, 3Chi-Son Chang, 1Sang Yong Song, 1Duck Cho, 1Byoung Kwan Park, 1Dae-Yeon Kim, 1K E Dong Kim, 1Hee Seung Kim, 1Jung-Yun Lee, 1Myong Cheol Lim, 1Insu Jeon, 2Bo-yeong Song, 2kwang-soo Shin, 2wu-hyun Kim, 2chang-yul Kang, 1samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 2samsung Medical Center, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 3samsung Medical Center, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 4Seoul Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 5Seoul National University College of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 6Samsung Medical Center, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 7samsung Medical Center, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 8Seoul Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 9National Cancer Center, Center For Gynecologic Cancer, Goyang-si, Korea, Republic of; 10Celld Co, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

Objective: BVAC-C is a B cell- and monocyte-based immunotherapeutic vaccine transfected with recombinant HPV E6/E7, which was well tolerated in HPV positive recurrent cervical carcinoma in phase I study. We expect that combining BVAC-C with durvalumab (MEDI4736), an anti-PD-L1 therapy, will enhance the anti-tumor immune responses of an anti-PD-L1 agent.

Methods This study is being evaluated in two parts. Part A explores the 3+3 dose-escalation of BVAC-C combined with durvalumab 1500 mg to identify the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) and recommended phase 2 dose. Once phase 2 dose is determined, the phase 2 expansion of up to 25 patients (part B) will evaluate the safety and clinical efficacy, as measured by 6-month PFS rate. Part A study began enrolling patients in Sep 2021 and is ongoing in 6 Korean centers. Low dose cohort (1.0x10^7 cells/dose BVAC-C + 1,500 mg Durvalumab) has been completed, enrollment of high dose (5.0x10^7 cells/dose BVAC-C + 1,500 mg Durvalumab) will begin in July 2022. AEs are assessed according to CTCAE v5. Tumor response is determined according to RECIST 1.1 criteria and iRECIST. Key eligibility criteria include 1) histologically confirmed HPV 16/18-positive cervical carcinoma, 2) only 1 prior first-line platinum-based chemotherapy ± bevacizumab not amenable to local therapy, and 3) measurable disease per RECIST v1.1. An exploratory study is being conducted to identify biomarkers including PD-L1, HLA typing using tumors and blood.

Results Trial in progress: there are no available results at the time of submission.

Conclusions Trial in progress: there are no available conclusions at the time of submission.

TP003/#1533 MITO CERV3 PHASE II STUDY ON CARBOPLATIN-PACLITAXEL-PEMBROLIZUMAB IN NEOADJUVANT TREATMENT OF LOCALLY ADVANCED CERVICAL CANCER

1Vanda Salutari, 1Fioriana Camarda, 1Lucia Musacchio, 1Simona Scalone, 1Antonella Savarese, 1Stefania Gori, 1Maria Vittoria Carbone, 1Camilla Nero, 1Patricia Vici, 1Alice Bergamini, 1Claudio Zamagni, 1Giovanni Scambia, 1Domenica Lorussi*, 1Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Gynecologic Oncology, Rome, Italy; 2Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Medical Oncology, Rome, Italy; 3CRF Aviano, Medical Oncology, Udine, Italy; 4Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori Regina Elena, IFO, Medical Oncology, Rome, Italy; 5IRCCS Ospedale Sacro Cuore Don Calabria, Medical Oncology, Negrar di Valpolicella, Italy; 6San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Obstetrics and Gynecology MD, Milano, Italy; 7IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-universitaria di Bologna, and MITO, Medical Oncology Unit, Bologna, Italy

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Objectives The treatment choice in locally advanced cervical cancer (LACC) ranges from concurrent chemoradiotherapy to neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by radical surgery (RS); however, the rates of 5-year Progression Free Survival (PFS) (55%) and Overall Survival (OS) (63%) remain largely disappointing. Up to 92% of CC display high PD-L1 levels; therefore, the addition of anti-PD-L1 immunotherapy may improve LACC prognosis. MITO CERV 3 trial aims at exploring the addition of Pembrolizumab to standard chemotherapy in PD-L1 positive patients (PD-L1>1%).

Methods MITO CERV 3 is a single arm multicenter phase II trial evaluating the role of Pembrolizumab in combination with chemotherapy in stage IB2-IIIB (according to FIGO 2009 classification) CC patients. Patients will receive 3 cycles of neoadjuvant (NAD) Carboplatin AUC 5 + Paclitaxel 175 mg/m2 + Pembrolizumab 200 mg q21, followed by RS in non-progressing patients. After surgery, only patients with clinicopathological high risk factors will receive 3 further cycles of adjuvant chemotherapy in combination with Pembrolizumab, followed by Pembrolizumab alone as maintenance until...
Trial in progress: there are no available results at the time of submission.

Conclusions Trial in progress: there are no available conclusions at the time of submission.

TP004/#1457

TRIAL IN PROGRESS OF ENGOT-CX8/GOG-3024/INNOVATV 205: ADDITION OF A NEW COHORT USING FIRST-LINE TISOTUMAB VEDOTIN + PEMBROLIZUMAB + CARBOPLATIN ± BEVACIZUMAB IN RECURRENT/METASTATIC CERVICAL CANCER

1Ignace Vergote, 2Mansoor Mirza, 3Javid Sehouli, 4Domenica Lorusso, 5Fatih Kose, 6David Cibula, 7Anke Westermann, 8Dearbhaile Collins, 9Susana Banerjee, 10Ana Oaknin, 11Ibrahima Soumaoro, 12Shweta Jain, 13Bradley Monk*. 11Genmab US, Inc., Oncology, Plainsboro, USA 12University and General University Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Prague, Czech Republic 13Dutch Gynecological Oncology Group (DGOG) and Amsterdam University Medical Centers, Department of Medical Oncology, Amsterdam, Netherlands 2Cork University Hospital, Department of Medical Oncology, Cork, Ireland 9Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Toronto, Canada 10Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Department of Biostatistics, Toronto, Canada 2Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen University Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Copenhagen, Denmark 4Amsterdam UMC location Vrije Universiteit, Pathology, Amsterdam, Netherlands 5Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Gynecologic Oncology, London, UK 6Angela Rodriguez, 7Lisa Wang, 8Karolina Sikorska, 9Sarah Ferguson, 10Kathy Han, 11Genmab US, Inc., Oncology, Plainsboro, USA 12Seagen Inc., Late Stage Development, Bothell, USA 13Director, Principal Investigator, Community Research Development, HonorHealth Research Institute, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Phoenix, USA

Objectives A 2-part, multicohort, phase 1b/2 trial, ENGOT-cx8/GOG-3024/innovaTV 205 (NCT03786081), established the recommended phase 2 dose (RP2D) and feasibility of tisotumab vedotin (TV) in combination with bevacizumab, pembrolizumab, or carboplatin (Monk et al, IGCS 2021). The current report details a new, ongoing, innovaTV 205 dose-expansion cohort evaluating combinations of TV, pembrolizumab, and carboplatin ± bevacizumab.

Methods The new cohort will include adult patients with recurrent or stage IVB squamous, adenosquamous, or adenoscarcinoma of the cervix who received no prior systemic therapy and had an ECOG PS of 0 or 1. Patients will be treated with the RP2D of TV (2.0 mg/kg) + bevacizumab (AUC 5 mg/mL), pembrolizumab (200 mg), and bevacizumab (15 mg/kg), or with TV + carboplatin (AUC 5 mg/mL) and pembrolizumab (200 mg), every 3 weeks. To assess the regimen’s initial tolerability, a dose-limiting toxicity evaluation period will consist of completion of 1 treatment cycle of 21 days for 6 patients to receive the quadruplet combination. The primary end point is confirmed objective response per RECIST v1.1; secondary end points are duration of response, time to response, progression-free survival, overall survival, and safety. Enrollment is ongoing in the US and Europe, with additional sites planned globally.

Results Trial in progress: there are no available results at the time of submission.

Conclusions Trial in progress: there are no available conclusions at the time of submission. ©2022 American Society of Clinical Oncology, Inc. Reused with permission. This abstract was accepted and previously presented at the 2022 ASCO Annual Meeting. All rights reserved.

TP005/#272

CONTESSA/NEOCON-F TRIAL: NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY FOLLOWED BY FERTILITY-SPARING SURGERY IN FIGO 2018 STAGE IB2 CERVICAL CANCER

1Marie Plante*, 2Nienke Van Trommel, 3Mire Schaafsma, 4Amit Oza, 5Angela Rodriguez, 6Lisa Wang, 7Karolina Sikorska, 8Sarah Ferguson, 9Kathy Han, 10Stephanie Uhereux, 11Frederic Amant. 1Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Quebec, Laval University, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Quebec City, Canada 2Rigshospitalet – Netherlands Cancer Institute, Gynecologic Oncology, Amsterdam, Netherlands 3Center for Gynecologic Oncology Amsterdam, Gynecologic Oncology, Amsterdam, Netherlands 4Amsterdam UMC location Vrije Universiteit, Pathology, Amsterdam, Netherlands 5Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Division of Medical Oncology and Hematology, Toronto, Canada 6Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Bras Drug Development Program, Toronto, Canada 7Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Department of Biostatistics, Toronto, Canada 8Antoni van Leeuwenhoek – Netherlands Cancer Institute, Gynecologic Oncology, Amsterdam, Netherlands 9Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Department of Biostatistics, Amsterdam, Netherlands 10Princess Margaret Cancer Centre/University Health Network, Gynecologic Oncology, Toronto, Canada 11Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Department of Radiation Oncology, Toronto, Canada

Objectives The primary objective of the CONTESSA/NEOCON-F trial (NCT04016389) is to assess the feasibility of preserving fertility in women with FIGO 2018 stage IB2 cervical cancer by administering neo-adjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) followed by fertility sparing surgery (FSS).

Methods This ongoing multi-center, phase II clinical trial will accrue 90 premenopausal women, aged between 18 and 40 years, who are diagnosed with lymph-node negative, FIGO 2018 stage IB2 cervical cancer and who have a desire to preserve fertility. Patients will receive three cycles paclitaxel and platinum-based chemotherapy. Following NACT the response will be evaluated by clinical examination and MRI. Patients with complete or partial response (residual lesion <2 cm) will be eligible for FSS: a conization or simple trachelectomy. Patients with suboptimal response (residual lesion ≥2 cm) will go off-study and receive definitive treatment as per local protocol. The follow-up is three years. The primary outcome is the rate of functional uterus at the time of submission. Enrollment is ongoing in the US and Europe, with additional sites planned globally.

Results Trial in progress: there are no available results at the time of submission.

Conclusions Trial in progress: there are no available conclusions at the time of submission. ©2022 American Society of Clinical Oncology, Inc. Reused with permission. This abstract was accepted and previously presented at the 2022 ASCO Annual Meeting. All rights reserved.