and duration of response (DOR) with addition of RELA. We present a post-hoc subgroup analysis in patients with/without prior bevacizumab.

Methods 178 women with recurrent, platinum-resistant/refractory ovarian, primary peritoneal, or fallopian tube cancer or ovarian carcinosarcoma with ≥4 prior lines of chemotherapy (105 with; 73 without prior bevacizumab) were enrolled in a phase 2, open-label, randomized study (NCT03776812). Data for patients receiving either NP (80 mg/m²) + intermittent RELA (150 mg QD the day before, of, and after NP) (n=60) or NP alone (100 mg/m²) (n=60) are reported.

Results Baseline characteristics in the 2 groups were generally balanced. While patients without prior bevacizumab were balanced between North America and Europe, 70% of patients who received prior bevacizumab were in Europe. PFS, OS, ORR, and DOR are shown in table 1.

Conclusions In this subgroup analysis, patients who had received prior bevacizumab had better PFS, OS, and DOR with intermittent RELA+NP vs NP alone, while ORR was similar across all groups. Numerical improvement in PFS was seen in patients without prior bevacizumab. Prior bevacizumab will be a stratification factor in the phase 3 trial of RELA +NP (ROSELLA, NCT05257408) that is planned to start in mid-2022.

17/#454 FIRST-LINE MAINTENANCE AMONG ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS IN THE US ONCOLOGY NETWORK: A REAL-WORLD RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

1Dana Chase*, 2Jinan Liu, 3Laura Moore-Schiltz, 4Jennifer Perhanidis, 5Purva Bulsara, 6Gregory Patton. 1Arizona Center for Cancer Care, Gynecologic Oncology, Phoenix, USA; 2GlaxoSmithKline, Veo, Philadelphia, USA; 3Ontada, Oncology, Woodlands, USA; 4GlaxoSmithKline, Veo, Waltham, USA

Objectives We investigated patient characteristics and treatment patterns among patients with stage III/IV ovarian cancer (OC) who received first-line (1L) platinum-based chemotherapy (PBC) in The US Oncology Network.

Methods This retrospective study leveraged structured data from the iKnowMed electronic health record. Patients with initial diagnosis of stage III/IV OC who initiated PBC in 1L setting between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2020, were followed until September 30, 2021.

Results The study included 1428 patients; 1087 (76%) received active surveillance (AS), 341 (24%) received maintenance after 1L PBC. Median age was 65 y in AS vs. 63 y in the maintenance group. In AS, 23% were stage IV vs. 28% in the maintenance group. Overall, 10% received bevacizumab monotherapy, 13% poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor (PARPi) monotherapy, and 1% PARPi+bevacizumab. Among 206 patients who received bevacizumab in 1L PBC treatment, 70% received maintenance; 48% received bevacizumab monotherapy, 17% PARPi monotherapy, and 6% PARPi+bevacizumab. Among 1222 patients who did not receive bevacizumab in 1L PBC treatment, 16% received maintenance; 4% received bevacizumab monotherapy, 12% PARPi monotherapy. From 2016 to 2021, 1L maintenance use increased from 2% to 52%. Specifically, bevacizumab monotherapy increased from 2% to 12%, PARPi monotherapy from 0% to 31%, and PARPi+bevacizumab from 0% to 9%.

Conclusions Despite increased use of OC maintenance therapy within The US Oncology Network, 48% of patients received AS in 2021. Further research is warranted to understand barriers of adopting 1L maintenance use in the community oncology setting considering its availability regardless of biomarker status.

18/#499 MIRVETUXIMAB SORAVTANSINE AND CARBOPLATIN FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT FOLATE RECEPTOR ALPHA-POSITIVE PLATINUM-SENSITIVE OVARIAN CANCER: A FINAL ANALYSIS

1Kathleen Moore*, 2David O’Malley, 3Grace Vergote, 4Lairine Martin, 5Antonio Gonzalez-Martin, 6Zhiou Wang, 7Michael Method, 8Michael Birrer. 1Stephenson Cancer Center/University of Oklahoma, Gynecologic Oncology, Oklahoma City, USA; 2James Cancer Center/Thé Ohio State University, Division of Gynecologic Oncology and Gynecologic Oncology, Columbus, USA; 3Univeristie Hospitals Leuven and Leuven Cancer Institute, Leuven, European Union, Gynecologic Oncology, Leuven, Belgium; 4Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Gynecologic Oncology Program, Philadelphia, USA; 5Céline Universidad de Navarra, Medical Oncology, Madrid, Spain; 6ImmunoGen, Inc., Biostatistics, Waltham, USA; 7ImmunoGen, Inc., Clinical Development, Waltham, USA; 8University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Women’s Cancer Clinic — Gynecology, Little Rock, USA

Objectives Mirvetuximab soravtansine (MIRV) is a first-in-class ADC comprising a folate receptor-α (FRα)-binding antibody, cleavable linker, and maytansinoid DM4 payload. As part of the phase 1b/2 trial (NCT02606305), efficacy and safety of MIRV and carboplatin (carbo) were evaluated in patients with recurrent FRα-positive platinum sensitive ovarian cancer (PSOC) measured by immunohistochemistry (PS2+ ≥25%; table 1).

Methods Eighteen patients received MIRV and carbo intravenously on Day 1 of a 3-week cycle using a standard 3 + 3 design, with a starting dose of MIRV 5 mg/kg adjusted ideal body weight (AIBW) and carbo AUC4. FRα positivity by immunohistochemistry (PS2+ ≥25%) was required. Primary endpoint was confirmed ORR by RECIST v1.1.