Introduction The addition of hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) during interval cytoreductive surgery increases progression-free and overall survival for patients with advanced-stage epithelial ovarian cancer in two randomized controlled trials (OV-HIPEC-01 and KOV-HIPEC-01). The aim of this trial is to identify the survival benefit of HIPEC in advanced ovarian cancer in the era of maintenance therapy of bevacizumab and/or PARP inhibitor.

Methods The KOV-HIPEC-04 is a multicenter, 1:1 randomized, phase III trial that will enroll 520 patients with primary epithelial ovarian cancer who completed neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Patients will be randomized at the time of interval cytoreductive surgery with achieving complete cytoreduction or cytoreduction with no more than 2.5 mm depth of residual disease to receive HIPEC (experimental arm, 41.0–42.0°C cisplatin 75 mg/m², 90 minutes) or not (control arm). After recovery from surgery, patients will receive postoperative platinum-based adjuvant chemotherapy followed by maintenance therapy with PARP inhibitor or bevacizumab. The primary endpoint is to evaluate overall survival (OS); secondary objectives are progression-free survival (PFS), cancer-specific survival, time to first subsequent therapy, safety, and quality of life. Assuming that the enrollment period is 5 years and the follow-up period is 3 years, the total number of events required is 263. Based on the log-rank test, the total number of subjects required to prove HR 0.67 with a two-sided alpha of 0.05 and 90% power is 494. 520 patients are finally studied, considering 5% drop-out. ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT05827523)

Current Trial Status Not yet Recruiting
HIPEC after recent exposure of systemic chemotherapy exposure in ovarian cancer.

Methods This trial (KOV-HIPEC-02) is a multicenter, open-label, 1:1 randomized, phase III trial that will enroll 140 patients in platinum-resistant recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer. The trial is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT05316181). The experimental arm will receive HIPEC (41.0–42.0°C, doxorubicin 35 mg/m² and mitomycin 15 mg/m², 90 min) followed by physician’s choice chemotherapy, and the control arm will receive physician’s choice chemotherapy without HIPEC until disease progression or unacceptable toxicities. The primary objective of the trial is to evaluate progression-free survival (PFS). Secondary objectives are overall survival (OS), cancer-specific survival, safety, and quality of life. Assuming that the enrollment period is 3 years and the follow-up period is 2 years, the total number of events required is 121. Based on the log-rank test, the total number of subjects required to prove HR 0.6 with a two-sided alpha 0.05 and 80% power is 126. 140 patients are finally studied considering 10% drop-out.

Current Trial Status Active Recruiting

Abstracts

**TP019/#1387**

**ROSELLA (GOG-3073, ENGOT-OV72/MITO): A PHASE 3 STUDY OF RELACORILANT + NAB-PACLITAXEL VS. NAB-PACLITAXEL IN PLATINUM-RESISTANT OVARIAN CANCER**

1Domenica Lorusso, 2Andrea Bagamieri, 3Erih Bishop, 4Anita Chudecka-GLaz, 5Alix Devaux, 6Laurence Gladieff, 7Mary Gordinier, 8Jae-Weon Kim, 9Jacob Korach, 10Michael Mccloum, 11Linda Mileshkin, 12Bradley Monk, 13Sibani Nium, 14Angelica Nogueira-Rodrigues, 15Ana Oarkin, 16David O’Malley, 17Mauro Orlando, 18Lyndah Drelling, 19Ilulia Cristina Tudor, 20Alexander Ololaiye, 21Fondazione Policlinico Gemelli and Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Rome, Italy; 22National Institute of Oncology, Gynecologic Oncology Program, Budapest, Hungary; 23Medical College of Wisconsin, Cancer Center, Milwaukee, USA; 24Pomeranian Medical University, Gynecological Surgery and Gynecological Oncology of Adults and Adolescents, Szczecin, Poland; 25Grand Hospital de Charleroi, Oncology, Charleroi, Belgium; 26Institut Claudius Regaud – IUCT-O, Oncology, TOULOUSE, France; 27Norton Healthcare, Norton Cancer Institute, Louisville, USA; 28Seoul National University, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul, Korea; 29Virginia Oncology Associates, Brok Cancer Center, Norfolk, USA; 30Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Department of Medical Oncology, Melbourne, Australia; 31GOG-Foundation and HonorHealth University of Arizona College of Medicine and Creighton University School of Medicine, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Phoenix, USA; 32University College London, Cancer Institute, London, UK; 33Federal University of Minas Gerais, Dom Oncologia and Oncologiclas – Brazil, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; 34Val de Hebron University Hospital, Oncology, Barcelona, Spain; 35The Ohio State University and the James Cancer Center, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Columbus, USA; 36Istituto Alexander Fleming, Oncology, Buenos Aires, Argentina; 37Concept Therapeutics, Inc., Research and Development, Mentor Park, USA; 38Concept Therapeutics, Inc., Biometrics, Mentor Park, USA; 39University of Pittsburgh, Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, Pittsburgh, USA

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Introduction Single-agent chemotherapies are commonly used in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (OC), but outcomes are generally poor. Cortisol, which binds to the glucocorticoid receptor (GR), can suppress apoptotic pathways used by chemotherapy. The selective GR modulator relacorilant may reverse cortisol’s anti-apoptotic effects to enhance chemotherapy efficacy. In a phase 2 study in patients with recurrent, platinum-refractory/resistant OC (NCT03776812), intermitently dosed relacorilant + nab-paclitaxel showed clinically meaningful improvement in progression-free survival (PFS), duration of response (DoR), and overall survival (OS) without increased side effect burden vs. nab-paclitaxel monotherapy. The ROSELLA study aims to confirm these findings in a larger patient population.

Methods ROSELLA (NCT05257408) is a randomized, phase 3, 2-arm, open-label study of relacorilant + nab-paclitaxel vs. nab-paclitaxel monotherapy. Approximately 360 women with platinum-resistant ovarian, primary peritoneal, or fallopian tube cancer who have received 1–3 prior systemic anticancer therapies, including prior bevacizumab, and ≥1 platinum-based therapy are being enrolled. Patients with primary platinum-refractory disease are excluded. Patients are being randomized 1:1 to relacorilant (150 mg the day before, of, and after nab-paclitaxel) + nab-paclitaxel (80 mg/m²) or nab-paclitaxel monotherapy (100 mg/m²); stratified by prior lines of therapy (1 vs >1) and region of world (North America vs. Europe vs. rest of world). Nab-paclitaxel is administered on days 1, 8, and 15 of each 28-day cycle. The primary endpoint is PFS by blinded independent central review. Key secondary and exploratory endpoints include OS, PFS by investigator assessment, objective response rate, best overall response, DoR, safety, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, patient-reported outcomes, and quality of life.

Current Trial Status Currently enrolling

**TP020/#1513**

**FIRST-IN-HUMAN PHASE 1/2 STUDY OF UBAMATAMAB, A MUC16xCD3 BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY, ADMINISTERED ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH CEMIPLIMAB IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT OVARIAN CANCER**

1Kathleen Moore*, 2Sara Bouberhan, 3Erika Hamilton, 4Joyce Liu, 5Roisin O’Carroll, 6David O’Malley, 7Konstantinos Papadimitriou, 8David Schröder, 9Els Van Nieuwenhuyzen, 10Suk-Yong Yoo, 11Bin Wang, 12Mary Peterman, 13Friscia Gonzáles, 14Tamara Schmidt, 15Min Zhu, 16Thomas Ultsch, 17Elizabeth Miller. 18University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center/Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Stephenson Cancer Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA; 19Massachusetts General Hospital, Gynecologic Oncology Program, Boston, USA; 20Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Tennessee Oncology, Breast and Gynecologic Cancer Research, Nashville, USA; 21Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Boston, USA; 22Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and Weill Cornell Medical College, Gynecologic Medical Oncology Service, New York, USA; 23The Ohio State University and The James Cancer Center, Division of Gynecologic Oncology In Obstetrics and Gynecology, Columbus, USA; 24Antwerp University Hospital, Department of Medical Oncology, Antwerp, Belgium; 25Grand Hospital de Charleroi, Service D’oncologie-hematologie, Charleroi, Belgium; 26Leuven Cancer Institute, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Leuven, Belgium; 27Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Biostatistics, Tarrytown, USA; 28Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Oncology Clinical Development, Tarrytown, USA; 29Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Clinical Pharmacology, Tarrytown, USA

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Introduction Ubamatamab (REGN4018) is a MUC16xCD3 bispecific antibody that promotes T cell-mediated cytotoxicity by facilitating contact between cancer cells and T cells. In a Phase 1 study (NCT03564340) in patients with recurrent ovarian cancer (OC), ubamatamab monotherapy demonstrated an acceptable safety profile and durable clinical activity at doses of 20 mg to 800 mg IV weekly (by RECIST and CA-125 response rates), and linear pharmacokinetics up to 800 mg IV weekly.

Methods In Phase 2, up to 150 patients with advanced platinum-resistant OC and elevated serum CA-125 will be randomized 1:1:1 to IV Q3W treatment: ubamatamab 250 mg; ubamatamab 800 mg; or ubamatamab 250 mg plus cemiplimab 350 mg (figure 1). All treatment arms will include weekly step-up dosing of ubamatamab (1 mg week 1, 20 mg week 2, and full dose weeks 3 and 4) to limit risk of...