

Journal of Cancer

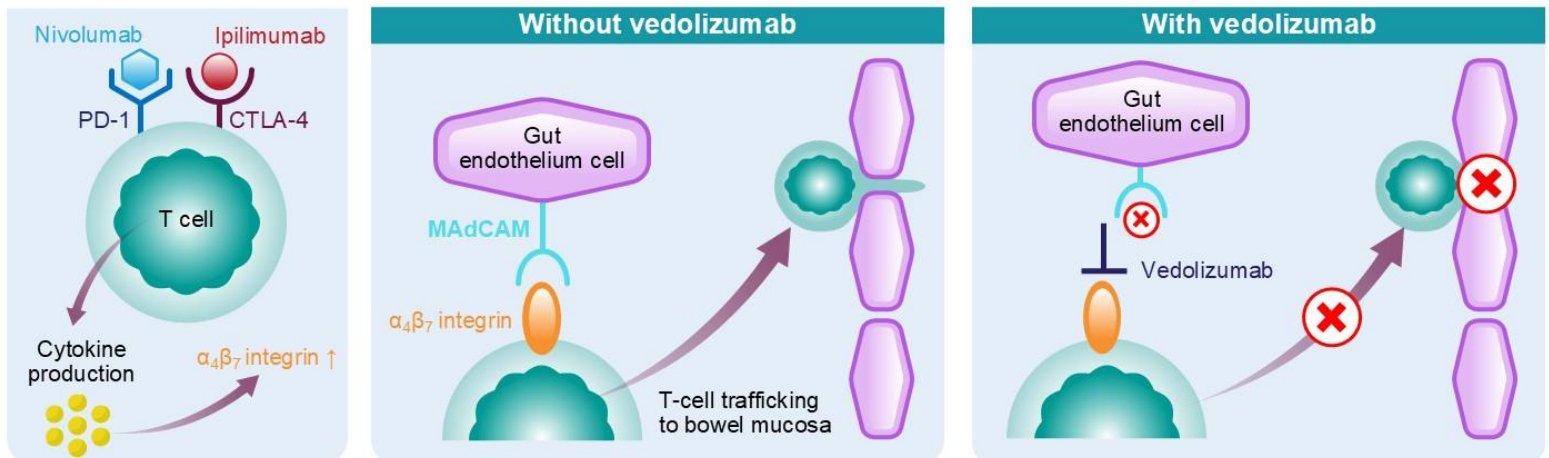
The study design of a phase 1b, dose-escalation study allowed early termination of each arm after initial results suggested unlikely clinical benefit

Patients with advanced/metastatic melanoma eligible for standard of care (SOC) checkpoint inhibitor therapy were enrolled

Arm 1 (oral tovorafenib + SOC nivolumab, n=1) was closed due to lack of enrollment

Arm 2 (intravenous plozalizumab + SOC nivolumab, n=9) was closed due to lack of clinical benefit (disease progression in 6/9 patients)

Arm 3 (intravenous vedolizumab + SOC nivolumab + ipilimumab, n=12) tested the hypothesis whether vedolizumab could prevent or ameliorate gastrointestinal adverse events associated with nivolumab + ipilimumab treatment:



Arm 3 was closed due to meeting prespecified stopping criteria (grade 3 diarrhea/colitis in 2 patients)

Cover feature: Phase 1b Study of Tovorafenib, Plozalizumab or Vedolizumab Plus Standard-of-Care Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in Patients with Advanced Melanoma
 Ryan J. Sullivan, Katy K. Tsai, Anna C. Pavlick, Elizabeth I. Buchbinder, et al.

