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► To cite this version:

E.F. Nassif, J.-Y. Blay, C. Massard, A. Dufresne, M. Brahmi, et al.. Early phase trials in soft-tissue sarcomas: clinical benefit of inclusion in early lines of treatment, molecular screening, and histology-driven trials. *ESMO Open*, 2022, 7 (2), pp.100425. 10.1016/j.esmoop.2022.100425 . hal-04501589

HAL Id: hal-04501589

<https://hal.science/hal-04501589>

Submitted on 22 Jul 2024

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Original article

Early phase trials in soft-tissue sarcomas: Clinical benefit of inclusion in early lines of treatment, molecular screening and histology-driven trials

Elise F Nassif^a, Jean-Yves Blay^a, Christophe Massard^b, Armelle Dufresne^a, Mehdi Brahmi^a, Philippe Cassier^c, Isabelle Ray-Coquard^a, Patricia Pautier^d, Alexandra Leary^d, Sunyach Marie-Pierre^e, Rastilav Bahleda^b, Antonin Levy^f, Cécile Le Pechoux^f, Charles Honoré^g, Olivier Mir^h, Axel Le Cesneⁱ

- a. Cancer Medicine Department, Centre Léon Bérard, 28 rue Laennec, 69008 Lyon, FRANCE;
- b. Drug Development Department (DITEP), Gustave Roussy, 114 rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 Villejuif, France
- c. Early phase trial unit, Centre Léon Bérard, 28 rue Laennec, 69008 Lyon, FRANCE;
- d. Cancer Medicine Department, Gustave Roussy, 114 rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 Villejuif, France
- e. Radiation Oncology Department, Centre Léon Bérard, 28 rue Laennec, 69008 Lyon, FRANCE;
- f. Radiation Oncology Department, Gustave Roussy, 114 rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 Villejuif, France
- g. Surgical Oncology Department, Gustave Roussy, 114 rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 Villejuif, France
- h. Ambulatory Cancer Care Department, Gustave Roussy, 114 rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 Villejuif, France
- i. International Department, Gustave Roussy, 114 rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 Villejuif, France

Twitter

@NassifElise

@jeanyvesblay

@drcmassard

@CoquardRay

Corresponding author:

Pr. Axel Le Cesne

International Department

Gustave Roussy

114, rue Edouard Vaillant

94805 Villejuif, France

+33 1 42 11 43 16

axel.lecesne@gustaveroussy.fr

Keywords: soft-tissue sarcomas; early phase trials; drug development; screening; biomarker

Word count: 3875

Highlights:

- The median progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with soft-tissue sarcoma is 2.8 months in early phase trials.
- The median PFS is significantly better in earlier lines of treatment.
- The median overall survival is not impaired by inclusion in early phase trials during early lines of treatment.

- Screening on molecular biology or histology improves PFS.
- Grade 3-4 toxicity in early phase trials for sarcoma patients is 36%.

Abstract

Background: The prognosis of patients with advanced soft-tissue sarcomas (STS) remains dismal, and systemic therapeutic options are limited. Early phase trials are becoming increasingly safe and effective. This study aimed to identify the prognostic factors for progression-free survival (PFS).

Patients and methods: This retrospective analysis included all STS patients participating in early phase trials at Gustave Roussy and Léon Bérard between 01/01/2012 and 31/12/2020.

Results: Overall, 199 patients accounted for 214 inclusions in advanced STS. The most frequent histotypes were well-differentiated/dedifferentiated liposarcomas ($N=55$), leiomyosarcomas ($N=53$), synovial sarcomas ($N=22$), undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcomas ($N=15$), angiosarcomas ($N=12$), and myxoid liposarcomas ($N=10$). The median PFS was 2.8 months (95% CI=2.7-4.1). The median PFS in the first, second, and later lines was 8.3, 5.4, and 2.6 months, respectively ($P=0.00015$). The median PFS was 2.8 months in case of molecular screening, 4.1 months in case of histology-driven screening, and 1.6 months ($P=0.00014$) in absence of either screening modalities. In univariate analysis, histotype ($P=0.026$), complex genomics ($P=0.008$), number of prior lines ($P<0.001$), prior anthracyclines ($P<0.001$), number of metastatic sites ($P=0.003$), liver metastasis ($P<0.001$), lung metastasis ($P<0.001$), absence of molecular or histology-driven screening ($P<0.001$), first-in-human trials ($P<0.001$), dose escalation cohorts ($P=0.011$), and Royal Marsden Hospital (RMH) score >1 ($P<0.001$) were significantly associated with shorter PFS. In multivariate analysis, independent prognostic factors for shorter PFS were myxoid liposarcoma ($P=0.031$), ≥ 2 prior lines of treatment ($P=0.033$), liver metastasis ($P=0.007$), and RMH score >2 ($P=0.006$). Factors associated with improved PFS were leiomyosarcomas ($P=0.010$), molecular screening ($P=0.025$), and histology-driven screening ($P=0.010$). The median overall survival rates were 36.3, 12.6, and 9.2 months in first, second, and later lines, respectively ($P=0.0067$). The grade 3-4 toxicity rate was 36%.

Conclusions: Early phase trials provide an active therapeutic option for STS, even in first-line settings. Molecular screening and histology-driven trials further improve the clinical benefit.

Abbreviations

CLB, Centre Léon Bérard

DCR, disease control rate

DFS, disease-free survival

FNCLCC, Fédération Nationale des Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer

GIST, Gastro-intestinal stromal tumor

GR, Gustave Roussy

HR, hazard ratio

ORR, objective response rate

OS, overall survival

PFS, progression-free survival

RMH, Royal Marsden Hospital

STS, soft-tissue sarcomas

UPS, undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcomas

WD/DDLPS, well-differentiated/dedifferentiated liposarcomas

Introduction

The standard-of-care first-line systemic treatment of soft-tissue sarcomas (STS) has been anthracycline-based chemotherapy for the past 40 years¹. This treatment yields an objective response rate (ORR) of 20-30%, a median progression-free survival (PFS) of 8 months, and a median overall survival (OS) of 18-20 months²⁻⁴. Later systemic lines are limited and more histotype tailored⁵. Thus, the prognosis of advanced STS remains dismal, and new drugs are needed⁶.

Drug development for STS patients is slower than that for other cancer types due to the rarity and heterogeneity of STS. Later phases of drug development are increasingly histotype specific⁷⁻⁹, as randomized controlled pan-histology trials have been consistently disappointing^{3, 10, 11}. In sarcoma expert centers¹²⁻¹⁴, selected histotypes are known for their particular sensitivity and resistance to certain classes of drugs – alveolar soft part sarcomas are chemoresistant, but sensitive to immunotherapy¹⁵ and targeted therapies¹⁶, synovial sarcomas are more chemosensitive¹⁷ and solitary fibrous tumours¹⁸ are responsive to tyrosine kinase inhibitors, amongst other examples¹⁹⁻²¹. As such, close collaboration between the sarcoma and early phase trial teams is needed to identify the signals of efficacy in these rare tumors.

The drug development field in oncology has been transformed over the past decade. Early phase trials have become increasingly safe, biomarker driven, and effective²². Thus, early phase trials may represent a valid therapeutic option²³, specifically in STS, as some histotypes are notoriously resistant to all standard-of-care treatments. In the past decade, participation in early phase trials has been offered to patients at earlier stages of disease. This study aimed to investigate the clinical benefits of these new approaches.

Our main objective was to identify the prognostic factors for progression-free survival (PFS) in early phase trials for patients with STS. The secondary objectives were to describe other efficacy endpoints (OS, objective response rate [ORR], and disease-control rate [DCR]), their association with trials and patients clinical characteristics, and safety of early phase trials. Towards this goal, we analyzed the outcomes of STS patients treated in early phase trials between 2012 and 2020 in two expert sarcoma centers.

Methods-Materials

Study design and population

All STS patients participating in early phase trials at the Drug Development Department of Gustave Roussy and the early phase trial unit of Centre Léon Bérard between 01/01/2012 and 31/12/2020 were included in this retrospective analysis. Patients with bone sarcomas, gastro-intestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), and small round cell tumors were excluded.

In both centers, the trial selection decision is made after discussion between the sarcoma medical team and the drug development team. Patients with available standard-of-care therapeutic options are not usually offered inclusion in early phase trials in the first line setting. The reasons for inclusion in first line setting in early phase trials are absence of standard-of-care therapeutic option due to histology, patient refusal of chemotherapy-based regimen, and medical contra-indication to standard-of-care treatment (ie. prior receipt of chemotherapy for a previous cancer with dose limiting toxicity).

Two cohorts of patients were studied separately: one included patients with advanced STS (locally advanced non-resectable and/or metastatic) and the other included systemic treatment-naïve patients with localized resectable STS undergoing surgical resection after early phase trial treatment (neoadjuvant trial treatment).

The types of treatments tested in the trials were grouped into five categories based on the main molecule studied: chemotherapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy, combination immunotherapy - targeted therapy, or other types of treatments. The other type of treatment group included two trials: one with nanoparticles and one with radiolabeled targeted treatment. The targeted therapy group included multi-kinase inhibitors, antibody-drug conjugates, and targeted antibodies. The immunotherapy group included immune checkpoint inhibitors, intratumoral immune-stimulating agents, bispecific T-cell engagers, and modified T-cell infusions.

Trials were classified based on screening by either molecular biology (e.g. biomarkers such as RB1 deletion, IDH mutation, PD-L1 expression, *TP53* wild-type), histology (either specific to all STS or to a certain histotype of STS) or neither of these two screening modalities (pan-tumor trials). Further, we recorded whether trials were first-in-human trials and/or escalation dose cohorts.

Data collection

This was a retrospective analysis, although efficacy and safety endpoints were prospectively collected within respective trials. The last follow-up status was checked for all patients on April 2021. Clinical data collected within trials included pathology (histotype, Federation Nationale des Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer (FNCLCC) grade, STS with complex genomic profile or not), baseline characteristics at trial inclusion (age, performance status, number of metastatic sites, presence of liver and lung metastasis), and Royal Marsden Hospital (RMH) score²⁴. The RMH score is a recognized prognostic score for inclusion of patients in early phase trials. It is based on lactate dehydrogenase (>normal) levels, albumin (<35 g/L) levels, and number of metastatic sites (>2). Patients with a favorable RMH score have a significantly longer survival in early phase trials²⁵ (scoring from 0 to 3, with 0 being favorable and 3 unfavorable). All trial-related characteristics were recorded according to the specific protocol requirements. For instance, the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 4 or 5 were used according to each trial specification. Similarly, for the ORR and DCR, data were recorded either according to Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors (RECIST) 1.1 or immune-related RECIST, as specified for each protocol.

All lines of treatment before and after inclusion in the trial were recorded retrospectively. Responses to these other lines of treatment were recorded as assessed by local radiology reports.

Statistical analysis

Categorical variables are reported as percentages and continuous variables as medians and ranges. Categorical variables were compared using the Chi-squared or Fisher's exact test, as required. When exact *p*-values could not be computed due to small numbers, Monte Carlo simulations of Fisher's test were used to simulate *p*-values. The Wilcoxon rank sum test was used to compare continuous variables. PFS was defined as the time from the first day of treatment to progression as recorded in the protocol or death. Time on treatment was defined as the time from the first dose of treatment to the end of treatment, as recorded in

the protocol. OS was defined as the time from the first day of treatment to death. For the localized cohort, disease-free survival (DFS) was defined as the time from surgery to relapse or death.

Follow-up times were calculated using the reverse Kaplan–Meier method. Survival curves were generated using the Kaplan Meier method and compared using log-rank tests. Associations between survival and variables of interest were assessed using univariate and multivariate Cox models. A hazard ratio (HR) of <1 indicated a favorable prognostic impact. All variables with $p < 0.1$ in univariate analysis were included in the multivariate analysis.

In the advanced setting cohort, a subgroup analysis was performed to examine anthracycline-naïve patients included in early phase trials.

All statistical tests were performed using R software v4.0.4 (script and data available upon request).

Ethical considerations

All patients signed informed consent at inclusion in specific trials. The use of the previously acquired data was declared to French National Data Registry under the MR004 regulation and consent was waived for this specific retrospective study.

Results

Patient characteristics

A total of 225 patients accounted for 240 inclusions: 214 inclusions in the advanced setting and 26 inclusions in the localized setting (Table 1). In the advanced setting, 13 patients were included in two early phase trials throughout the course of their disease and one patient was included in three early phase trials, therefore accounting for 29 inclusions for 14 patients. The other 211 patients were included only in one early phase trial.

In the advanced setting, the most frequent histotype was well-differentiated/dedifferentiated liposarcoma (WD/DDLPS; $N=55$) followed by leiomyosarcoma ($N=53$), synovial sarcoma ($N=22$), undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (UPS; $N=15$), angiosarcoma ($N=12$), myxoid liposarcoma ($N=10$),

myxofibrosarcoma ($N=7$), and pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma ($N=6$; Supplemental Tables 1 and 2). The FNCLCC grades were 1, 2, and 3 in 25%, 31%, and 44% of the inclusions, respectively. There were 21 (10%), 50 (23%), and 143 (67%) inclusions in the first, second, and later lines, respectively. The median prior number of lines was significantly different across histotypes ($P<0.001$): one in WD/DDLPS and UPS patients; two in angiosarcoma, synovial sarcoma, and other histotype patients; three in leiomyosarcoma and myxofibrosarcoma patients; and four in myxoid liposarcomas and pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma patients (Supplemental Table 2). Overall, 22 patients (10%) had locally advanced non-resectable disease. All these patients had been deemed unresectable in multidisciplinary tumor boards prior to inclusion.

In the localized resectable cohort, the most common histology was myxoid liposarcomas ($N=15$), followed by well-differentiated liposarcomas ($N=3$). The median age was 52 years, and all but one patient had a performance status of 0 or 1. Only 4 patients (18%) had FNCLCC grade 3 STS.

Efficacy in advanced soft-tissue sarcomas

Trial characteristics

The patients were included in 46 different trials: 8 required molecular screening (53 inclusions, 25%) and 24 were histology-driven (132 inclusions, 62%). There were 9, 117, 58, 18, and 12 inclusions in chemotherapy-based, targeted therapy-based, immunotherapy-based, immunotherapy-targeted therapy combination or other therapy regimens, respectively (Table 1; Supplemental Table 3). Radiation therapy was administered during the trial in 49 patients (23%). Patients included in immunotherapy trials were more likely to receive radiation therapy as part of the trial ($P<0.001$; Supplemental Table 3). Overall, 49% of the patients were included in trials of combination treatment ($N=104$). Inclusions were made in first-in-human trials for 84 patients (39%) and in dose escalation cohorts in 127 patients (59%).

Distribution of population in trials

Owing to the small numbers, we could not test for association between histotype and type of treatment tested in trial (Supplemental Tables 2 and 3). However, Monte Carlo simulation suggested that this

allocation was not random ($P<0.001$). We noted that WD/DDLPs were more likely to receive targeted therapy ($N=43$; 78% vs 55% in the entire cohort). Histological grade was significantly different according to the type of treatment ($P=0.046$): grade 1 STS were more frequently included in targeted therapy regimens ($N=31/117$; 34% versus 25% of grade 1 STS in the entire cohort).

The association between type of STS and molecular or histology-driven screening could not be tested, but simulations suggested that this was not random ($P<0.001$). Leiomyosarcomas and pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcomas were included in trials with molecular screening in most cases (45% and 67%, respectively), whereas all other histotypes were included in histology-driven trials in most cases (Supplemental Table 2). Furthermore, molecular screening was seen only in targeted therapy ($N=51/117$; 44%) and immunotherapy trials ($N=2/58$; 3.4%; Supplemental Table 3). Targeted therapy trials were the only class of drugs for which inclusions were more likely to be restricted by molecular screening. Most inclusions were made in histology-driven trials for all other treatment cohorts. Histology of patients included in pan-tumor trials were as follows (Supplemental Table 2): 12 WD/DDLPs, 6 leiomyosarcomas, 3 UPS, 1 synovial sarcoma, 3 myxoid liposarcoma, 1 pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma and 3 other histotypes (1 clear cell sarcoma, 1 histiocytoid tumor, and 1 extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma).

Patients included in immunotherapy trials were more heavily pre-treated and had a greater disease burden (Supplemental Table 3). The median number of prior lines of treatment was significantly higher in the immunotherapy cohort compared to all other treatment cohorts (4 vs 2, $P<0.001$). Among patients included in immunotherapy trials, 78% had two or more metastatic sites (chemotherapy, 56%; targeted therapy, 45%; combination immunotherapy - targeted therapy, 67%; others, 42%; $P<0.001$).

The median time on treatment was not significantly different according to treatment type ($P=0.22$; Supplemental Table 3) but was significantly different according to treatment line: 3.4 (95% CI=1.9-8.4) vs 3.4 (95% CI=2.3-6.2) vs 2.3 (95% CI=1.9-2.8) months for the first, second, and later lines, respectively ($P=0.017$; Figure 1).

Survival

The median PFS for the entire cohort was 2.8 months (95% CI=2.7-4.1). WD/DDLPS and myxofibrosarcoma had the longest median PFS (5.3 and 5.4 months, respectively), followed by UPS (4.3 months), other histotypes (4.2 months) and leiomyosarcomas (3.3 months).

The median PFS for patients included in first, second, or later lines was 8.3 (95% CI=5.3-not reached [NR]), 5.4 (95% CI=2.8-8.1), and 2.6 (95% CI=2.1-3.1) months, respectively ($P=0.00015$; Figure 2). The 6-month PFS rates were 64%, 44%, and 18% in the first, second, and later lines, respectively ($P<0.001$). The 3-month PFS rates were 79%, 58%, and 42% in the first, second, and later lines, respectively ($P=0.007$). The median PFS was 2.8 months (95% CI=1.9-3.7) in molecular screening trials, 4.1 months (95% CI=3.0-5.5) in histology-driven trials, and 1.6 months (95% CI=1.3-2.2; $P=0.00014$) in pan-tumor trials (Figure 3).

In univariate analysis, factors significantly associated with shorter PFS were particular histotypes ($P=0.026$), complex genomics ($P=0.008$), number of prior lines ($P=0.00037$), prior anthracycline treatment ($P=0.00046$), number of metastatic sites ($P=0.0033$), liver metastasis ($P=0.00071$), lung metastasis ($P=0.00087$), absence of molecular or histology-driven screening ($P=0.0002$), first-in-human trials ($P=0.00047$), dose escalation cohorts ($P=0.011$), and RMH score >1 ($P<0.0001$; Table 2).

In multivariate analysis, factors that were significantly associated with shorter PFS were myxoid liposarcoma histology (HR=3.14; $P=0.031$), inclusion after two previous lines of treatment (HR=3.59; $P=0.033$), presence of liver metastasis (HR=2.32; $P=0.007$), and RMH score >1 (HR=2.20; $P=0.006$). The factors that were significantly associated with improved PFS were leiomyosarcoma histology (HR=0.17; $P=0.010$), molecular screening (HR=0.44; $P=0.025$), and histology-driven trials (HR=0.40; $P=0.010$). Leiomyosarcoma histology was associated with unfavorable prognosis in univariate analysis (HR=1.59; 95% CI=1.02-2.49) and with favorable prognosis in multivariate analysis, as the latter accounts for number of previous lines and leiomyosarcoma patients were more heavily pretreated.

Within a median follow-up of 35 months, the median OS in the entire population was 12.3 months (95% CI=10.5-16.7). In first, second, and later lines, the median OS was 36.3 (95% CI=17.5-NR), 12.6 (95% CI=11.3-26.4), and 9.2 (95% CI=7.5-13.4) months, respectively ($P=0.0067$).

As reported in patients' characteristics and displayed by the long median OS in first line setting, inclusions in first line setting were histotype driven. Thus, histotypes of STS patients included in first line were as follows: 11 WD/DDLPS, 3 UPS, 1 myxoid liposarcoma, 1 myxofibrosarcoma, 2 inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors, 1 pigmented villonodular synovitis, and 1 malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (Supplemental table 4). The subgroup analysis of histotype-specific survival curves and median PFS in the WD/DDLPS, UPS and other histotype groups displayed consistent trends of improved survival in first line setting, followed by second line setting (Supplemental Figure S1; Supplemental Table 2). Only one patient was included in first line setting in the myxofibrosarcoma cohort and had dismal prognosis. In multivariate analysis accounting for histology, inclusion in second line compared to first line setting was not associated shorter PFS, but inclusion in later lines remained an independent prognostic factor for dismal PFS.

Response rate

The ORR was 9.5% ($N=19/214$), and the DCR was 61.5% ($N=123$) in the entire advanced STS cohort. No responses were noted in angiosarcoma, myxofibrosarcoma, or pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma patients (Supplemental Table 5). Both ORR ($P=0.038$) and DCR ($P=0.013$) were significantly higher in earlier lines of treatment: 25% and 85% in the first line, 11% and 70% in the second line, and 6.8% and 55% after the second line, respectively. Neither ORR nor DCR differed by drug class. The ORRs were 8.3%, 12%, and 0% in the trials with molecular screening, histology-driven screening, and pan-tumor trials, respectively ($P=0.12$). Meanwhile, the DCRs were 62.5%, 67%, and 35.7%, respectively ($P=0.01$). For first-in-human trials and escalation cohorts, the ORRs were significantly lower (4% vs 13%; $P=0.032$, and 5% vs 16%; $P=0.012$, respectively; Supplemental Table 5).

Anthracycline-naïve patients

A subgroup of 41 patients were included without prior anthracycline treatment (Supplemental Table 6). Of them, 18 patients had WD/DDLPS. These patients had lower grade STS (Grade 1: 47% vs 20% in patients who received prior anthracyclines; $P=0.005$), were less pre-treated (median prior lines: 0 vs 3;

$P<0.001$), and had lower disease burden (29% vs 62% patients with more than one metastatic site; $P<0.001$). Most patients in this cohort were included in the first-line setting (51%; $N=21$).

Compared to patients who had received prior anthracycline treatment, anthracycline-naïve patients had significantly higher ORRs (21% vs 6.8%; $P=0.015$) and DCRs (82% vs 57%; $P=0.003$; Supplemental Table 6). The median PFS in this subgroup was 6.5 months (95% CI=5.3-NR), whereas it was 2.7 months in patients who received a prior anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimen (95% CI=2.2-3.5; $P=0.00031$; Supplemental Figure 2).

The median OS was 32.5 months (95% CI=16.7-62.9) in anthracycline-naïve patients, and 10.5 months (95% CI=8.4-13.5) in non-anthracycline-naïve patients, respectively ($P=0.00026$). As with patients included in first line setting, this long OS displays an important histotype-specific trend.

After the end of the trial, 12 patients received anthracyclines (31%). No response was recorded to anthracyclines given after the trial. The median PFS with anthracyclines administered after the trial was 1.9 months. The median PFS with anthracyclines administered after the trial was 1.9 months. This lack of response to anthracyclines also points towards histotype selection: patients included in early phase trials without prior receipt of anthracyclines had STS histotypes known for their poor sensitivity to anthracyclines.

Efficacy in localized resectable soft-tissue sarcomas

Patients were included in three trials, two of which were combinations with radiation therapy. Thus, 25 of 26 patients in this cohort received radiation therapy preoperatively. The ORR and DCR were 69% and 100%, respectively. The end of the treatment was due to planned surgery in all cases. Median DFS was not reached. With a median follow-up of 49.4 months (4.1 years), only 4 patients relapsed (15%) at 9.1, 10.6, 21.4, and 60.8 months (Supplemental figure 3).

Toxicity

No toxic deaths were reported in either the localized or advanced setting. Eleven deaths were reported during the trial, all in the advanced cohort. The end of treatment was due to toxicity in 18 patients (7%). Grade 3-4 toxicity was reported in 87 patients (36%) and was significantly different according to RMH score and class of drug in the trial ($P=0.001$ and $P=0.003$, respectively; Supplemental Table 7). Targeted therapy treatments yielded higher grade 3-4 toxicity rates ($N=55/117$; 47%; $P=0.003$). The rate of grade 3-4 toxicity was significantly higher in patients with RMH score >1 than in those with lower RMH score (53% [$N=33/62$] vs 30% [$N=47/158$]; $P=0.001$). First-in-human trials and dose escalation cohorts did not yield higher toxicity rates ($P=0.7$ and $P=0.5$, respectively).

Discussion

This study found a 6-month PFS rate of 64% in first-line therapy, a 3-month PFS rate of 58% in second-line therapy, and a 3-month PFS rate of 42% in later lines with early phase trials in STS. This is superior to the classical 40% at 3 months recognized as active drugs²⁶. A promising efficacy in phase 2 trials is suggested in STS when the 6-month PFS rate is 30-56% in the first line setting and the 3-month PFS rate is $>40%$ in the second line setting²⁶. Although these thresholds have yet to be updated with newer trials, our data compare favorably to these recognized endpoints. Importantly, participation in early phase trials in first-line treatment did not seem to impair OS in our cohort^{27, 28}.

As previously mentioned, patients included in first line setting in early phase trials had no safe standard-of-care therapeutic option or refused standard-of-care chemotherapy. However, participation in early phase trials in first-line setting did not seem to impair OS in our cohort^{27, 28}. Further, multivariate analysis, accounting for histotype differences, showed that inclusion after second line was an independent adverse prognostic factor for PFS, but not inclusion in second line. Further, patients may be less fit for inclusion in early phase trials after multiple lines of treatment. As most STS histotypes have limited therapeutic systemic options after failure of anthracycline in first line setting, early phase trials provide a valid therapeutic option in second line setting, after careful selection of the trial between the sarcoma team and the drug development

team. Further, inclusion in second line rather than first line allows to compare disease trajectory between standard-of-care and trial treatments within the same patient population, using the PFS2/PFS1 ratio.

We describe two unusual subgroups of patients for early phase trials in STS: anthracycline-naïve patients and localized resectable patients with a combination of radiation therapy. In the anthracycline-naïve cohort, patients included in this setting were overall anthracycline resistant. In the localized cohort, the trials tested concurrent radiation with a systemic drug which was known to be safe. In both cohorts, patients were highly selected, and caution is advised before including STS patients in early phase trials in these settings. While inclusion in early phase trials in these settings should not be routinely recommended, our study suggests that after careful multidisciplinary discussions in specific situations, some early phase trials have a clinical benefit for STS patients in anthracycline naïve and localized sarcomas.

Compared to other previous reports of STS patients included in early phase trials^{29,30}, our survival data showed a mild improvement in PFS and OS. Jones et al. reported a median PFS of 2.1 months in 2011, whereas ours is 2.8 months²⁹. In 2014, Cassier et al. reported a median OS of 9.1 months, whereas ours is 12.3 months³⁰. Some of these discrepancies may be explained by the progress made since these reports.

The landscape of drugs tested is more diverse and effective, with the notable introduction of immunotherapy³¹ and an increase in number of combination trials³². Dose escalation protocols allow a faster dose increase. Thus, more patients are on efficient doses³³. Early phase trial designs have shifted to more adaptive (and sometimes Bayesian) designs and frequently include expansion cohorts, allowing the selection of specific histotypes in case of early signals of efficacy³⁴. Furthermore, our data showed that allocation to treatments was not random: clinicians chose to include patients in certain trials based on improved knowledge of sarcoma biology and sensitivity to class of drugs.

Importantly, screening on molecular biology or histology yielded better survival and response rates than did pan-tumor trials. Histology-driven trials displayed the greatest clinical benefit. In the later phases of drug development, the sarcoma field is moving toward histotype specific trials due to recent failures of pan-histology phase 3 trials^{3,10,35}. Our data supports a clinical benefit of histology-driven trials in the early phase of drug development.

The survival benefit from molecular screening in early phase trials seemed inferior to that from histology-driven trials. Molecular screening in early phase trials is based on pre-clinical molecular rationale, whereas histology-driven trials are more commonly based on clinical experience of sensitivity to certain classes of drugs. However, multivariate analysis showed an improved PFS for both histology-driven and molecular screening with similar HRs in multivariate analysis, highlighting that the discrepancy in PFS improvement observed between these two screening methods might be driven by other confounding factors, such as histotypes or class of drugs tested.

This study has some limitations. First, it is a retrospective study with inherent bias, although our main endpoints of survival, response, and toxicity were prospectively recorded within trials. Second, there was a bias towards inclusion of particular histotypes and FNCLCC grade STS in trials according to the class of drugs tested. However, this is representative of clinical practice. Third, patients who are offered enrollment in early phase trials are always highly selected and particularly fit patients. Thus, inclusion of STS patients in early phase trials in the first-line, anthracycline-naive, or neoadjuvant settings should only be considered in highly selected cases, after discussion in multidisciplinary tumor boards and in-depth discussion with the patients.

In conclusion, our data suggest that early phase trials can be a valid therapeutic option for early stage STS patients, after careful selection by sarcoma and early phase trial teams. Molecular and histology-driven screening improve the clinical benefit for patients.

Acknowledgements

Elise F. Nassif: grant funding for research from Fondation pour la recherche medicale (FRM) and Fondation Nuovo-Soldati

Jean-Yves Blay: LYRICAN (INCA-DGOS-INSERM 12563), NetSARC (INCA & DGOS), InterSARC (INCA), LabEx DEvweCAN (ANR-10-LABX 0061), PIA Institut Convergence Francois Rabelais PLAsCAN (PLASCAN, 17-CONV-0002), EURACAN (EC 739521) contributed to fund this study.

We would like to thank Editage (www.editage.com) for English language editing.

Conflict of interest statement

Jean-Yves Blay declares research support and honoraria from Bayer, Roche, Deciphera, Novartis, GSK
Olivier Mir has received consultancy fees from Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Blueprint Medicines, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Ipsen, Lundbeck, Merck Sharpe & Dohme, Pfizer, Roche, Servier, and Vifor Pharma.

Patricia Pautier reports consultancy/advisory board fees from Roche, AstraZeneca, Tesaro, Clovis, Onxeo, MSD, GSK and Genentech; research funding from PharmaMar; and travel expenses from Roche, AstraZeneca, GSK.

All remaining authors have declared no conflicts of interest

Funding: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1: Swimmer's plot by histotype and line of treatment for advanced soft-tissue sarcoma patients included in early phase trials

For each histotype, patients are grouped by treatment line of early phase trial, starting (top) with patients included in the first line setting (L1) then in the second line (L2) or later lines (L3). The figure is colored by type of treatment in the trial and shows that treatment type allocation is dependent on histotype and line of treatment.

WD/DDLPS, Well-differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcoma

UPS, Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma

Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier survival curves according to line of treatment at inclusion in early phase trials for advanced soft-tissue sarcoma patients

(A) Progression-free survival. (B) Overall survival

L1, first-line setting

L2, second line setting

L3+, third line or later

p-values are log-rank for comparison of survival curves

Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier survival curves according to molecular or histology-driven screening at inclusion in early phase trials for advanced soft-tissue sarcoma patients

(A) Progression-free survival. (B) Overall survival

p-values are log-rank for comparison of survival curves

Supplemental Figure 1: Kaplan Meier progression-free survival curves according to line of treatment at inclusion in early phase trials in each histotype cohort for advanced soft-tissue sarcoma patients

p-values are log-rank for comparison of survival curves

Supplemental Figure 2: Kaplan Meier survival curves according to prior anthracycline treatment at inclusion in early phase trials for advanced soft-tissue sarcoma patients

(A) Progression-free survival. (B) Overall survival

p-values are log-rank for comparison of survival curves

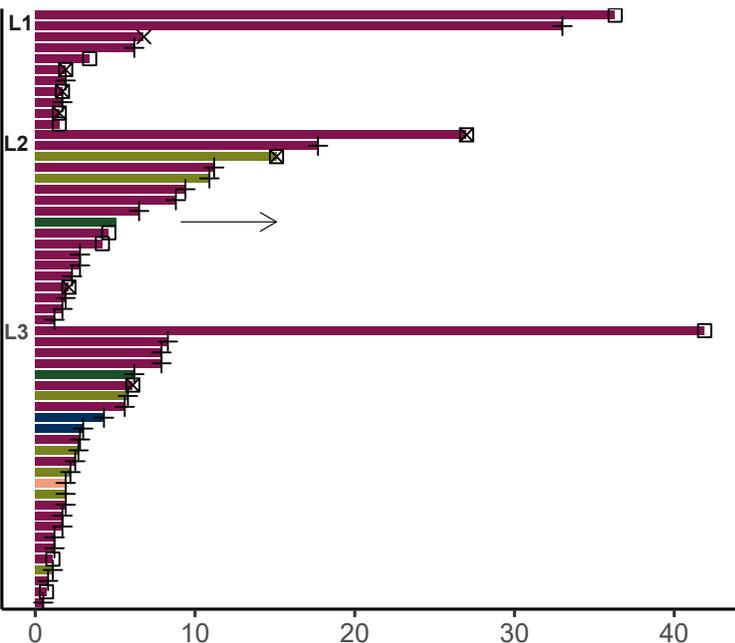
Supplemental Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier survival curves in localized soft-tissue sarcoma patients included in early phase trials in the neoadjuvant setting

(A) Disease-free survival. (B) Overall survival

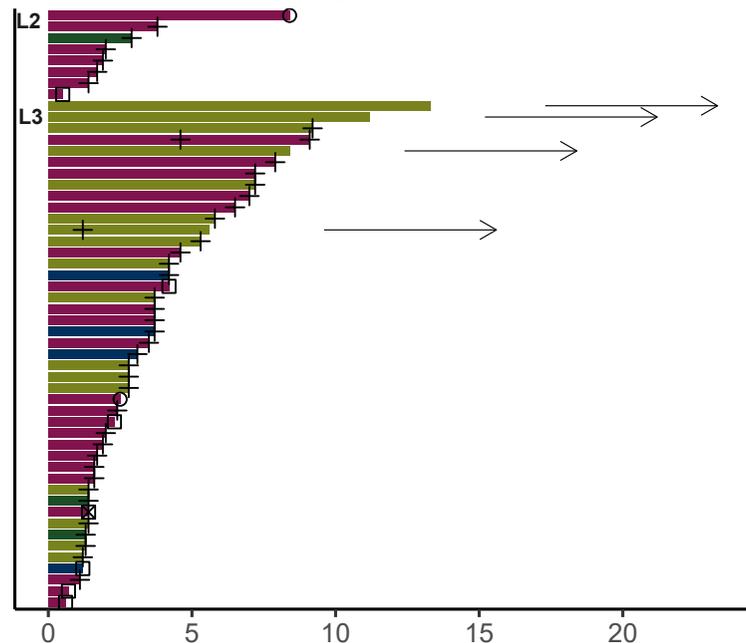
p-values are log-rank for comparison of survival curves

■ Chemotherapy
 ■ Targeted Therapy
 ■ Immunotherapy
 ■ Immunotherapy - Targeted Therapy
 ■ Other Reason EOT
 □ Toxicity
 + Progression
 ○ Death
 × Surgery
 ⊠ Other
 → Ongoing treatment

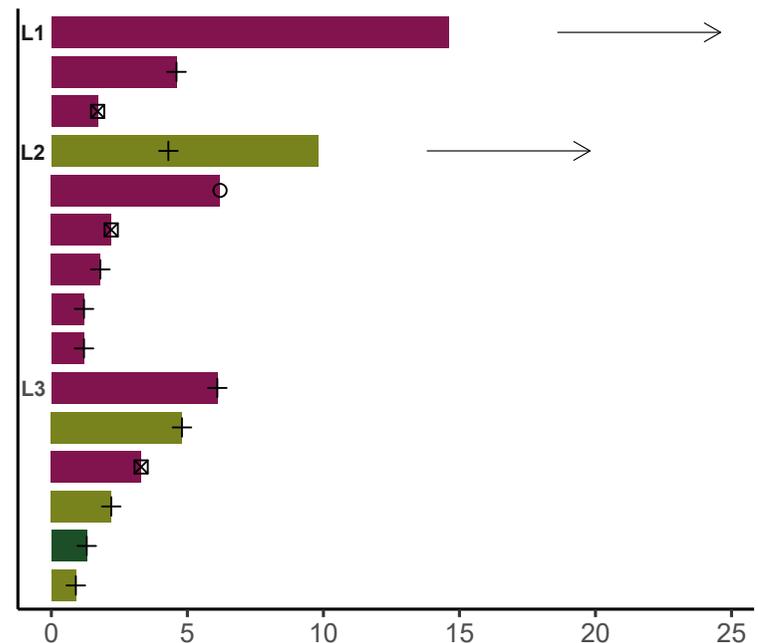
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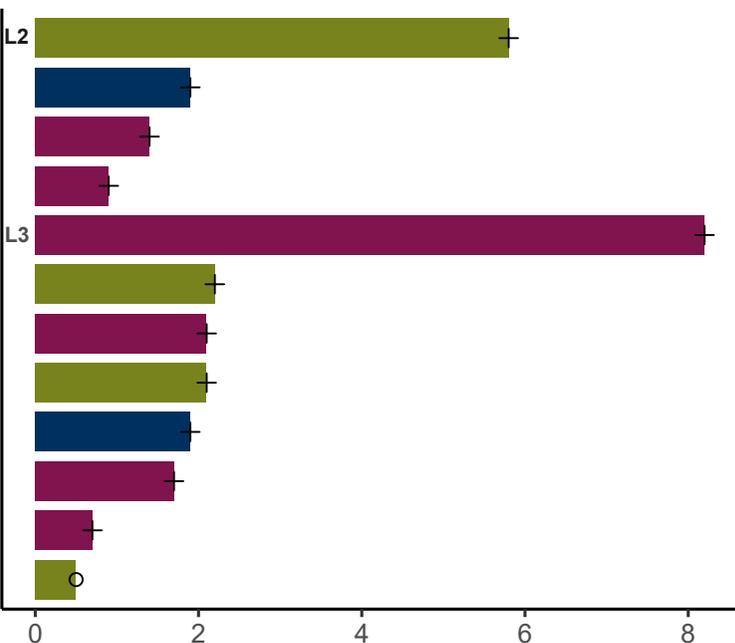
Leiomyosarcoma



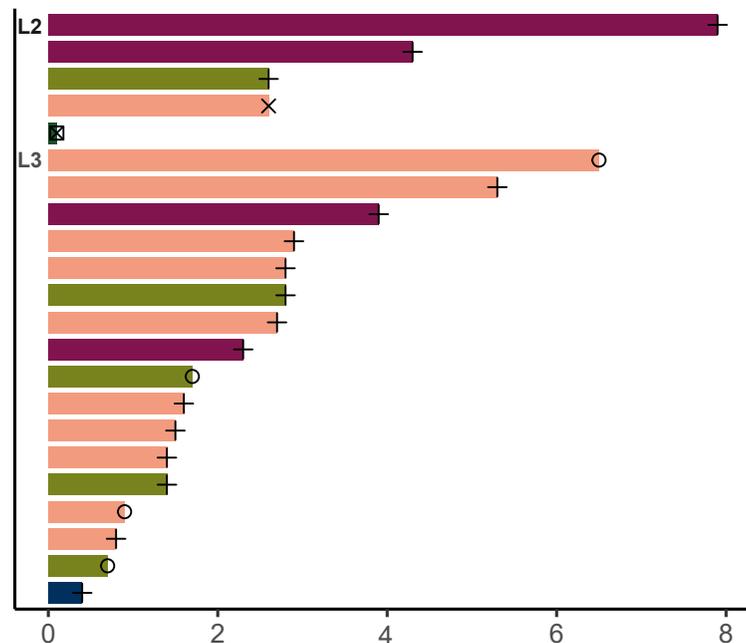
UPS



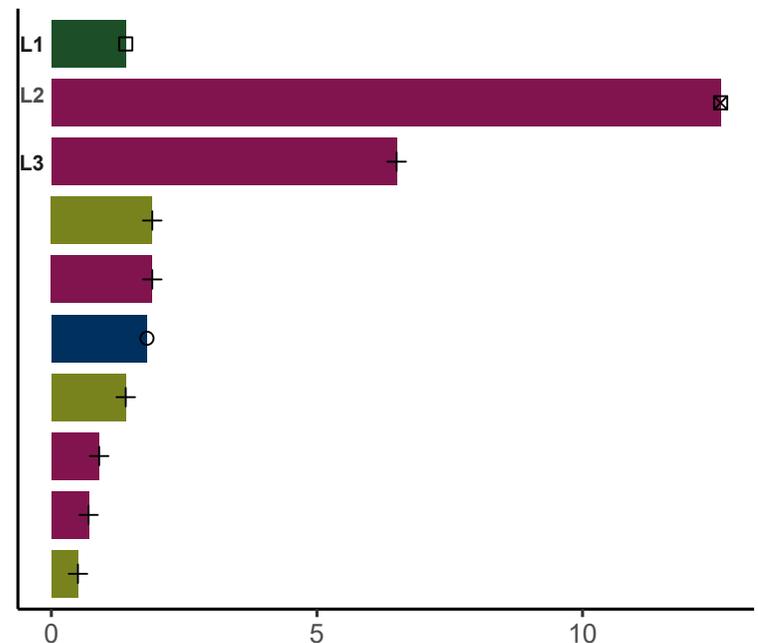
Angiosarcoma



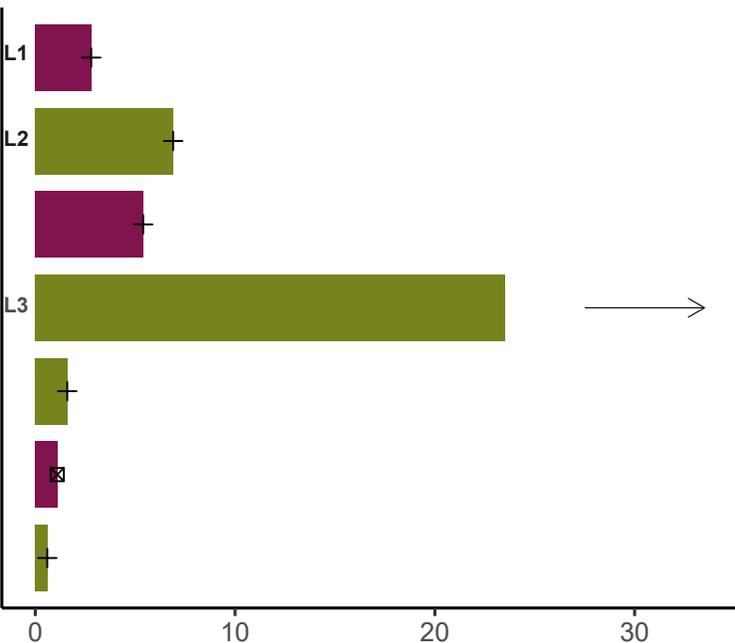
Synovial Sarcoma



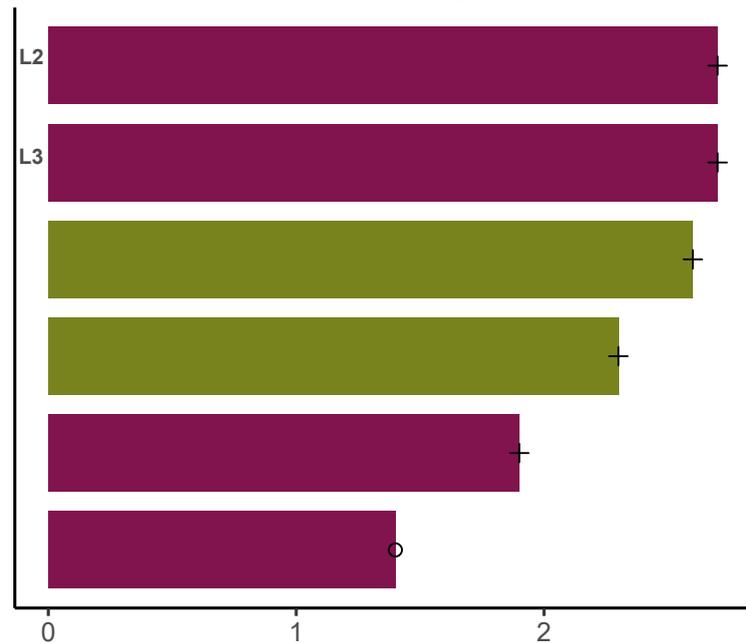
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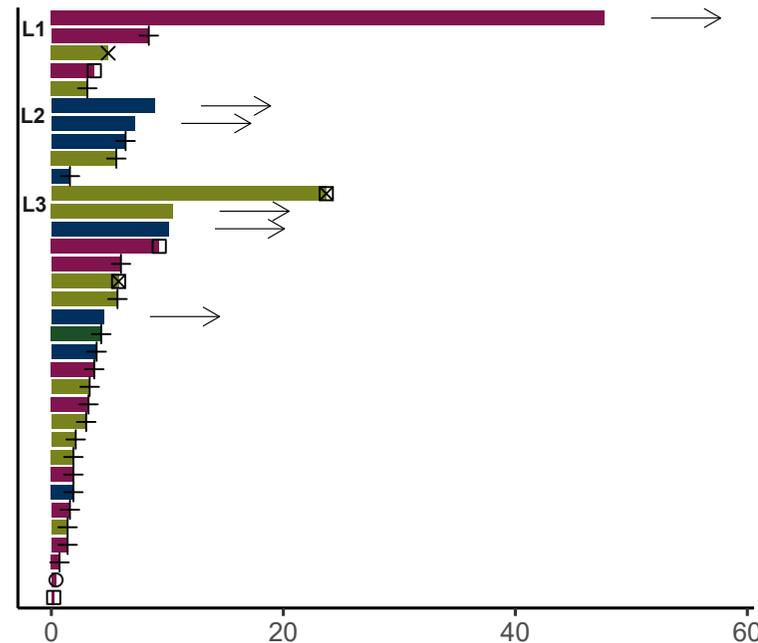
Myxofibrosarcoma



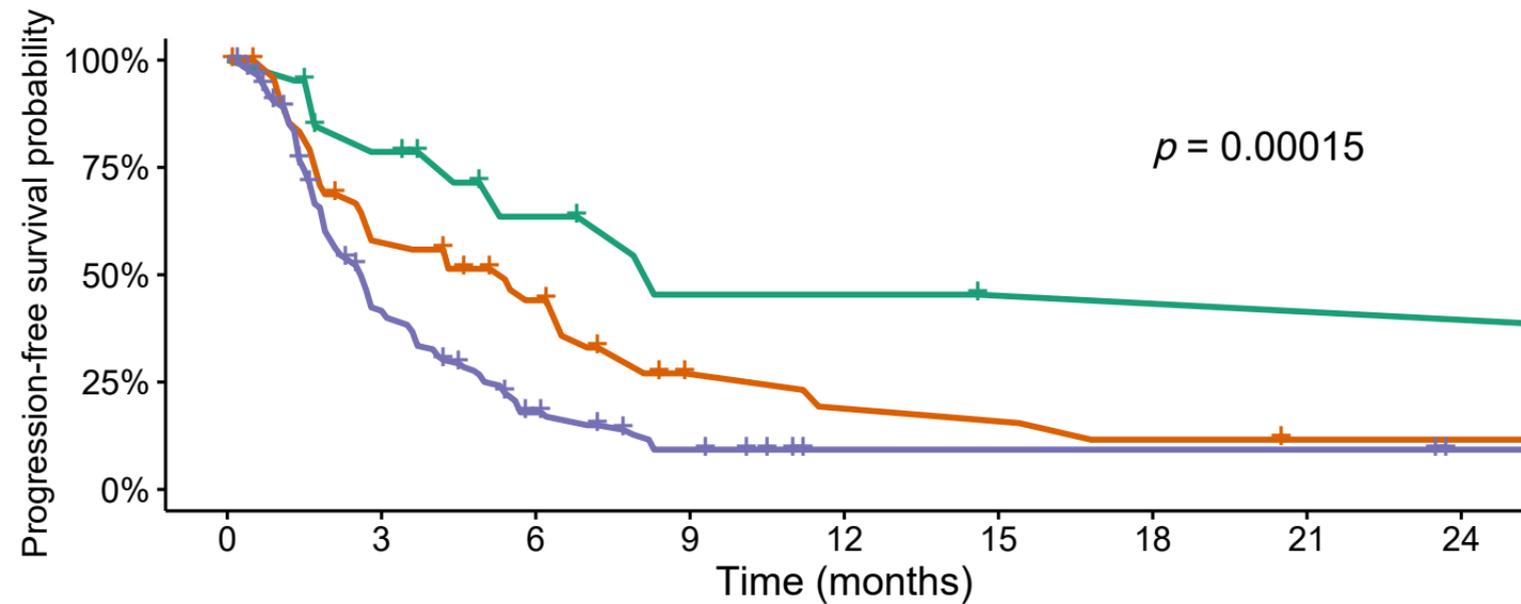
Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma



Other

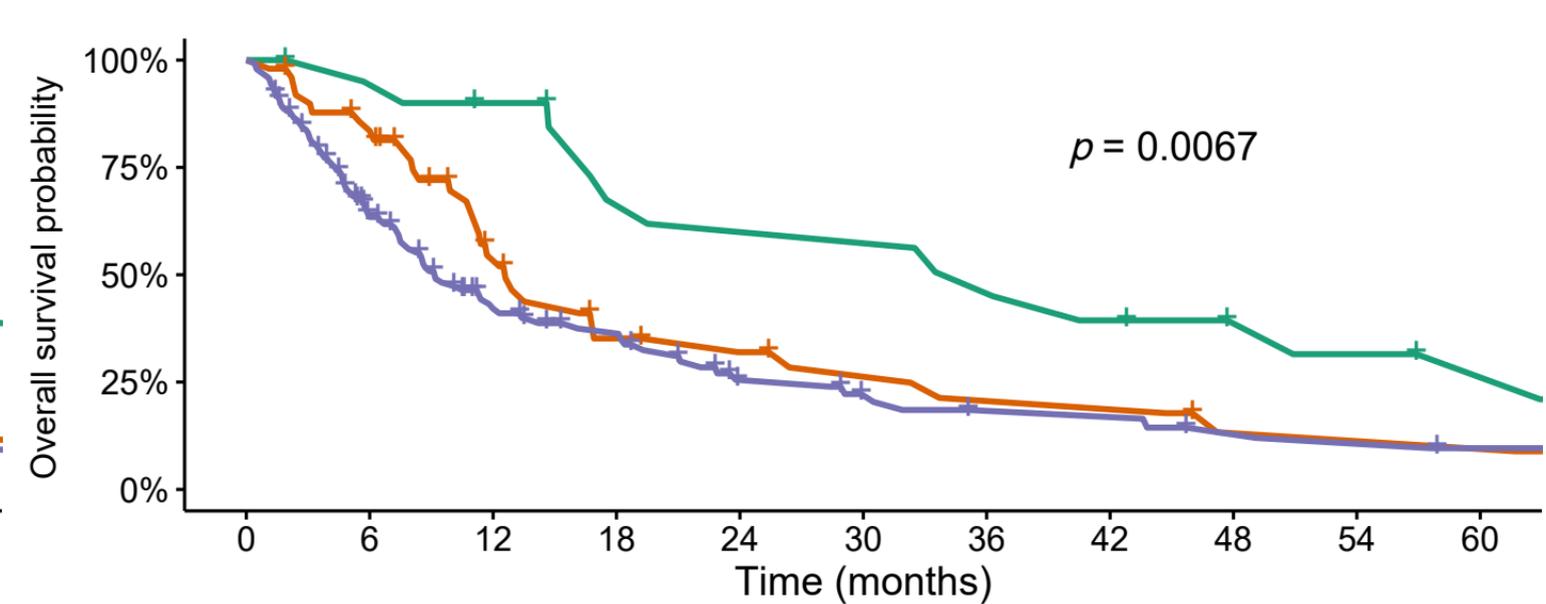


Time on treatment (months)

A

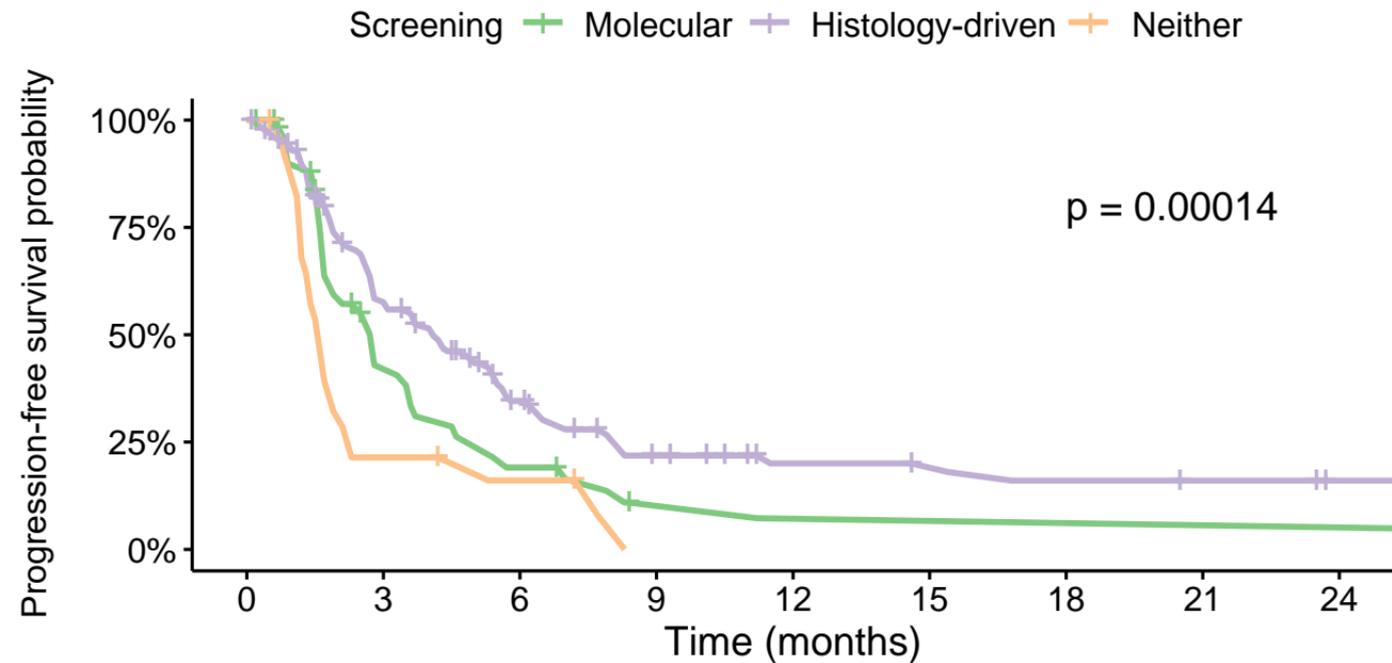
Number at risk

L1	21	13	8	5	5	4	4	4	4
L2	50	27	18	7	5	5	3	2	2
L3+	140	52	19	8	3	3	3	3	1

B

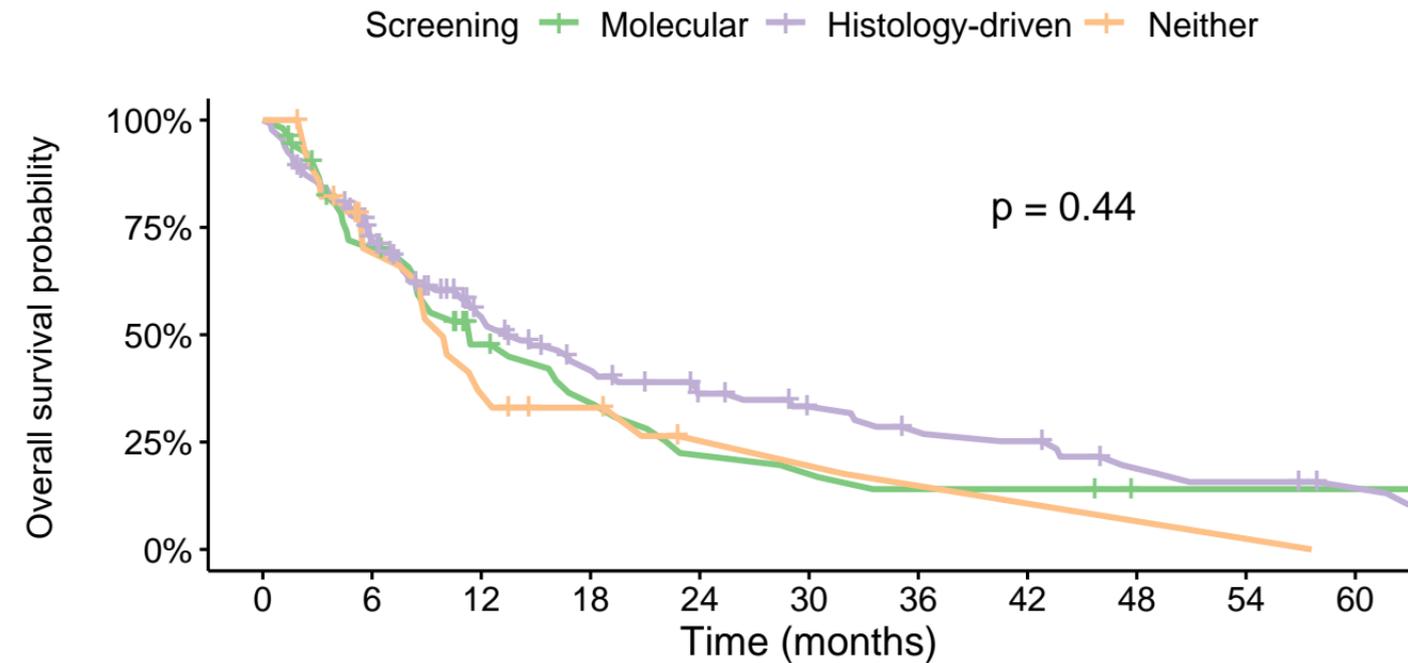
Number at risk

L1	21	19	17	12	11	11	9	7	5	4	3
L2	50	40	21	12	10	8	6	6	3	3	3
L3+	143	79	40	30	16	12	9	9	6	5	3

A

Number at risk

Molecular	53	18	8	3	2	2	2	2	2
Histology-driven	129	68	34	17	11	10	8	7	5
Neither	29	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

B

Number at risk

Molecular	53	35	18	13	8	7	5	5	3	3	3
Histology-driven	132	86	51	35	26	21	17	15	10	8	6
Neither	29	17	9	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	0

Table 1. Characteristics of patients with advanced and localized soft-tissue sarcomas in early phase trials

	Advanced, N=214	Localized, N=26
Center		
CLB	89 (42%)	12 (46%)
GR	125 (58%)	14 (54%)
Sex		
Female	116 (54%)	9 (35%)
Male	98 (46%)	17 (65%)
Age at inclusion, years (median, IQR)	56 (47, 64)	52 (44, 58)
Histotype		
WD/DDLPS	55 (26%)	3 (12%)
Leiomyosarcoma	53 (25%)	1 (4%)
UPS	15 (7%)	1 (4%)
Angiosarcoma	12 (5%)	—
Synovial Sarcoma	22 (10%)	1 (4%)
Myxoid liposarcoma	10 (5%)	15 (58%)
Myxofibrosarcoma	7 (3%)	1 (4%)
Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma	6 (3%)	1 (4%)
Other	34 (16%)	3 (12%)
FNCLCC grade		
1	42 (25%)	10 (45%)
2	51 (31%)	8 (36%)
3	72 (44%)	4 (18%)
Unknown	49	4
Genomic profile		
Simple	110 (52%)	20 (77%)
Complex	103 (48%)	6 (23%)
Unknown	1	—
Number of prior lines	2 (1, 4)	—
Systemic treatment line of trial		
First line	21 (10%)	26 (100%)
Second line	50 (23%)	—
Third line or more	143 (67%)	—
Prior anthracycline treatment	173 (81%)	—
Stage		
Localized	—	26 (100%)
Locally advanced inoperable	22 (10%)	—
Metastatic	192 (90%)	—
Number of metastatic sites		
0-1	94 (44%)	26 (100%)
2+	120 (56%)	—
Presence of liver metastasis	46 (21%)	—
Presence of lung metastasis	125 (58%)	—
Main molecule in trial		
Chemotherapy	9 (4%)	11 (42%)
Targeted therapy	117 (55%)	—
Immunotherapy	58 (27%)	1 (4%)
Immunotherapy -targeted therapy	18 (8%)	—
Others	12 (6%)	14 (54%)
Screening		
Molecular	53 (25%)	—
Histology-driven	132 (62%)	26 (100%)
None	29 (14%)	—
Adriamycin combination	5 (2.3%)	—
Radiation therapy during trial	49 (23%)	25 (96%)
Combination treatment during trial	104 (49%)	25 (96%)
First-in-human	84 (39%)	14 (54%)
Dose escalation	127 (59%)	15 (58%)
Performance status		

0	82 (38%)	20 (77%)
1	122 (57%)	5 (19%)
2	7 (3%)	1 (4%)
3	2 (1%)	—
Unknown	1	0
RMH score		
0	42 (22%)	22 (85%)
1	90 (46%)	4 (15%)
2	50 (26%)	—
3	12 (6%)	—
Unknown	20	—

CLB, Centre Léon Bérard; FNCLCC, Fédération Nationale des Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer; GR, Gustave Roussy; RMH, Royal Marsden Hospital; UPS, Undifferentiated Pleomorphic Sarcoma; WD/DDLPS, Well-differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcoma.

Table 2. Survival according to clinical characteristics for advanced soft-tissue sarcoma patients included in early phase trials

	<i>n</i>	Median PFS (months)	3-month PFS rate	6-month PFS rate	Univariate Cox HR (95% CI)	Univariate Cox <i>p</i> -value	Multivariate Cox HR (95% CI; <i>p</i> -value)
Sex						0.82	
Female	116	3.5	53%	32%	-		-
Male	98	2.8	45%	31%	0.96 (0.70-1.32)		-
Age at inclusion					1.00 (0.99-1.01)	0.67	-
Histotype						0.026	
WD/DDLPS	55	5.3	54%	45%	-		-
Leiomyosarcoma	53	3.3	52%	19%	1.59 (1.02-2.49)		0.17 (0.04-0.65, <i>P</i>=0.010)
UPS	15	4.3	52%	22%	1.39 (0.71-2.74)		0.47 (0.11-2.01, <i>P</i> =0.311)
Angiosarcoma	12	1.8	18%	9.1%	2.75 (1.39-5.44)		0.45 (0.08-2.52, <i>P</i> =0.361)
Synovial Sarcoma	22	2.7	35%	17%	1.98 (1.11-3.53)		1.12 (0.54-2.31, <i>P</i> =0.755)
Myxoid liposarcoma	10	1.6	33%	22%	1.38 (0.61-3.10)		3.14 (1.11-8.88, <i>P</i>=0.031)
Myxofibrosarcoma	7	5.4	51%	34%	1.32 (0.52-3.36)		0.24 (0.04-1.42, <i>P</i> =0.115)
Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma	6	2.5	—	—	2.56 (0.99-6.62)		0.27 (0.05-1.54, <i>P</i> =0.140)
Other	34	4.2	66%	38%	0.88 (0.52-1.51)		0.92 (0.35-2.46, <i>P</i> =0.875)
FNCLCC Grade						0.082	
1	42	5.4	62%	43%	-		-
2	51	2.8	49%	29%	1.65 (0.99-2.75)		2.02 (0.99-4.10, <i>P</i> =0.052)
3	72	2.8	45%	27%	1.69 (1.04-2.73)		1.99 (1.00-3.99, <i>P</i> =0.051)
Genomic Profile						0.008	
Simple	110	3.7	54%	37%	-		-
Complex	103	2.7	43%	19%	1.54 (1.12-2.12)		3.10 (0.89-10.84, <i>P</i> =0.076)
Number of prior Lines					1.16 (1.07-1.25)	0.00037	-
Systemic treatment line of trial						0.00028	
First line	21	8.3	79%	64%	-		-
Second line	50	5.4	58%	44%	2.06 (0.98-4.33)		2.97 (0.89-9.95, <i>P</i> =0.077)
Third line or more	143	2.6	42%	18%	3.40 (1.70-6.81)		3.59 (1.11-11.59, <i>P</i>=0.033)
Prior anthracycline treatment						0.00046	
No	41	6.5	74%	57%	-		-
Yes	173	2.7	43%	22%	2.27 (1.43-3.58)		1.20 (0.55-2.59, <i>P</i> =0.648)
Number of metastatic sites						0.0033	
0-1	94	5.3	61%	42%	-		-
2+	120	2.7	39%	17%	1.62 (1.18-2.24)		0.75 (0.40-1.42, <i>P</i> =0.378)
Presence of liver metastasis						0.00071	
No	168	3.5	52%	34%	-		-
Yes	46	2.1	35%	5.90%	1.93 (1.32-2.82)		2.32 (1.26-4.30, <i>P</i>=0.007)
Presence of lung metastasis						0.00087	
No	89	5.4	59%	45%	-		-
Yes	125	2.7	42%	17%	1.76 (1.26-2.46)		1.51 (0.77-2.95, <i>P</i> =0.228)
Main molecule in trial						0.7	
Chemotherapy	9	3.5	50%	38%	-		-
Targeted therapy	117	3.5	53%	32%	1.03 (0.45-2.36)		-
Immunotherapy	58	2.8	44%	23%	1.17 (0.50-2.74)		-
Immunotherapy - Targeted Therapy	18	3.7	56%	31%	1.00 (0.37-2.68)		-
Other	12	1.9	28%	18%	1.61 (0.58-4.45)		-
Screening						0.0002	
Molecular	53	2.8	43%	19%	0.61 (0.37-1.00)		0.44 (0.21-0.90, <i>P</i>=0.025)
Histology-driven	132	4.1	58%	35%	0.40 (0.26-0.63)		0.40 (0.20-0.80, <i>P</i>=0.010)
Neither	29	1.6	21%	16%	-		-
Adriamycin combination						0.4	
No	209	2.8	49%	28%	-		-
Yes	5	—	80%	—	0.43 (0.06-3.1)		-
Radiation therapy during trial						0.17	
No	165	2.8	45%	27%	-		-
Yes	49	5.0	64%	34%	0.77 (0.53-1.12)		-
Combination treatment during trial						0.1	
No	110	2.6	43%	25%	-		-

Yes	104	4.0	56%	32%	0.77 (0.56-1.05)		-
First-in-human						0.00047	
Yes	84	2.5	39%	18%	1.77 (1.28-2.43)		1.64 (0.92-2.92, <i>P</i> =0.094)
No	130	3.7	55%	34%	-		-
Dose escalation						0.011	
Yes	127	2.8	45%	23%	1.53 (1.10-2.12)		0.85 (0.46-1.57, <i>P</i> =0.595)
No	87	4.3	55%	36%	-		-
Performance status						0.066	
0-1	204	2.8	49%	29%	-		-
2+	9	2.5	33%	—	2.17 (0.95-4.95)		2.02 (0.64-6.31, <i>P</i> =0.229)
RMH score						<0.0001	
0-1	132	4.1	58%	36%	-		-
2-3	62	2.1	28%	2.9%	2.60 (1.81-3.72)		2.20 (1.26-3.84, <i>P</i>=0.006)

CLB, Centre Léon Bérard; FNCLCC, Fédération Nationale des Centre de Lutte Contre le Cancer; GR, Gustave Roussy; HR, Hazard Ratio; PFS, Progression-free survival; RMH, Royal Marsden Hospital; UPS, Undifferentiated Pleomorphic Sarcoma; WD/DDLPS, Well-differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcoma.