



# Zusammenfassende Dokumentation

über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL):  
Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen  
Wirkstoffen nach § 35a des Fünften Buches Sozialgesetzbuch  
(SGB V):

Nivolumab

Vom 20. Oktober 2022

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## **A. Tragende Gründe und Beschluss**

### **1. Rechtsgrundlage**

Nach § 35a Absatz 1 SGB V bewertet der Gemeinsame Bundesausschuss (G-BA) den Nutzen von erstattungsfähigen Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen. Hierzu gehört insbesondere die Bewertung des Zusatznutzens und seiner therapeutischen Bedeutung. Die Nutzenbewertung erfolgt aufgrund von Nachweisen des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers, die er einschließlich aller von ihm durchgeführten oder in Auftrag gegebenen klinischen Prüfungen spätestens zum Zeitpunkt des erstmaligen Inverkehrbringens als auch der Zulassung neuer Anwendungsgebiete des Arzneimittels an den G-BA elektronisch zu übermitteln hat, und die insbesondere die folgenden Angaben enthalten müssen:

1. zugelassene Anwendungsgebiete,
2. medizinischer Nutzen,
3. medizinischer Zusatznutzen im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie,
4. Anzahl der Patienten und Patientengruppen, für die ein therapeutisch bedeutsamer Zusatznutzen besteht,
5. Kosten der Therapie für die gesetzliche Krankenversicherung,
6. Anforderung an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung.

Der G-BA kann das Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen (IQWiG) mit der Nutzenbewertung beauftragen. Die Bewertung ist nach § 35a Absatz 2 SGB V innerhalb von drei Monaten nach dem maßgeblichen Zeitpunkt für die Einreichung der Nachweise abzuschließen und im Internet zu veröffentlichen.

Nach § 35a Absatz 3 SGB V beschließt der G-BA über die Nutzenbewertung innerhalb von drei Monaten nach ihrer Veröffentlichung. Der Beschluss ist im Internet zu veröffentlichen und ist Teil der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie.

### **2. Eckpunkte der Entscheidung**

Der Wirkstoff Nivolumab (Opdivo) wurde am 15. Juli 2015 erstmals in der Großen Deutschen Spezialitäten-Taxe (Lauer-Taxe) gelistet.

Am 1. April 2022 hat Opdivo die Zulassung für ein neues Anwendungsgebiet erhalten, das als größere Änderung des Typs 2 nach Anhang 2 Nummer 2 Buchstabe a der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1234/2008 der Kommission vom 24. November 2008 über die Prüfung von Änderungen der Zulassungen von Human- und Tierarzneimitteln (ABl. L 334 vom 12.12.2008, S. 7) eingestuft wird.

Der pharmazeutische Unternehmer hat fristgerecht am 29. April 2022, d.h. spätestens innerhalb von vier Wochen nach der Unterrichtung des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers über die Genehmigung für ein neues Anwendungsgebiet, ein Dossier gemäß § 4 Absatz 3 Nummer 2 der Arzneimittel-Nutzenbewertungsverordnung (AM-NutzenV) i.V.m. 5. Kapitel § 8 Absatz 1 Nummer 2 der Verfahrensordnung (VerfO) des G-BA zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab mit

dem neuen Anwendungsgebiet (Nivolumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen) eingereicht.

Der G-BA hat das IQWiG mit der Bewertung des Dossiers beauftragt. Die Nutzenbewertung wurde am 1. August 2022 auf den Internetseiten des G-BA ([www.g-ba.de](http://www.g-ba.de)) veröffentlicht und damit das schriftliche Stellungnahmeverfahren eingeleitet. Es wurde darüber hinaus eine mündliche Anhörung durchgeführt.

Der G-BA hat seine Entscheidung zu der Frage, ob ein Zusatznutzen von Nivolumab gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie festgestellt werden kann, auf der Basis des Dossiers des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers, der vom IQWiG erstellten Dossierbewertung und der hierzu im schriftlichen und mündlichen Anhörungsverfahren vorgetragenen Stellungnahmen sowie des vom IQWiG erstellten Addendums zur Nutzenbewertung getroffen. Um das Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens zu bestimmen, hat der G-BA die Daten, die die Feststellung eines Zusatznutzens rechtfertigen, nach Maßgabe der in 5. Kapitel § 5 Absatz 7 VerfO festgelegten Kriterien im Hinblick auf ihre therapeutische Relevanz (qualitativ) bewertet. Auf die vom IQWiG vorgeschlagene Methodik gemäß den Allgemeinen Methoden<sup>1</sup> wurde in der Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab nicht abgestellt.

Ausgehend hiervon ist der G-BA, unter Berücksichtigung der eingegangenen Stellungnahmen sowie der mündlichen Anhörung, zu folgender Bewertung gelangt:

## **2.1 Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie**

### **2.1.1 Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet von Nivolumab (Opdivo) gemäß Fachinformation**

Opdivo ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen indiziert.

#### **Anwendungsgebiet des Beschlusses (Beschluss vom 20.10.2022):**

siehe zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet

### **2.1.2 Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie**

Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie wurde wie folgt bestimmt:

Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  %; Erstlinientherapie

#### **Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil:**

- Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil

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<sup>1</sup> Allgemeine Methoden, Version 6.1 vom 24.01.2022. Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen, Köln.

### Kriterien nach 5. Kapitel § 6 der Verfahrensordnung des G-BA:

Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie muss eine nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zweckmäßige Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet sein (§ 12 SGB V), vorzugsweise eine Therapie, für die Endpunktstudien vorliegen und die sich in der praktischen Anwendung bewährt hat, soweit nicht Richtlinien nach § 92 Abs. 1 SGB V oder das Wirtschaftlichkeitsgebot dagegensprechen.

Bei der Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie sind nach 5. Kapitel § 6 Abs. 3 VerfO insbesondere folgende Kriterien zu berücksichtigen:

1. Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.
2. Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.
3. Als Vergleichstherapie sollen bevorzugt Arzneimittelanwendungen oder nicht-medikamentöse Behandlungen herangezogen werden, deren patientenrelevanter Nutzen durch den Gemeinsamen Bundesausschuss bereits festgestellt ist.
4. Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.

### Begründung auf Basis der Kriterien nach 5. Kapitel § 6 Abs. 3 VerfO:

- zu 1. Im vorliegenden Anwendungsgebiet sind neben Nivolumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie Arzneimittel mit den Wirkstoffen 5-Fluorouracil, Cisplatin, Docetaxel, Mitomycin, Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab und Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Chemotherapie zugelassen.
- zu 2. Eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung kommt für das vorliegende Anwendungsgebiet nicht in Betracht. Der Einsatz der Strahlentherapie als palliative Therapieoption bleibt davon unberührt.
- zu 3. Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V:
- Pembrolizumab (Beschluss vom 5. Mai 2022)
- zu 4. Der allgemein anerkannte Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse wurde durch eine systematische Recherche nach Leitlinien sowie Übersichtsarbeiten zu klinischen Studien in der vorliegenden Indikation abgebildet.

Zu Fragen der Vergleichstherapie in der vorliegenden Indikation wurden zudem, gemäß § 35a Abs. 7 SGB V, die wissenschaftlich-medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und die Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft (AkdÄ) schriftlich beteiligt.

Unter den unter Ziffer 1. aufgeführten, zugelassenen Wirkstoffen werden unter Berücksichtigung der Evidenz zum therapeutischen Nutzen, der Leitlinienempfehlungen und der Versorgungsrealität nur bestimmte, nachfolgend benannte Wirkstoffe in die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie aufgenommen.

Für das Anwendungsgebiet wird davon ausgegangen, dass für Patientinnen und Patienten mit nicht-resezierbarem Karzinom eine kurative Behandlung mit definitiver Strahlenchemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommt. Die Therapieentscheidung in der Erstlinienbehandlung des fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierenden

Karzinoms des Ösophagus wird wesentlich durch die Tumorhistologie (Plattenepithelkarzinom, Adenokarzinom) bestimmt.

Entsprechend der deutschen S3-Leitlinie „Diagnostik und Therapie der Plattenepithelkarzinome und Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus“ (Stand: Juni 2022) kann für Patientinnen und Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit einem CPS  $\leq 10$  eine Kombinationstherapie aus einem Platin-Derivat und einem Fluoropyrimidin oder einem Taxan eingesetzt werden. Laut Leitlinie wurde in den zugrundeliegenden klinischen Studien häufig eine Kombinationstherapie von Cisplatin mit einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) eingesetzt.

Capecitabin und Oxaliplatin sind in der Indikation nicht zugelassen und werden daher nicht als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie bestimmt.

In der S3-Leitlinie wird darauf hingewiesen, dass ein lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert ist. Für die Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie wird davon ausgegangen, dass die Patientinnen und Patienten für eine Cisplatin-haltige Chemotherapie geeignet sind.

Für Patientinnen und Patienten mit einem PD-L1 CPS  $\geq 10$  sollte entsprechend der aktuellen S3-Leitlinienempfehlung Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie eingesetzt werden.

Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie stellt für Erwachsene mit einem lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit PD-L1 exprimierenden Tumoren (Combined Positive Score (CPS)  $\geq 10$ ) in der Erstlinientherapie eine weitere, noch neue Behandlungsoption dar. Die Nutzenbewertung von Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie ergab für Erwachsene mit CPS  $\geq 10$  gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil einen Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen (Beschluss vom 5. Mai 2022).

In den schriftlichen Stellungnahmen zur vorliegenden Nutzenbewertung wurde von den klinischen Experten wiederum ausgeführt, dass der Behandlungsstandard in der systemischen Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus die Kombination aus einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) und einem Platinanalogon (Cisplatin oder Oxaliplatin) ist. Auf der Basis der PD-L1-Expression wird laut klinischer Stellungnehmer (derzeit) keine Standard-Therapie abgeleitet.

In der Gesamtschau hat der G-BA für die Erstlinientherapie Erwachsener mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierenden oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie bestimmt.

Im Zuge einer Weiterentwicklung des allgemein anerkannten Stands der medizinischen Erkenntnisse kann sich der Stellenwert der Behandlungsoptionen im vorliegenden Anwendungsgebiet ändern, was in absehbarer Zeit eine neue Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie durch den G-BA erforderlich machen kann.

Die hierzu in der Anlage XII getroffenen Feststellungen schränken den zur Erfüllung des ärztlichen Behandlungsauftrags erforderlichen Behandlungsspielraum nicht ein.

### 2.1.3 Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens

Zusammenfassend wird der Zusatznutzen von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil wie folgt bewertet:

Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$ ; Erstlinientherapie

Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen

Begründung:

Für die Nutzenbewertung wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer die Ergebnisse der noch laufenden, offenen, randomisierten, parallelen Phase-III-Zulassungsstudie CA209-648 (CheckMate 648) herangezogen, in der entweder Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab oder Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen wird. In die dreiarmlige Studie wurden insgesamt 970 Erwachsene mit histologisch bestätigtem, fortgeschrittenem, nicht resezierbarem, rezidiviertem oder metastasiertem Plattenepithel- oder einem adenosquamösen Karzinom (mit vorwiegender Plattenepitheldifferenzierung) des Ösophagus, unabhängig von ihrem Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expressionsstatus, eingeschlossen. Für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung sind Patientinnen und Patienten der Behandlungsarme Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil (Interventionsarm) und Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil (Kontrollarm) mit einer Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  relevant.

Bei der 1:1:1-Randomisierung wurden 321 Patientinnen und Patienten einer Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil und 324 Patientinnen und Patienten dem Chemotherapie-Kontrollarm zugewiesen. Die relevante Teilpopulation mit einer Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  umfasst 158 Patientinnen und Patienten im Interventionsarm und 157 Patientinnen und Patienten im Kontrollarm.

Die Patientinnen und Patienten durften noch keine systemische Behandlung in der fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten Therapiesituation erhalten haben und nicht für kurative Therapieansätze in Frage kommen. Die Randomisierung erfolgte stratifiziert nach Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression, geographischer Region, Geschlecht, ECOG-PS (0 vs. 1) und Anzahl an Organen mit Metastasen ( $\leq 1$  vs.  $\geq 2$ ).

Im Interventionsarm erfolgte die Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil in Zyklen von 4 Wochen. Im Kontrollarm erfolgte die Anwendung von Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil grundsätzlich entsprechend den Empfehlungen der Leitlinien. Cisplatin wurde gemäß den Vorgaben der Fachinformation eingesetzt. Im Kontrollarm war eine 5-Fluorouracil-Gesamtdosis von 4000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> Körperoberfläche/Zyklus mit einer festen Zykluslänge von 4 Wochen festgelegt. Dagegen sieht die Fachinformation von 5-Fluorouracil zur Behandlung des Ösophaguskarzinoms eine Gesamtdosis von 5000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> Körperoberfläche/Zyklus bei einer Zykluslänge von 3-4 Wochen vor, wobei eine Dosisreduktion erst bei auftretenden Nebenwirkungen vorzunehmen ist.

Die Behandlung der Studienpopulation erfolgte bis zur Krankheitsprogression, bis zum Auftreten nicht akzeptabler Toxizität, dem Abbruch der Behandlung oder dem Widerruf der Einwilligung oder bis zu einer maximalen Behandlungsdauer von 24 Monaten. Die maximale Behandlungsdauer gilt für den Wirkstoff Nivolumab, welcher nach Krankheitsprogression bis zum Verlust des klinischen Nutzens weitergegeben werden konnte, sofern die Patientin oder der Patient die Behandlung vertrugen. Ein Wechsel auf die Behandlung des jeweils anderen Studienarms war nicht vorgesehen.

Die derzeit noch laufende Studie wird an 187 Studienzentren in 27 Ländern durchgeführt. Primäre Endpunkte der Studie waren das Gesamtüberleben und das progressionsfreie Überleben (PFS). Sekundäre Endpunkte waren Endpunkte der Kategorien Morbidität, gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen.

Zum Zeitpunkt der Nutzenbewertung waren zwei Datenschnitte der noch laufenden Studie CheckMate 648 verfügbar:

- 1. Datenschnitt vom 18.01.2021 mit Datenbankschluss am 01.03.2021 (präspezifizierte finale Analyse des Endpunkts PFS und Interimsanalyse des Endpunkts Gesamtüberleben)
- 2. Datenschnitt vom 23.08.2021 mit Datenbankschluss am 04.10.2021 (angefordert von der European Medicines Agency (EMA))

Der pharmazeutischen Unternehmer zog für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung die Auswertungen zum zweiten Datenschnitt heran. Vom IQWiG wurde in der Dossierbewertung festgestellt, dass der vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegte Studienbericht auf den 08.06.2021 datiert ist und den zweiten Datenschnitt nicht abbildet. Diesbezüglich reichte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer im Stellungnahmeverfahren die klarstellende Information ein, dass auf Basis dieses von der EMA geforderten Datenschnitts kein aktualisierter Studienbericht erstellt wurde und der Studienbericht zum ersten Datenschnitt im Rahmen der Studiendokumentation eingereicht wurde.

Für die vorliegende Bewertung werden die Ergebnisse des 2. Datenschnitts herangezogen.

### Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens

#### Mortalität

##### *Gesamtüberleben*

Das Gesamtüberleben ist in der Studie CheckMate 648 definiert als die Zeit von der Randomisierung bis zum Tod jeglicher Ursache.

Für den Endpunkt Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zum Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil.

Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit durch die Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil wird als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet.



## Morbidität

### *Progressionsfreies Überleben (PFS)*

Das PFS wird in der Studie Checkmate 648 operationalisiert als der Zeitraum von der Randomisierung bis zur ersten Dokumentation einer Krankheitsprogression oder Tod jeglicher Ursache, je nachdem, was zuerst eintritt. Das Auftreten einer Krankheitsprogression wurde mittels RECIST-Kriterien (Version 1.1) erhoben.

Es zeigt sich für das PFS ein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsgruppen zum Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil.

Bei dem Endpunkt PFS handelt es sich um einen kombinierten Endpunkt, der sich aus Endpunkten der Kategorien „Mortalität“ und „Morbidität“ zusammensetzt. Die Endpunktkomponente „Mortalität“ wurde in der vorliegenden Studie über den Endpunkt „Gesamtüberleben“ als eigenständiger Endpunkt erhoben. Die Erhebung der Morbiditätskomponente erfolgte nicht symptombezogen, sondern ausschließlich mittels bildgebenden Verfahren (radiologisch bestimmte Krankheitsprogression nach den RECIST Version 1.1-Kriterien).

Unter Berücksichtigung der oben genannten Aspekte bestehen hinsichtlich der Patientenrelevanz des Endpunktes PFS unterschiedliche Auffassungen innerhalb des G-BA. Die Gesamtaussage zum Zusatznutzen bleibt davon unberührt.

### *Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mittels EQ-5D VAS)*

Der Gesundheitszustand wurde mittels der visuellen Analogskala (VAS) des EQ-5D Fragebogens erhoben. Für die Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um  $\geq 15$  Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt. Die Responderanalysen beziehen sich hierbei ausschließlich auf Auswertungen bis zur 2. Nachbeobachtungsvsitate (114  $\pm$  14 Tage nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation), womit sich eine verkürzte Beobachtungsdauer für diesen Endpunkt im Vergleich zu der Beobachtungsdauer des Gesamtüberlebens ergibt. Demnach lagen die medianen Beobachtungszeiten für das Gesamtüberleben der relevanten Teilpopulation bei ca. 14,8 Monaten (Interventionsarm) und ca. 8,6 Monaten (Kontrollarm). Die geschätzte mediane Beobachtungszeit für Endpunkte zur Morbidität beträgt hingegen ca. 10,2 Monate im Interventionsarm und ca. 7,2 Monate im Vergleichsarm. Insgesamt deckt der Beobachtungszeitraum für den Endpunkt somit nur einen Teil des insgesamt möglichen Beobachtungszeitraums im Vergleich zum Gesamtüberleben ab, womit es als nicht sachgerecht erachtet wird, die Auswertungen als „dauerhafte Verschlechterung“ zu definieren. Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegten Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ werden daher für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.

Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um  $\geq 15$  Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt, die der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt werden.

Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.

## Lebensqualität

### *Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mittels FACT-E)*

Die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität wird in der Studie CheckMate 648 mittels des Fragebogens FACT-E (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Esophageal) erhoben. Dieser umfasst den FACT-G (FACT-General) und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS (FACT-Esophageal Cancer Subscale). Die geplante Nachbeobachtungsdauer für den FACT-E lag bei  $114 \pm 14$  Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation (2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite). Im Überlebens-Follow-Up wurde jedoch nur der verkürzte Fragebogen FACT-G7 (FACT-General 7 Item Version) und die ECS, aber nicht mehr der vollständige FACT-E, erhoben. Die Instrumente FACT-G7 und ECS sind nicht geeignet, das komplexe Konstrukt der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität abzubilden. Deshalb werden für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung ausschließlich die Responderanalysen zum FACT-E Gesamtscore betrachtet.

Im Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die von ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um  $\geq 27$  Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt.

Entsprechend den Ausführungen zum Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand werden die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer für die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität vorgelegten Responderanalysen zur „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.

Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um  $\geq 27$  % Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt. Diese werden der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt.

Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.

## Nebenwirkungen

### *Unerwünschte Ereignisse (UE) gesamt*

Bei nahezu allen Teilnehmenden der Studie CheckMate 648 traten unerwünschte Ereignisse auf. Die Ergebnisse zu dem Endpunkt „Unerwünschte Ereignisse gesamt“ werden nur ergänzend dargestellt.

### *Schwerwiegende UE (SUE), schwere UE (CTCAE-Grad $\geq 3$ ),*

Für die Endpunkte SUE und schwere UE (CTCAE-Grad  $\geq 3$ ) zeigen sich keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.

### *Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von UE*

Für den Endpunkt Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von UE (Abbruch mind. einer Wirkstoffkomponente) zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zum Nachteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil.

### *Spezifische UE*

Für die spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignisse immunvermittelte SUE und immunvermittelte schwere UE zeigen sich keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsgruppen.

Statistisch signifikante Unterschiede zum Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil liegen bezüglich der spezifischen UE Erbrechen (schwere UE) und Pneumonie (schwere UE) vor.

In der Gesamtschau der Ergebnisse zu den Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.

### Gesamtbewertung

Für die Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  liegen Ergebnisse der Studie CheckMate 648 zu den Endpunktkategorien Mortalität, Morbidität, Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen vor.

In der noch laufenden Studie wird Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen.

Für das Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil. Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit wird in ihrem Ausmaß als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet.

Für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mit EQ-5D-VAS) und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mit FACT-E) liegen keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen vor.

Hinsichtlich der Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.

In der Gesamtbetrachtung der vorliegenden Ergebnisse zu den patientenrelevanten Endpunkten gelangt der G-BA zu dem Ergebnis, dass der deutliche Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben den Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen überwiegt. Es liegt eine bisher nicht erreichte deutliche Verbesserung des therapielevanten Nutzens vor.

Im Ergebnis stellt der G-BA für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil fest.

### Aussagesicherheit (Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens)

Die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung beruht auf den Ergebnissen einer offenen, randomisierten, multizentrischen, kontrollierten Studie. Das Verzerrungspotential auf Studienebene wird als niedrig eingestuft.

Auf Endpunktebene wird das Verzerrungspotential des Endpunkts Gesamtüberleben ebenfalls als niedrig eingestuft.

Das Verzerrungspotential für die patientenberichteten Endpunkte zum Gesundheitszustand und zur gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität wird aufgrund der fehlenden Verblindung als hoch eingestuft.

Aufgrund des offenen Studiendesigns werden zudem die Ergebnisse zum Endpunkt Therapieabbruch aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen als hoch verzerrt angesehen.

In der Gesamtschau ist die vorliegende Datengrundlage mit Unsicherheiten behaftet. Die Unsicherheiten werden jedoch nicht als derart hoch beurteilt, als dass eine Herabstufung der Aussagesicherheit für die Gesamtbewertung gerechtfertigt wäre. Insbesondere wird das Verzerrungspotenzial des Endpunktes Gesamtüberleben als niedrig eingestuft. Somit wird die Aussagesicherheit für den festgestellten Zusatznutzen in die Kategorie „Hinweis“ eingestuft.

#### **2.1.4 Kurzfassung der Bewertung**

Bei der vorliegenden Bewertung handelt es sich um die Nutzenbewertung eines neuen Anwendungsgebietes für den Wirkstoff Nivolumab. Das hier bewertete Anwendungsgebiet lautet:

„Opdivo ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen indiziert“.

Als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie wurde vom G-BA Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil bestimmt.

Der pharmazeutische Unternehmer legte für die Nutzenbewertung die Ergebnisse der Studie CheckMate 648 vor, in der Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil gegen Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen wird. Die Vergleichstherapie in der Studie entspricht der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie.

Für den Endpunkt Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil, der als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet wird.

Für die Endpunktkategorien Morbidität und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität liegt kein für die Bewertung relevanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen vor.

Bei den Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei den spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.

In der Gesamtbetrachtung gelangt der G-BA zu dem Ergebnis, dass der deutliche Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben den Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen überwiegt. Im Ergebnis wird für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil ein Hinweis für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie festgestellt.

#### **2.2 Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung infrage kommenden Patientengruppen**

Bei den Angaben zur Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten handelt es sich um die Zielpopulation in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung (GKV).

Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer im Dossier vorgenommene Herleitung der Patientenzahlen stellt tendenziell eine Unterschätzung dar.

Dies ist insbesondere zurückzuführen auf die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer auf Basis von retrospektiven Daten vorgenommene Einschränkung der Zielpopulation auf diejenigen Patientinnen und Patienten, die eine systemische Erstlinientherapie tatsächlich erhalten. Für das vorliegende Anwendungsgebiet sind jedoch alle Patientinnen und Patienten relevant, die für eine Erstlinientherapie und damit für Nivolumab in Kombination mit einer fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie infrage kommen.

### **2.3 Anforderungen an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung**

Die Vorgaben der Fachinformation sind zu berücksichtigen. Die europäische Zulassungsbehörde European Medicines Agency (EMA) stellt die Inhalte der Fachinformation zu Opdivo (Wirkstoff: Nivolumab) unter folgendem Link frei zugänglich zur Verfügung (letzter Zugriff: 29. September 2022):

[https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/opdivo-epar-product-information\\_de.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/opdivo-epar-product-information_de.pdf)

Die Einleitung und Überwachung der Behandlung mit Nivolumab soll nur durch in der Therapie von Patientinnen und Patienten mit Ösophaguskarzinom erfahrene Fachärztinnen und Fachärzte für Innere Medizin und Hämatologie und Onkologie sowie Fachärztinnen und Fachärzte für Innere Medizin und Gastroenterologie und weitere, an der Onkologie-Vereinbarung teilnehmende Ärztinnen und Ärzte anderer Fachgruppen erfolgen.

Gemäß den Vorgaben der Zulassungsbehörde hinsichtlich zusätzlicher Maßnahmen zur Risikominimierung ist seitens des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers für Angehörige von Gesundheitsberufen sowie Patientinnen und Patienten eine Patientenkarte zur Verfügung zu stellen. Die Patientenkarte enthält insbesondere Anweisungen zum Umgang mit den unter Nivolumab potenziell auftretenden immunvermittelten Nebenwirkungen sowie zu infusionsbedingten Reaktionen. Die verordnenden Ärztinnen und Ärzte müssen die Risiken einer Therapie mit Nivolumab mit den Patientinnen und Patienten besprechen.

### **2.4 Therapiekosten**

Die Therapiekosten basieren auf den Angaben der Fachinformationen sowie den Angaben der Lauer-Taxe (Stand: 1. Oktober 2022).

Ist in der Fachinformation keine maximale Therapiedauer angegeben, wird als Behandlungsdauer rechnerisch ein Jahr (365 Tage) angenommen, auch wenn die tatsächliche Therapiedauer patientenindividuell unterschiedlich und/oder durchschnittlich kürzer ist. Für die Berechnung der „Anzahl Behandlungen/Patient/Jahr“, Zeitintervalle zwischen einzelnen Behandlungen und für die maximale Therapiedauer, sofern in der Fachinformation angegeben, wird die Zeiteinheit „Tage“ verwendet.

Bei Dosierungen in Abhängigkeit von Körpergewicht (KG) oder Körperoberfläche (KOF) wurden die durchschnittlichen Körpermaße zugrunde gelegt (durchschnittliche Körpergröße: 1,72 m, durchschnittliches Körpergewicht: 77 kg). Hieraus berechnet sich eine Körperoberfläche von 1,90 m<sup>2</sup> (Berechnung nach Du Bois 1916).

Behandlungsdauer:

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                | Behandlungsmodus                                          | Anzahl Behandlungen/<br>Patientin bzw.<br>Patient/Jahr | Behandlungsdauer/<br>Behandlung<br>(Tage) | Behandlungstage/<br>Patientin bzw.<br>Patient/Jahr |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel                             |                                                           |                                                        |                                           |                                                    |
| Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                           |                                                        |                                           |                                                    |
| Nivolumab                                               | 1 x pro 14-Tage<br>Zyklus                                 | 26,1                                                   | 1                                         | 26,1                                               |
|                                                         | oder                                                      |                                                        |                                           |                                                    |
|                                                         | 1 x pro 28-Tage<br>Zyklus                                 | 13                                                     | 1                                         | 13                                                 |
| Cisplatin                                               | 1 x pro 21-Tage<br>oder 1 x pro 28-<br>Tage Zyklus        | 13 - 17,4                                              | 1                                         | 13 - 17,4                                          |
| 5-Fluorouracil                                          | 1 x an Tag 1-5<br>eines 21-Tage<br>oder 28-Tage<br>Zyklus | 13 - 17,4                                              | 5                                         | 65 - 87                                            |
| Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie                          |                                                           |                                                        |                                           |                                                    |
| Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil                              |                                                           |                                                        |                                           |                                                    |
| Cisplatin                                               | 1 x pro 21-Tage<br>oder 1 x pro 28-<br>Tage Zyklus        | 13 - 17,4                                              | 1                                         | 13 - 17,4                                          |
| 5-Fluorouracil                                          | 1 x an Tag 1-5<br>eines 21-Tage<br>oder 28-Tage<br>Zyklus | 13 - 17,4                                              | 5                                         | 65 - 87                                            |

Verbrauch:

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                | Dosierung/ Anwendung                | Dosis/ Patientin bzw. Patient/ Behandlungstage | Verbrauch nach Wirkstärke/ Behandlungstag      | Behandlungstage/ Patientin bzw. Patient/ Jahr | Jahresdurchschnittsverbrauch nach Wirkstärke                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel                             |                                     |                                                |                                                |                                               |                                                                                 |
| Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                     |                                                |                                                |                                               |                                                                                 |
| Nivolumab                                               | 240 mg                              | 240 mg                                         | 2 x 120 mg                                     | 26,1                                          | 52,2 x 120 mg                                                                   |
|                                                         | oder                                |                                                |                                                |                                               |                                                                                 |
|                                                         | 480 mg                              | 480 mg                                         | 4 x 120 mg                                     | 13                                            | 52,0 x 120 mg                                                                   |
| Cisplatin <sup>2</sup>                                  | 80 mg/m <sup>2</sup><br>= 152 mg    | 152 mg                                         | 1 x 100 mg<br>+<br>1 x 50 mg<br>+<br>1 x 10 mg | 13 - 17,4                                     | 13 - 17,4 x<br>100 mg<br>+<br>13 - 17,4 x<br>50 mg<br>+<br>13 - 17,4 x<br>10 mg |
| 5-Fluorouracil                                          | 1000 mg/m <sup>2</sup><br>= 1900 mg | 1900 mg                                        | 2 x 1 000 mg                                   | 65 - 87                                       | 130 - 174 x<br>1 000 mg                                                         |
| Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie                          |                                     |                                                |                                                |                                               |                                                                                 |
| Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil                              |                                     |                                                |                                                |                                               |                                                                                 |
| Cisplatin <sup>2</sup>                                  | 80 mg/m <sup>2</sup><br>= 152 mg    | 152 mg                                         | 1 x 100 mg<br>+<br>1 x 50 mg<br>+<br>1 x 10 mg | 13 - 17,4                                     | 13 - 17,4 x<br>100 mg<br>+<br>13 - 17,4 x<br>50 mg<br>+<br>13 - 17,4 x          |

<sup>2</sup> Laut Fachinformation 50 - 120 mg Cisplatin /m<sup>2</sup> Körperoberfläche in 3 – 4-wöchigen Zyklen, exemplarisch ist hier eine Dosierung von 80 mg / m<sup>2</sup> Körperoberfläche dargestellt.

| Bezeichnung der Therapie | Dosierung/<br>Anwendung                | Dosis/<br>Patientin<br>bzw.<br>Patient/<br>Behandlungs-<br>tage | Verbrauch<br>nach<br>Wirkstärke/<br>Behandlungs-<br>tag | Behand-<br>lungstage/<br>Patientin<br>bzw.<br>Patient/<br>Jahr | Jahresdurch-<br>schnitts-<br>verbrauch<br>nach<br>Wirkstärke |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                                        |                                                                 |                                                         |                                                                | 10 mg                                                        |
| 5-Fluorouracil           | 1000<br>mg/m <sup>2</sup><br>= 1900 mg | 1900 mg                                                         | 2 x 1 000 mg                                            | 65 - 87                                                        | 130 - 174 x<br>1 000 mg                                      |

### Kosten:

#### **Kosten der Arzneimittel:**

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                            | Packungs-<br>größe | Kosten<br>(Apotheke<br>abgabe-<br>preis) | Rabatt<br>§ 130<br>SGB V | Rabatt<br>§ 130a<br>SGB V | Kosten nach<br>Abzug<br>gesetzlich<br>vorgeschrie-<br>bener Rabatte |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel</b>                                  |                    |                                          |                          |                           |                                                                     |
| Nivolumab 120 mg                                                    | 12 ml IFK          | 1 546,93 €                               | 1,77 €                   | 85,05<br>€                | 1 460,11 €                                                          |
| Cisplatin 10 mg                                                     | 10 ml IFK          | 17,49 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 0,30 €                    | 15,42 €                                                             |
| Cisplatin 50 mg                                                     | 50 ml IFK          | 47,67 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 1,73 €                    | 44,17 €                                                             |
| Cisplatin 100 mg                                                    | 100 ml<br>IFK      | 76,55 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 3,10 €                    | 71,68 €                                                             |
| 5-Fluorouracil 1 000 mg <sup>3</sup>                                | 20 ml IIL          | 16,64 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 0,42 €                    | 14,45 €                                                             |
| <b>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie</b>                               |                    |                                          |                          |                           |                                                                     |
| Cisplatin 10 mg                                                     | 10 ml IFK          | 17,49 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 0,30 €                    | 15,42 €                                                             |
| Cisplatin 50 mg                                                     | 50 ml IFK          | 47,67 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 1,73 €                    | 44,17 €                                                             |
| Cisplatin 100 mg                                                    | 100 ml<br>IFK      | 76,55 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 3,10 €                    | 71,68 €                                                             |
| 5-Fluorouracil 1 000 mg <sup>3</sup>                                | 20 ml IIL          | 16,64 €                                  | 1,77 €                   | 0,42 €                    | 14,45 €                                                             |
| IFK = Infusionslösungskonzentrat, IIL = Injektions-/Infusionslösung |                    |                                          |                          |                           |                                                                     |

Stand Lauer-Taxe: 1. Oktober 2022

<sup>3</sup> Festbetrag



### Kosten für zusätzlich notwendige GKV-Leistungen:

Es werden nur direkt mit der Anwendung des Arzneimittels unmittelbar in Zusammenhang stehende Kosten berücksichtigt. Sofern bei der Anwendung des zu bewertenden Arzneimittels und der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie entsprechend der Fachinformation regelhaft Unterschiede bei der notwendigen Inanspruchnahme ärztlicher Behandlung oder bei der Verordnung sonstiger Leistungen bestehen, sind die hierfür anfallenden Kosten als Kosten für zusätzlich notwendige GKV-Leistungen zu berücksichtigen.

Ärztliche Behandlungskosten, ärztliche Honorarleistungen, sowie für Routineuntersuchungen (z.B. regelhafte Laborleistungen wie Blutbilduntersuchungen) anfallende Kosten, die nicht über den Rahmen der üblichen Aufwendungen im Verlauf der Behandlung hinausgehen, werden nicht abgebildet.

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Packungsgröße       | Kosten (Apothekenabgabepreis) | Rabatt § 130 SGB V | Rabatt § 130a SGB V | Kosten nach Abzug gesetzlich vorgeschriebener Rabatte | Behandlungstage/Jahr | Kosten/Patientin bzw. Patient/Jahr |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cisplatin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |                               |                    |                     |                                                       |                      |                                    |
| Antiemetische Behandlung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                     |                               |                    |                     |                                                       |                      |                                    |
| In der klinischen Praxis ist vor und/oder nach einer Cisplatin-Gabe eine angemessene antiemetische Behandlung etabliert. In der Fachinformation werden hierzu keine konkretisierenden Angaben gemacht, weshalb die dafür notwendigen Kosten nicht zu beziffern sind. |                     |                               |                    |                     |                                                       |                      |                                    |
| Hydrierung/Diurese                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                     |                               |                    |                     |                                                       |                      |                                    |
| Mannitol 10 % Inf.-Lsg.,<br>37,5 g/Tag                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 10 x 500 ml<br>INF  | 106,22 €                      | 5,31 €             | 9,81 €              | 91,10 €                                               | 13 -<br>17,4         | 118,43 € -<br>158,51 €             |
| Natriumchlorid 0,9 %<br>Inf.-Lsg.,<br>3 l - 4,4 l/Tag                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10 x 1000 ml<br>INF | 34,68 €                       | 1,73 €             | 1,08 €              | 31,87 €                                               | 13 -<br>17,4         | 124,29 € -<br>258,16 €             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 10 x 500 ml<br>INF  | 22,72 €                       | 1,14 €             | 0,69 €              | 20,89 €                                               |                      |                                    |

### Sonstige GKV-Leistungen:

*Der Vertrag über die Preisbildung für Stoffe und Zubereitungen aus Stoffen (§§ 4 und 5 der Arzneimittelpreisverordnung) vom 01.10.2009, die so genannte „Hilfstaxe“, wird zur Berechnung der Kosten nicht vollumfänglich herangezogen. Hilfsweise ist der in den Verzeichnisdiensten nach § 131 Abs. 4 SGB V öffentlich zugängliche Apothekenverkaufspreis (AVP) eine für eine standardisierte Berechnung geeignete Grundlage.*

*Nach der Hilfstaxe in ihrer aktuell gültigen Fassung fallen Zuschläge für die Herstellung bei zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitungen von maximal 81 € pro applikationsfertiger Zubereitung, für die Herstellung bei parenteralen Lösungen mit monoklonalen Antikörpern von maximal 71 € pro applikationsfertiger Einheit an. Diese zusätzlichen sonstigen Kosten fallen nicht additiv zur Höhe des Apothekenverkaufspreises an, sondern folgen den*

*Regularien zur Berechnung in der Hilfstaxe. Die Kostendarstellung erfolgt aufgrund des AVP und des maximalen Zuschlages für die Herstellung und stellt nur eine näherungsweise Abbildung der Therapiekosten dar. In dieser Darstellung unberücksichtigt sind beispielsweise die Abschläge auf den Apothekeneinkaufspreis des Wirkstoffes, die Abrechnung der Verwürfe, die Berechnung der Applikationsgefäße und Trägerlösungen nach den Regularien der Anlage 3 der Hilfstaxe.*

### **3. Bürokratiekostenermittlung**

Durch den vorgesehenen Beschluss entstehen keine neuen bzw. geänderten Informationspflichten für Leistungserbringer im Sinne von Anlage II zum 1. Kapitel VerFO und dementsprechend keine Bürokratiekosten.

### **4. Verfahrensablauf**

Der Unterausschuss Arzneimittel hat in seiner Sitzung am 23. Februar 2021 die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie festgelegt.

Am 29. April 2022 hat der pharmazeutische Unternehmer gemäß 5. Kapitel § 8 Absatz 1 Nummer 2 fristgerecht ein Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab beim G-BA eingereicht.

Der G-BA hat das IQWiG mit Schreiben vom 3. Mai 2022 in Verbindung mit dem Beschluss des G-BA vom 1. August 2011 über die Beauftragung des IQWiG hinsichtlich der Bewertung des Nutzens von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen gemäß § 35a SGB V mit der Bewertung des Dossiers zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab beauftragt.

Die Dossierbewertung des IQWiG wurde dem G-BA am 28. Juli 2022 übermittelt und mit der Veröffentlichung am 1. August 2022 auf den Internetseiten des G-BA das schriftliche Stellungnahmeverfahren eingeleitet. Die Frist zur Abgabe von Stellungnahmen war der 22. August 2022.

Die mündliche Anhörung fand am 5. September 2022 statt.

Mit Schreiben vom 6. September 2022 wurde das IQWiG mit einer ergänzenden Bewertung von im Stellungnahmeverfahren vorgelegten Daten beauftragt. Das vom IQWiG erstellte Addendum wurde dem G-BA am 28. September 2022 übermittelt.

Zur Vorbereitung einer Beschlussempfehlung hat der Unterausschuss Arzneimittel eine Arbeitsgruppe (AG § 35a) beauftragt, die sich aus den von den Spitzenorganisationen der Leistungserbringer benannten Mitgliedern, der vom GKV-Spitzenverband benannten Mitglieder sowie Vertreter(innen) der Patientenorganisationen zusammensetzt. Darüber hinaus nehmen auch Vertreter(innen) des IQWiG an den Sitzungen teil.

Die Auswertung der eingegangenen Stellungnahmen sowie der mündlichen Anhörung wurde in der Sitzung des Unterausschusses am 11. Oktober 2022 beraten und die Beschlussvorlage konsentiert.

Das Plenum hat in seiner Sitzung am 20. Oktober 2022 die Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie beschlossen.

## Zeitlicher Beratungsverlauf

| Sitzung                        | Datum                                 | Beratungsgegenstand                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unterausschuss<br>Arzneimittel | 23. Februar 2021                      | Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen<br>Vergleichstherapie                                                           |
| AG § 35a                       | 30. August 2022                       | Information über eingegangene Stellungnahmen,<br>Vorbereitung der mündlichen Anhörung                       |
| Unterausschuss<br>Arzneimittel | 5. September 2022                     | Durchführung der mündlichen Anhörung,<br>Beauftragung des IQWiG mit ergänzender<br>Bewertung von Unterlagen |
| AG § 35a                       | 13. September 2022<br>4. Oktober 2022 | Beratung über die Dossierbewertung des IQWiG,<br>Auswertung des Stellungnahmeverfahrens                     |
| Unterausschuss<br>Arzneimittel | 11. Oktober 2022                      | Abschließende Beratung der Beschlussvorlage                                                                 |
| Plenum                         | 20. Oktober 2022                      | Beschlussfassung über die Änderung der Anlage XII<br>AM-RL                                                  |

Berlin, den 20. Oktober 2022

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss  
gemäß § 91 SGB V  
Der Vorsitzende

Prof. Hecken

## 5. Beschluss



### **Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie:**

#### **Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a des Fünften Buches Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB V)**

#### **Nivolumab (neues Anwendungsgebiet: Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus, PD-L1-Expression $\geq 1$ %, Erstlinie, Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Chemotherapie)**

Vom 20. Oktober 2022

Der Gemeinsame Bundesausschuss (G-BA) hat in seiner Sitzung am 20. Oktober 2022 beschlossen, die Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL) in der Fassung vom 18. Dezember 2008 / 22. Januar 2009 (BAnz. Nr. 49a vom 31. März 2009), die zuletzt durch die Bekanntmachung des Beschlusses vom 6. Oktober 2022 (BAnz AT 22.11.2022 B2) geändert worden ist, wie folgt zu ändern:

- I. **In Anlage XII werden den Angaben zur Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab gemäß dem Beschluss vom 20. Oktober 2022 zu dem Anwendungsgebiet „...als Monotherapie zur adjuvanten Behandlung des muskelinvasiven Urothelkarzinoms (MIUC) mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen mit hohem Rezidivrisiko nach radikaler Resektion des MIUC indiziert“ nach Nr. 4 folgende Angaben angefügt:**

## **Nivolumab**

Beschluss vom: 20. Oktober 2022

In Kraft getreten am: 20. Oktober 2022

BAnz AT 06.12.2022 B5

### **Neues Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 1. April 2022):**

Opdivo ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  bei Erwachsenen indiziert.

### **Anwendungsgebiet des Beschlusses (Beschluss vom 20. Oktober 2022):**

Siehe neues Anwendungsgebiet laut Zulassung.

#### **1. Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie**

Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$ ; Erstlinientherapie

#### **Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:**

- Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil

**Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Nivolumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Chemotherapie gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil:**

Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen

## Studienergebnisse nach Endpunkten:<sup>1</sup>

### Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse relevanter klinischer Endpunkte

| Endpunktkategorie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Effektrichtung/<br>Verzerrungspotential | Zusammenfassung                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mortalität                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ↑↑                                      | Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben.                                                                        |
| Morbidität                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ↔                                       | Keine für die Nutzenbewertung relevanten Unterschiede.                                             |
| Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | ↔                                       | Keine für die Nutzenbewertung relevanten Unterschiede.                                             |
| Nebenwirkungen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ↓                                       | Nachteil für den Endpunkt Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von UE. Im Detail Vorteile in spezifischen UE. |
| <p>Erläuterungen:</p> <p>↑: positiver statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei niedriger/unklarer Aussagesicherheit</p> <p>↓: negativer statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei niedriger/unklarer Aussagesicherheit</p> <p>↑↑: positiver statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei hoher Aussagesicherheit</p> <p>↓↓: negativer statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei hoher Aussagesicherheit</p> <p>↔: kein statistisch signifikanter bzw. relevanter Unterschied</p> <p>∅: Es liegen keine für die Nutzenbewertung verwertbaren Daten vor.</p> <p>n. b.: nicht bewertbar</p> |                                         |                                                                                                    |

### Studie CheckMate 648: Nivolumab + Ipilimumab vs. **Nivolumab + Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil vs. Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil**

Studiendesign: RCT, offen, laufend, dreiarmlig

Relevante Teilpopulation: Patientinnen und Patienten mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression ≥ 1 %

Datenschnitt: 23.08.2021

### Mortalität

| Endpunkt               | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                          | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                          | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle                                                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                        | N                                         | Mediane<br>Überlebenszeit in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | N                          | Mediane<br>Überlebenszeit in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
| <b>Gesamtüberleben</b> |                                           |                                                                                                                          |                            |                                                                                                                          |                                                                                             |
|                        | 158                                       | 15,05<br>[11,9; 18,6]<br>118 (74,7)                                                                                      | 157                        | 9,07<br>[7,7; 10,0]<br>130 (82,8)                                                                                        | 0,59<br>[0,46; 0,76]<br>< 0,001<br>AD = + 5,98 Monate                                       |

<sup>1</sup> Daten aus der Dossierbewertung des IQWiG (A22-54) und dem Addendum (A22-98), sofern nicht anders indiziert.

## Morbidität

| Endpunkt                                                                                      | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                                 | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                                 | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                               | N                                         | Mediane Zeit bis<br>zum Ereignis in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | N                          | Mediane Zeit bis<br>zum Ereignis in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
| <b>Progressionsfreies Überleben (PFS)<sup>c</sup></b>                                         |                                           |                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
|                                                                                               | 158                                       | 6,83<br>[5,65; 8,28]<br>143 (90,5)                                                                                              | 157                        | 4,44<br>[2,96; 5,78]<br>143 (91,1)                                                                                              | 0,68<br>[0,53; 0,85]<br>0,0009<br>AD = + 2,39 Monate                                        |
| <b>Gesundheitszustand (EQ-5D VAS) – Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung<sup>d</sup></b> |                                           |                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
| ≥ 15 Punkte                                                                                   | 155                                       | 11,43<br>[7,6; 18,27]<br>65 (41,9)                                                                                              | 143                        | 8,25<br>[5,0; 12,9]<br>59 (41,3)                                                                                                | 0,72<br>[0,50; 1,04]<br>0,165                                                               |

## Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität

| Endpunkt                                                  | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                                 | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                                 | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N                                         | Mediane Zeit bis<br>zum Ereignis in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | N                          | Mediane Zeit bis<br>zum Ereignis in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert |
| <b>FACT-E - Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung</b> |                                           |                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                     |
| ≥ 27 Punkte <sup>e</sup>                                  | 152                                       | n. e.<br>38 (25,0)                                                                                                              | 140                        | n. e.<br>[8,5; n. b.]<br>36 (25,7)                                                                                              | 0,72<br>[0,45; 1,14]<br>0,202       |
| FACT-G <sup>f</sup><br>(ergänzend<br>dargestellt)         | 153                                       | n. e.<br>[12,6; n. b.]<br>47 (30,7)                                                                                             | 140                        | 15,67<br>[8,5; n. b.]<br>40 (28,6)                                                                                              | 0,78<br>[0,50; 1,20]<br>0,227       |
| PWB<br>(körper-<br>liches Wohl-<br>befinden) <sup>f</sup> | 155                                       | 6,97<br>[4,0; 7,7]<br>86 (55,5)                                                                                                 | 141                        | 4,30<br>[2,8; 5,7]<br>73 (51,8)                                                                                                 | 0,85<br>[0,62; 1,17]<br>0,252       |

(Fortsetzung)

|                                                 |     |                                     |     |                                    |                               |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SWB<br>(soziales Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup>     | 155 | 16,8<br>[10,7; n. b.]<br>55 (35,5)  | 141 | 9,63<br>[6,7; n. b.]<br>47 (33,3)  | 0,67<br>[0,44; 1,00]<br>0,190 |
| EWB<br>(emotionales Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup>  | 154 | 20,76<br>[7,0; n. b.]<br>62 (40,3)  | 141 | 13,60<br>[9,0; n. b.]<br>43 (30,5) | 1,16<br>[0,78; 1,72]<br>0,628 |
| FWB<br>(funktionales Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup> | 153 | 7,72<br>[5,6; 12,6]<br>74 (48,4)    | 140 | 9,53<br>[4,2; 15,7]<br>60 (42,9)   | 0,82<br>[0,58; 1,17]<br>0,548 |
| ECS <sup>f</sup><br>(ergänzend dargestellt)     | 154 | 32,26<br>[19,8; n. b.]<br>44 (28,6) | 142 | 14,42<br>[7,1; 20,5]<br>51 (35,9)  | 0,49<br>[0,32; 0,75]<br>0,003 |

### Nebenwirkungen

| Endpunkt                                                                  | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                                 | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                                 | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                           | N                                         | Mediane Zeit bis<br>zum Ereignis in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | N                          | Mediane Zeit bis<br>zum Ereignis in<br>Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br><br><i>Patientinnen und<br/>Patienten mit<br/>Ereignis n (%)</i> | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
| <b>Unerwünschte Ereignisse gesamt (ergänzend dargestellt)<sup>g</sup></b> |                                           |                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
|                                                                           | 155                                       | 0,10<br>[0,07; 0,1]<br>155 (100,0)                                                                                              | 145                        | 0,10<br>[0,07; 0,1]<br>144 (99,3)                                                                                               | -                                                                                           |
| <b>Schwerwiegende unerwünschte Ereignisse (SUE)<sup>g</sup></b>           |                                           |                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
|                                                                           | 155                                       | 6,05<br>[4,3; 8,0]<br>98 (63,2)                                                                                                 | 145                        | 6,41<br>[4,4; 8,2]<br>77 (53,1)                                                                                                 | 0,94<br>[0,69; 1,27]<br>0,678                                                               |
| <b>Schwere unerwünschte Ereignisse (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3)<sup>g</sup></b>       |                                           |                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
|                                                                           | 155                                       | 2,79<br>[1,9; 3,7]<br>122 (78,7)                                                                                                | 145                        | 2,99<br>[2,0; 3,8]<br>108 (74,5)                                                                                                | 0,92<br>[0,71; 1,20]<br>0,534                                                               |

(Fortsetzung)



| Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen <sup>g,h</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 155 | 9,43<br>[7,1; 15,2]<br>71 (45,8) | 145 | 14,23<br>[10,1; n.b.]<br>31,0 (21,4) | 1,74<br>[1,13; 2,67]<br>0,011<br>AD = - 4,80 Monate |
| <b>Spezifische unerwünschte Ereignisse</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
| immunvermittelte UE (ergänzend dargestellt) <sup>i</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 155 | 1,41<br>[1,1; 2,3]<br>121 (78,1) | 145 | 5,55<br>[3,7; 6,4]<br>79 (54,5)      | -                                                   |
| immunvermittelte SUE <sup>i</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 155 | n. e.<br>20 (12,9)               | 145 | n. e.<br>7 (4,8)                     | 2,11<br>[0,88; 5,07]<br>0,088                       |
| immunvermittelte schwere UE (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3) <sup>i</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 155 | n. e.<br>28 (18,1)               | 145 | n. e.<br>11 (7,6)                    | 1,92<br>[0,94; 3,90]<br>0,067                       |
| weitere spezifische UE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
| Erbrechen (PT, schwere UE, (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 155 | n. e.<br>2 (1,3)                 | 145 | n. e.<br>8 (5,5)                     | 0,2<br>[0,04; 0,95]<br>0,025                        |
| Pneumonie (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 155 | n. e.<br>7 (4,5)                 | 145 | n. e.<br>11 (7,6)                    | 0,38<br>[0,14; 1,03]<br>0,048 <sup>j</sup>          |
| <p>a. Hazard Ratio und Konfidenzintervall aus Cox-Proportional-Hazards-Modell, mit p-Wert aus Log-Rank-Test, jeweils stratifiziert nach ECOG-PS (0, 1) und Anzahl der Organe mit Metastasen (≤ 1, ≥ 2) gemäß IRT</p> <p>b. Angabe zur absoluten Differenz (AD) nur bei statistisch signifikantem Unterschied; eigene Berechnung</p> <p>c. Daten aus Dossier des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers (Modul 4S) vom 29. April 2022</p> <p>d. Eine Abnahme des Scores für die EQ-5D VAS um ≥ 15 Punkte im Vergleich zum Studienbeginn wird als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung angesehen (Skalenspannweite EQ-5D VAS: 0 bis 10).</p> <p>e. Eine Abnahme des Scores für den FACT-E um ≥ 27 Punkte im Vergleich zum Studienbeginn wird als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung angesehen (Skalenspannweite 0 bis 176).</p> <p>f. Dargestellt ist ein Abnahme des Scores FACT-G um ≥ 17 Punkte, der Scores PWB, SWB, FWB und FACT-G7 um ≥ 5 Punkte, des Scores EWB um ≥ 4 Punkte und des Scores ECS um ≥ 11 Punkte im Vergleich zum Studienbeginn (Skalenspannweite FACT-G: 0 bis 108; PWB, SWB, FWB, FACT-G7: 0 bis 28; EWB: 0 bis 24; ECS: 0 bis 68).</p> <p>g. Progressionsereignisse der Grunderkrankung sind nicht enthalten (mehrere PT der SOC „Gutartige, bösartige und nicht-spezifizierte Neubildungen [einschließlich Zysten und Polypen]“)</p> <p>h. Abbruch mindestens 1 Komponente</p> <p>i. Herangezogen wird jeweils die Operationalisierung einer vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegten, spezifischen MedDRA PT-Sammlung („select-UE“)</p> <p>j. Diskrepanz zwischen p-Wert und Konfidenzintervall aufgrund unterschiedlicher Berechnungsmethoden</p> |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |
| <p>Verwendete Abkürzungen:<br/> AD = Absolute Differenz; CTCAE = Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (gemeinsame Terminologiekriterien für unerwünschte Ereignisse); ECOG-PS = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; EQ-5D = European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions; FACT-E = Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy – Esophageal; IRT = Interactive Response Technology; KI = Konfidenzintervall; MedDRA = Medizinisches Wörterbuch für Aktivitäten im Rahmen der Arzneimittelzulassung; N = Anzahl ausgewerteter Patientinnen und</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |     |                                  |     |                                      |                                                     |

Patienten; n = Anzahl Patientinnen und Patienten mit (mindestens einem) Ereignis; n. b. = nicht berechenbar; n. e. = nicht erreicht; PT = bevorzugter Begriff; SOC = Systemorganklasse; SUE = schwerwiegendes unerwünschtes Ereignis; UE = unerwünschtes Ereignis; VAS = visuelle Analogskala; vs. = versus

## **2. Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung infrage kommenden Patientengruppen**

ca. 920 – 1 580 Patientinnen und Patienten

## **3. Anforderungen an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung**

Die Vorgaben der Fachinformation sind zu berücksichtigen. Die europäische Zulassungsbehörde European Medicines Agency (EMA) stellt die Inhalte der Fachinformation zu Opdivo (Wirkstoff: Nivolumab) unter folgendem Link frei zugänglich zur Verfügung (letzter Zugriff: 29. September 2022):

[https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/opdivo-epar-product-information\\_de.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/opdivo-epar-product-information_de.pdf)

Die Einleitung und Überwachung der Behandlung mit Nivolumab soll nur durch in der Therapie von Patientinnen und Patienten mit Ösophaguskarzinom erfahrene Fachärztinnen und Fachärzte für Innere Medizin und Hämatologie und Onkologie sowie Fachärztinnen und Fachärzte für Innere Medizin und Gastroenterologie und weitere, an der Onkologie-Vereinbarung teilnehmende Ärztinnen und Ärzte anderer Fachgruppen erfolgen.

Gemäß den Vorgaben der Zulassungsbehörde hinsichtlich zusätzlicher Maßnahmen zur Risikominimierung ist seitens des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers für Angehörige von Gesundheitsberufen sowie Patientinnen und Patienten eine Patientenkarte zur Verfügung zu stellen. Die Patientenkarte enthält insbesondere Anweisungen zum Umgang mit den unter Nivolumab potenziell auftretenden immunvermittelten Nebenwirkungen sowie zu infusionsbedingten Reaktionen. Die verordnenden Ärztinnen und Ärzte müssen die Risiken einer Therapie mit Nivolumab mit den Patientinnen und Patienten besprechen.

#### 4. Therapiekosten

Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$ ; Erstlinientherapie

Die dargestellten Jahrestherapiekosten beziehen sich auf das erste Behandlungsjahr.

##### Jahrestherapiekosten:

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                | Jahrestherapiekosten/Patientin bzw. Patient |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:                            |                                             |
| Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                             |
| Nivolumab                                               | 75 925,72 € - 76 217,74 €                   |
| Cisplatin                                               | 1 706,51 € - 2 284,10 €                     |
| 5-Fluorouracil                                          | 1 878,50 € - 2 514,30 €                     |
| Gesamt                                                  | 79 510,73 € - 81 016,14 €                   |
| Zusätzlich notwendige GKV-Leistungen                    | 242,72 € - 416,67 €                         |
| Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:                         |                                             |
| Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil             |                                             |
| Cisplatin                                               | 1 706,51 € - 2 284,10 €                     |
| 5-Fluorouracil                                          | 1 878,50 € - 2 514,30 €                     |
| Gesamt                                                  | 3 585,01 € - 4 798,40 €                     |
| Zusätzlich notwendige GKV-Leistungen                    | 242,72 € - 416,67 €                         |

Kosten nach Abzug gesetzlich vorgeschriebener Rabatte (Stand Lauer-Tabaxe: 1. Oktober 2022)

##### Sonstige GKV-Leistungen:

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                | Art der Leistung                                                                    | Kosten/ Einheit | Anzahl/ Zyklus | Anzahl/ Patientin bzw. Patient/Jahr | Kosten/ Patientin bzw. Patient/Jahr |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel                             |                                                                                     |                 |                |                                     |                                     |
| Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                     |                 |                |                                     |                                     |
| Nivolumab (Zyklus alle 14 Tage)                         | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer parenteralen Lösung mit monoklonalen Antikörpern | 71 €            | 1              | 26,1                                | 1 853,10 €                          |
| Nivolumab                                               | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer parenteralen                                     | 71 €            | 1              | 13                                  | 923,00 €                            |

|                                             |                                                                                 |      |   |           |                            |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| (Zyklus alle 28 Tage)                       | Lösung mit monoklonalen Antikörpern                                             |      |   |           |                            |
| Cisplatin                                   | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 1 | 13 - 17,4 | 1 053,00 € -<br>1 409,40 € |
| 5-Fluorouracil                              | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 1 | 65 - 87   | 5 265,00 € -<br>7 047,40 € |
| Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie              |                                                                                 |      |   |           |                            |
| Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                 |      |   |           |                            |
| Cisplatin                                   | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 1 | 13 - 17,4 | 1 053,00 € -<br>1 409,40 € |
| 5-Fluorouracil                              | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 5 | 65 - 87   | 5 265,00 € -<br>7 047,40 € |

**II. Der Beschluss tritt mit Wirkung vom Tag seiner Veröffentlichung auf den Internetseiten des G-BA am 20. Oktober 2022 in Kraft.**

Die Tragenden Gründe zu diesem Beschluss werden auf den Internetseiten des G-BA unter [www.g-ba.de](http://www.g-ba.de) veröffentlicht.

Berlin, den 20. Oktober 2022

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss  
gemäß § 91 SGB V  
Der Vorsitzende

Prof. Hecken

## **6. Veröffentlichung im Bundesanzeiger**



## Bundesministerium für Gesundheit

**Bekanntmachung**  
eines Beschlusses des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses  
über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie:  
**Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen**  
nach § 35a des Fünften Buches Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB V)  
**Nivolumab**

(neues Anwendungsgebiet: Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus, PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  %, Erstlinie, Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Chemotherapie)

Vom 20. Oktober 2022

Der Gemeinsame Bundesausschuss (G-BA) hat in seiner Sitzung am 20. Oktober 2022 beschlossen, die Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL) in der Fassung vom 18. Dezember 2008/22. Januar 2009 (BAnz. Nr. 49a vom 31. März 2009), die zuletzt durch die Bekanntmachung des Beschlusses vom 6. Oktober 2022 (BAnz AT 22.11.2022 B2) geändert worden ist, wie folgt zu ändern:

I.

In Anlage XII werden den Angaben zur Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab gemäß dem Beschluss vom 20. Oktober 2022 zu dem Anwendungsgebiet „... als Monotherapie zur adjuvanten Behandlung des muskelinvasiven Urothelkarzinoms (MIUC) mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen mit hohem Rezidivrisiko nach radikaler Resektion des MIUC indiziert“ nach Nummer 4 folgende Angaben angefügt:

**Nivolumab**

Neues Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 1. April 2022):

Opdivo ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen indiziert.

Anwendungsgebiet des Beschlusses (Beschluss vom 20. Oktober 2022):

Siehe neues Anwendungsgebiet laut Zulassung.

1. Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie

Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  %; Erstlinientherapie

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

– Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Nivolumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Chemotherapie gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil:

Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen

Studienergebnisse nach Endpunkten:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Daten aus der Dossierbewertung des IQWiG (A22-54) und dem Addendum (A22-98), sofern nicht anders indiziert.



### Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse relevanter klinischer Endpunkte

| Endpunktkategorie                  | Effektrichtung/<br>Verzerrungspotential | Zusammenfassung                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mortalität                         | ↑ ↑                                     | Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben.                                                                        |
| Morbidität                         | ↔                                       | Keine für die Nutzenbewertung relevanten Unterschiede.                                             |
| Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität | ↔                                       | Keine für die Nutzenbewertung relevanten Unterschiede.                                             |
| Nebenwirkungen                     | ↓                                       | Nachteil für den Endpunkt Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von UE. Im Detail Vorteile in spezifischen UE. |

#### Erläuterungen:

- ↑: positiver statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei niedriger/unklarer Aussagesicherheit
- ↓: negativer statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei niedriger/unklarer Aussagesicherheit
- ↑↑: positiver statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei hoher Aussagesicherheit
- ↓↓: negativer statistisch signifikanter und relevanter Effekt bei hoher Aussagesicherheit
- ↔: kein statistisch signifikanter beziehungsweise relevanter Unterschied
- ∅: Es liegen keine für die Nutzenbewertung verwertbaren Daten vor.
- n. b.: nicht bewertbar

Studie CheckMate 648: Nivolumab + Ipilimumab vs. Nivolumab + Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil vs. Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil

Studiendesign: RCT, offen, laufend, dreiarmlig

Relevante Teilpopulation: Patientinnen und Patienten mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  %

Datenschnitt: 23. August 2021

#### Mortalität

| Endpunkt        | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                             | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                             | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle                                                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | N                                         | Mediane<br>Überlebenszeit<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | N                          | Mediane<br>Überlebenszeit<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
| Gesamtüberleben | 158                                       | 15,05<br>[11,9; 18,6]<br>118 (74,7)                                                                         | 157                        | 9,07<br>[7,7; 10,0]<br>130 (82,8)                                                                           | 0,59<br>[0,46; 0,76]<br>< 0,001<br>AD = + 5,98 Monate                                       |

#### Morbidität

| Endpunkt                                        | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                    | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                    | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                 | N                                         | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zum Ereignis<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | N                          | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zum Ereignis<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
| Progressionsfreies Überleben (PFS) <sup>c</sup> | 158                                       | 6,83<br>[5,65; 8,28]<br>143 (90,5)                                                                                 | 157                        | 4,44<br>[2,96; 5,78]<br>143 (91,1)                                                                                 | 0,68<br>[0,53; 0,85]<br>0,0009<br>AD = + 2,39 Monate                                        |

#### Gesundheitszustand (EQ-5D VAS) – Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung<sup>d</sup>

| Endpunkt         | N   | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zur Verschlechterung<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | N   | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zur Verschlechterung<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
|------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\geq 15$ Punkte | 155 | 11,43<br>[7,6; 18,27]<br>65 (41,9)                                                                                         | 143 | 8,25<br>[5,0; 12,9]<br>59 (41,3)                                                                                           | 0,72<br>[0,50; 1,04]<br>0,165                                                               |



### Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität

| Endpunkt                                                  | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                    | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                    | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N                                         | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zum Ereignis<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | N                          | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zum Ereignis<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert |
| <b>FACT-E (Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung)</b> |                                           |                                                                                                                    |                            |                                                                                                                    |                                     |
| ≥ 27 Punkte <sup>e</sup>                                  | 152                                       | n. e.<br>38 (25,0)                                                                                                 | 140                        | n. e.<br>[8,5; n. b.]<br>36 (25,7)                                                                                 | 0,72<br>[0,45; 1,14]<br>0,202       |
| FACT-G <sup>f</sup> (ergänzend dargestellt)               | 153                                       | n. e.<br>[12,6; n. b.]<br>47 (30,7)                                                                                | 140                        | 15,67<br>[8,5; n. b.]<br>40 (28,6)                                                                                 | 0,78<br>[0,50; 1,20]<br>0,227       |
| PWB (körperliches Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup>              | 155                                       | 6,97<br>[4,0; 7,7]<br>86 (55,5)                                                                                    | 141                        | 4,30<br>[2,8; 5,7]<br>73 (51,8)                                                                                    | 0,85<br>[0,62; 1,17]<br>0,252       |
| SWB (soziales Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup>                  | 155                                       | 16,8<br>[10,7; n. b.]<br>55 (35,5)                                                                                 | 141                        | 9,63<br>[6,7; n. b.]<br>47 (33,3)                                                                                  | 0,67<br>[0,44; 1,00]<br>0,190       |
| EWB (emotionales Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup>               | 154                                       | 20,76<br>[7,0; n. b.]<br>62 (40,3)                                                                                 | 141                        | 13,60<br>[9,0; n. b.]<br>43 (30,5)                                                                                 | 1,16<br>[0,78; 1,72]<br>0,628       |
| FWB (funktionales Wohlbefinden) <sup>f</sup>              | 153                                       | 7,72<br>[5,6; 12,6]<br>74 (48,4)                                                                                   | 140                        | 9,53<br>[4,2; 15,7]<br>60 (42,9)                                                                                   | 0,82<br>[0,58; 1,17]<br>0,548       |
| ECS <sup>f</sup> (ergänzend dargestellt)                  | 154                                       | 32,26<br>[19,8; n. b.]<br>44 (28,6)                                                                                | 142                        | 14,42<br>[7,1; 20,5]<br>51 (35,9)                                                                                  | 0,49<br>[0,32; 0,75]<br>0,003       |

### Nebenwirkungen

| Endpunkt                                                                  | Nivolumab +<br>Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                    | Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                                                    | Intervention vs.<br>Kontrolle                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                           | N                                         | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zum Ereignis<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | N                          | Mediane Zeit<br>bis zum Ereignis<br>in Monaten<br>[95 %-KI]<br>Patientinnen und<br>Patienten mit<br>Ereignis n (%) | Hazard Ratio<br>[95 %-KI]<br>p-Wert <sup>a</sup><br>Absolute<br>Differenz (AD) <sup>b</sup> |
| <b>Unerwünschte Ereignisse gesamt (ergänzend dargestellt)<sup>g</sup></b> |                                           |                                                                                                                    |                            |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                             |
|                                                                           | 155                                       | 0,10<br>[0,07; 0,1]<br>155 (100,0)                                                                                 | 145                        | 0,10<br>[0,07; 0,1]<br>144 (99,3)                                                                                  | –                                                                                           |
| <b>Schwerwiegende unerwünschte Ereignisse (SUE)<sup>g</sup></b>           |                                           |                                                                                                                    |                            |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                             |
|                                                                           | 155                                       | 6,05<br>[4,3; 8,0]<br>98 (63,2)                                                                                    | 145                        | 6,41<br>[4,4; 8,2]<br>77 (53,1)                                                                                    | 0,94<br>[0,69; 1,27]<br>0,678                                                               |
| <b>Schwere unerwünschte Ereignisse (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3)<sup>g</sup></b>       |                                           |                                                                                                                    |                            |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                             |
|                                                                           | 155                                       | 2,79<br>[1,9; 3,7]<br>122 (78,7)                                                                                   | 145                        | 2,99<br>[2,0; 3,8]<br>108 (74,5)                                                                                   | 0,92<br>[0,71; 1,20]<br>0,534                                                               |





### Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen<sup>g, h</sup>

|  |     |                                  |     |                                       |                                                     |
|--|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|  | 155 | 9,43<br>[7,1; 15,2]<br>71 (45,8) | 145 | 14,23<br>[10,1; n. b.]<br>31,0 (21,4) | 1,74<br>[1,13; 2,67]<br>0,011<br>AD = - 4,80 Monate |
|--|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

### Spezifische unerwünschte Ereignisse

#### Immunvermittelte UE (ergänzend dargestellt)<sup>i</sup>

|  |     |                                  |     |                                 |   |
|--|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---|
|  | 155 | 1,41<br>[1,1; 2,3]<br>121 (78,1) | 145 | 5,55<br>[3,7; 6,4]<br>79 (54,5) | – |
|--|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---|

#### Immunvermittelte SUE<sup>i</sup>

|  |     |                    |     |                  |                               |
|--|-----|--------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | 155 | n. e.<br>20 (12,9) | 145 | n. e.<br>7 (4,8) | 2,11<br>[0,88; 5,07]<br>0,088 |
|--|-----|--------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|

#### Immunvermittelte schwere UE (CTCAE-Grad $\geq 3$ )<sup>j</sup>

|  |     |                    |     |                   |                               |
|--|-----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | 155 | n. e.<br>28 (18,1) | 145 | n. e.<br>11 (7,6) | 1,92<br>[0,94; 3,90]<br>0,067 |
|--|-----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------|

#### weitere spezifische UE

|                                                     |     |                  |     |                  |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|------------------------------|
| Erbrechen (PT, schwere UE,<br>CTCAE-Grad $\geq 3$ ) | 155 | n. e.<br>2 (1,3) | 145 | n. e.<br>8 (5,5) | 0,2<br>[0,04; 0,95]<br>0,025 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|------------------------------|

|                                  |     |                  |     |                   |                                            |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Pneumonie (CTCAE-Grad $\geq 3$ ) | 155 | n. e.<br>7 (4,5) | 145 | n. e.<br>11 (7,6) | 0,38<br>[0,14; 1,03]<br>0,048 <sup>l</sup> |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|

a Hazard Ratio und Konfidenzintervall aus Cox-Proportional-Hazards-Modell, mit p-Wert aus Log-Rank-Test, jeweils stratifiziert nach ECOG-PS (0, 1) und Anzahl der Organe mit Metastasen ( $\leq 1$ ,  $\geq 2$ ) gemäß IRT

b Angabe zur absoluten Differenz (AD) nur bei statistisch signifikantem Unterschied; eigene Berechnung

c Daten aus Dossier des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers (Modul 4S) vom 29. April 2022

d Eine Abnahme des Scores für die EQ-5D VAS um  $\geq 15$  Punkte im Vergleich zum Studienbeginn wird als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung angesehen (Skalenspannweite EQ-5D VAS: 0 bis 10).

e Eine Abnahme des Scores für den FACT-E um  $\geq 27$  Punkte im Vergleich zum Studienbeginn wird als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung angesehen (Skalenspannweite 0 bis 176).

f Dargestellt ist eine Abnahme des Scores FACT-G um  $\geq 17$  Punkte, der Scores PWB, SWB, FWB und FACT-G7 um  $\geq 5$  Punkte, des Scores EWB um  $\geq 4$  Punkte und des Scores ECS um  $\geq 11$  Punkte im Vergleich zum Studienbeginn (Skalenspannweite FACT-G: 0 bis 108; PWB, SWB, FWB, FACT-G7: 0 bis 28; EWB: 0 bis 24; ECS: 0 bis 68).

g Progressionsereignisse der Grunderkrankung sind nicht enthalten (mehrere PT der SOC „Gutartige, bösartige und nicht-spezifizierte Neubildungen [einschließlich Zysten und Polypen]“)

h Abbruch mindestens 1 Komponente

i Herangezogen wird jeweils die Operationalisierung einer vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegten, spezifischen MedDRA PT-Sammlung („select-UE“)

j Diskrepanz zwischen p-Wert und Konfidenzintervall aufgrund unterschiedlicher Berechnungsmethoden

Verwendete Abkürzungen:

AD = Absolute Differenz; CTCAE = Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (gemeinsame Terminologiekriterien für unerwünschte Ereignisse); ECOG-PS = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; EQ-5D = European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions; FACT-E = Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy – Esophageal; IRT = Interactive Response Technology; KI = Konfidenzintervall; MedDRA = Medizinisches Wörterbuch für Aktivitäten im Rahmen der Arzneimittelzulassung; N = Anzahl ausgewerteter Patientinnen und Patienten; n = Anzahl Patientinnen und Patienten mit (mindestens einem) Ereignis; n. b. = nicht berechenbar; n. e. = nicht erreicht; PT = bevorzugter Begriff; SOC = Systemorganklasse; SUE = schwerwiegendes unerwünschtes Ereignis; UE = unerwünschtes Ereignis; VAS = visuelle Analogskala; vs. = versus

2. Anzahl der PatientInnen und Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung infrage kommenden Patientengruppen

ca. 920 bis 1 580 Patientinnen und Patienten

3. Anforderungen an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung

Die Vorgaben der Fachinformation sind zu berücksichtigen. Die europäische Zulassungsbehörde European Medicines Agency (EMA) stellt die Inhalte der Fachinformation zu Opdivo (Wirkstoff: Nivolumab) unter folgendem Link frei zugänglich zur Verfügung (letzter Zugriff: 29. September 2022):

[https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/opdivo-epar-product-information\\_de.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/opdivo-epar-product-information_de.pdf)



Die Einleitung und Überwachung der Behandlung mit Nivolumab soll nur durch in der Therapie von Patientinnen und Patienten mit Ösophaguskarzinom erfahrene Fachärztinnen und Fachärzte für Innere Medizin und Hämatologie und Onkologie sowie Fachärztinnen und Fachärzte für Innere Medizin und Gastroenterologie und weitere, an der Onkologie-Vereinbarung teilnehmende Ärztinnen und Ärzte anderer Fachgruppen erfolgen.

Gemäß den Vorgaben der Zulassungsbehörde hinsichtlich zusätzlicher Maßnahmen zur Risikominimierung ist seitens des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers für Angehörige von Gesundheitsberufen sowie Patientinnen und Patienten eine Patientenkarte zur Verfügung zu stellen. Die Patientenkarte enthält insbesondere Anweisungen zum Umgang mit den unter Nivolumab potenziell auftretenden immunvermittelten Nebenwirkungen sowie zu infusionsbedingten Reaktionen. Die verordnenden Ärztinnen und Ärzte müssen die Risiken einer Therapie mit Nivolumab mit den Patientinnen und Patienten besprechen.

#### 4. Therapiekosten

Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$ ; Erstlinientherapie

Die dargestellten Jahrestherapiekosten beziehen sich auf das erste Behandlungsjahr.

Jahrestherapiekosten:

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                | Jahrestherapiekosten/Patientin bzw. Patient |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:                            |                                             |
| Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                             |
| Nivolumab                                               | 75 925,72 € – 76 217,74 €                   |
| Cisplatin                                               | 1 706,51 € – 2 284,10 €                     |
| 5-Fluorouracil                                          | 1 878,50 € – 2 514,30 €                     |
| Gesamt                                                  | 79 510,73 € – 81 016,14 €                   |
| Zusätzlich notwendige GKV-Leistungen                    | 242,72 € – 416,67 €                         |

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

|                                             |                         |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil |                         |
| Cisplatin                                   | 1 706,51 € – 2 284,10 € |
| 5-Fluorouracil                              | 1 878,50 € – 2 514,30 € |
| Gesamt                                      | 3 585,01 € – 4 798,40 € |
| Zusätzlich notwendige GKV-Leistungen        | 242,72 € – 416,67 €     |

Kosten nach Abzug gesetzlich vorgeschriebener Rabatte (Stand Lauer-Steuer: 1. Oktober 2022)

Sonstige GKV-Leistungen:

| Bezeichnung der Therapie                                | Art der Leistung                                                                    | Kosten/ Einheit | Anzahl/ Zyklus | Anzahl/ Patientin bzw. Patient/Jahr | Kosten/ Patientin bzw. Patient/Jahr |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel                             |                                                                                     |                 |                |                                     |                                     |
| Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin + 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                     |                 |                |                                     |                                     |
| Nivolumab (Zyklus alle 14 Tage)                         | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer parenteralen Lösung mit monoklonalen Antikörpern | 71 €            | 1              | 26,1                                | 1 853,10 €                          |
| Nivolumab (Zyklus alle 28 Tage)                         | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer parenteralen Lösung mit monoklonalen Antikörpern | 71 €            | 1              | 13                                  | 923,00 €                            |
| Cisplatin                                               | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung     | 81 €            | 1              | 13 – 17,4                           | 1 053,00 € – 1 409,40 €             |



|                                             |                                                                                 |      |   |           |                            |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| 5-Fluorouracil                              | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 1 | 65 – 87   | 5 265,00 € –<br>7 047,40 € |
| Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie              |                                                                                 |      |   |           |                            |
| Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil |                                                                                 |      |   |           |                            |
| Cisplatin                                   | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 1 | 13 – 17,4 | 1 053,00 € –<br>1 409,40 € |
| 5-Fluorouracil                              | Zuschlag für die Herstellung einer zytostatikahaltigen parenteralen Zubereitung | 81 € | 5 | 65 – 87   | 5 265,00 € –<br>7 047,40 € |

### II.

Der Beschluss tritt mit Wirkung vom Tag seiner Veröffentlichung auf den Internetseiten des G-BA am 20. Oktober 2022 in Kraft.

Die Tragenden Gründe zu diesem Beschluss werden auf den Internetseiten des G-BA unter [www.g-ba.de](http://www.g-ba.de) veröffentlicht.

Berlin, den 20. Oktober 2022

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss  
gemäß § 91 SGB V

Der Vorsitzende  
Prof. Hecken

## **B. Bewertungsverfahren**

### **1. Bewertungsgrundlagen**

Der pharmazeutische Unternehmer hat am 29. April 2022 ein Dossier zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab eingereicht. Der G-BA hat das IQWiG mit der Bewertung dieses Dossiers beauftragt.

Die Nutzenbewertung des IQWiG wurde am 1. August 2022 auf den Internetseiten des G-BA unter [www.g-ba.de](http://www.g-ba.de) zur Stellungnahme veröffentlicht. Das vom IQWiG erstellte Addendum zur Nutzenbewertung wurde dem G-BA am 28. September 2022 übermittelt.

### **2. Bewertungsentscheidung**

#### **2.1 Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie**

*Siehe Ausführungen zu Abschnitt A "Tragende Gründe und Beschluss"; Abschnitt 2.1 "Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie"*

#### **2.2 Nutzenbewertung**

Der G-BA ist nach den Beratungen des Unterausschusses Arzneimittel zum Dossier des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers und zur Nutzenbewertung des IQWiG sowie nach Auswertung der schriftlichen Stellungnahmen und der mündlichen Anhörung sowie des vom IQWiG erstellten Addendums zur Nutzenbewertung zu dem Ergebnis gekommen, wie folgt über die Nutzenbewertung zu beschließen:

##### **2.2.1 Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie**

*Siehe Ausführungen zu Abschnitt A "Tragende Gründe und Beschluss"; Abschnitt 2.1 "Zusatznutzen des Arzneimittels im Verhältnis zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie"*

##### **2.2.2 Anzahl der Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung in Frage kommenden Patientengruppen**

*Siehe Ausführungen zu Abschnitt A "Tragende Gründe und Beschluss"; Abschnitt 2.2 "Anzahl der Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung infrage kommenden Patientengruppen"*

##### **2.2.3 Anforderungen an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung**

*Siehe Ausführungen zu Abschnitt A "Tragende Gründe und Beschluss"; Abschnitt 2.3 "Anforderungen an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung"*

##### **2.2.4 Therapiekosten**

*Siehe Ausführungen zu Abschnitt A "Tragende Gründe und Beschluss"; Abschnitt 2.4 "Therapiekosten"*

### **C. Dokumentation des gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Stellungnahmeverfahrens**

Gemäß § 92 Abs. 3a SGB V ist den Sachverständigen der medizinischen und pharmazeutischen Wissenschaft und Praxis sowie den für die Wahrnehmung der wirtschaftlichen Interessen gebildeten maßgeblichen Spitzenorganisationen der pharmazeutischen Unternehmer, den betroffenen pharmazeutischen Unternehmern, den Berufsvertretungen der Apotheker und den maßgeblichen Dachverbänden der Ärztesellschaften der besonderen Therapierichtungen auf Bundesebene Gelegenheit zur Stellungnahme zu geben.

Auf der Grundlage von §§ 35a Abs. 3 S.2, 92 Abs.3a SGB V i.V.m. § 7 Abs. 4 S. 1 AM-NutzenV ist auch Gelegenheit zur mündlichen Stellungnahme zu geben.

Die Einleitung des Stellungnahmeverfahrens sowie die Informationen zur mündlichen Anhörung wurden auf der Internetseite des G-BA bekannt gegeben.

## 1. Unterlagen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens

Nutzenbewertungsverfahren zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab (Neues Anwendungsgebiet: Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus)



**Gemeinsamer  
Bundesausschuss**

### Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V

**Nutzenbewertungsverfahren zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab (Neues Anwendungsgebiet: Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus, PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$ , Erstlinie, Kombination mit Platin- und Fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie)**

#### Steckbrief

- **Wirkstoff:** Nivolumab
- **Handelsname:** Opdivo
- **Therapeutisches Gebiet:** Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus (onkologische Erkrankungen)
- **Pharmazeutischer Unternehmer:** Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA

#### Fristen

- **Beginn des Verfahrens:** 01.05.2022
- **Veröffentlichung der Nutzenbewertung und Beginn des schriftlichen Stellungnahmeverfahrens:** 01.08.2022
- **Fristende zur Abgabe einer schriftlichen Stellungnahme:** 22.08.2022
- **Beschlussfassung:** Mitte Oktober 2022
- **Verfahrensstatus:** Stellungnahmeverfahren eröffnet

### Bemerkungen

Nutzenbewertung nach 5. Kapitel § 1 Abs. 2 Nr. 2 Verfo

### Dossier

Eingereichte Unterlagen des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers (Vorgangsnummer 2022-05-01-D-822)

#### Modul 1

(PDF 390,98 kB)

#### Modul 2

(PDF 514,44 kB)

#### Modul 3

(PDF 1,37 MB)

#### Modul 4S

(PDF 2,98 MB)

#### Modul 4S Anhang 4G

(PDF 5,94 MB)

### Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Informationen zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie

(PDF 827,76 kB)

Nutzenbewertungsverfahren zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab (Neues Anwendungsgebiet: Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus Anwendungsgebiet gemäß Fachinformation für Nivolumab (Opdivo)

Opdivo ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  bei Erwachsenen indiziert.

Patientenpopulation(en) der Nutzenbewertung und zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

**Erwachsene Patienten mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$ ; Erstlinientherapie**

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie für Nivolumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinhaltiger Chemotherapie:

- Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil

Stand der Information: Februar 2021

*Die Aussagen zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie basieren auf dem zum Beratungszeitpunkt allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse und stehen unter dem Vorbehalt, dass sich in Bezug auf die Kriterien nach dem 5. Kapitel § 6 der Verfahrensordnung (VerfO) des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses (G-BA), auf dessen Grundlage der G-BA seine Feststellungen trifft, eine neue Sachlage in einer Weise ergibt, die eine Neubewertung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie erforderlich macht (5. Kapitel § 6 i.V.m. § 7 Abs. 2 Satz 4 der VerfO des G-BA). Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die rechtlich verbindliche Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie erst mit dem Beschluss über die Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a Abs. 3 SGB V erfolgt.*

## Nutzenbewertung

Die Nutzenbewertung wurde am 01.08.2022 veröffentlicht:

**Nutzenbewertung IQWiG**

(PDF 1,01 MB)

## Stellungnahmen

### Fristen zum Stellungnahmeverfahren

- Fristende zur Abgabe einer schriftlichen Stellungnahme: 22.08.2022
  - Mündliche Anhörung: 05.09.2022
- Bitte melden Sie sich bis zum 29.08.2022 per E-Mail unter Angabe der Dossiernummer an.

### Stellungnahme abgeben

Die Stellungnahme ist elektronisch über das **Portal für Unterlagen nach § 35a SGB V** zu übermitteln.

Bitte verwenden Sie ausschließlich die folgenden Dokumentvorlagen und verzichten Sie auf formgebende Formatierungen und Endnotes:

**Anlage III - Vorlage zur Abgabe einer schriftlichen Stellungnahme zur Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V  
Word**

(Word 57,50 kB)

### Informationen

Mit der Veröffentlichung der Nutzenbewertung im Internet gibt der Gemeinsame Bundesausschuss (G-BA) gemäß § 92 Abs. 3a SGB V den Sachverständigen der medizinischen und pharmazeutischen Wissenschaft und Praxis sowie den für die Wahrnehmung der wirtschaftlichen Interessen gebildeten maßgeblichen Spitzenorganisationen der pharmazeutischen Unternehmer, den betroffenen pharmazeutischen Unternehmern, den Berufsvertretungen der Apotheker und den maßgeblichen Dachverbänden der Ärztesellschaften der besonderen Therapierichtungen auf Bundesebene Gelegenheit, Stellung zu nehmen. Zum Zwecke der Klarstellung wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die Patientenvertretung nach § 140f SGB V nicht zum Kreis der in diesem Verfahren Stellungnahmeberechtigten gehört.

Ihre Stellungnahme ist bis zum **22.08.2022** elektronisch bevorzugt über das **Portal für Unterlagen nach § 35a SGB V** einzureichen. Alternativ ist eine Einreichung per E-Mail möglich ([nutzenbewertung35a@g-ba.de](mailto:nutzenbewertung35a@g-ba.de) mit Betreffzeile *Stellungnahme - Nivolumab - 2022-05-01-D-822*). Es gilt das Eingangsdatum; später bei uns eingegangene Stellungnahmen werden nicht berücksichtigt. Eingangsbestätigungen werden nach Ablauf der Abgabefrist versandt. Für die Stellungnahme selbst ist ausschließlich Anlage III zu verwenden und dem G-BA als Word-Format zu übermitteln.

Jede Stellungnahme ist durch Literatur (z. B. relevante Studien) zu begründen. Die zitierte Literatur ist obligat im Volltext inklusive eines standardisierten und vollständigen Literatur- bzw. Anlagenverzeichnisses der Stellungnahme beizufügen. Nur Literatur, die im Volltext beigefügt ist, wird berücksichtigt. Die zitierten Literaturstellen sind in einer zusätzlichen Datei im RIS-Format zu übermitteln.

Mit Abgabe der Stellungnahme erklärt sich der Stellungnehmer einverstanden, dass diese in der zusammenfassenden Dokumentation § 5 Abs.4 VerfO wiedergegeben und anschließend veröffentlicht werden kann.

Die mündliche Anhörung am 05.09.2022 wird als Videokonferenz durchgeführt. Bitte melden Sie sich bis zum 29.08.2022 unter [nutzenbewertung35a@g-ba.de](mailto:nutzenbewertung35a@g-ba.de) unter Angabe der Dossiernummer an. Sie erhalten weitere Informationen und Ihre Zugangsdaten nach Bestätigung Ihrer Teilnahme.

Der Gemeinsame Bundesausschuss beschließt über die Nutzenbewertung innerhalb von 3 Monaten (Termin: Mitte Oktober 2022). Die Stellungnahmen werden in die Entscheidung einbezogen.

### Beschlüsse



Nutzenbewertungsverfahren zum Wirkstoff Nivolumab (Neues Anwendungsgebiet: Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophag)

## Zugehörige Verfahren

Weitere Bewertungsverfahren zu diesem Wirkstoff:

- [Verfahren vom 15.07.2015 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 15.08.2015 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.05.2016 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.05.2016 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 15.06.2016 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.01.2017 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.06.2017 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 15.06.2017 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.07.2017 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 15.06.2018 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.09.2018 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\) \[aufgehoben\]](#)
- [Verfahren vom 15.02.2019 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 15.12.2020 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.01.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.04.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.05.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.07.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.08.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.09.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.12.2021 \(Verfahren abgeschlossen\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.05.2022 \(Stellungnahmeverfahren eröffnet\)](#)
- [Verfahren vom 01.05.2022 \(Stellungnahmeverfahren eröffnet\)](#)

[Letzte Änderungen](#) | [als RSS-Feed](#)

## 2. Ablauf der mündlichen Anhörung



### Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

nach § 91 SGB V

Mündliche Anhörung am 5. September 2022 um 10:00 Uhr beim Gemeinsamen  
Bundesausschuss

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**Mündliche Anhörung gemäß 5. Kapitel § 19 Abs. 2 Verfahrensordnung des G-BA  
Wirkstoff Nivolumab**

#### Ablauf

- 1) **Allgemeine Aspekte**
- 2) **Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie<sup>1</sup>**
- 3) **Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit<sup>1</sup> des Zusatznutzens**
- 4) **Anzahl der Patienten bzw. Patientengruppen**
- 5) **Anforderungen an eine qualitätsgesicherte Anwendung**
- 6) **Therapiekosten, auch im Vergleich<sup>1</sup> zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie**

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<sup>1</sup>Entfällt bei Arzneimitteln für seltene Leiden (Orphan Drugs).

### 3. Übersicht der eingegangenen schriftlichen Stellungnahmen

| Organisation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Eingangsdatum |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 22.08.2022    |
| MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 17.08.2022    |
| Seagen Germany GmbH                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 18.08.2022    |
| Novartis Pharma GmbH                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 19.08.2022    |
| Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V. (vfa)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 22.08.2022    |
| Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO), Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie in der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft e.V. (AIO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten (DGVS) - verfristet | 23.08.2022    |

### 4. Teilnehmer an der mündlichen Anhörung und zusammenfassende Angaben der Offenlegungserklärung

| Organisation, Name                                           | Frage 1 | Frage 2 | Frage 3 | Frage 4 | Frage 5 | Frage 6 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH &amp; Co. KGaA</b>              |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Frau Iris Friedrich                                          | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Ja      |
| Frau Anna Lieb                                               | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    |
| Herr Aneurin Ellis                                           | Ja      | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Ja      |
| Frau Svenja Laue                                             | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Ja      |
| <b>MSD Sharp &amp; Dohme GmbH</b>                            |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Frau Anna-Lena Bauer                                         | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    |
| Frau Mladena Seypt                                           | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    |
| <b>Seagen Germany GmbH</b>                                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Herr Michael Rancea                                          | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Ja      |
| Herr Prof. Dr. Jörg Ruof                                     | Nein    | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Ja      |
| <b>Novartis Pharma GmbH</b>                                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Frau Dr. Renate Handrock                                     | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Ja      |
| Frau Ivana Schuh                                             | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    |
| <b>Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V. (vfa)</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Herr Dr. Andrej Rasch                                        | Ja      | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    | Nein    |
| DGHO,AIO, DGVS                                               |         |         |         |         |         |         |

|                                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Herr Prof. Dr.<br>Berhard Wörmann | Nein | Nein | Nein | Nein | Nein | Nein |
| Herr Prof. Dr.<br>Michael Stahl   | Nein | Ja   | Ja   | Nein | Ja   | Nein |
| Herr Prof. Dr.<br>Florian Lordick | Ja   | Ja   | Ja   | Ja   | Nein | Nein |

## 5. Auswertung des schriftlichen Stellungnahmeverfahrens

Die Auswertung der Stellungnahmen entspricht dem Stand der Beratung zur Beschlussfassung.

### 5.1 Stellungnahme der Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| Datum             | 22. August 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Stellungnahme zu  | Nivolumab/OPDIVO® im Anwendungsgebiet S, in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression $\geq 1\%$ bei Erwachsenen.<br><br>(Vorgangsnummer 2022-05-01-D-822)<br><br>IQWiG-Berichte – Nr. 1396, Dossierbewertung, A22-54, Version 1.0, 28.07.2022 |
| Stellungnahme von | Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## Stellungnahme zu allgemeinen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA (BMS)

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                    |
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| <p><b>Einleitung</b></p> <p>Die vorliegende Stellungnahme bezieht sich auf die Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a Sozialgesetzbuch (SGB) V von Nivolumab in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell (TC)-Programmed Death-Ligand 1 (PD-L1)-Expression <math>\geq 1</math> % bei Erwachsenen [1].</p> <p>Das Ösophaguskarzinom ist eine aggressive maligne Tumorerkrankung der Speiseröhre mit sehr schlechter Prognose und geringen Überlebensraten [2]. Die stadienunabhängige 5-Jahres-Überlebensrate beträgt beim Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus 10 - 20 % [3]. Das mediane Überleben mit einer Erstlinientherapie im palliativen Setting bei Patienten im Stadium IV und gutem Allgemeinzustand betrug bis zur Einführung der Checkpoint-Inhibitoren Nivolumab und Pembrolizumab im Anwendungsgebiet deutlich unter einem Jahr [4].</p> <p>Die Behandlung im hier relevanten Anwendungsgebiet erfolgt palliativ mit der Zielsetzung, das Leben der Patienten zu verlängern und deren Lebensqualität zu erhalten. Trotz limitierter Datenlage und aufgrund bis vor kurzem fehlender Alternativen wurde in nationalen als auch internationalen Leitlinien übereinstimmend eine systemische palliative Chemotherapie als Standard empfohlen [4-7]. Die zugelassene Kombinationschemotherapie aus Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) wurde folgerichtig vom Gemeinsamen Bundesausschuss (G-BA) als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie (zVT) bestimmt [8].</p> | <p>Die einleitenden Ausführungen des Stellungnehmers werden zur Kenntnis genommen.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA (BMS)

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
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| <p>Die zur Bewertung des medizinischen Nutzens und Zusatznutzens herangezogene Zulassungsstudie CA209-648 ist eine randomisierte, offene, kontrollierte Phase-III-Studie zur Untersuchung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab oder Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie (5-FU in Kombination mit Cisplatin) im Vergleich zu Chemotherapie (5-FU in Kombination mit Cisplatin) bei erwachsenen (<math>\geq 18</math> Jahre) Patienten mit nicht resezierbarem fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus in Erstlinienbehandlung. Entsprechend der Zulassung wird für die Nutzenbewertung die Teilpopulation der Patienten, die eine PD-L1 TC <math>\geq 1</math> % aufweisen herangezogen.</p> <p>Die Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie zeigt in der Studie CA209-648 im Vergleich zur zVT eine erhebliche Verlängerung der Überlebensdauer. Bei den Auswertungen zum Gesundheitszustand und zur gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität zeigten sich bei nahezu allen Betrachtungen numerische bis signifikante Vorteile gegenüber der Chemotherapie, was aufgrund des aggressiven Krankheitsverlaufs mit schlechter Prognose als wichtiger Therapieerfolg mit hoher Relevanz für die Patienten zu bewerten ist. Die in der Studie CA209-648 aufgetretenen unerwünschten Ereignissen (UE) decken sich mit den bekannten und zu erwartenden Verträglichkeitsprofilen der Substanzen.</p> <p>Basierend auf den überzeugenden Ergebnissen in der Studie CA209-648 stellt Nivolumab in Kombination mit einer fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierten Kombinationschemotherapie eine <b>essenzielle Therapieoption</b> in diesem Anwendungsgebiet dar. Der hohe Stellenwert von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie in diesem Anwendungsgebiet wird auch durch die Aufnahme in die</p> |                                                     |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA (BMS)

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                  |
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| <p>deutschen, europäischen und Nordamerikanischen Leitlinien bestätigt [9-12].</p> <p><b>Allgemeine Punkte zur Nutzenbewertung</b></p> <p>Die Ergebnisse zum Gesamtüberleben zeigten mit einer 41 %igen Reduktion der Mortalität einen signifikanten Überlebensvorteil für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie gegenüber alleiniger Chemotherapie (HR [95 % KI]: 0,59 [0,46; 0,76], <math>p &lt; 0,001</math>). In Übereinstimmung mit BMS leitet auch das Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen (IQWiG) auf dieser Basis einen <b>erheblichen Zusatznutzen in der Endpunktkategorie Mortalität</b> ab.</p> <p>In Bezug auf <b>Unerwünschte Ereignisse</b> stellt das IQWiG <b>sowohl positive als auch negative Effekte</b> fest und bestätigt, dass diese die positiven Effekte beim Gesamtüberleben nicht in Frage stellen. In der Gesamtschau bewertet das IQWiG den Zusatznutzen jedoch als „nicht quantifizierbar“, da nach seiner Auffassung keine bewertbaren Ergebnisse zu Morbidität und Lebensqualität vorgelegt wurden.</p> <p>Aus Sicht von BMS ist es dagegen sachgerecht, das Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie im vorliegenden Anwendungsgebiet zu quantifizieren. Die im Dossier vorgelegten Analysen zur <b>Morbidität (European Quality of Life Questionnaire 5 Dimensions - Visuelle Analogskala [EQ-5D VAS]) und Lebensqualität (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy–Esophageal [FACT-E])</b> stützen durch ihre <b>positiven Ergebnisse den erheblichen Zusatznutzen</b> in der Endpunktkategorie Mortalität. Eine Herabstufung des Zusatznutzens in Form einer Nicht-Quantifizierung wäre aus Sicht von BMS jedoch nur unter Annahme nachteiliger Effekte bei der</p> | <p>Die allgemeinen Ausführungen des Stellungnehmers werden zur Kenntnis genommen und unter Spezifischen Aspekten wird dazu im Detail ausgeführt.</p> |



Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA (BMS)

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
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| <p>Morbidität und Lebensqualität adäquat. Hierfür gibt es jedoch keinerlei Anhaltspunkte.</p> <p>Zur Bewertung der EQ-5D VAS und des FACT-E hat BMS im Dossier analog zu vorhergehenden Nutzenbewertungsverfahren die „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ herangezogen (definiert als Verschlechterung ohne nachfolgende Erholung). Hierbei zeigten sich sowohl bei der EQ-5D VAS als auch in den meisten Subskalen des FACT-E signifikante Vorteile im Vergleich zum Kontrollarm.</p> <p>In seiner aktuellen Bewertung erkennt das IQWiG die Operationalisierung anhand der „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ nicht mehr an. Laut IQWiG ist vielmehr eine Betrachtung der „Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung“ notwendig, da die Erhebung der betrachteten Instrumente in der Studie nicht bis zum Tod erfolgte. So wurden der EQ-5D und der vollständige FACT-E-Fragebogen in der Studie ausschließlich bis zur zweiten Folgevisite nach Therapieabbruch (mindestens 100 Tage nach letzter Dosis) erhoben – so dass dauerhafte Verschlechterungen, wie vom IQWiG kritisiert, nur bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt bestätigt werden konnten. Bei der weiteren Nachverfolgung (bis zum Tod) wurden lediglich Teile des FACT-E abgefragt, nämlich der Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General 7-Item Version (FACT-G7)-Fragebogen und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Skala ECS. Die Ergebnisse dieser Instrumente bezieht das IQWiG jedoch in seine Bewertung nicht ein.</p> <p>BMS erkennt die vom IQWiG beschriebenen Limitationen in Bezug auf die Operationalisierung der dauerhaften Verschlechterung an, weist jedoch darauf hin, dass bei Betrachtung von erstmaligen Verschlechterungen auch solche Verschlechterungen berücksichtigt werden, von denen sich die Patienten bereits im Beobachtungszeitraum</p> |                                                     |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA (BMS)

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
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| <p>erhalten. In der vorliegenden palliativen Behandlungssituation betrachtet BMS die <b>dauerhafte Verschlechterung</b> deshalb trotz des eingeschränkten Beobachtungszeitraums als <b>eine relevante Operationalisierung</b> für die Nutzenbewertung.</p> <p>Ungeachtet dessen legt BMS mit dieser Stellungnahme <b>zusätzliche Analysen zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung</b> vor. Die Ergebnisse bestätigen, neben signifikanten Vorteilen beim körperlichen Wohlbefinden PWB und der Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS, weiterhin numerische Vorteile im FACT-E Gesamtscore und der EQ-5D VAS. Es ergeben sich zudem weder bei der Morbidität noch bei der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität Anhaltspunkte für Nachteile gegenüber dem Kontrollarm.</p> <p>Die Ergebnisse zur Morbidität und Lebensqualität stellen den Zusatznutzen von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie somit nicht in Frage. Vielmehr komplementieren die positiven Ergebnisse dieser Endpunktkategorien den erheblichen Zusatznutzen in der Mortalität. In der <b>Gesamtschau</b> ergibt sich somit ein <b>erheblicher Zusatznutzen für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie</b>.</p> <p>Zu folgenden spezifischen Aspekten der Nutzenbewertung wird im weiteren Abschnitt seitens BMS Stellung genommen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relevanz der dauerhaften Verschlechterung in Bezug auf die Endpunkte zur Morbidität und Lebensqualität</li><li>• Fehlende Berücksichtigung der Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS und des FACT-G7 im Rahmen der Lebensqualität</li></ul> |                                                     |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA (BMS)

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Berücksichtigte Nachbeobachtungsdauer für unerwünschte Ereignisse (UE)</li><li>• Klarstellung zur Nachbeobachtungsdauer bei der EQ-5D VAS</li><li>• Anmerkung zum klinischen Studienbericht (CSR)</li><li>• Anzahl Patienten in der Zielpopulation: Berechnung des Anteils von Patienten mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math></li></ul> |                                                     |

## Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA

| Seite,<br>Zeile  | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br><br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| S.28,<br>Z. 11ff | <p><b><u>Relevanz der dauerhaften Verschlechterung in Bezug auf die Endpunkte zur Morbidität und Lebensqualität</u></b></p> <p>BMS hat im Dossier für die Endpunkte zur Morbidität (EQ-5D VAS) und gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität (FACT-E) Analysen der Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung über den Erhebungszeitraum um das jeweilige Responsekriterium vorgelegt.</p> <p>Das IQWiG bemängelt, dass die Erhebung beider Endpunkte im Vergleich zum Gesamtüberleben verkürzt ist und es aufgrund der Operationalisierung daher nicht sachgerecht ist bei der Auswertung von einer dauerhaften Verschlechterung zu sprechen, sondern vielmehr einer über den Beobachtungszeitraum bestätigten Verschlechterung. In der vorliegenden Situation befindet das IQWiG Auswertungen zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung als notwendig.</p> <p><b>Stellungnahme BMS</b></p> <p>Aus Sicht von BMS sind die Analysen der „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ über den Erhebungszeitraum interpretierbar und stellen insbesondere in der hier vorliegenden palliativen Therapiesituation eine relevante Operationalisierung dar. Darüber</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Morbidität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mittels EQ-5D VAS)</i></p> <p>Der Gesundheitszustand wurde mittels der visuellen Analogskala (VAS) des EQ-5D Fragebogens erhoben. Für die Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 15</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt. Die Responderanalysen beziehen sich hierbei ausschließlich auf Auswertungen bis zur 2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite (114 <math>\pm</math> 14 Tage nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation), womit sich eine verkürzte Beobachtungsdauer für diesen Endpunkt im Vergleich zu der Beobachtungsdauer des Gesamtüberlebens ergibt. Demnach lagen die medianen Beobachtungszeiten für das Gesamtüberleben der relevanten Teilpopulation bei ca. 14,8 Monaten (Interventionsarm) und ca. 8,6 Monaten (Kontrollarm). Die geschätzte mediane Beobachtungszeit</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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|                 | <p>hinaus legt BMS zusätzliche Analysen zur „Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung“ vor.</p> <p>BMS erachtet grundsätzlich jegliche spürbare Verschlechterung im Gesundheitszustand oder der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität von Patienten als relevant. Im Kontext einer zugrundeliegenden Krebserkrankung sehen sich Patienten dem Risiko einer permanenten Verschlechterung ihres Gesundheitszustands und ihrer Lebensqualität gegenüber. Da bei einer permanenten Verschlechterung das Ziel des Erhalts oder der Verbesserung der Lebensqualität und des Gesundheitszustands, welchem im palliativen Setting ein hoher Stellenwert beigemessen wird, nicht mehr erreicht werden kann, betrachtet BMS die Auswertungen zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung im vorliegenden Anwendungsgebiet als relevant und hat dementsprechend die Ergebnisse zur Morbidität (EQ-5D VAS) und Lebensqualität (FACT-E) im Dossier anhand der Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung dargestellt.</p> <p>BMS hat sich bei diesem Vorgehen im Dossier auch an früheren Nutzenbewertungsverfahren zu Nivolumab orientiert, in denen die dauerhafte Verschlechterung in vergleichbaren Therapiegebieten als klinisch sinnvoll anerkannt und bei der Bewertung einbezogen wurde [13-16].</p> | <p>für Endpunkte zur Morbidität beträgt hingegen ca. 10,2 Monate im Interventionsarm und ca. 7,2 Monate im Vergleichsarm. Insgesamt deckt der Beobachtungszeitraum für den Endpunkt somit nur einen Teil des insgesamt möglichen Beobachtungszeitraums im Vergleich zum Gesamtüberleben ab, womit es als nicht sachgerecht erachtet wird, die Auswertungen als „dauerhafte Verschlechterung“ zu definieren. Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegten Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ werden daher für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 15</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt, die der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt werden.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Lebensqualität</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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|                 | <p>Wie in den vorhergehenden Verfahren wurde die dauerhafte Verschlechterung definiert als Verschlechterung um mindestens das Responsekriterium (Minimal Important Difference [MID]) ausgehend vom Ausgangswert ohne anschließende Erholung des Patienten (Verbesserung zurück auf einen Wert oberhalb des Responsekriteriums). Patienten, für die nach der erstmaligen Verschlechterung keine Daten mehr vorlagen, wurden im Sinne einer konservativen Vorgehensweise als dauerhaft verschlechtert gewertet und nicht zensiert. Konkret bedeutet das Vorliegen einer dauerhaften Verschlechterung somit, dass nach der erstmaligen klinisch relevanten Verschlechterung um mindestens die Responseschwelle auch bei allen nachfolgenden Erhebungen weiterhin eine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung vorhanden ist oder keine Daten mehr vorliegen.</p> <p>BMS erkennt die Kritik des IQWiG an, dass das Andauern der Verschlechterungen nur für den Zeitraum der Beobachtung bestätigt werden konnte. So wurden der EQ-5D und der vollständige FACT-E-Fragebogen nur bis zur zweiten Folgevisite (mindestens 100 Tage nach der letzten Dosis) erhoben, nicht aber bis zum Tod. Es kann daher beim EQ-5D und FACT-E nicht ausgeschlossen werden, dass sich Patienten nach Ende der Beobachtungsdauer wieder von einer als dauerhaft gezählten Verschlechterung erholt haben.</p> | <p><i>Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mittels FACT-E)</i></p> <p>Die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität wird in der Studie CheckMate 648 mittels des Fragebogens FACT-E (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Esophageal) erhoben. Dieser umfasst den FACT-G (FACT-General) und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS (FACT-Esophageal Cancer Subscale). Die geplante Nachbeobachtungsdauer für den FACT-E lag bei <math>114 \pm 14</math> Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation (2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite). Im Überlebens-Follow-Up wurde jedoch nur der verkürzte Fragebogen FACT-G7 (FACT-General 7 Item Version) und die ECS, aber nicht mehr der vollständige FACT-E, erhoben. Die Instrumente FACT-G7 und ECS sind nicht geeignet, das komplexe Konstrukt der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität abzubilden. Deshalb werden für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung ausschließlich die Responderanalysen zum FACT-E Gesamtscore betrachtet.</p> <p>Im Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die von ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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|                 | <p>Nicht von dieser Einschränkung betroffen sind jedoch die vorgelegten Auswertungen zum FACT-G7-Gesamtscore sowie der Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS, der im vorliegenden Anwendungsgebiet eine besondere Relevanz beizumessen ist. Beide Fragebögen wurden analog zum Gesamtüberleben während der gesamten Studiendauer erhoben. In den Auswertungen zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung zeigt sich sowohl für den FACT-G7-Gesamtscore als auch für die ECS ein signifikanter Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie gegenüber dem Kontrollarm. BMS ist der Auffassung, dass der FACT-G7 und die ECS grundsätzlich valide Aussagen zur Lebensqualität ermöglichen und bei der Bewertung einbezogen werden sollten (siehe hierzu nachfolgenden Abschnitt der Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten).</p> <p>Darüber hinaus betrachtet BMS die dauerhafte Verschlechterung trotz der verkürzten Beobachtungsdauer beim EQ-5D und FACT-E weiterhin als eine relevante Operationalisierung für die Nutzenbewertung. Da aus Sicht des IQWiG jedoch die Auswertungen zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung für die Bewertbarkeit der Endpunkte notwendig sind, legt BMS diese Auswertungen im Folgenden vor. Hierbei ist zu beachten, dass bei diesen Analysen auch Verschlechterungen, von denen sich die Patienten bereits im Beobachtungszeitraum wieder erholten,</p> | <p>Entsprechend den Ausführungen zum Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand werden die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer für die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität vorgelegten Responderanalysen zur „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> % Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt. Diese werden der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> |

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|                 | <p>einbezogen wurden. So zeigen knapp 33 % der Patienten mit Verschlechterung ihres Gesundheitszustands (MID = 7) zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt wieder eine Verbesserung. Beim FACT-E sind es knapp 39 %, beim FACT-G (MID = 3) knapp 34 %, bei den FACT-G Subskalen ca. 36 % bis 45 % (jeweils MID = 3), beim FACT-G7-Gesamtscore (MID = 5) knapp 45 % und bei der ECS (MID = 11) ca. 38 %.</p> <p>Die nachfolgende Tabelle 1 zeigt eine Gegenüberstellung der Ergebnisse der Auswertungen zur dauerhaften und zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung (eine umfassende Darstellung der Ergebnisse findet sich als SAS-Output am Ende der Stellungnahme). Neben numerischen Vorteilen, sowohl bei der Morbidität als auch bei der Lebensqualität, zeigen sich auch bei der „Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung“ bei der Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS (HR [95 %-KI]: 0,49 [0,32; 0,75]; p = 0,0025) und beim körperlichen Wohlbefinden PWB (HR [95 %-KI]: 0,80 [0,61; 1,05]; p = 0,0478) weiterhin signifikante Effekte zugunsten von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie. Insgesamt sind die Ergebnisse zur dauerhaften und zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung weitgehend konsistent. Insbesondere sind in keiner Hinsicht irgendwelche Nachteile in Bezug auf die Morbidität oder Lebensqualität erkennbar.</p> |                                                     |



*Tabelle 1: Gegenüberstellung der Ergebnisse zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung und zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung [17]*

| Studie CA209-648<br>Endpunkt                                                                                                                                             | <b>Nivolumab + Chemotherapie vs.<br/>Chemotherapie</b><br>Hazard Ratio [95 %-KI] <sup>(1)</sup> , p-Wert <sup>(2)</sup> |                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                          | Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung                                                                               | Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung |
| <b>Morbidität (EQ-5D VAS)</b>                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| EQ-5D VAS (MID = 7) <sup>(3)</sup>                                                                                                                                       | 0,51 [0,35; 0,76],<br><u>p = 0,0016</u>                                                                                 | 0,80 [0,59; 1,09],<br>p = 0,2701          |
| EQ-5D VAS (MID = 15) <sup>(4)</sup>                                                                                                                                      | 0,40 [0,25; 0,66],<br><u>p = 0,0005</u>                                                                                 | 0,72 [0,50; 1,04],<br>p = 0,1651          |
| <b>Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (FACT-E)</b>                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| FACT-E Gesamtscore (MID = 27) <sup>(4)</sup>                                                                                                                             | 0,66 [0,36; 1,21],<br>p = 0,1755                                                                                        | 0,72 [0,45; 1,14],<br>p = 0,2024          |
| FACT-G Gesamtscore (MID = 3) <sup>(3)</sup>                                                                                                                              | 0,59 [0,42; 0,84],<br><u>p = 0,0041</u>                                                                                 | 0,80 [0,61; 1,05],<br>p = 0,1776          |
| Subskala PWB (MID = 3) <sup>(3)</sup>                                                                                                                                    | 0,59 [0,41; 0,84],<br><u>p = 0,0017</u>                                                                                 | 0,80 [0,61; 1,05],<br><u>p = 0,0478</u>   |
| Subskala SWB (MID = 3) <sup>(3)</sup>                                                                                                                                    | 0,49 [0,31; 0,77],<br><u>p = 0,0060</u>                                                                                 | 0,76 [0,55; 1,06]<br>p = 0,2621           |
| Subskala EWB (MID = 3) <sup>(3)</sup>                                                                                                                                    | 0,64 [0,40; 1,02],<br><u>p = 0,0388</u>                                                                                 | 1,08 [0,77; 1,52],<br>p = 0,9166          |
| Subskala FWB (MID = 3) <sup>(3)</sup>                                                                                                                                    | 0,59 [0,40; 0,86],<br><u>p = 0,0148</u>                                                                                 | 0,83 [0,62; 1,13],<br>p = 0,5106          |
| Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Skala ECS (MID = 11) <sup>(4)</sup>                                                                                                        | 0,54 [0,32; 0,92],<br><u>p = 0,0252</u>                                                                                 | 0,49 [0,32; 0,75],<br><u>p = 0,0025</u>   |
| FACT-G7 Gesamtscore (MID = 5) <sup>(4)</sup>                                                                                                                             | 0,63 [0,40; 0,98],<br><u>p = 0,0358</u>                                                                                 | 0,78 [0,56; 1,10],<br>p = 0,2140          |
| ITT-Population der Patienten mit PD-L1 TC $\geq 1$ %; Datenschnitt: 23. August 2021                                                                                      |                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| (1) Cox-Modell stratifiziert nach ECOG-PS (0, 1) und Anzahl Organe mit Metastasen ( $\leq 1$ , $\geq 2$ ) mit Behandlung und dem Baseline-Wert als Kovariaten            |                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| (2) Log-Rank-Test stratifiziert nach ECOG-PS (0, 1) und Anzahl Organe mit Metastasen ( $\leq 1$ , $\geq 2$ ); signifikante p-Werte durch Unterstreichung gekennzeichnet. |                                                                                                                         |                                           |

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|                 | <p>(3) Validierter Schwellenwerte gemäß Literatur [18-21]<br/>           (4) Schwellenwert entspricht 15 % der Skalenspannweite<br/>           ECS: <i>Esophageal Cancer Subscale</i>; EQ-5D VAS: <i>European Quality of Life Questionnaire 5 Dimensions</i> - Visuelle Analogskala; EWB: <i>Emotionales Wohlbefinden (Emotional Well-Being)</i>; FACT-E: <i>Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Esophageal</i>; FACT-G: <i>Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General</i>; FACT-G7: <i>Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General 7-Item Version</i>; FWB: <i>Funktionales Wohlbefinden (Functional Well-Being)</i>; HR: <i>Hazard Ratio</i>; KI: <i>Konfidenzintervall</i>; MID: <i>Minimal Important Difference</i>; PWB: <i>Körperliches Wohlbefinden (Physical Well-Being)</i>; RCT: <i>Randomisierte kontrollierte Studie (Randomized Controlled Trial)</i>; SWB: <i>Soziales Wohlbefinden (Social Well-Being)</i></p> <p><b>Fazit:</b></p> <p>BMS betrachtet die Analysen zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung in der vorliegenden Therapiesituation als interpretierbar und relevant für die Nutzenbewertung. Die Ergebnisse zur dauerhaften und zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung sind weitgehend konsistent und zeigen Vorteile für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie gegenüber Chemotherapie. Aus Sicht von BMS liegen somit bewertbare Ergebnisse zur Morbidität und Lebensqualität vor.</p> <p><b><u>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</u></b></p> <p>Die positiven Ergebnisse zur Morbidität und Lebensqualität sollten bei der Nutzenbewertung einbezogen werden. Diese stellen den erheblichen Zusatznutzen beim Gesamtüberleben in keiner Weise</p> |                                                     |

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|                   | in Frage, sondern stützen diesen vielmehr. In der Gesamtschau ist eine Quantifizierung des Zusatznutzens möglich.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| S. 36,<br>Z. 12ff | <p><b><u>Fehlende Berücksichtigung der Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS und des FACT-G7 im Rahmen der Lebensqualität</u></b></p> <p>BMS hat im Dossier für die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität neben Analysen zum FACT-E-Gesamtscore und Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General (FACT-G), Analysen zur Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS und zum FACT-G7 vorgelegt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen der Nutzenbewertung wurden beide Skalen seitens des IQWiG als nicht geeignet angesehen, um das komplexe Konstrukt der Lebensqualität abzubilden.</p> <p><b>Stellungnahme BMS</b></p> <p>Der krankheitsspezifische Fragebogen FACT-E stellt ein modulares Instrument zur Erfassung der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität dar und besteht aus dem erkrankungsübergreifenden Fragebogen FACT-G, welcher um die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Skala ECS erweitert wird [22].</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Lebensqualität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitsbezogene Lebendqualität (erhoben mittels FACT-E)</i></p> <p>Die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität wird in der Studie CheckMate 648 mittels des Fragebogens FACT-E (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Esophageal) erhoben. Dieser umfasst den FACT-G (FACT-General) und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS (FACT-Esophageal Cancer Subscale). Die geplante Nachbeobachtungsdauer für den FACT-E lag bei <math>114 \pm 14</math> Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation (2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite). Im Überlebens-Follow-Up wurde jedoch nur der verkürzte Fragebogen FACT-G7 (FACT-General 7 Item Version) und die ECS, aber nicht mehr der vollständige FACT-E, erhoben. Die Instrumente FACT-G7 und ECS sind nicht geeignet, das komplexe Konstrukt der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität abzubilden. Deshalb werden für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung</p> |

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|                 | <p>Anders als beim vollständigen FACT-E-Fragebogen, der im Rahmen der Studie ausschließlich bis zur zweiten Folgevisite nach Therapieabbruch (mindestens 100 Tage nach der letzten Dosis) erhoben wurde, erfolgte die Erhebung der ECS in Verbindung mit dem kürzeren FACT-G7-Fragebogen analog zum Gesamtüberleben während der gesamten Studiendauer. Wie im Dossier dargestellt, zeigte sich unter Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie im Vergleich zum Kontrollarm sowohl hinsichtlich der ECS als auch des FACT-G7 eine signifikante Reduktion des Risikos für eine dauerhafte Verschlechterung (ECS [MID=11]: HR = 0,54 [95 %-KI: 0,32; 0,92], p = 0,0252; FACT-G7 [MID=5]: HR = 0,63 [95 %-KI: 0,40; 0,98]; p = 0,0358).</p> <p>Die ECS umfasst 17 krankheitsspezifische Fragen und adressiert speziell die Aspekte der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität, die für Patienten mit einem Ösophaguskarzinom eine hohe Relevanz aufweisen. Hierbei geht es insbesondere um Beeinträchtigungen beim Schlucken, Sprechen und der Atmung, Schlafstörungen aufgrund von Husten, Beschwerden bei der Nahrungsaufnahme, Magenschmerzen, sowie Mundtrockenheit und Gewichtsverlust.</p> <p>Der Fragebogen FACT-G7 besteht aus 7 Fragen des erkrankungsübergreifenden FACT-G und stellt damit eine verkürzte Variante dieses Fragebogens dar. Er wird eingesetzt um eine schnelle und akkurate Bewertung der generellen Lebensqualität bei</p> | <p>ausschließlich die Responderanalysen zum FACT-E Gesamtscore betrachtet.</p> |

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|                 | <p>Krebspatienten zu ermöglichen und die Belastung der Patienten bei der Beantwortung der Fragen zu minimieren [23]. BMS hat diesen Fragebogen während der langfristigen Überlebens-Follow-up-Phase der Zulassungsstudie eingesetzt, um auch in dieser Studienphase eine möglichst hohe Antwortbereitschaft der Patienten zu erhalten und eine langfristige Bewertung der Lebensqualität zu ermöglichen.</p> <p>Der in onkologischen Indikationen häufig eingesetzte, standardisierte Fragebogen FACT-G setzt sich in seiner Langversion zusammen aus 27 verschiedenen Fragen zu den 4 Subskalen „körperliches Wohlbefinden“ (PWB, Physical Well-Being), „soziales Wohlbefinden“ (SWB, Social Well-Being), „emotionales Wohlbefinden“ (EWB, Emotional Well-Being) und „funktionales Wohlbefinden“ (FWB, Functional Well-Being) [24]. Das Instrument ist bei onkologischen Indikationen zuverlässig und valide [25].</p> <p>Die jeweils anhand einer gemischten Population von Krebspatienten entwickelten und validierten Messinstrumente FACT-G7 [23, 26, 27] und FACT-G [25, 27-31] können bei jeglichen onkologischen Erkrankungen angewendet werden. Der G-BA hat sowohl den FACT-G alleine [32, 33], als auch tumorspezifische FACT-Fragebögen, bestehend aus dem FACT-G und einer zusätzlichen tumorspezifischen Skala [34, 35], als patientenrelevante Endpunkte in der Kategorie gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität anerkannt.</p> |                                                     |

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|                 | <p>Der FACT-G7 zeigt eine belastbare Korrelation mit dem FACT-G Gesamtscore sowie den Domänen PWB und FWB und ist ebenso als zuverlässig und valide anzusehen [26, 27]. Neben der Betrachtung der beiden Gesamtscores FACT-G und FACT-G7 erachtet BMS für eine umfassende Bewertung der Lebensqualität außerdem auch eine Würdigung der Ergebnisse zu den Subskalen PWB, SWB, EWB und FWB als sinnvoll.</p> <p><b>Fazit:</b></p> <p>Sowohl die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS als auch der FACT-G7 eignen sich bei Ösophaguskarzinom-Patienten zur Messung der wesentlichen Aspekte der Lebensqualität. Es ist nicht davon auszugehen, dass längere oder komplexere Patientenfragebögen grundsätzlich zu valideren Ergebnissen führen. Die Fragebögen für die ECS und den FACT-G7 wurden in der Zulassungsstudie bis zum Tod erhoben. Für beide Skalen liegen signifikante Vorteile in Bezug auf die Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung vor.</p> <p><b><u>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</u></b></p> |                                                     |

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|                                                                   | Die Ergebnisse zur Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Skala ECS und zum FACT-G7 sind bewertbar und sollten bei der Bewertung des Zusatznutzens mit einbezogen werden.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                     |
| S. 17,<br>Tab. 8<br><br>S. 18,<br>Z. 4ff.<br><br>S. 22,<br>Z. 1ff | <p><b><u>Berücksichtigte Nachbeobachtungsdauer für unerwünschte Ereignisse (UE)</u></b></p> <p>Das IQWiG bemängelt, dass für die Endpunkte der Kategorie Nebenwirkungen in Modul 4 S für den 2. Datenschnitt Auswertungen vorgelegt wurden, in denen nicht der gesamte geplante Beobachtungszeitraum, sondern lediglich alle Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die bis zu 100 Tage nach letzter Behandlung mit der Studienmedikation auftraten. Daten über den gesamten Studienzeitraum bzw. über die Zeit bis zum Versterben fehlen.</p> <p><b>Stellungnahme BMS</b></p> <p>Das Auftreten von UE wurde in der Studie durchgängig während des gesamten Behandlungszeitraums und darüber hinaus bis zur zweiten Folgevisite erfasst. Es erfolgte somit eine Nachbeobachtung von mindestens 100 Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation. In der sich anschließenden Überlebens-Follow-up-Phase zur Erfassung des langfristigen</p> | Die Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.      |

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| Seite,<br>Zeile                                                                              | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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|                                                                                              | <p>Gesamtüberlebens war dagegen keine umfassende Dokumentation der UE vorgesehen. Die Auswertung der UE umfasst dementsprechend alle Ereignisse ab der ersten Dosis und bis einschließlich 100 Tage nach der letzten Dosis. Dies entspricht dem bisherigen Vorgehen im BMS-Studienprogramm zu Nivolumab und stimmt mit dem im statistischen Analyseplan der Studie präspezifizierten 100-Tage-Analysefenster überein.</p> <p><b><u>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</u></b><br/>Keine</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p>S. 17,<br/>Tab. 8<br/>S. 18,<br/>Z. 12ff<br/>S. 21,<br/>Z. 7ff<br/>S. 28,<br/>Z. 11ff</p> | <p><b><u>Klarstellung zur Nachbeobachtungsdauer bei der EQ-5D VAS</u></b></p> <p>Für den Morbiditätseindpunkt Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mittels der EQ-5D VAS) ist für das IQWiG aufgrund inkonsistenter Angaben innerhalb der Studienunterlagen und zwischen den Studienunterlagen und Modul 4 S unklar, ob der Endpunkt bis zur 2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite oder bis zum Tod erhoben wurde.</p> <p><b>Stellungnahme BMS</b></p>                                                 | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Morbidität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mittels EQ-5D VAS)</i></p> <p>Die Responderanalysen beziehen sich hierbei ausschließlich auf Auswertungen bis zur 2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite (114 ± 14 Tage nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation), womit sich eine verkürzte Beobachtungsdauer für diesen Endpunkt im Vergleich zu der Beobachtungsdauer des Gesamtüberlebens ergibt.</p> |



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| Seite,<br>Zeile                      | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |                                     |                         |                        |         |         |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|--|
|                                      | <p>BMS bedauert die unklaren Angaben in den Studienunterlagen. Der vorgesehene Beobachtungszeitraum ist in Modul 4 S korrekt wiedergegeben: Die Erhebung des EQ-5D, ebenso wie die Erhebung des vollständigen FACT-E-Fragebogens, erfolgte in der Studie bei den einzelnen Behandlungsvisiten sowie bei der ersten und zweiten Folgevisite nach Behandlungsabbruch.</p> <p>In der anschließenden Überlebens-Follow-up Phase wurde die Erhebung der Patienten-Fragebögen üblicherweise telefonisch vorgenommen und umfasste nurmehr den kürzeren FACT-G7-Fragebogen sowie die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Skala ECS. Eine regelhafte Erhebung des EQ-5D erfolgte dagegen nicht mehr, wenngleich der EQ-5D – wie vom IQWiG beschrieben – in wenigen Einzelfällen auch bei einer Visite im Überlebens-Follow-up ausgefüllt wurde (siehe nachfolgend Tabelle).</p> <p><i>Tabelle 2: Anteil der Patienten mit ausgefüllten EQ-5D in der Überlebens-Follow-up Phase (ITT-Population der Patienten mit PD-L1 TC ≥ 1 %)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="286 1185 1171 1364"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="286 1185 600 1321">Patienten mit ausgefülltem EQ-5D (%)</th> <th data-bbox="600 1185 898 1321">Nivolumab + Chemotherapie (N = 158)</th> <th data-bbox="898 1185 1171 1321">Chemotherapie (N = 157)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="286 1321 600 1364">Überlebens-Follow-Up 1</td> <td data-bbox="600 1321 898 1364">3 (1,9)</td> <td data-bbox="898 1321 1171 1364">2 (1,3)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Patienten mit ausgefülltem EQ-5D (%)                | Nivolumab + Chemotherapie (N = 158) | Chemotherapie (N = 157) | Überlebens-Follow-Up 1 | 3 (1,9) | 2 (1,3) |  |
| Patienten mit ausgefülltem EQ-5D (%) | Nivolumab + Chemotherapie (N = 158)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Chemotherapie (N = 157)                             |                                     |                         |                        |         |         |  |
| Überlebens-Follow-Up 1               | 3 (1,9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 2 (1,3)                                             |                                     |                         |                        |         |         |  |

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| Seite,<br>Zeile        | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |         |   |  |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|--|
|                        | <table border="1" data-bbox="286 528 1176 576"> <tr> <td data-bbox="286 528 600 576">Überlebens-Follow-Up 2</td> <td data-bbox="600 528 898 576">1 (0,6)</td> <td data-bbox="898 528 1176 576">0</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="286 592 1176 767">BMS weist darauf hin, dass bei allen vorgelegten Ereigniszeitanalysen (Zeit bis zu einer dauerhaften/erstmaligen Verschlechterung) grundsätzlich jegliche verfügbaren Erhebungen, unabhängig von ihrer Zuordnung zu einer bestimmten Visite, einbezogen wurden.</p> <p data-bbox="286 783 1176 815"><b><u>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</u></b></p> <p data-bbox="286 831 1176 863">Keine</p> | Überlebens-Follow-Up 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1 (0,6) | 0 |  |
| Überlebens-Follow-Up 2 | 1 (0,6)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |   |  |
| S. 16,<br>Z. 31 f      | <p data-bbox="286 1038 1176 1070"><b><u>Anmerkung zum klinischen Studienbericht (CSR)</u></b></p> <p data-bbox="286 1086 1176 1198">Das IQWiG merkt an, dass der von BMS vorgelegte Studienbericht auf den 08.06.2021 datiert ist und somit den im Dossier beschriebenen zweiten Datenschnitt nicht abbildet.</p> <p data-bbox="286 1214 1176 1246"><b>Stellungnahme BMS</b></p> <p data-bbox="286 1262 1176 1374">Der zweite Datenschnitt wurde auf Anfrage der European Medicines Agency (EMA) zur unterstützenden Darstellung aktualisierter Analysen im Rahmen des Zulassungsverfahrens</p>                                               | <p data-bbox="1193 1038 2085 1070">2.1.3 Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p data-bbox="1193 1086 2085 1166">Zum Zeitpunkt der Nutzenbewertung waren zwei Datenschnitte der noch laufenden Studie CheckMate 648 verfügbar:</p> <ul data-bbox="1238 1182 2085 1388" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1. Datenschnitt vom 18.01.2021 mit Datenbankschluss am 01.03.2021 (präspezifizierte finale Analyse des Endpunkts PFS und Interimsanalyse des Endpunkts Gesamtüberleben)</li> <li>- 2. Datenschnitt vom 23.08.2021 mit Datenbankschluss am 04.10.2021 (angefordert von der European Medicines Agency (EMA))</li> </ul> |         |   |  |

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| Seite,<br>Zeile    | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | <p>vorgenommen. Es wurde auf Basis dieses Datenschnitts kein aktualisierter CSR erstellt. Der vorliegende CSR zum ersten Datenschnitt (18.01.2021) wurde von BMS im Rahmen der Studiendokumentation eingereicht.</p> <p><b><u>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</u></b></p> <p>Keine</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>Der pharmazeutischen Unternehmer zog für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung die Auswertungen zum zweiten Datenschnitt heran. Vom IQWiG wurde in der Dossierbewertung festgestellt, dass der vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegte Studienbericht auf den 08.06.2021 datiert ist und den zweiten Datenschnitt nicht abbildet. Diesbezüglich reichte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer im Stellungnahmeverfahren die klarstellende Information ein, dass auf Basis dieses von der EMA geforderten Datenschnitts kein aktualisierter Studienbericht erstellt wurde und der Studienbericht zum ersten Datenschnitt im Rahmen der Studiendokumentation eingereicht wurde.</p> <p>Für die vorliegende Bewertung werden die Ergebnisse des 2. Datenschnitts herangezogen.</p> |
| S. 46,<br>Z. 18 ff | <p><b><u>Anzahl Patienten in der Zielpopulation: Berechnung des Anteils Patienten mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1</math> %</u></b></p> <p>Das IQWiG merkt an, dass bei der Berechnung der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung (GKV)-Zielpopulation für den Anteil der Patientinnen und Patienten mit PD-L1 TC <math>\geq 1</math> % (Schritt 7 des epidemiologischen Modells) weder der Anteilswert in Höhe von 42,1 % noch eine entsprechende Analyse zu diesem Anteilswert der</p> | <p>2.2 Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung infrage kommenden Patientengruppen</p> <p>Bei den Angaben zur Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten handelt es sich um die Zielpopulation in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung (GKV).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

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|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | <p>vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer mitgelieferten Quelle [36] zu entnehmen ist. Daher ist der Anteilswert nicht bewertbar.</p> <p><b>Stellungnahme BMS</b></p> <p>Um den Anteil der Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC)-Patienten mit einer PD-L1 TC <math>\geq 1\%</math> zu bestimmen, wurde eine von Kantar Health durchgeführte Auswertung einer retrospektiven, nicht-interventionellen Studie (Review von Patientenakten) unter Teilnahme von 660 Ärzten in elf Ländern herangezogen. Diese Studie hatte das Ziel, die Behandlungsmuster und -merkmale von Patienten zu untersuchen, die eine Behandlung gegen ein fortgeschrittenes oder metastasiertes Ösophaguskarzinom erhielten. Ausgewertet wurde dabei auch der Anteil der ESCC-Patienten mit einem positiven PD-L1-Status.</p> <p>Zur Ermittlung der Obergrenze des Anteils an Patienten mit einer PD-L1 TC Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math>, wurden die Daten von 78 ESCC Patienten aus Deutschland herangezogen [36]. 35 Patienten wurden auf ihren PD-L1-Status getestet. 7 Patienten mit unbekanntem Testergebnis wurden nicht in die Berechnung eingeschlossen. Von 28 Patienten mit Testergebnis, hatten 53,6 % einen positiven PD-L1-Status.</p> <p>Zur Bestimmung der Untergrenze wurden mangels alternativer Quellen die Daten von 383 ESCC Patienten aus Europa</p> | <p>Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer im Dossier vorgenommene Herleitung der Patientenzahlen stellt tendenziell eine Unterschätzung dar.</p> <p>Dies ist insbesondere zurückzuführen auf die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer auf Basis von retrospektiven Daten vorgenommene Einschränkung der Zielpopulation auf diejenigen Patientinnen und Patienten, die eine systemische Erstlinientherapie tatsächlich erhalten. Für das vorliegende Anwendungsgebiet sind jedoch alle Patientinnen und Patienten relevant, die für eine Erstlinientherapie und damit für Nivolumab in Kombination mit einer fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie infrage kommen.</p> |

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|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                 | <p>herangezogen [37]. 128 Patienten wurden auf ihren PD-L1-Status getestet. Von 95 Patienten mit Testergebnis, hatten 42,1 % einen positiven PD-L1-Status.</p> <p><b><u>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</u></b></p> <p>Der Anteilswert in Höhe von 42,1 % der Patientinnen und Patienten mit PD-L1 TC Expression <math>\geq 1</math> % ist bewertbar und geeignet die Untergrenze in diesem Schritt abzubilden.</p> |                                                     |

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**Anhang: Analysen der Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung für die Endpunkte „Gesundheitszustand gemäß EQ-5D VAS“ und „Gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität gemäß FACT-E“ der Studie CA209-648**

*Siehe Ausgabe aus der Statistiksoftware (SAS-Output) auf den nachfolgenden Seiten.*

### § 1 EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains            | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                    | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)  | 155                    | 89 ( 57.4)                      | 4.86<br>( 1.48, 8.31)       | 143                    | 84 ( 58.7)                      | 4.24<br>( 1.51, 5.42)       | 0.803<br>( 0.592, 1.089)      | 0.2701         |
| EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10) | 155                    | 89 ( 57.4)                      | 5.59<br>( 1.51, 8.31)       | 143                    | 83 ( 58.0)                      | 4.30<br>( 1.94, 5.68)       | 0.814<br>( 0.600, 1.104)      | 0.2789         |
| EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15) | 155                    | 65 ( 41.9)                      | 11.43<br>( 7.62, 18.27)     | 143                    | 59 ( 41.3)                      | 8.25<br>( 4.96, 12.88)      | 0.722<br>( 0.503, 1.038)      | 0.1651         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-eb994.sas

20JUL2022:11:02:39

**§ 2 FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains         | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                 | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| FACT-E (MID=27) | 152                    | 38 ( 25.0)                      | N.A.                        | 140                    | 36 ( 25.7)                      | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)       | 0.717<br>( 0.450, 1.142)      | 0.2024         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

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**§ 3 FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains         | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                 | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| FACT-G (MID=3)  | 153                    | 113 ( 73.9)                     | 1.12<br>( 0.89, 1.51)       | 140                    | 103 ( 73.6)                     | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.41)       | 0.799<br>( 0.608, 1.050)      | 0.1776         |
| FACT-G (MID=7)  | 153                    | 98 ( 64.1)                      | 4.17<br>( 1.51, 6.24)       | 140                    | 91 ( 65.0)                      | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 3.75)       | 0.735<br>( 0.549, 0.985)      | 0.0542         |
| FACT-G (MID=17) | 153                    | 47 ( 30.7)                      | N.A.<br>(12.55, N.A.)       | 140                    | 40 ( 28.6)                      | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)      | 0.775<br>( 0.503, 1.195)      | 0.2265         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

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**§ 4 PWB: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains     | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|             | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| PWB (MID=2) | 155                    | 117 ( 75.5)                     | 1.05<br>( 0.89, 1.51)       | 141                    | 110 ( 78.0)                     | 0.95<br>( 0.69, 1.45)       | 0.896<br>( 0.687, 1.168)      | 0.1514         |
| PWB (MID=3) | 155                    | 106 ( 68.4)                     | 2.86<br>( 1.41, 4.60)       | 141                    | 101 ( 71.6)                     | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 1.51)       | 0.798<br>( 0.605, 1.054)      | 0.0478         |
| PWB (MID=5) | 155                    | 86 ( 55.5)                      | 6.97<br>( 3.98, 7.72)       | 141                    | 73 ( 51.8)                      | 4.30<br>( 2.79, 5.72)       | 0.853<br>( 0.621, 1.173)      | 0.2516         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

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**§ 5 SWB: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains     | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|             | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| SWB (MID=2) | 155                    | 94 ( 60.6)                      | 2.86<br>( 1.45, 4.34)       | 141                    | 78 ( 55.3)                      | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 2.89)       | 0.773<br>( 0.567, 1.053)      | 0.3545         |
| SWB (MID=3) | 155                    | 79 ( 51.0)                      | 5.65<br>( 2.83, 15.31)      | 141                    | 70 ( 49.6)                      | 2.83<br>( 1.38, N.A.)       | 0.763<br>( 0.549, 1.060)      | 0.2621         |
| SWB (MID=5) | 155                    | 55 ( 35.5)                      | 16.89<br>(10.74, N.A.)      | 141                    | 47 ( 33.3)                      | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)       | 0.666<br>( 0.444, 0.998)      | 0.1897         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:03:11



**§ 6 EWB: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains     | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|             | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| EWB (MID=2) | 154                    | 94 ( 61.0)                      | 2.92<br>( 1.45, 6.93)       | 141                    | 83 ( 58.9)                      | 3.58<br>( 1.45, 5.26)       | 0.897<br>( 0.663, 1.215)      | 0.4235         |
| EWB (MID=3) | 154                    | 81 ( 52.6)                      | 6.97<br>( 2.92, 12.52)      | 141                    | 62 ( 44.0)                      | 6.90<br>( 4.70, 13.60)      | 1.079<br>( 0.767, 1.518)      | 0.9166         |
| EWB (MID=4) | 154                    | 62 ( 40.3)                      | 20.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)      | 141                    | 43 ( 30.5)                      | 13.60<br>( 9.00, N.A.)      | 1.158<br>( 0.778, 1.722)      | 0.6278         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-eb994.sas

20JUL2022:11:03:16

**§ 7 FWB: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains     | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|             | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| FWB (MID=2) | 153                    | 106 ( 69.3)                     | 1.41<br>( 0.99, 1.68)       | 140                    | 94 ( 67.1)                      | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 3.84)       | 0.874<br>( 0.657, 1.162)      | 0.5773         |
| FWB (MID=3) | 153                    | 97 ( 63.4)                      | 2.92<br>( 1.45, 5.62)       | 140                    | 83 ( 59.3)                      | 2.86<br>( 1.45, 5.62)       | 0.832<br>( 0.615, 1.126)      | 0.5106         |
| FWB (MID=5) | 153                    | 74 ( 48.4)                      | 7.72<br>( 5.59, 12.55)      | 140                    | 60 ( 42.9)                      | 9.53<br>( 4.21, 15.67)      | 0.821<br>( 0.578, 1.165)      | 0.5476         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:03:21

**§ 8 FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains           | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                   | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| FACT-ECS (MID=11) | 154                    | 44 ( 28.6)                      | 32.26<br>(19.84, N.A.)      | 142                    | 51 ( 35.9)                      | 14.42<br>( 7.10, 20.50)     | 0.490<br>( 0.323, 0.745)      | 0.0025         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:02:57

**§ 9 FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

| Domains         | Nivo + Chemo (N = 158) |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy (N = 157) |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                 | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | N                      | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)<br>(mon) (1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>(2)          | P-value<br>(3) |
| FACT-G7 (MID=5) | 154                    | 81 ( 52.6)                      | 9.79<br>( 7.00, 18.27)      | 141                    | 66 ( 46.8)                      | 7.49<br>( 5.26, 14.42)      | 0.783<br>( 0.558, 1.098)      | 0.2140         |

Oct 2021 DBL, HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate

(1) KME of median time. Two-sided 95% CI is computed by Brookmeyer and Crowley method (log log transformation).

(2) Stratified Cox proportional hazard model with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Stratified Log-rank Test

Stratified by ECOG PS (0/1), # of organs with metastases ( $\leq 1/\geq 2$ )

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tdd-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:02:51

**§ 10 EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                     |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)  | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1) | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)          | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 89 ( 57.4)                | 4.86<br>( 1.48, 8.31)  | 143          | 84 ( 58.7)                | 4.24<br>( 1.51, 5.42) | 0.797<br>( 0.589, 1.078)<br>0.2369 |                                     |
| AGE            |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                                    | 0.3055                              |
| < 65           | 82           | 47 ( 57.3)                | 5.59<br>( 1.41, 7.72)  | 75           | 43 ( 57.3)                | 3.84<br>( 1.31, 5.52) | 0.909<br>( 0.598, 1.380)<br>0.8669 |                                     |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 32 ( 56.1)                | 8.31<br>( 1.45, 13.96) | 56           | 36 ( 64.3)                | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 5.68) | 0.545<br>( 0.327, 0.907)<br>0.0403 |                                     |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                | 2.84<br>( 0.95, N.A.)  | 12           | 5 ( 41.7)                 | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.) | 1.394<br>( 0.471, 4.132)<br>0.7061 |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8406                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 69 ( 56.6)                   | 5.75<br>( 2.79, 8.41)    | 122          | 71 ( 58.2)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.94, 5.42)    | 0.792<br>( 0.566, 1.108)        |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 20 ( 60.6)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 14.13)   | 21           | 13 ( 61.9)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.56, 12.88)   | 0.785<br>( 0.383, 1.610)        | 0.7224                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9038                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 70 ( 60.9)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.45, 7.72)    | 105          | 66 ( 62.9)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.48, 4.96)    | 0.785<br>( 0.557, 1.106)        |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 19 ( 47.5)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 38           | 18 ( 47.4)                   | 6.57<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.792<br>( 0.408, 1.538)        | 0.9299                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 58 ( 65.2)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.02, 7.72)   | 86           | 54 ( 62.8)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 5.52)   | 0.833<br>( 0.570, 1.217)        | 0.8798                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                   | 6.37<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 19           | 12 ( 63.2)                   | 3.38<br>( 0.95, 9.00)   | 0.4912<br>( 0.275, 1.533)       |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 20 ( 47.6)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 38           | 18 ( 47.4)                   | 6.57<br>( 0.99, N.A.)   | 0.1150<br>( 0.428, 1.583)       |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 69 ( 61.1)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 8.41)   | 105          | 66 ( 62.9)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.48, 4.96)   | 0.778<br>( 0.552, 1.098)        | 0.8225                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 20 ( 47.6)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 38           | 18 ( 47.4)                   | 6.57<br>( 0.99, N.A.)   | 0.1673<br>( 0.428, 1.583)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 48 ( 68.6)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.45, 8.41)    | 69           | 39 ( 56.5)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.41, 8.15)    | 0.918<br>( 0.595, 1.417)           | 0.5526                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 41 ( 48.2)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.45, 16.66)   | 72           | 44 ( 61.1)                   | 3.38<br>( 1.31, 4.96)    | 0.8530<br>0.727<br>( 0.470, 1.125) | 0.0523                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 53 ( 58.2)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.48, 8.41)    | 76           | 45 ( 59.2)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 5.68)    | 0.757<br>( 0.505, 1.135)           | 0.8176                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 36 ( 56.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.28, 13.96)   | 67           | 39 ( 58.2)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.05, 5.78)    | 0.3494<br>0.826<br>( 0.522, 1.307) | 0.4833                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 4 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.97<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 0.461<br>( 0.105, 2.019)        | 0.7098                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 11 ( 73.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.49, 8.31)    | 5            | 0                            | N.E.                     | N.E.                            |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 19 ( 54.3)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 45           | 25 ( 55.6)                   | 4.30<br>( 0.99, 10.51)   | 0.861<br>( 0.472, 1.572)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 55 ( 57.9)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.48, 8.74)    | 88           | 55 ( 62.5)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.51, 5.42)    | 0.9340<br>0.708<br>0.1435       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.2276                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 7 ( 46.7)                    | 13.96<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 14           | 11 ( 78.6)                   | 1.71<br>( 0.53, 5.68)    | 0.314<br>( 0.106, 0.928)           |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 6 ( 66.7)                    | 1.02<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 6 ( 75.0)                    | 3.71<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 0.0416<br>1.567<br>( 0.440, 5.580) |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 32 ( 51.6)                   | 6.37<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 49           | 24 ( 49.0)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.31, 15.01)   | 0.6305<br>0.787<br>( 0.460, 1.346) |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 21 ( 63.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.59, 9.33)    | 36           | 22 ( 61.1)                   | 4.24<br>( 0.59, 7.10)    | 0.6141<br>0.981<br>( 0.534, 1.805) |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 23 ( 63.9)                   | 2.89<br>( 0.66, 12.45)   | 36           | 21 ( 58.3)                   | 4.53<br>( 1.05, 5.78)    | 0.8630<br>0.954<br>( 0.510, 1.783) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5164                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 20 ( 54.1)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 26           | 18 ( 69.2)                   | 3.38<br>( 0.76, 6.11)    | 0.600<br>( 0.313, 1.150)           |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 31 ( 56.4)                   | 7.72<br>( 1.45, 13.96)   | 51           | 27 ( 52.9)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.45, 12.88)   | 0.1860<br>0.589<br>( 0.340, 1.020) |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 29 ( 59.2)                   | 2.89<br>( 0.99, 8.41)    | 58           | 34 ( 58.6)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.05, 5.78)    | 0.3931<br>0.981<br>( 0.591, 1.627) |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 1.12<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 5 ( 62.5)                    | 0.97<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.7231<br>1.078<br>( 0.348, 3.343) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)  | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) (2)(3)             | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 9 ( 69.2)                 | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 9.33)  | 12           | 8 ( 66.7)                 | 0.62<br>( 0.49, N.A.)  | 0.650<br>( 0.246, 1.720)      | 0.7996                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 22 ( 56.4)                | 2.89<br>( 1.02, N.A.)  | 27           | 14 ( 51.9)                | 4.96<br>( 1.31, 10.51) | 0.4495<br>( 0.542, 2.079)     |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 84           | 47 ( 56.0)                | 5.75<br>( 1.48, 12.45) | 80           | 50 ( 62.5)                | 3.38<br>( 1.41, 5.68)  | 0.8793<br>( 0.465, 1.053)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 11 ( 57.9)                | 2.89<br>( 0.56, N.A.)  | 24           | 12 ( 50.0)                | 5.42<br>( 0.95, N.A.)  | 0.700<br>( 0.1546, 2.156)     |                                     |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 123          | 73 ( 59.3)                | 4.86<br>( 1.48, 7.72)  | 111          | 66 ( 59.5)                | 4.24<br>( 1.51, 4.93)  | 0.764<br>( 0.544, 1.073)      | 0.8455                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 16 ( 50.0)                | 2.83<br>( 0.59, N.A.)  | 32           | 18 ( 56.3)                | 5.52<br>( 0.99, 12.88) | 0.2449<br>( 0.438, 1.706)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 69 ( 59.0)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.48, 8.31)    | 117          | 70 ( 59.8)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.41, 4.93)    | 0.793<br>( 0.566, 1.110)        | 0.9633                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 26           | 14 ( 53.8)                   | 4.96<br>( 1.45, 9.00)    | 0.796<br>( 0.386, 1.642)        | 0.9680                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 50 ( 61.7)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 6.90)    | 68           | 39 ( 57.4)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.05, 5.68)    | 0.901<br>( 0.588, 1.380)        | 0.6142                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 39 ( 52.7)                   | 7.72<br>( 2.79, 13.96)   | 75           | 45 ( 60.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.45, 5.68)    | 0.8114<br>( 0.460, 1.103)       | 0.712<br>0.0632                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ubr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2437                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 65 ( 57.5)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 8.41)    | 114          | 67 ( 58.8)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.94, 5.68)    | 0.805<br>( 0.568, 1.141)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 20 ( 62.5)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.08, 9.33)    | 20           | 10 ( 50.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 1.062<br>( 0.494, 2.283)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 3 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 0.59<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.171<br>( 0.017, 1.762)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8195                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 24 ( 51.1)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.08, N.A.)    | 36           | 20 ( 55.6)                   | 4.30<br>( 0.99, 8.15)    | 0.857<br>( 0.471, 1.562)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 65 ( 60.2)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 8.31)    | 107          | 64 ( 59.8)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.51, 5.52)    | 0.4000<br>( 0.545, 1.108)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 18 ( 62.1)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.02, 8.31)    | 25           | 12 ( 48.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 1.011<br>( 0.482, 2.119)                     | 0.4240                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 71 ( 56.3)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.48, 8.74)    | 118          | 72 ( 61.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.94, 5.42)    | 0.6637<br>0.745<br>( 0.533, 1.041)<br>0.1265 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 25 ( 48.1)                   | 2.89<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 52           | 26 ( 50.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.931<br>( 0.533, 1.625)                     | 0.6432                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 58 ( 60.4)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.48, 9.33)    | 89           | 57 ( 64.0)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.41, 5.52)    | 0.8727<br>0.668<br>( 0.460, 0.971)<br>0.0935 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 8 ( 47.1)                    | 8.41<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 22           | 13 ( 59.1)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 6.11)    | 0.612<br>( 0.236, 1.587)                     | 0.5669                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 75 ( 57.3)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.48, 8.31)    | 119          | 70 ( 58.8)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.45, 5.68)    | 0.3371<br>0.769<br>( 0.553, 1.071)<br>0.2462 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 31 ( 58.5)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.45, 12.52)   | 56           | 30 ( 53.6)                   | 4.53<br>( 1.51, 9.00)    | 0.917<br>( 0.548, 1.535)                     | 0.7044                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 58 ( 56.9)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.45, 8.31)    | 87           | 54 ( 62.1)                   | 3.38<br>( 1.05, 5.42)    | 0.9571<br>0.752<br>( 0.515, 1.096)<br>0.1403 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 19 ( 54.3)                   | 8.41<br>( 1.45, 14.13)   | 40           | 21 ( 52.5)                   | 4.53<br>( 1.94, N.A.)    | 0.846<br>( 0.446, 1.606)           | 0.8515                                    |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 70 ( 58.3)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.41, 7.72)    | 103          | 63 ( 61.2)                   | 3.38<br>( 1.05, 5.42)    | 0.7734<br>0.787<br>( 0.557, 1.113) | 0.1810                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 89 ( 57.4)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.51, 8.31)    | 143          | 83 ( 58.0)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.94, 5.68)    | 0.803<br>( 0.593, 1.088)<br>0.2424 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.3391                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 47 ( 57.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.41, 7.62)    | 75           | 43 ( 57.3)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.31, 6.57)    | 0.911<br>( 0.600, 1.381)<br>0.8162 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 32 ( 56.1)                   | 8.31<br>( 1.45, 13.96)   | 56           | 35 ( 62.5)                   | 4.30<br>( 2.00, 5.78)    | 0.559<br>( 0.335, 0.933)<br>0.0542 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                   | 2.84<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 12           | 5 ( 41.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 1.394<br>( 0.471, 4.132)<br>0.7061 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              | 0.7961                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 69 ( 56.6)                   | 6.21<br>( 2.83, 8.74)    | 122          | 70 ( 57.4)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.94, 5.68)    | 0.802<br>( 0.573, 1.123)                     |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 20 ( 60.6)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 14.13)   | 21           | 13 ( 61.9)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.56, 12.88)   | 0.2372<br>0.772<br>( 0.377, 1.584)<br>0.7011 |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              | 0.7694                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 70 ( 60.9)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 7.72)    | 105          | 66 ( 62.9)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.48, 5.42)    | 0.779<br>( 0.553, 1.098)                     |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 19 ( 47.5)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 38           | 17 ( 44.7)                   | 6.57<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 0.1548<br>0.825<br>( 0.420, 1.619)<br>0.9242 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 58 ( 65.2)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.02, 7.72)   | 86           | 54 ( 62.8)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 5.52)   | 0.815<br>( 0.557, 1.192)        | 0.8952                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                   | 6.37<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 19           | 12 ( 63.2)                   | 3.38<br>( 0.95, 9.76)   | 0.4302<br>( 0.284, 1.615)       | 0.677                                     |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 20 ( 47.6)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 38           | 17 ( 44.7)                   | 6.57<br>( 1.02, N.A.)   | 0.1406<br>( 0.442, 1.670)       | 0.859                                     |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 69 ( 61.1)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.45, 8.74)   | 105          | 66 ( 62.9)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.48, 5.42)   | 0.772<br>( 0.548, 1.090)        | 0.6913                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 20 ( 47.6)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 38           | 17 ( 44.7)                   | 6.57<br>( 1.02, N.A.)   | 0.1434<br>( 0.442, 1.670)       | 0.859                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 48 ( 68.6)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 7.72)    | 69           | 39 ( 56.5)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.41, 8.15)    | 0.899<br>( 0.582, 1.389)        | 0.7007                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 41 ( 48.2)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.45, 16.66)   | 72           | 43 ( 59.7)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 5.52)    | 0.9286<br>( 0.767, 1.187)       | 0.0703                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 53 ( 58.2)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.48, 8.74)    | 76           | 45 ( 59.2)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, 5.68)    | 0.737<br>( 0.491, 1.106)        | 0.6488                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 36 ( 56.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.28, 13.96)   | 67           | 38 ( 56.7)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.45, 6.57)    | 0.2941<br>( 0.867, 1.373)       | 0.5756                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 4 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.97<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 0.461<br>( 0.105, 2.019)           | 0.6664                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 11 ( 73.3)                   | 6.21<br>( 0.49, 8.31)    | 5            | 0                            | N.E.                     | N.E.                               |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 19 ( 54.3)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 45           | 24 ( 53.3)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.41, 10.51)   | 0.0876<br>0.898<br>( 0.489, 1.648) |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 55 ( 57.9)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.48, 9.79)    | 88           | 55 ( 62.5)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.51, 5.52)    | 0.9497<br>0.714<br>( 0.487, 1.047) | 0.1368                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2199                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 7 ( 46.7)                    | 13.96<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 14           | 11 ( 78.6)                   | 1.71<br>( 0.53, 5.68)    | 0.314<br>( 0.106, 0.928)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 6 ( 66.7)                    | 1.02<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 6 ( 75.0)                    | 3.71<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 1.568<br>( 0.439, 5.595)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 32 ( 51.6)                   | 6.37<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 49           | 23 ( 46.9)                   | 5.52<br>( 1.45, 15.01)   | 0.6395<br>( 0.462, 1.375)       |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 21 ( 63.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.59, 9.33)    | 36           | 22 ( 61.1)                   | 4.24<br>( 0.59, 7.10)    | 1.029<br>( 0.559, 1.894)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 23 ( 63.9)                   | 2.89<br>( 0.66, 12.45)   | 36           | 21 ( 58.3)                   | 4.53<br>( 1.05, 5.78)    | 0.9103<br>( 0.510, 1.783)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3823                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 20 ( 54.1)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 26           | 18 ( 69.2)                   | 3.38<br>( 0.76, 6.11)    | 0.600<br>( 0.313, 1.150)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 31 ( 56.4)                   | 6.90<br>( 1.45, 13.96)   | 51           | 27 ( 52.9)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.45, 12.88)   | 0.576<br>( 0.332, 0.999)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 29 ( 59.2)                   | 2.89<br>( 0.99, 9.79)    | 58           | 34 ( 58.6)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.05, 6.57)    | 0.969<br>( 0.583, 1.610)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 1.12<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 4 ( 50.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.6578<br>( 1.438, 4.892)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ubr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)          | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                                    |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 9 ( 69.2)                 | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 9.33)  | 12           | 8 ( 66.7)                 | 0.62<br>( 0.49, N.A.)  | 0.650<br>( 0.246, 1.720)<br>0.4495 | 0.8082                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 22 ( 56.4)                | 4.17<br>( 1.02, N.A.)  | 27           | 14 ( 51.9)                | 4.96<br>( 1.31, 10.51) | 1.033<br>( 0.527, 2.023)<br>0.9363 |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 84           | 47 ( 56.0)                | 5.75<br>( 1.48, 12.45) | 80           | 50 ( 62.5)                | 3.38<br>( 1.41, 5.68)  | 0.710<br>( 0.473, 1.067)<br>0.1525 |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 11 ( 57.9)                | 2.89<br>( 0.56, N.A.)  | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                | 5.52<br>( 0.95, N.A.)  | 0.969<br>( 0.408, 2.301)<br>0.7054 |                                     |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                                    |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 123          | 73 ( 59.3)                | 5.59<br>( 1.48, 7.72)  | 111          | 66 ( 59.5)                | 4.24<br>( 1.51, 4.96)  | 0.770<br>( 0.549, 1.080)<br>0.2224 | 0.7764                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 16 ( 50.0)                | 2.83<br>( 0.95, N.A.)  | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                | 6.57<br>( 0.99, 12.88) | 0.897<br>( 0.450, 1.788)<br>0.8185 |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 69 ( 59.0)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.51, 8.31)    | 117          | 69 ( 59.0)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.41, 5.68)    | 0.802<br>( 0.572, 1.124)           | 0.9886                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 26           | 14 ( 53.8)                   | 4.96<br>( 1.45, 9.00)    | 0.2129<br>0.788<br>( 0.382, 1.623) | 0.9558                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 50 ( 61.7)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.99, 6.90)    | 68           | 38 ( 55.9)                   | 4.53<br>( 1.31, 6.11)    | 0.923<br>( 0.601, 1.416)           | 0.5286                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 39 ( 52.7)                   | 7.72<br>( 2.79, 13.96)   | 75           | 45 ( 60.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.45, 5.68)    | 0.7811<br>0.710<br>( 0.458, 1.098) | 0.0613                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2585                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 65 ( 57.5)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 8.74)    | 114          | 66 ( 57.9)                   | 4.53<br>( 1.94, 5.68)    | 0.819<br>( 0.578, 1.163)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 20 ( 62.5)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.08, 9.33)    | 20           | 10 ( 50.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 1.046<br>( 0.486, 2.248)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 3 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 0.59<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.171<br>( 0.017, 1.762)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.7644                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 24 ( 51.1)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.08, N.A.)    | 36           | 19 ( 52.8)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.31, 10.51)   | 0.894<br>( 0.487, 1.644)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 65 ( 60.2)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 8.31)    | 107          | 64 ( 59.8)                   | 3.84<br>( 1.51, 5.68)    | 0.784<br>( 0.550, 1.116)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 18 ( 62.1)                   | 2.89<br>( 1.02, 8.31)    | 25           | 12 ( 48.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 1.001<br>( 0.478, 2.100)                     | 0.4984                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 71 ( 56.3)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.48, 9.79)    | 118          | 71 ( 60.2)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.94, 5.52)    | 0.6824<br>0.759<br>( 0.543, 1.061)<br>0.1420 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 25 ( 48.1)                   | 6.21<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 52           | 26 ( 50.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.911<br>( 0.522, 1.590)                     | 0.6369                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 58 ( 60.4)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.48, 9.33)    | 89           | 56 ( 62.9)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.45, 5.68)    | 0.7771<br>0.675<br>( 0.464, 0.983)<br>0.1109 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 8 ( 47.1)                    | 9.79<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 22           | 13 ( 59.1)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 0.629<br>( 0.245, 1.615)                     | 0.6425                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 75 ( 57.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.51, 8.31)    | 119          | 69 ( 58.0)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.51, 5.68)    | 0.2818<br>0.769<br>( 0.552, 1.072)<br>0.2583 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 31 ( 58.5)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.45, 12.52)   | 56           | 30 ( 53.6)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.51, 9.76)    | 0.915<br>( 0.547, 1.532)<br>0.9912           | 0.6742                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 58 ( 56.9)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 8.31)    | 87           | 53 ( 60.9)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.31, 5.52)    | 0.751<br>( 0.514, 1.098)<br>0.1476           |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=10)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8984                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 19 ( 54.3)                   | 9.79<br>( 1.45, 14.13)   | 40           | 21 ( 52.5)                   | 4.93<br>( 1.94, 9.76)    | 0.833<br>( 0.438, 1.582)        | 0.6940                                    |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 70 ( 58.3)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.41, 7.62)    | 103          | 62 ( 60.2)                   | 3.38<br>( 1.31, 5.52)    | 0.787<br>( 0.555, 1.114)        | 0.1883                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL            | 155          | 65 ( 41.9)                   | 11.43<br>( 7.62, 18.27)  | 143          | 59 ( 41.3)                   | 8.25<br>( 4.96, 12.88)   | 0.725<br>( 0.505, 1.039)<br>0.1567 |                                           |
| AGE                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.3411                                    |
| < 65               | 82           | 36 ( 43.9)                   | 7.72<br>( 5.75, 18.27)   | 75           | 28 ( 37.3)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.93, N.A.)    | 0.923<br>( 0.560, 1.523)<br>0.9744 |                                           |
| $\geq 65$ AND < 75 | 57           | 24 ( 42.1)                   | 13.96<br>( 5.78, N.A.)   | 56           | 27 ( 48.2)                   | 5.68<br>( 4.24, 9.00)    | 0.520<br>( 0.289, 0.934)<br>0.0506 |                                           |
| $\geq 75$          | 16           | 5 ( 31.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 12           | 4 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 1.057<br>( 0.252, 4.434)<br>0.5814 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.0459*                                   |
| MALE      | 122          | 54 ( 44.3)                   | 9.03<br>( 7.26, 16.66)   | 122          | 47 ( 38.5)                   | 8.25<br>( 4.96, N.A.)    | 0.822<br>( 0.552, 1.224)           |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 11 ( 33.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 21           | 12 ( 57.1)                   | 5.55<br>( 0.95, 12.88)   | 0.4274<br>0.377<br>( 0.158, 0.903) |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.9041                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 52 ( 45.2)                   | 11.43<br>( 6.90, 17.38)  | 105          | 47 ( 44.8)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.70, 10.51)   | 0.732<br>( 0.489, 1.095)           |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 13 ( 32.5)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.86, N.A.)   | 38           | 12 ( 31.6)                   | 15.01<br>( 4.53, N.A.)   | 0.1540<br>0.604<br>( 0.261, 1.396) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10



EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 43 ( 48.3)                   | 11.43<br>( 7.26, 17.38) | 86           | 40 ( 46.5)                   | 6.11<br>( 4.30, 12.88)  | 0.721<br>( 0.463, 1.125)        | 0.7318                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 9 ( 37.5)                    | N.A.<br>( 4.21, N.A.)   | 19           | 7 ( 36.8)                    | 9.76<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 1.001<br>( 0.347, 2.885)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 13 ( 31.0)                   | 10.74<br>( 5.62, N.A.)  | 38           | 12 ( 31.6)                   | 15.01<br>( 4.53, N.A.)  | 0.5453<br>( 0.251, 1.335)       |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 52 ( 46.0)                   | 11.43<br>( 6.90, 17.38) | 105          | 47 ( 44.8)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.70, 10.51)  | 0.742<br>( 0.496, 1.110)        | 0.7847                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 13 ( 31.0)                   | 10.74<br>( 5.62, N.A.)  | 38           | 12 ( 31.6)                   | 15.01<br>( 4.53, N.A.)  | 0.1791<br>( 0.579, 1.335)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 37 ( 52.9)                   | 10.74<br>( 5.75, 17.38)  | 69           | 29 ( 42.0)                   | 8.25<br>( 4.30, N.A.)    | 0.773<br>( 0.466, 1.282)           | 0.9437                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 28 ( 32.9)                   | 16.66<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 72           | 29 ( 40.3)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.53, 10.51)   | 0.7300<br>0.725<br>( 0.425, 1.236) | 0.1096                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 36 ( 39.6)                   | 11.43<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 76           | 33 ( 43.4)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.93, 12.88)   | 0.633<br>( 0.389, 1.032)           | 0.4355                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 29 ( 45.3)                   | 13.96<br>( 5.75, N.A.)   | 67           | 26 ( 38.8)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.14, N.A.)    | 0.1364<br>0.874<br>( 0.510, 1.497) | 0.6865                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 2 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.58, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.646<br>( 0.088, 4.749)           | 0.9754                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 6.37<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 5            | 0                            | N.E.                     | N.E.                               |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 13 ( 37.1)                   | 15.28<br>( 4.17, N.A.)   | 45           | 18 ( 40.0)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.14, N.A.)    | 0.609<br>( 0.292, 1.270)           |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 42 ( 44.2)                   | 11.43<br>( 5.78, 18.27)  | 88           | 39 ( 44.3)                   | 8.25<br>( 4.53, 12.88)   | 0.5553<br>0.704<br>( 0.448, 1.106) | 0.2004                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1389                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 5 ( 33.3)                    | 18.27<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 3.25<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.225<br>( 0.058, 0.868)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 2.04<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 4 ( 50.0)                    | 8.25<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 2.061<br>( 0.468, 9.072)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 23 ( 37.1)                   | 15.28<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 49           | 15 ( 30.6)                   | 12.88<br>( 4.93, N.A.)   | 0.743<br>( 0.380, 1.453)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 16 ( 48.5)                   | 5.78<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 36           | 16 ( 44.4)                   | 9.76<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 1.134<br>( 0.564, 2.281)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 16 ( 44.4)                   | 9.03<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 36           | 15 ( 41.7)                   | 5.68<br>( 4.14, N.A.)    | 0.8342<br>( 0.314, 1.455)       |                                           |
|                                       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.676<br>0.3147                 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1289                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 13 ( 35.1)                   | 11.43<br>( 5.55, N.A.)   | 26           | 14 ( 53.8)                   | 4.96<br>( 1.48, 9.00)    | 0.412<br>( 0.188, 0.904)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 22 ( 40.0)                   | 13.96<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 51           | 23 ( 45.1)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.53, 15.01)   | 0.486<br>( 0.262, 0.900)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 23 ( 46.9)                   | 9.03<br>( 4.17, 18.27)   | 58           | 19 ( 32.8)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.30, N.A.)    | 1.100<br>( 0.586, 2.067)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 7 ( 50.0)                    | 8.31<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 8            | 3 ( 37.5)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.7873<br>( 1.701, 7.316)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)  | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 7 ( 53.8)                 | 5.55<br>( 1.12, N.A.)  | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                 | 1.48<br>( 0.62, N.A.)  | 0.729<br>( 0.241, 2.210)      | 0.6360                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 15 ( 38.5)                | 8.90<br>( 6.37, N.A.)  | 27           | 11 ( 40.7)                | 6.14<br>( 4.24, N.A.)  | 0.6476<br>( 0.286, 1.408)     | 0.634                               |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 84           | 35 ( 41.7)                | 11.43<br>( 5.78, N.A.) | 80           | 37 ( 46.3)                | 5.68<br>( 4.30, 12.88) | 0.3360<br>( 0.404, 1.053)     | 0.652                               |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 8 ( 42.1)                 | 17.38<br>( 2.89, N.A.) | 24           | 5 ( 20.8)                 | N.A.<br>( 4.14, N.A.)  | 0.1146<br>( 0.386, 4.053)     | 1.251                               |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 123          | 54 ( 43.9)                | 9.03<br>( 6.90, 17.38) | 111          | 46 ( 41.4)                | 6.14<br>( 4.70, 10.51) | 0.735<br>( 0.491, 1.100)      | 0.6770                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 11 ( 34.4)                | N.A.<br>( 4.17, N.A.)  | 32           | 13 ( 40.6)                | 12.88<br>( 1.45, N.A.) | 0.2035<br>( 0.301, 1.553)     | 0.683                               |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 50 ( 42.7)                   | 11.43<br>( 7.26, 17.38)  | 117          | 49 ( 41.9)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.70, 12.88)   | 0.740<br>( 0.496, 1.104)        | 0.6860                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 15 ( 39.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 26           | 10 ( 38.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.53, N.A.)    | 0.632<br>( 0.261, 1.530)        | 0.8987                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 38 ( 46.9)                   | 6.90<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 68           | 28 ( 41.2)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.30, N.A.)    | 0.941<br>( 0.575, 1.543)        | 0.2250                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 27 ( 36.5)                   | 15.28<br>( 8.31, N.A.)   | 75           | 31 ( 41.3)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.70, 12.88)   | 0.7680<br>( 0.298, 0.880)       | 0.512<br>0.0130                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.7704                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 49 ( 43.4)                   | 10.74<br>( 5.78, 18.27)  | 114          | 47 ( 41.2)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.93, 12.88)   | 0.778<br>( 0.515, 1.174)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 14 ( 43.8)                   | 8.31<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 20           | 8 ( 40.0)                    | 6.14<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.859<br>( 0.354, 2.082)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 1 ( 11.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 4            | 1 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.199<br>( 0.008, 4.906)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9837                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 19 ( 40.4)                   | 8.31<br>( 6.24, N.A.)    | 36           | 15 ( 41.7)                   | 6.14<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.730<br>( 0.369, 1.443)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 46 ( 42.6)                   | 11.43<br>( 6.90, 18.27)  | 107          | 44 ( 41.1)                   | 8.25<br>( 4.70, 12.88)   | 0.724<br>( 0.472, 1.109)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 11 ( 37.9)                   | 8.90<br>( 7.26, N.A.)    | 25           | 9 ( 36.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.514<br>( 0.204, 1.297)                     | 0.4599                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 54 ( 42.9)                   | 11.43<br>( 6.37, 18.27)  | 118          | 50 ( 42.4)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.96, 10.51)   | 0.4644<br>0.767<br>( 0.517, 1.137)<br>0.2464 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 16 ( 30.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 7.62, N.A.)    | 52           | 18 ( 34.6)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.24, N.A.)    | 0.666<br>( 0.335, 1.324)                     | 0.8121                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 45 ( 46.9)                   | 10.74<br>( 5.78, 16.66)  | 89           | 41 ( 46.1)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.30, 10.51)   | 0.2787<br>0.662<br>( 0.427, 1.025)<br>0.1893 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

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N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                         | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)                    | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                           |                         |              |                           |                        |                                              |                                     |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 4 ( 23.5)                 | N.A.<br>( 4.17, N.A.)   | 22           | 10 ( 45.5)                | 6.11<br>( 1.94, N.A.)  | 0.217<br>( 0.058, 0.807)                     | 0.0897                              |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 57 ( 43.5)                | 10.74<br>( 6.37, 16.66) | 119          | 49 ( 41.2)                | 8.25<br>( 4.96, 12.88) | 0.0111<br>0.773<br>( 0.523, 1.142)<br>0.4010 |                                     |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                           |                         |              |                           |                        |                                              |                                     |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 23 ( 43.4)                | 15.28<br>( 5.62, N.A.)  | 56           | 22 ( 39.3)                | 9.00<br>( 4.93, 15.01) | 0.675<br>( 0.366, 1.243)<br>0.4145           | 0.7149                              |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 42 ( 41.2)                | 9.03<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 87           | 37 ( 42.5)                | 7.10<br>( 4.30, N.A.)  | 0.770<br>( 0.491, 1.208)<br>0.2625           |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

EQ-5D-3L Visual Analogue Scale: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EQ-5D-VAS (MID=15)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    | 0.8100                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 13 ( 37.1)                   | 17.38<br>( 5.78, N.A.)  | 40           | 15 ( 37.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.93, N.A.)   | 0.672<br>( 0.312, 1.446)           |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 52 ( 43.3)                   | 8.90<br>( 6.90, 16.66)  | 103          | 44 ( 42.7)                   | 7.10<br>( 4.30, 12.88)  | 0.4499<br>0.709<br>( 0.470, 1.071) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:10

**§ 11 FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                              |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)           | Test for<br>Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL            | 152          | 38 ( 25.0)                      | N.A.                        | 140          | 36 ( 25.7)                      | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)       | 0.706<br>( 0.444, 1.122)<br>0.1876           |                                              |
| AGE                |              |                                 |                             |              |                                 |                             |                                              | 0.4454                                       |
| < 65               | 80           | 22 ( 27.5)                      | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)       | 74           | 18 ( 24.3)                      | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)       | 0.910<br>( 0.486, 1.706)<br>0.9494           |                                              |
| $\geq 65$ AND < 75 | 56           | 12 ( 21.4)                      | N.A.                        | 54           | 15 ( 27.8)                      | 9.00<br>( 6.47, N.A.)       | 0.521<br>( 0.236, 1.153)                     |                                              |
| $\geq 75$          | 16           | 4 ( 25.0)                       | N.A.<br>( 5.62, N.A.)       | 12           | 3 ( 25.0)                       | N.A.<br>( 0.59, N.A.)       | 0.0888<br>0.175<br>( 0.025, 1.231)<br>0.3486 |                                              |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values &lt;0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| MALE      | 121          | 30 ( 24.8)                   | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 120          | 30 ( 25.0)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.728<br>( 0.435, 1.218)                     | 0.5016                                    |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 8 ( 25.8)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.30, N.A.)    | 20           | 6 ( 30.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.2834<br>0.536<br>( 0.180, 1.590)<br>0.3102 |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 36 ( 31.3)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 103          | 32 ( 31.1)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.25, N.A.)    | 0.770<br>( 0.475, 1.247)                     | 0.3521                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 37           | 2 ( 5.4)                     | N.A.                     | 37           | 4 ( 10.8)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.2979<br>0.323<br>( 0.055, 1.888)<br>0.1784 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                              |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for<br>Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 28 ( 31.5)                      | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)       | 84           | 27 ( 32.1)                      | N.A.<br>( 7.62, N.A.)       | 0.709<br>( 0.412, 1.218)           | 0.4621                                       |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 8 ( 33.3)                       | N.A.<br>( 5.75, N.A.)       | 19           | 5 ( 26.3)                       | 9.76<br>( 5.03, N.A.)       | 0.3544<br>0.883<br>( 0.280, 2.785) |                                              |
| REST OF WORLD             | 39           | 2 ( 5.1)                        | N.A.                        | 37           | 4 ( 10.8)                       | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)       | 0.8867<br>0.306<br>( 0.052, 1.796) |                                              |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 36 ( 31.9)                      | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)       | 103          | 32 ( 31.1)                      | 9.76<br>( 8.25, N.A.)       | 0.778<br>( 0.480, 1.260)           | 0.3249                                       |
| NON-ASIA                  | 39           | 2 ( 5.1)                        | N.A.                        | 37           | 4 ( 10.8)                       | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)       | 0.3251<br>0.306<br>( 0.052, 1.796) |                                              |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values  $<0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 17 ( 24.6)                   | N.A.                     | 68           | 21 ( 30.9)                   | 9.00<br>( 7.62, N.A.)    | 0.484<br>( 0.250, 0.939)        | 0.1388                                    |
| 1                 | 83           | 21 ( 25.3)                   | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 70           | 14 ( 20.0)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.76, N.A.)    | 1.007<br>( 0.505, 2.007)        | 0.9162                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 28 ( 30.8)                   | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 74           | 23 ( 31.1)                   | 9.00<br>( 6.47, N.A.)    | 0.686<br>( 0.391, 1.202)        | 0.7972                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 61           | 10 ( 16.4)                   | N.A.                     | 66           | 13 ( 19.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.3206<br>( 0.255, 1.344)       | 0.585<br>0.2370                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 0                            | N.E.                     | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | 8.54<br>( 1.64, N.A.)    | N.E.<br>0.0624                               | 0.8216                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 6 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.643<br>( 0.175, 15.428)                    |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 9 ( 25.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.43, N.A.)    | 44           | 12 ( 27.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.47, N.A.)    | 0.8929<br>0.520<br>( 0.215, 1.254)           |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 92           | 23 ( 25.0)                   | N.A.                     | 86           | 21 ( 24.4)                   | 9.76<br>( 7.62, N.A.)    | 0.3152<br>0.782<br>( 0.427, 1.431)<br>0.4282 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04



FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              | 0.9139                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 1 ( 6.7)                     | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 14           | 2 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | <0.001<br>( <0.001, N.A. )<br>0.0759         |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 1 ( 11.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 7            | 2 ( 28.6)                    | 8.25<br>( 5.62, N.A.)    | 5.135<br>( 0.011, >99.999)<br>0.5922         |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 17 ( 28.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.30, N.A.)    | 46           | 10 ( 21.7)                   | N.A.                     | 0.920<br>( 0.411, 2.060)                     |                                           |
| G3                                    | 32           | 5 ( 15.6)                    | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 36           | 7 ( 19.4)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.76, N.A.)    | 0.9570<br>0.635<br>( 0.191, 2.105)           |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 14 ( 38.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 3.15, N.A.)    | 37           | 15 ( 40.5)                   | 7.03<br>( 5.26, 9.00)    | 0.2840<br>0.823<br>( 0.379, 1.787)<br>0.3268 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5608                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 24           | 7 ( 29.2)                    | 9.00<br>( 5.59, N.A.)    | 0.393<br>( 0.133, 1.156)           |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 16 ( 29.1)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.43, N.A.)    | 50           | 12 ( 24.0)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.731<br>( 0.336, 1.588)           |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 14 ( 29.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.24, N.A.)    | 59           | 16 ( 27.1)                   | N.A.<br>( 7.62, N.A.)    | 1.099<br>( 0.530, 2.280)           |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 13           | 1 ( 7.7)                     | N.A.                     | 7            | 1 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.9975<br>0.475<br>( 0.027, 8.256) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 5 ( 38.5)                    | 11.01<br>( 2.83, N.A.)  | 12           | 5 ( 41.7)                    | 8.54<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 1.227<br>( 0.339, 4.441)           | 0.8349                                    |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 9 ( 23.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.43, N.A.)   | 27           | 7 ( 25.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.64, N.A.)   | 0.542<br>( 0.194, 1.514)           |                                           |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 81           | 19 ( 23.5)                   | N.A.                    | 78           | 19 ( 24.4)                   | 9.76<br>( 7.62, N.A.)   | 0.713<br>( 0.371, 1.372)           |                                           |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 5 ( 26.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 23           | 5 ( 21.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.59, N.A.)   | 0.3160<br>0.701<br>( 0.192, 2.567) | 0.9685                                    |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 120          | 32 ( 26.7)                   | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)   | 109          | 29 ( 26.6)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.25, N.A.)   | 0.734<br>( 0.441, 1.222)           | 0.6817                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 6 ( 18.8)                    | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 31           | 7 ( 22.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.62, N.A.)   | 0.2764<br>0.638<br>( 0.209, 1.947) | 0.4858                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 32 ( 27.4)                   | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 115          | 31 ( 27.0)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.762<br>( 0.462, 1.256)           | 0.6440                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 35           | 6 ( 17.1)                    | N.A.                     | 25           | 5 ( 20.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.3470<br>0.532<br>( 0.155, 1.827) | 0.3688                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| $\leq 1$                                                  | 79           | 19 ( 24.1)                   | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 67           | 21 ( 31.3)                   | 9.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.576<br>( 0.307, 1.080)           | 0.4124                                    |
| $\geq 2$                                                  | 73           | 19 ( 26.0)                   | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 73           | 15 ( 20.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.00, N.A.)    | 0.1137<br>0.935<br>( 0.468, 1.868) | 0.8756                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values  $<0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 110          | 30 ( 27.3)                   | N.A.                     | 111          | 26 ( 23.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.25, N.A.)    | 0.876<br>( 0.513, 1.497)<br>0.7718 | 0.5790                                    |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 8 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.43, N.A.)    | 20           | 7 ( 35.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.421<br>( 0.147, 1.205)<br>0.0651 |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 0                            | N.E.                     | 4            | 1 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | N.E.<br>0.0833                     |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 13 ( 27.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.43, N.A.)    | 35           | 10 ( 28.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.47, N.A.)    | 0.704<br>( 0.305, 1.625)<br>0.4717 | 0.9181                                    |
| NO                                                   | 105          | 25 ( 23.8)                   | N.A.                     | 105          | 26 ( 24.8)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.25, N.A.)    | 0.697<br>( 0.398, 1.221)<br>0.2545 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 7 ( 24.1)                    | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 26           | 5 ( 19.2)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.774<br>( 0.242, 2.481)        | 0.8265                                    |
| NO                 | 123          | 31 ( 25.2)                   | N.A.                     | 114          | 31 ( 27.2)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.681<br>( 0.410, 1.130)        | 0.1727                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 11 ( 21.6)                   | N.A.                     | 51           | 8 ( 15.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.76, N.A.)    | 1.224<br>( 0.485, 3.089)        | 0.2384                                    |
| >= 10              | 94           | 22 ( 23.4)                   | N.A.                     | 87           | 28 ( 32.2)                   | 9.00<br>( 7.62, N.A.)    | 0.6024<br>( 0.279, 0.868)       | 0.492<br>0.0174                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04

FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 6 ( 35.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 22           | 4 ( 18.2)                    | 9.76<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 1.659<br>( 0.450, 6.119)<br>0.4929 | 0.2020                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 128          | 27 ( 21.1)                   | N.A.                     | 116          | 32 ( 27.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.25, N.A.)    | 0.530<br>( 0.315, 0.893)<br>0.0302 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 8 ( 15.4)                    | N.A.                     | 55           | 11 ( 20.0)                   | 9.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.498<br>( 0.194, 1.278)<br>0.1797 | 0.2796                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 100          | 30 ( 30.0)                   | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 85           | 25 ( 29.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 7.62, N.A.)    | 0.825<br>( 0.482, 1.414)<br>0.4205 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-E: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-E (MID=27)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3305                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 6 ( 17.6)                    | N.A.                     | 39           | 10 ( 25.6)                   | 9.00<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.450<br>( 0.157, 1.290)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 118          | 32 ( 27.1)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 101          | 26 ( 25.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.25, N.A.)    | 0.790<br>( 0.467, 1.334)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:04



**§ 12 FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 153          | 113 ( 73.9)                  | 1.12<br>( 0.89, 1.51)   | 140          | 103 ( 73.6)                  | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.41)   | 0.800<br>( 0.610, 1.051)<br>0.1602 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    | 0.7835                                    |
| < 65           | 80           | 54 ( 67.5)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 5.65)   | 74           | 54 ( 73.0)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.69, 1.48)   | 0.741<br>( 0.504, 1.089)<br>0.1270 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 46 ( 80.7)                   | 0.62<br>( 0.56, 1.45)   | 54           | 41 ( 75.9)                   | 0.62<br>( 0.56, 2.86)   | 0.885<br>( 0.577, 1.357)<br>0.7019 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 13 ( 81.3)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 5.62)   | 12           | 8 ( 66.7)                    | 0.72<br>( 0.49, N.A.)   | 0.851<br>( 0.334, 2.171)<br>0.7452 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:18

FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              | 0.7041                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 89 ( 73.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.79)    | 120          | 88 ( 73.3)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.66, 1.48)    | 0.799<br>( 0.592, 1.079)                     |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 24 ( 77.4)                   | 0.69<br>( 0.53, 2.86)    | 20           | 15 ( 75.0)                   | 0.62<br>( 0.56, 1.15)    | 0.1971<br>0.706<br>( 0.357, 1.397)<br>0.5175 |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              | 0.7620                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 88 ( 76.5)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 103          | 80 ( 77.7)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.38)    | 0.794<br>( 0.584, 1.080)                     |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 38           | 25 ( 65.8)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.59, 5.65)    | 37           | 23 ( 62.2)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 5.55)    | 0.1749<br>0.834<br>( 0.462, 1.504)<br>0.6671 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:18

FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 70 ( 78.7)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.41)   | 84           | 66 ( 78.6)                   | 0.66<br>( 0.59, 1.28)   | 0.786<br>( 0.557, 1.110)           | 0.9285                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 17 ( 70.8)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.89, 6.14)   | 19           | 14 ( 73.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.53, 5.98)   | 0.2882<br>0.867<br>( 0.425, 1.769) |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 40           | 26 ( 65.0)                   | 1.49<br>( 0.59, 5.65)   | 37           | 23 ( 62.2)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 5.55)   | 0.7050<br>0.818<br>( 0.457, 1.467) | 0.5966                                    |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 87 ( 77.0)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.45)   | 103          | 80 ( 77.7)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.38)   | 0.796<br>( 0.584, 1.084)           | 0.7640                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 40           | 26 ( 65.0)                   | 1.49<br>( 0.59, 5.65)   | 37           | 23 ( 62.2)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 5.55)   | 0.1901<br>0.818<br>( 0.457, 1.467) | 0.5966                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:18

FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 57 ( 82.6)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.59, 2.86)    | 68           | 55 ( 80.9)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.38)    | 0.628<br>( 0.424, 0.931)                     | 0.2633                                    |
| 1                 | 84           | 56 ( 66.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 2.83)    | 70           | 47 ( 67.1)                   | 1.03<br>( 0.66, 2.86)    | 0.1752<br>0.918<br>( 0.620, 1.359)<br>0.5761 |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 66 ( 72.5)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.62, 2.92)    | 74           | 54 ( 73.0)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 0.772<br>( 0.534, 1.116)                     | 0.8684                                    |
| $\geq$ 60 KG      | 62           | 47 ( 75.8)                   | 1.26<br>( 0.59, 2.17)    | 66           | 49 ( 74.2)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.48)    | 0.2015<br>0.822<br>( 0.548, 1.233)<br>0.4507 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 6 ( 60.0)                    | 1.43<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.64<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 0.471<br>( 0.129, 1.725)        | 0.0743                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 0.89<br>( 0.49, 5.65)   | 5            | 3 ( 60.0)                    | 0.77<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 1.359<br>( 0.339, 5.455)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 29 ( 82.9)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 2.83)   | 44           | 27 ( 61.4)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.72, 8.94)   | 1.274<br>( 0.734, 2.213)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 93           | 66 ( 71.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 3.12)   | 86           | 69 ( 80.2)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.28)   | 0.1619<br>( 0.459, 0.918)       | 0.0111                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5838                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 9 ( 60.0)                    | 5.65<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 14           | 11 ( 78.6)                   | 1.28<br>( 0.53, 5.68)    | 0.319<br>( 0.112, 0.912)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 1.51<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 5 ( 71.4)                    | 1.45<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 0.1332<br>( 0.215, 2.747)       |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 48 ( 80.0)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.59, 2.17)    | 46           | 33 ( 71.7)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.62, 1.38)    | 0.768<br>( 0.539, 1.338)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 23 ( 69.7)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.89, 6.18)    | 36           | 24 ( 66.7)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.59, 9.89)    | 0.6017<br>( 0.504, 1.629)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 28 ( 77.8)                   | 0.64<br>( 0.56, 1.18)    | 37           | 30 ( 81.1)                   | 0.62<br>( 0.53, 0.95)    | 0.849<br>( 0.402, 1.198)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2814                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 23 ( 62.2)                   | 2.92<br>( 0.62, 16.89)   | 24           | 18 ( 75.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.53, 5.68)    | 0.559<br>( 0.296, 1.055)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 46 ( 83.6)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 2.17)    | 50           | 40 ( 80.0)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.45)    | 0.842<br>( 0.546, 1.297)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 33 ( 70.2)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.62, 4.40)    | 59           | 42 ( 71.2)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 0.808<br>( 0.504, 1.295)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 11 ( 78.6)                   | 1.25<br>( 0.49, 5.65)    | 7            | 3 ( 42.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 2.034<br>( 0.551, 7.515)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 11 ( 84.6)                | 1.45<br>( 0.53, 2.83)  | 12           | 10 ( 83.3)                | 0.62<br>( 0.49, 5.03) | 0.687<br>( 0.274, 1.721)      | 0.3900                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 31 ( 79.5)                | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 5.62)  | 27           | 15 ( 55.6)                | 4.17<br>( 0.59, N.A.) | 1.284<br>( 0.685, 2.407)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 82           | 57 ( 69.5)                | 1.41<br>( 0.66, 4.17)  | 78           | 61 ( 78.2)                | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.28) | 0.683<br>( 0.472, 0.989)      |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 14 ( 73.7)                | 1.02<br>( 0.59, 2.86)  | 23           | 17 ( 73.9)                | 1.38<br>( 0.53, 3.75) | 0.694<br>( 0.332, 1.450)      |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 121          | 93 ( 76.9)                | 1.05<br>( 0.66, 1.45)  | 109          | 81 ( 74.3)                | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.48) | 0.826<br>( 0.610, 1.118)      | 0.6660                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 20 ( 62.5)                | 2.86<br>( 0.53, 10.74) | 31           | 22 ( 71.0)                | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 2.86) | 0.736<br>( 0.394, 1.373)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 87 ( 74.4)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.89, 1.51)    | 115          | 83 ( 72.2)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.45)    | 0.818<br>( 0.602, 1.111)        | 0.6799                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 36           | 26 ( 72.2)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.59, 4.17)    | 25           | 20 ( 80.0)                   | 0.82<br>( 0.56, 3.75)    | 0.2848<br>( 0.751, 1.370)       |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| $\leq 1$                                                  | 80           | 59 ( 73.8)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.41)    | 67           | 47 ( 70.1)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 2.79)    | 0.996<br>( 0.676, 1.468)        | 0.1737                                    |
| $\geq 2$                                                  | 73           | 54 ( 74.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 5.62)    | 73           | 56 ( 76.7)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.41)    | 0.7967<br>( 0.628, 0.925)       |                                           |

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(1) KME of median time to event.

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(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values  $<0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                       | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1) | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1) | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| -----                                                |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               | 0.3286                              |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 111          | 80 ( 72.1)                | 1.05<br>( 0.69, 2.86) | 111          | 82 ( 73.9)                | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.41) | 0.785<br>( 0.574, 1.074)      |                                     |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 26 ( 81.3)                | 1.08<br>( 0.56, 3.02) | 20           | 14 ( 70.0)                | 1.15<br>( 0.62, 5.55) | 1.044<br>( 0.536, 2.033)      |                                     |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 6 ( 66.7)                 | 1.41<br>( 0.46, N.A.) | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                 | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.) | 0.682<br>( 0.148, 3.145)      |                                     |
| -----                                                |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               | 0.3135                              |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 36 ( 76.6)                | 0.77<br>( 0.56, 2.79) | 35           | 24 ( 68.6)                | 1.05<br>( 0.62, 4.96) | 1.057<br>( 0.625, 1.785)      |                                     |
| NO                                                   | 106          | 77 ( 72.6)                | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.86) | 105          | 79 ( 75.2)                | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.41) | 0.722<br>( 0.524, 0.995)      |                                     |
| -----                                                |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 22 ( 75.9)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.59, 5.65)    | 26           | 16 ( 61.5)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 5.55)    | 0.850<br>( 0.437, 1.654)           | 0.8983                                    |
| NO                 | 124          | 91 ( 73.4)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.69, 1.48)    | 114          | 87 ( 76.3)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.41)    | 0.8069<br>0.791<br>( 0.587, 1.067) | 0.1547                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 32 ( 62.7)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.59, 4.40)    | 51           | 36 ( 70.6)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.95, 1.54)    | 0.848<br>( 0.524, 1.372)           | 0.6892                                    |
| $\geq 10$          | 95           | 74 ( 77.9)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 2.79)    | 87           | 66 ( 75.9)                   | 0.66<br>( 0.59, 1.28)    | 0.5107<br>0.713<br>( 0.507, 1.002) | 0.1013                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

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(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                                 |                             | Chemotherapy |                                 |                             | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for<br>Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                               |              |                                 |                             |              |                                 |                             |                                    |                                              |
| < 5                                        | 17           | 12 ( 70.6)                      | 2.14<br>( 0.56, 7.85)       | 22           | 15 ( 68.2)                      | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.03)       | 0.781<br>( 0.352, 1.731)<br>0.7777 | 0.6442                                       |
| $\geq 5$                                   | 129          | 94 ( 72.9)                      | 1.12<br>( 0.69, 2.17)       | 116          | 87 ( 75.0)                      | 0.72<br>( 0.62, 1.15)       | 0.727<br>( 0.540, 0.980)<br>0.0625 |                                              |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER<br>CRF) |              |                                 |                             |              |                                 |                             |                                    |                                              |
| < 10%                                      | 52           | 35 ( 67.3)                      | 2.86<br>( 0.99, 6.97)       | 55           | 36 ( 65.5)                      | 1.15<br>( 0.95, 5.03)       | 0.683<br>( 0.418, 1.114)<br>0.1822 | 0.3800                                       |
| $\geq 10\%$                                | 101          | 78 ( 77.2)                      | 0.97<br>( 0.59, 1.45)       | 85           | 67 ( 78.8)                      | 0.66<br>( 0.59, 1.38)       | 0.882<br>( 0.634, 1.227)<br>0.4061 |                                              |

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(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values  $< 0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5882                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 23 ( 67.6)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.59, 5.65)    | 39           | 25 ( 64.1)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, 5.55)    | 0.922<br>( 0.517, 1.643)        | 0.8582                                    |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 90 ( 75.6)                   | 1.03<br>( 0.66, 1.45)    | 101          | 78 ( 77.2)                   | 0.72<br>( 0.62, 1.15)    | 0.747<br>( 0.548, 1.018)        | 0.0902                                    |

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(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 153          | 98 ( 64.1)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.51, 6.24)    | 140          | 91 ( 65.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 3.75)    | 0.734<br>( 0.548, 0.981)<br>0.0478 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.8504                                    |
| < 65           | 80           | 48 ( 60.0)                   | 5.68<br>( 3.02, 6.97)    | 74           | 50 ( 67.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 1.02, 4.17)    | 0.644<br>( 0.429, 0.968)<br>0.0320 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 39 ( 68.4)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.69, 6.93)    | 54           | 35 ( 64.8)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.59, 5.03)    | 0.824<br>( 0.520, 1.306)<br>0.4700 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 11 ( 68.8)                   | 1.35<br>( 0.59, 19.35)   | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                    | 1.28<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 1.035<br>( 0.367, 2.918)<br>0.9191 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8539                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 79 ( 64.8)                   | 4.40<br>( 1.51, 6.28)    | 120          | 79 ( 65.8)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.17)    | 0.724<br>( 0.528, 0.995)        |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 19 ( 61.3)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.59, 19.35)   | 20           | 12 ( 60.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.851<br>( 0.403, 1.800)        |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3314                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 75 ( 65.2)                   | 3.98<br>( 1.48, 6.24)    | 103          | 72 ( 69.9)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.95, 2.96)    | 0.686<br>( 0.493, 0.953)        |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 38           | 23 ( 60.5)                   | 4.40<br>( 0.99, 10.74)   | 37           | 19 ( 51.4)                   | 4.47<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.980<br>( 0.522, 1.840)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 58 ( 65.2)                | 2.04<br>( 0.99, 6.97)  | 84           | 61 ( 72.6)                | 1.08<br>( 0.62, 2.79) | 0.613<br>( 0.424, 0.887)      | 0.2644                              |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 17 ( 70.8)                | 5.62<br>( 2.17, 6.24)  | 19           | 11 ( 57.9)                | 5.03<br>( 0.59, N.A.) | 1.192<br>( 0.552, 2.572)      |                                     |
| REST OF WORLD             | 40           | 23 ( 57.5)                | 4.86<br>( 0.99, 10.74) | 37           | 19 ( 51.4)                | 4.47<br>( 1.05, N.A.) | 0.6013<br>( 0.930, 1.746)     |                                     |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 75 ( 66.4)                | 3.98<br>( 1.48, 6.14)  | 103          | 72 ( 69.9)                | 1.15<br>( 0.95, 2.96) | 0.694<br>( 0.500, 0.965)      | 0.4484                              |
| NON-ASIA                  | 40           | 23 ( 57.5)                | 4.86<br>( 0.99, 10.74) | 37           | 19 ( 51.4)                | 4.47<br>( 1.05, N.A.) | 0.930<br>( 0.495, 1.746)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 47 ( 68.1)                   | 4.40<br>( 1.18, 7.72)    | 68           | 51 ( 75.0)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.62, 3.75)    | 0.469<br>( 0.307, 0.715)        | 0.0272*                                   |
| 1                 | 84           | 51 ( 60.7)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.12, 6.14)    | 70           | 39 ( 55.7)                   | 1.94<br>( 1.02, 5.68)    | 0.988<br>( 0.646, 1.509)        |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 56 ( 61.5)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.48, 6.97)    | 74           | 49 ( 66.2)                   | 1.38<br>( 0.99, 4.17)    | 0.643<br>( 0.434, 0.952)        | 0.4359                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 62           | 42 ( 67.7)                   | 4.40<br>( 0.99, 6.93)    | 66           | 42 ( 63.6)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.95, 5.59)    | 0.850<br>( 0.551, 1.313)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 4 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.97<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 0.334<br>( 0.077, 1.438)           | 0.1582                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.66, 8.31)   | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 1.588<br>( 0.304, 8.308)           |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 24 ( 68.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.95, 6.14)   | 44           | 24 ( 54.5)                   | 4.96<br>( 0.95, N.A.)   | 1.027<br>( 0.565, 1.869)           |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 93           | 58 ( 62.4)                   | 4.44<br>( 1.51, 6.97)   | 86           | 61 ( 70.9)                   | 1.28<br>( 0.95, 2.79)   | 0.4946<br>0.625<br>( 0.431, 0.906) | 0.0081                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| GX                                    | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 9.79<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 14           | 11 ( 78.6)                   | 2.45<br>( 0.53, 5.68)    | 0.169<br>( 0.049, 0.588)        | 0.2515                                    |
| G1                                    | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | 2.04<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 5 ( 71.4)                    | 4.17<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 0.0244<br>( 0.194, 3.083)       |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 42 ( 70.0)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.99, 6.24)    | 46           | 28 ( 60.9)                   | 1.31<br>( 0.95, 5.55)    | 0.773<br>( 0.6176, 1.325)       |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 20 ( 60.6)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.51, 19.35)   | 36           | 18 ( 50.0)                   | 11.99<br>( 0.99, N.A.)   | 0.811<br>( 0.4431, 2.109)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 24 ( 66.7)                   | 1.13<br>( 0.66, 7.72)    | 37           | 29 ( 78.4)                   | 0.72<br>( 0.56, 1.54)    | 1.094<br>( 0.9343, 0.951)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5706                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 19 ( 51.4)                   | 7.13<br>( 1.08, N.A.)    | 24           | 17 ( 70.8)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.62, 5.59)    | 0.507<br>( 0.259, 0.990)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 41 ( 74.5)                   | 2.48<br>( 0.99, 5.68)    | 50           | 36 ( 72.0)                   | 1.38<br>( 0.62, 2.79)    | 0.747<br>( 0.474, 1.179)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 29 ( 61.7)                   | 4.24<br>( 0.99, 18.27)   | 59           | 35 ( 59.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.55)    | 0.810<br>( 0.486, 1.351)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 2.83<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 3 ( 42.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.252<br>( 0.320, 4.890)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                       | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 10 ( 76.9)                | 2.83<br>( 0.59, 8.48) | 12           | 10 ( 83.3)                | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 5.55) | 0.683<br>( 0.278, 1.678)      | 0.4738                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 26 ( 66.7)                | 3.02<br>( 0.66, 9.79) | 27           | 12 ( 44.4)                | 4.96<br>( 0.95, N.A.) | 1.237<br>( 0.617, 2.482)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 82           | 50 ( 61.0)                | 4.44<br>( 1.51, 7.13) | 78           | 54 ( 69.2)                | 1.28<br>( 0.95, 2.96) | 0.649<br>( 0.437, 0.963)      |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 12 ( 63.2)                | 3.55<br>( 0.99, N.A.) | 23           | 15 ( 65.2)                | 3.75<br>( 0.72, 6.93) | 0.5181<br>( 0.255, 1.271)     |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 121          | 81 ( 66.9)                | 3.98<br>( 1.48, 6.14) | 109          | 73 ( 67.0)                | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 3.75) | 0.726<br>( 0.526, 1.002)      | 0.9954                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                | 7.13<br>( 0.89, N.A.) | 31           | 18 ( 58.1)                | 1.45<br>( 0.62, N.A.) | 0.649<br>( 0.371, 1.477)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 75 ( 64.1)                   | 4.44<br>( 1.51, 6.93)    | 115          | 74 ( 64.3)                   | 1.31<br>( 0.95, 4.17)    | 0.714<br>( 0.515, 0.990)        | 0.9542                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 36           | 23 ( 63.9)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.59, 10.74)   | 25           | 17 ( 68.0)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.69, 5.26)    | 0.830<br>( 0.434, 1.587)        | 0.5312                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| $\leq 1$                                                  | 80           | 50 ( 62.5)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.95, 5.75)    | 67           | 43 ( 64.2)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.72, 5.26)    | 0.818<br>( 0.541, 1.236)        | 0.6215                                    |
| $\geq 2$                                                  | 73           | 48 ( 65.8)                   | 5.62<br>( 2.17, 7.72)    | 73           | 48 ( 65.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 4.47)    | 0.642<br>( 0.425, 0.971)        | 0.0357                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values  $<0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3855                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 111          | 69 ( 62.2)                   | 4.40<br>( 1.51, 6.28)    | 111          | 72 ( 64.9)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 4.17)    | 0.723<br>( 0.516, 1.012)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 24 ( 75.0)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.92, 8.31)    | 20           | 12 ( 60.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 5.55)    | 0.951<br>( 0.469, 1.927)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                    | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.476<br>( 0.084, 2.701)        |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.4320                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 31 ( 66.0)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.89, 6.37)    | 35           | 21 ( 60.0)                   | 1.43<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.933<br>( 0.533, 1.635)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 106          | 67 ( 63.2)                   | 4.44<br>( 1.97, 6.97)    | 105          | 70 ( 66.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 3.75)    | 0.663<br>( 0.470, 0.935)        |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 18 ( 62.1)                   | 7.72<br>( 0.99, 9.79)    | 26           | 14 ( 53.8)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.662<br>( 0.315, 1.390)        | 0.9630                                    |
| NO                 | 124          | 80 ( 64.5)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.48, 6.14)    | 114          | 77 ( 67.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.99, 3.75)    | 0.748<br>( 0.545, 1.027)        | 0.0824                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 26 ( 51.0)                   | 2.92<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 51           | 33 ( 64.7)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.26)    | 0.668<br>( 0.396, 1.127)        | 0.7134                                    |
| $\geq 10$          | 95           | 65 ( 68.4)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.51, 6.97)    | 87           | 57 ( 65.5)                   | 1.31<br>( 0.62, 3.75)    | 0.690<br>( 0.479, 0.994)        | 0.0662                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 11 ( 64.7)                   | 2.89<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 22           | 13 ( 59.1)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.764<br>( 0.333, 1.750)                     | 0.6490                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 129          | 80 ( 62.0)                   | 4.86<br>( 1.51, 6.97)    | 116          | 77 ( 66.4)                   | 1.28<br>( 0.95, 3.75)    | 0.5861<br>0.662<br>( 0.480, 0.912)<br>0.0169 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 30 ( 57.7)                   | 6.37<br>( 1.12, 18.53)   | 55           | 35 ( 63.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 5.26)    | 0.542<br>( 0.323, 0.911)                     | 0.1712                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 101          | 68 ( 67.3)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.18, 5.75)    | 85           | 56 ( 65.9)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.17)    | 0.0290<br>0.871<br>( 0.609, 1.244)<br>0.3871 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=7)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.4990                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 18 ( 52.9)                   | 6.37<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 39           | 25 ( 64.1)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.95, 7.06)    | 0.604<br>( 0.324, 1.126)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 80 ( 67.2)                   | 3.98<br>( 1.51, 5.75)    | 101          | 66 ( 65.3)                   | 1.38<br>( 0.95, 3.75)    | 0.764<br>( 0.548, 1.065)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 153          | 47 ( 30.7)                   | N.A.<br>(12.55, N.A.)    | 140          | 40 ( 28.6)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.771<br>( 0.502, 1.185)<br>0.2388 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.2845                                    |
| < 65           | 80           | 27 ( 33.8)                   | 18.27<br>( 9.30, N.A.)   | 74           | 20 ( 27.0)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 1.012<br>( 0.564, 1.816)<br>0.9927 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 16 ( 28.1)                   | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 54           | 17 ( 31.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 5.78, N.A.)    | 0.620<br>( 0.307, 1.254)<br>0.1567 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 4 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 6.87, N.A.)    | 12           | 3 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 0.160<br>( 0.021, 1.240)<br>0.3613 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 36 ( 29.5)                   | N.A.<br>(12.55, N.A.)    | 120          | 34 ( 28.3)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.718<br>( 0.445, 1.159)<br>0.2241 | 0.9187                                    |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 11 ( 35.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 3.15, N.A.)    | 20           | 6 ( 30.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.904<br>( 0.329, 2.482)<br>0.7503 |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 40 ( 34.8)                   | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 103          | 33 ( 32.0)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.795<br>( 0.497, 1.273)<br>0.2726 | 0.7234                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 38           | 7 ( 18.4)                    | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.717<br>( 0.245, 2.101)<br>0.5627 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 31 ( 34.8)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)   | 84           | 28 ( 33.3)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.15, N.A.)  | 0.688<br>( 0.408, 1.162)        | 0.4452                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 9 ( 37.5)                    | 7.36<br>( 5.55, N.A.)   | 19           | 5 ( 26.3)                    | 9.76<br>( 5.03, N.A.)   | 1.229<br>( 0.390, 3.866)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 40           | 7 ( 17.5)                    | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 0.8016<br>( 0.235, 2.016)       |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 40 ( 35.4)                   | 18.27<br>(11.01, N.A.)  | 103          | 33 ( 32.0)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.801<br>( 0.500, 1.281)        | 0.6699                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 40           | 7 ( 17.5)                    | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 0.688<br>( 0.235, 2.016)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:18

FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 22 ( 31.9)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 68           | 23 ( 33.8)                   | 9.00<br>( 8.15, N.A.)    | 0.520<br>( 0.284, 0.950)        | 0.1000                                    |
| 1                 | 84           | 25 ( 29.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.31, N.A.)    | 70           | 16 ( 22.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 1.129<br>( 0.595, 2.144)        | 0.9377                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 32 ( 35.2)                   | 13.01<br>( 9.30, N.A.)   | 74           | 23 ( 31.1)                   | 15.67<br>( 5.42, N.A.)   | 0.804<br>( 0.467, 1.383)        | 0.6186                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 62           | 15 ( 24.2)                   | N.A.<br>(18.27, N.A.)    | 66           | 17 ( 25.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.15, N.A.)    | 0.652<br>( 0.322, 1.322)        | 0.2516                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:08:18

FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 0                            | N.E.                     | 5            | 3 ( 60.0)                    | 8.34<br>( 1.64, N.A.)    | N.E.<br>0.0363                               | 0.8165                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 6.24<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.943<br>( 0.160, 5.560)                     |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 10 ( 28.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 7.36, N.A.)    | 44           | 12 ( 27.3)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.67, N.A.)   | 0.8860<br>0.523<br>( 0.221, 1.237)           |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 93           | 29 ( 31.2)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 86           | 23 ( 26.7)                   | 9.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.4395<br>0.906<br>( 0.517, 1.587)<br>0.5839 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9196                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 3 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 14           | 2 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 0.322<br>( 0.027, 3.909)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 1 ( 11.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 1 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.42, N.A.)    | >99.999<br>( <0.001, N.A. )     |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 21 ( 35.0)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.90, N.A.)    | 46           | 10 ( 21.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.15, N.A.)    | 0.9898<br>( 0.507, 2.331)       |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 8 ( 24.2)                    | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 36           | 10 ( 27.8)                   | 15.67<br>( 9.76, N.A.)   | 0.727<br>( 0.273, 1.939)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 14 ( 38.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 3.15, N.A.)    | 37           | 17 ( 45.9)                   | 5.78<br>( 5.03, 9.00)    | 0.2613<br>( 0.315, 1.340)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 10 ( 27.0)                   | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 24           | 8 ( 33.3)                    | 8.15<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.592<br>( 0.231, 1.518)        | 0.9410                                    |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 18 ( 32.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.30, N.A.)    | 50           | 13 ( 26.0)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.2808<br>( 0.380, 1.618)       |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 15 ( 31.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.24, N.A.)    | 59           | 17 ( 28.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.76, N.A.)    | 0.784<br>( 0.6988, 0.915)       |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 4 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 4.21, N.A.)    | 7            | 2 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.915<br>( 0.442, 1.895)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 7 ( 53.8)                    | 8.31<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 12           | 5 ( 41.7)                    | 8.54<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 1.802<br>( 0.550, 5.899)        | 0.5020                                    |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 9 ( 23.1)                    | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)   | 27           | 8 ( 29.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.64, N.A.)   | 0.518<br>( 0.192, 1.396)        |                                           |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 82           | 23 ( 28.0)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)   | 78           | 21 ( 26.9)                   | 9.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 0.808<br>( 0.440, 1.484)        |                                           |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 8 ( 42.1)                    | 12.55<br>( 5.55, N.A.)  | 23           | 6 ( 26.1)                    | 15.67<br>( 5.42, N.A.)  | 0.3805<br>( 0.274, 2.465)       |                                           |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 121          | 37 ( 30.6)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)   | 109          | 33 ( 30.3)                   | 9.76<br>( 8.15, N.A.)   | 0.677<br>( 0.419, 1.096)        | 0.3836                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 10 ( 31.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.75, N.A.)   | 31           | 7 ( 22.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.00, N.A.)   | 1.225<br>( 0.460, 3.258)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 35 ( 29.9)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 115          | 34 ( 29.6)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.699<br>( 0.432, 1.131)        | 0.4439                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 36           | 12 ( 33.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.55, N.A.)    | 25           | 6 ( 24.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 1.181<br>( 0.438, 3.183)        |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| $\leq 1$                                                  | 80           | 26 ( 32.5)                   | N.A.<br>(11.01, N.A.)    | 67           | 21 ( 31.3)                   | 15.67<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 0.825<br>( 0.461, 1.478)        | 0.7790                                    |
| $\geq 2$                                                  | 73           | 21 ( 28.8)                   | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 73           | 19 ( 26.0)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.15, N.A.)    | 0.5217<br>( 0.380, 1.374)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values  $< 0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy       |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)     | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                     |                                           |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 111          | 36 ( 32.4)                   | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 111          | 28 ( 25.2)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.67, N.A.)   | 0.938<br>( 0.566, 1.553)<br>0.8379  | 0.2811                                    |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 10 ( 31.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.31, N.A.)    | 20           | 9 ( 45.0)                    | 5.03<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.386<br>( 0.153, 0.972)<br>0.0323  |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 1 ( 11.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 4            | 1 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.743<br>( 0.021, 26.066)<br>0.3918 |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                     |                                           |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 13 ( 27.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.87, N.A.)    | 35           | 11 ( 31.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.661<br>( 0.292, 1.493)<br>0.3987  | 0.6348                                    |
| NO                                                   | 106          | 34 ( 32.1)                   | N.A.<br>(11.43, N.A.)    | 105          | 29 ( 27.6)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.67, N.A.)   | 0.819<br>( 0.493, 1.362)<br>0.4190  |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 9 ( 31.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 6.87, N.A.)    | 26           | 7 ( 26.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.716<br>( 0.262, 1.957)           | 0.7378                                    |
| NO                 | 124          | 38 ( 30.6)                   | N.A.<br>(12.55, N.A.)    | 114          | 33 ( 28.9)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.6334<br>0.787<br>( 0.489, 1.268) | 0.2871                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 14 ( 27.5)                   | N.A.<br>(12.55, N.A.)    | 51           | 8 ( 15.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 9.76, N.A.)    | 1.289<br>( 0.532, 3.123)           | 0.1087                                    |
| $\geq 10$          | 95           | 27 ( 28.4)                   | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)    | 87           | 32 ( 36.8)                   | 9.00<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.4655<br>0.518<br>( 0.305, 0.877) | 0.0093                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 8 ( 47.1)                    | 12.55<br>( 2.92, N.A.)   | 22           | 5 ( 22.7)                    | 9.76<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 1.208<br>( 0.368, 3.966)                     | 0.2237                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 129          | 33 ( 25.6)                   | N.A.<br>(18.27, N.A.)    | 116          | 35 ( 30.2)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.7648<br>0.587<br>( 0.361, 0.952)<br>0.0357 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 12 ( 23.1)                   | N.A.<br>(18.27, N.A.)    | 55           | 14 ( 25.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.496<br>( 0.223, 1.104)                     | 0.1892                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 101          | 35 ( 34.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.30, N.A.)    | 85           | 26 ( 30.6)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.15, N.A.)   | 0.1025<br>0.970<br>( 0.578, 1.627)<br>0.6645 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G (MID=17)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2318                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 7 ( 20.6)                    | N.A.<br>(12.55, N.A.)    | 39           | 11 ( 28.2)                   | 9.00<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.408<br>( 0.153, 1.090)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 40 ( 33.6)                   | N.A.<br>(10.74, N.A.)    | 101          | 29 ( 28.7)                   | 15.67<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.887<br>( 0.545, 1.446)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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**§ 13 PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 117 ( 75.5)                  | 1.05<br>( 0.89, 1.51)    | 141          | 110 ( 78.0)                  | 0.95<br>( 0.69, 1.45)    | 0.886<br>( 0.681, 1.153)<br>0.1209 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4445                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 55 ( 67.1)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 5.68)    | 74           | 57 ( 77.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.69, 1.51)    | 0.780<br>( 0.535, 1.136)<br>0.0574 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 48 ( 84.2)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.91)    | 55           | 42 ( 76.4)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.51)    | 0.930<br>( 0.609, 1.419)<br>0.6777 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 14 ( 87.5)                   | 0.59<br>( 0.53, 0.62)    | 12           | 11 ( 91.7)                   | 0.72<br>( 0.49, 1.48)    | 1.594<br>( 0.691, 3.677)<br>0.6940 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 91 ( 74.6)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.95, 2.83)    | 121          | 95 ( 78.5)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.69, 1.48)    | 0.845<br>( 0.632, 1.132)        | 0.7637                                    |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 26 ( 78.8)                   | 0.69<br>( 0.53, 2.86)    | 20           | 15 ( 75.0)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.48)    | 0.979<br>( 0.512, 1.872)        | 0.8710                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 90 ( 78.3)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 103          | 85 ( 82.5)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.38)    | 0.915<br>( 0.674, 1.241)        | 0.7541                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 27 ( 67.5)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.69, 4.17)    | 38           | 25 ( 65.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 3.29)    | 0.837<br>( 0.479, 1.460)        | 0.6620                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 73 ( 82.0)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.41)   | 84           | 75 ( 89.3)                   | 0.72<br>( 0.59, 1.02)   | 0.891<br>( 0.640, 1.241)        | 0.8354                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 16 ( 66.7)                   | 4.67<br>( 0.89, 7.36)   | 19           | 10 ( 52.6)                   | 5.03<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 1.309<br>( 0.568, 3.014)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 28 ( 66.7)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.69, 4.17)   | 38           | 25 ( 65.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 3.29)   | 0.9632<br>( 0.852, 1.479)       | 0.7089                                    |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 89 ( 78.8)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.48)   | 103          | 85 ( 82.5)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.38)   | 0.911<br>( 0.671, 1.238)        | 0.8059                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 28 ( 66.7)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.69, 4.17)   | 38           | 25 ( 65.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 3.29)   | 0.852<br>( 0.491, 1.479)        | 0.7089                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 61 ( 87.1)                   | 0.97<br>( 0.59, 1.51)    | 68           | 59 ( 86.8)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.38)    | 0.832<br>( 0.579, 1.196)<br>0.2797 | 0.6443                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 56 ( 65.9)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.99, 3.48)    | 71           | 50 ( 70.4)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.69, 2.96)    | 0.938<br>( 0.634, 1.386)<br>0.2504 |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 65 ( 71.4)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.51)    | 74           | 57 ( 77.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.62, 1.51)    | 0.910<br>( 0.633, 1.306)<br>0.2415 | 0.9575                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 52 ( 81.3)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 3.25)    | 67           | 53 ( 79.1)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.66, 1.48)    | 0.864<br>( 0.588, 1.271)<br>0.3339 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 8 ( 80.0)                    | 0.79<br>( 0.46, 13.93)  | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.62<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 0.833<br>( 0.211, 3.280)        | 0.8204                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 0.89<br>( 0.49, 3.48)   | 5            | 3 ( 60.0)                    | 2.41<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 1.566<br>( 0.392, 6.258)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 23 ( 65.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 4.27)   | 45           | 35 ( 77.8)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.69, 2.86)   | 0.806<br>( 0.474, 1.373)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 74 ( 77.9)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.59, 2.89)   | 86           | 68 ( 79.1)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.48)   | 0.2135<br>( 0.625, 1.219)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8457                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 1.26<br>( 0.53, 13.96)   | 14           | 13 ( 92.9)                   | 1.20<br>( 0.53, 2.96)    | 0.700<br>( 0.295, 1.659)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 7 ( 77.8)                    | 1.05<br>( 0.53, 1.91)    | 7            | 5 ( 71.4)                    | 1.45<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 1.132<br>( 0.349, 3.673)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 48 ( 77.4)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.89, 4.27)    | 47           | 32 ( 68.1)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 2.79)    | 0.937<br>( 0.598, 1.468)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 20 ( 60.6)                   | 3.02<br>( 0.59, 10.74)   | 36           | 27 ( 75.0)                   | 2.15<br>( 0.95, 4.24)    | 0.6157<br>( 0.533, 1.825)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 30 ( 83.3)                   | 0.62<br>( 0.56, 1.05)    | 37           | 33 ( 89.2)                   | 0.61<br>( 0.56, 0.72)    | 0.3892<br>( 0.466, 1.280)       |                                           |
|                                       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.773<br>0.3369                 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.8499                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 28 ( 75.7)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.59, 1.51)    | 24           | 17 ( 70.8)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.53, 5.03)    | 0.909<br>( 0.496, 1.668)           |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 43 ( 78.2)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.59, 2.86)    | 50           | 41 ( 82.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.62, 2.23)    | 0.8587<br>0.828<br>( 0.536, 1.280) |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 35 ( 71.4)                   | 1.91<br>( 0.62, 5.13)    | 59           | 46 ( 78.0)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 1.38)    | 0.2424<br>0.808<br>( 0.512, 1.276) |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 11 ( 78.6)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.53, 3.25)    | 8            | 6 ( 75.0)                    | 1.91<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.1307<br>1.455<br>( 0.535, 3.956) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                       | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 10 ( 76.9)                | 0.99<br>( 0.53, 4.67) | 12           | 9 ( 75.0)                 | 0.69<br>( 0.59, 5.03) | 1.075<br>( 0.412, 2.801)      | 0.9640                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 29 ( 74.4)                | 0.77<br>( 0.56, 1.41) | 27           | 20 ( 74.1)                | 0.72<br>( 0.56, 4.17) | 0.8957<br>( 0.605, 1.958)     |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 84           | 63 ( 75.0)                | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 4.17) | 78           | 61 ( 78.2)                | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.48) | 0.7686<br>( 0.559, 1.144)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 15 ( 78.9)                | 1.35<br>( 0.59, 5.49) | 24           | 20 ( 83.3)                | 0.97<br>( 0.59, 5.39) | 0.1592<br>( 0.467, 1.826)     |                                     |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 123          | 94 ( 76.4)                | 1.05<br>( 0.66, 1.51) | 109          | 89 ( 81.7)                | 0.99<br>( 0.66, 1.48) | 0.825<br>( 0.614, 1.107)      | 0.4137                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 23 ( 71.9)                | 1.41<br>( 0.53, 7.13) | 32           | 21 ( 65.6)                | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 5.59) | 0.0690<br>( 0.648, 2.142)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 90 ( 76.9)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.95, 1.91)    | 116          | 92 ( 79.3)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.66, 1.48)    | 0.858<br>( 0.639, 1.152)        | 0.8527                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 27 ( 71.1)                   | 0.89<br>( 0.56, 4.17)    | 25           | 18 ( 72.0)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.59, 2.96)    | 1.007<br>( 0.547, 1.852)        | 0.9069                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 61 ( 75.3)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.59, 2.86)    | 68           | 55 ( 80.9)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 0.868<br>( 0.602, 1.253)        | 0.8929                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 56 ( 75.7)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 2.83)    | 73           | 55 ( 75.3)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 0.931<br>( 0.636, 1.364)        | 0.2406                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.1884                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 86 ( 76.1)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.99, 2.89)   | 112          | 88 ( 78.6)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.95, 1.48)   | 0.880<br>( 0.652, 1.188)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 23 ( 71.9)                   | 0.89<br>( 0.56, 1.54)   | 20           | 14 ( 70.0)                   | 0.69<br>( 0.53, 4.24)   | 1.180<br>( 0.593, 2.346)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 7 ( 77.8)                    | 0.89<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                    | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.)   | 0.703<br>( 0.141, 3.509)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.6208                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 36 ( 76.6)                   | 0.64<br>( 0.56, 1.05)   | 36           | 29 ( 80.6)                   | 0.69<br>( 0.59, 1.45)   | 1.116<br>( 0.672, 1.854)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 81 ( 75.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 3.02)   | 105          | 81 ( 77.1)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.72, 1.48)   | 0.826<br>( 0.605, 1.127)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 20 ( 69.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.53, 1.54)    | 26           | 18 ( 69.2)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.56, 4.24)    | 1.014<br>( 0.530, 1.939)<br>0.7636 | 0.9365                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 97 ( 77.0)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.89, 2.86)    | 115          | 92 ( 80.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.69, 1.45)    | 0.863<br>( 0.646, 1.153)<br>0.1312 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 37 ( 71.2)                   | 0.66<br>( 0.59, 1.54)    | 51           | 36 ( 70.6)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 2.86)    | 1.131<br>( 0.712, 1.797)<br>0.6977 | 0.1909                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 73 ( 76.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 3.48)    | 88           | 72 ( 81.8)                   | 0.69<br>( 0.59, 1.02)    | 0.760<br>( 0.545, 1.060)<br>0.0212 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 11 ( 64.7)                   | 2.22<br>( 0.66, N.A.)    | 22           | 15 ( 68.2)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.15, 5.03)    | 0.634<br>( 0.274, 1.468)                     | 0.6295                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 99 ( 75.6)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.62, 1.91)    | 117          | 93 ( 79.5)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.02)    | 0.3336<br>0.883<br>( 0.663, 1.177)<br>0.1192 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 43 ( 81.1)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 55           | 37 ( 67.3)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.69, 2.79)    | 1.077<br>( 0.692, 1.676)<br>0.6860           | 0.2845                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 74 ( 72.5)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.62, 3.48)    | 86           | 73 ( 84.9)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.45)    | 0.782<br>( 0.561, 1.092)<br>0.0263           |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.0617                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 30 ( 85.7)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.12)    | 39           | 26 ( 66.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 4.24)    | 1.346<br>( 0.792, 2.288)        | 0.2136                                    |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 87 ( 72.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.89, 2.89)    | 102          | 84 ( 82.4)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.38)    | 0.757<br>( 0.556, 1.030)        | 0.0096                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 106 ( 68.4)                  | 2.86<br>( 1.41, 4.60)    | 141          | 101 ( 71.6)                  | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 1.51)    | 0.797<br>( 0.605, 1.050)<br>0.0442 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.3454                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 47 ( 57.3)                   | 5.49<br>( 3.48, 7.62)    | 74           | 53 ( 71.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 2.79)    | 0.650<br>( 0.437, 0.968)<br>0.0097 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 47 ( 82.5)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.59, 4.27)    | 55           | 37 ( 67.3)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.59, 4.70)    | 0.998<br>( 0.642, 1.551)<br>0.9726 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 12 ( 75.0)                   | 0.76<br>( 0.53, 11.14)   | 12           | 11 ( 91.7)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.59, 1.48)    | 0.812<br>( 0.348, 1.897)<br>0.6215 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9986                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 84 ( 68.9)                   | 3.48<br>( 1.41, 5.49)    | 121          | 88 ( 72.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.79)    | 0.782<br>( 0.577, 1.059)        | 0.0422                                    |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 22 ( 66.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.59, 5.62)    | 20           | 13 ( 65.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.51)    | 0.836<br>( 0.418, 1.673)        | 0.6612                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8483                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 84 ( 73.0)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.02, 5.49)    | 103          | 80 ( 77.7)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.66, 1.51)    | 0.799<br>( 0.583, 1.094)        | 0.0304                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 22 ( 55.0)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 38           | 21 ( 55.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 8.64)    | 0.761<br>( 0.408, 1.420)        | 0.6290                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 69 ( 77.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.66, 4.60)   | 84           | 71 ( 84.5)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.41)   | 0.757<br>( 0.538, 1.065)<br>0.0308 | 0.7336                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 14 ( 58.3)                   | 4.67<br>( 1.45, 7.36)   | 19           | 9 ( 47.4)                    | 5.03<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 1.210<br>( 0.495, 2.958)<br>0.9900 |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 23 ( 54.8)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 10.74)  | 38           | 21 ( 55.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 8.64)   | 0.784<br>( 0.423, 1.451)<br>0.6947 |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 83 ( 73.5)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.02, 5.49)   | 103          | 80 ( 77.7)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.66, 1.51)   | 0.794<br>( 0.579, 1.089)<br>0.0281 | 0.9283                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 23 ( 54.8)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 10.74)  | 38           | 21 ( 55.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 8.64)   | 0.784<br>( 0.423, 1.451)<br>0.6947 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 57 ( 81.4)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.95, 5.75)    | 68           | 55 ( 80.9)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.51)    | 0.698<br>( 0.478, 1.020)<br>0.0659 | 0.4524                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 49 ( 57.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.41, 4.67)    | 71           | 45 ( 63.4)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 4.24)    | 0.902<br>( 0.598, 1.360)<br>0.2532 |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 60 ( 65.9)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 5.62)    | 74           | 51 ( 68.9)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.17)    | 0.890<br>( 0.610, 1.298)<br>0.2993 | 0.4962                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 46 ( 71.9)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.41, 5.75)    | 67           | 50 ( 74.6)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.72, 2.79)    | 0.715<br>( 0.477, 1.072)<br>0.0762 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.9595                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 8 ( 80.0)                    | 1.00<br>( 0.46, 13.93)  | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.62<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 1.255<br>( 0.333, 4.729)        |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.49, 3.98)   | 5            | 3 ( 60.0)                    | 2.41<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 1.262<br>( 0.321, 4.969)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 22 ( 62.9)                   | 2.43<br>( 1.02, 7.36)   | 45           | 32 ( 71.1)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.72, 4.24)   | 0.8520<br>( 0.464, 1.387)       |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 64 ( 67.4)                   | 4.27<br>( 1.41, 5.78)   | 86           | 62 ( 72.1)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.79)   | 0.2589<br>( 0.517, 1.051)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5897                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 10 ( 66.7)                   | 7.13<br>( 0.62, 18.27)   | 14           | 12 ( 85.7)                   | 2.15<br>( 0.62, 5.59)    | 0.517<br>( 0.195, 1.370)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 6 ( 66.7)                    | 1.51<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 5 ( 71.4)                    | 1.45<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 0.1039<br>( 0.885, 2.959)       |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 45 ( 72.6)                   | 3.48<br>( 0.95, 4.67)    | 47           | 30 ( 63.8)                   | 1.31<br>( 0.72, 4.70)    | 0.9583<br>( 0.954, 1.516)       |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 18 ( 54.5)                   | 5.75<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 36           | 24 ( 66.7)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.02, 5.39)    | 0.7223<br>( 0.753, 1.427)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 27 ( 75.0)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.59, 3.98)    | 37           | 30 ( 81.1)                   | 0.62<br>( 0.59, 0.95)    | 0.1800<br>( 0.630, 1.084)       |                                           |
|                                       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.1596                          |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.7644                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 22 ( 59.5)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.02, 7.00)    | 24           | 17 ( 70.8)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.59, 5.03)    | 0.571<br>( 0.299, 1.088)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 41 ( 74.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.89, 4.67)    | 50           | 37 ( 74.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 4.17)    | 0.871<br>( 0.556, 1.365)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 34 ( 69.4)                   | 3.98<br>( 1.08, 5.49)    | 59           | 42 ( 71.2)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 2.83)    | 0.823<br>( 0.514, 1.318)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 1.54<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 5 ( 62.5)                    | 1.91<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.938<br>( 0.302, 2.910)        | 0.8644                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)          | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                                    |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 10 ( 76.9)                | 1.51<br>( 0.53, 4.67)  | 12           | 9 ( 75.0)                 | 0.69<br>( 0.59, 5.03) | 0.653<br>( 0.243, 1.756)<br>0.5493 | 0.7570                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 28 ( 71.8)                | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 2.86)  | 27           | 19 ( 70.4)                | 1.41<br>( 0.59, 4.24) | 1.143<br>( 0.626, 2.087)<br>0.8901 |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 84           | 53 ( 63.1)                | 4.60<br>( 1.45, 7.13)  | 78           | 56 ( 71.8)                | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.79) | 0.692<br>( 0.472, 1.014)<br>0.0509 |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 15 ( 78.9)                | 4.22<br>( 1.02, 6.97)  | 24           | 17 ( 70.8)                | 1.51<br>( 0.59, 5.59) | 0.829<br>( 0.409, 1.680)<br>0.3915 |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                                    |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 123          | 87 ( 70.7)                | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 4.40)  | 109          | 83 ( 76.1)                | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 1.51) | 0.766<br>( 0.564, 1.040)<br>0.0316 | 0.7570                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 19 ( 59.4)                | 4.17<br>( 0.89, 10.74) | 32           | 18 ( 56.3)                | 1.02<br>( 0.62, N.A.) | 0.913<br>( 0.476, 1.750)<br>0.7421 |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ubr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 82 ( 70.1)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.18, 5.49)    | 116          | 85 ( 73.3)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.17)    | 0.778<br>( 0.572, 1.059)        | 0.8613                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 24 ( 63.2)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.69, 10.74)   | 25           | 16 ( 64.0)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.59, 11.14)   | 0.881<br>( 0.463, 1.676)        | 0.8368                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 54 ( 66.7)                   | 4.11<br>( 0.99, 5.62)    | 68           | 49 ( 72.1)                   | 1.31<br>( 0.69, 2.86)    | 0.793<br>( 0.537, 1.171)        | 0.9204                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 52 ( 70.3)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.02, 5.62)    | 73           | 52 ( 71.2)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.79)    | 0.810<br>( 0.548, 1.199)        | 0.1270                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1402                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 76 ( 67.3)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.41, 5.75)    | 112          | 80 ( 71.4)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.79)    | 0.755<br>( 0.550, 1.037)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 22 ( 68.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 4.67)    | 20           | 13 ( 65.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 4.24)    | 1.273<br>( 0.626, 2.589)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 7 ( 77.8)                    | 0.89<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                    | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.703<br>( 0.141, 3.509)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5718                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 34 ( 72.3)                   | 1.03<br>( 0.59, 3.48)    | 36           | 27 ( 75.0)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 0.970<br>( 0.580, 1.624)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 72 ( 66.7)                   | 4.27<br>( 1.51, 5.78)    | 105          | 74 ( 70.5)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 2.83)    | 0.735<br>( 0.529, 1.020)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 19 ( 65.5)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.59, 3.98)    | 26           | 16 ( 61.5)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.59, 4.30)    | 1.031<br>( 0.522, 2.037)        | 0.7081                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 87 ( 69.0)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.18, 5.62)    | 115          | 85 ( 73.9)                   | 1.31<br>( 0.95, 1.51)    | 0.762<br>( 0.563, 1.033)        | 0.0390                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 31 ( 59.6)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.66, 6.97)    | 51           | 35 ( 68.6)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 4.17)    | 0.765<br>( 0.469, 1.249)        | 0.9270                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 68 ( 70.8)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.18, 5.75)    | 88           | 64 ( 72.7)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 1.51)    | 0.3253<br>( 0.560, 1.124)       | 0.793<br>0.0537                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 10 ( 58.8)                   | 4.11<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 22           | 15 ( 68.2)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.15, 5.03)    | 0.460<br>( 0.192, 1.098)                     | 0.3662                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 89 ( 67.9)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.05, 5.62)    | 117          | 84 ( 71.8)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.72, 1.51)    | 0.1031<br>0.824<br>( 0.610, 1.114)<br>0.0791 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 37 ( 69.8)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 5.78)    | 55           | 35 ( 63.6)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.96)    | 0.820<br>( 0.511, 1.315)                     | 0.8687                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 69 ( 67.6)                   | 3.48<br>( 1.18, 5.62)    | 86           | 66 ( 76.7)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.72, 1.51)    | 0.6566<br>0.765<br>( 0.540, 1.084)<br>0.0265 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.9244                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 24 ( 68.6)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.59, 7.26)    | 39           | 26 ( 66.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 4.24)    | 0.832<br>( 0.468, 1.480)           |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 82 ( 68.3)                   | 3.48<br>( 1.41, 4.67)    | 102          | 75 ( 73.5)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.72, 1.51)    | 0.7744<br>0.781<br>( 0.567, 1.077) | 0.0240                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 86 ( 55.5)                   | 6.97<br>( 3.98, 7.72)    | 141          | 73 ( 51.8)                   | 4.30<br>( 2.79, 5.72)    | 0.857<br>( 0.624, 1.177)<br>0.2363 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.8540                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 40 ( 48.8)                   | 7.36<br>( 5.68, 18.53)   | 74           | 37 ( 50.0)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.45, 15.67)   | 0.795<br>( 0.505, 1.250)<br>0.2057 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 38 ( 66.7)                   | 2.43<br>( 1.08, 7.13)    | 55           | 29 ( 52.7)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.48, 5.72)    | 0.976<br>( 0.592, 1.608)<br>0.9154 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 8 ( 50.0)                    | 1.54<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 12           | 7 ( 58.3)                    | 4.70<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 0.901<br>( 0.325, 2.501)<br>0.8263 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 67 ( 54.9)                   | 6.97<br>( 4.11, 9.89)   | 121          | 63 ( 52.1)                   | 4.70<br>( 2.83, 8.64)   | 0.843<br>( 0.594, 1.197)           | 0.7873                                    |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 19 ( 57.6)                   | 7.36<br>( 1.02, 18.53)  | 20           | 10 ( 50.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 0.2269<br>0.831<br>( 0.378, 1.826) | 0.7380                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 68 ( 59.1)                   | 6.37<br>( 1.54, 7.72)   | 103          | 58 ( 56.3)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.51, 5.55)   | 0.855<br>( 0.596, 1.226)           | 0.9696                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 18 ( 45.0)                   | 7.66<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 38           | 15 ( 39.5)                   | 8.64<br>( 1.48, N.A.)   | 0.1784<br>0.861<br>( 0.422, 1.759) | 0.9020                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 58 ( 65.2)                   | 2.40<br>( 1.08, 7.62)    | 84           | 52 ( 61.9)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.99, 4.70)    | 0.900<br>( 0.612, 1.324)        | 0.9338                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 10 ( 41.7)                   | 7.13<br>( 5.75, N.A.)    | 19           | 6 ( 31.6)                    | 9.76<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 1.031<br>( 0.364, 2.921)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 18 ( 42.9)                   | 10.74<br>( 2.43, N.A.)   | 38           | 15 ( 39.5)                   | 8.64<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.9158<br>( 0.402, 1.682)       |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 68 ( 60.2)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.54, 7.62)    | 103          | 58 ( 56.3)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.51, 5.55)    | 0.867<br>( 0.605, 1.243)        | 0.8295                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 18 ( 42.9)                   | 10.74<br>( 2.43, N.A.)   | 38           | 15 ( 39.5)                   | 8.64<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.823<br>( 0.402, 1.682)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 48 ( 68.6)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.45, 7.72)    | 68           | 41 ( 60.3)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.48, 5.39)    | 0.796<br>( 0.518, 1.222)           | 0.7238                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 38 ( 44.7)                   | 7.00<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 71           | 31 ( 43.7)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.64, 9.89)    | 0.3279<br>0.927<br>( 0.574, 1.498) | 0.5079                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 51 ( 56.0)                   | 5.68<br>( 1.45, 9.30)    | 74           | 39 ( 52.7)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.45, 8.64)    | 0.913<br>( 0.597, 1.394)           | 0.7861                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 35 ( 54.7)                   | 7.00<br>( 2.83, 18.27)   | 67           | 34 ( 50.7)                   | 5.39<br>( 2.79, 9.89)    | 0.5338<br>0.778<br>( 0.480, 1.260) | 0.2595                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.5552                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 6 ( 60.0)                    | 1.54<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 1.13<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 1.130<br>( 0.274, 4.654)        |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 10 ( 66.7)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 2.938<br>( 0.354, 24.395)       |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 16 ( 45.7)                   | 7.36<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 45           | 22 ( 48.9)                   | 5.03<br>( 2.86, N.A.)   | 0.852<br>( 0.443, 1.638)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 54 ( 56.8)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.40, 9.89)   | 86           | 46 ( 53.5)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.45, 8.64)   | 0.4758<br>( 0.522, 1.169)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9370                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 6 ( 40.0)                    | 18.27<br>( 0.99, N.A.)   | 14           | 6 ( 42.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.793<br>( 0.236, 2.663)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 1.99<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 7            | 4 ( 57.1)                    | 4.70<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 0.5159<br>( 0.236, 3.561)       |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 37 ( 59.7)                   | 6.24<br>( 1.48, 9.30)    | 47           | 23 ( 48.9)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.916<br>( 0.524, 1.498)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 13 ( 39.4)                   | 10.74<br>( 5.55, N.A.)   | 36           | 19 ( 52.8)                   | 5.39<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 0.8294<br>( 0.297, 1.322)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 25 ( 69.4)                   | 1.26<br>( 0.66, 7.00)    | 37           | 21 ( 56.8)                   | 3.75<br>( 0.62, 5.72)    | 0.626<br>( 0.569, 1.878)        |                                           |
|                                       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.0642<br>1.034<br>0.8662       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5828                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 17 ( 45.9)                   | 11.33<br>( 1.54, N.A.)   | 24           | 12 ( 50.0)                   | 5.03<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 0.667<br>( 0.313, 1.422)<br>0.4149 |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 34 ( 61.8)                   | 5.68<br>( 1.41, 9.30)    | 50           | 26 ( 52.0)                   | 4.70<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.996<br>( 0.594, 1.669)<br>0.9219 |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 29 ( 59.2)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.51, 13.86)   | 59           | 30 ( 50.8)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 0.946<br>( 0.556, 1.609)<br>0.5496 |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 6 ( 42.9)                    | 6.97<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 8            | 5 ( 62.5)                    | 2.14<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.476<br>( 0.135, 1.676)<br>0.1983 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 8 ( 61.5)                 | 2.83<br>( 0.99, N.A.)  | 12           | 9 ( 75.0)                 | 1.45<br>( 0.59, 5.03) | 0.676<br>( 0.256, 1.782)      | 0.7125                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 21 ( 53.8)                | 6.24<br>( 1.02, N.A.)  | 27           | 11 ( 40.7)                | N.A.<br>( 0.72, N.A.) | 1.279<br>( 0.608, 2.691)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 84           | 46 ( 54.8)                | 7.62<br>( 4.40, 11.33) | 78           | 42 ( 53.8)                | 3.75<br>( 1.45, 9.76) | 0.6953<br>( 0.478, 1.131)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 11 ( 57.9)                | 6.97<br>( 1.05, N.A.)  | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                | 5.55<br>( 2.86, N.A.) | 0.1661<br>( 0.409, 2.289)     |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 123          | 71 ( 57.7)                | 6.24<br>( 1.54, 7.66)  | 109          | 57 ( 52.3)                | 4.70<br>( 2.79, 8.64) | 0.902<br>( 0.632, 1.288)      | 0.3823                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 15 ( 46.9)                | 9.89<br>( 1.51, N.A.)  | 32           | 16 ( 50.0)                | 1.45<br>( 0.72, N.A.) | 0.4177<br>( 0.348, 1.458)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 70 ( 59.8)                   | 5.75<br>( 2.40, 7.36)    | 116          | 60 ( 51.7)                   | 4.70<br>( 2.79, 8.64)    | 0.921<br>( 0.648, 1.309)                     | 0.2318                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 16 ( 42.1)                   | 10.74<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 25           | 13 ( 52.0)                   | 3.75<br>( 0.92, N.A.)    | 0.4673<br>0.680<br>( 0.322, 1.436)<br>0.3795 |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 44 ( 54.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.51, 9.89)    | 68           | 35 ( 51.5)                   | 4.70<br>( 1.51, 9.76)    | 0.898<br>( 0.573, 1.409)                     | 0.9192                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 42 ( 56.8)                   | 7.00<br>( 1.54, 11.33)   | 73           | 38 ( 52.1)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.45, 9.89)    | 0.5851<br>0.812<br>( 0.518, 1.275)<br>0.2532 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               | 0.0177*                             |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 64 ( 56.6)                | 7.00<br>( 4.11, 9.30)  | 112          | 57 ( 50.9)                | 4.70<br>( 2.79, 9.76) | 0.854<br>( 0.593, 1.231)      |                                     |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                | 6.37<br>( 1.08, N.A.)  | 20           | 9 ( 45.0)                 | 5.03<br>( 0.69, N.A.) | 1.145<br>( 0.503, 2.604)      |                                     |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                 | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)  | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                 | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.) | 0.313<br>( 0.047, 2.058)      |                                     |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               | 0.8010                              |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 26 ( 55.3)                | 3.98<br>( 1.05, N.A.)  | 36           | 19 ( 52.8)                | 4.24<br>( 0.69, N.A.) | 0.968<br>( 0.531, 1.765)      |                                     |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 60 ( 55.6)                | 7.00<br>( 4.40, 10.74) | 105          | 54 ( 51.4)                | 4.70<br>( 2.17, 9.76) | 0.6907<br>( 0.553, 1.173)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

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N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 16 ( 55.2)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 26           | 12 ( 46.2)                   | 4.30<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 1.120<br>( 0.526, 2.384)        | 0.7724                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 70 ( 55.6)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.60, 9.89)    | 115          | 61 ( 53.0)                   | 4.70<br>( 2.17, 8.64)    | 0.814<br>( 0.573, 1.156)        | 0.1844                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 24 ( 46.2)                   | 7.62<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 51           | 22 ( 43.1)                   | 5.03<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 0.866<br>( 0.479, 1.568)        | 0.9756                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 56 ( 58.3)                   | 6.37<br>( 2.40, 10.74)   | 88           | 49 ( 55.7)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.48, 5.72)    | 0.7587<br>( 0.550, 1.211)       | 0.816<br>0.1645                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 8 ( 47.1)                    | 9.89<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 22           | 9 ( 40.9)                    | 5.03<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 0.643<br>( 0.231, 1.789)                     | 0.8246                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 72 ( 55.0)                   | 6.97<br>( 2.43, 9.30)    | 117          | 62 ( 53.0)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.51, 5.72)    | 0.4018<br>0.854<br>( 0.605, 1.206)<br>0.2550 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 28 ( 52.8)                   | 6.97<br>( 1.45, 18.53)   | 55           | 25 ( 45.5)                   | 4.70<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.785<br>( 0.448, 1.375)                     | 0.6231                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 58 ( 56.9)                   | 6.24<br>( 2.40, 7.72)    | 86           | 48 ( 55.8)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.51, 8.64)    | 0.5874<br>0.889<br>( 0.600, 1.317)<br>0.2782 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

PWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: PWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.6001                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 18 ( 51.4)                   | 6.97<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 39           | 19 ( 48.7)                   | 4.70<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.792<br>( 0.404, 1.554)<br>0.6340 |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 68 ( 56.7)                   | 6.24<br>( 2.43, 7.72)    | 102          | 54 ( 52.9)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.51, 8.64)    | 0.882<br>( 0.611, 1.273)<br>0.2296 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:09:39

**§ 14 SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 94 ( 60.6)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.45, 4.34)    | 141          | 78 ( 55.3)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 2.89)    | 0.811<br>( 0.598, 1.099)<br>0.4138 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5136                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 49 ( 59.8)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.41, 6.90)    | 74           | 38 ( 51.4)                   | 1.64<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.945<br>( 0.613, 1.456)<br>0.9612 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 35 ( 61.4)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 6.90)    | 55           | 34 ( 61.8)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.54)    | 0.650<br>( 0.402, 1.053)<br>0.1202 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                   | 1.43<br>( 0.89, N.A.)    | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                    | 4.93<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.770<br>( 0.262, 2.262)<br>0.7952 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 68 ( 55.7)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.45, 12.32)   | 121          | 67 ( 55.4)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.05, 4.93)    | 0.752<br>( 0.534, 1.059)           | 0.6249                                    |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 26 ( 78.8)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.89, 3.02)    | 20           | 11 ( 55.0)                   | 0.77<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.2678<br>0.916<br>( 0.446, 1.885) | 0.8228                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 73 ( 63.5)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.45, 4.24)    | 103          | 58 ( 56.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 4.93)    | 0.810<br>( 0.570, 1.152)           | 0.8480                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 21 ( 52.5)                   | 4.27<br>( 1.05, 14.13)   | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.92, N.A.)    | 0.5450<br>0.761<br>( 0.408, 1.418) | 0.5193                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 59 ( 66.3)                   | 1.61<br>( 1.41, 4.24)   | 84           | 49 ( 58.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 4.93)   | 0.724<br>( 0.489, 1.070)           | 0.7956                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 13 ( 54.2)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.56, N.A.)   | 19           | 9 ( 47.4)                    | 2.79<br>( 0.95, N.A.)   | 0.5306<br>0.966<br>( 0.411, 2.268) |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 22 ( 52.4)                   | 4.27<br>( 1.05, 14.13)  | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.92, N.A.)   | 0.9224<br>0.789<br>( 0.427, 1.459) |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 72 ( 63.7)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 4.34)   | 103          | 58 ( 56.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 4.93)   | 0.804<br>( 0.565, 1.144)           | 0.9325                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 22 ( 52.4)                   | 4.27<br>( 1.05, 14.13)  | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.92, N.A.)   | 0.5262<br>0.789<br>( 0.427, 1.459) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 46 ( 65.7)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.41, 12.32)   | 68           | 40 ( 58.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 4.93)    | 0.554<br>( 0.351, 0.875)                     | 0.0979                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 48 ( 56.5)                   | 2.46<br>( 1.41, 5.55)    | 71           | 36 ( 50.7)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.3349<br>1.029<br>( 0.666, 1.591)<br>0.9953 |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 53 ( 58.2)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 6.90)    | 74           | 44 ( 59.5)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.62, 1.54)    | 0.625<br>( 0.415, 0.942)                     | 0.1388                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 41 ( 64.1)                   | 2.46<br>( 1.02, 5.55)    | 67           | 34 ( 50.7)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.0655<br>1.021<br>( 0.644, 1.621)<br>0.5656 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.6282                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 5 ( 50.0)                    | 12.32<br>( 0.56, N.A.)   | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.64, N.A.)    | 1.767<br>( 0.181, 17.229)       |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 10 ( 66.7)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | 0.95<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 1.220<br>( 0.246, 6.053)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 21 ( 60.0)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.02, 6.90)    | 45           | 26 ( 57.8)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 4.93)    | 0.686<br>( 0.379, 1.241)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 58 ( 61.1)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.41, 5.55)    | 86           | 49 ( 57.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 5.68)    | 0.8755<br>( 0.548, 1.194)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1793                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 7 ( 46.7)                    | 12.32<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 3.43<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.315<br>( 0.104, 0.959)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 3 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 4 ( 57.1)                    | 1.48<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.788<br>( 0.173, 3.601)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 32 ( 51.6)                   | 3.19<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 47           | 24 ( 51.1)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.678<br>( 0.396, 1.164)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 26 ( 78.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 4.27)    | 36           | 19 ( 52.8)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 1.364<br>( 0.748, 2.490)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 26 ( 72.2)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 4.24)    | 37           | 22 ( 59.5)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.934<br>( 0.521, 1.675)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8850                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 24 ( 64.9)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.66, 6.90)    | 24           | 15 ( 62.5)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.53, 5.72)    | 0.698<br>( 0.357, 1.366)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 36 ( 65.5)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 6.90)    | 50           | 29 ( 58.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.59, 5.68)    | 0.5259<br>( 0.464, 1.255)       |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 26 ( 53.1)                   | 4.99<br>( 1.18, 18.53)   | 59           | 30 ( 50.8)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.763<br>( 0.3848, 1.323)       |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 8 ( 57.1)                    | 4.21<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 8            | 4 ( 50.0)                    | 3.29<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.771<br>( 0.5429, 4.129)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 8 ( 61.5)                 | 3.98<br>( 0.59, N.A.)  | 12           | 7 ( 58.3)                 | 1.15<br>( 0.49, N.A.) | 0.341<br>( 0.100, 1.169)      | 0.9637                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 24 ( 61.5)                | 1.54<br>( 0.99, 6.90)  | 27           | 15 ( 55.6)                | 1.54<br>( 0.95, N.A.) | 0.6358<br>( 0.487, 1.774)     |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 84           | 49 ( 58.3)                | 4.17<br>( 1.45, 14.13) | 78           | 44 ( 56.4)                | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 5.68) | 0.929<br>( 0.518, 1.198)      |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 13 ( 68.4)                | 1.45<br>( 0.59, 6.90)  | 24           | 12 ( 50.0)                | 1.38<br>( 0.56, N.A.) | 0.9707<br>( 0.2682, 1.768)    |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 123          | 75 ( 61.0)                | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 5.55)  | 109          | 58 ( 53.2)                | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 5.68) | 0.788<br>( 0.562, 1.129)      | 0.8361                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 19 ( 59.4)                | 2.86<br>( 0.89, N.A.)  | 32           | 20 ( 62.5)                | 1.15<br>( 0.59, 5.72) | 0.2682<br>( 0.439, 1.576)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ubr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 70 ( 59.8)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 6.90)    | 116          | 62 ( 53.4)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.08, 4.93)    | 0.843<br>( 0.596, 1.194)           | 0.4743                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 24 ( 63.2)                   | 3.19<br>( 1.05, 4.99)    | 25           | 16 ( 64.0)                   | 0.79<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.6479<br>0.673<br>( 0.354, 1.282) | 0.2383                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 49 ( 60.5)                   | 2.46<br>( 1.05, 4.34)    | 68           | 33 ( 48.5)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 1.063<br>( 0.680, 1.663)           | 0.0753                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 45 ( 60.8)                   | 3.19<br>( 1.45, 6.90)    | 73           | 45 ( 61.6)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.62, 1.94)    | 0.4623<br>0.609<br>( 0.399, 0.930) | 0.0473                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.9598                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 69 ( 61.1)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.45, 4.73)   | 112          | 63 ( 56.3)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 4.93)   | 0.775<br>( 0.546, 1.100)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 19 ( 59.4)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.02, N.A.)   | 20           | 12 ( 60.0)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.62, 1.64)   | 0.731<br>( 0.351, 1.521)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 6 ( 66.7)                    | 0.95<br>( 0.49, N.A.)   | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.)   | 0.334<br>( 0.049, 2.272)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.7649                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 28 ( 59.6)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.05, 6.90)   | 36           | 20 ( 55.6)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.15, N.A.)   | 0.892<br>( 0.500, 1.590)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 66 ( 61.1)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.41, 5.55)   | 105          | 58 ( 55.2)                   | 1.38<br>( 0.95, 5.68)   | 0.9910<br>( 0.543, 1.118)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 17 ( 58.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.02, 12.32)   | 26           | 16 ( 61.5)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.53, 1.54)    | 0.582<br>( 0.291, 1.167)        | 0.2545                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 77 ( 61.1)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.45, 4.99)    | 115          | 62 ( 53.9)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 5.68)    | 0.860<br>( 0.612, 1.210)        | 0.7290                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 26 ( 50.0)                   | 4.27<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 51           | 28 ( 54.9)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.08, 5.72)    | 0.773<br>( 0.449, 1.330)        | 0.9456                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 63 ( 65.6)                   | 2.46<br>( 1.41, 4.34)    | 88           | 50 ( 56.8)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.62, 3.29)    | 0.4732<br>( 0.519, 1.105)       | 0.758<br>0.3502                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 14 ( 82.4)                   | 1.25<br>( 0.56, 3.98)    | 22           | 13 ( 59.1)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 1.219<br>( 0.555, 2.676)                     | 0.1226                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 75 ( 57.3)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.51, 6.90)    | 117          | 65 ( 55.6)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.95, 2.89)    | 0.3663<br>0.714<br>( 0.509, 1.000)<br>0.1338 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 34 ( 64.2)                   | 3.19<br>( 1.45, 5.65)    | 55           | 33 ( 60.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 2.79)    | 0.759<br>( 0.465, 1.241)                     | 0.6740                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 60 ( 58.8)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.41, 5.55)    | 86           | 45 ( 52.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.3954<br>0.830<br>( 0.561, 1.229)<br>0.6764 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4132                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 22 ( 62.9)                   | 1.61<br>( 0.99, 5.65)    | 39           | 22 ( 56.4)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 1.010<br>( 0.558, 1.828)<br>0.7748 |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 72 ( 60.0)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 5.55)    | 102          | 56 ( 54.9)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 3.29)    | 0.730<br>( 0.510, 1.044)<br>0.2370 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 79 ( 51.0)                   | 5.65<br>( 2.83, 15.31)   | 141          | 70 ( 49.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.38, N.A.)    | 0.764<br>( 0.551, 1.060)<br>0.2431 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4017                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 40 ( 48.8)                   | 5.65<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 74           | 36 ( 48.6)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.38, N.A.)    | 0.848<br>( 0.537, 1.339)<br>0.6613 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 29 ( 50.9)                   | 8.34<br>( 2.46, 21.98)   | 55           | 30 ( 54.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.581<br>( 0.343, 0.984)<br>0.0716 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                   | 1.51<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 12           | 4 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.295<br>( 0.386, 4.349)<br>0.3472 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.9540                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 56 ( 45.9)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.17, N.A.)   | 121          | 59 ( 48.8)                   | 3.29<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.714<br>( 0.493, 1.035)           |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 23 ( 69.7)                   | 1.61<br>( 0.95, 4.73)    | 20           | 11 ( 55.0)                   | 0.77<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.1751<br>0.761<br>( 0.363, 1.592) | 0.4828                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4839                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 61 ( 53.0)                   | 5.55<br>( 2.46, 15.31)   | 103          | 51 ( 49.5)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.38, N.A.)    | 0.824<br>( 0.565, 1.201)           |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 18 ( 45.0)                   | 10.74<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 38           | 19 ( 50.0)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.92, N.A.)    | 0.5357<br>0.606<br>( 0.309, 1.188) | 0.2211                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 49 ( 55.1)                   | 4.21<br>( 1.45, 15.31)  | 84           | 43 ( 51.2)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.15, N.A.)   | 0.767<br>( 0.505, 1.164)           | 0.7777                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 19           | 8 ( 42.1)                    | 2.79<br>( 0.95, N.A.)   | 0.5514<br>0.867<br>( 0.347, 2.172) |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 19 ( 45.2)                   | 10.74<br>( 1.41, N.A.)  | 38           | 19 ( 50.0)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.92, N.A.)   | 0.7667<br>0.632<br>( 0.326, 1.224) |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 60 ( 53.1)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.61, 15.31)  | 103          | 51 ( 49.5)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.38, N.A.)   | 0.816<br>( 0.559, 1.191)           | 0.5577                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 19 ( 45.2)                   | 10.74<br>( 1.41, N.A.)  | 38           | 19 ( 50.0)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.92, N.A.)   | 0.5126<br>0.632<br>( 0.326, 1.224) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 38 ( 54.3)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.83, 16.79)   | 68           | 35 ( 51.5)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.08, N.A.)    | 0.624<br>( 0.387, 1.006)           | 0.3220                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 41 ( 48.2)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 21.98)   | 71           | 33 ( 46.5)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.3107<br>0.922<br>( 0.580, 1.467) | 0.6918                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 44 ( 48.4)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.83, 15.31)   | 74           | 40 ( 54.1)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 5.68)    | 0.615<br>( 0.397, 0.954)           | 0.2358                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 35 ( 54.7)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.45, 21.98)   | 67           | 30 ( 44.8)                   | 12.55<br>( 1.15, N.A.)   | 0.0546<br>0.935<br>( 0.569, 1.536) | 0.8884                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9312                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 3 ( 30.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.64, N.A.)    | 1.698<br>( 0.173, 16.678)       |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 9 ( 60.0)                    | 2.83<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | 0.95<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 1.136<br>( 0.228, 5.657)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 18 ( 51.4)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.18, N.A.)    | 45           | 22 ( 48.9)                   | 3.29<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.794<br>( 0.421, 1.499)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 49 ( 51.6)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.46, 15.31)   | 86           | 45 ( 52.3)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.9592<br>( 0.473, 1.091)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1595                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 5 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 14           | 8 ( 57.1)                    | 3.81<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.368<br>( 0.119, 1.144)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 3 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 2 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.2157<br>( 0.286, 10.768)      |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 27 ( 43.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.76, N.A.)    | 47           | 23 ( 48.9)                   | 1.64<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.8278<br>( 0.339, 1.054)       |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 23 ( 69.7)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.02, 6.18)    | 36           | 17 ( 47.2)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.597<br>( 0.1901, 2.167)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 21 ( 58.3)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.05, 15.31)   | 37           | 20 ( 54.1)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 1.131<br>( 0.5899, 1.710)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.7660                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 21 ( 56.8)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.05, N.A.)   | 24           | 13 ( 54.2)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.95, N.A.)   | 0.660<br>( 0.321, 1.361)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 31 ( 56.4)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.61, 14.13)  | 50           | 27 ( 54.0)                   | 1.64<br>( 1.05, N.A.)   | 0.5218<br>( 0.436, 1.250)       |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 19 ( 38.8)                   | 21.98<br>( 1.58, N.A.)  | 59           | 26 ( 44.1)                   | 3.98<br>( 1.05, N.A.)   | 0.738<br>( 0.3402, 1.238)       |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 8 ( 57.1)                    | 4.21<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 8            | 4 ( 50.0)                    | 3.29<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 0.676<br>( 0.2882, 4.141)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-eb994.sas 20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                         | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)    | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                         |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 6 ( 46.2)                 | 6.18<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 12           | 7 ( 58.3)                 | 1.48<br>( 0.53, N.A.) | 0.244<br>( 0.065, 0.916)      | 0.5221                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 22 ( 56.4)                | 3.02<br>( 1.02, N.A.)   | 27           | 11 ( 40.7)                | N.A.<br>( 0.95, N.A.) | 1.214<br>( 0.588, 2.508)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 84           | 40 ( 47.6)                | 10.74<br>( 3.19, 16.79) | 78           | 41 ( 52.6)                | 2.79<br>( 0.99, N.A.) | 0.633<br>( 0.403, 0.997)      |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 11 ( 57.9)                | 2.86<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                | 8.67<br>( 0.95, N.A.) | 0.951<br>( 0.404, 2.239)      |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                         |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 123          | 61 ( 49.6)                | 6.18<br>( 2.76, N.A.)   | 109          | 52 ( 47.7)                | 2.92<br>( 1.38, N.A.) | 0.784<br>( 0.540, 1.140)      | 0.9155                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 18 ( 56.3)                | 4.73<br>( 1.05, 15.31)  | 32           | 18 ( 56.3)                | 1.38<br>( 0.59, N.A.) | 0.681<br>( 0.342, 1.356)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 57 ( 48.7)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.46, N.A.)    | 116          | 55 ( 47.4)                   | 3.29<br>( 1.54, N.A.)    | 0.801<br>( 0.551, 1.165)                     | 0.5458                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 22 ( 57.9)                   | 4.21<br>( 1.41, 15.31)   | 25           | 15 ( 60.0)                   | 0.97<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 0.4441<br>0.637<br>( 0.324, 1.253)<br>0.1972 |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 41 ( 50.6)                   | 6.18<br>( 1.58, 16.79)   | 68           | 31 ( 45.6)                   | 8.67<br>( 1.38, N.A.)    | 0.936<br>( 0.584, 1.499)                     | 0.2608                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 38 ( 51.4)                   | 5.65<br>( 2.83, 21.98)   | 73           | 39 ( 53.4)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.9450<br>0.629<br>( 0.396, 0.997)<br>0.0914 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9809                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 56 ( 49.6)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.86, 16.79)   | 112          | 56 ( 50.0)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.08, 12.55)   | 0.683<br>( 0.466, 1.002)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 18 ( 56.3)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 20           | 12 ( 60.0)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.62, 1.64)    | 0.679<br>( 0.323, 1.425)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 0.95<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 2.92<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.571<br>( 0.090, 3.630)        |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3143                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 24 ( 51.1)                   | 4.73<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 36           | 16 ( 44.4)                   | 3.29<br>( 1.15, N.A.)    | 1.055<br>( 0.559, 1.991)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 55 ( 50.9)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.76, 16.79)   | 105          | 54 ( 51.4)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, 12.55)   | 0.6585<br>( 0.456, 0.990)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 14 ( 48.3)                   | 5.65<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 26           | 16 ( 61.5)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.62, 2.92)    | 0.534<br>( 0.258, 1.107)        | 0.2211                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 65 ( 51.6)                   | 5.59<br>( 2.83, 15.31)   | 115          | 54 ( 47.0)                   | 5.68<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 0.820<br>( 0.567, 1.185)        | 0.5157                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 22 ( 42.3)                   | 5.65<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 51           | 25 ( 49.0)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.15, N.A.)    | 0.717<br>( 0.399, 1.289)        | 0.9408                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 53 ( 55.2)                   | 6.18<br>( 1.58, 15.31)   | 88           | 45 ( 51.1)                   | 2.92<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.744<br>( 0.497, 1.115)        | 0.3018                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 11 ( 64.7)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.59, 14.13)   | 22           | 10 ( 45.5)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 1.216<br>( 0.502, 2.950)<br>0.4809 | 0.2106                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 64 ( 48.9)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.02, 16.79)   | 117          | 60 ( 51.3)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.05, 12.55)   | 0.678<br>( 0.474, 0.970)<br>0.0820 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 28 ( 52.8)                   | 4.73<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 55           | 31 ( 56.4)                   | 1.94<br>( 0.99, 12.55)   | 0.716<br>( 0.427, 1.201)<br>0.2549 | 0.6402                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 51 ( 50.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.46, 15.31)   | 86           | 39 ( 45.3)                   | 5.68<br>( 1.38, N.A.)    | 0.795<br>( 0.519, 1.218)<br>0.5950 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2794                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 20 ( 57.1)                   | 4.21<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 39           | 21 ( 53.8)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 1.021<br>( 0.553, 1.887)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 59 ( 49.2)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.83, 16.79)   | 102          | 49 ( 48.0)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.15, N.A.)    | 0.686<br>( 0.465, 1.012)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 155          | 55 ( 35.5)                   | 16.89<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 141          | 47 ( 33.3)                   | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 0.664<br>( 0.444, 0.993)<br>0.1354 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.3685                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 28 ( 34.1)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 74           | 23 ( 31.1)                   | 9.63<br>( 8.67, N.A.)    | 0.768<br>( 0.436, 1.352)<br>0.5955 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 18 ( 31.6)                   | 24.87<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 55           | 21 ( 38.2)                   | 6.74<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 0.408<br>( 0.205, 0.815)<br>0.0190 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 9 ( 56.3)                    | 5.62<br>( 1.18, N.A.)    | 12           | 3 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.313<br>( 0.330, 5.230)<br>0.4744 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5965                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 41 ( 33.6)                   | 16.89<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 121          | 39 ( 32.2)                   | 18.76<br>( 8.67, N.A.)   | 0.677<br>( 0.432, 1.062)           |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 14 ( 42.4)                   | 15.31<br>( 4.34, N.A.)   | 20           | 8 ( 40.0)                    | 5.78<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.2412<br>0.547<br>( 0.214, 1.395) |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.2698                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 44 ( 38.3)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.97, N.A.)   | 103          | 35 ( 34.0)                   | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 0.751<br>( 0.477, 1.181)           |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 40           | 11 ( 27.5)                   | 24.87<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 38           | 12 ( 31.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.3368<br>0.492<br>( 0.202, 1.198) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 34 ( 38.2)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.97, N.A.)  | 84           | 31 ( 36.9)                   | 9.63<br>( 5.59, N.A.)   | 0.589<br>( 0.355, 0.976)           | 0.1271                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 10 ( 41.7)                   | 6.14<br>( 4.17, N.A.)   | 19           | 4 ( 21.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.98, N.A.)   | 1.735<br>( 0.543, 5.542)           |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 42           | 11 ( 26.2)                   | 24.87<br>(10.74, N.A.)  | 38           | 12 ( 31.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.05, N.A.)   | 0.3514<br>0.480<br>( 0.197, 1.169) | 0.1912                                    |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 44 ( 38.9)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.97, N.A.)  | 103          | 35 ( 34.0)                   | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)   | 0.759<br>( 0.482, 1.193)           | 0.2248                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 42           | 11 ( 26.2)                   | 24.87<br>(10.74, N.A.)  | 38           | 12 ( 31.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.05, N.A.)   | 0.3683<br>0.480<br>( 0.197, 1.169) | 0.1912                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 27 ( 38.6)                   | 16.89<br>( 9.76, N.A.)   | 68           | 26 ( 38.2)                   | 8.67<br>( 5.59, N.A.)    | 0.449<br>( 0.252, 0.799)           | 0.1504                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 28 ( 32.9)                   | 24.87<br>( 6.87, N.A.)   | 71           | 19 ( 26.8)                   | N.A.                     | 0.0906<br>0.978<br>( 0.540, 1.769) |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 33 ( 36.3)                   | 15.31<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 74           | 29 ( 39.2)                   | 8.67<br>( 3.98, N.A.)    | 0.538<br>( 0.319, 0.908)           | 0.4359                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 64           | 22 ( 34.4)                   | 24.87<br>(16.79, N.A.)   | 67           | 18 ( 26.9)                   | 18.76<br>( N.A., N.A.)   | 0.0341<br>0.820<br>( 0.430, 1.563) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy       |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)     | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                     | 0.7552                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 2 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.64, N.A.)    | 0.853<br>( 0.072, 10.097)           |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 5 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.9497<br>1.330<br>( 0.147, 11.998) |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 12 ( 34.3)                   | 16.89<br>( 6.14, N.A.)   | 45           | 16 ( 35.6)                   | 8.67<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 0.8494<br>0.517<br>( 0.240, 1.115)  |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 95           | 36 ( 37.9)                   | 15.31<br>( 9.76, N.A.)   | 86           | 29 ( 33.7)                   | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 0.3126<br>0.726<br>( 0.434, 1.213)  |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy       |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)     | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                     |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                     | 0.1802                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 5 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 3.38, N.A.)    | 14           | 4 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 0.652<br>( 0.157, 2.713)            |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 2 ( 22.2)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 1 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.8695<br>2.084<br>( 0.187, 23.206) |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 21 ( 33.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.90, N.A.)    | 47           | 18 ( 38.3)                   | 18.76<br>( 1.38, N.A.)   | 0.7752<br>0.441<br>( 0.229, 0.852)  |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 16 ( 48.5)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.21, 24.87)  | 36           | 9 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.                     | 0.0709<br>1.281<br>( 0.542, 3.025)  |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 11 ( 30.6)                   | 16.89<br>(14.13, N.A.)   | 37           | 15 ( 40.5)                   | 8.67<br>( 4.17, 9.63)    | 0.4407<br>0.407<br>( 0.166, 0.994)  |                                           |
|                                       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.0125                              |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-ubr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:10:21

SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.4393                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 13 ( 35.1)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.18, N.A.)   | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                   | 5.98<br>( 1.94, N.A.)    | 0.360<br>( 0.150, 0.866)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 22 ( 40.0)                   | 14.13<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 50           | 20 ( 40.0)                   | 8.67<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 0.572<br>( 0.305, 1.071)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 15 ( 30.6)                   | N.A.<br>(24.87, N.A.)    | 59           | 14 ( 23.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 1.038<br>( 0.493, 2.185)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 5 ( 35.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 8            | 2 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 2.101<br>( 0.353, 12.497)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ubr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 2 ( 15.4)                 | N.A.<br>( 5.55, N.A.)  | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                 | 9.63<br>( 0.53, N.A.)  | 0.129<br>( 0.024, 0.689)      | 0.2198                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 17 ( 43.6)                | 6.87<br>( 5.55, N.A.)  | 27           | 7 ( 25.9)                 | N.A.<br>( 2.86, N.A.)  | 1.089<br>( 0.446, 2.659)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 84           | 27 ( 32.1)                | 16.79<br>(14.13, N.A.) | 78           | 26 ( 33.3)                | 18.76<br>( 5.98, N.A.) | 0.6453<br>( 0.330, 1.040)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 9 ( 47.4)                 | 6.90<br>( 1.18, N.A.)  | 24           | 8 ( 33.3)                 | 8.67<br>( 1.38, N.A.)  | 0.999<br>( 0.379, 2.629)      |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 123          | 41 ( 33.3)                | N.A.<br>(14.13, N.A.)  | 109          | 36 ( 33.0)                | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)  | 0.645<br>( 0.409, 1.019)      | 0.5757                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 14 ( 43.8)                | 10.74<br>( 4.17, N.A.) | 32           | 11 ( 34.4)                | 18.76<br>( 5.59, N.A.) | 0.746<br>( 0.318, 1.748)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 37 ( 31.6)                   | N.A.<br>(14.13, N.A.)    | 116          | 38 ( 32.8)                   | 9.63<br>( 8.67, N.A.)    | 0.620<br>( 0.390, 0.987)        | 0.5349                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 38           | 18 ( 47.4)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.21, N.A.)   | 25           | 9 ( 36.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.38, N.A.)    | 0.856<br>( 0.373, 1.963)        |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 31 ( 38.3)                   | 15.31<br>( 6.87, N.A.)   | 68           | 22 ( 32.4)                   | 9.63<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 0.833<br>( 0.477, 1.453)        | 0.4088                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 74           | 24 ( 32.4)                   | 24.87<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 73           | 25 ( 34.2)                   | 18.76<br>( 3.98, N.A.)   | 0.7829<br>( 0.291, 0.963)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8818                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 113          | 41 ( 36.3)                   | 16.79<br>( 9.76, N.A.)   | 112          | 37 ( 33.0)                   | 18.76<br>( 6.74, N.A.)   | 0.659<br>( 0.413, 1.051)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 10 ( 31.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.65, N.A.)    | 20           | 8 ( 40.0)                    | 5.59<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.507<br>( 0.195, 1.321)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | 4.34<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 9.63<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.501<br>( 0.063, 3.988)        |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.4175                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 15 ( 31.9)                   | 16.89<br>( 6.14, N.A.)   | 36           | 9 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.59, N.A.)    | 0.883<br>( 0.383, 2.038)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 108          | 40 ( 37.0)                   | 16.79<br>( 9.76, N.A.)   | 105          | 38 ( 36.2)                   | 8.67<br>( 5.98, N.A.)    | 0.9230<br>( 0.389, 0.987)       |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 10 ( 34.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.62, N.A.)    | 26           | 11 ( 42.3)                   | 5.59<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.446<br>( 0.185, 1.076)           | 0.3499                                    |
| NO                 | 126          | 45 ( 35.7)                   | 16.89<br>(10.74, N.A.)   | 115          | 36 ( 31.3)                   | 18.76<br>( 8.67, N.A.)   | 0.1049<br>0.712<br>( 0.451, 1.123) | 0.3203                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 14 ( 26.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.76, N.A.)    | 51           | 13 ( 25.5)                   | 18.76<br>( N.A., N.A.)   | 0.759<br>( 0.348, 1.657)           | 0.7422                                    |
| >= 10              | 96           | 39 ( 40.6)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 88           | 34 ( 38.6)                   | 8.67<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 0.6866<br>0.609<br>( 0.378, 0.981) | 0.1016                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 5 ( 29.4)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.65, N.A.)    | 22           | 6 ( 27.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.562<br>( 0.157, 2.007)                     | 0.6878                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 131          | 48 ( 36.6)                   | 16.79<br>( 8.34, N.A.)   | 117          | 41 ( 35.0)                   | 9.63<br>( 5.98, N.A.)    | 0.5758<br>0.663<br>( 0.431, 1.019)<br>0.1401 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 16 ( 30.2)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.34, N.A.)    | 55           | 22 ( 40.0)                   | 8.67<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 0.450<br>( 0.232, 0.876)                     | 0.1160                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 39 ( 38.2)                   | 15.31<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 86           | 25 ( 29.1)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 0.0271<br>0.818<br>( 0.486, 1.377)<br>0.8340 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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SWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: SWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.1472                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 9 ( 25.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 8.34, N.A.)    | 39           | 17 ( 43.6)                   | 8.67<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 0.392<br>( 0.172, 0.895)           |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 46 ( 38.3)                   | 16.79<br>( 6.90, N.A.)   | 102          | 30 ( 29.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.74, N.A.)    | 0.0359<br>0.775<br>( 0.480, 1.250) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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**§ 15 EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 154          | 94 ( 61.0)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.45, 6.93)    | 141          | 83 ( 58.9)                   | 3.58<br>( 1.45, 5.26)    | 0.885<br>( 0.656, 1.194)<br>0.3841 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.7975                                    |
| < 65           | 81           | 47 ( 58.0)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.18, 9.76)    | 74           | 42 ( 56.8)                   | 4.04<br>( 1.08, 7.03)    | 0.878<br>( 0.575, 1.339)<br>0.7769 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 34 ( 59.6)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 10.74)   | 55           | 33 ( 60.0)                   | 3.29<br>( 0.99, 5.59)    | 1.042<br>( 0.626, 1.737)<br>0.2852 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 13 ( 81.3)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.59, 6.37)    | 12           | 8 ( 66.7)                    | 0.72<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | ( 0.217, 1.534)<br>0.577<br>0.7450 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9139                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 72 ( 59.0)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.48, 8.74)    | 121          | 69 ( 57.0)                   | 4.04<br>( 1.48, 5.72)    | 0.853<br>( 0.609, 1.194)        |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 32           | 22 ( 68.8)                   | 1.22<br>( 0.59, 3.02)    | 20           | 14 ( 70.0)                   | 1.46<br>( 0.62, 2.86)    | 0.899<br>( 0.456, 1.772)        |                                           |
|           |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.7396                          |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8050                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 76 ( 66.1)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.41, 6.37)    | 103          | 63 ( 61.2)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.99, 5.59)    | 0.859<br>( 0.612, 1.205)        |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 39           | 18 ( 46.2)                   | 8.31<br>( 1.12, N.A.)    | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 3.71<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.934<br>( 0.489, 1.785)        |                                           |
|           |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.6124                          |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 60 ( 67.4)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.99, 6.97)    | 84           | 54 ( 64.3)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.95, 4.24)    | 0.803<br>( 0.550, 1.173)        | 0.6543                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 16 ( 66.7)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.99, 5.75)    | 19           | 9 ( 47.4)                    | 5.03<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.328<br>( 0.574, 3.070)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 41           | 18 ( 43.9)                   | 8.31<br>( 1.12, N.A.)    | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 3.71<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.5081<br>( 0.902, 1.728)       |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 76 ( 67.3)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.41, 6.14)    | 103          | 63 ( 61.2)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.99, 5.59)    | 0.867<br>( 0.617, 1.217)        | 0.9419                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 41           | 18 ( 43.9)                   | 8.31<br>( 1.12, N.A.)    | 38           | 20 ( 52.6)                   | 3.71<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.902<br>( 0.471, 1.728)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 42 ( 60.9)                   | 5.75<br>( 2.79, 11.01)   | 68           | 47 ( 69.1)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.66, 4.17)    | 0.593<br>( 0.385, 0.914)        | 0.0141*                                   |
| 1                 | 85           | 52 ( 61.2)                   | 1.51<br>( 1.12, 6.93)    | 71           | 35 ( 49.3)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.05, 7.03)    | 1.306<br>( 0.847, 2.013)        | 0.3748                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 59 ( 64.8)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.99, 6.37)    | 74           | 48 ( 64.9)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 4.17)    | 0.784<br>( 0.533, 1.153)        | 0.6165                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 63           | 35 ( 55.6)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.41, 17.31)   | 67           | 35 ( 52.2)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.48, 8.54)    | 0.949<br>( 0.587, 1.534)        | 0.6338                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 3 ( 30.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 1.08<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 0.318<br>( 0.069, 1.470)        | 0.0408*                                   |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.49, 2.83)   | 5            | 3 ( 60.0)                    | 3.75<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 1.823<br>( 0.450, 7.385)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 27 ( 77.1)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 4.17)   | 45           | 22 ( 48.9)                   | 5.03<br>( 2.79, N.A.)   | 1.430<br>( 0.804, 2.544)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 94           | 52 ( 55.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.48, 10.74)  | 86           | 54 ( 62.8)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 5.26)   | 0.723<br>( 0.489, 1.068)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4320                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 10.48<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 14           | 8 ( 57.1)                    | 4.17<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.203<br>( 0.056, 0.736)           |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 1.51<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 4 ( 57.1)                    | 4.14<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.2170<br>1.372<br>( 0.328, 5.737) |                                           |
| G2                                    | 61           | 40 ( 65.6)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.92, 6.37)    | 47           | 26 ( 55.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.72)    | 0.8600<br>0.972<br>( 0.591, 1.601) |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 18 ( 54.5)                   | 6.14<br>( 1.41, 11.01)   | 36           | 19 ( 52.8)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.9796<br>1.173<br>( 0.584, 2.358) |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 23 ( 63.9)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.66, 8.74)    | 37           | 26 ( 70.3)                   | 2.79<br>( 0.62, 5.59)    | 0.6827<br>0.796<br>( 0.448, 1.415) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.7494                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 23 ( 62.2)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.59, 11.01)   | 24           | 12 ( 50.0)                   | 5.59<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 1.116<br>( 0.550, 2.263)           |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 33 ( 60.0)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 10.48)   | 50           | 29 ( 58.0)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.02, 7.03)    | 0.8180<br>0.733<br>( 0.441, 1.218) |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 48           | 28 ( 58.3)                   | 5.55<br>( 0.89, 9.76)    | 59           | 36 ( 61.0)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.95, 4.24)    | 0.4463<br>0.838<br>( 0.505, 1.392) |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 10 ( 71.4)                   | 3.33<br>( 0.53, 8.31)    | 8            | 6 ( 75.0)                    | 3.43<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.4632<br>1.509<br>( 0.480, 4.744) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 9 ( 69.2)                 | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 11.01) | 12           | 8 ( 66.7)                 | 5.03<br>( 0.62, N.A.) | 0.719<br>( 0.259, 2.001)      | 0.5308                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 28 ( 71.8)                | 1.20<br>( 0.62, 6.14)  | 27           | 15 ( 55.6)                | 3.71<br>( 0.59, N.A.) | 1.090<br>( 0.580, 2.048)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 83           | 43 ( 51.8)                | 6.97<br>( 1.48, 17.31) | 78           | 48 ( 61.5)                | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 5.26) | 0.715<br>( 0.469, 1.092)      |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 14 ( 73.7)                | 2.15<br>( 0.56, 7.03)  | 24           | 12 ( 50.0)                | 5.59<br>( 1.48, N.A.) | 1.075<br>( 0.486, 2.377)      |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                       |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 122          | 77 ( 63.1)                | 4.17<br>( 1.48, 6.97)  | 109          | 64 ( 58.7)                | 2.79<br>( 1.05, 5.26) | 0.811<br>( 0.579, 1.136)      | 0.3924                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                | 2.79<br>( 0.59, N.A.)  | 32           | 19 ( 59.4)                | 4.14<br>( 0.99, 9.00) | 1.273<br>( 0.645, 2.510)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 72 ( 61.5)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.48, 7.03)    | 116          | 69 ( 59.5)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.02, 4.24)    | 0.795<br>( 0.568, 1.112)        | 0.2121                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 37           | 22 ( 59.5)                   | 1.08<br>( 0.59, 10.74)   | 25           | 14 ( 56.0)                   | 5.26<br>( 0.95, 9.00)    | 1.377<br>( 0.696, 2.723)        | 0.6719                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 46 ( 56.8)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.12, 10.48)   | 68           | 41 ( 60.3)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.48, 6.90)    | 0.896<br>( 0.584, 1.374)        | 0.8915                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 48 ( 65.8)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.45, 7.03)    | 73           | 42 ( 57.5)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.59)    | 0.4924<br>( 0.869, 1.327)       | 0.5989                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.7003                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 112          | 66 ( 58.9)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.45, 7.03)    | 112          | 64 ( 57.1)                   | 3.29<br>( 1.08, 5.72)    | 0.926<br>( 0.653, 1.313)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 21 ( 65.6)                   | 3.02<br>( 0.99, 9.43)    | 20           | 13 ( 65.0)                   | 3.71<br>( 0.62, 5.55)    | 0.5296<br>( 0.374, 1.544)       |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 6 ( 66.7)                    | 0.99<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                    | 0.49<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.760<br>( 0.3930, 3.565)       |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3306                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 33 ( 70.2)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.89, 6.14)    | 36           | 20 ( 55.6)                   | 4.24<br>( 0.95, 6.54)    | 1.109<br>( 0.632, 1.945)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 107          | 61 ( 57.0)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.48, 9.76)    | 105          | 63 ( 60.0)                   | 2.56<br>( 1.05, 5.26)    | 0.6035<br>( 0.557, 1.142)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 17 ( 58.6)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.99, 11.01)   | 26           | 17 ( 65.4)                   | 0.95<br>( 0.62, 5.55)    | 0.516<br>( 0.256, 1.036)        | 0.1132                                    |
| NO                 | 125          | 77 ( 61.6)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.41, 6.97)    | 115          | 66 ( 57.4)                   | 3.75<br>( 1.48, 6.90)    | 0.973<br>( 0.697, 1.359)        | 0.7910                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 26 ( 50.0)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.18, N.A.)    | 51           | 23 ( 45.1)                   | 5.26<br>( 1.08, N.A.)    | 0.995<br>( 0.566, 1.748)        | 0.5793                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 61 ( 64.2)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.45, 8.31)    | 88           | 59 ( 67.0)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.95, 4.04)    | 0.9936<br>( 0.781, 1.126)       | 0.1558                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 10 ( 58.8)                   | 2.92<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 22           | 10 ( 45.5)                   | 5.03<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 1.096<br>( 0.451, 2.662)                     | 0.5035                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 130          | 77 ( 59.2)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.48, 8.31)    | 117          | 72 ( 61.5)                   | 2.79<br>( 1.02, 5.26)    | 0.8067<br>0.786<br>( 0.567, 1.090)<br>0.1444 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 26 ( 50.0)                   | 12.52<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 55           | 25 ( 45.5)                   | 5.55<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 0.795<br>( 0.451, 1.402)                     | 0.5869                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 68 ( 66.7)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.99, 5.55)    | 86           | 58 ( 67.4)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 3.71)    | 0.4612<br>0.933<br>( 0.656, 1.327)<br>0.5499 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1796                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 19 ( 55.9)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 39           | 17 ( 43.6)                   | 7.03<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 1.294<br>( 0.662, 2.529)        | 0.7308                                    |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 75 ( 62.5)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.45, 6.93)    | 102          | 66 ( 64.7)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 3.58)    | 0.761<br>( 0.545, 1.063)        | 0.1731                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 154          | 81 ( 52.6)                   | 6.97<br>( 2.92, 12.52)   | 141          | 62 ( 44.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 4.70, 13.60)   | 1.078<br>( 0.769, 1.511)<br>0.8983 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5965                                    |
| < 65           | 81           | 44 ( 54.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 2.04, 12.52)   | 74           | 34 ( 45.9)                   | 8.54<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 1.087<br>( 0.692, 1.709)<br>0.5676 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 27 ( 47.4)                   | 8.74<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 55           | 22 ( 40.0)                   | 9.00<br>( 3.29, N.A.)    | 1.497<br>( 0.817, 2.742)<br>0.8881 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                   | 10.48<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                    | 4.70<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 0.574<br>( 0.191, 1.725)<br>0.5596 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 61 ( 50.0)                   | 8.74<br>( 5.55, 13.77)   | 121          | 52 ( 43.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 0.981<br>( 0.671, 1.433)                     | 0.4550                                    |
| FEMALE    | 32           | 20 ( 62.5)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.59, 18.53)   | 20           | 10 ( 50.0)                   | 1.51<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 0.7863<br>1.344<br>( 0.620, 2.915)<br>0.6137 |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 66 ( 57.4)                   | 6.14<br>( 2.83, 11.01)   | 103          | 46 ( 44.7)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.75, N.A.)    | 1.099<br>( 0.748, 1.616)                     | 0.7643                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 39           | 15 ( 38.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 38           | 16 ( 42.1)                   | 5.55<br>( 3.29, N.A.)    | 0.7607<br>0.999<br>( 0.489, 2.042)<br>0.7394 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 53 ( 59.6)                   | 6.93<br>( 2.79, 11.01)  | 84           | 39 ( 46.4)                   | 5.62<br>( 3.58, N.A.)   | 1.102<br>( 0.718, 1.692)<br>0.8694 | 0.8707                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 13 ( 54.2)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 19           | 7 ( 36.8)                    | 9.00<br>( 0.99, N.A.)   | 1.304<br>( 0.516, 3.294)<br>0.5754 |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 41           | 15 ( 36.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 38           | 16 ( 42.1)                   | 5.55<br>( 3.29, N.A.)   | 0.968<br>( 0.472, 1.983)<br>0.6428 |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 66 ( 58.4)                   | 6.14<br>( 2.83, 10.48)  | 103          | 46 ( 44.7)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.75, N.A.)   | 1.107<br>( 0.753, 1.627)<br>0.7031 | 0.6440                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 41           | 15 ( 36.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 38           | 16 ( 42.1)                   | 5.55<br>( 3.29, N.A.)   | 0.968<br>( 0.472, 1.983)<br>0.6428 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 36 ( 52.2)                   | 11.01<br>( 4.17, 20.76)  | 68           | 36 ( 52.9)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.51, 9.69)    | 0.728<br>( 0.450, 1.176)        | 0.0218*                                   |
| 1                 | 85           | 45 ( 52.9)                   | 6.14<br>( 1.61, 10.48)   | 71           | 25 ( 35.2)                   | 13.60<br>( 5.26, N.A.)   | 1.592<br>( 0.968, 2.618)        |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 52 ( 57.1)                   | 5.59<br>( 2.04, 10.48)   | 74           | 32 ( 43.2)                   | 6.90<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 1.164<br>( 0.745, 1.820)        | 0.4914                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 63           | 29 ( 46.0)                   | 12.52<br>( 5.55, N.A.)   | 67           | 30 ( 44.8)                   | 8.54<br>( 3.71, N.A.)    | 0.5335<br>( 0.875, 1.480)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 2 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 1.08<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 0.200<br>( 0.034, 1.163)           | 0.0200*                                   |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 12 ( 80.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.49, 3.02)   | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 5.988<br>( 0.699, 51.318)          |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 22 ( 62.9)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.12, 11.01)  | 45           | 16 ( 35.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 3.75, N.A.)   | 1.503<br>( 0.779, 2.897)           |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 94           | 45 ( 47.9)                   | 9.76<br>( 5.59, 18.53)  | 86           | 41 ( 47.7)                   | 6.90<br>( 1.51, 13.60)  | 0.0717<br>0.890<br>( 0.575, 1.379) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-eb994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.8043                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 6 ( 40.0)                    | 17.31<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 14           | 4 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 0.220<br>( 0.036, 1.350)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 2.04<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 4 ( 57.1)                    | 5.62<br>( 0.66, N.A.)    | 1.748<br>( 0.384, 7.949)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 61           | 34 ( 55.7)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.51, 18.53)   | 47           | 22 ( 46.8)                   | 3.71<br>( 1.08, 9.69)    | 0.7390<br>( 0.568, 1.683)       |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 16 ( 48.5)                   | 9.76<br>( 5.55, N.A.)    | 36           | 13 ( 36.1)                   | N.A.<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 1.785<br>( 0.788, 4.043)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 20 ( 55.6)                   | 2.20<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 37           | 19 ( 51.4)                   | 5.55<br>( 2.56, N.A.)    | 0.6645<br>( 0.562, 2.005)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9496                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 18 ( 48.6)                   | 11.01<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 24           | 9 ( 37.5)                    | 9.00<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 1.088<br>( 0.483, 2.453)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 26 ( 47.3)                   | 10.48<br>( 2.79, N.A.)   | 50           | 21 ( 42.0)                   | 8.54<br>( 3.75, N.A.)    | 0.975<br>( 0.545, 1.746)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 48           | 27 ( 56.3)                   | 5.75<br>( 1.18, 12.52)   | 59           | 26 ( 44.1)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 1.187<br>( 0.678, 2.077)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 10 ( 71.4)                   | 5.55<br>( 0.53, 8.31)    | 8            | 6 ( 75.0)                    | 3.43<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.197<br>( 0.376, 3.806)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)          | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                                    |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 9 ( 69.2)                 | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 11.01) | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                 | 5.55<br>( 0.62, N.A.)  | 1.469<br>( 0.509, 4.238)<br>0.6001 | 0.8602                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 22 ( 56.4)                | 4.17<br>( 0.92, N.A.)  | 27           | 11 ( 40.7)                | 5.55<br>( 1.41, N.A.)  | 1.140<br>( 0.546, 2.382)<br>0.6606 |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 83           | 38 ( 45.8)                | 12.52<br>( 2.92, N.A.) | 78           | 36 ( 46.2)                | 9.00<br>( 1.51, 13.60) | 0.923<br>( 0.577, 1.476)<br>0.4155 |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 12 ( 63.2)                | 5.62<br>( 1.05, 20.76) | 24           | 9 ( 37.5)                 | 6.90<br>( 3.29, N.A.)  | 1.008<br>( 0.403, 2.521)<br>0.3837 |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                                    |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 122          | 67 ( 54.9)                | 6.97<br>( 3.02, 12.52) | 109          | 45 ( 41.3)                | 8.54<br>( 4.04, N.A.)  | 1.063<br>( 0.723, 1.564)<br>0.7168 | 0.9708                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 14 ( 43.8)                | N.A.<br>( 0.59, N.A.)  | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                | 5.62<br>( 1.45, 9.69)  | 1.144<br>( 0.552, 2.373)<br>0.7209 |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 63 ( 53.8)                   | 7.03<br>( 4.14, 12.52)   | 116          | 51 ( 44.0)                   | 5.62<br>( 3.58, N.A.)    | 0.983<br>( 0.673, 1.436)                     | 0.4334                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 37           | 18 ( 48.6)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.69, N.A.)    | 25           | 11 ( 44.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.75, 13.60)   | 0.8913<br>1.632<br>( 0.755, 3.525)<br>0.5796 |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 41 ( 50.6)                   | 8.74<br>( 2.83, 18.53)   | 68           | 31 ( 45.6)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.75, N.A.)    | 1.116<br>( 0.694, 1.795)                     | 0.8039                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 40 ( 54.8)                   | 6.97<br>( 2.79, 17.31)   | 73           | 31 ( 42.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 3.58, N.A.)    | 0.8233<br>1.042<br>( 0.642, 1.691)<br>0.9641 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ubr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.7782                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 112          | 59 ( 52.7)                   | 6.93<br>( 2.86, 13.77)  | 112          | 49 ( 43.8)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.04, N.A.)   | 1.118<br>( 0.758, 1.649)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                   | 8.31<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 20           | 9 ( 45.0)                    | 5.55<br>( 0.66, N.A.)   | 0.836<br>( 0.366, 1.907)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 1.51<br>( 1.41, N.A.)   | 4.874<br>( 0.466, 50.994)       |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.5588                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 28 ( 59.6)                   | 3.02<br>( 1.05, 11.01)  | 36           | 15 ( 41.7)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 1.297<br>( 0.686, 2.450)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 107          | 53 ( 49.5)                   | 8.31<br>( 5.55, 18.53)  | 105          | 47 ( 44.8)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.75, N.A.)   | 0.982<br>( 0.656, 1.469)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 15 ( 51.7)                   | 8.31<br>( 1.12, N.A.)    | 26           | 11 ( 42.3)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.05, N.A.)    | 0.847<br>( 0.381, 1.886)<br>0.7438 | 0.5077                                    |
| NO                 | 125          | 66 ( 52.8)                   | 6.93<br>( 2.86, 17.31)   | 115          | 51 ( 44.3)                   | 8.54<br>( 4.70, N.A.)    | 1.135<br>( 0.782, 1.649)<br>0.7551 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 23 ( 44.2)                   | 6.93<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 51           | 18 ( 35.3)                   | 9.69<br>( 4.70, N.A.)    | 1.105<br>( 0.595, 2.051)<br>0.6995 | 0.8972                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 54 ( 56.8)                   | 6.97<br>( 2.79, 12.52)   | 88           | 43 ( 48.9)                   | 5.59<br>( 3.58, 13.60)   | 1.056<br>( 0.698, 1.597)<br>0.8370 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 9 ( 52.9)                    | 6.93<br>( 1.61, N.A.)    | 22           | 7 ( 31.8)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.56, N.A.)    | 1.244<br>( 0.455, 3.406)<br>0.6205 | 0.7897                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 130          | 68 ( 52.3)                   | 8.31<br>( 2.83, 13.77)   | 117          | 54 ( 46.2)                   | 5.62<br>( 3.75, 13.60)   | 1.025<br>( 0.711, 1.478)<br>0.8044 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 23 ( 44.2)                   | 17.31<br>( 5.59, N.A.)   | 55           | 19 ( 34.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 5.55, N.A.)    | 0.918<br>( 0.490, 1.719)<br>0.7148 | 0.6450                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 58 ( 56.9)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.97, 9.76)    | 86           | 43 ( 50.0)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 1.132<br>( 0.758, 1.691)<br>0.7972 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.1719                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 18 ( 52.9)                   | 7.03<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 39           | 13 ( 33.3)                   | 9.69<br>( 5.55, N.A.)    | 1.627<br>( 0.782, 3.385)<br>0.4559 |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 63 ( 52.5)                   | 6.97<br>( 2.83, 12.52)   | 102          | 49 ( 48.0)                   | 5.55<br>( 1.51, N.A.)    | 0.932<br>( 0.637, 1.363)<br>0.6619 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 154          | 62 ( 40.3)                   | 20.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 141          | 43 ( 30.5)                   | 13.60<br>( 9.00, N.A.)   | 1.159<br>( 0.781, 1.720)<br>0.6367 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4447                                    |
| < 65           | 81           | 33 ( 40.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.75, N.A.)    | 74           | 21 ( 28.4)                   | 13.60<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 1.269<br>( 0.732, 2.200)<br>0.3161 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 21 ( 36.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.93, N.A.)    | 55           | 17 ( 30.9)                   | 9.13<br>( 5.62, N.A.)    | 1.417<br>( 0.718, 2.797)<br>0.8692 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 8 ( 50.0)                    | 13.77<br>( 2.79, N.A.)   | 12           | 5 ( 41.7)                    | 4.70<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 0.497<br>( 0.148, 1.662)<br>0.5279 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 45 ( 36.9)                   | 20.76<br>( 8.74, N.A.)   | 121          | 37 ( 30.6)                   | 13.60<br>( 9.13, N.A.)   | 0.964<br>( 0.618, 1.503)           | 0.2416                                    |
| FEMALE    | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.92, N.A.)    | 20           | 6 ( 30.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 0.7788<br>2.088<br>( 0.816, 5.338) | 0.2187                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 49 ( 42.6)                   | 13.77<br>( 6.24, N.A.)   | 103          | 34 ( 33.0)                   | 9.69<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 1.085<br>( 0.696, 1.690)           | 0.5157                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 39           | 13 ( 33.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 38           | 9 ( 23.7)                    | 13.60<br>( 5.26, N.A.)   | 0.8352<br>1.535<br>( 0.645, 3.652) | 0.5190                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 36 ( 40.4)                   | 20.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)  | 84           | 28 ( 33.3)                   | 9.69<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 1.000<br>( 0.603, 1.658)        | 0.6953                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 13 ( 54.2)                   | 5.75<br>( 2.17, N.A.)   | 19           | 6 ( 31.6)                    | 9.00<br>( 1.02, N.A.)   | 1.490<br>( 0.562, 3.950)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 41           | 13 ( 31.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)   | 38           | 9 ( 23.7)                    | 13.60<br>( 5.26, N.A.)  | 1.495<br>( 0.626, 3.567)        |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 49 ( 43.4)                   | 13.77<br>( 6.14, N.A.)  | 103          | 34 ( 33.0)                   | 9.69<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 1.092<br>( 0.701, 1.701)        | 0.5864                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 41           | 13 ( 31.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.79, N.A.)   | 38           | 9 ( 23.7)                    | 13.60<br>( 5.26, N.A.)  | 1.495<br>( 0.626, 3.567)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 25 ( 36.2)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.72, N.A.)    | 68           | 28 ( 41.2)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 0.700<br>( 0.402, 1.217)        | 0.0054*                                   |
| 1                 | 85           | 37 ( 43.5)                   | 8.31<br>( 4.60, N.A.)    | 71           | 15 ( 21.1)                   | 13.60<br>( 9.13, N.A.)   | 2.027<br>( 1.106, 3.716)        | 0.1384<br>0.0346                          |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 43 ( 47.3)                   | 8.74<br>( 4.60, N.A.)    | 74           | 24 ( 32.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 1.254<br>( 0.757, 2.078)        | 0.4845                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 63           | 19 ( 30.2)                   | N.A.                     | 67           | 19 ( 28.4)                   | 13.60<br>( 8.54, N.A.)   | 0.4131<br>( 0.465, 1.696)       | 0.888<br>0.6177                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.3416                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 1 ( 10.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 6.05, N.A.)    | 5            | 3 ( 60.0)                    | 4.60<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.146<br>( 0.015, 1.433)           |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 11 ( 73.3)                   | 2.17<br>( 0.49, 8.31)    | 5            | 0                            | N.E.                     | N.E.<br>0.0748                     |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 15 ( 42.9)                   | 13.77<br>( 2.89, N.A.)   | 45           | 11 ( 24.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.55, N.A.)    | 1.244<br>( 0.560, 2.762)           |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 94           | 35 ( 37.2)                   | 20.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 86           | 29 ( 33.7)                   | 9.69<br>( 9.00, N.A.)    | 0.3269<br>1.007<br>( 0.609, 1.665) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.1414                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 3 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 14           | 4 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 0.294<br>( 0.047, 1.821)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 2.04<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 3 ( 42.9)                    | 5.62<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 4.823<br>( 0.622, 37.369)       |                                           |
| G2                                    | 61           | 27 ( 44.3)                   | 8.31<br>( 2.92, N.A.)    | 47           | 14 ( 29.8)                   | 9.69<br>( 4.70, N.A.)    | 1.144<br>( 0.598, 2.191)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 13 ( 39.4)                   | 11.01<br>( 5.75, N.A.)   | 36           | 7 ( 19.4)                    | N.A.                     | 2.680<br>( 0.966, 7.437)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 14 ( 38.9)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.89, N.A.)    | 37           | 15 ( 40.5)                   | 9.00<br>( 3.75, N.A.)    | 0.2174<br>( 0.354, 1.567)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.4833                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 14 ( 37.8)                   | 13.77<br>( 6.05, N.A.)   | 24           | 8 ( 33.3)                    | 9.69<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 0.884<br>( 0.364, 2.146)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 18 ( 32.7)                   | N.A.<br>( 6.14, N.A.)    | 50           | 16 ( 32.0)                   | 13.60<br>( 4.70, N.A.)   | 0.6378<br>( 0.460, 1.771)       |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 48           | 22 ( 45.8)                   | 7.03<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 59           | 16 ( 27.1)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.13, N.A.)    | 0.902<br>( 0.870, 3.220)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 8 ( 57.1)                    | 8.31<br>( 1.12, N.A.)    | 8            | 3 ( 37.5)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.674<br>( 0.1475, 1.300)       |                                           |
|                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.305, 5.538)                   | 0.9136                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 9 ( 69.2)                 | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 11.01) | 12           | 4 ( 33.3)                 | 8.54<br>( 0.62, N.A.)  | 3.042<br>( 0.841, 11.003)     | 0.3410                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 15 ( 38.5)                | N.A.<br>( 6.05, N.A.)  | 27           | 8 ( 29.6)                 | N.A.<br>( 1.51, N.A.)  | 0.1451<br>( 0.383, 2.196)     |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 83           | 29 ( 34.9)                | N.A.<br>( 8.74, N.A.)  | 78           | 26 ( 33.3)                | 9.69<br>( 9.00, N.A.)  | 0.917<br>( 0.8947, 0.980)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 9 ( 47.4)                 | 20.76<br>( 2.89, N.A.) | 24           | 5 ( 20.8)                 | N.A.<br>( 4.17, N.A.)  | 0.6691<br>( 1.479, 4.609)     |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 122          | 48 ( 39.3)                | 20.76<br>( 8.31, N.A.) | 109          | 32 ( 29.4)                | 13.60<br>( 8.54, N.A.) | 1.036<br>( 0.657, 1.634)      | 0.3377                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 14 ( 43.8)                | N.A.<br>( 0.92, N.A.)  | 32           | 11 ( 34.4)                | 9.69<br>( 5.62, N.A.)  | 0.8836<br>( 1.737, 3.882)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 46 ( 39.3)                   | 20.76<br>( 6.93, N.A.)   | 116          | 35 ( 30.2)                   | N.A.<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 1.046<br>( 0.669, 1.636)        | 0.3545                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 37           | 16 ( 43.2)                   | 9.72<br>( 1.12, N.A.)    | 25           | 8 ( 32.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 4.70, N.A.)    | 1.825<br>( 0.769, 4.333)        | 0.3648                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 31 ( 38.3)                   | 13.77<br>( 8.74, N.A.)   | 68           | 23 ( 33.8)                   | 13.60<br>( 5.62, N.A.)   | 1.128<br>( 0.653, 1.950)        | 0.9777                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 31 ( 42.5)                   | 20.76<br>( 6.05, N.A.)   | 73           | 20 ( 27.4)                   | 9.69<br>( 9.00, N.A.)    | 1.193<br>( 0.672, 2.118)        | 0.5893                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47



EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.6731                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 112          | 46 ( 41.1)                   | 13.77<br>( 6.14, N.A.)   | 112          | 34 ( 30.4)                   | 13.60<br>( 9.00, N.A.)   | 1.222<br>( 0.778, 1.920)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 13 ( 40.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 2.83, N.A.)    | 20           | 6 ( 30.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.66, N.A.)    | 0.881<br>( 0.329, 2.362)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 3 ( 33.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 4            | 1 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.41, N.A.)    | 3.939<br>( 0.306, 50.671)       |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.6203                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 21 ( 44.7)                   | 11.01<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 36           | 10 ( 27.8)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.55, N.A.)    | 1.324<br>( 0.618, 2.839)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 107          | 41 ( 38.3)                   | 20.76<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 105          | 33 ( 31.4)                   | 13.60<br>( 9.00, N.A.)   | 1.083<br>( 0.679, 1.727)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 13 ( 44.8)                   | 11.01<br>( 1.61, N.A.)  | 26           | 9 ( 34.6)                    | 5.55<br>( 1.51, N.A.)   | 0.824<br>( 0.342, 1.984)        | 0.4278                                    |
| NO                 | 125          | 49 ( 39.2)                   | 20.76<br>( 6.24, N.A.)  | 115          | 34 ( 29.6)                   | 13.60<br>( 9.00, N.A.)  | 1.232<br>( 0.791, 1.919)        | 0.5155                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 19 ( 36.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.62, N.A.)   | 51           | 13 ( 25.5)                   | 9.69<br>( 5.26, N.A.)   | 1.253<br>( 0.615, 2.555)        | 0.7803                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 40 ( 42.1)                   | 13.77<br>( 6.14, N.A.)  | 88           | 30 ( 34.1)                   | 13.60<br>( 8.54, N.A.)  | 1.066<br>( 0.658, 1.728)        | 0.9850                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 7 ( 41.2)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 22           | 4 ( 18.2)                    | N.A.                     | 1.877<br>( 0.541, 6.504)<br>0.3732 | 0.4095                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 130          | 52 ( 40.0)                   | 20.76<br>( 6.24, N.A.)   | 117          | 39 ( 33.3)                   | 9.69<br>( 8.54, N.A.)    | 1.027<br>( 0.673, 1.567)<br>0.9348 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 14 ( 26.9)                   | N.A.                     | 55           | 15 ( 27.3)                   | 9.69<br>( 9.00, N.A.)    | 0.700<br>( 0.332, 1.475)<br>0.2476 | 0.1559                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 48 ( 47.1)                   | 8.31<br>( 4.60, N.A.)    | 86           | 28 ( 32.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.62, N.A.)    | 1.372<br>( 0.856, 2.200)<br>0.2781 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-eb994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

EWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: EWB (MID=4)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.4453                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 12 ( 35.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.72, N.A.)    | 39           | 9 ( 23.1)                    | 9.69<br>( 9.00, N.A.)    | 1.421<br>( 0.583, 3.463)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 50 ( 41.7)                   | 13.77<br>( 6.14, N.A.)   | 102          | 34 ( 33.3)                   | N.A.<br>( 5.62, N.A.)    | 1.056<br>( 0.680, 1.640)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:05:47

**§ 16 FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 153          | 106 ( 69.3)                  | 1.41<br>( 0.99, 1.68)    | 140          | 94 ( 67.1)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 3.84)    | 0.866<br>( 0.654, 1.148)<br>0.5046 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.3407                                    |
| < 65           | 80           | 56 ( 70.0)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 4.30)    | 74           | 49 ( 66.2)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 5.26)    | 0.952<br>( 0.646, 1.402)<br>0.9822 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 40 ( 70.2)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.62, 1.48)    | 54           | 37 ( 68.5)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.59, 5.59)    | 0.924<br>( 0.586, 1.455)<br>0.7554 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 12           | 8 ( 66.7)                    | 0.72<br>( 0.49, 3.84)    | 0.410<br>( 0.150, 1.124)<br>0.1412 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 89 ( 73.0)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.99, 1.61)    | 120          | 84 ( 70.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.86)    | 0.886<br>( 0.655, 1.200)           | 0.9026                                    |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 17 ( 54.8)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 20           | 10 ( 50.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.6861<br>0.982<br>( 0.442, 2.184) |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 82 ( 71.3)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.99, 2.86)    | 103          | 74 ( 71.8)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.64)    | 0.815<br>( 0.593, 1.120)           | 0.4511                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 38           | 24 ( 63.2)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.69, 7.13)    | 37           | 20 ( 54.1)                   | 5.26<br>( 1.41, 7.59)    | 0.1986<br>0.970<br>( 0.516, 1.827) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 64 ( 71.9)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.95, 1.58)   | 84           | 61 ( 72.6)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.64)   | 0.703<br>( 0.490, 1.007)        | 0.1771                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 18 ( 75.0)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.56, 6.14)   | 19           | 13 ( 68.4)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.53, 9.76)   | 1.280<br>( 0.580, 2.823)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 40           | 24 ( 60.0)                   | 1.61<br>( 0.92, 7.13)   | 37           | 20 ( 54.1)                   | 5.26<br>( 1.41, 7.59)   | 0.7094<br>( 0.489, 1.719)       |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 82 ( 72.6)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.99, 2.86)   | 103          | 74 ( 71.8)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 1.64)   | 0.825<br>( 0.600, 1.135)        | 0.5891                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 40           | 24 ( 60.0)                   | 1.61<br>( 0.92, 7.13)   | 37           | 20 ( 54.1)                   | 5.26<br>( 1.41, 7.59)   | 0.917<br>( 0.489, 1.719)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 51 ( 73.9)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.95, 1.61)    | 68           | 48 ( 70.6)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.56, 2.79)    | 0.606<br>( 0.399, 0.921)        | 0.0221*                                   |
| 1                 | 84           | 55 ( 65.5)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 4.30)    | 70           | 45 ( 64.3)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, 5.68)    | 1.155<br>( 0.768, 1.736)        | 0.8737                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 60 ( 65.9)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 2.92)    | 74           | 51 ( 68.9)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.59, 1.54)    | 0.685<br>( 0.468, 1.002)        | 0.1568                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 62           | 46 ( 74.2)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.95, 3.12)    | 66           | 43 ( 65.2)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.95, 7.03)    | 1.1115<br>( 0.721, 1.670)       | 1.097<br>0.4732                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.3831                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 6 ( 60.0)                    | 1.58<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 1.13<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 0.478<br>( 0.096, 2.381)        |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 11 ( 73.3)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.53, 8.31)   | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 2.999<br>( 0.576, 15.617)       |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 27 ( 77.1)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.59, 2.86)   | 44           | 28 ( 63.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.72, 4.96)   | 0.963<br>( 0.556, 1.668)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 93           | 62 ( 66.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 2.92)   | 86           | 60 ( 69.8)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 5.26)   | 0.5387<br>( 0.588, 1.205)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3899                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 13.01<br>( 0.56, N.A.)   | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 0.56<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.249<br>( 0.075, 0.822)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 4.30<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 4 ( 57.1)                    | 5.62<br>( 1.15, N.A.)    | 1.639<br>( 0.448, 6.411)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 43 ( 71.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 2.92)    | 46           | 28 ( 60.9)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 5.68)    | 0.887<br>( 0.546, 1.441)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 22 ( 66.7)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.95, 7.13)    | 36           | 24 ( 66.7)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.59, 7.59)    | 0.9795<br>( 0.526, 1.703)       |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 28 ( 77.8)                   | 1.00<br>( 0.59, 1.45)    | 37           | 29 ( 78.4)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.56, 4.21)    | 0.947<br>( 0.575, 1.667)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3487                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 23 ( 62.2)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.92, 5.59)    | 24           | 16 ( 66.7)                   | 4.21<br>( 0.56, 5.68)    | 1.017<br>( 0.532, 1.946)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 39 ( 70.9)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.99, 5.68)    | 50           | 35 ( 70.0)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 2.79)    | 0.624<br>( 0.384, 1.013)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 35 ( 74.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.59, 1.68)    | 59           | 39 ( 66.1)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.72, 5.85)    | 1.114<br>( 0.696, 1.784)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 0.59<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 7            | 4 ( 57.1)                    | 1.05<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.8452<br>( 0.272, 3.279)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 11 ( 84.6)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 3.98)   | 12           | 11 ( 91.7)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.49, 1.45)   | 0.911<br>( 0.383, 2.165)<br>0.8095 | 0.6491                                    |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 27 ( 69.2)                   | 1.58<br>( 0.99, 6.24)   | 27           | 14 ( 51.9)                   | 3.84<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 1.127<br>( 0.584, 2.176)<br>0.6477 |                                           |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 82           | 53 ( 64.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 3.12)   | 78           | 52 ( 66.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 5.62)   | 0.915<br>( 0.622, 1.344)<br>0.5664 |                                           |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 15 ( 78.9)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.56, 2.86)   | 23           | 17 ( 73.9)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.53, 4.14)   | 0.619<br>( 0.281, 1.367)<br>0.7920 |                                           |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 121          | 89 ( 73.6)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.99, 1.61)   | 109          | 77 ( 70.6)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.62, 1.54)   | 0.861<br>( 0.633, 1.173)<br>0.4882 | 0.9469                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.95, N.A.)   | 31           | 17 ( 54.8)                   | 5.59<br>( 0.99, 11.07)  | 0.906<br>( 0.459, 1.786)<br>0.8819 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 84 ( 71.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 1.68)    | 115          | 75 ( 65.2)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.72, 4.14)    | 0.912<br>( 0.665, 1.251)                     | 0.3464                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 36           | 22 ( 61.1)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 7.13)    | 25           | 19 ( 76.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 4.96)    | 0.8615<br>0.707<br>( 0.376, 1.329)<br>0.3475 |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 80           | 52 ( 65.0)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.95, 2.83)    | 67           | 46 ( 68.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 4.14)    | 0.808<br>( 0.540, 1.209)<br>0.3733           | 0.5774                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 54 ( 74.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 3.98)    | 73           | 48 ( 65.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, 4.96)    | 0.915<br>( 0.617, 1.357)<br>0.9475           |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

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(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.7086                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 111          | 75 ( 67.6)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.99, 2.86)    | 111          | 74 ( 66.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.14)    | 0.882<br>( 0.638, 1.220)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 26 ( 81.3)                   | 1.02<br>( 0.62, 2.86)    | 20           | 13 ( 65.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 1.64)    | 1.067<br>( 0.539, 2.111)        |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                    | 6.80<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.909<br>( 0.183, 4.518)        |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.9163                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 32 ( 68.1)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 6.24)    | 35           | 23 ( 65.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 6.80)    | 0.875<br>( 0.508, 1.509)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 106          | 74 ( 69.8)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 1.68)    | 105          | 71 ( 67.6)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.14)    | 0.6641<br>( 0.631, 1.218)       |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                              |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 21 ( 72.4)                   | 0.99<br>( 0.59, 3.98)   | 26           | 14 ( 53.8)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 1.015<br>( 0.495, 2.082)                     | 0.5521                                    |
| NO                 | 124          | 85 ( 68.5)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 2.86)   | 114          | 80 ( 70.2)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 3.84)   | 0.5068<br>0.836<br>( 0.614, 1.138)<br>0.3152 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                              |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 30 ( 58.8)                   | 1.12<br>( 0.59, 2.92)   | 51           | 35 ( 68.6)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.69, 1.54)   | 0.809<br>( 0.496, 1.319)                     | 0.8224                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 70 ( 73.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.99, 4.17)   | 87           | 58 ( 66.7)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 5.59)   | 0.4362<br>0.832<br>( 0.583, 1.186)<br>0.6345 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 12 ( 70.6)                   | 1.56<br>( 0.95, 3.98)    | 22           | 17 ( 77.3)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.53, 1.45)    | 0.610<br>( 0.289, 1.287)           | 0.4565                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 129          | 88 ( 68.2)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.99, 2.86)    | 116          | 76 ( 65.5)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.96)    | 0.1713<br>0.854<br>( 0.625, 1.166) | 0.5894                                    |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 34 ( 65.4)                   | 1.58<br>( 0.99, 5.78)    | 55           | 37 ( 67.3)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 3.84)    | 0.636<br>( 0.394, 1.025)           | 0.0710                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 101          | 72 ( 71.3)                   | 1.05<br>( 0.95, 1.68)    | 85           | 57 ( 67.1)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.59)    | 0.1475<br>1.059<br>( 0.745, 1.507) | 0.8203                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=2)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2294                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 21 ( 61.8)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.99, 6.37)    | 39           | 28 ( 71.8)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.95, 4.21)    | 0.692<br>( 0.388, 1.231)        | 0.3145                                    |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 85 ( 71.4)                   | 1.18<br>( 0.99, 2.83)    | 101          | 66 ( 65.3)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 4.96)    | 0.947<br>( 0.684, 1.311)        | 0.8611                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 153          | 97 ( 63.4)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.45, 5.62)    | 140          | 83 ( 59.3)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.45, 5.62)    | 0.836<br>( 0.621, 1.126)<br>0.4568 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.5304                                    |
| < 65           | 80           | 50 ( 62.5)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.41, 6.24)    | 74           | 43 ( 58.1)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.41, 8.54)    | 0.946<br>( 0.626, 1.428)<br>0.9571 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 37 ( 64.9)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 5.65)    | 54           | 33 ( 61.1)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.95, 6.80)    | 0.783<br>( 0.486, 1.262)<br>0.4790 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 10 ( 62.5)                   | 5.98<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 12           | 7 ( 58.3)                    | 1.28<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 0.425<br>( 0.146, 1.242)<br>0.3296 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.7935                                    |
| MALE      | 122          | 81 ( 66.4)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.41, 5.59)    | 120          | 74 ( 61.7)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.41, 5.62)    | 0.858<br>( 0.622, 1.182)           |                                           |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 16 ( 51.6)                   | 7.95<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 20           | 9 ( 45.0)                    | 4.21<br>( 0.99, N.A.)    | 0.6165<br>0.831<br>( 0.359, 1.924) |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.0789                                    |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 74 ( 64.3)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.18, 5.65)    | 103          | 70 ( 68.0)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, 4.14)    | 0.732<br>( 0.525, 1.020)           |                                           |
| NON-ASIAN | 38           | 23 ( 60.5)                   | 4.40<br>( 0.99, 7.95)    | 37           | 13 ( 35.1)                   | 7.03<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 0.0625<br>1.238<br>( 0.592, 2.588) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 59 ( 66.3)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 5.68)    | 84           | 57 ( 67.9)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.72, 4.17)    | 0.647<br>( 0.444, 0.942)<br>0.0859 | 0.0842                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 15 ( 62.5)                   | 2.86<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 19           | 13 ( 68.4)                   | 1.51<br>( 0.53, 9.76)    | 1.062<br>( 0.471, 2.395)<br>0.7196 |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 40           | 23 ( 57.5)                   | 4.40<br>( 1.12, 7.95)    | 37           | 13 ( 35.1)                   | 7.03<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 1.172<br>( 0.563, 2.438)<br>0.1369 |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 74 ( 65.5)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.18, 5.65)    | 103          | 70 ( 68.0)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, 4.14)    | 0.740<br>( 0.531, 1.031)<br>0.0785 | 0.1109                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 40           | 23 ( 57.5)                   | 4.40<br>( 1.12, 7.95)    | 37           | 13 ( 35.1)                   | 7.03<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 1.172<br>( 0.563, 2.438)<br>0.1369 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 46 ( 66.7)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 5.98)    | 68           | 47 ( 69.1)                   | 1.41<br>( 0.62, 4.17)    | 0.486<br>( 0.315, 0.751)        | 0.0005*                                   |
| 1                 | 84           | 51 ( 60.7)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.12, 6.24)    | 70           | 35 ( 50.0)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.54, 9.76)    | 1.365<br>( 0.878, 2.123)        | 0.3958                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 54 ( 59.3)                   | 3.98<br>( 1.18, 9.30)    | 74           | 44 ( 59.5)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 4.21)    | 0.697<br>( 0.464, 1.047)        | 0.2885                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 62           | 43 ( 69.4)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.02, 5.59)    | 66           | 39 ( 59.1)                   | 5.62<br>( 1.41, 8.54)    | 1.027<br>( 0.663, 1.590)        | 0.6398                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.6928                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 6 ( 60.0)                    | 5.62<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 4.22<br>( 0.62, N.A.)    | 0.586<br>( 0.117, 2.938)           |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 9 ( 60.0)                    | 6.24<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.8190<br>1.422<br>( 0.295, 6.850) |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 25 ( 71.4)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.99, 7.13)    | 44           | 27 ( 61.4)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.95, 7.10)    | 0.9776<br>0.739<br>( 0.417, 1.310) |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 93           | 57 ( 61.3)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.41, 6.28)    | 86           | 50 ( 58.1)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.41, 7.03)    | 0.9545<br>0.912<br>( 0.621, 1.339) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5232                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 5.98<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 14           | 8 ( 57.1)                    | 2.96<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.414<br>( 0.129, 1.333)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | 4.30<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 2 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 2.526<br>( 0.443, 14.388)       |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 40 ( 66.7)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 5.65)    | 46           | 26 ( 56.5)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.95, 5.68)    | 0.798<br>( 0.481, 1.323)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 20 ( 60.6)                   | 6.28<br>( 0.99, 10.35)   | 36           | 19 ( 52.8)                   | 7.10<br>( 1.05, 10.51)   | 1.041<br>( 0.549, 1.977)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 25 ( 69.4)                   | 1.15<br>( 0.95, 4.14)    | 37           | 28 ( 75.7)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.56, 4.96)    | 0.9250<br>( 0.384, 1.156)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.2055                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 18 ( 48.6)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.48, N.A.)   | 24           | 15 ( 62.5)                   | 4.21<br>( 0.56, 9.63)   | 0.784<br>( 0.391, 1.569)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 37 ( 67.3)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 7.72)   | 50           | 31 ( 62.0)                   | 1.64<br>( 0.95, 7.03)   | 0.619<br>( 0.370, 1.034)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 33 ( 70.2)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.99, 6.24)   | 59           | 36 ( 61.0)                   | 1.54<br>( 0.99, 6.80)   | 1.009<br>( 0.620, 1.641)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 9 ( 64.3)                    | 0.99<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 7            | 1 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 4.483<br>( 0.549, 36.637)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                       | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)  | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 10 ( 76.9)                | 2.83<br>( 0.59, 8.31) | 12           | 10 ( 83.3)                | 1.45<br>( 0.62, 8.54)  | 0.904<br>( 0.368, 2.223)      | 0.7163                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 24 ( 61.5)                | 5.98<br>( 1.12, 9.43) | 27           | 14 ( 51.9)                | 3.84<br>( 0.59, N.A.)  | 0.8231<br>( 0.436, 1.672)     |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 82           | 48 ( 58.5)                | 4.17<br>( 1.41, 7.72) | 78           | 43 ( 55.1)                | 4.21<br>( 1.28, 9.13)  | 0.7946<br>( 0.647, 1.485)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 15 ( 78.9)                | 1.31<br>( 0.92, 4.24) | 23           | 16 ( 69.6)                | 2.79<br>( 0.53, 5.59)  | 0.980<br>( 0.7784, 1.466)     |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 121          | 80 ( 66.1)                | 2.86<br>( 1.18, 5.59) | 109          | 70 ( 64.2)                | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 4.17)  | 0.782<br>( 0.565, 1.083)      | 0.3476                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 17 ( 53.1)                | 5.65<br>( 1.02, N.A.) | 31           | 13 ( 41.9)                | 11.07<br>( 2.86, N.A.) | 0.2560<br>( 1.151, 2.389)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 75 ( 64.1)                   | 2.92<br>( 1.45, 5.65)    | 115          | 70 ( 60.9)                   | 1.54<br>( 1.05, 5.62)    | 0.780<br>( 0.560, 1.086)        | 0.4177                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 36           | 22 ( 61.1)                   | 4.17<br>( 0.99, 7.95)    | 25           | 13 ( 52.0)                   | 4.96<br>( 1.54, N.A.)    | 1.122<br>( 0.553, 2.278)        |                                           |
|                                                           |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.6484                          |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.7974                                    |
| <= 1                                                      | 80           | 48 ( 60.0)                   | 1.48<br>( 1.02, 5.68)    | 67           | 41 ( 61.2)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.41, 7.03)    | 0.828<br>( 0.542, 1.265)        |                                           |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 49 ( 67.1)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.48, 7.13)    | 73           | 42 ( 57.5)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.05, 5.68)    | 0.5384<br>( 0.834, 1.268)       |                                           |
|                                                           |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.6584                          |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                       | Chemotherapy |                           |                       | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1) | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon) (1) | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               | 0.6318                              |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 111          | 69 ( 62.2)                | 2.92<br>( 1.18, 5.65) | 111          | 63 ( 56.8)                | 4.14<br>( 1.41, 7.03) | 0.919<br>( 0.650, 1.298)      |                                     |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 23 ( 71.9)                | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 7.13) | 20           | 13 ( 65.0)                | 1.45<br>( 0.69, 1.64) | 0.8702<br>( 0.359, 1.433)     |                                     |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                 | 5.62<br>( 0.46, N.A.) | 4            | 3 ( 75.0)                 | 6.80<br>( 0.49, N.A.) | 0.717<br>( 0.218, 5.298)      |                                     |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                           |                       |              |                           |                       |                               | 0.4696                              |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 28 ( 59.6)                | 5.62<br>( 1.05, 9.43) | 35           | 22 ( 62.9)                | 1.64<br>( 0.69, 8.54) | 0.701<br>( 0.397, 1.239)      |                                     |
| NO                                                   | 106          | 69 ( 65.1)                | 2.83<br>( 1.18, 4.86) | 105          | 61 ( 58.1)                | 2.96<br>( 1.41, 5.68) | 0.2738<br>( 0.642, 1.289)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.  
 (1) KME of median time to event.  
 (2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.  
 (3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).  
 N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.  
 Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas 20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 20 ( 69.0)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.95, 5.62)    | 26           | 13 ( 50.0)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.896<br>( 0.425, 1.892)        | 0.7219                                    |
| NO                 | 124          | 77 ( 62.1)                   | 4.14<br>( 1.45, 5.98)    | 114          | 70 ( 61.4)                   | 2.96<br>( 1.41, 5.62)    | 0.817<br>( 0.588, 1.134)        | 0.3205                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 27 ( 52.9)                   | 1.48<br>( 0.59, N.A.)    | 51           | 29 ( 56.9)                   | 2.83<br>( 0.99, 9.76)    | 0.929<br>( 0.549, 1.572)        | 0.5644                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 64 ( 67.4)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.45, 6.24)    | 87           | 53 ( 60.9)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.05, 7.03)    | 0.8507<br>( 0.512, 1.079)       | 0.743<br>0.3593                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 11 ( 64.7)                   | 2.18<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 22           | 14 ( 63.6)                   | 1.45<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.763<br>( 0.345, 1.689)                     | 0.8372                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 129          | 80 ( 62.0)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.41, 6.24)    | 116          | 68 ( 58.6)                   | 2.96<br>( 1.41, 5.68)    | 0.4660<br>0.810<br>( 0.583, 1.125)<br>0.4675 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 30 ( 57.7)                   | 4.30<br>( 1.45, 20.40)   | 55           | 32 ( 58.2)                   | 2.96<br>( 0.95, 9.13)    | 0.636<br>( 0.381, 1.061)                     | 0.1555                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 101          | 67 ( 66.3)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.05, 5.65)    | 85           | 51 ( 60.0)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.28, 5.68)    | 0.2214<br>0.981<br>( 0.678, 1.418)<br>0.9970 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=3)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.4066                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 18 ( 52.9)                   | 2.86<br>( 1.02, N.A.)    | 39           | 23 ( 59.0)                   | 4.21<br>( 0.99, 9.76)    | 0.697<br>( 0.371, 1.309)           |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 79 ( 66.4)                   | 3.98<br>( 1.41, 5.65)    | 101          | 60 ( 59.4)                   | 2.83<br>( 1.28, 5.62)    | 0.4621<br>0.881<br>( 0.627, 1.238) | 0.6428                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 153          | 74 ( 48.4)                   | 7.72<br>( 5.59, 12.55)   | 140          | 60 ( 42.9)                   | 9.53<br>( 4.21, 15.67)   | 0.815<br>( 0.577, 1.152)<br>0.5144 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.0893                                    |
| < 65           | 80           | 38 ( 47.5)                   | 7.49<br>( 4.86, 12.55)   | 74           | 30 ( 40.5)                   | 11.07<br>( 4.17, 15.67)  | 0.952<br>( 0.586, 1.548)<br>0.9073 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 29 ( 50.9)                   | 5.59<br>( 2.17, N.A.)    | 54           | 23 ( 42.6)                   | 5.62<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 0.862<br>( 0.495, 1.503)<br>0.9213 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 7 ( 43.8)                    | 13.01<br>( 2.86, N.A.)   | 12           | 7 ( 58.3)                    | 1.28<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 0.200<br>( 0.058, 0.694)<br>0.0411 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 60 ( 49.2)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.55, 12.55)  | 120          | 53 ( 44.2)                   | 9.53<br>( 4.17, 15.67)  | 0.798<br>( 0.548, 1.164)<br>0.5747 | 0.6065                                    |
| FEMALE    | 31           | 14 ( 45.2)                   | 10.48<br>( 2.86, N.A.)  | 20           | 7 ( 35.0)                    | 15.01<br>( 1.45, N.A.)  | 1.157<br>( 0.451, 2.969)<br>0.9210 |                                           |
| RACE      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 61 ( 53.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 4.14, 12.52)  | 103          | 53 ( 51.5)                   | 5.03<br>( 2.79, 9.76)   | 0.758<br>( 0.521, 1.102)<br>0.2126 | 0.2422                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 38           | 13 ( 34.2)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | 15.01<br>(15.01, N.A.)  | 1.214<br>( 0.470, 3.131)<br>0.3707 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 48 ( 53.9)                   | 7.00<br>( 3.15, 12.55)   | 84           | 44 ( 52.4)                   | 4.17<br>( 1.54, 11.07)   | 0.653<br>( 0.427, 0.999)        | 0.1999                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 13 ( 54.2)                   | 5.75<br>( 2.86, N.A.)    | 19           | 9 ( 47.4)                    | 5.03<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 1.226<br>( 0.487, 3.083)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 40           | 13 ( 32.5)                   | 19.35<br>( 4.86, N.A.)   | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | 15.01<br>(15.01, N.A.)   | 1.165<br>( 0.453, 2.993)        |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 61 ( 54.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.98, 12.52)   | 103          | 53 ( 51.5)                   | 5.03<br>( 2.79, 9.76)    | 0.766<br>( 0.527, 1.113)        | 0.2834                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 40           | 13 ( 32.5)                   | 19.35<br>( 4.86, N.A.)   | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | 15.01<br>(15.01, N.A.)   | 1.165<br>( 0.453, 2.993)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 36 ( 52.2)                   | 10.74<br>( 3.98, N.A.)  | 68           | 35 ( 51.5)                   | 5.59<br>( 1.45, 11.07)  | 0.509<br>( 0.311, 0.833)        | 0.0077*                                   |
| 1                 | 84           | 38 ( 45.2)                   | 7.49<br>( 4.86, 13.01)  | 70           | 24 ( 34.3)                   | 15.01<br>( 5.62, N.A.)  | 1.270<br>( 0.756, 2.136)        | 0.5486                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 45 ( 49.5)                   | 7.72<br>( 3.15, 13.01)  | 74           | 34 ( 45.9)                   | 5.03<br>( 1.64, N.A.)   | 0.746<br>( 0.474, 1.174)        | 0.8472                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 62           | 29 ( 46.8)                   | 10.48<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 66           | 26 ( 39.4)                   | 9.76<br>( 5.59, N.A.)   | 0.3971<br>( 0.504, 1.475)       | 0.862<br>0.9179                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 2 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | 9.53<br>( 1.64, N.A.)    | 0.448<br>( 0.038, 5.275)        | 0.4900                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 8 ( 53.3)                    | 6.24<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 5            | 2 ( 40.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 1.176<br>( 0.246, 5.633)        |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 19 ( 54.3)                   | 4.17<br>( 2.86, 20.40)   | 44           | 21 ( 47.7)                   | 5.03<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.671<br>( 0.349, 1.291)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 93           | 45 ( 48.4)                   | 10.35<br>( 5.55, 12.55)  | 86           | 35 ( 40.7)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.21, N.A.)    | 0.8238<br>( 0.599, 1.465)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.5927                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 6 ( 40.0)                    | 13.01<br>( 2.79, N.A.)   | 14           | 7 ( 50.0)                    | 4.17<br>( 0.56, N.A.)    | 0.245<br>( 0.061, 0.982)        |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 2 ( 22.2)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 7            | 2 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 1.090<br>( 0.143, 8.276)        |                                           |
| G2                                    | 60           | 30 ( 50.0)                   | 6.90<br>( 2.92, N.A.)    | 46           | 20 ( 43.5)                   | 6.93<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.769<br>( 0.430, 1.374)        |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 14 ( 42.4)                   | 10.48<br>( 5.75, N.A.)   | 36           | 13 ( 36.1)                   | 9.76<br>( 2.73, N.A.)    | 0.950<br>( 0.433, 2.084)        |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 22 ( 61.1)                   | 3.15<br>( 1.45, 9.43)    | 37           | 18 ( 48.6)                   | 5.03<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 1.022<br>( 0.544, 1.918)        | 0.6657                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy       |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)     | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                     | 0.7159                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 14 ( 37.8)                   | 19.35<br>( 2.92, N.A.)   | 24           | 11 ( 45.8)                   | 5.59<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 0.713<br>( 0.318, 1.596)            |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 29 ( 52.7)                   | 6.90<br>( 3.02, 13.01)   | 50           | 22 ( 44.0)                   | 15.01<br>( 2.73, N.A.)   | 0.3218<br>0.751<br>( 0.424, 1.330)  |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 47           | 25 ( 53.2)                   | 7.49<br>( 4.40, 12.52)   | 59           | 26 ( 44.1)                   | 9.53<br>( 1.54, N.A.)    | 0.9487<br>0.877<br>( 0.495, 1.554)  |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 6 ( 42.9)                    | 5.59<br>( 0.92, N.A.)    | 7            | 1 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)    | 0.6244<br>2.025<br>( 0.224, 18.348) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                            | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                     | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL           | 13           | 8 ( 61.5)                 | 3.98<br>( 1.51, N.A.)  | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                 | 9.53<br>( 0.95, N.A.)  | 1.163<br>( 0.375, 3.608)      | 0.7877                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                 | 39           | 17 ( 43.6)                | 13.01<br>( 5.98, N.A.) | 27           | 12 ( 44.4)                | 3.84<br>( 0.95, N.A.)  | 0.610<br>( 0.281, 1.326)      |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                  | 82           | 38 ( 46.3)                | 7.72<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 78           | 32 ( 41.0)                | 9.76<br>( 4.21, N.A.)  | 0.2618<br>( 0.576, 1.484)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED               | 19           | 11 ( 57.9)                | 6.90<br>( 1.18, N.A.)  | 23           | 10 ( 43.5)                | 6.93<br>( 2.86, N.A.)  | 0.7507<br>( 0.323, 1.933)     |                                     |
| SMOKING STATUS                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                      | 121          | 59 ( 48.8)                | 7.00<br>( 5.55, 13.01) | 109          | 49 ( 45.0)                | 6.93<br>( 2.96, N.A.)  | 0.752<br>( 0.512, 1.106)      | 0.2231                              |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                       | 32           | 15 ( 46.9)                | 10.48<br>( 2.86, N.A.) | 31           | 11 ( 35.5)                | 11.07<br>( 4.21, N.A.) | 1.261<br>( 0.569, 2.796)      |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 59 ( 50.4)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.24, 12.55)   | 115          | 52 ( 45.2)                   | 6.93<br>( 3.84, 15.67)   | 0.775<br>( 0.530, 1.133)<br>0.4882 | 0.4330                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 36           | 15 ( 41.7)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.17, N.A.)   | 25           | 8 ( 32.0)                    | 15.01<br>( 3.75, N.A.)   | 1.088<br>( 0.455, 2.601)<br>0.8569 |                                           |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 80           | 39 ( 48.8)                   | 5.75<br>( 4.14, N.A.)    | 67           | 26 ( 38.8)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 1.007<br>( 0.609, 1.664)<br>0.6119 | 0.3740                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 35 ( 47.9)                   | 10.48<br>( 6.24, 19.35)  | 73           | 34 ( 46.6)                   | 5.59<br>( 2.79, N.A.)    | 0.670<br>( 0.412, 1.092)<br>0.1427 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ubr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.2340                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 111          | 55 ( 49.5)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.40, 12.52)   | 111          | 46 ( 41.4)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.21, N.A.)    | 0.935<br>( 0.630, 1.387)        |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 16 ( 50.0)                   | 9.43<br>( 2.89, N.A.)    | 20           | 11 ( 55.0)                   | 1.64<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.9852<br>( 0.226, 1.125)       |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 2 ( 22.2)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)    | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 9.53<br>( 0.95, N.A.)    | 0.505<br>( 0.125, 14.094)       |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.3101                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 20 ( 42.6)                   | 13.01<br>( 3.98, N.A.)   | 35           | 16 ( 45.7)                   | 9.53<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.654<br>( 0.333, 1.285)        |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 106          | 54 ( 50.9)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.24, 12.52)   | 105          | 44 ( 41.9)                   | 9.76<br>( 4.21, N.A.)    | 0.3245<br>( 0.598, 1.341)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 14 ( 48.3)                   | 7.72<br>( 2.89, N.A.)   | 26           | 8 ( 30.8)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 0.901<br>( 0.346, 2.346)           | 0.8376                                    |
| NO                 | 124          | 60 ( 48.4)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.55, 12.55)  | 114          | 52 ( 45.6)                   | 9.53<br>( 4.17, 15.01)  | 0.6775<br>0.810<br>( 0.557, 1.177) | 0.3674                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 51           | 18 ( 35.3)                   | 12.55<br>( 3.98, N.A.)  | 51           | 21 ( 41.2)                   | 6.93<br>( 3.84, N.A.)   | 0.625<br>( 0.327, 1.197)           | 0.5108                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 50 ( 52.6)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.40, 13.01)  | 87           | 38 ( 43.7)                   | 15.01<br>( 2.96, 15.67) | 0.1903<br>0.804<br>( 0.523, 1.237) | 0.7211                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 10 ( 58.8)                   | 3.56<br>( 1.48, N.A.)    | 22           | 10 ( 45.5)                   | 5.03<br>( 1.54, N.A.)    | 1.011<br>( 0.405, 2.520)           | 0.5307                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 129          | 58 ( 45.0)                   | 10.48<br>( 5.98, 20.40)  | 116          | 49 ( 42.2)                   | 11.07<br>( 4.17, 15.67)  | 0.9736<br>0.720<br>( 0.489, 1.062) | 0.3366                                    |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 23 ( 44.2)                   | 12.52<br>( 4.40, N.A.)   | 55           | 24 ( 43.6)                   | 9.76<br>( 2.96, 15.01)   | 0.576<br>( 0.317, 1.045)           | 0.0987                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 101          | 51 ( 50.5)                   | 7.00<br>( 3.98, 10.74)   | 85           | 36 ( 42.4)                   | 9.53<br>( 4.17, N.A.)    | 0.1795<br>1.030<br>( 0.670, 1.585) | 0.8693                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ubr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:08:58

FWB: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FWB (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.1383                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 13 ( 38.2)                   | 12.55<br>( 4.40, N.A.)   | 39           | 17 ( 43.6)                   | 9.76<br>( 1.54, N.A.)    | 0.545<br>( 0.256, 1.161)           |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 61 ( 51.3)                   | 7.00<br>( 4.17, 12.52)   | 101          | 43 ( 42.6)                   | 9.53<br>( 3.75, N.A.)    | 0.2839<br>0.933<br>( 0.628, 1.385) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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**§ 17 FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 154          | 44 ( 28.6)                   | 32.26<br>(19.84, N.A.)  | 142          | 51 ( 35.9)                   | 14.42<br>( 7.10, 20.50) | 0.491<br>( 0.324, 0.743)<br>0.0026 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    | 0.7031                                    |
| < 65           | 82           | 26 ( 31.7)                   | 30.06<br>(16.99, N.A.)  | 74           | 25 ( 33.8)                   | 18.33<br>( 7.03, N.A.)  | 0.545<br>( 0.305, 0.973)<br>0.1979 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 56           | 12 ( 21.4)                   | N.A.<br>(17.05, N.A.)   | 56           | 20 ( 35.7)                   | 11.96<br>( 5.78, N.A.)  | 0.369<br>( 0.176, 0.772)<br>0.0022 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 6 ( 37.5)                    | 21.39<br>( 2.86, N.A.)  | 12           | 6 ( 50.0)                    | 6.87<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 0.406<br>( 0.116, 1.418)<br>0.2413 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| MALE      | 121          | 38 ( 31.4)                   | 27.17<br>(17.05, N.A.)   | 121          | 43 ( 35.5)                   | 18.33<br>( 7.10, N.A.)   | 0.575<br>( 0.368, 0.900)           | 0.0496*                                   |
| FEMALE    | 33           | 6 ( 18.2)                    | N.A.                     | 21           | 8 ( 38.1)                    | 11.96<br>( 0.99, N.A.)   | 0.0350<br>0.269<br>( 0.091, 0.792) | 0.0231                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 38 ( 33.0)                   | 30.06<br>(16.99, N.A.)   | 103          | 43 ( 41.7)                   | 11.96<br>( 5.78, 20.50)  | 0.527<br>( 0.338, 0.824)           | 0.6712                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 39           | 6 ( 15.4)                    | 32.26<br>(17.05, N.A.)   | 39           | 8 ( 20.5)                    | 7.95<br>( 7.03, N.A.)    | 0.0100<br>0.294<br>( 0.092, 0.942) | 0.0756                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                                 |                            | Chemotherapy |                                 |                            | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                              |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects<br>with Event<br>n (%) | KME<br>(95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR<br>(95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for<br>Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 29 ( 32.6)                      | 27.17<br>(16.66, N.A.)     | 84           | 37 ( 44.0)                      | 14.42<br>( 5.59, 20.50)    | 0.491<br>( 0.297, 0.813)           | 0.4890                                       |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 9 ( 37.5)                       | 30.06<br>( 6.14, N.A.)     | 19           | 6 ( 31.6)                       | 11.96<br>( 4.04, N.A.)     | 0.600<br>( 0.198, 1.823)           |                                              |
| REST OF WORLD             | 41           | 6 ( 14.6)                       | 32.26<br>(32.26, N.A.)     | 39           | 8 ( 20.5)                       | 7.95<br>( 7.03, N.A.)      | 0.3561<br>( 0.081, 0.849)          |                                              |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 38 ( 33.6)                      | 27.17<br>(16.99, N.A.)     | 103          | 43 ( 41.7)                      | 11.96<br>( 5.78, 20.50)    | 0.547<br>( 0.351, 0.853)           | 0.4372                                       |
| NON-ASIA                  | 41           | 6 ( 14.6)                       | 32.26<br>(32.26, N.A.)     | 39           | 8 ( 20.5)                       | 7.95<br>( 7.03, N.A.)      | 0.262<br>( 0.081, 0.849)           |                                              |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 70           | 24 ( 34.3)                   | 30.06<br>(17.71, N.A.)   | 69           | 30 ( 43.5)                   | 11.96<br>( 5.55, 20.50)  | 0.416<br>( 0.235, 0.737)<br>0.0150 | 0.3668                                    |
| 1                 | 84           | 20 ( 23.8)                   | 32.26<br>(16.66, N.A.)   | 71           | 20 ( 28.2)                   | 14.42<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 0.640<br>( 0.338, 1.210)<br>0.1097 |                                           |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 27 ( 29.7)                   | 30.06<br>(16.99, N.A.)   | 75           | 30 ( 40.0)                   | 11.96<br>( 5.03, 20.50)  | 0.409<br>( 0.238, 0.703)<br>0.0035 | 0.4858                                    |
| $\geq$ 60 KG      | 63           | 17 ( 27.0)                   | 32.26<br>(19.84, N.A.)   | 67           | 21 ( 31.3)                   | 14.42<br>( 7.59, N.A.)   | 0.536<br>( 0.277, 1.039)<br>0.1388 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 0                            | N.E.                     | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.66, N.A.)    | N.E.<br>0.1138                  | 0.9407                                    |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 5 ( 33.3)                    | 17.71<br>( 0.66, N.A.)   | 5            | 0                            | N.E.                     | N.E.<br>0.3504                  |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 11 ( 31.4)                   | N.A.<br>( 9.43, N.A.)    | 45           | 17 ( 37.8)                   | 8.44<br>( 6.01, N.A.)    | 0.612<br>( 0.285, 1.314)        |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 94           | 28 ( 29.8)                   | 30.06<br>(19.84, N.A.)   | 87           | 33 ( 37.9)                   | 11.96<br>( 5.78, 20.50)  | 0.436<br>( 0.257, 0.740)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                 |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.8606                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 2 ( 13.3)                    | N.A.<br>(12.35, N.A.)    | 14           | 2 ( 14.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 3.25, N.A.)    | 0.488<br>( 0.051, 4.667)           |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 1 ( 11.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 7            | 2 ( 28.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | 0.7571<br>0.354<br>( 0.032, 3.950) |                                           |
| G2                                    | 62           | 19 ( 30.6)                   | 30.06<br>(17.71, N.A.)   | 48           | 16 ( 33.3)                   | 18.69<br>( 4.14, N.A.)   | 0.3797<br>0.460<br>( 0.228, 0.930) |                                           |
| G3                                    | 32           | 8 ( 25.0)                    | 32.26<br>(16.99, N.A.)   | 36           | 14 ( 38.9)                   | 9.76<br>( 6.87, N.A.)    | 0.1532<br>0.384<br>( 0.152, 0.969) |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 14 ( 38.9)                   | 21.39<br>( 9.43, N.A.)   | 37           | 17 ( 45.9)                   | 7.03<br>( 5.55, 20.50)   | 0.0191<br>0.657<br>( 0.313, 1.378) |                                           |
|                                       |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          | 0.1475                             |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.9284                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 8 ( 21.6)                    | 32.26<br>(16.99, N.A.)  | 24           | 6 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.55, N.A.)   | 0.462<br>( 0.149, 1.427)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 20 ( 36.4)                   | 21.39<br>(16.66, N.A.)  | 51           | 21 ( 41.2)                   | 7.95<br>( 4.34, N.A.)   | 0.2789<br>( 0.194, 0.743)       |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 49           | 15 ( 30.6)                   | N.A.<br>( 7.62, N.A.)   | 59           | 24 ( 40.7)                   | 9.76<br>( 6.01, 20.50)  | 0.380<br>( 0.0330, 0.628)       |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 13           | 1 ( 7.7)                     | N.A.<br>( 9.72, N.A.)   | 8            | 0                            | N.E.                    | 0.628<br>( 0.1310, N.E.)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:06:26

FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                           |                        | Chemotherapy |                           |                        | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | N            | Subjects with Event n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon) (1)   | HR (95%CI) P-value (2)(3)     | Test for Interaction P-value (4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 5 ( 38.5)                 | 16.99<br>( 3.15, N.A.) | 12           | 4 ( 33.3)                 | N.A.<br>( 5.03, N.A.)  | 1.975<br>( 0.510, 7.650)      | 0.2578                              |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 10 ( 25.6)                | N.A.<br>(13.01, N.A.)  | 27           | 7 ( 25.9)                 | N.A.<br>( 6.87, N.A.)  | 0.6553<br>( 0.246, 1.733)     |                                     |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 83           | 23 ( 27.7)                | 30.06<br>(17.05, N.A.) | 79           | 31 ( 39.2)                | 9.76<br>( 5.78, 20.50) | 0.653<br>( 0.4166, 0.382)     |                                     |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 6 ( 31.6)                 | N.A.<br>( 5.68, N.A.)  | 24           | 9 ( 37.5)                 | 7.10<br>( 4.14, N.A.)  | 0.0015<br>( 0.148, 1.399)     |                                     |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                           |                        |              |                           |                        |                               |                                     |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 122          | 40 ( 32.8)                | 30.06<br>(16.99, N.A.) | 109          | 40 ( 36.7)                | 14.42<br>( 6.87, N.A.) | 0.634<br>( 0.406, 0.990)      | 0.0284*                             |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 4 ( 12.5)                 | N.A.<br>(27.17, N.A.)  | 33           | 11 ( 33.3)                | 11.96<br>( 5.59, N.A.) | 0.0650<br>( 0.027, 0.354)     |                                     |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ibr994.sas

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1  $\geq 1\%$  per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 37 ( 31.6)                   | 27.17<br>(16.99, N.A.)   | 116          | 41 ( 35.3)                   | 18.33<br>( 7.10, N.A.)   | 0.604<br>( 0.383, 0.951)        | 0.0379*                                   |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 37           | 7 ( 18.9)                    | N.A.                     | 26           | 10 ( 38.5)                   | 7.95<br>( 5.26, N.A.)    | 0.218<br>( 0.077, 0.621)        |                                           |
|                                                           |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.0038                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 |                                           |
| $\leq 1$                                                  | 80           | 26 ( 32.5)                   | 30.06<br>(16.66, N.A.)   | 68           | 28 ( 41.2)                   | 9.76<br>( 5.78, 18.69)   | 0.489<br>( 0.281, 0.852)        | 0.8763                                    |
| $\geq 2$                                                  | 74           | 18 ( 24.3)                   | N.A.<br>(17.71, N.A.)    | 74           | 23 ( 31.1)                   | 20.50<br>( 7.59, N.A.)   | 0.526<br>( 0.281, 0.984)        |                                           |
|                                                           |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.0493                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values  $<0.05$  are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.9973                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 112          | 35 ( 31.3)                   | 30.06<br>(17.05, N.A.)   | 113          | 43 ( 38.1)                   | 11.96<br>( 6.87, 20.50)  | 0.499<br>( 0.314, 0.792)           |                                           |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 8 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>(16.99, N.A.)    | 20           | 6 ( 30.0)                    | 8.44<br>( 1.45, N.A.)    | 0.562<br>( 0.188, 1.682)           |                                           |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 0                            | N.E.                     | 4            | 1 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.49, N.A.)    | N.E.<br>0.0833                     |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    | 0.0893                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 14 ( 29.8)                   | N.A.<br>(11.30, N.A.)    | 36           | 9 ( 25.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 6.87, N.A.)    | 0.960<br>( 0.413, 2.229)           |                                           |
| NO                                                   | 107          | 30 ( 28.0)                   | 32.26<br>(21.39, N.A.)   | 106          | 42 ( 39.6)                   | 9.76<br>( 6.01, 18.69)   | 0.9946<br>0.392<br>( 0.241, 0.637) |                                           |
| -----                                                |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:06:26

FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 8 ( 27.6)                    | N.A.<br>(11.30, N.A.)    | 26           | 7 ( 26.9)                    | 7.95<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.633<br>( 0.220, 1.819)           | 0.5222                                    |
| NO                 | 125          | 36 ( 28.8)                   | 32.26<br>(19.84, N.A.)   | 116          | 44 ( 37.9)                   | 14.42<br>( 7.10, 20.50)  | 0.4713<br>0.466<br>( 0.296, 0.734) | 0.0033                                    |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                    |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 11 ( 21.2)                   | N.A.<br>(21.39, N.A.)    | 52           | 16 ( 30.8)                   | 9.76<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.496<br>( 0.227, 1.086)           | 0.9135                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 29 ( 30.5)                   | 30.06<br>(17.05, N.A.)   | 88           | 34 ( 38.6)                   | 11.96<br>( 7.03, N.A.)   | 0.0927<br>0.432<br>( 0.258, 0.722) | 0.0048                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:06:26

FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 3 ( 17.6)                    | N.A.<br>( 3.98, N.A.)    | 22           | 6 ( 27.3)                    | N.A.<br>( 5.03, N.A.)    | 0.520<br>( 0.128, 2.113)                     | 0.8747                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 130          | 37 ( 28.5)                   | 30.06<br>(19.84, N.A.)   | 118          | 44 ( 37.3)                   | 11.96<br>( 6.87, N.A.)   | 0.2979<br>0.423<br>( 0.268, 0.667)<br>0.0014 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 53           | 9 ( 17.0)                    | N.A.<br>(21.39, N.A.)    | 56           | 21 ( 37.5)                   | 11.96<br>( 5.26, 20.50)  | 0.193<br>( 0.083, 0.450)                     | 0.0074*                                   |
| >= 10%                                  | 101          | 35 ( 34.7)                   | 27.17<br>(13.01, N.A.)   | 86           | 30 ( 34.9)                   | 18.33<br>( 6.87, N.A.)   | 0.0001<br>0.744<br>( 0.453, 1.222)<br>0.2651 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfddsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:06:26

FACT-ECS: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-ECS (MID=11)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                          | Chemotherapy |                              |                          | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI) (mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                          |              |                              |                          |                                 | 0.0938                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 35           | 8 ( 22.9)                    | 32.26<br>(21.39, N.A.)   | 40           | 18 ( 45.0)                   | 9.76<br>( 5.03, 20.50)   | 0.246<br>( 0.100, 0.606)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 119          | 36 ( 30.3)                   | 30.06<br>(16.99, N.A.)   | 102          | 33 ( 32.4)                   | 18.33<br>( 7.10, N.A.)   | 0.623<br>( 0.384, 1.010)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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**§ 18 FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses**

All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup       | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| OVERALL        | 154          | 81 ( 52.6)                   | 9.79<br>( 7.00, 18.27)  | 141          | 66 ( 46.8)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.26, 14.42)  | 0.811<br>( 0.582, 1.130)<br>0.2481 |                                           |
| AGE            |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    | 0.7643                                    |
| < 65           | 81           | 40 ( 49.4)                   | 9.72<br>( 5.75, 20.40)  | 74           | 32 ( 43.2)                   | 11.07<br>( 4.17, N.A.)  | 0.845<br>( 0.524, 1.361)<br>0.6593 |                                           |
| >= 65 AND < 75 | 57           | 34 ( 59.6)                   | 9.43<br>( 4.24, 21.49)  | 55           | 29 ( 52.7)                   | 5.78<br>( 4.24, 13.08)  | 0.817<br>( 0.491, 1.359)<br>0.3336 |                                           |
| >= 75          | 16           | 7 ( 43.8)                    | 16.00<br>( 1.51, N.A.)  | 12           | 5 ( 41.7)                    | 12.85<br>( 0.59, N.A.)  | 0.423<br>( 0.117, 1.534)<br>0.5001 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:39

FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| SEX       |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| MALE      | 122          | 65 ( 53.3)                   | 9.72<br>( 6.24, 16.66)  | 121          | 58 ( 47.9)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.03, 14.42)  | 0.812<br>( 0.566, 1.163)        | 0.7380                                    |
| FEMALE    | 32           | 16 ( 50.0)                   | 24.11<br>( 1.51, N.A.)  | 20           | 8 ( 40.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 1.02, N.A.)   | 0.3444<br>( 0.834, 1.995)       | 0.6615                                    |
| RACE      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| ASIAN     | 115          | 66 ( 57.4)                   | 9.43<br>( 5.75, 18.27)  | 103          | 58 ( 56.3)                   | 5.72<br>( 4.14, 11.60)  | 0.762<br>( 0.532, 1.091)        | 0.3982                                    |
| NON-ASIAN | 39           | 15 ( 38.5)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 38           | 8 ( 21.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.49, N.A.)   | 1.510<br>( 0.616, 3.697)        | 0.3517                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:39

FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| REGION (PER CRF)<br>J/K/T | 89           | 51 ( 57.3)                   | 9.43<br>( 5.59, 19.88)  | 84           | 51 ( 60.7)                   | 4.96<br>( 2.96, 11.60)  | 0.706<br>( 0.477, 1.047)        | 0.3090                                    |
| REST OF ASIA              | 24           | 14 ( 58.3)                   | 6.24<br>( 2.92, N.A.)   | 19           | 7 ( 36.8)                    | 16.56<br>( 5.03, N.A.)  | 1.367<br>( 0.529, 3.530)        |                                           |
| REST OF WORLD             | 41           | 16 ( 39.0)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 38           | 8 ( 21.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.49, N.A.)   | 1.376<br>( 0.562, 3.370)        |                                           |
| REGION<br>ASIA            | 113          | 65 ( 57.5)                   | 9.33<br>( 5.68, 16.66)  | 103          | 58 ( 56.3)                   | 5.72<br>( 4.14, 11.60)  | 0.780<br>( 0.545, 1.117)        | 0.4844                                    |
| NON-ASIA                  | 41           | 16 ( 39.0)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 38           | 8 ( 21.1)                    | N.A.<br>( 7.49, N.A.)   | 1.376<br>( 0.562, 3.370)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:39

FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup          | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                   | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ECOG PS (PER CRF) |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| 0                 | 69           | 45 ( 65.2)                   | 9.79<br>( 4.40, 20.40)  | 68           | 38 ( 55.9)                   | 5.78<br>( 3.75, 11.60)  | 0.633<br>( 0.402, 0.997)           | 0.2204                                    |
| 1                 | 85           | 36 ( 42.4)                   | 9.43<br>( 5.68, 30.92)  | 71           | 27 ( 38.0)                   | 14.42<br>( 5.03, N.A.)  | 0.2029<br>0.985<br>( 0.592, 1.637) | 0.7629                                    |
| WEIGHT            |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| < 60 KG           | 91           | 49 ( 53.8)                   | 10.74<br>( 4.60, 20.40) | 74           | 36 ( 48.6)                   | 5.03<br>( 2.83, 15.67)  | 0.669<br>( 0.427, 1.048)           | 0.3255                                    |
| >= 60 KG          | 63           | 32 ( 50.8)                   | 9.72<br>( 5.75, 23.82)  | 67           | 30 ( 44.8)                   | 11.60<br>( 5.78, 21.88) | 0.1340<br>0.921<br>( 0.557, 1.522) | 0.7967                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:39

FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| DISEASE STAGE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.2171                                    |
| STAGE I                            | 10           | 5 ( 50.0)                    | 5.98<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 5            | 4 ( 80.0)                    | 0.97<br>( 0.59, N.A.)   | 0.123<br>( 0.016, 0.933)        |                                           |
| STAGE II                           | 15           | 10 ( 66.7)                   | 6.24<br>( 0.53, 15.11)  | 5            | 1 ( 20.0)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 3.281<br>( 0.378, 28.463)       |                                           |
| STAGE III                          | 35           | 20 ( 57.1)                   | 9.43<br>( 2.86, 19.88)  | 45           | 21 ( 46.7)                   | 12.85<br>( 4.17, 16.56) | 0.4887<br>( 0.410, 1.464)       |                                           |
| STAGE IV                           | 94           | 46 ( 48.9)                   | 16.66<br>( 7.13, 23.98) | 86           | 40 ( 46.5)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.26, 14.42)  | 0.775<br>( 0.478, 1.150)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:39

FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                              | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                       | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| HISTOLOGIC GRADE AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    | 0.2925                                    |
| GX                                    | 15           | 6 ( 40.0)                    | 18.27<br>( 5.98, N.A.)  | 14           | 7 ( 50.0)                    | 13.08<br>( 1.94, N.A.)  | 0.440<br>( 0.136, 1.428)           |                                           |
| G1                                    | 9            | 5 ( 55.6)                    | 2.79<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 7            | 3 ( 42.9)                    | N.A.<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 0.2609<br>1.876<br>( 0.419, 8.398) |                                           |
| G2                                    | 61           | 36 ( 59.0)                   | 7.66<br>( 4.24, 20.40)  | 47           | 16 ( 34.0)                   | 11.60<br>( 1.45, N.A.)  | 0.2075<br>1.086<br>( 0.590, 1.999) |                                           |
| G3                                    | 33           | 9 ( 27.3)                    | 30.92<br>( 9.72, N.A.)  | 36           | 18 ( 50.0)                   | 14.46<br>( 4.17, N.A.)  | 0.6626<br>0.376<br>( 0.158, 0.894) |                                           |
| NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED               | 36           | 25 ( 69.4)                   | 3.25<br>( 1.18, 16.66)  | 37           | 22 ( 59.5)                   | 5.59<br>( 3.75, 6.47)   | 0.0073<br>0.856<br>( 0.471, 1.557) |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                      | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                               | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| LOCATION AT INITIAL DIAGNOSIS |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.0952                                    |
| UPPER THORACIC                | 37           | 17 ( 45.9)                   | 14.85<br>( 5.59, N.A.)  | 24           | 12 ( 50.0)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.96, N.A.)   | 0.755<br>( 0.358, 1.593)        |                                           |
| MIDDLE THORACIC               | 55           | 29 ( 52.7)                   | 15.11<br>( 4.24, 23.82) | 50           | 26 ( 52.0)                   | 4.34<br>( 1.45, N.A.)   | 0.510<br>( 0.287, 0.909)        |                                           |
| LOWER THORACIC                | 48           | 30 ( 62.5)                   | 7.00<br>( 3.98, 18.27)  | 59           | 27 ( 45.8)                   | 7.49<br>( 4.24, 16.56)  | 1.217<br>( 0.718, 2.063)        |                                           |
| GASTROESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION     | 14           | 5 ( 35.7)                    | N.A.<br>( 2.83, N.A.)   | 8            | 1 ( 12.5)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.53, N.A.)   | 2.675<br>( 0.309, 23.138)       |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                   | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                            | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| <b>DISEASE STATUS AT CURRENT DIAGNOSIS</b> |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| RECURRENT - LOCO-REGIONAL                  | 13           | 10 ( 76.9)                   | 3.98<br>( 0.99, 9.33)   | 12           | 7 ( 58.3)                    | 6.47<br>( 0.62, N.A.)   | 1.518<br>( 0.558, 4.124)        | 0.7864                                    |
| RECURRENT - DISTANT                        | 39           | 20 ( 51.3)                   | 15.11<br>( 5.98, 21.49) | 27           | 12 ( 44.4)                   | 12.85<br>( 1.31, N.A.)  | 0.5105<br>( 0.712, 1.502)       |                                           |
| DE NOVO METASTATIC                         | 83           | 41 ( 49.4)                   | 16.66<br>( 5.75, 24.11) | 78           | 37 ( 47.4)                   | 7.49<br>( 4.14, 14.42)  | 0.3535<br>( 0.739, 1.170)       |                                           |
| UNRESECTABLE ADVANCED                      | 19           | 10 ( 52.6)                   | 9.79<br>( 1.18, N.A.)   | 24           | 10 ( 41.7)                   | 14.46<br>( 3.75, N.A.)  | 0.1658<br>( 0.743, 1.946)       |                                           |
| <b>SMOKING STATUS</b>                      |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                             | 122          | 65 ( 53.3)                   | 9.43<br>( 5.98, 16.66)  | 109          | 55 ( 50.5)                   | 6.47<br>( 4.24, 13.08)  | 0.744<br>( 0.516, 1.072)        | 0.3359                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                              | 32           | 16 ( 50.0)                   | 23.82<br>( 2.83, N.A.)  | 32           | 11 ( 34.4)                   | 11.07<br>( 5.59, N.A.)  | 1.092<br>( 0.485, 2.456)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                                  | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy      |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                           | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)    | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| ALCOHOL USE                                               |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| CURRENT/FORMER                                            | 117          | 66 ( 56.4)                   | 8.74<br>( 5.68, 16.00)  | 116          | 57 ( 49.1)                   | 7.06<br>( 4.24, 14.42)  | 0.856<br>( 0.598, 1.227)           | 0.6604                                    |
| NEVER/UNKNOWN                                             | 37           | 15 ( 40.5)                   | 30.92<br>( 4.67, N.A.)  | 25           | 9 ( 36.0)                    | 9.00<br>( 3.75, N.A.)   | 0.4474<br>0.824<br>( 0.352, 1.932) | 0.6665                                    |
| NUMBER OF ORGANS WITH METASTASES AT<br>BASELINE (PER IRT) |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                    |                                           |
| <= 1                                                      | 81           | 43 ( 53.1)                   | 14.85<br>( 5.68, 23.82) | 68           | 33 ( 48.5)                   | 6.47<br>( 4.17, 14.46)  | 0.787<br>( 0.496, 1.251)           | 0.8923                                    |
| >= 2                                                      | 73           | 38 ( 52.1)                   | 9.72<br>( 6.24, 19.88)  | 73           | 33 ( 45.2)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.24, 16.56)  | 0.3826<br>0.837<br>( 0.521, 1.345) | 0.4421                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

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FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                             | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TIME FROM INITIAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS TO RANDOMIZATION |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.8864                                    |
| < 1 YEAR                                             | 112          | 55 ( 49.1)                   | 9.79<br>( 6.24, 23.98)  | 112          | 50 ( 44.6)                   | 9.00<br>( 5.65, 14.46)  | 0.829<br>( 0.561, 1.227)        | 0.4326                                    |
| 1 - < 3 YEARS                                        | 32           | 21 ( 65.6)                   | 9.33<br>( 3.15, 16.00)  | 20           | 10 ( 50.0)                   | 4.24<br>( 1.31, N.A.)   | 0.762<br>( 0.351, 1.651)        | 0.4523                                    |
| 3 - < 5 YEARS                                        | 9            | 4 ( 44.4)                    | N.A.<br>( 0.46, N.A.)   | 4            | 2 ( 50.0)                    | 0.59<br>( 0.49, N.A.)   | 3.249<br>( 0.294, 35.944)       | 0.4634                                    |
| PRIOR SURGERY (EXCLUDING BIOPSY)                     |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.5719                                    |
| YES                                                  | 47           | 26 ( 55.3)                   | 9.43<br>( 4.30, 19.88)  | 36           | 17 ( 47.2)                   | 11.60<br>( 4.17, 16.56) | 0.866<br>( 0.462, 1.624)        | 0.6374                                    |
| NO                                                   | 107          | 55 ( 51.4)                   | 9.79<br>( 5.75, 23.98)  | 105          | 49 ( 46.7)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.26, 14.46)  | 0.782<br>( 0.527, 1.159)        | 0.2577                                    |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup           | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                    | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PRIOR RADIOTHERAPY |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                              |                                           |
| YES                | 29           | 15 ( 51.7)                   | 8.31<br>( 3.15, N.A.)   | 26           | 10 ( 38.5)                   | 11.60<br>( 1.45, N.A.)  | 0.796<br>( 0.346, 1.833)                     | 0.8036                                    |
| NO                 | 125          | 66 ( 52.8)                   | 9.79<br>( 6.24, 19.88)  | 115          | 56 ( 48.7)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.26, 14.42)  | 0.7421<br>0.816<br>( 0.567, 1.173)<br>0.2757 |                                           |
| PD-L1 CPS I        |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                              |                                           |
| < 10               | 52           | 19 ( 36.5)                   | N.A.<br>( 3.25, N.A.)   | 51           | 17 ( 33.3)                   | 11.07<br>( 5.26, N.A.)  | 0.920<br>( 0.475, 1.783)                     | 0.6720                                    |
| >= 10              | 95           | 56 ( 58.9)                   | 9.72<br>( 6.24, 19.88)  | 88           | 47 ( 53.4)                   | 5.72<br>( 3.75, 13.08)  | 0.8812<br>0.685<br>( 0.458, 1.023)<br>0.0938 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy                |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                         | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3)              | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| PD-L1 CPS II                            |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                              |                                           |
| < 5                                     | 17           | 8 ( 47.1)                    | 9.79<br>( 2.86, N.A.)   | 22           | 11 ( 50.0)                   | 7.06<br>( 4.17, N.A.)   | 0.799<br>( 0.318, 2.008)                     | 0.9838                                    |
| >= 5                                    | 130          | 67 ( 51.5)                   | 14.85<br>( 7.66, 20.40) | 117          | 53 ( 45.3)                   | 9.00<br>( 4.96, 14.46)  | 0.5611<br>0.747<br>( 0.515, 1.083)<br>0.2034 |                                           |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION I (PER CRF) |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                              |                                           |
| < 10%                                   | 52           | 22 ( 42.3)                   | 18.27<br>( 4.40, N.A.)  | 55           | 24 ( 43.6)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.03, 14.42)  | 0.619<br>( 0.343, 1.117)                     | 0.2014                                    |
| >= 10%                                  | 102          | 59 ( 57.8)                   | 8.74<br>( 5.68, 16.00)  | 86           | 42 ( 48.8)                   | 6.47<br>( 4.14, 15.67)  | 0.1649<br>0.950<br>( 0.634, 1.424)<br>0.6597 |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

Program Source: /opt/zfs001/prd/bms214671/stats/market/prog/tables/rt-sy-tfdsubfact-ebr994.sas

20JUL2022:11:07:39

FACT-G7: Time to First Deterioration, Subgroup Analyses  
 All Randomized Subjects, Nivo+Chemo vs Chemo, with Tumor Cell PD-L1 >=1% per IRT

PRO Scale: FACT-G7 (MID=5)

| Subgroup                                 | Nivo + Chemo |                              |                         | Chemotherapy |                              |                         | Nivo + Chemo vs. Chemotherapy   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                          | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | N            | Subjects with Event<br>n (%) | KME (95%CI)(mon)<br>(1) | HR (95%CI)<br>P-value<br>(2)(3) | Test for Interaction<br>P-value<br>(4)(5) |
| TUMOR CELL PD-L1 EXPRESSION II (PER CRF) |              |                              |                         |              |                              |                         |                                 | 0.1531                                    |
| < 5%                                     | 34           | 13 ( 38.2)                   | N.A.<br>( 4.24, N.A.)   | 39           | 19 ( 48.7)                   | 7.49<br>( 5.03, 21.88)  | 0.561<br>( 0.274, 1.151)        |                                           |
| >= 5%                                    | 120          | 68 ( 56.7)                   | 9.33<br>( 5.98, 16.66)  | 102          | 47 ( 46.1)                   | 6.47<br>( 4.17, 14.46)  | 0.893<br>( 0.609, 1.308)        |                                           |

Oct 2021 DBL. HR = hazard ratio; KME = Kaplan-Meier estimate; N.M.E = Not meaningful estimate; N.E. = Not estimable.

(1) KME of median time to event.

(2) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model, with baseline PRO score as a covariate. HR is Nivo+Chemo over Chemo.

(3) Unstratified Log-rank Test. (4) Unstratified Cox proportional hazard model with treatment, subgroup and treatment\*subgroup

interaction to assess the significance of the interaction between treatment and the subgroup, with baseline PRO score as

a covariate. (5) P-values <0.05 are indicated by 1 asterisk (indicates potential effect modification).

N is the number of randomized subjects with non missing baseline assessment.

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## 5.2 Stellungnahme der MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Datum             | 17.08.2022             |
| Stellungnahme zu  | Nivolumab/Opdivo®      |
| Stellungnahme von | MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH |

## Stellungnahme zu allgemeinen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Allgemeine Anmerkungen zur Ermittlung der Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten in der GKV-Zielpopulation</b></p> <p>Der pU berücksichtigt für die Herleitung der Zielpopulation ausschließlich die Inzidenz der jeweiligen Anwendungsgebiete.</p> <p>MSD ist der Ansicht, dass die Herleitung der Patientenzahl basierend auf den Neuerkrankungsfällen ein nachvollziehbares Vorgehen darstellt, da es sich bei diesen Indikationen um Patienten und Patientinnen mit schlechter Prognose und mit geringer Überlebenszeit handelt. Häufig wird die Tumorerkrankung erst in späteren Stadien diagnostiziert und die relative 5-Jahres-Überlebensrate liegt bei 24% für Frauen bzw. 26% für Männer(1). Zudem ist davon auszugehen, dass ein prävalenter Patient mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit bereits behandelt worden wäre und sich somit in einer späteren Therapielinie befinden würde.</p> | <p>2.2 Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten bzw. Abgrenzung der für die Behandlung infrage kommenden Patientengruppen</p> <p>Bei den Angaben zur Anzahl der Patientinnen und Patienten handelt es sich um die Zielpopulation in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung (GKV).</p> <p>Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer im Dossier vorgenommene Herleitung der Patientenzahlen stellt tendenziell eine Unterschätzung dar.</p> <p>Dies ist insbesondere zurückzuführen auf die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer auf Basis von retrospektiven Daten vorgenommene Einschränkung der Zielpopulation auf diejenigen Patientinnen und Patienten, die eine systemische Erstlinientherapie tatsächlich erhalten. Für das vorliegende Anwendungsgebiet sind jedoch alle Patientinnen und Patienten relevant, die für eine Erstlinientherapie und damit für Nivolumab in Kombination mit einer fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie infrage kommen.</p> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i> | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                 | Anmerkung:<br><br>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:                                                                                                                                                 |                                                     |

## Literaturverzeichnis

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### 5.3 Stellungnahme der Seagen Germany GmbH

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Datum             | << 19.August.2022 >>                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Stellungnahme zu  | << Nivolumab/ Opdivo® >><br>Neues Anwendungsgebiet:<br>Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus, PD-L1-Expression<br>≥ 1, Erstlinie, Kombination mit Platin- und<br>Fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie |
| Stellungnahme von | << <i>Seagen Germany GmbH</i> >>                                                                                                                                                                        |

## Stellungnahme zu allgemeinen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Hintergrund:</b></p> <p>Das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus ist eine aggressive Erkrankung mit schlechter Prognose. Die 5-Jahres-Überlebensrate beträgt &lt; 20 % (1). Dementsprechend besteht für die betroffenen Patienten ein hoher und ungedeckter Bedarf an innovativen Behandlungsansätzen.</p> <p>Seagen Inc. ist ein globales, forschungsorientiertes Biotechnologieunternehmen, das zielgerichtete Medikamente in der Hämatologie und Onkologie entwickelt. Seagen Inc. ist in der Erforschung und Entwicklung von Behandlungsoptionen für Patientinnen und Patienten mit Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus aktiv und hat mehrere entsprechende klinische Entwicklungsprogramme etabliert (2-4). Daher ist Seagen Inc. ein von der vorliegenden Nutzenbewertung betroffenes Pharmaunternehmen mit spezifischem Interesse am Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus. Entsprechend reicht die Seagen Germany GmbH diese Stellungnahme mit Bezug auf das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus ein.</p> | <p>Die einleitenden Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.</p> |
| <p><b>Allgemeiner Kommentar zur Relevanz von Biomarkern und Biomarkertests</b></p> <p>Während sich das vorangehende G-BA-Verfahren zu Nivolumab bei Patienten mit Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus auf die</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>Die einleitenden Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
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| <p>Zweitlinienbehandlung nach vorheriger Chemotherapie unabhängig von der PD-L1-Expression konzentrierte (5), umfasst das aktuelle Verfahren die Erstlinienbehandlung von PD-L1-positiven Patienten mit Plattenepithelkarzinom (Tumorzelleexpression <math>\geq 1\%</math>). Die kürzliche Bewertung von Pembrolizumab in der Erstlinienbehandlung des Karzinoms des Ösophagus und des gastroösophagealem Übergangs schloss nur Patienten mit einer PD-L1-Expression von <math>&gt; 10</math> (CPS) ein (6).</p> <p>Die Zusatznutzenbewertungen von Nivolumab und Pembrolizumab in der Erstlinientherapie durch den G-BA auf Basis unterschiedlicher PD-L1-Expressionsniveaus werden die Grundlage für zukünftige Biomarkerbasierte Zusatznutzenbewertungen innerhalb dieser Indikation bilden. Dies hat wesentlichen Einfluss auf die Ausgestaltung künftiger klinischer Entwicklungsprogramme und Produktentwicklungen im Indikationsgebiet.</p> |                                                     |

## Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile       | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br><br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| S. 39,<br>Zeile<br>10 | <p><b>Anmerkung 1 - Gesamtüberleben:</b></p> <p>Im IQWiG-Bericht wird eine Verringerung des Sterblichkeitsrisikos um 41 % (HR 0,59 [0,46; 0,76]) mit einem medianen OS-Gewinn von 5,98 Monaten (15,05 vs. 9,07 Monate) für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie dargestellt. Im Einklang mit dem Methodenpapier des IQWiG ist hierbei von einem erheblichen Zusatznutzen auszugehen (7, 8).</p> <p>Gleichwohl kommt das IQWiG bei Abwägung dieser Ergebnisse mit den Sicherheitsendpunkten zu der abschließenden Bewertung, dass der Zusatznutzen insgesamt nicht quantifizierbar ist. Zudem ist die zusammenfassende Beurteilung des IQWiG dabei identisch mit dem Ergebnis der Parallelbewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab (9), obwohl:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. der OS-Gewinn in der Nivolumab/Chemotherapie-Kombination im Vergleich zur Nivolumab/Ipilimumab-Kombination grösser ist (HR 0,59 vs. 0,63) und</li> <li>2. die Nivolumab/Chemotherapie-Kombination ein besseres Sicherheitsprofil, insbesondere ohne Nachteile bei</li> </ol> | <p><u>Gesamtbewertung</u></p> <p>Für die Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> liegen Ergebnisse der Studie CheckMate 648 zu den Endpunktkategorien Mortalität, Morbidität, Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen vor.</p> <p>In der noch laufenden Studie wird Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen.</p> <p>Für das Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil. Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit wird in ihrem Ausmaß als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet.</p> <p>Für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mit EQ-5D-VAS) und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mit FACT-E)</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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|                 | <p>immunvermittelten unerwünschten Ereignissen oder schwerwiegenden unerwünschten Ereignissen im Vergleich zur Vergleichstherapie zeigt.</p> <p><b>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</b></p> <p>Angesichts des ungedeckten medizinischen Bedarfs in der vorliegenden Indikation sowie der bereits etablierten Erfahrung der deutschen Ärzte im Umgang mit durch Nivolumab + Chemotherapie verursachten Nebenwirkungen ist die erhebliche Reduktion der Mortalität bei einem OS-Gewinn von ~6 Monaten höher zu gewichten als die potenziellen Nachteile der Therapie. Eine Quantifizierung des Zusatznutzens ist entsprechend durchzuführen.</p> | <p>liegen keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen vor.</p> <p>Hinsichtlich der Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.</p> <p>In der Gesamtbetrachtung der vorliegenden Ergebnisse zu den patientenrelevanten Endpunkten gelangt der G-BA zu dem Ergebnis, dass der deutliche Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben den Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen überwiegt. Es liegt eine bisher nicht erreichte deutliche Verbesserung des therapielevanten Nutzens vor.</p> <p>Im Ergebnis stellt der G-BA für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil fest.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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|                 | <p><b>Anmerkung 2:</b> EQ-5D VAS und FACT E:</p> <p>Wie bereits dargestellt, ist das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus eine aggressive Erkrankung mit einer sehr schlechten Prognose. Die 5-Jahres-Überlebensrate beträgt &lt; 20 % (1). Entsprechen besteht ein hoher ungedeckter medizinischer Bedarf. Folgerichtig haben die bisherigen G-BA-Bewertungen beim Ösophaguskarzinom das Gesamtüberleben als wesentlichen Endpunkt hervorgehoben. Allerdings sind zusätzliche ‚Patient Reported Outcomes‘ aufgrund der erheblichen krankheitsassoziierten Symptomlast, mit nachfolgender Beeinträchtigung der Lebensqualität von hoher Relevanz.</p> <p>Allerdings hat das IQWiG die im Dossier dargestellten Responderanalysen für die Endpunkte EQ-5D VAS und FACT-E aufgrund des begrenzten Beobachtungszeitraums abgelehnt (8). Weiterhin wurden die ‚Patient Reported Outcomes Data‘, die im Dossier in Form des MMRM-Modells (Mixed Model for Repeated Measures) aufbereitet wurden, vom IQWiG zurückgewiesen.</p> <p>Die fehlende Berücksichtigung dieser ‚Patient Reported Outcomes‘ durch das IQWiG ist aus unserer Sicht nicht sachgerecht. Während der Behandlungsphase wurden diese Daten ausreichend erhoben. Zudem wurde keine Verschlechterungen dieser Daten aufgrund von Krankheits- oder Behandlungseffekten beobachtet.</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Morbidität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mittels EQ-5D VAS)</i></p> <p>Der Gesundheitszustand wurde mittels der visuellen Analogskala (VAS) des EQ-5D Fragebogens erhoben. Für die Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 15</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt. Die Responderanalysen beziehen sich hierbei ausschließlich auf Auswertungen bis zur 2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite (<math>114 \pm 14</math> Tage nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation), womit sich eine verkürzte Beobachtungsdauer für diesen Endpunkt im Vergleich zu der Beobachtungsdauer des Gesamtüberlebens ergibt. Demnach lagen die medianen Beobachtungszeiten für das Gesamtüberleben der relevanten Teilpopulation bei ca. 14,8 Monaten (Interventionsarm) und ca. 8,6 Monaten (Kontrollarm). Die geschätzte mediane Beobachtungszeit für Endpunkte zur Morbidität beträgt hingegen ca. 10,2 Monate im Interventionsarm und ca. 7,2 Monate im Vergleichsarm. Insgesamt</p> |

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i>                    | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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|                 | <p><b>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:</b></p> <p>Einbeziehung von EQ-5D VAS, FACT G7 und FACT-E-Daten in die Bewertung des Zusatznutzens. Relativierung der Gewichtung von Sicherheitsendpunkten vs. Mortalität.</p> | <p>deckt der Beobachtungszeitraum für den Endpunkt somit nur einen Teil des insgesamt möglichen Beobachtungszeitraums im Vergleich zum Gesamtüberleben ab, womit es als nicht sachgerecht erachtet wird, die Auswertungen als „dauerhafte Verschlechterung“ zu definieren. Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegten Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ werden daher für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 15</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt, die der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt werden.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Lebensqualität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitsbezogene Lebendqualität (erhoben mittels FACT-E)</i></p> <p>Die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität wird in der Studie CheckMate 648 mittels des Fragebogens FACT-E (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Esophageal) erhoben. Dieser</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i> | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>umfasst den FACT-G (FACT-General) und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS (FACT-Esophageal Cancer Subscale). Die geplante Nachbeobachtungsdauer für den FACT-E lag bei <math>114 \pm 14</math> Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation (2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite). Im Überlebens-Follow-Up wurde jedoch nur der verkürzte Fragebogen FACT-G7 (FACT-General 7 Item Version) und die ECS, aber nicht mehr der vollständige FACT-E, erhoben. Die Instrumente FACT-G7 und ECS sind nicht geeignet, das komplexe Konstrukt der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität abzubilden. Deshalb werden für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung ausschließlich die Responderanalysen zum FACT-E Gesamtscore betrachtet.</p> <p>Im Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die von ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt.</p> <p>Entsprechend den Ausführungen zum Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand werden die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer für die gesundheitsbezogene Lebendqualität</p> |



Stellungnehmer: Seagen Germany GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigelegt werden.</i> | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>vorgelegten Responderanalysen zur „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> % Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt. Diese werden der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> |

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#### 5.4 Stellungnahme der Novartis Pharma GmbH

|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Datum             | 19.08.2022                           |
| Stellungnahme zu  | Nivolumab (OPDIVO): 2022-05-01-D-822 |
| Stellungnahme von | Novartis Pharma GmbH                 |

## Stellungnahme zu allgemeinen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: Novartis Pharma GmbH

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <p>Nivolumab (OPDIVO) ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> bei Erwachsenen zugelassen.</p> <p>Im Folgendem nimmt die Novartis Pharma GmbH Stellung zu der Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V zu oben genannter Indikation (Vorgangs-nummer 2022-05-01-D-822).</p> <p><u>Zum Ergebnis des Zusatznutzens:</u></p> <p>In Abschnitt 2.5.2 der Nutzenbewertung zur Gesamtaussage zum Zusatznutzen listet das IQWiG die positiven und negativen Effekte aus der Bewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie im Vergleich zu Chemotherapie auf. Auf Seite der positiven Effekte leitet das IQWiG beim Gesamtüberleben einen Hinweis auf einen Zusatznutzen erheblichen Ausmaßes ab und bei den schwerwiegenden/schweren Nebenwirkungen einen Anhaltspunkt für einen geringeren Schaden mit dem Ausmaß gering. Auf der Seite der negativen Effekte sieht das IQWiG für den Endpunkt „Abbruch wegen Unerwünschten Ereignissen“ mit Schweregrad nicht schwerwiegend/nicht schwer einen Anhaltspunkt für einen höheren Schaden von geringem Ausmaß, der „den positiven Effekt beim</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p><u>Gesamtbewertung</u></p> <p>Für die Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> liegen Ergebnisse der Studie CheckMate 648 zu den Endpunktkategorien Mortalität, Morbidität, Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen vor.</p> <p>In der noch laufenden Studie wird Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen.</p> <p>Für das Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil. Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit wird in ihrem Ausmaß als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet.</p> <p>Für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mit EQ-5D-VAS) und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mit FACT-E) liegen keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen vor.</p> <p>Hinsichtlich der Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin</p> |

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| <p>Gesamtüberleben jedoch nicht infrage stellt“. (vgl. S. 39, IQWiG-Bericht (1)). Insgesamt leitet das IQWiG einen Hinweis auf einen nicht quantifizierbaren Zusatznutzen ab, mit der Begründung, dass für die Morbidität und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität keine verwertbaren Daten vorliegen.</p> <p>Novartis möchte anmerken, dass für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie im Vergleich zu Chemotherapie klinische Daten zur Morbidität und gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität vorliegen, diese vom IQWiG jedoch nicht als nicht verwertbar eingestuft werden. Aus Sicht von Novartis sollte auf eine Darstellung und Berücksichtigung der Daten nicht gänzlich verzichtet werden, sondern eine Darstellung und Bewertung im Rahmen des Gesamtkontextes erfolgen. So sollten die vom IQWiG benannten Limitationen bei der Interpretation, wie bei den Responderanalysen zur „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“, nach Ansicht von Novartis, im Rahmen der Aussagesicherheit bewertet werden, anstatt insgesamt auf eine Berücksichtigung zu verzichten.</p> <p>Zudem stellt das IQWiG beim Gesamtüberleben einen Zusatznutzen erheblichen Ausmaßes fest. Hierbei handelt es sich um einen objektiven und unverzerrten Endpunkt von hoher Patientenrelevanz, sodass die Ergebnisse ohne Einschränkung interpretierbar sind. Das IQWiG selbst hat die Ergebnissicherheit als „Hinweis“ eingestuft. Auch negative Effekte geringen Ausmaßes auf Seite der Nebenwirkungen haben laut IQWiG den positiven Effekt beim Gesamtüberleben nicht in Frage gestellt.</p> | <p>in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.</p> <p>In der Gesamtbetrachtung der vorliegenden Ergebnisse zu den patientenrelevanten Endpunkten gelangt der G-BA zu dem Ergebnis, dass der deutliche Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben den Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen überwiegt. Es liegt eine bisher nicht erreichte deutliche Verbesserung des therapielevanten Nutzens vor.</p> <p>Im Ergebnis stellt der G-BA für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil fest.</p> <p><u>Aussagesicherheit (Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens)</u></p> <p>Die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung beruht auf den Ergebnissen einer offenen, randomisierten, multizentrischen, kontrollierten Studie. Das Verzerrungspotential auf Studienebene wird als niedrig eingestuft.</p> <p>Auf Endpunktebene wird das Verzerrungspotential des Endpunkts Gesamtüberleben ebenfalls als niedrig eingestuft.</p> <p>Das Verzerrungspotential für die patientenberichteten Endpunkte zum Gesundheitszustand und zur gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität wird aufgrund der fehlenden Verblindung als hoch eingestuft.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: Novartis Pharma GmbH

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <p>Schlussfolgernd ist es aus Sicht von Novartis nicht sachgerecht, dass der Gesamtzusatznutzen bei einem festgestellten Zusatznutzen erheblichen Ausmaßes beim Gesamtüberleben und einem Nebenwirkungsprofil, das den positiven Effekt beim Gesamtüberleben nicht in Frage stellt, auf nicht quantifizierbar heruntergestuft wird. Insbesondere ist hier aus Sicht von Novartis zu beachten, dass es sich um ein Anwendungsgebiet handelt, in dem Patienten nur noch begrenzt Behandlungsmöglichkeiten zur Verfügung stehen.</p> | <p>Aufgrund des offenen Studiendesigns werden zudem die Ergebnisse zum Endpunkt Therapieabbruch aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen als hoch verzerrt angesehen.</p> <p>In der Gesamtschau ist die vorliegende Datengrundlage mit Unsicherheiten behaftet. Die Unsicherheiten werden jedoch nicht als derart hoch beurteilt, als dass eine Herabstufung der Aussagesicherheit für die Gesamtbewertung gerechtfertigt wäre. Insbesondere wird das Verzerrungspotenzial des Endpunktes Gesamtüberleben als niedrig eingestuft. Somit wird die Aussagesicherheit für den festgestellten Zusatznutzen in die Kategorie „Hinweis“ eingestuft.</p> |
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## Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: Novartis Pharma GmbH

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i> | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                 | Anmerkung:<br><br>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:                                                                                                                                                 |                                                     |
|                 | Anmerkung:<br><br>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:                                                                                                                                                 |                                                     |

### Literaturverzeichnis

1. Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen (IQWiG). IQWiG-Bericht Nr. 1396. Nivolumab (Ösophaguskarzinom, Kombination mit Chemotherapie) – Nutzenbewertung gemäß § 35a SGB V. 2022.

## 5.5 Stellungnahme des Verbandes forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V. (vfa)

|                   |                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Datum             | 22.08.2022                                                                                                                                 |
| Stellungnahme zu  | Nivolumab (Opdivo)                                                                                                                         |
| Stellungnahme von | <i>vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.<br/>Hausvogteiplatz 13<br/>10117 Berlin<br/>Paul Bussilliat, Dr. Andrej Rasch</i> |



## Stellungnahme zu allgemeinen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <p><b>Hintergrund</b></p> <p>Der Gemeinsame Bundesausschuss (G-BA) hat am 01. August 2022 eine Nutzenbewertung zu Nivolumab (Opdivo) von Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH &amp; Co. KG veröffentlicht.</p> <p>Nivolumab in einem neuen Anwendungsgebiet ist zugelassen in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> bei Erwachsenen. Als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie legt der G-BA ebenfalls Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil fest. Das IQWiG sieht in seiner Bewertung einen Hinweis auf nicht quantifizierbaren Zusatznutzen. Dieser ergibt sich insbesondere aus Vorteilen beim Gesamtüberleben. Der Hersteller beansprucht einen Hinweis auf erheblichen Zusatznutzen.</p> | <p>Die einleitenden Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b>Analysen für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität</b></p> <p>Nach Auffassung des IQWiG seien Analysen für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität nicht verwertbar gewesen u.a., da es in der vorliegenden Situation nicht sachgerecht wäre „von einer „dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ zu sprechen. Vielmehr handelt es sich hierbei maximal um eine über den verkürzten Beobachtungszeitraum bestätigte Verschlechterung.“ Dies als Ausschlussgrund aufzuführen ist nicht sachgerecht. Selbst wenn eine</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Morbidität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mittels EQ-5D VAS)</i></p> <p>Der Gesundheitszustand wurde mittels der visuellen Analogskala (VAS) des EQ-5D Fragebogens erhoben. Für die Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen</p> |

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <p>Benennung der Operationalisierung eher einen bestimmten Beobachtungszeitraum als eine dauerhafte Verschlechterung umfasst, so ist dies kein Grund, der zum Ausschluss der verfügbaren Ergebnisse zu patientenberichteten Endpunkten führen sollte.</p> | <p>Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 15</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt. Die Responderanalysen beziehen sich hierbei ausschließlich auf Auswertungen bis zur 2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite (<math>114 \pm 14</math> Tage nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation), womit sich eine verkürzte Beobachtungsdauer für diesen Endpunkt im Vergleich zu der Beobachtungsdauer des Gesamtüberlebens ergibt. Demnach lagen die medianen Beobachtungszeiten für das Gesamtüberleben der relevanten Teilpopulation bei ca. 14,8 Monaten (Interventionsarm) und ca. 8,6 Monaten (Kontrollarm). Die geschätzte mediane Beobachtungszeit für Endpunkte zur Morbidität beträgt hingegen ca. 10,2 Monate im Interventionsarm und ca. 7,2 Monate im Vergleichsarm. Insgesamt deckt der Beobachtungszeitraum für den Endpunkt somit nur einen Teil des insgesamt möglichen Beobachtungszeitraums im Vergleich zum Gesamtüberleben ab, womit es als nicht sachgerecht erachtet wird, die Auswertungen als „dauerhafte Verschlechterung“ zu definieren. Die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegten Responderanalysen für die vom ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ werden daher für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 15</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt, die der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt werden.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Allgemeine Anmerkung | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|                      | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Lebensqualität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitsbezogene Lebendqualität (erhoben mittels FACT-E)</i></p> <p>Die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität wird in der Studie CheckMate 648 mittels des Fragebogens FACT-E (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Esophageal) erhoben. Dieser umfasst den FACT-G (FACT-General) und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS (FACT-Esophageal Cancer Subscale). Die geplante Nachbeobachtungsdauer für den FACT-E lag bei <math>114 \pm 14</math> Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation (2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite). Im Überlebens-Follow-Up wurde jedoch nur der verkürzte Fragebogen FACT-G7 (FACT-General 7 Item Version) und die ECS, aber nicht mehr der vollständige FACT-E, erhoben. Die Instrumente FACT-G7 und ECS sind nicht geeignet, das komplexe Konstrukt der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität abzubilden. Deshalb werden für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung ausschließlich die Responderanalysen zum FACT-E Gesamtscore betrachtet.</p> <p>Im Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die von ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>Entsprechend den Ausführungen zum Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand werden die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer für die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität vorgelegten Responderanalysen zur „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> % Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt. Diese werden der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> |
| <p><b>Kriterien der Festlegung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nicht nachvollziehbar</b></p> <p>Es ist grundsätzlich kritisch anzumerken, dass die vom G-BA veröffentlichten „Informationen zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie“ zwar nachvollziehbare und damit begrüßenswerte Informationen zur Recherchestrategie sowie zu Ergebnissen dieser Recherche bieten, jedoch die eigentliche Festlegung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nicht dargelegt werden. Dabei geht es insbesondere um die Interpretation des § 6 Abs. 3 Nr. 4 des 5. Kapitels der VerfO: „Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.“ Um die Entscheidung des G-BA zur Festlegung bzw. zur Änderung der zVT nachvollziehen zu können, sind hierzu tragende Gründe für die Festlegung zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie notwendig. Diese sollten regelhaft vom G-BA</p> | <p>Die Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen, haben jedoch keine Auswirkungen auf die konkrete Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab nach § 35a SGB V.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                    |
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| zusammen mit den „Informationen zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie“ zur Verfügung gestellt werden.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p><b>Keine Einschränkungen bei Arbeitsbedingungen des IQWiG / Verkürzte Dossierbewertung ohne Nachvollziehbarkeit gefährdet Transparenz und Fairness des AMNOG-Verfahrens</b></p> <p>Keine Einschränkungen bei Arbeitsbedingungen des IQWiG / Verkürzte Dossierbewertung ohne Nachvollziehbarkeit gefährdet Transparenz und Fairness des AMNOG-Verfahrens</p> <p>Mit allen seit dem 15. Mai 2020 veröffentlichten IQWiG-Nutzenbewertungen wird erstmals seit dem Inkrafttreten des AM-NOG auf den Abschnitt „Kommentare zum Dossier des pharmazeutischen Unternehmers“ dauerhaft verzichtet, welcher üblicherweise begründende Kommentare zum IQWiG-Vorgehen bezüglich aller relevanten Aspekte der Nutzenbewertung liefert, insb. auch zu den Ergebnissen der Studien, zu berücksichtigten Endpunkten sowie zum Umgang mit vorgelegten Subgruppenanalysen.</p> <p>Das IQWiG begründete dieses temporäre Vorgehen zwischen-zeitlich mit den „Arbeitsbedingungen während der Corona-Pandemie“. Der vfa hat von Beginn an anerkannt, dass die Corona-Situation zu Beginn der Pandemie eine Herausforderung für alle Beteiligte darstellt, die ein gegenseitiges Verständnis für die Arbeit unter besonderen Umständen verlangt. Trotz dieser Widrigkeiten haben sich alle Pharmaunternehmen ihrerseits den zuletzt massiv ausgeweiteten Anforderungen an die Dossiers gestellt. Zugleich hat der vfa in seinen Stellungnahmen stets auf die Probleme der verkürzten Bewertungen hingewiesen. Aktuell enthalten die IQWiG-Bewertungen keine Hinweise mehr hinsichtlich möglicher Einschränkungen bei den Dossier-</p> | <p>Die Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen, haben jedoch keine Auswirkungen auf die konkrete Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab nach § 35a SGB V.</p> |

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
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| Bewertungen. Dennoch ist das IQWiG bei seinen verkürzten Dossier-Bewertungen verblieben. Das IQWiG ist somit offenkundig mit Einschränkungen bei Arbeitsbedingungen als Begründung zu verkürzten Bewertungen übergegangen, hat diese jedoch auch nach der Wiederherstellung der normalen Arbeitsbedingungen zum dauerhaften Standard erklärt. |                                                     |

## Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: vfa – Verband forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V.

| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i> | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                 | Anmerkung:<br><br>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:                                                                                                                                                 |                                                     |
|                 | Anmerkung:<br><br>Vorgeschlagene Änderung:                                                                                                                                                 |                                                     |

## Literatur:

**5.6 Stellungnahme der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Onkologie e.V. (DGHO), der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie in der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft e.V. (AIO) und der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten (DGVS)**

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Datum             | 22. August 2022           |
| Stellungnahme zu  | Nivolumab + Chemotherapie |
| Stellungnahme von | <i>DGHO, AIO, DGVS</i>    |



## Stellungnahme zu allgemeinen Aspekten

Stellungnehmer: AIO Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie, DGHO Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie, DGHS Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten

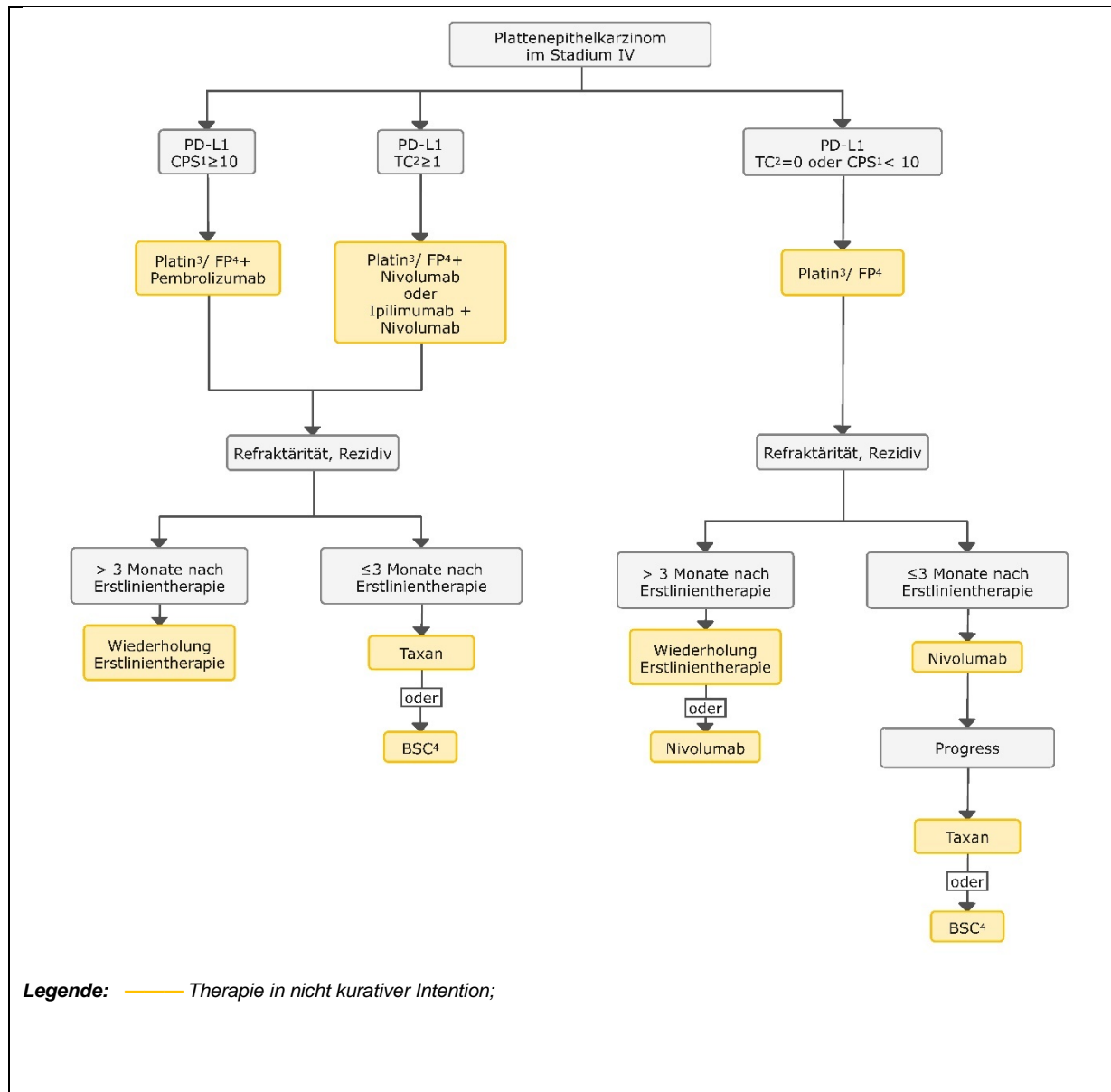
| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |              |                              |                       |                     |  |     |              |                     |              |                     |   |                 |           |         |                       |         |                                                                                                                                         |
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| <p><b>1. Zusammenfassung</b></p> <p>Diese frühe Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab (Opdivo®) betrifft eine weitere Indikation zum Einsatz von Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren beim Ösophaguskarzinom. Nivolumab ist in Kombination mit Chemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung von Patientinnen und Patienten (Pat.) mit fortgeschrittenem, rezidiviertem oder metastasiertem, nicht kurativ behandelbarem Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1</math> % zugelassen. Das IQWiG wurde mit dem Bericht beauftragt. Subgruppen, zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie sowie die unterschiedlichen Bewertungsvorschläge sind in Tabelle 1 zusammengefasst.</p> <p><b>Tabelle 1: Berechnung des Zusatznutzens durch pU und IQWiG</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="165 890 1370 1091"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Subpopulationen</th> <th>G-BA</th> <th colspan="2">Pharmazeutischer Unternehmer</th> <th colspan="2">IQWiG</th> </tr> <tr> <th>ZVT</th> <th>Zusatznutzen</th> <th>Ergebnis-sicherheit</th> <th>Zusatznutzen</th> <th>Ergebnis-sicherheit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Cisplatin + 5FU</td> <td>erheblich</td> <td>Hinweis</td> <td>nicht quantifizierbar</td> <td>Hinweis</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Unsere Anmerkungen sind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard in der systemischen Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus ist die Kombination aus einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) und einem Platinanalogon (Cisplatin oder Oxaliplatin). Einen eigenen Standard auf der Basis der PD-L1-Expression gibt es (bisher) nicht.</li> </ul> | Subpopulationen                                     | G-BA         | Pharmazeutischer Unternehmer |                       | IQWiG               |  | ZVT | Zusatznutzen | Ergebnis-sicherheit | Zusatznutzen | Ergebnis-sicherheit | - | Cisplatin + 5FU | erheblich | Hinweis | nicht quantifizierbar | Hinweis | <p>Die zusammenfassenden Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen. Weitere Anmerkungen siehe auch unter den spezifischen Aspekten.</p> |
| Subpopulationen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                     | G-BA         | Pharmazeutischer Unternehmer |                       | IQWiG               |  |     |              |                     |              |                     |   |                 |           |         |                       |         |                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ZVT                                                 | Zusatznutzen | Ergebnis-sicherheit          | Zusatznutzen          | Ergebnis-sicherheit |  |     |              |                     |              |                     |   |                 |           |         |                       |         |                                                                                                                                         |
| -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Cisplatin + 5FU                                     | erheblich    | Hinweis                      | nicht quantifizierbar | Hinweis             |  |     |              |                     |              |                     |   |                 |           |         |                       |         |                                                                                                                                         |

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| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basis der frühen Nutzenbewertung ist die randomisierte, offen, dreiarmlige Phase-III-Studie CheckMate 648. Aus dieser Studie wird hier der Arm mit der kombinierte Immunchemotherapie Nivolumab + Cisplatin/5FU im Vergleich zur Chemotherapie bewertet, beschränkt auf Pat. mit einer PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math>.</li> <li>• Nivolumab / Chemotherapie führte gegenüber alleiniger Chemotherapie zu einer Steigerung der Ansprechrates, zur Verlängerung der progressionsfreien und der Gesamtüberlebenszeit.</li> <li>• Die Rate schwerer unerwünschter Ereignisse war unter Nivolumab / Chemotherapie höher als unter Chemotherapie. Ein Drittel der Pat. brach die Therapie aufgrund von Nebenwirkungen ab.</li> <li>• Die Lebensqualität wurde durch Nivolumab / Chemotherapie sowohl im Gesamtscore als in einzelnen Subskalen verbessert.</li> <li>• Die im IQWiG-Bericht vorgeschlagene, theoretische Aufrechnung eines Gewinns an Lebenszeit gegenüber möglichen Nebenwirkungen wird in der Behandlungsrealität von den Pat. selbst anhand der eigenen Therapieziele (Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit, Lebensqualität) durchgeführt.</li> <li>• In der Bewertung des klinischen Nutzens auf der ESMO-Magnitude of Clinical Benefit Scale v1.1 erhält Nivolumab auf der Skala von 1 (niedrig) bis 5 (hoch) diese Bewertung: 4</li> </ul> <p>Die Immuntherapie mit dem Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitor Nivolumab ist der neue Standard bei Pat. mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus, entweder in Kombination mit Ipilimumab oder mit Chemotherapie. Die Entscheidung zwischen reiner Immuntherapie oder Immunchemotherapie wird in Abhängigkeit von der Aggressivität der Grundkrankheit und von Komorbiditäten gefällt werden. Bei Auftreten intolerabler Nebenwirkungen besteht die Möglichkeit des Therapiewechsels.</p> |                                                                    |
| <p><b>2. Einleitung</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>Die einleitenden Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.</p> |

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| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <p>Ösophaguskarzinome machen ca. 1% aller malignen Erkrankungen aus [1]. Klinisch relevant ist die Unterscheidung zwischen Plattenepithel- und Adenokarzinomen, Tumorstadium und Lokalisation des Tumors [2, 3].</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>3. Stand des Wissens</b></p> <p>Das mediane Gesamtüberleben bei Pat. im Stadium IV in einem guten Allgemeinzustand liegt unter einem Jahr [4]. Zur Beurteilung des Nutzens einer systemischen Therapie liegen keine Daten aus randomisierten Phase III Studien vor, die eine Verlängerung des Überlebens belegen können. Viele Empfehlungen erfolgen aufgrund der fehlenden Evidenz im Analogieschluss zu den Plattenepithelkarzinomen aus dem HNO-Bereich Bereich oder zu Adenokarzinomen des Ösophagus und ösophago-gastralen Übergangs.</p> <p>Ein Therapiealgorithmus für das nicht resezierbare, lokal fortgeschrittene oder metastasierte Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus ist in Abbildung 1 dargestellt [3].</p> <p><b>Abbildung 1: Therapiealgorithmus [3]</b></p> | <p><b>2.1.2 Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie</b></p> <p>Begründung auf Basis der Kriterien nach 5. Kapitel § 6 Abs. 3 VerFO:</p> <p>zu 4.</p> <p>Der allgemein anerkannte Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse wurde durch eine systematische Recherche nach Leitlinien sowie Übersichtsarbeiten zu klinischen Studien in der vorliegenden Indikation abgebildet. Zu Fragen der Vergleichstherapie in der vorliegenden Indikation wurden zudem, gemäß § 35a Abs. 7 SGB V, die wissenschaftlich-medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und die Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft (AkdÄ) schriftlich beteiligt. Unter den unter Ziffer 1. aufgeführten, zugelassenen Wirkstoffen werden unter Berücksichtigung der Evidenz zum therapeutischen Nutzen, der Leitlinienempfehlungen und der</p> |



Versorgungsrealität nur bestimmte, nachfolgend benannte Wirkstoffe in die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie aufgenommen.

Für das Anwendungsgebiet wird davon ausgegangen, dass für Patientinnen und Patienten mit nicht-resezierbarem Karzinom eine kurative Strahlenchemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommt. Die Therapieentscheidung in der Erstlinienbehandlung des fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierenden Karzinoms des Ösophagus wird wesentlich durch die Tumorhistologie (Platteneithelkarzinom, Adenokarzinom) bestimmt.

Entsprechend der deutschen S3-Leitlinie „Diagnostik und Therapie der Platteneithelkarzinome und Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus“ (Stand: Juni 2022) kann für Patientinnen und Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Platteneithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit einem CPS ≤ 10 eine Kombinationstherapie aus einem Platin-Derivat und einem Fluoropyrimidin oder einem Taxan eingesetzt werden. Laut Leitlinie wurde in den zugrundeliegenden klinischen Studien häufig eine

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| Allgemeine Anmerkung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                         | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |                                |                |                           |                                                            |                                    |                                     |                                    |                      |                                         |                    |                           |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                    |                                |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
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| <p>Als Standard gilt eine Kombinations-Chemotherapie aus Cisplatin und 5-FU [6]. Wenngleich keine vergleichenden Daten vorliegen, kann die vermutlich gleich wirksame Kombinationstherapie mit FOLFOX wegen der geringeren Toxizität ebenfalls empfohlen werden. Wegen der häufig vorliegenden Dysphagie wird Capecitabin beim Ösophaguskarzinom eher selten eingesetzt.</p> <p>Aktuell liegen neue Daten zur Wirksamkeit von Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren sowohl in der Erst- als auch der Zweitlinientherapie des metastasierten Ösophaguskarzinoms vor. Daten zur Erstlinientherapie mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit einer Chemotherapie aus Cisplatin und 5FU sind in Tabelle 2 zusammengestellt.</p> <p><b>Tabelle 2: Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren beim fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus, Erstlinientherapie</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Studie<sup>1</sup></th> <th>Pat.</th> <th>Kontrolle</th> <th>Neue Therapie</th> <th>N<sup>1</sup></th> <th>RR<sup>2</sup></th> <th>PFÜ<sup>3</sup><br/>HR<sup>4</sup></th> <th>ÜL<sup>5</sup><br/>HR<sup>8</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">CheckMate 648<br/>[5]</td> <td rowspan="2">Plattenepithelkarzinom, PD-L1<br/>TC ≥1%</td> <td>Cisplatin +<br/>5FU</td> <td>Nivolumab +<br/>Ipilimumab</td> <td>315</td> <td>19,7 vs 35,4<sup>6</sup></td> <td>4,4 vs 4,0<sup>6</sup><br/>0,85<sup>7</sup><br/>p = 0,1909</td> <td>9,1 vs 13,7<br/>0,63<br/>p = 0,0004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cisplatin +<br/>5FU</td> <td>Cisplatin + 5FU<br/>+ Nivolumab</td> <td>315</td> <td>19,7 vs 53,2<sup>6</sup></td> <td>4,4 vs 6,8<sup>6</sup><br/>0,68<sup>7</sup><br/>p = 0,0009</td> <td>9,1 vs 15,1<br/>0,59<br/>p &lt; 0,0001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> |                                         | Studie <sup>1</sup>                                 | Pat.                           | Kontrolle      | Neue Therapie             | N <sup>1</sup>                                             | RR <sup>2</sup>                    | PFÜ <sup>3</sup><br>HR <sup>4</sup> | ÜL <sup>5</sup><br>HR <sup>8</sup> | CheckMate 648<br>[5] | Plattenepithelkarzinom, PD-L1<br>TC ≥1% | Cisplatin +<br>5FU | Nivolumab +<br>Ipilimumab | 315 | 19,7 vs 35,4 <sup>6</sup> | 4,4 vs 4,0 <sup>6</sup><br>0,85 <sup>7</sup><br>p = 0,1909 | 9,1 vs 13,7<br>0,63<br>p = 0,0004 | Cisplatin +<br>5FU | Cisplatin + 5FU<br>+ Nivolumab | 315 | 19,7 vs 53,2 <sup>6</sup> | 4,4 vs 6,8 <sup>6</sup><br>0,68 <sup>7</sup><br>p = 0,0009 | 9,1 vs 15,1<br>0,59<br>p < 0,0001 | <p>Kombinationstherapie von Cisplatin mit einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) eingesetzt.</p> <p>Capecitabin und Oxaliplatin sind in der Indikation nicht zugelassen und werden daher nicht als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie bestimmt.</p> <p>In der S3-Leitlinie wird darauf hingewiesen, dass ein lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert ist. Für die Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie wird davon ausgegangen, dass die Patientinnen und Patienten für eine Cisplatin-haltige Chemotherapie geeignet sind.</p> <p>Für Patientinnen und Patienten mit einem PD-L1 CPS ≥ 10 sollte entsprechend der aktuellen S3-Leitlinienempfehlung Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie eingesetzt werden.</p> |  |
| Studie <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Pat.                                    | Kontrolle                                           | Neue Therapie                  | N <sup>1</sup> | RR <sup>2</sup>           | PFÜ <sup>3</sup><br>HR <sup>4</sup>                        | ÜL <sup>5</sup><br>HR <sup>8</sup> |                                     |                                    |                      |                                         |                    |                           |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                    |                                |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| CheckMate 648<br>[5]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Plattenepithelkarzinom, PD-L1<br>TC ≥1% | Cisplatin +<br>5FU                                  | Nivolumab +<br>Ipilimumab      | 315            | 19,7 vs 35,4 <sup>6</sup> | 4,4 vs 4,0 <sup>6</sup><br>0,85 <sup>7</sup><br>p = 0,1909 | 9,1 vs 13,7<br>0,63<br>p = 0,0004  |                                     |                                    |                      |                                         |                    |                           |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                    |                                |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
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| <p><sup>1</sup> N - Anzahl Pat.; <sup>2</sup> RR – Remissionsrate, in %; <sup>3</sup> PFÜ – krankheitsfreies Überleben, Median in Monaten; <sup>4</sup> HR - Hazard Ratio; <sup>5</sup> ÜL – Gesamtüberlebenszeit, Median in Monaten; <sup>6</sup> Ergebnis für Kontrolle, Ergebnis für Neue Therapie; <sup>7</sup> Hazard Ratio in grüner Farbe - Vorteil</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                         |                                                     |                                |                |                           |                                                            |                                    |                                     |                                    |                      |                                         |                    |                           |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                    |                                |     |                           |                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |

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| Allgemeine Anmerkung | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| für Neue Therapie;   | <p>Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie stellt für Erwachsene mit einem lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit PD-L1 exprimierenden Tumoren (Combined Positive Score (CPS) <math>\geq 10</math>) in der Erstlinientherapie eine weitere, noch neue Behandlungsoption dar. Die Nutzenbewertung von Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidin-basierter Chemotherapie ergab für Erwachsene mit CPS <math>\geq 10</math> gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil einen Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen (Beschluss vom 5. Mai 2022).</p> <p>In den schriftlichen Stellungnahmen zur vorliegenden Nutzenbewertung wurde von den klinischen Experten wiederum ausgeführt, dass der Behandlungsstandard in der systemischen Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des</p> |

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| Allgemeine Anmerkung | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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|                      | <p>Ösophagus die Kombination aus einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) und einem Platinanalogon (Cisplatin oder Oxaliplatin) ist. Auf der Basis der PD-L1-Expression wird laut klinischer Stellungnehmer (derzeit) keine Standard-Therapie abgeleitet.</p> <p>In der Gesamtschau hat der G-BA für die Erstlinientherapie Erwachsener mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierenden oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie bestimmt.</p> <p>Im Zuge einer Weiterentwicklung des allgemein anerkannten Stands der medizinischen Erkenntnisse kann sich der Stellenwert der Behandlungsoptionen im vorliegenden Anwendungsgebiet ändern, was in absehbarer Zeit eine neue Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie durch den G-BA erforderlich machen kann.</p> |

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| Allgemeine Anmerkung | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt) |
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## Stellungnahme zu spezifischen Aspekten

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| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br><br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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|                 | <p><b>4. Dossier und Bewertung von Nivolumab</b></p> <p><b>4. 1. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie</b></p> <p>Der G-BA hat die Chemotherapie mit Cisplatin und 5FU als zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie festgelegt. Das entspricht den Leitlinien und der Beratung des G-BA seitens der Fachgesellschaften, in denen eine Platin- und Fluoropyrimidin-haltige Chemotherapie als Standard empfohlen wird.</p> | <p>2.1.2 Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie</p> <p>Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie wurde wie folgt bestimmt:</p> <p><u>Erwachsene mit einem fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1</math> %; Erstlinientherapie</u></p> <p>Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil</li> </ul> |

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|                 | <p><b>4. 2. Studien</b></p> <p>Grundlage der frühen Nutzenbewertung ist die multizentrische, randomisierte, offene Phase-III-Studie CheckMate 648 zum Vergleich von Nivolumab / Chemotherapie vs Chemotherapie. Die Studie war international, deutsche Zentren waren nicht beteiligt. Die Studie war dreiarmlig und schloss alle Pat. mit dieser Indikation ein, unabhängig vom PD-L1-Status. Hier sind nur Pat. mit einer PD-L1 TC Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> ausgewertet. Daten zum Vergleich von Nivolumab / Ipilimumab vs Chemotherapie werden im parallel stattfindenden Bewertungsverfahren diskutiert.</p> <p>Der zweite Datenschnitt erfolgte am 23. August 2021.</p> <p>Die Ergebnisse wurden in einem Peer-Review-Journal publiziert [5].</p> | <p>2.1.3 Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p><b>Begründung:</b></p> <p>Für die Nutzenbewertung wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer die Ergebnisse der noch laufenden, offenen, randomisierten, parallelen Phase-III-Zulassungsstudie CA209-648 (CheckMate 648) herangezogen, in der entweder Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab oder Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen wird. In die dreiarmlige Studie wurden insgesamt 970 Erwachsene mit histologisch bestätigtem, fortgeschrittenem, nicht resezierbarem, rezidiertem oder metastasiertem Plattenepithel- oder einem adenosquamösen Karzinom (mit vorwiegender Plattenepitheldifferenzierung) des Ösophagus, unabhängig von ihrem Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expressionsstatus, eingeschlossen. Für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung sind Patientinnen und Patienten der Behandlungsarme Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>(Interventionsarm) und Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5- Fluorouracil (Kontrollarm) mit einer Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> relevant. Bei der 1:1:1-Randomisierung wurden 321 Patientinnen und Patienten einer Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil und 324 Patientinnen und Patienten dem Chemotherapie-Kontrollarm zugewiesen. Die relevante Teilpopulation mit einer Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> umfasst 158 Patientinnen und Patienten im Interventionsarm und 157 Patientinnen und Patienten im Kontrollarm. Die Patientinnen und Patienten durften noch keine systemische Behandlung in der fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten Therapiesituation erhalten haben und nicht für kurative Therapieansätze in Frage kommen. Die Randomisierung erfolgte stratifiziert nach Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression, geographischer Region, Geschlecht, ECOG-PS (0 vs. 1) und Anzahl an Organen mit Metastasen (<math>\leq 1</math> vs. <math>\geq 2</math>). Im Interventionsarm erfolgte die Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil in Zyklen von 4 Wochen. Im</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>Kontrollarm erfolgte die Anwendung von Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil grundsätzlich entsprechend den Empfehlungen der Leitlinien. Cisplatin wurde gemäß den Vorgaben der Fachinformation eingesetzt. Im Kontrollarm war eine 5-Fluorouracil-Gesamtdosis von 4000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> Körperoberfläche/Zyklus mit einer festen Zykluslänge von 4 Wochen festgelegt. Dagegen sieht die Fachinformation von 5-Fluorouracil zur Behandlung des Ösophaguskarzinoms eine Gesamtdosis von 5000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 7 Körperoberfläche/Zyklus bei einer Zykluslänge von 3-4 Wochen vor, wobei eine Dosisreduktion erst bei auftretenden Nebenwirkungen vorzunehmen ist. Die Behandlung der Studienpopulation erfolgte bis zur Krankheitsprogression, bis zum Auftreten nicht akzeptabler Toxizität, dem Abbruch der Behandlung oder dem Widerruf der Einwilligung oder bis zu einer maximalen Behandlungsdauer von 24 Monaten. Die maximale Behandlungsdauer gilt für den Wirkstoff Nivolumab, welcher nach Krankheitsprogression bis zum Verlust des klinischen Nutzens weitergegeben werden konnte,</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>sofern die Patientin oder der Patient die Behandlung vertragen. Ein Wechsel auf die Behandlung des jeweils anderen Studienarms war nicht vorgesehen. Die derzeit noch laufende Studie wird an 187 Studienzentren in 27 Ländern durchgeführt. Primäre Endpunkte der Studie waren das Gesamtüberleben und das progressionsfreie Überleben (PFS). Sekundäre Endpunkte waren Endpunkte der Kategorien Morbidität, gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen. Zum Zeitpunkt der Nutzenbewertung waren zwei Datenschnitte der noch laufenden Studie CheckMate 648 verfügbar: -<br/>           1. Datenschnitt vom 18.01.2021 mit Datenbankschluss am 01.03.2021 (präspezifizierte finale Analyse des Endpunkts PFS und Interimsanalyse des Endpunkts Gesamtüberleben) -<br/>           2. Datenschnitt vom 23.08.2021 mit Datenbankschluss am 04.10.2021 (angefordert von der European Medicines Agency (EMA) Der pharmazeutischen Unternehmer zog für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung die Auswertungen zum zweiten Datenschnitt heran. Vom IQWiG</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | wurde in der Dossierbewertung festgestellt, dass der vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer vorgelegte Studienbericht auf den 08.06.2021 datiert ist und den zweiten Datenschnitt nicht abbildet. Diesbezüglich reichte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer im Stellungnahmeverfahren die klarstellende Information ein, dass auf Basis dieses von der EMA geforderten Datenschnitts kein aktualisierter Studienbericht erstellt wurde und der Studienbericht zum ersten Datenschnitt im Rahmen der Studiendokumentation eingereicht wurde. Für die vorliegende Bewertung werden die Ergebnisse des 2. Datenschnitts herangezogen. |
|                 | <p><b>4. 3.            Patienten-relevante Endpunkte</b></p> <p><b>4. 3. 1.        Mortalität</b></p> <p>Die Gesamtüberlebenszeit ist ein relevanter Parameter bei Pat. mit Ösophaguskarzinom. Die Gesamtüberlebenszeit war einer der primären Endpunkte der Zulassungsstudie. Hier zeigte sich ein signifikanter Unterschied zugunsten von Nivolumab / Chemotherapie.</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Mortalität</p> <p><i>Gesamtüberleben</i></p> <p>Das Gesamtüberleben ist in der Studie CheckMate 648 definiert als die Zeit von der Randomisierung bis zum Tod jeglicher Ursache.</p> <p>Für den Endpunkt Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zum Vorteil von</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil.</p> <p>Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit durch die Behandlung mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil wird als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                 | <p><b>4. 3. 2. Morbidität</b></p> <p><b>4. 3. 2. 1. Remissionsrate / progressionsfreies Überleben</b></p> <p>Das progressionsfreie Überleben (PFS) war co-primärer Studienendpunkt. Nivolumab / Chemotherapie führt zu einer signifikanten Verlängerung des progressionsfreien Überlebens. Die Ansprechrate wurde durch Nivolumab / Chemotherapie fast verdreifacht.</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Morbidität</p> <p><i>Progressionsfreies Überleben (PFS)</i></p> <p>Das PFS wird in der Studie Checkmate 648 operationalisiert als der Zeitraum von der Randomisierung bis zur ersten Dokumentation einer Krankheitsprogression oder Tod jeglicher Ursache, je nachdem, was zuerst eintritt. Das Auftreten einer Krankheitsprogression wurde mittels RECIST-Kriterien (Version 1.1) erhoben.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für das PFS ein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsgruppen</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>zum Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil.</p> <p>Bei dem Endpunkt PFS handelt es sich um einen kombinierten Endpunkt, der sich aus Endpunkten der Kategorien „Mortalität“ und „Morbidität“ zusammensetzt. Die Endpunktkomponente „Mortalität“ wurde in der vorliegenden Studie über den Endpunkt „Gesamtüberleben“ als eigenständiger Endpunkt erhoben. Die Erhebung der Morbiditätskomponente erfolgte nicht symptombezogen, sondern ausschließlich mittels bildgebenden Verfahren (radiologisch bestimmte Krankheitsprogression nach den RECIST Version 1.1-Kriterien).</p> <p>Unter Berücksichtigung der oben genannten Aspekte bestehen hinsichtlich der Patientenrelevanz des Endpunktes PFS unterschiedliche Auffassungen innerhalb des G-BA. Die Gesamtaussage zum Zusatznutzen bleibt davon unberührt.</p> |



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| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                 | <p><b>4. 3. 2. 2. Lebensqualität/Patient-Reported Outcome</b></p> <p>Daten zur Lebensqualität und zu Parametern des Patient-Reported Outcome wurden mittels FACT-E ermittelt, bestehend aus FACT-G und der Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifischen Subskala ECS. Hierbei zeigte sich im Gesamtscore gemäß FACT-E kein Unterschied in der Zeit bis zur Verschlechterung der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität.</p> <p>Allerdings zeigten sich in den Einzelskalen signifikante Unterschiede zugunsten von Nivolumab / Chemotherapie bei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FACT-G Gesamtscore</li> <li>- körperliches Wohlbefinden</li> <li>- soziales Wohlbefinden</li> <li>- funktionales Wohlbefinden</li> <li>- Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS</li> </ul> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Morbidität</p> <p><i>Gesundheitsbezogene Lebendqualität (erhoben mittels FACT-E)</i></p> <p>Die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität wird in der Studie CheckMate 648 mittels des Fragebogens FACT-E (Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy- Esophageal) erhoben. Dieser umfasst den FACT-G (FACT-General) und die Ösophaguskarzinom-spezifische Subskala ECS (FACT-Esophageal Cancer Subscale). Die geplante Nachbeobachtungsdauer für den FACT-E lag bei 114 ± 14 Tagen nach der letzten Dosis der Studienmedikation (2. Nachbeobachtungsvisite). Im Überlebens-Follow-Up wurde jedoch nur der verkürzte Fragebogen FACT-</p> |

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|                 | - FACT-G7 Gesamtscore.                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>G7 (FACT-General 7 Item Version) und die ECS, aber nicht mehr der vollständige FACT-E, erhoben. Die Instrumente FACT-G7 und ECS sind nicht geeignet, das komplexe Konstrukt der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität abzubilden. Deshalb werden für die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung ausschließlich die Responderanalysen zum FACT-E Gesamtscore betrachtet.</p> <p>Im Dossier zur Nutzenbewertung legte der pharmazeutische Unternehmer für diesen Endpunkt Responderanalysen für die von ihm so genannte „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung“ vor. Diese war vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer definiert als klinisch relevante Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert ohne nachfolgende Verbesserung auf einen Wert, der keine klinisch relevante Verschlechterung mehr darstellt.</p> <p>Entsprechend den Ausführungen zum Endpunkt Gesundheitszustand werden die vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer für die gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität vorgelegten Responderanalysen zur „Zeit bis zur dauerhaften</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>Verschlechterung“ für die Bewertung nicht berücksichtigt.</p> <p>Im Rahmen des Stellungnahmeverfahrens wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Responderanalysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung um <math>\geq 27</math> % Punkte gegenüber dem Ausgangswert vorgelegt. Diese werden der Bewertung zugrunde gelegt.</p> <p>Es zeigt sich für den Endpunkt gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität kein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> |
|                 | <p><b>4. 3. 2. 4. Nebenwirkungen</b></p> <p>Unerwünschte Ereignisse im Grad 3/4 traten häufiger im Nivolumab- als im Kontrollarm auf, <b>47 vs 36%</b>, auch mit Bezug zur Studienmedikation mit <b>18% vs 12%</b>. Nebenwirkungen aller Schweregrade, die unter Nivolumab / Chemotherapie häufiger als im Chemotherapie-Arm und bei mehr als 5% der Pat. auftraten, waren Stomatitis (32%), Anämie (30%), Exanthem (8%), Pruritus (7%) und Hypothyreose (6%). Anämie (10%), Stomatitis (6%),</p> | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens Nebenwirkungen</p> <p><i>Unerwünschte Ereignisse (UE) gesamt</i></p> <p>Bei nahezu allen Teilnehmenden der Studie CheckMate 648 traten unerwünschte Ereignisse auf. Die Ergebnisse zu dem Endpunkt</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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|                 | <p>Die Rate von Therapieabbrüchen war unter Nivolumab / Chemotherapie höher als unter Chemotherapie <b>34 vs 19%</b>.</p>                                                                  | <p>„Unerwünschte Ereignisse gesamt“ werden nur ergänzend dargestellt.</p> <p><i>Schwerwiegende UE (SUE), schwere UE (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3),</i></p> <p>Für die Endpunkte SUE und schwere UE (CTCAE-Grad ≥ 3) zeigen sich keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen.</p> <p><i>Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von UE</i></p> <p>Für den Endpunkt Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von UE (Abbruch mind. einer Wirkstoffkomponente) zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Unterschied zum Nachteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil.</p> <p><i>Spezifische UE</i></p> <p>Für die spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignisse immunvermittelte SUE und immunvermittelte schwere UE zeigen sich keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsgruppen.</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>Statistisch signifikante Unterschiede zum Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil liegen bezüglich der spezifischen UE Erbrechen (schwere UE) und Pneumonie (schwere UE) vor.</p> <p>In der Gesamtschau der Ergebnisse zu den Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüche aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.</p> <p>Gesamtbewertung Für die Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PDL1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> liegen Ergebnisse der Studie CheckMate 648 zu den Endpunktkategorien Mortalität, Morbidität, Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen vor. In der</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>noch laufenden Studie wird Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen. Für das Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil. Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit wird in ihrem Ausmaß als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet. Für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mit EQ-5D-VAS) und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mit FACT-E) liegen keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen vor. Hinsichtlich der Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor. In der Gesamtbetrachtung der vorliegenden Ergebnisse zu den patientenrelevanten Endpunkten gelangt der G-BA</p> |

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| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br><br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | zu dem Ergebnis, dass der deutliche Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben den Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen überwiegt. Es liegt eine bisher nicht erreichte deutliche Verbesserung des therapielevanten Nutzens vor. Im Ergebnis stellt der G-BA für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PDL1-Expression $\geq 1\%$ einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil fest. |
|                 | <p><b>4. 4. Bericht des IQWiG</b></p> <p>Der Bericht des IQWiG ist ausführlich. Das Fazit des Vorschlags eines „nicht quantifizierbaren“ Zusatznutzens wirkt etwas unschlüssig. Es basiert auf dem wiederholten Versuch einer Aufrechnung von hoher Wirksamkeit versus Nebenwirkungen einschl. Therapieabbrüchen. In der klinischen Situation sind dies keine parallelen, sondern konsekutive Entscheidungen durch die Pat.: zuerst wird das Therapieziel festgelegt, bei den meisten Pat. als Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit bei Erhalt</p> | Die Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| Seite,<br>Zeile | Stellungnahme mit Begründung sowie vorgeschlagene Änderung<br><br><i>Falls Literaturstellen zitiert werden, müssen diese eindeutig benannt und im Anhang im Volltext beigefügt werden.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Ergebnis nach Prüfung<br>(wird vom G-BA ausgefüllt)                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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|                 | <p>oder Verbesserung der Lebensqualität.</p> <p>Der Bericht des IQWiG wurde ohne die Beteiligung von Patientenvertretung erstellt.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                 | <p><b>5. Klinische Bewertung des Nutzens</b></p> <p>Wissenschaftliche Fachgesellschaften haben in den letzten Jahren validierte Instrumente für eine Bewertung des klinischen Nutzens neuer Arzneimittel unter Patienten-orientierten Gesichtspunkten entwickelt. In Kooperation mit der European Society for Medical Society (ESMO) ergänzen wir unsere Stellungnahme mit der Bewertung von Nivolumab / Chemotherapie anhand der ESMO-Magnitude of Clinical Benefit Scale (ESMO-MCBS) Version 1.1. Diese sieht bei Arzneimitteln für die kurative Therapie eine Einteilung von 1 (niedrig) bis 5 (hoch) vor [6].</p> <p>ESMO-MCBS v1.1 für Nivolumab / Chemotherapie: 4</p> | <p>Die Ausführungen werden zur Kenntnis genommen.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                 | <p><b>6. Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens</b></p> <p>Bei Pat. mit fortgeschrittenem, metastasiertem Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus besteht ein großer, ungedeckter medizinischer Bedarf. Die mediane Überlebenszeit liegt unter 1 Jahr, im Kontrollarm der hier zu diskutierenden Zulassungsstudie bei 9 Monaten. Das Ergebnis des</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens</p> <p>Gesamtbewertung</p> <p>Für die Nutzenbewertung von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten</p> |



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|                 | <p>Kontrollarms ist mit europäischen Daten zu Cisplatin und 5-FU (CF) gut vergleichbar: CF erreichte in der großen deutsch/europäischen Phase III-Studie ein mittleres Überleben von 10,2 Monaten [6].</p> <p>Die Immuntherapie mit Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren ist bei den biologisch verwandten Plattenepithelkarzinomen im Kopf-Hals-Bereich hoch wirksam. Deswegen war das Ergebnis von CheckMate 648 mit einer nachhaltigen Verlängerung der Gesamtüberlebenszeit beim Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus sehr erfreulich, aber nicht überraschend. Im Kontext dieser frühen Nutzenbewertung sind folgende Punkte zu diskutieren:</p> <p><u>Endpunkt Progressionsfreie Überlebenszeit</u></p> <p>Im co-primären Studienendpunkt der progressionsfreien Überlebenszeit zeigte sich ein signifikanter Unterschied zwischen den Therapiearmen. Dieser Endpunkt ist aus klinischer Sicht relevant, da er die Überlebenszeit von Pat. ohne Tumorprogression abbildet.</p> <p><u>Endpunkt Gesamtüberlebenszeit</u></p> <p>Der Unterschied in der Gesamtüberlebenszeit bei den PD-L1-positiven Pat. ist statistisch hoch signifikant. Bemerkenswert ist vor allem das verbesserte Überleben nach 2 Jahren mit CF+ Nivolumab, so dass sich für ~25% der Pat. ein langfristiger Überlebensvorteil ergeben hat, was bisher in reinen Chemotherapie-Studie nie belegt wurde. Die in der reinen Immuntherapie</p> | <p>oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> liegen Ergebnisse der Studie CheckMate 648 zu den Endpunktkategorien Mortalität, Morbidität, Lebensqualität und Nebenwirkungen vor.</p> <p>In der noch laufenden Studie wird Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil mit der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil verglichen.</p> <p>Für das Gesamtüberleben zeigt sich ein statistisch signifikanter Vorteil von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil. Die Verlängerung der Überlebenszeit wird in ihrem Ausmaß als eine deutliche Verbesserung bewertet.</p> <p>Für die Endpunkte Gesundheitszustand (erhoben mit EQ-5D-VAS) und gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität (erhoben mit FACT-E) liegen keine statistisch signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Behandlungsarmen vor.</p> <p>Hinsichtlich der Nebenwirkungen zeigt sich für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil im Vergleich zu Cisplatin in</p> |

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|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | <p>(Nivolumab / Ipilimumab) zu beobachtende, transiente Überlegenheit der Chemotherapie findet sich bei der Kombinationstherapie erwartungsgemäß nicht.</p> <p>Die Immuntherapie mit dem Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitor Nivolumab ist der neue Standard bei Pat. mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus, entweder in Kombination mit Ipilimumab oder mit Chemotherapie.</p> | <p>Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil ein Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen. Im Detail liegen Vorteile bei spezifischen unerwünschten Ereignissen vor.</p> <p>In der Gesamtbetrachtung der vorliegenden Ergebnisse zu den patientenrelevanten Endpunkten gelangt der G-BA zu dem Ergebnis, dass der deutliche Vorteil im Gesamtüberleben den Nachteil bei den Therapieabbrüchen aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen überwiegt. Es liegt eine bisher nicht erreichte deutliche Verbesserung des therapielevanten Nutzens vor.</p> <p>Im Ergebnis stellt der G-BA für Nivolumab in Kombination mit Cisplatin und 5-Fluorouracil zur Erstlinienbehandlung von Erwachsenen mit einem nicht-resezierbaren, fortgeschrittenen, rezidivierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie Cisplatin in Kombination mit 5-Fluorouracil fest.</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p><u>Aussagesicherheit (Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens)</u></p> <p>Die vorliegende Nutzenbewertung beruht auf den Ergebnissen einer offenen, randomisierten, multizentrischen, kontrollierten Studie. Das Verzerrungspotential auf Studienebene wird als niedrig eingestuft.</p> <p>Auf Endpunktebene wird das Verzerrungspotential des Endpunkts Gesamtüberleben ebenfalls als niedrig eingestuft.</p> <p>Das Verzerrungspotential für die patientenberichteten Endpunkte zum Gesundheitszustand und zur gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität wird aufgrund der fehlenden Verblindung als hoch eingestuft.</p> <p>Aufgrund des offenen Studiendesigns werden zudem die Ergebnisse zum Endpunkt Therapieabbruch aufgrund von unerwünschten Ereignissen als hoch verzerrt angesehen.</p> <p>In der Gesamtschau ist die vorliegende Datengrundlage mit Unsicherheiten behaftet. Die</p> |

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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>Unsicherheiten werden jedoch nicht als derart hoch beurteilt, als dass eine Herabstufung der Aussagesicherheit für die Gesamtbewertung gerechtfertigt wäre. Insbesondere wird das Verzerrungspotenzial des Endpunktes Gesamtüberleben als niedrig eingestuft. Somit wird die Aussagesicherheit für den festgestellten Zusatznutzen in die Kategorie „Hinweis“ eingestuft.</p> |

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## D. Anlagen

### 1. Wortprotokoll der mündlichen Anhörung

# Mündliche Anhörung



gemäß 5. Kapitel § 19 Abs. 2 Verfahrensordnung  
**des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses**

**hier: Nivolumab (D-823 + D-822)**

Videokonferenz im Hause des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses in Berlin

am 5. September 2022

von 10:00 Uhr bis 10:54 Uhr

– Stenografisches Wortprotokoll –

Angemeldete Teilnehmende der Firma **Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA:**

Frau Friedrich

Frau Lieb

Herr Ellis

Frau Laue

Angemeldete Teilnehmende der Firma **Seagen Germany GmbH:**

Frau Rancea

Herr Prof. Dr. Ruof

Angemeldete Teilnehmende der Firma **Novartis Pharma GmbH:**

Frau Dr. Handrock

Frau Schuh

Angemeldete Teilnehmende der Firma **MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH:**

Frau Bauer

Frau Seypt

Angemeldete Teilnehmende der **Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie e. V. (DGHO):**

Herr Prof. Dr. Wörmann

Herr Prof. Dr. Stahl

Angemeldeter Teilnehmender des **Arbeitskreises Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie (AGIHO):**

Herr Prof. Dr. Lordick

Angemeldeter Teilnehmender des **Verbandes Forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e. V. (vfa):**

Herr Dr. Rasch

Beginn der Anhörung: 10:00 Uhr

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren, herzlich willkommen zu unserer ersten Anhörung am heutigen Tag. Wir haben eine Doppelanhörung, zwei Verfahren, zum einen D-822, das ist Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab, und zum anderen D-823, Nivolumab plus platinbasierte Chemotherapie. Basis für beide Anhörungen sind die Dosierbewertungen des IQWiG vom 28. Juli dieses Jahres, zu der Stellungnahmen abgegeben wurden vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Bristol-Myers Squibb, von Novartis Pharma, von MSD Sharp & Dohme und von Seagen Germany, von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie in der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft, von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie, von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten, die eine gemeinsame Stellungnahme abgegeben haben, und vom Verband Forschender Arzneimittelhersteller.

Ich muss zunächst wieder die Anwesenheit feststellen, da wir ein Wortprotokoll führen. Für den pharmazeutischen Unternehmer Bristol-Myers Squibb müssten anwesend sein Frau Friedrich, Frau Lieb, Herr Ellis und Frau Laue, für die DGHO Herr Professor Dr. Wörmann und Herr Professor Dr. Stahl, für den Arbeitskreis Infektionen in der Hämatologie und Onkologie Herr Professor Dr. Lordick, für Seagen Germany Frau Rancea und Herr Professor Ruof, für Novartis Frau Dr. Handrock und Frau Schuh, für MSD Frau Bauer und Frau Seypt sowie für den vfa Herr Dr. Rasch. Ist noch jemand anwesend, der nicht aufgerufen wurde? – Das ist erkennbar nicht der Fall. Dann gebe ich dem pharmazeutischen Unternehmer die Möglichkeit, einzuführen. Danach machen für die bekannte Frage-und-Antwort-Runde. Wer macht das für den pU?

**Frau Friedrich (BMS):** Das mache ich, Herr Professor Hecken.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Bitte schön, dann haben Sie das Wort, Frau Friedrich.

**Frau Friedrich (BMS):** Ganz herzlichen Dank. – Nochmals vielen Dank für die Möglichkeit, einige einleitende Worte sagen zu dürfen. Wir freuen uns sehr, dass wir heute erneut zu unserer Substanz Nivolumab bei Ihnen sein dürfen. Nivolumab hat über die letzten Jahre viele Zulassungen in den verschiedensten Tumorentitäten und in Deutschland, wie wir meinen, inzwischen einen wirklich etablierten Platz in der Versorgung der onkologischen Patienten erhalten.

Heute sind wir gleich für drei weitere Verfahren bei Ihnen, über die ersten zwei davon sprechen wir in dieser Anhörung. Sie haben es gerade gesagt, Herr Professor Hecken. Hier geht es um die Zulassungserweiterungen von Nivolumab in der Erstlinie des Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus, also der Speiseröhre. Es sind zwei Verfahren; denn einmal wurde Nivolumab sowohl in Kombination mit platin- und fluoropyrimidinbasierter Chemotherapie zugelassen und einmal in Kombination mit Ipilimumab.

Aus unserer Sicht ist die zentrale Fragestellung dieser Anhörung die Quantifizierung des Zusatznutzens für die beiden Kombinationstherapien. Bevor ich hierauf eingehe, möchte ich kurz das BMS-Team vorstellen, das heute mit mir Ihre Fragen beantworten will. Das ist zum einen Frau Lieb, die das Dossier und die Erstellung des Dossiers verantwortet hat, dann Frau Dr. Laue, die alle medizinischen Fragen beantworten wird, und Herr Ellis, der für alle methodischen und statistischen Fragestellungen zuständig ist. Mein Name ist Iris Friedrich, ich leite bei Bristol-Myers Squibb im Market Access die Abteilung Onkologie. Wir sitzen alle in einem Raum und hoffen, dass das auch von der Technik und der Tonqualität gut funktioniert, ansonsten sagen Sie bitte jederzeit Bescheid.

Wie bereits angesprochen, betrifft aus unserer Sicht die wichtigste Fragestellung heute die Quantifizierung des Zusatznutzens der beiden Nivolumab-basierten Kombinationstherapien. Einen Zusatznutzen gegenüber der alleinigen Chemotherapie, der zVT, sieht auch das IQWiG



für beide Kombinationen. Aus unserer Sicht und anders, als das IQWiG schlussfolgert, sind die beiden Zusatznutzen quantifizierbar. Das liegt an folgenden drei Hauptpunkten:

Erstens: Das Ösophaguskarzinom ist, wie Sie wissen, eine sehr aggressive Tumorerkrankung, die vor Einführung der immunonkologischen Therapien von einer sehr schlechten Prognose mit einem medianen Überleben von deutlich unter einem Jahr im palliativen Setting geprägt war. Wir freuen uns sehr, dass wir mit beiden Nivolumab-basierten Kombinationen einen erheblichen Vorteil beim Gesamtüberleben gegenüber der reinen Chemotherapie sehen. In der Zulassungsstudie CheckMate-648 wurde eine Reduktion der Mortalität um ungefähr 40 Prozent gegenüber der Chemotherapie gezeigt.

Zweitens: Diese erheblichen Vorteile beim Gesamtüberleben werden durch positive Ergebnisse bei den patientenberichteten Endpunkten zur Morbidität und Lebensqualität komplementiert. Hierauf gehen wir später detaillierter ein.

Drittens: Für Nivolumab wie alle Kombinationspartner sehen wir keine neuen Sicherheitssignale und haben somit ein sehr bekanntes und erwartbares Nebenwirkungsprofil. Auf der Basis der Daten der dreiarmligen Studie CheckMate-648 konnten, wie eben gesagt, neben der erheblichen Reduktion des Sterberisikos für beide Kombinationstherapien bei den Auswertungen der Zeit bis zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung, zum Gesundheitszustand und zur gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität positive Ergebnisse gezeigt werden, die die bereits angesprochenen Vorteile beim Gesamtüberleben aus unserer Sicht komplementieren.

Das IQWiG hat die Betrachtung dieser Auswertung nicht anerkannt und möchte die Auswertung der Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung sehen. Wir möchten darauf hinweisen, dass bei der Betrachtung der Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung auch solche Verschlechterungen berücksichtigt werden, von denen sich die Patienten bereits im Beobachtungszeitraum wieder erholt haben. Aber wir erkennen die Kritik des IQWiG an, dass der EQ-5D- und der FACT-E-Gesamtscore nicht bis zum Tod erhoben wurden, was wiederum eine Limitation in Bezug auf die Operationalisierung der dauerhaften Verschlechterung darstellt.

Wir als BMS halten in der vorliegenden palliativen onkologischen Behandlungssituation die dauerhafte Verschlechterung dennoch für eine relevante Operationalisierung für die Bewertung. In den Stellungnahmen haben wir die geforderten Analysen zur Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung nachgereicht. Es ergaben sich für beide Wirkstoffkombinationen weder bei der Morbidität noch bei der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität Anhaltspunkte für irgendwelche Nachteile gegenüber dem Kontrollarm. Vielmehr ist es so, dass die Ergebnisse der Subskalen genau wie bei der dauerhaften Verschlechterung auf einen Vorteil hindeuten. Somit kann man unserer Ansicht nach sagen, dass die Ergebnisse dieser Endpunktkategorien den Zusatznutzen von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie oder in Kombination mit Ipilimumab nicht infrage stellen, sondern vielmehr den erheblichen Zusatznutzen in der Mortalität weiter unterstützen. Eine Nichtquantifizierung des Zusatznutzens wäre aus unserer Sicht nur unter Annahme nachteiliger Effekte bei der Morbidität und Lebensqualität adäquat, wofür es hier keine Anhaltspunkte gibt.

Zusammengefasst ist in Anbetracht des erheblichen Vorteils beim Gesamtüberleben und den dargelegten Auswertungen aus unserer Sicht ein Zusatznutzen mit dem Ausmaß „erheblich“ für beide Kombinationstherapien zu quantifizieren. – Vielen Dank für die Möglichkeit, die einleitenden Worte sagen zu dürfen. Wir freuen uns jetzt sehr darauf, Ihre Fragen zu beantworten.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Ganz herzlichen Dank, Frau Friedrich, für diese Einführung. Meine erste Frage geht an die Kliniker, danach habe ich noch eine Frage an Sie als pharmazeutischen Unternehmer. In der gemeinsamen Stellungnahme weisen die Kliniker darauf hin, dass die Immuntherapie mit Nivolumab der neue Standard in der Behandlung des

lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus sei, entweder in Kombination mit Ipilimumab oder mit Chemotherapie. Das ist eine sehr starke Aussage. Zudem weisen sie auf die Möglichkeit des Therapiewechsels bei intolerablen Nebenwirkungen hin. Bezogen auf das vorliegende Anwendungsgebiet liegt mit Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Chemotherapie ein weiterer zugelassener PD-1-Antikörper vor. Hier hätten wir eine Frage: Wie reiht sich Nivolumab zum einen in Kombination mit Ipilimumab und zum anderen in Kombination mit der klassischen Chemotherapie in der klinischen Versorgung bei der Therapieentscheidung ein? Kann man da von einem Ranking oder einer Gewichtung sprechen, oder wie müssen wir uns das vorstellen? – Ich sehe, Herr Professor Lordick hat sich gemeldet. Herr Lordick, Sie haben das Wort.

**Herr Prof. Dr. Lordick (AGIHO):** Vielen Dank für die Frage. – Tatsächlich sind die Optionen, die Sie genannt haben, aus unserer Sicht derzeit die empfehlenswertesten, allerdings mit der Einschränkung, die Sie eben nicht genannt haben, dass eine Expression des Biomarkers PD-L1 vorliegen muss. Das betonen wir sehr stark, übrigens anders als die Zulassungsbehörden und der Zulassungsstatus in den USA, die darauf nicht den Wert gelegt haben. Damit schränkt sich schon einmal die Population ein, die wir für die genannten Therapien als geeignet erachten, weil nur ein Teil der Patienten diese Expression hat.

Sie haben die unterschiedlichen Möglichkeiten genannt. Ich gehe kurz auf die Kombination Pembrolizumab und Chemotherapie versus Nivolumab und Chemotherapie ein. Hier können wir keine Gewichtung vornehmen. Beides sind mögliche Optionen. Die Biomarkerbestimmung basiert auf etwas anderen Prinzipien. Es ist eine etwas andere Art und Weise, wie PD-L1 gezählt wird. Das kann einmal überlappen, es kann aber auch divergieren, sodass die Art und Weise, wie der Biomarker positiv berichtet wird, ein Entscheidungskriterium darstellen kann, alles andere nicht. Da hat der Kliniker zwei Möglichkeiten, die wir nach aktueller Datenlage als gut wirksam und gegenüber dem bisherigen Standard überlegen empfinden.

Etwas mehr Schwierigkeiten bereitet die Interpretation der Kombination Nivolumab und Ipilimumab. Hier hatten wir in den unterschiedlichen Leitlinien-Kommissionen – Herr Professor Stahl weiß das sehr genau –, sowohl in den deutschen als auch in den europäischen Leitlinien sehr viele Diskussionen darüber, ob hier eine gewisse Strukturierung und Hierarchisierung gegenüber dieser weiteren chemotherapiefreien Option vorgenommen werden sollte. Wahrscheinlich ist das tatsächlich so; denn alle Anwesenden, die sich die Daten genau angesehen haben, haben gesehen, dass im Unterschied zur Chemotherapie die Nivolumab-Ipilimumab-Kombination in den frühen Behandlungszeiträumen bei einigen Patienten auch ungünstiger verlaufen kann als Chemotherapie, sodass wir hier eine vorsichtige, nach klinischen Kriterien ausgerichtete Patientenselektion für wichtig halten. Wir sind uns in allen Punkten – so formulieren wir das auch in den Leitlinien – einig, dass Patienten, die dringend ein schnelles Ansprechen brauchen, die eine hohe Tumorlast haben, die in der Gefahr wären, womöglich relativ rasch innerhalb der nächsten drei, vier, sechs Monate zu versterben, sicherer mit Chemotherapie und Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitor behandelt werden sollten.

Aber wir sehen durchaus auch Patienten – das ist wahrscheinlich ein kleinerer Anteil bei den meisten von uns, eher 10 bis 15 Prozent –, die nicht diese hohe Tumorlast haben, die zum Beispiel nur an wenigen Stellen ein Tumorrezidiv haben, in einigen Lymphknoten oder eine Konstellation, die wir durchaus in der Lage sind, zu erkennen, bei denen es uns auch aus Patientensicht als eine sehr attraktive Option erscheint, zunächst einmal auf eine chemotherapeutische Behandlung zu verzichten und nur die Immuntherapie einzusetzen und möglicherweise für eine zweite oder dritte Linie, die sich daran anschließen könnte, die entsprechenden Chemotherapien noch zur Anwendung zu bringen.

Das ist so, wie wir es formuliert haben, wie es in vielen Gesprächsrunden, die über das letzte Jahr hinter uns liegen, von sehr vielen als sehr hilfreich empfunden wird. Ich muss für mich

sagen, aber vielleicht kann Herr Stahl noch dazu kommentieren, dass wir das bei uns am Zentrum schon so durchführen und vereinzelt Patienten mit der einen und andere mit der anderen Option behandelt haben.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Ganz herzlichen Dank, Herr Professor Lordick. – Herr Professor Stahl, Sie waren unmittelbar angesprochen. Möchten Sie ergänzen?

**Herr Prof. Dr. Stahl (DGHO):** Ja, ich kann das von der klinischen Seite nur komplett bestätigen. Wir haben damit neue Optionen, die unterschiedlich sind und von den Patienten und vom PD-L1-Status abhängen. Ich darf vielleicht noch eines ergänzen, weil Sie erwähnten, dass es doch eine starke Aussage sei, dass diese Therapien der neue Standard sind. Das liegt an der Ausgangsbasis. Wir haben beim Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus eine Situation, dass wir bei den bisherigen Therapien selbst bei den ganz neuen Studien – die neueren Studien sind immer etwas besser, weil man mehr Supportivtherapie macht – immer noch bei neun bis zehn Monaten median mit Platin 5-FU-Kombination liegen. Das ist extrem schlecht, viel schlechter als bei vielen anderen Tumoren. Insofern ist es wichtig, dass man neue Möglichkeiten hat, und man sieht in den beiden Studien, dass dadurch die medianen Überlebenszeiten signifikant verbesserbar sind. Die Ausgangsbasis ist extrem schlecht.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Herzlichen Dank, Herr Professor Stahl. – Herr Professor Wörmann, noch Ergänzungen oder Anmerkungen?

**Herr Prof. Dr. Wörmann (DGHO):** Nein, fast keine Anmerkungen, die Kollegen haben das so perfekt gemacht, wie erwartet und wie üblich. Ich habe zwei Ergänzungen von außen: Das eine ist: In der ESMO-Skala über den klinischen Benefit sind beide Kombinationen mit einer Vier bewertet worden. Das ist die zweithöchste Bewertung in der Skala. Das entspricht dem, was eben argumentativ gesagt wurde. Der zweite Punkt ist das, was Herr Lordick ansprach. Die Diskussion kommt Ihnen wahrscheinlich vom Nichtkleinzeller bekannt vor. Da haben wir genau die Diskussion geführt, ob es eine Gruppe von Patienten gibt, die nur immuntherapeutisch behandelt werden sollte, oder welche mit Chemotherapie behandelt werden sollte. Wir hatten darauf hingewiesen, dass wir größten Wert darauf legen, dass auch bei denen mit der hohen Expression die Chemotherapie eine Option ist, nämlich vor allem bei denen mit der hohen Tumormasse und dem aggressiven Verlauf, und der Kliniker sagt, da habe ich keine Zeit, allein auf eine Immuntherapie zu warten, da brauche ich die Kombination. Das haben wir in der Stellungnahme kommentiert.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Ganz herzlichen Dank, Herr Professor Wörmann. – Ich habe noch eine Frage an den pharmazeutischen Unternehmer, Frau Teupen. Danach sind Sie an der Reihe. Jedem ist aufgefallen, dass wir eine doch signifikant erhöhte Sterblichkeit der Patientinnen und Patienten im Nivolumab-Ipilimumab-Arm gegenüber dem Chemotherapiearm in den ersten vier Monaten gesehen haben. Jetzt die Frage an den pharmazeutischen Unternehmer: Können Sie sich die erhöhte Sterblichkeit der Patientinnen und Patienten im Nivolumab/Ipilimumab-Arm gegenüber dem Chemotherapie-Arm in den ersten vier Monaten erklären, bzw. korrelieren diese frühen Todesereignisse möglicherweise mit bestimmten Patientencharakteristika, die wir so den Unterlagen nicht entnehmen konnten; denn das ist auffällig? Wer könnte dazu vom pharmazeutischen Unternehmer etwas sagen? – Herr Ellis, bitte.

**Herr Ellis (BMS):** Es ist so, wie es die Vorredner gesagt haben. Es ist ein sehr wichtiger Gesichtspunkt bei der Therapie mit Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab, dass es, obwohl wir insgesamt eine erhebliche Reduktion der Mortalität sehen, in den ersten vier Monaten im Vergleich zur Chemotherapie ein höheres Risiko für Todesfälle gab. Man sieht das sehr deutlich in den sich kreuzenden Kaplan-Meier-Kurven. Wir haben untersucht, für welche Patientengruppen hier ein erhöhtes Risiko besteht und Post-hoc-Analysen durchgeführt. Diese sind im EPAR dargestellt, und basierend auf den Ergebnissen wurde dieser Warnhinweis in die Fachinformation aufgenommen, dass Ärzte den verzögerten Wirkeintritt von Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab berücksichtigen müssen, bevor sie die Therapie bei Patienten

mit ungünstigen prognostischen Faktoren oder einem aggressiven Krankheitsverlauf beginnen. Das heißt, die Patienten, für die ein höheres Risiko besteht, sollen nicht mit dieser Therapie behandelt werden.

Zusammenfassend haben wir, wie gesagt, trotz des höheren Risikos am Anfang insgesamt unter Nivolumab in Kombination mit Ipilimumab eine erhebliche Reduktion der Mortalität gegenüber der Chemotherapie gesehen, fast 40 Prozent Reduktion des Mortalitätsrisikos. In der Praxis sollen die Patienten, für die ein höheres Risiko besteht, gemäß der Fachinformation nicht behandelt werden. Das heißt, wenn überhaupt, unterschätzen die Studienergebnisse hier den Effekt, den man hoffentlich in der Versorgung sehen wird.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön. – Herr Wörmann, habe ich richtig gesehen, dass Sie die Hand gehoben haben? Bitte.

**Herr Prof. Dr. Wörmann (DGHO):** Ja. Als Ergänzung: Wir sehen das Phänomen jetzt seit über vier Jahren und haben es hier auch schon einmal diskutiert. Wir haben mit Ihnen auch diskutiert, aber nicht direkt hier, sondern als wir über die Vergleichstherapie diskutiert haben, ob eine reine Immuntherapie bei all diesen Patienten mit sehr aggressiven Verläufen eine adäquate Therapie ist. Wir haben es ebenfalls in unserer Stellungnahme abgebildet. Da haben wir aus einem, glaube ich, Atezolizumab-Verfahren zum Nichtkleinzeller diese Kurven gezeigt, und die laufen exakt so, wie sie jetzt hier bei Ipilimumab beim Ösophagus-Karzinom diskutiert werden. Es ist auch fast identisch, dass sich die Kurven nach vier bis sechs Monaten schneiden. Deshalb ist es, glaube ich, gut, dass es hier diskutiert wird, aber es ist kein neues Phänomen. Ich bin etwas erstaunt, dass es gerade in dem Bericht thematisiert wurde, aber neu ist es nicht. Wir gehen im Moment in den verschiedenen Gruppen davon aus, dass es die Patienten mit den aggressiven Verläufen und sehr fortgeschrittenen Krankheiten sind, die initial von einer Chemotherapie profitieren, um die Patienten nicht frühzeitig zu verlieren.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Das war im Prinzip der Lordick-Effekt. Herr Professor Lordick, Sie hatten eingangs darauf hingewiesen. – Jetzt habe ich eine Nachfrage dazu von Frau Müller, Kassenärztliche Bundesvereinigung, danach Frau Teupen, Patientenvertretung, Frau Müller, bitte.

**Frau Dr. Müller:** Herzlichen Dank, Herr Professor Hecken. – Ich wollte zu dem Punkt, der eben diskutiert wurde, nachfragen. Es ist nicht neu, neu ist nur der Vorschlag einer separaten Berücksichtigung. Herr Professor Lordick, Sie haben etwas in einem Nebensatz gesagt, ich weiß nicht, ob ich das richtig verstanden habe. Ich habe es so verstanden, dass Sie nur bei 10 bis 15 Prozent keine hohe Tumorlast sehen. Das hat mich etwas überrascht, vielleicht habe ich es auch falsch verstanden. Da wollte ich nachfragen, weil die Betroffenen, die in der frühen Phase, in den ersten sechs Monaten nicht profitieren, für die die Wirkung der Immuntherapie zu spät kommt, weil sie in ihrer Erkrankung schon so weit fortgeschritten sind, insgesamt, wenn man sich die Kaplan-Meier-Kurven anschaut, relativ wenige Patienten sind, wobei die, für die der Zeitpunkt des Ansprechens noch ausreicht, so würde ich das interpretieren, viel mehr Patienten sind, die einen wesentlich höheren Benefit bezüglich der Überlebenszeit haben. Ist das wirklich so, dass es in der Praxis nur 10 bis 15 Prozent sind, bei denen Sie ohne Bedenken aufgrund des hier beobachteten Effektes, des umgedrehten Effektes in den ersten sechs Monaten, eine reine Immuntherapie einsetzen würden? – Das ist die eine Frage.

Die andere Frage ist, das hat Professor Hecken schon gefragt, jetzt wurde aber nur auf das OS eingegangen: Was spricht ansonsten als Kriterium bei Ihnen dafür oder dagegen, eine reine Immuntherapie im Vergleich zur Kombination Immuntherapie und Chemotherapie einzusetzen? Ich denke dabei an Nebenwirkungen, vielleicht andere Patientencharakteristika.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Frau Müller. – Herr Lordick, Sie waren unmittelbar adressiert.

**Herr Prof. Dr. Lordick (AGIHO):** Vielen Dank, Frau Müller. – Nageln Sie mich bitte nicht auf 10 bis 15 Prozent fest, auch wenn ich das gesagt habe, aber es ist eine Schätzung, die sich aus eigenen Eindrücken und aus Gesprächen mit anderen Kollegen ergibt. Es könnten auch 20 Prozent sein, vielleicht jeder Fünfte, den wir sehen. Wir sind uns darüber einig, und Sie finden es auch ein Stück weit in den ESMO-Leitlinien, in denen wir eine 1A-Empfehlung für die Kombination Chemotherapie und Immuncheckpoint-Inhibition abgegeben haben, und eine 1B-Empfehlung für die alleinige Immuntherapie, dass wir das Signal aus der frühen Übersterblichkeit ernst nehmen. Wir sollten uns als Kliniker so sicher wie möglich sein, dass keine so ungünstigen Kriterien und Risikokonstellationen vorliegen, dass wir das Überleben der Patienten gefährden, indem wir eine Untertherapie durchführen.

Wenn wir hier eine kritische Analyse vornehmen, für die es keine ganz harten Kriterien gibt, da fließt vieles mit ein: Es fließt der Gesamtzustand des Patienten ein, die Anzahl der betroffenen Organe, die Anzahl der Metastasen, es geht wahrscheinlich auch hinein, wie weit das Rückfallintervall ist, zum Beispiel wenn zunächst eine Operation stattgefunden hat, wie schnell es ging, dass Metastasen auftreten. Das ist ein sehr komplexes Gesamtbild, das mathematisch sehr schwer zu ermitteln ist. Aber wir nehmen das sehr ernst. Wenn wir uns als Kliniker sehr sicher sind, dass wir den Patienten nicht gefährden, ist es eine Option, und dann ist die Zahl der Patienten zumindest deutlich niedriger als diejenige, die wir für eine Chemotherapie als geeignet erachten. Daraus resultiert dieser geringere Empfehlungsgrad, der sich in den ESMO-Leitlinien, aber auch in den gerade veröffentlichten anderen Leitlinien abspielt.

Trotzdem würde ich davon ausgehen – und so sehen wir das –, dass eine alleinige Immuntherapie für die geeigneten Patienten sehr interessant sein kann. Sie erspart die Nebenwirkungen der Kombinationschemotherapie. Wir sprechen hier immerhin von der Kombination eines Platinanalogons mit einem Fluoropyrimidin mit den dafür typischen Nebenwirkungen, die ich jetzt, glaube ich, nicht aufzählen muss, aber es ist eine intensive Chemotherapie, die hier angewendet werden muss. Es gibt Patienten, die schon Erfahrung mit Chemotherapie hatten, zum Beispiel während einer zuvor durchgeführten Chemotherapie und Operation oder definitiven Radiochemotherapie. Sie haben ein großes Interesse daran, nicht schon wieder mit Chemotherapie in dieser Konstellation behandelt zu werden, sodass durchaus auch subjektive Faktoren, Patientenpräferenzen hineinspielen können. Ich sage einmal, sehr schwere Kontraindikationen gegen Nivolumab/Ipilimumab in Abgrenzung zu Chemotherapie und Nivolumab fallen einem nicht ein; denn wenn eine unkontrollierte Autoimmunerkrankung oder so etwas vorliegt, kann man weder das eine noch das andere nehmen, sodass Patienten, die für Nivolumab geeignet sind, im Regelfall auch für Nivolumab und Ipilimumab geeignet sind.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Professor Lordick. – Ergänzungen, Herr Stahl oder Herr Wörmann? – Nein. Okay. Frau Müller, ist Ihre Frage beantwortet?

**Frau Dr. Müller:** Ja, ich habe mitgenommen, dass er nicht genau bezifferbar, aber maximal ein Fünftel ist. Die Frage (akustisch unverständlich) in Richtung Benefit, der sich bei der Safety in der Studie nicht gezeigt hat, kann man so sagen.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Okay. – Jetzt habe ich Frau Teupen, Frau Nink, Frau Groß und Frau Pitura. Frau Teupen, PatV, Sie beginnen.

**Frau Teupen:** Vielen Dank. – Wir haben einen etwas anderen Themenkomplex, und zwar haben wir Fragen zur Morbidität bzw. Lebensqualität. Das IQWiG schreibt, dass die Daten nicht verwertbar sind. Es übt Kritik daran, dass im späteren Follow-up der FACT-G7 als verkürztes Instrument eingesetzt wurde, auch der ECS, der Lebensqualität nicht abbilden kann. Dafür hätten wir gern die Rationale gewusst. Sie haben auch Daten, bei denen es um die Frage der unterschiedlichen Beobachtungszeiten, dauerhafte Verschlechterung geht. Vielleicht können Sie noch etwas zu den nachgereichten Daten für diese Endpunkte Zeit bis zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung sagen.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Frau Teupen. – Wer macht das für den pU? – Herr Ellis, bitte.

**Herr Ellis (BMS):** Sie haben die Instrumente angesprochen, wie lange wir die erfasst haben. Wir haben einen Teil der Instrumente bis circa 3,5 Monate nach Therapieende erfasst. Das sind der EQ-5D und der FACT-E in seiner langen Version. Wir haben darüber hinaus analog zum Gesamtüberleben auch in der Phase danach, quasi bis zum Tod des Patienten den FACT-E-7 erfasst und die Ösophaguskarzinomspezifische Skala. Der FACT-E-7 zeigt eine belastbare Korrelation zu der Langversion des FACT-G. Wir denken deshalb, dass er geeignet ist, um die wesentlichen Aspekte der Lebensqualität bei Krebspatienten zu erfassen. Er ist nicht so detailliert wie der FACT-G, aber wir denken, er tut es auch, und die Ösophaguskarzinomspezifische Skala adressiert die Aspekte der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität, die in dieser Indikation besonders wichtig sind wie die Beeinträchtigung beim Schlucken, Sprechen, Atmung, Husten, Beschwerden bei der Nahrungsaufnahme, Magenbeschwerden etc. Wir denken, dass diese beiden Instrumente zusammen gut geeignet sind, in dieser Indikation Verschlechterungen in der Lebensqualität zu erfassen. – Ihre weitere Frage war?

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Zu den nachgereichten Unterlagen.

**Herr Ellis (BMS):** Genau. Wir haben die Analysen zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung nachgereicht. Die Ergebnisse sind weitgehend konsistent mit denen der dauerhaften Verschlechterung. Wir erachten im Übrigen beide Auswertungen für sinnvoll. Wir haben die dauerhafte Verschlechterung dargestellt, weil wir denken, dass sie hier inhaltlich relevant ist. Wir sehen beim FACT-E weiterhin Vorteile in den Subskalen auch mit der ersten Verschlechterung. Aber das Entscheidende für uns ist, dass wir ausschließlich positive Effekte sehen und vor allem, dass wir keine Nachteile sehen; denn das heißt, es gibt bei diesen Endpunkten nichts, was in der Gesamtschau gegen den erheblichen Zusatznutzen bei der Mortalität in die Waagschale zu werfen wäre. Es steht aus unserer Sicht einer Quantifizierung des Zusatznutzens damit nichts im Wege, es spricht nichts gegen den erheblichen Zusatznutzen.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Ellis? – Ist die Frage beantwortet, Frau Teupen?

**Frau Teupen:** Ich habe eine Nachfrage an Herrn Ellis. Wieso haben Sie im Laufe der Studie im Follow-up die Instrumente gewechselt, was sehr ungewöhnlich ist? Sie sagen, beide Instrumente bilden die Lebensqualität ab, aber wieso haben Sie die gewechselt? Das habe ich nicht ganz verstanden.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Herr Ellis.

**Herr Ellis (BMS):** Das Entscheidende für uns ist, dass wir sehr aussagekräftige Ergebnisse bekommen. Man muss sehen, dass es für die Patienten eine Belastung sein kann, in einer Phase Fragebögen auszufüllen, in der die Therapie abgebrochen ist und die Patienten für die Visiten nicht mehr in die Klinik kommen müssten. Ich denke, in der Praxis, wenn wir die Langversion weiter erfassen würden, wäre niemandem damit gedient, wenn die Rücklaufquoten in den Keller rauschen. Ich würde sagen, mir ist bewusst, dass es in methodischer Hinsicht das absolute Idealbild ist, alles bis zum Tod zu erheben, aber wir haben sehr bewusst die Entscheidung getroffen, dass wir in der Nachbeobachtung auf die wichtigsten Fragebögen, nämlich den FACT-G7 und die Ösophaguskarzinomspezifische Subskala fokussieren. Wir denken, damit ist die Lebensqualität sehr gut bewertbar. Ich finde, die Langversionen der Fragebögen dürfen da nicht zum Selbstzweck werden.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Ellis. – Ergänzungen, Herr Professor Stahl?

**Herr Prof. Dr. Stahl (DGHO):** Vielleicht ein Hinweis aus der Praxis: Wir haben die Daten aus der größten Studie, die es je beim Plattenepithelkarzinom gab, die Herr Möhler initiiert hat, die wir in Deutschland geleitet haben, die POWER-Studie. Da sieht man, dass die Patienten

nach einer Progression im Median nur noch vier Monate leben. Das ist ganz anders als bei anderen Tumorerkrankungen. Das heißt, dass die Tumorerkrankung wirklich sehr rasch alles Weitere bestimmt, auch was die Symptome angeht. Ich finde, ehrlich gesagt, eine dreimonatige Analyse erstaunlich lange. Mehr würde ich in einer Studie auch nicht erwarten, weil viele der Patienten bis dahin schon verstorben sind. Das heißt, man bekommt immer weniger Daten. Drei Monate sind für eine komplette Analyse meiner Meinung nach ausreichend. Ob man danach noch etwas Abgespecktes macht – Das hätte ich in der Studie, ehrlich gesagt, nicht unbedingt gemacht. Aber die Tumorerkrankung ist entscheidend für die Lebensqualität, vielleicht noch die Zweitlinientherapie, mit der wir sicher nicht wesentlich mehr als 50 Prozent der Patienten erhalten können.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Professor Stahl. – Ist die Frage beantwortet, Frau Teupen?

**Frau Teupen:** Ja, vielen Dank.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön. – Dann habe ich jetzt Frau Nink vom IQWiG, Frau Groß vom GKV-SV und Frau Pitura von der KBV. Frau Nink, bitte.

**Frau Nink:** Bevor ich etwas zu den patientenberichteten Endpunkten sage, wollte ich kurz noch einmal auf die Kreuzung der Kaplan-Meier-Kurven zurückkommen, weil Herr Wörmann sein Erstaunen zum Ausdruck gebracht hat, dass wir es hier thematisieren. Ich glaube, wir sind uns alle einig, es gibt, was diese Kreuzung-Kurven betrifft, schon Probleme. Das haben wir schon an anderer Stelle thematisiert, dass es hier diese Kreuzung-Kurven gibt und dass man sich die Frage stellt, welche Patientinnen und Patienten betroffen sind und ob wir eine Patientengruppe abgrenzen können. Letztlich hat das auch die EMA thematisiert. Deshalb war das für uns ein wichtiger Punkt, den wir in der Bewertung thematisiert und beschrieben haben. Das ist in dem Sinne keine neue Methode, sondern wir haben letztlich beschrieben, was wir in der Analyse gesehen haben, was auch die Zulassungsbehörde gesehen hat und was – sage ich einmal – im Dossier nicht so herausgestellt wurde, aber sicherlich ein wichtiger Aspekt ist.

Zu den patientenberichteten Endpunkten: Das ist in der Vergangenheit, wenn ich das richtig sehe, schon in verschiedenen Verfahren thematisiert worden. Ich sage trotzdem kurz noch etwas zu diesen Punkten: Wir haben in der Dossierbewertung beschrieben und begründet, warum in dem Fall der unterschiedlichen Beobachtungszeiten die Betrachtung einer – wie es im Dossier genannt wird – dauerhaften Verschlechterung nicht sachgerecht ist. Wir haben auch beschrieben, dass wir die Daten zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung in dieser Situation benötigen. Die haben Sie jetzt mit der Stellungnahme nachgereicht. Es ist nicht der Punkt, dass uns eine dauerhafte Verschlechterung nicht interessieren würde, sondern es ist einfach ein methodisches Problem, weil es dann potenziell so ist, dass eine dauerhafte Verschlechterung im länger beobachteten Arm schwerer zu erreichen ist. Vor diesem Hintergrund benötigen wir diese Auswertung zur erstmaligen Verschlechterung. Für die Analysen der stetigen Daten haben Sie keine neuen Analysen nachgereicht.

Das Ganze liegt zum einen daran, dass nicht die gesamte Beobachtungszeit erhoben wird. Uns interessiert schon, wie es den Patienten geht, bis sie versterben, sodass wir hier nicht von einer dauerhaften Verschlechterung sprechen würden. Wir haben außerdem die Situation, dass wir diese unterschiedlichen Beobachtungszeiten in den beiden Studienarmen haben. Die genauen Beobachtungszeiten kennen wir nicht, die sind auch nicht mit der Stellungnahme nachgereicht worden. Wie genau die endpunktspezifischen Beobachtungszeiten waren, konnten wir nur abschätzen, aber wir konnten erkennen, dass es da Unterschiede gibt. Dann ist es methodisch schwierig, die dauerhaften oder mehrfach bestätigten Verschlechterungen zu interpretieren.

Was das Lebensqualitätsinstrument betrifft, ist der FACT-E das umfassende Lebensqualitätsinstrument, das zumindest bis drei Monate nach Ende der Behandlung erhoben wurde. Der

FACT-G7 wie die ösophaguskarzinomspezifische Subskala allein sind aus unserer Sicht nicht geeignet, gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität abzubilden. – Das wollte ich noch zu den patientenberichteten Endpunkten sagen.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Frau Nink. – Herr Wörmann.

**Herr Prof. Dr. Wörmann (DGHO):** Das Thema der Dauer der Nachbeobachtung über die lebenslange Beobachtung, haben wir nachher noch einmal bei Abemaciclib. Da haben Sie es, glaube ich, auch thematisiert. Wir haben in diesem Kreis schon früher öfter diskutiert, ob die Zeit bis zur ersten Therapie oder zur weiteren Therapie ein adäquater Punkt ist. Das Argument kam damals von verschiedenen Seiten, dass es deshalb für Patienten schwierig ist, eine neue Therapie zu bekommen, eine Chemotherapie, weil sie mit mehr Nebenwirkungen belastet war. Insofern finde ich die Art von Kompromiss, die jetzt praktiziert wird, nämlich bis zu drei oder vier Monate nachzubeobachten, eine gute Lösung, dass wirklich erfasst wird, was an potenzieller Verschlechterung in der Lebensqualität durch eine neue Therapie verursacht wird. Den Punkt „lebenslange Beobachtung“ verstehe ich aus methodischer Sicht, für Kliniker ist das ziemlich fern der Realität. Gerade beim Ösophaguskarzinom sind das schwerstkranke, auch sterbende Patienten. Die leben nicht für eine Studie, sie haben andere Prioritäten. Insofern ist es interessant, das zu haben, aber das zu verlangen, ist weit von dem entfernt, was wir bei diesen Patienten sehen.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Professor Wörmann. – Frau Groß, bitte.

**Frau Groß:** Ich möchte an die Diskussion zu den Nebenwirkungen anschließen und an das anknüpfen, was Frau Müller zuletzt gesagt hat, dass man an den Daten nicht unbedingt eindeutig erkennen kann, dass die Therapie mit der Kombination Nivolumab/Ipilimumab die besser verträgliche wäre. Die EMA schreibt im EPAR, dass es eine höhere Rate an schwerwiegenden unerwünschten Ereignissen gibt als unter der Chemotherapie. Ich wollte nachfragen: Ist es tatsächlich eindeutig so, dass die Kombination der beiden Immuntherapien besser verträglich ist, oder ist es lediglich ein anderes Nebenwirkungsprofil? Wie gesagt, an den Daten sieht man nicht unbedingt, dass es viel besser verträglich ist.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Frau Groß. – Herr Professor Lordick, bitte.

**Herr Prof. Dr. Lordick (AGIHO):** Zunächst – ich weiß nicht, ob der pharmazeutische Unternehmer auch noch etwas dazu sagen will – der Eindruck des Klinikers: Sie haben, wenn Sie eine Chemotherapie geben, bei praktisch jedem Patienten subjektiv wahrnehmbare Nebenwirkungen. Das beginnt bei Übelkeit und Erbrechen oder Neuropathie oder Beeinträchtigung der Schleimhäute, da ist sehr vieles zu nennen, während hingegen akut die Infusionen mit den Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren perfekt vertragen werden. Die Patienten spüren an den Tagen und in den Wochen der Infusion nicht, dass sie ein Medikament bekommen. Trotzdem: Sie haben den Punkt völlig korrekt angesprochen, es kommen auch mit den Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren Nebenwirkungen ins Spiel. Sie sind im Wesentlichen immunvermittelt. Sie können sich teilweise ausschließlich im Labor abspielen, zum Beispiel erhöhte Leberwerte, von denen der Patient nichts spürt. Das können durchaus Grad-3-Nebenwirkungen sein, die dazu zwingen, die Therapie zu unter- oder sogar abzubrechen. Es gibt auch Nebenwirkungen, die subjektiv gravierend sind, wie zum Beispiel schwere Durchfälle oder Luftnot, wenn die Lunge betroffen ist. Aber zunächst einmal muss man sagen, ist die subjektive Verträglichkeit der Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren sehr gut, während Chemotherapie immer gespürt wird.

So etwas – das geht noch einmal zurück auf die Diskussion, die wir vorhin hatten, als von Frau Müller die Frage gestellt wurde, ob es Differenzierungen zwischen dem einen und dem anderen gibt, auf Chemotherapie zu verzichten – kann zunächst für den Patienten von Vorteil sein, um dieses subjektive Erleben von leichteren und mittelschweren Nebenwirkungen zu reduzieren.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Professor Lordick. – pU, Ergänzungen?



**Frau Laue (BMS):** Ich würde sagen, Herr Lordick hat aus Klinikersicht gut beleuchtet, was bei den Patienten gesehen wird. Zur Studie selbst: Das Verträglichkeitsprofil, das wir unter Nivolumab und Ipilimumab gesehen haben, ist bekannt. Wir haben keine neuen Sicherheitssignale gesehen. Wir haben insgesamt unter Nivolumab und Ipilimumab weniger Nebenwirkungen gesehen, jedoch haben Sie recht, bei den SUE sind vermehrt Nebenwirkungen aufgetreten, was aber, wie Professor Lordick betont hat, überwiegend die immunvermittelten Nebenwirkungen waren. Zu beachten ist hier, dass dies aber nicht zu vermehrten Therapieabbrüchen oder behandlungsbezogenen Todesfällen geführt hat, sodass wir insgesamt durch die Datenerstellung davon ausgehen, dass die Behandlung dieser Nebenwirkungen in der Studie funktioniert hat.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Frau Laue. – Frau Groß, ist Ihre Frage damit beantwortet, oder haben Sie eine Nachfrage?

**Frau Groß:** Die Frage ist damit beantwortet. Vielen Dank.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Dann habe ich Frau Pitura. Bitte schön.

**Frau Pitura:** Vielen Dank. – Meine Frage bezieht sich auf die Erhebung der Morbidität und Lebensqualität und richtet sich an die DGHO. Professor Wörmann, Sie haben sich gerade dazu geäußert, ich wollte noch einmal genauer nachfragen. Sie kommentieren in Ihrer Stellungnahme die vom IQWiG geforderte lebenslange Nachbeobachtung der Patienten bei der Lebensqualität und bezeichnen die als nicht zielführend, weil das Verzerrungspotenzial sowohl therapieabhängig in fortgeschrittener Therapielinie als auch aufgrund von tumor- oder therapieunabhängigen Einflussfaktoren steigt. Sie stellen auf ein höheres Lebensalter, die Ernährung und die Versorgung der Patienten ab. Könnten Sie das noch einmal erläutern? Sie schreiben, die erhobenen Daten seien deshalb kaum interpretierbar.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Herzlichen Dank, Frau Pitura. – Herr Wörmann, jetzt doppelt. Sie hatten sich eben gemeldet, das habe ich übersehen. Diese Anmerkungen können Sie noch machen und dann die Frage von Frau Pitura beantworten. Bitte schön, Herr Professor Wörmann.

**Herr Prof. Dr. Wörmann (DGHO):** Vielen Dank. – Die erste Anmerkung war zu dem, was Frau Groß eben gefragt hat. Wir sind vielleicht mit der Kombination Nivolumab/Ipilimumab speziell in der internistischen Onkologie etwas entspannter, weil es die dritte große Zulassung ist. Das war zuerst beim Melanom und dann beim nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom. Ich darf daran erinnern, dass Sie in diesem Kreis damals, glaube ich, über einen geringeren Zusatznutzen diskutiert haben, weil bei Nivolumab/Ipilimumab die Nebenwirkungsrate am Anfang so hoch zu sein schien. Jetzt gibt es eine deutliche Gelassenheit, was den Umgang mit diesen Kombinationen angeht. Das heißt, wir wissen besser, welche Nebenwirkungen, welche Autoimmunphänomene zu erwarten sind und monitoren das engmaschig. Beispielsweise haben wir Hypothyreose intensivst diskutiert. Es ist absolut Standard, dass jeder Patient bei jeder Kontrolle eine TSH-Wert-Kontrolle bekommt, sodass das Krankheitsbild nicht auftritt, weil wir es labormäßig eher erfassen. – Das als Ergänzung dazu, warum wir etwas entspannter sind.

Frau Pitura, Ihre Frage war das, was ich eben versuchte, zu sagen. Ja, wir finden es richtig, dass ein Patient auch über den Progress hinaus mit Lebensqualitätsdaten erfasst wird. Wir haben hier schon diskutiert, dass sich damit zum Beispiel auch eine mögliche Einschränkung der Lebensqualität durch eine aggressive Zweitlinienchemotherapie in den Daten abbildet, was durchaus ein Gewinn für eine Ersttherapie sein kann, zum Beispiel eine Immuntherapie, die länger durchgeführt werden kann.

Was wir kritisiert haben, war das, was ich eben vielleicht etwas plakativ formuliert habe. Diese Patienten sind schwerstkrank und leben nicht, weil sie Teil einer Studie sind, sondern sie leben, weil sie schwerstkrank sind und irgendwie eine Hilfe erwarten, und sie sterben nach relativ kurzer Zeit. Herr Stahl hat sehr deutlich gesagt, dass die Lebenszeit dieser Patienten

sehr begrenzt ist. Dann können wir keine Forderung aufstellen, dass eine bestimmte Art von Rücklaufbögen, zum Beispiel 70 Prozent von Bögen, noch bis einen Monat vor dem Tod erfasst werden kann. Das ist sicher etwas plakativ, aber deshalb glaube ich, ist es richtig, festzulegen, dass wir über den Progress hinaus Lebensqualität erfassen. Aber wir können nicht in Studien und methodischen Ansätzen verlangen, dass wirklich bis kurz vor dem Tod noch Lebensqualität von den Patienten ausgefüllt wird. Das ist nicht deren Priorität.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Professor Wörmann. – Frau Pitura, eine klare Antwort oder Nachfrage?

**Frau Pitura:** Vielen Dank.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Weitere Wortmeldungen, bitte. – Keine. – Ich sehe keine mehr. Herr Ellis hat noch eine Anmerkung.

**Herr Ellis (BMS):** Vielen Dank. – Ich wollte kurz auf das eingehen, was Frau Nink etwas früher gesagt hat, und darauf hinweisen, dass diese Diskussion nicht für die Situation entscheidend ist, in der wir sind. Wir haben die erstmalige Verschlechterung nachgereicht und sehen weitgehend konsistente Effekte. Ich möchte auch darauf hinweisen, dass man in Bezug auf die Beobachtungsdauer, wenn man das gesamte Bild betrachtet, das in Relation zum Gesamtüberleben sehen muss, wie es Herr Wörmann gesagt hat. Wir haben den EQ-5D und die Langversion des FACT-E bis circa 3,5 Monate nach Therapieende erfasst. Wir können – und das haben wir eingeräumt – in der Tat nicht ausschließen, dass, wenn ein Patient bis dahin verschlechtert war, er sich nach Ende unserer Beobachtungsdauer noch einmal erholt hat.

Aber wenn man die Beobachtungsdauer der Fragebögen relativ zum Gesamtüberleben betrachtet, sieht man, dass gerade im Chemotherapiearm die Patienten bis relativ kurz vor dem Tod beobachtet wurden. Wir haben im Chemotherapiearm eine geschätzte mediane Beobachtungsdauer von 7,2 Monaten und ein medianes Gesamtüberleben von 9,1 Monaten. Das heißt, das ist eine Differenz von knapp zwei Monaten. Ich würde nicht davon ausgehen, dass sich in diesem Zeitraum noch in nennenswertem Maß Patienten erholt haben. Wenn überhaupt, dann wäre das eher unter Nivolumab als unter der Chemotherapie der Fall, weil unter Nivolumab der Zeitraum bis zum Tod noch länger war. Ich finde nicht, dass man pauschal sagen kann, dass die Analyse den einen oder anderen Arm irgendwie bevorteilt. Aber noch einmal: Ich glaube, das ist hier eigentlich nicht die entscheidende Diskussion, weil die Analysen zur erstmaligen und zur dauerhaften Verschlechterung konsistent sind. Wir haben ausschließlich positive Effekte. Wir sehen keinerlei Nachteile. Das heißt, in der Gesamtschau sehen wir für beide Nivolumab-Kombinationen auf der Basis des erheblichen Vorteils im Gesamtüberleben mit einer Reduktion der Mortalität um 40 Prozent, dass der Zusatznutzen quantifiziert werden kann. Die Ergebnisse zu Morbidität und Lebensqualität können das nicht infrage stellen. Deshalb sehen wir einen erheblichen Zusatznutzen.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Danke schön, Herr Ellis. Ich sehe, dass Sie mit diesem Einwurf niemanden provoziert haben, noch eine Frage zu stellen. Dann gebe ich Frau Friedrich, wenn sie es möchte, die Möglichkeit, zusammenzufassen. Danach können wir die Anhörung abschließen. – Frau Friedrich.

**Frau Friedrich (BMS):** Ganz herzlichen Dank, Herr Professor Hecken. – Ich glaube, ich kann mich kurzfassen. Herr Ellis hat, glaube ich, die wesentlichen Punkte zusammengefasst. Ich würde nur noch ergänzen wollen, dass wir aus unserer Sicht heute über zwei neue und in dieser Therapielinie essenzielle neue Therapieoptionen gesprochen haben, wie gesagt, in einem Anwendungsgebiet mit sehr hohem therapeutischen Bedarf. Wir sehen für beide Kombinationstherapien einen wirklich bedeutenden Vorteil beim Gesamtüberleben. Ich möchte daran erinnern, eine Reduktion des Risikos, zu versterben, um rund 40 Prozent für beide Kombinationen, auch vor dem Hintergrund des vorhin diskutierten Kreuzens der Kurven in der Nivolumab-Ipilimumab-Kombination. Somit sehen wir, wie es Herr Ellis gesagt hat, für beide Kombinationen, gerade vor dem Hintergrund eines erwartbaren Nebenwirkungsprofils,

eines bekannten Nebenwirkungsprofils, und den Vorteilen, die wir in der Morbidität und Lebensqualität sehen, den Zusatznutzen als quantifizierbar und erheblich an. – Vielen Dank.

**Herr Prof. Hecken (Vorsitzender):** Ganz herzlichen Dank, Frau Friedrich. – Herzlichen Dank an die Kliniker und alle, die sich an dieser Diskussion beteiligt haben. Wir werden selbstverständlich würdigen und werten, was hier besprochen wurde. Damit können wir diese Anhörung beenden. Ich brauche mich von den meisten nicht zu verabschieden. Einige der Experten verlassen uns, aber der pU bleibt hier. Herzlichen Dank.

Schluss der Anhörung: 10:54 Uhr

## **2. Bewertungen und Evidenz zur zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie**

**Kriterien zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen  
Vergleichstherapie**

**und**

**Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung  
der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a  
SGB V**

**und**

**Schriftliche Beteiligung der wissenschaftlich-  
medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und der  
Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft  
(AkdÄ) zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen  
Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V**

**Vorgang: 2020-B-376 Nivolumab**

Stand: Februar 2021

## I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO G-BA

### Nivolumab

[Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus]

#### Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.

*Siehe Übersicht „II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet“*

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.

*nicht angezeigt*

Beschlüsse/Bewertungen/Empfehlungen des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zu im Anwendungsgebiet zugelassenen Arzneimitteln/nicht-medikamentösen Behandlungen

-

Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.

*Siehe systematische Literaturrecherche*

## II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

| Wirkstoff<br>ATC-Code<br>Handelsname   | Anwendungsgebiet<br>(Text aus Fachinformation)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Nivolumab<br>Opdivo<br>L01XC17         | <u>Anwendungsgebiet laut Fachinformation:</u><br>OPDIVO ist in Kombination mit fluoropyrimidin- und platinbasierter Kombinationschemotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit Tumorzell-PD-L1-Expression $\geq 1$ % bei Erwachsenen indiziert |
| 5-Fluorouracil<br>L01BC02<br>generisch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fortgeschrittenes Ösophaguskarzinom</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Cisplatin<br>L01XA01<br>generisch      | Cisplatin ist als Monosubstanz bzw. in Kombination mit anderen Zytostatika bei der Chemotherapie folgender Tumoren angezeigt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- zur Kombinationschemotherapie (auch in Verbindung mit Radiochemotherapie) bei fortgeschrittenen Ösophaguskarzinomen.</li> </ul>                                                          |
| Mitomycin<br>L01DC03<br>generisch      | Die intravenöse Anwendung von Mitomycin ist in der Monotherapie oder in kombinierter zytostatischer Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen mit folgenden Erkrankungen angezeigt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fortgeschrittenes Ösophaguskarzinom</li> </ul>                                                                                                 |

Quellen: AMIce-Datenbank, Fachinformationen

## **Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin**

# **Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V**

## **Vorgang: 2020-B-376 (Nivolumab)**

Auftrag von:           Abteilung Arzneimittel  
Bearbeitet von:       Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin  
Datum:                 20. Januar 2021



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## Abkürzungsverzeichnis

|                |                                                                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>5-FU</b>    | 5-Fluorouracil                                                              |
| <b>AWMF</b>    | Arbeitsgemeinschaft der wissenschaftlichen medizinischen Fachgesellschaften |
| <b>CDR</b>     | Clinical Decision Rule                                                      |
| <b>CI</b>      | Konfidenzintervall                                                          |
| <b>DKG</b>     | Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft                                                  |
| <b>DKH</b>     | Deutsche Krebshilfe                                                         |
| <b>ECRI</b>    | ECRI Guidelines Trust                                                       |
| <b>EK</b>      | Expertenkonsens                                                             |
| <b>Embase</b>  | Excerpta Medica Database                                                    |
| <b>FOLFIRI</b> | Folinsäure, 5-Fluorouracil, Irinotecan                                      |
| <b>G-BA</b>    | Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss                                                 |
| <b>GIN</b>     | Guidelines International Network                                            |
| <b>GoR</b>     | Grade of Recommendations                                                    |
| <b>GRADE</b>   | Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation           |
| <b>HER2</b>    | Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2                                    |
| <b>HR</b>      | Hazard Ratio                                                                |
| <b>IQWiG</b>   | Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen            |
| <b>IV</b>      | Intravenös                                                                  |
| <b>LoE</b>     | Level of Evidence                                                           |
| <b>MEDLINE</b> | Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online                     |
| <b>NICE</b>    | National Institute for Health and Care Excellence                           |
| <b>OR</b>      | Odds Ratio                                                                  |
| <b>RCT</b>     | Randomisierte kontrollierte Studie                                          |
| <b>SIGN</b>    | Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network                                 |
| <b>SR</b>      | Systematischer Review                                                       |
| <b>TRIP</b>    | Turn Research into Practice Database                                        |
| <b>WHO</b>     | World Health Organization                                                   |

## **1 Indikation**

Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen.

## **2 Systematische Recherche**

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation *Ösophaguskarzinom* durchgeführt. Der Suchzeitraum wurde auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt und die Recherche am 02.07.2020 abgeschlossen. Die Suche erfolgte in den aufgeführten Datenbanken bzw. Internetseiten folgender Organisationen: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews), MEDLINE (PubMed), AWMF, ECRI, G-BA, GIN, NICE, TRIP, SIGN, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien. Die detaillierte Darstellung der Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse aufgeführt.

In einem zweistufigen Screening wurden die Ergebnisse der Literaturrecherche bewertet. Die Recherche ergab 1156 Quellen. Im ersten Screening wurden auf Basis von Titel und Abstract nach Population, Intervention, Komparator und Publikationstyp nicht relevante Publikationen ausgeschlossen. Zudem wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen. Im zweiten Screening wurden die im ersten Screening eingeschlossenen Publikationen als Volltexte gesichtet und auf ihre Relevanz und methodische Qualität geprüft. Dafür wurden dieselben Kriterien wie im ersten Screening sowie Kriterien zur methodischen Qualität der Evidenzquellen verwendet. Basierend darauf, wurden insgesamt 2 Quellen eingeschlossen. Es erfolgte eine synoptische Darstellung wesentlicher Inhalte der identifizierten Referenzen.

### **3 Ergebnisse**

#### **3.1 G-BA-Beschlüsse/IQWiG-Berichte**

Es wurden keine relevanten G-BA-Beschlüsse/IQWiG-Berichte identifiziert.

### **3.2 Cochrane Reviews**

Es wurden keine relevanten Cochrane Reviews identifiziert.

### **3.3 Systematische Reviews**

Es wurden keine relevanten systematischen Reviews identifiziert.

### 3.4 Leitlinien

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#### Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie, 2018 [1].

*Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF),  
Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (DKG) und Deutsche Krebshilfe (DKH)*

S3-Leitlinie Diagnostik und Therapie der Plattenepithelkarzinome und Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus

#### **Zielsetzung**

In der Leitlinie "Ösophaguskarzinom" wird das gesamte Spektrum der Prävention, Diagnostik und Therapie des Ösophaguskarzinoms behandelt.

#### **Methodik**

##### Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium,
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt,
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz,
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt,
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt,
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

##### Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

Zu insgesamt 22 Fragestellungen wurden im Rahmen der Aktualisierung 2017-2018 systematische Literaturrecherchen durchgeführt. Berücksichtigt wurden dabei Publikationen seit 2013. Die Suchen wurden in der Medline-Datenbank über die PubMed-Suchoberfläche sowie in der Cochrane Library zwischen dem 24.07.2017 und dem 04.08.2017 durchgeführt.

##### LoE

Evidenzklassifizierung des Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine 2009  
(⇒ Anhang Tabelle 1)

##### GoR

Die Methodik des Leitlinienprogramms Onkologie sieht eine Vergabe von Empfehlungsgraden durch die Leitlinienautoren im Rahmen eines formalen Konsensusverfahrens vor.

*Tabelle 1: Festlegungen hinsichtlich der Konsensstärke*

| Konsensstärke            | Prozentuale Zustimmung          |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Starker Konsens          | > 95 % der Stimmberechtigten    |
| Konsens                  | > 75-95 % der Stimmberechtigten |
| Mehrheitliche Zustimmung | > 50-75 % der Stimmberechtigten |
| Dissens                  | < 50 % der Stimmberechtigten    |

Hinsichtlich der Stärke der Empfehlung werden in dieser Leitlinie drei Empfehlungsgrade unterschieden, die sich auch in der Formulierung der Empfehlungen jeweils widerspiegeln.

Tabelle 2: Schema der Empfehlungsgraduierung

| Empfehlungsgrad | Beschreibung      | Ausdrucksweise                |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| A               | Starke Empfehlung | soll / soll nicht             |
| B               | Empfehlung        | sollte / sollte nicht         |
| 0               | Empfehlung offen  | kann / kann verzichtet werden |

## Empfehlungen

### Palliative Chemotherapie: Erstlinientherapie

| 9.4           | Konsensbasierte Empfehlung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | geprüft 2018 |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>EK</b>     | <p>Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus kann eine palliative systemische Chemotherapie angeboten werden. Therapieziel ist der Erhalt der Lebensqualität.</p> <p>Hierbei kann eine Kombinationstherapie aus Cisplatin und einem Fluoropyrimidin eingesetzt werden. Ein lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie ist für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert.</p> |              |
| Konsensstärke | Starker Konsens (100 %)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |              |

### Hintergrund

Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenem (nicht kurativ behandelbarem Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus) kann eine systemische palliative Chemotherapie mit dem Ziel einer Erhaltung der Lebensqualität angeboten werden. Ein klinisch relevanter lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie ist für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert. Die Datenlage ist hinsichtlich randomisierter klinischer Studien sehr begrenzt und bezieht sich oft nur auf eine Subpopulation von Patienten [53,111,127,498,508,513].

In den publizierten klinischen Studien wurde häufig eine Kombinationstherapie von Cisplatin mit einem Fluoropyrimidin (infusionales 5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) eingesetzt. In anderen Studien wurden Platin-basierte Kombinationen u. a. mit Taxanen untersucht.

### Referenzen

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**National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), 2018 [2].**

Oesophago-gastric cancer – Assessment and management in adults

**Zielsetzung**

This guideline focuses on the assessment and management of oesophago-gastric cancer in adults. This includes oesophageal cancer, gastric cancer, and cancer occurring at the oesophageal-gastric junction.

**Methodik**

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium,
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt,
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz,
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt,
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt,
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

All searches were conducted in MEDLINE, Embase and The Cochrane Library. All searches were updated in May 2017. Any studies added to the databases after this date (even those published prior to this date) were not included unless specifically stated in the text.

LoE

*Tabelle 3: Overall quality of outcome evidence in GRADE level*

| Level    | Description                                                                                                                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High     | Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.                                                         |
| Moderate | Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.               |
| Low      | Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate. |
| Very low | Any estimate of effect is very uncertain.                                                                                                     |

GoR

Recommendations were drafted on the basis of the group’s interpretation of the available evidence, taking into account the balance of benefits, harms and costs between different courses of action. [...] When clinical and economic evidence was of poor quality, conflicting or absent, the group drafted recommendations based on their expert opinion. [...] the word offer was used for strong recommendations and consider for weak recommendations.

## Empfehlungen

### First-line palliative chemotherapy for locally advanced or metastatic oesophago-gastric cancer

For people with oesophago-gastric cancer who are not suitable for radical treatment, then alternative, palliative options should be considered in conjunction with ongoing supportive care. Chemotherapy still has an important role to play in this scenario, but the benefits of chemotherapy – improved overall and disease-free survival with accompanying symptom relief – must be carefully balanced against the putative side effects and potential lack of efficacy.

Optimal chemotherapeutic practice ranges from single agents to multiple drug combinations, and the best choice of therapy is dependent upon multiple factors including patient's wishes, co-morbidities and the possibility of trial entry.

Review question: What is the optimal palliative first-line systemic chemotherapy for locally advanced and/or metastatic oesophago-gastric cancer?

35. Offer trastuzumab (in combination with cisplatin<sup>1</sup> and capecitabine or 5-fluorouracil) as a treatment option to people with HER2-positive metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach or gastro-oesophageal junction [...].
36. Offer first-line palliative combination chemotherapy to people with advanced oesophago-gastric cancer who have a performance status 0 to 2 and no significant comorbidities. Possible drug combinations include:
  - doublet treatment: 5-fluorouracil or capecitabine<sup>2</sup> in combination with cisplatin<sup>1</sup> or oxaliplatin<sup>3</sup>
  - triplet treatment: 5-fluorouracil or capecitabine in combination with cisplatin or oxaliplatin plus epirubicin<sup>4</sup>.

Discuss the benefits, risks and treatment consequences of each option with the person and those important to them (as appropriate).

<sup>1</sup>Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication [...], cisplatin did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal or gastric cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information.

<sup>2</sup>Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication [...], capecitabine did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information.

<sup>3</sup>Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication [...], oxaliplatin did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal or gastric cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information.

<sup>4</sup>Although this use is common in UK clinical practice, at the time of publication [...], epirubicin did not have a UK marketing authorisation for oesophageal cancer. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's Prescribing guidance: prescribing unlicensed medicines for further information

## Evidence statements

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### 9.2.6.1 Comparison 1: Combination versus single-agent chemotherapy

#### 9.2.6.1.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 560 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is a clinically significant benefit to overall survival in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (HR 0.77, 95% CI: 0.65-0.91).

#### 9.2.6.1.2 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 560 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (OR 1.31, 95% CI: 0.38-4.55).

#### 9.2.6.1.3 Treatment-related toxicity: Nausea and vomiting

Low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 349 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (RR 1.44, 95% CI: 0.69-3.02).

#### 9.2.6.1.4 Treatment-related toxicity: Diarrhoea

Low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 349 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in diarrhoea in groups treated with combination chemotherapy versus single-agent 5-FU chemotherapy (RR 1.28, 95% CI: 0.07-21.75).

### 9.2.6.2 Comparison 2: 5-FU/cisplatin combinations with or without anthracycline

#### 9.2.6.2.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 167 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU/cisplatin/anthracycline versus 5-FU/cisplatin alone (HR 0.70, 95% CI: 0.43-1.15).

#### 9.2.6.2.2 Progression-free survival

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 91 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is no clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with 5-FU/cisplatin/anthracycline versus 5-FU/cisplatin alone (HR 0.95, 95% CI: 0.58-1.57).

### 9.2.6.3 Comparison 3: 5-FU/anthracycline combinations with or without cisplatin

#### 9.2.6.3.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 175 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicate there is a clinically significant benefit to overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU/anthracycline/cisplatin versus 5-FU/anthracycline alone (HR 0.70, 95% CI: 0.54-0.89).

### 9.2.6.4 Comparison 4: Irinotecan versus non-irinotecan containing combinations

#### 9.2.6.4.1 Overall survival

Low quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 615 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in survival in groups treated with irinotecan versus non-irinotecan containing combinations (HR 0.87, 95% CI: 0.73-1.05).

#### 9.2.6.4.2 Progression-free survival

Low quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 526 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with irinotecan versus non-irinotecan containing combinations – but there is uncertainty around the estimate (HR 0.83, 95% CI: 0.68-1.01).

#### 9.2.6.4.3 Treatment-related death

Moderate quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 526 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in terms of treatment-related death in groups treated with non-irinotecan combinations versus irinotecan combinations (HR 0.21, 95% CI: 0.05-0.98).

#### 9.2.6.4.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Moderate quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 535 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with non-irinotecan combinations versus irinotecan combinations (HR 0.65, 95% CI: 0.34- 1.24).

### 9.2.6.5 Comparison 5: Docetaxel versus non-docetaxel containing combinations

#### 9.2.6.5.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 4 RCTs with 1048 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations – but there is uncertainty around the estimate (HR 0.87, 95% CI: 0.76-1.01).

#### 9.2.6.5.2 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 5 RCTs with 1067 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (OR 0.75, 95% CI: 0.33-1.67).

#### 9.2.6.5.3 Time to progression

Very low quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 603 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in time to progression in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (HR 0.85, 95% CI: 0.56, 1.29).

#### 9.2.6.5.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Low quality evidence from 5 RCTs with 924 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in time to progression in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (RR 0.85, 95% CI: 0.65, 1.10).

#### 9.2.6.5.5 Treatment-related toxicity: Diarrhoea

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 243 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in diarrhoea in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (RR 31.25, 95% CI: 1.89, 516.54).

#### 9.2.6.5.6 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 243 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with

docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations (RR 0.65, 95% CI: 0.29, 1.44).

#### 9.2.6.5.7 Quality of life

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in quality of life for all domains in groups treated with docetaxel combinations versus non-docetaxel containing combinations.

### 9.2.6.6 Comparison 6: Oral versus IV 5-FU combinations

#### 9.2.6.6.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1318 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (HR 0.87, 95% CI: 0.77-0.99).

#### 9.2.6.6.2 Progression-free survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1318 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant difference in progression free survival in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations – but there is uncertainty around the estimate (HR 0.89, 95% CI: 0.79-1.01).

#### 9.2.6.6.3 Treatment-related death

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 311 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 0.5, 95% CI: 0.05-5.42).

#### 9.2.6.6.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 311 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.62-1.6).

#### 9.2.6.6.5 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 0.81, 95% CI: 0.56-1.16).

#### 9.2.6.6.6 Treatment-related toxicity: diarrhoea

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in diarrhoea in groups treated with oral capecitabine combinations versus IV 5-FU combinations (RR 1.31, 95% CI: 0.84-2.03).

### 9.2.6.7 Comparison 7: Cisplatin versus oxaliplatin combinations

#### 9.2.6.7.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1222 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (HR 0.91, 95% CI: 0.80-1.04).

#### 9.2.6.7.2 Progression-free survival

Low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 1222 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (HR 0.90, 95% CI: 0.79-1.02).

#### 9.2.6.7.3 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 3 RCTs with 363 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 0.42, 95% CI: 0.06-2.81).

#### 9.2.6.7.4 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 214 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.42-2.36).

#### 9.2.6.7.5 Treatment-related toxicity: any severe

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 77 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in any severe toxicity (grade 3 or 4) in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.74-1.39).

#### 9.2.6.7.6 Treatment-related toxicity: diarrhoea

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in diarrhoea in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations (RR 3.04, 95% CI: 1.83-5.04).

#### 9.2.6.7.7 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 1002 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there may be a clinically significant harmful effect in nausea and vomiting in groups treated with oxaliplatin combinations compared with cisplatin combinations, but there is uncertainty around the estimate (RR 1.41, 95% CI: 0.99-2.03).

### 9.2.6.8 Comparison 8: 5-FU combinations versus non-5-FU combinations

#### 9.2.6.8.1 Overall survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 400 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (HR 0.59, 95% CI 0.46-0.75).

Subgroups based on chemotherapy regimen:

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 254 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU docetaxel/platinum combinations compared to non-5-FU docetaxel/platinum based combinations (HR 0.61, 95% CI 0.45-0.84).

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in overall survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU cisplatin based combinations (HR 0.56, 95% CI 0.39-0.81).

#### 9.2.6.8.2 Two-year survival

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated no clinically significant difference in two year survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU irinotecan based combinations (HR 3.07, 95% CI 0.66-14.37).

#### 9.2.6.8.3 Progression-free survival

Moderate quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 400 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in progression free survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (HR 0.37, 95% CI 0.28-0.48).

Subgroups based on chemotherapy regimen:

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 254 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in progression-free survival in groups treated with 5-FU docetaxel/platinum combinations compared to non-5-FU docetaxel/platinum based combinations (HR 0.34, 95% CI 0.25-0.48).

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated a clinically significant beneficial effect in progression-free survival in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU cisplatin based combinations (HR 0.41, 95% CI 0.26-0.64).

#### 9.2.6.8.4 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (RR 0.34, 95% CI: 0.01-8.27).

#### 9.2.6.8.5 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Very low quality evidence from 2 RCTs with 231 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU based combinations (RR 0.64, 95% CI: 0.31-1.34).

Subgroups based on chemotherapy regimen:

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU, irinotecan based combinations (RR 0.61, 95% CI: 0.25-1.54).

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 146 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with 5-FU combinations compared to non-5-FU, cisplatin based combinations (RR 0.69, 95% CI: 0.20-2.33).

#### 9.2.6.8.6 Treatment-related toxicity: diarrhoea

Moderate quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is a clinically significant harmful effect in groups treated with non-5-FU combinations compared to 5-FU based combinations (RR 2.63, 95% CI: 1.23-5.64).

#### 9.2.6.8.7 Treatment-related toxicity: nausea and vomiting

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 85 people with oesophago-gastric cancer indicated there is no clinically significant difference in groups treated with non-5-FU combinations compared to 5-FU based combinations (RR 7.17, 95% CI: 0.92- 55.76).

### 9.2.6.9 Comparison 9: Platinum combinations versus taxane combinations

#### 9.2.6.9.1 Overall survival

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated there is no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (HR 0.75, 95% CI: 0.47-1.20).

#### 9.2.6.9.2 Treatment-related death

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (RR 1.92, 95% CI: 0.18-20.42).

#### 9.2.6.9.3 Treatment discontinuation due to toxicity

Very low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment discontinuation due to toxicity in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (RR 1.44, 95% CI: 0.43-4.77).

#### 9.2.6.9.4 Treatment-related toxicity: any severe

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 94 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related toxicity in groups treated with platinum combinations versus taxane combinations (RR 1.17, 95% CI: 0.86-1.59).

### 9.2.6.10 Comparison 10: FOLFIRI versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine

#### 9.2.6.10.1 Overall survival

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated no clinically significant difference in overall survival in groups treated with FOLFIRI combinations versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations (HR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.82-1.24).

#### 9.2.6.10.2 Progression-free survival

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated there is no clinically significant difference in progression-free survival in groups treated with FOLFIRI combinations versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations (HR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.81-1.21).

#### 9.2.6.10.3 Treatment-related death

Low quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated no clinically significant difference in treatment-related death in groups treated with FOLFIRI combinations versus epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations (HR 1.39, 95% CI: 0.45-4.30).

#### 9.2.6.10.4 Treatment-related toxicity: any severe

High quality evidence from 1 RCT with 416 people indicated a clinically significant harmful effect in treatment-related toxicity in groups treated with epirubicin/cisplatin/capecitabine combinations versus FOLFIRI combinations (RR 1.69, 95% CI: 1.39-2.07).



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## 4 Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Issue 7 of 12, July 2020)  
am 02.07.2020

| #  | Suchfrage                                                                            |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | MeSH descriptor: [Esophageal Neoplasms] explode all trees                            |
| 2  | MeSH descriptor: [Adenocarcinoma] explode all trees                                  |
| 3  | MeSH descriptor: [Esophagogastric Junction] explode all trees                        |
| 4  | #1 OR (#2 AND #3)                                                                    |
| 5  | (esophag* OR oesophag* OR gastroesophag* OR gastrooesophag*):ti,ab,kw                |
| 6  | (tumor* OR tumour* OR carcinoma* OR adenocarcinoma* OR neoplas* OR cancer*):ti,ab,kw |
| 7  | #5 AND #6                                                                            |
| 8  | (siewert*):ti,ab,kw                                                                  |
| 9  | #4 OR #7 OR #8                                                                       |
| 10 | #9 with Cochrane Library publication date from Jul 2015 to present                   |

### Systematic Reviews in Medline (PubMed) am 02.07.2020

| #  | Suchfrage                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | "esophageal neoplasms/therapy"[mh]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 2  | adenocarcinoma[MeSH Terms] AND esophagogastric junction[mh]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3  | "Adenocarcinoma Of Esophagus"[Supplementary Concept]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4  | #1 OR #2 OR #3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 5  | esophag*[tiab] OR oesophag*[tiab] OR gastroesophag*[tiab] OR gastrooesophag*[tiab]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 6  | tumor[tiab] OR tumors[tiab] OR tumour*[tiab] OR carcinoma*[tiab] OR adenocarcinoma*[tiab] OR neoplas*[tiab] OR cancer*[tiab]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 7  | treatment*[tiab] OR treating[tiab] OR treated[tiab] OR treat[tiab] OR treats[tiab] OR treatab*[tiab] OR therapy[tiab] OR therapies[tiab] OR therapeutic*[tiab] OR monotherap*[tiab] OR polytherap*[tiab] OR pharmacotherap*[tiab] OR effect*[tiab] OR efficacy[tiab] OR management[tiab] OR drug*[tiab]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 8  | #5 AND #6 AND #7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 9  | siewert*[tiab]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10 | #4 OR #8 OR #9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 11 | (#10) AND (((Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR systematic[sb] OR ((systematic review [ti] OR meta-analysis[pt] OR meta-analysis[ti] OR systematic literature review[ti] OR this systematic review[tw] OR pooling project[tw] OR (systematic review[tiab] AND review[pt]) OR meta synthesis[ti] OR meta-analy*[ti] OR integrative review[tw] OR integrative research review[tw] OR rapid review[tw] OR umbrella review[tw] OR consensus development conference[pt] OR practice guideline[pt] OR drug class reviews[ti] OR cochrane database syst rev[ta] OR acp journal club[ta] OR health technol assess[ta] OR evid rep technol assess summ[ta] OR jbi database system rev implement rep[ta]) OR (clinical guideline[tw] AND management[tw]) OR ((evidence based[ti] OR evidence-based medicine[mh] OR best practice*[ti] OR evidence synthesis[tiab]) AND (review[pt] OR diseases category[mh] OR behavior and behavior mechanisms[mh] OR therapeutics[mh] OR evaluation study[pt] OR validation study[pt] OR guideline[pt] OR pmcbook)) OR ((systematic[tw] OR systematically[tw] OR critical[tiab] OR (study selection[tw]) OR (predetermined[tw] OR inclusion[tw] AND criteri* [tw]) OR exclusion criteri*[tw] OR main outcome measures[tw] OR standard of care[tw] OR standards of care[tw]) AND (survey[tiab] OR surveys[tiab] OR overview*[tw] OR review[tiab] OR reviews[tiab] OR search*[tw] OR handsearch[tw] OR analysis[ti] OR critique[tiab] OR appraisal[tw] OR (reduction[tw] AND (risk[mh] OR risk[tw]) AND (death OR recurrence)))) AND (literature[tiab] OR articles[tiab] OR publications[tiab] OR publication [tiab] OR bibliography[tiab] OR bibliographies[tiab] OR |

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | published[tiab] OR pooled data[tw] OR unpublished[tw] OR citation[tw] OR citations[tw] OR database[tiab] OR internet[tiab] OR textbooks[tiab] OR references[tw] OR scales[tw] OR papers[tw] OR datasets[tw] OR trials[tiab] OR meta-analy*[tw] OR (clinical[tiab] AND studies[tiab]) OR treatment outcome[mh] OR treatment outcome[tw] OR pmcbook)) NOT (letter[pt] OR newspaper article[pt]) OR Technical Report[ptyp] OR (((((trials[tiab] OR studies[tiab] OR database*[tiab] OR literature[tiab] OR publication*[tiab] OR Medline[tiab] OR Embase[tiab] OR Cochrane[tiab] OR Pubmed[tiab])) AND systematic*[tiab] AND (search*[tiab] OR research*[tiab]))) OR (((((((((((HTA[tiab] OR technology assessment*[tiab] OR technology report*[tiab] OR (systematic*[tiab] AND review*[tiab])) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND overview*[tiab])) OR meta-analy*[tiab] OR (meta[tiab] AND analyz*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analys*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyt*[tiab])) OR (((review*[tiab] OR overview*[tiab]) AND ((evidence[tiab] AND based[tiab])))))))))))) |
| 12 | (#11) AND ("2015/07/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 13 | (#12) NOT "The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 14 | (#13) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

### Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 02.07.2020

| #  | Suchfrage                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | esophageal neoplasms[mh]                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2  | adenocarcinoma[mh] AND esophagogastric junction[mh]                                                                                                                                         |
| 3  | "Adenocarcinoma Of Esophagus"[Supplementary Concept]                                                                                                                                        |
| 4  | #1 OR #2 OR #3                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 5  | esophag*[tiab] OR oesophag*[tiab] OR gastroesophag*[tiab] OR gastrooesophag*[tiab]                                                                                                          |
| 6  | tumor[tiab] OR tumors[tiab] OR tumour*[tiab] OR carcinoma*[tiab] OR adenocarcinoma*[tiab] OR neoplas*[tiab] OR cancer*[tiab]                                                                |
| 7  | #5 AND #6                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 8  | siewert*[tiab]                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 9  | #4 OR #7 OR #8                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 10 | (#9) AND (Guideline[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR guideline*[Title] OR Consensus Development Conference[ptyp] OR Consensus Development Conference, NIH[ptyp] OR recommendation*[ti]) |
| 11 | (#10) AND ("2015/07/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])                                                                                                                                               |
| 12 | (#11) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])                                                                                                                    |

## Referenzen

1. **Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften).** Diagnostik und Therapie der Plattenepithelkarzinome und Adenokarzinome des Ösophagus; S3-Leitlinie, Langversion 2.0 [online]. AWMF-Registernummer 021-023OL. Berlin (GER): Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie; 2018. [Zugriff: 02.07.2020]. URL: [https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Oesophaguskarzinom/Version\\_2/LL\\_Oesophagus\\_Langversion\\_2.0.pdf](https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Oesophaguskarzinom/Version_2/LL_Oesophagus_Langversion_2.0.pdf).
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## Anhang

Tabelle 1: Schema der Evidenzgraduierung nach Oxford (Version März 2009) (Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie, 2018 [1].)

| Level | Therapy/Prevention, Aetiology/Harm                                                                               | Prognosis                                                                                                                            | Diagnosis                                                                                                                    | Differential diagnosis/symptom prevalence study                                                                  |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1a    | SR (with homogeneity) of RCTs                                                                                    | SR (with homogeneity) inception cohort studies; CDR validated in different populations                                               | SR (with homogeneity) of Level 1 diagnostic studies; CDR with 1b studies from different clinical centers                     | SR (with homogeneity) of prospective cohort studies                                                              |
| 1b    | Individual RCT (with narrow Confidence Interval)                                                                 | Individual inception cohort study with > 80% follow-up; CDR validated in a single population                                         | Validating cohort study with good reference standards; or CDR tested within one clinical centre                              | Prospective cohort study with good follow-up                                                                     |
| 2a    | SR (with homogeneity) of cohort studies                                                                          | SR (with homogeneity) of either retrospective cohort studies or untreated control groups in RCTs                                     | SR (with homogeneity) of Level >2 diagnostic studies                                                                         | SR (with homogeneity) of Level 2b and better studies                                                             |
| 2b    | Individual cohort study (including low quality RCT; e.g., <80% follow-up)                                        | Retrospective cohort study or follow-up of untreated control patients in an RCT; Derivation of CDR or validated on split-sample only | Exploratory cohort study with good reference standards; CDR after derivation, or validated only on split-sample or databases | Retrospective cohort study, or poor follow-up                                                                    |
| 2c    | "Outcomes" Research; Ecological studies                                                                          | "Outcomes" Research                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                              | Ecological studies                                                                                               |
| 3a    | SR (with homogeneity) of case-control studies                                                                    |                                                                                                                                      | SR (with homogeneity) of 3b and better studies                                                                               | SR (with homogeneity) of 3b and better studies                                                                   |
| 3b    | Individual Case-Control Study                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                      | Non-consecutive study; or without consistently applied reference standards                                                   | Non-consecutive cohort study; or very limited population                                                         |
| 4     | Case-series (and poor quality cohort and case-control studies)                                                   | Case-series (and poor quality prognostic cohort studies)                                                                             | Case-control study, poor or non-independent reference standard                                                               | Case-series or superseded reference standards                                                                    |
| 5     | Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles" | Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"                     | Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles"             | Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles" |

**Beteiligung von AkdÄ und Fachgesellschaften nach §35a Abs. 7 SGB V i.V.m. Verfo 5.  
Kapitel § 7 Abs. 6  
2020-B-376**

**Kontaktdaten**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten (DGVS),  
vertreten durch die S3-Leitliniengruppe

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Internistische Onkologie (AIO) der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (DKG)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie (DGHO)

Indikation gemäß Beratungsantrag

Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten  
Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen

**Was ist der Behandlungsstandard unter Berücksichtigung der vorliegenden Evidenz in der  
„Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten  
Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen“? Wie sieht die  
Versorgungspraxis in Deutschland aus?**

Zusammenfassung

Standard in der systemischen Erstlinientherapie Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren  
fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus ist die  
Kombination aus einem Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil oder Capecitabin) und einem Platinanalogon  
(Cisplatin oder Oxaliplatin). Einen eigenen Standard auf der Basis der PD-L1-Expression gibt es (bisher)  
nicht.

Stand des Wissens

Ösophaguskarzinome machen ca. 1% aller malignen Erkrankungen aus [1]. Klinisch relevant ist die  
Unterscheidung zwischen Plattenepithel- und Adenokarzinomen, Tumorstadium und Lokalisation des  
Tumors [2, 3]. Im Stadium IV kann eine systemische Therapie das Überleben verlängern und ist daher  
Therapie der Wahl. Beim Plattenepithelkarzinom ist dies nicht durch Phase III-Studien belegt. Dennoch  
wird die palliative Chemotherapie empfohlen [2, 3]. Die aktuelle S3 Leitlinie Ösophaguskarzinom  
formuliert:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <p><b>Kontaktdaten</b></p> <p>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten (DGVS), vertreten durch die S3-Leitliniengruppe</p> <p>Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Internistische Onkologie (AIO) der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (DKG)</p> <p>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie (DGHO)</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |
| <p>Indikation gemäß Beratungsantrag</p> <p>Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression <math>\geq 1\%</math> bei Erwachsenen</p>                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |
| <b>9.4.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Konsensbasierte Empfehlung</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>modifiziert 2020</b> |
| <b>EK</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>Patienten mit einem metastasierten oder lokal fortgeschrittenen, nicht kurativ behandelbaren Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus kann eine palliative systemische Chemotherapie angeboten werden. Therapieziel ist der Erhalt der Lebensqualität.</p> <p>Hierbei kann eine Kombinationstherapie aus einem Platin-Derivat mit einem Fluoropyrimidin eingesetzt werden. Ein lebensverlängernder Effekt der systemischen palliativen Chemotherapie ist für das Plattenepithelkarzinom des Ösophagus nicht gesichert.</p> |                         |
| Konsensstärke                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Starker Konsens (100 %)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                         |
| <p>Ein Therapiealgorithmus für das nicht resezierbare, lokale fortgeschrittene oder metastasierte Ösophaguskarzinom ist in Abbildung 1 dargestellt [2].</p> <p><b>Abbildung 1: Therapiealgorithmus [2]</b></p>                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |

**Kontaktdaten**

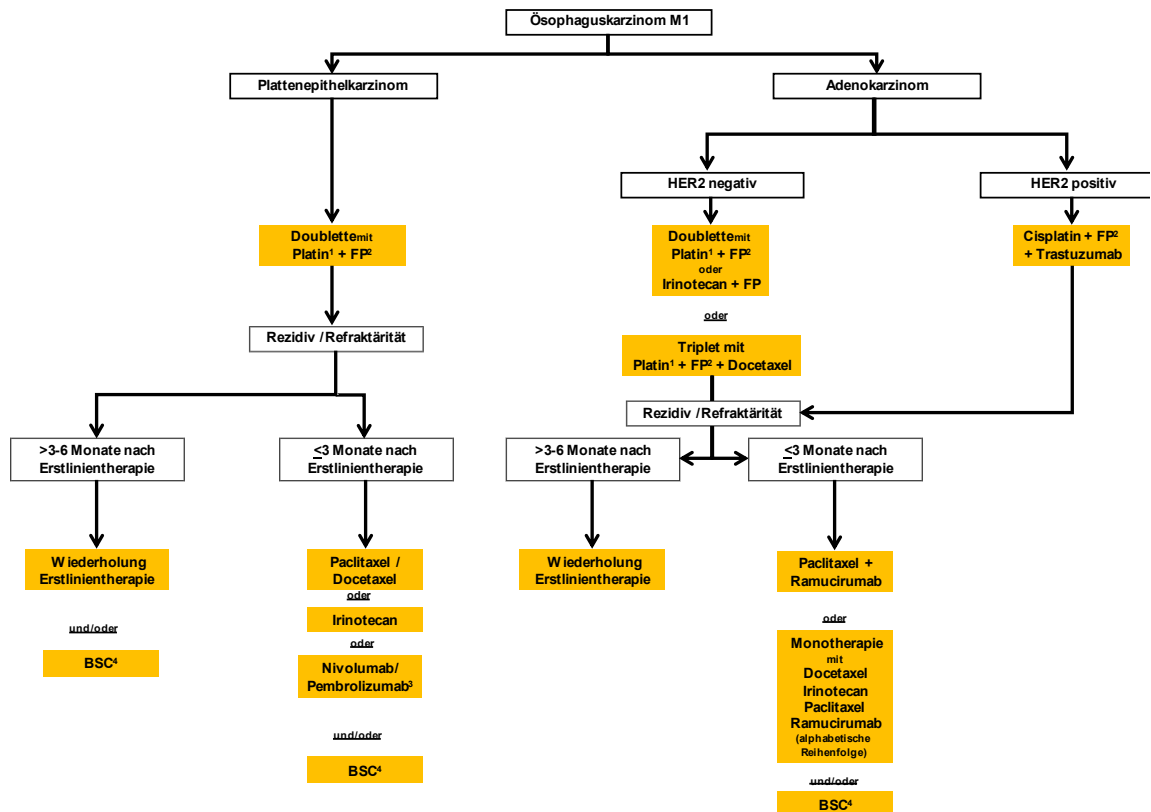
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie, Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten (DGVS), vertreten durch die S3-Leitliniengruppe

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Internistische Onkologie (AIO) der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (DKG)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie (DGHO)

**Indikation gemäß Beratungsantrag**

Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1\%$  bei Erwachsenen



**Legende:** — Therapie in nicht kurativer Intention;

<sup>1</sup> Monotherapie – ein antineoplastisches Arzneimittel, Doublette – Kombination aus 2 antineoplastischen Arzneimitteln, Triplet – Kombination von 3 antineoplastischen Arzneimitteln; <sup>2</sup> FP – Fluoropyrimidin (5-Fluorouracil ± Folinsäure, Capecitabin, S-1); Platin – Platinderivat (Cisplatin, Oxaliplatin)

Das mediane Gesamtüberleben bei Patienten im Stadium IV in einem guten Allgemeinzustand liegt unter einem Jahr [4]. Zur Beurteilung des Nutzens einer systemischen Therapie liegen keine Daten aus



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Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen

randomisierten Phase III Studien vor, die eine Verlängerung des Überlebens belegen können. Viele Empfehlungen erfolgen aufgrund der fehlenden Evidenz im Analogieschluss zu den Plattenepithelkarzinomen aus dem HNO-Bereich.

Als Standard gilt eine Kombinations-Chemotherapie aus Cisplatin und 5-FU. Eine Hinzunahme von EGFR- Antikörpern (Panitumumab) verbessert das Ansprechen nicht [5]. Wengleich keine vergleichenden Daten vorliegen, kann die vermutlich gleich wirksame Kombinationstherapie mit FOLFOX wegen der geringeren Toxizität ebenfalls empfohlen werden. Wegen der häufig vorliegenden Dysphagie wird Capecitabin beim Ösophaguskarzinom eher selten eingesetzt.

In den letzten Monaten wurden Daten zur Wirksamkeit von Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitoren sowohl in der Erst- als auch der Zweitlinientherapie des metastasierten Ösophaguskarzinoms vorgestellt und publiziert [5, 6]. Die Daten zur Erstlinientherapie sind noch nicht voll publiziert, könnten aber den Standard verändern.

**Gibt es Kriterien für unterschiedliche Behandlungsentscheidungen bei der „Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen“ die regelhaft berücksichtigt werden? Wenn ja, welche sind dies und was sind in dem Fall die Therapieoptionen?**

Ja, diese betreffen den Allgemeinzustand und die Eignung für eine platinhaltige Chemotherapie.

### Referenzen

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Erstlinientherapie des nicht resezierbaren fortgeschrittenen, rezidierten oder metastasierten Plattenepithelkarzinoms des Ösophagus mit PD-L1-Expression  $\geq 1$  % bei Erwachsenen

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