

**Poster 9:** Recurrent cervical carcinoma in the era of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs): Is sustained, durable remission achievable?

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Topic  
Cervical

## Objectives

Median overall survival for first-line treatment of recurrent/metastatic cervical carcinoma has steadily increased over the past 15 years from 6m (single-agent platinum) to 12m (platinum-based chemoRx doublet) to 17m (chemoRx + bevacizumab) and, for tumors that express PD-L1, to 24m (chemoRx + pembrolizumab ± bevacizumab). However, most patients ultimately progress. Second-line therapies employing ADCs like tisotumab vedotin (TV) or trastuzumab-deruxtecan (T-DXd for HER2-expressers) demonstrate objective response rates 17.8% (TV) & 50% (T-DXd) and durations of response 5.7m (TV) & 14.2m (T-DXd). Here, we report an exceptional durable remission following TV-based therapy with a contextualized literature review of second- and third-line treatments for recurrent/metastatic cervical cancer.

## Methods

A 36 y/o para-2 Caucasian woman diagnosed in 2016 with FIGO stage IB1 cervical squamous cell carcinoma underwent radical hysterectomy with lymphadenectomy. Rapid locoregional recurrence was treated with pelvic radiation and chemoRx + bevacizumab. She underwent laparotomy in 2019 for intraperitoneal recurrence (PD-L1+/MMRp/MIS-stable, NTRK-) followed by pembrolizumab monotherapy, with progression at the left pelvic sidewall and left renal dysfunction in 2020. Referred to academic center and enrolled on GOG-3024/innovate-205 receiving TV (2mg/kg) + carboplatin (AUC5).

## Results

CT imaging demonstrated disease regression. Carboplatin was discontinued in May 2021 after cycle 23 due to left renal atrophy. TV was continued as maintenance for 80 cycles total (discontinued May 2025) with protocol-directed ophthalmologic prophylaxis and no grade ≥2 ocular toxicity. Serial PET/CT imaging has remained negative (most recent March 2026). ctDNA is undetectable and right renal function wnl. Patient (age 46) has mild residual neuropathy but enjoys good quality of life with husband and daughters.

## Conclusions

To our knowledge this is the first report of a >5-year survivor without evidence of disease following 3rd-line treatment for recurrent SCCA cervix, far exceeding reported clinical benefit in this setting (Table 1) and demonstrating possible durable remission with ADCs in rare patients. These findings highlight the importance of clinical trials and continued investigation into predictive biomarkers and long-term effects of TV.

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