Imlunestrant with or without Abemaciclib in Advanced Breast Cancer (ABC): Updated Efficacy Results from the Phase 3 EMBER-3 Trial

This information is intended for U.S HCPs for medical, scientific and educational purposes. Not intended for product promotion.

The combination of imlunestrant and abemaciclib is not approved for use by the FDA. The efficacy, safety and tolerability of this combination has not been established.

Imlunestrant is approved by the FDA for use in the treatment of adults with ER+, HER2- ESR1-mutated advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following at least one line of endocrine therapy

Abemaciclib is approved by the FDA for use in combination with an aromatase inhibitor as initial endocrine therapy for the treatment of adult patients with HR+, HER2- advanced or metastatic breast cancer; in combination with fulvestrant for the treatment of adult patients with HR+, HER2- advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following endocrine therapy; and as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with HR+, HER2- advanced or metastatic breast cancer with disease progression following endocrine therapy and prior chemotherapy in the metastatic setting.

Limitations of this analysis of EMBER-3:

- The OS data, while more mature than in previous analyses, did not meet the threshold for statistical significance at this interim analysis and should be interpreted with caution.
- The duration of the follow-up period may be insufficient to determine long-term survival and/or identify late-emerging or rare toxicities.

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The following authors and contributors to the publication were employees of, consultants to, or received compensation from Lilly: Shanshan Cao, Xuejing Aimee Wang, Bhardwaj Desai

Click here to access the full Prescribing Information for imlunestrant.

Highlights of Prescribing Information | Warnings and Precautions:

- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: INLURIYO can cause fetal harm. Advise of the potential risk to a fetus and to use effective contraception. (5.1, 8.1, 8.3)

Click here to access the full Prescribing Information for abemaciclib.

Highlights of Prescribing Information | Warnings and Precautions:

- Diarrhea: VERZENIO can cause severe cases of diarrhea, associated with dehydration and infection. Instruct patients at the first sign of loose stools to initiate antidiarrheal therapy, increase oral fluids, and notify their healthcare provider. (2.2, 5.1)
- Neutropenia: Monitor complete blood counts prior to the start of VERZENIO therapy, every 2 weeks for the first 2 months, monthly for the next 2 months, and as clinically indicated. (2.2, 5.2)
- Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)/Pneumonitis: Severe and fatal cases of ILD/pneumonitis have been reported. Monitor for clinical symptoms or radiological changes indicative of ILD/pneumonitis. Permanently discontinue VERZNIO in all patients with Grade 3 or 4 ILD or pneumonitis. (2.2, 5.3)
- Hepatotoxicity: Increases in serum transaminase levels have been observed. Perform liver function tests (LFTs) before initiating treatment with VERZENIO. Monitor LFTs every two weeks for the first two months, monthly for the next 2 months, and as clinically indicated. (2.2, 5.4)
- Venous Thromboembolism: Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and pulmonary embolism and treat as medically appropriate. (2.2, 5.5)
- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Can cause fetal harm. Advise patients of potential risk to a fetus and to use effective contraception. (5.6, 8.1, 8.3)

Click to see the full results published in *Annals of Oncology*

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