Based on this analysis, patients treated with SM showed significantly greater survival compared to PD patients (HR=0.08, p=0.02). We previously reported preliminary results of a randomized Phase II trial with SM demonstrating safety and efficacy in compromised or frailline PDAC patients, including patients with metastases (NCT03512756) (see Fig 4a) and that circulating blood cells (CTCs) were associated with survival in PDAC (88). We now report additional exploratory analyses of CTCs and typical disease parameters including prior treatment, response, and survival.

**RESULTS**

**DISCUSSION**

- Refractory heavily pretreated PDAC has no established therapy. Based on safety and efficacy, SM was used with MP may have a role in this refractory patient group.
- CTC reduction may be considered a potential tumor marker for patients treated for pancreatic cancer. Further exploration is needed, including additional patient populations.

**REFERENCES**

- Noel et al. Phase II pharmacokinetics of oral SM racemetyrosine in PC after multiple prior lines and ECOG < 2 J Clin Oncol 37, 2019 (suppl 4; 1938): e0210758
- VATS: Video-assisted thoracic surgery
- Key hematologic measures were examined in both CTC response groups, including treatment-related hematologic toxicities (grade 3-4). CTC analyses were not associated with differing relapse-free survival, overall survival, and progression-free survival outcomes in both CTC response groups.