ASCO GI 2014 #539

Observational study of the first-line chemotherapy including cetuximab in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: CORAL trial

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Comprehensive Support Project

Background

- The combination therapy of Cetuximab (Cmab) + chemotherapy is one option as the first line chemotherapy for *KRAS* wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).
- The efficacy of Cmab+FOLFIRI has been shown by CRYSTAL trail.
- There has been little experience of Cmab as the first line chemotherapy in Japan, the data on Cmab combined with other drugs are insufficient, and efficacy according to the ESMO Guideline Groups (Groups 1, 2, 3) has not yet been reported.

Objectives

- To evaluate the status in relation to historical/reference data of first-line therapy including Cmab in patients with mCRC as well as efficacy and safety according to the ESMO Guideline Groups.

Endpoints

- Efficacy; Response rate, maximum tumor shrinkage, changes in tumor-related symptoms in Group2, resection rate, time to treatment failure, progression-free survival and overall survival
- Safety; Skin toxicities and other Cmab-related adverse events

Inclusion criteria

- Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)
- ECOG PS 0-2
- First-line chemotherapy including Cmab

Results

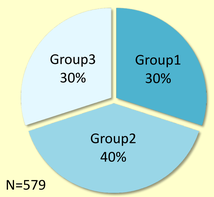
Patient groups in mCRC

Schmoll H-J, Sargent D. Lancet 2007;370:105–107

Group 1
Patients with metastases that might become resectable

Group 2
Patients with non-resectable metastases, high tumor burden, or tumor-related symptoms

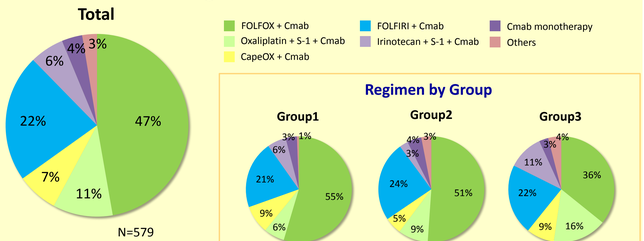
Group 3
Patients with non-resectable metastases, asymptomatic and less aggressive disease



Baseline characteristics

		Total		Group1		Group2		Group3	
N		579	(100%)	174	(100%)	229	(100%)	176	(100%)
Gender	male	369	(64%)	120	(69%)	140	(61%)	109	(62%)
Age	median, range	65	(31-88)	65	(32-84)	65	(31-88)	67	(37-87)
PS (ECOG)	0	410	(71%)	140	(80%)	129	(56%)	141	(80%)
	1	143	(25%)	31	(18%)	82	(36%)	30	(17%)
	2	26	(4%)	3	(2%)	18	(8%)	5	(3%)
CEA	median, range	28	(0.4-1.0x10^5)	13	(0.5-8.3x10^3)	64	(0.7-9.8x10^4)	26	(0.4-1.0x10^5)
Primary tumor site	colon	378	(65%)	102	(59%)	157	(69%)	119	(68%)
	rectum	195	(34%)	70	(40%)	69	(30%)	56	(32%)
	other	6	(1%)	2	(1%)	3	(1%)	1	(1%)
Resection of primary tumor site	yes	378	(65%)	124	(71%)	102	(45%)	152	(86%)

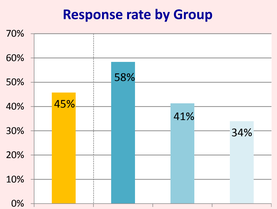
Regimen



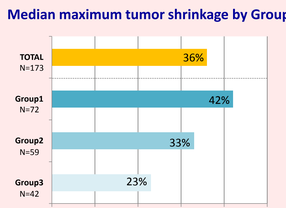
Efficacy

		Total		Group1		Group2		Group3	
N		427	(100%)	125	(100%)	158	(100%)	144	(100%)
1st line treatment	continuing	212	(50%)	49	(39%)	78	(49%)	85	(59%)
	discontinuing	208	(49%)	72	(58%)	78	(49%)	58	(40%)
Response rate	N	223		84		80		59	
	CR	3	(1%)	1	(1%)	0	(0%)	2	(3%)
	PR	99	(44%)	48	(57%)	33	(41%)	18	(31%)
	SD	50	(22%)	13	(15%)	21	(26%)	16	(27%)
	PD	32	(14%)	11	(13%)	10	(13%)	11	(19%)
	NE	21	(9%)	4	(5%)	9	(11%)	8	(14%)
	unknown	18	(8%)	7	(8%)	7	(9%)	4	(7%)
Maximum tumor shrinkage	N	173		72		59		42	
	median, range	36%	(0-100%)	42%	(0-100%)	33%	(0-96%)	23%	(0-100%)
Tumor resection	no	359	(84%)	73	(58%)	151	(96%)	135	(94%)
	yes	65	(15%)	51	(41%)	6	(4%)	8	(6%)
	R0	48	(11%)	41	(33%)	3	(2%)	4	(3%)

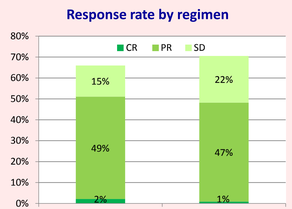
Response rate by Group



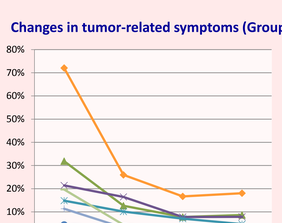
Median maximum tumor shrinkage by Group



Response rate by regimen

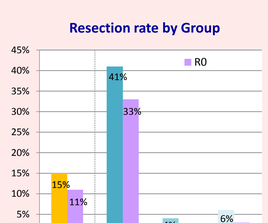


Changes in tumor-related symptoms (Group2)

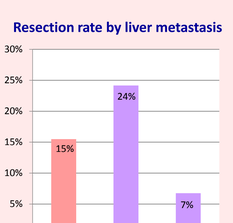


Total
Pain
Fatigue
Anorexia
Nausea/vomiting
Constipation
Diarrhea
Dyspnea
Others

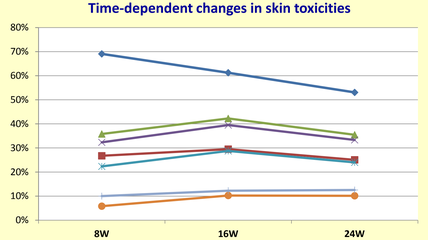
Resection rate by Group



Resection rate by liver metastasis



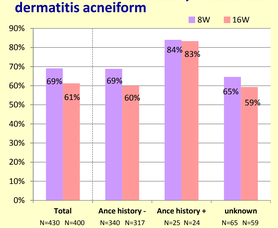
Time-dependent changes in skin toxicities



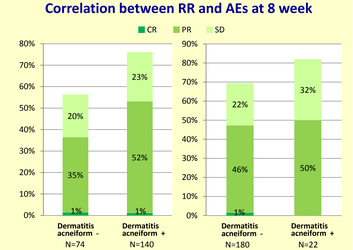
Usage of prophylactic drug for skin toxicities

85%	74%	63%

Correlation between history of acne and dermatitis acneiform



Correlation between RR and AEs at 8 week



Conclusions

- This is the first report on the efficacy and safety of first-line chemotherapy for patients using Cmab for mCRC according to the Patients Groups from ESMO Guideline.
- The significance of different treatment strategies for each Group was confirmed from the differences in the RR and resection rate among the groups.
- From the short-term results, namely, the high resection rate in Group1, improvement of the tumor-related symptoms in Group2, and expected improvement of the PFS and OS results will be expected in Group3, the efficacy in each group was established.
- Skin toxicities were well manageable because of the high frequency of use of prophylactic drugs.

This study is sponsored by the Public Health Research Center Foundation CSPOR in Japan.