

# Colorectal cancer proffered papers discussion:

- 1/ LBA 17: BEBYP/GONO trial  
Bevacizumab post progression (Gianluca Masi)
- 2/ Abst 518 O: IMPACT trial  
MGN 1703 maintenance trial (Dirk Arnold)
- 3/ LBA 18: CORRECT trial update  
Regorafenib in late lines

JY DOUILLARD MD PhD  
ICO R Gauducheau nantes France

## Related Disclosures:

- Consultant, Advisor, speaker in symposia:
  - Roche, Sanofiaventis,
  
- Consultant, Advisor, DSMB Chair
  - Bayer



**A randomized study evaluating the continuation of bevacizumab beyond progression in metastatic colorectal cancer patients who received bevacizumab as part of first-line treatment: results of the BEBYP trial by the Gruppo Oncologico Nord Ovest (GONO).**

**LBA 17**

**G. MASI**  
**Pisa Italy**

On behalf of F. Loupakis<sup>1</sup>, L. Salvatore<sup>1</sup>, L. Fornaro<sup>1</sup>, C. Cremolini<sup>1</sup>, M. Schirripa<sup>1</sup>, E. Fea<sup>2</sup>, C. Granetto<sup>2</sup>, L. Antonuzzo<sup>3</sup>, E. Giommoni<sup>3</sup>, G. Allegrini<sup>4</sup>, S. Cupini<sup>5</sup>, C. Boni<sup>6</sup>, M. Banzi<sup>6</sup>, S. Chiara<sup>7</sup>, C. Sonaglio<sup>7</sup>, C. Valsuani<sup>8</sup>, A. Bonetti<sup>9</sup>, L. Boni<sup>10</sup>, A. Falcone<sup>1,11</sup>

# BEPYP

***I-line CT \* + BV***

**Stratification**

- ***Center***
- ***PS 0/1-2***
- ***CT-free interval***  
(***> vs ≤ 3 mos***)
- ***II-line CT***



**R  
A  
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D  
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M**



**A. Second-line CT<sup>§</sup>**



**B. Second-line CT<sup>§</sup> + BV**

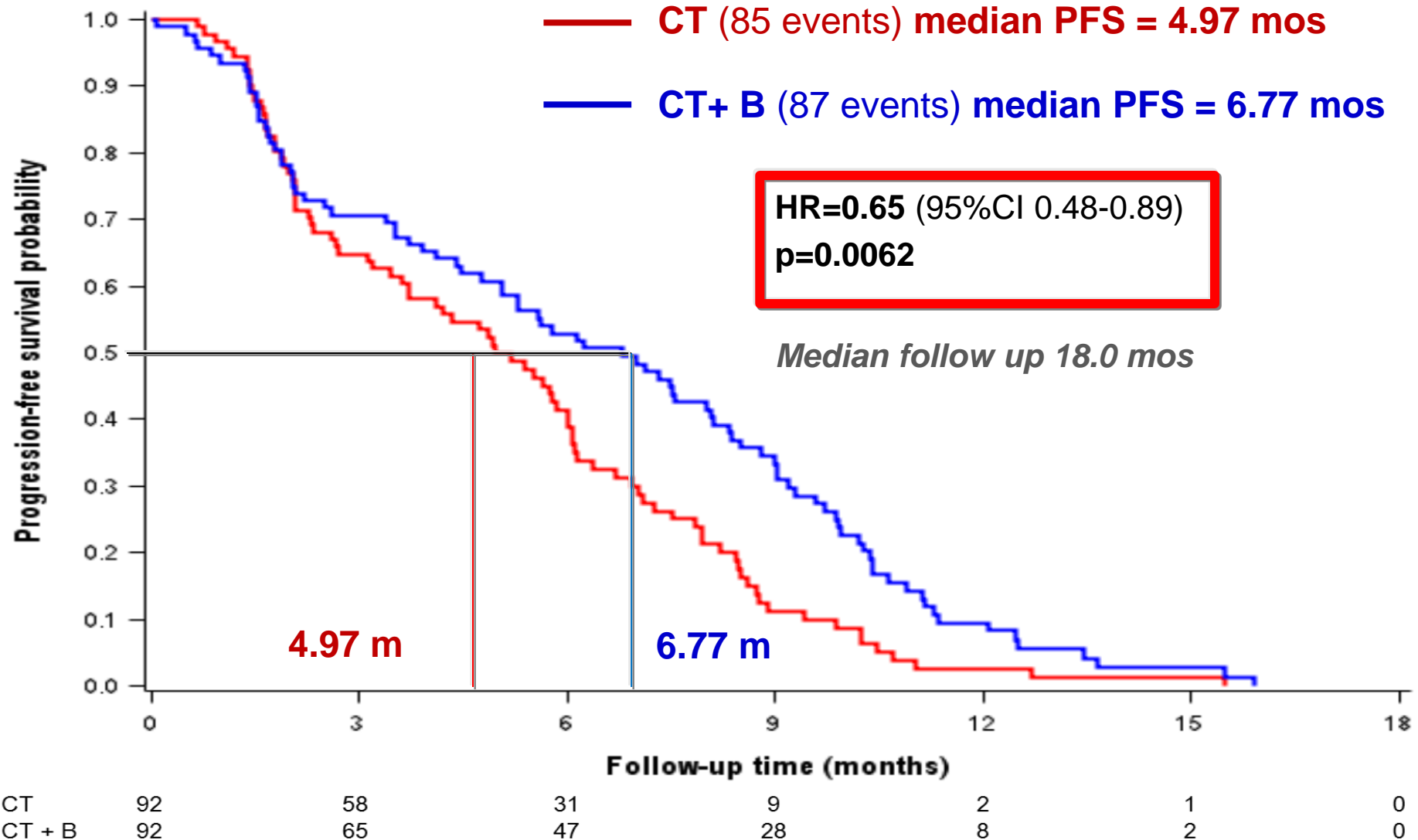
- \***
- FOLFIRI
  - FOLFOX
  - FOLFOXIRI
  - Fluoropyrimidine mono-tx

- §**
- FOLFIRI
  - mFOLFOX-6

- **Original Hypothesis:** HR for PFS of 0.70 in favor of CT+BV
- **262 pts terminated early with 184 ITT pts**

# BEBYP PFS (Primary end-point)

European Society for Medical Oncology



# How does BEBY compare with TML?

## TML

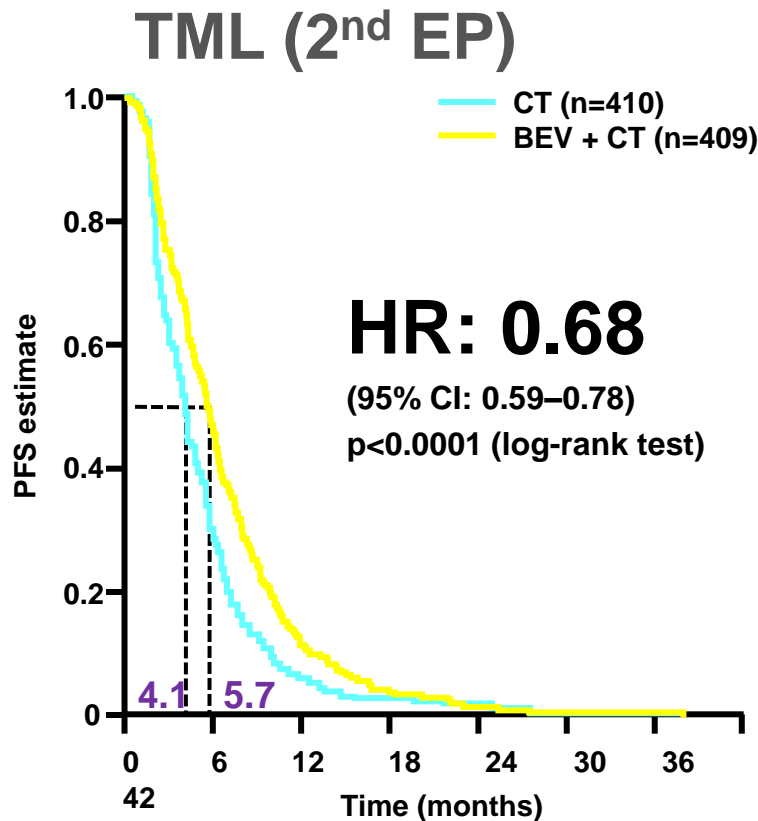
- Randomized phase III
- N= 820
- Complete accrual
- All Bev. Pre-treated 1st line
- 2<sup>nd</sup> line w/wo Bev
  
- 1st EP: OS since rando
- 2<sup>nd</sup> EP:
  - PFS
  - ORR
  - Safety

## BEBYP

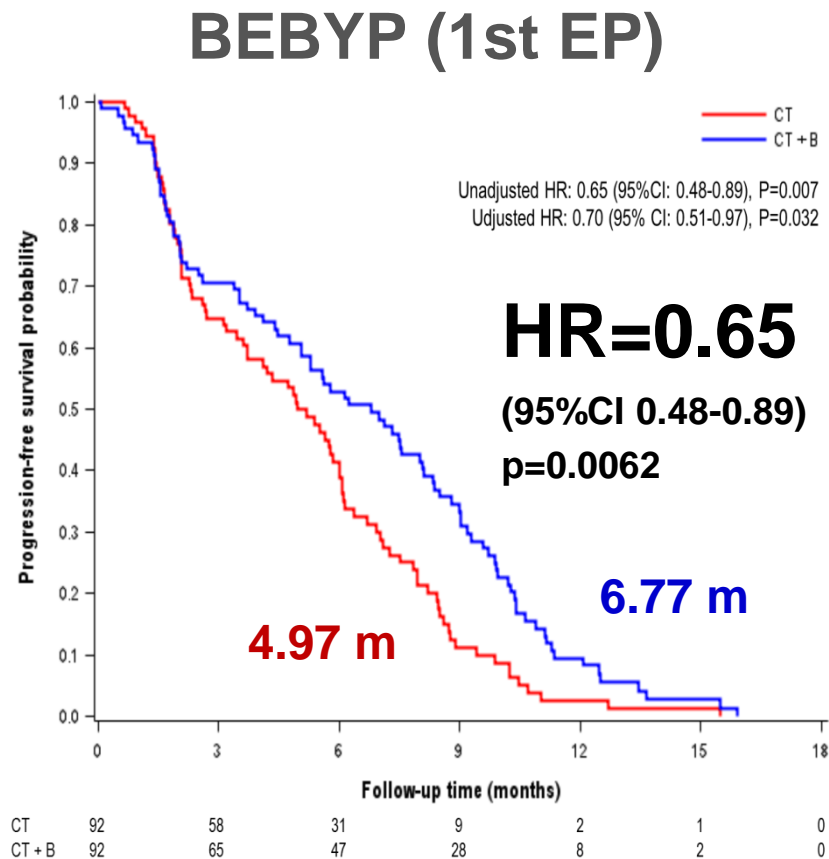
- Randomized phase II
- N=262 planned
- Terminated early at 184 pt
- All Bev. Pre-treated 1st line
- 2<sup>nd</sup> line w/wo Bev
  
- 1st EP: PFS since rando
- 2<sup>nd</sup> EP:
  - OS (immature)
  - ORR
  - Safety

**Both studies evaluated the use of Bevacizumab beyond progression**

# How does BEBY compare with TML? PFS analysis



410	119	20	6	4	0	0
409	189	45	12	5	2	2



# How does BEBY compare with TML? ORR analysis

	TML				BEBYP		
	CT	p	CT+BEV		CT	p	CT+BEV
ORR	16	ns	22		18	ns	21
DCR	54	0.0001	68		62	ns	71



# How does BEBY compare with TML? OS analysis

**TML**

**BEBYP**

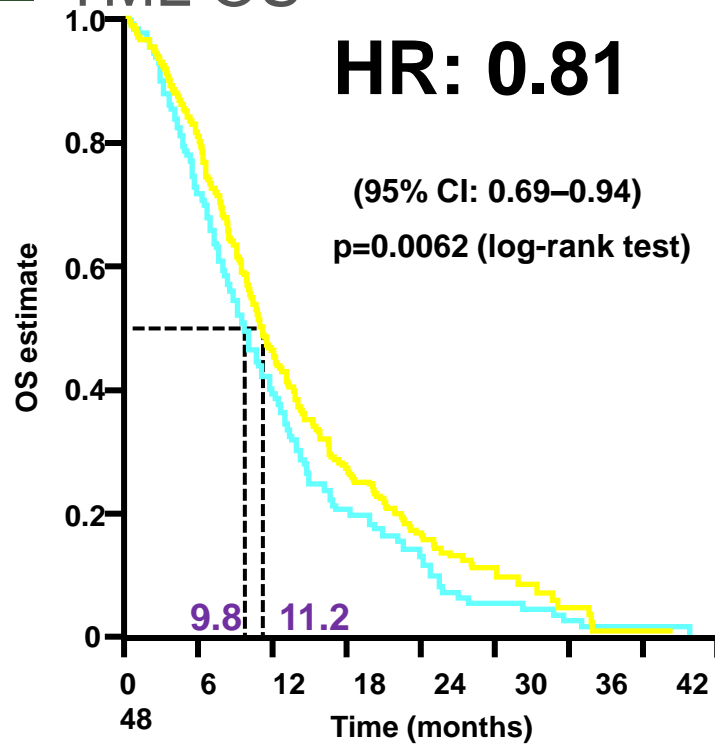
■ TML OS

■ OS not available yet

**HR: 0.81**

(95% CI: 0.69–0.94)

p=0.0062 (log-rank test)



No. at risk

CT	410	293	162	51	24	7	3	2	0
BEV + CT	409	328	188	64	29	13	4	1	0

?

# How does BEBY compare with TML?

## Patient populations

### TML

- Inclusion criteria
- Exclusion criteria
  - PD>3m after last Bev
  - 1st line PFS < 3 m
  - 1st line Bev< 3 consecutive m
- 1st line PFS
  - $\leq 9m$ : 55%
  - > 9m: 45%
- Post-study treatment
  - Bev: 12/12%
  - Anti EGFR 41/39%

### BEBYP

- Inclusion criteria
  - PD after 3m or during 1st line CT+Bev
  - Or 3m after Folfoxiri Bev
- 1st line PFS
  - 10.3 m
- Post-study treatment
  - Bev 1/3%
  - Anti EGFR 46/32%

# How does BEBY compare with TML?

## Sub-group analysis

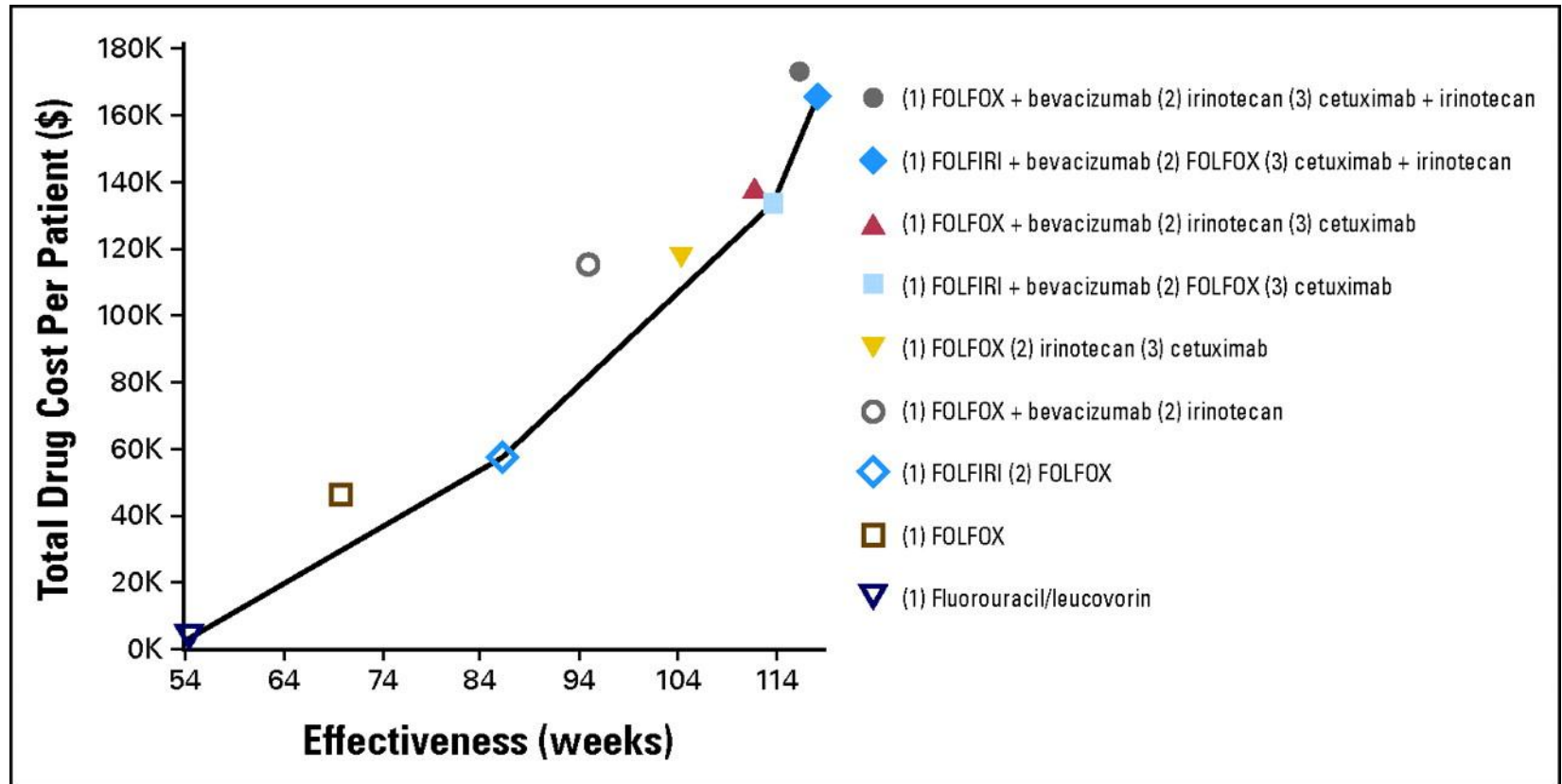
- All sub groups studied in both TML and BEBYP benefitted from Bevacizumab continuation on PFS
- No data on OS for BEBYP
- Partial population analysis for Kras:
  - In TML the benefit of Bev was independant of Kras for PFS but not on OS for Kras mutant as opposed to wild-type
  - In BEBYP the benefit on PFS was seen in both mutant and kras wild-type as well. No data so far on OS

# Bevacizumab beyond progression

- 2 randomized studies showed similar benefit on PFS in term of HR
- Data are still pending for OS in BEBYP
- No additional benefit on RR from Bev added to 2<sup>nd</sup> line
- These studies validate the use of Bevacizumab beyond progression
  - With all chemo combination
  - In selected patients initially responding to Bevacizumab (TML)
  - No data on maintenance Bev reported in the studies
  - With a benefit on median PFS of 1.6 to 1.8 m in 2<sup>nd</sup> line
  - Associated to an increased cost.

## Cost effectiveness of colon cancer treatment.

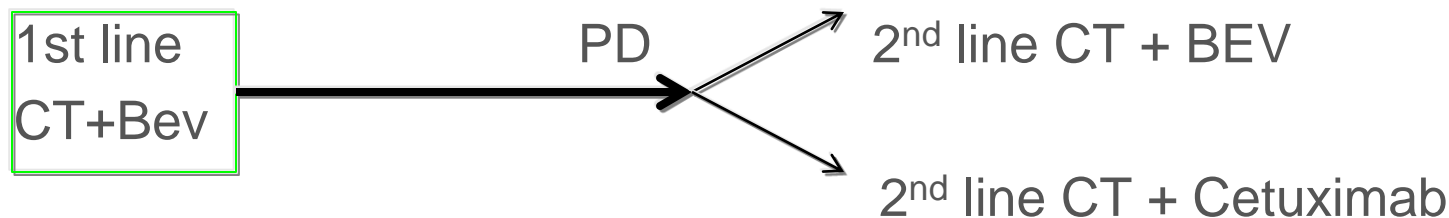
European Society for Medical Oncology



Meropol N J , Schulman K A JCO 2007;25:180-186

# Integration of other targeted therapy

- In Kras wild-type mCRC anti EGFR are approved in 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> lines
- Other sequences are also feasible
  - Anti EGFR 1st line followed by Bev 2<sup>nd</sup> line
  - Bev 1st line followed by anti EGFR 2<sup>nd</sup> line
  - Head to head comparison of Bev vs. anti EGFR in 1st line
- ACCORD 22/PRODIGE 18 Trial:
  - Randomized phase II Kras wt mCRC



- Earlier use of other targeted agents (eg. Regorafenib) in combination with CT

## Abstract 518O

**Maintenance treatment with immunomodulator MGN1703 following induction with standard 1<sup>st</sup> line therapy prolongs progression-free survival in patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma (mCRC): results of the phase II/III IMPACT trial.**

**D. ARNOLD**  
Hamburg Germany

On behalf of Schmoll H.J.<sup>2</sup>, Riera-Knorrenschild J.<sup>3</sup>, Mayer F.<sup>4</sup>, Kroening H.<sup>5</sup>, Scheithauer W.<sup>6</sup>, Ziehermayr R.<sup>7</sup>, Nitsche D.<sup>8</sup>, Andel J.<sup>9</sup>, Taupitz M.<sup>10</sup>, Frericks B.<sup>11</sup>, Tschaika M.<sup>12</sup>, Schmidt M.<sup>12</sup>, Wittig B.<sup>13</sup> for the IMPACT Study Team

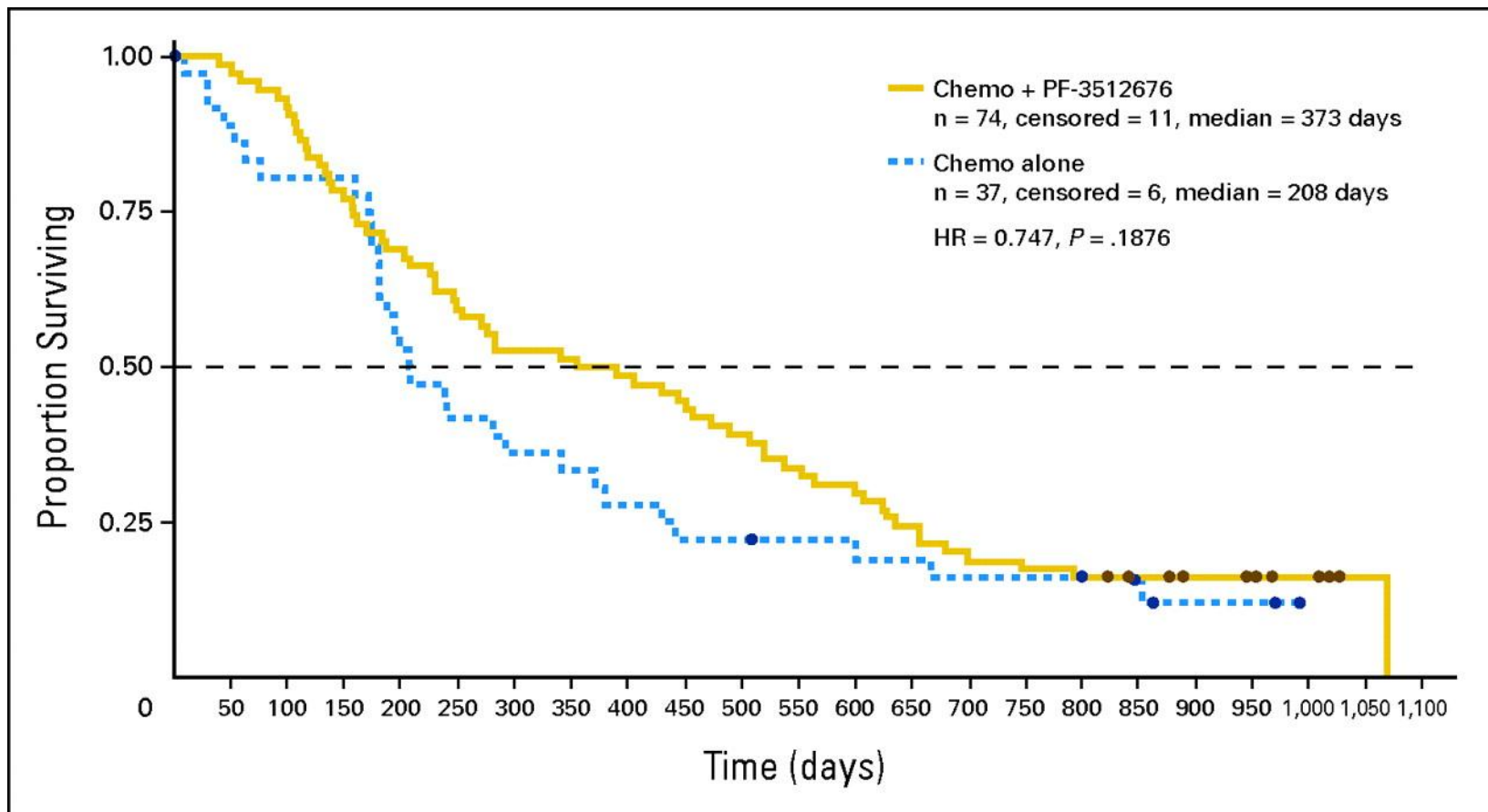
# IMPACT Trial

- A new approach for mCRC of immunostimulation after disease control by conventional CT/Targeted therapy
  - Boosting the innate and adaptive immune reaction
    - Proof of principle established in other solid tumor types
- Goal: prolong disease control after tumor burden reduction by induction CT/Targeted therapy



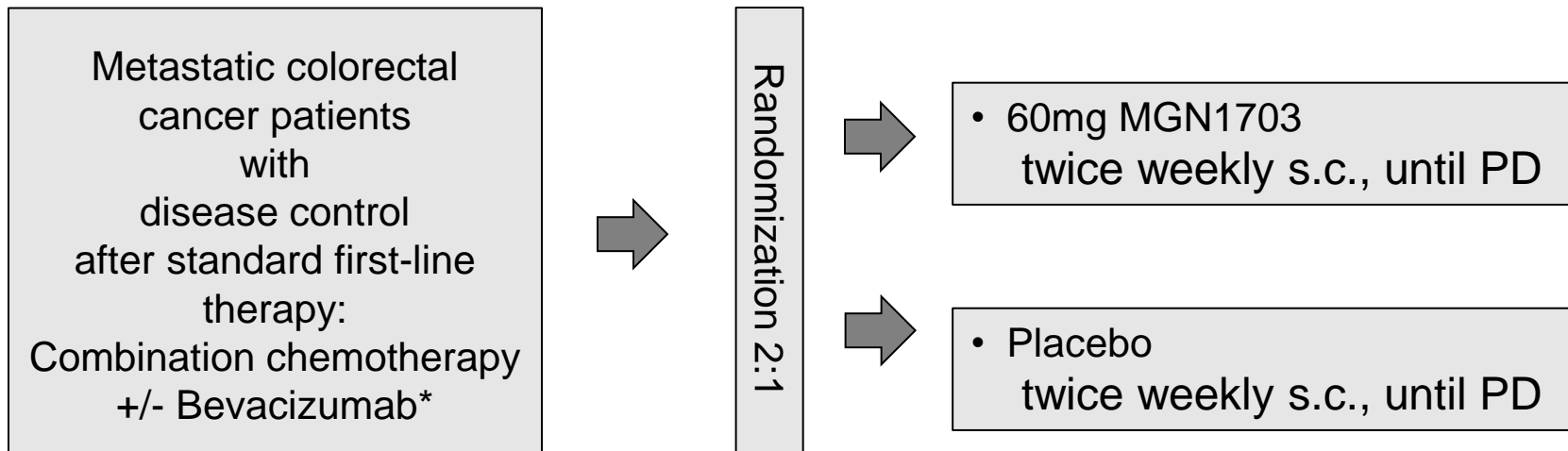
- A Toll-Like Receptor 9 agonist
- TLR9 play an important role in defense against pathogens thru activation on innate immunity (Dentritic cells, monocytes, NK...) and may induce cytokine production and immune reaction.
- TLR9 agonist have shown activity in clinical trials in renal cell cancer, Cutaneous T cell lymphoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and NSCLC

## Kaplan-Meier analysis of overall survival of patients treated with PF-3512676 plus chemotherapy and patients treated with chemotherapy alone.



Manegold C et al. JCO 2008;26:3979-3986

# IMPACT design



\* at investigators discretion

Primary endpoint:

Secondary endpoints:

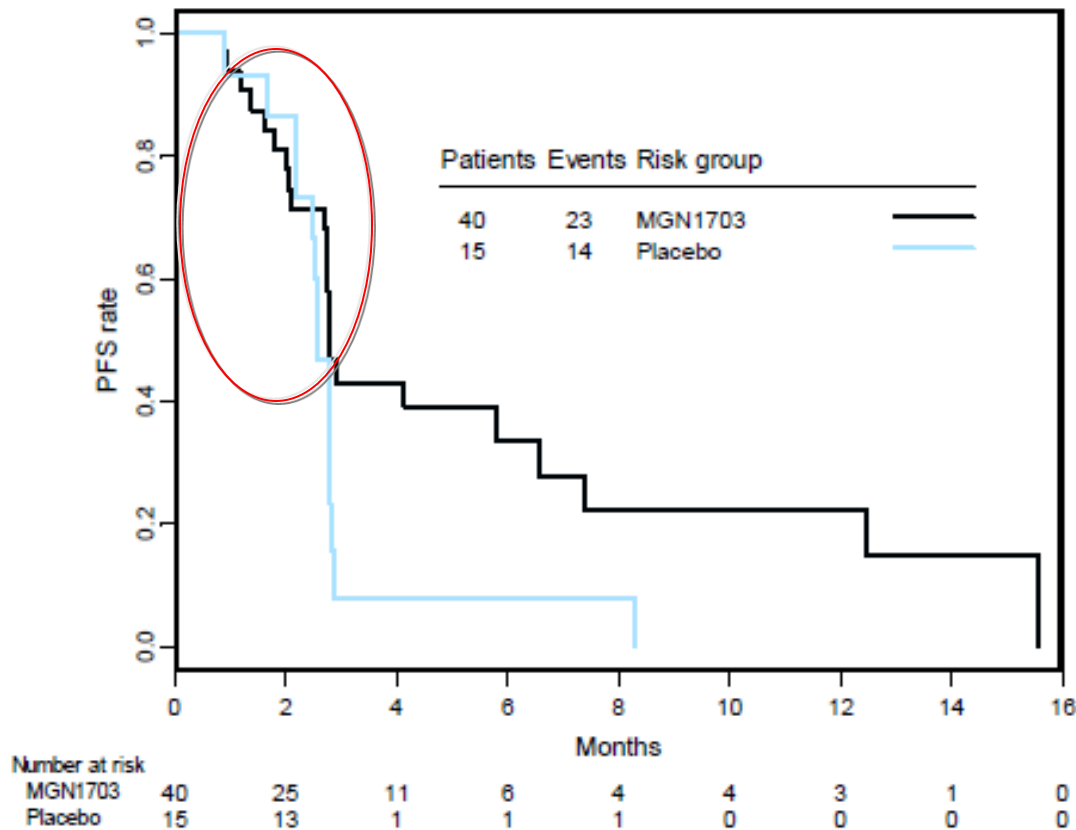
- PFS from randomization
- PFS from induction therapy
- Overall survival, Overall response rates
- Safety (CTCAE v4.0)
- Pharmacodynamics
- Biomarker (incl. immunologic response)
- QoL (QLQ-C30 and -CR29)

# PRETREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics [% patients]		MGN1703 N=40	Placebo N=15
Induction therapy duration			
	mean [months]	5.2	5.5
	median [months]	5.4	5.3
Regimen (in %):			
	FOLFOX / XELOX + bevacizumab	37.5	46.7
	FOLFIRI / XELIRI + bevacizumab	47.5	46.7
	FOLFOX / XELOX alone	15.0	6.7
Best response (according to investigator)			
	<b>CR / PR</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>93%</b>
	SD	28%	7%
Max. tumor size reduction 1 <sup>st</sup> line [median]		-40,5%	-42.6%

# PRIMARY ENDPOINT: PFS OF MAINTENANCE

Intent-to-treat (ITT) population



	Months [95% CI]	
PFS	MGN1703	Placebo
Median PFS	<b>2.8</b> [2.8; 6.6]	<b>2.6</b> [2.5; 2.8]
25% quartile	2.1 [1.6; 2.8]	2.2 [1.7; 2.6]
75% quartile	7.4 [2.9;15.6]	2.8 [2.6; 2.9]

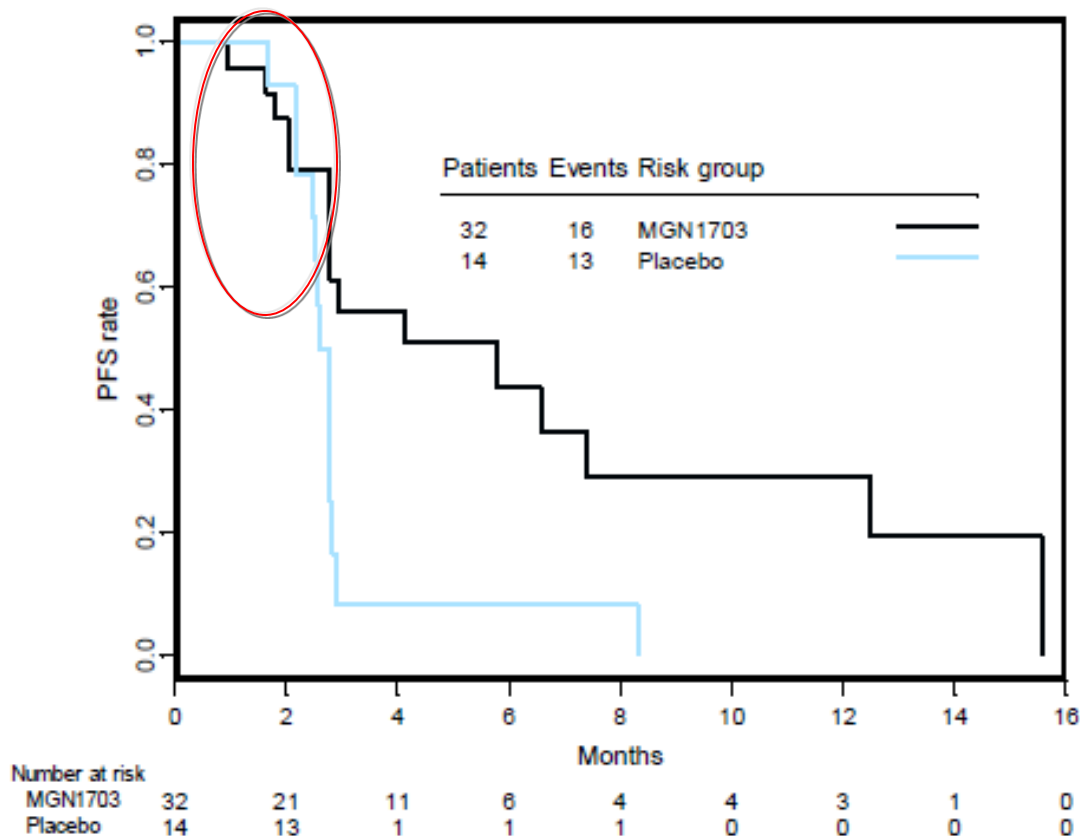
Log-rank test: p-value 0.0617

**Hazard ratio = 0.53**

95% Confidence Interval [0.27; 1.06]

# PFS OF MAINTENANCE: GOOD RISK SUBGROUP

Population: Sub-group Population



	Months [95% CI]	
PFS	MGN1703	Placebo
Median PFS	<b>5.8</b> [2.8; 12.5]	<b>2.7</b> [2.5; 2.8]
25% quartile	2.8 [1.8; 4.1]	2.5 [2.2; 2.8]
75% quartile	12.5 [5.8;15.6]	2.8 [2.6; 2.9]

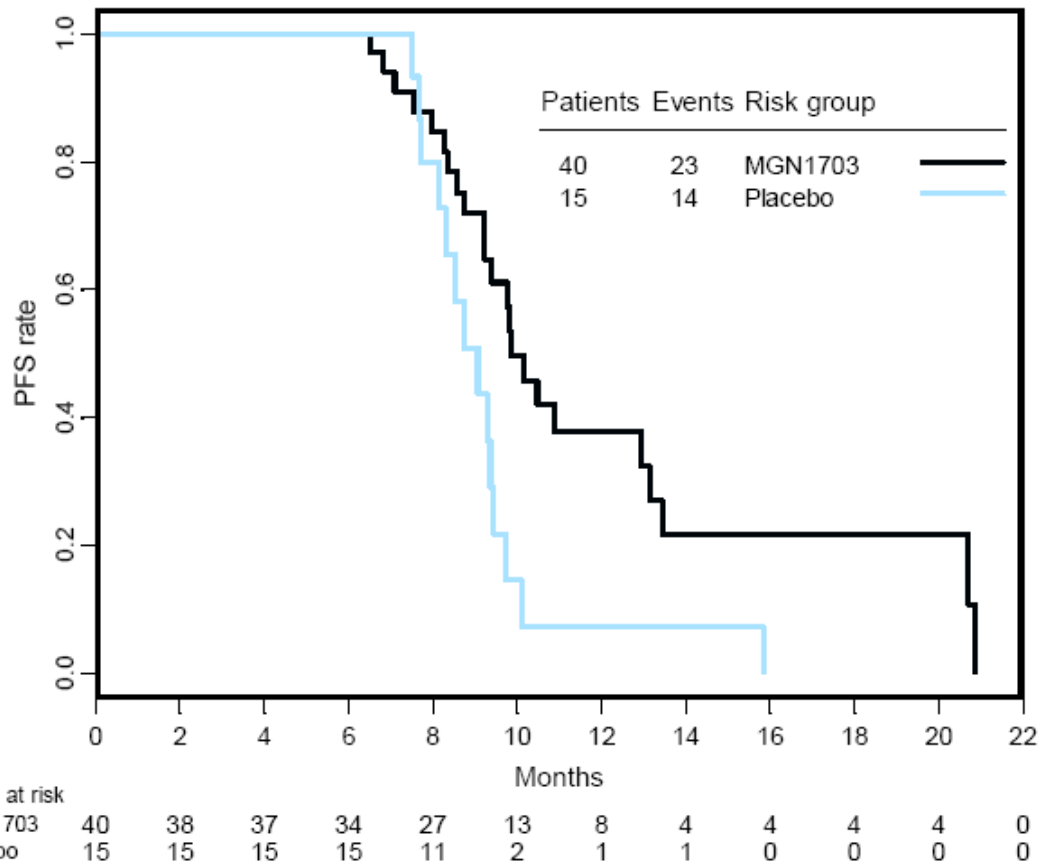
Log-rank test: p-value 0.0133

**Hazard ratio = 0.39**

95% Confidence Interval [0.18; 0.85]

# PFS FROM INDUCTION START

## Intent-to-treat (ITT) population



	Months [95% CI]	
PFS	MGN1703	Placebo
Median PFS	<b>9.0</b> [9.2; 13.1]	<b>8.6</b> [8.1; 9.4]
25% quartile	8.3 [7.1; 8.7]	7.9 [7.0; 8.6]
75% quartile	13.0 [9.5; 20.9]	9.1 [8.5; 9.3]

Log-rank test: p-value 0.0478

**Hazard ratio = 0.50**

95% Confidence Interval [0.25; 1.01]

# IMPACT Trial

- Additional set of data showing activity with TLR9 agonist
- First time in metastatic colorectal cancer
- Excellent tolerance profile
- Deserves further evaluation with a larger sample to convince.



# Phase 3 CORRECT trial of regorafenib in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): overall survival update LBA 18

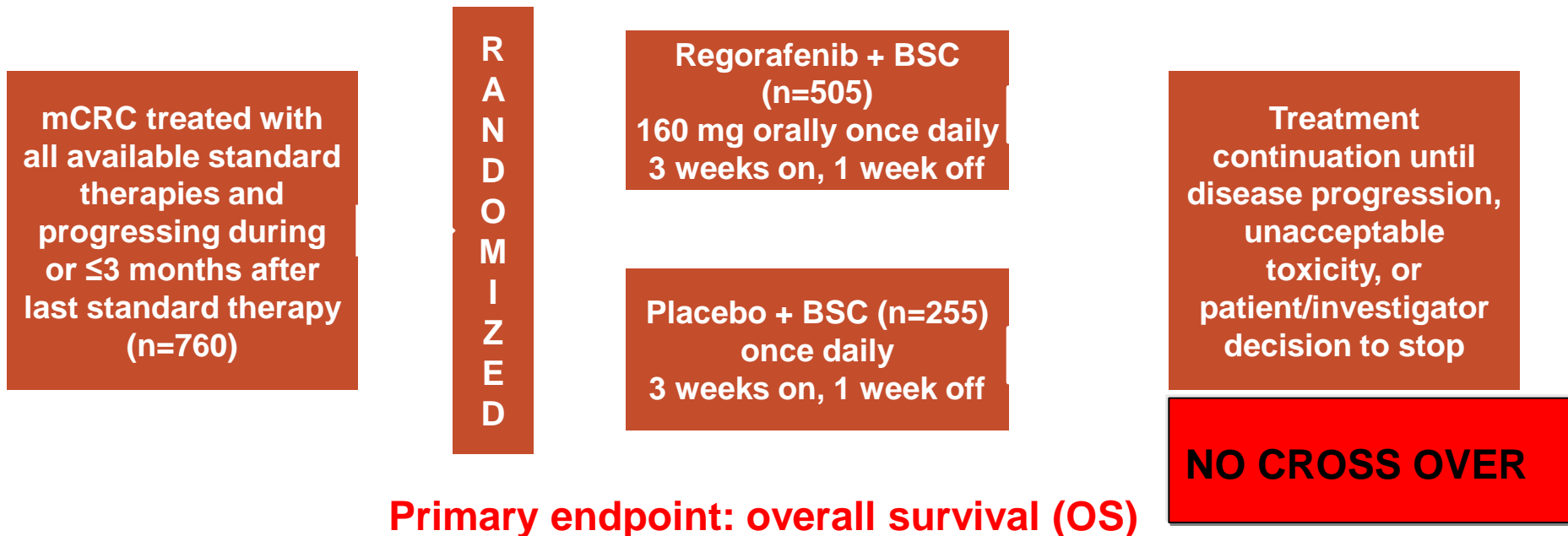


Eric Van Cutsem, MD, PhD  
University Hospitals Gasthuisberg/Leuven,  
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On behalf of Alberto Sobrero, Salvatore Siena, Alfredo Falcone, Marc Ychou, Yves Humblet, Olivier Bouché, Laurent Mineur, Carlo Barone, Antoine Adenis, Josep Tabernero, Takayuki Yoshino, Heinz-Josef Lenz, Richard M. Goldberg, Daniel J. Sargent, Frank Cihon, Lisa Cupit, Andrea Wagner, Dirk Laurent, Axel Grothey and the CORRECT Investigator Group

## CORRECT: Trial design

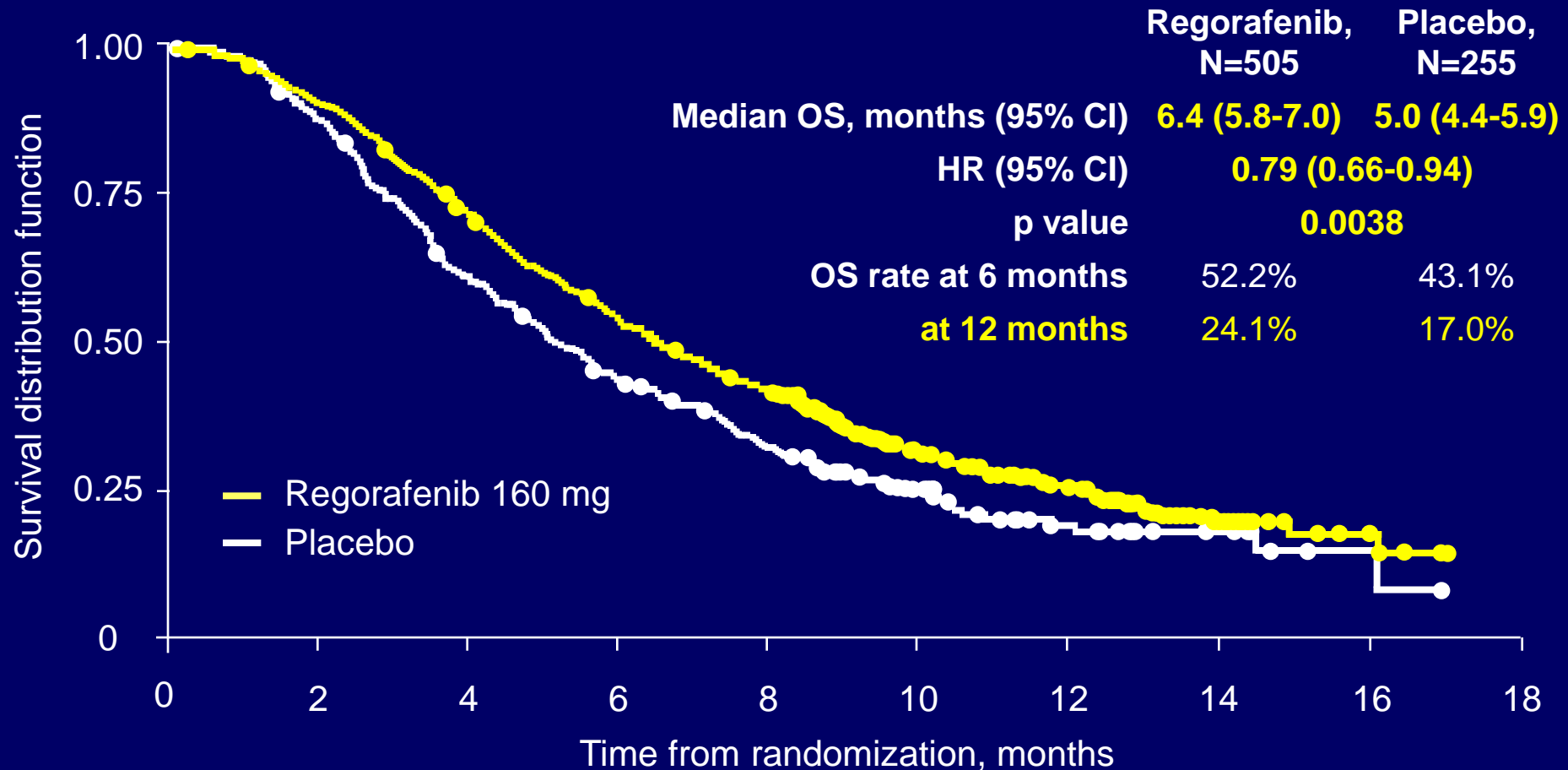
- Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III trial
  - 16 countries, 114 centers
  - Recruitment: May 2010 to March 2011
- Stratification: prior anti-VEGF therapy, time from diagnosis of metastasis,



90% power to detect 33.3% increase (HR=0.75), 1-sided overall  $\alpha=0.025$

# Overall survival (updated analysis)

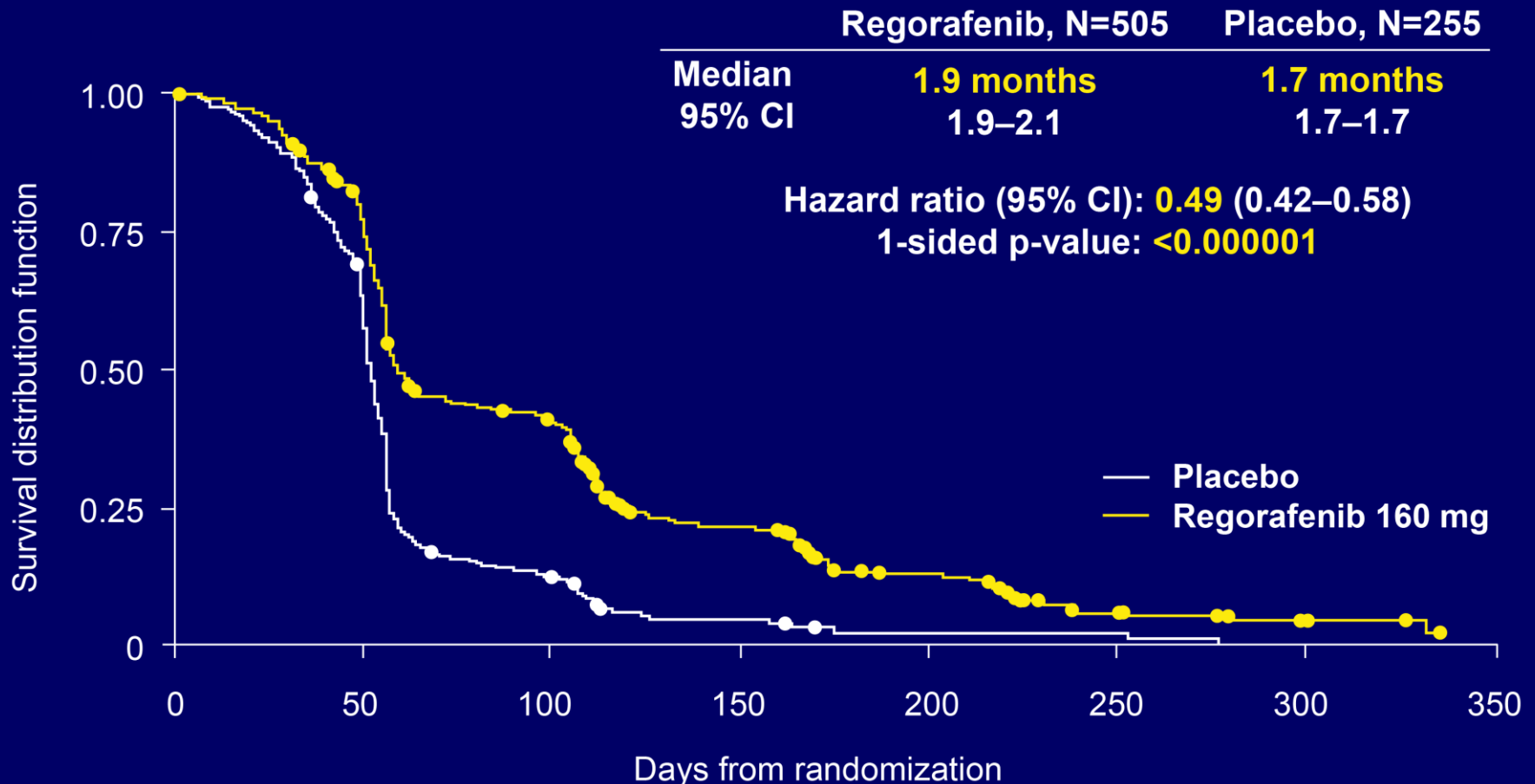
566 events (97% of planned total)



# ASCO 2012

## Progression-free survival (secondary endpoint)

Regorafenib significantly improves PFS compared to placebo



# Patient demographics

European Society for Medical Oncology

		Regorafenib N=505	Placebo N=255
<b>Age, median years (range)</b>		61 (22-82)	61 (25-85)
<b>Race, %</b>	White	77.6	78.8
	Asian	15.0	13.7
<b>ECOG PS, %</b>	0	52.5	57.3
	1	47.5	42.7
<b>Region, %</b>	North America, Western Europe, Israel, Australia	83.2	83.1
<b>KRAS mutation, %</b>	Yes	54.1	61.6

# Baseline disease characteristics

		Regorafenib N=505	Placebo N=255
lines of therapy %	2-3	26.7	24.7
	4	24.8	28.2
	5 and more	48.5	47.1
Prior bevacizumab, %		100	100

- Patients population reflecting the European practice
- All with advanced disease, heavily pre-treated
- With no other options
- Previous exposure to anti-EGFR?

# CORRECT trial

## ■ What about predictive markers?

- The PFS curves indicate that a sub group is deriving benefit

<b><i>KRAS</i> mutation</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>0.653 (0.476-0.895)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>0.867 (0.670-1.123)</b>

- Other biomarkers based on the mechanism of action?

- Nras?
- Braf?
- cKit?
- VEGF pathway
- Ret?

# Regorafenib in M+ colorectal cancer

- A new alternative for patients in late lines of treatment
- Toxicity profile has to be taken under consideration:
  - Most are mild Grade 1 or 2 but may cumulate
    - Rash+Hand-Foot Syndrom
    - Diarrhea+nausea+mucositis+anorexia
    - Fatigue+ Hypertension
  - Added toxicity does not impair Quality of Life
- As for other targeted agents, a fraction of the population benefit and predictive biomarkers should be looked for.
- Regorafenib was just approved a few days ago by FDA
- Development in combination with CT in earlier lines