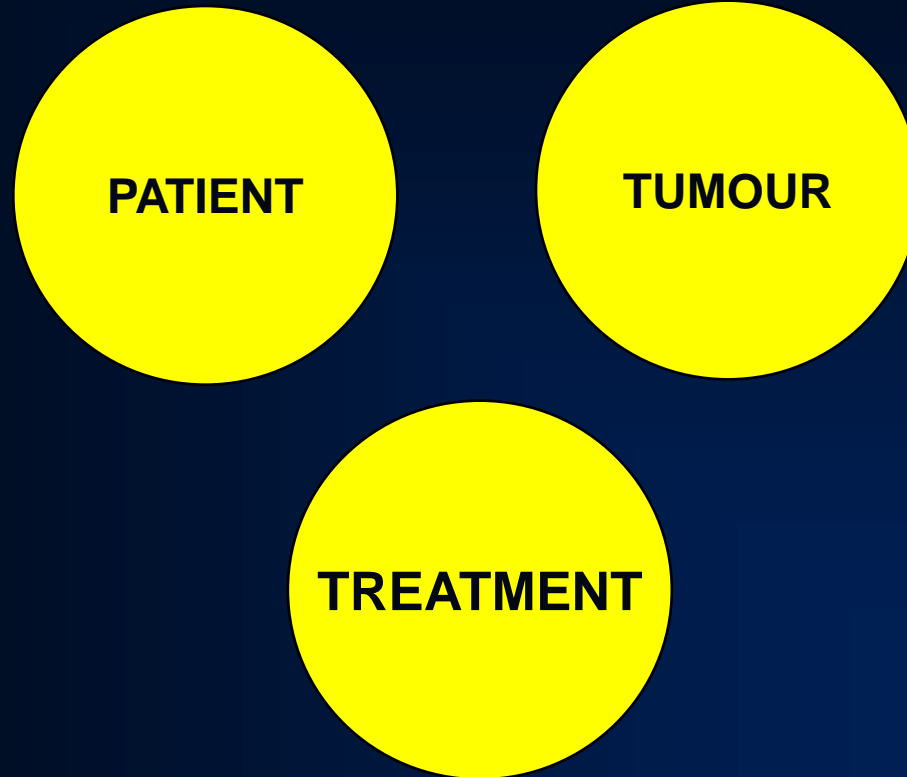


What drives long term survival with systemic treatment

**Alberto Sobrero
IRCCS San Martino IST , Genova**

determinants of efficacy



What drives long term survival of mCRC

1. Relevance of pts and tumour related factors on outcome
2. Relevance of treatment on outcome
 - The 4 different eras
 - Impact of each individual drug
 - How treatment can change the biology (i.e. tumor related factors)
 - Clinical case
3. Median vs outliers

Relevance of pts and tumour related factors on outcome

1. Koehne (Ann Oncol 1992) : when median OS was 11 months

- Poor 6 mo
- Intermediate 10 mo
- Good 14 mo

2. Chibaudel (The Oncol 2011) : when median OS was 22 months

- Poor 14 mo
- Intermediate 21 mo
- Good 27 mo

3. Now (ESMO 2014) : median OS 30+ months

Relevance of pts and tumour related factors on outcome

1. Koehne (Ann Oncol 1992) : when median OS was 11 months

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|------|
| • Poor | 6 mo | } | 100% |
| • Intermediate | 10 mo | | |
| • Good | 14 mo | | |

2. Chibaudel (The Oncol 2011) : when median OS was 22 months

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|------|
| • Poor | 14 mo | } | 100% |
| • Intermediate | 21 mo | | |
| • Good | 27 mo | | |

3. Now (ESMO 2014) : median OS 30+ months

likely 100%

Relevance of treatment on outcome: the 4 different eras

| era | treatment | MST | gain vs no Rx | proportional gain |
|--------|-----------|-----|---------------|-------------------|
| '1970' | None | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| '1990 | FU | 12 | 6 | 100% |
| ' 2000 | doublets | 20 | 14 | 240% |
| ' now' | biologics | 30 | 24 | 500% |

What drives long term survival of mCRC

1. Relevance of pts and tumour related factors on outcome
2. Relevance of treatment on outcome
 - The 4 different eras
 - Impact of each individual drug
 - How treatment can change the biology (i.e. tumor related factors)
 - Clinical case
3. Median vs outliers

Toward the definition of the overall benefit of antineoplastic agents in advanced CRC

| DRUG | 1° line | other lines | ‘overall’ |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| FU | 6.0, 6.0, 2.2 | | 5 |
| IRI | 2.0, 3.1, 3.2 | 2.7, 2.3 | 3 |
| OXALI | 1.5, 3.1, 4.5 | | 3 |
| BEV | 4.7, 1.3, 3.7, 3.9, 4.9 | 2.5, 1.4 | 5 |
| CET | 3.5 ,4.3,-0.7,-0.7 | 0.7, 4.7 | 4 |
| PANI | 4.2 | 2.0, -0.1, 0.5 | 4 |
| Extd RAS | 1.5, 4.7, 3.8 | | 4 |
| AFLIB | | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| REGO | | 1.4 | 1.4 |

Toward the definition of the overall benefit of antineoplastic agents in advanced CRC

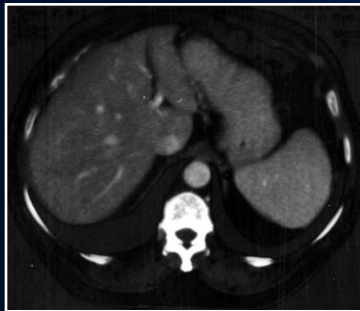
| DRUG | 1° line | other lines | 'overall' |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| FU | 6.0, 6.0 2.2 | | 5 |
| IRI | 2.0, 3.1, 3.2 | 2.7, 2.3 | 3 |
| OXALI | 1.5, 3.1, 4.5 | | 3 |
| BEV | 4.7, 1.3, 3.7, 3.9, 4.9 | 2.5, 1.4 | 5 |
| CET | 3.5 ,4.3,-0.7,-0.7 | 0.7, 4.7 | 4 |
| PANI | 4.2 | 2.0, -0.1, 0.5 | 4 |
| Extd RAS | 1.5, 4.7, 3.8 | | 4 |
| AFLIB | | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| REGO | | 1.4 | 1.4 |

Male 66, stage III T3 G2 N1 5/23, colon, in 2009, adjuvant folfox



Feb 2010
Fatigue, fever, PS 1-2 CEA 1250

FOLFIRI + beva



Aug 2010
Asymptomatic, CEA 12
Cape +beva



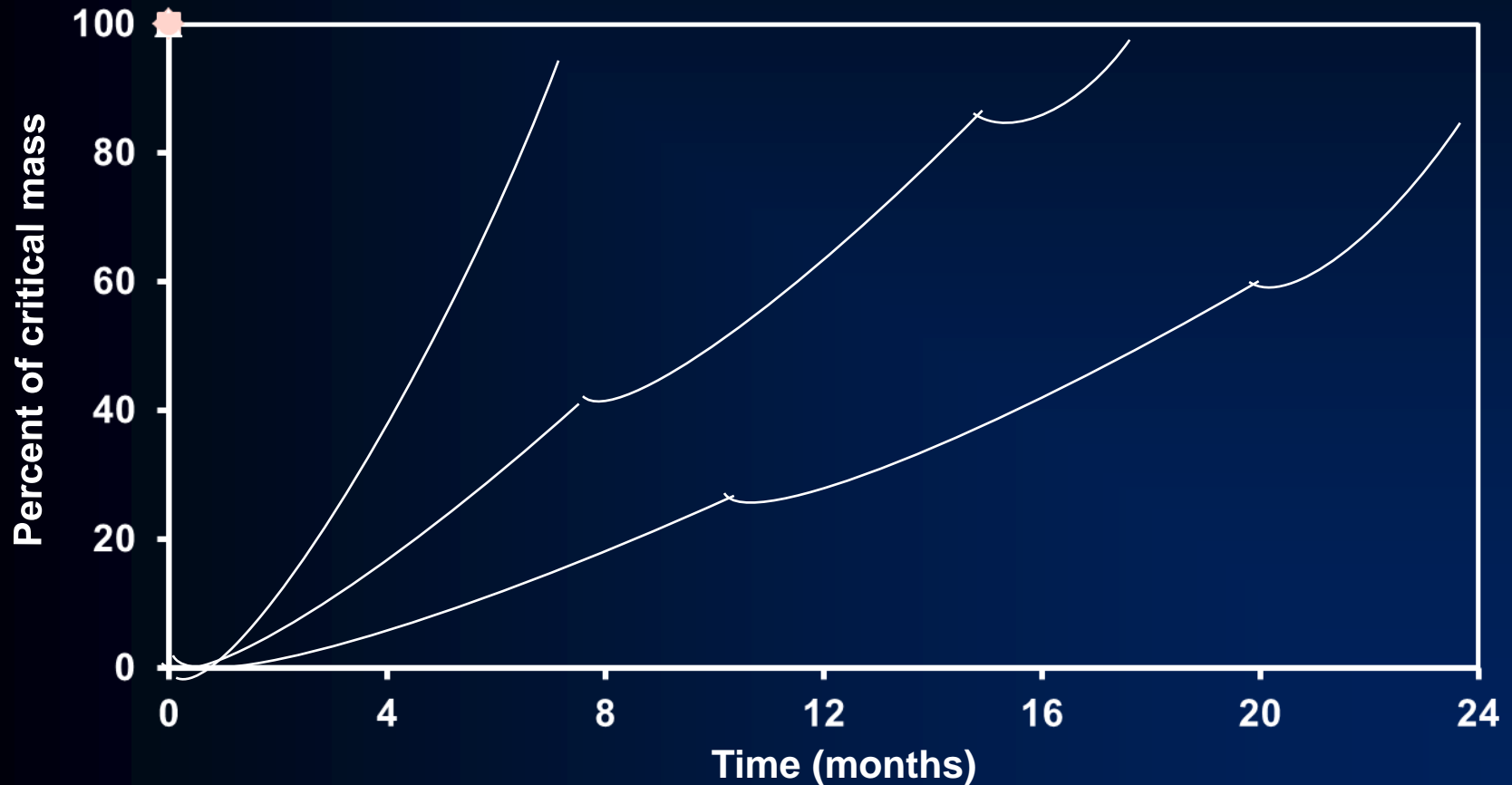
feb 2011
Asymptomatic, CEA 15 ng/mL

Cape +beva

66 yo, Excellent PR to FOLFIRI BEVA and maintenance with cape beva for 12 months

| | | | |
|---------|------|--------------------|---|
| August | 2012 | pause for 4 months | |
| January | 2013 | P Liver + N | → rechallenge FOLFIRI for 3 months → PR → pause |
| August | 2013 | P Liver+N+Lung | → cape 4 months → SD , then pause 2 mo |
| Februar | 2014 | P | → FOLFOX for 3 mo → minimal response |
| May | 2014 | MR | → maintenance cape till now → SD |

Changing the natural history



What drives long term survival of mCRC

1. Relevance of pts and tumour related factors on outcome
2. Relevance of treatment on outcome
 - The 4 different eras
 - Impact of each individual drug
 - How treatment can change the biology (i.e. tumor related factors)
 - Clinical case
3. Median vs outliers