Single-agent capecitabine maintenance therapy after induction of XELOX (or FOLFOX) in first-line treatment of mCRC

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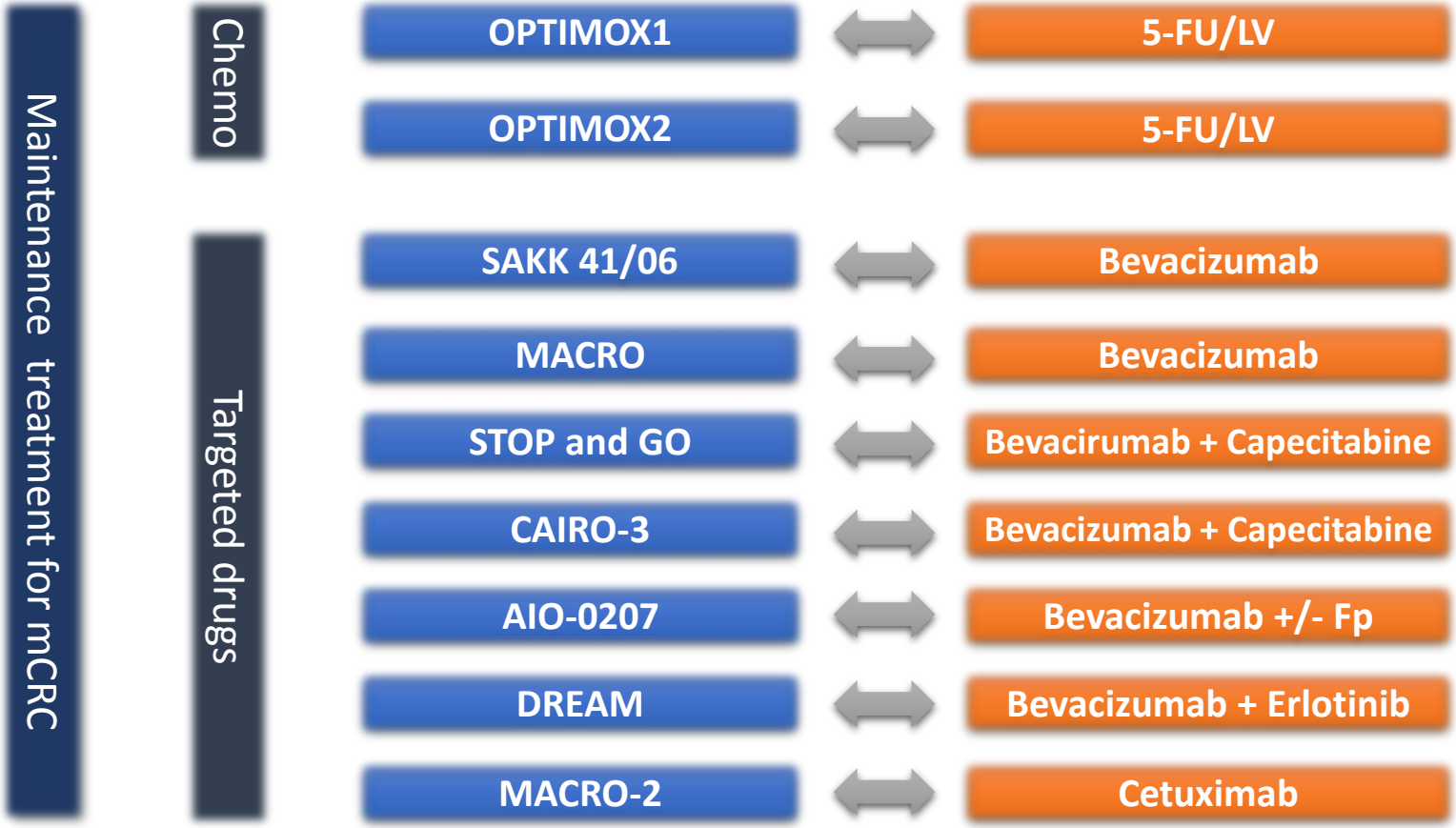
SINGAPORE 2015 ESMO ASIA 18-21 DECEMBER SINGAPORE

Disclosure

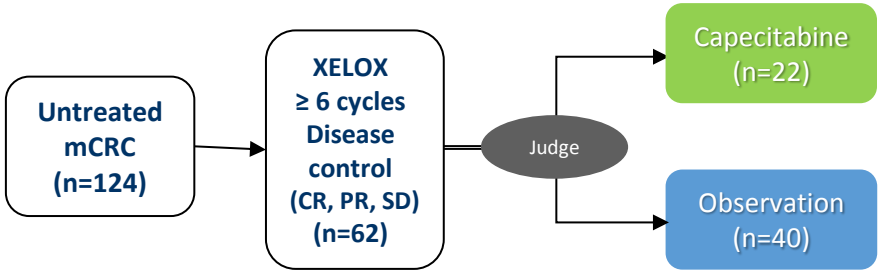
We have no conflicts of interest to declare.

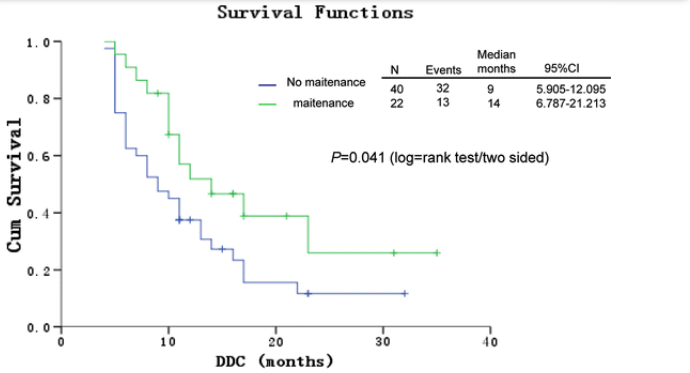
Background



Singe-drug **capecitabine** as maintenance?

- ***Phase II study of XELOX*** as first-line treatment followed by maintenance of ***capecitabine*** in patients with mCRC





R. Xu, et al. **J Cancer Res Clin Oncol 2010**
R. Xu, et al. **ASCO 2009**

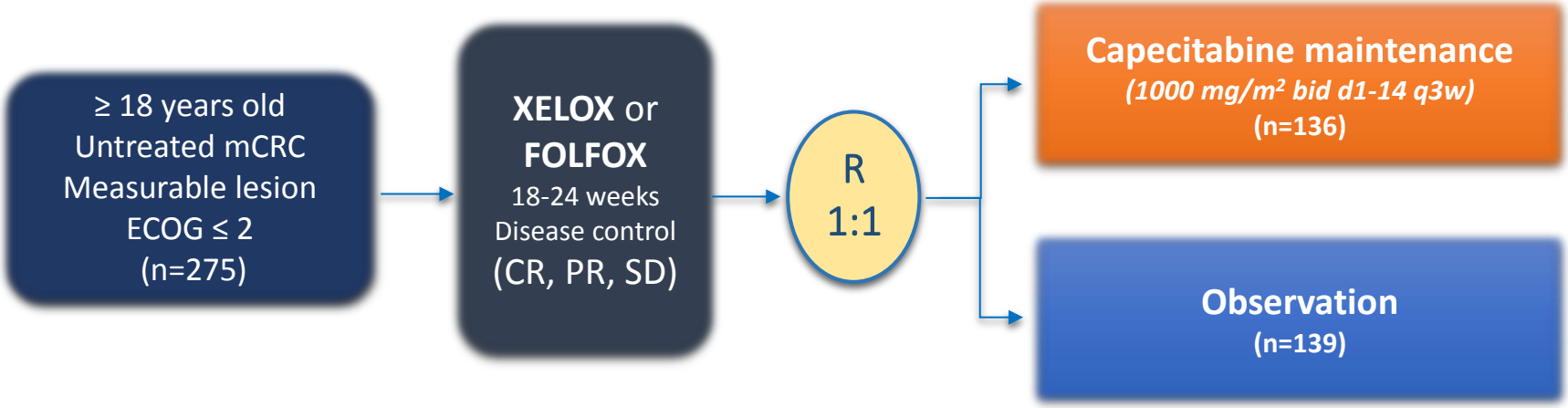
- ***Phase III study of XELOX/FOLFOX*** as first-line treatment followed by maintenance of ***capecitabine*** in patients with mCRC

- **The 1st multicenter, randomized, controlled phase III clinical trial**
- **Recruitment time： 2010 ~ 2014**
- **Follow-up: 2010 ~ 2015**
- **Censored: zero**

Inclusion criteria

- Pathologically confirmed colorectal adenocarcinoma
- Non-resectable metastatic CRC
- With at least 1 measurable lesion as defined by RECIST 1.1
- Patients had received first-line induction chemotherapy with **XELOX or FOLFOX** for 18-24 weeks, and achieved disease control (**CR,PR,SD**)
- ECOG ≤ 2
- Adequate organ functions
- No contraindications to chemotherapy
- Informed written consent
- No exclusion criteria were specified

Study design

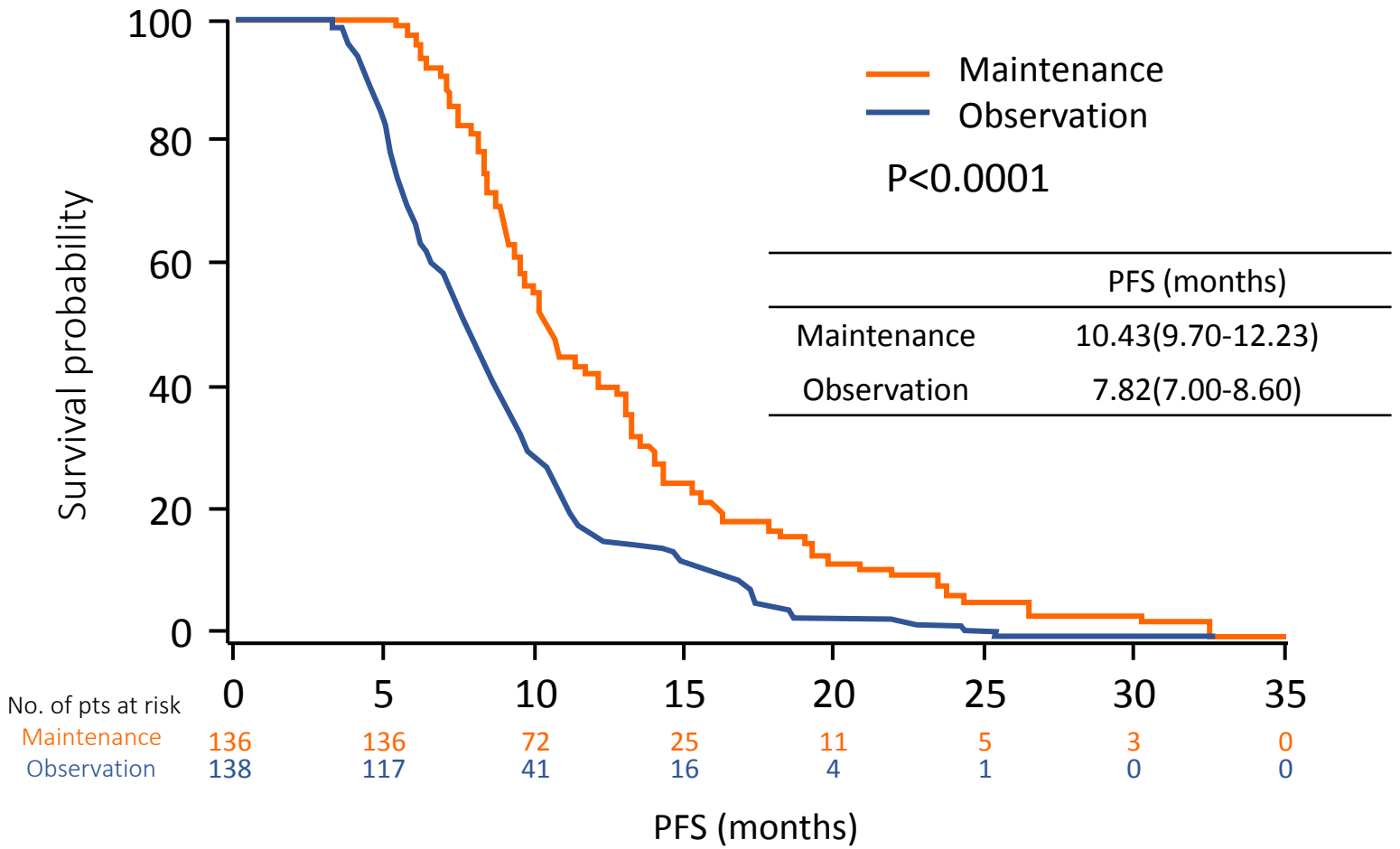


- Primary endpoint: **Progression-free disease (PFS)**
- Secondary endpoints: **Overall survival (OS), Overall response rate (ORR), Safety.**

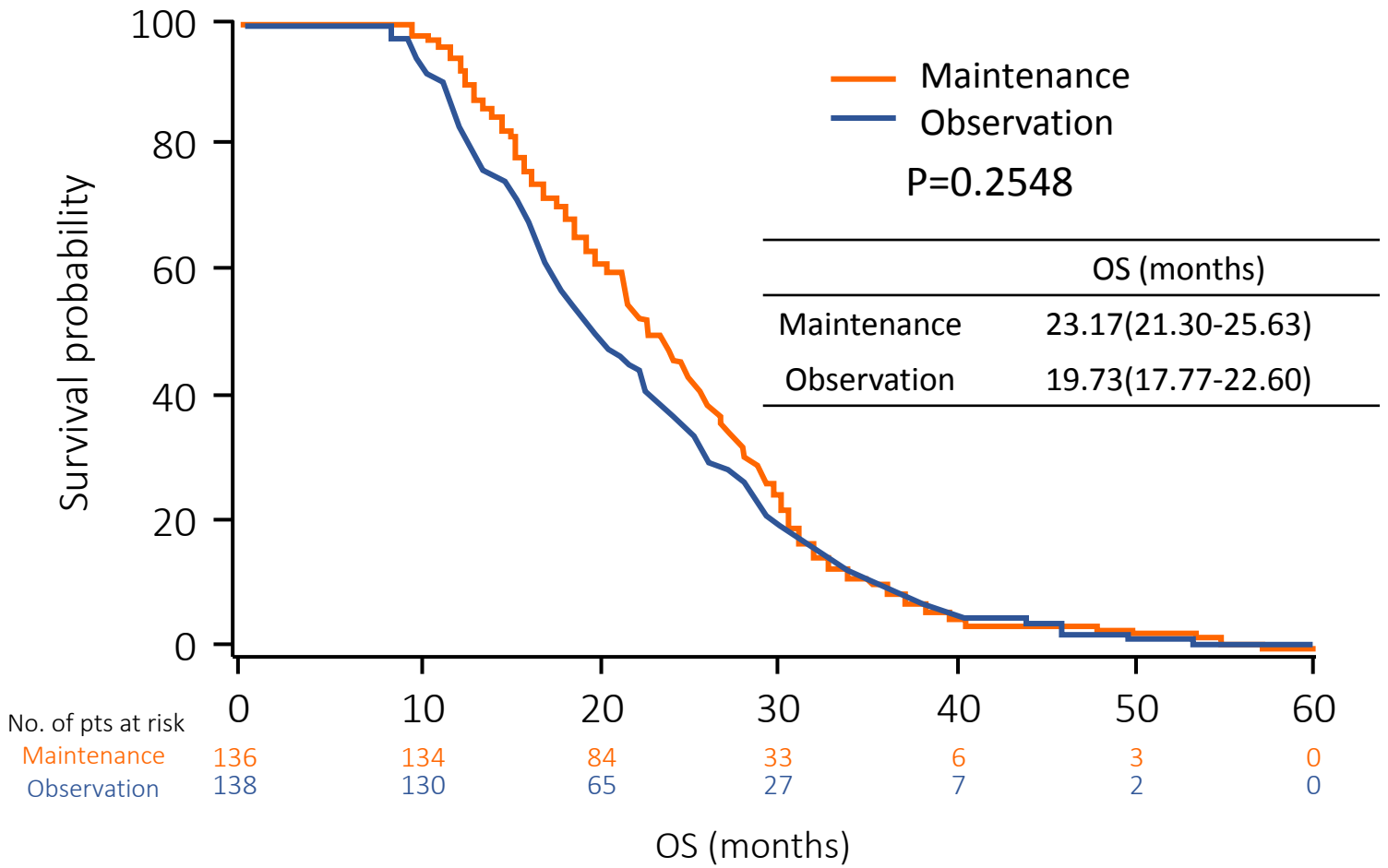
Baseline characteristics of patients

Characteristic	Capecitabine(n=136)		Observation(n=139)	
	n	%	n	%
Median age, yrs (range)	56(27-78)		54(23-78)	
Sex				
Male	83	61.1	87	62.6
Female	53	38.9	52	37.4
Metastatic time				
Metachronous	76	55.9	78	56.2
Synchronous	60	44.1	61	43.8
Median N of organs involved	3		3	
Histology (Adenocarcinoma)				
Well differentiated	8	5.9	11	7.9
Moderately differentiated	57	41.9	49	35.3
Poorly differentiated	71	52.2	79	56.8
Response to induction treatment				
CR	7	5.1	5	3.6
PR	51	37.5	57	41
SD	78	57.4	77	55.4

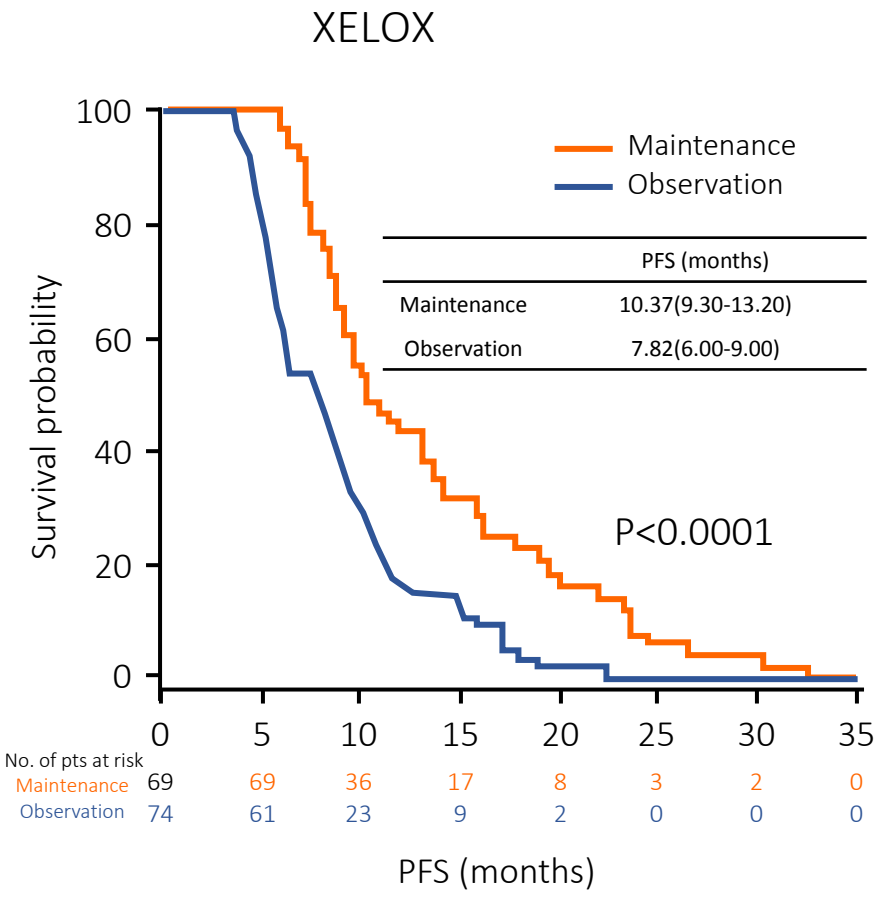
Primary endpoint：PFS (total population)

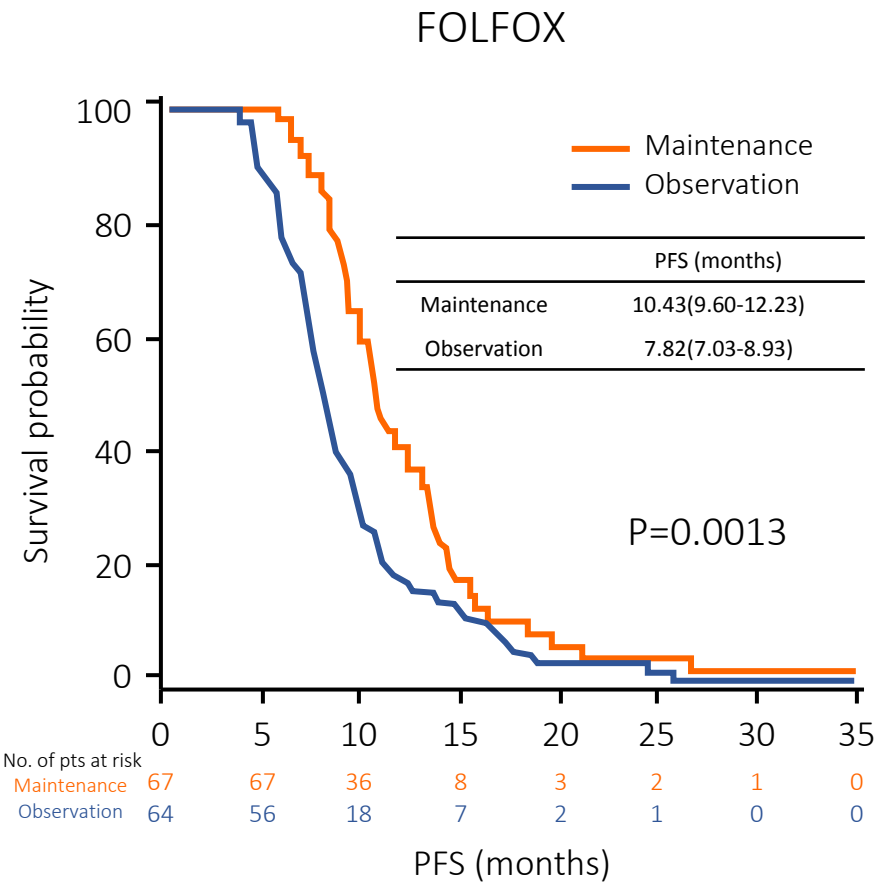


Secondary endpoint：OS (total population)

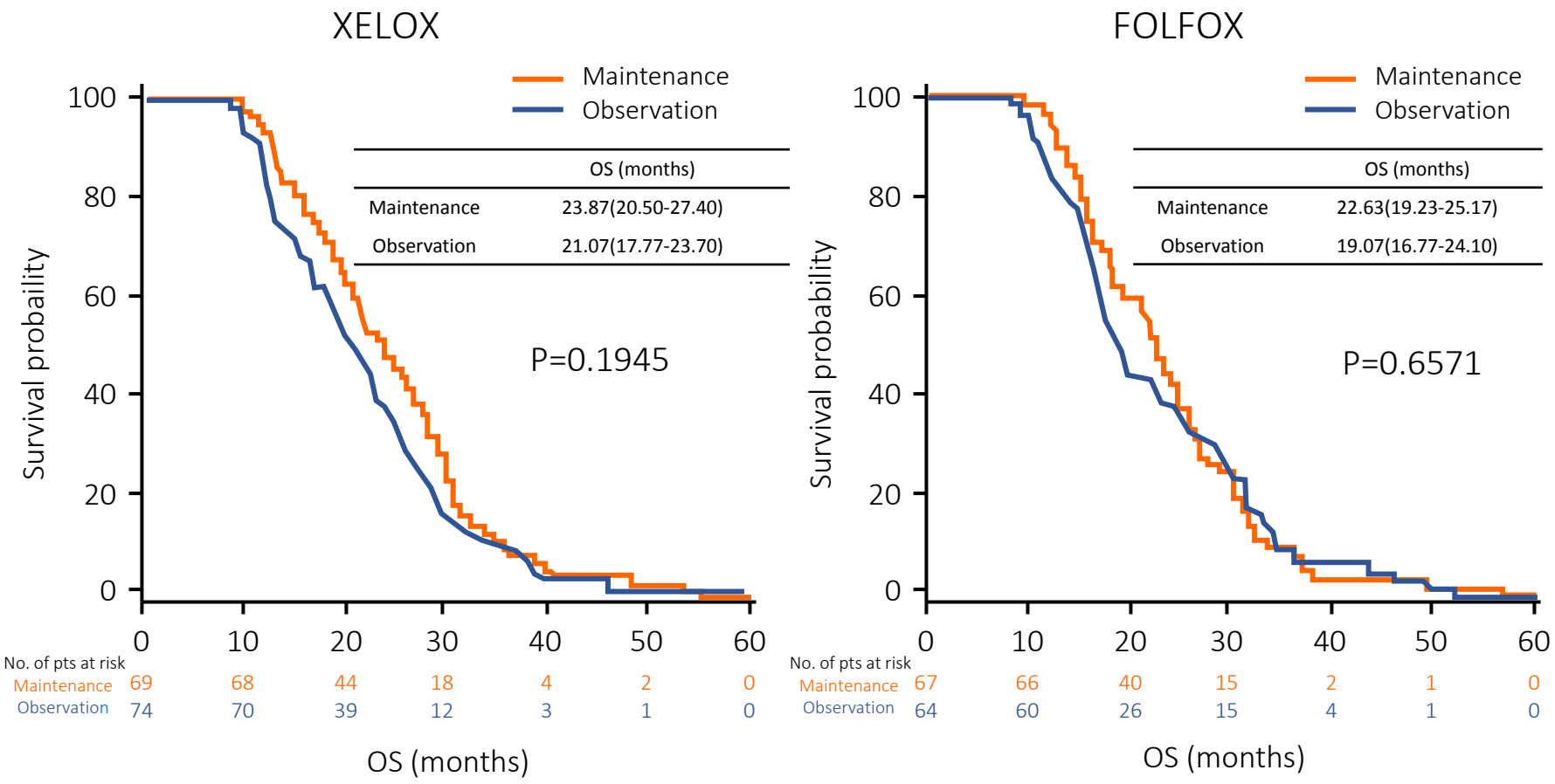


Subgroup analysis: PFS (XELOX / FOLFOX)





Subgroup analysis: OS (XELOX / FOLFOX)



Grade 3 or 4 adverse events related to treatment

Adverse event	Capecitabine (n=136)		Observation(n=139)		P value
	N	%	N	%	
Leukopenia	17	12.5	9	6.4	<0.001
Anemia	2	1.4	3	2.2	0.10
Thromobocytopenia	9	6.6	6	4.3	<0.001
Diarrhea	4	2.9	2	1.4	0.067
Hand-foot syndrome	8	5.9	1	0.7	0.003
Asthenia	3	2.2	1	0.7	0.25
Nausea and vomiting	6	4.4	5	3.6	0.2
Stomatitis	8	5.9	4	2.9	0.003

Subsequent treatment after disease progression

Second-line treatment	Capecitabine(n=136)	Observation(n=139)
	N(%)	N(%)
Oxaliplatin re-induction	26(19.1)	37(26.6)
Irinotecan	57(41.9)	55(39.6)
Anti-EGFR	8(5.9)	6(4.3)
Irinotecan + anti-EGFR	4(2.9)	3(2.2)
Irinotecan + bevacirumab	13(9.6)	17(12.2)
No systemic treatment	28(20.6)	21(15.1)
Metastatic resection	2(1.5)	0

Reasons for discontinuation of treatment

Reason	Capecitabine(n=135)	Observation(n=139)
	N(%)	N(%)
Progression	97(71.3)	121(87)
Intolerance	2(1.5)	0
Patient withdrawal	18(13.2)	9(6.5)
Decision of investigators	13(9.6)	3(2.2)
death	2(1.5)	5(3.6)
Other	4(2.9)	1(0.7)

Summary

- It's the **1st multicenter, randomized, controlled phase III** clinical trial of maintenance treatment with **singe-agent capecitabine** for mCRC
- Single-agent capecitabine maintenance therapy after induction of XELOX (or FOLFOX) in first-line treatment of mCRC prolonged **PFS** significantly.
- Single-agent capecitabine maintenance therapy prolonged **OS** of mCRC patients, without significant difference.
- Single-agent capecitabine maintenance was **tolerant, economical, and convenient.**
- No matter what the induction was (**XELOX or FOLFOX**), patients benefited from single-agent capecitabine maintenance.
- It provided new strategy and option for treatment of mCRC.

Thank you very much