

Chemo-immunotherapy before and after surgery for peritoneal metastases of large bowel cancer

Gepubliceerd: 04-05-2017 Laatste bijgewerkt: 13-12-2022

Patient with isolated resectable colorectal peritoneal metastases (PM) have a 3-year overall survival of 50% after upfront cytoreductive surgery with HIPEC (CRS-HIPEC) alone, and a 3-year overall survival of 65% after perioperative systemic therapy...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON21182

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

CAIRO6

Aandoening

Colorectal cancer with isolated peritoneal metastases

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Catharina Hospital

Michelangelolaan 2

5623 EJ, Eindhoven

The Netherlands

Overige ondersteuning: 1. Dutch Cancer Society

2. Roche Netherlands B.V.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Outcomes of the phase II study are to explore:

- the feasibility of accrual, based on the total accrual rate, the accrual rate in each study centre, and screening failures (time point: not applicable);

- the feasibility of perioperative systemic therapy, based on the number of patients that (1) start/complete neoadjuvant systemic therapy with/without dose reductions, (2) are scheduled for CRS-HIPEC, (3) undergo complete CRS-HIPEC, and (4) start/complete adjuvant systemic therapy with/without dose reductions (time point: six to nine months after randomisation);

- the safety of perioperative systemic therapy, based on the number of patients with (1) systemic therapy related toxicity, defined as grade ≥2 according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.0, up to one month after the last administration of systemic therapy, and (2) postoperative morbidity, defined as grade ≥2 according to Clavien-Dindo, up to three months after CRS-HIPEC (time point: six to nine months after randomisation);

- the tolerance of perioperative systemic therapy, based on health-related quality of life extracted from EQ-5D-5L, QLQ-C30, and QLQ-CR29 during study treatment (time point: six to nine months after randomisation);

- the radiological and histological response of colorectal PM to neoadjuvant systemic therapy, based on central review of thoracoabdominal CT and resected specimens during CRS-HIPEC, respectively (time point: three to four months after randomisation).

The primary outcome is 3-year overall survival, defined as the number of patients who are alive three years after randomisation (time point: three years after randomisation).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Rationale: CRS-HIPEC is a curative intent treatment for patients with isolated resectable colorectal PM. Upfront CRS-HIPEC alone is the standard treatment in the Netherlands. The addition of neoadjuvant and adjuvant systemic therapy (together: perioperative systemic therapy) to CRS-HIPEC could have benefits and drawbacks. Potential benefits are eradication of systemic micrometastases, preoperative intraperitoneal tumour downstaging, elimination of post-surgical residual cancer cells, and improved patient selection for CRS-HIPEC. Potential drawbacks are preoperative disease progression and secondary unresectability, systemic therapy related toxicity, increased postoperative morbidity, decreased quality of life, and higher costs. Currently, there is a complete lack of randomised studies that prospectively compare the oncological efficacy of perioperative systemic therapy and CRS-HIPEC with upfront CRS-HIPEC alone. Notwithstanding this lack of evidence, perioperative systemic

therapy is widely administered to patients with isolated resectable colorectal PM. However, administration and timing of perioperative systemic therapy vary substantially between countries, hospitals, and guidelines. More importantly, it remains unknown whether perioperative systemic therapy has an intention-to-treat benefit in this setting. Therefore, this study randomises patients with isolated resectable colorectal PM to receive either perioperative systemic therapy (experimental arm) or upfront CRS-HIPEC alone (control arm).

Study design: a multicentre, open-label, parallel-group, phase II-III, superiority study that randomises eligible patients in a 1:1 ratio.

Objectives: objectives of the phase II study (80 patients) are to explore the feasibility of accrual, the feasibility, safety, and tolerance of perioperative systemic therapy, and the radiological and histological response of colorectal PM to neoadjuvant systemic therapy. The primary objective of the phase III study (an additional 278 patients) is to compare survival outcomes between both arms. Secondary objectives are to compare surgical characteristics, major postoperative morbidity, health-related quality of life, and costs between both arms. Other objectives are to assess major systemic therapy related toxicity and the objective radiological and histological response of colorectal PM to neoadjuvant systemic therapy.

Study population: adults who have a good performance status, histological or cytological proof of PM of a colorectal adenocarcinoma, resectable disease, no systemic colorectal metastases within three months prior to enrolment, no systemic therapy for colorectal cancer within six months prior to enrolment, no previous CRS-HIPEC, no contraindications for the planned systemic treatment or CRS-HIPEC, and no relevant concurrent malignancies .

Intervention: at the discretion of the treating medical oncologist, perioperative systemic therapy consists of either four 3-weekly neoadjuvant and adjuvant cycles of CAPOX, six 2-weekly neoadjuvant and adjuvant cycles of FOLFOX, or six 2-weekly neoadjuvant cycles of FOLFIRI followed by either four 3-weekly (capecitabine) or six 2-weekly (5-fluorouracil/leucovorin) adjuvant cycles of fluoropyrimidine monotherapy. Bevacizumab is added to the first three (CAPOX) or four (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI) neoadjuvant cycles.

Outcomes: outcomes of the phase II study are to explore the feasibility of accrual, the feasibility, safety, and tolerance of perioperative systemic therapy, and the radiological/histological response of colorectal PM to neoadjuvant systemic therapy. The primary endpoint of the phase III study is 3-year overall survival, which is hypothesised to be 50% in the control arm and 65% in the experimental arm, thereby requiring 358 patients (179 in each arm). Secondary endpoints are surgical characteristics, grade ≥ 3 postoperative

morbidity, progression-free survival, disease-free survival, health-related quality of life, costs, major systemic therapy related toxicity, and objective radiological and histological response rates of colorectal PM to neoadjuvant systemic therapy.

Doel van het onderzoek

Patient with isolated resectable colorectal peritoneal metastases (PM) have a 3-year overall survival of 50% after upfront cytoreductive surgery with HIPEC (CRS-HIPEC) alone, and a 3-year overall survival of 65% after perioperative systemic therapy and CRS-HIPEC.

Onderzoeksopzet

See primary and secondary outcomes

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

At the discretion of the treating medical oncologist, perioperative systemic therapy consists of either:

- Four three-weekly neoadjuvant and adjuvant cycles of CAPOX (130 mg/m²body-surface area [BSA] of oxaliplatin, intravenously [IV] on day 1; 1000 mg/m²BSA of capecitabine, orally twice daily on days 1-14), with bevacizumab (7.5 mg/kg body weight, IV on day 1) added to the first three neoadjuvant cycles, or;
- Six two-weekly neoadjuvant and adjuvant cycles of FOLFOX (85 mg/m²BSA of oxaliplatin, IV on day 1; 400 mg/m²BSA of leucovorin, IV on day 1; 400/2400 mg/m²BSA of bolus/continuous 5-fluorouracil, IV on day 1-2), with bevacizumab (5 mg/kg body weight, IV on day 1) added to the first four neoadjuvant cycles, or;
- Six two-weekly neoadjuvant cycles of FOLFIRI (180 mg/m²BSA of irinotecan, IV on day 1; 400 mg/m²BSA of leucovorin, IV on day 1; 400/2400 mg/m²BSA of bolus/continuous 5-fluorouracil, IV on day 1-2) and either four three-weekly (1000 mg/m²BSA of capecitabine, orally twice daily on days 1-14) or six two-weekly (400 mg/m²BSA of leucovorin, IV on day 1; 400/2400 mg/m²BSA of bolus/continuous 5-fluorouracil, IV on day 1-2) adjuvant cycles of fluoropyrimidine monotherapy, with bevacizumab (5 mg/kg body weight, IV on day 1) added to the first four neoadjuvant cycles.

Neoadjuvant systemic therapy should start within four weeks after randomisation. Adjuvant systemic therapy should start within twelve weeks after CRS-HIPEC. In case of unacceptable toxicity or contraindications to oxaliplatin or irinotecan in the neoadjuvant setting, CAPOX or FOLFOX may be switched to FOLFIRI and vice versa. In case of unacceptable toxicity or contraindications to oxaliplatin in the adjuvant setting, CAPOX or FOLFOX may be switched to fluoropyrimidine monotherapy. Dose reduction, co-interventions, and escape medication are not specified a priori, but left to the discretion of the treating medical oncologist.

Perioperative systemic therapy can be prematurely discontinued due to radiological or clinical disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, physicians decision, or at patients request.

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Eligible patients are adults who have:

- a World Health Organisation (WHO) performance status of ≤ 1 ;
- histological or cytological proof of PM of a non-appendiceal colorectal adenocarcinoma with $\leq 50\%$ of the tumour cells being signet ring cells;
- resectable disease determined by abdominal computed tomography (CT) and a diagnostic laparoscopy/laparotomy;
- no evidence of systemic colorectal metastases within three months prior to enrolment;

- no systemic therapy for colorectal cancer within six months prior to enrolment;
- no contraindications for CRS-HIPEC;
- no previous CRS-HIPEC;
- no concurrent malignancies that interfere with the planned study treatment or the prognosis of resected colorectal PM.

Importantly, enrolment is allowed for patients with radiologically non-measurable disease. The diagnostic laparoscopy/laparotomy may be performed in a referring centre, provided that the peritoneal cancer index (PCI) is appropriately scored and documented before enrolment.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Patients are excluded in case of any comorbidity or condition that prevents safe administration of the planned perioperative systemic therapy, determined by the treating medical oncologist, e.g.:

- Inadequate bone marrow, renal, or liver functions (e.g. haemoglobin <6.0 mmol/L, neutrophils $<1.5 \times 10^9/L$, platelets $<100 \times 10^9/L$, serum creatinine $>1.5 \times$ ULN, creatinine clearance <30 ml/min, bilirubin $>2 \times$ ULN, serum liver transaminases $>5 \times$ ULN);
- Previous intolerance of fluoropyrimidines or both oxaliplatin and irinotecan;
- Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency;
- Serious active infections;
- Severe diarrhoea;
- Stomatitis or ulceration in the mouth or gastrointestinal tract;
- Recent major cardiovascular events;
- Unstable or uncompensated respiratory or cardiac disease;
- Bleeding diathesis or coagulopathy;
- Pregnancy or lactation.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-06-2017
Aantal proefpersonen:	358
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	04-05-2017
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6146
NTR-old	NTR6301
Ander register	ISRCTN15977568; EudraCT 2016-001865-99; ABR NL57644.100.16 : NCT02758951 Clinicaltrials.gov

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

Rovers KP, Simkens GA, Punt CJ, et al. Perioperative systemic therapy for resectable colorectal peritoneal metastases: sufficient evidence for its widespread use? A critical systematic review. Crit Rec Oncol Hematol. 2017;114:53-62.