Skin toxicity and quality of life in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer during first-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI treatment in a single-arm phase II study

Thaler, Josef; Karthaus, Meinolf; Mineur, Laurent; Greil, Richard; Letocha, Henry; Hofheinz, Ralf; Fernebro, Eva; Gamelin, Erick; Banos, Ana; Koehne, Claus-Henning

Published in:
BMC Cancer

DOI:
10.1186/1471-2407-12-438

2012

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):
Thaler, J., Karthaus, M., Mineur, L., Greil, R., Letocha, H., Hofheinz, R., Fernebro, E., Gamelin, E., Banos, A., & Koehne, C-H. (2012). Skin toxicity and quality of life in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer during first-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI treatment in a single-arm phase II study. BMC Cancer, 12(438). https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2407-12-438

Total number of authors:
10

General rights
Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.
• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Skin toxicity and quality of life in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer during first-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI treatment in a single-arm phase II study

Josef Thaler1*, Meinolf Karthaus2, Laurent Mineur3, Richard Greil4, Henry Letocha5, Ralf Hofheinz6, Eva Fernebro7, Erick Gamelin8, Ana Baños9 and Claus-Henning Köhne10

Abstract

Background: Integument-related toxicities are common during epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-targeted therapy. Panitumumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody targeting the EGFR that significantly improves progression-free survival when added to chemotherapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who have wild-type (WT) KRAS tumours. Primary efficacy and tolerability results from a phase II single-arm study of first-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer have been reported. Here we report additional descriptive tolerability and quality of life data from this trial.

Methods: Integument-related toxicities and quality of life were analysed; toxicities were graded using modified National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria. Kaplan-Meier estimates of time to and duration of first integument-related toxicity were prepared. Quality of life was measured using EuroQol EQ-5D and EORTC QLQ-C30. Best overall response was analysed by skin toxicity grade and baseline quality of life. Change in quality of life was analysed by skin toxicity severity.

Results: 154 patients were enrolled (WT KRAS n = 86; mutant KRAS n = 59); most (98%) experienced integument-related toxicities (most commonly rash [42%], dry skin [40%] and acne [36%]). Median time to first integument-related toxicity was 8 days; median duration was 334 days. Overall, proportionally more patients with grade 2+ skin toxicity responded (56%) compared with those with grade 0/1 (29%). Mean overall EQ-5D health state index scores (0.81 vs. 0.78), health rating scores (72.5 vs. 71.0) and QLQ-C30 global health status scores (65.8 vs. 66.7) were comparable at baseline vs. safety follow-up (8 weeks after completion), respectively and appeared unaffected by skin toxicity severity.

Conclusions: First-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI has acceptable tolerability and appears to have little impact on quality of life, despite the high incidence of integument-related toxicity.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00508404

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, Panitumumab, Quality of life, Tolerability
Background

Many agents are now available for the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer, and combining 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-based chemotherapy with novel targeted agents is commonplace. FOLFIRI (folinic acid, infusional 5-FU and irinotecan) is frequently used in the first- and second-line settings [1], where it is often given in combination with the vascular endothelial growth factor A-targeted agent, bevacizumab [2]. Addition of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-targeted agents (e.g. the chimeric antibody cetuximab or the fully human antibody panitumumab) to FOLFIRI also significantly improves outcomes in patients with wild-type (WT) KRAS tumours [3,4]. As median overall survival (OS) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer now approaches 2 years [5], long-term tolerability of treatment is important.

Although patients have undoubtedly benefitted from the integration of novel agents, the use of combination regimens inevitably leads to greater treatment-related toxicity [6] and potentially, adverse effects on quality of life. While FOLFIRI is associated with severe diarrhoea and neutropenia [7], EGFR inhibitors are associated with unique side effects, mostly different to those seen during chemotherapy. Because of the key role of EGFR signalling in skin [8], anti-EGFR therapy frequently results in integument-related toxicities [9]. Acneiform rash is the most common but xerosis, paronychia and trichomegaly also occur [10]. Although dermatological toxicities often resolve upon therapy discontinuation [11], these side effects can negatively affect treatment compliance and quality of life [12]. They can also lead to dose modification or discontinuation [13], thus potentially affecting the overall effectiveness of anti-EGFR treatment. Maintenance of quality of life is therefore an important treatment goal and patient-reported outcomes (PROs) are a useful way of measuring the impact of treatment on quality of life.

Study 314 (NCT00508404) was a single-arm, multicentre, phase II study evaluating the efficacy and safety of panitumumab plus FOLFIRI as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. In this study, consistently favourable efficacy was observed in patients with WT vs. mutant (MT) KRAS tumours [14]. Here we report additional descriptive tolerability and quality of life data from Study 314.

Methods

Study design and treatments

At the time of study initiation, the value of tumour KRAS status in patients receiving anti-EGFR therapies was unknown but after its importance was demonstrated [15,16] the protocol was amended to evaluate outcomes by KRAS status (the study was fully enrolled at this time). Panitumumab and FOLFIRI were administered once every 14 days until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or consent withdrawal. If FOLFIRI or panitumumab were withdrawn/withheld due to toxicity, the other agent could be continued. On Day 1 of the first cycle, panitumumab (6 mg/kg) was administered as a 60 ± 15 min intravenous (IV) infusion, just prior to chemotherapy; if well tolerated, subsequent infusions could be administered over 30 ± 10 min. No panitumumab-specific premedication was required. FOLFIRI (irinotecan [180 mg/m^2] IV over 90 ± 15 min and leucovorin [400 mg/m^2] IV over 120 ± 15 min [given sequentially/in parallel], followed by a 5-FU 400 mg/m^2 bolus and a 5-FU 2400–3000 mg/m^2 continuous IV infusion over 46 ± 2 h) was also administered on Day 1 of each cycle. One cycle was defined as the 14-day period following treatment initiation. The study protocol was approved by the relevant independent ethics committees and the study was conducted in accordance with International Conference on Harmonization of Good Clinical Practice regulations/guidelines.

Patients

Eligible patients were ≥18 years of age, with histologically/cytologically confirmed, radiologically measurable metastatic colorectal cancer, and an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0–2. All disease sites must have been evaluated ≤28 days prior to enrolment and tissue from the primary/metastatic site had to be available. Patients who had received prior systemic metastatic colorectal cancer therapy (including anti-EGFR therapy) were excluded; adjuvant fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy ≥6 months prior to enrolment was permitted. Radiotherapy ≤14 days prior to enrolment was not allowed and patients must have recovered from all radiotherapy-related toxicities. Patients with untreated and symptomatic central nervous system metastases or significant cardiovascular disease were excluded. All patients provided signed, informed consent.

KRAS analyses

DNA was extracted from pre-treatment tumour samples to evaluate the KRAS mutation status and define the primary analysis population. KRAS testing was performed centrally at HistoGeneX in Belgium using the DxS kit that utilises allele-specific, real-time polymerase chain reaction to detect seven of the most common KRAS mutations.

Integument-related toxicity analyses

The incidence and severity of adverse events (AEs) were measured continually throughout the study and graded using National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria (NCI CTC v3.0) [17]. Selected skin toxicities (nail changes, erythema, pruritus, acneiform rash, rash/desquamation, and ulceration) were graded using a modified version of these criteria [18]. A safety follow-up visit was scheduled for 8 weeks after treatment completion. To account for any
potential imbalance in exposure between KRAS groups, patient incidence rates for exposure-adjusted AEs were analysed. The exposure-adjusted patient incidence was calculated as the number of patients experiencing the event divided by the sum of the patient exposure times. Integument-related toxicities (skin, eye, hair, nail toxicities and cheilitis) were AEs of particular interest in this study. The maximum on-study integument-related toxicity was reported by severity grade. Kaplan-Meier estimates of time to and duration of first integument-related toxicity were prepared. Tolerability was assessed overall in the safety analysis set (all patients who provided informed consent, were enrolled, and who received ≥1 dose of panitumumab), and the KRAS safety analysis set (as above but patients also had evaluable KRAS status data [i.e. identical to the primary analysis set]). An analysis of best overall response (assessed using modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours [19]) by grade of skin toxicity (none/mild [grade 0/1] or moderate/severe [grade 3/4]) was also performed.

**Healthcare resource utilisation**
Healthcare resource utilisation during the study, including reason for admission and duration of stay in hospital were reported.

**PRO analyses**
Quality of life was measured using two validated PRO tools, the EuroQol EQ-5D [20] and the EORTC quality of life Questionnaires (QLQ-C30) [21]. The EuroQol EQ-5D is a 5-item scale assessing mobility, self care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression to produce a single value, the EQ-5D health state index score. Health state index scores range from -0.594 to 1.0 (higher scores represent better health [1.0 = perfect health]). This questionnaire also contains a 0 to 100 visual analogue scale that generates the EQ-5D overall health rating score. The minimally important differences for the health state index and overall health rating scores are considered to be 0.08 and 7, respectively [22]. The EORTC QLQ-C30 includes five functional scales (physical, role, cognitive, emotional and social), three symptom subscales (fatigue, pain and nausea/vomiting), a global health status/quality of life scale, several single items assessing additional symptoms (dyspnoea, insomnia, appetite loss, constipation and diarrhoea) and an item assessing perceived financial impact. Global health status scores range from 0 to 100 (higher scores represent better health).

PRO were an exploratory endpoint and so all analyses are descriptive. PRO analyses were performed on the KRAS PRO analysis sets; data were summarised overall and by KRAS mutation status. The KRAS PRO analysis set comprised enrolled patients who provided informed consent, received ≥1 dose of panitumumab, had evaluable KRAS data, and had baseline and ≥1 post-baseline assessment of EQ-5D or QLQ-C30, as appropriate. The PRO analysis set also included patients with unevaluable KRAS status. Mean (standard deviation [SD]) baseline, safety follow-up and change from baseline to safety follow-up scores were calculated using actual values. An analysis of change from baseline EQ-5D health state index score by best overall response was also performed. The impact of skin toxicity grade (0/1 or 3/4) on changes from baseline in health state index, overall health rating and global health status scores was estimated using a linear mixed effects model for repeated measures. Least squares means estimates of average change from baseline within each group and the difference between the two groups, along with 95% CIs were calculated in the absence of significant interaction terms in the model.

**Results**

**Patients and treatment**
Overall, 154 patients were enrolled between May 2007 and June 2008; 137 were included in the PRO analysis set (WT KRAS n = 76, MT KRAS n = 54, KRAS unevaluable n = 7). Seventeen patients lacking either baseline or post-baseline PRO assessments were excluded from the PRO analysis set. Overall, the mean (SD) follow-up time was 37.7 (15.7) weeks (WT vs. MT KRAS: 39.5 weeks vs. 35.8 weeks); eight patients were still receiving at least one component of treatment at the time of analysis. Most characteristics were similar between KRAS groups, although the MT KRAS PRO population included proportionally more women (20% vs. 46%), elderly patients (≥75 years of age; 7% vs. 19%) and patients with colon cancer (57% vs. 67%) compared with the WT population (Table 1). Overall, more men were included in this study than women (69% vs. 31%).

In the KRAS safety analysis set the mean (SD) cumulative panitumumab dose (77.0 [43.2] mg/kg vs. 62.2 [34.6] mg/kg) and number of panitumumab cycles delivered (13.2 [7.5] vs. 10.9 [6.1]) were higher in the WT vs. the MT KRAS group. The mean cumulative chemotherapy dose delivered (any component) was also higher in the WT KRAS group.

**Integument-related toxicity**
Nearly all patients (98%) experienced integument-related toxicities; these comprised skin (97%), eye (38%), hair (38%) and nail (32%) toxicities, and cheilitis (3%). More patients in the WT KRAS group had eye toxicities compared with the MT group (45% vs. 29%) whereas more patients with MT KRAS tumours experienced hair (31% vs. 51%) and nail (29% vs. 37%) toxicities. Differences in exposure-adjusted AE rates between the WT and MT KRAS groups were observed for integument-related toxicities (2938.8 vs. 3284.4 events per 100 patient-years,
Table 1 Patient demographics and disease characteristics at baseline

|                      | KRAS PRO analysis set | PRO analysis set |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|                      | WT KRAS (n = 76)       | MT KRAS (n = 54) |
|                      | Overall (n = 130)      |                 |
| Sex, n (%)           |                       |                 |
| Male                 | 61 (80)                | 29 (54)         |
| Female               | 15 (20)                | 25 (46)         |
|                      | 95 (69)                | 42 (31)         |
| Race/ethnicity, n (%)|                       |                 |
| White/Caucasian      | 73 (96)                | 53 (98)         |
| Black/African American| 2 (3)                 | 0 (0)           |
| Hispanic/Latino      | 0 (0)                 | 1 (2)           |
| Japanese             | 1 (1)                 | 0 (0)           |
|                      | 1 (1)                 |                 |
| Median age, years (range) | 63.5 (21–84)          | 65.0 (37–80) |
| Age group, n (%)     |                       |                 |
| <65 years            | 40 (53)                | 26 (48)         |
| ≥65 years            | 36 (47)                | 28 (52)         |
| <75 years            | 71 (93)                | 44 (81)         |
| ≥75 years            | 5 (7)                 | 10 (19)         |
|                      | 16 (12)               |                 |
| Primary tumour type, n (%) |                |                 |
| Colon cancer         | 43 (57)                | 36 (67)         |
| Rectal cancer        | 33 (43)                | 18 (33)         |
|                      | 55 (40)               |                 |
| Number of metastatic sites, n (%) |             |                 |
| 1                    | 33 (43)                | 23 (43)         |
| 2                    | 22 (29)                | 19 (35)         |
| ≥3                   | 21 (28)                | 12 (22)         |
|                      | 33 (24)               |                 |
| Location of metastatic sites, n (%) |             |                 |
| Liver only           | 28 (37)                | 15 (28)         |
| Liver plus other sites| 35 (46)               | 25 (46)         |
| Other sites only     | 13 (17)                | 14 (26)         |
|                      | 31 (23)               |                 |
| ECOG performance status, n (%) |            |                 |
| 0                    | 43 (57)                | 30 (56)         |
| 1                    | 30 (39)                | 20 (37)         |
| 2                    | 3 (4)                 | 4 (7)           |
|                      | 7 (5)                 |                 |
| Mean (SD) PRO scores |                       |                 |
| EQ-5D health state index | 0.81 (0.22)          | 0.80 (0.22) |
| EQ-5D overall health rating | 71.7 (20.1)      | 71.9 (19.6) |
| QLQ-C30 global health status | 64.4 (22.5)     | 65.1 (22.8) |
|                      | 65.8 (22.5)           |                 |

ECOG Eastern Oncology Group; PRO patient-reported outcome.

respectively). Grade 3 or higher integument-related toxicity rates were 68.8 and 106.5 events per 100 patient-years (WT vs. MT KRAS groups, respectively).

Overall, the most frequently reported integument-related AEs were rash (42%), dry skin (40%), acne (36%), alopecia (34%), paronychia (25%), conjunctivitis (21%), and dermatitis aciform (21%) (Table 2). Rash (43% vs. 26%), dry skin (45% vs. 36%), conjunctivitis (27% vs. 14%), skin fissures (23% vs. 17%), pruritus (24% vs. 14%), skin toxicity (16% vs. 7%), and erythema (12% vs. 7%) were more common in the WT KRAS group. Alopecia (29% vs. 44%) and palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia (14% vs. 22%) were more common in the MT group. Overall, 45% of integument-related toxicities were grade 2 in severity; 36% of patients experienced grade 3 or higher toxicities. Grade 3 or higher toxicities reported in >5 patients included rash, acne and paronychia. In general, there was no difference between KRAS groups in the incidence of grade 3 or higher AEs, with the exception of acne (7% vs. 14%) and palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome (1% vs. 3%), which were reported more frequently in the MT KRAS group.

Overall, the median time to first integument-related toxicity was 8 days (WT vs. MT KRAS group: 8 days vs. 10 days (Table 3)) and the median duration of integument-related toxicity was 334 days (WT vs. MT KRAS group: 452 vs. 321 days). Overall, the median time from last panitumumab dose to resolution of integument-related toxicity was 71 days (WT vs. MT KRAS group: 103 vs. 71 days).

Response by skin toxicity grade
Of the 152 patients (49%) with measurable disease, 75 (49%) had an objective (complete or partial) response (48/85 [56%] patients vs. 22/58 [38%] patients in the WT vs. MT KRAS groups). Overall, objective responses occurred more commonly in patients with grade 2+ skin toxicity (56%) than in those with grade 0/1 toxicity (29%) (Table 4). Similar observations were noted in the WT and MT KRAS groups.

However, these data may be confounded by the higher mean panitumumab exposure seen in responding vs. non-responding patients, overall and in the KRAS WT and MT groups (Table 5).

Healthcare resource utilisation
Overall, 64% of patients were hospitalised during the study; the most common reasons for hospitalisation were chemotherapy (61%), AEs (24%) and normal clinical practice (9%). The median duration of hospital stay was 3 days. More patients with WT KRAS status were hospitalised compared with those with MT KRAS (70% vs. 56%); reasons for hospitalisation were similar between groups and the median duration of hospital stay was the same.

PRO analyses
EuroQOL EQ-5D health state index and overall health rating
Mean overall EQ-5D health state index and health rating scores remained stable throughout the study; baseline
and safety follow-up scores for these two scales were also similar in the WT and MT KRAS groups (Figure 1).

There appeared to be a trend for better tumour response in patients with higher baseline health state index scores in both the WT and MT KRAS groups. Mean (SE) baseline scores for responding patients vs. progressing patients with WT KRAS tumours were 0.81 (0.03) vs. 0.72 (0.18), respectively; mean scores in responding vs. progressing patients with MT KRAS tumours were 0.82 (0.05) vs. 0.59 (0.20). Mean (SE) change from baseline in health state index score in responding patients with WT KRAS tumours were positive throughout the study: +0.05 (0.03), +0.07 (0.03), +0.05 (0.03), +0.02 (0.03), +0.05 (0.04) at weeks 8, 16, 24, 32 and safety follow-up visit, respectively. No consistent trends were observed in any other subgroup.

Table 2 Most common integument-related toxicities (any grade; incidence ≥10% in the overall group)

|                      | WT KRAS (n = 86) | MT KRAS (n = 59) | Overall (n = 154) |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Any grade Grade ≥3   | 29 (34)          | 22 (37)          | 55 (36)           |
| Rash                 | 21 (26)          | 6 (10)           | 64 (42)           |
| Dry skin             | 21 (36)          | 1 (2)            | 61 (40)           |
| Acne                 | 22 (37)          | 8 (14)           | 55 (36)           |
| Alopecia             | 26 (44)          | 2 (3)            | 52 (34)           |
| Paronychia           | 15 (25)          | 2 (3)            | 38 (25)           |
| Conjunctivitis       | 8 (14)           | 1 (2)            | 33 (21)           |
| Dermatitis acneiform | 13 (22)          | 3 (5)            | 33 (21)           |
| Skin fissures        | 10 (17)          | 1 (2)            | 32 (21)           |
| Pruritus             | 8 (14)           | 0 (0)            | 30 (19)           |
| Dermatitis acneiform | 22 (37)          | 2 (3)            | 25 (16)           |
| Skin toxicity        | 4 (7)            | 1 (2)            | 18 (12)           |
| Erythema             | 2 (2)            | 1 (2)            | 16 (10)           |

AE adverse event; PPE palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia.

Table 3 Kaplan-Meier analysis of integument-related toxicities

|                      | WT KRAS (n = 86) | MT KRAS (n = 59) | Overall (n = 154) |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Time to first integument toxicity, days [min, max] |                  |                  |                   |
| Any grade Grade ≥3   | 10.0 (7.0, 11.0) | 8.0 (7.0, 11.0)  | 8.0 (7.0, 11.0)   |
| Grade ≥3 NE (300.0, NE) | 175.0, NE) | 300.0 (300.0, NE) | 300.0 (300.0, NE) |
| Duration of integument toxicity, days [min, max] |                  |                  |                   |
| Any grade Grade ≥3   | 542.0 (244.0, NE) | 321.0 (228.0, 371.0) | 334.0 (244.0, NE) |
| Grade ≥3 NE (300.0, NE) | 1492 | NE (175.0, NE) | 408.0 (300.0, NE) |
| Time to resolution, days [min, max] |                  |                  |                   |
| Any grade Grade ≥3   | 103.0 (55.0, NE) | 71.0 (52.0, 86.0) | 71.0 (59.0, 162.0) |
| Grade ≥3 NE (300.0, NE) | 309 | [5, 162] | 309 |

NE not estimable.

vs. 0.72 (0.18), respectively; mean scores in responding vs. progressing patients with MT KRAS tumours were 0.82 (0.05) vs. 0.59 (0.20). Mean (SE) change from baseline in health state index score in responding patients with WT KRAS tumours were positive throughout the study: +0.05 (0.03), +0.07 (0.03), +0.05 (0.03), +0.02 (0.03), +0.05 (0.04) at weeks 8, 16, 24, 32 and safety follow-up visit, respectively. No consistent trends were observed in any other subgroup.

EuroQol EQ-5D subscales

Overall, mean mobility, self care, usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression subscale scores remained stable between baseline and safety follow-up (Table 6). Results were generally similar between WT and MT KRAS groups, however, there was high within-group variability in scores.

EORTC QLQ-C30 global health status

Overall, mean global health status scores remained stable throughout the study; data were similar in the WT and MT KRAS groups (Figure 1).

EORTC QLQ-C30 functioning and symptoms subscales and single-items

Overall, no clinically meaningful changes in mean functioning and symptoms scores occurred during the study either overall or by KRAS group (Table 6). Similarly, mean single-item scores showed little change and results were similar in each KRAS group (Table 5).
Table 4 Objective response rate by worst skin toxicity grade

|                      | WT KRAS | MT KRAS | Overall* |
|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Grade 0/1 (n = 16)   |         |         |          |
| 2+ (n = 69)          |         |         |          |
| Overall (n = 85)     |         |         |          |
| Grade 0/1 (n = 19)   |         |         |          |
| 2+ (n = 39)          |         |         |          |
| Overall (n = 58)     |         |         |          |
| Grade 0/1 (n = 35)   |         |         |          |
| 2+ (n = 117)         |         |         |          |
| Overall (n = 152)    |         |         |          |

Objective response rate represents the proportion of patients with a best overall response of complete or partial response.

*All patients in the tumour response analysis set regardless of KRAS evaluable.

PRO by skin toxicity grade

Based on the repeated measures model, the differences in change from baseline EQ-5D health state index and overall health rating scores between the two skin toxicity groups (grade 0/1 or 2+) were not statistically significant (Table 7). For QLQ-C30 global health status, the model yielded a significant difference between these two groups but there were also interactions between baseline global health status score and skin toxicity overall in the PRO analysis set and within the MT KRAS PRO population (data not shown).

Discussion

Panitumumab plus FOLFIRI demonstrated acceptable tolerability in this study, with a profile similar to that seen for this combination in the second-line setting [4]. The type and incidence of integument-related toxicities was consistent with that expected for an anti-EGFR antibody plus FOLFIRI and was similar to that observed with cetuximab when administered with irinotecan-based chemotherapy in this setting [3]. The median duration of integument-related toxicity and time taken for resolution of such toxicity was longer in the WT KRAS group, perhaps reflecting the higher mean cumulative panitumumab dose and number of panitumumab cycles delivered in this group compared with the MT group. Interestingly, the exposure-adjusted AE rates showed that integument-related toxicities (both overall and ≥ grade 3) were higher in the MT vs. the WT KRAS group. However, any apparent differences between KRAS groups should be interpreted within the context of the relatively small sample size included in this study.

Overall, patients with grade 2+ vs. grade 0/1 skin toxicity appeared more likely to respond to treatment, irrespective of tumour KRAS status, even though patients with MT KRAS tumours are not thought to benefit from panitumumab. However, as noted above, data from this study are potentially confounded by small patient numbers and differences in treatment exposure. For example, responding patients are likely to undergo a longer duration of treatment, which in turn is likely to lead to greater cumulative toxicity. Nonetheless, an association between severity of skin toxicity and improved outcome has previously been noted for both cetuximab [23-25] and panitumumab [26-29] in large phase III trials. The observation in the present study that patients with MT KRAS tumours also had better outcomes when they experienced grade 2+ vs. grade 0/1 skin toxicity, is in line with other reports suggesting that EGFR-related skin toxicity may be a prognostic rather than predictive marker of outcome during therapy [25,27]. For example, in an analysis of efficacy by skin toxicity grade from the PRIME study, significantly improved progression-free survival (PFS) and OS outcomes were observed in those experiencing higher grades of skin toxicity during panitumumab plus FOLFOX4 treatment, irrespective of tumour KRAS status [27]. Furthermore, in the recent German AIO CRC 0104 study, although overall, numeric differences in objective response rate, PFS and OS were observed between patients experiencing grade 2–3 vs. 0–1 skin toxicity during cetuximab plus chemotherapy.
treatment, these differences became statistically significant when the group of patients with tumours harbouring codon 12-mutated tumours were examined [25]. In subsequent multivariate analyses, male gender and younger age were significantly correlated with skin toxicity, but no correlation was found with molecular parameters including KRAS mutation, EGFR status (by fluorescence in situ hybridisation or immunohistochemistry) and EGFR intron-1 polymorphism status [25]. These data suggest that the reported association between EGFR inhibitor-related skin toxicity grade and outcome more likely relates to other factors in the patient impacting on prognosis than alterations in the EGFR pathway in the tumour, but further studies are required to more fully investigate the potential prognostic implications.

EGFR inhibitor-induced rash can have a negative impact on quality of life [30] and proactive management is recommended [31]. A recent study demonstrated that pre-emptive treatment is well tolerated and that patients receiving such treatment during panitumumab therapy had fewer grade 2+ skin toxicities and less quality of life impairment than those assigned to reactive treatment after skin toxicity had developed [32]. Interestingly, not all studies have reported a negative impact of skin toxicity and/or anti-EGFR treatment on quality of life. In a study comparing panitumumab monotherapy plus best supportive care with best supportive care alone, more bothersome skin toxicity according to the modified dermatology life quality index (mDLQI) was associated with improved CRC symptoms and quality of life, and longer PFS and OS in panitumumab-treated patients [26]. Quality of life was also maintained or deteriorations lessened for cetuximab plus best supportive care vs. best supportive care alone in another study [33]. Further trials have shown either improvements or no deleterious impact on quality of life when cetuximab was given alongside irinotecan [34] or FOLFIRI [35] vs. irinotecan/FOLFIRI alone. Results from the present study are generally in line with these observations; panitumumab plus FOLFIRI had minimal impact on quality of life as EQ-5D and QLQ-C30 scores remained stable throughout the study, despite the high incidence of integument-related toxicity. In line with this, in these present analyses, skin toxicity grade did not appear to significantly affect the overall change in quality of life during the study. To our knowledge, this is the first published report in which the impact of skin toxicity grade on quality or life (EQ-5D health state index and overall health rating scales) was directly assessed, and therefore adds to previous reports suggesting that EGFR-targeted mAb therapy in general or level of skin toxicity bother do not adversely impact on a patient’s quality of life.

It appears that baseline EQ-5D scores may be prognostic of best tumour response in patients receiving panitumumab plus FOLFIRI. Overall, however, the PRO data showed a high degree of within-group variability due to the relatively small patient numbers in each subgroup and so any apparent differences should be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, higher baseline quality of life has previously been associated with improved PFS and/or OS in patients with advanced gastrointestinal/colorectal tumours [36,37]. Although to our knowledge, this is the first report of improved quality of life specifically in patients responding to panitumumab plus FOLFIRI treatment, it is perhaps not unexpected as similar observations have been reported previously in patients...
Table 6 PRO EQ-5D and QLQ-C30 subscale scores at baseline and safety follow-up

|                      | KRAS PRO analysis set | PRO analysis set | PRO analysis set |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                      | Baseline              | Safety follow-up | Baseline         | Safety follow-up |
| Mean (SD) EQ-5D subscale scoresb |                       |                  |                  |
| Mobility             | 1.13 (0.34)           | 1.17 (0.38)      | 1.13 (0.34)      | 1.12 (0.42)      |
| Self care            | 1.05 (0.23)           | 1.14 (0.35)      | 1.13 (0.44)      | 1.15 (0.51)      |
| Usual activities     | 1.29 (0.56)           | 1.39 (0.60)      | 1.35 (0.59)      | 1.34 (0.65)      |
| Pain/discomfort      | 1.45 (0.58)           | 1.53 (0.56)      | 1.53 (0.58)      | 1.46 (0.56)      |
| Anxiety/depression   | 1.26 (0.50)           | 1.25 (0.44)      | 1.39 (0.49)      | 1.33 (0.48)      |
| Mean (SD) QLQ-C30 functioning scoresc |                       |                  |                  |
| Physical             | 71.7 (20.1)           | 71.3 (20.5)d     | 71.9 (19.6)      | 78.6 (10.5)d     |
| Role                 | 26.1 (33.4)           | 30.0 (33.3)      | 32.1 (35.0)      | 28.8 (29.8)      |
| Cognitive            | 102 (17.7)            | 13.3 (19.7)      | 136 (22.7)       | 141.6 (18.2)     |
| Emotional            | 24.3 (23.1)           | 22.1 (20.0)      | 26.5 (22.9)      | 14.9 (19.0)      |
| Social               | 25.8 (33.4)           | 25.7 (27.8)      | 23.5 (32.6)      | 16.7 (21.2)      |
| Mean (SD) QLQ-C30 symptom scorese |                       |                  |                  |
| Fatigue              | 29.0 (27.8)           | 31.9 (28.3)      | 35.4 (31.6)      | 31.3 (22.6)      |
| Pain                 | 19.1 (27.4)           | 22.9 (27.4)      | 25.3 (29.6)      | 19.3 (26.1)      |
| Nausea/vomiting      | 3.3 (10.6)            | 7.6 (14.2)       | 8.6 (19.1)       | 10.6 (19.9)      |
| Mean (SD) QLQ-C30 single-item scorese |                       |                  |                  |
| Dyspnoea             | 17.1 (27.5)           | 21.0 (28.1)      | 23.5 (30.8)      | 21.2 (21.8)      |
| Insomnia             | 29.8 (35.8)           | 23.8 (28.7)      | 28.4 (32.0)      | 23.2 (27.0)      |
| Appetite loss        | 18.9 (31.0)           | 15.2 (30.6)      | 25.9 (35.3)      | 15.2 (27.8)      |
| Constipation         | 13.3 (23.2)           | 4.8 (14.3)       | 14.2 (25.6)      | 12.1 (23.3)      |
| Diarrhoea            | 20.7 (30.6)           | 12.4 (23.0)      | 19.1 (30.8)      | 22.2 (27.2)      |
| Financial impact     | 8.1 (20.5)            | 7.6 (18.2)       | 6.8 (17.6)       | 11.5 (26.2)      |

Mean (SD) EQ-5D subscale scoresb:

WT KRAS (n = 76)b

| Mean (SD) | Baseline | Safety follow-up |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| Mobility  | 1.13 (0.34) | 1.17 (0.38)      |
| Self care | 1.05 (0.23) | 1.14 (0.35)      |
| Usual activities | 1.29 (0.56) | 1.39 (0.60)      |
| Pain/discomfort | 1.45 (0.58) | 1.53 (0.56)      |
| Anxiety/depression | 1.26 (0.50) | 1.25 (0.44)      |

Mean (SD) QLQ-C30 functioning scoresc:

WT KRAS (n = 76)b

| Mean (SD) | Baseline | Safety follow-up |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| Physical  | 71.7 (20.1) | 71.3 (20.5)d     |
| Role      | 26.1 (33.4) | 30.0 (33.3)      |
| Cognitive | 102 (17.7)  | 13.3 (19.7)      |
| Emotional | 24.3 (23.1) | 22.1 (20.0)      |
| Social    | 25.8 (33.4) | 25.7 (27.8)      |

Mean (SD) QLQ-C30 symptom scorese:

WT KRAS (n = 76)b

| Mean (SD) | Baseline | Safety follow-up |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| Fatigue   | 29.0 (27.8) | 31.9 (28.3)      |
| Pain      | 19.1 (27.4) | 22.9 (27.4)      |
| Nausea/vomiting | 3.3 (10.6) | 7.6 (14.2)       |

Mean (SD) QLQ-C30 single-item scorese:

WT KRAS (n = 76)b

| Mean (SD) | Baseline | Safety follow-up |
|-----------|----------|------------------|
| Dyspnoea  | 17.1 (27.5) | 21.0 (28.1)      |
| Insomnia  | 29.8 (35.8) | 23.8 (28.7)      |
| Appetite loss | 18.9 (31.0) | 15.2 (30.6)      |
| Constipation | 13.3 (23.2) | 4.8 (14.3)       |
| Diarrhoea  | 20.7 (30.6) | 12.4 (23.0)      |
| Financial impact | 8.1 (20.5) | 7.6 (18.2)       |

Table 7 Change in EQ-5D health state index and EQ-5D overall health rating by severity of skin toxicity

|                      | Least-squares adjusted mean (95% CI) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                      | WT KRAS (n = 76)b | MT KRAS (n = 54)b | Overall (n = 137)b |
| **EQ-5D health state index** |                       |                  |
| Worst ST grade 0/1   | 0.03 (-0.10, 0.15) | 0.01 (-0.12, 0.14) | 0.01 (-0.08, 0.09) |
| Worst ST grade 2+    | 0.04 (-0.01, 0.09) | -0.02 (-0.11, 0.06) | 0.00 (-0.05, 0.04) |
| Difference           | -0.01 (-0.14, 0.12) | 0.03 (-0.12, 0.19) | 0.01 (-0.09, 0.10) |
| **EQ-5D overall health rating** |                       |                  |
| Worst ST grade 0/1   | -2.4 (-19.1, 14.4) | -3.5 (-12.2, 5.2) | -3.4 (-10.9, 4.2) |
| Worst ST grade 2+    | 4.2 (-25.1, 10.9)  | -6.1 (-12.0, -0.2) | -1.8 (-5.9, 2.2)  |
| Difference           | -66 (-246, 11.5)   | 2.6 (-80, 13.2)   | -1.5 (-101, 7.1)  |

Data are presented as least-squares adjusted mean (95% CI) change in score from baseline through disease progression.

Mixed effect model including fixed effects of time, skin toxicity, baseline EQ-5D score, and the interaction between time and skin toxicity (ST). Interaction of ST with baseline EQ-5D score with P < 0.1 was also included in the final model, as were random effects for intercept and time; Total shown; actual n number varies for each ST subgroup and scale.
with advanced gastrointestinal/colorectal tumours undergoing treatment with chemotherapy alone [38,39]. These observations are also in line with the well-documented association between baseline performance status and OS in colorectal cancer [40].

Conclusions

First-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI treatment has an acceptable tolerability profile, in line with that expected for such a combination in this setting. Furthermore, treatment appeared to have little impact on quality of life, despite the high incidence of integument-related toxicity. However, the relatively small patient number in each subgroup gave rise to large variations in scores on the various PRO scales, and no clear differences emerged between WT and MT KRAS groups in these exploratory analyses. These results provide valuable additional insights into the integument-related toxicities associated with panitumumab, the time taken to develop such toxicities and their likely duration, as well as adding to the body of evidence evaluating the impact of skin toxicity severity on treatment efficacy and patient quality of life. Such insights could help improve patient management; by providing healthcare providers with the most up-to-date information regarding these toxicities they are able to better inform their patients and reassure them about the likely lack of impact on their overall quality of life.

Competing interests

JT and RH have received honoraria and research funding from Amgen Ltd; MK has received honoraria from Amgen Ltd and has also acted as a consultant to Amgen Ltd; HL has acted as a consultant/advisor to Amgen Ltd and Roche Ltd; CHK has acted as a consultant/advisor to Amgen Ltd, Roche Ltd and Meeck KG Damstadt; AB and EG are employees of Amgen Ltd; LM, RG and EF have no competing interests to declare.

Author contributions

JT, MK, LM, RG, HL, RH, EF and CHK all made substantial contributions to the acquisition and interpretation of data and were involved in drafting and/or critically revising the manuscript for important intellectual content. AB made substantial contributions to the design of the study and critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors approved the final version of this paper ahead of publication.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by Amgen (Europe) GmbH, who along with the authors was also involved in the design of the study, data collection and interpretation. Amgen GmbH also funded the medical writing support provided by Dawn Batty PhD from Bioscript Stirling Ltd and paid the article processing charge.

Author details

1Department of Internal Medicine IV - Haematology and Oncology, Hospital Wels-Grieskirchen, Wels, Austria. 2Department of Haematology and Oncology, Neuperlach Hospital, Munich, Germany. 3Department of Oncology and Radiotherapy, Institute Sainte-Catherine, Avignon, France. 4IIIrd Medical Department with Hematology and Medical Oncology, Oncologic Center, Paracelsus Medical University Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria. 5Oncology Clinic, Västerås Hospital, Västerås, Sweden. 6Day treatment centre at the Interdisciplinary Tumour Centre Mannheim, University Medical Centre, Mannheim, Germany. 7Department of Oncology, Lund University Hospital, Lund, Sweden. 8Department of Oncology, Paul Papin Cancer Institute, Angers, France. 9Department of Biostatistics, Amgen Limited, Uxbridge, UK. 10Department of Oncology and Haematology, Oldenburg Hospital, Oldenburg, Germany.

Received: 16 March 2012 Accepted: 12 September 2012

Published: 29 September 2012

References

1. NCCN Colon Cancer Guidelines Version 1. 2011. http://www.nccn.org.
2. Sobrero A, Ackland S, Clarke S, Perez-Carrion R, Chiara S, Gapski J, Mainwaring P, Langer S, Young S. Phase IV study of bevacizumab in combination with infusional fluorouracil, leucovorin and irinotecan (FOLFIRI) in first-line metastatic colorectal cancer. Oncology 2009, 77:113–119.
3. Van Cutsem E, Köhne CH, Hitre E, Zaluski J, Chang Chien CR, Makhson A, D’Haens G, Pinter T, Linn R, Bodoky G, Roh J, Polprecht G, Ruff P, Stroh C, Teiger S, Schlüchting M, Nippenig J, Rougier P. Cetuximab and chemotherapy as initial treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer. N Engl J Med 2009, 360:1408–1417.
4. Peeters M, Price TJ, Cervantes A, Sobrero AF, Ducrœux M, Hotko Y, Andre T, Chan E, Lordick F, Punt CJ, Strickland AH, Wilson G, Ciuleanu TE, Roman L, Van Cutsem E, Tzekova V, Collins S, Oliner KS, Hong A, Gansert J. Randomised Phase III study of panitumumab with fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan (FOLFIRI) compared with FOLFIRI alone as second-line treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol 2010, 28:4706–4713.
5. Davies JM, Goldberg RM: First-line therapeutic strategies in metastatic colorectal cancer. Oncology 2008, 22:1470–1479.
6. Gereon NN, Chan J: Managing toxicities associated with colorectal cancer chemotherapy and targeted therapy: a new guide for nurses. Clin J Oncol Nurs 2009, 13:285–296.
7. Douillard JY, Sobrero A, Carnaghi C, Comella P, Diaz-Rubio E, Santoro A, Van Cutsem E. Metastatic colorectal cancer: integrating irinotecan into combination and sequential chemotherapy. Ann Oncol 2003, 14(Suppl 1):S107–112.
8. Lacouture ME: Mechanisms of cutaneous toxicities to EGFR inhibitors. Nat Rev Cancer 2006, 6:903–912.
9. Galimont-Collen AF, Vos LE, Lavrijsen AP, Ouwerkerk J, Gelderblom H: Classification and management of skin, hair, nail and mucosal side-effects of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitors. Eur J Cancer 2007, 43:845–851.
10. Guist RM, Shariat K, Pilaro AM, Fuchs C, Cordoba-Rodriguez R, Kati K, Rothmann M, Mtn AY, Zhao AH, Hughes M, Kneip P, Weiss KD, Pazdur R: U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval: panitumumab for epidermal growth factor receptor-expressing metastatic colorectal carcinoma with progression following fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-containing chemotherapy regimens. Clin Cancer Res 2008, 14:1296–1302.
11. Sopples R: Common side effects of anti-EGFR therapy: acneform rash. Semin Oncol Nurs 2006, 22(1 Suppl 1):S28–34.
12. Wagner UJ, Lacouture ME: Dermatologic toxicities associated with EGFR inhibitors: the clinical psychologist's perspective. Impact on health-related quality of life and implications for clinical management of psychological sequelae. Oncology 2007, 21(1 Suppl S):34–36.
13. Lacouture ME: Insights into the pathophysiology and management of dermatologic toxicities to EGFR-targeted therapies in colorectal cancer. Cancer Nurs 2010, 33(4 Suppl 1):S17–S26.
14. Köhne CH, Hoefnagel R, Mineur L, Killian A, Sesboue R, Tuech JJ, Queuniet AM, Paillot B, Sabourin JC, Michot J, Thaler H, Niedobitek G, Hui CT, Pfisterer J, Brakenhoff RH, Tejpar S, Schlichting M, Nippenig J, Rougier P. Cetuximab and chemotherapy as initial treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer. N Engl J Med 2009, 360:1408–1417.
15. Arndt RG, Wolf M, Peeters M, Van Cutsem E, Siena S, Freeman DJ, Juan T, Sikorski R, Suggs S, Radinsky R, Patterson SD, Chang DD: Wild-type KRAS is required for panitumumab efficacy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol 2008, 26:1626–1634.
F, Michel P, Frebourg T: Clinical relevance of KRAS mutation detection in metastatic colorectal cancer treated by Cetuximab plus chemotherapy. Br J Cancer 2007, 96:1166–1169.

17. National Cancer Institute Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events v3.0 (CTCAE), 2005. http://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/docs/ctcaca.pdf.

18. National Cancer Institute Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), Version 3.0, DICT). NCI, NIH, DHHS. 2006. http://ctep.cancer.gov.

19. Therase P, Attuck SG, Etehenuer WA, Wandel J, Kaplan RS, Rubinstein L, Ververj J, Van Giabbeke M, van Oosterom AT, Christian MC, Gevrygh SG. New guidelines to evaluate the response to treatment in solid tumors. European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, National Cancer Institute of the United States, National Cancer Institute of Canada. J Natl Cancer Inst 2000, 92:205–216.

20. Rabin R, de Charro F: EQ-SD: a measure of health status from the EuroQol Group. Ann Med 2001, 33:337–343.

21. Cocks K, King MT, Velikova G, Fayers PM, Brown JM: Quality, interpretation, and presentation of European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer quality of life questionnaire core 30 data in randomised controlled trials. Eur J Cancer 2008, 44:1793–1798.

22. Pickard AS, Neary MP, Cella D: Estimation of minimally important differences in EQ-5D and VAS scores in cancer. Health Qual Life Outcomes 2007, 5:4.

23. Sohn BS, Kim TW, Lee JL, Ryu MH, Chang HM, Kang YK, Park HS, Na YS, Jang SJ, Kim JC, Lee JS. The role of KRAS mutations in predicting the efficacy of cetuximab-plus-irinotecan therapy in irinotecan-refractory Korean metastatic colorectal cancer patients. Oncology 2009, 77:224–230.

24. Boccia RV, Cosgriff TM, Headley DL, Badarinath S, Dakhil SR: Final skin toxicity (ST) and overall survival, and patient-reported outcomes by skin toxicity and KRAS status in patients receiving panitumumab plus chemotherapy. Cancer 2009, 115:1544–1554.

25. Price TJ, Sobrero AF, Wilson G, Van Cutsem E, Kieferlini I, Zagharier M, Dakhil SR. Association of progression-free survival with overall survival, and patient-reported outcomes by skin toxicity and KRAS status in patients receiving panitumumab plus chemotherapy. Cancer 2009, 115:1544–1554.

26. Douillard JY, Siena S, Tabernero J, Burke RL, Barugel ME, Humblet Y, Cunningham D, Xu F, Zhao Z, Siddhu R: Final skin toxicity (ST) and patient-reported outcomes (PRO) results from PRIME: A randomized phase III study of panitumumab (pmab) plus FOLFIRI (CT) for first-line metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). Efficacy by skin toxicity (ST) [abstract]. J Clin Oncol 2010, 28(Suppl 15):529.

27. Melosky B, Burke R, Rayson D, Alcindor T, Shear N, Lacouture M: Management of skin rash during EGFR-targeted monoclonal antibody treatment for gastrointestinal malignancies. Canadian recommendations. Curr Oncol 2009, 16:16–26.

28. Lacouture ME, Mitchell EP, Pipideri B, Pillai MV, Shearer H, Iannotti N, Xu F, Yassin M: Skin toxicity evaluation protocol with panitumumab (STEPP), a phase II, open-label, randomized trial evaluating the impact of a pre-Empite Skin treatment regimen on skin toxicities and quality of life in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol 2010, 28:1351–1357.

29. Au HJ, Karapeti CS, O’Callaghan CJ, Tu D, Moore MJ, Zalcberg JR, Kennedy H, Shapiro JD, Koski S, Pavlakis N, Chantepiail D, Wyld D, Jefford M, Knight G, Magoski NM, Brundage MD, Jonker DJ: Health-related quality of life in patients with advanced colorectal cancer treated with cetuximab: overall and KRAS-specific results of the NCIC CTG and AGITG CO17 Trial. J Clin Oncol 2009, 27:1822–1828.

30. Sobrero AF, Maurel I, Feiltenbacher L, Lichtenhauer W, Abubakry YA, Lutz MP, Vega-Villagas ME, Eng C, Steinhauer EU, Prusovsky A, Lenz HJ, Bogg C, Middleton G, Kroning H, Luppik G, Kikker O, Zubel A, Langer C, Kopit J, Burris HA III: EPIC: phase III trial of cetuximab plus irinotecan after fluoropyrimidine and oxaliplatin failure in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Clin Oncol 2008, 26:2311–2319.

31. Lang I, Kehne CH, Polpecht G, Nowaki MP, Cascarini S, Schedopin I, Maurel J, Cunningham D, Zubel A, Van Cutsem E: Cetuximab plus FOLFIRI in 1st-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer: Quality of life (QoL) analysis of patients (pts) with KRAS wild-type (wt) tumours in the CRYSTAL trial [abstract]. Eur J Cancer Suppl 2009, 7:45.

32. Maisey NR, Norman A, Watson M, Allen MJ, Hill MC, Cunningham D: Baseline quality of life predicts survival in patients with advanced colorectal cancer. Eur J Cancer 2002, 38:1551–1557.

33. Chau I, Norman AR, Cunningham D, Waters JS, Oates J, Ross PJ: Multivariate prognostic factor analysis in locally advanced and metastatic esophagogastric cancer–pooled analysis from three multicenter, randomized, controlled trials using individual patient data. J Clin Oncol 2004, 22:2395–2403.

34. Hobday TJ, Kugler JW, Mahoney NR, Sargent DJ, Sloan JA, Fitch TK, Kock JE, O’Connell MJ, Mailliard JA, Tisnor MA, Tischetter LK, Cobau CD, Goldberg RW: Efficacy and quality-of-life data are related in a phase II trial of oral chemotherapy in previously untreated patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma. J Clin Oncol 2002, 20:4574–4580.

35. Shin DB, Bang SM, Park SH, Kang HG, Jue JI, Han SH, Lee Y, Cho EK, Lee JH: Correlation of quality of life with tumor response in patients receiving palliative chemotherapy for advanced gastrointestinal tumors. Med Oncol 2008, 25:81–87.

36. Stillwell AP, Ho YH, Vetch C: Systematic review of prognostic factors related to overall survival in patients with stage IV colorectal cancer and unresectable metastases. World J Surg 2011, 35:684–692.

Cite this article as: Thaler et al.: Skin toxicity and quality of life in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer during first-line panitumumab plus FOLFIRI treatment in a single-arm phase II study. BMC Cancer 2012 12:438.