Patterns of progression, treatment of progressive disease and post-progression survival in the New EPOC study

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Background: The addition of cetuximab (CTX) to perioperative chemotherapy (CT) for operable colorectal liver metastases resulted in a shorter progression-free survival. Details of disease progression are described to further inform the primary study outcome.

Methods: A total of 257 KRAS wild-type patients were randomised to CT alone or CT with CTX. Data regarding sites and treatment of progressive disease were obtained for the 109 (CT n = 48, CT and CTX n = 61) patients with progressive disease at the cut-off date for analysis of November 2012.

Results: The liver was the most frequent site of progression (CT 67% (32/48); CT and CTX 66% (40/61)). A higher proportion of patients in the CT and group had multiple sites of progressive disease (CT 8%, 4/48; CT and CTX 23%, 14/61 P = 0.04). Further treatment for progressive disease is known for 84 patients of whom 69 received further CT, most frequently irinotecan based. Twenty-two patients, 11 in each arm, received CTX as a further line agent.

Conclusions: Both the distribution of progressive disease and further treatment are as expected for such a cohort. The pattern of disease progression seen is consistent with failure of systemic micrometastatic disease control rather than failure of local disease control following liver surgery.

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Surgical resection of colorectal liver metastasis (CRLM) is feasible in 10–20% of patients presenting with liver-only disease and confers a five-year survival of 35–40% (Kanas et al., 2012). Following resection disease progression is a challenge, occurring in 75% of patients (Nordlinger et al., 1996) of which half of the recurrences are in the liver (Lorenz et al., 1998; Giacchetti et al., 1999; Andre et al., 2004). Perioperative chemotherapy (CTX) can reduce the risk of relapse (Nordlinger et al., 2008) as well as obviating surgery in those who progress rapidly because of poor biology, and has become standard of care in many centres. The New EPOC study sought to assess the benefit of adding cetuximab (CTX), an antibody to the epidermal growth factor receptor, to standard perioperative CT for patients with operable CRLM. Unexpectedly, the addition of CTX resulted in a significantly shorter progression-free survival (Primrose et al., 2014).

Following surgery for CRLM the most common site of first treatment failure is the liver with the lung being second (Nordlinger et al., 2008; de Jong et al., 2009). Data suggest that the pattern of recurrence is relevant to outcome with lung only recurrence possibly favouring a better prognosis (Govaert et al., 2014). In the context of significant progression-free intervals, selected patients can expect improved survival with further lung and liver resection (Luo et al., 2014). For those unsuitable for additional surgery, further systemic treatment offers good disease control, reflected in the favourable long-term survival for patients presenting with CRLM (Nordlinger et al., 2013).

We have examined the pattern of treatment failure in the New EPOC study to determine whether it can inform the unexpected study outcome. Potential differences in post-progression therapy may inform an important secondary end point such as overall survival.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study design, treatments and objectives.** The New EPOC study (ISRCTN 22944367) design, eligibility criteria and treatment regimens have been described previously (Primrose et al., 2014). This was a multi-centre prospective randomised open label phase III controlled trial. The study was approved by the South West Research Ethics Committee and all patients provided written informed consent. Patients with KRAS exon 2 wild-type resectable or suboptimally resectable colorectal liver metastases were randomised 1:1 to receive CT with or without CTX before and after liver resection. The primary objective was to determine a difference in progression-free survival between the treatment groups. The trial was closed to recruitment on 1 November 2012 when protocol-defined futility criteria were met. The focus of the present analysis is to ascertain detailed data regarding the patients with progressive disease.

**Data collection.** Gender, age, site of primary disease, lymph node involvement, serum CEA level and dates of progression and death had already been obtained as part of New EPOC. For the 109 patients (CT alone group \( n = 48 \), CT plus CTX group \( n = 61 \)) with progressive disease at the cut-off date for analysis of 1 November 2012, additional data regarding first site(s) of progressive disease and treatments undertaken for progressive disease were obtained using case report forms. One patient, who was previously reported as having progressed before the data cut-off, has since been confirmed as not having progressive disease. An additional 13 patients (CT alone group \( n = 8 \), CT plus CTX group \( n = 5 \)) died but had not progressed.

Post-progression survival was defined as the time from date of progression to death. Patients still alive were censored at their date of last follow-up or 1 November 2012, whichever was earlier, so as not to release data that are at present immature but that will contribute to a final analysis of the trial in the future.

**Statistical analysis.** The comparison of post-progression survival between the treatment groups was done with Cox proportional-hazards regression and Kaplan–Meier curves. All analyses were done on a modified intention-to-treat basis, including all patients with known KRAS exon 2 wild-type genotype who had confirmed progressive disease at the cut-off date for analysis of 1 November 2012. Only the analyses on further lines of CT were pre-defined. SAS (version 9.2 or above, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) and STATA (version 11 or above, StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA) were used for all analyses.

**RESULTS**

The clinico-pathologic features of the 110 patients with progressive disease identified before the cut-off for analysis of 1 November 2012 are shown in table one as previously described (Primrose et al., 2014). The baseline and clinico-pathologic characteristics of the patients with progressive disease were similar between the groups (Table 1).

Of the 109 patients with progression events, the majority occurred after surgery (CT group 27% (13/48) vs 73% (35/48), CT and CTX group 25% (15/61) vs 75% (46/61); Table 2). Approximately half of all progression events involved the liver only (CT 60% (29/48), CTX group 49% (30/61)). When this analysis is restricted to those patients with post- rather than pre-operative progression, the same trend is apparent (CT 54% (19/35), CTX 48% (22/46)). Other single sites of progressive disease were similarly well balanced between the two groups of the trial, although a higher proportion of patients in the CTX group had multiple sites of progressive disease (CT 8%, 4/48; CTX 23%, 14/61, difference 15% 95% CI 2.0%–28.1% \( P = 0.04 \)).

Over three quarters of patients (84/109) were reported to have undergone further treatment(s) for progressive disease (CT 75% (36/48); CTX 79% (48/61)). Of those the majority received further CT (CT 58%, 28/48; CTX 67%, 41/61), however, 31% (15/48) in the CT group and 23% (14/61) in the CTX group underwent surgical treatment of progressive disease with curative intent (Table 3). Four patients (4/48) in the CT group and six patients (6/61) patients in the CTX group received ablative therapies for progressive disease in the liver, lung or both. Radiotherapy was used to treat progressive disease in 6% (3/48) of patients in the CT group and 7% (4/61) in the CTX group. Twenty-seven percent

**Table 1. Characteristics of all randomised KRAS wild-type patients who progressed and/or died before 1 November 2012**

| Characteristic | Chemotherapy alone \( n = 48 \) | Chemotherapy + cetuximab \( n = 61 \) |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Median age at randomisation* (years) | 65 | 64 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 29 (60%) | 42 (69%) |
| Female | 19 (40%) | 19 (31%) |
| Number of metastases | | |
| 1 metastasis | 21 (44%) | 29 (48%) |
| > 1 metastases | 27 (56%) | 31 (51%) |
| Missing | 0 | 1 (2%) |
| Presentation of disease | | |
| Synchronous metastases | 27 (56%) | 33 (54%) |
| Non-synchronous metastases | 21 (44%) | 28 (46%) |
| Treatment regimen | | |
| CAPOX | 14 (29%) | 17 (28%) |
| OxMdiG | 28 (58%) | 38 (62%) |
| IrMdiG | 6 (13%) | 6 (10%) |

*Approximate age at randomisation using year of birth.
(13/48) in the CT group and 41% (25/61) in the CTX group received CT alone as treatment for progressive disease.

Data were received on 69 patients (16 who had pre-operative progression and 53 who had post-operative progression) that received further CT for progressive disease (Table 4). The majority of second-line therapy given was irinotecan-based without any additional biological therapy. Twenty-two were given CTX as a further line treatment; 11 following CT and 11 following CTX.

Four patients received CTX as a second line treatment for progressive disease having had CT plus CTX as part of the trial. Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapy was given as a further line treatment: 11 following CT and 11 following CTX.

A total of 38 patients have had surgery or ablation with curative intent for progressive disease. The post-progression survival of these individuals was compared with those who did not receive surgery or ablative therapy with curative intent for progressive disease. Median follow-up post progression was 14.5 months (95% CI 5.4–19.6) in the CT alone group and 14.2 months (95% CI 6.3–19.5) in the CT plus CTX group. The median post-progression survival was 18.7 months (95% CI 13.1–not reached; Figure 1) in the CT group compared with 15.9 months (95% CI 8.6–26.1) in the CTX group (HR 1.69, 95% CI 0.86–3.34, P = 0.130). When this analysis was restricted to those patients that underwent a R0 resection of the liver as part of the trial (29 in the CT group, 34 in the CTX group), the median post-progression survival was 29.0 months (95% CI 16.5–not reached) in the CT group compared with 19.9 months (95% CI 13.2–not reached) in the CTX group (HR 2.07, 95% CI 0.70–6.09, P = 0.187).

![Image](356x265 to 549x373)

**Table 2. Site(s) of first progressive disease**

| Site | Chemotherapy alone (n = 48) | Chemotherapy + cetuximab (n = 61) |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Liver only | 10 (77%) | 8 (53%) |
| Lung only | 1 (8%) | 0 |
| Locoregional only | 0 | 0 |
| Peritoneal only | 1 (8%) | 1 (7%) |
| Nodal | 0 | 0 |
| Multi-site | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 1 (8%) | 0 |

**Table 4. Further lines of chemotherapy for progressive disease**

| Treatment | Chemotherapy alone (n = 48) | Chemotherapy + cetuximab (n = 61) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Type of 2nd line treatment | 27 | 41 |
| Oxaliplatin based | 5 (19%) | 5 (12%) |
| Irinotecan based | 9 (33%) | 17 (41%) |
| Fluoropyrimidine only | 2 (7%) | 2 (5%) |
| Cetuximab based | 6 (30%) | 4 (10%) |
| Bevacizumab based | 3 (11%) | 12 (29%) |
| Aflibercept based | 0 | 1 (2%) |
| Other | 0 | 0 |
| Type of 3rd line treatment | 16 | 20 |
| Oxaliplatin based | 3 (19%) | 4 (20%) |
| Irinotecan based | 3 (19%) | 3 (15%) |
| Fluoropyrimidine only | 2 (13%) | 1 (5%) |
| Cetuximab based | 2 (13%) | 4 (20%) |
| Bevacizumab based | 3 (19%) | 4 (20%) |
| Aflibercept based | 1 (6%) | 1 (5%) |
| Other | 1 (6%) | 3 (15%) |
| Selective internal radiation therapy | 1 (6%) | 0 |

Data on further lines of chemotherapy received between October 2013 and May 2014. Percentages are based on the number within each type of treatment line, as shown in the 'Type of 5th line treatment'.

![Image](356x265 to 549x373)

**Figure 1. Kaplan–Meier curve of post-progression survival by treatment group.**
Repeat hepatectomy (Jones et al, 2015) has been shown to be associated with favourable survival outcomes (Petrovsky et al, 2002; Lam et al, 2013; Luo et al, 2014), and indeed the post-progression survival for the cohort treated with curative intent looks most favourable, although it is noteworthy that the period of follow-up available is presently short. The relatively short follow-up (consequent in part on premature study cessation) restricts the ability of these data to inform whether the detrimental effect of CTX persists beyond relapse and a final analysis will obviate these issues.

In summary, the present study demonstrates that the pattern of failure associated with the addition of CTX to surgery and routine CT for operable colorectal liver metastases is as expected for such a cohort. The slightly higher proportion of multi-site recurrences in the CT and CTX group is the only notable difference. The pattern of disease progression seen is strongly suggestive of a systemic failure consistent with micrometastatic disease rather than local failure of disease control at the site of resection.

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**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

SF declared a consulting or advisory role to Merck. JV declared honoraria and travel/accommodation expenses from Merck. DO declared honoraria from Abbott and travel/accommodation expenses from Novartis and Angiodynamics. CR declared travel/accommodation expenses from Roche, Merck and Amgen. TI declared receiving honoraria from Roche and Celgene, a consulting or advisory role to Roche and Servier, and travel/accommodation expenses from Amgen and Bayer. OJG declared receiving honoraria from Johnson and Johnson (Ethicon). DC declared receiving honoraria/research funding from Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Celgene, Medimmune, Merrimack, Merck Serono, and Sanofi. TM declared honoraria from Vertex, a consulting or advisory Role to Sanofi and research funding from AstraZeneca (Inst) and Merck Serono (Inst). JB declared receiving honoraria from Merck and Roche, attending a speakers’ bureau for Merck Serono and receiving travel/accommodation expenses from Merck. The remaining authors declare no conflict of interest.

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