Clinical Controversies in the Management of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer

Select Publications

HOCHSTER

Abdalla EK et al. Improving resectability of hepatic colorectal metastases: Expert consensus statement. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2006;13(10):1271-80.

Adam R et al. Rescue surgery for unresectable colorectal liver metastases downstaged by chemotherapy: A model to predict long-term survival. *Ann Surg* 2004;240(4):644-57.

Adson MA et al. Resection of hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer. Arch Surg 1984;119(6):647-51.

Charnsangavej C et al. Selection of patients for resection of hepatic colorectal metastases: Expert consensus statement. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2006;13(10):1261-8.

Doci R et al. One hundred patients with hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer treated by resection: Analysis of prognostic determinants. *Br J Surg* 1991;78(7):797-801.

Donadon M et al. **New paradigm in the management of liver-only metastases from colorectal cancer.** *Gastrointest Cancer Res* 2007;1(1):20-7.

Fernandez FG et al. Five-year survival after resection of hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer in patients screened by positron emission tomography with F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG-PET). *Ann Surg* 2004;240(3):438-47.

Folprecht G et al. Tumour response and secondary resectability of colorectal liver metastases following neoadjuvant chemotherapy with cetuximab: The CELIM randomised phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2010;11(1):38-47.

Folprecht G et al. Neoadjuvant treatment of unresectable colorectal liver metastases: Correlation between tumour response and resection rates. *Ann Oncol* 2005;16(8):1311-9.

Gayowski TJ et al. Experience in hepatic resection for metastatic colorectal cancer: Analysis of clinical and pathologic risk factors. *Surgery* 1994;116(4):703-10.

Hughes KS et al. Resection of the liver for colorectal carcinoma metastases. A multi-institutional study of long-term survivors. *Dis Colon Rectum* 1988;31(1):1-4.

McLoughlin JM et al. Resection of colorectal liver metastases: Current perspectives. Cancer Control 2006;13(1):32-41.

Nordlinger B et al. Perioperative chemotherapy with FOLFOX4 and surgery versus surgery alone for resectable liver metastases from colorectal cancer (EORTC Intergroup trial 40983): A randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2008;371(9617):1007-16.

Pawlik TM et al. Effect of surgical margin status on survival and site of recurrence after hepatic resection for colorectal metastases. *Ann Surg* 2005;241(5):715-24.

Rees M et al. Late results justify resection for multiple hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer. *Br J Surg* 1997;84(8):1136-40.

Rosen CB et al. Perioperative blood transfusion and determinants of survival after liver resection for metastatic colorectal carcinoma. *Ann Surg* 1992;216(4):493-504.

Scheele J et al. Indicators of prognosis after hepatic resection for colorectal secondaries. Surgery 1991;110(1):13-29.

Scheele J et al. Hepatic metastases from colorectal carcinoma: Impact of surgical resection on the natural history. *Br J Surg* 1990;77(11):1241-6.

Vauthey JN et al. Chemotherapy regimen predicts steatohepatitis and an increase in 90-day mortality after surgery for hepatic colorectal metastases. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24(13):2065-72.

ZALCBERG

Cassidy J et al. Effect of bevacizumab in older patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: Pooled analysis of four randomized studies. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 2010;136(5):737-43.

Ellis LM, Hicklin DJ. VEGF-targeted therapy: Mechanisms of anti-tumour activity. Nat Rev Cancer 2008;8(8):579-91.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN®). **NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology. Colon cancer** — **Version 1.2012.** Available at: http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/f_guidelines.asp.

Van Cutsem E et al. Advanced colorectal cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for treatment. *Ann Oncol* 2010;21(Suppl 5):v93-7.

VAN CUTSEM

Cunningham D et al. Cetuximab monotherapy and cetuximab plus irinotecan in irinotecan-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2004;351(4):337-45.

Cunningham D et al. Randomised trial of irinotecan plus supportive care versus supportive care alone after fluorouracil failure for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. *Lancet* 1998;352(9138):1413-8.

De Roock W et al. Effects of KRAS, BRAF, NRAS, and PIK3CA mutations on the efficacy of cetuximab plus chemotherapy in chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer: A retrospective consortium analysis. *Lancet Oncol* 2010;11(8):753-62.

Grothey A et al. Results of a phase III randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial (CORRECT) of regorafenib plus best supportive care (BSC) versus placebo plus BSC in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who have progressed after standard therapies. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2012; Abstract LBA385.

Grothey A et al. Bevacizumab beyond first progression is associated with prolonged overall survival in metastatic colorectal cancer: Results from a large observational cohort study (BRiTE). *J Clin Oncol* 2008:26(33):5326-34.

Hurwitz H et al. Bevacizumab plus irinotecan, fluorouracil, and leucovorin for metastatic colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350(23):2335-42.

Rothenberg ML et al. Superiority of oxaliplatin and fluorouracil-leucovorin compared with either therapy alone in patients with progressive colorectal cancer after irinotecan and fluorouracil-leucovorin: Interim results of a phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2003;21(11):2059-69.

Sobrero AF et al. Final results from study 181: Randomized phase III study of FOLFIRI with or without panitumumab (pmab) for the treatment of second-line metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2012; Abstract 387

Tabernero J et al. Results from VELOUR, a phase 3 study of aflibercept versus placebo in combination with FOLFIRI for the treatment of patients with previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer. European Multidisciplinary Congress 2011; Abstract 6LBA.

Tabernero J et al. Phase II trial of cetuximab in combination with fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin in the first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2007;25(33):5225-32.

Van Cutsem E et al. Intravenous (IV) aflibercept versus placebo in combination with irinotecan/5-FU (FOLFIRI) for second-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer (MCRC): Results of a multinational phase III trial (EFC10262-VELOUR). World Congress on Gastrointestinal Cancer 2011; Abstract 0-0024.

Van Cutsem E et al. Cetuximab and chemotherapy as initial treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2009;360(14):1408-17.

Van Cutsem E et al. Oral capecitabine vs intravenous 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin: Integrated efficacy data and novel analyses from two large, randomised, phase III trials. *Br J Cancer* 2004;90(6):1190-7.

ARNOLD

Díaz-Rubio E et al. First-line XELOX plus bevacizumab followed by XELOX plus bevacizumab or single-agent bevacizumab as maintenance therapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: The phase III MACRO TTD study. *Oncologist* 2012;17(1):15-25.

Folprecht G et al. Irinotecan/fluorouracil combination in first-line therapy of older and younger patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: Combined analysis of 2,691 patients in randomized controlled trials. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26(9):1443-51.

Griebsch I et al. The effect of tumor response on quality of life (QoL) in patients with KRAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Analysis from the CRYSTAL study. *Proc ASCO* 2011; Abstract 3626.

Grothey A et al. Results of a phase III randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial (CORRECT) of regorafenib plus best supportive care (BSC) versus placebo plus BSC in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who have progressed after standard therapies. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2012; Abstract LBA385.

Sargent DJ et al. Pooled safety and efficacy analysis examining the effect of performance status on outcomes in nine first-line treatment trials using individual data from patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27(12):1948-55.

Seymour MT et al. Chemotherapy options in elderly and frail patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (MRC FOCUS2): An open-label, randomised factorial trial. *Lancet* 2011;377(9779):1749-59.

Siena S et al. Randomized phase III study of panitumumab (pmab) with FOLFOX4 compared to FOLFOX4 alone as first-line treatment (tx) for metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): PRIME trial. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2012; Abstract 283.

Tabernero J et al. Phase III study of first-line XELOX plus bevacizumab (BEV) for 6 cycles followed by XELOX plus BEV or single-agent (s/a) BEV as maintenance therapy in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): The MACRO trial (Spanish Cooperative Group for the Treatment of Digestive Tumors [TTD]). Proc ASCO 2010: Abstract 3501.

VENOOK

Cook AD et al. Surgical resection of primary tumors in patients who present with stage IV colorectal cancer: An analysis of surveillance, epidemiology, and end results data, 1988 to 2000. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2005;12(8):637-45.

McCahill LE et al. A phase II trial of 5-fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin (mFOLFOX6) chemotherapy plus bevacizumab (bev) for patients (pts) with unresectable stage IV colon cancer and a synchronous asymptomatic primary tumor: Results of NSABP C-10. *Proc ASCO* 2010:Abstract 3527.