

Colorectal Cancer™

U P D A T E

Conversations with Oncology Investigators
Bridging the Gap between Research and Patient Care

FACULTY INTERVIEWS

Alan P Venook, MD
Scott Kopetz, MD, PhD
Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc
Howard S Hochster, MD

EDITOR

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CONTENTS

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Colorectal Cancer Update

A Continuing Medical Education Audio Series

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Approximately 135,000 people were diagnosed with colon or rectal cancer in the United States in 2017 alone, with nearly 50,000 of these individuals succumbing to their disease. Published results from ongoing trials continually lead to the emergence of new therapeutic targets and regimens, thereby altering existing management algorithms. In order to offer optimal patient care, including the option of clinical trial participation, the practicing medical oncologist must be well informed of these advances. To bridge the gap between research and patient care, *Colorectal Cancer Update* uses one-on-one discussion with leading gastrointestinal oncology investigators. By providing access to the latest scientific developments and the perspectives of experts in the field, this CME activity assists medical oncologists with the formulation of up-to-date management strategies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Formulate an individualized approach to the selection of adjuvant chemotherapy regimens and the duration of treatment for patients with standard- and high-risk colon cancer.
- Consider patient and disease characteristics in selecting therapy for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), including primary tumor location and presence of potentially targetable genetic abnormalities (eg, BRAF, HER2).
- Appraise the recent approvals of pembrolizumab and nivolumab for patients with microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair-deficient tumors, and integrate these agents into current mCRC treatment algorithms.
- Devise a rational approach to the incorporation of regorafenib and TAS-102 into the treatment algorithm for mCRC that includes consideration of each agent's unique side-effect profile.
- Counsel patients regarding the incidence and manifestation of side effects associated with commonly used systemic agents and regimens, and develop a plan to optimally manage these toxicities.
- Recall available and emerging data with other investigational agents currently being tested in clinical trials for CRC, and refer eligible patients for trial participation or expanded access programs.

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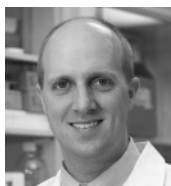
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6 POST-TEST

7 EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM

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EDITOR



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Interview with Alan P Venook, MD

Tracks 1-24

Track 1	IDEA pooled analysis: Duration of adjuvant oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy for Stage III colon cancer	Track 13	Rates of response and prolonged disease control with immune checkpoint inhibitors in mCRC
Track 2	Identification of patients to receive longer versus shorter duration of adjuvant chemotherapy	Track 14	Biomarkers for predicting the effectiveness of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors in mCRC
Track 3	Use of CAPOX versus FOLFOX adjuvant regimens	Track 15	Spectrum of toxicities associated with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors
Track 4	Prognostic and predictive value of primary tumor sidedness	Track 16	Phenotypes of microsatellite instability (MSI)-high colon cancer
Track 5	Intestinal microbiota and colorectal cancer (CRC)	Track 17	Case: A 65-year-old man with multiple recurrences of mCRC receives regorafenib followed by TAS-102
Track 6	Treatment approach for BRAF V600E-mutated metastatic CRC (mCRC)	Track 18	Dosing and tolerability of regorafenib
Track 7	Prolonged response to T-DM1 in a patient with rapidly progressive HER2-amplified mCRC	Track 19	Regorafenib-associated tumor cavitation
Track 8	EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors in patients with HER2-mutated mCRC	Track 20	Sequencing regorafenib and TAS-102 as later-line therapy
Track 9	Effects of diet and lifestyle on outcome in colon cancer	Track 21	TAS-102-associated neutropenia
Track 10	Recommendations for vitamin D supplementation	Track 22	California End-of-Life Option Act and aid-in-dying medication
Track 11	Counseling patients about increased physical activity	Track 23	Case: A 66-year-old man undergoes simultaneous resection of primary sigmoid cancer and a solitary liver metastasis followed by pseudoadjuvant therapy with FOLFOX
Track 12	Case: A 46-year-old man with right-sided primary MLH1-deficient cecal cancer and bulky nodal disease receives FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab but discontinues because of toxicity and is switched to pembrolizumab	Track 24	Investigational combination strategies for microsatellite-stable (MSS) mCRC

Interview with Scott Kopetz, MD, PhD

Tracks 1-23

Track 1	CheckMate 142: Activity of nivolumab in patients with MSI-high mCRC	Track 6	Clinical characterization of MSI-high CRC
Track 2	Dosing schedules and choosing between anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors for mCRC	Track 7	Reliability in assessment of MSI status after chemotherapy
Track 3	Incidence of high MSI in other cancers: Implications for testing	Track 8	Investigation of predictive biomarkers for anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibition in mCRC
Track 4	Pros and cons of MSI testing methods	Track 9	Relationship between mutational load and response to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors
Track 5	First-line treatment with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors in mCRC	Track 10	Role of the gut microbiome in the pathogenesis of colon cancer and response to checkpoint inhibitors

Interview with Dr Kopetz (continued)

Track 11	Rapidity of response to checkpoint inhibitors in patients with MSI-high tumors		
Track 12	Neoadjuvant studies of checkpoint inhibitors in MSI-high colon cancer	Track 18	Utility of liquid biopsies in mCRC
Track 13	Combination strategies with checkpoint inhibitors for MSS mCRC	Track 19	Efficacy and tolerability of irinotecan/cetuximab/vemurafenib
Track 14	Pseudoprogression with checkpoint inhibitors	Track 20	Influence of side-effect profiles in sequencing regorafenib and TAS-102
Track 15	Consensus molecular subtypes in colon cancer	Track 21	Case: A 52-year-old man with mCRC is found to have HER2 amplification and responds to trastuzumab/pertuzumab
Track 16	Prediction of treatment benefit among molecular subtypes	Track 22	Activity of T-DM1 in HER2-amplified mCRC
Track 17	Case: A 67-year-old woman with BRAF V600E-mutated mCRC enrolls on the SWOG-S1406 clinical	Track 23	Multiplex testing for patients with mCRC

Interview with Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Tracks 1-18

Track 1	Case: A 68-year-old man with resected right-sided primary BRAF V600E-mutated, MSI-high mCRC and disease progression on FOLFOX/bevacizumab and FOLFIRI experiences a 2-year response to nivolumab		oxaliplatin and irinotecan-based regimens
Track 2	Targeted therapy for BRAF-mutated mCRC	Track 10	Dose reductions for TAS-102-related cytopenia
Track 3	Emergence of checkpoint inhibitors as treatment options for MSI-high mCRC	Track 11	Initial dosing of regorafenib
Track 4	Tolerability of checkpoint inhibitors in gastrointestinal cancers	Track 12	RAS testing in colon cancer
Track 5	Treatment duration and scheduling of checkpoint inhibitors	Track 13	RAS oncogene in the pathogenesis of colon and other cancers
Track 6	Novel research strategies with checkpoint inhibitors in CRC	Track 14	Oncogene addiction in BRAF-mutated colon cancer compared to other solid tumors
Track 7	Gastrointestinal microbiome and new drug development	Track 15	Efforts to develop KRAS-targeted agents
Track 8	Treatment of MSI-high mCRC that progresses on checkpoint inhibitor therapy	Track 16	Case: A 55-year-old woman with moderately differentiated N1 colon cancer and 2 of 24 positive lymph nodes receives 3 months of adjuvant FOLFOX
Track 9	TAS-102 after disease progression on standard fluoropyrimidine,	Track 17	Degree of benefit needed for patients to undergo adjuvant chemotherapy
		Track 18	Counseling patients about adjuvant chemotherapy

Tracks 1-21

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| <p>Track 1 Case: A 58-year-old man with T3N1 sigmoid colon cancer receives 3 months of adjuvant CAPOX</p> <p>Track 2 SWOG-S1613: A Phase II study comparing pertuzumab/trastuzumab to cetuximab/irinotecan for HER2-amplified mCRC</p> <p>Track 3 STEAM Phase II trial results: Sequential or concurrent FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab versus FOLFOX/bevacizumab as first-line treatment of mCRC</p> <p>Track 4 FOLFOXIRI/bevacizumab for BRAF-mutated mCRC</p> <p>Track 5 Onset and delayed recovery of neutropenia as an indicator of response to TAS-102</p> <p>Track 6 Ongoing studies combining TAS-102 with other agents in earlier disease settings</p> <p>Track 7 Case: A 52-year-old man with refractory mCRC receives TAS-102, bevacizumab and irinotecan on a clinical trial</p> <p>Track 8 Considerations in sequencing TAS-102 and regorafenib</p> <p>Track 9 CALGB/SWOG-80405: Relationship among somatic DNA mutations, MSI status, mutational load and survival in mCRC</p> <p>Track 10 Potential rationale for the efficacy of atezolizumab/bevacizumab in MSI-high mCRC</p> <p>Track 11 Incidence of MSI-high tumors in mCRC</p> <p>Track 12 Ongoing Phase III studies of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors as first-line therapy for mCRC</p> | <p>Track 13 Case: A 40-year-old man with metastatic rectal cancer and Lynch syndrome receives atezolizumab/bevacizumab on a clinical trial</p> <p>Track 14 Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitor-associated immune-related adverse events</p> <p>Track 15 Perspective on hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy</p> <p>Track 16 Ongoing Alliance A021502 Phase III study of adjuvant chemotherapy alone or with atezolizumab for Stage III colon cancer with deficient DNA mismatch repair</p> <p>Track 17 Case: A 48-year-old woman with BRAF V600E-mutated mCRC initially receives FOLFIRINOX followed by cetuximab/encorafenib on a clinical trial</p> <p>Track 18 High mutational burden in patients with BRAF mutations</p> <p>Track 19 SWOG-S1406: Results of a Phase II trial of irinotecan/cetuximab with or without vemurafenib for BRAF-mutated mCRC</p> <p>Track 20 Preliminary results of the Phase III BEACON study evaluating cetuximab, encorafenib and binimetinib combination therapy for BRAF V600E-mutated mCRC</p> <p>Track 21 COTEZO IMblaze 370: A Phase III study of atezolizumab with or without cobimetinib versus regorafenib for previously treated MSS mCRC</p> |
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Video Program

View the corresponding video interviews with (from left) Drs Venook, Kopetz, Wainberg and Hochster by Dr Love www.ResearchToPractice.com/CCU118/Video



SELECT PUBLICATIONS

A phase III study of pembrolizumab (MK-3475) vs chemotherapy in microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) stage IV colorectal carcinoma (KEYNOTE-177). NCT02563002

Andre T et al. **Oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy for patients with stage III colon cancer: Disease free survival results of the three versus six months adjuvant IDEA France Trial.** *Proc ASCO 2017*;Abstract 3500.

André T et al. **Analysis of tumor PD-L1 expression and biomarkers in relation to clinical activity in patients (pts) with deficient DNA mismatch repair (dMMR)/high microsatellite instability (MSI-H) metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) treated with nivolumab (NIVO) + ipilimumab (IPI): CheckMate 142.** *Proc ESMO 2017*;Abstract 484PD.

Arnold D et al. **Prognostic and predictive value of primary tumour side in patients with RAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer treated with chemotherapy and EGFR directed antibodies in six randomised trials.** *Ann Oncol 2017*;28(8):1713-29.

Cohen R et al. **BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer: What is the optimal strategy for treatment?** *Curr Treat Options Oncol 2017*;18(2):9.

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Fuchs MA et al. **Predicted vitamin D status and colon cancer recurrence and mortality in CALGB 89803 (Alliance).** *Ann Oncol 2017*;28(6):1359-67.

Grothey A et al; CORRECT Study Group. **Regorafenib monotherapy for previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer (CORRECT): An international, multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial.** *Lancet 2013*;381(9863):303-12.

Huijberts S et al. **BEACON CRC: Safety lead-in (SLI) for the combination of binimetinib (BINI), encorafenib (ENCO), and cetuximab (CTX) in patients (pts) with BRAF-V600E metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).** *Proc ESMO 2017*;Abstract 517P.

Hurwitz H et al. **Updated efficacy, safety, and biomarker analyses of STEAM, a randomized, open-label, phase II trial of sequential (s) and concurrent (c) FOLFOXIRI-bevacizumab (BV) vs FOLFOX-BV for first-line (1L) treatment (tx) of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).** *Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2017*;Abstract 657.

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Kang Y et al. **Gut microbiota and colorectal cancer: Insights into pathogenesis for novel therapeutic strategies.** *Z Gastroenterol 2017*;55(9):872-80.

Kim S et al. **Tumor sidedness and intrinsic subtypes in patients with stage II/III colon cancer: Analysis of NSABP C-07 (NRG Oncology).** *Proc ASCO 2017*;Abstract 3514.

Kopetz S et al. **Randomized trial of irinotecan and cetuximab with or without vemurafenib in BRAF-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer (SWOG S1406).** *Proc ASCO 2017*;Abstract 3505.

Le DT et al. **PD-1 blockade in tumors with mismatch-repair deficiency.** *N Engl J Med 2015*;372(26):2509-20.

Lenz HJ et al. **Impact of consensus molecular subtyping (CMS) on overall survival (OS) and progression free survival (PFS) in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Analysis of CALGB/SWOG 80405 (Alliance).** *Proc ASCO 2017*;Abstract 3511.

Mehta RS et al. **Association of dietary patterns with risk of colorectal cancer subtypes classified by *Fusobacterium nucleatum* in tumor tissue.** *JAMA Oncol 2017*;3(7):921-7.

Mima K et al. **The role of intestinal bacteria in the development and progression of gastrointestinal tract neoplasms.** *Surg Oncol 2017*;26(4):368-76.

Ng K et al. **SUNSHINE: Randomized double-blind phase II trial of vitamin D supplementation in patients with previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer.** *Proc ASCO 2017*;Abstract 3506.

Ohtsu A et al. **Onset of neutropenia as an indicator of treatment response in the phase III RECOURSE trial of TAS-102 vs placebo in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.** *Proc ASCO* 2016;**Abstract 3556.**

Overman MJ et al. **Nivolumab in patients with metastatic DNA mismatch repair-deficient or micro-satellite instability-high colorectal cancer (CheckMate 142): An open-label, multicentre, phase 2 study.** *Lancet Oncol* 2017;18(9):1182-91.

Parikh A et al. **Prolonged response to HER2-directed therapy in a patient with HER2-amplified, rapidly progressive metastatic colorectal cancer.** *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2017;15(1):3-8.

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Sobrero AF et al. **FOLFOX4/XELOX in stage II-III colon cancer: Efficacy results of the Italian three or six colon adjuvant (TOSCA) trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2017;**Abstract 3501.**

Sundar R et al. **Targeting BRAF-mutant colorectal cancer: Progress in combination strategies.** *Cancer Discov* 2017;7(6):558-60.

Taieb J et al. **Association of prognostic value of primary tumor location in stage III colon cancer with RAS and BRAF mutational status.** *Proc ASCO* 2017;**Abstract 3515.**

Van Blarigan E et al. **American Cancer Society (ACS) Nutrition and Physical Activity Guidelines after colon cancer diagnosis and disease-free (DFS), recurrence-free (RFS), and overall survival (OS) in CALGB 89803 (Alliance).** *Proc ASCO* 2017;**Abstract 10006.**

Venook AP et al. **Primary tumor location as an independent prognostic marker from molecular features for overall survival in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: Analysis of CALGB/SWOG 80405 (Alliance).** *Proc ASCO* 2017;**Abstract 3503.**

QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

- 1. The IDEA pooled analysis of studies evaluating the duration of adjuvant oxaliplatin-based therapy for patients with Stage III colon cancer demonstrated that survival outcomes were not inferior for patients with lower-risk disease who received 3 months compared to 6 months of therapy.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 2. Which of the following patients with mCRC do not derive clinical benefit from the addition of EGFR antibodies to first-line chemotherapy?**
 - a. Patients with left-sided primary cancers
 - b. Patients with right-sided primary cancers
- 3. Approximately what proportion of patients with CRC have HER2-amplified or HER2-mutated disease?**
 - a. 20%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 4%
- 4. In the randomized Phase II SWOG-S1613 study, which nonchemotherapy-containing HER2-targeted doublet will be compared to cetuximab/irinotecan for HER2-amplified mCRC?**
 - a. T-DM1/lapatinib
 - b. Trastuzumab/lapatinib
 - c. Trastuzumab/pertuzumab
- 5. Which of the following phenotypes tends to be associated with MSI-high colon cancer?**
 - a. Right sidedness
 - b. Mucinous type
 - c. BRAF mutation
 - d. All of the above
- 6. What was the response rate in the CheckMate 142 study of single-agent nivolumab for previously treated MSI-high or mismatch repair-deficient mCRC?**
 - a. 50%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 10%
- 7. Both pembrolizumab and nivolumab are indicated for the treatment of metastatic MSI-high or mismatch repair-deficient CRC that progresses after previous therapy.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 8. In patients with MSI-high CRC the mutational load is _____ compared to the mutational load in patients with MSS CRC.**
 - a. Approximately 100 times higher
 - b. Roughly equivalent
 - c. Lower
- 9. Which of the following results was observed in the SWOG-S1406 study with the addition of vemurafenib to cetuximab/irinotecan for patients with treatment-refractory BRAF V600E-mutated mCRC?**
 - a. Doubling of progression-free survival
 - b. Tripling of the disease control rate
 - c. Significant increase in skin toxicity
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
- 10. The onset and delayed recovery of neutropenia has been demonstrated to be a positive predictive factor for outcomes with TAS-102 treatment.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

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PART 1 — Please tell us about your experience with this educational activity

How would you characterize your level of knowledge on the following topics?

4 = Excellent 3 = Good 2 = Adequate 1 = Suboptimal

	BEFORE	AFTER
IDEA pooled analysis evaluating the duration of adjuvant oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy for Stage III colon cancer	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Clinical trial data with and indications for anti-PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors in the treatment of MSI-high or mismatch repair-deficient mCRC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
SWOG-S1406 trial: Efficacy and tolerability of irinotecan/cetuximab and vemurafenib for BRAF-mutated mCRC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Strategies based on side-effect profiles for sequencing TAS-102 and regorafenib for mCRC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Ongoing Alliance A021502 Phase III study of adjuvant chemotherapy alone or combined with atezolizumab for Stage III colon cancer with deficient DNA mismatch repair	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

Practice Setting:

- Academic center/medical school Community cancer center/hospital Group practice
 Solo practice Government (eg, VA) Other (please specify).....

Approximately how many new patients with colorectal cancer do you see per year?

Was the activity evidence based, fair, balanced and free from commercial bias?

- Yes No

If no, please explain:

Please identify how you will change your practice as a result of completing this activity (select all that apply).

- This activity validated my current practice
 Create/revise protocols, policies and/or procedures
 Change the management and/or treatment of my patients
 Other (please explain):

If you intend to implement any changes in your practice, please provide 1 or more examples:

.....

The content of this activity matched my current (or potential) scope of practice.

- Yes No If no, please explain:

Please respond to the following learning objectives (LOs) by circling the appropriate selection:

4 = Yes 3 = Will consider 2 = No 1 = Already doing N/M = LO not met N/A = Not applicable

As a result of this activity, I will be able to:

- Formulate an individualized approach to the selection of adjuvant chemotherapy regimens and the duration of treatment for patients with standard- and high-risk colon cancer.4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Consider patient and disease characteristics in selecting therapy for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), including primary tumor location and presence of potentially targetable genetic abnormalities (eg, BRAF, HER2).4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Appraise the recent approvals of pembrolizumab and nivolumab for patients with microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair-deficient tumors, and integrate these agents into current mCRC treatment algorithms.4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Devise a rational approach to the incorporation of regorafenib and TAS-102 into the treatment algorithm for mCRC that includes consideration of each agent's unique side-effect profile.4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)

As a result of this activity, I will be able to:

- Counsel patients regarding the incidence and manifestation of side effects associated with commonly used systemic agents and regimens, and develop a plan to optimally manage these toxicities..... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Recall available and emerging data with other investigational agents currently being tested in clinical trials for CRC, and refer eligible patients for trial participation or expanded access programs..... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

Please describe any clinical situations that you find difficult to manage or resolve that you would like to see addressed in future educational activities:

.....

.....

Would you recommend this activity to a colleague?

Yes No

If no, please explain:

PART 2 — Please tell us about the faculty and editor for this educational activity

4 = Excellent 3 = Good 2 = Adequate 1 = Suboptimal

Faculty	Knowledge of subject matter				Effectiveness as an educator			
Alan P Venook, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
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Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Howard S Hochster, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
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Colorectal Cancer™

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