SINGLE INSTITUTION RESULTS OF FIRST-LINE TREATMENT WITH BEVACIZUMAB PLUS CHEMOTHERAPY IN METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER (mCRC)

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Introduction: We reviewed the outcomes of metastatic colorectal cancer patients referred to the Department of Oncology, First Faculty of Medicine Charles University in Prague over a 5-year period (2005 to 2010) based on registry administered by the Institute of Biostatistics and Analysis (IBA) in unselected population treated with combined chemotherapy plus bevacizumab. In this period 2005 - 2010 bevacizumab was the only monoclonal antibody registered in the Czech Republic for the treatment of mCRC.

Methods: Data of 122 patients was collected from hospital records, including demographic, treatment and outcome. The retrospective analysis of the treatment of our patients was done with respect to the type of first-line chemotherapy, adverse events (AE), tumour response, progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).

Results: Patients were 58% (n = 71) male and 42% (n = 51) female, mean age 62 [range 22-78] years. All patients received bevacizumab, 75.4% in combination with FOLFOX4, 13.9% with FOLFIRI and 10.7% with other regimens. Median duration of first-line treatment was 7.6 months (1.4 - 19.8 months). Analysis according KRAS status will be presented. CR was reached in 13.9%, PR in 40.2%, SD in 33.6%, PD in 6.6% and not assessed in 5.7%. The most frequent AE were hypertension 7.4%, proteinuria 4.1%, thromboembolic events 3.3% and bleeding 0.8%. Median PFS was 9.0 months (7.6-10.4). Median OS was 24.7 months (18.6-30.7).

Conclusion: The outcomes of patients in this retrospective cohort study are in range of the outcomes of patients in highly selective clinical trials. The analysis of the impact of clinical and biological biomarkers on survival of patients treated with chemotherapy plus bevacizumab is ongoing. Supported by PRVOUK-P-27/1F1/1 and MPO TIP FR-TI3/666.