

BCIRG 007 study

A multicenter phase III randomized trial comparing
docetaxel and trastuzumab with
docetaxel, carboplatin and trastuzumab
first line chemotherapy for patients with metastatic
breast cancer containing the Her2neu alteration

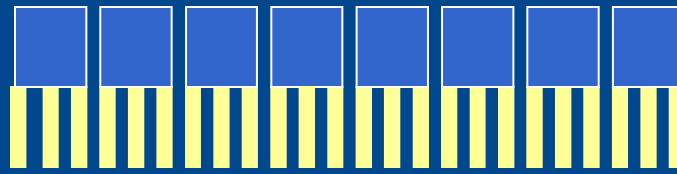
Forbes JF , Pienkowski T, Valero V, Eiermann W, Von Minckwitz G,
Smylie M, Crown J, Noel N, Pegram M, Slamon D

On behalf of the BCIRG 007 Investigators

BCIRG 007

First Line Metastatic Breast Cancer

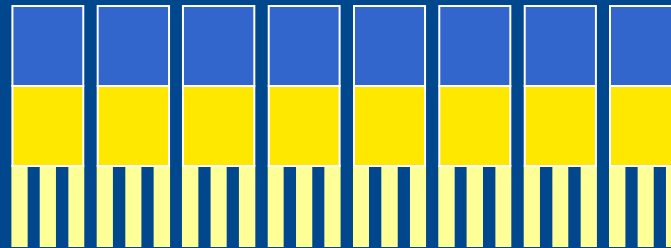
8 TH



Docetaxel 100 mg/m² q3w

Trastuzumab

8 TCH



Docetaxel 75 mg/m² q3w

Carboplatin AUC: 6 mg/ml/min

Trastuzumab

HER2 +

by FISH

N=263

Stratification:

- Prior CT: adjuvant and/or neoadjuvant
- Center

Endpoints

Primary

- Time to Disease Progression

Secondary

- RR, Duration of OR, Clinical Benefit
- Toxicity
- Overall Survival
- Pathologic & Molecular Markers

Protocol Assumptions

Her2+ (FISH) metastatic pts

- Median TTP **TH:** 7.0 months
- Median TTP **TCH:** 10.5 months
(50% Improvement)
- Number of events for final analysis: **204**
(significance = 0.05, power = 0.8)

Protocol Defined Analyses

All **efficacy analyses** according to ITT
(all randomized patients)

All **safety analyses** according to treatment
actually received

- Toxic deaths
- Cardiac toxicity : LVEF and clinical

Patient Characteristics

Randomised (n = 263)	TH (n = 131)	TCH (n = 132)
Eligible	125 (95.4%)	128 (97%)
Treated	131 (100%)	131 (99.2%)
Age < 50	49 (37.5%)	61 (46.3%)
KPS	90	100
Prior Systemic Treatments:		
Endocrine	35 (26.7%)	48 (36.4%)
Chemotherapy (adj):	73 (55.7%)	71 (53.8%)
No prior CT	57 (43.5%)	59 (44.7%)
Prior CT without Tax	60 (45.8%)	61 (46.2%)
Prior CT with Taxane	14 (10.7%)	12 (9.1%)
Prior Anthracycline	43 (32.8)	43 (32.6)

Tumor Characteristics

Randomized (n=263)	TH n=131	TCH n=132
ER and/or PgR+	95 (72.5%)	86 (65.2%)
Extent of Disease		
1 or 2 organs	70 (53.4%)	72 (54.5%)
More than 2	61 (46.6%)	60 (45.5%)
Disease Involvement		
Visceral involvement	87 (66.4%)	77 (58.3%)
Liver involvement	67 (51.1%)	65 (49.2%)
Bone involvement	55 (41.9%)	44 (33.3%)
Disease status at study entry		
Locally Advanced	3 (2.3%)	2 (1.5%)
Metastatic	128 (97.7%)	130 (98.5%)

Exposure to Treatment

Treated (n=262)	TH n=131	TCH n=131
Completed 8 cycles	84 (64.1%)	103 (78.6%)

Relative dose intensity

Tax > 0.9

106 (80.9%)

99 (75.6%)

Relative dose intensity

Carbo > 0.9

-

67 (51.9%)

2 Patients received Cisplatin: Relative Dose intensity: both > 0.9

Chemotherapy discontinuation

Treated (n=262)	TH n=131	TCH n=131
Received max no of cycles	80 (61.1%)	95 (72%)
Discontinued:		
Disease progression	25 (19.1%)	20 (15.2%)
Adverse Events non cardiac	17 (13%)	10 (7.6%)
Adverse Events cardiac	1 (2.3%)	0 (0%)
Consent withdrawn	3 (0.8%)	2 (1.5%)
Death (5)	2 (1.5%)	3 (2.3%)
• Septic	0 (0%)	2 (1.5%)
• Non septic	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
• Breast cancer	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)
• Other	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)

Docetaxel: Reduction during Chemotherapy

Treated (n=262)	TH n=131	TCH n=131
Number with dose reduction	27 (20.6%)	26 (19.8%)
Reasons		
- Hematol toxicity	11 (40.7%)	13 (50%)
- Non-Hematol toxicity	16 (59.2%)	9 (34.6%)
- Hematol and Non-Hematol	0 (0%)	1 (3.8%)
- Other	2 (7.4%)	0 (0%)

Missing data for 4 pts with a dose higher than the recommended at cycle 1

Carboplatin: Reduction during Chemotherapy (TCH)

TCH
n=129

Reasons – reduction due to toxicity

- Hematology toxicity	8 (8.9%)
- Non-Hematology toxicity	2 (2.2%)
- Hematology and Non-Hematology toxicity	2 (2.2%)
- Other	2 (2.2%)

Efficacy Analysis

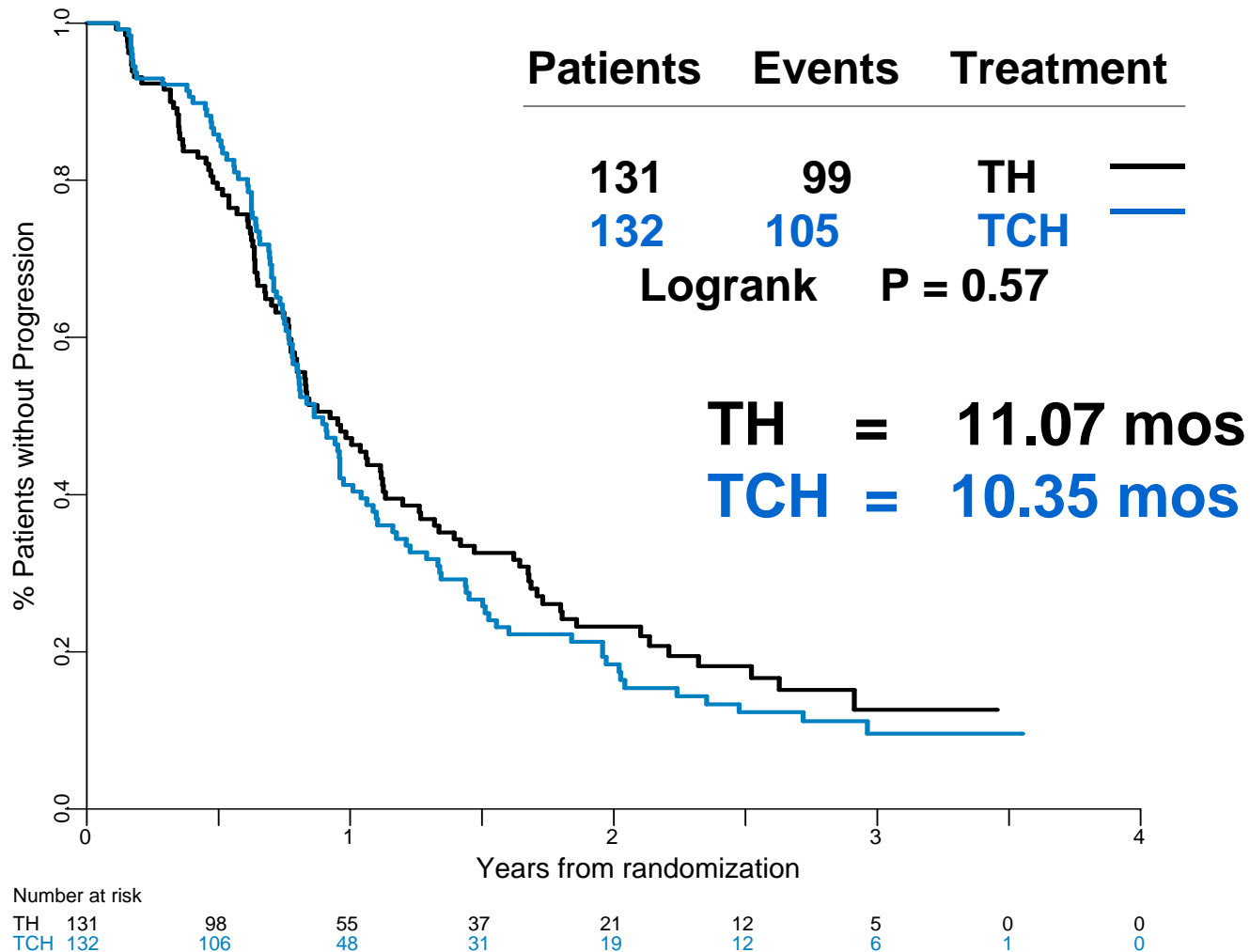
(cutoff date Dec 26, 2005)

- Median follow-up:
 - TH: 27.5 mos vs
 - TCH: 27.8 mos
- Events: 204
- Deaths: 94

Efficacy Analysis: TTP

Number of events	TH n=131	TCH n=132	All n=263
Total number of patients with an event	99	105	204
Disease Progression	98	105	203
Second Primary Malignancy	1	0	1

Time to Progression: ITT



Response Rate and CBR

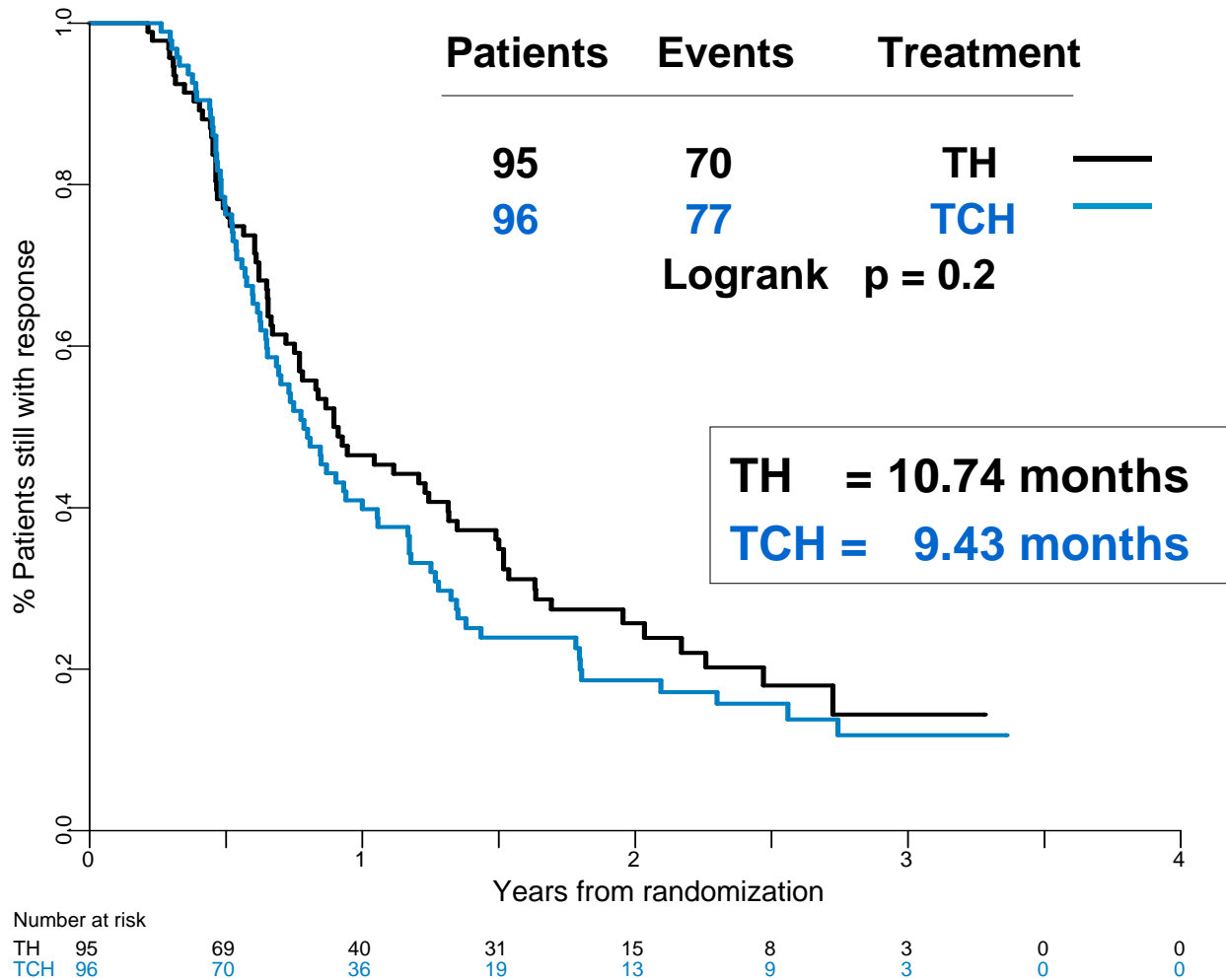
Number of Patients	TH n=131	TCH n=132
<hr/>		
Best Overall Response		
CR	24 (18%)	23 (17%)
PR	71 (54%)	73 (55%)
SD/NC	24 (18%)	20 (15%)
PD	11 (8.4%)	11 (8.3%)
NE	1 (0.8%)	5 (3.8%)
<hr/>		
RR (CR + PR)	72.5%	72.7%
	(64.04-79.95)	(64.29-80.11)
<hr/>		
Clinical Benefit	88 (67%)	88 (67%)
Clinical Benefit Rate	67.2%	66.7%

(CBR: CR, PR or SD for > 24 weeks)

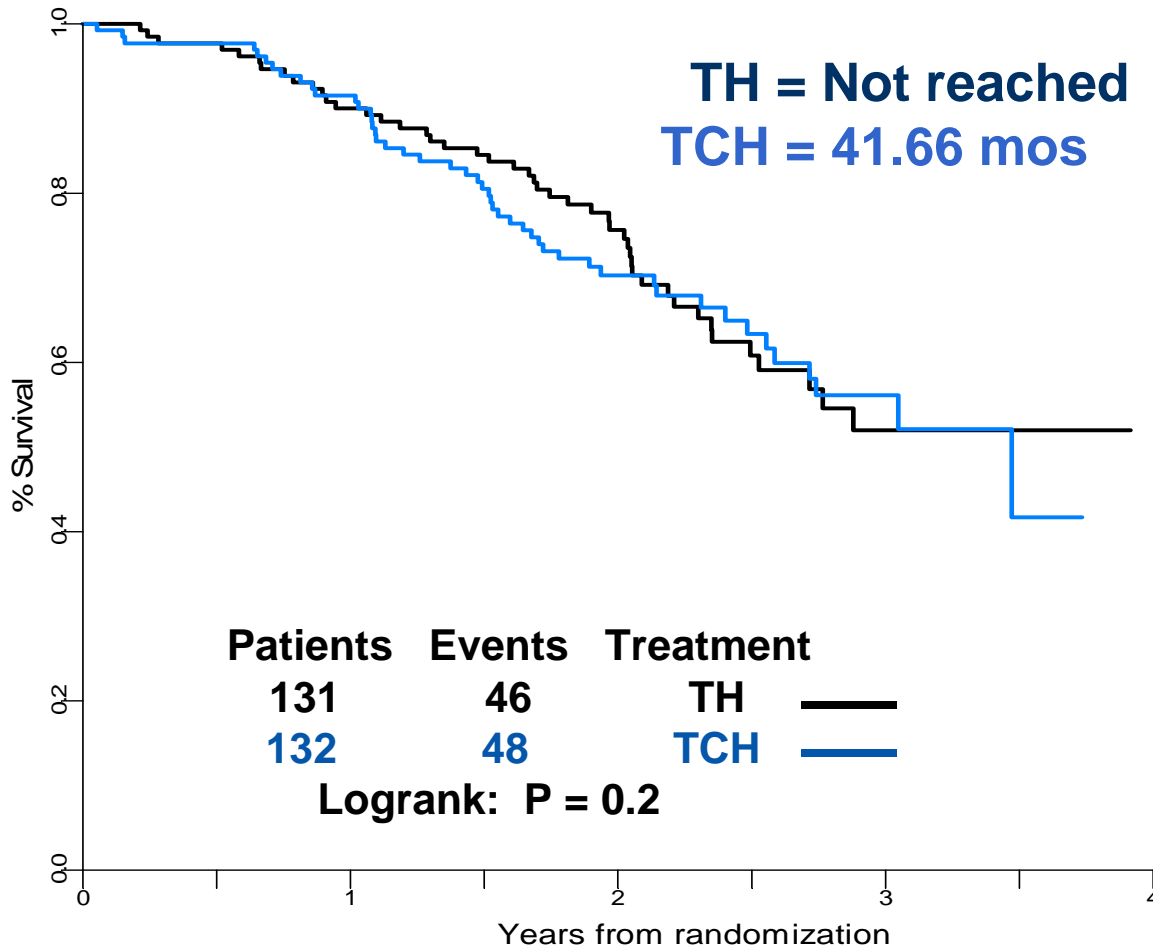
Duration of Response

Number of events	TH n=131	TCH n=132
Total number of patients responding	95	96
Disease Progression	70	77
Median Duration mos	10.74	9.43
95% exact IC	(9.00-15.77)	(7.79-11.99)

Duration of Response: ITT



Overall Survival: ITT



Non-Hematological toxicity

Number	TH 131		TCH 131		P value #
	Overall	Gr 3 / 4	Overall	Gr 3 / 4	
Neuropathy					
Sensory	75 (57.3%)	4 (3.0%)	58 (44.3%)	1 (0.8%)	0.048
Motor	12 (9.2%)	1 (0.8%)	4 (3.1%)		0.068
Arthralgia	37 (28.2%)	1 (0.8%)	28 (21.4%)	1 (0.8%)	0.252
Myalgia	58 (44.3%)	3 (2.3%)	41 (31.3%)	-	0.041
Peripheral edema	52 (39.7%)	5 (3.8%)	38 (29%)	2 (1.5)	
Dyspnea	22 (16.8%)	6 (4.6%)	18 (13.7%)	3 (2.3%)	
Rash/Desquamat'n	42 (32.1%)	3 (2.3%)	20 (15.3%)	1 (0.8%)	0.002
Nail changes	72 (55%)		43 (32.8%)		<0.001

Fisher's exact 2 sided P-value

Hematological Toxicity

Grade 3/4

Number of Patients	TH N=131	TCH N=131	P value #
Febrile Neutropenia	16 (12.2%)	17 (13%)	0.324
Infection	38 (29%)	30 (22.9%)	
Neutropenic infection	22 (16.8%)	12 (9.2%)	0.097
Septic death	0	2 (1.5%)	NS
Anemia	7 (5.3%)	14 (10.7%)	
Thrombocytopenia	3 (2.3%)	20 (15.3%)	

Fisher's exact 2 sided P-value

Related Non-Hematological toxicity

	TH (131)		TCH (131)	
	Overall	Gr 3 / 4	Overall	Gr 3 / 4
Alopecia	126 (96.2%)	NA	127 (96.9%)	NA
Asthenia	105 (80.2%)	7 (5.3%)	103 (78.6%)	16 (12.2%)
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	70 (53.4%)	-	96 (73.3%)	5 (3.8%)
Vomiting	37 (28.2%)	2 (1.5%)	58 (44.3%)	4 (3%)
Diarrhea	59 (45.0%)	3 (2.3%)	66 (50.4%)	12 (9.2%)
Stomatitis	69 (52.7%)	1 (0.8%)	66 (50.4%)	
Constipation	25 (19.1%)	1 (0.8%)	28 (21.4%)	
Renal failure	1 (0.8%)	-		

Cardiac Toxicity

Number of Patients	TH n=131	TCH n=131
Cardiac Left Ventricular Function		
- Grade 1	6 (4.6%)	6 (4.6%)
- Grade 2	4 (3.5%)	6 (4.6%)
- Grade 3	1 (1.6%)	0
- Grade 4	0	0
Absolute LVEF Decline		
0 -10 points and < LNL	4 (3.1 %)	5 (4.2 %)
11 -15 points and < LNL	3 (2.4 %)	3 (2.5 %)
>15 points and < LNL	7 (5.5 %)	8 (6.7 %)

Conclusions

- Both TH, (T 100), and TCH, (T 75), are effective therapies in this population (TTP > 10 mos)

No significant differences were found for the efficacy endpoints:

TTP, RR, DOR, CBR or OS

Conclusions

- TH and TCH were well tolerated, but had different toxicity profiles:
 - TH was associated with more episodes of neuropathy, myalgia, skin and nail changes, and neutropenic infections
 - TCH was associated with more episodes of thrombocytopenia, nausea and vomiting
- Cardiac toxicity was not a major problem with either treatment

Acknowledgements

263 women participants

58 independent centers

UCLA/TORI Network

Cooperative groups

ANZ BCTG

ICORG

GEICAM

Central Laboratories

M. Press

G. Sauter

Sponsor

Hoffmann La-Roche

Genentech

Additional support from

Sanofi Aventis

Medical Supervision

A. Riva (CIRG)

Statistics

M. Buyse, IDDI

H. Fung, CIRG

V. Jehl, IDDI

IDMC Members

CIRG Data Management

V. Wilson

A. Popovic

T. Chiu

CIRG Clinical Operations

N. Noel, M.A. Lindsay

J. Zobel, L. Monnier

H. Taupin

Principal Investigators

Australia/ New Zealand

ANZ BCTG

Ackland
Boyle
Chirgwin
Ganju
Green
Kotasek
McCarthy
Oliver
Snyder
Harvey
Jeffery

Belgium

Canon
Kerger
Verhoeven

Canada

Klimo
Provencher
Smylie
Sehdev
Verma
Yau
Zibdawi

Croatia

Grgic
Kurbel
Mrsic-Krmpotic

France

Bonneterre
Cals
Fumoleau/
Campone
Khayat
Lortholary/Soulie
Priou
Roche

Germany

Raab/Eiermann
Kretzschmar
Morack
Gerber/Reimer
Von Minckwitz

Hungary

Baki / Boer
Dank
Nagykalnai
Pinter

Ireland/ICORG

Crown
Keane
Kennedy
Mccaffrey
Mullins

Poland

Jagiello-
Gruszfeld
Karnicka-
Mlodkowska
Koralewski
Pawlicki/Rolski
Pienkowski

Romania

Miron
Gutulescu
/Stanculeanu

Spain/GEICAM

Adrover
Barnabas
Martin
Mendiola-
Fernandez
Munarriz -
Gandia
Ruiz Simon

USA

Adler
Allen
Allison
Applebaum
Berdeaux
Chan
Chap
Goodman
Hu
Kass
Limentani
Olopade
Orenstein
Overmoyer
Patel
Shaffer
Shifan
Tchekmdyian
Tennenbaum
Toppmeyer
Valero