Are we ready to decide o adjuvant therapy in Colo Cancer based of ctDNA

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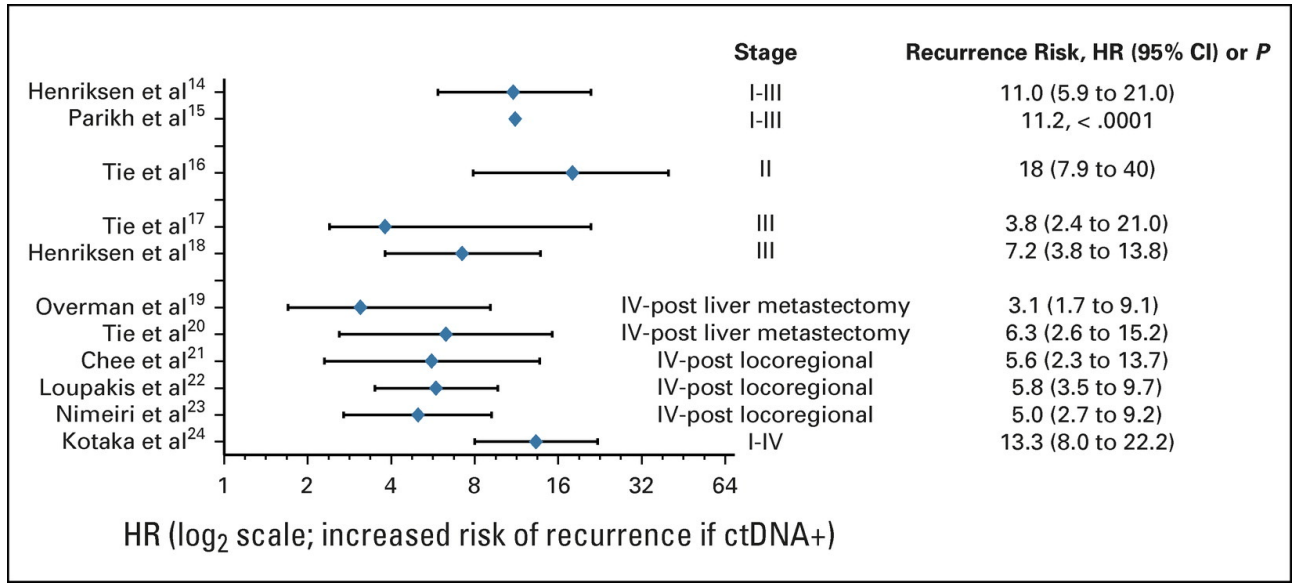

TABLE 2. Ability of Adjuvant Infusional Fluorouracil, Leucovorin, and Oxaliplatin Chemotherapy to Convert ctDNA-Positive Status to ctDNA-Negative in the Postoperative Setting After Curative-Intent Surgery in Patients With Curatively Resected Colorectal Cancer

Study	Stage	Ability of Adjuvant Therapy to Convert ctDNA-Positive to ctDNA-Negative (% of ctDNA clearance postoperatively)
Reinert et al[25]	I-III	3/10 (30)
Parikh et al[15]	I-III	1/6 (16.7)
Tie et al[16]	II	3/6 (50)
Tie et al[17]	III	5/20 (25)
Henriksen et al[18]	III	4/20 (20)
Tie et al[20]	IV	3/11 (27.3)
Kotaka et al[24]	I-IV	65/96 (67.7)

Abbreviation: ctDNA, circulating tumor DNA.

Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline in the Intention-to-Treat Population.*

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline in the Intention-to-Treat Population.*

Characteristic	Standard Management (N=147)	ctDNA-Guided Management (N=294)	Overall (N=441)
Male sex — no. (%)	81 (55)	154 (52)	235 (53)
Median age (range) — yr	62 (28–84)	65 (30–94)	64 (28–94)
Age group — no. (%)			
≤70 yr	113 (77)	207 (70)	320 (73)
>70 yr	34 (23)	87 (30)	121 (27)
ECOG performance-status score — no./total no. (%)†			
0	124/147 (84)	226/293 (77)	350/440 (80)
1	20/147 (14)	65/293 (22)	85/440 (19)
2	3/147 (2)	2/293 (1)	5/440 (1)
Type of center — no. (%)			
Metropolitan	121 (82)	240 (82)	361 (82)
Regional	26 (18)	54 (18)	80 (18)
Primary tumor site — no. (%)‡			
Left side	78 (53)	126 (43)	204 (46)
Right side	69 (47)	168 (57)	237 (54)
Tumor stage — no. (%)			
T3	127 (86)	250 (85)	377 (85)
T4	20 (14)	44 (15)	64 (15)
Poor tumor differentiation — no. (%)	17 (12)	43 (15)	60 (14)
Lymph node yield <12 — no. (%)	7 (5)	13 (4)	20 (5)
Tumor perforation — no. (%)	7 (5)	7 (2)	14 (3)
Bowel obstruction — no./total no. (%)†	18/147 (12)	26/291 (9)	44/438 (10)
Lymphovascular invasion — no. (%)	38 (26)	82 (28)	120 (27)
Deficient mismatch repair — no. (%)	27 (18)	59 (20)	86 (20)
Clinical risk group — no./total no. (%)§			
High	60/147 (41)	116/293 (40)	176/440 (40)
Low	87/147 (59)	177/293 (60)	264/440 (60)
Median time from surgery to randomization (IQR) — days	33 (28–41)	32 (28–39)	32 (28–39.5)

* The abbreviation ctDNA denotes circulating tumor DNA, and IQR interquartile range.
† Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance-status scores range from 0 to 5, with higher numbers reflecting greater disability.
‡ A tumor on the left side was defined as a tumor arising in the area from the splenic flexure to the rectum; a tumor on the right side was defined as a tumor arising in the area from the cecum to the transverse colon.
§ Clinical high risk was defined as the presence of tumors with proficient mismatch repair along with any clinicopathological risk feature, including T4 extension, poor tumor differentiation, a lymph node yield of less than 12, lymphovascular invasion, tumor perforation, or bowel obstruction. Clinical low risk was defined as the presence of a tumor with deficient mismatch repair or a tumor with proficient mismatch repair and none of the above risk features. One case could not be classified because of missing information on bowel obstruction.

J Tie et al. N Engl J Med 2022;386:2261-2272.

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Treatment Delivery and Adherence.*

Table 2. Treatment Delivery and Adherence.*

Treatment Characteristic	Standard Management (N=147)	ctDNA-Guided Management (N=294)	Relative Risk (95% CI)
Adjuvant chemotherapy received — no. (%)			
No	106 (72)	249 (85)	
Yes	41 (28)	45 (15)	1.82 (1.25–2.65)
Chemotherapy regimen received — no./total no. (%)			
Oxaliplatin-based doublet	4/41 (10)	28/45 (62)	
Single-agent fluoropyrimidine	37/41 (90)	17/45 (38)	2.39 (1.62–3.52)
Median time from surgery to start of chemotherapy (IQR) — days	53 (49–61)	83 (76–89)	
Median treatment duration (IQR) — wk	24 (21–24)	24 (19–24)	
Reason for stopping chemotherapy — no./total no. (%)			
Completion of planned treatment	32/41 (78)	38/45 (84)	
Disease relapse	1/41 (2)	0/45 (0)	
Patient request	1/41 (2)	1/45 (2)	
Toxic effects	7/41 (17)	6/45 (13)	
Percentage of full dose delivered			
Mean	77±26	74±24	
Median (IQR)	84 (64–100)	78 (56–100)	

* Plus–minus values are means ±SD. CI denotes confidence interval.

J Tie et al. N Engl J Med 2022;386:2261-2272.

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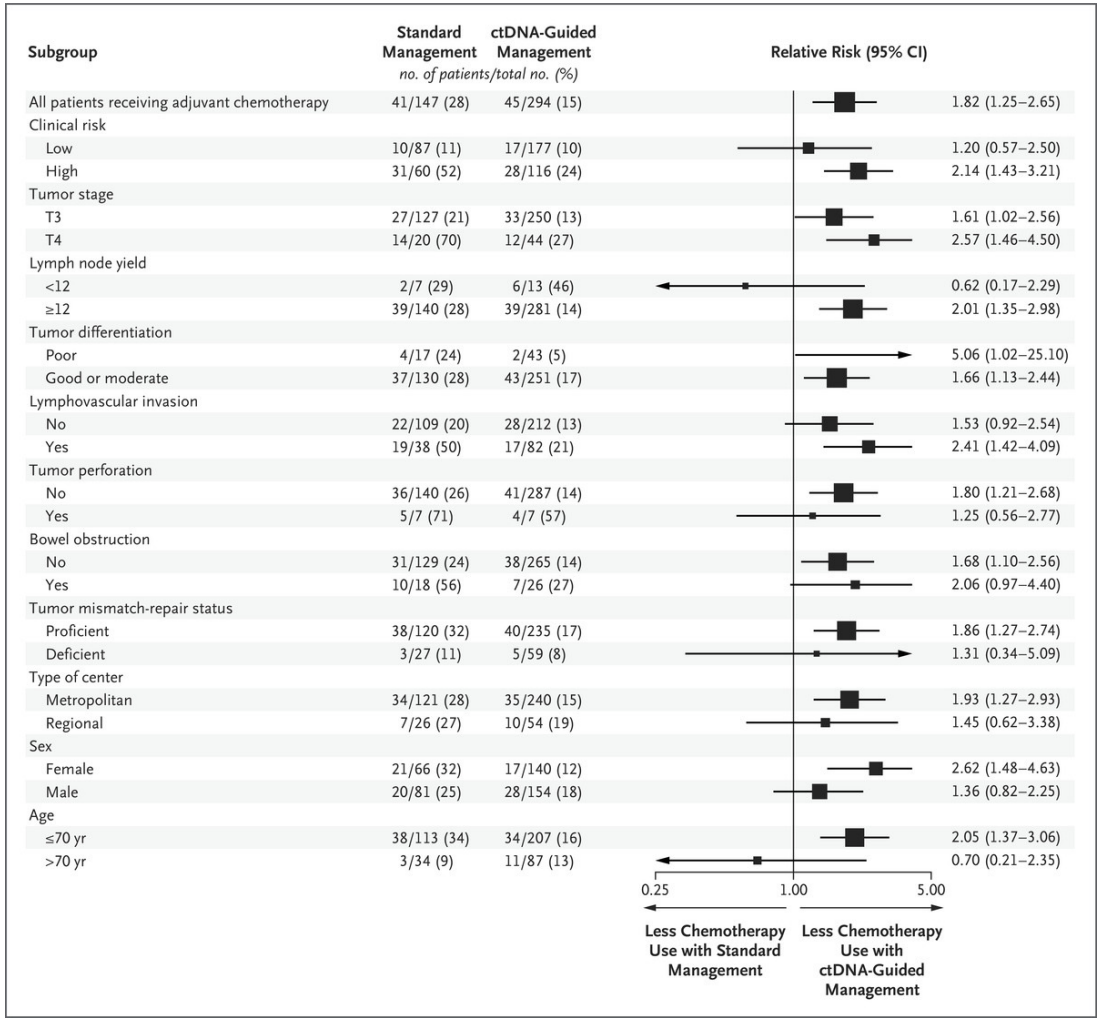
Receipt of Adjuvant Chemotherapy in the Intention-to-Treat Population According to Subgroup.



J Tie et al. N Engl J Med 2022;386:2261-2272.

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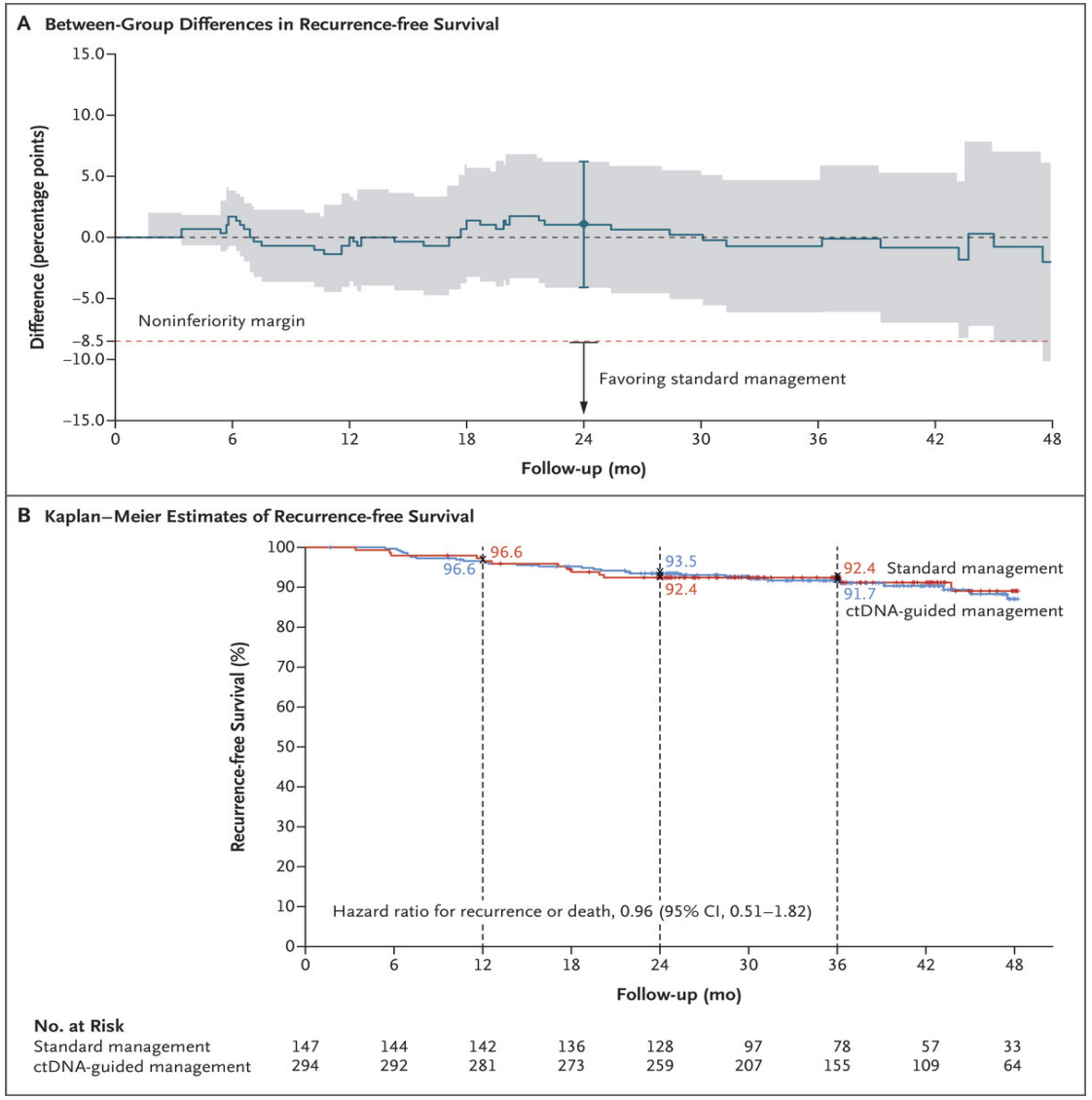
Outcomes with ctDNA-Guided as Compared with Standard Management in the Intention-to-Treat Population.



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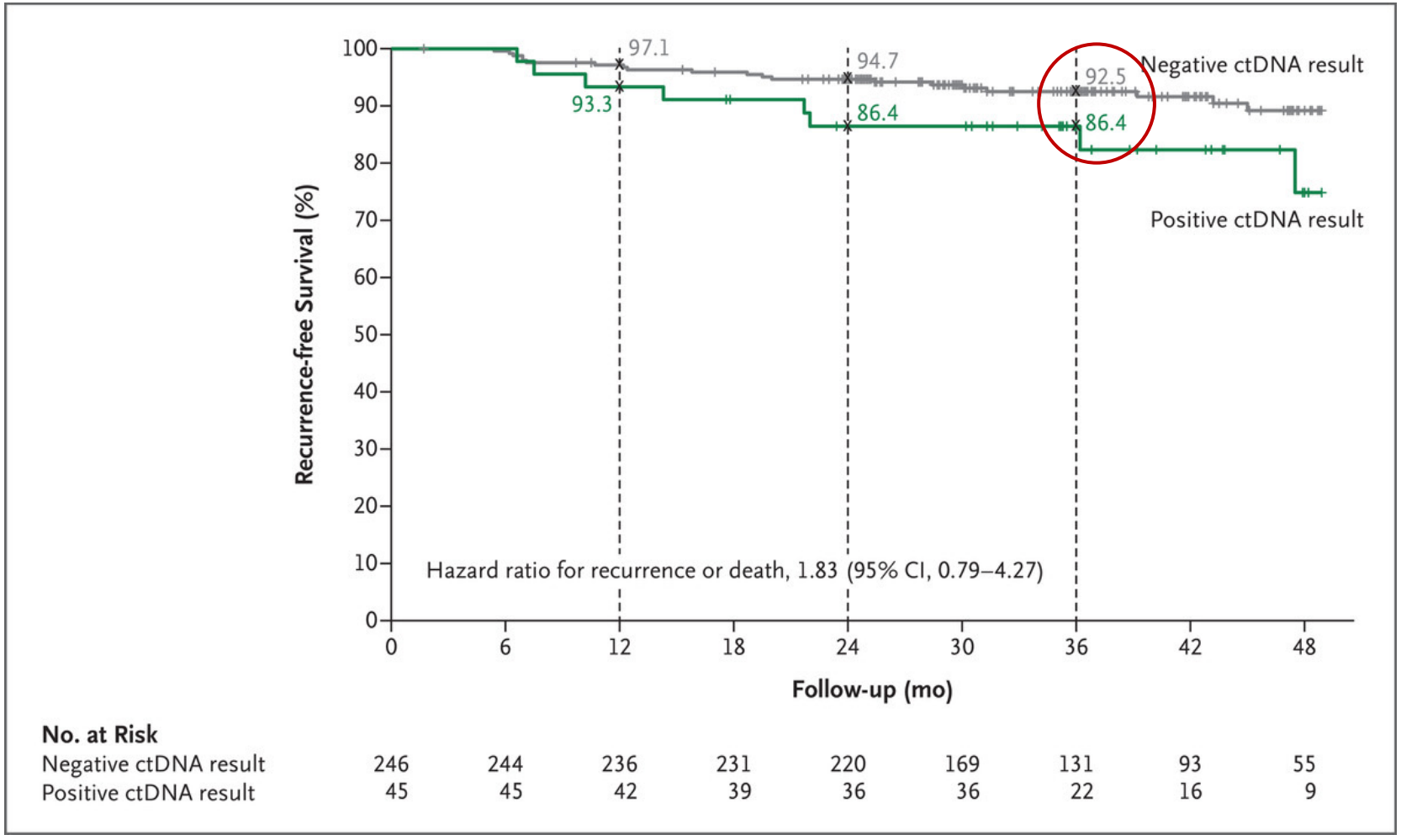
Recurrence-free Survival in the ctDNA-Guided Group According to ctDNA Status.



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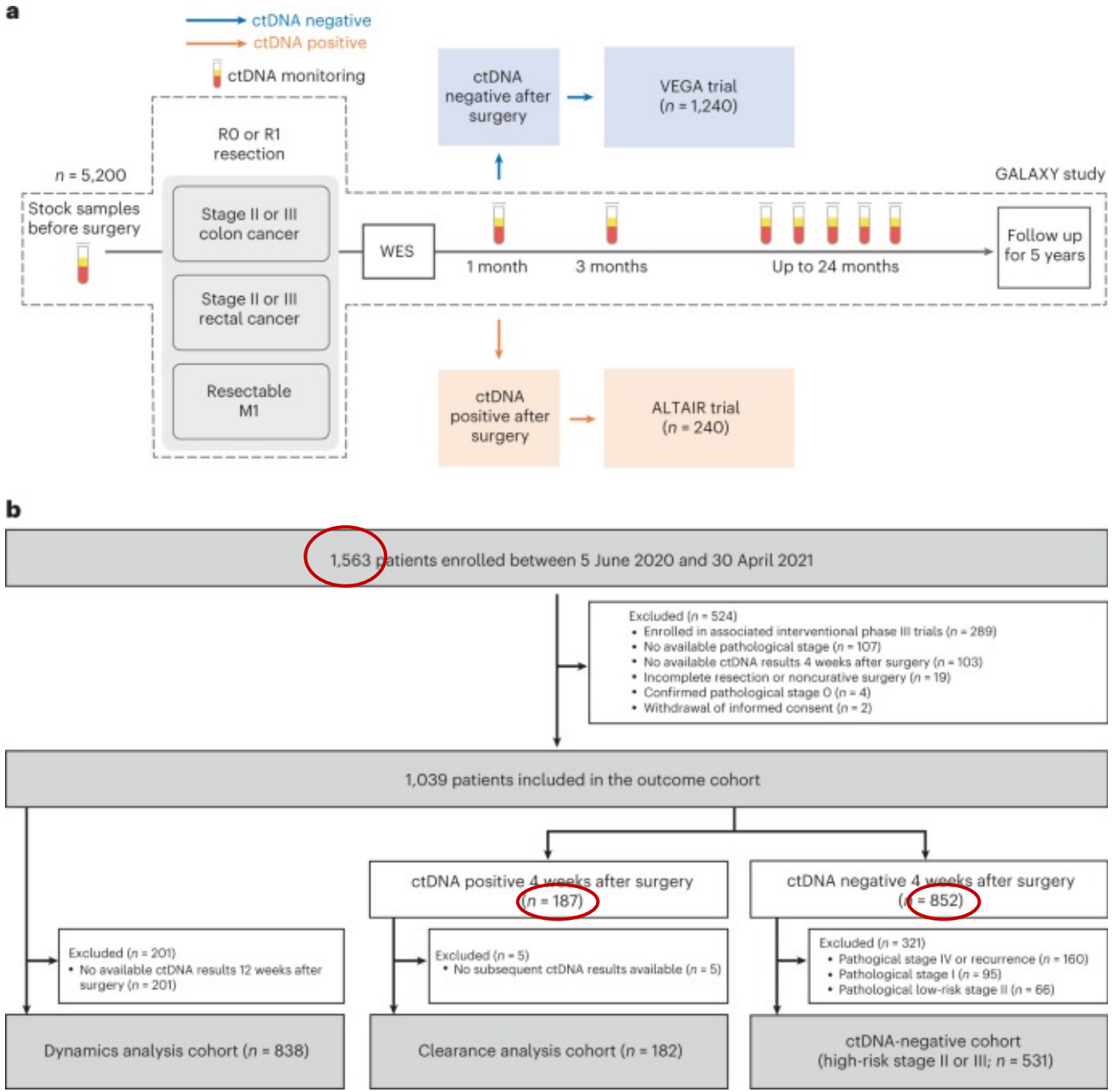
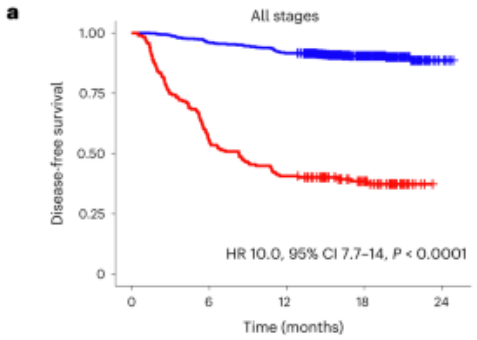


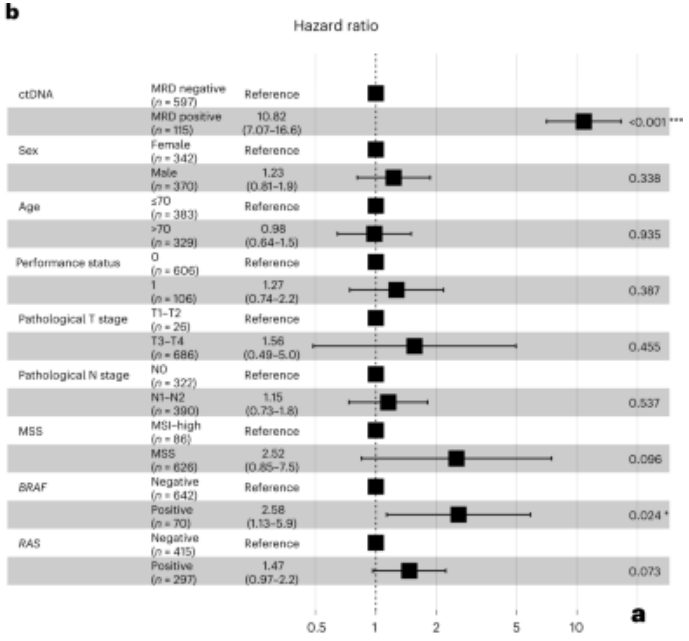
Nature Medicine **volume 29**, pages127–134 (2023)



Number at risk

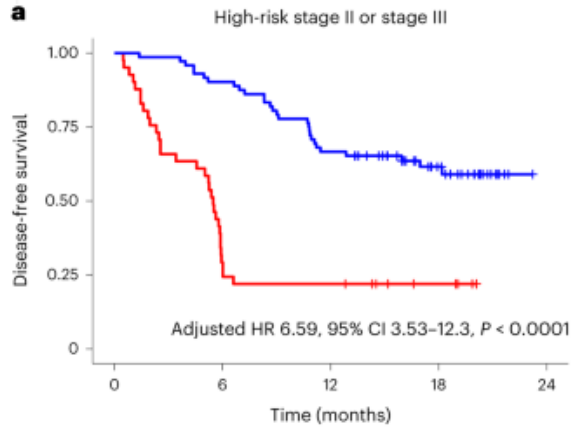
ctDNA negative	852	819	781	347	5
ctDNA positive	187	104	76	37	0

ctDNA	Number of events	6M-DFS (95% CI)	12M-DFS (95% CI)	18M-DFS (95% CI)
ctDNA negative	81 out of 852	96.1% (94.6–97.2)	91.7% (89.6–93.3)	90.5% (88.3–92.3)
ctDNA positive	115 out of 187	55.6% (48.2–62.64)	40.6% (33.6–47.6)	38.4% (31.4–45.5)



c

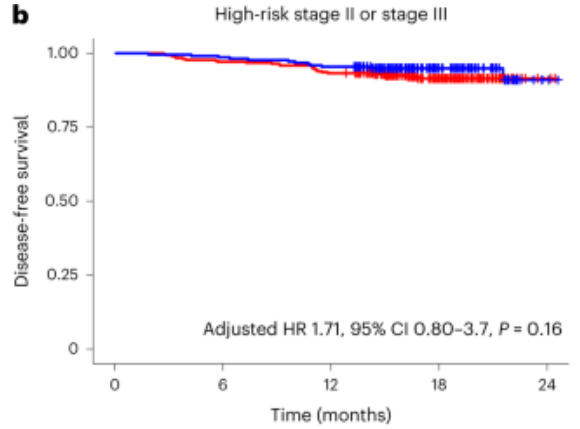
Biomarker Status	ctDNA positive	ctDNA negative
CEA positive	28 (23 relapsed, 82.1%)	67 (8 relapsed, 12%)
CEA negative	83 (58 relapsed, 70%)	626 (46 relapsed, 7.3%)



Number at risk

Observation	41	12	9	4	0
ACT	72	65	48	26	0

Treatment	Number of events	6M-DFS (95% CI)	12M-DFS (95% CI)	18M-DFS (95% CI)
Observation	32 out of 41	29.3% (16.4–43.4)	22.0% (10.9–35.5)	22.0% (10.9–35.5)
ACT	28 out of 72	90.3% (80.7–95.2)	66.7% (54.5–76.3)	61.6% (49.0–71.9)

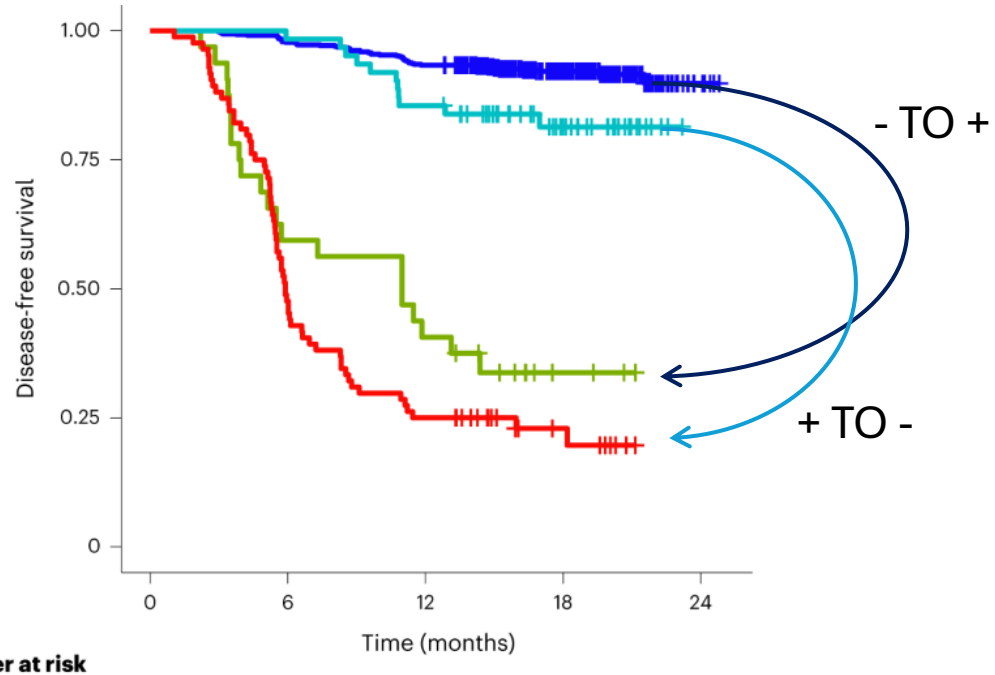


Number at risk

Observation	312	303	291	131	2
ACT	219	216	209	87	2

Treatment	Number of events	6M-DFS (95% CI)	12M-DFS (95% CI)	18M-DFS (95% CI)
Observation	25 out of 312	97.1% (94.5–98.5)	93.3% (89.9–95.6)	91.5% (87.6–94.2)
ACT	12 out of 219	98.6% (95.8–99.6)	95.4% (91.7–97.5)	94.9% (91.0–97.2)

Nature Medicine **volume 29**, pages127–134 (2023)



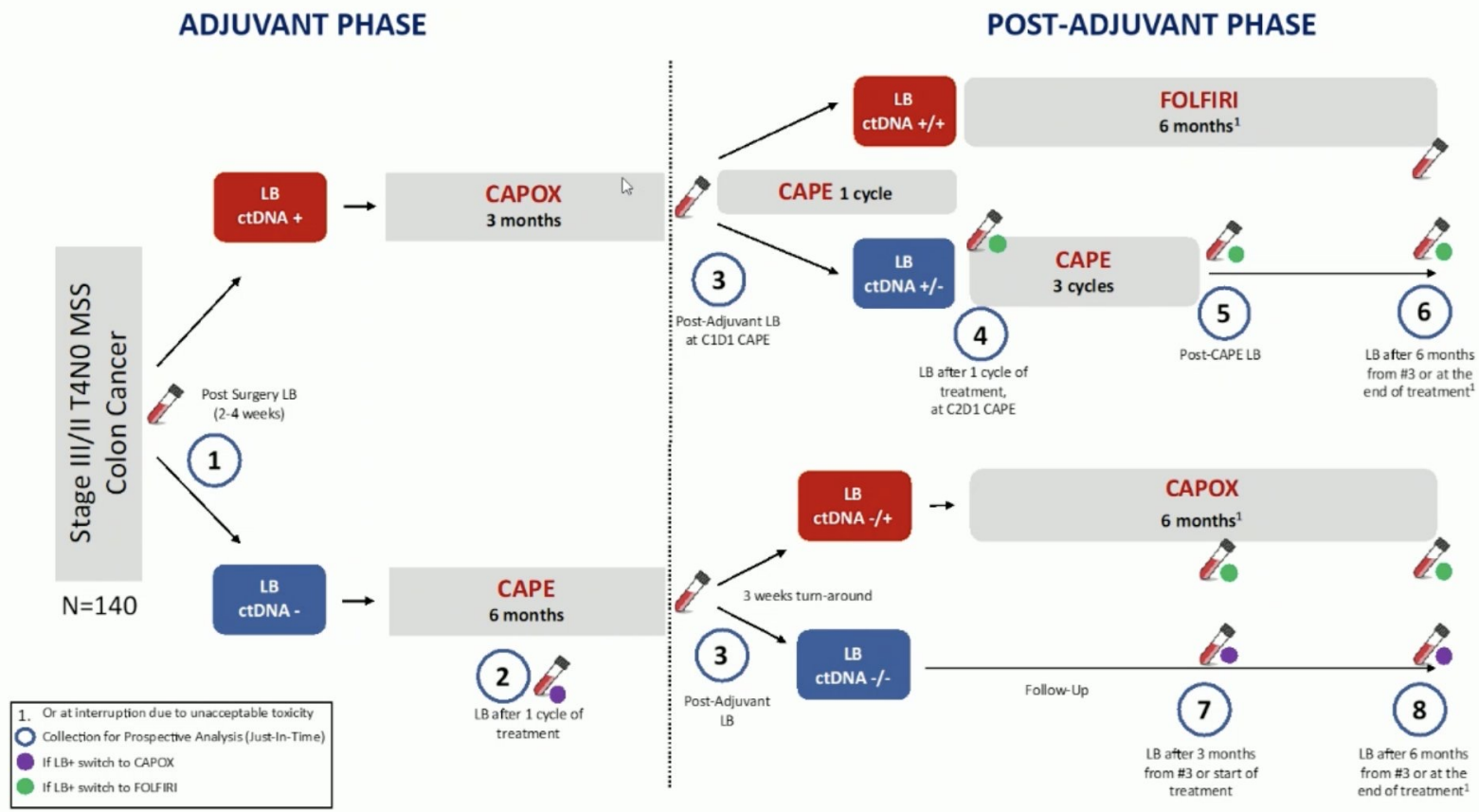
Number at risk					
Persistently negative	660	645	616	271	5
Converted positive	32	19	13	3	0
Converted negative	62	61	53	28	0
Persistently positive	84	40	21	7	0

Dynamics	Persistently negative	Converted positive	Converted negative	Persistently positive
Number of events	52 out of 660	21 out of 32	11 out of 62	65 out of 84
18M-DFS	92.1% (91.1–95.0)	33.8% (18.1–50.2)	81.4% (68.6–89.3)	22.9% (14.3–32.7)
HR	Reference	14.0	2.3	21.0
95% CI	Not applicable	8.5–24.0	1.2–4.4	14.0–31.0
P	Not applicable	<0.001	0.012	<0.001

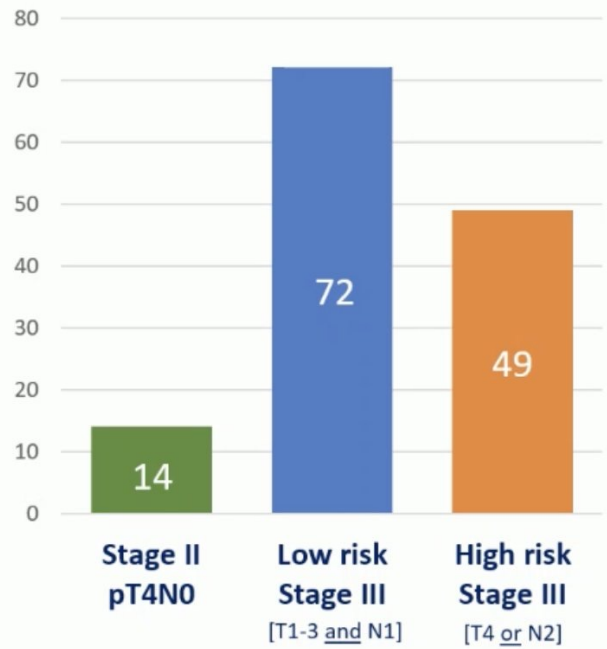
PEGASUS

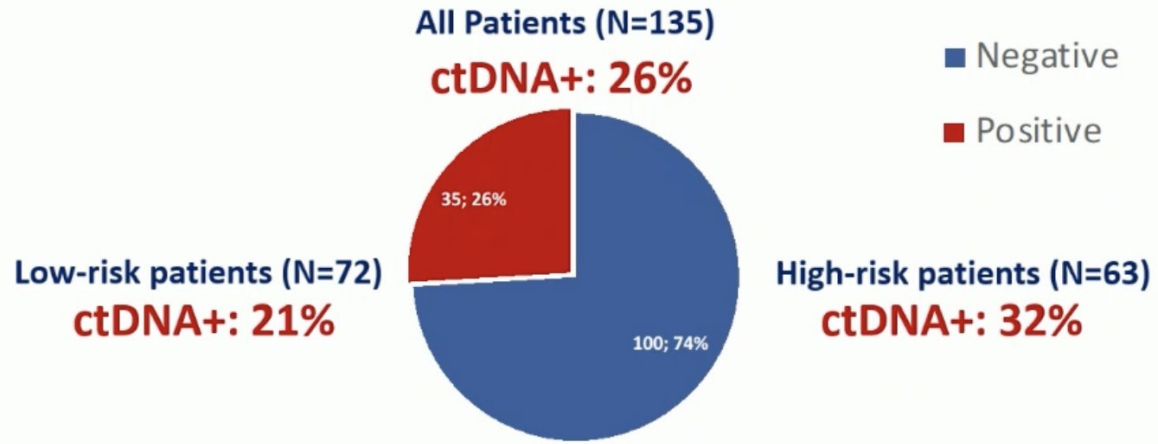
- Post-surgical liquid biopsy-guided treatment of stage III and high-risk stage II colon cancer patients #ESMO23
- ✅PEGASUS phs-II, 135 pts
- 👉Post-OP ctDNA: 35/135 pts (26)
- 👉ctDNA+ w/ increased risk of relapse, HR 4.37
- 👉Seroconversion in 40% of LB+
- 👉Promising benefit for LB guided treatment

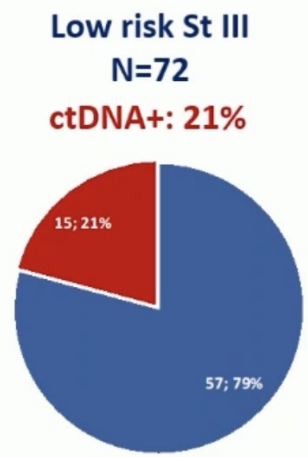
Study Design

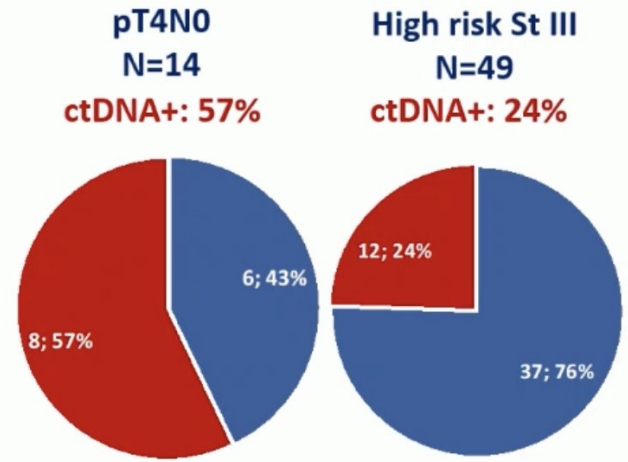


Stage and MRD detection rate









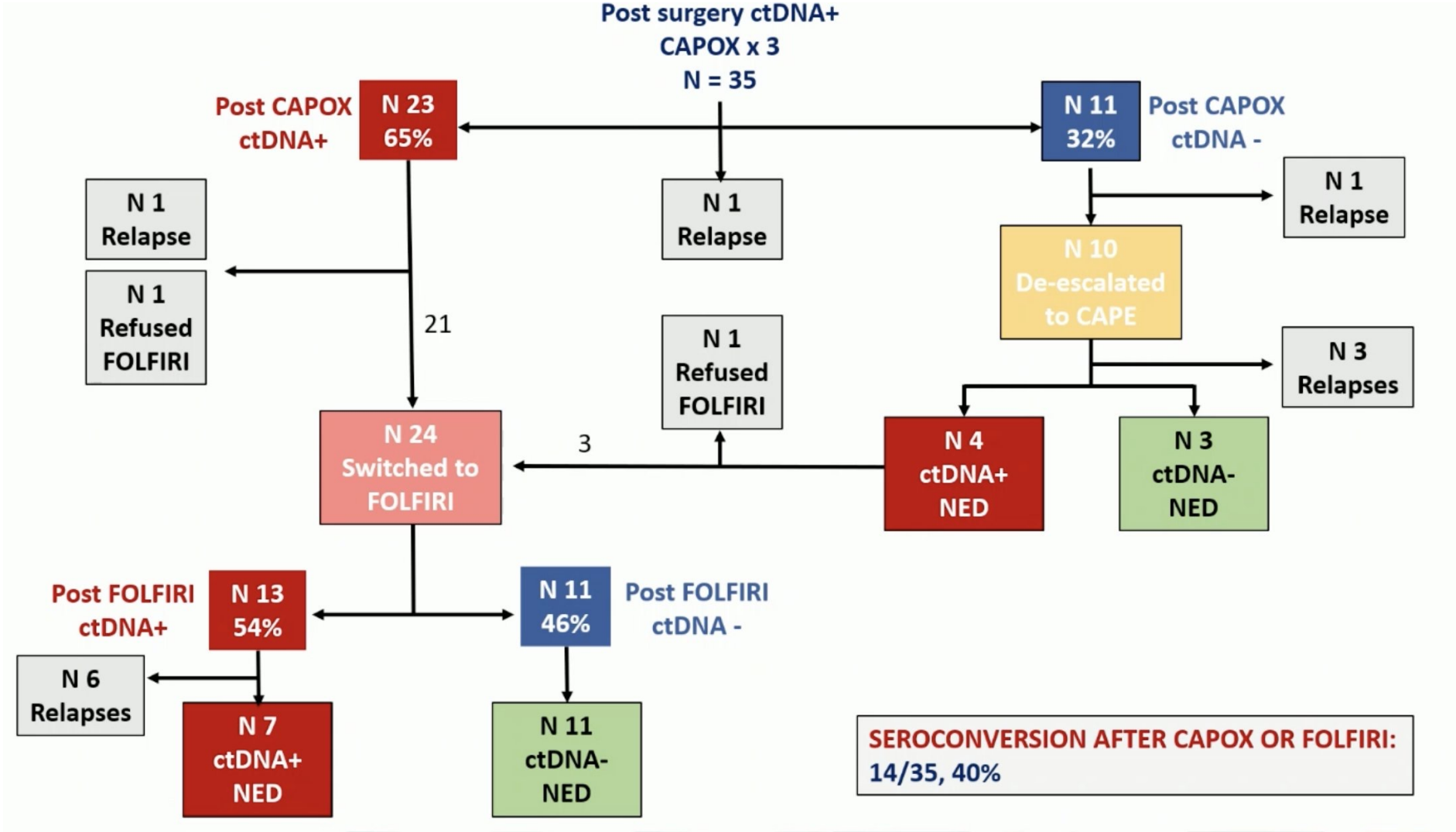
Univariate and multivariate analysis of Time To Relapse

Univariate Analysis

	DF	P value	Contrast	P value	Hazard Ratio	95%CI range
Clinical risk class	2	0.4631	Risk Class Stage III HR vs. Stage II HR	0.4262	1.85	0.41 – 8.49
			Risk Class Stage III LR vs. Stage II HR	0.8911	1.11	0.24 – 5.08
ctDNA status	1	**0.0016**	ctDNA Status ctDNA pos vs. ctDNA neg	**0.0016**	3.86	1.67 – 8.94

Multivariate Analysis

	DF	P value	Contrast	P value	Hazard Ratio	95%CI range
Clinical risk class	2	0.2189	Risk Class Stage III HR vs. Stage II HR	0.1141	3.51	0.74 – 16.62
			Risk Class Stage III LR vs. Stage II HR	0.3539	2.08	0.44 – 9.82
ctDNA status	1	**0.0005**	ctDNA Status ctDNA pos vs. ctDNA neg	**0.0005**	4.58	1.94 – 10.82


Post surgery ctDNA+
CAPOX x 3
N = 35
Post CAPOX ctDNA+
N 23 65%
N 11 32%
Post CAPOX ctDNA -
N 1 Relapse
N 1 Relapse
N 1 Relapse
N 1 Refused FOLFIRI
21
N 10 De-escalated to CAPE
N 1 Refused FOLFIRI
N 3 Relapses
N 24 Switched to FOLFIRI
3
N 4 ctDNA+ NED
N 3 ctDNA- NED
Post FOLFIRI ctDNA+
N 13 54%
N 11 46%
Post FOLFIRI ctDNA -
N 6 Relapses
N 7 ctDNA+ NED
N 11 ctDNA- NED
SEROCONVERSION AFTER CAPOX OR FOLFIRI: 14/35, 40%

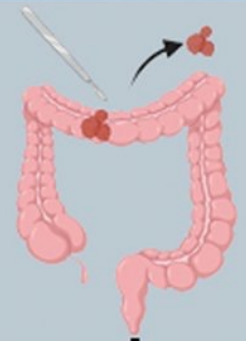
NCT 04068103

RECRUITING

Circulating Tumor DNA Testing in Predicting Treatment for Patients With Stage IIA Colon Cancer After Surgery

Principal Investigator: Van K. Morris, MD – NRG Oncology

Phase II/III



Resected Low-Risk Stage IIA Colon Adenocarcinoma Suitable for Surveillance

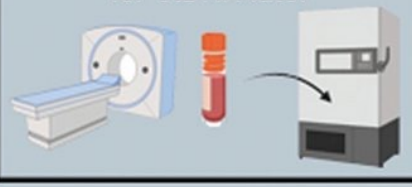
1,408 Adults

Liquid Biopsy

ARM 1

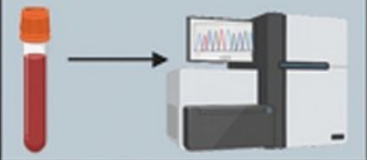
Active surveillance

Blood stored and tested for ctDNA later



ARM 2

Blood tested for ctDNA at baseline



ctDNA detected

ctDNA not detected

Group 1

Combination chemotherapy

Group 2

Active surveillance

OUTCOMES

PRIMARY

Clearance of ctDNA in ctDNA positive patients in Arms 1and 2 after 6 months (Phase II)

Recurrence-free survival in ctDNA positive patients in Arms 1and 2 for up to 3 years (Phase III)

SECONDARY

Recurrence-free survival for all included in study

Overall survival

Compliance with chemotherapy and/or active surveillance

Incidence of ctDNA in blood after resection

Morris et al. *Ann Surg Oncol.*
Ongoing Clinical Trials in Surgical Oncology Series

ANNALS OF SURGICAL ONCOLOGY

NO

- Prognostic but not Predictive
- Numbers are extremely low
- Not ready for prime time