

The colorectal carcinoma – treatment research and treatment reality in oncology practices (Anti-VEGF or Anti-EGFR therapies)

HW. Tessen¹, O. Rubanov², A. Valdix³, M. Grundeis/M. Teich⁴, W. Else⁵, A. Schlichting⁶,
Project team of Internal Oncology (PIO)

¹Oncological collaboration Harz, ²Specialized oncology practice Hameln, ³Specialized oncology practice Schwerin, ⁴Specialized oncology practice Chemnitz, ⁵Specialized oncology practice Glauchau, ⁶rgb Onkologisches Management GmbH Sarstedt

Introduction:

For the palliative therapy of the colorectal carcinoma there are potent drugs available such as the cytostatics 5-FU, irinotecan, oxaliplatin and capecitabine. In 01/2005, the monoclonal antibody bevacizumab was approved, cetuximab in 06/2004, panitumumab in 12/2007 (cetuximab and panitumumab for carcinoma with wild-type Ras). As of 02/2013, aflibercept can be administered in combination with FOLFIRI after an oxaliplatin-based treatment. How are these substances applied / combined in everyday life?

Methods:

Since 2003, 124 oncology practices in 16 federal states have been documenting 9,301 disease histories of patients with a colorectal carcinoma (CRC) as part of the Project team of Internal Oncology (PIO). 8,687 cases thereof with a total of 19,589 therapies were analysed in the registry ONCOReg. Distant metastases were present in 5,691 patients during the course of the disease.

Results:

For 5,606 patients, 14,053 palliative therapies have been documented so far.

	Total group	Bevacizumab	Cetuximab	Panitumumab	Aflibercept
Patients	5,606	3,238	1,752	630	217
Therapies	14,053	4,674	2,132	680	233
1st-line (%)	100.0	73.8	25.4	9.0	2.8
2nd-line (%)	67.7	34.9	47.6	15.1	31.8
3rd-line (%)	37.6	15.9	30.2	30.0	25.8

1,026 (18.0%) of the patients had a secondary metastases resection, 2.5% of the patients an interventional treatment for metastases.

	Bevacizumab n = 3,170	Cetuximab n = 1,715	Panitumumab n = 623	Aflibercept n = 217
Secondary metastases resection	574 (18.1%)	301 (17.6%)	144 (23.1%)	69 (31.1%)

The median progression-free survival in the complete registry is at 9.9 or 6.4 months for the 1st- and 2nd-line therapy, the median overall survival at 25.0 and 15.3 months. Patients with a secondary metastases resection survived 50.5 months, patients without a secondary metastases resection 24.8 months ($p < 0.00001$). Patients who were treated with aflibercept and had received a metastases resection survived 54.5 months.

Conclusion:

The median overall survival of 25.0 months from the start of the 1st-line therapy reflects the targeted treatment of the colorectal carcinoma in the practices. Patients with a secondary metastases resection had a significantly prolonged overall survival (54.5 months with an aflibercept-containing therapy).

Current data will be presented.