

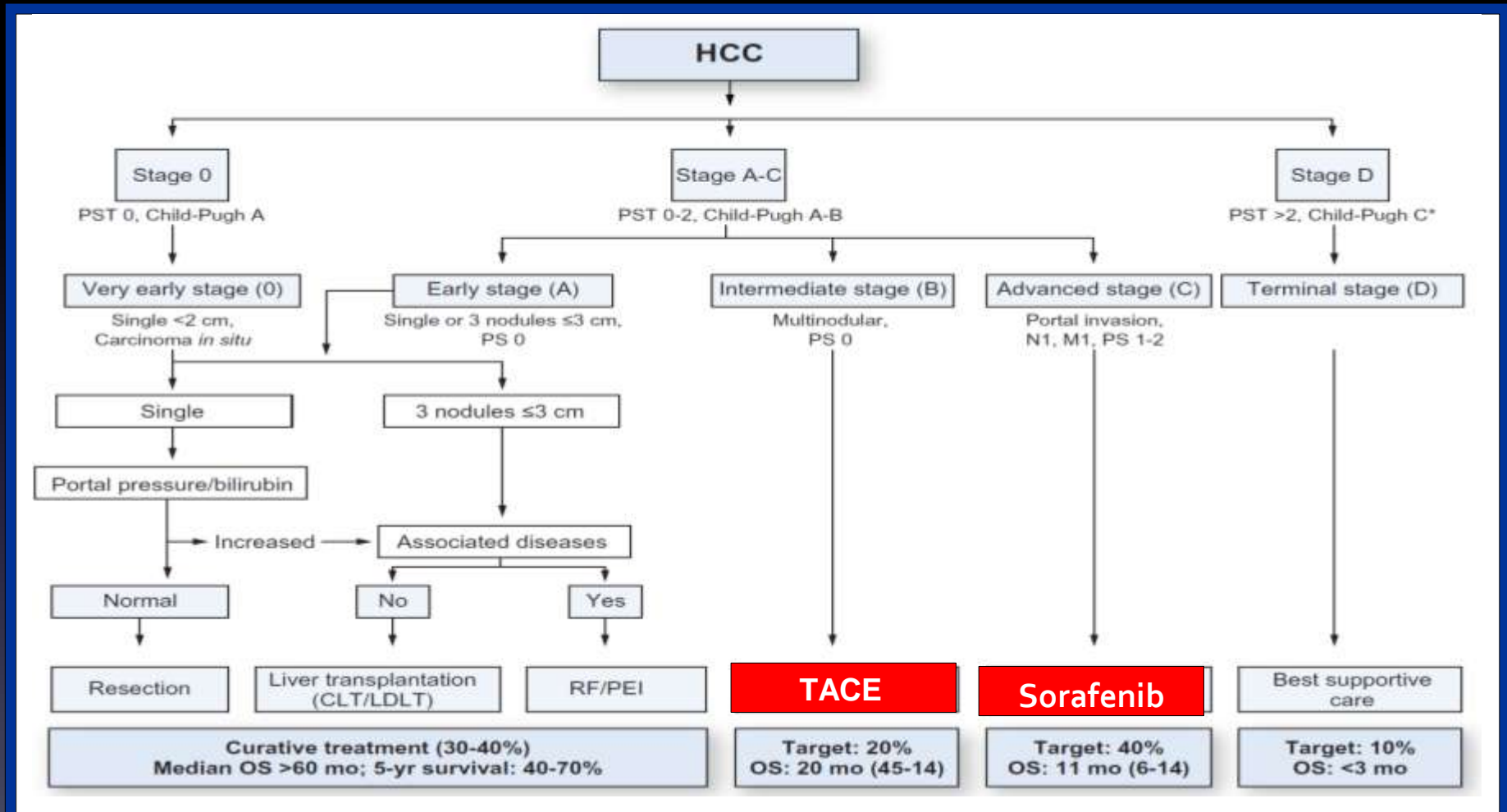
Combination of Transarterial Locoregional Therapy with Systemic Therapy

Janus Ong, MD, MPH
Manila, Philippines

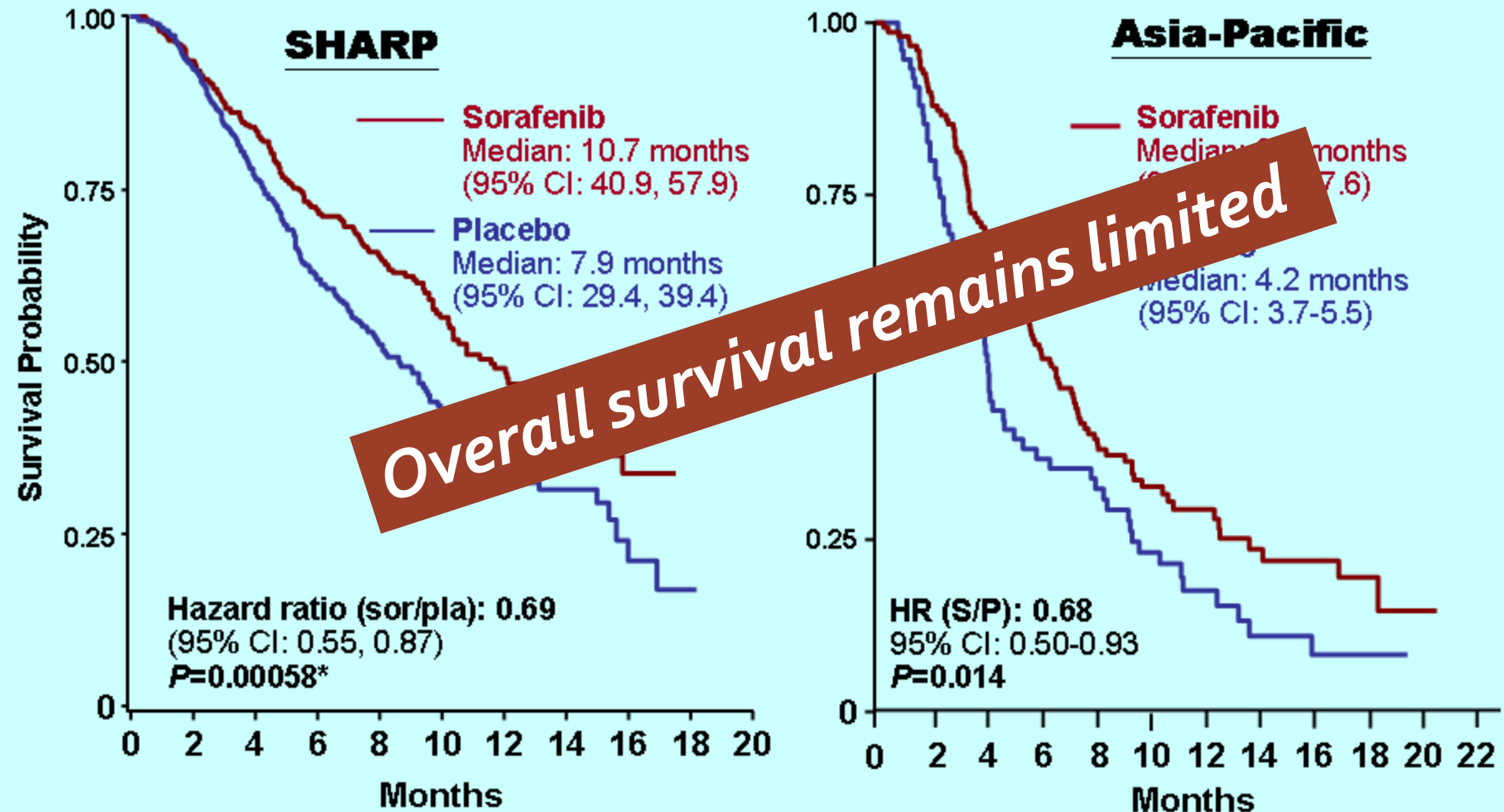
Transarterial Locoregional Therapy and Systemic Therapy

- Transarterial chemoembolization
 - Combined with Sorafenib
 - Combined with other agents
- Selective Internal Radiation Therapy
- Hepatic Artery Infusion Chemotherapy

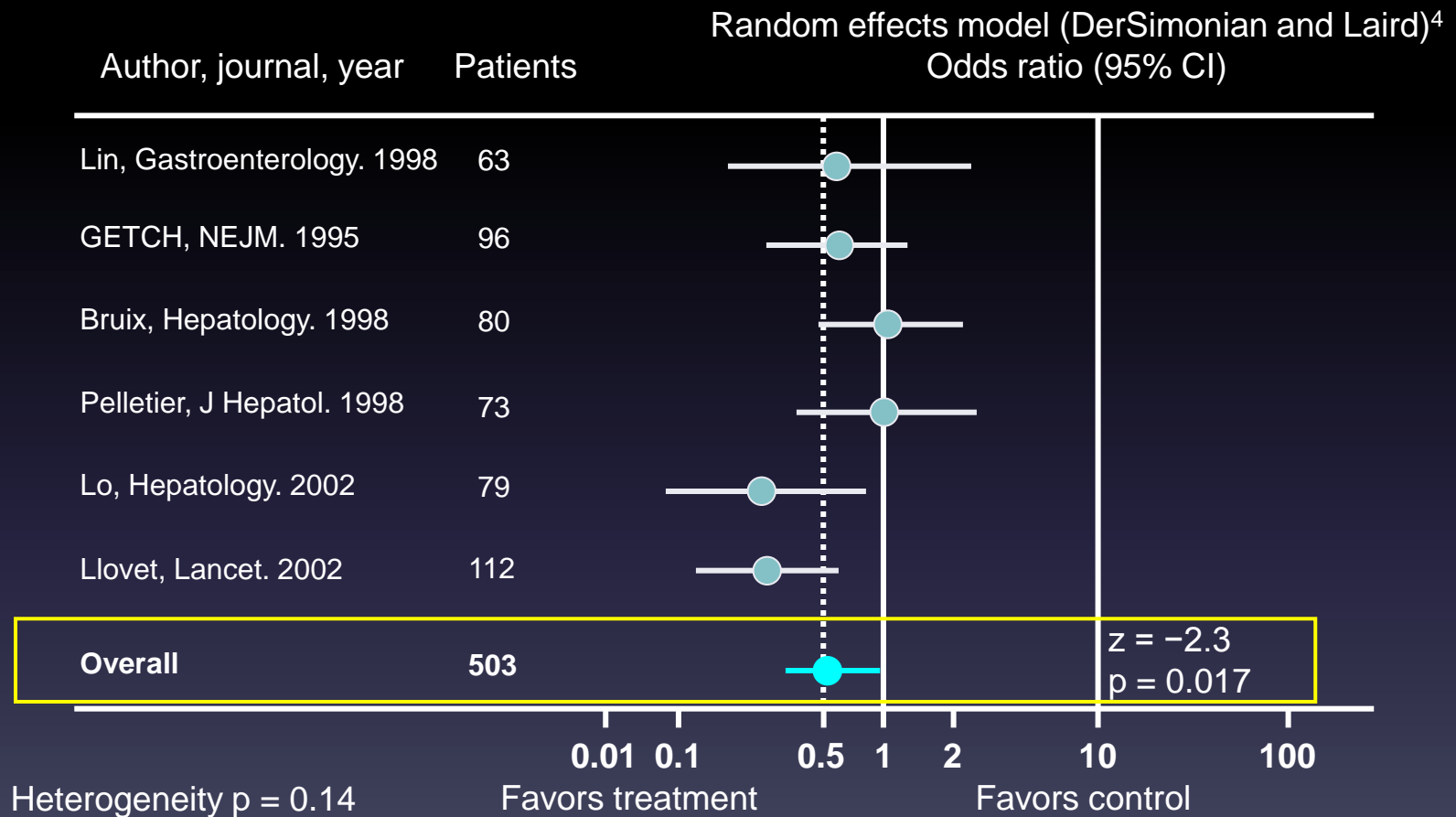
Treatment for Unresectable HCC: BCLC Staging System and Treatment Strategy



Phase III sorafenib trials for advanced HCC: Overall Survival



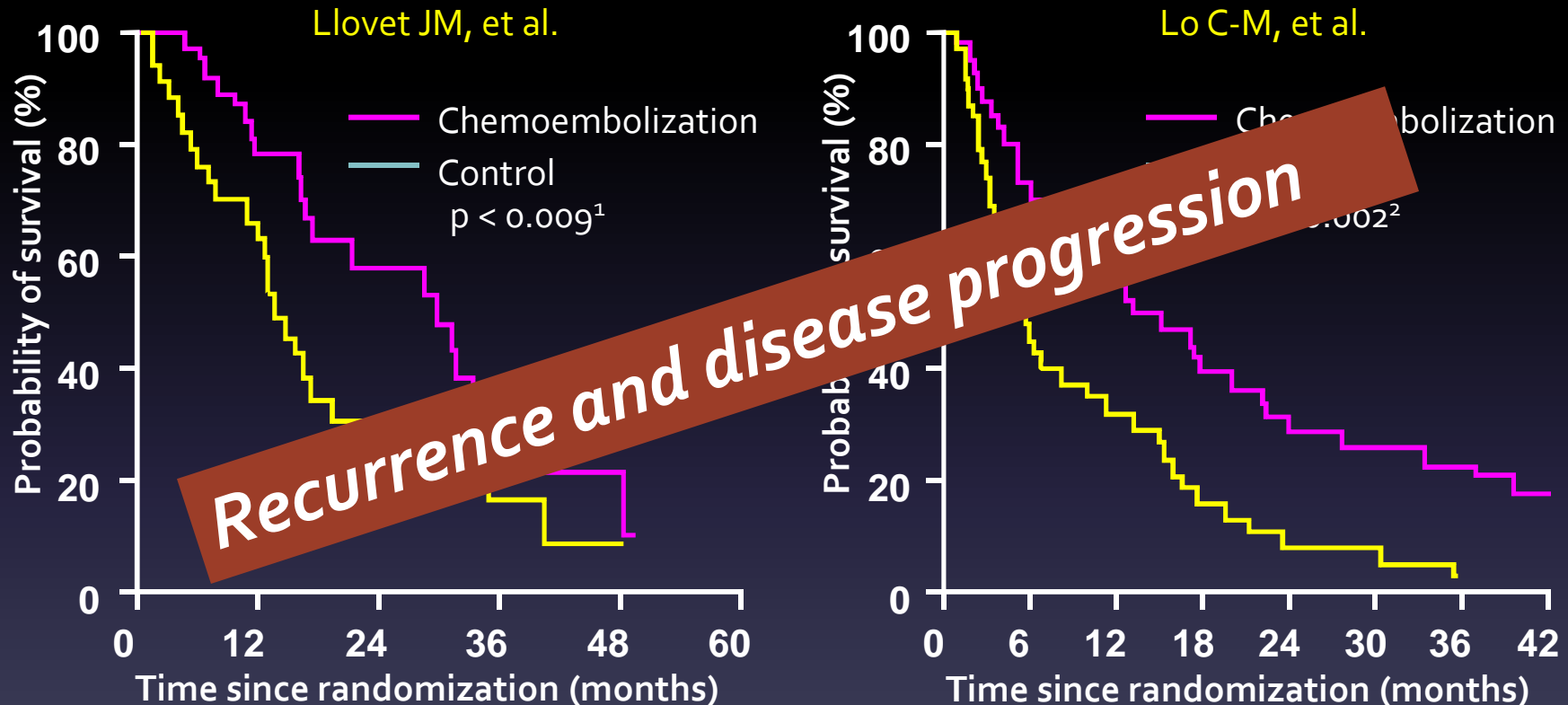
Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials comparing 2-year survival of TAE/TACE versus best supportive care¹



TAE = transarterial embolization.

1. Llovet JM, et al. Lancet. 2003;362:1907-17.
2. Lo CM, et al. Hepatology. 2002;35:1164-71.
3. Llovet JM, et al. Lancet. 2002;359:1734-9.
4. DerSimonian R, Laird N. Controlled Clin Trials. 1986;7:177-8.

Long-Term Survival After TACE Are Unsatisfactory



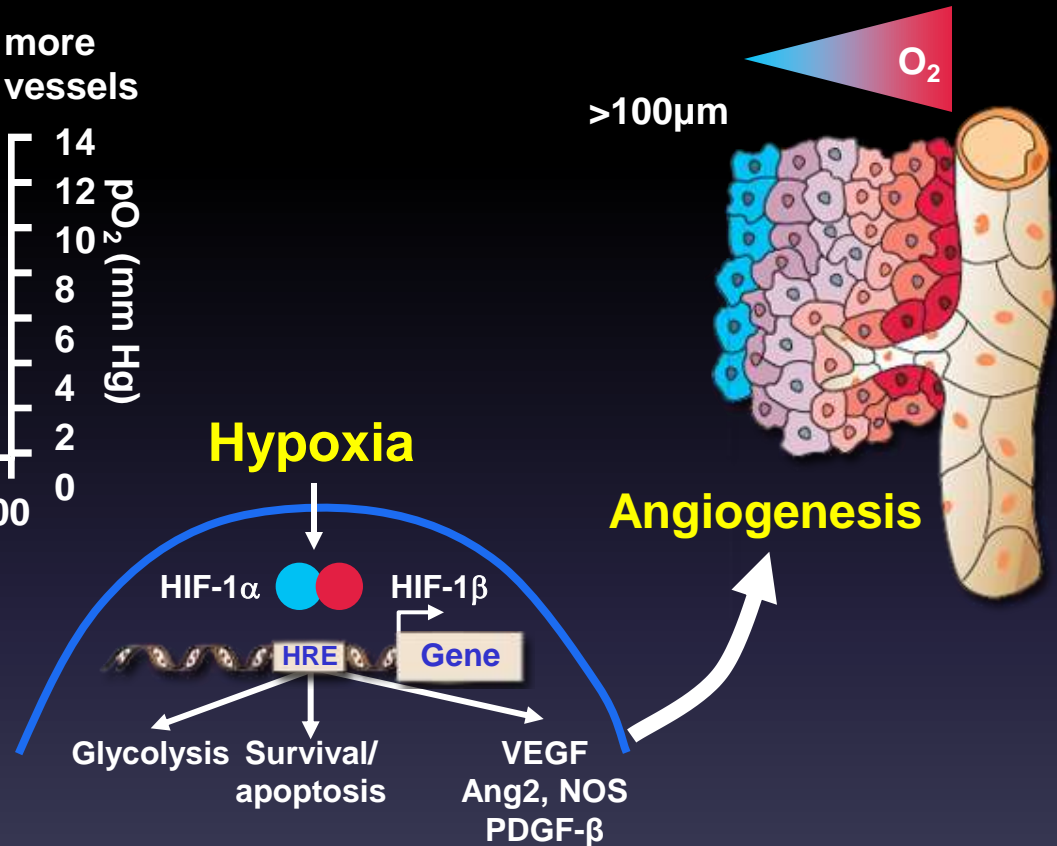
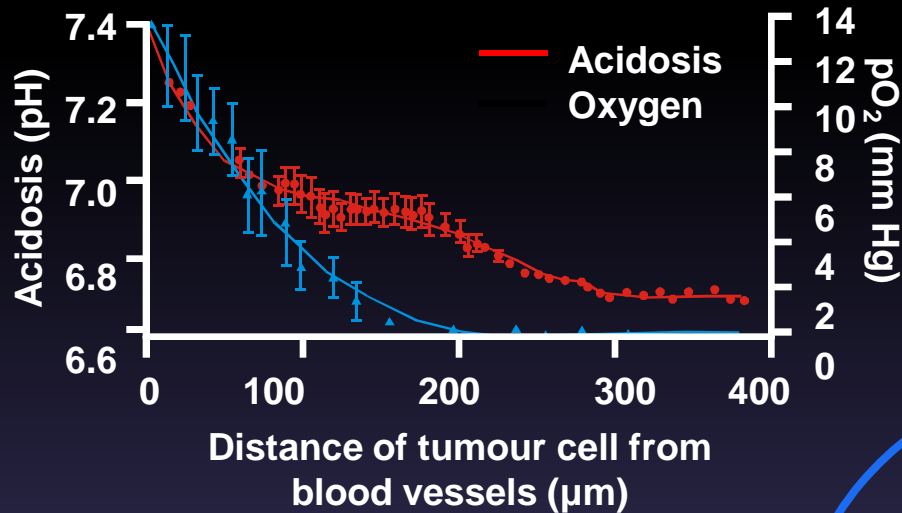
- 3-Year overall survival: 26%²–29%¹
- Sustained objective response rate (3–6 months): 35%¹–39%^{between} ²

1. Llovet JM, et al. Lancet. 2002;359:1734-9.

2. Lo C-M, et al. Hepatology. 2002;35:1164-71.

TACE and Molecular Targeted Therapies: Rationale for Investigating Potential Synergies

Tumor cells become more acidic and more hypoxic the further they are from blood vessels



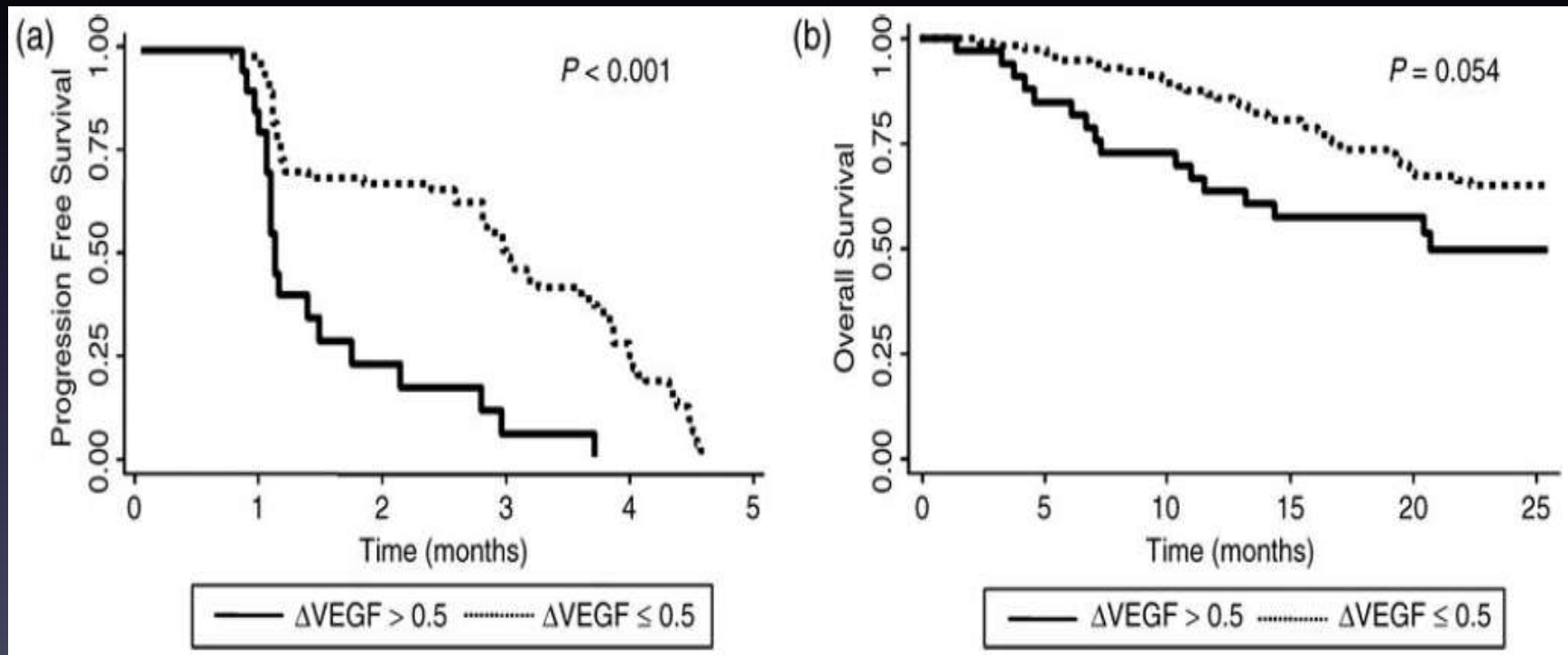
- HIF-1 α responds to hypoxia in tumor
- VEGF is a key mediator of tumor neovascularisation (growth and permeability)

HIF = hypoxia inducible factor; HRE = hypoxia response element
 Ang-2 = angiopoietin-2; NOS = nitric oxide synthase
 PDGF- β = platelet-derived growth factor- β

Larger Increase in Serum VEGF After TACE Associated with Extrahepatic Metastasis and PFS

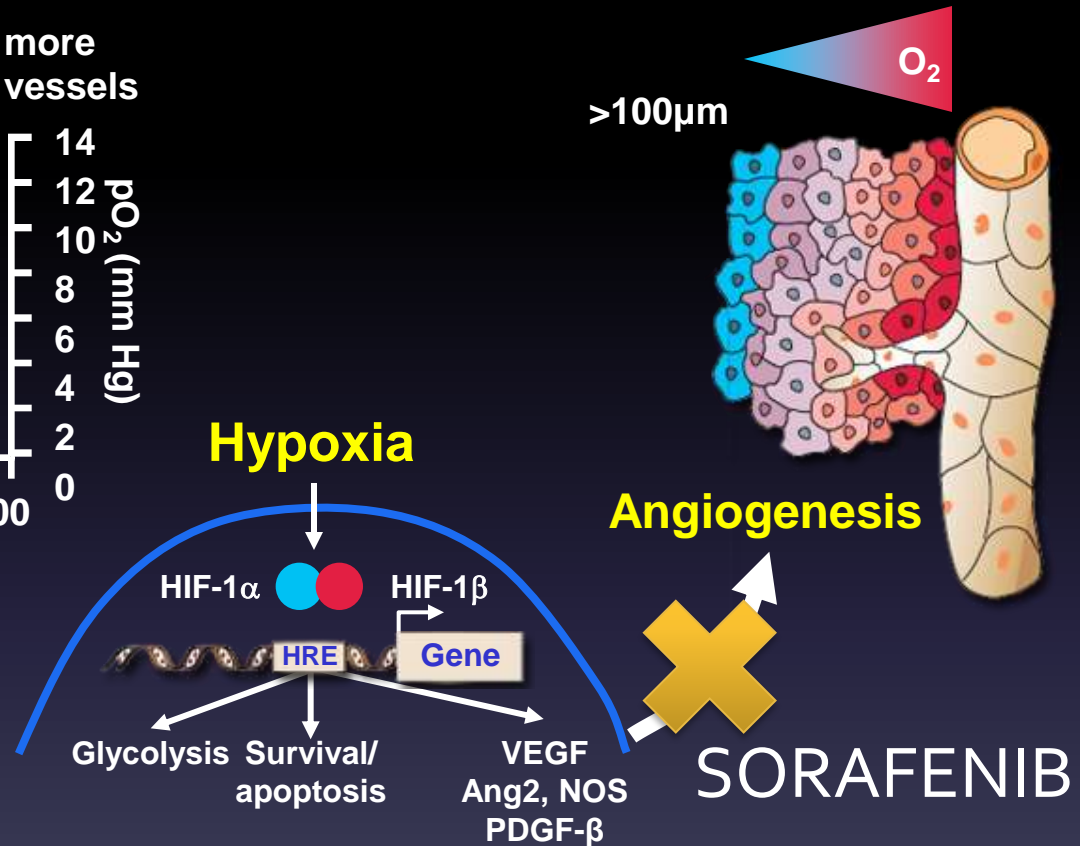
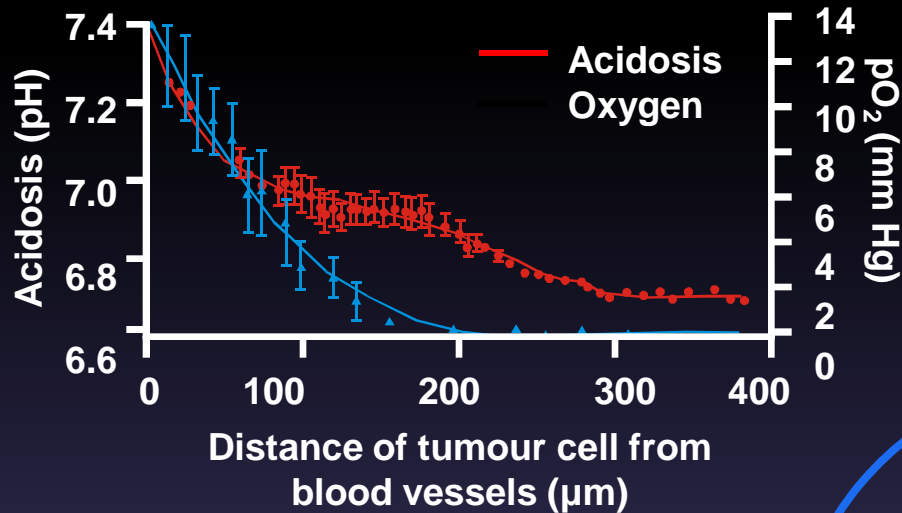
PFS

OS



TACE and Molecular Targeted Therapies: Rationale for Investigating Potential Synergies

Tumor cells become more acidic and more hypoxic the further they are from blood vessels



- HIF-1 α responds to hypoxia in tumor
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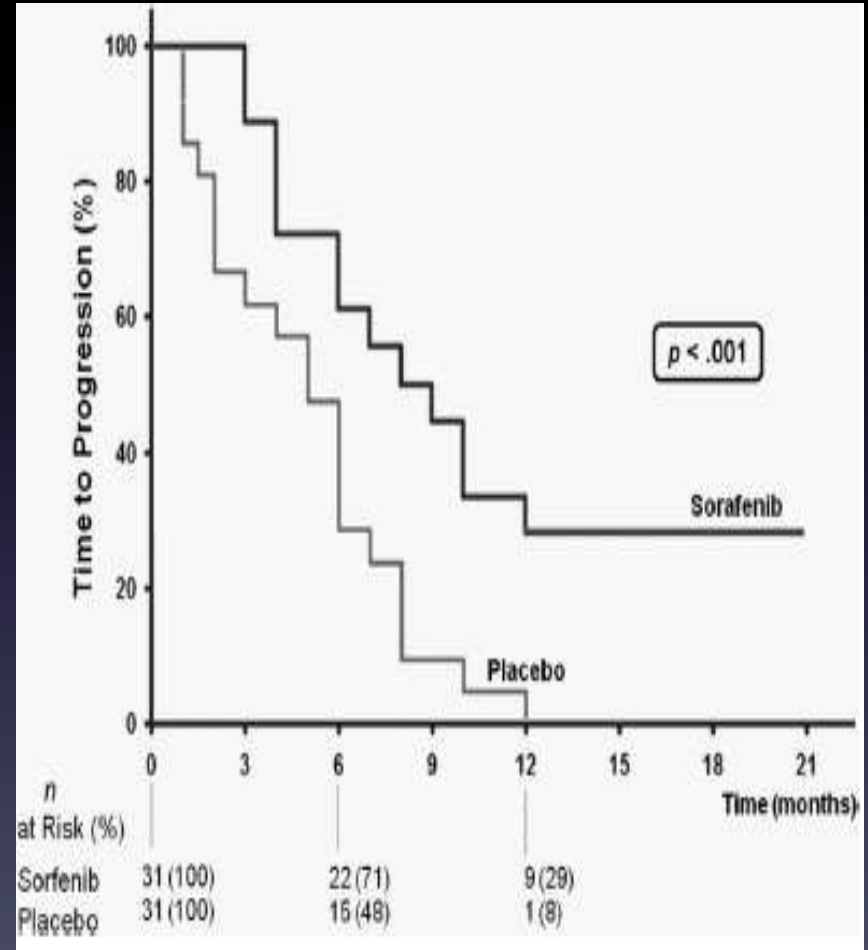
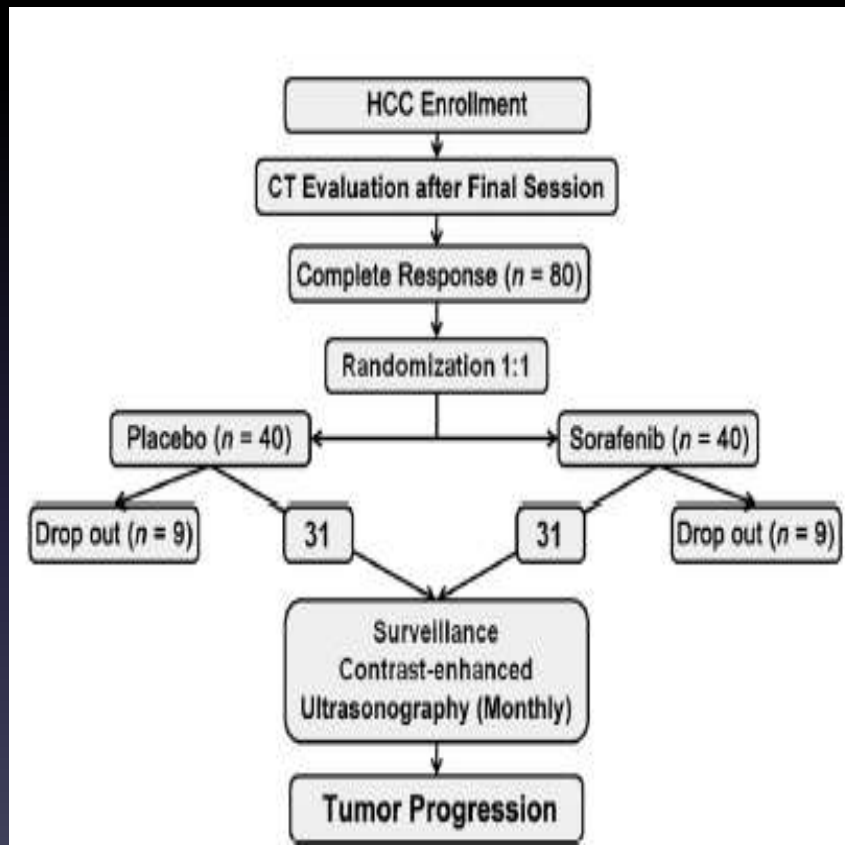
HIF = hypoxia inducible factor; HRE = hypoxia response element
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Early Studies of Combination of TACE and Sorafenib

- Small studies (<50 patients)
- Single arm studies
- TTP 6.3 mos to 7.1 mos
- OS 7.5 mos to 27 mos
- DCR 58.5% to 95%

Confirmed that the combination is feasible and tolerated

cTACE With or Without Sorafenib in Patients with Unresectable HCC: RCT/Italy



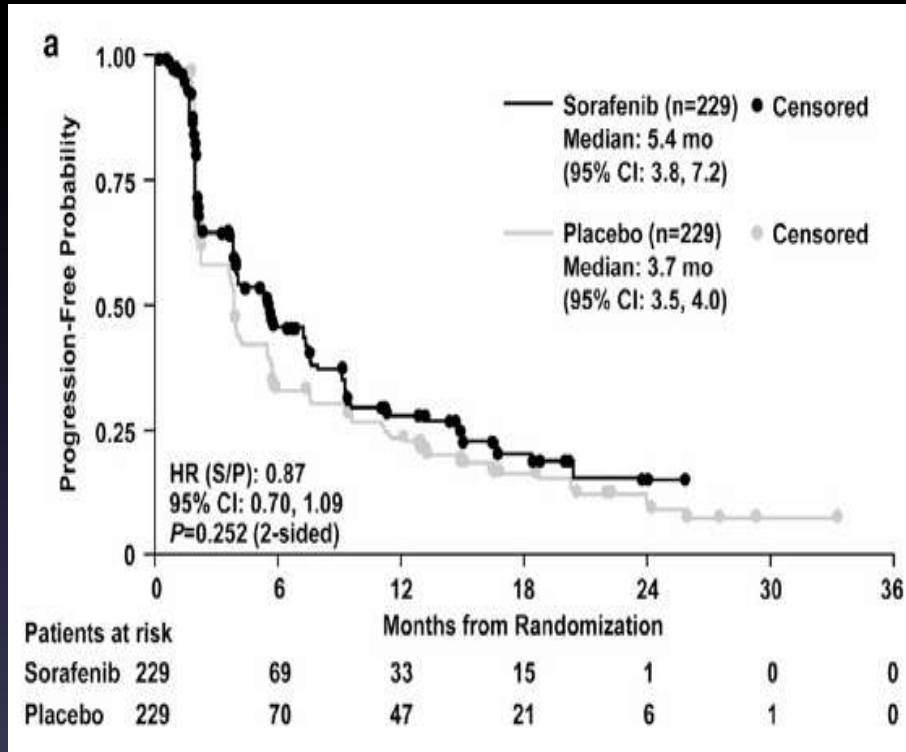
cTACE With or Without Sorafenib in Patients with Unresectable HCC: RCT/Italy

- Methodologic problems
 - No sample size calculation
 - High dropout rates in both arms
 - Placebo arm – logistical issues, withdrawal of consent
 - Sorafenib – adverse events
 - Not ITT
 - HCV-infected patients only
 - Sorafenib may more effective in HCV-infected pts

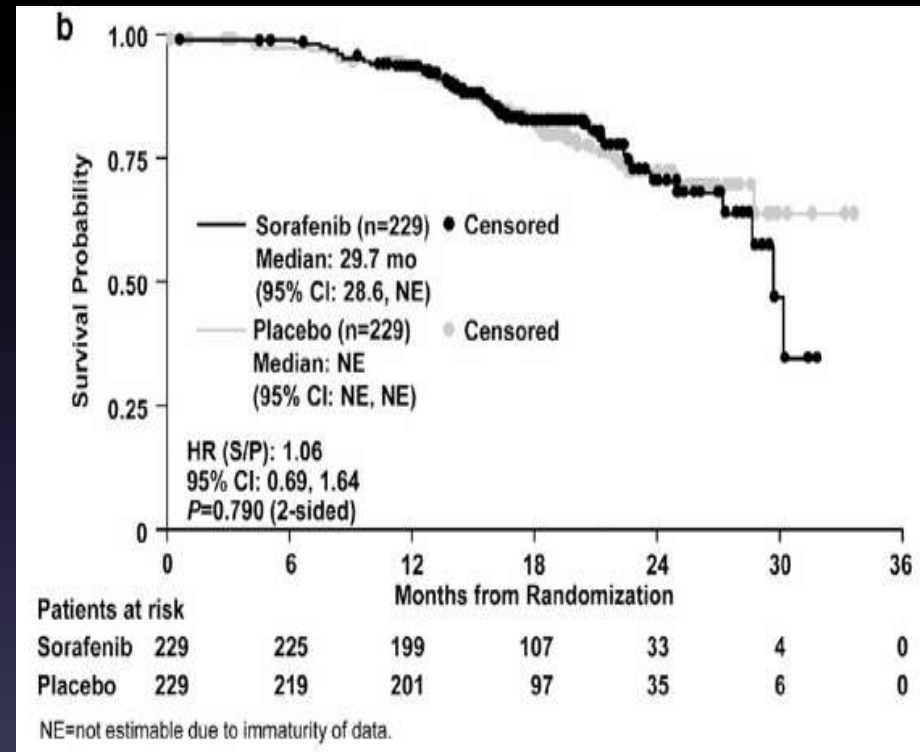
cTACE With or Without Sorafenib in Patients with Unresectable HCC: RCT/Japan/Korea

- Japan and Korea
- Sequential Design
- TACE (different drugs) was given for 1-3 sessions first, then Sorafenib was started
 - $\geq 25\%$ tumor shrinkage
- 458 patients randomized
- Outcomes were TTP and OS

cTACE With or Without Sorafenib in Patients with Unresectable HCC: RCT/Japan/Korea



PFS



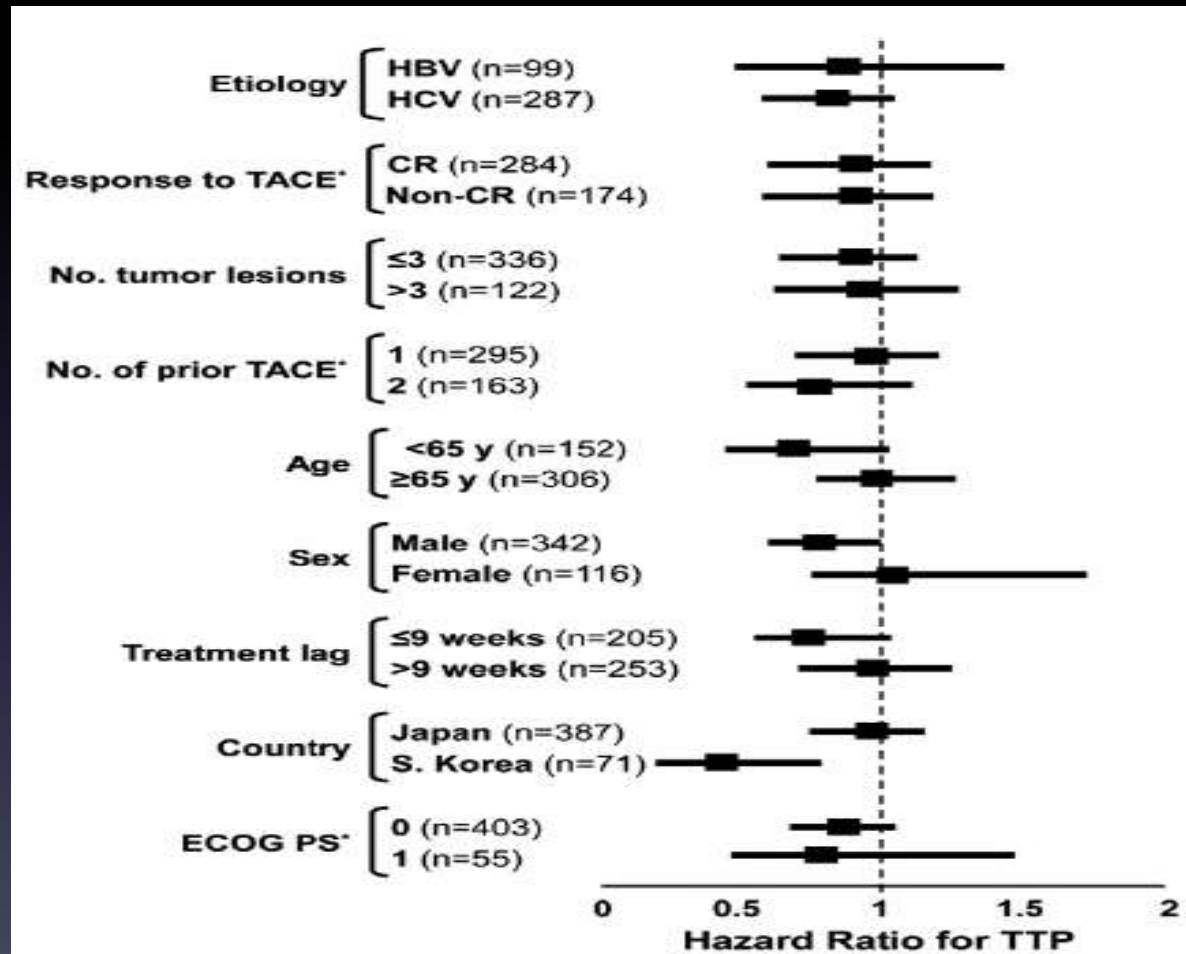
OS

Dose Reductions or Interruptions

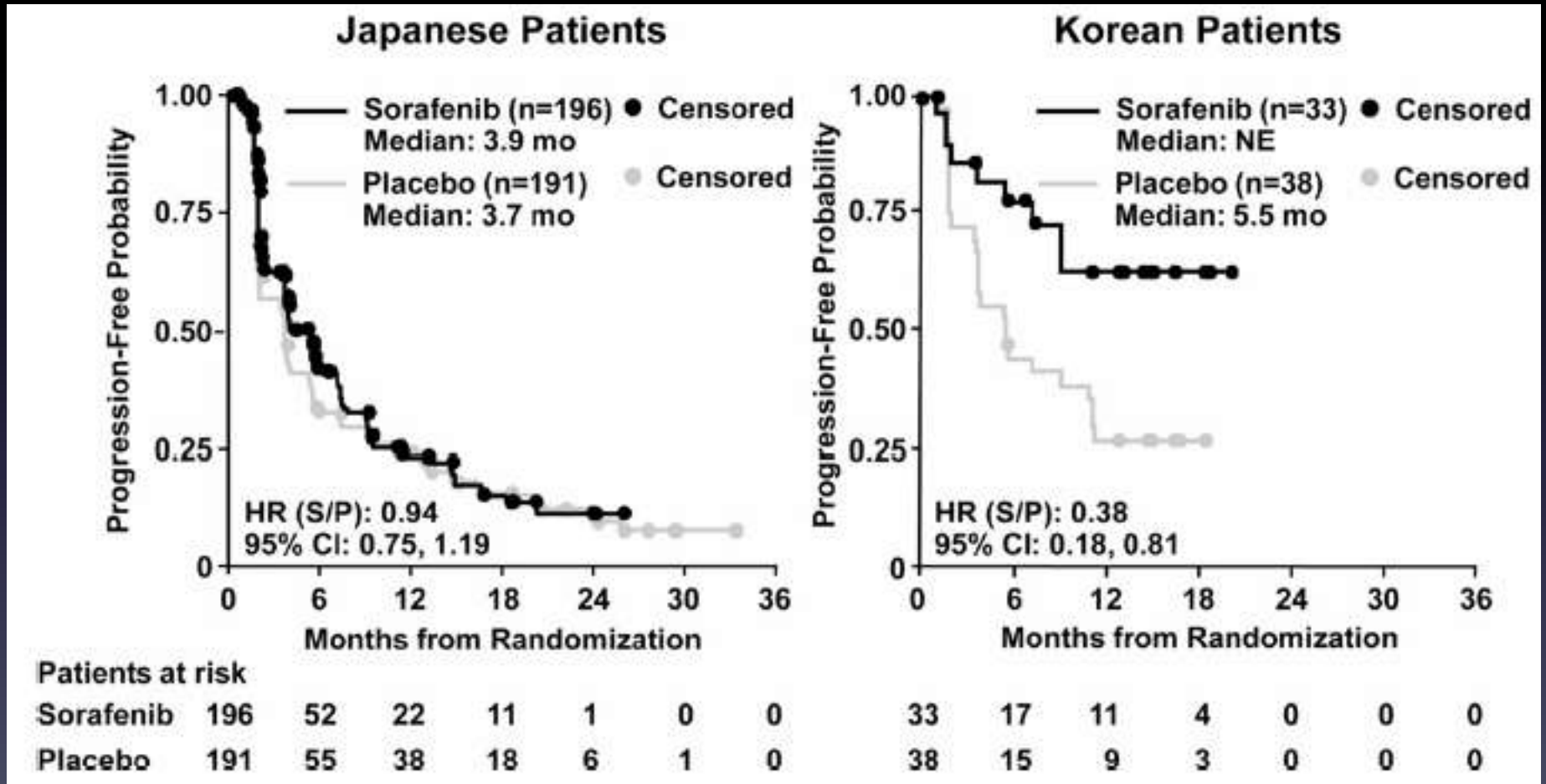
- More patients in Sorafenib arm had dose reductions and/or interruptions
- Median daily dose of Sorafenib – 386 mg versus 797 mg (SHARP) and 795 mg (Sorafenib AP)

	Dose reduction	Dose Interruption
cTACE +/- Sorafenib Trial	73%	91%
SHARP	26%	44%
Sorafenib AP Trial	31%	43%

cTACE With or Without Sorafenib in Patients with Unresectable HCC: RCT/Japan/Korea



cTACE With or Without Sorafenib in Patients with Unresectable HCC: RCT/Japan/Korea



Differences Between Japanese and Korean Patients

	Japan	Korea
Duration of Sorafenib Tx	16 weeks	31 weeks
Age	71	60
Tumor number (>3)	29%	13%
TACE sessions (>2)	33%	48%
Etiology of HCC	70% HCV	70% HBV

Combining TACE and Systemic Therapy with Anti-Angiogenic Properties: Schedule

Sequential



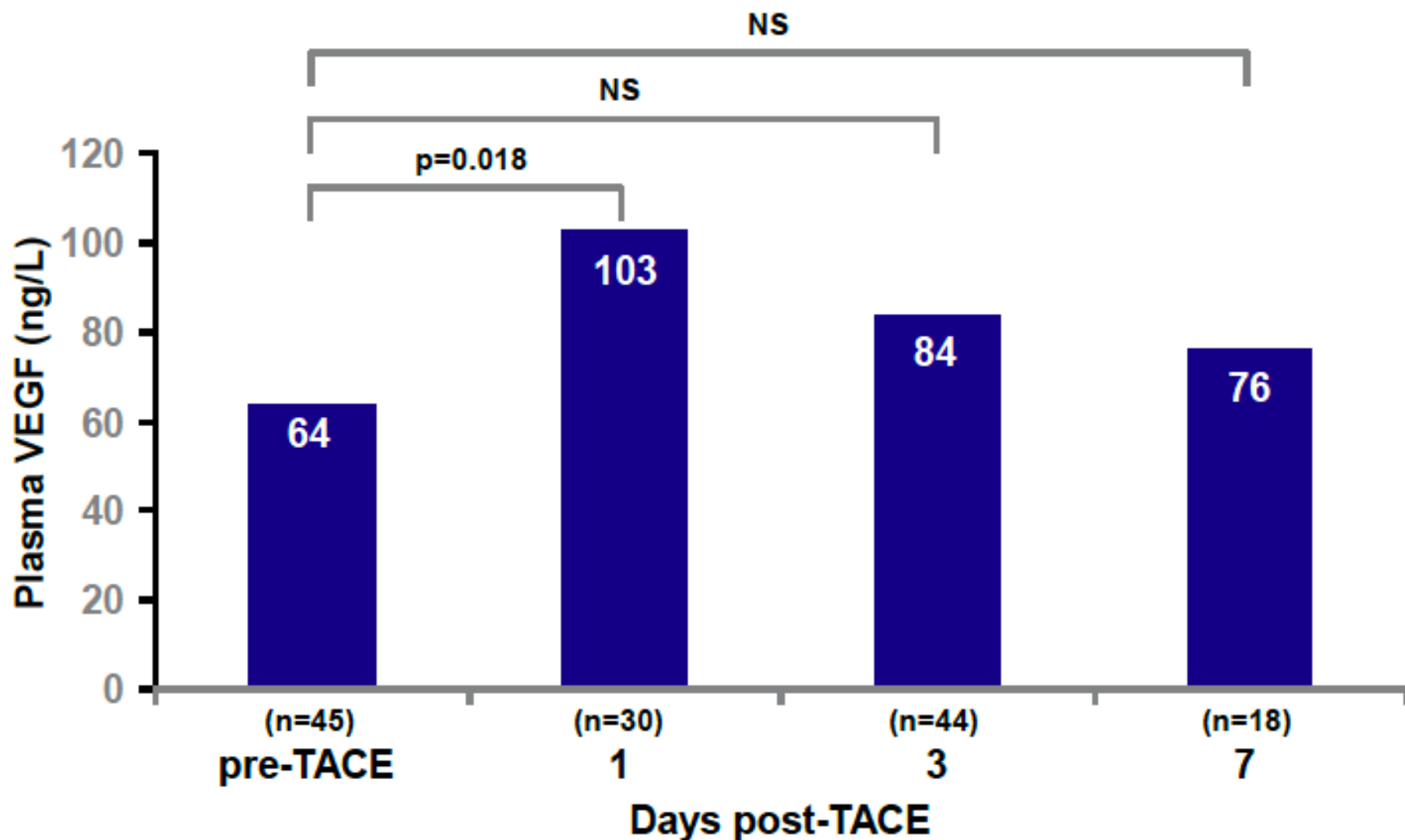
Interrupted



Continuous



Plasma VEGF Levels Significantly Increase after TACE: Clinical Data



NS = not significant

Sorafenib (S) or Placebo (P) in Combination
with Transarterial Chemoembolization (TACE)
with Doxorubicin-Eluting Beads (DEBDOX) for
Intermediate-Stage Hepatocellular Carcinoma
(HCC)

SPACE Trial

SPACE Trial

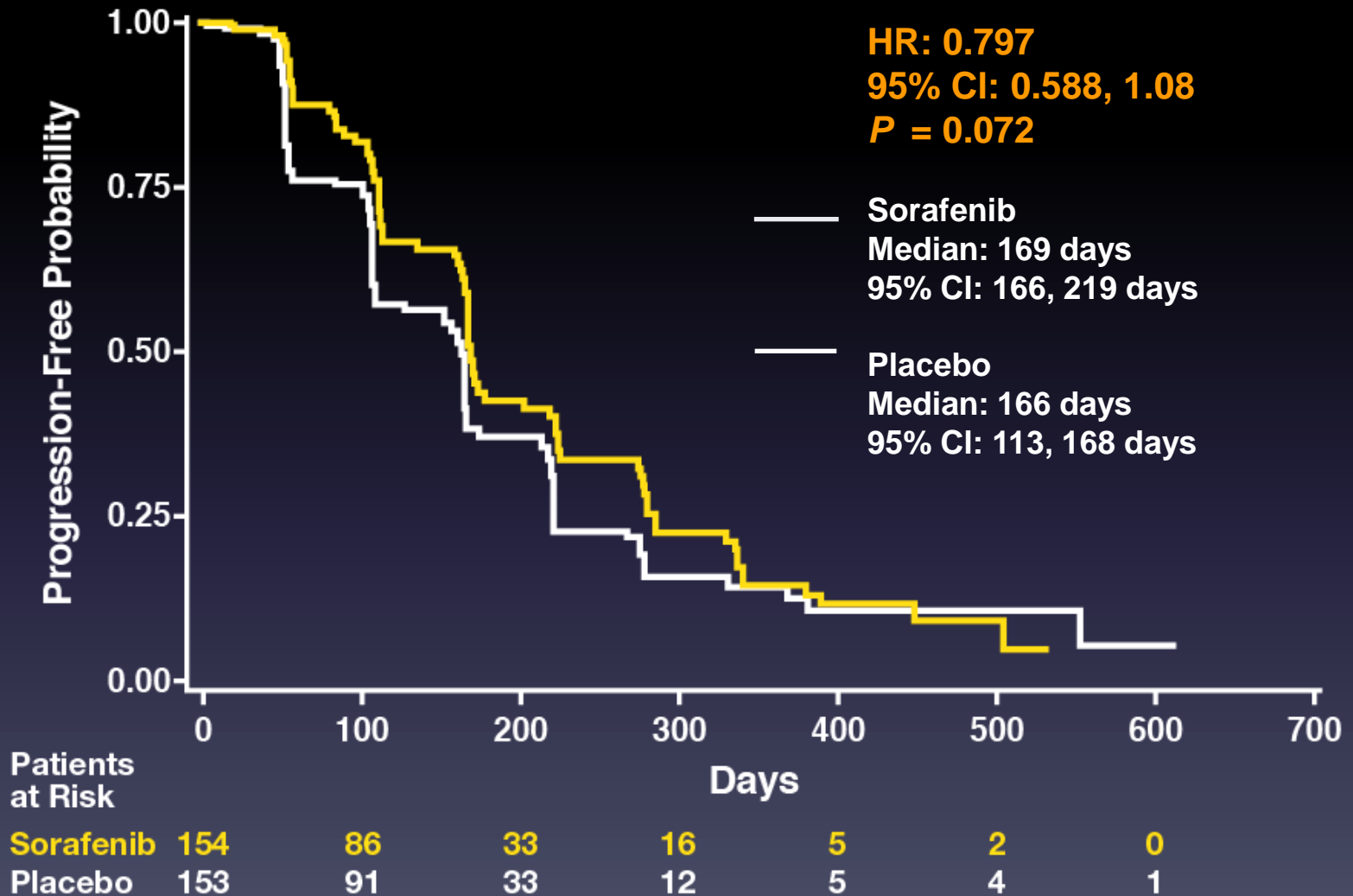
- Inclusion criteria
 - Unresectable HCC
 - Child A
 - ECOG 0
- Exclusion criteria
 - Vascular invasion
 - Extrahepatic spread
 - Prior TACE
 - Prior systemic therapy

SPACE Trial Interventions

- 307 Patients
 - DEB-DOX + Sorafenib (n=154)
 - DEB-DOX + Placebo (n=153)
- Sorafenib started 3-7 days before 1st DEB-DOX
- Primary endpoint - TTP
- Secondary endpoint – TTUP, OS, and safety

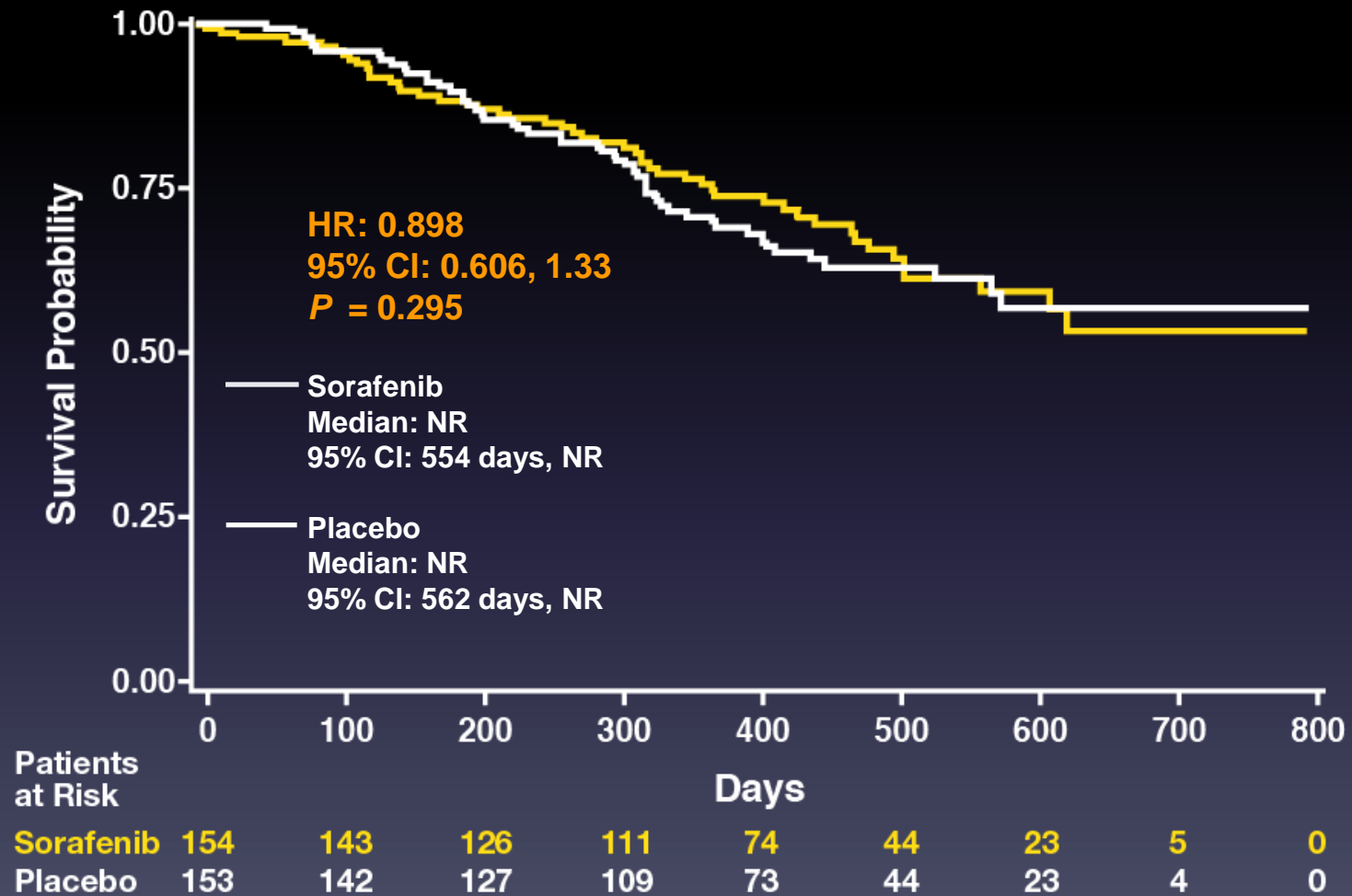
SPACE:TTP by Central Blinded Review

Primary Endpoint



Overall Survival

Secondary Endpoint



Asian and Non-Asian Region

	Asian Sorafenib	Asian Placebo	Non-Asian Sorafenib	Non-Asian Placebo
Duration of Tx with Sorafenib (weeks, median)	30	25.8	17.4	27.9
TTP				
HR	0.720		0.865	
CI	0.457, 1.135		0.576, 1.300	
P value	0.078		0.243	
OS				
HR	0.677		1.062	
CI	0.355, 1.292		0.646, 1.745	
P value	0.117		0.594	

Adverse Events: Japan/Korea Trial

Table 3 – Treatment-emergent, drug-related adverse events occurring in $\geq 20\%$ of patients in either group.^a

Adverse event	Sorafenib (n = 229)			Placebo (n = 227)		
	Any	Grade (%)	Grade (%)	Any	Grade (%)	Grade (%)
HFSR	82	35	–	7	0	–
Elevated lipase ^b	44	24	4	8	3	<1
Alopecia	41	–	–	3	–	–
Rash/desquamation	40	4	0	11	0	0
Other metabolic abnormality	32	8	1	4	2	<1
Diarrhoea	31	6	0	5	1	0
Hypertension	31	15	0	7	1	0
Hypophosphatemia	28	16	0	6	3	0
Thrombocytopenia	25	11	1	2	<1	0
Elevated AST	25	12	<1	5	3	0
Elevated ALT	21	8	<1	5	2	0
Elevated amylase	21	6	1	8	2	<1

Treatment-Emergent AEs

Lower Grade $\frac{3}{4}$ Than Japan/Korea Trial

	Sorafenib (n=153) , %		Placebo (n=151) , %	
	All-Grade	Gr 3 / 4	All-Grade	Gr 3 / 4
Diarrhea	52.9	3.9 / 0	17.2	0.7 / 0
HFSR	46.4	9.2 / 0	6.6	1.3 / 0
Fatigue	43.1	9.8 / 1.3	33.1	4.6 / 0.7
Nausea	37.9	0.7 / 0	39.1	0.7 / 0
Anorexia	30.7	2.0 / 0	20.5	0.7 / 0
Hypertension	30.1	16.3 / 0	16.6	9.3 / 0
Elevated AST	24.8	14.4 / 9.8	19.2	13.9 / 4.0
Rash/desquamation	21.6	2.6 / 0	7.3	0 / 0
Weight loss	20.3	2.0 / 0	10.6	0 / 0
Vomiting	18.3	0.7 / 0	26.5	3.3 / 0
Ascites	17.6	5.2 / 0.7	13.9	4.0 / 0
Elevated ALT	17.0	11.8 / 3.3	16.6	12.6 / 0.7
Hyperbilirubinemia	16.3	9.8 / 2.6	8.6	2.6 / 0.7
Insomnia	12.4	0.7 / 0	14.6	0.7 / 0
Hypoalbuminemia	12.4	2.0 / 0	6.6	1.3 / 0
Elevated lipase	12.4	7.2 / 5.2	8.6	2.6 / 5.3
Hemoglobinemia	11.1	3.9 / 0.7	6.0	1.3 / 0.7
Liver dysfunction	10.5	0.7 / 2.0	3.3	0 / 0.7

Ongoing Trials of Combination of TACE and Sorafenib

Trial	Phase/ N	Treatment	Sorafenib Timing	Endpoint
NCT012170 34, TACTICS	II/228	TACE + Sora vs TACE	Interrupted	TTUP
NCT010049 78	III/400	TACE/DEB- TACE + Sora vs TACE/DEB- TACE	Interrupted	PFS
NCT013240 76, TACE-2	III/412	DEB-TACE + Sora vs DEB- TACE	Continuous	PFS

Ongoing Trials of Combination of SIRT and Sorafenib

Trial	Phase/ N	Treatment	Sorafenib Timing	Endpoint
NCT01126645 SORAMIC (Germany)	II/665	SIRT + Sora vs Sora	Sequential	OS
NCT0155649 0, STOP-HCC (Multinational)	III/400	SIRT + Sora vs Sora	Sequential	OS

Summary

- Combination TACE and Sorafenib is feasible and safe
- Results so far are inconclusive
- Further studies need to be done before it can become standard of care
 - Ensure adherence to drug intake (dose and duration)
 - Standardize the TACE procedures (cTACE vs DEB-TACE)
 - Timing of Sorafenib (interrupted or continuous)

Thank You