Phase 2 Results: Encorafenib (ENCO) and Cetuximab (CETUX) With or Without Alpelisib (ALP) in Patients With Advanced BRAF-Mutant Colorectal Cancer (BRAFm CRC)

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INTRODUCTION

- Primary objective was to determine safety and antitumor activity of the triplet regimen of encorafenib, cetuximab, and alpelisib (ENCO + ALP + CETUX) in patients with BRAFm CRC failing ≥1 prior therapy
- Median overall survival (OS): 12.4 months for the triplet regimen vs 6.1 months for the doublet regimen (HR: 0.69; 95% CI, 0.48–0.96; P=0.026)
- No new safety signals

METHODS

Study Design and Overview

- Phase 1b/randomized phase 2 study of ENCO in combination with ALP + CETUX
- Patients enrolled in 3 dose-escalation cohorts in phase 1b, followed by randomization (triplet vs doublet) in the testing dose level of phase 1b

RESULTS

- Triplet regimen:
  - ORR: 39% (95% CI, 26–53%)
  - OS: 12.4 months (95% CI, 10.9–15.8 months)
  - Median duration of response: 14.5 months

- Doublet regimen:
  - ORR: 30% (95% CI, 17–49%)
  - OS: 6.1 months (95% CI, 4.6–9.6 months)
  - Median duration of response: 6.4 months

- Safety: Grade 3/4 AEs reported in >10% of patients in either arm for the triplet vs the doublet regimen

OBJECTIVE

- To describe efficacy and safety from the randomized phase 2 portion of the study

RESULTS (CONTINUED)

- Time to progression (TTP) for triplet regimen was 6.4 months (95% CI, 5.0–8.3 months) vs 4.4 months (95% CI, 2.7–7.8 months) for the doublet regimen

DISCUSSIONS

- Encorafenib, cetuximab, and alpelisib showed promising antitumor activity in patients with BRAFm CRC
- No new safety signals observed

REFERENCES