SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF BEVACIZUMAB AND CHEMOTHERAPY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC COLOREctal CANCER: RESULTS FROM THE BRIте OBSERVATIONAL COHORT STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

The results from BRiTE demonstrate that older patients, including patients ≥75 years, derive similar benefit from BV without a difference in ATE rate among age groups.

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the outcomes (PFS, OS, targeted adverse events [AEs]) associated with first-line BV-containing therapy by age from a large population treated for mCRC.

METHODS

Eligible patients had mCRC or locally advanced unresectable CRC and received BV in combination with first-line chemotherapy. Enrollment, follow-up, and site distribution are shown in Table 1. Cox regression was used to assess the independent effect of age on survival outcomes.

RESULTS

Bolus 5-FU/LV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age, years</th>
<th>No. of patients</th>
<th>Median age, years (range)</th>
<th>Median PFS with BV-containing first-line therapy, months</th>
<th>1-year survival rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;65 years</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>65 (18–80)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74 years</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>70 (65–74)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥75 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80 (≥75)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>73.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSIONS

These results from BRiTE are consistent with recent data from SEER-Medicare showing decreasing OS with increasing patient age. This result may be related to a combination of factors: prior treatments, postprogression therapies, and the possible contribution of BV to survival benefits observed in RCTs. These results from BRiTE are consistent with recent data from SEER-Medicare showing decreasing OS with increasing patient age. This result may be related to a combination of factors: prior treatments, postprogression therapies, and the possible contribution of BV to survival benefits observed in RCTs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding and other support: This study was supported by Genentech, Inc.