2-1-2023

Randomized, phase II selection study of ramucirumab and paclitaxel versus FOLFIRI in refractory small bowel adenocarcinoma: SWOG S1922

Michael J. Overman

Katherine A. Guthrie

Mohamed E. Salem

Katrina S. Pedersen

Aparna Kalyan

See next page for additional authors

Authors

Michael J. Overman, Katherine A. Guthrie, Mohamed E. Salem, Katrina S. Pedersen, Aparna Kalyan, Sarah Colby, Marwan Fakih, Sepideh Gholami, Philip J. Gold, E. Gabriela Chiorean, Howard S. Hochster, and Philip A. Philip

TPS784 **Trials in Progress Poster Session**

Randomized, phase II selection study of ramucirumab and paclitaxel versus FOLFIRI in refractory small bowel adenocarcinoma: SWOG S1922.

Michael J. Overman, Katherine A Guthrie, Mohamed E. Salem, Katrina Sophia Pedersen, Aparna Kalyan, Sarah Colby, Marwan Fakih, Sepideh Gholami, Philip Jordan Gold, E. Gabriela Chiorean, Howard S. Hochster, Philip Agop Philip; MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; NSABP/NRG Oncology and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, and SWOG Statistics and Data Management Center, Seattle, WA; Levine Cancer Institute, Charlotte, NC; Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO; Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center of Northwestern University, Chicago, IL; SWOG Statistical Center, Seattle, WA; City of Hope National Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA; University of California Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center, Sacramento, CA; Swedish Cancer Institute, Seattle, WA; University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Rutgers Cancer Institue of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ; Henry Ford Cancer Institute, Detroit, MI

Background: Small bowel adenocarcinoma is a rare malignancy with limited evidence to support the choice of systemic chemotherapy beyond the frontline setting. Though second-line therapy has historically been extrapolated from colorectal cancers, recent molecular data has demonstrated small bowel adenocarcinoma to be genomically unique when compared to either colon or gastric cancer. Retrospective analyses of irinotecan- and taxane-based therapies and one prospective phase II clinical trial of nab-paclitaxel have demonstrated clinical activity in this cancer. Ramucirumab/paclitaxel represents an active combination in the management of gastric cancer. SWOG 1922 evaluates the use of FOLFIRI or ramucirumab/paclitaxel in the second- and later-line setting for small bowel adenocarcinoma. **Methods:** This is randomized, phase II, selection design clinical trial of FOLFIRI (5-fluorouracil, leucovorin and irinotecan) every two weeks or ramucirumab D1,15 and paclitaxel D1,8,15 every 4 weeks with the primary endpoint of progression-free survival (PFS). Secondary endpoints include response rate, overall survival, and safety. Archived paraffin tumor tissue collection and serial blood collections are included for correlative analyses. Key eligibility criteria include having mismatch repair proficient/microsatellite stable small bowel adenocarcinoma (ampullary location excluded); metastatic or locally advanced unresectable disease; prior fluoropyrimidine and/or oxaliplatin therapy; no prior treatment with irinotecan, ramucirumab, or taxanes; no recent bleeding, blood clots, or bowel perforation/fistula; and Zubrod performance status of 0/1. Measurable disease is not required. The null hypothesis is median PFS of 2.5 months. If a median PFS of at least 3.5 months is observed in one or both arms, the goal is to choose the better regimen with respect to this endpoint. The design provides a 90% probability of selecting the more active arm, assuming a hazard ratio of 1.4, if both arms meet this threshold. This trial is open and, as of September 1, 2021, 21 of 94 planned patients have been enrolled. NCT04205968 Funding: NIH/NCI/NCTN grants U10CA180888, U10CA180819, U10CA180820, U10CA180821, U10CA180868; and in part by Eli Lilly and Company. Clinical trial information: NCT04205968. Research Sponsor: U.S. National Institutes of Health.