4CPS-308

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF FRUQUINTINIB IN METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER IN REAL-WORLD CLINICAL PRACTICE

Authors and Affiliations

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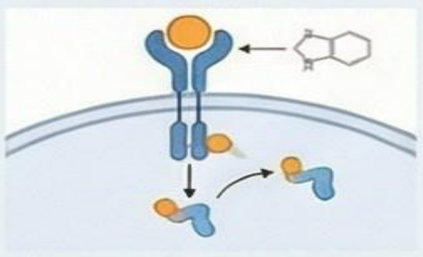
Keywords

Key Terms: Metastatic colorectal cancer, Fruquintinib, Effectiveness, Safety.

Background and Importance



Mechanism of Action: Fruquintinib is a selective inhibitor of VEGFR-1, 2, and 3 tyrosine kinase.

Indications: Indicated for adult patients with mCRC previously treated with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin-, and irinotecan-based chemotherapy, anti-VEGF/anti-EGFR therapies, and who progressed on or are intolerant to TAS-102 or regorafenib.

Aim and Objectives

Study Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of fruquintinib in adult patients with mCRC treated at three tertiary hospitals.

Material and Methods

Study Design: Observational, retrospective, multicentre study conducted between December 2024 and September 2025.

Primary Endpoints: Effectiveness was measured via median progression-free survival (PFS) and median overall survival (OS).

Data Collection: Demographic data, KRAS mutation status, prior treatments, treatment duration, dose reductions, and adverse events (AEs).

Results

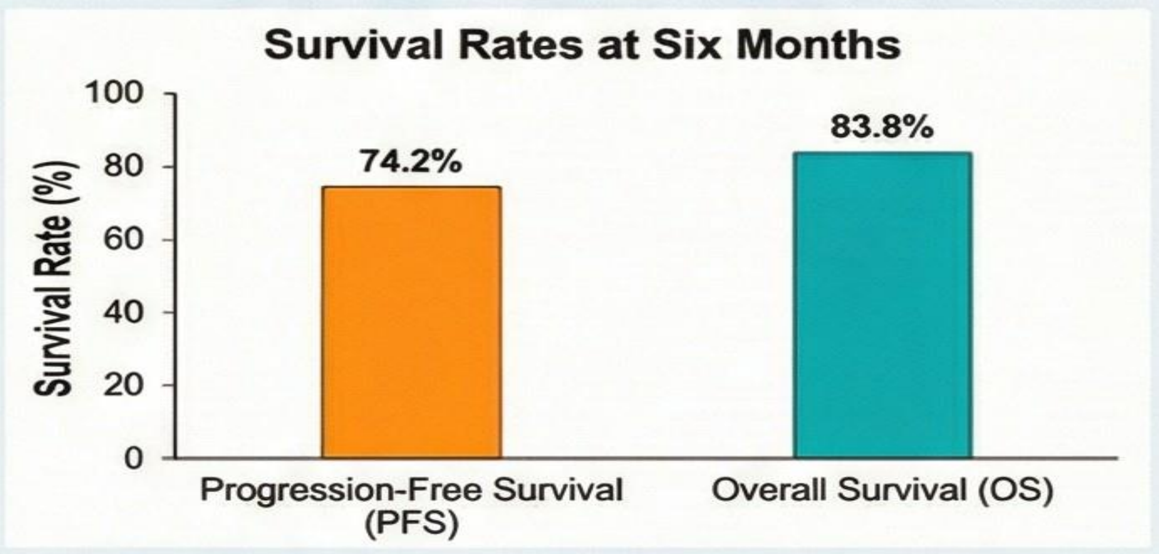
Patient Profile

Cohort Demographics: 31 patients (58% male) with a mean age of 66.9 years (range 52–77).

Genetic Profile and History: 58% of patients had KRAS mutations, and the cohort had a median of four prior treatment lines.

Treatment Exposure: Patients received a median of 3 treatment cycles (range: 1–7).

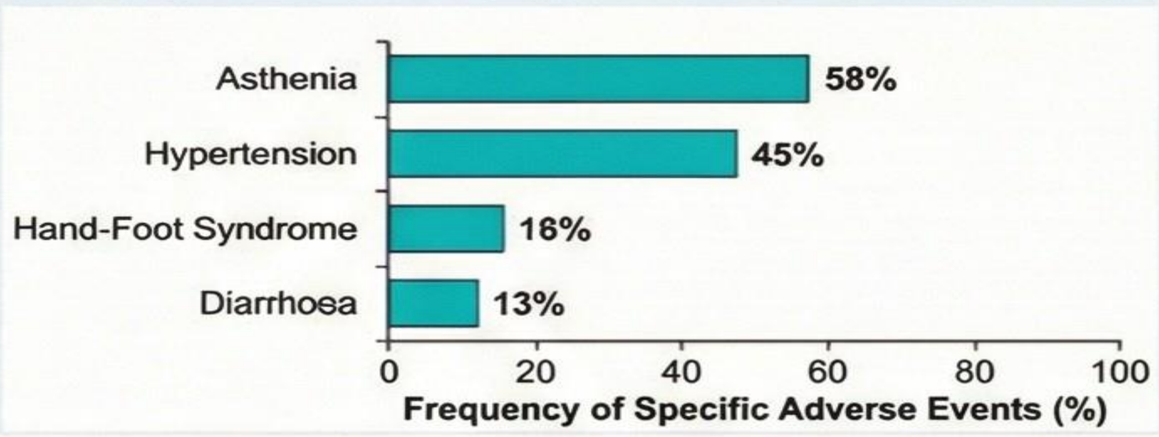
Effectiveness and Safety



Adverse Events Overview

Adverse events were reported in 87.1% of patients, leading to dose reductions in 48% of the cohort.

Treatment Discontinuation: Three patients discontinued treatment due to adverse events (hypertension and elevated transaminases).



Conclusion and Relevance

Effectiveness Summary: Fruquintinib demonstrated limited effectiveness in this heavily pre-treated population, with poorer outcomes in patients with KRAS mutations.

Safety Observations: The safety profile was consistent with known toxicities but required frequent dose modifications.

Future Outlook: Larger studies with extended follow-up are warranted to validate these findings.