EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF TRIFLURIDINE/TIPIRACIL PLUS BEVACIZUMAB VERSUS TRIFLURIDINE/TIPIRACIL MONOTHERAPY FOR METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER

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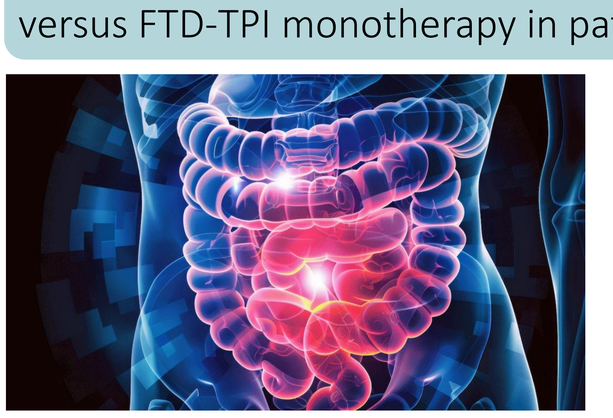
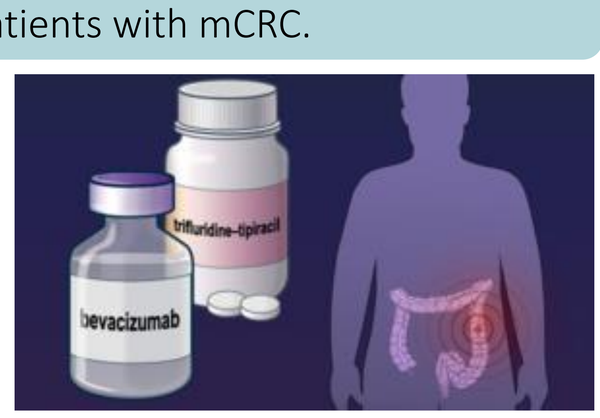
BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

According to SUNLIGHT phase III trial, the combination of trifluridine/tipiracil (FTD-TPI) in addition to bevacizumab (BEV) has demonstrated to have the potential to extend progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) more than FTD-TPI alone in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To assess the efficacy and security of FTD-TPI plus bevacizumab versus FTD-TPI monotherapy in patients with mCRC.





MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type of study
- ✓ Observational
- ✓ Retrospective

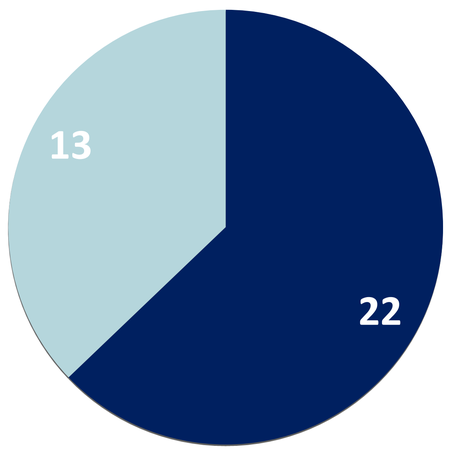
Patients with mCRC

January 2023-September 2025

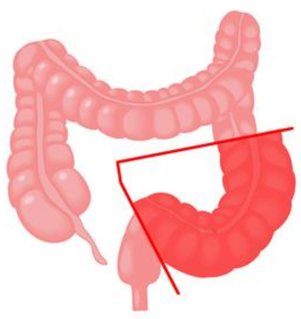
SPSS statistical software

Data collected:
- Demographics (sex, age)
- Cancer localization
- Presence of RAS/BRAF mutations
- Line of treatment
- ECOG performance status
- Number of chemotherapy cycles administered
- Adverse events and grade
- PFS
- OS

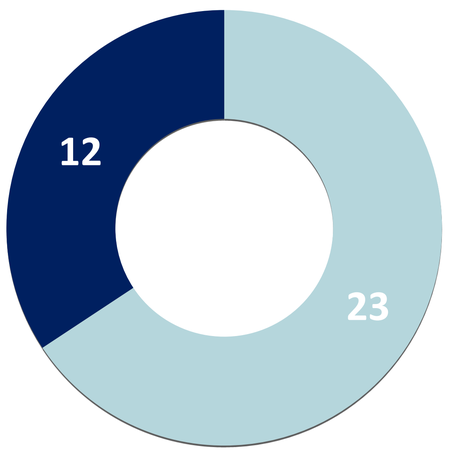
RESULTS



Mean age: 67 years



Most prevalent tumour location (49%)



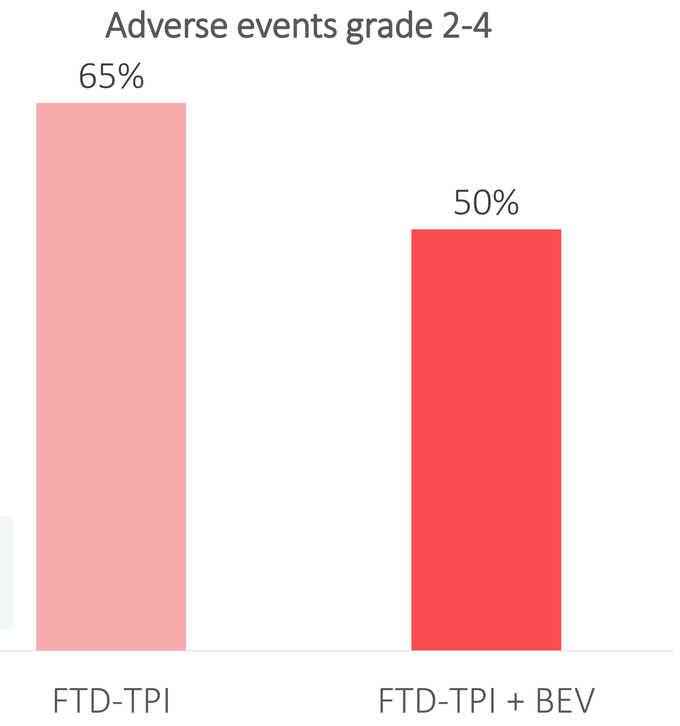
Only 22 genetic testing
- ✓ 2 BRAF mutation
- ✓ 9 RAF mutation

89% third line treatment

Average number of cycles administered: 4

ECOG 0-1 (86%)

2 discontinuations due to AEs



Predominantly asthenia and haematological toxicity, followed by nausea, hepatotoxicity and skin toxicity

For the FTD-TPI group, the median PFS was 4 months (95% CI: 2,8-5,2) and the median OS was 7 months (95% CI: 4,4-9,6). For the FTD-TPI+BEV group, the median PFS was 5 months (95% CI: 3,6-6,4) and the median OS was 8 months (95% CI: 4,3-11,7). At the end of the study, 25% of patients were still undergoing treatment.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Better outcomes were found in the FTD-TPI + BEV, obtaining better PFS and OS results than monotherapy with FTD-TPI without interfering in therapy safety.

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