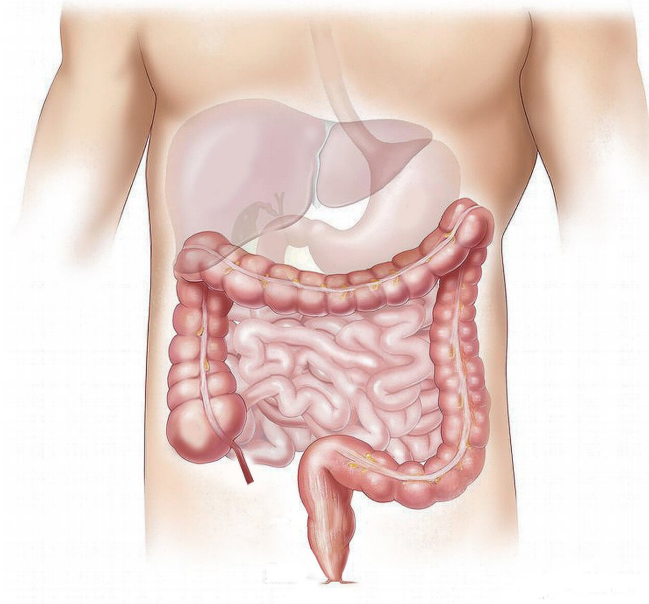


Researcher identifies effective combination immunotherapy for subgroup of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer

12 September 2022, by Zen Logsdon



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A physician-scientist at City of Hope, one of the largest cancer research and treatment organizations in the United States, has identified a novel combination immunotherapy regimen that demonstrated significant response in a subgroup of people with recurrent metastatic colorectal cancer. The Phase 1 data was presented at the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Congress in Paris on Sept. 12 at 2 p.m. CEST.

The study, developed and led by City of Hope's Marwan Fakih, M.D., enrolled 29 patients with chemotherapy-resistant metastatic colorectal cancer who had a biomarker known as microsatellite stable (disease). The participants received a combination immunotherapy treatment consisting of ipilimumab and nivolumab, plus the targeted therapy regorafenib. Of the 22 patients

whose cancer had not yet spread to the liver, more than 50% are still alive after 20 months. The seven patients whose disease had spread to the liver also received the study treatment, but they had a less favorable outcome with a median survival of seven months.

"The combination immunotherapy regimen shows remarkable activity in metastatic microsatellite stable patients without liver metastases, a patient population previously regarded as nonresponsive to immunotherapeutic strategies," said Fakih, co-director of City of Hope's Gastrointestinal Cancer Program and primary investigator of the clinical trial. "To see a response rate of 40% and median overall survival exceeding 20 months in refractory colorectal cancer without liver metastatic disease patients is unprecedented." Fakih is a professor in the cancer center's Department of Medical Oncology & Therapeutics Research and the Judy & Bernard Briskin Distinguished Director of Clinical Research.

In a previous study, Fakih had noted there was a modest benefit when treating metastatic colorectal cancer patients without [liver disease](#) with nivolumab and regorafenib. Here, he showed that adding a CTLA-4 inhibitor, ipilimumab, appears to improve the health outcome in this subgroup of patients. (In a small sample of patients with liver metastases, the addition of CTLA-4 inhibitors did not appear to lead to major clinical benefits.)

"Our data confirms the importance of the tumor microenvironment in shaping the response to immunotherapy. Patients without liver metastatic disease can respond to a combination of checkpoint inhibitors, plus a small molecule VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, as we have shown with our regimen," Fakih said.

Fakih shared that in his daily practice, he works to identify additional treatment options for cancer patients through clinical trials. He is leading a team of researchers at City of Hope who are exploring further the role of anti-PD-1/CTLA-4 antibody combinations in MSS colorectal cancer.

More information: Conference:

www.esmo.org/meetings/esmo-congress-2022

Provided by City of Hope National Medical Center

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