

RECTAL CANCER TREATMENT REGIMENS (Part 1 of 4)

The selection, dosing, and administration of anticancer agents and the management of associated toxicities are complex. Drug dose modifications and schedule and initiation of supportive care interventions are often necessary because of expected toxicities and because of individual patient variability, prior treatment, and comorbidities. Thus, the optimal delivery of anticancer agents requires a healthcare delivery team experienced in the use of such agents and the management of associated toxicities in patients with cancer. The cancer treatment regimens below may include both FDA-approved and unapproved uses/regimens and are provided as references only to the latest treatment strategies. Clinicians must choose and verify treatment options based on the individual patient.

NOTE: GREY SHADED BOXES CONTAIN UPDATED REGIMENS.

Principles of adjuvant therapy:

- Consists of regimens that also include both concurrent chemotherapy and radiotherapy.
- Chemotherapy/radiotherapy can be administered either pre- or post-operatively, although later studies use post-operative regimens for patients not receiving preoperative therapy.
- Six months of perioperative therapy is preferred.
- In response to the shortage of leucovorin over the last few years, the FDA recently approved levoleucovorin (Fusilev) in combination with 5-FU for the palliative treatment of patients with advanced metastatic colorectal cancer. Levoleucovorin 200mg/m² is the equivalent of leucovorin 400mg/m².¹

| REGIMEN | DOSING |
|---|--|
| Postoperative Adjuvant Therapy for Patients Not Receiving Preoperative Therapy | |
| mFOLFOX6 (oxaliplatin [Eloxatin] + leucovorin + 5-fluorouracil [5-FU]) ^{1,2} NOTE: Preferred | Day 1: Oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² IV over 2 hrs + leucovorin 400mg/m ² IV over 2 hrs, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m ² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m ² /day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m ²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat every 2 weeks for 6 months. |
| Capecitabine (Xeloda) ^{1,3} | Days 1–14: Capecitabine 1,250mg/m ² orally twice daily. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks for 6 months. |
| CapeOX (also called XELOX) (oxaliplatin + capecitabine) ^{1,4} NOTE: Preferred | Day 1: Oxaliplatin 130mg/m ² IV. Days 1–14: Capecitabine 1,000mg/m ² orally twice daily. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks for 6 months. |
| Simplified biweekly infusional 5-FU/LV (sLV5FU2) ^{1,6} | Day 1: Leucovorin 400mg/m ² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m ² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m ² /day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m ²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat every 2 weeks for 6 months. |
| FLOX (5-FU + leucovorin + oxaliplatin) ^{1,7} | Days 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 and 36: Leucovorin 500mg/m ² IV, followed by 5-FU 500mg/m ² IV bolus. Days 1, 15 and 29: Oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² IV. Repeat cycle every 8 weeks for 6 months. |
| 5-FU + leucovorin ^{1,8} | Days 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 and 36: Leucovorin 500mg/m ² IV, followed by 5-FU 500mg/m ² IV bolus. Repeat cycle every 8 weeks for 6 months. |
| Concurrent Chemotherapy + Radiotherapy | |
| External beam radiotherapy [XRT] + 5-FU ^{1,9} | Days 1–5 OR 1–7: 5-FU 225mg/m ² IV over 24 hrs during XRT. |
| XRT + 5-FU + leucovorin ^{1,10} | Days 1–4: Leucovorin 20mg/m ² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 400g/m ² IV bolus during XRT. Repeat during weeks 1 and 5 of XRT. |
| XRT + capecitabine ^{1,11,12} | Days 1–5 OR 1–7: Capecitabine 825mg/m ² twice daily + XRT. Repeat weekly for 5 weeks. |
| Advanced or Metastatic Rectal Disease | |
| mFOLFOX6 (oxaliplatin + leucovorin + 5-FU) ^{1,2,13} | Day 1: Oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² IV over 2 hrs + leucovorin 400mg/m ² IV over 2 hrs, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m ² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m ² /day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m ²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat every 2 weeks. |
| mFOLFOX6 + bevacizumab (Avastin) ^{1,13,14} | Day 1: Oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² IV over 2 hrs + leucovorin 400mg/m ² IV over 2 hrs, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m ² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m ² /day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m ²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Day 1: Bevacizumab 5mg/kg. Repeat every 2 weeks. |

continued

RECTAL CANCER TREATMENT REGIMENS (Part 2 of 4)

| REGIMEN | DOSING |
|---|--|
| Advanced or Metastatic Rectal Disease (continued) | |
| mFOLFOX 6 + panitumumab (Vectibix) ^{1,13,15} (KRAS wild-type gene only) | <p>Day 1: Oxaliplatin 85mg/m² IV over 2 hrs + leucovorin 400mg/m² IV over 2 hrs, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion.</p> <p>Day 1: Panitumumab 6mg/kg IV over 1 hr. Repeat every 2 weeks.</p> |
| CapeOX (also called XELOX) (oxaliplatin + capecitabine) ^{1,2,16} | <p>Day 1: Oxaliplatin 130mg/m² IV.</p> <p>Days 1–14: Capecitabine 850–1,000mg/m² orally twice daily. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks.</p> |
| CapeOX + bevacizumab ^{1,2,16,17} | <p>Day 1: Oxaliplatin 130mg/m² IV.</p> <p>Days 1–14: Capecitabine 850–1,000mg/m² orally twice daily.</p> <p>Day 1: Bevacizumab 7.5mg/kg IV. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks.</p> |
| FOLFIRI (irinotecan [Camptosar] + leucovorin + 5-FU) ^{1,6} | <p>Day 1: Irinotecan 180mg/m² IV + leucovorin 400mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat every 2 weeks.</p> |
| FOLFIRI + bevacizumab ^{1,6,18} | <p>Day 1: Irinotecan 180mg/m² IV + bevacizumab 5mg/kg IV + leucovorin 400mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat cycle every 2 weeks.</p> |
| FOLFIRI + ziv-aflibercept (Zaltrap) ^{1,19} | <p>Day 1: Irinotecan 180mg/m² IV + leucovorin 400mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion.</p> <p>Day 1: Ziv-aflibercept 4mg/kg IV. Repeat cycle every 2 weeks.</p> |
| FOLFIRI + cetuximab (Erbitux) ^{1,6,20,21} (KRAS wild-type gene only) | <p>Day 1: Irinotecan 180mg/m² IV + leucovorin 400mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat every 2 weeks.</p> <p>Day 1: Cetuximab 400mg/m² IV over 2 hrs first infusion, then cetuximab 250mg/m² IV over 1 hr once weekly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OR</p> <p>Cetuximab 500mg/m² IV over 2 hrs every 2 weeks.</p> |
| FOLFIRI + panitumumab ^{1,6,22} (KRAS wild-type gene only) | <p>Day 1: Irinotecan 180mg/m² + leucovorin 400mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion.</p> <p>Day 1: Panitumumab 6mg/kg IV over 1 hr. Repeat every 2 weeks.</p> |
| Capecitabine ^{1,23} | <p>Days 1–14: Capecitabine 1,250mg/m² orally twice daily. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks.</p> |
| Capecitabine + bevacizumab ^{1,17,23} | <p>Days 1–14: Capecitabine 850–1,250mg/m² orally twice daily.</p> <p>Day 1: Bevacizumab 7.5mg/kg IV. Repeat every 3 weeks.</p> |
| Bolus or infusional 5-FU + leucovorin ^{1,24} (Roswell-Park Regimen) | <p>Days 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 and 36: Leucovorin 500mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 500mg/m² IV bolus. Repeat every 8 weeks.</p> |
| Simplified biweekly infusional 5-FU/LV (sLV5FU2) ^{1,6} | <p>Day 1: Leucovorin 400mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 400mg/m² IV bolus, followed by 5-FU 1,200mg/m²/day IV x 2 days (total 2,400mg/m²) as a 46–48 hr continuous infusion. Repeat every 2 weeks.</p> |
| Weekly 5-FU/LV ^{1,25,26} | <p>Day 1: Leucovorin 20mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 500mg/m² IV bolus. Repeat weekly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OR</p> <p>Day 1: Leucovorin 500mg/m² IV, followed by 5-FU 2,600mg/m² continuous infusion. Repeat weekly.</p> |

continued

RECTAL CANCER TREATMENT REGIMENS (Part 3 of 4)

| REGIMEN | DOSING |
|---|---|
| Advanced or Metastatic Rectal Disease (continued) | |
| IROX (oxaliplatin + irinotecan) ^{1,27} | Oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² IV + irinotecan 200mg/m ² IV. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks. |
| FOLFOXIRI (irinotecan + oxaliplatin + leucovorin + 5-FU) ^{1,28} | Day 1: Irinotecan 165mg/m ² IV + oxaliplatin 85mg/m ² IV + leucovorin 400mg/m ² IV plus Days 1 and 2: 5-FU 1,600mg/m ² /day continuous infusion IV over 48 hrs (total 5-FU=3,200mg/m ²). Repeat every 2 weeks. |
| Irinotecan ± bevacizumab ^{1,29,30} | Days 1 and 8: Irinotecan 125mg/m ² IV. Day 1: Bevacizumab. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks. Day 1: Irinotecan 300–350mg/m ² IV. Day 1: Bevacizumab. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks. |
| Cetuximab (KRAS wild-type gene only) ± irinotecan ^{1,21,31} | Day 1: Cetuximab 400mg/m ² IV, then 250mg/m ² IV every 7 days. Day 1: Cetuximab 500mg/m ² IV every 2 weeks ± » Irinotecan 300–350mg/m ² IV every 3 weeks, OR » Irinotecan 180mg/m ² IV every 2 weeks, OR » On Days 1 and 8, irinotecan 125mg/m ² IV. Repeat cycle every 3 weeks. |
| Panitumumab (KRAS wild-type gene only) ^{1,32} | Day 1: Panitumumab 6mg/kg IV. Repeat cycle every 2 weeks. |
| References | |
| 1. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology™. Rectal Cancer. v 1.2013. Available at: http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/rectal.pdf . Accessed August 30, 2012. | |
| 2. Cassidy J, Clarke S, Díaz-Rubio E, et al. Randomized phase III study of capecitabine plus oxaliplatin compared with fluorouracil/folinic acid plus oxaliplatin as first-line therapy for metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2008;26: 2006–2012. | |
| 3. Twelves C, Wong A, Nowacki MP, et al. Capecitabine as adjuvant treatment for stage III colon cancer. <i>N Engl J Med.</i> 2005;352: 2696–2704. | |
| 4. Schmoll HJ, Cartwright T, Tabernero J, et al. Phase III trial of capecitabine plus oxaliplatin as adjuvant therapy for stage III colon cancer: a planned safety analysis in 1,864 patients. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2007;25:102–109. | |
| 5. Haller DG, Tabernero J, Maroun J, et al. Capecitabine plus oxaliplatin compared with fluorouracil and folinic acid as adjuvant therapy for stage III colon cancer. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2011;29: 1465–1471. | |
| 6. Andre T, Louvet C, Maindrault-Goebel F, et al. CPT-11 (irinotecan) addition to bimonthly, high-dose leucovorin and bolus and continuous-infusion 5-fluorouracil (FOLFIRI) for pretreated metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Eur J Cancer.</i> 1999; 35:1343–1347. | |
| 7. Kuebler JP, Wieand HS, O'Connell MJ, et al. Oxaliplatin combined with weekly bolus fluorouracil and leucovorin as surgical adjuvant chemotherapy for stage II and III colon cancer: results from NSABP C-07. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2007;25:2198–2204. | |
| 8. Petrelli N, Douglass HO Jr, Herrare L, et al. The modulation of fluorouracil with leucovorin in metastatic colorectal carcinoma: a prospective randomized phase III trial. Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 1989;7:1419–1426. | |
| 9. O'Connell MJ, Martenson JA, Wieand HS, et al. Improving adjuvant therapy for rectal cancer by combining protracted-infusion fluorouracil with radiation therapy after curative surgery. <i>N Engl J Med.</i> 1994;331:502–507. | |
| 10. Tepper JE, O'Connell M, Niedzwiecki D, et al. Adjuvant therapy in rectal cancer: analysis of stage, sex, and local control—final report of intergroup 0114. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2002;20:1744–1750. | |
| 11. Roh MS, Yothins GA, O'Connell MJ, et al. The impact of capecitabine and oxaliplatin in the preoperative multimodality treatment in patients with carcinoma of the rectum: NSABP R-04 [abstract]. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2011;29(suppl):3503. | |
| 12. Hofheinz R, Wenz FK, Post S, et al. Capecitabine (Cape) versus 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-based (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy (CRT) for locally advanced rectal cancer (LARC): long-term results of a randomized, phase III trial [abstract]. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2011;29(suppl):3504. | |
| 13. Cheeseman SL, Joel SP, Chester JD, et al. A 'modified de Gramont' regimen of fluorouracil, alone and with oxaliplatin, for advanced colorectal cancer. <i>Br J Cancer.</i> 2002;87:393–399. | |
| 14. Emmanouilides C, Sfakiotaki G, Androulakis N, et al. Front-line bevacizumab in combination with oxaliplatin, leucovorin and 5-fluorouracil (FOLFOX) in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: a multicenter phase II study. <i>BMC Cancer.</i> 2007;7:91. | |
| 15. Douillard JY, Sienna S, Cassidy J, et al. Randomized, phase III trial of panitumumab with infusional fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin (FOLFOX4) versus FOLFOX4 alone as first-line treatment in patients with previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer: the PRIME study. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2010;28: 4697–4705. | |
| 16. European Studies showing equivalent efficacy for CapeOx used at a higher dose; however, European patients consistently tolerate capecitabine with less toxicity than American patients. | |
| 17. Saltz LB, Clarke S, Diaz-Rubio E, et al. Bevacizumab in combination with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy as first-line therapy in metastatic colorectal cancer: A randomized phase III study. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2008;26:2013–2019. | |
| 18. Fuchs CS, Marshall J, Mitchell E, et al. Randomized, controlled trial of irinotecan plus infusional, bolus, or oral fluoropyrimidines in first-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer: results from the BICC-C Study. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2007;25:4779–4786. | |

continued

RECTAL CANCER TREATMENT REGIMENS (Part 4 of 4)

| REGIMEN | DOSING |
|--|---|
| References (continued) | |
| 19. Allegra CJ, Lakomy R, Tabernero J, et al. Effects of prior bevacizumab (B) use on outcomes from the VELOUR study: a phase III study of afibbercept (Af) and FOLFIRI in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) after failure of an oxaliplatin regimen [abstract]. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2012;30(suppl):3505. | 26. Douillard JY, Cunningham D, Roth AD, et al. Irinotecan combined with fluorouracil compared with fluorouracil alone as first-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer: a multi-centre randomised trial. <i>Lancet.</i> 2000;355:1041-1047. |
| 20. Cunningham D, Humblet Y, Siena S, et al. Cetuximab monotherapy and cetuximab plus irinotecan in irinotecan-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>N Engl J Med.</i> 2004;351:337-345. | 27. Haller DG, Rothenberg ML, Wong AO, et al. Oxaliplatin plus irinotecan compared with irinotecan alone as second-line treatment after single-agent fluoropyrimidine therapy for metastatic colorectal carcinoma. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2008 Oct 1; 26(28):4544-50. |
| 21. Martin-Martorell P, Roselló S, Rodriguez-Braun, et al. Biweekly cetuximab and irinotecan in advanced colorectal cancer patients progressing after at least one previous line of chemotherapy: results of a phase II single institution trial. <i>Br J Cancer.</i> 2008;99:455-458. | 28. Falcone A, Ricci S, Brunetti I, et al. Gruppo Oncologico Nord Ovest. Phase III trial of infusional fluorouracil, leucovorin, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan (FOLFOXIRI) compared with infusional fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan (FOLFIRI) as first-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer: the Gruppo Oncologico Nord Ovest. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2007;25: 1670-1676. |
| 22. Peeters M, Price TJ, Cervantes A, et al. Randomized phase III study of panitumumab with fluorouracil, leucovorin, and irinotecan (FOLFIRI) compared with FOLFIRI alone as second-line treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2010;28:4706-4713. | 29. Fuchs CS, Moore MR, Harker G, Villa L, Rinaldi D, Hecht JR. Phase III comparison of two irinotecan dosing regimens in second-line therapy of metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2003;21:807-814. |
| 23. Van Cutsem E, Twelves C, Cassidy J, et al. Xeloda Colorectal Cancer Study Group. Oral capecitabine compared with intravenous fluorouracil plus leucovorin in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: results of a large phase III study. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2001;19:4097-4106. | 30. Cunningham D, Pyrhönen S, James RD, et al. Randomised trial of irinotecan plus supportive care versus supportive care alone after fluorouracil failure for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Lancet.</i> 1998;352:1413-1418. |
| 24. Wolmark N, Rockette H, Fisher B, et al. The benefit of leucovorin-modulated fluorouracil as postoperative adjuvant therapy for primary colon cancer: results from National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Protocol C-03. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 1993;11:1879-1887. | 31. Van Cutsem E, Humblet H, Gelderblom J, et al. Cetuximab dose-escalation in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer with no or slight skin reactions on cetuximab standard dose treatment (EVEREST): pharmacokinetic and efficacy data of a randomized study [Abstract 237]. 2007 Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium. |
| 25. Jager E, Heike M, Bernhard H, et al. Weekly high-dose leucovorin versus low-dose leucovorin combined with fluorouracil in advanced colorectal cancer: results of a randomized multicenter trial. Study Group for Palliative Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Study Protocol 1. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 1996;14: 2274-2279. | 32. Van Cutsem E, Peeters M, Siena S, et al. Open-label phase III trial of panitumumab plus best supportive care compared with best supportive care alone in patients with chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>J Clin Oncol.</i> 2007; 25:1658-1664. |

(Revised 08/2012)
© 2012 Haymarket Media, Inc.