

# SWOG S0809: A phase II trial of adjuvant capecitabine (cap)/gemcitabine (gem) followed by concurrent cap and radiotherapy in extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (EHCC) and gallbladder carcinoma (GBCA)

Edgar Ben-Josef, Katherine A. Guthrie, Anthony B. El-Khoueiry, Christopher L. Corless, Mark M. Zalupski, Andrew M. Lowy, Charles R. Thomas, Steven R. Alberts, Laura A. Dawson, Kenneth C. Micetich, Melanie B. Thomas, Abby B. Siegel, Charles D. Blanke

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA; USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA; Knight Diagnostic Laboratories, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; University of California, San Diego, Moores Cancer Center, La Jolla, CA; Oregon Health & Science University Knight Cancer Institute, Portland, OR; Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; Princess Margaret Hospital, Toronto, ON; Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL; Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Columbia University, New York, NY; SWOG and Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR

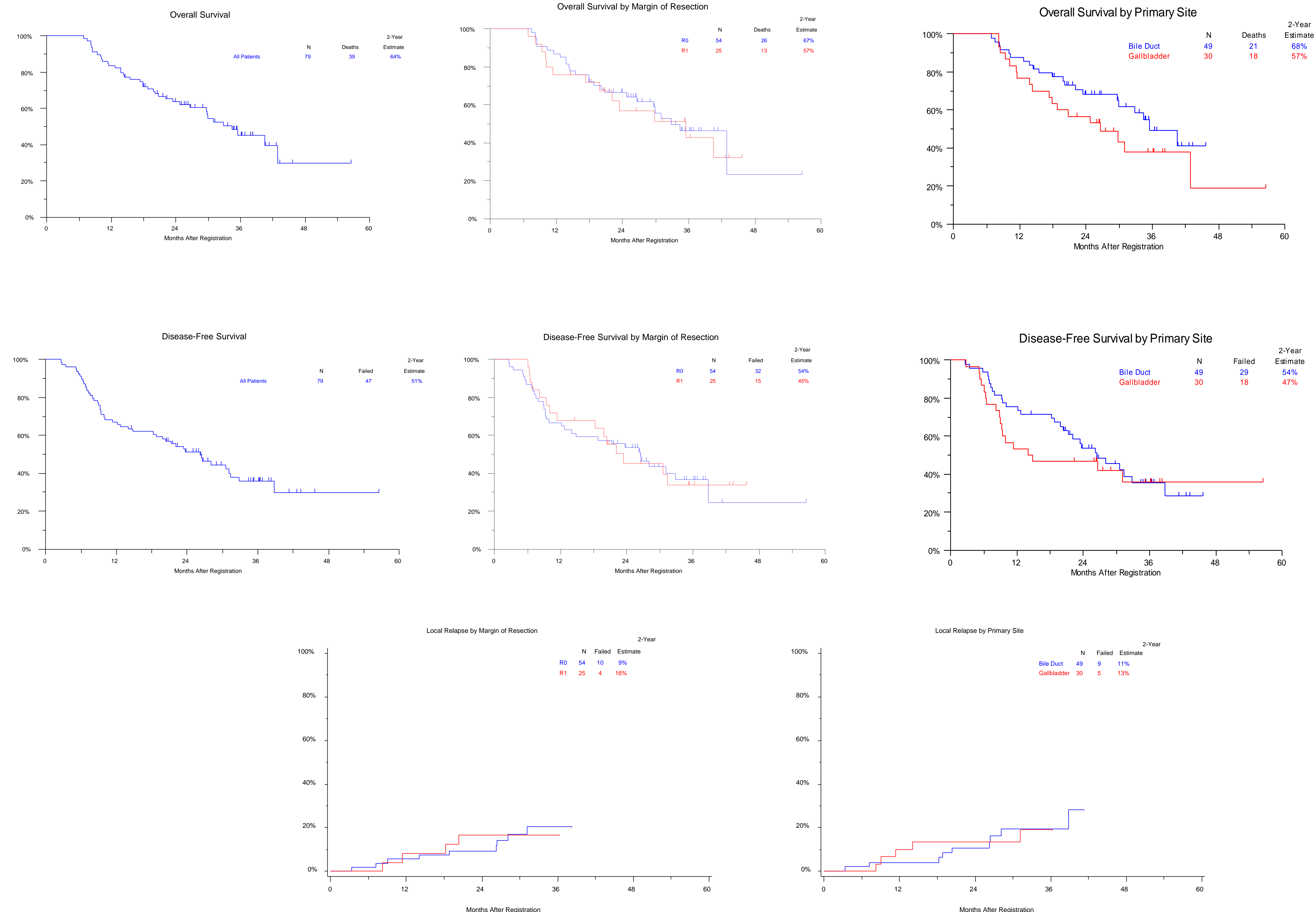
**Background:** The role of adjuvant therapy after resection of EHCC or GBCA is unknown. S0809 was designed to estimate the stratum-specific (R0 and R1) and overall 2-year survival (OS), overall disease-free survival (DFS), local relapse (LR), and toxicity in patients (pts) treated with this adjuvant regimen.

**Methods:** Eligibility included tissue diagnosis of EHCC or GBCA s/p radical resection, pT2-4, N+ or R1, M0, and PS 0-1. Pts received 4 cycles of gem (1 g/m<sup>2</sup> IV, d1, d8) and cap (1500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/d, days 1-14) q 21 days followed by concurrent cap (1330 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/d) and radiation (45 Gy to regional lymphatics and 54-59.4 Gy to the tumor bed). A total of 80 evaluable pts were needed; results would be considered promising if the 95% confidence interval (CI) for 2-year OS excluded a rate <45% and if the stratum specific point estimates were ≥65% for R0 and ≥45% for R1. Central surgery, pathology and radiation therapy reviews were performed.

**Results:** 79 evaluable pts (54 R0, 25 R1) were registered; median age 62 yrs, 52% women, 62% EHCC and 38% GBCA. 86% of pts completed planned therapy; 3 pts discontinued therapy due to adverse effects (AEs). Grade 3 and 4 AEs were observed in 52% and 11% of pts. Most common grade 3/4 AEs included neutropenia (44%), hand-foot syndrome (13%), diarrhea (8%), lymphopenia (8%), and leukopenia (6%). There was one death from GI hemorrhage. Median OS was 34 months (33/36 for R0/R1). 14 pts developed LR, of whom 9 had a concurrent distant relapse. 24 patients developed distant-only relapse.

**Conclusions:** This trial establishes the feasibility of adjuvant treatment in EHCC and GBCA and provides critically needed prospective data acquired in a multi-institutional setting. Both efficacy data and completion rate are promising and warrant further investigation in a phase 3 trial.

	All pts % (95% CI)	R0 cohort % (95% CI)	R1 cohort % (95% CI)	EHCC % (95% CI)	GBCA % (95% CI)
2- year OS	64 (52-73)	67 (52-77)	57 (34-74)	68 (53-79)	57 (37-72)
2- year DFS	51 (40-62)	54 (39-66)	45 (25-64)	54 (39-67)	47 (28-63)
2-year LR	12 (4-18)	9 (2-17)	16 (2-31)	11 (2-19)	13 (1-25)



**Funding:** NIH/NCI cooperative group grants CA32102, CA38926, CA31946, CA21661