

Efficacy and toxicities of adding molecular targeted agents to first-line chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced biliary tract cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy and toxicities of adding molecular targeted agents (MTAs) to first-line chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced biliary tract cancer (BTC).

Methods: An extensive search for relevant clinical trials was conducted in electronic databases (PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane) and abstracts presented at meetings. Prospective randomized controlled trials (RCTs) reporting the efficacy and toxicity of chemotherapies with or without MTAs in advanced BTC were selected. The endpoints were overall survival (OS), progression-free survival (PFS), and grade 3 or 4 toxicities. The results were expressed as hazard ratio or relative risk (RR), with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals.

Results: The final analysis included a total of 855 advanced BTC patients from six RCTs. Compared with chemotherapy alone, the combination of MTAs with chemotherapy significantly improved overall response rate (ORR) (RR 1.68, 95% confidence interval: 1.28–2.19, $P < 0.001$). And there was also a tendency to improve PFS in the combination regimens (hazard ratio 0.89, 95% confidence interval: 0.78–1.02, $P = 0.097$) but not for OS (hazard ratio 1.01, 95% confidence interval: 0.90–1.13, $P = 0.93$). Subgroup analysis according to targeted agents indicated that the addition of anti-epidermal growth factor receptor agents to chemotherapy significantly improved ORR and PFS, but it did not translate into OS benefits. Additionally, equivalent frequencies of grade 3 or 4 neutropenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, nausea, and vomiting were found between the two groups excepting for diarrhea.

Conclusion: The present study indicates that the addition of anti-epidermal growth factor receptor agents to first-line chemotherapy in advanced BTC offers an improved ORR and PFS, but not for OS. Further RCTs with larger samples are warranted to confirm our findings.

Keywords: biliary tract cancer, randomized controlled trials, molecular targeted agents, meta-analysis

Introduction

Biliary tract cancers (BTCs) are a heterogeneous group of malignancies including cholangiocarcinoma, gallbladder adenocarcinoma, and cancers of the ampulla of Vater.¹ The potentially curative options are complete surgical resection.² Unfortunately, this disease is often diagnosed at an advanced stage when surgical resection is no longer feasible. The treatment strategy for advanced BTC patients is systemic chemotherapy.^{3–6} Currently, gemcitabine plus cisplatin is the standard chemotherapy regimen for advanced BTCs due to a single positive randomized trial conducted by

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Valle et al in 2010, which showed that gemcitabine plus cisplatin significantly improved overall survival (OS) in comparison with gemcitabine alone (hazard ratio [HR] 0.64, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.52–0.80, $P < 0.001$).^{7–9} However, the prognosis for advanced BTCs remains poor, with the median survival < 1 year. Thus, development of a more effective treatment strategy is clearly desired.

During the past decades, several studies have been conducted to clarify the mechanism underlying the onset and proliferation of BTCs, accompanied by efforts directed at the development of molecular-targeted drugs for the treatment of this cancer.^{10–12} Until now, inhibition of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) or vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) signal pathways are two potentially effective treatment strategy for advanced BTCs.^{13–16} In fact, several randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have been conducted to assess the efficacy and toxicities of molecular targeted agents (MTAs) in the treatment of advanced BTCs, but the results are controversial. As a result, we conduct this meta-analysis of RCTs to assess the role of MTAs as first-line treatment for advanced BTCs.

Material and methods

Selection of studies

For this meta-analysis, we searched for published RCTs in PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane Library databases from January 2000 to March 2016 which met the following inclusion criteria: 1) phase II and III randomized controlled trails; 2) designed to compare chemotherapy in combination with a MTA versus chemotherapy alone for the treatment of advanced BTCs; and 3) had sufficient efficacy and toxicity data for extraction.

The following terms were used in the search: “bevacizumab,” “avastin,” “aflibercept,” “VEGFR-TKIs,” “sorafenib,” “nexavar,” “sunitinib,” “sutent,” “SU1248,” “vandetanib,” “caprelsa,” “ZD6474,” “axitinib,” “pazopanib,” “votrient,” “GW786034,” “regorafenib,” “apatinib,” “ramucirumab,” “nintedanib,” “BIBF1120,” “thalidomide,” “lenalidomide,” “angiogenesis inhibitors,” “cetuximab,” “panitumumab,” “erlotinib,” “gefitinib,” “afatinib,” “randomized,” “biliary tract cancer.” We also searched abstracts presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (<http://www.asco.org/ASCO>) conferences for relevant trials (from January 2004 to June 2015).

Data extraction and clinical endpoint

Data were extracted by two independent investigators according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic

Reviews and Meta-Analysis statement.¹⁷ All eligible articles underwent full-text review for relevancy and reporting outcomes of interest. The following information was extracted from study: name of first author, publication year, trial phase, number of enrolled patients, treatment regimens, median age, and primary endpoints. The five-item Jadad scale was used to roughly assess the quality of reports of clinical trials.¹⁸

Data analysis

Statistical analysis of the overall HR for OS and PFS, and the relative risk (RR) of overall response rate (ORR), and grade 3 or 4 toxicities were calculated using comprehensive meta-analysis software version 2.0 (Biostat, Englewood, NJ, USA). A statistical test with a P -value < 0.05 was considered significant. HR > 1 reflected more deaths or progression in MTA-containing regimen group, and RR > 1 indicated more toxicities, ORR in MTA-containing regimen, and vice versa. Between-study heterogeneity was estimated using the χ^2 -based Q statistic.¹⁹ The I^2 statistic was also calculated to evaluate the extent of variability attributable to statistical heterogeneity between trials. If heterogeneity existed, data were analyzed using a random effects model. In the absence of heterogeneity, a fixed effects model was used. Finally, the presence of publication bias was evaluated by using the Begg's and Egger's tests.²⁰

Results

Search results

In the literature search, a total of 105 relevant studies were identified. After initial review, 12 recordings underwent additional review for the assessment of eligibility. Finally, a total of six published RCTs met the eligibility criteria and were included in the meta-analysis,^{21–26} while the remaining six trials were ineligible and so were excluded (Figure 1). Table 1 shows the baseline characteristics of each trial. A total of 855 patients were available for the meta-analysis. The quality of each included study was roughly assessed according to Jadad scale, and two trials had Jadad score of 5, and four trials had Jadad scores of 3.

OS

All six trials reported OS data in BTC patients. Our results indicated that the addition of MTAs to first-line chemotherapy did not improve OS in comparison with chemotherapy alone (HR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.90–1.13, $P = 0.93$; Figure 2) using a fixed effects model ($I^2 = 0\%$, $P = 0.48$). Similar results were observed in subgroup analysis according to MTAs, which showed that both AIs and anti-EGFR agents did not significantly improve OS when compared to controls

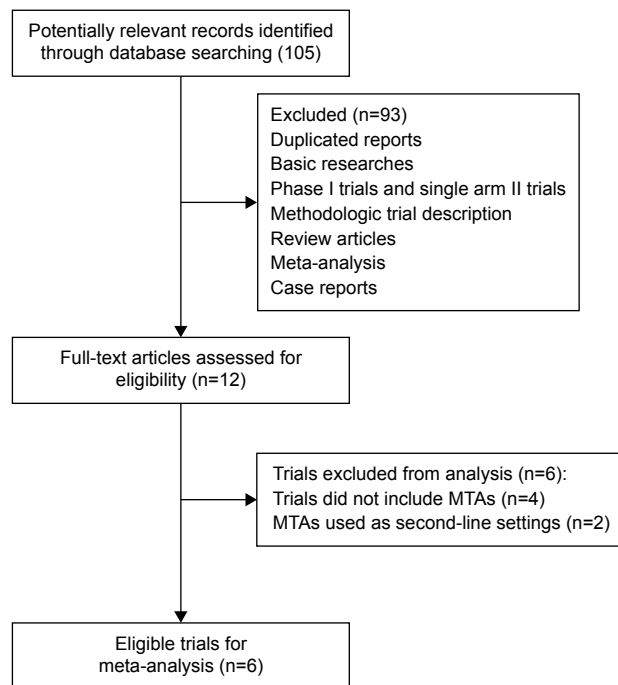


Figure 1 Studies eligible for inclusion in the meta-analysis.

Abbreviation: MTA, molecular targeted agent.

(HR 0.99, 95% CI: 0.73–1.33, $P=0.92$, and HR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.89–1.14, $P=0.89$, respectively, Figure 2).

Progression-free survival

All six trials reported progression-free survival (PFS) data. The pooled HR for PFS showed that the addition of MTAs to chemotherapies in advanced BTCs had a tendency to improve PFS (HR 0.89, 95% CI: 0.78–1.02, $P=0.097$, Figure 3) when compared with chemotherapy alone. No significant heterogeneity was found ($I^2=32%$, $P=0.20$), and the pooled HR for PFS was performed by using fixed effects model. The subgroup analysis was then performed according to

targeted agents and found that the use of anti-EGFR agents was associated with a 27% reduced risk of disease progression compared to chemotherapy alone (HR 0.83; 95% CI: 0.70–0.99, $P=0.036$) in advanced BTC patients, while the addition of angiogenesis inhibitors (AIs) to chemotherapy in these patients did not significantly improve PFS (HR 1.00; 95% CI: 0.81–1.23, $P=0.97$).

ORR

As shown in Figure 4, the addition of MTAs to chemotherapies in BTCs significantly improved ORR when compared to chemotherapy alone (RR 1.96, 95% CI: 1.40–2.76, $P<0.001$), and there was no significant heterogeneity among included trials ($I^2=0%$, $P=0.37$). The subgroup analysis was also performed according to MTAs, and the results showed that the addition of both anti-EGFR agents (RR 1.75, 95% CI: 1.19–2.56, $P=0.005$) and AIs (RR 3.07, 95% CI: 1.46–6.48, $P=0.003$) to first-line chemotherapy significantly improved ORR when compared to chemotherapy alone (Figure 4).

Safety

Equivalent frequencies of grade 3–4 neutropenia (RR 1.41, 95% CI: 0.89–2.24, $P=0.14$), thrombocytopenia (RR 1.36, 95% CI: 0.74–2.49, $P=0.32$), anemia (RR 1.12, 95% CI: 0.56–2.23, $P=0.32$), nausea (RR 1.01, 95% CI: 0.41–2.47, $P=0.98$), or vomiting (RR 0.71, 95% CI: 0.31–1.60, $P=0.41$) were found between groups excepting for diarrhea (RR 2.48, 95% CI: 1.20–5.10, $P=0.014$, Table 2). No significant inter-study heterogeneity was observed.

Publication bias

Funnel plots did not observe any significant asymmetry (data not shown). Begg's and Egger's tests also did not detect

Table 1 Baseline characteristic of included 6 trials for analysis

Author/year	Phase	No of patients	Treatment regimens	Median age, years	Median PFS, m	Median OS, m
Lee et al/2012 ²⁴	III	268	Erlotinib + GEM + L-OHP	59	5.8	9.5
			GEM + L-OHP	61	4.2	9.5
Malka et al/2014 ²⁵	II	150	Cetuximab + GEM + L-OHP	61	6.1	11
			GEM + L-OHP	62	5.5	12.4
Moehler et al/2014 ²³	II	102	Sorafenib + GEM	64	3	8.4
			Placebo + GEM	64.5	4.9	11.2
Chen et al/2015 ²¹	II	122	Cetuximab + GEM + L-OHP	61	6.7	10.6
			GEM + L-OHP	59	4.1	9.8
Valle et al/2015 ²⁶	II	124	Cediranib + GEM + DDP	68	8	14.1
			Placebo + GEM + DDP	64.5	7.4	11.9
Leone et al/2016 ²²	II	89	Panitumumab + GEM + L-OHP	63.9	5.3	9.9
			GEM + L-OHP	64.2	4.4	10.2

Abbreviations: DDP, cisplatin; GEM, gemcitabine; L-OHP, oxaliplatin; PFS, progression-free survival; OS, overall survival; M, months.

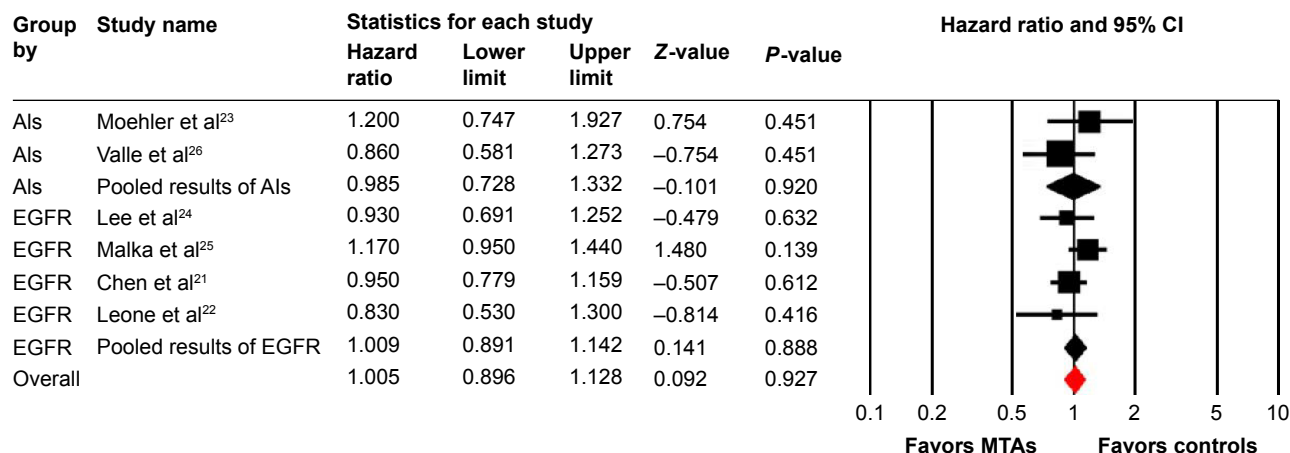


Figure 2 Fixed effects model of hazard ratio (95% CI) of OS associated with chemotherapy with or without MTAs.

Note: Squares represent the weight of each study in the pooled analysis.

Abbreviations: Als, angiogenesis inhibitors; CI, confidence interval; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; MTA, molecular targeted agent; OS, overall survival.

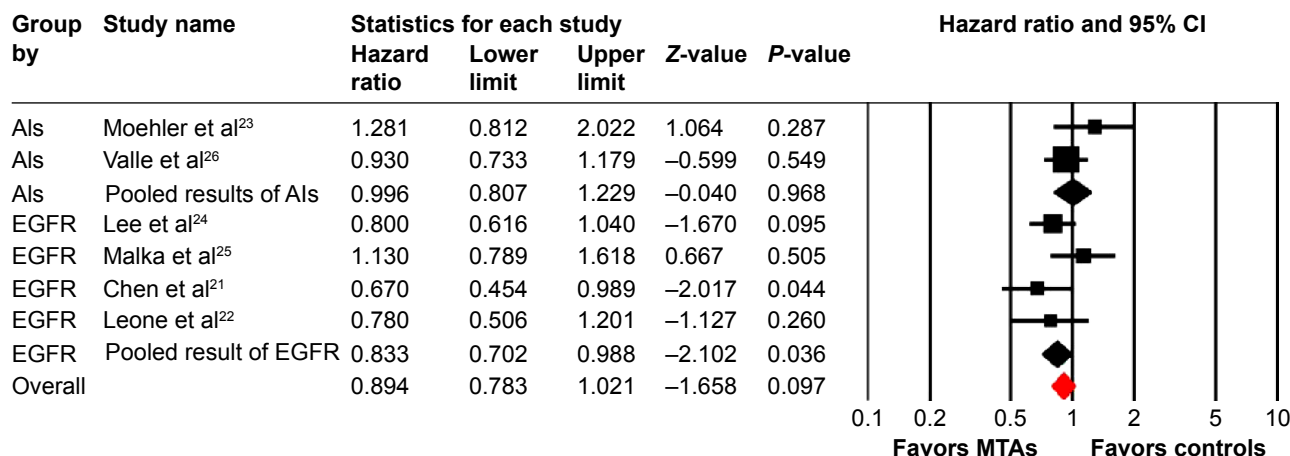


Figure 3 Fixed effects model of hazard ratio (95% CI) of PFS associated with chemotherapy with or without MTAs.

Note: Squares represent the weight of each study in the pooled analysis.

Abbreviations: Als, angiogenesis inhibitors; CI, confidence interval; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; MTA, molecular targeted agent; PFS, progression-free survival.

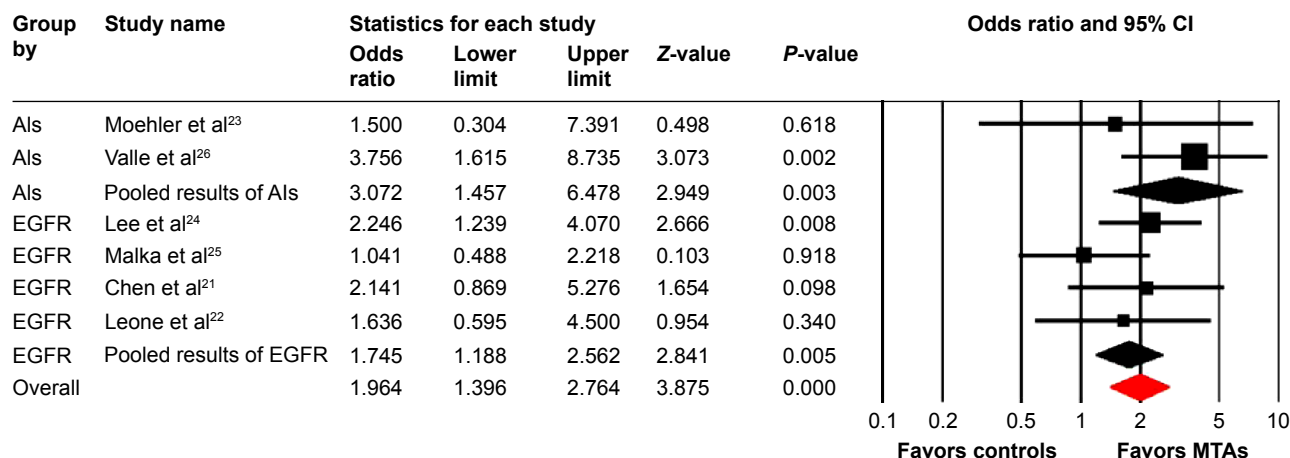


Figure 4 Fixed effects model of relative risk (95% CI) of ORR associated with chemotherapy with or without MTAs.

Note: Squares represent the weight of each study in the pooled analysis.

Abbreviations: Als, angiogenesis inhibitors; CI, confidence interval; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; MTA, molecular targeted agent; ORR, overall response rate; PFS, progression-free survival.

Table 2 Outcomes of grade 3 or 4 toxicities between the two groups

Grade 3 or 4 toxicity	No/treatment	No/control	RR (95% CI)	P-value
Neutropenia	61/408	45/403	1.41 (0.89–2.24)	0.14
Thrombocytopenia	33/408	23/403	1.36 (0.74–2.49)	0.32
Anemia	19/211	17/210	1.12 (0.56–2.23)	0.32
Nausea	12/408	12/403	1.01 (0.41–2.47)	0.98
Vomiting	11/346	17/343	0.71 (0.31–1.60)	0.41
Diarrhea	28/408	11/403	2.48 (1.20–5.10)	0.014

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; RR, relative risk.

publication bias (OS: $P=0.71$ and 0.55 ; PFS: $P=0.71$ and 0.77 ; and ORR: $P=0.71$ and 0.81 , respectively).

Discussion

BTCs are considered to follow the sequence of dysplasia followed by hyperplasia of the bile duct epithelium. To date, several molecular pathways, such as EGFR and VEGF signal pathway, have been suggested to be involved in the onset and proliferation of BTCs. These pathways are expected to serve as potential targets for the treatment of BTCs. Indeed, several RCTs have been conducted to assess the efficacy and toxicities of MTAs in advanced BTCs, but the results are controversial, and the role of MTAs in advanced BTCs remains unknown.

A total of 855 patients from six RCTs are included for analysis, and the pooled results show that the addition of MTAs to chemotherapy in advanced BTC patients significantly improves ORR, and there is also a tendency to improve PFS in the combination regimens, but it does not translate into survival benefits. Subgroup analysis according to MTAs shows that the addition of anti-EGFR agents to first-line chemotherapy significantly improves ORR and PFS, while no significant OS benefits have been observed in anti-EGFR agents plus chemotherapy group. According to our results, the combination of anti-EGFR agents plus first-line chemotherapy could be suggested as first-line treatment for advanced BTC patients because of its improved ORR and PFS, but more evidence is still needed to identify patients who will most likely benefit for the specific anti-EGFR agents plus chemotherapy. In addition, the data are immature to arrive at an exact conclusion about the role of AIs in this setting, because only two RCTs assessing the efficacy of AIs plus chemotherapy in advanced BTCs are included for analysis.

To our best knowledge, this is the first and most comprehensive meta-analysis pooling well-designed RCTs to assess the efficacy and toxicities of adding MTAs to first-line chemotherapy in advanced BTCs patients. No publication bias is detected in this meta-analysis, and no single study would affect the pooled results. All the abovementioned statistical

analyses show that the results are robust. However, several limitations should be acknowledged. First, this study is not a meta-analysis of individual patient data, which might provide further insight into the efficacy of specific MTAs in advanced BTCs patients. Second, different targeted agents for analysis were included, which would increase the clinical heterogeneity among included trials, which also make the interpretation of a meta-analysis more problematic, although we pool subgroup analysis according to targeted agents. Finally, the total sample size of trials included in this study is relatively small.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the addition of anti-EGFR agents to first-line chemotherapy significantly improves ORR and PFS, but not the OS. And the combined regimen also increases toxicity of diarrhea. With the present available data from randomized clinical trials, we could not clearly set the role of MTAs in the firstline treatment for advanced BTC patients. Additional RCTs with larger samples are warranted to confirm these findings.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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