Current Controversies, Recent Developments and Emerging Strategies in the Practical Management of Gastrointestinal Cancer A Clinical Investigator Think Tank

Select Publications

A phase III randomized, double-blind trial of chemoembolization with or without sorafenib in unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with and without vascular invasion. NCT01004978

Arnold D et al. Bevacizumab (BEV) plus chemotherapy (CT) continued beyond first progression in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) previously treated with BEV plus CT: Results of a randomized phase III intergroup study (TML study). *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract CRA3503.

Cartwright TH et al. Effect of the 12-gene colon cancer assay results on treatment recommendations in patients with stage II colon cancer. *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract 3626.

Corcoran RB et al. BRAF V600 mutant colorectal cancer (CRC) expansion cohort from the phase I/II clinical trial of BRAF inhibitor dabrafenib (GSK2118436) plus MEK inhibitor trametinib (GSK1120212). *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract 3528.

Demetri GD et al. Randomized phase III trial of regorafenib in patients (pts) with metastatic and/or unresectable gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) progressing despite prior treatment with at least imatinib (IM) and sunitinib (SU): GRID trial. *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract LBA10008.

George S et al. Efficacy and safety of regorafenib in patients with metastatic and/or unresectable GI stromal tumor after failure of imatinib and sunitinib: A multicenter phase II trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(19):2401-7.

Grothey A et al. Bevacizumab beyond first progression is associated with prolonged overall survival in metastatic colorectal cancer: Results from a large observational cohort study (BRiTE). *J Clin Oncol* 2008:26(33):5326-34.

Llovet JM et al. Arterial embolisation or chemoembolisation versus symptomatic treatment in patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma: A randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2002;359(9319):1734-9.

Lo CM et al. Randomized controlled trial of transarterial lipiodol chemoembolization for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. *Hepatology* 2002;35(5):1164-71.

Marrero JA et al. Global investigation of therapeutic decisions in hepatocellular carcinoma and of its treatment with sorafenib (GIDEON) second interim analysis in more than 1,500 patients: Clinical findings in patients with liver dysfunction. *Proc ASCO* 2011; Abstract 4001.

O'Connell MJ et al. Validation of the 12-gene colon cancer recurrence score (RS) in NSABP CO7 as a predictor of recurrence in stage II and III colon cancer patients treated with 5FU/LV (FU) and 5FU/LV+oxaliplatin (FU+Ox). *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract 3512.

Ross JS et al. Use of next-generation sequencing (NGS) to detect a novel ALK fusion and a high frequency of other actionable alterations in colorectal cancer (CRC). *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract 3533.

Van Cutsem E et al. Bevacizumab in combination with chemotherapy as first-line therapy in advanced gastric cancer: A biomarker evaluation from the AVAGAST randomized phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(17):2119-27.

Van Cutsem E et al. Phase III CORRECT trial of regorafenib in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). *Proc ASCO* 2012; Abstract 3502.

Van Cutsem E et al. Intravenous (IF) aflibercept versus placebo in combination with irinotecan/5-FU (FOLFIRI) for second-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer (MCC): Results of a multinational phase III trial (EFC10262-VELOUR). *Proc WGCG* 2011; Abstract 0-0024.