

## Short Study Report for Health Authorities

<b>Name of Sponsor/Company:</b> <b>EORTC</b>	Individual study Table Referring to Part of the Dossier	<i>(For National Authority Use Only)</i>																				
<b>Name of the finished product</b>	Volume:																					
<b>Name of Active Ingredient</b>	Page																					
<b>Title of the Study</b>	A phase III randomised study evaluating surgery of residual disease in patients with metastatic gastro-intestinal stromal tumor responding to Imatinib mesylate Version 1.1, 22/9/2008																					
<b>Investigators &amp; Study Centres</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. Bonvalot, I. Gustave Roussy 114, rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 VILLEJUIF CEDEX, France</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 (16.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B Bui-Nguyen, Institut Bergonie, 229 cours de l'Argonne, 33076 Bordeaux, <a href="#">France</a></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 (8.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F Van Coevorden, N.K.I / A.V.L. Plesmanlaan 121 1066 CX Amsterdam, <a href="#">Netherlands</a></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 (25%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. Sleijfer, U.Z.Rotterdam, Dr. Molenwaterplein 40, PO box 2040, 3015 GD Rotterdam, <a href="#">Netherlands</a></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 (8.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AJ Gelderblom, Univ Med Ctr Leiden, Albinusdreef 2 - Postbus 9600, 2300 RC Leiden, <a href="#">Netherlands</a></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 (8.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T. De Pas, Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Via Ripamonti, 435, 20141 Milano, Italy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 (8.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M. Leahy, The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Wilmslow Road, M20 4BX Manchester, United Kingdom</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 (16.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Gronchi, IRCCS - Fondazione Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Via Giacomo Venezian, 1, 20133 Milano, Italy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 (8.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>12</b></td> </tr> </table>			Total	S. Bonvalot, I. Gustave Roussy 114, rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 VILLEJUIF CEDEX, France	2 (16.7%)	B Bui-Nguyen, Institut Bergonie, 229 cours de l'Argonne, 33076 Bordeaux, <a href="#">France</a>	1 (8.3%)	F Van Coevorden, N.K.I / A.V.L. Plesmanlaan 121 1066 CX Amsterdam, <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	3 (25%)	S. Sleijfer, U.Z.Rotterdam, Dr. Molenwaterplein 40, PO box 2040, 3015 GD Rotterdam, <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	1 (8.3%)	AJ Gelderblom, Univ Med Ctr Leiden, Albinusdreef 2 - Postbus 9600, 2300 RC Leiden, <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	1 (8.3%)	T. De Pas, Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Via Ripamonti, 435, 20141 Milano, Italy	1 (8.3%)	M. Leahy, The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Wilmslow Road, M20 4BX Manchester, United Kingdom	2 (16.7%)	A Gronchi, IRCCS - Fondazione Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Via Giacomo Venezian, 1, 20133 Milano, Italy	1 (8.3%)	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>
	Total																					
S. Bonvalot, I. Gustave Roussy 114, rue Edouard Vaillant, 94805 VILLEJUIF CEDEX, France	2 (16.7%)																					
B Bui-Nguyen, Institut Bergonie, 229 cours de l'Argonne, 33076 Bordeaux, <a href="#">France</a>	1 (8.3%)																					
F Van Coevorden, N.K.I / A.V.L. Plesmanlaan 121 1066 CX Amsterdam, <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	3 (25%)																					
S. Sleijfer, U.Z.Rotterdam, Dr. Molenwaterplein 40, PO box 2040, 3015 GD Rotterdam, <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	1 (8.3%)																					
AJ Gelderblom, Univ Med Ctr Leiden, Albinusdreef 2 - Postbus 9600, 2300 RC Leiden, <a href="#">Netherlands</a>	1 (8.3%)																					
T. De Pas, Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Via Ripamonti, 435, 20141 Milano, Italy	1 (8.3%)																					
M. Leahy, The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Wilmslow Road, M20 4BX Manchester, United Kingdom	2 (16.7%)																					
A Gronchi, IRCCS - Fondazione Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Via Giacomo Venezian, 1, 20133 Milano, Italy	1 (8.3%)																					
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>																					
<b>Publication (reference)</b>	There was no publication for this study which was closed for poor accrual with small number of patients registered																					
<b>Phase of development</b>	<i>Phase 3</i>																					

<b>Name of Sponsor/Company:</b> <b>EORTC</b>	Individual study Table Referring to Part of the Dossier	<i>(For National Authority Use Only)</i>
<b>Name of the finished product</b>		
<b>Name of Active Ingredient</b>		
<b>Studied period</b>	Date of first enrolment: 20/05/2009 Date of last enrolment: 21/09/2010 Clinical cut-off date: 13/01/2011 <i>Date of early termination, if any: 2011-03-11</i>	
<b>Substantial changes to the protocol</b>	NA	
<b>Objective(s)</b>	Primary: to evaluate whether surgery of residual disease in patients with advanced GIST responding to imatinib improves the progression free survival. Secondary: to correlate the pharmacokinetics of imatinib and its metabolites in both the experimental (surgery) and standard (non-surgery) treatment arms, with the pharmacokinetics of imatinib and metabolites preceding randomisation.	
<b>Methodology</b>	This is a randomized multicenter phase III comparison trial Eligible patients will be randomized after 6 to 12 months from starting molecular-targeted therapy with imatinib for metastatic disease, either as a standard of care, or within other clinical studies, to receive surgery of residual disease (investigational arm) or not.	
<b>Number of patients</b> Number planed (Statistical design) Number analysed	350 patients will be included in this trial   12	
<b>Diagnosis and main criteria for inclusion</b>	" Histologically confirmed GIST expressing CD117+, or with documented mutation of the KIT or PDGFRA gene " Metastatic disease (liver and/or abdominal cavity); no extra-abdominal metastases " Treatment with imatinib administered for 6-12 months, resulting in CR, PR or SD, without PD since the start of Imatinib therapy (RECIST) " No prior treatment with imatinib or other tyrosine kinase inhibitors (for any reason) in the adjuvant or neoadjuvant setting " Measurable disease (RECIST) before start of imatinib " Surgically resectable residual disease (assessed on CT scan/ MRI) " Age ≥ 18 years; performance status 0 to 1 (WHO scale) " Adequate hematologic and organ function	

<b>Name of Sponsor/Company:</b> <b>EORTC</b>	Individual study Table Referring to Part of the Dossier	<i>(For National Authority Use Only)</i>
<b>Name of the finished product</b>		
<b>Name of Active Ingredient</b>		
<b>Treatment</b> Test product, dose and mode of administration (batch number if applicable) Duration of treatment	Patients allocated to the investigational arm will be operated within the 12th month from imatinib onset. Postoperative imatinib treatment will be restored as soon as possible after surgery.	
<b>Reference therapy</b> , dose and mode of administration (batch number if applicable)	Patients allocated to the standard arm will continue imatinib treatment (according to standard practice)	
<b>Criteria for evaluation</b> Efficacy	Primary: PFS measured from the date of randomization Secondary: OS measured from the date of randomization; PFS and OS measured from the start of imatinib therapy Pathological response to imatinib (in the surgery arm)	
Safety	Surgical morbidity (in the surgery arm)	
<b>Statistical methods</b>	PFS and OS from randomization will be analyzed in the intent to treat population (all randomized patients), using Kaplan-Meier estimates and logrank tests. Analysis of PFS and OS from start of imatinib, pathological response to imatinib (in the surgery arm) and morbidity will be descriptive only.	

Summary of Results Efficacy Results	Baseline characteristics																	
	Gender																	
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Surgery</td><td>Control arm</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>3 (50%)</td><td>4 (66.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>3 (50%)</td><td>2 (33.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Surgery	Control arm	Male	3 (50%)	4 (66.7%)	Female	3 (50%)	2 (33.3%)	Total	6	6					
		Surgery	Control arm															
	Male	3 (50%)	4 (66.7%)															
	Female	3 (50%)	2 (33.3%)															
	Total	6	6															
	Age																	
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Surgery</td><td>Control arm</td></tr><tr><td>&lt;50</td><td></td><td>1 (16.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>&gt;=50</td><td>6 (100%)</td><td>5 (83.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Surgery	Control arm	<50		1 (16.7%)	>=50	6 (100%)	5 (83.3%)	Total	6	6					
		Surgery	Control arm															
<50		1 (16.7%)																
>=50	6 (100%)	5 (83.3%)																
Total	6	6																
Site of Primary																		
<table><tr><td></td><td>Surgery</td><td>Control arm</td></tr><tr><td>Retro-intra abdominal</td><td></td><td>1 (16.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>Visceral Gastro Intestinal</td><td>6 (100%)</td><td>5 (83.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Surgery	Control arm	Retro-intra abdominal		1 (16.7%)	Visceral Gastro Intestinal	6 (100%)	5 (83.3%)	Total	6	6						
	Surgery	Control arm																
Retro-intra abdominal		1 (16.7%)																
Visceral Gastro Intestinal	6 (100%)	5 (83.3%)																
Total	6	6																
Performance Status																		
<table><tr><td></td><td>Surgery</td><td>Control arm</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>5 (83.3%)</td><td>4 (66.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1 (16.7%)</td><td>2 (33.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Surgery	Control arm	0	5 (83.3%)	4 (66.7%)	1	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	Total	6	6						
	Surgery	Control arm																
0	5 (83.3%)	4 (66.7%)																
1	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)																
Total	6	6																
Site of Metastatic disease																		
<table><tr><td></td><td>Surgery</td><td>Control arm</td></tr><tr><td>Liver</td><td>5 (83.3%)</td><td>3 (50%)</td></tr><tr><td>Abdominal cavity</td><td>1 (16.7%)</td><td>1 (16.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>Liver + abdominal cavity</td><td></td><td>2 (33.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Surgery	Control arm	Liver	5 (83.3%)	3 (50%)	Abdominal cavity	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	Liver + abdominal cavity		2 (33.3%)	Total	6	6			
	Surgery	Control arm																
Liver	5 (83.3%)	3 (50%)																
Abdominal cavity	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)																
Liver + abdominal cavity		2 (33.3%)																
Total	6	6																
Subsite of disease																		
<table><tr><td></td><td>Surgery</td><td>Control arm</td></tr><tr><td>Small bowel</td><td>2 (33.3%)</td><td>3 (50%)</td></tr><tr><td>Gastric</td><td>3 (50%)</td><td>2 (33.3%)</td></tr><tr><td>Rectum</td><td>1 (16.7%)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Abdomen</td><td></td><td>1 (16.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Surgery	Control arm	Small bowel	2 (33.3%)	3 (50%)	Gastric	3 (50%)	2 (33.3%)	Rectum	1 (16.7%)		Abdomen		1 (16.7%)	Total	6	6
	Surgery	Control arm																
Small bowel	2 (33.3%)	3 (50%)																
Gastric	3 (50%)	2 (33.3%)																
Rectum	1 (16.7%)																	
Abdomen		1 (16.7%)																
Total	6	6																
Safety Results	1 SAE reported: Localised intraabdominal fluid collection																	
Conclusions	This study was closed for poor accrual with a total number of 12 patients. A formal statistical analysis is not possible due to lack of data;																	
Date of Report	13/01/2011																	

