
CLINICAL STUDY REPORT

A phase III trial program exploring the integration of bevacizumab, everolimus (RAD001), and lapatinib into current neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimes for primary breast cancer.

EudraCT no: 2006-005834-19

Indication:	Early breast cancer
Phase:	III
Study Protocol:	GBG44 Protocol (October 18 th , 2007) Amendment 1 (January 29 th , 2008) Amendment 2 (February 26 th , 2010) Amendment 3 (February 13 th , 2013)
Investigational Products:	Bevacizumab (AVASTIN [®]) Lapatinib (TYVERB [®]) RAD001 (AFINITOR [®]) / (CERTICAN [®]) Trastuzumab (HERCEPTIN [®])
Clinical Study Report Version:	Version 1.1 (February 26 th , 2016) corrected July 6 th , 2016)
First Patient Enrolled:	November 7 th , 2007
Last Patient Completed:	August 31 st , 2015
Co-ordinating Investigator:	Prof. Dr. Gunter von Minckwitz GBG Forschungs GmbH D-63263 Neu-Isenburg, Martin-Behaim-Straße 12 Germany
Setting I :	Chair: Prof. Dr. Gunter von Minckwitz (Neu-Isenburg) Co-Chairs: Dr. Ingo Bauerfeind (Landshut) / Prof. Dr. Bernd Gerber (Rostock)
Setting II:	Chair: Prof. Dr. Jens Huober (St. Gallen, CH; since 04-2012: Düsseldorf)

Co-Chairs: Prof. Dr. Peter A. Fasching (Erlangen / Los Angeles, CA, USA) / Dr. Claus A. Hanusch (München)

Setting III:

Chair: Prof. Dr. Michael Untch (Berlin)

Co-Chairs: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Manfred Kaufmann (Frankfurt am Main) / Prof. Dr. Jörn Hilfrich (Hannover)

Sponsor:

GBG Forschungs GmbH

D-63263 Neu-Isenburg, Martin-Behaim-Straße 12

Germany

Organisation authorised by the sponsor for the conduction in Switzerland (since August 1st, 2009):

Kantonsspital St. Gallen

CH-9007 St. Gallen, Rorschacher Strasse 90

Switzerland

This study was performed in compliance with Good Clinical Practices (GCP) and applicable regulatory requirements. The information contained in this document is the property of GBG Forschungs GmbH and may not be disclosed to parties not associated with the clinical investigation or used for any purpose without prior written consent of GBG Forschungs GmbH.

1. APPROVAL SIGNATURES

STUDY TITLE:

A phase III trial program exploring the integration of bevacizumab, everolimus (RAD001), and lapatinib into current neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimes for primary breast cancer.

STUDY NUMBER: GBG 44

I, the undersigned, have read this report and confirm that to the best of my knowledge it accurately describes the conduct and results of the study.

SIGNATURE:

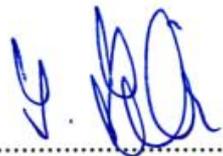
DATE:


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08.03.2016

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Prof. Dr. Gunter von Minckwitz
Co-ordinating Investigator /
President GBG Forschungs GmbH


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2.3.2016

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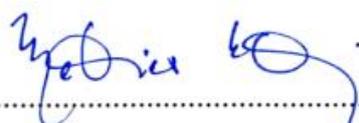
Prof. Dr. Sibylle Loibl
Executive Vice President, Head of Medicine and Research
GBG Forschungs GmbH


.....

26.02.2016

.....

Dr. Valentina Nekljudova
GeparQuinto Biostatistician
GBG Forschungs GmbH


.....

26-FEB-2016

.....

Dr. Mathias Uhlig
GeparQuinto Project Manager

2. SYNOPSIS

Name of Sponsor: GBG Forschungs GmbH	<i>(For National Authority Use only)</i>						
Name of finished product: (1) AVASTIN® (3) TAXOTERE® (5) TYVERB® (7) AFINITOR® / CERTICAN® (8) HERCEPTIN®							
Name of substance: (1) Bevacizumab (B) (2) Cyclophosphamide (C)* (3) Docetaxel (T) (4) Epirubicin (E)* (5) Lapatinib (L) (6) Paclitaxel (P)* (7) RAD001 (R) (8) Trastuzumab (H) *generic.							
Title of Study A phase III trial program exploring the integration of bevacizumab, everolimus (RAD001), and lapatinib into current neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimes for primary breast cancer.							
Investigators Co-ordinating Investigator: Prof. Dr. Gunter von Minckwitz (GBG Forschungs GmbH) Principal Investigators: see Chapter Study Center(s).							
Study Center(s)							
Klinik	Abteilung	Strasse	PLZ	Ort	Titel	Vorname	Nachname
Ostalb-Klinikum	ABC Brustzentrum, Frauenklinik	Im Kälblesrain 1	73430	Aalen	Dr.	Karsten	Gnauert
Praxis Brudler/Heinrich /Bangerter	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Halderstr. 29	86150	Augsburg	Dr.	Bernhard	Heinrich
Caritas- Krankenhaus	Frauenklinik	Uhlandstr. 7	97980	Bad Mergentheim	Dr.	Thomas	Prätz

Hochwald- krankenhaus	Frauenklinik / Gynäkologie - Senologie	Chaumontplatz 1	61231	Bad Nauheim	Dr.	Ulrich	Groh
Gemeinschaftsp raxis Drs. Hornberger, Tanzer, Innere Medizin, Hämatologie, Onkologie		Poststr. 20	83435	Bad Reichenhall	Dr.	Helmut	Tanzer
Stadtklinik Baden-Baden	Frauenklinik	Balger Str. 50	76532	Baden-Baden	Prof. Dr.	Günther	Rosmanith
Klinikum Bayreuth GmbH	Frauenklinik	Preuschwitzer Str. 101	95445	Bayreuth	Prof. Dr.	A. H.	Tulusan
Ev. Krankenhaus Bergisch Gladbach	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Ferrenbergstr. 24	51465	Bergisch Gladbach	Dr.	Benno	Nuding
Helios-Kliniken Berlin-Buch	Frauenklinik	Wiltbergstr. 50	13125	Berlin	Dr.	Christine	Mau
Praxisklinik Krebsheilkunde für Frauen / Brustzentrum		Möllendorffstr. 52	10367	Berlin	Dr.	Kornelia	Kittel
St. Gertrauden Krankenhaus	Brustzentrum	Paretzerstr. 12	10713	Berlin	Prof. Dr.	Jens	Blohmer

Ev. Waldkrankenhaus Spandau	Innere Abteilung	Stadtrandstr. 555 - 561	13589	Berlin	Dr.	Jochem	Potenberg
Fachärzte	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe	Wönnichstraße 64/66	10317	Berlin	Dr.	Jörg	Schilling
Onkologische Schwerpunktpraxis		Teutoburger Str. 60	33604	Bielefeld	Dr.	Marianne	Just
Klinikum Sindelfingen-Böblingen / Frauenkliniken Böblingen	Frauenklinik	Bunsenstr. 120	71032	Böblingen	PD Dr.	Erich	Weiss
Hämatologisch-Onkologische Praxis		Kurt-Schumacher-Platz 4	44787	Bochum	Dr.	Ute	Bückner
Universitätsklinikum	Frauenklinik	Sigmund-Freud-Str. 25	53105	Bonn	Dr.	Matthias	Wolfgarten
Gemeinschaftspraxis Frauenärzte Dr. Ralf Lorenz, Nadeshda Hecker, Helge Wesche		Caspari Str. 5-6	38100	Braunschweig	Dr.	Ralf	Lorenz
Evangelisches Diakonie-Krankenhaus	Frauenklinik	Gröpelinger Heerstr. 406-408	28239	Bremen	Dr.	Susanne	Feidicker
Gemeinschaftspraxis Dres.med. Doering		Schwachhäuser Heerstr. 50	28209	Bremen	Dr.	Gabriele	Doering

Klinikum Chemnitz	Frauenklinik	Flemmingstr. 4	09116	Chemnitz	Dr.	Petra	Krabisch
Krankenhaus Cuxhaven GmbH	Frauenklinik	Altenwalder Chaussee 10-12	27474	Cuxhaven	Prof. Dr.	Ulrich	Deichert
Klinikum Deggendorf	Abteilung für Senologie / Mammazentrum	Perlasberger Str. 41	94469	Deggendorf	Dr.	Doris	Augustin
St. Johannes Hospital	Brustzentrum	Johannesstr. 9-17	44137	Dortmund	PD Dr.	Georg	Kunz
TU Dresden	Frauenklinik	Fetscherstr. 74	01307	Dresden	Dr.	Karin	Kast
Luisenkrankenhaus	Brustzentrum	Degerstr. 8	40235	Düsseldorf	Dr.	Mahdi	Rezai
Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf	Frauenklinik	Moorenstr. 5	40225	Düsseldorf	Dr.	Philip	Hepp
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Kreiskrankenhaus Rottal Inn GmbH, KH Eggenfelden	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Simonsöder Allee 20	84307	Eggenfelden	Dr.	Jürgen	Terhaag
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Klinikum der J. W. Goethe Universität	Zentrum der Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe	Theodor-Stern Kai 7	60590	Frankfurt	Dr.	Christine	Solbach
Onkologie Bethanien		Im Prüfling 17-19	60389	Frankfurt	Prof. Dr.	Hans	Tesch
St. Markus Krankenhaus	Frauenklinik	Wilhelm-Epstein-Str. 2	60431	Frankfurt	Dr.	F.	Khandan
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Universität Greifswald	Klinik für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe	Wollweberstr. 1-3	17487	Greifswald	Dr.	Antje	Belau
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Klinikum der Otto-v.-Guericke-Universität	Frauenklinik	Gerhart-Hauptmann-Str. 35	39108	Magdeburg	Dr.	Joachim	Bischoff
Klinik St. Marienstift	Frauenklinik	Harsdorfer Str. 30	39110	Magdeburg	Dr.	Kristina	Freese
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Universitätsklinikum	Klinik für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie	Langenbeckstr. 1	55131	Mainz	Dr.	Marcus	Schmidt
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Klinikum Fichtelgebirge	Brustzentrum Weiden-Marktredwitz	Am Schillerhain 1-8	95615	Marktredwitz	Dr.	Maria	Dietrich
Klinikum Minden	Zentrum für Innere Medizin, Klinik für Hämatologie / Onkologie	Hans - Nolte-Str.1	32429	Minden	Prof. Dr.	Martin	Griesshammer
Frauenklinik vom Roten Kreuz	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Taxistr. 3	80637	München	Dr.	Claus	Hanusch
Klinikum der Universität München/Klinikum Großhadern	Frauenklinik	Marchioninstr. 15	81377	München	Dr.	D.-M.	Burgmann
Praxis Gynaekologie Arabella		Arabellastr. 5	81925	München	Dr.	Daniel	Sattler
Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität München	Frauenklinik Campus Innenstadt	Maistrasse 11	80227	München	Dr.	Brigitte	Rack
Hämatologisch-Onkologische Schwerpunktpraxis Salat/Stötzer	Gemeinschaftspraxis	Franz-Schrank-Str. 2	80638	München	Prof. Dr.	Christoph Tore	Salat

Universitäts- klinikum	Frauenklinik	Albert- Schweitzer- Str. 33	48149	Münster	Dr.	Joke	Tio
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Ruppiner Kliniken	Frauenklinik	Fehrbelliner Str. 38	16816	Neuruppin	Dr.	Bernd	Christensen
Johanna Etienne Krankenhaus Neuss	Gynäkologie	Am Hasenberg 46	41462	Neuss	Dr.	Ulrich	Burkamp
Klinikum Oldenburg	Klinik für Innere Medizin II	Rahel-Straus- Str. 10	26133	Oldenburg	Prof. Dr.	C.-H.	Köhne
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Klinikum Quedlinburg	Frauenklinik	Ditfurter Weg 24	06484	Quedlinburg	Dr.	Sven- Thomas	Graßhoff
Onkologische Praxis Dr. M. Herbrik-Zipp		Elisabethenstr. 19	88212	Ravensburg	PD Dr.	Thomas	Decker
Praxis und Tagesklinik für Onkologie		Springstr. 24	45657	Recklinghause n	Dr.	F.	Overkamp
Klinikum am Steinberg	Frauenklinik	Steinbergstr. 31	72764	Reutlingen	Dr.	Ingo	Thalmann
Frauenklinik Rheinfelden	Geburtshilfe, Gynäkologie, Brustzentrum	Therese- Herzog-Str. 2	79618	Rheinfelden	Dr.	Alexandra	Sallmann
Klinikum Rosenheim	Abteilung für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Pettenkofer Str. 10	83022	Rosenheim	Prof. Dr.	Thomas	Beck
Klinikum Südstadt	Universitätsfrau enklinik	Südring 81	18059	Rostock	PD Dr.	Toralf	Reimer
Kreisranken- haus Rottweil	Frauenklinik	Krankenhausstr . 20	78628	Rottweil	Dr.	Gerhard	Bartzke
Caritas-Klinik St. Theresia	Gynäkologie	Rheinstr. 2	66113	Saarbrücken	Dr.	Mustafa	Deryal
Leopoldina- Krankenhaus der Stadt Schweinfurt	Frauenklinik	Gustav-Adolf- Str.8	97421	Schweinfurt	Prof. Dr.	Michael	Weigel

Praxisgemein- schaft Radiologie, Onkologie u. Nuklearmedizin		Harsefelder Str. 8	21680	Stade	Dr.	C.-C.	Steffens
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Johanniter Krankenhaus	Klinik für Frauenheilkun- de und Geburtshilfe	Bahnhofstr. 24- 26	39576	Stendal	Dr.	Andrea	Stefek
Klinikum Stralsund GmbH	Frauenklinik	Große Parower Str. 47-53	18435	Stralsund	Dr.	Frank	Ruhland
Krankenhaus Bad Cannstatt	Frauenklinik	Kriegsberg- straße 62	70374	Stuttgart	Dr.	Jürgen	Schuster
Vinzenz-von- Paul-Kliniken gGmbH, Marienhospital	Frauenklinik	Böheimstr. 37	70190	Stuttgart	PD Dr.	Manfred	Hofmann
Robert-Bosch- Krankenhaus	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe / Brustzentrum	Auerbachstr. 110	70376	Stuttgart	Dr.	Andreas	Gerteis
Gemeinschafts- praxis Dr. Kronawitter		Wasserburger- str. 29	83278	Traunstein	Dr.	Ursula	Kronawitter
Mutterhaus der Borromäerinnen	Krankenanstalt, Med. Abteilung I	Feldstraße 16	54290	Trier	Prof. Dr.	Michael	Clemens
Universitäts- klinikum Tübingen	Frauenklinik	Calwerstr.7	72076	Tübingen	Prof. Dr.	Eva-Maria	Grischke
Universitäts- klinikum	Frauenklinik	Prittwitzstrasse 43	89075	Ulm	Prof. Dr.	Wolfgang	Janni
Katharinen- Hospital	Geburtshilflich- Gynäkologisc he Abteilung	Obere Husemann Str. 2	59423	Unna	Dr.	Kunibert	Latos
Klinikum der Stadt Villingen- Schwenningen	Frauenheilkund e und Geburtshilfe	Vöhrenbacherst r. 23	78050	Villingen- Schwenning en	Dr.	Wolfgang	Bauer
Klinikum Weiden	Brustzentrum	Söllnerstr. 16	92637	Weiden	Dr.	Albert	Roßmann
Krankenhaus Weinheim	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Röntgenstr. 1	69469	Weinheim	Dr.	Lelia	Bauer

Asklepios-Klinik Weißenfels	Gyn./Brustzentrum	Naumburger Str. 76	06667	Weißenfels	Dr.	Dieter	Lampe
Dr.-Horst- Schmidt- Kliniken GmbH	Klinik f. Gyn. und gyn. Onkologie	Ludwig-Erhard- Strasse 100	65199	Wiesbaden	Dr.	Fatemeh	Lorenz-Salehi
St.-Josefs- Hospital	Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe	Solmstrasse 15	65189	Wiesbaden	Prof. Dr.	Gerald	Hoffmann
Asklepios Paulinen Klinik	Frauenklinik	Geisenheimer Str. 10	65197	Wiesbaden	Dr.	Volker	Heyl
Marienhospital	Brustzentrum	Marienplatz 2	58452	Witten	Dr.	John	Hackmann
Praxis für Hämatologie und internistische Onkologie mit Tagesklinik		Pleicherkirch- platz 15	97070	Würzburg	Dr.	Rudolf	Schlag
Kantonsspital St. Gallen	Innere Medizin, Hämatologie und Onkologie	Rorschacher Str. 95	CH- 9007	St. Gallen	Dr.	Patrick	Weder

Publication (references)

von Minckwitz G, Eidtmann H, Loibl S, Blohmer JU, Costa SD, Fasching PA, Kreienberg R, Hilfrich J, Gerber B, Hanusch C, Fehm T, Strumberg D, Solbach C, Nekljudova V, Untch M.

Integrating bevacizumab, everolimus, and lapatinib into current neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimen for primary breast cancer. Safety results of the GeparQuinto trial.

Ann Oncol 22:301-6, 2011.

Gerber B, Eidtmann H, Rezai M, Fasching P. A, Tesch H, Eggemann H, Schrader I, Kittel K, Hanusch C. A, Kreienberg R, Solbach C, Jackisch C, Kunz G, Blohmer J.U, Huober J.B, Hauschild M, Loibl S, Nekljudova V, Untch M, von Minckwitz G.

Neoadjuvant bevacizumab and anthracycline–taxane-based chemotherapy in 686 triple-negative primary breast cancers: Second day endpoint analysis of the GeparQuinto study (GBG 44).

J Clin Oncol 29, 2011.

von Minckwitz G, Eidtmann H, Rezai M, Fasching PA, Tesch H, Eggemann H, Schrader I, Kittel K, Hanusch C, Kreienberg R, Solbach C, Gerber B, Jackisch C, Kunz G, Blohmer JU, Huober J, Hauschild M, Fehm T, Müller BM, Denkert C, Loibl S, Nekljudova V, Untch M.

N Engl J Med 366:299-309, 2012.

Untch M, Loibl S, Bischoff J, Eidtmann H, Kaufmann M, Blohmer JU, Hilfrich J, Strumberg D, Fasching PA, Kreienberg R, Tesch H, Hanusch C, Gerber B, Rezai M, Jackisch C, Huober J, Kühn T, Nekljudova V, von Minckwitz G.

Lapatinib versus trastuzumab in combination with neoadjuvant anthracycline-taxane-based chemotherapy (GeparQuinto, GBG 44): a randomised phase 3 trial.

Lancet Oncol 13:135-44, 2012.

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy with paclitaxel and everolimus in breast cancer patients with non-responsive tumours to epirubicin/cyclophosphamide (EC) ± bevacizumab - results of the randomised GeparQuinto study (GBG 44).

Huober J, Fasching PA, Hanusch C, Rezai M, Eidtmann H, Kittel K, Hilfrich J, Schwedler K, Blohmer JU, Tesch

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Neoadjuvant chemotherapy with trastuzumab or lapatinib: survival analysis of the HER2-positive cohort of the GeparQuinto study (GBG 44).

Presented at the 18th ECCO - 40th ESMO European Cancer Congress Vienna (Austria), Abstract 1801, 2015.

Studied Period (years): 8

Date of the first patient enrolled: November 7th, 2007

Date of the last patient completed: August 31st, 2015

Phase of Development

Phase III

Objectives

Primary Objectives

To compare the pCR rates of neoadjuvant treatment of epirubicin / cyclophosphamide followed by docetaxel (EC-T) with or without bevacizumab (EC-T vs. ECB-TB) in patients with Her-2 negative primary breast cancer (Setting I).

To compare the pCR rates of neoadjuvant treatment with weekly paclitaxel with or without Everolimus (RAD001) (Pw vs. PwR) in patients with Her-2 negative primary breast cancer showing no sonographic response to 4 cycles of EC +/-B (Setting II).

To compare the pCR rates of neoadjuvant treatment with epirubicin / cyclophosphamide followed by docetaxel with either trastuzumab or lapatinib (ECH-TH vs. ECL-TL) in patients with Her-2 positive primary breast cancer (Setting III).

Secondary Objectives

To assess the toxicity of and compliance to all six treatments.

To determine the response rates of the breast tumor and axillary nodes by physical examination and imaging tests (sonography, mammography, or MRI) after treatment in all arms.

To determine the rates of pCR breast, pCR invasive, pCR invasive and nodes.

To determine the breast conservation rate after each treatment.

To determine the (loco-regional and distant) disease-free and overall survival after each treatment. In Her-2 positive disease, the cerebral disease-free survival will be determined separately.

To assess treatment efficacies in subgroups defined according to tumor stage (T2-3 vs. T4), receptor status (ER and / or PgR positive vs. ER and PgR negative) and response by best appropriate imaging method to the first four cycles of treatment (complete vs. partial vs. no change).

To examine and compare pre-specified molecular markers such as Ki-67, phospho-mTOR, YB-1, COX-2, HuR, phospho-p70 S6K, p65 NF kappa B, PTEN, PI3-K, Akt, SOX-10 (a marker for stem cell like breast cancers) on core biopsy before and after end of chemotherapy.

Since amendment 2: To examine and compare pre-specified molecular markers from the GeparQuattro Herceptin resistance project, Neo-PREDICT, and other ongoing translational research projects.

Methodology

Randomised, open, multicenter study in parallel groups.

Number of patients (planned and analyzed)

Planned: 2547 (Setting I: 1932 / Setting II: 566 / Setting III: 615)

Enrolled: 2600 (Setting I: 1948 / Setting II: 371 / Fill-In Setting II*: 32 / Setting III: 620)

Randomised: 2600

Setting I

Epirubicin-Cyclophosphamide-Docetaxel: 974

Epirubicin-Cyclophosphamide-Docetaxel + Bevacizumab: 974

Setting II

Paclitaxel weekly: 201 (thereof Fill-in Setting II: 15)

Paclitaxel weekly + RAD001: 202 (thereof Fill-in Setting II*: 17)

Setting III

Epirubicin-Cyclophosphamide-Docetaxel + Trastuzumab: 309

Epirubicin-Cyclophosphamide-Docetaxel + Lapatinib: 311

*Additional recruitment of 180 patients (planned) with treatment of four cycles Epirubicin-Cyclophosphamide outside of study before Randomisation in Setting II (Amendment 2).

Analysed patients (efficacy and safety) total study: 2540

Analysed patients (efficacy and safety) Setting I: 1925

Analysed patients (efficacy and safety) Setting III: 615

Diagnosis and Main Criteria for Inclusion

1. Written informed consent for all study procedures including an additional core biopsy after the first four cycles of EC +/-B must be obtained and documented according to local regulatory requirements prior to beginning specific protocol procedures.
2. Patient has consented to the biomaterial collection and the paraffin-embedded tumor tissue block of diagnostic core has been sent to central biomaterial banks*.
 - * Implemented by Amendment 2 (until Amendment 1: Paraffin tumor tissue block and two serum samples centrally made available (except when the patient does not agree to central biomaterial collection).
3. Complete baseline documentation must be sent to GBG Forschungs GmbH.
4. Unilateral or bilateral primary carcinoma of the breast, confirmed histologically by core biopsy. Fine-needle aspiration is not sufficient. Incisional biopsy is not allowed. In case of bilateral cancer, the investigator has to decide prospectively which side will be evaluated for the primary endpoint.
5. Tumor lesion in the breast with a palpable size of ≥ 2 cm or a sonographical size of ≥ 1 cm in maximum diameter. The lesion has to be measurable in two dimensions, preferably by sonography. In case

- of inflammatory disease, the extent of inflammation can be used as measurable lesion.
6. Patients should be in a stage of disease in which adjuvant chemotherapy would be considered. Therefore the following tumor stages are eligible* :
 - locally advanced tumors with cT3 or cT4 or
 - Estrogen (ER) and progesterone (PgR) receptor negative tumors or
 - ER or PgR positive tumors which are cN+ (for cT2) or pN_{SLN}+ (for cT1).* During the Run-In Phase only patients with cT4 or cT3 cN+ disease are eligible.
In patients with multifocal or multicentric breast cancer, the largest lesion should be measured.
 7. Known HER-2/*neu* status detected on core biopsy. HER-2/*neu* positive is defined as HercepTest IHC 3+ or FISH+ *.
* Implemented by Amendment 2 (until Amendment 1: Known HER-2/*neu* status detected on core biopsy. HER-2/*neu* positive is defined as HercepTest IHC 3+ or central FISH+).
 8. Age \geq 18 years.
 9. Karnofsky Performance status index \geq 80%.
 10. Normal cardiac function must be confirmed by ECG and cardiac ultrasound (LVEF or shortening fraction) within 3 months prior to randomization. Results must be above the normal limit of the institution and above 55%.
 11. Laboratory requirements:
 - a) Hematology
 - Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) \geq $2.0 \times 10^9 / L$ and
 - Platelets \geq $100 \times 10^9 / L$ and
 - Hemoglobin \geq 10 g/dL (\geq 6.2 mmol/L)
 - b) Hepatic function
 - Total bilirubin $<$ 1x UNL and
 - ASAT (SGOT) and ALAT (SGPT) \leq 2.5x UNL and
 - Alkaline phosphatase \leq 5x UNL.Patients with ASAT and / or ALAT $>$ 1.5x UNL and associated with alkaline phosphatase $>$ 2.5x UNL are not eligible for the study.
 - c) Renal function
Creatinine \leq 175 μ mol/L (2 mg/dL) $<$ 1.5x UNL
(or the calculated creatinine clearance should be \geq 30 mL/min).
 - d) Proteinuria
Urine dipstick for proteinuria $<$ 2+. Patients discovered to have \geq 2+ proteinuria on dipstick urinalysis should undergo a 24-hour urine collection and must demonstrate \leq 1 g of protein in 24 hours.
 12. Negative pregnancy test (urine or serum) within 14 days prior to randomization for all women of childbearing potential.
 13. Complete staging work-up within 3 months prior to randomization. All patients must have bilateral mammography, breast ultrasound (\leq 21 days), breast MRI (optional), chest X-ray (PA and lateral), abdominal ultrasound or CT scan or MRI, and bone scan done. In case of positive bone scan, bone X-ray is mandatory. Other tests may be performed as clinically indicated.
 14. Patients must be available and compliant for treatment and follow-up. Patients registered on this trial must be treated and followed up at the participating or at a cooperating center.

Test Products, Dose and Mode of Administration, Batch Number

- (1) Bevacizumab
15 mg/kg BW i.v.
- (2) Cyclophosphamide
600 mg/m² BSA i.v.
- (3) Docetaxel
75 mg/m² BSA i.v., since Amendment 1: 100 mg/m² BSA i.v.

(4) Epirubicin
 90 mg/m² BSA i.v.

(5) Lapatinib
 1250 mg orally, since Amendment 2: 1000 mg orally.

(6) Paclitaxel
 80 mg/m² BSA i.v.

(7) RAD001
 5 mg orally with dose escalation during the first 13 days:
 Day 1: 2.5 mg; Day 2: skipped; Day 3: 2.5 mg; Day 4: skipped; Day 5: 2.5 mg; Day 6: 2.5 mg; Day 7: 2.5 mg;
 Day 8: 2.5 mg; Day 9: 5 mg; Day 10: 2.5 mg; Day 11: 5 mg; Day 12: 2.5 mg, Day 13 and thereafter every day: 5 mg.

(8) Trastuzumab (preoperative)
 Loading dose: 8 mg/kg BW i.v., thereafter maintenance dose: 6 mg/kg BW i.v.

Duration of Treatment

(1) Bevacizumab
 12 weeks (4 cycles 1 q 22) with EC, if response than 12 weeks (4 cycles 1 q 22) with T.

(2) Cyclophosphamide
 12 weeks (4 cycles 1 q 22).

(3) Docetaxel
 12 weeks (4 cycles 1 q 22).

(4) Epirubicin
 12 weeks (4 cycles 1 q 22).

(5) Lapatinib
 24 weeks (daily).

(6) Paclitaxel
 12 weeks (12 cycles 1 q 8).

(7) RAD001
 12 weeks (daily) with dose escalation.

(8) Trastuzumab
 24 weeks preoperative (8 cycles 1 q 22).

Reference Therapy, Dose and Mode of Administration, Batch Number

All reference therapies/drugs (cyclophosphamide, docetaxel, epirubicin, paclitaxel) were also part of the test therapies and are listed in the chapters above.

Criteria for Evaluation

Efficacy

To compare the pCR rates of neoadjuvant treatment of epirubicin / cyclophosphamide followed by docetaxel (EC-T) with or without bevacizumab (EC-T vs. ECB-TB) in patients with Her-2 negative primary breast cancer (Setting I).

To compare the pCR rates of neoadjuvant treatment with weekly paclitaxel with or without Everolimus (RAD001) (Pw vs. PwR) in patients with Her-2 negative primary breast cancer showing no sonographic response to 4 cycles of EC +/-B (Setting II).

To compare the pCR rates of neoadjuvant treatment with epirubicin / cyclophosphamide followed by docetaxel with either trastuzumab or lapatinib (ECH-TH vs. ECL-TL) in patients with Her-2 positive primary breast cancer (Setting III).

Safety

The National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria (NCI-CTC) and the corresponding grading system will be used to grade adverse events for recording in the CRF. For all adverse events not classified by the NCI-CTC, a COSTART grading classification (FDA 1989) will be performed (severity as 1: mild, 2: moderate, 3: severe, 4: life-threatening, and 5: death). At each interim look, the overall proportion of patients experiencing any toxicity of NCI grade 3 or 4 will be determined. The proportion of patients experiencing any toxicity of NCI grade 3 or 4

will also be displayed for each category and for compiled categories.

Statistical Methods

All categorical variables are summarized as number and percent of patients in each category. Continuous parameters are summarized as mean, median, minimum and maximum. All statistical tests are two-sided. Significance level is .05. No adjustment for multiple testing was done.

Subject Accountability

For each setting the number of patients randomized, started treatment, completed treatment and discontinued treatment prematurely (with reasons) is reported per arm. It was checked for each patient enrolled whether she violates any of the inclusion or exclusion criteria, major violations were reported. For each Her2-negative patient with no change after 4 cycles EC+-B, it was checked whether she was randomized into setting II (if not, the reasons are reported).

Demographic and Baseline Characteristics

The demographic and baseline characteristics are reported descriptively in each setting per treatment arm and overall. The Pearson χ^2 -test (for categorical parameters with more than 2 categories), Fisher exact test (for binary parameters), Mann-Whitney test (for age and tumor size) were used to assess the comparability of two randomized treatment arms in each setting.

Efficacy

Number and percent of pCRs (for each pCR endpoint, primary and secondary) is reported for each treatment arm together with 95% exact confidence intervals for percent. Number and percent of breast conserving surgery is reported for each treatment arm together with 95% exact confidence intervals for percent. Number and percent of patients with clinical (imaging) response (CR or PR) is reported for each treatment arm together with 95% exact confidence intervals for percent. The continuity corrected χ^2 -test was used to compare the pCR-rates, clinical response rates and breast conservation rates between treatment arms in each setting. The subgroup analyses were performed in a similar way and are presented in tables; Breslow-Day interaction tests were performed to assess homogeneity of odds ratios across subgroups for primary endpoint.

All multivariate models were fit as full models without variable selection, but only factors with univariate Wald p-value of 0.2 were taken into multivariate models (except for the treatment arm which was taken into multivariate model irrespectively of the univariate p-value). The results are presented in tables.

Safety

In each setting the incidence of grade 1-4 and grade 3-4 of each adverse event is reported per cycle, per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall.

The incidence of any hematological toxicity grade 1-4, grade 3-4 is reported per cycle, per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall, together with the 95% CI.

The incidence of any non-hematological toxicity grade 1-4, grade 3-4 is reported per cycle, per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall, together with the 95% CI.

Incidence of SAEs (split into hematological and non-hematological) is reported separately per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall. SAEs also contributed to the analysis of AEs (were conservatively considered as grade 3-4 AEs).

Compliance

The incidence of cycle delays and dose reductions is reported per cycle, per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall.

The reasons for cycle delays and dose reductions are reported per cycle, per patient and per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall.

The incidence of treatment interruptions (for lapatinib) is reported per cycle, per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw).

The reasons for lapatinib treatment interruptions are reported per cycle, per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw).

The incidence of permanent chemotherapy discontinuation is reported per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall.

The reasons for permanent chemotherapy discontinuation are reported per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw), for each treatment arm and overall.

The incidence of permanent targeted treatment discontinuation is reported per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T, Pw) for ECB-TB, ECL-TL, ECH-TH, and PwR arms.

The reasons for permanent targeted therapy discontinuation are reported per patient, per chemotherapy (EC, T,

Pw) for ECB-TB, ECL-TL, ECH-TH, and PwR treatment arms.

The number and percentage of patients who received full dose of EC, T, Pw, and targeted treatment are reported per treatment arm and overall.

All deaths under therapy are listed together with the treatment arm, cycle number and death cause.

The duration of trastuzumab/lapatinib treatment before surgery is presented graphically in form of the Kaplan-Meier curves. Also the time until lapatinib reduction and the time until lapatinib reduction or discontinuation is presented graphically in form of the Kaplan-Meier curves.

SUMMARY

The addition of bevacizumab to a standard anthracycline taxane based chemotherapy increase the pCR rate for the HER2-negative patients in general with an increase in toxicity. After a median follow-up of 3.8 years DFS and OS were not different for patients receiving bevacizumab compared with patients receiving chemotherapy alone. Patients with triple negative disease as well as no other predefined subgroup show a significant benefit from the addition of bevacizumab. These results are in line with those reported from two large adjuvant studies E5103 and BEATRICE.

For the HER2-negative patients whose tumors did not respond to EC+/- Bev the addition of everolimus to paclitaxel weekly did not improve the pCR rate. No difference in DFS and OS was observed for nonresponding patients receiving paclitaxel with or without everolimus overall as well in subgroups. If we take the added toxicity of everolimus into account and the outcome results, the risk benefit analysis is clearly negative and adding everolimus is certainly contraindicated for this subset of patients.

Given these data, the GeparQuinto study does not support the use of bevacizumab or everolimus in the neoadjuvant setting in addition to an anthracyclines-taxane-based chemotherapy.

Trastuzumab in addition to an anthracycline taxane based therapy increased the pCR rate tremendously; however simply exchanging it for lapatinib is significantly inferior. Long-term results do not support the neoadjuvant use of lapatinib in addition to an anthracycline-taxane-based chemotherapy for patients with HER2-positive disease. Only patients with locally advanced disease seem to benefit from lapatinib and/or of a longer duration of anti-HER2 treatment (lapatinib followed by trastuzumab for a total of 1 year). Moreover a large adjuvant trial (ALTTO trial) clearly shows a worse overall survival for patients receiving adjuvant chemotherapy with lapatinib. Taking into account the increased toxicity with lapatinib compared with trastuzumab and the long-term results, lapatinib is not an option for the general HER2 positive population.

Date of the Report:

February 26th, 2016