

# Use of individual PK-guided sunitinib dosing: A feasibility study in patients with advanced solid tumors

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Primary: • To determine the safety and feasibility of PK guided dosing of sunitinib

Secondary: • To determine the objective response rate (according RECIST 1.1) • To determine the time to tumor progression and progression free survival • To validate...

<b>Ethical review</b>	Approved WMO
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	Miscellaneous and site unspecified neoplasms malignant and unspecified
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON34224

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

PK-guided dosing of sunitinib

### Condition

- Miscellaneous and site unspecified neoplasms malignant and unspecified

### Synonym

cancer, malignancies

### Research involving

Human

### Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Ziekenhuis

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Pfizer, Pfizer inc.

## Intervention

**Keyword:** dried blood spots, pharmacokinetics, sunitinib, therapeutic drug monitoring

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Tumor response (RECIST): ORR, PR, TTP, PFS

Toxicity (CTC v4.2)

### Secondary outcome

Pharmacokinetics (dried blood spots): total trough levels

Pharmacogenetics: polymorphism of genes involved in pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic pathways.

## Study description

### Background summary

In a large percentage of patients on sunitinib treatment (30 - 50%), dose reductions are required because of multiple grade 2 toxicities or due to grade 3 or 4 toxicities. Therefore, the currently used dosing schedule is not optimal.

Recently, a dose-efficacy relation was established for sunitinib treatment. This large meta-analysis of pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic data from studies performed in mRCC patients, GIST patients and patients with solid tumors, clearly showed a relationship between sunitinib exposure and efficacy and tolerability. Both time to progression (TTP) and overall survival (OS) were significantly better for mRCC patients with high area under the curve (AUC) compared to low AUC. This was not only observed for sunitinib exposure but also for its active metabolite SU12662. In addition, there was a significant relationship between exposure and probability of partial response (PR) or complete response (CR) in mRCC patients ( $p=0.00001$ ), indicating that a dose intensity in patients should be as high as possible.

Since this is a retrospective (meta-) analysis from patients treated in several studies, we propose to perform a prospective feasibility study in 30 patients with PK guided dosing of sunitinib. The number of patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma is limited and since the safety of sunitinib treatment is independent of tumour type, we decided to perform this feasibility study in a

\*normal phase I\* population consisting of patients with any advanced cancer for whom no standard treatment options are available and who are in good clinical condition. This will also shorten the time period to a randomized controlled trial (RCT).

If PK guided once-daily continuous sunitinib dosing is feasible, a RCT in mRCC patients will be performed comparing PK guided dosing with a standard sunitinib dosing schedule.

## **Study objective**

Primary:

- To determine the safety and feasibility of PK guided dosing of sunitinib

Secondary:

- To determine the objective response rate (according RECIST 1.1)
- To determine the time to tumor progression and progression free survival
- To validate previously identified associations between genetic markers in the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic pathways of sunitinib and the development of toxicities.

## **Study design**

A prospective feasibility study of patients with solid tumors on a sunitinib dosing schedule of 37.5 mg continuous daily dosing.

On two fixed timepoints during the study there is a possibility to adjust the dose of sunitinib based on total trough levels of the drug and its metabolite in PK samples (dried blood spots) and a predefined dose modification scheme. At t=8 weeks a third trough level measurement will be performed and patients will be evaluated by CT- or MRI-scans for the response to therapy.

Treatment will be continued until progressive disease or until adverse events, which require discontinuation of therapy, are observed.

## **Intervention**

Patients will start receiving once daily oral sunitinib, dosed according to the standard dosing schedule of 37.5 mg continuous daily dosing.

On two fixed timepoints during the study there is a possibility to adjust the dose of sunitinib based on total trough levels of the drug and its metabolite in PK samples (dried blood spots) and a predefined dose modification scheme.

## **Study burden and risks**

The burden for the patient exists of weekly physical examinations, blood hematology and blood chemistry parameters during the first 8 weeks, and monthly thereafter. These assessments will guide the safety of the treatment. In addition, the patient is asked to perform a finger prick at home three times

during the first 8 weeks of the study for pharmacokinetic assessments. In short, this will give a minimal additional burden for patients compared to treatment with regular patient care.

The possible benefit for patients within this study is the optimisation of the dose which probably can lead to prevention of toxicities and treatment failure. Therefore, we think that the possible benefits of this study can compensate for the minimal burden associated with participation in this study.

## Contacts

### Public

Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Ziekenhuis

Plesmanlaan 121  
1066 CX Amsterdam  
NL

### Scientific

Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Ziekenhuis

Plesmanlaan 121  
1066 CX Amsterdam  
NL

## Trial sites

### Listed location countries

Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

### Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

### Inclusion criteria

1. Patients with histopathologically confirmed advanced or metastatic solid tumors for whom sunitinib is standard therapy, or for whom no standard therapy is available; 2. Age  $\geq 18$  years;; 3. Able and willing to give written informed consent;; 4. Able and willing to undergo

blood sampling for pharmacogenetic and pharmacokinetic analysis;;5. Able to swallow oral medications;6. Life expectancy  $\geq 3$  months, allowing adequate follow up of toxicity evaluation and antitumor activity;;7. WHO performance status of 0 or 1;;8. Evaluable disease according to RECIST 1.1 criteria;;9. Minimal acceptable safety laboratory values

- ANC of  $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9 /L$
- Platelet count of  $\geq 100 \times 10^9 /L$
- Hepatic function as defined by serum bilirubin  $\leq 1.5 \times ULN$ , ASAT and ALAT  $\leq 2.5 \times ULN$
- Renal function as defined by serum creatinine  $\leq 1.5 \times ULN$  or creatinine clearance  $\geq 50$  mL/min (by Cockcroft-Gault formula);;10. No radio- or chemotherapy or other investigational drug treatment within the last 4 weeks prior to study entry, with the exception of palliative radiotherapy (8Gy, or in the extremities).

## Exclusion criteria

1. Current treatment in another therapeutic clinical trial;2. Congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction or coronary artery bypass graft in the previous six months, ongoing severe or unstable angina or any unstable arrhythmia requiring medication;3. Patients with known alcoholism, drug addiction and/or psychotic disorders in the history that are not suitable for adequate follow up;4. Women who are pregnant or breast feeding.;5. Both men and women enrolled in this trial must agree to use a reliable contraceptive method throughout the study (definition of adequate contraceptive methods will be based on the judgment of the principal investigator or a designated associate). ;6. Legal incapacity.;7. Known allergy/intolerance to sunitinib or any of the excipients.

## Study design

### Design

**Study type:** Interventional

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Treatment

### Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 11-04-2011

Enrollment: 30

Type: Actual

## Medical products/devices used

Product type: Medicine  
Brand name: Sutent  
Generic name: sunitinib  
Registration: Yes - NL outside intended use

## Ethics review

Approved WMO  
Date: 02-09-2010  
Application type: First submission  
Review commission: PTC Stichting het Nederlands Kanker Instituut - Antoni van Leeuwenhoekziekenhuis (Amsterdam)

Approved WMO  
Date: 22-12-2010  
Application type: First submission  
Review commission: PTC Stichting het Nederlands Kanker Instituut - Antoni van Leeuwenhoekziekenhuis (Amsterdam)

Approved WMO  
Date: 17-01-2011  
Application type: Amendment  
Review commission: PTC Stichting het Nederlands Kanker Instituut - Antoni van Leeuwenhoekziekenhuis (Amsterdam)

Approved WMO  
Date: 16-03-2011  
Application type: Amendment  
Review commission: PTC Stichting het Nederlands Kanker Instituut - Antoni van Leeuwenhoekziekenhuis (Amsterdam)

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

## Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register	ID
EudraCT	EUCTR2010-021454-20-NL
CCMO	NL32967.031.10