



**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**

# ctDNA in colorectal cancer

Chris Williams

GI Medical Oncologist – Leeds Cancer Centre  
CRUK Clinical Trials Fellow - University of Leeds

# Disclosures

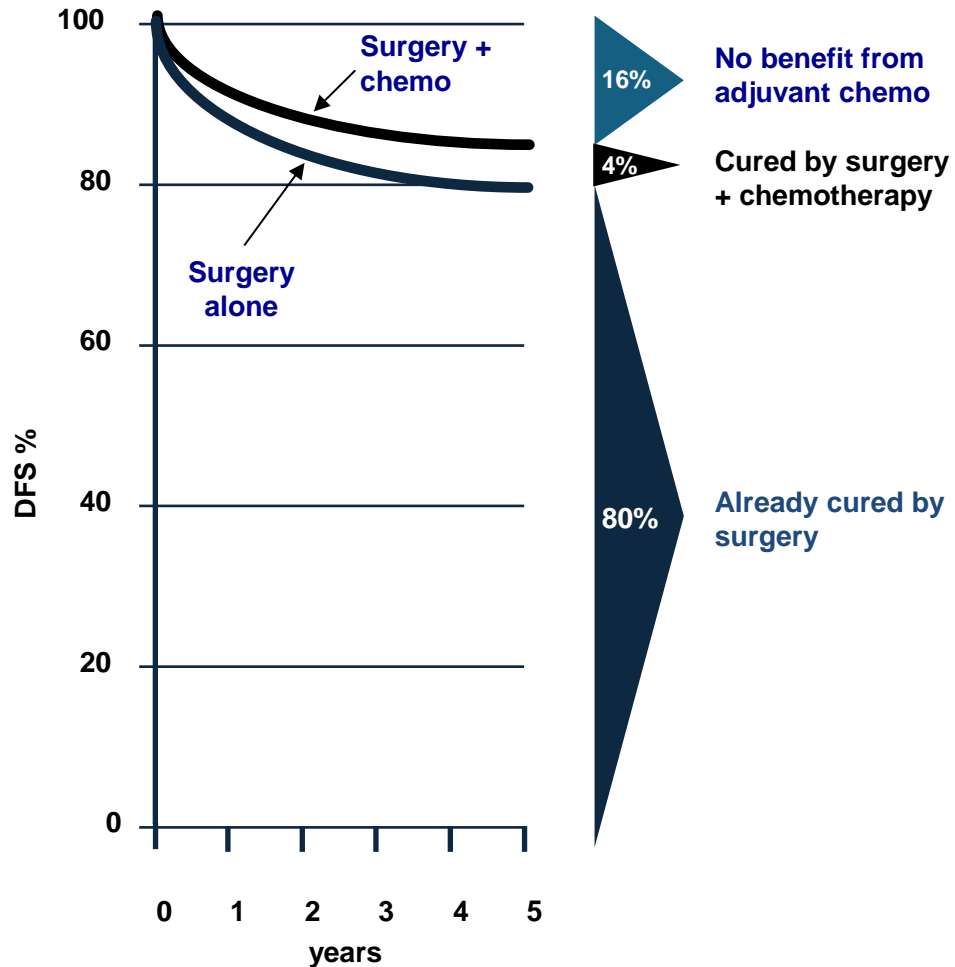
- Speaker Fees: Servier, Merck Serono, Roche Diagnostics
- CME: Tactics MD, MJH Life Sciences
- Research Funding: Roche Diagnostics, GSK
- Travel: IPSEN

# Where might ctDNA have a role in CRC care?

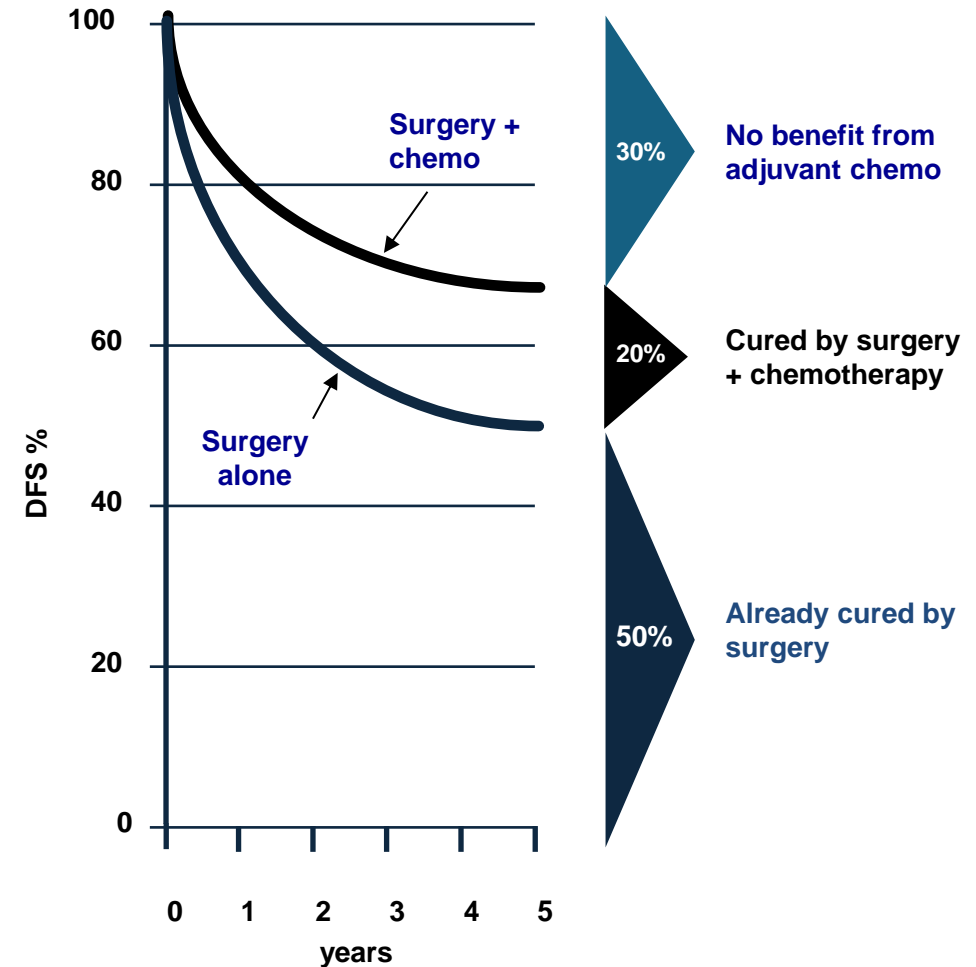
- *Early detection*
- ctDNA-guided adjuvant therapy
  - Treatment de-escalation
  - Treatment escalation
- Risk stratification for neoadjuvant therapy
- Monitoring biomarker during (palliative) therapy
- Dynamic biomarker assessment

# ctDNA-guided adjuvant therapy: What's wrong with the status quo?

“High-risk” Stage 2

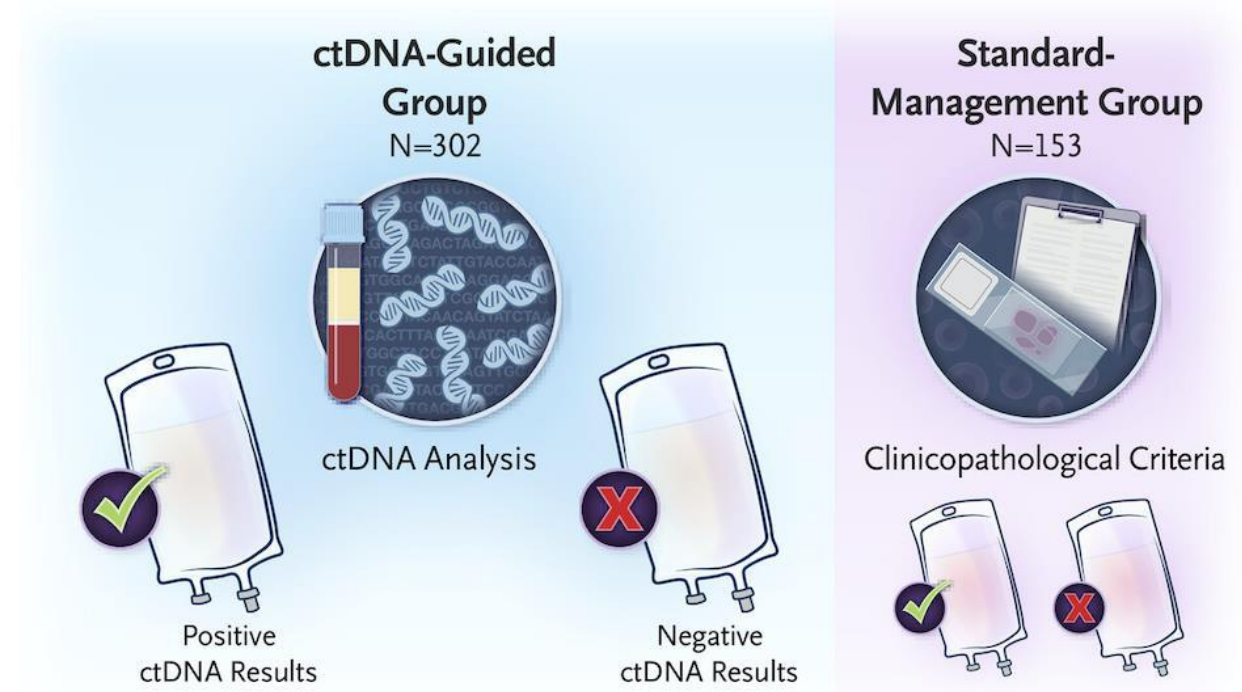


Stage 3

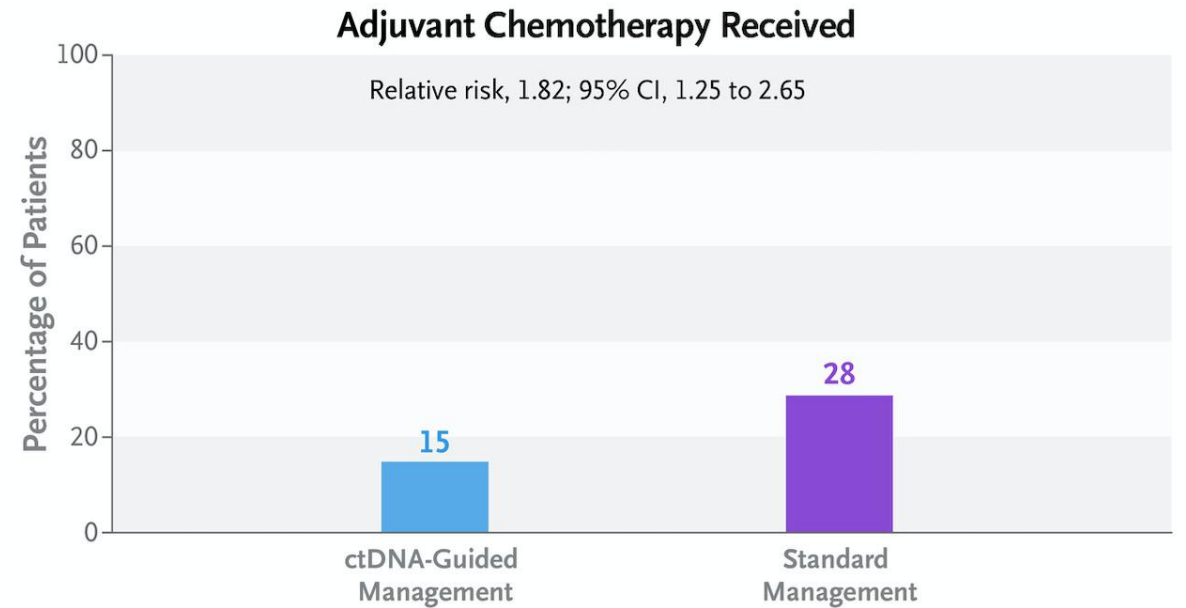
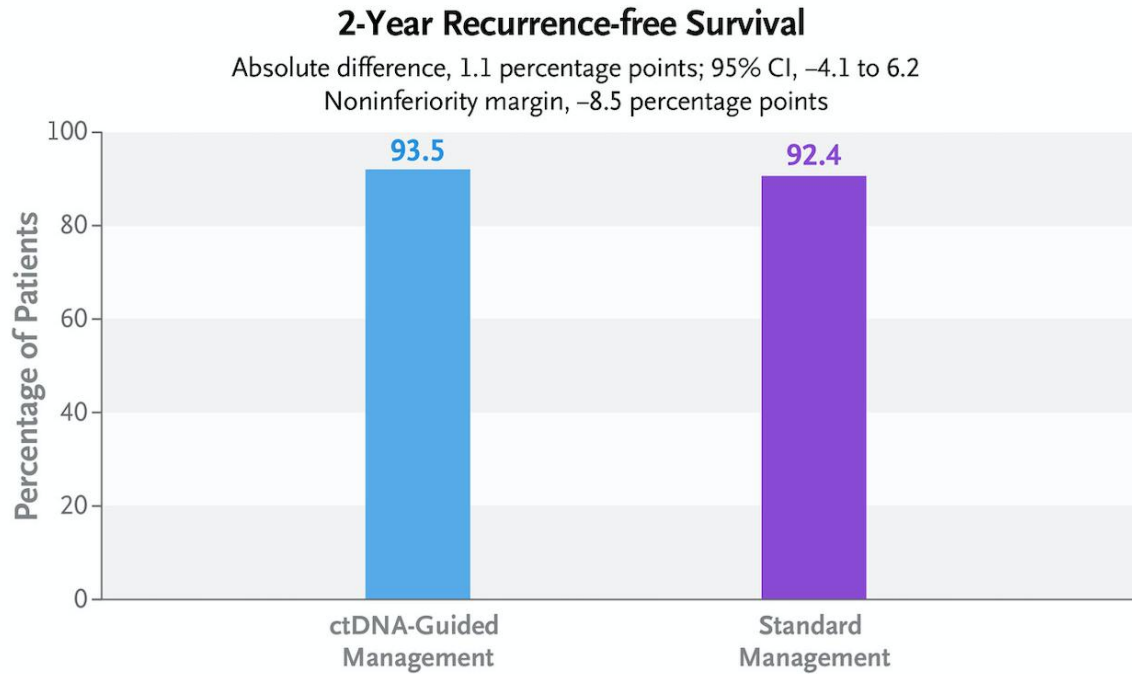


# ctDNA-guided adjuvant therapy: DYNAMIC

- Phase II RCT, non-inferiority
- Stage II colon or rectal (no neoadj Rx)
- Randomisation 2:1
  - ctDNA-guided vs SOC
  - Chemo regimen: physician's choice
- Tumour-informed ctDNA
  - 4 and 7 weeks post-op
- 1<sup>o</sup> endpoint: RFS at 2yrs
- Key 2<sup>o</sup> endpoint: Rx with adj chemo



# ctDNA-guided adjuvant de-escalation: DYNAMIC



# ctDNA-guided adjuvant de-escalation: DYNAMIC

**Table 2. Treatment Delivery and Adherence.\***

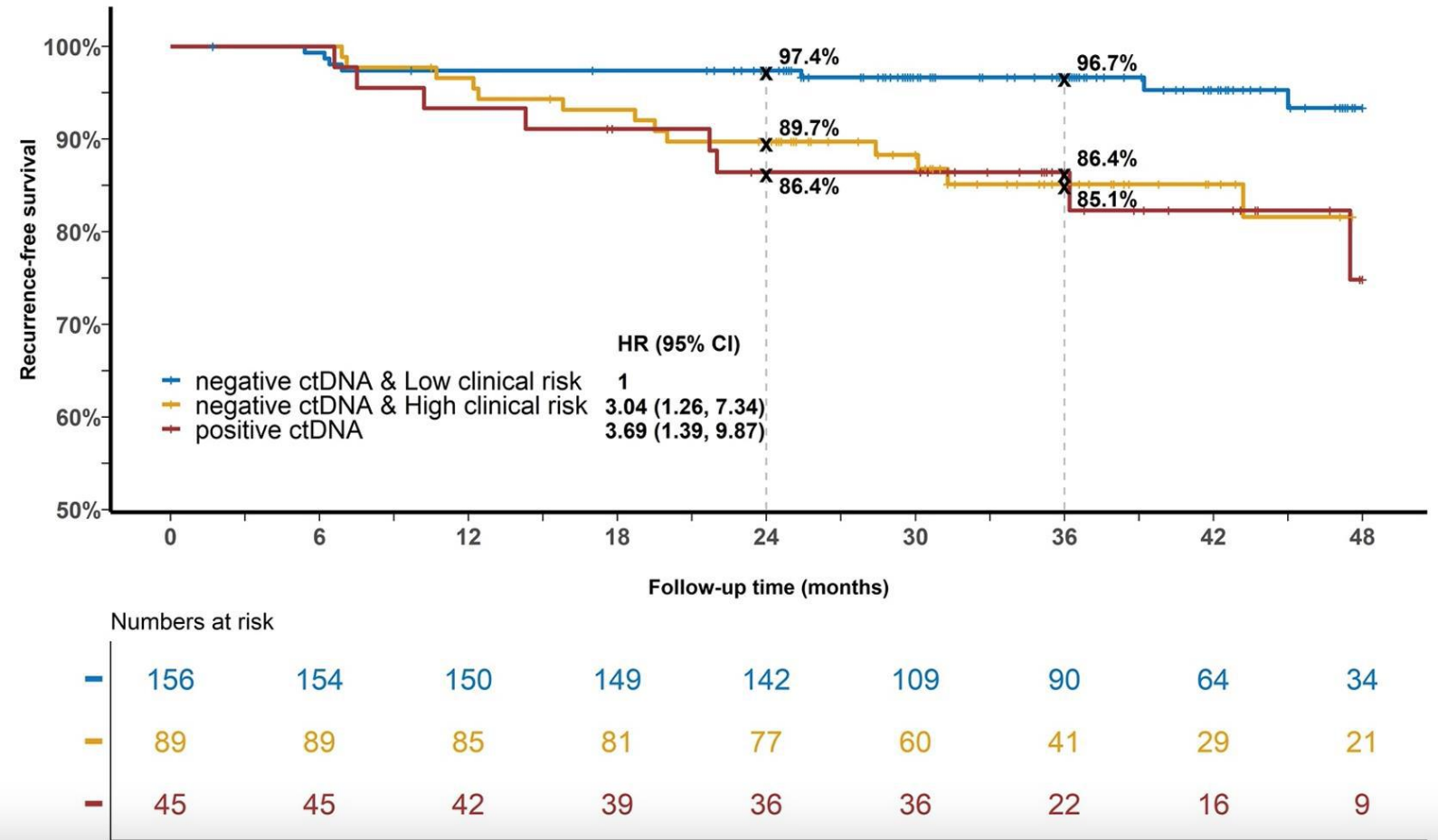
Treatment Characteristic	Standard Management (N=147)	ctDNA-Guided Management (N=294)	Relative Risk (95% CI)
Adjuvant chemotherapy received — no. (%)			
No	106 (72)	249 (85)	
Yes	41 (28)	45 (15)	1.82 (1.25–2.65)
Chemotherapy regimen received — no./total no. (%)			
Oxaliplatin-based doublet	4/41 (10)	28/45 (62)	
Single-agent fluoropyrimidine	37/41 (90)	17/45 (38)	2.39 (1.62–3.52)
Median time from surgery to start of chemotherapy (IQR) — days	53 (49–61)	83 (76–89)	
Median treatment duration (IQR) — wk	24 (21–24)	24 (19–24)	
Reason for stopping chemotherapy — no./total no. (%)			
Completion of planned treatment	32/41 (78)	38/45 (84)	
Disease relapse	1/41 (2)	0/45 (0)	
Patient request	1/41 (2)	1/45 (2)	
Toxic effects	7/41 (17)	6/45 (13)	
Percentage of full dose delivered			
Mean	77±26	74±24	
Median (IQR)	84 (64–100)	78 (56–100)	

# ctDNA-guided adjuvant de-escalation: DYNAMIC

Stage II “high-risk disease”  
= pMMR and  $\geq 1$ :

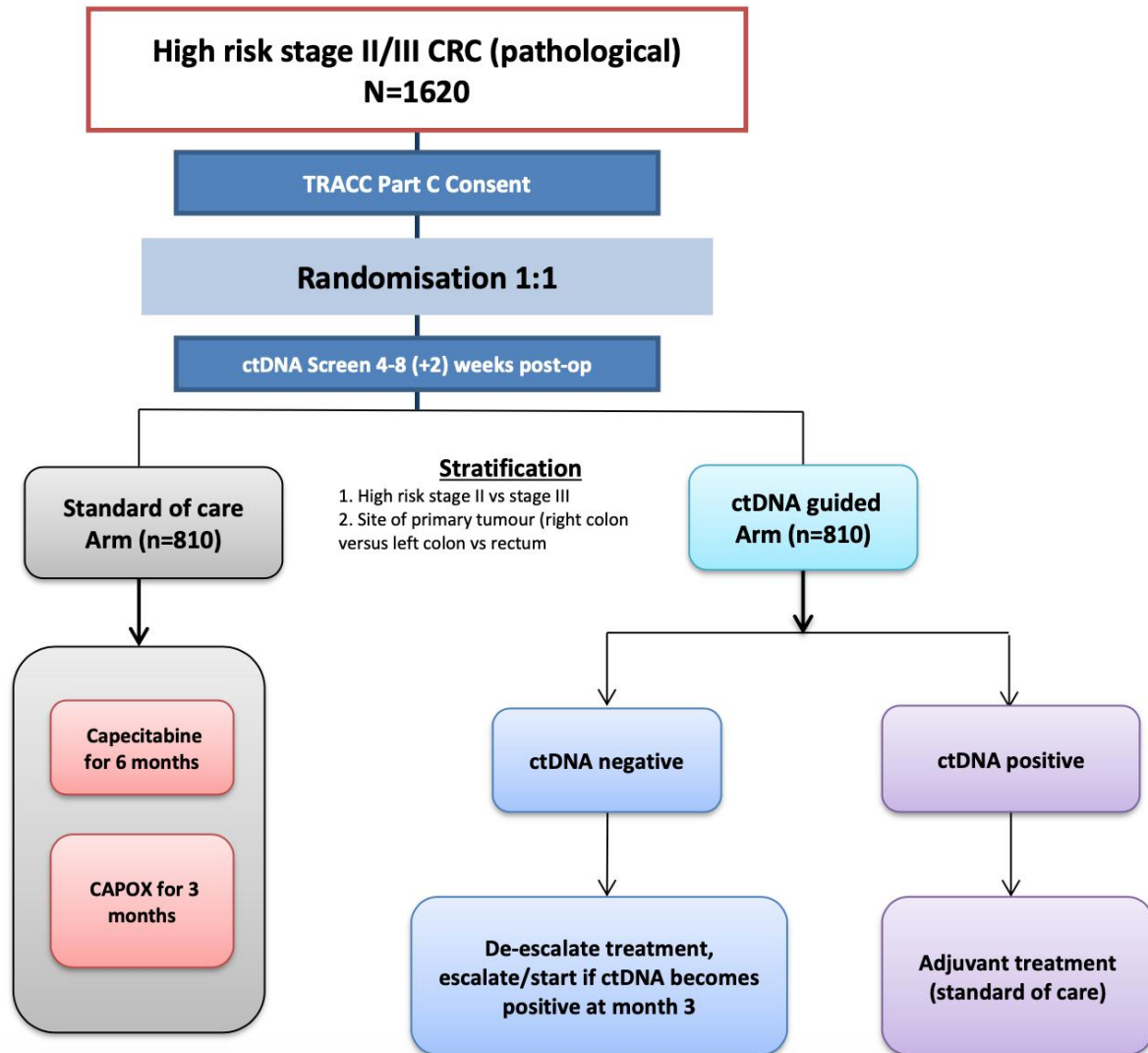
- pT4
- Poor tumour differentiation
- Lymph node yield <12
- Lymphovascular invasion
- Tumour perforation, or bowel obstruction

ctDNA-Guided Patients





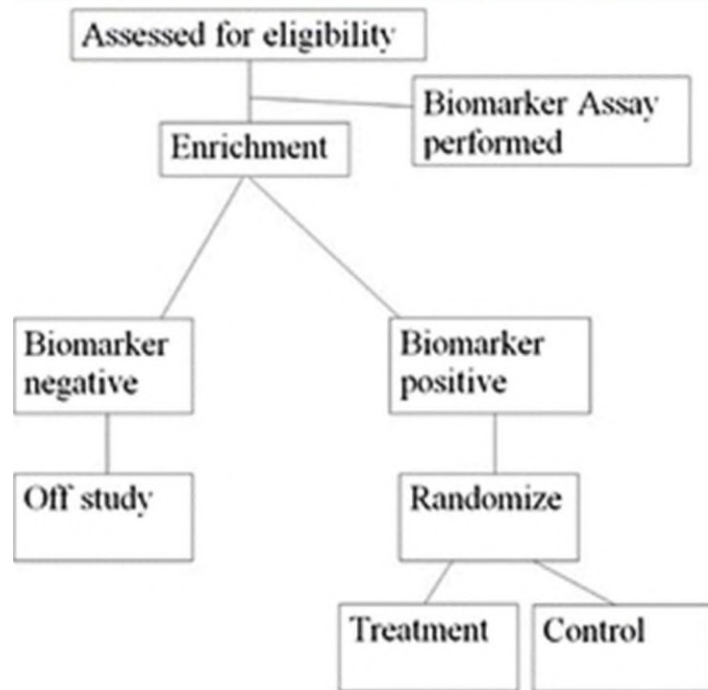
# ctDNA-guided adjuvant de-escalation: TRACC



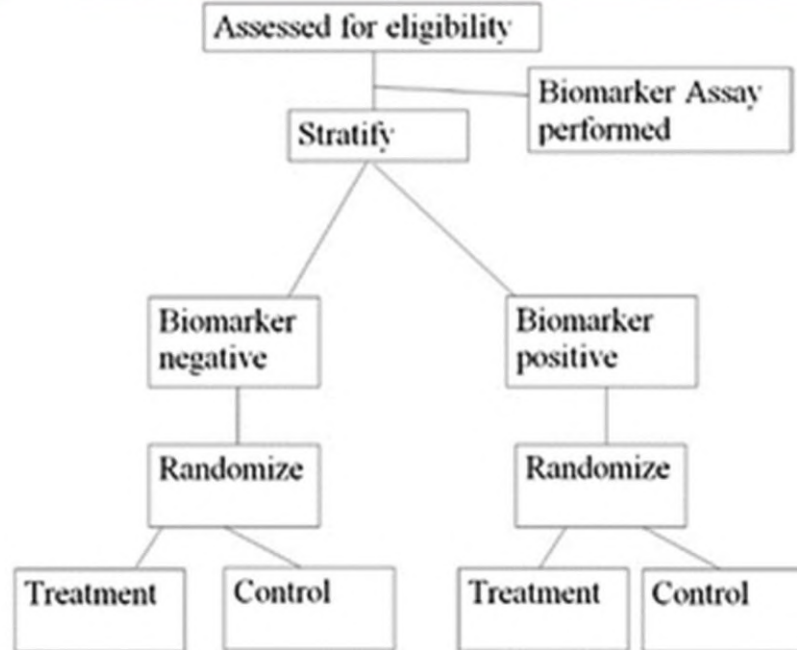
- Phase III non-inferiority RCT
- Tumour-naïve ctDNA at 4-8 weeks post-op (Guardant Reveal<sup>®</sup>)
- 1<sup>o</sup> endpoint: 3yr DFS

# ctDNA adjuvant trial designs

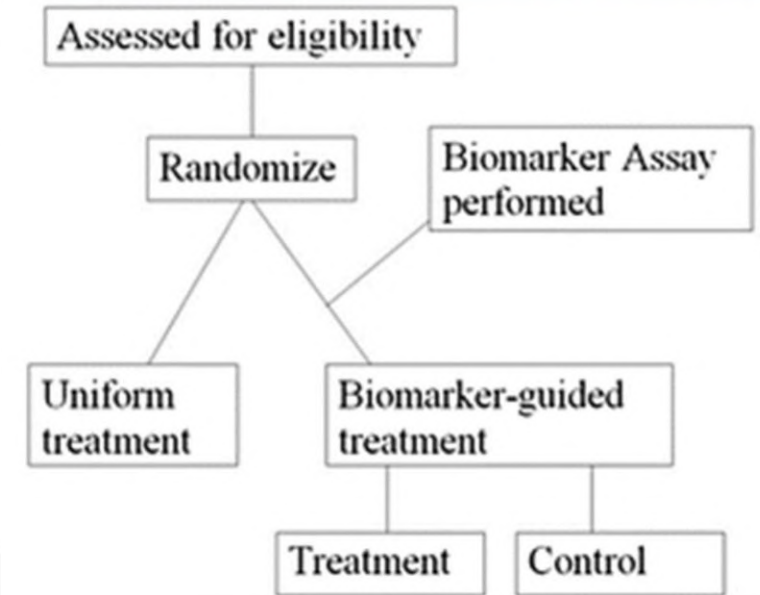
## 1. Enrichment Design



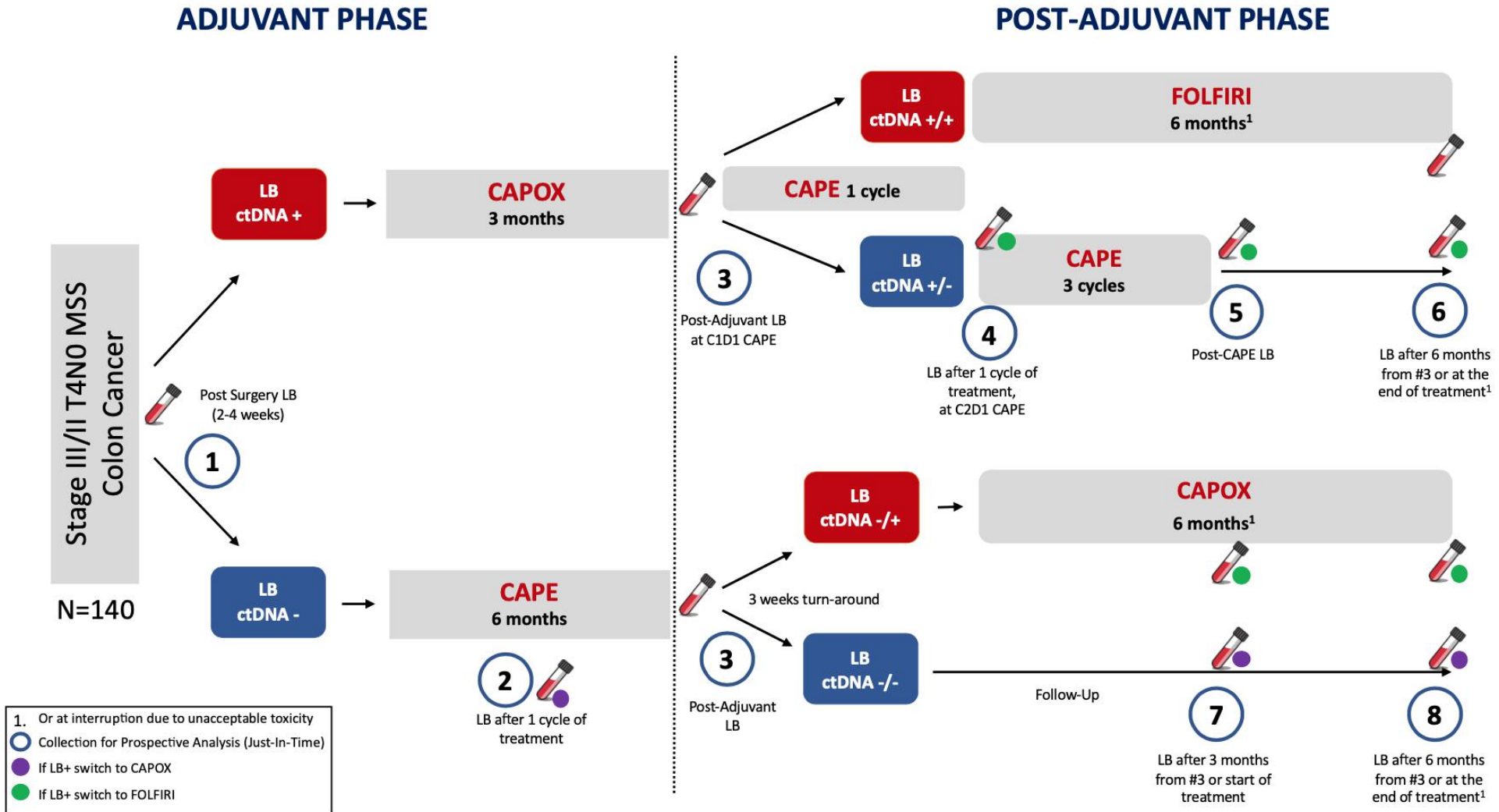
## 2. Biomarker Stratified



## 3. Biomarker Strategy Design

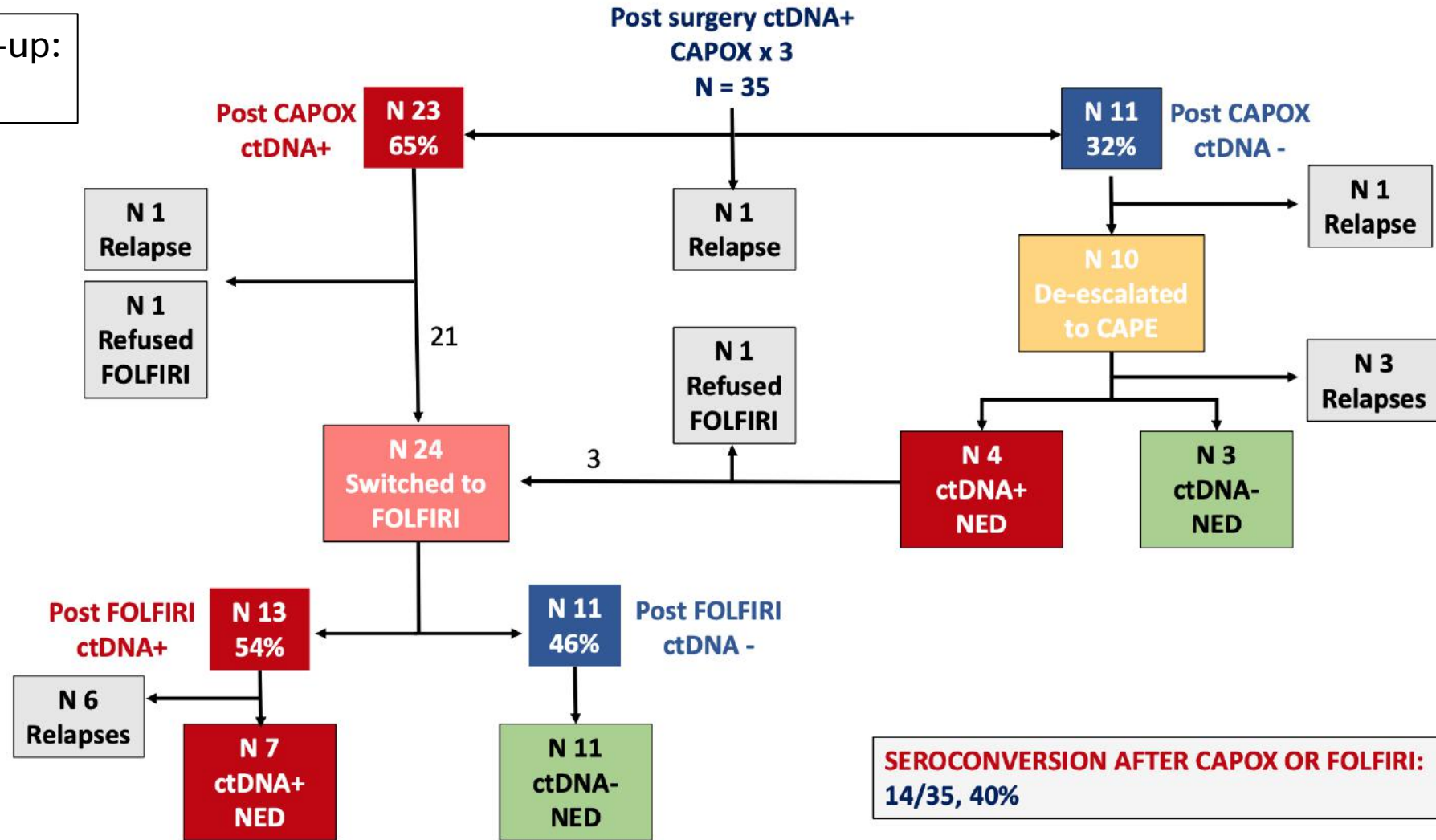


# ctDNA-guided adjuvant escalation: PEGASUS



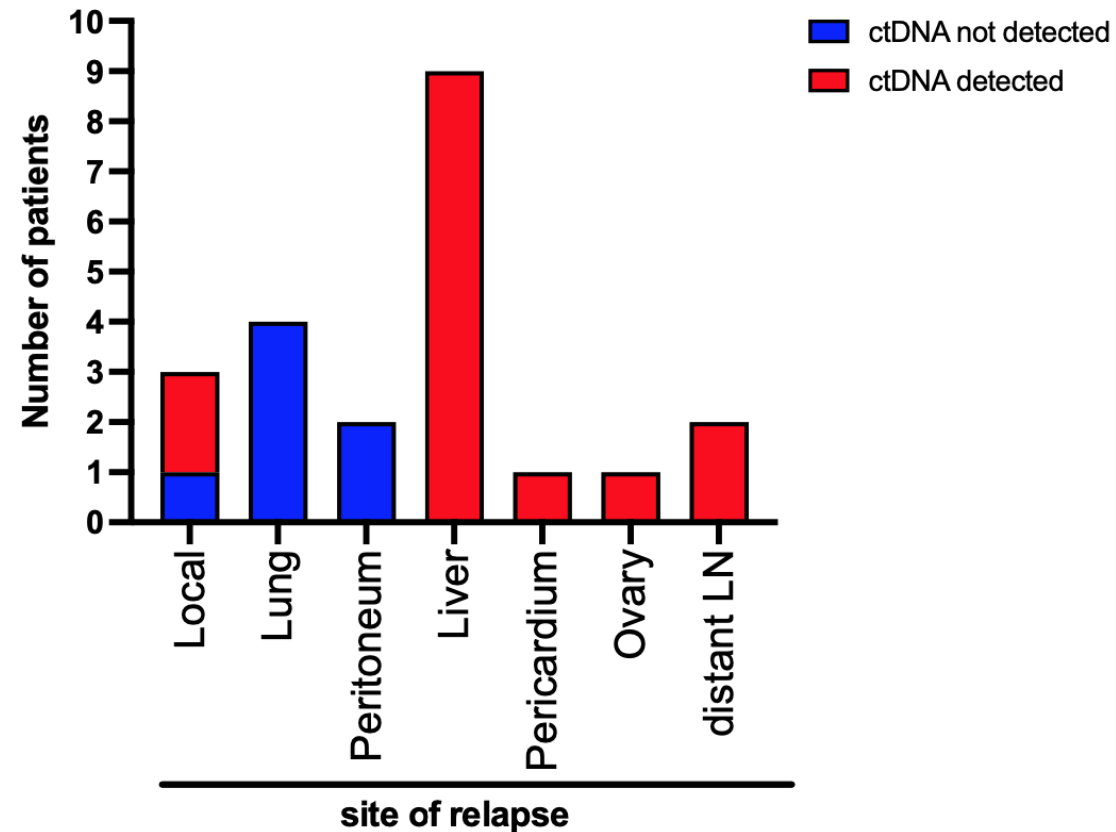
# ctDNA-guided adjuvant escalation: PEGASUS

Median follow-up:  
24.2 months



# (PEGASUS additional learning point)

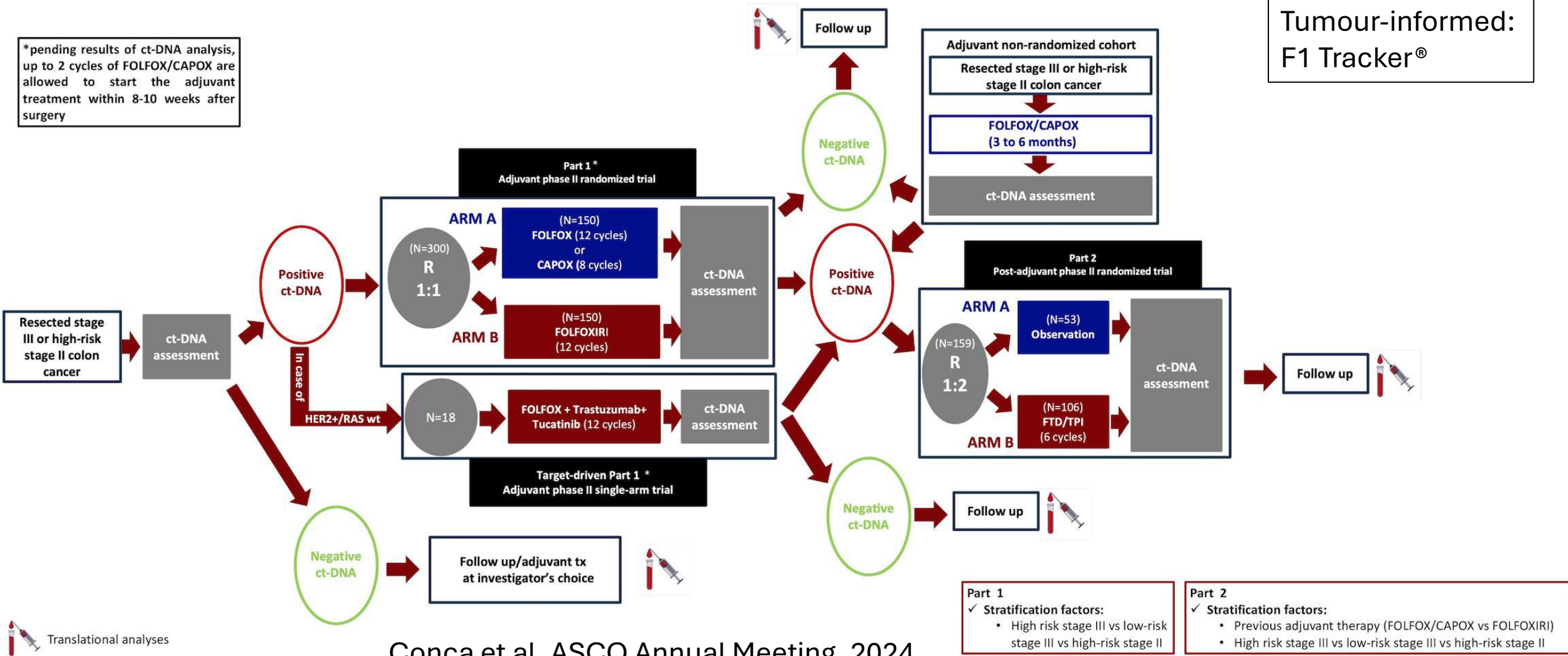
22 relapses: 10 in ctDNA negative and 12 in ctDNA positive patients



# ctDNA-guided adjuvant escalation: ERASE-CRC

\*pending results of ct-DNA analysis, up to 2 cycles of FOLFOX/CAPOX are allowed to start the adjuvant treatment within 8-10 weeks after surgery

Tumour-informed: F1 Tracker®

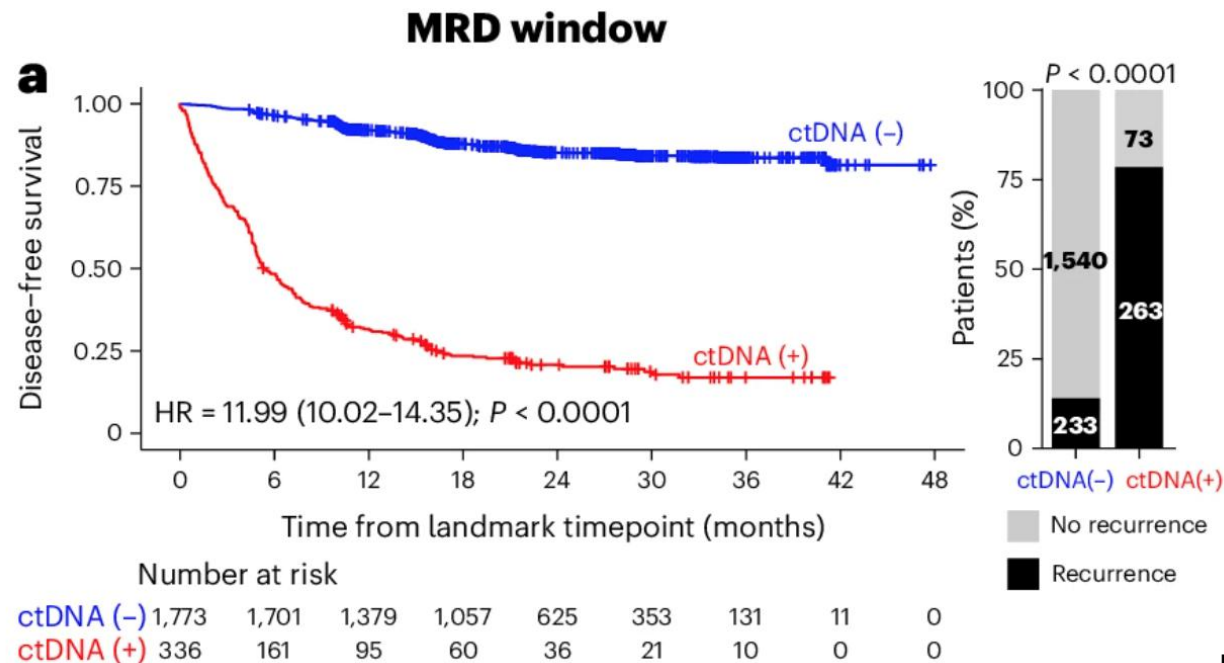


**Part 1**  
 ✓ Stratification factors:  
 • High risk stage III vs low-risk stage III vs high-risk stage II

**Part 2**  
 ✓ Stratification factors:  
 • Previous adjuvant therapy (FOLFOX/CAPOX vs FOLFOXIRI)  
 • High risk stage III vs low-risk stage III vs high-risk stage II

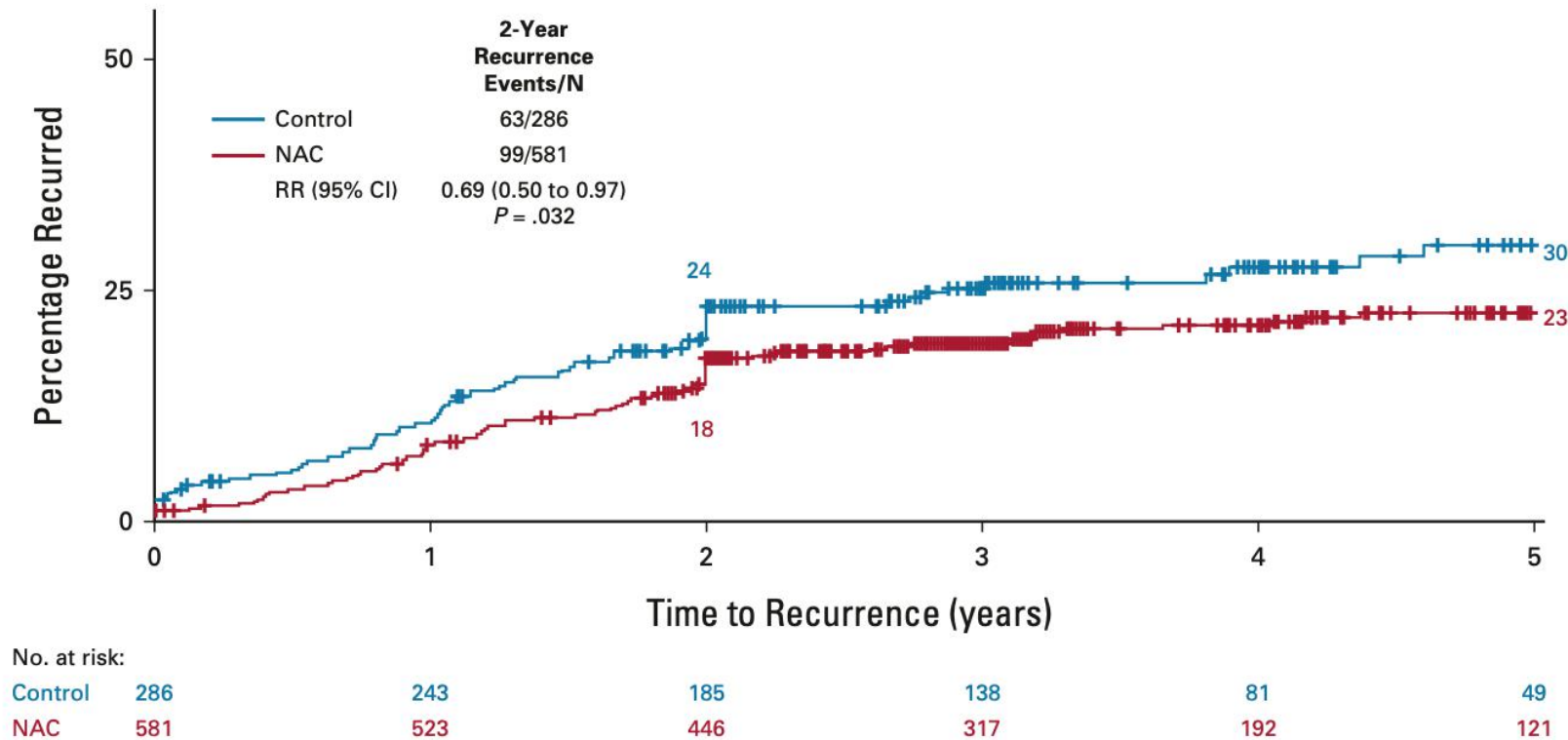
# ctDNA-guided adjuvant escalation: CIRCULATE

- Multinational ctDNA-based trials using Signatera<sup>®</sup> tumour-informed assay
- GALAXY (observational study within CIRCULATE-Japan) first to publish



# ctDNA risk stratification at baseline

FOxTROT 1: Neoadjuvant chemo vs STS  
Abs diff 3yr DFS in pMMR subgroup = 5.3%



## Risk stratification for neoadjuvant SACT in colon cancer

- Nodal sampling not possible
- PET-CT and MRI not helpful
- CT staging currently used to estimate pathological staging

Strategies to improve risk stratification:

- CT-specific risk factors
- TILs quantification
- ?ctDNA

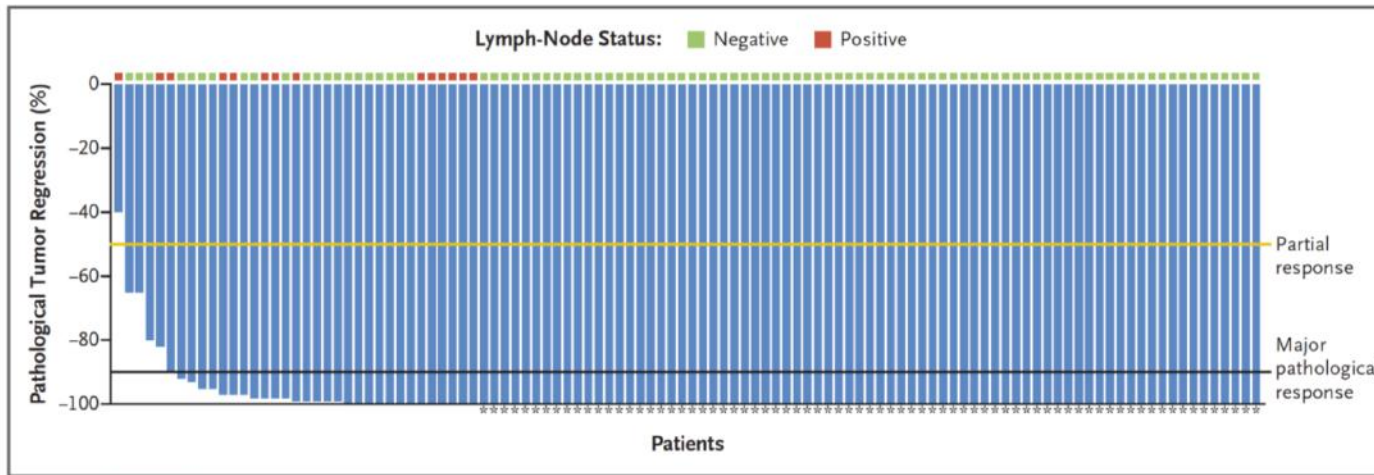


# ctDNA risk stratification at baseline

## Pathologic responses in NICHE-2

**Pathologic response** in 98% of 111 patients in efficacy analysis

- Major pathologic response ( $\leq 10\%$  residual viable tumor): **95%**
- Pathologic complete response: **68%**



## Risk stratification for neoadjuvant SACT in colon cancer

- Nodal sampling not possible
- PET CT and MRI not helpful
- CT staging currently used to estimate pathological staging

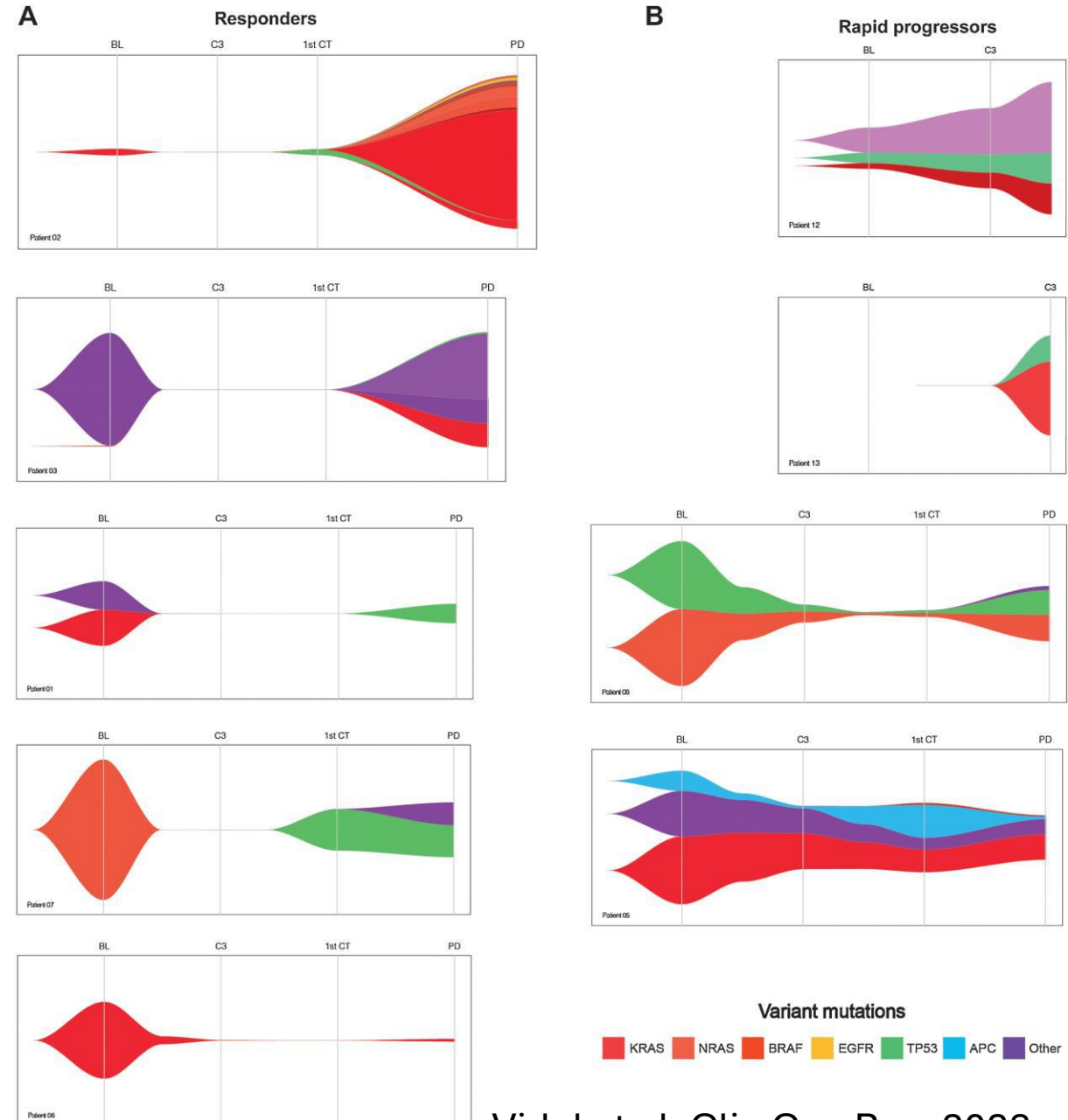
## Strategies to improve risk stratification:

- CT-specific risk factors
- TILs quantification
- ?ctDNA

# ctDNA risk stratification at baseline: PLATFORM-B

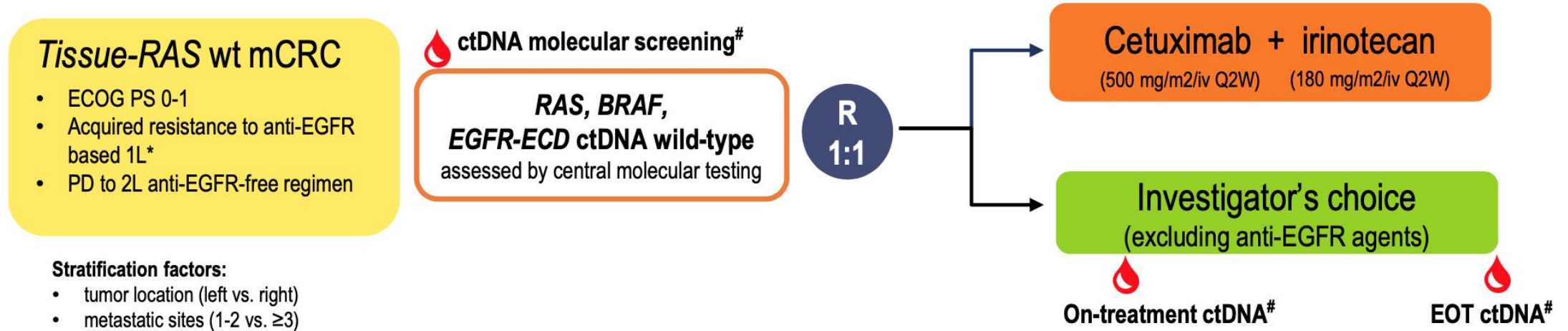
- Obs study of ctDNA alterations during 1<sup>st</sup> line chemo+anti-EGFR
- Quantifying ctDNA: “trunk\_ctDNA”
  - VAF of most abundant variant ⇒  
?proxy for overall tumour burden

(Tumour-naïve assay)



# ctDNA: dynamic biomarker assessment in CITRIC

multicenter, randomized, open-label, phase II study



**Stratification factors:**

- tumor location (left vs. right)
- metastatic sites (1-2 vs. ≥3)

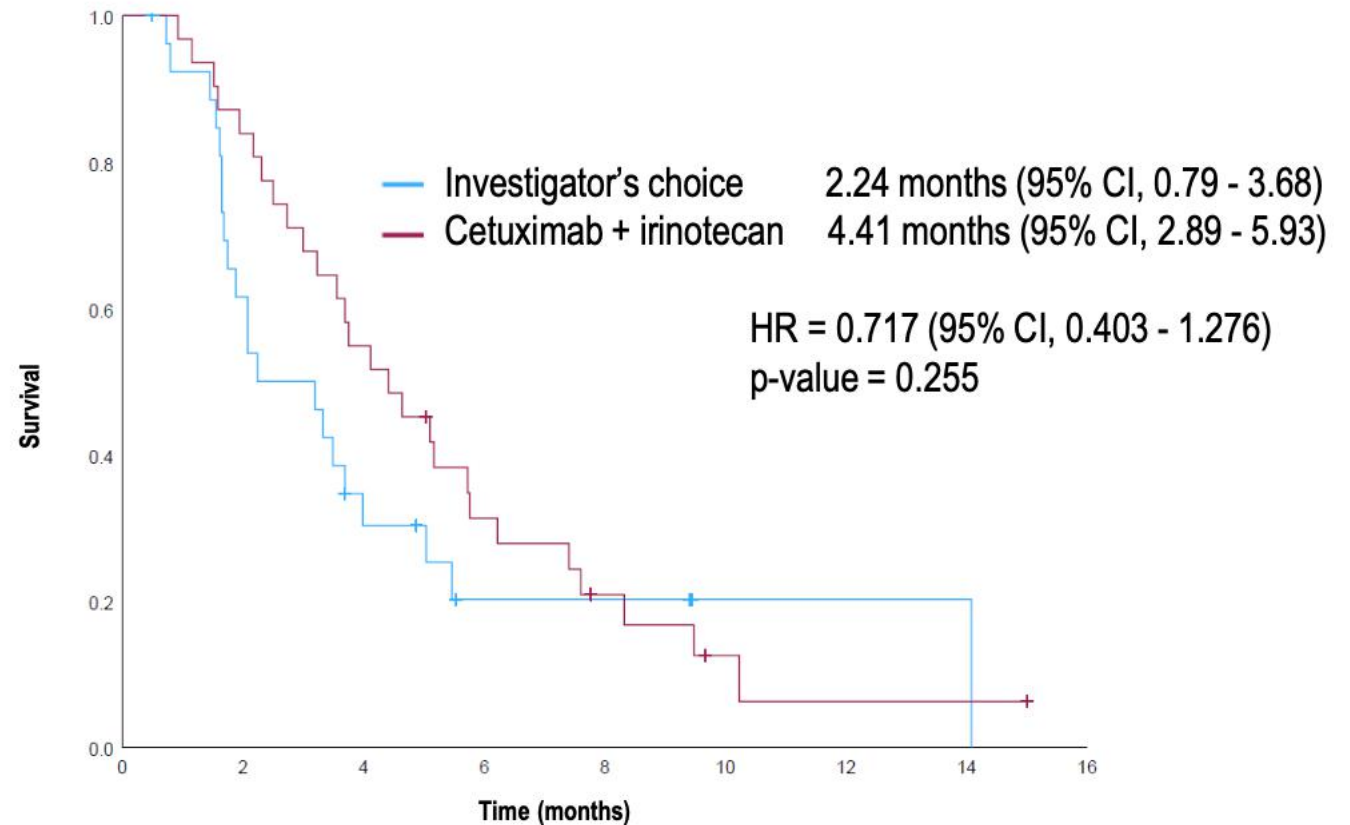
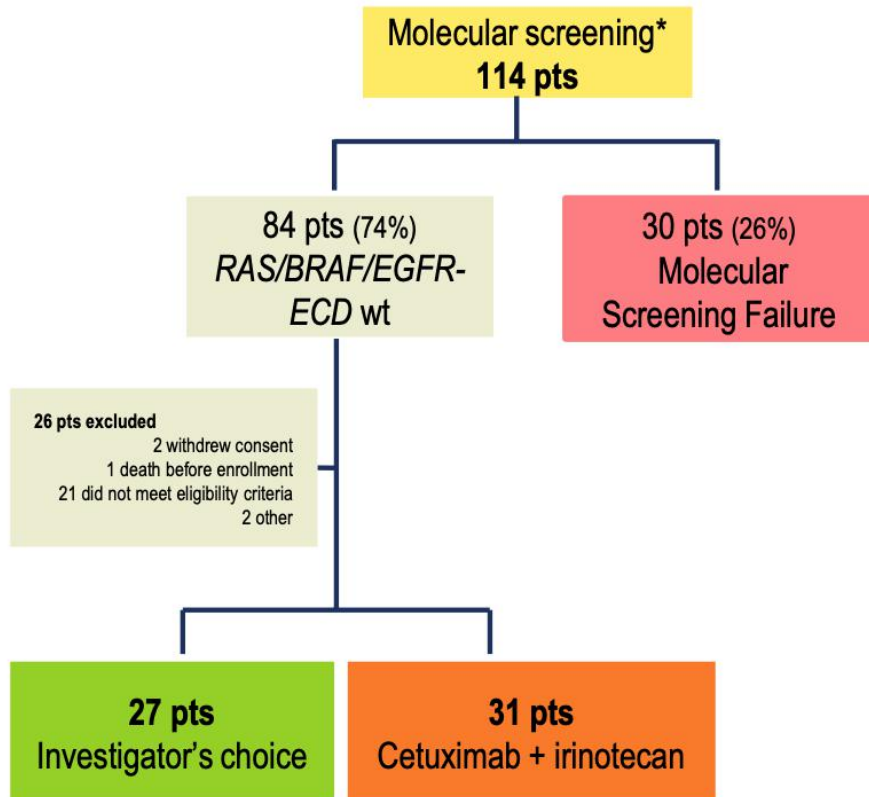
**Primary endpoint:** ORR (investigator assessed)

Secondary endpoints: DCR, DDC, TTF, PFS, OS, safety

**Statistical considerations:**

- Designed to detect a difference of 27% between cetuximab arm (30%) and investigator's choice arm (3%)
- Accepting an alpha risk of 0.10 and a beta risk of 0.2 in a two-sided Fisher's exact test, 28 patients per arm need to be included

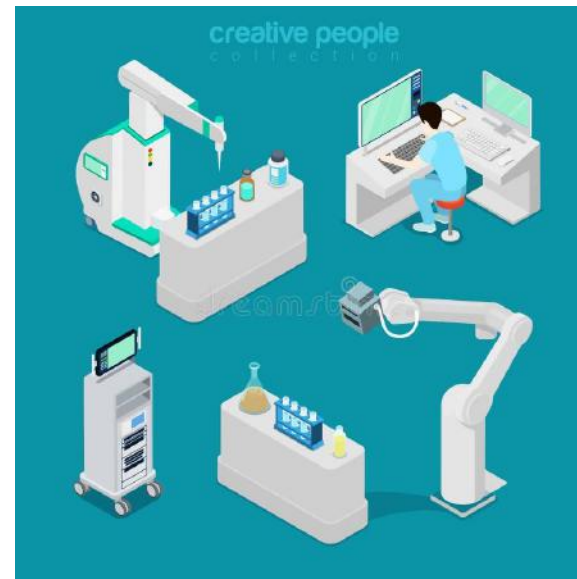
# ctDNA: dynamic biomarker assessment in CTIRIC



Inv. Choice arm	27	16	7	3	3	1	1	1
Cetux arm	31	26	17	9	5	2	1	1

# Future challenges

- Validation
- Integration with existing and novel biomarkers
- Differing assays
- Evolving technology
- Cost-effectiveness analyses
- “Pre-early uptake”
- Funding of NICE approvals





**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**



**The Leeds  
Teaching Hospital**  
NHS Trust



Leeds Cancer  
Centre



@chrisjmwilliams



c.williams1@leeds.ac.uk