Molecular selection of therapy in metastatic colorectal cancer: the FOCUS4 molecularly stratified RCT

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Disclosure of interests

Full disclosure of interests: Completed ICMJE forms for all authors, including all related interests, are available in the toolkit on the NIHR Journals Library report publication page at https://doi.org/10.3310/HTNB6908.

Primary conflicts of interest: Louise Brown reports receiving a Medical Research Council (MRC) core grant for the MRC Clinical Trials Unit at University College London (UCL); an educational grant paid by AstraZeneca Ltd (Cambridge, UK) to UCL for FOCUS4-C; AstraZeneca Ltd drug supply and distribution for FOCUS4-D and FOCUS4-C; and Bayer AG (Leverkusen, Germany) drug supply and distribution for FOCUS4-B. Louise Brown was a member of the Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME) Strategy Advisory Committee, EME Funding Committee and EME Funding Committee subgroup (2014–20). Matthew Seymour was a member of the EME Funding Committee (2011–16). Richard Kaplan was a member of the Health Technology Assessment Efficient Study Design Group (2013–15). Timothy Maughan reports grants from AstraZeneca Ltd paid to institution, AstraZeneca Ltd consultancy fees for unrelated work, Pierre Fabre (Paris, France) payment for IDMC, and being chairperson for the Cancer Research UK (London, UK) clinical research committee and the National Cancer Research Institute strategy advisory group.

Published December 2022 DOI: 10.3310/HTNB6908

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Plain English summary

FOCUS4 molecularly stratified RCT

Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation 2022; Vol. 9: No. 9

DOI: 10.3310/HTNB6908

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Plain English summary

Background

Colorectal cancer is not just one homogeneous disease; there are subsets within the disease that behave differently, respond to drugs differently and can be identified by carrying out laboratory tests on the cancer. FOCUS4 was a trial that aimed to test various new drugs in these differing subgroups of patients in a way that was efficient and flexible to new and emerging discoveries.

The FOCUS4 trial enrolled 1434 patients from 88 hospitals. All patients received 4 months of first-line combination chemotherapy treatment in their local hospitals. Patients with stable or responding disease at the end of that period were eligible for randomisation into the subtrial that was relevant for their molecular subtype or into the non-stratified trial, FOCUS4-N. We then measured the time from randomisation to the time when the cancer showed signs of growing again (progression-free survival) and the active arms were compared with either placebo or active monitoring.

What has FOCUS4 shown?

We found two positive results and one negative result, and had one study that did not recruit well so was closed. FOCUS4-C showed that a Wee1 inhibitor, adavosertib (AstraZeneca Ltd, Cambridge, UK), was well tolerated and improved progression-free survival in a common subgroup of colorectal cancer that carried mutations of two genes. FOCUS4-N showed that the oral chemotherapy tablet capecitabine also improved progression-free survival. FOCUS4-D was the first molecular cohort to report from FOCUS4 and showed comprehensively negative results, and was closed after only 32 patients had been recruited. FOCUS4-B tested aspirin in another subgroup of patients, but only six patients agreed to be randomly allocated to aspirin or placebo – perhaps reflecting the fact that, for a freely available simple drug, it is difficult for patients to agree to being randomly allocated when they can buy it in a pharmacy. We have shown that this complex trial is possible but that there are a lot of challenges.

Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation

ISSN 2050-4365 (Print)

ISSN 2050-4373 (Online)

Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME) was launched in 2014 and is indexed by Europe PMC, DOAJ, Ulrichsweb™ (ProQuest LLC, Ann Arbor, MI, USA) and NCBI Bookshelf.

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The EME programme is funded by the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR), with contributions from the Chief Scientist Office (CSO) in Scotland and National Institute for Social Care and Health Research (NISCHR) in Wales and the Health and Social Care Research and Development (HSC R&D), Public Health Agency in Northern Ireland.

This report

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the EME programme as project number 11/100/50. The contractual start date was in April 2013. The final report began editorial review in October 2021 and was accepted for publication in May 2022. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The EME editors and production house have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the final report document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

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