SIRFLOX STUDY

What is the SIRFLOX study?

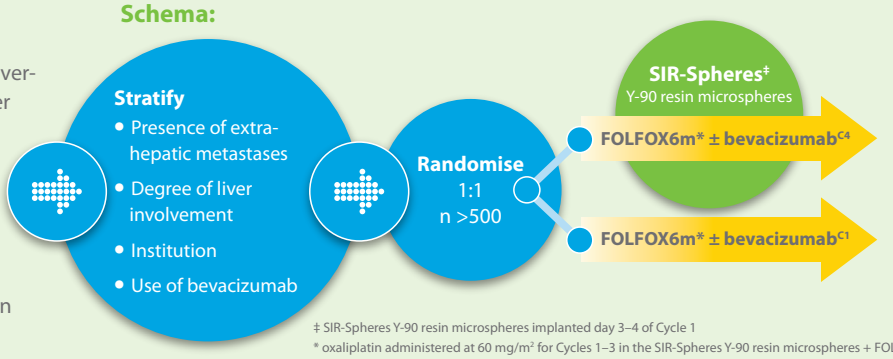
With more than 500 patients recruited, SIRFLOX is the world's largest randomized interventional radiology study in oncology[1] and is investigating the effect of chemo-radiotherapy in patients with non-resectable colorectal cancer liver metastases.[2] SIRFLOX is a randomized study that examines the effectiveness and safety of adding radiotherapy with SIR-Spheres® Y-90 resin microspheres to a current standard first-line chemotherapy regimen for treating patients with tumors in the liver that have spread from the colon and cannot be removed by surgery.

Specifically, the standard-of-care chemotherapy used in the SIRFLOX study is FOLFOX6m (5-FU, leucovorin and oxaliplatin) with or without the biological drug bevacizumab, compared to chemotherapy alone as first-line therapy.

Eligible Patients:

- Non-resectable liver-only or liver-predominant colorectal cancer metastases
- No prior chemotherapy for advanced disease
- Fit for combination therapy and selective internal radiation therapy (SIRT)

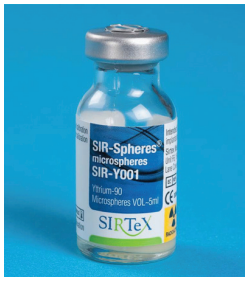
Schema:



‡ SIR-Spheres Y-90 resin microspheres implanted day 3–4 of Cycle 1
* oxaliplatin administered at 60 mg/m² for Cycles 1–3 in the SIR-Spheres Y-90 resin microspheres + FOLFOX arm
C4/C1 at the investigator's discretion, bevacizumab may commence at Cycle 4 in the test arm and at Cycle 1 (or per institutional protocol) in the control arm

What is the significance of SIRFLOX?

Currently, chemotherapy and biologics are used as the first-line treatment of choice in patients with tumors in the liver that have spread from the colon and cannot be removed by surgery. The SIRFLOX study examines whether this new chemo-radiotherapy combination is more effective than chemotherapy alone. If the results are positive, the SIRFLOX study has the potential to change the treatment journey for patients with colorectal cancer that has spread to the liver.



SIR-Spheres Y-90 resin microspheres are tiny radioactive resin beads that emit radiation. They are only about one third the width of a human hair and have about the same specific gravity as a red blood cell. This enables the microspheres to flow easily in the blood and become lodged in the small blood vessels around the liver tumor where they destroy it while sparing the surrounding healthy tissue.

What is the study design?

SIRFLOX is a prospective, open-label, international, multi-center, randomized controlled study.

Where is SIRFLOX being conducted?

The SIRFLOX study is being conducted at sites in Australia and New Zealand, Europe, the Middle East and North America.

Two randomized controlled studies with a similar design, one called FOXFIRE, which is being conducted in the UK, and the other, an international study called FOXFIRE Global, have just completed enrolling a combined total of more than 500 patients. These studies have been designed so that their data may be combined with the SIRFLOX study. Pooling the data from more than 1,000 patients provides sufficient statistical power to demonstrate an overall survival (OS) benefit from the addition of SIR-Spheres Y-90 resin microspheres to current chemotherapy.

MEDIA BACKGROUNDER

How many patients participated in SIRFLOX?

With more than 500 patients recruited, SIRFLOX is the largest study to investigate the effect of chemo-radiotherapy as a first-line treatment of colorectal cancer that has spread to the liver.

What outcomes will be measured in the study?

The primary endpoint of SIRFLOX is a significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS), as determined by independent central review of CT or MRI scans.

An important secondary endpoint of SIRFLOX will be the proportion of previously non-resectable patients who can then undergo potentially curative surgical resection of their liver tumors. Other secondary endpoints include tumor response rate; quality of life; safety and tolerability.

What is PFS?

PFS involves finding out how long people survive without the cancer developing any further. In patients with secondary tumors from colorectal cancer, improved PFS typically correlates with improved overall survival.[3-6]

What type of patients were included in the study?

The following study inclusion criteria were used:

- Non-resectable liver-only or liver-predominant tumors that have spread from the colon;
- No prior chemotherapy for advanced disease;
- Fit for combination therapy and Selective Internal Radiation Therapy (SIRT).

What type of patients were excluded from the study?

Patients were excluded if, for example, they had liver disease such as cirrhosis; colorectal cancer that had spread to sites in the body other than to the lung or lymph nodes; prior chemotherapy for advanced colon cancer; other types of cancer; or prior radiotherapy to the upper abdomen. Patients were also excluded if they were pregnant or were breast feeding at the time of the study.

When will the results be available?

Data from the SIRFLOX study are scheduled to be released in mid-2015. OS data from the three combined studies are expected to be released in 2017.

For more information please visit:
www.sirtex.com/sirflox
www.sirtex.com

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3. Sharma R. *et al. J Clin Oncol* 2007; **25:** 1099–1106
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