

A randomized, phase II, three-arm study of two schedules of ixabepilone or paclitaxel plus bevacizumab as first-line therapy for metastatic breast cancer

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Abstract The aim of this phase II trial was to estimate the objective response rate (ORR) of two different schedules of ixabepilone [weekly or every 3 weeks (Q3W)] combined with bevacizumab, relative to a reference arm of weekly paclitaxel and bevacizumab. Patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-normal, chemotherapy-naïve metastatic breast cancer (MBC) were randomized 3:3:2 to ixabepilone 16 mg/m² weekly plus bevacizumab 10 mg/kg Q2W (Arm A: *n* = 46); ixabepilone 40 mg/m² Q3W (reduced to 32 mg/m² after four cycles of treatment) plus bevacizumab 15 mg/kg Q3W (Arm B: *n* = 45); or paclitaxel 90 mg/m² weekly plus bevacizumab 10 mg/kg

intravenous infusion Q2W (Arm C: *n* = 32). Of 123 randomized patients, 122 were treated. All were followed for ≥19 months; 5 % of patients remained on study treatment at the time of this analysis. Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia was more common in Arm B (60 %) than Arms A (16 %) or C (22 %); other adverse events were similar. The investigator-assessed ORR was 48, 71, and 63 % for Arms A, B, and C, respectively. Median progression-free survival (randomized patients) was 9.6 months in Arm A, 11.9 months in Arm B, and 13.5 months in Arm C. In conclusion, ixabepilone Q3W plus bevacizumab has clinical activity as first-line therapy for MBC relative to paclitaxel plus bevacizumab, but with significantly greater risk of grade 3 or 4 neutropenia. In addition, these data suggest that weekly dosing of ixabepilone may be less active than Q3W dosing, but with less neutropenia.

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Keywords Ixabepilone · Paclitaxel · Bevacizumab · Metastatic breast cancer · Weekly · Every 3 weeks

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Introduction

Many improvements have been made in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer (MBC) over the past 5 years; however, few regimens have translated into an incremental gain in overall survival (OS). A number of palliative chemotherapy options exist, with diverse regimens based on class of drug, number of agents, dosage, and schedule. Microtubules are a validated target for anticancer therapy; natural antitubulin agents such as taxanes are active in the treatment of breast cancer. However, development of drug resistance and dose-limiting toxicity are the most critical limitations of taxane therapy. Therefore, agents with the ability to overcome resistance without increasing toxicity are needed.

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), a key mediator of angiogenesis [1], is over-expressed in many tumor types, including primary breast cancer [2, 3], and has been associated with poor prognosis [4–6]. Bevacizumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody that blocks binding of human VEGF-A to its receptors. In addition to antiangiogenic effects, bevacizumab may produce clinical benefit through other mechanisms, including direct action against tumor cells [7]. Clinical activity of bevacizumab combinations in advanced breast cancer has been demonstrated in three large, randomized, phase III trials [8–10]; significant improvements have been observed in both response rate (RR) and progression-free survival (PFS), but not OS.

Ixabepilone is a semi-synthetic analog of epothilone B targeting microtubules, but engineered to overcome tumor survival pathways [11]. In preclinical tumor models derived from breast, colon, lung, and kidney cancers, ixabepilone alone and in combination with several targeted antiangiogenic agents (bevacizumab, sunitinib, or brivanib) demonstrated robust synergistic antitumor activity [12], and the synergistic antitumor effect was greater with ixabepilone than paclitaxel [12, 13]. In addition, ixabepilone was more effective than paclitaxel at killing endothelial cells expressing P-glycoprotein *in vitro*, and inhibiting endothelial cell proliferation and tumor angiogenesis *in vivo* [13]. In the clinic, ixabepilone has shown efficacy as monotherapy in several phase II trials in patients with MBC [14–16], as well as in combination with capecitabine in two large, phase III trials focusing on patients with chemotherapy-resistant disease [17, 18]. Most trials to date have administered ixabepilone on an every 3 week (Q3W) schedule.

Several clinical trials in patients with advanced disease have tried to identify the optimum dose and schedule for administration of paclitaxel and docetaxel. Weekly dosing of paclitaxel was shown to be superior to Q3W dosing in the metastatic setting [19], less toxic than weekly docetaxel,

and superior to Q3W paclitaxel or docetaxel in early stage disease [20]. We hypothesized that weekly dosing of ixabepilone might improve efficacy and reduce toxicity compared with Q3W dosing. This clinical trial, CA163-115, was designed to estimate the RR of weekly or Q3W dosing of ixabepilone combined with bevacizumab, with reference treatment of weekly paclitaxel and bevacizumab in patients with chemotherapy-naïve MBC (NCT00370552).

Methods

Patients

Eligible women with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-normal metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer, previously untreated with chemotherapy for advanced disease, with at least one measurable lesion, Karnofsky performance status score between 80 and 100 %, and life expectancy ≥ 12 weeks, were enrolled. Patients were permitted to have received prior chemotherapy only in the neoadjuvant/adjuvant setting; any number of prior lines of hormone therapy were allowed.

This trial was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and in compliance with Good Clinical Practice and local and national regulatory requirements. The protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board or Independent Ethics Committee at each site before enrollment; all patients provided written informed consent.

Study design

In this multinational, phase II study, patients were randomized in a 3:3:2 ratio to receive ixabepilone weekly or Q3W plus bevacizumab, or weekly paclitaxel plus bevacizumab. The primary endpoint was estimation of RR by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (version 1.0) criteria for each ixabepilone arm relative to the paclitaxel arm. Secondary endpoints included PFS (defined as the time from randomization to disease progression or death), week 24 PFS rate, time to response, duration of response, OS, and safety. Response and progression were determined by the local investigator. Randomization was stratified by disease-free interval from initial diagnosis to first recurrence (≤ 24 or >24 months), prior taxane therapy (yes or no), and investigative site. Patients initially diagnosed with metastatic disease (or locally advanced disease not amenable to surgery) were included in the >24 month disease-free interval.

For the two ixabepilone experimental arms, patients received either ixabepilone 16 mg/m^2 as a 1-h intravenous (IV) continuous infusion on days 1, 8, and 15 in a 28-day cycle, along with bevacizumab as a 10 mg/kg IV infusion

every 2 weeks (Q2W; Arm A); or ixabepilone 40 mg/m², as a 3-h IV infusion on day 1 of a 21-day cycle, along with bevacizumab as a 15 mg/kg IV infusion Q3W (Arm B). After four cycles of treatment on Arm B, all patients remaining on the 40 mg/m² dose had their ixabepilone dose reduced to 32 mg/m² (maintenance). For the reference treatment (Arm C), patients received paclitaxel 90 mg/m² as a 1-h IV infusion on days 1, 8, and 15 of a 28-day cycle, along with bevacizumab administered as a 10 mg/kg IV infusion Q2W.

Treatment for all arms was continued until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. All patients who received the study drug were evaluated for safety; adverse events (AEs) were assessed according to National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (version 3.0).

Statistical analysis

At least 45 patients in each of the experimental arms were required to achieve the maximum width of the exact two-sided 95 % confidence intervals (CIs) for the RRs in these arms to be 31 %, when the corresponding RR was to be 30–50 %. This was a randomized, non-comparative trial. The objective was to estimate endpoints in the three dosing arms, and formal statistical comparisons were not planned due to limitations in sample size.

The primary endpoint, objective RR (ORR), was defined for each arm as the number of patients with best tumor response including complete response (CR) or partial response (PR), divided by the number of randomized patients in the arm. Tumor response analysis consisted of point estimates of the RR and two-sided exact 95 % CIs (Clopper–Pearson method) for each treatment arm. The analyses of PFS and OS were conducted on all randomized patients, and estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method. The two-sided 95 % CIs for the median PFS were reported for each treatment arm. Additional analyses on estimation of time to response and response duration were conducted on response-evaluable patients. The Kaplan–Meier method was used to estimate duration of response, and descriptive statistics (median, minimum, and maximum) were used to summarize time to response for the responders in each arm. Tumor assessments were performed every 8 weeks \pm 5 working days until disease progression during the first 12 months from randomization. Thereafter, patients were assessed for tumor response every 3 months until disease progression was documented.

The safety profile of the combination of ixabepilone/paclitaxel and bevacizumab was assessed through summaries of AEs, serious AEs (SAEs), deaths, AEs leading to discontinuation, and laboratory abnormalities in hematology, liver function, and renal parameters for all treated patients.

Results

Patients

A total of 123 patients with metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer were randomized to receive either ixabepilone in Arm A ($n = 46$) or Arm B ($n = 45$), or paclitaxel in Arm C ($n = 32$), plus bevacizumab, at 23 sites across five countries over 12 months. A total of 122 patients were treated: one patient in Arm A was not treated (Fig. 1). The majority of demographic characteristics were balanced between arms (Table 1) except for sites of metastases; fewer patients had liver and/or lung metastasis in Arm C compared with patients in Arms A and B.

Exposure

Patients received a median of 6.0 cycles (range 1–14) of chemotherapy in Arm A, 7.0 (range 1–28) in Arm B, and 6.5 (range 2–21) in Arm C. The median number of courses of bevacizumab received by each patient was 6.0 (range 1–24) in Arm A, 10.5 (range 1–37) in Arm B, and 10.5 (range 2–22) in Arm C. Of the 117 patients who had at least two cycles of ixabepilone or paclitaxel chemotherapy, 48 patients (Arm A: 43 %; Arm B: 40 %; Arm C: 41 %) had at least one dose reduction of chemotherapy; of these, peripheral neuropathy was the most common reason for the first dose reduction in all three arms (Arm A: $n = 10$, 24 %; Arm B: $n = 12$, 28 %; Arm C: $n = 6$, 19 %). In Arms A, B and C, 14, 15, and 17 % of patients experienced delay in receiving chemotherapy, and 14, 15, and 16 % of patients experienced delays in receiving bevacizumab, respectively. Dose intensity for ixabepilone was similar between the weekly and Q3W arms (11.5 and 11.2 mg/m²/week), but due to less delivered cycles the cumulative dose was lower on the weekly versus the Q3W arm (231 vs. 257 mg/m²). Ninety-five percent of the patients in the study discontinued treatment at the time of this analysis (Arm A: 98 %; Arm B: 93 %; Arm C 94 %); of these, 50 % discontinued due to disease progression (Arm A: 51 %; Arm B: 51 %; Arm C: 47 %). Eight patients (Arm A: $n = 3$, 7 %; Arm B: $n = 2$, 4 %; Arm C: $n = 3$, 9 %) discontinued bevacizumab and continued treatment on ixabepilone or paclitaxel alone.

Safety

Most patients had treatment-related AEs (Table 2). Treatment-related SAEs were reported in 16 % of patients each in Arms A and C, and 20 % of patients in Arm B. The most common drug-related SAEs, presented as the number of events over the total treated patients in each arm, were neutropenia (7 % of patients in Arm B), leukopenia and

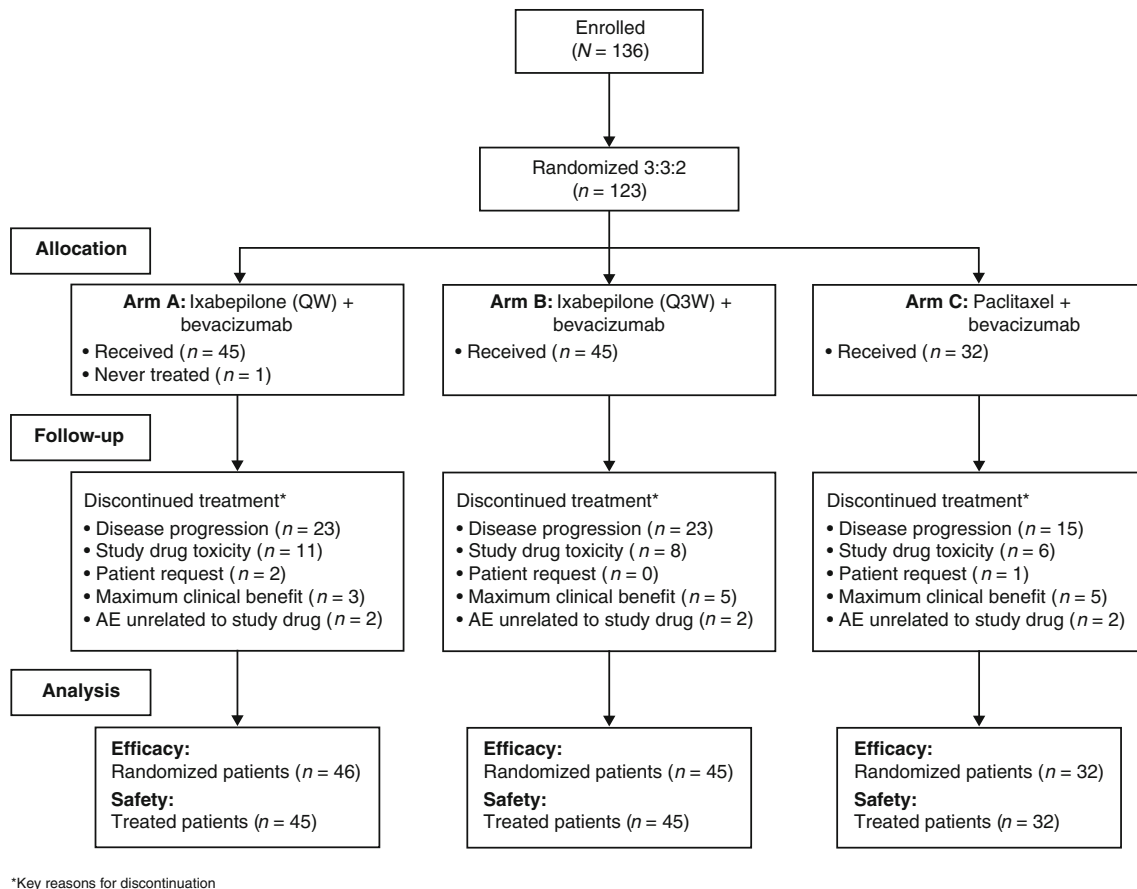


Fig. 1 CONSORT diagram. Asterisks key reasons for discontinuation, *AE* adverse event, *Q3W* every 3 weeks, *QW* every week

hypersensitivity (each, 4 % of patients in Arm B), pyrexia (2 % of patients each in Arms A and B, and 3 % of patients in Arm C), and hypertension (2 % of patients each in Arms A and B). Among the non-hematologic AEs, peripheral neuropathy was most common. Rates were similar between Arms A, B, and C (all grades: 76, 80, and 81 %; grade 3: 18, 24, and 25 %); no grade 4 events were reported. Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia was more common in Arm B (60 %) than in Arm A (16 %) or Arm C (22 %), and febrile neutropenia was only reported for one patient in Arm B. Pyrexia was mostly grade 1 and more common in Arm C (Arm A: 7 %; Arm B: 4 %; Arm C: 19 %); the rate of all-grade hypersensitivity was similar across the three treatment arms.

Fifty-five percent of patients (Arm A: 53 %; Arm B: 51 %; Arm C: 63 %) in the study discontinued treatment of either one or both study drug combinations due to treatment-related AEs. Grade 3 peripheral sensory neuropathy led to the discontinuation of treatment in 19 patients (Arm A: 13.3 %; Arm B: 15.6 %; Arm C: 18.8 %). A total of 32 (26 %) randomized patients (Arm A: 26 %; Arm B: 33 %; Arm C: 16 %) died due to their underlying disease. None

died within 30 days of the last dosing date and there were no drug-related deaths.

Primary efficacy measure (ORR)

The ORR (assessed by investigators among all randomized patients) was 48 % (22/46; 95 % CI 32.9–63.1) for Arm A, 71 % (32/45; 95 % CI 55.7–83.6) for Arm B, and 63 % (20/32; 95 % CI 43.7–78.9) for Arm C (Table 3). Two patients (4 %) each in Arms A and B, and four patients (13 %) in Arm C, had a CR; 20 patients (43 %) in Arm A, 30 patients (67 %) in Arm B, and 16 patients (50 %) in Arm C had a PR; 18 patients (39 %) in Arm A, nine patients (20 %) in Arm B, and 11 patients (34 %) in Arm C had stable disease. Five patients (11 %) in Arm A, three patients (7 %) in Arm B, and no patients in Arm C, had progressive disease as the best response.

A sensitivity analysis (defined retrospectively) computing ORR by excluding those patients assumed as non-responders for this analysis, who received non-protocol therapy (any systemic therapy, surgery, or radiation) prior

Table 1 Baseline patient demographics and disease characteristics

Characteristic	Ixabepilone + bevacizumab		Paclitaxel + bevacizumab
	Arm A (<i>n</i> = 46)	Arm B (<i>n</i> = 45)	Arm C (<i>n</i> = 32)
Age, year			
Median (range)	60 (27–80)	59 (37–83)	59 (37–75)
Karnofsky performance status, <i>n</i> (%)			
90–100	34 (73.9)	30 (66.7)	22 (68.8)
70–80	10 (21.7)	15 (33.3)	10 (31.2)
<70	1 (2.2)	–	–
Not reported	1 (2.2)	–	–
Hormone receptor status, <i>n</i> (%)			
ER-positive	37 (80.4)	35 (77.8) ^a	27 (84.4)
ER-negative	8 (17.4)	9 (20.0) ^a	5 (15.6)
HER2-negative	45 (97.8)	45 (100.0)	32 (100.0)
ER-negative, progesterone receptor-negative, HER2-negative	8 (17.4)	9 (20.0)	5 (15.6)
Site of visceral disease, <i>n</i> (%)			
Liver	22 (47.8)	21 (46.7)	9 (28.1)
Liver and/or lung	37 (80.4)	28 (62.2)	18 (56.3)
Median time from initial diagnosis to randomization, months	38.5	37.8	55.2
Number of disease lesions, <i>n</i> (%)			
≥3	24 (52.1)	19 (42.2)	14 (43.7)
Prior chemotherapy regimens—neoadjuvant/adjuvant setting, <i>n</i> (%)			
0	23 (50.0)	22 (48.9)	14 (43.8)
1	21 (45.7)	22 (48.9)	13 (40.6)
2	2 (4.3)	1 (2.2)	5 (15.6)
Prior therapy, <i>n</i> (%)			
Any chemotherapy	23 (50)	23 (51)	18 (56.3)
Any hormonal therapy	25 (54.3)	25 (55.6)	19 (59.4)
Taxanes	7 (15.2)	6 (13.3)	6 (18.8)

ER estrogen-receptor, HER2 human epidermal growth factor receptor 2

^a The ER status of one patient in Arm B was unknown

to achieving a CR or PR, resulted in an ORR of 46 % in Arm A, 69 % in Arm B, and 59 % in Arm C.

Other outcome measures

At the time of the final analysis, 102 randomized patients (83 %) had progressed or died, giving an estimated median PFS of 9.6 months (95 % CI 6.1–11.7) for patients in Arm A, 11.9 months (95 % CI 8.7–14.7) for patients in Arm B, and 13.5 months (95 % CI 10.0–18.2) for patients in Arm C (Table 4; Fig. 2). A sensitivity analysis of PFS censoring patients who received non-protocol therapy prior to disease progression or last tumor assessment (in case no progression was observed) at the earliest start date of this subsequent therapy, showed a median PFS of 9.7 months in Arm A, 13.8 months in Arm B, and 13.7 months in Arm C. At week 24, the estimated PFS rates were 75 % in Arm A, 86 % in Arm B, and 94 % in Arm C (Table 4). Similar results were also reported for the estimated week 24 PFS rates with censoring

for non-protocol therapy administered prior to progressive disease: 82 % in Arm A, 88 % in Arm B, and 94 % in Arm C.

The 1-year OS rates were 91 % in Arm A, 89 % in Arm B, and 91 % in Arm C (Table 4); however, the median OS could not be determined based on the number of deaths at the time of the final analysis (12 in Arm A, 15 in Arm B, and five in Arm C). Median time to response (for randomized patients with a response of CR or PR) was similar among the three study arms (Table 4; Arm A: 8.2 weeks; Arm B: 8.3 weeks; Arm C: 8.1 weeks). Median duration of response for randomized patients with a response of CR or PR was 10.1 months in Arm A, 10.3 months in Arm B, and 13.1 months in Arm C (Table 4).

Discussion

Despite recent advances in treatment, MBC remains incurable with a median survival of just over 2 years [9].

Table 2 Most frequent drug-related AEs ($\geq 20\%$ in any treatment group for all grades): treated patients

AEs	Ixabepilone + bevacizumab				Paclitaxel + bevacizumab	
	Arm A ($n = 46$)		Arm B ($n = 45$)		Arm C ($n = 32$)	
	Any	Grade 3 or 4	Any	Grade 3 or 4	Any	Grade 3 or 4
Non-hematologic abnormality, n (%)						
Peripheral neuropathy	34 (75.6)	8 (17.8) ^a	36 (80.0)	11 (24.4) ^a	26 (81.3)	8 (25.0) ^a
Epistaxis	22 (48.9)	0	16 (35.6)	0	19 (59.4)	0
Alopecia	17 (37.8)	0	22 (48.9)	0	17 (53.1)	0
Diarrhea	21 (46.7)	5 (11.1)	11 (24.4)	0	17 (53.1)	1 (3.1)
Nausea	17 (37.8)	1 (2.2)	12 (26.7)	1 (2.2)	11 (34.4)	0
Hypertension	12 (26.7)	1 (2.2)	20 (44.4)	2 (4.4)	7 (21.9)	2 (6.3)
Asthenia	14 (31.1)	1 (2.2)	16 (35.6)	6 (13.3)	9 (28.1)	0
Headache	15 (33.3)	1 (2.2)	9 (20.0)	0	11 (34.4)	0
Nail disorder	10 (22.2)	0	8 (17.8)	0	15 (46.9)	1 (3.1)
Fatigue	13 (28.9)	1 (2.2)	9 (20.0)	2 (4.4)	10 (31.3)	0
Vomiting	13 (28.9)	1 (2.2)	6 (13.3)	1 (2.2)	10 (31.3)	0
Constipation	13 (28.9)	0	9 (20.0)	0	6 (18.8)	0
Mucosal inflammation	7 (15.6)	0	10 (22.2)	1 (2.2)	8 (25.0)	0
Myalgia	11 (24.4)	2 (4.4)	11 (24.4)	0	2 (6.3)	0
Dysgeusia	9 (20.0)	0	8 (17.8)	0	4 (12.5)	0
Stomatitis	4 (8.9)	0	10 (22.2)	2 (4.4)	5 (15.6)	0
Decreased appetite	9 (20.0)	0	9 (20.0)	1 (2.2)	1 (3.1)	0
Rash	7 (15.6)	0	4 (8.9)	0	8 (25.0)	0
Hematologic abnormality, n (%)						
Leukopenia	28 (62.2)	3 (6.7)	42 (93.3)	18 (40.0)	26 (81.3)	3 (9.4)
Neutropenia	26 (57.8)	7 (15.6)	41 (91.1)	27 (60.0)	26 (81.3)	7 (21.9)
Anemia	26 (57.8)	2 (4.4)	27 (60.0)	3 (6.7)	22 (68.8)	2 (6.3)
Thrombocytopenia	7 (15.6)	2 (4.4)	17 (37.8)	1 (2.2)	3 (9.4)	0

AEs adverse events

^a No grade 4 event was reported

For patients with newly diagnosed, hormone resistant HER2-normal metastatic disease, taxanes remain a current standard of care option. Several clinical trials have tried to identify the optimum dose and schedule for administration of paclitaxel and docetaxel. Preclinical and clinical evidence suggested that docetaxel was more effective than Q3W paclitaxel, and that weekly paclitaxel was more effective than dosing Q3W [19, 21]. In the large, randomized Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB) 9840 trial, assessing more than 700 patients by preplanned analysis, weekly scheduling of paclitaxel improved RR (40 vs. 28 %; $P = 0.0017$) and median time to disease progression (9 vs. 5 months; $P = 0.0008$) compared with Q3W [19]. In the adjuvant setting, the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) 1199 trial further supported this schedule of paclitaxel as efficacious and tolerable [20]. Exposure to lower, more frequent doses of paclitaxel may potentially exploit antiangiogenic effects; one rationale for combining weekly paclitaxel with bevacizumab in the

metastatic setting (ECOG 2100) [9, 22]. Despite the recent withdrawal of accelerated approval of bevacizumab for the treatment of MBC, the combination with weekly paclitaxel remains the most impressive data for bevacizumab to date, with an almost doubling of PFS compared with paclitaxel alone.

In this open-label, randomized, phase II trial, the combination of ixabepilone and bevacizumab was found to be safe and active as first-line therapy in patients with HER2-normal MBC. Imbalances in baseline characteristics may have favored the paclitaxel plus bevacizumab arm (Arm C); Arm C had fewer patients with liver metastasis, and patients had a longer time from initial diagnosis to randomization. An ORR of 71 % in the Q3W ixabepilone arm suggests similar clinical activity for this combination relative to paclitaxel and bevacizumab (63 %), and median PFS was similar at 13.8 and 13.7 months for Arms B and C when adjusted for non-protocol treatment. Interestingly, a similar ORR of 49.2 % and a median PFS of 11.8 months

Table 3 Objective tumor responses in randomized patients: primary endpoint

	Ixabepilone + bevacizumab		Paclitaxel + bevacizumab
	Arm A (<i>n</i> = 46)	Arm B (<i>n</i> = 45)	Arm C (<i>n</i> = 32)
ORR, <i>n</i> (%)	22 (47.8)	32 (71.1)	20 (62.5)
95 % CI	32.9–63.1	55.7–83.6	43.7–78.9
CR, <i>n</i> (%)	2 (4)	2 (4)	4 (13)
PR, <i>n</i> (%)	20 (43)	30 (67)	16 (50)
Stable disease, <i>n</i> (%)	18 (39)	9 (20)	11 (34)
Progressive disease, <i>n</i> (%)	5 (11)	3 (7)	0 (0)
Not determined, <i>n</i> (%)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (3)

CI confidence interval,
CR complete response,
ORR objective response rate,
PR partial response

Table 4 Summary of secondary efficacy endpoints: randomized patients

	Ixabepilone + bevacizumab		Paclitaxel + bevacizumab
	Arm A (<i>n</i> = 46)	Arm B (<i>n</i> = 45)	Arm C (<i>n</i> = 32)
PFS			
No. of events/no. of patients	40/46	36/45	26/32
Median, months (95 % CI)	9.7 (6.1–11.6)	11.9 (8.7–14.7)	13.5 (10.0–18.2)
Week 24 PFS			
Rate, % (95 % CI)	75 (62.37–87.87)	86 (75.72–96.42)	94 (84.90–100.0)
Deaths			
No. of events/no. of patients	12/46	15/45	5/32
Rate, %	26	33	16
OS			
1-year rate, % (95 % CI)	91 (82.69–99.42)	89 (79.71–98.07)	91 (80.53–100.0)
Time to response (<i>n</i> = 22)		(<i>n</i> = 32)	(<i>n</i> = 20)
Median, weeks (range)	8.2 (6.1–67.0)	8.3 (5.3–37.9)	8.1 (7.0–32.0)
Duration of response (<i>n</i> = 22)		(<i>n</i> = 32)	(<i>n</i> = 20)
Median, months (95 % CI)	10.1 (7.3–14.5)	10.3 (9.0–14.3)	13.1 (9.2–21.7)

CI confidence interval, OS overall survival, PFS progression-free survival

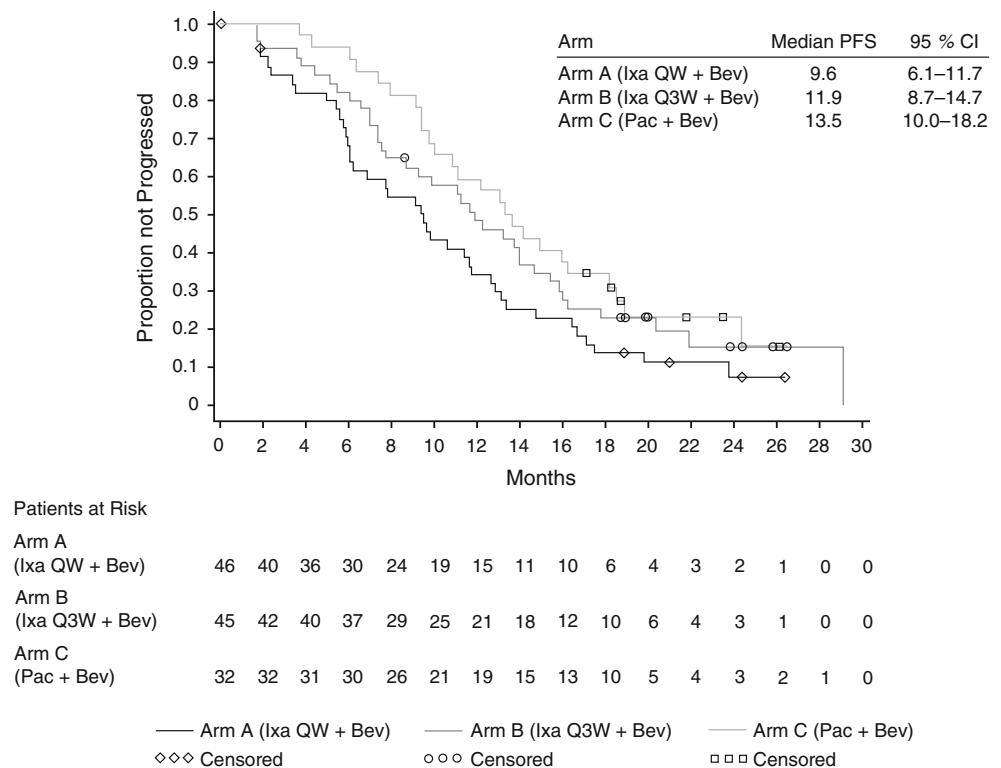
were reported in ECOG 2100 [9]. The CIRG/TORI 010 randomized phase II study of first-line chemotherapy for MBC (weekly paclitaxel vs. weekly paclitaxel plus bevacizumab vs. weekly paclitaxel plus motesanib) also reported a median PFS of 11.5 months and an ORR rate of 52 % for the paclitaxel/bevacizumab arm (*n* = 97) [23]. Both the ORR (48 %) and PFS (9.6 months) for the weekly ixabepilone arm were inferior to both Q3W ixabepilone and weekly paclitaxel, although median dose intensity was similar, suggesting that the improved efficacy of the Q3W schedule is due to a higher delivered dose of ixabepilone at each infusion. Estimation of median OS was not possible in the current trial, but 1-year OS rates were 91, 89, and 91 % for Arms A, B, and C, respectively.

The safety data from this study demonstrated that ixabepilone plus bevacizumab (Arms A and B) was reasonably well tolerated, with comparable discontinuation rates for toxicity to paclitaxel plus bevacizumab (Arm C). In particular, the incidence of grade 3 peripheral sensory

neuropathy (no grade 4 reported) was similar among the three study arms. However, grade 3 or 4 neutropenia was more common in Arm B (60 %) than Arm A (16 %) or Arm C (22 %), but was not associated with an increase in rates of febrile neutropenia (reported in one patient in Arm B), consistent with that observed in monotherapy studies with this dose and schedule of ixabepilone. Bevacizumab-associated toxicities (grade 3 or 4 hypertension and proteinuria) were within the expected range in all three arms relative to phase III studies of chemotherapy plus bevacizumab in first-line MBC [8–10]. The addition of bevacizumab had no meaningful impact on the frequency or severity of ixabepilone or paclitaxel-related toxicities.

These data demonstrated acceptable efficacy and safety with weekly ixabepilone compared with Q3W dosing, and supported the design and dosing of the phase III cooperative group trial CALGB 40502, comparing weekly ixabepilone or weekly nab-paclitaxel with weekly paclitaxel, given in combination with bevacizumab (NCT00785291)

Fig. 2 PFS. *CI* confidence interval, *Bev* bevacizumab, *Ixa* ixabepilone, *Pac* paclitaxel, *PFS* progression-free survival, *QW* every week, *Q3W* every 3 weeks



[24]. While no definitive conclusions can be made from this trial about the relative differences in efficacy between the two ixabepilone arms, these data suggest that the Q3W schedule of ixabepilone plus bevacizumab (Arm B) might be more active than the weekly schedule (Arm A). Indeed, the results of CALGB 40502 confirmed inferior efficacy with weekly ixabepilone compared with weekly paclitaxel [24]. Q3W ixabepilone was associated with a greater rate of neutropenia but not more febrile neutropenia; otherwise toxicity was manageable and similar between the three arms. Notably, the toxicity associated with Q3W ixabepilone was more favorable than that reported in heavily pre-treated patients, with rates of grade 3 peripheral neuropathy similar to weekly paclitaxel. These data, taken in combination with the recently reported data from CALGB 40502, suggest that ixabepilone should be administered in the Q3W schedule. Weekly paclitaxel may be as efficacious in the first-line setting, with less neutropenia.

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