



# HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

*Eur Urol.* Author manuscript; available in PMC 2017 February 01.

Published in final edited form as:

*Eur Urol.* 2016 February ; 69(2): 345–351. doi:10.1016/j.eururo.2015.07.006.

## Long-term Safety of Sunitinib in Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma

Camillo Porta<sup>a,\*</sup>, Martin E. Gore<sup>b</sup>, Brian I. Rini<sup>c</sup>, Bernard Escudier<sup>d</sup>, Subramanian Hariharan<sup>e</sup>, Lorna P. Charles<sup>e,†</sup>, Liqiang Yang<sup>e</sup>, Liza DeAnnuntis<sup>e</sup>, and Robert J. Motzer<sup>f</sup>

Camillo Porta: camillo.porta@gmail.com

<sup>a</sup>IRCCS San Matteo University Hospital Foundation, Pavia, Italy

<sup>b</sup>Royal Marsden Hospital NHS Trust, London, UK

<sup>c</sup>Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute, Cleveland, OH, USA

<sup>d</sup>Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France

<sup>e</sup>Pfizer Oncology, New York, NY, USA

<sup>f</sup>Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

### Abstract

\*Corresponding author. Medical Oncology, IRCCS San Matteo University Hospital Foundation, Piazzale C. Golgi, 19, I-27100 Pavia, Italy. Tel. +39 0382 501355; Fax: +39 0382 502442.

†Former Pfizer employee.

**Author contributions:** Camillo Porta had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

**Study concept and design:** Porta, Hariharan, Charles, Yang.

**Acquisition of data:** Porta, Gore, Rini, Escudier, Motzer.

**Analysis and interpretation of data:** Porta, Gore, Rini, Escudier, Hariharan, Charles, Yang, DeAnnuntis, Motzer.

**Drafting of the manuscript:** Porta, Gore, Rini, Escudier, Hariharan, Charles, Yang, DeAnnuntis, Motzer.

**Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:** Porta, Gore, Rini, Escudier, Hariharan, Charles, Yang, DeAnnuntis, Motzer.

**Statistical analysis:** Yang.

**Obtaining funding:** Hariharan, Charles.

**Administrative, technical, or material support:** Yang.

**Supervision:** Hariharan, Charles.

**Other:** None.

**Financial disclosures:** Camillo Porta certifies that all conflicts of interest, including specific financial interests and relationships and affiliations relevant to the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript (eg, employment/affiliation, grants or funding, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, royalties, or patents filed, received, or pending), are the following: Camillo Porta has received consultancy fees from Pfizer, Bayer Schering Pharma, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis, Boehringer-Ingelheim, and AVEO/Astellas; honoraria from Pfizer, Bayer Schering Pharma, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis, and Astellas; and research funding from Pfizer, Bayer Schering Pharma, and Novartis. Martin E. Gore has received consultancy fees from Pfizer and Astellas and honoraria from Roche, Pfizer, Novartis, and Bristol-Myers Squibb. Brian I. Rini has received research funding and consulting fees from Pfizer. Bernard Escudier has received consultancy fees from Bayer, Pfizer, and Novartis; and honoraria from Bayer, Roche, Pfizer, Genentech, Novartis, and AVEO. Subramanian Hariharan, Liqiang Yang, and Liza DeAnnuntis are full-time employees of Pfizer and hold Pfizer stock. Lorna P. Charles was an employee of Pfizer when these analyses were conducted. Robert J. Motzer has received research funding and consultant fees from Pfizer and has been compensated for expert testimony by Pfizer.

**Publisher's Disclaimer:** This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**Background**—Metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC) patients receiving first-line sunitinib typically survive >2 yr, with chronic treatment sometimes extending to 6 yr.

**Objective**—To analyze long-term safety with sunitinib in mRCC patients.

**Design, setting, and participants**—Data were pooled from 5739 patients in nine trials, comprising seven phase II studies, a phase III study, and an expanded-access trial in various treatment settings (e.g. cytokine refractory or treatment-naïve).

**Outcome measurements and statistical analysis**—Interval and cumulative time-period analyses evaluated the incidence of treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) for up to 6 yr, in the overall population and in those with long-term (>2 yr) sunitinib treatment.

**Results and limitations**—Among long-term patients ( $n=807$ ), most TRAEs occurred initially in the first year and then decreased in frequency; TRAEs following this pattern included decreased appetite, diarrhea, dysgeusia, dyspepsia, fatigue, hypertension, mucosal inflammation, nausea, and stomatitis. However, hypothyroidism increased by interval analysis from 6% at 0–<6 mo to 42% at 5–<6 yr and by cumulative analysis from 14% at 0–<1 yr to 36% over 6 yr. Grade 3/4 TRAEs in long-term patients peaked during the first year and then steadily decreased. The overall population displayed only minor differences from long-term patients, with no clinically significant differences between grade 3 TRAE profiles (<5% difference in incidence rates at all intervals). Limitations included retrospective design, assessment variability, lack of pharmacokinetic data, and absence of baseline characteristics for long-term patients.

**Conclusions**—Prolonged sunitinib was not associated with new types or increased severity of TRAEs. Except hypothyroidism, toxicity was not cumulative.

**Patient summary**—More than 800 mRCC patients received sunitinib for between 2 and 6 yr without experiencing new or more severe treatment-related toxicity. Clinicians may be able to prescribe chronic sunitinib treatment for as long as patients continue to derive clinical benefit, without untoward additional risk.

## Keywords

Long-term safety; Renal cell carcinoma; Sunitinib; Toxicity; Treatment-related adverse events

## 1. Introduction

Sunitinib malate (SUTENT) is an orally administered multitargeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) [1] that is approved globally for the treatment of metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC). Patients treated with first-line sunitinib typically survive for more than 2 yr; for example, in two phase 3 trials, first-line sunitinib therapy resulted in a median overall survival of 26.4 and 29.3 mo [2,3]. Subgroup analyses indicate that some patients (eg, those with favorable risk factors) can survive much longer [4,5], and reported treatment durations have exceeded 6 yr [6].

Chronic sunitinib treatment in patients with mRCC, potentially spanning many years, raises questions about its long-term safety. An early analysis of short- versus long-term sunitinib use (defined as <6 mo vs ≥6 mo) using preliminary data from an expanded-access trial in

patients with mRCC found that despite an expected comparative increase in the overall incidence of treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs), serious toxicity was not cumulative and no new or unexpected long-term toxicities occurred [7].

Here we report a further study of long-term safety for sunitinib using pooled data from 5739 patients with mRCC enrolled in nine prospective clinical trials, including 807 patients treated for 2 yr. Two types of analysis are conducted: an interval analysis to investigate toxicities that may occur early, late, or at random times; and a cumulative analysis to uncover toxicities that may not have been previously disclosed (eg, similar to chemotherapy-induced neurotoxicity with long-term treatment) [8].

## 2. Patients and methods

### 2.1. Study design and dosing regimen

Safety data were pooled from nine prospective clinical trials of sunitinib in patients with mRCC, as well as from three rollover studies in which patients continued treatment, all of which were part of the Pfizer-sponsored clinical development program for sunitinib in advanced RCC (with no relevant studies excluded). The nine trials consisted of three phase 2 studies in cytokine-refractory patients (NCT00054886, NCT00077974, and NCT00137423) [9–11]; a phase 2 study in bevacizumab-refractory patients (NCT00089648) [12]; a phase 2 study of treatment-naïve and cytokine-refractory Japanese patients (NCT00254540) [13,14]; two phase 2 studies of treatment-naïve patients (NCT00338884 and NCT00267748) [15,16]; a pivotal phase 3 study of treatment-naïve patients who received either sunitinib or interferon- $\alpha$  (NCT00098657 and NCT00083889) [2,17]; and an expanded-access trial (NCT00130897) [18,19]. Common characteristics of the analysis population were age 18 yr (or aged 20 yr in one study [14]) with histologically confirmed metastatic RCC and adequate organ function [9–12,14–18]. With the exception of the expanded-access trial, which aimed to include a broader population [18], other eligibility criteria required patients to have Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status 0 or 1 [9–12,14,15,17] or Karnofsky performance status  $\geq$  70 [16] and no brain metastases.

All patients received oral sunitinib at either 50 mg/d on a 4/2 schedule (4 wk on treatment, 2 wk off treatment) in repeated 6-wk cycles or 37.5 mg/d on a continuous dosing schedule [9–12,14–18]. In most of the trials, adverse events were graded using version 3.0 of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events [2,10–12,14–16,18]. In one early trial, however, version 2.0 of the NCI Common Toxicity Criteria was used [9].

The studies were approved by the institutional review board or independent ethics committee of each participating center and were run in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonization Good Clinical Practice guidelines and applicable local regulatory requirements and laws.

### 2.2. Analytical methods

Two TRAE analyses were performed, one in patients who had been on sunitinib for 2 yr and another for all patients. The first analysis was an interval analysis in which the TRAE

incidence was evaluated over the first 6 mo and then over successive 1-yr intervals as follows: 0–<6 mo, 0–<1 yr, 1–<2 yr, 2–<3 yr, 3–<4 yr, 4–<5 yr, and 5–<6 yr. Each adverse event was counted only once per interval but could be counted in more than one interval if it persisted. The second analysis was a cumulative analysis in which the cumulative TRAE incidence was evaluated in each of the following successive cumulative intervals, each defined from the start of treatment plus an additional 1 yr: 0–<1 yr, 0–<2 yr, 0–<3 yr, 0–<4 yr, 0–<5 yr, and 0–<6 yr. No safety data after 6 yr were available for analysis. Both analyses reviewed the incidence of any-grade, of grade 3–4, and of grade 5 TRAEs separately.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Patients

At the data cutoff (October 2013), 5739 patients with mRCC had received treatment, of whom 807 (14%) received sunitinib for 2 yr (long-term patients). A total of 365 patients (6%) received sunitinib for 3 yr, 168 patients (3%) for 4 yr, and 77 patients (1%) for 5 yr.

Overall, the majority of patients were male (56–82% of patients across the nine trials from which data were pooled for this analysis), 89% had good or moderate performance status (ECOG 0 or 1, or Karnofsky 80), 90% had tumors of clear cell histology (or with a clear cell component), and 60% had received prior cytokine therapy (Supplementary Table 1). Some 6% of patients (all enrolled in the expanded-access trial) had brain metastases.

#### 3.2. TRAEs in long-term patients

Among long-term patients, most TRAEs occurred initially in the first 6 mo–1 yr and then were stable or decreased in frequency over time in the interval analysis (Table 1). The notable exception to this pattern was hypothyroidism, which gradually increased from 6% at 0–<6 mo to 42% at 5–<6 yr, indicating that new cases were occurring. Cumulative analysis (Table 2), revealed that hypothyroidism increased from 14% at 0–<1 yr to 36% over the 6-yr period evaluated, a more than 2.5-fold cumulative increase, which was approximately double the increase in incidence over time of that of the other most common TRAEs (Table 2).

Common TRAEs that decreased in frequency after the first year in the interval analysis of long-term patients included decreased appetite, diarrhea, dysgeusia, dyspepsia, fatigue, hypertension, mucosal inflammation, nausea, and stomatitis. Decreases were fairly steady, but tended to plateau after the first 2–3 yr (eg, dysgeusia, hand-foot syndrome, mucosal inflammation, and nausea). The incidence of hypertension decreased from 34% in the first year to 29% in the second year of treatment and then remained relatively stable in frequency.

According to the interval analysis, the occurrence of grade 3/4 TRAEs in long-term patients peaked during the first year at 52%, decreased to 36% the next year, and steadily decreased thereafter (Supplementary Table 2). The most common grade 3/4 TRAEs during the first year were hand-foot syndrome (9%), hypertension (8%), fatigue (7%), thrombocytopenia (6%), neutropenia (6%), and diarrhea (5%), all of which steadily decreased or remained stable thereafter in the interval analysis. Cumulative analysis revealed that the frequency of these grade 3/4 TRAEs increased from 9% to 13%, 8% to 12%, 7% to 11%, 6% to 7%, 6%

to 9%, and 5% to 11%, respectively, over the 6-yr period evaluated (Supplementary Table 3); in addition, grade 3/4 anemia increased from 1% to 4% over this cumulative analysis period.

### 3.3. TRAEs in all patients

There were minor differences in TRAE patterns between long-term patients and all patients in the interval analyses (Tables 1 and 3, any grade; Supplementary Tables 2 and 4, grade 3/4). For example, anemia did not occur with sufficient frequency (in at least 15%) in long-term patients during any interval, whereas skin discoloration occurred in more than 15% of long-term patients during the first year, but did not reach this frequency in the overall population. However, cumulative analyses showed that new TRAE occurrences reached a plateau in both groups (Tables 2 and 4, any grade), with no clinically significant differences between the TRAE grade 3 profiles of either group (<5% absolute difference in overall incidence rates at all times according to interval analysis [Supplementary Tables 2 and 4], with similar differences in individual incidence rates according to cumulative analysis [Supplementary Tables 3 and 5]).

Interval analysis for all patients (Table 3) revealed that, as in long-term patients, hypothyroidism notably increased in frequency between the first and last intervals (Fig. 1). Other TRAEs substantially decreased over time, including asthenia, decreased appetite, dysgeusia, mucosal inflammation, nausea (Fig. 2A; interval analysis), thrombocytopenia, and vomiting. Most cardiovascular TRAEs occurred during the first year (Supplementary Tables 6 and 7). Hypertension, the most common cardiovascular event, was observed in 24% of all patients during this period (Table 3); otherwise, most cardiovascular TRAEs occurred in <1% of patients during the first year. Grade 5 TRAEs occurred in 1% of all patients, primarily during the first 6 mo of treatment (Supplementary Table 4).

## 4. Discussion

The development of oral targeted agents has fundamentally changed the treatment landscape in mRCC over the last 10 yr. However, long-term safety for chronic use of these agents, which have been accepted as the standard of care, has not been established. With more than 800 patients with mRCC (14%) treated for 2–6 yr and 77 patients (1%) treated for >5 yr, the present analysis of long-term sunitinib use is the largest published to date. Although the number of patients receiving sunitinib beyond 3 yr remains relatively small ( $n = 365$ ), the results suggest that prolonged sunitinib treatment in patients with mRCC is not associated with new TRAE types or increased TRAE severity. These findings are consistent with an earlier analysis that included only 189 long-term patients (patients treated for >2 yr) [20].

While the majority of TRAEs appeared within the 6 mo to 1 yr of treatment and then stabilized or (more typically) declined in frequency, according to the interval analysis (remaining stable or increasing by cumulative analysis), hypothyroidism appeared to be a cumulative and delayed toxicity. Sunitinib-related hypothyroidism is well documented [21], although the exact molecular mechanisms causing it are unknown (and the general prevalence of non-treatment-related hypothyroidism in long-term survivors with mRCC is unknown). One of the most plausible theories is that sunitinib induces capillary regression in the thyroid gland via inhibition of vascular endothelial growth factor and platelet-derived

growth factor receptors [22,23], and affects T<sub>4</sub>/T<sub>3</sub> metabolism [23]. Our observation that the onset of hypothyroidism is often delayed supports previously published recommendations to monitor patients for this toxicity throughout sunitinib treatment by measuring thyroid-stimulating hormone on the first day of every cycle of treatment [24]. Severe hypothyroidism is infrequent and can usually be corrected by thyroid hormone replacement therapy. Detection and subsequent management of hypothyroidism are also important for controlling associated symptoms such as fatigue.

In this pooled analysis, most cardiovascular TRAEs were rare, but developed during the first year of treatment; hypertension was the most common. Cardiotoxicity is a recognized risk of TKI therapy, including sunitinib therapy [25]. In a phase 3 trial, 13% of patients randomized to sunitinib had a decline in left ventricular ejection fraction compared with 3% of those in the interferon- $\alpha$  arm [2], with grade 3 reductions reported in 3% and 1% of patients, respectively. Some retrospective analyses have reported relatively high levels of cardiovascular dysfunction and heart failure during sunitinib treatment [26,27], but the final analysis of the sunitinib expanded-access program showed that rates of cardiac failure and congestive cardiac failure were low (<1%) among more than 4500 treated patients [19]. The demonstration by the present analysis that sunitinib-associated cardiovascular toxicity is not cumulative is clinically important, particularly for an indication for which substantial numbers of patients received chronic treatment lasting several years. The sole objective of our analysis was to examine the important question of long-term safety of sunitinib treatment in patients with mRCC, and it did not allow identification of prognostic factors for long-term survival or of TRAEs as potential predictors of long-term treatment with sunitinib. A recent analysis of pooled data from 1059 patients with mRCC treated with sunitinib found that independent prognostic factors for long-term survival (defined as  $\geq 30$  mo) were ethnic origin, baseline bone metastases, and baseline corrected calcium level [4]. Other retrospective analyses have suggested that a number of TRAEs may be linked to response to sunitinib, including hypertension, hypothyroidism, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, and skin toxicity [28–30]. The present extensive set of pooled data offers ample scope for further, more powerful analyses to investigate both prognostic and predictive factors associated with long-term treatment and response to sunitinib.

Despite such a large comprehensive database, the following are specific limitations of this study in addition to the usual issues associated with a retrospective analysis. Variability in toxicity assessment across multiple studies and time periods may have impacted consistent adverse-event reporting (eg, investigator assessment of treatment relatedness, which depends on medical judgment), although use of a standardized reporting system in each study may have minimized this impact. Lack of pharmacokinetic data prohibits assessment of the impact of drug exposure. The small proportion of patients who received treatment for  $\geq 5$  yr ( $n = 77$ ) may limit conclusions about toxicity at this upper extreme of long-term treatment. Finally, the absence of information regarding the baseline characteristics of long-term patients precludes investigation of prognostic factors that may have influenced who remained on treatment.

In summary, our study shows that 807 patients with mRCC have been treated with sunitinib for between 2 and 6 yr without experiencing new or more severe treatment-related toxicity



compared with the overall treated population. It therefore seems that clinicians can prescribe chronic treatment with sunitinib in this population for as long as patients continue to derive clinical benefit without untoward additional risk. The questions of whether this is the optimum strategy in terms of patient outcomes and whether certain subpopulations would survive as long with potentially better quality of life by discontinuing or switching treatment, or by having treatment “holidays,” remain unanswered.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgments

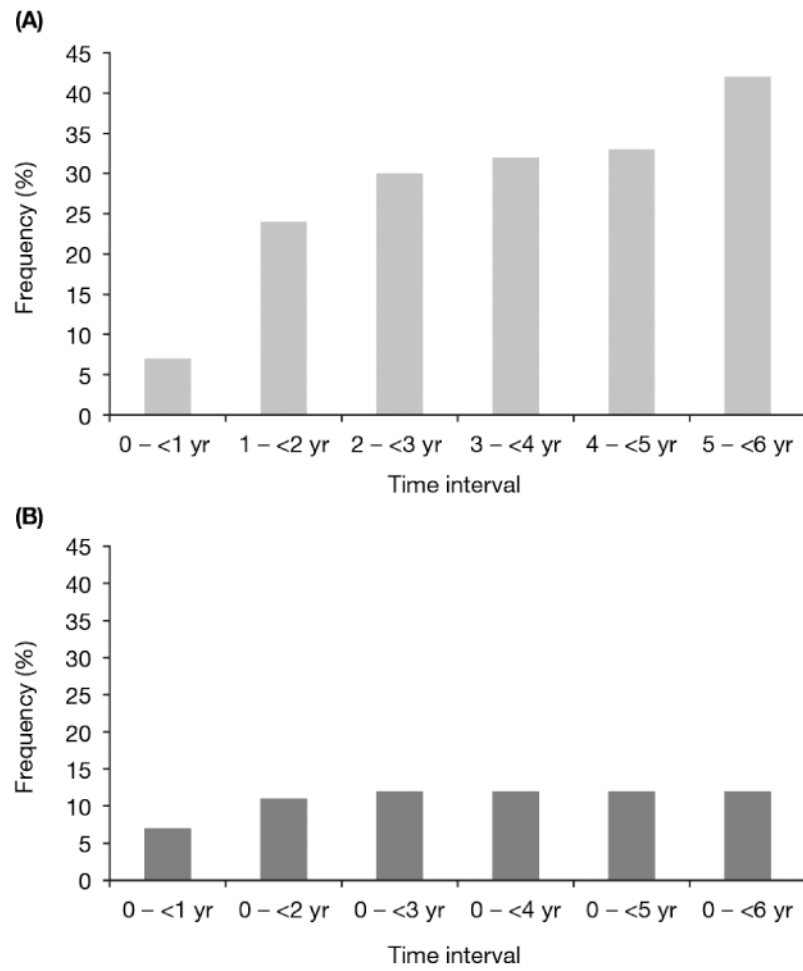
**Funding/support and role of the sponsor:** These analyses were designed, funded, and conducted by Pfizer (New York, NY, USA). The nine prospective clinical trials and three rollover studies of sunitinib from which safety data were collected for these analyses were sponsored by Pfizer. The sponsor played a role in study design and conduct and in data collection, management, and analysis.

## References

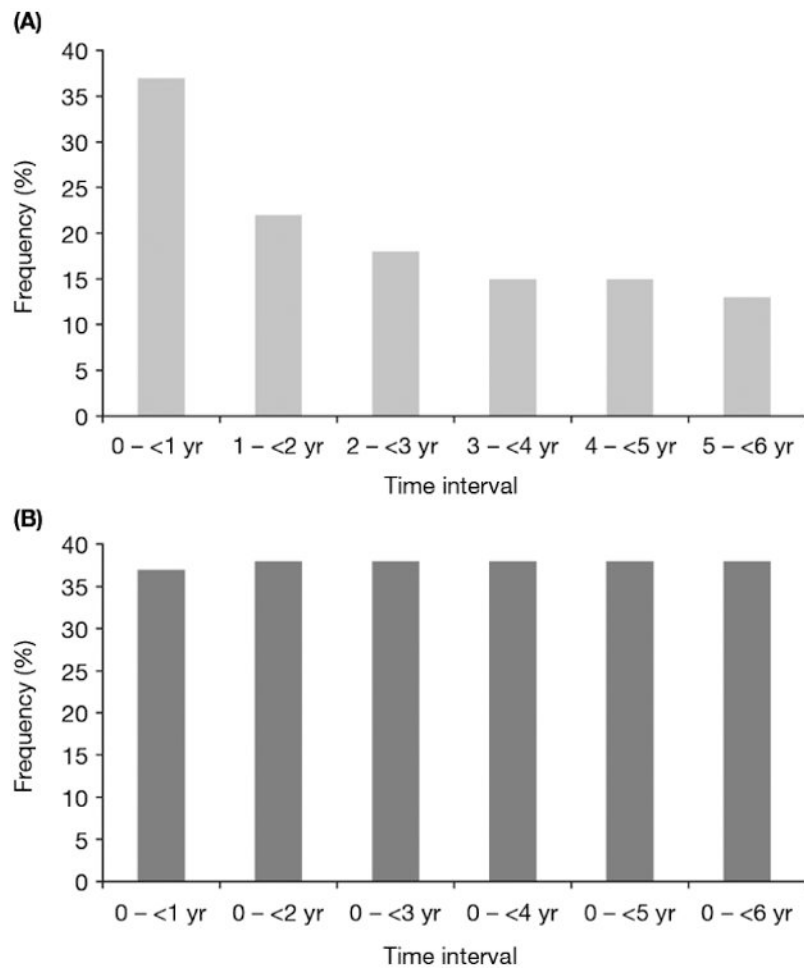
1. Chow LQ, Eckhardt SG. Sunitinib: from rational design to clinical efficacy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2007; 25:884–96. [PubMed: 17327610]
2. Motzer RJ, Hutson TE, Tomczak P, et al. Overall survival and updated results for sunitinib compared with interferon alfa in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009; 27:3584–90. [PubMed: 19487381]
3. Motzer RJ, Hutson TE, Cella D, et al. Pazopanib versus sunitinib in metastatic renal-cell carcinoma. *N Engl J Med.* 2013; 369:722–31. [PubMed: 23964934]
4. Motzer RJ, Escudier B, Bukowski R, et al. Prognostic factors for survival in 1059 patients treated with sunitinib for metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *Br J Cancer.* 2013; 108:2470–7. [PubMed: 23695024]
5. Motzer RJ, Hutson TE, McCann L, Deen K, Choueiri TK. Overall survival in renal-cell carcinoma with pazopanib versus sunitinib. *N Engl J Med.* 2014; 370:1769–70. [PubMed: 24785224]
6. Molina AM, Jia X, Feldman DR, et al. Long-term response to sunitinib therapy for metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *Clin Genitourin Cancer.* 2013; 11:297–302. [PubMed: 23707221]
7. Porta C, Szczylik C, Bracarda S, et al. Short- and long-term safety with sunitinib in an expanded access trial in metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC). *J Clin Oncol.* 2008; 26(15 Suppl):5114.
8. Grisold W, Cavaletti G, Windebank AJ. Peripheral neuropathies from chemotherapeutics and targeted agents: diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. *Neuro Oncol.* 2012; 14(Suppl 4):iv45–54. [PubMed: 23095830]
9. Motzer RJ, Michaelson MD, Redman BG, et al. Activity of SU11248, a multitargeted inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor and platelet-derived growth factor receptor, in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006; 24:16–24. [PubMed: 16330672]
10. Motzer RJ, Rini BI, Bukowski RM, et al. Sunitinib in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *JAMA.* 2006; 295:2516–24. [PubMed: 16757724]
11. Escudier B, Roigas J, Gillessen S, et al. Phase II study of sunitinib administered in a continuous once-daily dosing regimen in patients with cytokine-refractory metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009; 27:4068–75. [PubMed: 19652072]
12. Rini BI, Michaelson MD, Rosenberg JE, et al. Antitumor activity and biomarker analysis of sunitinib in patients with bevacizumab-refractory metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008; 26:3743–8. [PubMed: 18669461]
13. Tomita Y, Shinohara N, Yuasa T, et al. Overall survival and updated results from a phase II study of sunitinib in Japanese patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *Jpn J Clin Oncol.* 2010; 40:1166–72. [PubMed: 20713418]

14. Uemura H, Shinohara N, Yuasa T, et al. A phase II study of sunitinib in Japanese patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma: insights into the treatment, efficacy and safety. *Jpn J Clin Oncol.* 2010; 40:194–202. [PubMed: 19897852]
15. Barrios CH, Hernandez-Barajas D, Brown MP, et al. Phase II trial of continuous once-daily dosing of sunitinib as first-line treatment in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *Cancer.* 2012; 118:1252–9. [PubMed: 21898376]
16. Motzer RJ, Hutson TE, Olsen MR, et al. Randomized phase II trial of sunitinib on an intermittent versus continuous dosing schedule as first-line therapy for advanced renal cell carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012; 30:1371–7. [PubMed: 22430274]
17. Motzer RJ, Hutson TE, Tomczak P, et al. Sunitinib versus interferon alfa in metastatic renal-cell carcinoma. *N Engl J Med.* 2007; 356:115–24. [PubMed: 17215529]
18. Gore ME, Szczylik C, Porta C, et al. Safety and efficacy of sunitinib for metastatic renal-cell carcinoma: an expanded-access trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2009; 10:757–63. [PubMed: 19615940]
19. Gore, ME.; Bukowski, R.; Porta, C., et al. Sunitinib global expanded-access trial in metastatic renal cell carcinoma: final results. Presented at the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) 2012 congress. [www.poster-submission.com/cdrom/download\\_poster/33/22224/820](http://www.poster-submission.com/cdrom/download_poster/33/22224/820)
20. Porta, C.; Gore, ME.; Rini, BL., et al. Long-term safety with sunitinib in metastatic renal cell carcinoma. Presented at the European Cancer Congress; September 27–October 1, 2013; Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
21. Bianchi L, Rossi L, Tomao F, Papa A, Zoratto F, Tomao S. Thyroid dysfunction and tyrosine kinase inhibitors in renal cell carcinoma. *Endocr Relat Cancer.* 2013; 20:R233–45. [PubMed: 23833016]
22. Makita N, Miyakawa M, Fujita T, Iiri T. Sunitinib induces hypothyroidism with a markedly reduced vascularity. *Thyroid.* 2010; 20:323–6. [PubMed: 20187785]
23. Kappers MH, van Esch JH, Smedts FM, et al. Sunitinib-induced hypothyroidism is due to induction of type 3 deiodinase activity and thyroidal capillary regression. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2011; 96:3087–94. [PubMed: 21816788]
24. Eisen T, Sternberg CN, Robert C, et al. Targeted therapies for renal cell carcinoma: review of adverse event management strategies. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2012; 104:93–113. [PubMed: 22235142]
25. Mellor HR, Bell AR, Valentin JP, Roberts RR. Cardiotoxicity associated with targeting kinase pathways in cancer. *Toxicol Sci.* 2011; 120:14–32. [PubMed: 21177772]
26. Chu TF, Rupnick MA, Kerkela R, et al. Cardiotoxicity associated with tyrosine kinase inhibitor sunitinib. *Lancet.* 2007; 370:2011–9. [PubMed: 18083403]
27. Di Lorenzo G, Autorino R, Bruni G, et al. Cardiovascular toxicity following sunitinib therapy in metastatic renal cell carcinoma: a multicenter analysis. *Ann Oncol.* 2009; 20:1535–42. [PubMed: 19474115]
28. Poprach A, Pavlik T, Melichar B, et al. on behalf of the Czech Renal Cancer Cooperative Group. Skin toxicity and efficacy of sunitinib and sorafenib in metastatic renal cell carcinoma: a national registry-based study. *Ann Oncol.* 2012; 23:3137–43. [PubMed: 22700990]
29. Kust D, Prpi M, Murgi J, et al. Hypothyroidism as a predictive clinical marker of better treatment response to sunitinib therapy. *Anticancer Res.* 2014; 34:3177–84. [PubMed: 24922691]
30. Rautiola, J.; Donskov, F.; Peltola, K.; Joensuu, H.; Bono, P. Sunitinib-induced hypertension, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia as predictors of good prognosis in metastatic renal cell carcinoma patients. *BJU Int.* In press. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/bju.12940>





**Fig. 1.** Incidence of treatment-related hypothyroidism in all patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma receiving sunitinib according to (A) interval analysis and (B) cumulative analysis.



**Fig. 2.** Incidence of treatment-related nausea in all patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma receiving sunitinib according to (A) interval analysis and (B) cumulative analysis.

Table 1

**Most common<sup>a</sup> any-grade treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma receiving long-term sunitinib according to interval analysis**

Any-grade TRAE	Patients, n (%)						
	0-<6 mo (N = 807)	0-<1 yr (N = 807)	1-<2 yr (N = 807)	2-<3 yr (N = 807)	3-<4 yr (N = 365)	4-<5 yr (N = 168)	5-<6 yr (N = 77)
Any	785 (97)	796 (99)	783 (97)	767 (95)	340 (93)	157 (93)	72 (94)
Diarrhea	411 (51)	533 (66)	481 (60)	378 (47)	153 (42)	65 (39)	29 (38)
Fatigue	386 (48)	433 (54)	359 (44)	317 (39)	130 (36)	56 (33)	25 (32)
Dysgeusia	257 (32)	281 (35)	170 (21)	113 (14)	40 (11)	15 (9)	8 (10)
Stomatitis	261 (32)	288 (36)	156 (19)	86 (11)	25 (7)	17 (10)	12 (16)
Nausea	245 (30)	302 (37)	195 (24)	147 (18)	53 (15)	26 (15)	10 (13)
Hand-foot syndrome	242 (30)	320 (40)	311 (39)	251 (31)	106 (29)	52 (31)	22 (29)
Hypertension	222 (28)	276 (34)	230 (29)	204 (25)	94 (26)	46 (27)	23 (30)
Decreased appetite	214 (27)	262 (32)	167 (21)	113 (14)	34 (9)	17 (10)	7 (9)
Dyspepsia	220 (27)	264 (33)	182 (23)	136 (17)	59 (16)	27 (16)	16 (21)
Mucosal inflammation	220 (27)	248 (31)	152 (19)	100 (12)	40 (11)	22 (13)	8 (10)
Rash	152 (19)	206 (26)	121 (15)	77 (10)	22 (6)	15 (9)	5 (6)
Thrombocytopenia	149 (18)	184 (23)	84 (10)	47 (6)	18 (5)	3 (2)	1 (1)
Vomiting	141 (17)	175 (22)	109 (14)	72 (9)	20 (5)	14 (8)	3 (4)
Hair color changes	125 (15)	156 (19)	142 (18)	135 (17)	62 (17)	29 (17)	11 (14)
Asthenia	110 (14)	136 (17)	109 (14)	76 (9)	30 (8)	11 (7)	5 (6)
Neutropenia	110 (14)	142 (18)	118 (15)	70 (9)	37 (10)	12 (7)	4 (5)
Skin discoloration	102 (13)	127 (16)	84 (10)	59 (7)	29 (8)	12 (7)	4 (5)
Epistaxis	94 (12)	130 (16)	82 (10)	50 (6)	18 (5)	5 (3)	2 (3)
Pain in extremity	91 (11)	141 (17)	115 (14)	85 (11)	34 (9)	16 (10)	4 (5)
Hypothyroidism	46 (6)	110 (14)	231 (29)	241 (30)	118 (32)	55 (33)	32 (42)

<sup>a</sup>Occurring in at least 15% of patients in at least one time interval.

Table 2

Most common <sup>a</sup> any-grade treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma receiving long-term sunitinib according to cumulative analysis (N = 807)

Any-grade TRAE	Patients, n (%)					
	0-1 yr	0-2 yr	0-3 yr	0-4 yr	0-5 yr	0-6 yr
Any	796 (99)	800 (99)	801 (99)	803 (99)	803 (99)	803 (99)
Diarrhea	533 (66)	606 (75)	629 (78)	633 (78)	634 (79)	634 (79)
Fatigue	433 (54)	478 (59)	492 (61)	495 (61)	495 (61)	495 (61)
Hand-foot syndrome	320 (40)	385 (48)	405 (50)	414 (51)	418 (52)	418 (52)
Nausea	302 (37)	337 (42)	353 (44)	361 (45)	366 (45)	368 (46)
Hypertension	276 (34)	337 (42)	356 (44)	359 (44)	361 (45)	361 (45)
Decreased appetite	262 (32)	308 (38)	315 (39)	317 (39)	323 (40)	324 (40)
Stomatitis	288 (36)	310 (38)	316 (39)	318 (39)	319 (40)	320 (40)
Dysgeusia	281 (35)	303 (38)	312 (39)	313 (39)	314 (39)	314 (39)
Dyspepsia	264 (33)	303 (38)	314 (39)	317 (39)	317 (39)	318 (39)
Mucosal inflammation	248 (31)	280 (35)	296 (37)	300 (37)	300 (37)	300 (37)
Hypothyroidism	110 (14)	240 (30)	273 (34)	281 (35)	286 (35)	287 (36)
Rash	206 (26)	236 (29)	249 (31)	251 (31)	253 (31)	253 (31)
Vomiting	175 (22)	215 (27)	231 (29)	235 (29)	239 (30)	239 (30)
Pain in extremity	141 (17)	178 (22)	198 (25)	203 (25)	204 (25)	204 (25)
Thrombocytopenia	184 (23)	194 (24)	201 (25)	205 (25)	205 (25)	205 (25)
Neutropenia	142 (18)	180 (22)	191 (24)	197 (24)	197 (24)	197 (24)
Asthenia	136 (17)	160 (20)	171 (21)	174 (22)	175 (22)	176 (22)
Epistaxis	130 (16)	169 (21)	178 (22)	180 (22)	181 (22)	181 (22)
Anemia	84 (10)	133 (16)	162 (20)	168 (21)	169 (21)	170 (21)
Hair color changes	156 (19)	168 (21)	170 (21)	173 (21)	173 (21)	173 (21)
Constipation	119 (15)	149 (18)	156 (19)	159 (20)	159 (20)	160 (20)
Headache	116 (14)	142 (18)	156 (19)	156 (19)	158 (20)	159 (20)
Dry skin	105 (13)	133 (16)	147 (18)	151 (19)	151 (19)	151 (19)
Skin discoloration	127 (16)	143 (18)	146 (18)	147 (18)	147 (18)	147 (18)
Edema peripheral	61 (8)	110 (14)	129 (16)	132 (16)	136 (17)	136 (17)

Any-grade TRAE	Patients, n (%)					
	0-<1 yr	0-<2 yr	0-<3 yr	0-<4 yr	0-<5 yr	0-<6 yr
Abdominal pain	79 (10)	114 (14)	125 (15)	125 (15)	125 (15)	125 (15)

<sup>a</sup> Occurring in at least 15% of patients.

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Table 3

Most common <sup>a</sup> any-grade treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) in all patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma according to interval analysis

Any-grade TRAE	Patients, n (%)						
	0-<6 mo (N = 5739)	0-<1 yr (N = 5739)	1-<2 yr (N = 1982)	2-<3 yr (N = 807)	3-<4 yr (N = 365)	4-<5 yr (N = 168)	5-<6 yr (N = 77)
Any	5449 (95)	5472 (95)	1905 (96)	767 (95)	340 (93)	157 (93)	72 (94)
Diarrhea	2342 (41)	2692 (47)	942 (48)	378 (47)	153 (42)	65 (39)	29 (38)
Fatigue	2193 (38)	2383 (42)	796 (40)	317 (39)	130 (36)	56 (33)	25 (32)
Nausea	1905 (33)	2101 (37)	438 (22)	147 (18)	53 (15)	26 (15)	10 (13)
Decreased appetite	1566 (27)	1770 (31)	400 (20)	113 (14)	34 (9)	17 (10)	7 (9)
Dysgeusia	1504 (26)	1579 (28)	411 (21)	113 (14)	40 (11)	15 (9)	8 (10)
Stomatitis	1486 (26)	1585 (28)	313 (16)	86 (11)	25 (7)	17 (10)	12 (16)
Mucosal inflammation	1455 (25)	1566 (27)	355 (18)	100 (12)	40 (11)	22 (13)	8 (10)
Vomiting	1307 (23)	1494 (26)	256 (13)	72 (9)	20 (5)	14 (8)	3 (4)
Hypertension	1195 (21)	1349 (24)	464 (23)	204 (25)	94 (26)	46 (27)	23 (30)
Hand-foot syndrome	1228 (21)	1487 (26)	664 (34)	251 (31)	106 (29)	52 (31)	22 (29)
Thrombocytopenia	1072 (19)	1184 (21)	226 (11)	47 (6)	18 (5)	3 (2)	1 (1)
Asthenia	1011 (18)	1130 (20)	316 (16)	76 (9)	30 (8)	11 (7)	5 (6)
Dyspepsia	989 (17)	1109 (19)	362 (18)	136 (17)	59 (16)	27 (16)	16 (21)
Rash	850 (15)	982 (17)	246 (12)	77 (10)	22 (6)	15 (9)	5 (6)
Neutropenia	705 (12)	816 (14)	309 (16)	70 (9)	37 (10)	12 (7)	4 (5)
Anemia	643 (11)	797 (14)	317 (16)	102 (13)	36 (10)	15 (9)	8 (10)
Hair color changes	578 (10)	657 (11)	322 (16)	135 (17)	62 (17)	29 (17)	11 (14)
Hypothyroidism	166 (3)	392 (7)	482 (24)	241 (30)	118 (32)	55 (33)	32 (42)

<sup>a</sup>Occurring in at least 15% of patients in any one interval.



**Table 4**

**Most common <sup>a</sup> any-grade treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) in all patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma according to cumulative analysis (N = 5739)**

Any-grade TRAE	Patients, n (%)					
	0-1 yr	0-2 yr	0-3 yr	0-4 yr	0-5 yr	0-6 yr
Any	5472 (95)	5484 (96)	5485 (96)	5487 (96)	5487 (96)	5487 (96)
Diarrhea	2692 (47)	2821 (49)	2844 (50)	2848 (50)	2849 (50)	2849 (50)
Fatigue	2383 (42)	2470 (43)	2484 (43)	2487 (43)	2487 (43)	2487 (43)
Nausea	2101 (37)	2177 (38)	2193 (38)	2201 (38)	2206 (38)	2208 (38)
Decreased appetite	1770 (31)	1854 (32)	1861 (32)	1863 (32)	1869 (33)	1870 (33)
Mucosal inflammation	1566 (27)	1620 (28)	1636 (29)	1640 (29)	1640 (29)	1640 (29)
Stomatitis	1585 (28)	1634 (28)	1640 (29)	1642 (29)	1643 (29)	1644 (29)
Dysgeusia	1579 (28)	1623 (28)	1632 (28)	1633 (28)	1634 (28)	1634 (28)
Hand-foot syndrome	1487 (26)	1597 (28)	1617 (28)	1626 (28)	1630 (28)	1630 (28)
Vomiting	1494 (26)	1583 (28)	1599 (28)	1603 (28)	1607 (28)	1607 (28)
Hypertension	1349 (24)	1448 (25)	1467 (26)	1470 (26)	1472 (26)	1472 (26)
Asthenia	1130 (20)	1185 (21)	1196 (21)	1199 (21)	1200 (21)	1201 (21)
Dyspepsia	1109 (19)	1177 (21)	1188 (21)	1191 (21)	1191 (21)	1192 (21)
Thrombocytopenia	1184 (21)	1216 (21)	1223 (21)	1227 (21)	1227 (21)	1227 (21)
Rash	982 (17)	1047 (18)	1060 (18)	1062 (19)	1064 (19)	1064 (19)
Anemia	797 (14)	915 (16)	945 (16)	951 (17)	952 (17)	953 (17)
Neutropenia	816 (14)	891 (16)	902 (16)	908 (16)	908 (16)	908 (16)

<sup>a</sup>Occurring in at least 15% of patients.