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Systemic therapy for gallbladder cancer

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Abstract

Gallbladder cancer is an aggressive cancer that continues to be an important health care issue in certain regions of the world such as Southeast Asia and Latin America. Most patients are diagnosed at an advanced, unresectable stage and systemic therapy is their only option. Gallbladder cancer patients have traditionally been included in clinical trials for biliary tract cancer. Thus, systemic chemotherapy options for this cancer are similar to those for cholangiocarcinoma, including gemcitabine and cisplatin in the first line and FOLFOX in the second-line setting. Ongoing phase III clinical trials may change the systemic therapy paradigm for this cancer. Molecular profiling has indicated important genetic differences between gallbladder cancer and cholangio-carcinoma, which affects choice of targeted therapy. Her2/neu amplification, PIK3CA mutations and DNA repair genetic aberrations are relatively frequent and represent actionable targets for this cancer.

Keywords

Cancer of gallbladder; genes ErbB2; targeted therapy

Introduction

Gallbladder cancer is classified as a rare tumor but exacts a high mortality in Latin America and Asia and represents the most common biliary cancer worldwide (1). Surgery is the only curative treatment, with 5-year overall survival rates up to 63.2%; however, most gallbladder cancer patients are diagnosed with advanced-stage disease and have an extremely poor prognosis, with reported 5-year overall survival rates <5% (2). Gemcitabine plus cisplatin is

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considered as the standard first-line systemic chemotherapy regimen for advanced biliary tract cancers based on the results of the ABC-02 trial. In this trial, 36% of the 410 patients were diagnosed with gallbladder cancer (3). Promising anti-tumor activity has been noted with novel targeted therapies in biliary tract cancers, including fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR), MEK, ERBB2, isocitrate dehydrogenase-1 (IDH1) and the Poly ADP-ribose polymerase 1 (PARP1) inhibitors (4-7), among which ERBB2 is most applicable for gallbladder cancer (6,7).

Systemic chemotherapy for gallbladder cancer

Biliary tract cancers, including gallbladder cancer have a poor prognosis, with an estimated 5-year overall survival of less than 20%. For patients with advanced-stage or unresectable biliary tract cancers, the first-line systemic chemotherapy is a combination of gemcitabine and cisplatin. However, this first-line standard of care has limited effectiveness, with median overall survival <1 year (3). In this phase III trial, 400 patients were enrolled and treated with gemcitabine plus cisplatin versus single agent gemcitabine. This trial reported a median progression-free survival of 8 months and an overall survival of 11 months. About 149 patients enrolled had gallbladder cancer and in a subset analysis, the doublet chemotherapy prolonged their overall survival as compared with gemcitabine alone (HR 0.61, range, 0.41–0.89). This study thus established gemcitabine and cisplatin as the standard of care for advanced unresectable gallbladder cancer. Other combination regimens have been investigated in gallbladder cancer, including gemcitabine plus oxaliplatin (GEMOX), gemcitabine + capecitabine and gemcitabine + S1 (8). These combinatorial regimens may have similar efficacy as gemcitabine plus cisplatin in the first-line setting.

Recently, a phase II trial of gemcitabine, cisplatin, and nab-paclitaxel on days 1 and 8 of 21-day cycles for biliary tract cancers patients, including gallbladder cancer was reported (9). The primary trial endpoint was progression-free survival and secondary endpoints included overall survival, overall response rate, and safety. Median follow-up was 12.2 months, and median progression free survival was 11.8 months (95% CI: 6.0–15.6). Partial response and disease control rates were 43% and 84%. Median overall survival was 19.2 months (95% CI: 13.2 to not estimable). Treatment efficacy was not impacted significantly by tumor type. Neutropenia was the most common toxicity (32%). This regimen is currently being investigated in the phase III setting for advanced biliary tract cancers ([ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03768414](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03768414)). In the European Union, 5-fluorouracil, irinotecan and oxaliplatin (FOLFIRINOX) regimen is being investigated versus gemcitabine and cisplatin for advanced biliary tract cancers, including gallbladder cancer. The results of these studies may refine the current first line therapy options for gallbladder cancer (10).

Until recently, there was no established second-line therapy for biliary tract cancers as the standard of care. In a systemic review on second-line therapy biliary tract cancers treatment, based on 20 studies, the weighted overall response rate was estimated at 5.1% and the median progression free survival was 4 months (11). In another study, median overall survival for patients with biliary tract cancers from start of second line therapy was 11 months (95% CI: 8.8–13.1) and in particular 9.4 months (95% CI: 7.2–12.3) for the 24.8% patients with gallbladder cancer (12). Recently, in the ABC-06 trial, of 162 pts (81 in each

arm) that were randomized to FOLFOX versus supportive care; 21% had gallbladder cancer (13). After 150 overall survival events, the adjusted HR was 0.69 (P=0.031) in favor of FOLFOX. Median overall survival was 6.2 months for the FOLFOX arm vs. 5.3 months for supportive care only arm. FOLFOX was thus reported as recommended standard in the second line setting for biliary tract cancer (BTC) and results in a modestly improved survival as compared with supportive care alone. Further details may help further guide the applicability of such recommendation once the complete report is published.

There remains no clinical evidence to suggest differential outcomes for gallbladder cancer vs. other biliary tract cancers with systemic chemotherapy. While inclusion of gallbladder cancer along with other biliary tract cancers in chemotherapy-based clinical trials is a reasonable approach at this time, it is anticipated in the future that the bundling exercise will be abandoned.

Next generation sequencing of gallbladder cancer: Western vs. Asian patients

As already introduced, significant differences exist in mutational spectrum of gallbladder cancer versus cholangiocarcinoma. For instance, Isocitrate Dehydrogenase 1 or 2 (*IDH1/2*), *BAP1* mutations and *FGFR* fusions are more likely to occur in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma while *KRAS*, *p53* and *SMAD4* mutations are more common in extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Gallbladder cancer on the other hand has the high frequency of *ERBB2* amplifications (7,14).

HER2/neu gene is a key driver of oncogenesis and its overexpression as a result of gene amplification is a critical target for therapy in breast cancer and gastric cancer group recently studied *HER2/neu* expression in 187 cases of gallbladder cancer; this is the largest reported series to date using the commonly accepted American Society of Clinical Oncology criteria (6,15). Thirteen per cent of patients were noted to have *HER2/neu* overexpression (3+ by immunohistochemistry) and radiological partial responses were noted with *HER2/neu* directed therapies. Figure 1 illustrates the benefits of *HER 2/neu* targeted therapy, noted in a case of gallbladder cancer that was involving retroperitoneal node in a 73-year-old female. After treatment with trastuzumab and pertuzumab, follow-up scans demonstrated improvement in adenopathy that was sustained over 5 months. Other targeted therapy options including *EGFR*-directed therapies are discussed elsewhere (16,17). Genetic variation in biliary tract cancers can also result from etiology and regions of the world.

Trastuzumab and pertuzumab combination therapy was investigated in 11 patients with *HER2*-positive biliary cancer (*HER2*-amplified/overexpressed, n=8; *HER2*-mutated, n=3). At a median follow-up of 4.2 months (range, 2.0–12.0 months), 4 patients had partial responses and 3 had stable disease for >4 months, further suggesting the value of *Her2/neu* targeting in gallbladder cancer (18).

Next generation sequencing was investigated in cohorts of 108 Chinese and 107 US gallbladder cancer patients. The most frequent alterations were in *TP53* (69%), *CDKN2A/B* (26%), *ERBB2* (19%), *PIK3CA* (17%) and *CCNE1* (13%) in the Chinese cohort; and *TP53*

(58%), *CDKN2A/B* (25%), *SMAD4* (17%), *ARID1A* (14%) and *PIK3CA* (14%) *ERBB2* (13%) in the US patients (Figure 2) (19). Out of the top 9 dysregulated genetic pathways in cancer, Chinese patients harbored more frequent mutations in *ERBB* family (31% vs. 19%, $P=0.04$). High frequency *PI3K/mTOR* pathway variation was observed in both Chinese (37%) and US cohort (33%) ($P=0.5$). Additionally, both Chinese and US gallbladder cancer patients exhibited a relatively high tumor mutational burden (TMB) (>10 muts/Mb) in 17.6% and 17.0%, respectively. This heterogeneity will have a significant impact on treatment decisions.

Therefore, in the case of targeted therapeutics, it is important to account for biliary tract cancers type. The ‘one size fit all’ approach must be discouraged.

Targeted therapy and immunotherapy

While clinical trials for targeted therapeutics in gallbladder cancer have lagged behind the more commonly occurring gastrointestinal cancers, clinical trials of EGFR, MEK, VEGFR and PI3-Kinase inhibitors have been completed. Phase II/III randomized trials have failed to reveal the superiority of any targeted agent with chemotherapy for biliary tract cancers. These trials are depicted in Table 1. Two areas of particular interest in gallbladder cancer include *Her2/neu* and DNA repair gene alterations (6,20,21). The frequency of these genetic aberrations is 10–15% in the gallbladder cancer population, making these as potential targets for specific inhibitors. Case series and reports have already indicated the benefit of targeted agents in this population.

Immunotherapy with checkpoint inhibitors is now being explored in biliary tract cancers and preliminary data suggests modest efficacy with single agent check point inhibitors. The largest study in the regard thus far has been the KEYNOTE-158 study with Pembrolizumab (22). This study enrolled 104 patients with BTC, of whom 58% were PD-L1+. The response rate was reported at 6% with disease stability in 16% and the response duration was 6 to 16+ months. Immunotherapeutic combinations may have more promise for gallbladder cancer than single-agent checkpoint inhibitors. Nivolumab has been combined with gemcitabine and cisplatin in a phase I study for biliary tract cancers, with a 37% response rate and 15 months overall survival (23). Similar promising results have been reported with ongoing trials of pembrolizumab + GM-CSF and levatinib + pembrolizumab (24). Future randomized, controlled trials are required in this setting.

Conclusions

Systemic therapy for gallbladder cancer has evolved significantly over the past decade and there is now an accepted first- and second-lines chemotherapy regimen. Inclusion of gallbladder cancer along with other biliary tract cancers for systemic chemotherapy trials is reasonable at this time. However, in case of targeted and immunotherapies, genetic heterogeneity between gallbladder cancer and other biliary tract cancers must be considered. Next generation sequencing studies have indicated that *Her2/neu*, DNA repair and *PI3-kinase* genetic alterations may be potential areas for investigation in gallbladder cancer.

Ongoing first line systemic chemotherapy, targeted therapeutics and immunotherapy trials may result in a paradigm shift for this disease.

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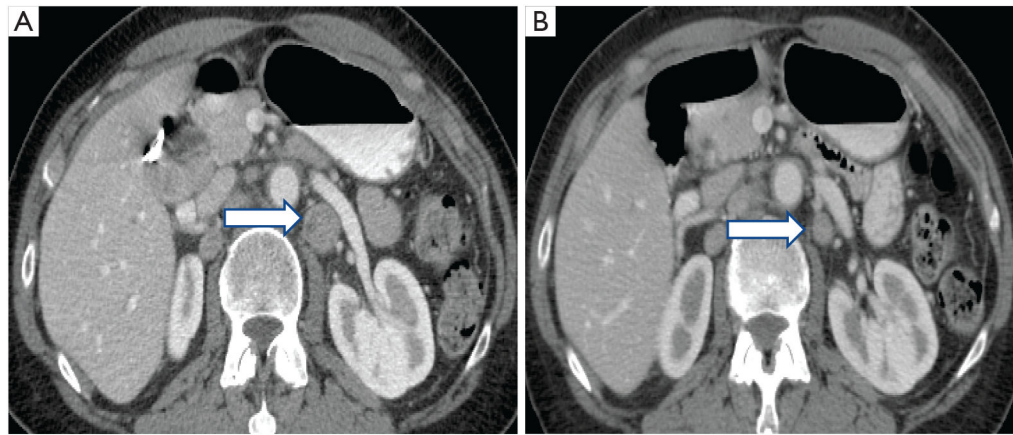


Figure 1.

A 73-year-old female with metastatic retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy from gallbladder carcinoma with *HER 2/neu* amplification. Axial contrast-enhanced CT images demonstrate: (A) a 1.9-cm lymph node (arrow) posterior to the left renal vein. After 2 months of trastuzumab + pertuzumab, lymphadenopathy is decreased: (B) the lymph node (arrow) posterior to the left renal vein now measures 1.2 cm.

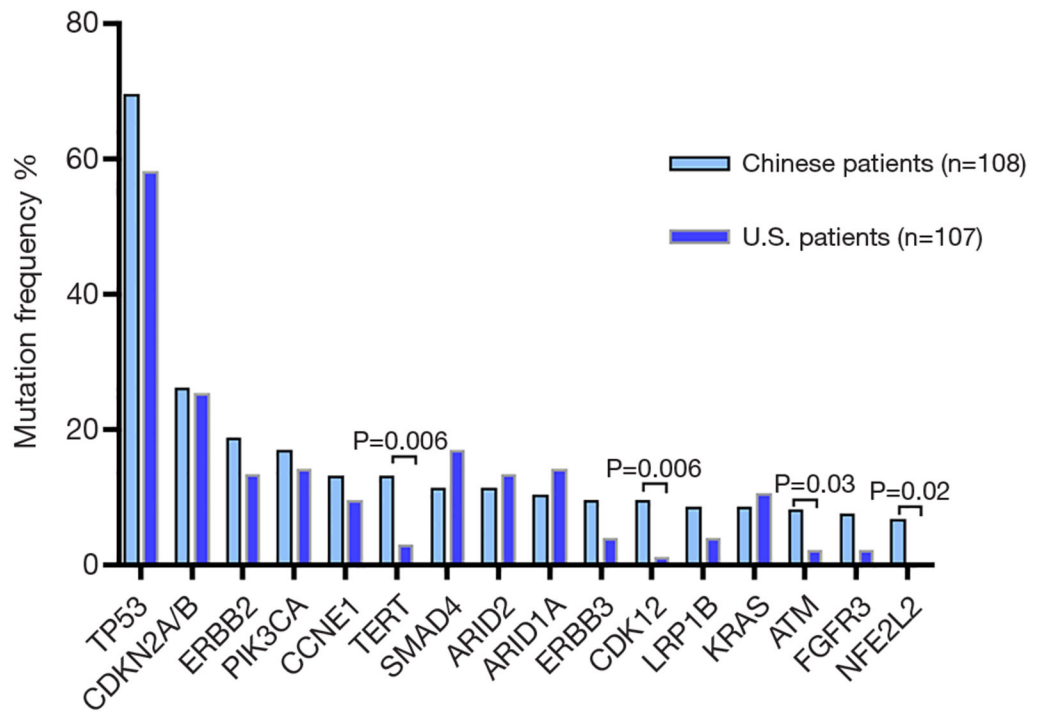


Figure 2. Next generation sequencing in cohorts of 108 Chinese and 107 US gallbladder cancer patients.

Table 1

Randomized trials of targeted therapies in biliary tract cancers

Study title	Study type	Targeted pathway	Progression-free survival	Overall survival
GEMOX ± erlotinib (20)	Randomized phase II	EGFR	Study: 5.2 months; control: 4.8 months (P=0.08)	Study: 9.5 months; control: 9.5 months (P=0.6)
GEMOX ± Cetuximab (21)	Randomized phase II	EGFR	Study: 6.1 months; control: 5.5 months (P=NS)	Study: 11 months; control: 12.4 months (P=NS)
GEMOX ± Panitumumab (22)	Randomized phase II	EGFR	Study: 5.3 months; control: 4.4 months (P=0.27)	Study: 9.9 months; control: 10.2 months (P=0.42)
Gemcitabine, cisplatin ± cediranib (23)	Randomized phase II	VEGFR	Study: 8 months; control: 7.4 months (P=0.72)	Study: 14 months; control: 12 months (P=0.62)
Gemcitabine, ± sorafenib (24)	Randomized phase II	Multi-targeted TKI	Study: 3 months; control: 4.9 months (P=0.859)	Study: 8.4 months; control: 11.2 months (P=0.775)

NS, not significant.