Selected Abstracts from the Opening Session

Efficacy of TAS-120, an irreversible fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) inhibitor, in cholangiocarcinoma patients with FGFR pathway alterations who were previously treated with chemotherapy and other FGFR inhibitors
Funda Meric-Bernstam, et al., O-001

The authors of the study conclude that *"TAS-120 demonstrated compelling clinical activity and a manageable AE profile in CCA patients with FGFR2 gene fusions and showed* eficacy *in patients who progressed on prior FGFR* inhibitrs. *A phase II study of TAS-120 in CCA patients with FGFR2 gene fusions has been initiated."*

Ramucirumab as second-line treatment in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) following first-line sorafenib: Pooled efficacy and safety across two global randomized Phase 3 studies (REACH-2 and REACH)
Andrew Zhu, et al., LBA-001

The authors of the study conclude that "A pooled analysis of two phase 3 trials assessing ramucirumab as second-line treatment in patients with HCC following first-line sorafenib (REACH-2 and REACH) demonstrates a significant and clinically meaningful benefit with a favorable safety profile in HCC patients with baseline AFP ≥400 ng/mL."

See the webcast from this presentation

The impact of combining Selective Internal Radiation Therapy (SIRT) with sorafenib on overall survival in patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma: the SORAMIC trial palliative cohort
Jen Ricke, et al., O-029

The authors of the study conclude that "the addition of SIRT to sorafenib did not result in a significant improvement in overall survival compared to sorafenib alone. Subgroup analyses led to hypothesis generating results for patient groups with potential clinical benefit.

LBA-004 Efficacy and safety results from IMblaze370, a randomised Phase III study comparing atezolizumab+cobimetinib and atezolizumab monotherapy vs regorafenib in chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer

J Bendell, et al.

Annals of Oncology, Volume 29, Issue suppl_5, 1 June 2018, mdy208.003,

The authors of the study conclude that "IMblaze370 did not meet its primary endpoint; atezolizumab+cobimetinib and "atezolizumab monotherapy did not demonstrate statistically significant prolonged OS benefit vs regorafenib in the ITT population. PFS and ORR were similar across treatment arms. No new safety signals were observed and the safety profiles of atezolizumab+cobimetinib combination and atezolizumab monotherapy were consistent with previous findings.