

## Second-line treatments for advanced gastric cancer: Interpreting outcomes by network meta-analysis

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**Author contributions:** Badiani B performed the literature search and conducted the Bayesian meta-analysis; Maratea D checked the information from the clinical trials and contributed to the writing of the manuscript; Messori A wrote the manuscript and supervised all phases of the research.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Data sharing statement:** Technical appendix, statistical code, and dataset available from the corresponding author at [andrea.messori.it@gmail.com](mailto:andrea.messori.it@gmail.com)

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Received: February 12, 2015

Peer-review started: February 14, 2015

First decision: March 6, 2015

Revised: April 8, 2015

Accepted: May 16, 2015

Article in press: May 18, 2015

Published online: August 10, 2015

### Abstract

**AIM:** To study the effectiveness of second-line

treatments for advanced gastric cancer by application of Bayesian network meta-analysis.

**METHODS:** Our search covered the literature up to February 2015. The following 6 treatments were evaluated: (1) irinotecan (camptothecins); (2) paclitaxel (taxanes class); (3) docetaxel (taxanes); (4) everolimus (mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitors); (5) ramucirumab (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 inhibitors); (6) ramucirumab + paclitaxel. Our methodology was based on standard models of Bayesian network meta-analysis. The reference treatment was best supportive care (BSC). The endpoint was overall survival. Median survival was the outcome measure along with 95% credible intervals.

**RESULTS:** Our search identified a total of 7 randomized controlled trials. These trials included 2298 patients (in 15 treatment arms) in whom a total of 6 active treatments were evaluated as well as BSC. There were 21 head-to-head comparisons (6 direct, 15 indirect). The difference in survival between each of two active treatments (paclitaxel and ramucirumab + paclitaxel) vs BSC was statistically significant, while the other 4 showed no statistical difference. In the 6 head-to-head comparisons between active treatments, no significant survival difference was demonstrated.

**CONCLUSION:** Our results indicate that both paclitaxel monotherapy and ramucirumab + paclitaxel determine a significant prolongation in survival as compared with BSC.

**Key words:** Meta-analysis; Bayesian methods; Advanced gastric cancer; Second line therapy; Paclitaxel; Irinotecan; Docetaxel; Ramucirumab

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**Core tip:** We carried out a Bayesian network meta-

analysis to evaluate second-line treatments for advanced gastric cancer. After scanning the literature up to February 2015, 7 randomized controlled trials were included in our meta-analysis in which the treatments for this disease condition and best supportive care (BSC) were evaluated according to overall survival (OS). Our meta-analysis investigated 21 direct or indirect comparisons. The difference in OS between paclitaxel *vs* BSC and ramucirumab + paclitaxel *vs* BSC was statistically significant, while the other comparisons showed no statistical difference. In conclusion, our results indicate that both paclitaxel and ramucirumab + paclitaxel determine a significant prolongation in survival in comparison with BSC.

Badiani B, Maratea D, Messori A. Second-line treatments for advanced gastric cancer: Interpreting outcomes by network meta-analysis. *World J Clin Oncol* 2015; 6(4): 73-79 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/2218-4333/full/v6/i4/73.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5306/wjco.v6.i4.73>

## INTRODUCTION

Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignancies and the third leading cause of cancer mortality worldwide<sup>[1-3]</sup>. This disease condition represents 3.4% of all cancers in both sexes, and ranks sixth among all cancers in incidence and fifth as mortality. The incidence varies with age and reaches its peak in the seventh decade of life.

The standard first-line chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer (AGC) is the association of fluoropyrimidine and platinum complexes with or without anthracyclines<sup>[1-5]</sup>. However, more than half of patients with AGC do not respond to chemotherapy and even if patients show a response, its duration is only a few months. For this reason, a second-line therapy is needed in most patients.

While several pharmacological options have been proposed as second-line treatment [*e.g.*, taxanes, camptothecins, selective mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitors, and more recently the R2 (VEGF-R2) antagonists of endothelial growth factor VEGF such as ramucirumab], there is currently no standard of care.

In the present study, we performed an updated meta-analysis of second-line treatments for AGC including the data from the most recent randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Our literature search was conducted in PubMed ([www.pubmed.org](http://www.pubmed.org)) and in Scopus ([www.scopus.com](http://www.scopus.com)) and covered the period from 1 January 1990 to present time (last query on 28 February 2015). A single search

term ("advanced gastric cancer") was employed (in combination with the filter "randomized controlled trials"). Since the number of citations retrieved through these keywords was small (less than 400 with PubMed), we analyzed all of these articles by examining the abstract or, when necessary, their full text, and we identified the RCTs that met our inclusion criteria. These criteria included: (1) metastatic or non-resectable, locally advanced gastric or gastro-esophageal junction adenocarcinoma; (2) age from 18 to 75 years; (3) adequate organ function (bone marrow function, liver function, kidney function); (4) Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (PS) of 0, 1 or 2; and (5) first-line chemotherapy with fluoropyrimidine plus platinum with or without anthracycline. The end-point of our analysis was overall survival (OS), which was handled as a continuous endpoint.

For each trial, we extracted the basic information needed for our analysis and the information on the primary end-point, *i.e.*, OS. Data on OS (median value of OS with lower and upper extremes of the 95%CI) were meant to reflect the intention-to-treat population; however, there were some occasional post-randomization exclusions in some trials, and so our clinical material in some cases reflected the so-called modified intention-to-treat population<sup>[6]</sup>. As regards the assessment of methodological quality, two reviewers (BB and DM) applied the Cochrane Collaboration's tool<sup>[7]</sup> to evaluate the risk of bias in the studies included in our analysis. This tool assesses six domains (namely: random sequence generation, concealment of allocation, blinding of participants and personnel, incomplete data, selective outcome reporting of outcomes, and other sources of bias). Studies with adequate procedures in all domains were considered to have a low risk of bias.

For our statistical analysis, we employed a Bayesian model of network meta-analysis<sup>[8]</sup>. This approach is advantageous because all treatments under comparison are incorporated into a single model; another advantage is that the Bayesian technique enables rank ordering of each treatment. This Bayesian model is available as fixed-effect model and random-effect model. For the purposes of our analysis, these two versions of the model (*i.e.*, fixed-effect and random-effect) were run separately using the same data set of primary data (median and 95%CI of OS). Thereafter, the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) was used to choose the model that yielded the better performance. Only the results generated by the better model were presented, while those generated by the worse model were not reported.

In running our analysis, the following second-line chemotherapy treatments were evaluated: (1) irinotecan (class of camptothecin); (2) paclitaxel (class of taxanes); (3) docetaxel (class of taxanes); (4) everolimus (m-TOR inhibitor); (5) ramucirumab (VEGF-R2 inhibitor); and (6) ramucirumab + paclitaxel. Firstly, we analyzed the data of included trials to determine if the OS for each active

**Table 1** Values of overall survival reported in the 7 randomized controlled trials

Ref.	Year of publication	Patients		Control arm			Experimental arm				P value	
		Age <sup>1</sup> (yr)	Race	Treatment	N	Median OS (mo)	SE <sup>2</sup> (mo)	Treatment	N	Median OS (mo)		SE <sup>2</sup> (mo)
<sup>3</sup> Kang <i>et al</i> <sup>[4]</sup>	2012	56	Korean	BSC	69	3.8	0.36	Docetaxel	66	5.2	0.71	0.07
Hironaka <i>et al</i> <sup>[5]</sup>	2011	65	Japanese	Irinotecan	111	8.4	0.56	Paclitaxel	108	9.4	0.59	0.22
Thuss-Patience <i>et al</i> <sup>[10]</sup>	2011	56	-	BSC	19	2.4	0.82	Irinotecan	21	4	0.99	0.22
Ford <i>et al</i> <sup>[1]</sup>	2014	65 (34-84)	English	BSC	84	3.6	0.28	Docetaxel	84	5.2	0.46	0.003
Ohtsu <i>et al</i> <sup>[9]</sup>	2013	62 (22-86)	Various (white, Asian, black or other)	BSC	217	4.3	0.43	Everolimus	439	5.4	0.31	0.039
Fuchs <i>et al</i> <sup>[2]</sup>	2014	60 (51-69)	Various (white, Asian, black or other)	BSC	117	3.8	1.38	Ramucirumab	238	5.2	1.94	0.65
Wilke <i>et al</i> <sup>[11]</sup>	2014	61 (24-83)	Various (white, Asian, black or other)	Paclitaxel	335	7.4	0.54	Ramucirumab + paclitaxel	330	9.6	0.59	0.006

<sup>1</sup>Mean or median age with range in parenthesis; <sup>2</sup>Calculated from confidence intervals according to the procedure described by Altman *et al*<sup>[13]</sup>; <sup>3</sup>The trial by Kang *et al*<sup>[4]</sup> included a third arm treated with irinotecan (N = 60) in which median OS was 7.9 mo (SE = 1.02 mo). OS: Overall survival; SE: Standard error; N: Number of patients; BSC: Best supportive care.

treatment was significantly different from that of best supportive care (BSC). Next, we estimated the statistics for all pairwise comparisons (6 direct comparisons and 15 indirect comparisons) by determining the difference in OS [with 95% credible interval (CrI)]. The rank order was calculated for each treatment according to the endpoint of OS. In summary, the main output of our analysis consisted of the meta-analytic survival difference with CrIs along with ranking statistics.

Finally, to evaluate the reproducibility of our results, we changed the initial parameter estimates from which the Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation begins according to a verification that is customary employed in these Bayesian analyses. All of our analyses were conducted by using the software package WinBUGS 1.4.3 (Cambridge, United Kingdom) and by running the meta-analysis code for continuous end-points made available by the NICE Support Unit (United Kingdom)<sup>[8]</sup>. The statistical methods of our study were reviewed by AM according to his role of Lecturer in Medical Statistics at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Firenze, Italy.

## RESULTS

Our literature search is summarized in Figure 1 according to the PRISMA schematic. After the initial selection of 355 articles in PubMed and 612 in Scopus, we examined the full text of 12 articles and we finally identified 7 studies that met our inclusion criteria<sup>[1-4,9-11]</sup>. The treatments evaluated in these 7 studies are shown in Table 1 along with the information on OS extracted from their respective results. In 6 out of these 7 cases, the RCTs compared a second-line treatment with BSC. Overall, these 7 RCTs enrolled 2298 patients (in 15

treatment arms). As regards the methodological quality, the 7 RCTs showed a low risk of bias. As illustrated in Figure 2, the only source of potential risk of bias was the open-label design of three randomized studies, but all the other items of the scoring method were at low risk of bias.

In running our Bayesian analysis, the value of DIC was found to be more favourable for the fixed-effect model. For this reason, only the results generated by this model are presented below.

Our results (Figure 3) revealed a statistically significant difference in the direct comparisons between two second-line active treatments vs BSC (namely, paclitaxel monotherapy and ramucirumab + paclitaxel). Furthermore, 4 indirect head-to-head comparisons reached the threshold of statistical significance (namely, the comparisons of ramucirumab + paclitaxel with irinotecan or docetaxel or paclitaxel or everolimus).

Figure 4 illustrates the ranking histograms generated by the Bayesian probabilistic analysis. Individual rankings for the 6 second-line treatments and BSC were the following (lowest rank = highest effectiveness, highest rank = lowest effectiveness; 95%CrI in parenthesis): ramucirumab+paclitaxel, 1 (1 to 2); paclitaxel, 2 (2 to 5); irinotecan, 3 (2 to 6); docetaxel, 4 (3 to 7); everolimus, 4 (3 to 7); ramucirumab, 6 (1 to 7); BSC, 7 (5 to 7).

Finally, our sensitivity analysis showed that using different initial parameter estimates did not affect the results.

## DISCUSSION

The results of our Bayesian meta-analysis provided a summary of the effectiveness data concerning the main

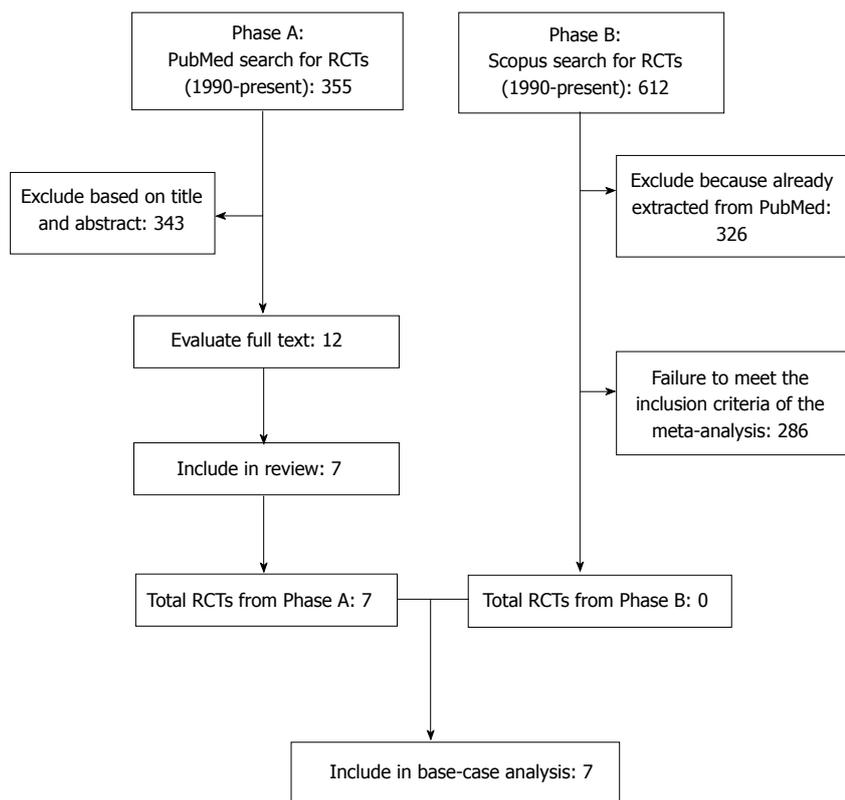


Figure 1 Phases of our literature search illustrated according to the PRISMA schematic. RCTs: Randomized controlled trials.

	Random sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding of participants and personnel	Blinding of outcome assessment	Incomplete outcome data	Free of selective outcome reporting	Free of other sources of bias
Kang <i>et al</i> <sup>[4]</sup>	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Hironaka <i>et al</i> <sup>[3]</sup>	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Thuss-Patience <i>et al</i> <sup>[10]</sup>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ford <i>et al</i> <sup>[1]</sup>	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Ohtsu <i>et al</i> <sup>[9]</sup>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fuchs <i>et al</i> <sup>[2]</sup>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wilke <i>et al</i> <sup>[11]</sup>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

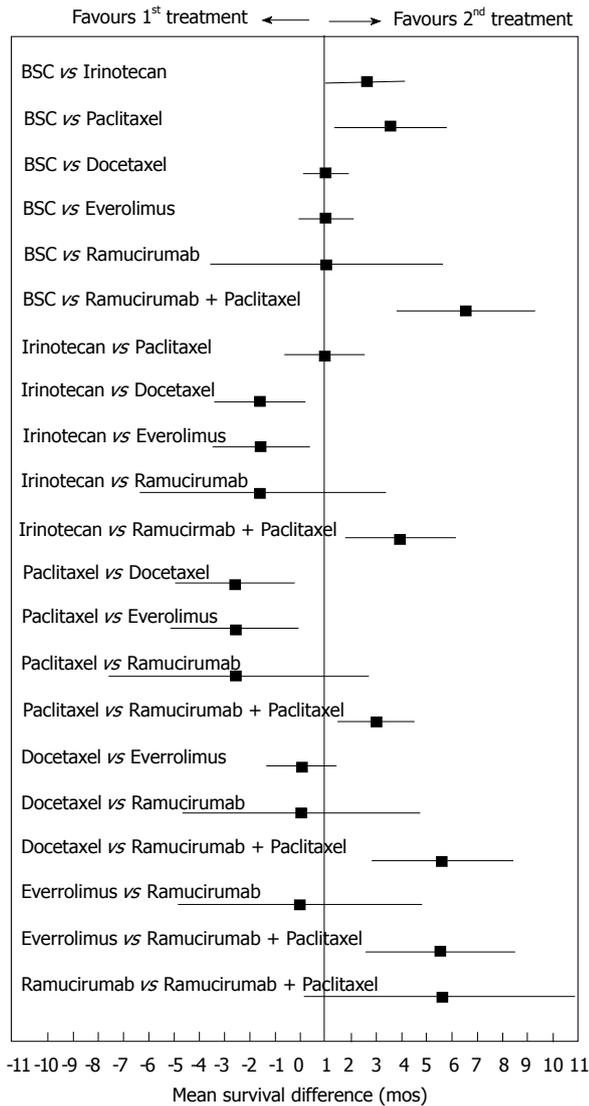
Figure 2 Application of the Cochrane Collaboration’s tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. The figure shows the summary of risk-of-bias assessments for the 7 randomized, controlled trials included in our analysis. Low risk of bias is represented by green circles (see Higgins *et al*<sup>[7]</sup> for further details).

second-line treatments for AGC and were successful in evaluating the statistical significance of differences between active treatments and in defining the ranking in effectiveness for each treatment.

Overall, our results are of interest under several viewpoints. The information on rankings is, in our view, the most interesting result of our analysis. Among the 6 active treatments, ramucirumab + paclitaxel and paclitaxel monotherapy had the two best rankings, while ramucirumab monotherapy had a quite variable ranking.

As shown in Figure 3, our choice of employing an absolute outcome measure (*i.e.*, OS) was advantageous in comparison with the approaches based on relative outcome measures (*e.g.*, relative risk, odds-ratio or hazard ratio) that are commonly employed in meta-analysis<sup>[12]</sup>. In fact, absolute outcome measures allow us to better interpret the clinical relevance of the differences; for example, the differences shown in Figure 3 that proved to be statistically significant were mostly around 2 or 3 mo, but those involving ramucirumab in association were remarkably around 6 mo.

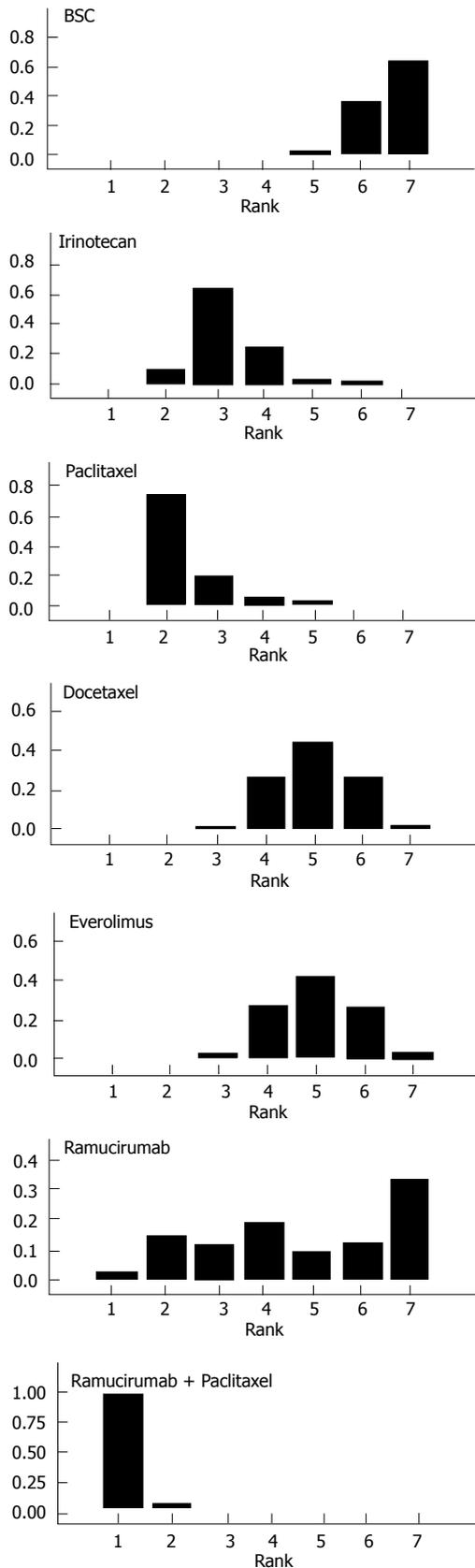
As confirmed by the present analysis, the Bayesian approach for evaluating direct and indirect comparisons according to a network of treatments shows a number of important advantages, mainly because a single programming language (*i.e.*, Winbugs) has been adopted worldwide for conducting this type of



**Figure 3** Meta-analytical values of mean survival difference estimated for 6 direct comparisons (each of the 6 active treatments vs best supportive care) and for 15 head-to-head indirect comparisons between the active treatments. Each horizontal bar indicates the two-sided 95%CrI for the mean survival difference (solid square). BSC: Best supportive care.

research. This translates into a very high degree of standardization in doing these analyses. For example, if one examines a random sample of Bayesian meta-analyses published over the past months<sup>[14-25]</sup>, it is impressive to see the extraordinary homogeneity of the models adopted by different researchers and also the important scientific impact that this type of research determines as demonstrated by the authoritativeness of the journals where these studies have been published.

The points of strength of our study included the originality of the methodological approach because this is the first “all-in-one” Bayesian network meta-analysis carried out on this topic. Another advantage is that we evaluated the main second-line active treatments currently available for advanced gastric cancer, without focusing the analysis on a single agent (like in other published papers<sup>[26]</sup>).



**Figure 4** Histogram of rankings generated by the Bayesian network meta-analysis. The graphs reflect a total of 20000 iterations and consist of as many histograms as the treatments ( $N = 6$  plus best supportive care) included in the analysis. In each panel, the histogram shows the percent distribution of the simulations across ranks 1 (most effective treatment) through 7 (least effective treatment); the y-axis shows probability on a 0 to 1 scale. BSC: Best supportive care.

In conclusion, our results convey an original information to establish the place in therapy of these 6 pharmacological second-line treatments for AGC.

## COMMENTS

### Background

In patients with advanced gastric cancer requiring second-line treatment, no meta-analysis for indirect comparisons between active treatments has been conducted. All data on effectiveness essentially refer to the comparison between an active treatment and best supportive care. In contrast, data on comparative effectiveness are needed to clarify which treatment is more effective in this disease condition.

### Research frontiers

Bayesian network meta-analysis is increasingly recognized to be the new standard for analyzing the effectiveness data from a series of randomized trials and for generate a ranking in effectiveness across the active treatments available.

### Innovations and breakthroughs

The present study is the first meta-analysis in which a Bayesian network model has been used to synthesize the data of effectiveness and to generate the ranking histograms that are a typical output of this type of statistics.

### Applications

After a standard literature search, the above Bayesian methodology was applied to a series of 7 randomized trials, that evaluated 5 active treatments in this disease condition. Two of these trials were focused on ramucirumab, a new agent proposed for this clinical indication. Ramucirumab in association with paclitaxel rank first in comparative effectiveness across the 5 active treatment.

### Terminology

While standard pair-wise meta-analysis examines a single comparison, generally between a single active agent and a single reference treatment (or no treatment), network meta-analysis evaluates all head-to-head combinations across the therapeutic options evaluated in included trials. Network meta-analysis based on Bayesian methods has a further important advantage in that a single statistical analysis (*i.e.*, an "all-in-one" statistical model) allows people to simultaneously evaluate the effectiveness of several treatment options.

### Peer-review

In this network meta-analysis study, the author investigated 21 direct or indirect comparisons of overall survival of total of 2298 advanced gastric cancer patients. The result shows that there are statistically significant differences in overall survival between paclitaxel vs best supportive care (BSC) and ramucirumab + paclitaxel vs BSC groups, indicating that both paclitaxel and ramucirumab + paclitaxel determine a significant prolongation in survival in comparison with BSC. This has significance for the second-line drugs treatment of gastric cancer. The paper is about an interesting topic.

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**P- Reviewer:** Bener A, Cao N, Grundmann RT, Herszenyi L, Mocellin S, Wang ZH **S- Editor:** Song XX **L- Editor:** A **E- Editor:** Wu HL





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