

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/35807> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Wit, Djoeke de

Title: Dose optimization of oral targeted therapies in oncology

Issue Date: 2015-10-06

7

Effect of gastrointestinal resection on sunitinib exposure in patients with GIST

Djoeke de Wit, Nielka P. van Erp, Reza Khosravan, Robin Wiltshire, Randy Allred, George D. Demetri, Henk-Jan Guchelaar and Hans Gelderblom

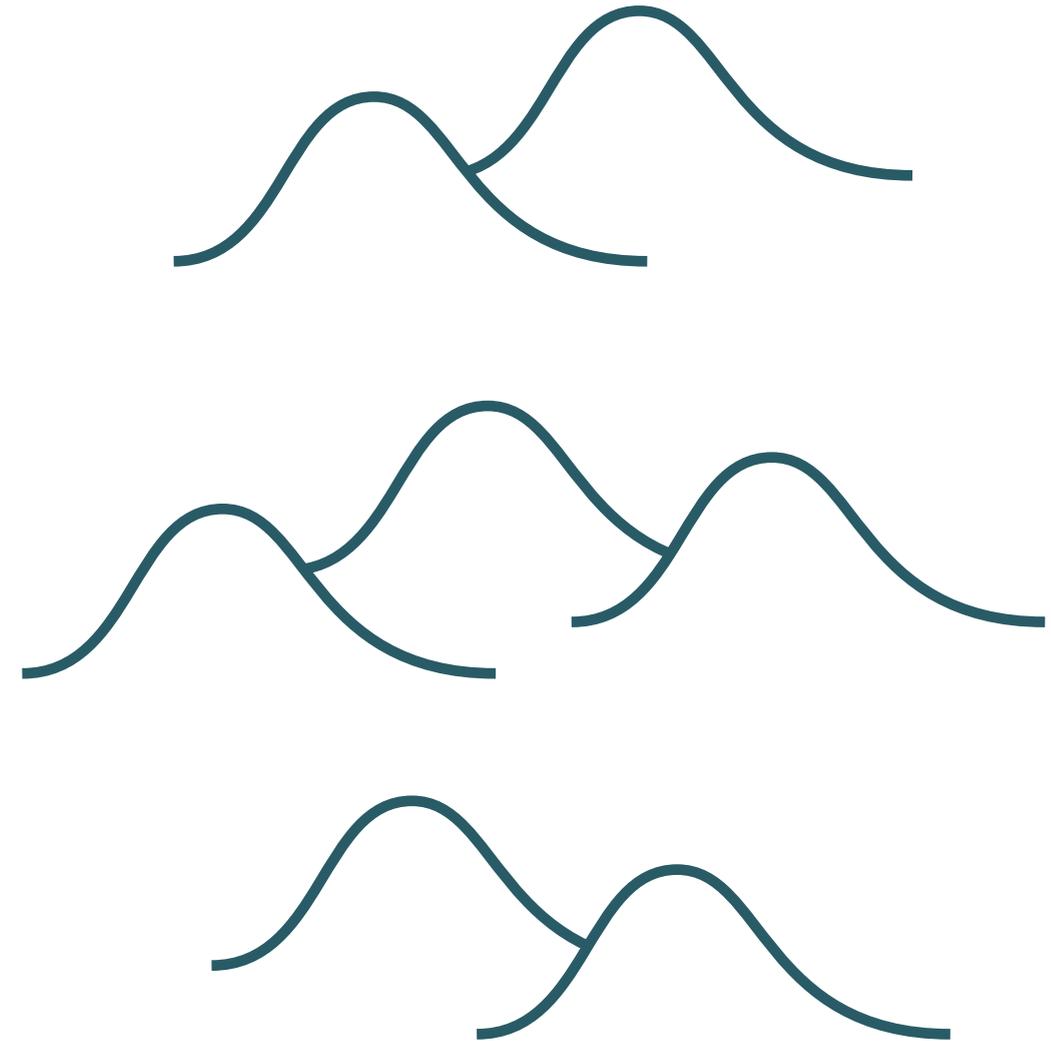
ABSTRACT

Background GIST patients often undergo gastrointestinal (GI) surgery. Previous studies have shown that imatinib and nilotinib exposures were decreased in GIST patients with prior major gastrectomy. We investigated whether major gastrectomy influences the exposure to sunitinib and its active metabolite SU12662.

Patients and Methods Pharmacokinetic data from 305 GIST patients included in 4 phase I-III trials were analyzed. Patients were subdivided into 6 groups according to their prior GI surgery. Apparent clearance (Cl/F) and dose-corrected steady-state plasma exposures (AUC_{0-24}) of sunitinib and SU12662 were estimated using a population PK approach. ANCOVA was performed to test for differences in AUC_{0-24} and Cl/F between each surgery subgroup and controls.

Results Major gastrectomy did not influence sunitinib or SU12662 exposure. The geometric mean of sunitinib and SU12662 AUC_{0-24} was decreased by 21% and 28% in patients with both gastrectomy and small bowel resection ($n = 8$) compared to controls ($n = 63$) for sunitinib (931 ng·hr/mL (95%-CI; 676 - 1283) versus 1177 ng·hr/mL (95%-CI; 1097 - 1263); $P < 0.05$) and SU12662 (354 ng·hr/mL (95%-CI; 174 - 720) versus 492 ng·hr/mL (95%-CI; 435 - 555); $P < 0.05$). No significant differences in exposure were observed in each of the other subgroups versus controls.

Conclusion In contrast to previous results for imatinib and nilotinib, gastrectomy alone does not influence sunitinib or SU12662 exposure. This should be taken into account for the treatment of gastrectomized GIST patients with TKIs. In patients who had undergone both gastrectomy and small bowel resection, sunitinib and SU12662 exposures are significantly, although clinically not relevantly, decreased.



Introduction

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common sarcoma of the gastrointestinal tract and highly resistant to conventional chemotherapy [1]. In 2001, imatinib was registered as first-line therapy for patients with primary unresectable and/or metastatic GIST [2,3]. Thereafter in 2006, sunitinib was approved as second-line treatment for patients intolerant or refractory to imatinib therapy [4]. Recently, regorafenib was approved by the FDA as third-line therapy for GIST after failure of imatinib and sunitinib [5]. With the introduction of imatinib, sunitinib and regorafenib, survival of patients with metastatic GIST has substantially improved [4-6].

Imatinib C_{trough} levels and total sunitinib exposure have been reported to correlate with treatment benefit in patients with GIST [7,8]. However, GIST patients often have an altered GI tract due to either resection of the primary tumor or subsequent surgery for recurrence and/or metastasis. Whether these alterations influence drug absorption and thus exposure and clinical outcome of treatment, depends on the physicochemical properties of the oral tyrosine kinase inhibitor given (Table 1).

A cross-sectional study in GIST patients treated with imatinib revealed that C_{trough} levels were significantly lower in patients that previously had a major gastrectomy compared to patients without gastric surgery [9]. Comparable results, relating decreased plasma exposures with prior major gastrectomy, were seen for GIST patients treated with nilotinib [10]. Since the solubility of imatinib and nilotinib rapidly declines above pH 5.5 and 4.5 respectively, it is suggested that in gastrectomized patients a decreased acid secretion may contribute to a decreased solubility and thereby decreased absorption of both TKIs [9-12]. Each segment of the gastrointestinal tract has its own characteristic pH level; acidity declines over the GI tract from the stomach (pH 1-3) to the small intestine (pH 5-7) and the colon (pH 7-8) [13,14]. For imatinib and nilotinib solubility and absorption therefore rapidly decreases after the stomach [15]. This is further supported by the relative short time to reach maximum plasma concen-

tration (T_{max}) for these drugs; 2-4 hours for imatinib and 3 hours for nilotinib [11,12]. Hence, due to the physicochemical properties of imatinib and nilotinib, the stomach is essential for dissolution and absorption of these TKIs.

For sunitinib however, solubility does not decline until pH 6.8 [16]. This makes in theory the involvement of the stomach less critical for dissolution and absorption of sunitinib. This is further supported by the relative broad surface over which sunitinib is absorbed from the GI tract, reflected by a long time to reach maximum plasma concentration of sunitinib, e.g. 6-12 hours [16]. We postulated that major gastrectomy would most likely not affect the exposure to sunitinib and its active metabolite SU12662.

To confirm this hypothesis, we retrospectively investigated the effect of GI resections on sunitinib and SU12662 exposures in patients with GIST across 4 different phase I-III clinical trials. Our primary objective was to investigate the effect of major gastrectomy; secondary objectives were to determine the effect of other GI resections on sunitinib exposure.

Patients and Methods

Patient selection

A total of 635 patients were treated with sunitinib in 4 different phase I/II, II, or III clinical trials that investigated the safety, efficacy, and/or pharmacokinetics of sunitinib in patients with GIST [17-20]. Of these 635 patients, a total of 364 patients had pharmacokinetic (PK) samples available which were included in population pharmacokinetic analysis. Out of these 364 patients (for sunitinib total number of samples = 3394 and for SU12662 total number of samples = 3410), a total of 305 patients had comprehensive GI resection data available and were therefore eligible for the present analysis.

Inclusion criteria in these trials were: a histopathologically confirmed diagnosis of metastatic or unresectable GIST with progression on or toxicity of previous imatinib therapy; age > 18 years or between 20 to 75 years; adequate hematologic, renal, liver and cardiac function; an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0 or 1; willingness and ability to comply with scheduled visits, treatment plans, laboratory test, and other study procedures.

Exclusion criteria in these trials were: current treatment in another clinical trial or ≤ 4 weeks prior to starting sunitinib, ≤ 2 weeks for imatinib therapy; non recovery from acute toxic effect of previous chemotherapy or imatinib; a history of known brain metastases; any serious co-morbidity; and pregnancy or breastfeeding.

All studies were done in accordance with Good Clinical Practice and under the ethical principles established by the Declaration of Helsinki.

Table 1 Physicochemical properties of imatinib, nilotinib and sunitinib

Drug	MW (g/mol)	pKa	Solubility	BCS class	Ref
Imatinib	493.60	7.7	Freely soluble (100-1000 mg/mL) up to pH 5.5. Solubility declines at higher pH; lowest solubility is 1 mg/mL.	II	[11]
Nilotinib	565.98	2.1 and 5.4	Slightly soluble (1-10 mg/mL) at pH 1.0, very slightly soluble (0.1-1 mg/mL) in water, at pH 3.0. Practically insoluble (< 0.1 mg/mL) in buffer solutions of pH ≥ 4.5	IV	[12]
Sunitinib	398.47	9.0	25 mg/mL at pH 1.2-6.8. Solubility reduces at pH ≥ 6.8	IV	[16]

Abbreviation: BCS, Biopharmaceutics Classification System; MW, molecular weight.

Each protocol was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board and informed consent was obtained from each patient. The sub-analysis on the existing dataset of Pfizer was requested by the non-Pfizer affiliated authors of this manuscript and was reviewed and granted by Pfizer.

Sunitinib pharmacokinetic data collection and statistical analysis

Patients were treated with sunitinib in doses ranging from 25 mg to 75 mg once daily on 4/2 (4 weeks on treatment followed by 2 weeks off treatment), 2/1 (2 weeks on treatment followed by 1 week off treatment), 2/2 (2 weeks on treatment followed by 2 weeks off treatment) or CDD (continuous daily dosing) schedules. Blood samples for pharmacokinetic assessment of sunitinib and its active metabolite SU12662 were collected pre-dose or post-dose on different days with details provided in Table 2. Blood samples were collected in EDTA tubes and shortly after collection centrifuged at 4 °C for 10 minutes at 3500 rpm. Plasma samples were separated and stored at -20 °C or lower until shipped. Shipment of samples was on dry ice to Bioanalytical Systems Inc (West Lafayette, IN) where they were stored at -20 °C or lower until assayed within the established stability window. For quantification a validated, sensitive and specific isocratic liquid chromatographic tandem mass spectrometric (LC-MS/MS) method in positive ionization mode was used [21].

Table 2 Summary of characteristics of studies used for analyses

Study number	Study design	n ^a	Dosing schedule: dose	Day(s) of PK sampling	Time point(s) of sampling	Ref
RTKC-0511-013	Phase II	74	2/1: 50 mg 2/2: 25, 50, 75 mg 4/2: 50 mg	Days 1, 14, 28 (only 4/2) of Cycles 1, 2, and 3 (optional) Day 1 of Cycles 4, 5 (optional), and 6	Pre-dose On 1 st day of Cycle 1 and on last day of Cycles 1 and 2: 0, 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, and 48 hr post-dose (10 and 12 hr optional)	[19]
A6181004	Phase III	179	4/2: 50 mg	Days 1, 14, and 28 of Cycle 1; Days 1 and 28 of Cycles 2 and beyond	Pre-dose	[20]
A6181045	Phase I/II	33	4/2: 25, 50, 75 mg	Phase I: Days 1, 2, 7, 14, 21, and 28 of Cycle 1 Phase II: Days 1, 14, and 28 of Cycles 1-4	Pre-dose On Days 1 and 28 of Cycle 1 (Phase I Only): 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24 (Only Day 28) and 48 (Only Day 28) hr post-dose	[18]
A6181047	Phase II	19	CDD: 37.5 mg	Day 1 of each cycle	Pre-dose	[17]

Abbreviations: 2/1, 2 weeks on treatment followed by 1 week off treatment; 2/2, 2 weeks on treatment followed by 2 weeks off treatment; 4/2, 4 weeks on treatment followed by 1 week off treatment; CDD, continuous daily dosing; PK, pharmacokinetics.

^a Number of subjects from each study contributing to the ANCOVA

All quantifiable plasma samples were included to develop population PK models for sunitinib and SU12662 using Nonlinear Mixed Effect Modeling software (NONMEM; version 7.1.2), following exclusion of plasma samples with inadequate dosing records and those identified to be extreme outliers (eg, $6 < \text{Conditional Weighted Residual (CWRES)} < -6$). Sunitinib data were best described by a two-compartment model with first-order absorption with a lag time and first-order elimination. Similarly, SU12662 data were best described by a two-compartment model with first-order formation without lag time and first-order elimination.

Patients were subdivided into 6 subgroups according to their previous GI surgery: 1) Major gastrectomy (defined as total or subtotal gastrectomy), 2) Partial gastrectomy, 3) Small bowel resection, 4) Both gastrectomy (either partial or (sub)total) and small bowel resection, 5) Colon resection, and 6) Controls with no prior surgery. Patients with uncertain or unclear defined GI resections (n = 59) were excluded from analysis.

Following population PK analyses, the individual post-hoc estimates for CI/F of sunitinib and SU12662 were used to calculate steady-state total plasma exposures (AUC₀₋₂₄) of sunitinib and SU12662 at 50 mg of sunitinib for each individual patient, by dividing the dose (i.e., 50 mg) by individual patient post-hoc CI/F estimate. Thereafter, an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) on log transformed data was performed to test for significant differences in AUC₀₋₂₄ and CI/F of both sunitinib and SU12662 between each surgical subgroup and control. Covariates previously identified by Houk et al. which were initially included in the ANCOVA model were sex and race for sunitinib CI/F, and sex, race, body weight and ECOG performance status for SU12662 CI/F [22]. Within the ANCOVA models, Multiple Comparisons with Control (i.e., MCC) using Dunnett's test were performed and significant increases in CI/F and decreases in AUC₀₋₂₄ were identified. For sunitinib and SU12662 CI/F the difference was considered statistically significant ($P \leq 0.05$), if the 95% lower bound for the difference from controls on the log scale did not include zero. Conversely, for sunitinib and SU12662 AUC₀₋₂₄, if the 95% upper bound for the difference from the control, on the log scale, did not include zero, the difference was considered statistically significant ($P \leq 0.05$). Subsequently, previously identified covariates which were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$) within the ANCOVA model were later removed from the ANCOVA models for sunitinib and SU12662. The number of observation for each individual was added as an additional covariate to the ANCOVA models to make sure it did not affect the final ANCOVA models overall results and conclusions. All statistical analyses were performed using S-Plus Version 8.0 (TIBCO Software Inc., Palo Alto, USA). The population pharmacokinetic and statistical analysis on the existing dataset was done by Pfizer Inc. Independent

reviewers, blinded to the PK and patient data and not related to Pfizer, subdivided the included patients into 6 groups according to their previous GI surgery.

Results

Patient characteristics

A total of 305 patients had both population PK parameter estimates and comprehensive GI resection data available and were therefore included in the descriptive statistics presented as well as in the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) models for sunitinib and SU12662. Of these patients, 45 underwent major gastrectomy (subgroup 1), 58 partial gastrectomy (subgroup 2), 118 small bowel resection (subgroup 3), 8 both gastrectomy and small bowel resection (subgroup 4) and 13 patients a colon resection (subgroup 5). Sixty-three patients served as controls and did not have any prior surgery (subgroup 6). Baseline characteristics including sex, age, bodyweight, ethnicity and ECOG performing status are shown in Table 3 per subgroup.

Effect of prior gastrointestinal surgery on sunitinib pharmacokinetics

Sunitinib and SU12662 apparent clearance (CI/F) was not increased in patients that previously had a major gastrectomy. Consequently,

the geometric mean of sunitinib and SU12662 AUC₀₋₂₄ were not decreased in patients with a major gastrectomy, compared to patients in the control subgroup for sunitinib (1171 ng·hr/mL versus 1177 ng·hr/mL; $P > 0.05$) and SU12662 (520 ng·hr/mL versus 492 ng·hr/mL $P > 0.05$) (Table 4 and Figure 1).

A significant increase in apparent clearance (CI/F) of sunitinib and SU12662 was seen in patients that had undergone both gastrectomy and small bowel resection relative to the controls. The geometric mean of CI/F for sunitinib and SU12662 was increased by 26% and 39% in subgroup 4, patients with both gastrectomy and small bowel resection, compared to those in the control subgroup for sunitinib (53.7 L/hr versus 42.5 L/hr; $P \leq 0.05$) and for SU12662 (29.7 L/hr versus 21.4 L/hr; $P \leq 0.05$), respectively. No statistically significant ($P > 0.05$) increases in apparent clearance for each of the other subgroups from controls were observed (Table 4 and Figure 1).

Consequently, a decreased total plasma exposure (AUC₀₋₂₄) to sunitinib and SU12662 was seen in patients that had undergone both gastrectomy and small bowel resection. The geometric mean of total plasma exposure (AUC₀₋₂₄) to sunitinib and SU12662 was 21% and 28% lower in subgroup 4, patients that underwent both gastrectomy and small bowel resection, compared to those in the control subgroup sunitinib (931 ng·hr/mL versus 1177 ng·hr/mL; $P \leq 0.05$) and for SU12662 (354 ng·hr/mL versus 492

Table 3 Patient characteristics for each past GI surgery subgroup

Major gastrectomy (n = 45)	Partial gastrectomy (n = 58)	Small bowel resection (n = 118)	Small bowel resection (n = 118)	Combined gastrectomy and small bowel resection (n = 8)	Colon resection (n = 13)	Controls (n = 63)
Sex, n (%)						
Male	30 (66.7%)	35 (60.3%)	75 (63.6%)	6 (75%)	9 (69.2%)	40 (63.5%)
Female	15 (33.3%)	23 (39.7%)	43 (36.4%)	2 (25%)	4 (30.8%)	23 (36.5%)
Age (years)*						
	56 (36 - 77)	57 (28 - 79)	53 (23 - 81)	49 (45 - 54)	68 (50 - 84)	58 (36 - 84)
Bodyweight (kg)*						
	65 (40 - 100)	70 (39 - 121)	71 (40 - 140)	64 (45 - 139)	80 (56 - 114)	74 (44 - 137)
Race, n (%)						
Non-Asian	37 (82.2%)	52 (89.7%)	94 (79.7%)	7 (87.5%)	12 (92.3%)	59 (93.7%)
Asian	8 (17.8%)	6 (10.3%)	24 (20.3%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (6.3%)
ECOG performing status, n (%)						
≤ 1	42 (93.3%)	58 (100%)	116 (98.3%)	8 (100%)	13 (100%)	62 (98.4%)
≥ 2	3 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.6%)

* Data are presented as median values with lower and upper limit

Table 4 Sunitinib and SU12662 CI/F and AUC₀₋₂₄ estimates for each past GI surgery subgroup

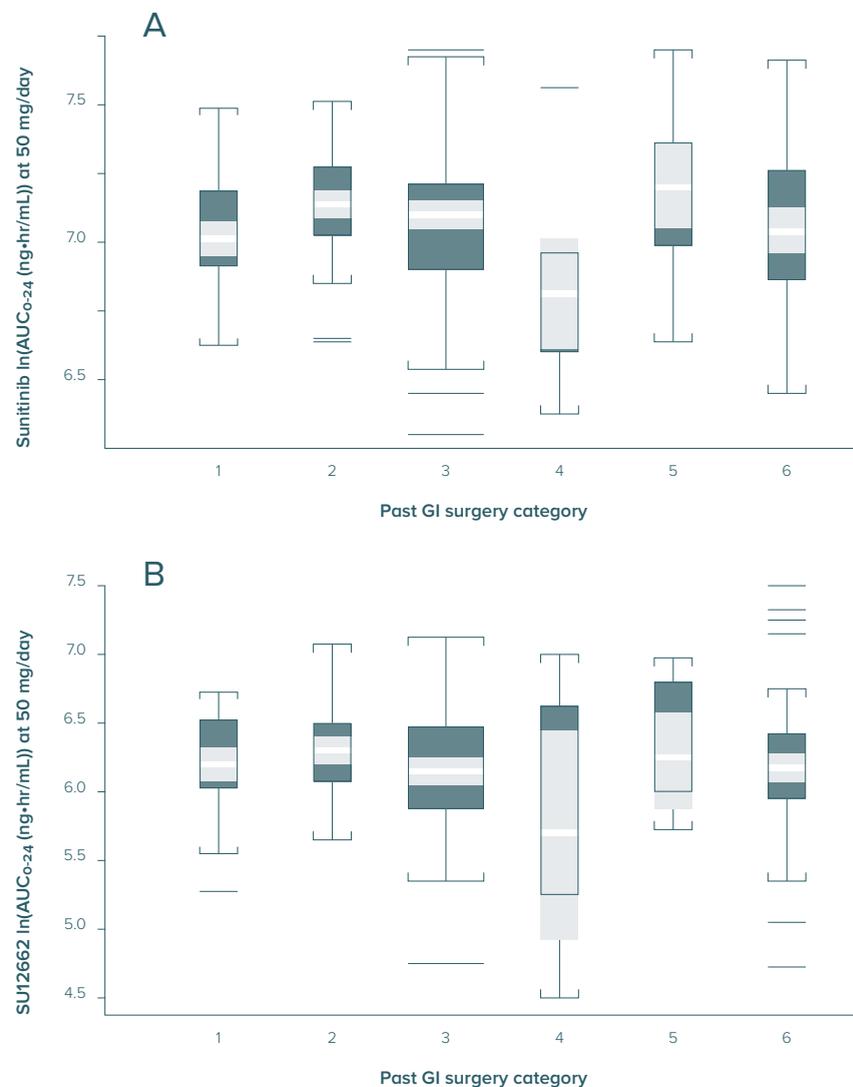
Parameter	Past GI Surgery Subgroup					
	Major gastrectomy (n = 45)	Partial gastrectomy (n = 58)	Small bowel resection (n = 118)	Combined gastrectomy and small bowel resection (n = 8)	Colon resection (n = 13)	Controls (n = 63)
Number of PK samples per subject, median (range)	7 (1 - 32)	9 (1 - 38)	7 (1 - 35)	10 (2 - 35)	13 (2 - 30)	7 (1 - 37)
Sunitinib						
AUC ₀₋₂₄ (ng·hr/mL)	1171 (1099 - 1248)	1294 (1228 - 1365)	1194 (1141 - 1250)	931 (676 - 1283)*	1325 (1109 - 1583)	1177 (1097 - 1263)
CI/F (L/hr)	42.7 (40.1 - 45.5)	38.6 (36.6 - 40.7)	41.9 (40.0 - 43.8)	53.7 (39.0 - 74.0)*	37.7 (31.6 - 45.1)	42.5 (39.6 - 45.6)
SU12662						
AUC ₀₋₂₄ (ng·hr/mL)	520 (474 - 571)	567 (522 - 617)	492 (458 - 529)	354 (174 - 720)*	597 (457 - 779)	492 (435 - 555)
CI/F (L/hr)	20.2 (18.4 - 22.1)	18.5 (17.0 - 20.1)	21.4 (19.9 - 23.0)	29.7 (14.6 - 60.4)*	17.6 (13.5 - 23.0)	21.4 (18.9 - 24.1)

Abbreviations: AUC₀₋₂₄, Area Under the Concentration-time curve from time zero to 24 hours post-dose at steady state; CI/F, apparent clearance; PK, pharmacokinetic. Data are presented as geometric mean (95% CI) unless stated otherwise. * Significantly different compared to controls ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 1 Exposures in patients with different GI resections. A) Sunitinib exposure. B) SU12662 exposure.

Major gastrectomy; 2 = Partial gastrectomy; 3 = Small bowel resection; 4 = Combined gastrectomy

and small bowel resection; 5 = Colon resection; 6 = Controls with no prior surgery



ng·hr/mL; $P \leq 0.05$), respectively. No statistically significant ($P > 0.05$) decreases in total plasma exposures for each of the other subgroups compared to controls were observed (Table 4 and Figure 1).

Discussion

This study shows that major gastrectomy did not affect sunitinib or SU12662 plasma exposures in patients with GIST. This is in contrast to prior data regarding the impact of gastrectomy on both imatinib and nilotinib exposure [9,10]. Sunitinib and SU12662 exposures were however significantly decreased in patients who had previously undergone both gastrectomy and small bowel resection, although this observation was in a small subgroup of patients. All other types of GI resections studied, showed no impact on sunitinib or SU12662 pharmacokinetics.

The results from this study support our hypothesis that the influence of GI resections on TKI exposure depends on two variables: the specific physicochemical properties of the TKI given and the part of the GI tract that has undergone resection. So although most TKIs exhibit pH-dependent solubility, small differences in their physicochemical properties (e.g. declined solubility in pH conditions higher than pH 5.5 for imatinib versus 6.8 for sunitinib) may cause great differences in the impact of gastrectomy on their GI solubility and absorption. In addition, the absorption characteristics of a drug under normal conditions [i.e. whether it is absorbed throughout the GI tract (e.g. sunitinib) or whether it is mainly absorbed through the stomach and the upper part of the small intestine (e.g. imatinib)] may affect the extent to which site specific GI resections can decrease the GI availability (F_{gut}) and subsequently the bioavailability ($F = F_{\text{gut}} \cdot F_{\text{hepatic}}$) of a drug. The finding that imatinib exposure is not affected by the co-administration of the proton pump inhibitor omeprazole somewhat contradicts our hypothesis considering reduced solubility [23]. However, 40 mg omeprazole only increases the gastric pH to 4.6 which is still an adequate level for imatinib to freely dissolve [24]. Major gastrectomy might result in a further rise in pH equally to that of the small intestines and this therefore could interfere with imatinib dissolution.

Currently, the approved and accepted first line treatment for GIST is imatinib [11]. The stomach is the most common primary site for GIST (~60%), and a proportion of these patients will therefore undergo major gastrectomy procedures prior to systemic imatinib therapy for metastasis [25]. Imatinib C_{trough} levels in ~80% of the gastrectomized patients were reported to be below 1100 ng/mL which has been correlated to shorter progression free survival (PFS) [7,9]. In addition, increasing the imatinib dose might not result in an increased exposure due to the limited solubility of imatinib in a patient with limited gastric physiology. By measuring plasma concentrations in patients with prior major gastrectomy, a decreased exposure to imatinib could be identified early in treatment, prior to development of clinical drug failure. Sunitinib is currently approved and accepted as the second line treatment for GIST patients and also for sunitinib a relationship between systemic exposure and efficacy has been demonstrated before [8,16]. The results from this present study

show that sunitinib exposure is, in contrast to the results for imatinib, not decreased in gastrectomized patients. These findings should be taken into account for the treatment of gastrectomized GIST patients with TKIs. Hypothetically, gastrectomized patients have less and/or shorter treatment benefit from first-line imatinib therapy due to decreased imatinib plasma levels. Yet, these patients theoretically have a high chance of treatment benefit from second line sunitinib therapy. However, further prospective research to investigate this hypothesis and whether there is a difference in clinical outcome between gastrectomized patients treated with imatinib or sunitinib is needed.

The results from this present analysis also show that patients who had undergone both gastrectomy and small bowel resection did have statistically significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) lower sunitinib and SU12662 exposures, which is an extension of prior data showing such effects of combined surgery on plasma exposure of both imatinib and nilotinib [9,10]. An effect of both gastrectomy and small bowel resection on the exposure to all three studied TKIs and other drugs is not surprising, since resections of large portions of the GI tract will significantly reduce the absorption surface available. Houk et al. showed that patients with GIST and a sunitinib $AUC_{0-24} > 600$ ng·hr/mL had longer time to progression (TTP) and overall survival (OS) [8]. The patients with a combined gastrectomy and small bowel resection in our study had an average sunitinib exposure of 931 ng·hr/mL and none of the patients in this subgroup had a sunitinib exposure < 600 ng·hr/mL. So although patients with both a gastrectomy and small bowel resection in this study had a statistically significant ($P \leq 0.05$) decrease in sunitinib and SU12662 exposure, this decrease does not appear to be clinically relevant.

Hypothetically, the extent of small bowel resection will be critical for the remaining absorption surface and whether and to what extent sunitinib exposure is affected or not. Unfortunately, the length of resected intestine was not registered in the database used for this retrospective study, which limits the ability to analyze this variable. Measuring plasma concentrations of sunitinib could be suggested in patients that underwent an unknown or very large resection of the GI tract to identify those patients that do have a clinically relevant decreased sunitinib exposure. In clinics where the measurement of sunitinib plasma concentration is not feasible, an alternative and practical approach could be to gradually increase the dose based on the individual patient safety and tolerability. The relatively small number of patients who underwent a combined gastrectomy and small bowel resection ($n = 8$) can be considered as a limitation of this present study. Therefore, the results in this subgroup of patients should be interpreted with caution and need to be verified in a larger group of patients with extended GI resections.

It is generally assumed that for most weakly basic drugs, the dissolution process is often the rate-limiting step for absorption of these drugs from the GI tract. However, besides pH and physicochemical properties, there are other variables within the GI tract that determine the rate and extent of dissolution including the fluid volume available for dissolution that is added in the stomach, gastric motility and the maximum dose strength. Also the maximum dose strength is rather different between imatinib, nilotinib and sunitinib. Imatinib and nilotinib are dosed at 400-800 mg a day compared to sunitinib which is dosed at 25-50 mg a day. This could be an additional explanation why sunitinib exposure is not influenced by gastrectomy whereas imatinib and nilotinib exposure are. Apparently, pH and dosage rather than fluid volume and gastric motility is of influence on the absorption of TKIs. An alternative pre-clinical explanation for the found differences is the removal due to gastrectomy of transporters that facilitate the gastric absorption of TKIs, whereby imatinib might depend more on this transporter for absorption than sunitinib does [26,27].

Conclusion

In conclusion, major gastrectomy alone does not influence exposure to sunitinib or its active metabolite SU12662, which is contrary to previous results for imatinib and nilotinib. This should be taken into account for the treatment of gastrectomized GIST patients with TKIs. Patients with a combined gastrectomy and small bowel resection had a statistically significantly, though clinically not relevant, decreased plasma exposure to sunitinib and SU12662 which in theory might depend on the length of intestine resected.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank Gerard Stege, Pfizer the Netherlands, for his contribution to this study. All 4 studies included in the analyses were sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

References

- 1 Fletcher, C.D. et al (2002) Diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors: a consensus approach. *Int J Surg Pathol.* 10, 81-89.
- 2 van Oosterom, A.T. et al (2001) Safety and efficacy of imatinib (STI571) in metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumours: a phase I study. *Lancet.* 358, 1421-1423.
- 3 Demetri, G.D. et al (2002) Efficacy and safety of imatinib mesylate in advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors. *N Engl J Med.* 347, 472-480.
- 4 Demetri, G.D. et al (2006) Efficacy and safety of sunitinib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumour after failure of imatinib: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 368, 1329-1338.
- 5 Demetri, G.D. et al (2013) Efficacy and safety of regorafenib for advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumours after failure of imatinib and sunitinib (GRID): an international, multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet.* 381, 295-302.
- 6 Blanke, C.D. et al (2008) Long-term results from a randomized phase II trial of standard- versus higher-dose imatinib mesylate for patients with unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumors expressing KIT. *J Clin Oncol.* 26, 620-625.
- 7 Demetri, G.D. et al (2009) Imatinib plasma levels are correlated with clinical benefit in patients with unresectable/metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumors. *J Clin Oncol.* 27, 3141-3147.
- 8 Houk, B.E. et al (2010) Relationship between exposure to sunitinib and efficacy and tolerability endpoints in patients with cancer: results of a pharmacokinetic/ pharmacodynamic meta-analysis. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol.* 66, 357-371.
- 9 Yoo, C. et al (2010) Cross-sectional study of imatinib plasma trough levels in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors: impact of gastrointestinal resection on exposure to imatinib. *J Clin Oncol.* 28, 1554-1559.
- 10 Kim, K.P. et al (2011) Nilotinib in patients with GIST who failed imatinib and sunitinib: importance of prior surgery on drug bioavailability. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol.* 68, 285-291.
- 11 U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Glivec® (imatinib): Drug Approval Report. Available at <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/>. Accessed April 10th 2013.
- 12 U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Tasisign® (nilotinib): Drug Approval Report. Available at <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/>. Accessed April 10th 2013.
- 13 Rozman K, Hänninen O: *Gastrointestinal Toxicology.* Elsevier Science Publishers; 1986.
- 14 Gao W. et al (2010) pH-Responsive nanoparticles for drug delivery. *Mol Pharm.* 7, 1913-1920.
- 15 European Medicine Agency (EMA). Sutent® (sunitinib): European Public Assessment Report (EPAR). Available at <http://www.ema.europa.eu/>. Accessed April 10, 2013.
- 16 U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Sutent® (sunitinib): Drug Approval Report. Available at <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/>. Accessed March 25th 2013.
- 17 George, S. et al (2009) Clinical evaluation of continuous daily dosing of sunitinib malate in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumour after imatinib failure. *Eur J Cancer.* 45, 1959-1968.
- 18 Shirao, K. et al (2010) Phase I/II study of sunitinib malate in Japanese patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumor after failure of prior treatment with imatinib mesylate. *Invest New Drugs.* 28, 866-875.
- 19 Demetri, G.D. et al (2009) Molecular target modulation, imaging, and clinical evaluation of gastrointestinal stromal tumor patients treated with sunitinib malate after imatinib failure. *Clin Cancer Res.* 15, 5902-5909.
- 20 Demetri, G.D. et al (2012) Complete longitudinal analyses of the randomized, placebo-controlled, phase III trial of sunitinib in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumor following imatinib failure. *Clin Cancer Res.* 18, 3170-3179.
- 21 O'Farrell, A.M. et al (2003) An innovative phase I clinical study demonstrates inhibition of FLT3 phosphorylation by SU11248 in acute myeloid leukemia patients. *Clin Cancer Res.* 9, 5465-5476.
- 22 Houk, B.E. et al (2009) A population pharmacokinetic meta-analysis of sunitinib malate (SU11248) and its primary metabolite (SU12662) in healthy volunteers and oncology patients. *Clin Cancer Res.* 15, 2497-2506.
- 23 Egorin, M.J. et al (2009) Effect of a proton pump inhibitor on the pharmacokinetics of imatinib. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 68, 370-374.
- 24 Kirchheiner, J. et al (2009) Relative potency of proton-pump inhibitors-comparison of effects on intragastric pH. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 65, 19-31.
- 25 Miettinen, M. and Lasota, J. (2011) Histopathology of gastrointestinal stromal tumor. *J Surg Oncol.* 104, 865-873.
- 26 Furmanski, B.D. et al (2013) Contribution of ABCC4-mediated gastric transport to the absorption and efficacy of dasatinib. *Clin Cancer Res.* 19, 4359-4370.
- 27 Hu, S. et al (2009) Interaction of the multikinase inhibitors sorafenib and sunitinib with solute carriers and ATP-binding cassette transporters. *Clin Cancer Res.* 15, 6062-6069.