

ASAC TRIAL

Scandinavian Livermet Study

**A Multicenter, Placebo-controlled, Double-blind,
Randomized Clinical Trial with Aspirin in Patients
Undergoing Resection of Colorectal Liver Metastases**

Are we ready to recommend aspirin for cancer prevention?



Aspirin to prevent colorectal cancer: time to act?

Effect of daily aspirin on risk of cancer metastasis: a study of

Summary

Long-Term Effects of Aspirin on Colorectal Cancer

Carl J Brown, MD, Steven Gallinger, MD, James Church, MD, for Members of the Evidence-Based Reviews in Surgery Group see to Lancet 2012; 379: 1591-601

Peter M Rothwell, Michelle Wilson, Carl-Eric Elwin, Bo Norrving, Ale Algra, Charles P Warlow, T

Summary
Background High-dose aspirin (≥500 mg daily) reduce

Colon cancer



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect
Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology



PRESS RELEASE

The impact of aspirin, statins and ACE-inhibitors on the prevalence of colorectal neoplasia in a screening programme

D Mansouri^{a,1}, D C McMillan¹, C S D Roxburgh¹, E M Crichton² and P G Horgan¹

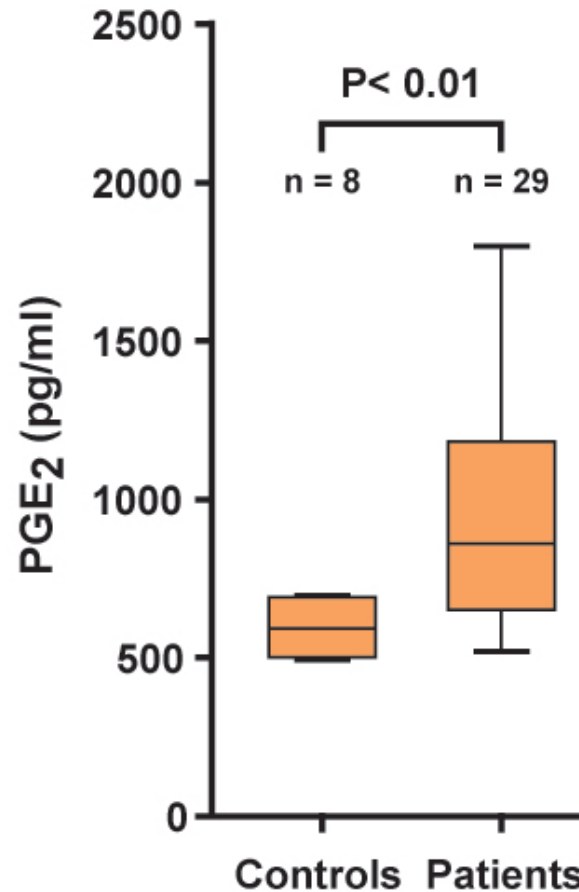
8

Aspirin and the prevention of colorectal cancer US, 4

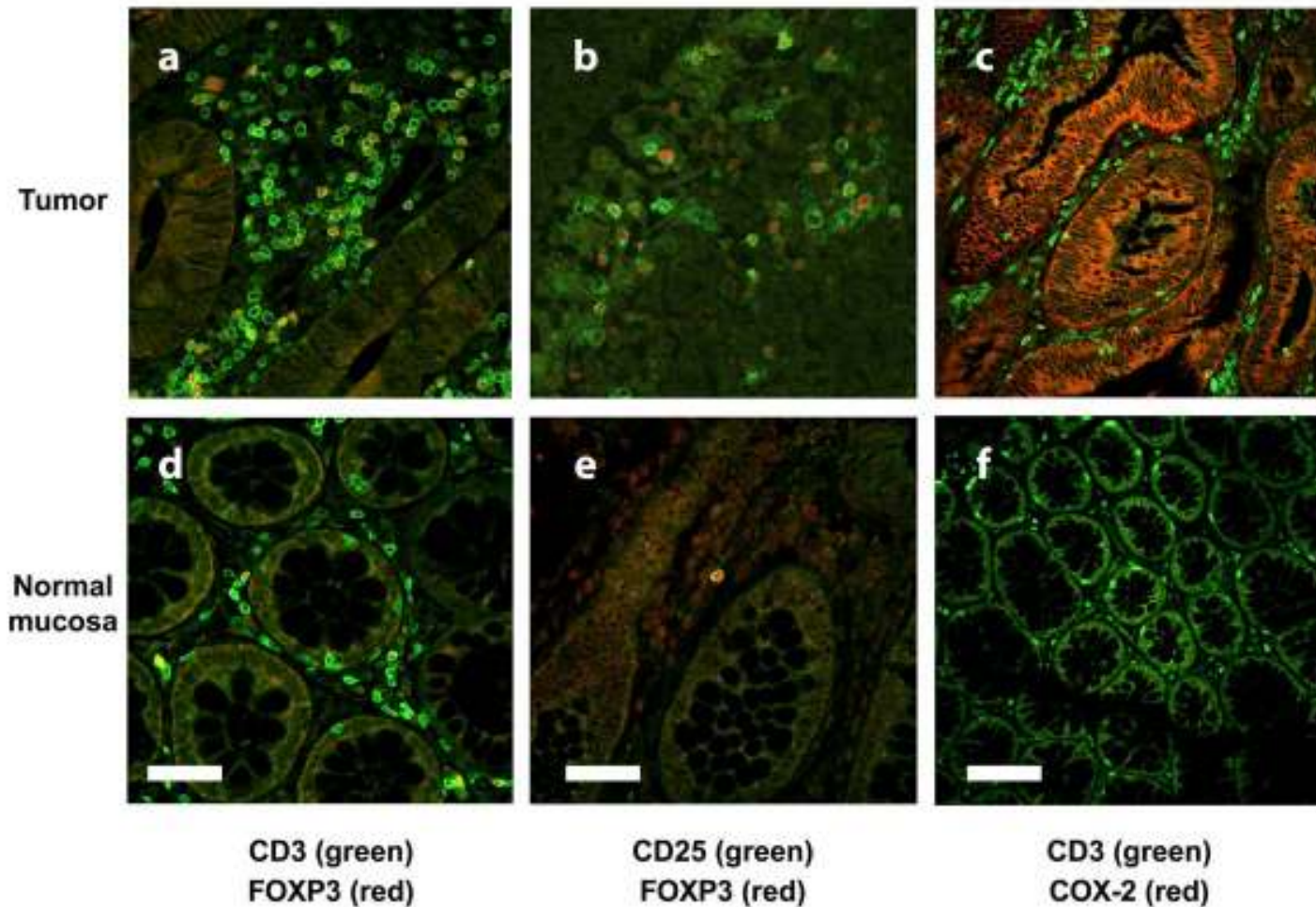
Ángel Ferrández, MD, PhD, Investigator^{a,1}, Elena Piazuolo, MD, PhD, Investigator^{b,1}, Antoni Castells, MD, PhD, Investigator^{c,*}



Increased plasma-levels of PGE₂ in patients with colorectal cancer

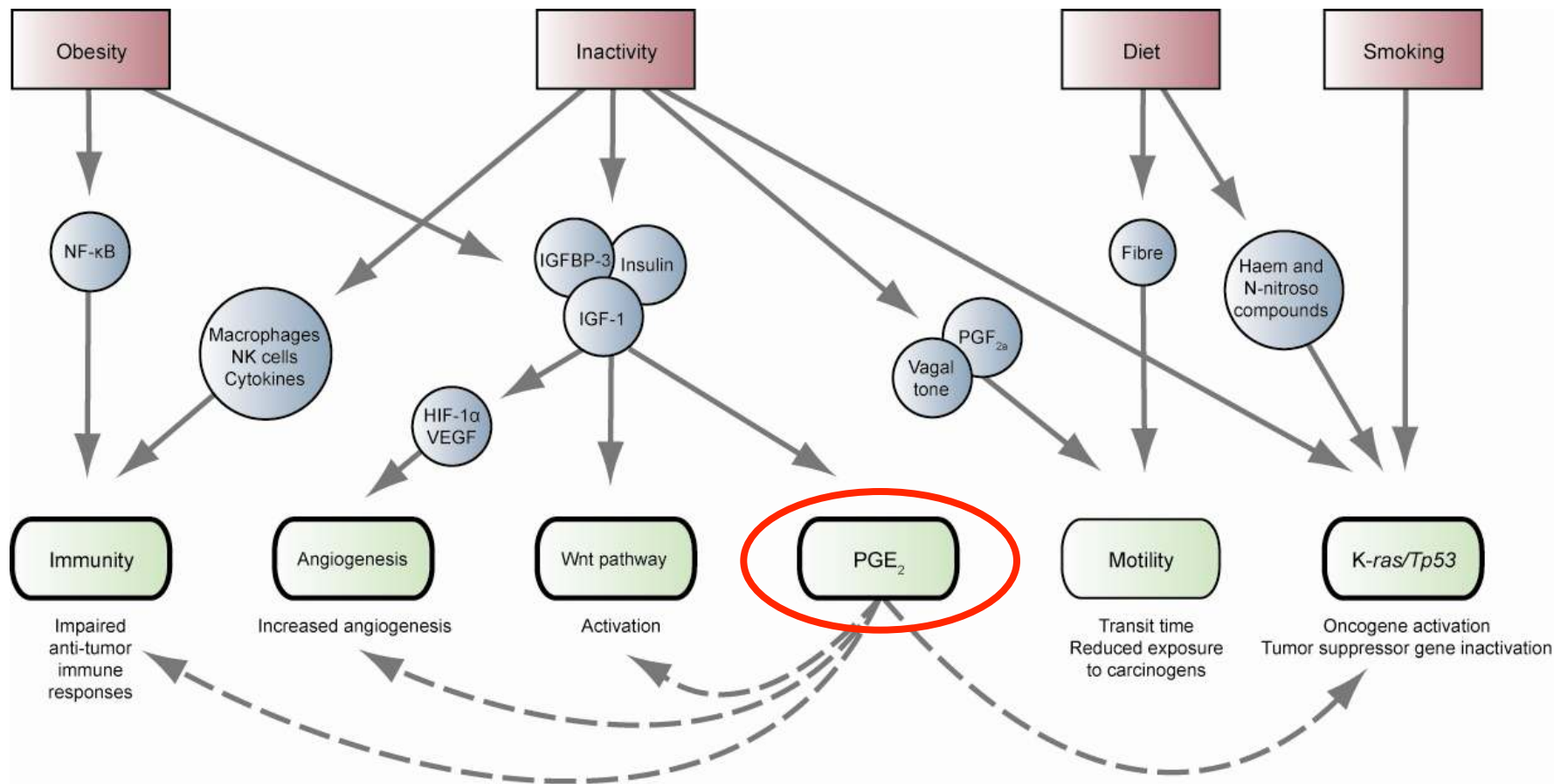


T regulatory cells accumulate within colorectal cancer



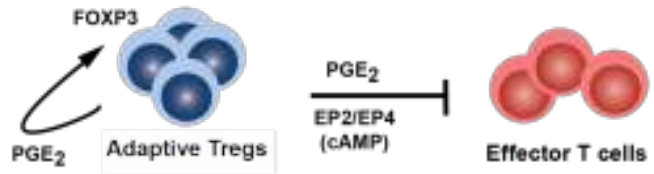
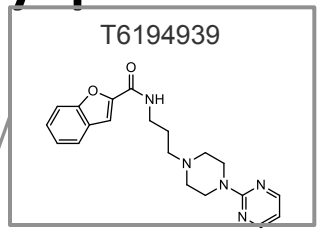
How Does Cyclooxygenase Inhibition Work in Colorectal Cancer

Cancer Cyclooxygenase - A Main Regulator of Prostaglandin



Prostaglandin 2 (PGE₂) is Upregulated in CRC and Interacts with Several Pathways
Inhibition May Have Several Potential Benefits on CRC Development and Progression

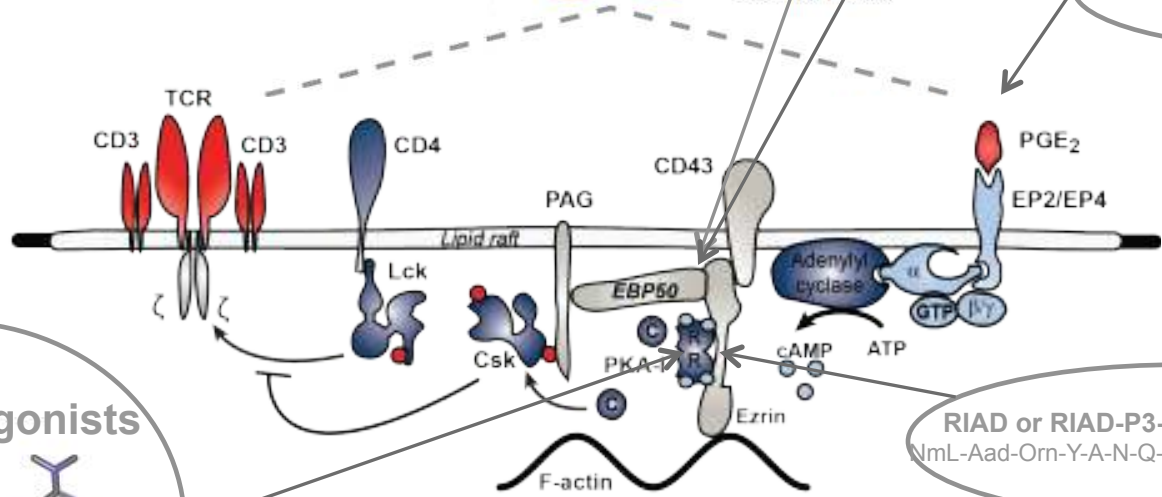
The PGE₂-cAMP-PKA inhibitory pathway – preclinical and clinical studies



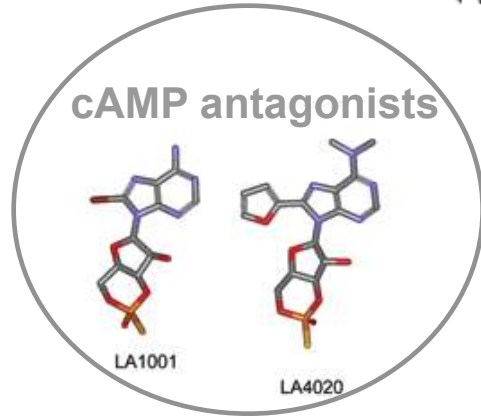
Arg₉-EBP50_{pep}
R₉SSKRAPQMDWSKKNELFSNL

COX-2 inhibitor

HIV: patent 2000, AIDS, 2004 & 2006; J. Virol, 2011



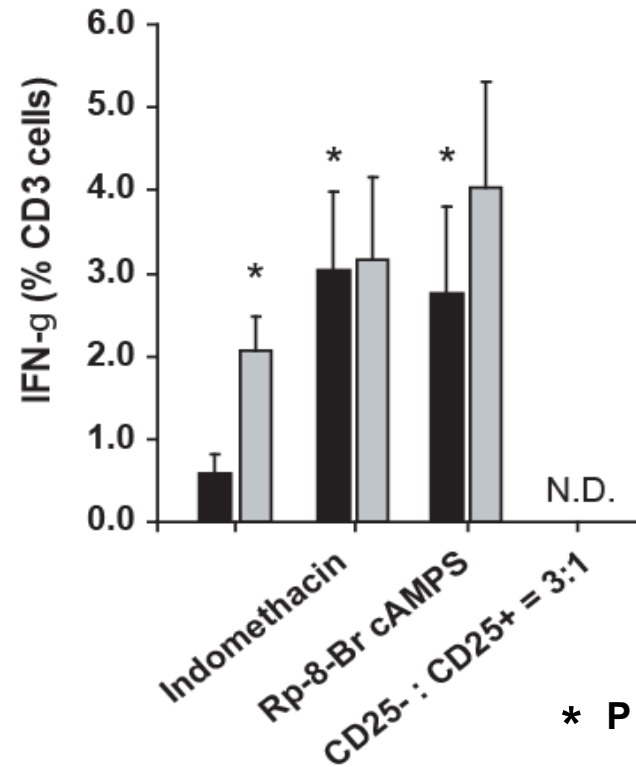
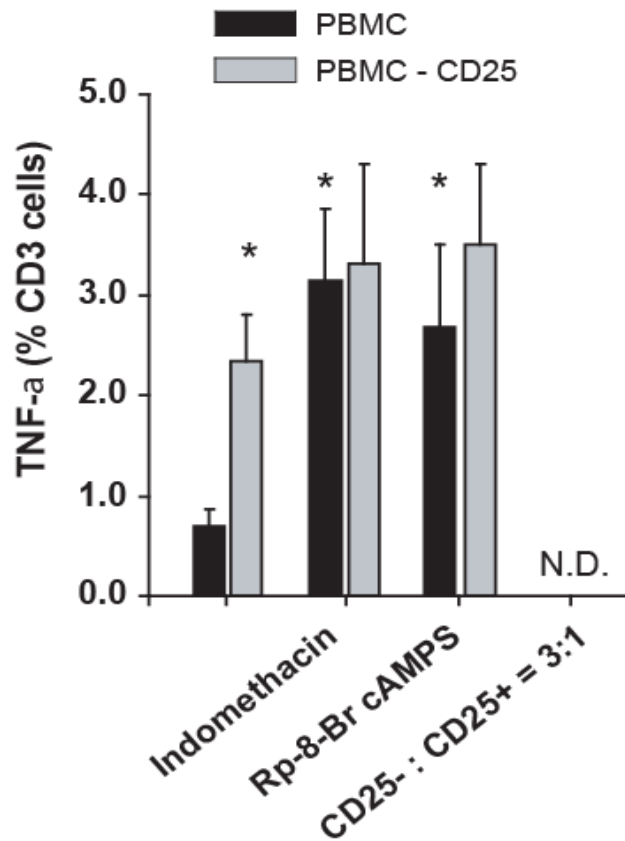
RIAD or RIAD-P3-Arg₉ peptidomimetic
NmL-Aad-Orn-Y-A-N-Q-L-A-Aad-Q-I-I-K-E-A-T-E-R₉



Patents 1997, 2006, 2007
HIV: FASEB J., 1998 AIDS, 1999, J. Immunol. 2002
Compounds: J. Biomol. Chem., 2008, Eur.J. Med. Chem. 2011, Mol. Cancer 2012...

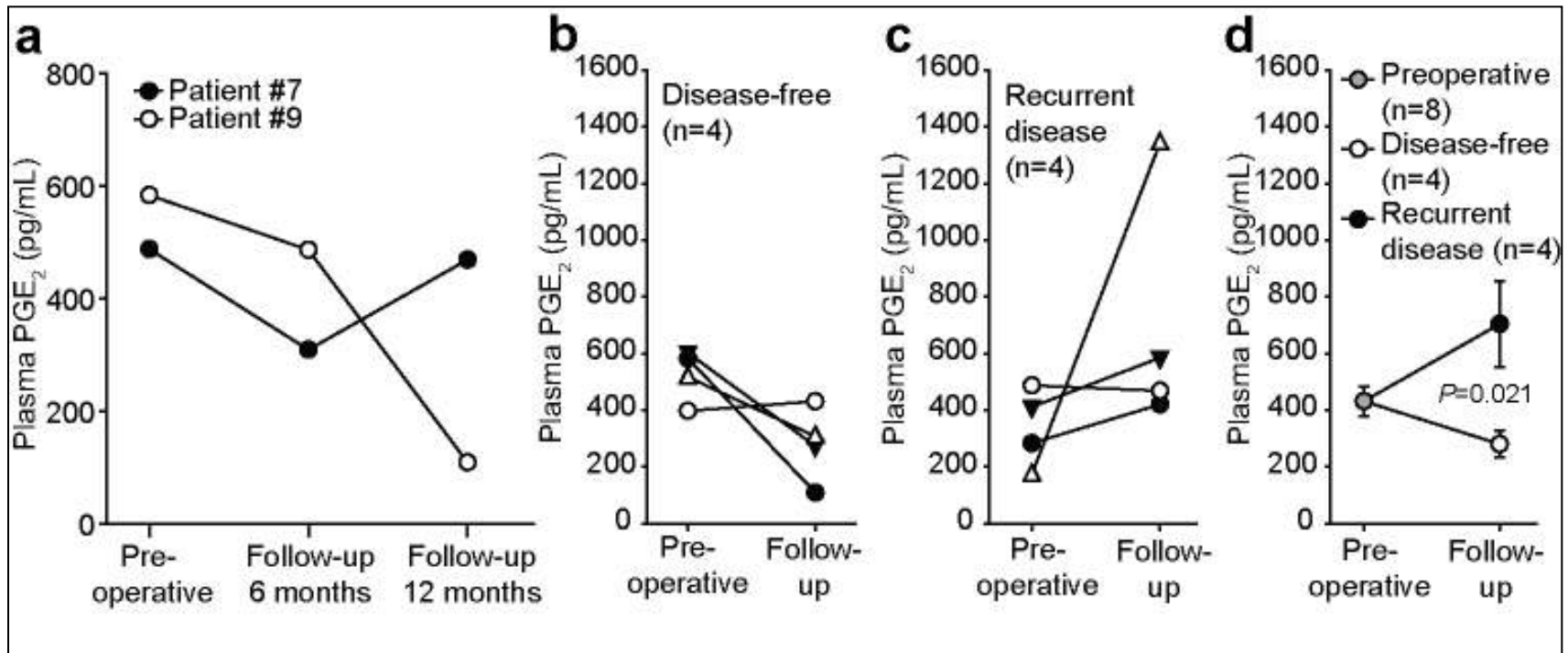
Patent 2004, J. Biol. Chem. 2006, J. Immunol. 2007, Biochem. J. 2009 J. Immunol. 2011

Pharmacological intervention increases anti-CEA immune responses in colorectal cancer patients

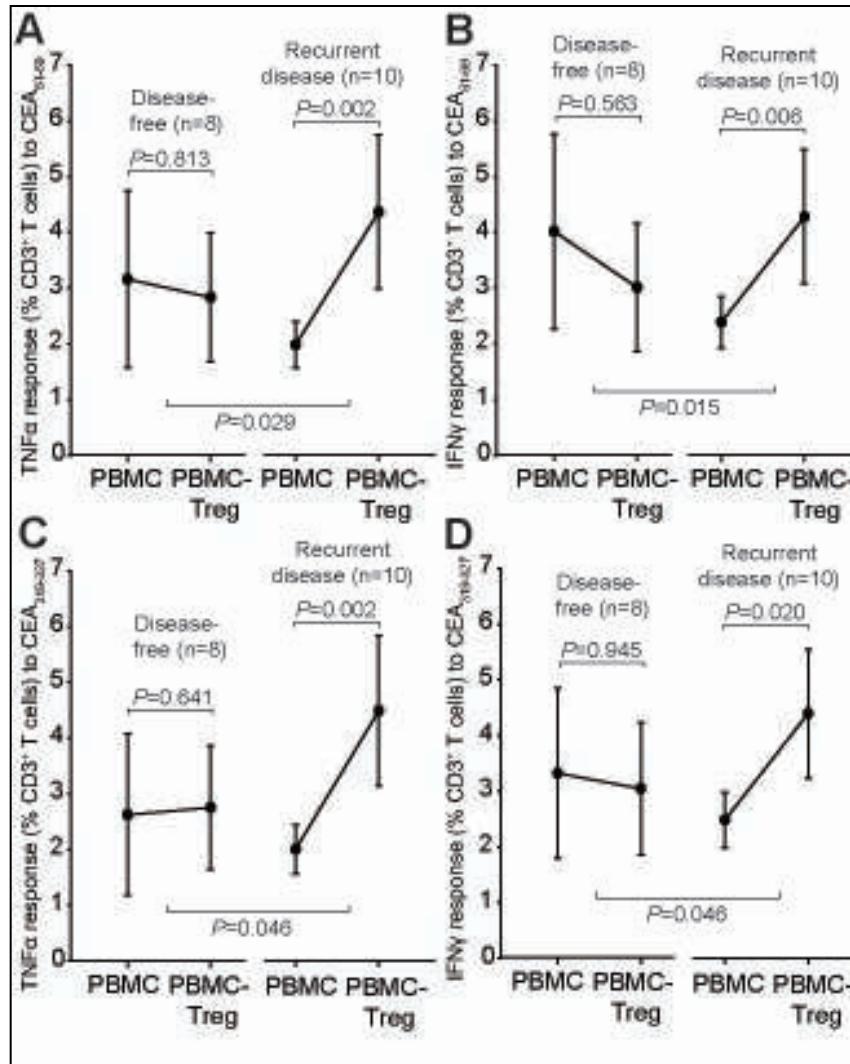


* P < 0.01

PGE₂ levels post-surgery for colorectal cancer liver metastasis (CRCLM)



Anti-tumor immune responses in CRCLM patients at time of surgery predict clinical outcome



“Kinderegg” effect of perturbation of prostaglandin E₂ signaling in CRC



- PGE₂ in colorectal cancer:
 - 1) Stimulates tumor formation and growth
 - 2) Stimulates angiogenesis
 - 3) Stimulates formation of regulatory T cells and inhibits anti-tumor immunity (our findings)
- Cox2 inhibitors, NSAIDs and ASA:
 - 1) Inhibits tumor formation – primary cancer / primary prophylaxis
 - 2) Blocks effect on angiogenesis – primary cancer / primary prophylaxis
 - 3) Blocks tumor immune evasion – established cancer / metastasis
secondary prophylaxis

Yaqub S. et al, *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 2008

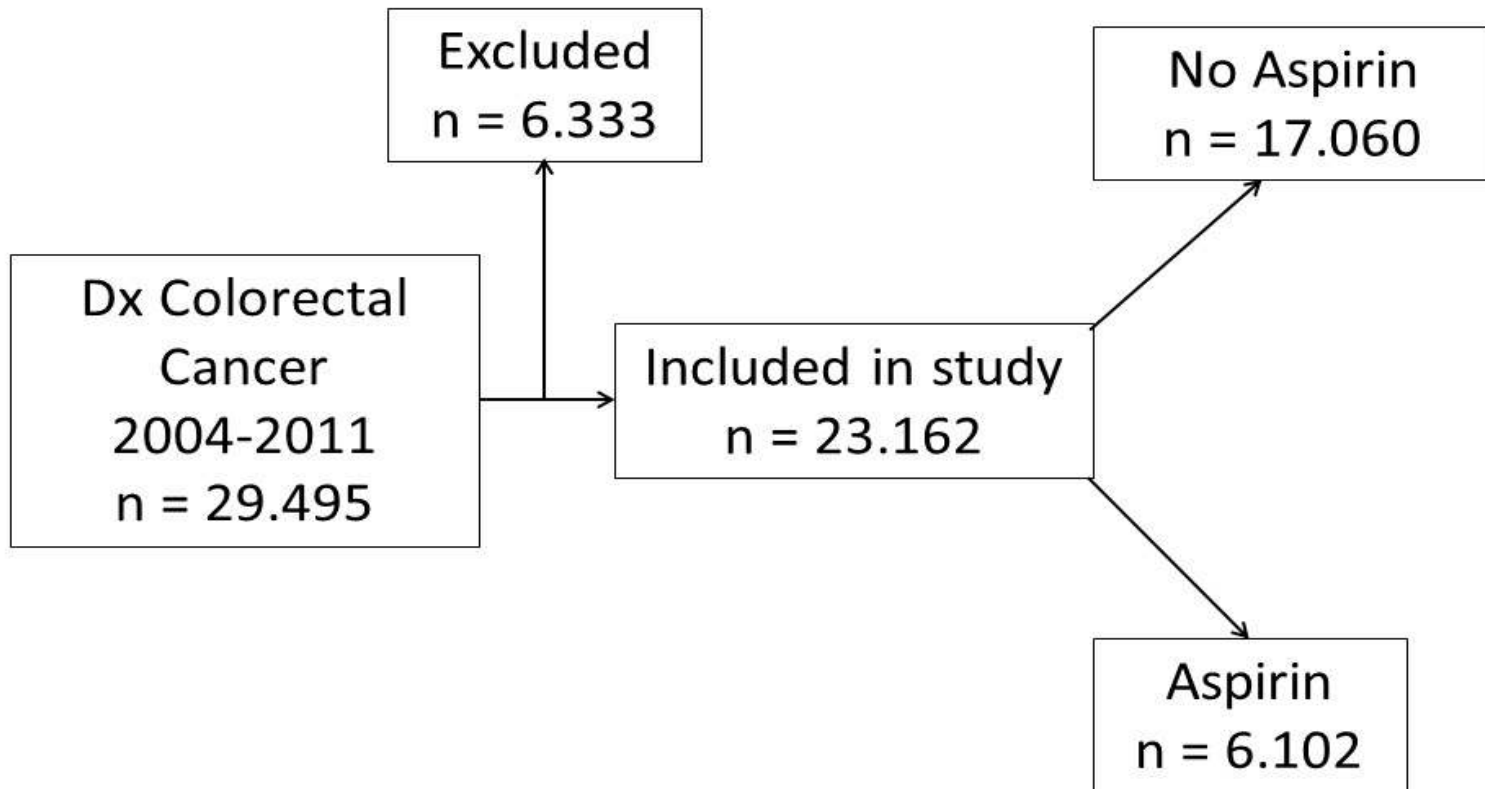
Budvik KW. et al, *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 2012

Bains, SJ. Et al. *J Clin Oncol*, 2016.

Background: CRC and Aspirin

- CRC incidence
 - Worldwide: 1.3 million cases/year
 - Norway: 4300 cases/year
- Aspirin primary prevention – well documented, but debated due to risks
- Aspirin as secondary prevention?

Registry study design

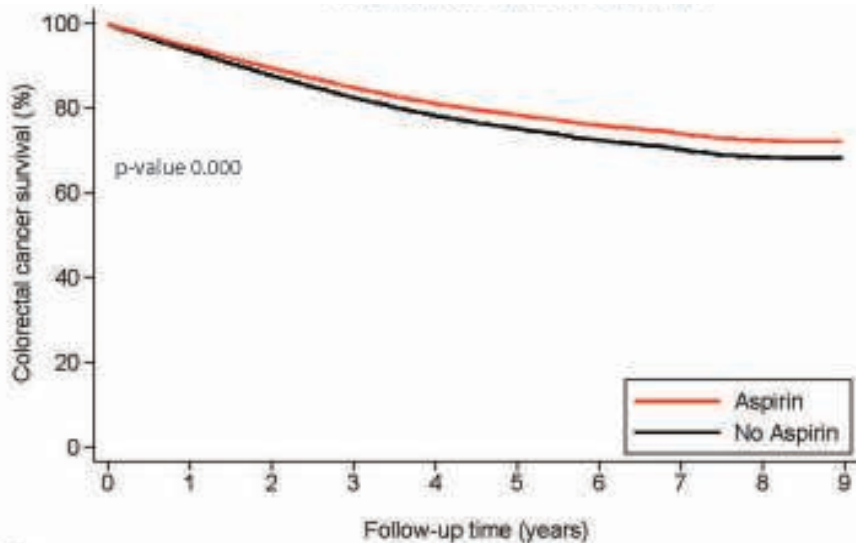


Overall and CRC-specific Survival

- 23,162 patients with CRC, 6,102 of whom were exposed to aspirin after the diagnosis of CRC (26.3%)
- Median follow-up was 3.0 years
- Mortality: ASA users: 32.9% (all causes) / 19.0% (CRC-specific). Non-exposed cases: 42.3% (all causes) / 31.5% (CRC-specific)
- Multivariate analysis, ASA exposure after the diagnosis of CRC was independently associated with improved CCS (hazard ratio [HR], 0.85; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.79-0.92) and OS (HR, 0.95; 95% CI, 0.90-1.01)
- ASA use both before and after CRC diagnosis reduced HR to 0.76
- **Conclusion:** Aspirin use after the diagnosis of CRC is independently associated with improved CCS and OS

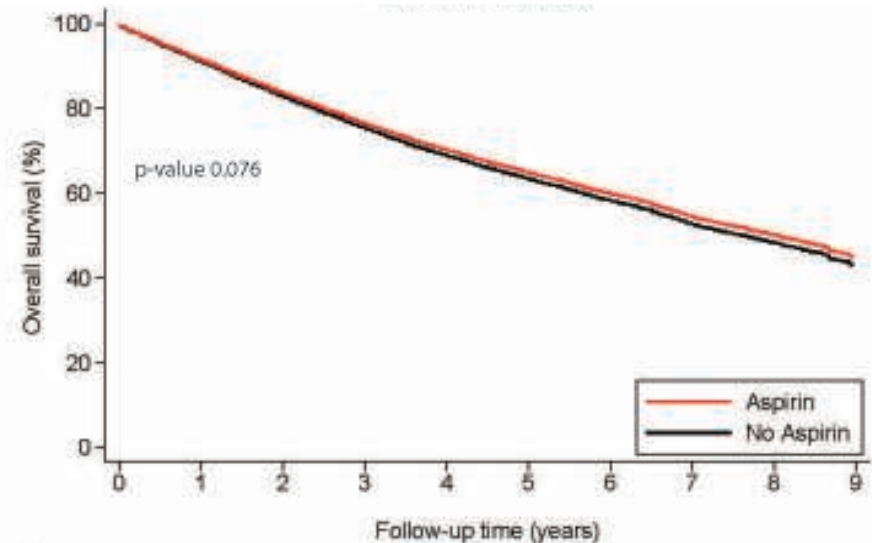
Aspirin as Secondary Prevention in 23,162 Patients with Colorectal Cancer – An Unselected Population-Based Study

CRC survival



# at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No Aspirin	22738	15472	11318	8351	6103	4374	2929	1771	810	0
Aspirin	424	4331	3886	3246	2593	2014	1488	922	442	0

Overall survival



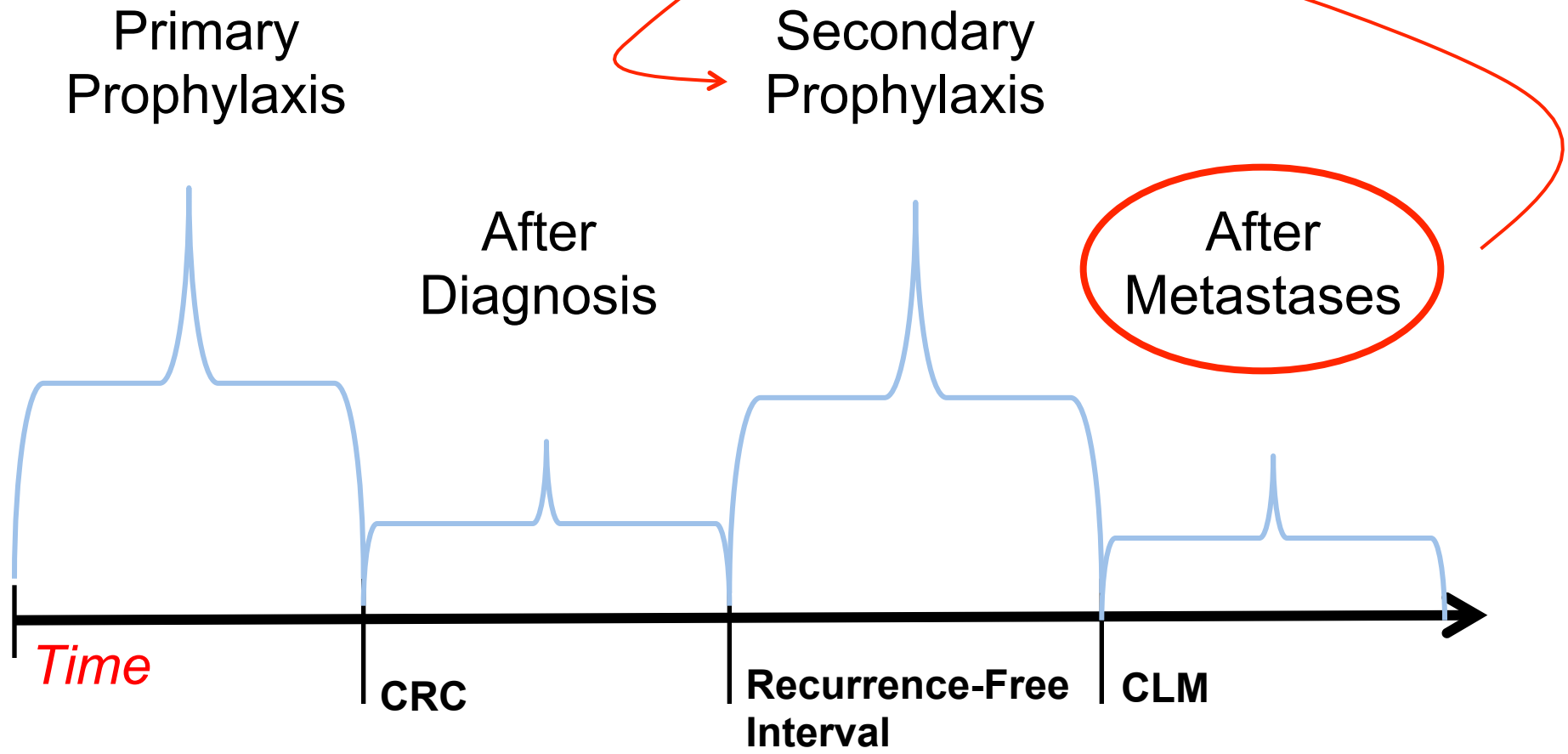
# at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No Aspirin	22738	15472	11318	8351	6103	4374	2929	1771	810	0
Aspirin	424	4331	3886	3246	2593	2014	1488	922	442	0

Aspirin As Secondary Prevention in Patients With Colorectal Cancer: An Unselected Population-Based Study

Simer J. Bains, Milada Mahic, Tor Åge Myklebust, Milada Cvančarova Småstuen, Sheraz Yaqub, Liv Marit Dørum, Bjørn Atle Bjørnbeth, Bjørn Møller, Kristoffer Watten Brudvik, and Kjetil Taskén



Cyclooxygenase Inhibition at Different Stages in CRC/CLM



ASAC-trial

- A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial
- 5 sites in Norway, 6 sites in Sweden, 3 sites in Denmark
- 400 pt each arm, Drug ASA (Trombyl®) 160 mg x 1, treatment 36 months
- **Primary endpoint:** Disease free survival (DFS) increased by 6 months for at least 10 % of the patients in the intervention group

Participating sites*



Norway

Oslo University Hospital

Bjørn A Bjørnbeth, MD PhD

Sheraz Yaqub, MD PhD

Haukeland University Hospital

Arild Horn, MD PhD

Jon Helge Angelsen, MD PhD

Stavanger University Hospital

Jon Arne Søreide, MD PhD

University Hospital of North-Norway, Tromsø

Kim E Mortensen, MD PhD

St Olavs Hospital

Jon Erik Grønbech, MD PhD

Sweden

Karolinska University Hospital

Ernesto Spanelid, MD PhD

Sahlgrenska University Hospital Gothenburg

Magnus Rizell, MD PhD

Linköping University Hospital

Per Sandström, MD PhD

Lund University, Skåne Hospital

Gert Lindell, MD PhD

Uppsala University Hospital

Bengt Isaksson, MD PhD

University Hospital of Umeå

Oskar Hemmingsson, MD PhD

Denmark

Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen

Peter Larsen, MD PhD

Aarhus University Hospital

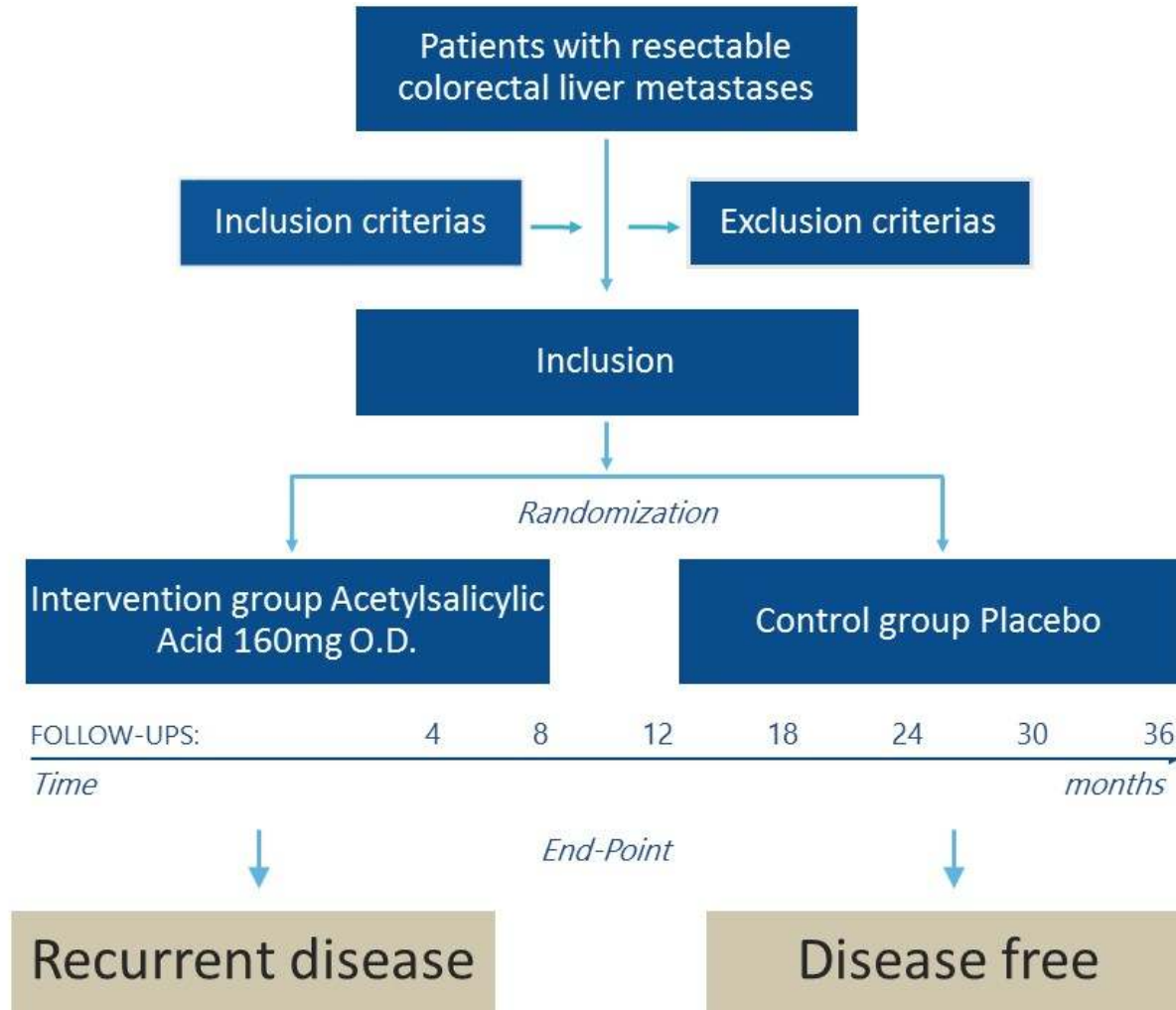
Frank V Mortensen, MD PhD

Odense University Hospital

Claus W Fristrup, MD PhD

* Signed project collaboration form, 17th November 2017

ASAC-trial



Inclusion criteria



- All patients undergoing radical liver resection for CRCLM as part of a curative intent (macroscopic surgical free resection margin, R0 or R1) or combined with radiofrequency or microwave ablation technique
- Synchronous, metachronous, or recurrence of CRCLM (not previously included in this trial)

Exclusion criteria



- Concomitant use of ASA or other anticoagulants or platelet inhibitors such as warfarin or klopidogrel
- Inherited or acquired coagulopathy (hemophilia)
- Blood platelets $< 100 \times 10^9/L$
- Severe heart failure, NYHA class III
- Kidney failure
- Pregnancy
- Ongoing regular use of corticosteroids and/or NSAIDs

Exclusion criteria



- Active peptic ulcer
- Previous severe gastrointestinal hemorrhage/peptic ulcer due to ASA/NSAIDs
- Hypersensitivity/allergies to ASA or NSAIDs
- Need to use medications contraindicated according to SmPC of Trombyl[®] from Swedish Medicines Agency

Logistics



- Before surgery
 - Informed consent
 - Screening data register – eCRF (doctor)
- After surgery
 - Baseline data register – eCRF and randomization (study nurse)
 - Dispensing study drug for 12 months (4 bottles á 100 tablets)
- Starting study medicine 4 weeks after surgery
 - discontinued lmw heparin (Fragmin®), call from study nurse
- Data collection at every control (4,8,12*,18,24*,30,36* months)
 - CT liver and chest, quality of life (SF-36 & EQ-5D), Adverse Events
- Control every 12 months (maximum 3 years) at study site
 - Drug accountability and dispense new batch with study drug (next 12 months) – study nurse

Interim analysis

- An interim analysis will be performed when approximately half of the planned primary events (135) have occurred and the primary endpoint has been entered
- A Data Monitoring Committee will perform the interim analysis

Adverse Events (AE) and Severe Adverse Events (SAE)

- All AEs and SAEs will be registered in the eCRF at each visit
- SAEs must be reported by the investigator to the Head of Surgical Clinic Dr Morten Tandberg Eriksen (OUH) within 24 hours after the site has gained knowledge of the SAE
- Every SAE must be documented by the investigator in the eCRF
- In case of SUSARs the report will be sent to Martha Colban, OUH, Clinical Trial Unit. The initial report shall promptly be followed by detailed, written report if necessary



Emergency Unblinding

- Contact study nurse at Oslo University Hospital



Victoria Bringsjord
E-mail: vicbri@ous-hf.no



Gyda G Christiansen
E-mail: gydchr@ous-hf.no

- 24/7/365: Contact on-call HPB surgeon at Oslo University Hospital (+47-23070000)

Trial webpage: www.asac.no

- All the information you need
- Log in to e-CRF (VieDoc)
- Patient report forms (QoL)
- Protocol
- Contact information



www.asac.no



[Home](#)

[Recruiting sites](#)

[Login](#)

[Unblinding](#)

[Downloads](#)

[Contact](#)



Aspirin vs Placebo after Resection of Colorectal Liver Metastases

The ASAC study will try to answer this

Written information

- All participating sites get one binder with all information about the trial (Investigator Site File)



Molecular profiling



- Biobanking in Oslo for molecular and genetic analysis
 - KRAS, BRAF, PIK3CA etc
- Other sites are recommended to biobank for future analysis and stratification of data (not compulsory to participate)

Academic teambuilding



ASAC will try to provide a Scandinavian Surgical Research milieu that will stimulate future prospective clinical and translational research projects

ASAC TRIAL

Scandinavian Livermet Study



B.A Bjørnbeth, OUH



K. Taskén, UoO



S. Yaqub, OUH

ASAC TRIAL

Scandinavian Livermet Study



NORWEGIAN **CANCER** SOCIETY



KLINBEFORSK