

E2810 Clinical Trial Results Summary

Pazopanib Hydrochloride in Treating Patients with Metastatic Kidney Cancer Who Have No Evidence of Disease After Surgery

What did this trial involve and who was it for?

Metastasectomy (surgery to remove metastases) is a generally effective treatment for metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC) or kidney cancer that has spread to other parts of the body; unfortunately, the risk of the cancer returning (recurring) remains high, even after surgery and treatment with anticancer drugs. As a result, there is an unmet need for more effective treatments to prevent mRCC from recurring after initial treatment.

In E2810, a total of 129 patients with no evidence of mRCC remaining after their metastasectomy were randomly assigned by a computer to receive pazopanib or a placebo (a tablet that looks like the study drug but contains no medication) for 52 weeks. Pazopanib is a type of drug called a tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) that can slow down the growth of cancer cells. The study's goal was to see if pazopanib would improve disease-free survival (DFS) rates—the amount of time after treatment that patients have no signs of the cancer recurring.

What are the results?

The E2810 study was stopped early after a planned review showed that treatment with pazopanib was not significantly more effective than the placebo:

- A follow-up analysis of the results found that 27.4% of patients who received pazopanib remained disease-free for three years after treatment, compared with 21.9% of the participants who received the placebo.
- However, researchers had hoped for a 20% improvement in disease-free survival, and the study did not meet that goal. Additionally, side effects such as diarrhea, elevated liver enzymes, and hypertension were more common in participants who received pazopanib.

What do the results mean for patients?

Pazopanib was not significantly more effective than placebo in improving disease-free survival for patients with no evidence of mRCC after metastasectomy. Further research is needed to develop more effective treatments for this patient population.

For more information, go to:

- United States National Institutes of Health (NIH) Library of Medicine: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT01575548>
- *Journal of Clinical Oncology*: <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.23.01544>

About ECOG-ACRIN

This trial was led by the ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (ECOG-ACRIN). ECOG-ACRIN is a membership-based scientific organization that designs and conducts cancer research involving adults who have or are at risk of developing cancer. ECOG-ACRIN is a component of the National Cancer Institute's National Clinical Trials Network. Learn more at www.ecog-acrin.org.

To all the patients that participated in this trial, thank you. Without the involvement of patients like you, this research would not have been conducted.