Results: There was 1 dose-limiting toxicity (DLT) (transient G4 thrombocytopenia) at the 20 mg/m^2 dose. Other G3/G4 toxicities include G3 transient thrombocytopenia, G3/G4 neutropenia (G3 – 5 pts, G4 – 5 pts), G3 anemia (5 pts), G3 hypophosphatemia (1 pt), G3 hypokalemia (1 pt), G3 nausea (1 pt), and G3 pruritus (1 pt). Of 2042 ECGs analyzed, 1 pt had an increase in QTcF from baseline of >60 ms and 1 pt had QTcF >500 ms at 20 mg/m^2. LBH589 plasma concentration peaked at the end of the 0.5 h infusion, then declined with a mean terminal half-life of 16 h. Median C_{max} with 20 mg/m^2 was 1000 ng/mL. The AUC_{0-inf} of LBH589 increased linearly with IV doses of 10−20 mg/m^2. No significant accumulation of LBH589 was seen. There was a dose-dependent ⩾2-fold increase in HA 7 days after one dose in 43%, 50%, and 60% of patients, respectively, at 10 mg/m^2, 15 mg/m^2, and 20 mg/m^2. One week after the second dose at 20 mg/m^2, 80% of patients had increased HA. One CTCL pt had a complete response; 1 PTCL pt had a partial response that has persisted for more than 7 months; 1 prostate cancer pt had a confirmed partial response in nodal disease and a >50% drop in PSA.
Conclusions: The maximum tolerated dose of LBH589 given IV weekly on a 3 of 4 week schedule is 20 mg/m^2. Preliminary evidence of antitumor activity was seen.

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A phase I and pharmacokinetic (PK) study of BIBW 2992, an oral irreversible dual EGFR/HER2 inhibitor

R. Plummer[1], L. Vidal[2], R. Perrett[1], J. Spicer[3], P. Stopfer[4], M. Shahidi[5], G. Temple[5], A. Futreal[6], H. Calvert[1], J. de Bono[3]. *[1]Northern Institute for Cancer Research, Medical Oncology, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom; [2]Royal Marsden Hospital, Drug development Unit, Sutton, United Kingdom; [3]Royal Marsden Hospital, Drug Development Unit, Sutton, United Kingdom; [4]Boehringer Ingelheim, Oncology, Biberach, Germany; [5]Boehringer Ingelheim, Oncology, Bracknell, United Kingdom; [6]Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Oncology laboratory, Hinxton, United Kingdom*

Background: BIBW 2992 is a novel oral, potent and irreversible inhibitor of EGFR and HER2. A phase I pharmacokinetic study is reported including the effect of food on the pharmacokinetics of BIBW 2992.
Materials: Patients eligible for this trial had advanced solid malignancies. Oral daily BIBW 2992 dose was doubled in successive cohorts until toxicity > grade 2 occurred, when escalation of no more than 50% was allowed. Sequencing of tumour DNA for EGFR was performed in objective responders. An expanded cohort of patients at the 40 mg dose group (N = 16) was assessed for the effect of food on BIBW 2992 PK parameters. PK sampling was performed in all patients on days 1−2 and at steady state of the initial treatment course. Trough PK samples were taken during the initial and repeated treatment courses. For patients taking part on the food effect arm two single dose PK profiles were taken with a wash out time of two weeks in between.
Results: 47 evaluable patients have been treated (24 male); median age was 56 years (range 31−78). The BIBW 2992 dose was escalated from 10 to 50 mg. Three dose-limiting toxicities (DLT) were seen in cycle 1; one patient developed dyspnoea with interstitial changes at 30mg and fully recovered on discontinuation of BIBW 2992; two developed grade 3 acneiform rash at doses of 40 mg and 50 mg, which resolved on discontinuation and dose reduction. Other adverse events were mild (grade 1 or 2): nausea, diarrhoea, hand-foot syndrome and fatigue.
Three patients with NSCLC had confirmed durable Partial Response to treatment (duration of 26, 20 and 8+ months respectively). Two of them were found to have activating deletion mutations in the EGFR domain (exon 19). A further 8 patients with a variety of advanced malignancies remained on treatment with BIBW 2992 for more than 6 months. Updated clinical data will be presented at the meeting.
Generally, maximum plasma concentrations and exposure of BIBW 2992 increased with dose either after single dose or at steady state. There was no deviation from dose-proportional PK. BIBW 2992 exhibited a high apparent volume of distribution indicating a high tissue distribution of the drug. Data from the food effect arm will be presented as well.
Conclusion: The recommended phase II BIBW 2992 dose of 50mg daily is well tolerated. Partial Response or durable Stable Disease (>6 months) were seen in 23% of the patients. PK studies indicate that BIBW 2992 exposure increased with dose on day 1 and at steady state. Further clinical studies of BIBW 2992 in phase II is warranted.

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A phase I dose escalation and pharmacokinetic study of BIBF 1120, a novel tyrosine kinase inhibitor against VEGFR, PDGFR and FGFR, in combination with docetaxel in advanced chemonaive hormone refractory prostate cancer patients (HRPC)

E. Raymond[1], F. Goldwasser[2], G. Bousquet[3], C. Le Tourneau[4], S. Faivre[4], H. de-Montserrat[5], P. Stopfer[6], M. Stefanic[6], R. Kaiser[6], J.L. Misset[7]. *[1]Hôpital Beaujon, Service Inter-Hospitalier de cancerologie Beaujon-Bichat, Clichy, France; [2]Hôpital Cochin, Cancerologie, Paris, France; [3]Hôpital Saint-Louis, Cancerologie, Paris, France; [4]Hôpital Beaujon, Service Inter-Hospitalier de Cancérologie Bichat-Beaujon, Clichy, France; [5]Boehringer Ingelheim, Oncology, Reims, France; [6]Boehringer Ingelheim, Oncology, Biberach, Germany; [7]Hôpital Saint-Louis, Oncology, Paris, France*

Background: BIBF 1120 is an oral potent kinase inhibitor targeting multiple tyrosine receptors such as VEGFR, PDGFR, FGFR involved in tumor angiogenesis. Objectives were to determine the maximum tolerated dose (MTD), to evaluate safety, and to characterize the pharmacokinetic (PK) profile of BIBF 1120 in combination with docetaxel and prednisone to chemonaive patients with advanced HRPC.
Methods: Twice daily escalating doses of BIBF 1120 were given (2×100 mg, n = 3; 2×150 mg, n = 3; 2×200 mg, n = 3; and 2×250 mg, n = 12) on the days without chemotherapy. Docetaxel (75 mg/m^2) was given every three weeks along with prednisone (2×5 mg per day). A 3 + 3 dose escalation design was followed. Hematological toxicity of ⩾CTCAE grade 3 was not considered as dose limiting toxicity (DLT) during the first cycle. Twelve patients were treated on the MTD level.
Results: A total of 21 patients (median age 68 years, range 58−79) received up to 6 courses of BIBF 1120 in combination with docetaxel. The MTD of BIBF 1120 was established at 2×250 mg BIBF 1120. BIBF 1120 related toxicity observed so far in 15 patients was of mild to moderate intensity (CTCAE grade 1, 2) with non-hematological toxicity consisting of diarrhoea (53%), asthenia (53%), nausea (33%), abdominal pain (20%), and vomiting (13%). With respect to DLT, a reversible CTCAE grade 3 drug-related ALT increase has been observed in one patient at 2×250 mg during the first cycle. During subsequent cycles, further DLTs of CTCAE grade 3 have been observed in another patient at 2×250 mg of BIBF 1120 (combined AST- and ALT elevation) and in three patients at 2×200 mg (diarrhoea, AST- and ALT elevations). In preliminary analyses, there was no increase of docetaxel related hematological toxicity associated with the addition of BIBF 1120. At 2×250 mg BIBF 1120, eight of twelve patients showed a confirmed decline of PSA ⩾ 50%, which may indicate antitumour activity. Thus far, PK of docetaxel and BIBF 1120 was analyzed from 6 patients (n = 3, 2×100 mg, n = 3, 2×150 mg BIBF 1120). The interim PK analysis suggests no significant change in the docetaxel plasma concentrations before and after 3 weeks of continuous daily treatment with BIBF 1120.
Conclusions: BIBF 1120 can be given safely front line at a dose of 250 mg twice daily together with docetaxel in patients with advanced HRPC. First signs of efficacy have been observed.

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Evaluation of thyroid function in an open-label Phase I study of AZD2171 with gefitinib

E.E. Voest[1], H. van Cruijsen[2], C.M.L. van Herpen[3], P.O. Witteveen[1], K. Hoekman[2], M. Langenberg[1], C.J. Punt[2], J. Robertson[4], O. Saunders[4], G. Giaccone[2]. *[1]University Medical Center Utrecht, Department of Medical Oncology, Utrecht, The Netherlands; [2]VU University Medical Center, Department of Medical Oncology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; [3]Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Department of Medical Oncology, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; [4]AstraZeneca, Macclesfield, Cheshire, United Kingdom*

Introduction: AZD2171 is an oral, highly potent and selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor of VEGFR-1, -2 and -3. Given that several modulating effects of VEGF on the thyroid gland have been described, thyroid function changes were evaluated in patients receiving AZD2171 with gefitinib as part of an ongoing Phase I study.
Methods: Patients received once-daily, oral AZD2171 (20–45 mg) and gefitinib (250 or 500 mg) (van Cruijsen et al. Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol 2006:abst 3017). The normal range of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) used in this study was 0.3−5 mU/L; an increase from normal baseline to >5 mU/L was considered abnormal. Depending upon the centre, thyroxine (T4) was measured as either total (normal range 50–150 mmol/L) or free (normal range 8–22 pmol/L). Assessments were weekly for the first month of treatment and then fortnightly until withdrawal.