

for patients with BRAF V600E-mutant mCRC. Reference: 1. Tabernero J, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2021;39(4):273–284.

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SO-28 **Effect of prior bevacizumab treatment in BRAF V600E-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer: Overall survival with encorafenib + cetuximab +/- binimetinib in BEACON CRC**

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Background: Approximately 10% of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) have BRAF mutations, predominantly V600E. Encorafenib has been approved in combination with cetuximab in the US and the EU, and in combination with cetuximab with or without binimetinib in Japan, for the treatment of BRAF V600E-mutant mCRC after prior systemic therapy based on results from the BEACON CRC trial. The trial evaluated encorafenib plus cetuximab with or without binimetinib (triplet or doublet, respectively) versus investigators' choice of irinotecan or FOLFIRI plus cetuximab (control). 1 First-line treatment options for patients with BRAF V600E-mutant mCRC include cytotoxic chemotherapy combined with inhibitors of VEGF or immune checkpoint inhibitors in patients with MSI-H tumors. The impact of sequential treatment with anti-VEGF and anti-EGFR therapies in mCRC has been the subject of investigation in recent years.

Methods: This post hoc analysis evaluated overall survival (OS) by prior bevacizumab treatment in patients with BRAF V600E-mutant mCRC treated with the triplet, doublet, or control regimens in the BEACON CRC study.

Results: Of 665 patients enrolled in the study, the number of patients in the triplet, doublet, and control arms who received prior bevacizumab were 136 (61%), 140 (64%), and 122 (55%), respectively. For patients in the triplet arm, median OS (95% confidence interval [CI]) for those who had no prior bevacizumab treatment, bevacizumab treatment < 4 months before study treatment, or bevacizumab treatment ≥ 4 months before study treatment was 12.6 months (9.3–17.8; n = 88), 8.1 months (7.2–9.6; n = 103), and 7.9 months (6.3–not reached; n = 33), respectively. In the doublet arm, median OS (95% CI) for the same categories was 9.4 months (7.6–16.5; n = 80), 8.3 months (6.2–11.2; n = 111), and 10.7 months (7.5–17.7; n = 29), respectively. In the control arm, median OS (95% CI) for the same categories was 7.4 months (5.6–9.5; n = 99), 5.1 months (4.0–6.4; n = 103), and 4.4 months (2.0–11.6; n = 19), respectively. Median OS using a 6-month prior bevacizumab cut-off was similar to that for the 4-month cut-off. Additional analyses exploring the potential impact of prior bevacizumab use on encorafenib plus cetuximab with or without binimetinib treatment will be presented.

Conclusions: This exploratory post hoc analysis evaluates OS in patients from BEACON CRC treated with encorafenib plus cetuximab with or without binimetinib to investigate the potential effects of prior bevacizumab treatment on subsequent regimens