

## American College of Radiology ACR Appropriateness Criteria®

### RECTAL CANCER — METASTATIC DISEASE AT PRESENTATION

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#### **Summary of Literature Review**

##### **Introduction/Background**

According to the American Cancer Society, 40,000 new cases of rectal cancer were diagnosed in the United States in 2014 [1]. Approximately 15% of these patients had metastatic disease at presentation [2]. The management of metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) has evolved over the past decades with the introduction of improved surgical techniques, radiological and pathological staging, and systemic and radiation therapy (RT) regimens. As a result, the overall survival of mCRC patients has improved significantly in recent years [3]. Furthermore, a small but important group of these patients may potentially be cured of their disease through multimodality management [4]. However, for the majority of mCRC patients, the aim of therapy is to prolong survival and palliate symptoms.

Management of patients with newly diagnosed metastatic rectal cancer (mRC) may be complex, and treatment decisions benefit from multidisciplinary input. Management must be individualized based on the overall medical condition of the patient, the extent and distribution of metastatic disease, and the patient's wishes.

##### **Management of the Primary Tumor**

The optimal management of the primary tumor in patients with metastatic disease is controversial; however, the paradigm is changing with the substantial improvements in systemic therapy and the expected duration of survival. Given the potential for cure after resection of all locoregional and distant disease, the approach to the primary tumor is determined by the resectability of the metastatic lesions as well as the severity of symptoms from the primary rectal mass.

##### **Resectable Metastatic Disease**

After resection of the primary tumor and distant metastases, mCRC patients may experience long-term survival, and a small subset may be cured [4]. Therefore, aggressive surgical management is warranted.

Metastatic patients with low-volume, stage T1-T2N0, or high rectal primary tumors may be ideally treated with upfront resection of the primary tumor and metastases or with preoperative chemotherapy alone followed by a synchronous or staged resection of the primary tumor and metastases. On the other hand, patients with T3-4, regional node-positive or low-lying primary tumors should be considered for preoperative combined-modality therapy (CMT) with 5-fluoruracil (5-FU) and pelvic RT to reduce the risk of pelvic recurrence. Although limited data exist to support this approach in mRC, the improved local control and decreased toxicity with preoperative versus postoperative CMT may be extrapolated from the data in locally advanced rectal cancer [5]. In the United States, long-course chemoradiation (50.4 Gy in 28 fractions) is the standard preoperative management of rectal cancer; however, short-course RT (25 Gy in 5 fractions) may be considered in mRC to reduce the delay before surgery and initiation of full-dose systemic therapy [6]. Any patient with an obstructing tumor should undergo

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surgical diversion prior to initiating CMT, regardless of the fractionation schedule used. A less preferable option for these patients would be endoscopic placement of a rectal stent.

Patients who have undergone upfront complete resection of both the primary tumor and all known metastatic disease can be considered candidates for the postoperative management routinely provided in stage II or III rectal cancer, which may include adjuvant chemotherapy with or without chemoradiation based on the stage and location of the primary tumor. Postoperative CMT should be strongly considered for any patient with T4 disease who did not receive preoperative pelvic RT.

### **Unresectable Metastatic Disease**

The primary management of unresectable metastatic disease is chemotherapy. In the majority of cases, initiation of chemotherapy should not be postponed in favor of local therapy given the high response rates and infrequency of rapid progression through first-line regimens. One important exception is obstructed patients, who require immediate diversion.

As with all scenarios, however, care plans must be individualized to the particular needs of the patient based on the pattern and pace of metastatic disease, degree of symptoms, risk of imminent obstruction, and comorbidities. For example, patients with a low burden of metastatic disease, a bulky rectal tumor, and a high likelihood of long-term survival may benefit from treatment of the primary tumor to prevent symptoms from progressive or recurrent pelvic disease. Since preoperative CMT followed by resection may be the most effective approach for controlling the rectal primary, these patients may be appropriately treated with this regimen. Alternatively, chemotherapy may be provided upfront, and patients who achieve a favorable response may subsequently be treated with consolidative CMT and surgery to provide local control. On the other hand, patients with high-volume metastases and a small, asymptomatic rectal tumor are likely to die of their systemic disease before the primary tumor causes significant symptoms. In such patients, systemic chemotherapy is usually most appropriate, with local pelvic therapy reserved for palliation, if needed.

### **Management of Liver Metastases**

The liver is the most frequent and often the only site of metastasis in CRC. Complete surgical resection of liver metastases can improve survival to an impressive 40% at 5 years and 25% at 10 years [7]. Therefore, patients who are operative candidates, have resectable liver metastases, and have minimal or resectable extrahepatic disease should be directed to surgery. Such patients may undergo either a staged or synchronous resection of the metastases and primary rectal tumor [8-11]. There is no consensus regarding the best sequence; rather, institutional philosophy tends to guide management. The classic approach is surgical removal of the primary tumor, which is considered to be the nidus of metastatic disease, followed by chemotherapy and a second surgery to remove the liver metastases at a later date. If patients progress while on chemotherapy between the 2 surgeries, the second surgery may not be performed. This approach may be most appropriate for patients who are symptomatic from their primary tumor. Evidence to support this classic approach suggests that the primary tumor affects the liver to promote angiogenesis and metastasis [12]. A synchronous resection of primary tumor and liver metastases obviates the need for 2 separate operations, but the more arduous surgery may not be suitable for patients with a poor performance status. A more contemporary approach, commonly referred to as “liver-first,” is initial excision of the liver metastasis, which demonstrates the genetic mutations and capacity to metastasize, then later resection of the local tumor. Frequently, the primary rectal disease is locally advanced, warranting neoadjuvant CMT; in select patients with a complete clinical response, close observation may delay or abrogate the need for rectal surgery [13,14]. In addition to resection of the primary tumor and liver metastases, systemic chemotherapy improves disease-free and progression-free survival [15-17]. Administration of chemotherapy before or after hepatectomy results in equivalent disease-free and overall survival [18].

Unfortunately, 70%–80% of patients with CRC liver metastases are not candidates for resection at initial presentation. Upfront management of patients with unresectable metastases is chemotherapy. Primarily unresectable liver metastases may become resectable after responding to chemotherapy [19-21]. Portal vein embolization or hepatic arterial infusion with floxuridine/dexamethasone may increase the rates of conversion to resectability and thus improve long-term survival [22,23]. For tumors that remain unresectable, nonsurgical liver-directed therapies have yielded promising results and may be considered. For example, high-dose stereotactic body RT is well tolerated and provides local control rates of  $\geq 77\%$  at 1 year [24-26]. Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) yields excellent local control of small (<3 cm) CRC liver metastases [27-29]. Radioembolization, using yttrium-90 microspheres in combination with systemic therapy, results in a greater reduction in hepatic metastases

than treatment with systemic therapy alone [30,31]. The addition of chemoembolization or cryotherapy to chemotherapy may also improve outcomes and is the topic of ongoing study [32-34] (see [Variant 1](#) and [Variant 2](#)).

### **Cytotoxic and Targeted Therapies**

5-FU has been the basis of standard chemotherapy for CRC for the last 5 decades. Continuous infusion schedules have replaced bolus regimens because they were shown to be more effective and less toxic [35]. Capecitabine, an oral fluoropyrimidine, may be used in place of intravenous 5-FU. Capecitabine is associated with superior response rates and a lower incidence of adverse events, but no significant survival differences are observed when compared to bolus 5-FU/leucovorin (LV) [36]. Capecitabine has a dose-limiting toxicity of hand-foot syndrome, which appears to be more common in the U.S. population than in Europe, where most of the studies were conducted. In addition, capecitabine requires a highly motivated and reliable patient who will take oral medication correctly, will not miss or duplicate doses, and will hold medications at appropriate levels of toxicity.

Combining 5-FU/LV or capecitabine with newer agents, including irinotecan and oxaliplatin, has resulted in improved outcomes. Irinotecan, a topoisomerase I inhibitor, can be used independently in 5-FU-resistant advanced CRC or can be combined with 5-FU/LV as first-line therapy in patients with metastatic disease [37]. Oxaliplatin, a third-generation platinum compound, has been shown to be a superior regimen to bolus 5-FU/irinotecan regimens [38]. FOLFOX (5-FU/LV/oxaliplatin), FOLFIRI (5-FU/LV/irinotecan), or FOLFOXIRI (5-FU/LV/oxaliplatin/irinotecan) are acceptable first-line regimens to treat mCRC in patients appropriate for intensive therapy [39,40]. In patients receiving CMT, the addition of oxaliplatin to 5-FU and RT increases toxicity without improving primary tumor response rates, as shown in 3 randomized controlled trials: STAR-01, ACCORD, and NSABP R-04[41]. In the metastatic setting, sequential therapy with multiagent chemotherapy before and/or after 5-FU-based CMT is an option to control systemic disease.

New “targeted” therapies such as cetuximab, panitumumab, and bevacizumab have increased the options available for treating metastatic disease. Cetuximab and panitumumab are monoclonal antibodies directed against the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). Cetuximab initially received FDA approval for treatment of irinotecan-resistant disease, in which a 22% response rate was associated with cetuximab/irinotecan therapy versus 11% with cetuximab as a single agent [42]. Panitumumab was FDA-approved after demonstrating improved progression-free survival versus best supportive care in patients with chemotherapy-refractory disease [43]. The discovery that patients with KRAS-mutated tumors do not derive benefit from EGFR-targeted agents has ushered in an era of “personalized” therapy in CRC. For instance, in the large CO.17 study of cetuximab versus best supportive care in chemotherapy-resistant advanced CRC, patients harboring a KRAS mutation had a response rate of 1% and median overall survival time (mOS) of 4.5 months, whereas those with KRAS wild-type tumors had a response rate of 13% and mOS of 9.5 months [44]. In a retrospective meta-analysis of the CRYSTAL and OPUS studies, the addition of cetuximab to chemotherapy resulted in a significant improvement in progression-free and overall survival in patients with KRAS wild-type tumors [45]. Conversely, in a phase III study (COIN) comparing cetuximab in combination with capecitabine or intravenous 5-FU and oxaliplatin versus chemotherapy alone as first-line treatment in mCRC, the former did not meet its primary endpoint of improved overall survival in KRAS wild-type patients (17 months versus 17.9 months; HR 1.04; 95% CI, 0.90–1.20;  $P=.68$ ) [46]. Two recent studies, OPUS [47] and PRIME [48], demonstrated a progression-free survival benefit with the addition of cetuximab or panitumumab, respectively, to FOLFOX in the first-line setting; however, no benefit was shown for patients with KRAS mutations. These studies collectively suggest that EGFR inhibitors should be considered in treating KRAS wild-type tumors but should not be offered to KRAS mutant patients. Furthermore, emerging data suggest that KRAS wild-type mCRC patients receiving FOLFIRI and cetuximab as a first-line treatment experience improved overall survival when compared to those receiving FOLFIRI and bevacizumab [49].

Bevacizumab is a monoclonal antibody directed against the vascular endothelial growth factor. In a randomized phase III trial, adding bevacizumab to bolus 5-FU/LV/irinotecan in patients with advanced CRC improved overall survival by 4.5 months [50]. However, in a larger phase III trial of oxaliplatin-based first-line chemotherapy, the addition of bevacizumab resulted in a modest but significant improvement in progression-free survival but no improvement in response rate and no significant impact on overall survival [51]. In addition, although there were promising initial results with “double biologic” strategies of combining bevacizumab and EGFR-targeting monoclonal antibodies, both the PACCE (panitumumab) and CAIRO2 (cetuximab) trials showed shorter survival times and greater toxicity in the arms with double biologics [52,53]. Thus, bevacizumab should not be combined

with other biologic agents but may be used in combination with chemotherapy to treat mCRC. Based on work in animal models, there is concern that administration of an antiangiogenic preoperatively may increase the risk of surgical complications. However, multiple groups have retrospectively shown that surgeries, including liver resections, are safe after bevacizumab delivery [54,55]. Delaying an elective operation until 6–8 weeks (2–3 bevacizumab half-lives) after treatment with bevacizumab is a reasonable consensus practice.

Researchers continue to investigate the role of new targeted therapies in the management of mCRC. Recently, some of these agents have been shown to provide small but statistically significant survival benefits. For example, addition of aflibercept to FOLFIRI resulted in a mOS of 13.5 months versus 12.06 months with FOLFIRI and placebo [56]. In a study of patients whose mCRC had progressed on standard therapy, treatment with regorafenib yielded a mOS of 6.4 months versus 5.0 months in the placebo group [57]. These and other new targeted agents may play an increasing role in the management of mCRC. Clinical trials should be considered for patients with a good performance status with the goal of developing more effective therapeutic regimens and rational combinations of chemotherapy, targeted agents, and radiotherapy for metastatic rectal cancer (see [Variant 3](#)).

### Supportive Care

Patients with widespread unresectable mCRC, poor performance status, and multiple comorbidities are often best managed with supportive, comfort-oriented intent. The goals of care should be made clear to these patients, the majority of whom may not understand that their cancer is incurable and that treatment is intended to provide palliation only [58]. Local therapies may be valuable for symptomatic relief. For example, palliative RT or CMT achieves at least temporary relief in 80% of mCRC patients suffering from pain, bleeding, or obstruction, with more durable palliation provided by doses of  $\geq 40$  Gy [59]. Stents may also be used to palliate obstruction but may be poorly tolerated in the distal rectum (see [Variant 4](#)).

### Summary

- Survival of mCRC patients has improved significantly in recent years.
- Management of mCRC patients benefits from multidisciplinary input.
- Operative candidates with resectable metastatic disease should undergo resection of the primary tumor and metastases and should receive chemotherapy.
- Pelvic irradiation with concurrent 5-FU prior to resection of the rectal tumor is appropriate in patients with bulky, low-lying primary tumors, limited metastatic disease, and a long life expectancy.
- Patients with unresectable metastases should receive upfront chemotherapy.
- Multiple nonsurgical therapies are available to target unresectable liver metastases.
- A combination of cytotoxic and targeted systemic therapies is used in metastatic colorectal cancer and has significantly improved outcomes.
- Patients with widespread disease, poor performance status, or multiple comorbidities may be best managed with comfort-oriented, supportive care.

### Supporting Documents

- [ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Overview](#)
- [Evidence Table](#)

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The ACR Committee on Appropriateness Criteria and its expert panels have developed criteria for determining appropriate imaging examinations for diagnosis and treatment of specified medical condition(s). These criteria are intended to guide radiologists, radiation oncologists and referring physicians in making decisions regarding radiologic imaging and treatment. Generally, the complexity and severity of a patient's clinical condition should dictate the selection of appropriate imaging procedures or treatments. Only those examinations generally used for evaluation of the patient's condition are ranked. Other imaging studies necessary to evaluate other co-existent diseases or other medical consequences of this condition are not considered in this document. The availability of equipment or personnel may influence the selection of appropriate imaging procedures or treatments. Imaging techniques classified as investigational by the FDA have not been considered in developing these criteria; however, study of new equipment and applications should be encouraged. The ultimate decision regarding the appropriateness of any specific radiologic examination or treatment must be made by the referring physician and radiologist in light of all the circumstances presented in an individual examination.

**Clinical Condition:** Rectal Cancer — Metastatic Disease at Presentation

**Variant 1:** Initial treatment of a 52-year-old man without a significant past medical history, with an asymptomatic, nonobstructing, uT3N0 primary rectal tumor 8 cm from the anal verge and a solitary, resectable, 4-cm metastasis in the right lobe of the liver. Karnofsky performance status (KPS) 90.

Treatment	Rating	Comments
Initial resection of the rectal primary by total mesorectal excision and of the liver lesion (either concurrent or sequential)	7	
Initial systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI) then surgery	7	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Initial systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI), then short-course pelvic RT, then surgery	7	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Initial systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI), then long-course chemoradiation, then surgery	7	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Initial long-course chemoradiation	6	
Resection of the liver lesion only	2	
Best supportive care	1	
<b>Rating Scale:</b> 1,2,3 Usually not appropriate; 4,5,6 May be appropriate; 7,8,9 Usually appropriate		

**Variant 2:** Initial treatment of a 60-year-old woman without a significant past medical history, with uT3N0 rectal cancer 4 cm from the anal verge causing pain and early symptoms of obstruction, bilobar hepatic metastases (50% liver replacement), and bilateral pulmonary metastases. A colonoscope can be passed through the lesion. KPS 80.

Treatment	Rating	Comments
Initial systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI)	8	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Initial long-course chemoradiation	7	
Initial palliative stent or loop colostomy to relieve obstruction	5	Given the low location, diversion may be better due to complications and pain related to stent placement.
Initial systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab)	4	
Initial resection of rectal primary	3	
Initial palliative pelvic RT alone	2	
Initial surgical debulking of metastatic disease	1	
Initial liver directed therapies (transarterial embolization, radiation, RFA)	1	
Best supportive care	1	
<b>Rating Scale:</b> 1,2,3 Usually not appropriate; 4,5,6 May be appropriate; 7,8,9 Usually appropriate		



**Clinical Condition:** Rectal Cancer — Metastatic Disease at Presentation

**Variant 3:** Initial treatment of a 60-year-old woman without a significant past medical history, with an asymptomatic, nonobstructing, uT3N0 rectal cancer, bilobar hepatic metastases (50% liver replacement), and bilateral pulmonary metastases. KPS 90.

Treatment	Rating	Comments
Systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI ± bevacizumab) ± surgery	9	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI ± bevacizumab) followed by short-course pelvic RT (± surgery)	6	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Systemic 5-FU-based chemotherapy (FOLFOX/FOLFIRI ± bevacizumab) followed by long-course chemoradiation (± surgery)	5	Consider anti-EGFR agents with FOLFOX/FOLFIRI in wild-type KRAS tumors.
Best supportive care	2	
Surgical debulking of metastatic disease	1	
Resection of rectal primary	1	
Liver directed therapies (transarterial embolization, radiation, RFA)	1	

**Rating Scale:** 1,2,3 Usually not appropriate; 4,5,6 May be appropriate; 7,8,9 Usually appropriate

**Variant 4:** Initial treatment of a 74-year-old woman with a history of coronary artery disease, severe emphysema, and diabetes, now with an asymptomatic, nonobstructing uT3N0 rectal primary cancer, extensive hepatic metastases, and abdominal carcinomatosis. KPS 50.

Treatment	Rating	Comments
Best supportive care	8	
Systemic biologic therapy or chemotherapy	6	This treatment may be appropriate based on individual patient characteristics.
Palliative pelvic RT	3	
Resection of rectal primary	1	
Preoperative pelvic RT plus concurrent 5-FU-based chemotherapy	1	
Resection of metastatic disease	1	

**Rating Scale:** 1,2,3 Usually not appropriate; 4,5,6 May be appropriate; 7,8,9 Usually appropriate