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Neoadjuvant cisplatin and fluorouracil versus epirubicin, cisplatin, and capectabine followed by resection in patients with oesophageal adenocarcinoma (UK MRC OE05): an open-label, randomised phase 3 trial

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Summary

Background Neoadjuvant chemotherapy before surgery improves survival compared with surgery alone for patients with oesophageal cancer. The OE05 trial assessed whether increasing the duration and intensity of neoadjuvant chemotherapy further improved survival compared with the current standard regimen.

Methods OE05 was an open-label, phase 3, randomised clinical trial. Patients with surgically resectable oesophageal adenocarcinoma classified as stage cT1N1, cT2N1, cT3N0/N1, or cT4N0/N1 were recruited from 72 UK hospitals. Eligibility criteria included WHO performance status 0 or 1, adequate respiratory, cardiac, and liver function, white blood cell count at least 3×10⁹ cells per L, platelet count at least 100×10⁹ platelets per L, and a glomerular filtration rate at least 60 mL/min. Participants were randomly allocated (1:1) using a computerised minimisation program with a random element and stratified by centre and tumour stage, to receive two cycles of cisplatin and fluorouracil (CF; two 3-weekly cycles of cisplatin [80 mg/m² intravenously on day 1] and fluorouracil [1 g/m² per day intravenously on days 1–4]) or four cycles of epirubicin, cisplatin, and capectabine (ECX; four 3-weekly cycles of epirubicin [50 mg/m²] and cisplatin [60 mg/m²] intravenously on day 1, and capectabine [1250 mg/m²] daily throughout the four cycles) before surgery, stratified according to centre and clinical disease stage. Neither patients nor study staff were masked to treatment allocation. Two-phase oesophagectomy with two-field (abdomen and thorax) lymphadenectomy was done within 4–6 weeks of completion of chemotherapy. The primary outcome measure was overall survival, and primary and safety analyses were done in the intention-to-treat population. This trial is registered with the ISRCTN registry (number 01852072) and ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00041262), and is completed.

Findings Between Jan 13, 2005, and Oct 31, 2011, 897 patients were recruited and 451 were assigned to the CF group and 446 to the ECX group. By Nov 14, 2016, 327 (73%) of 451 patients in the CF group and 302 (68%) of 446 in the ECX group had died. Median survival was 23·4 months (95% CI 20·6–26·3) with CF and 26·1 months (22·5–29·7) with ECX. The difference in median survival between the groups was 2·7 months (95% CI 0.8–4.7; p=0.003). Median survival with ECX was 3·5 months longer than with CF among patients with cT1N1 and cT2N1 tumours (HR 0.69, 95% CI 0.52–0.92; p=0·009) and longer than with CF among patients with cT3N0/N1 tumours (HR 0.71, 0.53–0.98; p=0·04). Survival with ECX was also superior to that with CF among patients with cT4N0/N1 tumours (HR 0.65, 0.49–0.86; p=0·004). No unexpected chemotherapy toxicity was seen, and neutropenia was the most commonly reported event (grade 3 or 4 neutropenia: 74 [17%] of 446 patients in the CF group vs 101 [23%] of 441 patients in the ECX group). The proportions of patients with postoperative complications (224 [56%] of 398 people for whom data were available in the CF group and 233 [62%] of 374 in the ECX group, p=0·089) were similar between the two groups. One patient in the ECX group died of suspected treatment-related neutropenic sepsis.

Interpretation Four cycles of neoadjuvant ECX compared with two cycles of CF did not increase survival, and cannot be considered standard of care. Our study involved a large number of centres and detailed protocol with comprehensive prospective assessment of health-related quality of life in a patient population confined to people with adenocarcinomas of the oesophagus and gastro-oesophageal junction (Siewert types 1 and 2). Alternative chemotherapy regimens and neoadjuvant chemoradiation are being investigated to improve outcomes for patients with oesophageal carcinoma.

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Introduction Meta-analyses of randomised trials support the use of neoadjuvant chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy before surgical resection of locally advanced oesophageal cancer to improve survival. Older clinical studies were dominated by squamous cell carcinoma but the increasing incidence of oesophageal adenocarcinoma, particularly in high-income countries in the past 30 years, indicates a changing epidemiology. Most trials recruited patients with either squamous cell carcinoma or adenocarcinoma and although they were unable to show a survival difference between these two histological tumour types, none of the...
The randomised clinical MRC MAGIC trial\textsuperscript{29} assessed a regimen of three cycles of preoperative chemotherapy (epirubicin, cisplatin, and fluorouracil) followed by surgery and three postoperative cycles of chemotherapy in patients with gastric and oesophageal adenocarcinoma. The results showed a 5-year survival of 36\% (95\% CI 30–43) for perioperative chemotherapy and surgery compared with 23\% (17–29) for surgery alone (overall survival HR 0·75, 95\% CI 0·60–0·93).\textsuperscript{29} Because 45\% of participants in the MAGIC trial (34\% of people who had surgery) did not receive postoperative treatment (a similar pattern was also seen in the FFCD-FNCLCC 9703 trial\textsuperscript{23}), we concluded that further assessment of perioperative chemotherapy would be challenging and it was decided that increased neoadjuvant therapy would be the best strategy. Oral capecitabine is readily available and has been shown to be equivalent to intravenous fluorouracil in colorectal cancer,\textsuperscript{29} so we decided to investigate four cycles of neoadjuvant epirubicin, cisplatin, and capcitabine (ECX) as the investigational group without postoperative chemotherapy. Given the results of the MAGIC trial, increasing the duration of neoadjuvant chemotherapy from two cycles to four cycles and adding anthracycline to the established doublet regimen was considered the most promising strategy for improving outcomes in patients with oesophageal adenocarcinoma in this study. A regimen of four cycles of ECX was selected because in studies of patients with advanced disease, up to 50\% of patients develop resistant disease after 24 weeks of treatment and most responses have occurred by four cycles.\textsuperscript{7}

The aims of the OE05 trial were therefore to investigate whether four cycles of preoperative ECX improves survival and HRQL compared with standard two-cycle cisplatin and fluorouracil (CF) in patients with locally advanced resectable adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus.

### Methods

#### Study design and participants

The UK MRC OE05 study is an open-label, phase 3, randomised clinical trial done in 72 hospitals across the UK. Participants were of any age with surgically resectable histologically verified adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus (including Siewert types 1 and 2 gastro-oesophageal junction tumours) stage cT1N0, cT2N1, cT3N0/N1, or cT4N0/N1 where invasion was thought to be confined to diaphragm, crura, or mediastinal pleura and surgically resectable (Union for International Cancer Control [UICC] TNM staging\textsuperscript{*}). Additionally, patients had to meet the following criteria: WHO performance status 0 or 1 and adequate respiratory and cardiac function (forced expiratory volume in 1 sec of >1·5 L and cardiac ejection fraction of ≥50\% on echocardiography or multigated acquisition scan) within 4 weeks of randomisation. Within 1 week of randomisation, liver function tests needed to be at most 1·5-times normal, white blood cell count at least 3 × 10\(^9\) cells per L, platelet counts at least 100 × 10\(^9\) platelets per L, and the calculated or measured glomerular filtration rate at least 60 mL/min.

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\textsuperscript{*}For patients with oesophageal adenocarcinoma, two cycles of CF should remain the standard choice of neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimen. Further research is ongoing into the use of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy, but little evidence exists that directly compares it to neoadjuvant chemotherapy.
Assessment of disease stage required a contrast-enhanced multislice CT scan from neck to pelvis and endoscopic ultrasonography within 4 weeks of randomisation. Staging laparotomy with or without peritoneal cytology and PET scanning were optional according to local practice. The final staging of patients (and Siewert classification) was done on the basis of a multidisciplinary team discussion following endoscopy, endoscopic ultrasonography, CT, and laparoscopy if appropriate.

Patients were ineligible if investigations indicated blood-borne metastases (radiologically assessed), peritoneal dissemination, local invasion involving the tracheobronchial tree, aorta, pericardium or lung, or abdominal para-aortic lymphadenopathy greater than 1 cm in diameter on CT scan or more than 6 mm in diameter on endoscopic ultrasonography. Patients were also excluded if they had received any previous treatment for oesophageal cancer, had Siewert type 3 cancer, a medical condition that was likely to compromise the proposed trial treatment. Uncontrolled angina pectoris, myocardial infarction in the 6 months before entry into the trial, heart failure, clinically significant uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmias, or any patient with a clinically significant abnormal ECG, as well as patients with abdominal left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) below 45%, were excluded. Patients with positive serology for HIV or hepatitis C, active hepatitis B, or were pregnant were also excluded.

Participating centres were considered eligible if they had a multidisciplinary team structure, had experience of two-phase oesophagectomy with two-field lymphadenectomy (unproctored surgeons were recommended to have done a minimum of 12 such operations before joining the trial), access to multislice CT and endoscopic ultrasonography equipment, and had pathologists who were experienced in reporting oesophageal cancer.

The protocol was approved by the South West Multicentre Research Ethics Committee (04/6/005) and all patients gave written consent for participation in the study. Blood and tissue samples were collected for potential future translational studies (Trans-OE05). The protocol had five amendments during the course of the trial, predominantly for administrative reasons or to add clarity; amendments did not affect the eligibility or treatment of patients. The most recent version of the protocol (version 6.0) is available online.

Randomisation and masking

Eligible patients were enrolled by staff at participating centres who then called the randomisation line at the MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL (London, UK). Patients were randomly assigned (1:1) to either two cycles of CF or four cycles of ECX. Allocation was done using a computerised minimisation program, with a random element, and stratified by centre and tumour stage. No masking to treatment allocation was done because of the difference in the number of chemotherapy cycles in the two groups.

Procedures

The control group chemotherapy regimen was two 3-weekly cycles of cisplatin and fluorouracil. Cisplatin (80 mg/m²) was infused intravenously on day 1 and fluorouracil (1 g/m² per day) was administered intravenously on days 1–4 (total 4 g/m²).

The investigational chemotherapy was four 3-weekly cycles of ECX. Epirubicin (50 mg/m²) and cisplatin (60 mg/m²) were given intravenously on day 1 and capecitabine (1250 mg/m² daily) was given orally continuously over all four cycles (for a total of 12 weeks).

Protocols for chemotherapy dose modifications were provided for haematological, renal, neurological, and hepatic toxicities, and for palmar–plantar erythema, stomatitis, diarrhoea, nausea, and vomiting. Toxicities were reported according to the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria, version 3.0.

Surgery was done within 4–6 weeks of completion of chemotherapy. Surgery was a two-phase oesophagectomy with a two-field (abdomen and thorax) lymphadenectomy. Centres were allowed to use a minimal access surgery approach after providing evidence that complication rates and lymph node yields were similar to an open surgery approach from at least 20 patients who had had minimal access oesophagectomy.

The stomach was the preferred conduit for reconstruction based on the right gastro and right gastroepiploic vessels. Lymph node clearance in the abdomen was at the origin of the left gastric artery and along the hepatic and splenic arteries, the upper lesser curve, and at the right and left cardiac lymph node stations. Dissection at the diaphragm was used to minimise a positive radial or circumferential resection margin by inclusion of sufficient crural fibres and a cuff of diaphragm based on endoscopic ultrasonography and intraoperative appearances. Pyloroplasty, pyloromyotomy, the placement of a feeding jejunostomy, and drain insertions were all according to local practice.

Either a right or left thoracic approach was permitted. Lymph node dissection involved para-oesophageal, subcarinal, and bronchial lymph node stations, and thoracic duct ligation just above the diaphragm was advised. The extent of proximal lymphadenectomy for the upper paraoesophageal nodes was determined by the extent of division of the oesophagus (ie, the length of oesophagus remaining after resection).

Reconstruction was recommended above the aortic arch for the right-sided approach and just below it for the left, and preferably within 5 cm of the thoracic inlet. The anastomotic technique and method of chest drainage was according to local practice. Trans-hiatal surgery was not permitted.

Postoperative complications, described as none, present but not life threatening, or life threatening, were
recorded for each patient. These complications were reviewed clinically, and assigned to categories.

Processing of the surgical resection specimens and histopathological assessment of all materials were done according to the recommendations of the Royal College of Pathologists; R0, no tumour cells remaining within 1 mm of any resection margin; R1, microscopically visible positive margin indicating the presence of tumour cells at or within 1 mm of a longitudinal or radial or circumferential resection margin; and R2, macroscopically visible tumour remaining. Resection specimens were classified using UICC TNM, 6th edition. Chemotherapy-induced changes in the primary tumour were graded according to Mandard and colleagues. The Mandard tumour regression grading (TRG) system was developed originally for the assessment of squamous cell carcinoma after chemoradiation, and was used in this study because UK pathologists are familiar with this system and it has been shown to be equivalent to the Becker grading system in terms of both interobserver agreement (ie, likelihood of two pathologists concluding the same grading by their independent assessments) and prognostic ability.

Pathology data were collected from local pathologists at each centre, and used for the primary analyses of all pathology data. A second review of the Mandard primary TRG was done to assess data quality and the differences between local and central assessments of TRG. One of three experienced pathologists (HG, RL, and SP) independently reviewed all resection slides and provided a new Mandard TRG. If the reviewing pathologist’s TRG agreed with the local pathologist assessment, this TRG was accepted as the true grade. If the reviewing pathologist disagreed, a second, and if necessary a third, pathologist reviewed the slides to reach a majority decision on the Mandard TRG. These centrally reviewed data form a secondary analysis of TRG.

All participating patients were asked to complete the validated generic cancer questionnaire (European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer [EORTC] QLQ-C30) and the disease-specific oesophageal module (EORTC QLQ-oes18) at baseline, day 14 of chemotherapy cycle two, day 14 of cycle four (ECX group only), immediately before surgery, at 6 weeks, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months after surgery, then annually. Patients could complete questionnaires at home and bring them to the hospital, return them by post, or complete them at their clinical follow-up visit. The HRQL protocol prespecified four domains of HRQL to be examined in the primary analyses and full details of all scales and items assessed in the questionnaires will be reported subsequently. Clinical follow-up involved the same schedule with the use of tests to establish recurrent disease at the discretion of individual centres.

Outcomes

The primary outcome measure of the trial was overall survival. Secondary outcomes were disease-free survival, effects on the primary tumour (as assessed by Mandard TRG), HRQL, and morbidity related to chemotherapy and surgery. Exploratory outcomes were progression-free survival (where a progression-free survival event was defined as the first confirmed local or distant recurrence, or death from any cause), and an analysis of Mandard TRG using an amended responder definition.

Statistical analysis

The sample size calculations were based on the primary outcome measure of overall survival. On the basis of the OE02 trial results, which showed an absolute survival difference of 8% at 3 years, we thought it unlikely that any greater difference would be seen in this study. The trial was originally designed to require 1300 patients and 860 events, with recruitment over 6 years and a minimum follow-up period of 6 months. With a 5% two-sided significance level, this sample would provide 90% power to detect an 8% difference (or

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**Figure 1: Consort diagram**

CF=cisplatin and fluorouracil. ECX=epirubicin, cisplatin, and capecitabine. *Cause of death reported as cardiac failure. ‡Cause of death reported as cerebral vascular accident, multiple organ failure, pulmonary embolism, bronchopneumonia, and oesophageal cancer. For patients not listed in † above, cause of death was reported as sepsis-related multiple organ failure in one patient and oesophageal cancer in the remaining two patients. Screening logs were not collected during the trial, so the number of potentially eligible patients is unknown.
80% power to detect a 7% difference) in 3-year survival, from 30% in the CF group. In 2007, following a period of lower than expected recruitment, the sample size was reassessed to ensure that an adequately powered study would still be achieved in a given timeframe. The updated sample size calculations required 842 patients with 677 events over 6 years with a minimum follow-up of 2 years before analysis, to provide at least 82% power to detect an 8% difference (and 70% to detect a 7% difference) at 3 years with a two-sided significance level of 5%.

Although we anticipated that the required events would be obtained 2 years after the final patient was randomly assigned, they accrued far more slowly than expected. 3 years after the final randomisation, a conditional survival analysis was done to assess the probability that continuing to wait for the full number of events would lead to a different trial conclusion. After discussion with the independent data monitoring committee and trial steering committee, a decision was reached that the current data were sufficiently robust for full analysis and dissemination, because the chance of obtaining a different conclusion with more events was less than 5%.

All safety and primary analyses were done on an intention-to-treat basis. Overall survival was calculated from the date of group assignment to the date of death. Patients either lost to follow-up or still alive at the time of analysis were censored at the date they were last known to be alive.

Because patients can only be deemed disease free after surgery, and to account for the different durations of preoperative chemotherapy, disease-free survival was analysed using a landmark analysis. Rather than the date of randomisation, the time 1 week after the last patient had surgery was used as the start point, up to a maximum of 6 months from group assignment. Patients who had an event before this point, who did not have surgery, or who were not macroscopically disease free at surgery, were said to have had an event on day 1. If any patients received surgery more than 6 months after randomisation, they were assumed to be disease free at the 6-month start point. Disease-free survival was calculated as the time from this modified origin until the first date of confirmed local recurrence, distant metastases, or death from any cause. Patients who had no evidence of relapse were censored on the last date they were known to be alive.

To analyse tumour regression, the original five-point Mandard scale was dichotomised into responders (Mandard TRG 1–3) and non-responders (Mandard TRG 4–5). A second, unplanned analysis was also done because emerging evidence suggested that a more appropriate dichotomisation was Mandard TRG 1–2 as responders and grades 3–5 as non-responders.

Formal comparisons and summaries of HRQL function and symptom scales were restricted to a number of prespecified outcome measures. Global HRQL and prespecified symptoms related to the effects of chemotherapy and surgery (appetite loss, dysphagia, pain, and reflux) were compared immediately before chemotherapy and surgery, and 3, 12, and 24 months after surgery, using an ANOVA with adjustment for baseline score. These timepoints were considered separately, rather than using a repeated measures method of analysis.

Comparisons between chemotherapy toxicities, surgical complications, tumour regression, and resection were done using a χ² test or Fisher’s exact test, as appropriate. A p value of less than 0.05 was used as the significance level.
significance threshold. For all analyses, no attempts were made to impute values for missing data. All analyses were done using Stata, version 14.

This trial is registered with the ISRCTN registry (registration number 01852072) and ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00041262).

Role of the funding source
Cancer Research UK approved the study design, but had no role in data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the report. Roche supplied capecitabine for use in the study, and had sight of the draft trial manuscript, but had no role in any other aspect of the study. MN had access to the raw data. The corresponding author had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

Results
Between Jan 13, 2005, and Oct 31, 2011, 897 patients were recruited from 72 UK hospitals and randomly allocated to the CF group (n=451) or the ECX group (n=446; figure 1). The median number of patients per centre was eight (range 1–73; appendix pp 1–3). After chemotherapy, following retrospective review of the baseline CT scan, one patient was found to be ineligible because of adrenal metastases so did not have surgery, but was included in all summaries and analyses. The baseline characteristics of the patients allocated to the CF or ECX groups were similar (table 1). The median age was 62 years (IQR 56–67; range 27–81), 810 (90%) of 897 patients were male, 603 (67%) had a WHO performance status of 0, and 576 (64%) had stage T3N1 cancer (table 1; appendix pp 4–5).

Three (4%) of 72 recruiting centres did not take part in the HRQL aspect of the trial for any of their patients, and HRQL assessment data were omitted at baseline for the patients from these centres (37 [4%] of the total 897 patients). Baseline HRQL was also well balanced...
between the two groups. Mean values (SD) for the five prespecified domains of interest were: global HRQL 76·0 (18·34), appetite loss 37·4 (27·98), reflux 17·3 (24·05), pain 20·3 (20·50), and dysphagia 73·9 (25·73); data per treatment group are in the appendix (pp 8–10). A higher score indicates better HRQL for the global score and dysphagia, but worse HRQL for the symptom scales.

Details of the chemotherapy received are shown in table 2. Four patients (<1%; two in the CF group and two in the ECX group) of 897 withdrew consent before starting chemotherapy and five (1%; one CF, four ECX) died during chemotherapy. The number of patients who completed their allocated treatment was greater in the CF group than in the ECX group (435 [96%] of 451 and 363 [81%] of 446; p<0·0001), although a similar number of patients in the CF (435 [96%] of 451) and ECX (432 [97%] of 446) groups received at least two cycles. Of the 451 patients in the CF group, eight (2%) stopped chemotherapy because of toxicity and one (1%) died, whereas in the ECX group, 46 (10%) of 446 patients stopped because of toxicity, and five (1%) died, one of which was thought to be related to chemotherapy toxicity (figure 1). The number of patients requiring dose reduction to any drug was smaller in the CF than in the ECX group (88 [20%] of 451 vs 187 [42%] of 446; p=0·0001), although the number receiving cisplatin dose reductions was similar between the groups (61 [14%] of 451 in the CF group and 53 [12%] of 446 in the ECX group).

The median time from randomisation to surgery was 71 days (IQR 66–80) in the CF group and 127 days (119–137) in the ECX group. The median time of surgery from the start of the last preoperative chemotherapy cycle was 44 days (39–52) for patients in the CF group and 57 days (52–64) for patients in the ECX group. Details of the surgical procedure are shown in table 3. Of the 897 patients who were enrolled, 99 (11%) did not have surgery. Of the 99 who did not have surgery, 41 (41%) were because of disease progression, nine (9%) died before surgery, nine (9%) decided not to have surgery, 15 (15%) developed significant comorbidities that precluded surgery, and 25 (25%) were deemed otherwise unsuitable for surgery. In total, 411 (91%) of 451 patients in the CF group and 387 (87%) of 446 patients in the ECX group proceeded to surgery (figure 1).

751 (84%) of 897 people had resection and reconstruction, whereas 47 (5%) of 897 patients were found to have progressive disease or to be inoperable during surgery (table 3). 588 (78%) of 751 resections were done via the abdomen and right chest using open surgery throughout (Ivor-Lewis resection) or as hybrid with a laparoscopic abdominal approach. Only 18 (2%) of the 751 resections (nine in each group) were done with a totally minimally invasive approach.

As of Nov 14, 2016, 629 (70%) of 897 patients were known to have died (327 [73%] of 451 in the CF group and 302 [68%] of 446 in the ECX group) and a further 12 had withdrawn consent for further follow-up. The median follow-up of the surviving patients was 6·4 years (IQR 4·8–8·2), and 250 (93%) of 268 patients had at least 3 years of follow-up assessments. The observed 3-year overall survival was 39% (95% CI 35–44) in the CF group, and 42% (37–47) in the ECX group (figure 2). Median overall survival was estimated to be 23·4 months (95% CI 20·6–26·3) in the CF group and 26·1 months (22·5–29·7) in the ECX group, with an HR of 0·90 (95% CI 0·77–1·05, p=0·19). No evidence indicated that the proportional hazards assumption was violated.

Figure 3 shows prespecified subgroup analyses of overall survival were done, considering sex, age group (<60 years, 60–69 years, and ≥70 years), WHO performance status, clinical T-stage, and clinical N-stage (appendix p 11).

Median disease-free survival (347 events in the CF group vs 316 events in the ECX group, based on a 6-month landmark analysis; appendix p 13) was 11·6 months (95% CI 8·9–13·3) in the CF group and 14·4 months (11·7–16·5) in the ECX group, with an HR of 0·86 (95% CI 0·74–1·00, p=0·051).

Chemotherapy toxicity data were not provided by three patients in each group and two in each group did not receive any chemotherapy. Grade 3 or 4 diarrhoea occurred in six (1%) of 446 people in the CF group and 36 (8%) of 441 in the ECX group (p<0·0001) and grade 3 or 4 neutropenia occurred in 74 (17%) of 446 in the CF group and 101 (23%) of 441 people in the ECX group (p=0·023); stomatitis occurred in 25 (6%) of 446 people in the CF group versus seven (2%) of 441 in the ECX group (p=0·0018; table 4 and appendix p 6).

More patients in the ECX group (108 [24%] of 446) reported serious adverse events over the course of the trial than in the CF group (73 [16% of 451], p=0·003; appendix p 7). Particularly, reports of diarrhoea were more common in the ECX group (14 [3%]) than in the CF.
Table 4: Chemotherapy toxicity

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<th>ECX (n/N)</th>
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<td>302/446</td>
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</table>

Figure 3: Subgroup analysis
Data are number of patients who had a survival event (n) out of the total number of patients (N), or HR (95% CI). The subgroup of patients with T1 disease at randomisation is not shown because there were only three patients who had CF and five who had ECX treatment. p values for heterogeneity of treatment effect are 0.69 for sex, 0.05 for age, 0.46 for WHO performance status, 0.11 for T-stage, and 0.028 for N-stage. T-stage and N-stage refer to clinical staging collected at time of randomisation. CF = cisplatin and fluorouracil. ECX = epirubicin, cisplatin, and capecitabine.

Data are n (%). *Two patients in each group did not receive any chemotherapy, and another three patients in each group did not provide any toxicity data. If some toxicity data were provided, any missing toxicity data at that cycle are assumed to indicate that toxicity did not occur. One patient in the epirubicin, cisplatin, and capecitabine group died of cerebrovascular incident (reported as other toxicity).
No statistically and clinically relevant differences were seen between the treatment groups in terms of HRQL (appendix p 14) in any of the prespecified domains (global quality of life, pain, reflux, appetite loss, or dysphagia) or at nearly all timepoints (preoperatively and 3, 6, 12, and 24 months postoperatively). Global HRQL was significantly different (appendix p 14) in patients who had available specimens with tumours considered to be Mandard TRG 1 or 2 was significantly different (appendix p 14) to survival in those with tumours considered to be Mandard TRG 3, 4, or 5, so Mandard TRG 1 or 2 appeared to denote significant tumour regression. Applying this definition to the locally collected histopathological data, 18 (6%) of 288 patients who could be assessed and results were not missing. ypT-pathological T-stage. ypN-pathological N-stage. ypM-pathological M-stage. R0=no tumour cells within 1 mm of any resection margin. R1=presence of tumour cells at or within 1 mm of a longitudinal or radial or circumferential resection margin. R2=macrocopically visible tumour left behind during surgery. *Total number of patients for whom specimens were obtained.

When the trial and analyses were planned, we felt that Mandard TRG 1, 2, or 3 was the most suitable definition of good response to treatment. Exploratory analyses (appendix p 14) in patients who had available specimens suggested that postoperative survival of patients with tumours considered to be Mandard TRG 1 or 2 was significantly different (appendix p 14) to survival in those with tumours considered to be Mandard TRG 3, 4, or 5, so Mandard TRG 1 or 2 appeared to denote significant tumour regression. Applying this definition to the locally collected histopathological data, 18 (6%) of 288 patients who could be assessed and results were not missing.

In the exploratory analysis of progression-free survival, median progression-free survival (343 events in the CF group vs 313 in the ECX group; appendix p 13) was
18·4 months (95% CI 15·2–20·5) in the CF group and 21·4 months (19·4–24·0) in the ECX group, with an HR of 0·84 (95% CI 0·72–0·98, p=0·033). The contributing progression-free survival event was either local recurrence (60 [17%] of 343 patients in the CF group vs 46 [15%] of 313 in the ECX group), distant metastases (94 [27%] of 343 people vs 78 [25%] of 313), local recurrence and distant metastases (87 [25%] of 343 vs 59 [19%] of 313), or death without confirmed progression (102 [30%] of 343 vs 130 [42%] of 313).

An exploratory analysis highlighted that the overall survival HR did not remain constant over time, and a strong interaction with year of randomisation was seen (p=0·0004; appendix p 12). Patients randomly assigned early in the trial (2005–07) had some survival benefit in the ECX group compared with those in the CF group, whereas those assigned in later years (2008 onwards) did not. The use of PET scans increased greatly over the course of the trial, and so a further exploratory subgroup analysis was done looking at the effect of receiving a PET scan. This subgroup analysis also showed a strong interaction with treatment group (p value=0·0008). Patients who did not have a PET scan had longer overall survival in the ECX group, whereas for patients who did receive a PET scan, ECX gave no survival advantage.

Discussion
This study showed that more intensive neoadjuvant chemotherapy with four cycles of ECX provided no overall or disease-free survival advantage over two cycles of CF in 897 patients with oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Chemotherapy toxicity and serious adverse events were reported more often with ECX—as can be expected from four cycles of a triplet regimen compared with two cycles of a doublet regimen. These adverse events contributed to a greater number of patients completing their planned chemotherapy and undergoing surgery in the CF group than in the ECX group, although surgical resection, postoperative complications, and postoperative mortality were similar between the groups. In a post-hoc exploratory analysis, improved progression-free survival was shown with ECX treatment compared with CF treatment.

More patients in the ECX group had a good pathological response to chemotherapy (Mandard TRG 1 or 2), and consequently more were staged as ypT0 or 1 or ypN0 after surgery, than were those in the CF group. Results from the MRC gastro-oesophageal ST03 study showed that Mandard TRG 1 or 2 after chemotherapy was associated with improved survival compared with Mandard TRG 3, 4, or 5. Similar exploratory analyses based on response to chemotherapy within this study also suggest a postoperative survival benefit for those patients with Mandard TRG 1 or 2. However, the absolute numbers of specimens assessed that were classified as Mandard TRG 1 or 2 (48 [17%] of 289 in the ECX group vs 18 [6%] of 288 in the CF group) were low, and so this difference did not translate into an overall survival benefit.

The results of this trial raise the question of the optimal number of preoperative chemotherapy cycles. In the absence of a good pathological response of the tumour, giving more than two cycles might unnecessarily delay surgery. In the current absence of a reliable biomarker that enables prediction of responses either before or midway through preoperative treatment, the extent of preoperative chemotherapy relies on the judgement of the clinician after discussion with the patient, to balance the possibility of achieving a good response against the risk of not being able to proceed to surgery. The results from our OE05 trial favour the use of two cycles of a chemotherapy doublet if preoperative chemotherapy alone is offered. However, two cycles of CF preoperatively has not been directly compared with the perioperative approach assessed in the MAGIC trial, which studied three cycles of ECX given preoperatively and postoperatively. The FFCD-FNCLCC 9703 trial also showed the superiority of perioperative chemotherapy over surgery alone, using the CF regimen in a population predominantly of patients with adenocarcinoma. Given the increased proportion of patients who achieved a response with ECX treatment in our study, a smaller number of preoperative cycles (two or three) with a triplet regimen combined with the selective use of postoperative chemotherapy for responding patients might be a better approach than either four cycles of ECX or two cycles of CF.

OE05 showed an improvement in overall survival of patients in the CF group (recruited 2005–11) compared with the same regimen in OE02 (recruited 1992–98), in which the median survival was 1·4 years compared with 2·0 years in OE05. A number of potential factors could explain why the survival of patients with oesophageal cancer who were treated with CF improved with time. Changes in referral patterns, moves towards centralisation of surgical services, the introduction of endoscopic ultrasonography, and the development of multidisciplinary teams are all events that occurred towards the end of recruitment to the OE02 study, and these changes might have led to better patient selection for attempted curative treatment by the time of this OE05 study. The introduction of routine PET scanning might also be an important factor for the absence of survival difference in this study. Post-hoc analyses indicated that ECX offered a survival benefit in the early years of the study when PET scans were rarely used, but offered no benefit during the later years when PET was used for nearly all patients. ECX might be more effective in treating small-volume, disseminated disease that was often missed before the routine use of PET scans. Patients with this type of disease are now usually identified and would have been ineligible for participation in the study.

Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy has also led to improved survival compared with surgery alone for patients with oesophageal adenocarcinoma and squamous cell cancers, with a median survival of 48·6 months (95% CI 32·1–65·1) with adjuvant therapy compared with 18·4 months (95% CI 15·2–20·5) in the CF group and 21·4 months (19·4–24·0) in the ECX group.
planned for this trial with the aim of identifying subsets of patients who might specifically benefit from ECX neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

**Contributors**

DA and DC were joint chief investigators. DA, DC, REL, and SS designed the trial and wrote the protocol. DA, DC, MN, JMB, SMG, AC, HIG, AO, CR, SS, and REL were the trial management group. DA, DC, JMB, SMG, AC, RK, FC, JT, and SF recruited and treated trial patients. CR coordinated the trial at the MRC Clinical Trials Unit (CTU) at University College London (UCL; London, UK). MN and SS were the trial statisticians. DA, DC, MN, and REL drafted the manuscript. MN had access to the raw data, analysed the data and constructed the figures. HIG, RL, and SP did the central pathology review. All authors were involved in data interpretation, manuscript review, and approval of the final manuscript.

**Declaration of interests**

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**References**


