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ARTICLE

Personalizing Survival Predictions in Advanced Colorectal Cancer: The ARCAD Nomogram Project

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Abstract

Background: Estimating prognosis on the basis of clinicopathologic factors can inform clinical practice and improve risk stratification for clinical trials. We constructed prognostic nomograms for one-year overall survival and six-month progression-free survival in metastatic colorectal carcinoma by using the ARCAD database.

Methods: Data from 22 674 patients in 26 randomized phase III clinical trials since 1997 were used to construct and validate Cox models, stratified by treatment arm within each study. Candidate variables included baseline age, sex, body mass index, performance status, colon vs rectal cancer, prior chemotherapy, number and location of metastatic sites, tumor mutation status (BRAF, KRAS), bilirubin, albumin, white blood cell count, hemoglobin, platelets, absolute neutrophil count, and derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio. Missing data (<11%) were imputed, continuous variables modeled with splines, and clinically relevant pairwise interactions tested if *P* values were less than .001. Final models were internally validated via bootstrapping to obtain optimism-corrected calibration and discrimination C-indices, and externally validated on a 10% holdout sample from each trial (*n* = 2257).

Results: In final models, all included variables were associated with overall survival except for lung metastases, and all but total white cell count associated with progression-free survival. No clinically relevant pairwise interactions were identified. Final nomogram calibration was good (*C* = 0.68 for overall and *C* = 0.62 for progression-free survival), as was external validity (concordance between predicted >50% vs < 50% probability) and actual (yes/no) survival (72.8% and 68.2% concordance,

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respectively, for one-year overall and six-month progression-free survival, between predicted [$>50\%$ vs $<50\%$ probability] and actual [yes/no] overall and progression-free survival). Median survival predictions fell within the actual 95% Kaplan-Meier confidence intervals.

Conclusions: The nomograms are well calibrated and internally and externally valid. They have the potential to aid prognostication and patient-physician communication and balance risk in colorectal cancer trials.

Advanced colorectal cancer remains a lethal disease, even though survival from the first diagnosis of metastatic disease has improved over the last 20 years, although substantial heterogeneity in survival outcomes remains. With improved treatments and understanding of tumor biology, potential prognostic factors have emerged.

Estimating survival is always difficult, even for experienced oncologists; accuracy of estimates is limited even for patients with terminal disease (1), and extrapolating results from clinical trials, where selection bias limits generalizability, is unreliable. The emergence of molecular phenotypes has further complicated prognostication, with limited data to guide clinicians on how these new biomarkers might best be integrated with established prognostic factors and incorporated in new treatment options (2).

Estimating prognosis has several advantages for clinical care. Discussion about prognosis is commonly raised by patients from the time of diagnosis; our inability to accurately predict this has been identified as an important barrier to effective physician-patient communication (3). While methods exist for estimating and communicating prognosis on the basis of medians (4) derived from clinical trial data, a more precise estimate tailored to individual patient factors is a potentially valuable tool for clinicians.

More accurate prognostication would also be helpful for designing clinical trials to evaluate new treatments. Understanding factors influencing prognosis would allow prognostic groups in randomized trials to be balanced more accurately. This may be particularly useful in smaller trials, where imbalance across arms is more likely, or in historical comparisons for rarer subtypes. Nomograms can also help identify patients suitable for clinical trials where a minimum survival estimate is required, such as the Colon Life application (5), or where a poorer prognosis may warrant treatment escalation.

Large numbers of patients are required to evaluate the relative effects of established and postulated prognostic factors. We were able to access individual patient data from the ARCAD collaborative colorectal cancer database (6), the largest collection of recent randomized phase II and III trials in advanced colorectal cancer. This allowed us to evaluate multiple postulated prognostic factors and their relative contribution on a scale not possible in individual trials or smaller pooled data sets.

To improve prognostication for clinical practice and trial design, we developed a nomogram to predict progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in patients commencing firstline systemic therapy for advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer from individual patient data in the ARCAD database.

Methods

Database and Candidate Variables

Data from 22 674 patients enrolled to 26 randomized clinical trials for firstline treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer since 1997 were used to construct and independently validate clinical

prediction models for PFS and OS. All firstline trials with data included in the ARCAD trial database at June 30, 2016, were eligible. Trial descriptions and contributing sample sizes are shown in Supplementary Table 1 (available online). Known prognostic variables were identified and additional candidates proposed by the ARCAD project team.

Imputation of Missing Data and Construction/Validation Data Sets

Potential prognostic variables were examined for individual and joint missingness and considered for imputation. The missing-at-random assumption (that conditional on observed data, unobserved data are missing at random) was used, as most missingness was study specific (for example, a data item not consistently collected on study case-report forms for all patients in that trial). Given the large data set, independent variables with at least 35% availability across patients could be imputed. We used stochastic regression imputation and included all available variables (including outcomes and study) in the final imputation model (7,8). Independent variables missing data for more than 65% of patients (such as side of the primary tumor) were not considered candidates for imputation and modeling, with the exception of BRAF, which was included for its importance as a molecular prognostic factor (7). Patient outcome data (PFS and OS) were not imputed, and patients for whom clinical outcomes were not recorded (such as those deemed ineligible within their respective trials) were excluded from analyses.

Following imputation of missing data, the overall ARCAD database was split into a construction data set of 20 417 patients comprising a random sample of 90% of patients from each clinical trial, and a validation data set of 2257 patients comprising the remaining 10% from each trial.

Univariate Models

After imputation and using the construction data set, we examined the following variables for univariate associations with OS and PFS: age (continuous) (9), sex, body mass index (BMI; continuous) (10), performance status (PS; 0, 1, 2+), prior chemotherapy use for any reason (yes, no), KRAS or BRAF mutation, number of organs with metastatic involvement (0–1, 2+), presence vs absence of liver, lung (11), peritoneal (12), or nodal metastases, and laboratory markers including white blood cell count (WBC), platelets, hemoglobin, absolute neutrophil count, bilirubin, albumin, neutrophils, and derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (13). For each variable and outcome of interest, univariate Cox proportional hazards regression models stratified by treatment arm within each study were fit, allowing effects to be averaged across study-specific baseline hazard functions. Continuous variables (age, BMI, and node ratio) were modeled by using restricted cubic splines to test for possible nonlinearity of their effects on the log relative hazard of outcome; where statistically significant nonlinearity was identified, splines were

also used in multivariable modeling, and otherwise variables were subsequently modeled as linear on the log relative hazard scale (8,14). The proportional hazards assumption for each variable was tested using the methods of Grambsch and Therneau (15). Variables showing both statistical significance at a *P* value of less than .05 and clinical significance as assessed by hazard ratios were graduated to subsequent interaction testing and multivariable modeling.

Tests for Two-Way Interactions

To determine whether the effects of any covariates were dependent on other covariates, all pairs of variables showing univariate statistical significance were tested for two-way interaction. Statistically significant (*P* < .001) interaction and clinically differentiable effect mediation were required for subsequent consideration in final models. Higher-ordered interactions were not examined for reasons of interpretability and reproducibility.

Model Construction

Multivariable Cox proportional hazards models for OS and PFS were formulated from all variables and two-way interactions demonstrating statistically and clinically significant associations with their respective end points, where clinical significance was achieved if the effect of one variable (eg, hazard ratio) differed in a clinically meaningful way across levels of the other variable in the interaction. After backwards stepwise elimination, final models included all main effects and pairwise interactions remaining statistically (*P* < .05) and clinically significant after adjustment. Nomograms (calculators) based on the final models were constructed for the likelihood of PFS at six months and OS at one year. All statistical tests were two-sided, and all imputation, analyses, and figures were produced using “rms,” part of R statistical software (Vienna, Austria), version 3.2.1 (16).

Internal Validation

Final models for OS and PFS were internally validated using bootstrapping resampling of the construction data set (with 1000 bootstrap samples per model) to obtain optimism-corrected discrimination via the concordance index for survival data and calibration plots (8,14).

External Validation

External validation was performed by comparing the predicted six-month PFS and one-year OS probabilities of patients from the 10% validation set and the observed outcomes of the same patients. For each end point, the median ARCAD-based prediction across patients was compared with the observed Kaplan-Meier estimate (and its confidence interval) for the same patients and time point, overall and within patient subgroups. As another measure of external validation, rates of correct prediction, that is, the concordance of observed (event, no event) and predicted (using 50% predicted probability as a dichotomizing threshold) six-month PFS and one-year OS status across validation set patients and subgroups were also computed.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

The rate of missingness across all independent variables and patients combined was less than 11%, and the distribution of each variable was maintained with multiple imputation (Table 1). Patients were primarily male (61.6%), with a median age of 62 years (interquartile range = 55 to 69 years). More than half (53.5%) of patients had performance status of 0, 69.0% had colon-only primary tumors, 57.4% had two or more sites of metastatic disease, and 78.9% had never received chemotherapy for any reason.

Single Variable Models and Two-Way Interaction Testing

All variables demonstrated some degree of statistical and clinical significance in univariate models for PFS and OS; therefore, all variables were carried forward for potential inclusion in the final multivariable models. However, no statistically significant and clinically relevant interactions were identified for either end point, where clinical relevance was judged via examination of spline plots for continuous variables and hazard ratios for categorical variables across subgroups (data not shown).

Final Multivariable Models

Patient and disease variables statistically significantly associated with lower survival in multivariable modeling included young or old age (*P* < .001), male sex (HR = 1.05, 95% CI = 1.01 to 1.09, *P* = .02), low BMI (*P* < .001), and worsened performance status (PS1/PS0 HR = 1.31, 95% CI = 1.25 to 1.43; PS2+/PS0 HR = 1.73, 95% CI = 1.53 to 1.84, *P* < .001) (Table 2). Prior chemotherapy for any reason was also associated with a 15% increased risk of death (HR = 1.15, 95% CI = 1.10 to 1.20, *P* < .001). KRAS mutant status was associated with a higher likelihood of death during follow-up (HR = 1.35, 95% CI = 1.30 to 1.39, *P* < .001); similarly, BRAF mutant status was associated with a higher risk of death (HR = 2.21, 95% CI = 2.09 to 2.34, *P* < .001). The presence of two or more metastatic sites was associated with higher risk of death than zero or one metastatic sites (HR = 1.20, 95% CI = 1.16 to 1.26, *P* < .001), as was the presence of liver metastases (HR = 1.20, 95% CI = 1.15 to 1.26, *P* < .001), lymph node metastases (HR = 1.15, 95% CI = 1.10 to 1.19, *P* < .001), and peritoneal metastases (HR = 1.19, 95% CI = 1.13 to 1.23, *P* < .001). Among the baseline laboratory markers considered, higher levels of platelets (*P* < .001), WBC (*P* = .02), and neutrophils (*P* < .001) were associated with a higher risk of death, while elevated hemoglobin (*P* < .001) and albumin (*P* < .001) were associated with lower risk (Table 2). Primary tumor site (colon vs rectum), presence vs absence of lung metastases, and baseline derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (dNLR) were not associated with OS after adjustment for other factors.

Patient and disease variables statistically significantly associated with worse PFS in multivariable models included young or old age (*P* = .04), male sex (HR = 1.04, 95% CI = 1.00 to 1.06, *P* = .04), low BMI (*P* < .001), and poorer performance status (PS1/PS0 HR = 1.17, 95% CI = 1.13 to 1.20; PS2+/PS0 HR = 1.40, 95% CI = 1.29 to 1.49, *P* < .001) (Table 2). Prior chemotherapy was associated with 12% higher risk of disease progression or death (*P* < .001) during follow-up (HR = 1.12, 95% CI = 1.08 to 1.17). KRAS mutant status was also associated with 30% higher likelihood of

Table 1. Demographics and disease characteristics of patients used for nomogram construction: Pre-imputation and postimputation*

Characteristic	Pre-imputation No. (%)	Postimputation No. (%)
Age, y		
Mean (SD)	61 (11)	61 (11)
Median (IQR)	62 (55–69)	62 (55–69)
Missing	7 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Sex		
Male	13 954 (61.6)	13 965 (61.6)
Female	8702 (38.4)	8709 (38.4)
Missing	18 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
Body mass index		
Mean (SD)	26 (5)	26 (5)
Median (IQR)	25 (23–29)	25 (23–29)
Missing	1525 (6.7)	0 (0.0)
Performance status		
0	11 997 (53.5)	12 123 (53.5)
1	9496 (42.3)	9595 (42.3)
2+	948 (4.2)	956 (4.2)
Missing	233 (1.0)	0 (0.0)
Tumor location		
Colon	11 826 (69.0)	15 691 (69.2)
Rectum	5030 (29.3)	6615 (29.2)
Both	283 (1.7)	368 (1.6)
Missing	5535 (24.4)	0 (0.0)
No. of metastatic sites (organs)		
0–1	7611 (42.6)	9409 (41.5)
2+	10 235 (57.4)	13 265 (58.5)
Missing	4828 (21.3)	0 (0.0)
Liver metastases		
Yes	14 422 (77.9)	17 632 (77.8)
No	4088 (22.1)	5042 (22.2)
Missing	4164 (18.4)	0 (0.0)
Lung metastases		
Yes	6647 (37.2)	8559 (37.7)
No	11 242 (62.8)	14 115 (62.3)
Missing	4785 (21.1)	0 (0.0)
LN metastases		
Yes	6140 (38.9)	8845 (39.0)
No	9643 (61.1)	13 829 (61.0)
Missing	6891 (30.4)	0 (0.0)
Peritoneal metastases		
Yes	1624 (15.8)	4261 (18.8)
No	8626 (84.2)	18 413 (81.2)
Missing	12 424 (54.8)	0 (0.0)
Prior chemotherapy		
Yes	4331 (21.1)	4779 (21.1)
No	16 206 (78.9)	17 895 (78.9)
Missing	2137 (9.4)	0 (0.0)
KRAS status		
Mutant	3033 (38.3)	8924 (39.4)
Wild-type	4896 (61.7)	13 750 (60.6)
Missing	14 745 (65.0)	0 (0.0)
BRAF status		
Mutant	388 (8.1)	1921 (8.5)
Wild-type	4421 (91.9)	20 753 (91.5)
Missing	17 865 (78.8)	0 (0.0)
White blood cells, $\times 10^9/L$		
Mean (SD)	8.4 (3.4)	8.5 (3.4)
Median (IQR)	7.8 (6.3–9.7)	7.8 (6.4–9.7)
Missing	4442 (19.6)	0 (0.0)
Platelets, $\times 10^9/L$		
Mean (SD)	335 (128)	334 (127)

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Characteristic	Pre-imputation No. (%)	Postimputation No. (%)
Median (IQR)	310 (245–398)	309 (245–398)
Missing	1899 (8.4)	0 (0.0)
Albumin, g/L		
Mean (SD)	39 (6)	39 (6)
Median (IQR)	40 (36–43)	39 (36–42)
Missing	14 695 (64.8)	0 (0.0)
Hemoglobin, g/dL		
Mean (SD)	12.4 (1.7)	12.4 (1.7)
Median (IQR)	12.4 (11.2–13.6)	12.4 (11.1–13.6)
Missing	7618 (33.6)	0 (0.0)
Absolute neutrophil count, $\times 10^9/L$		
Mean (SD)	5.7 (2.7)	5.6 (2.6)
Median (IQR)	5.1 (3.9–6.8)	5.2 (4.0–6.6)
Missing	6480 (28.6)	0 (0.0)
Bilirubin, mg/dL		
Mean (SD)	0.63 (0.94)	0.63 (0.92)
Median (IQR)	0.50 (0.34–0.69)	0.50 (0.34–0.69)
Missing	3021 (13.3)	0 (0.0)
Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio		
Mean (SD)	2.4 (1.4)	2.5 (2.3)
Median (IQR)	2.1 (1.5–2.8)	2.0 (1.4–2.9)
Missing	8516 (37.6)	0 (0.0)
Total	22 674 (100)	22 674 (100)

*IQR = interquartile range; LN = lymph node.

progression or death (HR = 1.30, 95% CI = 1.25 to 1.33, $P < .001$); similarly, BRAF mutant status was associated with an 85% higher chance of progression or death (HR = 1.85, 95% CI = 1.73 to 1.92, $P < .001$). Presence of two or more metastatic sites, compared with zero or one, was associated with a 12% higher risk of progression (HR = 1.12, 95% CI = 1.07 to 1.17, $P < .001$), and having lung metastases (HR = 1.11, 95% CI = 1.07 to 1.15, $P < .001$), liver metastases (HR = 1.14, 95% CI = 1.09 to 1.19, $P < .001$), lymph node metastases (HR = 1.08, 95% CI = 1.04 to 1.12, $P < .001$), and peritoneal metastases (HR = 1.06, 95% CI = 1.02 to 1.11, $P = .02$) were each statistically significantly associated with higher risk of progression. Among the baseline laboratory markers considered, higher levels of platelets ($P < .001$), neutrophils ($P < .001$), or bilirubin ($P < .001$) were associated with higher risk of progression, while elevated hemoglobin ($P < .001$) and albumin ($P < .001$) were associated with lower risk (Table 2). Primary tumor location (colon vs rectum), baseline WBC, and baseline dNLR were not associated with PFS after adjustment for other variables.

While familiarity with nomograms is not required to use the web-based tools, brief instructions are provided in the Supplementary Materials (available online). From Figure 1, the relative prognostic importance of each variable for each outcome may be readily gauged; for example, levels of baseline neutrophils and albumin have the largest impact on OS risk, while sex has the smallest (but still clinically relevant) impact.

Internal Validation

The final model for OS had an adjusted concordance index (C) of 0.68, and the model for PFS yielded a C of 0.62. Calibration of observed vs predicted one-year OS and six-month PFS was strong across the spectrum of ordered risk groups (Figure 2).

Table 2. Final multivariable Cox models associated with nomogram for overall survival and progression-free survival

Variable	OS				PFS			
	Coefficient	SE	HR (95% CI)	P*	Coefficient	SE	HR (95% CI)	P*
Age, y	–0.0012 0.0078	0.0017 0.0020	†	<.001	–0.0036 0.0045	0.0015 0.0018	†	.03
Sex				.01				.04
Female	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Male	0.0442	0.0186	1.05 (1.01 to 1.09)		0.0342	0.0167	1.04 (1.00 to 1.06)	
Body mass index, kg/m ²	–0.0236 0.0167	0.0046 0.0055	†	<.001	–0.0133 0.0101	0.0042 0.0049	†	.001
Performance status				<.001				<.001
0	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
1	0.2663	0.0184	1.31 (1.25 to 1.34)		0.1599	0.0166	1.17 (1.13 to 1.20)	
2+	0.5471	0.0407	1.73 (1.58 to 1.84)		0.3358	0.0395	1.40 (1.29 to 1.49)	
Prior chemotherapy				<.001				<.001
No	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Yes	0.1358	0.0237	1.15 (1.10 to 1.20)		0.1124	0.0211	1.12 (1.08 to 1.17)	
KRAS mutation status				<.001				<.001
Wild-type	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Mutant	0.3000	0.0181	1.35 (1.30 to 1.39)		0.2623	0.0163	1.30 (1.25 to 1.33)	
BRAF mutation status				<.001				<.001
Wild-type	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Mutant	0.7922	0.0304	2.21 (2.09 to 2.34)		0.6125	0.0285	1.85 (1.73 to 1.92)	
Platelets, ×10 ⁹ /L	0.0012 –0.0013	0.0002 0.0003	†	<.001	0.0009 –0.0009	0.0002 0.0002	†	<.001
White blood cells, ×10 ⁹ /L	0.0063	0.0027	1.01 (1.00 to 1.01)	.01	–	–	–	‡
Hemoglobin, g/dL	–0.0449	0.0063	0.96 (0.94 to 0.97)	<.001	–0.0229	0.0056	0.98 (0.97 to 0.99)	<.001
Albumin, g/L	–0.0481 0.0097	0.0032 0.0036	†	<.001	–0.0273 0.0097	0.0031 0.0032	†	<.001
Absolute neutrophil count, ×10 ⁹ /L	0.1129 –0.0767	0.0069 0.0118	†	<.001	0.0274	0.0033	1.03	<.001
Bilirubin, mg/dL	0.4842 –0.5016	0.0758 0.0831	†	<.001	0.2376 –0.2332	0.0679 0.0745	†	<.001
No. of met sites				<.001				<.001
0–1	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
2+	0.1859	0.0224	1.20 (1.16 to 1.26)		0.1103	0.0247	1.12 (1.07 to 1.17)	
Liver metastases				<.001				<.001
No	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Yes	0.1811	0.0240	1.20 (1.15 to 1.26)		0.1304	0.0230	1.14 (1.09 to 1.19)	
Lymph node metastases				<.001				<.001
No	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Yes	0.1375	0.0214	1.15 (1.10 to 1.19)		0.0740	0.0206	1.08 (1.04 to 1.12)	
Peritoneal metastases				<.001				.01
No	–	–	1.00 (reference)		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Yes	0.1706	0.0248	1.19 (1.13 to 1.23)		0.0586	0.0242	1.06 (1.02 to 1.11)	
Lung metastases				‡				<.001
No	–	–	–		–	–	1.00 (reference)	
Yes					0.1029	0.0204	1.11 (1.07 to 1.15)	

*P values were calculated using Wald chi-square tests; the P values are two-sided. Only variables that contributed statistically significantly to final models are included in the table. Derived neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio and tumor location were significant on univariate analyses but did not contribute to the final model. CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; OS = overall survival; PFS = progression-free survival.

†Single hazard ratio not available due to nonlinear effect for these continuous variables.

‡Variables did not statistically significantly contribute to their respective models.

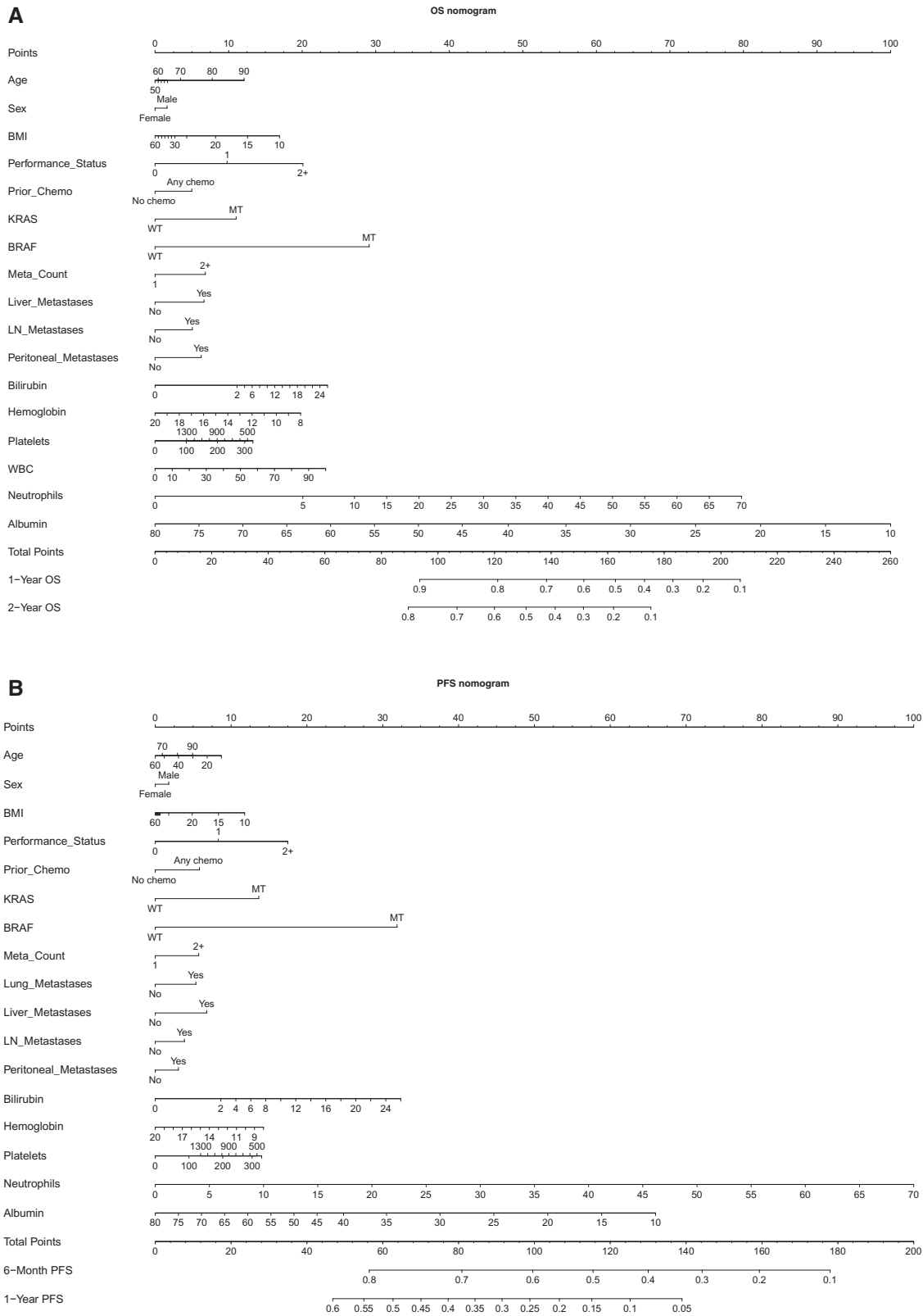


Figure 1. Nomograms for (A) overall survival and (B) progression-free survival. See the Supplementary Materials (available online) for instructions for use. BMI = body mass index (mg/kg²); BRAF = BRAF gene status; KRAS = Kirsten rat sarcoma gene; Meta count = number of metastatic sites; MT = mutant; OS = overall survival; Performance status = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group/World Health Organization performance status (0,1,2); PFS = progression-free survival; Prior chemo = previous (adjuvant) chemotherapy; WT = wild-type.

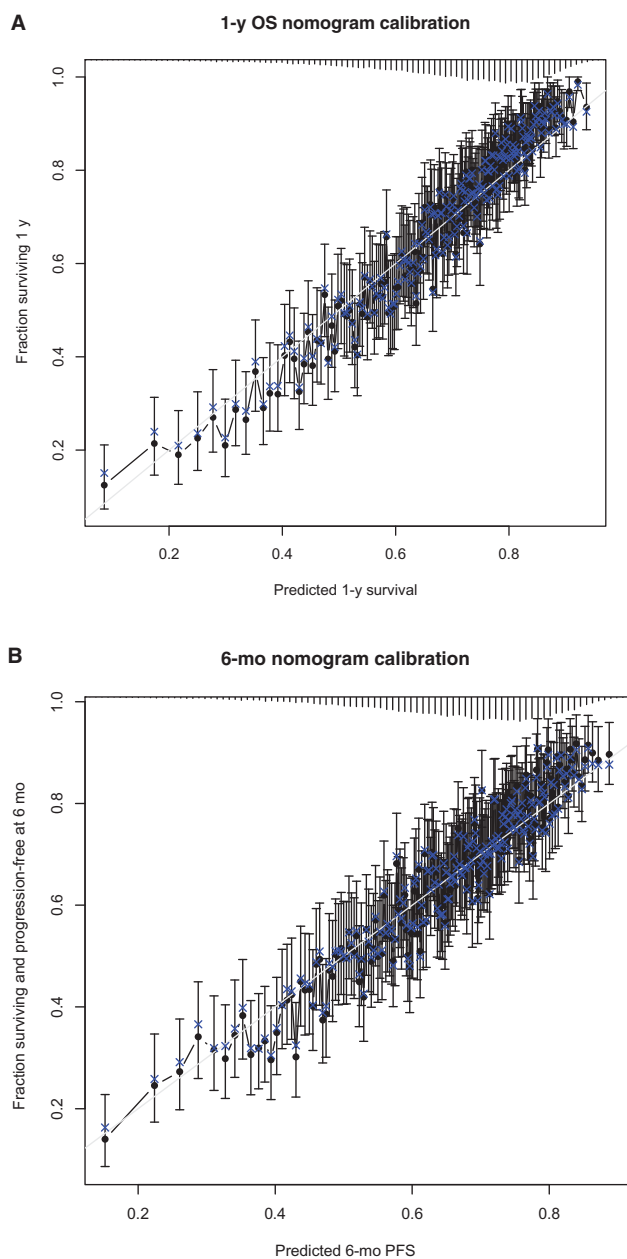


Figure 2. Calibration plots for (A) overall survival (OS) and (B) progression-free survival (PFS) nomograms.

External Validation

The one-year survival of the validation set of patients had high concordance: 72.8%. When median (across patients) one-year OS predictions obtained from the ARCAD calculator were compared with the observed Kaplan-Meier one-year OS rates, predictions fell within 5% of the actual rates, both overall and within most of the subgroups defined by those variables appearing in the ARCAD calculators (Table 3), although the calculator trended toward overestimation of survival to a small degree. In most patient subgroups, predictions fell within the 95% confidence intervals of the Kaplan-Meier rates, demonstrating strong agreement.

Strong external validation results were observed for PFS, with 68.2% concordance of predicted and observed six-

month PFS status. The median predicted six-month PFS rates obtained from the ARCAD calculator were within 5% of the corresponding actual rates, overall and within most patient subgroups (Table 3). Predictions fell within the 95% confidence intervals for the actual Kaplan-Meier rates in most subgroups, again showing strong predictive accuracy for most types of patients.

Discussion

Using the ARCAD database, we were able to develop internally and externally valid nomograms that were accurate for both PFS and OS. They highlight the relative contribution of baseline clinicopathologic variables to survival estimates using information that is generally available in the clinic at the time of diagnosis of metastatic disease. The large amount of data used to develop these nomograms allowed assessment of a variety of potential prognostic factors and their relative contributions to survival outcomes.

The largest contributions to PFS and OS come from those factors previously established as prognostic in other data sets. Albumin, and other markers of inflammation combined, contributed statistically significantly, along with performance status. While tumor factors, including mutation status (BRAF, KRAS), were included in the final model, a substantial proportion of prognostic information is contributed by patient factors: for example, sex, performance status, low BMI (17), and laboratory values. This highlights the importance of considering prognostic biomarkers beyond the immediate tumor environment.

Limitations of this work are acknowledged, including the generalizability and availability of baseline prognostic factors within the database. The included clinical trial populations did not represent the full spectrum of patients in the clinic. Although trials of reduced-intensity treatment (18) and more poorly performing populations were included, the generalizability of the nomograms beyond the types of patients included in the database is unknown. Although the models are well calibrated and accurate, they could be updated in the future by including additional biomarkers found to be prognostic. Other potentially prognostic variables, such as blood-based tumor markers at baseline (for example, carcinoembryonic antigen), could not be included as sufficient data were not collected. Tumor location within the colon (sidedness), in particular, was not included, although tumor site (colon or rectum) was considered, but was not statistically significant. While this limitation is acknowledged, and additional analyses including tumor location would be of interest, the overall impact of adding this to the current model is likely to be limited. Although sidedness may be a surrogate for tumor (19) and patient biology (20), primary tumor location has been established as prognostic mainly in retrospective subgroup analyses of patients with all RAS wild-type tumors receiving firstline systemic therapies (21,22). The effect on RAS-mutant tumors has not been examined, and relatively few patients in chemotherapy-alone arms were included. None of the analyses to date evaluating the prognostic effect of sidedness in advanced colorectal cancer (23) have adjusted for the comprehensive set of prognostic variables established here. Restricting analyses to only those patients for whom sidedness was known would have substantially reduced the numbers and limited the ability to evaluate a comprehensive list of prognostic factors. We intend to develop future versions of the model, potentially incorporating additional factors, including sidedness, as appropriate.

Table 3. Results of external validation of the ARCAD nomograms for overall survival (OS) and Progression-Free Survival (PFS), with comparison of six-month PFS and one-year OS predictions*

Group	No.	1-y OS			6-mo PFS		
		Observed, % K-M (95% CI)	Predicted, %	% delta: predicted-observed	Observed, % K-M (95% CI)	Predicted, %	% delta: predicted-observed
Overall	2257	69.8 (67.9 to 71.7)	71.9	2.1	66.7 (64.8 to 68.7)	64.5	-2.2
Age, y							
<70	1641	72.1 (69.9 to 74.3)	73.2	1.1	67.4 (65.2 to 69.8)	65.0	-2.4
70+	616	63.6 (59.8 to 67.6)	69.0	5.4	64.5 (60.7 to 68.4)	63.0	-1.5
Sex							
Male	1385	70.8 (68.4 to 73.3)	72.5	1.7	68.1 (65.7 to 70.7)	65.4	-2.7
Female	872	68.1 (65.0 to 71.3)	71.1	3.0	64.2 (61.1 to 67.6)	63.4	-0.8
Performance status							
0	1183	77.1 (74.7 to 79.6)	77.0	-0.1	71.5 (69.0 to 74.2)	68.2	-3.3
1	964	64.2 (61.2 to 67.4)	66.4	0.2	63.0 (60.0 to 66.2)	61.0	-2.0
2+	110	39.3 (31.1 to 49.6)	45.0	5.7	45.9 (37.4 to 56.2)	49.9	4.0
Body mass index, kg/m ²							
<25	1029	65.3 (62.4 to 68.3)	69.1	3.8	64.6 (61.7 to 67.6)	63.0	-1.6
25+	1228	73.2 (70.8 to 75.8)	74.0	0.8	68.4 (65.8 to 71.1)	66.1	-2.3
Prior chemotherapy							
No	1824	69.5 (67.4 to 71.7)	71.3	1.8	66.5 (64.4 to 68.8)	64.2	-2.3
Yes	433	70.6 (66.4 to 75.1)	75.4	4.8	67.6 (63.2 to 72.2)	65.7	-1.9
BRAF status							
Wild-type	2063	71.8 (69.9 to 73.8)	73.2	1.4	68.7 (66.7 to 70.8)	65.5	-3.2
Mutant	194	47.7 (41.0 to 55.4)	52.1	4.4	45.8 (39.2 to 53.4)	49.6	3.8
KRAS status							
Wildtype	1374	71.0 (68.6 to 73.5)	74.9	3.9	68.6 (66.2 to 71.2)	68.0	-0.6
Mutant	883	67.9 (64.8 to 71.1)	68.3	0.4	63.7 (60.5 to 67.0)	61.1	-2.6
Platelets, ×10 ⁹ /L							
<310	1132	75.8 (73.3 to 78.4)	76.2	0.4	71.5 (68.9 to 74.2)	67.8	-3.7
310+	1125	63.4 (60.6 to 66.3)	66.6	3.2	61.9 (59.1 to 64.8)	61.4	-0.5
White blood cells, ×10 ⁹ /L							
<8.0	1199	76.6 (74.2 to 79.0)	76.4	-0.2	71.3 (68.7 to 73.9)	67.4	-3.9
8.0+	1058	61.8 (58.9 to 64.9)	65.5	3.7	61.3 (58.4 to 64.4)	61.1	-0.2
Hemoglobin, g/dL							
<12.4	1132	62.7 (59.9 to 65.6)	66.8	6.1	62.1 (59.3 to 65.0)	61.6	-0.5
12.4+	1125	76.9 (74.4 to 79.4)	75.9	-1.0	71.4 (68.8 to 74.1)	67.3	-4.1
Albumin, g/L							
<40.0	1208	60.8 (58.1 to 63.7)	65.7	4.9	60.1 (57.4 to 63.0)	60.9	0.8
40.0+	1049	80.0 (77.6 to 82.5)	77.9	-2.1	74.2 (71.5 to 76.9)	68.5	-5.7
ANC, ×10 ⁹ /L							
<5.2	1172	76.3 (73.9 to 78.8)	76.7	0.4	71.2 (68.7 to 73.9)	67.5	-3.7
5.2+	1085	62.4 (59.5 to 65.4)	65.6	3.2	61.6 (58.8 to 64.6)	61.3	-0.3
Bilirubin, mg/dL							
< 0.50	1115	71.8 (69.1 to 74.5)	73.3	1.5	67.7 (64.9 to 70.5)	65.2	-2.5
0.50+	1.142	67.8 (65.1 to 70.6)	70.8	3.0	65.7 (63.0 to 68.6)	63.9	-1.8
No. of metastasis sites							
0-1	965	75.2 (72.5 to 78.1)	76.8	1.6	70.0 (67.1 to 73.0)	69.1	-0.9
2+	1292	65.6 (63.1 to 68.3)	67.6	2.0	64.2 (61.6 to 66.9)	61.5	-2.7
Liver metastasis							
No	495	72.9 (69.0 to 77.0)	76.2	3.3	68.1 (64.0 to 72.3)	67.4	-0.7
Yes	1762	68.8 (66.7 to 71.1)	70.6	1.8	66.3 (64.1 to 68.6)	63.9	-2.4
Lung metastasis							
No	1410	70.2 (67.9 to 72.7)	72.5	2.3	66.3 (63.9 to 68.9)	66.2	-0.1
Yes	847	69.0 (65.9 to 72.2)	70.9	1.9	67.4 (64.3 to 70.7)	62.3	-5.1
Lymph node metastases							
No	1385	71.7 (69.3 to 74.1)	73.9	2.2	68.9 (66.5 to 71.4)	66.2	-2.7
Yes	872	66.6 (63.5 to 69.8)	67.9	1.3	62.9 (59.8 to 66.3)	62.1	-0.8
Peritoneal							
No	1818	71.1 (69.0 to 73.3)	73.4	2.3	67.3 (65.2 to 69.5)	65.4	-1.9
Yes	439	64.0 (59.5 to 68.8)	65.8	1.8	64.3 (59.9 to 69.0)	60.9	-3.4

*Validation based on 2257 patients comprising a 10% holdout sample from each trial. CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; K-M = Kaplan-Meier; OS = overall survival; PFS = progression-free survival.

These nomograms were intended to be purely prognostic, and, as such, we assume that treatment has been delivered according to best practice in a patient cohort eligible for clinical trials. No evaluation of the predictive effect on treatment response was intended. This model cannot therefore estimate outcomes in the absence of systemic therapy, at commencement of later lines of therapy, or with different treatment types. Nor is it intended to be used to evaluate outcomes from different therapies or to select between them. Although an online calculator is planned to make these nomograms more readily available, clinicians need to consider these caveats when counseling patients on likely outcomes of treatment for individual patients.

The ability to more accurately predict individual outcomes is a key factor in personalizing therapy for metastatic colorectal carcinoma. The developed nomograms are able to accurately describe outcomes for patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma who are about to commence firstline therapy and are the most comprehensive developed to date. The models highlight key clinical and pathological factors associated with prognosis and their relative contributions.

The proposed nomograms are well calibrated and internally and externally valid. These tools use easily accessible clinico-pathologic information in patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma before commencement of firstline systemic therapy. They have the potential to aid prognostication and patient/physician communication and balance risk in randomized trials in metastatic colorectal carcinoma. Development of a web-based tool is underway.

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