



Personalizing indications to radiation therapy

5TH ESMO CONFERENCE ON SARCOMA & GIST

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Department of Radiotherapy, The Netherlands Cancer Institute Amsterdam





European Society for Medical Oncology

Disclosure

Investigator Initiated Research Grant GSK, but GSK had no part in the design nor the conduct of my studies

How to "personalize" radiation in STS ??

By timing ??

By dose ??

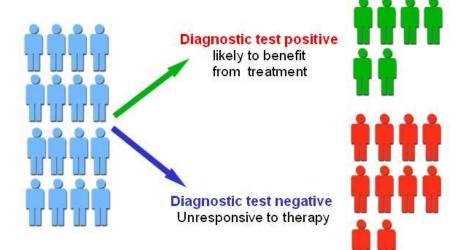
By machine ??

By interaction ??

By location ??

By patient characteristics ??

Personalised medicine:



Personalization by timing

Many centers apply RT after surgery.

- Reasons: full pathology report on a heterogeneous sarcoma mass, unaffected by prior RT less wound complications
- In other words: Rationale for surgery first is based upon early mainly surgical endpoint

Personalization by timing

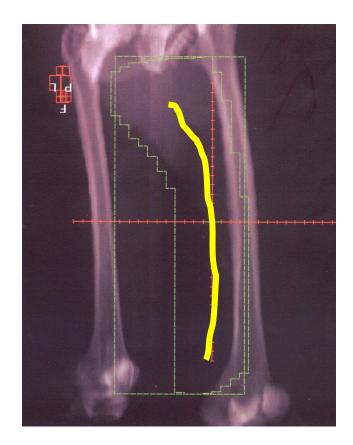
Surgery followed by external beam RT.

=> "huge" fields

=> more joints in field.

=> late functional toxicity

Because of the scar



Personalization by timing

Surgery followed by external beam RT.

=> "huge" fields

=> more joints in field.

=> late functional toxicity





Critical Review

Radiotherapy for Management of Extremity Soft Tissue Sarcomas: Why, When, and Where?

Rick L.M. Haas, MD, PhD,* Thomas F. DeLaney, MD, PhD,[†] Brian O'Sullivan, MD, PhD,[‡] Ronald B. Keus, MD,[§] Cécile Le Pechoux, MD, PhD,^{||} Patricia Olmi, MD, PhD,[¶] Jan-Peter Poulsen, MD, PhD,[#] Beatrice Seddon, MD, PhD,** and Dian Wang, MD, PhD^{††}

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2012; 84: 572-80

The "VORTEX trial"

Estimated Enrollment: Study Start Date: Study Completion Date: 400 March 2006 July 2011

Source:

http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00423618?term=vortex&rank=5



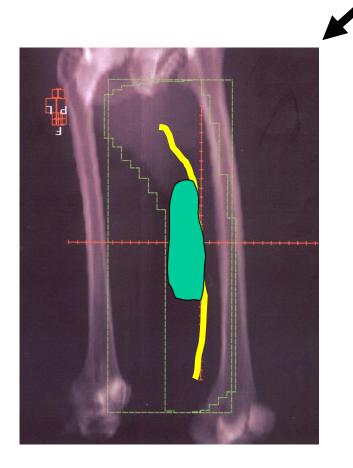
Randomised trial of Volume of post-operative radiotherapy given to adult patients with eXtremity soft tissue sarcoma

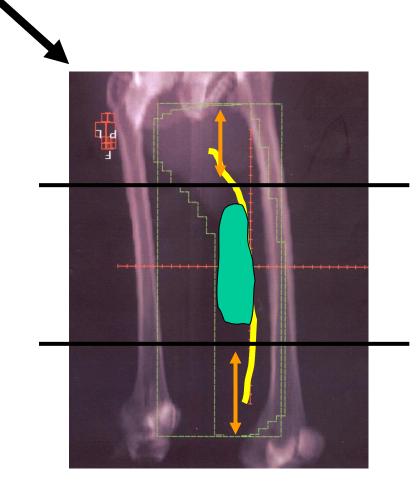
The "VORTEX trial"



Randomised trial of Volume of post-operative radiotherapy given to adult patients with eXtremity soft tissue sarcoma

Large versus small volume external beam RT.





Timing: Canadian SR-2 trial Brian O'Sullivan

50Gy preoperative RT versus 66Gy postoperative.

Study prematurely closed due to more postoperative morbidity in the pre-op arm.

		2002; Paper Lancet		2004 CTOS/ASCO		
	postop		pre-op	postop		pre-op
med FU		3,3 yr			6,9 yr	
alive					70%	
local control	94%		96%	93%		92%
(+) margins				77%		73%
(-) margins				96%		95%
early tox	17%	p=0,01	35%			
late tox	26%		20%	36%	p=0.02	23%

(grade III = fibrosis, Graad IV = necrosis)

Timing: Canadian SR-2 trial Brian O'Sullivan

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Timing: Canadian SR-2 trial Brian O'Sullivan

50Gy preoperative RT versus 66Gy postoperative RT.

Conclusion:

at longer FU preoperative RT as "good" as postoperative RT (efficacy)

at longer FU preoperative RT "better" than postop (toxicity)

Clinical setting:

Male, 50 years old, high grade undifferentiated sarcoma, deep seated, 10 cm, medial thigh.....

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Comorbidity ?? Hypertension?, diabetes?, smoking habits?, habitus ?

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Clinical setting:

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surgery first !!



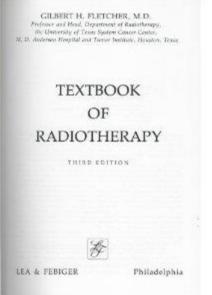
RT first ??

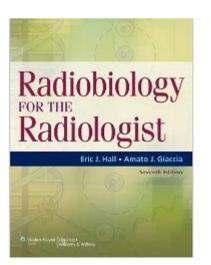
Personalization by dose

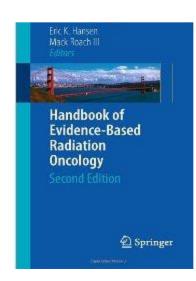
Conventional RT in non-hematological diseases

46-50Gy for microscopic disease

66-70Gy boost for macroscopic disease



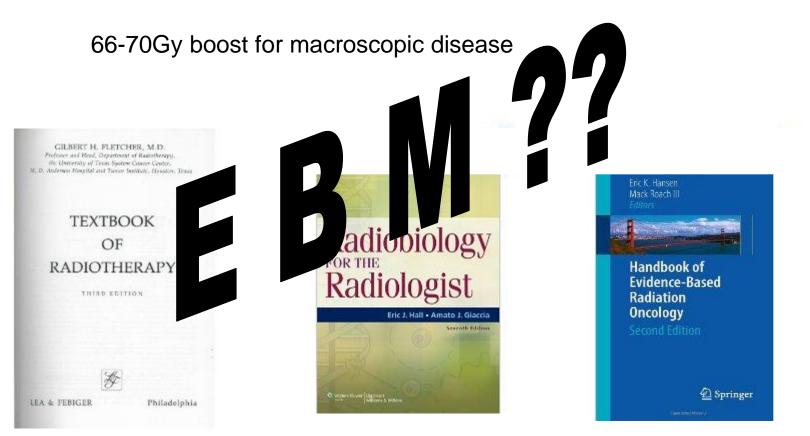




Personalization by dose

Conventional RT in non-hematological diseases

46-50Gy for microscopic disease



Personalization by dose

Also the Canadian SR-2 dose levels; 50Gy versus 66Gy

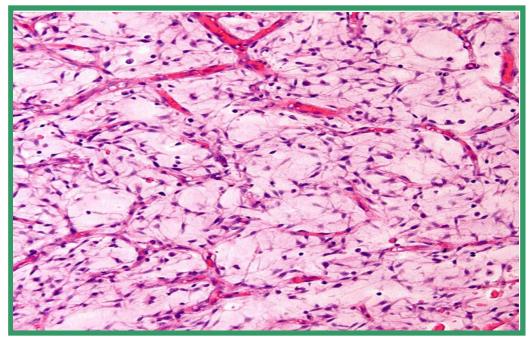
The dose in myxoid liposarcomas (MLS)

4 studies of MLS show volume reduction during preoperative RT

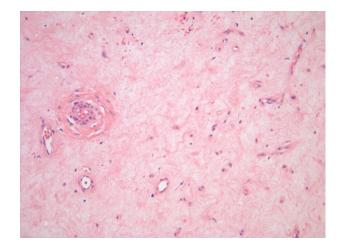
Pitson et al 2004 Engström et al 2007 de Vreeze et al 2008 Betgen et al 2013

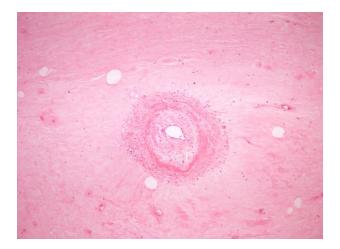
Vasculature ???

(NKI-AVL) (NKI-AVL)

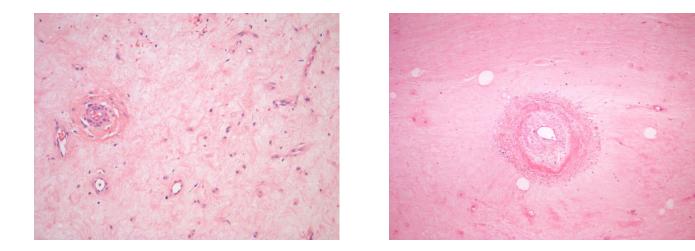


Radiation response in MLS after 25 x 2 Gy

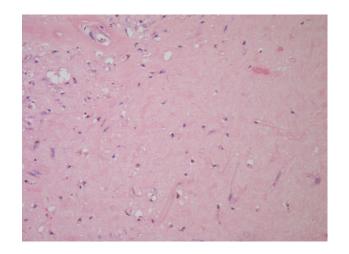


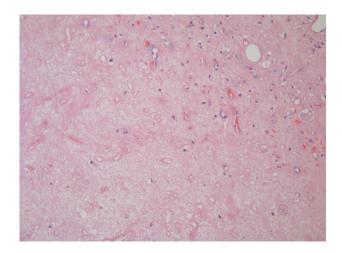


Radiation response in MLS after 25 x 2 Gy



Radiation response in MLS after 18 x 2 Gy





The dose of 50Gy "fits all" ??

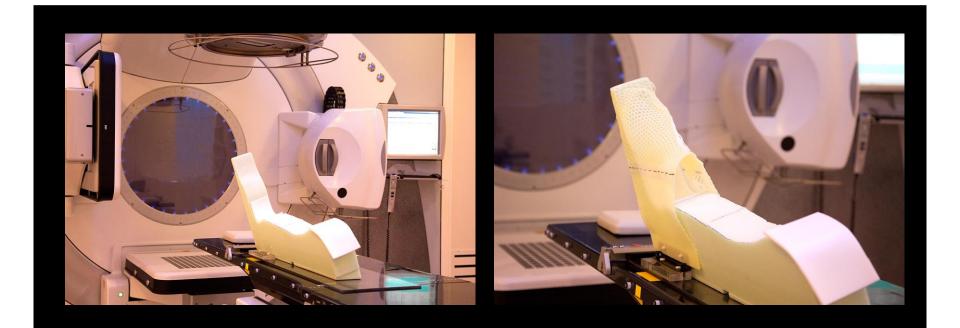
Probably not

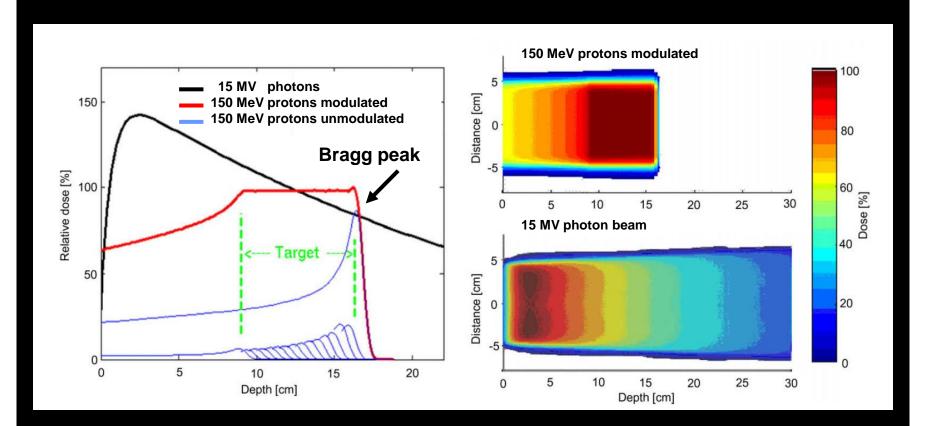
=> Dose reduction => less wound complication => less fibrosis => better QoL

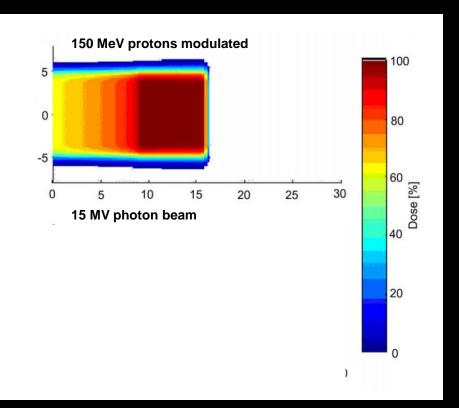


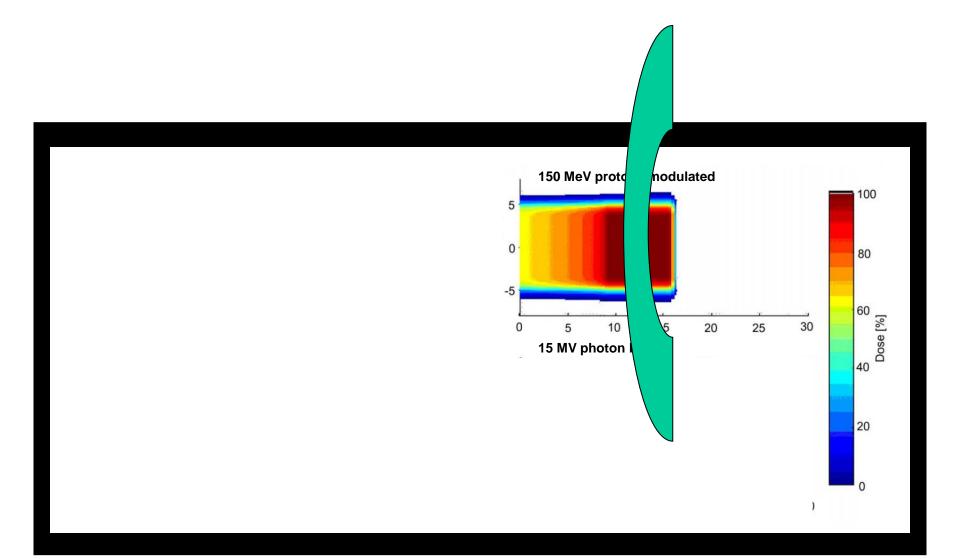
Personalization by machine

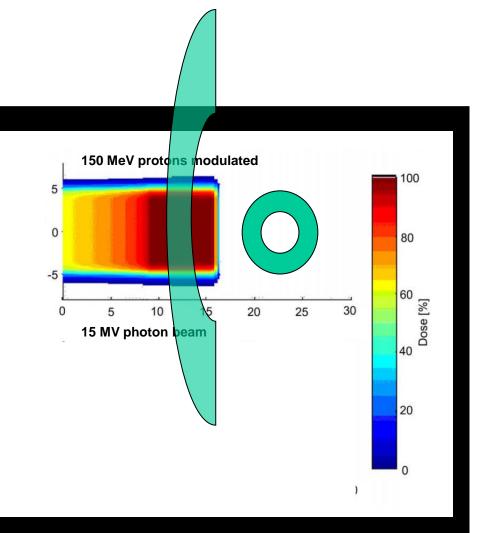
Does all external beam RT in STS needs to be applied by Linacs ??

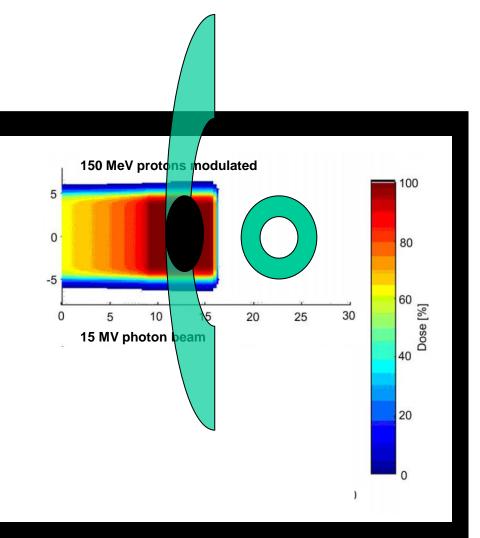










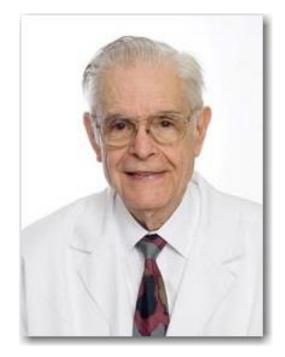


Personalization by machine: protons ?? Carbon ions ??

A "must have read" – paper by Prof. Herman Suit

=> chordomas & chondrosarcomas

Radiotherapy and Oncology 95 (2010) 3–22





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Radiotherapy and Oncology

journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



Review

Proton vs carbon ion beams in the definitive radiation treatment of cancer patients

Herman Suit^{a,*}, Thomas DeLaney^a, Saveli Goldberg^a, Harald Paganetti^a, Ben Clasie^a, Leo Gerweck^a, Andrzej Niemierko^a, Eric Hall^b, Jacob Flanz^a, Josh Hallman^a, Alexei Trofimov^a

^a Department of Radiation Oncology, Boston, MA, USA; ^b Center for Radiological Research, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

Personalization by interaction

Conventional chemotherapy

Cisplatin	=> NSCLC, cervical
Taxanes	=> esophageal
5-FU	=> colorectal
Temolozomide	=> glioblastoma

Smart drugs

monoclonal Ab's => Bevacizumab => colorectal

tyrosine kinase inhibitors

=> Erlotinib => NSCLC, pancreas => Sunitinib => renal cell

Etc etc....many more

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Etc etc....many more

But, what about STS....

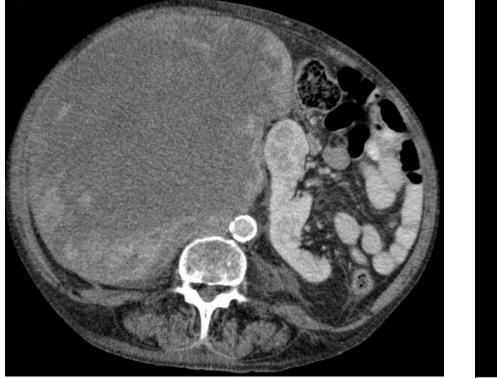
Personalization by interaction; PDQ search

Jean-Yves Blay, Lyon, France David Thomas, Australia Robert Canter, California, USA Yen-Lin Chen, Boston, USA Rick Haas, Amsterdam NL Sunitinib Sunitinib Sorafenib Bevacizumab Pazopanib

Personalization by location

Personalization by location; the retroperitoneum

The opportunity to obtain negative margins in a tumor of this size is small





Personalization by location; the retroperitoneum

The clinical characteristics

Local failure 52-60% at 5 years

Continuous risk of local recurrences after five years (low-grade)

Personalization by location; the retroperitoneum

Most important for long-term tumor control:

complete resection with gross negative margins

aggressive en bloc resection of primary disease => management in a reference center

possibly radiotherapy (retrospective series!)
=> need for a prospective randomized phase III trial

Personalization by location; the retroperitoneum

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EORTC Avenue E. Mounierlaan 83 / 11 Brussel 1200 Bruxelles Belgige - Belgique Tel :- 32 2 774 16 11 Fax :+ 32 2 772 35 45 E-mail : eortc@eortc.be Web : http://www.eortc.be

EORTC Soft Tissue and Bone Sarcoma Group

EORTC Radiation Oncology Group

A phase III randomized <u>st</u>udy of preoperative <u>ra</u>diotherapy plus <u>s</u>urgery versus surgery alone for patients with Retroperitoneal <u>s</u>arcoma (RPS)

EORTC protocol 62092-22092

STRASS

Study Coordinator:

Sylvie Bonvalot Phone: +33 142114383 Fax: +33 145115256 E-mail: <u>bonvalot@igr.fr</u>

Study Co-Coordinator: Rick Haas Phone: +3

Phone: +31 20 5122124 Fax: +31 20 6691101 E-mail: <u>r.haas@nki.nl</u>

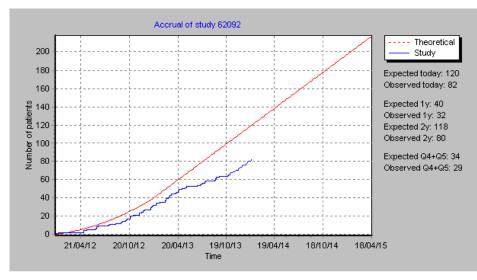
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When to refrain from radiotherapy ?

The MSKCC nomogram

684 patients with primary, nonmetastatic, extremity STS treated with **surgery alone**

between June 1982 and December 2006, median FU 58 months.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Postoperative Nomogram for Local Recurrence Risk in Extremity Soft Tissue Sarcomas After Limb-Sparing Surgery Without Adjuvant Radiation

Oren Cahlon, MD,* Murray F. Brennan, MD,† Xiaoyu Jia, MS,‡ Li-Xuan Qin, PhD,‡ Samuel Singer, MD,† and Kaled M. Alektiar, MD*

Ann Surg. 2012; 255: 343-7.

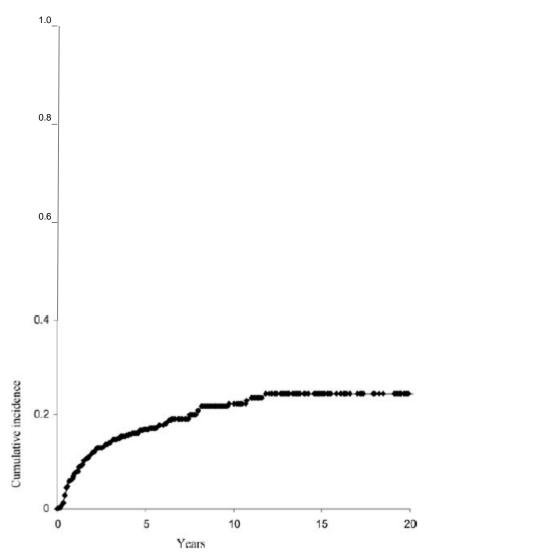


FIGURE 1. Cumulative incidence curve for local recurrence for the entire cohort.

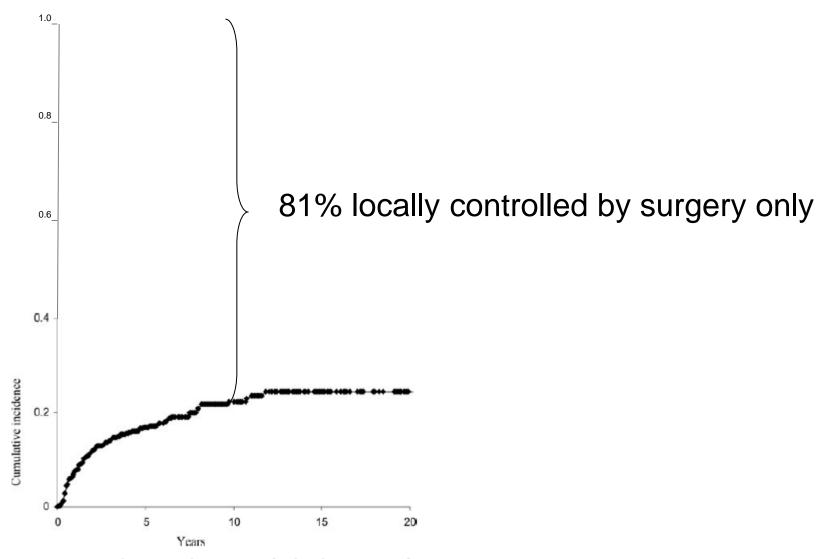


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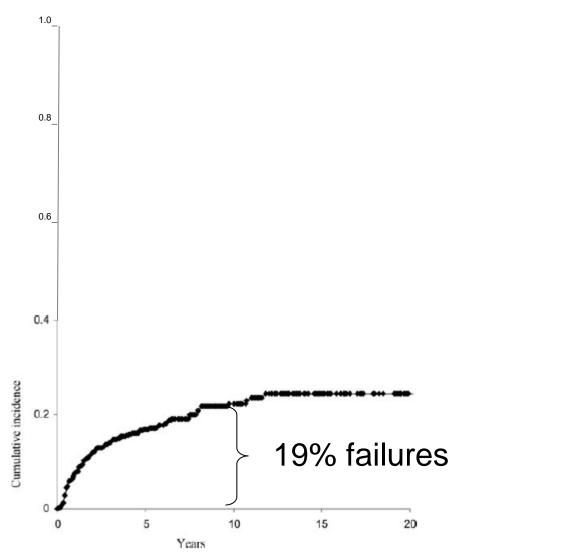


FIGURE 1. Cumulative incidence curve for local recurrence for the entire cohort.

When to refrain from radiotherapy ?

Covariate	3-Year Cumulative Incidence of LR	5-Year Cumulative Incidence of LR	Р
Age			
<u>≤</u> 50	7	9	
>50	15	17	< 0.001
Sex			
Male	11	12	
Female	11	14	0.61
Site			
Lower	11	13	
Upper	8	13	0.65
Size			
≤5 cm	8	10	
>5 cm	13	16	0.017
Depth			
Superficial	10	12	
Deep	11	13	0.34
Histology			
Others	13	15	
WDL/ALT	2	6	0.003
Grade			
Low	6	8	
High	16	19	< 0.001
Margin			
Negative	8	10	
Positive/close	17	22	< 0.001

TABLE 3. Multivariate Analysis for Predictors of Local Recurrence

Covariate	HR	95% CI	Р
Margin (positive/close)	2.37	(1.49, 3.77)	< 0.001
Grade (high)	2.02	(1.27, 3.22)	< 0.001
Age (>50)	1.72	(1.09, 2.72)	0.02
Size (>5 cm)	1.59	(1.00, 2.52)	0.05
Histology (Other than WDL or ALT)	2.86	(1.28, 6.42)	0.001

When to refrain from radiotherapy ?

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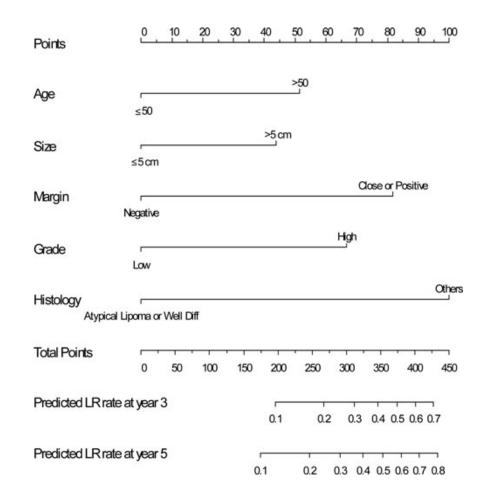
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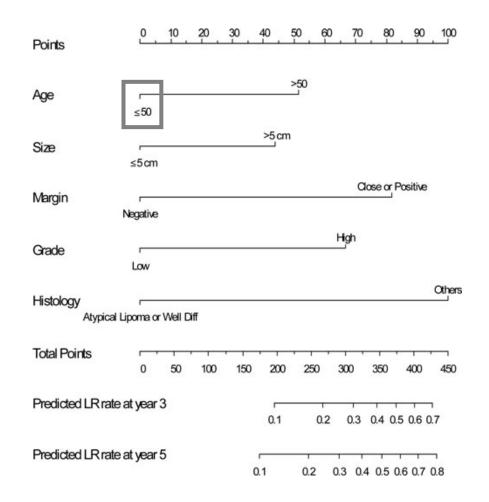
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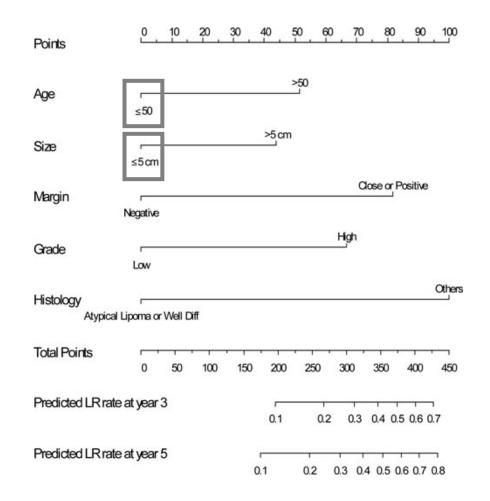
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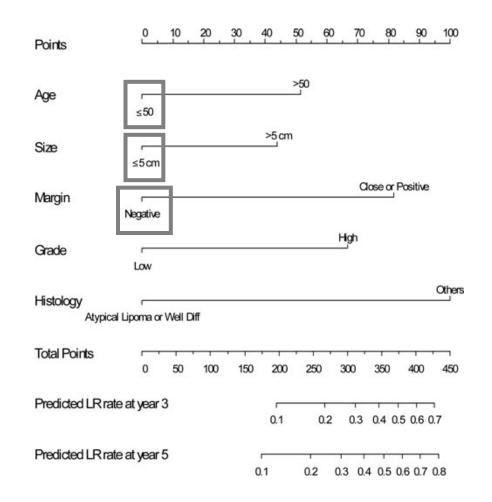
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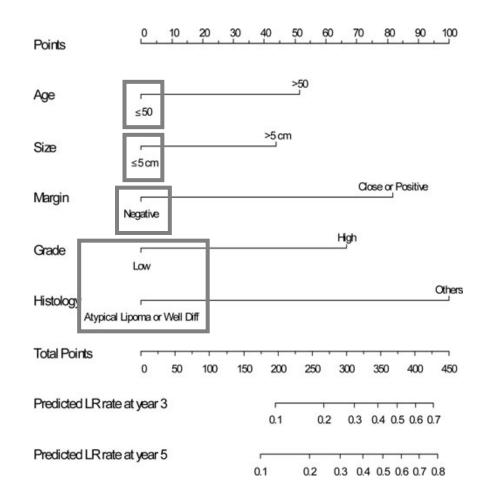
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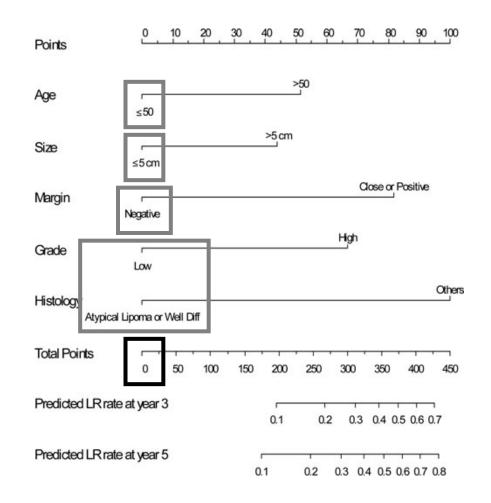


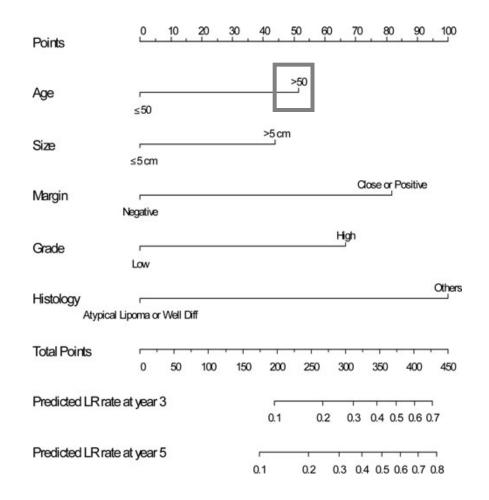


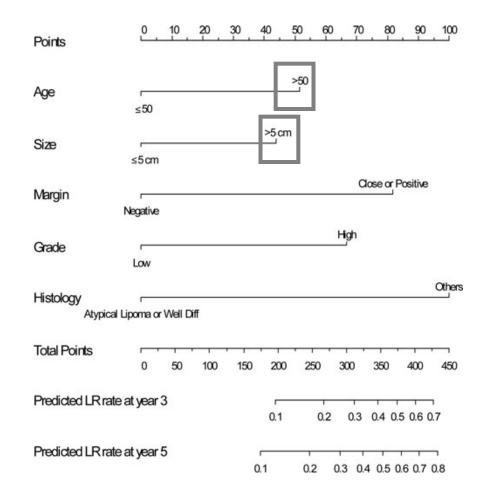


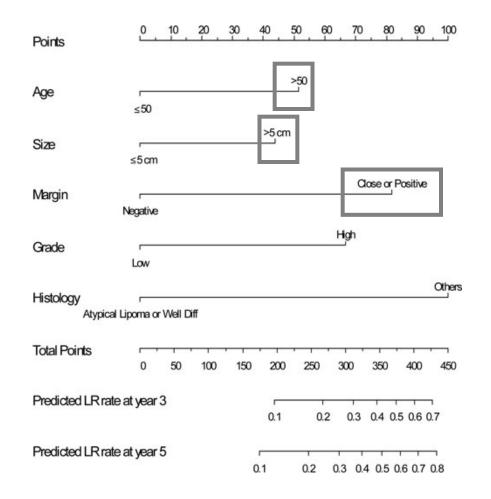


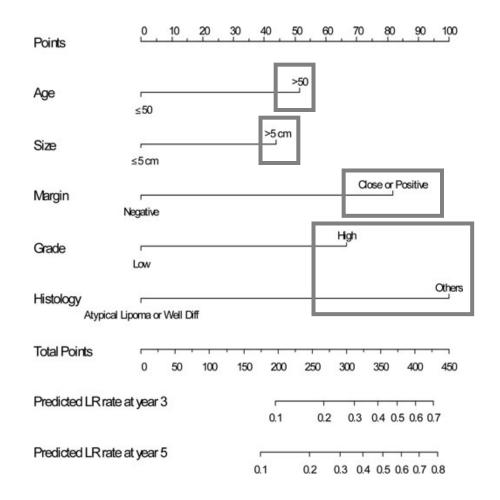


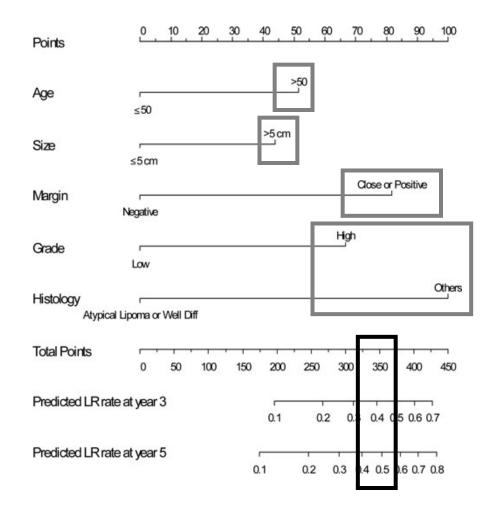












The timing => pre- versus postoperative RT => preop RT preferred

The timing => pre- versus postoperative RT => preop RT preferred

The dose

The timing => pre- versus postoperative RT => preop RT preferred

The dose => not much EBM for 50 Gy => lower dose in MLS

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The machine

The timing => pre- versus postoperative RT => preop RT preferred

The dose => not much EBM for 50 Gy => lower dose in MLS

The machine => Linac's

- => proton beams
- => heavy particles like Carbon ions

The timing	=> pre- versus postoperative RT	=> preop RT preferred
The dose	=> not much EBM for 50 Gy => lower dose in MLS	
The machine	 => Linac's => proton beams => heavy particles like Carbon ions 	5

The interaction

The timing => pre- versus postoperative RT => preop RT preferred

The dose => not much EBM for 50 Gy => lower dose in MLS

The machine => Linac's

=> proton beams

=> heavy particles like Carbon ions

The interaction => conventional chemotherapeutic agents => smart molecules and TKI's

The timing	=> pre- versus postoperative RT	=> preop RT preferred
The dose	=> not much EBM for 50 Gy => lower dose in MLS	
The machine	 => Linac's => proton beams => heavy particles like Carbon ions 	
The interaction	=> conventional chemotherapeutic=> smart molecules and TKI's	agents

The location

The location	=> difficulties in RPS => EORTC 62092 / 22092 "STRAS	SS" study
The interaction	=> conventional chemotherapeutic => smart molecules and TKI's	agents
The machine	 => Linac's => proton beams => heavy particles like Carbon ions 	i.
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The patient

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The interaction	=> conventional chemotherapeutic => smart molecules and TKI's	agents
The location	=> difficulties in RPS => EORTC 62092 / 22092 "STRAS	SS" study
The patient	=> when to refrain from RT (MSKC	C nomogram)

The sky is the limit





Thanks for the invitation and thanks for your attention



European Society for Medical Oncology