

Thymoma Thoracic Surgery

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26-29 March 2014, Geneva, Switzerland

Organisers



Disclosure slide

No conflict of interests

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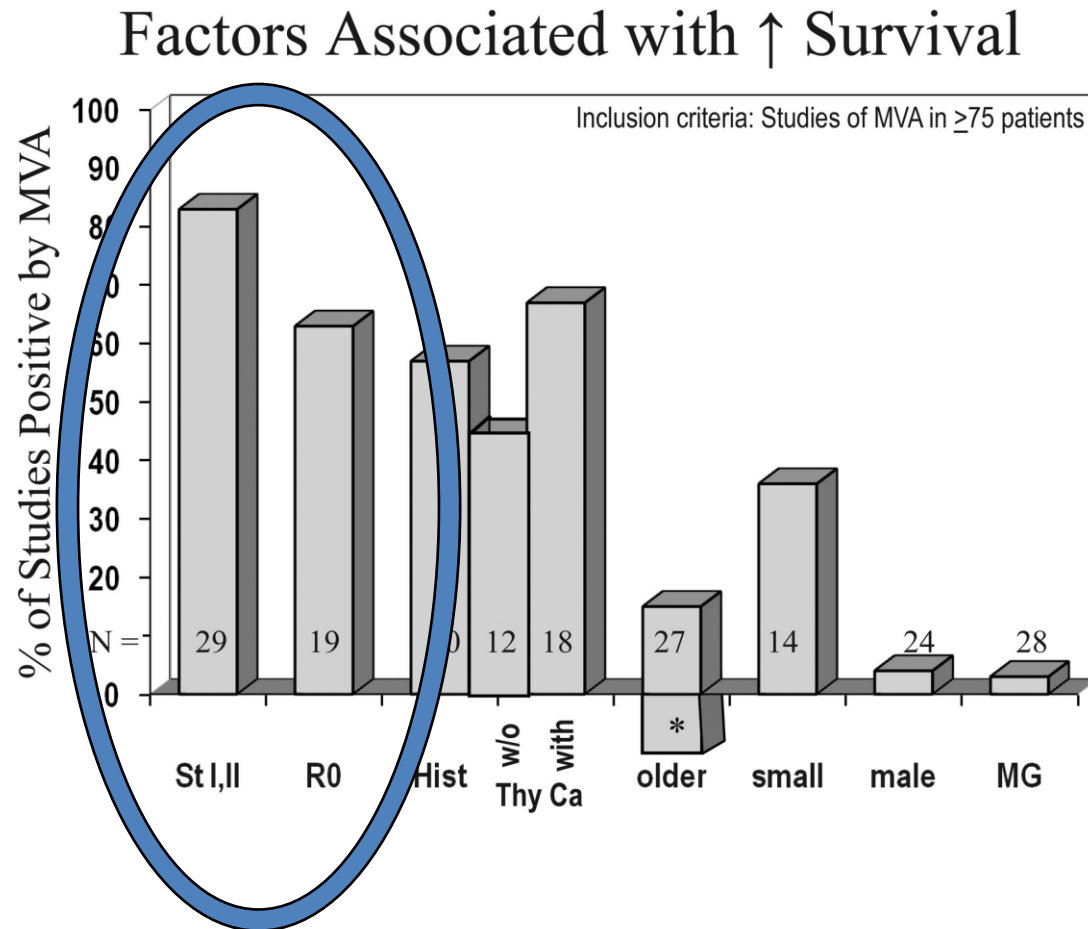


Thymoma epidemiology

Poland (38 mln) 2010

ICD 10	Man	Woman	All
Thymic epithelial tumors [C37]	18	22	40
Neoplasm of mediastinum, heart and pleura[C38]	121	78	199

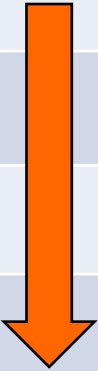
Thymoma - prognostic factors



Thymoma: grade vs histological type

WHO type	Grade	Survival
A	low	97 +/- 6,4%
AB	low	95 +/- 5,3%
B1	low	90 +/- 8,7%
B2	intermediate	78 +/- 16,5%
B3	high	63 +/- 19%

Thymic epithelial tumors: histologic classification vs grade vs stage

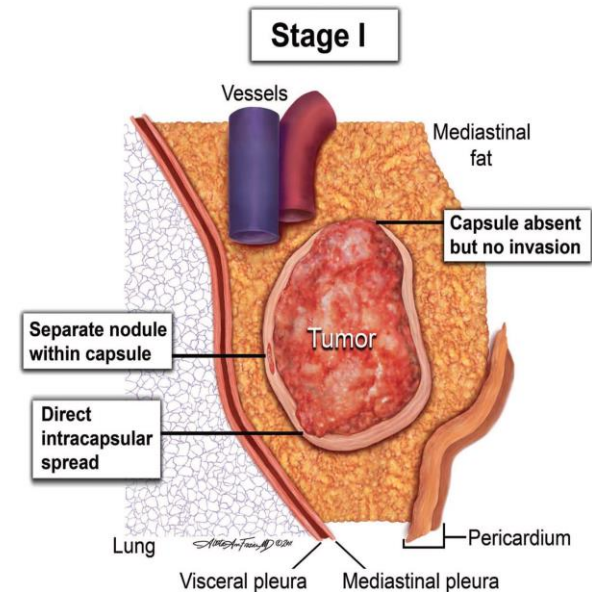
2004 WHO category	Grade	Stage
A	Grade 1	Stage I
AB		
B1		
B2		
B3		
Thymic carcinoma	Grade 3	Stage 4

Massaoka – Koga staging

ITMIG proposal

Stage I

completely encapsulated tumor

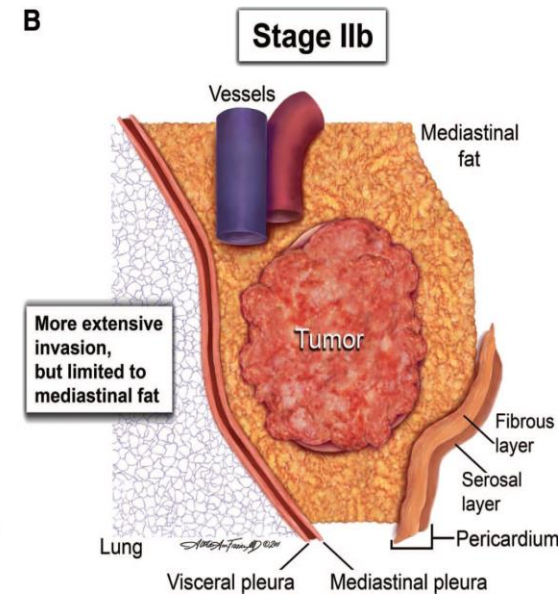
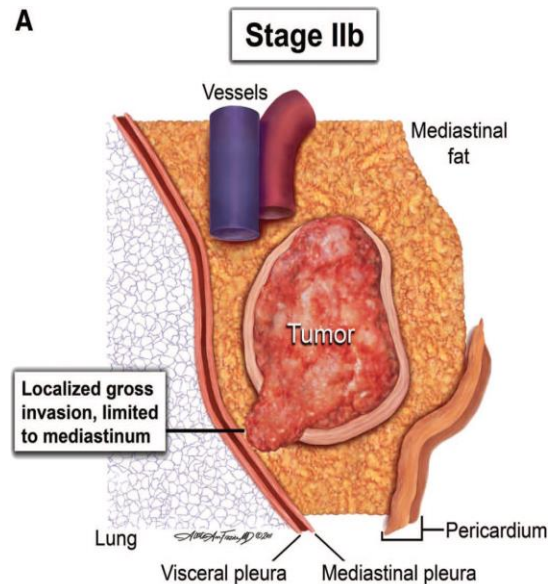
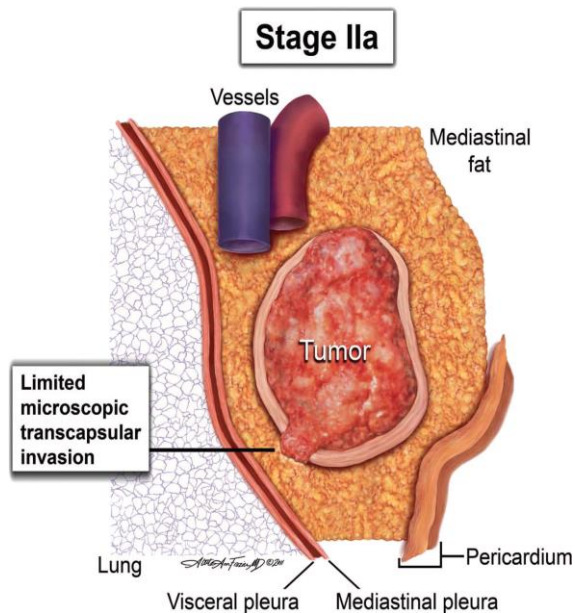


Massaoka – Koga staging

ITMIG proposal

Stage II A,B

pericapsular growth

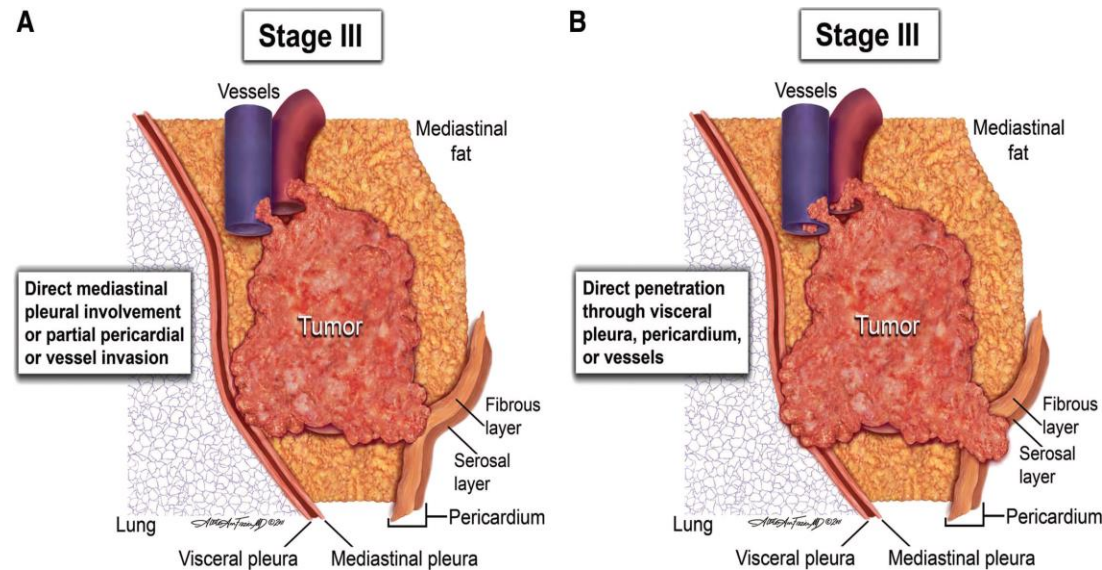


Massaoka – Koga staging

ITMIG proposal

Stage III

invasion of adjacent structures

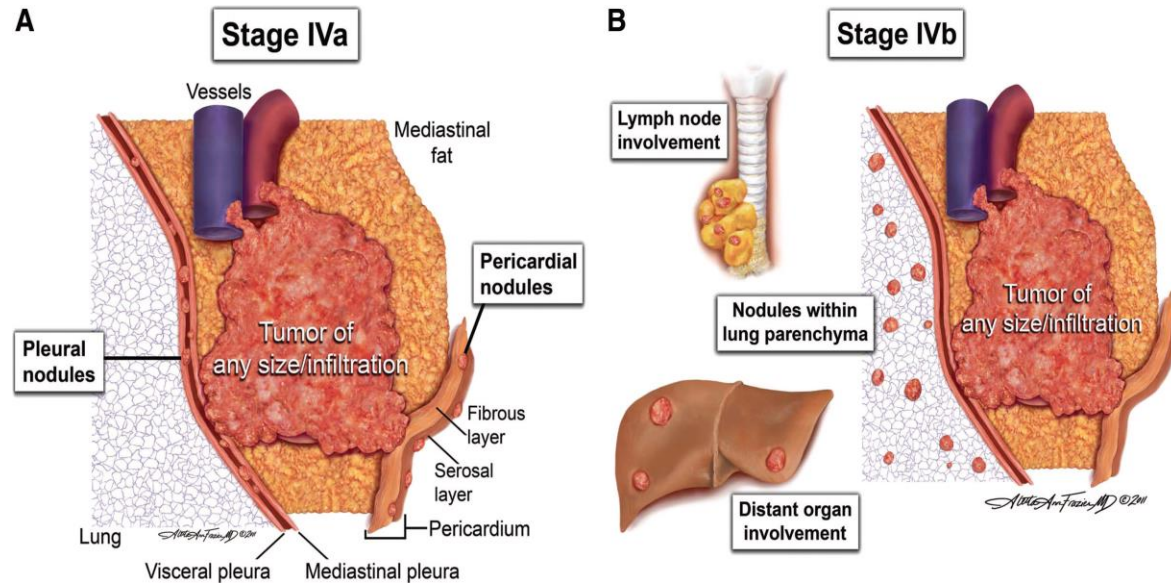


Massaoka – Koga staging

ITMIG proposal

Stage IV A, B

dissemination



Thymoma and lymph node metastases

Incidence

Thymoma	1,75% - 8% (30% - stage III, IV)
Thymic carcinoma	22% - 40%

Location

Thymoma

Anterior mediastinum	90%
Intrathoracic site	25%

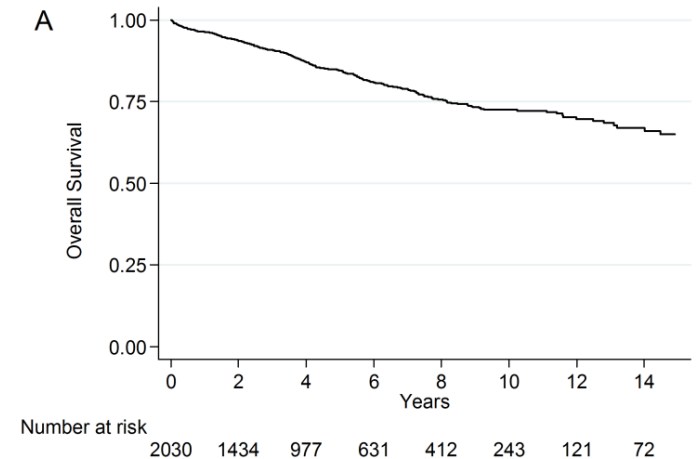
Thymic carcinoma

Anterior mediastinum	70%
Intrathoracic site	35%
Extrathoracic site	30%

Kondo et al. Ann Thorac Surg 2003;76:1859-64
Nakagawa Y, WCLC 2013 Sydney
Jeon JH et al. JTO 2012;11:S417
Do YS et al. J Comp Assist Tomogr 1995;19:192-7

Surgery cumulative results

	5-ys	10-ys
OS	85%	73%
DFS	84%	70%
30-days mortality		1%
Morbidity		6,8-18%



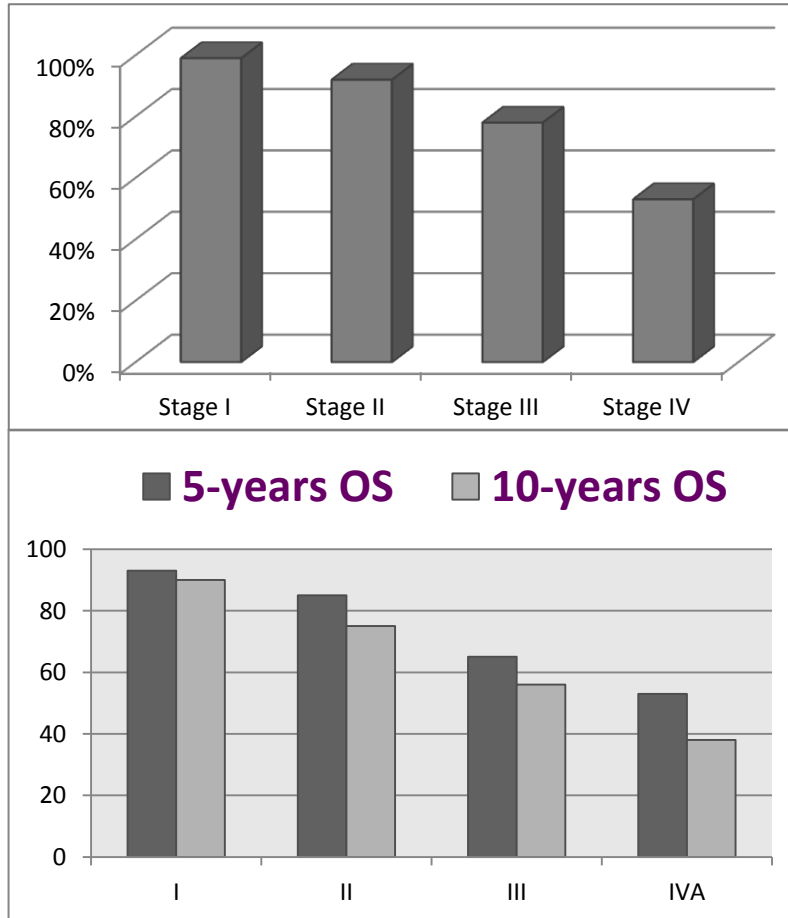
Predictors of shorter OS and Recurrence

- ✓ age
- ✓ stage III ($HR - 5,7$) IV ($HR - 13,8$)
- ✓ TC ($HR - 2.39$) NETT ($HR - 2,59$)
- ✓ Incomplete resection ($HR - 1,74$)

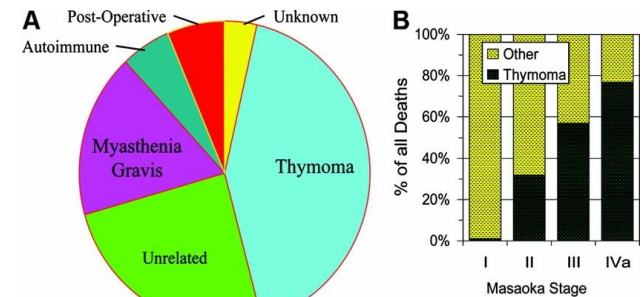
Thymoma

overall survival, resectability

Resectability

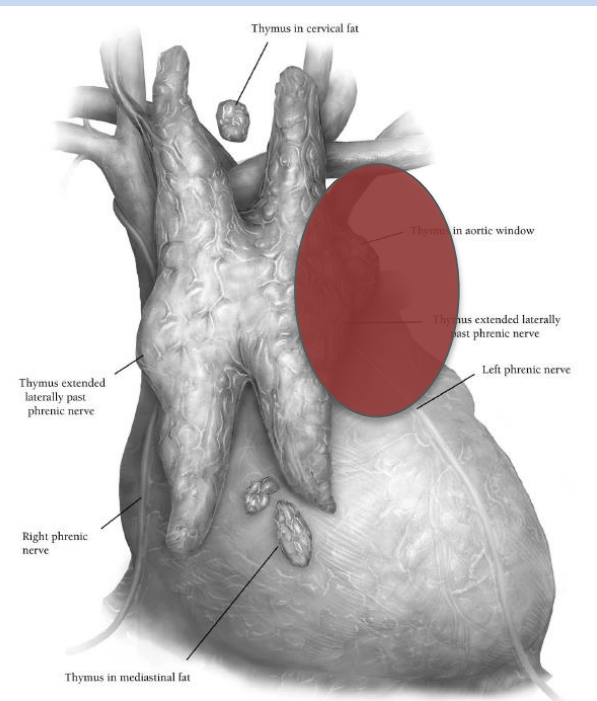


cause of death



Surgery – important questions

Surgery must be optimal regardless the stage



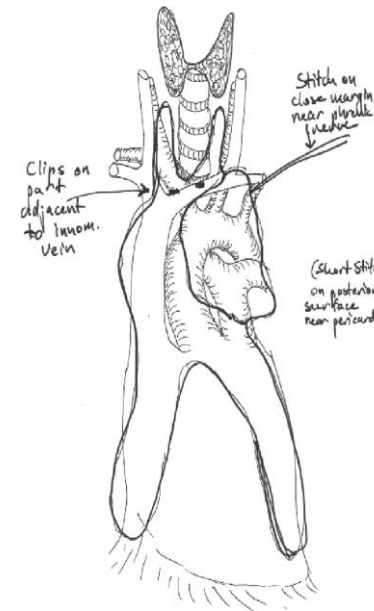
**optimal = complete
maximal
oncologic principles
LND**

optimal = safe

Surgical and pathology report

Detterbeck F. Et al. JTO 2011;6:suppl. 3

- Handling of specimen
 - marking at the time of dissection
 - standard marking (pleura, pericardium, innominate vein)
 - work together
- Marking areas of concern with clips
- Precise description of operation
 - mediastinal diagram
 - simulation board
- Precise pathology report



Thymoma surgery STAGE I VATS

- Stage I
- Tumor < 4 cm
- Asymptomatic patient
- Non MG patient
- CT image suggestive of non-invasive type



Disadvantages of VATS thymectomy:

- no data
- insufficient removal of the upper poles
 - risk of capsule disruption

Thymoma surgery

Stage III (24%)

Surgeon decides if tumor is resectable or not.

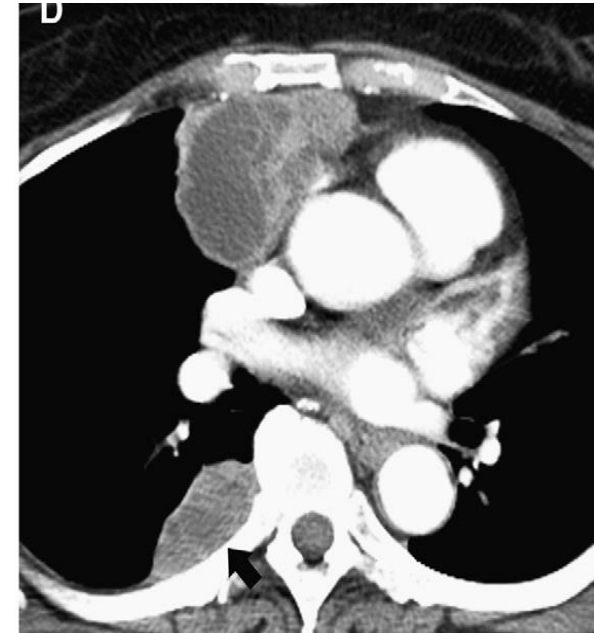
„Thymectomy must be performed in the centers experienced with extended resections”. E. Ruffini

Complete resection = survival of stage I thymoma

Thymoma surgery

Stage IVa

- Primary situation
- Recurrent disease
- Treatment options
 - Pleurectomy
 - Pleuropneumonectomy
 - chemotherapy or photodynamic therapy, and radiation



*All results presented in stage IVA
are highly biased by the selection criteria to surgery.*

Surgery stage IVa results

- Pleurectomy**

Table 2
Results of pleurectomy in stage IVA disease

Author, Year	No. of Patients	Induction	Mortality	Survival
Huang, 2007	14	PAC	0	5 NED, 7 AWD, 2 DOD
Ishkawa, 2009	7	6/7, CAMP	0	2 NED, 4 AWD, 2 TRD
Lucchi, 2009	20	None, 7 adjuvant	0	43% 5 year

- Pleuropneumonectomy**

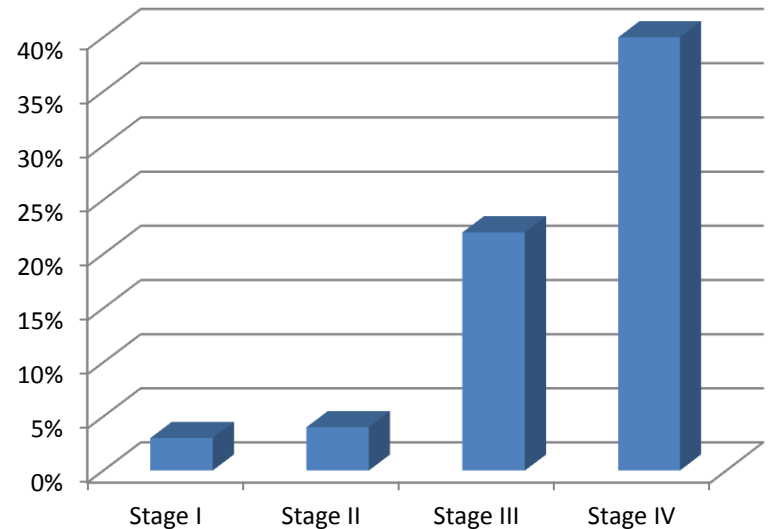
Table 3
Results of pleuropneumonectomy for stage IVA disease

Author, Year	No. of Patients, Thymoma with Cancer	Induction Therapy	Mortality	Adjuvant Therapy	Survival
Wright, 2006	5, All B3	2/5	0	5/5	75% 5 year
Huang, 2007	4, All thymomas	4/4	0	4/4	78% 5 year
Ishikawa, 2009	4, All thymomas	4/4	0	3/4	75% 5 year

Thymoma

surgery for recurrence

- Pleural relapse – 75%
- Average time to recurrence - 5y
- Complete resection – 50-60%
- 5-ys = 44,7% 10-ys = 27,1%



Lucci et al. JTO 2010;5,S348-51
Regnard JF. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1996;112:376-84
Ruffini E. – ESTS Thymic Working Group



Thymic carcinoma



- Incidence - 2-4/ 10mln
- 2004 WHO classification – 11 subtypes of TC

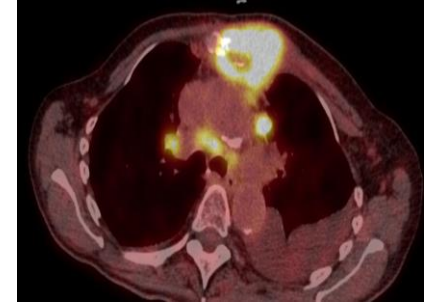
TSCC	40%
Lymphoepithelioma like carcinomas	15%
NETT	18%
Undifferentiated carcinomas	15%
- Prognosis

TSCC	10-ys	=	45-65%
NETT	5-ys	=	28-75%

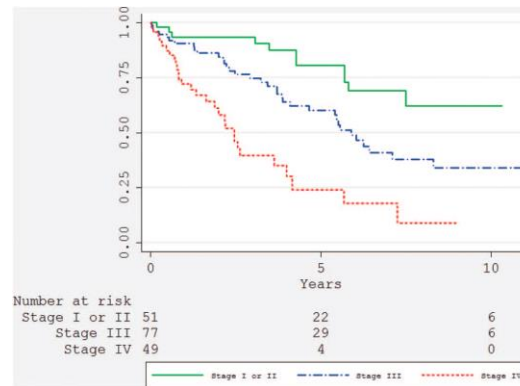


Thymic carcinoma

Ruffini E. et al. J Thorac Oncol 2014;9:541-8

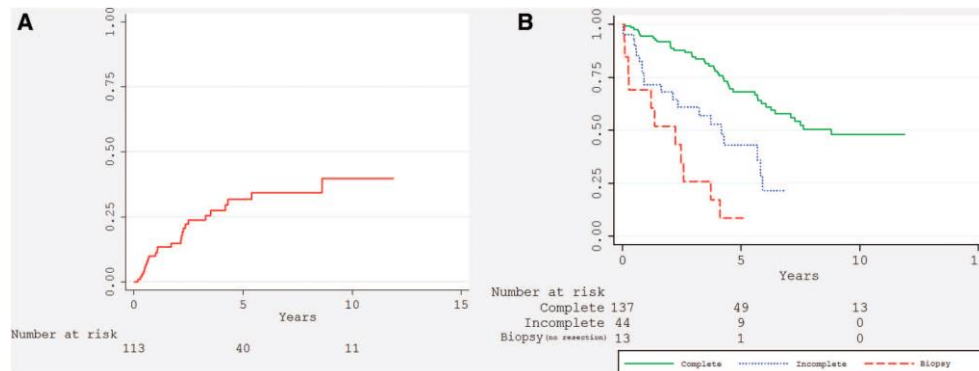


Masaoka-Koga vs TC



OS
5y - 61%
10y - 37%
R- 69%

cumulative risk of recurrence survival by the type of intervention



Thymoma – postoperative follow up

Second primary tumors

- **8-38%** of treated thymomas

Careful follow up

- yearly for at least 10 years

Chest CT

- 12 months

BIOBANKING FOR SCIENCE? DO IT! in thymoma

Thank you

Witold Rzyman

26-29 March 2014, Geneva, Switzerland

Organisers



International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer



European Society for Medical Oncology