

# **INFLAMMATORY MYOFIBROBLASTIC TUMORS**

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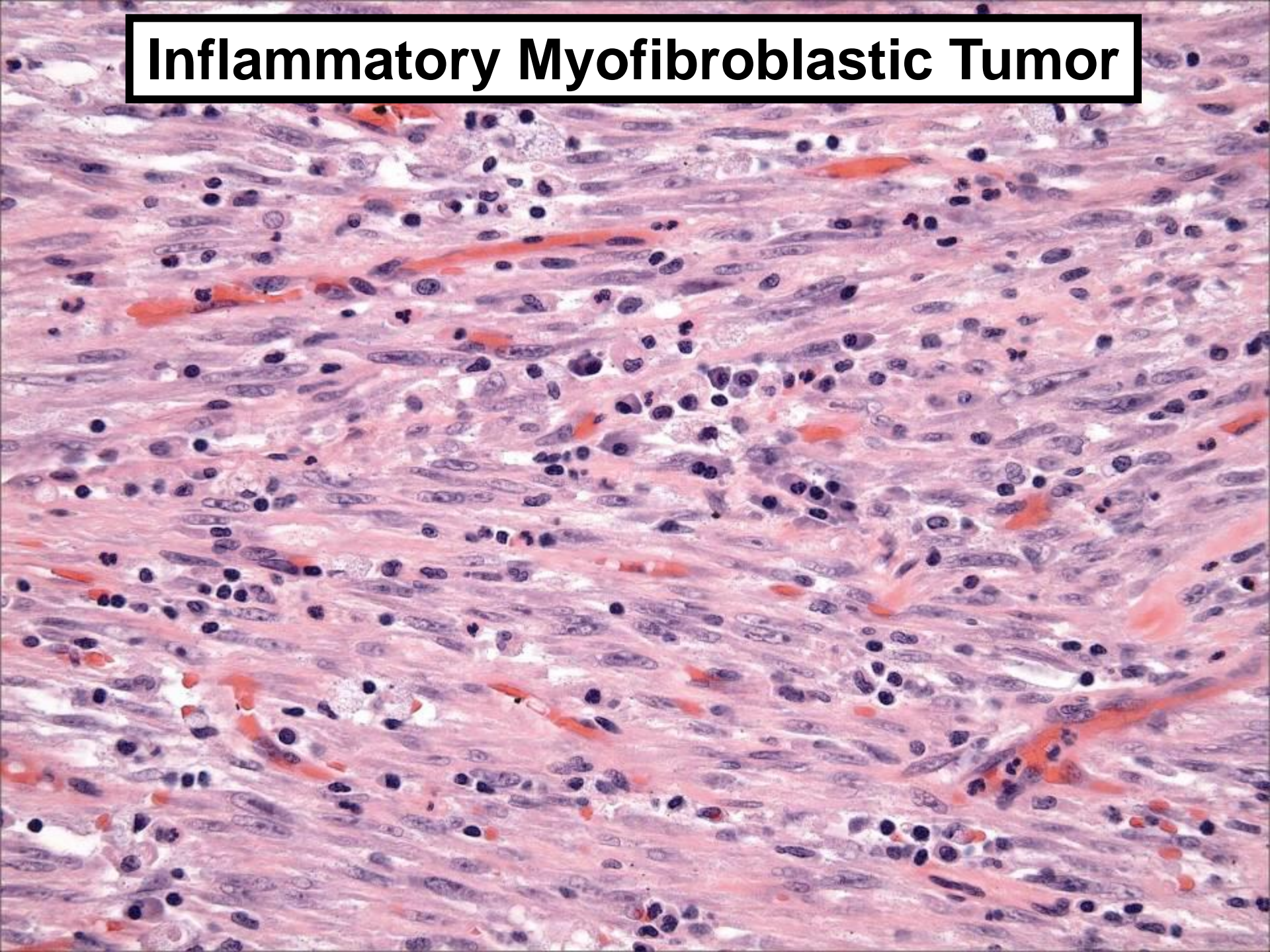


# DISCLOSURE SLIDE

No conflicts of interest relevant to this presentation

I will discuss the off-label use of crizotinib, ceritinib, and alectinib

# Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor



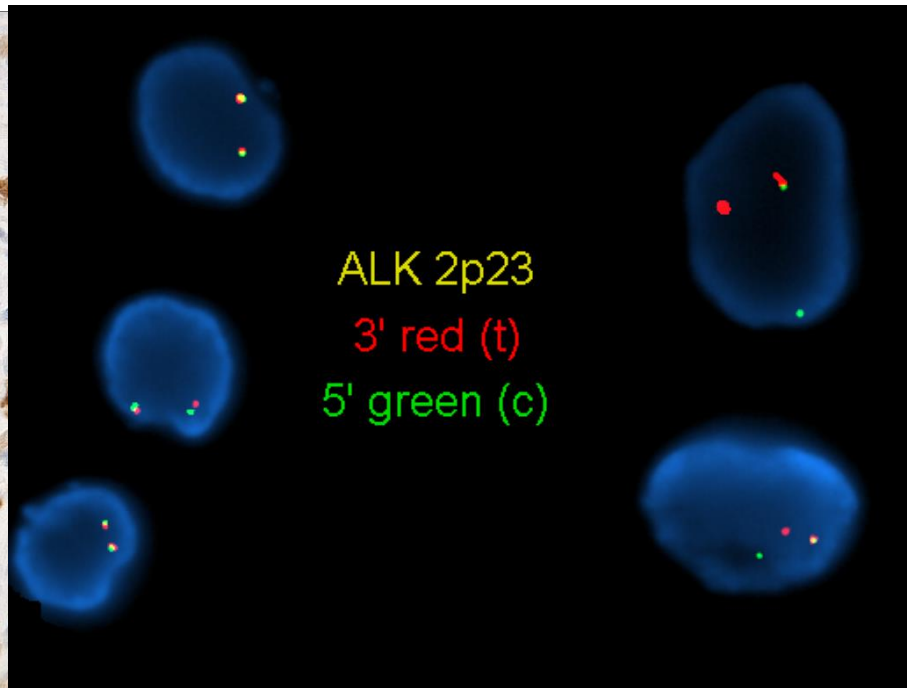
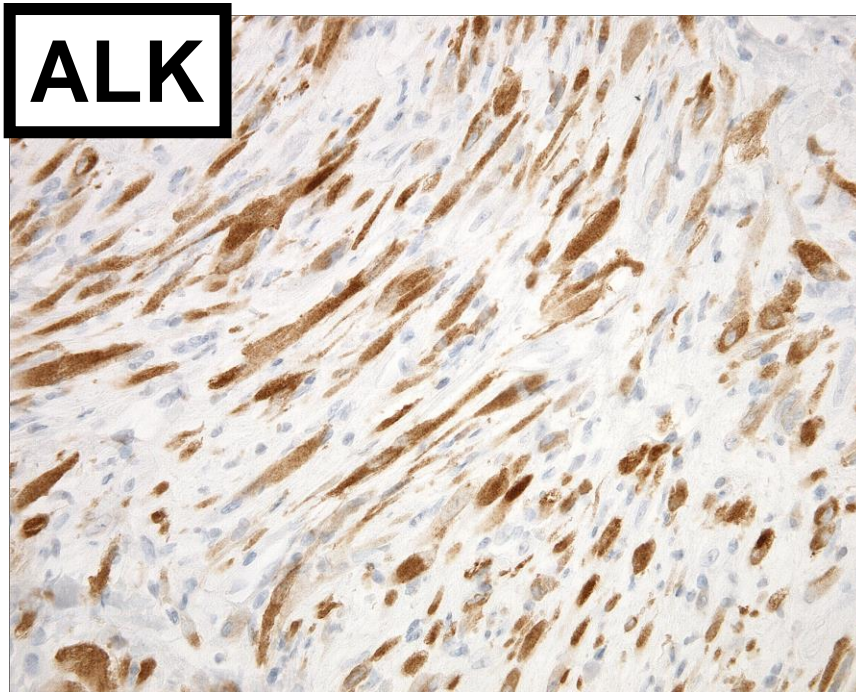


# IMT – Clinical Presentation

- Previously classified as Inflammatory Pseudotumor or Inflammatory Fibrosarcoma
- Rare sarcoma of intermediate biologic potential
- Spindled cells, pale eosinophilic cytoplasm, myxoid to collagenous stroma with prominent inflammatory infiltrate, rare mitoses
- Typically in children/young adults but may also occur in older patients
- Lung/pleural, abdominopelvic, retroperitoneal sites are most common
- Symptoms of mass effect (vague abdominal pain, cough) or with an inflammatory syndrome (fever, weight loss, high ESR, microcytic anemia, hyper-gammaglobulinemia)
- Historically, treatment with steroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories

# IMT and ALK expression/rearrangements

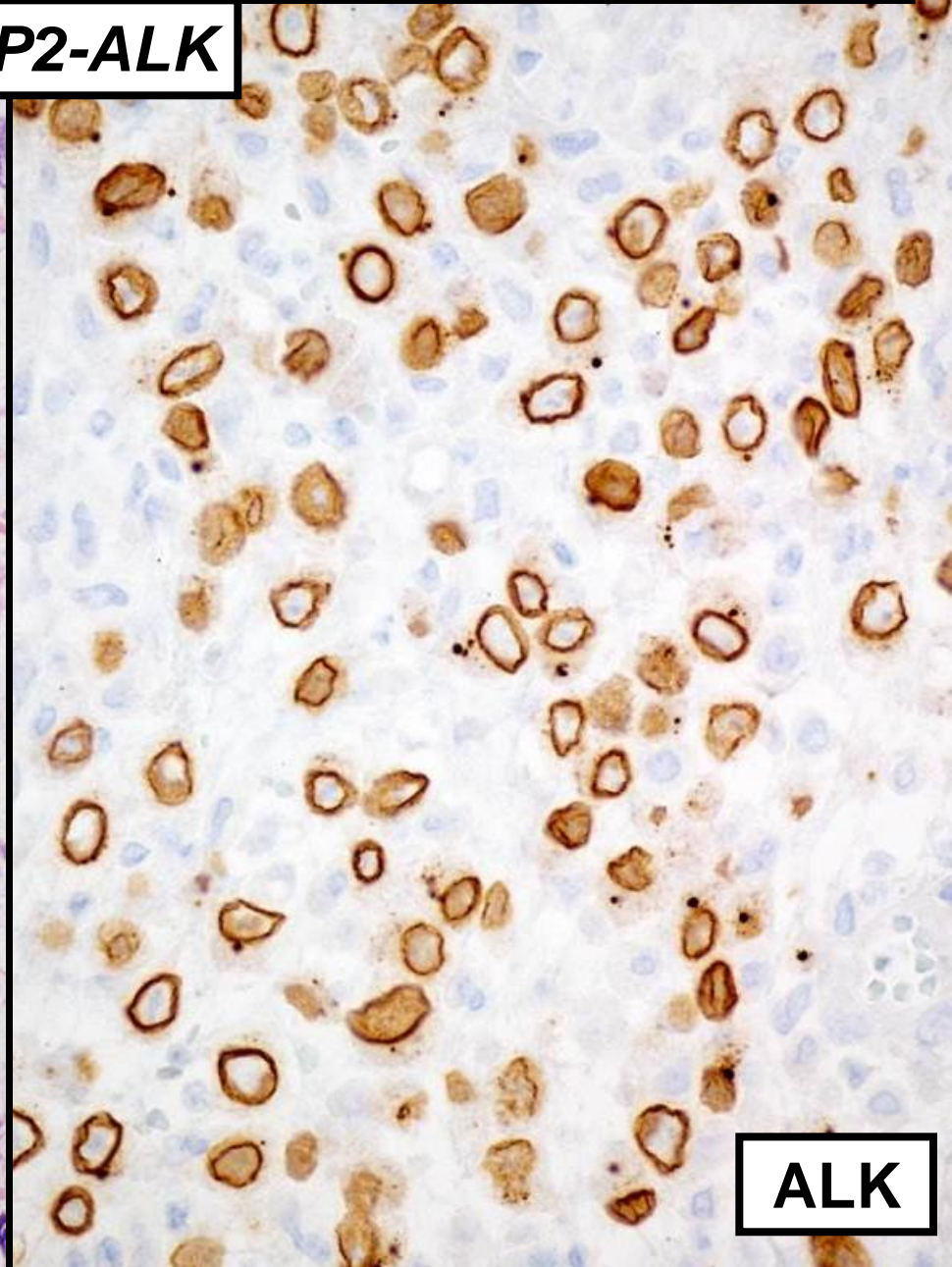
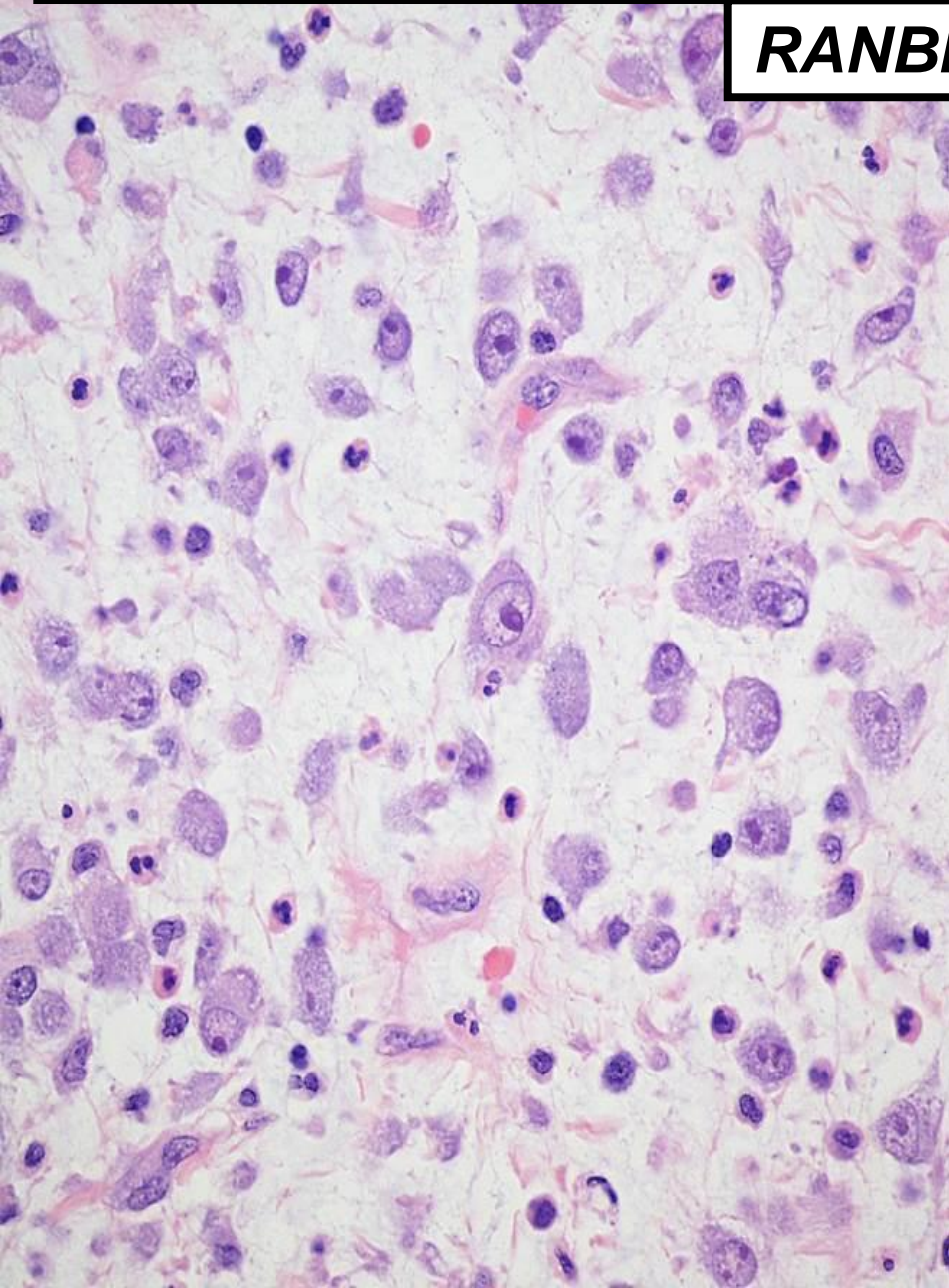
- ♦ Recurrent 2p abnormalities; *TPM3-ALK* translocations identified in 2000
- ♦ ALK expressed in 50-60% of IMT
- ♦ Translocation to 1 of at least 5 partners





# Epithelioid Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Sarcoma

*RANBP2-ALK*



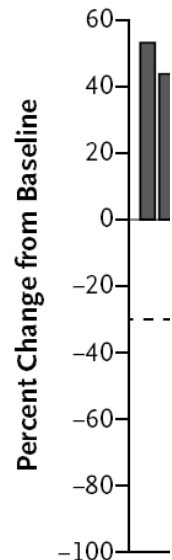
**ALK**

# ALK

- ♦ “Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase”
- ♦ Translocation identified in Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphomas in 1994
- ♦ Tyrosine kinase with limited expression in adult tissues
- ♦ Well-known now for translocations in non-small cell lung carcinoma
- ♦ Also implicated in neuroblastoma, anaplastic thyroid carcinomas, renal medullary carcinoma, and rhabdomyosarcoma

# ALK Translocations in NSCLC: Dramatic Response to MET/ALK Inhibitor Crizotinib

A Percent Change in Tumor



## *The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

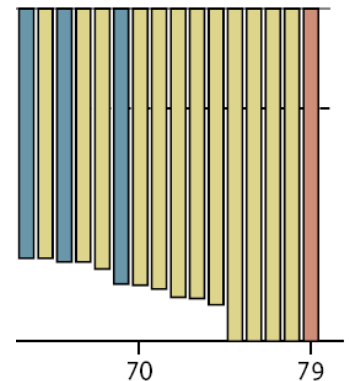
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

OCTOBER 28, 2010

VOL. 363 NO. 18

### Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Inhibition in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

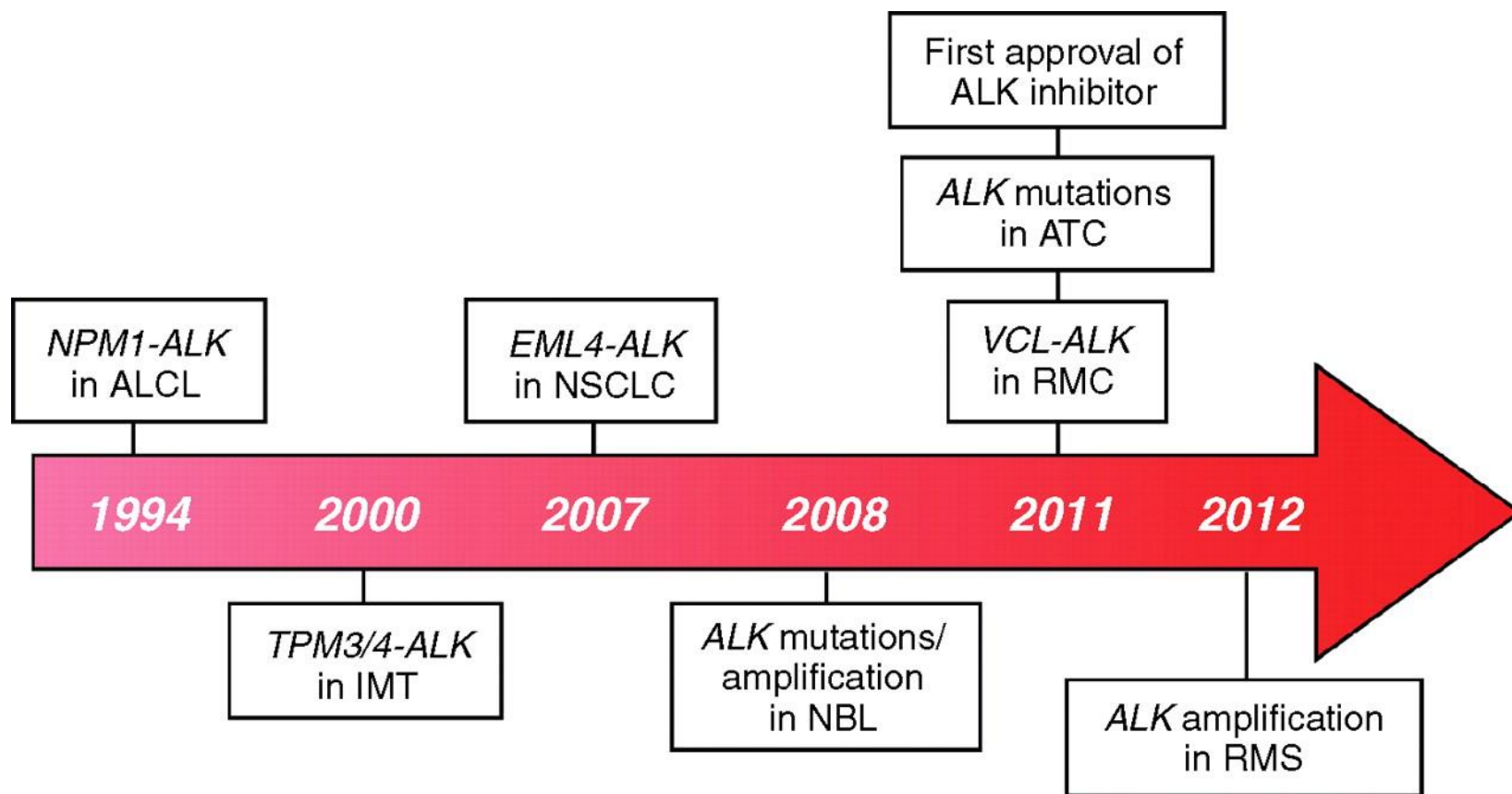
Eunice L. Kwak, M.D., Ph.D., Yung-Jue Bang, M.D., Ph.D., D. Ross Camidge, M.D., Ph.D., Alice T. Shaw, M.D., Ph.D., Benjamin Solomon, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Robert G. Maki, M.D., Ph.D., Sai-Hong I. Ou, M.D., Ph.D., Bruce J. Dezube, M.D., Pasi A. Jänne, M.D., Ph.D., Daniel B. Costa, M.D., Ph.D., Marileila Varella-Garcia, Ph.D., Woo-Ho Kim, M.D., Thomas J. Lynch, M.D., Panos Fidiias, M.D., Hannah Stubbs, M.S., Jeffrey A. Engelman, M.D., Ph.D., Lecia V. Sequist, M.D., M.P.H., WeiWei Tan, Ph.D., Leena Gandhi, M.D., Ph.D., Mari Mino-Kenudson, M.D., Greg C. Wei, Ph.D., S. Martin Shreeve, M.D., Ph.D., Mark J. Ratain, M.D., Jeffrey Settleman, Ph.D., James G. Christensen, Ph.D., Daniel A. Haber, M.D., Ph.D., Keith Wilner, Ph.D., Ravi Salgia, M.D., Ph.D., Geoffrey I. Shapiro, M.D., Ph.D., Jeffrey W. Clark, M.D., and A. John Iafrate, M.D., Ph.D.



Patient No.



# History of ALK in oncology



**Hiroyuki Mano Cancer Discovery**  
**2012;2:495-502**

# Sarcoma led the way: Efficacy of crizotinib is not limited to histology, but rather to genetics

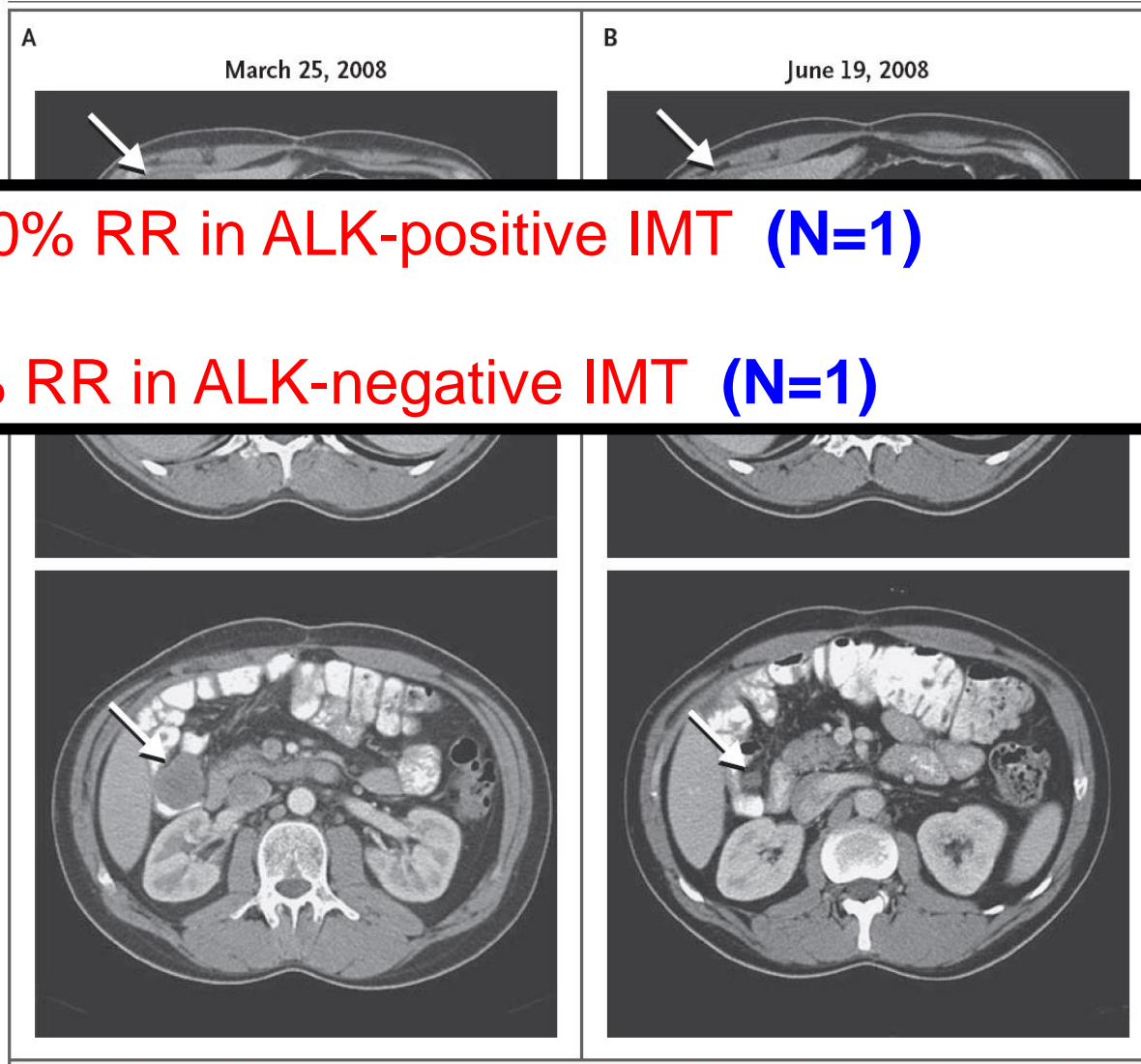
100% RR in ALK-positive IMT

0% RR in ALK-negative IMT

Jason L.  
Sur  
Sco  
Jeffre

M.D.,  
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# Efficacy of crizotinib is not limited to histology, but rather to genetics





# Crizotinib in IMT

A few case reports describing responses

Phase I study in children; 3/6 had PR, others SD

Lancet Oncol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2013 Aug 1.

Published in final edited form as:

[Lancet Oncol. 2013 May; 14\(6\): 472–480.](#)

Published online 2013 Apr 16. doi: [10.1016/S1470-2045\(13\)70095-0](#)

PMCID: PMC3730818

NIHMSID: NIHMS476957

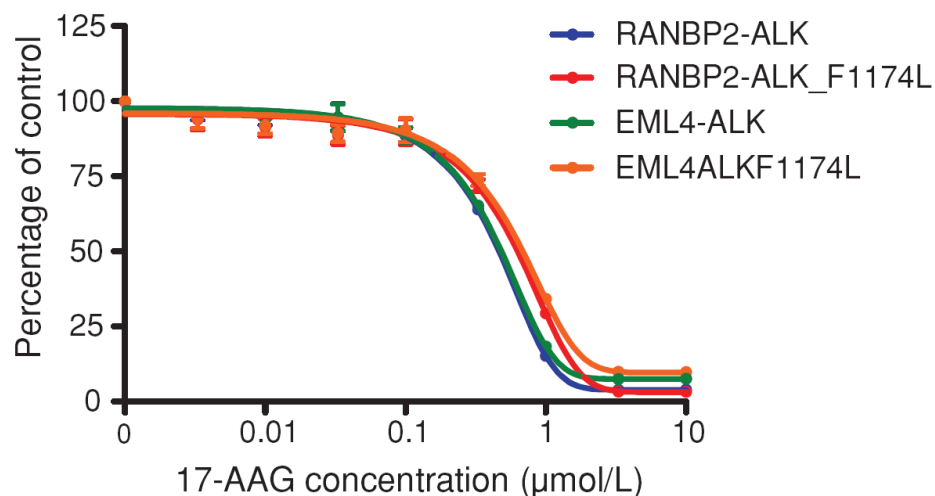
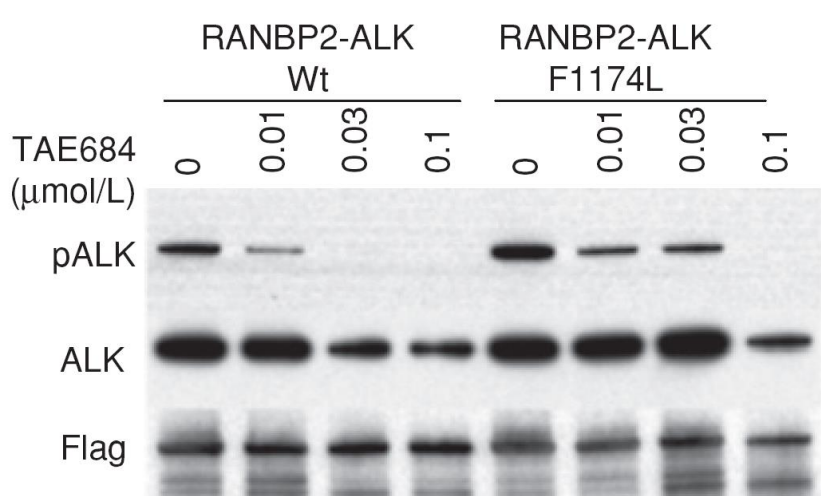
## **Safety and activity of crizotinib for paediatric patients with refractory solid tumours or anaplastic large-cell lymphoma: a Children's Oncology Group phase 1 consortium study**

[Yael P Mossé](#), MD, [Megan S Lim](#), MD, [Stephan D Voss](#), MD, [Keith Wilner](#), PhD, [Katherine Ruffner](#), MD, [Julie Laliberte](#), [Delphine Rolland](#), [Prof. Frank M Balis](#), MD, [Prof. John M Maris](#), MD, [Brenda J Weigel](#), MD, [Ashish M Ingle](#), MS, [Charlotte Ahern](#), PhD, [Prof. Peter C Adamson](#), MD, and [Prof. Susan M Blaney](#), MD

# The Neuroblastoma-Associated F1174L ALK Mutation Causes Resistance to an ALK Kinase Inhibitor in ALK-Translocated Cancers

Takaaki Sasaki<sup>1,2</sup>, Katsuhiko Okuda<sup>1,2</sup>, Wei Zheng<sup>3,4</sup>, James Butrynski<sup>2,5</sup>, Marzia Capelletti<sup>1,2</sup>, Liping Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Nathanael S. Gray<sup>3,4</sup>, Keith Wilner<sup>6</sup>, James G. Christensen<sup>6</sup>, George Demetri<sup>2,5</sup>, Geoffrey I. Shapiro<sup>1,2,7,9</sup>, Scott J. Rodig<sup>8</sup>, Michael J. Eck<sup>3,4</sup>, and Pasi A. Jänne<sup>1,2,9</sup>

**D**



# What to do with crizotinib-resistant ALK+ disease?

- Ceritinib and alectinib are now approved for treatment of crizotinib-resistant ALK+ NSCLC
- 1 patient with IMT reported to have PR on ceritinib

J Thorac Oncol. 2015 Jul; 10(7): 1058–1066.

PMCID: PMC4467585

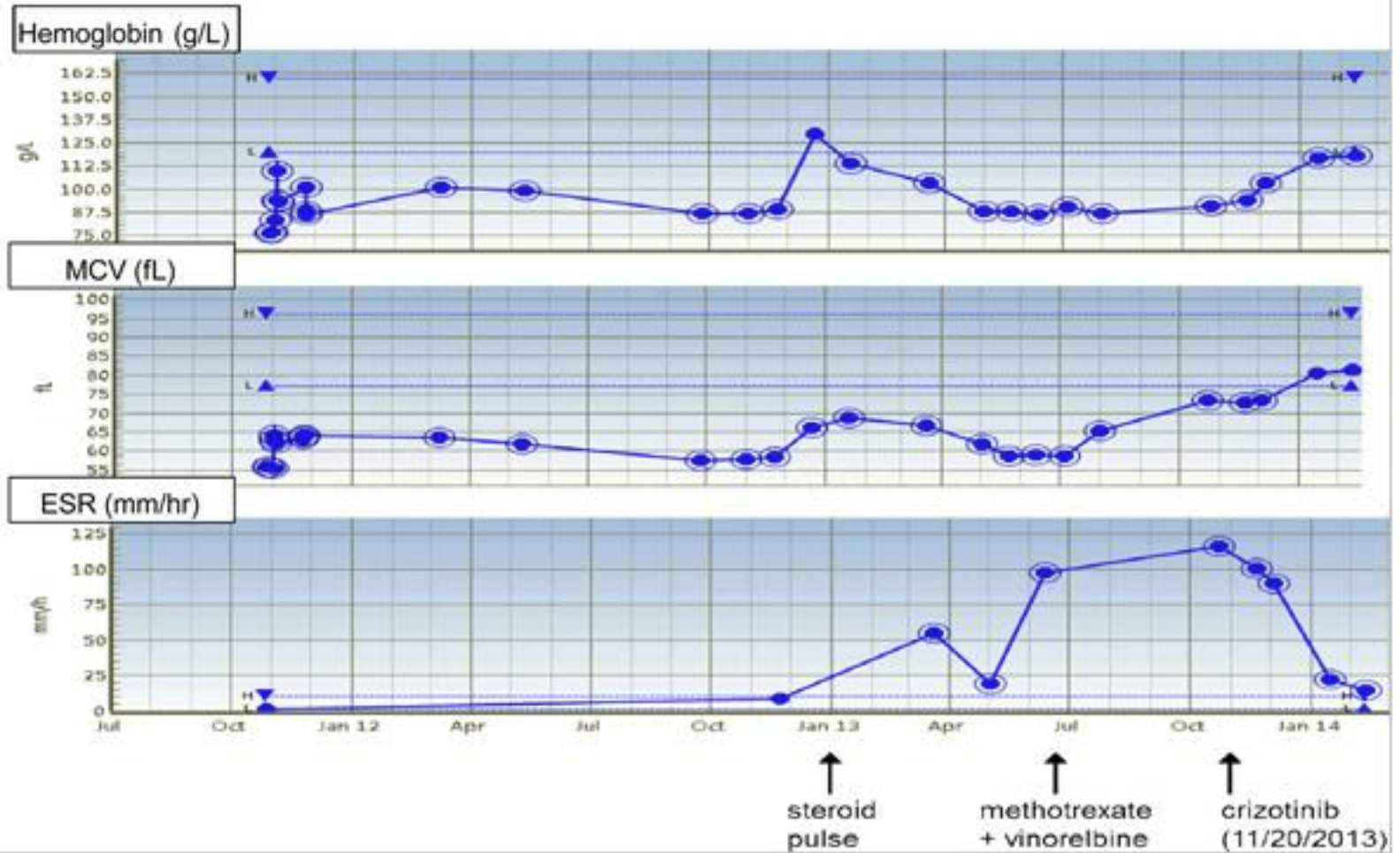
Published online 2015 Jun 24. doi: [10.1097/JTO.0000000000000566](https://doi.org/10.1097/JTO.0000000000000566)

## **Phase I Study of Ceritinib (LDK378) in Japanese Patients with Advanced, Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase-Rearranged Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer or Other Tumors**

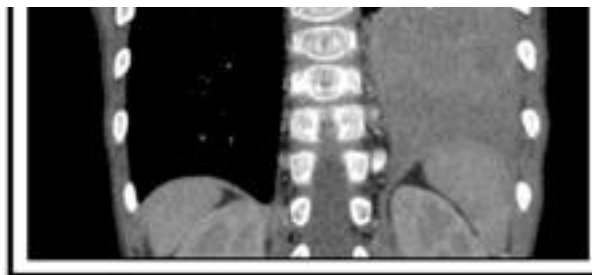
[Makoto Nishio](#), MD,<sup>✉\*</sup> [Haruyasu Murakami](#), MD, PhD,<sup>†</sup> [Atsushi Horiike](#), MD,<sup>\*</sup> [Toshiaki Takahashi](#), MD,<sup>†</sup> [Fumihiko Hirai](#), MD,<sup>‡</sup> [Naoko Suenaga](#), PhD,<sup>§</sup> [Takeshi Tajima](#), PhD,<sup>§</sup> [Kota Tokushige](#), MEng,<sup>§</sup> [Masami Ishii](#), MD, PhD,<sup>§</sup> [Anthony Boral](#), MD, PhD,<sup>||</sup> [Matthew Robson](#), MD,<sup>¶</sup> and [Takashi Seto](#), MD<sup>‡</sup>



# A



Lovly et al.  
Antonesc

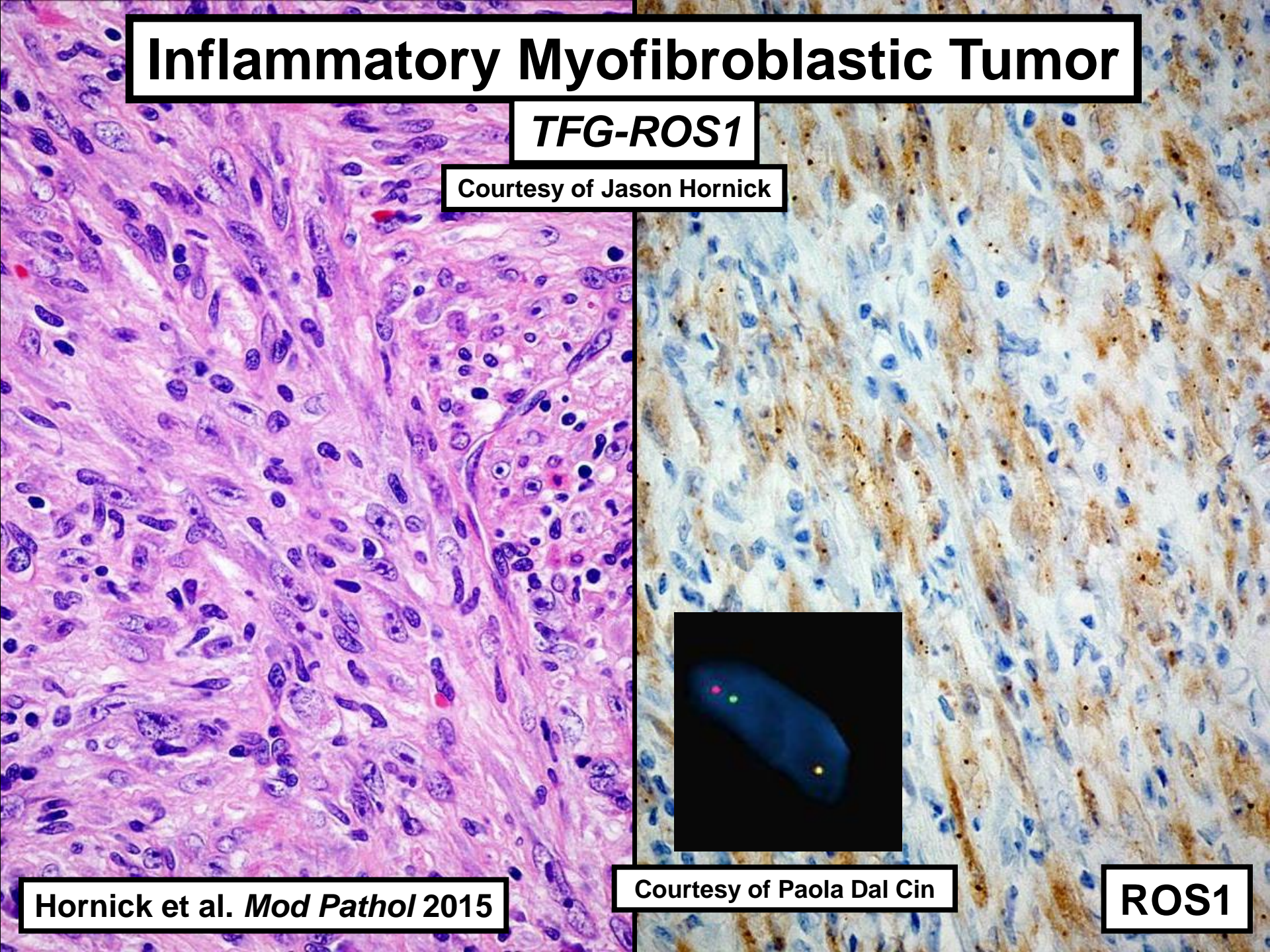




# Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor

**TFG-ROS1**

Courtesy of Jason Hornick



Hornick et al. *Mod Pathol* 2015

Courtesy of Paola Dal Cin

**ROS1**

# SUMMARY

- ♦ IMT is a rare, locally aggressive, rarely metastasizing sarcoma
- ♦ Can present with systemic inflammatory symptoms
- ♦ Approximately 70% are driven by translocations involving ALK, ROS, or other TK
- ♦ Immunohistochemistry correlates with translocation
- ♦ Inhibitors of ALK and ROS are commercially available although not approved for treatment of IMT
- ♦ For non-translocated disease, consider steroids or NSAIDs
  
- ♦ What about other treatments for refractory disease? Is there a role for immune checkpoint inhibitors?