



Associazione  
Italiana  
Radioterapia  
Oncologica

LA RADIOTERAPIA  
PALLIATIVA CON  
TECNICHE SPECIALI  
DELLA MALATTIA  
METASTATICA

TREVISO  
7 giugno 2013



# INTEGRAZIONE RADIOTERAPIA, CHEMIOTERAPIA E FARMACI BIOLOGICI

*A. Testolin - Belluno*

# Oligometastases

Weichselbaum RR, Hellman S.

1995 - 2011

The term oligometastases describes an intermediate state of cancer spread between localized disease and widespread metastase. The implication of the concept of an oligometastatic state is that metastatic disease may be cured with metastasis directed therapy.

*Intuizione clinica.*

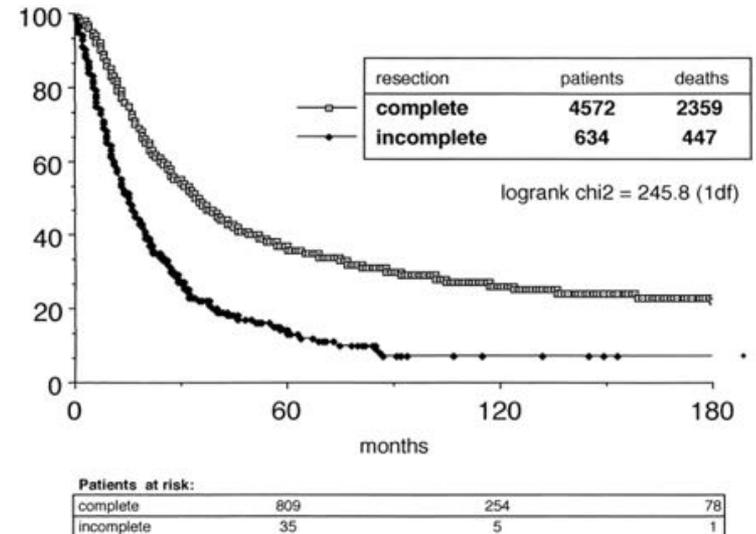
# Survival after liver resection in metastatic colorectal cancer: review and meta-analysis of prognostic factors

Kanas G et al.  
2012

*Sopravvivenza mediana 3.6 anni*  
*Sopravvivenza a 5 anni 38%*  
*Sopravvivenza a 10 anni 26%*

# Long-term results of lung metastasectomy: prognostic analyses based on 5206 cases. The International Registry of Lung Metastases.

J. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 1997



# Biologia specifica per il fenotipo oligometastatico?

La manifestazione clinica rappresenta solo una piccola parte della “vita” di un tumore.

*Brown PO et al. Plos One 2009*

La capacità di metastatizzare sembra essere acquisita solo tardivamente nella evoluzione delle modificazioni genetiche.

*Yachida S. et al. Nature. 2010*

Eterogeneità clonale all'interno del tumore. Linee cellulari con diversa capacità di metastatizzazione e che evolvono nel tempo tramite un accumulo di modificazioni genetiche.

*Li Yet al. World J Gastroenterol. 2001*

*Shindo-Okada N et al. Jap J Cancer Resech. 2001*

Terapia volta a eradicare foci di malattia prima che queste acquisiscano modificazioni genetiche di maggiore malignità può prevenire ulteriore metastatizzazione.

## MicroRNA Expression Characterizes Oligometastasis(es)

Yves A. Lussier<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>, H. Rosie Xing<sup>1,2,5,6\*</sup>, Joseph K. Salama<sup>8\*</sup>, Nikolai N. Khodarev<sup>1,5\*</sup>, Yong Huang<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Qingbei Zhang<sup>3,6\*</sup>, Sajid A. Khan<sup>7\*</sup>, Xinan Yang<sup>3\*</sup>, Michael D. Hasselle<sup>5\*</sup>, Thomas E. Darga<sup>5</sup>, Renuka Malik<sup>5</sup>, Hanli Fan<sup>6</sup>, Samantha Perakis<sup>5</sup>, Matthew Filippo<sup>5</sup>, Kimberly Corbin<sup>5</sup>, Younghee Lee<sup>3</sup>, Mitchell C. Posner<sup>7</sup>, Steven J. Chmura<sup>5</sup>, Samuel Hellman<sup>2,5</sup>, Ralph R. Weichselbaum<sup>1,2,5\*</sup>

2012



## Oligo- and Polymetastatic Progression in Lung Metastasis(es) Patients Is Associated with Specific MicroRNAs

Yves A. Lussier<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7\*†</sup>, Nikolai N. Khodarev<sup>3,8\*</sup>, Kelly Regan<sup>4\*</sup>, Kimberly Corbin<sup>8\*</sup>, Haiquan Li<sup>4\*</sup>, Sabha Ganai<sup>9</sup>, Sajid A. Khan<sup>9</sup>, Jennifer Gnerlich<sup>9</sup>, Thomas E. Darga<sup>9</sup>, Hanli Fan<sup>4</sup>, Oleksiy Karpenko<sup>6</sup>, Philip B. Paty<sup>10</sup>, Mitchell C. Posner<sup>9</sup>, Steven J. Chmura<sup>8</sup>, Samuel Hellman<sup>3,8</sup>, Mark K. Ferguson<sup>9</sup>, Ralph R. Weichselbaum<sup>1,3,8\*</sup>

2011

Le caratteristiche di espressione dei mRNAs (micro RNA 200 family) possono individuare tumori a basso o alta probabilità di metastatizzazione.

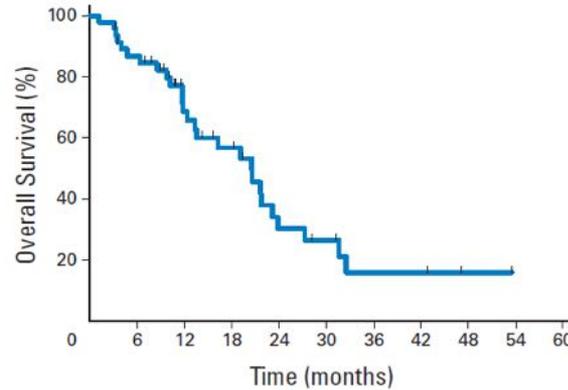
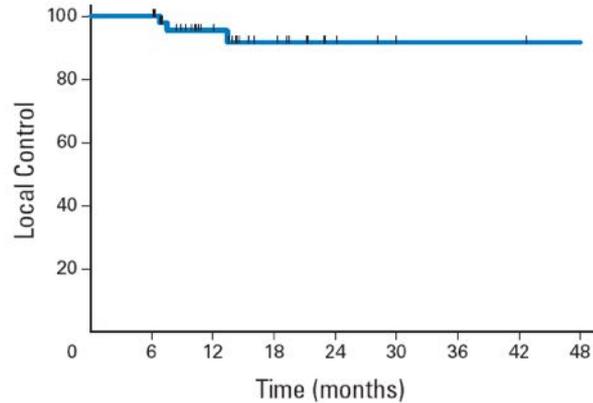
Possibile ruolo come markers per selezionare terapia.

## Multi-Institutional Phase I/II Trial of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Liver Metastases

Kyle E. Rusthoven, Brian D. Kavanagh, Higinia Cardenas, Volker W. Stieber, Stuart H. Burri, Steven J. Feigenberg, Mark A. Chidel, Thomas J. Pugh, Wilbur Franklin, Madeleine Kane, Laurie E. Gaspar, and Tracey E. Scheffer

VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 10 · APRIL 1 2009

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

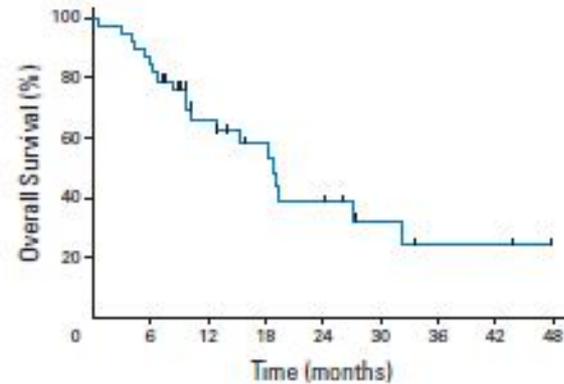
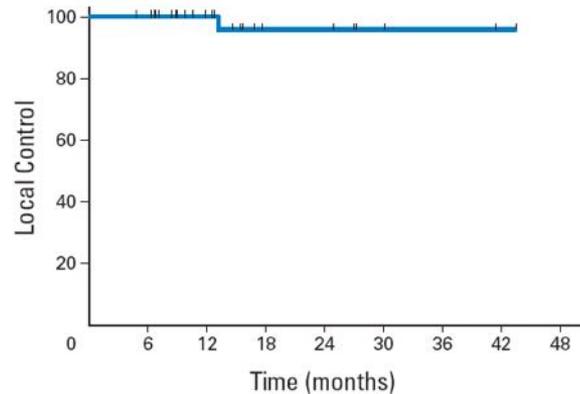


## Multi-Institutional Phase I/II Trial of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Lung Metastases

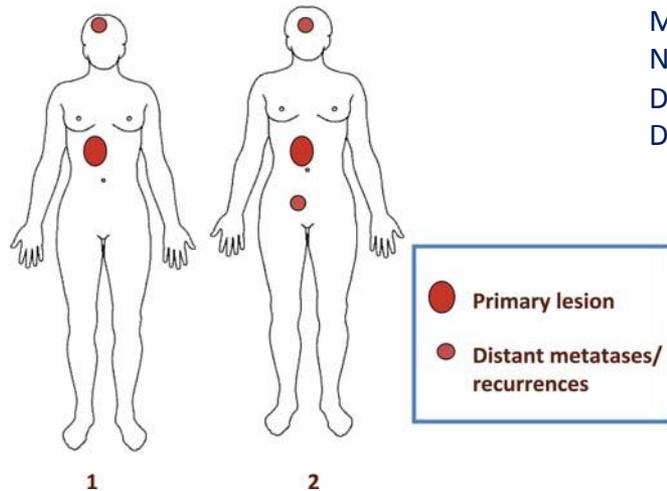
Kyle E. Rusthoven, Brian D. Kavanagh, Stuart H. Burri, Changhu Chen, Higinia Cardenas, Mark A. Chidel, Thomas J. Pugh, Madeleine Kane, Laurie E. Gaspar, and Tracey E. Scheffer

VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 10 · APRIL 1 2009

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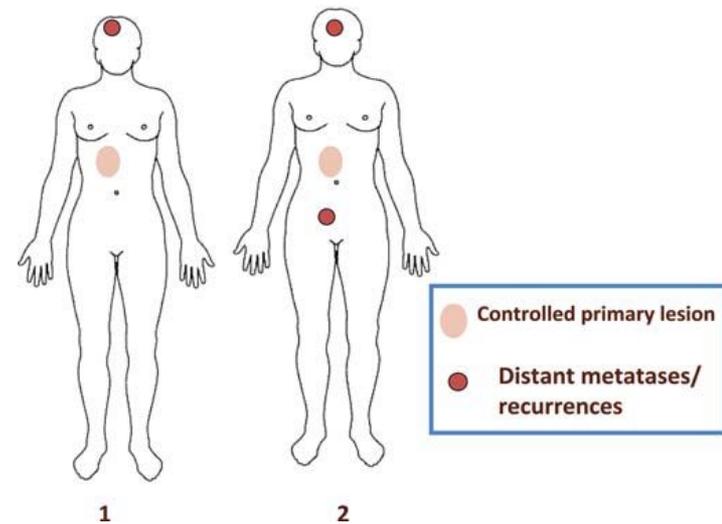


## Schema of oligometastases



Hoyer M, et al. Acta Oncol 2006  
Milano M.T. Int. J. Radiat Oncol, Biol. Physic, 2008  
Niibe Y et al. Int. J. Radiat Oncol, Biol. Physic, 2010  
Downey RJ et al. Lung Cancer. 2002.  
De Ruyscher D. et al. J Thor Oncol. 2012

## Schema of oligo-recurrence



**“A STATE OF INDUCED  
OLIGOMETASTASES”  
(DOPO CHEMIOTERAPIA)**

# CHEMIOTERAPIA E RT STEREOTASSICA

Ben poco ci dicono i lavori pubblicati

Relativa eseguità delle casistiche e la eterogeneità dei tumori trattati pone incertezze non solo sul timing della CT ma anche sul tipo e sulla durata della CT.

La maggior parte dei pazienti delle serie SBRT sono stati pesantemente pretrattati con CT ( 71-91% Rusthoven 2009, Lee 2009, Fumagalli 2012, Testolin 2010) ed in elevata percentuale di casi con più linee chemioterapiche.

In molti lavori era espressamente escluso il trattamento concomitante.

Forse possono esserci di aiuto i dati estratti dalle serie chirurgiche



# Systemic treatment of liver metastases from colorectal cancer

Alexander Stein and Hans-Joachim Schmoll

*Ther Adv Med Oncol*

(2013) 5(3) 193–203

DOI: 10.1177/  
1758834012473347

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## Review

# The Timing of Chemotherapy and Surgery for the Treatment of Colorectal Liver Metastases

Bernard Nordlinger,<sup>1</sup> Jean-Nicolas Vauthey,<sup>2</sup> Graeme Poston,<sup>3</sup>  
Stephane Benoist,<sup>1</sup> Philippe Rougier,<sup>1</sup> Eric Van Cutsem<sup>4</sup>

*Clinical Colorectal Cancer*, Vol. 9, No. 4, 212-218, 2010;

Towards a pan-European consensus on the treatment of patients with colorectal liver metastases.

European colorectal metastases treatment group  
Eur J Cancer, 2006.

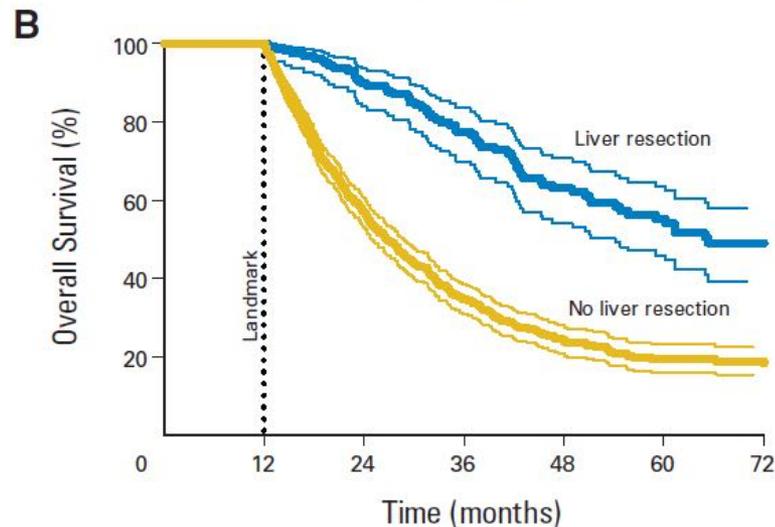
For patients with colorectal liver metastases, liver resection offers the only potential for cure

Improved Survival in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Is Associated With Adoption of Hepatic Resection and Improved Chemotherapy

Scott Kopetz, George J. Chang, Michael J. Overman, Cathy Eng, Daniel J. Sargent, David W. Larson, Axel Grothey, Jean-Nicolas Vauthey, David M. Nagorney, and Robert R. McWilliams

VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 22 · AUGUST 1 2009

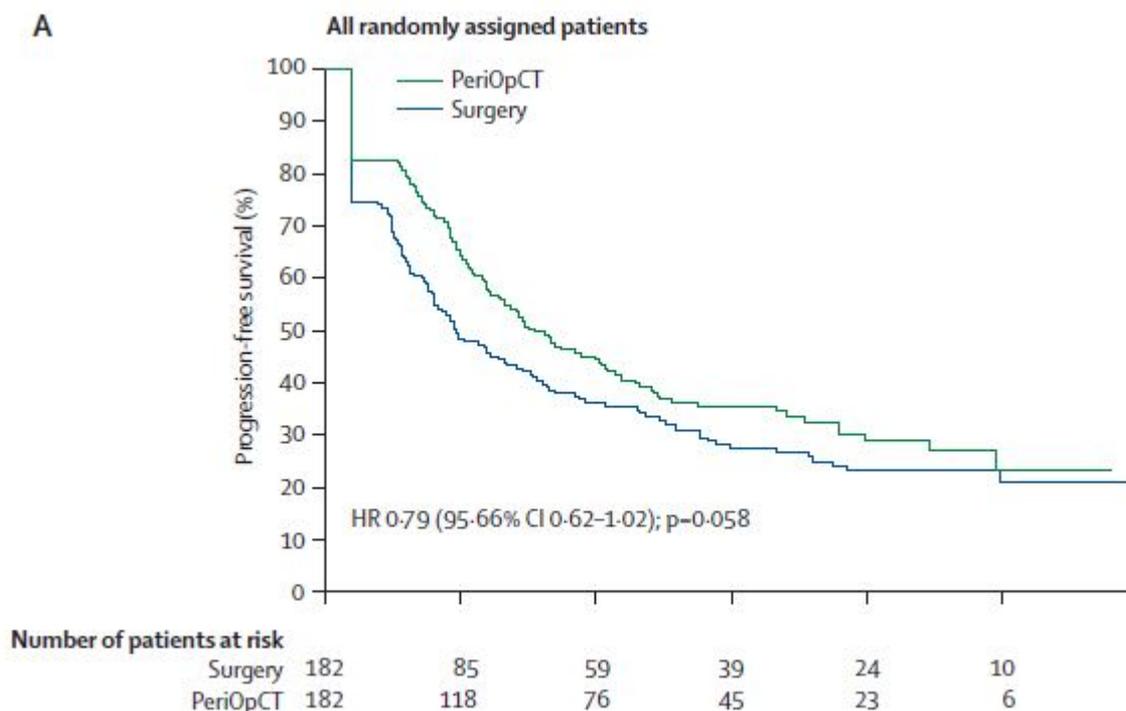
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY



# Perioperative chemotherapy with FOLFOX4 and surgery versus surgery alone for resectable liver metastases from colorectal cancer (EORTC Intergroup trial 40983): a randomised controlled trial

Lancet 2008; 371: 1007-16

Bernard Nordlinger

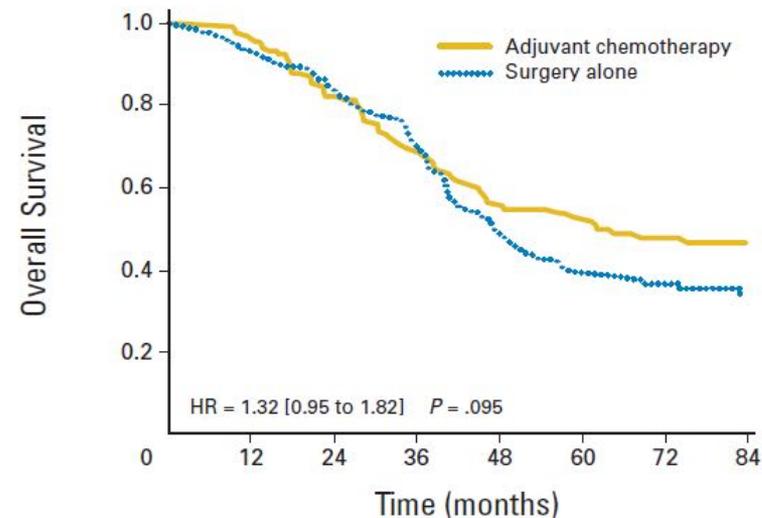
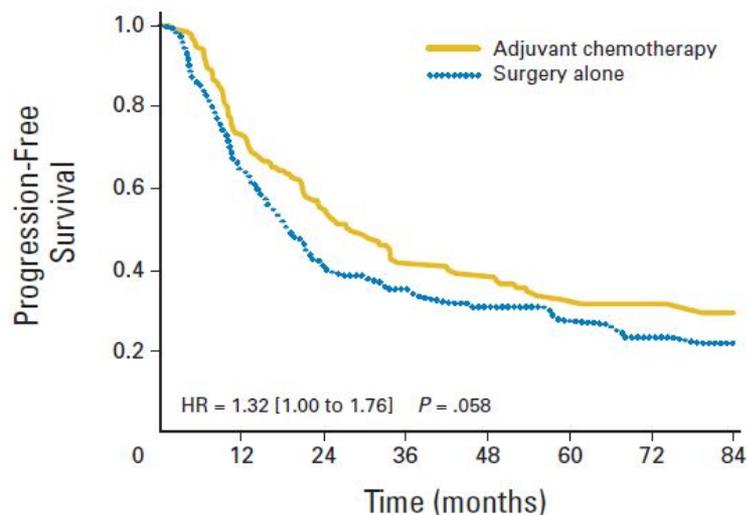


# Adjuvant Chemotherapy After Potentially Curative Resection of Metastases From Colorectal Cancer: A Pooled Analysis of Two Randomized Trials

*Emmanuel Mitry,*

VOLUME 26 · NUMBER 30 · OCTOBER 20 2008

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY



No. of patients at risk		0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84
Chemotherapy	137	99	68	49	46	34	31	25	
Surgery	137	87	51	43	34	27	22	16	

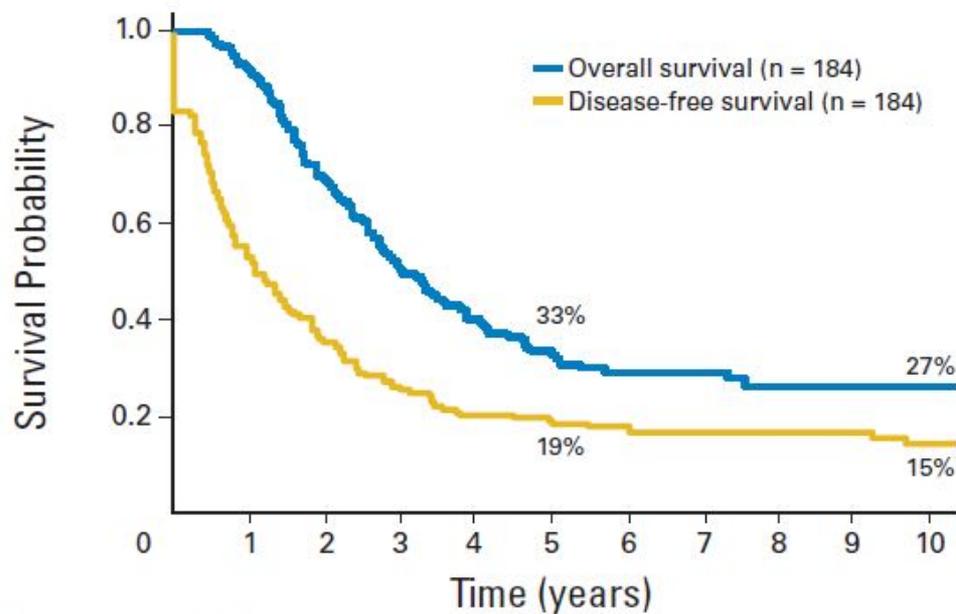
No. of patients at risk		0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84
Chemotherapy	137	130	101	81	66	55	44	36	
Surgery	137	126	106	87	56	41	37	29	

# Patients With Initially Unresectable Colorectal Liver Metastases: Is There a Possibility of Cure?

René Adam, Dennis A. Wicherts, Robbert J. de Haas, Oriana Ciacio, Francis Lévi, Bernard Paule, Michel Ducreux, Daniel Azoulay, Henri Bismuth, and Denis Castaing

VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 11 · APRIL 10 2009

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY



No. of patients at risk						
Overall survival	161	78	41	25	18	14
Disease-free survival	96	45	31	22	17	12

# IMPACT OF THE TYPE AND MODALITIES OF PREOPERATIVE CHEMOTHERAPY ON THE OUTCOME OF LIVER RESECTION FOR COLORECTAL METASTASES.

LIVER MET SURVEY. *Adam R et al. Journal of Clinical Oncology. 2011*

**analisi su 4444 che hanno effettuato CT preoperatoria**

**Prognosi peggiore per pazienti che hanno eseguito  
più di 6 cicli di CT preoperatori  
più di una linea di CT**

## Evidenze simili con SBRT

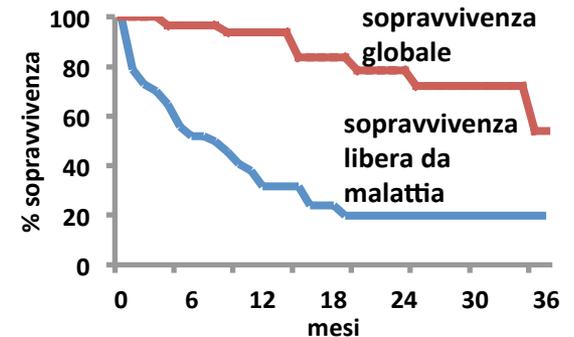
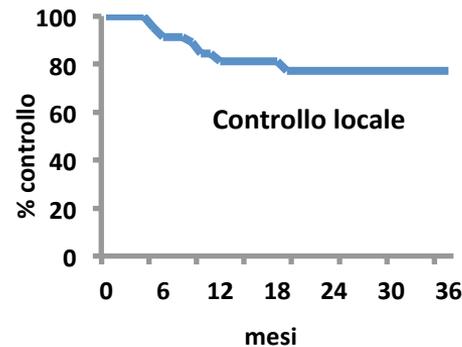
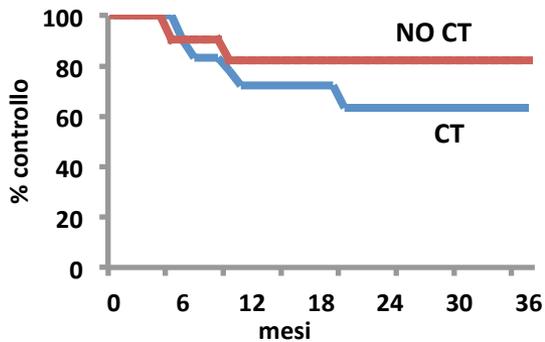
### Controllo locale e prognosi peggiore per i pz. che anno eseguito CT prima della SBRT

Milano MT et al: *Int J Radiat Onc Biol Phys.* 2008

Rusthoven KE et al: *J Clin Oncol.* 2009.

Fumagalli I et al: *Radiat Oncol.* 2012

Testoli et al: *Tumori* 2010



# FARMACI BIOLOGICI E RADIOTERAPIA STEREOTASSICA

Pochi dati, se non assenti, negli studi pubblicati

*Hypofractionated radiotherapy for primary or secondary oligometastatic lung cancer using Tomotherapy.* [Chang HJ](#), Taiwan. [Radiat Oncol](#). 2012

**Casistica di 33 pazienti di cui 13 pazienti trattati concomitantemente con inibitori tirosin chinasi**

*Prospective study of epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors concurrent with individualized radiotherapy for patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer.* [Wang J](#), China.  
[Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys](#). 2011

**26 pazienti. OS 3 anni 30%.**

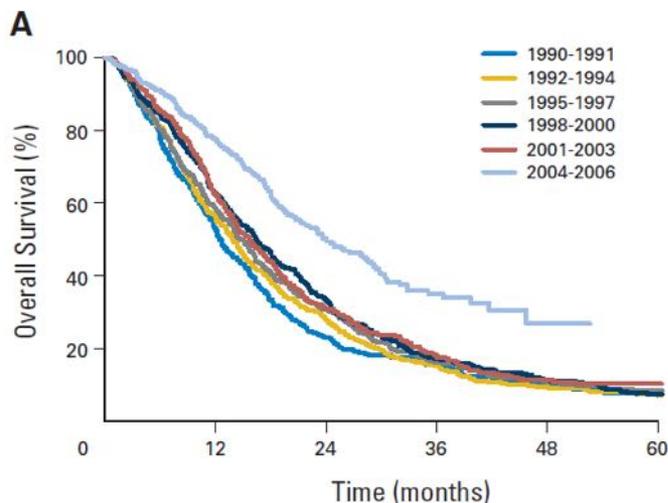
# The role of biological agents in the resection of colorectal liver metastases (an overview).

**Nordlinger B. et al. Clin Oncol 2012**

Possibile beneficio nell'aggiunta dei farmaci biologici, ma.....”more data from phase III trials are expected to confirm the utility of the different biological agents”.

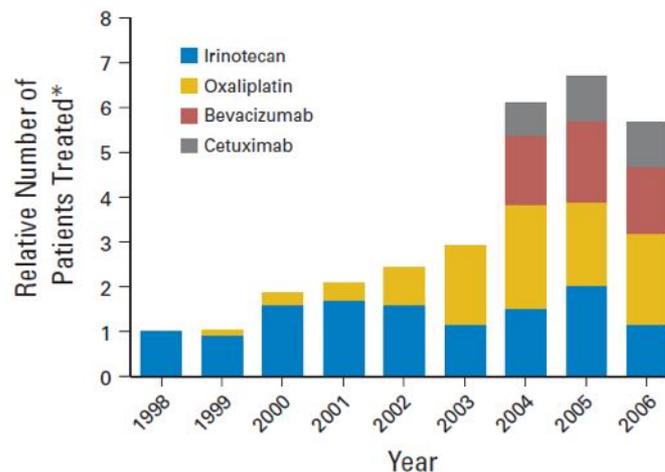
## Improved Survival in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Is Associated With Adoption of Hepatic Resection and Improved Chemotherapy

*Scott Kopetz, George J. Chang, Michael J. Overman, Cathy Eng, Daniel J. Sargent, David W. Larson, Axel Grothey, Jean-Nicolas Vauthey, David M. Nagorney, and Robert R. McWilliams*



VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 22 · AUGUST 1 2009

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY



## Due studi più interessanti:

**Phase ii trial of concurrent sunitinib and image-guided radiotherapy for oligometastases.**

*[Tong CC et al.](#)*

*[PLoS One. 2012](#)*

A 18 mesi (26 pz.):

LC 75%

DFS 56%

OS 71%

TOXICITY  $\geq 3$  28%

↑CD4+ T cell, ↓. MDSC cells

**Concurrent sunitinib and stereotactic body radiotherapy for patients with oligometastases : Final report of a prospective clinical trial.**

*[Kao J, et al.](#)*

*[Target Oncol. 2013](#)*

A 4 anni (46 pz.)

LC 75%

DFS 34%

OS 29%

TOXICITY: 4% grade 5

## The Novel Role of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor in the Reversal of Immune Suppression and Modulation of Tumor Microenvironment for Immune-Based Cancer Therapies

Junko Ozao-Choy,<sup>1,2</sup> Ge Ma,<sup>1</sup> Johnny Kao,<sup>3</sup> George X. Wang,<sup>1</sup> Marcia Meseck,<sup>1</sup> Max Sung,<sup>4</sup> Myron Schwartz,<sup>2</sup> Celia M. Divino,<sup>2</sup> Ping-Ying Pan,<sup>1</sup> and Shu-Hsia Chen<sup>1,2</sup>

Cancer  
Research 2009

### *Cancer Therapy: Clinical*

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## Sunitinib Mediates Reversal of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cell Accumulation in Renal Cell Carcinoma Patients

Jennifer S. Ko,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Arnold H. Zea,<sup>6</sup> Brian I. Rini,<sup>3,4</sup> Joanna L. Ireland,<sup>1</sup> Paul Elson,<sup>5</sup> Peter Cohen,<sup>1,3</sup> Ali Golshayan,<sup>3</sup> Patricia A. Rayman,<sup>1</sup> Laura Wood,<sup>3</sup> Jorge Garcia,<sup>3</sup> Robert Dreicer,<sup>3,4</sup> Ronald Bukowski,<sup>3,4</sup> and James H. Finke<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

Clinical Cancer  
Research 2009

**Le cellule mieloidi presenti nel microambiente tumorale promuovono la crescita tumorale deprimendo la funzionalità delle cellule T. Il sunitib riduce la presenza di cellule mieloidi.**

# Effetto biologico delle alte dosi per frazione:

Danno cellulare diretto

Danno vascolare stromale conseguente alla apoptosi cellule endoteliali con alterazione microvascolare e conseguente effetto antiangiogeno

Attivazione della risposta immunitaria (innata e adattativa).

# Local Radiation Therapy of B16 Melanoma Tumors Increases the Generation of Tumor Antigen-Specific Effector Cells That Traffic to the Tumor<sup>1</sup>

Amit A. Lugade,<sup>2</sup> James P. Moran,<sup>2</sup> Scott A. Gerber, Robert C. Rose, John G. Frelinger, and Edith M. Lord<sup>3</sup>



2005

IMMUNOBIOLOGY

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## Therapeutic effects of ablative radiation on local tumor require CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells: changing strategies for cancer treatment

\*Youjin Lee,<sup>1</sup> \*Sogyong L. Auh,<sup>1</sup> Yugang Wang,<sup>1</sup> Byron Burnette,<sup>1</sup> Yang Wang,<sup>1</sup> Yuru Meng,<sup>2</sup> Michael Beckett,<sup>2</sup> Rohit Sharma,<sup>3</sup> Robert Chin,<sup>1</sup> Tony Tu,<sup>1</sup> Ralph R. Weichselbaum,<sup>2</sup> and Yang-Xin Fu<sup>1</sup>

Blood 2009

COMMENTARY

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## Combining Radiotherapy and Cancer Immunotherapy: A Paradigm Shift

Silvia C. Formenti, Sandra Demaria

Jornal National  
Cancer institute  
2013

## **I dati preclinici evidenziano che l'irradiazione ad alte dosi (ablative) determinano:**

**attivazione ed amplificazione dei linfociti T citotossici responsabili dell'effetto antitumorale;**

**attivazione delle cellule dendritiche intra e peritumorali promuovendone la maturazione, il trasferimento al loro interno degli antigeni tumorali e la migrazione ai linfonodi regionali ove tramite la "presentazione antigenica" sono in grado di attivare le cellule T ;**

**rilascio di grandi quantità di antigeni tumorali e alterazione del microambiente tumorale che permette un aumento della infiltrazione e ritenzione delle cellule immunitarie; le alterazioni vascolari indotte dalla radiazioni sembrano giocare un ruolo importante nell'indurre le cellule T attivate ad infiltrare il tumore, prerequisito fondamentale per una distruzione immunomediata delle cellule.**

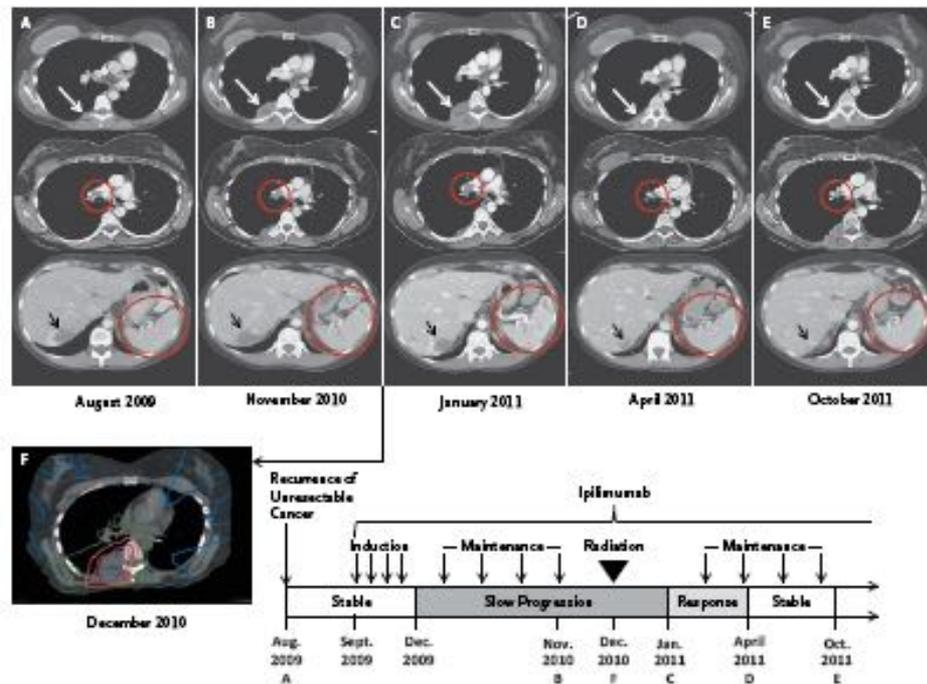
**La chemioterapia prolungata e/o la RT frazionata possono eliminare/sopprimere lo stimolo immunitario "radio indotto";**

**Un trattamento locale immunoterapico amplifica lo stimolo immunitario "radio indotto";**

# Queste modificazioni sono verosimilmente responsabili dell'abscopal effect

## Immunologic Correlates of the Abscopal Effect in a Patient with Melanoma

NEJM 2012 Postow MA et al.





In questo risiede il razionale per una combinazione radioterapia ed immunoterapia: “spostare la bilancia”.

### **Due le strade percorribili:**

- i. Favorire il reclutamento cellule T antitumorali (tramite il potenziamento delle cellule dendritiche)
- ii. Favorire l’attivazione delle cellule T (es . utilizzando Ab anti CTLA-4 receptor)

Combination of conformal radiotherapy and intratumoral injection of adoptive dendritic cell immunotherapy in hepatoma.

Chi KH et al. *J Immunother.* 2005;28(2):129–135.

Combination of external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) with intratumoral injection of dendritic cells as neoadjuvant treatment of high-risk soft tissue sarcoma patients.

Finkelstein SE et al. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 2012.

In situ vaccination with a TLR9 agonist induces systemic lymphoma regression: a phase I/II study.

Brody JD et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2010.

Ipilimumab (IPI) in metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC): results from an open-label, multicenter phase I/II study.

Slovin SF et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012.

Phase 1 Study of Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy and Interleukin-2 —Tumor and Immunological Responses.

Seung SK et al. *Sci Transl Med* 2012.

# **Pilot Ipilimumab in Stage IV Melanoma Receiving Palliative Radiation Therapy**

**A Pilot Study of Ipilimumab in Subjects With Stage IV Melanoma  
Receiving Palliative Radiation Therapy**

# **Study of Immunotherapy to Treat Advanced Prostate Cancer**

**A Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase 3 Trial Comparing Ipilimumab vs.  
Placebo Following Radiotherapy in Subjects With Castration Resistant  
Prostate Cancer That Have Received Prior Treatment With Docetaxel**

## Extracranial Oligometastases: A Subset of Metastases Curable With Stereotactic Radiotherapy

Kimberly S. Corbin, Samuel Hellman, and Ralph R. Weichselbaum, *University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, IL*

SHIFT IN PARADIGM

Sia sulla RT: ➡ da volumi grandi a volumi piccoli

Sia sulla terapia sistemica: ➡ attenzione a non compromettere la risposta immunitaria.

# CONCLUSIONI

## Difficili se non inopportune

**SBRT è verosimilmente terapia efficace nel controllo foci metastatici clinicamente evidenti.**

**Ma appropriato il suo utilizzo in mancanza di una chiara evidenza in termini di sopravvivenza? (questo vale anche per la chirurgia)**

**Come selezionare i pazienti che possono trarre beneficio da un trattamento aggressivo (metastasi unica? Un solo organo coinvolto? Intervallo libero? Stato oligometastatico indotto? Dati biologici?).**

**In considerazione dell'elevata probabilità di progressione a distanza quale terapia farmacologica associare? E per quanto tempo? E con quale "timing"? Quali nuovi farmaci o approcci terapeutici sperimentare?.**

**FORSE QUALCHE RISPOSTA DA ALCUNI STUDI IN CORSO:**

*Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy For Comprehensive Treatment Of Oligometastatic Tumors (SABR-COMET) (NTC01446744).*

*Radiofrequency Ablation Versus Sterotactic Radioterpy In Colorectal Liver Metastases (NTC01233544).*

*Sorafenib-RT Treatment For Liver Metastatse (NTC00892424).*

**Sperando di.....**

**Radiofrequency ablation combined with systemic treatment versus systemic treatment alone in patients with non-resectable colorectal liver metastases: a randomized EORTC Intergroup phase II study (EORTC 40004).**

**Ruers T et Ann Oncol 2012**

**PFS migliore, OS uguale**



“More than a century after the discovery of radium, ionizing radiation continues to surprise by revealing additional clinical effects and consequences”.

*Silvia Formenti, Sandra De Maria 2013*

Grazie per l’attenzione

# Review and Uses of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Oligometastases

FILIPPO ALONGI,<sup>a</sup> STEFANO ARCANGELI,<sup>a</sup> ANDREA RICCARDO FILIPPI,<sup>b</sup> UMBERTO RICARDI,<sup>b</sup>  
MARTA SCORSETTI<sup>a</sup>

The  
Oncologist®

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STATE OF THE ART: CONCISE REVIEW

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## Stereotactic Radiotherapy for Pulmonary Oligometastases *A Systematic Review*

*Shankar Siva, MBBS, Michael MacManus, MD, MRCP, FRCR, FRANZCR,  
and David Ball, MD, MBBS, FRANZCR*

*Journal of Thoracic Oncology • Volume 5, Number 7, July 2010*

Probabilità controllo a 2  
anni ≈ 80%;  
Probabilità OS a 2 anni ≈  
50%