

INCONTRO CON GLI ESPERTI XIV EDIZIONE  
“APPROPRIATEZZA DELL’IMAGING NELLA DIAGNOSTICA E RADIOTERAPIA  
DEI TUMORI GASTROINTESTINALI ”

23-24 Febbraio 2017- Sala Convegno Ce.S.I. Università G. d’Annunzio - Chieti

# STATO DELL’ARTE NEI TRATTAMENTI INTEGRATI DEL TUMORE DEL PANCREAS



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM  
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

SERVIZIO SANITARIO REGIONALE  
EMILIA-ROMAGNA  
Azienda Ospedaliero - Universitaria di Bologna

Policlinico S. Orsola-Malpighi

Alessio G. Morganti,  
[alessio.morganti2@unibo.it](mailto:alessio.morganti2@unibo.it)

# *settings*

1. *locally advanced*
2. *adjuvant*
3. *neoadjuvant*



*locally advanced*

# Maemura K et al.

Anticancer Res 2017

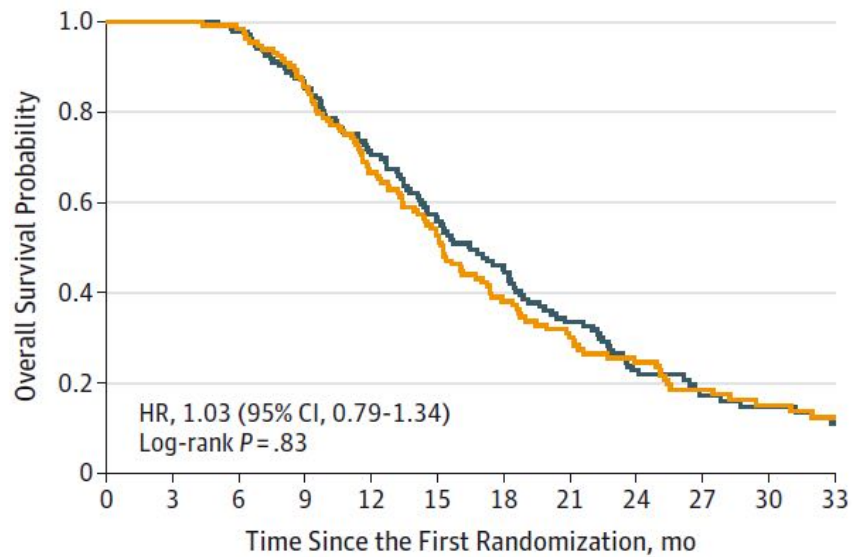
- 53 pts, retrospect.
- +/- (Gem + S1) +
- S1 chemoradiation
- m PFS: **15.4** vs **10.8** mo
  - p: 0.04
- m OS: **23.4** vs **17.3** mo
  - p: NS

# Hammel P et al.

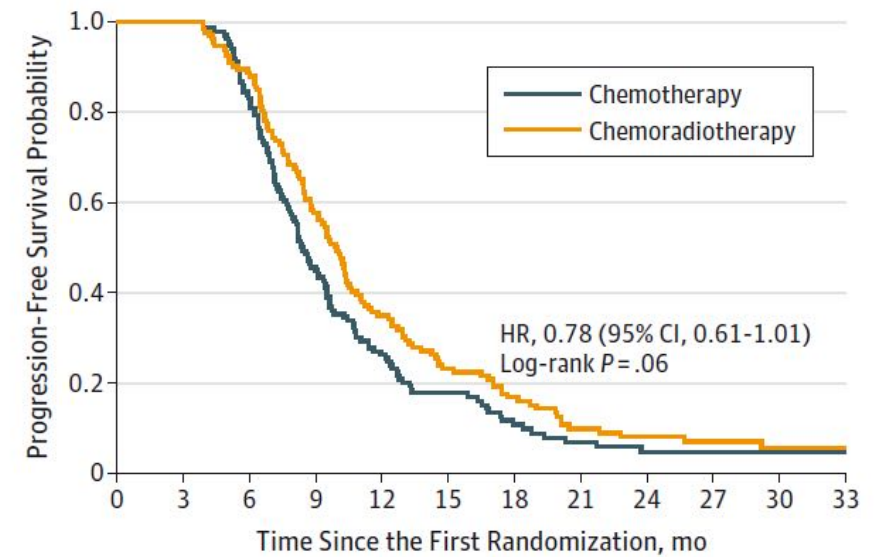
JAMA 2016

Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier Curves of Overall Survival and Progression-Free Survival, According to the Second Randomization

**A** Overall survival probability



**B** Progression-free survival probability



CT vs CRT: no differences



# Hammel P et al.

JAMA 2016 - **COMMENTS**

- *Jani A, Horowitz DP. JAMA 2016*
  - *32% of patients received radiation per protocol with violations “mainly due to dose distribution heterogeneities.”*
- *Schrag D. JAMA 2016*
  - *progress but no precision*
  - *patient-reported data not included*
  - *no comparison with gemcitabine + abraxane or FOLFIRINOX*

# *Ambe C et al.*

*J Gastrointest Cancer 2015*

- *meta-analysis*
- *CT vs CT + RT in LAPC*
- *5 randomized trials*
- *2 studies: significant advantage*
- *3 studies: no differences*
- *overall:*
  - *non significant trend:*
  - *HR: 0.913 (CI<sub>95%</sub>: 0.595-1.400)*
- *larger RCT needed using*
  - *modern CT regimens &*
  - *modern RT techniques*

# Ducreux M et al.

Dig Liver Dis 2014

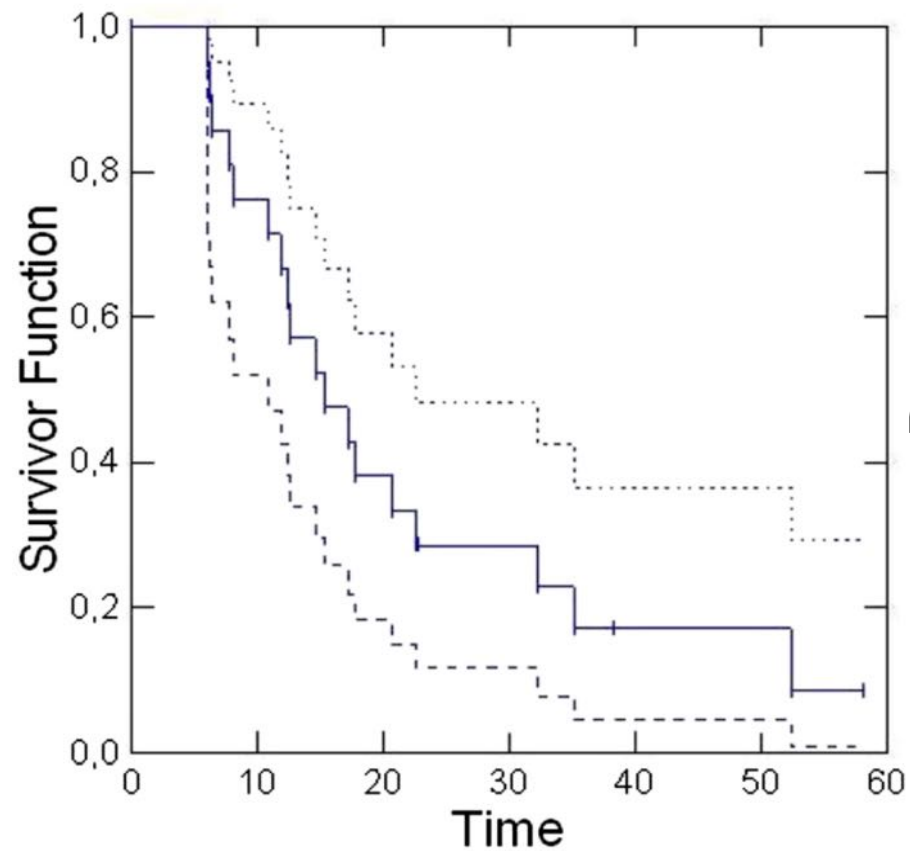
- *phase II trial*
- *51 pts LAPC*
- *treatment:*
  - *RT (54 Gy) + conc. CH:*
    - *docetaxel + cis-platin*
- *response:*
  - *6 CR, 8 PR (ORR: 27%)*
- *mOS: 9.6 mo*
- *G ≥ 3 toxicity: 63%*



# Fiore M et al.

Radiat Oncol 2015

Survival Plot



- **29.4%** excluded: M1
- GI G>2 toxicity: **0%**
- response:
  - CR: **0%**
  - PR: **24%**
  - SD: **52%**
  - PD: **24%**
- mOS: **15.3 mo**



# Prasad S et al.

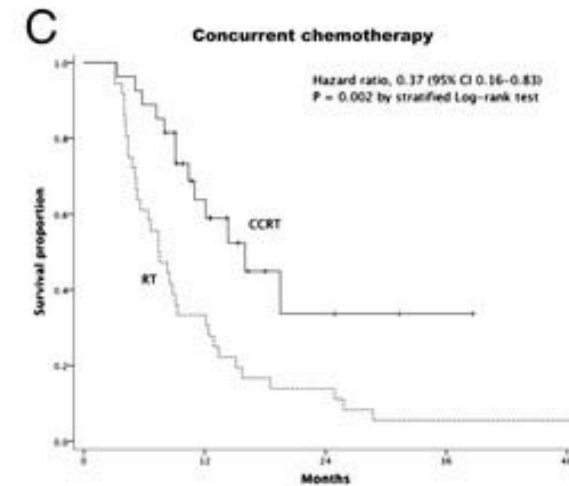
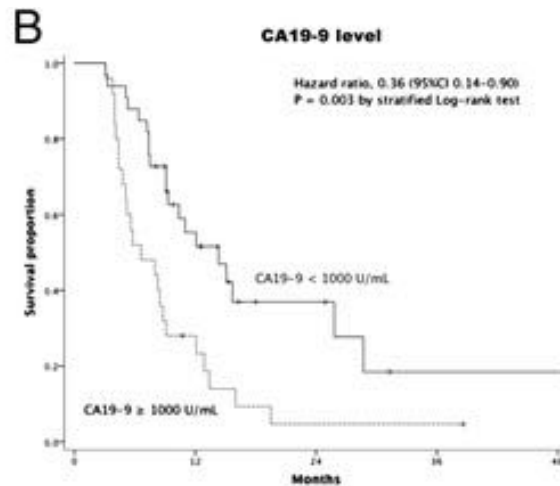
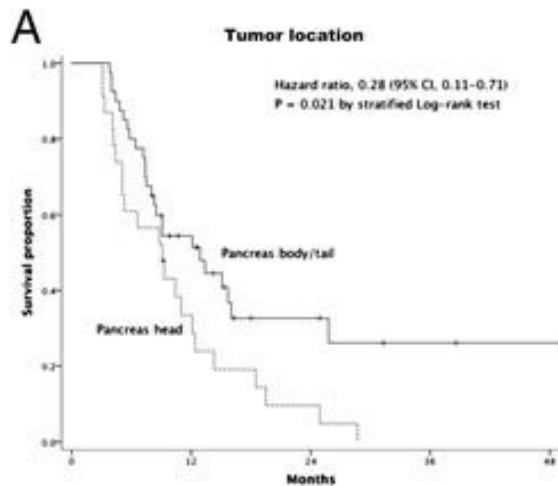
Pract Radiat Oncol 2016

- *retrosp. study: 205 LAPC pts*
- *3D-CRT: 71 (m dose: 50.4 Gy)*
- *IMRT: 134 (m dose: 56 Gy)*
- *+ concurrent Gem or 5FU*
- *G ≥ 2 GI toxicity:*
  - *3D-CRT: 34%*
  - *IMRT: 16%*
    - *p: 0.001*
- *G ≥ 2 Hem toxicity:*
  - *5FU: 29%*
  - *Gem: 62%*
    - *p < 0.0001*

# Wang Z et al.

Radiat Oncol

- *retrosp. study: 63 LAPC/MPC pts*
- *IMRT m dose: 46 Gy*
- *+/- conc-chemo*
- *G ≥ 3 non-HEM toxicity: 0%*
- *G ≥ 3 HEM toxicity: 13.9%*
- *mOS:*
  - *15.7 mo (LACP)*



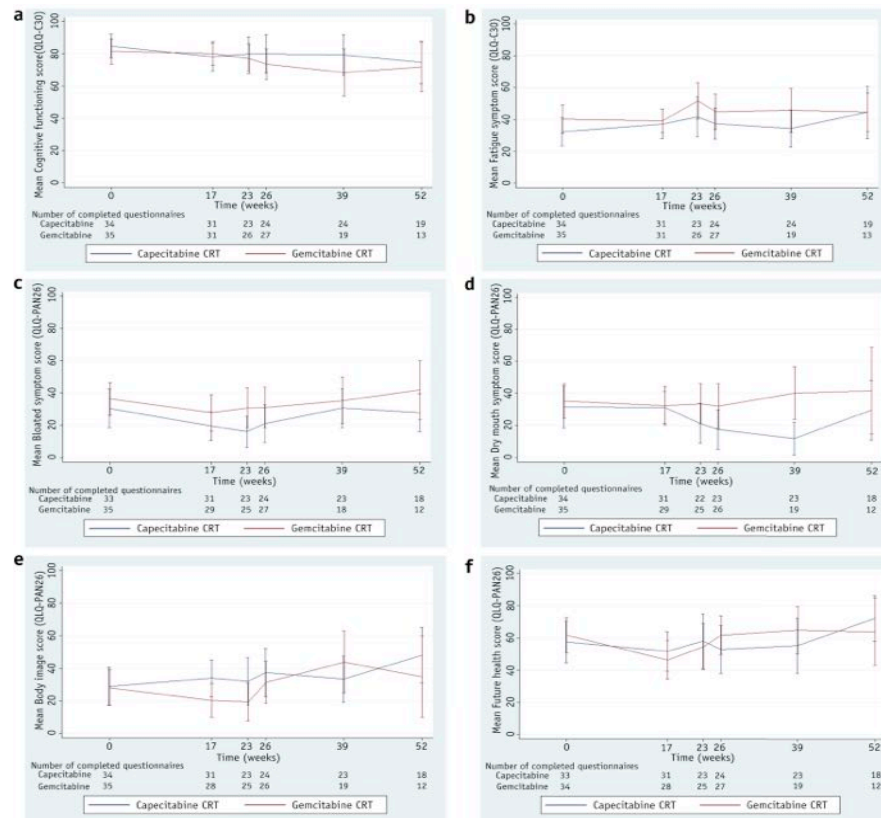
# Herman JM et al.

Cancer 2015

- multicentric phase II
- 49 pts LAPC
- treatment:
  - 3 doses GEM →
  - SBRT (33 Gy in 5 fractions)
  - GEM until toxicity or PD
- QLQ-C30, QLQ-PAN26
- $G \geq 3$  GI toxicity
  - acute: **2%**
  - late: **11%**
- mOS: **13.9** mo
- 1-year LC: **78%**
- R0 surgical resection: **8%**
- after SBRT:
  - stable QoL
  - < pain ( $p$ : **0.001**)

# Hurt CN et al.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2015

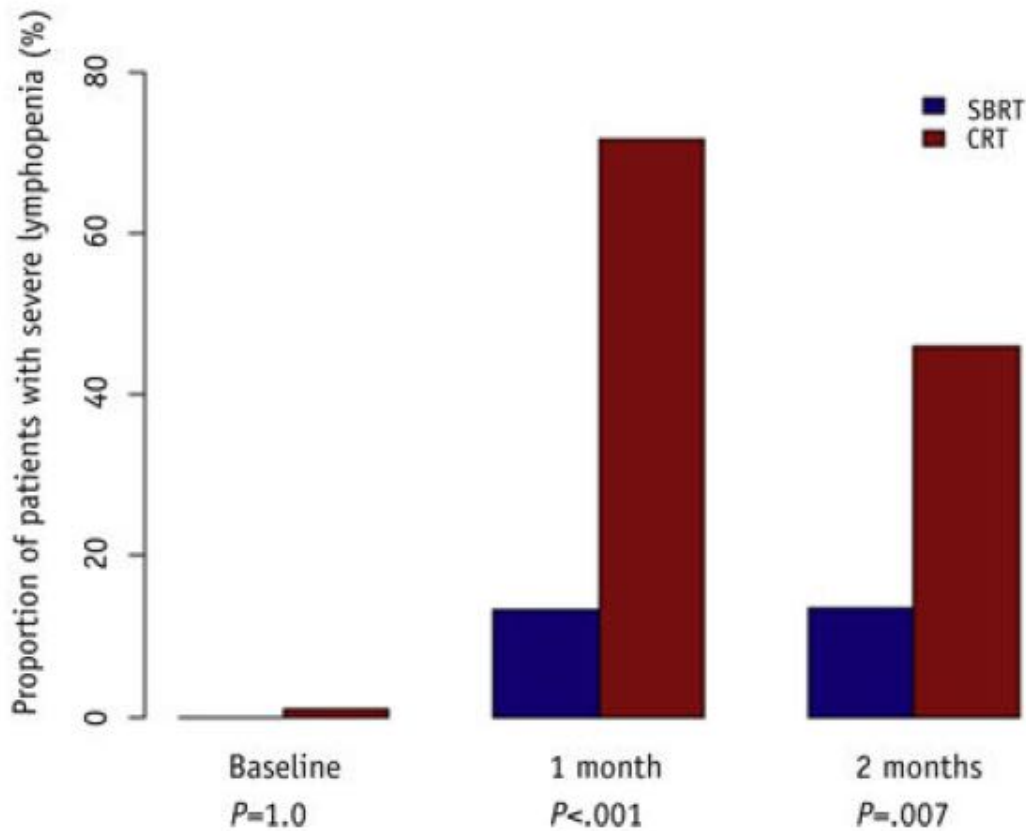


- induction chemo → > HRQL
- pts with < HRQL during CRT:
  - ▣ recovered within **3 wks**
- HRQL:
  - ▣ CAP-CRT better than GEM-CRT



# Wild AT et al.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2016



RIL @ 1 mo:

□ SBRT: **13.8%** vs CRT: **71.7%** ( $p < 0.001$ )

RIL @ 2 mo:

□ SBRT: **13.6%** vs CRT: **46.0%** ( $p < 0.001$ )

NO RIL: > OS ( $p: 0.002$ )



# Konsky A et al.

Radiother Oncol 2014

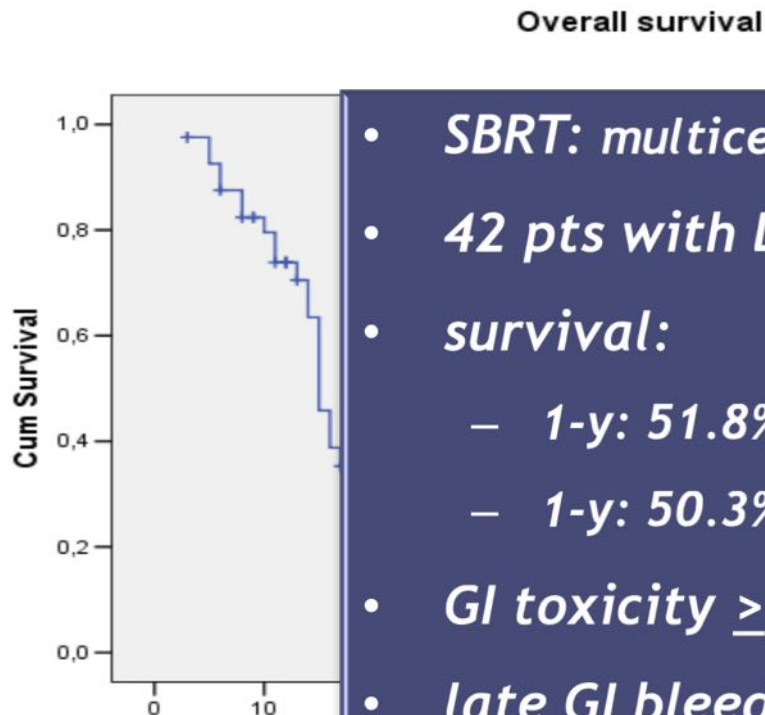
- *phase I*
- *27 pts: LAPC or M1\* (most)*
- *treatment*
  - ▣ *ultrafractionated RT (whole abdomen) + concurrent*
    - *Gem*
    - *Erlotinib*
- *response (24 evaluable)*
  - ▣ *PR: 8*
  - ▣ *SD: 15*
  - ▣ *PD: 1*
- *mOS: 9.1 mo*

\* *confined to abdomen*

# Macchia G et al, Arcelli A et al

AIRO 2016

- SBRT: m
- 41 pts v
- survival
- 1-y: 7
- better
- GI toxic



- SBRT: multicentric case control study
- 42 pts with LAPC: chemo-RT vs SBRT
- survival:
  - 1-y: 51.8%; 2-y: 33.8%; median: 16 months
  - 1-y: 50.3%; 2-y: 30.2%; median: 13 months
- GI toxicity  $\geq$  G2: 37.5% vs 31.0%
- late GI bleeding: 8.3% vs 6.3%

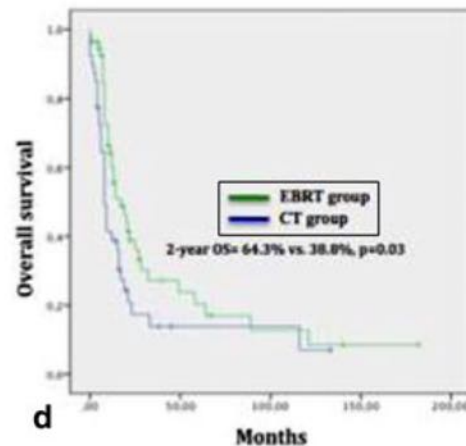


*adjuvant*

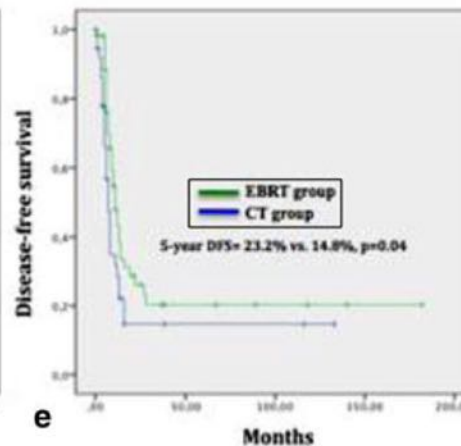
# Sole CV et al.

Strahlenther Onkol 2015

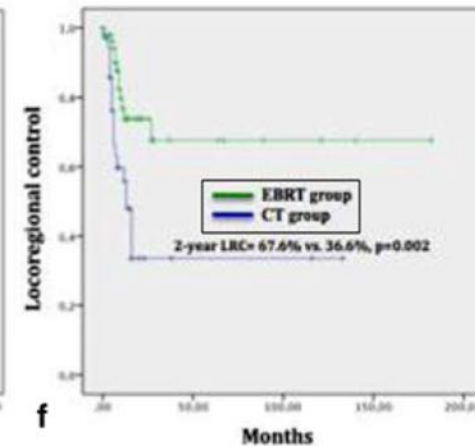
- retrospective study
- 95 resected pts
- adjuvant therapy:
- EBRT:
  - > LC (p: 0.002)



Number at risk	EBRT	60	6	2
CT	35	3	1	



Number at risk	EBRT	60	4
CT	35	1	



Number at risk	EBRT	60	5	2
CT	35	2	1	



# de Geus SW et al.

J Gastrointest Surg 2016

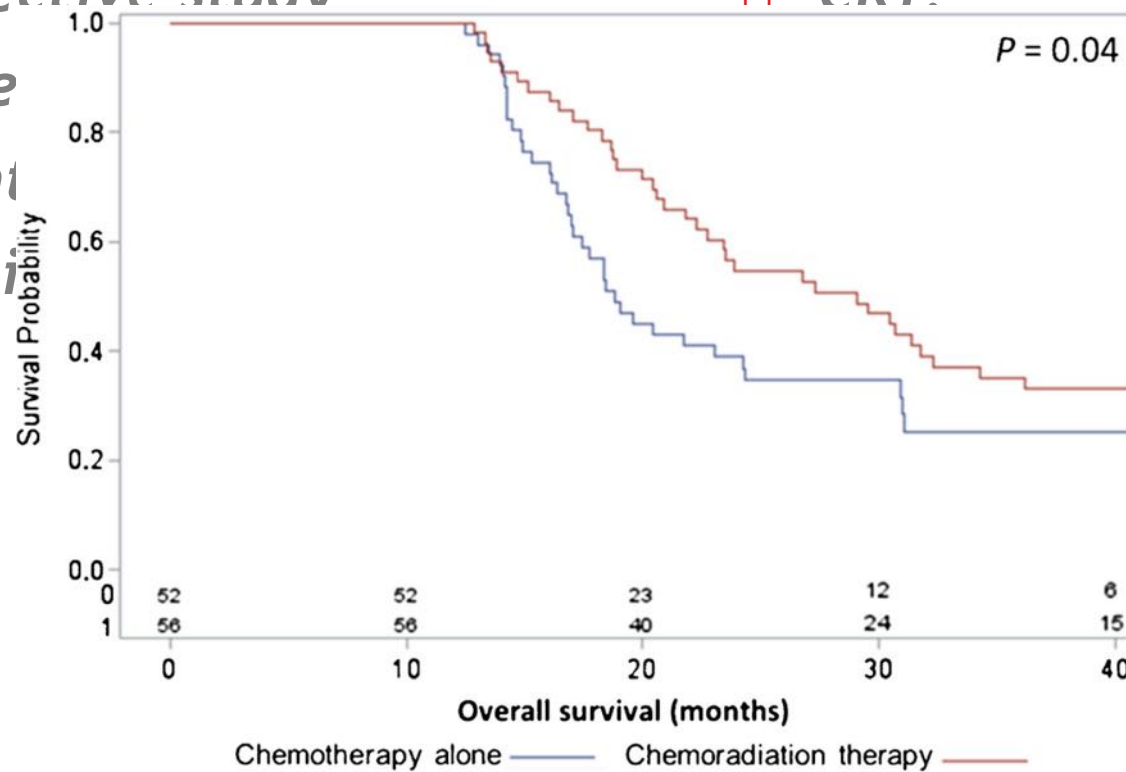
□ retrospective study

□ 350 resectable

□ adjuvant

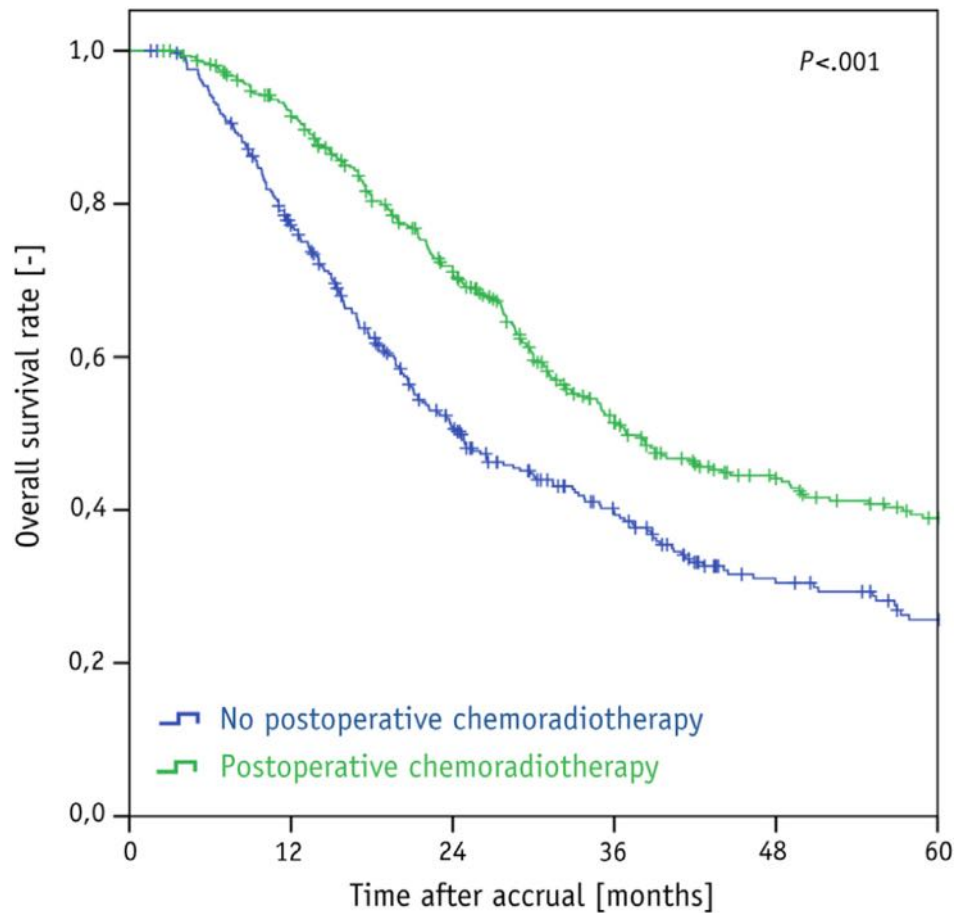
□ propensity score

□ CRT:



# Morganti AG et al.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2014

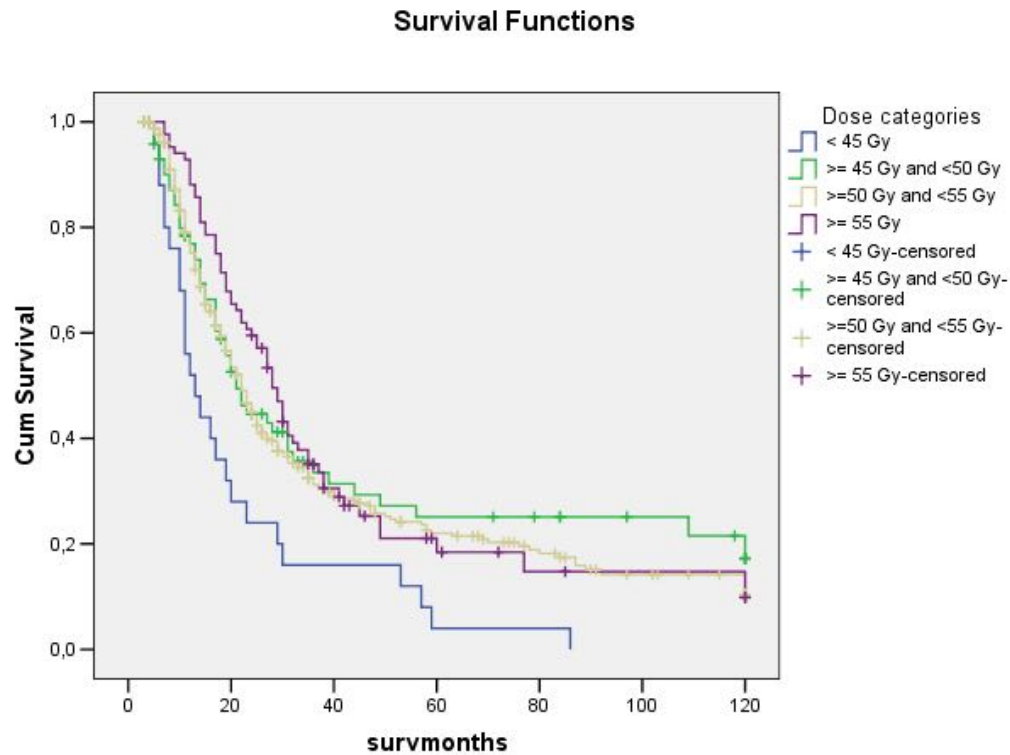


- **mOS:**
  - CRT: **39.9 mo**
  - no CRT: **24.9 mo** ( $p < 0.001$ )
  - CT: **27.8 mo** ( $p < 0.001$ )
- **> OS in centers with:**
  - > 10 pts/year resected
  - > 10 pts/year irradiated



# Morganti AG et al.

ESTRO 2017



## □ mOS:

□ CRT  $< 45$  Gy: 13.0 mo

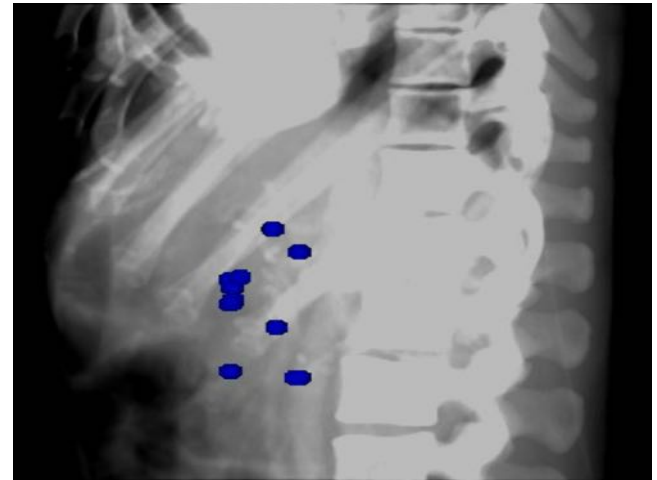
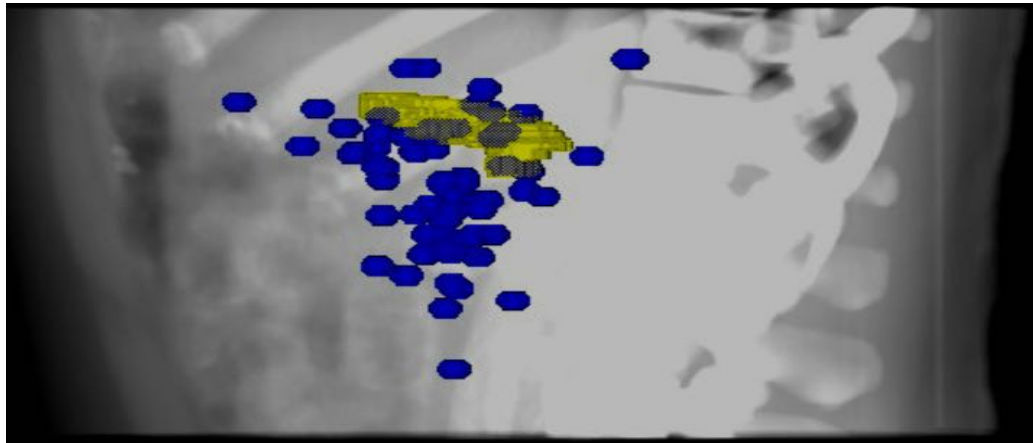
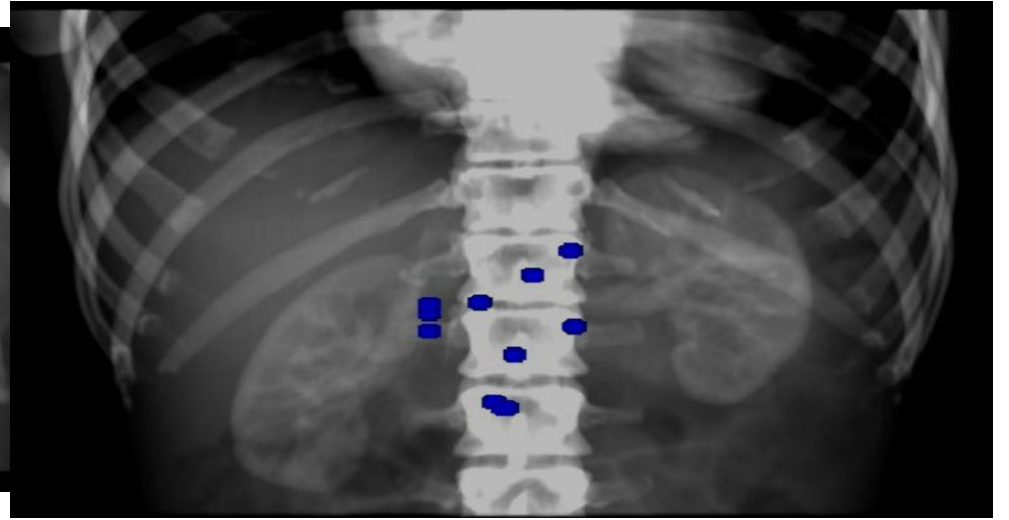
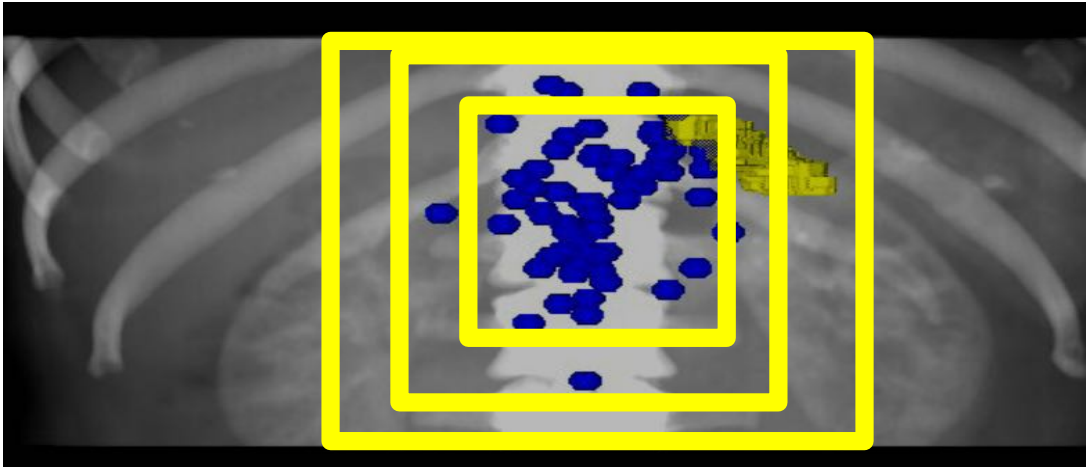
□ CRT  $\geq 45$  Gy: 23.0 mo

## □ 5-y OS:

□ CRT  $< 45$  Gy: 4.0%

□ CRT  $\geq 45$  Gy: 21.9%





# Mattiucci GC et al.

Anticancer Res 2015

- *pooled analysis*
- *98 resected pts, age > 75 ys*
- *adjuvant therapy:*
  - *CRT vs no CRT (CT alone)*
- *mOS:*
  - *CRT: 69.0 mo*
  - *no CRT: 23.0 mo (p: 0.008)*
  - *CT: 27.8 mo (p< 0.001)*

# Rutter CE et al.

Cancer 2015

- *National Cancer Data Base*
- *6165 resected pts*
- *adjuvant therapy:*
  - *CT or CRT (m dose: 50.4 Gy)*
- *CRT:*
  - *> mOS (22.3 vs 20.0)*
  - *> 5-y OS (19.6% vs 16.5%)*
- *propensity score matching:*
  - *> OS in pts with:*
    - *pT3*
    - *pN1*
    - *R0 or R1*



*neo-adjuvant*

# Hirata T et al.

Radiother Oncol 2015

- *histopathological effect (HE)*
- *preoperative CRT*
  - ▣ *50 Gy +/- 10 Gy boost, Gem based*
- *157 patients*
- *mOS: 74.5 mo*
- *5-y OS: 54.5%*
- *D33 > 51.6 Gy: > HE (p: 0.0230)*
- *Gem > 7625 mg/m<sup>2</sup>: > HE (p: 0002)*
- *confirmed @ MV analysis*

# Hong TS et al.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2014

- *phase II*
- *resectable PC*
- *treatment*
  - ▣ *proton beam RT (5 x 5 GyE) →*
  - ▣ *surgery →*
  - ▣ *adjuvant Gem*
- *G ≥ 3 toxicity: 4.1%*
- *resected: 77%*
- *global mOS: 17 mo*
- *worse survival:*
  - ▣ *KRAS mutation 12*
  - ▣ *stromal CXCR2 expression*
  - ▣ *CEA*
  - ▣ *Ca19-9*
  - ▣ *HGF*

# Serrano PE et al.

*Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2014*

- *phase II multicentric trial*
- *neoadjuv. CRT*
- *evaluation of QLQ-30 & PAN 26*
- *after neoadjuv CRT:*
  - *QLQ30: not decline*
  - *FACT:*
  - *< physical functioning (-8)*
  - *> diarrhea (+16.7)*
  - *< pain (- 13)*
- *after surgery*
  - *QoL @ baseline level in 6 mo*

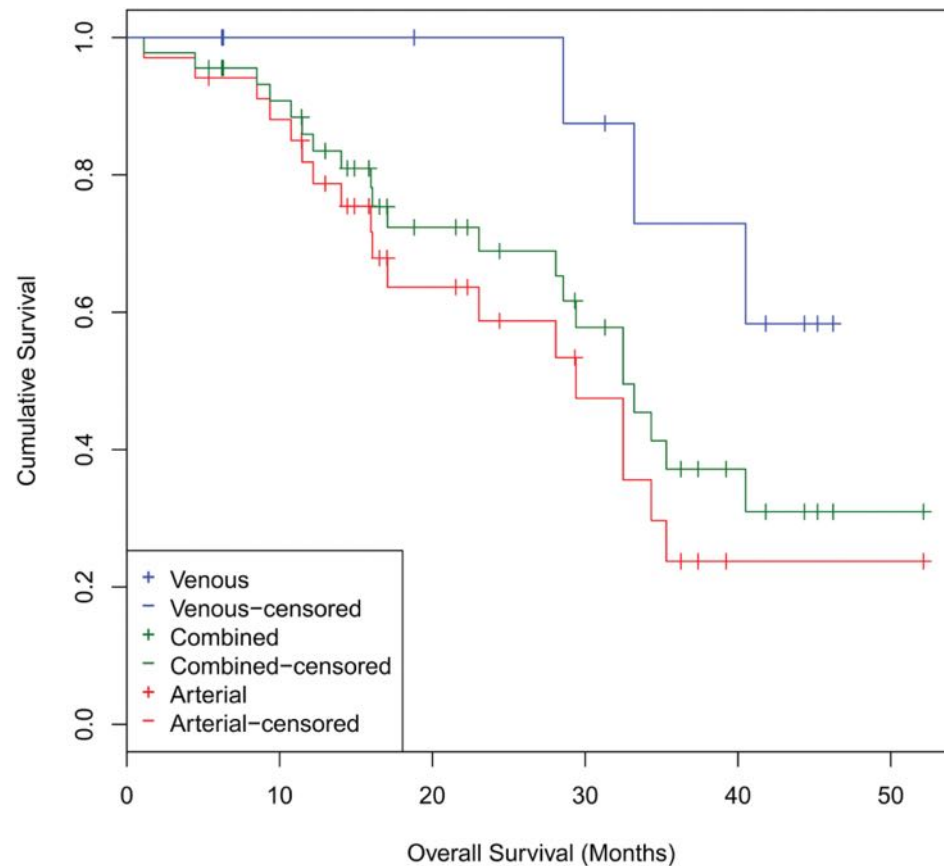
# Jensen EH et al.

HPB (Oxford) 2014

- *phase II*
- *LAPC*
- *treatment*
  - ▣ *RT + concurrent*
    - *5FU*
    - *CDDP*
    - *Interferon-a*
- *CRT interrupt. (toxicity):*  
**69.6%**
- *T resection: 30.4%*
- *R0 resection: 85.7%*
- *mOS:*
  - ▣ *surgery: 22.6 mo*
  - ▣ *no surgery: 8.8 mo*
  - ▣ *overall: 11.5 mo*

# Sherman WH et al.

Cancer 2015



□ arterial involvement:

▣ resection: **64.4%**

▣ R0 resection: **69%**

▣ mOS: **29 mo**

□ venous involvement:

▣ resection: **100%**

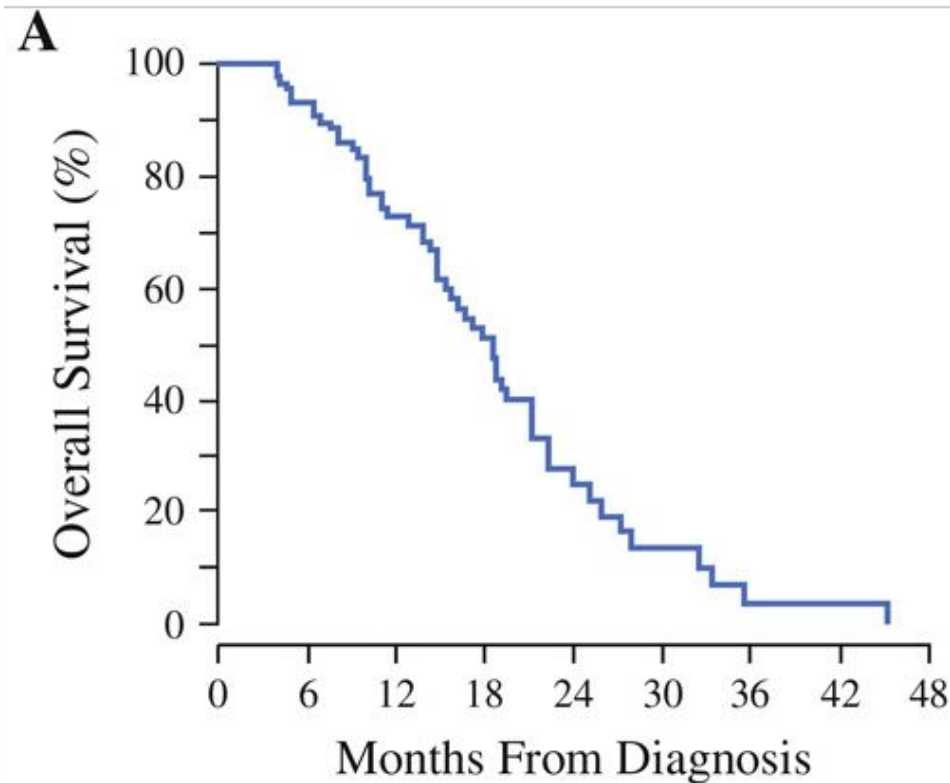
▣ R0 resection: **72.7%**

▣ mOS: **not reached**



# Moningi S et al.

Ann Surg Oncol 2015



No. at risk 88 81 52 29 9 5 1 1 0

- acute  $G \geq 3$  toxicity: **3.4%**
- late  $G \geq 2$  toxicity: **5.7%**
- mOS: **18.4 mo**
  - BRPC: **14.4 mo**
  - LAPC: **18.4 mo**
- surgical resection: **21.6%**
- R0 resections: **79%**



# conclusions

- *improving interest in QoL*
- *LAPC: SBRT reasonable alternative to CRT*
- *adjuvant: > results in the setting of “modern” RT*
- *neoadjuvant: promising strategy*
  - *SBRT reasonable alternative to CRT*