

GASTRO

JournalClub

L'importanza della ricerca in Oncologia

10-11 OTTOBRE 2019 - ROMA

VOI Donna Camilla Savelli Hotel - Via Garibaldi, 27



TERAPIA ADIUVANTE: COSA ABBIAMO IMPARATO

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Milano*

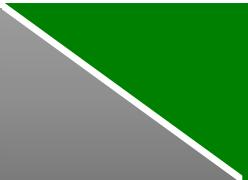


Trattamento locoregionale: *chirurgia e linfadenectomia standard vs radioterapia*

Chemioterapia: *quale schema e quanti farmaci*

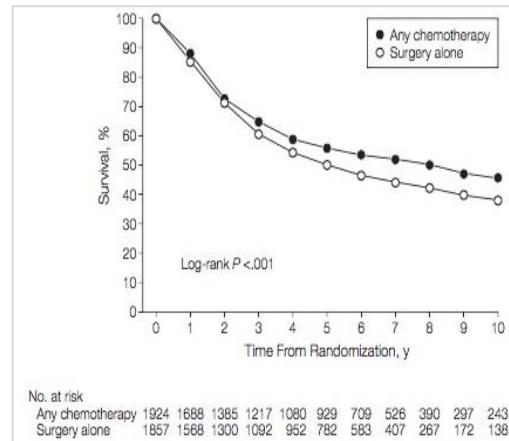
Caratterizzazione biologica del tumore: *marcatori molecolari*

Selezione dei pazienti: *minimal residual disease*

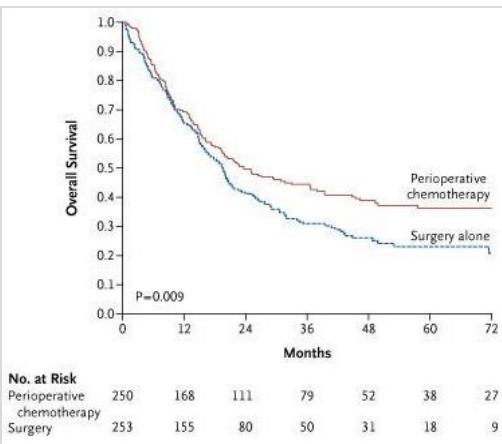


OVERVIEW

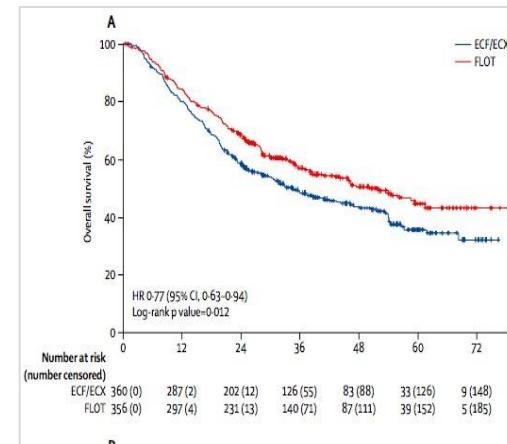
2006
MAGIC
 ECF x 3 –Surgery – ECF x 3
 vs Surgery



Δ: 13%
 5-YR OS
 SURG: 23%
 PERIOP: 36%



2010
GASTRIC
 Group
 Meta-analysis



Δ: 9%
 Estimate 5-YR OS
 ECF: 36%
 FLOT: 45%



OPERABLE GASTRIC CANCER

PERIOPERATIVE TREATMENT

$\Delta +22\%$ in 5-yrOS

ADJUVANT TREATMENT

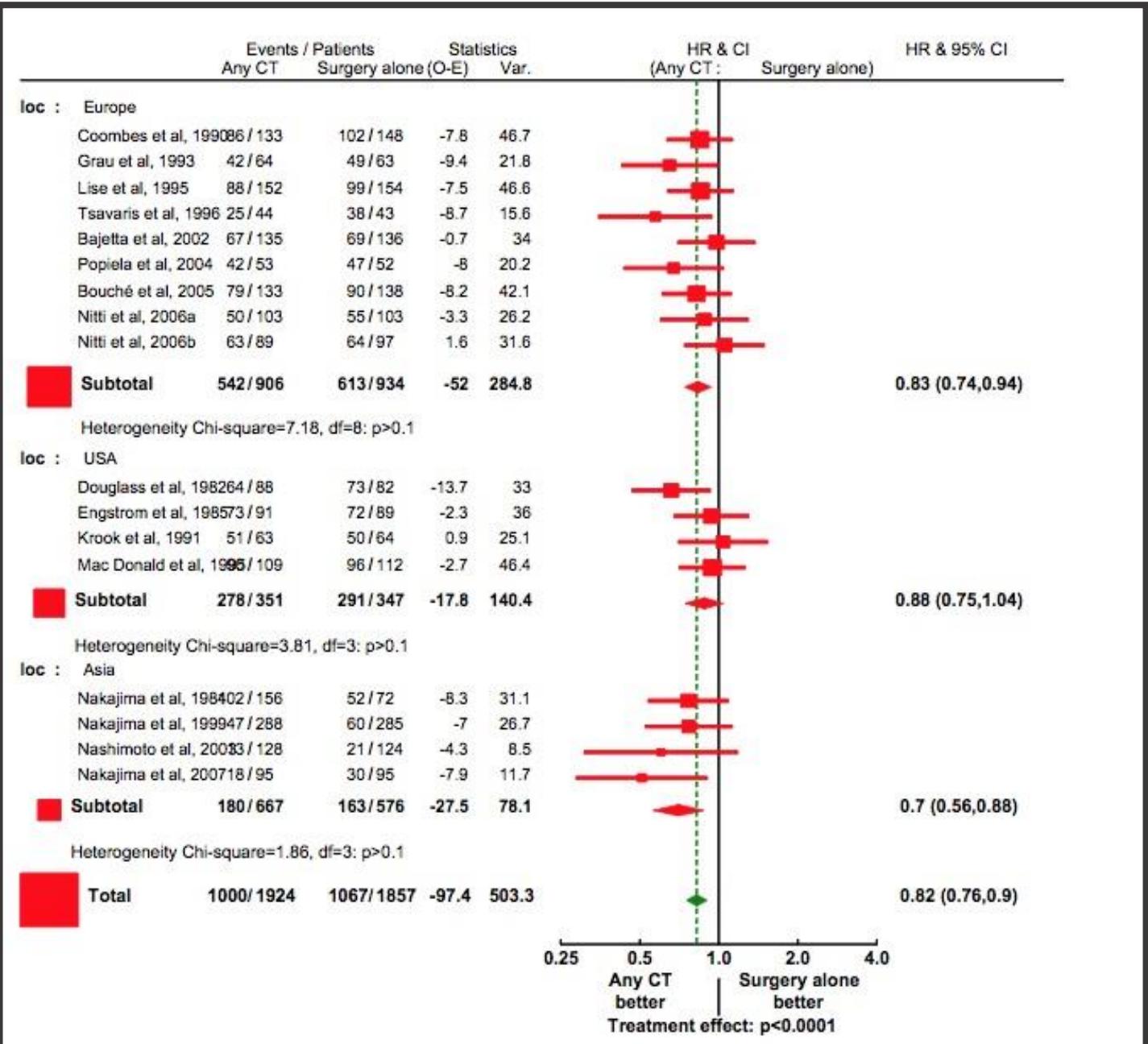
$\Delta +5.7^{1\%}-11^{2\%}-9^{3\%}$ in 5-yrOS

1.Pignon et al, JAMA, 2010

2.Sakuramoto et al, NEJM, 2007

3.Bang et al, Lancet, 2012

COMINCIÒ
COSÌ

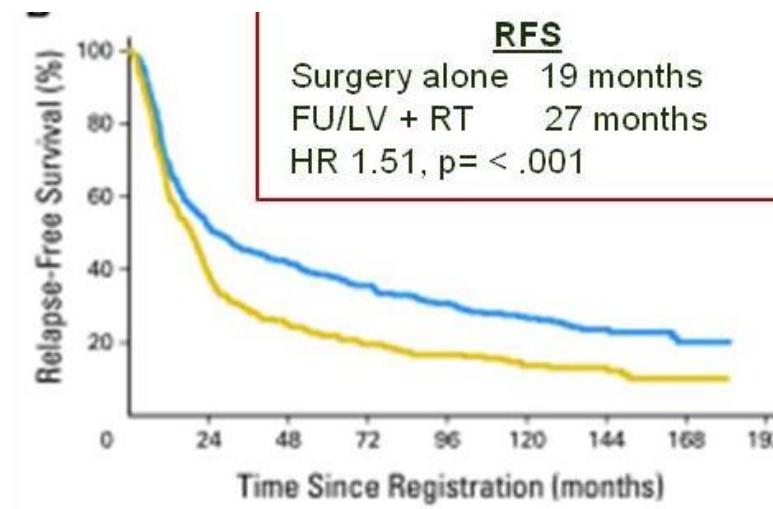
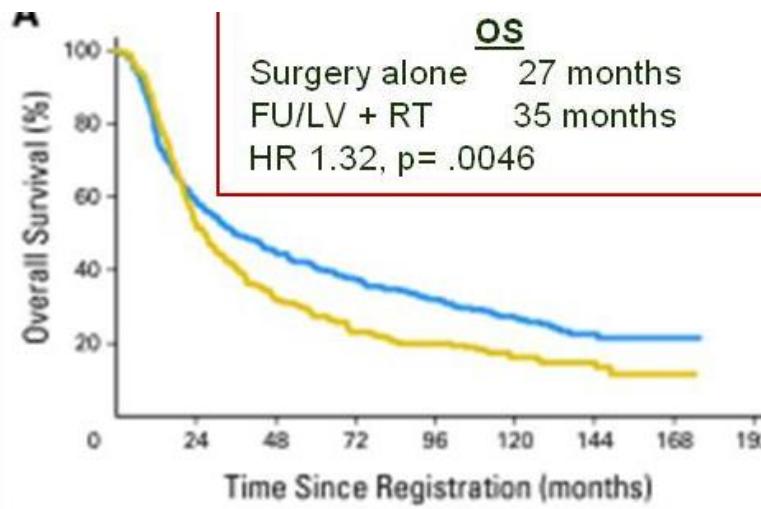


IL CONTRIBUTO ITALIANO

Autore	Bajetta, 2002	Cascinu, 2007	Di Costanzo, 2008	De Vita, 2007
Stadio	T3-4/N+	T3-4/N+	T3-4/N+	I-IIIB
N. Pz	137/137	196/201	128/130	112/113
Tratt				
sperimentale	EAP → FU/LV	PELFwk	PELF	ELFE
controllo	Follow-up	FU/LV	Follow-up	Follow-up
Local: III sup/medio,inf	18%/72%	30%/70%	8%/82%	13%/87%
HR	0.93	0.95	0.90	0.91
5-y OS controllo	49%	50%	48.7%	43.5%



ADJUVANT CHEMORADIATION REDUCES LOCAL FAILURE



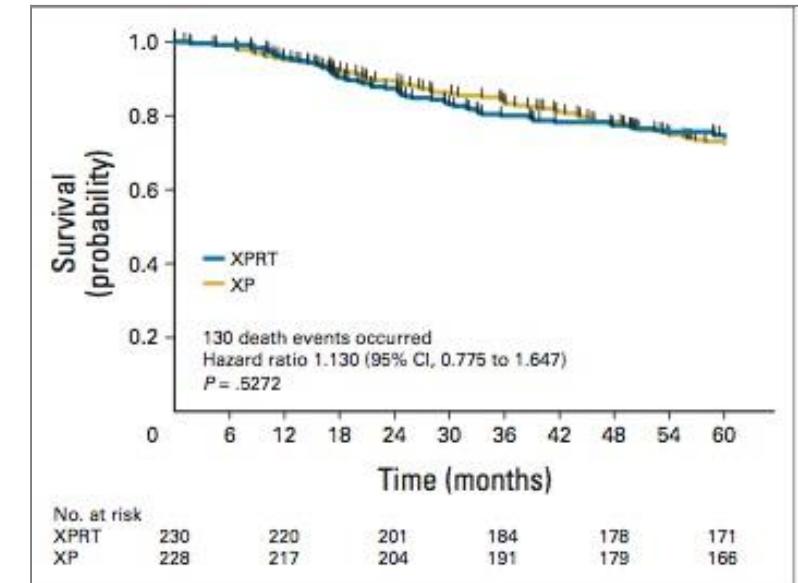
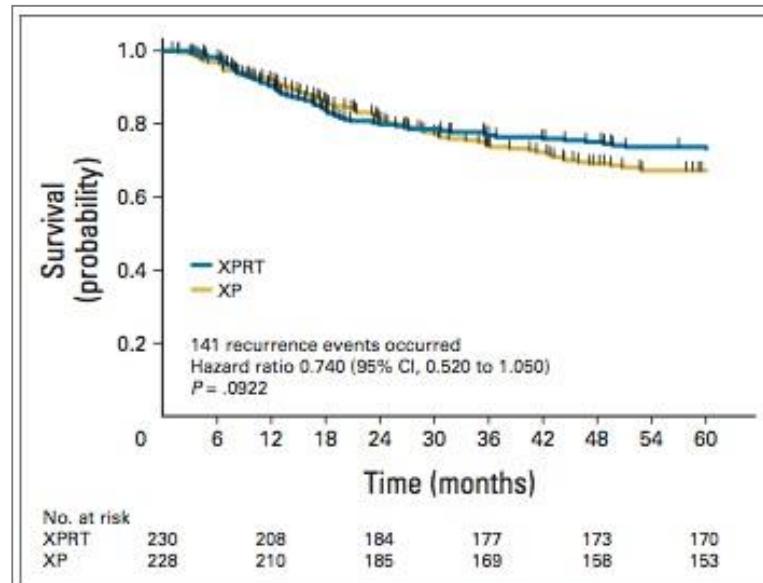
Following
D0/1 dissection

Macdonald, NEJM 2010

Following
D2 dissection



(Lee J, JCO 2012)



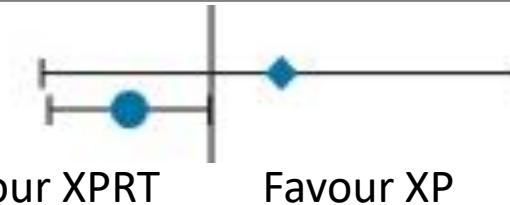


Refining the Role for Adjuvant Radiotherapy in Gastric Cancer: Risk Stratification Is Key

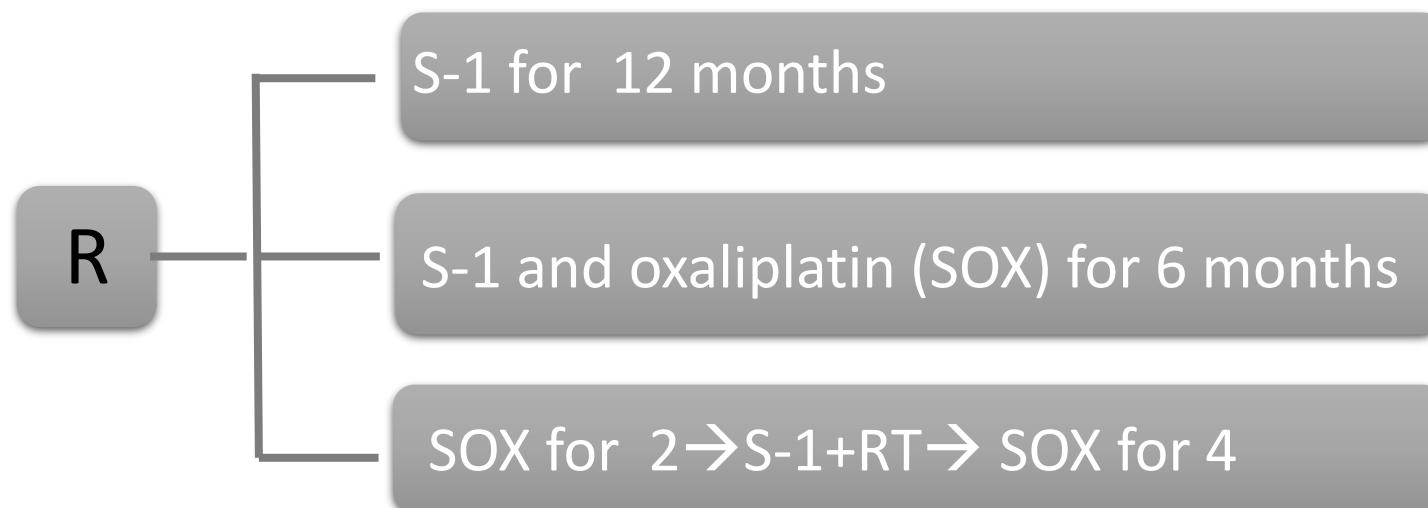
Karyn A. Goodman, *Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY*

(*J Clin Oncol* 2015)

LN		
Negative	1.359	0.477 to 3.876
Positive	0.700	0.493 to 0.994
...		

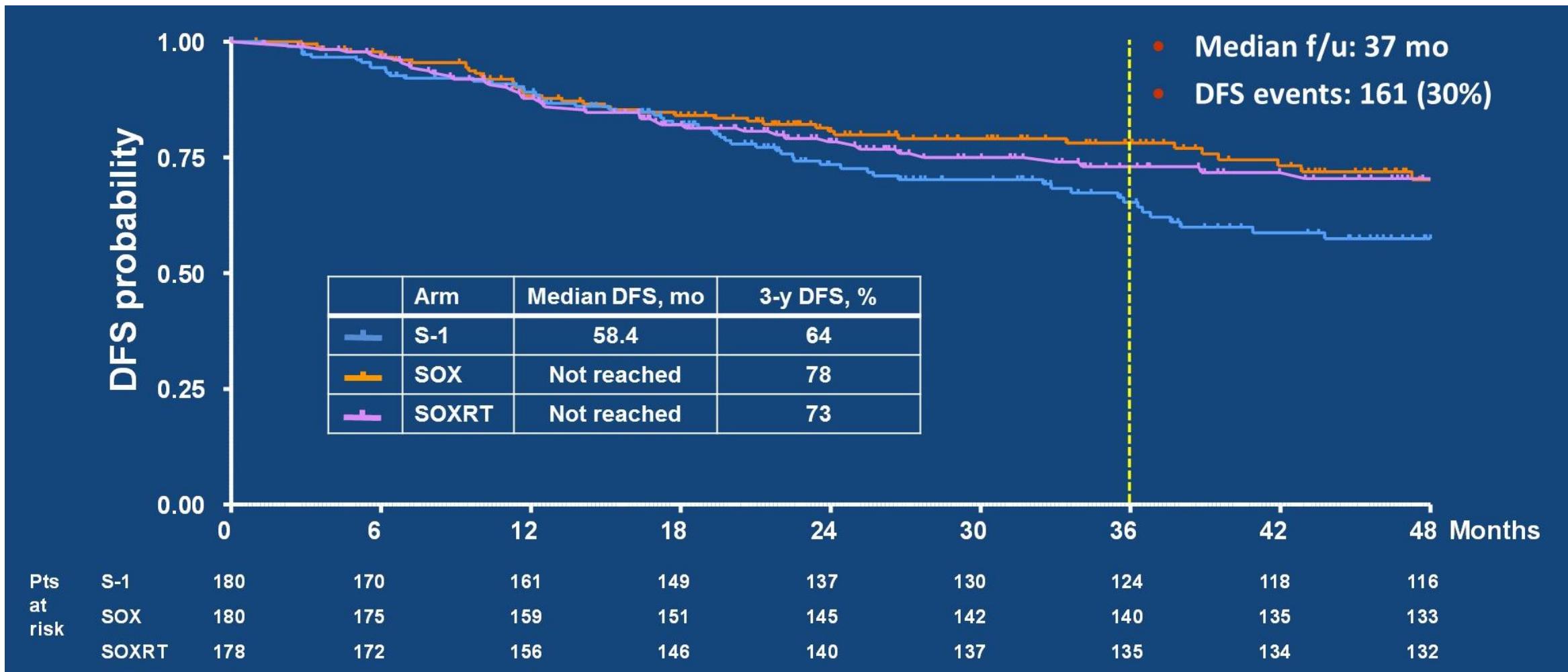


ARTIST 2: GC N+, D2 dissection



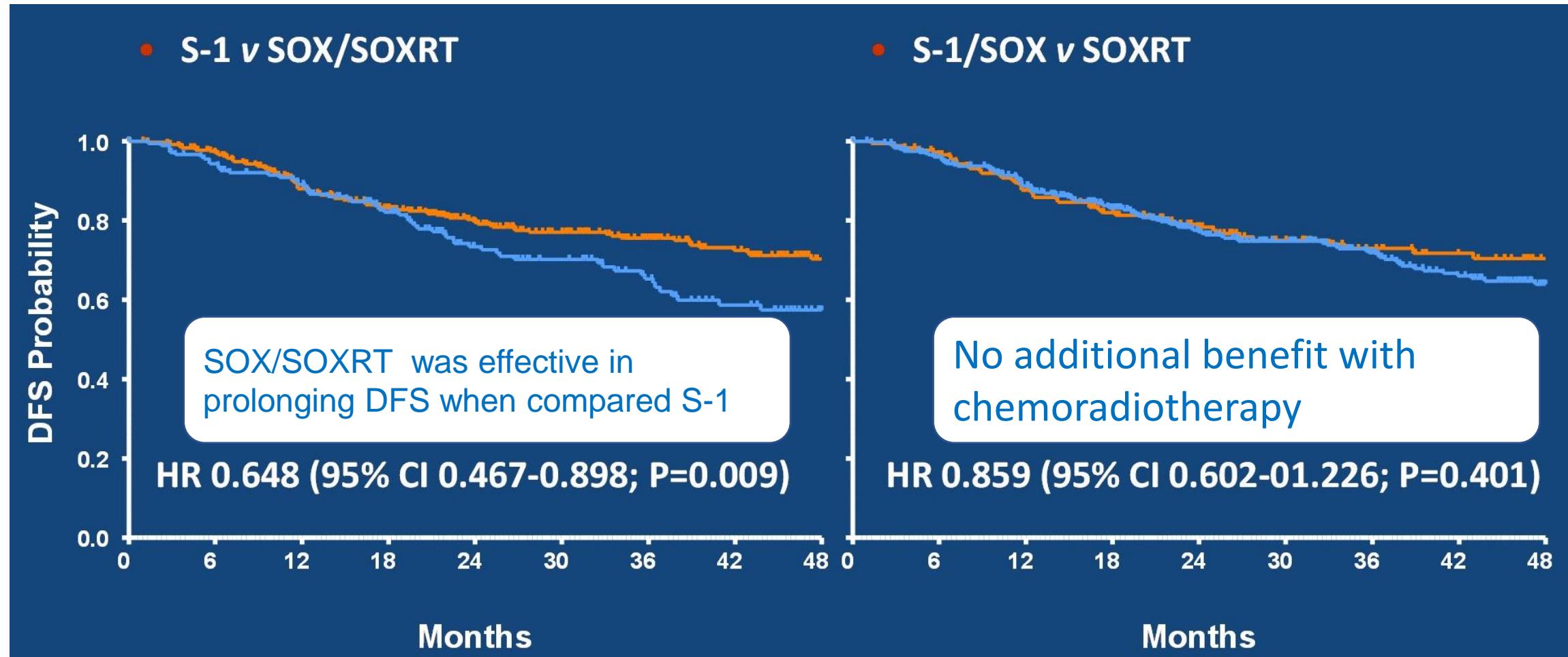
(Hoon Park, *JCO* 2018)

ARTIST 2: Primary Endpoint



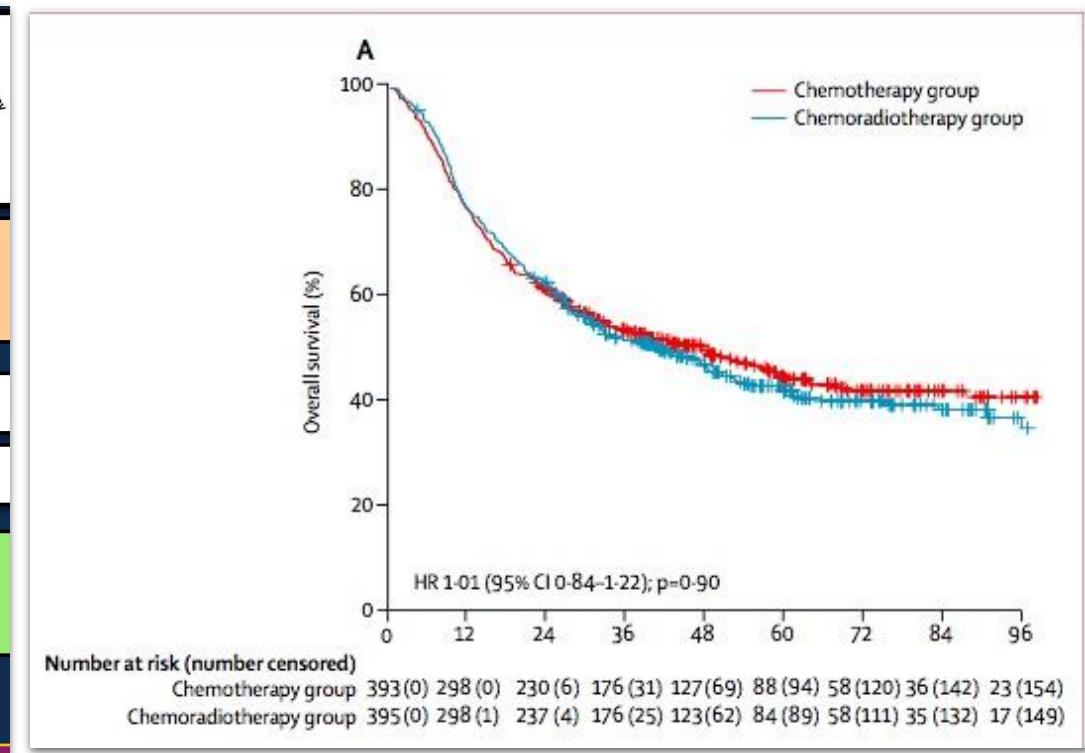
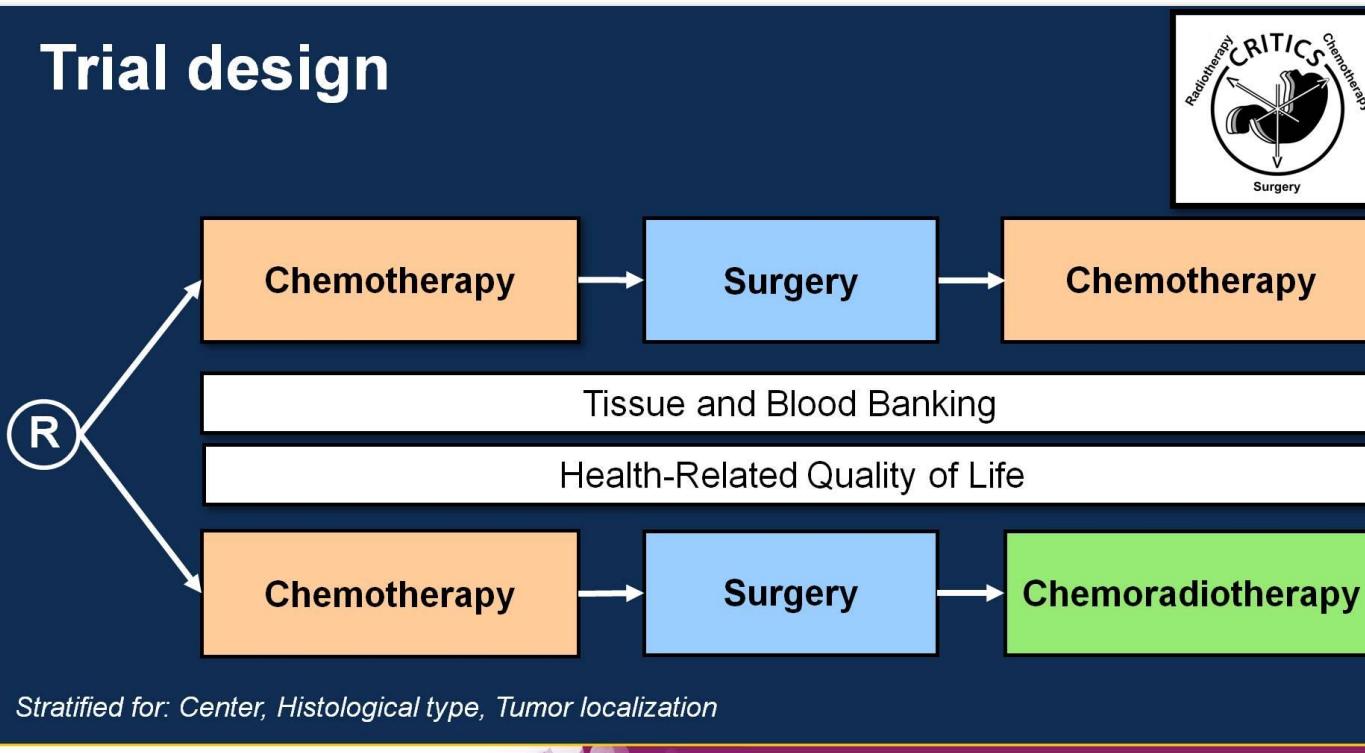


ARTIST 2: Subgroup Analysis of DFS



CRITICS: NO DIFFERENCE IN OS HAS BEEN OBSERVED

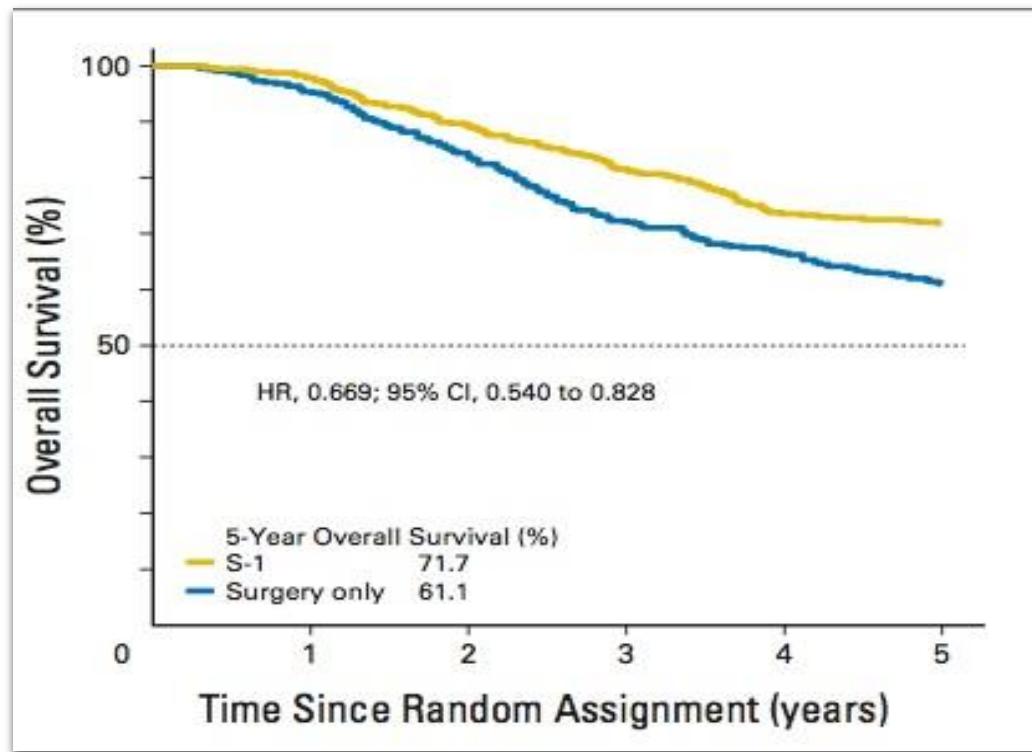
Trial design



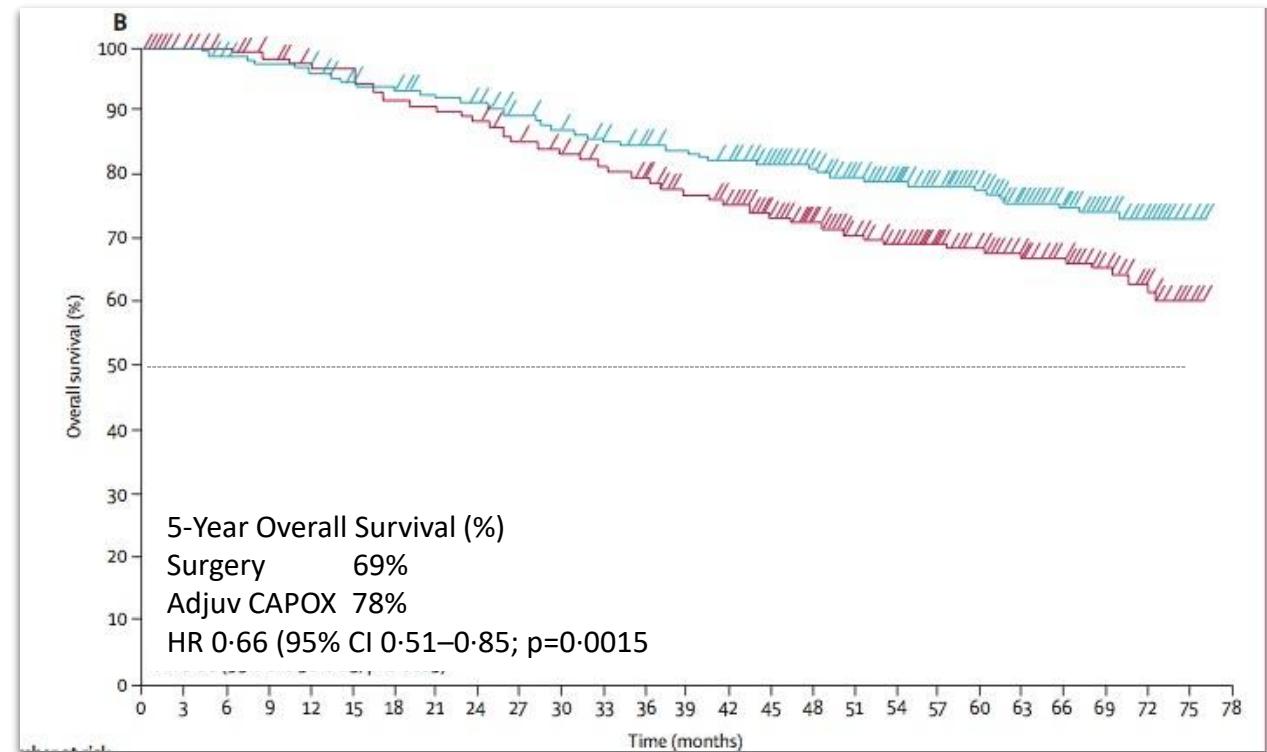
ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY IN ASIASTANDARD CARE



ACTS-GC¹



CLASSIC²



ADJUVANTNEGATIVE PHASE III TRIALS



SAMIT: Sequential adjuvant chemotherapy did not improve DFS

T4a/b GC D2 dissection

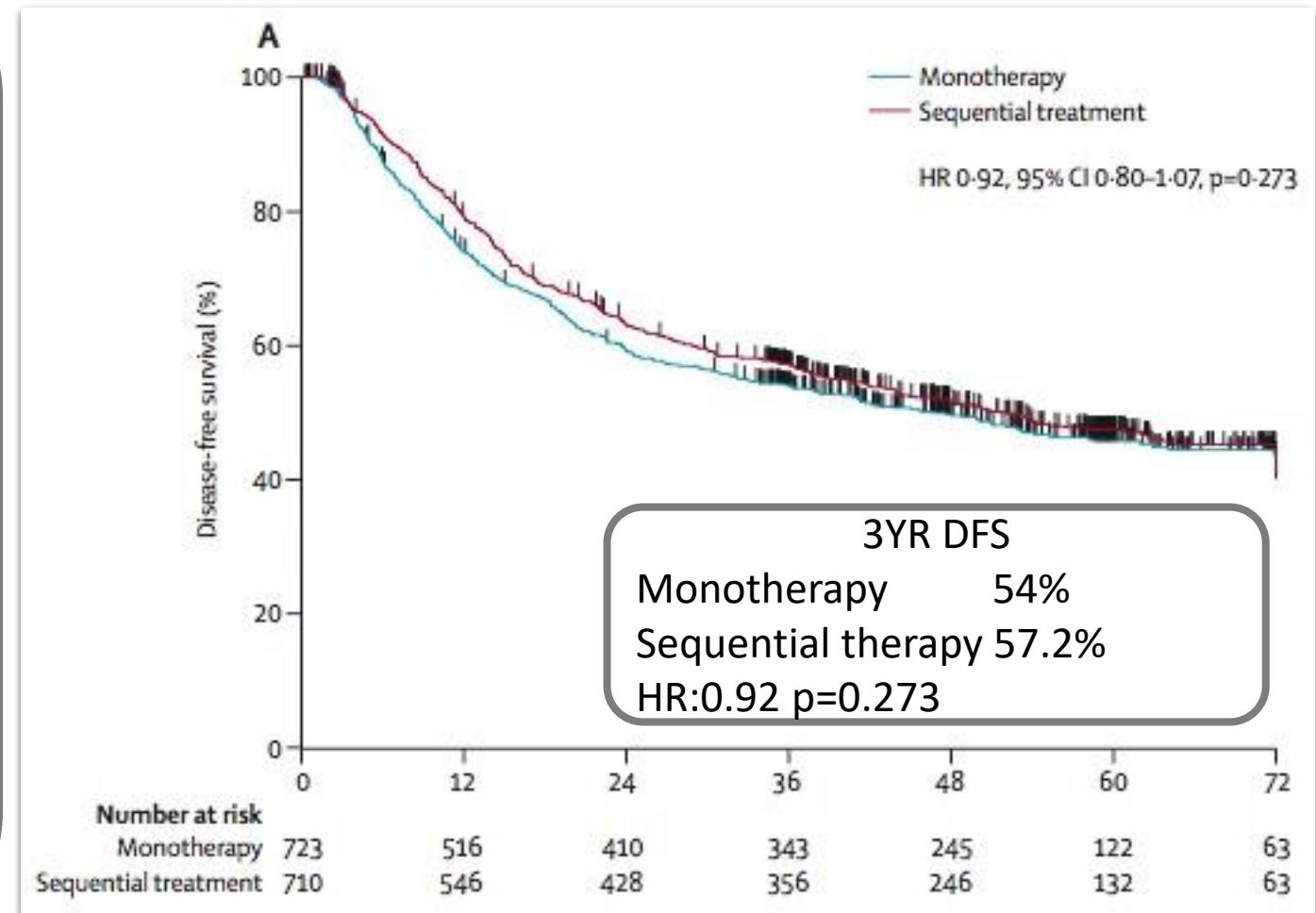
UFT alone
n.374

S1 alone
n.374

Paclitaxel then UFT
n.374

Paclitaxel then S1
n.373

R



ADJUVANTNEGATIVE PHASE III TRIALS



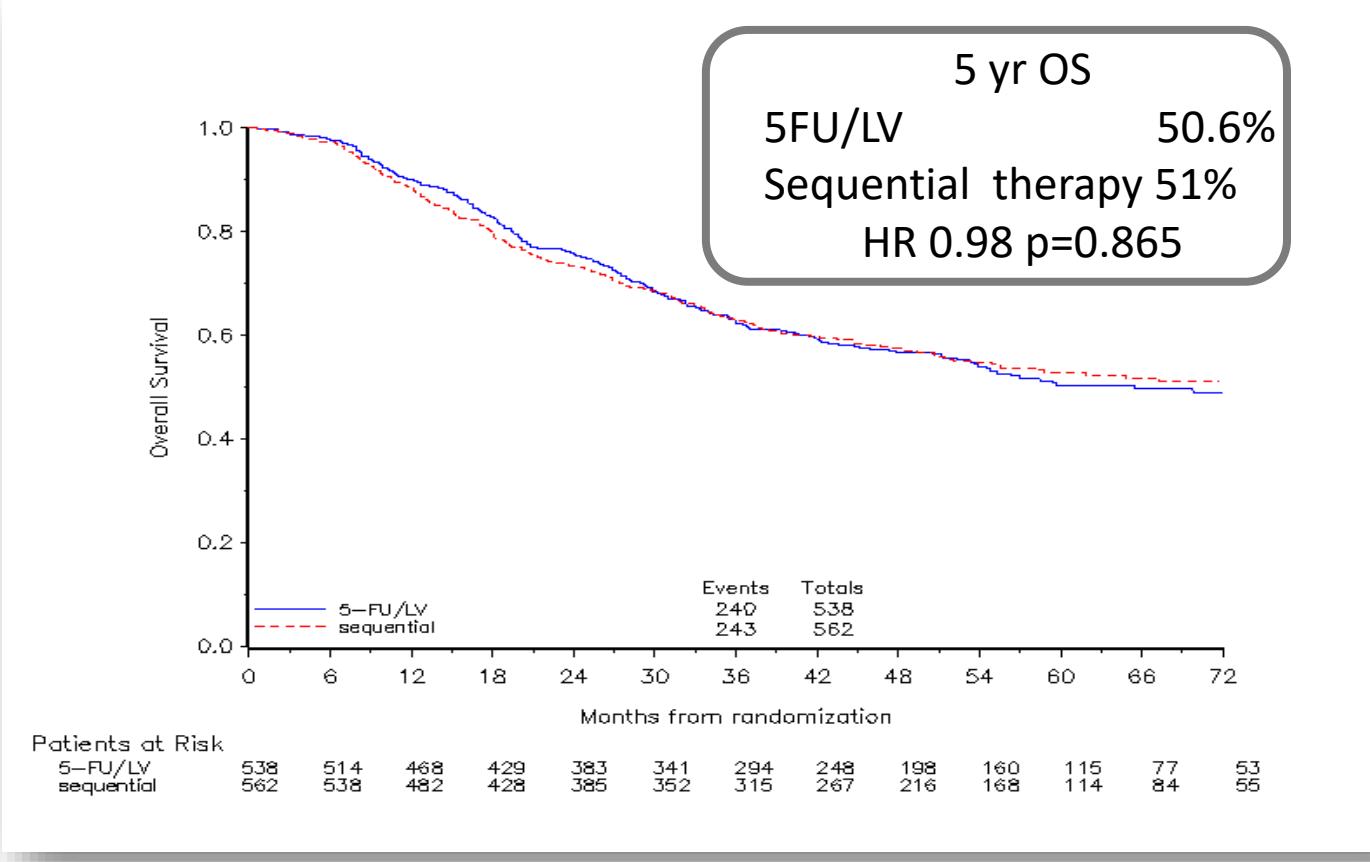
ITACA-S: Intensification of chemotherapy did not improve DFS or OS

T3-4/N+ GC \geq D1 dissection

R

de Gramont x 9
n.538

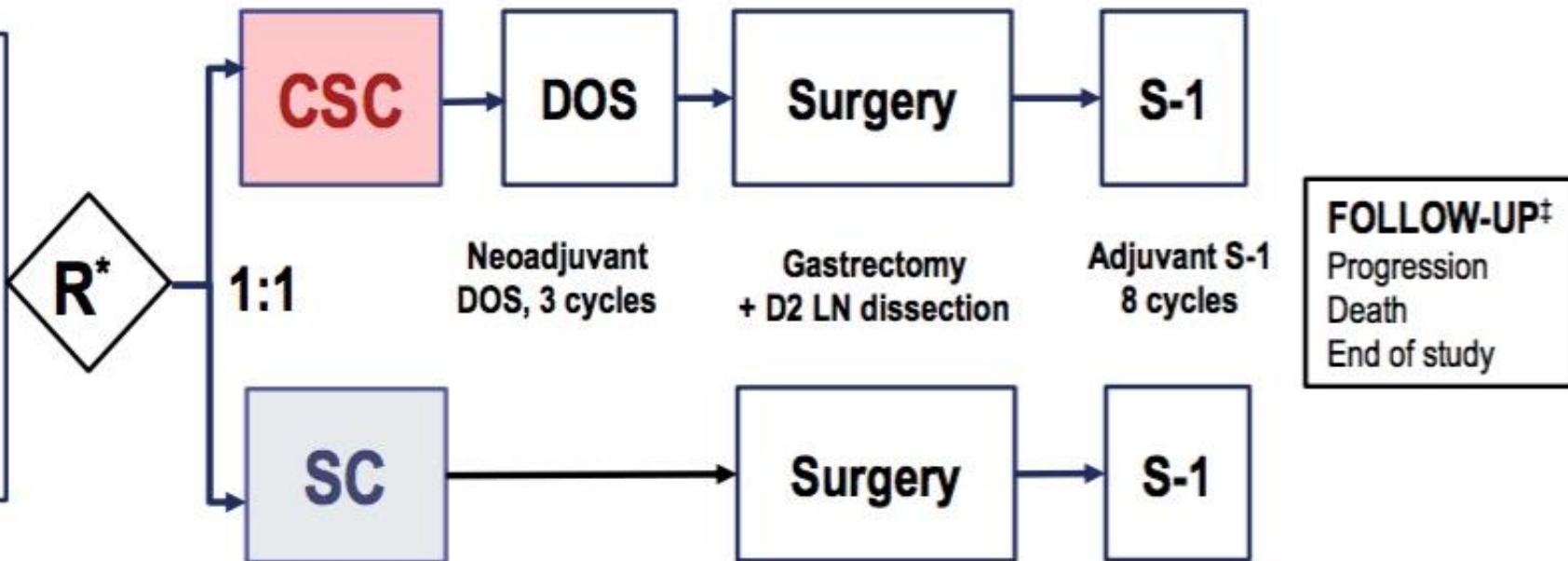
FOLFIRI x4->CDDP/DXTx 3
n.562





STUDY DESIGN

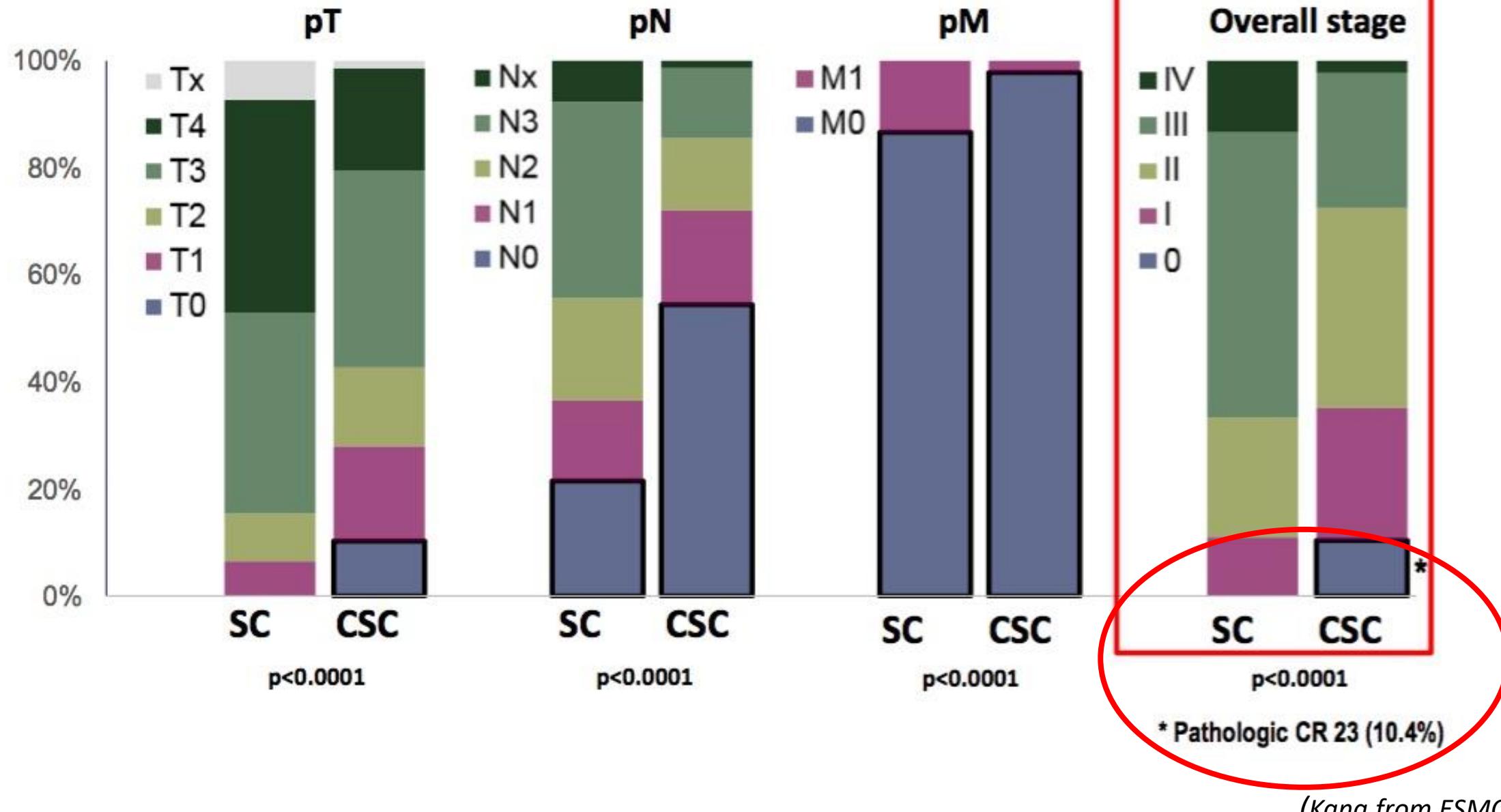
Key Eligibility Criteria	
• Newly diagnosed locally advanced gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma	
• cTNM stage: cT2,3/N[+]/M0 or cT4/N[any]/M0 (AJCC 7 th edition)	
• ECOG PS 0 or 1	
• Adequate organ function	



* Stratification factors	
1) Study site	
2) cTNM stage (cT2/N+, cT3-4/N+, cT4/N-)	

Primary endpoint	Secondary endpoints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-year PFS in FAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R0 resection rate • Post-operative pathological stage • OS • Safety

PRODIGY STUDY: POST-OPERATIVE PATHOLOGY

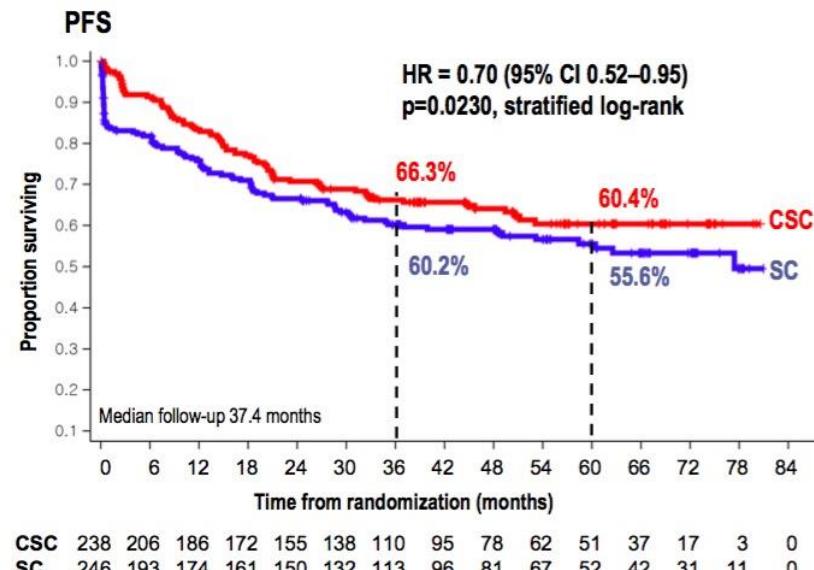


(Kang from ESMO2019)

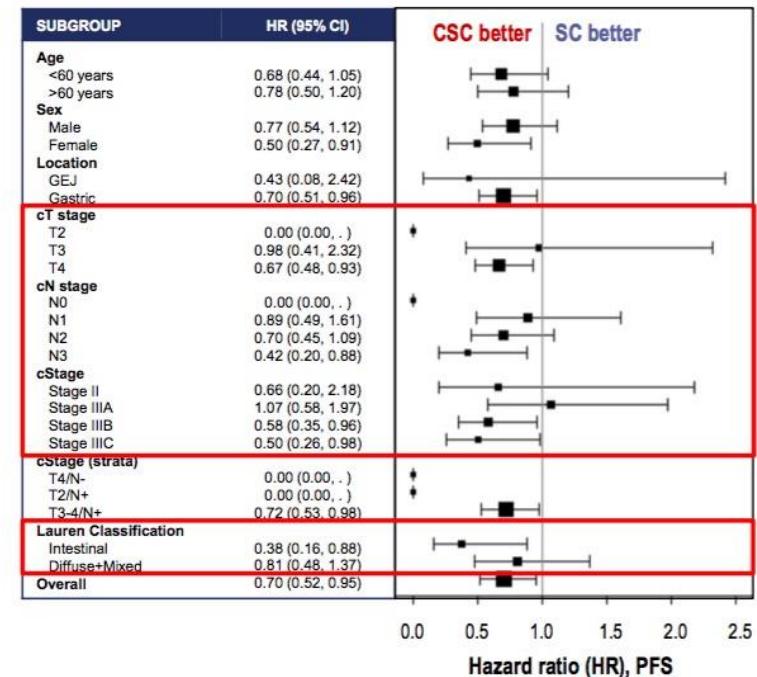
PRODIGY STUDY: results and subgroup analysis

Δ +6% in 3-yrPFS

PROGRESSION-FREE SURVIVAL (FAS)

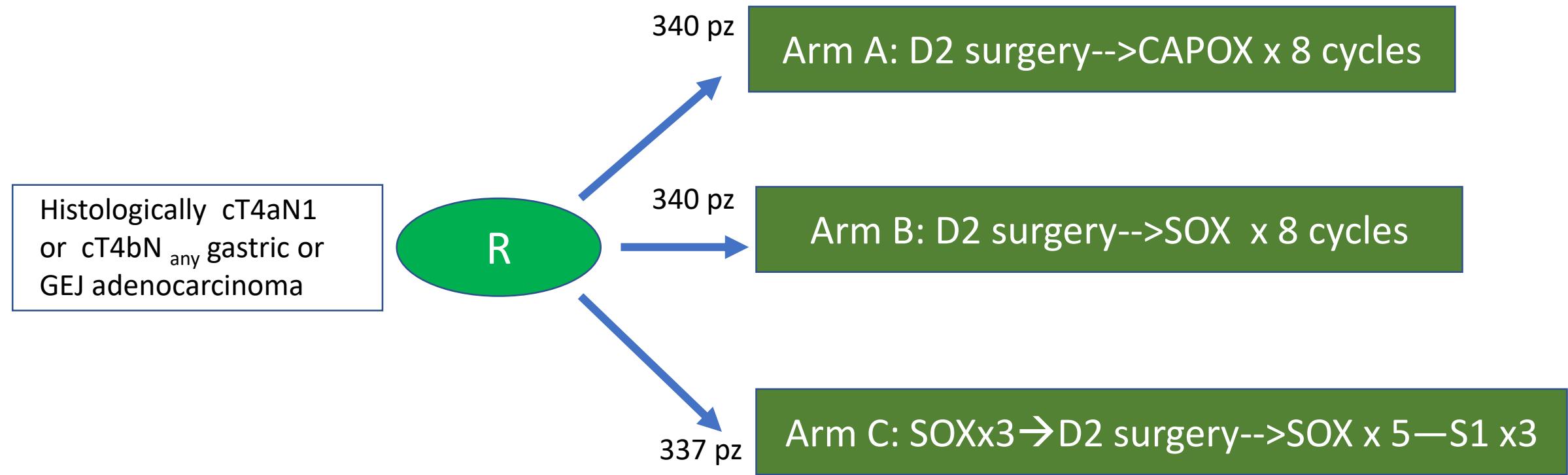


PFS: SUBGROUPS



FAS:Full analysis set

RESOLVE STUDY: STUDY DESIGN



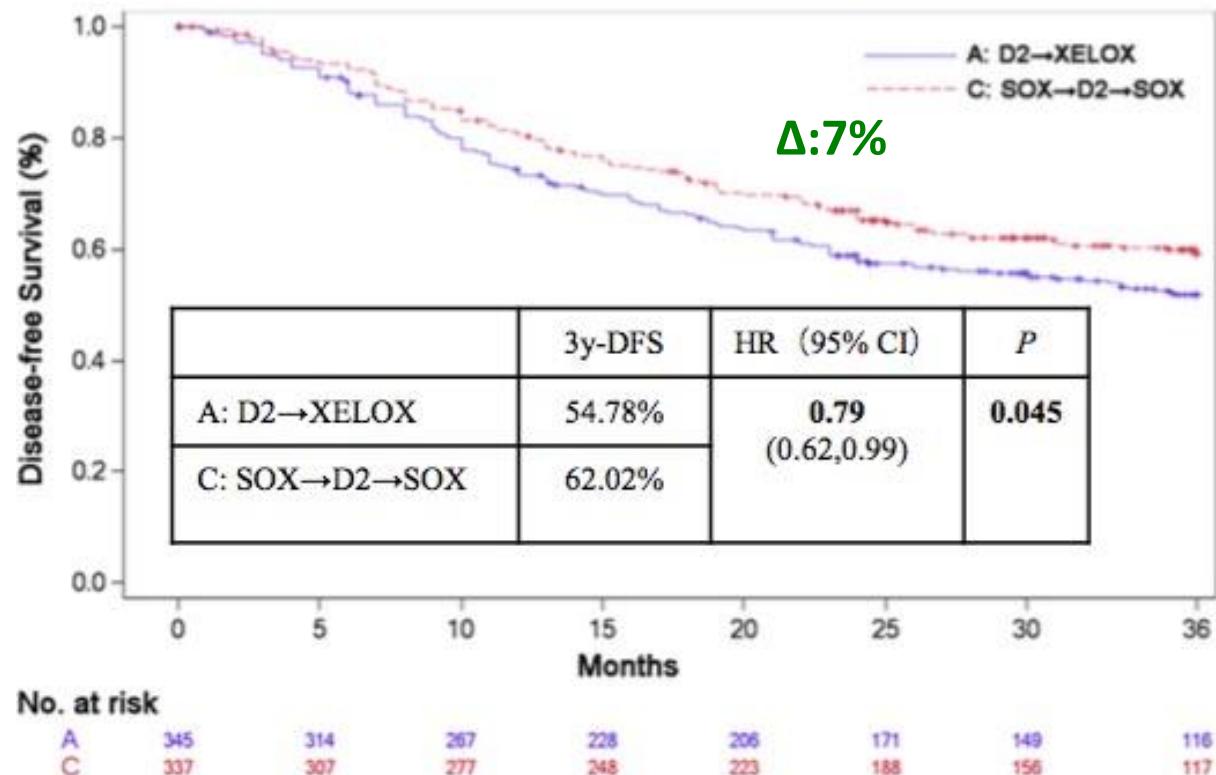
Primary endpoint: 3-yr DFS

Arms C vs A superiority

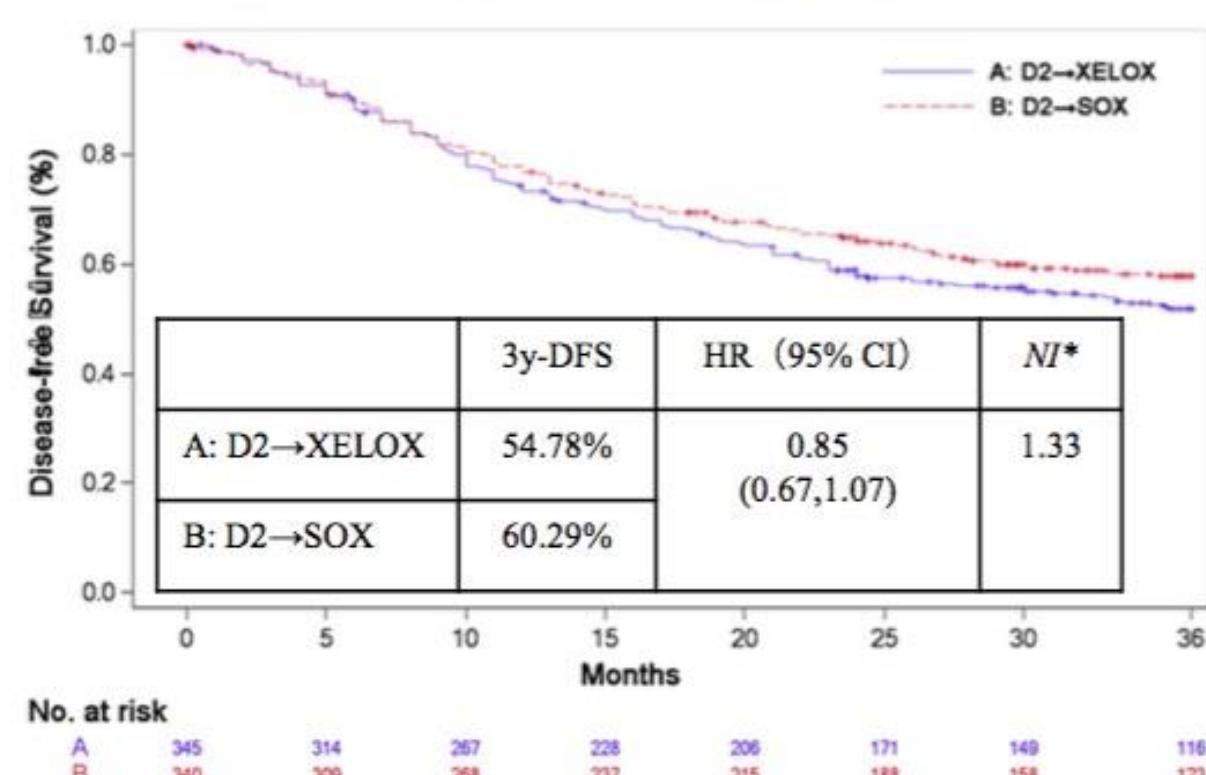
Arm A vs B non-inferiority

RESOLVE STUDY: PRIMARY COMPARISON

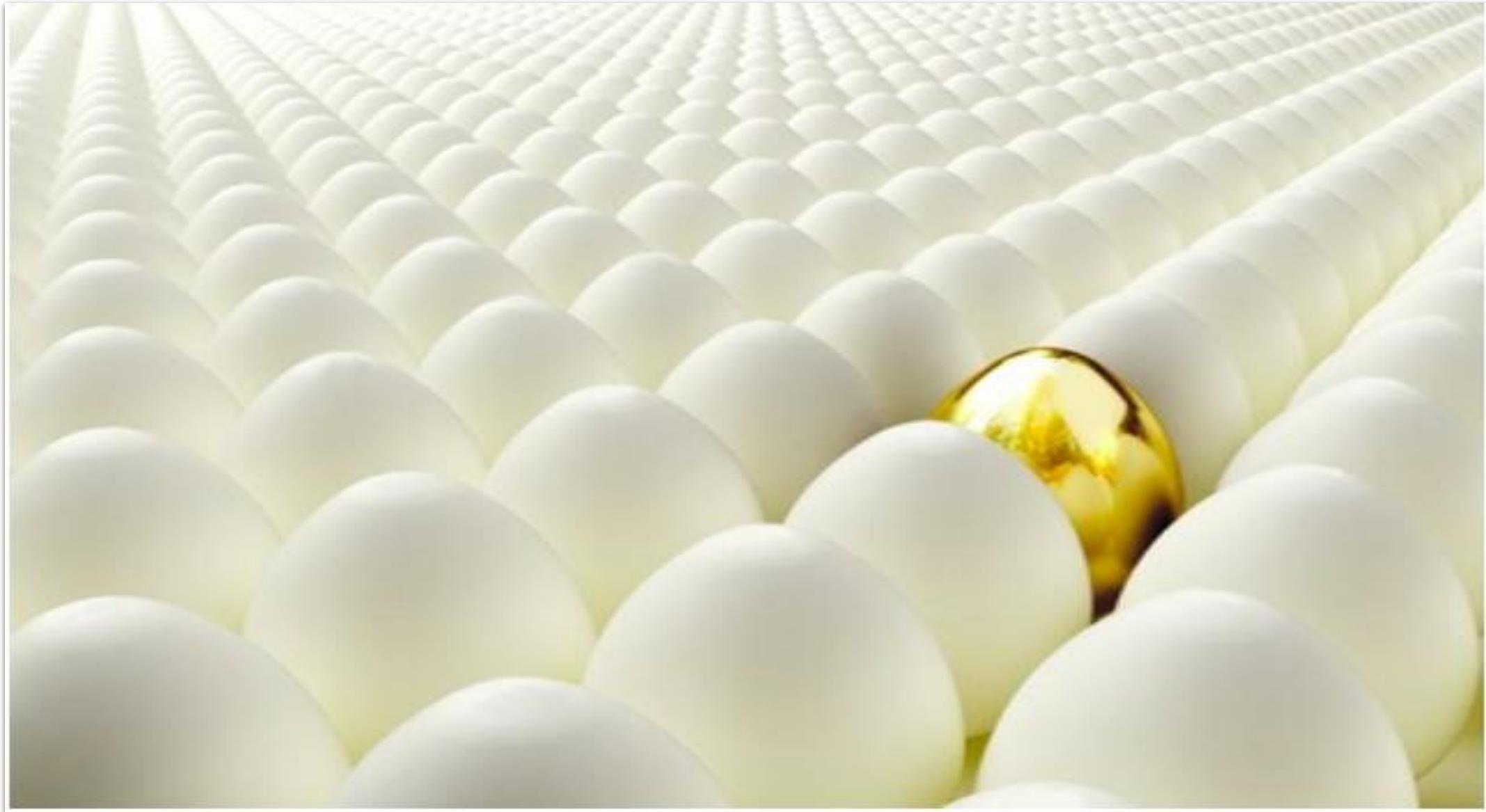
ARMs A vs. C



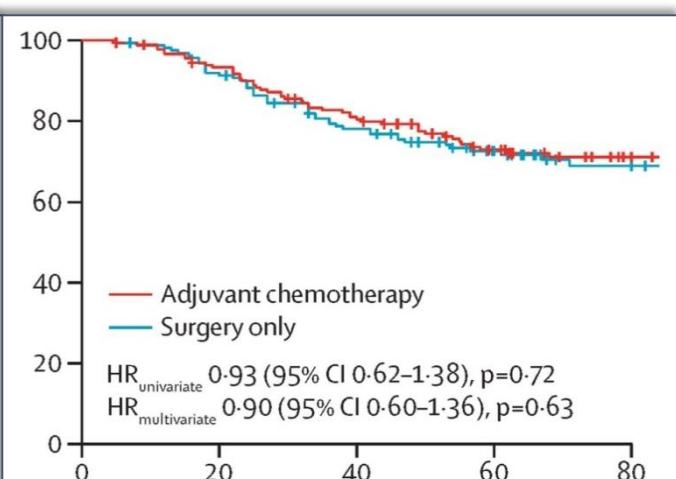
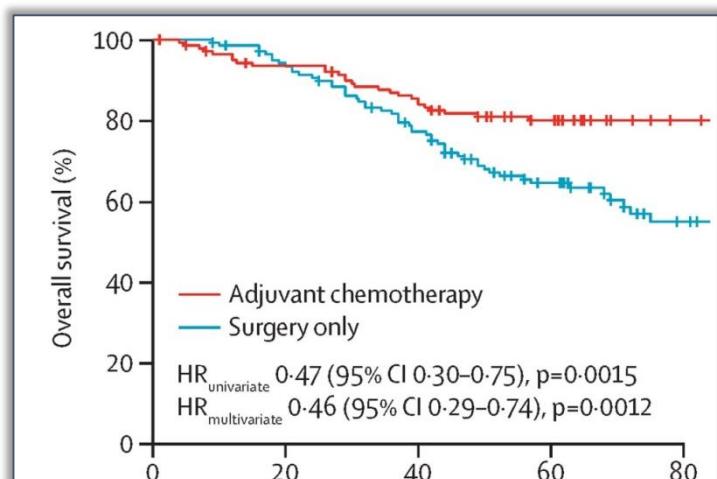
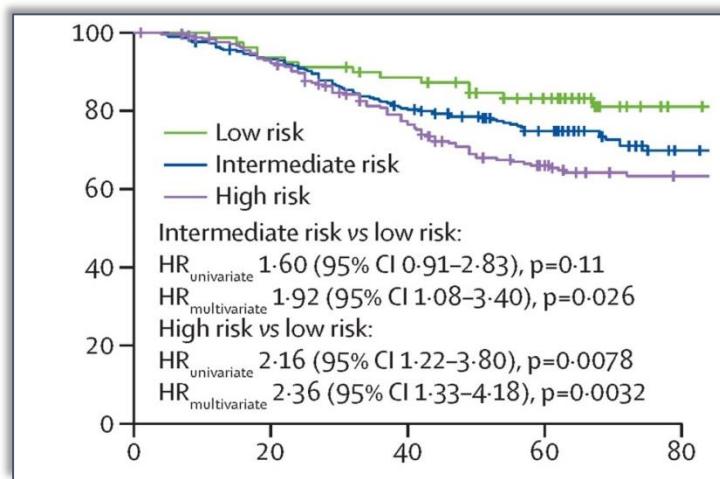
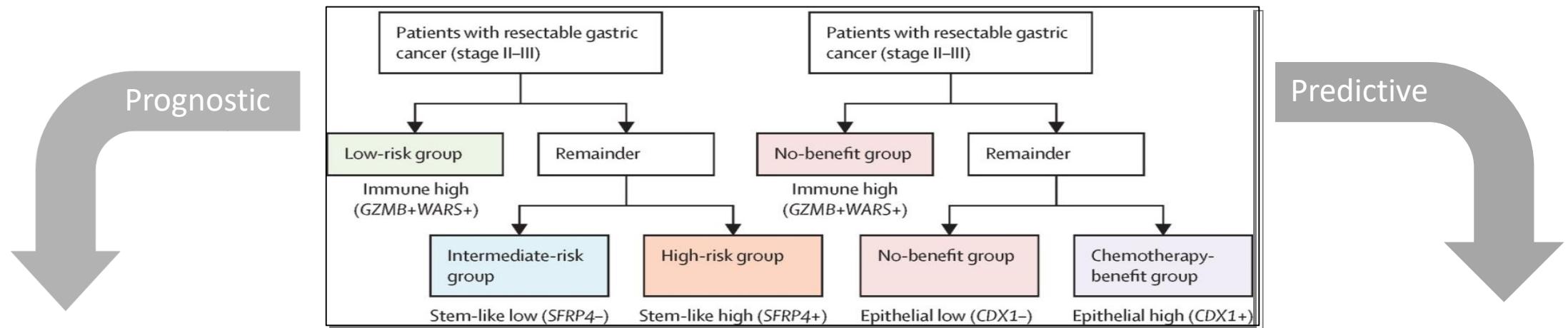
ARMs A vs. B



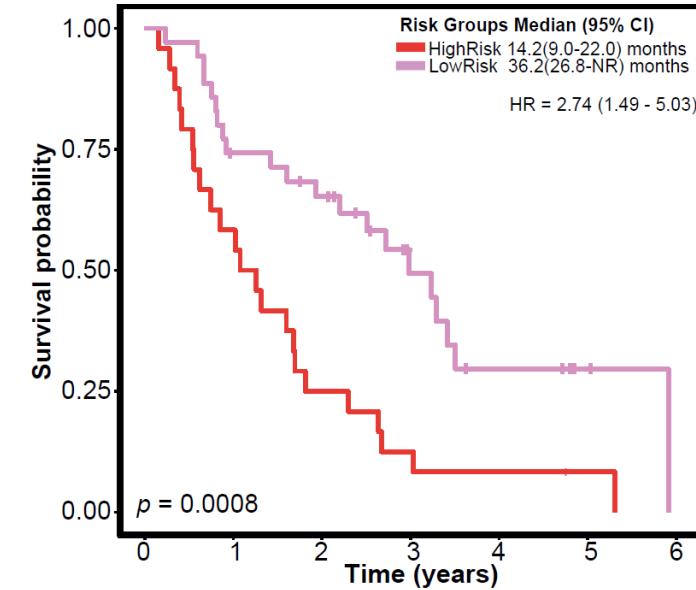
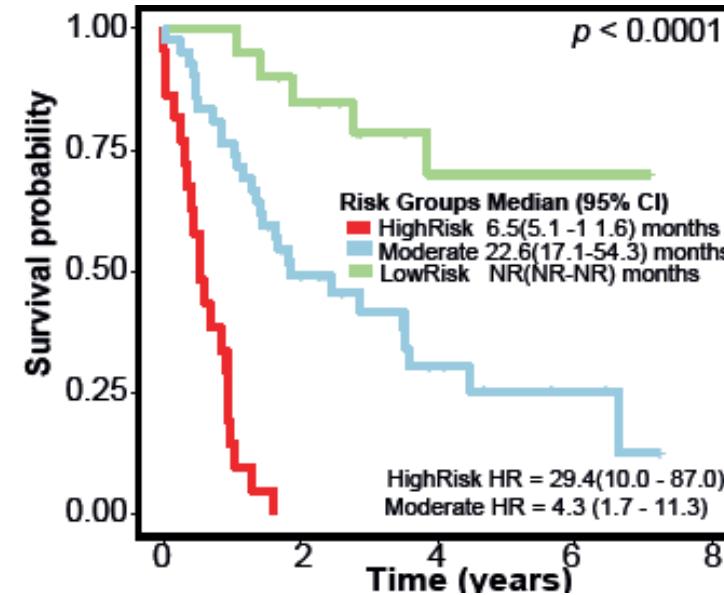
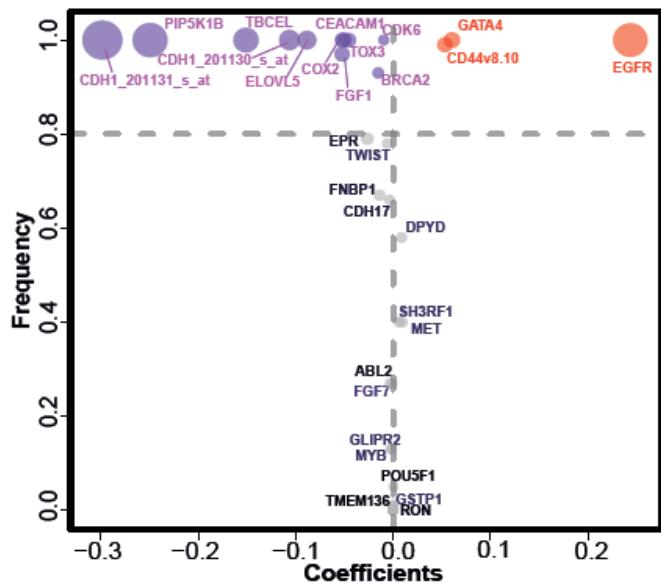
LOOKING FOR BIOMARKERS!



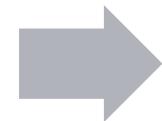
PROGNOSTIC AND PREDICTIVE GENE SIGNATURE IN CLASSIC



PROGNOSTIC POST-CHEMOTHERAPY 7- GENE SIGNATURE IN MAGIC



Prognostic gene selection



Risk group prognosis in MAGIC

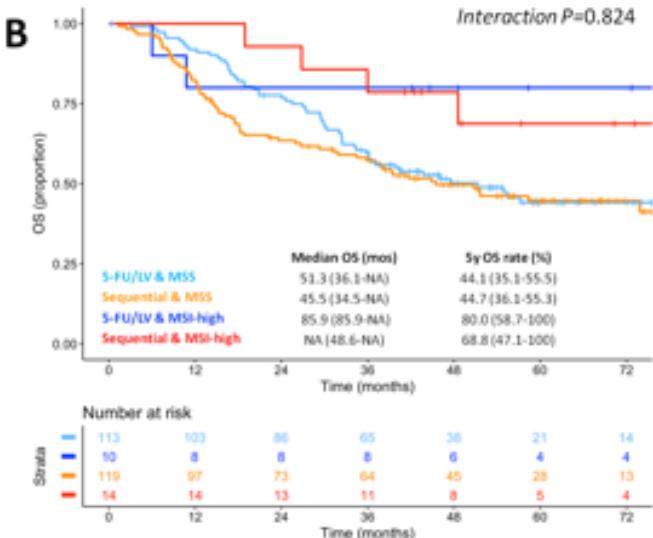
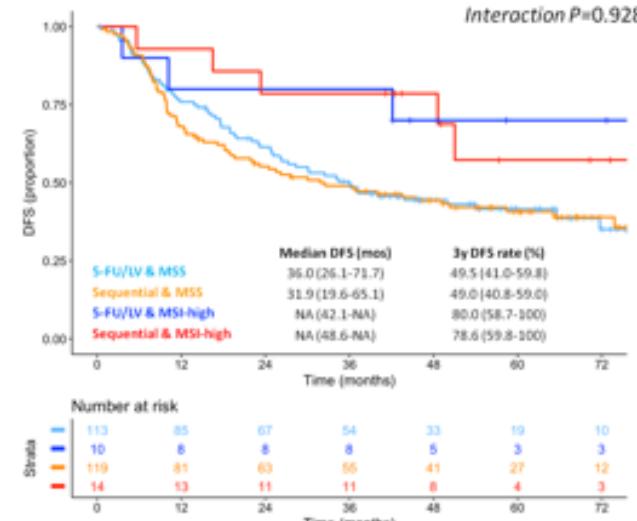


Validation using single sample predictor in independent dataset

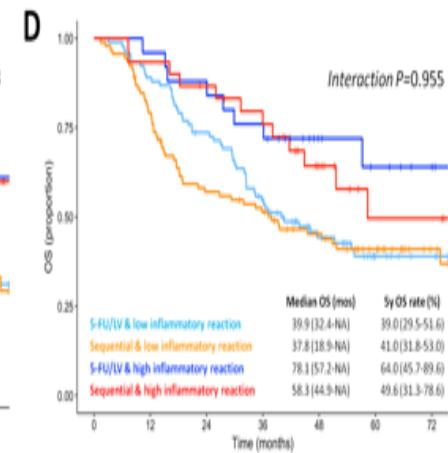
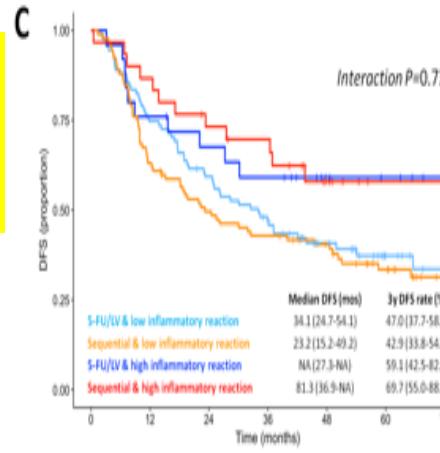


ITACA-S: K-M CURVES ACCORDING TREATMENT ARM

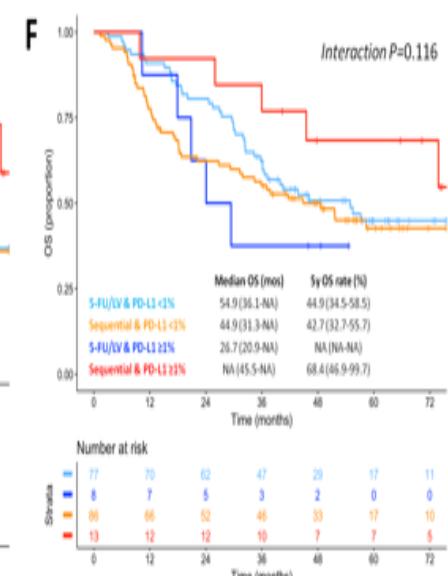
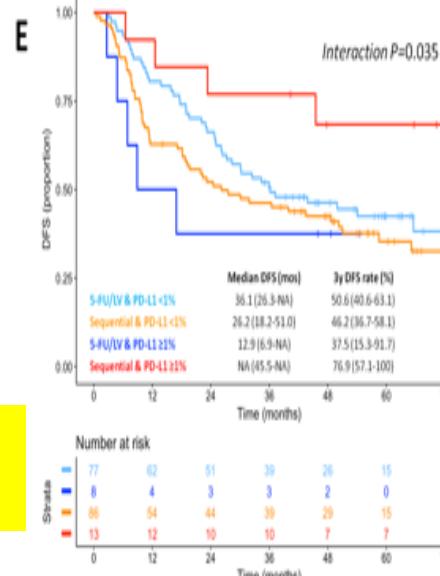
MSI-H vs MSS



HIGH vs LOW
INFLAMMATORY
REACTION



PDL-1 <1 vs
PDL-1 \geq 1

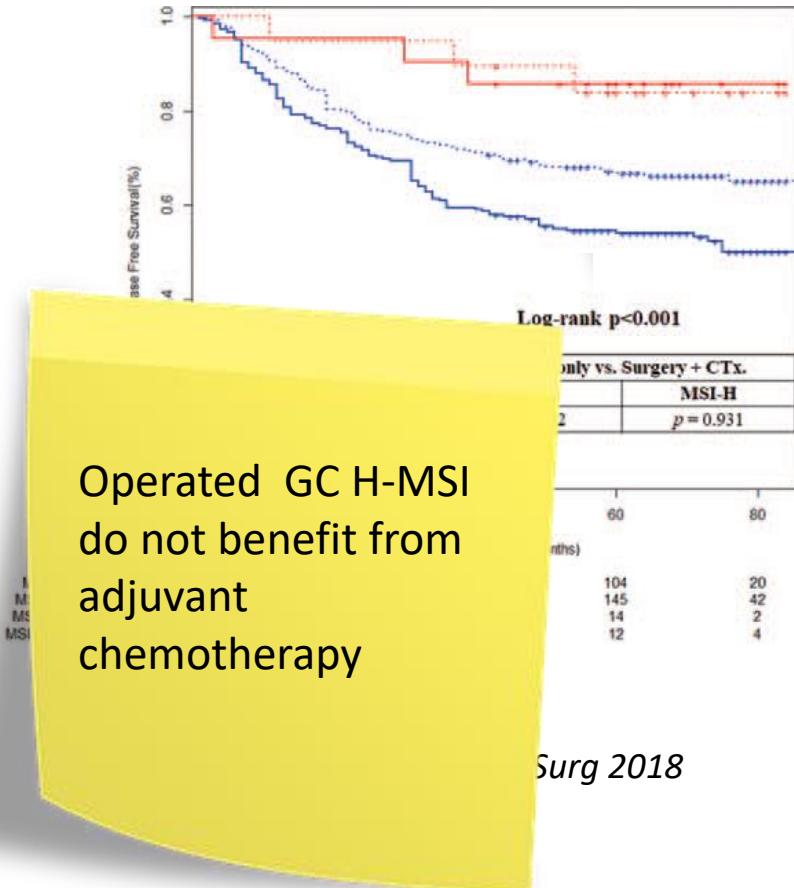


(Submitted for publication)

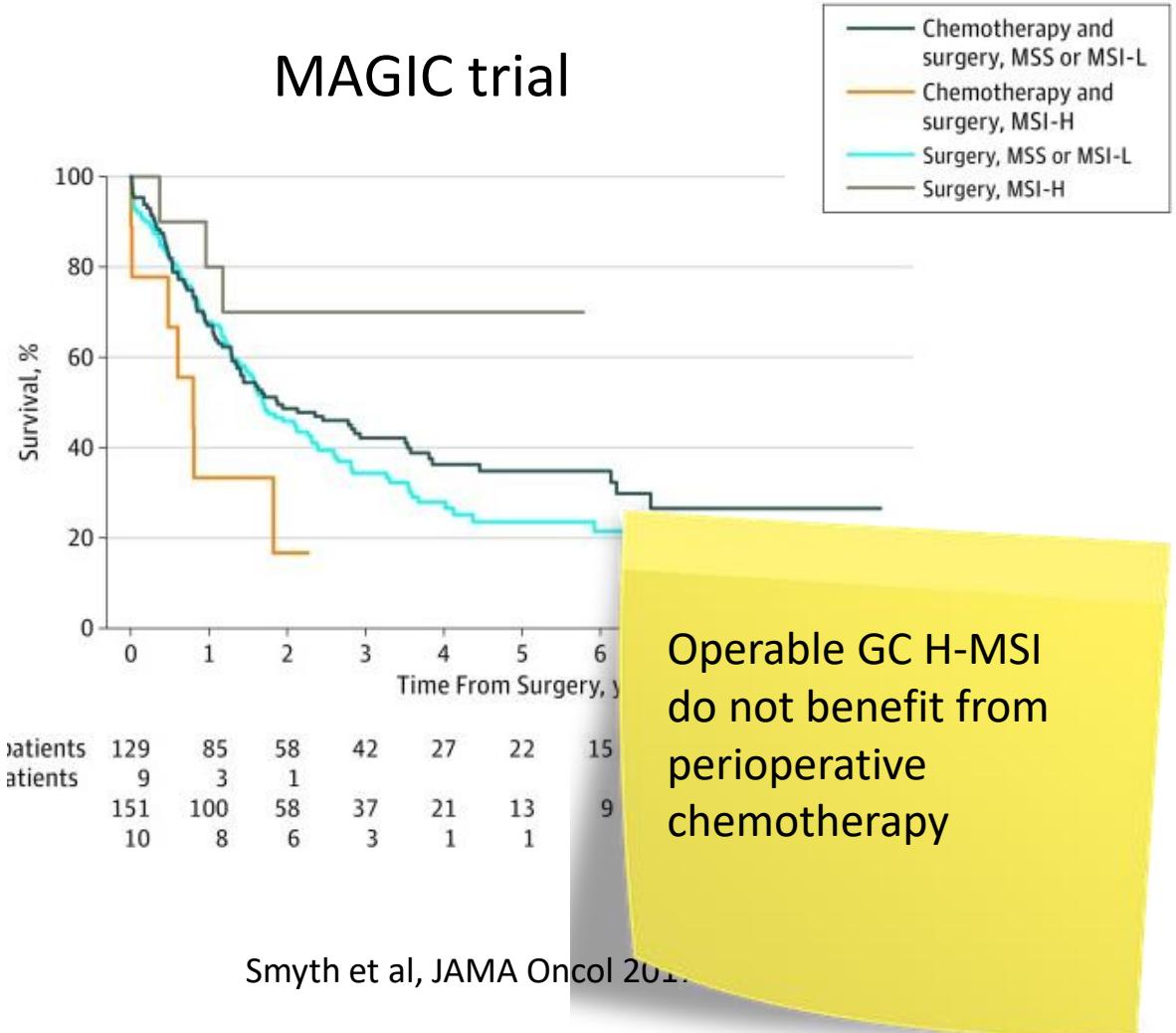
PROGNOSTIC-PREDICTIVE ROLE OF MSI



CLASSIC trial



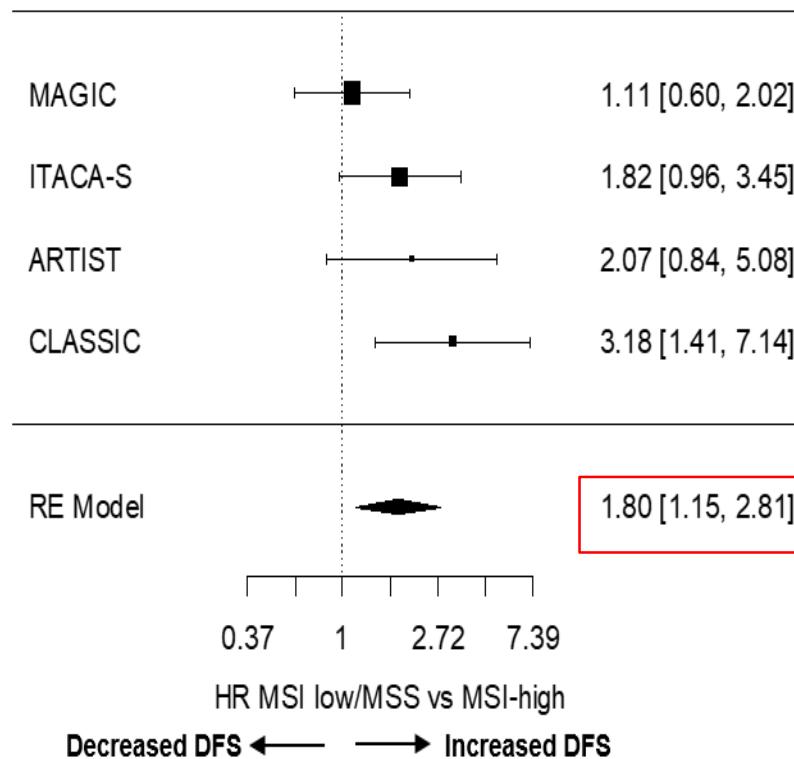
MAGIC trial



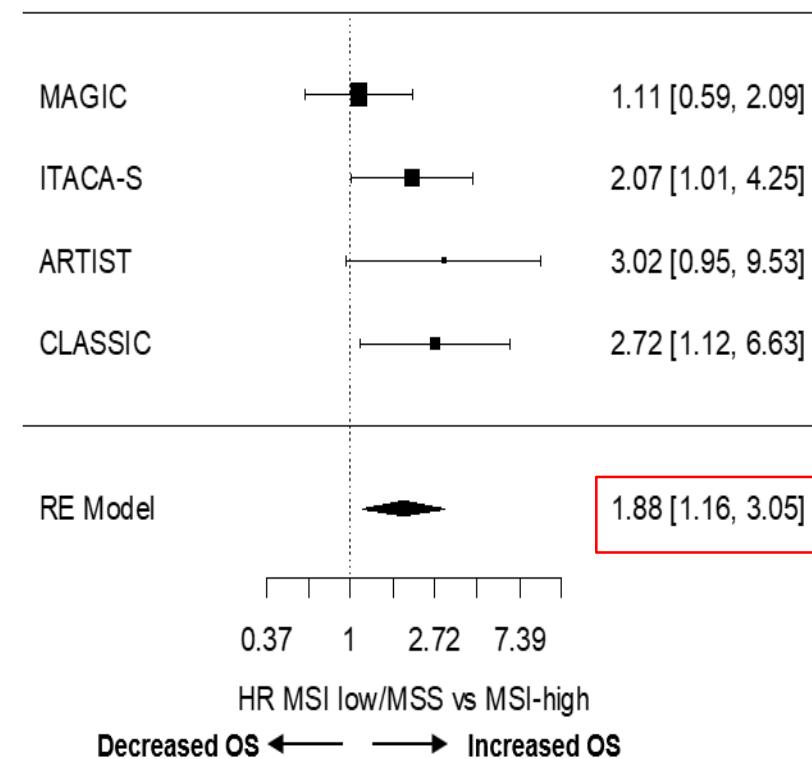
META-ANALYSIS OF 4 RCTs: PROGNOSTIC ROLE



Disease-free survival



Overall survival



MSI PREDICTIVE ROLE: IMPACT OF CHEMOTHERAPY IN MSI-HIGH AND MSS SUBGROUP

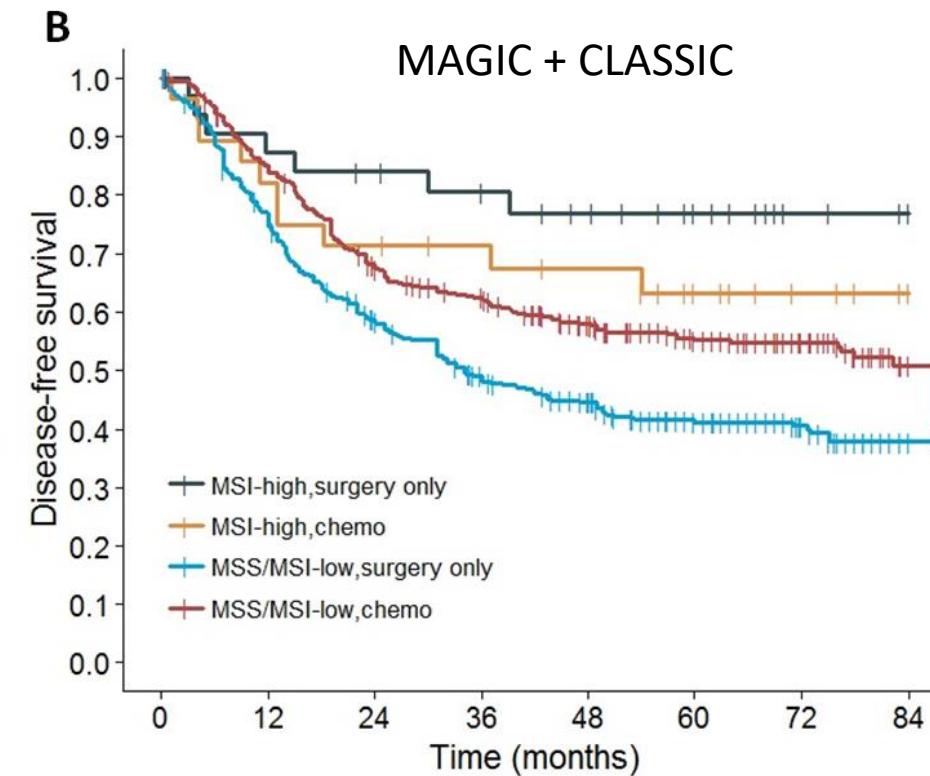
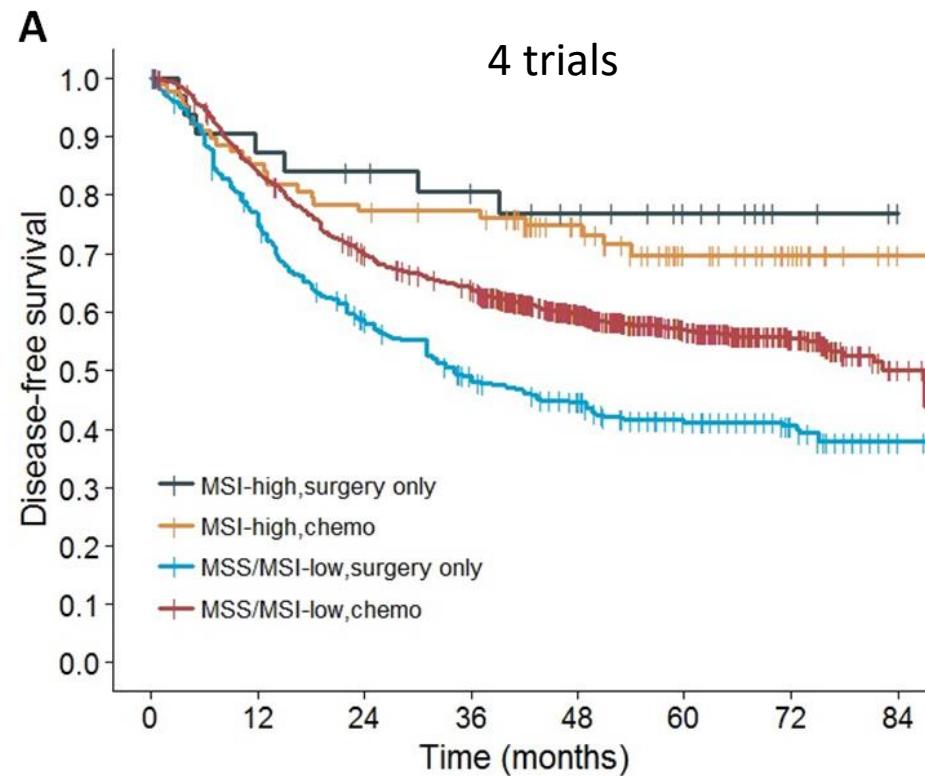


Treatment Comparison by MSI Status and Survival Type	MAGIC + CLASSIC + ITACA-S + ARTIST				MAGIC + CLASSIC			
	No. of Events	5-Year Survival, % (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P*	No. of Events	5-Year Survival, % (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P*
DFS								
MSS/MSI low: CT + surgery v surgery only	431 v 247	56.9 (53.8 to 60.2) v 41.2 (36.6 to 46.4)	0.65 (0.53 to 0.79)	.133	190 v 247	55.3 (50.7 to 60.4) v 41.2 (36.6 to 46.4)	0.66 (0.53 to 0.81)	.147
MSI high: CT + surgery v surgery only	25 v 7	69.8 (60.4 to 80.7) v 76.9 (63.2 to 93.6)	1.27 (0.53 to 3.04)		10 v 7	63.2 (47.4 to 84.4) v 76.9 (63.2 to 93.6)	1.45 (0.51 to 4.17)	
OS								
MSS/MSI low: CT + surgery v surgery only	368 v 198	62.0 (58.9 to 65.3) v 52.8 (48.0 to 58.0)	0.75 (0.60 to 0.94)	.180	156 v 198	62.4 (57.8 to 67.4) v 52.8 (48.0 to 58.0)	0.74 (0.59 to 0.93)	.070
MSI high: CT + surgery v surgery only	21 v 5	75.4 (66.4 to 85.6) v 82.8 (70.1 to 97.8)	1.50 (0.55 to 4.12)		10 v 5	63.1 (47.2 to 84.4) v 82.8 (70.1 to 97.8)	2.18 (0.69 to 6.94)	



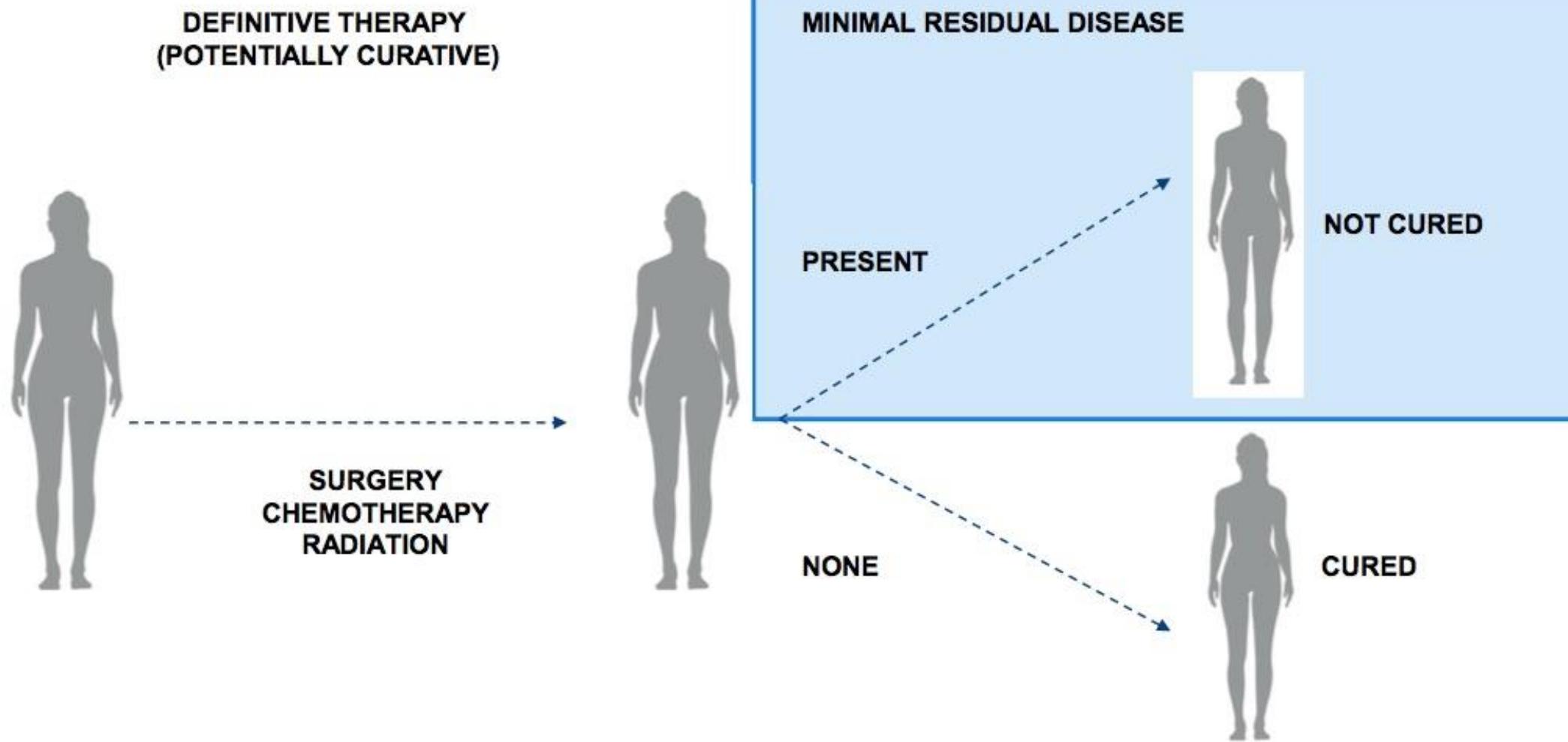
META-ANALYSIS: PREDICTIVE ROLE

Kaplan-Meier curves of disease-free survival

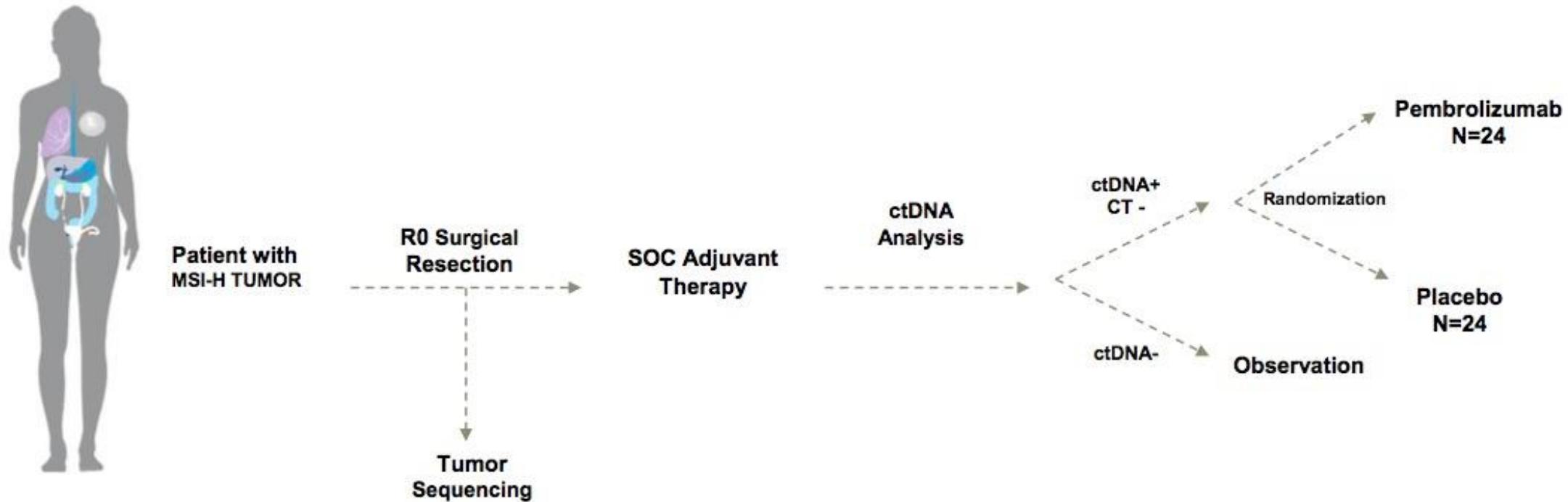


MSI-H GC should not be treated preoperatively if resectable

WHAT IS MINIMAL RESIDUAL DISEASE (MRD)?



A Randomized Double-Blind Study of Adjuvant Pembrolizumab vs. Placebo In Patients with MSI-H Tumors with Persistent ctDNA Following Surgery NCT03832569



Year 1 Objective: To demonstrate clearance of ctDNA at 12 months.

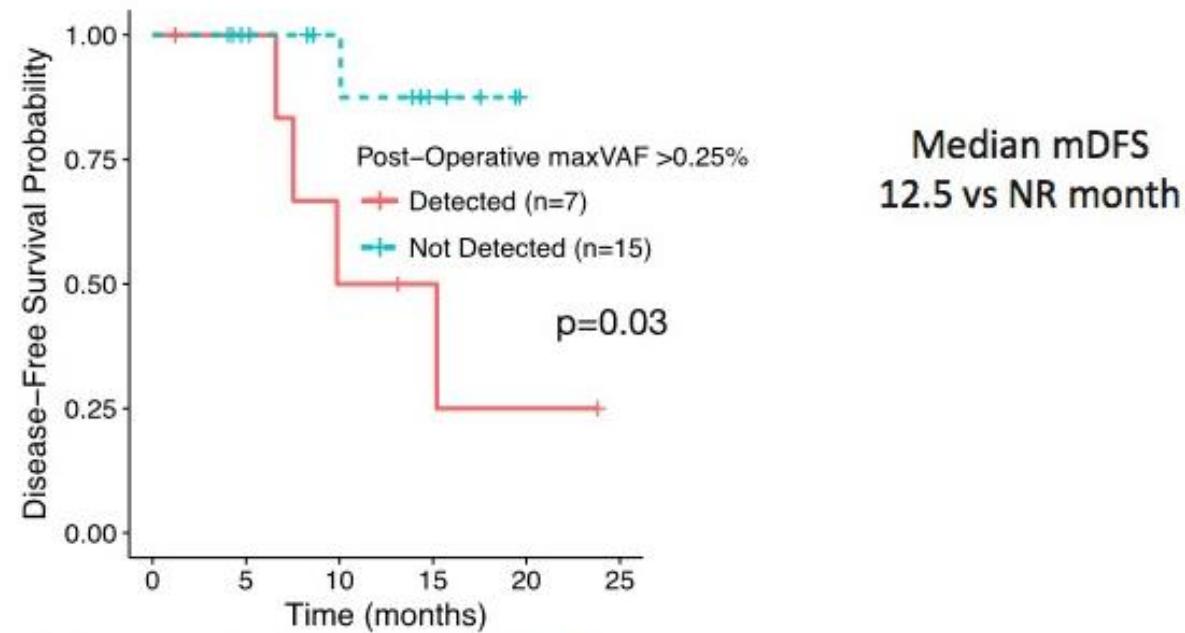
Year 2, 3 and 5 Objectives: To demonstrate improvement in DFS and OS.

ctDNA IN GASTRIC AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL: PROGNOSTIC, PREDICTIVE OR PRELIMINARY?



ctDNA CAN IDENTIFY PATIENTS AT RISK FOR RECURRENCE GASTRIC CANCER

Within 6 months after surgery



- Detection was defined as $\text{maxVAF} > 0.25\%$

SUMMARY



Chemoradioterapy benefits patients with limited nodal dissection.

Adjuvant chemotherapy improve survival. Doublet combination (XELOX) should be preferred.

Patients with H-MSI GC have a better prognosis and do not receive benefit from adjuvant and perioperative therapy.

Large prospective confirmatory studies are required before integrating ctDNA assessment.