





LUNG CANCER UPDATES IASLC HIGHLIGHTS

7-10 DE SEPTIEMBRE 2019











Cirugía III

Dr. Florentino Hernando Trancho





Definition and Minimal Staging in Oligometastatic Disease

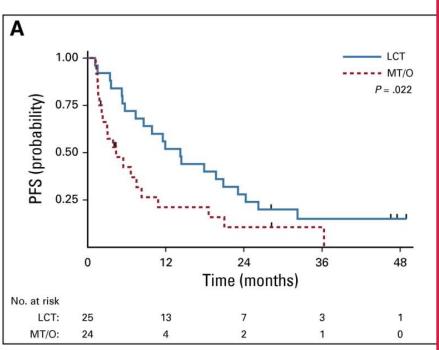
Prof Anne-Marie C. Dingemans, MD, PhD

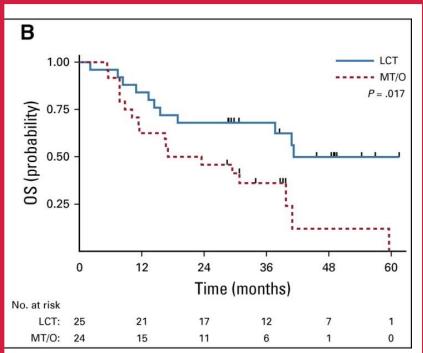
Pulmonologist



ASTRO 2018: LCT improves OS!









Synchronous definition in clinical trials



Author, year, phase trial	Nr of NSCLC patients included	Max nr of metastatic sites	Max nr of organs with metastases	Primary/LN counted
De Ruysscher	40	5	5	, C
single arm	All histologies		No	15
phase II			11101	
Gomez	49	Counto	M_{II}	-1
Phase II	All histologies	OF		
randomized		201		
lyengar	20	RNIEEDE	3	Yes
Phase II	11/1/11	MEEL		
rando		JIN		
		liver/lung		
Bauml		4	4	No
Single arr	ustologies			
phase II				





Article in Press

Definition of synchronous oligo-metastatic non-small cell lung cancer – a consensus report

Anne-Marie C. Dingemans^{1,2,*}, Lizza E.L. Hendriks¹, Thierry Berghmans, MD, PhD³, Antonin Levy, MD⁴, Baktiar Hasan⁵, Corinne Faivre-Finn⁶, Matteo Giaj-Levra⁷, Niccolò Giaj-Levra⁸, Nicolas Girard⁹, Laurent Greillier¹⁰, Sylvie Lantuéjoul¹¹, John Edwards¹², Mary O'Brien¹³, Martin Reck¹⁴, Egbert F. Smit¹⁵, Paul Van Schil¹⁶, Pieter E. Postmus¹⁷, Sara Ramella¹⁸, Yolande Lievens¹⁹, Mina Gaga²⁰, Nir Peled²¹, Giorgio V. Scagliotti²², Suresh Senan²³, Luiz Paz-Ares²⁴, Matthias Guckenberger²⁵, Fiona McDonald²⁶, Simon Ekman²⁷, Tanja Cufer²⁸, Hester Gietema²⁹, Maurizio Infante³⁰, Rafal Dziadziuszko³¹, Solange Peters³², Ramon Rami Porta³³, Johan Vansteenkiste³⁴, Christophe Dooms³⁴, Dirk de Ruysscher³⁵, Benjamin Besse³⁶, Silvia Novello²²





REVIEW ARTICLE

Defining Synchronous Oligometastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review

Niccolò Giaj-Levra, MD, PhD, a,b Matteo Giaj-Levra, MD, PhD, b,c,*
Valerie Durieux, PhD, Silvia Novello, MD, PhD, Benjamin Besse, MD, PhD, Baktiar Hasan, PhD, Lizza E. Hendriks, MD, PhD, b,h Antonin Levy, MD, PhD, b,i Anne-Marie C. Dingemans, MD, PhD, Thierry Berghmans, MD, PhD, on behalf of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer-Lung Cancer Group



Results (N=444) – sOMD definition

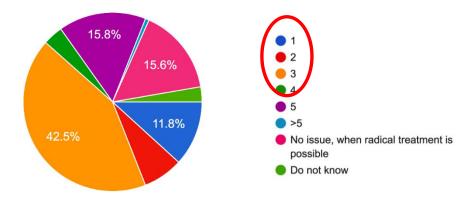


Treatment sOMD is cure: 81.3% yes

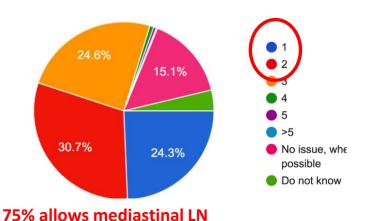
Take into account whether you can treat with radical intent: 81.3% yes

Preferred outcome measure treatment OS: 73.1%

Maximum nr of METASTASES



Maximum nr of ORGANS



No significant differences between rad oncol vs others



Thank to all participants in the consensus process



• EORTC Lung Cancer Group

Benjamin Besse, chair

Anne-Marie Dingemans, secretary

Thierry Berghmans, treasurer

Silvia Novello

Baktiar Hasan

Corinne Faivre-Finn

Nicolas Girard

Laurent Greillier

Sylvie Lantuéjoul

John Edwards

Mary O'Brien

Martin Reck

Young Investigators

Lizza Hendriks, chair

Antonin Levy, secretary

Matteo Giaj-Levra

Niccolò Giaj-Levra

Radiation Oncologists

Rafal Dziadziusko

Suresh Senan

Dirk de Ruysscher

Matthias Guckenberger

Fiona McDonald

Yolande Lievens

Sarah Ramella

Surgeons

Maurizio Infante

Ramon Rami Porta

Paul van Schil

Radiologist

Hester Gietema

Pulmonologists

Egbert Smit

Pieter Postmus

Nir Peled

Mina Gaga

Johan Vansteenkiste

Christoph Dooms

Medical Oncologists

Giorgio Scagliotti

Luiz Pas-Arez

Simon Ekman

Tanja Cufer

Solange Peters



Conclusion



A multidisciplinary consensus statement on the definition and staging of sOMD-NSCLC was formulated

This statement will be helpful to standardise inclusion criteria in future clinical trials





Oligometastatic NSCLC Site of oligometastases

Paul E. Van Schil, MD, PhD

Department of Thoracic and Vascular Surgery

Antwerp University Hospital, Belgium





Are specific organs involved with metastases important?

Survey yes 73%

Which organs would you not involve in your definition of OMD-NSCLC?

Exclude diffuse serosal metastases for meningeal, pericardial, pleural, mesenterial metastases and bone marrow

Special sites: brain and adrenal? publication bias?



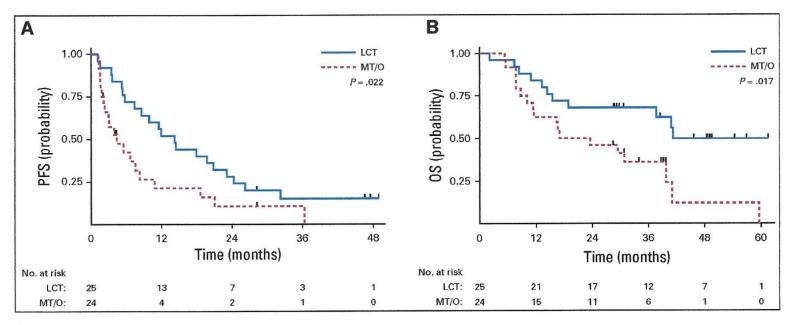


FIG 1. (A) Progression-free survival (PFS) and (B) overall survival (OS) in patients given local consolidative therapy (LCT) or maintenance therapy or observation (MT/O) for oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer.



Predictive factors – meta-analysis



- individual patient data meta-analysis 757 pts
- 1-5 synchronous or metachronous mets
- 3 risk groups:
 - low metachronous
 - intermediate synchronous and NO
 - high synchronous and N+
- adequate lymph node staging required!
- surgery: complete resection



ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines 2019



- 1-3 synchronous metastases: long-term DFS may be obtained after systemic therapy and local consolidative therapy – inclusion in clinical trials preferred
- limited metachronous metastases: long-term DFS may be obtained after radical local treatment – inclusion in clinical trials preferred
- solitary lesions in contralateral lung: most cases are synchronous 2nd primary tumours – treated with curative-intent therapy



Conclusions – take home messages



- site of oligometastatic disease: insufficient data, publication bias towards brain, adrenal gland mets
- systemic therapy and local consolidative therapy (high-dose radiotherapy or surgery) may provide long-term DFS
- lymph node dissection, complete resection
- prospective data needed (IASLC database)
- inclusion in clinical trials preferred





The Greatest Lung Cancer Breakthrough of Our Time

Raja M Flores, MD

Professor and Chairman

Department of Thoracic Surgery Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

New York, New York, USA







Big Business Cancer Drugs \$\$\$ /yr



\$100 billion



Milwaukee Sentinel Journal



74% of the FDA approved drugs did not add even 1 day of increased survival!



What would they pay for a drug that provided



30% cure rate?
50% cure rate?
80% cure rate?

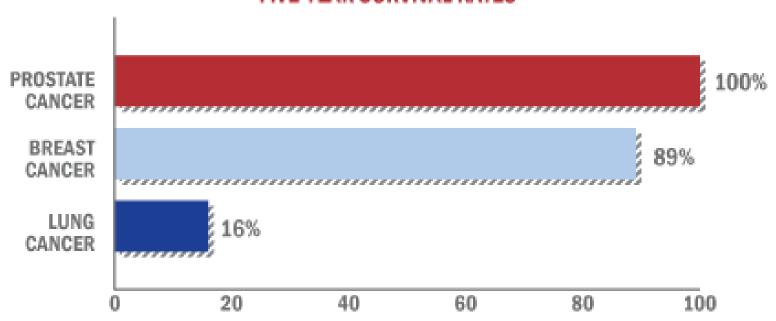
Tons of \$ spent on response rates!



5-YEAR SURVIVAL



FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES1

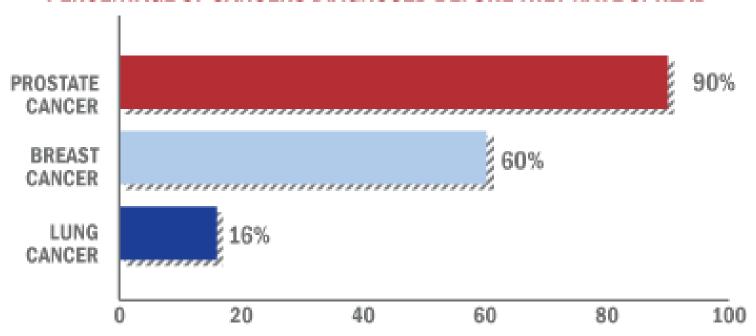




% OF CANCERS DIAGNOSED BEFORE THEY HAVE SPREAD



PERCENTAGE OF CANCERS DIAGNOSED BEFORE THEY HAVE SPREAD^{1,2}





We have a cure for cancer

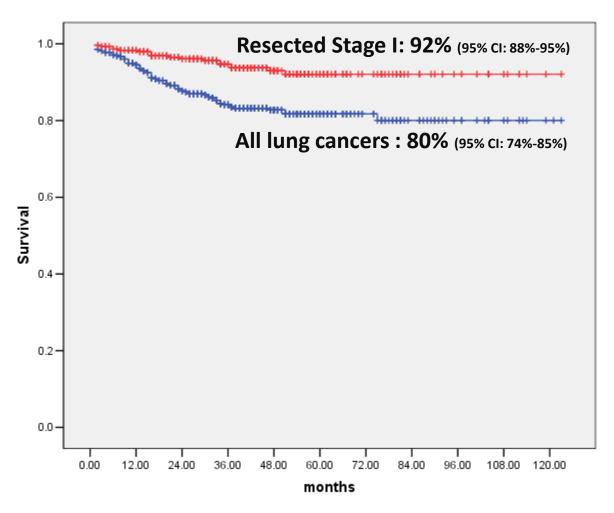


Surgery



10-year survival

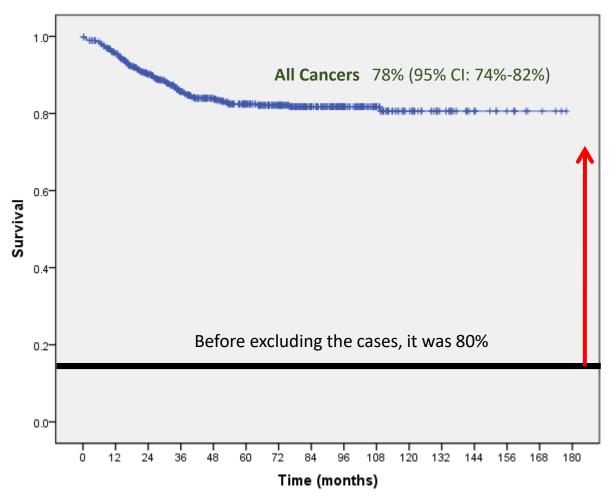






I-ELCAP 15-year survival rates, excluding 68 slowly growing cancers, (n=761, median follow-up time of 51 months)







Shared Decision



- High cure rate of (60-80%) corresponds to 20% reduction in mortality
- Change discussion from 4 out of 5 will die to 4 out of 5 will be cured



Final Thought



Early 1900's - Cervical cancer #1 cancer killer of women

PAP screening

Early 2000's – Lung cancer #1 Killer

CT screening





CT Screening to do for Lung Cancer what Pap Smear Screening did for Cervical Cancer

