





Traitement périopératoire

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Prise en charge actuelle

Essais randomisés doublet à base de Platine

Essai	Stade	n	Chimio †Survie	
E3590	II-IIIA	488	Cis/VP16 Cis/MVd Cis/4 options Cis/Vinca or VP16 Cis/Vin	Non
ALPI	I-III	1209		Non
BLT	I-III	381		Non
IALT	I-III	1867		Oui⇒Non
JBR.10	IB-II	482		Oui
CALGB	IB	344	Carbo/Pac	Oui⇒Non
ANITA	I-IIIA	840	Cis/Vin	Oui

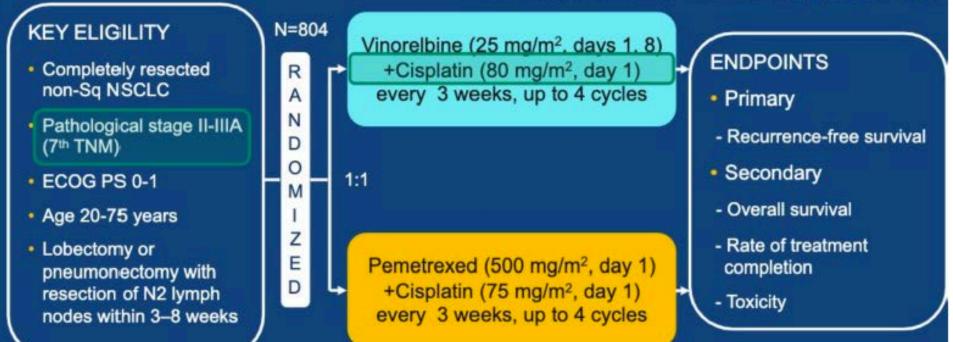
Méta-analyse ~ + 5% survie à 5 ans, stade et PS dépendant

Chimiothérapie adjuvante

- Bénéfice de survie pour les stades II et III
 - Pas de bénéfice pour les stades IB sauf si ≥ 4 cm
 - Pas de bénéfice pour les stades IA
- Doublet recommandé : CDDP Navelbine
 - > 300 mg/m² de platine
 - Chambre implantable ?
- Dans les deux mois qui suivent la chirurgie

JIPANG: Study Design

Between March 14, 2012 and August 19, 2016
At 50 institutions from seven clinical study groups in Japan

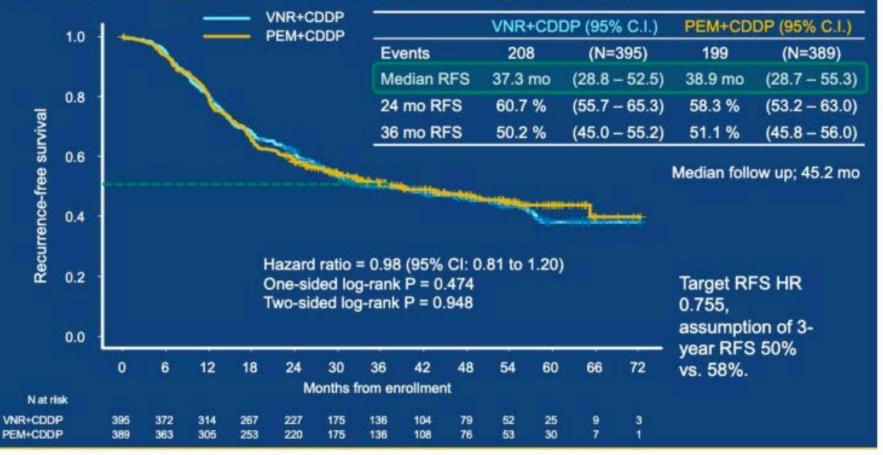


Stratification factors:

- Gender (female vs. male)
 - Age (<70 years vs. ≥70 years)
 - Pathologic stage (II vs. IIIA)
- EGFR mutation (mutant vs. wild)
- Institution

UMIN000006737; https://www.umin.ac.jp/ IRCTs041180023; https://irct.niph.go.jp/

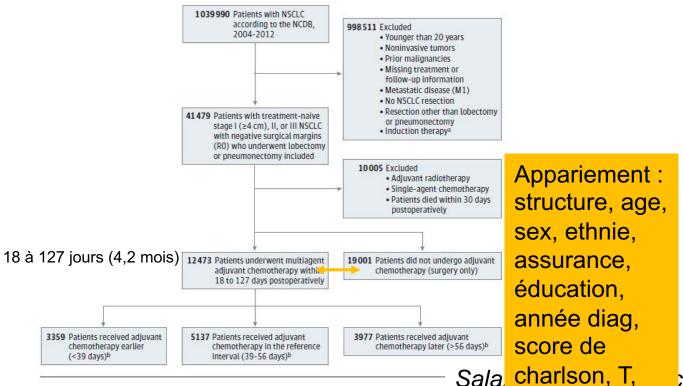
JIPANG cis + peme vs vin primary endpoint: RFS



13

Délais chimiothérapie adjuvante

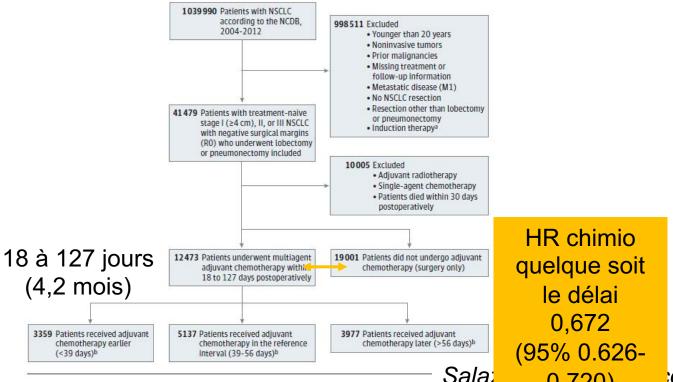
National Cancer Data Base American College of surgeons



cology, 2017

Délais chimiothérapie adjuvante

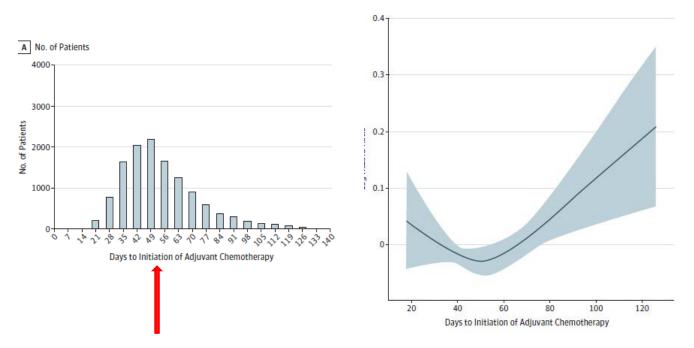
National Cancer Data Base American College of surgeons



ology, 2017

Délais chimiothérapie adjuvante

National Cancer Data Base American College of surgeons



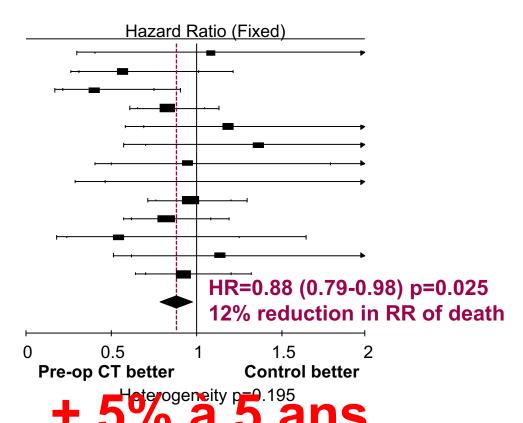
48 jours = 6,7 semaines = 1,6 mois

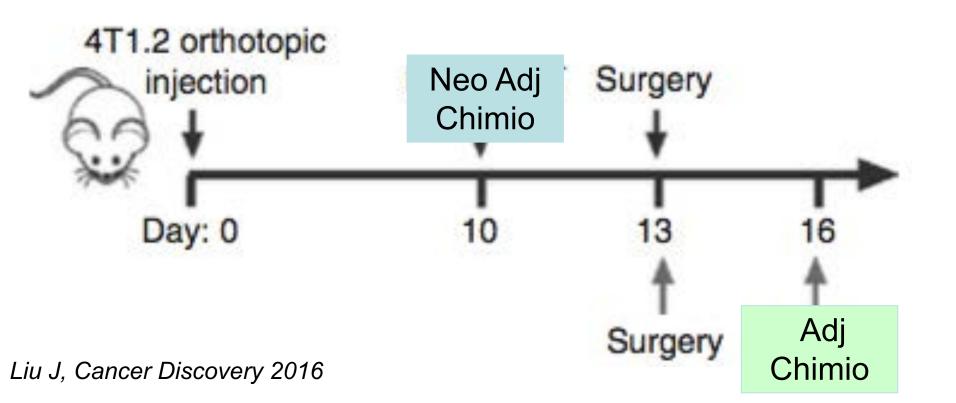
Salazar C. Jama Oncology. 2017

Table 1. Patient Characteristics of the Chemotherapy Time-Based Groups (continued) No. (%)a Reference **Earlier** Interval Later Surgery (<39 d; (39-56 d; Only (>56 d; P Value Characteristic n = 3359)n = 5137)n = 3977)(n = 19001)Tumor histological type <.001 Adenocarcinoma 1960 (58) 2863 (56) 2057 (52) 8800 (46) Squamous cell carcinoma 1051 (31) 1772 (35) 1496 (38) 8274 (44) Large cell carcinoma 158 (5) 223 (4) 185 (5) 853 (4) Otherf 190 (6) 279 (5) 239 (6) 1074 (6) Tumor grade <.001 175 (5) 263 (5) 176 (4) 1228 (6) 1345 (40) 2113 (41) 1642 (41) 7761 (41) 1633 (49) 2446 (48) 1902 (48) 8727 (46) 107 (3) 131 (3) 99 (3) 184 (4) Undetermined Facteurs prédictifs d'une administration > 56 je Tumor pathologic stage 1257 (25 766 (23) de la chimiothérapie : 2530 (49 1650 (49) 943 (28) 1350 (26 Age Tumor size, median (IQR), cm 4.0 (2.5-5.5) 4.0 (Type of resection Non white 4465 (87 2967 (88) Lobectomy Pneumonectomy 392 (12) 672 (13 Pas d'assurance Length of inpatient stay, d ≤14 3295 (98) 4982 (9) Niveau éducation faible >14 64 (2) 155 (3) Readmission within 30 d of discharge **Epidermoïde** 4674 (91 3031 (90) No 138 (3) Unplanned 104 (3) **Pneumonectomie** Planned 138 (4) 165 (3) Planned and unplanned Durée de séjour prolongée > 14 jours 154 (3) Unknown 82 (2) Ninety day mortality, d Une réadmission dans les 30 jours Alive >90 3308 (99) 5076 (99 Died ≤90 41 (1) 44(1) V. /UI/

méta-analyse sur données individuelles

	•	/no. entered]
Trial Id.	Pre-op CT	<u>Control</u>
Dautzenberg	8/13	8/13
Roth	19/28	27/32
Rosell	19/29	27/30
Depierre	137/179	146/176
JCOG 9209	28/31	25/31
Groen-Splinter	21/39	15/40
Mattson	19/30	19/32
MRC BLT	4/5	3/5
MRC LU22	148/258	155/261
SWOG S9900	93/180	103/174
Yang	8/19	14/21
Wu	26/32	18/23
NATCH	99/201	109/212
Total	629/1044	669/1050





Contre

- mauvais stagging initial
- possibilité de progression
- majoration du risque chirurgical?

Pour :

- faisabilité; toxicité acceptable
- meilleure compliance que la CT adjuvante
- amélioration de la resecabilité ?
- introduction plus précoce d'un tt systémique pour traiter les micro-métastases
- évaluation de la réponse : réponse histologique majeure

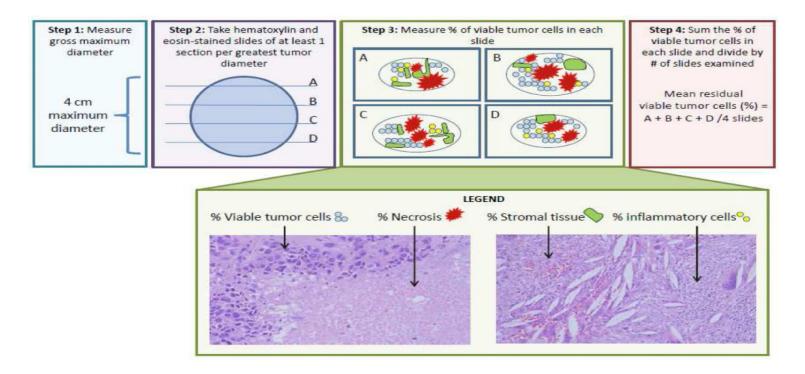
Réponse Histologique Majeure survie globale

réponse histologique et risque de décès

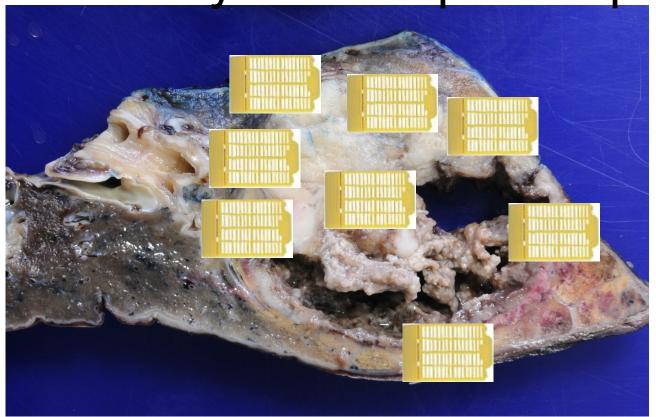
Percentage of residual viable tumor following neo-adjuvant chemotherapy	Hazard Ratio for death		
1-10%	1.00		
11-30%	2·51 (95% CI 0·91-6·96)		
31-50%	3·39 (95% CI 1·40-8·22)		
51-70%	4·57 (95% CI 1·98-10·52)		
71-100%	4·78 (95% CI 2·06-11·11)		

Réponse Histologique Majeure

survie globale

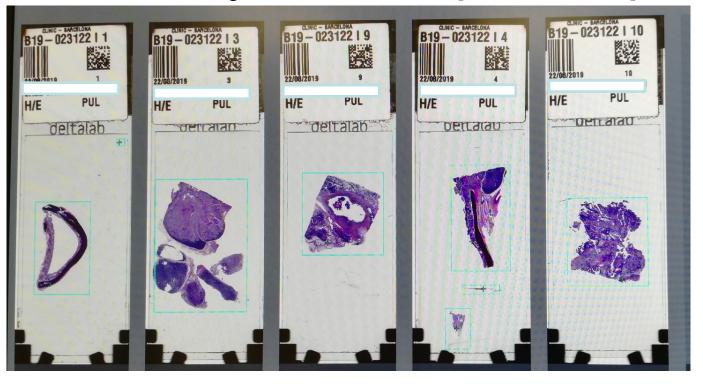


Analyse de la piéce opératoire



Tumor + edge = 8 cm. <8 paraffin blocks

Analyse de la pièce opératoire



Evaluation de la réponse histologique



Tumor + edge = 8 cm. < 8 paraffin blocks

MPE
All tumor + edge
N=very high

*Time consuming in grossing

*Increase pathologists time in signing out the cases

^{*}Increase lab workload for technicians

N2:

Chimio néoadjuvante + chirurgie

- si down-staging

- si lobectomie

Pancoast

Radio-chimiothérapie concomitante

Autres?



Enjeux actuels

Immunothérapie périopératoire

Immunothérapie néoadjuvante

	N	Stade	Médicaments	Cycles	MPR (%)	RR	Non opérés
		Otaue	Medicaments	Cycles	ITT/evaluable	(% RECIST)	(%)
LCMC3 (n=180)	101	IB-IIIB	Atézolizumab	2	18%/14%	7	11 (11%)
NEOSTAR (n=44)							
bras A	23	IA-IIIA	Nivolumab	3	17%/19%	22	(2) 8%
bras B	21	IA-IIIA	Nivo-ipi	3	33%/44%	19	(5) 23%
Forde P (n=22)	22	IB-IIIA	Nivolumab	2	40%/45%	10	(2) 9 %
Ionesco IFCT (n=81)	50 inclus	<mark>IB-II</mark>	Durvalumab	3			
Immunothérapie et chimiothérapie							
NADIM (n=46)	46	IIIA	Nivo-carbo. Paclitaxel	3	73%/83%	70	5 (10%)

Ph 3 combinaison IO CTnéoadjuvant

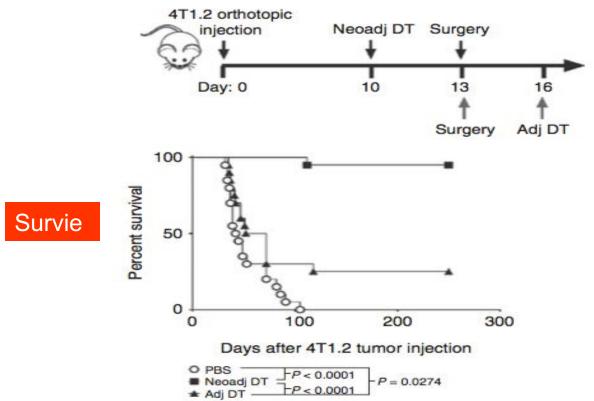
Trial Identifier	Lay Title	Sponsor	Stage (ed)	Backbone	Intervention	Primary Endpoints
NCT02998528	Checkmate8 16	BMS	IB-IIIA (7 th)	Cis or Carbo + Vin/Peme/Gem/Doce/Pacli	+/- Nivo I+N closed	EFS pCR
NCT03425643	KN 671	Merck	IIA-IIIA (8 th)	Cis + Peme or Gem	Pembro or placebo	EFS OS
NCT03456063	IMPOWER 030	Genentech	II-IIIB (8 th)	Cis/Carbo + nab-pac/peme/gem	Atezo or placebo	MPR EFS
NCT03800134	AEGEAN	AstraZeneca	IIA-IIIB (8 th)	Cis + gem or peme Carbo + peme or pacli	Durva or palcebo	MPR

Caveat:

None of the trials above prescribe uniform adjuvant therapy, therefore perioperative study schemas just not induction.

Immunothérapien adjuvante

Néoadjuvant ≠ adjuvant



2019 World Conference on Lung Cancer

September 7-10, 2019 | Barcelona, Spain

wclc2019.iaslc.com

WCLC19

Conquering Thoracic Cancers Worldwide

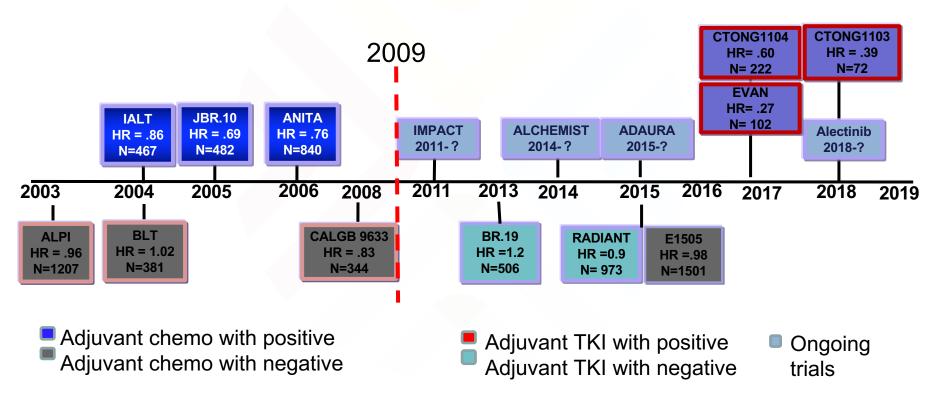
Ongoing Adiuvant PD-1/PD-L1 10 trials

Drug/Trial	N	Stages entered	Description	Primary Endpoint
Nivolumab		IB (4cm) – IIIA,	Phase 3	OS/DFS
ALCHEMIST/ANVIL	900	after adj chemo and/or	Allows PD-L1+ and	
		radiation	PD-L1 -	
Atezoliumab	1280	IB (4cm) – IIIA,	Phase 3	DFS
Impower010	1200	after adj chemo	Allows PD-L1+ / -	
MEDI4736	1000	IB (4cm) – IIIA,	Phase 3	DFS
Durvalumab	1360	after adj chemo	Allows PD-L1+ / -	
Pembrolizumab		IB (4cm) – IIIA,	Phase 3	DFS
Keynote-091	1080	after adj chemo	Allows PD-L1+ / -	

Enjeux actuels

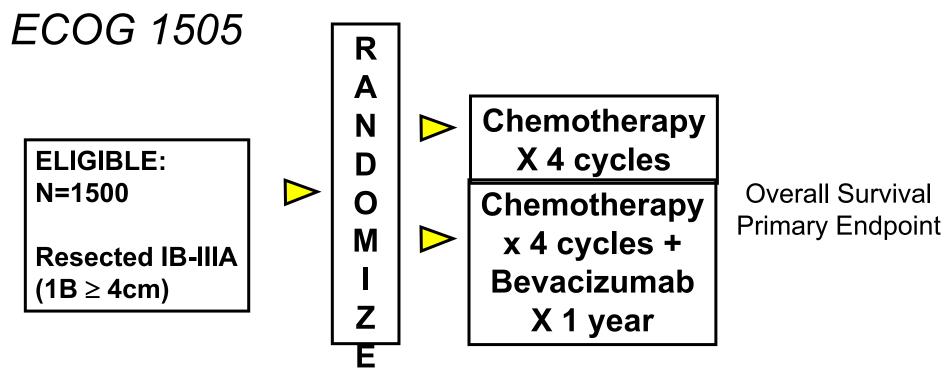
Thérapies ciblées en périopératoire

Neo/Adjuvant Therapy Timeline



Echec des anti-angiogeniques

Bevacizumab en adjuvant



^{*} Investigator Choice: Cis/Vinorelbine, Cis/Docetaxel, Cis/Gem, Cis/Pem

Echec des TKI EGFR

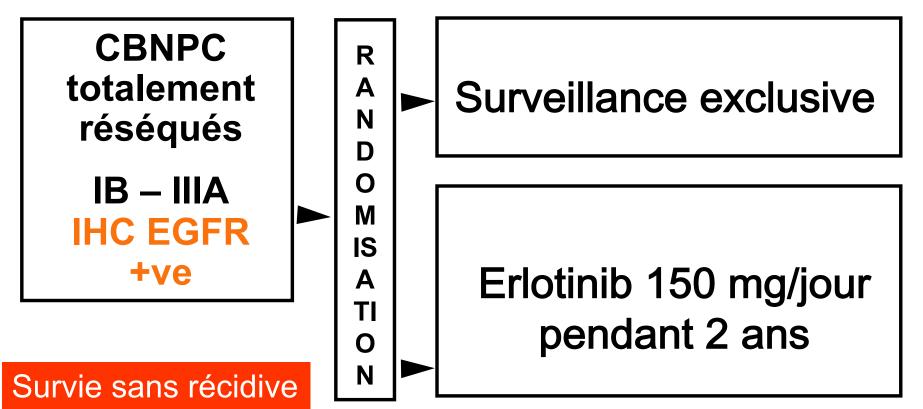
population non sélectionnée : BR.19

Pts with completely Gefitinib resected stage 250 mg po IB,II, and IIIA daily x 2 yrs NSCLC Stratified by Randomized 1:1 stage histology post-op RT Placebo - sex 0 mg po adjuvant chemotherapy* daily x 2 yrs Survie sans récidive

Goss G. J Clin Oncol. 2013:

Echec des TKI EGFR

population non sélectionnée : Radiant



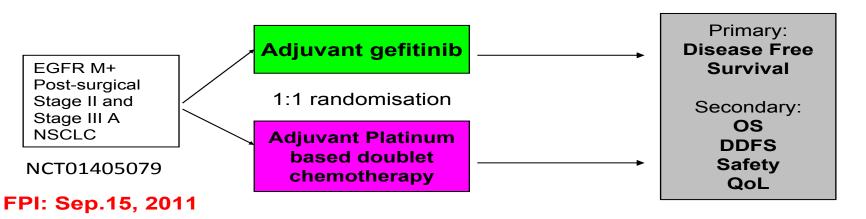
Kelly K. J Clin Oncol 2015

TKI EGFR en cas d'addiction

Adjuvant Gefitinib CTONG1104



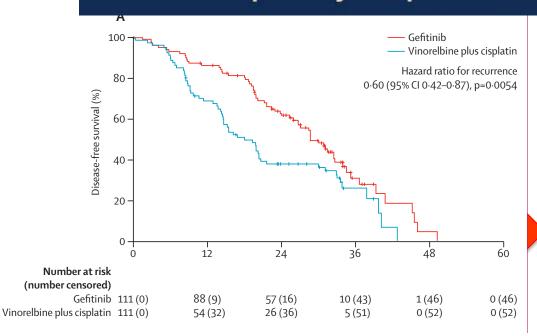
CTONG1104: A national, multi center, randomized, open-label, phase III trial of gefitinib versus combination of vinorelbine plus platinum as adjuvant treatment in pathological stage II-IIIA(N1-N2) NSCLC with EGFR activating mutation (ADJUVANT)



TKI EGFR en cas d'addiction

Adjuvant Gefitinib CTONG1104



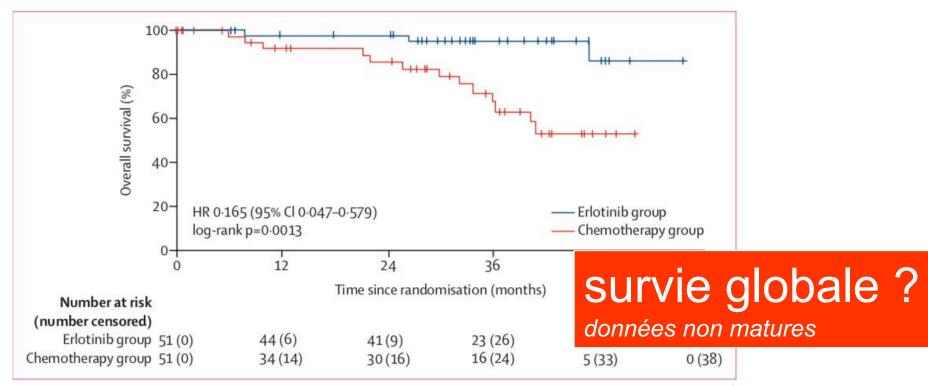


survie globale?

données non matures

TKI EGFR en cas d'addiction

Adjuvant Erlotinib versus CDDP Vinorelbine EVAN



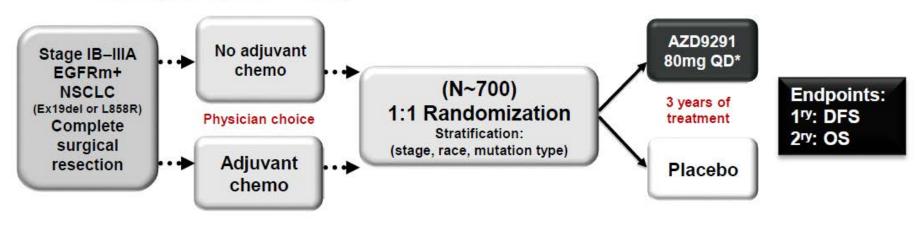
Ongoing Ph III Targeted Adjuvant Trials

ClinicalTrials.gov ID	Phase	Drug	Setting	Endpoint	No. of Pts
NCT02125240 (ICWIP)	3	Icotinib	Adjuvant, Stage III NSCLC, EGFRm	3 years DFS	300
NCT02448797 (EVIDENCE)	3	Icotinib	Adjuvant, stage II-IIIA NSCLC, EGFRm	DFS	320
NCT01996098 (ICTAN)	3	Icotinib, 12m vs. 6m vs. placebo (SOC)	Adjuvant, stage II-IIIA NSCLC, EGFRm	DFS	477
NCT02518802	3	Gefitinib + Cis/PEM vs. Cis/PEM	Adjuvant, Stage II-IIIA (N1, N2) lung adenocarcinoma, EGFRm	DFS	220
NCT02193282 (ALCHEMIST)	3	Erlotinib	Adjuvant, Stage I-IIIA NSCLC, EGFRm or ALK	OS	450
WJOG6401L (IMPACT)	3	Gefitinib	Adjuvant, Stage II-IIIA NSCLC, EGFRm	DFS	230
NCT02511106	3	Osimertinib	Adjuvant, Stage IB-IIIB NSCLC, EGFRm	DFS	700
NCT03456076	3	Alectinib	Adjuvant, Stage IB-IIIA, resectable NSCLC, with an activating alteration in ALK	DFS	255

TKI en cas d'addiction

ADAURA phase III trial

- Phase III, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter study
- Stratification: stage (IB vs. II vs. IIIA), mutation (del19, L858R) and race (Asian, Non-Asian)



TKI en cas d'addiction

ALCHEMIST trial

- Patients with surgically resected NSCLC stages IB (>4 cm),
 II, and IIIA with negative margins
- Standard adjuvant therapy allowed, at the discretion of the treating oncologist

No molecular alteration:
observation every 6 months
for 5 years

EGFR and ALK genotyping

EGFR mutation: (n = 410)
phase III trial of erlotinib
vs. placebo for 2 years

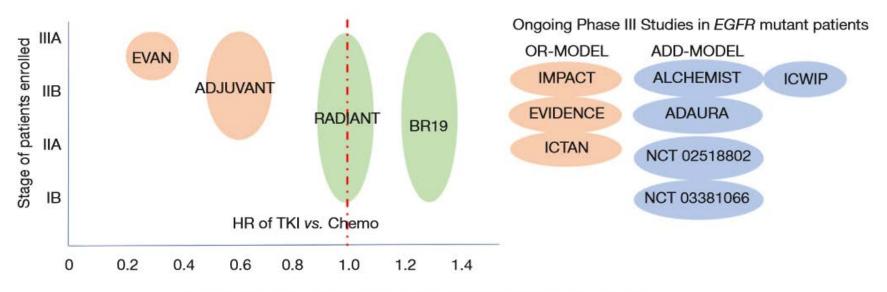
ALK rearranged: (n = 360) phase III trial of crizotinib vs. placebo for 2 years

1^{ier} objectif = survie globale

ALCHEMIST, Adjuvant Lung Cancer Enrichment Marker Identification and Sequencing Trials

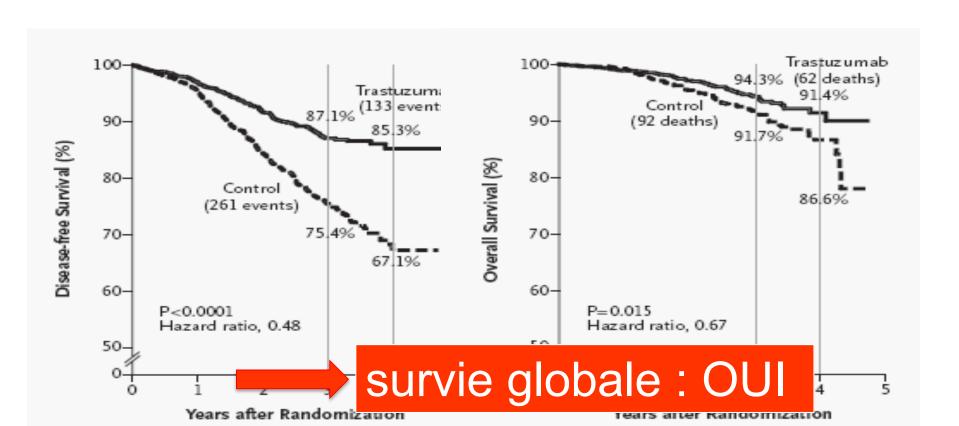






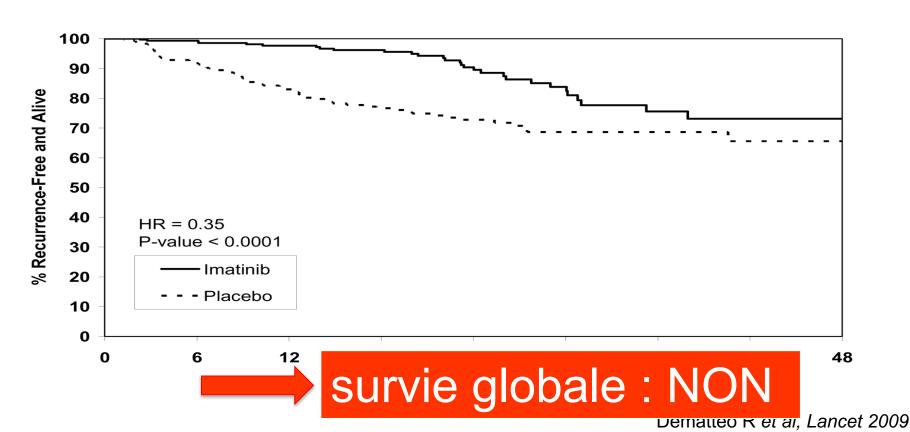
Current Treatment Model of Adjuvant TKI in EGFR mutant patients

Thérapies ciblées en adjuvant Breast Cancer : Adjuvant Trastuzumab

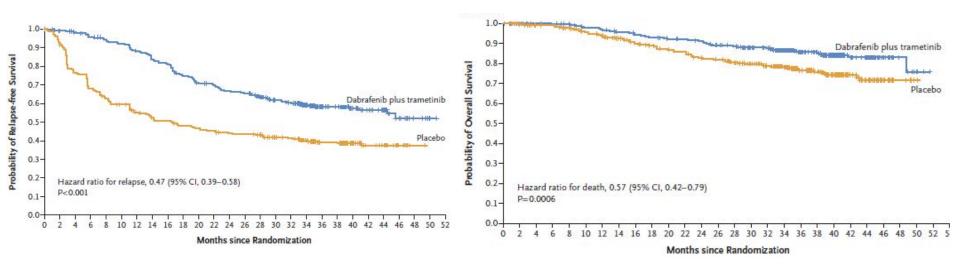


Thérapies ciblées en adjuvant

GIST : Adjuvant Imatinib



Thérapies ciblées en adjuvant Melanome: Adjuvant dabrafenib / trametinib





Enjeux actuels

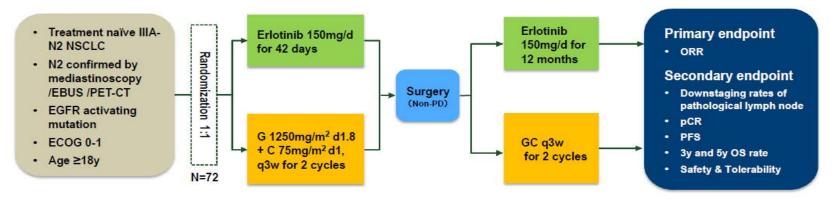
Thérapies ciblées en neoadjuvant

EMERGING-CTONG 1103



A multicentre phase II study of erlotinib versus gemcitabine plus cisplatin as neoadjuvant treatment for stage IIIA-N2 EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC

Study design



Stratification by lymph node status, histology, smoking status and sex.

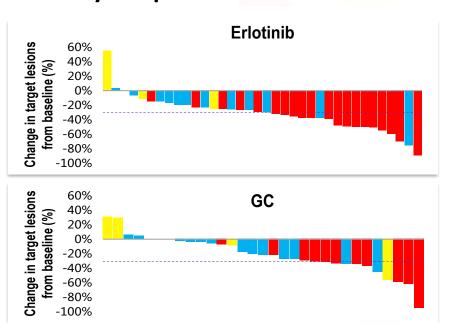
C, cisplatin; ECUG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; G, gemcitabine; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; ORR, objective response rate; pCR, pathological complete response; PFS, progression free survival; OS, overall survival

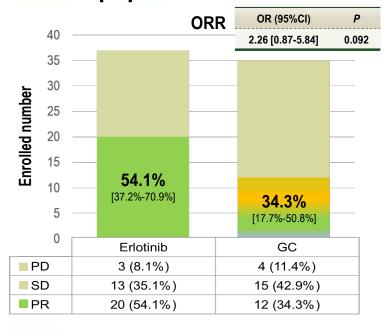
Zhong WZ, Wu YL et al. J Clin Oncol 2019 online

EMERGING-CTONG 1103



Primary endpoint: ORR in the intention-to-treat population

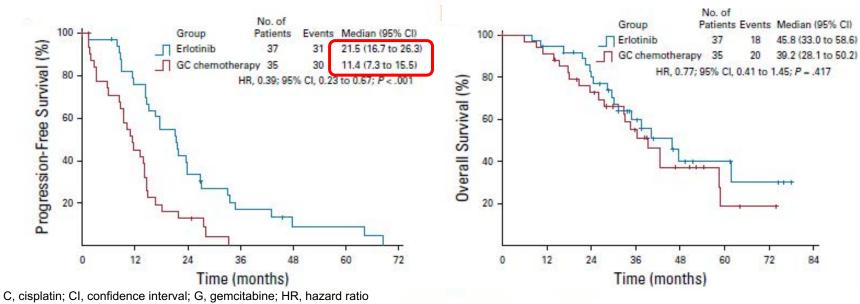




EMERGING-CTONG 1103



Secondary endpoint: Progression-free survival and overall survival



No pathologic complete response was identified in either arm.

MPR: Three (9.7%) of 31 patients and zero of 23 patients in the erlo and GC

Zhong WZ, Wu YL et al. J Clin Oncol 2019 online

Place de thérapies ciblées

- Should all resected patients with EGFRmut need adjuvant targeted therapy?
 - » Higher TNM stage benefit more from EGFR TKI adjuvant therapy
 - » Molecular status may provide more information for patient's selection
- Which adjuvant strategy is optimal for EGFR mutation patients?
 - EGFR TKIs vs chemo design (OR model)
 - EGFR TKIs sequentially after doublet chemotherapy (ADD model)
- What is the optimal treatment duration of adjuvant EGFR-TKI?
 - Not determined, 2 years in most trials, 3 years (ADAURA)
 - Duration should balance the side effects with the benefits of treatment
- Could neoadjuvant TKI use in clinical practice?
- Neoadjuvant EGFR TKIs achieved high RR and did not impair delivery of surgery in EGFR-mutant stage III NSCLC
- Neoadjuvant improved DFS than neo-adjuvant chemotherapy
- Could adjuvant/neoadjuvant EGFR TKIs improve overall survival?
- May improved OS than patients with EGFRmut who do not received EGFR TKI never

Enjeux actuels

Ne pas oublier la RAAC

RAC, RRAC: qu'est-ce que c'est?

- Récupération Rapide Après Chirurgie?
- Réhabilitation précoce Après Chirurgie?
- · Réhabilitation Améliorée après Chirurgie?

· Peu importe...

<u>Principe</u>: **Approche multidisciplinaire** du soin chirurgical qui a pour objectif d'accélérer la réhabilitation **fonctionnelle** et **psychique** des patients suite à leur intervention .

Impliquer le patient pour qu'il devienne acteur de sa réhabilitation !

Historique



 Développement fin des années 90 dans les pays Nordiques: Pr Kehlet au Danemark pour la chirurgie colique.

(Kehlet H (1997) Multimodal approach to control postoperative pathophysiology and rehabilitation. Br J Anaesth)

- En France, la diffusion de la Réhabilitation Améliorée après Chirurgie est très récente:
 - Note de Cadrage de l'ARS en Juillet 2014



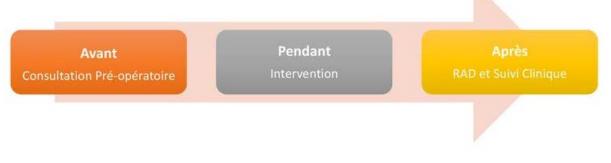
NOTE DE CADRAGE

Programmes de réhabilitation rapide en chirurgie : état des lieux et perspectives

• Groupe GRACE (groupe de professionnels francophones dédié à la RAC) a été créé en 2014 afin de diffuser ces procédures.

Les Principes généraux de la RAC

Ensemble de mesures AVANT, PENDANT et APRES la chirurgie.



Notion de « CHEMIN CLINIQUE »

La réhabilitation améliorée après chirurgie (RAC), centrée sur le patient, consiste à mettre en place des mesures complémentaires entre l'anesthésie, la chirurgie et les soins de suite.

Les Principes généraux de la RAC

La réhabilitation amáliorée anrès

· Ensemb Correction d'une anémie Sevrage tabagique

Avant

Consultation Pré-opératoire

Intervention

complementaires entre l'anesthésie, la chirurgie et les soins de suite.

ste

ace

Notion de « CHEMIN CLINIQUE »

Conclure

Approche systémique peri-opératoire
Chimiothérapie+++
Immunothérapie?
TKI ?

RAAC+++

Enjeux actuels

Mieux prédire la récidive

Mieux prédire la récidive ADN tumoral circulant

