

Trends in basic research & technology impact for clinical research in radiotherapy.

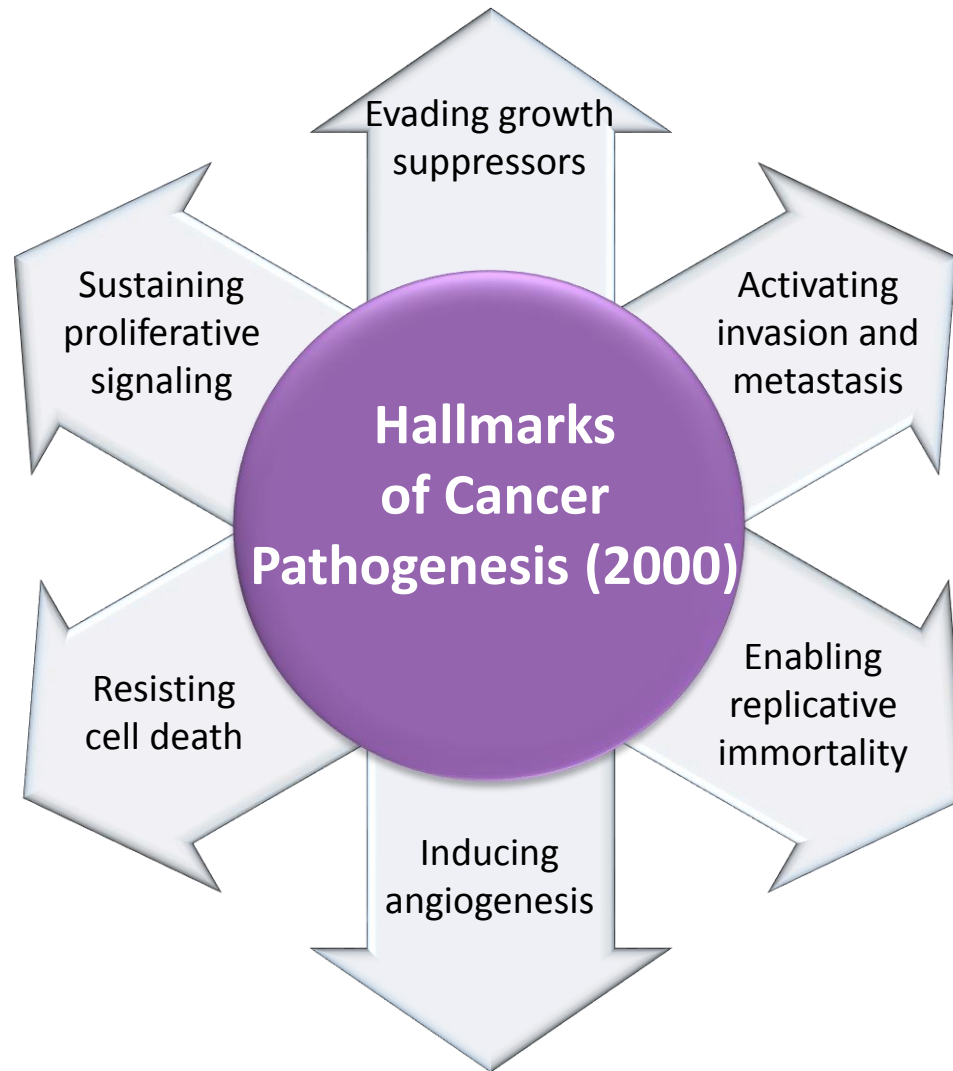
Eric Deutsch MD PhD

Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus

Outline

- ❖ Targeted therapies
- ❖ Precision medicine
- ❖ Lessons from hypoxia
- ❖ Immunology
- ❖ Imaging
- ❖ Oligometastasis

Cancer Pathogenesis: Formerly Characterized by 6 Hallmarks



What have we learned from targeted therapies?

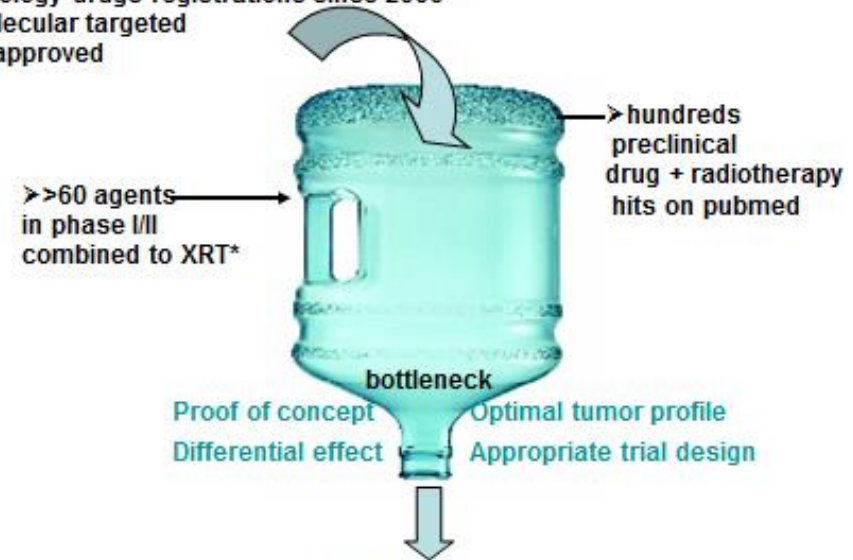
Several targets & drugs tested

- ❖ EGFr+HER2 :Lapatinib,
- ❖ EGRF : Tarceva,
- ❖ VEGF Bevacizumab,
- ❖ RAF& VEGF : Sorafenib,
- ❖ mTOR Everolimus etc etc

→ Systematic transfer of approved drugs, inefficient??

Targeted agents + XRT : facts

- > 50 oncology drugs registrations since 2000
- > 14 Molecular targeted agents approved



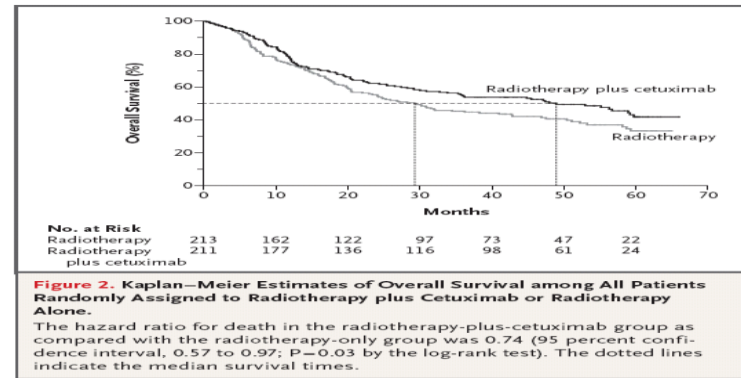
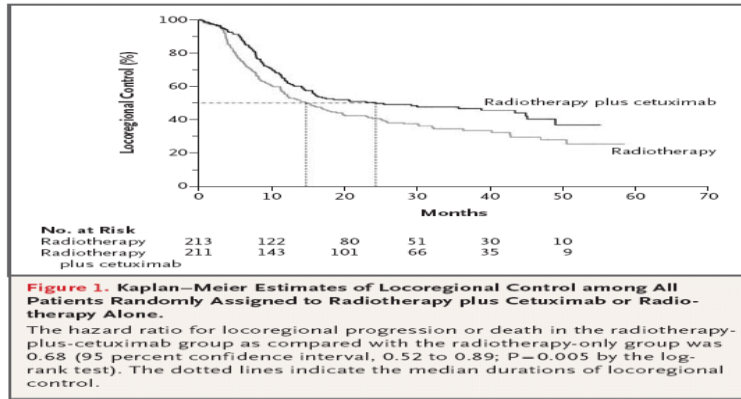
To date only 2 drugs :
* source : clinicaltrials.gov C225 & Temodar recently registered combined to radiotherapy

We have EGFr targeting..but..

❖ C225 = 1st targeted therapy!

But :

- ➔ no level-1 evidence in comparison with CDDP
- ➔ Triple therapy (C225 & CDDP + RT)
 - no improvement in survival
 - toxicity increased. (Ang KK, JCO2011)
- ➔ No efficacy in lung, oesophagus, anal & cervix

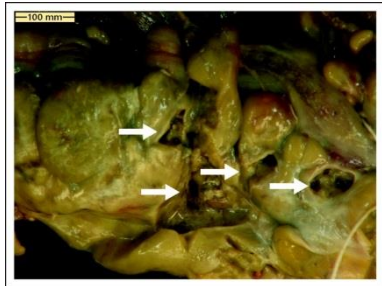


C225 + radiotherapie :
Bonner NEJM 2006

We know drugs may alter the therapeutic ratio of XRT

Bowel perforation

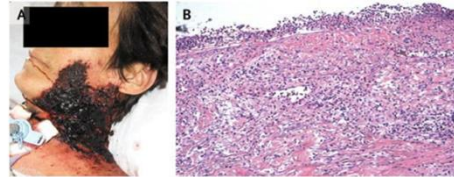
→ Sorafenib (VEGFR2)



Natascha A.J.B. Peters , JCO 2008

Increased Skin toxicity

→ C225 (EGFR)



Budach, NEJM 2007

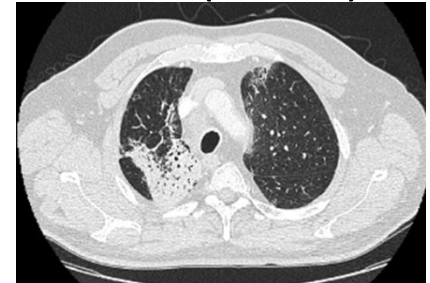
→ Vemurafenib (RAF)



Boussebart, Jama Derm, 2013

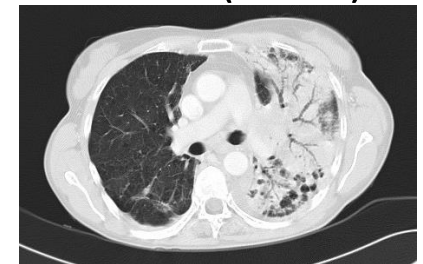
Increased Lung toxicity

→ Everolimus (mTOR)



Deutsch, Annals of Oncol, 2015

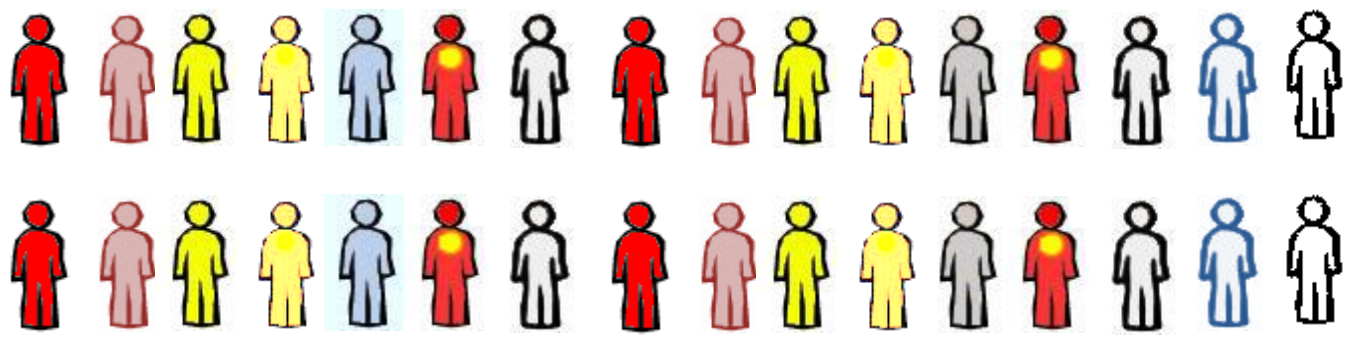
→ Bevacizumab (VEGF)



Lind, JCO 2012, Mangoni BJC 2012

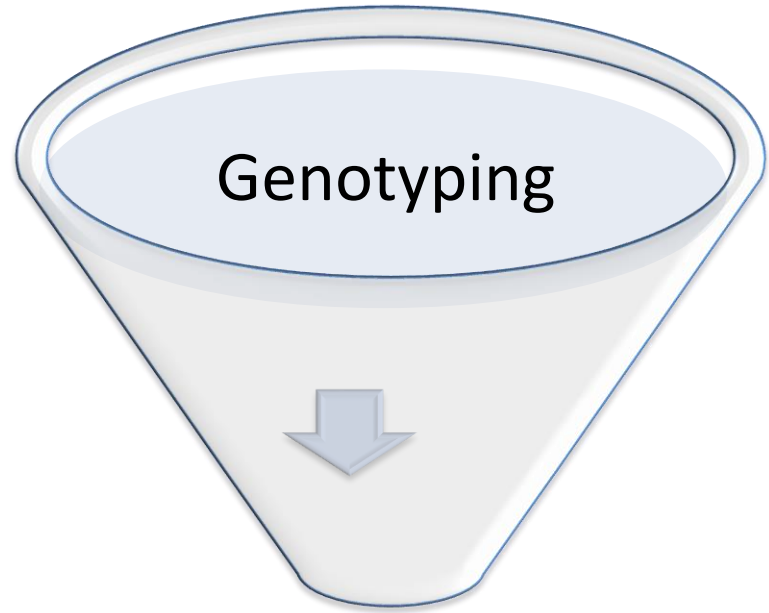
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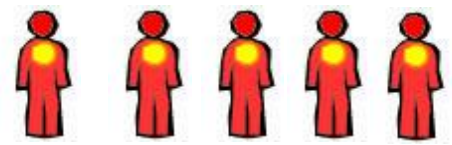
Unselected population

ORR below 10%

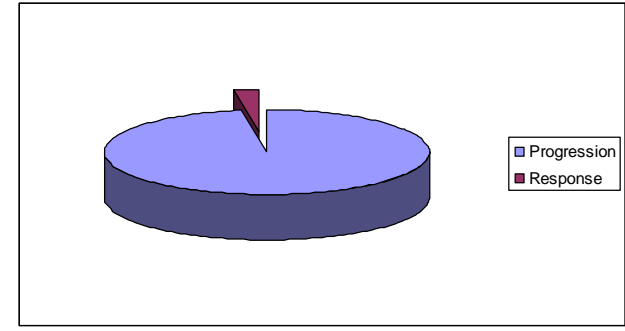
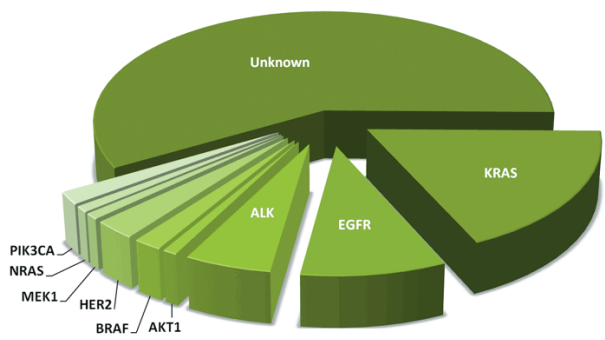


Enriched population

ORR > 30%, and even > 50%
if true oncogene de-addiction

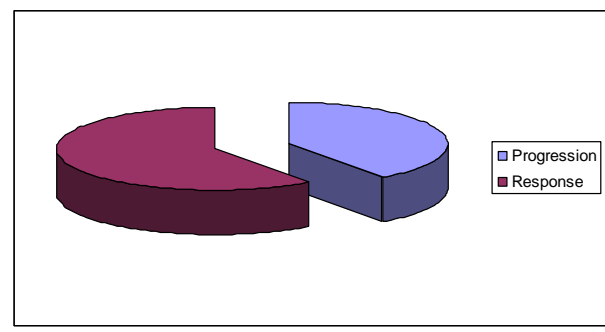
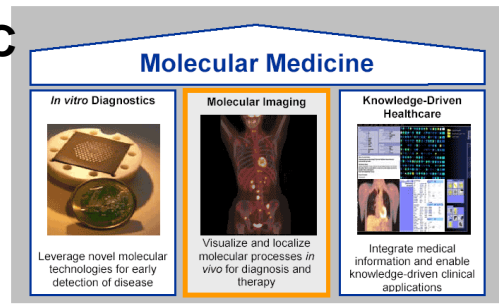


Serendipity versus molecular driven trials EGFR inhibitors



N Tatcher, Lancet 2005 1692 randomized patients
No effect

Molecular landscape of NSCLC



Rosell, Lancet Oncol 2012, 174 patients
Bingo!!

Individualized Therapy for NSCLC

❖ RTOG 1210/Alliance 31101, NSCLC stage III

→ EGFr mut R

Erlotinib then Chemoradiation

Chemoradiation

→ ALK trans R

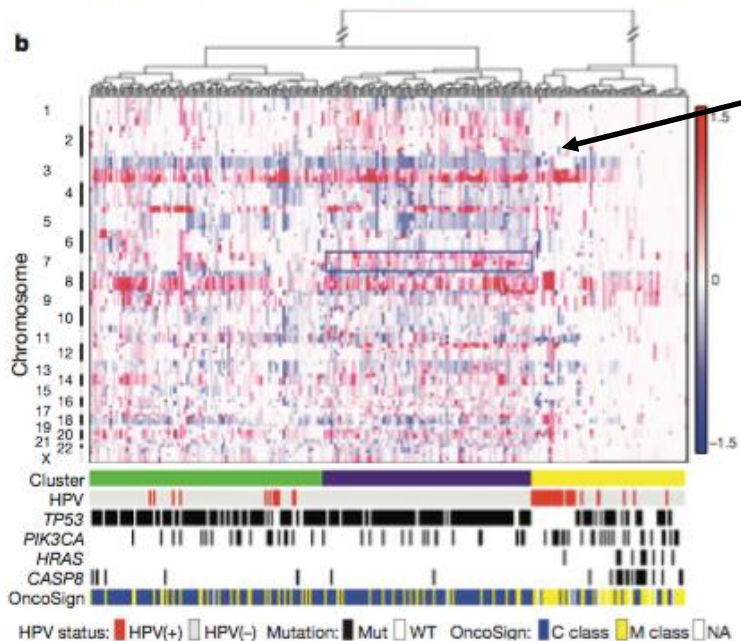
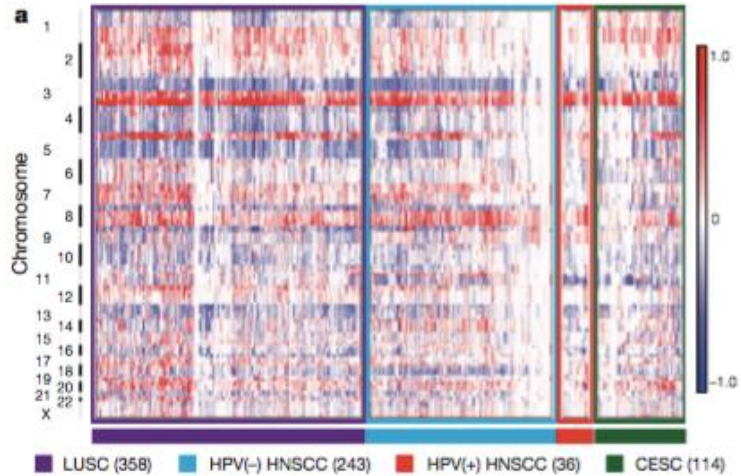
Crizotinib then Chemoradiation

Chemoradiation



Molecular pathology will dictate new combinations!

HNSCC HPV – similar to SCC NSCLC



Chr 7 (EGFR) amplification cluster
HPV-

Low CAN cluster
HPV+
HRAS, CAPS8

Outline

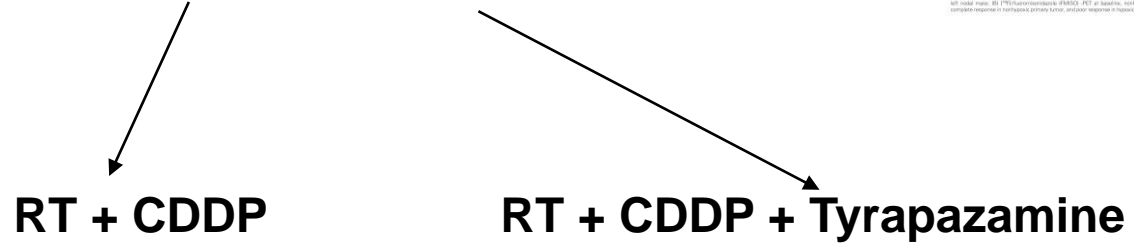
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Tirapazamine trial : any lessons learnt?

1-Need for patient selection

- Bio-reductive agent hypoxic
- Radiosensitizer

Randomized phase III



Overall results : 2 arms similar!!

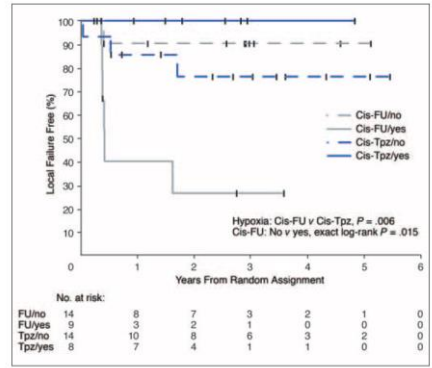
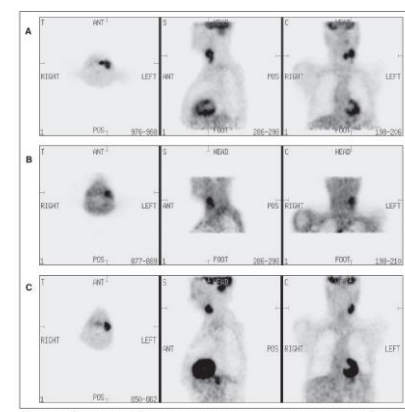


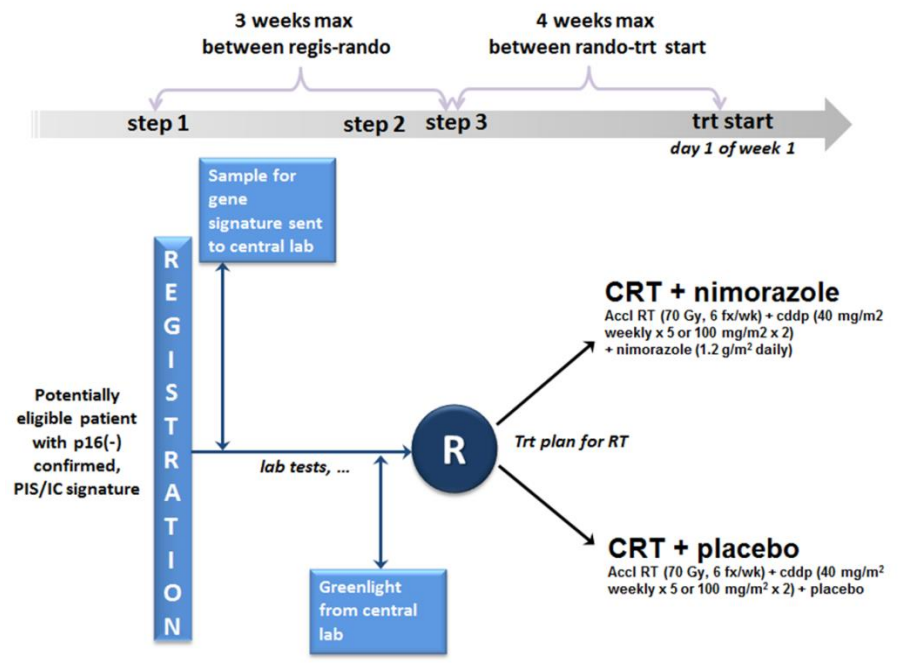
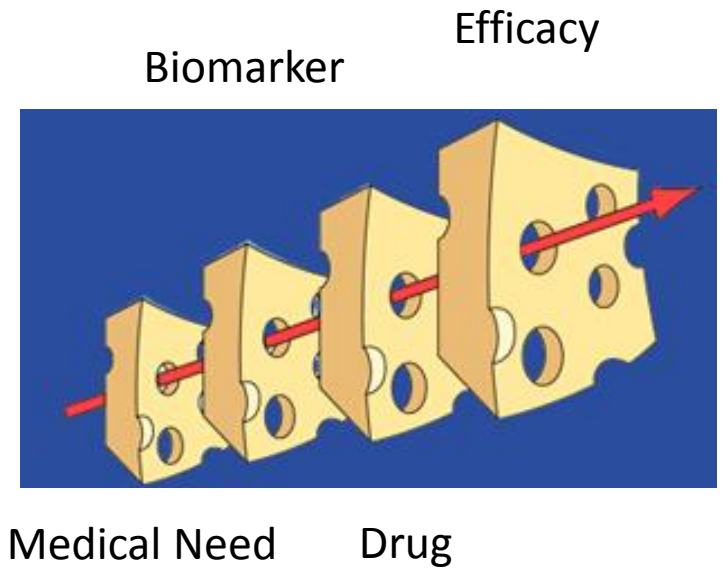
Fig 2. Time to local failure (Kaplan-Meier method) by treatment arm and hypoxia in the primary tumor (censored times are indicated as tick marks on the curves). Cis, cisplatin; FU, fluorouracil; TPZ, tirapazamine.

Rischin, JCO 2006

2-Biomarker discovery
QT L, Clin Can Res 2012

3- Need for compliance!
Peters, JCO 2010

Hypoxic modifications : selection is key!

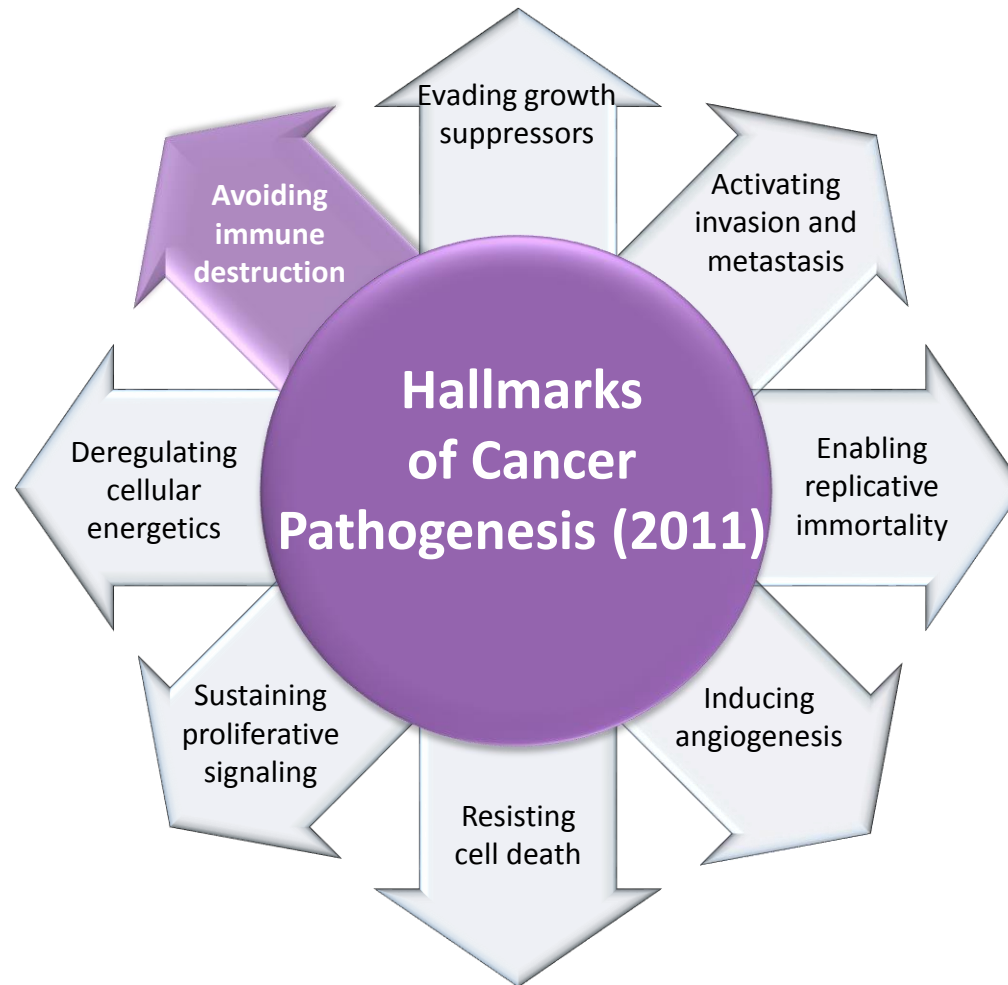


1219 ROG-HNCG

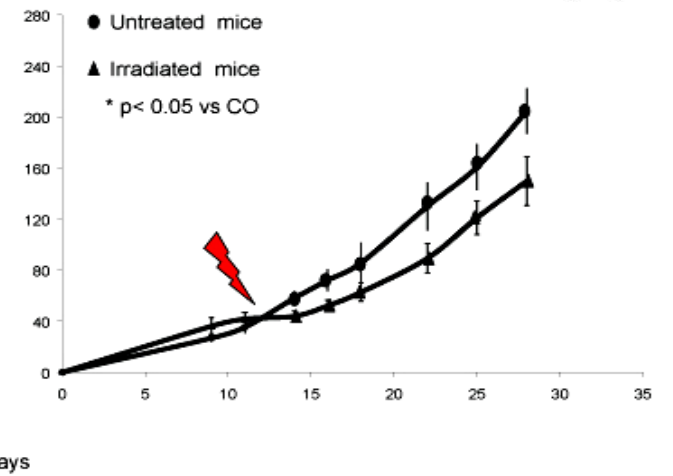
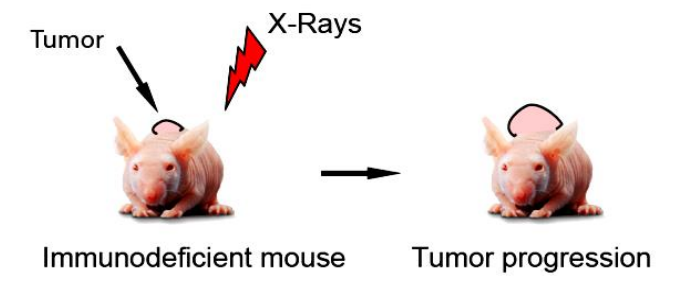
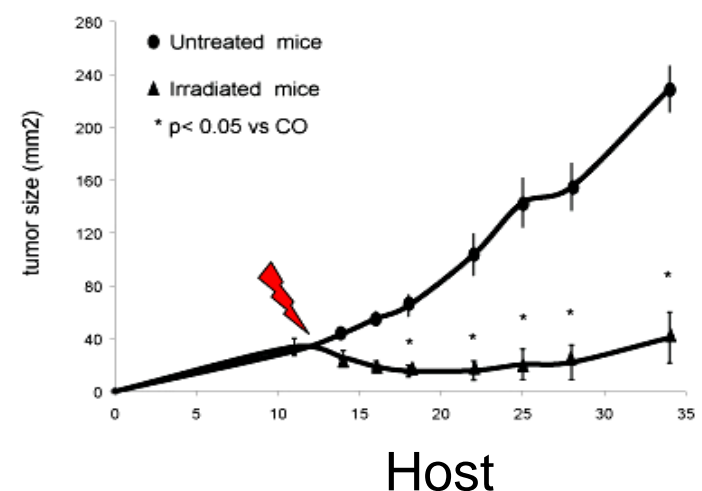
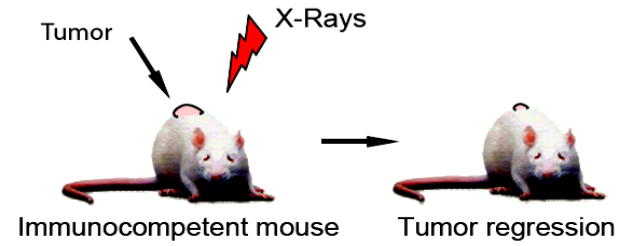
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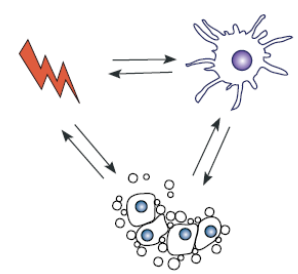
Now Recognized as a Hallmark



Tumor microenvironment : more than hypoxia



Radiation
-ER Stress
-Apoptosis
-HMGB1 release



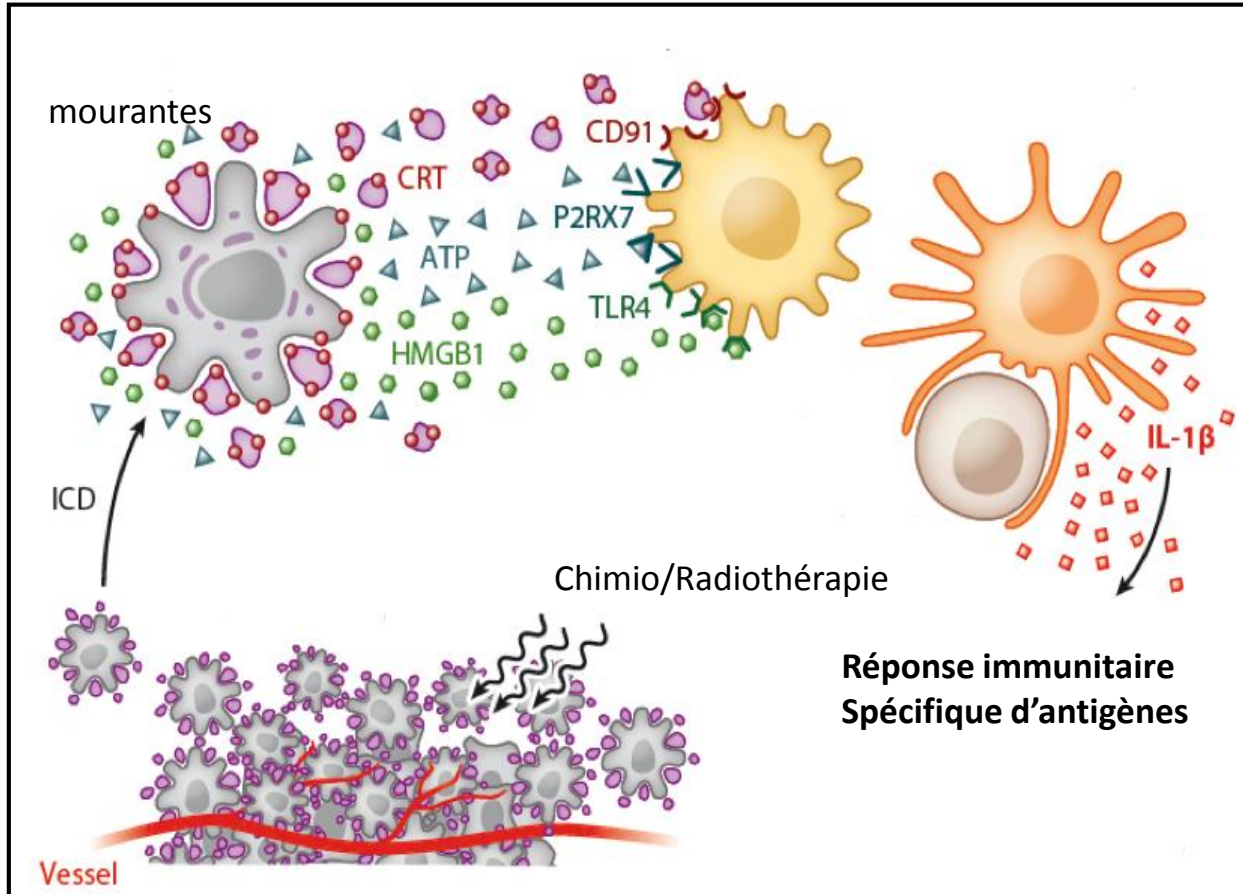
Host
-TLR4 / MyD88
-P2RX7 / NLRP3
-Immunocompetent

Courtesy A. Tesniere

Tumor

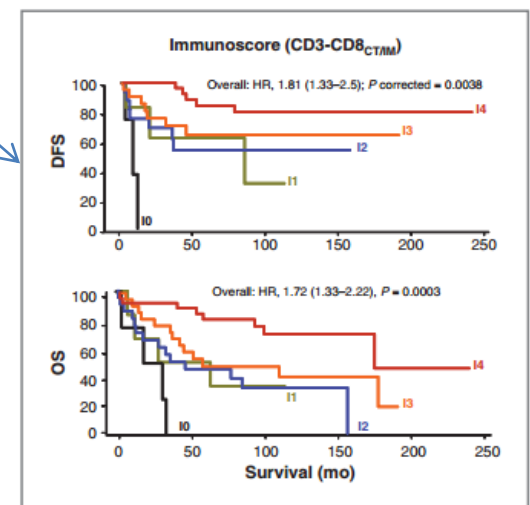
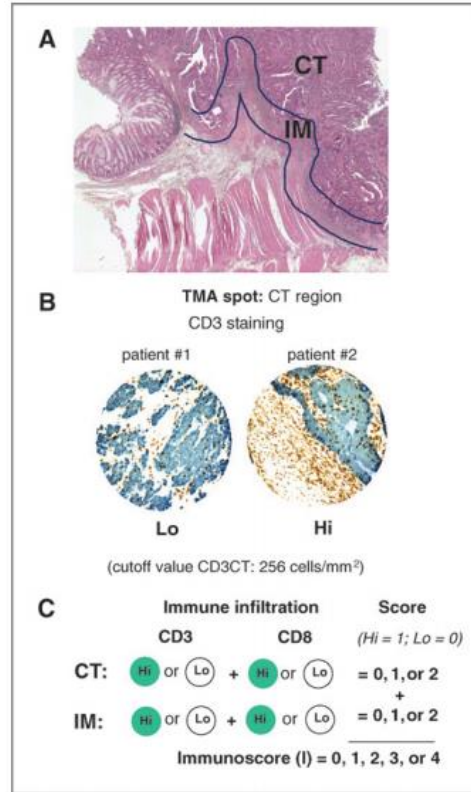
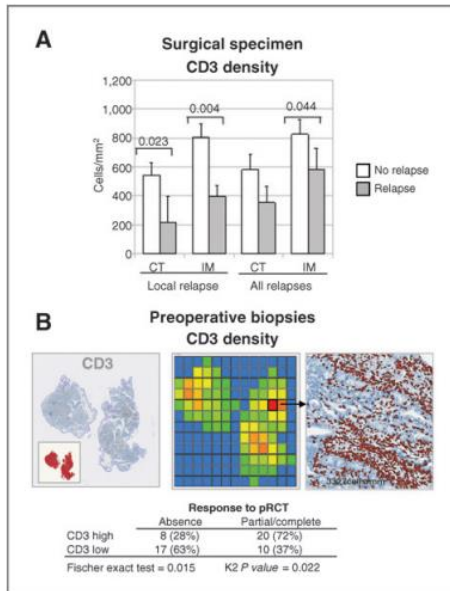
Apetoh, Tesniere*, Ghiringhelli* et al. Cancer Research 2008*

CRT exposure / HMGB1 & ATP release

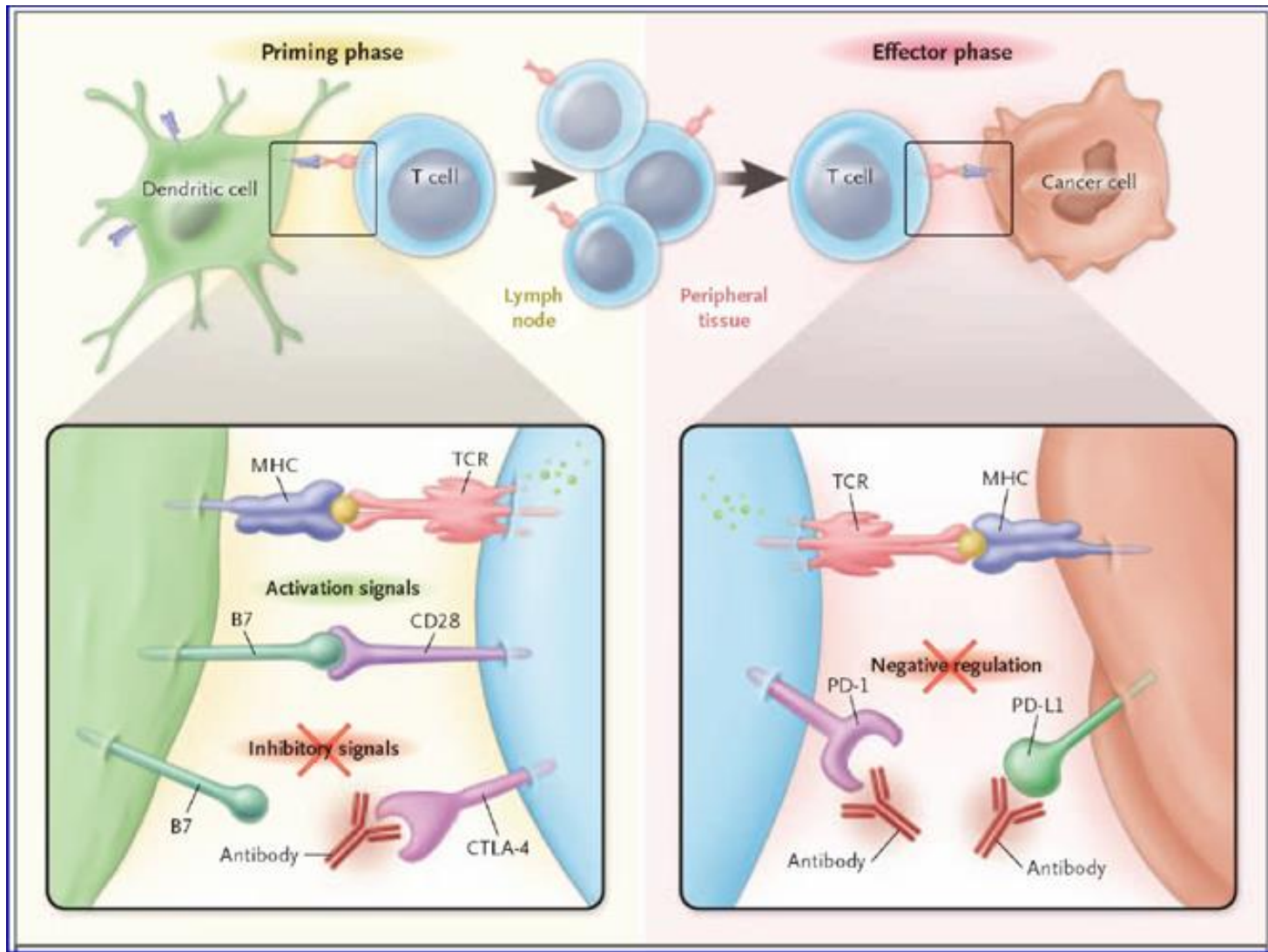


Casares et al, J Exp Med 2005
Obeid et al, Nat Med 2007
Apetoh et al, Immunol Rev 2007
Ghiringhelli et al, Nat Med 2009
Galuzzi et al, EMBO 2012
Martins et al, Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2010
Ko et al, Cell Death and Diff 2014

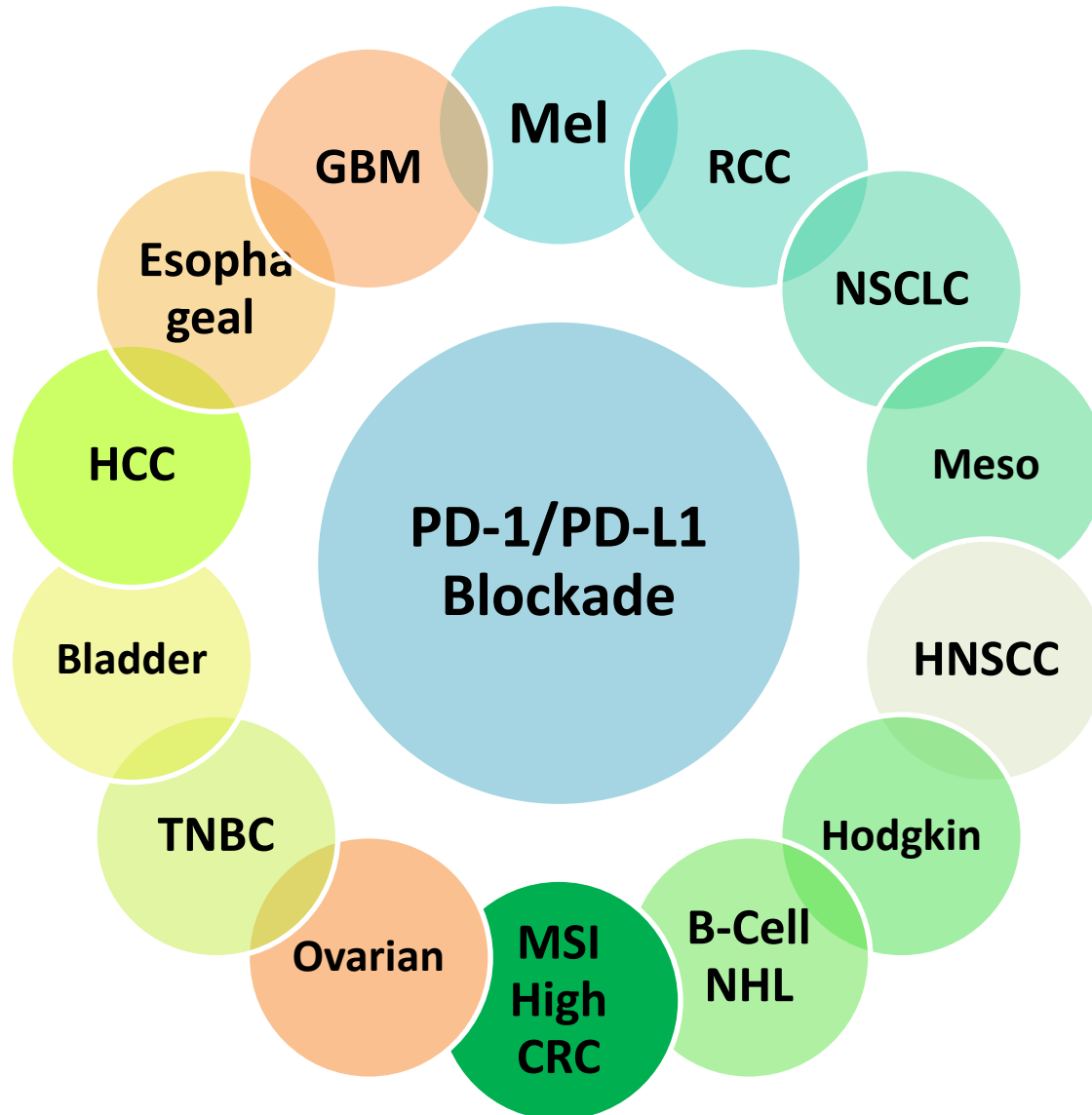
Immunoscore could be predictive of response to CRT in rectal cancer.



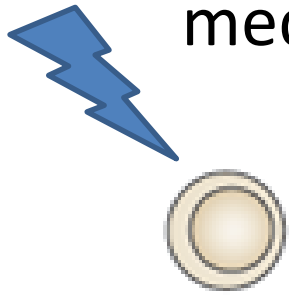
Blocking of PD-1 or CTLA-4 signaling



Immuno-stimulatory Ab : Spectrum of activity



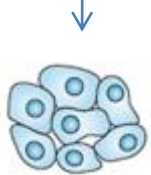
Immune adaptive response by tumor cells mediates resistance to fractionated radiotherapy



CD8+ lymphocyte

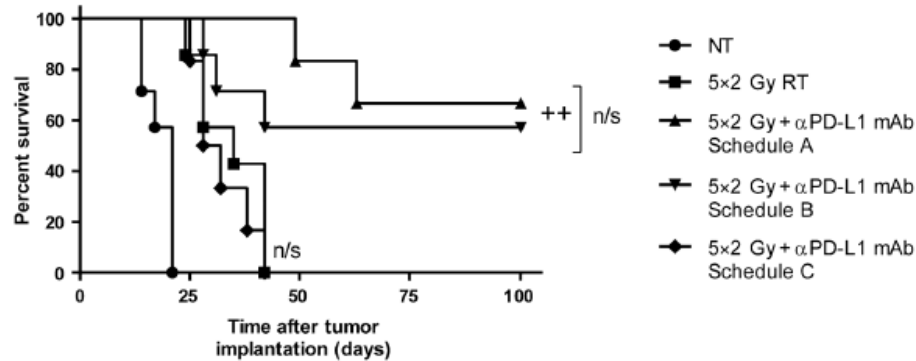
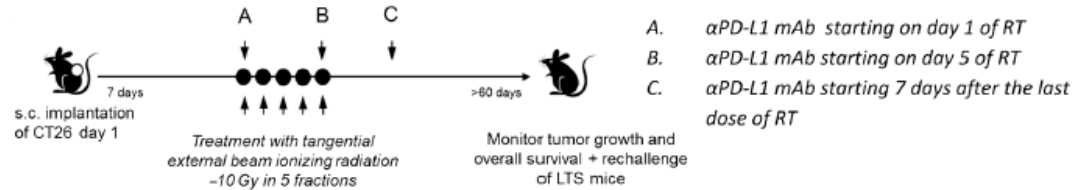


IFN



PDL-1

Tumor cells



Anti PDL-1 & XRT :

Potential only observed with concurrent but not sequential α PD-L1 mAb therapy

Dovedi, Can Res 2014



Clinical cases of abscopal effect

A

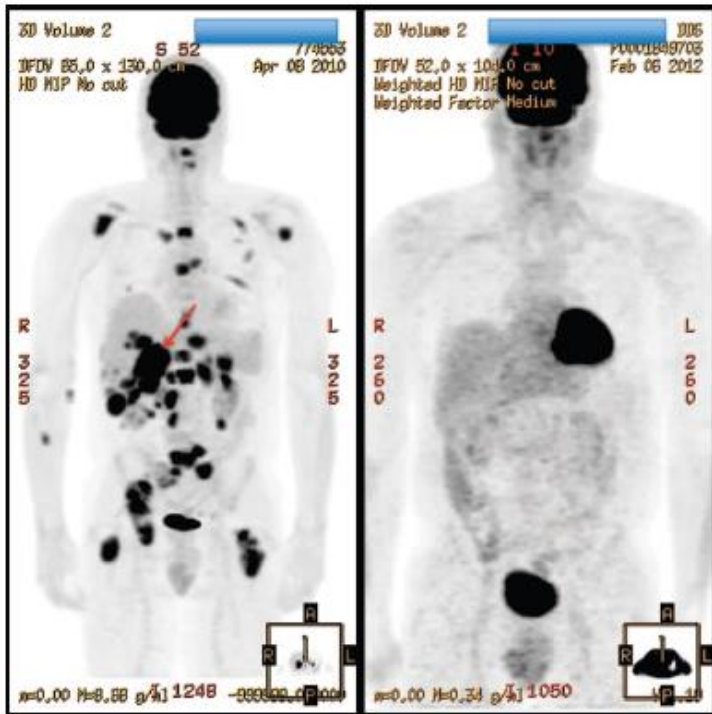
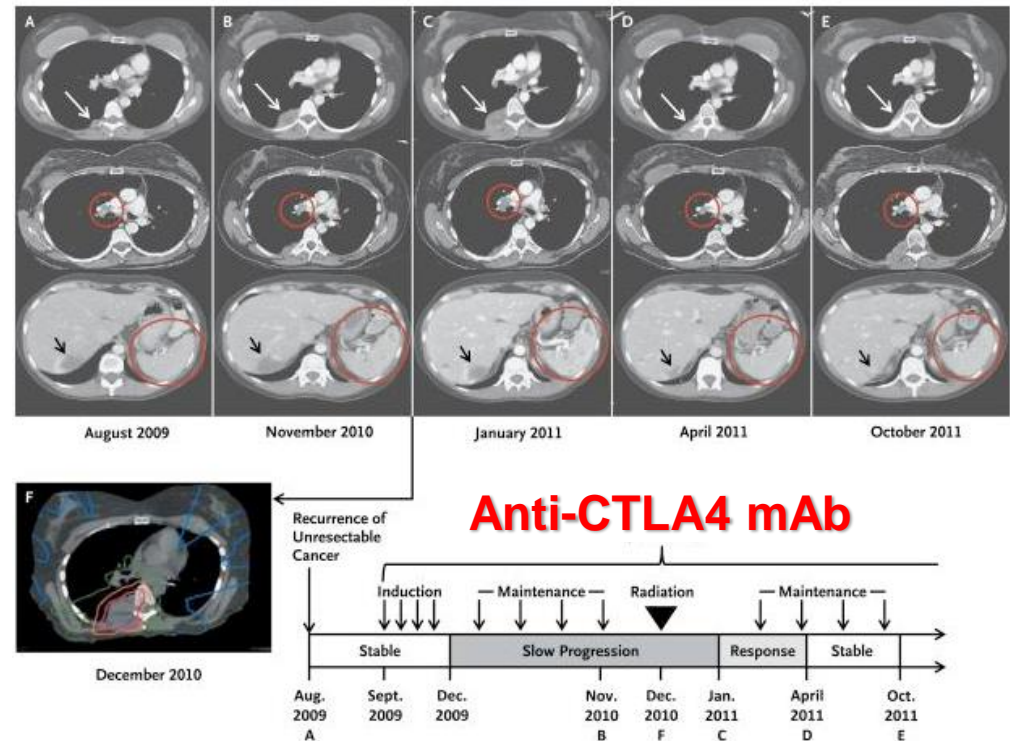


Fig. 2. Before and after PET imaging in a patient with widely metastatic melanoma. Two liver lesions were treated with SBRT.

B



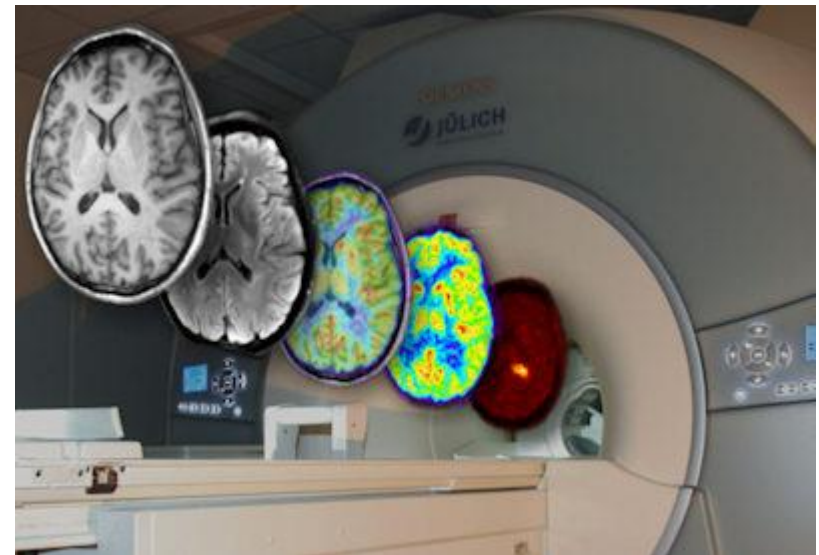
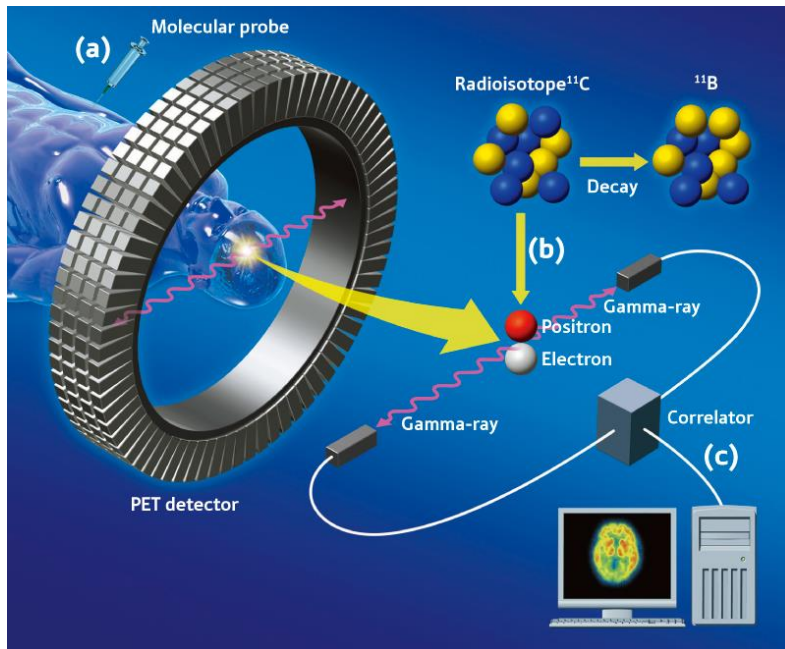
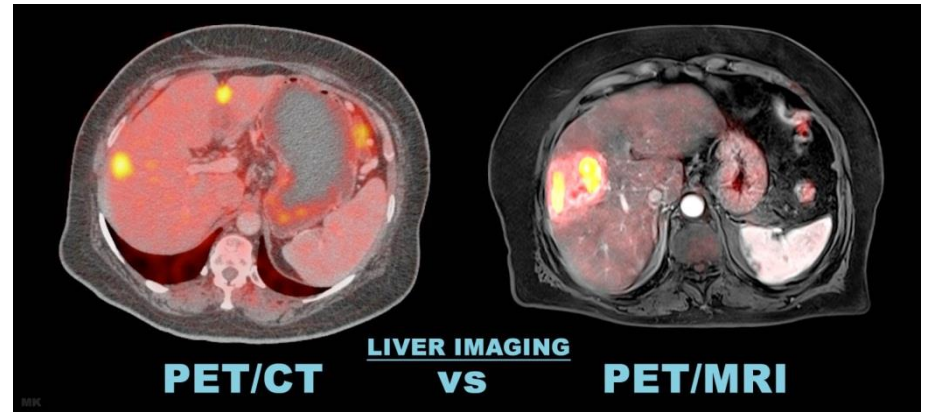
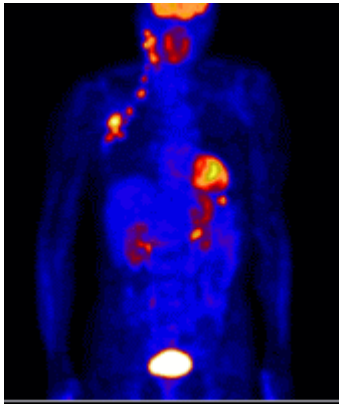
Postow, NEJM2012, Hinicker, NEJM2012

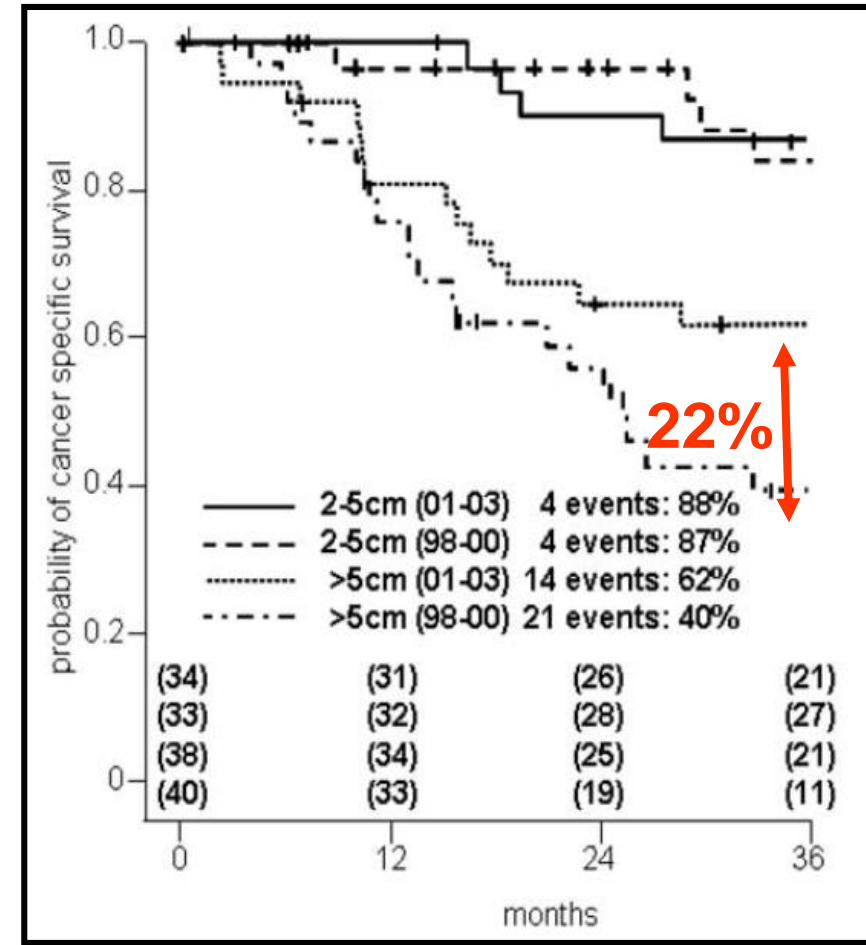
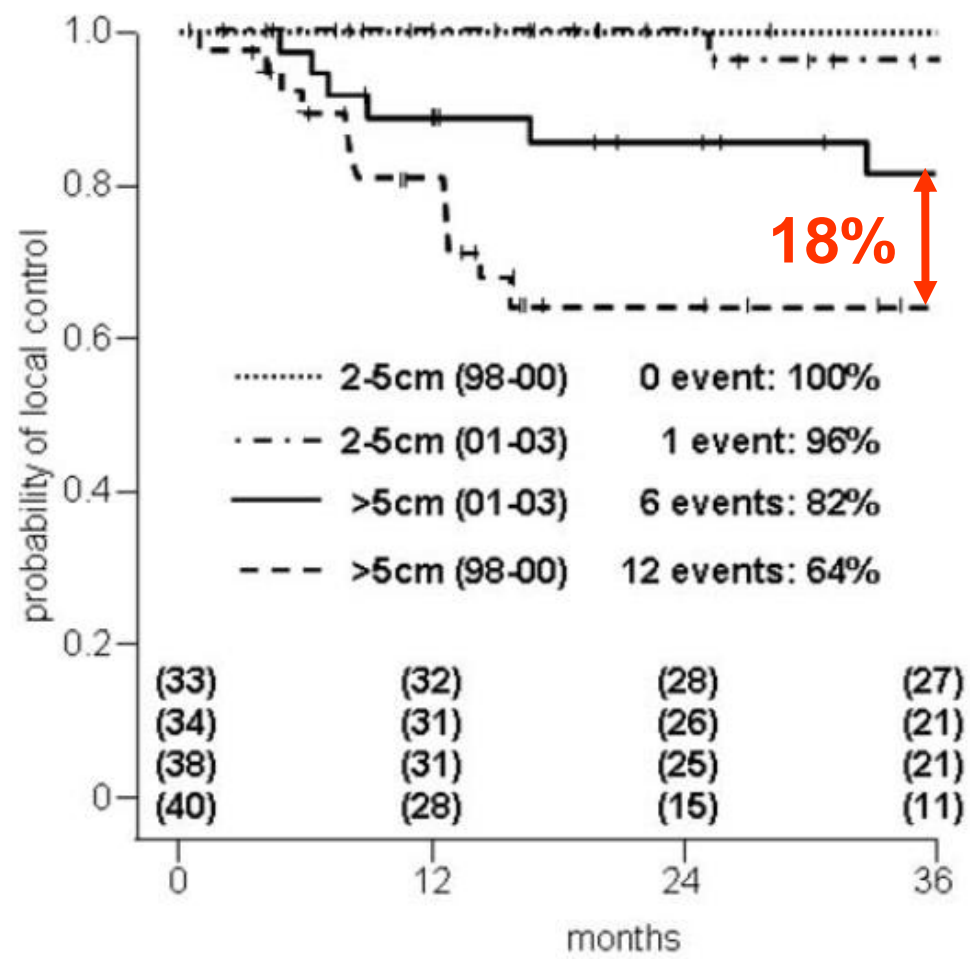
Combination of radiotherapy with immunomodulators may enhance the abscopal effect

Outline

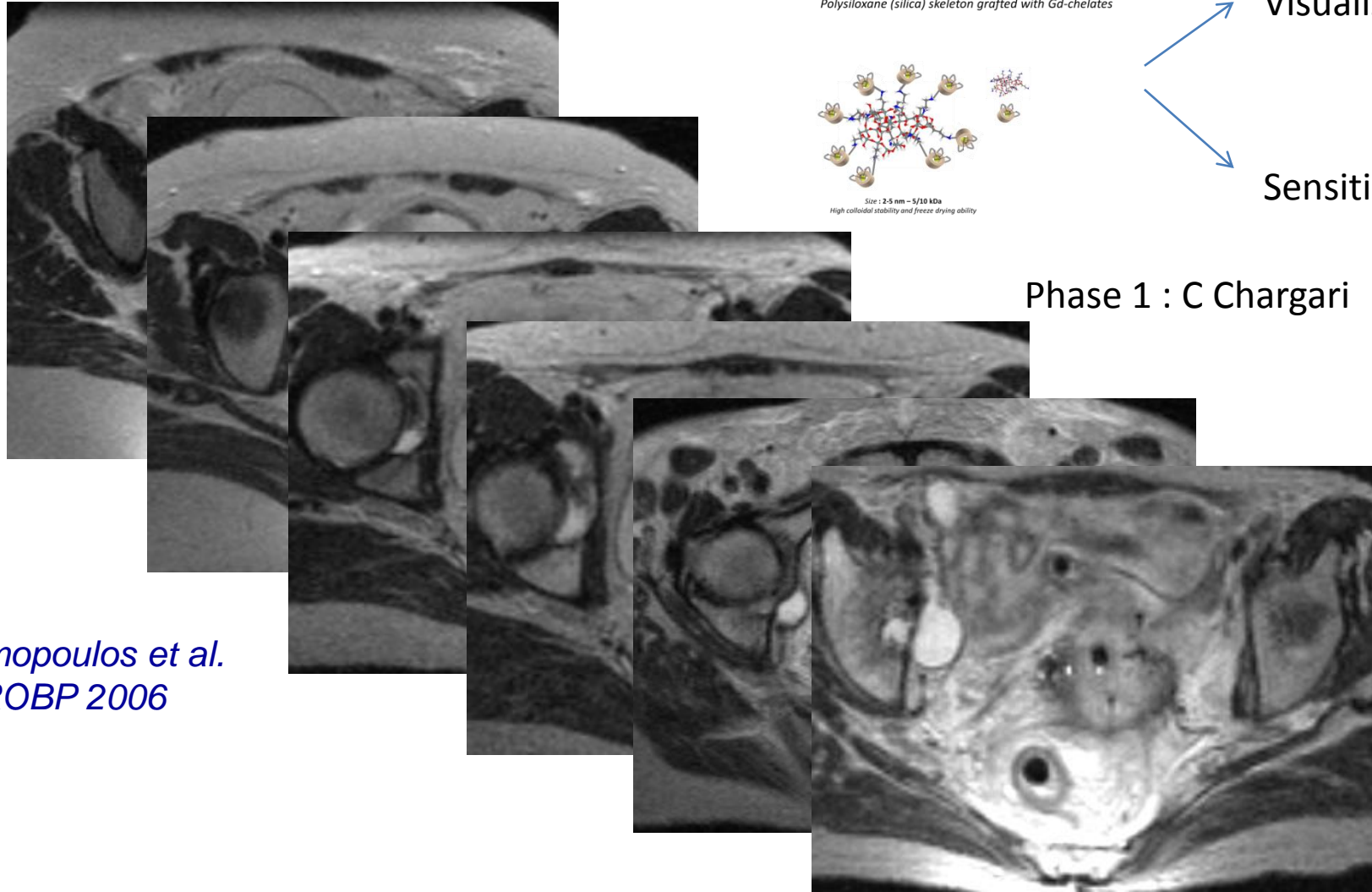
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- ❖ Precision medicine in radiotherapy
- ❖ Lessons from hypoxia
- ❖ Immunology
- ❖ **Imaging**
- ❖ Oligometastasis

Imaging

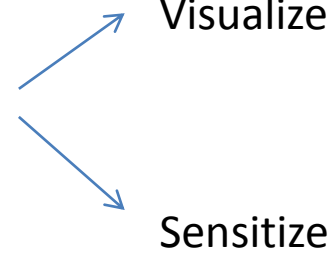
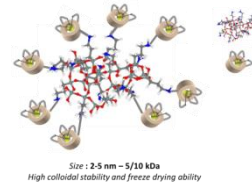




Adaptive MRI based planning concept → Can we do more?



AGuIX® Nanodrug
Ultra small sub-5 nm particles
Polysiloxane (silica) skeleton grafted with Gd-chelates



Phase 1 : C Chargari

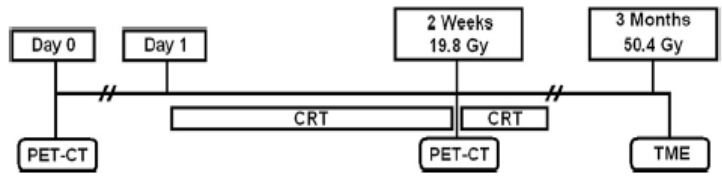
*Dimopoulos et al.
IJROBP 2006*

Can we use imaging data during treatment to select patients?

PET-BASED TREATMENT RESPONSE EVALUATION IN RECTAL CANCER: PREDICTION AND VALIDATION

MARCO H. M. JANSSEN, M.Sc.,* MICHEL C. ÖLLERS, M.Sc., Ph.D.,*
 RUUD G. P. M. VAN STIPHOUT, M.Sc.,* ROBERT G. RIEDL, M.D.,† JØRGEN VAN DEN BOGAARD, M.A.,*
 JEROEN BUIJSEN, M.D.,* PHILIPPE LAMBIN, M.D., Ph.D.,*† AND GUIDO LAMMERING, M.D., Ph.D.*†

*Department of Radiation Oncology (MAASTRO), GROW Research Institute, University Medical Centre Maastricht, Maastricht, the Netherlands; and †Department of Pathology, University Medical Centre Maastricht, Maastricht, the Netherlands

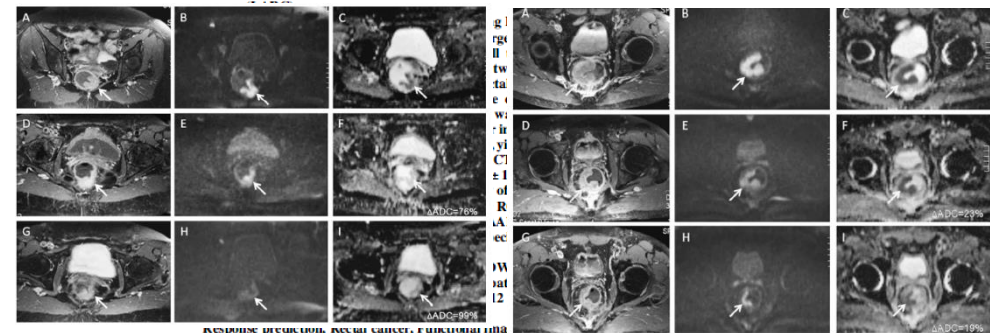


VALUE OF DIFFUSION-WEIGHTED MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FOR PREDICTION AND EARLY ASSESSMENT OF RESPONSE TO NEOADJUVANT RADIOCHEMOTHERAPY IN RECTAL CANCER: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

MAARTEN LAMBRECHT, M.D.,* VINCENT VANDECAVEYE, M.D., Ph.D.,† FREDERIK DE KEYZER, M.Sc.,†
 SARAH ROELS, M.D., Ph.D.,* FREDDY PENNINGX, M.D., Ph.D.,† ERIC VAN CUTSEM, M.D., Ph.D.,‡
 CLAUS FILIP, M.D., Ph.D.,† AND KARIN HAUSTERMANS, M.D., Ph.D.*

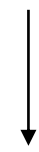
Departments of *Radiation Oncology, †Radiology, ‡Abdominal Surgery, and †Digestive Oncology, UZ Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium

Purpose: To evaluate diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (DWI) for response prediction before and response assessment during and early after preoperative radiochemotherapy (RCT) for locally advanced rectal



Responder

Non Responder



Standard therapy

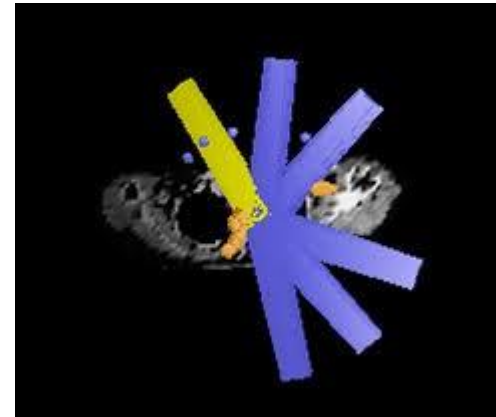
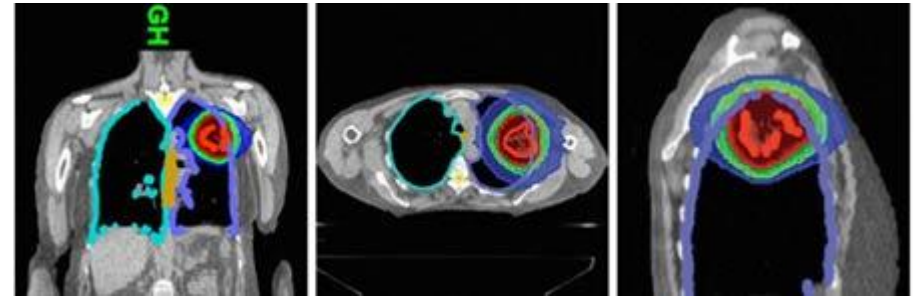
Intensified therapy

Outline

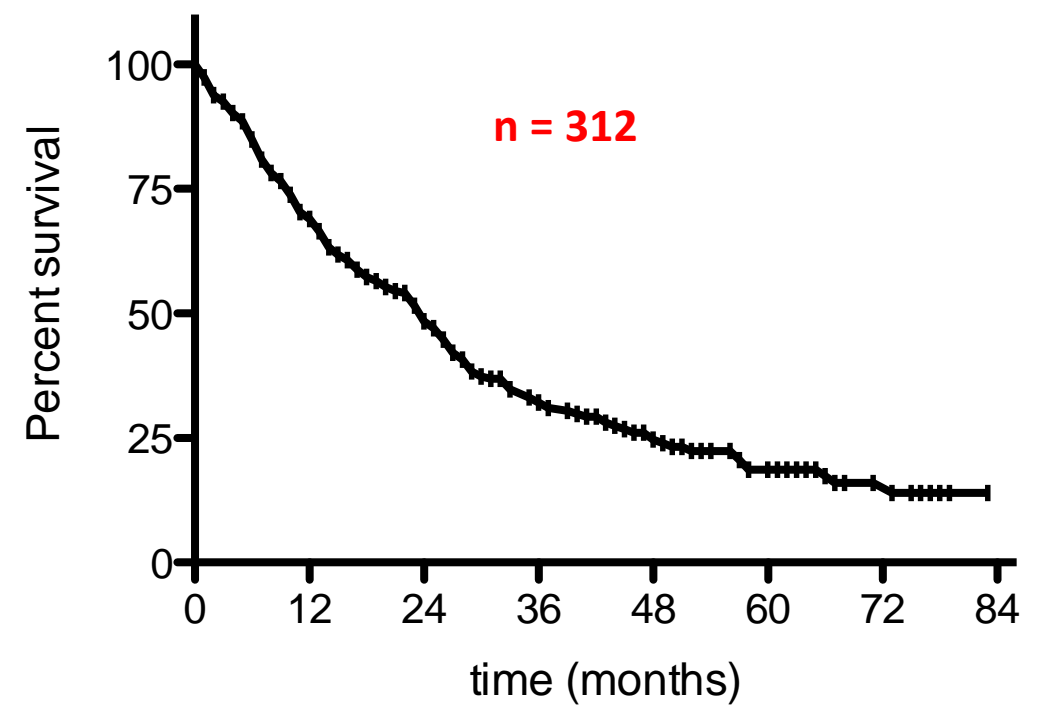
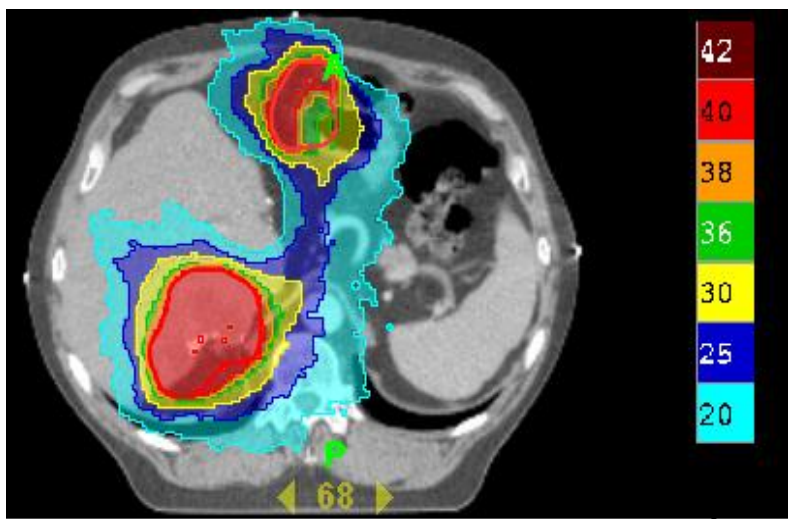
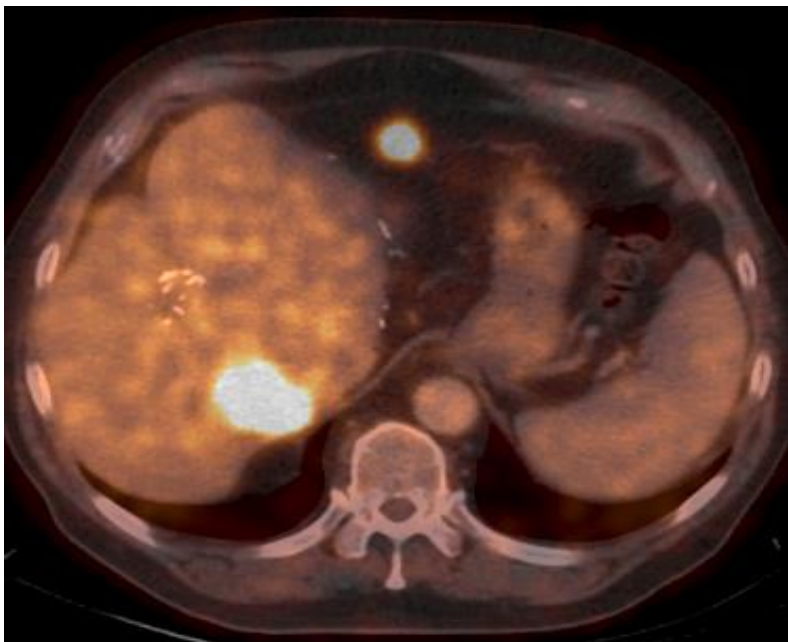
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- ❖ **Oligometastasis**

Stereotactic Ablative Radiotherapy, an alternative to surgical resection?

- ❖ Safety and feasibility for multiple mets in more than 80% cases.
- ❖ Local control achieved in breast, NSCLC, CRC, sarcoma, RCC, melanoma..
- ❖ Non invasive



Radiotherapy for oligometastatic cancer



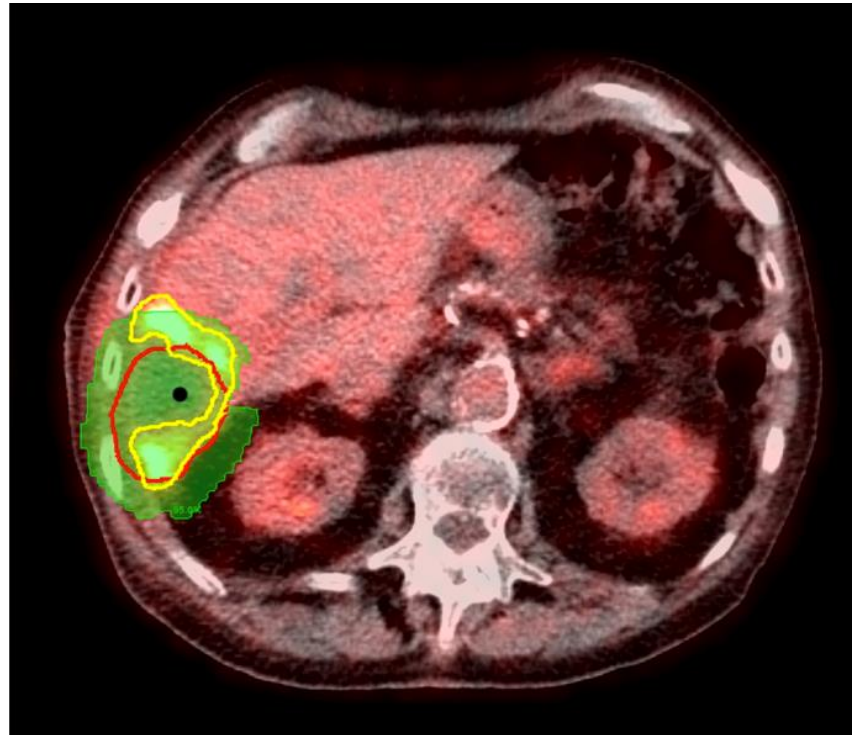
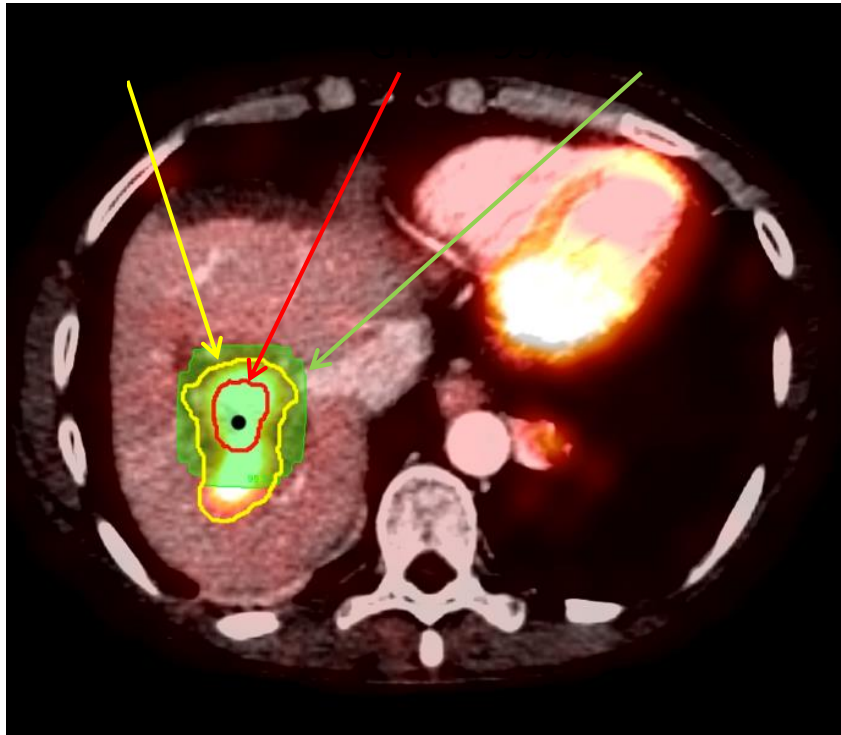
Courtesy M De Ridder

February 2016

Patterns of local failure

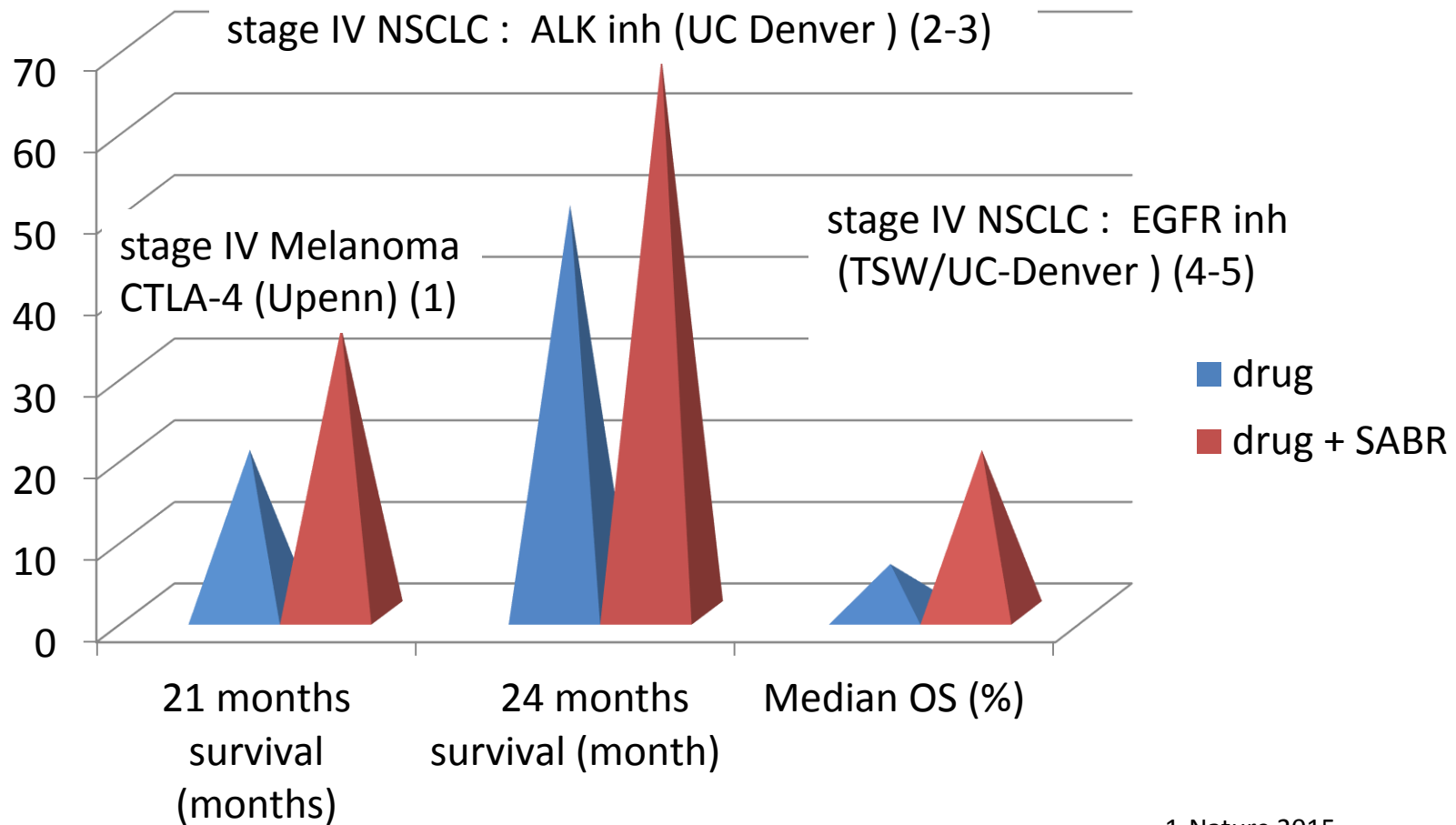
In-GTV Relapse:
Insufficient dose

Marginal Relapse:
Geographical miss



New drugs + SABR in stage IV disease

positive trend from 'back to back' comparisons?

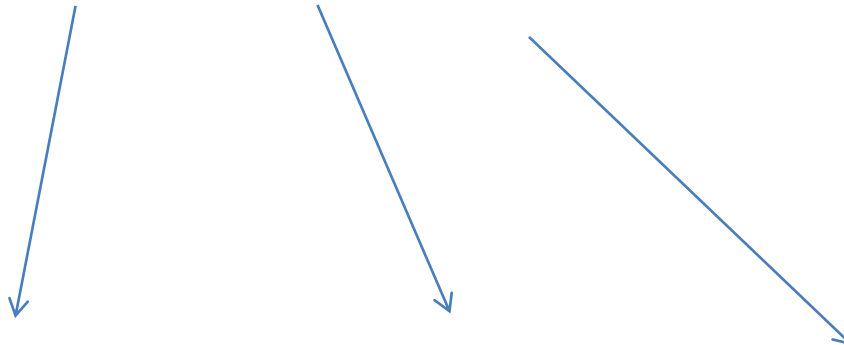
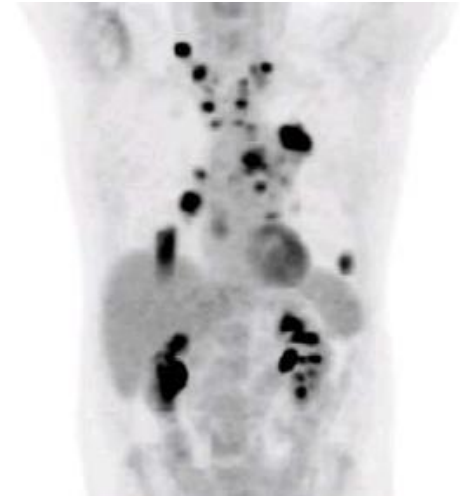


> 20 trials combining SABR + targeted or immuno therapies

- 1-Nature 2015.
- 2-Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2014).
- 3- Lancet Oncol. 2011
- 4-J Clin Oncol. 2014.
- 5-N Engl J Med. 2005

PD-L1 blockade + SBRT trial

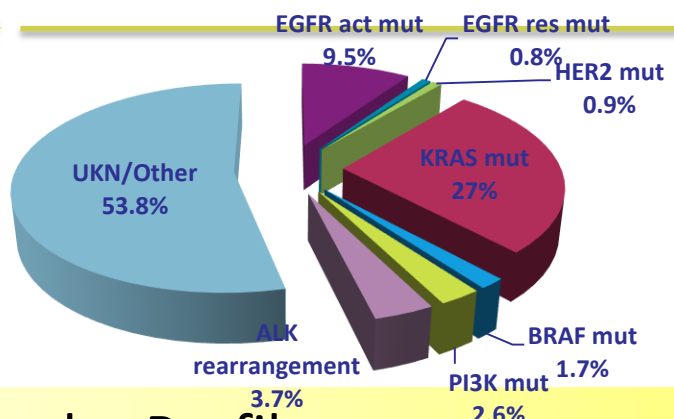
- PDL1 'responsive' tumors :
NSCLC, Renal, CRC
- Ablative SBRT of 1-3 sites
- At least 1 un-irradiated lesion



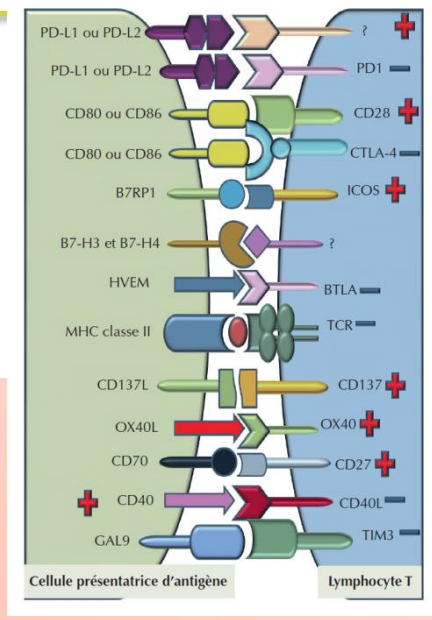
Sponsor : Gustave Roussy
« in field response »

« abscopal reponse »

Time to progression



Molecular Profile



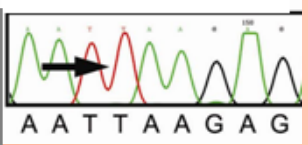
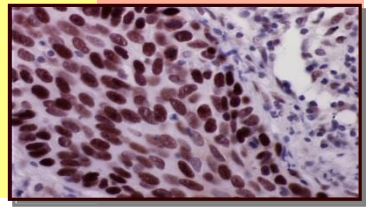
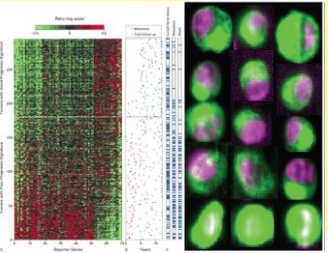
Immunological Profile



RT sensitivity

Chemotherapy sensitivity

Targeted therapy sensitivity



→ Optimal drug-radiotherapy combination

Precision medicine in RT : we mean accuracy **and** biology



- ❖ Biomarkers
- ❖ Accuracy/balistics
- ❖ Immune profile
- ❖ Proof of concept
- ❖ High level evidence

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