



Locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer therapy - complex therapy-

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Interdisciplinary Therapy - Today !

stage IA1-3

IB

Operation

IIA

stage

IIB

Operation+ Chemotherapy

IIIA-C

Operation/RT/CT/Immune

**Multimodal
Therapy Concept**

stage

IV A-B

Systemic Therapy

Immune, CT

Best supportive care



Locally advanced NSCLC

Characteristics std III

Surgery for N2 (?) Studies

Specific Options

Locally advanced NSCLC

heterogeneous stage

30% stage III

5 y survival rate

IIIA 24%

IIIB 9%



Locally advanced NSCLC

clinical heterogeneity

T – status-heterogeneity

Stage IIIA	<u>T1a-c</u>	<u>N2</u>	<u>M0</u>
	T2a-b	N2	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T4	N0	M0
	T4	N1	M0
Stage IIIB	<u>T1a-c</u>	<u>N3</u>	<u>M0</u>
	T2a-b	N3	M0
	<u>T3</u>	<u>N2</u>	<u>M0</u>
	T4	N2	M0
<u>Stage IIIC</u>	<u>T3</u>	<u>N3</u>	<u>M0</u>
	<u>T4</u>	<u>N3</u>	<u>M0</u>



Locally advanced NSCLC

clinical heterogeneity

T – status-heterogeneity

T3

Tumor >5 cm but ≤7 cm in **greatest dimension** or associated with separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe as the primary tumor or directly invades any of the following structures: chest wall (including the parietal pleura and superior sulcus tumors), phrenic nerve, parietal pericardium

T4

Tumor >7 cm in **greatest dimension** or associated with separate tumor nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe than that of the primary tumor or invades any of the following structures: **diaphragm**, mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, and carina

Locally advanced NSCLC

clinical heterogeneity

N – status-heterogeneity

10-15% IIIA-N2

micro N2  bulky N2



N2 heterogeneous disease

favorable N2-Disease (10-20%)

mono-station
microscopical
PET-negativ
incidental finding at surgery

non-favorable N2-Disease

multi-station
fixed
bulky
extra-nodal

N2 incidental

N2 potentially resectable

**N2 potentially resectable
risk of incomplete
resection**

N2 non-resectable

N2 heterogeneous disease

III A: T1-3, N2

Robinson et al. Chest 123, 202S, 2003

IIIA1

Detection N2 postoperatively
„incidental“

IIIA2

Detection N2 intraoperatively
1 Level

IIIA3

Detection N2 preoperatively
1 or more by MSC, TBNA, PET

IIIA4

Detection N2 preoperatively
1 or more „Bulky“ or „Fixed“



Patient heterogeneity

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Surgery for Non-Small Cell Carcinoma in Geriatric Patients: 15-Year Experience

Horia Sirbu, MD, Waldemar Schreiner, MD, Harald Dalichau, PhD,
Thomas Busch, PhD

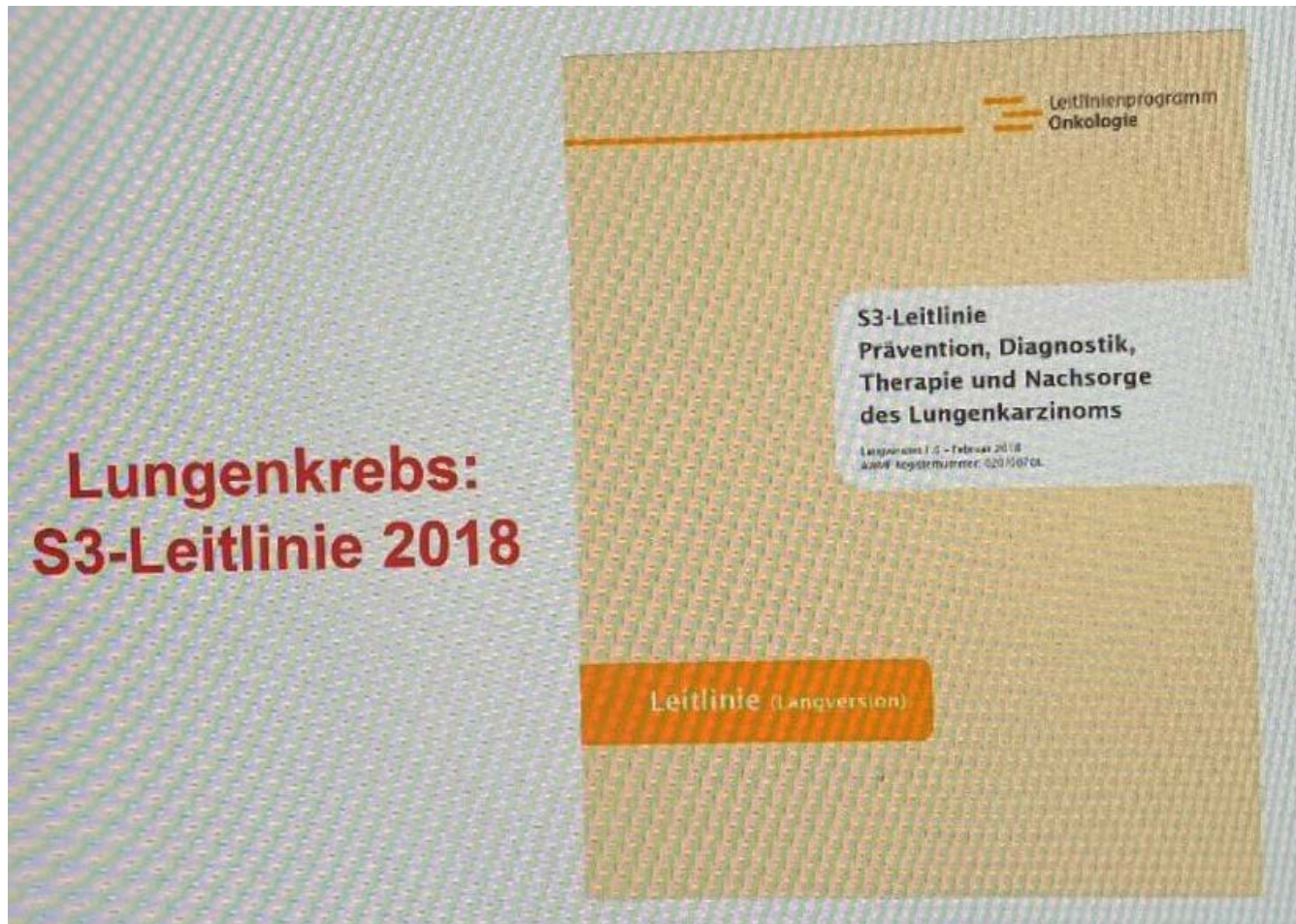
Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery

Institutional heterogeneity

Data heterogeneity



Locally advanced NSCLC



Locally advanced NSCLC

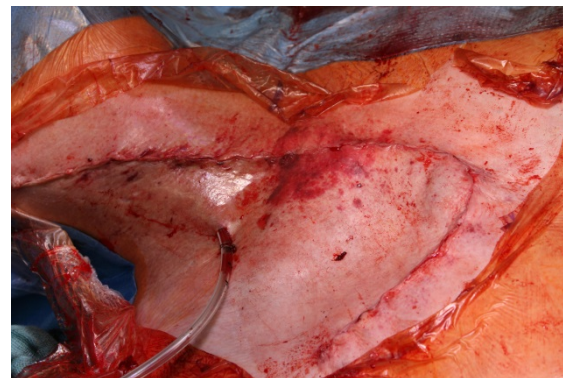
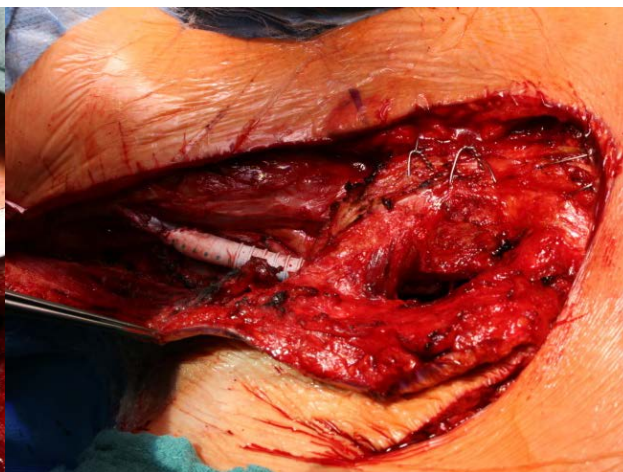
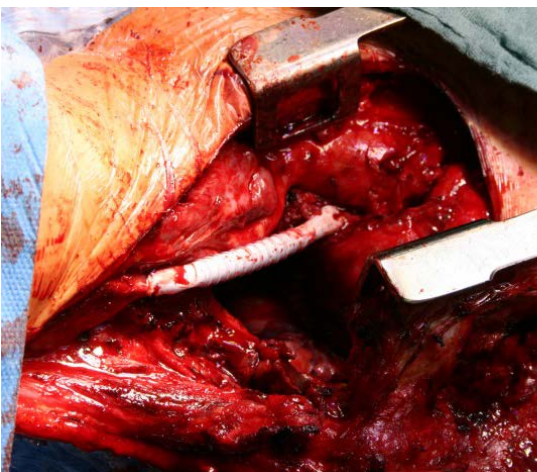
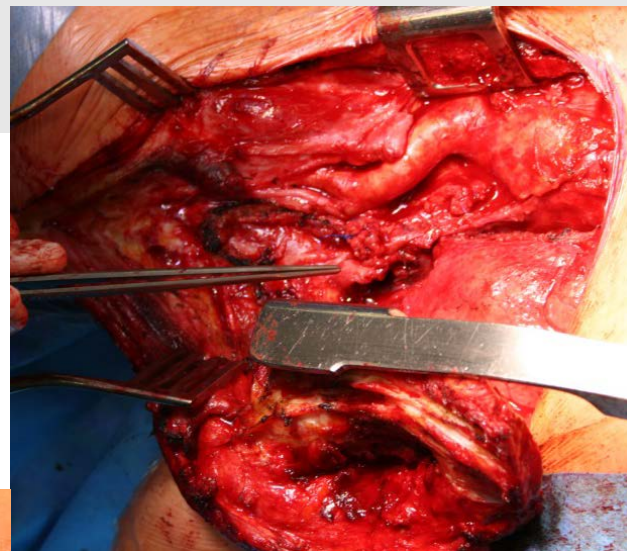
is there a radical therapy possible
?

high T

surgeon

local resection ?





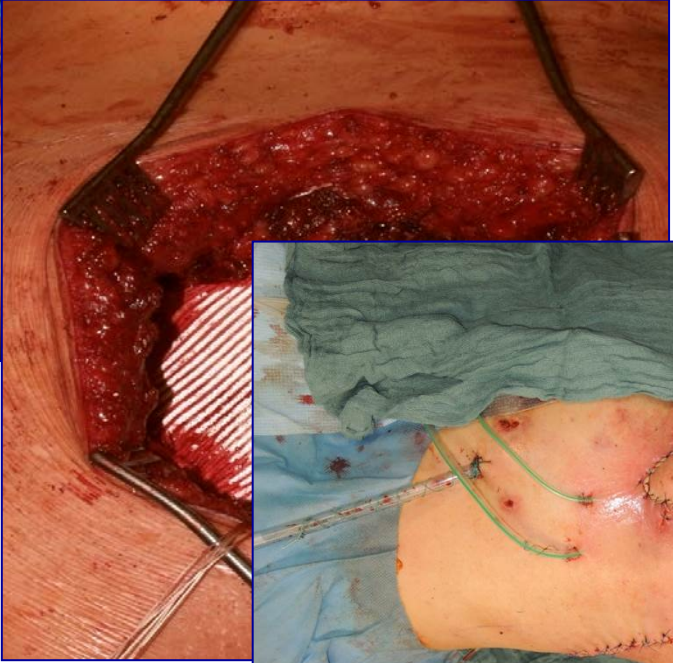
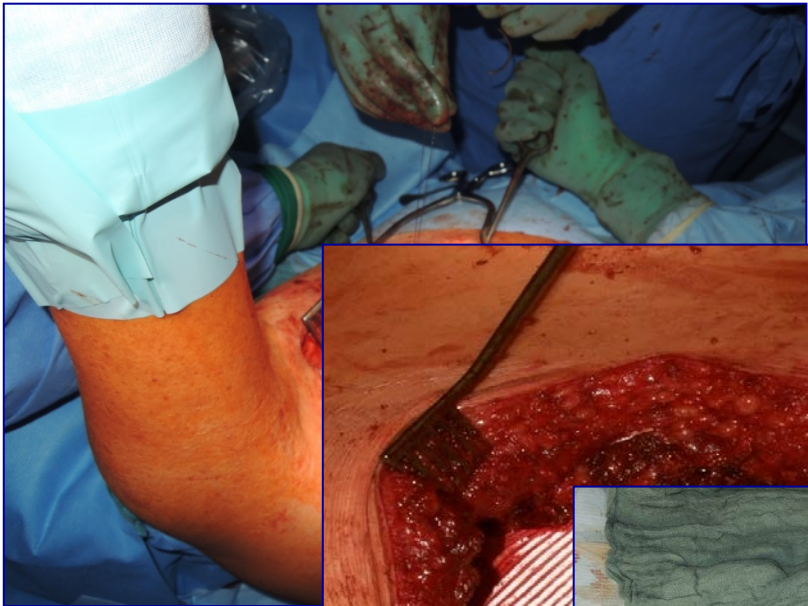
19.08.2016 Extended cervico-sternal resection with segmental resection ML, C1 rib, V. jug. int



high T

combined lung and chest wall resection in T3

interdisciplinary operations



Locally advanced NSCLC

is there a radical therapy possible
?

high N

interdisciplinary neoadjuvant
therapy ?



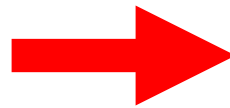
high N

interdisciplinary treatment concept

no standard

goals

chemotherapy
radiotherapy
surgery



local tumor control <10% recurrence
down staging pTNM
survival >15-30% 5J



Neoadjuvant treatment

potential benefits of RCT :

improved local therapy :

directly

**local T-reduction
bulky N2**

***early control of
micrometastatic disease?***



Neoadjuvant treatment

Studies

Studie (Erstautor)	Rekrutierung	Eingeschlossene Patienten
INT 0139 (Albain)	1994-2001	Primär resektabel (IIIA3)
SAKK (Pless)	2001-2012	Primär resektabel (IIIA3)
ESPATUE (Eberhardt)	2004- 2012	Primär fraglich resektabel (IIIA4/IIIB)
EORTC 08941 (Meerbeck)	1994-2002	Primär nicht resektabel (IIIA4)

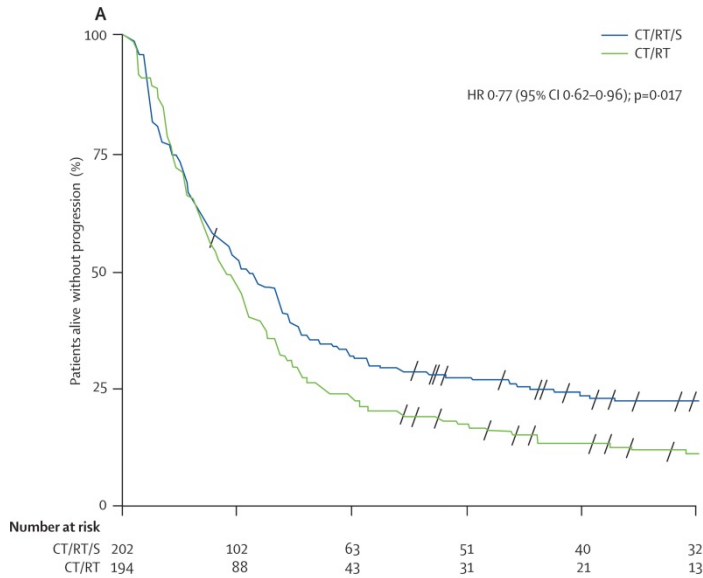
Radiotherapy plus chemotherapy with or without surgical resection for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase III randomised controlled trial

Kathy S Albain, R Suzanne Swann, Valerie W Rusch, Andrew T Turrisi III, Frances A Shepherd, Colum Smith, Yuhchyan Chen, Robert B Livingston, Richard H Feins, David R Gandara, Willard A Fry, Gail Darling, David H Johnson, Mark R Green, Robert C Miller, Joanne Ley, William T Sause, James D Cox

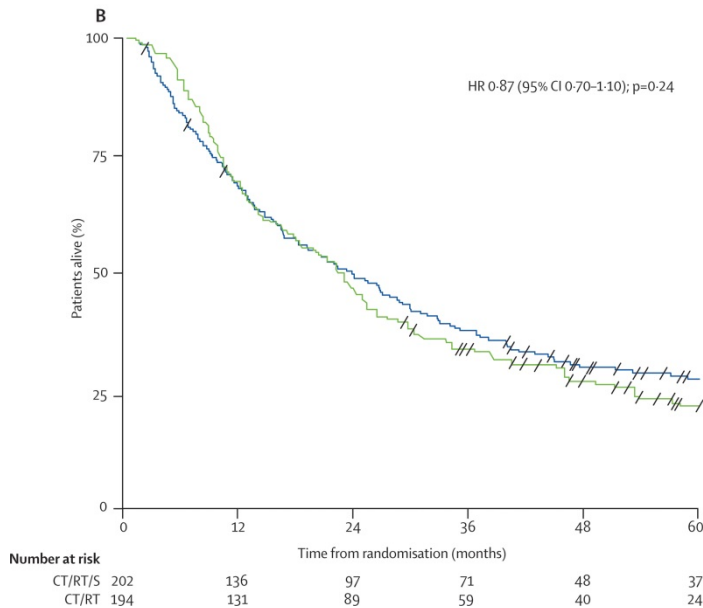
Lung Intergroup Trial 0139

Lancet 2009; 374: 379-86

n=429	IIla (pN2)		
Arm 1	216	sRCT 2(Cis, Eto)+45Gy+Res.+2(Cis, Eto)	
Arm 2	213	sRCT 2(Cis, Eto)+61Gy+2(Cis, Eto)	
primary end point		OS	(p=0,24)
secondary end point		PFS	(p=0,017)



Arm1 CT/RT/S
Progression-free survival (PFS)
29% vs 19% 3y
22% vs 11% 5y
(P=0,017)



Overall survival (OS)
Arm 1 (38%) vs Arm 2 (33%)
not significant

Albain KS et al. Lancet 2009;374:379-86

Mortality

6%

no mortality during induction of RCT

Arm 1 (CT/RT/S) 16 (8%) mortality

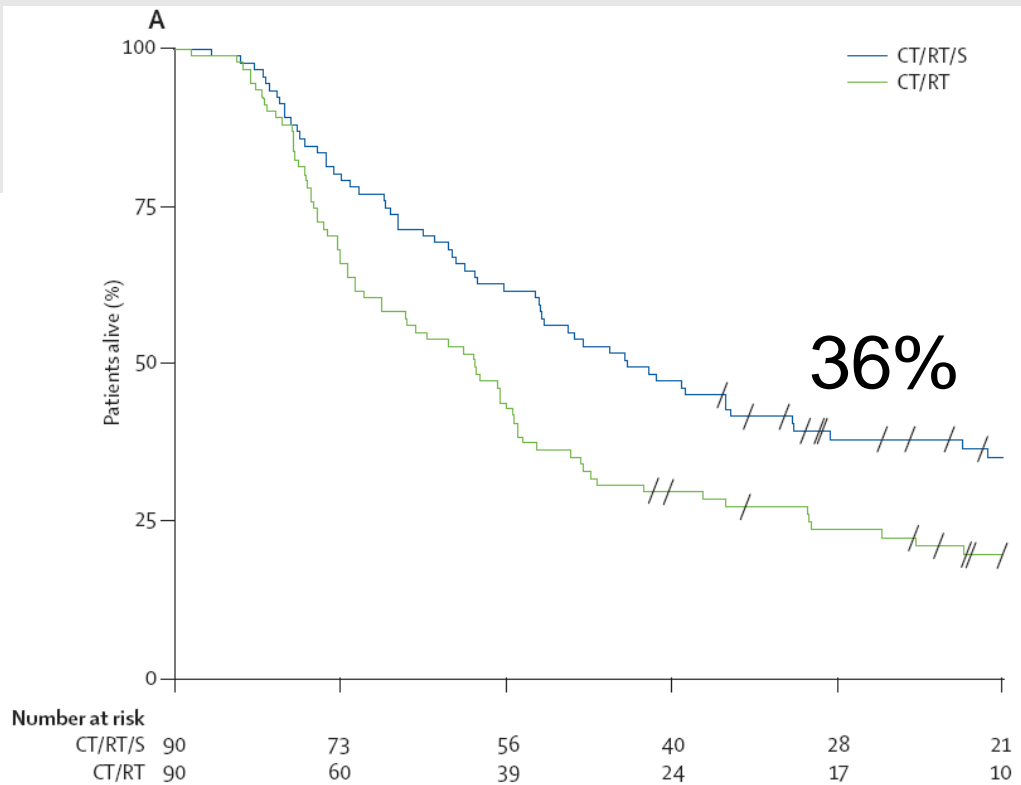
14 of 16 after pneumonectomy

ARDS	9
Pneumonia	4
Cardiac	2
Bleeding	1

Arm 2 (CT/RT) 4 (2%)

Albain KS et al. Lancet 2009;374:379-86





sub-group-analysis
lobectomy patients

36%

18%

Albain KS et al. Lancet 2009;374:379-86

Figure 4: Overall survival of a subset of patients from the intention-to-treat population given lobectomy (A) or pneumonectomy (B) in group 1 versus matched cohorts in group 2

Overall survival (OS) of lobectomy patients in arm 1 (CT/RT/S)

33,6 mo vs 21,2 mo ($P=0,002$)
36% vs 18% 5y

Neoadjuvant RCT

advantages of RCT + surgery

improved local therapy:

directly 12%

**selective surgery (e.g.
lobectomy, sleeve resections)**

Albain KS et al. Lancet 2009;374:379-86

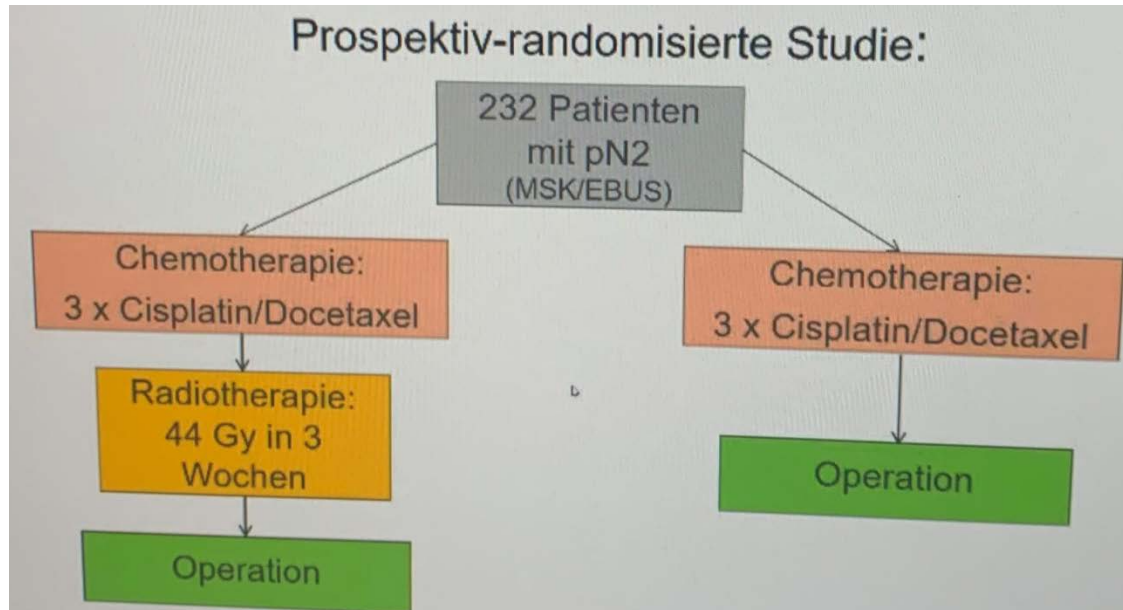


SAAK

Induction chemoradiation in stage IIIA/N2 non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase 3 randomised trial

Miklos Pless, Roger Stupp, Hans-Beat Ris, Rolf A Stahel, Walter Weder, Sandra Thierstein, Marie-Aline Gerard, Alexandros Xyrafas, Martin Früh, Richard Cathomas, Alfred Zippelius, Arnaud Roth, Milorad Bijelovic, Adrian Ochsenbein, Urs R Meier, Christoph Mamot, Daniel Rauch, Oliver Gautschi, Daniel C Betticher, René-Olivier Mirimanoff, Solange Peters, on behalf of the SAKK Lung Cancer Project Group

Lancet 2015; 386: 1049-56

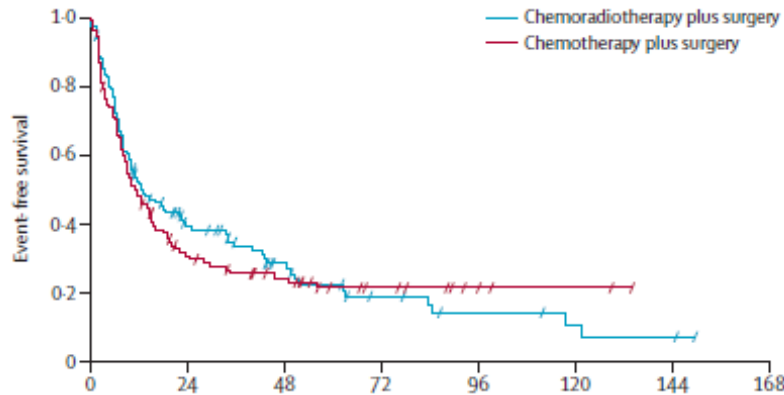


SAAK

	CT-RT-OP	CT-OP
3 Zyklen Chemotherapie	93%	89%
Bestrahlung abgeschlossen	85%	Nd
Operiert	82%	81%
Komplete Resektion	90%	80%
Lokalrezidiv	22%	24%
Event free Survival (median, months)	12.8	11.8
Survival (median, months)	27.1	26.2

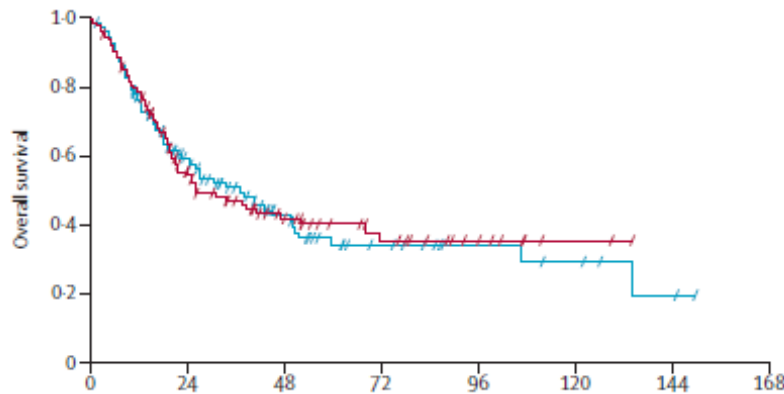
Lancet 2015; 386: 1049-56

SAAK



Event-free survival

	0	24	48	72	96	120	144	168
Number at risk								
Chemoradiotherapy group	117	37	19	9	5	3	2	0
Chemotherapy group	115	31	19	9	3	2	0	0



Overall survival

	0	24	48	72	96	120	144	168
Number at risk								
Chemoradiotherapy group	117	57	27	13	7	5	2	0
Chemotherapy group	115	53	28	15	7	2	0	0

Lancet 2015; 386: 1049-56



SAAK

- preop RT no improvement in overall survival
- CT + Operation good long term survival

Criticism: - no simultaneous RCT
- 16% postoperative RT

Lancet 2015; 386: 1049-56



University of Erlangen

1. Simultaneous RCT

RT 45 Gy
2 CT (Cis + Eto)

control (PET + cerebral MRI) after RT

2. Surgery

6 weeks after RT

3. Follow up

first 2 y at 3 Mo. CT-chest



Locally advanced NSCLC

Originalarbeit – Thoraxchirurgie

323

Neoadjuvante Radiochemotherapie gefolgt von kurativer Resektion im fortgeschrittenen Stadium IIIA/IIIB eines nicht kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms: prognostische Faktoren und Ergebnisse

Neoadjuvant Radiochemotherapy Followed by Curative Resection in Patients with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer in Stage IIIA/IIIB: Prognostic Factors and Results

Autoren

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Institute

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Zentralbl Chir 2016; 141: 323–329

Locally advanced NSCLC

Erlangen Group

n=46 (2,8%) IIIA

age 52,9 ± 15,3 y

N2 76%

65% responder 96% R0

16% down staging

4 segment-, 22 lobectomy-, 10 sleeve-,

11 pneumonectomy+adv. res.

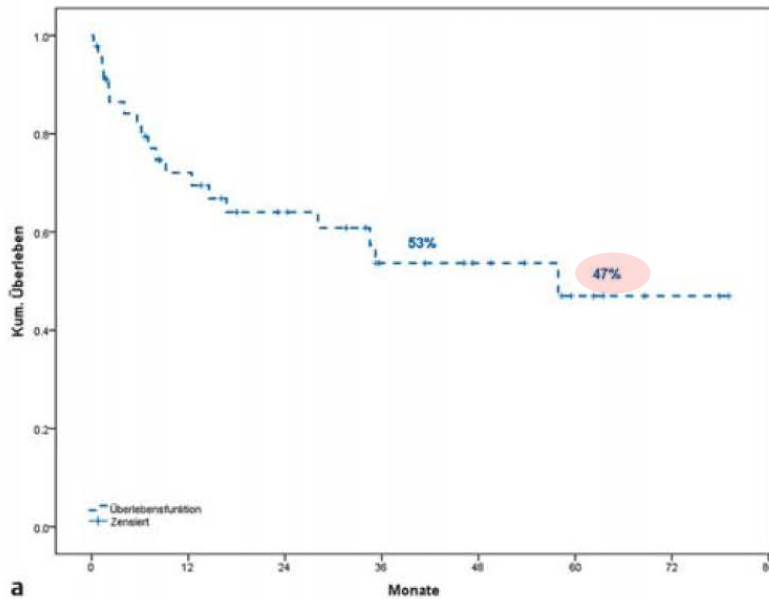
17% morbidity

Zentralbl Chir 2016; 141: 323–329



Locally advanced NSCLC

Gesamtüberleben nach trimodaler Therapie

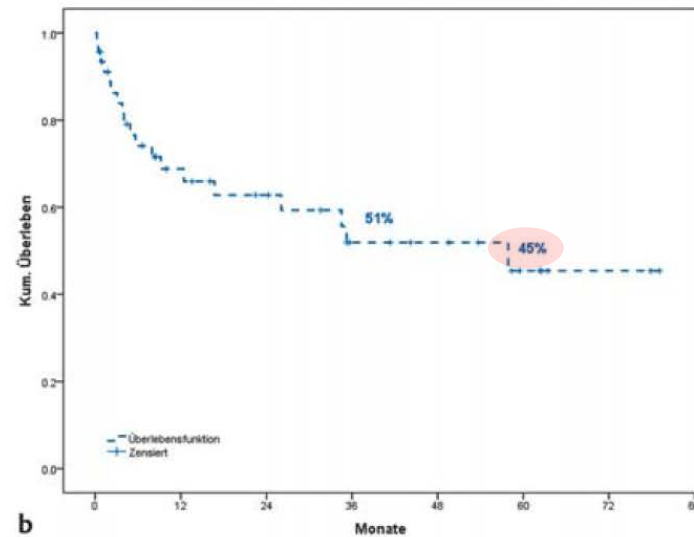


a

Patienten unter Risiko

46 28 21 13 10 5 2 1

Postoperatives rezidivfreies Überleben



b

Patienten unter Risiko

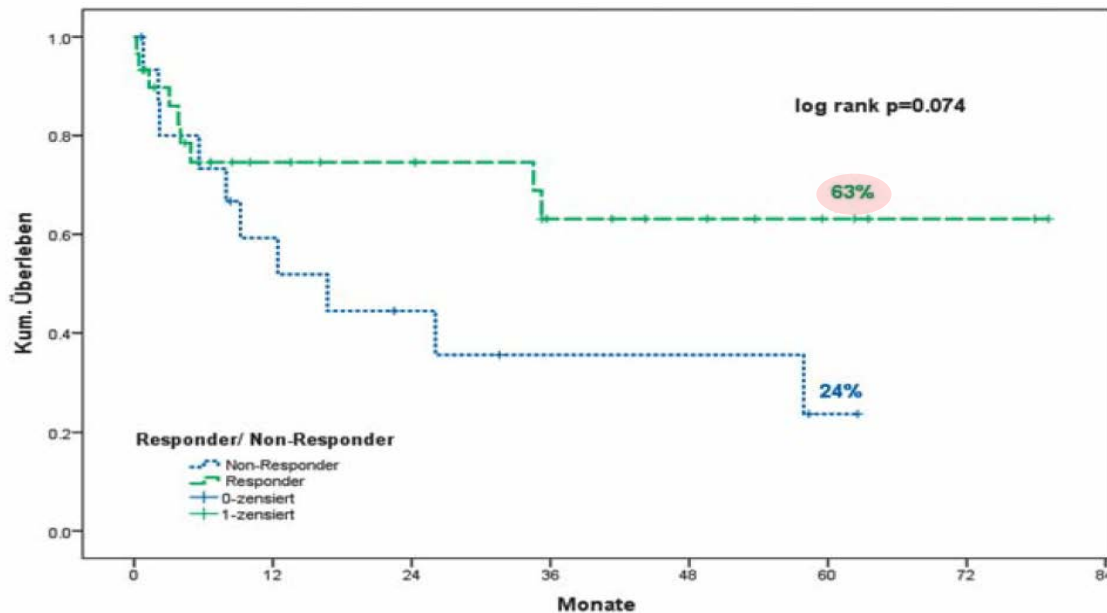
46 24 19 12 10 5 2 1

Zentralbl Chir 2016; 141: 323–329



Locally advanced NSCLC

Rezidivfreies Überleben entsprechend dem Tumorresponse



responder

non-responder

Patienten unter Risiko

30	16	13	9	7	4	1
16	8	5	3	2	1	

Zentralbl Chir 2016; 141: 323–329

Literature

Autor	Jahr	N	Histologie	RT	Gy	Operation	median disease-free (m)	median survival (m)	Überleben	Letalität
Neri	2010	7	2 NSCLC/ 5 Meta`s	SRT	75-105	6 lobectomy/ 1 segment	9	21		0%
Chen	2010	5	NSCLC	SRT	105	5 lobectomy	17	25		0%
Bauman	2008	24	NSCLC	def. RCT	63.9	23 > lobectomy 1 wedge	5	12	3J 47%	4% (1)
Kuzmik	2013	14	NSCLC	def. RCT	57	11 > lobectomy 2 segmectomy 1 wedge	33	9	2J 49%	0%



Locally advanced NSCLC

„Be balanced“

- **therapy in std III requires always a "nuanced" decision**
- **always an interdisciplinary decision with risk / benefit ratio**
- **R0-resection after neoadj. RCT is important**
- **a pneumonectomy should be avoided, but not defamed**
- **multimodal therapy should be performed only in experienced departments with extended specialized facilities**



NSCLC – frühe und lokal fortgeschrittene Stadien

ASCO 2021

Zielgerichtete Therapie

Setting	Studie Intervention	Seite
EGFR+ IIIA, Adjuvanz	<u>EVAN, Phase 2</u> OS-Update, explorative Analysen, Erlotinib vs. Chemotherapie	6
EGFR+ IIA-IIIa, Adjuvanz	<u>ICOMPARE, Phase 2</u> Verschiedene Behandlungszeiten, Icotinib	11
EGFR+ Stadium IIIA N2, Neoadjuvanz, Adjuvanz	<u>CTONG1103, finales OS</u> Erlotinib vs Gemcitabin + Cisplatin	16
EGFR+ Stadium III-III, Adjuvanz	<u>IMPACT, Phase 3, Japan</u> Gefitinib vs. Cisplatin/Vinorelbin	22

Immuntherapie

Setting	Studie Intervention	Seite
Stadium III, nicht operabel	<u>AFT-16, Phase 2</u> Neoadjuvant CRT + Atezolizumab gefolgt von adjuvant Atezolizumab	29
Stadium III, nicht operabel	<u>PACIFIC 5-Jahres-OS</u> CRT gefolgt von Durvalumab	33
Stadium IB-IIIa Adjuvanz	<u>IMpower010</u> Atezolizumab nach adjuvanter Chemotherapie	38
Stadium IB(≥ 4cm)-IIIa Neoadjuvanz	<u>CM-816, chirurgische Ergebnisse</u> neoadjuvant Nivolumab + Chemotherapie vs Chemotherapie	47

Thank you !

www.thoraxchirurgie.uk-erlangen.de

