DEGRO 2017 Refresherkurs

Weichteilsarkome- der lange Weg von der Diagnose bis zur Heilung

Marc Münter
Klinik für Radioonkologie und Strahlentherapie





Einleitung

- Präsentation der CWS Studie
 - Hauptsächlich pädiatrisches Patientenkollektiv
- Allgemeine Konzepte zu Diagnostik und Therapie
- Radioonkologische Ergebnisse
- Spezielle radioonkologische Aspekte

Studien

Cooperative Weichteilsarkomstudiengruppe (CWS) **Studienleitung:** Frau Prof. Koscielniak, Herr Prof. Klingebiel

Aktuelle Studiengeneration

CWS-SoTiSaR (Soft Tissue Sarcoma Registry)
 Register Studie: "CWS-Guidance"

CWS-2007-HR (Phase III Studie)





RMS 2005

a protocol for non metastatic rhabdomyosarcoma

Cooperative Soft Tissue Sarcoma Study Group CWS
Cooperative Westdreislandon Studengruppe CWS der GPCH

CWS-Register
SoTiSaR

cws.olgahospital-stuttgart.de kinderkrebsinfo.de

Tissue repository
Translational research
TranSarNet
KoSar
DKTK

A Registry for soft tissue sarcoma and other soft tissue tumours in children, adolescents, and young adults

en, adolescents, and young adults

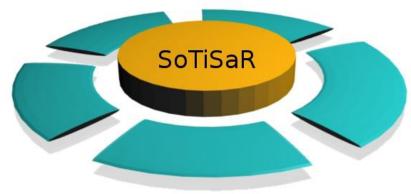
Version 1.4 from 1.07.2009

Advanced Paracology (SPOH)

National (AIO) and international (EpSSG) cooperative projects

CWS Group

Reference center for participating institutions and patients/parents



Phase-I, -II, and -III trials

Cooperative Weichteilsarkom Study Group CWS der GPOH

in cooperation with the European paediatric Soft Tissue Sarcoma Study Group EpSSG



CWS-guidance

for risk adapted treatment of soft tissue sarcoma and soft tissue tumours in children, adolescents, and young adults Version 1.1. from 0.1.07.2009





DEUTSCHE KREBSGESELLSCHAFT E.V.

Chair persons Prof. Dr. med. Ewa Koscielniak Prof. Dr. med. Thomas Klingebiel



Late effects projects RISK, LESS,QoL



Cooperative Weichteilsarkom Studiengruppe CWS der GPOH



CWS-2007-HR

A randomised phase-fill trial of the Cooperative Welohtelicarkom Studiengruppe for localised high-risk Rhabdomyosarooma and localised Rhabdomyosarooma-like 3off Tiscue Sarooma in ohildren, adolescents, and young adults

landed by the Deutsche Kindertrebsstiftung (German Cancer Childhood Foundation)

Spaniar, Universitä tää tien Tähingen anstarted materite saugitas of the erann Society for Positiatis Hamminings and Overabyy (SPO) Nomina 1 in Sept. 61 (1918)

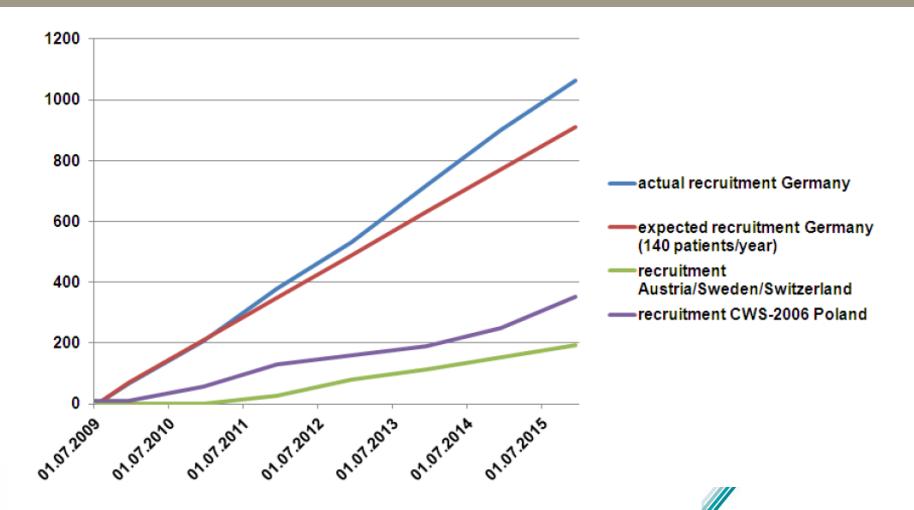
Difference for forester 21







CWS-SoTiSaR / CWS-2006 Poland 2009-2015 Rekrutierung



Klinikum Stuttgart

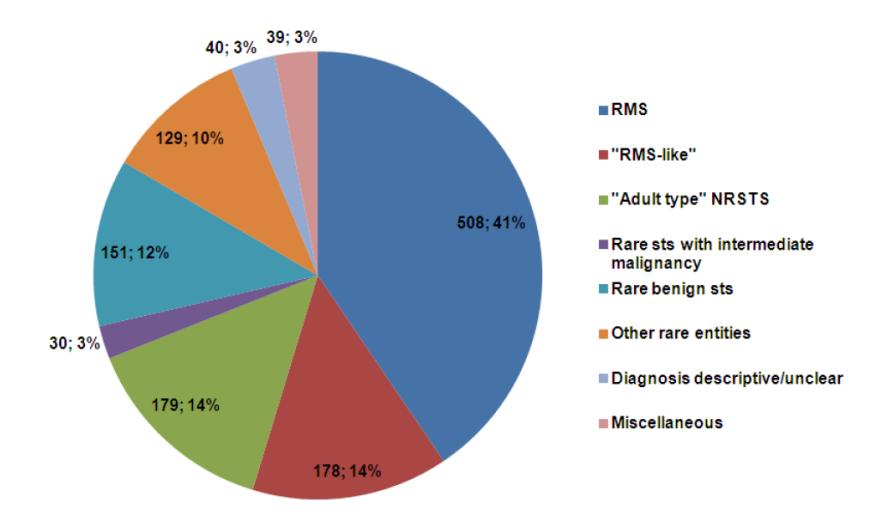
Patientengruppen in Abhängigkeit von der Histologie

6 Hauptgruppen der Weichteilsarkome und -tumore

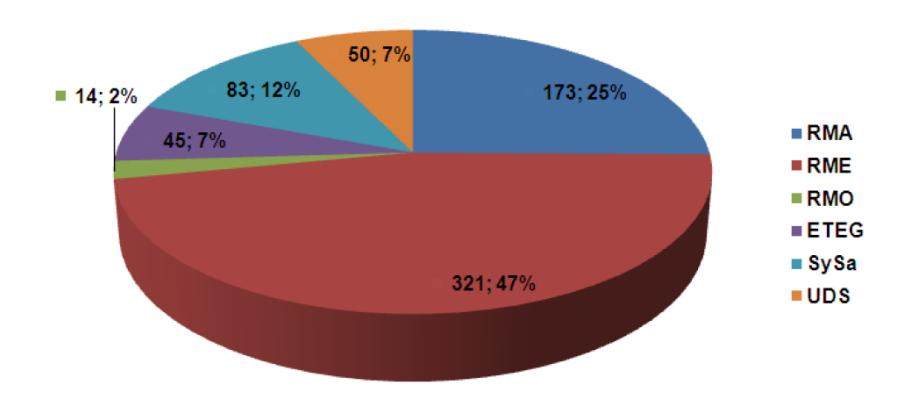
- Rhabdomyosarkome (RMS)
- Rhabdomyosarkomartige Weichteilsarkome (RMSlike)
- Nicht-rhabdomyosarkomartige Weichteilsarkome (NRSTS) "adult type"
- Weichteiltumoren der "intermediären"
 Malignitätsgruppe
- Benigne Weichteiltumoren
- Seltene Sonderentitäten



Verteilung der Weichteilsarkome SoTiSaR; Tumorhistologien n=1254



Verteilung der Weichteilsarkome RMS/RMS-like n=686



Pathologie

Nicht-rhabdomyosarkomartige Weichteilsarkome (NRSTS)

"adult type":

An den Referenz-

pathologen denken!!

Aggressive angiomyxoma (AAM)

Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma (AFH)

Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS, see chapter 17)

Chordoma (CHORD)

Clear cell sarcoma (CCS)

Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP, see chapter 14.2)

Desmoplastic small and round cell tumour (DSRCT)

Extraskeletal chondrosarcoma (ECS; including mesenchymal and myxoid CS, see chapter 18)**

Epithelioid sarcoma (ES)

(Undifferentiated) Embryonal sarcoma of the liver (ESL) (should be treated as RME; for guidance refer to

Study Centre)

Endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS)

Fibrosarcoma (FS; see also below: infantile fibrosarcoma)**

Gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST, see chapter 14.1)

Giant cell tumour, extraosseous (GCT)

Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour (IMFT) and sarcoma (IMFS, see chapter 15)

Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (JNF; see fibromatosis in chapter 12)

Kaposi sarcoma (KS; please refer to the CWS Study Centre for an individual guidance)

Low grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS)

Leiomyosarcoma (LMS) Lipoblastoma (LPB)

Liposarcoma (LPS)

Malignant ectomesenchymoma (MEM, see chapter 20)

Myofibroblastic sarcoma (MFS)

Myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma (MIFS)

Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (MFH)

Malignant mesenchymal tumour (MMM)

Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumour ((MPNST see chapter

also neurofibrosarcoma (NFS) or malignant schwannoma)**

Malignant rhabdoid tumour (MRT)

Myxofibrosarcoma (MYX)

PEComa (PEC)

Pleuropulmonary blastoma (PPB, see chapter 13)

Plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumour (PFT)

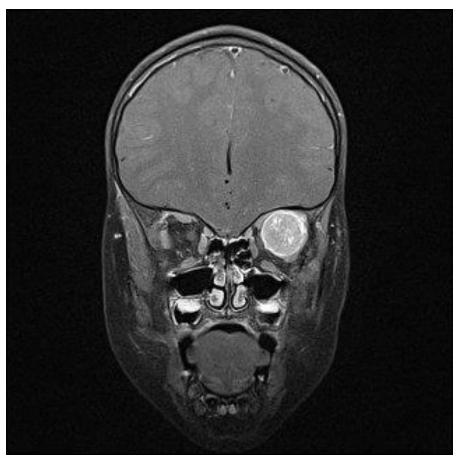
Pigmented neuroectodermal tumour of childhood (Retina Anlage

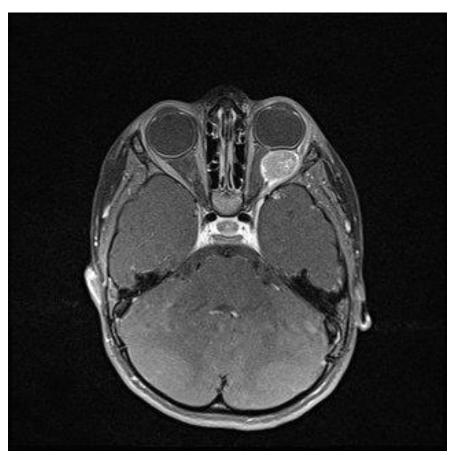
Solitary fibrous tumour (SFT)

Radiologie

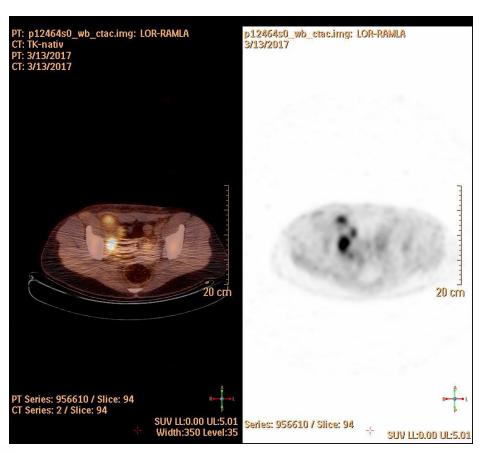
Wichtige Aspekte der Bildgebung

- Bildgebung möglichst durch pädiatrischen Radiologen
- MRT ist Standard
- Ganzkörper-MRT bei vielen Suptypen essentiell
- CT nur in Ausnahmefällen
- PET-CT durchaus eine Option

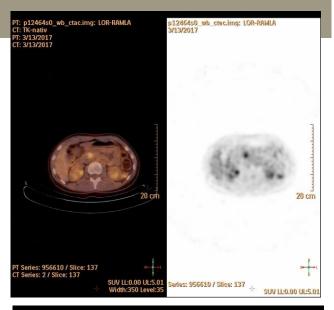


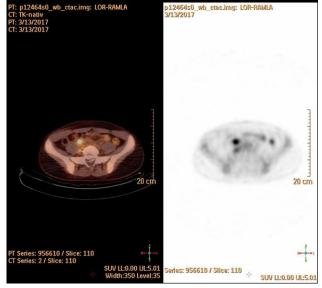


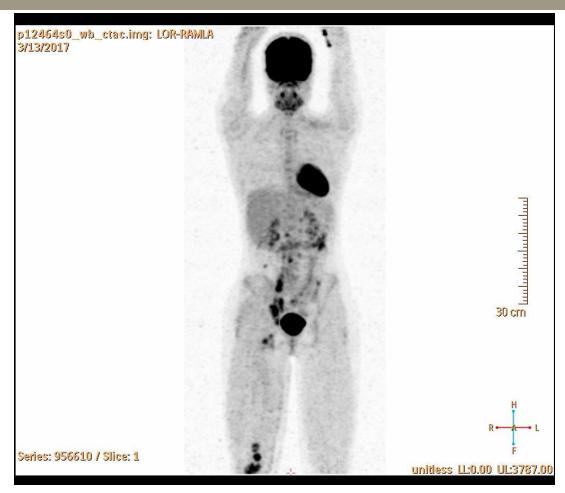
- Alveoläres Weichteilsarkom der Orbita
- 4-jährige Patientin



- PET-CT bei RMA, Stadium IV
- 15-jährige Patientin







- PET-CT bei RMA, Stadium IV
- 15-jährige Patientin, Primärtumor US re.



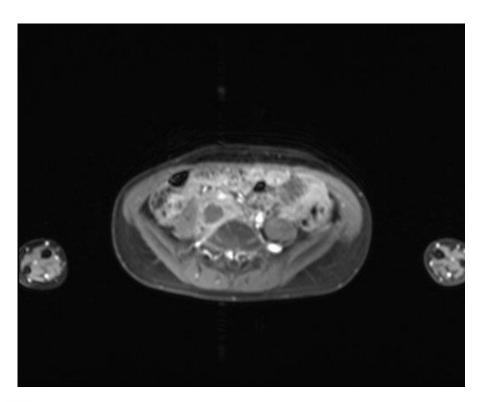


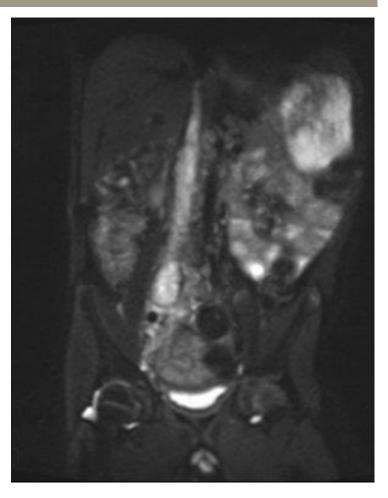
- RME Unterbauch + Gefäßbefall
- 6-jähriger Junge





- RME Unterbauch + Gefäßbefall
- 6-jähriger Junge





Sehr gutes Anspreche nach Chemo

Therapeutische Konzepte

 Welche Therapien benötigen die Patienten, in Abhängigkeit vom Stadium und der Lokalisation?

Therapeutische Optionen:

- Chemotherapie
- und/oder Operation
- und/oder Strahlentherapie
- und Operation+RT
- Können wir die Therapie der Pat. basierend auf der aktuellen Studienlage weiter individualisieren?

Therapeutische Konzepte

BIOPSY AND STAGING: DIAGNOSIS OF SOFT TISSUE TUMOUR, CENTRALLY REVIEWED

PRIMARY LOCAL THERAPY

Initial surgery only recommended if not mutilating <u>and</u> if macroscopic and microscopic complete resection is possible (R0 resection, IRS group I; except "Non-RMS-like" tumours: R1 resection plus RTX might be accepted – please contact the CWS Centre). Debulking measures are generally <u>not</u> recommended!

START OF CHEMOTHERAPY

(According to risk group)

RESPONSE EVALUATION AT WEEK 9 AND PLANNING OF FURTHER LOCAL THERAPY:

(In the meantime application of the 4th course. Local therapy must be carried out after the 4th course.)

SECONDARY LOCAL THERAPY in IRS Group III patients

Non-mutilating, appropriate oncological resection with negative margins (R0) possible?

YES:

- → RESECTION SHOULD BE PERFORMED
- → POSTOPERATIVE RTX ACCORDING TO THE MARGIN STATUS *** (start of RTX at week 13 if feasible)

NO:

→ PLANNING OF RTX (starting at week 13) possibly followed by resection of persistent tumour

(please refer to chapter 1,1 for details)

- → Tumour reassessment at week 18 (or at the end of RTX)
- → Decision concerning tumour resection in preoperative irradiated patients

RESTAGING AT THE END OF THERAPY (week 26)

^{***} preoperative RTX in selected patients who will receive reconstructive surgery.

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Therapeutische Konzepte

Table 55: Radiotherapy for rhabdomyosarcoma

Radiation doses for the primary tumour according to histology and IRS - group for children aged 3 years or older. RTX: radiotherapy; F: fractions. Please refer to chapter 29 for special sites.

IRS group	Resection and response	Embryonal RMS (RME)	Alveolar RMS (RMA)
I		no RTX	41.4 Gy; 23 F
II		41.4 Gy; 23 F	41.4 Gy; 23 F
III	Secondary complete resection (R0) prior to (or after) RTX	36 Gy; 20 F (good response) 41.4 Gy; 23 F (poor response) Subgroup C: omittance of RTX only in case of favourable size <u>and</u> age.	41.4 Gy; 23 F
Ш	Incomplete secondary resection (R1 or R2)	50.4 Gy; 28 F	50.4 Gy; 28 F
III	Clinical complete remission, no secondary resection	41.4 Gy; 23 F	50.4 Gy; 28 F
III	Partial remission, no secondary resection or no R0 expected	50.4 Gy; 28 F Orbit and PR (>2/3): 45 Gy; 25 F	50.4 Gy; 28 F
III	Poor response, progressive disease, no secondary resection	50.4 Gy; 28 F	50.4 Gy; 28 F (+ optional boost: 5.4 Gy; 3 F)

Mögliche Entwicklungsfelder der Strahlentherapie bei Weichteilsarkomen

- Generelle Indikation
- Dosisfindung. Ist eine Dosiseskalation überhaupt notwendig?
- Technische Aspekte
 - IMRT/IGRT
 - Protonentherapie
- Nebenwirkungspotential
- Zielvolumenkonzepte
- Kombination aus Strahlentherapie sowie Systemtherapie



Aktuelle CWS Studienauswertung Oral Presentation ASCO 2014

Einschlußkriterien

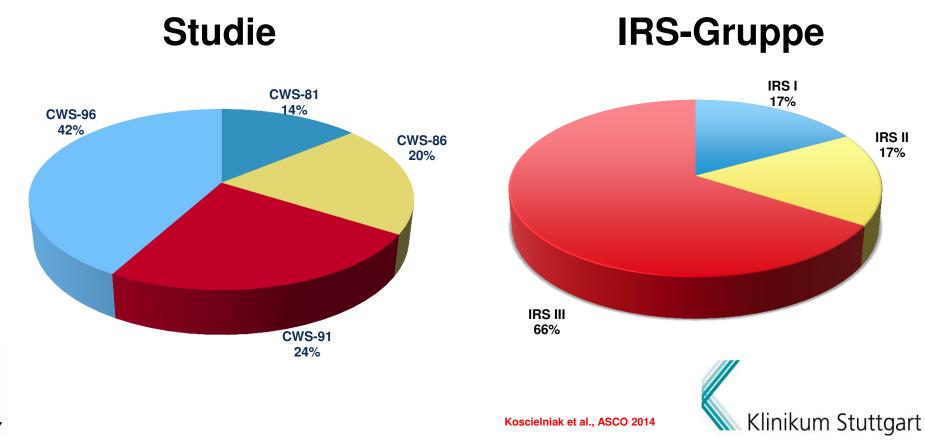
N = 998 Pat. (1981-2002)

- Histologisch nur RMS
- Lokalisierte Erkrankung
- Auswertung nur von kompletten Datensätzen
- Nachbeobachtungszeit min.10 Jahre



Aktuelle CWS Studienauswertung

Verteilung nach



Aktuelle CWS Studienauswertung

	Anzahl	%
Alter		
≤1	69	7
1 to <=10	678	68
>10	251	25
Geschlecht		
weiblich	378	38
männlich	620	62
Histologie		
RMA	200	20
RME	769	77
RMS	29	3
Tumorlokalisation		
günstig	357	36
ungünstig	638	63,7
andere	3	0.3
Gesamt	998	100

Darstellung der Stratifizierung für RMS (Dosis, Fraktionierung, Zeitpunkt)

CWS-81

CWS-86, -91, -96

konventional

akzeleriert

fraktioniert

hyperfraktioniert

1.5 - 2 Gy/day

2 x 1.6 Gy/day

40-50 Gy

32-54.4, 32-48, 32-44.8

20-26 Woche

10-15 Woche

Intervall zur CHT

Gemeinsam CHT

post-operativ

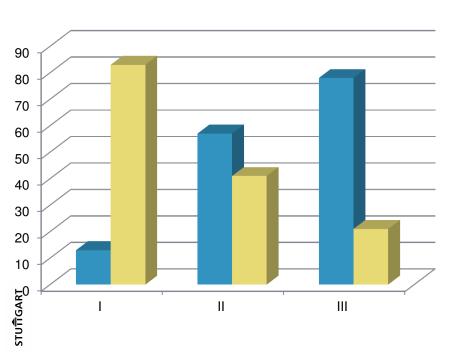
prä- und postoperativ

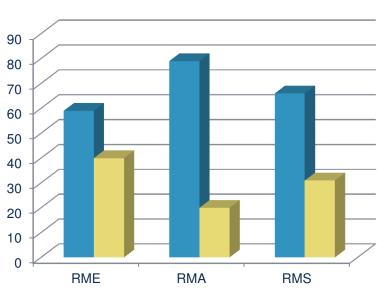
Aktuelle CWS Studienauswertung

Bestrahlung in Abhängigkeit der

IRS-Gruppe

Histologie



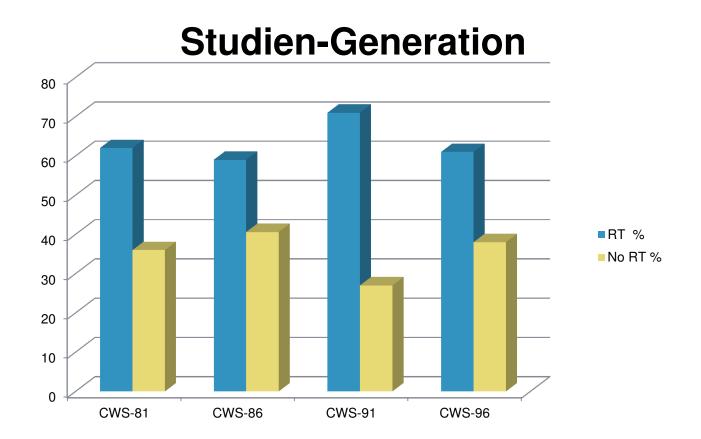


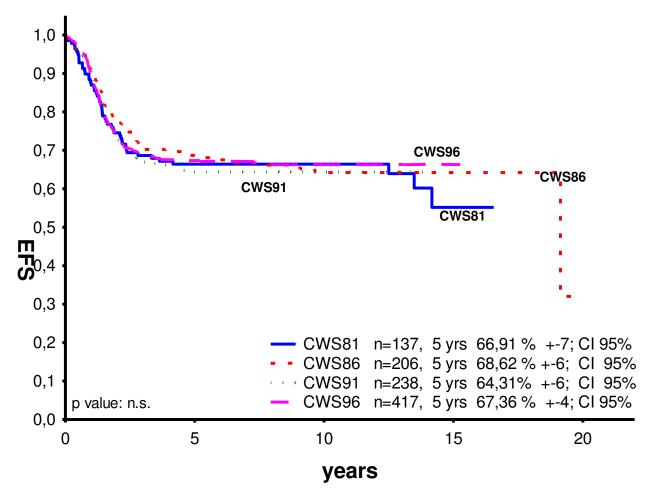
■RT %

No RT %

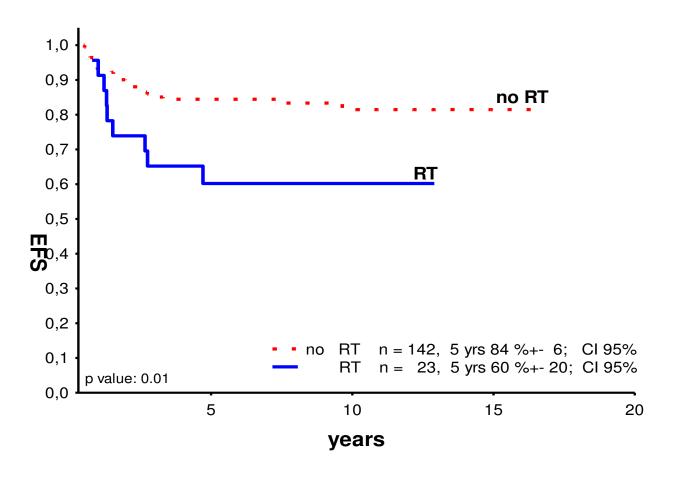
Aktuelle CWS Studienauswertung

Bestrahlung in Abhängigkeit von der

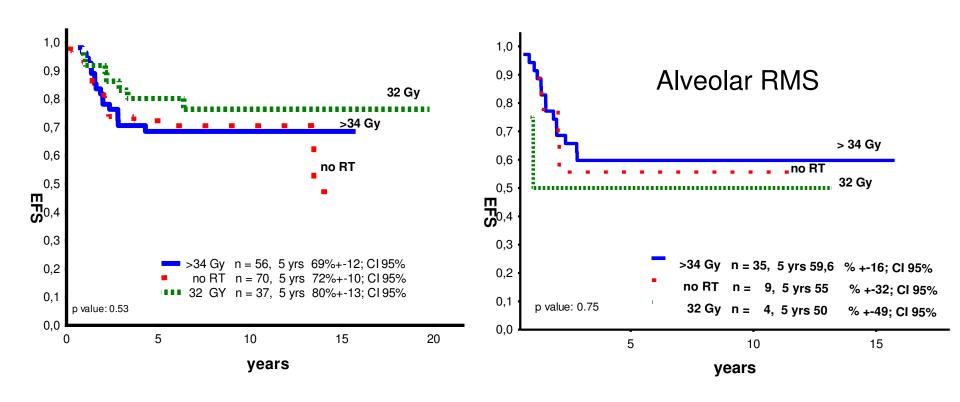




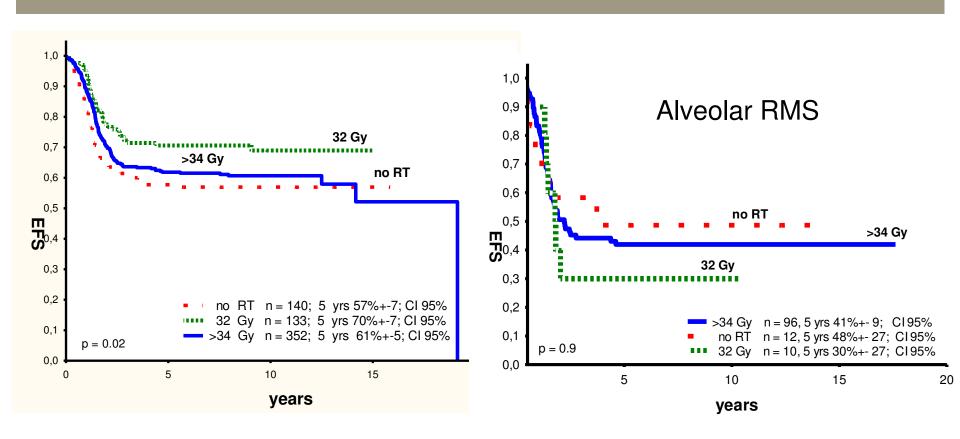
EFS in Abhängigkeit von der Studie



EFS in der IRS I Gruppe



EFS in der IRS II Gruppe in Abhängigkeit der Dosis

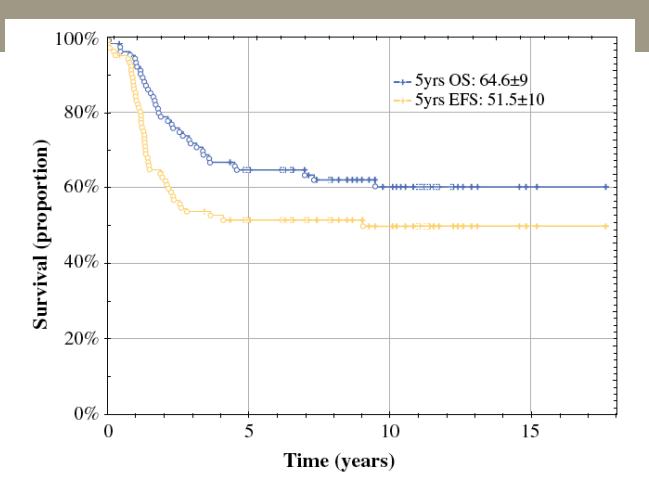


EFS in der IRS III Gruppe in Abhängigkeit der Dosis

Schlußfolgerung

- Die in den verschiedenen Studien verwendeten Kriterien zur Stratifizierung kompensieren unterschiedliche Risikofaktoren und erlauben eine Reduktion der Dosis in den "low risk Gruppen" auf ca. 32 Gy.
- Trotz einer relativen Erhöhung der strahlentherapeutischen Dosen über die unterschiedlichen Studien kommt es nicht zu einer Verbesserung der klinischen Ergebnisse.
- Erhöhte Dosen führen nicht zur Ergebnisverbesserung in den "high risk Gruppen". Deshalb empfohlene Dosis zwischen 45 und 50 Gy.

Toxizität



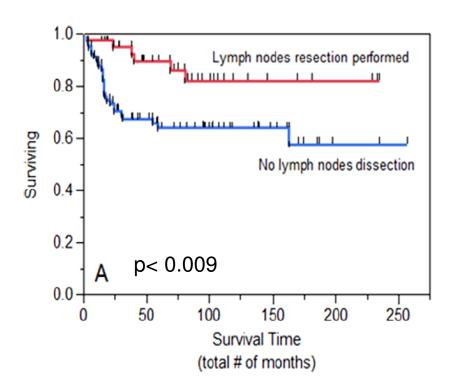
Auswertung der CWS bezüglich großer abdomineller nicht urogenitaler RME`s.

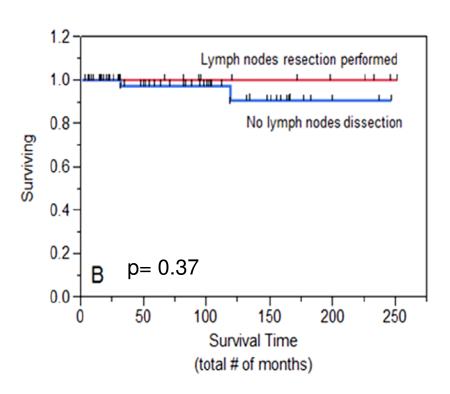
Toxizität

TABLE 3 Comparison of toxicity \geq WHO grade III depending on radiation concomitant with chemotherapy or not of patients treated in CWS-96

Variables	No (concomitant)	Radiochemotherapy	χ²
	radiation Σ26 (100 %)	Σ20 (100 %)	
Karnowsky	10 (39 %)	8 (40 %)	0.94
Infection	7 (27 %)	7 (35 %)	0.67
Hemoglobin	4 (15 %)	4 (20 %)	0.73
Leukocytes	23 (89 %)	18 (90 %)	0.96
Platelets	18 (69 %)	13 (65 %)	0.89
Skin	4 (15 %)	4 (20 %)	0.73
Liver	_	1 (5 %)	na
Gastrointestinal	7 (27 %)	4 (20 %)	0.67
Cardiac	1 (4 %)	_	na
Renal	2 (8 %)	3 (15 %)	0.48
Peripheral neurotoxicity	3 (12 %)	2 (10 %)	0.88
CNS neurotoxicity	2 (8 %)	1 (5 %)	0.73

Paratestikuläre Tumore Auswertung SEER-Datenbank





Patienten > 10 Jahre

Patienten < 10 Jahre

Paratestikuläre Tumore Auswertung SEER-Datenbank

Ergebnisse der Radiotherapie:

N0: OS nach 5 Jahren 85% mit und 90% ohne RT. p= 0.08

N+: OS nach 5 Jahren 90% mit und 36% ohne RT. p< 0.0001

Reduktion der RT-Dosis Children's Oncology Group (D9602)

adiotherapy (RT) doses	
	RT dose (Gy)
	No RT
	36
	41.4
	45
<	50.4

^{*} These patients were eligible for second-look operation after Week 12 chemotherapy. If tumor was completely resected, radiotherapy was reduced to 36 Gy for lymph-node negative tumors, and 41.4 Gy was given for lymph-node positive tumors. Girls with vaginal tumors received RT only if there was gross or microscopic tumor after chemotherapy with or without second-look operation.

Reduktion der RT-Dosis Children's Oncology Group (D9602)

Table 4 Five-year cumulative local control for Group IIA: favorable site tumors

	RT dose		Local failure
Protocol	(Gy)	Chemotherapy	rate (%)
D9602 (n = 62)	36	VA	15*
IRS III $(n = 52)$	41.4	VA	11
IRS IV $(n = 43)$	41.4	VAC/VAI/VAE	2

Abbreviations: RT = radiation therapy; IRS = Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study; I = ifosfamide; E = etoposide; VA = vincristine, dactinomycin; VAC = vincristine, dactinomycin, cyclophosphamide; VAI = vincristine, dactinomycin, ifosfamide; VAE = vincristine, dactinomycin, etoposide.

N = 62; median follow-up time 4.8 years (range, 0.2–9.1 years).

* Five of eight failures in D9602 occurred in girls with nonbladder genitourinary primary tumors who did not receive RT.

Reduktion der RT-Dosis Children`s Oncology Group (D9602)

Table 5 Five-year cumulative local control for Group IIA: unfavorable site tumors

	RT dose		Local failure
Protocol	(Gy)	Chemotherapy	rate (%)
D9602 (n = 16)	36	VAC	0
IRS III $(n = 38)$	41.4	VA	14
IRS IV $(n = 28)$	41.4	VAC/VAI/VAE	7

Abbreviations: RT = radiation therapy; IRS = Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study.

N = 16, median follow-up time 5.3 years (range, 0.1–9.7 years).

Table 6 Five-year cumulative local control for Group III orbital tumors

	RT Dose		Local
Protocol	(Gy)	Chemotherapy	failure rate
D9602 (n = 77)	45	VA	14%
IRS III $(n = 71)$	41.4-50.4	VA	16%
IRS IV $(n = 50)$	50.4-59.5	VAC/VAI/VAE	4%

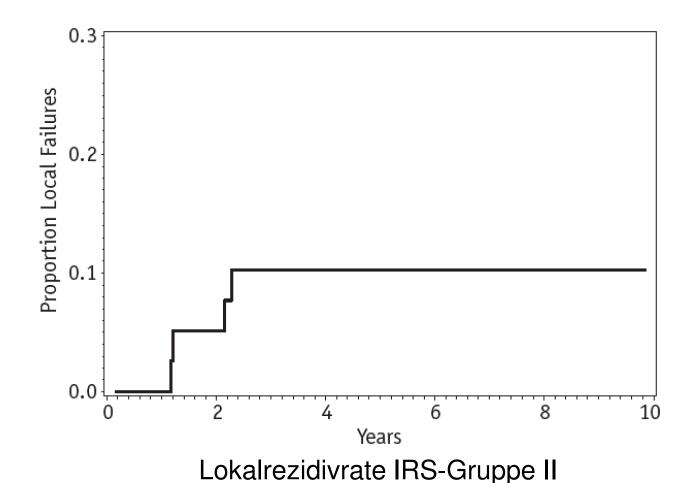
Abbreviations: RT = radiation therapy; IRS = Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study.

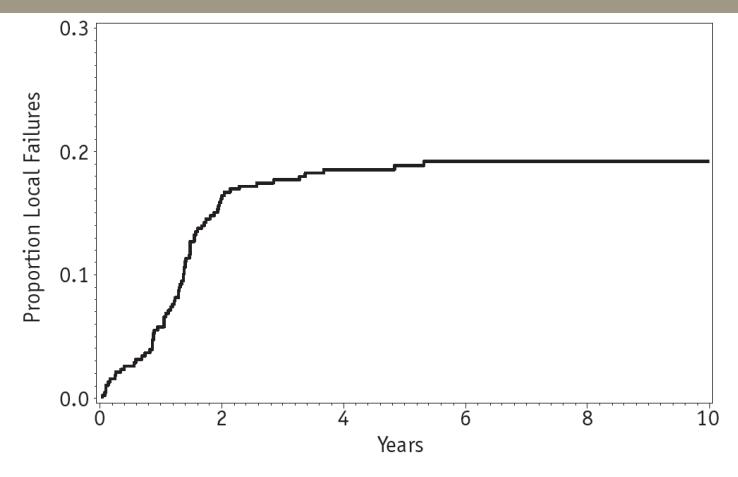
N = 77, median follow-up time 5.3 years (range, 0.1–9.7 years).

Patientenkollektiv:

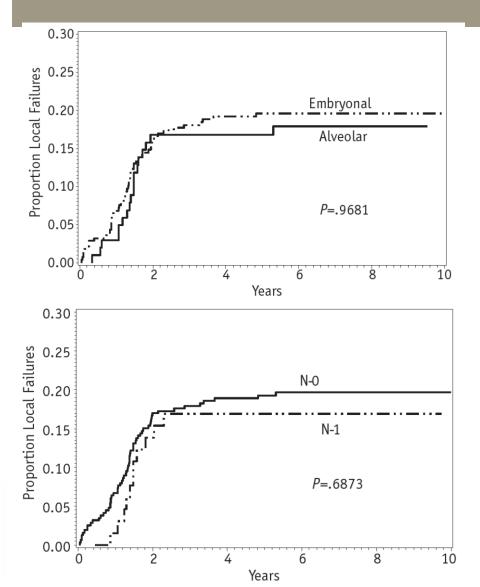
- 423 Patienten wurden analysiert (Gesamtkollektiv 702 Pat.)
 - alveolar IRS-Gruppe II; n=41
 - alveolar IRS-Gruppe III; n=102
 - embryonal IRS-Gruppe III; n=280

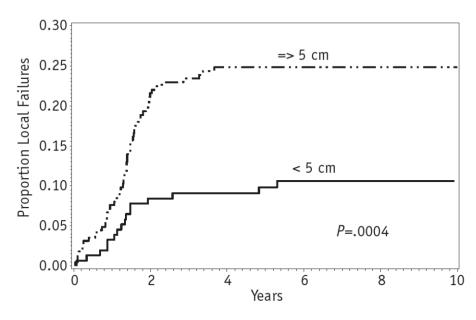
- RT-Dosis:
 - Gruppe II: 36-41.4 Gy
 - Gruppe III: 50.4 Gy





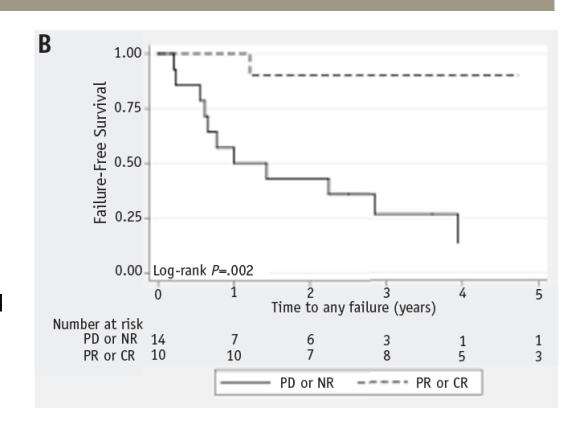
Lokalrezidivrate IRS-Gruppe III



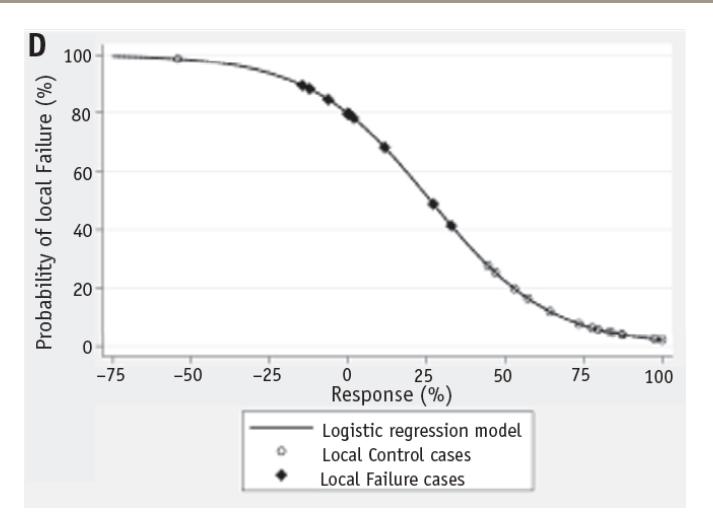


Oder doch eine Dosiseskalation?

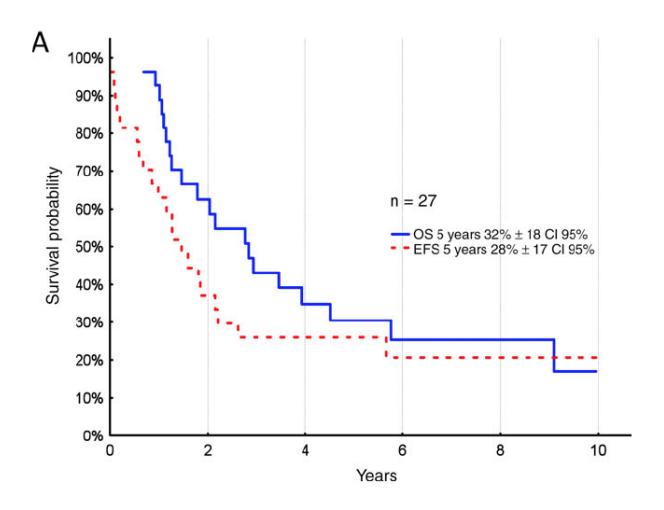
- Retrospektive Studie
- 24 aufeinanderfolgende Pat.
- embryonale PM-RMS
- Chemo gemäß Studienprotokoll
- Therapie mit Protonen (50.4 –
 55.8 Gy)



Oder doch eine Dosiseskalation?



Metastasiertes Stadium Synovialsarkome

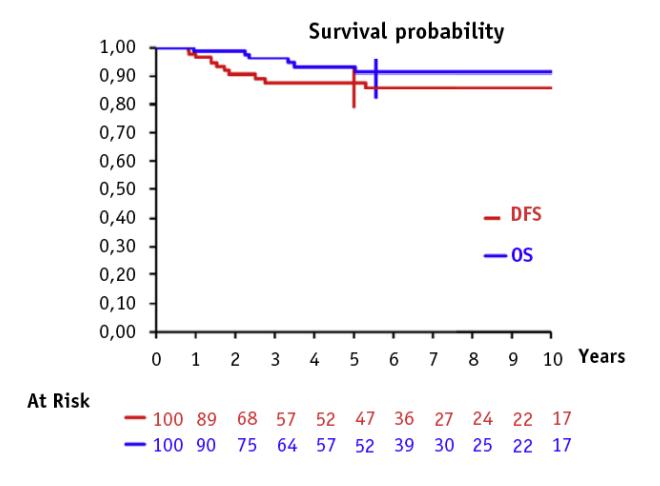


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Brachytherapie in der Behandlung von Weichteilsarkomen

Table 1 Patient and tumor characteristics					
Characteristic	% (n=100)				
No. of patients	100				
Sex					
Male	88				
Female	12				
Median age (range) at conservative	28 mo (5.6 mo-14 y)				
treatment					
Country of origin					
France	49				
Other European countries	37				
North Africa	10				
Gulf countries	2				
Australia	2				
Significant medical history					
Type 1 neurofibromatosis	3				
Mitochondrial disorder	1				
Beckwith-Wiedmann syndrome	1				
Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor	1				
of the bladder					
IRS group					
III (locally advanced disease	84				
diagnosed on biopsy)					
IV (metastatic disease)	12				
Relapsed tumor	4				
Histology					
Alveolar	3				
Embryonal	97				
Primary tumor origin					
Bladder	36				
Bladder + urethra	14				
Prostate	30				
Bladder + prostate	20				

Brachytherapie in der Behandlung von Weichteilsarkomen



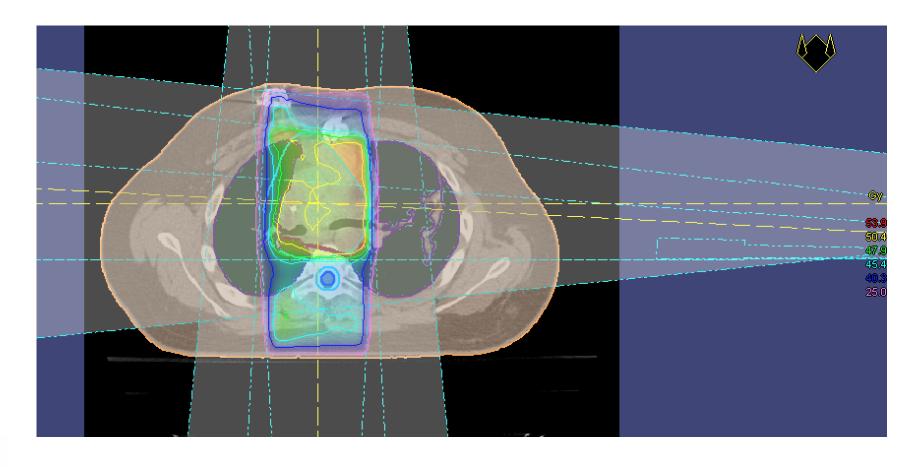
Aktuelle Fragestellung

Welche Form der Strahlentherapie sollte verwendet werden?

- Photonen
 - Konventionell 3D
 - IMRT/IGRT
- Protonen
 - passive Techniken
 - aktive Techniken
 - Gantry



RT-Techniken



Sollten konventionelle Techniken noch zum Einsatz kommen?

Therapie mit Protonen

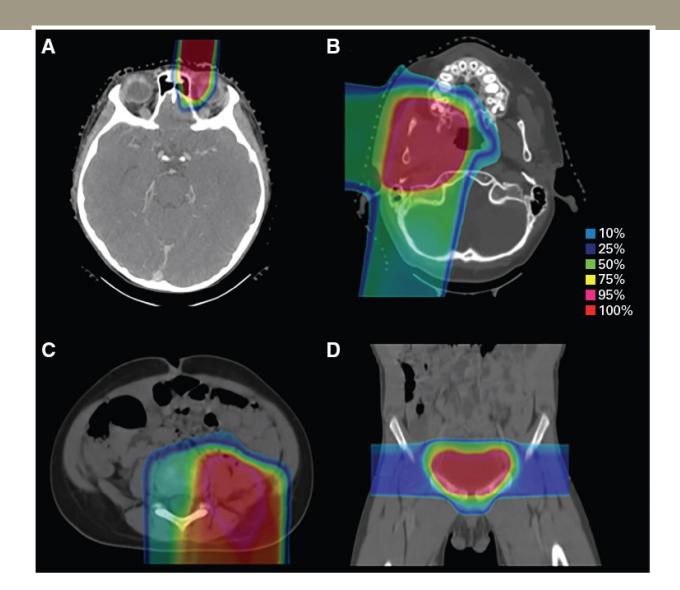
Table 1. Patien	t Characteristics	
Characteristic	No. of Patients (N = 57)	%
Age, years Median Range	3.9 0.6-1	
Male sex	27	47
Race/ethnicity White (non-Hispanic) All others	50 7	88 12
Group I II IV	1 7 47 2	2 12 82 4
Stage 1 2 3 4	18 14 23 2	32 25 40 3
Histology Embryonal/botryoid Alveolar/undifferentiated	41 16	72 28
Risk group Low Intermediate	15 42	26 74
Site Favorable Orbital Head and neck Perineal Biliary	19 13 4 1	33 23 7 2 2
Unfavorable Parameningeal Bladder/prostate Extremities Chest/abdomen Perianal	38 27 5 3 2	67 47 9 5 4
Size, cm ≤ 5 > 5	36 21	63 37
Nodal disease No N1	50 7	88 12
Radiation dose Gy _{RBE} Median Range	50. 36.0-t	4

Klinikum Stuttgart

Ladra et al., JCO 2014

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Therapie mit Protonen



Therapie mit Protonen

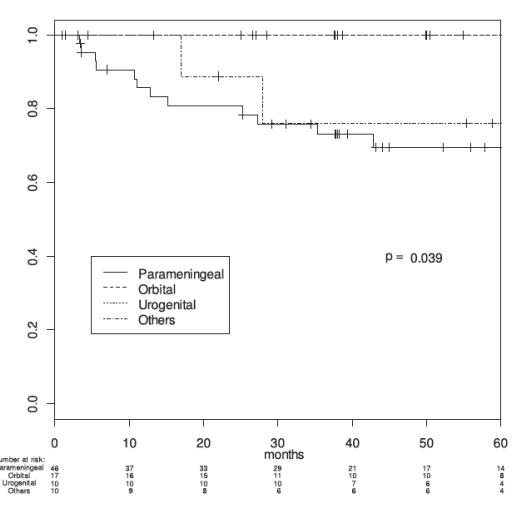
Table 2. Details of the Patients for Whom Treatment Failed

Patient	Age (years)	Histology	Disease Site	Tumor Size (cm)	Group	RT Dose (Gy _{RBE})	Failure Type	Time to Failure (months)	Status at Analysis
01	6	Emb	PM-ICE	> 5	Illa	50.4	Local	7	Deceased
18	2	Emb	PM-ICE	> 5	IIIb	50.4	Local	13	Deceased
39	10	Emb	PM-ICE	> 5	Illa	50.4	Local	17	Alive
02	2	Emb	PM	≤ 5	Illa	50.4	Local	8	Deceased
29	16	Emb	PM	> 5	Illa	50.4	Local	12	Deceased
38	2	Alv	Head and neck	≤ 5	IIIb	50.4	Local	10	Deceased
16	1	Alv	Head and neck	≤ 5	llc	41.4	Local	24	Alive
07	15	Emb	Orbit	≤ 5	IIIb	45	Local	6	Alive
17	1	Emb	Prostate	> 5	Illa*	37.8	Regional	7	Deceased
40	11	Emb	PM	≤ 5	Illa	50.4	Regional	15	Alive
27	9	Emb	PM-ICE	> 5	Illa	50.4	Regional	48	Alive
41	8	Emb	PM-ICE	≤ 5	Illa	50.4	Distant	3	Deceased
15	8	Emb	PM	≤ 5	Illa	50.4	Distant	9	Deceased
35	2	Emb	Extremity	> 5	llc	41.4	Distant	4	Deceased
12	7	Emb	PM	> 5	Illa	50.4	Local and distant	3	Deceased
80	1	Alv	Perineal	≤ 5	Illa	50.4	Local, regional, and distant	3	Deceased

Abbreviations: Alv, alveolar; Emb, embryonal; PM, parameningeal; PM-ICE, parameningeal with intracranial extension; RBE, relative biologic effectiveness; RT, radiotherapy.

^{*}Patient was Group IIIa at treatment initiation but underwent delayed primary resection.

Therapie mit Protonen



Diagnose	Anzahl	Anzahl %
RMS	64	80 %
RMS-LIKE	7	8,75 %
NON-RMS-LIKE	8	10 %
k. A.	1	1,25 %

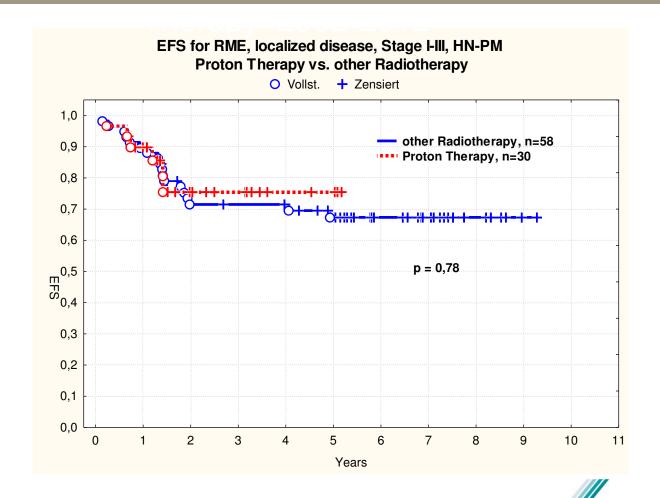


Lokalisatio n	Anzahl	Anzahl %	Alive	Alive %
HN-n-PM	2	3,8 %	2	100 %
HN-PM	33	63,5 %	26	78,8 %
Orbita	7	13,5 %	7	100 %
UG-n-BP	1	1,9 %	1	100 %
UG-BP	4	7,7 %	4	100 %
OTHER	5	9,6 %	5	100 %

Nur lokalisierte Stadien, RMS + RT in der Primärbehandlung,

Klinikum Stuttgart

N = 52



Vorgehensweise des CWS Referenz-Boards bezüglich Protonen?

- •Im Studienprotokoll ist ein Abschnitt bezüglich Protonentherapie enthalten.
- •Im allgemeinen ergeht eine Empfehlung für Protonen bei Tumoren im Bereich der
 - √ Schädelbasis
 - ✓ Beckenregion



Zusammenfassung

- Die Strahlentherapie ist fest etabliert in der Konzeption der CWS.
- Der Einsatz der Strahlentherapie sollte risikostratifiziert erfolgen.
- Eine Dosiseskalation führt nach den aktuellen Daten nicht zu einer Verbesserung der klinischen Ergebnisse.

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• Die Protonentherapie sollte in speziellen klinischen Situationen immer diskutiert werden.

Vielen Dank!





