



Azienda Ospedaliera Nazionale
SS. Antonio e Biagio e Cesare Arrigo
Alessandria



Presidente del convegno: **Stefania Gori**

LA GESTIONE DELLA PAZIENTE CON CARCINOMA MAMMARIO



CUNEO, 14 novembre
Spazio Incontri della Fondazione CRC

2018



Valutazione del rischio. Terapia neoadiuvante e adiuvante

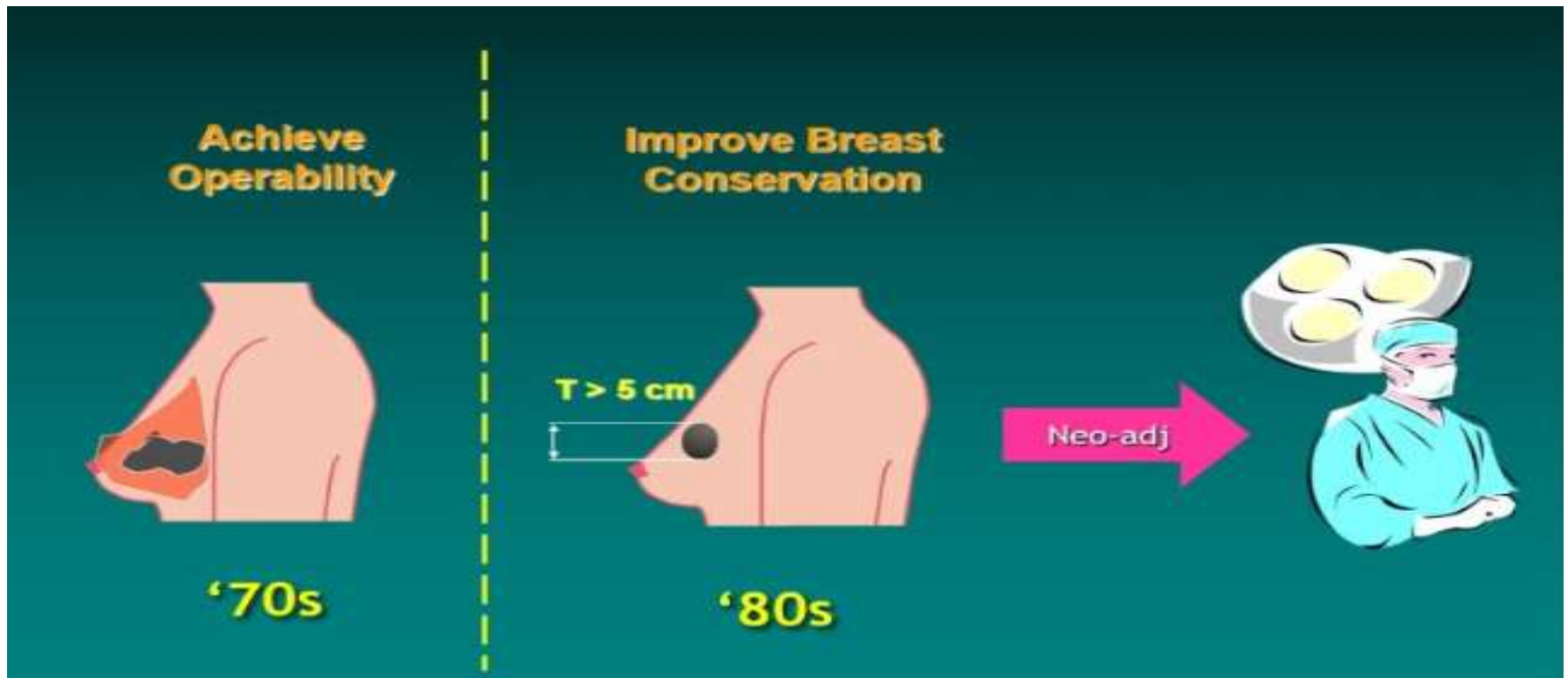
Dott. ssa Pamela Guglielmini

SC Oncologia Medica
Azienda Ospedaliera Nazionale "SS. Antonio
e Biagio e C. Arrigo" Alessandria

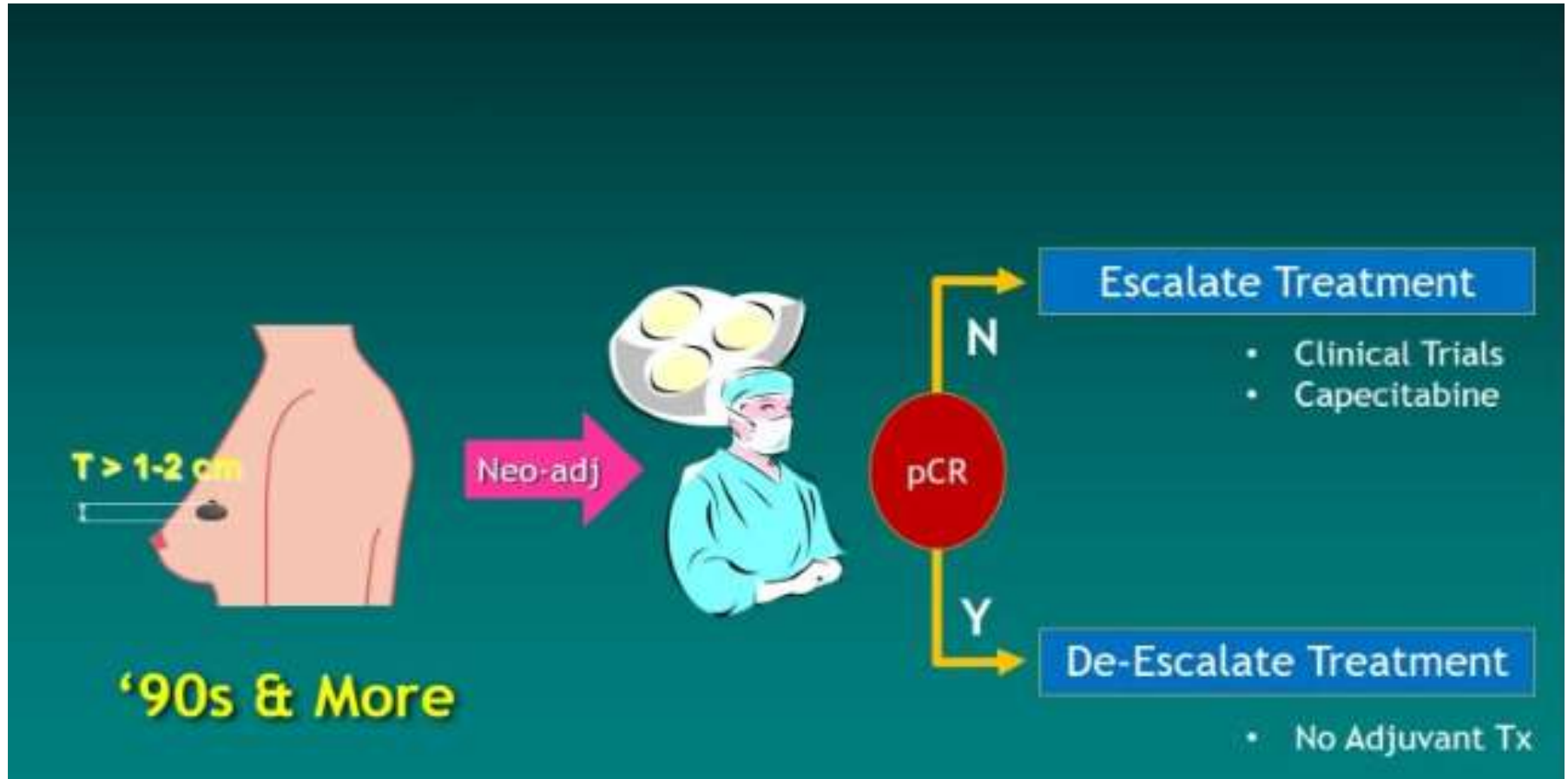


NEOADIUVANTE:

Aiming at surgical outcome



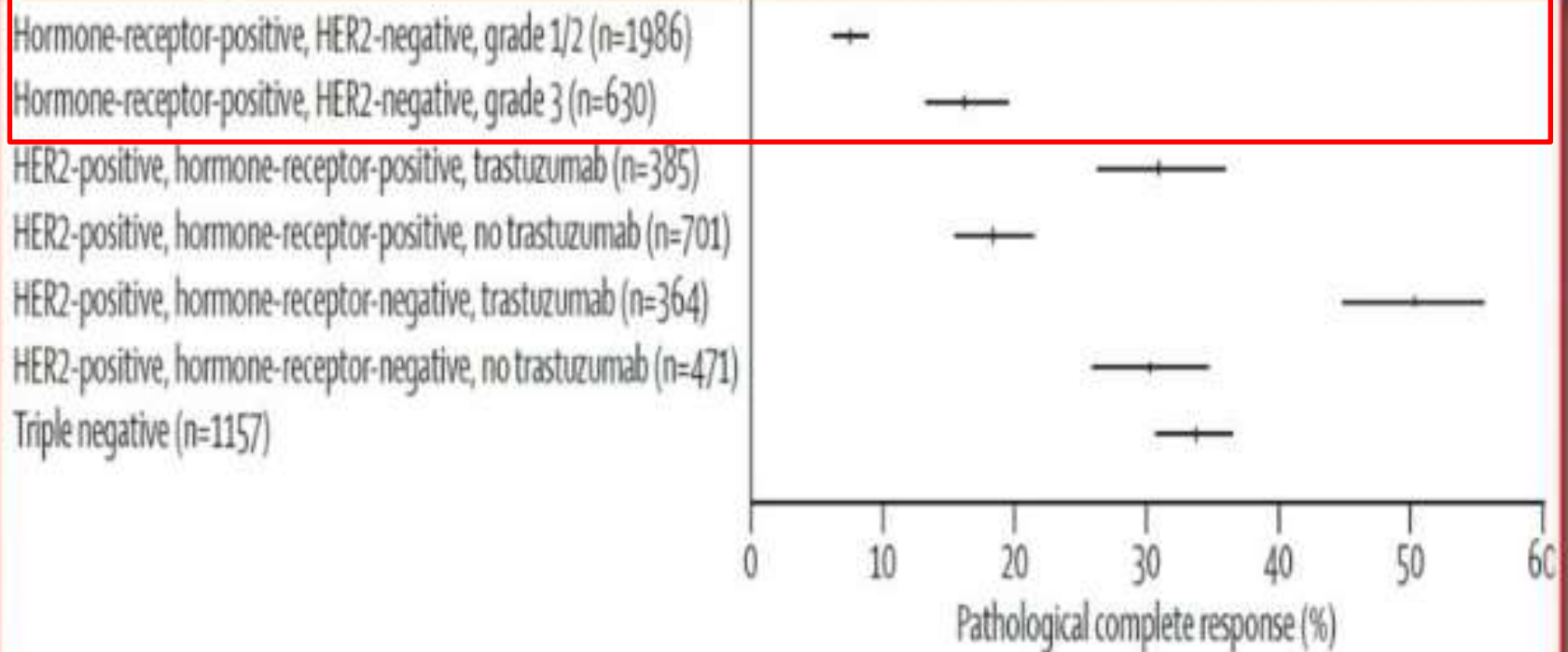
Aiming at prognostic prediction



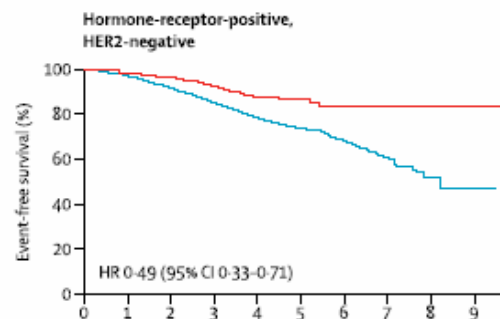
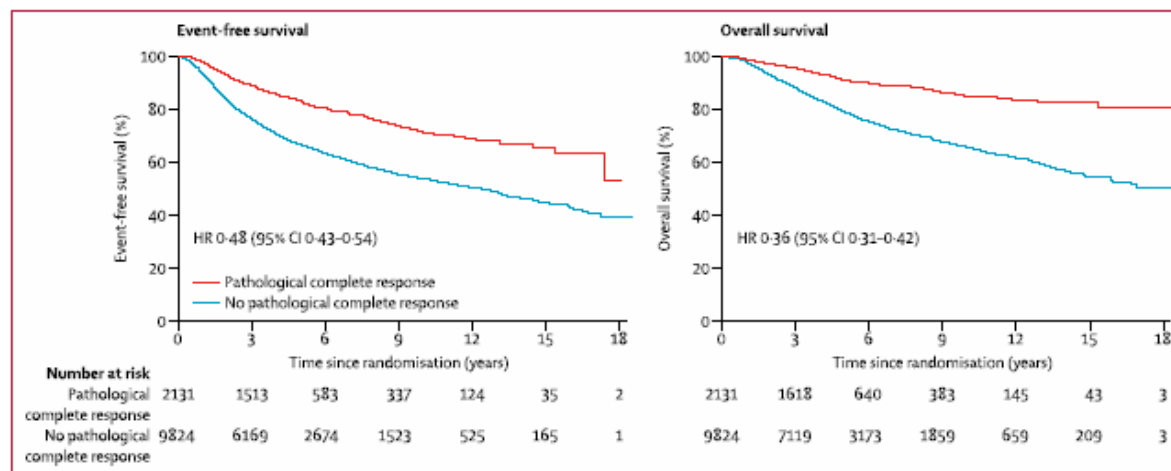
Pathological complete response and long-term clinical benefit in breast cancer: the CTNeoBC pooled analysis



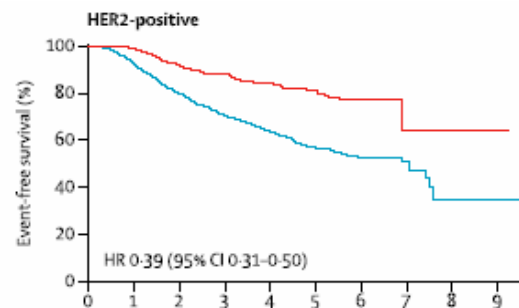
Patricia Cartazar, Lijun Zhang, Michael Untch, Keyur Mehta, Joseph P Costantino, Norman Wolmark, Hervé Bonnefoi, David Cameron, Luca Gianni, Pinuccio Valagussa, Sandra M Swain, Tatiana Prowell, Sibylle Loibl, D Lawrence Wickerham, Jan Bogaerts, Jose Baselga, Charles Perou, Gideon Blumenthal, Jens Blöhm, Eleftherios P Mamounas, Jonas Bergh, Vladimir Semiglazov, Robert Justice, Holger Eidtmann, Soonmyung Paik, Martine Piccart, Rajeshwari Sridhara, Peter A Fasching, Leen Slaets, Shenghui Tang, Bernd Gerber, Charles E Geyer Jr, Richard Pazdur, Nina Ditsch, Priya Rastogi, Wolfgang Eiermann, Gunter von Minckwitz



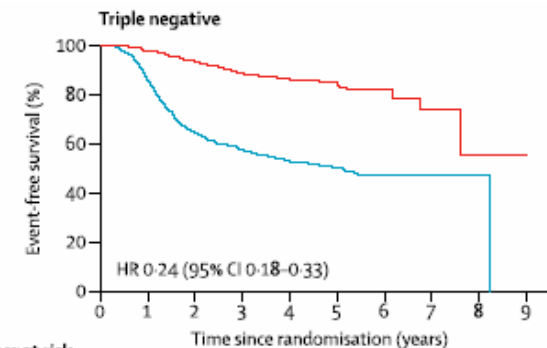
The role of pCR according to BC subtypes



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
pCR	270	244	224	184	113	69	21	6	2	2
No pCR	2491	2226	1978	1616	1017	658	247	84	20	1



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
pCR	586	527	454	371	212	120	37	4	2	1
No pCR	1403	1157	918	713	436	269	106	33	3	1

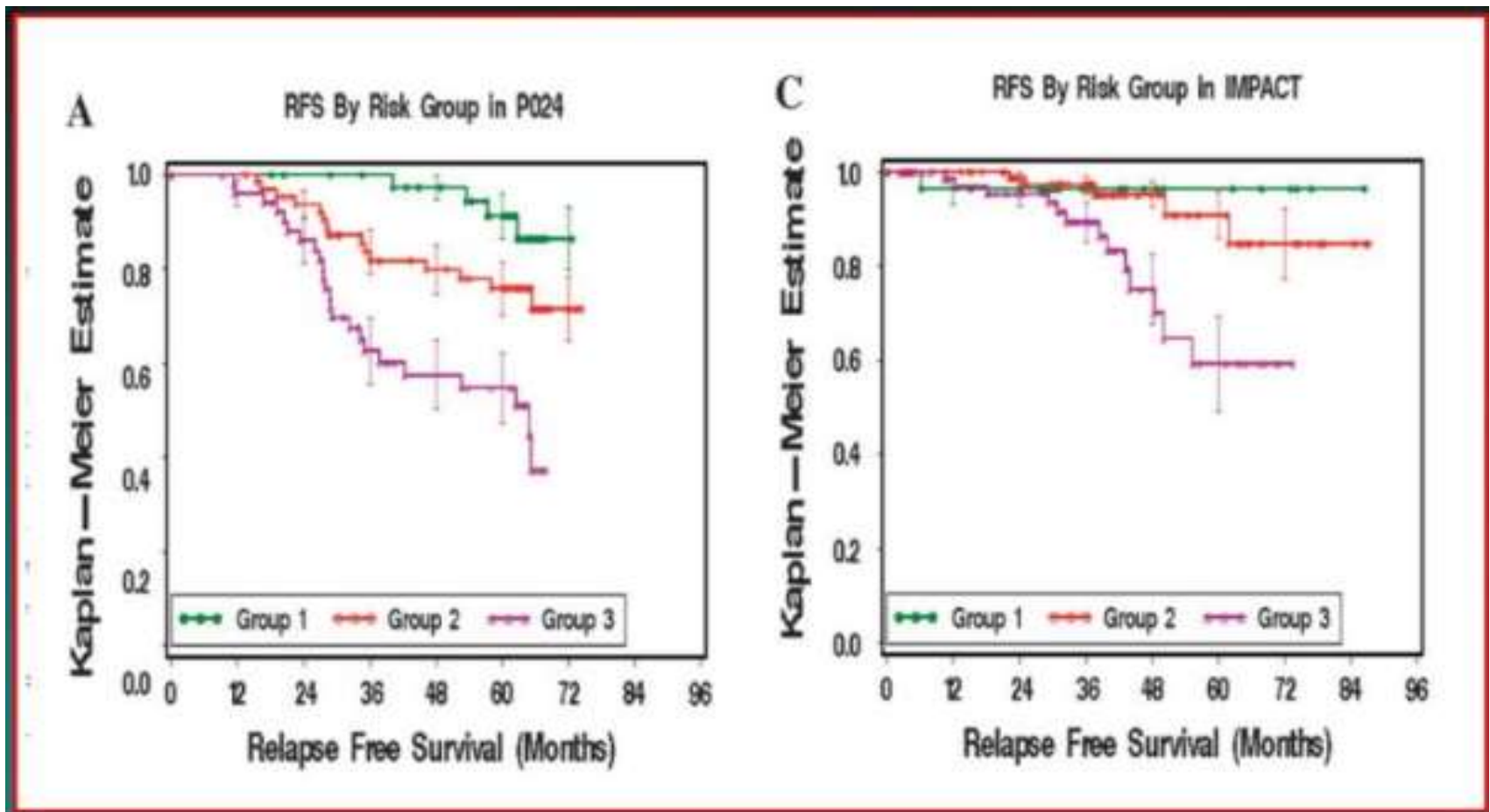


Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
pCR	389	349	310	250	166	88	29	11	1	
No pCR	768	604	429	317	198	125	50	13	1	

PEPI score

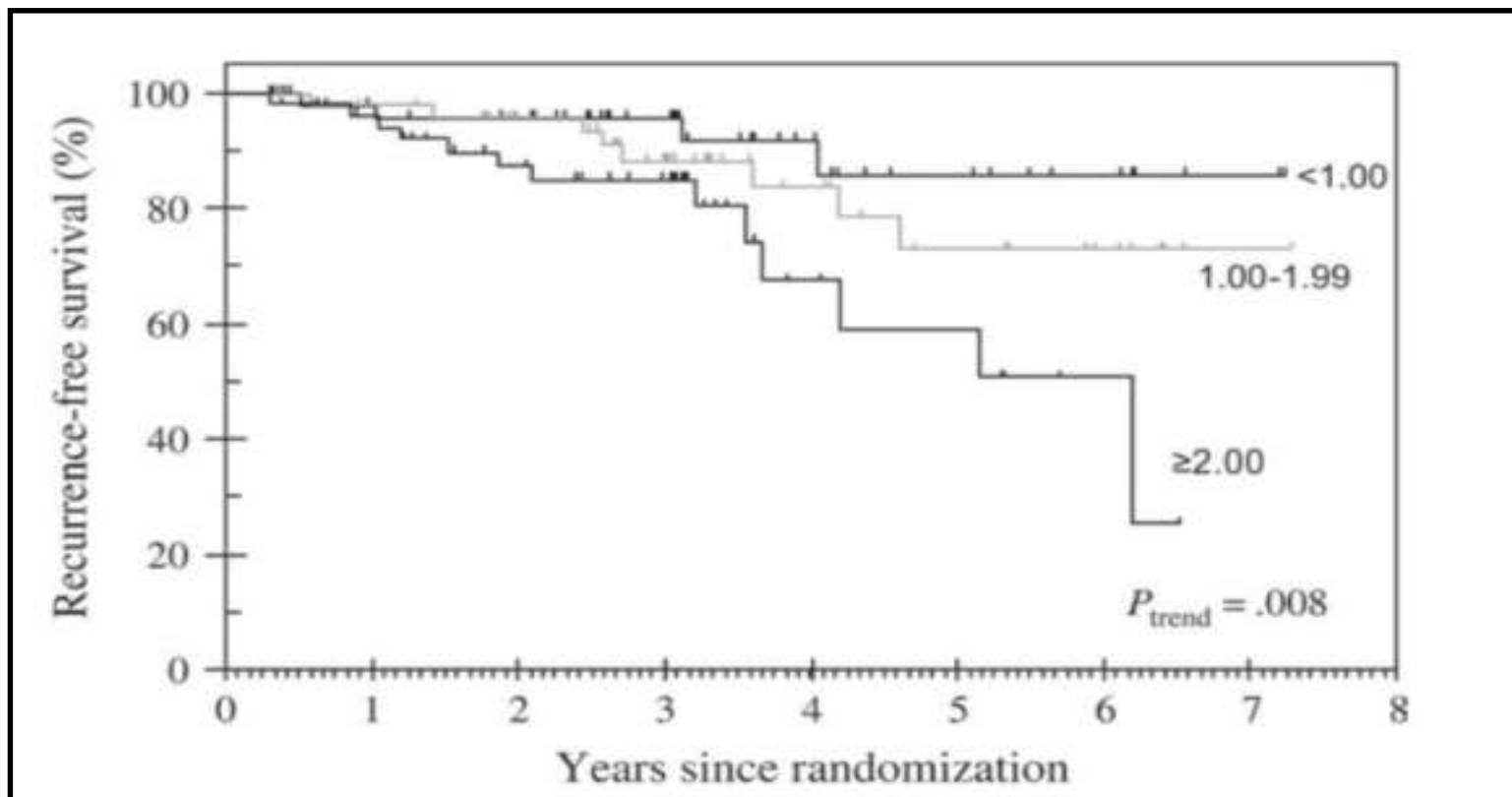
Pathology, biomarker status	RFS	
	HR	Points
Pathological tumor size		
T1/2	—	0
T3/4	2.8	3
Node status		
Negative	—	0
Positive	3.2	3
Ki67 level		
0%–2.7% (0–1†)	—	0
>2.7%–7.3% (1–2†)	1.3	1
>7.3%–19.7% (2–3†)	1.7	1
>19.7%–53.1% (3–4†)	2.2	2
>53.1% (>4†)	2.9	3
ER status, Allred score		
0–2	2.8	3
3–8	—	0

PEPI score

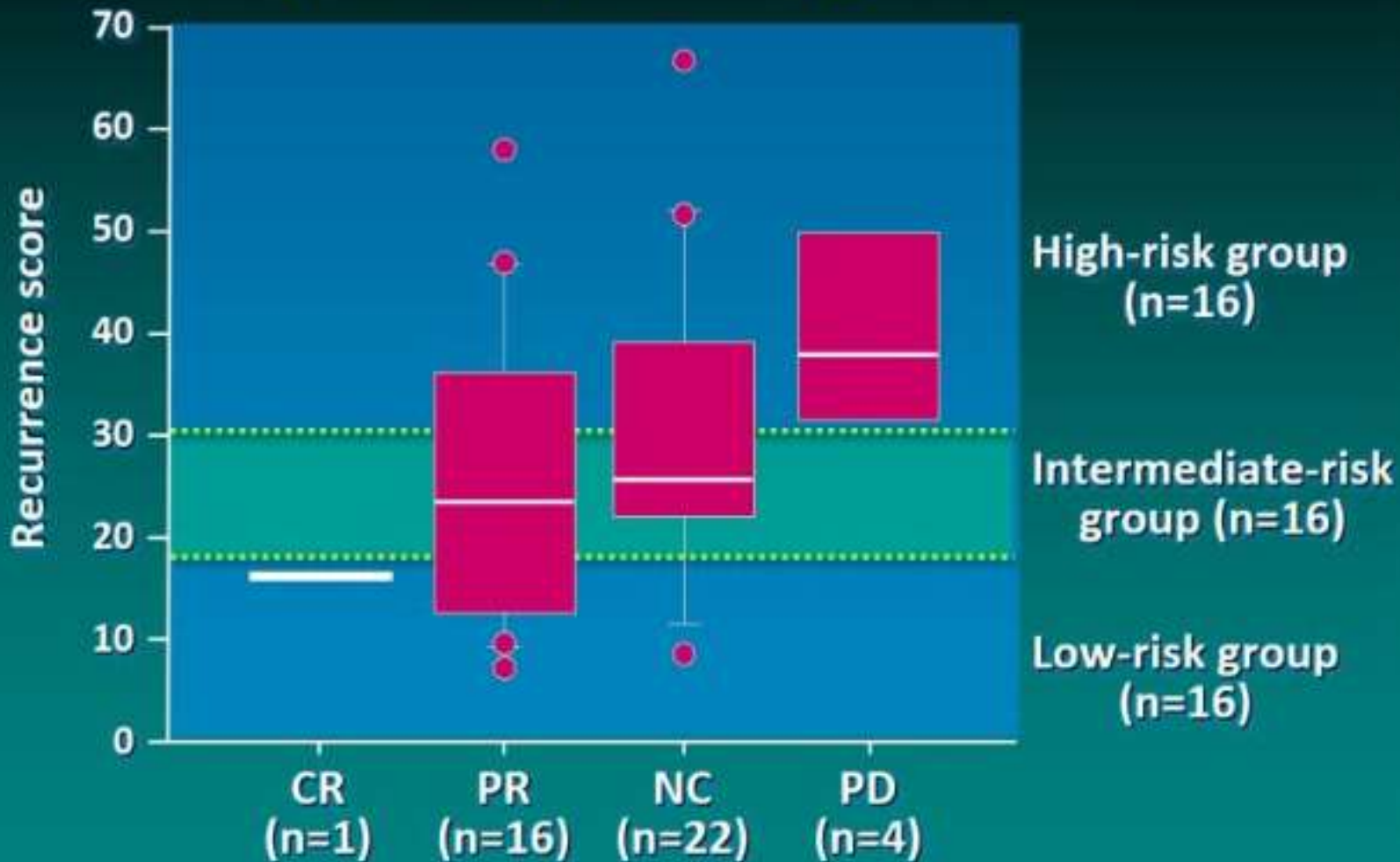


Identification of early markers of response

Ki67 at 2 weeks



Response by Oncotype dx RS



ADIUVANTE

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JULY 12, 2018

VOL. 379 NO. 2

Adjuvant Chemotherapy Guided by a 21-Gene Expression Assay in Breast Cancer

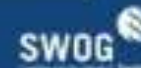
J.A. Sparano, R.J. Gray, D.F. Makower, K.I. Pritchard, K.S. Albain, D.F. Hayes, C.E. Geyer, Jr., E.C. Dees, M.P. Goetz, J.A. Olson, Jr., T. Lively, S.S. Badve, T.J. Saphner, L.I. Wagner, T.J. Whelan, M.J. Ellis, S. Paik, W.C. Wood, P.M. Ravdin, M.M. Keane, H.L. Gomez Moreno, P.S. Reddy, T.F. Goggins, I.A. Mayer, A.M. Brufsky, D.L. Toppmeyer, V.G. Kaklamani, J.L. Berenberg, J. Abrams, and G.W. Sledge, Jr.

Trial Assigning Individualized Options for Treatment (TAILORx):

Phase III trial of chemoendocrine therapy versus endocrine therapy alone in hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative, node-negative breast cancer and an intermediate prognosis 21-gene recurrence score

Joseph A. Sparano, Robert J. Gray, William C. Wood, Della F. Makower, Tracy G. Lively, Thomas J. Saphner, M. Keane, Henry L. Gomez, Pavan Reddy, Timothy F. Goggins, Ingrid A. Mayer, Deborah Toppmeyer, Adam Brufsky, Matthew P. Goetz, Daniel F. Hayes, Elizabeth Claire Does, Kathleen I. Pritchard, Charles E. Geyer, John A. Olson, & George W. Sledge

on behalf of the TAILORx Investigators



Sparano J et al.
NEJM 2018

TAILORx Methods: Treatment Assignment & Randomization

Accrued between April 2006 – October 2010

Preregister - Oncotype DX RS (N=11,232)

Register (N=10,273)

ARM A: Low RS 0-10
(N=1629 evaluable)
ASSIGN
Endocrine Therapy (ET)

Mid-Range RS 11-25
(N=6711 evaluable)
RANDOMIZE

Stratification Factors: Menopausal Status, Planned Chemotherapy, Planned Radiation, and RS 11-15, 16-20, 21-25

ARM D: High RS 26-100
(N=1389 evaluable)
ASSIGN
ET + Chemo

ARM B: Experimental Arm
(N=3399)
ET Alone

ARM C: Standard Arm
(N=3312)
ET + Chemo

Primary endpoints:
RS11-25: IDFS
RS0-10: DRFS

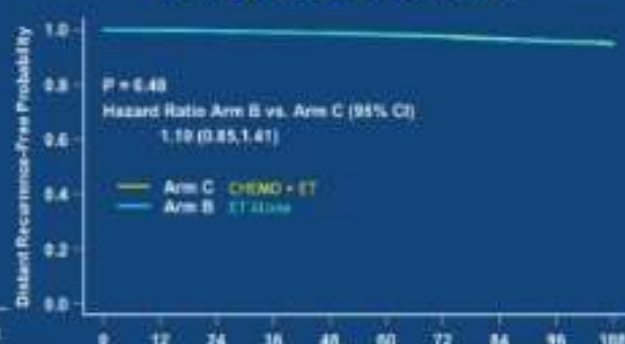
TAILORx Results - ITT Population: RS 11-25 (Arms B & C)

836 IDFS events (after median of 7.5 years), including 338 (40.3%) with recurrence as first event, of which 198 (23.8%) were distant

Primary Endpoint Invasive Disease-Free Survival



Secondary Endpoint Distant Relapse-Free Interval



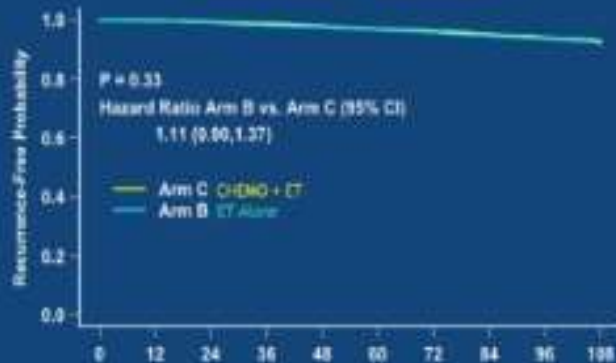
Number at risk	Months										
	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	
— Arm C CHEMO + ET	3312	3204	3104	2993	2849	2645	2335	1781	1130	523	
— Arm B ET Alone	3399	3293	3154	3081	2953	2741	2431	1859	1197	537	

Number at risk	Months										
	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	
— Arm C CHEMO + ET	3312	3215	3142	3059	2935	2734	2432	1866	1197	554	
— Arm B ET Alone	3399	3318	3239	3147	3033	2833	2537	1947	1267	581	

TAILORx Results – ITT Population: RS 11-25 (Arms B & C)

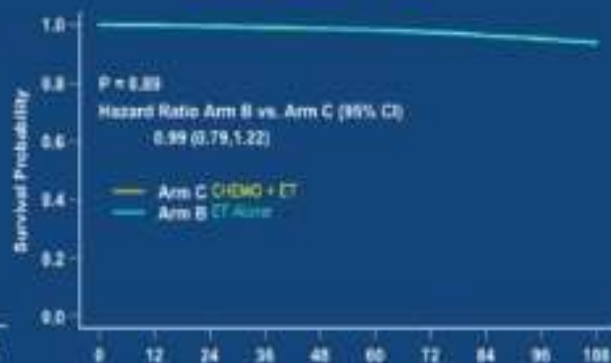
Other Secondary Endpoints

Relapse-Free Interval



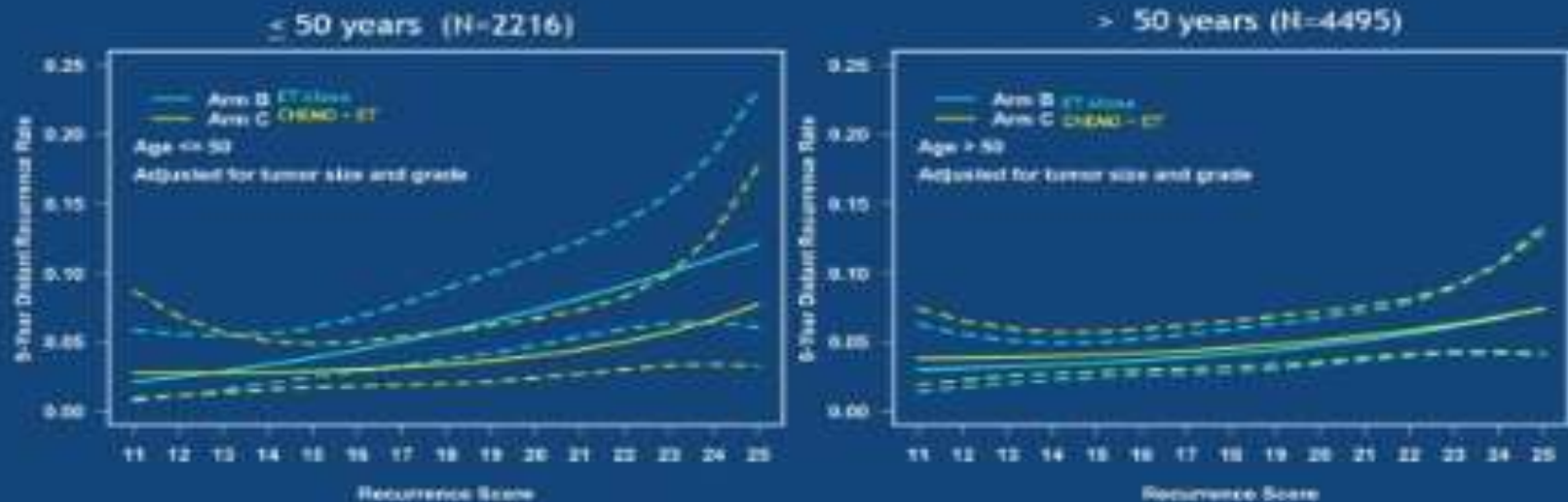
Number at risk	Months										
	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	
— Arm C CHEMO + ET	3312	3213	3134	3047	2911	2705	2485	1840	1176	543	
— Arm B ET Alone	3399	3313	3227	3127	3019	2802	2498	1915	1245	588	

Overall Survival



Number at risk	Months										
	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	
— Arm C CHEMO + ET	3312	3252	3201	3144	3054	2962	2783	2292	1565	815	
— Arm B ET Alone	3399	3355	3315	3260	3204	3092	2963	2490	1914	899	

TAILORx Results: Association between Continuous RS 11-25 and 9-Year Distant Recurrence Rate by Treatment Arms Stratified by Age (<=50 vs. >50 Years)



RS modeled with a natural spline with 2 degrees of freedom, adjusted for tumor size and grade

• Age – RS – Chemo treatment interaction:

- Some chemo benefit in women 50 or younger with a RS 15-25 Δ 2% DRFI events
- Greatest impact on distant recurrence with RS 21-25 Δ 6% IDFS events, mainly distant

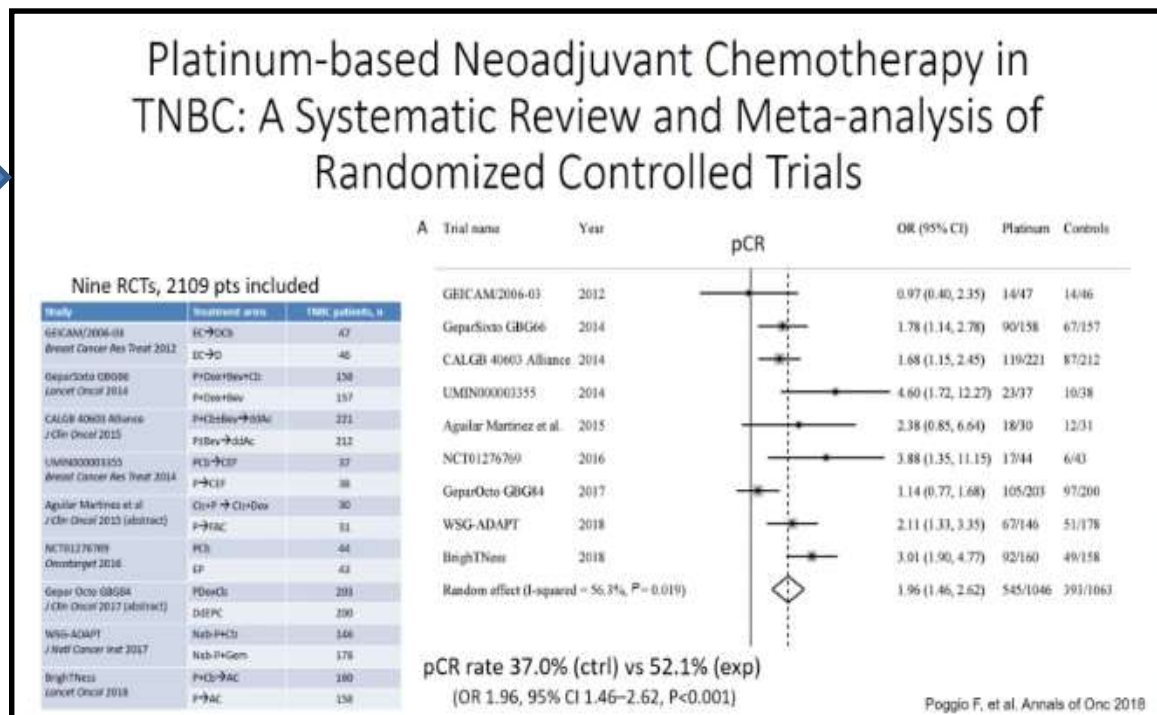
DUBBI....

- **73%** delle pazienti ad alto rischio (G1 > 3 cm, G2 > 2 cm, G3 > 1 cm) possono essere sovratrattate (?)
- **43%** delle pazienti con RS 26-100 ha basso rischio sulla base dei soli parametri clinico-patologici (sottotrattate?)



QUALE TERAPIA NEOADIUVANTE?

- Chemioterapia: antra-taxani
- TNBC: antra-taxani-sali di platino
- Pazienti anziane a basso rischio: AI
- HER2+: antra → taxani (+ Sali di platino) + trastuzumab... Domani doppio blocco anti HER2?



QUALE TERAPIA ADIUVANTE?

SE CT: DOSE-DENSE

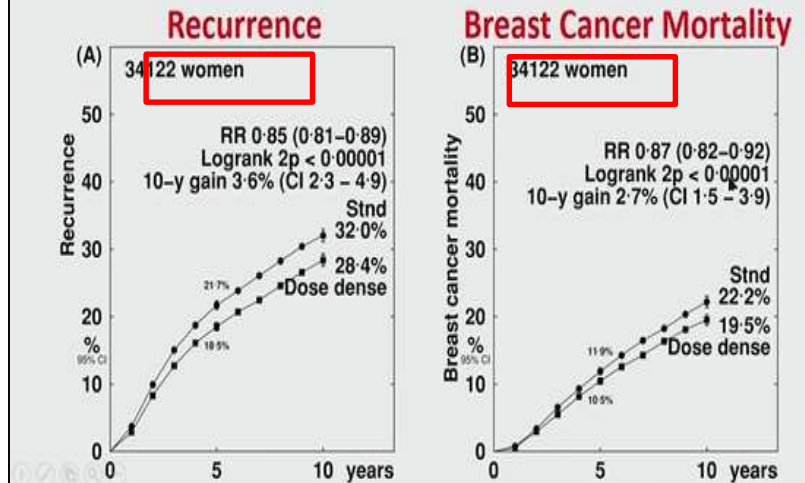


SABCS, December 5 -9, 2017

Increasing the dose intensity of adjuvant chemotherapy : an EBCTCG meta-analysis

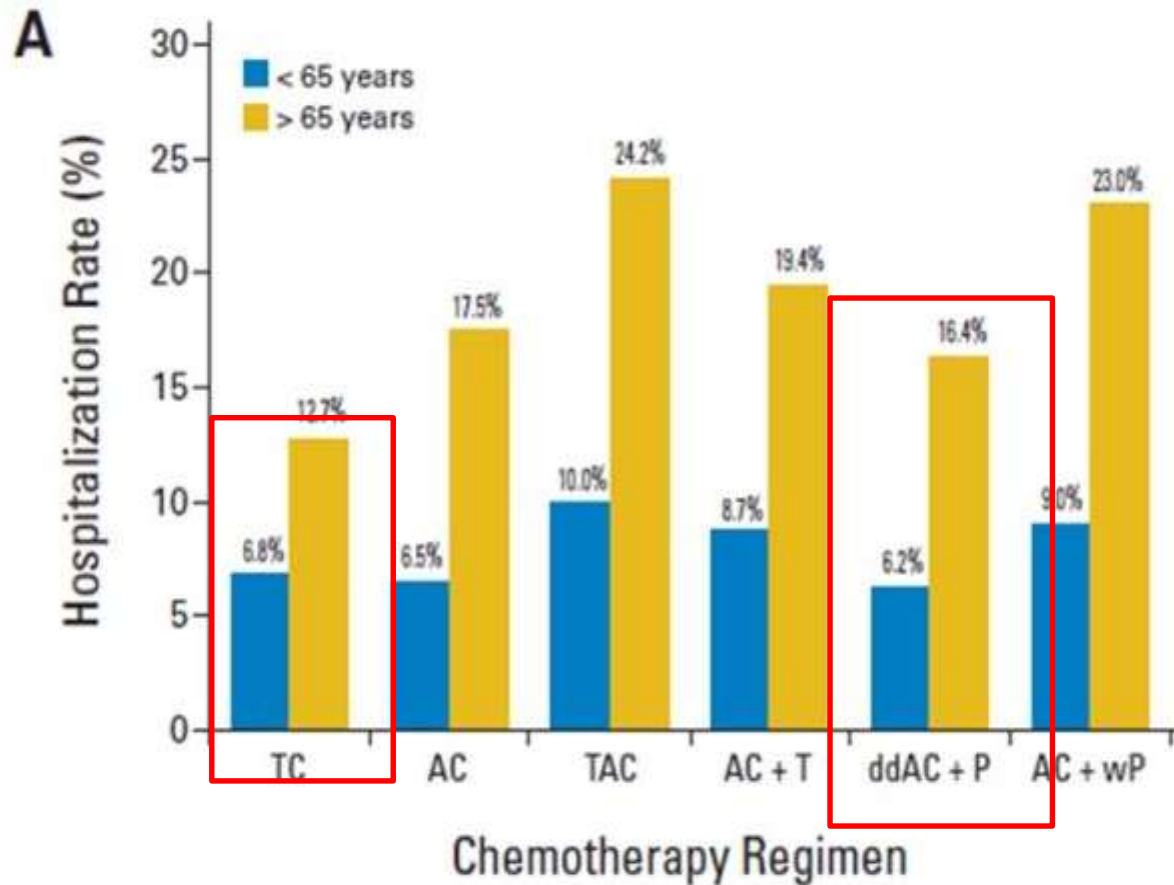
Richard Gray, Rosie Bradley, Jeremy Braybrooke, Christina Davies, Hongchao Pan, Richard Peto, Judith Bliss, David Cameron, John Mackey, Lucia Del Mastro, Sandra Swain, Michael Untch, Jonas Bergh, Kathleen Pritchard, Larry Norton, for the

Pooled analysis of all 25 dose-dense and sequential trials



- Shortening the interval between cycles and sequential administration of anthracycline and taxane chemotherapy reduces recurrence and death from breast cancer
- Reductions in recurrence of about 15% were similar in ER positive and ER-negative disease and did not differ significantly by any other tumour or patient characteristic
- No increase seen in death without recurrence (overall or during chemotherapy)

Newer Regimens and Hospitalization

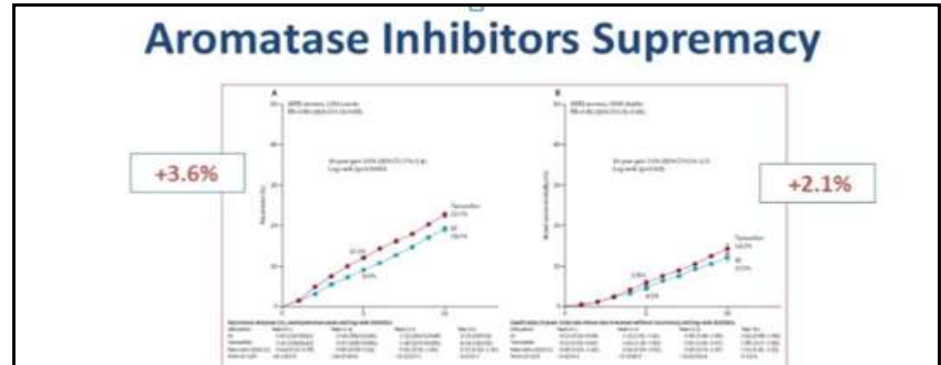


QUALE TERAPIA?

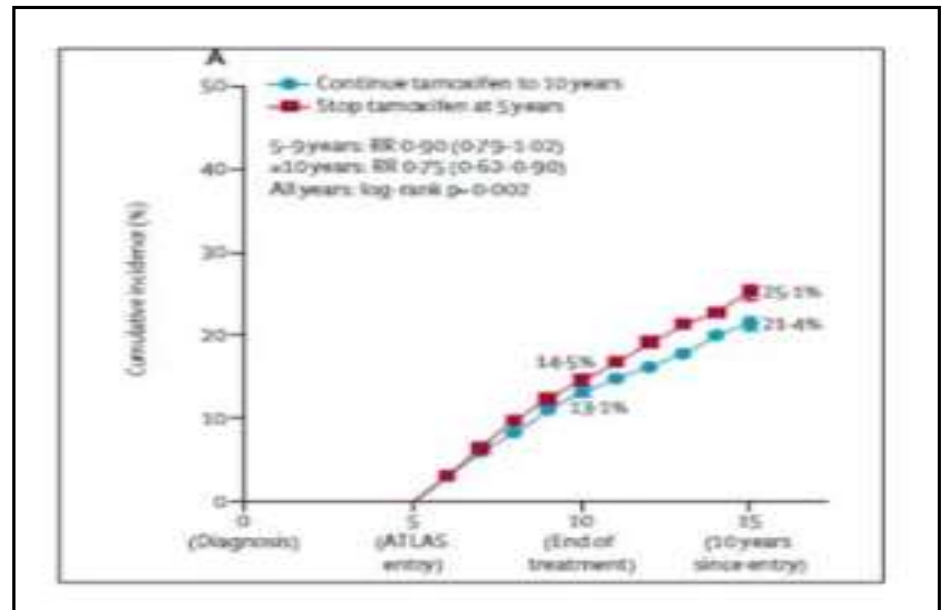
ORMONOTERAPIA

POST-MENOPAUSA

➤ AI up-front 5 yrs



➤ 10-yr TAM vs 5-yr AI



QUALE TERAPIA?

ORMONOTERAPIA

TEXT and SOFT Designs

Enrolled: Nov03-Apr11

- Premenopausal HR+
- ≤12 wks after surgery
- Planned OFS
- No planned chemo
OR
planned chemo

R
A
N
D
O
M
I
Z
E

TAMOXIFEN AND EXEMESTANE TRIAL (N=2672)

- Tamoxifen+OFS x 5y
- Exemestane+OFS x 5y

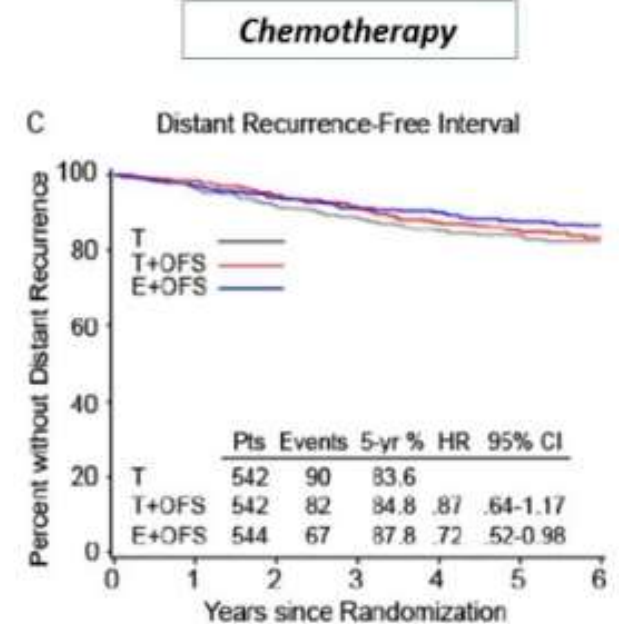
SUPPRESSION OF OVARIAN FUNCTION TRIAL (N=3066)

- Premenopausal HR+
- ≤12 wks after surgery
- No chemo
OR
Remain premenopausal
≤ 8 mos after chemo

R
A
N
D
O
M
I
Z
E

- Tamoxifen x 5y
- Tamoxifen+OFS x 5y
- Exemestane+OFS x 5y

OFS=ovarian function suppression



PRE-MENOPAUSA:

- Pazienti a rischio intermedio – alto: OFS + EXE
- Pazienti a basso rischio: OFS+TAM

QUANTO A LUNGO?

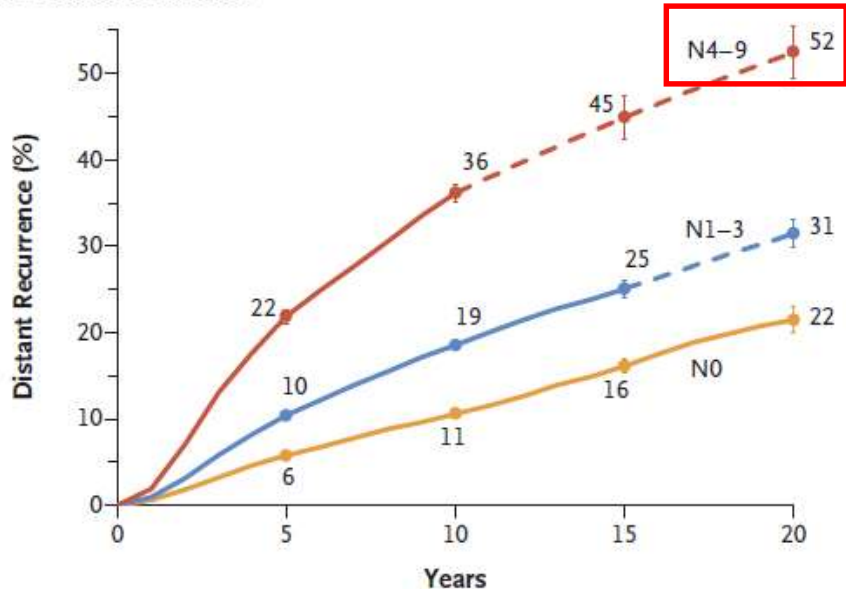
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

20-Year Risks of Breast-Cancer Recurrence after Stopping Endocrine Therapy at 5 Years

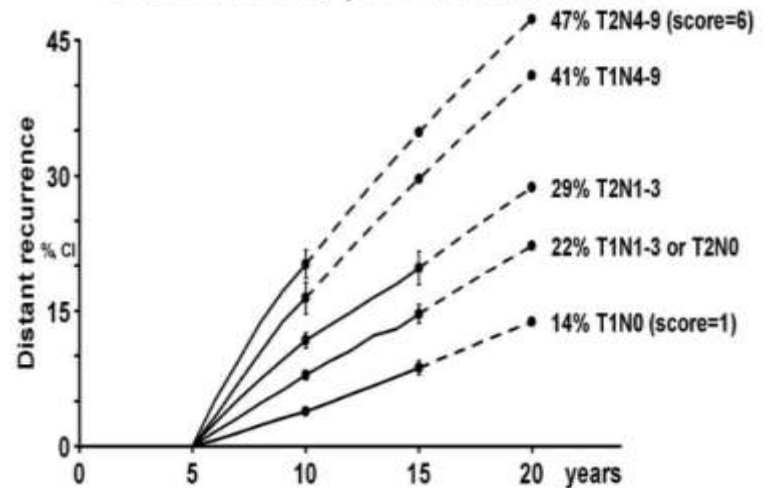
Hongchao Pan, Ph.D., Richard Gray, M.Sc., Jeremy Braybrooke, B.M., Ph.D., Christina Davies, B.M., B.Ch., Carolyn Taylor, B.M., B.Ch., Ph.D., Paul McGale, Ph.D., Richard Peto, F.R.S., Kathleen I. Pritchard, M.D., Jonas Bergh, M.D., Ph.D., Mitch Dowsett, Ph.D., and Daniel F. Hayes, M.D., for the EBCTCG*

A Risk of Distant Recurrence



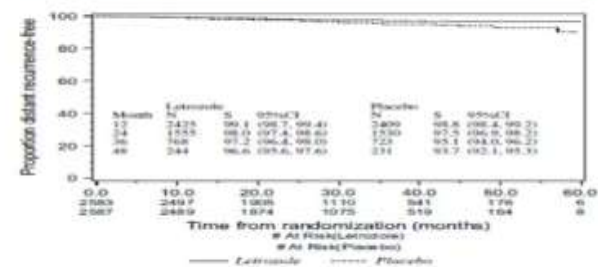
Effect of additive "T+N score" (range 1-6)

Score: 1/2 for T1/T2, plus 0/1/4 for N0/N1-3/N4-9



H Pan (EBCTCG), ASCO 2016

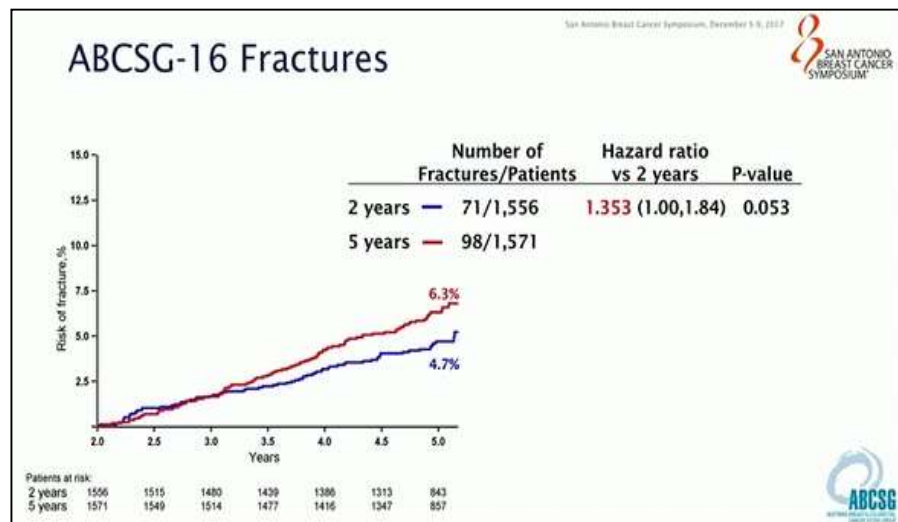
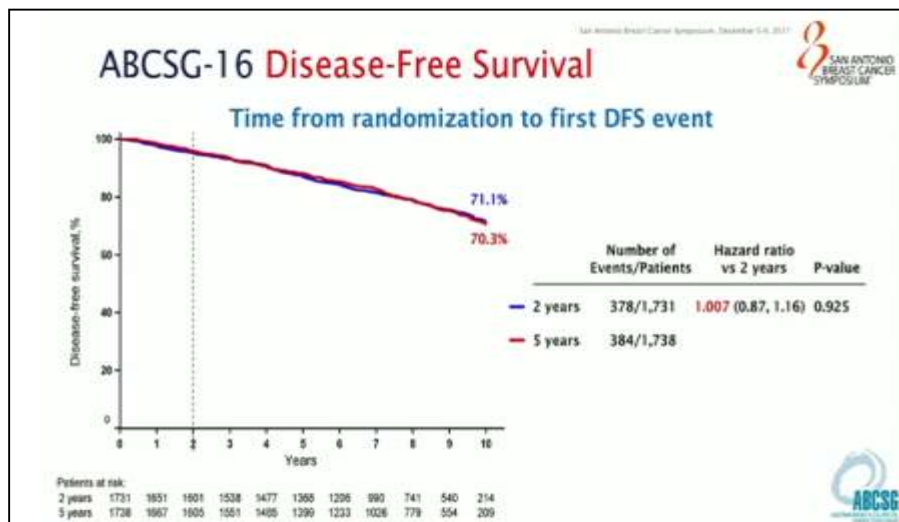
Extended HT: TAM → AI



N1

PE Goss, JNCI 2005

A prospective randomized multi-center phase-III trial of additional 2 versus additional 5 years of Anastrozole after initial 5 years of adjuvant endocrine therapy – results from 3,484 postmenopausal women in the ABCSG-16 trial



Conclusion and Perspectives

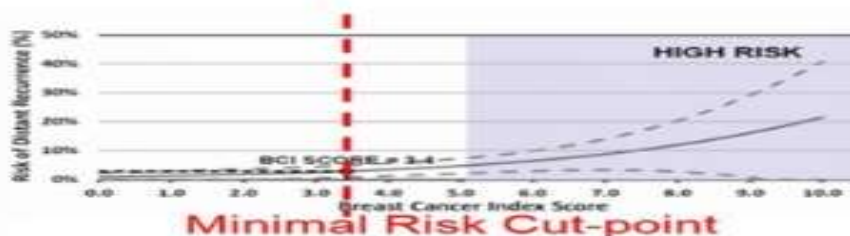
- After 5 years of standard endocrine therapy, 2 additional years of Anastrozole are sufficient – there is no benefit of continuing/escalating
- In the future, translational research may identify molecular characteristics that indicate benefit of prolonged extended therapy.

Some Potential Factors to Support Use of Extended Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy

- Higher stage at diagnosis
- Limited or absent toxicity
- Absence of life-threatening comorbidities
- Younger age
- Patient preference
- **Biomarkers for late recurrence?**

Genomic stratification with BC Index (BCI) of ER+ EBC pts with limited long-term risk of BC death

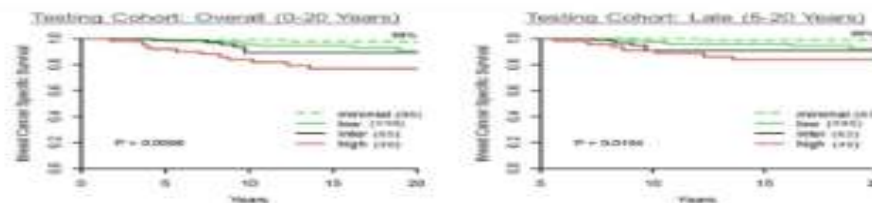
- To use the BCI genomic tool to identify a minimal risk cohort of ER+ EBC pts who might not need extended adjuvant ET
- Studied population: n=600, postmenopausal, ER+/HER2-, stage I-II, no chemo. Randomized to 2-5 years of tamoxifen vs not. Followed for 17 years.



Kaklamani, et al. Abstract 516

Trial results

- Four risk groups identified
- Minimal risk group (28% of cohort) had 99% BCSS years 5-20



- Only BCI score and tumor size were independent predictors of 20-year BCSS in a multivariate model

	HR (95% CI)	p-value
Age at surgery (per 10 years)	0.66 (0.33-1.34)	0.25
Tumor size (T2 vs T1)	3.19 (1.41-7.21)	0.005
Tumor grade (G2 & G3 vs G1)	1.41 (0.31-6.43)	0.69
PR status (pos vs neg)	0.84 (0.36-1.99)	0.70
HER2 status (pos vs neg)	0.38 (0.06-1.73)	0.21
BCI (per 5 units)	3.92 (1.27-12.11)	0.02

Kaklamani, et al. Abstract 516

Her2 positivi

Chemioterapia più 1 anno di terapia anti-HER2 rimane lo standard

Domani...pazienti ad **alto rischio**: Trastuzumab + Pertuzumab (Aphinity)

MA...pazienti a **basso rischio** (o alto rischio di tossicità cardiaca)



Persephone Study
Patient Characteristics

Accrual: 4088 from 2007 to 2015
152 sites in the UK

T1	48%
N -ve	59%
ER +ve	69%
Concurrent CHT/T	47%



PERSEPHONE: 6 versus 12 months of adjuvant trastuzumab in patients with HER2 positive early breast cancer: Randomised phase 3 non-inferiority trial with definitive 4-year disease-free survival results

Helena Earl, Louise Hillier, Anne-Laure Vallier, Shrushma Loi, Donna Howe, Helen Higgins, Karen McAdam, Luke Hughes-Davies, Adrian Harnett, Mei-Lin Ah-See, Richard Simcock, Daniel Rea, Janine Mansi, Jean Abraham, Carlos Caldas, Claire Hulme, David Miles, Andrew Wardley, David Cameron, Janet Dunn, on behalf of the PERSEPHONE Trial Investigators

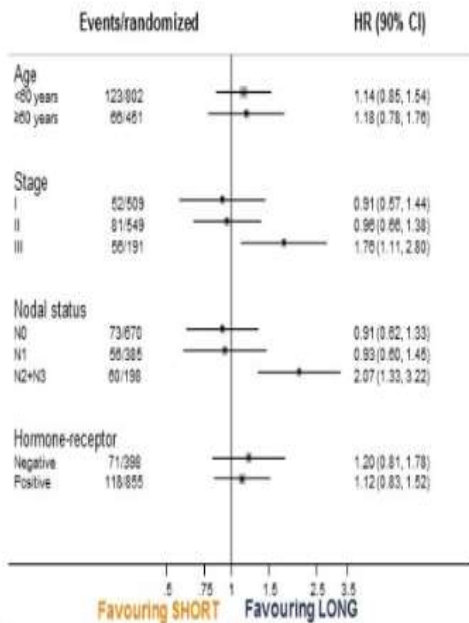
independent cancer patients' voice



Her2 positivi SHORT-HER Study

DFS in long and short treatments arms stratified by risk groups

DFS – Subgroup analysis



Subgroup	Ratio of HRs (90%CI)	p-value
Stage III vs I+II	2.30 (1.35, 3.94)	< 0.001
Nodal status N2+N3 vs N0+N1	2.25 (1.33, 3.83)	< 0.001

		Patients	DFS events
Low Risk T ≤ 2cm N0	Long Short	233 234	26 25
Intermediate Risk T ≤ 2cm N1-3 or T ≥ 2cm N0-3	Long Short	295 291	45 41
High Risk Any T N 4	Long Short	96 95	23 37

Time for one-person trials

Precision medicine requires a different type of clinical trial that focuses on individual, not average, responses to therapy

30 APRIL 2015 | VOL 520 | NATURE | 611



Illustration by Greg Clarke

Personalised Medicine

Precision biology does not grant personalised medicine

Overtreatment /undertreatment is a failure as a scientist, as a clinician, as a socially responsible person



**Grazie per
l'attenzione...**