



6^{ème}
Monaco
Age
Oncologie

Cours Francophone d'oncogériatrie

Sous l'égide de

 www.mao-monaco.org

9 - 10
MARS
2017

Hôtel Méridien
Beach Plaza
Monaco

En collaboration avec :


SoFOG
SOCIÉTÉ
FRANCOPHONE
D'ONCO-GÉRIATRIE


AMPCM
Association Monégasque pour le
Développement des Consultants des Médecins

Programme
Préliminaire

Actualités in Hématologie

Imagerie fonctionnelle et
hémopathie du sujet âgé



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Département de recherche, innovation
médicale et statistique
Hôpital A. Lacassagne. Nice (France).

PET as a biomarker of tumor glycolysis:

(Warburg effect)

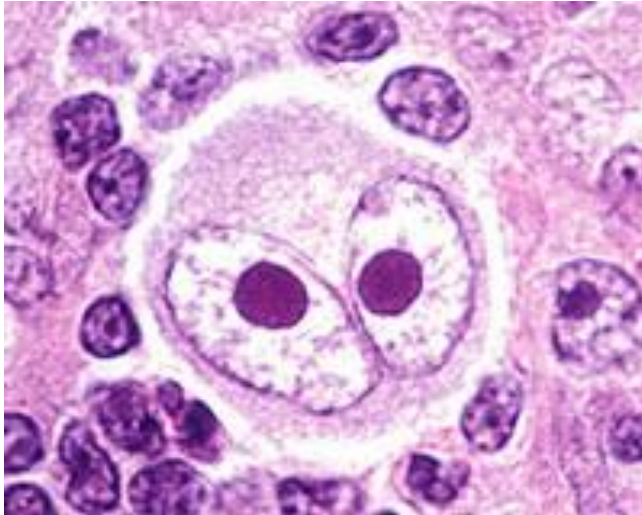
- FDG-PET selectively images tissues with accelerated glycolytic activity such as brain and heart.
- Neoplastic cells demonstrate an accelerated glycolysis compared to healthy tissues ($> 200\times$) (Warburg effect)¹.
- This could be explained by the up-regulation of the transmembrane glucose transporter protein GLUT-1 in tumors
- Chemotherapy switches off the metabolic activity of neoplastic cells along with its FDG uptake.



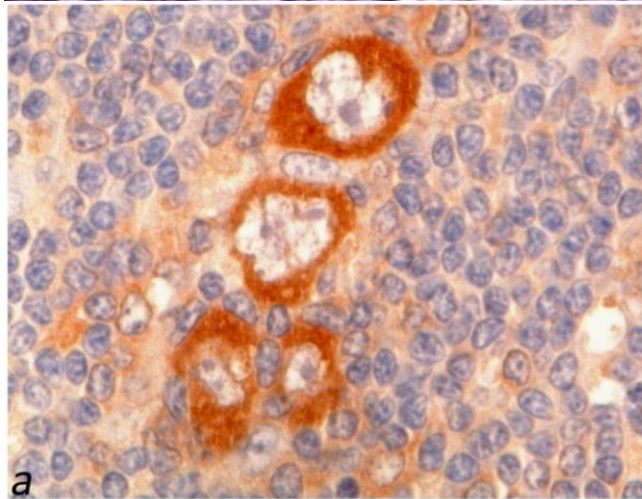
Otto Heinrich Warburg 1883-1970

¹Warburg O.: Über den Stoffwechsel der Tumoren. Berlin Dahlen, Springer Berlin 1926

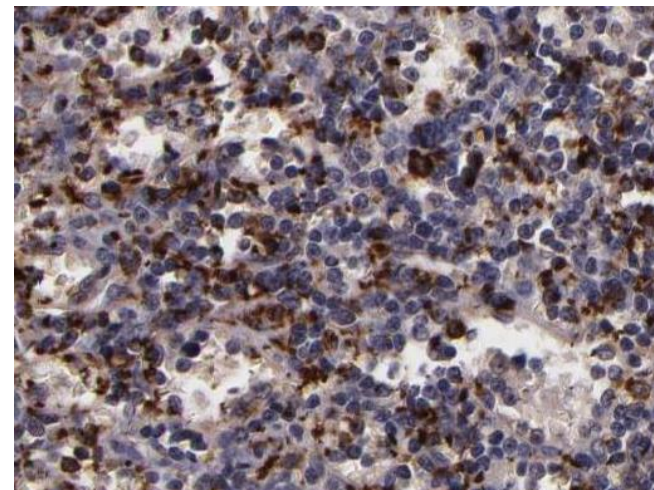
Warburg effect exceptions in lymphoma. ME cells - I



In Hodgkin Lymphoma neoplastic and ME cells accounts for 1-5% and 95% of the total cells in tissue sample, respectively. CT is able to “switch-off” the metabolic activity of ME cells. These play a specific role in HL imaging: they act as an “amplifier” of ^{18}F -FDG signal and increase the detection ability of PET scan.



Glut-1 expression: HRS cells

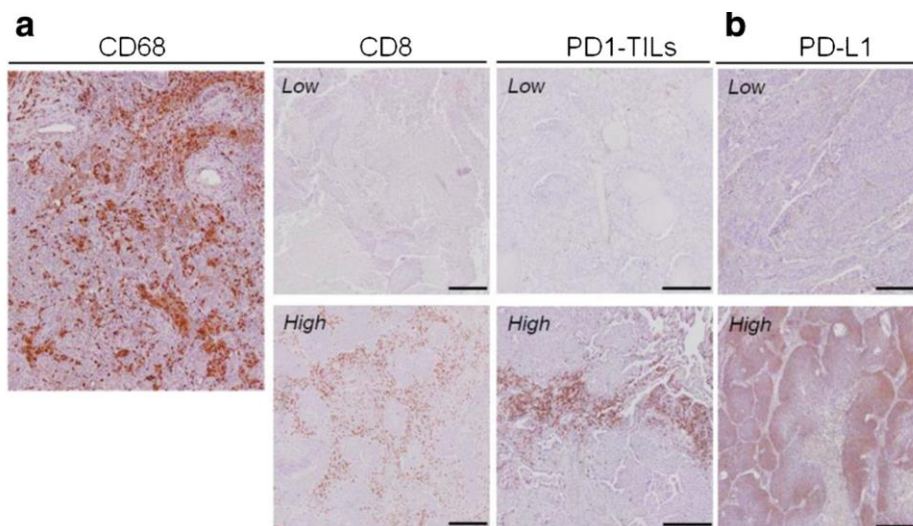


Glut-3 and Glut-6: ME cells

Warburg effect exception in NSCLC-II

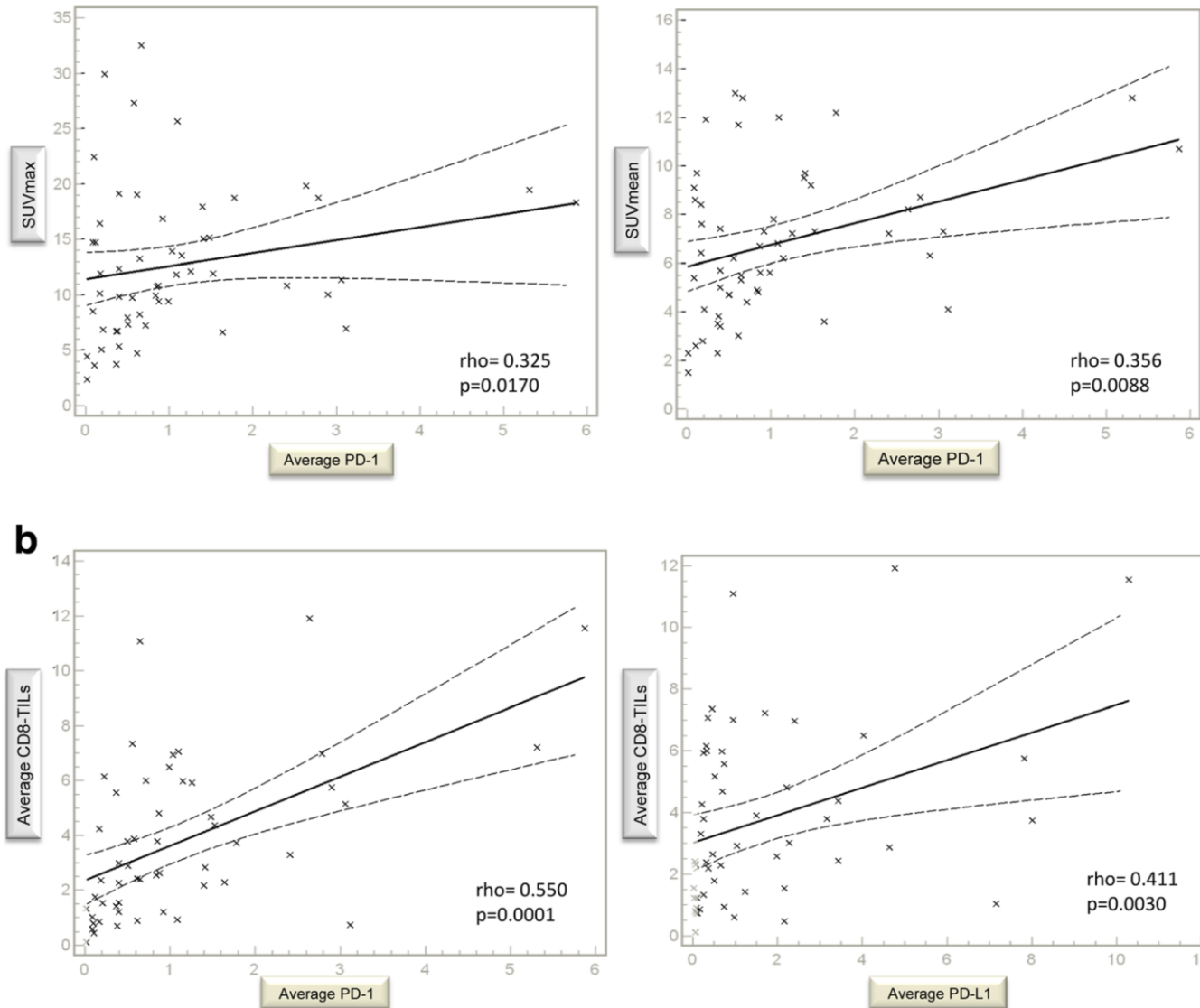
Correlation of metabolic information on FDG-PET with tissue expression of immune markers in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who are candidates for upfront surgery

Egesta Lopci¹ • Luca Toschi² • Fabio Grizzi³ • Daoud Rahal⁴ • Laura Olivari¹ • Giovanni Francesco Castino³ • Silvia Marchetti² • Nina Cortese³ • Dorina Qehajaj³ • Daniela Pistillo² • Marco Alloisio⁵ • Massimo Roncalli^{4,6} • Paola Allavena⁶ • Armando Santoro^{2,6} • Federica Marchesi^{3,7} • Arturo Chiti^{1,6}

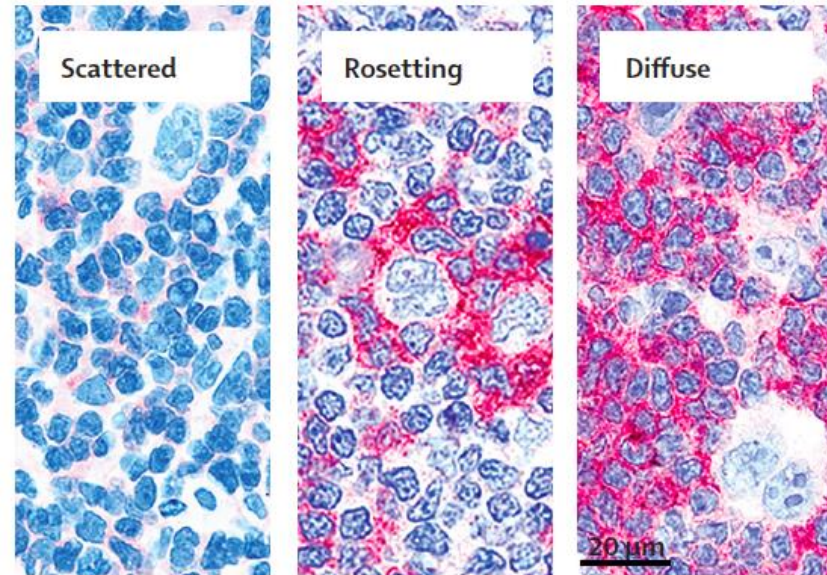
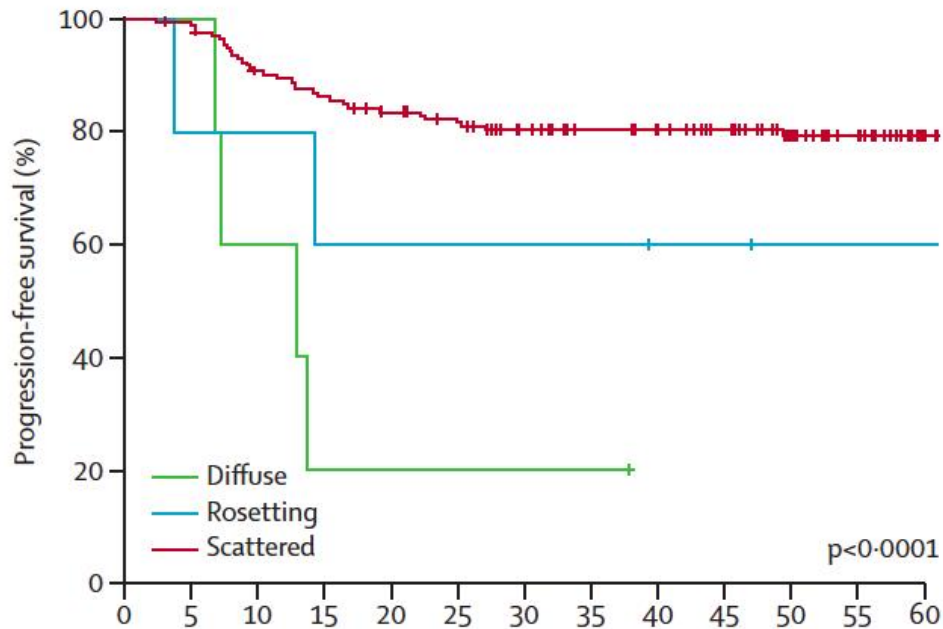


- 55 patients affected by lung tumor (36 adK., 15 SCC)
- Median SUV_{max} 11.3 (2.3-32), and SUV_{mean} 6.4 (1.5-13)
- Both significantly higher in SCC compared to other subtype ($p=0.007$ and 0.04 , respectively)
- **Statistical correlation** between of SUVmax and SUV mean with
 - CD8 TILS ($\rho=0.31$; $p=0.027$)
 - PD-1 TILS ($\rho=0.33$; $p=0.017$)
- SUVmax, SUVmean and stage correlated with DFS ($p=0.002$, $p=0.004$ and <0.001)

Correlation between SUVmax, SUVmean and PD-1 and between PD-1 and CD8-TILs

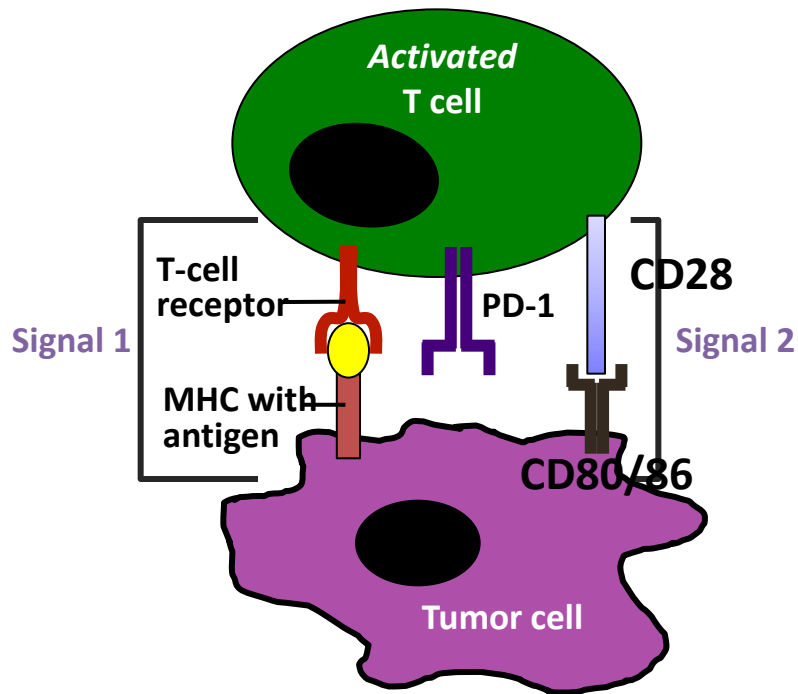


PD1 in ME cells and Outcome in cHL

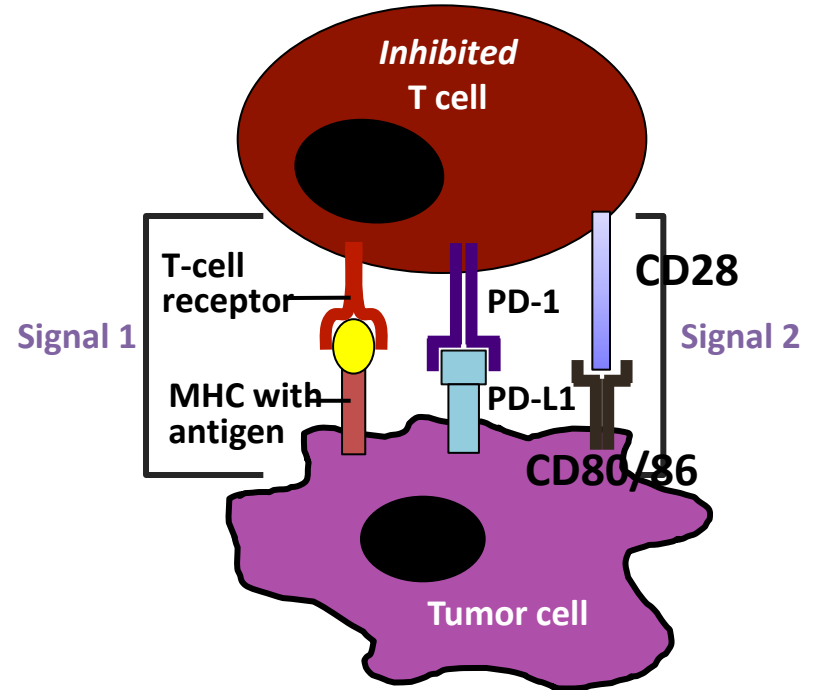


PD-1/PD-L1 in the Immune Response

Binding of activated T-cell to
Tumor cell via TCR-MHC
antigen induces cell lysis



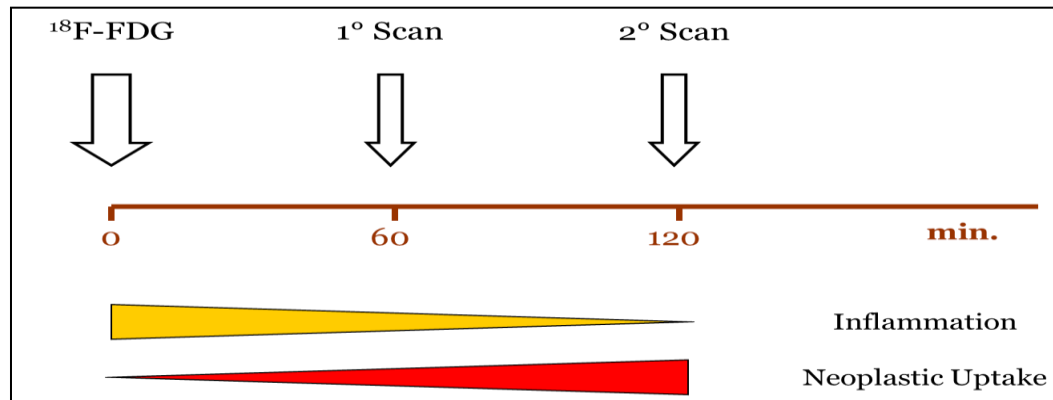
Binding of PD-L1 to PD-1
receptor downregulates
T-cell effector functions



Relationship between aging and inflammation

Kinetics of ^{18}F FDG uptake

- **Neoplastic cell:** \uparrow GLUT1 = \uparrow FDG uptake, \uparrow hexokinase/glucose-6-phosphatase ratio = $\uparrow\uparrow$ ^{18}F FDG trapping^{1,2,3}.
- **Microenvironment cell:** \uparrow GLUT3 = \uparrow FDG uptake, but \downarrow hexokinase/glucose-6-phosphatase ratio = \uparrow ^{18}F FDG trapping, with some spontaneous elution^{2,3}.
- Several reports confirmed that the FDG uptake kinetics over time could contribute to differentiate neoplastic from inflammatory tissue^{4,5}.



¹Pauwels, E.K., et al.,. Nucl Med Biol, 1998. 25(4): p. 317-22.

²Zhuang, H., et al.,. J Nucl Med, 2001. 42(9): p. 1412-7.

³Hartmann et al. BMC Cancer 2012, 12:586

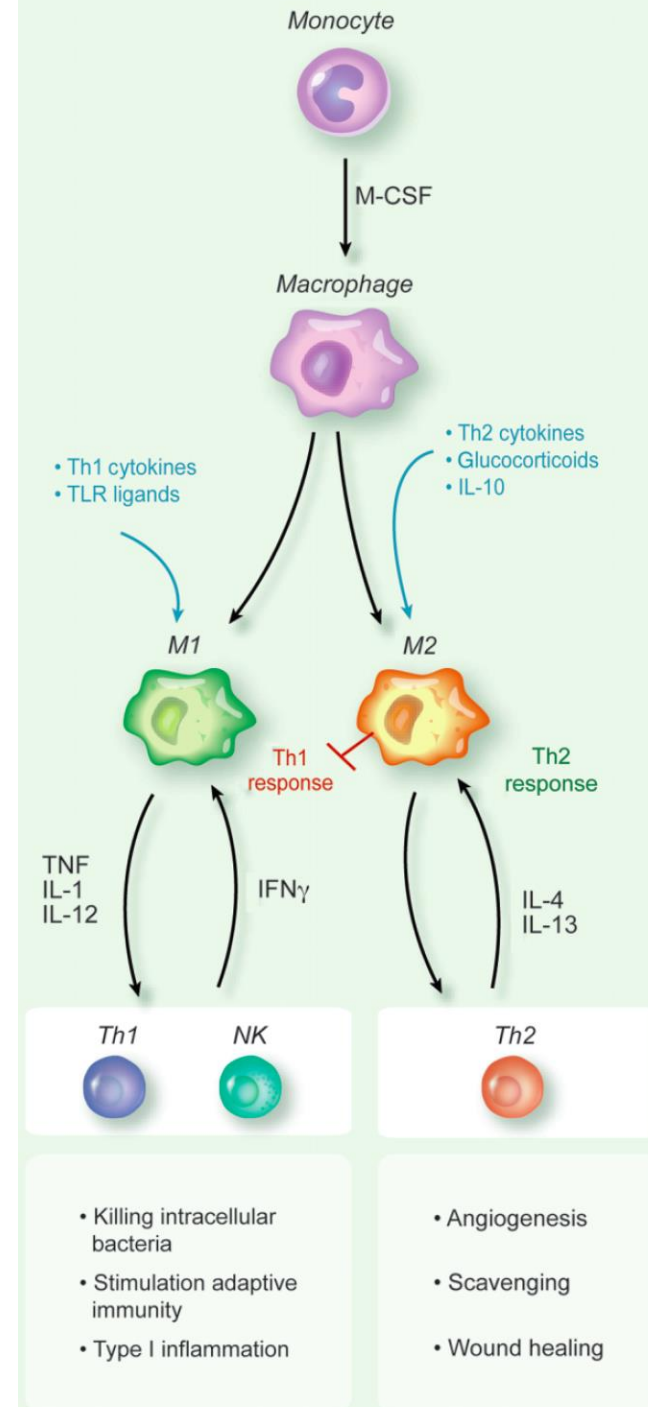
⁴Barger, R.L.,. Acad Radiol, 2012. 19(2): p. 153-8.

⁵Zhang, L., Acta Radiol, 2013 Sep 1;54(7):770-7

What is “Immunosenescence”?

Immunosenescence in elderly patients (>65 yrs.):

- depleted population of naïve T cells
- Shrinking repertoire of T cell clone
- Increasing number of T-reg. (CD4+ Foxp3+) downregulating T cell response
- A low-grade pro-inflammatory status
- Macrophage polarization: $M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ and
- Increased number of MDSC
- Macrophage polarization promotes cancer-related inflammation through cytokine (IL-6, TNF) and chemokine (CCL2, CXCL8, CXCL 12) production



Interactions between
immune challenges and
cancer cells proliferation:
timing does matter!



EVOLUTION,
MEDICINE, &
PUBLIC HEALTH



Eudract Number : 2014-003320-51

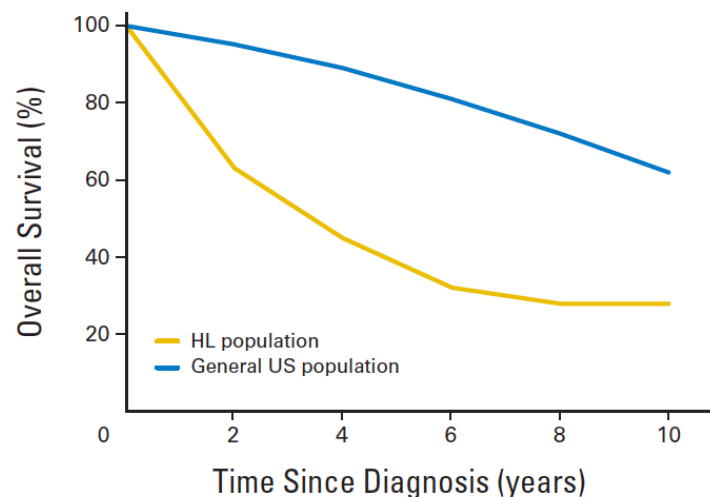
A phase 1/2 clinical trial to assess safety and efficacy of a new treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma's disease combining Adcetris® and Levact® in Old patients



Hodgkin lymphoma treatment with Adcetris and Levact in the Old patient

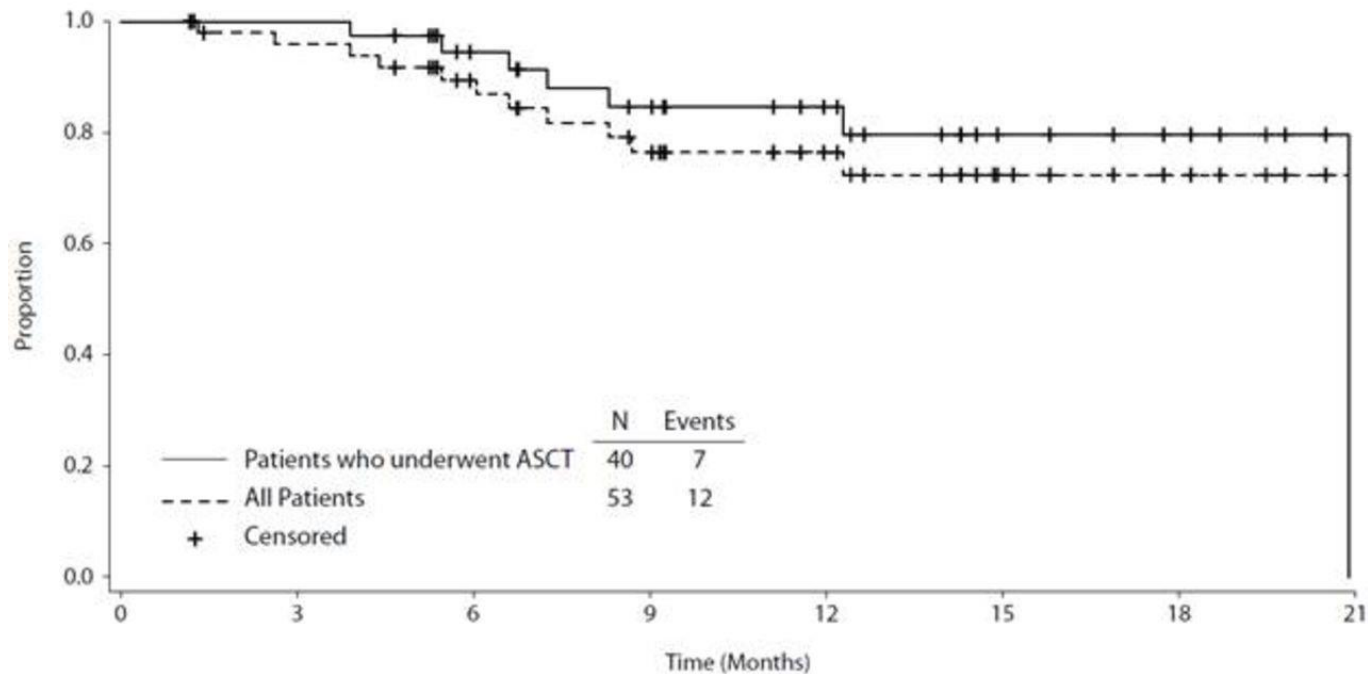
Report from the 2nd interim analysis (28.02.2017)

HL in the elderly



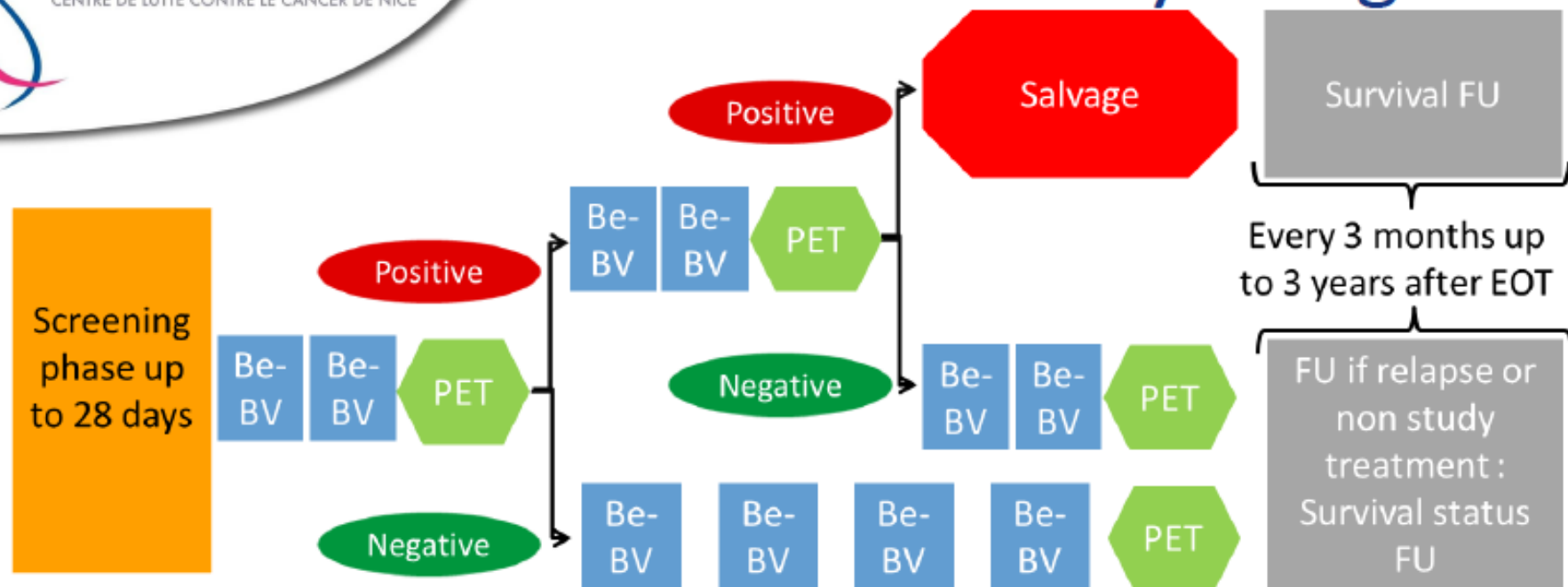
- Age > 60 Y.; 15%-35% of the whole HL population
- Different disease:
 - MC 31%-50%; EBV+ > 34%
 - Advanced or infra-diaphragmatic disease.
- 5-Y EFS 30-40%; 5-Y OS 40-50%.
- ABVD often used, but not considered standard of care
- Bleomycin lung toxicity (BLT) prohibitive, increased by G-CSF
- BLT rate: 18%
- TRM: 9% Vs. 0.3% (<60 y.).
- Role of co-morbidity
- Reduced RDI

BE-BV in relapsed/refractory HL



- 55 HL pts, 53 evaluable for response
- 51% had relapsed 49% refractory disease
- BV: 1.8 mg/Kg. q. 21 Days Be 90 mg/m² day 1° -2° q 21 days x 6 cycles
- Eligible patients underwent ASCT, followed by BV maintenance.
- CR 74% ORR (CR + PR): 93%
- The CR rate was 64% for refractory and 84% for relapsed pts, respectively.
- Estimated 1-Y PFS 80%.

Overall study design



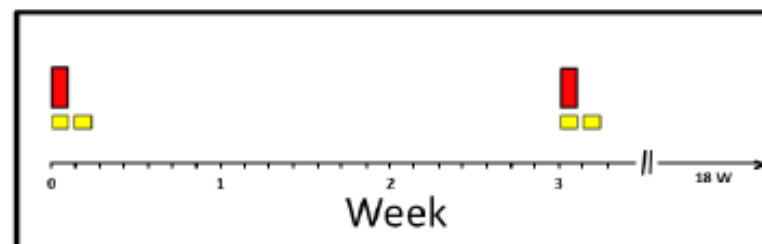
- PET assessment following the Lugano criteria :
1-3 : Negative
4-5 : Positive
- Salvage therapy is out of study on investigator decision

1) Adcetris® (BV) : 1.2 mg/kg intravenously

- Infusion over 30 min

2) Levact® (Be): 90 mg/m²/day IV at D1 and D2

- 30 min after Adcetris infusion, Infusion over 30-60 min



HALO Design :

• Phase 1 (Toxicity)

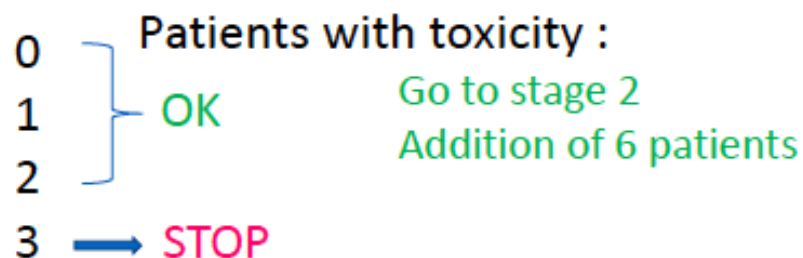
The phase is composed of two stages with only one dose of treatment (no escalation)

Stopping rules toxicities is defined as :

- Grade 2 neuropathy
- Grade 3 Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia

The inclusions will be not suspended between the two stages

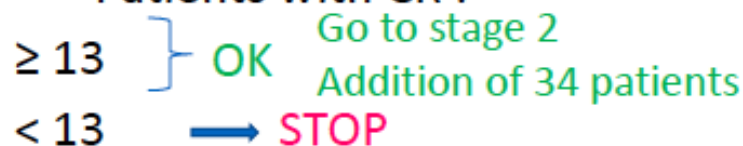
Stage 1 : Inclusion of 6 patients



• Phase 2 (Efficacy)

Stage 1: Inclusion of 19 patients

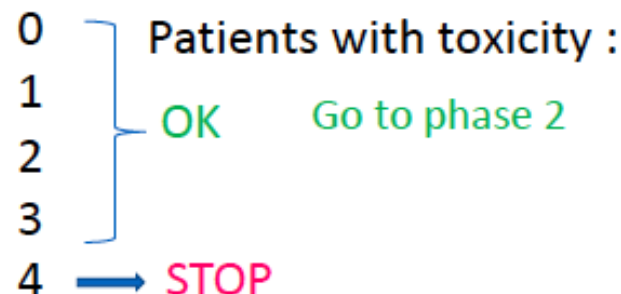
Patients with CR :



6 patients with toxicities (30%)

→ IDMC + STOP

Stage 2 : Inclusion of 12 patients



Stage 2: Inclusion of 53 patients

Patients with CR :



→ Inefficacy

Image Exchange for Blinded independent central review



SCANNERS OR
WORKSTATIONS



LOCAL WORKSTATIONS OR
WEB-VIEWER

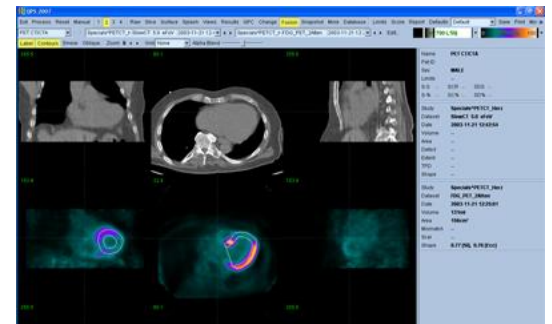
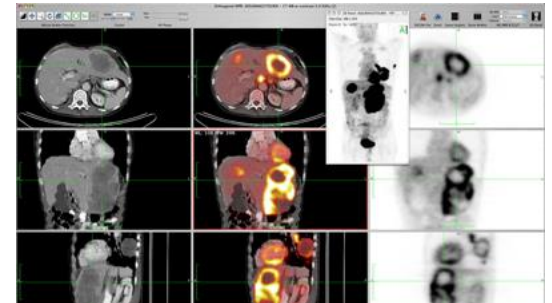
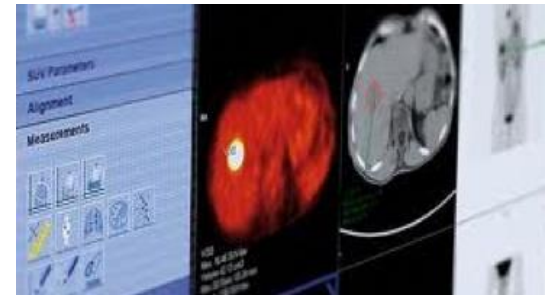


No hardware or software
installation required for PET
sites

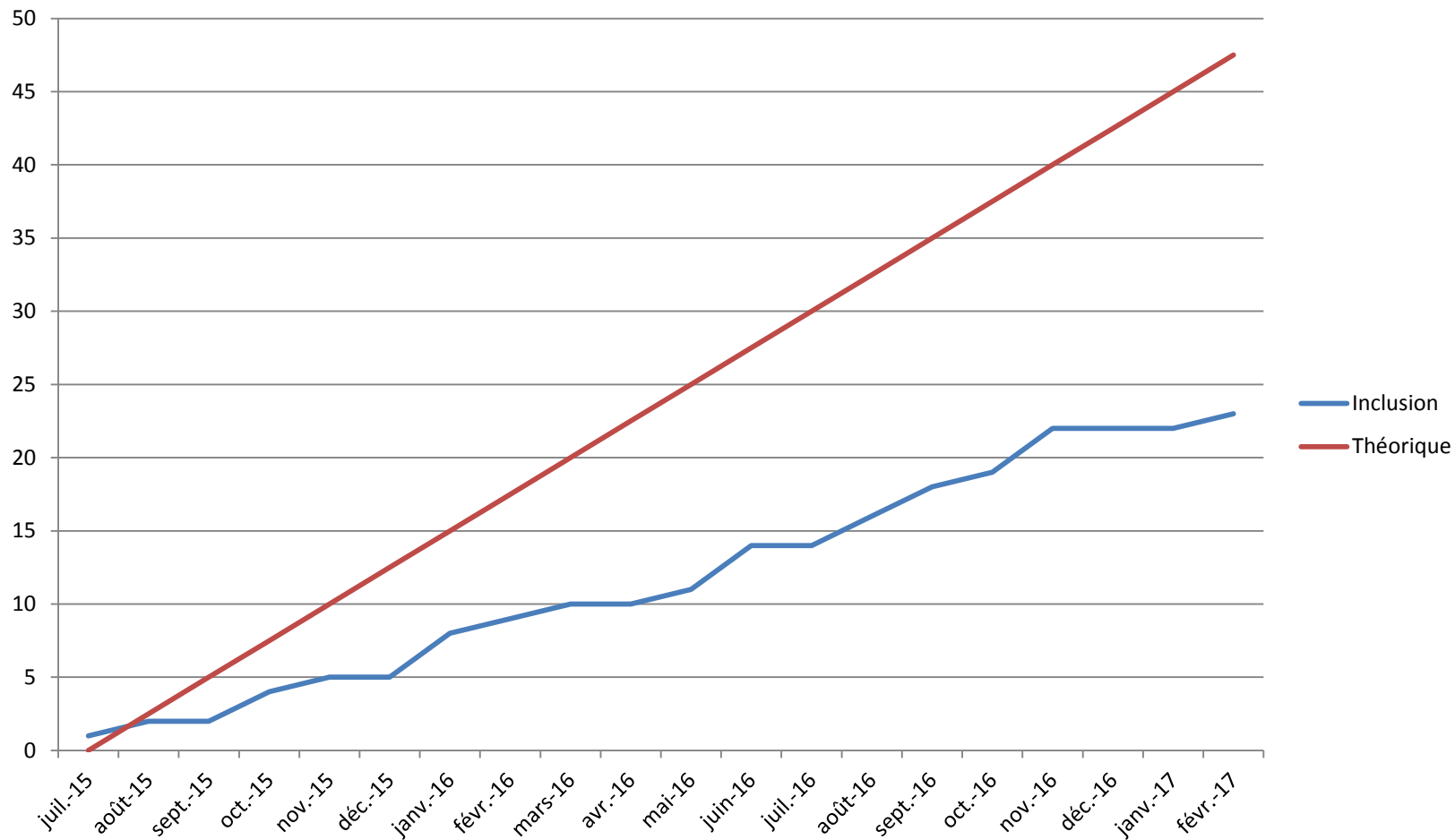
Exchange for all Image
Modalities, including RT

DICOM interoperability

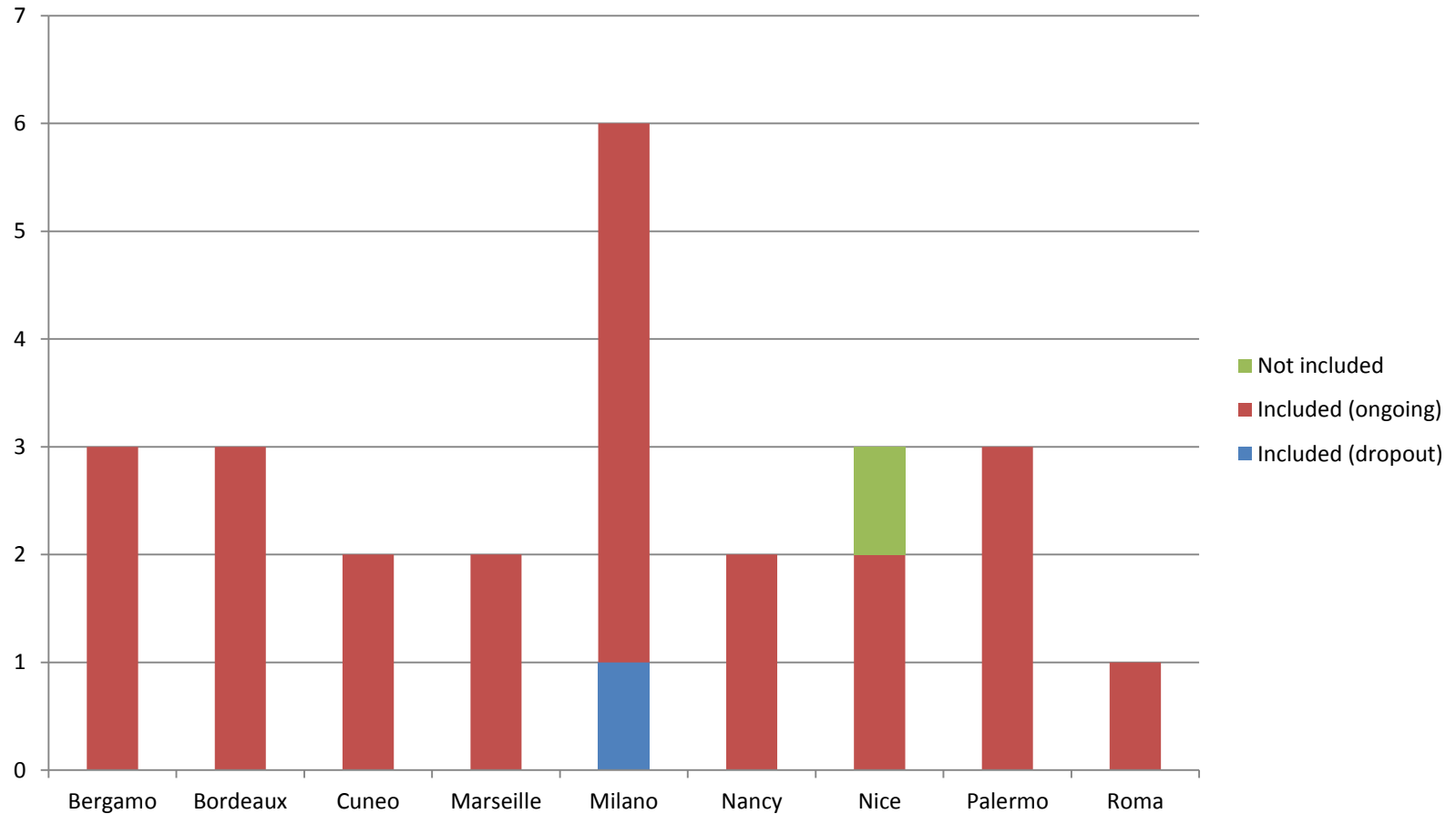
Patented ®



Inclusions at 28.02.2017



Inclusions for center at 28.02.2017



Demographics (N=22)

	Modality	
Age	Median (range)	69.6 (62-79)
Gender	M/F	14/8
Performance state	0-2	19
	>2	3
Stage	IIB	4
	III	9
	IV	9
B Symptoms	N/Y	8/14
LDH (U/l)	Median (range)	452 \pm 209.09
Bulky	Y/N	2/22
Hemoglobin (gr./dl)	Median (range)	12.82 \pm 1.96
Leukocytes (n ^o / μ l)	Median (range)	9.09 \pm 3.96
IPS	0-1	0
	2-3	15
	>3	7

Comorbidity

Comorbidity	Number	Frequency
Alcohol use	1	2.86%
Aortic valve insufficiency	1	2.86%
Atrial fibrillation	2	5.71%
Cardiac pacemaker insertion	1	2.86%
Carotid artery stenosis	1	2.86%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	1	2.86%
Colitis ulcerative	1	2.86%
Diabetes mellitus	2	5.71%
Diverticulitis	1	2.86%
Hypercholesterolemia	3	8.57%
Hypertension	10	28.57%
Hypothyroidism	1	2.86%
Retinal maculopathy	1	2.86%
Peripheral sensory neuropathy	1	2.86%
Phlebitis superficial	1	2.86%
Pulmonary hypertension	1	2.86%
Pyelonephritis	1	2.86%
Rheumatoid arthritis	1	2.86%
Thyroid disorder	1	2.86%
Urostomy	1	2.86%
Ventricular extra systoles	1	2.86%

Toxicity grade 3-4 by cycle (N= 112)

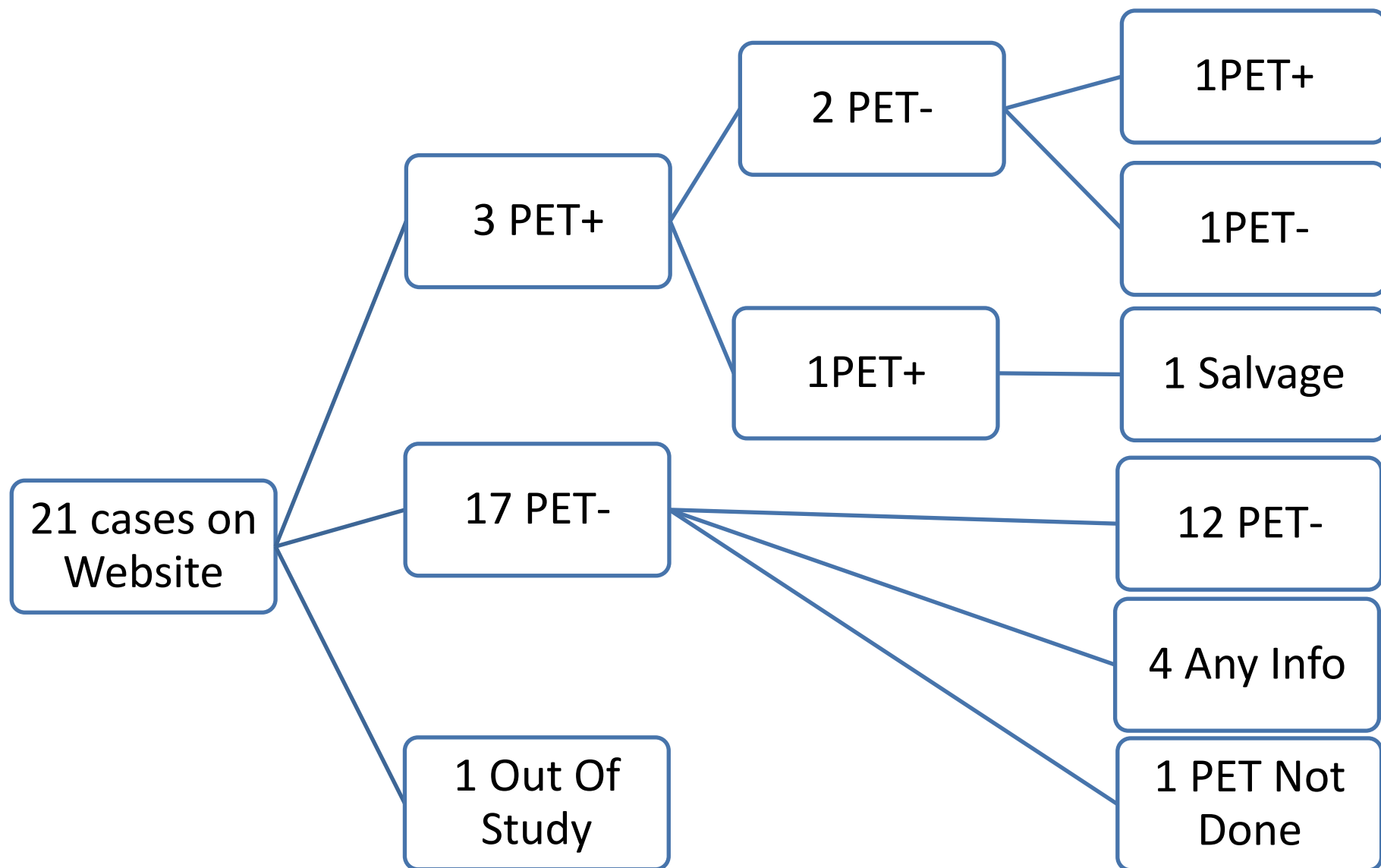
Neutropenia	9
Thrombocytopenia	3
Anemia	0
Febrile neutropenia	0
CMV reactivation	1
Infection	0
Rash maculo-papular	1
Drug hypersensitivity	1
Liver toxicity	2
Pulmonary embolism	1
Stomatitis	2
Pyrexia	1
Other (Lympho-, Leukopenia, Leukocytosis, ↑INR)	89

Treatment outcome (N=15)

Response (Clinical)	PET-2 score (N°)	Clinical Response C2	PET-6 score (N°)	Clinical Response C6
CR	1-3 (17)	15	1-3 (13)	14
PR	4(1), 5(1)	5	4(1)	0
SD-PRO	5(1)	1	4(1)	1
n.a.	2	1	7	7
Total	22	22	22	22

After a mean follow-up of 271 (135-445) days 10/15 are still in continuous CR: 5/15 showed disease relapse +154 days, + 280 days, +303 days, + 378 days and + 488 days, after registration.

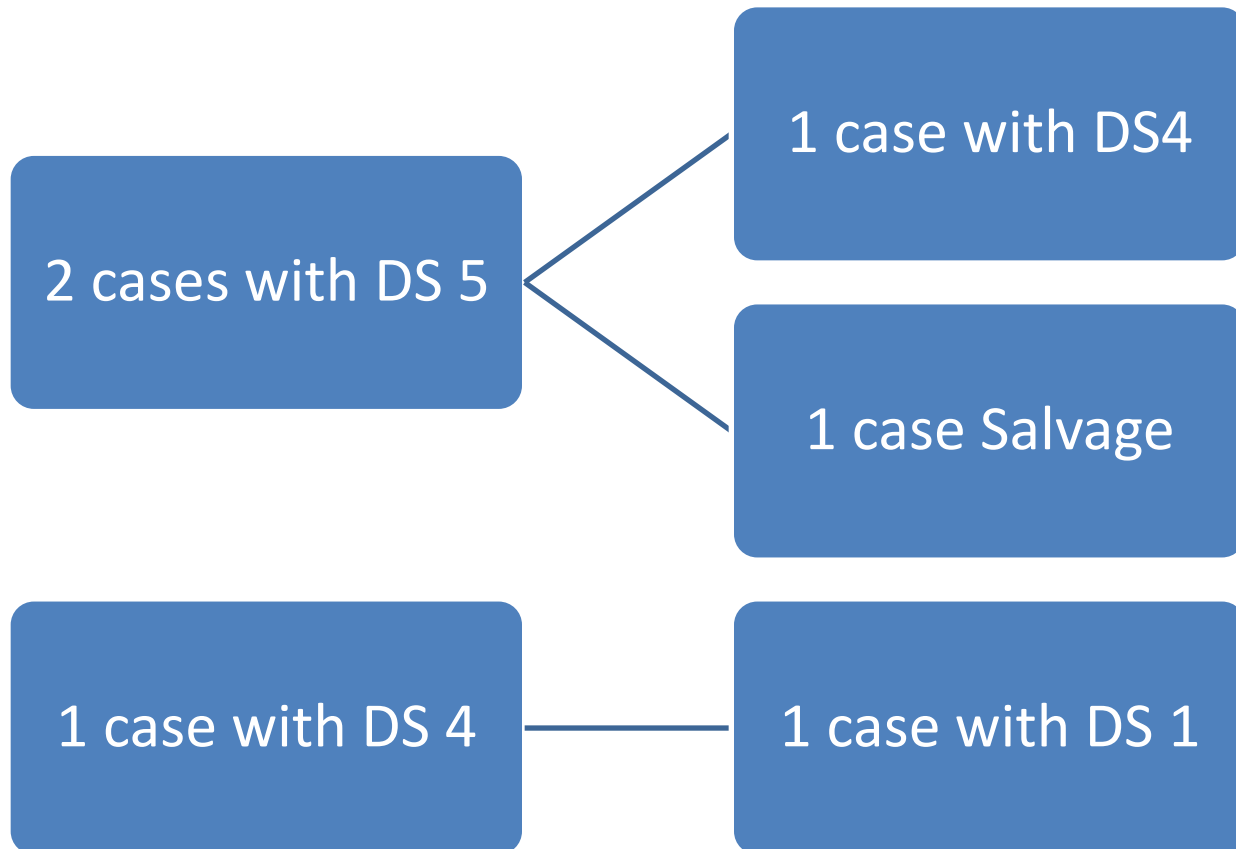
PET-0  **PET-2**  **PET-4**  **PET-6**



PET2 positive: 3 cases

PET2

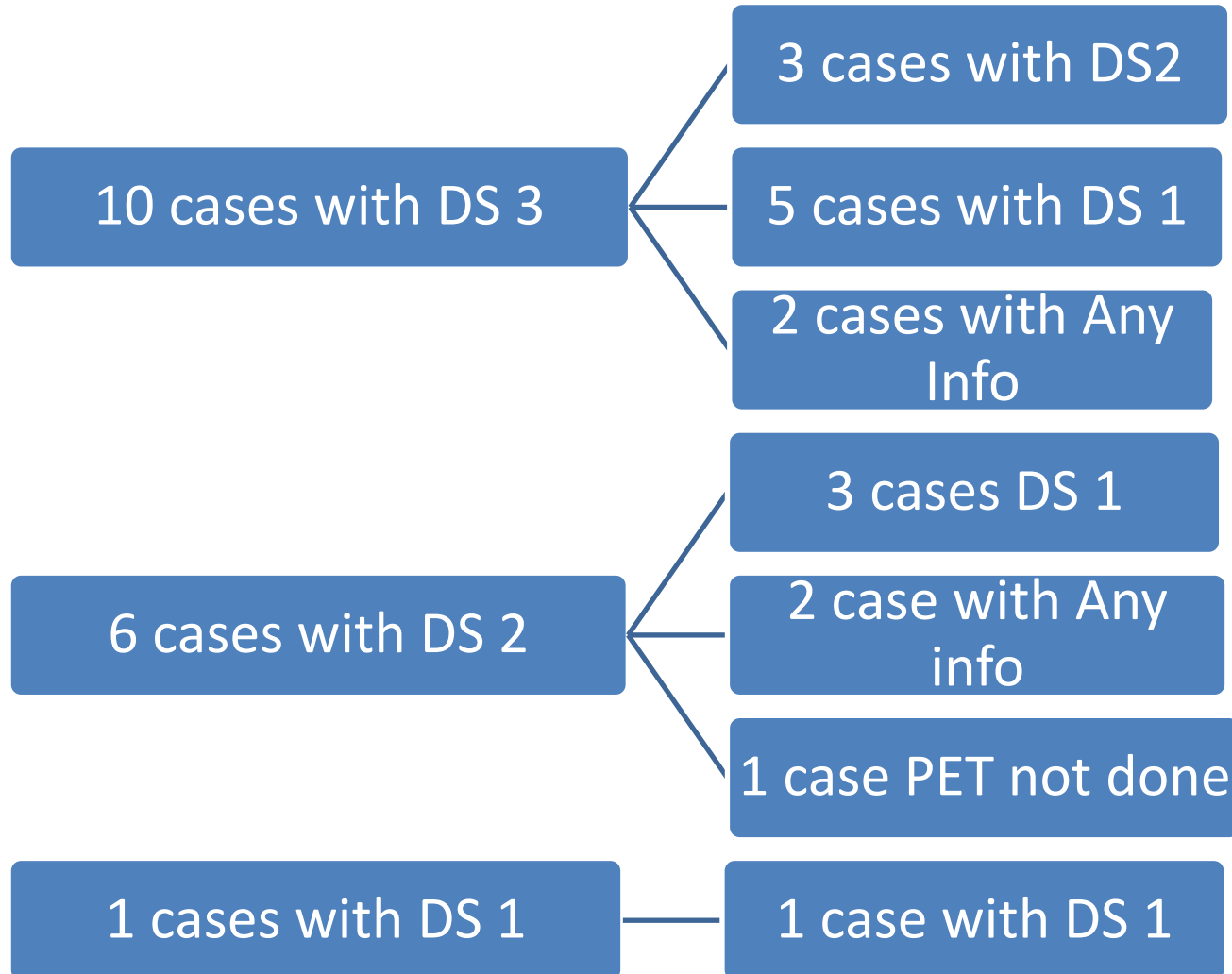
PET6



PET2 negative: 17 cases

PET2

PET6



Merci à nos confrères...



Centre	Nice	Bordeaux	Nancy	Grenoble	Marseille	Cuneo	Rome	Milan	Bergamo	Palermo
Responsable	Thyss	Soubeyran	Bologna	Molina	Schiano de Colella	Grasso	Cantonetti	Viviani	Rambaldi	Patti

Thank you for the attention



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Research, Innovation and Statistics.

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