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PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI

Radioterapia Oncologica: l'evoluzione al servizio dei pazienti



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Dott.ssa Maria Alessia Zerella

G.C.Mazzola, M.Zaffaroni, G.Ronci, S.Dicuonzo, D.P.Rojas, A.Morra, M,A. Gerardi, C.Fodor, E.Rondi, S.Vigorito, S.Penco, M.Sargenti, P.Baratella, E.Vicini, C.Morigi, S.Kahler-Ribeiro-Fontana, V.E. Galimberti, S.Gandini, E.De Camilli, G.Renne, F.Cattani, P.Veronesi, R.Orecchia, B.A.Jereczek-Fossa, M.C.Leonardi

European Institute of Oncology - IRCCS - Milan



Radioterapia Oncologica: l'evoluzione al servizio dei pazienti

DICHIARAZIONE

Relatore: Dott.ssa Maria Alessia Zerella

Come da nuova regolamentazione della Commissione Nazionale per la Formazione Continua del Ministero della Salute, è richiesta la trasparenza delle fonti di finanziamento e dei rapporti con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario.

- Posizione di dipendente in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)
- Consulenza ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)
- Fondi per la ricerca da aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)
- Partecipazione ad Advisory Board (NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)
- Titolarità di brevetti in compartecipazione ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)
- Partecipazioni azionarie in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)
- Altro

Background

Breast-conserving surgery (BCS) and WBRT are the standard of care for early-stage BC

Accelerated Partial Breast Irradiation has been gaining ground as an attractive alternative in selected patients with low-risk BC



Clinical tRIAl on Single fraction ablative preoperative radiation

Treatment for eArLy-stage breast cancer (CRISTAL)

preoperative RT

single fraction

CyberKnife

selected patients







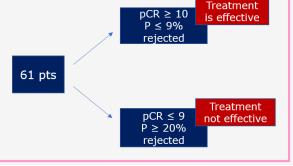
Study Design: Phase I-II study

Phase I: dose escalation (2 years) dose-escalation 18/21/24 Gy isodose between 80% and 90% · Cohort: max 18 pts AIM: identification of the maximum tolerated dose (MTD), CTCAE skin toxicity grade <3 18 Gy ECGT > 3? 21 Gy 24 Gv





- The MTD identified in the first phase is administered
- Cohort: 61pts
- AIM: Evaluation of the effectiveness of preoperative treatment for ablative purpose, by the means of pathological complete response rate (no tumor in the surgical specimen)



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Overview of the study protocol

Zerella et al. BMC Cancer (2022) 22:358 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-022-09305-w **BMC Cancer**

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

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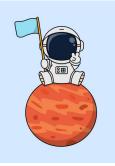
Single fraction ablative preoperative radiation treatment for early-stage breast cancer: the CRYSTAL study – a phase I/II clinical trial protocol

Maria Alessia Zerella¹, Mattia Za Anna Morra¹, Cristiana Fodor¹, E Cristina Garibaldi³, Silvia Penco⁴ Giuseppe Renne⁷, Federica Catt Maria Cristina Leonardi^{1*}



Dicuonzo¹, Damaris Patricia Rojas¹, sca Botta², Marta Cremonesi³, ra⁵, Sara Gandini⁶, Massimo Barberis⁷, hia⁹, Barbara Alicja Jereczek-Fossa^{1,8} and



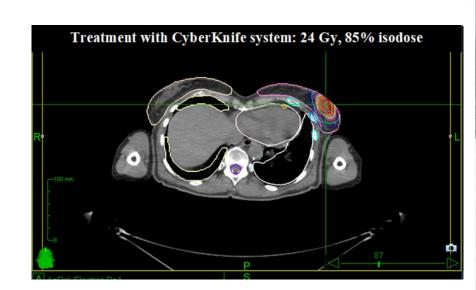


9 patients treated with Cyberknife system

- 3 patients recieved 18 Gy, 85% isodose
- 3 patients received 21 Gy, 85% isodose
- 3 patients received 24 Gy, 85% isodose

maximum tolerated dose identified ->

24Gv





Phase II is open, with 5 patients treated





RESULTS 1

- 9 patients were treated within the phase I of the study (3 patients for each dose step: 18-21-24 Gy) while 5 were treated within the phase II with 24 Gy in single fraction
- Median age at enrollment was 66.8 years (IQR 63.4 69.0)
- Stage at diagnosis was cT1N0 for 8 patients and cT2N0 for 6 patients
 - Invasive ductal carcinoma for 13 patients and 1 lobular carcinoma
 - luminal A for 10 patients
 - luminal B for 1 patient
 - luminal B-HER2+ for 2 patient
 - triple negative for 1 patient
- Comparing pre-RT MRI and pre-surgery MRI according RECIST criteria
 - 7 patients experienced stability disease
 - 4 patients experienced a partial response
 - 1 patient experienced a complete response



RESULTS 2

- Median time to surgery was 33 days (range 28 40 days)
 - 3 patients underwent mastectomy+snlb
 - 11 patients underwent quadrantectomy+snlb
- A post-surgical complication has been reported in 1 patient (liponecrosis)
- All patients except one experienced a reduction in Ki67 proliferation index (median change between biopsy and histologic exam of 7%)
- No pathological complete responses were observed
- Response evaluation according RECIST criteria (tumor size on pre-RT MRI vs definitive histology)
 - no complete response and no progression disease
 - 7 patients experienced stability disease
 - 7 patients experienced a partial response with a downstaging from stage IIA to IA



MEDIAN RESIDUAL TUMOUR CELLULARITY was 40% (data available for 5 patients)



RESULTS 3

- 11 patients have received post-operative RT and 2 of them have received also chemotherapy
- At last follow-up has been reported only one G1 chronic toxicity (breast pain) and no G>2
 acute toxicities
- At a medium follow up of 13.1 months (range 1.4 23.3 months):
 - 1 patient developed a regional relapse (pN0 at surgery)
 - 2 patients developed a second tumor in another site
 - all the other patients are alive with no evidence of disease

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- MRI-histology correlation studies «historadiomics»
- Pathology and molecular pathology Task

Pathology and molecular pathology Task

CORE BIOPSY ASSESSMENT, BEFORE RADIOABLATION TREATMENT				
Radiological sampling of the neoplasm	At least 5 cores (14 Gauge)	2+2 cores on 2 bio cassettes FF 1 core (ON FISOLOGIC	ROUTINE: NO	
immediate biobank and gross pathology samples transfer			ROUTINE: NO	
Histology assessment At least 4 cores (14 Gauge) on 2 bio cassettes FF	histology, grade H.E. Routine biological parameters	hormonal receptor, Her2/neu , Ki-67 index	ROUTINE: YES	
	Extra parameters	tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) + PDL1	ROUTINE: NO	
Molecular assessment	frozen at IEO biobank	Qualitative and quantitative assessment of tumor DNA/RNA at baseline	ROUTINE: NO	

POST-SURGICAL ASSESSMEN., 4-8 WEEKS AFTER RADIOABLATION TREATMENT					
post radiation Molecular assessment At least 3 core NO-FF	frozen at IEO biobank	baseline Qualitative and quantitative assessment of tumor DNA/RNA at	ROUTINE: NO		
RMI Postoperative assessment	RMN sul pezzo operatorio. (ev. togliere clips metalliche)	Fissato in contenitore con Agar/Gel-ECO 3T x 30 min Risoluzione <0,5 mm	ROUTINE: NO		
Grossing assessment	2 day After of formalin fixed sagittal cuts on orientable samples	include whole bio cassettes (IN TOTO)	ROUTINE: NO		
Histology assessment	histology, grade H.E. Extent of residual disease in the posttreatment surgical resection	Modified# Residual Cancer Burden (RCB) index (#WITHOUT LYMPH STATUS)	Routine: YES		
Histology assessment	tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), P	H.E. [25]	ROUTINE: NO		
IHC analysis	Routine biological parameters Biological parameters	hormonal receptor, Her2/neu, Ki-67 index	Routine: YES		
Others IHC analysis to assess neoplastic cellularity after therapy	To evaluate pathways of Apoptosis To evaluate hypoxia Response To evaluate specific Lymphocyticresponse	Anti-Caspase activate 3* HIF-1-alfa Routine: CD8 and/or CD4, CD20 (only responders: 1/3 of cases expected) PD1: PD-L1 expression	ROUTINE: NO		
gene expression profiling in post radiation surgical samples	Oncomine Immune Response Research Assay	Table 3 List of 395 genes	ROUTINE: NO		

Function	Number of genes
Antigen presentation	3
Antigen processing	19
Innate immune response	11
Leukocyte inhibition	2
Leukocyte migration	5
Lymphocyte activation	2
Lymphocyte development	3
Lymphocyte infiltration	46
B cell receptor signaling	3
T cell receptor signaling	6
T cell regulation	9
TCR coexpression	19
Chemokine signaling	10
Cytokine signaling	15
Interferon signaling	8
Type I interferon signaling	8
Type II interferon signaling	23
Housekeeping	11

Function	Number of genes
B cell marker	11
Dendritic cell	7
Dendritic cell, macrophage	6
Helper T cells	8
Macrophage	5
Myeloid marker	7
Neutrophil	5
NK cell activation	8
NK cell marker	4
T cell differentiation	2
Checkpoint pathway	30
PD-1 signaling	9
Drug target	21
Adhesion, migration	14
Apoptosis	4
Proliferation	10
Tumor antigen	17
Tumor marker	27

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- MRI-histology correlation studies «historadiomics»
- Pathology and molecular pathology Task



We Came in Peace

Surgeons

Radiation oncologists

NO post-operative RT in luminal A

Radioterapia Oncologica:

Conclusions



The present analysis reports preliminary results of the Crystal trial; data about late toxicities will be collected when updated follow-up data will become available



Phase II is in progress



Rendiamo il cancro

sempre più curabile.



This findings, updated with additional patients and longer follow-up, along with the data that will become available from similar ongoing investigations, may serve as a hypothesisgenerating step towards a change of the current treatment paradigm in early stage BC





