


XXXII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRO
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AIRO2022

Radioterapia di precisione per un'oncologia innovativa e sostenibile

BOLOGNA, 25-27 NOVEMBRE
PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI

 Associazione Italiana
Radioterapia e Oncologia clinica

 Società Italiana di Radiobiologia

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Comunicazioni orali 2

EXTERNAL VALIDATION OF THE HEMO-EOSINOPHILS-INFLAMMATION INDEX AS A PROGNOSTICATOR IN ANAL CANCER: A MULTICENTRIC STUDY OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL WORKING GROUP OF THE ITALIAN ASSOCIATION OF RADIOTHERAPY AND CLINICAL ONCOLOGY (AIRO)

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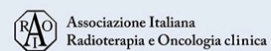
 @Pier_Franco_MD

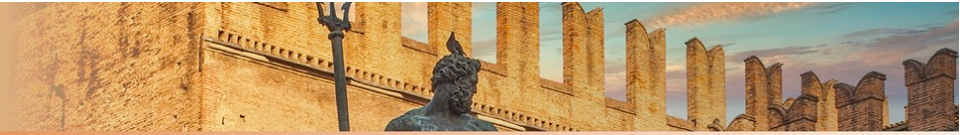


ESTRO



UPO UNIVERSITÀ DEL PIEMONTE ORIENTALE



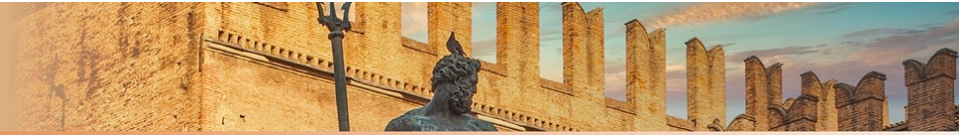


DICHIARAZIONE

Relatore: Pierfrancesco Franco

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.

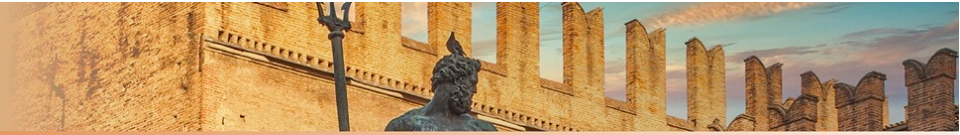
- Posizione di dipendente in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Consulenza ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Fondi per la ricerca da aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- 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-1

- ✓ Concurrent chemoradiation is the standard for patients with SCC of the anus
- ✓ Most patients have excellent prognosis
- ✓ However some heterogeneity exist

- ✓ Robust predictive and prognostic factors are needed in this setting to:
 - Inform research on better risk stratification for patients
 - Personalize treatment approaches
 - Introduce novel combined modality approaches



Background-2

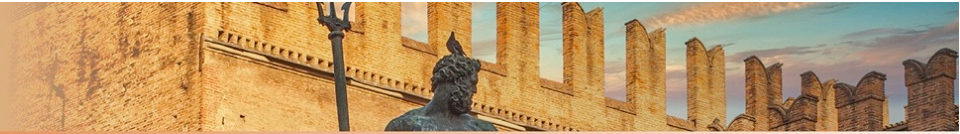
Clinical prognostic factors
 (related to patient, tumor and treatment)

- ✓ Age (older)
- ✓ Gender (male)
- ✓ T-stage (T-size)
- ✓ N-stage
- ✓ Overall treatment time
- ✓ Treatment breaks
- ✓ HPV status (and TIL)
- ✓ Hb level

Interest in the interplay between cancer, the immune system and inflammation

Different bio-humoral prognostic scores were evaluated in anal cancer:

- ✓ Absolute leukocyte and neutrophil count
- ✓ Neutrophil-Lymphocyte ratio (NLR)
- ✓ Platelet-Lymphocyte ratio (PLR)
- ✓ Systemic Index of Inflammation (SII)

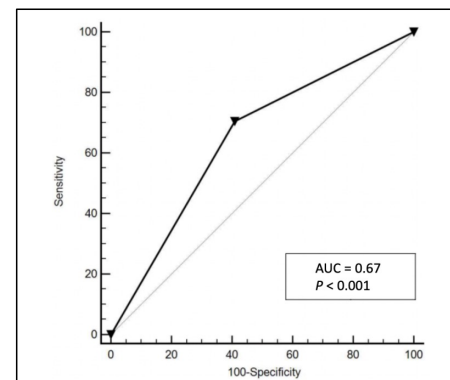
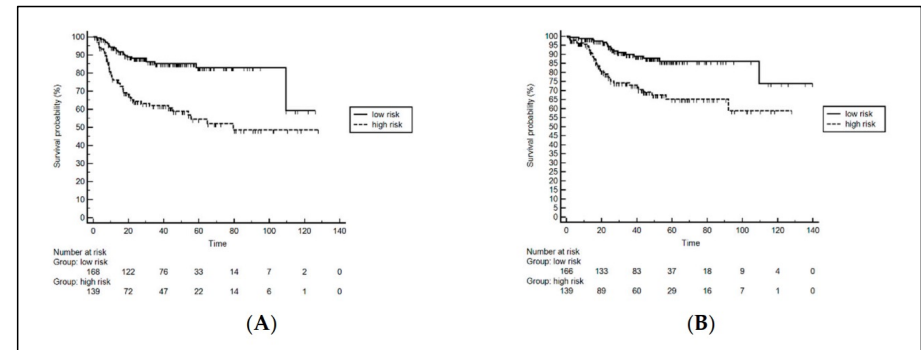


Hemo-Eosinophils Inflammation (HEI) Index in anal cancer

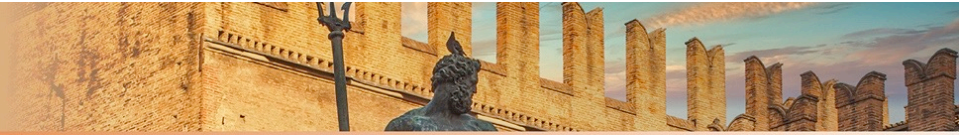
Multicentric observational study investigated the validity of a prognostic model based on the HEI Index in anal cancer patients treated with concurrent chemoradiation.

- ✓ Hb value
 - ✓ Systemic Inflammatory Index (SII =Platelet x Neutrophil/Lymphocyte)
 - ✓ Eosinophil count
- All values were taken at baseline
 - Weight = 1 to each of the following variables: Hb < 12 g/dL, SII > 560 and eosinophil count $\geq 100/\mu\text{L}$
 - Patients were stratified: low-risk group (0,1 negative prognostic factors) and high-risk group (2,3 negative prognostic factors)

The model was shown to predict for disease-free (DFS) and overall (OS) survival in this setting of patients.



Rimini et al; Cancers 2021



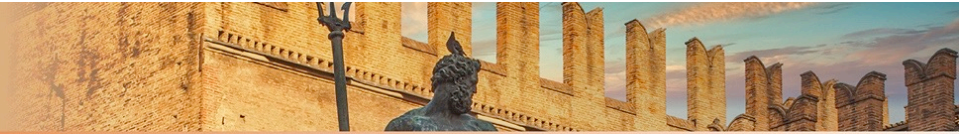
Aim of the present study

- ✓ To externally validate HEI as a prognostic factor in a cohort of anal cancer patients treated with concurrent chemoradiation
 - RAINSTORM study: multicentric AIRO observational study to evaluate the pattern of care and clinical outcomes of anal cancer patients treated with IMRT in Italy
 - Patients treated with static IMRT or VMAT
 - Mostly with concurrent 5-FU/Cape and MMC (few pts with DDP)
 - Mean dose to primary tumor: 55 Gy (28-30 fr); mean dose to elective volumes: 45 Gy
 - Available baseline Hb, ANCs, Leukocytes, Eosinophils

Statistical plan

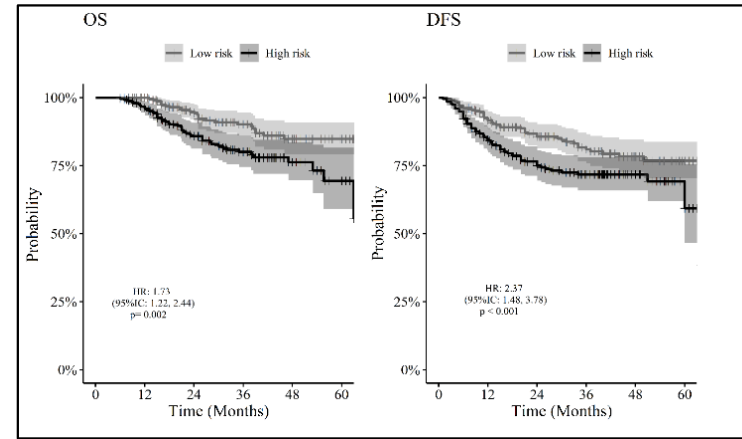
- Univ. and Multiv. Cox proportional hazards to assess impact of prognostic factors on DFS and OS
- The prognostic index (PI) $\sum_i \beta_i x_i$ was calculated
- The model calibration slope on the PI (regression coefficient) was determined in a Cox regression model in the validation set
- The coefficients (weights) of the individual variables of the PI were tested in a Cox regression in the validation cohort
- For model discrimination Harrell's c-index, Gönen & Heller K Index and the explained variation on the log relative hazard scale based on the D statistic (R^2_D)
- Predicted survival was computed according to the equation: $S(t) = S_0(t)e^{(PI-PI_0)}$ following the PH assumption

Caravatta et al; Cancers 2021



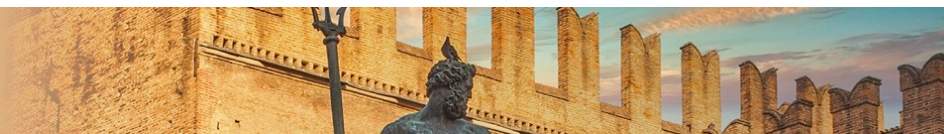
Results -1

Characteristics		n	%
Age	<70 yr	269	30.5
	≥70 yr	614	69.5
Gender	Female	629	70.6
	Male	262	29.4
Stage	I-II	304	45.2
	III	369	54.8
Chemotherapy	MMC-based	592	92.1
	CCDP-based	51	7.9
HEI	Low-risk	325	51.2
	High-risk	310	48.8



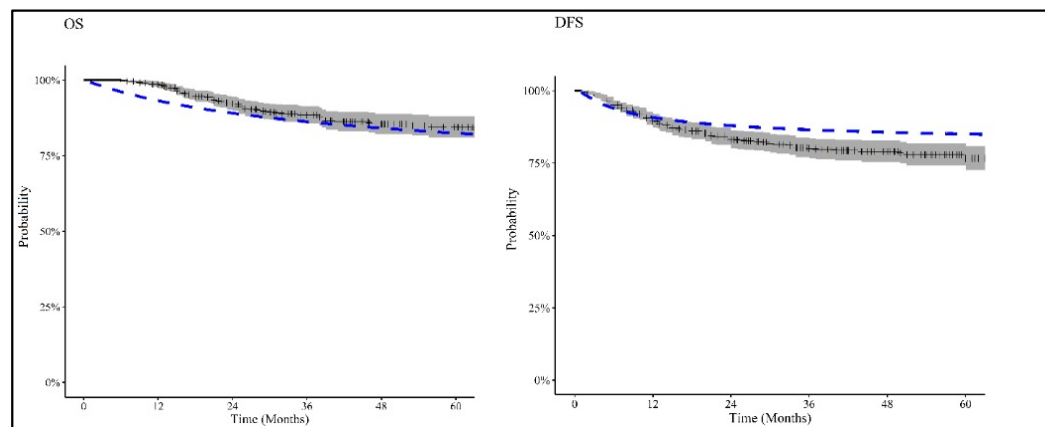
- 1) Validation cohort characteristics
- 2) KM curves for OS and DFS based on HEI risk stratification
- 3) Multivariate COX regression analysis

Characteristics	OS		DFS	
	Validation	Derivation	Validation	Derivation
Age (≥70 yr vs. <70 yr)	1.67(1.05, 2.64)*	1.92(0.88, 4.16)*	1.60(1.08, 2.38)*	2.25(1.19, 4.26)*
Gender (Male vs. Female)	1.60(1.01, 2.59)*	1.79(0.89, 3.58)*	1.42(0.96, 2.09)	1.19(1.43, 4.72)
Chemotherapy (CCDP-based vs. MMC-based)	0.48(0.17, 1.32)	0.25(0.08, 0.79)*	0.53(0.26, 1.10)	0.34(0.15, 0.76)*
Stage (III vs. I-II)	2.05(1.20, 3.48)*	1.97(0.87, 4.42)	2.20(1.43, 3.40)*	1.39(0.76, 2.54)
HEI (High-Risk vs. Low-Risk)	2.02(1.25, 3.26)*	2.97(1.36, 6.50)*	1.53(1.04, 2.24)*	2.59(1.42, 4.72)*

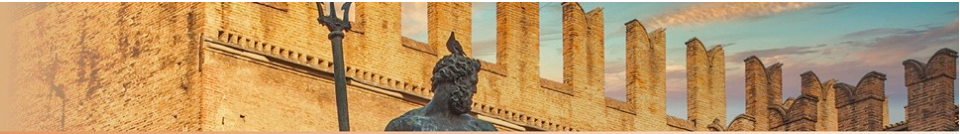


Results -2

	OS		DFS	
	Validation	Derivation	Validation	Derivation
Harrell c-index (SE)	0.68 (0.027)	0.76 (0.054)	0.66 (0.026)	0.80 (0.049)
Gönen & Heller K (SE)	0.67 (0.057)	0.70 (0.028)	0.71 (0.048)	0.74 (0.021)
Explained Variation - R^2_D (SE)	0.06 (0.403)	0.17 (0.193)	0.06 (0.453)	0.21 (0.129)

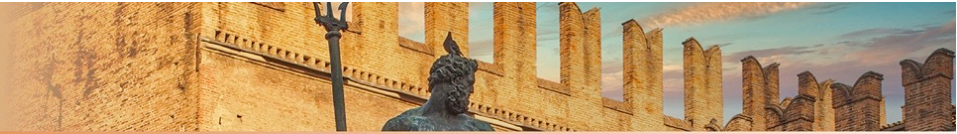


- 1) Discrimination measures and standard error for OS and DFS for the validation and derivation datasets.
- 2) Estimates of the baseline survival function in the validation (grey curve) and derivation dataset (blue smoothed curve) for OS and DFS



Conclusion

- ✓ The HEI Index was confirmed to be an independent prognostic factor for OS and DFS in anal cancer patients treated with concurrent chemoradiation
- ✓ OS: similar effect size as derivation dataset; discrimination was good and calibration reliable (particularly 2-5 years after treatment)
- ✓ DFS: lower effect size compared to derivation dataset (however concordant direction); discrimination was not preserved and calibration imprecise
 - Different number of centres
 - Different patients per centre
 - Different calendar period
 - Residual confounding (HPV status, OTT, treatment compliance, comorbidities not adjusted for)
- ✓ Confirmation within a prospective study is required



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Original Article

External validation of a composite bio-humoral index in anal cancer patients undergoing concurrent chemoradiation

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Thanks for your attention

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On behalf of AIRO GI Study Group