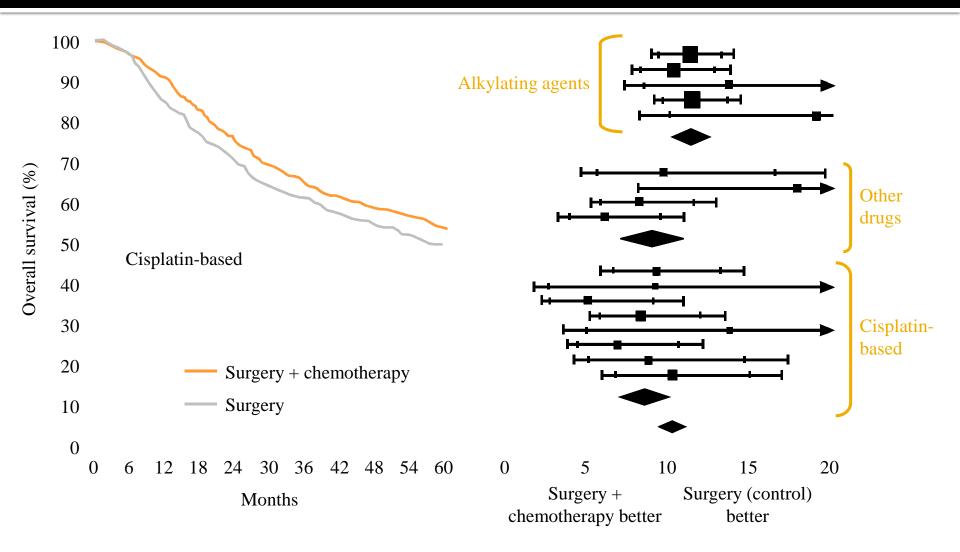
Role of Adjuvant and Neoadjuvant CT in resectable Lung Cancer

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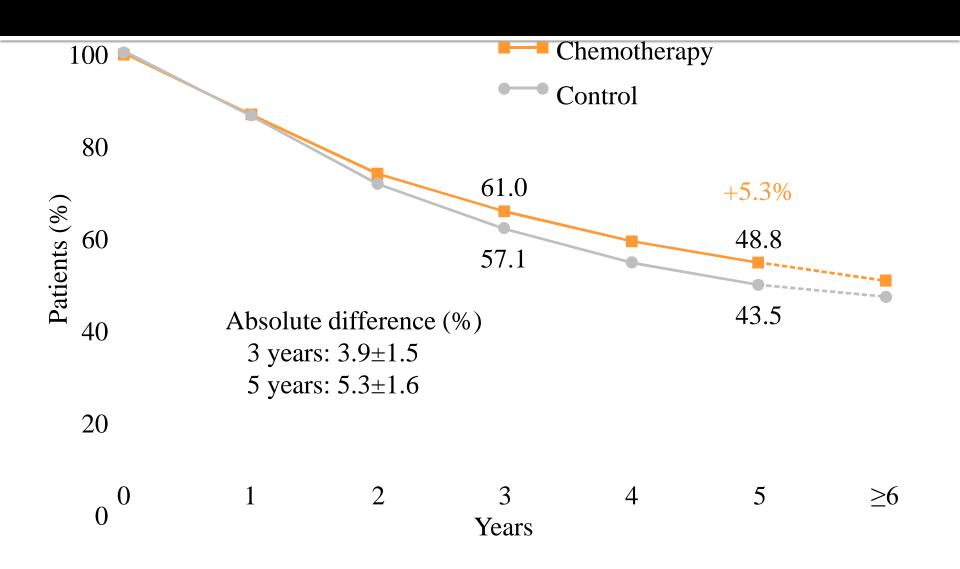
Adjuvant therapy: meta-analysis of the effect of chemotherapy



Adjuvant therapy: landmark trials

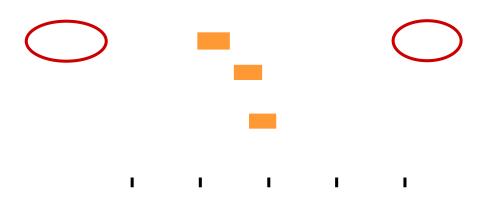
		5-year survival		
Study	Treatment	Observation	Active treatment	p value
International Adjuvant Lung Trial (IALT)	Surgery ± platinum chemotherapy	40.4	44.5	<0.03
Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB 9633)	Surgery ± carboplatin/paclitaxel	57	59	0.38
National Cancer Institute of Canada (NCIC JBR.10)	Surgery ± vinorelbine/cisplatin	54	69	0.03
Adjuvant Navelbine International Trialist Association (ANITA)	Surgery ± vinorelbine/cisplatin	43	51	0.013
Tegafur-uracil (UFT) meta-analysis	Surgery ± UFT	77	82	0.001
LACE meta-analysis	Surgery ± cisplatin- based chemotherapy	43.5	48.8	0.004

LACE: overall survival



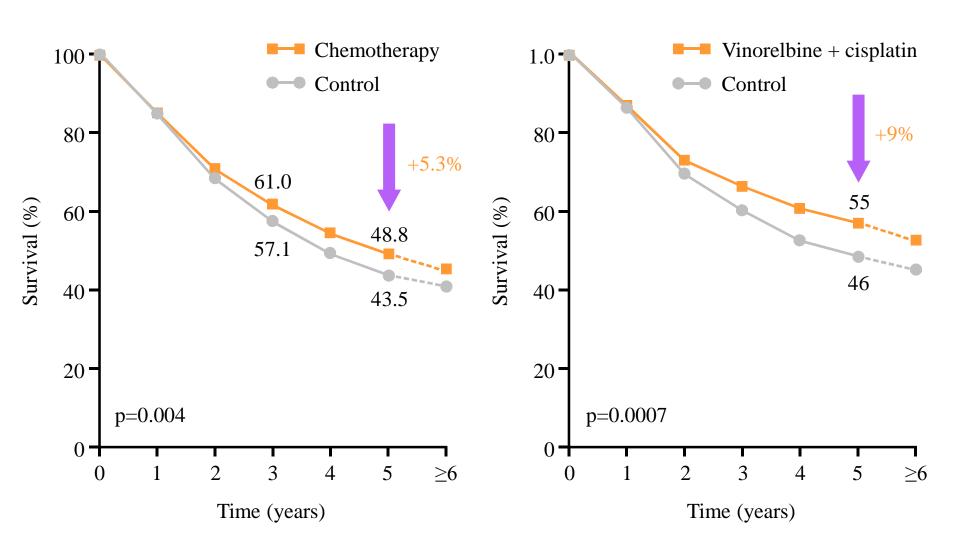
LACE: chemotherapy effect and associated drugs

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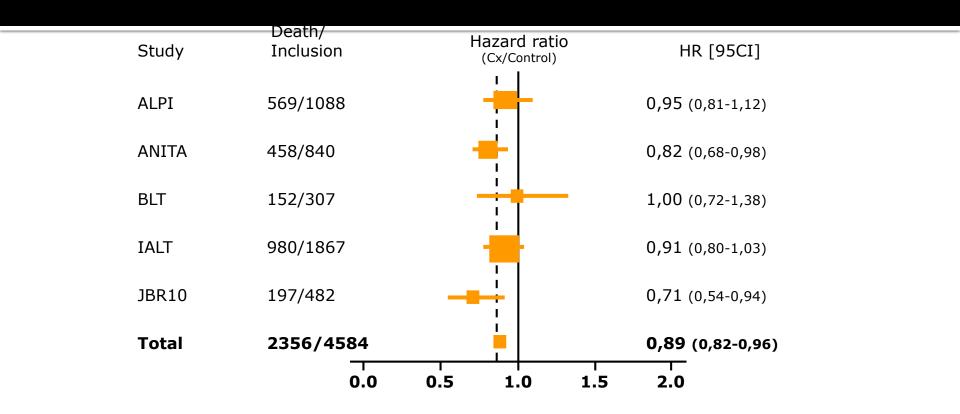


 The effect of cisplatin + vinorelbine was better than the effect of other drug combinations; this was significant when the other combinations were pooled (p=0.04, post-hoc analysis)

LACE: contribution of vinorelbine in adjuvant treatment of resected lung cancer



Standard of Care



+4.2% at 5 years for platinum-based adjuvant Cx

Case - Early operable NSCLC

- 2 minor episodes of hemoptysis
- No other symptoms
- 4-cm mass right upper lobe on chest x-ray
- bronchoscopy and biopsy Sq Cell Ca
- Full Metastatic work-up is negative
- At surgery 1 microscopically positive hilar LN
- Right pneumonectomy with R0 resection
- The patient comes back for a follow-up visit. He has no symptoms and he is doing well
- What Next?

Resectable Stage III – NSCLC Predicting Mediastinal Disease – CT Scan

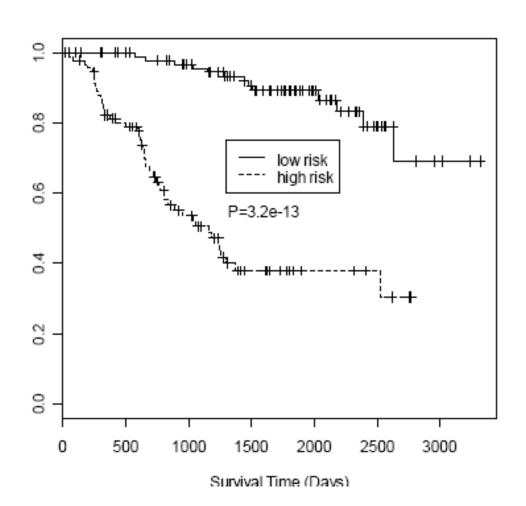
Node size, (cm)	Pathologic +vity %
<1	13
1-2	25
2-3	67

Markedly enlarged LNs with no tumor - 33%
Normal LNs with tumor - 13%

Majority of patients should have mediastinal LN Bx as part of staging

ASCO Clinical practice guidelines for Rx of NSCLC. JCO 1997; 15: 2996-3018

Expression Profiling to Predict Recurrence: Washington University Analysis Stage I NSCLC (N=172)



PLOS Med 07

R0 resection rate

- The goal of oncological surgery
- Open and close thoracotomy <5%</p>
- Major impact on survival:

Intervention	n	5-year survival	95%CI	Median survival (months)	Log rank
Complete	877	51%	47-55	+60	
i.e. R0					0.0002
Incomplete	60	29%	17-41	24	
i.e. RI or R2					0.0004
Relatively incomplete i.	582 e. no MLD	50%	46-54	59.5	

Notes. 95%CI: 95% confidence interval; survival differences between complete and relatively incomplete resections did not reach statistical significance: P = 0.67.

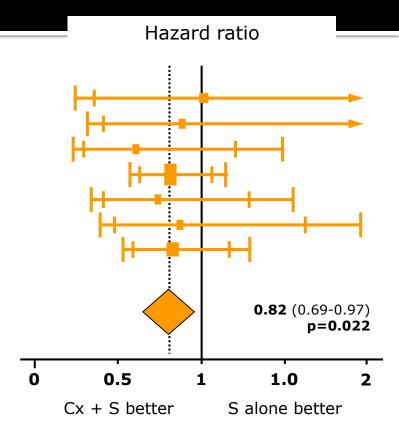
Rami-Porta, Eur J Cardio-Thorac Surg 2006

Impact on survival

	Number of patients		
	CT + surgery	Surgery alone	
Dautzenberg	13	13	
Roth	28	32	
Rosell	30	30	
Depierre	179	176	
JCOG 9209	31	31	
Sorensen	44	46	
SWOG S9900	168	167	
Total	493	495	
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Het
$$\chi^2_{(6)}$$
=1.14, p=0.98

+6% survival benefit at five years (3-7%)



Burdett, J Thorac Oncol 2006

Better than adjuvant Cx?

Neoadjuvant Cx:

HR=**0.82** (95% CI 0.69-0.97), p=.02

Adjuvant Cx:

HR=**0.89** (95% CI 0.82-0.96), p=.004

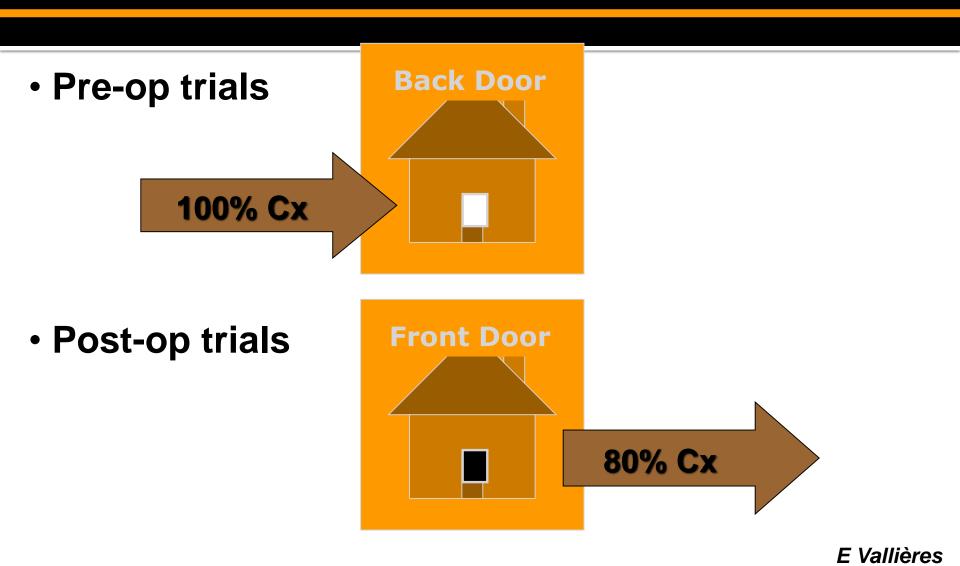
Burdett, J Thorac Oncol 2006 Pignon, ASCO 2006 (#7008)

Role of Neoadjuvant Rx in NSCLC

TABLE 3.	Five-Year Survival by Stage*			
Stage	5-Year Survival (%)	Absolute Benefit (%)	New 5-Year Survival (%)	
Ia	75	4	79	
Ib	55	6	61	
IIa	50	7	57	
IIb	40	7	47	
IIIa	15-35	6–7	21-42	
IIIb	5-10	3-5	8-15	

^{*}Figures for 5-year survival by stage as reported by van Zandwijk. 4

"Front Door vs. Back Door hypothesis"



Conclusions

- We are NOT happy with outcome of Surgery alone outcomes in early NSCLC
- Adjuvant and Neoadjuvant CT have documented benefit in such NSCLC patients
- Prognostic Factors help select high risk patients likely to benefit most from such approaches
- Absolute Improvement in OS can be improved by finetuning strategy in the light of revised staging