

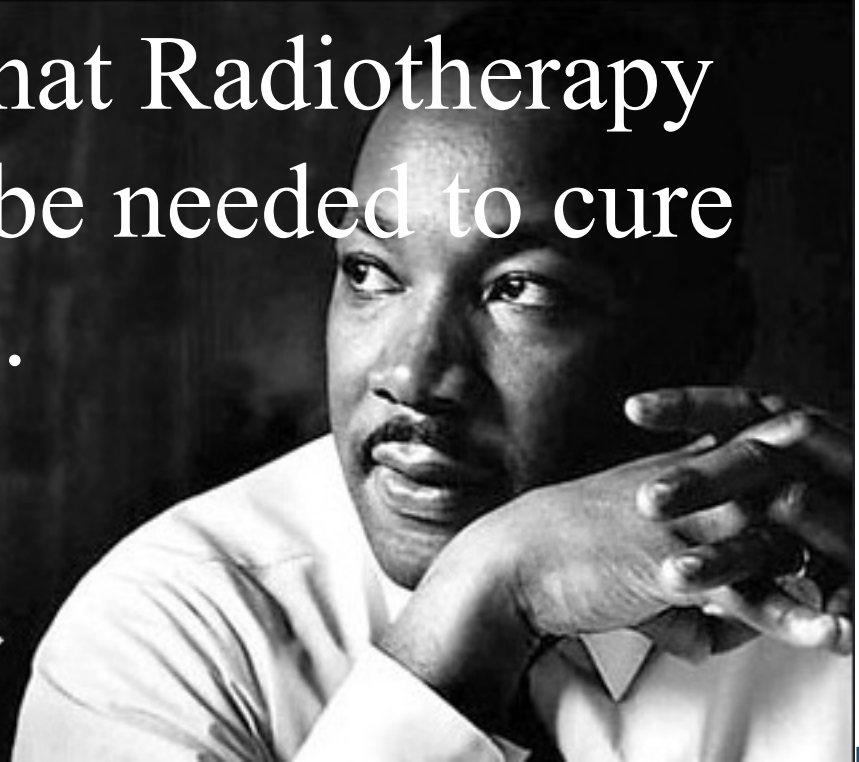
Innovation, effectiveness and compliance in H&N cancers

Vincent GREGOIRE, MD, PhD, Hon. FRCR (IE, UK)
Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon, France

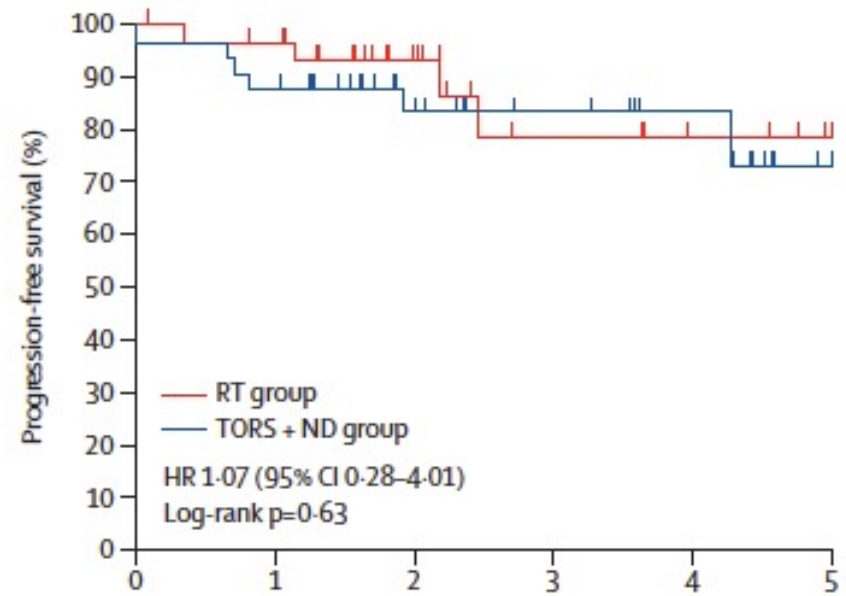
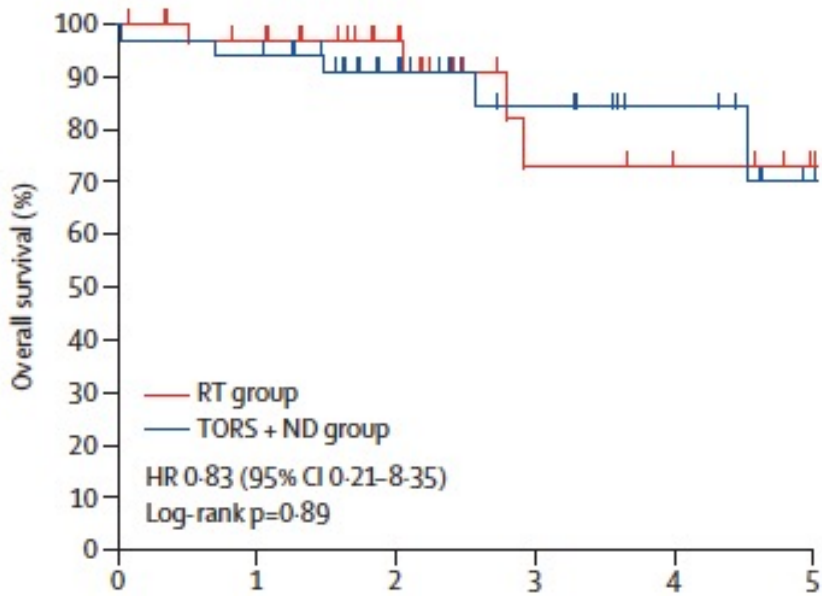
"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

I had a dream that Radiotherapy may no longer be needed to cure H&N cancers...

Martin Luther King Jr.



I had a dream that robotic surgery replaces RT in early-stage H&N SCC...

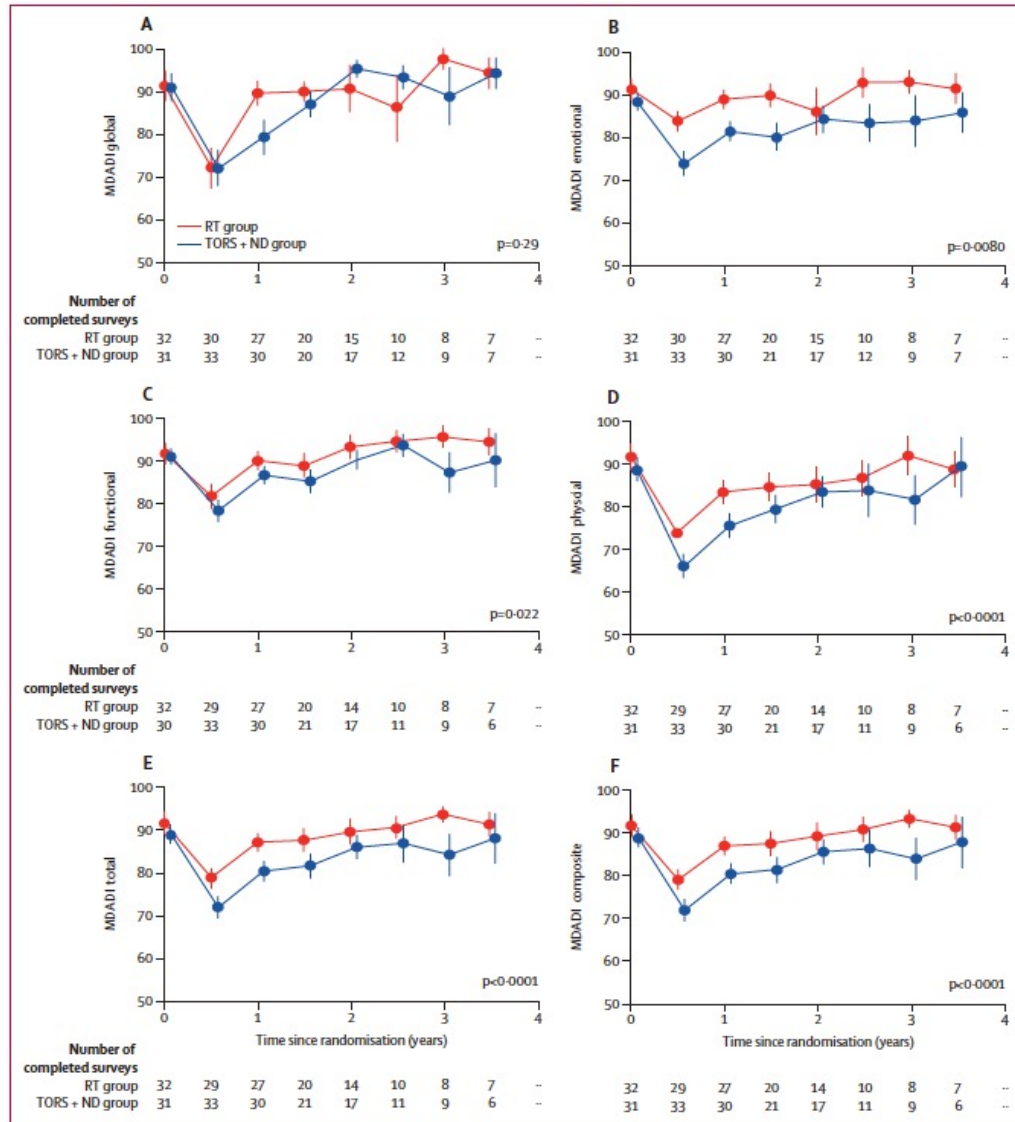


Number at risk
(number censored)

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| RT group | 34 (0) | 30 (3) | 19 (14) | 8 (22) | 5 (25) | 2 (28) |
| TORS+ND group | 34 (0) | 32 (0) | 21 (10) | 12 (18) | 8 (22) | 2 (27) |

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| RT group | 34 (0) | 30 (3) | 18 (14) | 8 (22) | 5 (25) | 2 (28) |
| TORS + ND group | 34 (0) | 32 (0) | 19 (10) | 12 (17) | 8 (21) | 2 (26) |

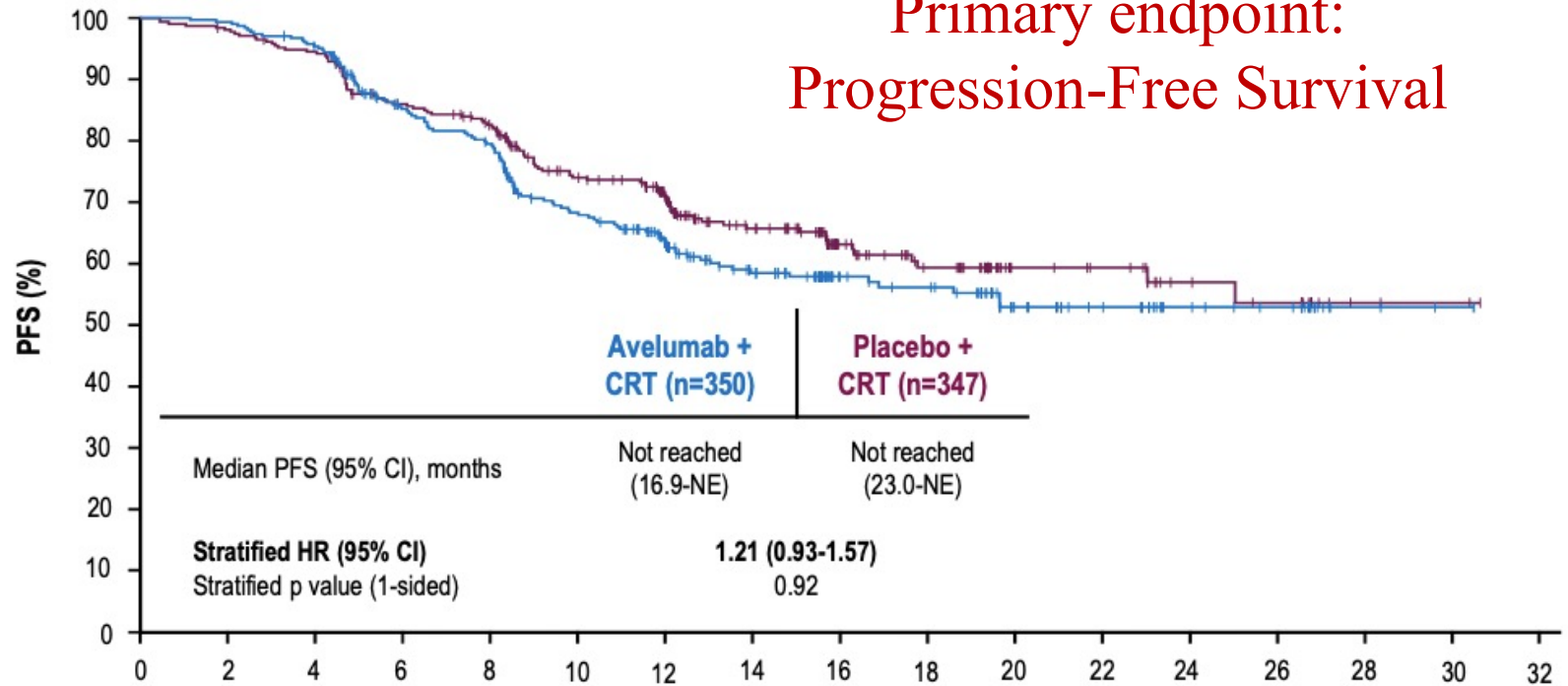
I had a dream that robotic surgery replaces RT in early-stage H&N SCC...



Median FU:
27 months

I had a dream that immune therapy replaces RT in H&N SCC...

Primary endpoint:
Progression-Free Survival



| At risk | Months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Avelumab + CRT | 350 | 303 | 289 | 239 | 222 | 176 | 143 | 107 | 69 | 63 | 41 | 33 | 22 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Placebo + CRT | 347 | 303 | 291 | 257 | 241 | 200 | 172 | 121 | 75 | 56 | 31 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 |



The Truth is rarely pure and never
simple ...

Oscar Wilde

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content

My dream of Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

Martin Luther King Jr.



DE LUTTE
CONTRE LE CANCER

**LEON
BERARD**

Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

- Revisiting target volume selection
- Revisiting target volume delineation
- Revisiting OAR delineation
- Revisiting dose prescription
- Revisiting dose distribution: the role of protontherapy

Selection of node levels in Head and Neck Tumors

Radiotherapy and Oncology 134 (2019) 1–9



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Radiotherapy and Oncology

journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



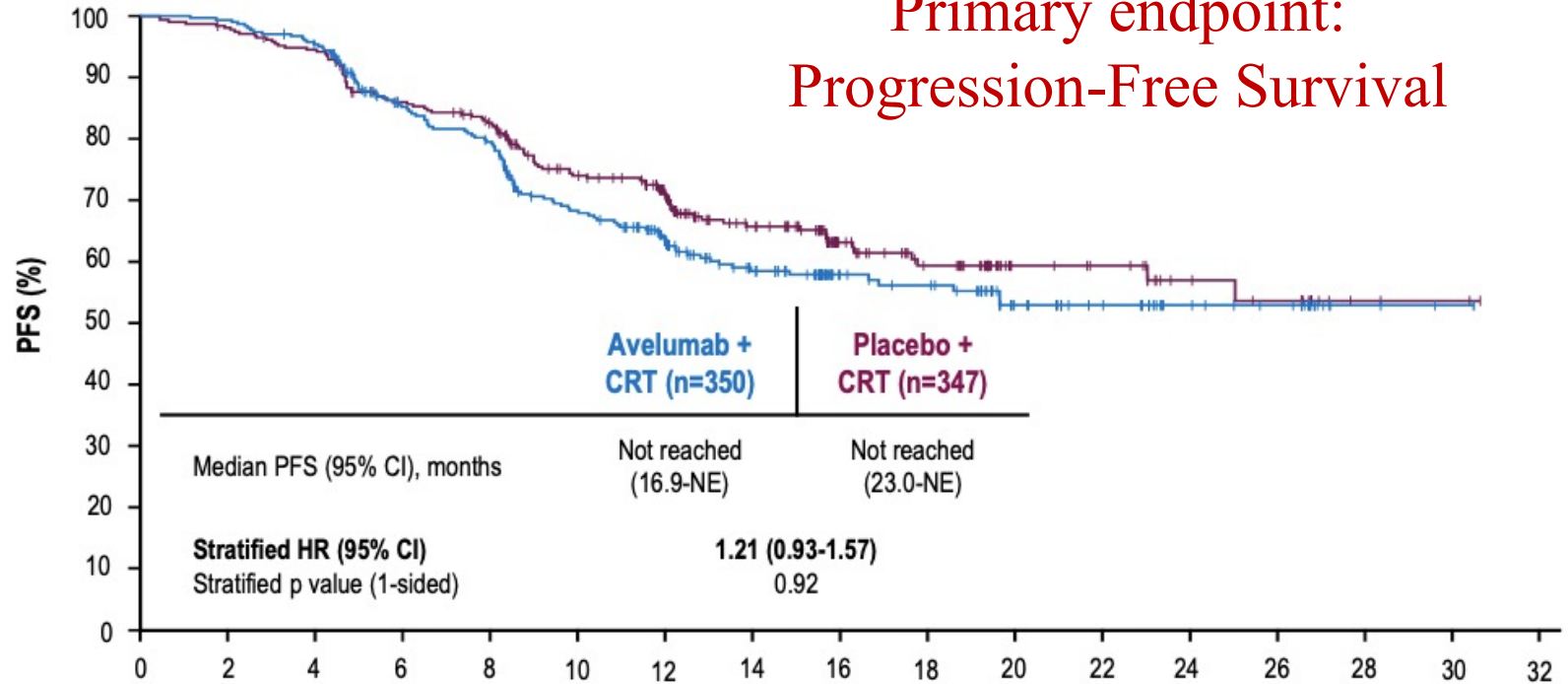
Selection of lymph node target volumes for definitive head and neck radiation therapy: a 2019 Update



Julian Biau^{a,b,*}, Michel Lapeyre^b, Idriss Troussier^a, Wilfried Budach^c, Jordi Giralt^d, Cai Grau^e, Joanna Kazmierska^f, Johannes A. Langendijk^g, Mahmut Ozsahin^a, Brian O'Sullivan^h, Jean Bourhis^{a,1}, Vincent Grégoire^{i,*}

Could bilateral irradiation have killed the immune effectors cells in the Javelin-100 trial?

Primary endpoint:
Progression-Free Survival



| At risk | Months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Avelumab + CRT | 350 | 303 | 289 | 239 | 222 | 176 | 143 | 107 | 69 | 63 | 41 | 33 | 22 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Placebo + CRT | 347 | 303 | 291 | 257 | 241 | 200 | 172 | 121 | 75 | 56 | 31 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

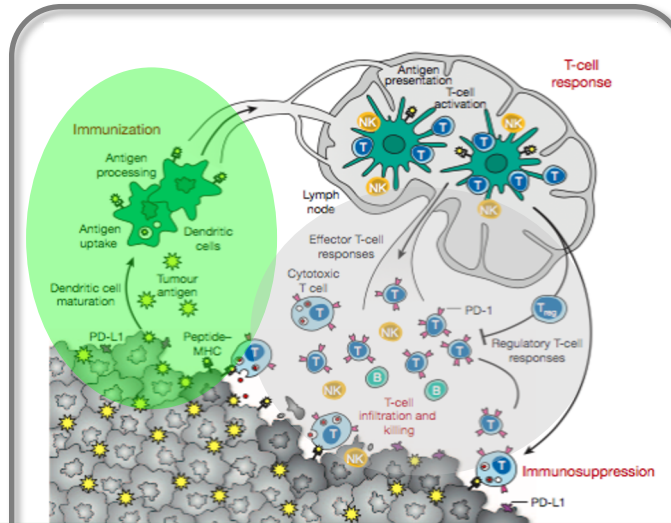
Love and Hate relationship between Radiotherapy and the Immune System

Immunogenic RT Effects

- Antigen release/cross-priming
- Inflammation
- Immune stimulation, enhanced vascular permeability

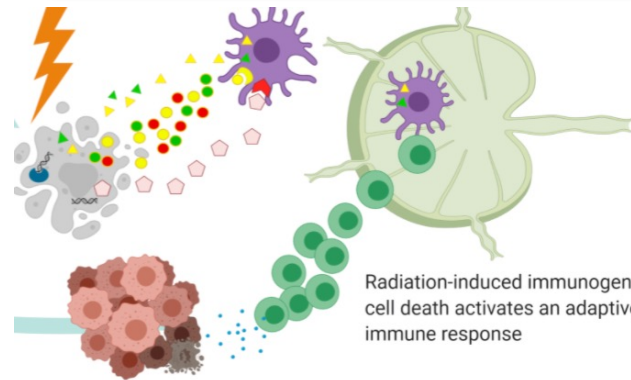


Deutsch et al. Lancet Oncol, 2019



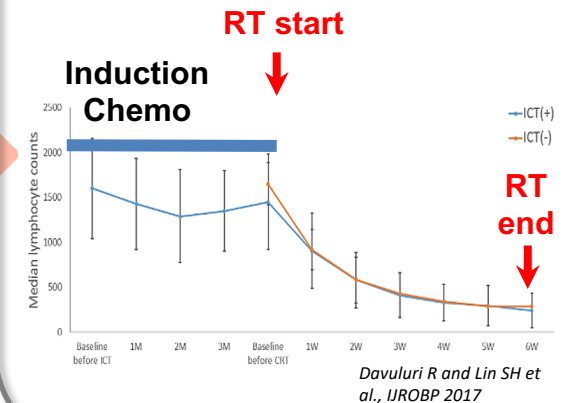
Immunogenic

Immunosuppressive



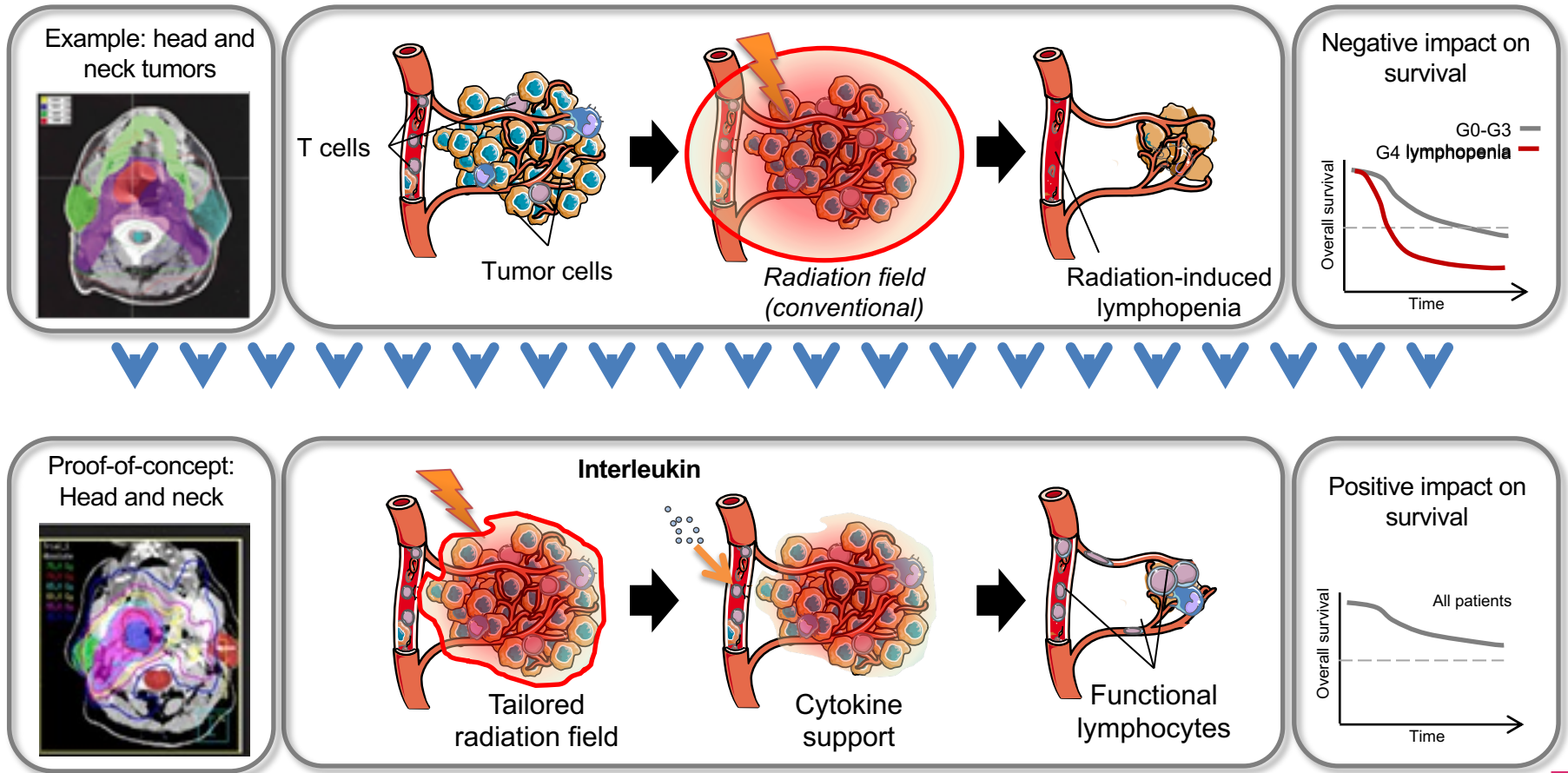
Immunosuppressive RT Effects

- Direct killing of lymphocytes
- Altered cytokine expression patterns
- Inflammation
- Anergy
- Immunosenescence



Refinement in nodal target volume selection

From conventional to lymphocyte-sparing radiotherapy



Selection of node levels in Head and Neck Tumors: unilateral - bilateral?

Unilateral treatment

- lower gum
- lateral border of mobile tongue
- lateral floor of mouth
- retromolar trigone
- Cheek
- tonsillar fossa / tonsillar pillars
- lateral wall of piriform sinus

Optimization of the selection of the elective neck node levels



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

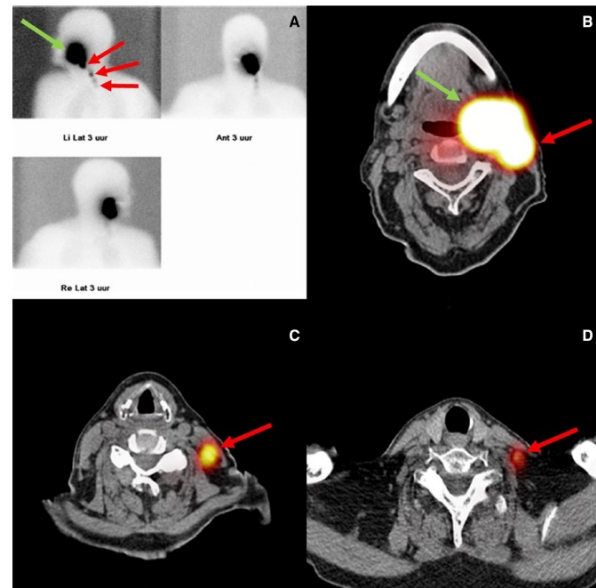
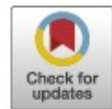
Radiotherapy and Oncology

journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



Original Article

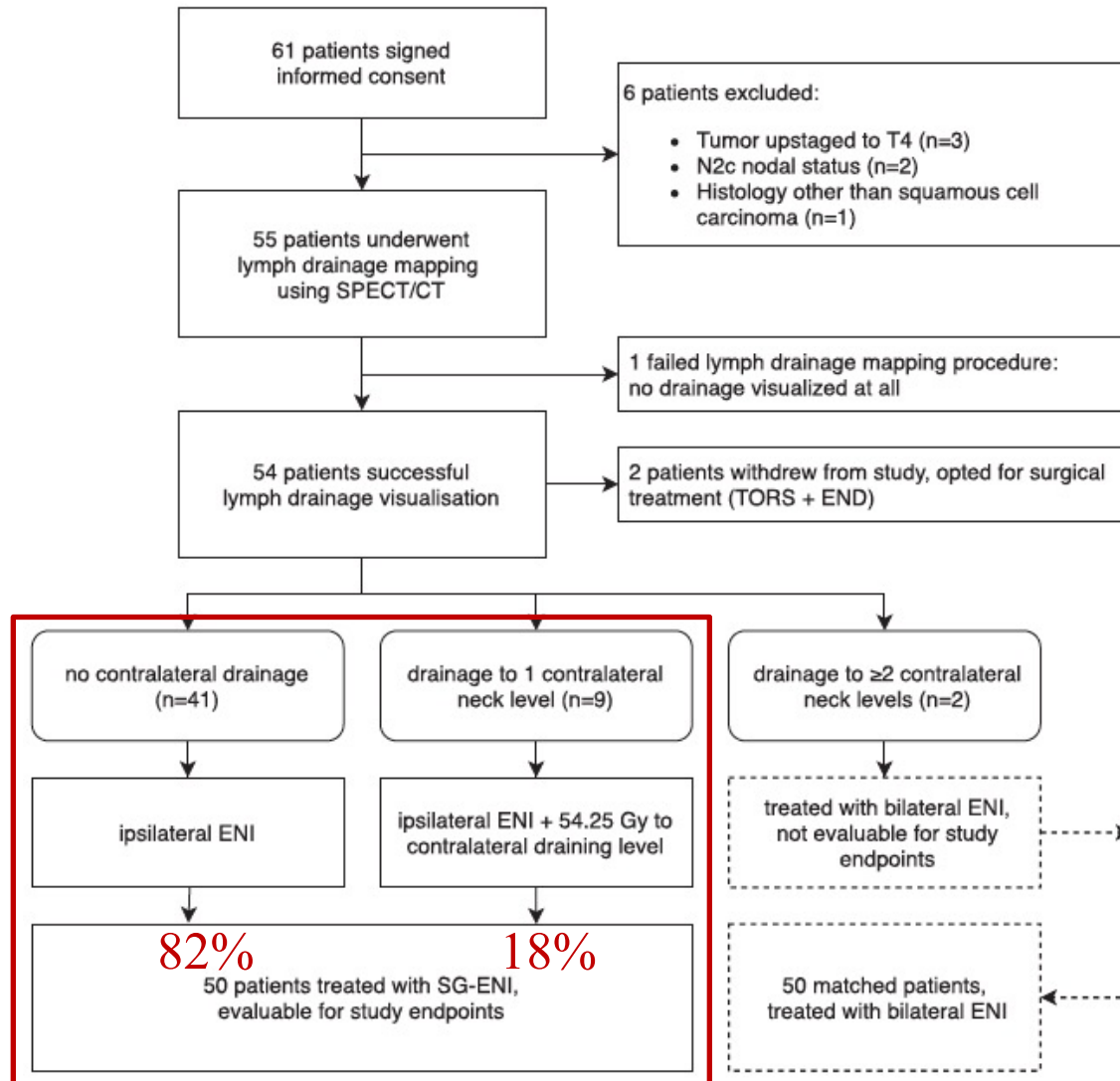
SPECT/CT-guided elective nodal irradiation for head and neck cancer is oncologically safe and less toxic: A potentially practice-changing approach



CENTRE DE LUTTE CONTRE LE CANCER **LEON BERARD**

de Veij Mestdagh et al, R&O, 2020

Optimization of the selection of the elective neck node levels

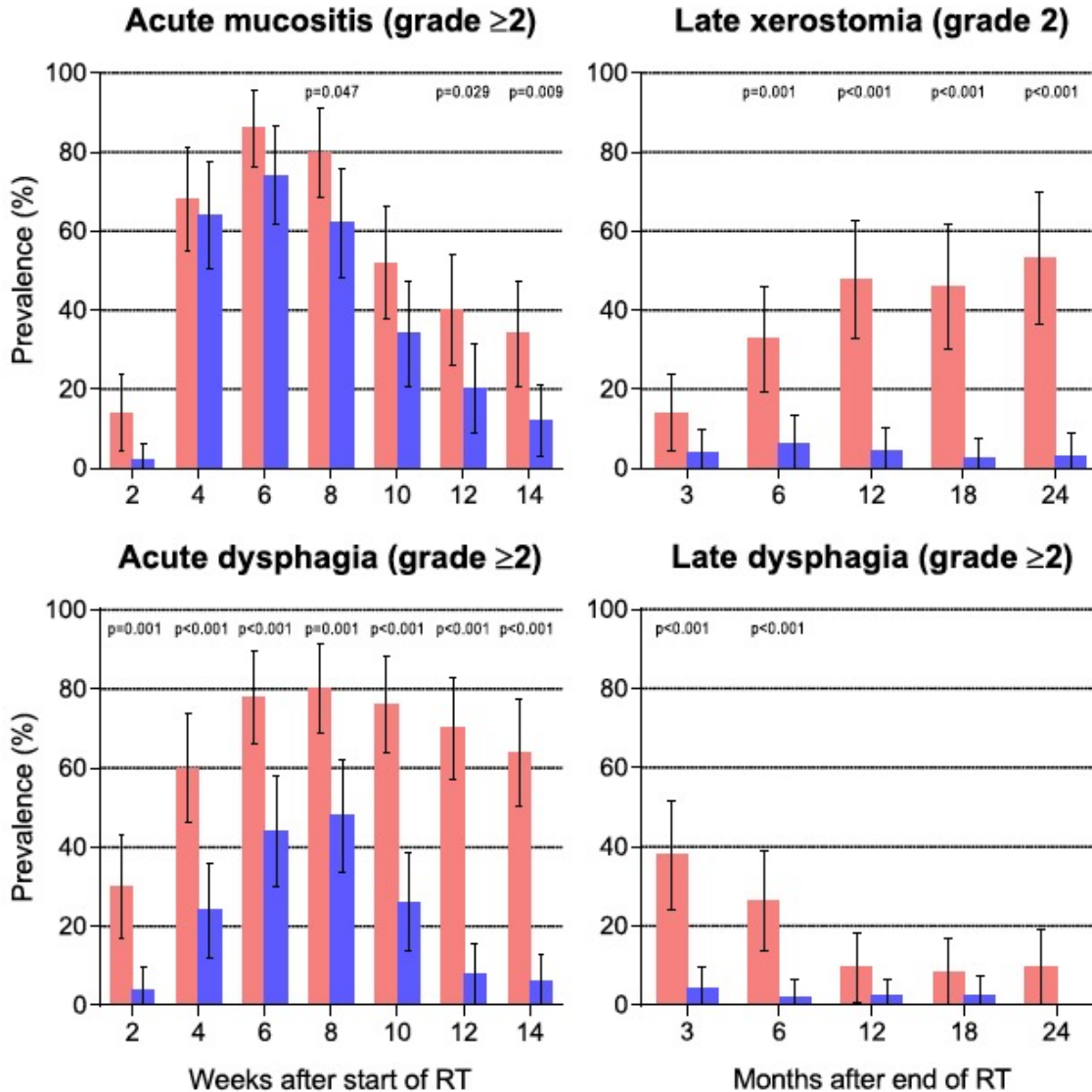


Optimization of the selection of the elective neck node levels



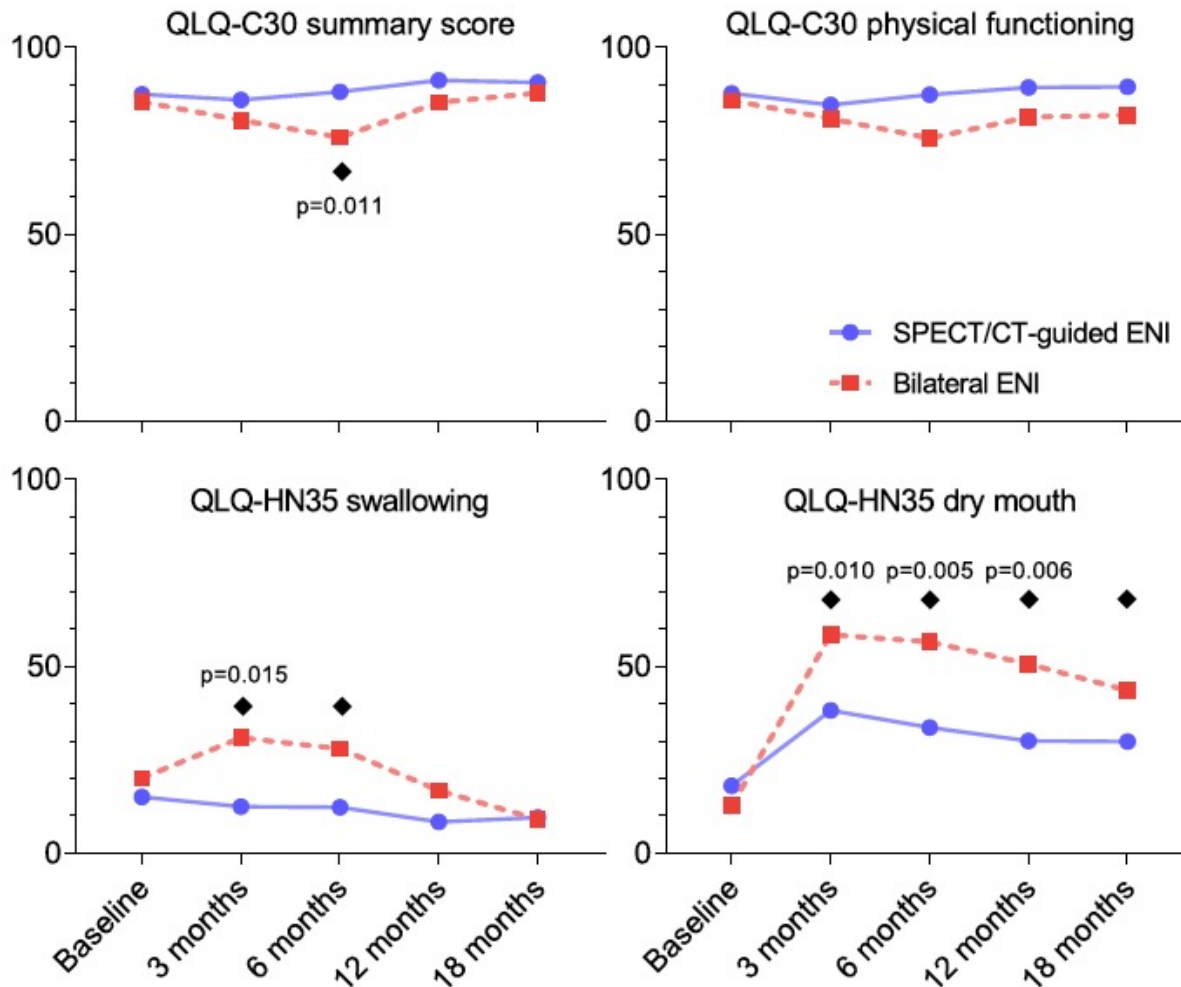
Radiation Toxicity

■ Bilateral ENI
■ SPECT/CT-guided ENI



Optimization of the selection of the elective neck node levels

Quality of Life (EORTC scale)



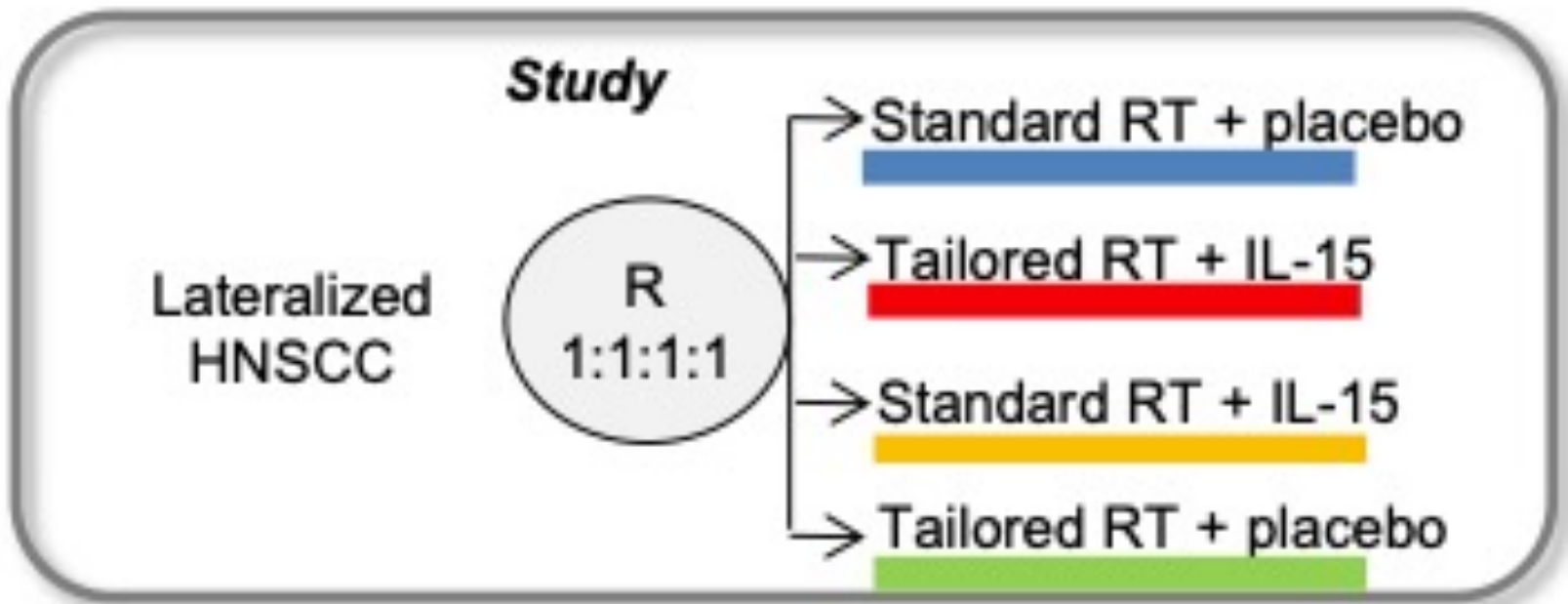
Optimization of the selection of the elective neck node levels

Outcome

| Endpoint | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2-year incidence of local failure | 4.3% (95% CI: 0-10%) |
| 2-year incidence of regional failure | 4.0% (95% CI: 0-9%) |
| 2-year incidence of distant failure | 8.6% (95% CI: 0-16%) |
| 2-year overall survival | 81.6% (95% CI: 71-95%) |

Optimization of the selection of the elective neck node levels

Concept validation



Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

- Revisiting target volume selection
- Revisiting target volume delineation
- Revisiting OAR delineation
- Revisiting dose prescription
- Revisiting dose distribution: the role of protontherapy

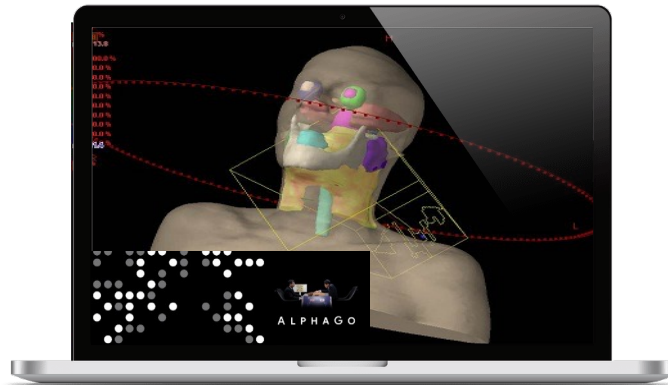
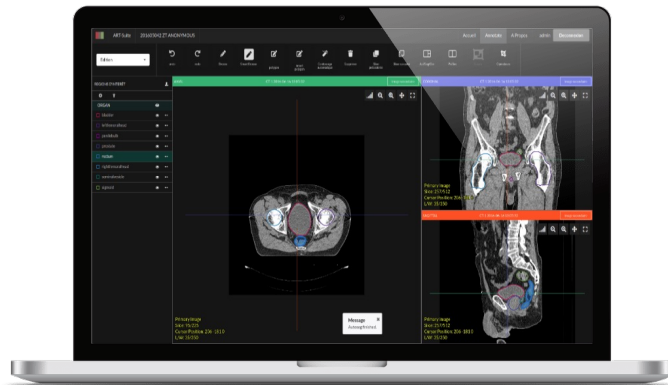


Artificial Intelligence

“A system’s ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation”

Could AI-based software further improve human-based processes?

What can our AI actually do?



1



Plan preparation

Multi-modal, multi-organ organ segmentation through Unique combination of Deep and transfer learning

Auto-identify organs at risks and tumors in patients anatomy in a few minutes with medical accuracy

2



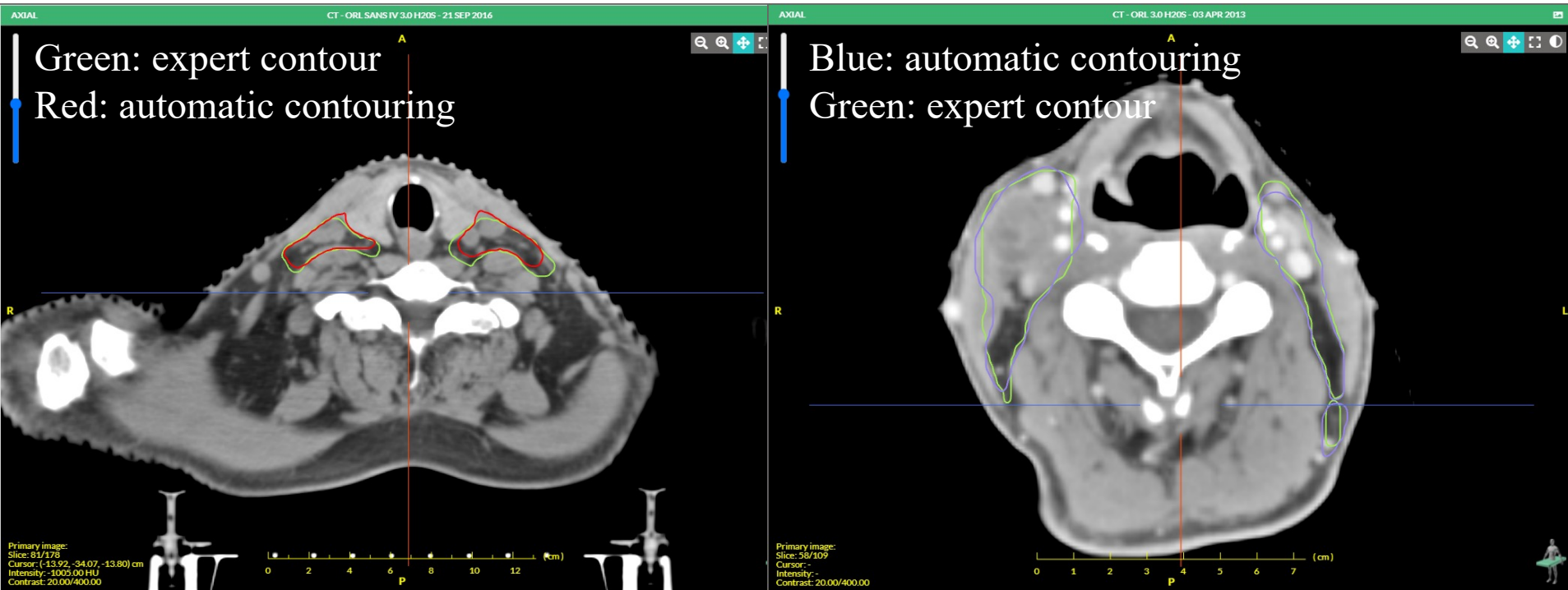
Dose Optimization:

Unique combination of parallel multi-objective Master-Slave optimization & reinforcement learning

Produce the best possible treatment plan in minutes instead of hours /days, protecting 30% more organs at risk

Could AI-based software further improve human-based processes?

Automatic nodal target volume delineation

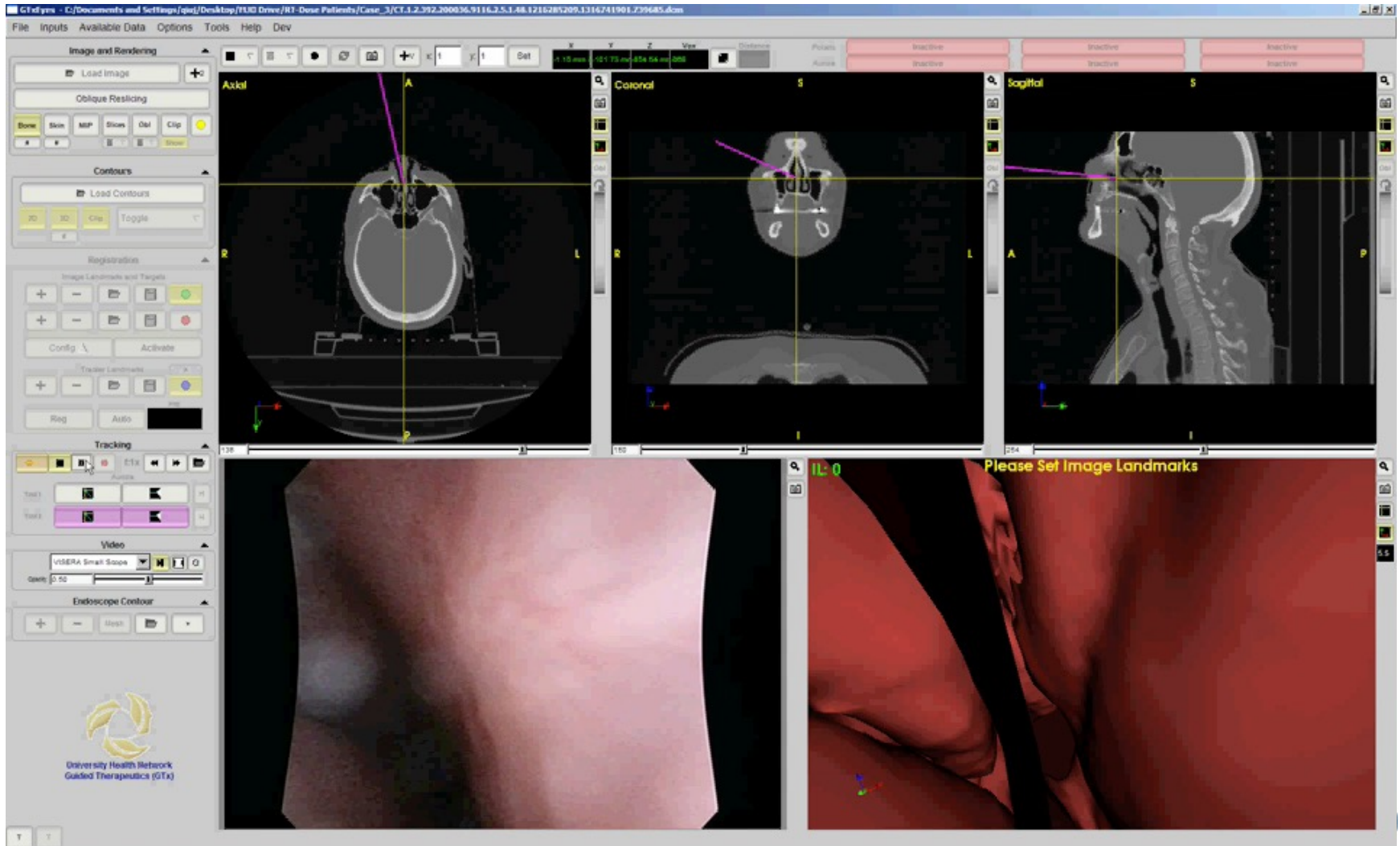


Could AI-based software further improve
human-based processes?

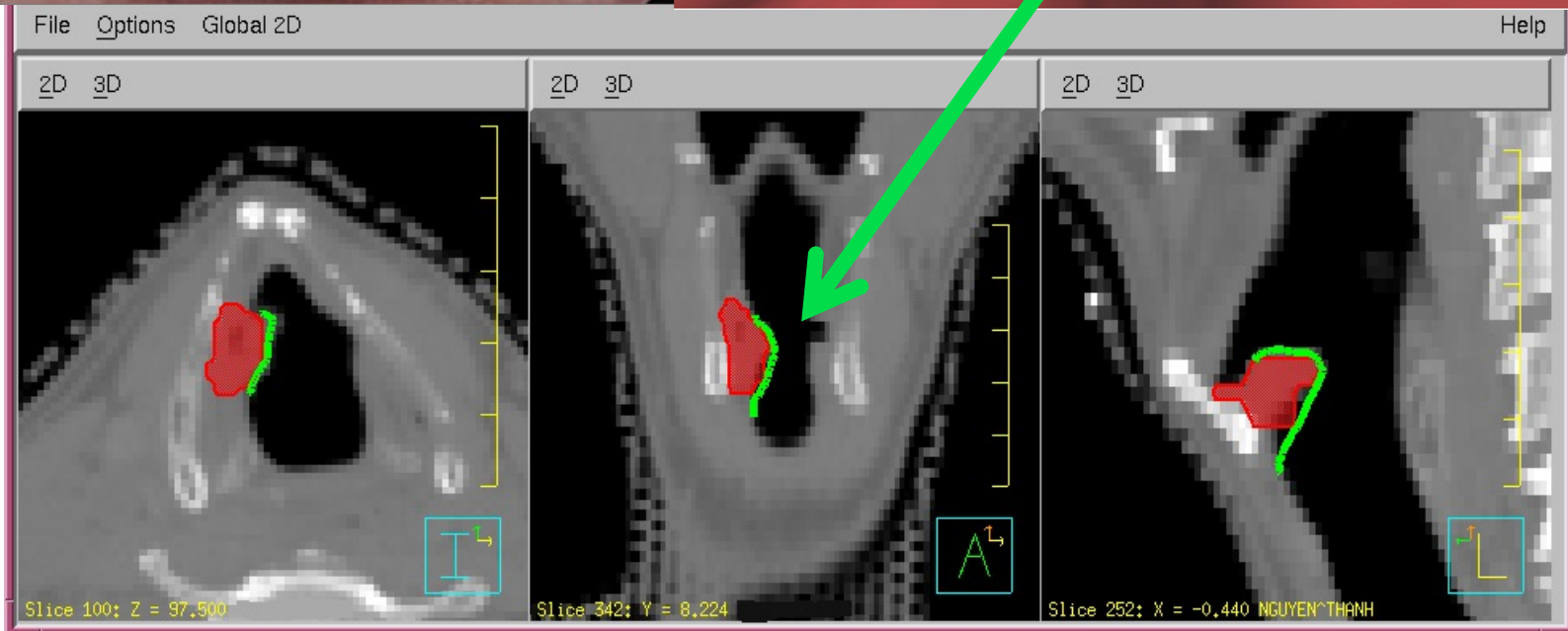
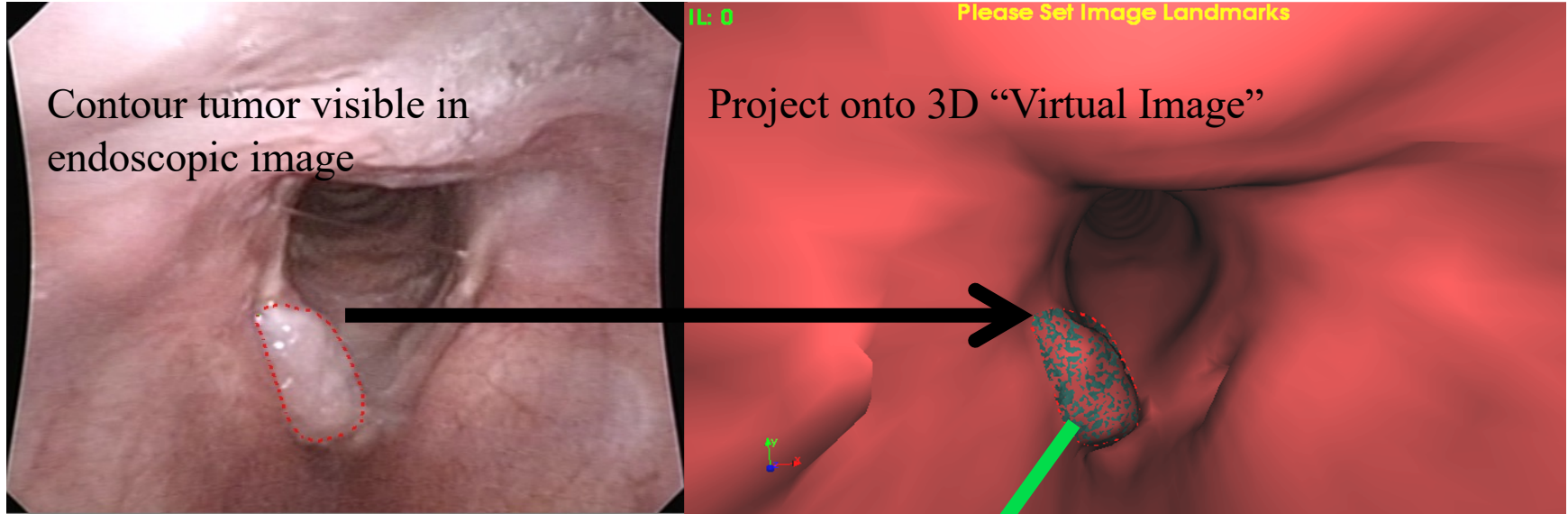
Integration of clinical examination and imaging

→ virtual endoscopy and imaging?

And in the “foreseeable” future... Augmented reality?



Endoscopic Contouring



LEON
BERARD

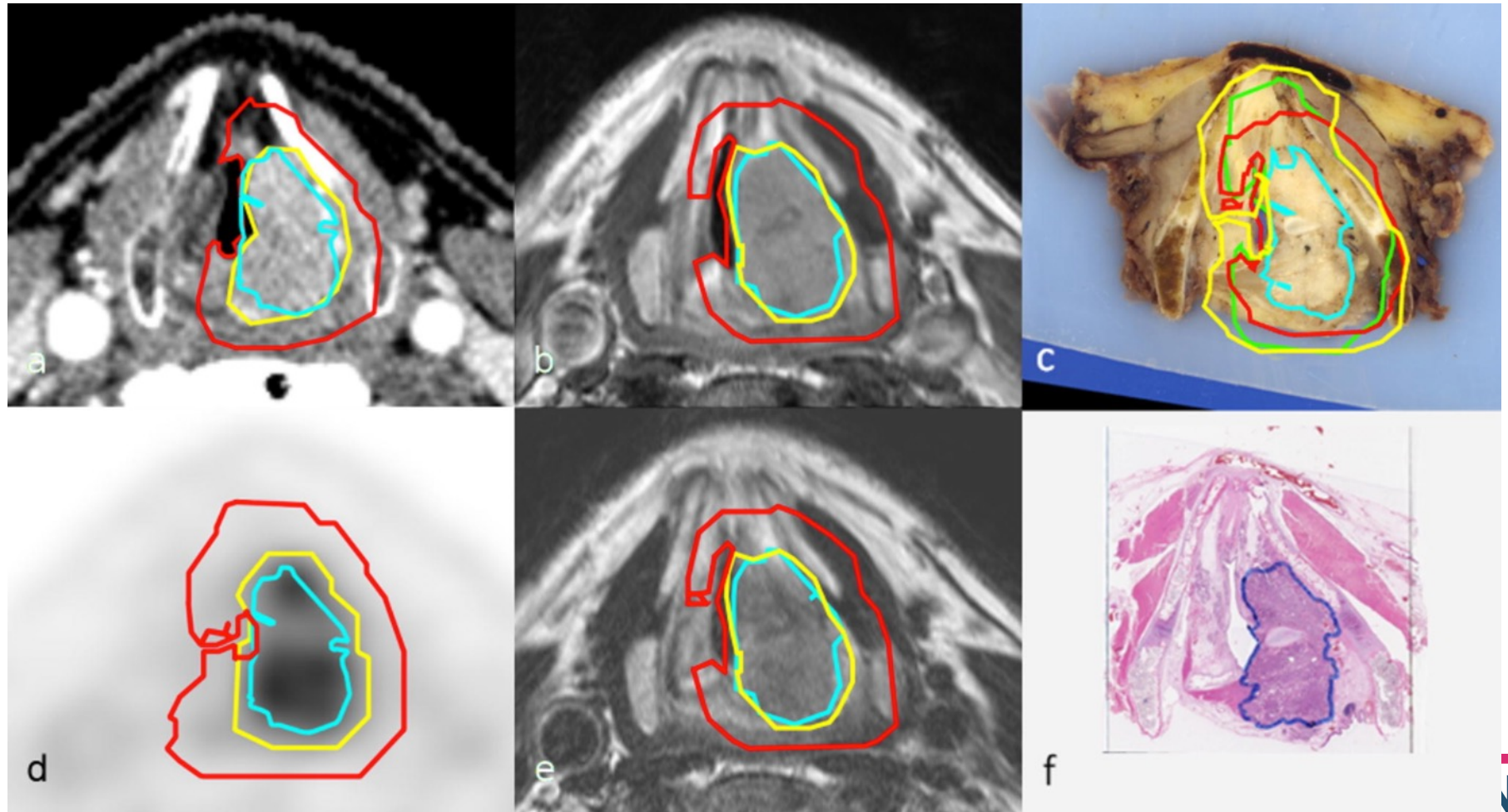
Could AI-based software further improve
human-based processes?

Integration of pathological/molecular information

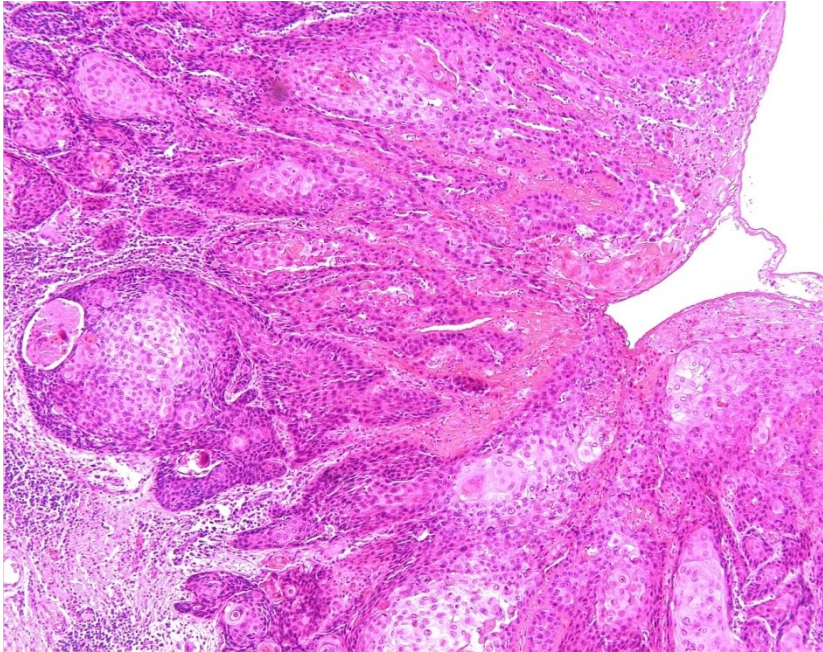
→ assessment of individualized infiltration risk
pattern?

Primary tumor GTV and CTV

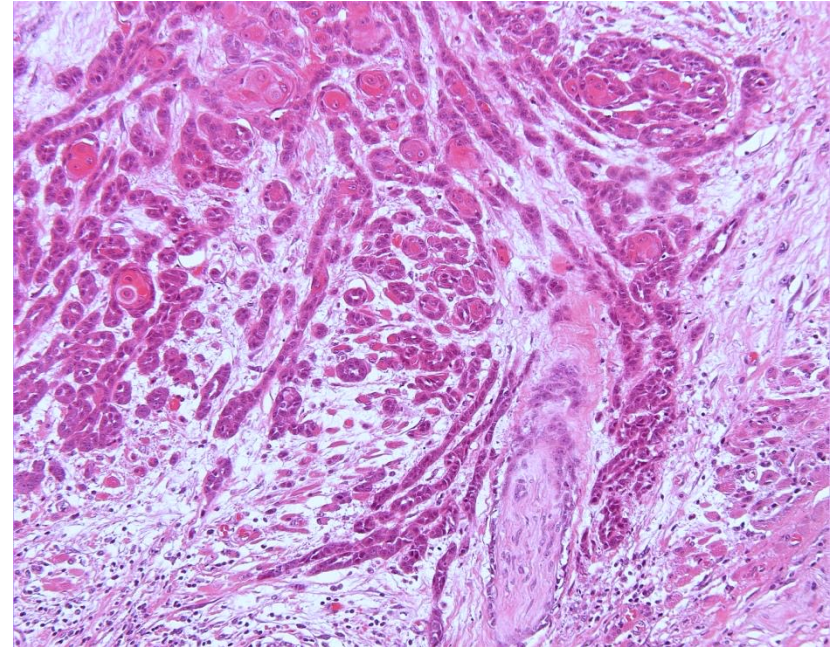
Imaging-dependent geometrical margins



Assessment of individualized infiltration risk pattern?



Cohesive growth

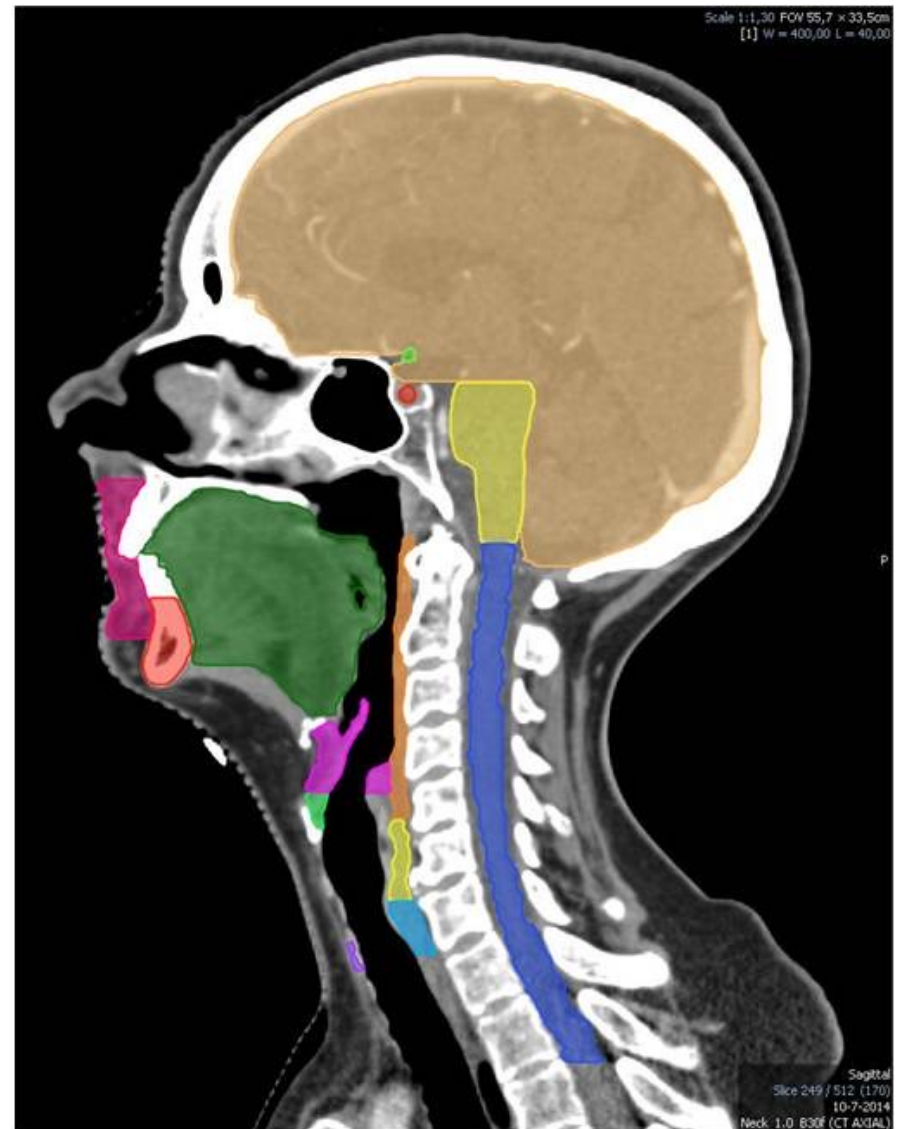


Non-cohesive growth

Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

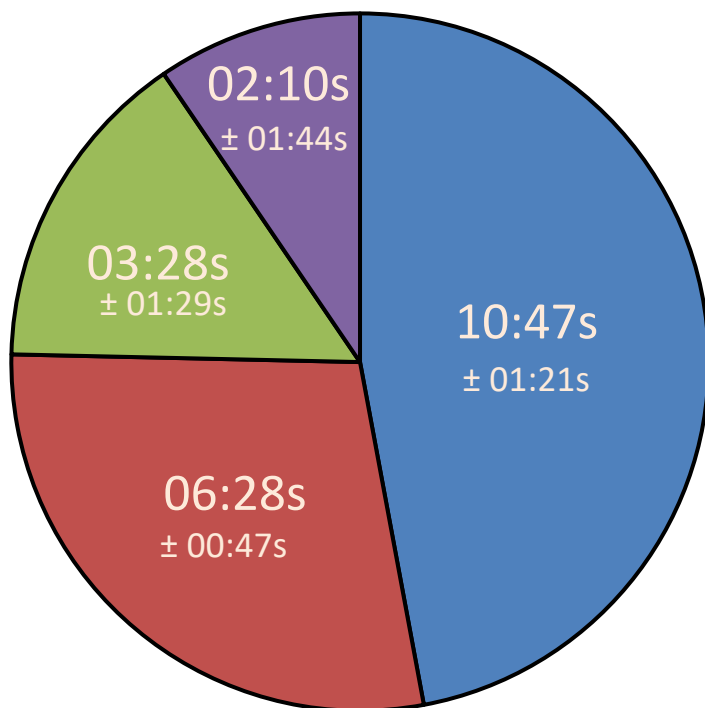
- Revisiting target volume selection
- Revisiting target volume delineation
- Revisiting OAR delineation
- Revisiting dose prescription
- Revisiting dose distribution: the role of protontherapy

Atlas of normal tissues

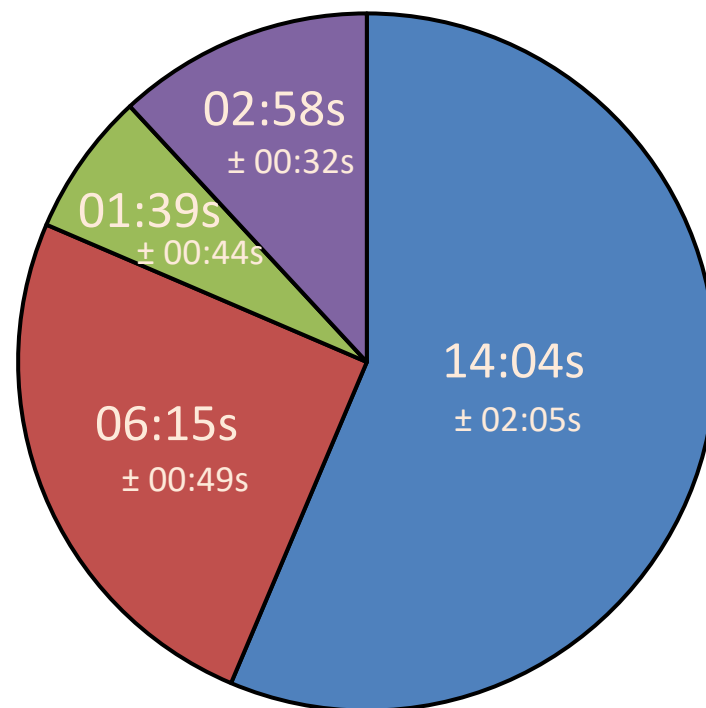


AI for OAR delineation

PELVIS



THORAX



Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

- Revisiting target volume selection
- Revisiting target volume delineation
- Revisiting OAR delineation
- **Revisiting dose prescription**
- Revisiting dose distribution: the role of protontherapy

Phase-III randomized trials for HPV⁺ oropharyngeal SCC

Primary Radiotherapy

| Acronym | Stage | Smoking | Design | Due date |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------|--|----------|
| De-Escalate | III-IVa | non-smoking smoking<N2b | 70Gy + 3-weekly cddp vs 70 Gy + weekly cetuximab | 2018 |
| NRG HN002 | III-IV | < 10 pack/y | 60 Gy (5w) + weekly cddp vs 60 Gy (5w) | 2018 |
| Quarterback-1 | III-IV | ≥ 20 pack/y | TPFx3 + 70Gy and weekly carbo vs TPFx3 + 56Gy and weekly carbo | 2021 |
| Quarterback-2 | III-IV | ?? | TPFx3 + 56Gy and weekly carbo vs TPFx3 + 50.4Gy and weekly carbo | 2023 |
| RTOG-1016 | III-IV | all pts | 70 Gy + cddp (x2) vs 70 Gy + weekly cetuximab | 2018 |
| TROG-12.01 | III-IV | non-smoking smoking<N2b | 70Gy + weekly cddp vs 70 Gy + weekly cetuximab | 2020 |



Phase-III randomized trials for HPV⁺ oropharyngeal SCC

Surgery and post-operative radiotherapy

| Acronym | Stage [#] | Smoking | Design | Due date |
|------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|
| ADEPT | III-IV | all pts | PORT 60 Gy vs PORT 60 Gy + weekly cddp | 2021 |
| ECOG-3311* | III-IV ≠R1 ≠ECS | < 10 packs/y > 10 packs/y | TOS vs TOS + 50 Gy vs TOS + 60 Gy vs TOS + 60 Gy + chemo | 2023 |
| PATHOS | I-IV | non-smoking smoking<N2b | 1) PORT 60Gy vs PORT 50Gy 2) PORT 60Gy + CH vs PORT 60Gy | 2025 |

*randomized phase-II

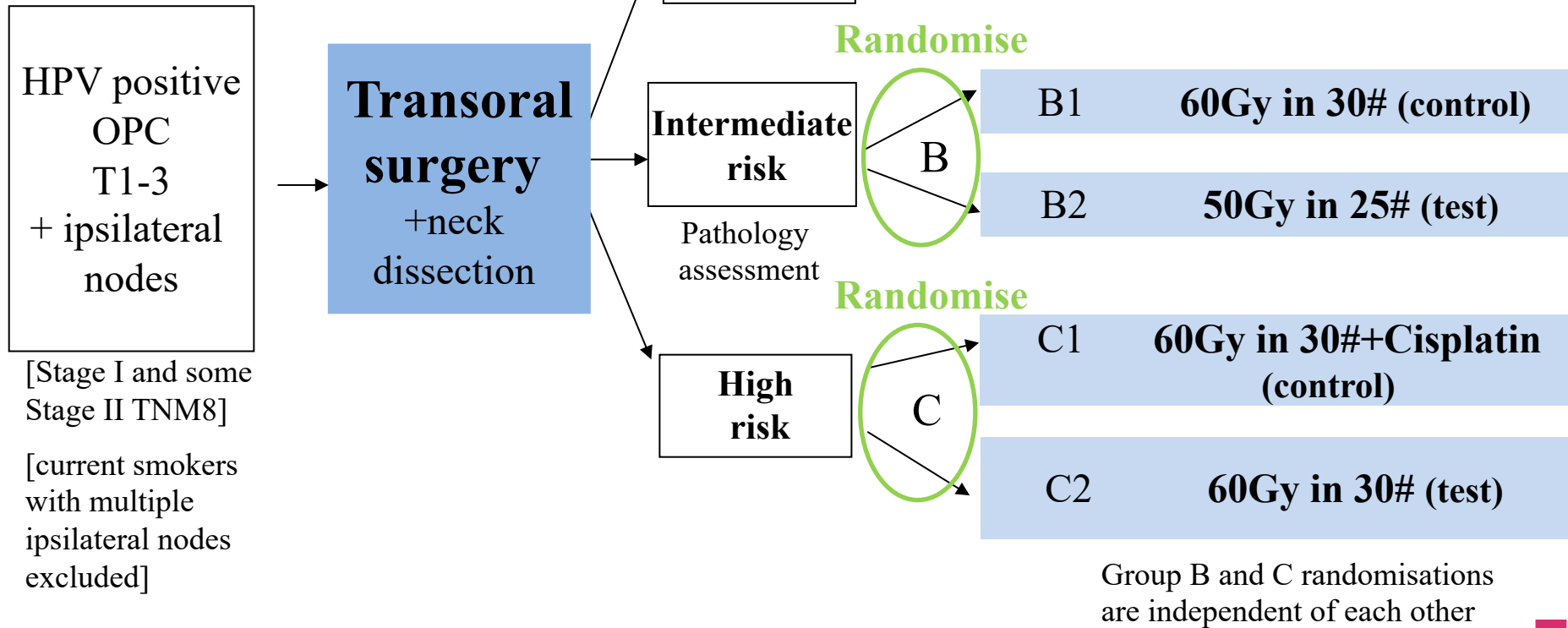




Pathos



CANCER RESEARCH UK



Co-primary endpoints: swallowing function (MDADI) at 12months (superiority), Overall Survival (non-inferiority)

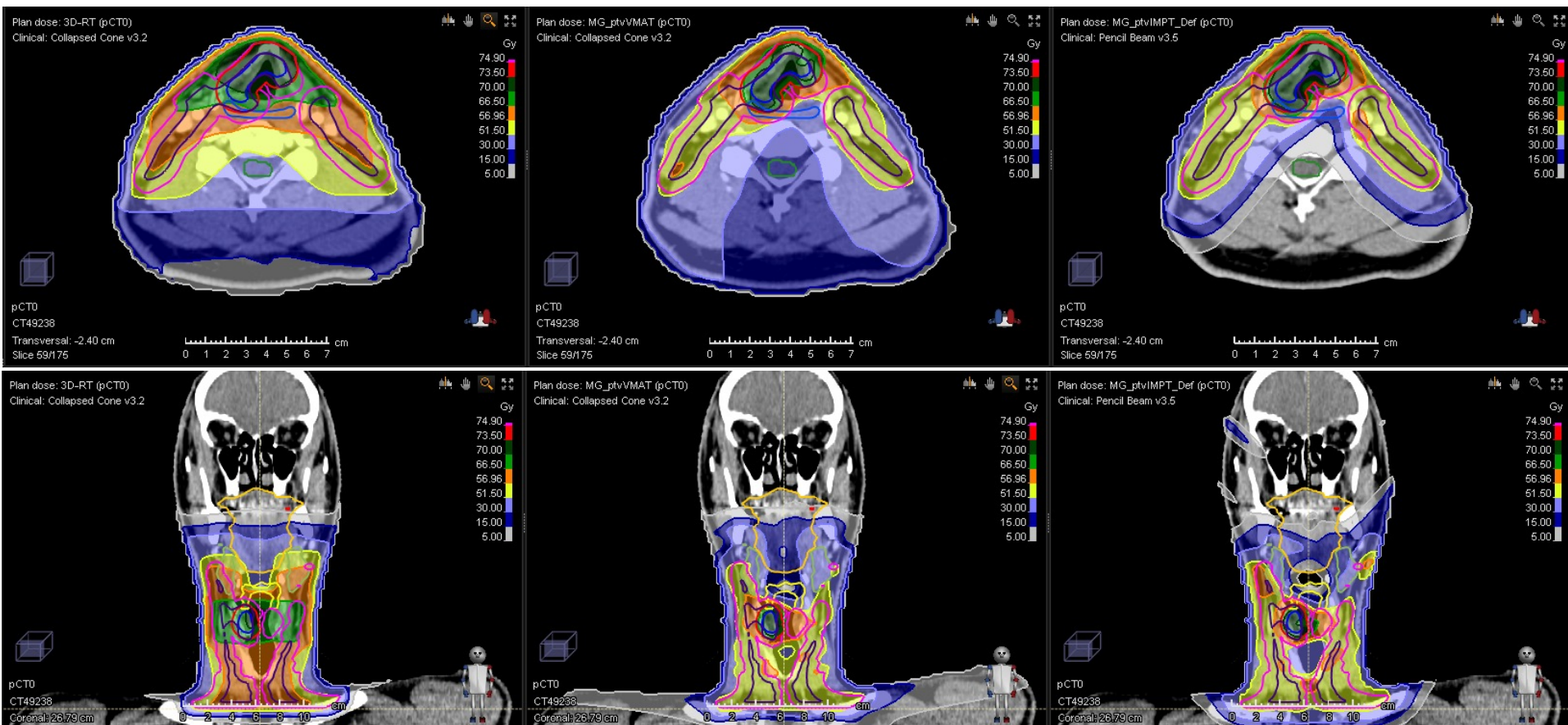


Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

- Revisiting target volume selection
- Revisiting target volume delineation
- Revisiting OAR delineation
- Revisiting dose prescription
- Revisiting dose distribution: the role of protontherapy

Revisiting Radiation Dose Delivery

T3-N0-M0 glottic Squamous Cell Carcinoma



6 MV X-rays, 3D-CRT

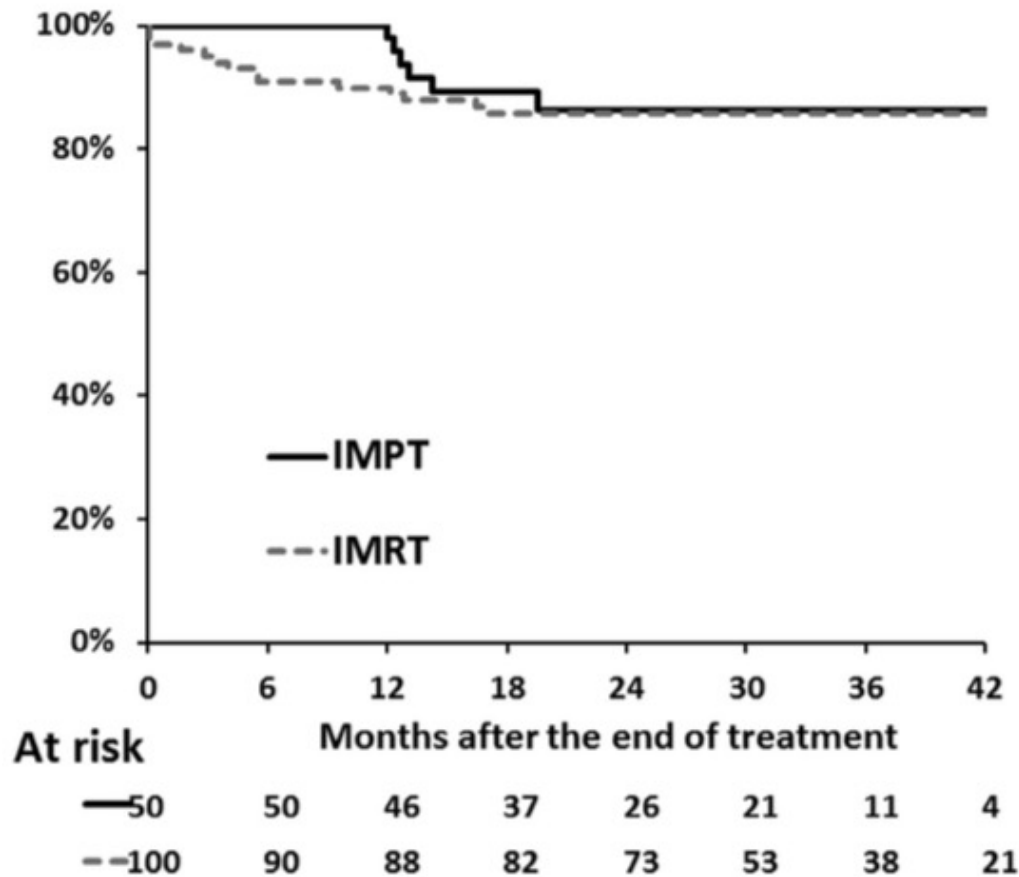
6 MV X-rays, IMRT

230 MV protons, IMPT ↓

BERARD

Protontherapy for primary H&N SCC

Progression-free survival: IMRT (n= 100) > < IMPT (n= 50)
Stage I-IV, oropharynx SCC, 87% p16+

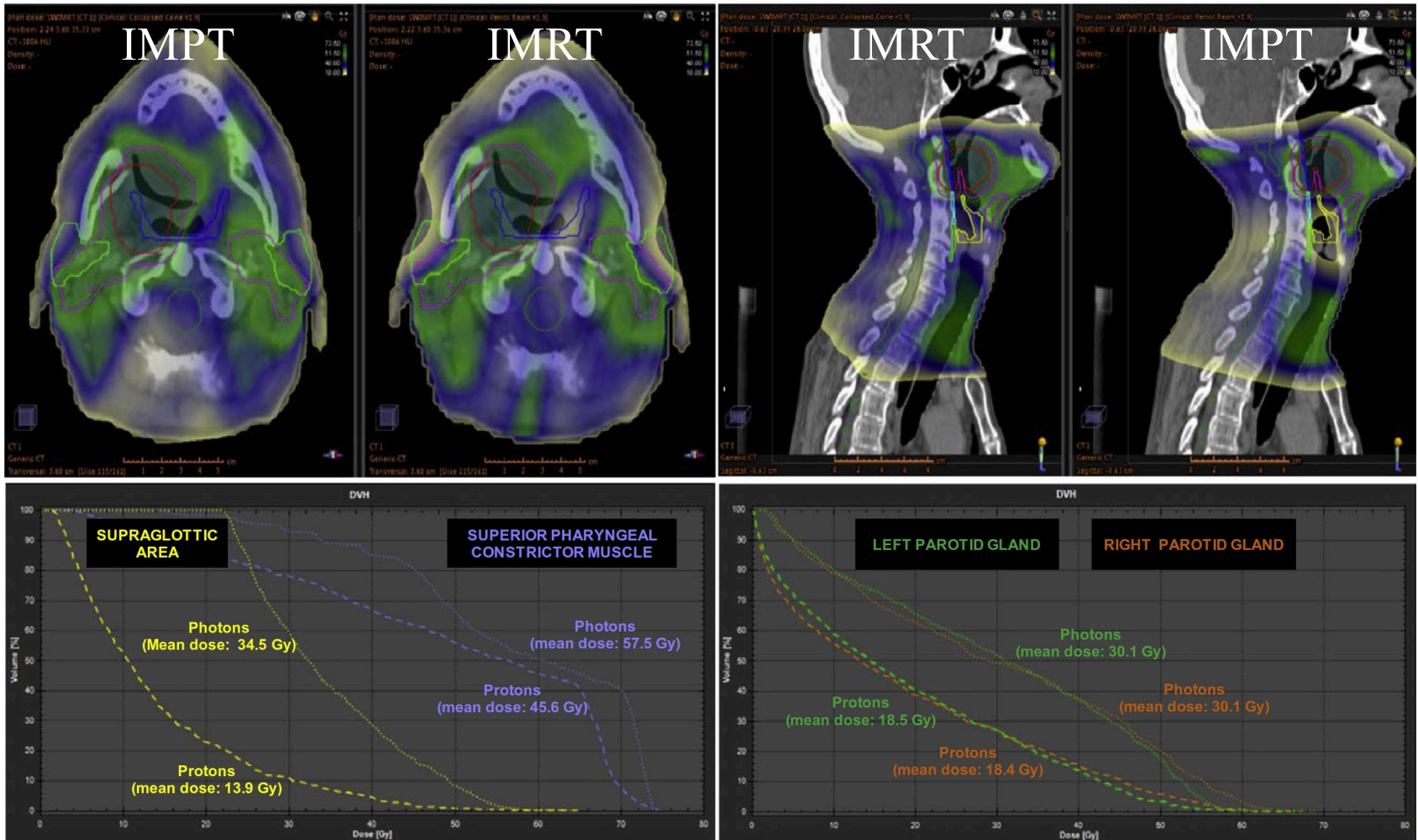


Protontherapy for primary H&N SCC

Comparative toxicity data: IMRT (n= 100) > < IMPT (n= 50)

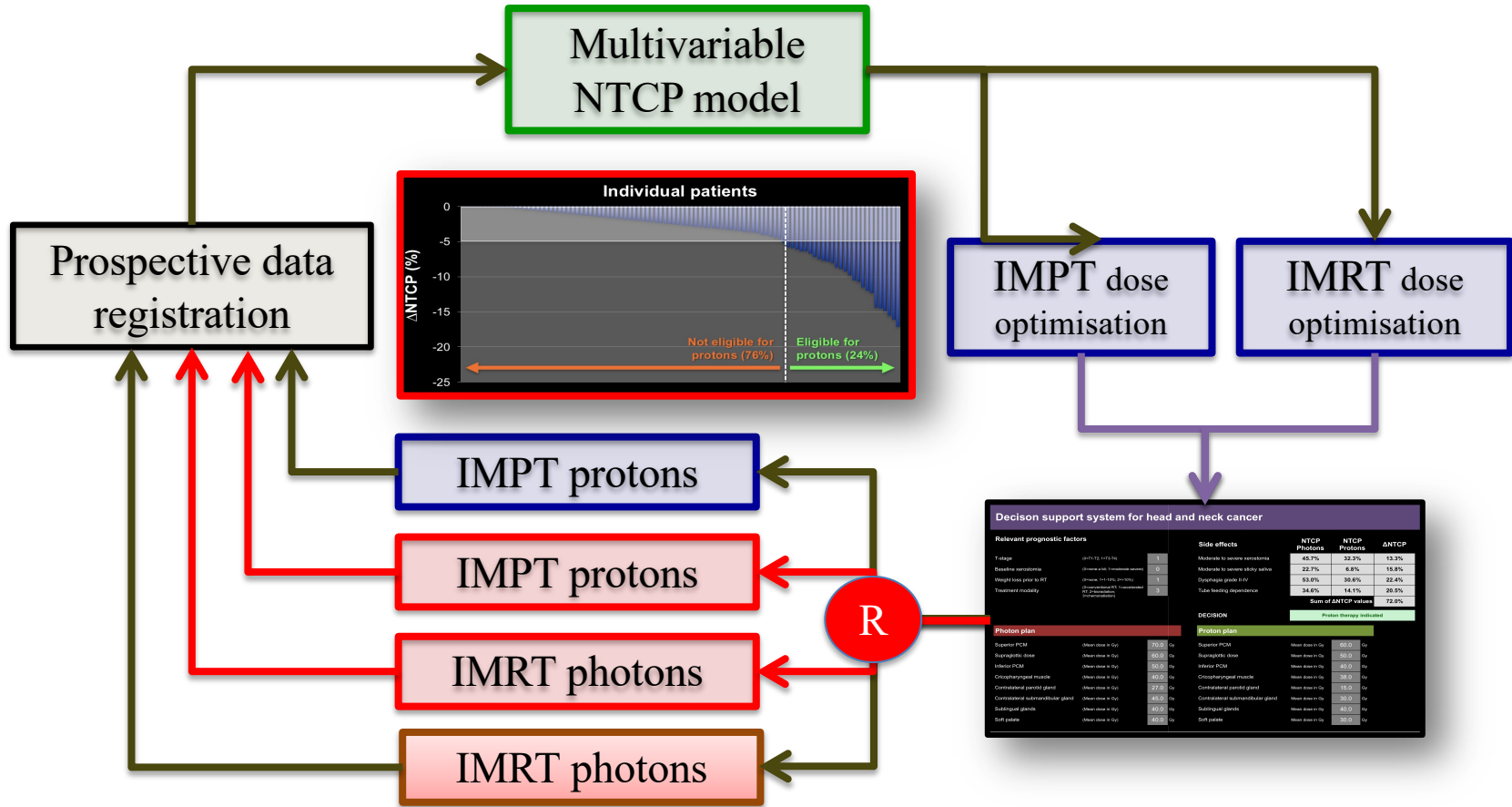
| Endpoint | During RT | | | | 3-months post RT | | | | 1 year post RT | | | |
|--|------------|------------|---------------------|------|------------------|------------|---------------------|-------|----------------|------------|---------------------|------|
| | IMPT n (%) | IMRT n (%) | OR (95% CI) | p | IMPT n (%) | IMRT n (%) | OR (95% CI) | p | IMPT n (%) | IMRT n (%) | OR (95% CI) | p |
| G-tube presence | 12 (24) | 38 (38) | 0.53 (0.24–1.15) | 0.11 | 6 (12) | 23 (23) | 0.43 (0.16–1.17) | 0.10 | 1 (2) | 7 (7.8) | 0.16 (0.02–1.37) | 0.09 |
| Weight loss > 20% compared to baseline | – | – | – | – | 4 (8.3) | 13 (13.5) | 0.64 (0.19–2.11) | 0.46 | 3 (6.7) | 17 (19.3) | 0.28 (0.08–1.05) | 0.06 |
| G-tube OR weight loss > 20% | – | – | – | – | 9 (18) | 34 (34) | 0.44 (0.19–1.0) | 0.05 | 4 (8) | 22 (24.7) | 0.23 (0.07–0.73) | 0.01 |
| Patient rated xerostomia grade 2–3 | – | – | – | – | 21 (42) | 60 (61.2) | 0.38 (0.18–0.79) | 0.009 | 21 (42) | 42 (47.2) | 0.63 (0.30–1.33) | 0.23 |
| Patient rated fatigue grade 2–3 | 39 (78) | 84 (86.6) | 0.49 (0.20–1.23) | 0.13 | 20 (40.8) | 34 (36.2) | 1.1 (0.53–2.27) | 0.80 | 7 (14.6) | 17 (22.1) | 0.5 (0.18–1.36) | 0.17 |
| Emergency room visit | 16 (32) | 32 (32) | 0.95 (0.45–2.0) | 0.89 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Unscheduled hospitalization | 10 (20) | 21 (21) | 0.92 (0.39–2.2) | 0.84 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Protontherapy indications: in silico studies

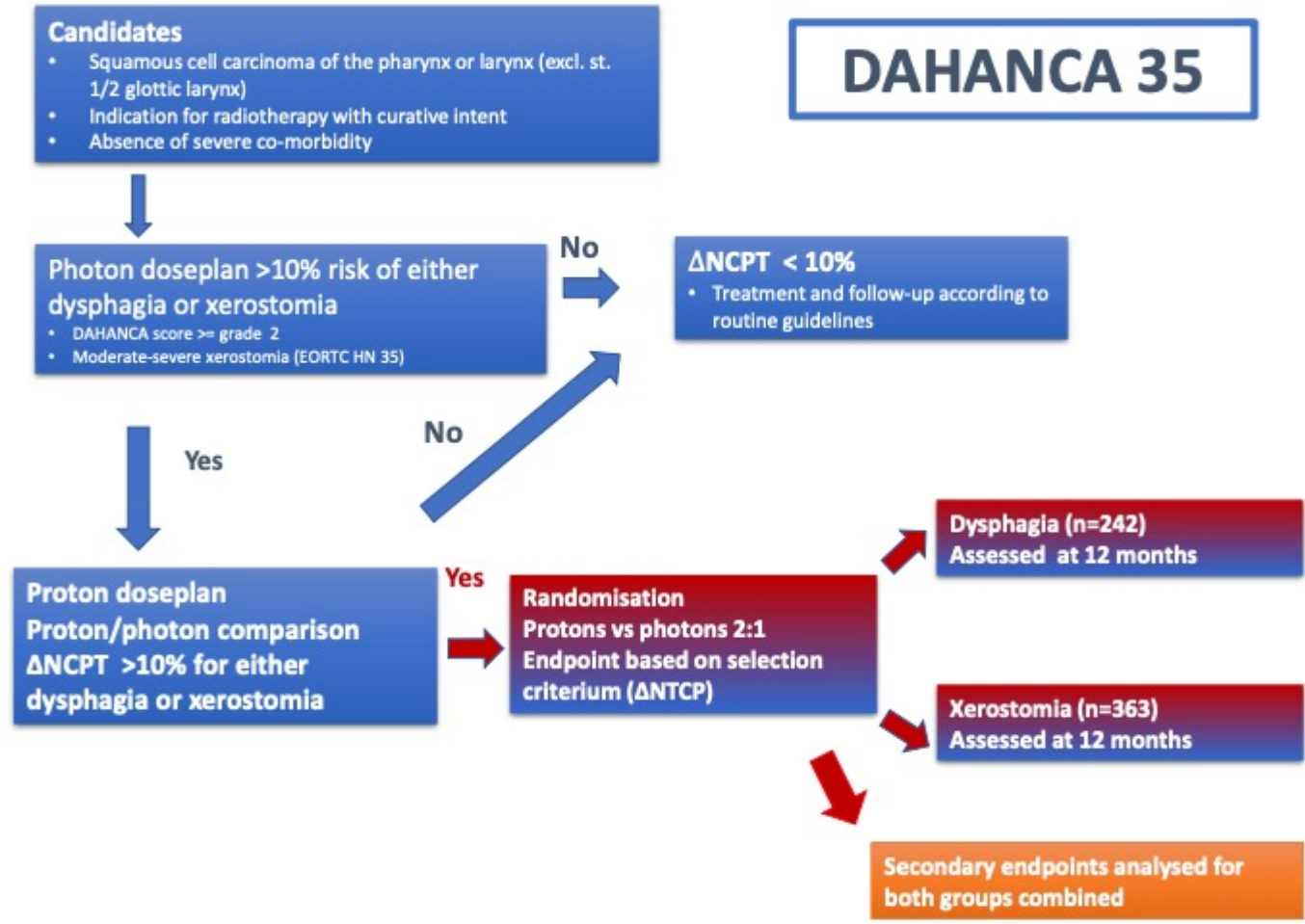


The “Biomarkers” of protontherapy

The model-based approach



DAHANCA 35: a multicentric randomized trial of proton versus photon radiotherapy for the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.



Radiation Oncology for H&N Cancer in 2025...

Role of the Radiation Oncologist...?

- Clinical component
- Treatment strategy
- Multi-disciplinarity
- R&D and concept validation



Experience is simply the name we
give to our mistakes.

Oscar Wilde