

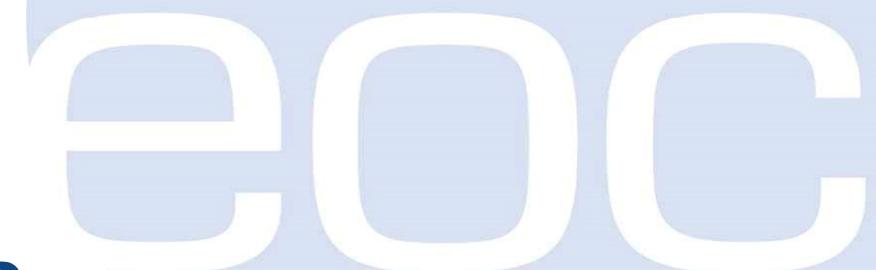


THE PROSTATE CANCER JOURNEY: WHAT HAVE WE NOT TO FORGET?

**SESSION 7: BACK TO THE FUTURE:
PELVIS (PROSTATE, RECTUM, CERVIX)**

Prof. Dr.med. Thomas ZILLI, MD

Roma, October 10th 2023

A large, semi-transparent watermark of the "eoc" logo is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the slide. The letters "eoc" are in white, bold, sans-serif font, set against a light blue circular background.

Mail: Thomas.Zilli@eoc.ch  @ZilliThomas



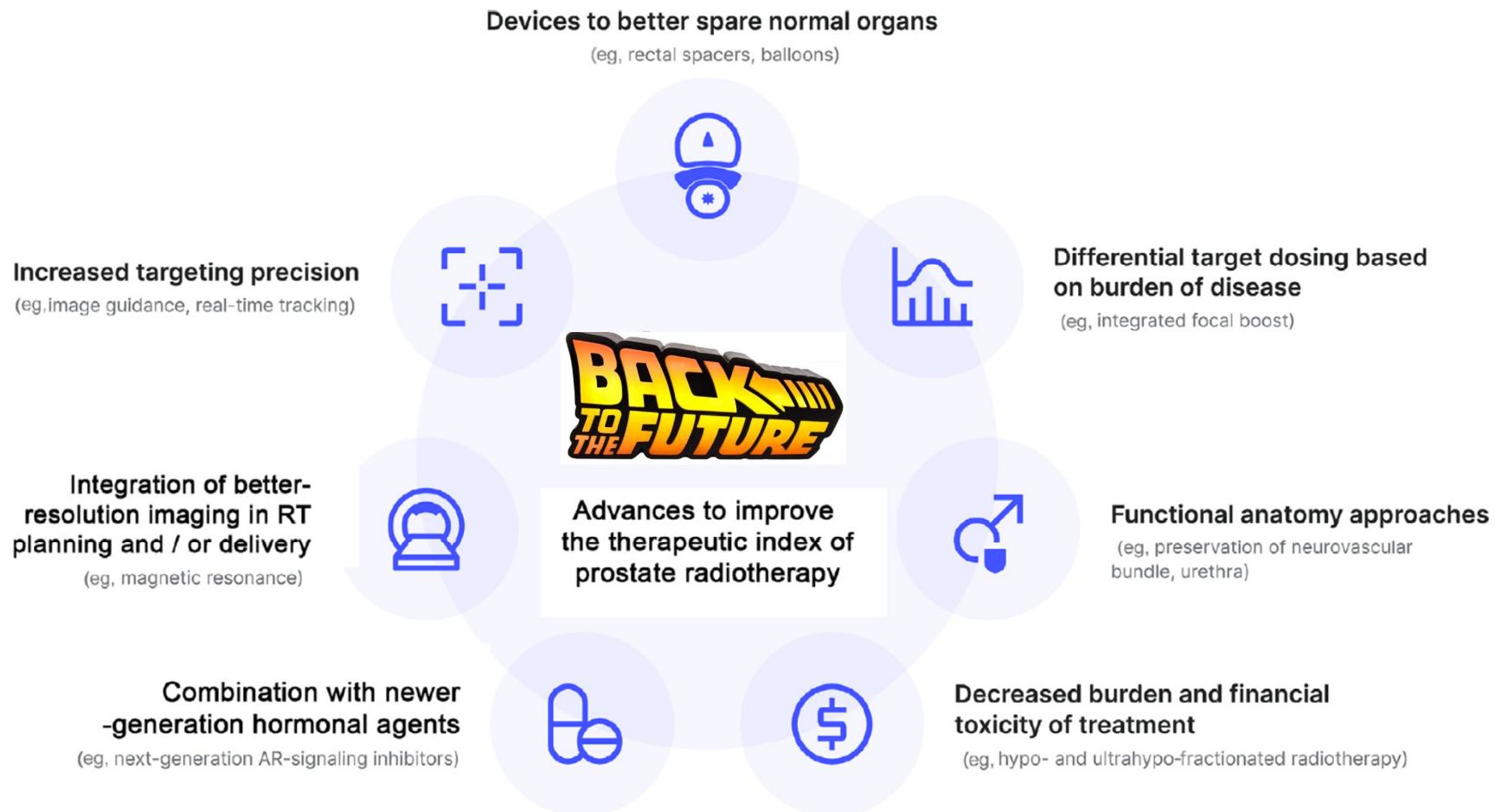
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Disclosures

- Honoraria - Travel costs: Janssen, Amgen, Ferring, Debiopharm, Bayer, Astellas, Telix, MVsion
- Research Grants: Varian Medical Systems, Debiopharm
- Advisory Boards: Janssen, Accord

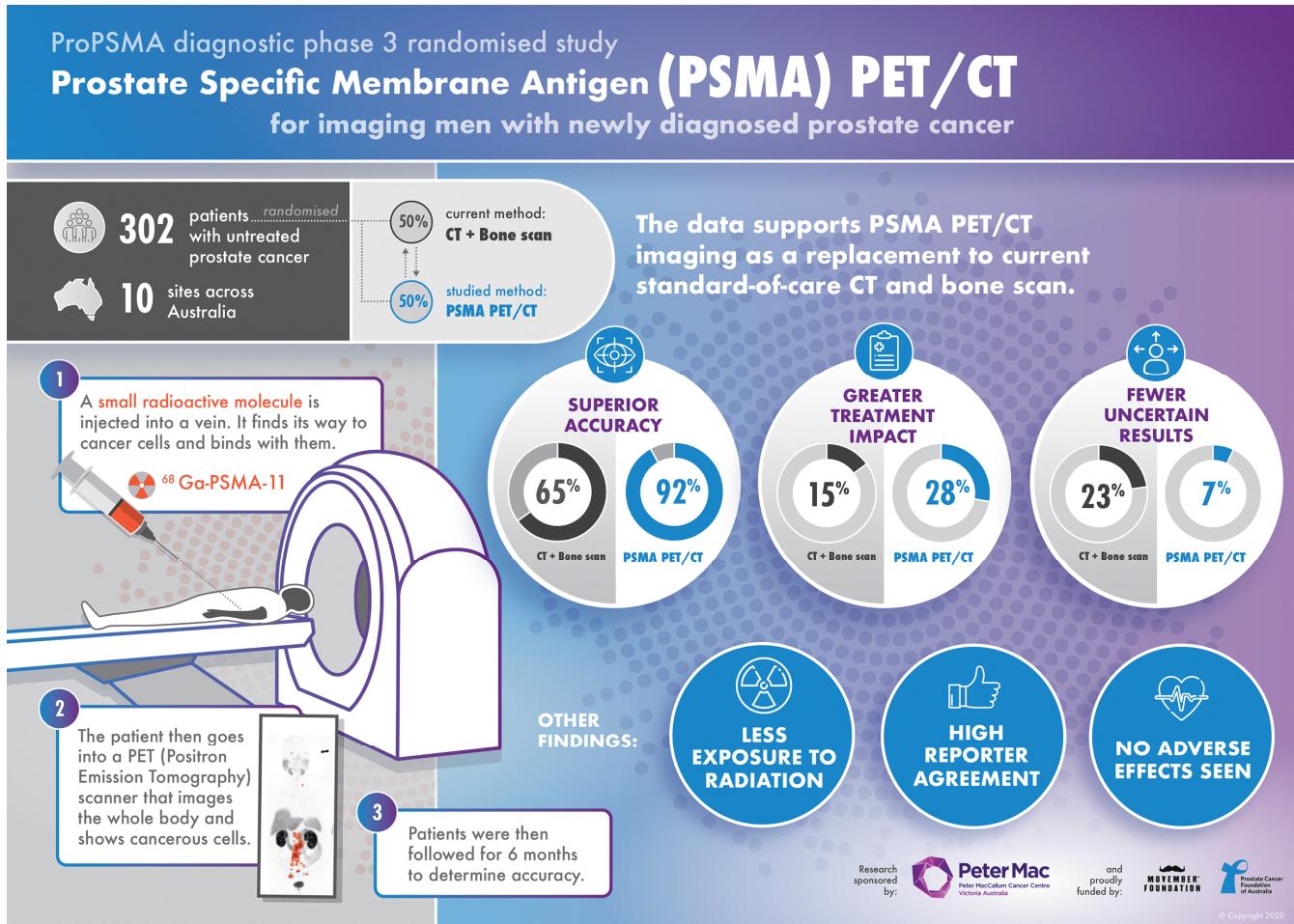
Therapeutic index: ways for improvement



Better-resolution imaging (staging and planning)



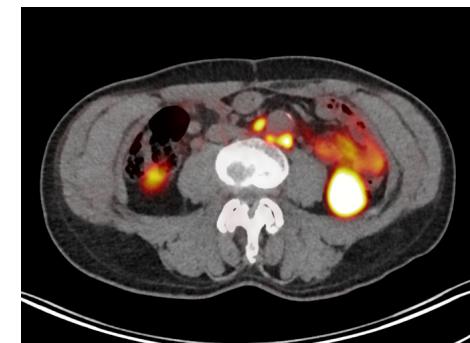
The molecular imaging



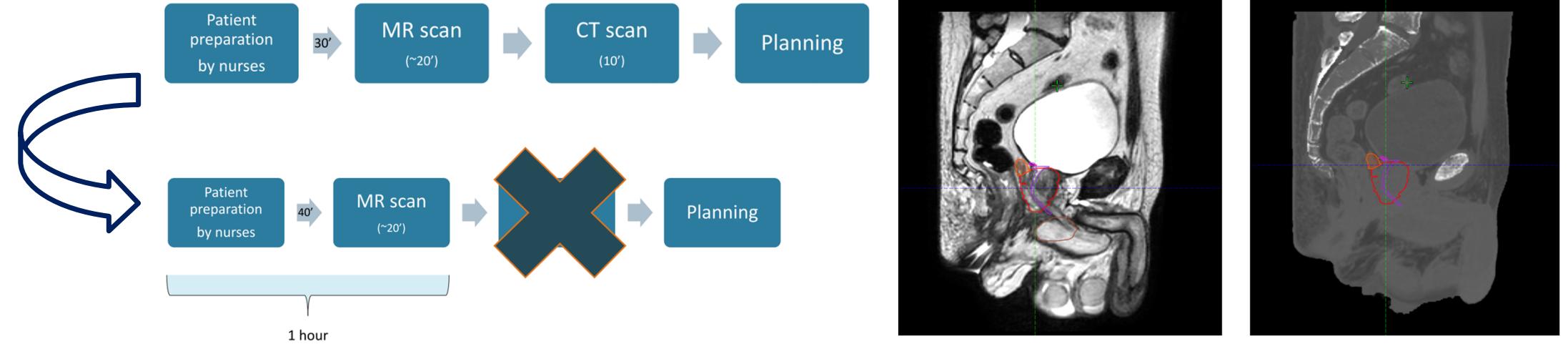
CT scan
Node negative



PSMA PET/CT
Node positive



The planning MRI and synthetic CT



MRI-based planning contouring and synthetic CT (MRCAT, Magnetic Resonance for Calculating Attenuation)

More dose in less fractions



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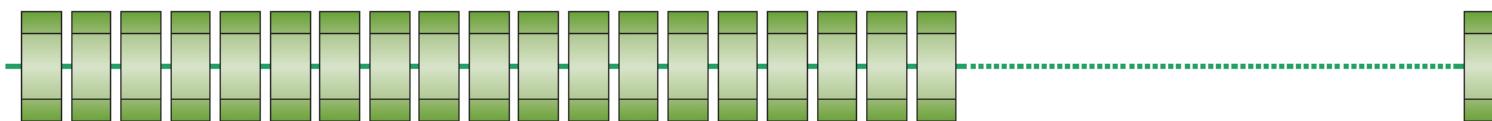


Hypofractionation

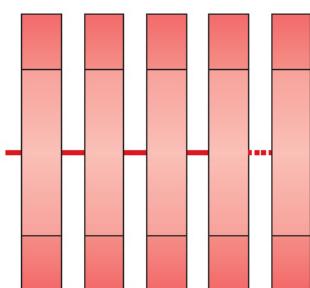
Conventional radiotherapy



Moderate hypofractionation



Extreme hypofractionation



	Fractionation schedule		
	Conventional	Moderate	Extreme
Total dose (Gy)	76–80	57–70.2	38–50
Total treatment duration (weeks)	8–9	4–6	1–2
Number of fractions (n)	38–40	19–30	4–5
Dose per fraction (Gy)	1.8–2	2.4–4	6–10
Interval between fractions (days)	1	1	1–2

5-fraction SBRT as a new standard

M Lifestyle > Health > Prostate cancer

Prostate cancer could be cured in one week thanks to incredible new treatment

It comes after Sir Rod Stewart revealed he has beaten the disease after a two-year battle

DAILY
Mirror



Prostate cancer trial: Radiotherapy doses can be cut safely

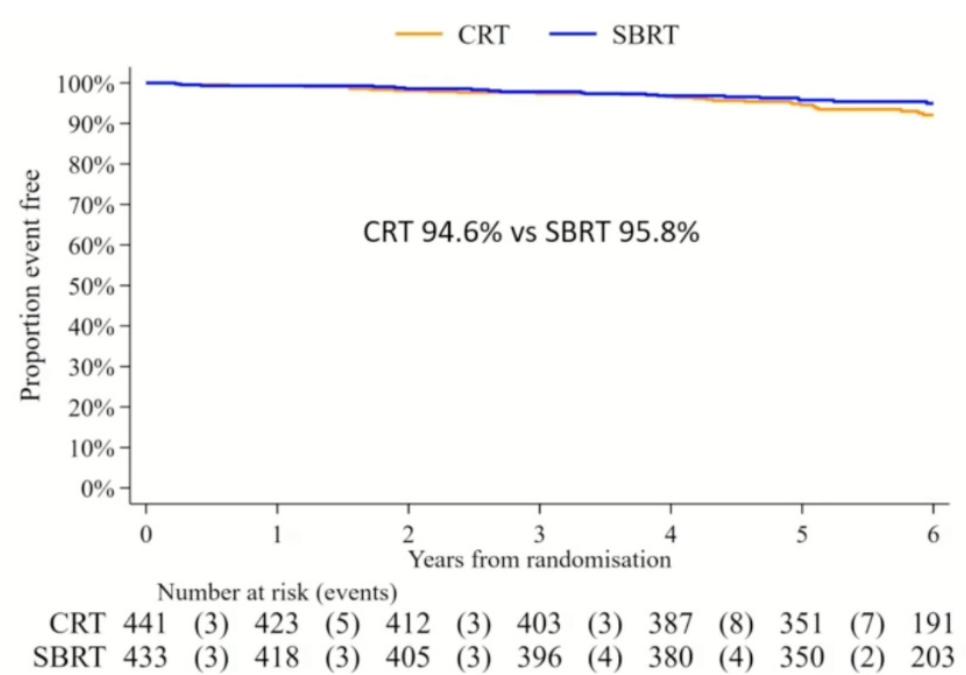
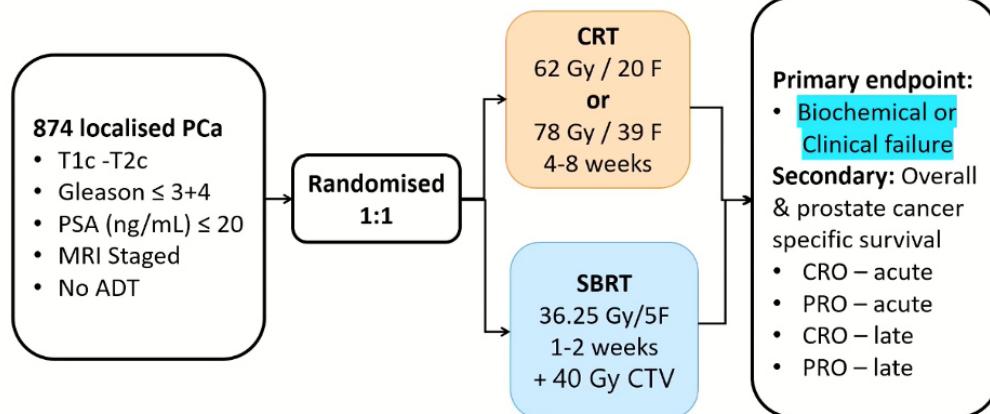
4 days ago

BBC

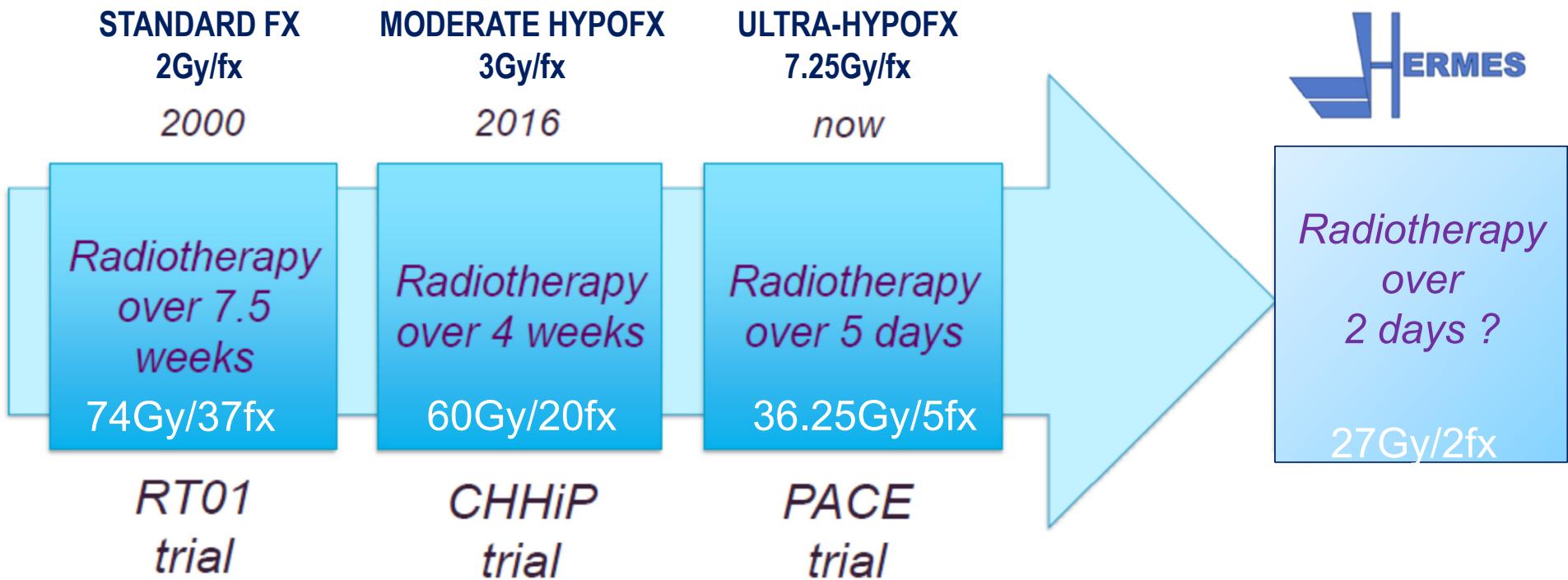
NEWS



PACE B trial schema & endpoints



The UK experience



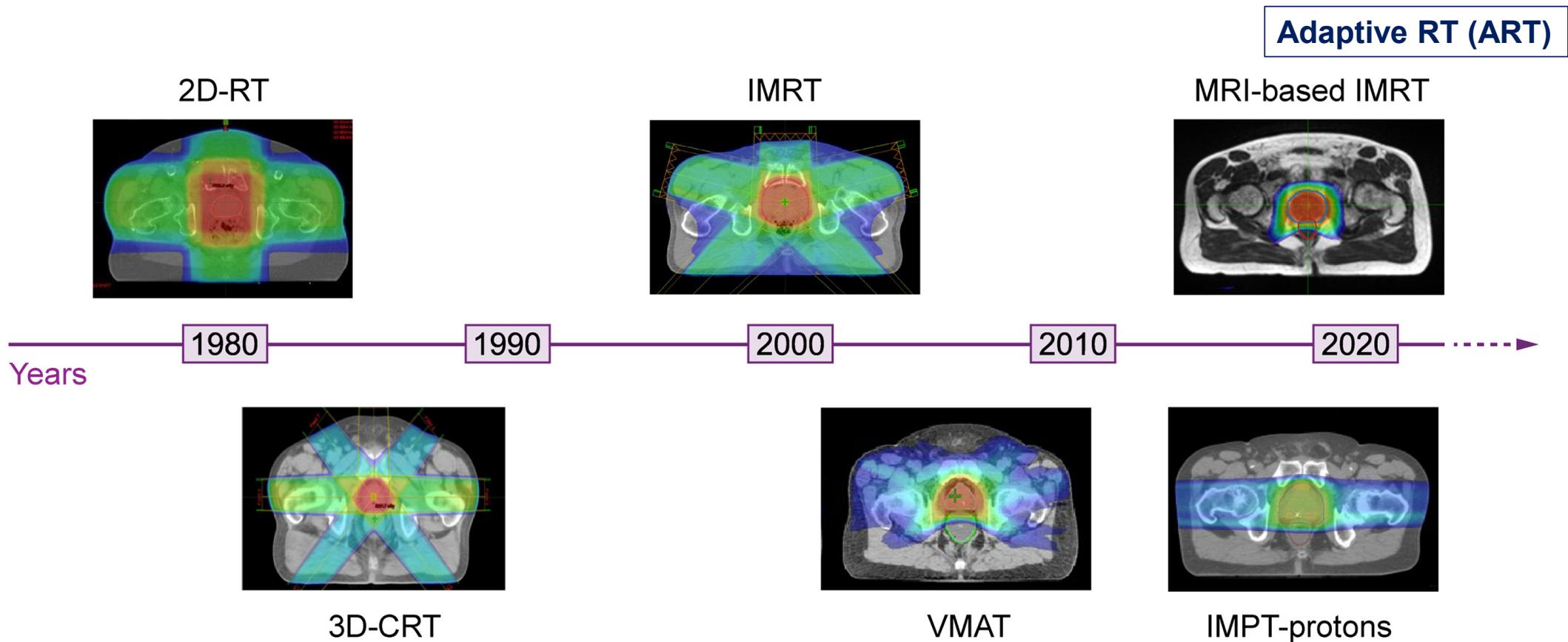
Increased targeting precision



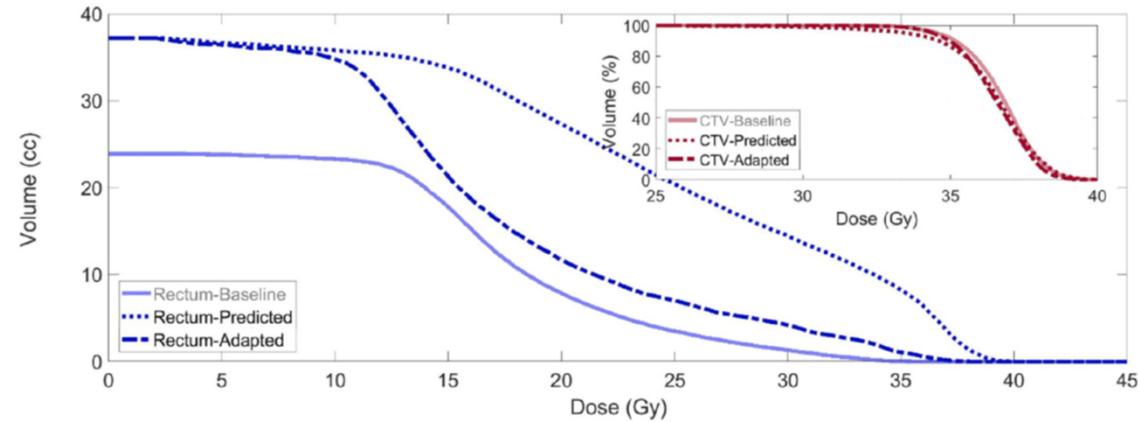
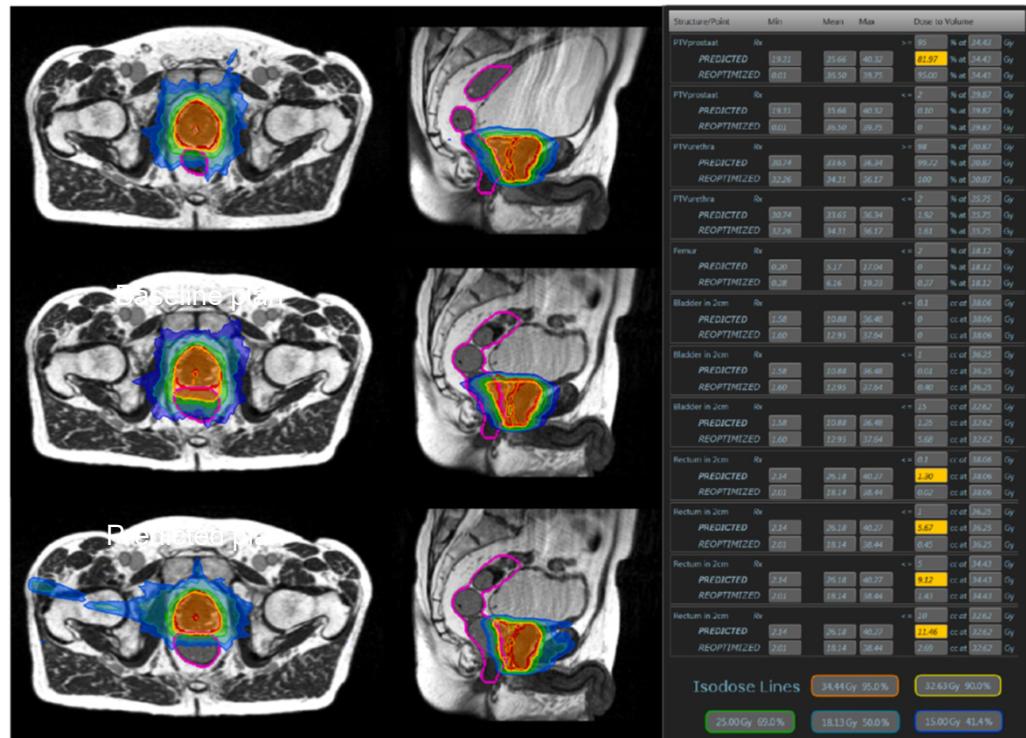
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Better targeting and organ sparing



Why adaptive radiotherapy (ART)?



Daily online adaptive MRgRT can spare OARs from unplanned RT dose

MR-based adaptive radiotherapy

JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Guided vs Computed Tomography-Guided Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy for Prostate Cancer The MIRAGE Randomized Clinical Trial

Amar U. Kishan, MD; Ting Martin Ma, MD, PhD; James M. Lamb, PhD; Maria Casado, BS; Holly Wilhalme, MSc; Daniel A. Low, PhD; Ke Sheng, PhD; Sahil Sharma, BS; Nicholas G. Nickols, MD, PhD; Jonathan Pham, PhD; Yingli Yang, PhD; Yu Gao, PhD; John Neylon, PhD; Vincent Basehart, BS; Minsong Cao, PhD; Michael L. Steinberg, MD

POPULATION

156 Men



Men with clinically localized prostate adenocarcinoma receiving stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT)

Median age, 71y

LOCATION



One large US medical center

INTERVENTION

154 Participants randomized and analyzed



No ATS (adapt-to-shape)

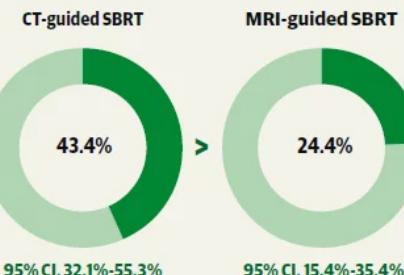
76 CT-guided SBRT
SBRT to the prostate using computed tomography (CT) guidance and a standard 4-mm planning margin

78 MRI-guided SBRT
SBRT to the prostate using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) guidance with a 2-mm planning margin

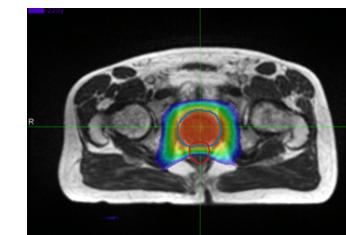
FINDINGS

Incidence of acute grade ≥ 2 GU toxic effects was significantly lower with MRI-guided SBRT compared with CT-guided SBRT

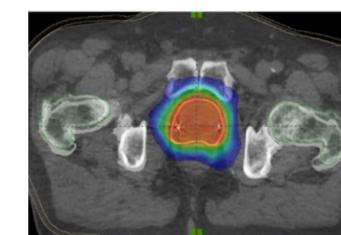
Proportion with acute grade ≥ 2 GU toxic effects



P value for comparison = .01



VS



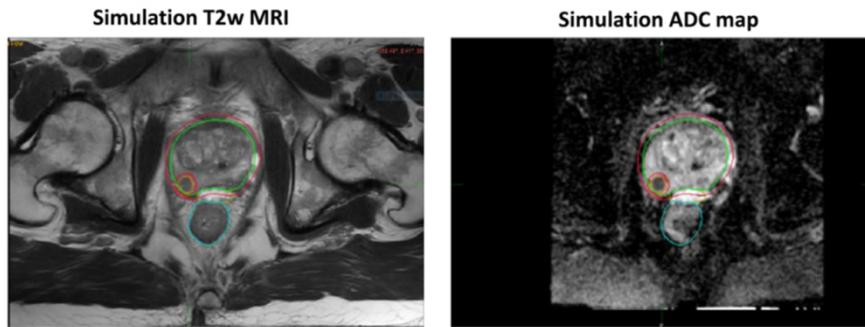
Compared with CT-guidance, MRI-guided SBRT significantly reduce both moderate acute physician-scored toxicities and decrements in patient-reported QoL

Differential target dosing

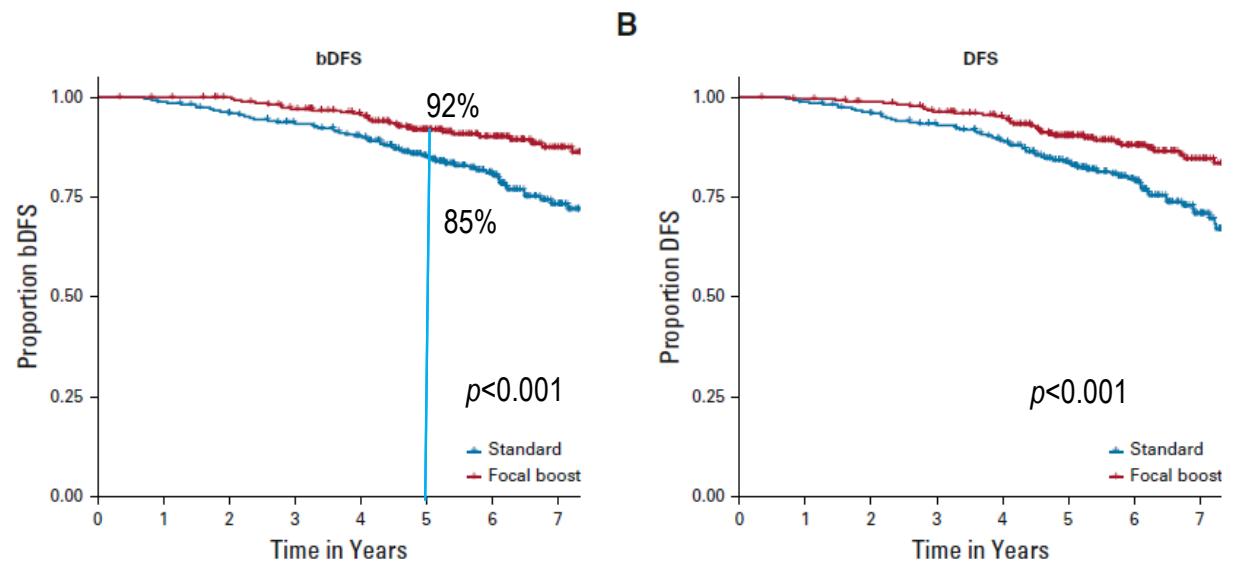


Dose escalation: focal boosting

Focal Boost to the Intraprostatic Tumor in External Beam Radiotherapy for Patients With Localized Prostate Cancer: Results From the FLAME Randomized Phase III Trial



- Phase III, RCT, multicenter Dutch
- 571 high-risk pts
- PORT (77Gy/35#) +/- focal boost (95Gy/35#)
- Median FU: 72 mo



Similar late toxicity and impact on health-related QoL
No differences in OS and CSS

	GU Toxicity			P	GI Toxicity			P
	77 Gy	95 Gy	Difference in % (95% CI)		77 Gy	95 Gy	Difference in % (95% CI)	
Grade \geq 2	23.0	27.8	4.8 (-2.3 to 12.0)	.19	12.2	12.7	0.5 (-5.0 to 5.9)	.86
Grade \geq 3	3.5	5.6	2.1 (-1.3 to 5.6)	.22	1.4	1.4	0 (-1.9 to 2.0)	.99

Better organs at risk sparing and functional anatomy approaches



Urethra-sparing

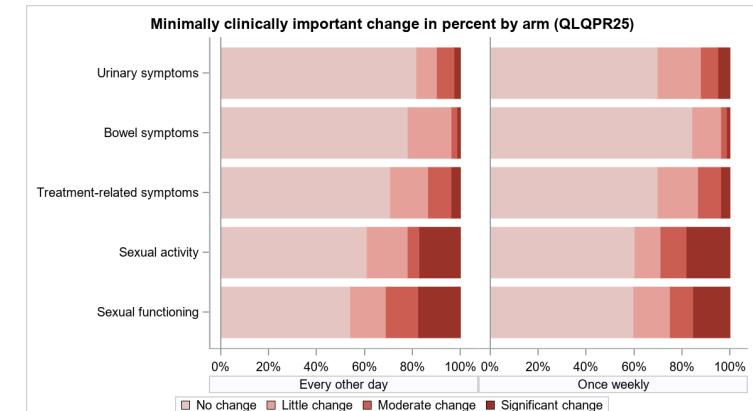
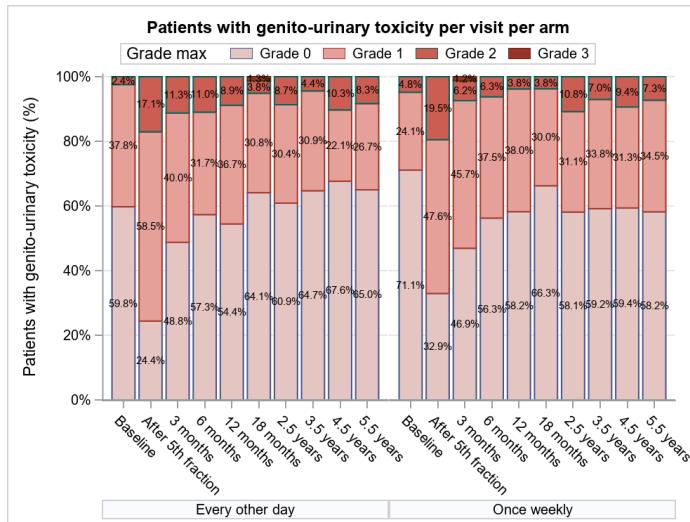
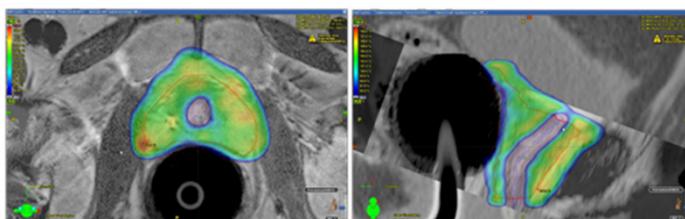
NOVALIS CIRCLE trial (NCT01764646)

Eligibility
cT1c-
T3a; GS≤7;
Roach index
for N+ ≤20%
IPSS <19
WHO 0-1



Arm A
7.25 Gy x 5 fx
9 days,
every other day

Arm B
7.25 Gy x 5 fx
28 days,
once a week



**SBRT: 7.25 Gy in 5 fx with dose reduction to urethra PRV (6.5 Gy in 5 fx)
Less than 10% of long-term G2+ GU toxicity and minimal impact on QoL**

Erectile function preservation

Original Research Article

Adaptive magnetic resonance-guided neurovascular-sparing radiotherapy for preservation of erectile function in prostate cancer patients

Frederik R. Teunissen^{a,*}, Ruud C. Wortel^b, Jochem Hes^a, Thomas Willigenburg^a, Eline N. de Groot-van Breugel^a, Johannes C.J. de Boer^a, Harm H.E. van Melick^c, Helena M. Verkooijen^{d,e}, Jochem R.N. van der Voort van Zyp^a

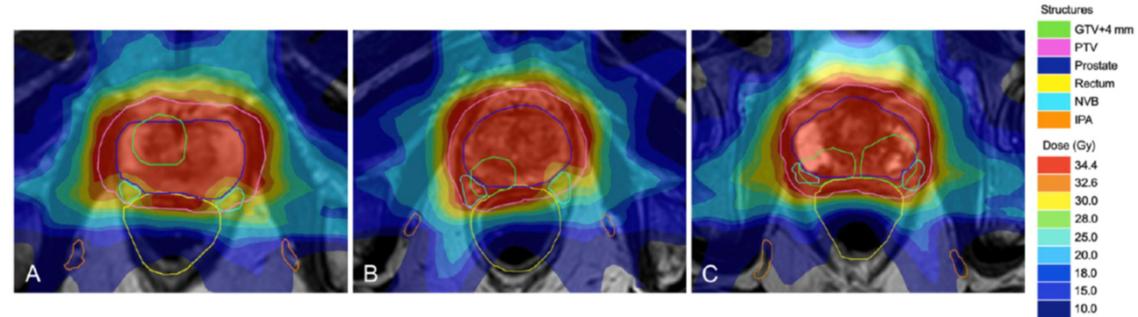
^a Department of Radiation Oncology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

^b Department of Urology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

^c Department of Urology, St. Antonius Hospital, Nieuwegein, Utrecht, The Netherlands

^d Imaging and Oncology Division, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

^e Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands



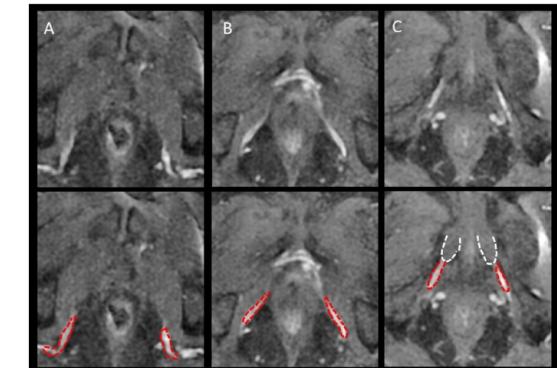
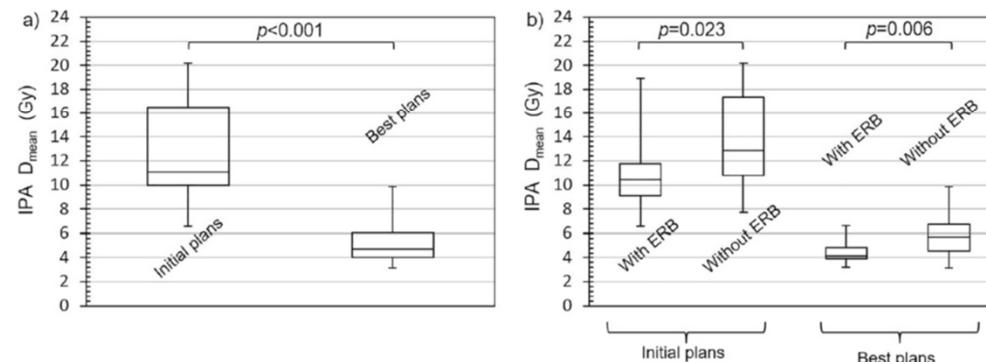
Dose optimization and endorectal balloon for internal pudendal arteries sparing in prostate SBRT

Maud Jaccard^{a,*}, Giorgio Lamanna^a, Angèle Dubouloz^a, Michel Rouzaud^a, Raymond Miralbell^{a,b,c}, Thomas Zilli^{a,b}

^a Radiation Oncology, University Hospital of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

^b Faculty of Medicine, Geneva University, Geneva, Switzerland

^c Radiation Oncology, Teknon Oncologic Institute, Barcelona, Spain



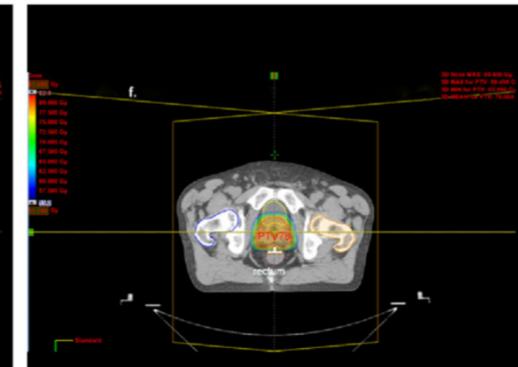
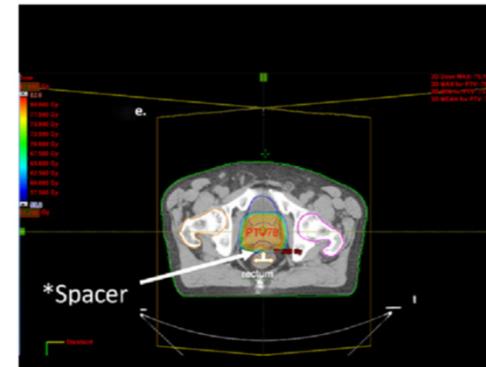
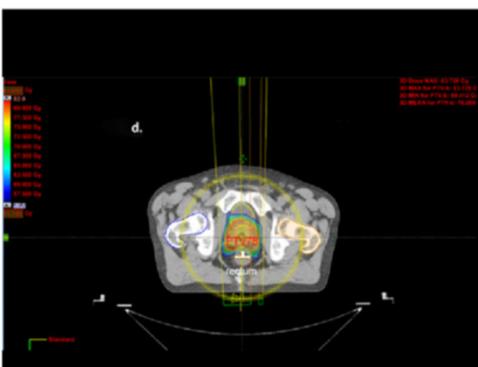
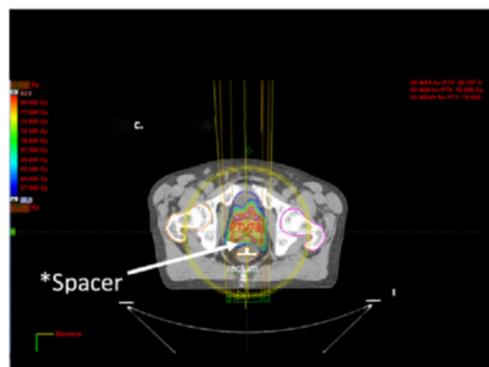
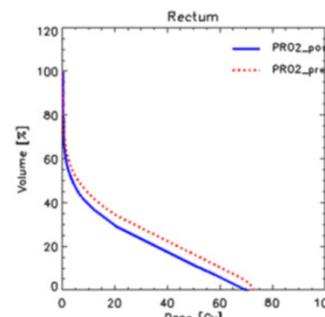
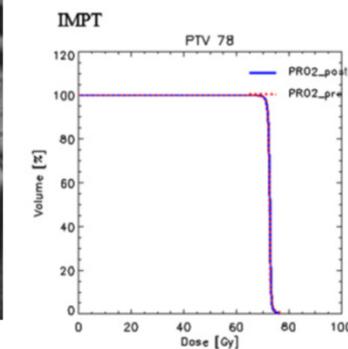
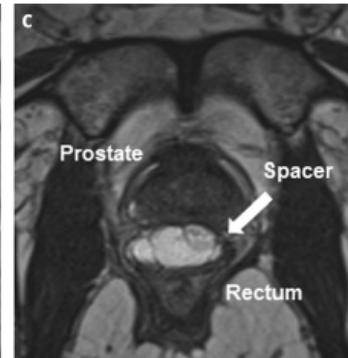
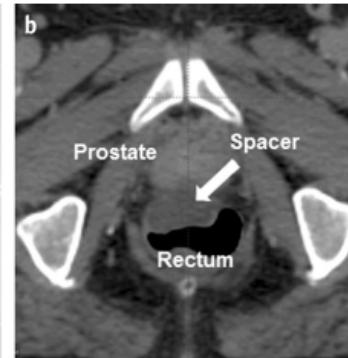
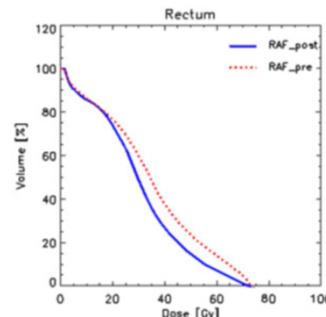
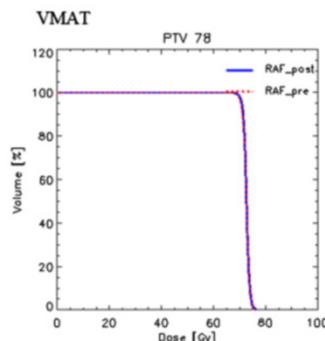
Optimization on penile base structures is feasible and may improve sexual function

Teunissen FR et al. phiRO 2021; Jaccard M et al. Physica Medica 2019

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Rectal preservation



Rectal sparing with recto-prostatic spacers improves dosimetry and may mitigate rectal toxicity

Intensified systemic treatments

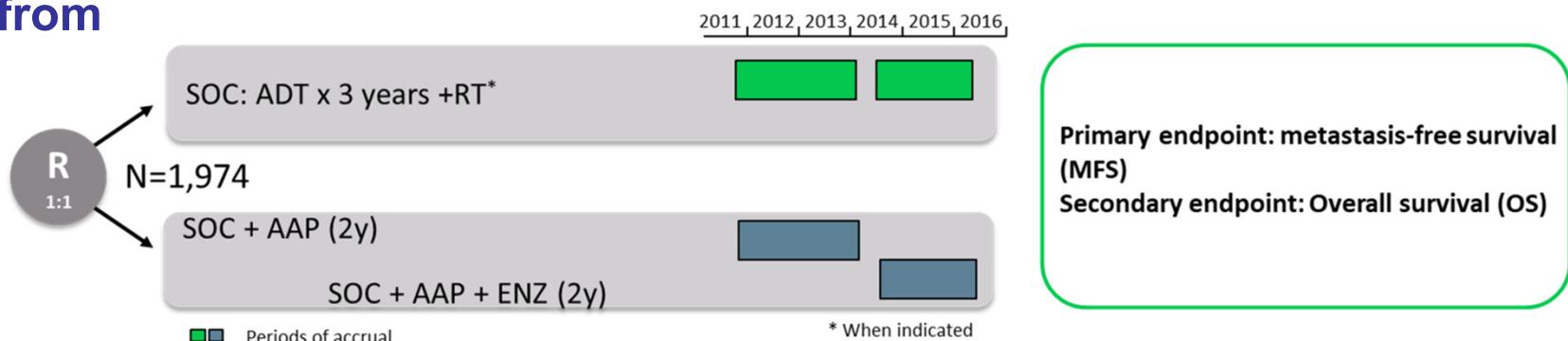


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Systemic treatment intensification

Meta-analysis from 2 STAMPEDE phase III RCT



AAP, abiraterone and prednisone; ADT, androgen deprivation therapy; APA, apalutamide; ENZ, enzalutamide; M0, non-metastatic; M1, metastatic; MFS, metastasis-free survival; OS, overall survival; PCa, prostate cancer; RT, radiotherapy; SOC, standard of care

Attard G, et al. Abstract #LBA4_PR. ESMO 2021. Oral presentation

RT : btw 81% and 89% of the pts (74 Gy +/- WPRT)

RT : 99% cN0 ; 71% cN1

Patient population

M0
No evidence of metastases on bone and CT scan of pelvis, abdo, chest
(pre-defined stratification criterion)

Newly-diagnosed
Any of:
• Node-Positive
• ≥ 2 of: Stage T3 or T4
PSA≥40ng/ml
Gleason 8, 9 or 10

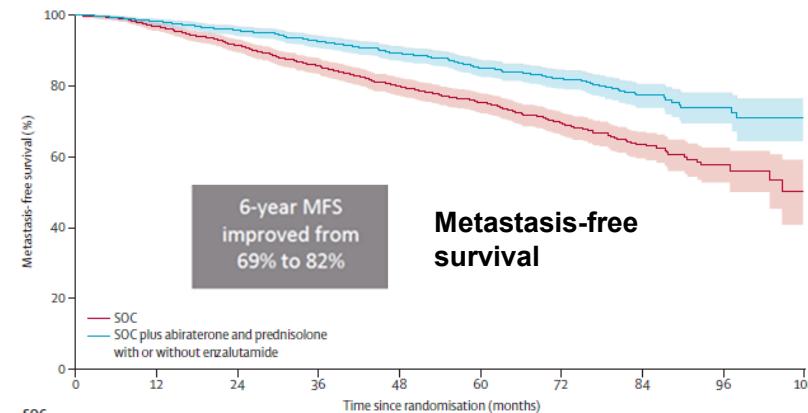
Relapsing after previous RP or RT
Any of:
• Node-positive
• PSA≥4ng/ml, rising & doubling time <6m
• PSA≥20ng/ml

All patients
Written informed consent
Fit for all protocol treatment
Fit for follow-up

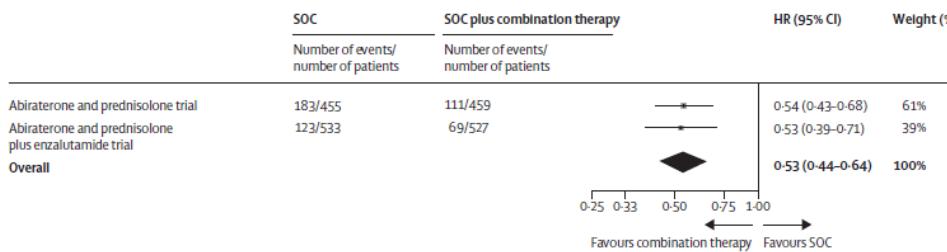
Full criteria: www.stampeditrial.org

Systemic treatment intensification

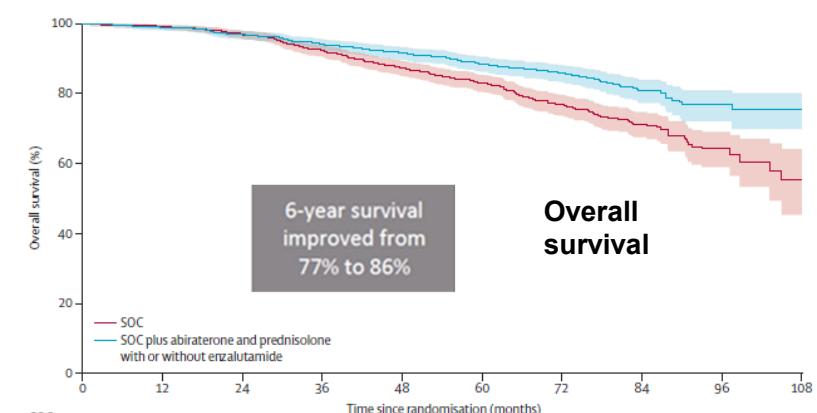
A



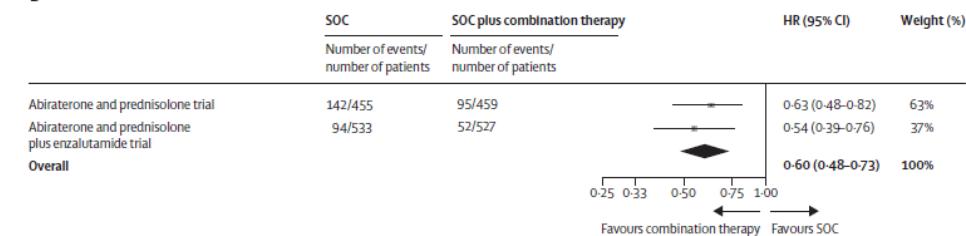
B



A



B



Improved patient selection



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Genomic classifier-based risk profile

Analysis of a Biopsy-Based Genomic Classifier in High-Risk Prostate Cancer: Meta-Analysis of the NRG Oncology/Radiation Therapy Oncology Group 9202, 9413, and 9902 Phase 3 Randomized Trials

Paul L. Nguyen, MD,^{1,2,3,4,5,6*} Huei-Chung (Rebecca) Huang, MSc,^{1,2,3,4,6} Daniel E. Spratt, MD,¹ Elai Davicioni, PhD,^{1,2,3,4,6} Howard M. Sandler, MD,¹ William U. Shipley, MD,¹ Jason A. Efstathiou, MD, PhD,¹ Jeffry P. Simko, MD, PhD,¹ Alan Pollack, MD, PhD,^{1,2} Adam P. Dicker, MD, PhD,^{1,2} Mack Roach, III, MD,¹ Seth A. Rosenthal, MD,^{1,2}

RTG 94-13: RT + 4 months ADT					
High	150	103	47	13	2
Intermediate	41	33	10	6	
Low	74	65	41	20	4
Number of patients at risk					
High	15%	(9%-21%)	26%	(19%-33%)	36% (27%-46%)
Intermediate	10%	(1%-10%)	15%	(4%-27%)	15% (4%-27%)
Low	3%	(0%-7%)	6%	(0%-11%)	10% (2%-18%)
Event rate (95% CI)					

RTG 92-02: RT + 4 months ADT vs RT + 28 months ADT					
High	150	114	55	13	2
Intermediate	41	37	20	6	
Low	74	65	41	21	4
Number of patients at risk					
High	8%	(4%-13%)	22% (15%-29%)	32% (23%-41%)	
Intermediate	0%	(0%-0%)	16% (4%-27%)	19% (6%-32%)	
Low	4%	(0%-0%)	7% (1%-13%)	7% (1%-13%)	
Event rate (95% CI)					

RTG 99-02: RT + 24 months ADT					
High	150	114	55	13	2
Intermediate	41	37	20	6	
Low	74	65	41	21	4
Number of patients at risk					
High	80%	(73%-85%)	49%	(41%-56%)	22% (13%-32%)
Intermediate	0%	(0%-100%)	65%	(42%-74%)	20% (11%-49%)
Low	65%	(57%-76%)	49%	(36%-62%)	49% (30%-62%)
Event-free rate (95% CI)					

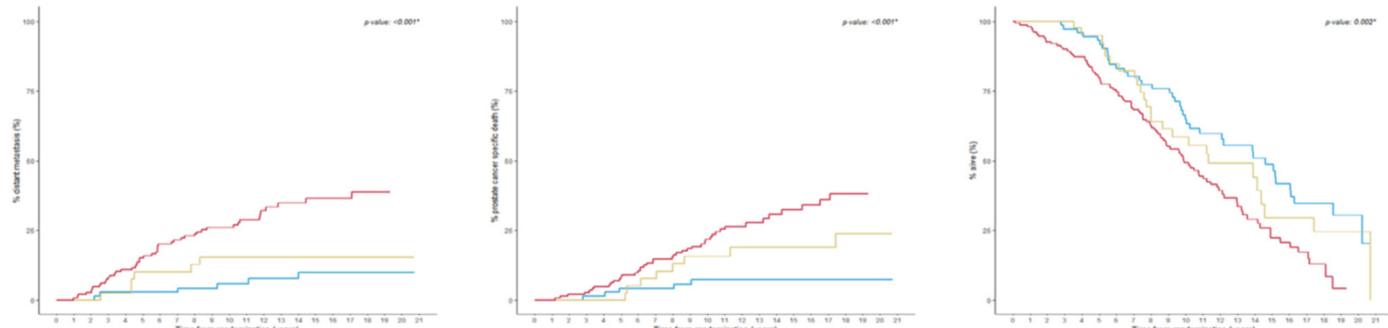


Table 2 Multivariable models

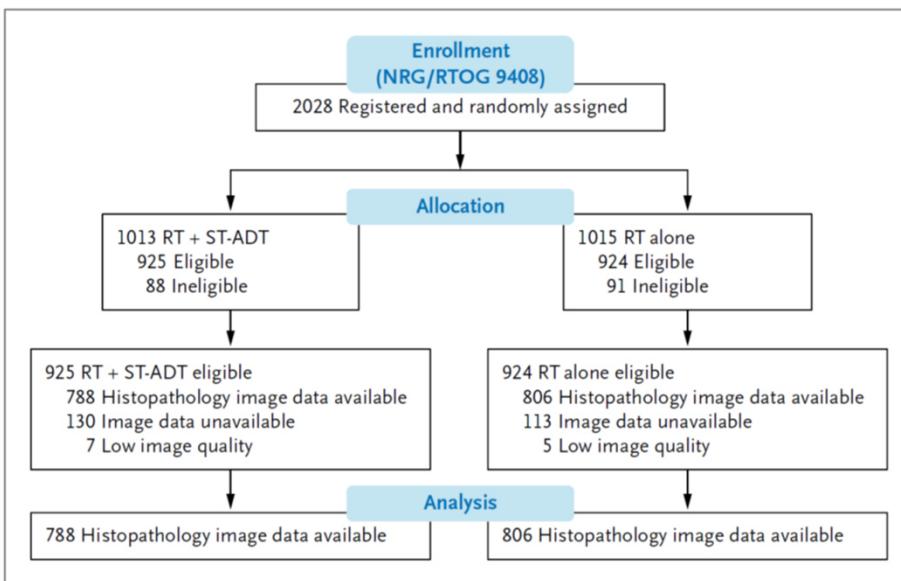
Variable	DM	PCSM	OS
GC score	1.22 (1.09-1.36), <.001*	1.23 (1.09-1.39), <.001*	1.12 (1.05-1.20), <.001*
Age	1.00 (0.96-1.04), .98	1.00 (0.96-1.04), .97	1.07 (1.04-1.10), <.001*
Log ² pretreatment PSA	0.99 (0.80-1.22), .91	0.96 (0.78-1.18), .68	1.01 (0.88-1.15), .90
T3-T4 vs T1-T2	1.52 (0.89-2.62), .13	1.40 (0.80-2.43), .24	1.19 (0.85-1.67), .30
Gleason 8-10 vs <8	2.46 (1.41-4.31), .002*	1.31 (0.73-2.36), .36	1.40 (0.99-1.99), .06

Hazard ratios of genomic classifiers were per 0.1-unit increased. Strata = original arm. Death was considered a competing risk for DM and PCSM.
Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; DM = distant metastases; GC = genomic classifier; OS = overall survival; PCSM = prostate cancer-specific mortality; PSA = prostate specific antigen.

Genomic classifier on pre-treatment biopsies of high-risk prostate cancer is independently associated with distant metastasis, prostate cancer-specific mortality and overall survival

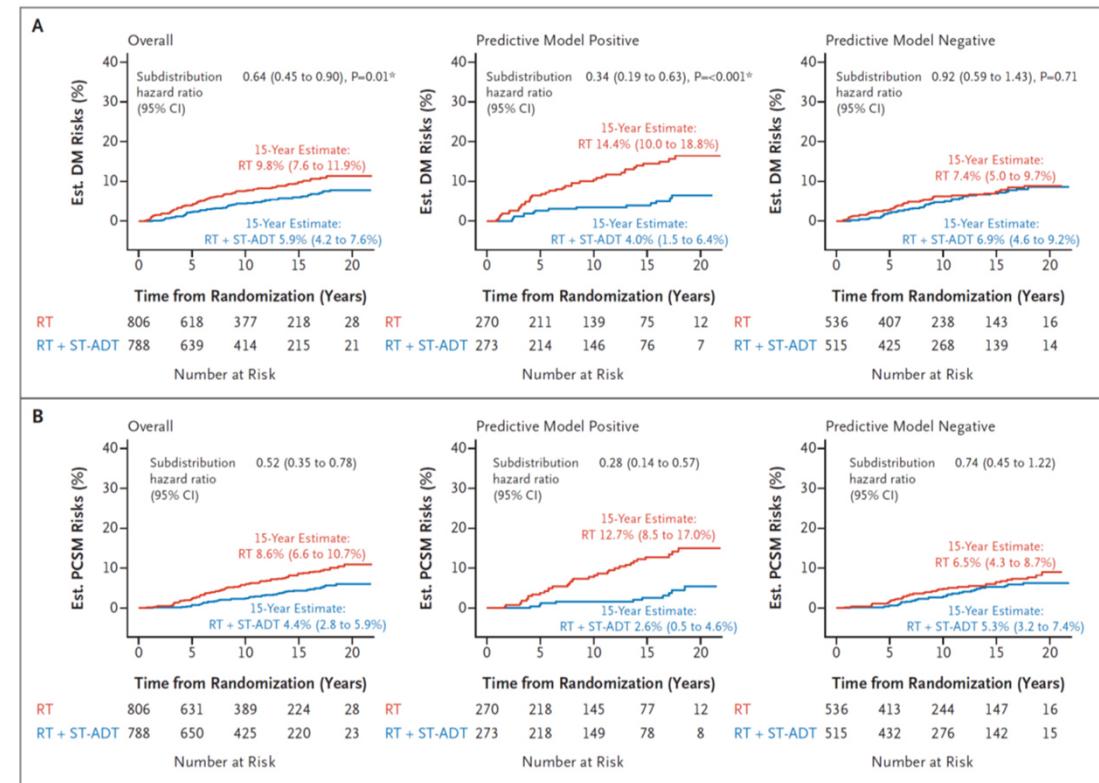
Artificial intelligence digital pathology predictive model

Artificial Intelligence Predictive Model for Hormone Therapy Use in Prostate Cancer

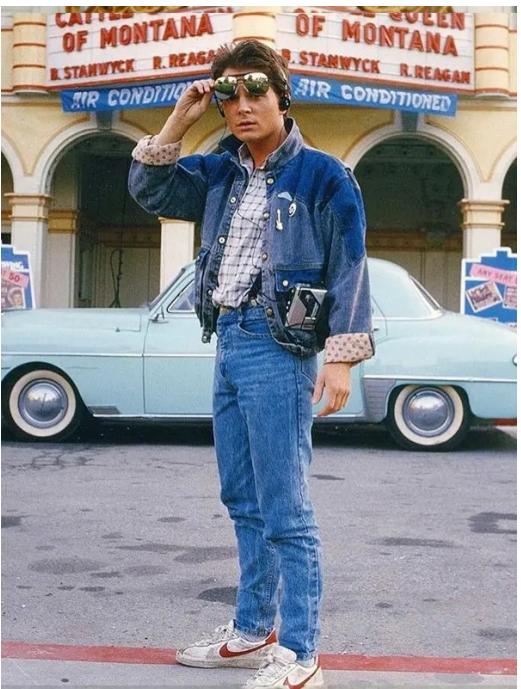


14.9 years of median follow-up

Only 34% of the patients (model positive) benefit from short-term androgen deprivation to reduce the risk of distant metastases



Back to the future: a future of more and less!



- **More dose per fraction in less fractions** (hypofractionation & SBRT)
- **More precision** (IGRT, adaptive & molecular imaging)
- **More disease control** (optimized RT & systemic treatments)
- **Less side effects** (IGRT & treatment optimization)
- **Less overtreatments** (GC and AI models)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Università
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Svizzera
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UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE



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@ZilliThomas

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