

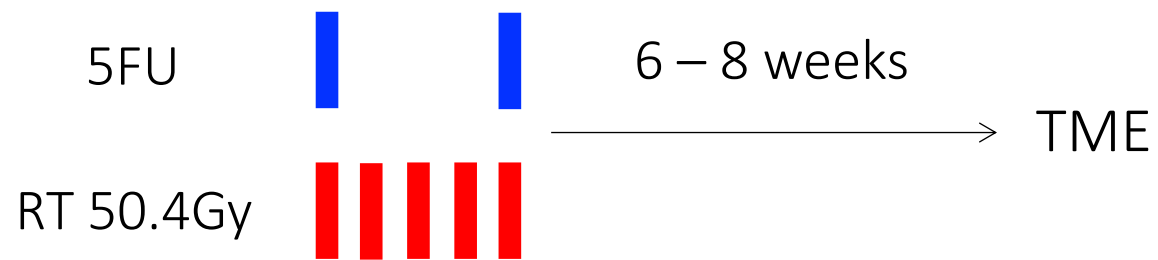
Rectal cancer

What is the standard neoadjuvant approach:
Total Neoadjuvant Therapy or RT with fluoropyrimidines?

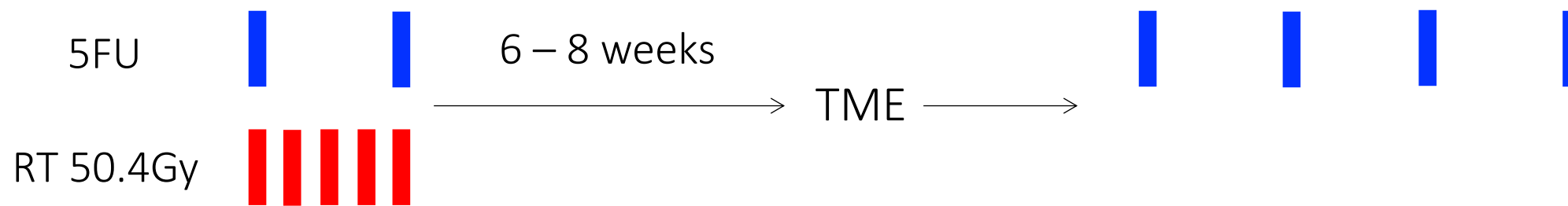
Alexandre A. A. Jácome, MD, PhD

Postdoctoral Fellow in Gastrointestinal Oncology at MD Anderson Cancer Center

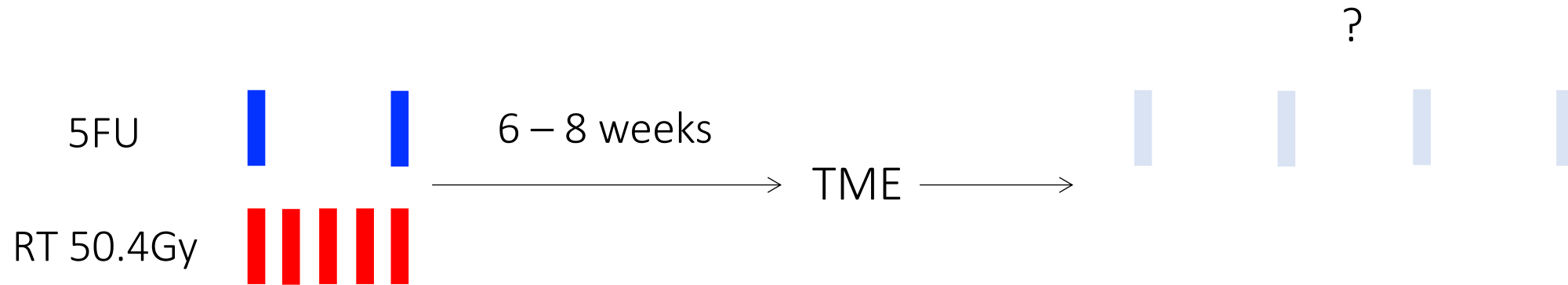
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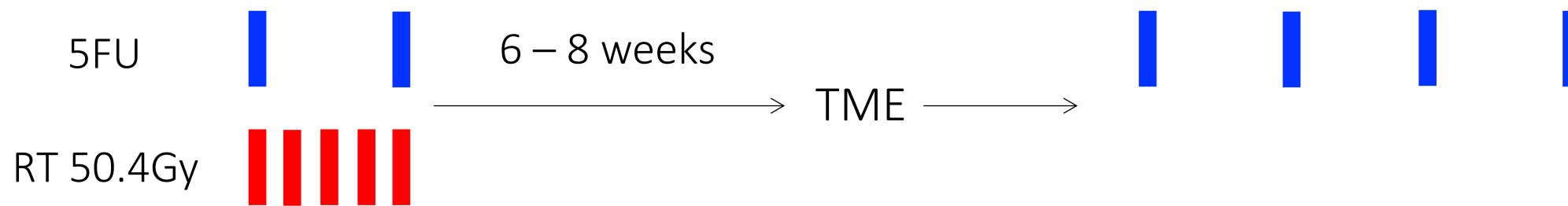
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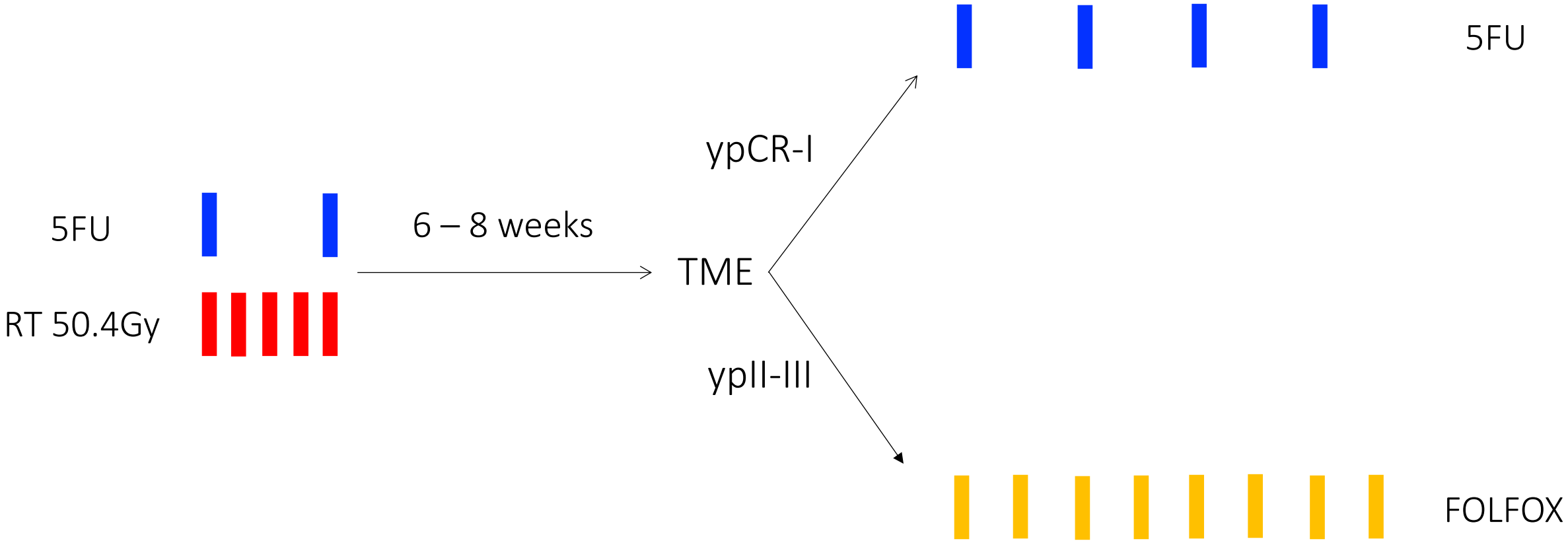
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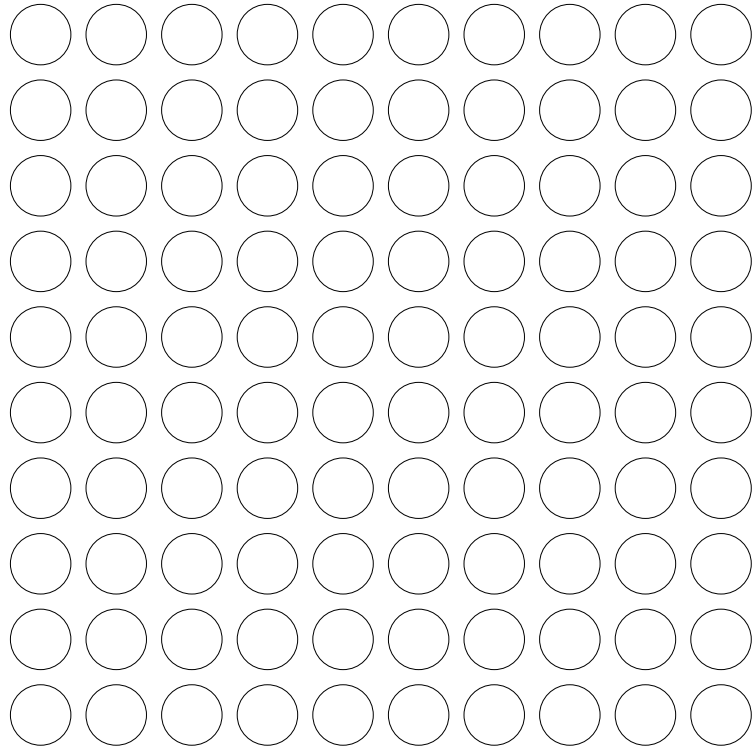
Rectal cancer: What is the standard neoadjuvant approach?



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Sauer R. N Engl J Med 2004, Hong YS. Lancet Oncol 2014

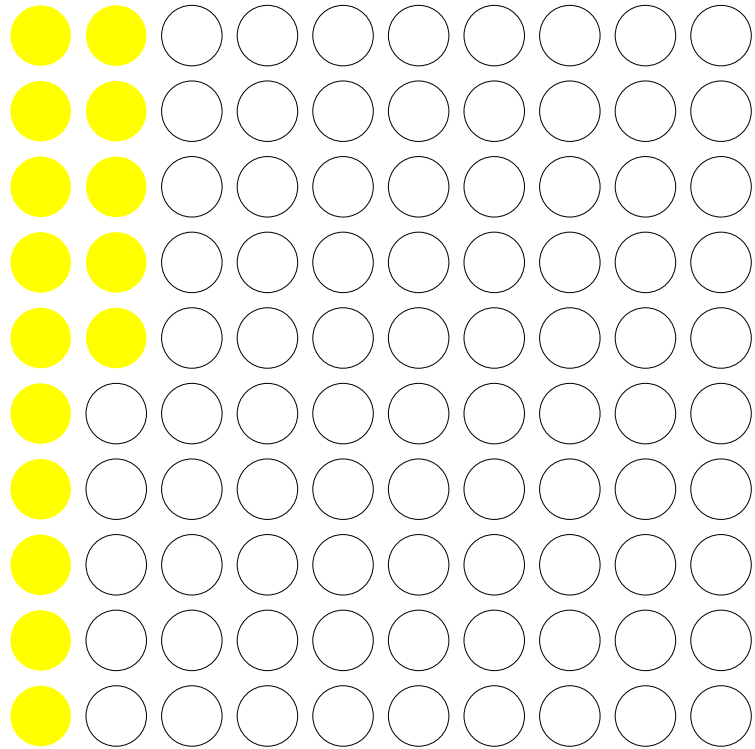


100 patients

cT3-4 N+

Neoadjuvant CRT + TME + adjuvant oxaliplatin

Precision Medicine



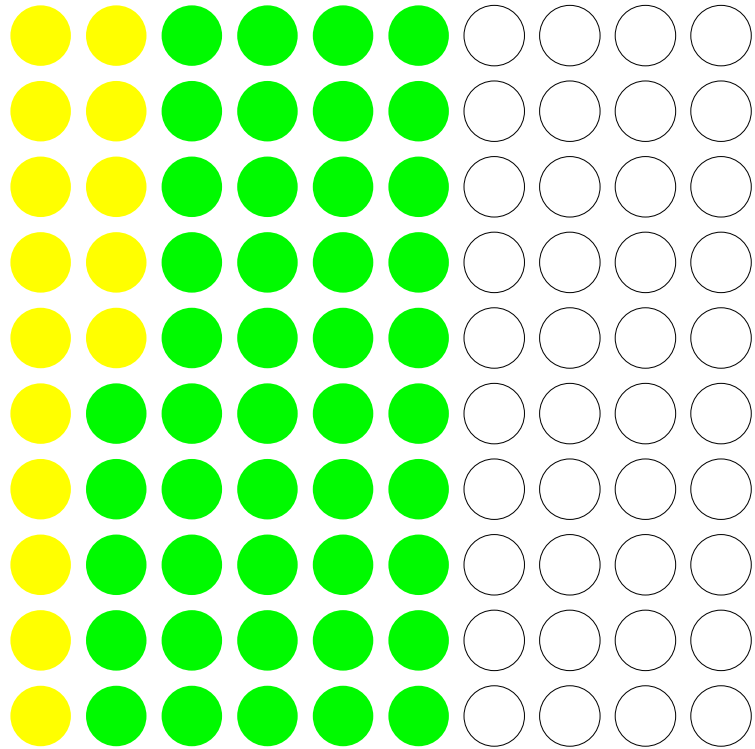
● Cured by CRT



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cT3-4 N+

Neoadjuvant CRT + TME + adjuvant oxaliplatin

Precision Medicine

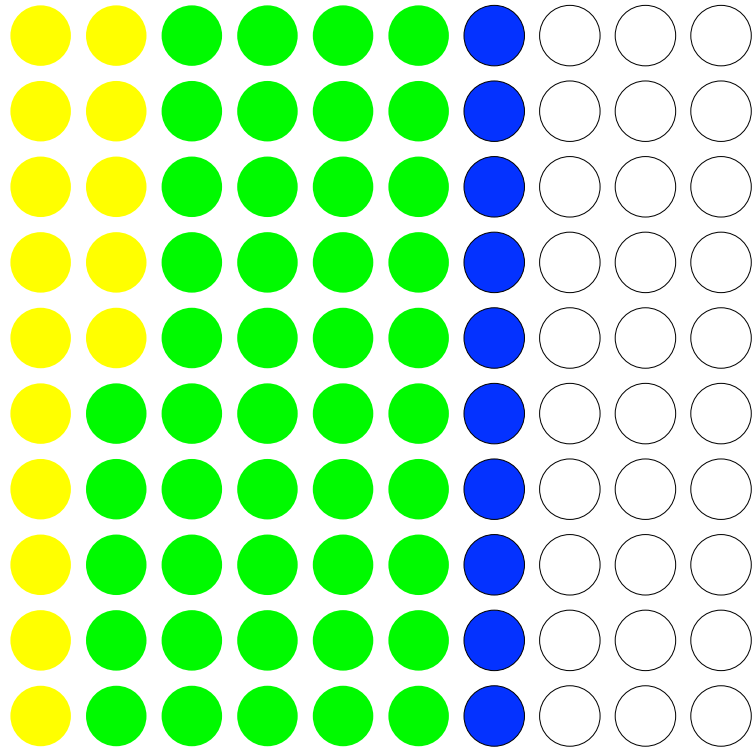


-  Cured by CRT
-  Cured by TME

100 patients
cT3-4 N+

Neoadjuvant CRT + TME + adjuvant oxaliplatin

Precision Medicine

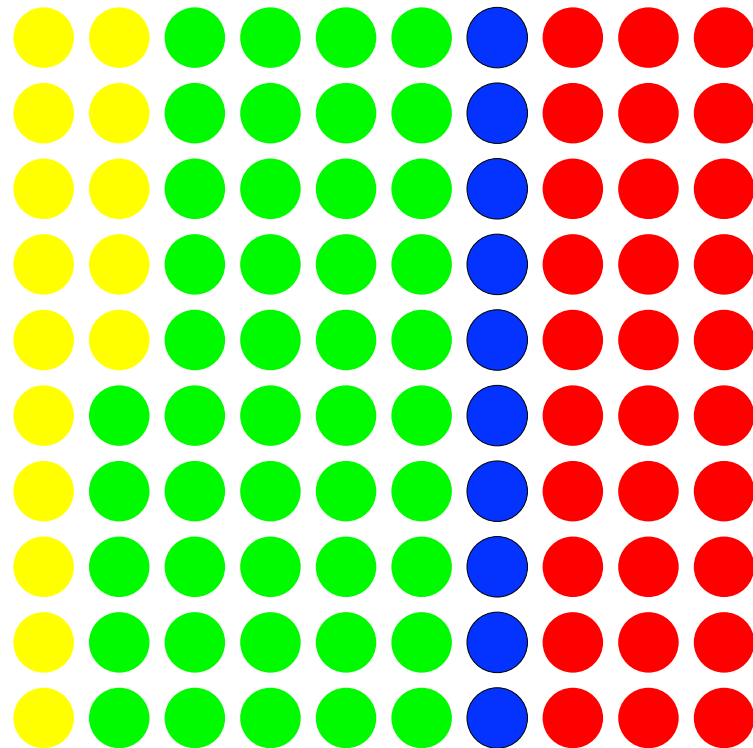


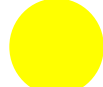



- Cured by CRT
- Cured by TME
- Cured by adj. oxaliplatin

100 patients
cT3-4 N+

Neoadjuvant CRT + TME + adjuvant oxaliplatin

Precision Medicine



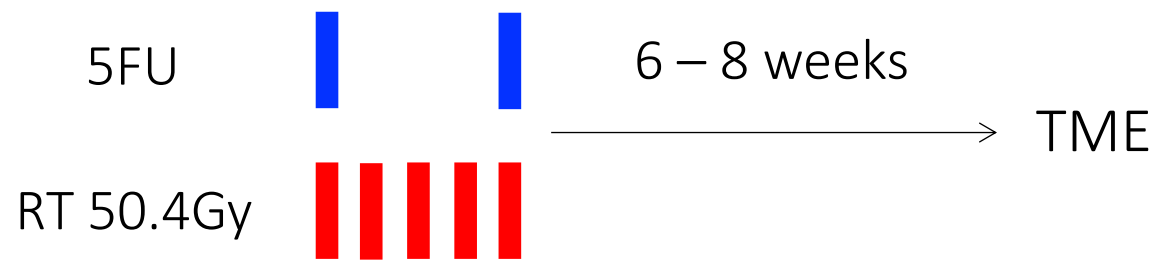
-  Cured by CRT
-  Cured by TME
-  Cured by adj. oxaliplatin
-  Recurrence

100 patients

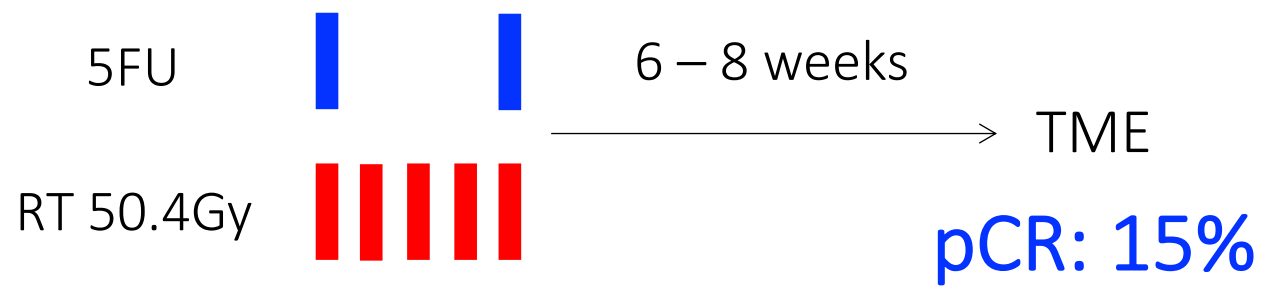
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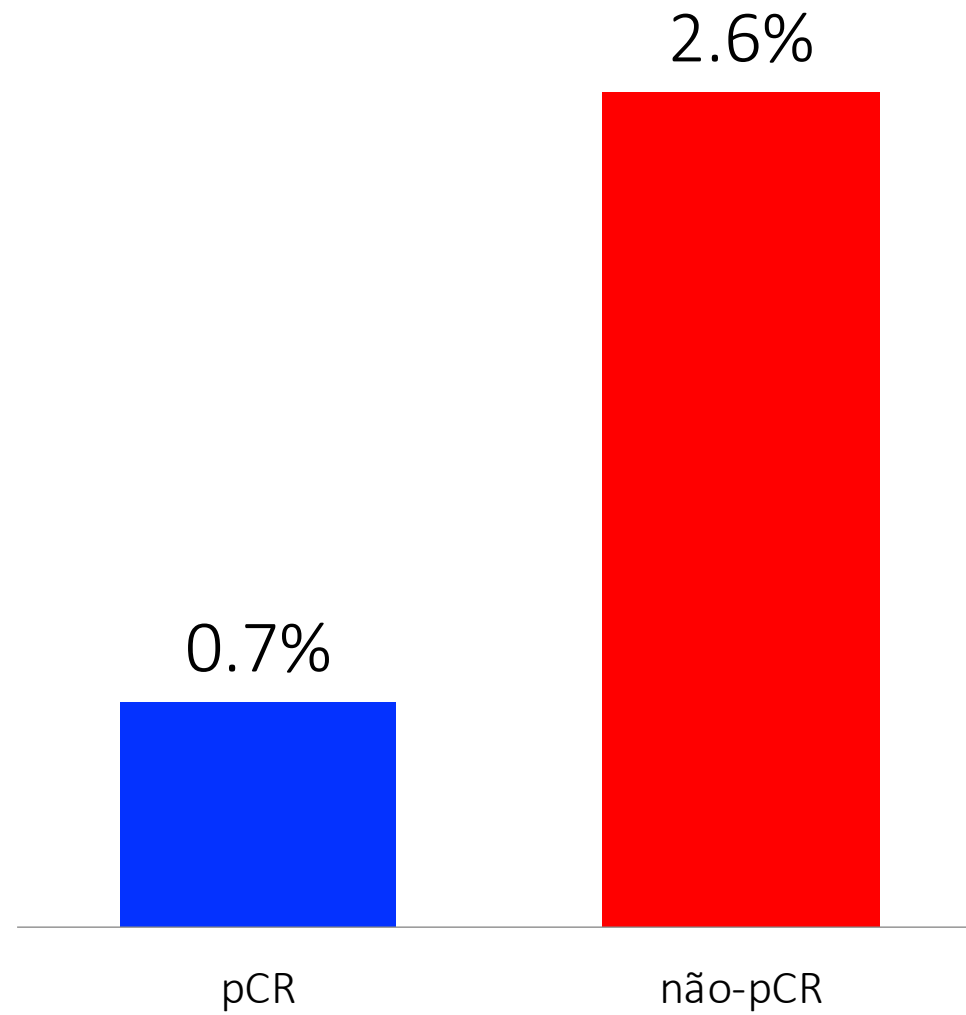
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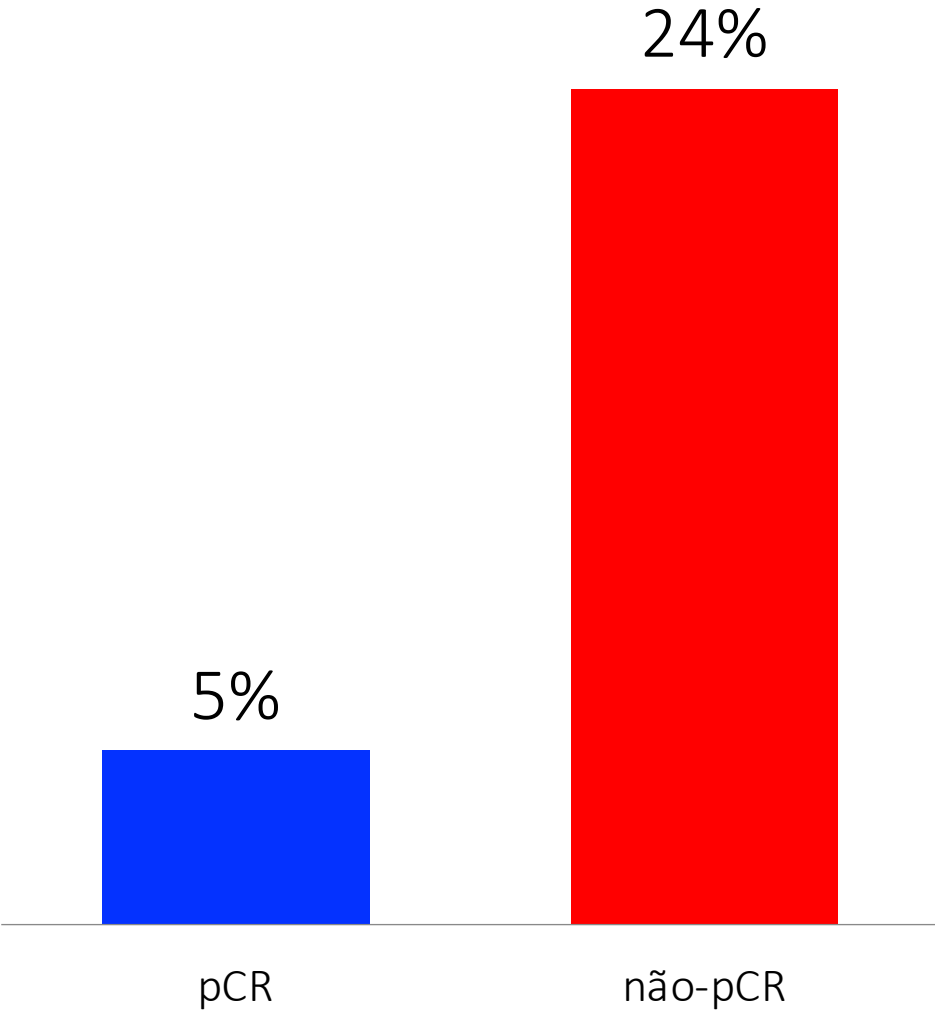
Rectal cancer: What is the standard neoadjuvant approach?



Local recurrence



Distant recurrence



5-year recurrence-free and overall survival

RFS



OS



5-year recurrence-free and overall survival

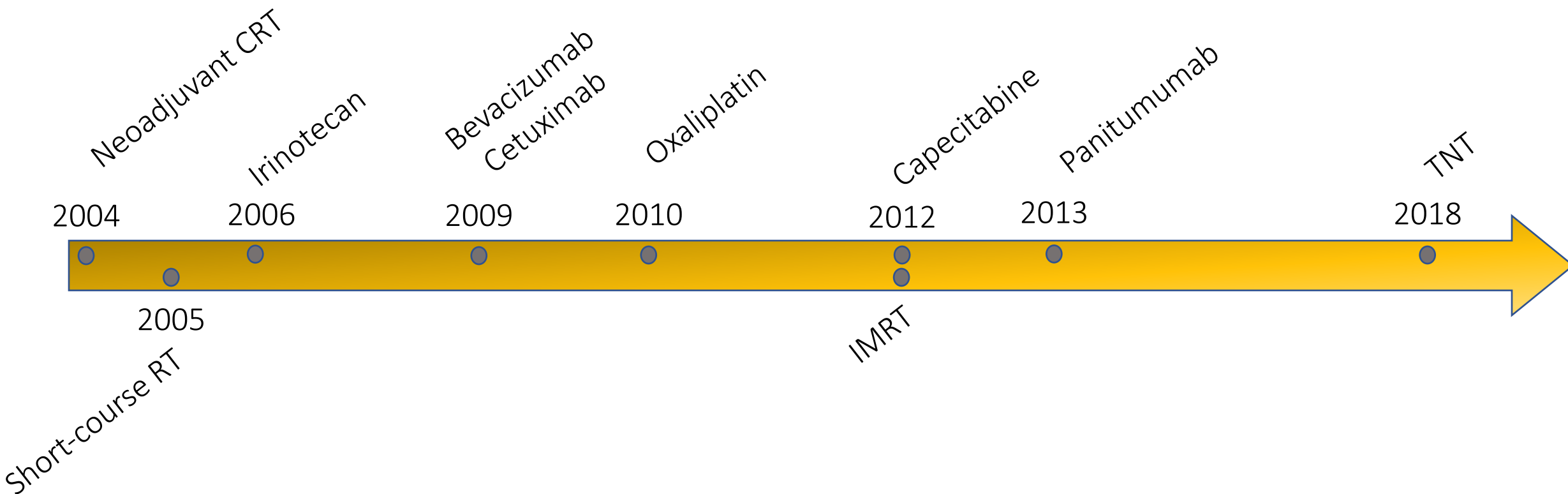
RFS



OS

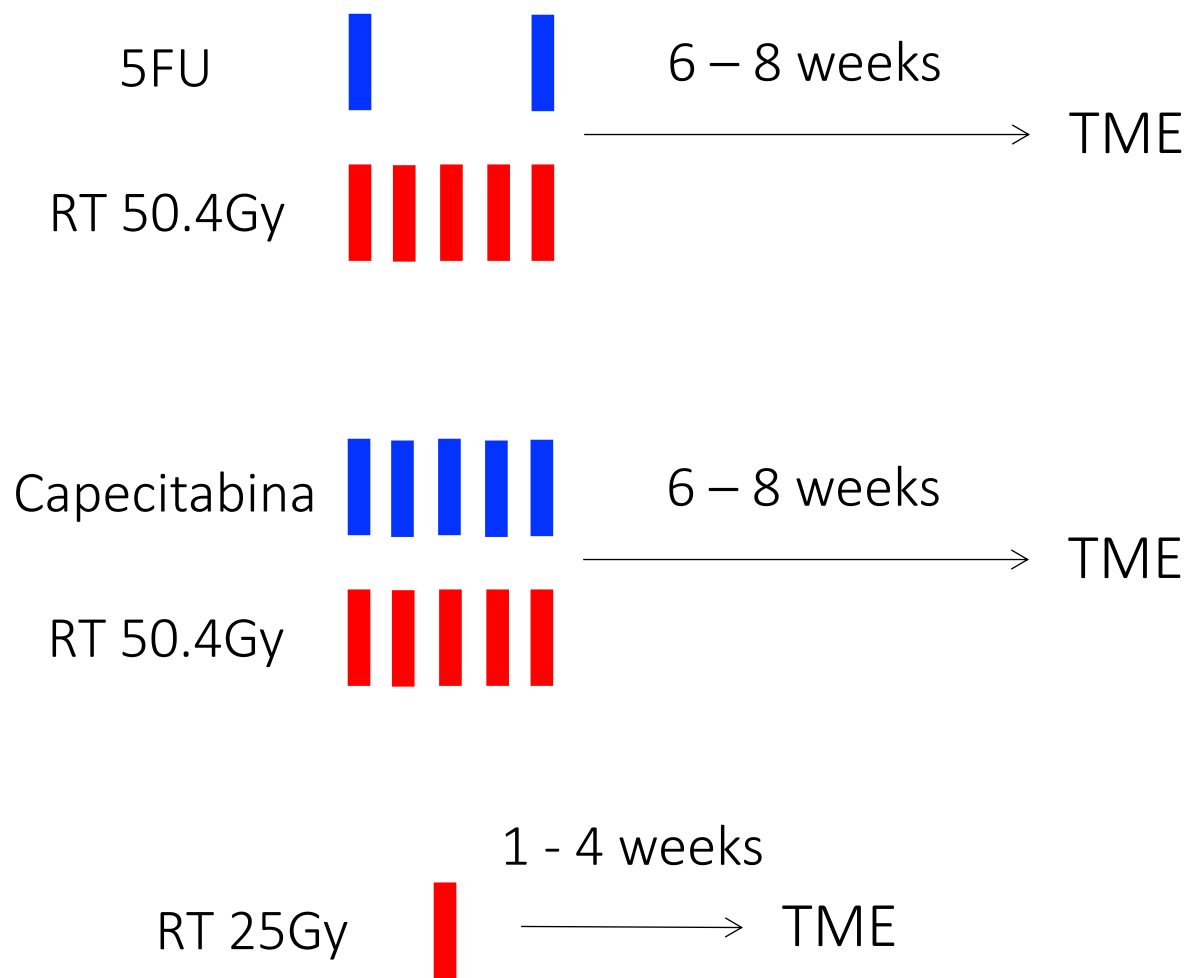


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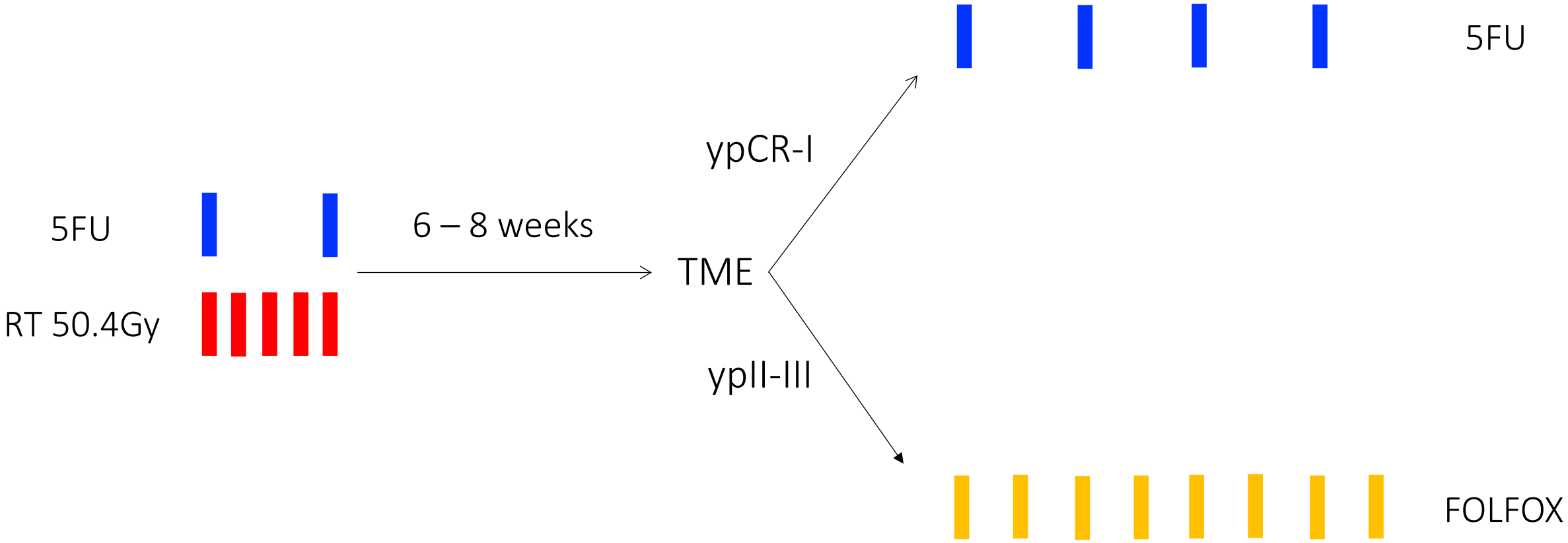


Sauer R N Engl J Med 2004, Peeters KC J Clin Oncol 2005, Navarro M Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2006, Horisberger K Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009, Willett CG J Clin Oncol 2009, Gérard JP J Clin Oncol 2010, Jabbour SK Int J Surg Oncol 2012, Hofheinz RD Lancet Oncol 2012, Helbling D Ann Oncol 2013, Cercek A JAMA Oncol 2018

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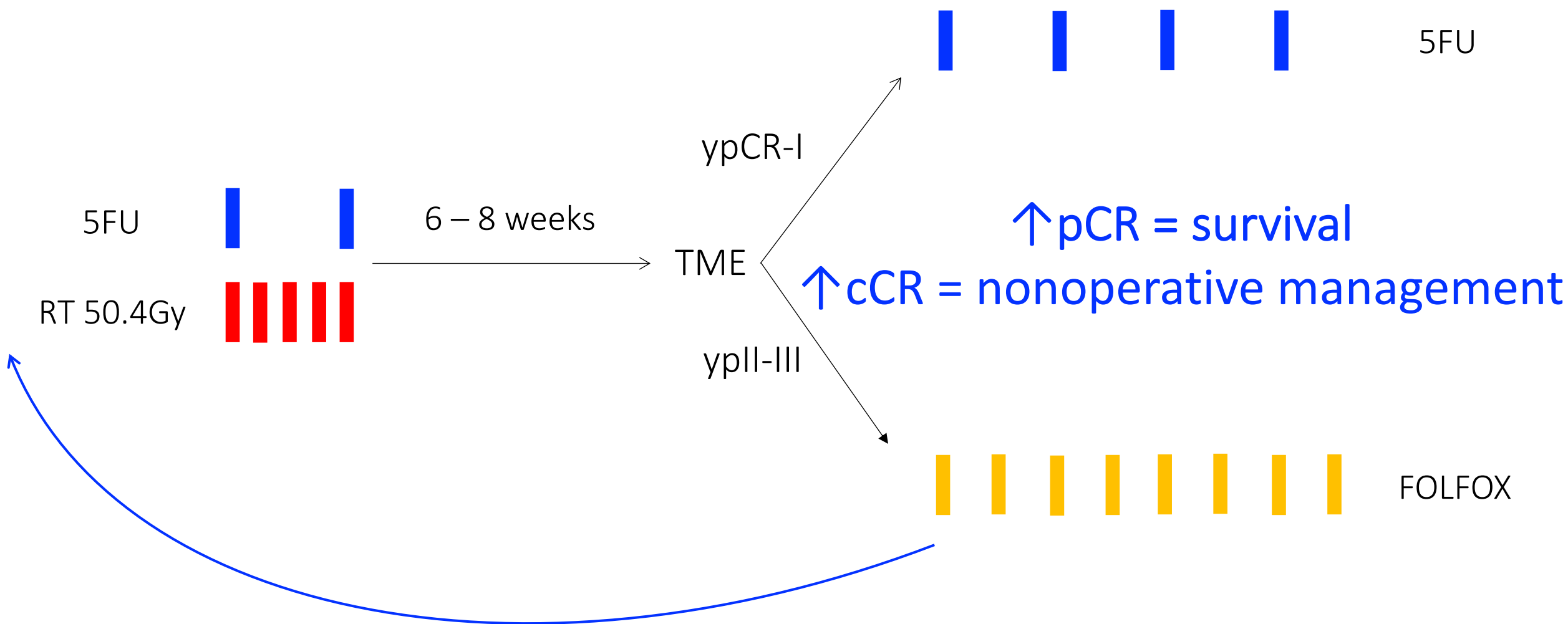


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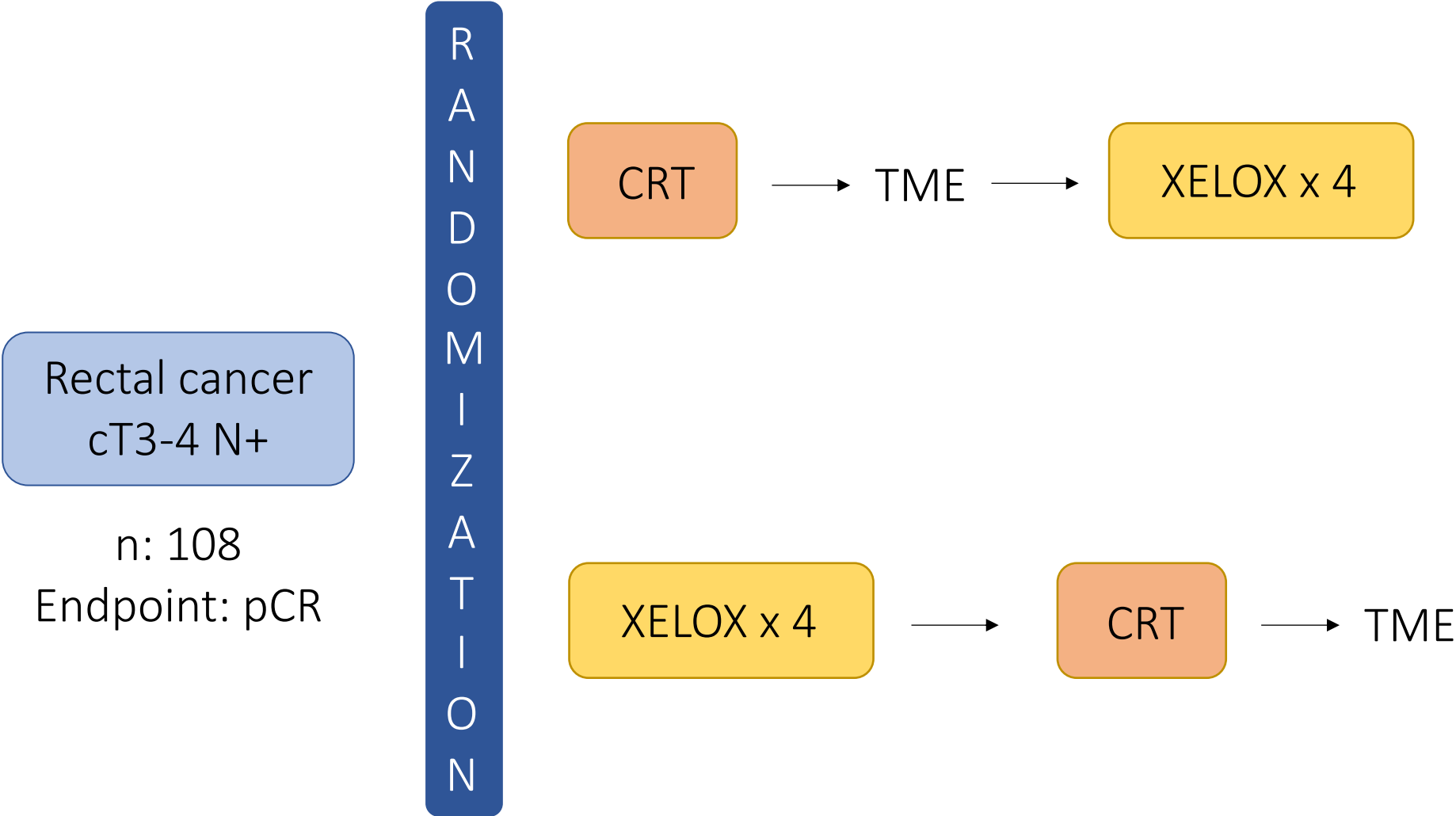
Clinical evidence

Author	Year	N	Population	Phase	Regimen	Modality	pCR
Chau et al.	2006	77	MRI high-risk	II	XELOX	Induction	24%
Fernandez-Martos et al.	2010	108	T3-4 N+	II Random	XELOX QTRT	Induction	14% 14%
Chua et al.	2010	105	MRI high-risk	II	XELOX	Induction	20%
Nogu�e et al.	2011	47	MRI high-risk	II	XELOX + Bev	Induction	36%
Marechal et al.	2011	57	T2-4 N+	II Random	FOLFOX QTRT	Induction	25% 28%
Garcia-Aguilar et al.	2015	292	T3-4 N+	II	FOLFOX QTRT	Consolidation	38%* 18%*
Perez et al.	2017	39	T3-4 N+	II	FOLFOX	Induction	33%
Cercek et al.	2018	628	T3-4 N+	Retrospectivo	FOLFOX QTRT	Induction	18% 17%
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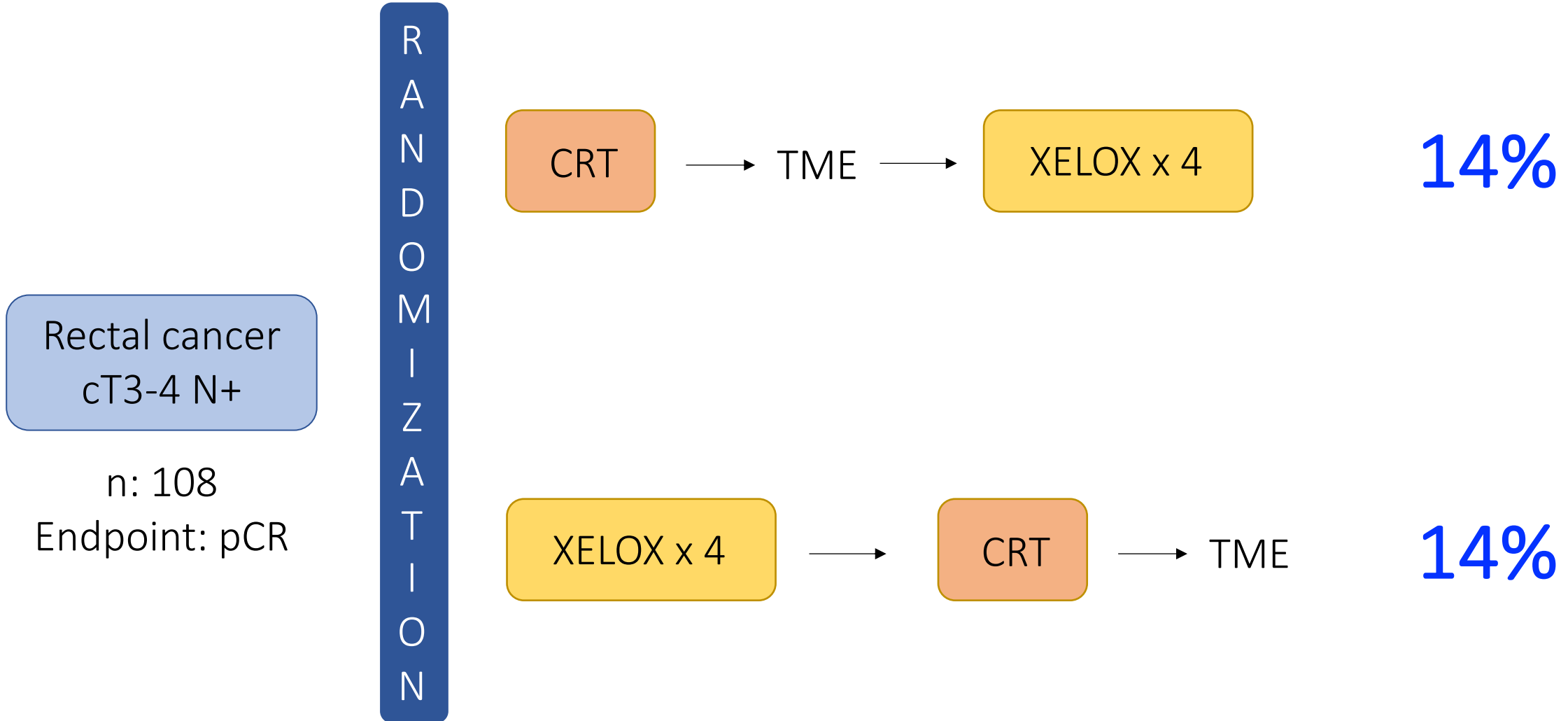
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Randomized phase II clinical trials



Randomized phase II clinical trials



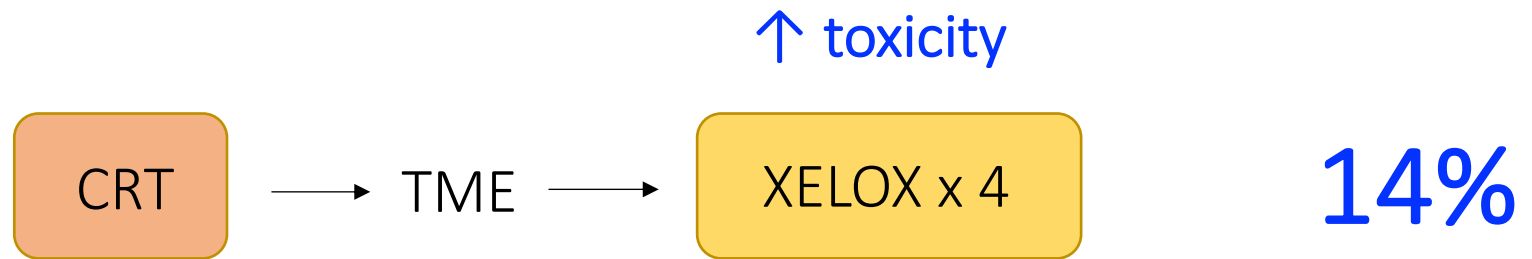
Randomized phase II clinical trials

Rectal cancer
cT3-4 N+

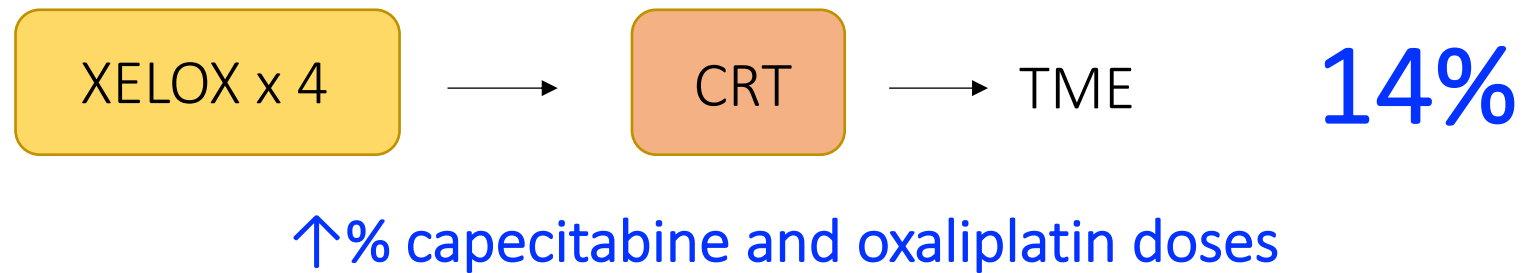
n: 108

Endpoint: pCR

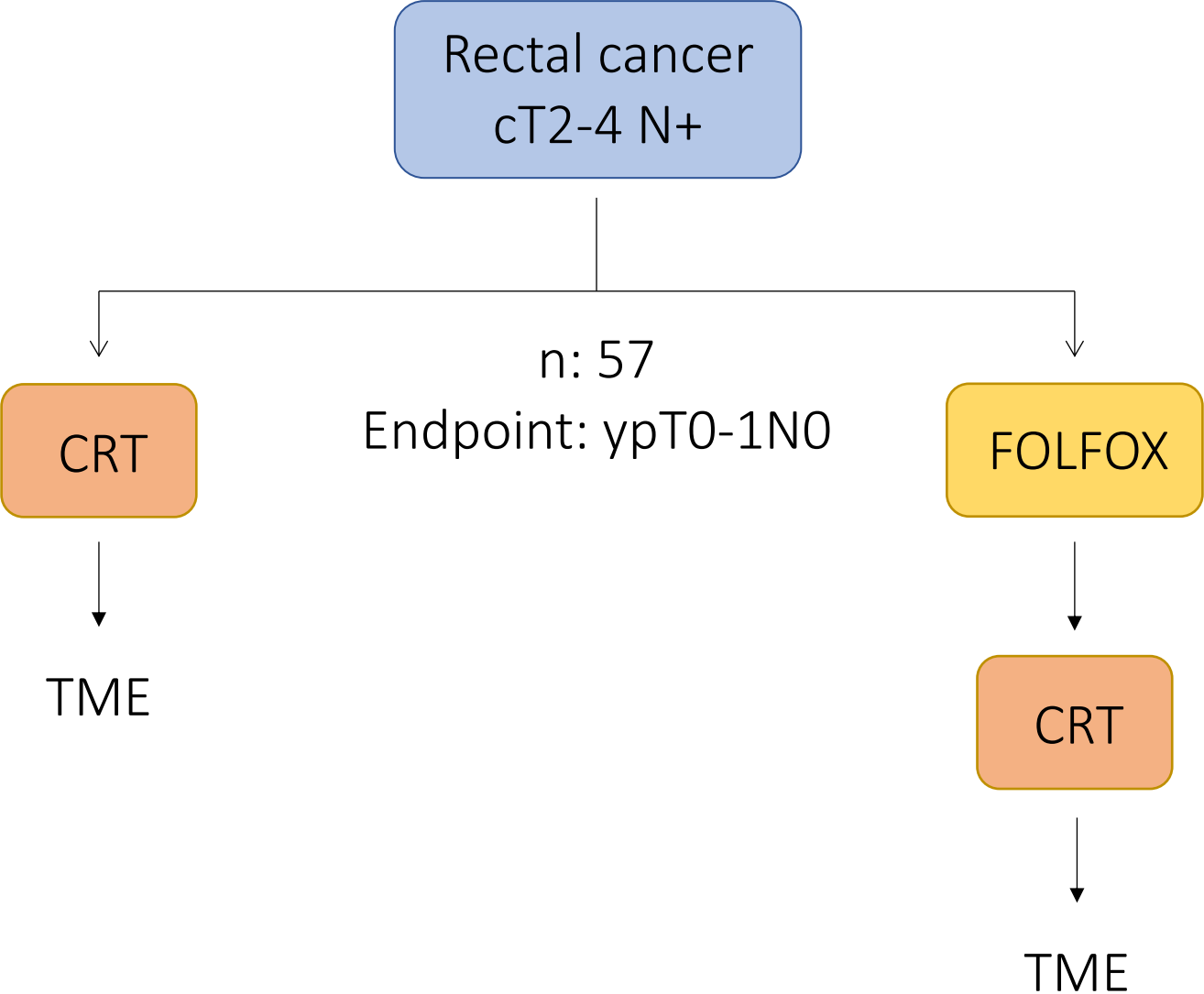
R
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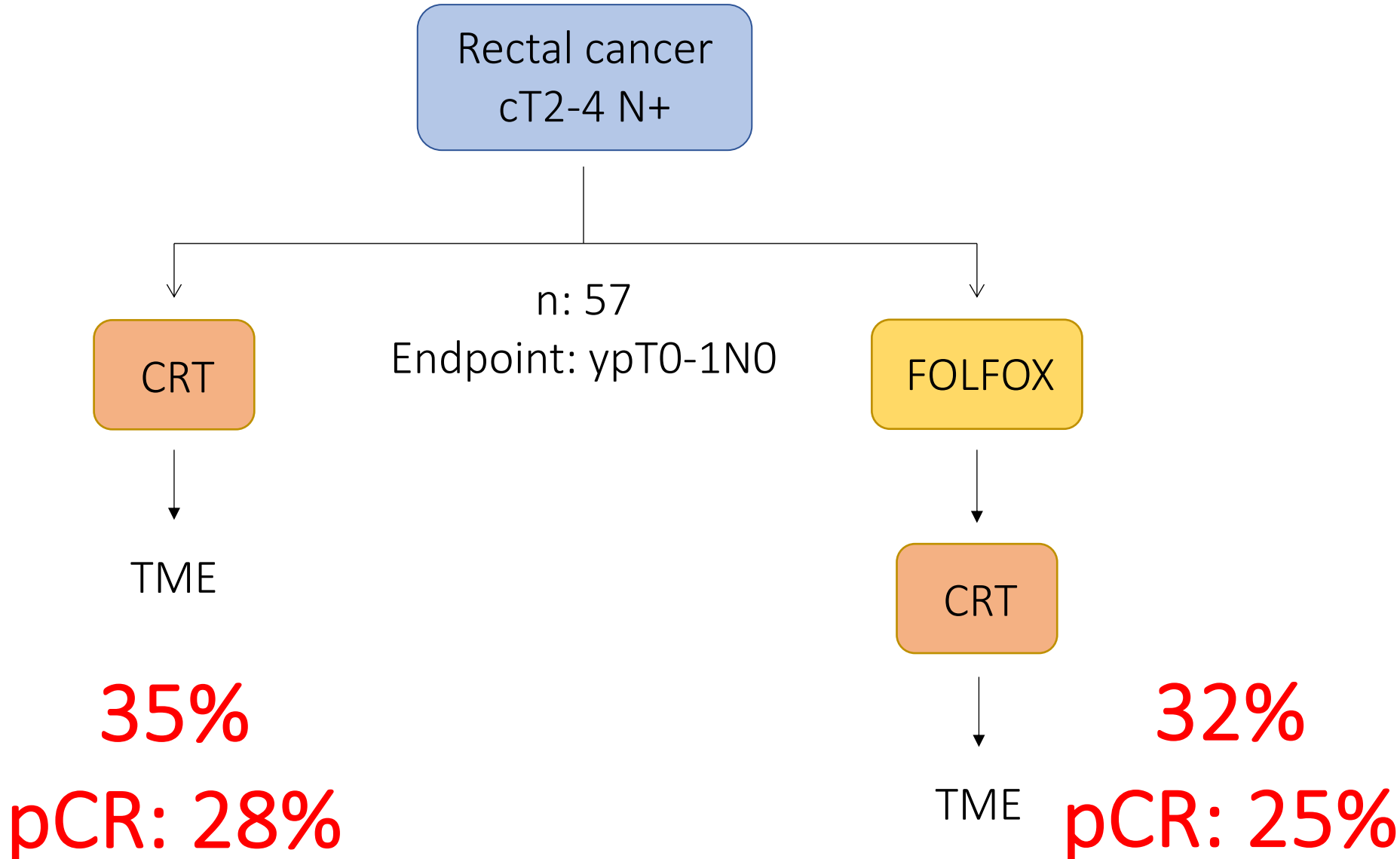
≅ downstaging and R0 resection



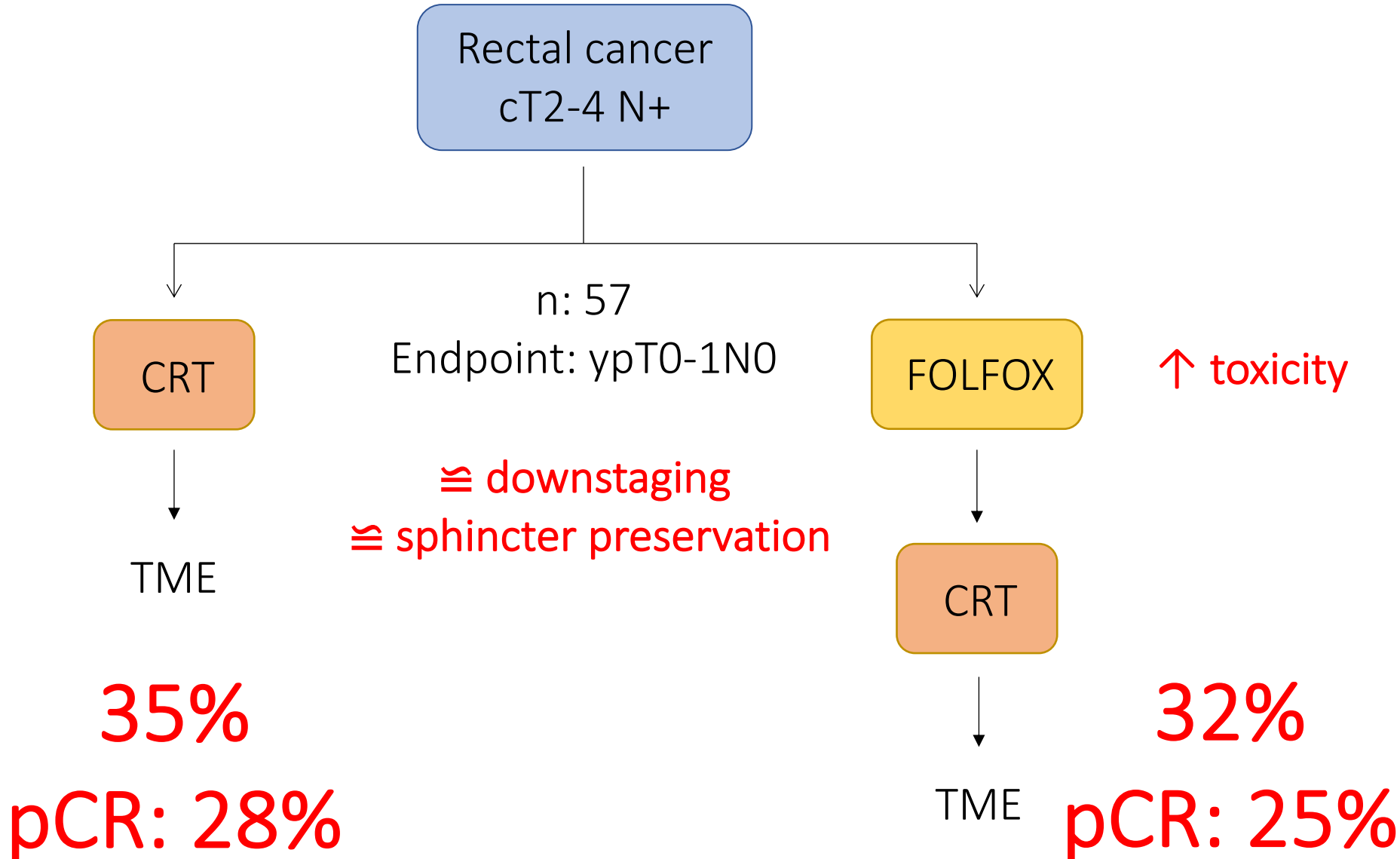
Randomized phase II clinical trials



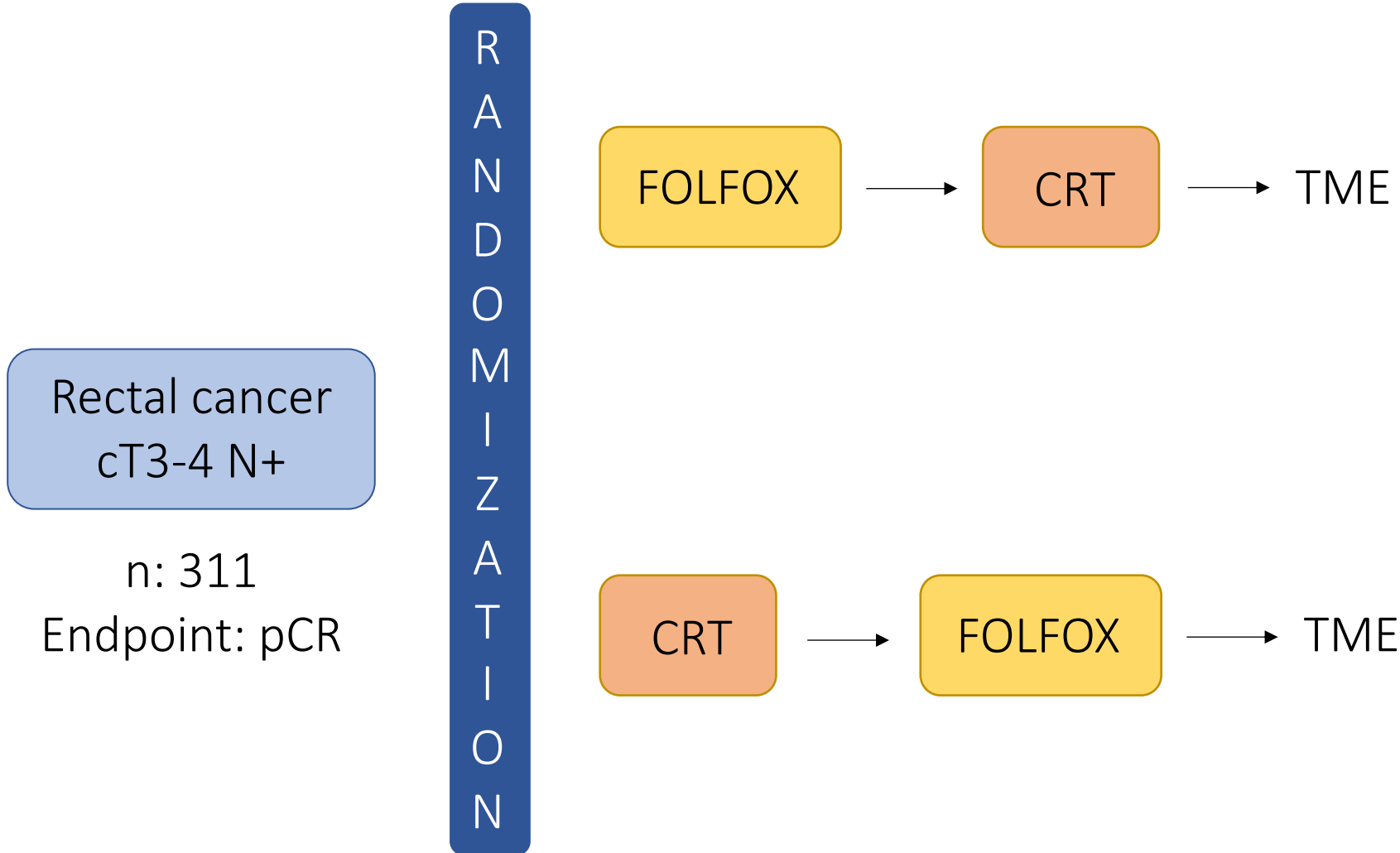
Randomized phase II clinical trials



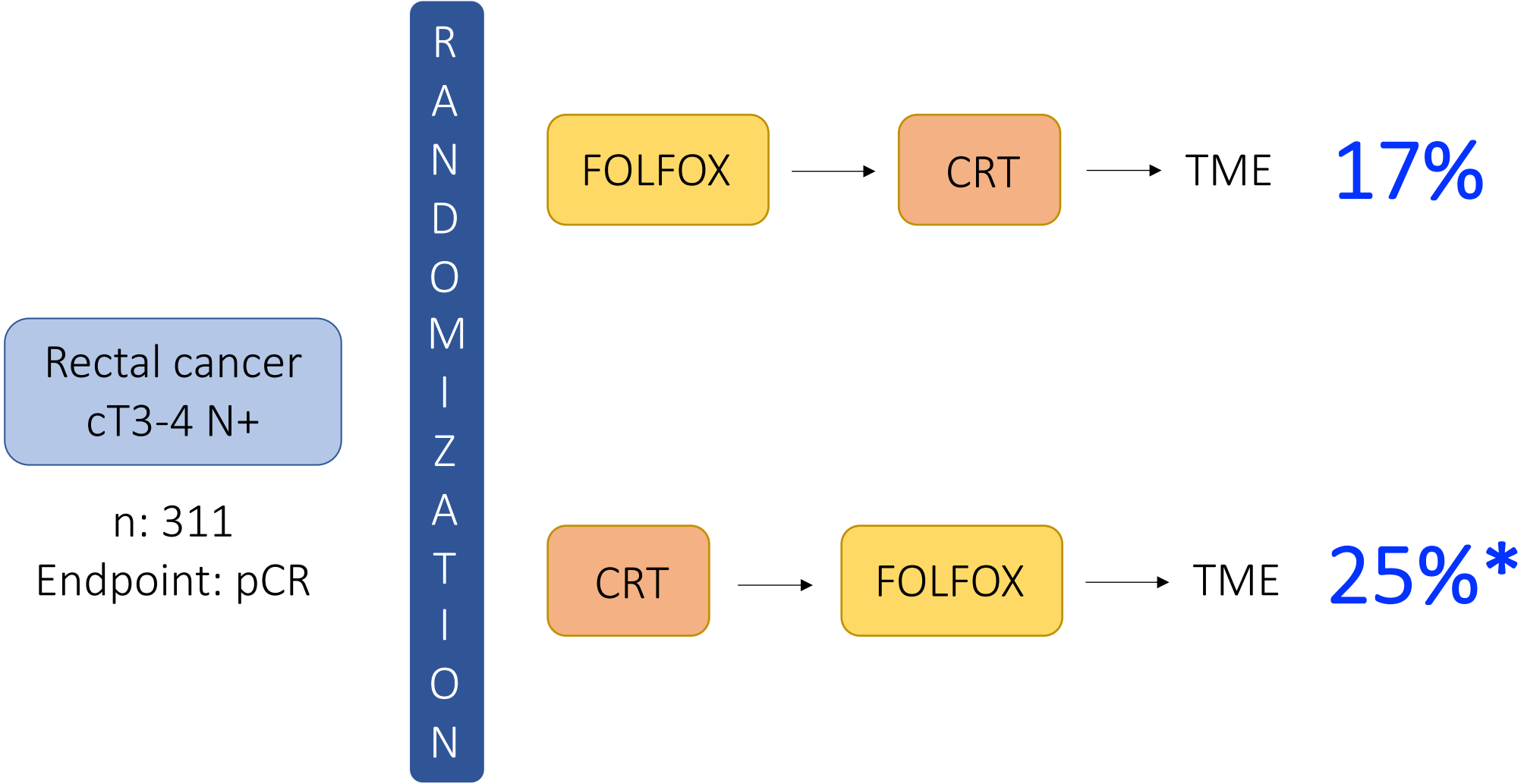
Randomized phase II clinical trials



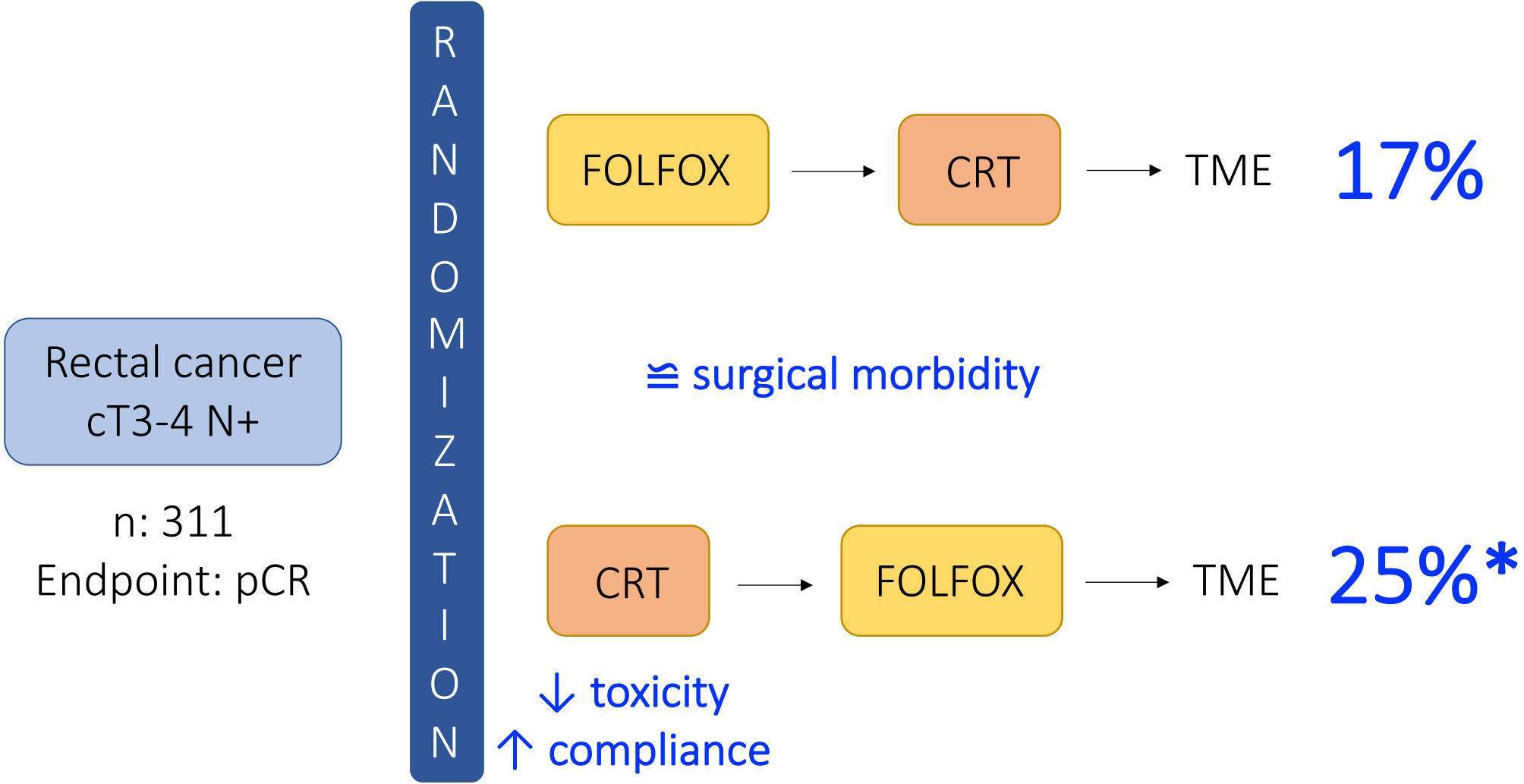
Randomized phase II clinical trials



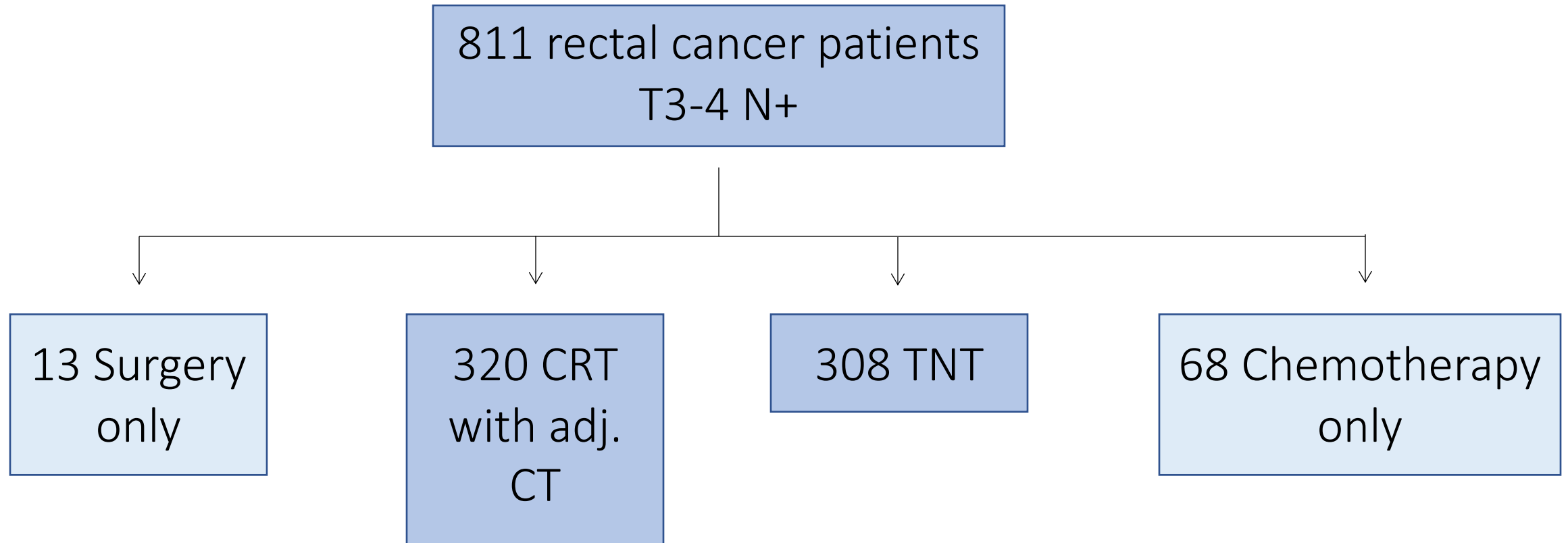
Randomized phase II clinical trials



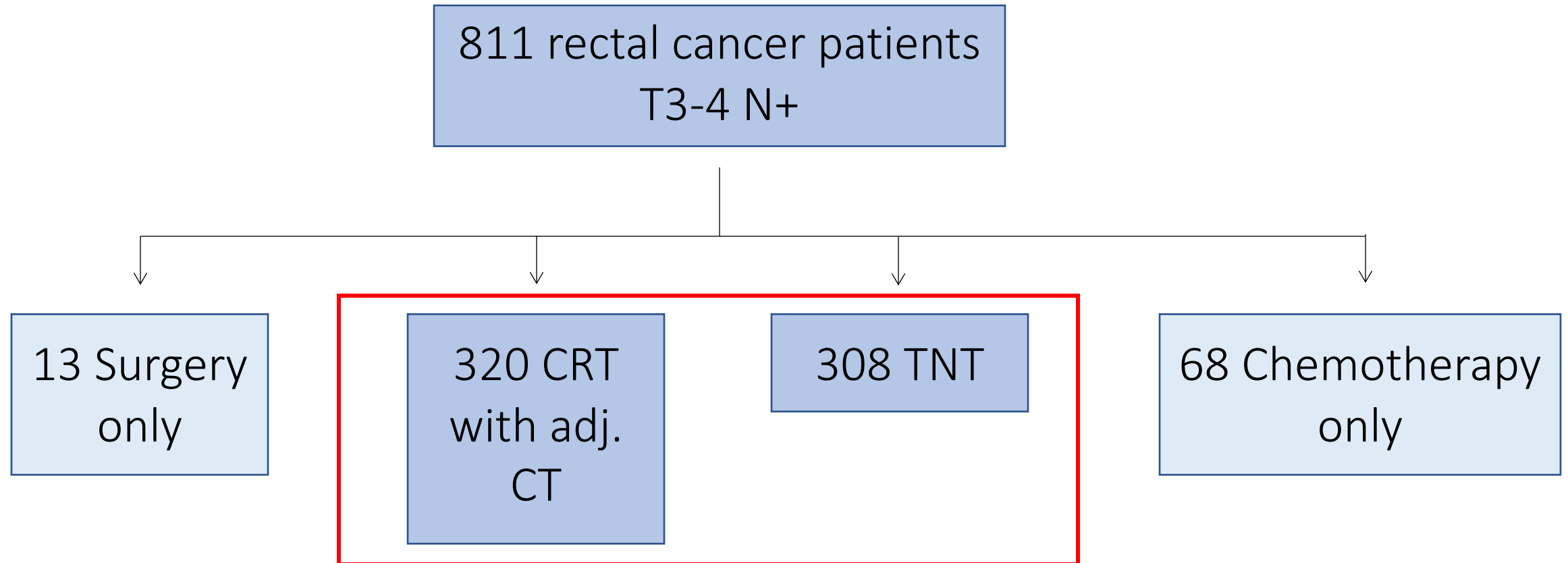
Randomized phase II clinical trials



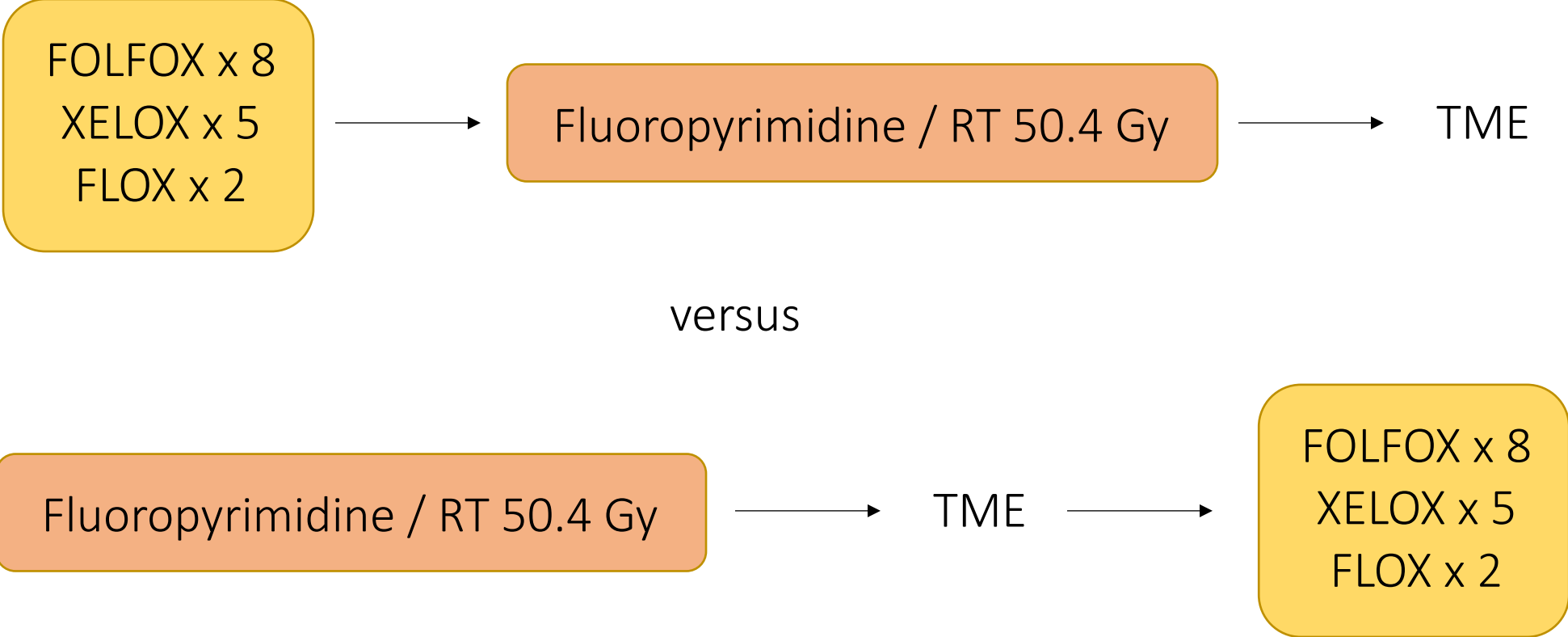
Comparative retrospective study



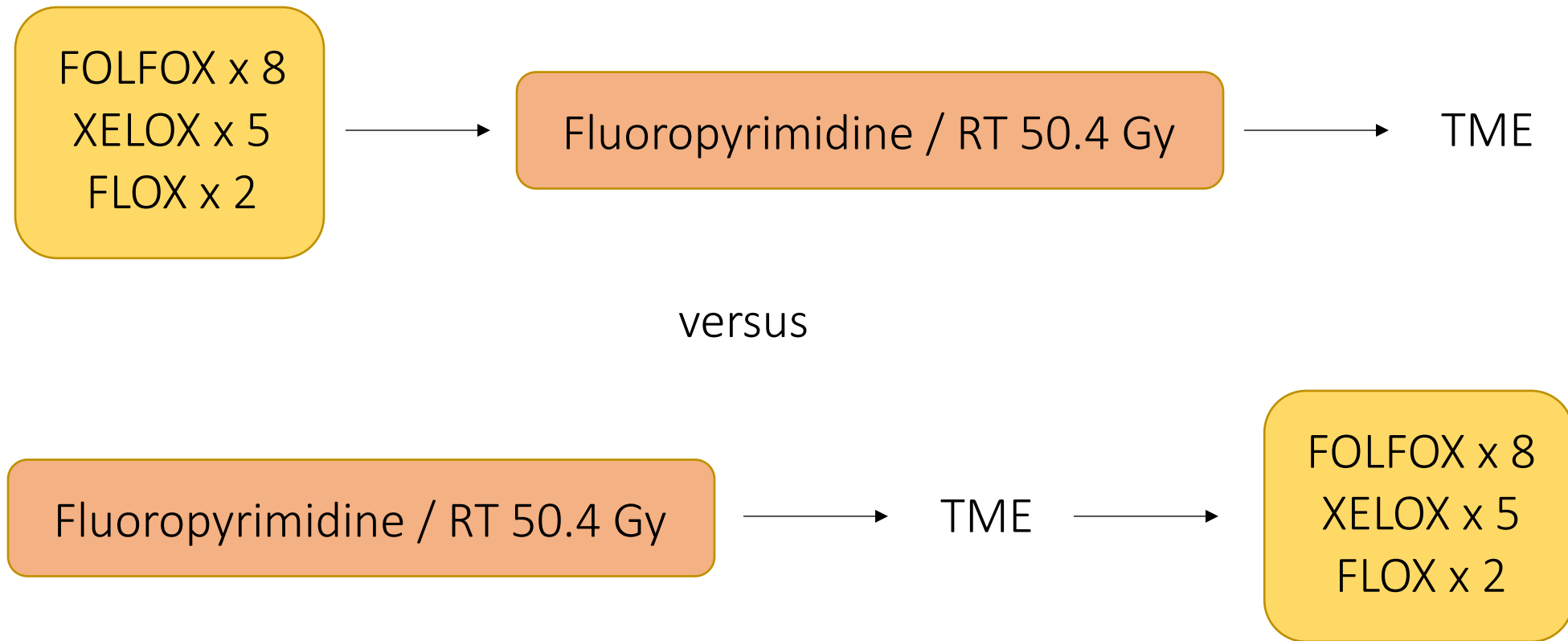
Comparative retrospective study



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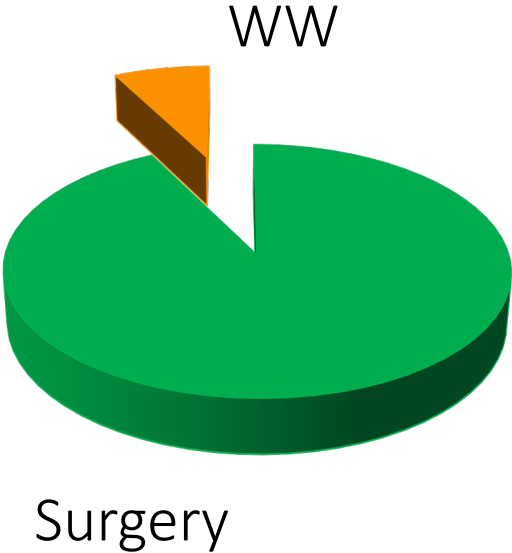
Comparative retrospective study



Endpoint: Complete response (ypCR + complete response \geq 12 months if watch-and-wait)

Comparative retrospective study

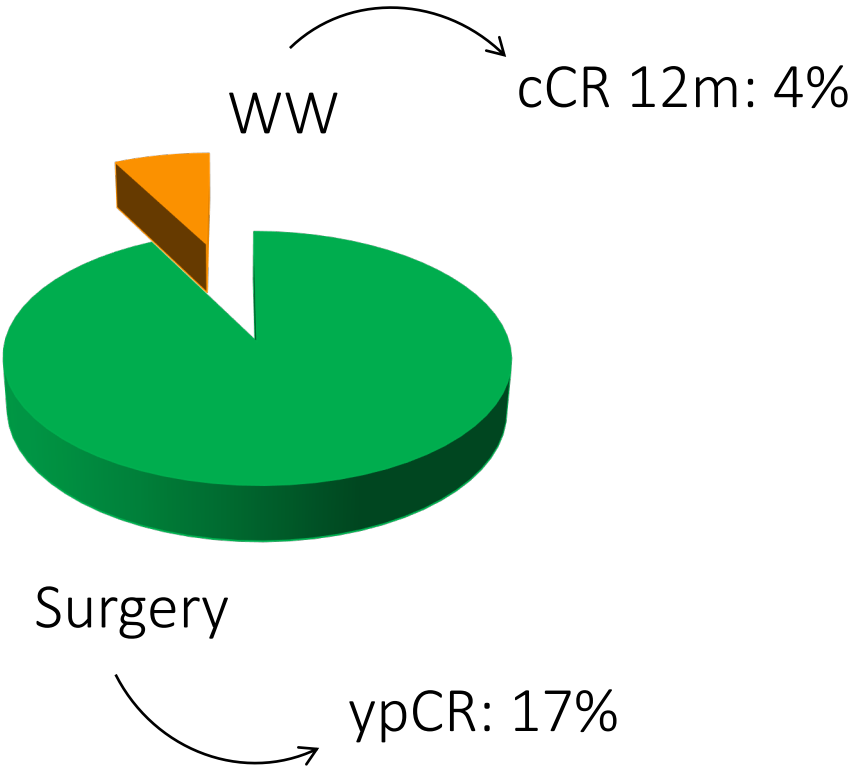
CRT



TNT

Comparative retrospective study

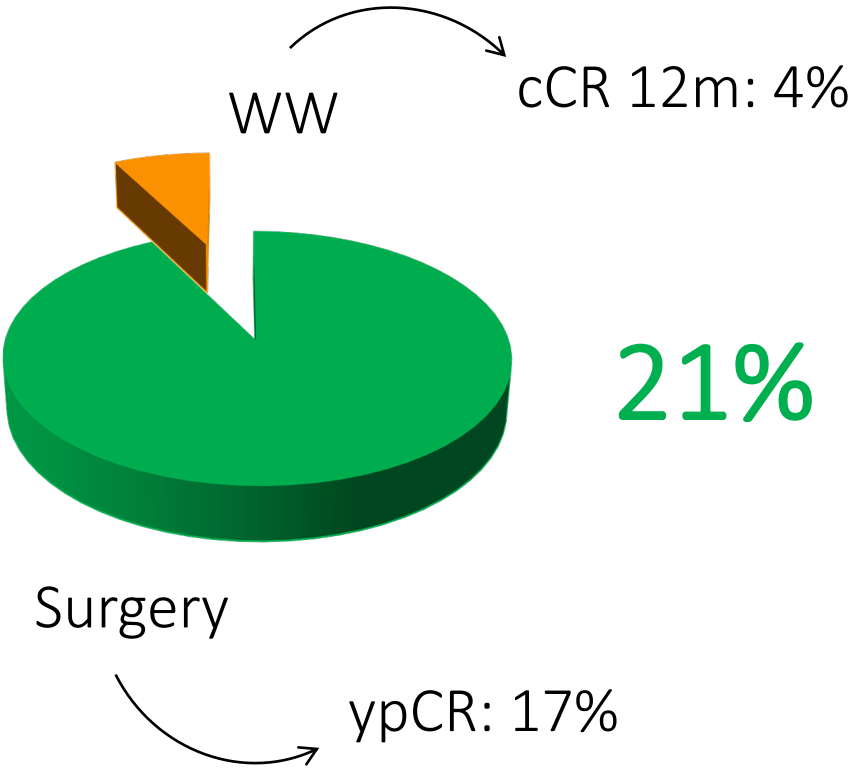
CRT



TNT

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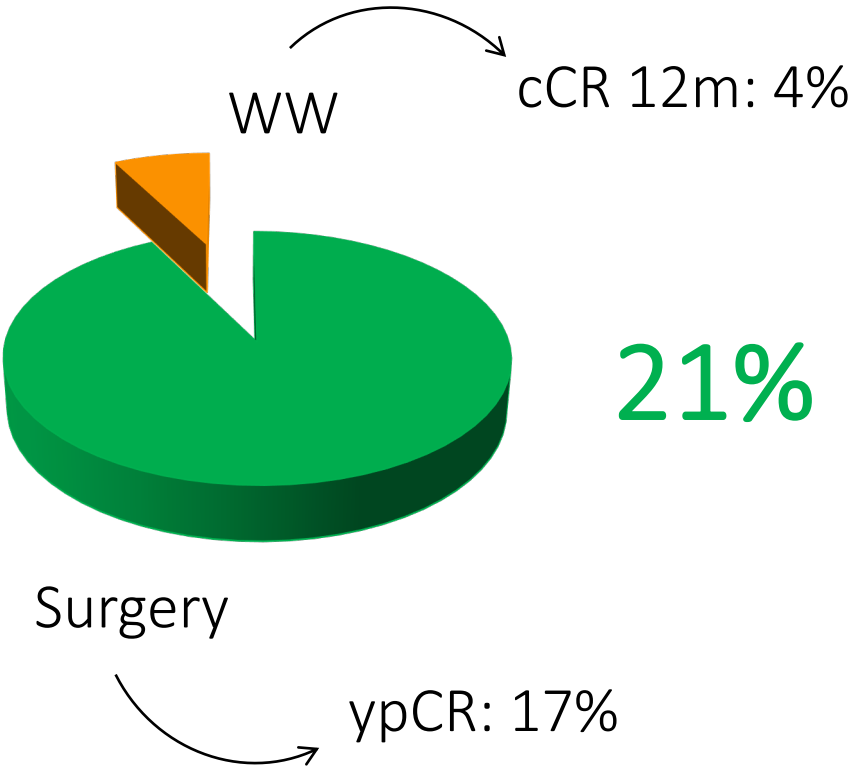
CRT



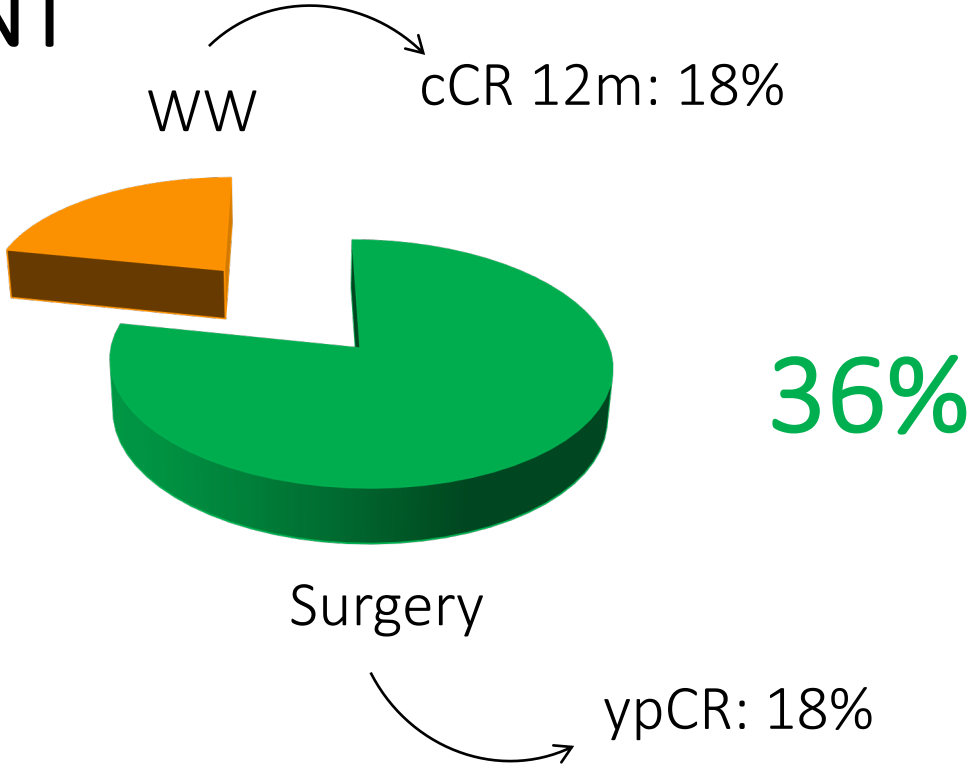
TNT

Comparative retrospective study

CRT

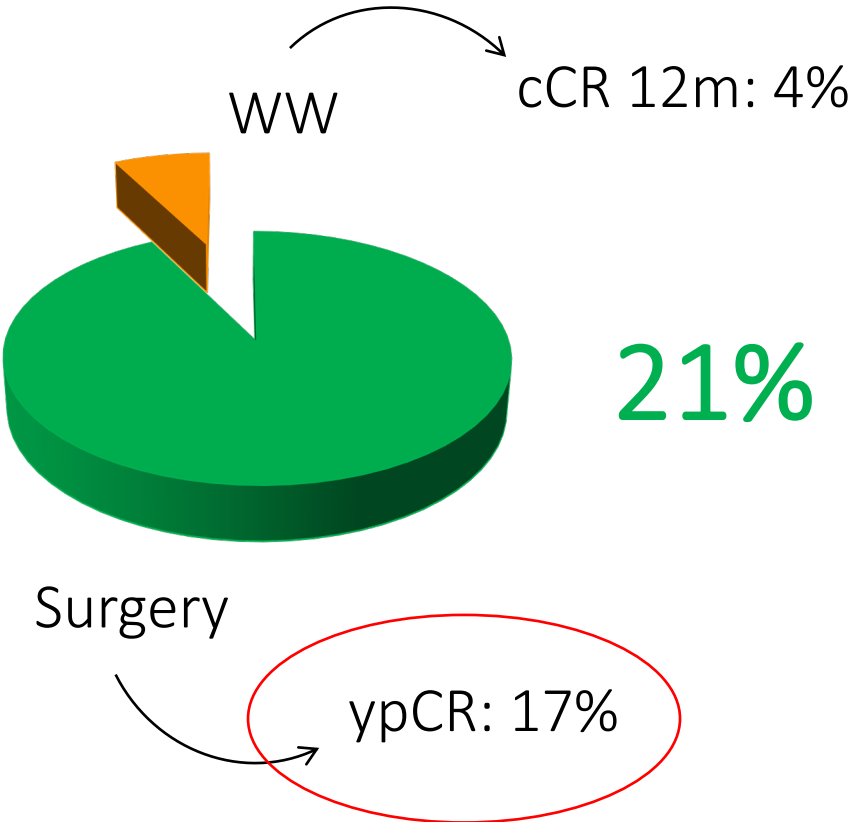


TNT

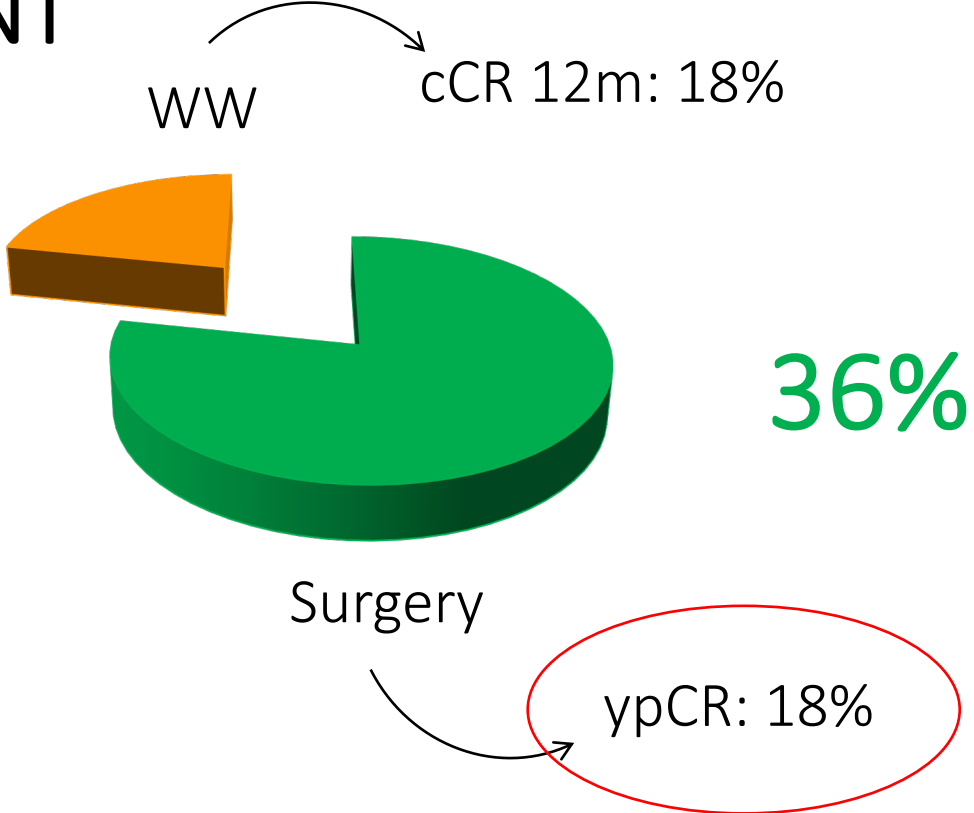


Comparative retrospective study

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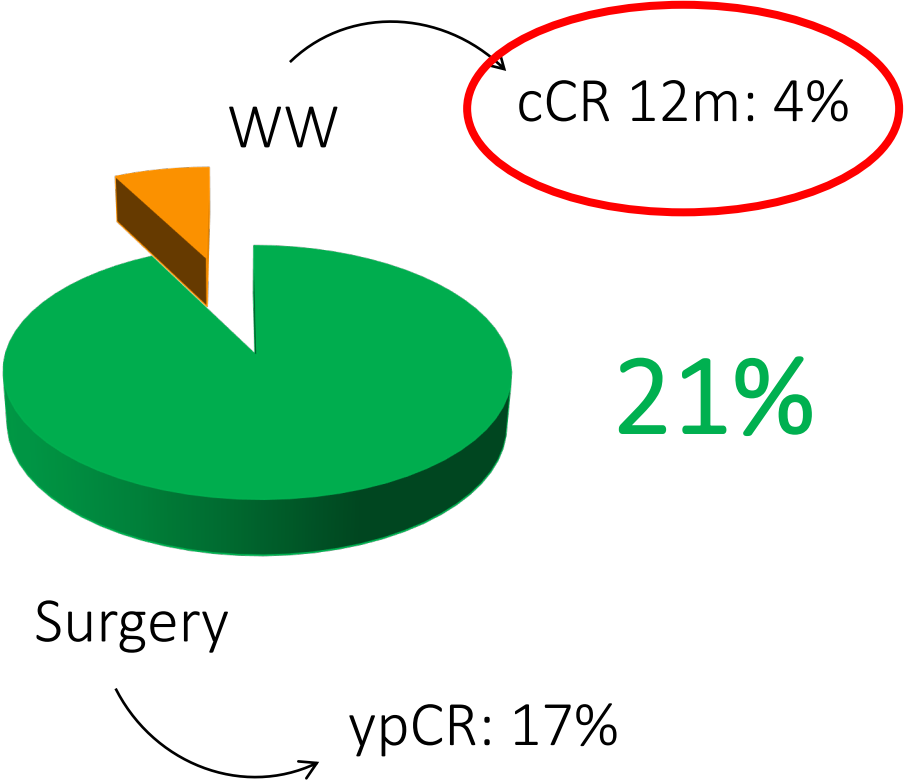


TNT

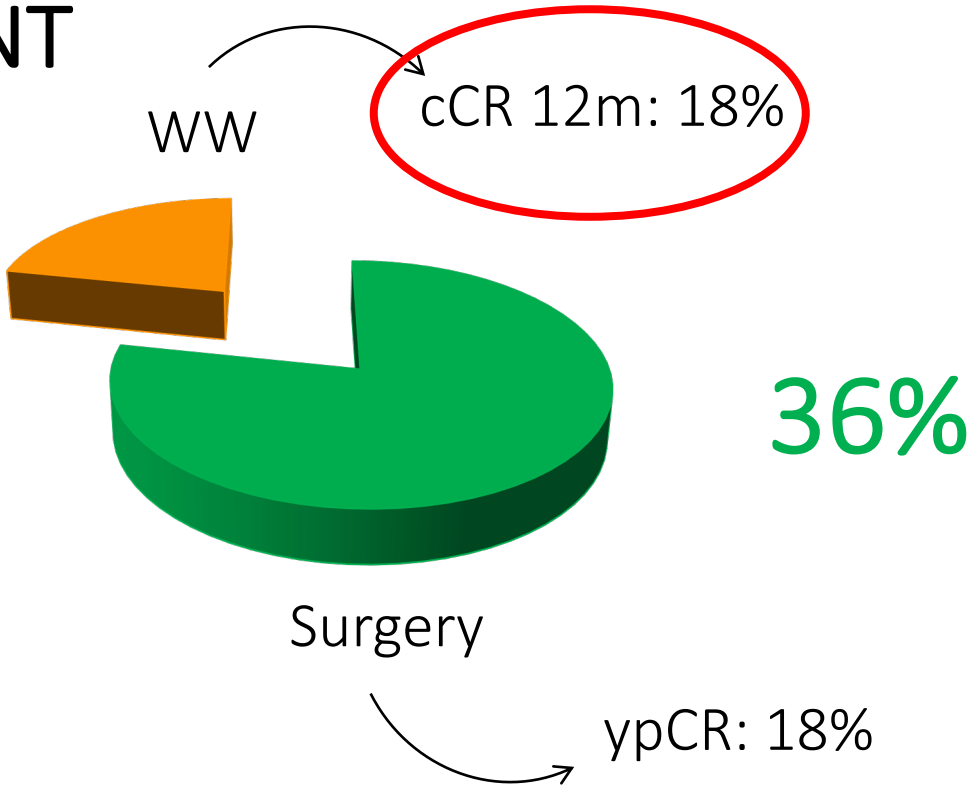


Comparative retrospective study

CRT



TNT



Comparative retrospective study

Variable	CRT	TNT	<i>p</i>
< 55 years	40%	52%	< 0.01
cN+	71%	86%	< 0.01
$\Delta t < 8$ weeks	52%	35%	< 0.01

TNT group: younger patients, higher tumor burden, late surgery

Comparative retrospective study

Variable	CRT	TNT	<i>p</i>
< 55 years	40%	52%	< 0.01
cN+	71%	86%	< 0.01
$\Delta t < 8$ weeks	52%	35%	< 0.01

Multivariate analysis for association with CR:

TNT: OR: 2.06 (95% CI 1.44 - 2.96)

Meta-analyses

Petrelli F et al. 2019

- ✓ 28 studies
 - ✓ 10 comparative
- ✓ N: 2688 TNT versus 891 QTRT
- ✓ **pCR: 22.4%**
- ✓ OR: 1.40, 95% CI 1.08-1.81

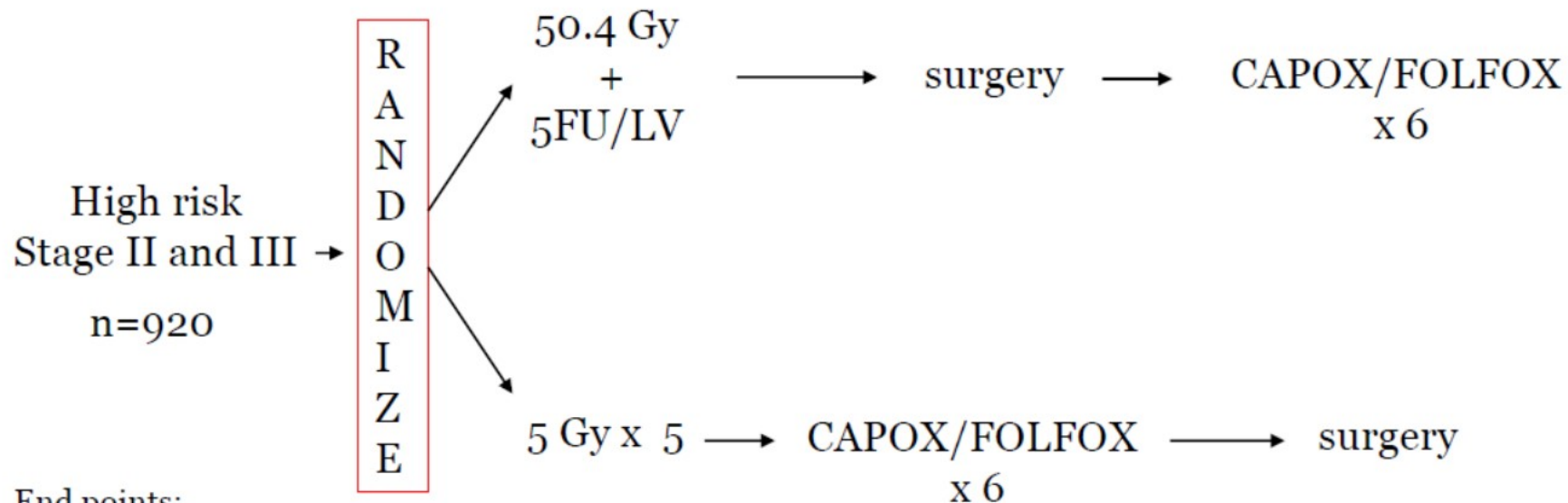
Zaborowski A et al. 2019

- ✓ 10 prospective studies
- ✓ N: 648 TNT
- ✓ **pCR: 21.8%**
- ✓ 5-year DFS: 65%
- ✓ 5-year OS: 75%

Perspectives

Testing Short Course XRT: RAPIDO - Ongoing Randomized Phase II

NCT01558921



End points:

1. Time to treatment failure
2. Survival
3. pCR
4. Negative margin rate
5. Complications
6. QoL

Nilsson P., et al. *BMC Cancer* 2013;13:279

NRG-GI002 (TNT) Schema

Non-comparative experimental arms

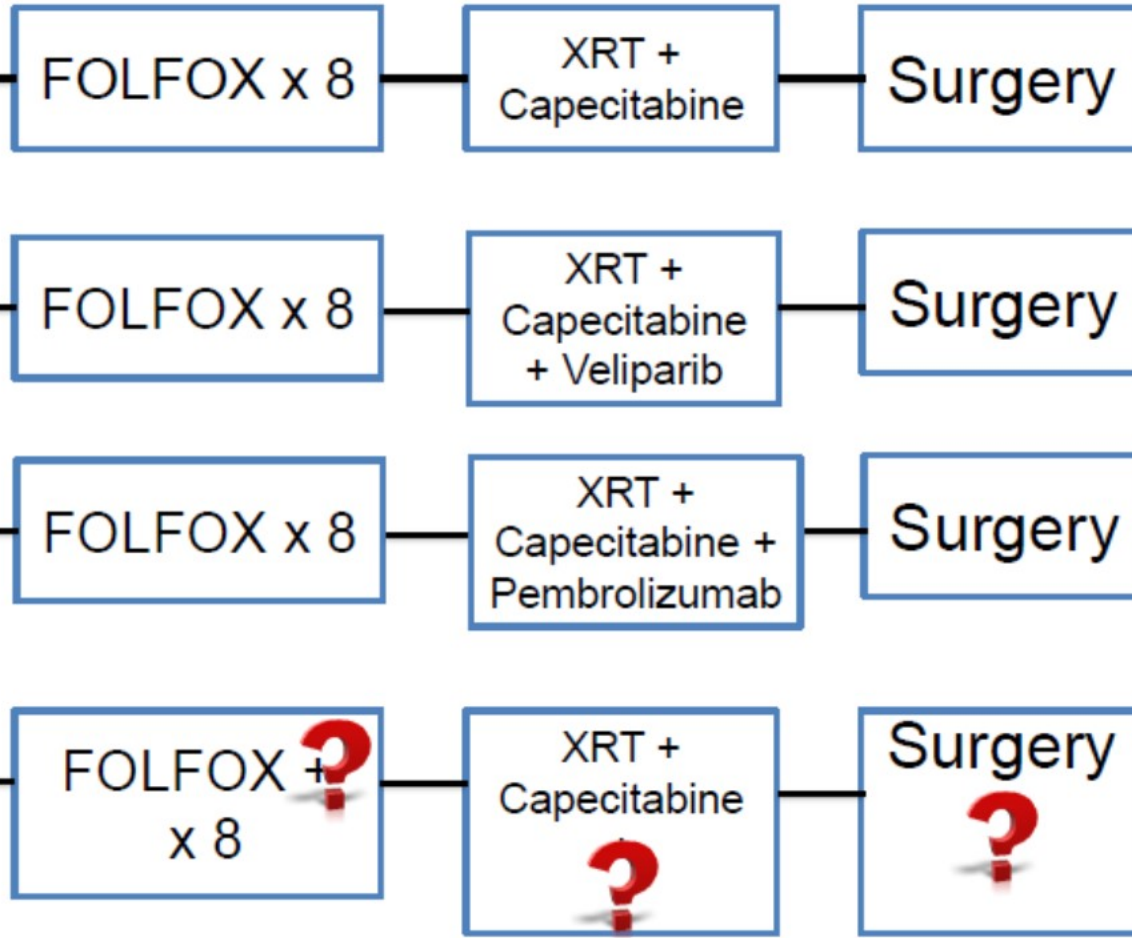
V. High Risk

- Bulky
- N2
- Low lying
- APR required

Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer

R

Additional arms added through protocol amendments

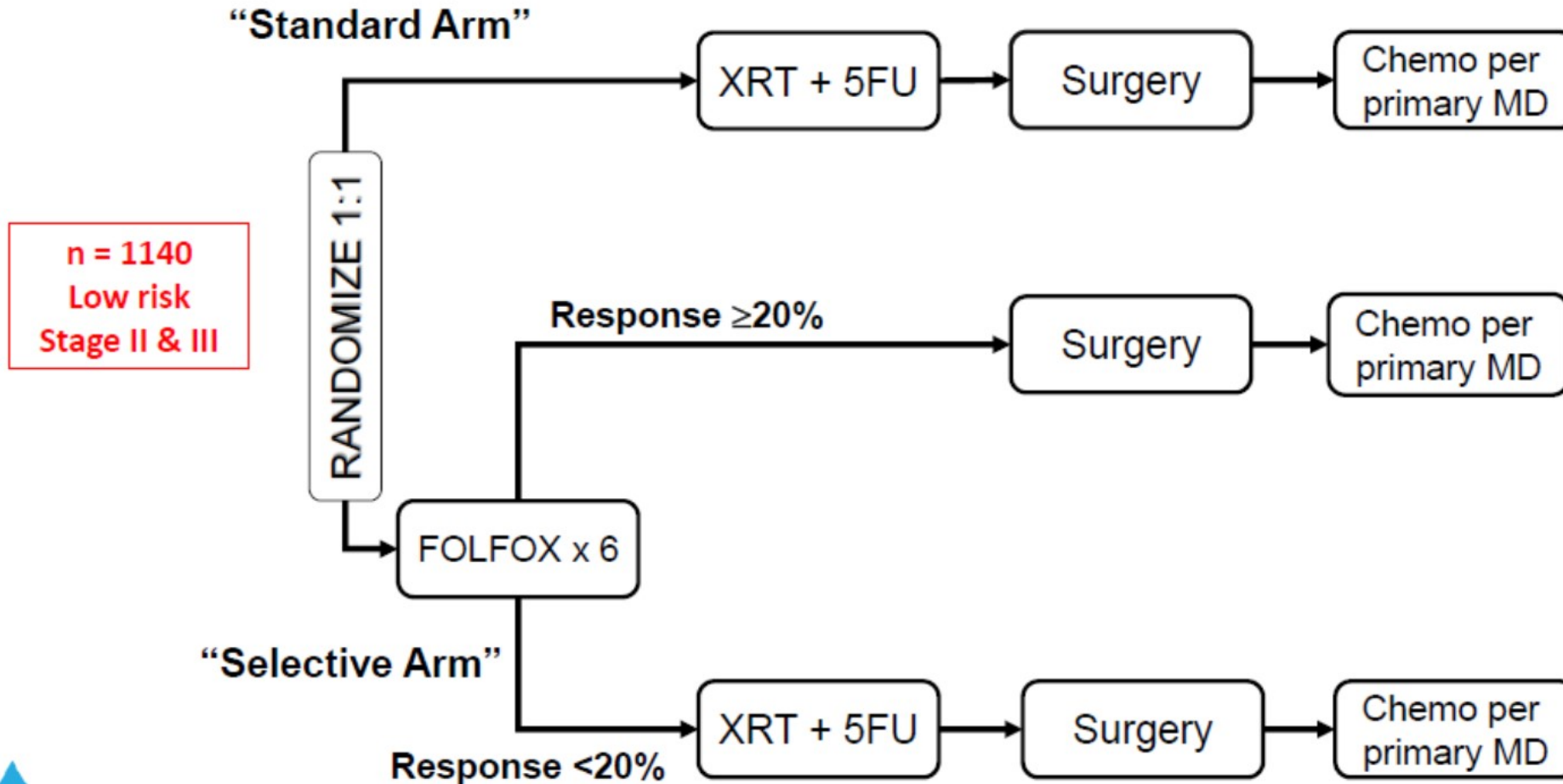


NCT02921256

PROSPECT

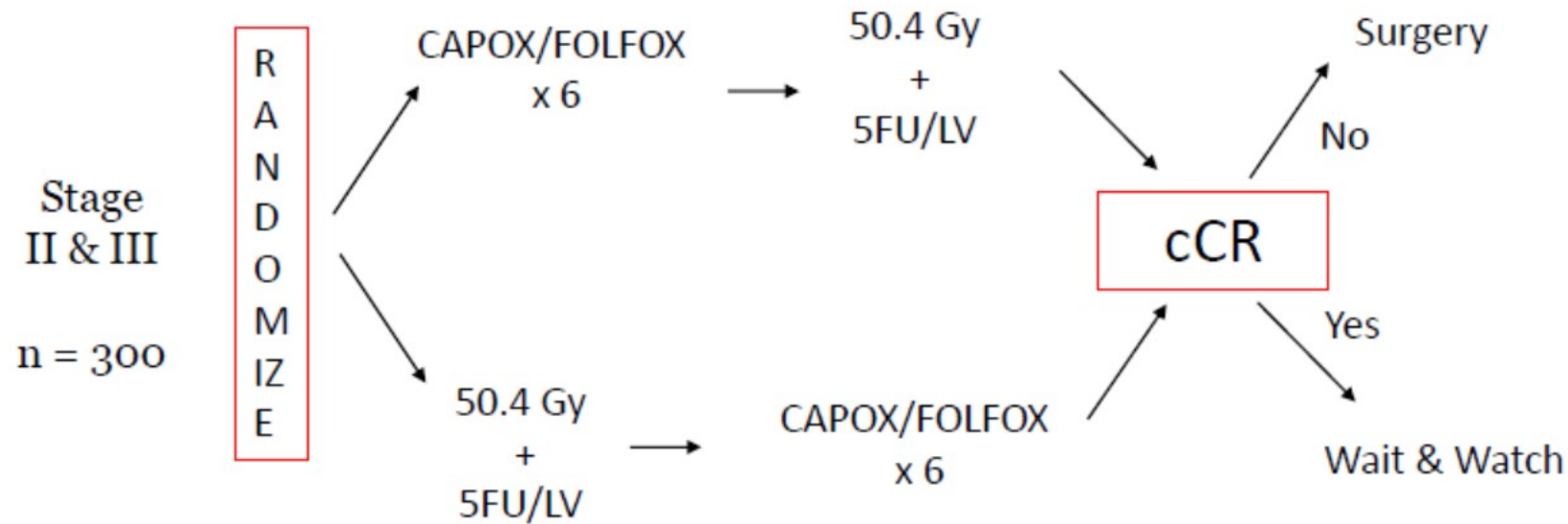
A phase II/III study

Preoperative Radiation Or Selective Preoperative radiation and Evaluation before Chemotherapy and TME



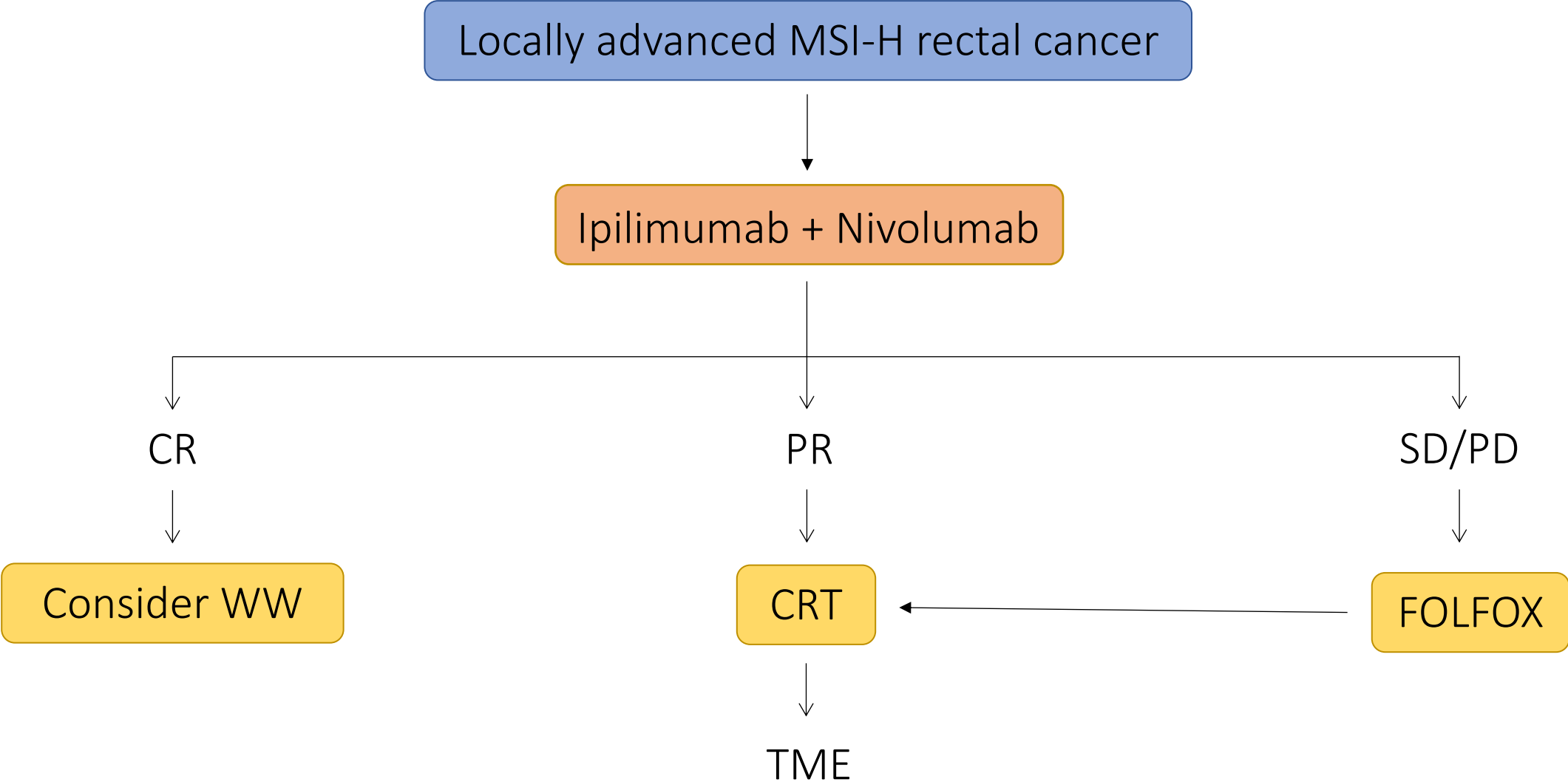
Selective Non-Operative Mgmt (OPRA Trial)

NCT02008656

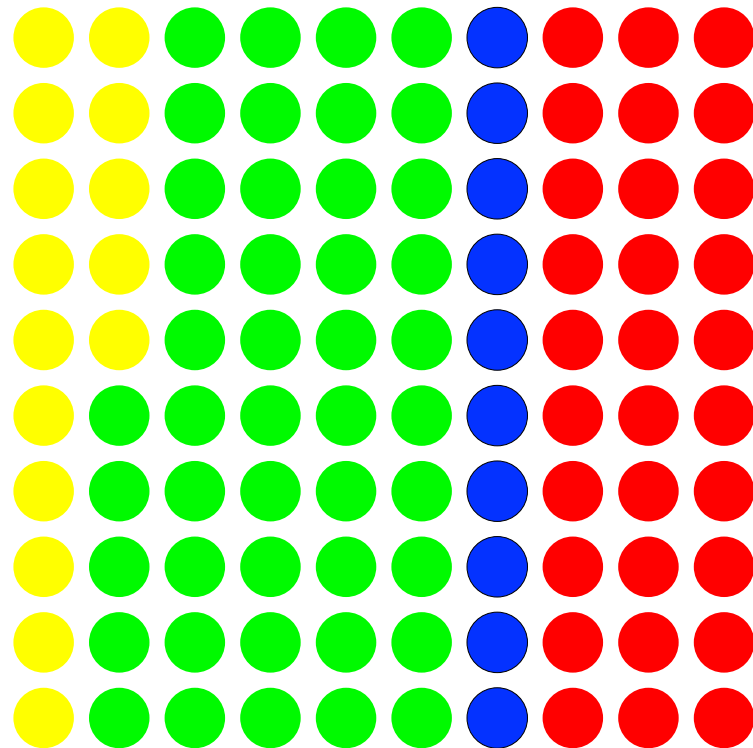


Smith JJ, et al. *BMC Cancer* 2015;15:767

Perspectives



Precision Medicine



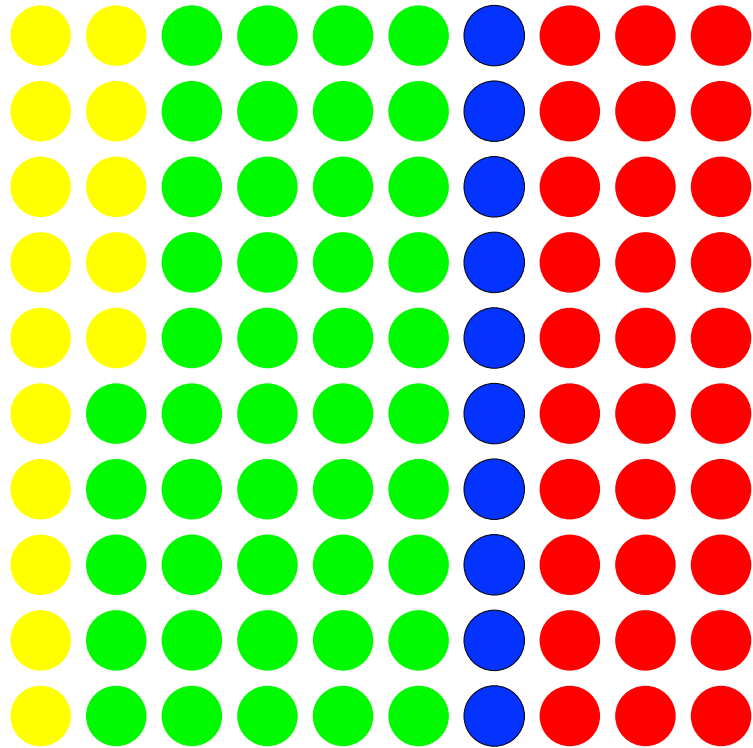
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100 patients

cT3-4 N+

Neoadjuvant CRT + TME + adjuvant oxaliplatin

im Precision Medicine



- Cured by CRT
- Cured by TME
- Cured by adj. oxaliplatin
- Recurrence

Who are these patients?
How to identify them?

100 patients
cT3-4 N+

Neoadjuvant CRT + TME + adjuvant oxaliplatin

JAMA Oncology

Prognostic Potential of Circulating Tumor DNA Measurement in Postoperative Surveillance of Nonmetastatic Colorectal Cancer

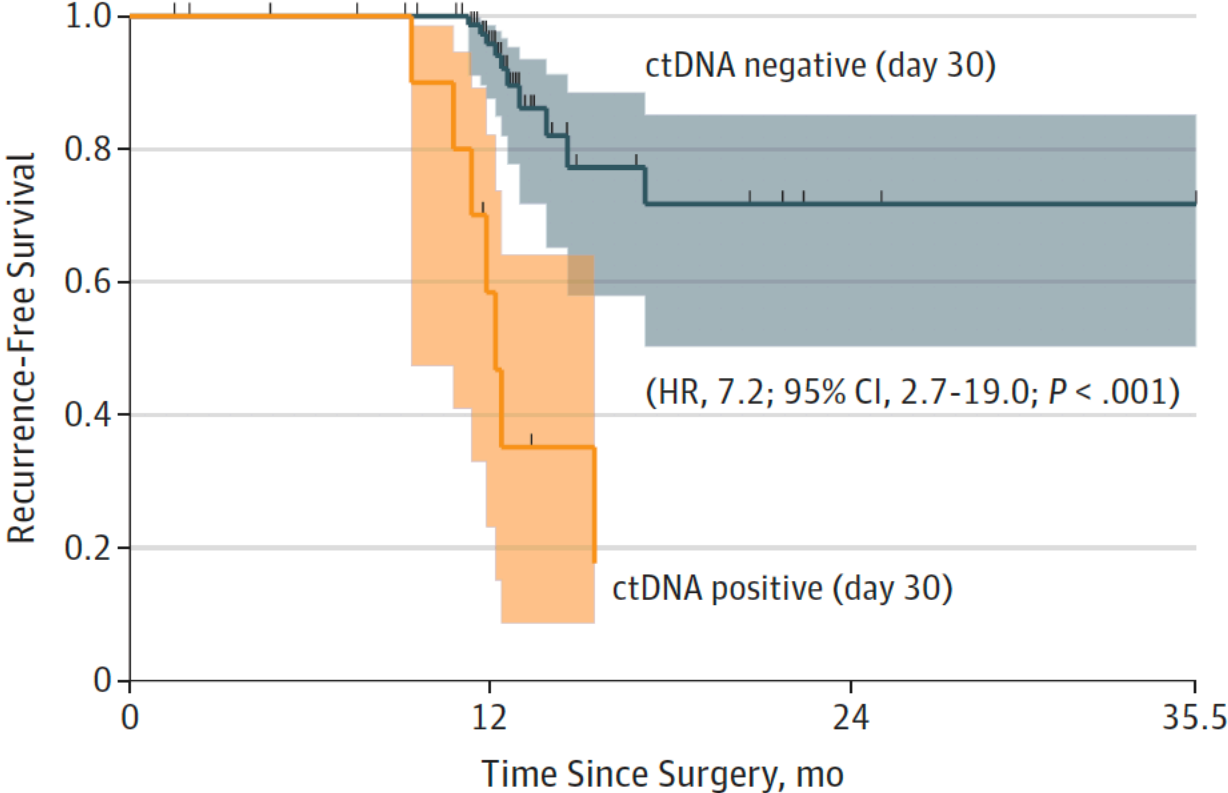
Yuxuan Wang, MD, PhD; Lu Li, PhD; Joshua D. Cohen, MPhil; et al.

Analysis of Plasma Cell-Free DNA by Ultradeep Sequencing in Patients With Stages I to III Colorectal Cancer

Thomas Reinert, PhD; Tenna Vesterman Henriksen, MSc; Emil Christensen, PhD; et al.

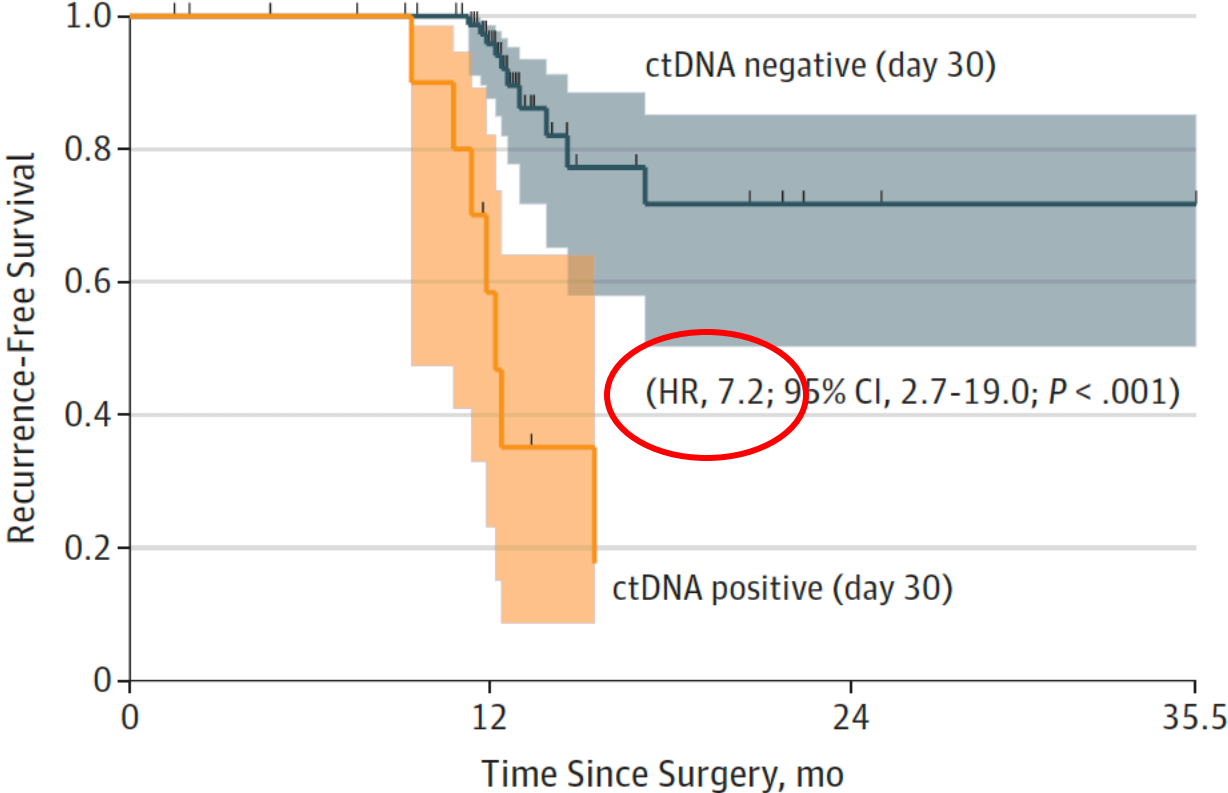
Perspectives

Recurrence-free survival and ctDNA status at 30th postoperative day



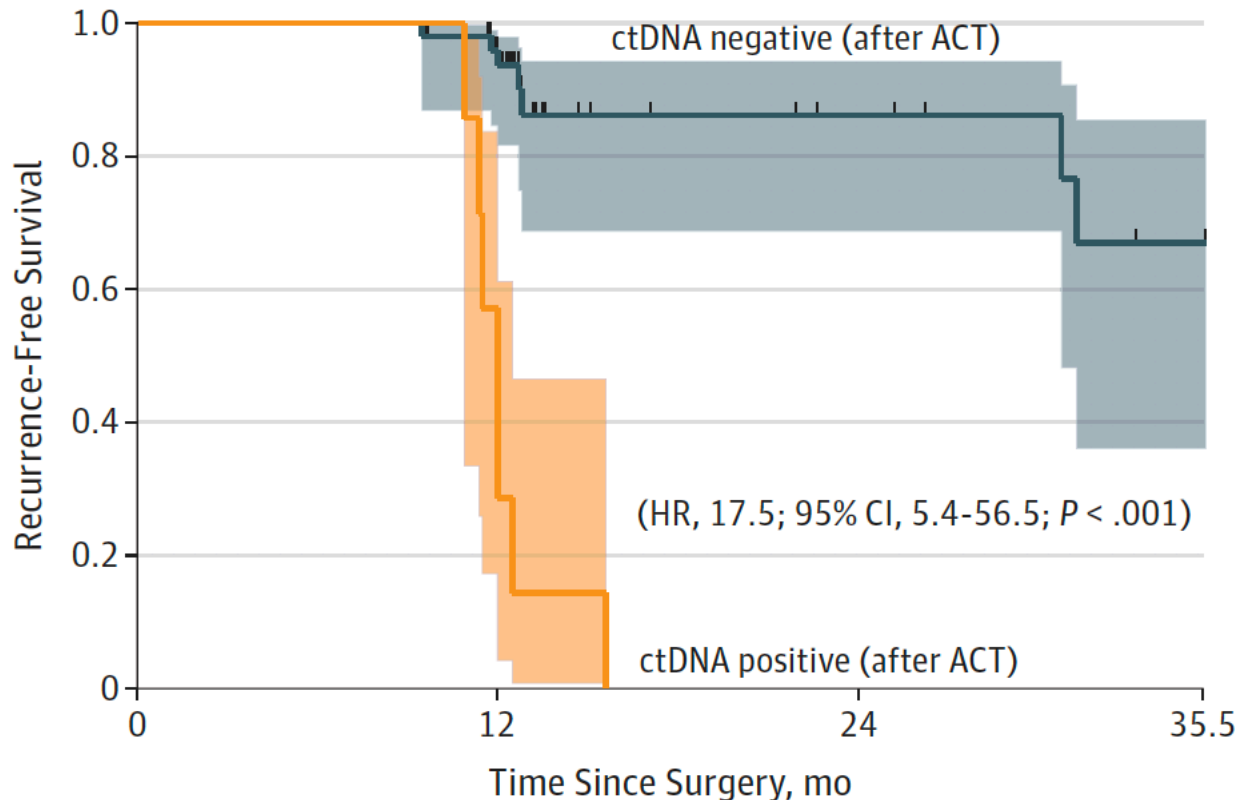
Perspectives

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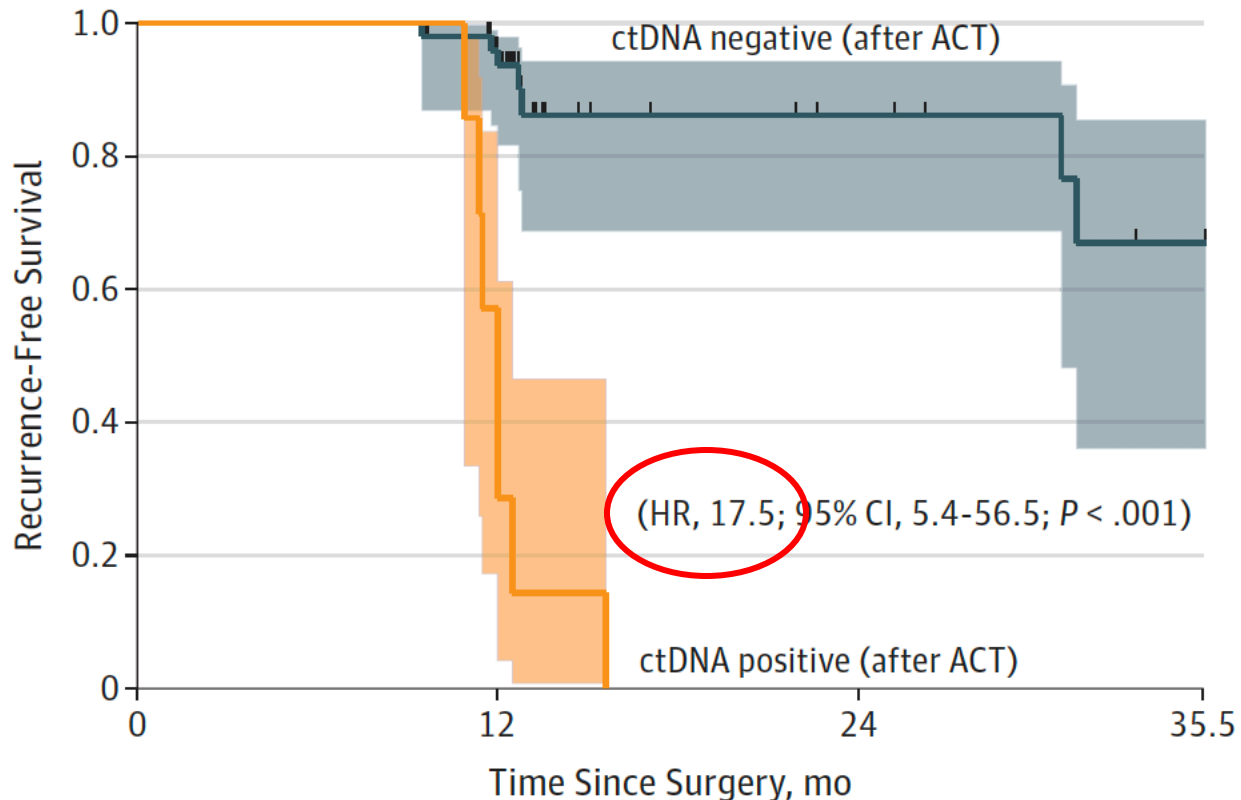
Perspectives

Recurrence-free survival and ctDNA status after adjuvant chemotherapy



Perspectives

Recurrence-free survival and ctDNA status after adjuvant chemotherapy



Take-home message

- Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy remains as the standard neoadjuvant approach of locally advanced rectal cancer
- Phase III studies addressing the relative benefit of TNT are eagerly awaited.
- Escalation of therapy for all patients will certainly not be the best choice.
- Molecular risk stratification might be incorporated in the therapeutic management.
- The improvement of molecular techniques will help to identify the patients eligible for escalation (TNT) or de-escalation of treatment (watch-and-wait).