



# Pancreatic Cancer Academy

***Nov. 29. – 30. 2019***  
***NH Hotel Vienna Airport***



# Patient Case 2: borderline resectable PDAC

## Criteria for surgical resection of pancreatic cancer

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## Declaration of conflict of interest

### Type

Speaker Bureau / Honoraria

**Novartis, Ipsen, AAA, Celgene;  
J&J**

Consultant / Advisory Board

**AAA, Mylan, Celgene**

# The setting of my talk

- PDAC
- Assessed at diagnosis as either borderline or resectable disease
- Neoadjuvant approach
- Surgical perspective for resection after therapy

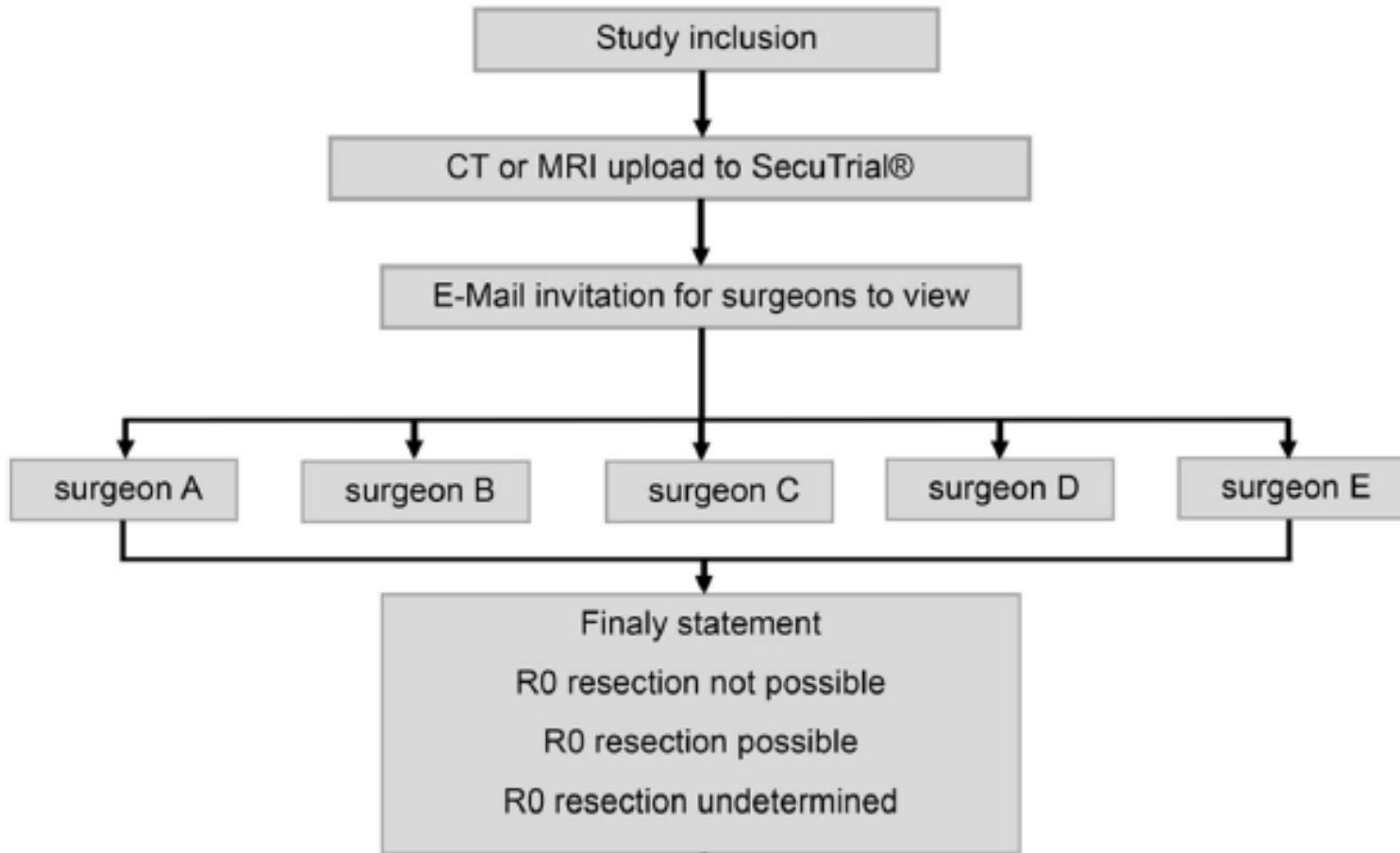


# Criteria of resectability should be clear starting from the anatomical definition

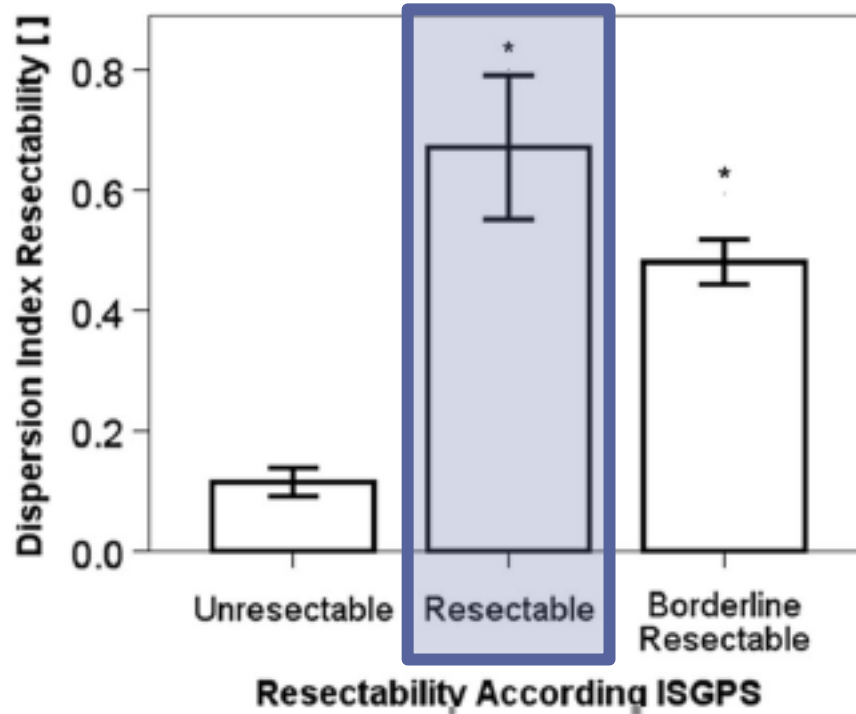
Type of definition	Anatomical
R	R-Type A
BR	BR-Type A
Locally advanced: LA	LA-Type A

# But if you take 5 experts surgeons...

B



the agreement was quite low!



Wittel et al. BCM Cancer 2018

# A more difficult task: resectability criteria are nowadays multifactorial

Type of definition	Anatomical	Biological	Conditional
<b>R</b>	R-Type A	No: R-Type A	No: R-Type A
		Yes: BR-Type B	Yes: BR-Type C
<b>BR</b>	BR-Type A	No: BR-Type A	No: BR-Type A
		Yes: BR-Type AB	Yes: BR-Type AC
<b>Locally advanced: LA</b>	LA-Type A	No: LA-Type A	No: LA-Type A
		Yes: LA-Type AB	Yes: LA-Type AC

**Biological definition:**

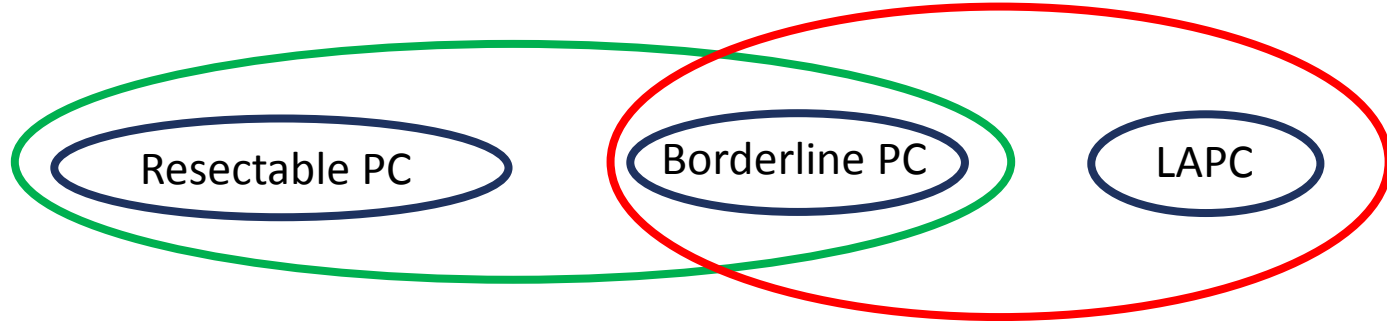
- CA 19-9 more than 500 IU/ml
- Regional lymph node metastasis (biopsy or PET-CT)

**Conditional host-related definition:** • Depressed performance status (PS: 2 or more)

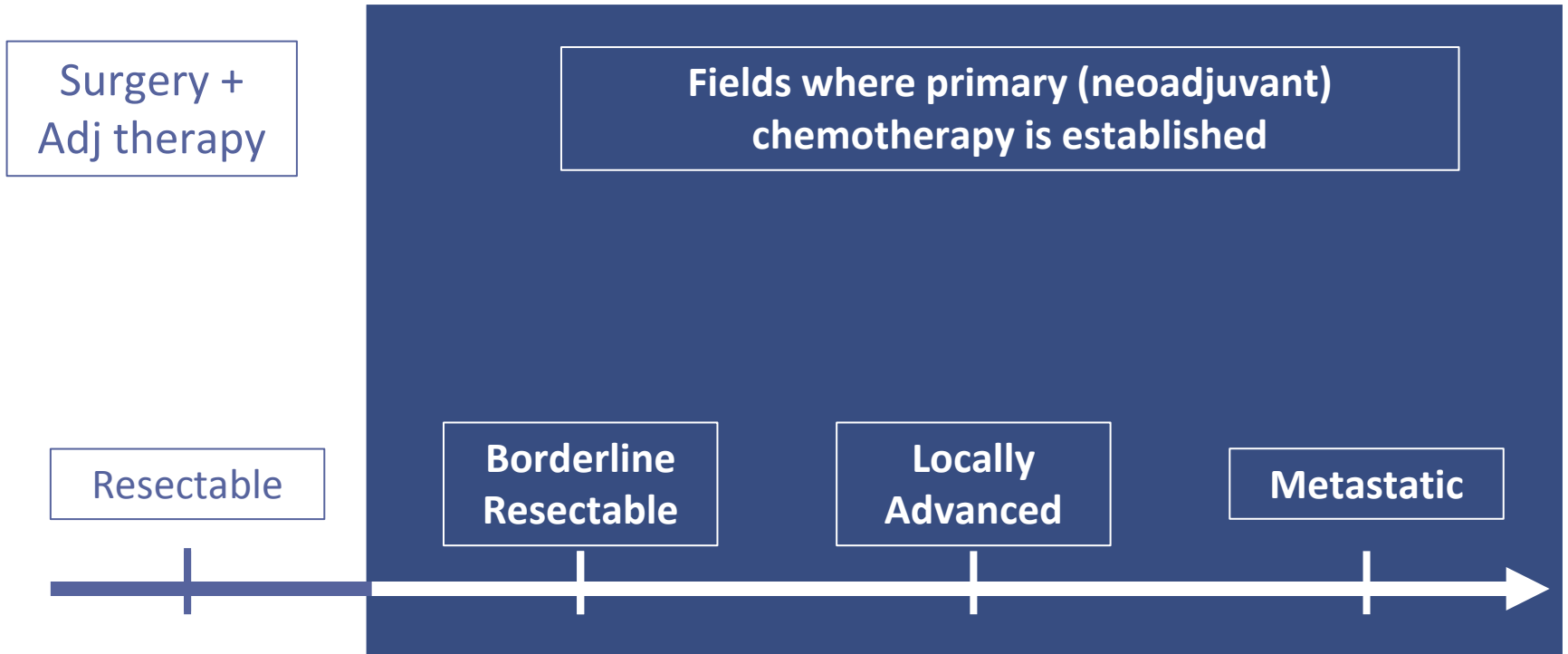
Tumor is classified based on combination of A, B, and C  
(for example, a patient with both Type B and Type C features would be classified as Type ABC).



# The literature does not help: complexity in comparing different series



# Despite some controversies on treatment strategy....



# A recent prove in favor of neoadjuvant approach at least in U.S.

Ann Surg Oncol (2019) 26:4108–4116  
<https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-019-07602-6>

Annals of  
**SURGICAL ONCOLOGY**  
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF SURGICAL ONCOLOGY



ORIGINAL ARTICLE – HEPATOBILIARY TUMORS

## Completion of Adjuvant Chemotherapy After Upfront Surgical Resection for Pancreatic Cancer Is Uncommon Yet Associated With Improved Survival

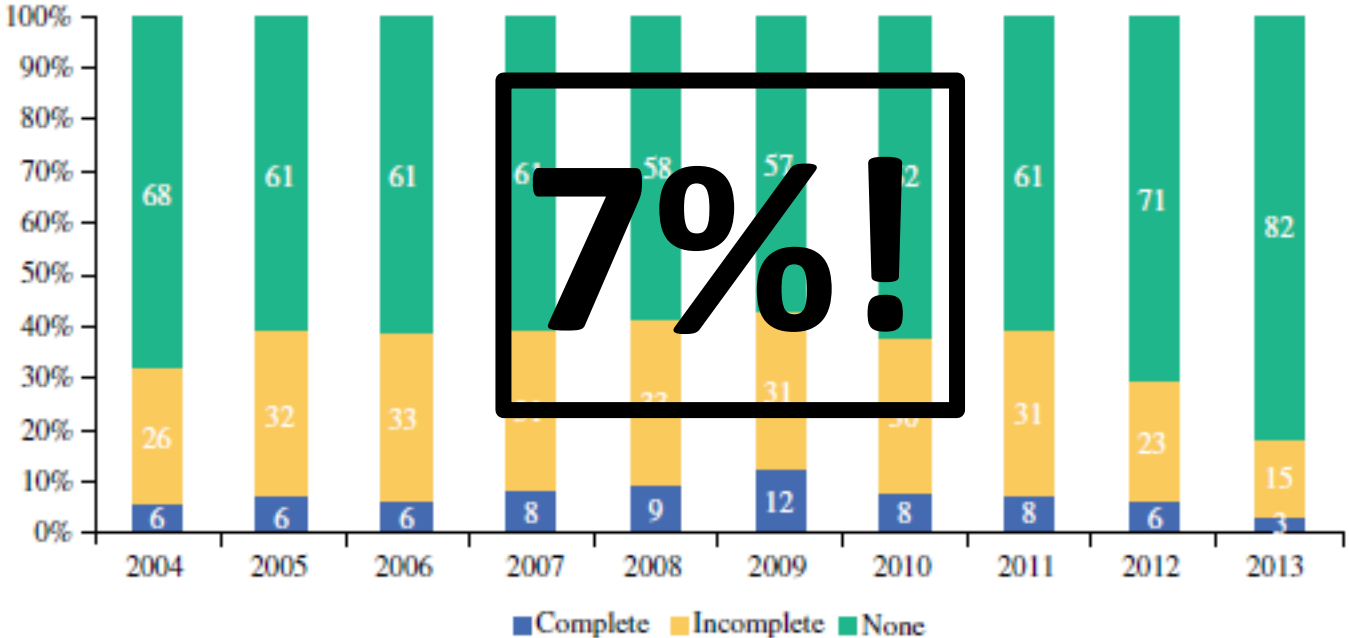
Ariella M. Altman, MD<sup>1</sup>, Keith Wirth, MD<sup>1</sup>, Schelomo Marmor, MPH, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Emil Lou, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Katherine Chang, MD<sup>2</sup>, Jane Y. C. Hui, MD, MS<sup>1</sup>, Todd M. Tuttle, MD, MS<sup>1</sup>, Eric H. Jensen, MD<sup>1</sup>, and Jason W. Denbo, MD<sup>1,3</sup>



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# A recent prove in favor of neoadjuvant approach: adjuvant chemotherapy completion at least in US

2,440 patients  
SEER-MEDICARE 2004-2013



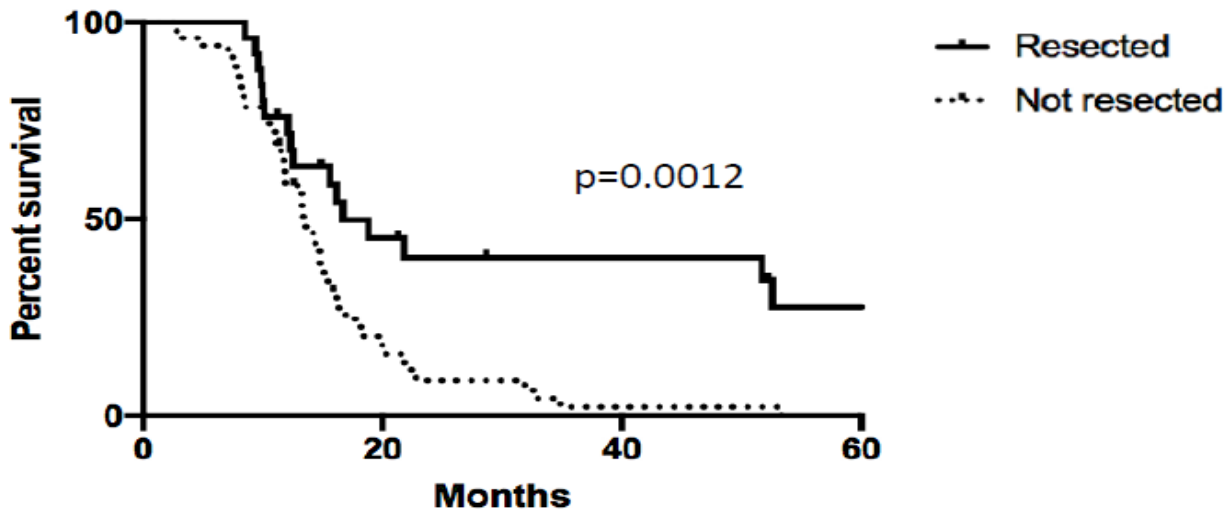
# Rational criteria which should favor a neoadjuvant approach

- Control of micrometastatic disease presents in around 70-80% of patients despite not recognizable
- Downsizing\staging in about 30% of patients with “modern” regimens
- To increase adjuvant therapy attrition and completion quite low due to surgical complications in a demanding surgery (morbidity 40-60% and mortality <5% even in referral centers)
- Biological selection



# Some results are in this direction

Combination CTx: resected vs non-resected



	%	Median	12 mos	36 mos	60 mos
Resected		16.7	76.0	40.2	27.6
Non-resected		13.5	58.5	2.2	0

# and subsequent resectability criteria are becoming....

**Conclusions:** All patients with BRPC/LAPC who do not progress during NAT should be considered for surgical resection, irrespective of the type or dose of NAT given. Higher levels of Ca 19-9 should not be considered an absolute contraindication for resection.

# One image for an increasing mood



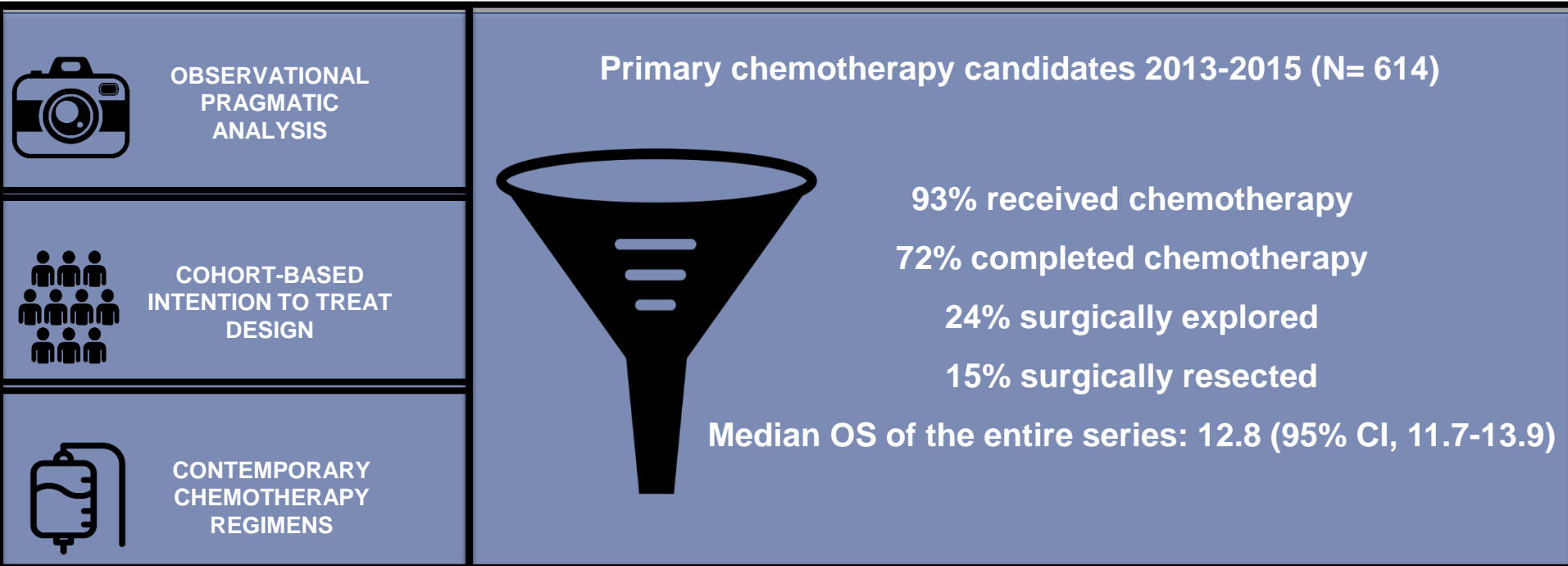


but .... not everything that glitters is gold



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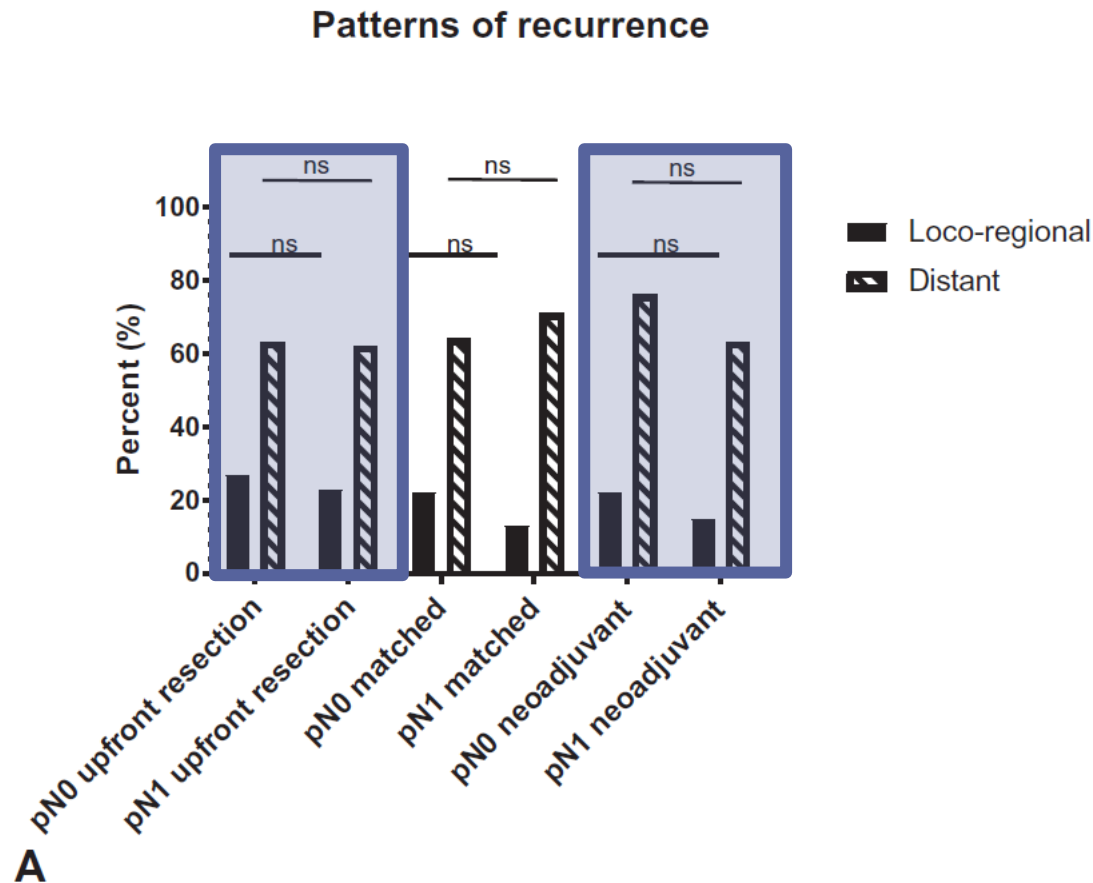
# Some questions are still pending: how often does it happen?



Maggino et al. JAMA Surg 2019  
to the courtesy of Prof Salvia R, Verona, Italy

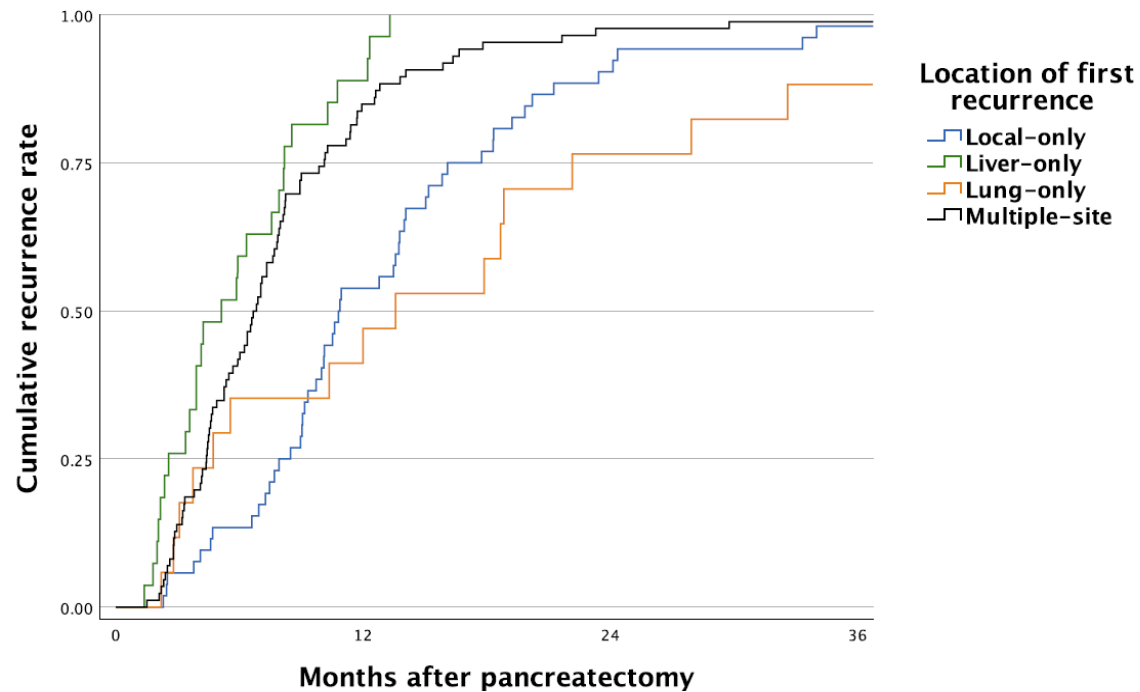
# Some questions are still pending: do we change the pattern of recurrence?

(n= 546)



# Some questions are still pending: are we able to postpone their occurrence?

(n= 231)



<i>Recurrence patterns</i>	<i>0-6 months</i>	<i>6-12 months</i>	<i>12-18 months</i>
<b>Liver only (n=28)</b>	60.7% (n=17)	89.3% (n=25)	100% (n=28)



# Some questions are still pending: do we decrease the rate of early distant recurrences?

	<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>pts</b>	<b>Liver recurrences &lt;12 months</b>
<b>Groot V, et al. Ann Surg 2018</b>	<b>UPFRONT</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>95 (13.7%)</b>
<b>Groot V, et al Eur J Surg Oncol 2019</b>	<b>AFTER NEODJ</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>32 (13.8%)</b>



My name is biology!



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# Factors associated with both RFS and OS after neoadjuvant therapy: an overview

- **MGH:** Charlson >1, preoperative **CA19-9** >100 U/mL, **T size** > 3.0 cm on CT scan or > 2.5 cm on pathology
- **Verona:** none
- **Heidelberg:** **CA19-9** >100 U/ml, **N+**, **M+**, **arterial/venous involvement**
- **Stockholm:** *not* CA19-9
- **AGEO-FRENCH:** CRTx, **lack of venous resection**

to the courtesy of Sven Mieog, Leiden, The Netherlands

# An additional advise: is really the resection our target or should we look at different goals?

## **Article**

Versteijne E, et al. BJS 2018; 105: 946-958

## **Setting**

Resectable and BL resectable

## **Source**

Literature (38 studies):

3,484: 1,738 NAT (49.9%)

## **Analysis**

Meta-analysis, Intention-to treat





# An additional advise: is really the resection our goal or should we look at different goals?

Type of analysis	OS (months)	p
ITT		
<i>NAT</i>	18.8	
<i>UR</i>	14.8	

# An additional advise: is really the resection our goal or should we look at different goals?

Type of analysis	OS (months)	p
<b>ITT</b>		
<i>NAT</i>	18.8	
<i>UR</i>	14.8	
<b>Resected</b>		
<i>NAT</i>	<b>26.1</b>	
<i>UR</i>	<b>15.0</b>	

# An additional advise: is really the resection our goal or should we look at different goals?

Type of analysis	OS (months)	p
<b>ITT</b>		
<i>NAT</i>	18.8	
<i>UR</i>	14.8	
<b>Resected</b>		
<i>NAT</i>	26.1	
<i>UR</i>	15.0	
<b><i>% pts resected</i></b>		
<b><i>NAT</i></b>	<b>66 (%)</b>	<b>&lt; 0.001</b>
<b><i>UR</i></b>	<b>81.3 (%)</b>	

# Some additional concern: the center, the volume and, may be, the country

Ann Surg Oncol

<https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-019-08023-1>

Annals of

**SURGICAL ONCOLOGY**

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE – PANCREATIC TUMORS

## National Use of Chemotherapy in Initial Management of Stage I Pancreatic Cancer and Failure to Perform Subsequent Resection

Ryan J. Ellis, MD, MS<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Jessie W. Ho, MD<sup>1,2</sup>, Cary Jo R. Schlick, MD<sup>1,2</sup>, Ryan P. Merkow, MD, MS<sup>1,2,3</sup>, David J. Bentrem, MD, MS<sup>1,2</sup>, Karl Y. Bilimoria, MD, MS<sup>1,2,3</sup>, and Anthony D. Yang, MD, MS<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Surgical Outcomes and Quality Improvement Center (SOQIC), Department of Surgery, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL; <sup>2</sup>Northwestern Institute for Comparative Effectiveness Research in Oncology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL; <sup>3</sup>Division of Research and Optimal Patient Care, American College of Surgeons, Chicago, IL



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# Some additional concern: the center, the volume and, may be, the country

17,495 patients  
SEER-MEDICARE 2005-2015

Preop chemotherapy	OR (95%CI)
26.6%	
<b><i>More likely</i></b>	
≥ 80years of age	1.64 (1.39-1.93)
T2 tumor	2.56 (2.36-2.78)
Low-volume center	2.10 ( 1.63-2.71)

# Some additional concern: the center, the volume and, may be, the country

17,495 patients  
SEER-MEDICARE 2005-2015

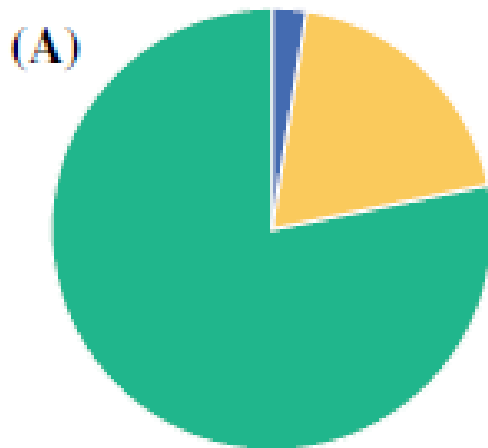
Subsequent resection	OR (95%CI)
33.5%	
<i>More likely</i>	
T1 tumor	1.22 (1.04-1.43)
High-volume center	4.03 (2.90-5.06)

Only 20.4% of hospitals performed resection in  
>50% of patients after upfront chemotherapy

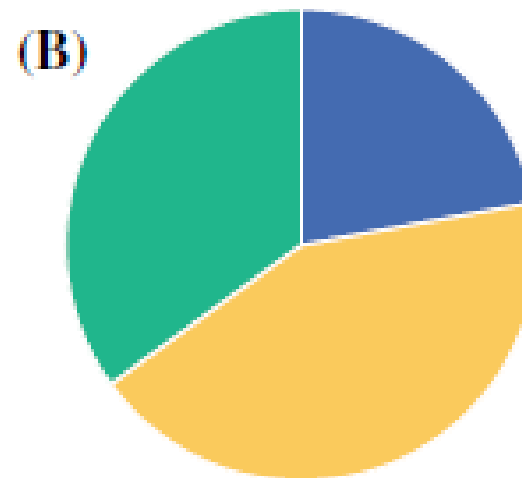
# Some additional concern: the center, the volume and, may be, the country

17,495 patients  
SEER-MEDICARE 2005-2015

Upfront chemotherapy



Subsequent resection



- Individual factors: e.g. patient age, T stage
- Hospital factors: e.g. volume, academic status
- Unmeasured factors; e.g. surgeon preference

# Criteria for surgical resection of pancreatic cancer after neoadjuvant chemotherapy

- A “neoadjuvant” approach really seems better “cover” all needs in non-metastatic setting
- “Surgical skills” is the right **USERNAME** before any indication to move to the OR (MDT approach, expert dedicated surgical team)



# Criteria for surgical resection of pancreatic cancer (II)

- “Waiting for “useful” molecular signatures that will lead to a personalized also surgical approach, results should be according an ITT basis (“**all that glitters ain't gold!**”)
- “Biological selection” remains unfortunately the right **PASSWORD** for any therapeutic choice



**Thank you**

**falconi.massimo@hsr.it**



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