



De veranderende rol voor radiotherapie bij stadium III NSCLC.

Maastro

DTG congres 18-10-2024
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Disclosure

Geen



Overzicht

Wat weten we al langer over de behandeling van stadium III

Plaats van postoperatieve radiotherapie in stadium III

Radiotherapie voor stadium III & immunotherapie

- concurrent
- sequentieel
- zonder chemo
- voordeel van protonen?

Wat met driver mutaties?

Wat weten we al langer? (in het pre-ICI tijdperk)

NSCLC Stadium III = heterogene groep

TNM9th cN2a, cN2b

Bimodale behandeling: systeemtherapie + 1 lokale therapie

 radiotherapie OF chirurgie

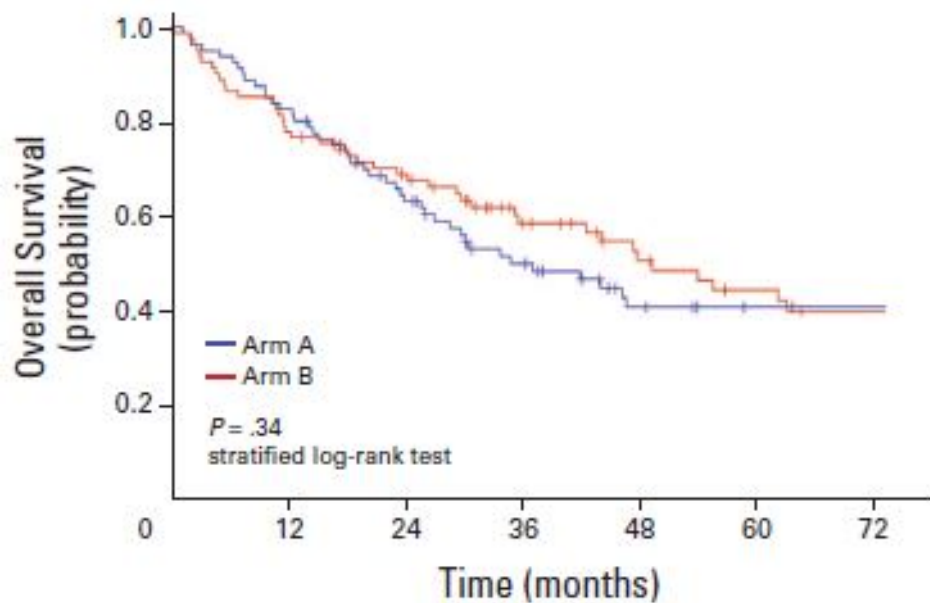
Resectable vs. unresectable: definitie? → R0-resectie

Chemotherapie + radiotherapie

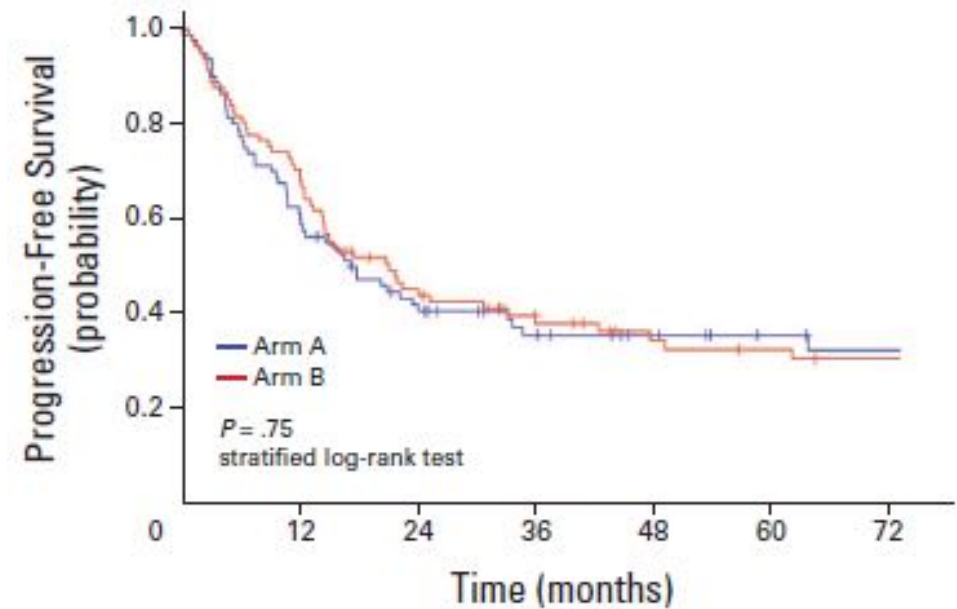
ESPATUE: Resectable stage III NSCLC

Arm A: Chemoradiotherapie (65-71 Gy)

Arm B: Chemoradiotherapie (45 Gy bid) → chirurgie



No. at risk							
Arm A	80	66	47	32	20	16	15
Arm B	81	63	51	35	25	20	17



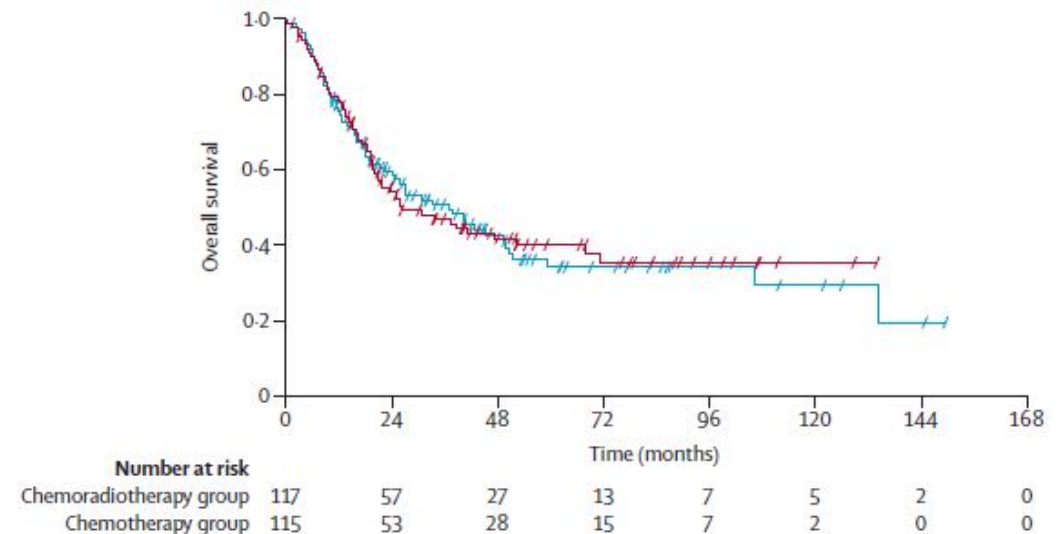
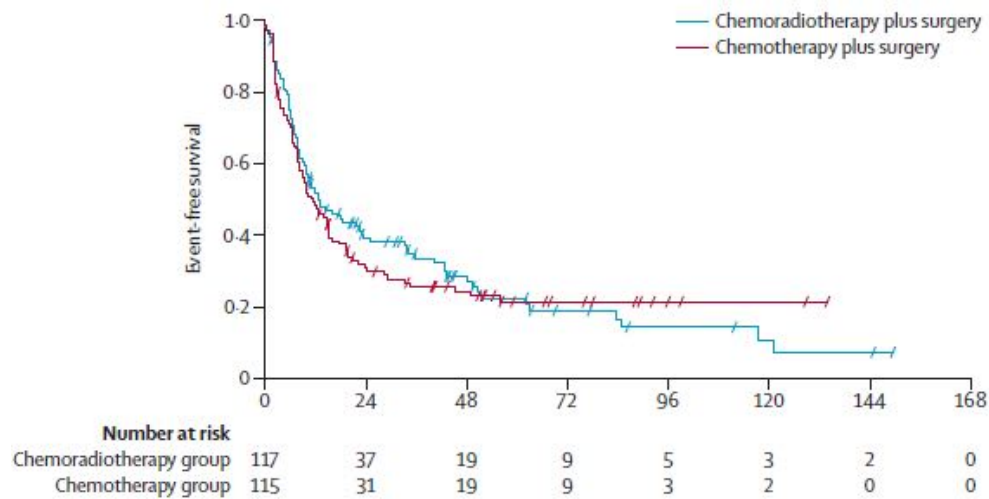
No. at risk							
Arm A	80	50	31	21	16	12	10
Arm B	81	57	34	26	18	16	14

Chemotherapie + chirurgie

SAKK: Resectable stage III NSCLC

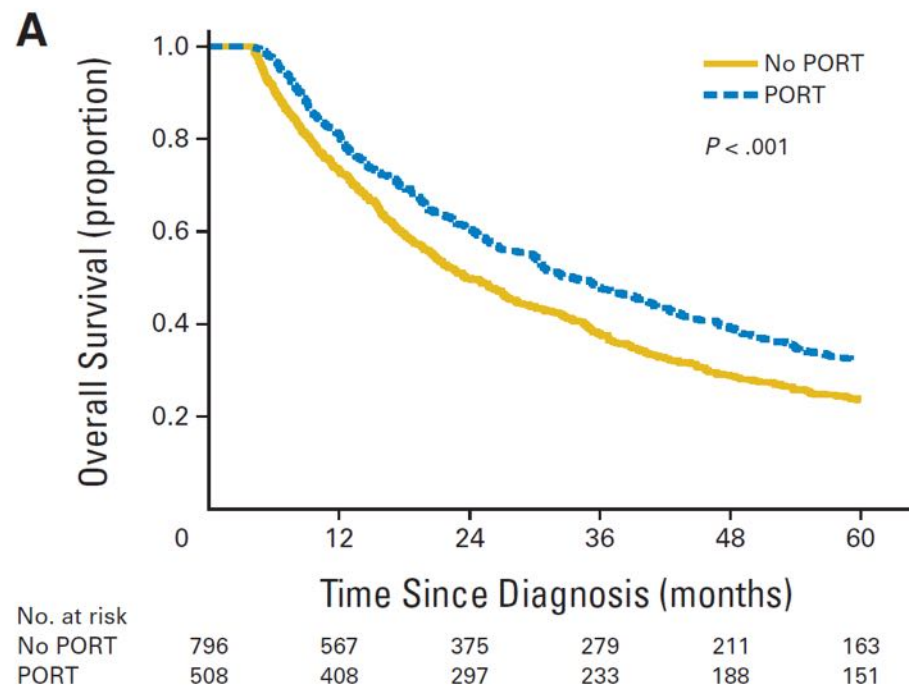
Sequentiële chemoradiotherapie (45 Gy BID) → chirurgie

Chemotherapie → chirurgie



Postoperatieve radiotherapie in stage III (in het pre-ICI tijdperk)

National Cancer Data Base, 3395 stage II-III ptn met onvolledige resectie (R1-R2), 1207 (35.6%) kregen PORT; 1304 geïnccludeerd in survival analyse



Wang et al. J Clin Oncol 2015

Postoperatieve radiotherapie in stage III? (in het pre-ICI tijdperk)

Lung ART

PORT na volledige resectie ("R0") resulteert in:

- Halvering mediastinale recidieven (28% → 14%)
- Meer overlijdens
- Meer toxiciteit

Echter **GEEN** betere DFS of OS

Postoperative radiotherapy versus no postoperative radiotherapy in patients with completely resected non-small-cell lung cancer and proven mediastinal N2 involvement (Lung ART): an open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial



Cécile Le Pechoux, Nicolas Poure, Fabrice Barlesi, Delphine Lerouge, Delphine Antoni, Bruno Lameze, Ursula Nestle, Pierre Boisselier, Eric Dansin, Amaury Paumier, Karine Peignaux, François Thillays, Gerard Zalcman, Jeannick Madelaine, Eric Pichon, Anne Larrouy, Armelle Lavole, Delphine Argo-Leignel, Marc Derollez, Corinne Faivre-Finn, Matthew Q Hatton, Oliver Riesterer, Emilie Bouvier-Morel, Ariane Dunant, John G Edwards, Pascal Alexandre Thomas, Olaf Mercier, Aurelie Bardet

Summary

Background In patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), the use of postoperative radiotherapy (PORT) has been controversial since 1998, because of one meta-analysis showing a deleterious effect on survival in patients with

Lancet Oncol 2021

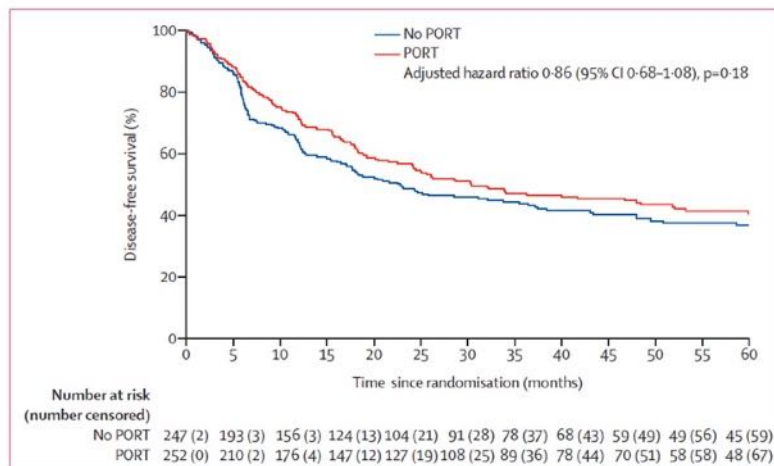
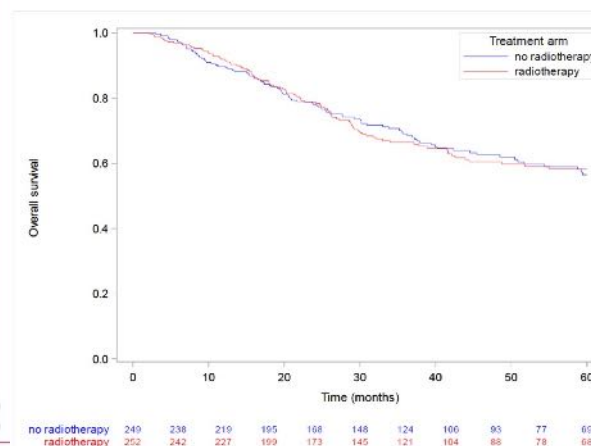


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier survival estimates for disease-free survival
PORT=postoperative radiotherapy.



Le Pechoux et al. Lancet Oncol 2021

Postoperatieve radiotherapie in stage III? (in het pre-ICI tijdperk)

Lung ART

N2 status before any treatment

N0 nodal involvement (N2 unforeseen)	59/240 (25%)	70/239 (29%)
N1 (N2 unforeseen)	43/240 (18%)	29/239 (12%)
Single station N2	83/240 (35%)	80/239 (34%)
Multiple station N2	55/240 (23%)	60/239 (25%)
Missing information	12	10

Quality of resection according to surgical committee review*

R (uncertain)	101/250 (40%)	102/243 (42%)
R0	74/250 (30%)	65/243 (27%)
R1 (nodal extracapsular extension)	74/250 (30%)	75/243 (31%)
R2	1/250	1/243
Missing information	2	6

PORT-C

Chinese RCT

Zelfde besluit

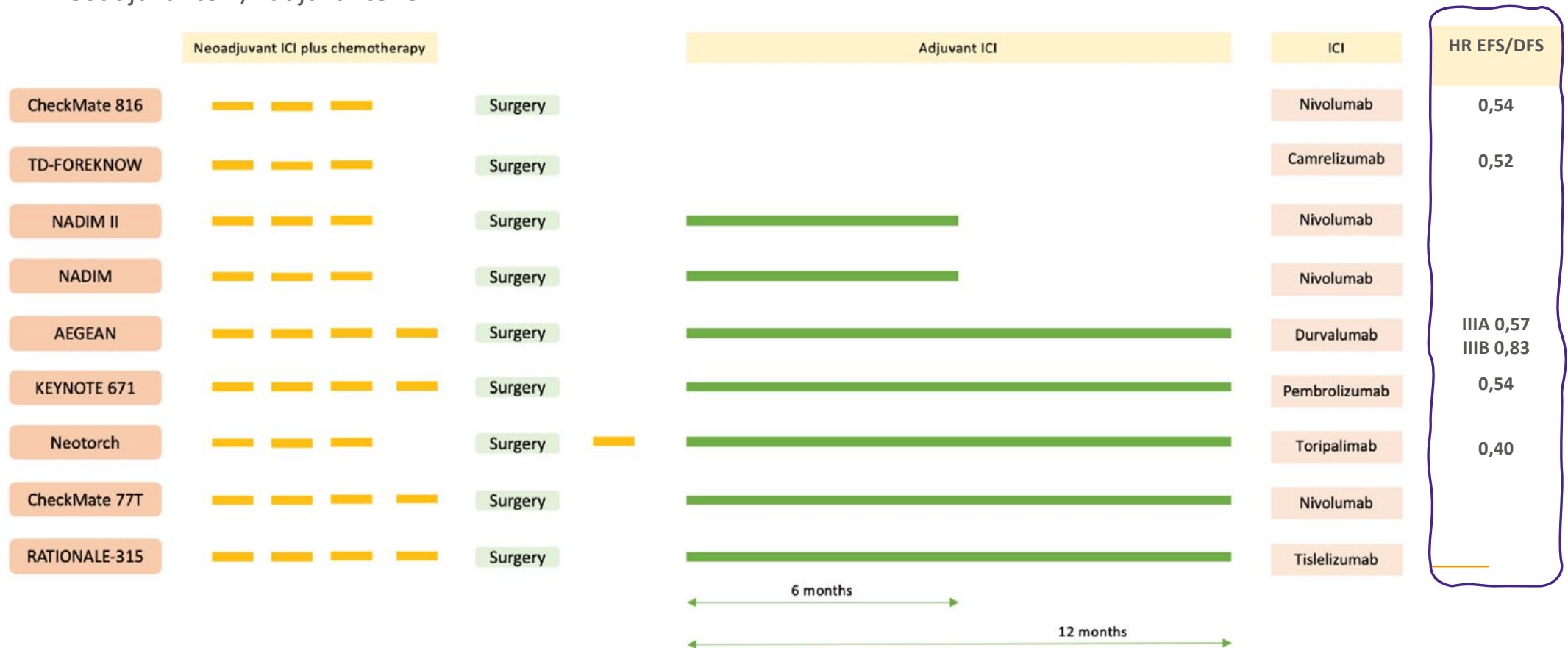
PORT is enkel geïndiceerd bij onvolledige resectie/positief snijvlak

PORT cannot rescue an incomplete resection

ICI en *chirurgie* bij stadium III NSCLC

Veel studies...

Neoadjuvante +/- adjuvante ICI



ICI en *chirurgie* bij stadium III NSCLC

Enkel adjuvant ICI

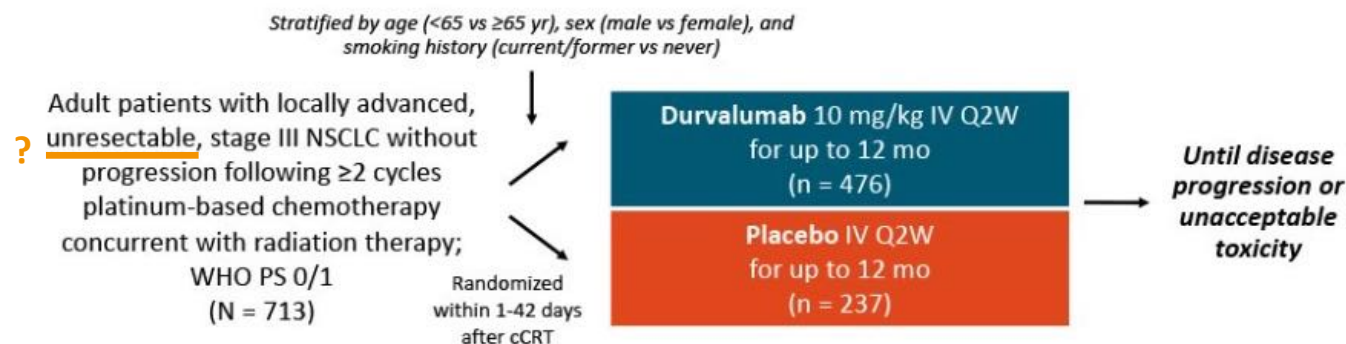
ICI		HR EFS/DFS	p
IMPOWER 010	Atezolizumab	0,81	P=0,04
Keynote 91	Pembrolizumab	0,76	P=0,0014
CCTG BR.31	Pembrolizumab	0,89	NS

HR EFS/DFS
0,54
0,52
IIIA 0,57 IIIB 0,83
0,54
0,40

ICI en *radiotherapie* bij stadium III NSCLC

Concurrente CRT (cCRT) +/- adjuvant durvalumab (**PACIFIC**) – Phase III

- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III trial

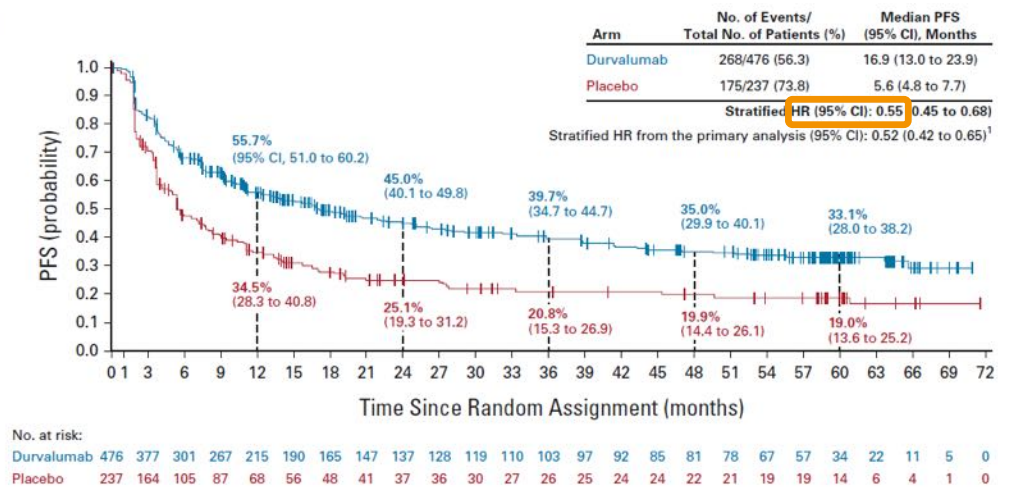
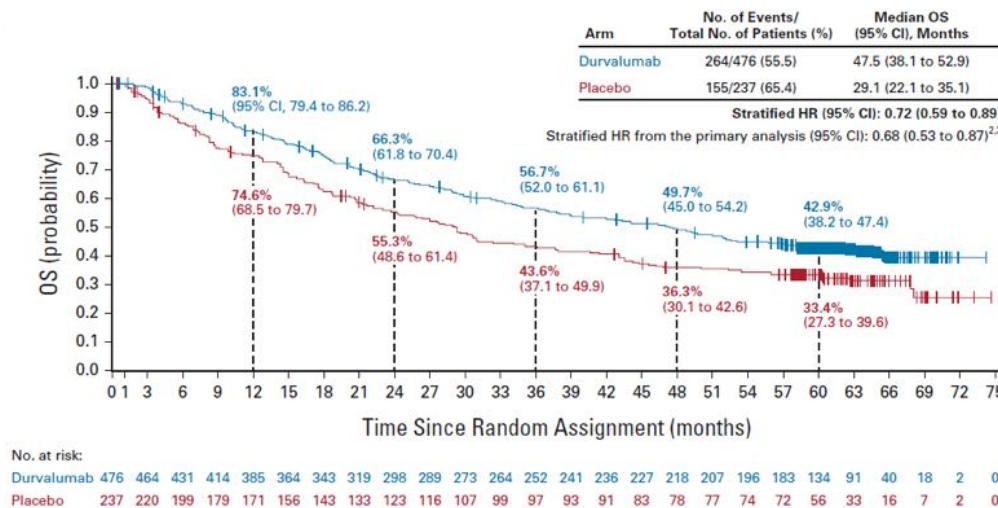


Patients enrolled regardless of PD-L1 status. If available, pre-cCRT tumor tissue archived for PD-L1 testing.

- Primary endpoints: PFS by BICR per RECIST v1.1, OS
- Secondary endpoints: ORR, DoR, TTDM, safety, PROs

ICI en cCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

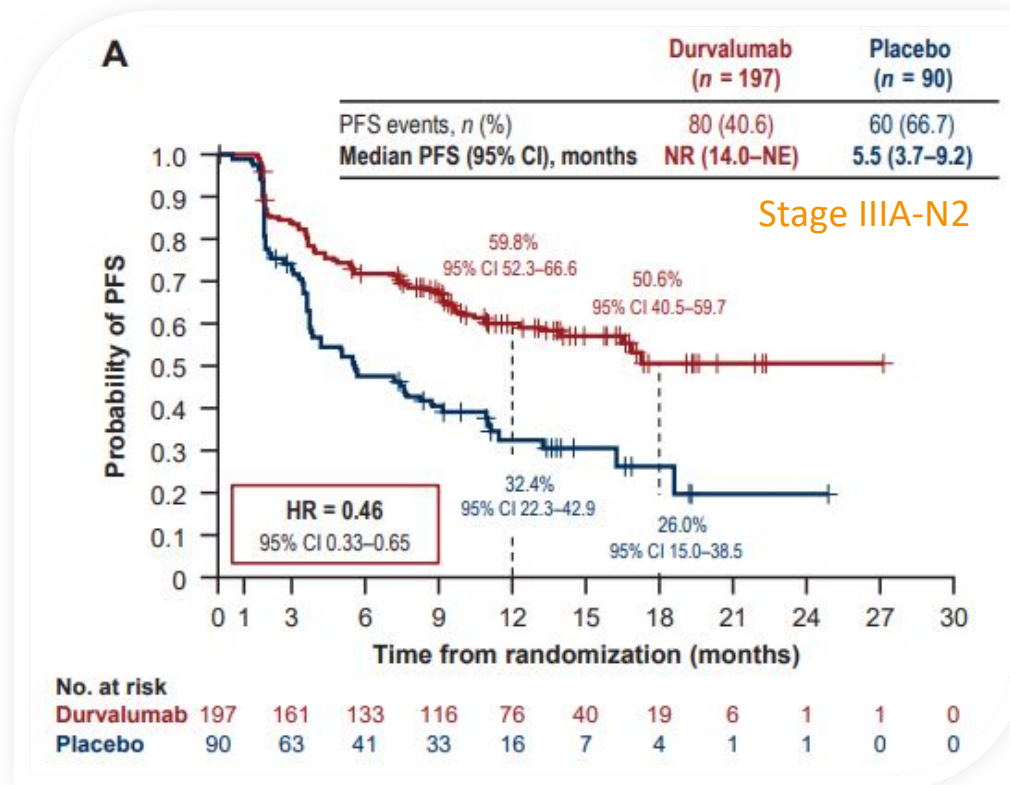
PACIFIC



	Durvalumab (N=476)	Placebo (N=237)	Total (N=713)
Disease stage			
IIIA	252 (52.9)	125 (52.7)	377 (52.9)
IIIB	212 (44.5)	107 (45.1)	319 (44.7)
Other [†]	12 (2.5)	5 (2.1)	17 (2.4)

ICI en cCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

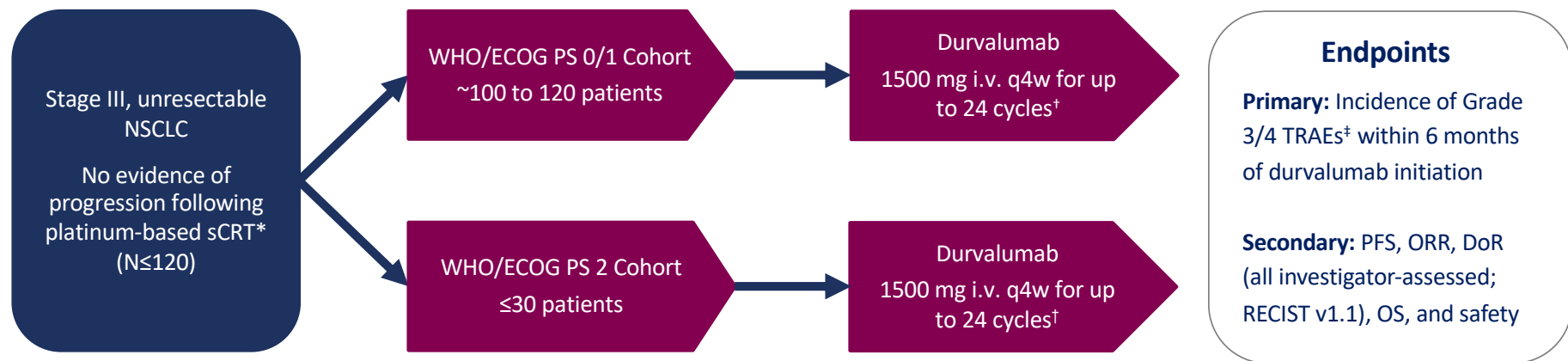
PACIFIC: stage IIIA-N2



ICI en sCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

PACIFIC 6

Sequentiële CRT (sCRT) + adjuvant durvalumab – single arm Phase II



ICI en sCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

PACIFIC 6

Characteristic	ECOG PS 0 or 1 (n = 114)	ECOG PS 2 (n = 3)	All Patients (N = 117)
Disease stage at baseline, n (%)			
IA	1 (0.9)	0	1 (0.9)
IIIA	44 (38.6)	0	44 (37.6)
IIIB	58 (50.9)	1 (33.3)	59 (50.4)
IIIC	11 (9.6)	2 (66.7)	13 (11.1)
ECOG PS, n (%)			
0	47 (41.2)	0	47 (40.2)
1	67 (58.8)	0	67 (57.3)
2	0	3 (100.0)	3 (2.6)

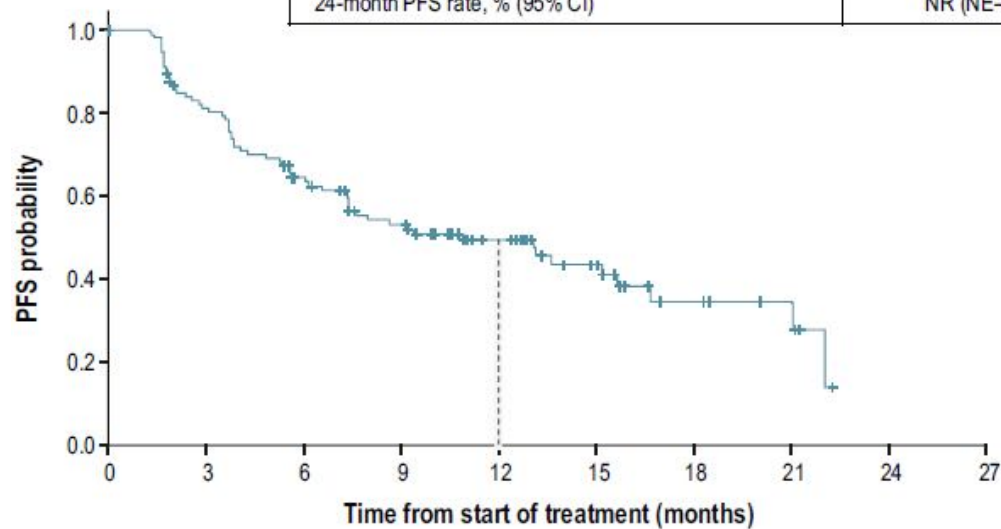
AE Preferred Term, n (%)	Max. CTCAE Grade (N = 117)					Action Taken With Durvalumab (N = 117)	
	Any AE	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3 or 4	Grade 5	Interrupted	Discontinued
Pneumonitis	22 (18.8)	2 (1.7)	17 (14.5)	2 (1.7)	1 (0.9)	8 (6.8)	12 (10.3)
Interstitial lung disease	3 (2.6)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.7)	0	0	0	3 (2.6)
Radiation pneumonitis	4 (3.4)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.7)	0	0	3 (2.6)

AE, adverse event; CTCAE, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; Max., maximum.

ICI en sCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

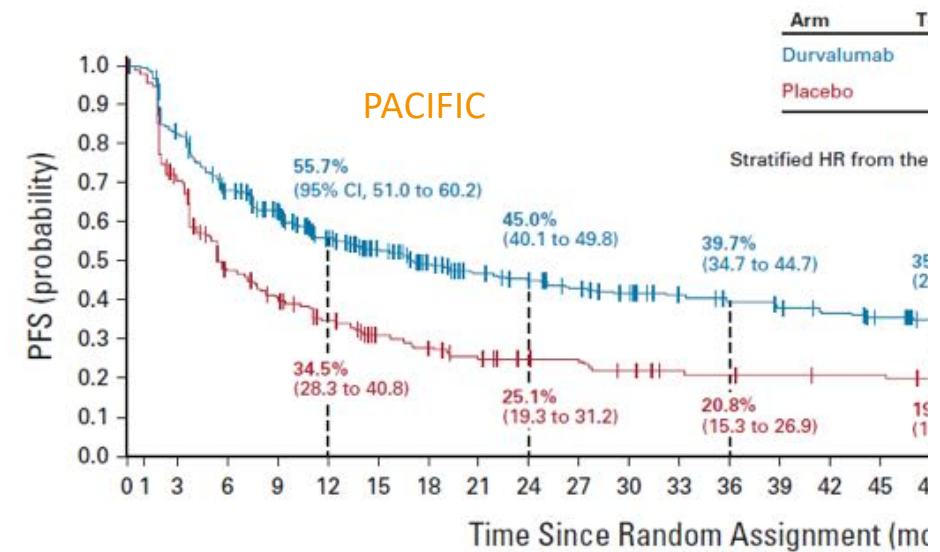
PACIFIC 6

All patients (N = 117)	
Total progression events, n (%)	61 (52.1)
Median PFS, months (95% CI)	10.9 (7.3–15.6)
12-month PFS rate, % (95% CI)	49.6 (39.5–58.9)
24-month PFS rate, % (95% CI)	NR (NE–NE)



At risk 117 88 66 49 32 19 8 5 0 0

Maastrro



No. at risk:

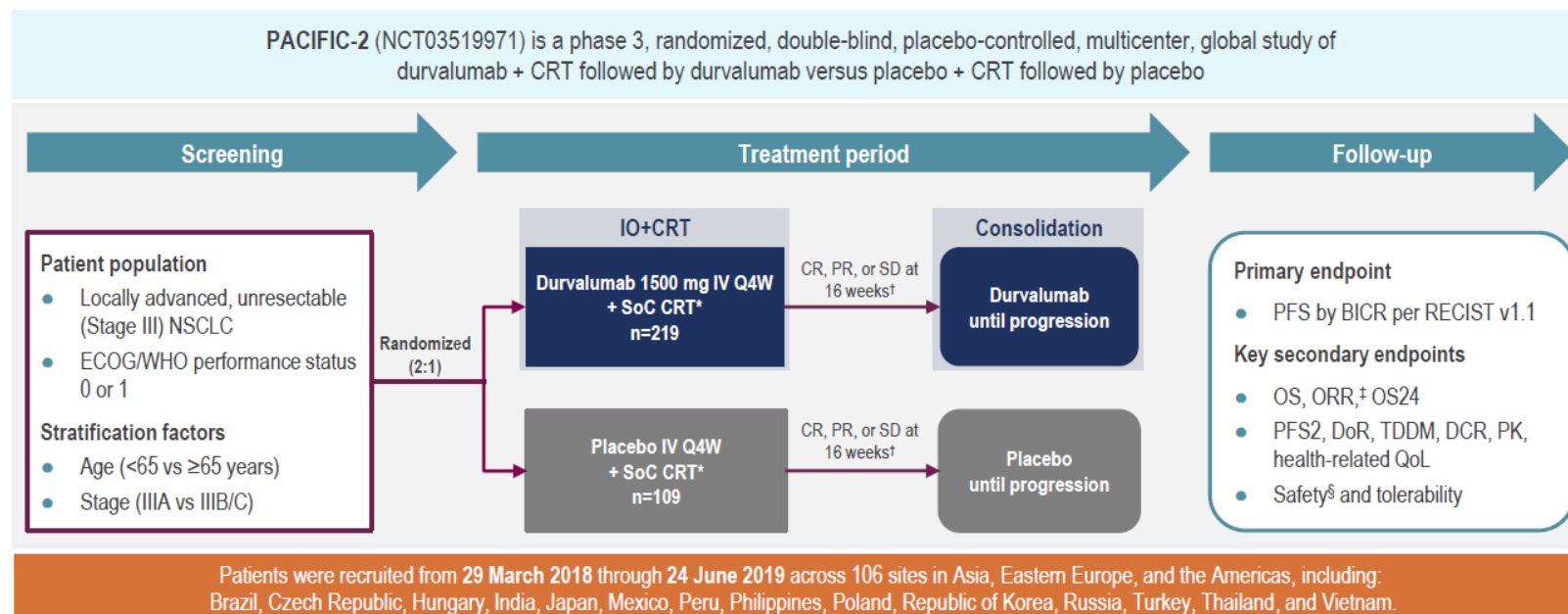
Durvalumab	476	377	301	267	215	190	165	147	137	128	119	110	103	97	92	85	8
Placebo	237	164	105	87	68	56	48	41	37	36	30	27	26	25	24	24	2

ICI en cCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

PACIFIC 2

Concurrente CRT +/- concurrent en adjuvant durvalumab – Phase III

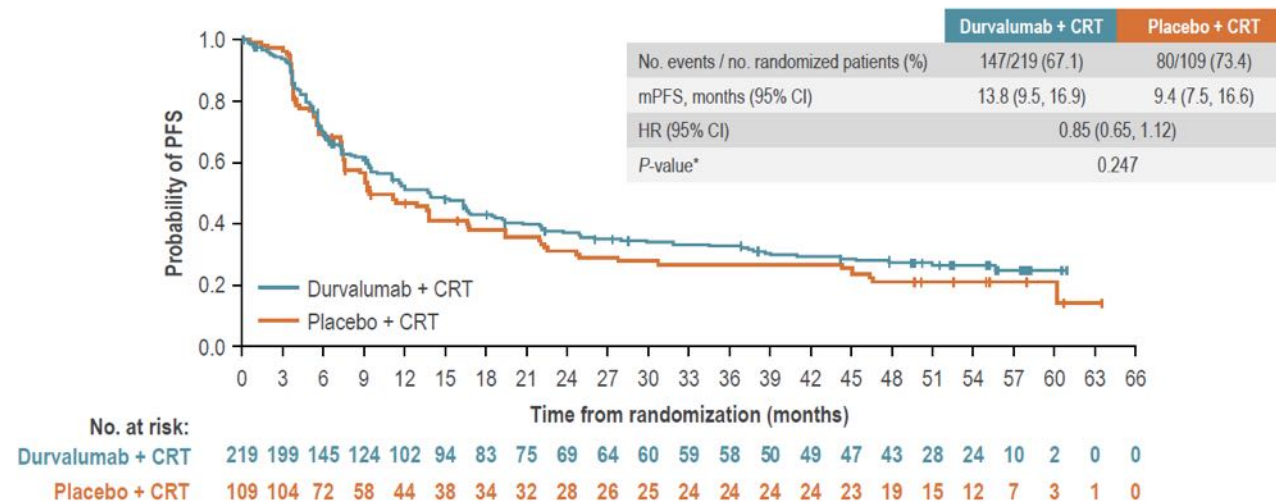
Study design



ICI en cCRT bij stadium III NSCLC:

PACIFIC 2

PFS by BICR (ITT population)



Concurrent administration of Durvalumab with platinum-based chemoradiotherapy, followed by consolidation Durvalumab, did not improve PFS, ORR, and OS compared to concurrent CRT in patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC

Radiotherapy enhances antitumour immunity, but also induces immunosuppressive responses¹

Right dose, right fractioning, and right timing?



Stage III NSCLC

cCRT → ICI

PACIFIC

ICI + cCRT → ICI

PACIFIC-2

CheckMate-73L

Stage I-II NSCLC

SABR → ICI

I-SABR

SBRT → ICI

Keynote-867

ICI en cCRT bij stadium III NSCLC

Table 2. Phase II and phase III trials evaluating the incorporation of immunotherapy with chemoradiation in stage III NSCLC. cCT, concurrent chemotherapy; cCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy.

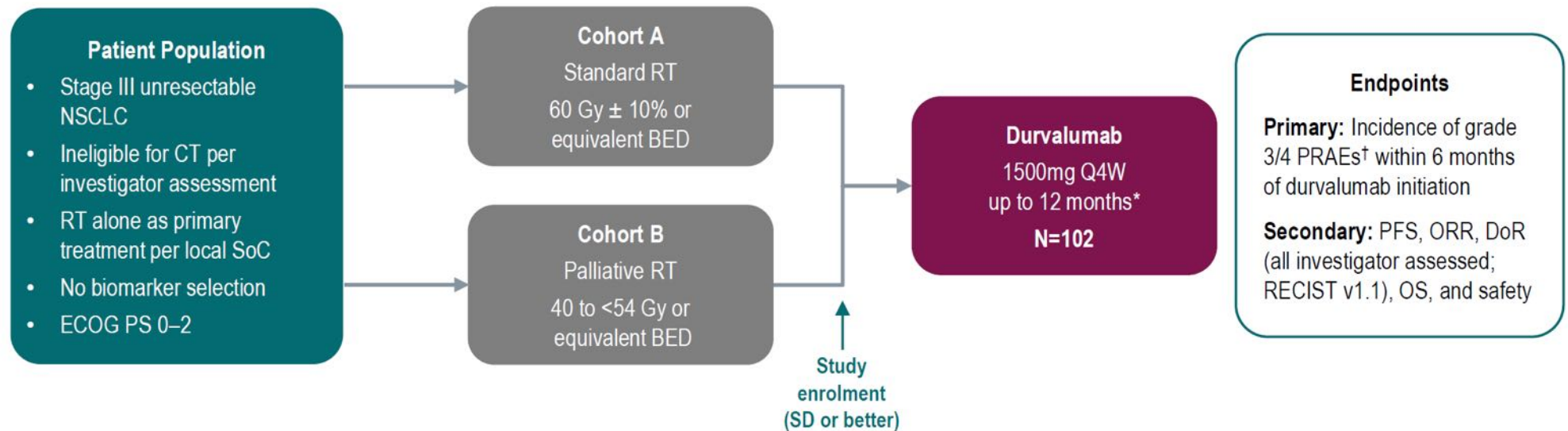
Trial Name	Study Phase	Experimental Arm	Control Arm	Clinical Trials Identifier
PACIFIC-2 [65]	Phase 3	cCRT with durvalumab	cCRT with placebo	NCT03519971
PACIFIC-5 [66]	Phase 3	cCRT followed by fixed-dose durvalumab	cCRT followed by placebo	NCT03706690
COAST [62]	Phase 2	Arm 1: cCRT followed by durvalumab Arm 2: cCRT followed by durvalumab + oleclumab Arm 3: cCRT followed by durvalumab + monalizumab	-	NCT03822351
Alliance Foundation Study [64]	Phase 2	2 or 4 cycles of induction atezolizumab → cCRT → 2 cycles of consolidation chemotherapy with carboplatin and paclitaxel → adjuvant atezolizumab for 1 year of therapy from the start of induction.	-	NCT03102242
CONSIST	Phase 3	cCRT followed by sintilimab for 1 year	cCRT alone	NCT03884192
GEMSTONE-301 [67]	Phase 3	cCRT followed by Sugenlimab for 2 year	cCRT followed by placebo	NCT03728556
KEYNOTE-799 [68]	Phase 2	One cycle of chemotherapy with pembrolizumab → cCRT with 2 cycles of pembrolizumab → pembrolizumab × 14 cycles	-	NCT03631784
CheckMate 73L [69]	Phase 3	Arm 1: cCRT with nivolumab → nivolumab + ipilimumab Arm 2: cCRT with nivolumab → nivolumab	cCRT followed by durvalumab	NCT04026412

Sridar et al. 2024

ICI en RT (zonder chemo) bij stadium III NSCLC:

DUART

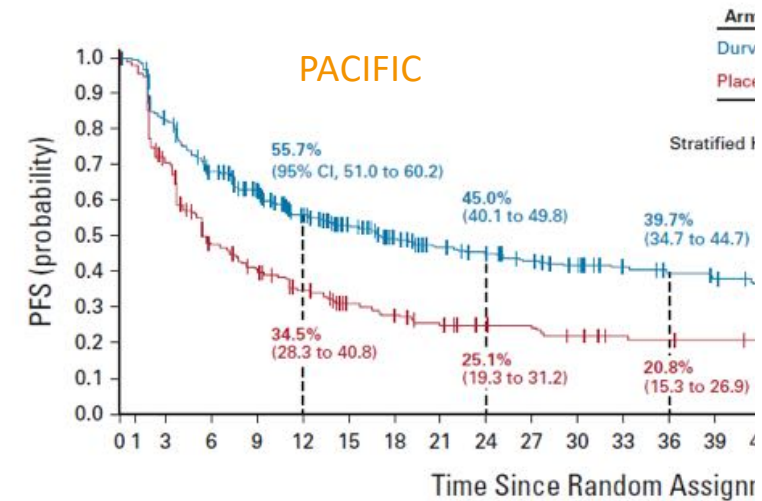
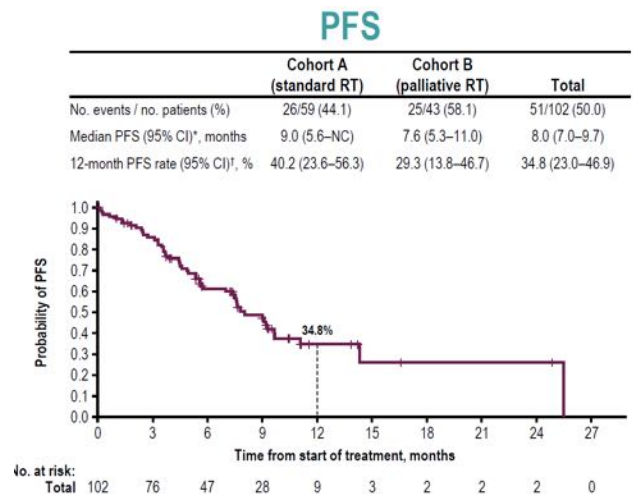
A phase 2, open-label, multicentre, international study



ICI en RT (zonder chemo) bij stadium III NSCLC:

DUART

- Grade 3/4 PRAEs* within 6 months (primary endpoint): 9.8% (95% CI: 4.8–17.3)[†]
 - Cohort A: 11.9% (95% CI: 4.9–22.9)[†]
 - Cohort B: 7.0% (95% CI: 1.5–19.1)[†]
- 9.8% had PRAEs leading to discontinuation, most commonly pneumonitis (3.9% of all patients)



Durvalumab	476	377	301	267	215	190	165	147	137	128	119	110	103	97	91
Placebo	237	164	105	87	68	56	48	41	37	36	30	27	26	25	24

Protonen

Na cCRT met in st III NSCLC,

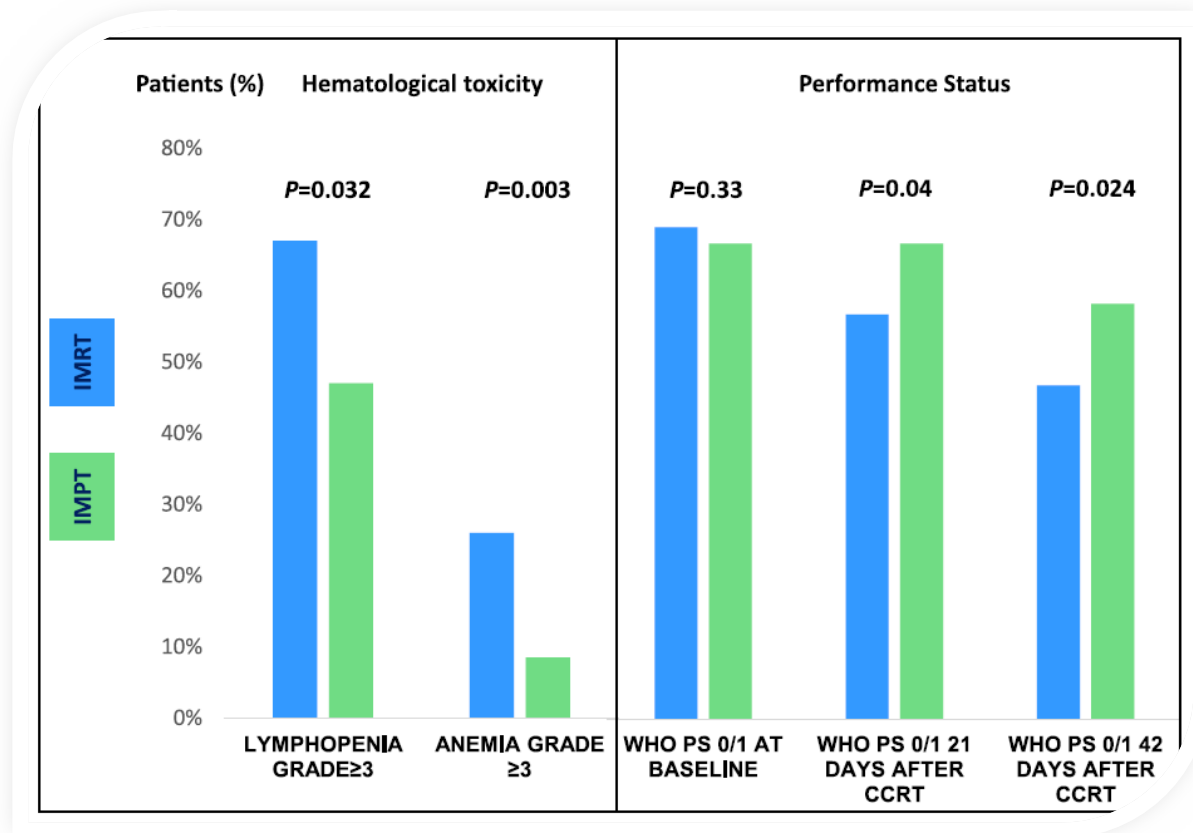
met **protonen**:

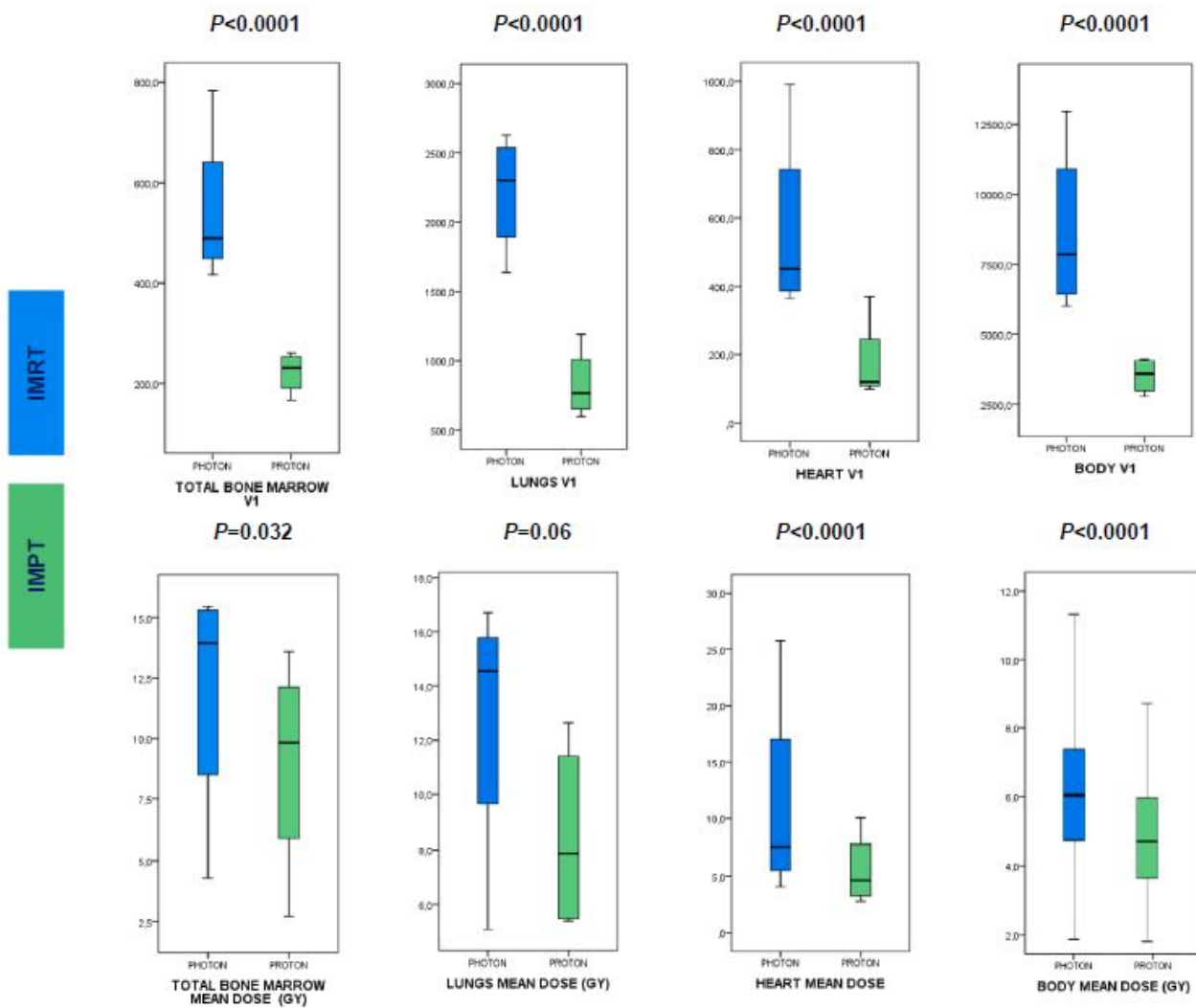
- Minder anemie en lymfopenie
- Betere conditie
- Hogere kans op adj durvalumab

(74 % protonen vs. 52 % fotonen , OR 0.35, 95 % CI: 0.16–0.79, P = 0.01)

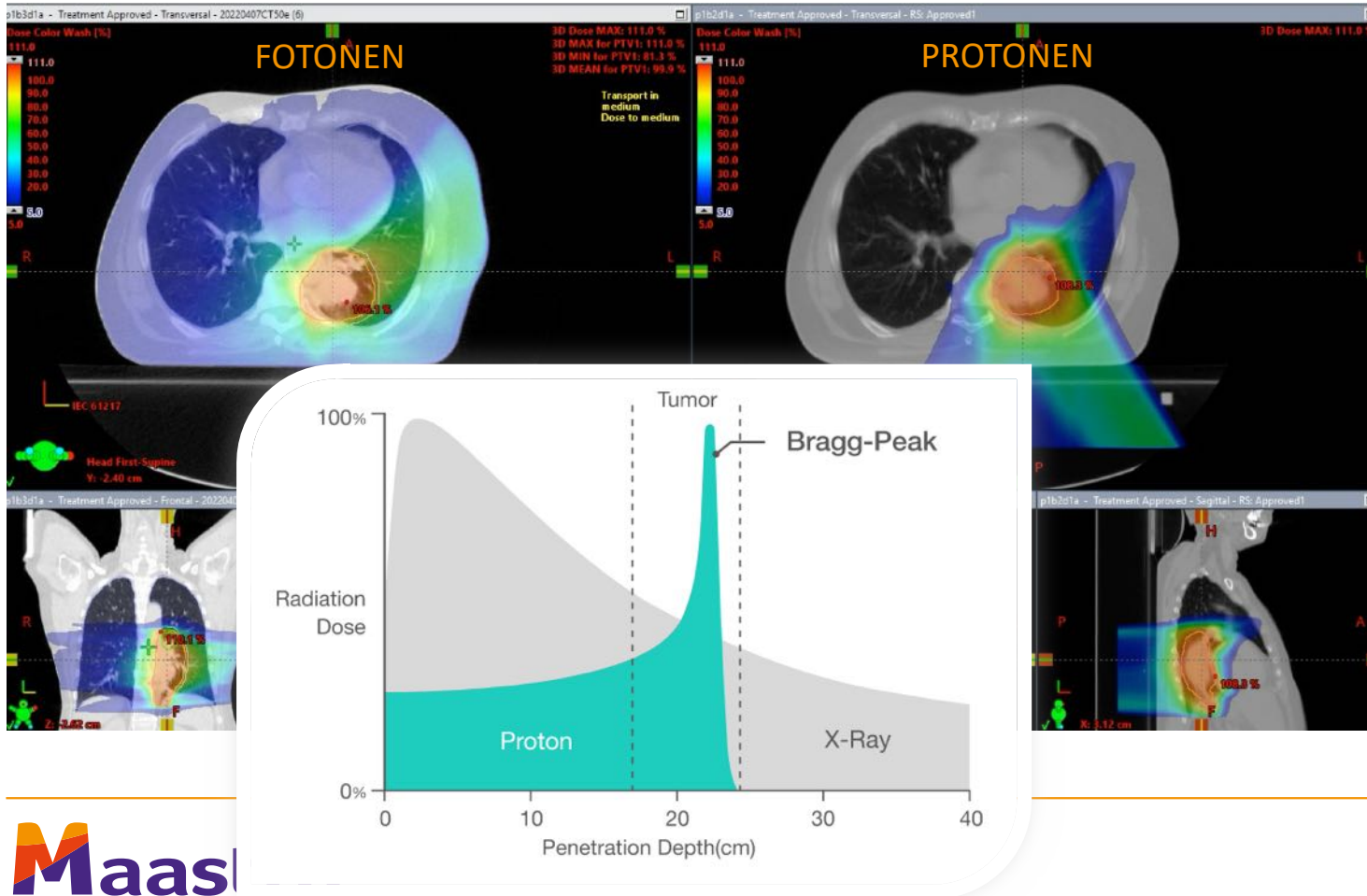
- Sneller starten met adj durvalumab

(Median time from end CCRT and durvalumab: 31 days (PT) vs. 41 days (photons). p=0.013)





Voorbeeld bestralingsplan: fotonen vs. protonen



Protonen

Na cCRT met in st III NSCLC,

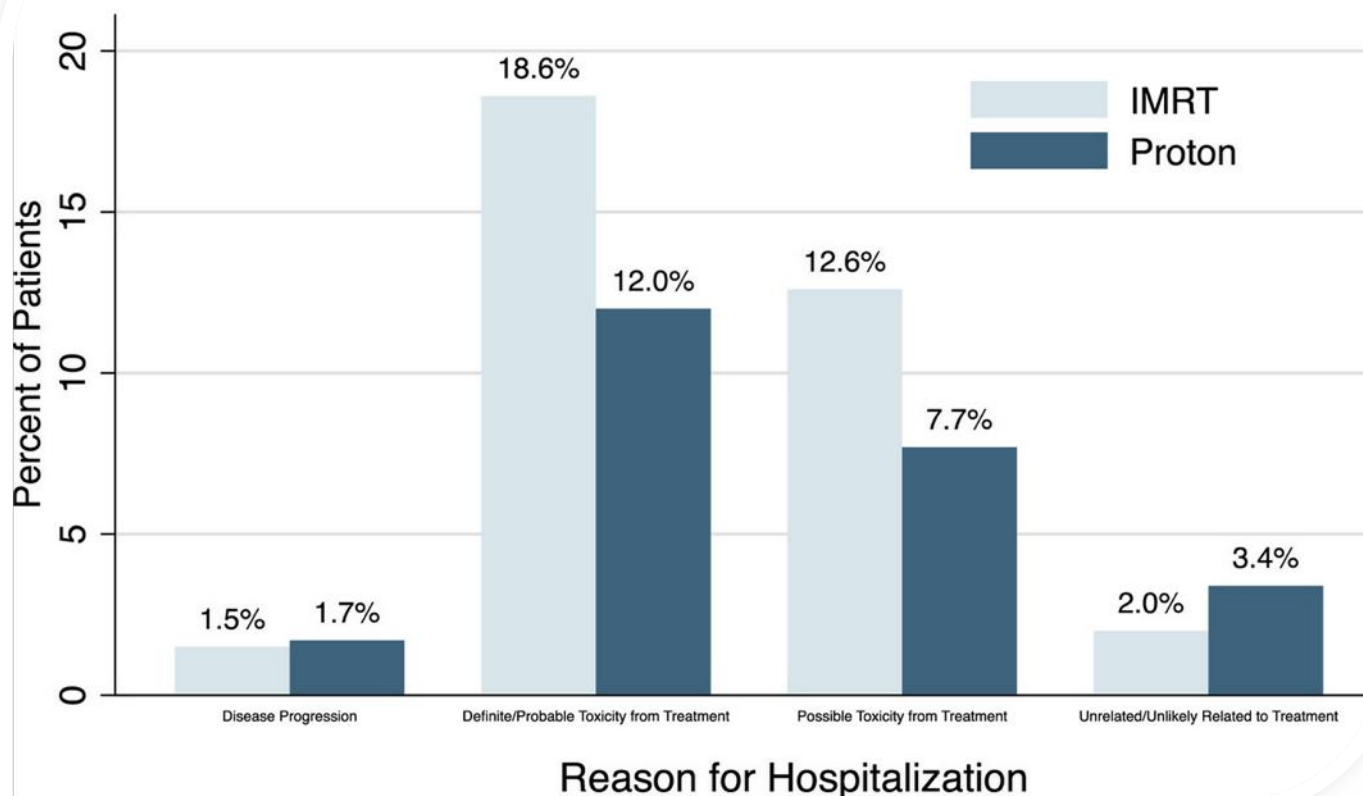
met **protonen**:

- Minder ongeplande hospitalisaties (adjusted OR, 0.55; 95% CI, 0.38–0.81; $p = .002$)

- Minder G3+ lymfopenie

(adjusted OR, 0.55; 95% CI, 0.37–0.81; $p = .003$)

Reasons for Hospitalization by Radiation Modality



Protonen

RTOG-1308 trial

Title: Phase III RCT comparing photon vs. proton cCRT for inoperable stage II-IIIB NSCLC

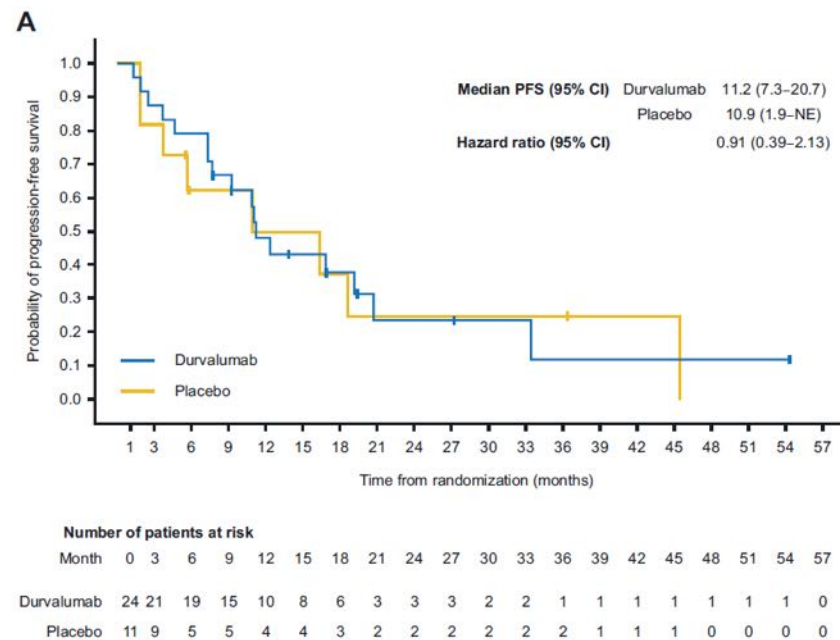
Primary objectives:

- To compare the overall survival (OS) in patients with stage II-IIIB NSCLC after image-guided, motion-managed **photon** radiotherapy (Arm 1) or after image-guided, motion-managed **proton** radiotherapy (Arm 2) both given with concurrent platinum-based chemotherapy
- To compare the cardiac toxicity and lymphopenia

Accrual completed in 2023

EGFR-gemuteerd st III NSCLC

Explorative subgroep analyse **PACIFIC** EGFRm data



EGFR-gemuteerd st III NSCLC

LAURA Phase 3 double-blind study design

Patients with locally advanced, unresectable stage III* EGFRm NSCLC with no progression during / following definitive CRT† treatment

Key inclusion criteria:

- ≥18 years (Japan: ≥20)
- WHO PS 0 / 1
- Confirmed locally advanced, unresectable stage III* NSCLC
- Ex19del / L858R‡
- Maximum interval between last dose of CRT and randomization: 6 weeks

Osimertinib 80 mg, once daily

**Randomization
2:1
(N=216)**

**Stratification by:
Concurrent vs sequential CRT
Stage IIIA vs stage IIIB/IIIC
China vs non-China**

**Placebo,
once daily**

Treatment duration until BICR-assessed progression (per RECIST v1.1), toxicity, or other discontinuation criteria

Open-label osimertinib after BICR-confirmed progression offered to both treatment arms§

Tumor assessments:

- Chest CT / MRI and brain MRI
- At baseline, every 8 weeks to Week 48, then every 12 weeks until BICR-assessed progression

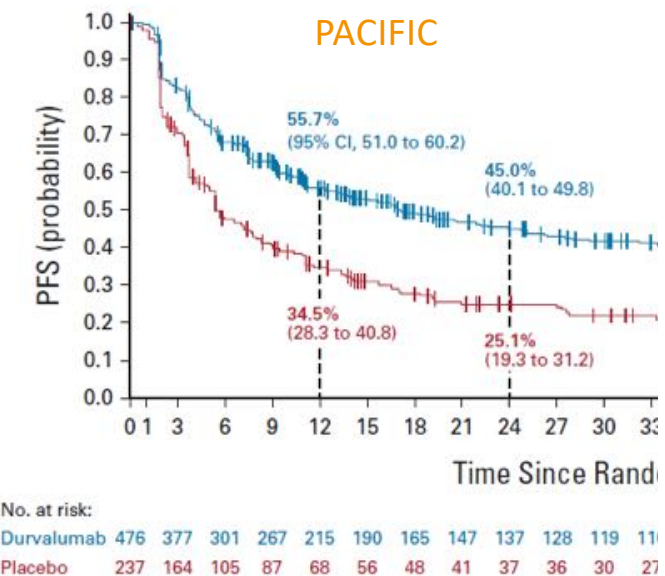
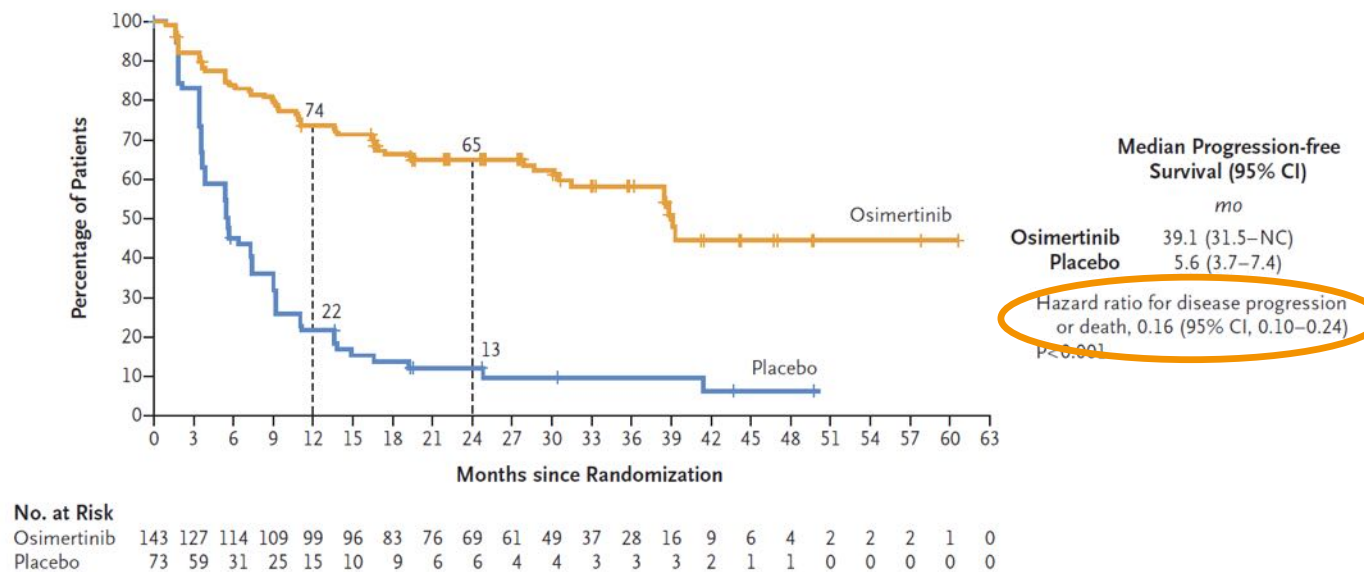
Endpoints

- **Primary endpoint:** PFS assessed by BICR per RECIST v1.1 (sensitivity analysis: PFS by investigator assessment)
- **Secondary endpoints included:** OS, CNS PFS, safety

EGFR-gemuteerd st III NSCLC

LAURA trial

Osimertinib na cCRT in stage III EGFR-Mutated NSCLC

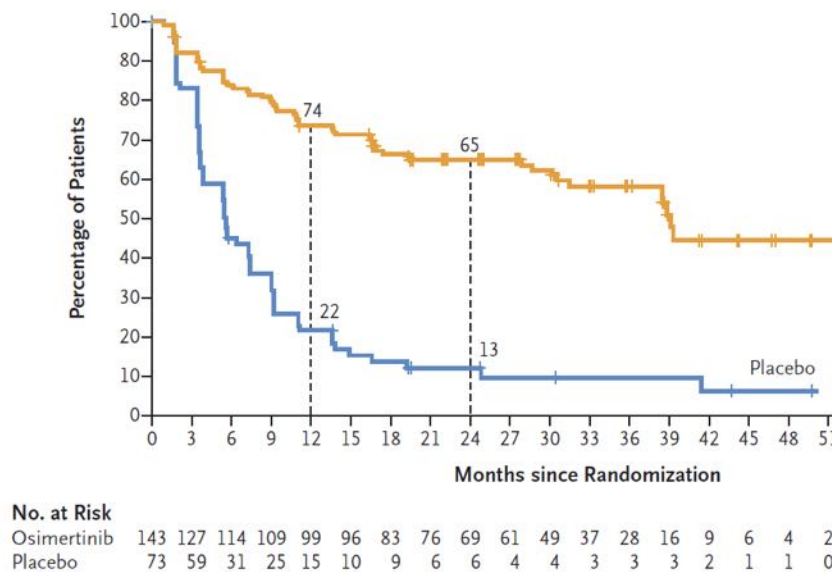


EGFR-gemuteerd st III NSCLC

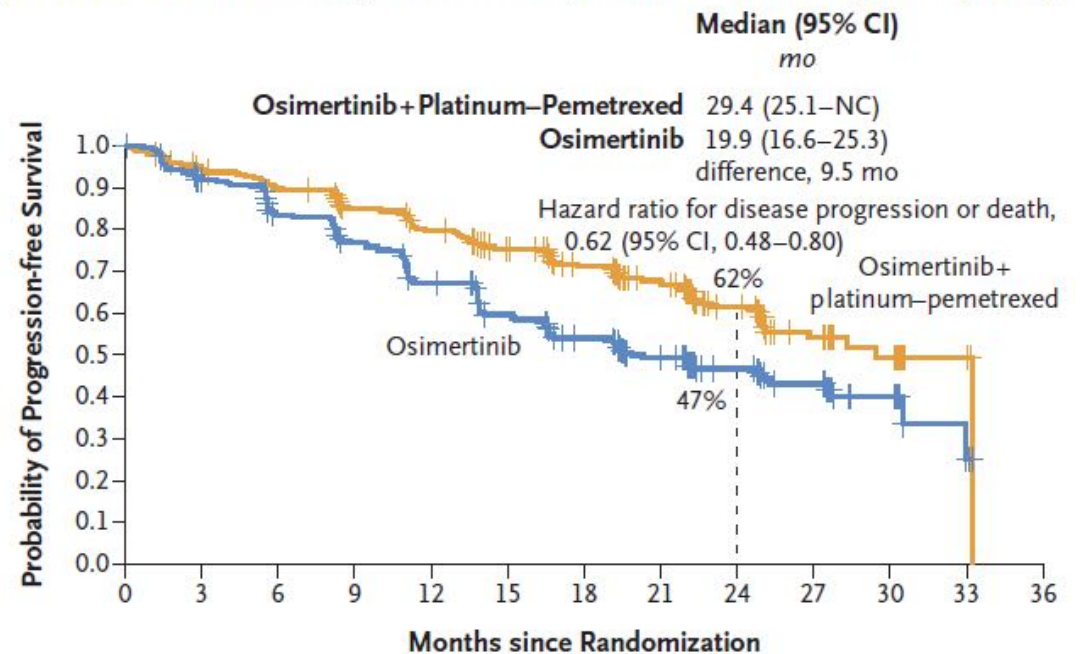
LAURA trial

FLAURA2 trial, st IV

Osimertinib na cCRT in stage III EGFR-Mutated



B Progression-free Survival According to Blinded Independent Central Review (full analysis set)



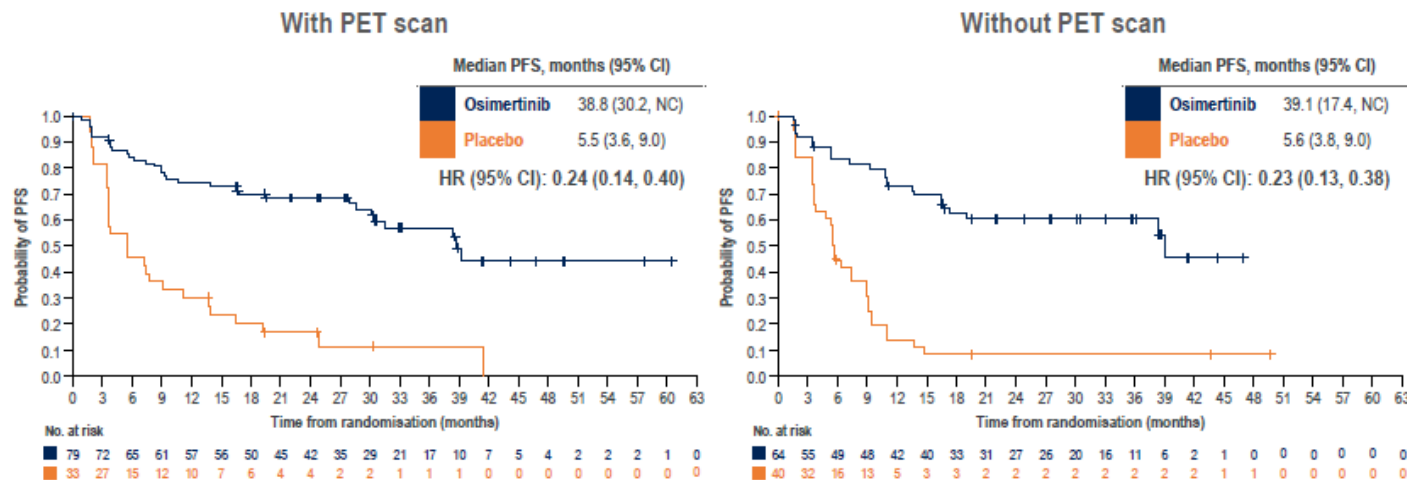
EGFR-gemuteerd st III NSCLC

LAURA trial

Osimertinib na cCRT in stage III EGFR-Mutated NSCLC

BICR-assessed PFS by pre-CRT PET scan

- Pre-CRT PET-CT staging scans were recommended but not mandatory, since diagnosis of unresectable stage III disease prior to CRT was determined by the investigator per local clinical practice
- PFS benefit with osimertinib vs placebo was consistent with or without pre-CRT staging by PET scan, and consistent with the primary PFS data¹



BARCELONA 2024 ESMO congress

BICR, blinded independent central review; CI, confidence interval; CRT, chemoradiotherapy; CT, computed tomography; HR, hazard ratio; NC, not calculable; PET, positron emission tomography; PFS, progression-free survival

Date cut-off: 5 January 2024.
1. Lu, S et al. N Engl J Med 2024; 391:585-597.

Conclusie

- Postoperatieve radiotherapie is enkel nog geïndiceerd bij onvolledige resectie/positief snijvlak
- Relatieve winst van immunotherapie op locoregionale recidieven lijkt gelijkaardig na concurrente chemoradio en preop chemo-immunotherapie
- Standaard adjuvant durvalumab na concurrente CRT, tenzij EGFRm → adjuvant osimertinib (*of chemo-TKI zonder RT?*)
- Standaard adjuvant durvalumab na sequentiële CRT (tenzij EGFRm), maar geen RCT
- Wat met inductie chemo-immuno gevolgd door RT?
- Radiotherapie zonder chemo: rol van immuuntherapie?
- Protonen: impact op lymfopenie, conditie, gebruik van adj durvalumab

