

Challenges in Cancer Staging after Neoadjuvant Treatment

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Neoadjuvant Treatment of Solid Tumors

- The clinical case for neoadjuvant treatment for solid tumors
- The problem
- Current trends and future possibilities
- What data needs collecting, how is it found?
- What is in our AJCC 8th Ed Cancer Staging Manual?
- Evaluation of response
- How is cTNM linked to yTNM?
- Case for collecting ycTNM when there is no ypTNM

- Life-threatening aspect of cancer is distant spread of disease
- Adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery given since 1970's to improve survival
 - Cancer staging was only cTNM and pTMN after surgery, before adjuvant treatment given
 - However, survival curves included both surgery and adjuvant treatment (if given)
- Neoadjuvant systemic therapy began with treatment for locally advanced tumors
- Neoadjuvant radiation therapy +/- systemic therapy now standard for certain sites (rectal carcinoma)

Problems on Multiple Fronts

- Data not collected in CoC hospitals
- Fields don't exist or poorly defined
- Registry community overwhelmed catching up on 2018 cases using 8th Ed
- Data not needed/used by surveillance community
- Neoadjuvant treatment increasing

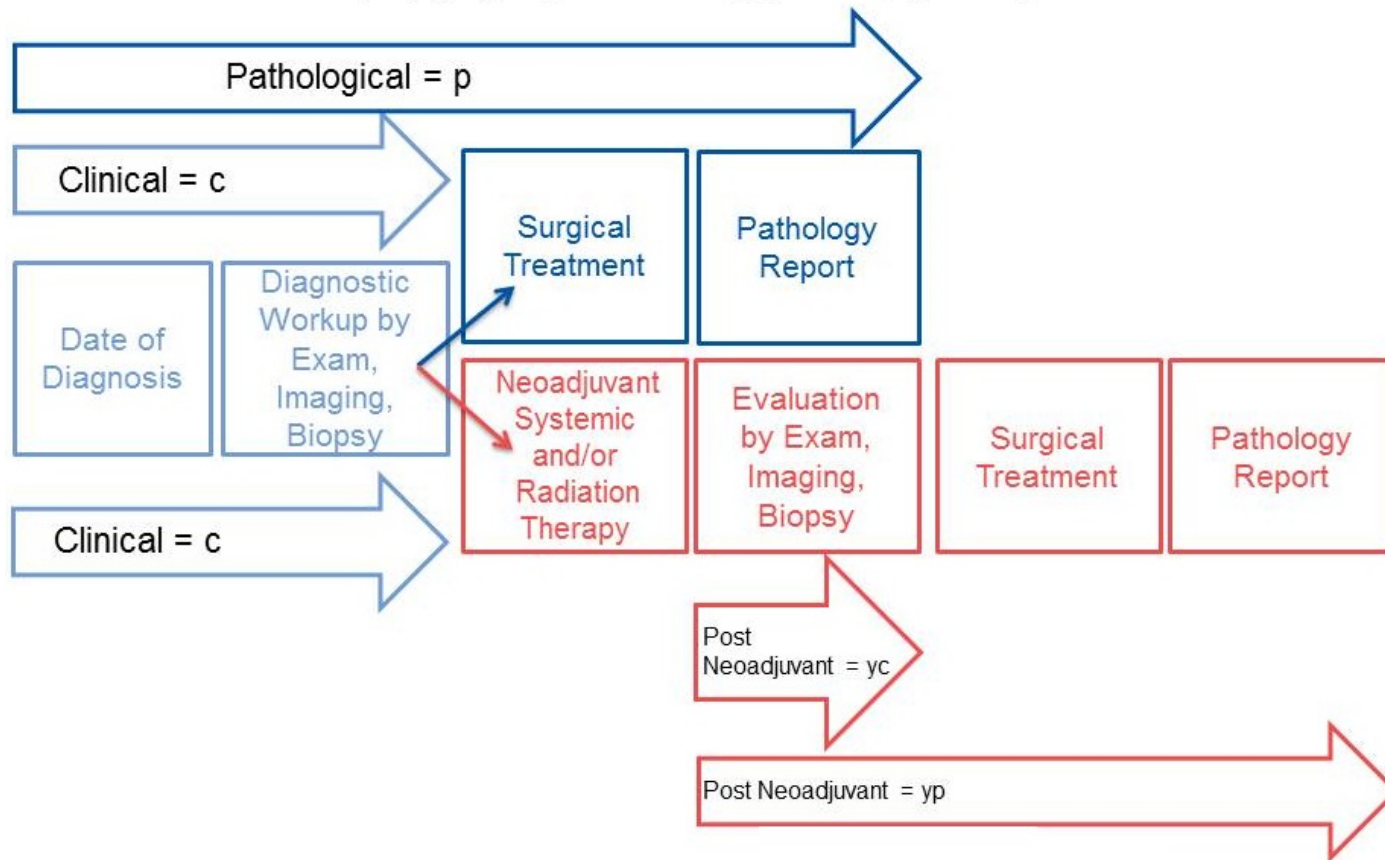
Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy

- Given with therapeutic intent before surgery:
 - Treats occult distant at earliest possible time
 - Reveals tumor sensitivity to systemic agent: responder or non-responder
 - Reduce local tumor burden to allow less surgery (sometimes no surgery)
- Usually infusional chemotherapy
- Oral hormonal therapy
- Future applications – oral targeted therapy or infusional immunotherapy

Neoadjuvant Radiation Therapy

- Neoadjuvant radiation therapy (usually combined with chemotherapy):
 - Reduces local tumor burden to allow less surgery (sometimes no surgery)
 - Improves final pathological surgical margins
 - Caution, radiation only provides local treatment
 - During this window of local tumor treatment
 - Occult distant disease may become overt

Understanding Stage Classifications



What is in AJCC 8th Ed Staging Manual?

- Majority of solid tumors (including lung, colorectal, prostate, most head and neck carcinomas)
 - Single prognostic stage group table
 - No separation of clinical and pathological stage groups
- Breast, melanoma, and Merkel cell carcinoma
 - Separate clinical and pathological stage group tables
- Esophageal & Stomach carcinomas
 - Separate clinical, pathological, and posttherapy (yp) stage group tables



- Usually several months with short recovery period before definitive surgery
- Neoadjuvant treatment may terminate early due to
 - Toxicity of treatment or
 - Progression of disease
- A short run-in (days or weeks) course of chemo or hormone therapy
 - Looks for early markers of response
 - NOT considered or included as neoadjuvant treatment for staging purposes

- Response of local regional tumor is complete (CR), partial (PR), no response (NR), or progression
 - Evaluation made by
 - Clinical exam
 - Serial imaging
 - Scopes and biopsies
- Response of occult distant metastases is progression or no progression
 - Evaluation made by
 - Symptoms/imaging
 - Rarely clinical exam

Neoadjuvant Complete Response

- cT2 cN1 cM0 invasive ductal carcinoma. Neoadjuvant chemo (completed planned 6 cycles) followed by MRM. Final pathology shows no residual tumor, 13 negative nodes.
- Neoadjuvant therapy destroyed all tumor, complete pathological response
- ypT0 ypN0 cM0 stage 99
- Entered into data item for posttherapy staging
- Reminder - must meet criteria for neoadjuvant

Neoadjuvant - No Response

- cT2 (4.1 cm) cN0 cM0 invasive ductal carcinoma. Neoadjuvant chemo (completed planned 6 months). Post chemo imaging shows 6.5 cm ycT3 (no response). Pathology of mastectomy shows 7.7 cm residual tumor, 0/3 sentinel nodes, ypT3 ypN0.
- Assign posttherapy yp staging ypT3 ypN0 cM0
- Some patients do not respond to neoadjuvant therapy
- Currently, this is considered progressive disease and staging stops
 - Data collected now only includes cases that responded, resulting in skewed analysis
 - Overall effectiveness of neoadjuvant therapy is overestimated

Challenges of yc Classification

- yc not being collected
- yp will trump yc
 - Currently: ~80% patients receiving neoadjuvant treatment have yp, therefore yc not essential
 - Future: fewer patients have resection of primary tumor or regional nodes
- Timing of yc evaluation depends on specific treatment and response
- Clinical exam and imaging essential to evaluate response
 - Neither currently has synoptic reporting or defined data fields
- Number of expanded fields needed is not great, but complexity of accurate collection is great

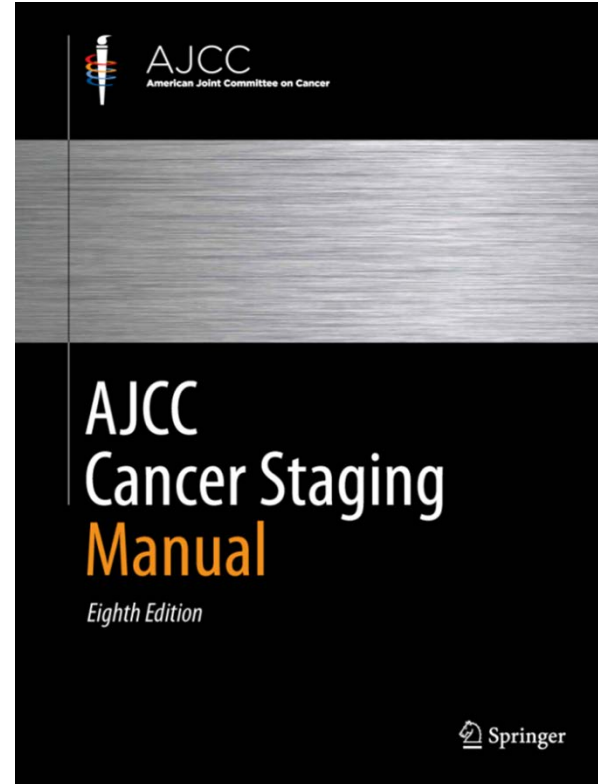
<https://cancerstaging.org>

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- 7th Edition Forum will remain
- Located within CAnswer Forum
- Provides information for all
- Allows tracking for educational purposes



<http://cancerbulletin.facs.org/forums/>