

#PCUKStudyDay

ESPAC-5F and Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy

Thursday 8th October 2020, 09.00 – 10.00



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of Glasgow



CANCER
RESEARCH
UK

Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Pancreatic Cancer: Glasgow experience

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University of Glasgow
Glasgow Royal Infirmary

Pancreatic Cancer UK
Virtual National Study Session
8th October 2020

Pancreatic
Cancer
UK

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Cancer Research UK Clinician Scientist



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PRECISION
PANC 

Outline

Glasgow experience neoadjuvant chemotherapy

- Rationale
- Experience
- Challenges
- Current Trials and the future

Pancreatic Cancer a true adversary

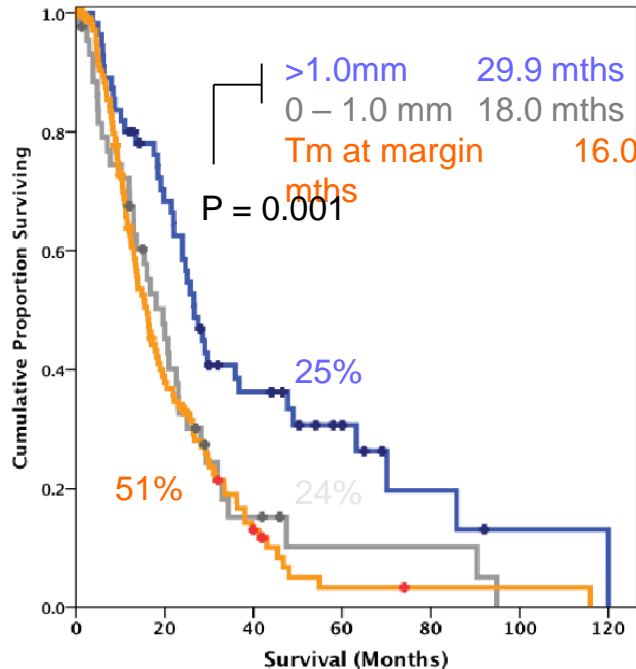
Despite optimised surgical technique traditional management has resulted in:

High complications rate often limiting adjuvant chemotherapy allocation

Disappointing **resection margin positivity rate (80%)**



Survival despite resection and adjuvant therapy for localised PDAC remains at **best 20%** at 5 years.



R0 resection - median survival of **30 months**

Pancreatic Cancer is a Systemic Disease

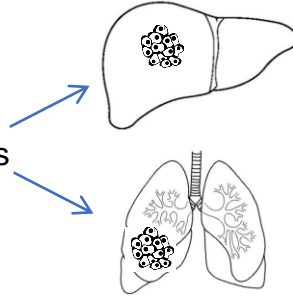


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PANCREATIC CANCER



Early Metastases



Multimodality therapy is **VITAL** to management of pancreatic cancer

50% of patients did **NOT** receive Adjuvant Chemotherapy

Rationale for Pancreatic cancer Neoadjuvant Therapy

For

- Multimodality Therapy better Tolerated without physiological and Immunological derangement of Surgery
- More easily administered preoperatively
- Patients with aggressive biology progress therefore avoid operation
- Risk of early recurrence < 6months avoided
- No significant increase in Morbidity and mortality

Against

- Potentially operable disease may have local progression or stent related complication
- Preoperative CT assessment not useful
- Concern that vascular resections/reconstructions common
- More challenging operative environment
- Intraoperative fluid shifts, Chyle leaks

Glasgow Experience

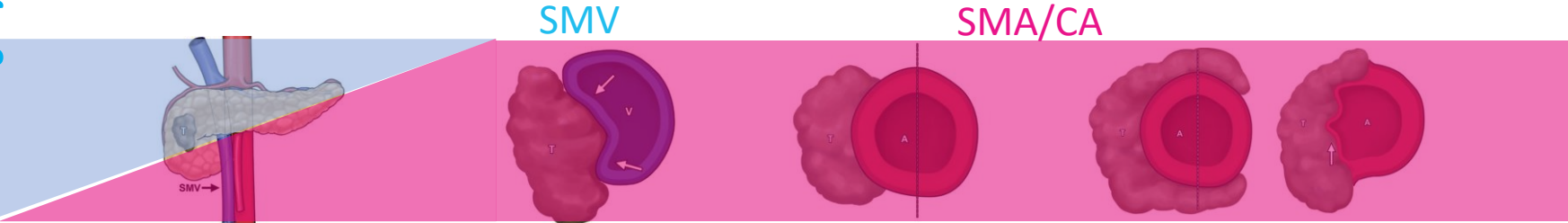
2012 onwards consideration given to a neoadjuvant treatment pathway



Resectable	Borderline Resectable
	Venous
	Arterial

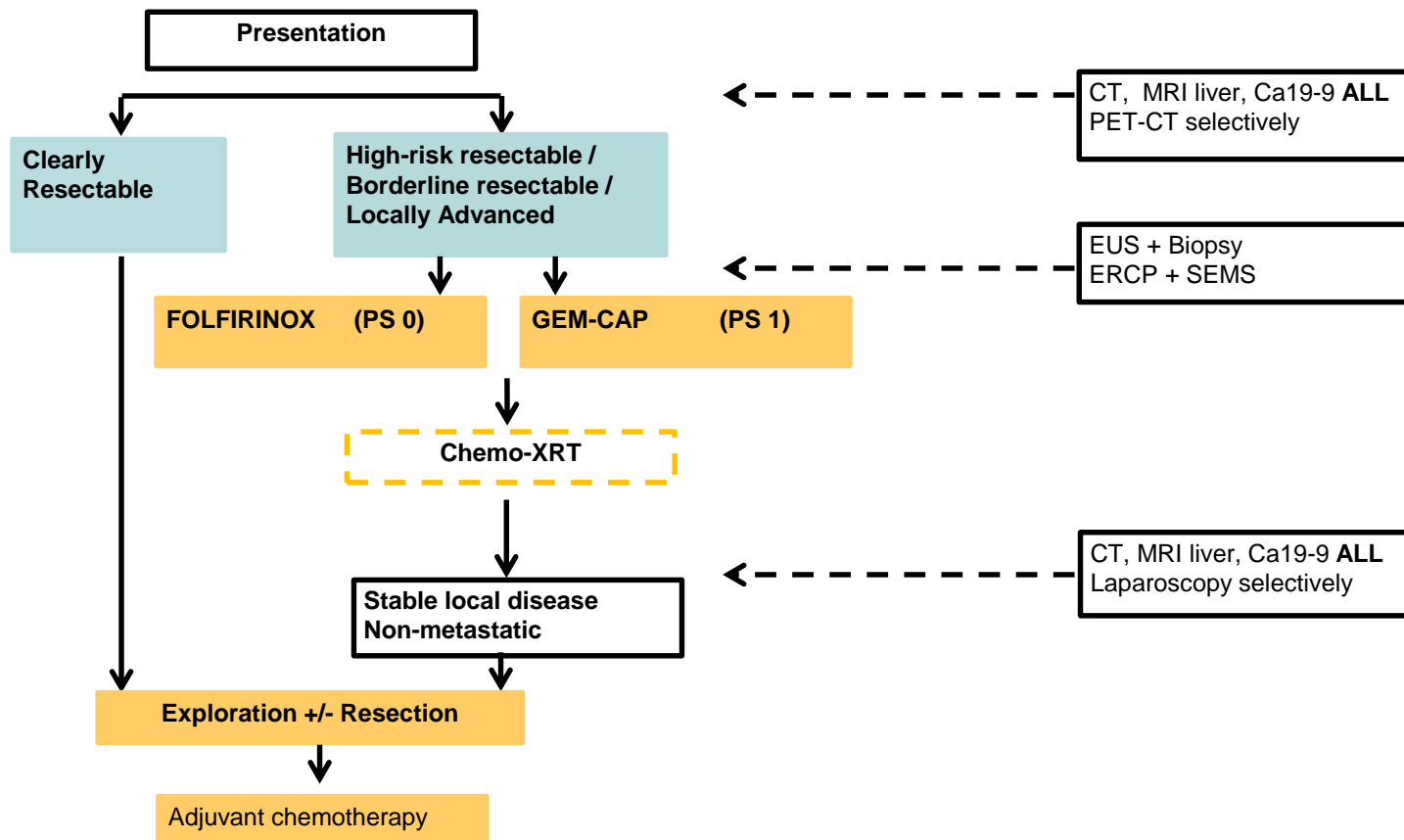
Locally Advanced

Up front surgery



Unreconstructable Vein

Neoadjuvant therapy



Practicalities of patient selection



Multi-disciplinary Team

Localised pancreatic cancer

Resectable / Borderline / Localised Advanced



A_{NATOMY}

CT scan



B_{IOLOGY}

Ca19-9, MRI liver, Suspicious pulmonary nodules



C_{OMORBIDITY}

Optimise, Diabetes, CVD

Glasgow Experience



Almost 275 patients given Neoadjuvant / induction chemotherapy +/- radiotherapy

Over 100 patients resected

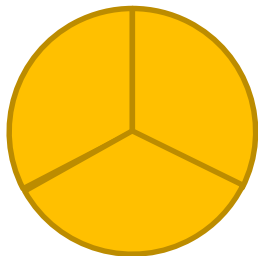
Despite challenging operative field, morbidity profile is not significantly different

Mortality occurred – High BMI, Context of High Dose Radiotherapy

68% adjuvant chemotherapy

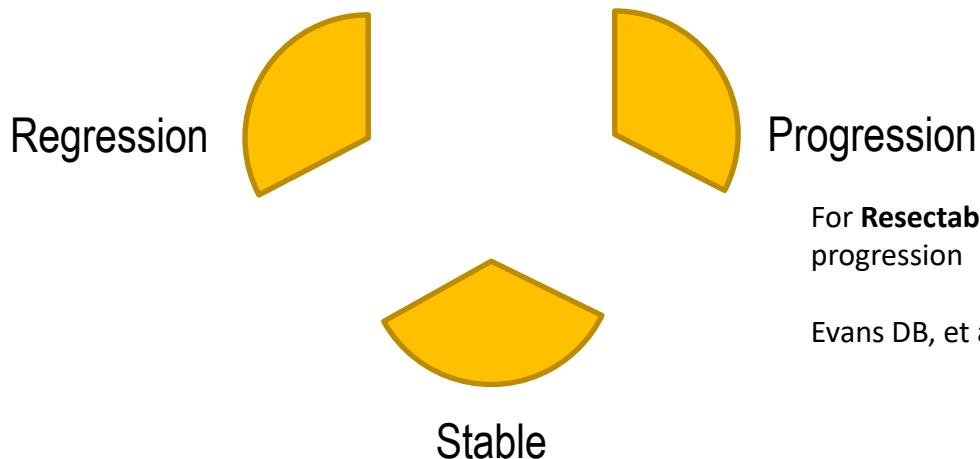
Experience

Neoadjuvant Treatment Pathway



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Experience



Surgical Exploration

For **Resectable** PDAC – 30% Metastatic progression

Evans DB, et al JCO 2008

A_{NATOMY}

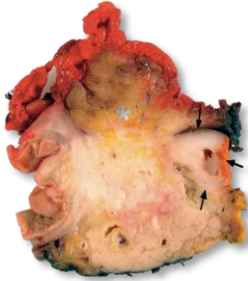
B_{IOLOGY}

C_{OMORBIDITY}

- Patients with stable disease should be offered exploration
- Consider risk benefit carefully
- Trust Neoadjuvant Therapy
- Often operation required is the same one as FIRST CT Scan

Neoadjuvant therapy

Pathology comparison results



N = 310

Neoadjuvant
Lymph Node Involved

Surgery First

79%

56%

P<0.0001

Perineural Invasion
P<0.0001

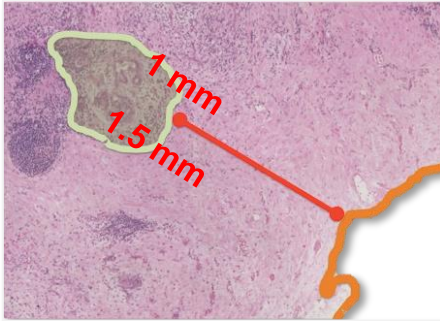
84%

68%

Resection margin Involved (1mm)
P<0.0001

72%

47%



Margin Clearance

Variable	Primary resection	Neoadjuvant	P value
Lymph node examined	22 (14-55)	22 (13-70)	0.67
Lymph node positive	3 (0-26)	1 (0-9)	<0.001
Resection margin clearance (mm)	0.5 (0-7)	1.2 (0-30)	<0.001

Median (Range)

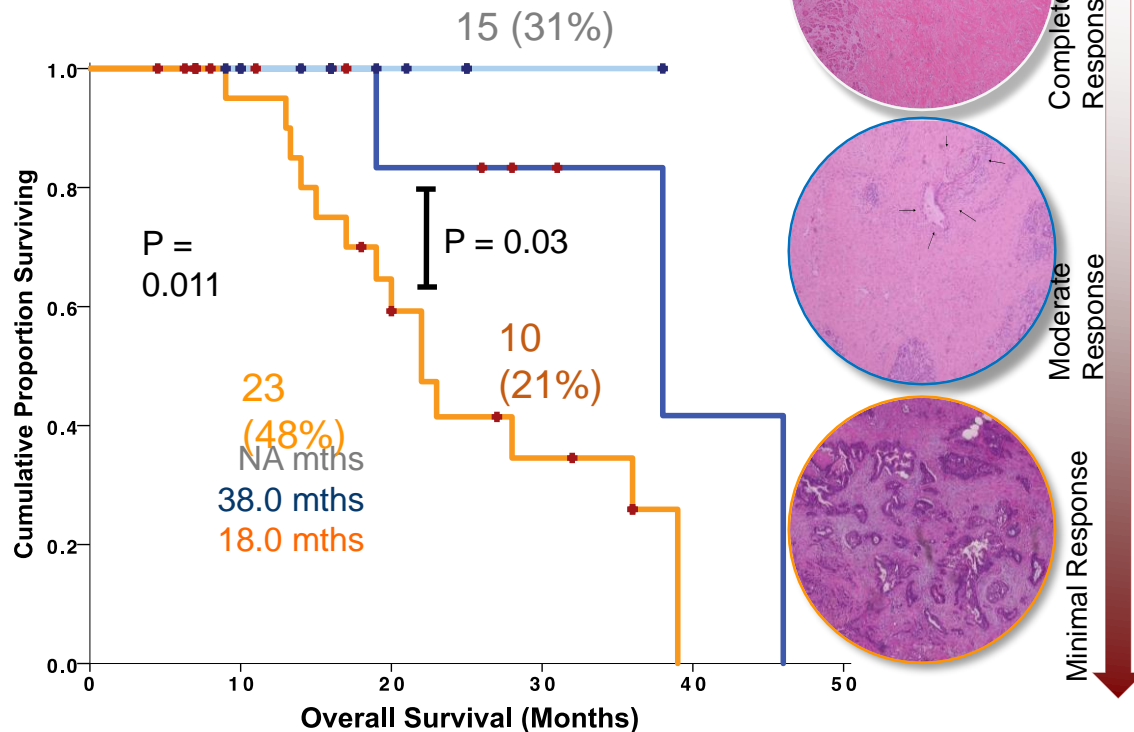
Tumour Regression: Implications

Patients categorized into 3 subgroups:

Complete or near complete response

Moderate response

Minimal response



CPR/Near CPR (12.5%)

isolated tumor cells

More common with FFX
and XRT

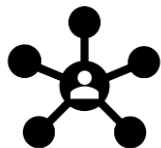
Includes true locally
advanced

Lessons learned



Prehabilitation

Ensuring nutritional and diabetic optimization during neoadjuvant journey
Avoid deconditioning



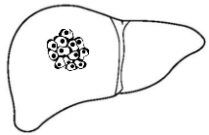
Patient Journey

Appropriate patient expectations
Disease progression
Communication between oncology and surgery

Lessons learned



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Staging

Anatomy - CT scan and MRI liver (PET scan)

CT scan does not predict response

Initial CT can overcall – pancreatitis

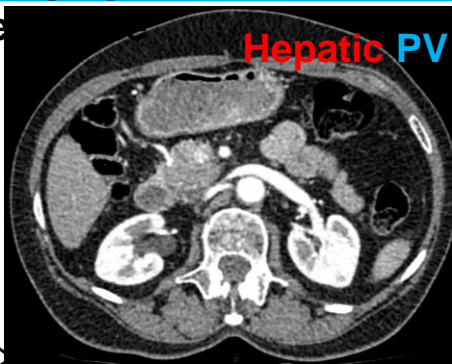
Biology - **Ca19-9 stable or falling**

Clinical – **Optimise comorbidity, CPET, Weight loss**

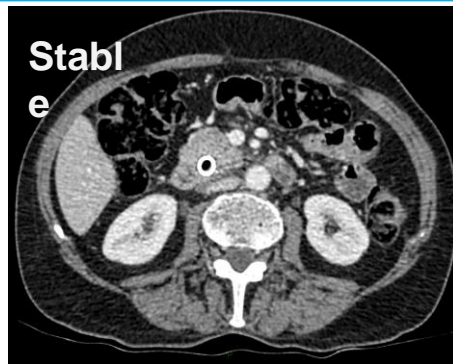
Predicting Pathological Response

Imaging

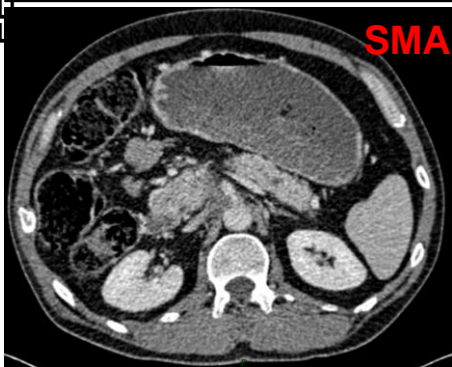
Pre-
re



ChemoXRT



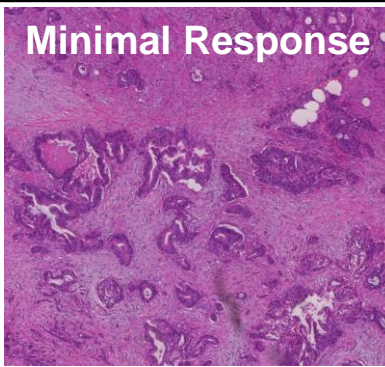
Post-
FFX



Post-FFX



Pathology



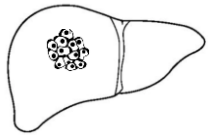
Complete
Pathological
Response

Minimal Response

Lessons learned



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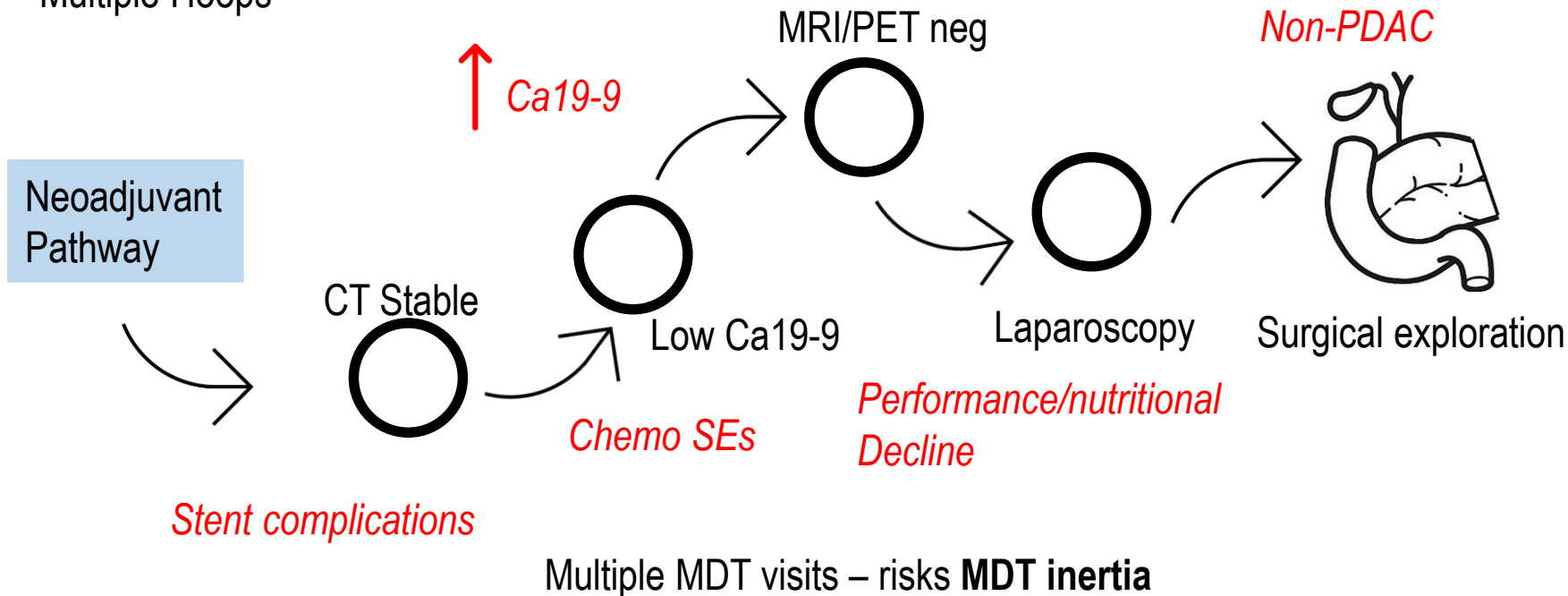
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Biology - **Ca19-9 stable or falling**

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Lessons learned

‘Multiple Hoops’



Clinical Trials



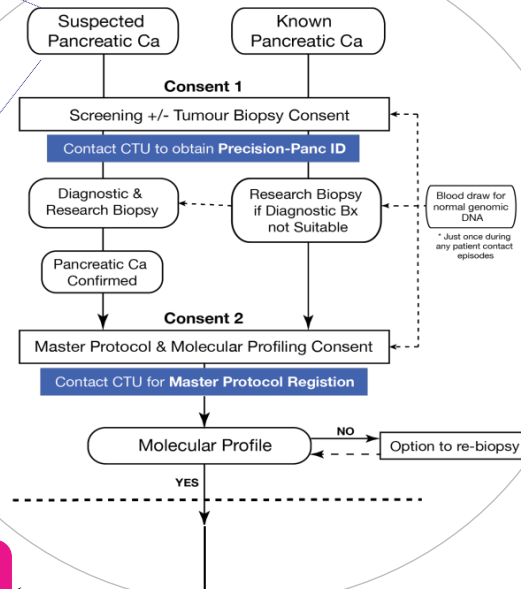


Patient Recruitment

All patients with pancreatic cancer hoping to access a PRIMUS trial need to 1st be screened and registered into the Precision-Panc Master Protocol to allow either:

- Extra tissue to be taken from their diagnostic study
- Material to be released from their diagnostic biopsy
- Undergo additional research biopsy

Precision-Panc Master Protocol

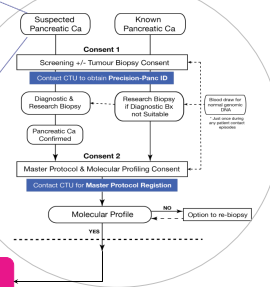


Pancreatic cancerR Individualised Multi-arm Umbrella Study (PRIMUS) Portfolio

Patient Recruitment
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Precision-Panc Master Protocol



Pancreatic cancer Individualised Multi-arm Umbrella Study (PRIMUS) Portfolio



PRIMUS 001
Metastatic
Adaptive phase II study:
FOLFOX-A (FOLFOX + nab-paclitaxel) versus Gem-Abraxane (nab-paclitaxel + gemcitabine)
In patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer, with integrated biomarker evaluation

Open / Recruiting



PRIMUS 002
Resectable / Borderline
An umbrella phase II study:
Examining two **neo-adjuvant** regimens (FOLFOX-A and AG) in resectable / borderline resectable pancreatic cancer, focusing on biomarker and liquid biopsy development

Open / Recruiting



PRIMUS 003
Metastatic
A phase Ib and II open-label, multi-centre study of CXCR2_{ant} + Check point inhibitor evaluated in patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer

Completed



PRIMUS 004
Metastatic
An Umbrella phase II study:
Testing combinations that target DNA Damage Repair deficiency and replication stress in molecularly selected patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer

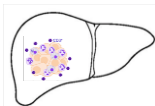
Awaiting Final Approval

10 centres recruiting

75 patients enrolled

Aiming to improve pancreatic cancer survival by
'Finding the right trial for the right patient'

Pancreatic cancer Individualised Multi-arm Umbrella Study
(PRIMUS) Portfolio



1st line

PRIMUS 001
Metastatic

Open / Recruiting

Adaptive phase II study:

FOLFOX-A (FOLFOX + nab-paclitaxel) versus Gem-Abraxane (nab-paclitaxel + gemcitabine)
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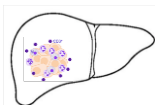
1st line

PRIMUS 002
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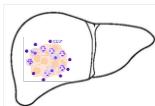


2nd line

PRIMUS 003
Metastatic

Completed

A phase Ib and II open-label, multi-centre study of CXCR2_{inh} + Check point inhibitor
evaluated in patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer



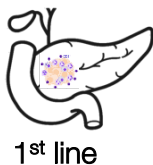
2nd line

PRIMUS 004
Metastatic

Awaiting Final Approval

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Testing combinations that target DNA Damage Repair deficiency and replication stress in
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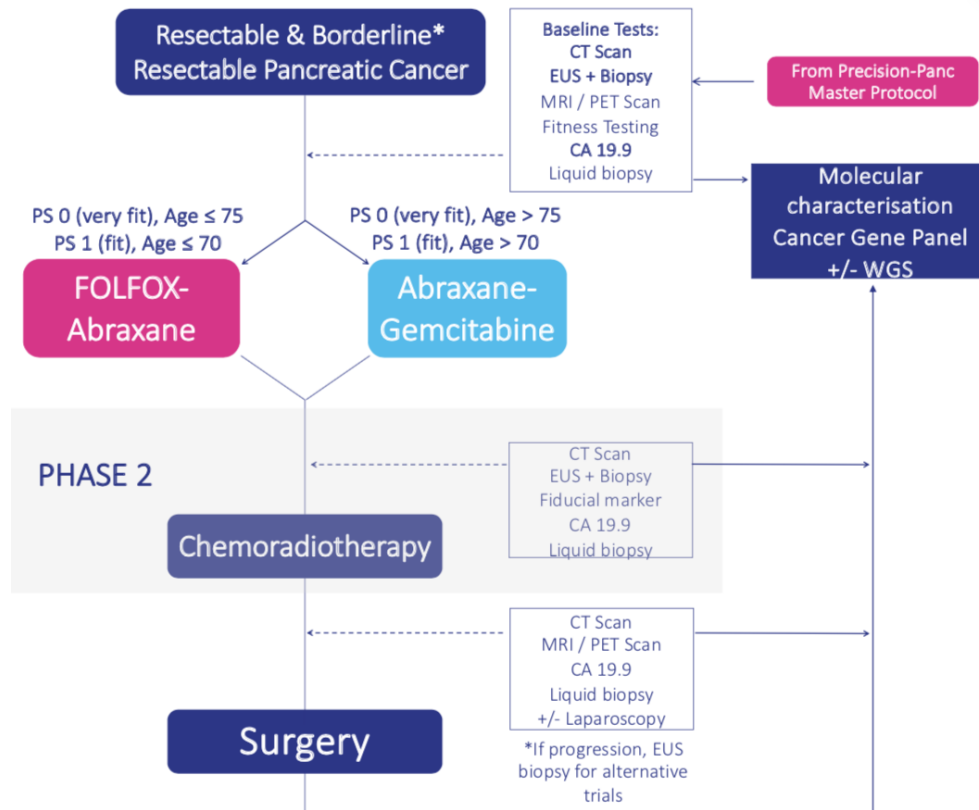
PRIMUS 002

Resectable / Borderline

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Open / Recruiting



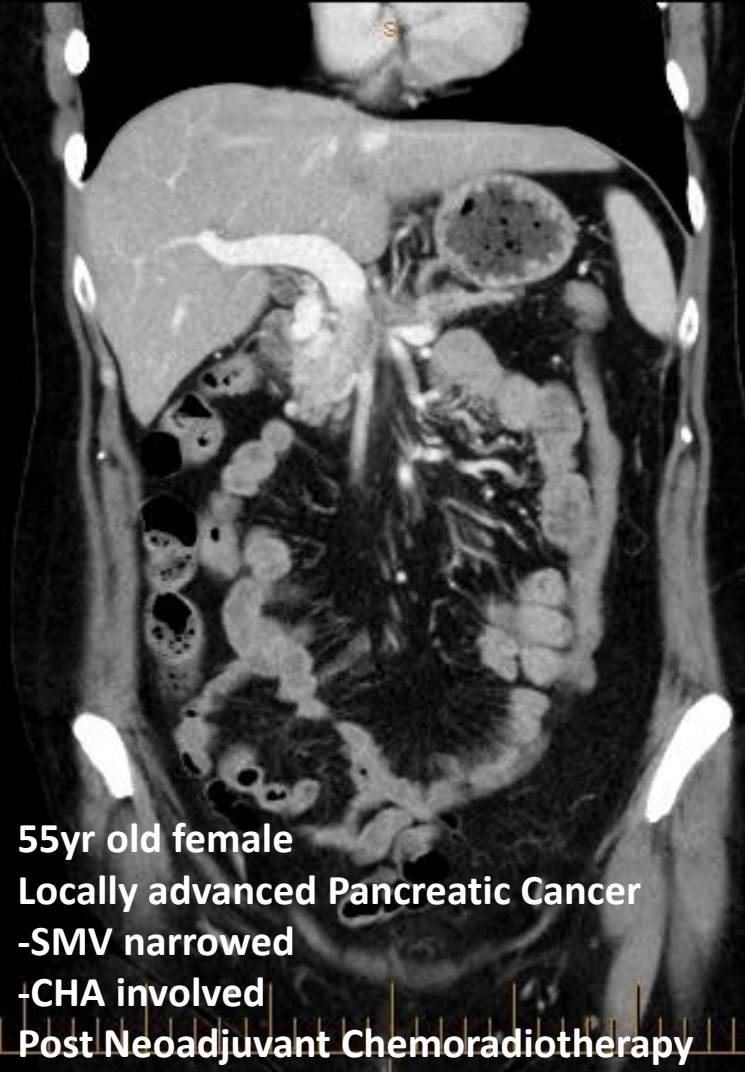
2 centres



18 registered
7 resected



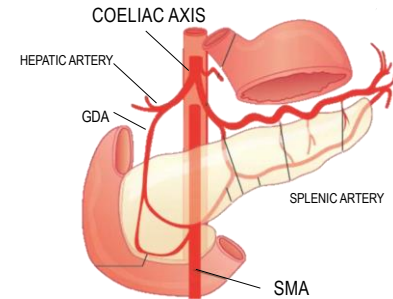
Pushing The Boundaries...



55yr old female
Locally advanced Pancreatic Cancer
-SMV narrowed
-CHA involved
Post Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy

Total pancreatectomy

- Low Ca19-9
- Excellent PS

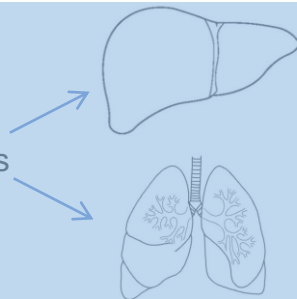


Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy for Pancreatic Cancer

PANCREATIC CANCER



Early Metastases



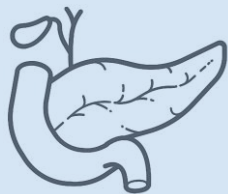
Local



Systemic



Surgery First



Adjuvant



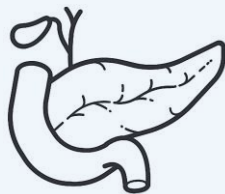
Multimodality
Therapy

50%

Median
Survival

30mths

NEOAdj



Surgery Last



Multimodality
Therapy

100%

Median
Survival

38mths

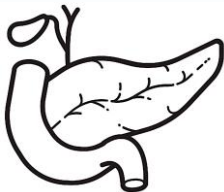
Near/Complete
Response

12%

Targeted preoperative



NEOAdj



Surgery Last



? Increased
Complete Pathological
Response

SUMMARY



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Neoadjuvant strategy can be applied safely

Staging and preoperative assessment are logistically challenging

True multi-disciplinary approach required.

Pathological features are improved, with tumour regression the most important prognostic feature

Future benefits may be derived from

Tailored neoadjuvant strategies

Integration of tumour biology

Operate Less but on the Right Patients



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Glasgow Royal Infirmary

Euan Dickson
Ross Carter
Colin J Mckay
Maria Coats
David Chang
Abdullah Al-Adhami

Beatson Oncology Centre

Janet Graham
Derek Grose
David McIntosh
Amy Martin

Patients and family

GPOL

Andrew Biankin
David Chang
Susie Cook
Philip Beer
Stephan Dreyer
Selma Rebus
Holly Leslie
Assya Legrimi

Royal North Shore Sydney

Jas Samra
Anubhav Mittal
Anthony Gill



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PRECISION
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25 Centres currently recruiting



@precisionpanc

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Thank you



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