

Traitement adjuvant des cancers de l'endomètre

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Traitement des cancers de l'endomètre : quelques généralités

- Bon pronostic
- Majorité : n'auront jamais besoin de voir un oncologue médical!
- 15%-20% vont rechuter... comment les identifier? Un traitement medical adjuvant est il efficace pour éviter les rechutes?

Indications de la Radiothérapie

Généralités

- Facteurs histopronostiques : Stade FIGO, Grade, Emboles, Type histologique

TABEAU II

Définition des groupes à risque de récurrence sur la base des données histologiques définitives selon les recommandations ESMO-ESGO-ESTRO 2016 [9]

Critères	Groupe à risque de récurrence
Type 1/stade FIGO IA/grade 1-2/sans emboles lymphovasculaires	Faible
Type 1/stade FIGO IB/grade 1-2/sans emboles lymphovasculaires	Intermédiaire
Type 1/stade FIGO IA/grade 3 avec ou sans emboles lymphovasculaires Type 1/stade FIGO IA-IB/grade 1-2/avec emboles lymphovasculaires	Intermédiaire-élevé
Type 1 / stade FIGO IB de grade 3 avec ou sans emboles lymphovasculaires Tumeurs de type 2 Stades FIGO II ou III sans reliquat tumoral	Élevé

risque faible	2 – 4 % de rechutes
risque intermédiaire	
Intermédiaire/élevé	
haut risque	21 – 23 % de rechutes

Creutzberg CL et al. Lancet 2000
 Keys et al. Gynecol Oncol 2004
 Queleu et al. Int J Gynecol Cancer 2011

Risques faibles : IA grade 1-2 lvi-

- 0 - 3% d'atteinte ganglionnaire sur les curages
- Survie sans récurrence après chirurgie = 95%
- < 5% de rechutes locales sans traitement adjuvant

Risques intermédiaires : IB grade 1-2 IA grade 3

- Surveillance ou RT?

Table 1. Randomized trials of adjuvant radiation therapy in stage I endometrial carcinoma.

Trial	No. patients eligibility	Surgery	Randomization	Locoregional recurrence	Survival	Severe complications
Norwegian 1968-1974	540 Stage I	TAH-BSO	Brachytherapy vs. brachytherapy and pelvic RT	7% vs. 2% at 5 years p<0.01	89% vs. 91% at 5 years p=NS	NA
PORTEC 1990-1997	714 IB grade 2-3 IC grade 1-2	TAH-BSO	NAT vs. pelvic RT	14% vs. 4% at 5 years p<0.001	85% vs. 81% at 5 years p=0.31	3% GI at 5 years (actuarial)
GOG-99 1987-1995	392 St IB, IC St II (occult)	TAH-BSO and lymph-adenectomy	NAT vs. pelvic RT	12% vs. 3% at 2 years p<0.01	86% vs. 92% at 4 years p=0.56	8% GI at 2 years (crude)
ASTECC/EN5 1996-2005	905 St IAB g3, IC, St II, serous/cc	TAH-BSO +/- lymph-adenectomy	NAT vs. pelvic RT	7%* vs. 4% at 5 years p=0.038	84% vs. 84% at 5 years p=0.98	3 vs. 7% gr 3/4

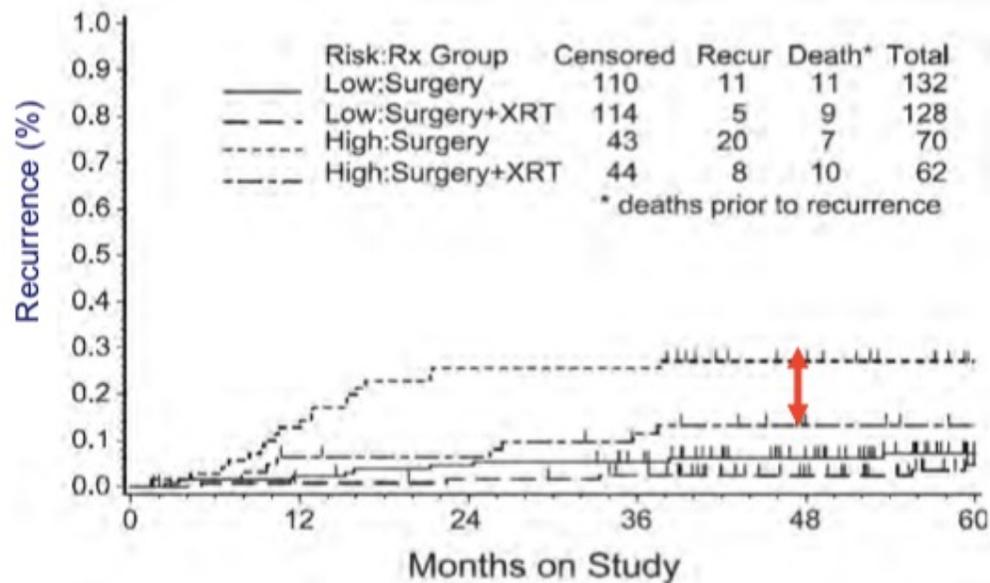
RT = radiation therapy; NAT = no additional treatment; NA = not available; GI = gastro-intestinal
*51% of patients in the NAT arm of ASTEC/EN5 received vaginal brachytherapy; only isolated recurrence reported

NS

	Risk groups	
	PORTEC	GOG-99
Risk factors		

Sous-groupe de risques « intermédiaires-hauts »
 → RT > surveillance (SG)

GOG-99



Risques intermédiaires

- La RT diminue le risque de rechutes locales
- Sans effet sur la SG (sauf dans le groupe à risque intermédiaire élevé)
- La plupart de rechutes sont vaginales : place de la curiethérapie?

La plupart des rechutes pelviennes sont vaginales

RECHUTES (%)	PORTEC-2 (Nout. Lancet 2010) RTE vs curieT		Swedish trial (Sorbe. IJROBP 2012) RTE/curieT vs curieT	
	EBRT	BT	EBRT+BT	BT
Vaginales	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.7
Pelviennes	0.5	3.8	0.4	5.3
A distance	5.7	8.3	4.6	6.5
DFS (%)	78	83	86	87
OS (%)	80	85	89	90

0.5 - statistically significant difference

➔ La RTE améliore le contrôle pelvien

Dans les deux cas: pas de DS en survie ou en rechutes vaginales

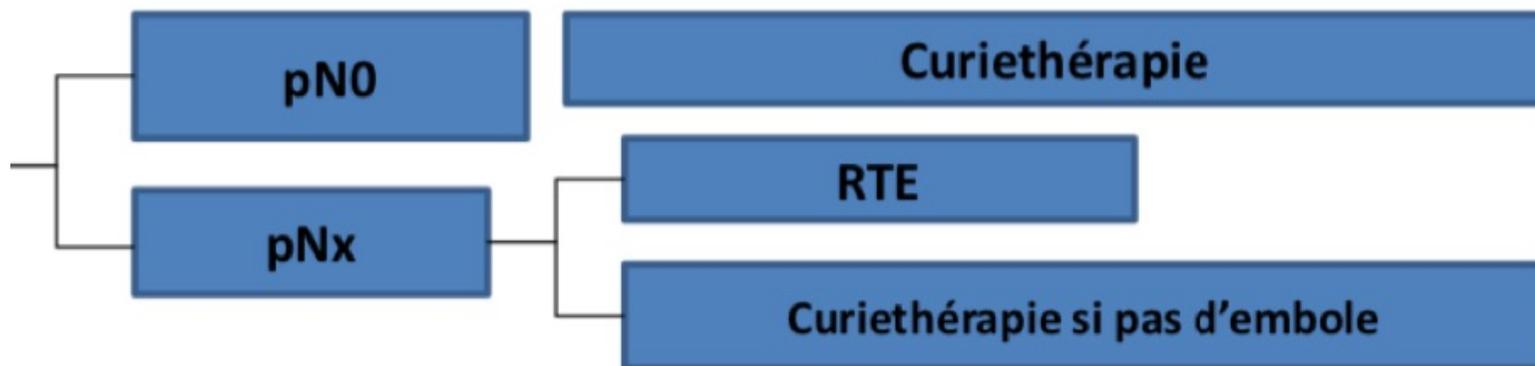
Risque faible



Risque intermédiaire



Risque intermédiaire / élevé



Risque élevé



Indications de traitements systémiques

Hormonothérapie adjuvante?

- Méta analyse sur 7 essais publiés : 4556 patientes avec un cancer de l'endomètre

—> Aucun bénéfice en SSP

—> Aucun bénéfice en SG

Aucun bénéfice prouvé en dehors d'un essai

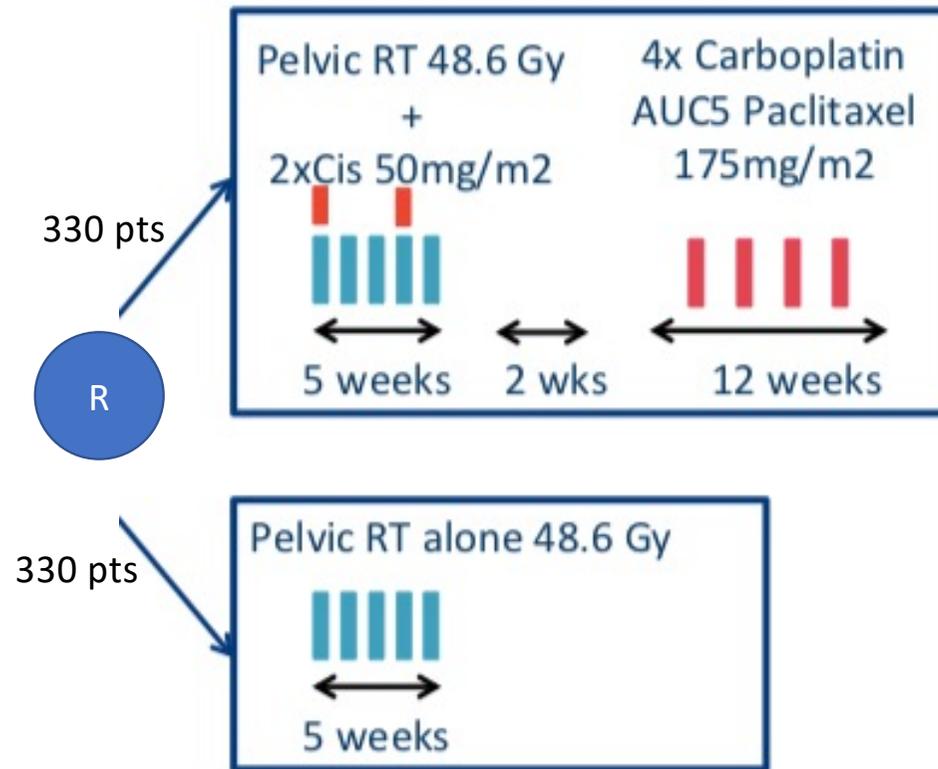
PORTEC 3

Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy versus radiotherapy alone in women with high-risk endometrial cancer (PORTEC-3): patterns of recurrence and post-hoc survival analysis of a randomised phase 3 trial

Stephanie M de Boer, Melanie E Powell, Linda Mileskin, Dionyssios Katsaros, Paul Bessette, Christine Haie-Meder, Petronella B Ottevanger, Jonathan A Ledermann, Pearly Khaw, Romerai D'Amico, Anthony Fyles, Marie-Helene Baron, Ina M Jürgenliemk-Schulz, Henry C Kitchener, Hans W Nijman, Godfrey Wilson, Susan Brooks, Sergio Gribaudo, Diane Provencher, Chantal Hanzen, Roy F Kruitwagen, Vincent T H B M Smit, Naveena Singh, Viet Do, Andrea Lissoni, Remi A Nout, Amanda Feeney, Karen W Verhoeven-Adema, Hein Putter, Carien L Creutzberg, on behalf of the PORTEC Study Group*

Type 1
T1a G3 avec embolies
T1b G3
Stade II, III

Type 2 stade I à III



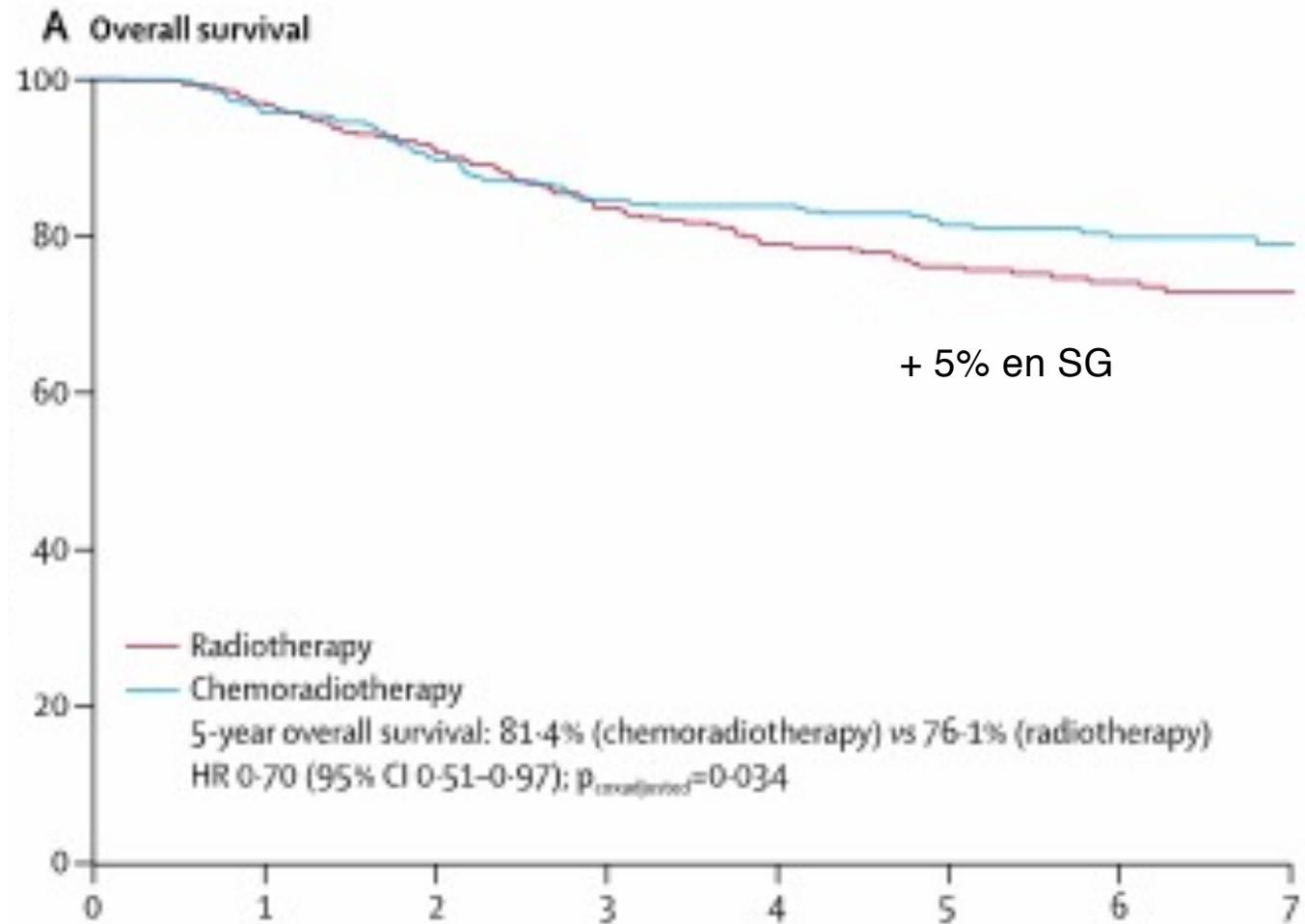
Critère de jugement principal

Survie globale
Survie sans progression

PORTEC 3

Différence significative en faveur de la RTCT :

- en SSP
- en SG

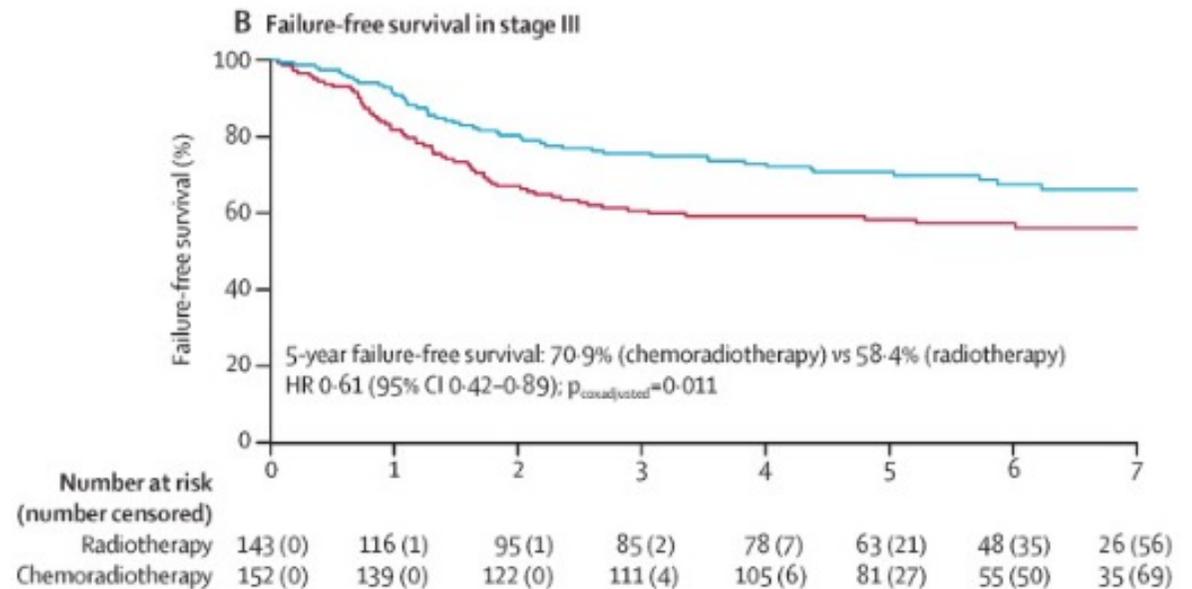
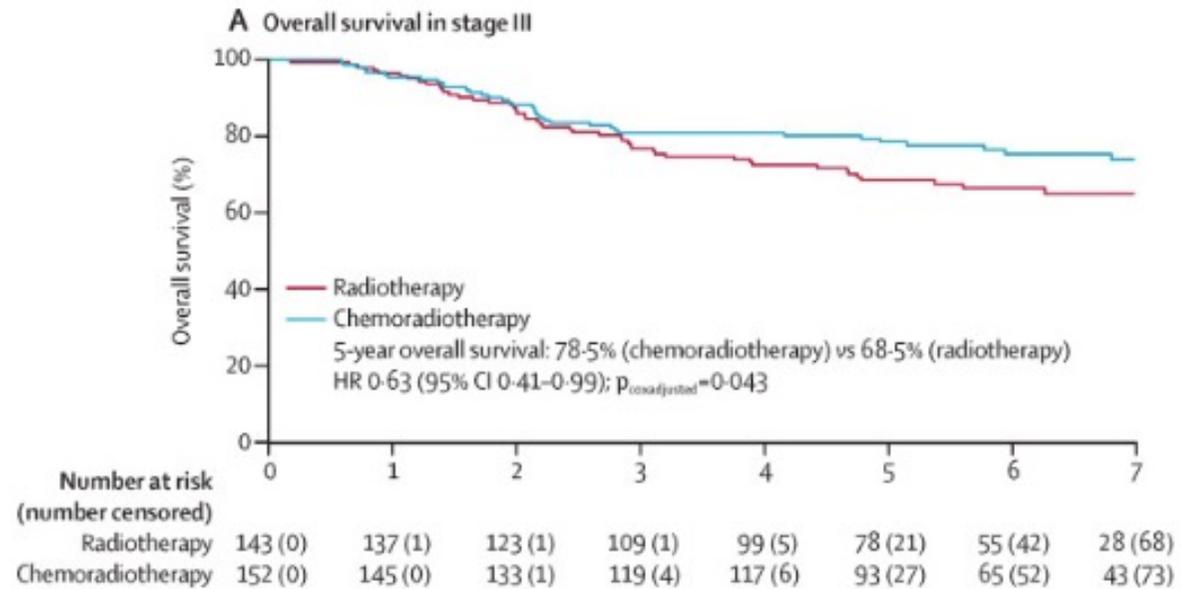


Mais bénéfice modeste

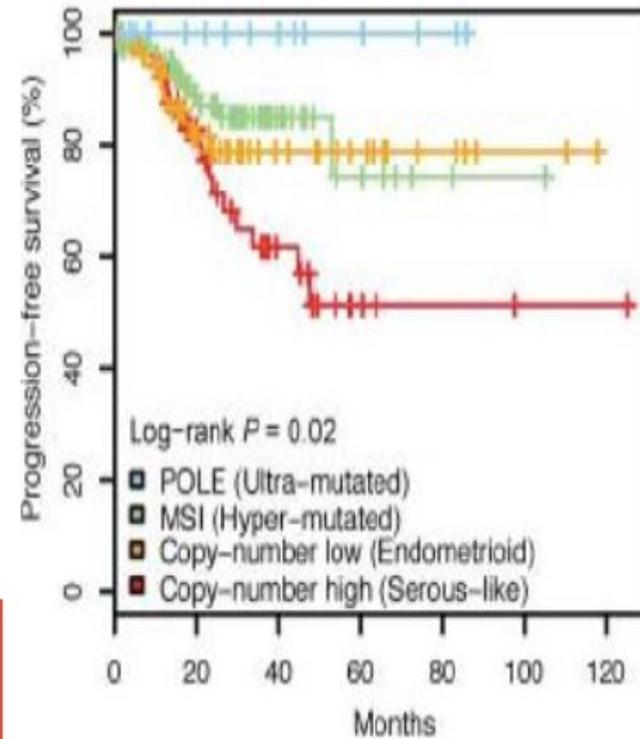
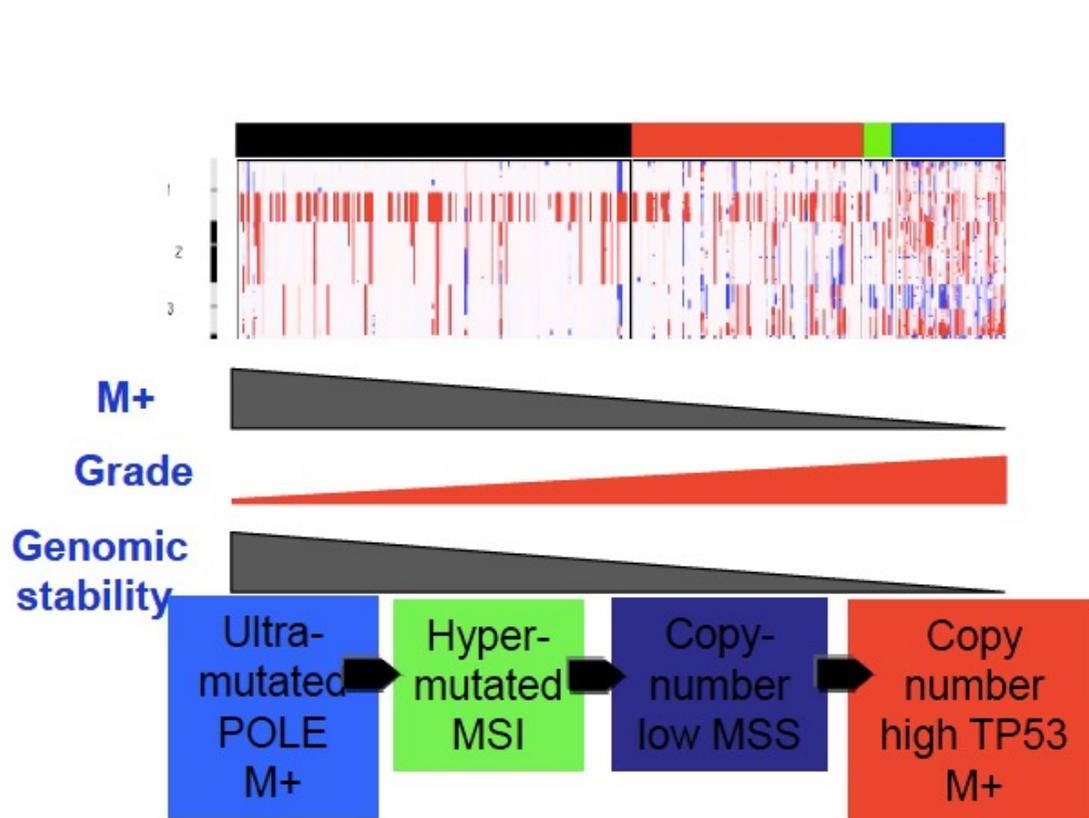
Comment sélectionner les patientes qui bénéficient le plus d'une chimiothérapie adjuvante?

PORTEC 3

Analyse en sous groupe :
Bénéfice surtout pour les stades III



Not all Endometrial Cancers are the same ... TCGA

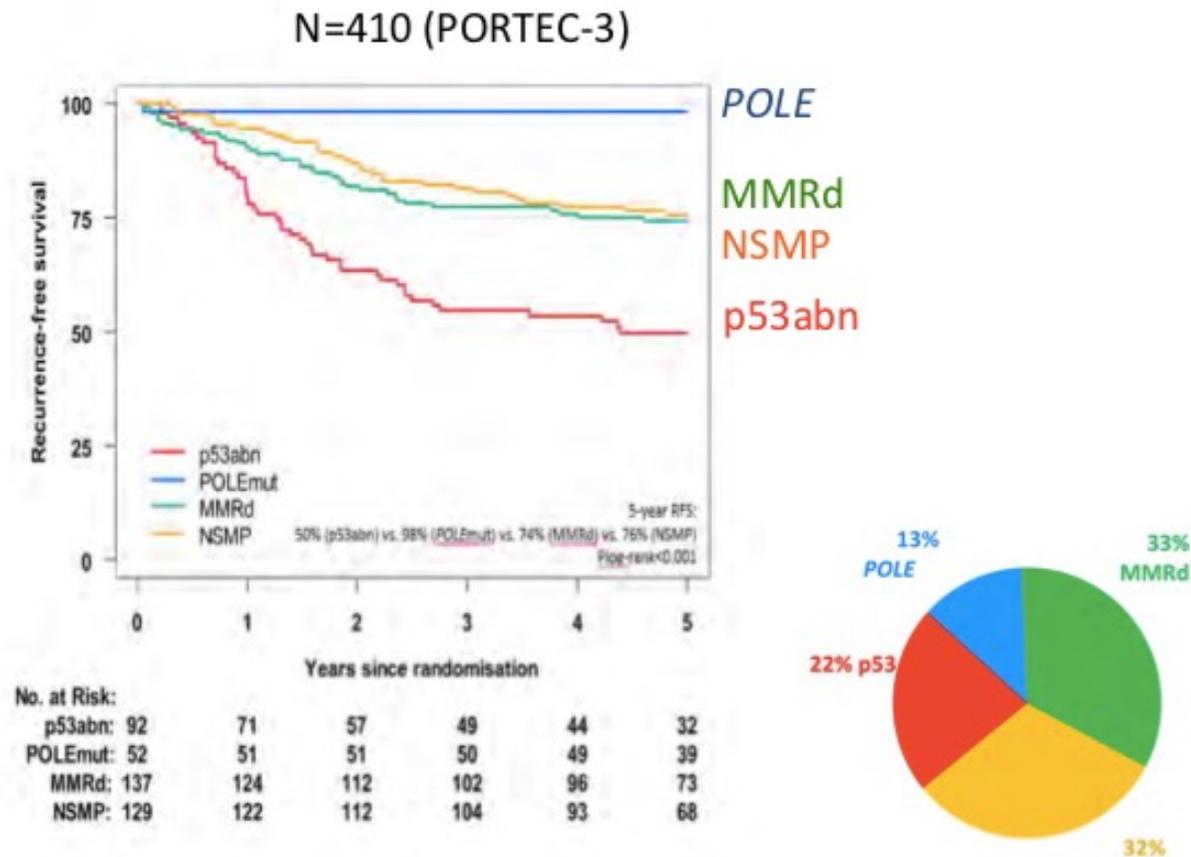


TCGA identified 4 classes of endometrial cancer
Classified according to mutation load and copy number

G.Getz Nature 497, 67-73 (2013)

PORTEC 3 : analyse moléculaire

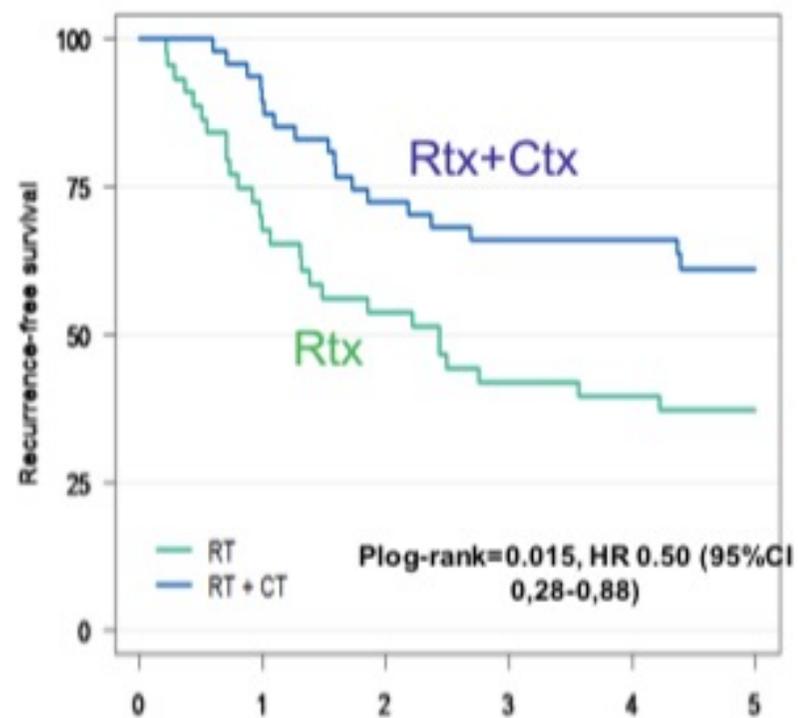
La classification moléculaire est pronostique



Stelloo et al. Clinical Cancer Research 2016; Leon-Castillo ESMO 2019

SSP TP53+

Bénéfice +++ chimio
adjuvante

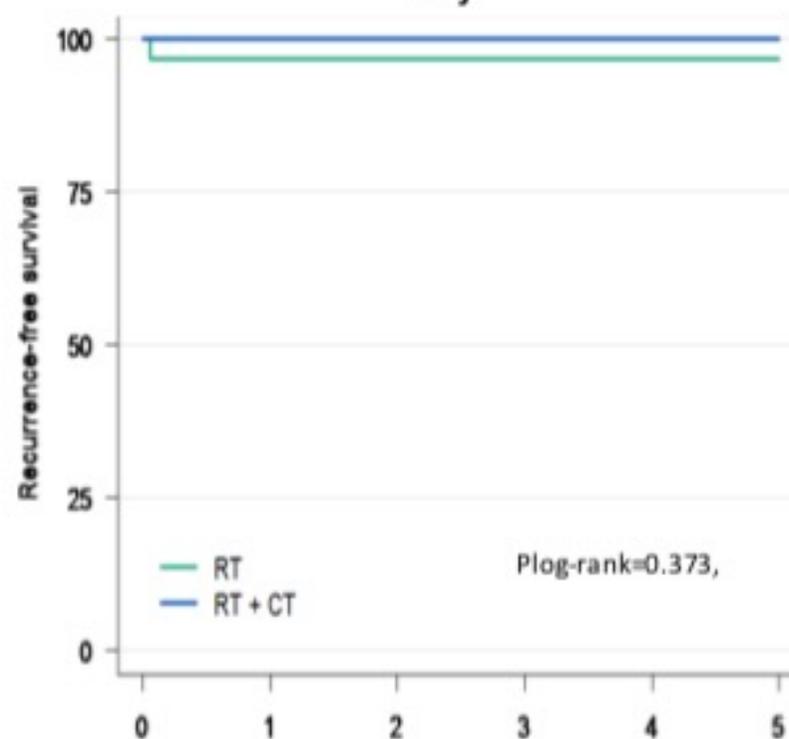


No. at Risk:

Years since randomisation	0	1	2	3	4	5
RT:	44	29	23	18	16	10
RT + CT:	48	42	34	31	28	22

SSP POLEm+

Excellent SSP SANS chimio
adj!

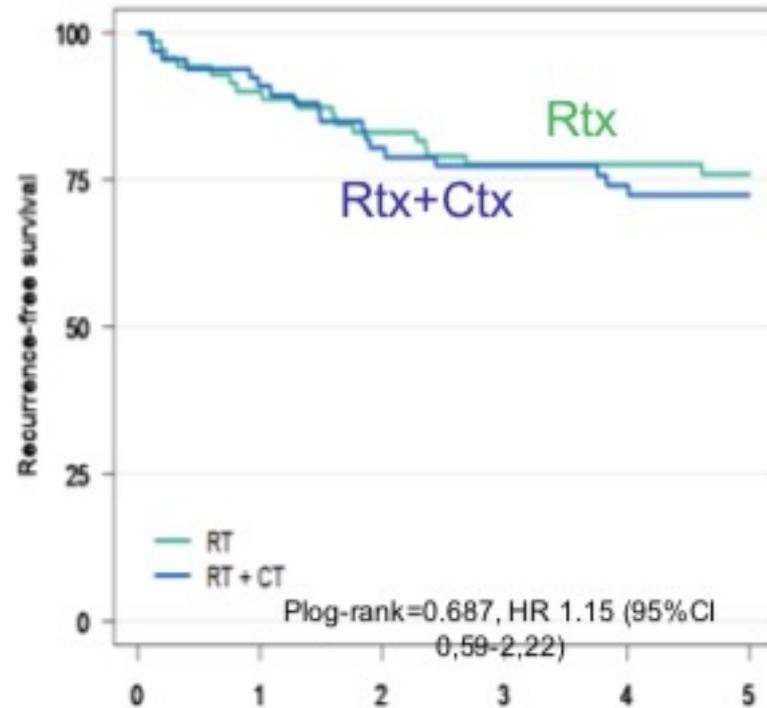


No. at Risk:

Years since randomisation	0	1	2	3	4	5
RT:	29	28	28	28	27	23
RT + CT:	23	23	23	22	22	16

SSP MSI

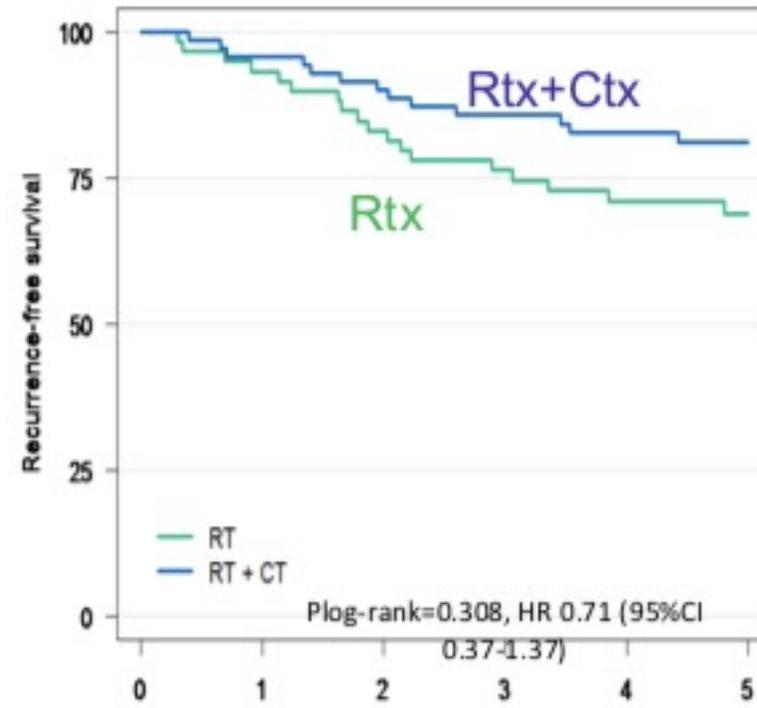
Pas de bénéfice évident de la Ctx



No. at Risk:	Years since randomisation					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
RT:	71	64	59	54	50	40
RT + CT:	66	60	53	48	46	33

SSP NSMP

Petit bénéfice de la Ctx adj



No. at Risk:	Years since randomisation					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
RT:	59	55	49	45	40	29
RT + CT:	70	67	63	59	53	39

La classification moléculaire peut elle nous aider pour sélectionner qui devrait recevoir une CT?

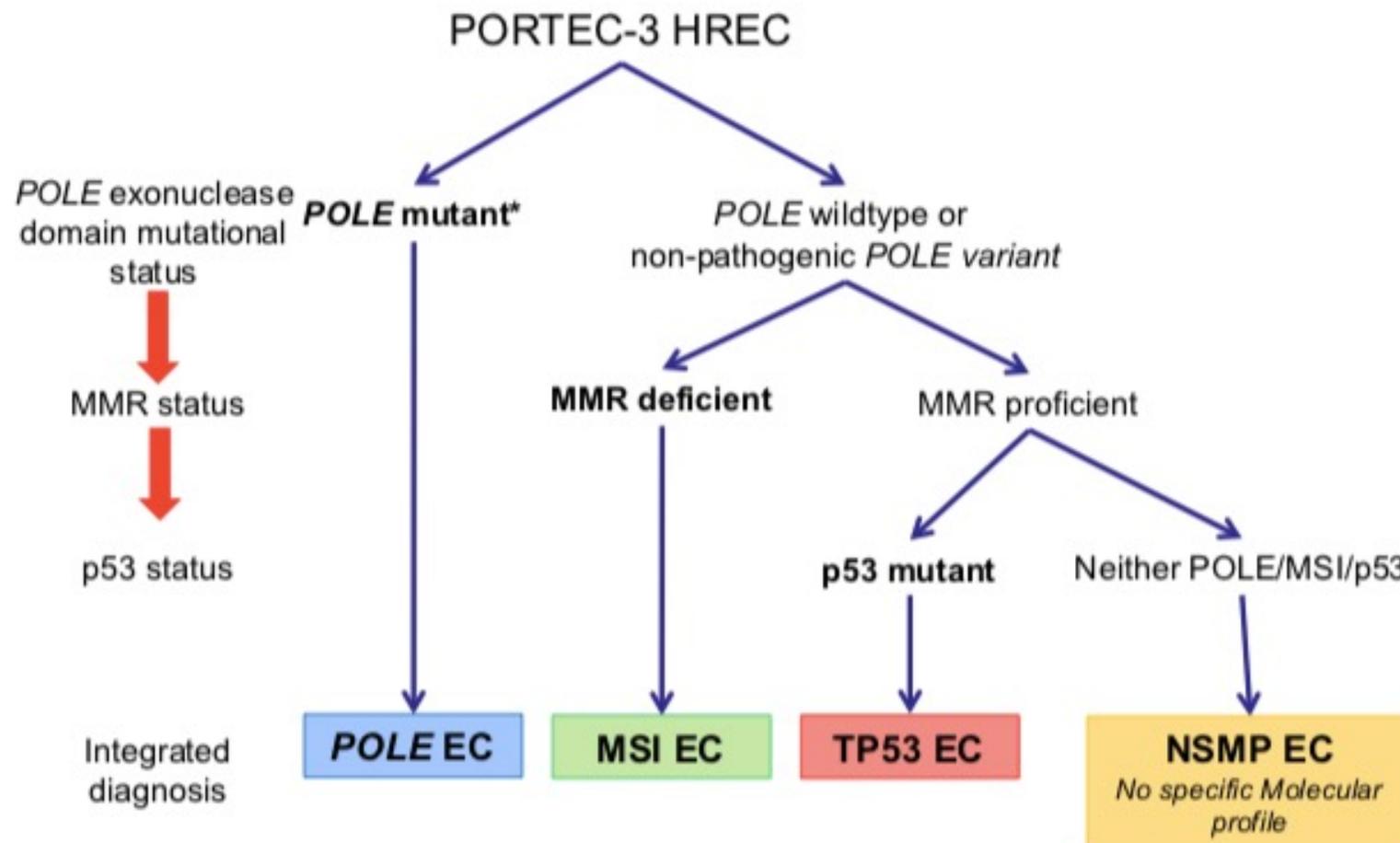


Table 2 Definition of prognostic risk groups

Risk group	Molecular classification unknown	Molecular classification known*†
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage IA endometrioid + low-grade‡ + LVSI negative or focal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage I–II POLEmut endometrial carcinoma, no residual disease ▶ Stage IA MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma + low-grade‡ + LVSI negative or focal
Intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage IB endometrioid + low-grade‡ + LVSI negative or focal ▶ Stage IA endometrioid + high-grade‡ + LVSI negative or focal ▶ Stage IA non-endometrioid (serous, clear cell, undifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, mixed) without myometrial invasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage IB MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma + low-grade‡ + LVSI negative or focal ▶ Stage IA MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma + high-grade‡ + LVSI negative or focal ▶ Stage IA p53abn and/or non-endometrioid (serous, clear cell, undifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, mixed) without myometrial invasion
High–intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage I endometrioid + substantial LVSI regardless of grade and depth of invasion ▶ Stage IB endometrioid high-grade‡ regardless of LVSI status ▶ Stage II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage I MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma + substantial LVSI regardless of grade and depth of invasion ▶ Stage IB MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma high-grade‡ regardless of LVSI status ▶ Stage II MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage III–IVA with no residual disease ▶ Stage I–IVA non-endometrioid (serous, clear cell, undifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, mixed) with myometrial invasion, and with no residual disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage III–IVA MMRd/NSMP endometrioid carcinoma with no residual disease ▶ Stage I–IVA p53abn endometrial carcinoma with myometrial invasion, with no residual disease ▶ Stage I–IVA NSMP/MMRd serous, undifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma with myometrial invasion, with no residual disease
Advanced metastatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage III–IVA with residual disease ▶ Stage IVB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stage III–IVA with residual disease of any molecular type



Merci pour votre attention