

# NEN PRECEPTORSHIP

## LA PRATICA CLINICA NELLE NEOPLASIE NEUROENDOCRINE

5/6 Aprile 2018 | IEO, Istituto Europeo di Oncologia - Milano

**NEN**  **Preceptorship**

 **IEO**  
Istituto Europeo di Oncologia





# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

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Università Politecnica delle Marche



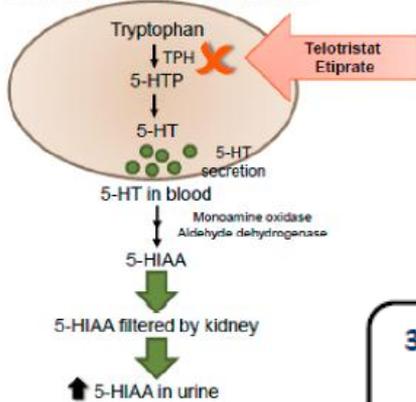
- Somatostatin analogs
- Interferon
- Others (PPI, Diazoxide)
- Telotristat

Syndrome control

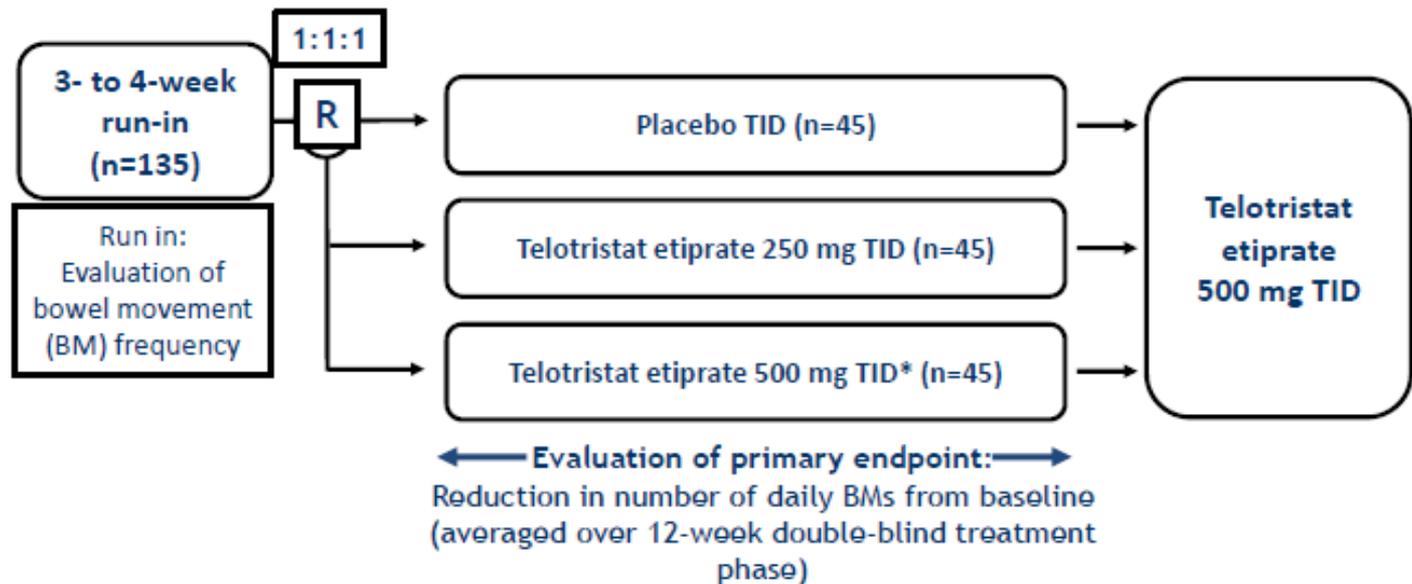
- Somatostatin analogs
- Targeted agents
- Chemotherapy

Tumor control

Serotonin Synthesis in Carcinoid Tumor Cells

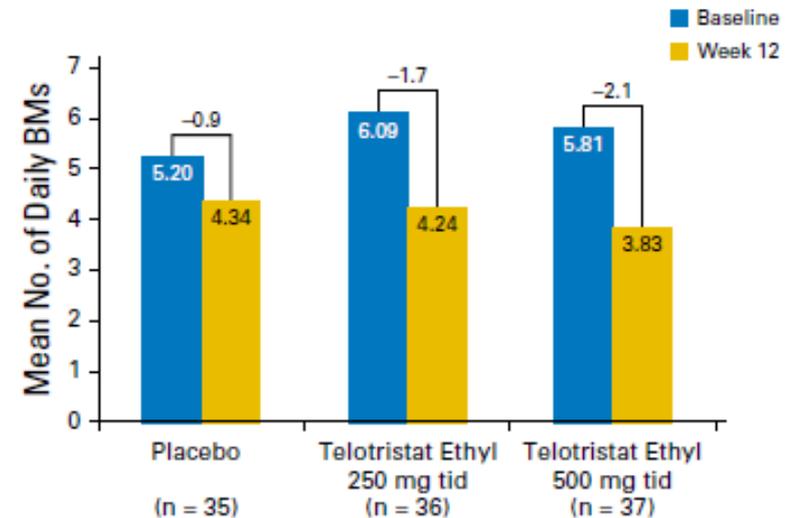
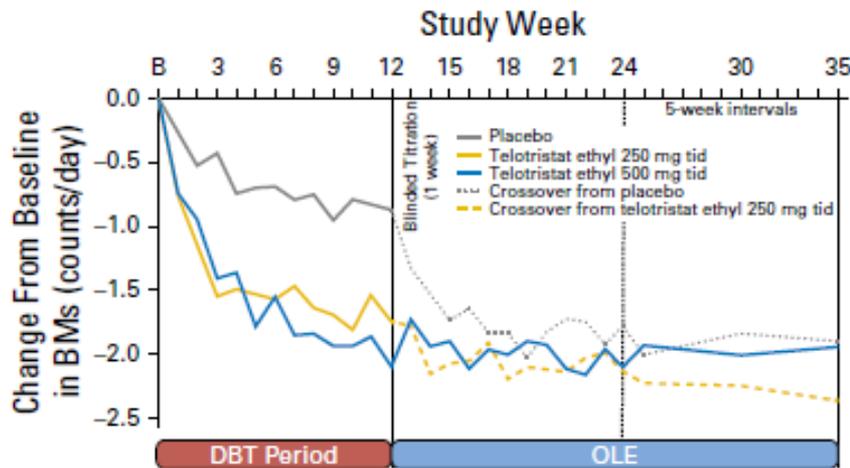


## TELESTAR trial



All patients required to be on SSA at enrollment and continue SSA therapy throughout study period

## TELESTAR trial



Telotristat ethyl was associated with a significant decrease in BM frequency in patients with carcinoid syndrome receiving somatostatin analogs.

- Somatostatin analogs
- Interferon
- Others (PPI, Diazoxide)
- Telotristat

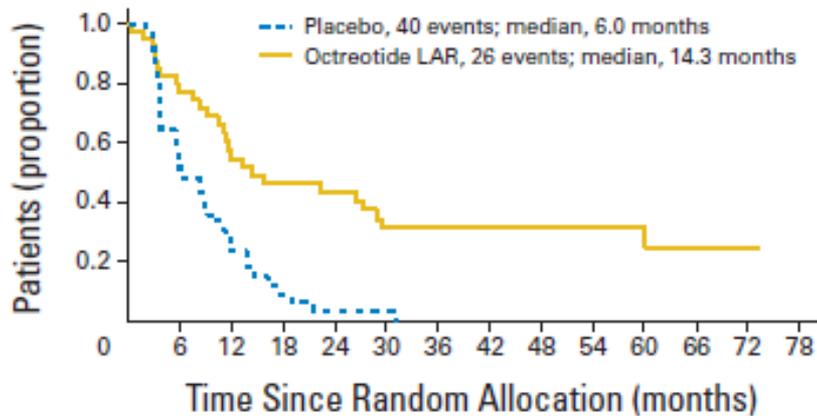
Syndrome control

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Tumor control

### PROMID trial

86 midgut NETs  
 Octreotide vs placebo



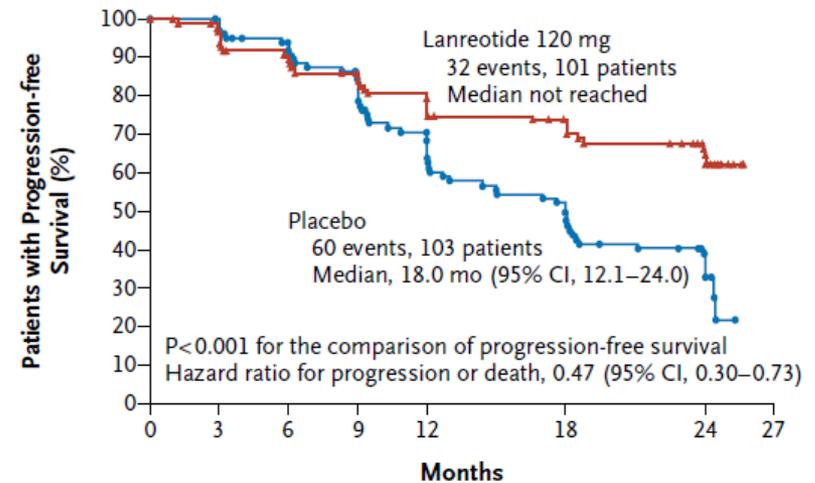
No. of patients at risk

Placebo	43	21	9	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Octreotide LAR	42	30	19	16	15	10	10	9	9	6	5	3	1	0	0

Log-rank test stratified by functional activity:  $P = .000072$ , HR = 0.34 (95% CI, 0.20 to 0.59)

### CLARINET trial

204 entero-pancreatic NETs  
 Lanreotide vs placebo



No. at Risk

Lanreotide	101	94	84	78	71	61	40	0
Placebo	103	101	87	76	59	43	26	0

Somatostatin analogs improves TTP/PFS in «low grade» GEP-NETs

Nella pratica clinica l'uso degli SSA nei GEP NEC non è indicato; il loro ruolo in tale contesto rimane oggetto di studio.

Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
D	Pazienti con GEP NEN funzionanti devono essere trattati con octreotide o lanreotide (1,3).	Positiva forte
A	Pazienti con NEN enteropancreatiche non funzionanti, non rapidamente progressive, con basso Ki67 ed esprimenti i recettori della somatostatina dovrebbero essere trattati con octreotide o lanreotide (14,15).	Positiva debole
D	Pazienti con GEP NEN senza evidenza di malattia dopo trattamento chirurgico e non chirurgico, non dovrebbero essere trattati con SSA (1).	Negativa debole
D	Pazienti con GEP NEN radicalmente resecata non devono essere trattati con SSA a scopo adiuvante (1).	Negativa forte



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- Others (PPI, Diazoxide)
- Telotristat

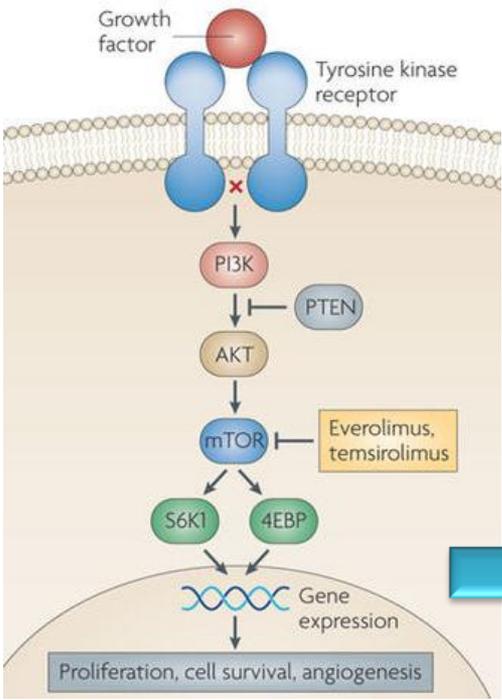
Syndrome control

- Somatostatin analogs
- Targeted agents
- Chemotherapy

Tumor control

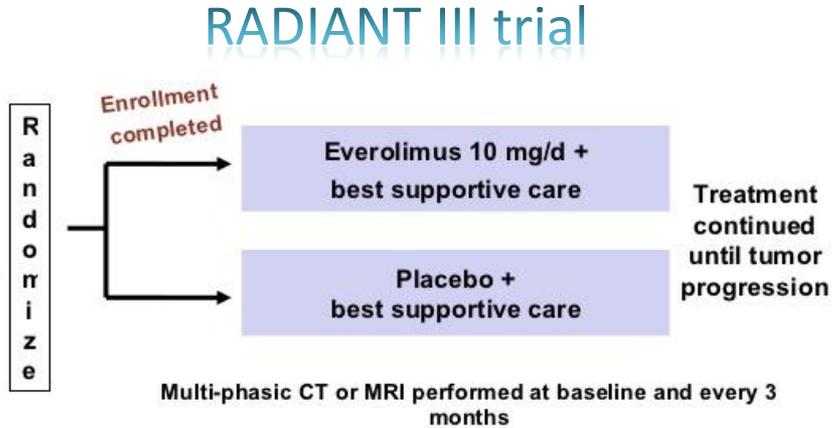
# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Targeted agents - Everolimus



**Patients with advanced P-NETs n=410**

- Progressive disease
- Previous chemotherapy permitted



**Patients with well-differentiated (G1/G2), advanced, progressive, nonfunctional NET of lung or GI origin (N=302)**

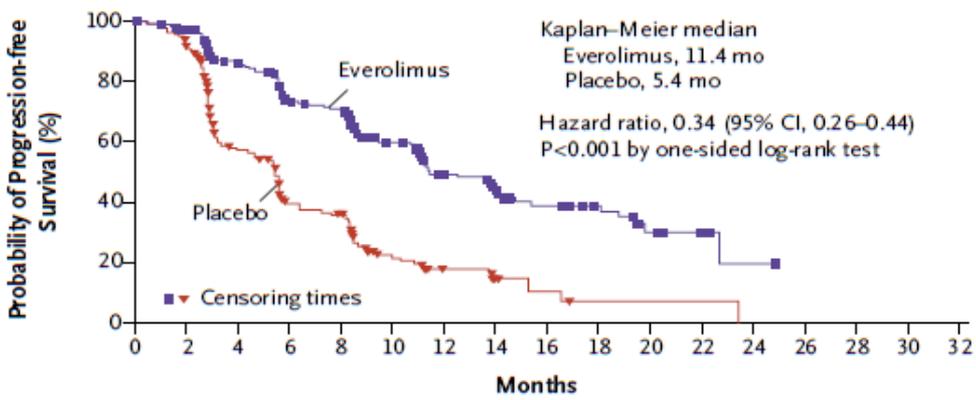
- Absence of active or any history of carcinoid syndrome
- Pathologically confirmed advanced disease
- Radiologic disease progression in  $\leq 6$  months



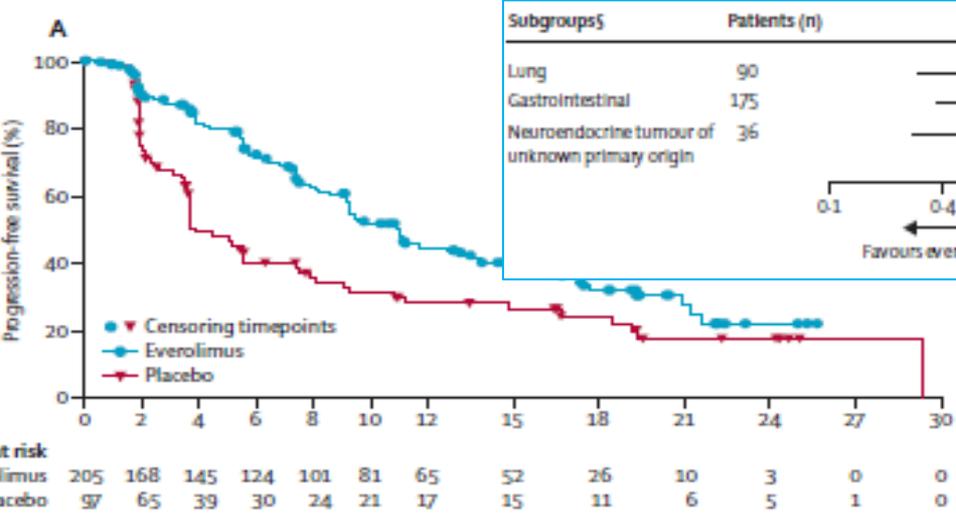
# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Targeted agents - Everolimus

**B Progression-free Survival, Adjudicated Central Review**



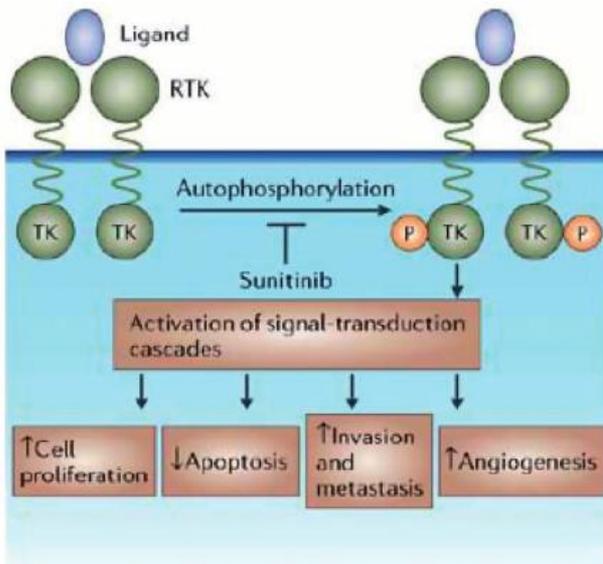
EVE significantly improves PFS in patients with **advanced progressive Pan-NETs** (11.4 mo vs 5.4 mo)



EVE improves PFS in **advanced functional NETs of the lung or gastrointestinal tract** (11.0 mo vs 3.9 mo)

Yao J et al. NEJM 2011  
 Yao J et al. Lancet 2015

## SUN-1111 trial



- Phase III randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial
- Trial stopped after early unplanned analysis showed efficacy and safety benefit

**Patients with  
advanced pNET,  
N = 171/340  
patients enrolled**

**R  
A  
N  
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1:1

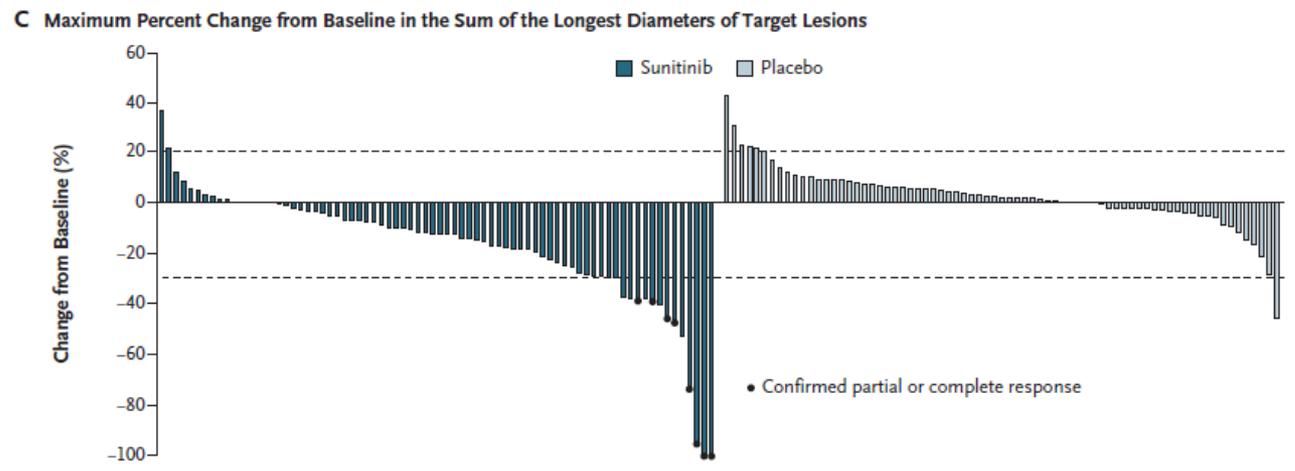
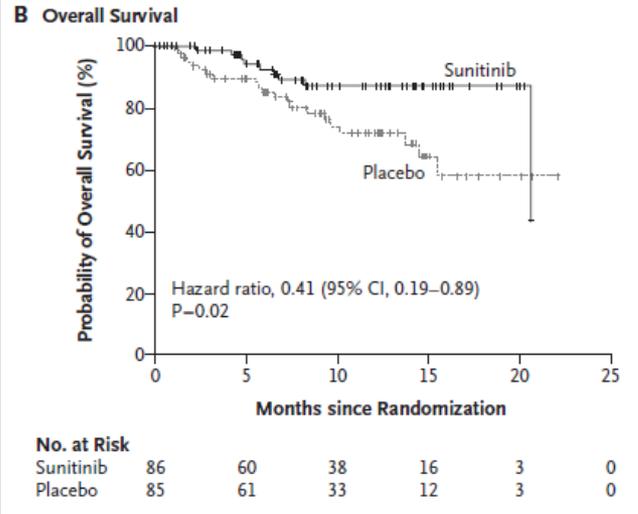
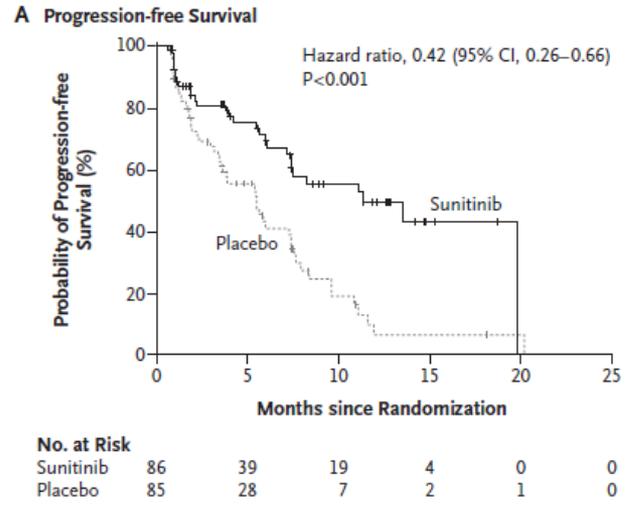
**Sunitinib 37.5 mg/day orally  
Continuous daily dosing\*  
n = 86**

**Placebo\*  
n = 85**

\*With best supportive care  
Somatostatin analogues were permitted

# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Targeted agents - Sunitinib



SUN significantly improves PFS in patients with advanced progressive Pan-NETs (11.4 mo vs 5.5 mo)

ORR in SUN arm 9.3% (2 CR and 6 PR of 86 pts)



PHASE 4 TRIAL

Raymond et al. J et al. NEJM 2011.

# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Targeted agents

Qualità globale delle evidenze	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione
Alta	Nelle GEP-NET ben/moderatamente differenziate, avanzate, in progressione, la terapia con Everolimus dovrebbe essere considerata (1, 3).	Positiva forte

Qualità Globale delle evidenze	Raccomandazione	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
Alta	Nei pazienti affetti da carcinoide polmonare avanzato, non funzionante ed in progressione, la terapia con everolimus*	Positiva forte

Well differentiated NENs	Ki67index*	Mitotic index	
Neuroendocrine tumour (NET) G1	<3 %	<2/10 HPF	Positiva debole
Neuroendocrine tumour (NET) G2	3-20 %	2-20/10 HPF	
Neuroendocrine tumour (NET) G3	>20 %	>20/10 HPF	
<b>Poorly differentiated NENs</b>			
Neuroendocrine carcinoma (NEC) G3	>20 %	>20/10 HPF	Forza della raccomandazione
Small cell type			Positiva forte
Large cell type			
<b>Mixed neuroendocrine-nonneuroendocrine neoplasm (MiNEN)</b>			

Qualità globale delle evidenze	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione
Bassa	Un trattamento con Everolimus o Sunitinib potrebbe essere preso in considerazione nei pazienti affetti da NET pancreatico ben differenziato con Ki-67 tra 21 e 55% (NET G3 sec. WHO 2017) (6-8, 11).	Positiva debole



- Somatostatin analogs
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- Others (PPI, Diazoxide)
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Syndrome control

- Somatostatin analogs
- Targeted agents
- Chemotherapy

Tumor control

# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Chemiotherapy – NECs 1° line

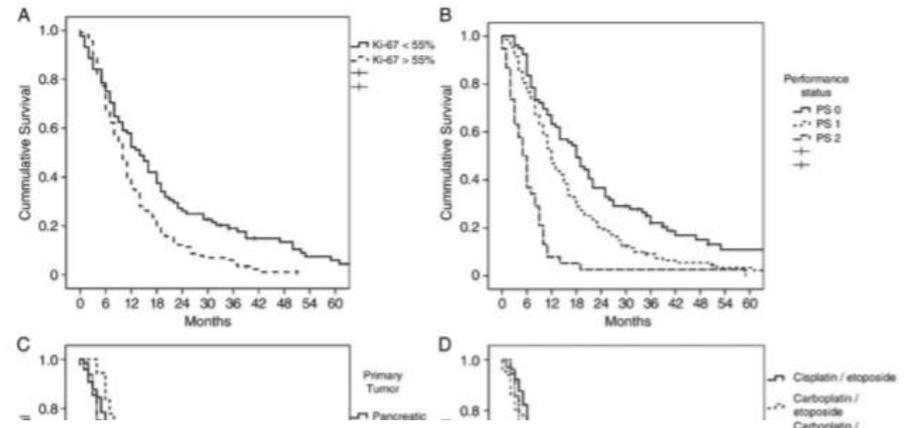
<b>Well differentiated NENs</b>	<b>Ki67index* </b>	<b>Mitotic index</b>
Neuroendocrine tumour (NET) G1	<3 %	<2/10 HPF
Neuroendocrine tumour (NET) G2	3-20 %	2-20/10 HPF
Neuroendocrine tumour (NET) G3	>20 %	>20/10 HPF
<b>Poorly differentiated NENs</b>		
Neuroendocrine carcinoma (NEC) G3	>20 %	>20/10 HPF
Small cell type		
Large cell type		
<b>Mixed neuroendocrine-nonneuroendocrine neoplasm (MiNEN)</b>		

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Regimen</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>RR</b>	<b>PFS</b>	<b>OS</b>
<b>Moertel et al.</b>	CDDP + VP16	18	67	8	19
<b>Mitry et al.</b>	CDDP + VP16	41	42	9	15
<b>Fjallskog et al.</b>	CDDP + VP16	9	47	9	-
<b>Lu ZH et al.</b>	CDDP + CPT-11	16	51	5,5	10,6

# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Chemiotherapy – NECs 1° line

	All patients	
	Valid cases	N (%)
Total number	305	
Treatment period	305	
2000–2004		85 (28%)
2005–2009		220 (82%)
Age <sup>a</sup>	305	60 (24–89)
PS (WHO)	292	
0		83 (28%)
1		133 (46%)
2		49 (17%)
3–4		27 (9%)
Sex (male)		154 (51%)
Primary tumor		
Esophageal		
Gastric		
Pancreatic		
Colonic		
Rectal		
CUP <sup>d</sup>		
Other GI		



Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
<b>D</b>	Pazienti con GEP NEC avanzati e Ki67 > 55% devono essere trattati in prima linea con regimi chemioterapici contenenti cisplatino (3) o carboplatino (8) combinato con etoposide.	<b>Positiva forte</b>
<b>D</b>	In pazienti con GEP NEC avanzati l'irinotecan potrebbe essere considerato in alternativa all'etoposide in combinazione con cisplatino (9).	<b>Positiva debole</b>
<b>D</b>	Pazienti con GEP NEC avanzati e Ki67 ≤ 55% potrebbero essere trattati in prima linea con regimi chemioterapici alternativi a quelli contenenti platino (10, 11).	<b>Positiva debole</b>

primary tumor and (D)

Authors	Regimen	N	RR	PFS	OS
<b>Hentic et al.</b>	FOLFIRI	19	31	4	18
<b>Welin et al.</b>	Temozolomide +/- capecitabine +/- bevacizumab	25	33	6	22

Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
<b>D</b>	In pazienti con GEP NEC avanzati in progressione dopo chemioterapia contenente platino potrebbero essere considerati regimi contenenti irinotecan o temozolomide (12, 13).	<b>Positiva debole</b>

# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Chemiotherapy - NETs

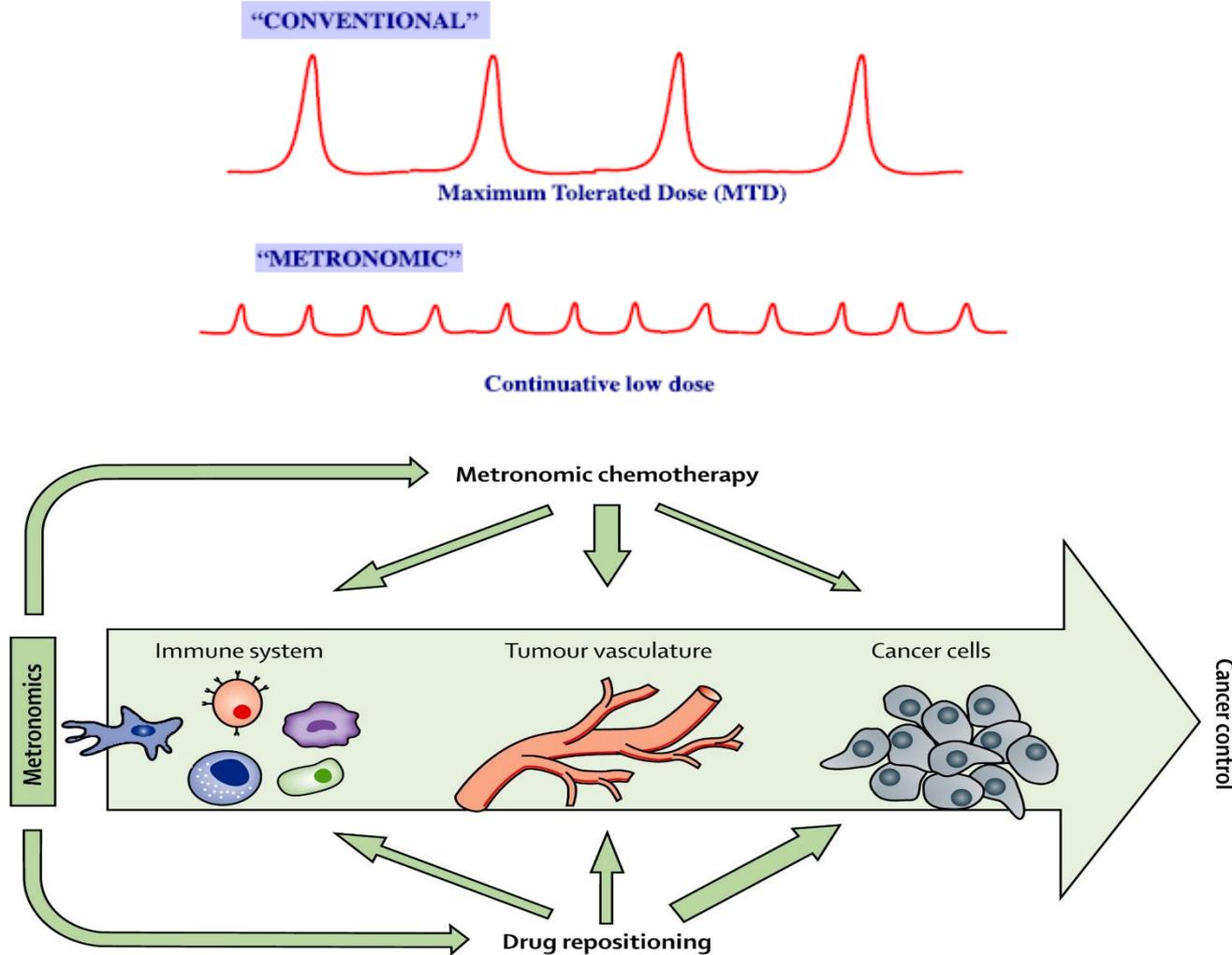
**Table 1.** Alkylating agents in advanced well-differentiated NETs

Regimen	type	n of patients	Res	Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
Prospective phase II/III trials						
Chlorozotocin	Pancreatic NET	33	30			
Streptozocin + 5-fluorouracil	Pancreatic NET	33	45	<b>D</b>	Nelle pNEN G1-G2, avanzate, in progressione, una chemioterapia contenente TMZ* o DTIC potrebbe essere considerata (11).	<b>Positiva debole</b>
Streptozocin + doxorubicin	Pancreatic NET	36	69			
Streptozocin + cyclophosphamide	Carcinoid	47	26			
Streptozocin + 5-fluorouracil	Carcinoid	42	33			
Streptozocin + 5-fluorouracil	Carcinoid	80	22	<b>D</b>	Nelle pNEN G1-G2, avanzate, in progressione, una chemioterapia con derivati del platino e fluoropirimidine potrebbe essere considerata (12).	<b>Positiva debole</b>
Doxorubicin	Carcinoid	81	21			
Streptozocin + 5-fluorouracil	Carcinoid	88	16			
Doxorubicin + 5-fluorouracil	Carcinoid	81	21			
Dacarbazine	Carcinoid	56	16			
Dacarbazine	Pancreatic NET	50	34			
Temozolomide + thalidomide	Carcinoid	14	7			
	Pancreatic NET	11	45	<b>D</b>	Regimi chemioterapici contenenti fluoropirimidine, alchilanti o oxaliplatino potrebbero essere considerati in pazienti con NEN del piccolo intestino G1-G2 localmente avanzate o metastatiche in progressione (6).	<b>Positiva debole</b>
Temozolomide + bevacizumab	Carcinoid	12	0			
	Pancreatic NET	17	24			
Retrospective studies						
Streptozocin + doxorubicin	Pancreatic NET	16	6	NR	Cheng and Saltz (1999) [65]	
Streptozocin + doxorubicin	Pancreatic NET	16	6			
Streptozocin + 5-fluorouracil + doxorubicin	Pancreatic NET	84	39			
Temozolomide + capecitabine	Pancreatic NET	17	59			
Temozolomide	Carcinoid	24	17			
	Pancreatic NET	12	8			
Temozolomide + capecitabine	Pancreatic NET	17	71	<b>D</b>	Nelle pNEN a basso indice di proliferazione, avanzate, a decorso clinico indolente, un regime metronomico di chemioterapia (fluoropirimidine o temozolomide) potrebbe essere considerato (15, 17).	<b>Positiva debole</b>
Temozolomide-based therapy	Carcinoid	44	2			
	Pancreatic NET	53	34			

Abbreviations: NET, neuroendocrine tumor; NR, not reported; OS, overall survival. \* La TMZ è prescrivibile secondo la L. 648/96.

# LA TERAPIA MEDICA

## Chemiotherapy - NETs



Reference	Type of study/case report	No. of patients	Tumor type	Therapy
Mueller et al.	Retrospective	75	WD NETs	DTIC
De Divitiis et al.	Case report	1	PD Pan-NECs	TMZ
Koumariou et al.	Phase II	15	WMD NETs	TMZ, BEV, OCT
Gillion et al.	Case report	2	Malignant paraganglioma	CTX
Bongiovanni et al.	Retrospective	10	WMD GEP-NETs	CAP
Squadroni et al.	Retrospective	23	WMD NECs	CAP
Berruti et al.	Phase II	45	WMD NETs	CAP, BEV, OCT 2
Brizzi et al.				

Qualità dell'evidenza SIGN	Raccomandazione clinica	Forza della raccomandazione clinica
<b>D</b>	Nelle pNEN a basso indice di proliferazione, avanzate, a decorso clinico indolente, un regime metronomico di chemioterapia (fluoropirimidine o temozolomide) potrebbe essere considerato (15, 17).	<b>Positiva debole</b>

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