

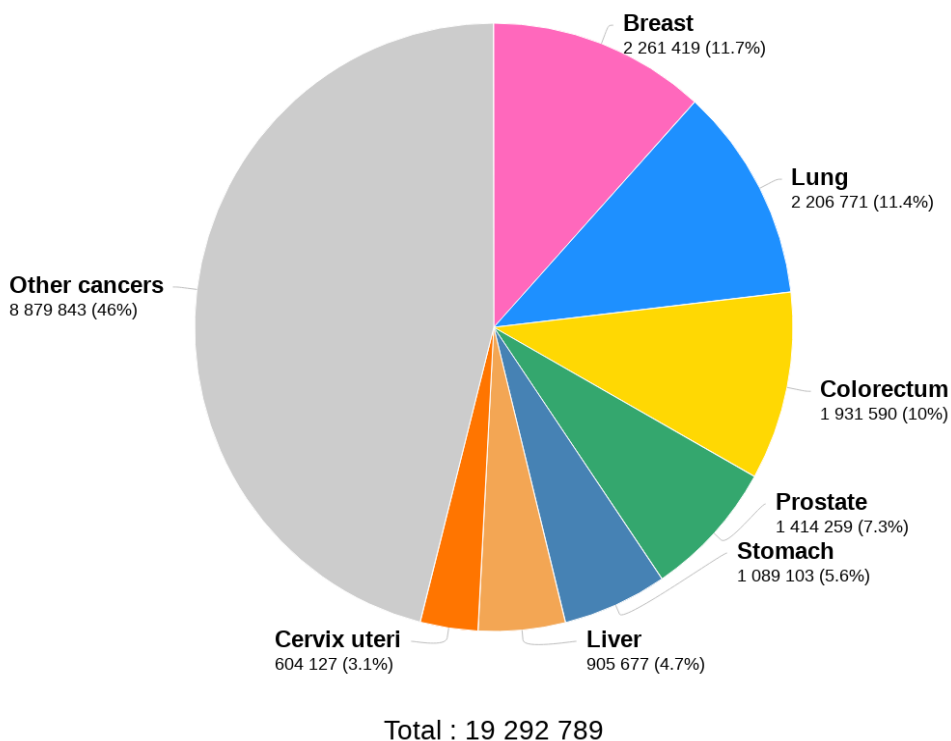
Basiccs in Lung cancer

S. Bořilová

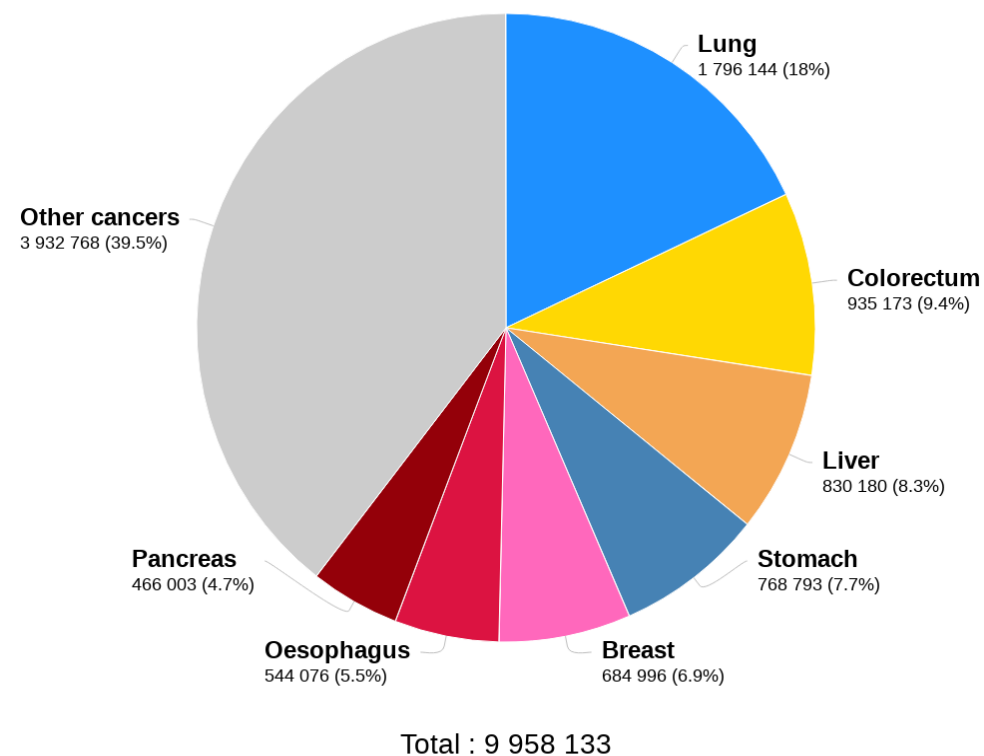
Incidence and mortality of Lung cancer worldwide

Source: GLOBOCAN 2020

Estimated number of new cases in 2020, World, both sexes, all ages

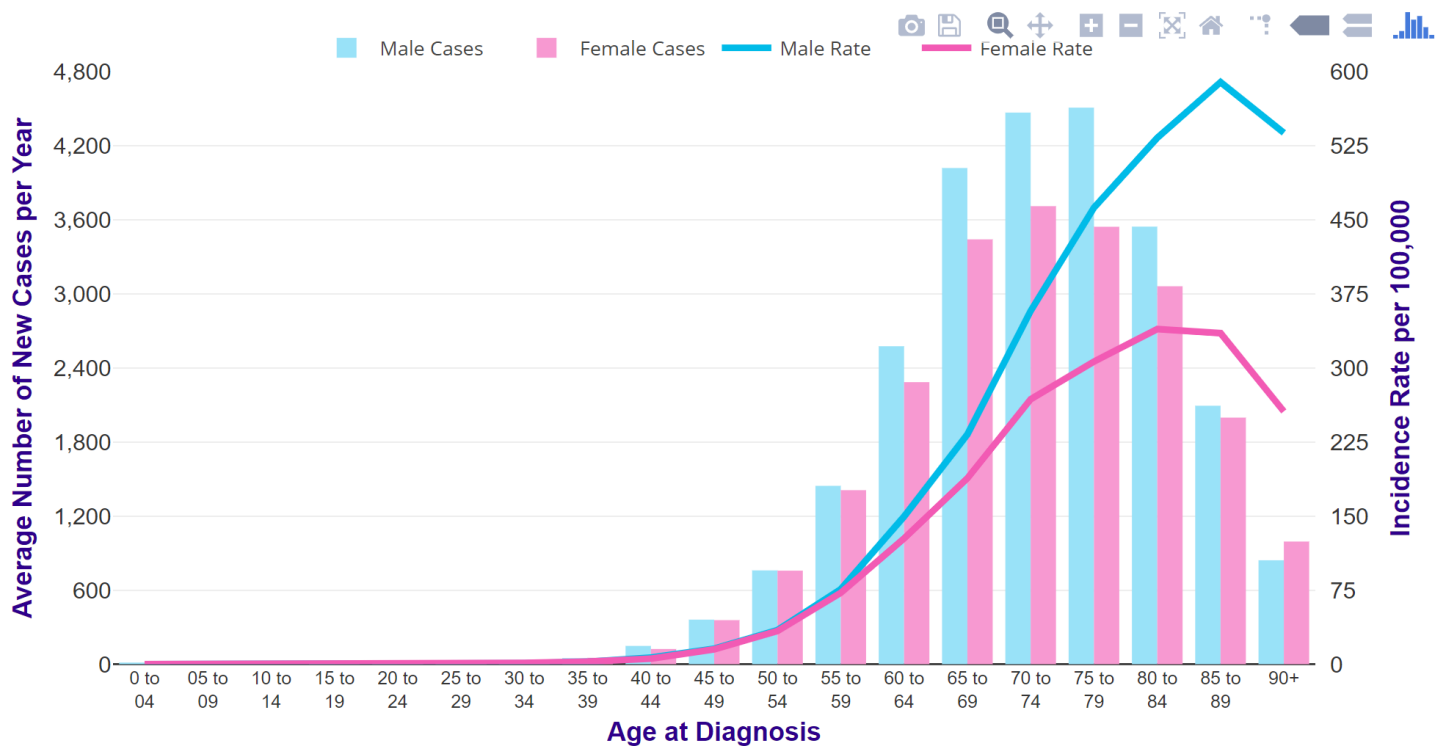


Estimated number of deaths in 2020, World, both sexes, all ages

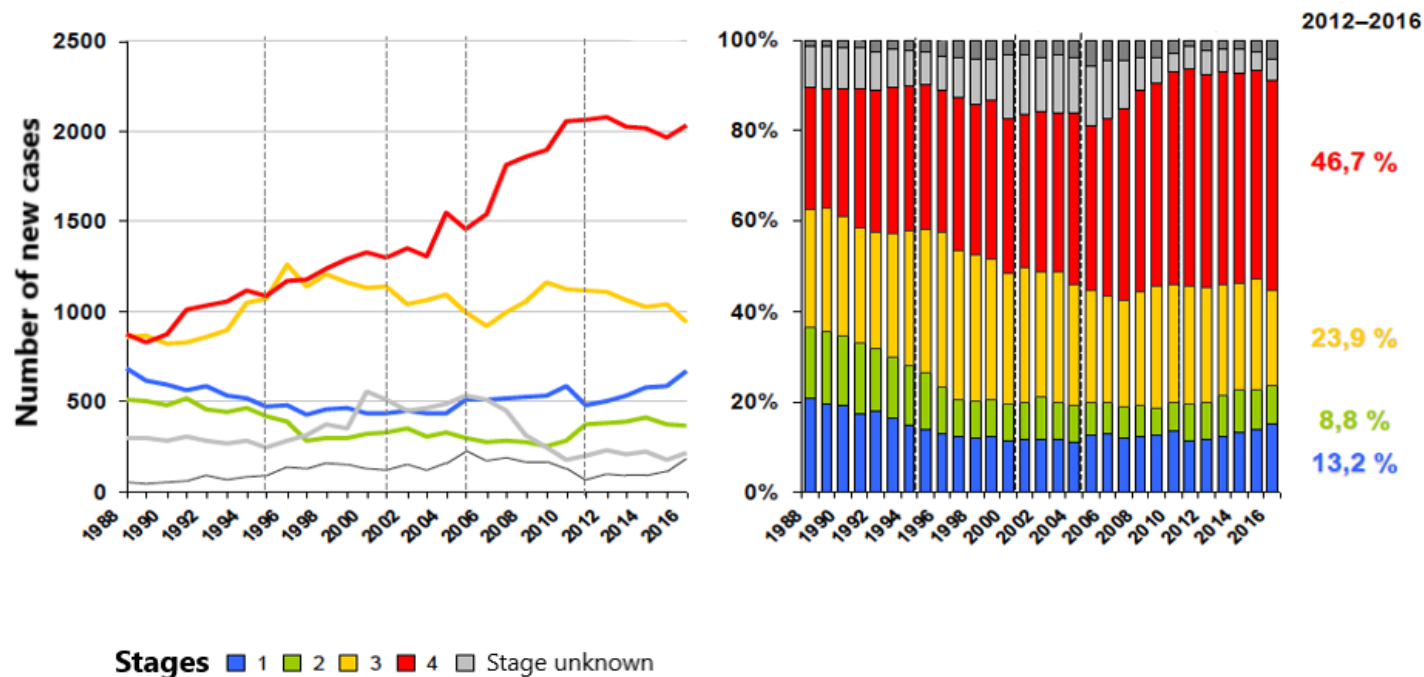


Age distributions 2014-2018

Lung Cancer (C33-C34), Average Number of New Cases per Year and Age-Specific Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, UK, 2013-2015



NSCLC is still mostly diagnosed in advanced stage



Lung cancer Epidemiology

Leading cause of cancer
mortality

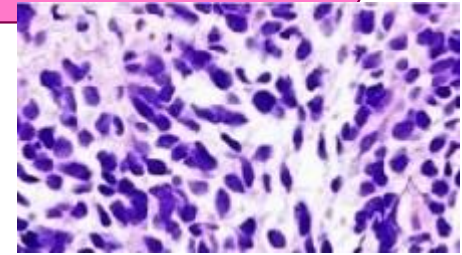
5-year survival rate in patients
with LC 20%

90% of all lung cancers are
caused by smoking

Histopathological types of lung cancer

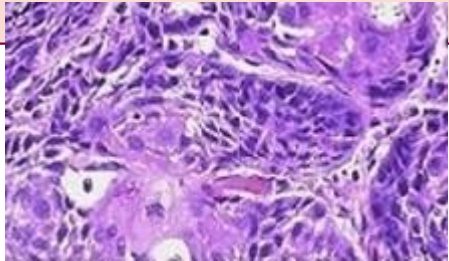
Lung cancer

Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) 15%

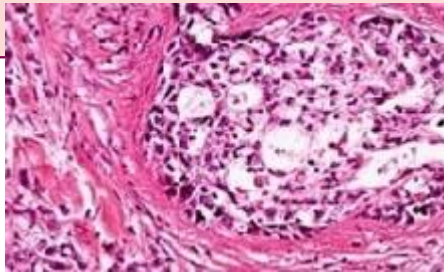


Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) 85%

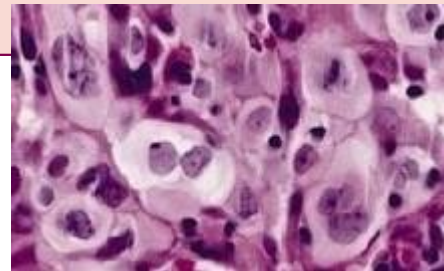
Squamous cell carcinoma 35%



Adenocarcinoma 45%



Large cell carcinoma 15%



Others 15%

- mixed (adenosquamous)
- sarcomatoid carcinoma

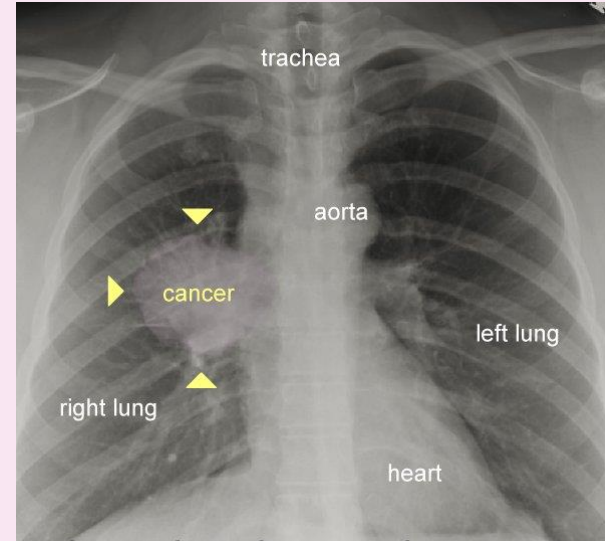
How is lung cancer diagnosed?

Imaging tests

Chest X-ray

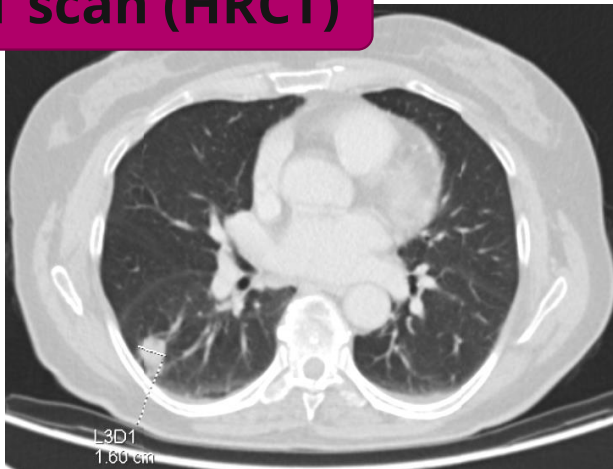


Adenocarcinoma of upper right lobe, pleural infiltration, massive pleural effusion



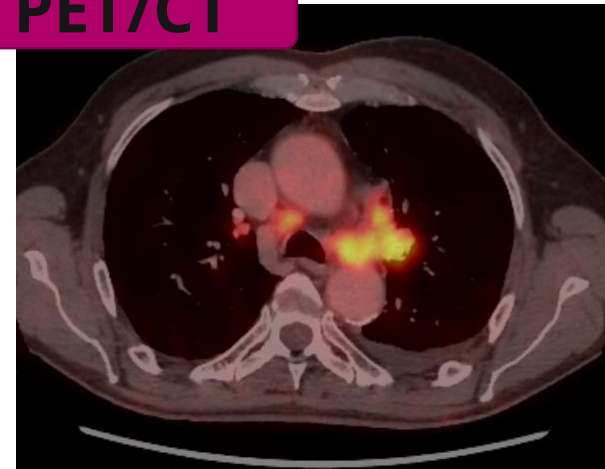
Small cell lung cancer of right lung

CT scan (HRCT)



Lung cancer of the right lung. Patient underwent surgery.

PET/CT



Adenocarcinoma of left hilum. Pathological mediastinal lymph nodes

Tissue collection for histology analysis and molecular testing

- **Bronchoscopy**
 - Description of tumor macroscopic morphology
 - Biopsy from intraluminal tumours
- **Endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS)**
 - biopsy through bronchial wall under ultrasound control
- **Percutaneous biopsy under CT control**
 - fine needle biopsy
- **Surgery**
 - Endoscopic surgery
 - mediastinoscopy
 - video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS)
 - Open thoracotomy

Bronchoscopy

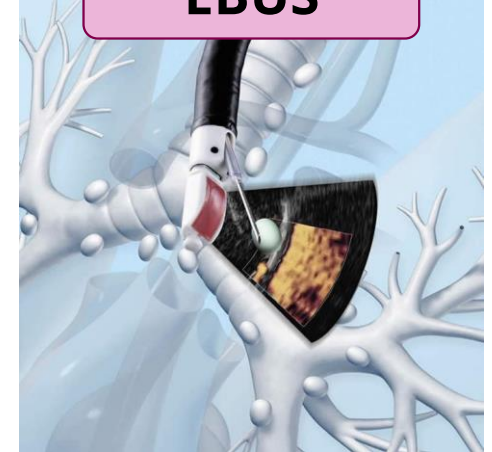


Brushing

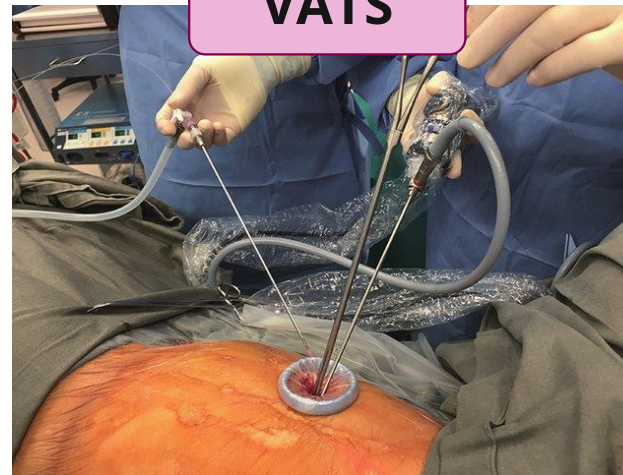


Biopsy

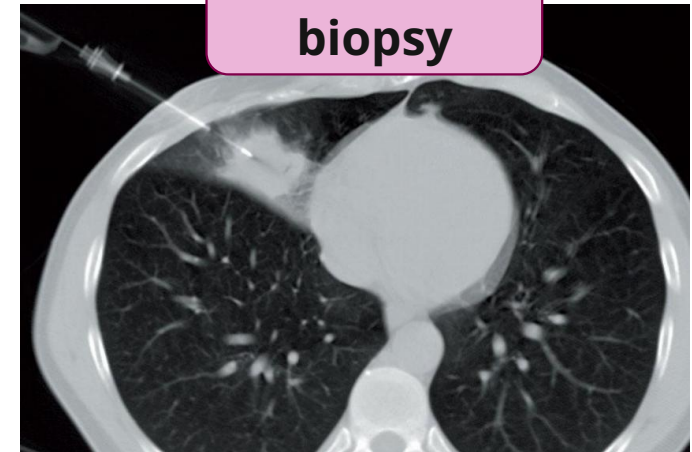
EBUS



VATS



Fine needle biopsy

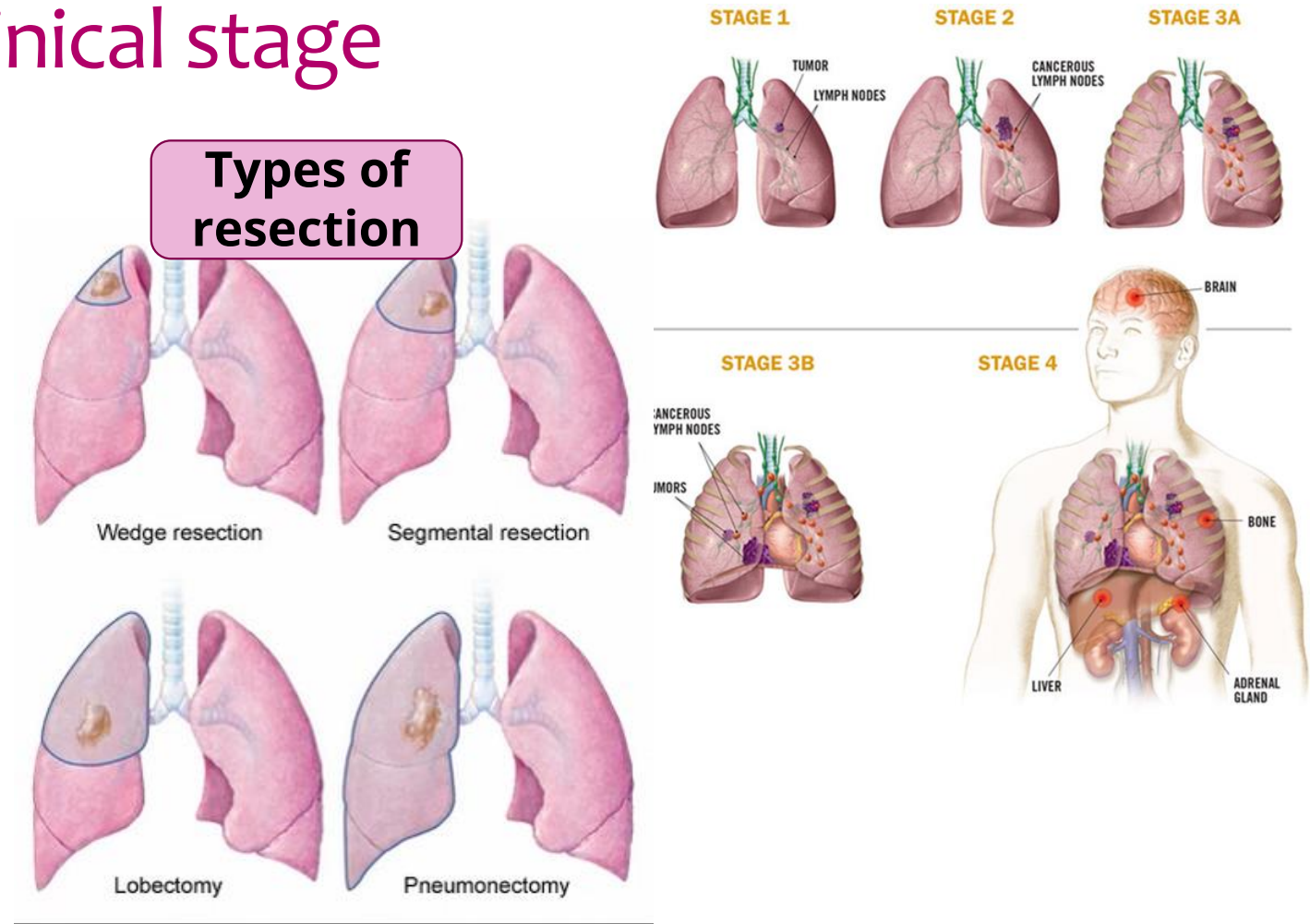


Non – small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) - treatment

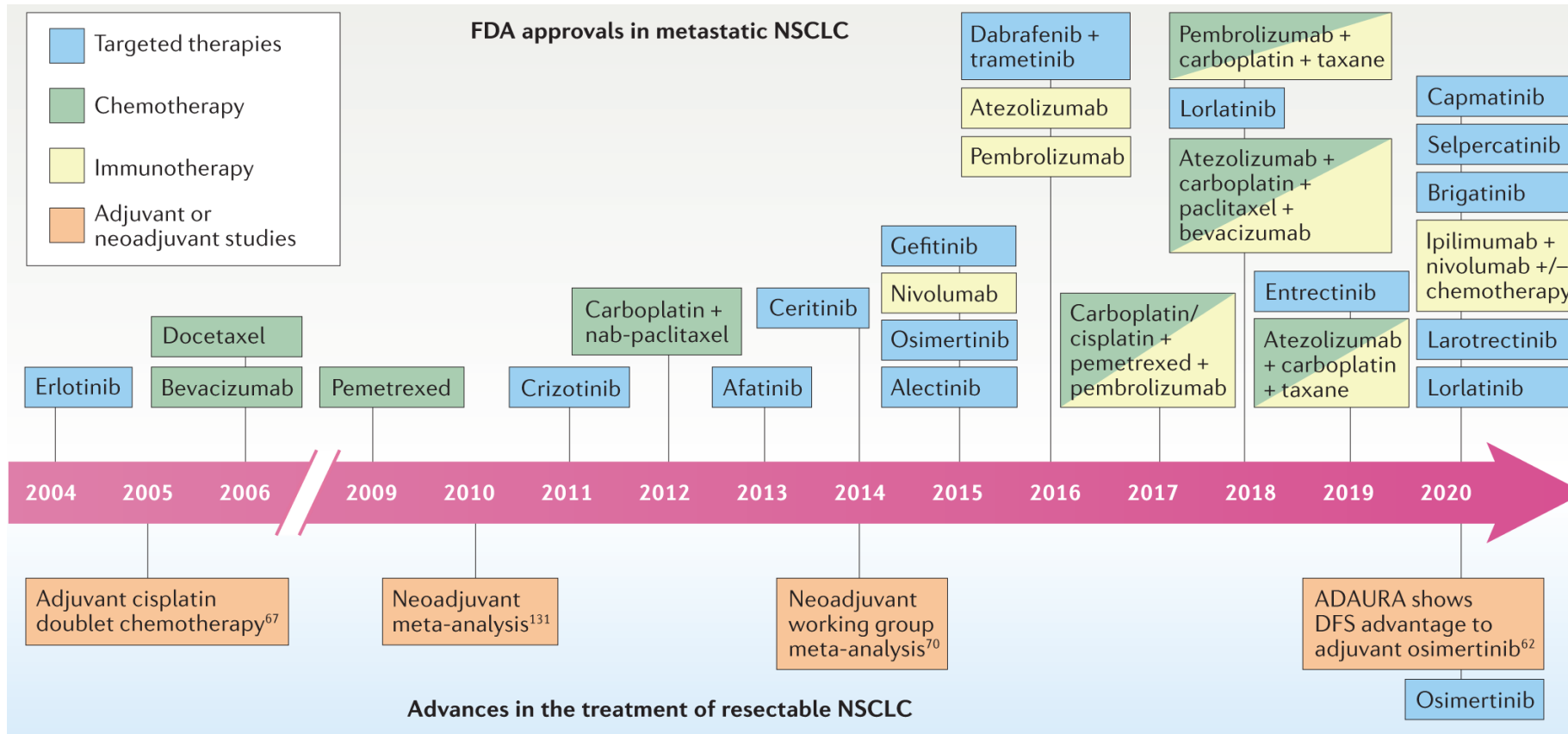
Treatment according to clinical stage

- **Stage I–IIIA:** local + systemic treatment
 - **Surgery**
 - Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS)
 - Open thoracotomy
 - **Adjuvant chemotherapy** (from stage IB)
 - **Radiotherapy+/-chemotherapy**
 - when surgery is not indicated

- **Stage IIIB–IV** – systemic treatment
 - **Chemotherapy**
 - **Tyrosine kinase inhibitors**
 - **Immunotherapy**
 - **Radiotherapy**
 - definitive radiotherapy in IIIB stage
 - palliative radiotherapy on metastatic lesion

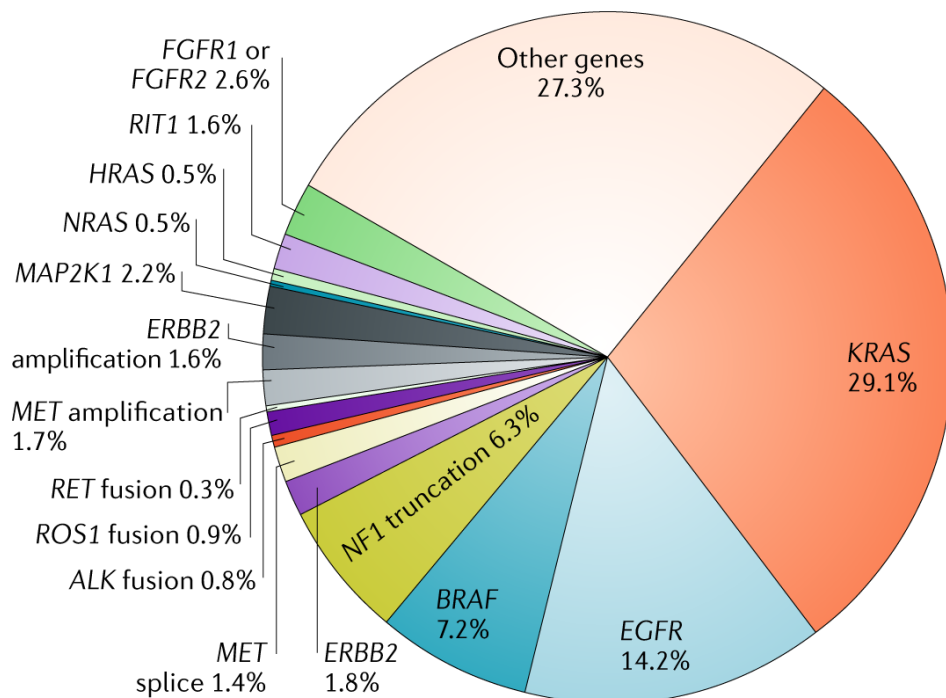


Evolution of systemic treatment of NSCLC



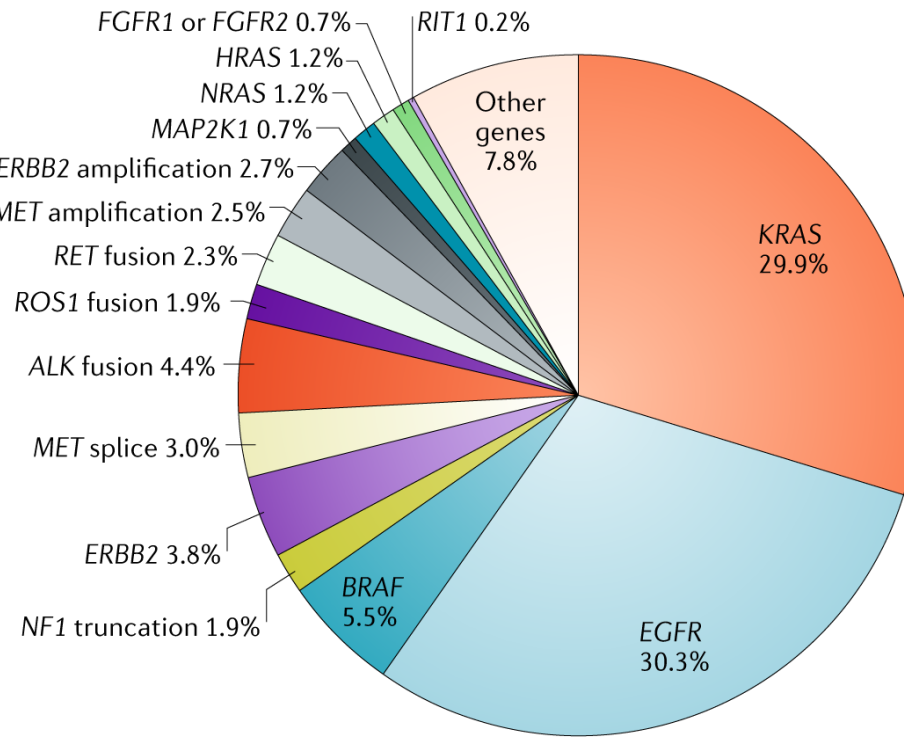
The oncogenic driver of lung adenocarcinoma

a Early stage



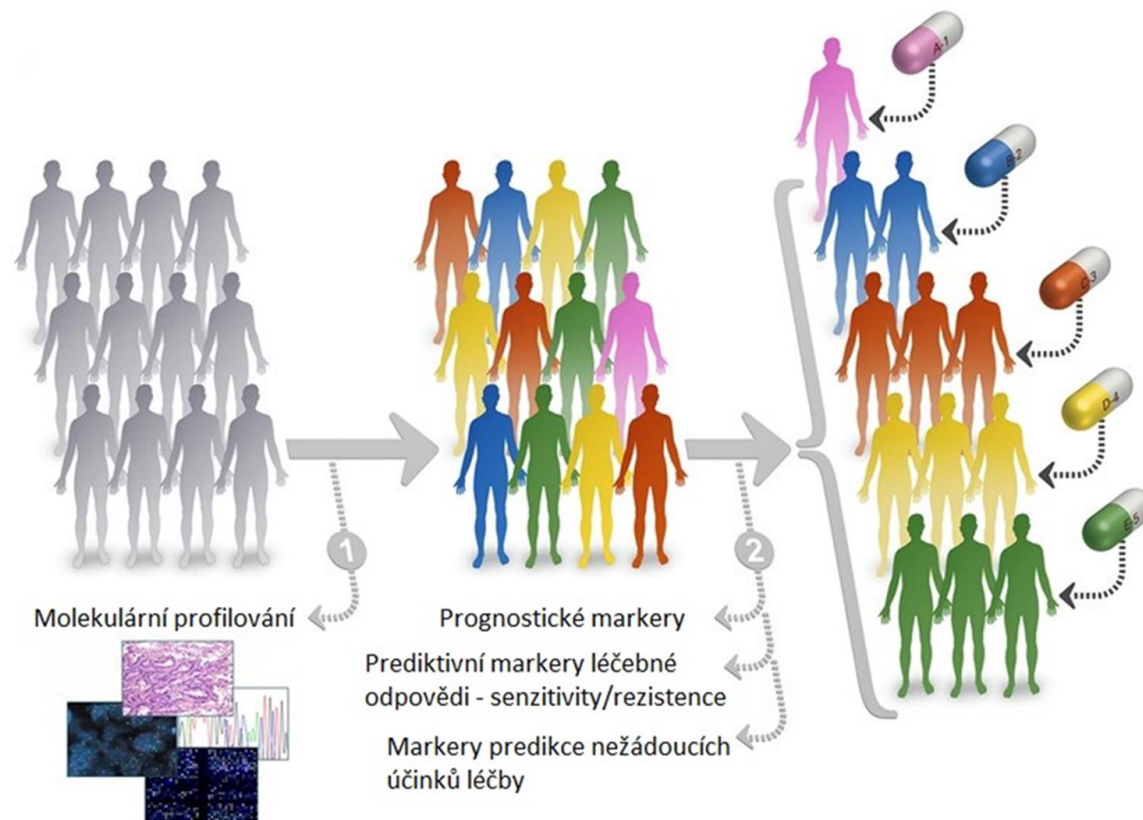
Data from TCGA (Sanchez-Vega et al.¹⁷⁸, Ellrott et al.¹⁷⁹ and Hoadley et al.¹⁸⁰), Imielinski et al.⁶² and Kadara et al.¹³³ (n = 741)

b Metastatic



Data from MSK-IMPACT (Jordan et al.⁵⁹) and FoundationOne (Frampton et al.¹⁵) panels (n = 5262)

Personalised medicine



Systemic treatment - basics

- **For metastatic stage**
- **Immunotherapy** alone or in combination with chemotherapy
 - Tumors without driver mutations
 - According to PD-L1 expresion
- **Targeted therapy** in patients with driver mutations
 - EGFR, ALK, ROS1 or more according to NGS testing
- **Chemotherapy** – alone or in combinations with immunotherapy
 - Platinum-based chemotherapy (Cisplatin, carboplatin)

Immunotherapy – checkpoint inhibitors

• Immune checkpoints

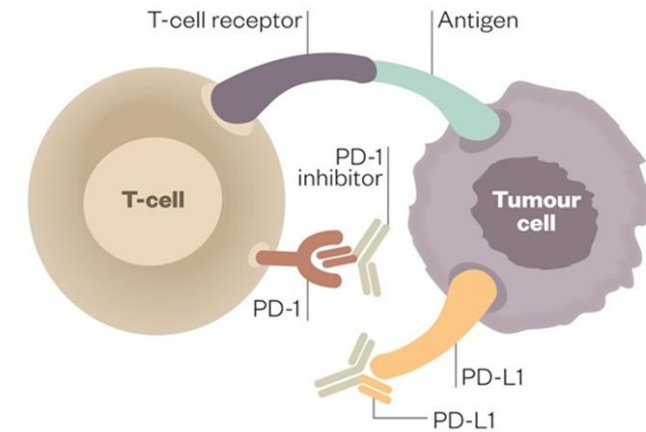
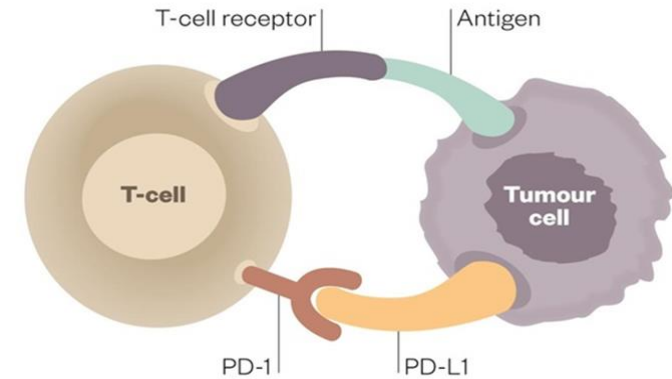
- key regulators of the immune system
- stimulation of checkpoints can diminish the immune response to an immunologic stimulus

• Inhibition of PD-1/PDL-1

- restores T- lymphocytes antitumor immunity

• Anti PD-1/PDL-1 antibodies

- anti PD-1 monoclonal antibody
 - pembrolizumab, nivolumab
 - – standard treatment in Czech republic
 - durvalumab
- anti PDL-1 monoclonal antibody
 - atezolizumab/avelumab



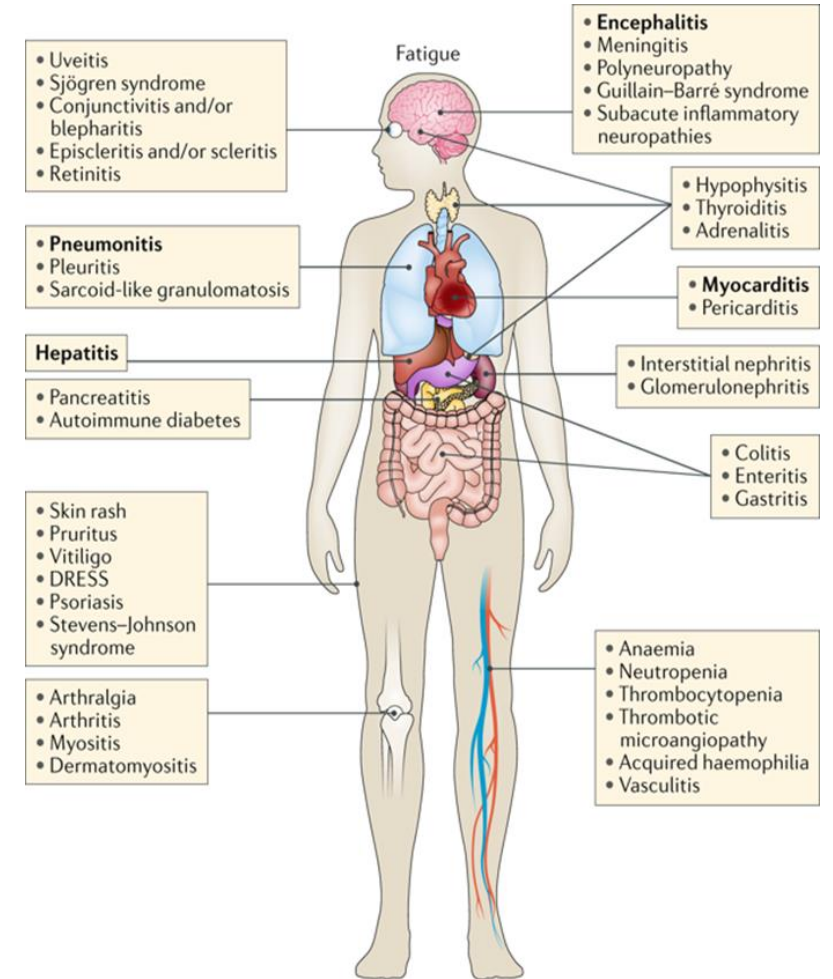
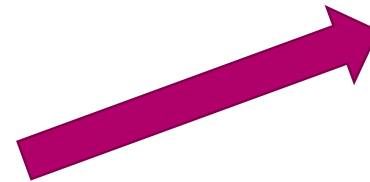
Immunotherapy – checkpoint inhibitors

• Benefits

- New unique mechanism of action
- Great therapeutic potential

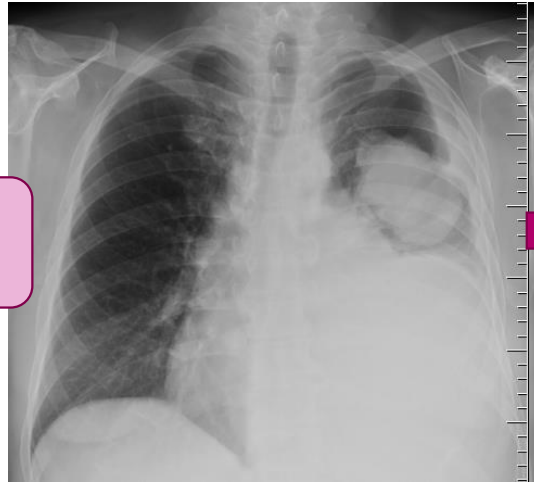
• Pitfalls

- Does not work in every cancer and every patient
 - predictive biomarkers are needed
- Immune-related adverse effects
 - similar to autoimmune diseases
 - can affect any organ

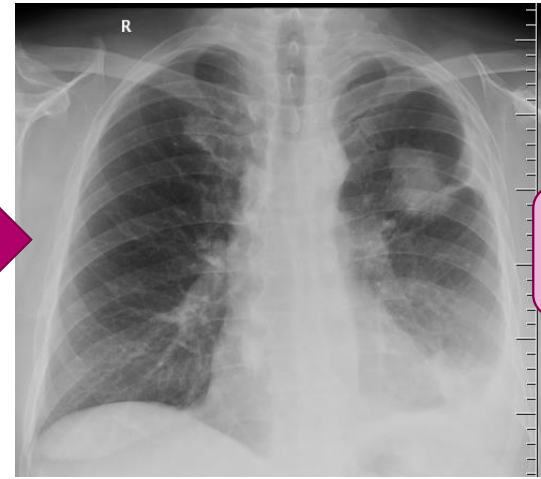


Miraculous improvement with target therapy

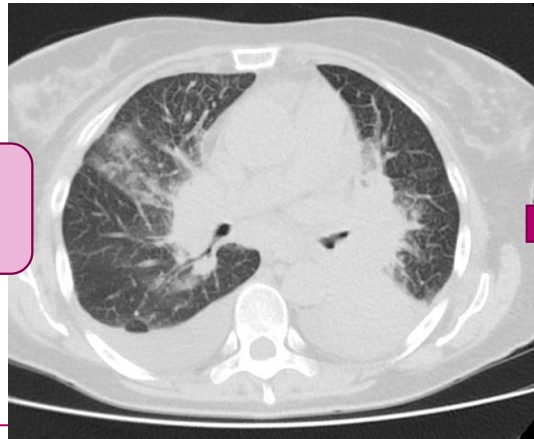
Before
treatment



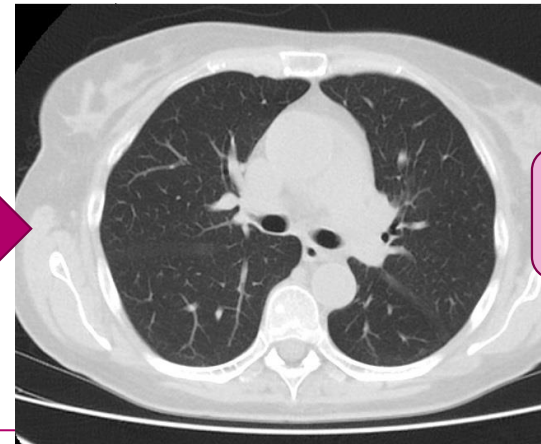
After 6 weeks of
EGFR TKI



Before
treatment



After 4 weeks of
ALK TKI





Thank you for your attention!