



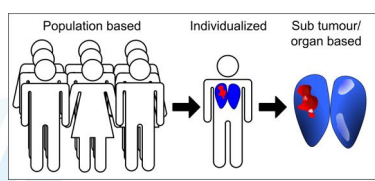
**Individualised Radiotherapy: How biology, physics and genetics meet**

Dirk De Ruysscher MD, PhD  
Radiation Oncologist  
University Hospitals Leuven/ KU Leuven  
Radiation Oncology  
Leuven, Belgium

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### Taking advantage of heterogeneity



Population based → Individualized → Sub tumour/ organ based

Lambin et al. *Radiother Oncol* 2010

### Technological evolution is unprecedented and unpredictable ... for telephones ...



1890: First radiotherapy



1965: Mantle field radiotherapy



1985: Many phase III trials

### 2014: Are mostly not used telephones anymore ...

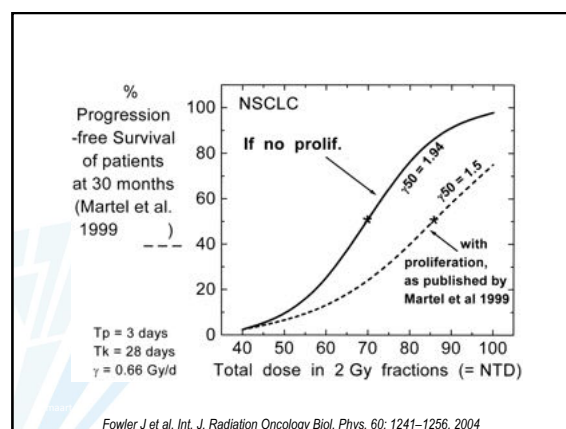



Volumetric Arc Therapy (VMAT)


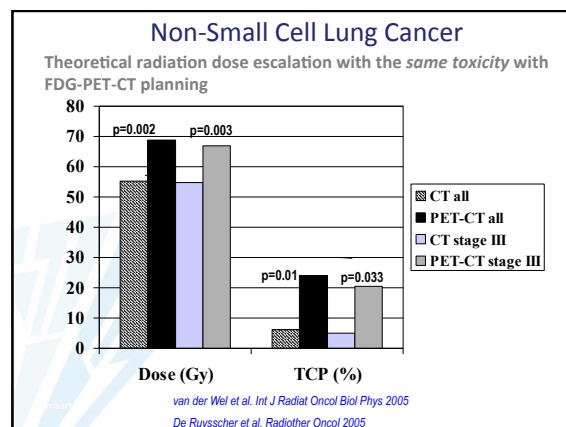
### Successful radiotherapy

- Dose
- Time
- Volume

→ Appropriate target volume definition  
→ Avoiding normal tissues  
→ Adequate delivery and QA



### Optimising target volume definition with FDG-PET-CT scans

### Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- median follow-up time post-radiotherapy 16 months (95 % CI 11-21)
- median actuarial overall survival: 21 months (95 % CI 14-28)
- median progression free survival: 18 months (95 % CI 12-24)
  - 11/44 (25 %) local recurrence
  - **Only 1/44 isolated nodal failure** (crude rate 2.3 %, upper bound 95 % CI 10.3 %) (CT and PET T2N0M0 left upper lobe SqCC 16 mo after RT in nodes 5 and 6)


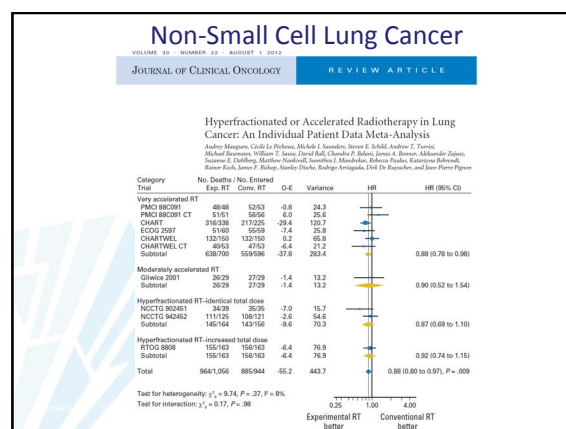
De Ruysscher et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2005

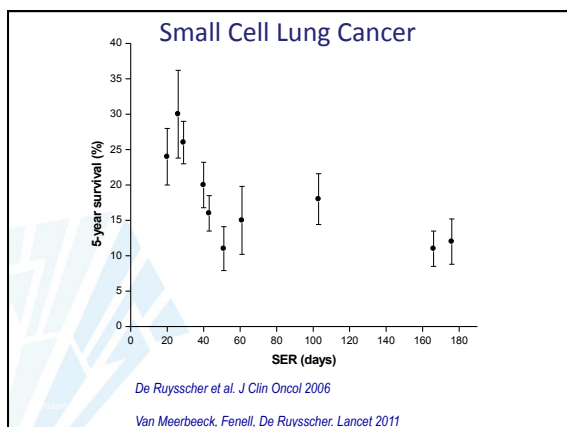
### Small Cell Lung Cancer

Recurrences	N° patients	%
None	21	35
Local (prim. tumor)	9	15
Exclusively in-field	3	5
Local and distant	7	11.7
<b>Isolated nodal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Nodal	20	33.3
Exclusively in-field	8	13.3
Nodal and distant	18	30.0
Distant	34	56.7
Isolated distant	19	31.7
Distant and local/nodal	15	25.0
Isolated brain	9	15.0

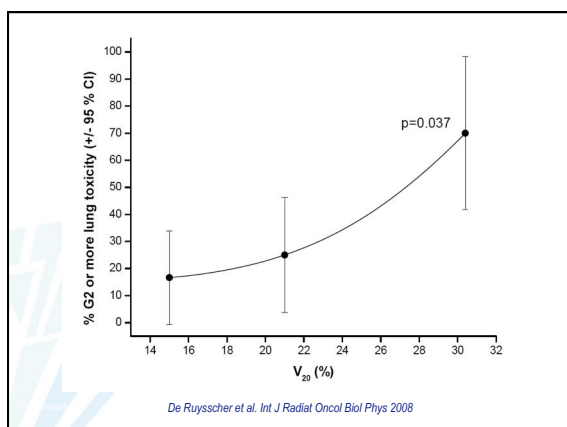
van Loon et al Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009

### Optimising the overall treatment time



**Individualisation based on optimal target volume definition**  
**short overall treatment time**  
**physical constraints**



### INDividualised Accelerated Radiotherapy (INDAR)

- Escalate the dose to the maximum tolerance
- Delivered in a short overall treatment time
- Directed to areas that are 18F-deoxyglucose (FDG) positive

Estimated TCP (%)

Individual patients

Van der Wel et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2005

De Ruysscher et al. Radiother Oncol 2005

De Ruysscher et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2005

Van Baardwijk et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2008

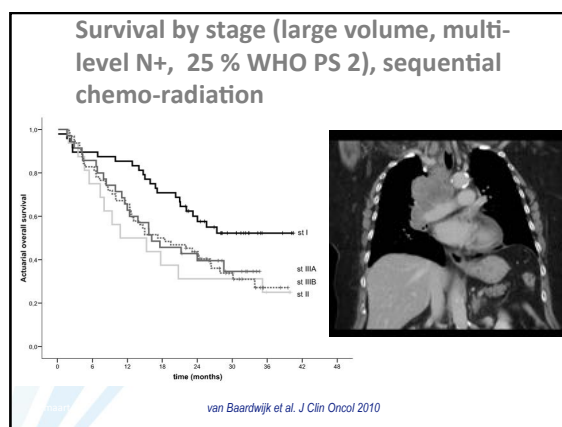
Van Baardwijk et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2008

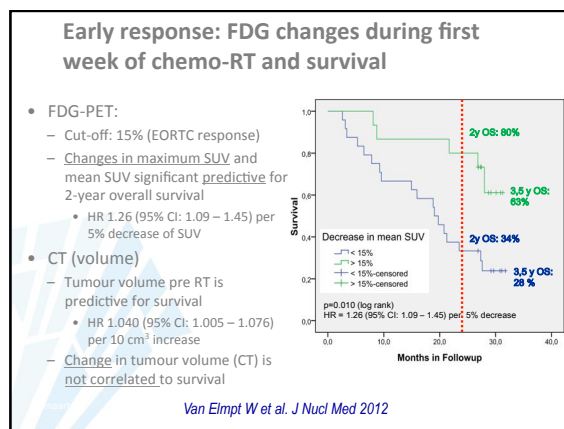
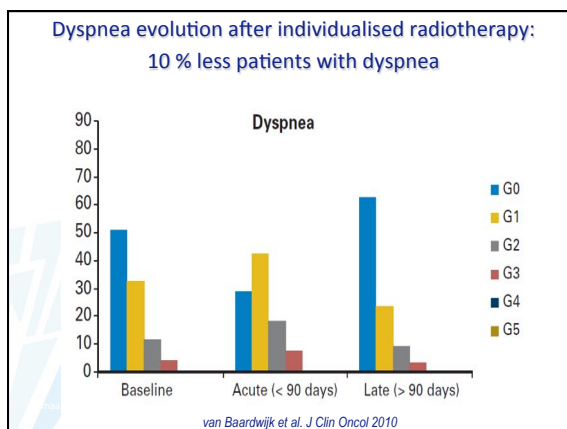
54 Gy/ 30 F/ 3 wks

T3N0M0

79.2 Gy/ 44 F/ 4.4 wks

pT4pN2M0





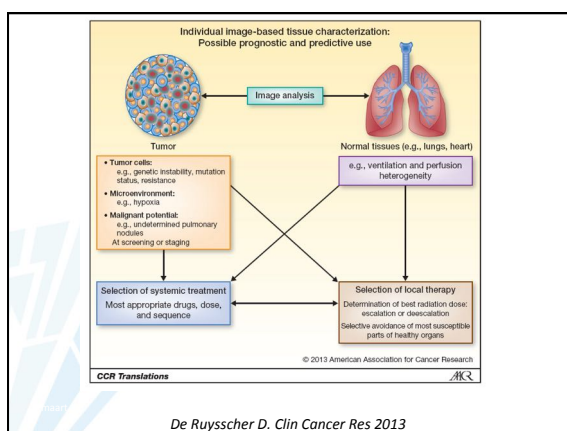
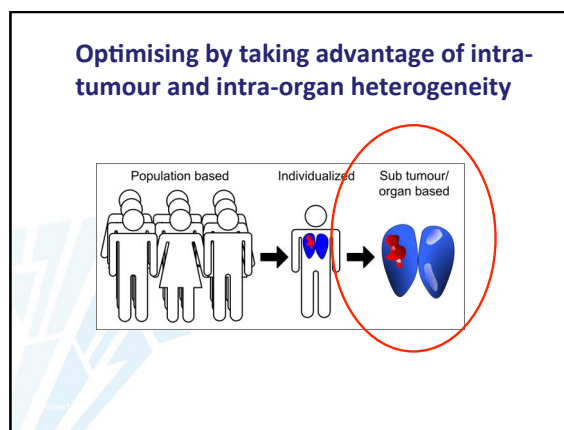
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

OPEN

### A Phase I Study of Concurrent Individualized, Isotoxic Accelerated Radiotherapy and Cisplatin–Vinorelbine–Cetuximab in Patients With Stage III Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Anne-Marie C. Dingemans, MD, PhD,\* Gerben Bootsma, MD, PhD,† Angela van Baardwijk, MD, PhD,‡ Bari Reymen, MD,‡ Rinus Wanders, MD,‡ Boudewijn Braas, MD, PhD,§ Marco Das, MD, PhD,|| Monique Hochstenbag, MD, PhD,\* Arne van Belle, MD,\* Ruid Houben, MSc,‡ Philippe Lambin, MD, PhD,‡ and Dirk de Ruyscher, MD, PhD,‡\*

J Thorac Oncol 2014

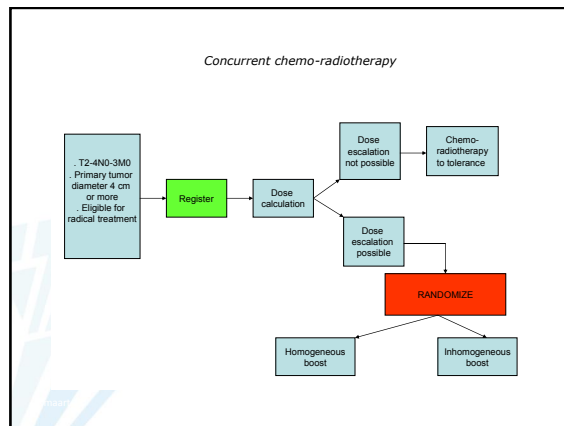


### Heterogeneity in the tumour

### Taking advantage of intra-tumour heterogeneity: PET-boost

Pre-radiotherapy PET scans (PI 1, PI 2, PI 3) and post-radiotherapy PET scans. A histogram shows the number of voxels versus SUV prescan, with a legend for 'Residue' (blue) and 'No residue' (red). A scatter plot shows 'Voxels containing residual [S]' versus 'SUV prescan' with data points for N=20, 20-N<40, 40-N<100, and 100-N.

*Aerts et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2009; Aerts et al. Radiother Oncol 2009; Pettit et al. Radiother Oncol 2009; Aerts et al. Lung Cancer 2012.*



### Upregulation of TAA's by radiation

#### Immune characteristics

- Caco-2, HCT116, WiDr, HT-29, LS 174T, SW1463, SW403, SW480, SW620, T84, LoVo, and COLO 205
- A549, SK-LU-1, SW900, HLF-a, NCI-H23, NCI-H647, Calu-1, H460, Calu1 and Calu3
- 22Rv1, DU 145, PC-3, PC3, DU145 and LNCaP
- MelJuSo, SK-MEL-37, CaSki and SiHa
- MDA-MB-469, MDA-MB-231 and MCF7
- Saos, LMS, 143B, HOS, HU09, and M132

Biopsy of Tumour tissue and Lung tissue. Analysis includes IHC, Flow cytometry, and RNA-sequencing. Results show PD-1, PD-L1 expression, leading to PET/CT-images.

*Dudek et al. Cyt Growth Fact Rev 2013*

### Phase II trial stage I-III small cell lung cancer

• PET CT (mandatory)  
• Contrast-enhanced CT Thorax and upper Abdomen (CT T/A)  
• Brain MRI  
• FFPE tissue and blood collection

CT T/A

ipilimumab

CHEMOTHERAPY

Observation

**Chemotherapy:** 4 cycles of Cisplatin 25 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on D1-3 or 25 mg/m<sup>2</sup> D1, Irinotecan 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on D1-3 or D1-4  
**Thoracic Radiotherapy:** Accelerated radiotherapy administration of 1.5 Gy x 30 over three weeks (preferred) or once-daily radiotherapy, administration 1.8-2.0 Gy per fraction up to 55-60Gy. Two options are allowed: start from D1 of cycle 1 or cycle 2.  
**Prophylactic Cranial Irradiation (PCI):** 25 Gy in 10 fractions started between D8 and D15 of cycle 4 (to D12-26)  
**Randomization:** should take place 5-6 weeks after Day 2 (between D33-42) of cycle 4.  
**Ipilimumab schedule:** induction course of ipilimumab at a dose of 3 mg/kg, once every 3 weeks x4, started 6-8 weeks after cycle 4 of chemotherapy (Day 42-56 of cycle 4).  
**Observation:** ongoing, once every 12 weeks, for a treatment of 3 years after randomization.  
 \* CT at 8, 16 and 24 weeks and then every 3 months during 1st or then every 6 months for 2 yrs until interim/safety analysis.

### NICOLAS: Schema

Screening, eligibility and enrolment: Stage IIIA / B NSCLC, Investigator's choice, Whole body FDG PET-CT.

Standard treatment: chemo cycle 1, 2, 3; Radiotherapy 66Gy, 33 fractions.

Trial treatment: Anti PD-1 consolidation: nivolumab 300mg/kg every 2 weeks. Year 1: CT every 8 weeks; Year 2: CT every 12 weeks.

Chemotherapy: Cisplatin (or Carboplatin) doublet

Primary endpoint: Grade  $\geq 3$  pneumonitis (CTCAE V4.0) up to 6 months post-radiotherapy  
 Secondary endpoints: Time to first grade  $\geq 3$  pneumonitis; PFS, OS; objective response (RECIST 1.1); time to treatment failure; Adverse events by CTCAE 4.0

### Heterogeneity between the tumour and metastases with

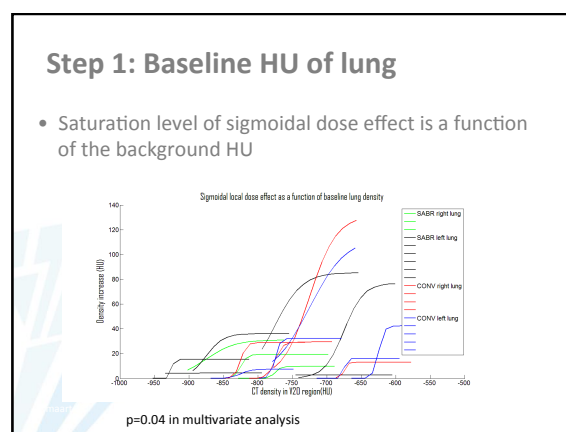
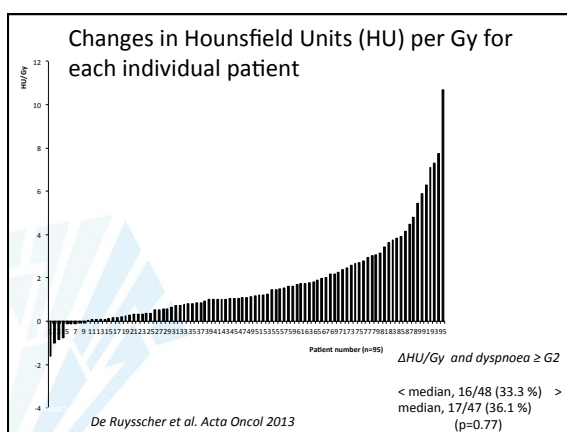
Diagram showing a primary tumour and its metastases in various organs (liver, lung, brain, bone), highlighting the genetic and phenotypic diversity between them.

## Heterogeneity in the lungs

### FDG uptake in the lung before treatment correlates with subsequent radiopneumonitis

Patient 1 Patient 2 Patient 3

Petit et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2010

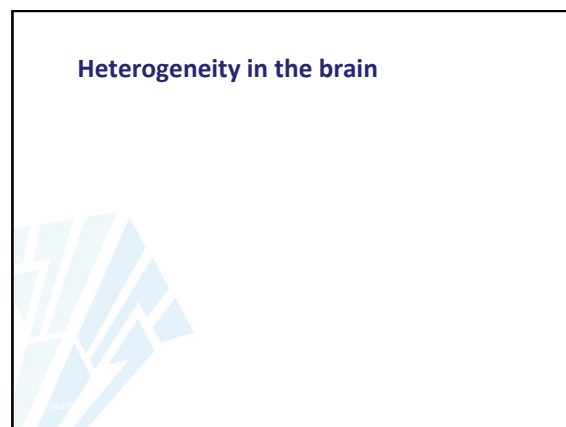
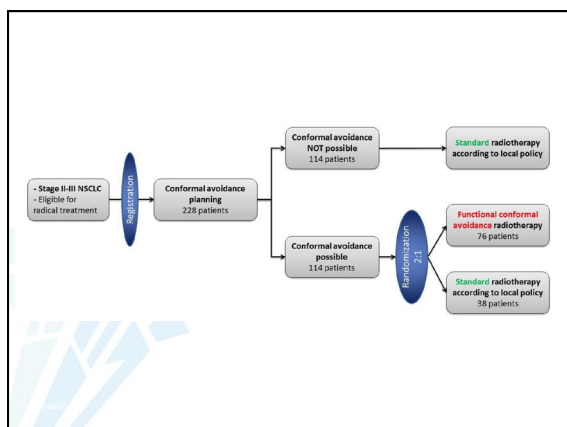


### Step 2: Heterogeneity within the lungs

- Concept
  - Denser region more sensitive
  - Limit radiation dose to denser regions

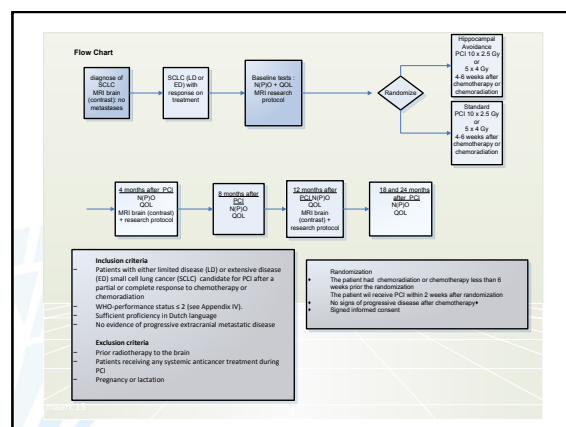
### Step 2: Heterogeneity within the lungs

- Redistribution of radiation dose

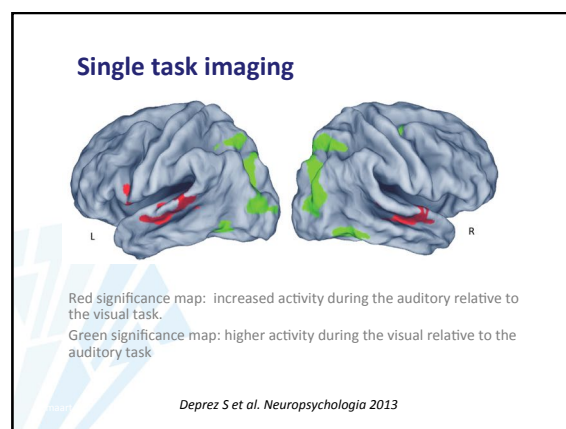


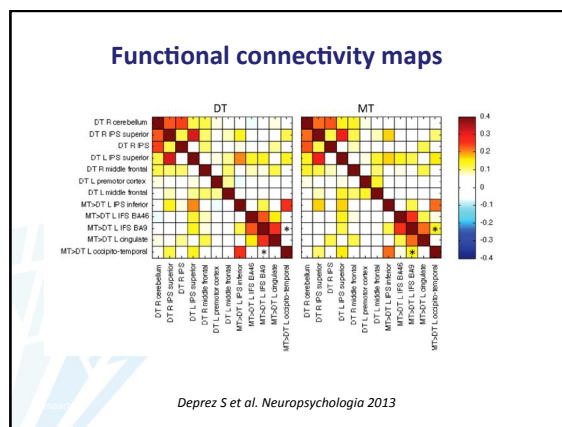
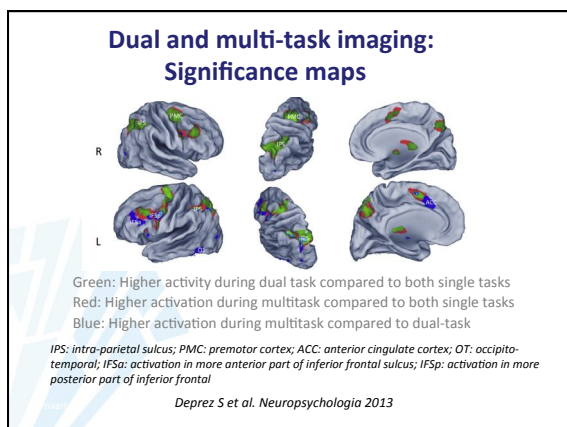
**UZ LEUVEN NKI-AVL**  
 Improvement of memory function after Prophylactic Cranial Irradiation (PCI) by avoidance of the hippocampus: A randomized phase III study in small cell lung cancer patients  
 Dirk De Ruyscher, MD, PhD, on behalf of the HA-PCI working group

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- **Primary Endpoint**
  - The total recall score of the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test–Revised (HVLt–R), assessed at 4 months after PCI. A decline in the total recall score of 5 points or greater compared with baseline will be considered a failure.
- **Secondary Endpoints**
  - Neurocognitive functioning and QoL, motor function
  - Assessment of structural and functional brain abnormalities
  - Incidence and location of brain metastases
  - Overall survival
  - Progression free survival
  - Bio-markers (neuro-inflammation)

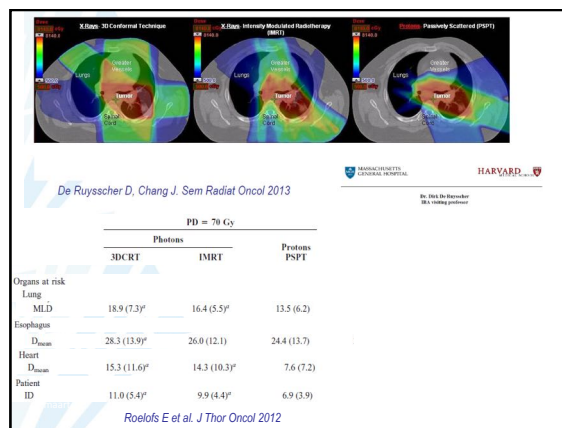




### Applicable in proton therapy?

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## Combining with genetics of the patient and of the tumour

## Correlation with genetics?



Review

STROGAR – Strengthening the Reporting Of Genetic Association studies in Radiogenomics

Sarah L. Kerns<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Dirk de Ruysscher<sup>d</sup>, Christian N. Andreassen<sup>e</sup>, David Azria<sup>f</sup>, Gillian C. Barnett<sup>g</sup>, Jenny Chang-Claude<sup>h</sup>, Susan Davidson<sup>i</sup>, Joseph O. Deasy<sup>j</sup>, Alison M. Dunning<sup>k</sup>, Harry Ostrer<sup>l,m</sup>, Barry S. Rosenstein<sup>n</sup>, Catharine M.L. West<sup>l</sup>, Soren M. Bentzen<sup>o,p</sup>

## Correlation of delta HU/ Gy (less multi-factorial than dyspnoea) and genetics

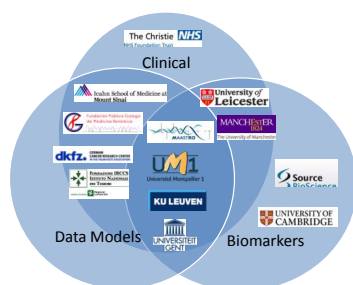
rs2252070 ( $p=0.006$ , *MMP13*)  
rs2230588 ( $p=0.009$ , *JAK1*)  
rs12901071 ( $p=0.009$ , *SMAD3*)

*MMP13* gene= matrix metalloproteinase 13, encoding for collagenase 6; implied in COPD (tissue destruction).

*JAK1* gene = essential for signal transduction of many cytokines and cell adhesion; implied in COPD (increased inflammation).

*SMAD3* gene = member of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily; multifunctional; implied in COPD (inflammation regulation).

De Ruyck, De Ruysscher et al. 2013, work in progress



## RADIOSCAPE

### A Project of the European Thoracic Oncology Platform (ETOP)

Dirk De Ruysscher, Suresh Senan, Rafal Dziadziuszko, Cecile Le Pechoux, Corinne Faivre-Finn, Solange Peters, Rolf Stahel  
on behalf of ETOP collaborators

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## Applicable in proton therapy?

Great future ...

