

טיפול בסרטן מעי גס מקומי MMR-D/MSI-H האם ניתן לוותר על ניתוח?

ד"ר שחם שמואלי עינת
מנהלת יחידת גידולי מערכת העיכול
מרכז הסרטן, שיבא





Tasuku Honjo and James Allison 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine for their discovery of immune checkpoint proteins (CTLA-4 for Allison, PD-1 for Honjo)

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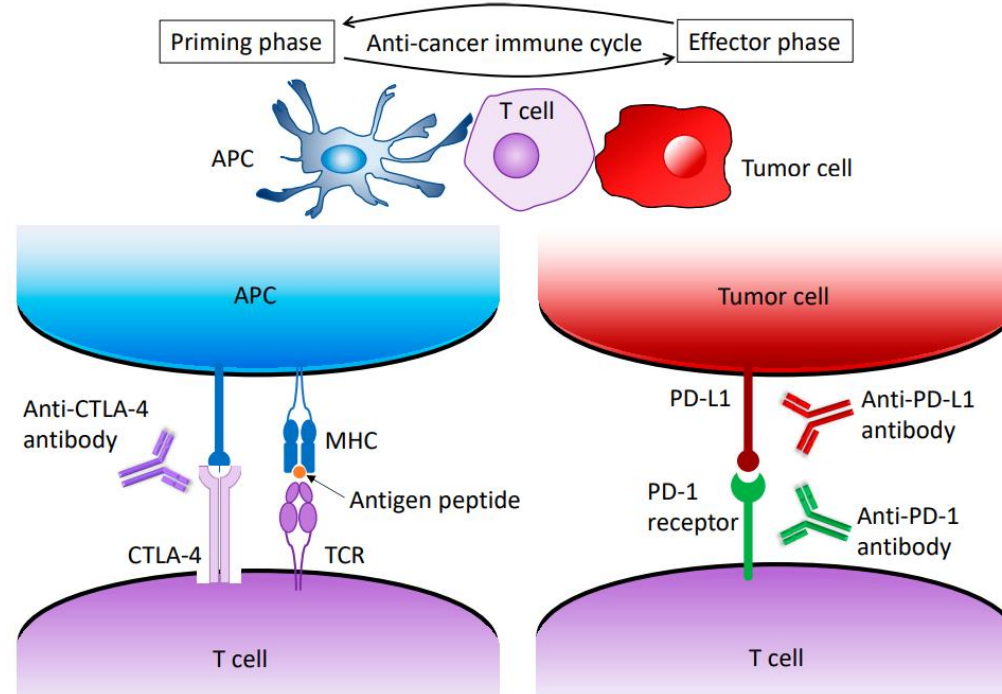
Safety, Activity, and Immune Correlates of Anti-PD-1 Antibody in Cancer

Suzanne L. Topalian, M.D., F. Stephen Hodi, M.D., Julie R. Brahmer, M.D., Scott N. Gettinger, M.D., David C. Smith, M.D., David F. McDermott, M.D., John D. Powderly, M.D., Richard D. Carvajal, M.D., Jeffrey A. Sosman, M.D., Michael B. Atkins, M.D., Philip D. Leming, M.D., David R. Spigel, M.D., Scott J. Antonia, M.D., Ph.D., Leora Horn, M.D., Charles G. Drake, M.D., Ph.D., Drew M. Pardoll, M.D., Ph.D., Lieping Chen, M.D., Ph.D., William H. Sharfman, M.D., Robert A. Anders, M.D., Ph.D., Janis M. Taube, M.D., Tracee L. McMiller, M.S., Haiying Xu, B.A., Alan J. Korman, Ph.D., Maria Jure-Kunkel, Ph.D., Shruti Agrawal, Ph.D., Daniel McDonald, M.B.A., Georgia D. Kollia, Ph.D., Ashok Gupta, M.D., Ph.D., Jon M. Wigginton, M.D., and Mario Sznol, M.D.

Immunotherapy for MSI-H/MMR-D

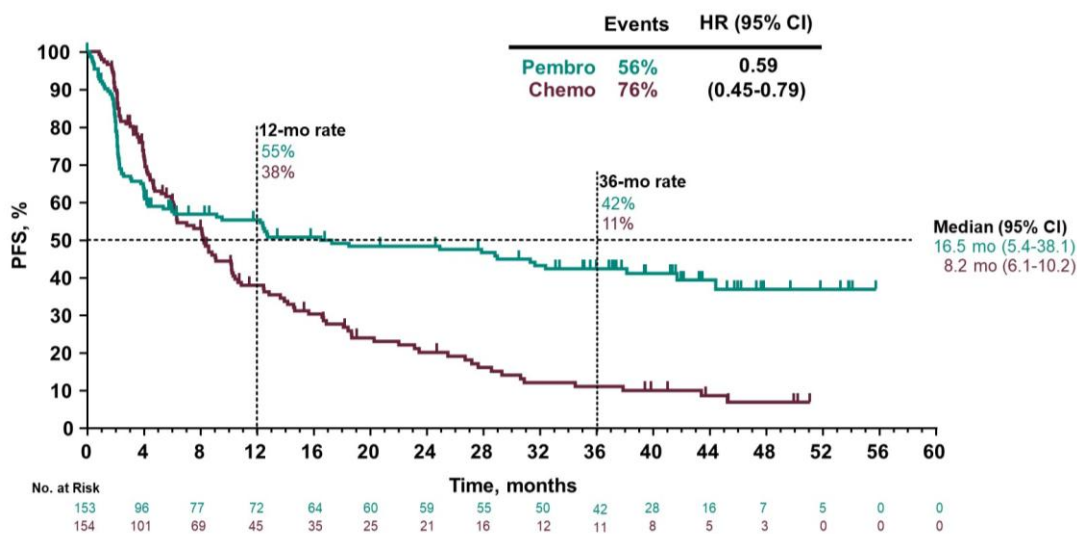
- High tumor mutational burden and immune cell infiltration are hallmarks
- Confer marked and durable response to immunotherapy
- 2017 1st FDA **agnostic** approval of Pembrolizumab for all **Metastatic** MSI-H tumors

Checkpoint inhibitors mechanism of action



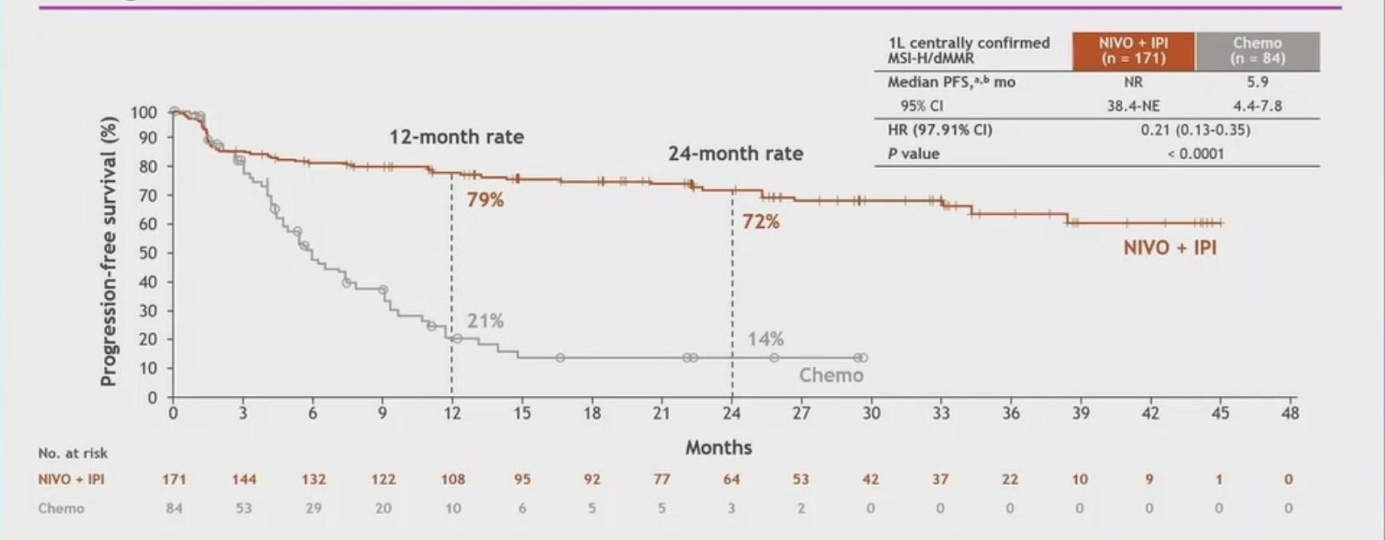
KN177

Progression-Free Survival



CM8HW

Progression-free survival



Immunotherapy for MSI-H

Non metastatic cancer

Prevalence in GI malignancies

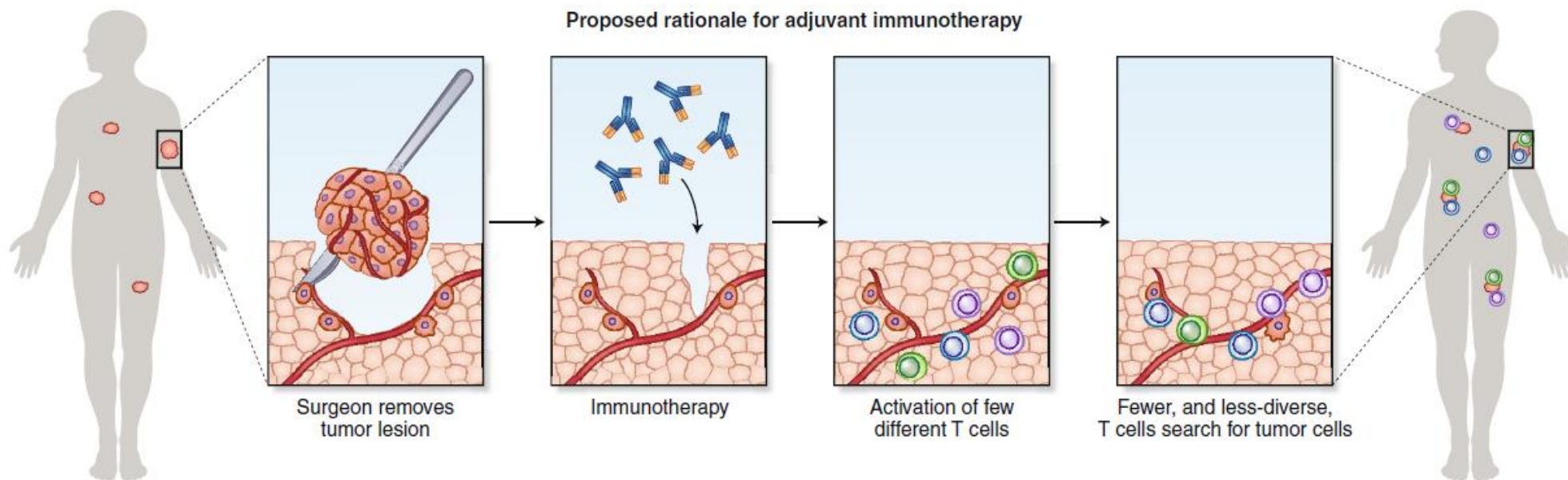
Colon cancer Stage 2-3 - 10– 15 %

Rectal cancer – low prevalence <5%

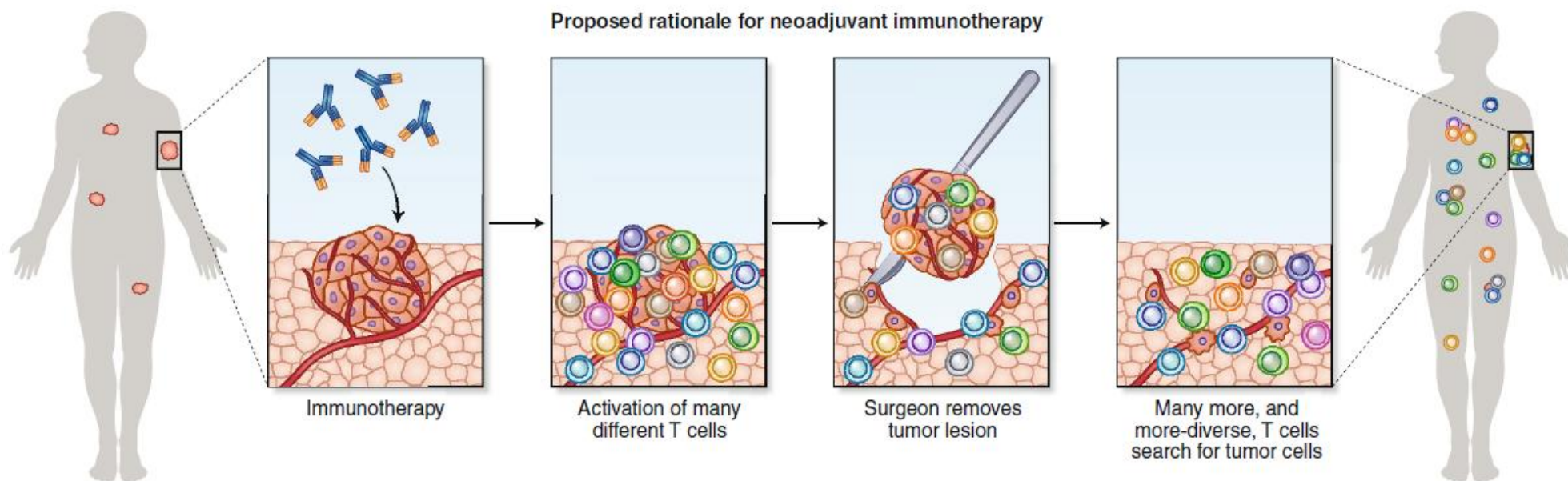
Gastric cancer – 10 %-20 %

1. Cercak A. et al. MMR rectal cancer and resistance to neoadjuvant chemotherapy 2020 1;26(13):3271-3279
2. Ratti M. et al. microsatellite instability in gastric cancer .Cell Mol Life Sci 2018; 75(22): 4151–4162

Surgery
↓
Adjuvant

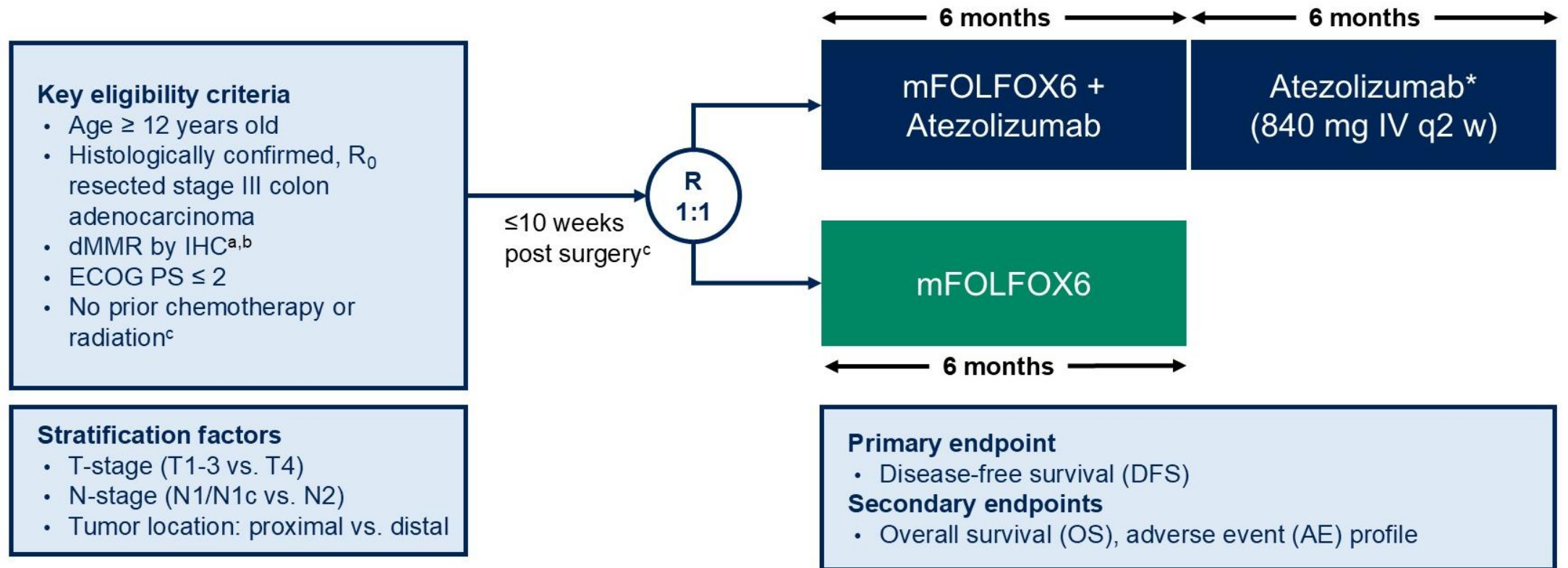


Neo-adjuvant
↓
Surgery



Adjuvant

ATOMIC is a randomized, multicenter, open label phase 3 study



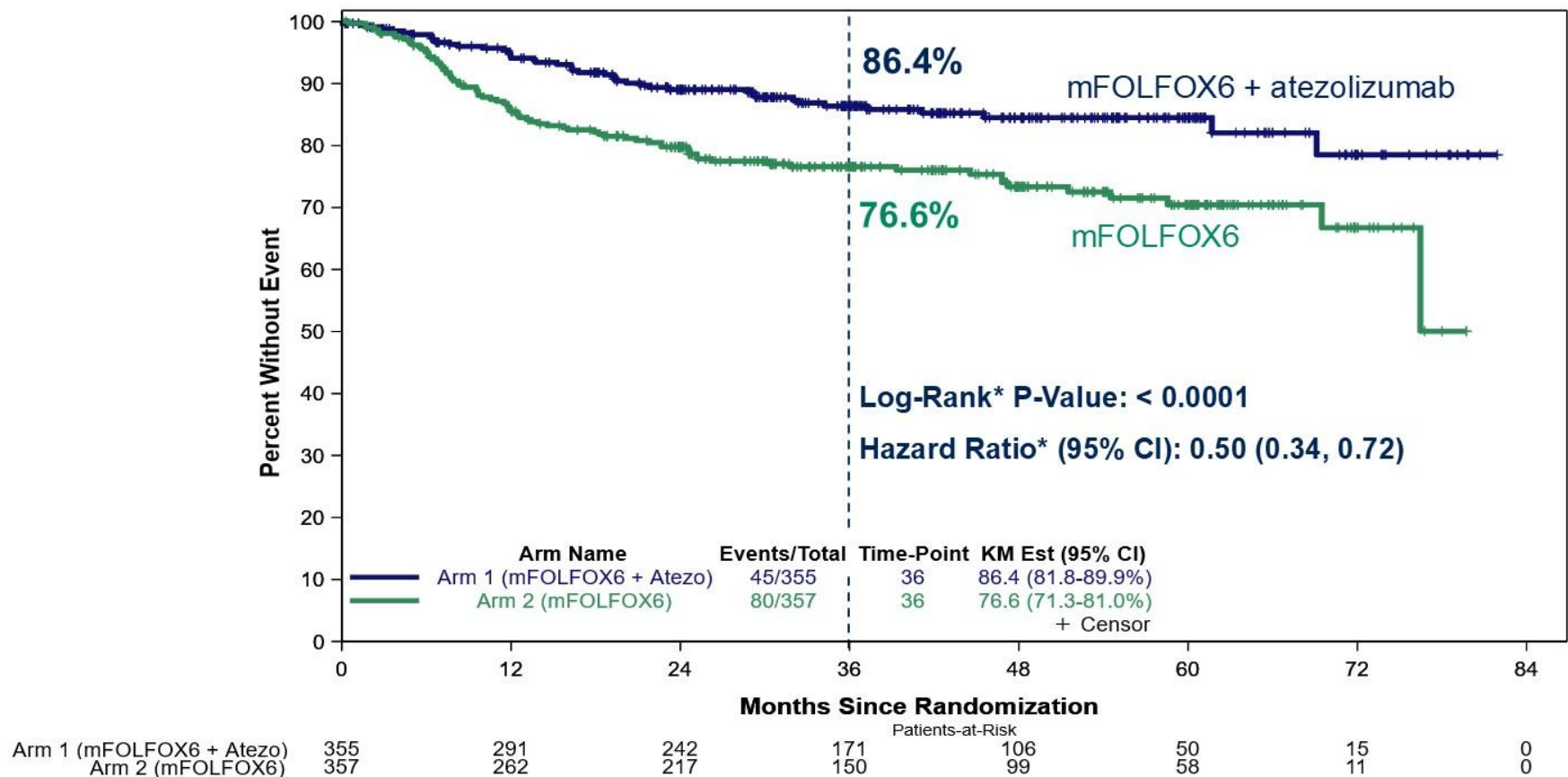
^a dMMR by immunohistochemistry (IHC) locally or at site-selected reference laboratory. Retrospective central confirmation of dMMR also performed.

^b Lynch syndrome included.

^c One cycle of mFOLFOX6 prior to randomization permitted.

*Atezolizumab (anti-PD-L1)

Primary Endpoint: DFS



Confirmed dMMR by central reference laboratory: Log-Rank P-Value: 0.0007, Hazard Ratio (95% CI): 0.53 (0.36, 0.79)

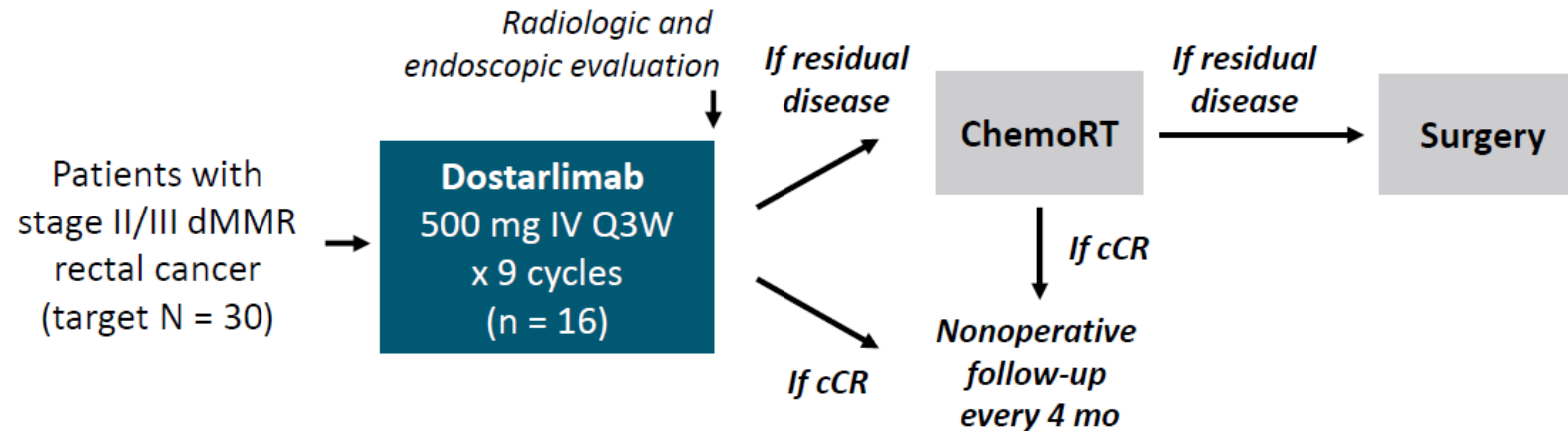
*Stratified by randomization factors

Median follow-up = 37.2 mos

Neo-adjuvant

Dostarlimab for Locally Advanced dMMR Rectal Cancer: Study Design

- Single-arm phase II study



Dostarlimab = anti pd-1

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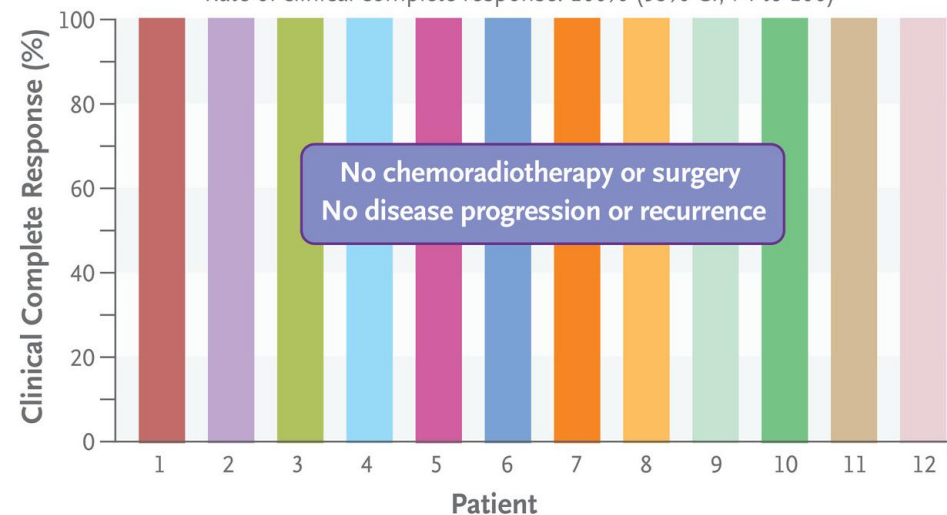
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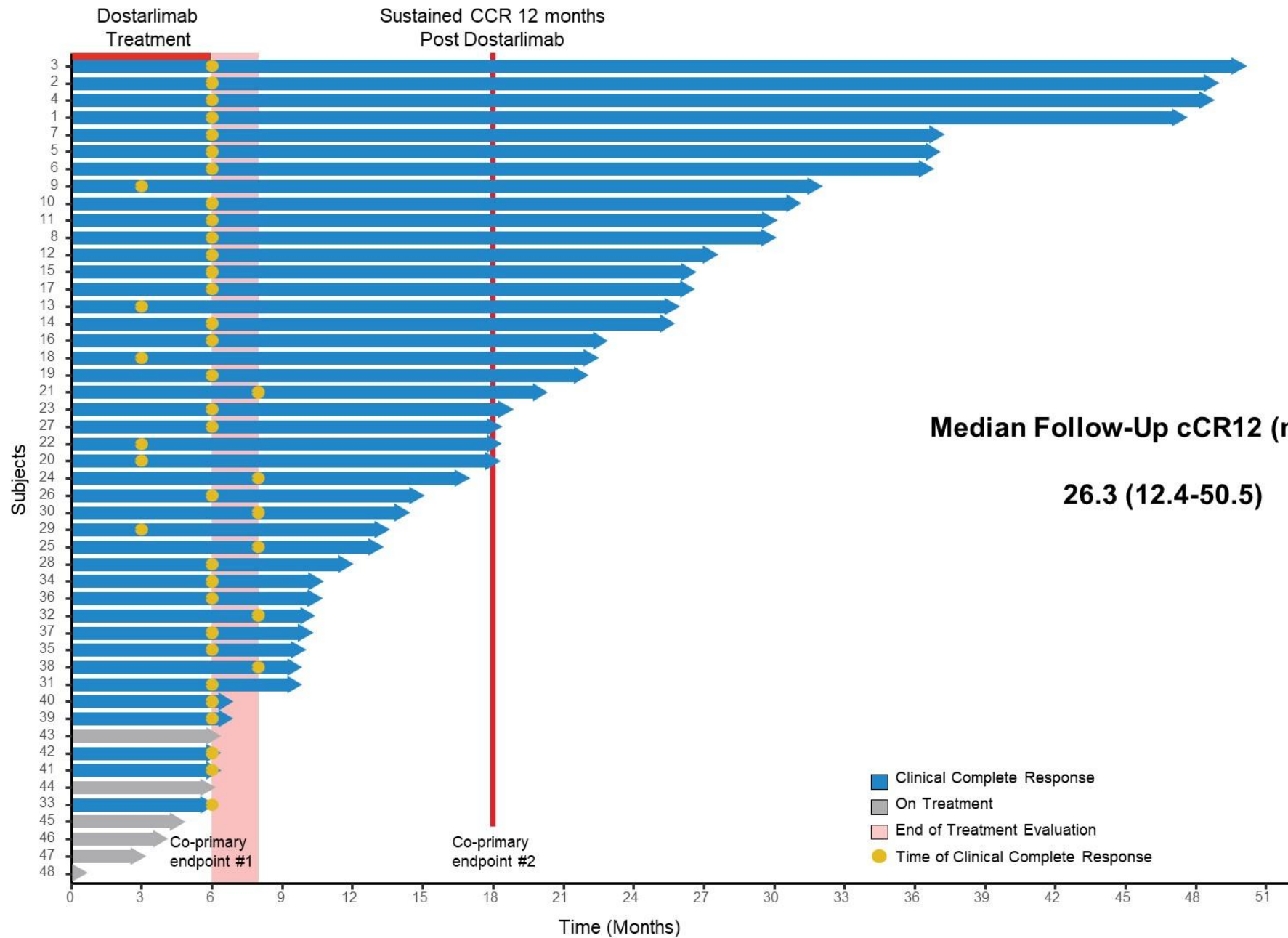
PD-1 Blockade in Mismatch Repair–Deficient, Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer

A. Cercek, M. Lumish, J. Sinopoli, J. Weiss, J. Shia, M. Lamendola-Essel, I.H. El Dika, N. Segal, M. Shcherba, R. Sugarman, Z. Stadler, R. Yaeger, J.J. Smith, B. Rousseau, G. Argiles, M. Patel, A. Desai, L.B. Saltz, M. Widmar, K. Iyer, J. Zhang, N. Gianino, C. Crane, P.B. Romesser, E.P. Pappou, P. Paty, J. Garcia-Aguilar, M. Gonen, M. Gollub, M.R. Weiser, K.A. Schalper, and L.A. Diaz, Jr.

Overall Response to Dostarlimab in 12 Patients

Rate of clinical complete response: 100% (95% CI, 74 to 100)

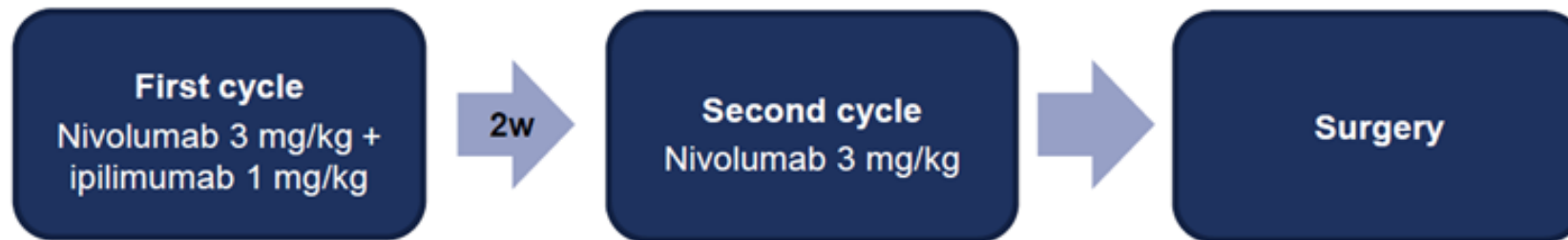




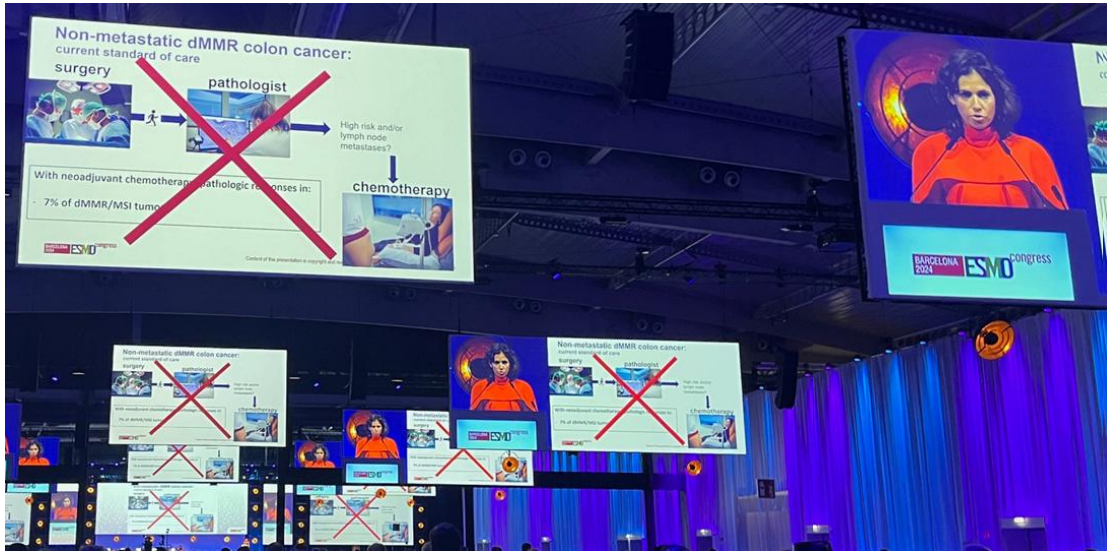
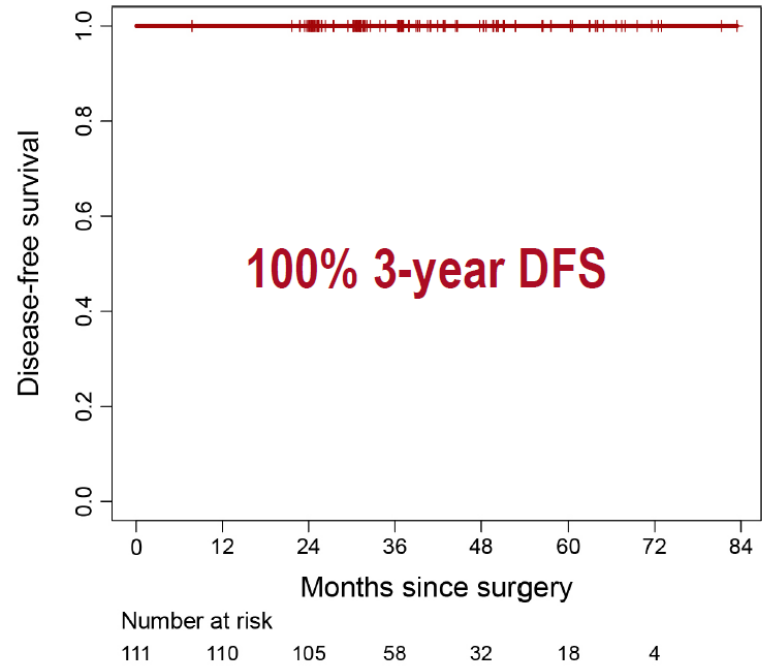
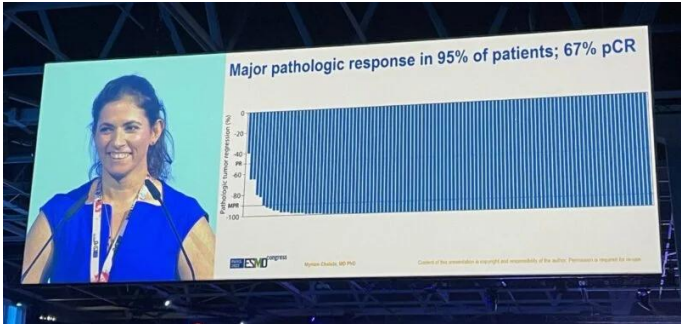
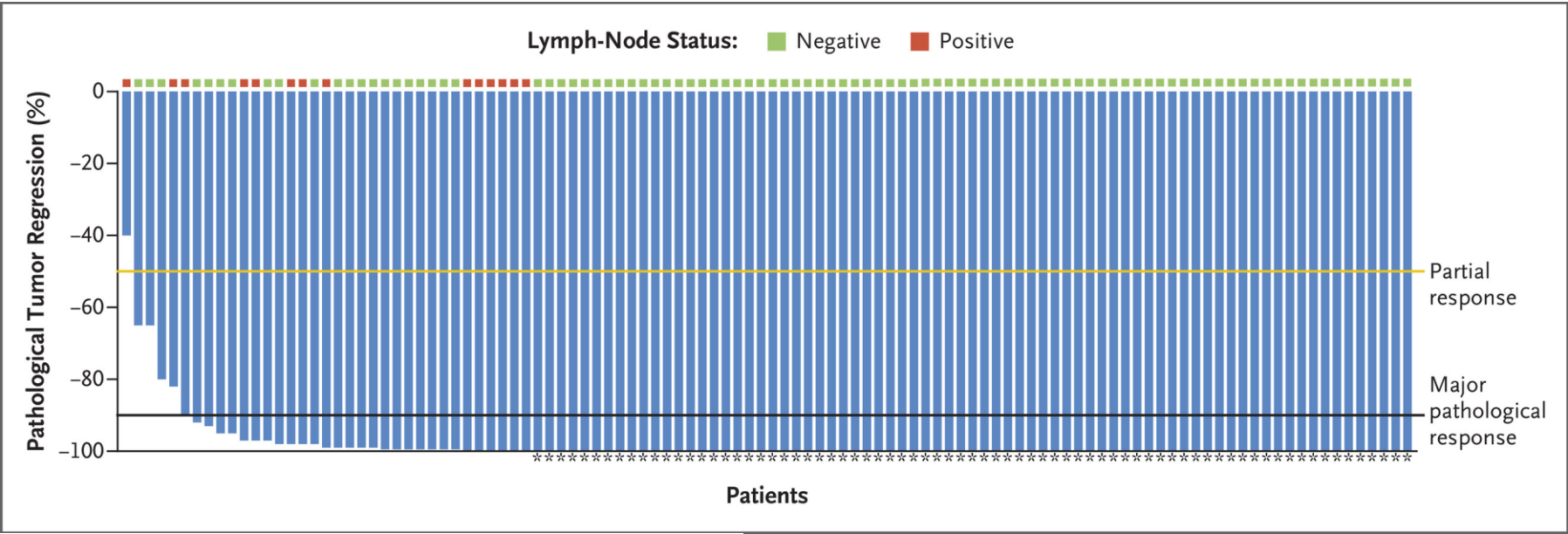
NICHE-2 study design

115 patients

locally advanced and previously untreated dMMR colon cancers



Nivolumab = Anti PD1
Ipilimumab = Anti CTLA4

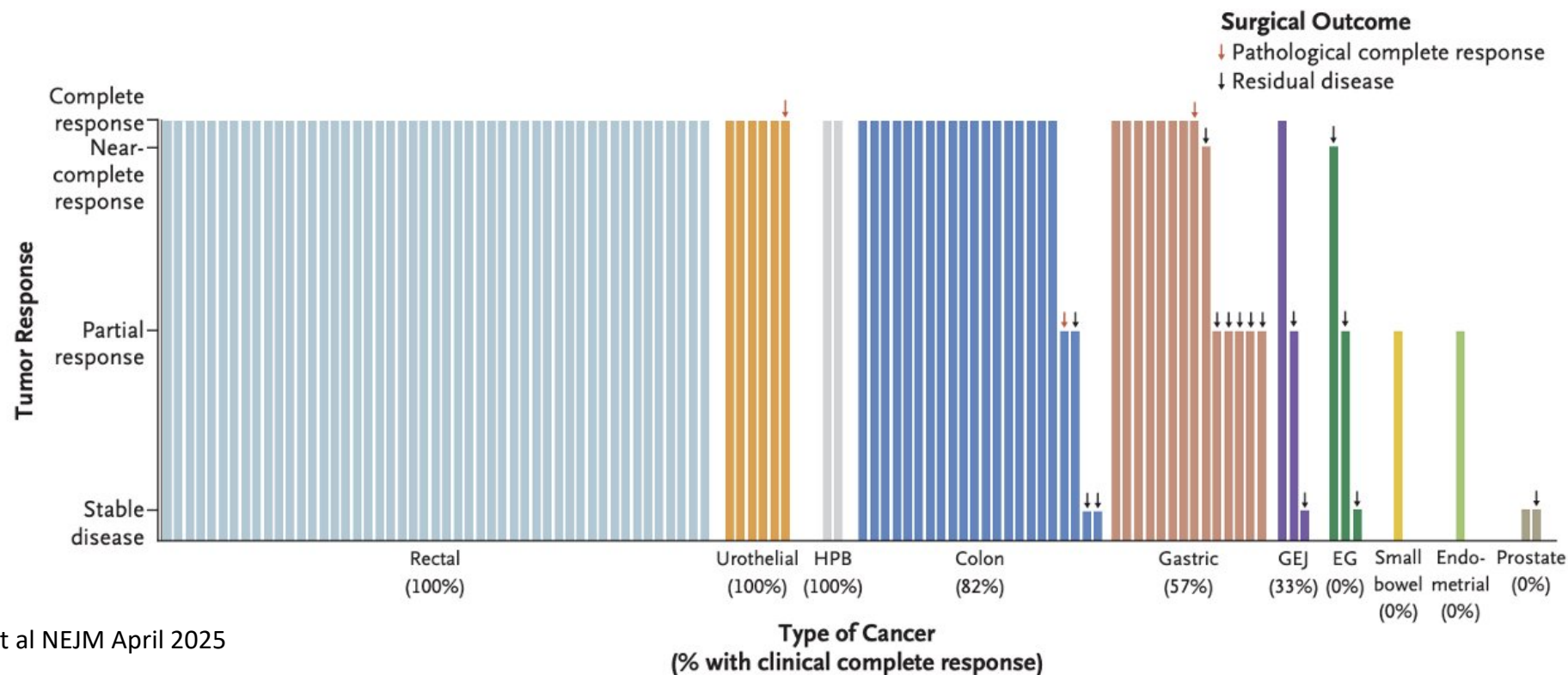


Do we need surgery??

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

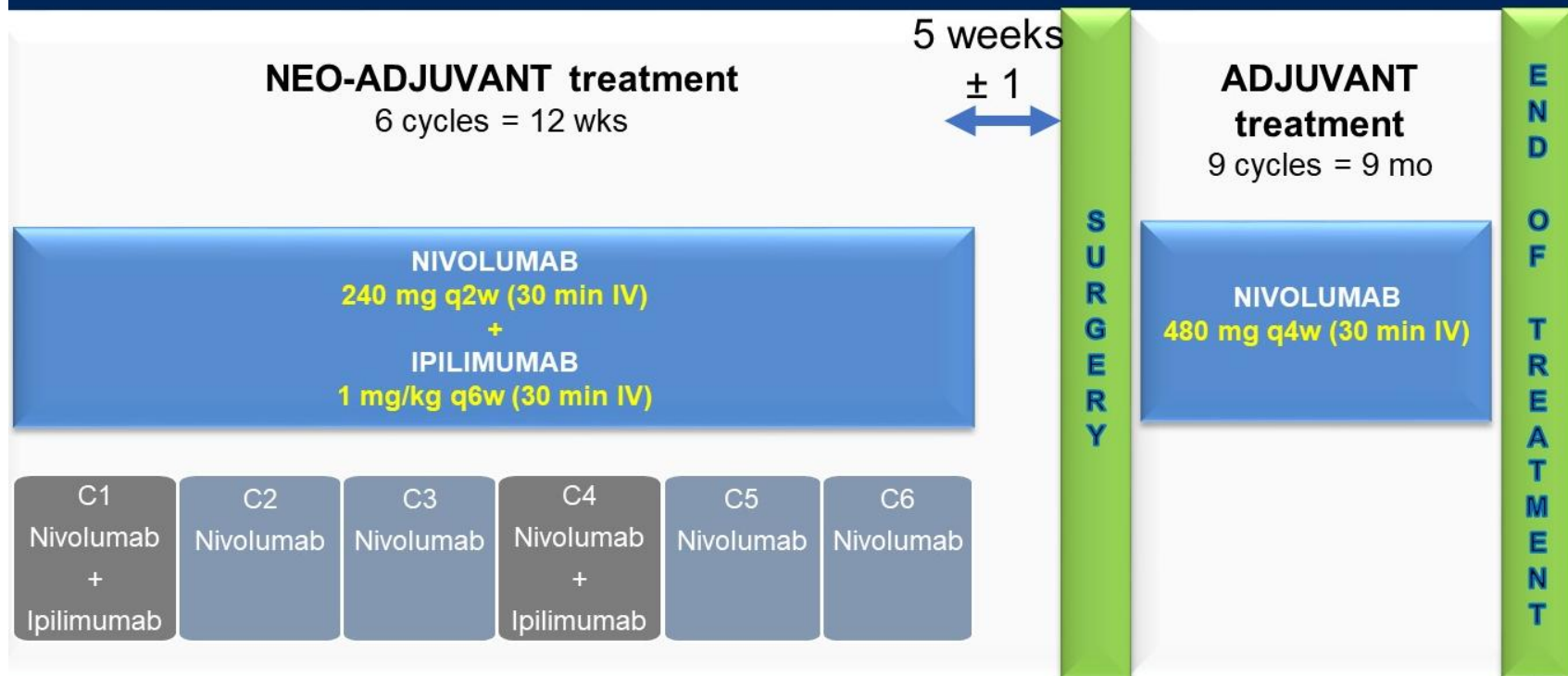
Nonoperative Management of Mismatch Repair–Deficient Tumors

B Clinical Response



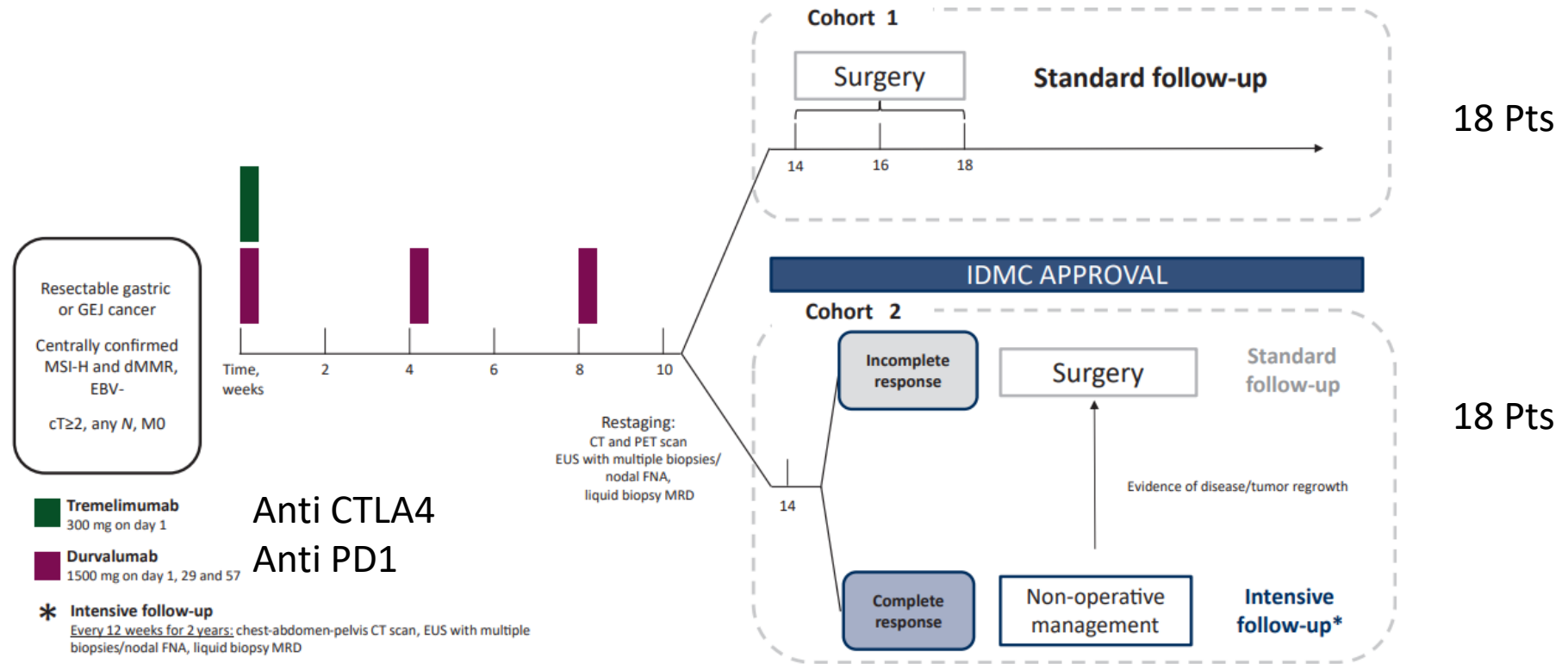
NEONIPIGA – Gastric/GEJ MSI-H

- The primary objective was pathological complete response rate (pCRR)

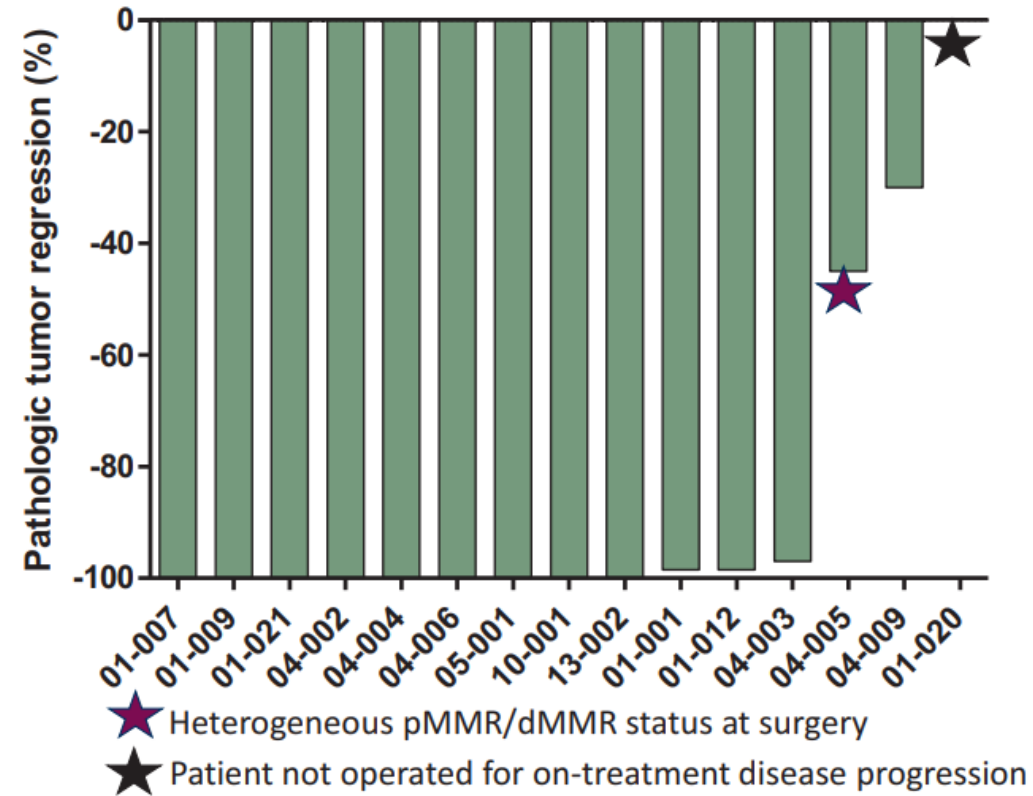


17 pts (58.6%) achieved pCR in primary & LN
2 pts T0, some tumoral cells in one node (MPR)

INFINITY – Gastric/GEJ Msi-H



Operative Management

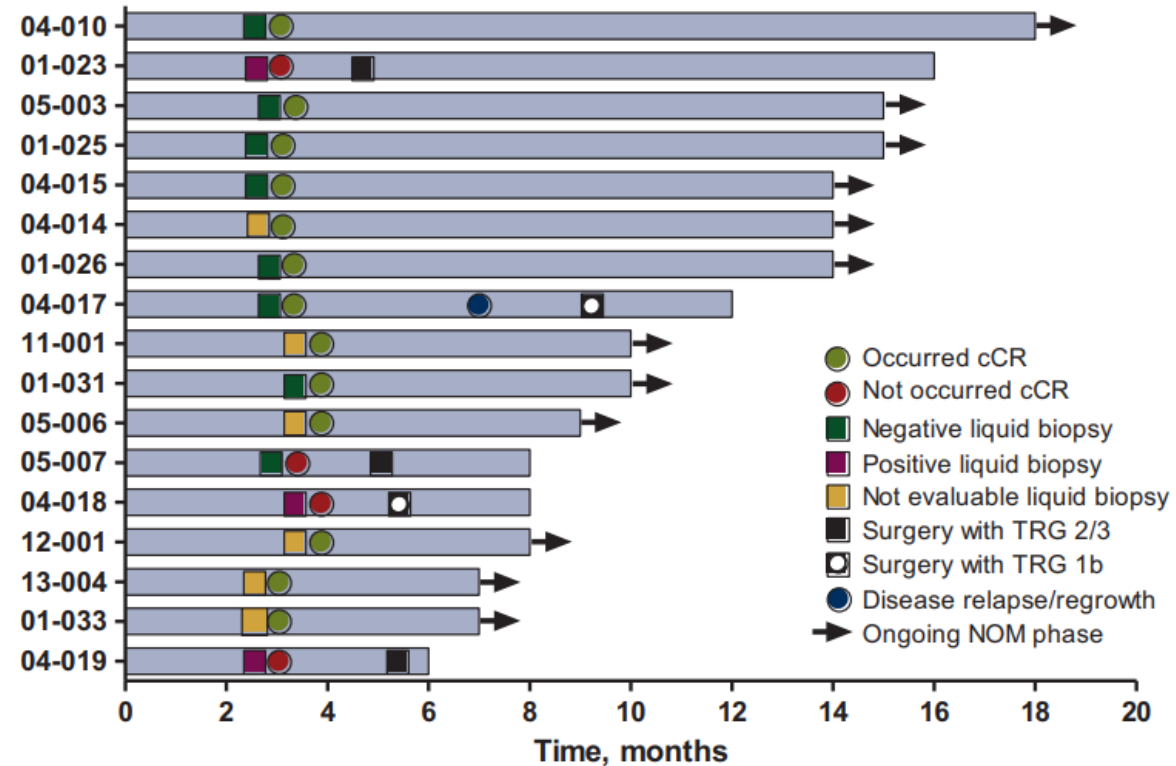


60% pCR + 20% Major Path Respons (<10% viable cells)

2 y DFS 66%

2 y OS 73%

Nonoperative Management



76% cCR → NOM

1 y PFS 94%

1 y OS 100%

4 pts who did not reach cCR underwent salvage surgery (without disease relapse on short follow up)



NCCN Guidelines Version 4.2025

dMMR/MSI-H Rectal Cancer

CLINICAL STAGE

NEOADJUVANT/DEFINITIVE IMMUNOTHERAPY (PREFERRED) !

dMMR/MSI-H
or *POLE/*
POLD1
mutation
with ultra-
hypermuted
phenotype
[eg, TMB>50
mut/Mb]
T3, N any;
T1-2, N1-2;
T4, N any
or Locally
unresectable
or medically
inoperable

Checkpoint
inhibitor
immunotherapy for
up to 6 mo^{vv}
• Dostarlimab-gxly
or
• Nivolumab
or
• Pembrolizumab

Re-evaluate
disease
status
every 2-3
mo

Complete
clinical
response

→ Surveillance [\(REC-10A\)](#)

Persistent
disease at
6 mo

Long-course
chemo/RT^{p,u}
• Capecitabine^o
or infusional
5-FU^o
or
Short-course
RT

Transabdominal
resection^{f,s,t,w}
or if complete
clinical response,
consider
surveillance
[\(REC-10A\)](#)^s

Surveillance
[\(REC-10\)](#)
or
Consider FOLFOX
or CAPEOX
(12-16 wk)

→ Surveillance
[\(REC-10\)](#)

Resection
contraindicated

→ Systemic therapy [\(REC-F 1 of 13\)](#)

TOTAL NEOADJUVANT THERAPY^{ww}

Long-course chemo/RT^{p,u}
• Capecitabine^o or
infusional 5-FU^o
or
Short-course RT^{p,q}

Chemotherapy
(12-16 wk)
• FOLFOX or CAPEOX
• Consider
FOLFIRINOX

→ Restaging^g

Transabdominal
resection^{f,s,t,w}
or if complete clinical
response, consider
surveillance [\(REC-10A\)](#)^s

→ Surveillance
[\(REC-10\)](#)

Resection
contraindicated

→ Systemic therapy^z
[\(REC-F 1 of 13\)](#)



NCCN Guidelines Version 5.2025

dMMR/MSI-H Colon Cancer

CLINICAL PRESENTATION^a

FINDINGS

PRIMARY TREATMENT^{b,II}

Deficient MMR (dMMR)/MSI-high (MSI-H) or *POLE/POLD1* mutation with ultra-hypermutated phenotype [eg, TMB>50 mut/Mb] colon cancer (non-metastatic)^h

Resectable, non-obstructing

Colectomy^g with en bloc removal of regional lymph nodes

One-stage colectomy^g with en bloc removal of regional lymph nodes

Resectable, obstructing

Resection with diversion or
Diversion or
Stent (in selected cases)

Consider neoadjuvant therapy: Checkpoint inhibitor immunotherapy (preferred)^{qq}

or
FOLFOX or CAPEOX

Clinical T4b or bulky nodal disease

Colectomy^g with en bloc removal of regional lymph nodes

[Pathologic Stage, Adjuvant Treatment, and Surveillance \(COL-13\)](#)

Locally unresectable or medically inoperable

Checkpoint inhibitor immunotherapy (preferred)^{qq}

and
Consider RT^{l,m} ± infusional 5-FU or capecitabine prior to surgery

Evaluate for complete response or conversion to resectability

Surgery ± IORT^l or
Systemic therapy
[COL-D 3 of 12](#)
or
Observation

Adjuvant therapy
[\(COL-14\)](#)



NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2026

Gastric Cancer

PRIMARY TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS WHO ARE MEDICALLY FIT

RESPONSE ASSESSMENT

OUTCOME

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT

Neoadjuvant or perioperative ICI if tumor is microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H)/mismatch repair deficient (dMMR)^{r,s}

- Chest/abdomen CT with oral and IV contrast (not required if FDG-PET/CT is done)^{v,w}
- FDG-PET/CT as clinically indicated^x
- EGD and biopsy^y

No evidence of disease^{s,y}

Persistent local disease^s

New metastatic disease

Observation or Surgery^{d,f,z}

Surgery^{d,f,z} (preferred) or Palliative Management ([GAST-9](#))

Palliative Management ([GAST-9](#))

Follow-up ([GAST-7](#))

Surgical Outcomes for Patients Who Have Received Systemic Therapy ([GAST-5](#))

Take away

- Neoadjuvant IO in MSI-H/MMR-D non metastatic tumors confers high (p)CR / major pathological response
- Non Operative Management is feasible

What's missing?

- Who will likely NOT respond? (T4, TMB↓, diffuse type...?)
- limited long term survival outcomes
- No clear treatment protocol (Anti PD1 ± Anti CTLA4, 1-3-6 mo?)
- No Clear protocol to establish cCR → NOM follow up (except in rectal ca)

Real new era