

Radiothérapie Interne Vectorisée des Tumeurs Endocrines Digestives (GEP-NET):

Etat des lieux et Perspectives

Elif Hindié

Médecine nucléaire, CHU-Bordeaux

1^{ères} Journées Francophones de Médecine Nucléaire
La Rochelle 28-31 mai 2015



Copie Interdite

Plan de présentation :

- Introduction
- Etat des Lieux en Europe de la PRRT «*peptide receptor radionuclide therapy*» dans les tumeurs endocrines digestives «GEP-NET»
 - Situation en France
- Perspectives

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- **Introduction** (*rappels sur les TNE et les options thérapeutiques dans la maladie métastatique*)

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Radiothérapie interne vectorisée

- **Ciblage par des radio-pharmaceutiques utilisés à forte activité**
Iode-131 thyroïde; ^{131}I -MIBG; peptides (PRRT); anticorps (RIT), ...

Sous-entend:

Rapport de captation, tissu tumoral / tissus sains, élevé

- **Différent de la radiothérapie externe :**
 - Traitement systémique ; cible toutes les lésions, y compris les micrométastases occultes
 - Irradiation continue à bas débit « *selon une période effective* »
 - Une hétérogénéité de distribution tumorale peut être une limite
« perte d'expression de la cible, zones de fibrose, nécrose »

GEP-NET

- Groupe hétérogène de tumeurs avec pour origine les cellules neuroendocrines de l'intestin embryonnaire
- Expriment les marqueurs Pan-neuroendocrine: Chromogranine-A, synaptophysine
- Incidence ~5,25/100.000/an ; Prévalence ~35/100.000
- Les GEP-NET sont classées en:
 - Foregut: pancréas, estomac, duodénum.
 - Midgut: iléon, appendice.
 - Hindgut: colon, rectum.
- Découverte au stade métastatique fréquente pour certains sites.
- Survie à 5 ans au stade métastatique
 - Les tumeurs NE pancréatiques: ~60%
 - Les tumeurs non pancréatiques: ~75%
- **Marqueurs biologiques:** Chromogranine A sérique; NSE; 5 HIAA (tumeur carcinoïde); différentes hormones pancréatiques en fonction du type de tumeur.

Table 1. Classification of neuroendocrine GEP tumors (GEP-NETs) by site of origin and by hormonal activity

Intestinal neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoids, about 50% of GEP-NETs)

- with carcinoid syndrome (30% of carcinoids) flushing, diarrhea, endocardial fibrosis, wheezing caused by release of serotonin predominantly from liver metastases
- without carcinoid syndrome (70% of carcinoids)

Pancreatic endocrine tumors (PETs) (~30% of GEP-NETs)

Nonfunctioning (45%–60% of PETs)

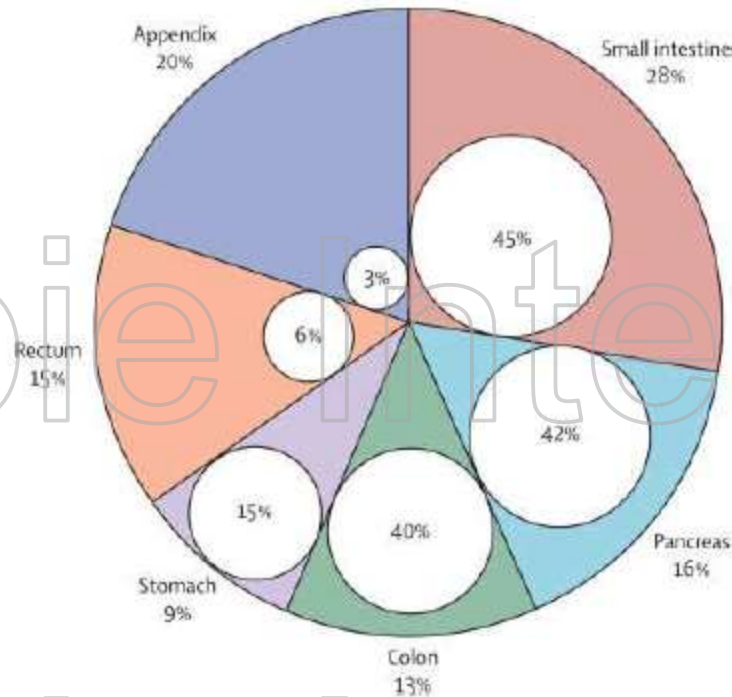
Functioning (40%–55% of PETs)

- Gastrinoma, excessive gastrin production, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- Insulinoma, excessive insulin production, hypoglycemia syndrome
- Glucagonoma, excessive glucagons production, glucagonoma syndrome
- VIPoma, excessive production of vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), Watery diarrhea, hypokalemia-achlorhydria syndrome
- PPoma, excessive PP production, (generally classified as nonfunctioning PETs)
- Somatostatinoma, excessive somatostatin production
- CRHoma, excessive corticotropin-releasing hormones production
- Calcitoninoma, excessive calcitonin production
- GHRHoma, excessive growth hormone-releasing hormone production
- Neurotensinoma, excessive neurotensin production
- ACTHoma, excessive production of adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- GREoma, excessive production of growth hormone-releasing factor
- Parathyroid hormone-related peptide tumor

Dans les tumeurs neuroendocrines digestives GEP-NET

- L'imagerie métabolique et la radiothérapie interne vectorisée mettent à profit la surexpression des récepteurs de la somatostatine au niveau de la membrane des cellules tumorales, notamment sst2.
- La radiothérapie interne vectorisée (PRRT) concerne les patients avec métastases à distance, ou des patients localement avancés inopérables.

GEP-NETs : distribution des sites primitifs et probabilité de métastases hépatiques selon le site



- [Recommendations for management of patients with neuroendocrine liver metastases](#)

Frilling A, et al; Working Group on Neuroendocrine Liver Metastases.

Lancet Oncol. 2014 Jan;15(1):e8-21.

Paramètres à prendre en compte avant une décision thérapeutique chez un patient avec GEP-NET métastatique

- Grade tumoral
- Expression des récepteurs de la somatostatine
- Origine du primitif, pancréas vs. non-pancréatique, *ou primitif inconnu*
- Syndrome fonctionnel
 - Etendue de la maladie, limitée au foie ou extra-hépatique, degré d'envahissement hépatique
- Maladie résécable ou non
- Notion de progression
- Age et « performans status »
- Options thérapeutiques tenant compte de l'impact sur la survie sans progression (PFS) et des effets secondaires

- Radiothérapie vectorisée adaptée uniquement si tumeur endocrine bien différenciée : grade ENETS G1 ou G2

non adaptée si G3 (carcinome endocrine)

Table 2. WHO Grading Systems for GI and Pulmonary NETs

| Differentiation | Grade | Lung and Thymus NETs ⁷ | | GEP NETs ⁷ | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Nomenclature | Proliferative Rate | NET | Proliferative Rate |
| Well-differentiated | G1 (low grade) | Typical carcinoid | < 2 mitoses/10 hpf AND no necrosis | NET | < 2 mitoses/10 hpf AND < 3% Ki-67 index |
| | G2 (intermediate grade) | Atypical carcinoid | 2-10 mitoses/10 hpf OR necrosis | NET | 2-20 mitoses/10 hpf OR 3%-20% Ki-67 index |
| Poorly differentiated | G3 (high grade) | Small-cell carcinoma; large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma | > 10 mitoses/10 hpf | Neuroendocrine carcinoma small-cell type; neuroendocrine carcinoma large-cell type | > 20 mitoses/10 hpf OR > 20% Ki-67 index |

Abbreviations: GEP, gastroenteropancreatic; hpf, high-powered field; NET, neuroendocrine tumor.

WHO Classification of Tumours of the Digestive System (ed 4).
 Bosman FT, Carneiro F, Hruban RH, et al.
 Lyon, France, International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2010

Copie Interdite

La chimiothérapie est le traitement standard des carcinomes
GEP-NET de haut grade (G3)

- Treatment of neuroendocrine carcinomas with combined etoposide and cisplatin. Evidence of major therapeutic activity in the anaplastic variants of these neoplasms.
Moertel CG, et al. *Cancer*. 1991 Jul 15;68(2):227-32.

Copie Interdite

- Radiothérapie vectorisée adaptée si degré de fixation élevée :
score 4 ou 3 (+/- score 2)



☞ échelle de Rotterdam

- pas de fixation = 0
- faible ou douteuse = 1
- fixation \leq foie = 2
- fixation $>$ foie = 3
- fixation \gg foie ; ou $>$ à la rate = 4

Echelle de Rotterdam établie sur scintigraphie planaire ^{111}In -pentetretotide « Octreoscan »

Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy in patients with gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.

Kwekkeboom DJ. *Semin Nucl Med.* 2010;40:78-88.

- Pour les GEP-NET bien différenciées, considérer les possibilités d'une chirurgie des métastases

5-year survival after neuroendocrine liver metastases resection

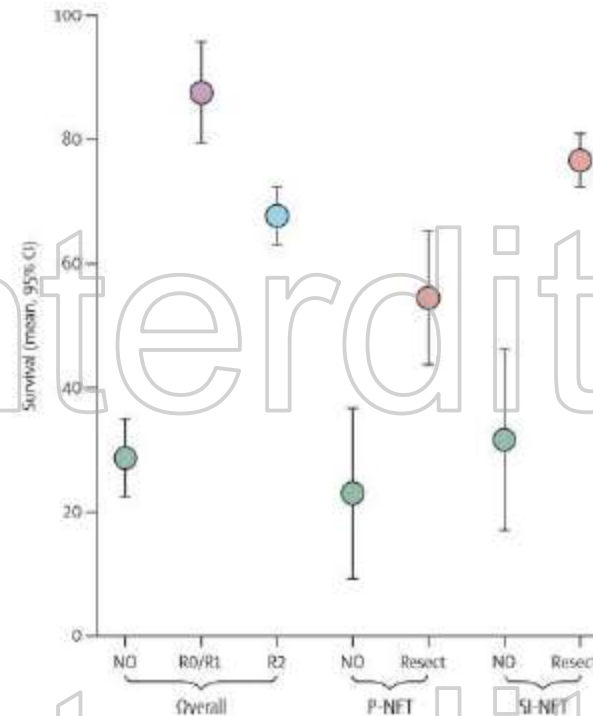
Resection of grade 1 or grade 2 tumours has about 85% survival compared with 30% with no resection.

Small intestinal NETs survival is greater than pancreatic NETs.

NO=no resection. Resect=liver resection.

PNET=pancreatic NET. SI-NET=small intestinal NET.

R0=complete removal of tumour, R1=tumour cells detected by microscopy in margins. R2=visible tumour remains.



- [Recommendations for management of patients with neuroendocrine liver metastases.](#)

Frilling A, et al; Working Group on Neuroendocrine Liver Metastases.

Lancet Oncol. 2014;15:e8-21.

Copie Interdite

Pour les patients GEP-NET avec tumeur bien différenciée (G1/G2), et métastases non opérables, une période d'observation de l'évolutivité (avec ou sans traitement par analogues froids de la somatostatine) est souhaitable, car il s'agit souvent de tumeurs lentement évolutives.

Copie Interdite

Copie Interdite

L'importance des analogues de la somatostatine pour contrôler le syndrome hormonal est connue depuis longtemps.

- Treatment of metastatic islet cell carcinoma with a somatostatin analogue (SMS 201-995).

Kvols LK, Buck M, Moertel CG, Schutt AJ, Rubin J, O'Connell MJ, Hahn RG.

Ann Intern Med. 1987 Aug;107(2):162-8.

Copie Interdite

Mais les analogues ont également un effet anti-tumoral

Copie Interdite

Les analogues froids de la somatostatine retardent la progression tumorale des
TNE non pancréatiques (essais PROMID Octreotide et CLARINET Lanreotide)
et pancréatiques (essai CLARINET)

VOLUME 27 · NUMBER 28 · OCTOBER 1, 2009

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind, Prospective,
Randomized Study on the Effect of Octreotide LAR in the
Control of Tumor Growth in Patients With Metastatic
Neuroendocrine Midgut Tumors: A Report From the
PROMID Study Group

Anja Rinke, Hans-Helge Müller, Carmen Schüle-Böttlinger, Klaus-Jochen Klus, Peter Barth, Matthias Wood,
Christina Meyer, Behrooz Aminiaslami, Ulrich-Frank Pape, Michael Bliker, Jan Harter, Christian Arnold,
Thomas Gress, and Rudolf Arnold

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

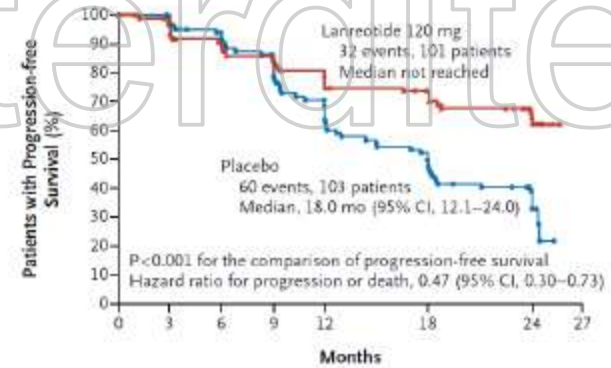
Lanreotide in Metastatic Enteropancreatic
Neuroendocrine Tumors

Martyn E. Caplin, D.M., Marianne Pavel, M.D., Jarostaw B. Cwikla, M.D., Ph.D.,
Alexandria T. Phan, M.D., Markus Raderer, M.D., Eva Sedláčková, M.D.,
Guillaume Cadot, M.D., Ph.D., Edward M. Wolin, M.D., Jaume Capdevila, M.D.,
Lucy Wall, M.D., Guido Bindi, M.D., Ph.D., Alison Langley, M.Sc.,
Séverine Martinez, B.Sc., Joëlle Blumberg, M.D.,
and Philippe Ruszniewski, M.D., Ph.D., for the CLARINET Investigators*

Essai CLARINET

Table 1. Baseline Demographic and Disease Characteristics of the Patients (Intention-to-Treat Population).^a

| Variable | Lanreotide (N=101) | Placebo (N=103) |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Male sex — no. (%) | 53 (52) | 54 (52) |
| Age — yr | 63.3±9.8 | 62.2±11.1 |
| Time since diagnosis — mo | | |
| Mean | 32.6±46.1 | 34.4±41.4 |
| Median | 13.2 | 16.5 |
| Prior treatment for neuroendocrine tumor — no. (%) | 16 (16) | 16 (16) |
| Primary tumor resected — no. (%) | 40 (40) | 39 (38) |
| Origin of neuroendocrine tumor — no. (%) [†] | | |
| Pancreas | 42 (42) | 49 (48) |
| Midgut | 33 (33) | 40 (39) |
| Hindgut | 11 (11) | 3 (3) |
| Unknown or other | 15 (15) | 11 (11) |
| Tumor progression — no. (%) | 4 (4) | 5 (5) |
| Tumor grade — no. (%) [‡] | | |
| 1: Ki-67 0–2% | 69 (68) | 72 (70) |
| 2: Ki-67 3–10% | 32 (32) | 29 (28) |
| Data missing | 0 | 2 (2) |



| No. at Risk | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 27 |
|-------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Lanreotide | 101 | 94 | 84 | 78 | 71 | 61 | 40 | 0 |
| Placebo | 103 | 101 | 87 | 76 | 59 | 43 | 26 | 0 |

Figure 1. Progression-free Survival (Intention-to-Treat Population).

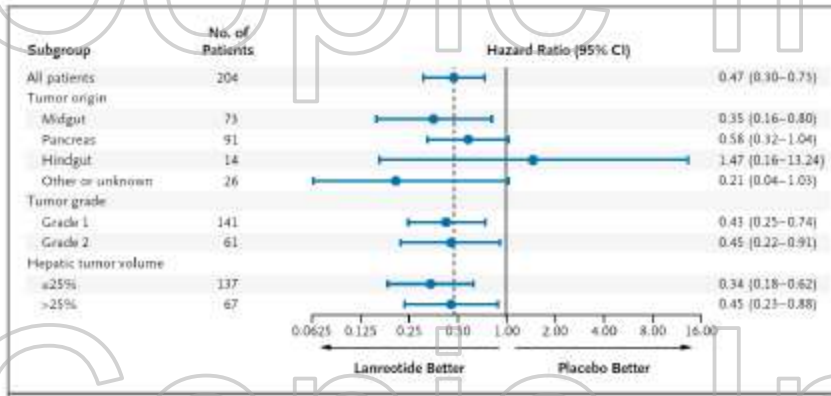


Figure 2. Progression-free Survival, According to Subgroups (Intention-to-Treat Population).

Study treatment-related adverse events in ≥5% of patients

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Diarrhea | 26 (26) | 9 (9) |
| Abdominal pain | 14 (14) | 2 (2) |
| Cholelithiasis | 10 (10) | 3 (3) |
| Flatulence | 8 (8) | 5 (5) |
| Injection-site pain | 7 (7) | 3 (3) |
| Nausea | 7 (7) | 2 (2) |
| Vomiting | 7 (7) | 0 |
| Headache | 5 (5) | 2 (2) |
| Lethargy | 5 (5) | 1 (1) |
| Hyperglycemia | 5 (5) | 0 |
| Decreased level of pancreatic enzymes | 5 (5) | 0 |

Lanreotide in metastatic enteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.

Caplin ME, Pavel M, Cwikla JB, Phan AT, Raderer M, Sedláčková E, Cadiot G, Wolin EM, Capdevila J, Wall L, Rindi G, Langley A, Martinez S, Blumberg J, Ruszniewski P; CLARINET Investigators.

N Engl J Med. 2014 Jul 17;371(3):224-33.

Copie Interdite

Chez les patients progressifs sous analogues, examiner l'intérêt de la PRRT par rapport aux autres alternatives thérapeutiques, en tenant compte:

- du site du primitif (pancréas vs. non-pancréatique)
- des données en terme de réponse objective, survie sans progression, survie globale
- des effets secondaires et qualité de vie
- de l'âge et « performans status »

Copie Interdite

La chimiothérapie a une efficacité dans les TNE différenciées pancréatiques

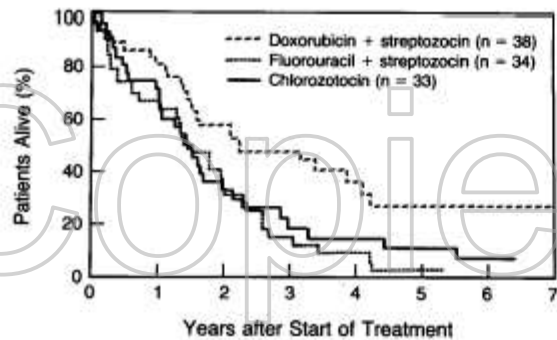


Figure 3. Survival, According to Treatment Group.

Table 4. Toxic Reactions According to Treatment Group.

| TOXIC REACTION* | CHLOROZOTOCIN (N = 51) | FLUOROURACIL + STREPTOZOCIN (N = 42) | DOXORUBICIN + STREPTOZOCIN (N = 44) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | percent | | |
| Vomiting | | | |
| Any | 43 | 81 | 80 |
| Severe | 2 | 41 | 20 |
| Stomatitis | | | |
| Any | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| Severe | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Diarrhea | | | |
| Any | 6 | 33 | 5 |
| Severe | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Leukopenia† | | | |
| <4 × 10 ⁹ cells/liter | 53 | 56 | 57 |
| <2 × 10 ⁹ cells/liter | 14 | 25 | 5 |
| Thrombocytopenia‡ | | | |
| <100 × 10 ⁹ cells/liter | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| <50 × 10 ⁹ cells/liter | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Creatinine elevation‡ | | | |
| >0.03 mg/dl | 32 | 29 | 44 |
| >1.0 mg/dl | 15 | 7 | 2 |
| Chronic renal insufficiency | 7 | 7 | 4 |

[Streptozocin-doxorubicin, streptozocin-fluorouracil or chlorozotocin in the treatment of advanced islet-cell carcinoma.](#)

Moertel CG, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 1992; 326:519-23.

[Streptozocin alone compared with streptozocin plus fluorouracil in the treatment of advanced islet-cell carcinoma.](#)

Moertel CG, Hanley JA, Johnson LA. *N Engl J Med.* 1980; 303:1189-94.

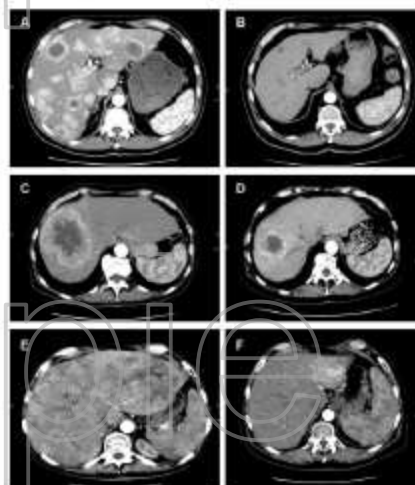
Streptozocin/5-fluorouracil chemotherapy is associated with durable response in patients with advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours.

Dilz LM, et al. Eur J Cancer. 2015 Apr 29

Response to chemotherapy.

| | Objective response No. (%) | P* | Stable disease No. (%) | Progressive disease No. (%) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| All cases (n = 96) | 41 (42.7) | | 39 (40.6) | 16 (16.7) |
| Functionality | | | | |
| Non-functioning (n = 74) | 33 (44.6) | .625 | 30 (40.5) | 11 (14.9) |
| Functioning (n = 22) | 8 (36.4) | | 9 (40.9) | 5 (22.7) |
| Organ tumour involvement | | | | |
| <1 (n = 65) | 28 (43.1) | 1.0 | 25 (38.5) | 12 (18.5) |
| ≥2 (n = 31) | 13 (41.9) | | 14 (45.2) | 4 (12.9) |
| Liver tumour load | | | | |
| <10% (n = 41) | 16 (32) | .086 | 18 (43.9) | 8 (19.5) |
| >10% (n = 43) | 24 (55.8) | | 11 (25.6) | 8 (18.6) |
| Ki67 index | | | | |
| 0-15% (n = 73) | 34 (46.6) | .124 | 30 (41.1) | 9 (12.3) |
| >15% (n = 20) | 5 (25) | | 9 (45) | 6 (30) |
| Treatment line | | | | |
| 1st line (n = 54) | 21 (38.9) | .113 | 22 (40.7) | 11 (20.4) |
| >1st line (n = 42) | 20 (47.6) | | 17 (40.5) | 5 (11.9) |
| CpA decrease | | | | |
| 0-30% (n = 22) | 6 (27.3) | .001 | 12 (54.5) | 4 (18.2) |
| >30% (n = 25) | 21 (75) | | 7 (25) | 0 |

CpA, chromogranin A.



Toxic reaction to chemotherapy.

| | No. (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Clinical side-effects | 66 (68.8) |
| Nausea/vomiting | 35 (36.5) |
| Fatigue | 22 (22.9) |
| Oral mucositis | 16 (16.7) |
| Diarrhoea | 13 (13.5) |
| Paraesthesia | 11 (11.5) |
| Changes in taste | 4 (4.2) |
| Hand-foot syndrome | 3 (3.1) |
| Headache | 3 (3.1) |
| Others | 16 (16.8) |
| Unknown | 1 (1.0) |
| Haematological reaction [†] | 16 (16.7) |
| Leukocytopaenia | 7 (7.3) |
| Thrombocytopaenia | 6 (6.3) |
| Lymphopaenia | 9 (9.4) |
| Nephrotoxic reaction [‡] | 24 (25) |
| ↑Serum creatinine | 21 (21.9) |
| Proteinuria | 5 (5.2) |
| ↓Creatinine clearance | 1 (1.0) |

Parmi les autres chimiothérapies prometteuses dans les NET bien différenciées: **Temozolomide (+/- capecitabine)**

Table 3 Outcomes for temozolomide-based chemotherapy

| | No. patients | Response rate (%) | PFS (median, months) | Survival (median, months) | Primary site | Author | Year | Reference |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------|
| Temozolomide + Thalidomide | 11 | 45 | >26 | >26 | Pancreas and others | Kulke MH | 2006 | 22 |
| Temozolomide | 36 | 14 | 7 | 16 | Pancreas and others | Ekeblad S | 2007 | 23 |
| Temozolomide + Capecitabine | 30 | 70 | 18 | >24 | Pancreas only | Strosberg JR | 2011 | 24 |
| Temozolomide + Capecitabine | 18 | 56 | 14 | 83 | Pancreas and others | Fine RL | 2013 | 25 |
| Temozolomide + Capecitabine | 7 | 43 | 12 | 24 | Pancreas only | Saif MW | 2013 | 26 |
| Temozolomide + Capecitabine | 28 | 43 | >22 | >29.1 | Pancreas and others | Fine R | 2014 | 27 |
| Temozolomide + Capecitabine | 21 | 57 | 16.5 | NA | Pancreas and others | Abbasi S | 2014 | 28 |
| Temozolomide + Capecitabine | 29 | NA | 4.7 | 20.2 | Pancreas and others | Peixoto RD | 2014 | 29 |

NA not available, PFS progression-free survival

Table 5. Key Active Clinical Trials in NETs

| Phase | Trial Acronym | Trial Name | NCT No. | Status | Regimen | Tumor Type | No. of Patients | Primary End Point |
|-------|---------------|---|-------------|---------|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| II | ECOG 2211 | Temozolomide With or Without Capecitabine in Treating Patients With Advanced Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors | NCT01824875 | Ongoing | Temozolomide v temozolomide + capecitabine | Pancreatic NET | 145 | PFS |

Rôle important dans les tumeurs déficientes en enzyme de réparation de l'ADN (MGMT), notamment pancréatiques. Potentialisation par capecitabine

Les thérapies ciblées : Everolimus (inhibiteur de mTOR) et Sunitinib (voie VEGF-R) ont une efficacité démontrée dans les TNE pancréatiques progressifs

- 410 patients randomisés
- TNE pancréatique bien ou moyennement différenciés, avec progression dans les 12 mois, métastases hépatiques (90%)
- PFS sous Everolimus = 11 mois
- PFS sous placebo = 4,6 mois ($p < 0.001$)
- Pas d'effet sur la survie (*mais cross-over*)

- 171 patients randomisés
- TNE pancréatique bien différenciés (dont 81% G2) avec progression dans les 12 mois, métastases hépatiques (95%)
- Réponse objective = 9,3%
- PFS sous Sunitinib = 11,4 mois
- PFS sous placebo = 5,5 mois ($p < 0.001$)
- HR pour survie globale = 0,41 ($p = 0,02$)

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Everolimus for Advanced Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors

James C. Yao, M.D., Manisha H. Shah, M.D., Tetsuhide Ito, M.D., Ph.D., Catherine Lombard-Botchar, M.D., Edward M. Walier, M.D., Eric Van Cutsem, M.D., Ph.D., Timothy J. Hobday, M.D., Takuji Okazaki, M.D., Jaime Casadevall, M.D., Elisabeth G.E. de Vries, M.D., Ph.D., Paula Terracciano, M.D., Marianne E. Pavel, M.D., Sakina Haussen, M.D., Tomas Haas, Ph.D., Jeremie Linry, M.Sc., David Ledermann, M.D., and Kjell Öberg, M.D., Ph.D., for the RAD001 in Advanced Neuroendocrine Tumors, Third Trial (RADIANT-3) Study Group

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

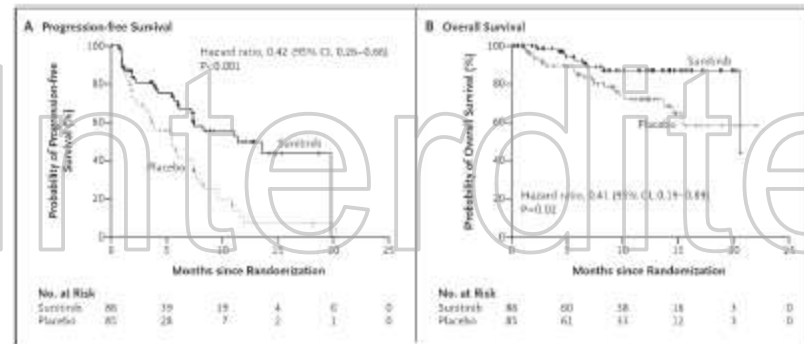
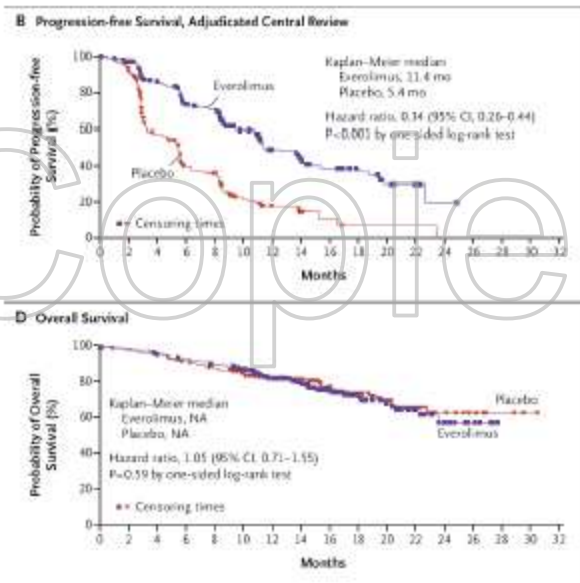
FEBRUARY 10, 2011

VOL. 364 NO. 6

Sunitinib Malate for the Treatment of Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors

Eric Raymond, M.D., Ph.D., Lætitia Dahhan, M.D., Ph.D., Jean-Luc Raoul, M.D., Ph.D., Yung-Jue Bang, M.D., Ivan Borbath, M.D., Ph.D., Catherine Lombard-Botchar, M.D., Juan Valle, M.D., Peter Metrakos, M.D., C.M., Denis Smith, M.D., Aaron Valleron, M.D., Ph.D., Jen-Shi Chen, M.D., Dieter Hörsch, M.D., Pascal Hammel, M.D., Ph.D., Bertram Wiedenmann, M.D., Ph.D., Eric Van Cutsem, M.D., Ph.D., Shern Patyna, Ph.D., Dongrui Ray Lu, M.Sc., Carolyn Blomckester, Ph.D., Richard Chao, M.D., and Philippe Ruszniewski, M.D.

Les thérapies ciblées : Everolimus (inhibiteur de mTOR) et Sunitinib (anti-VEGF) ont une efficacité démontrée dans les TNE pancréatiques



Sunitinib malate for the treatment of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.

Raymond E, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011 Feb 10;364(6):501-13.

Everolimus for advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.

Yao JC, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011 Feb 10;364(6):514-23.

Everolimus et Sunitinib ont également une toxicité non négligeable

Table 3. Drug-Related Adverse Events Occurring in at Least 10% of Patients.

| Adverse Event | Everolimus (N=204) | | Placebo (N=203) | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | All Grades | Grade 3 or 4 | All Grades | Grade 3 or 4 |
| | <i>no. of patients (%)</i> | | | |
| Stomatitis ^a | 131 (64) | 14 (7) | 34 (17) | 0 |
| Rash | 99 (49) | 1 (<1) | 21 (10) | 0 |
| Diarrhea | 69 (34) | 7 (3) | 20 (10) | 0 |
| Fatigue | 64 (31) | 5 (2) | 29 (14) | 1 (<1) |
| Infections [†] | 46 (23) | 5 (2) | 12 (6) | 1 (<1) |
| Nausea | 41 (20) | 5 (2) | 37 (18) | 0 |
| Peripheral edema | 41 (20) | 1 (<1) | 7 (3) | 0 |
| Decreased appetite | 40 (20) | 0 | 14 (7) | 2 (1) |
| Headache | 39 (19) | 0 | 13 (6) | 0 |
| Dysgeusia | 35 (17) | 0 | 8 (4) | 0 |
| Anemia | 35 (17) | 12 (6) | 6 (3) | 0 |
| Epistaxis | 35 (17) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pneumonitis [‡] | 35 (17) | 5 (2) | 0 | 0 |
| Weight loss | 32 (16) | 0 | 9 (4) | 0 |
| Vomiting | 31 (15) | 0 | 13 (6) | 0 |
| Pruritus | 30 (15) | 0 | 18 (9) | 0 |
| Hyperglycemia | 27 (13) | 11 (5) | 9 (4) | 4 (2) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 27 (13) | 8 (4) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| Asthenia | 26 (13) | 2 (1) | 17 (8) | 2 (1) |
| Nail disorder | 24 (12) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 0 |
| Cough | 22 (11) | 0 | 4 (2) | 0 |
| Pyrexia | 22 (11) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry skin | 21 (10) | 0 | 9 (4) | 0 |

^a Included in this category are stomatitis, aphthous stomatitis, mouth ulceration, and tongue ulceration.

[†] All types of infections are included.

[‡] Included in this category are pneumonitis, interstitial lung disease, lung infiltration, and pulmonary fibrosis.

Table 3. Common Adverse Events in the Safety Population.*

| Event | Sunitinib (N=83) | | | Placebo (N=82) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | All Grades | Grade 1 or 2 | Grade 3 or 4 | All Grades | Grade 1 or 2 | Grade 3 or 4 |
| | <i>number of patients (percent)</i> | | | | | |
| Diarrhea | 49 (59) | 45 (54) | 4 (5) | 32 (39) | 30 (37) | 2 (2) |
| Nausea | 37 (45) | 36 (43) | 1 (1) | 24 (29) | 23 (28) | 1 (1) |
| Asthenia | 28 (34) | 24 (29) | 4 (5) | 22 (27) | 19 (23) | 3 (4) |
| Vomiting | 28 (34) | 28 (34) | 0 | 25 (30) | 23 (28) | 2 (2) |
| Fatigue | 27 (32) | 23 (28) | 4 (5) | 22 (27) | 15 (18) | 7 (8) |
| Hair-color changes | 24 (29) | 23 (28) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 0 |
| Neutropenia | 24 (29) | 14 (17) | 10 (12) | 3 (4) | 3 (4) | 0 |
| Abdominal pain | 23 (28) | 19 (23) | 4 (5) | 26 (32) | 18 (22) | 8 (10) |
| Hypertension | 22 (26) | 14 (17) | 8 (10) | 4 (5) | 3 (4) | 1 (1) |
| Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia | 19 (23) | 14 (17) | 5 (6) | 2 (2) | 2 (2) | 0 |
| Anorexia | 18 (22) | 16 (19) | 2 (2) | 17 (21) | 16 (20) | 1 (1) |
| Stomatitis | 18 (22) | 15 (18) | 3 (4) | 2 (2) | 2 (2) | 0 |
| Dysgeusia | 17 (20) | 17 (20) | 0 | 4 (5) | 4 (5) | 0 |
| Epistaxis | 17 (20) | 16 (19) | 1 (1) | 4 (5) | 4 (5) | 0 |
| Headache | 15 (18) | 15 (18) | 0 | 11 (13) | 10 (12) | 1 (1) |
| Insomnia | 15 (18) | 15 (18) | 0 | 10 (12) | 10 (12) | 0 |
| Rash | 15 (18) | 15 (18) | 0 | 4 (5) | 4 (5) | 0 |
| Thrombocytopenia | 14 (17) | 11 (13) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 4 (5) | 0 |
| Mucosal inflammation | 13 (16) | 12 (14) | 1 (1) | 6 (7) | 6 (7) | 0 |
| Weight loss | 13 (16) | 12 (14) | 1 (1) | 9 (11) | 9 (11) | 0 |
| Constipation | 12 (14) | 12 (14) | 0 | 16 (20) | 15 (18) | 1 (1) |
| Back pain | 10 (12) | 10 (12) | 0 | 14 (17) | 10 (12) | 4 (5) |

* Adverse events were defined on the basis of the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 3.0. Events listed are those of any grade that occurred in more than 15% of patients in either group.

[Everolimus for advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.](#)

Yao JC, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011 Feb 10;364(6):514-23.

[Sunitinib malate for the treatment of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors.](#)

Raymond E, et al. N Engl J Med. 2011 Feb 10;364(6):501-13.

Analogue de la somatostatine utilisés en thérapie

Analogue + Chélate + Radionucléide

^{111}In -DTPA-Pentétreotide

^{90}Y -DOTA-Tyr3-Octreotide

^{177}Lu -DOTA-Octreotate

Copie Interdite

Plan

- Introduction
- **Etat des Lieux en Europe de la PRRT «peptide receptor radionuclide therapy» dans les tumeurs endocrines digestives «GEP-NET»:**
 - **Efficacité, toxicité, paramètres influençant la réponse.**
- Situation en France
- Perspectives

Copie Interdite

Copie Interdite

Small structural modifications, chelator substitution or metal replacement were shown to considerably affect the binding affinity.

Copie Interdite

[Affinity profiles for human somatostatin receptor subtypes SST1-SST5 of somatostatin radiotracers selected for scintigraphic and radiotherapeutic use.](#)

Reubi JC, Schär JC, Waser B, Wenger S, Heppeler A, Schmitt JS, Mäcke HR.
Eur J Nucl Med. 2000 Mar;27(3):273-82.

Copie Interdite

Affinité de liaison pour récepteurs humains sst₁-sst₅

IC50 en nM

Peptides

SS28

¹¹¹In-DTPA-octreotide

⁹⁰Y-DOTA-Tyr³-octreotide

¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA-Tyr³-octreotate

| sst ₁ | sst ₂ | sst ₃ | sst ₄ | sst ₅ |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 5.2 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 4.0 |
| >10,000 | 22 | 182 | >1,000 | 237 |
| >10,000 | 11 | 389 | >10,000 | 114 |
| >10,000 | 4 | >1,000 | 453 | 547 |

Reubi et al. Eur J Nucl Med 2000.

Copie Interdite

Les radioéléments

| | Energie (keV) | Demi-vie |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| • ^{111}In (γ) | < 26 (Auger) 144 - 245 (E.C.) | 2.8 j |
| • ^{90}Y | $\beta_{moy} = 933$ | 2.7 j |
| • ^{177}Lu | $\beta_{moy} = 133$ + rayonnement γ permettant l'imagerie | 6.7 j |

¹¹¹In-pentetreotide OctreoScan111®

- Premier analogue utilisé en thérapie
- Plusieurs centres en France dans les années 2000 (ex: St-Antoine, Paris)
- Traitement palliatif après échec des autres thérapies
- Réponses partielles rares : ~7% patients
- Bénéfice clinique où réponse biologique : pourcentage non négligeable de patients

Table 3 PRRT with [¹¹¹In-DTPA]octreotide in patients with gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours

| References | No. of evaluable patients | Progressive disease before PRRT | Cumulative activity (GBq) | Response | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | PR | MR* | SD | PD | Criteria ^b |
| Valkema <i>et al.</i> (2002) | 26 | 24/26 (92%) (clinical and/or imaging based) | 4.7–160.0 | 0 | 2 (8%) | 15 (58%) | 9 (35%) | SWOG |
| Anthony <i>et al.</i> (2002) | 26 | 100% (clinical and/or imaging based) | 6.7–46.6 | 2 (8%) | N/I | 21 (81%) | 3 (11%) | WHO |
| Buscombe <i>et al.</i> (2003) | 12 | 100% (biochemical or imaging based) | 3.1–36.6 | 2 (17%) | N/I | 7 (58%) | 3 (25%) | RECIST |
| Delpassand <i>et al.</i> (2008) | 29 | 100% (imaging based) | 35.3–37.3 | 2 (7%) | N/I | 16/29 (55%) | 11/29 (38%) ^c | RECIST |

[Nuclear medicine techniques for the imaging and treatment of neuroendocrine tumours.](#)

Teunissen JJ. *Endocr Relat Cancer*. 2011 ;18 Suppl 1:S27-51.

90Y-DOTATOC

Hôpital Universitaire de Bâle

Response, Survival, and Long-Term Toxicity After Therapy With the Radiolabeled Somatostatin Analogue [⁹⁰Y-DOTA]-TOC in Metastasized Neuroendocrine Cancers

Anna Imhof, Philippe Brunner, Nicolas Marincek, Matthias Briel, Christian Schindler, Helmut Resch, Helmut R. Mücke, Christoph Roehlitz, Jan Müller-Bränd, and Martin A. Walter

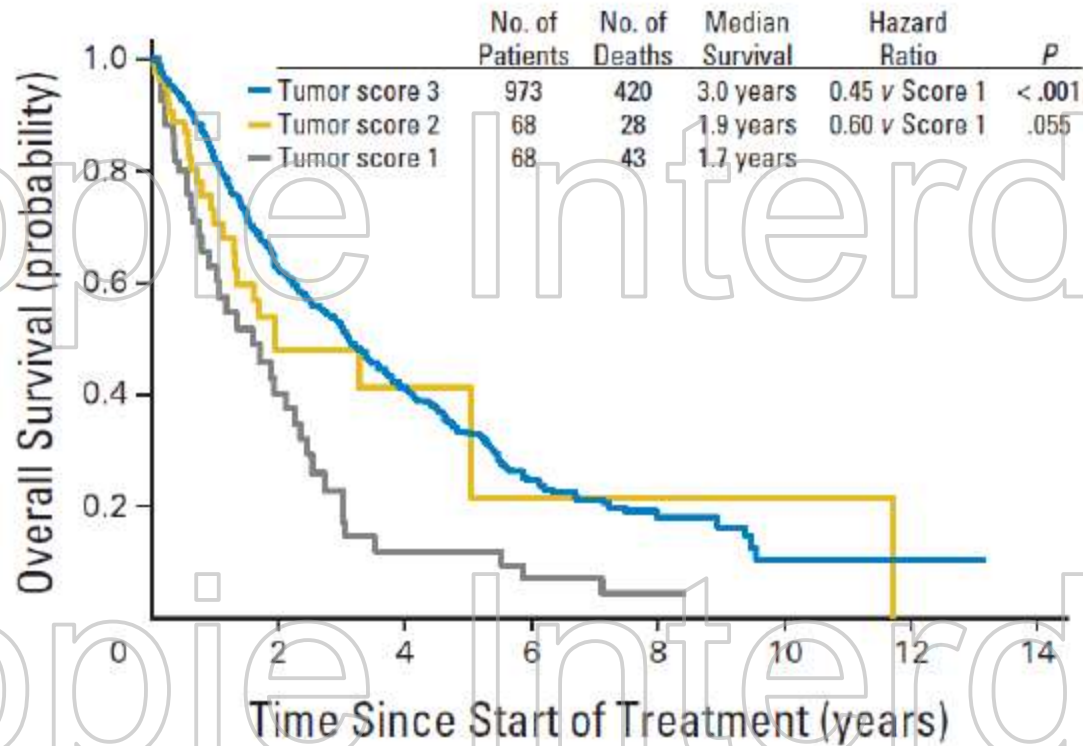
- Etude monocentrique de phase II **non randomisée** : 1109 patients
- TNE de diverses natures, GEP-NET et autres+++
- Métastases hépatiques 82%, osseuses 19%, **antécédents chimio = 30%**
- **⁹⁰Y-DOTA-TOC**: 100mCi (3,7GBq)/m²; médiane = 2 administrations (1-10);

- Réponse morphologique partielle : 34%
- Réponse biologique : 15.5%
- Réponse clinique : 29.7%

- Survie meilleure si captation de score-3 (36 mois) qu'en cas de score-2 (22,8 mois) ou score-1 (20,4 mois)

Response, survival, and long-term toxicity after therapy with the radiolabeled somatostatin analogue [90Y-DOTA]-TOC in metastasized neuroendocrine cancers.

Imhof A. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29:2416-23.



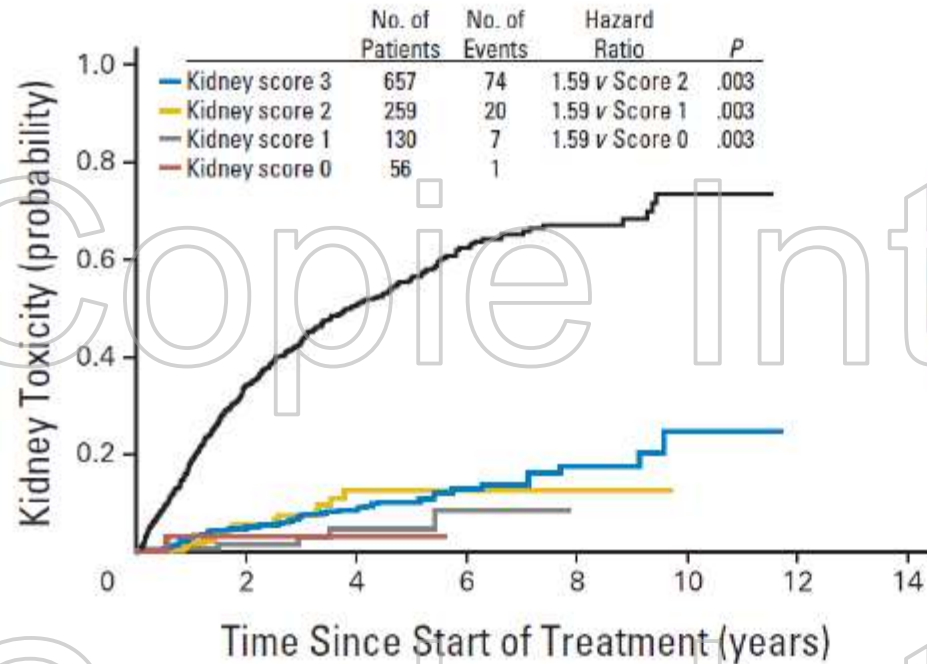
- Etude monocentrique de phase II non randomisée : 1109 patients
- **90Y-DOTA-TOC**: 100mCi (3,7GBq)/m²; médiane = 2 administrations (1-10);
- *perfusion concomitante d'acides aminés*
- Toxicité hématologique transitoire de grades 3-4 : 12.8%
- Toxicité rénale permanente de grade 4-5 : 9.2%

Table 2. Hazard Ratios for Overall Survival and Severe Kidney Toxicities After [⁹⁰Y-DOTA]-TOC (N = 1,109)

| Candidate Variable | HR* | 95% CI* | P |
|--|------|--------------|--------|
| Severe kidney toxicity | | | |
| Sex (male v female) | 0.84 | 0.55 to 1.28 | .42 |
| Age (per 10 years) | 1.28 | 1.05 to 1.57 | .02 |
| Baseline glomerular filtration rate (per 10 mL/min/1.73 m ²) | 0.80 | 0.73 to 0.87 | < .001 |
| Kidney uptake score (per score) | 1.59 | 1.17 to 2.17 | .003 |

Response, survival, and long-term toxicity after therapy with the radiolabeled somatostatin analogue [90Y-DOTA]-TOC in metastasized neuroendocrine cancers.

Imhof A. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29:2416-23.



Cumulative incidence functions display the proportion of patients with renal toxicity for different scores of renal ⁹⁰Y-DOTA-TOC accumulation and competing event of death.

¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA-Octreotate

Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam

Treatment With the Radiolabeled Somatostatin Analog [¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA⁰,Tyr³]Octreotate: Toxicity, Efficacy, and Survival

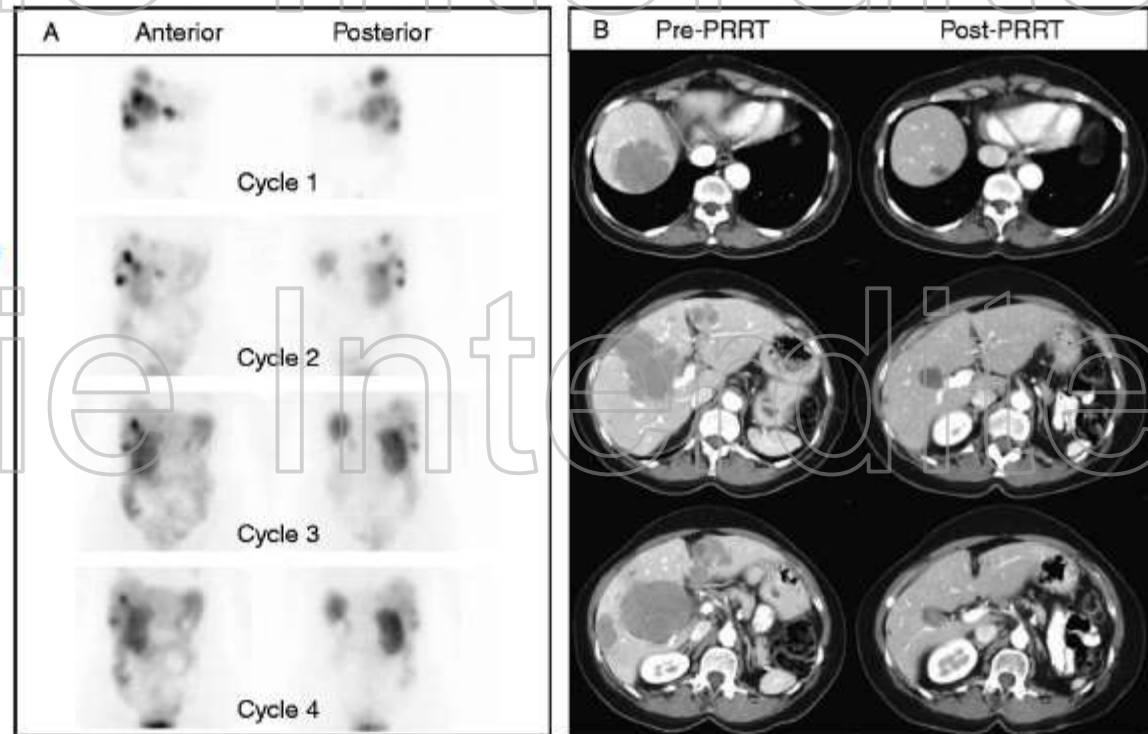
Dik J. Kwekkeboom, Wouter W. de Herder, Boen L. Kam, Casper H. van Eijck, Martijn van Essen, Peter P. Kooij, Richard A. Feelders, Maarten O. van Aken, and Eric P. Krenning

- Série monocentrique de 504 patients, **non randomisée**
- Fixation > foie (grade 3 ou 4)
- Pas de données selon *ki67*
- 4 traitements par 200mCi (7,4GBq) de ¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA-Octreotate, espacés ~8 semaines
 - nombre de cycles réduit si dosimétrie rénale > 23 Gy
 - *perfusion concomitante d'acides aminés (1L contenant 25g lysine et 25g arginine sur 4h)*
- *Imagerie scintigraphique post-traitement*
- Etude de l'efficacité chez 310 patients et de la toxicité chez les 504
- Réponse morphologique partielle : 30% (selon critères SWOG)
- Délai médian avant progression : 40 mois
- Survie globale médiane : 46 mois

Nuclear medicine techniques for the imaging and treatment of neuroendocrine tumours.

Teunissen JJ, Kwekkeboom DJ, Valkema R, Krenning EP.
Endocr Relat Cancer. 2011 Oct 17;18 Suppl 1:S27-51.

¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA-Octreotate
Erasmus Medical Centre,
Rotterdam



A) Posttherapy scans after each cycle of PRRT with 7400MBq [¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA0,Tyr3]octreotate in a patient with rectal carcinoid with metastases who had partial remission as tumour outcome.

B) CT of the abdomen before (left panel) and 3 months after (right panel) the last cycle.

Treatment With the Radiolabeled Somatostatin Analog [¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTA⁰,Tyr³]Octreotate: Toxicity, Efficacy, and Survival

*Dik J. Kwekkeboom, Wouter W. de Herder, Boen L. Kam, Casper H. van Eijck, Martijn van Essen,
Peter P. Kooij, Richard A. Feelders, Maarten O. van Aken, and Eric P. Krenning*

Etude de la toxicité chez les 504 patients

- Nausées 25% ; vomissements 10% ; inconfort abdominal 10%
- Syndrome hormonal 1%
- Perte légère de cheveux (grade-1) : 65%
- **Toxicité hématologique transitoire grades 3-4 : 3.6% des cycles (9.5% des patients)**
- **Toxicité hépatique : 3 patients**
- **Myélodysplasie 4 patients**
- **Insuffisance rénale : 2 patients**

Predictors of long-term outcome in patients with well-differentiated gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors after peptide receptor radionuclide therapy with ^{177}Lu -octreotate.

Ezziddin S. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 183-90.

^{177}Lu -DOTA-Octreotate

Hôpital Universitaire de Bonn

- Cohorte de 74 patients traités par ^{177}Lu -Octreotate à Bonn
- GEP NET de grade 1 ou 2
- 76% patients avaient une progression documentée avant traitement

- Réponse partielle 36%
 - 54% en cas de TNE pancréatique
 - 22% si TNE extra-pancréatique (ou primitif inconnu)

- PFS médiane : 26 mois
- Survie globale : médiane 55 mois

Predictors of long-term outcome in patients with well-differentiated gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors after peptide receptor radionuclide therapy with ¹⁷⁷Lu-octreotate.

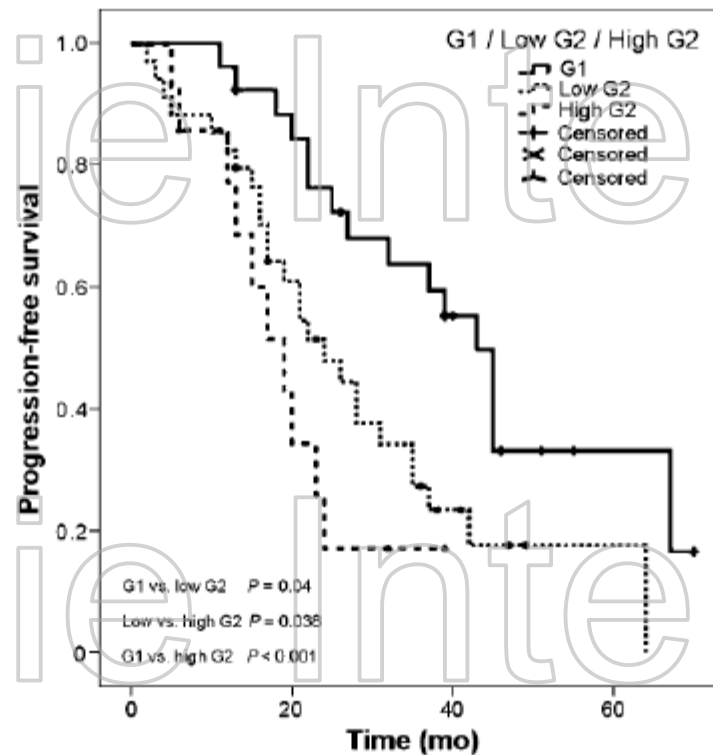
Ezziddin S. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 183-90.

TABLE 2
Morphologic Response to PRRT According to Various Baseline Factors

| Variable | Patients (n) | Regression* | P |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| Total | 74 | 40 (54.1) | |
| Age | | | |
| ≤65 y | 35 | 18 (51.4) | 0.816 |
| >65 y | 39 | 22 (56.4) | |
| Tumor type | | | |
| P-NET | 33 | 24 (72.7) | 0.005 |
| Other GEP NET | 41 | 16 (39.0) | |
| Performance status | | | |
| KPS ≤ 70 | 27 | 13 (48.1) | 0.476 |
| KPS > 70 | 47 | 27 (57.4) | |
| Functionality | | | |
| Nonfunctional | 55 | 32 (58.2) | 0.289 |
| Functional | 19 | 8 (42.1) | |
| CgA | | | |
| ≤600 ng/mL | 45 | 23 (51.1) | 0.634 |
| >600 ng/mL | 29 | 17 (58.6) | |
| NSE | | | |
| ≤15 ng/mL | 39 | 23 (59.0) | 0.484 |
| >15 ng/mL | 35 | 17 (48.6) | |
| Ki-67 index | | | |
| ≤10% | 60 | 32 (53.3) | 1.0 |
| >10% | 14 | 8 (57.1) | |
| ≤2% (G1) | 26 | 13 (50.0) | 0.873 |
| 3%–10% (low-range G2) | 34 | 19 (55.9) | |
| 15%–20% (high-range G2) | 14 | 8 (57.1) | |
| Tracer uptake | | | |
| ≤ Grade 2 | 9 | 2 (22.2) | 0.071 |
| > Grade 2 | 65 | 38 (58.5) | |

*Regression (partial response or minor response) is reported as number of patients, with percentage in parentheses.

P-NET = pancreatic NET; CgA = chromogranin A.



PFS stratified by tumor proliferation index into G1 (Ki-67 index of <3%), low-range G2 (Ki-67 index of 3%–10%), and high-range G2 (Ki-67 index of 15%–20%).

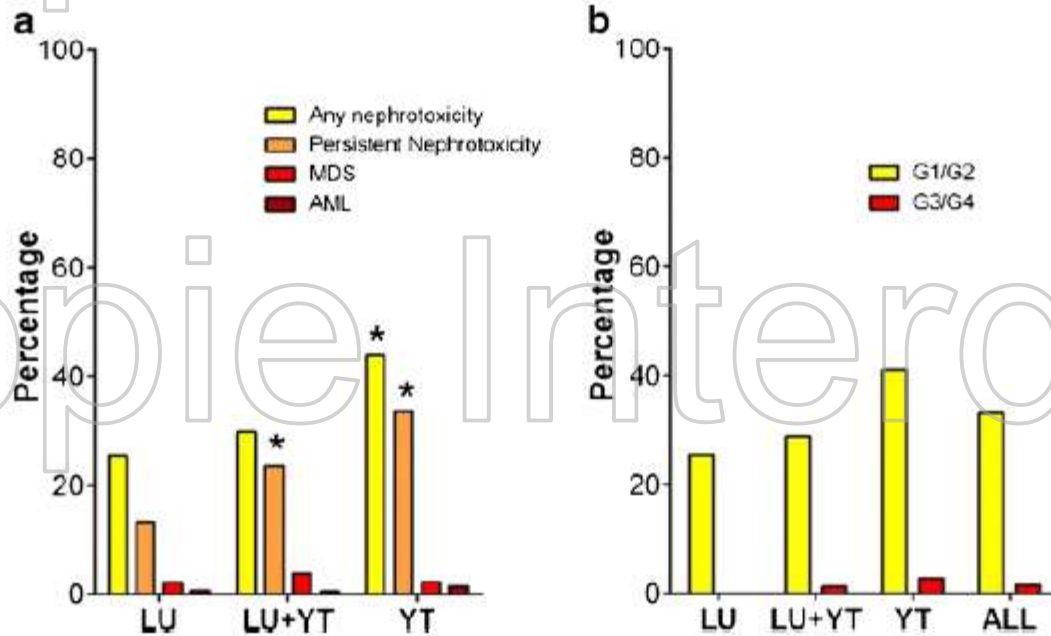
Median PFS times were 43.0 mo, 24.0 mo, and 19.0 mo, respectively.

Predictors of long-term outcome in patients with well-differentiated gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors after peptide receptor radionuclide therapy with ^{177}Lu -octreotate.

Ezziddin S. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 183-90.

Long-term tolerability of PRRT in 807 patients with neuroendocrine tumours: the value and limitations of clinical factors.

Bodei L. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2015 Jan;42(1):5-19.



- a Development of nephrotoxicity. MDS and AL in the three treatment groups.
- b Nephrotoxicity, transient and persistent (grade 1/2), occurred in 279 patients (34.6 %) and was severe (grade 3/4) in 1.5 %

Long-term tolerability of PRRT in 807 patients with neuroendocrine tumours: the value and limitations of clinical factors.

Bodei L. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2015 Jan;42(1):5-19.

| | Any nephrotoxicity (n=279) | | Persistent nephrotoxicity (n=197) | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Coefficient | Significance | Coefficient | Significance |
| Risk factors | | | | |
| Previous chemotherapy | -0.11 | 0.81 | -0.035 | 0.477 |
| Previous radiotherapy | 0.008 | 0.82 | 0.018 | 0.624 |
| Other previous therapy | -0.067 | 0.055 | 0.092 | 0.012 |
| Diabetes | 0.051 | 0.144 | 0.065 | 0.075 |
| Hypertension | 0.144 | <0.0001 | 0.144 | <0.0001 |
| Other nephrotoxic risk | 0.133 | 0.005 | 0.149 | 0.003 |
| Codependent associations | | | | |
| ¹⁷⁷ Lu treatment | -0.114 | 0.58 | -0.154 | 0.013 |
| ¹⁷⁷ Lu+ ⁹⁰ Y treatment | -0.102 | 0.026 | -0.099 | 0.039 |
| Cumulative activity | -0.136 | 0.088 | -0.169 | 0.046 |
| Number of cycles | 0.151 | 0.01 | 0.187 | 0.003 |
| Hb toxicity grade | 0.162 | <0.000 | 0.213 | <0.0001 |
| WBC toxicity grade | -0.068 | 0.096 | -0.094 | 0.029 |
| PLT toxicity grade | -0.063 | 0.255 | -0.063 | 0.269 |
| PLT toxicity score | -0.077 | 0.187 | 0.079 | 0.194 |

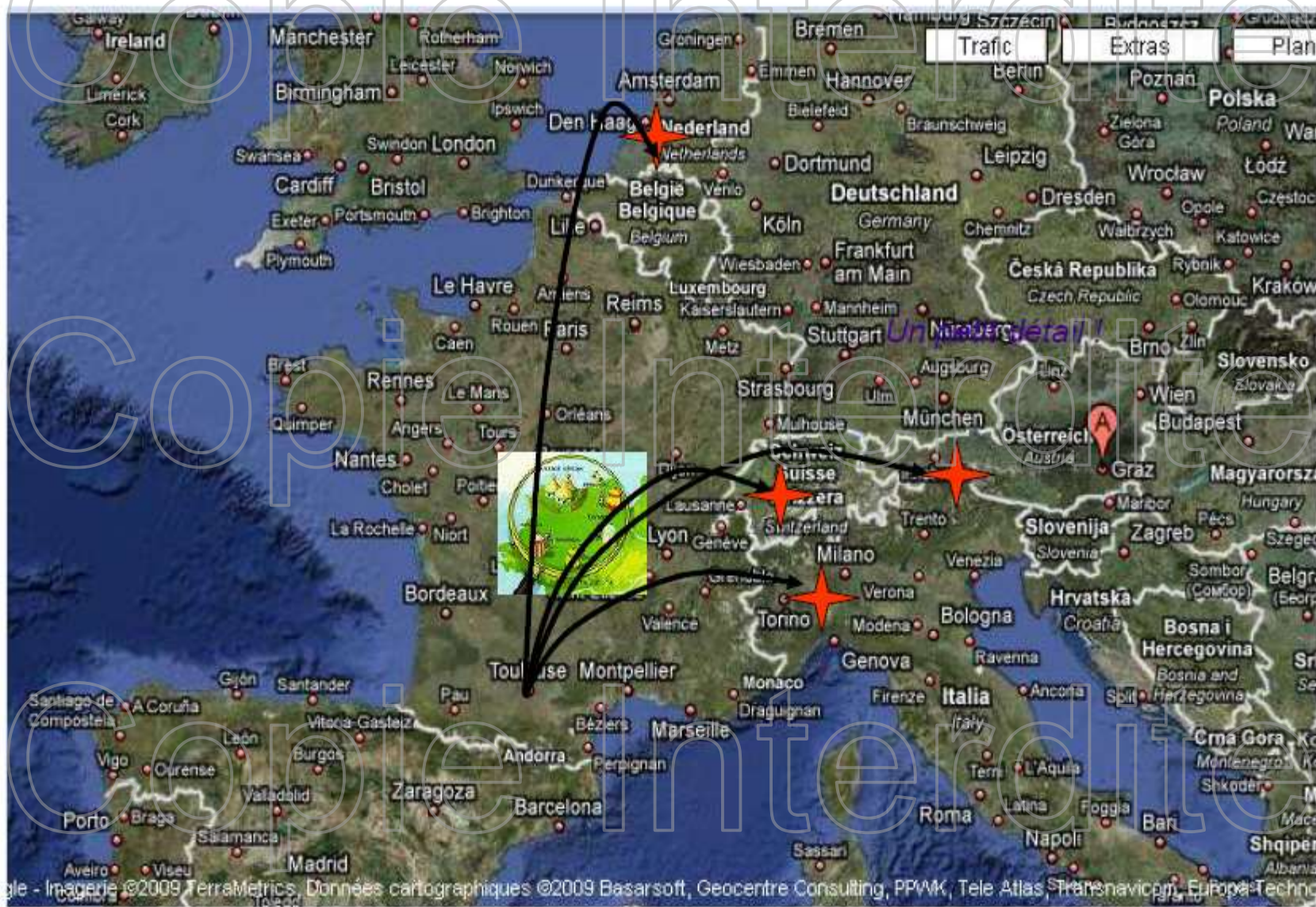
Copie Interdite

Plan

- Introduction
- Etat des Lieux en Europe de la PRRT «*peptide receptor radionuclide therapy*» dans les tumeurs endocrines digestives «GEP-NET»:
 - **La France est entrée dans la ronde**
 - 2 essais cliniques ouverts
 - Une ATU de cohorte
- Perspectives

Copie Interdite

En France 111In-octréotide en ATU et 131I-mIBG



Disponibilités en France du ^{177}Lu -Octreotate

- A travers 2 Essais Cliniques :

- Étude Internationale avec le ^{177}Lu -Octreotate pour les patients métastatiques **NETTER-1** : Tumeurs grêle
- Étude française académique avec le ^{177}Lu -Octreotate pour les patients métastatiques **OCCLURANDOM** : Tumeurs pancréatiques

- A travers l'ATU de cohorte

Copie Interdite

Essai NETTER

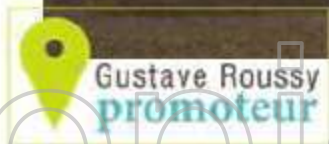
Table 5. Key Active Clinical Trials in NETs

| Phase | Trial Acronym | Trial Name | NCT No. | Status | Regimen | Tumor Type | No. of Patients | Primary End Point |
|-------|---------------|---|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| III | NETTER-1 | A Study Comparing Treatment With ^{177}Lu -DOTA ⁰ -Tyr ³ -Octreotate to Octreotide LAR in Patients With Inoperable, Progressive, Somatostatin Receptor Positive Midgut Carcinoid Tumours | NCT01578239 | Ongoing | High-dose octreotide LAR v PRRT | Midgut | 280 | PFS |

Copie Interdite

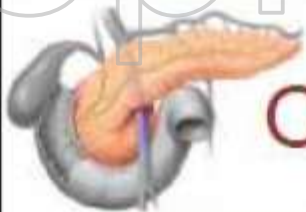
Copie Interdite

OCCLURANDOM



Copie Interdite

EudraCT N : 2013-004032-30



OCLURANDOM

Premier essai de phase II, randomisé évaluant l'efficacité anti-tumorale du ¹⁷⁷Lutetium-octreotate versus Sunitinib dans le traitement des tumeurs neuroendocrines bien différenciées du pancréas inopérables et progressives

Objectif principal

- Déterminer la survie sans progression (PFS) à 12 mois de l'OCLU, défini par les critères RECIST 1.1 évalués par relecture centrale en temps réel chez des patients présentant :

- Investigateur principal : Pr Eric Baudin - IGR

Disponibilités en France du 177Lu-Octreotate

ATU DE COHORTE

PROTOCOLE D'UTILISATION THERAPEUTIQUE ET DE RECUEIL D'INFORMATIONS

LUTATHERA 370 MBq/mL, solution pour perfusion

Avril 2015 Version N°1

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Agence Nationale de Sécurité du Médicament et des Produits de Santé (ANSM)</p> <p>DP1 - ATU</p> <p>143-147 Bd Anatole France 93285 Saint Denis Cedex</p> <p>Tel : +33 (0)1 55 87 36 11 Fax : +33 (0)1 55 87 36 12 Mail : atu@ansm.sante.fr www.ansm.sante.fr</p> | <p>Titulaire de l'Autorisation Temporaire d'Utilisation</p> <p>Advanced Accelerator Applications</p> <p>20 rue Diesel 01630 Saint Genis Pouilly, France</p> <p>Tel : +33 (0)4 50 99 30 70 Fax : +33 (0)4 50 99 30 71 Mail : info@adacap.com www.adacap.com</p> |
|---|---|

Copie Interdite

Utilisation du LUTATHERA à travers l' ATU de cohorte

- **ATU de cohorte** (procédure permettant une mise à disposition d'un médicament n'ayant pas d'AMM).
- **Indication** : TNE bien différenciée **du « midgut »** au stade métastatique ou inopérable, surexprimant des récepteurs de la somatostatine et dont le Ki67 est inférieur ou égal à 20 %.

Copie Interdite

Utilisation du LUTATHERA à travers l'ATU de cohorte

Lorsque le médecin souhaite instaurer un traitement pour un patient donné, il doit :

- -vérifier l'indication de l'ATU de cohorte et vérifier l'absence de contre-indication
- -compléter la fiche de demande d'accès au traitement et la transmettre au radiopharmacien qui la valide et l'envoie par e-mail au fabricant (AAA) qui, après en avoir pris connaissance, envoie au médecin et au radiopharmacien un accord d'accès au traitement, avec les initiales du patient ainsi que le numéro qui lui est attribué dans l'ATU de cohorte
- -après avoir obtenu cet accord de la part de AAA, le médecin prescripteur planifie une visite de début de traitement en accord avec le radiopharmacien, pour qu'il puisse commander le Lutathera au moins 2 semaines avant la visite programmée de traitement.

Protection rénale par perfusion concomittante d'acides aminés

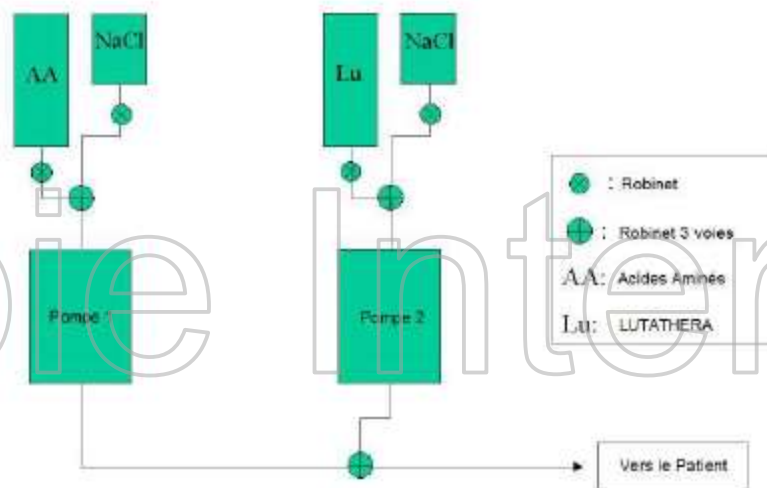


Figure 1: Schéma de la méthode de perfusion avec deux pompes

| Produit | Volume | Début (h) | Débit (mL/h) | Durée (h) |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Acides aminés | 1 L à 2,2 L | 0 | 250 - 550 | 4 |
| LUTATHERA | 22 à 25 mL | 0,5 | 50 | 0,5 |
| NaCl 9 mg/mL | 25 mL | 1 | 50 | 0,5 |

Copie Interdite

Plan :

- Introduction
- Etat des Lieux en Europe de la PRRT « *peptide receptor radionuclide therapy* » :
 - La France est enfin entrée dans la ronde
 - **Perspectives pour aller +loin**

Copie Interdite

Perspectives et pistes pour aller +loin

- Meilleure Stadification et Evaluation métabolique Pronostique
 - TEP-TDM aux 68Ga-analogues
 - TEP-TDM au 18FDG
- Traitement par Analogues Radiomarqués Antagonistes
- Administration par voie intra-artérielle hépatique
 - ^{177}Lu -DOTATATE, ^{90}Y -DOTATOC, Lu+Y, ^{213}Bi -Dotatoc (α), etc
- Autres perspectives
 - Adjuvant post chirurgie hépatique
 - Association avec chimiothérapie « potentialisation, synergie »

Analogues marqués au Gallium-68

- ✦ Meilleure sensibilité
- ✦ Meilleure résolution
- ✦ Quantification de la captation (SUV)
- ✦ Imagerie en un seul temps à 1h de l'injection.
- ☐ Pas d'AMM pour l'instant
- ☐ Générateur de Ga68 et marquage des analogues sur site.
- ☐ Très développé en Europe, encore peu en France.

Copie Interdite

Patiente de 45 ans NEM1
ATCD triple énucléation d'insulinomes

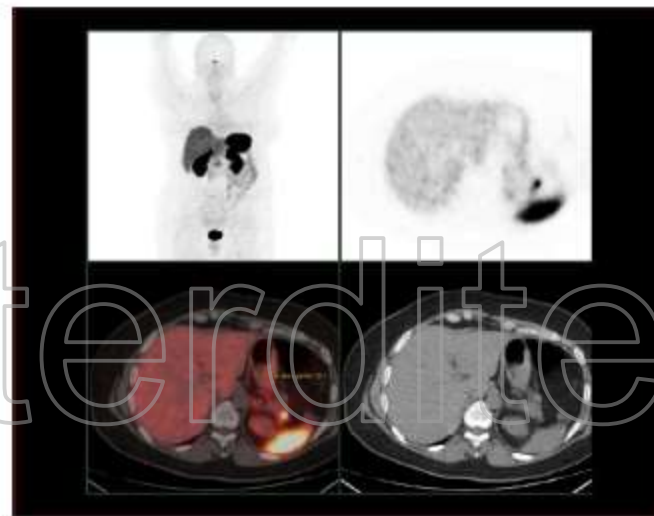
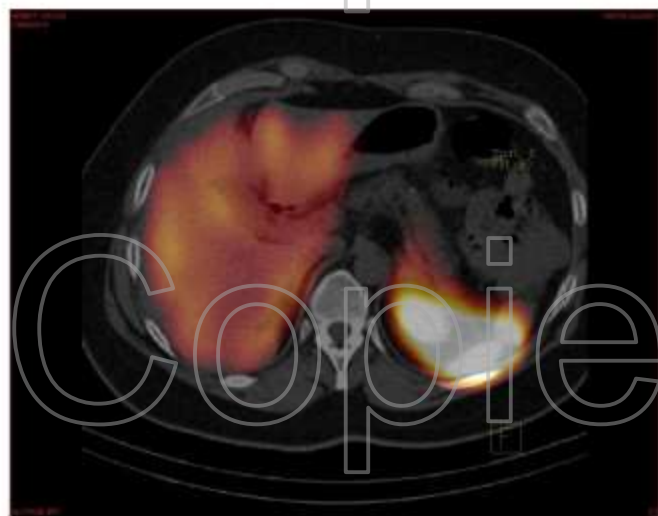
Surveillance : lésion punctiforme
queue pancréas en TDM



Copie Interdite

Octréoscan négatif

⁶⁸Ga-Dotatoc: Foyer intense
extrémité caudale pancréas



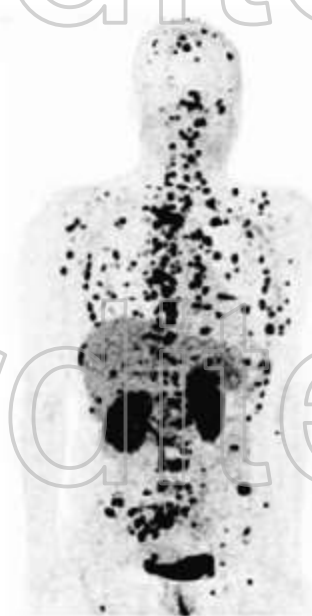
Copie Interdite

Le ^{64}Cu une alternative en l'absence de plateforme ^{68}Ga

- **Comparison of ^{111}In -DTPA-octreotide and ^{64}Cu -DOTATATE in same patient with multiple bone and soft-tissue metastases.**



^{111}In -DTPA-octreotide



^{64}Cu -DOTATATE

- [Clinical PET of neuroendocrine tumors using \$^{64}\text{Cu}\$ -DOTATATE: first-in-humans study.](#)
Pfeifer A, et al. J Nucl Med. 2012;53:1207-15.
- [\$^{64}\text{Cu}\$ -DOTATATE PET for Neuroendocrine Tumors: a Prospective Head-to-Head Comparison with \$^{111}\text{In}\$ -DTPA-octreotide in 112 Patients.](#)
Pfeifer A, et al. J Nucl Med. 2015 May 7. [Epub ahead of print]

Copie Interdite

L' imagerie métabolique en tant qu'indice pronostique

- Scintigraphie des récepteurs à la somatostatine

Copie Interdite

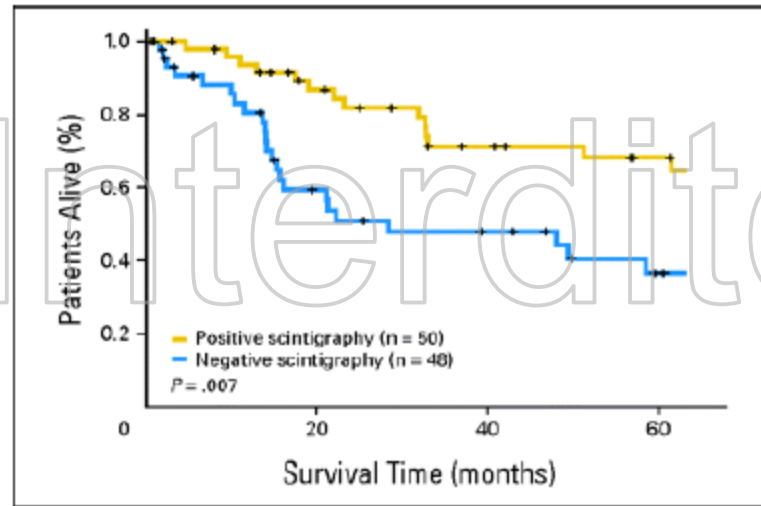
- **18FDG-TEP**

Copie Interdite

Indium-111-pentetreotide scintigraphy and somatostatin receptor subtype 2 expression: new prognostic factors for malignant well-differentiated endocrine tumors.

Asnacios A, Courbon F, Rochaix P, Bauvin E, Cances-Lauwers V, Susini C, Schulz S, Boneu A, Guimbaud R, Buscail L.
J Clin Oncol. 2008;26:963-70.

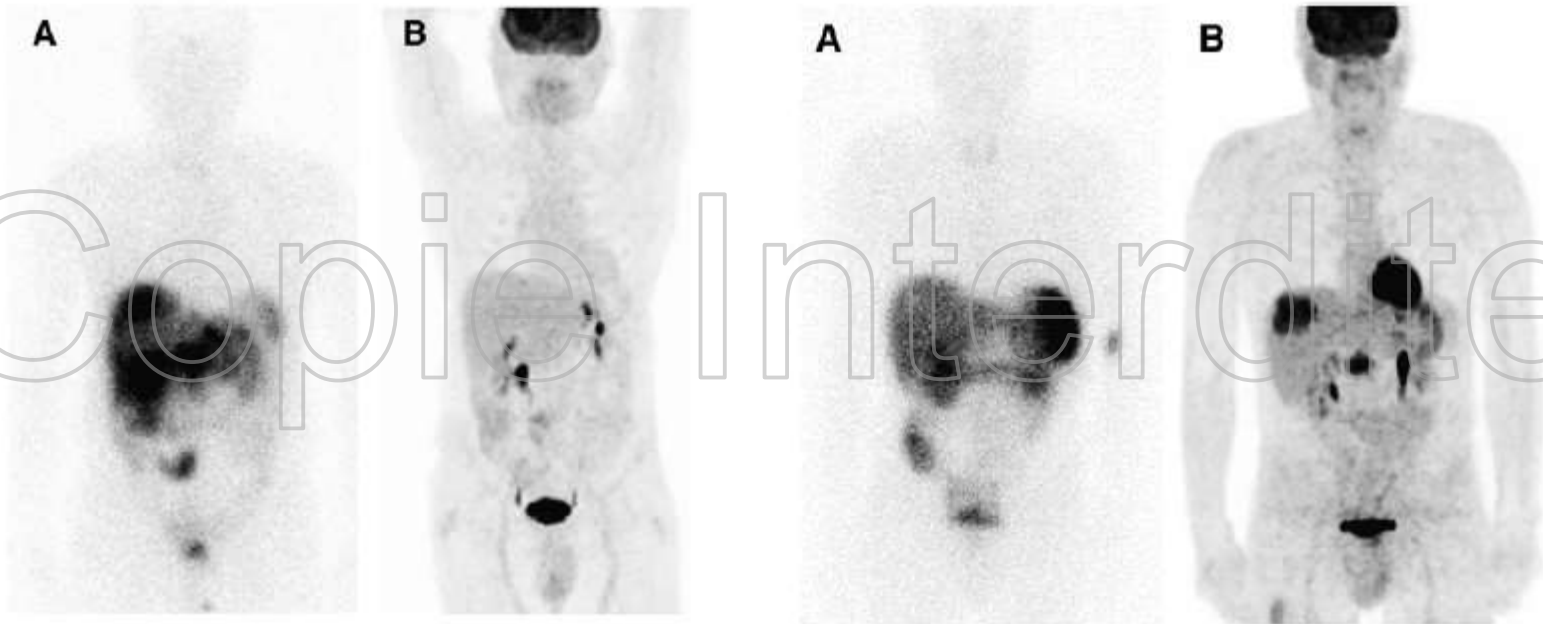
- Survival analysis of the two groups of patients with well-differentiated endocrine carcinoma



- The lack of tracer uptake at the (111)In-pentetreotide scintigraphy seemed to be a poor prognostic factor ($P = .007$) for overall survival by Kaplan-Meier test and in multivariate analysis; age and absence of clinical secretory syndrome also seemed to be poor prognostic factors.

Predictive value of ^{18}F -FDG PET and somatostatin receptor scintigraphy in patients with metastatic endocrine tumors.

Garin E, J Nucl Med. 2009 Jun;50(6):858-64



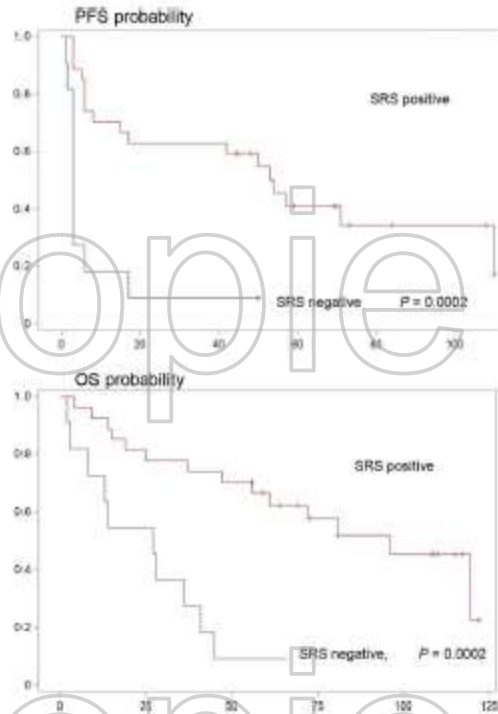
A 74-y-old patient who has low-grade ileal endocrine tumor with liver metastases.
(A) SRS shows intense uptake in ileal tumor and in liver metastases.
(B) FDG-PET shows no liver uptake and faint ileal uptake.

A 63-y-old patient who has liver metastases of pancreatic endocrine tumor.
(A) SRS shows no uptake.
(B) FDG-PET shows intense uptake

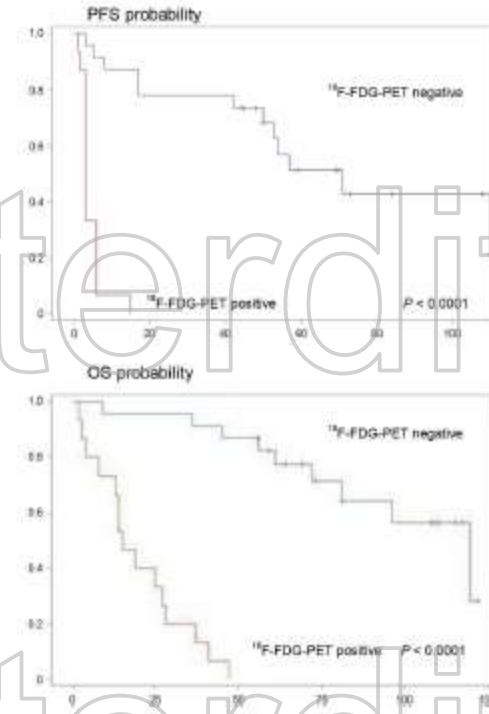
High Prognostic Value of 18F-FDG PET for Metastatic Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Long-Term Evaluation.

Bahri H, Laurence L, Edeline J, Leghzali H, Devillers A, Raoul JL, Cuggia M, Mesbah H, Clement B, Boucher E, Garin E.

J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 1786-90.



- PFS and OS probabilities (time in mo) related to SRS.



- PFS and OS probabilities (time in mo) according to 18F-FDG PET.

• *Positive* : rapport tumeur / foie sain $\geq 2,5$

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TABLE 3

Univariate and Multivariate Analysis (Cox Regression Model) of Factors Associated with PFS and OS

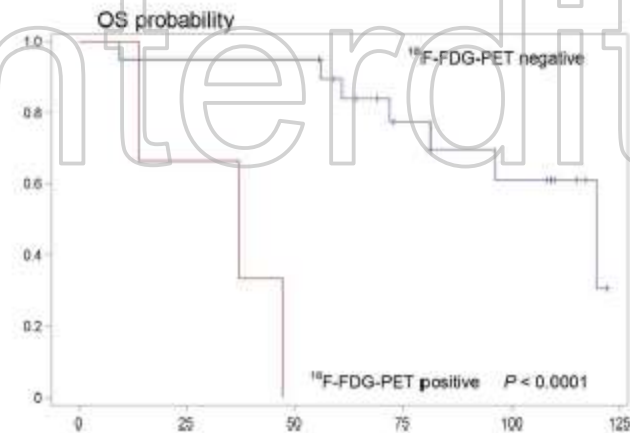
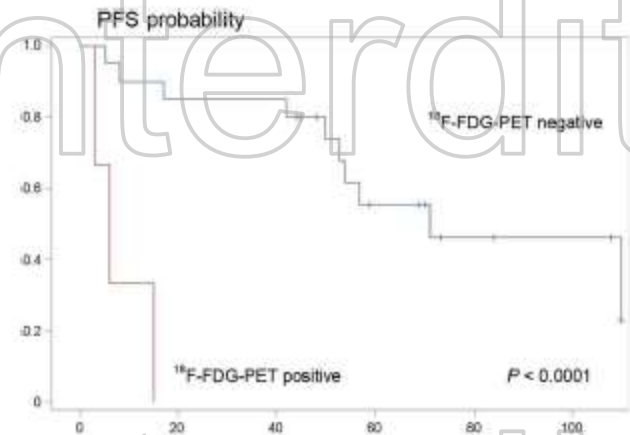
| Prognostic parameter | PFS | | | | OS | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Univariate | | Multivariate | | Univariate | | Multivariate | |
| | P | Relative risk | P | Relative risk | P | Relative risk | P | Relative risk |
| T/NT ratio ($<$ or \geq 2.5) | <0.0001 | 17.7 (2.4–14.7) | 0.0012 | 18.6 (3.2–109) | <0.0001 | 23 (6.1–86.4) | <0.0001 | 26.8 (5.2–139.7) |
| SUV ($<$ or \geq 4.5) | <0.0001 | 6.0 (2.4–14.7) | Not available | | <0.0001 | 6.3 (2.5–15.7) | Not available | |
| SRS | 0.0012 | 0.23 (0.09–0.56) | 0.0372 | 0.31 (0.01–0.93) | 0.0007 | 0.2 (0.08–0.51) | 0.11 (not significant) | 0.41 (0.13–1.27) |
| Histologic grade | 0.0007 | 6.9 (2.3–21.2) | Not available | | <0.0001 | 0.1 (0.1–0.2) | Not available | |
| Ki67 ($<$ or \geq 15%) | 0.0008 | 5.6 (2.1–15.5) | 0.2996 (not significant) | 1.88 (0.56–6.25) | <0.0001 | 9.5 (4.7–80) | 0.08 (not significant) | 3.5 (0.8–15.2) |

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[High Prognostic Value of 18F-FDG PET for Metastatic Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Long-Term Evaluation.](#)

Bahri H. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 1786-90.

- PFS and OS probabilities (time in mo) for the group of patients with both SRS positivity and low grade.

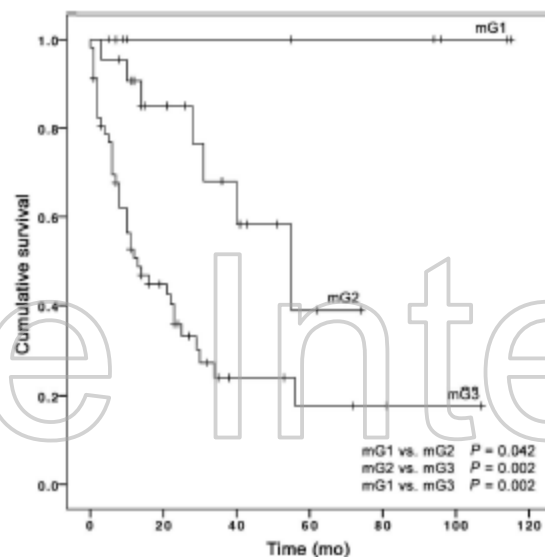


High Prognostic Value of ^{18}F -FDG PET for Metastatic Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Long-Term Evaluation.

Bahri H. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 1786-90.

Prognostic Stratification of Metastatic Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasms by 18F-FDG PET: Feasibility of a Metabolic Grading System.

Ezziddin S. J Nucl Med. 2014 May 29;55(8):1260-1266.



Impact of metabolic grading on overall survival after stratification by T/L SUV ratio.

- Median overall survival for patients with T/L SUV ratio < 1 (mG1) was not reached after 114 mo.
- Patients with T/L SUV ratio of $1-2.3$ (mG2) had median overall survival of 55 mo.
- Patients with T/L SUV ratio > 2.3 (mG3) had median overall survival of 13 mo.

Log-rank test was significant for all comparisons.

Comparison of the prognostic values of 68Ga-DOTANOC PET/CT and 18F-FDG PET/CT in patients with well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor.

Sharma P, Naswa N, Kc SS, Alvarado LA, Dwivedi AK, Yadav Y, Kumar R, Ammini AC, Bal C.
Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2014 Dec;41:2194-202.

- In multivariable analysis, SUVmax measured on (68)Ga-DOTANOC PET/CT is an independent, positive prognostic factor in patients with well-differentiated NET and is superior to SUVmax on (18)F-FDG and conventional clinicopathological factors for predicting PFS.

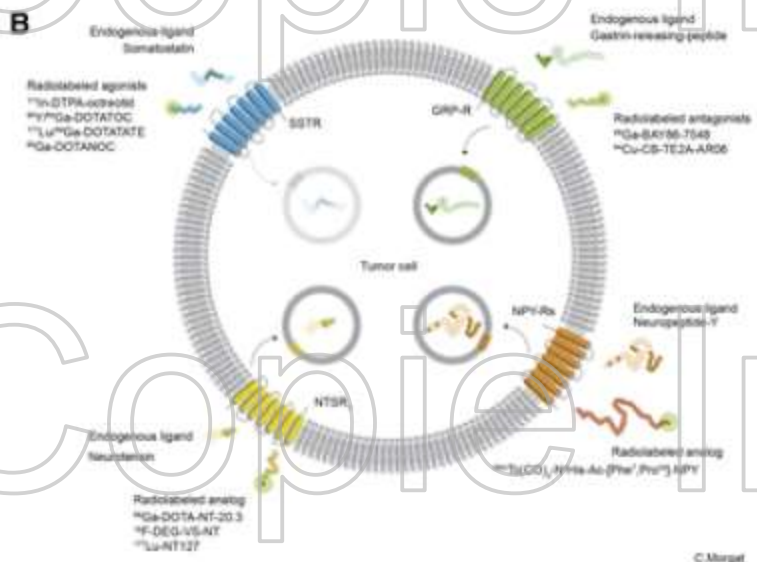
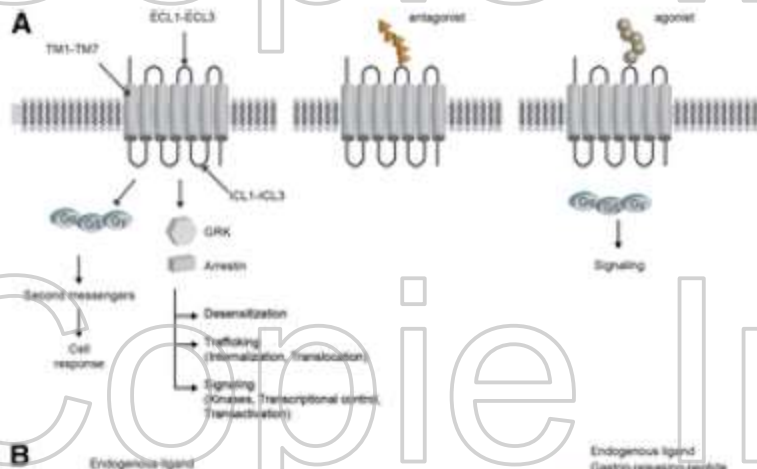
Role of 18FDG PET/CT in patients treated with 177Lu-DOTATATE for advanced differentiated neuroendocrine tumours.

Severi S, Nanni O, Bodei L, Sansovini M, Ianniello A, Nicoletti S, Scarpi E, Matteucci F, Gilardi L, Paganelli G.

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2013 Jun;40(6):881-8.

- FDG PET was positive (SUV >2,5) in 57 % of patients with grade 1 NET and in 66 % of patients with grade 2 NET.
- In PET- and PET+ patients, the rates of disease control were 100 % and 76 % (P = 0.020) with a PFS of 32 and 20 months, respectively (P = 0.033).
- Of the PET+ patients with grade 1 NET, 91 % showed disease control, whereas about one in three PET+ patients with grade 2 NET progressed after Lu-PRRT (disease control rate 68 %).

Les Analogues Antagonistes



- Ils se lient aux récepteurs de la somatostatine, sans internalisation

- [Targeting neuropeptide receptors for cancer imaging and therapy: perspectives with bombesin, neurotensin, and neuropeptide-Y receptors](#)

Morgat C, Mishra AK, Varshney R, Allard M, Fernandez P, Hindié E.

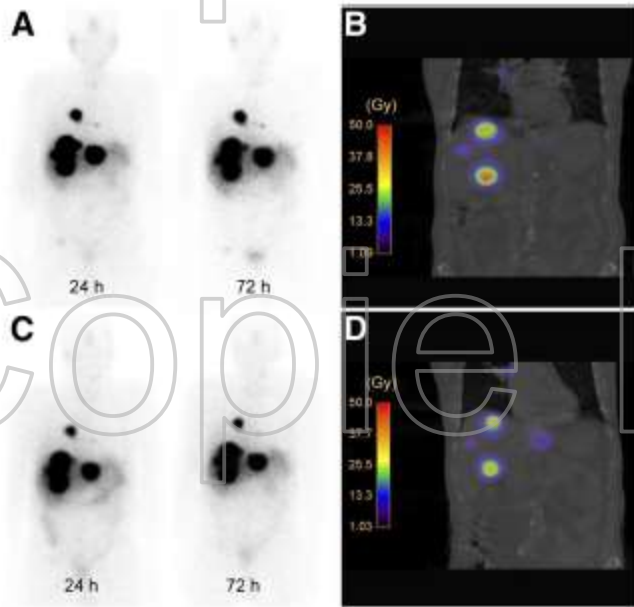
J Nucl Med. 2014 Oct;55(10):1650-7.

Comparison of Somatostatin Receptor Agonist and Antagonist for Peptide Receptor Radionuclide Therapy: A Pilot Study.

Wild D, et al. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 1248-1252.

- In 4 consecutive patients with advanced neuroendocrine tumors, we evaluated whether treatment with ^{177}Lu -labeled sst antagonists is feasible.
- After injection of 1 GBq of ^{177}Lu -DOTA-JR11 (antagonist) and ^{177}Lu -DOTATATE, dosimetry analysis based on SPECT/CT was performed.
- ^{177}Lu -DOTA-JR11 showed a 1.7-10.6 times higher tumor dose than ^{177}Lu -DOTATATE (tenant compte du degré de captation et du temps de résidence).
- **Tumor-to-kidney and tumor-to-bone marrow dose ratio was 1.1-7.2 times higher with ^{177}Lu -DOTA-JR11 than with ^{177}Lu -DOTATATE.**
- **Reversible minor adverse effects of ^{177}Lu -DOTA-JR11 were observed.**

Analogues Antagonistes Radiomarqués



- 177Lu-DOTA-JR11 planar scans (A) and isodose curves (B)
- 177Lu-DOTATATE planar scans (C) and isodose curves (D)



- 68Ga-DOTATATE PET images of patient 2 before (A) and 3 mo after (B) treatment with 15.2 GBq of 177Lu-DOTA-JR11

- 68Ga-DOTATATE PET images of patient 3 before (C) and 12 mo after (D) treatment with 5.9 GBq of 177Lu-DOTA-JR11.

[Comparison of Somatostatin Receptor Agonist and Antagonist for Peptide Receptor Radionuclide Therapy: A Pilot Study.](#)

Wild D, et al. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55: 1248-1252.

Localization of hidden Insulinomas with 68Ga-DOTA-exendin-4 PET/CT:
A Pilot Study.

Antwi K, Fani M, Nicolas G, Rottenburger C, Heye T, Reubi JC, Gloor B,
Christ E, Wild D.
J Nucl Med. 2015 May 21.

The glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor: a novel target
for neuroendocrine tumor imaging-first preclinical studies.

Gourni E, Waser B, Clerc P, Fourmy D, Reubi JC, Maecke HR.
J Nucl Med. 2014 Jun;55(6):976-82.

Triple-peptide receptor targeting in vitro allows detection of all tested gut
and bronchial NETs.

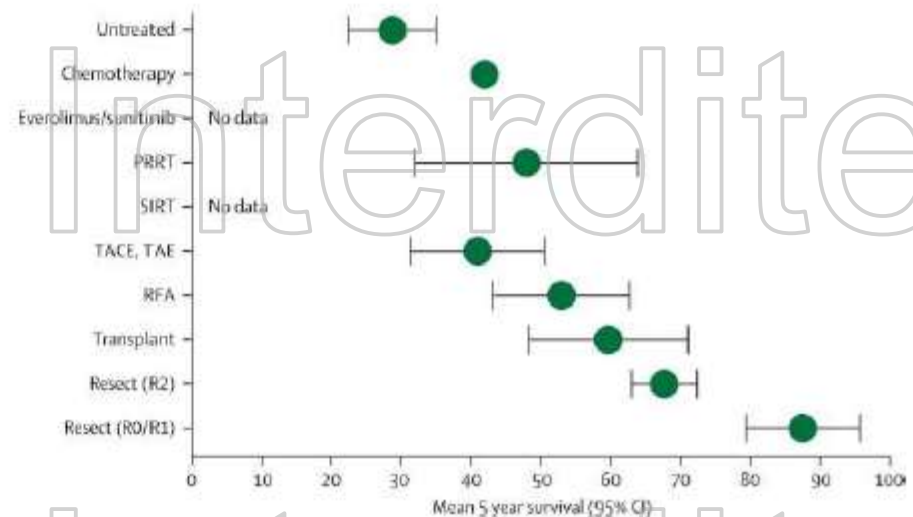
Reubi JC, Waser B.
J Nucl Med. 2015 Apr;56(4):613-5.

- Les traitements en intra-artériel hépatique en cas d'atteinte métastatique hépatique exclusive ou dominante

Rates of 5 year survival of patients with GEP-NET liver metastases by treatment method

TACE = transarterial chemoembolisation.
 TAE = transarterial embolisation.
 SIRT= selective internal radiotherapy.

RFA=radiofrequency ablation.
 Resect (R2)=cytoreduction.
 Resect (R0/R1)=complete resection.
 PRRT=peptide receptor radionuclide therapy.



- [Recommendations for management of patients with neuroendocrine liver metastases.](#)

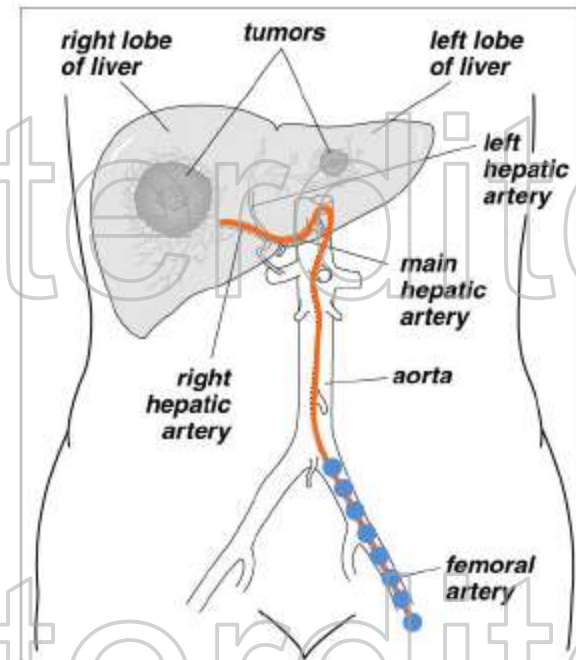
Frilling A, et al, Working Group on Neuroendocrine Liver Metastases.

Lancet Oncol. 2014;15:e8-21.

Copie Interdite

^{90}Y -Microsphères

- Tumeurs hyper-vascularisées
- Ciblage vasculaire ou sélectif
- ➔ Radiothérapie interne sélective (SIRT)
- Injection des microsphères par voie intra-artérielle
- Microsphères transitent par le flux sanguin jusqu'aux micro-vaisseaux
- Traitement lobaire, segmentaire ou sous-segmentaire



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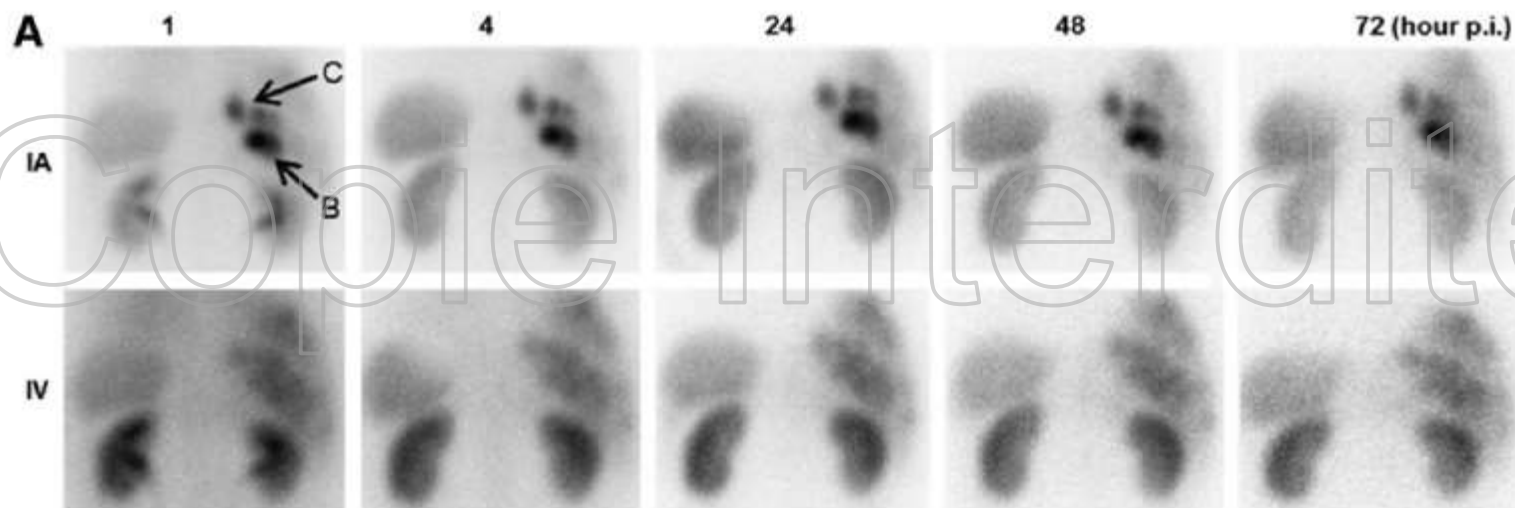
- **Traitement intra-artériel hépatique, la radiothérapie métabolique est également une option**

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111In-DTPA-octreotide tumor uptake in GEPNET liver metastases after intra-arterial administration: an overview of preclinical and clinical observations and implications for tumor radiation dose after peptide radionuclide therapy.

Pool SE, Kam BL, Koning GA, Konijnenberg M, Ten Hagen TL, Breeman WA, Krenning EP, de Jong M, van Eijck CH.
Cancer Biother Radiopharm. 2014 May;29(4):179-87.



Planar posterior image of the liver after i.v. and after i.a. administration of ^{111}In -octreotide.

After i.a. administration, there was increased tumor uptake of ^{111}In -octreotide

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Traitement adjuvant

- **Après résection « complète » des métastases hépatiques, l'examen anatomopathologique montre que 50% des métastases n'étaient pas détectées par l'imagerie préopératoire (ou intra-opératoire).**
- **Le taux de rechute est très élevé**
- **Hypothèse « intérêt d'un traitement adjuvant après chirurgie »**
 - **À l'instar du cancer de la thyroïde**

Copie Interdite

Radiothérapie Interne Vectorisée

Des TNE

Etude TERA VECT

Rachida Lebtahi

Hôpital Beaujon

10 Octobre 2014

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Etude TERA Vect

- Etude prospective randomisée multicentrique
- Inclusion des patients porteurs de TNE après chirurgie complètes des tumeurs primitive(s) et des métastases hépatiques
- Traitement adjuvant ^{111}In Octreotide versus suivi habituel
- Objectif principal : efficacité sur la survie sans récurrence à 3 ans

Association à la chimiothérapie

- Phase I-II study of radiopeptide ^{177}Lu -octreotate in combination with capecitabine and temozolomide in advanced low-grade neuroendocrine tumors.

Claringbold PG, Price RA, Turner JH.

Cancer Biother Radiopharm. 2012 Nov;27(9):561-9.

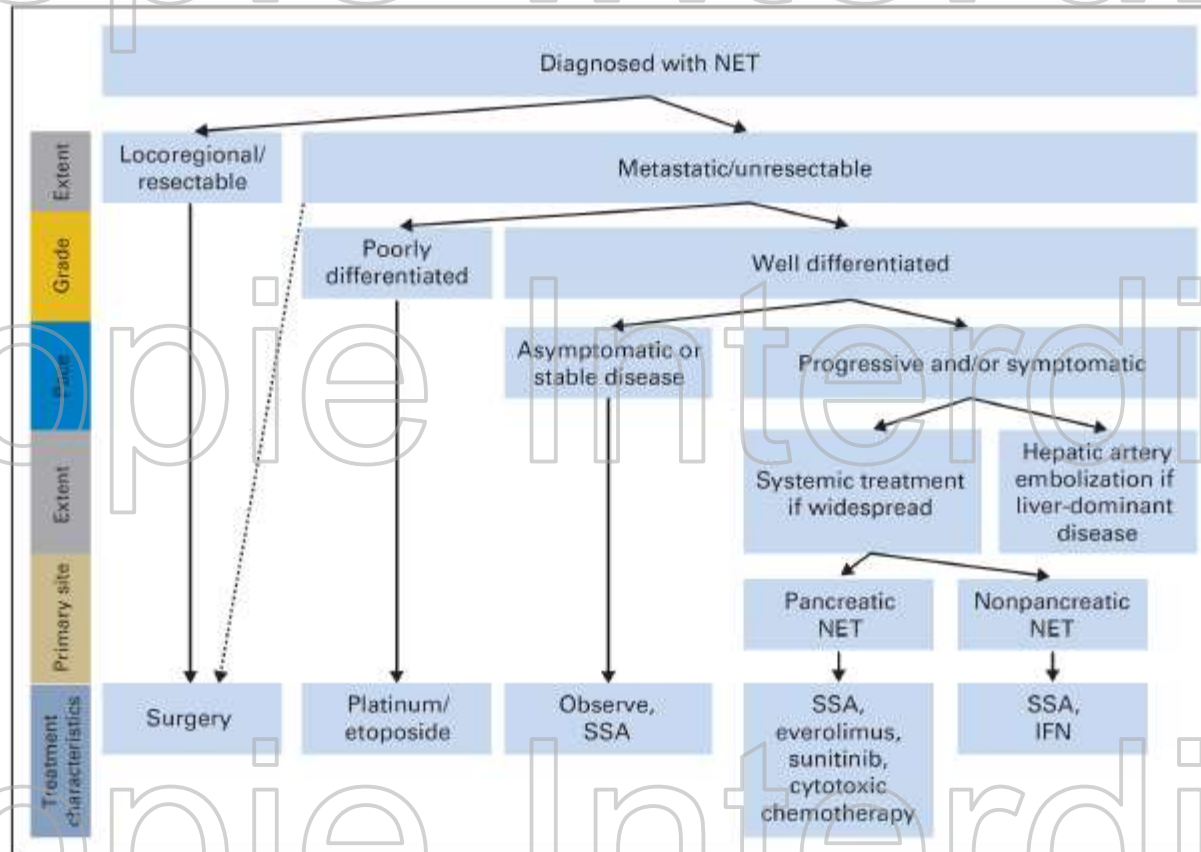
Ou positionner la RPPT dans l'arsenal thérapeutique

- Chirurgie
- Analogues froids de la somatostatine
- Thérapies ciblées (inhibiteurs de la voie mTOR, inhibiteurs VEGF et multikinases)
- Chimiothérapie
- Traitements palliatifs locaux

Question difficile sans réponse claire en l'absence d'étude randomisée, et qui dépend sûrement du contexte du patient, de l'expression de la cible, du grade ENETS, du contexte local.....

Garcinoid and Neuroendocrine Tumors: Building on Success.

Kunz PL. J Clin Oncol. 2015 Apr 27.



Algorithm for approaching tumor control in neuroendocrine tumors (NETs).

IFN, interferon; SSA, somatostatin analog.

Ou positionner la RPPT

Traitement antitumoral systémique des TNEs
L'heure du choix

| | Iléon G1-G2 | Pancréas G1-G2 |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Analogues de la SMS (IFN) | AMM | Consensus Expert G1 |
| Chimiothérapie | ? | AMM |
| Radiothérapie métabolique | Consensus Expert | Consensus Expert |
| Everolimus | Consensus Expert | AMM |
| Sunitinib | ? | AMM |

• E. Baudin

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When should peptide receptor radionuclide therapy be used?

- Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy should be used as part of a treatment panel. To achieve better evidence about patient selection and treatment efficacy, use within clinical study protocol should be encouraged (weak recommendation)
- Level of evidence=1
- Benefit is greater than harm
- Cost = high

• [Recommendations for management of patients with neuroendocrine liver metastases.](#)

Frilling A, et al; Working Group on Neuroendocrine Liver Metastases.

Lancet Oncol. 2014 Jan;15(1):e8-21.

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Conclusions

- **Résultats très prometteurs**

- Bonne tolérance
- Effets secondaires transitoires
- Amélioration des signes cliniques et qualité de vie
- Survie sans progression : Y90 18 mois-29 mois, LU177 40 mois

- **Efficacité malgré:**

- Patients inclus à un stade avancé
- Hétérogénéité des populations et des protocoles d'administration

Perspectives multiples !

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