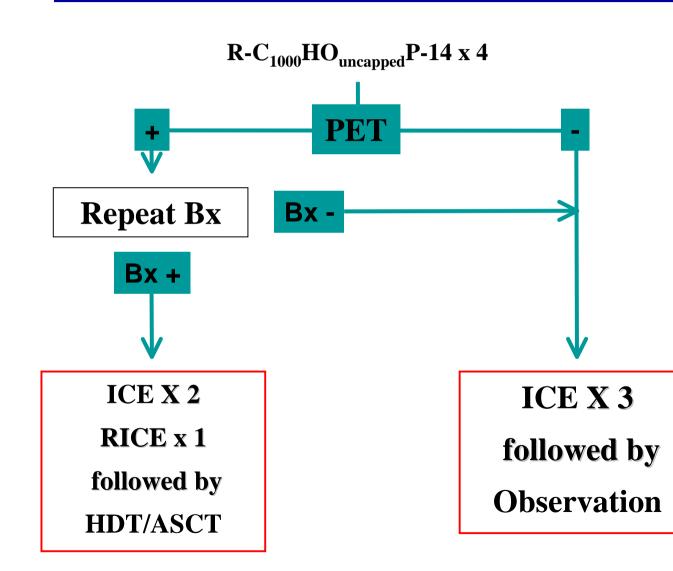
Should interim restaging FDG-PET change the planned management of DLBCL

Craig Moskowitz, MD Clinical Director, Division of Hematologic Oncology Member, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center



MSKCC 01-142: DLBCL: Risk Adapted for Therapy CS IIX, III or IV disease, age-adjusted IPI 1, 2, or 3 Risk Factors, Transplant Eligible



- Prospective, biopsy controlled determination of "positive PET"
- Therapy interval 2 weeks
- PET 10-14 days post cycle 4
- Treatment is adapted by biopsy, not PET
- No radiation therapy permitted except for testicular disease
- IT methotrexate for aaHR, paranasal sinus, testis, BM

•



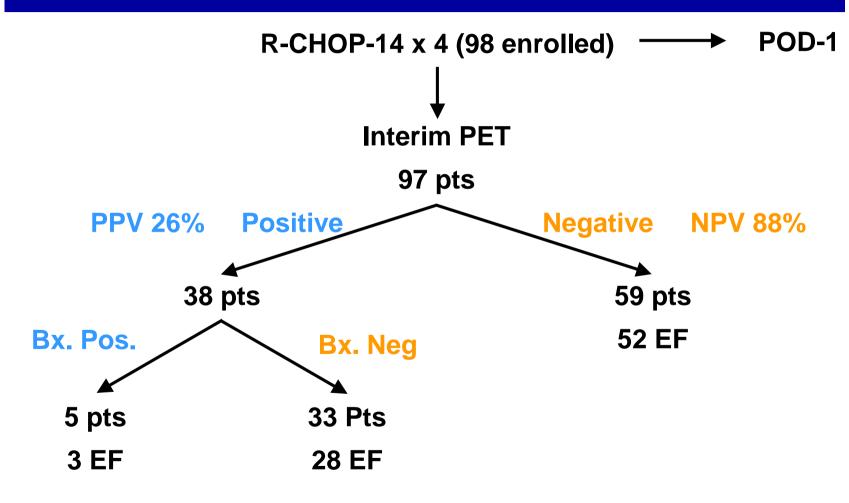
MSKCC 01-142: Patient Characteristics

Charact			
Ν		98	
Gender	Male	57	
	Female	41	
Median age		47	
	Range	20-65	
>60		16	
KPS <80		32	
LDH >normal		85	
CS	IV	64	
aalPl	LR	Excluded	
	LIR	21	
HIR		⁴⁹ 79%	
	HR	$28 \int 79\%$	

Characteristic				
CD10	26/91			
BCL6	60/89			
MUM1	36/87			
P53	38/82			
Cell of Origin*				
GC	40%			
Non-GC	30			
PMLBL	30			
Indeterminate	4			
Median Ki-67 (MIB1)	63%			
≥ 80%	37			



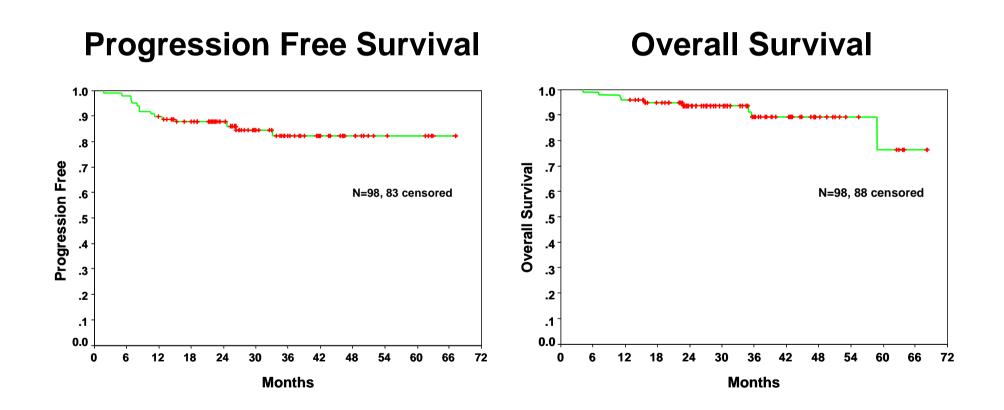
DLBCL: Risk adapted therapy MSKCC 01-142



Total of 10 patients dead of disease

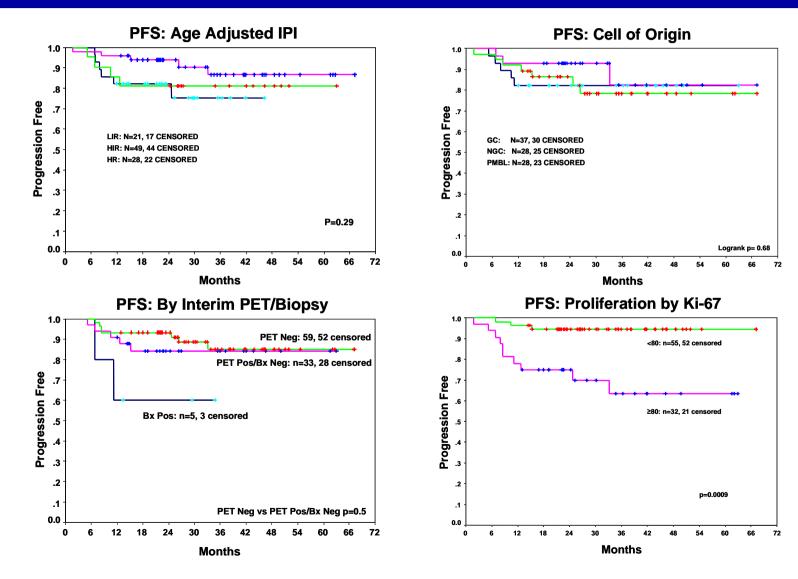


MSKCC 01-142: Outcomes





MSKCC 01-142: Outcome By Previously Identified Prognostic Factors



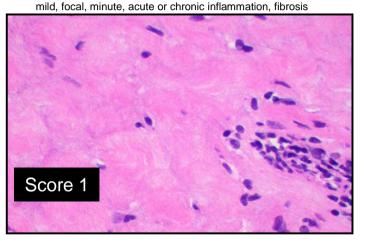


What Explains the Frequency of False Positive Interim PET Scans in This Study?

- Differences with prior analyses of Spaepen and Haioun:
 - Dose dense therapy forces PET scan to be done within 14 days of therapy, median 12 days
 - All patients received rituximab
- Does residual inflammation explain the false positives?

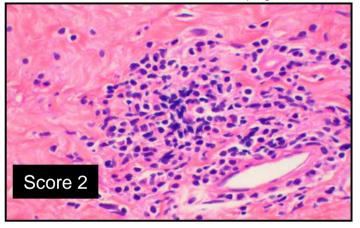


Inflammation Score for Interim Biopsies

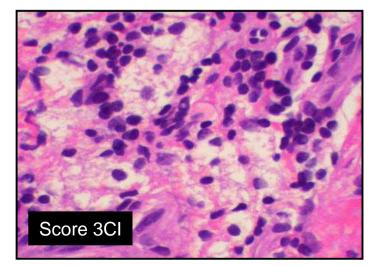


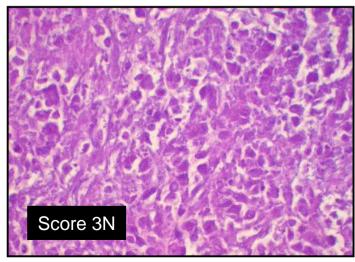
marked inflammation

moderate inflammation with macrophages



marked necrosis





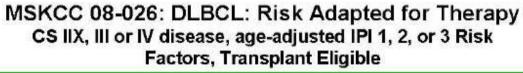


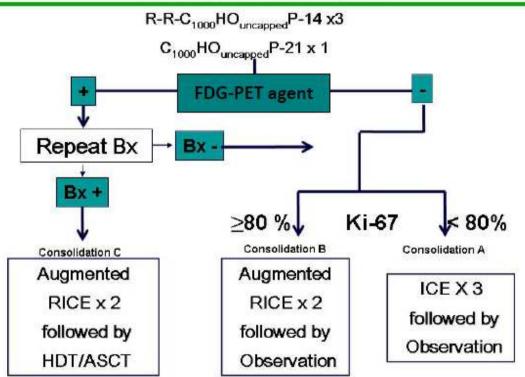
Inflammatory Score and SUVINTERIM

Inflammatory Score	Ν	SUV _{INTERIM} (Median/ Range)	Residual DLBCL
1	14	3.5 1.5-11.5	0
2	3	3 2.5-11.5	0
3	14	3.4 2-14	4



Schema







Accrual and Current Status

- Total accrual: 35 patients (3/10/2010)
- Patients actively being treated: 3
- Patients in follow-up: 27
- I patient off-study for hydropneumothorax discovered on second FLT PET
- Consolidation Accrual:
- Consolidation A: 21 patients
- Consolidation B: 8 patients
- Consolidation C: 1 patient
- Undetermined: 3 patients
- Did not proceed to Consolidation therapy: 2 patients



Patient Characteristics

- Median age at outset: 51years (range: 21-71)
- 63% female
- 10/35 patients with PMBL
- aalPl*
 - All three risk factors (HR): 12
 - Two risk factors (HIR): 11
 - One risk factor (LIR): 9

*Need additional information to determine aalPI for 3 patients



Interim Restaging

• **Summary:** 30 patients have undergone 4 cycles of RR-CHOP14/CHOP21 followed by interim restaging scans (2 off-study before restaging, 3 currently receiving induction therapy)

• **RESULTS**:

- 13 / 30 (43%) had a positive FDG-PET scan
- Biopsy location of PET-avid sites: mediastinal mass (5), lymph node (4), inguinal soft tissue (1), splenic nodule (1), colon (1), tonsil (1)
- 12 / 13 (92%) biopsies were negative



DLBCL Summary

- When R-X chemotherapy is administered, interim restaging FDG-PET negative patients have greater than an 80% 5 yr. PFS
- However, if the test is positive PFS ranges from 30-70%
- Clearly interim FDG-PET scans for patients are investigational!



Lymphoma Disease Management

- Lymphoma Service
 - John Gerecitano
 - Paul Hamlin
 - Steve Horwitz
 - LiaPalomba
 - Craig Moskowitz
 - ArielaNoy
 - Carol Portlock
 - David Straus
 - Andrew Zelenetz
- Nuclear Medicine
 - Heiko Schoder
 - Neetha Pandit-Tasker
- Radiation Oncology
 - Joachim Yahalom

- Transplant Services
 - Matt Matasar
 - Craig Sauter
 - Craig Moskowitz
 - Juliet Barker
 - Hugo Castro-Malaspina
 - Miguel Perales
 - Jill Vanak
- Pathology
 - Julie Feldstein
 - Daniel Filippa
 - Cyrus Hedvat
 - Oscar Lin

