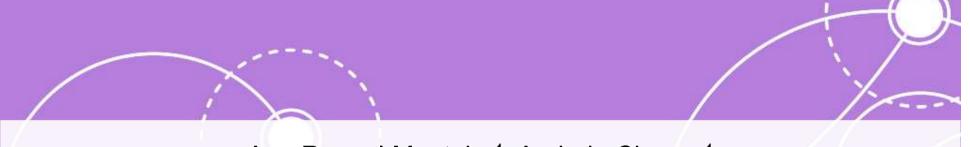


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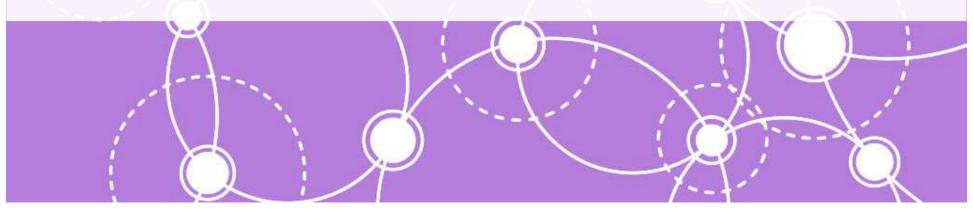
Immuno-Oncology – Zurich – 2 and 3 November 2018



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Prolonged tumor response and quality of life in an elderly woman with Lung Adenocarcinoma treated with Pembrolizumab



Disclosure

No conflicts of interest.



CLINICAL CASE:



- IDENTIFICATION: MIGSB, 81 year old woman, widow, retired
- PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Bradycardia
 - Arterial Hypertension
 - Dyslipidemia
 - Hiatal Hernia
 - Glaucoma
- CHRONIC MEDICATION: Polypharmacy...
- Habits: Non-smoker



OCTOBER 2016 TO FEBRUARY 2017

Bronchopneumonia treated with antibiotics

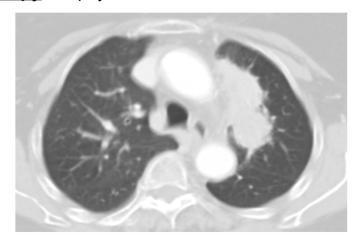
Fatigue, anorexia, dorsal pain

Tests:

- Thorax CT: 6x5x2 cm mass in the upper left pulmonary lobe invading the pleura, pulmonary left artery and aorta; collapse of the upper left lobar bronchus

- Spine / Cranial CT: no metastasis

- Bronchoscopy: biopsy of mass



MARCH 2017



APRIL 2017

MAY 2017

MDT Meeting:

LUNG ADENOCARCINOMA EGFR WILDTYPE (ALK UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLE; PD-L1 ONGOING), cT4N2M0 – stage IIIB

- → Unfit for 1st line therapy with Chemotherapy/Radiotherapy
- → Evaluation for systemic therapy
- Medical Oncology consultation:
 - <u>Performance status</u>: **ECOG PS 0** with good cognition status, capable of making decisions about treatment
 - <u>Health condition</u>: **good overall health condition**; echocardiogram showing good global systolic function; holter EKG showing asymptomatic bradycardia
 - <u>Nutrition and physical activity</u>: BMI = 26,41 Kg/m2; light housework
 - Physical examination: unremarkable
- Start of Vinorelbine 60 mg/m2, with 25% dose reduction (45mg/m2, 60 mg, oral, weekly, 3 weeks ON → 1 week OFF)



May to August 2017

Maintained treatment with Vinorelbine in a total of 3 cycles:

- Controlled pain; ECOG-PS 0
- Mild toxicities, manageable (grade 1-2: nausea, constipation, fatigue, creatinine elevation, edema of lower limbs, alopecia)
- End of May 2017 **PD-L1 = 70%** (highly positivity):
 - Patient accepted change to Pembrolizumab
 - Treatment with Vinorelbine until anti-PD-L1 authorization

August 2017 to March 2018

- Start of Pembrolizumab 2mg/kg (88 mg every 3 weeks)
 - Manageable toxicities: **hepatitis G1**; **symptomatic hypothyroidism** treated with levothyroxine; **weight loss G2** (14%)
 - Maintained good performance status with **ECOG PS 0-1** and good overall health status
 - Thorax CTs: good response with **reduction of tumor size**



March 2018

 Thorax CT: complete imagiologic response after 9 cycles

Treatment continuation



MARCH TO
OCTOBER 2018

- Mantained manageable toxicities (hypothyroidism treated with levothyroxine); weight gain
- Maintained ECOG PS 0-1 and good overall health status
- Thorax CT (August 2018):
 maintained complete response
- Total of 18 cycles (as of 26/10/2018)





DISCUSSION:

Our patient:

- unfit for Chemotherapy/Radiotherapy but fit for Immunotherapy → different but not negligible toxicity spectrum;
- deciding between 200 mg vs 2 mg/kg in elderly patients with low weight;
- deciding how long to treat with pembrolizumab.

• Advanced age:

- important risk factor for cancer;
- changes in the immune system probably linked to the increased incidence of cancer;
- growing number of elderly patients with good overall health status diagnosed with cancer.
- Numerous clinical trials evaluating Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors:
 - small number of elderly patients included;
 - inconsistent results in the elderly;
 - lack of report of age-specific outcomes.
- More information needed about efficacy, safety and toxicity in this population.





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