The ROYAL MARSDEN

NHS Foundation Trust

Imaging & Guided Local Treatments for metastatic Sarcoma

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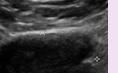


Imaging Sarcoma

Morphology

X-ray



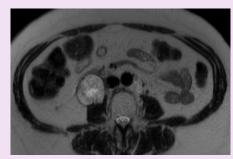


US

CT



MRI



Function

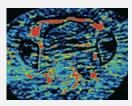




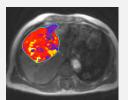


MDP Bone Scan

FDG PET/CT DW MRI Bone turnover Glucose metabolism Cellularity







Dynamic CE CT Dual Energy CT Dynamic CE MRI



Follow up Imaging

Radiation Dose

CXR

10 days background radiation CT 400 CXRs 3.6 years background radiation FDG PET/CT
1000 CXRs
9 years
background
radiation
Risk of inducing cancer in
a 40 year old is 1 in 1425



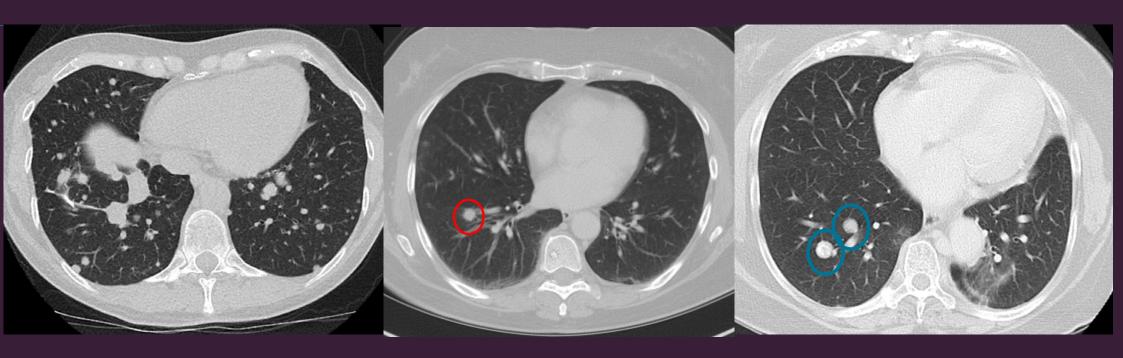
Follow up Imaging

- High Risk Patients (Grade, size, site)
- Recurrence 2-3 years
- Follow up every 3-4 months first 2-3 years
- Every 6months until 5 years
- Yearly thereafter (? 10yrs)

- Low Risk Patients (Grade, size, site)
- Recurrence Later
- Follow up every 4-6 months first 3-5 years
- Annually there after



Recurrence







Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Oncology

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Original Article

Effect on Survival of Local Ablative Treatment of Metastases from Sarcomas: A Study of the French Sarcoma Group



- 281 patients with oligometastatic disease (1-5 metastases, any grade/histology)
- 164 received local treatment (77.9% surgery , 16.4% RFA)
- Lung metastases 71.5%
- Liver metastases 10.6%
- Other 19.2% (Lymph nodes 7.1%, Soft tissue 4.6%, subcutaneous 3.6%, bones 3.2%, peritoneal 4.3%, cerebral 1.8%)





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Original Article

Effect on Survival of Local Ablative Treatment of Metastases from Sarcomas: A Study of the French Sarcoma Group



- 43.6% of the patients 1 local treatment
- 28.7% of patients 2-3 local treatments
- 2.8% of the patients 4-5 local treatments
- 0.7% of the patients at least 6 local treatments





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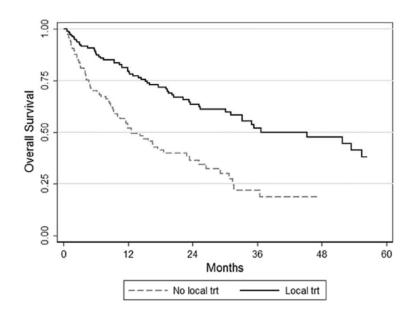


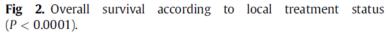
Original Article

Effect on Survival of Local Ablative Treatment of Metastases from Sarcomas: A Study of the French Sarcoma Group



- Two year OS 52.4%
- Local treatment group OS 63.6%
- Non local treatment group OS 36.3%
- Local treatment on multivariate analysis
 Adjusted for the propensity score was a
 Favourable prognostic factor
 (HR Z 0.48, 95% CI Z 0.29e0.79; p <0.004)







RESEARCH Open Access

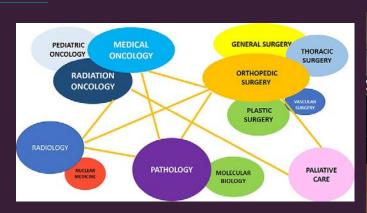
Pulmonary Metastasectomy versus Continued Active Monitoring in Colorectal Cancer (PulMiCC): a multicentre randomised clinical trial



- Only 65 patients randomised, instead of 600
- Closed after six years in 2016.
- Survival surgical group 38% at 5 years
- Survival surveillance group 29% at 5 years



Multidisciplinary Sarcoma team

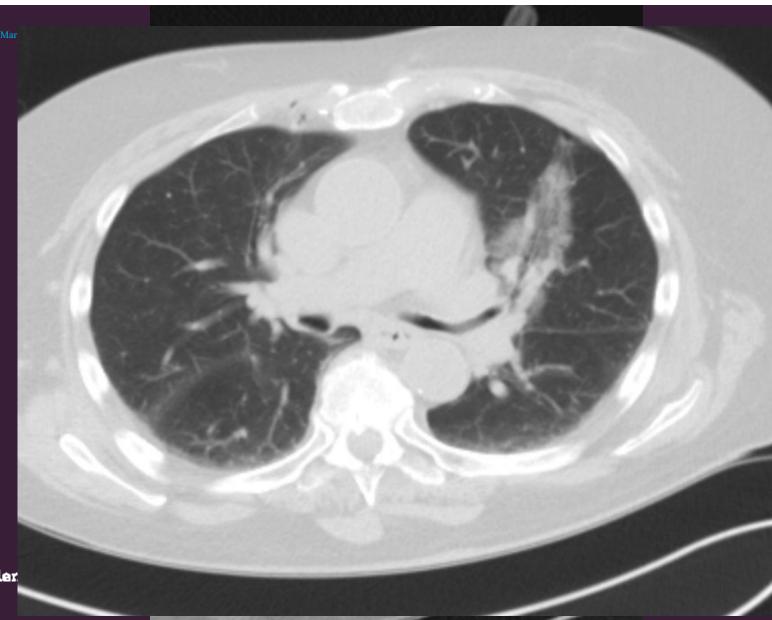






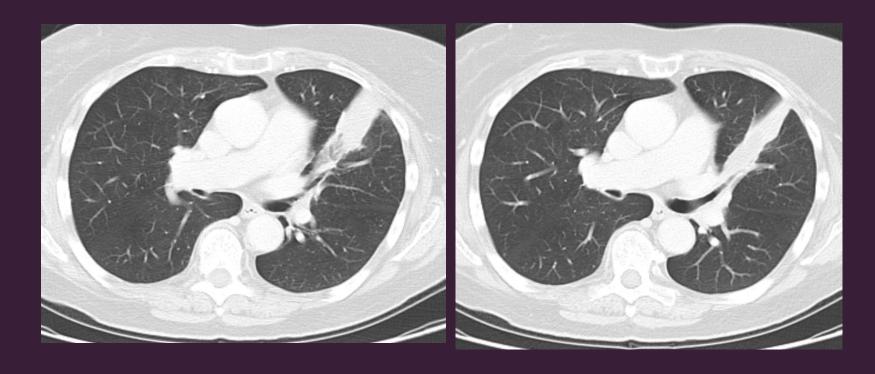


- 73yr old Female
- DFI 18 months
- Solitary metastasis adjacent to upper division Lingula bronchus
- Required Lobectomy
- Too central for SBRT
- MDT decision for ablation



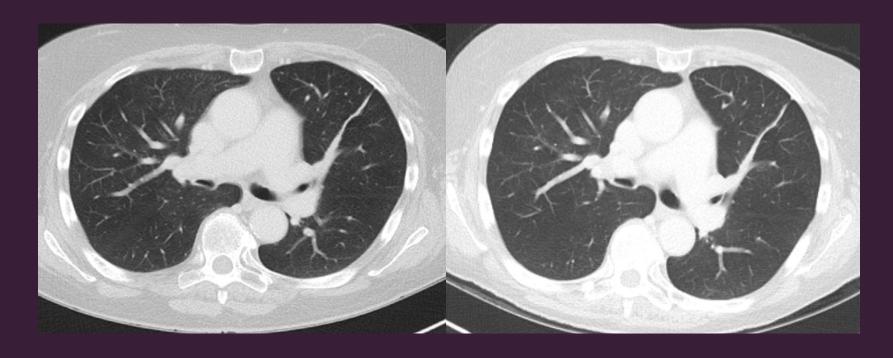


Life der



CT 4 months





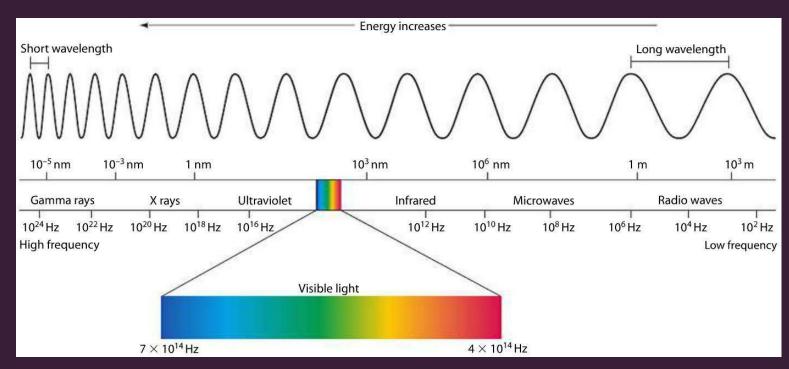
CT 2 years

CT 3 years



What is thermal ablation: RFA & MWA

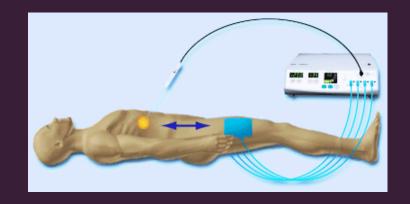
1) Percutaneous thermal tumour destruction: tissue stays in!





How Does RFA works?

- Pt becomes electrical circuit.
- Generator produces AC at 300-500 kHz (RF range).
- Ionic agitation.
- Frictional heating.
- Protein denaturation, desiccation, coagulation necrosis.
- Impedance rises.



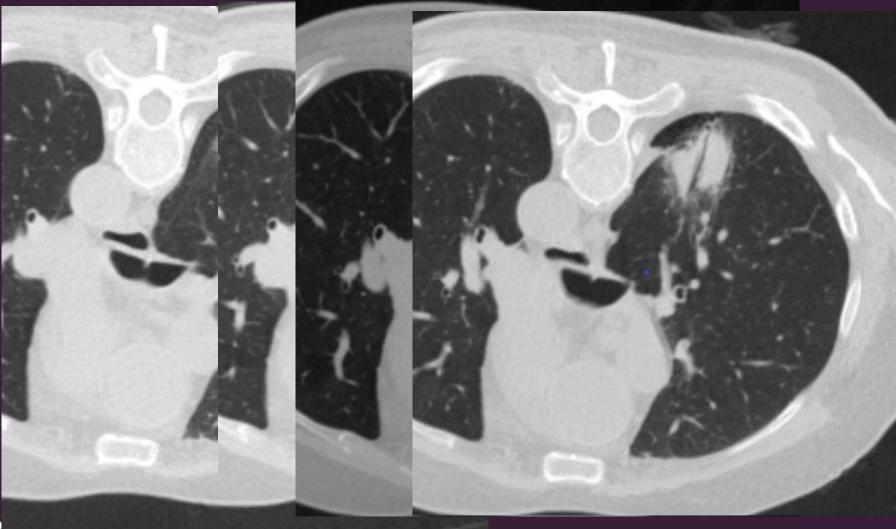




Radiofrequency ablation is a valid treatment option for lung metastases: experience in 566 patients with 1037 metastases

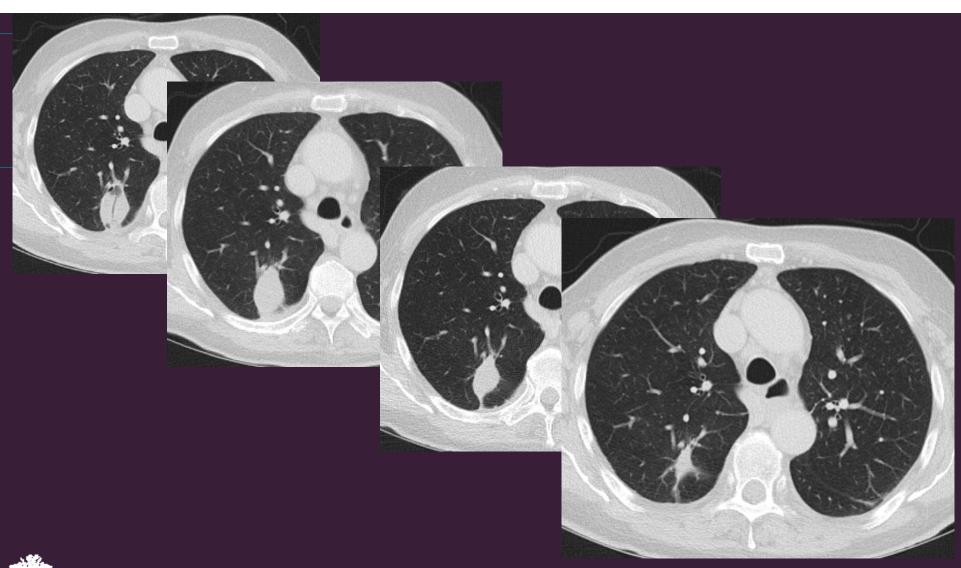
- Sarcoma patients at 5years
- Local control 91.4%
- OS 41.5%
- PFS 15%
- SMALL LESIONS MAJORITY less than 3cm







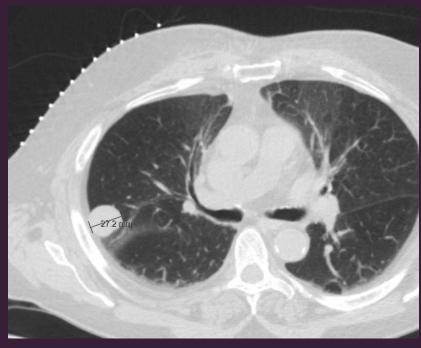
Life

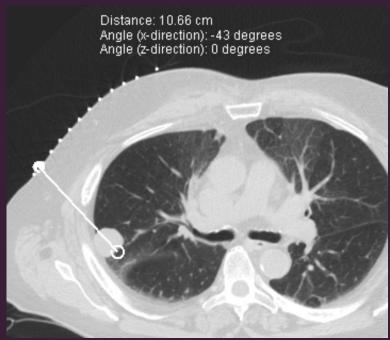


MWA Lung Ablation Advantages over RFA

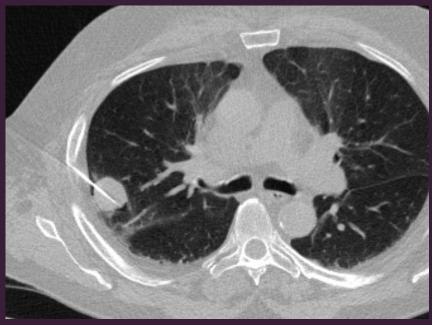
- Not affected by impedance of surrounding tissues (especially important in the lungs due to the high impedance and insulation caused by the air)
- Ablation can me carried out higher temperatures
- Less affected by heat sink effect
- Larger ablation zones
- Faster
- Multiprobe placement larger more spherical lesions.

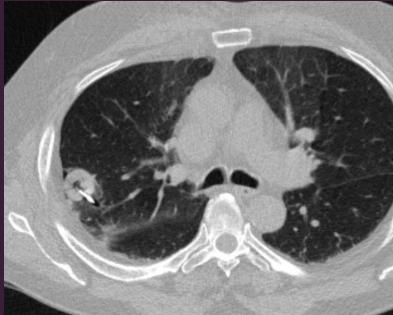




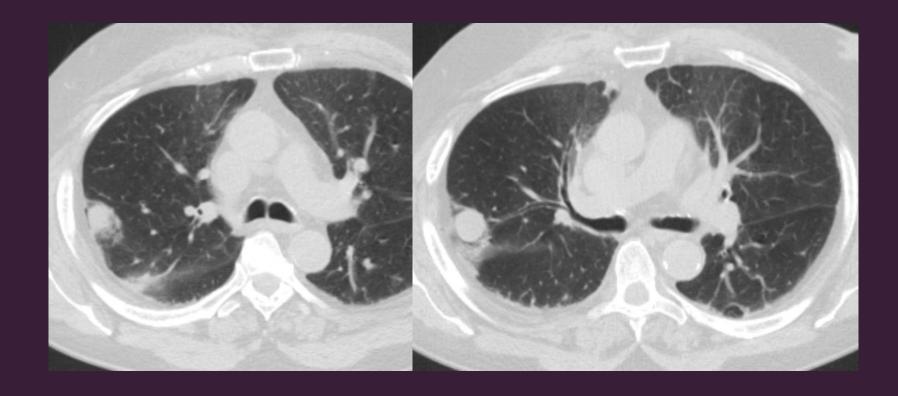




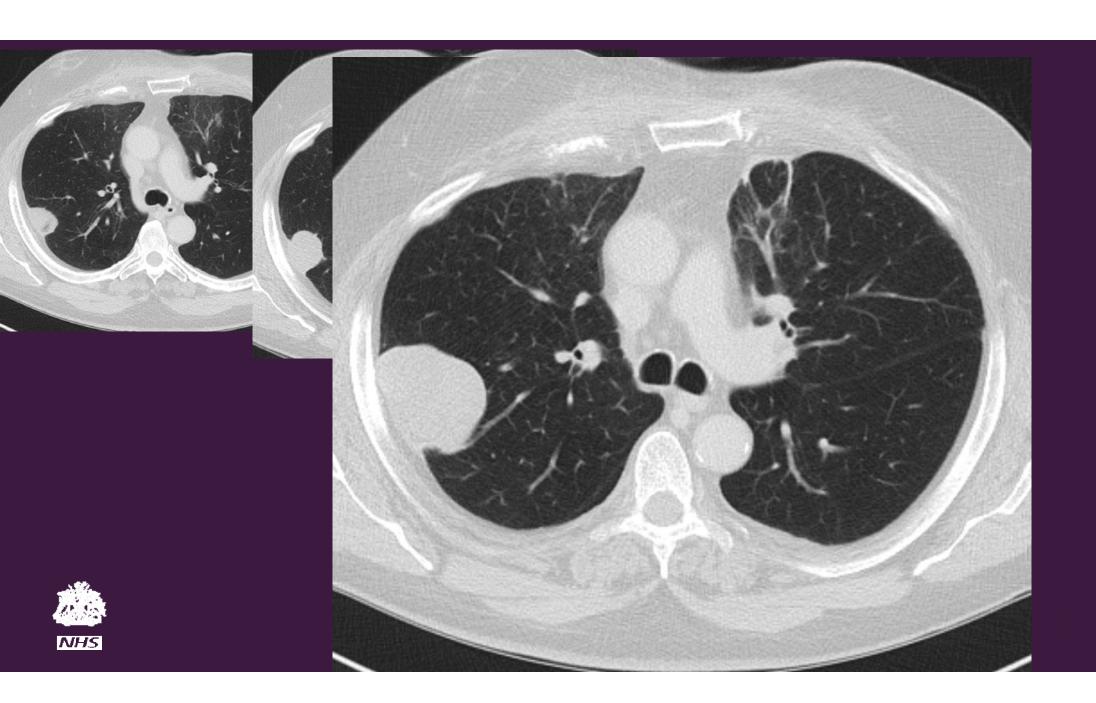


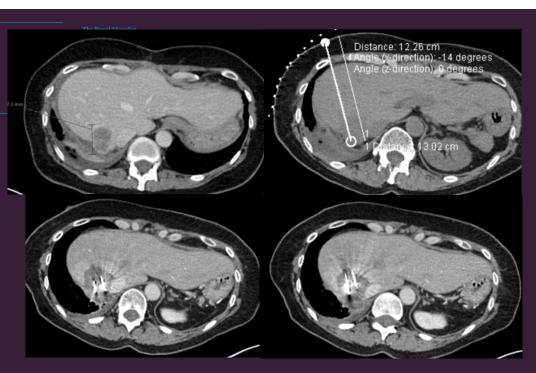






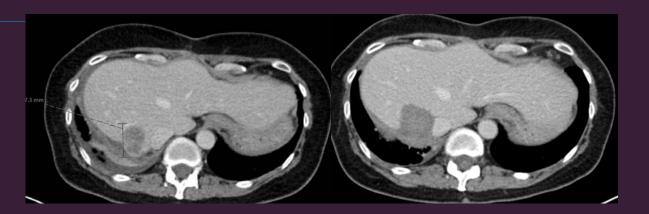








The Royal Marsden



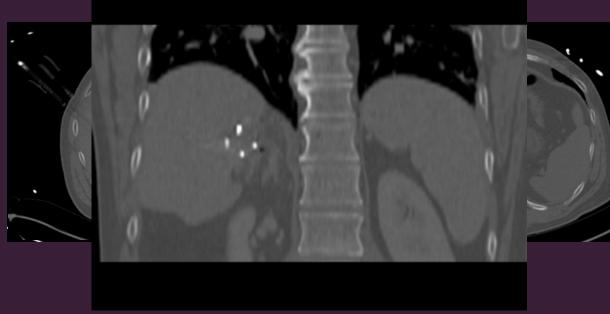


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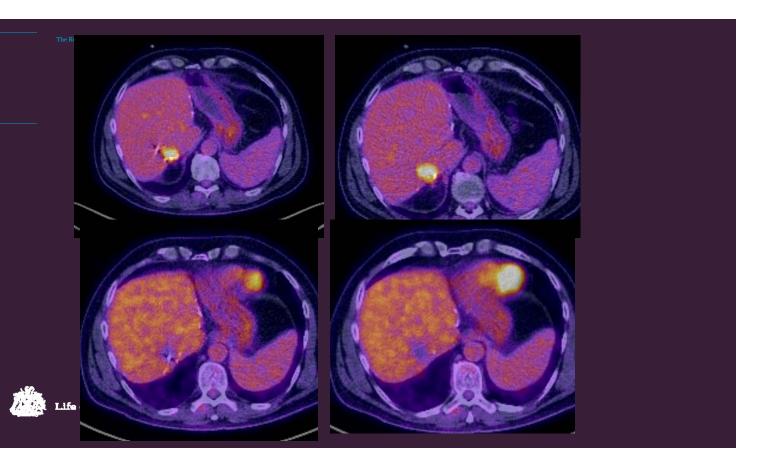


IRE (Nanoknife) lesions close to bile ducts and main vessels









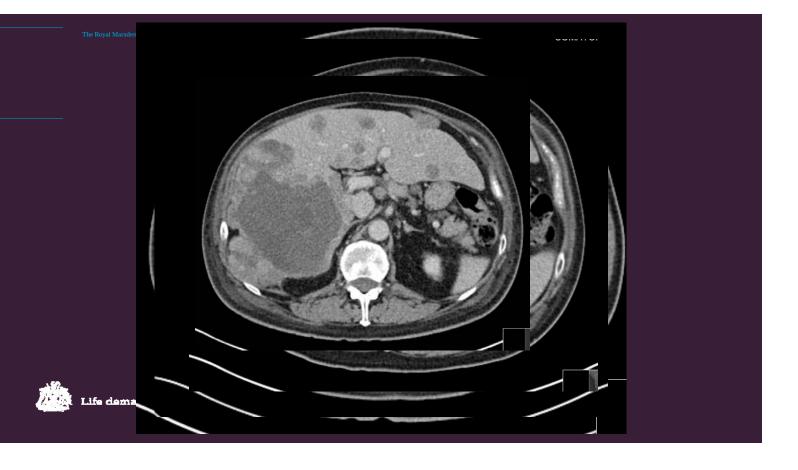


- Mar 2014 lump right calf
 Oct 2014 lump increase in size
 Nov 2014 MRI and resection
- Solitary Fibrous Tumor
 CT multiple liver metastases
 Feb-Sep 2015 Pazopanib
 EMPRASS trial









CONCLUSIONS

- CT main form of follow up imaging
- MRI added value liver, MSK and Neuro system
- PET/CT added value, elective use
- R0 Surgery of all oligometastatic disease achieve best results
- RFA/MWA ablation achieve good local control to low volume disease
- SBRT/IRE added value
- Combined Local treatments with SACT.
- Multi-disciplinary Approach to Specialise tertiary Sarcoma Centres



