

Prognostic value of ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT assessment after radiotherapy of squamous cell carcinoma of the anus in patients from the national multicentric cohort FFCD-ANABASE

Virginie COMBET-CURT Bordeaux, France

Conflict of interest

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No conflict of interest

Background



What role does PET-CT play in current recommendations?

 PET-CT may be considered for staging and assist in RT planning [III, C].

 There is insufficient evidence to recommend the routine use of PET-CT in the assessment of treatment response or follow-up [III, C].



Rao S et al, Ann Oncol, 2021

Background



What role could PET-CT play ?

> Main objective

Evaluation of the prognostic value of qualitative response to treatment assessed by PET-CT



FFCD-ANABASE cohort

- French multicenter prospective cohort
- Conducted by the French Federation of Digestive Oncology (FFCD)
- Evaluation of anal canal tumor management practices and outcomes in France



Inclusion criteria:

- Non-metastatic anal canal tumor
- Anatomopathology: squamous cell carcinoma
- Treated with first-line (chemo)radiotherapy
- Evaluation 4-6 months after treatment

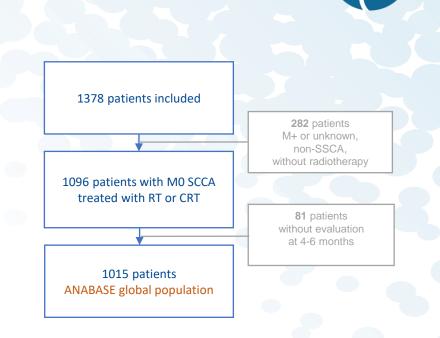


Figure: Flowchart

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PET-CT at baseline and 4-6 months after treatment

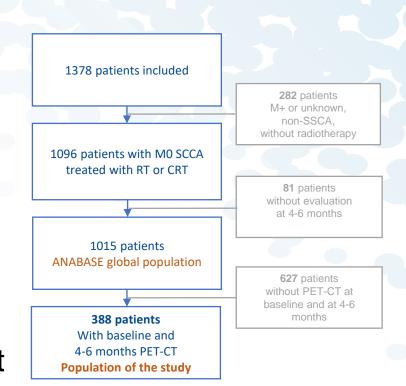


Figure: Flowchart



Prospective data collection

Baseline PET-CT:

- SUV max value
- Presence of significant fixation

Post-therapeutic PET-CT:

- SUV max value
- Qualitative assessment of treatment response:
- Complete metabolic response (CMR)
- Partial metabolic response (PMR)
- Stability
- Progression

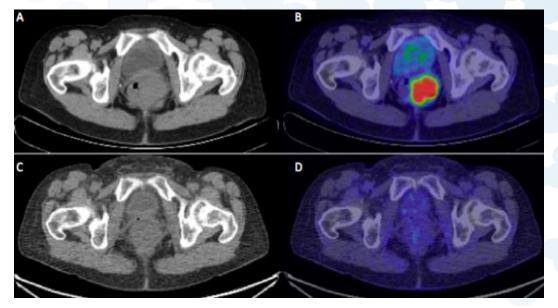


Figure: CT (A) and PET-CT (B) of a patient with T2 N0 squamous cell carcinoma of the anus before treatment; CT (C) and PET-CT (D) in complete metabolic response 6 months after radiochemotherapy.

Results



- 388 patients
- Between January 2015 and April 2020
- 36 centers in France
- Median follow-up: 32.5 months

		MEDIAN (RANGE) OR N (%)
Gender (n=388)	Male Female	88 (22.7) 300 (77.3)
Age (years) (n=388)		65 (32-90)
OMS status (n=383)	0 1 2 3 4	258 (67.4) 112 (29.2) 9 (2.3) 4 (1) 0 (0)
Stage (n=388)	Early: T1-2, N0 Locally advanced: T3-4 and/or N1	147 (37.9) 241 (62.1)
Treatment (n=388)	Radiotherapy Chemoradiotherapy	59 (15.2) 329 (84.8)

Table: Population characteristics

Results



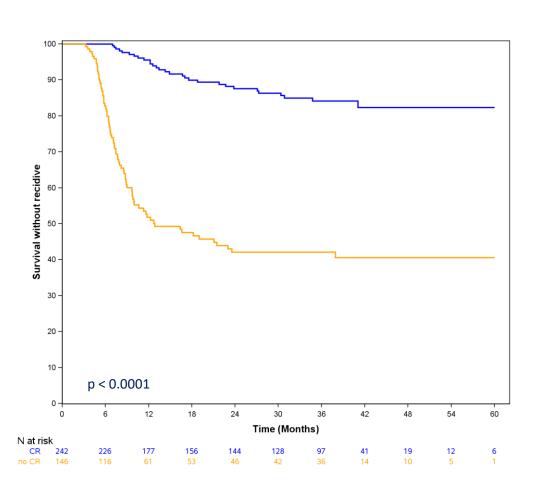
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Results: recurrence-free survival





84.2% [Cl95%:77.83-88.86] at 3 years in **CMR patients**

42.1% [CI95%:33.36-50.58] at 3 years in non-CMR patients

Results: recurrence-free survival

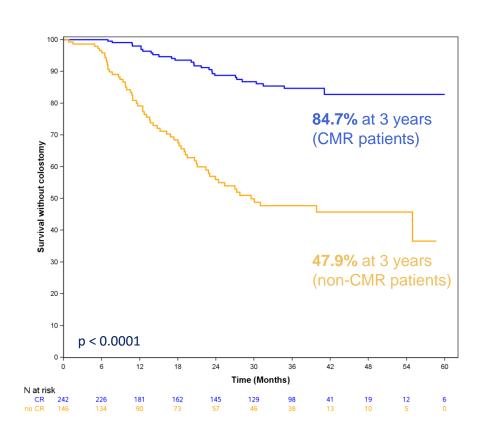


Post-treatment 18F-FDG PET-CT	Event N	Event %	HR [CI95%] – p
CMR	29/242	11.98	Reference
PMR	27/91	29.67	2.42 [1.41;4.15] – p < 0.001
Stability	7/12	58.33	5.71 [2.48;13.17] – p < 0.001
Progression	43/43	100	55.54 [30.13;102.38] – p < 0.001

Table: Multivariate analysis of 3-year RFS

Results: CFS and OS





88.6% at 3 years (CMR patients) Overall survival **63.5%** at 3 years (non-CMR patients) p < 0.0001

Colostomy free-survival

Overall survival



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- ✓ Major prognostic value of treatment response assessed by PET-CT



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T1-T2 N0 tumors

5.4% local reccurence at 3 years

3.5% metastatic reccurence at 3 years ¹



T3-T4 and/or N1 tumors

18.1% local reccurence at 3 years

15.4% metastatic reccurence at 3 years ¹

¹ Martin D et *al*, Radiother Oncol, 2022



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Clinical exam

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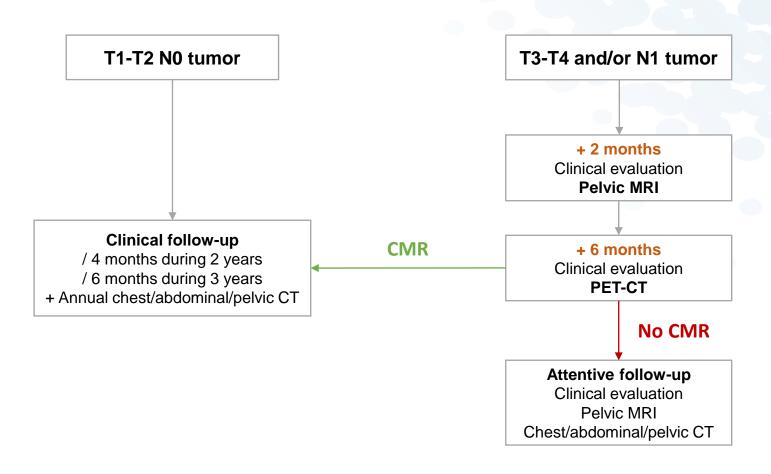


Figure: Proposition of follow-up decision tree

Conclusion



- Major prognostic value of treatment response assessed by ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT
- Low relevance for early-stage tumors follow-up
- Interest in locally advanced-stage tumors ?
- Assessment of treatment response
- Adaptation of follow-up modalities



Thank you for your attention