

18th Annual Focus on Melanoma

Who Needs Adjuvant or Neoadjuvant Therapy?

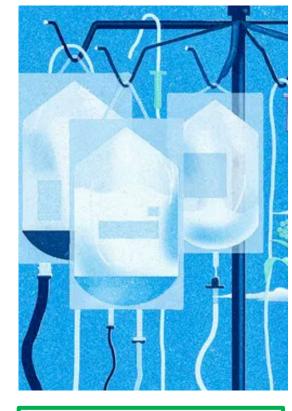
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What is adjuvant therapy?











Cancer Free

3 Adjuvant therapy options are in use for melanoma

- Dabrafenib plus Trametinib (for BRAF mutant melanoma)
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab

How do we decide which patients need adjuvant therapy?

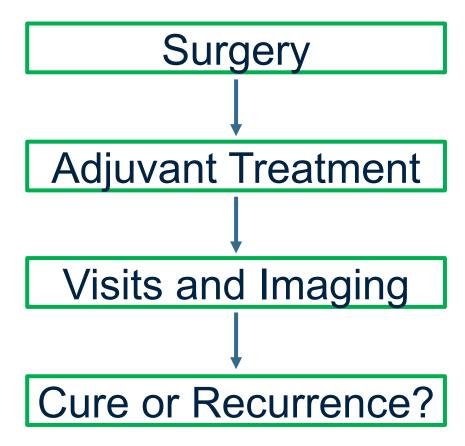
- What is the risk of cancer recurrence?
 - Low risk → No treatment
 - High risk → Consider treatment
- What are the risks of the adjuvant treatment?
 - Side effects
 - Time spent travelling to visits and at visits
- What is the potential benefit of treatment?
 - Improved chance of staying cancer free



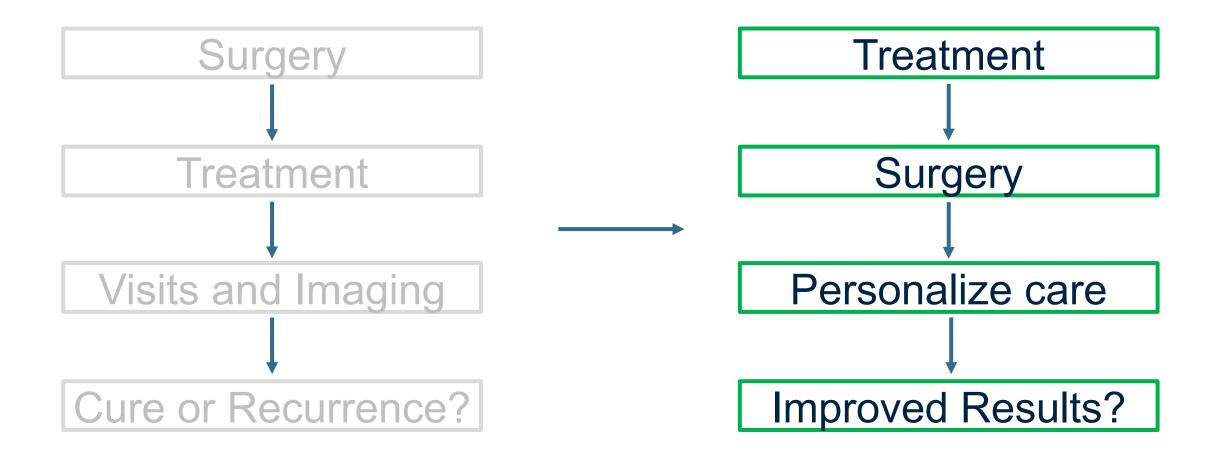
Adjuvant therapy considerations

- Reduces the risk of recurrence
- We don't know which patients are benefiting
- We don't have long term data yet
- We still need to monitor patients closely for recurrence

Stage III melanoma, adjuvant therapy approach



Stage III melanoma, neoadjuvant therapy approach



A single dose of neoadjuvant PD-1 blockade predicts clinical outcomes in resectable melanoma

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Neoadjuvant therapy pooled analysis - 2021

- Data from 6 neoadjuvant trials conducted across the INMC (US, Europe, Australia)
- Included studies of immunotherapy and BRAF targeted therapy
- High rate of patients with complete or major pathologic response
- Patients with complete pathologic responses had higher rates of remaining cancer free
 - For patients treated with immunotherapy, 96% of these patients remain cancer free

Assessing pathologic response to neoadjuvant therapy



Annals of Oncology 29: 1861–1868, 2018 doi:10.1093/annonc/mdy226 Published online 25 June 2018

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Pathological assessment of resection specimens after neoadjuvant therapy for metastatic melanoma

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Neoadjuvant therapy recommendations: Consensus from 2 forums

THE LANCET Oncology

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Policy Review

Neoadjuvant systemic therapy in melanoma: recommendations of the International Neoadjuvant Melanoma Consortium



Home

About

Articles

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Alerts

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COVID-19

Webinars

Search Q

Reviews

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Neoadjuvant clinical trial recommendations

- ► Patients with resectable, stage III melanoma involving a lymph node mass
- Short duration of neoadjuvant treatment before proceeding to surgery
- Surgical approach follows standard procedures
- Pathology report should describe and quantify viable tumor and evidence of tumor response
- Patients still receive adjuvant therapy after surgery to complete up to 1 year

Potential advantages of neoadjuvant therapy

- Prognostic value of pathologic response at time of surgery when treatment is given first
 - Convincing data from Penn trial and from our pooled analysis
- Opportunity to individualize treatment based on pathologic response a time of surgery
 - Limit surgery in patients with a complete pathologic response (Trial ongoing)
 - Limit adjuvant therapy in patients with a complete pathologic response (Trial ongoing)
 - Intensify adjuvant therapy in patients with a pathologic non-response (Trial ongoing)
- Potential to gain insight into mechanisms of treatment response and resistance
- Possibility of improved immune response/patient outcomes over adjuvant therapy (Trial ongoing)

Summary

- Adjuvant therapy can reduce recurrences in patients with high-risk melanoma
 - Requires a careful and individualized discussion of risks and potential benefit
 - Need longer term data to compare adjuvant therapy versus reserving treatment for recurrence
- Neoadjuvant therapy is being studied in clinical trials
 - Stage II and stage III neoadjuvant therapy clinical trials ongoing at Penn
- Pathological responses to neoadjvuant therapy are prognostic of decreased recurrence
 - We know which patients are benefitting
 - More importantly, we know which patients may not be benefitting and that is how we start to improve outcomes in patients with high-risk melanoma
- Ongoing trials will further define the role of neoadjuvant therapy, and the indications for limiting surgery and adjuvant therapy in patients with major pathological responses

