

Cancer de l'endomètre : point sur les traitements adjuvants

- **Nouvelles classifications**
- **Désescalade thérapeutique**
- **Curiethérapie**

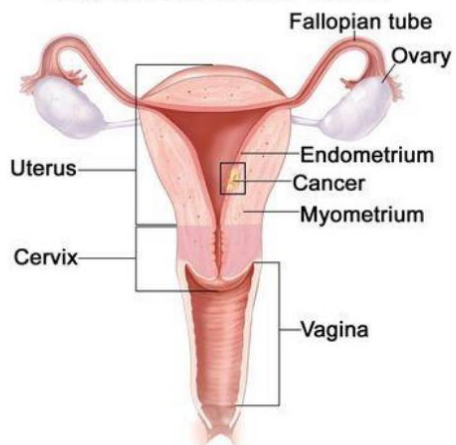
Dr Sylvain Dewas – Centre Bourgogne

JOSETTE :

- Type histologique
- Stade FIGO
- Emboles lymphatiques
- Grade tumoral



Stage IA Endometrial Cancer

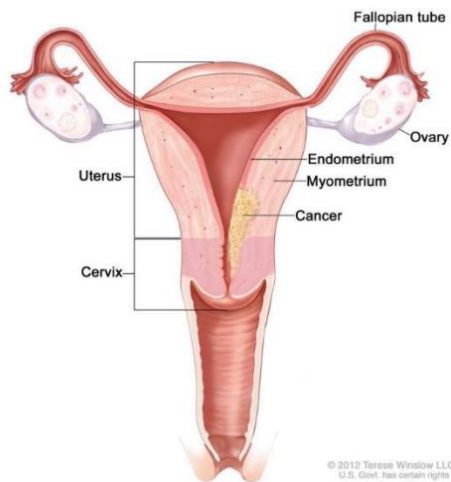


Stage IB Endometrial Cancer



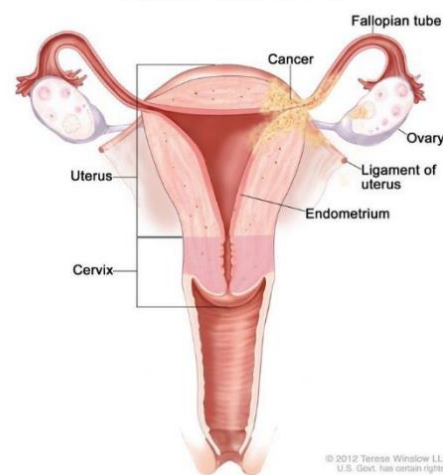
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Stage II Endometrial Cancer



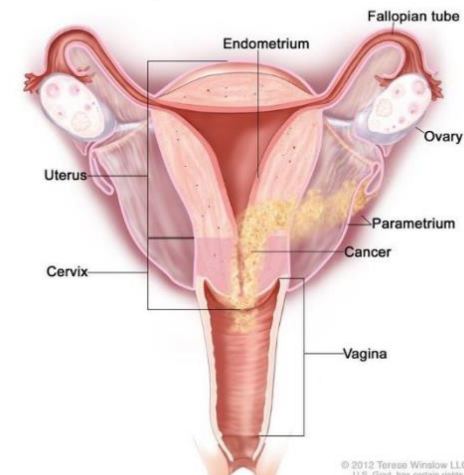
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Stage IIIA Endometrial Cancer



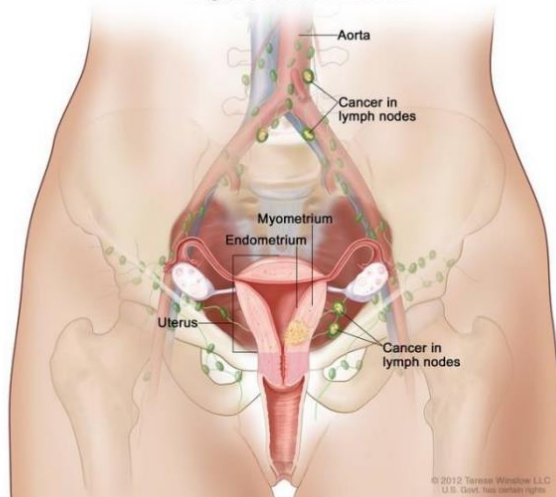
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Stage IIIB Endometrial Cancer



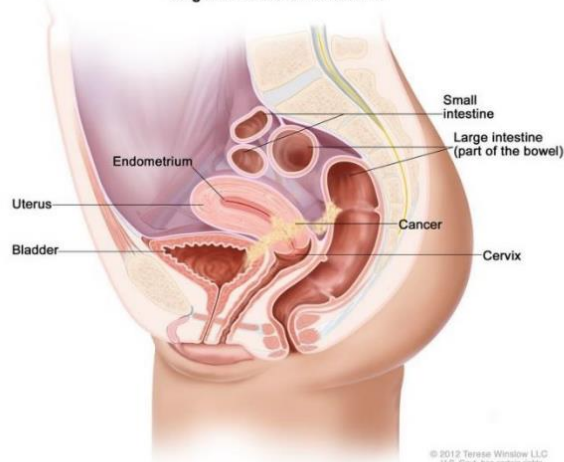
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Stage IIIC Endometrial Cancer



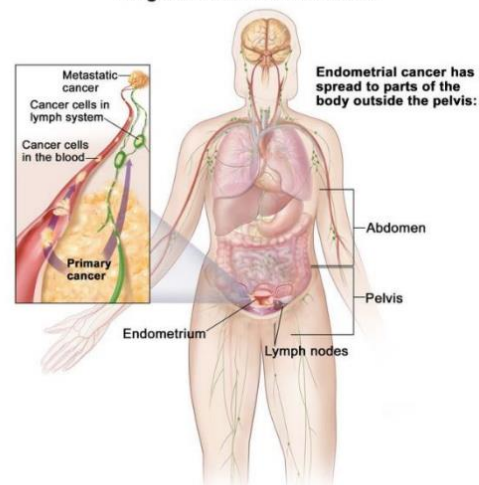
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Stage IVA Endometrial Cancer



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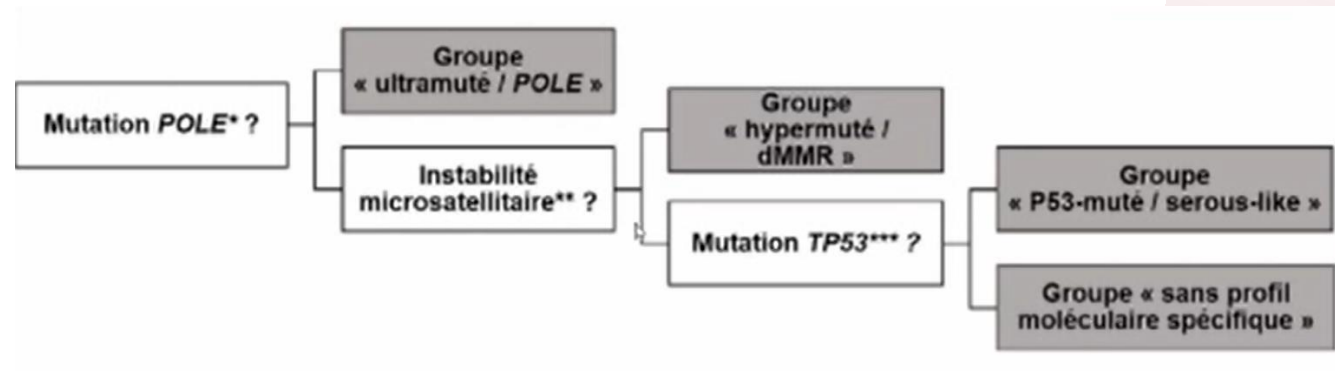
Stage IVB Endometrial Cancer



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JOSETTE :

- Type histologique
- Stade FIGO
- Emboles lymphatiques
- Grade tumoral
- Classification Moléculaire



SPECIAL ARTICLE

Endometrial cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up☆

A. Oaknin¹, T. J. Bosse², C. L. Creutzberg³, G. Gior M. R. Mirza¹³, J. A. Ledermann^{14,15} & N. Colombo

¹Gynaecologic Cancer Programme, Vall d'Hebron Institute of On Barcelona, Spain; Departments of ²Pathology; ³Radiation Oncolo Alexander Fleming, Buenos Aires, Argentina; ⁴Department of Gyn Cognition Platform, Normandie University, Caen; ⁵Medical Oncol Health, Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Largo Agostino Gema Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Rome, Italy; ¹⁰C ¹¹Gynecologic Medical Oncology Service, Memorial Sloan Ketterin ¹³Department of Oncology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen Universi ¹⁵Department of Oncology, UCL Hospitals, London, UK; ¹⁶Depart and Surgery, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy

Table 2. EC risk groups

Risk group	Description ^a
Low risk	Stage IA (G1-G2) with endometrioid type (dMMR ^b and NSMP) and no or focal LVSI Stage I/II <i>POLE</i> mut cancer; for stage III <i>POLE</i> mut cancers ^c
Intermediate risk	Stage IA G3 with endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP) and no or focal LVSI Stage IA non-endometrioid type (serous, clear-cell, undifferentiated carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, mixed) and/or p53-abn cancers without myometrial invasion and no or focal LVSI Stage IB (G1-G2) with endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP) and no or focal LVSI Stage II G1 endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP) and no or focal LVSI
High-intermediate risk	Stage I endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP) any grade and any depth of invasion with substantial LVSI Stage IB G3 with endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP) regardless of LVSI Stage II G1 endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP) with substantial LVSI Stage II G2-G3 endometrioid type (dMMR and NSMP)
High risk	All stages and all histologies with p53-abn and myometrial invasion All stages with serous or undifferentiated carcinoma including carcinosarcoma with myometrial invasion All stage III and IVA with no residual tumour, regardless of histology and regardless of molecular subtype ^b

dMMR, mismatch repair deficient; EC, endometrial cancer; G1-G3, grade 1-3; IHC, immunohistochemistry; LVSI, lymphovascular space invasion; MSI-H, microsatellite instability high/hypermethylated; NSMP, no specific molecular profile; p53-abn, p53-abnormal; *POLE*mut, polymerase epsilon-ultramutated.

^aStage III-IVA if completely resected without residual disease; table does not apply to stage III-IVA with residual disease or for stage IV.

^bdMMR and MSI-H: Both terms identify a similar EC population. Identification of a defective mismatch repair pathway by IHC (i.e. dMMR) or sequencing to determining microsatellite instability (i.e. MSI-H).

^c*POLE*mut stage III might be considered as low risk. Nevertheless, currently there are no data regarding safety of omitting adjuvant therapy.

Carcinome endométrioïde									
POLE muté		dMMR/NSMP				p53abn		Carcinome non endométrioïde dMMR/NSMP	
Faible grade	Grade élevé	Faible grade		Grade élevé		Faible grade	Grade élevé		
		LVSI-	LVSI+	LVSI-	LVSI+				
Stade IA	Faible	Faible	Élevé/ intermédiaire	Intermédiaire	Élevé/ intermédiaire	MYO- : intermédiaire		MYO- : intermédiaire	
			MYO+ : élevé		MYO+ : élevé				
Stade IB	Faible	Intermédiaire	Élevé/ intermédiaire	Élevé/ intermédiaire		Élevé		Élevé	
Stade II	Faible	Élevé/ intermédiaire				Élevé		Élevé	
Stade III-IVA	Données insuffisantes		Élevé				Élevé		Élevé
Stade III-IVA avec maladie résiduelle	Avancé		Avancé				Avancé		Avancé
Stage IVB	Avancé		Avancé				Avancé		Avancé

LVSI : envahissement de l'espace lymphovasculaire.

D'après Daix M. Int J Gynecol Cancer 2021

Impacts thérapeutiques

Carcinome endométriode								
POLE muté		dMMR/NSMP				p53abn		Carcinome non endométriode dMMR/NSMP
Faible grade	Grade élevé	Faible grade		Grade élevé		Faible grade	Grade élevé	
		LVSI-	LVSI+	LVSI-	LVSI+			
Stade IA	Faible	Faible	Élevé/intermédiaire	Intermédiaire	Élevé/intermédiaire	MYO- : intermédiaire		MYO- : intermédiaire
			MYO+ : élevé		MYO+ : élevé			
Stade IB	Faible	Intermédiaire	Élevé/intermédiaire	Élevé/intermédiaire		Élevé	Élevé	
Stade II	Faible	Élevé/intermédiaire				Élevé	Élevé	
Stade III-IVA	Données insuffisantes		Élevé			Élevé	Élevé	
Stade III-IVA avec maladie résiduelle	Avancé		Avancé			Avancé	Avancé	
Stage IVB	Avancé		Avancé			Avancé	Avancé	

LVSI : envahissement de l'espace lymphovasculaire.

D'après Daix M. Int J Gynecol Cancer 2021



Patients with stage IA (G1 and G2) and
(MMRd or NSMP) and

- Adjuvant therapy is recommended [I, E]
- Adjuvant therapy is not recommended [III, D]

pas de traitement adjuvant



For patients with stage IA G3 EEC (dMMR or NSMP) and no or focal LVSI

- Adjuvant VBT is recommended [I, A]
- Omission of adjuvant brachytherapy can be considered, especially for patients aged <60 years [III, C]

For patients with stage IB G1-G2 EEC (dMMR or NSMP) and no or focal LVSI

- Adjuvant VBT is recommended [I, A]
- Omission of adjuvant brachytherapy can be considered, especially for patients aged <60 years [III, C]

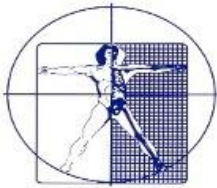
For patients with stage IA G1-G2 EEC (dMMR or NSMP) and no or focal LVSI

- Adjuvant VBT is recommended [I, A]
- Omission of adjuvant brachytherapy can be considered, especially for patients aged <60 years [III, C]

For patients with Stage IA p53-abn tumours not infiltrating the myometrium and restricted to a polyp

- Adjuvant therapy is not recommended [III, E]

Curiothérapie adjuvante





High-intermediate risk,
pN0 after lymph node staging

High-intermediate risk, without
lymph-node staging

For patients with...
For patient...
For... substantial LVSI
... (dMMR or NSMP)
... recommended [I, A]
... concomitant and/or sequential) ChT to EBRT could be
... considered, especially for G3 and/or substantial LVSI [II, C]

Radiothérapie et Curiothérapie



All stages and all histologies with...
All stages with serous... including
carcinosarcom...
All stages... tumour, regardless of histology
subtype
concurrent ChT [I, A]
ChT and RT [I, B]
alone [I, B]

Chimiothérapie + RT + Curie

Carcinome endométriode									
	POLE muté		dMMR/NSMP				p53abn		Carcinome non endométriode dMMR/NSMP
	Faible grade	Grade élevé	Faible grade		Grade élevé		Faible grade	Grade élevé	
			LVSI-	LVSI+	LVSI-	LVSI+			
Stade IA	Faible		Faible	Élevé/ intermédiaire	Intermédiaire	Élevé/ intermédiaire	MYO- : intermédiaire		MYO- : intermédiaire
							MYO+ : élevé		MYO+ : élevé
Stade IB	Faible		Intermédiaire	Élevé/ intermédiaire	Élevé/ intermédiaire		Élevé	Élevé	
Stade II	Faible		Élevé/ intermédiaire				Élevé	Élevé	
Stade III-IVA	Données insuffisantes		Élevé				Élevé	Élevé	
Stade III-IVA avec maladie résiduelle	Avancé		Avancé				Avancé	Avancé	
Stage IVB	Avancé		Avancé				Avancé	Avancé	

LVSI : envahissement de l'espace lymphovasculaire.

D'après Daix M. Int J Gynecol Cancer 2021

Traitement adjuvant

- › **Les tumeurs de stades III et IV opérées sont considérées à haut risque de rechute***
 - › IIIC1/2 : les micrométastases sont considérées comme des pN1 et traitées comme les macrométastases, les CTI sont considérées et traitées comme les pN0
- › Une chimiothérapie adjuvante (carboplatine/paclitaxel) est recommandée :
4 à 6 cures si schéma séquentiel, 4 cures si radio-chimiothérapie**
- › Une RTE adjuvante pelvienne +/- lomboaortique (45-48,6 Gy en 25-27 fractions) est recommandée

Niveau 1, grade B

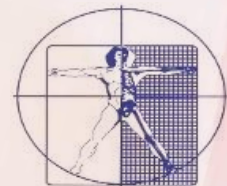
Niveau 1, grade A

*Patientes avec une mutation POLE : les données scientifiques ne sont pas suffisantes pour modifier le traitement adjuvant des stades avancés

** Le traitement systémique sera traité dans les cancers de l'endomètre métastatiques

- › **Les tumeurs de stades III et IV opérées sont considérées à haut risque de rechute**
 - › Deux schémas d'association sont possibles :
 - › PORTEC-3 : radiochimiothérapie puis chimiothérapie adjuvante (À privilégier si maladie loco-régionale extensive) Niveau 1, grade A
 - › Séquentiel : chimiothérapie puis radio(chimio)thérapie (À privilégier si risque d'extension à distance, ie stade IIIC2) Niveau 1, grade B

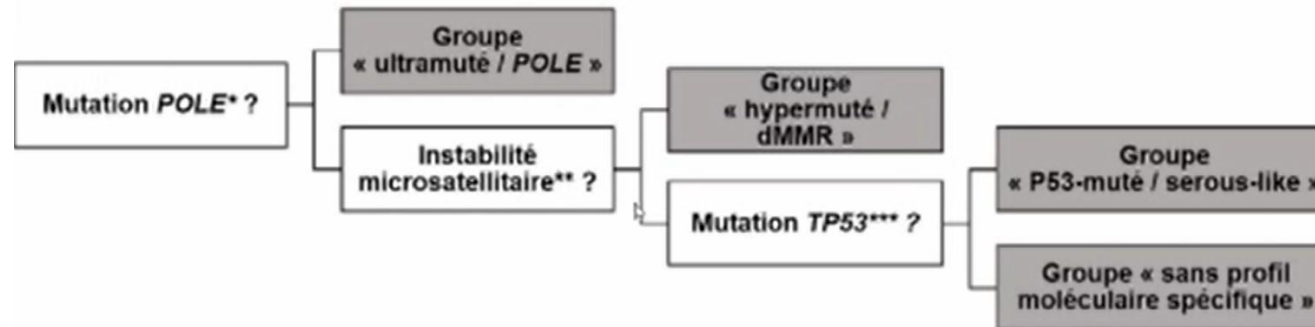
En pratique....



En pratique

- IHC TP53, MMR, ER, PgR pour tous ++++

- NGS ou test ciblé pour la mutation du gène **POLE** : attendre le diagnostic final du type et du stade de la tumeur sur la pièce opératoire (le NGS fournira également le statut MSI, les mutations p53...)



En pratique

- IHC TP53, MMR, ER, PgR pour tous ++++

- NGS ou test ciblé pour la mutation du gène **POLE** : attendre le diagnostic final du type et du stade de la tumeur sur la pièce opératoire (le NGS fournira également le statut MSI, les mutations p53...)

Pas nécessaire :

- Stades III/IV (aucune influence sur la thérapie), non endométrioïde (aucune influence sur la thérapie)
- Stade IA de bas grade sans embole vasculaire

Obligatoire :

- Stades I/II et endométrioïde de haut grade
- Endométrioïde de bas grade si IHC p53 anormal
- Endométrioïde de bas grade avec emboles ≥ 5

Souhaitable :

- pour tous ?

Implementation of the 2021 molecular ESGO/ESTRO/ESP risk groups in endometrial cancer



Sara Imboden^b, Denis Nastic^a, Mehran Ghaderi^a, Filippa Rydberg^a, Franziska Siegenthaler^b, Michael D. Mueller^b, Tilman T. Rau^c, Elisabeth Epstein^d, Joseph W. Carlson^{a*}

^a Department of Oncology-Pathology, Karolinska Institutet, Department of Pathology and Cytology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

^b Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bern University Hospital and University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^c Institute of Pathology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

^d Department of Clinical Science and Education, Karolinska Institutet, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Södersjukhuset, Stockholm, Sweden

Gynecol Oncol 2021

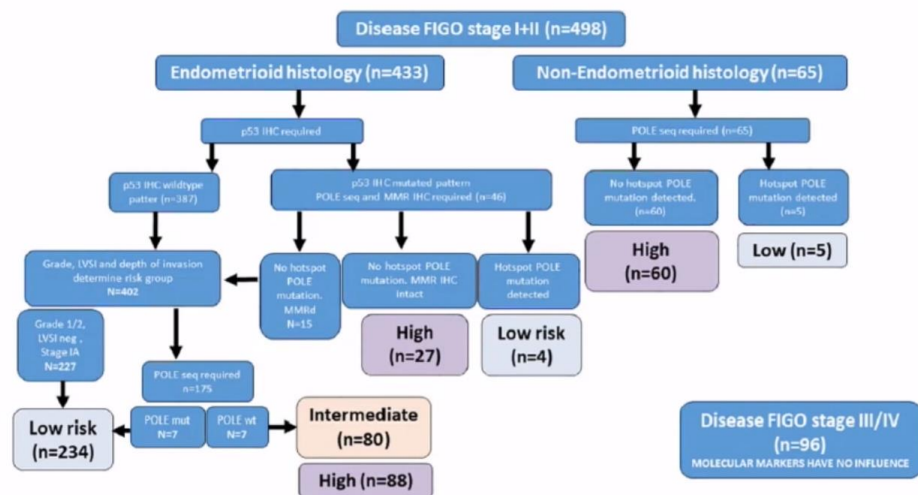


Fig. 3. Flow chart with selective analysis for molecular testing.

Flow chart, which shows how the patients can be triaged to allow testing for P53, MMR or POLE only when indicated.

398

Stade I/II : reclassement

3,7% risque élevé → risque faible (POLE mut)

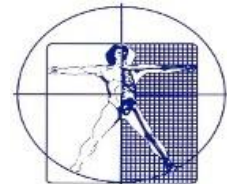
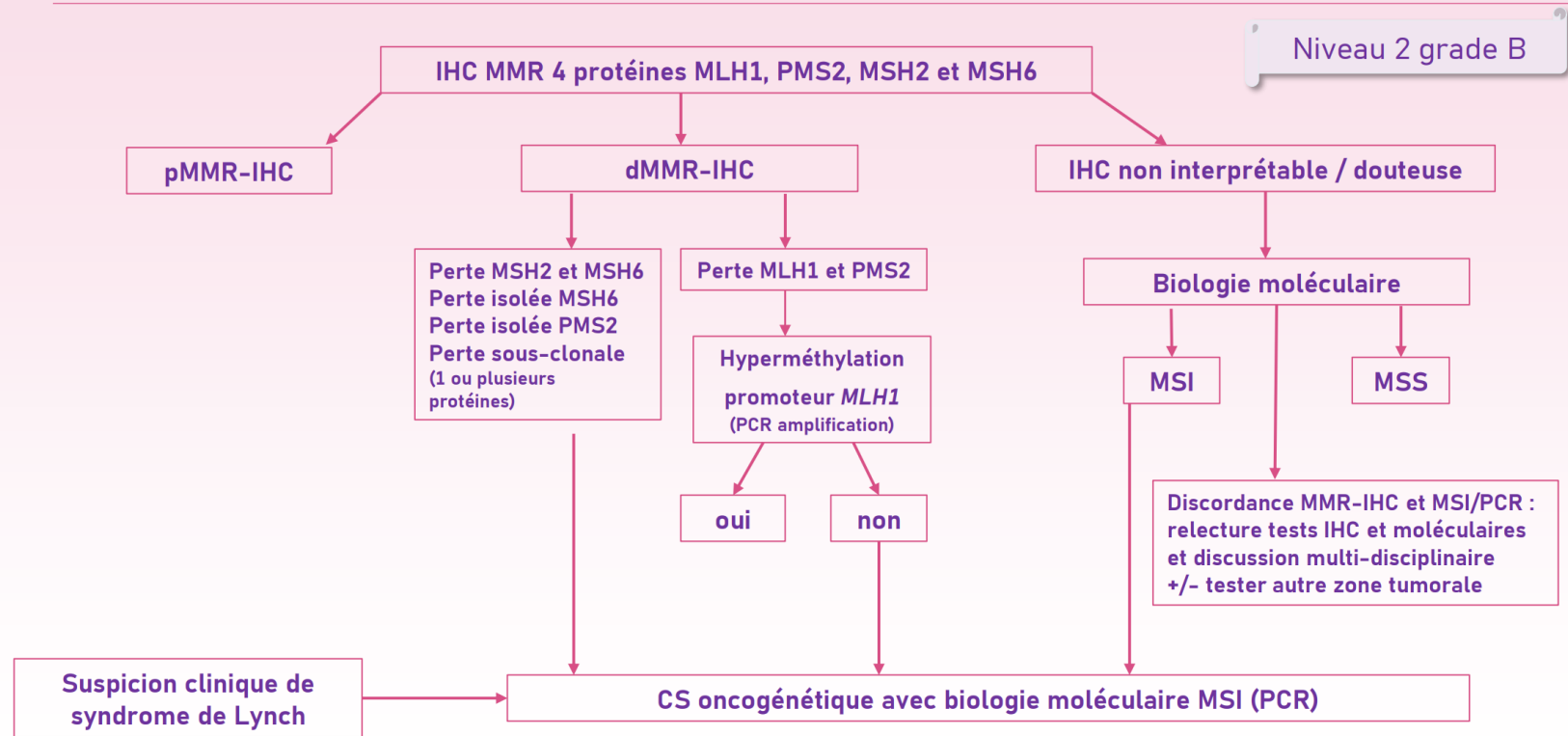
2,9% faible risque → risque élevé (p53 mut)

Imboden S et al Gynecol Oncol 2021 ; 162 : 394

Consultation onco-génétique



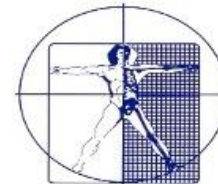
6. Détermination du profil MMR/MSI et indications de l'analyse moléculaire Synthèse



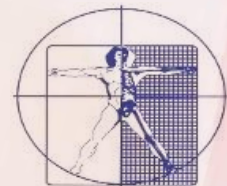
Délais traitements adjuvants



Dans tous les cas, veillez à respecter le délai de 9 semaines maximum entre la chirurgie d'hystérectomie et le début du traitement adjuvant



Et après....

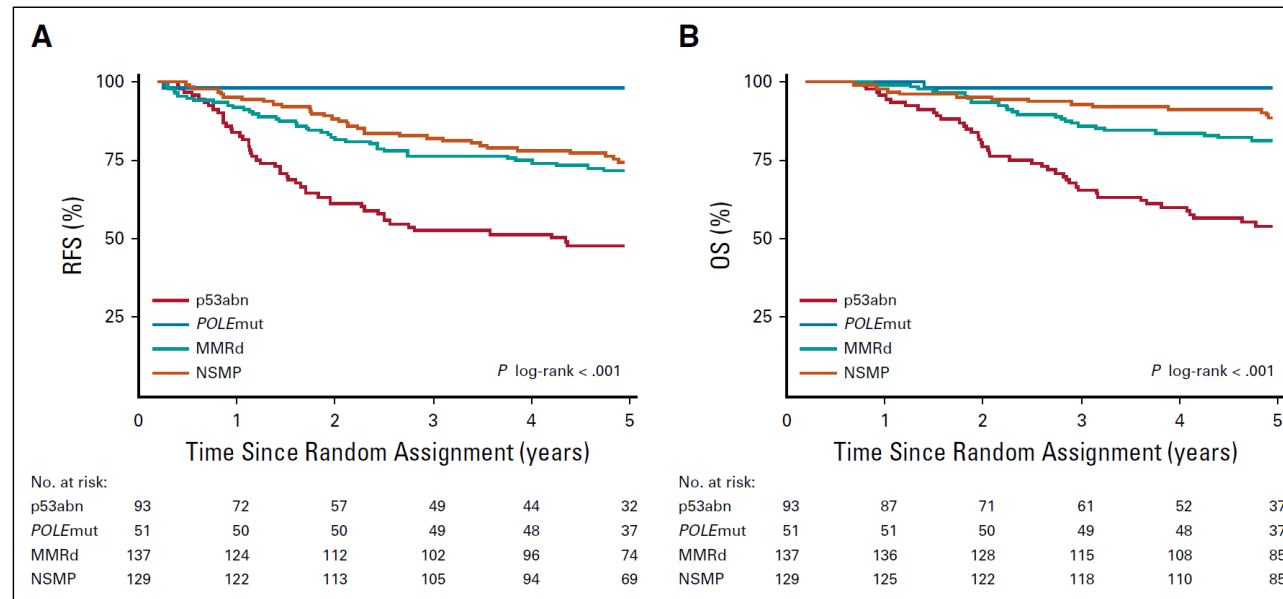


Désescalade thérapeutique

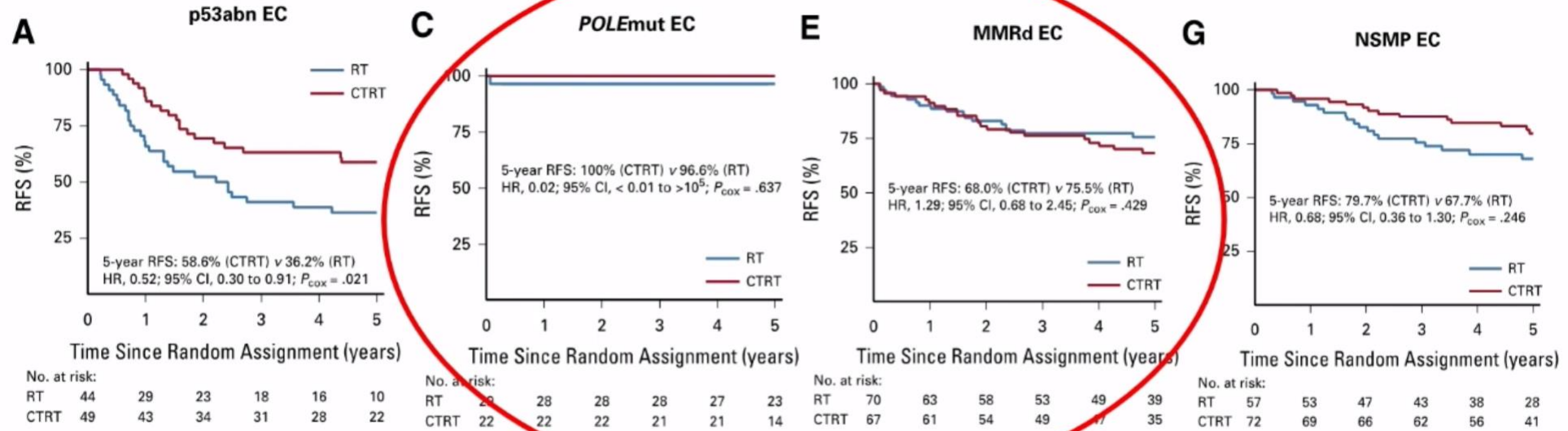
Molecular Classification of the PORTEC-3 Trial for High-Risk Endometrial Cancer: Impact on Prognosis and Benefit From Adjuvant Therapy

Alicia León-Castillo, MD¹; Stephanie M. de Boer, MD²; Melanie E. Powell, MD³; Linda R. Mileshkin, MBBS⁴; Helen J. Mackay, MD⁵; Alexandra Leary, MD, PhD⁶; Hans W. Nijman, MD, PhD^{6,7}; Naveena Singh, MD, MBBS⁸; Pamela M. Pollock, PhD⁹; Paul Bessette, MD¹⁰; Anthony Fyles, MD¹¹; Christine Haie-Meder, MD¹²; Vincent T. H. B. M. Smit, MD, PhD¹; Richard J. Edmondson, MD¹³; Hein Putter, MD¹⁴; Henry C. Kitchener, MD¹³; Emma J. Crosbie, MD, PhD¹³; Marco de Bruyn, PhD⁷; Remi A. Nout, MD²; Nanda Horeweg, MD, PhD²; Carien L. Creutzberg, MD, PhD²; and Tjalling Bosse, MD, PhD¹ on behalf of the TRANSPORTEC consortium

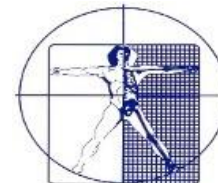
Journal of Clinical Oncology®



Désescalade thérapeutique



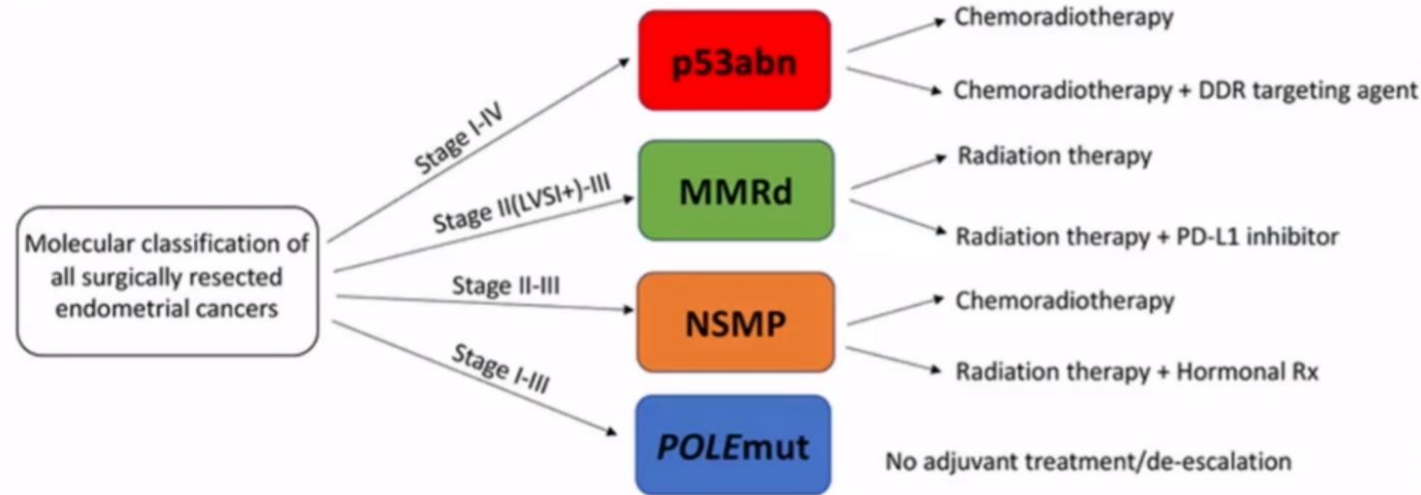
Leon-Castillo et al, J Clin Oncol (2020)



RAINBO umbrella trial



TransPORTEC RAINBO Umbrella Trial



France



DGOG

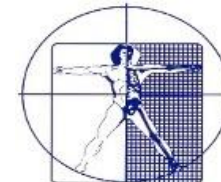


NCRI

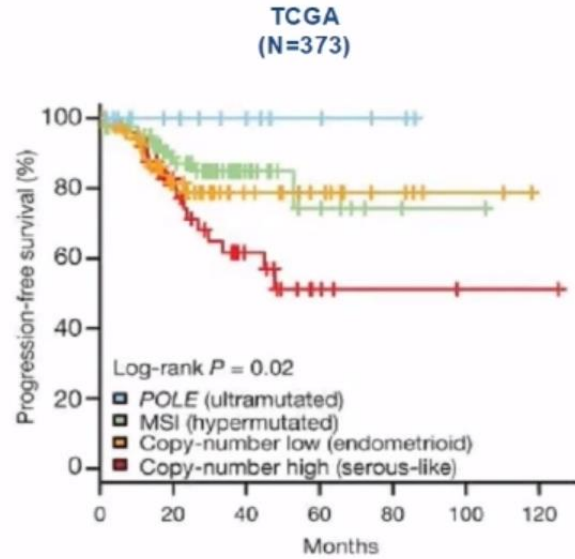


Canada

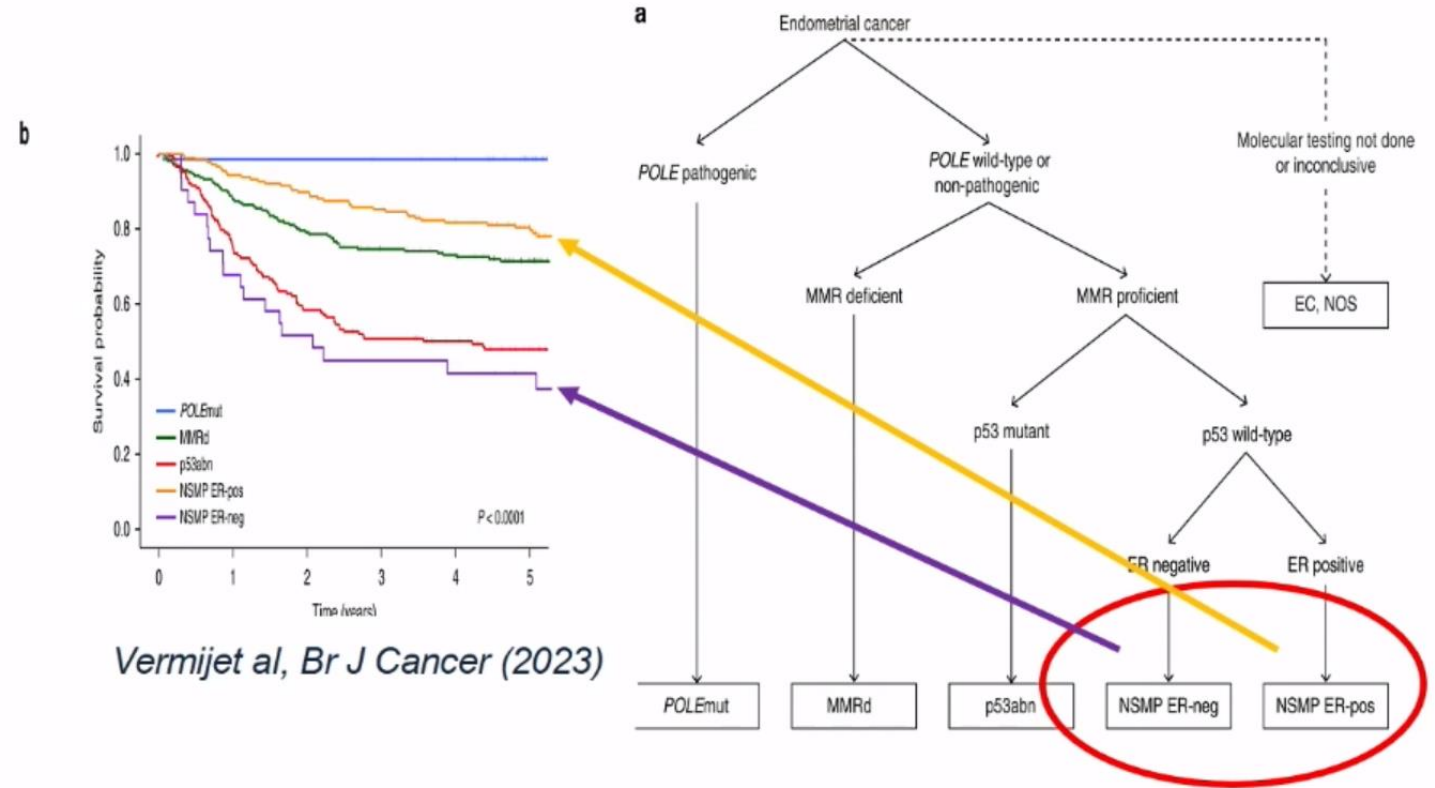
DDR- DNA damage response
 PD-L1 inhibitor- immune checkpoint blockade therapy



Rôle des ER



Levine et al. Nature 2013



Nouvelle Classification FIGO

**New FIGO 2023 endometrial cancer staging validation.
Welcome to the first molecular classifiers and new
pathological variables!**

Ignace Vergote *

*Division of Gynaecological Oncology, Department of
Gynaecology and Obstetrics, University Hospitals Leuven,
Leuven Cancer Institute, European Union, Leuven, Belgium*

European Journal of Cancer 193 (2023) 113318

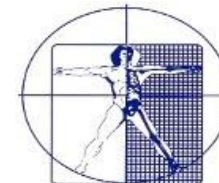


Nouvelle Classification FIGO



Stage	Description
Stage I	Confined to the uterine corpus and ovary ^c
IA	Disease limited to the endometrium OR non-aggressive histological type i.e. low-grade endometrioid, with invasion of less than half of myometrium with no or focal lymphovascular space involvement (LVSI) OR good prognosis disease IA1 Non-aggressive histological type limited to an endometrial polyp OR confined to the endometrium IA2 Non-aggressive histological types involving less than half of the myometrium with no or focal LVSI IA3 Low-grade endometrioid carcinomas limited to the uterus and ovary ^c
IB	Non-aggressive histological types with invasion of half or more of the myometrium, and with no or focal LVSI ^d
IC	Aggressive histological types ^e limited to a polyp or confined to the endometrium
Stage II	Invasion of cervical stroma without extrauterine extension OR with substantial LVSI OR aggressive histological types with myometrial invasion
IIA	Invasion of the cervical stroma of non-aggressive histological types
IIB	Substantial LVSI ^d of non-aggressive histological types
IIC	Aggressive histological types ^e with any myometrial involvement
Stage III	Local and/or regional spread of the tumour of any histological subtype
IIIA	Invasion of uterine serosa, adnexa, or both by direct extension or metastasis IIIA1 Spread to ovary or fallopian tube (except when meeting stage IA3 criteria) ^c IIIA2 Involvement of uterine subserosa or spread through the uterine serosa
IIIB	Metastasis or direct spread to the vagina and/or to the parametria or pelvic peritoneum IIIB1 Metastasis or direct spread to the vagina and/or the parametria IIIB2 Metastasis to the pelvic peritoneum
IIIC	Metastasis to the pelvic or para-aortic lymph nodes or both ^f IIIC1 Metastasis to the pelvic lymph nodes IIIC1i Micrometastasis IIIC1i Macrometastasis IIIC2 Metastasis to para-aortic lymph nodes up to the renal vessels, with or without metastasis to the pelvic lymph nodes IIIC2i Micrometastasis IIIC2ii Macrometastasis
Stage IV	Spread to the bladder mucosa and/or intestinal mucosa and/or distance metastasis
IVA	Invasion of the bladder mucosa and/or the intestinal/bowel mucosa
IVB	Abdominal peritoneal metastasis beyond the pelvis
IVC	Distant metastasis, including metastasis to any extra-or intra-abdominal lymph nodes above the renal vessels, lungs, liver, brain, or bone
FIGO endometrial cancer stage with molecular classification	
Stage description	Molecular findings in patients with early endometrial cancer (Stages I and II after surgical staging)
Stage IAmpOLEm	<i>POLEm</i> endometrial carcinoma, confined to the uterine corpus or with cervical extension, regardless of the degree of LVSI or histological type
Stage IICmp53abn	p53abn endometrial carcinoma confined to the uterine corpus with any myometrial invasion, with or without cervical invasion, and regardless of the degree of LVSI or histological type

European Journal of Cancer 193 (2023) 113318



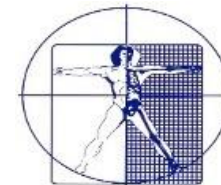
Nouvelle Classification FIGO



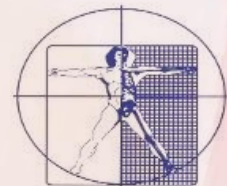
FIGO endometrial cancer stage with molecular classification

Stage description	Molecular findings in patients with early endometrial cancer (Stages I and II after surgical staging)
Stage IAmpOLEm	<i>POLEm</i> endometrial carcinoma, confined to the uterine corpus or with cervical extension, regardless of the degree of LVSI or histological type
Stage IICmp53abn	p53abn endometrial carcinoma confined to the uterine corpus with any myometrial invasion, with or without cervical invasion, and regardless of the degree of LVSI or histological type

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La curiethérapie



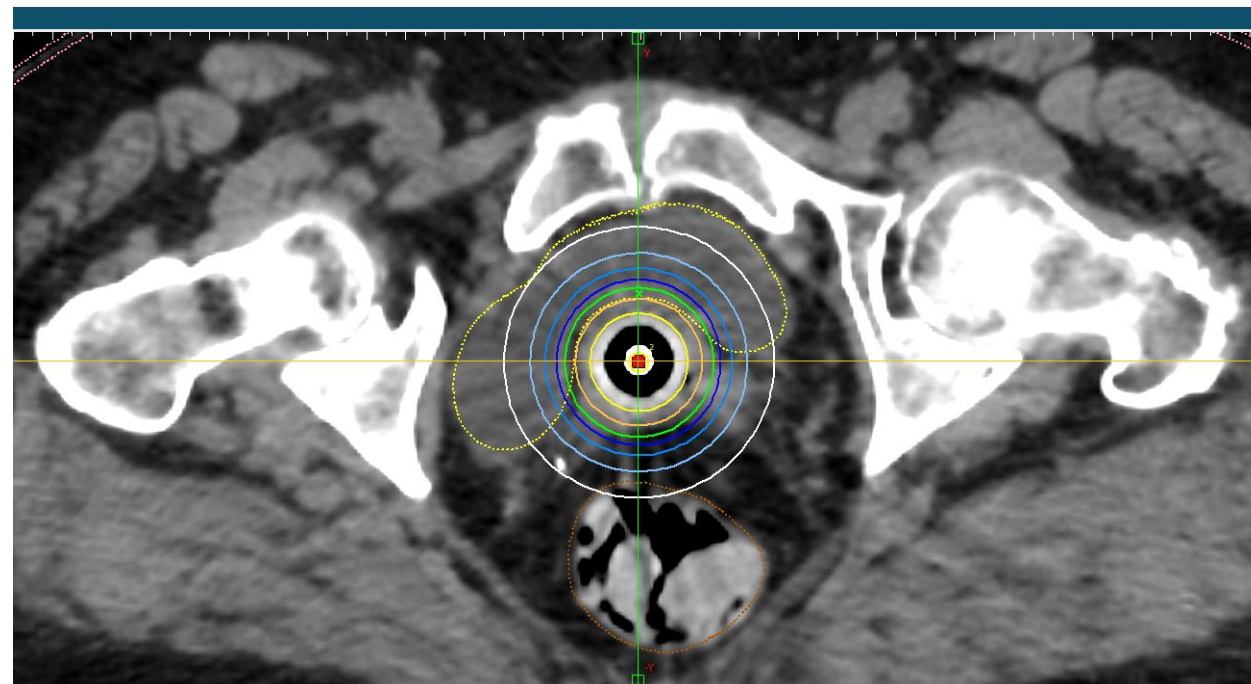
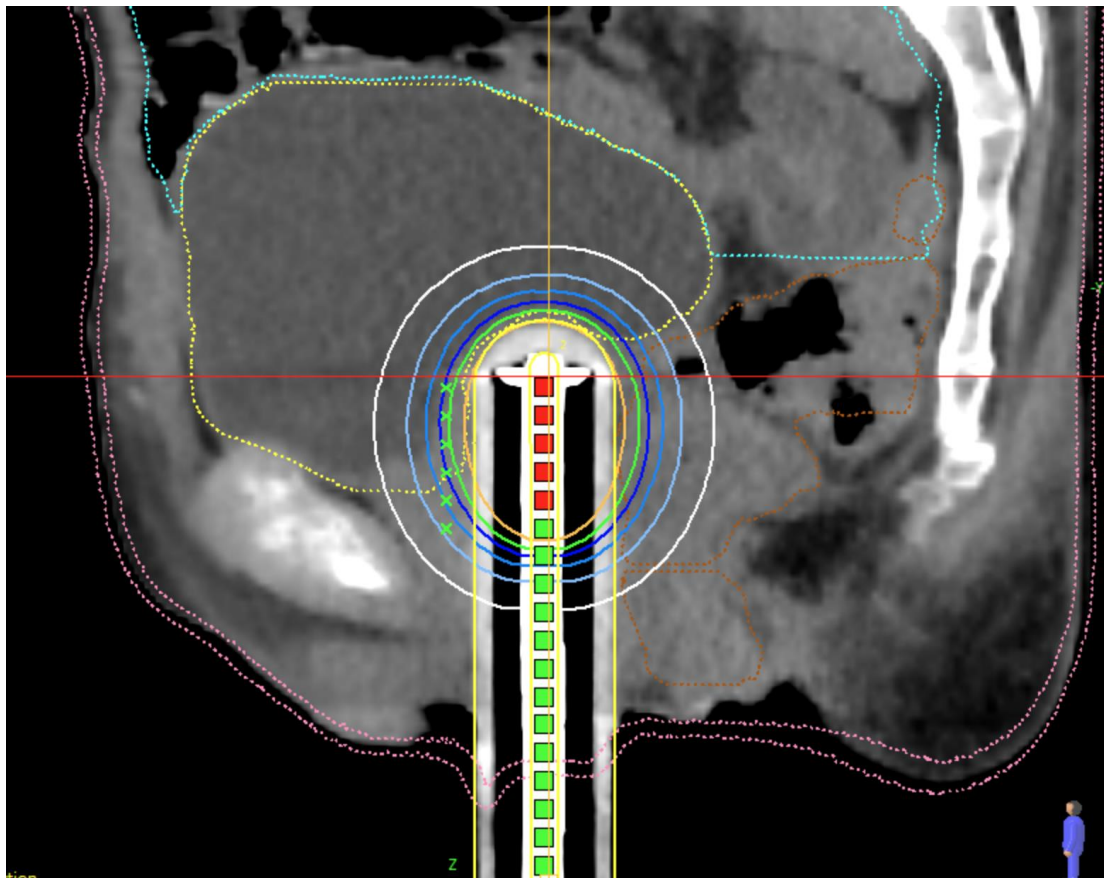
JOSETTE :

Groupe intermédiaire NSMP sans embole lymphatique









Curiothérapie

- 1 à 4 séances
- ambulatoire
- 1h30 par séance

TOX AIGUE :

- cystite
- rectite

Préparation indispensable

Tox tardive :

- toxicité sexuelle
- Rectite et vessie radique exceptionnelle





Merci

