

16TH IHPBA 2024 WORLD CONGRESS

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA



15 – 18 MAY 2024

Surgical management for advanced pancreatic adenocarcinoma

RESECTION OF OLIGOMETASTATIC DISEASE

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PANCREATIC DUCTAL ADENOCARCINOMA

- Morbidity and mortality
- Short survival of stage IV
- Lack of any randomized controlled trials (RCT)

PANCREATIC DUCTAL ADENOCARCINOMA

Liver metastasis

Oligometastases

Distant metastasis to a single or limited number of organs

Number of metastases with a high potential for a complete resection.

1-3 liver metastases easily resected by atypical resection

Incidental synchronous liver metastasis

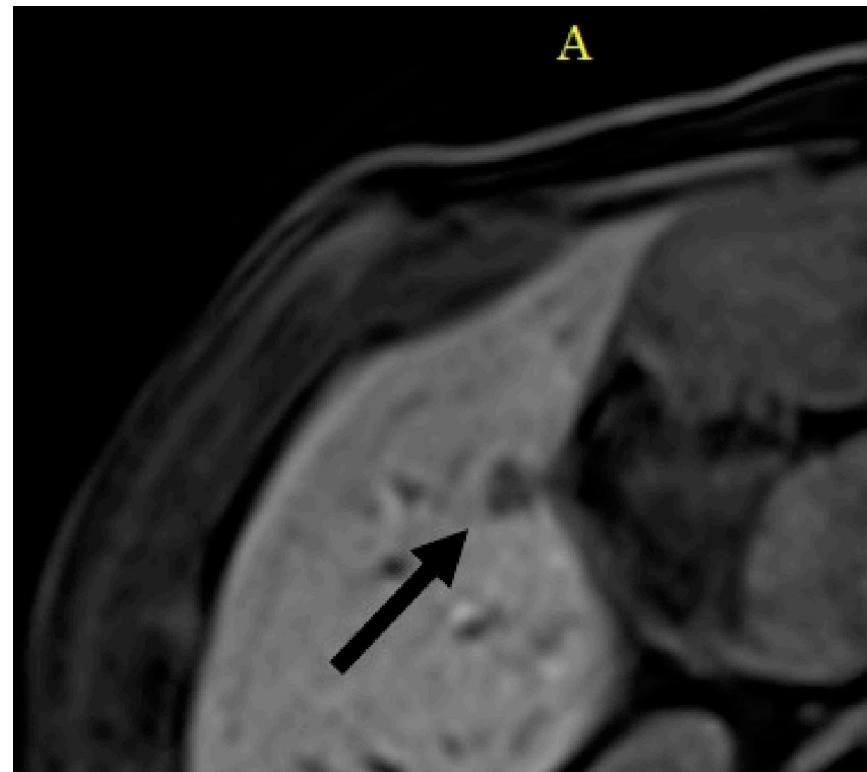
Surgeon unaware preoperatively

PANCREATIC DUCTAL ADENOCARCINOMA

Liver metastasis: CT scan vs MRI



Portal-venous phase CT



Hepatobiliary phase MRI

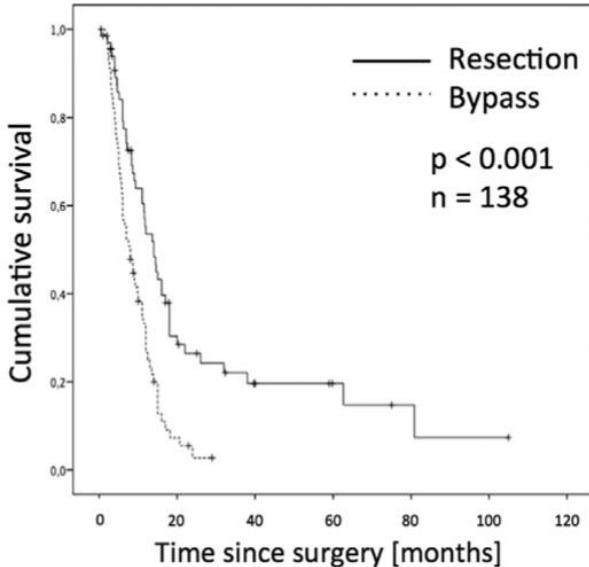
MRI

RESECTION VS NO RESECTION

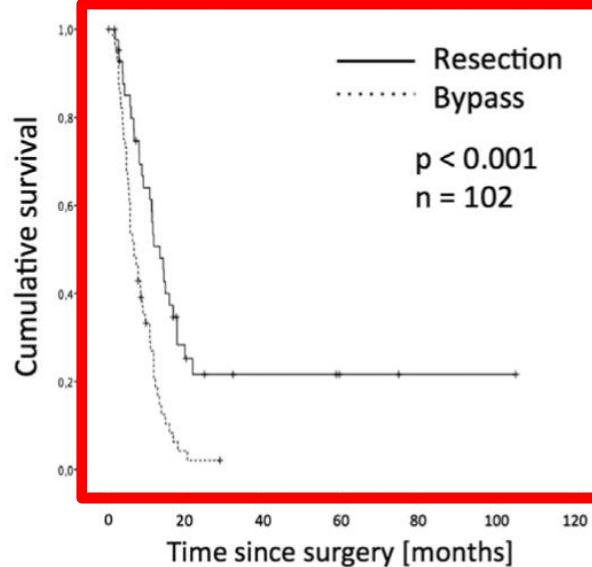
Synchronous resections of hepatic oligometastatic pancreatic cancer: Disputing a principle in a time of safe pancreatic operations in a retrospective multicenter analysis

Michael Tachezy, MD,^a Florian Gebauer, MD,^a Monika Janot, MD,^c Waldemar Uhl, MD,^c Alessandro Zerbi, MD,^d Marco Montorsi, MD,^d Julie Perinel, MD,^e Mustapha Adham, MD,^e Christos Dervenis, MD,^f Christos Agalianos, MD,^f Giuseppe Malleo, MD,^g Laura Maggino, MD,^g Alexander Stein, MD,^b Jakob R. Izbicki, MD,^a and Maximilian Bockhorn, MD,^a Hamburg and Bochum, Germany, Milan and Verona, Italy, Lyon, France, and Athens, Greece

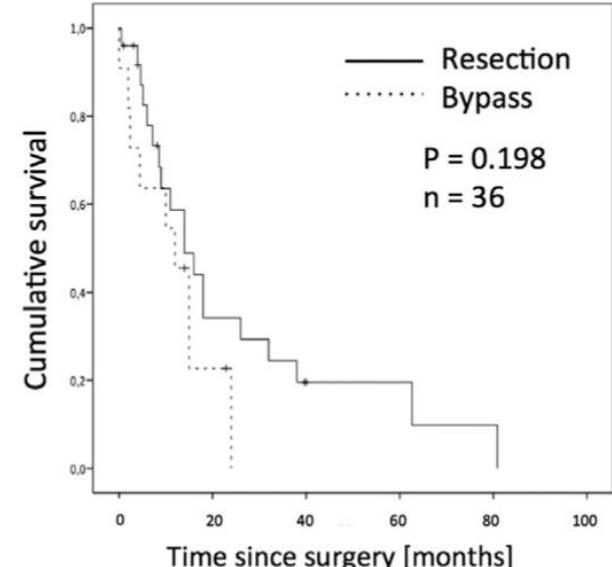
All tumors



Pancreas Head

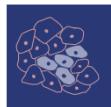


Pancreas Body/Tail



p<0.001

Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma

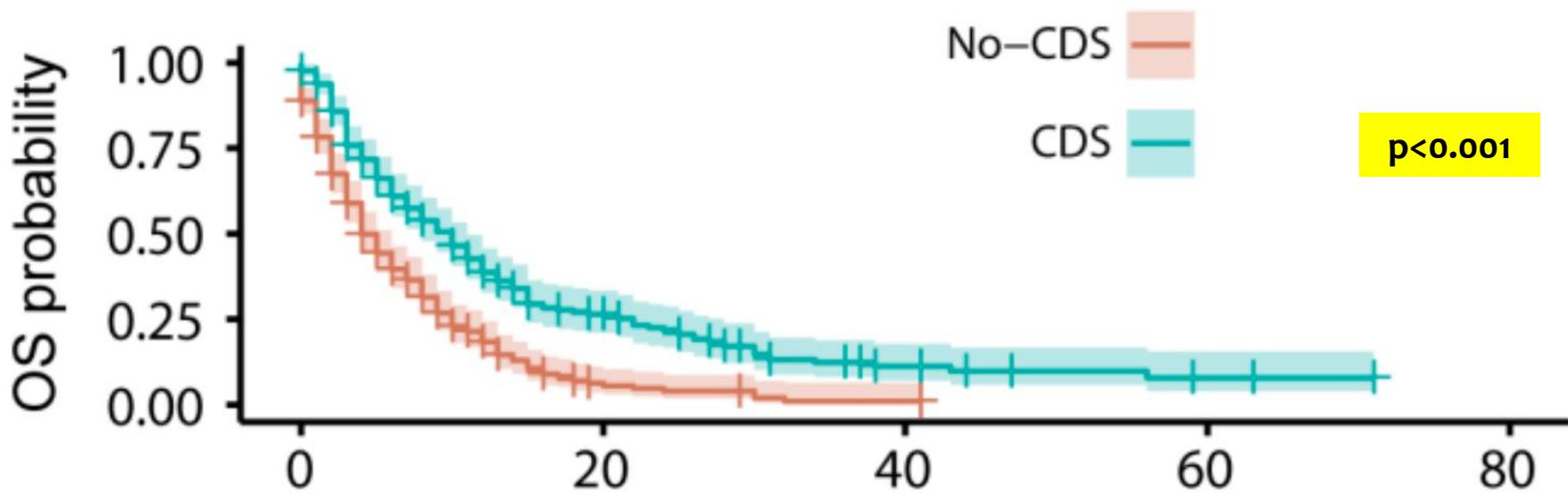


Article

Survival Benefit of Resection Surgery for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma with Liver Metastases: A Propensity Score-Matched SEER Database Analysis

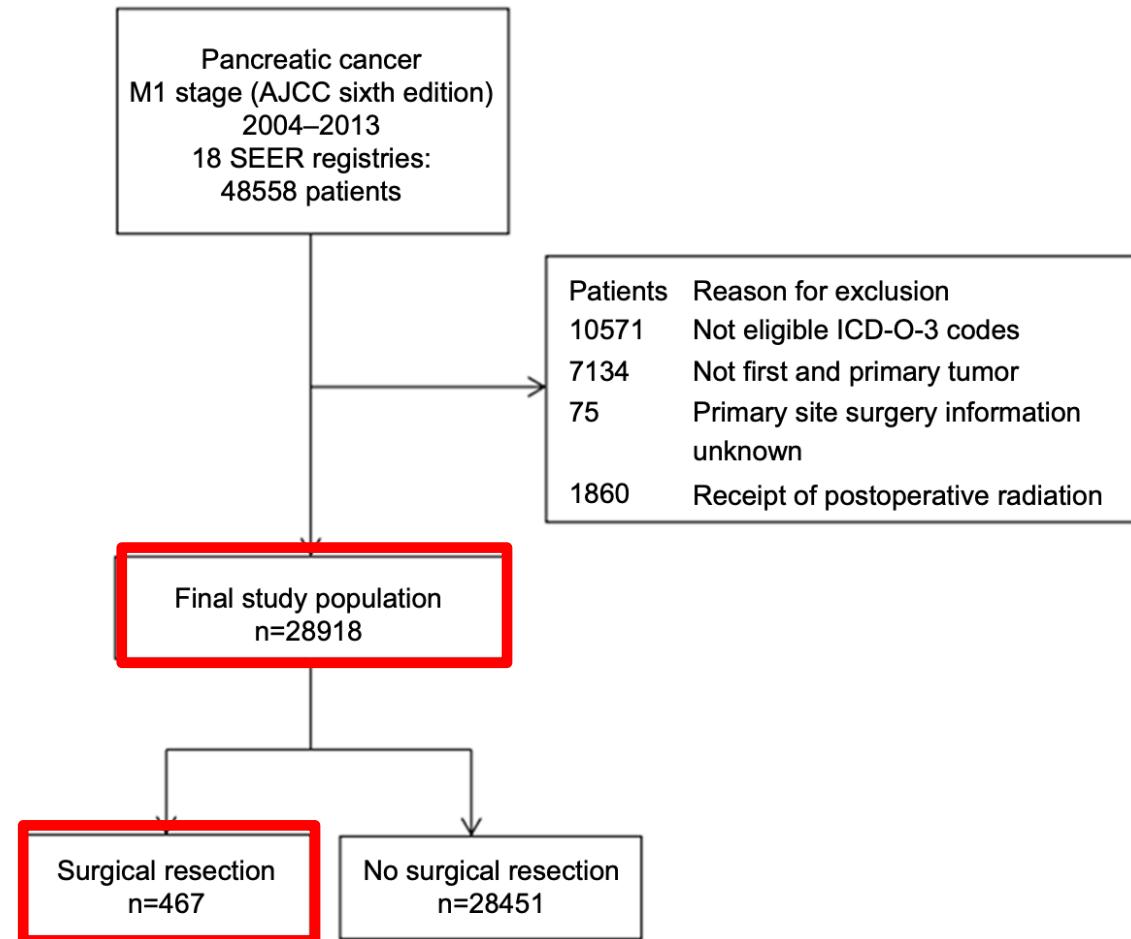
CDS: Cancer-directed surgery

(a)



RESECTION VS NO RESECTION

Surgical resection of a primary tumor improves survival of metastatic pancreatic cancer: a population-based study



Surgical resection of a primary tumor improves survival of metastatic pancreatic cancer: a population-based study

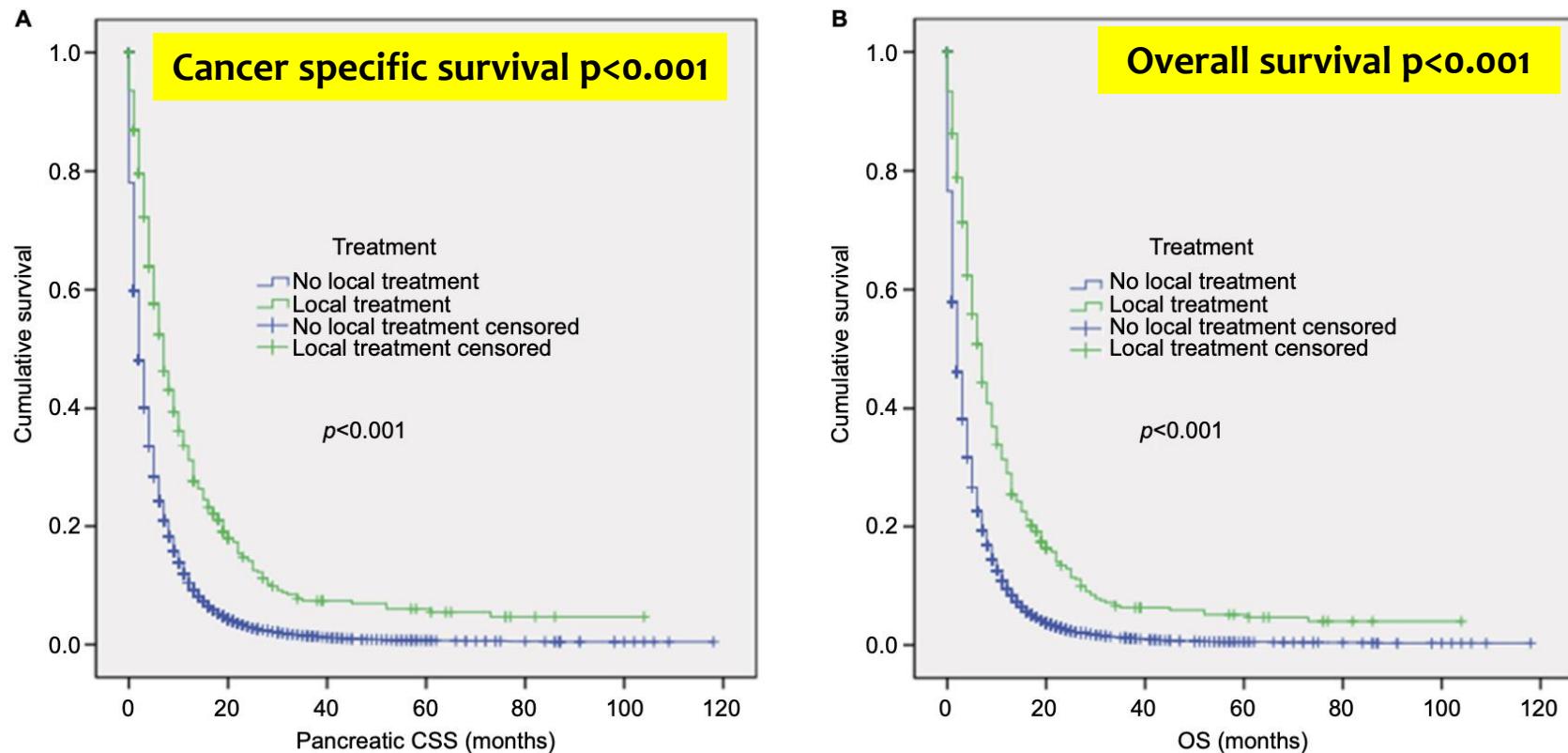


Figure 2 Survival curves with the log-rank test of (A) CSS ($p < 0.001$) and (B) OS ($p < 0.001$).

Abbreviations: CSS, cancer-specific survival; OS, overall survival.

Survival of Patients with Oligometastatic Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Treated with Combined Modality Treatment Including Surgical Resection: A Pilot Study

RESECTION VS NO RESECTION

Table 2. Univariate Analysis Comparing 3 Groups

Groups comparison	Median overall survival in years (95% CI)	Log rank (<i>p</i> -value)
M1 surgery group	2.77 years (0.71–3.69)	0.6
M0 surgery group	2.02 years (0.98–3.05)	
M1 no surgery group	0.98 years (0.55–1.25)	0.01
M1 surgery group	2.77 years (0.71–3.69)	
M0 surgery group	2.02 years (0.98–3.05)	0.005
M1 no surgery group	0.98 years (0.55–1.25)	

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

Survival of Patients with Oligometastatic Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Treated with Combined Modality Treatment Including Surgical Resection: A Pilot Study

RESECTION VS NO RESECTION

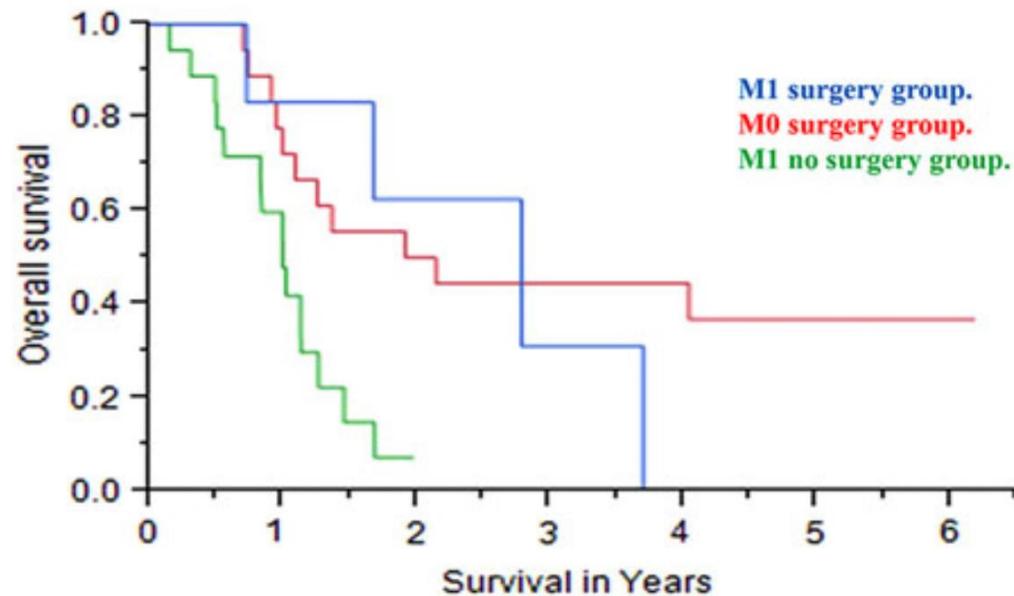
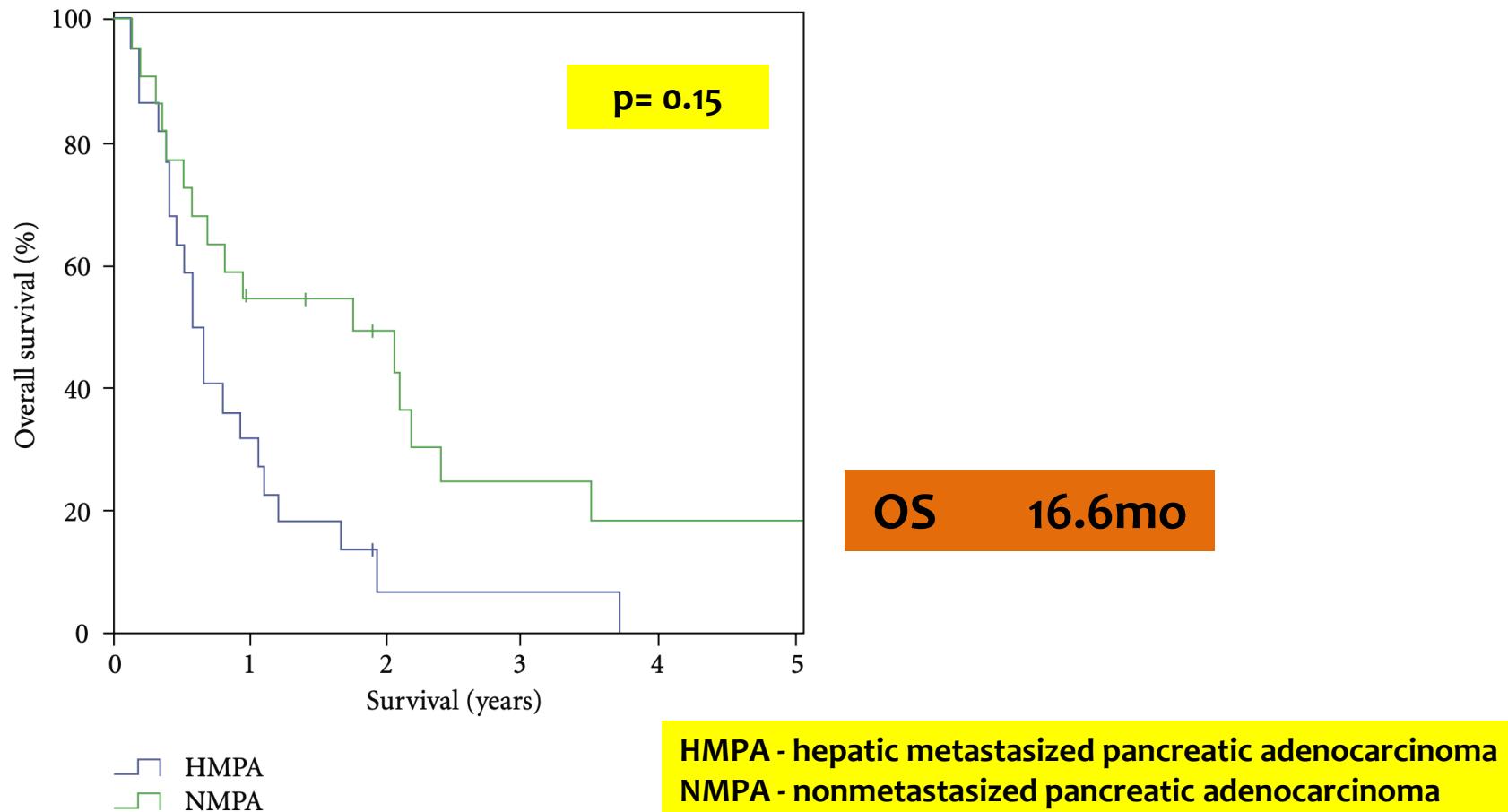


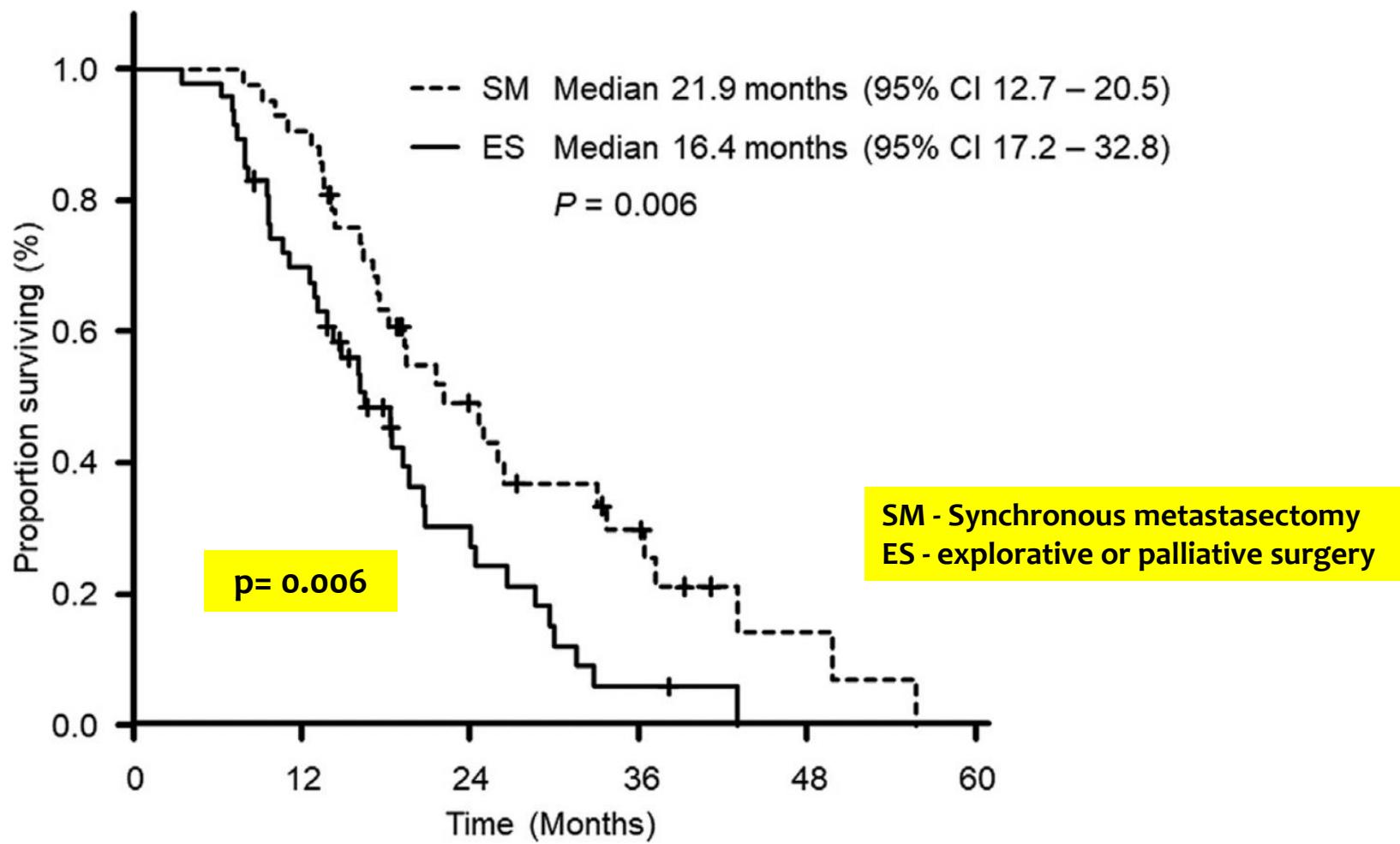
FIG. 1. A Kaplan-Meier survival curve comparing survival in the three groups.

Research Article

The Impact of Simultaneous Liver Resection for Occult Liver Metastases of Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma

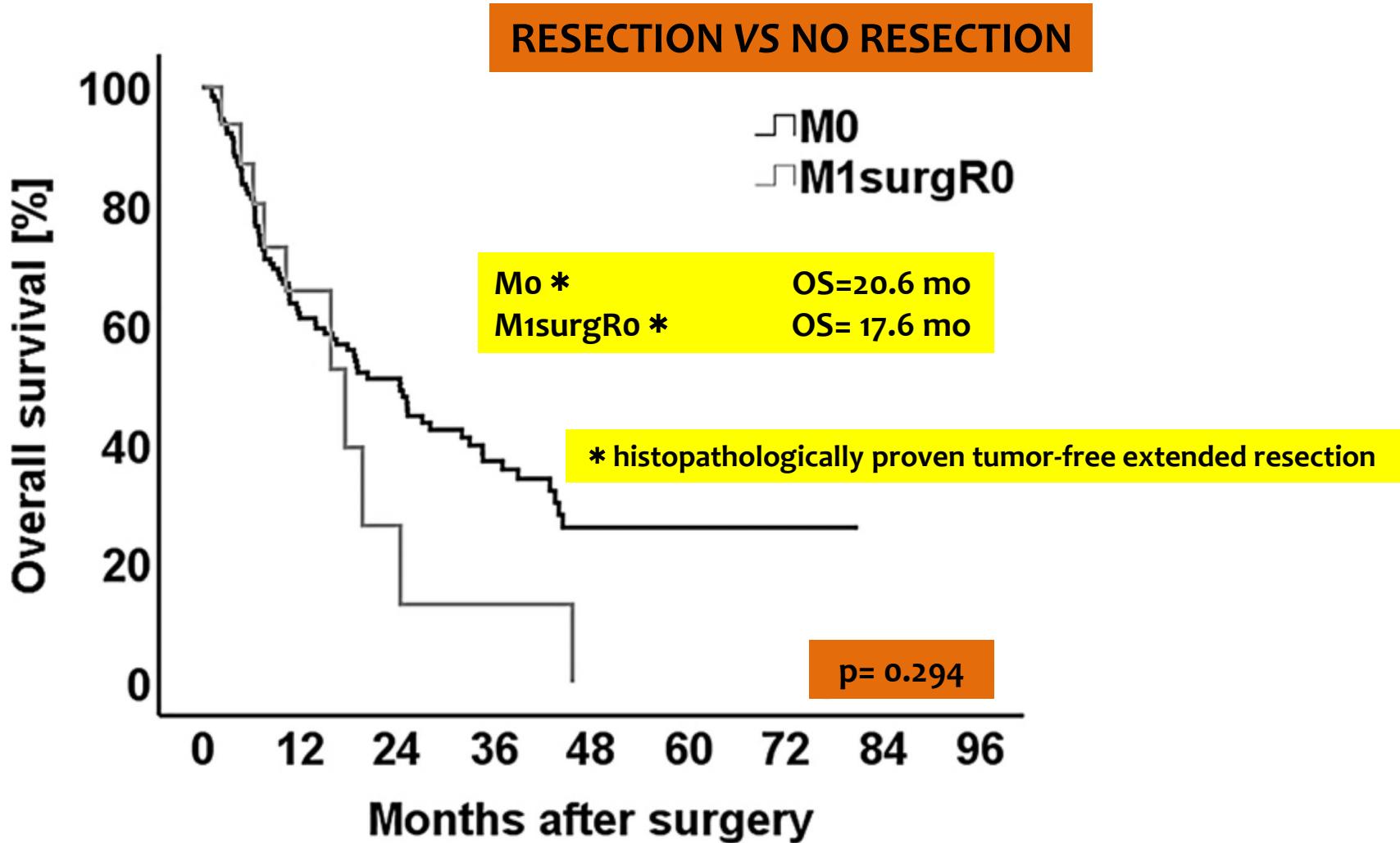


RESECTION VS NO RESECTION





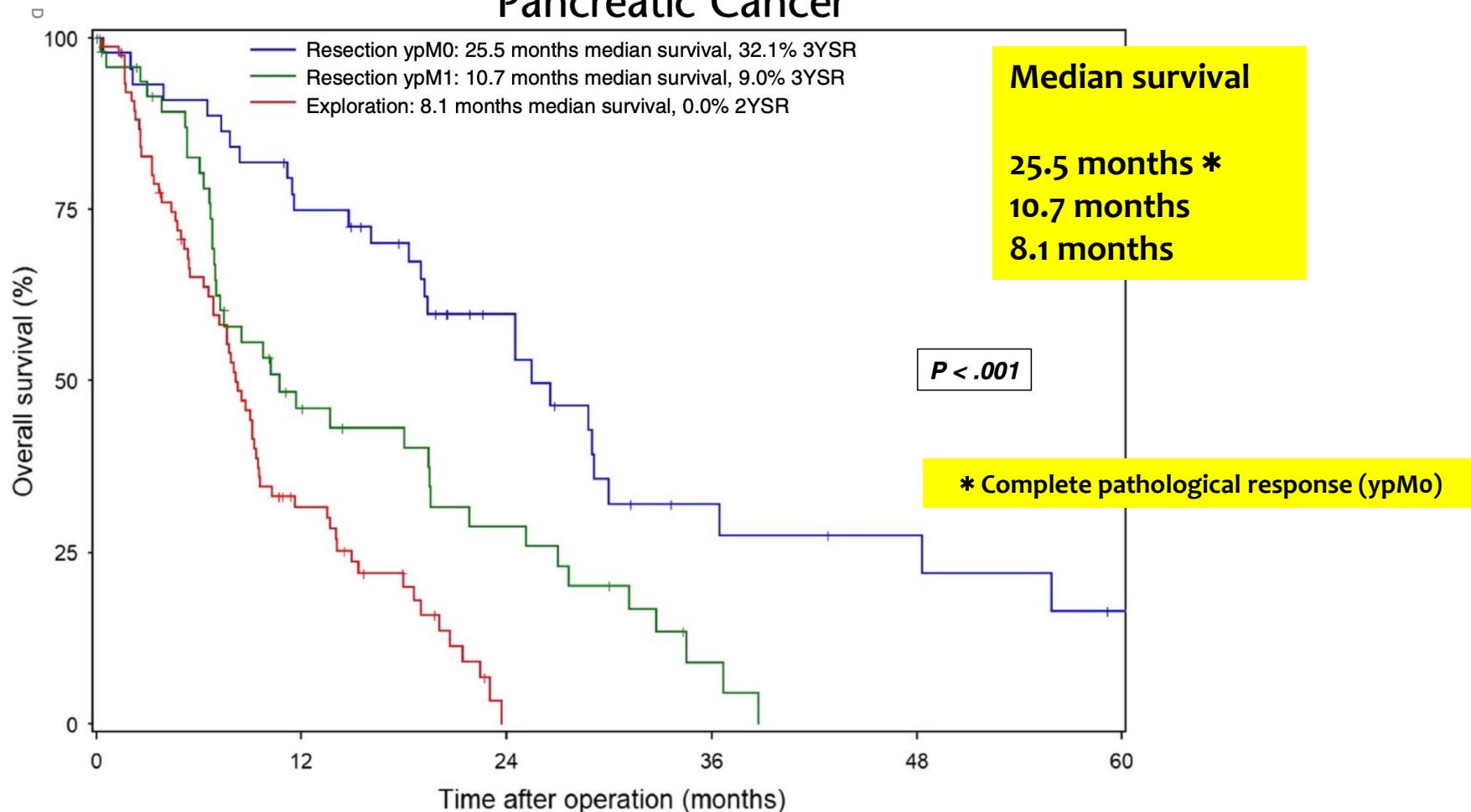
Surgical margin clearance and extended chemotherapy defines survival for synchronous oligometastatic liver lesions of the ductal adenocarcinoma of the pancreas

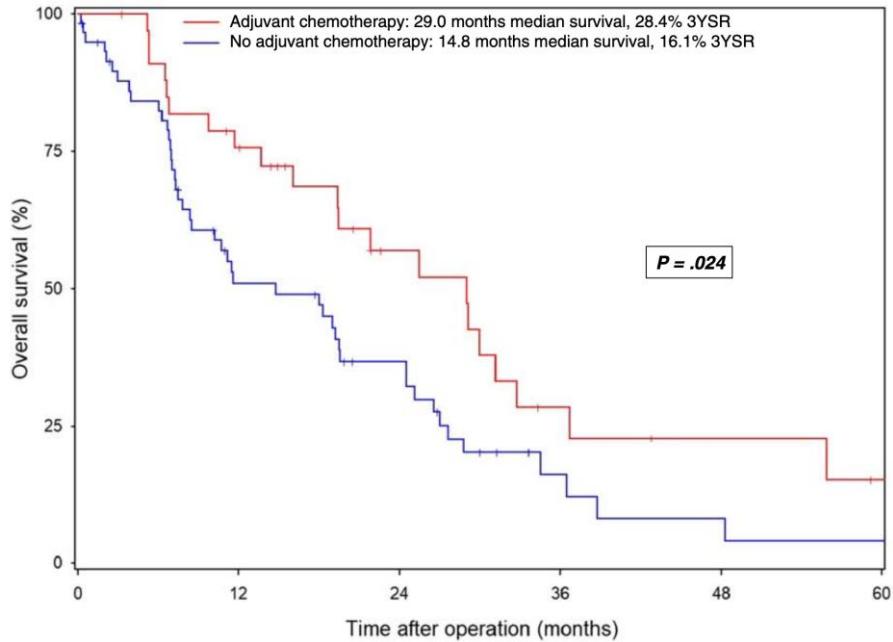
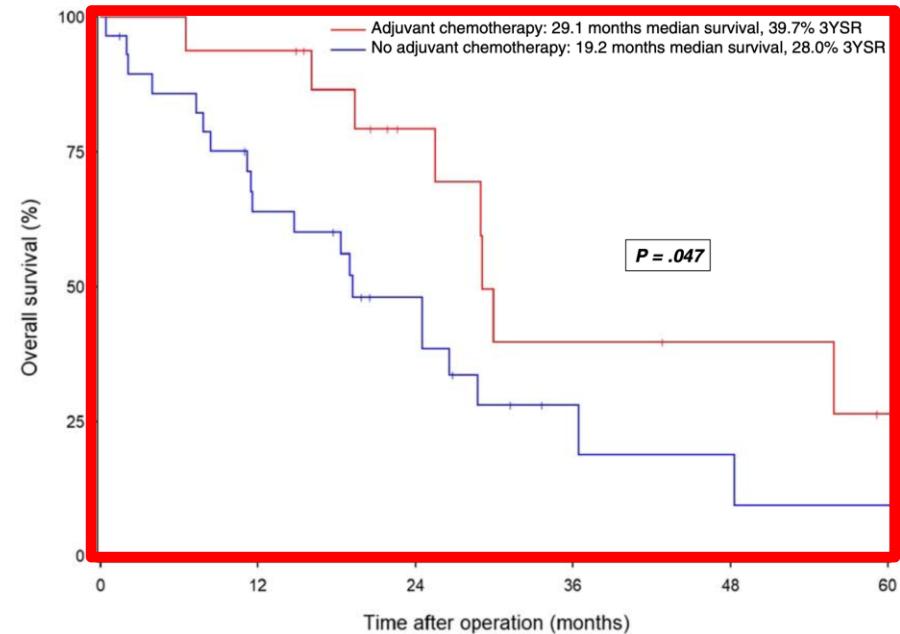
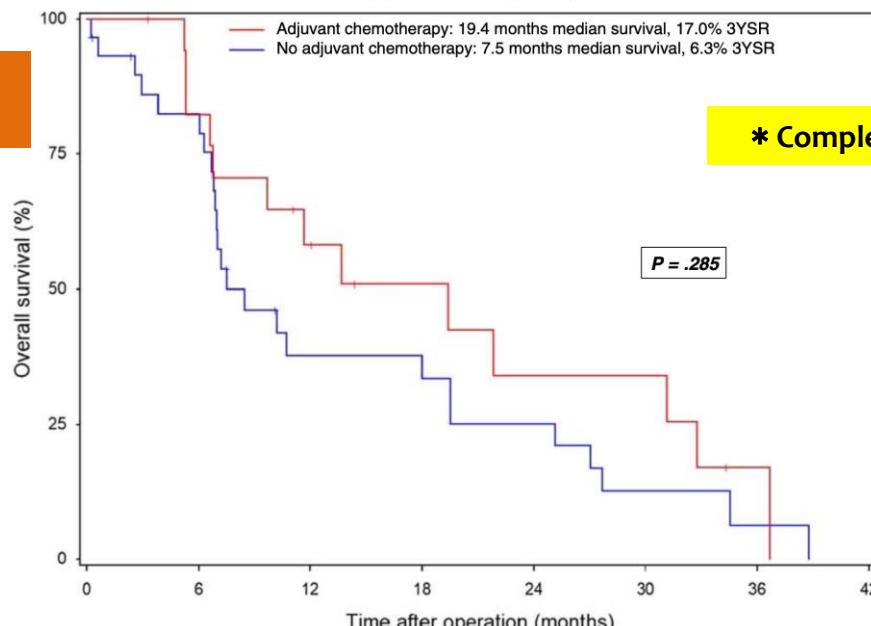


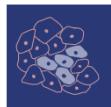
- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection

CHEMOTHERAPY

Oncological Outcome of Conversion Surgery After Preoperative Chemotherapy for Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer



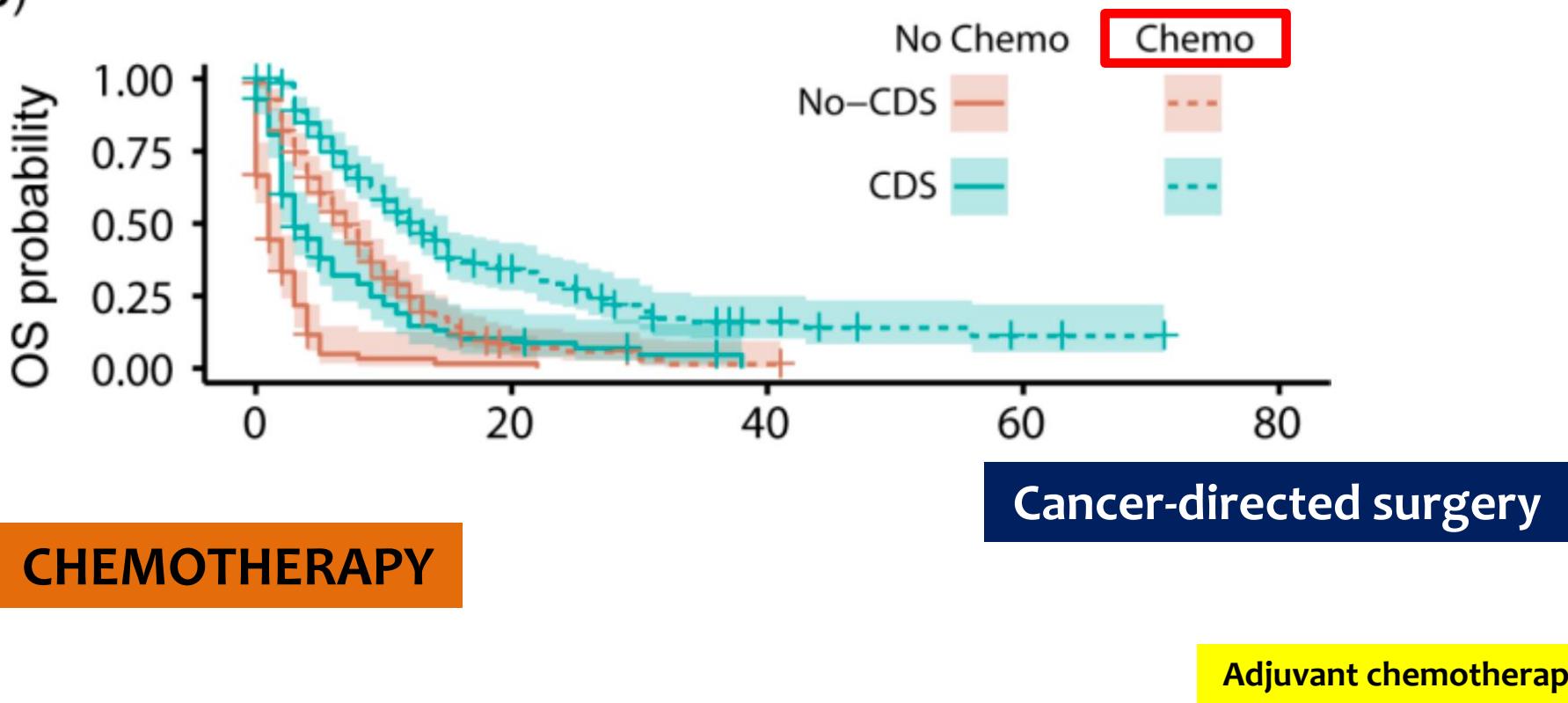
A**Resected cohort****B****ypMo subgroup****C****ypM1 subgroup****CHEMOTHERAPY**



Article

Survival Benefit of Resection Surgery for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma with Liver Metastases: A Propensity Score-Matched SEER Database Analysis

(b)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE – PANCREATIC TUMORS

Downstaging in Stage IV Pancreatic Cancer: A New Population Eligible for Surgery?

Downstaging

Gemcitabine

Gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel

FOLFIRINOX

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy

intraoperative US

Lesion still evident:

US-guided fine-needle aspiration

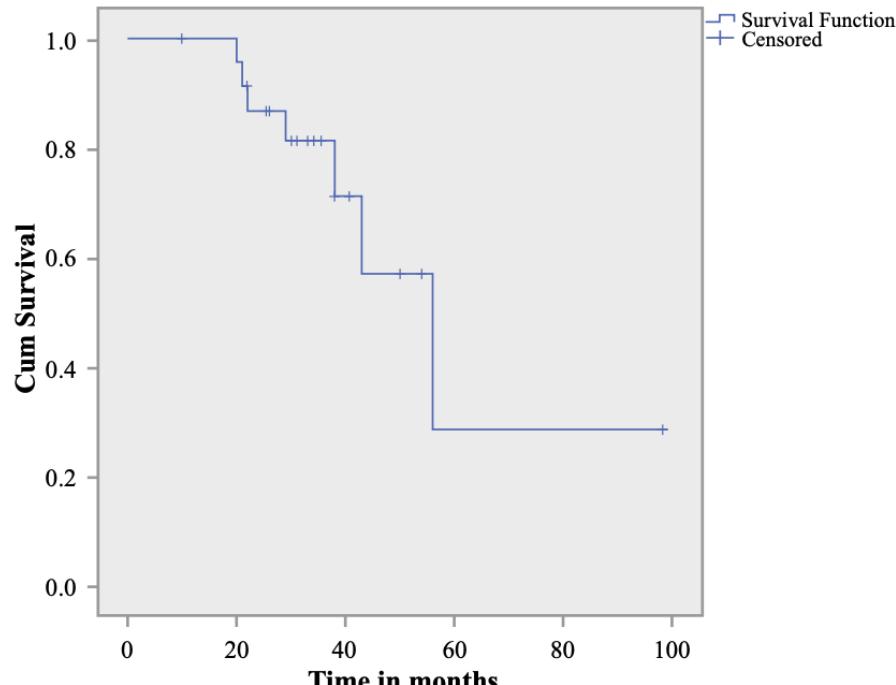
Positive:

Resection aborted

CHEMOTHERAPY

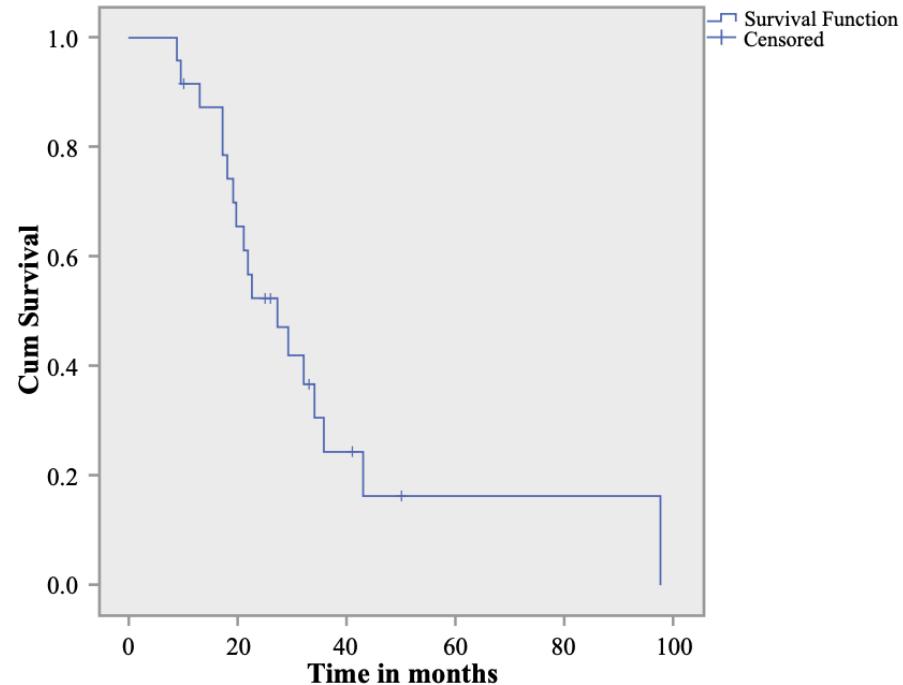
Oligometastatic: ≤ 2 metastatic tumors total in liver or lung, each < 4 cm

Overall Survival



Median OS was 56 months (range 36-75)

Disease free survival from diagnosis



DFS from diagnosis was 27 mnths (range 17-37)

FIG. 1 Overall survival from diagnosis. *Cum* cumulative, *OS* overall survival

FIG. 2 Disease-free survival from diagnosis. *Cum* cumulative, *DFS* disease-free survival

- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection
- Chemotherapy
 - Conversion therapy
 - Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy**

OPEN

Oncological Outcome of Conversion Surgery After Preoperative Chemotherapy for Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

CA 19-9

TABLE 4. Multivariable Analysis of Prognostic Factors for Overall Survival in the Resection Cohort

Variable	Category	HR	95% CI	P
Likelihood Ratio: χ^2 33.35, 5 DF, $P < 0.0001$				
Conversion surgery	Resection ypM1 vs. ypM0	1.99	1.17–3.39	0.011
CA19-9	≥ 400 U/mL vs. <400 U/mL	6.89	2.96–16.03	<0.001
Adjuvant chemotherapy	Yes vs. no	0.44	0.20–0.75	0.005
Not included				
Neoadjuvant therapy	F vs. G/GF/O	—	—	0.895
Vascular involvement	Arterial/venous vs. no	—	—	0.624
Timing of operation*	$< 5/\geq 9$ mo vs. $5-\geq 9$ mo	—	—	0.289
ASA classification	ASA 3–4 vs. ASA 1–2	—	—	0.075

Bold indicates a statistically significant P-value.

*Time from diagnosis to surgery.

F indicates FOLFIRINOX; G, gemcitabine, GF, gemcitabine + FOLFIRINOX; O, other.

CA 19-9 <400 U/mL

CA 19-9

Biochemical downstaging

TABLE 2 Preoperative data and surgical outcome

Patient	Local stage	Pre-CHT size (mm)	Post-CHT size (mm)	CHT	Pre-CHT CA19-9 (U/mL)	Post-CHT CA19-9 (U/mL)	Diagnostic workout at restaging	Surgery	Operative time (min)	PF (B/C)	PO stay
1	R	32	18	Gem	33	223	CT	PD	345	No	7
3	R	23	18	FOLFIRINOX	955	48	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD, PVR	430	No	8
4	LAPC	35	20	Gem	184	10	CT	PD	265	No	7
7	LAPC	40	11	FOLFIRINOX	1100	18	CT	PD	240	B	7
9	LAPC	30	25	FOLFIRINOX	286	5	CT	PD	275	No	9
10	R	22	20	FOLFIRINOX	663	28	CT	PD	400	No	30
11	BRL	45	30	FOLFIRINOX	3600	56	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD	310	No	13
12	R	35	35	Gem nab-P	1300	1	CT	PD	150	No	9
15	BLR	27	20	Gem	1	1	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD	340	No	14
16	BLR	NA	30	Gem	15	NA	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD	330	B	16
17	LAPC	26	15	FOLFIRINOX	1198	34	CT	PD	290	No	8
18	LAPC	33	18	FOLFIRINOX	3017	85	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD	310	No	14
20	LAPC	38	15	FOLFIRINOX	173	8	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD	340	B	27
24	R	30	30	FOLFIRINOX	45	NA	CT, ¹⁸ PET-FDG	PD	330	No	12

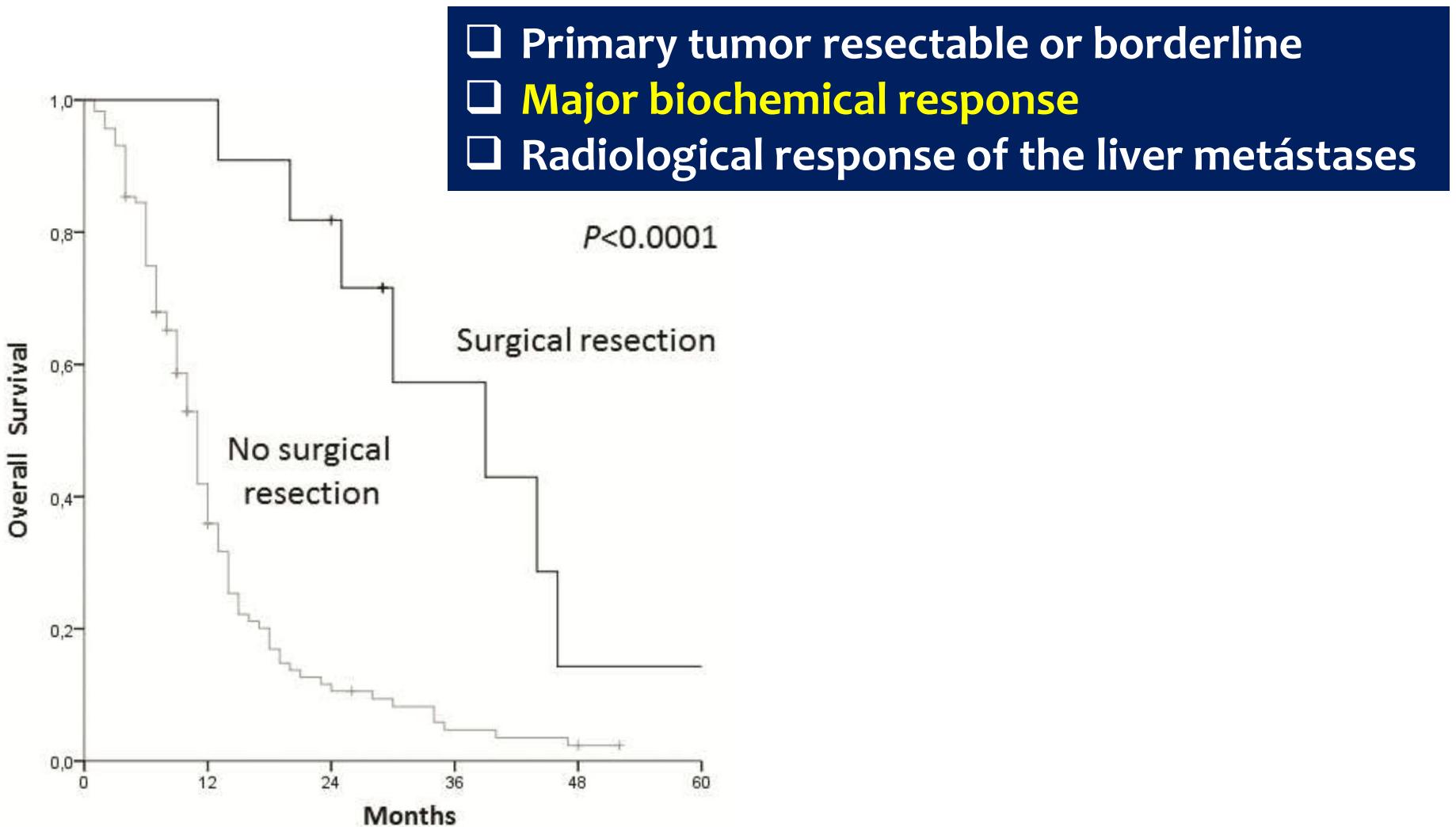
P<0.001

CA 19-9 596 U/mL
CA 19-9 18 U/mL

PREDICTORS FOR RESECTABILITY

- Shrinkage rate of the primary tumor
- Postchemotherapy CA19-9 serum levels *

PREDICTORS FOR RESECTABILITY



- No biochemical response:**
no CA 19-9 decrease
or
decrease < 50%
- Minor biochemical response**
decrease of 50% - 89%
- Major biochemical response**
decrease ≥ 90%

- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection
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 - Adjuvant chemotherapy**
- CA 19-9

Major biochemical response
decrease $\geq 90\%$

Radical surgery of oligometastatic pancreatic cancer



Table 2
 Types and timing of hepatic resections.

Type of resection

Liver resection	Overall	Synchronous	Metachronous
1× atypical	55 (64.7%)	43	12
2× atypical	15 (17.7%)	14	1
3× atypical	1 (1.1%)	—	1
4× atypical	2 (2.4%)	2	—
Bisegmentectomy	2 (2.4%)	1	1
Bisegmentectomy & 1× atypical	3 (3.5%)	1	2
Right hepatectomy	6 (7.1%)	1	5
Extended right hepatectomy	1 (1.1%)	—	1
	85 (100%)	62	23

Surgery for isolated liver metastases from pancreatic cancer

Table 1 Characteristics of patients

No.	Sex/ age	Pancreatic surgery	Postoperative course	DFI ^a (months)	Liver surgery	No. of mets (size ^b)	Recurrence (DFS ^c)	Follow-up (months)	Status
1	M/56	PD	PF-C, bleeding, relaparotomy	14	Wedge	1 (2,2 cm)	–	58	Alive
2	M/39	PD		7	Right Hepatectomy	1 (2,1 cm)	Multiple (20 mo)	23	Dead
3	M/55	PD	PF-A	10	Wedge	1 (3,5 cm)	Liver (4 mo)	9	Dead
4	M/41	PD	DGE-A	8	Wedge	1 (1,8 cm)	Peritoneum (8 mo)	11	Dead
5	F/52	PD		Synchro	Wedge	2 (2,6 cm)	Liver (6 mo)	8	Dead
6	M/63	PD		Synchro	Wedge	1 (0,5 cm)	Liver (7 mo)	13	Dead
7	M/75	TP	Pleural effusion	Synchro	Wedge	3 (2,4 cm)	Pancreatic bed (3 mo)	6	Dead
8	F/54	PD	PF-A	Synchro	Wedge	1 (1,7 cm)	Liver (2 mo)	8	Dead
9	M/52	PD	Pneumonia	Synchro	Wedge	2 (2,5 cm)	Multiple (4 mo)	7	Dead
10	F/65	LP	PF-A	Synchro	Wedge	2 (2,4 cm)	Liver (5 mo)	9	Dead
11	M/51	TP		Synchro	Wedge	1 (2 cm)	Multiple (2 mo)	4	Dead
12	F/78	PD		Synchro	Wedge	1 (1,8 cm)	Liver (5 mo)	11	Dead
13	F/64	LP	PF-A	Synchro	Wedge	1 (1 cm)	Liver (5 mo)	9	Dead
14	F/53	TP		Synchro	Bisegment and Wedge	3 (2,8 cm)	Liver (2 mo)	5	Dead
15	F/64	PD	PF-B	Synchro	Wedge	2 (2,5 cm)	Multiple (2 mo)	3	Alive

PD pancreateoduodenectomy, TP total pancreatectomy, LP left pancreatectomy, PF-A,B,C pancreatic fistula graded according to reference 19, DGE-A,B,C delayed gastric emptying graded according to reference 20

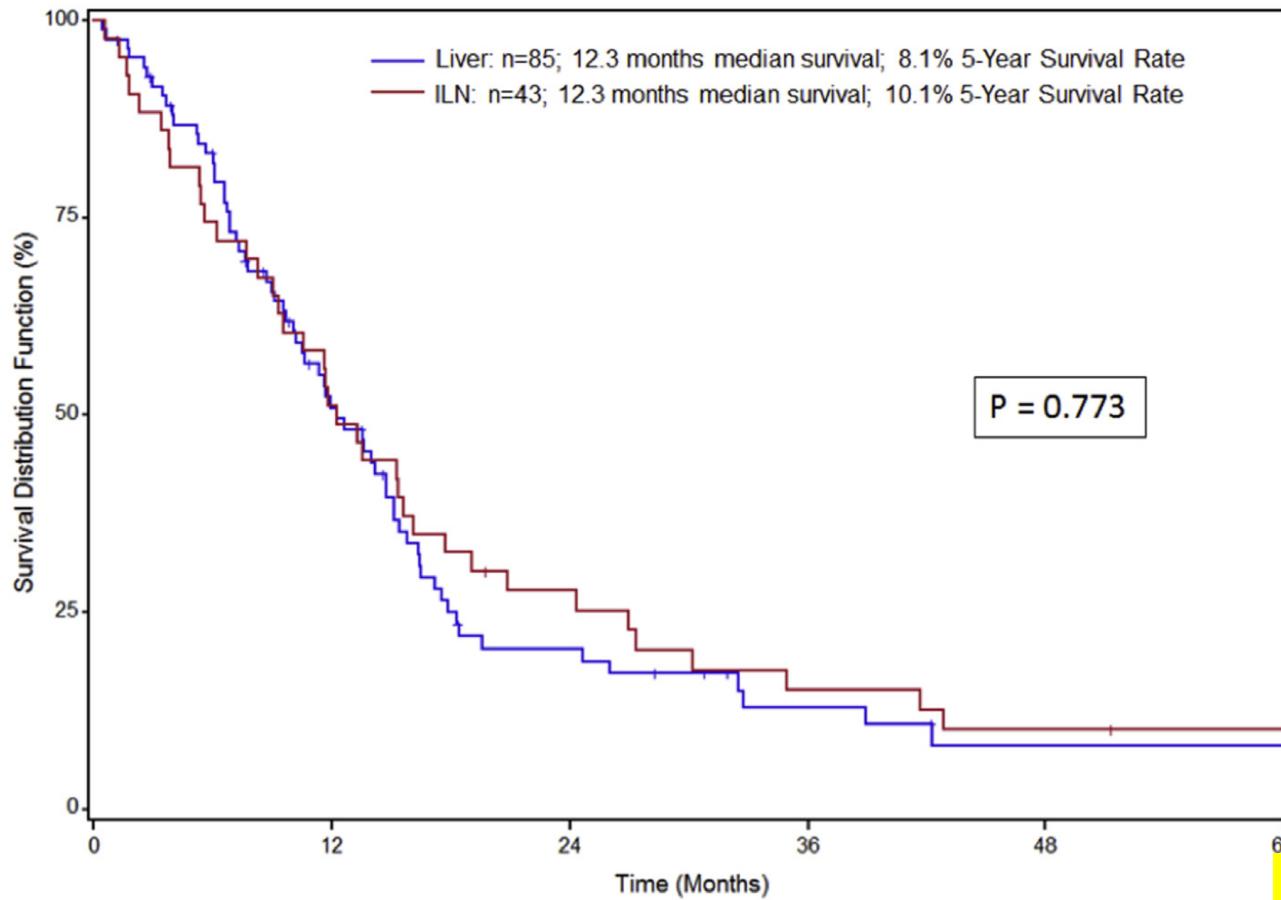
^a DFI disease-free interval defined as the interval between pancreatic surgery and the diagnosis of liver metastases

^b In patients with multiple metastases, the diameter of the largest lesion is reported

^c DFS disease-free survival defined as the time from resection of metastases to diagnosis of recurrence

- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection
- Chemotherapy
 - Conversion therapy
 - Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy**
- CA 19-9
 - Major biochemical response
 - decrease $\geq 90\%$
- Wedge resection

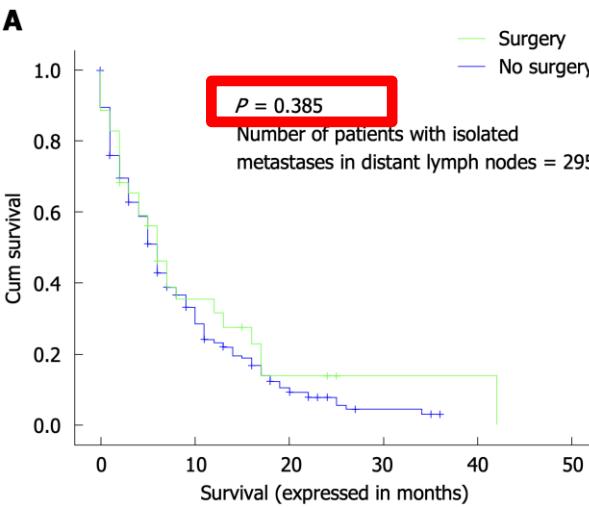
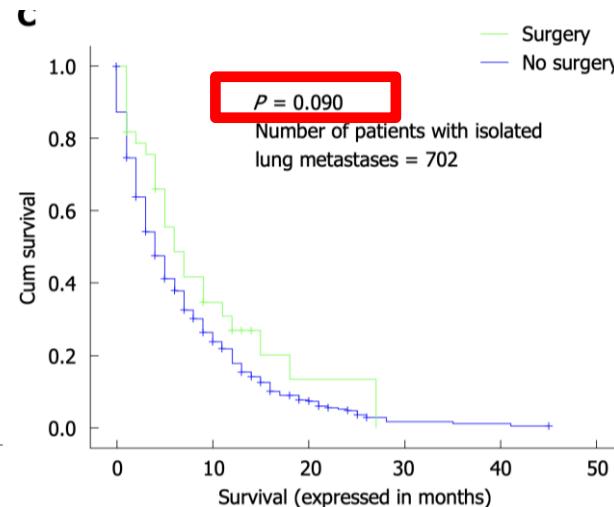
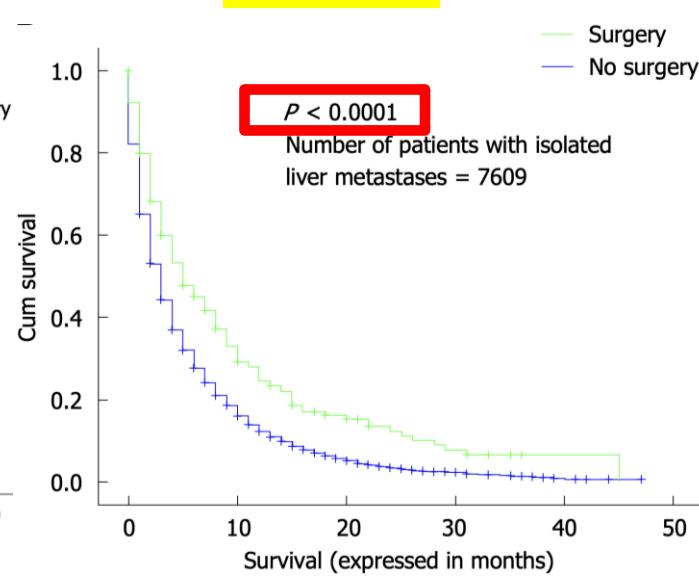
Radical surgery of oligometastatic pancreatic cancer



Location

Liver vs Lymph nodes *

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Observational Study**Prognostic value of site-specific metastases in pancreatic adenocarcinoma: A Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results database analysis****Lymph nodes****Lung****Liver****Liver**

- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
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- Wedge resection
- Liver only

PANCREATIC DUCTAL ADENOCARCINOMA

Time point Liver metastasis

- Synchronous**
- Metachronous**

SYNCHRONOUS VS METACHRONOUS



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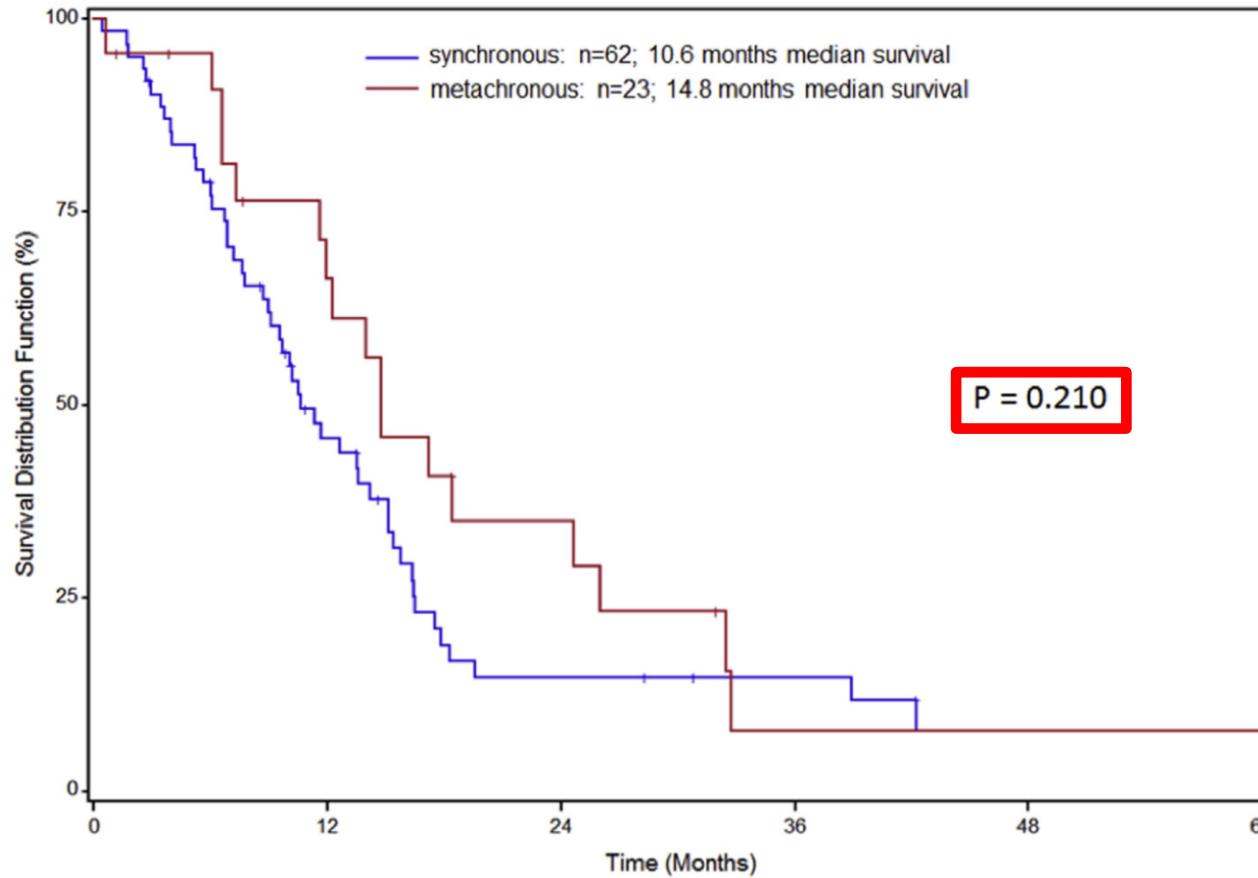
EJSO 43 (2017) 358–363

EJSO
the Journal of Cancer Surgery

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Radical surgery of oligometastatic pancreatic cancer



SYNCHRONOUS VS METACHRONOUS

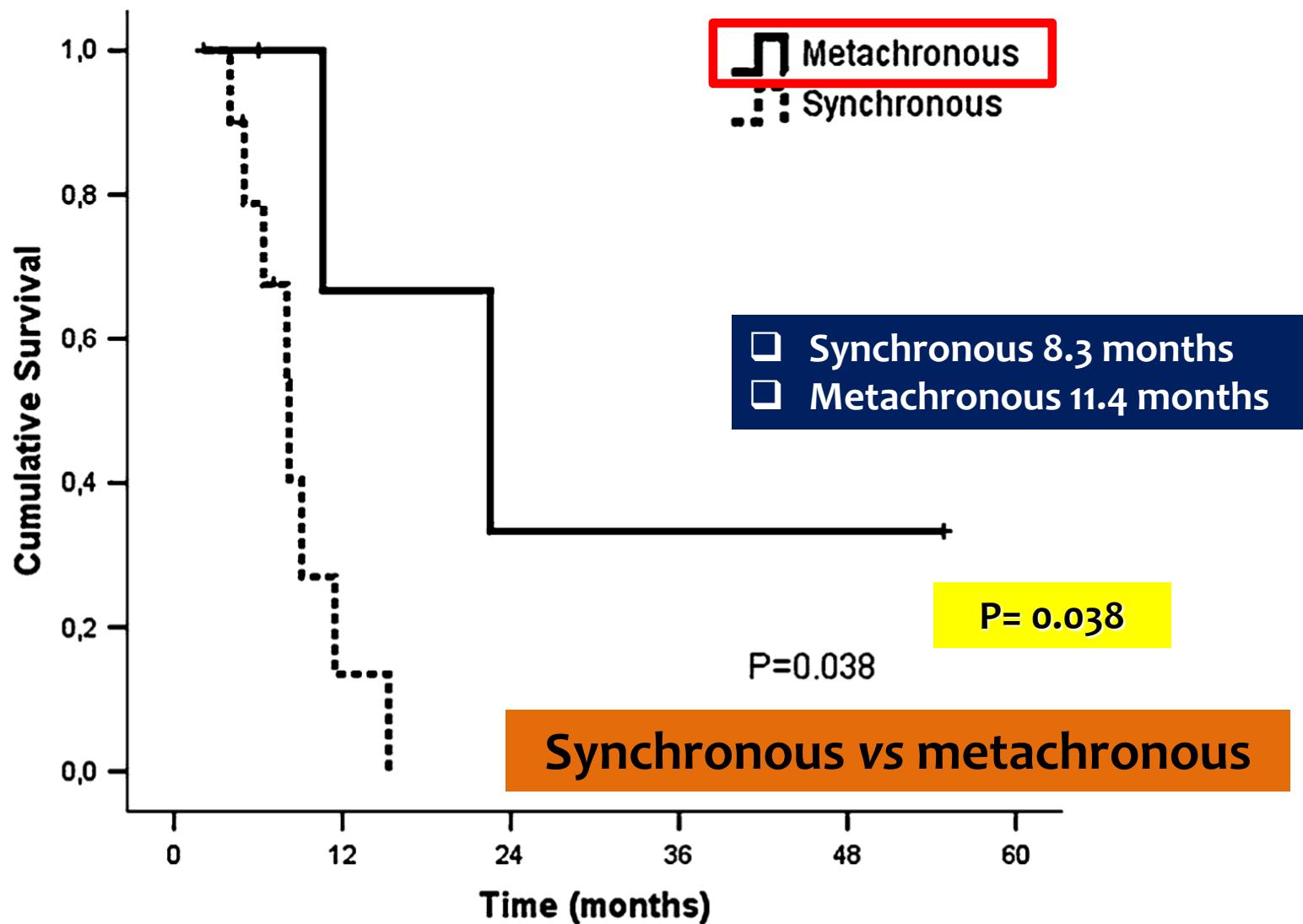
Table 2 Potential prognostic factors and effect on overall survival

	No. of cases (%)	Median OS (mo)	95 % CI	p value ^a
Patient related				
Sex				
Male	8 (53)	9.1	3.1–15.1	0.245
Female	7 (47)	8.9	7.8–9.0	
Age				
<60 yrs	9 (60)	9.1	6.8–11.5	0.719
≥60 yrs	6 (40)	9.2	8.6–9.8	
Primary tumor related				
Grading				
G1	0 (0)			0.204
G2	4 (27)	6.0	1.0–11.0	
G3	11 (73)	9.2	8.6–9.8	
Resection margin status				
R0	7 (47)	9.2	8.9–9.5	0.438
R1	8 (53)	8.9	4.3–13.5	
R2	0 (0)			
Metastases related				
Timing				
Metachronous	4 (27)	11.4	0.0–25.1	0.038
Synchronous	11 (73)	8.3	6.9–9.7	
Number				
Single	9 (60)	11.0	5.4–16.6	0.056
Multiple	6 (30)	8.0	6.1–9.9	
Size of the largest lesion				
<2.0 cm	5 (33)	11.0	6.5–15.5	0.863
≥2.0 cm	10 (67)	9.1	5.9–12.3	

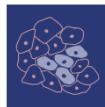
OS overall survival defined as the time interval between surgery for liver metastases and last follow-up or death

^a Log-rank test

POTENTIAL PROGNOSTIC FACTORS

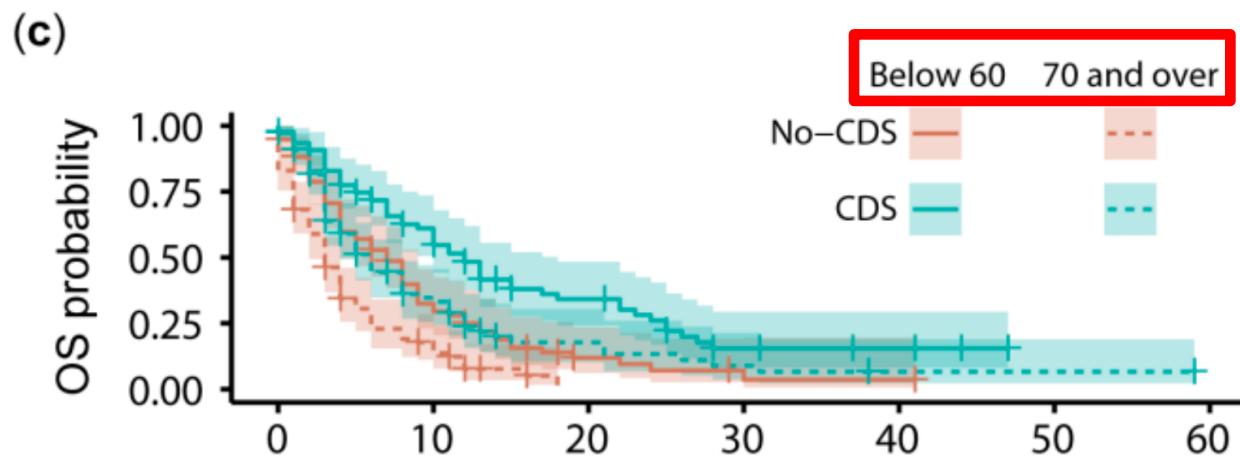


- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection
- Chemotherapy
 - Conversion therapy
 - Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy
- CA 19-9
 - Major biochemical response
 - decrease $\geq 90\%$
- Wedge resection
- Liver only
- Synchronous or metachronous



Article

Survival Benefit of Resection Surgery for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma with Liver Metastases: A Propensity Score-Matched SEER Database Analysis

AGE Younger than 70**Cancer-directed surgery**

- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection
- Chemotherapy
 - Conversion therapy
 - Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy
- CA 19-9
 - Major biochemical response
 - decrease $\geq 90\%$
- Wedge resection
- Liver only
- Synchronous or metachronous
- Younger than 70

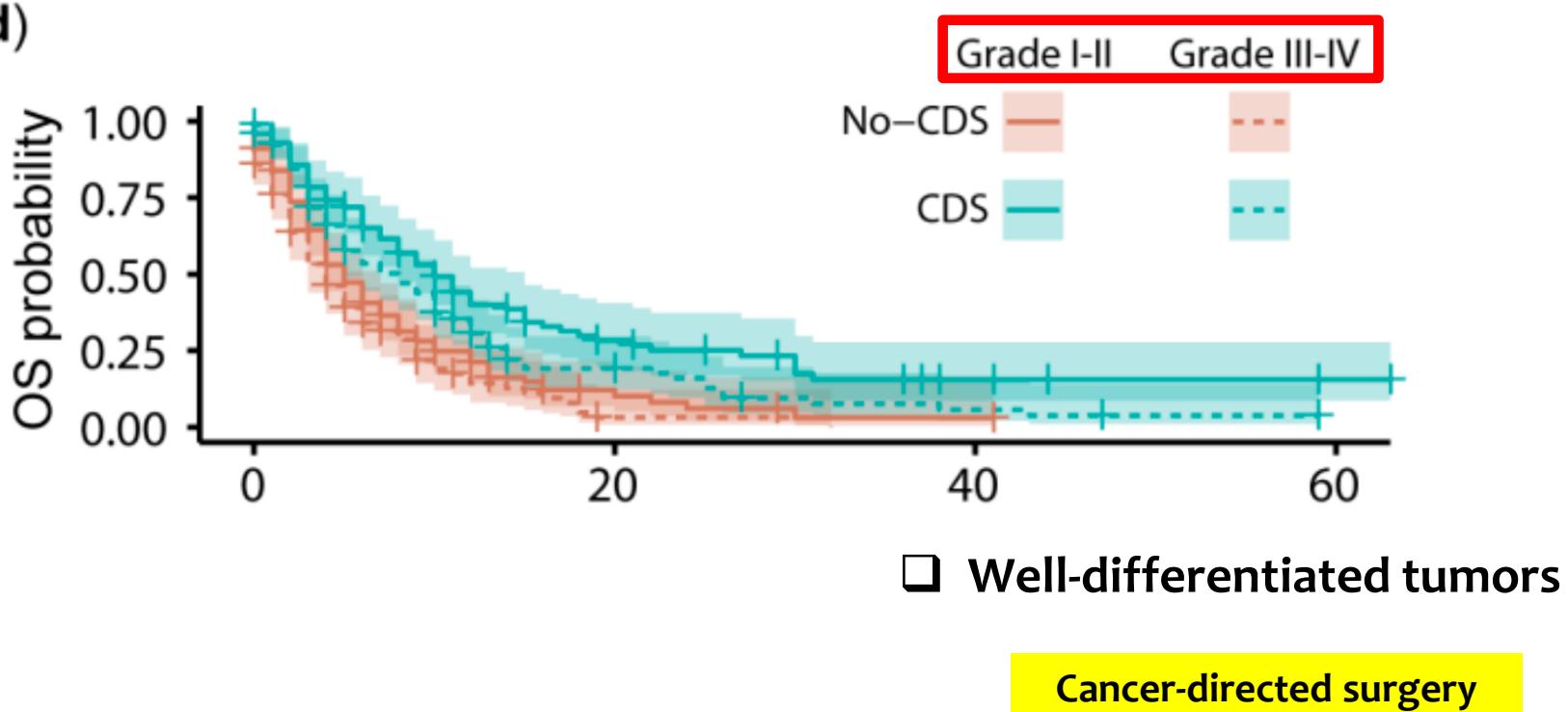


Article

Survival Benefit of Resection Surgery for Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma with Liver Metastases: A Propensity Score-Matched SEER Database Analysis

Differentiation

(d)



- Pancreatic head adenocarcinoma
- Resection
- Chemotherapy
 - Conversion therapy
 - Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy
- CA 19-9
 - Major biochemical response
 - decrease $\geq 90\%$
- Wedge resection
- Liver only
- Synchronous or metachronous
- Younger than 70
- Well-differentiated tumors

STUDIES ON SURGERY OF LIVER OLIGOMETASTASIS IN PDAC

Author	Patients	Time point	Chemotherapy	Overall survival (mo)	Mortality
Shrikhande (2007)	11	Synchronous	Adjuvant	11.4	0
Klein (2012)	22	Synchronous	Adjuvant	16.6	0
Zanini (2015)	15	Synchronous Metachronous	Adjuvant	9.1	0
Tachezy (2016)	69	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	14	1
Crippa (2016)	11	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	39	N/A
Hackert (2017)	85	Synchronous Metachronous	Adjuvant	12.3	2.9
Frigerio (2017)	24	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	56	0
Takeda (2022)	10	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	54.6	0
Hank (2023)	45	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	25.5	1
Bachelier (2022)	92	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	18.2	5.4
Shao (2021)	50	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	16	0
Safi (2021)	35	Synchronous	Neoadjuvant	10.3	7.9

PANCREAS STUDY GROUP

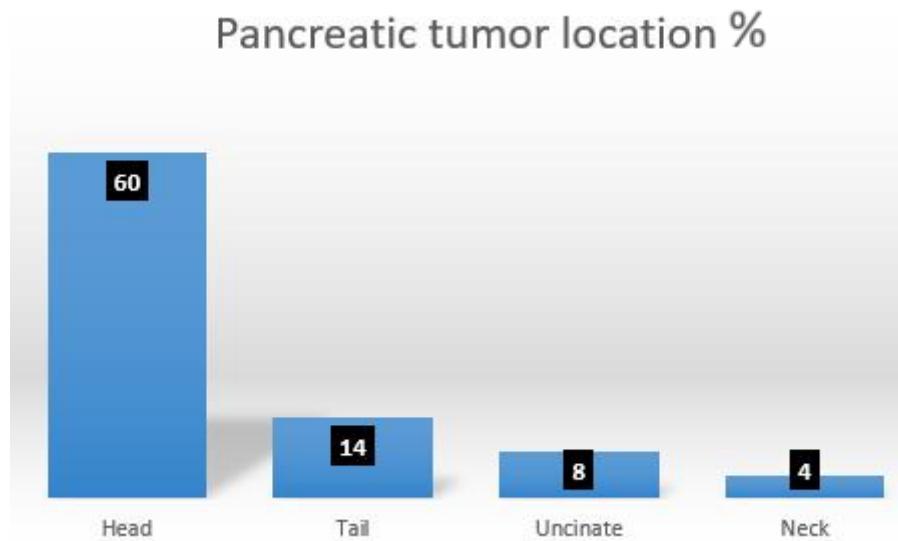
Fabrizio Di Benedetto (Modena University, Italy)
Orlando J. Torres (Maranhão Federal University, Brazil)



- **33 participants, 50 cases from 11 centers:**

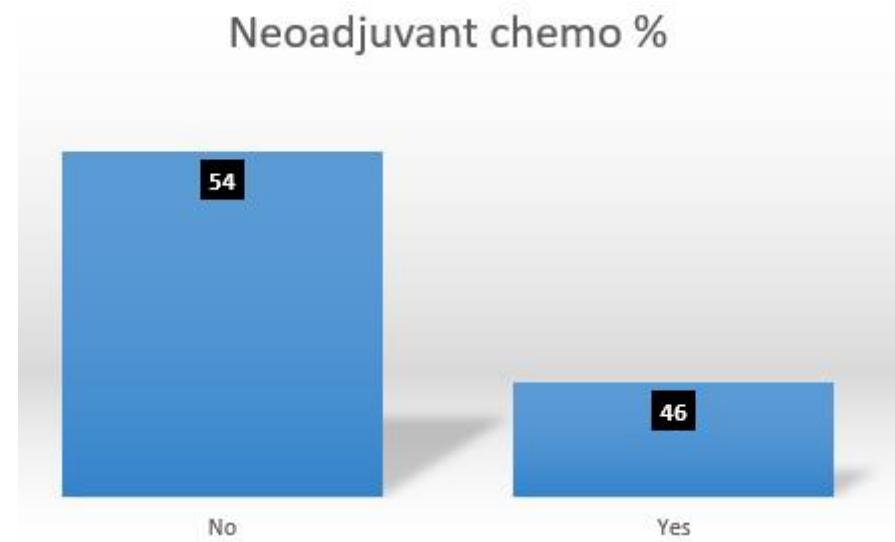
Deniz Balci, Orlando J. Torres, Nikolaos Machairas, Erdins Kamer, Kvasivka Oleksandr, Alpen Yahya Gumusoglu,
Nur Hilal Kiziltoprak, Marco Vivarelli, Maria Conticchio, Andrea Belli, Reinhold Klug

Pancreatic tumor location

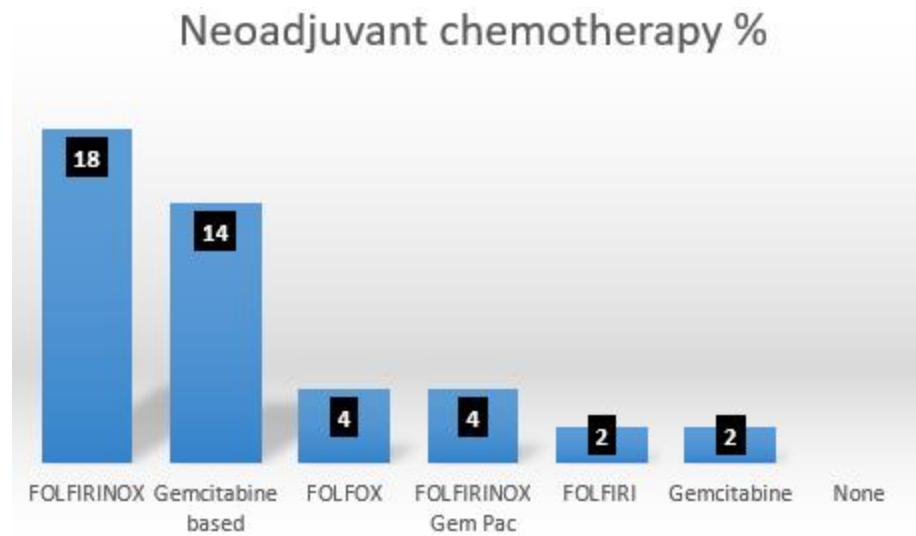


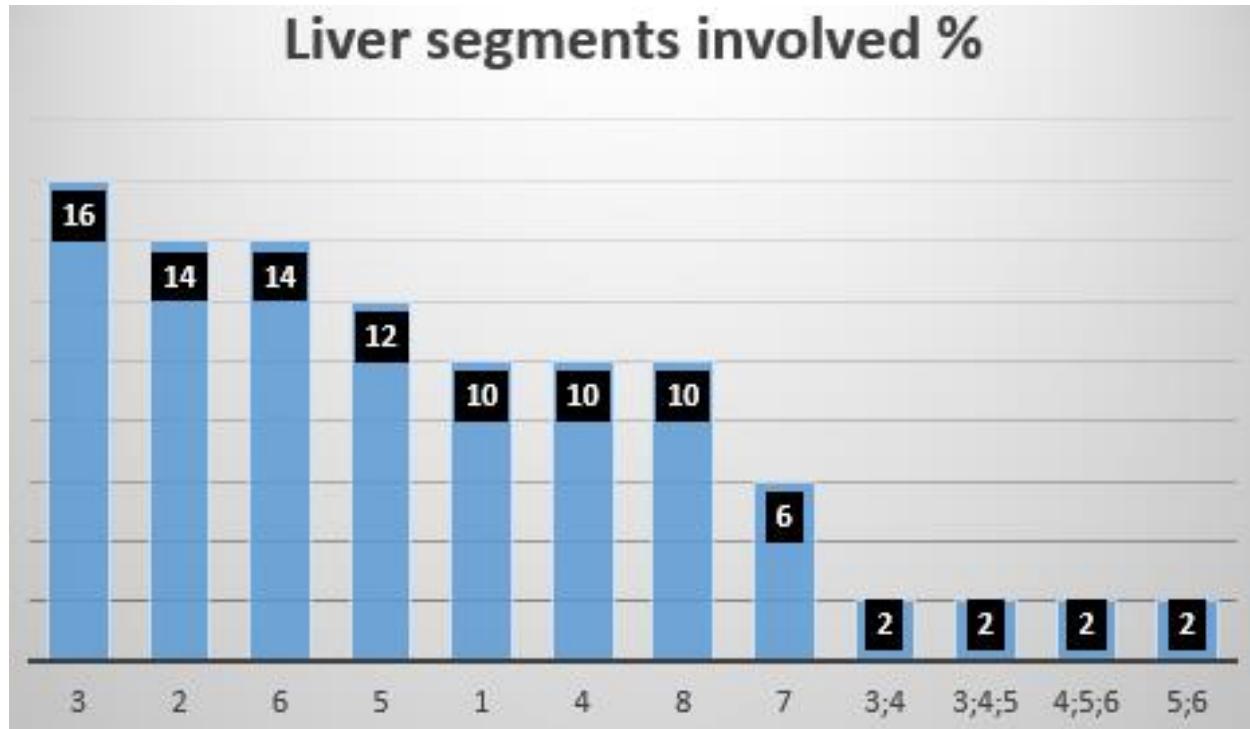
Preoperatively pancreatic tumor size (Mean \pm SD)	29.35 ± 17.65
Preoperatively CA 19-9 (Mean \pm SD)	826.9 ± 1951.69

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy

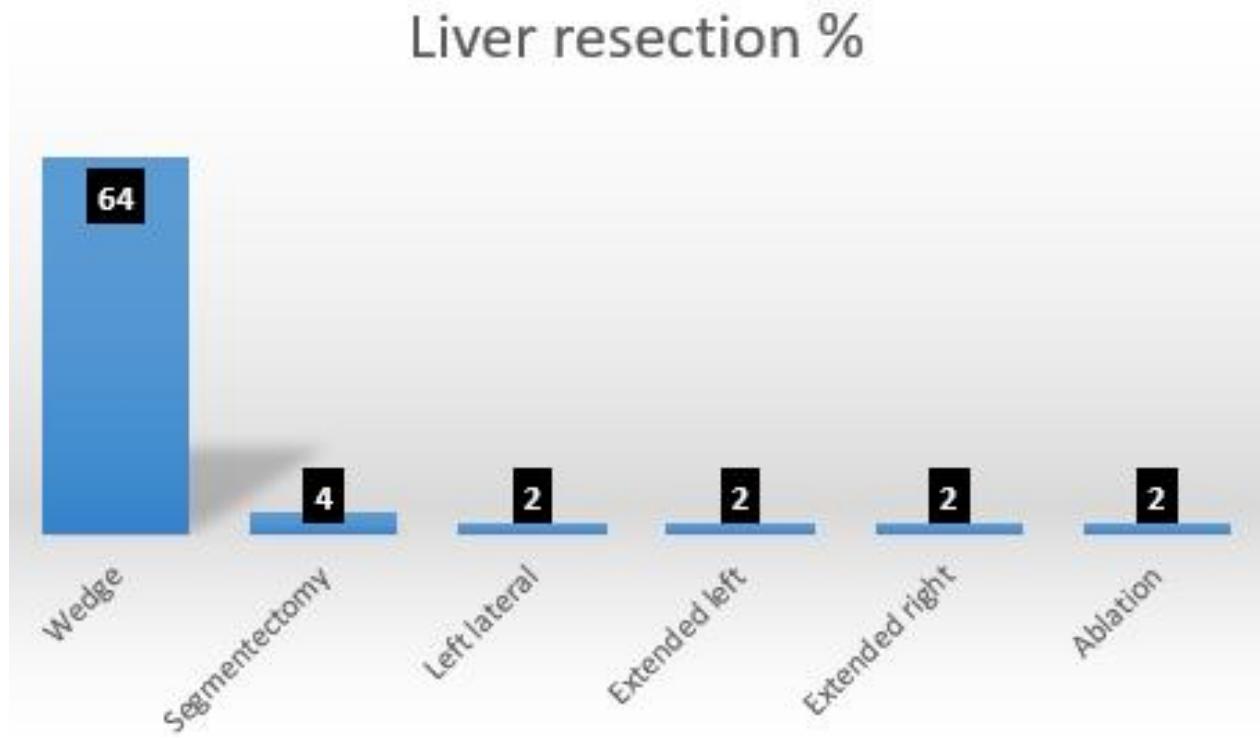


Neoadjuvant chemotherapy

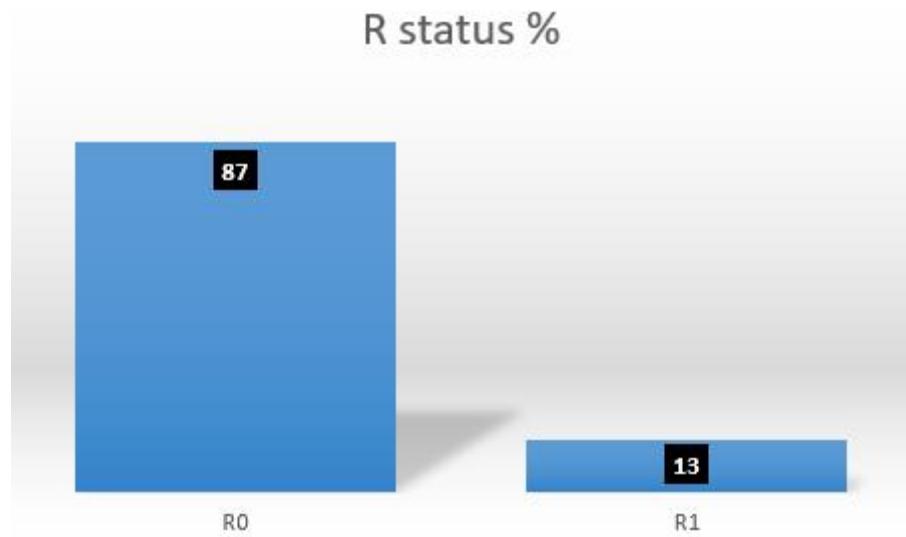




Liver resection

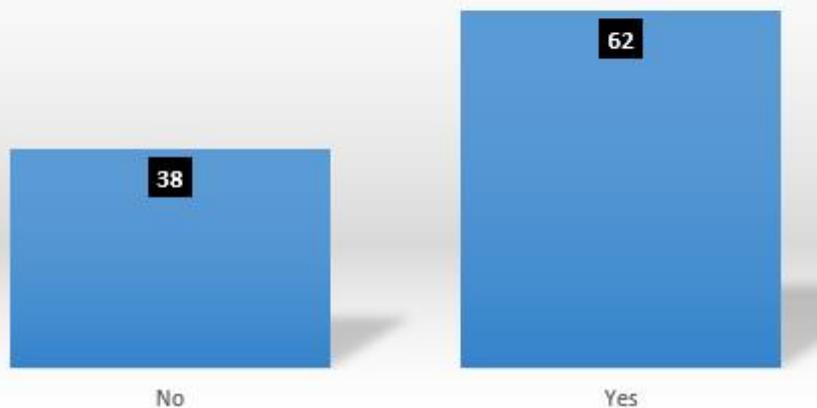


R Status

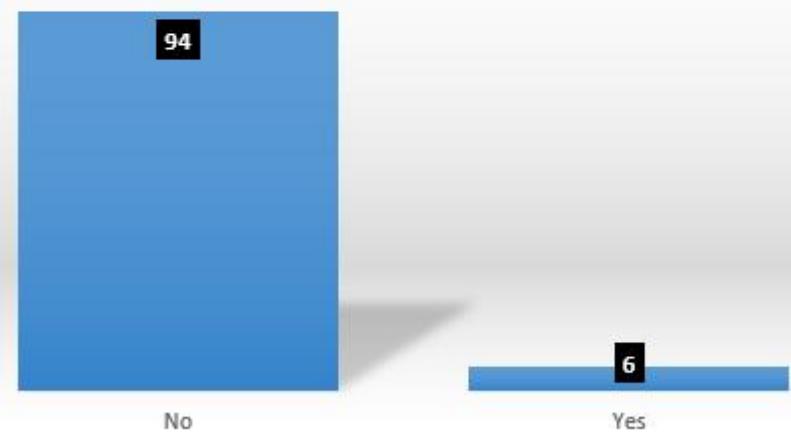


Adjuvant chemo and radiotherapy

Adjuvant Chemo %



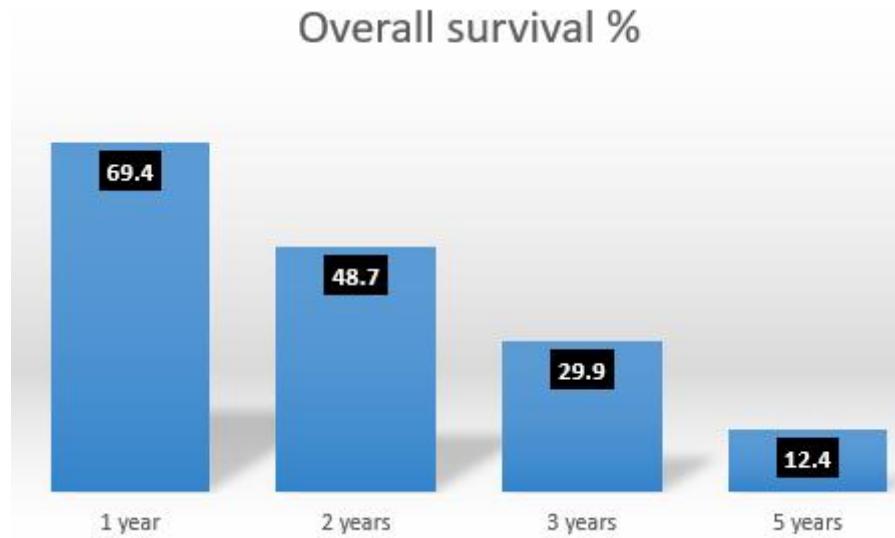
Radiotherapy %



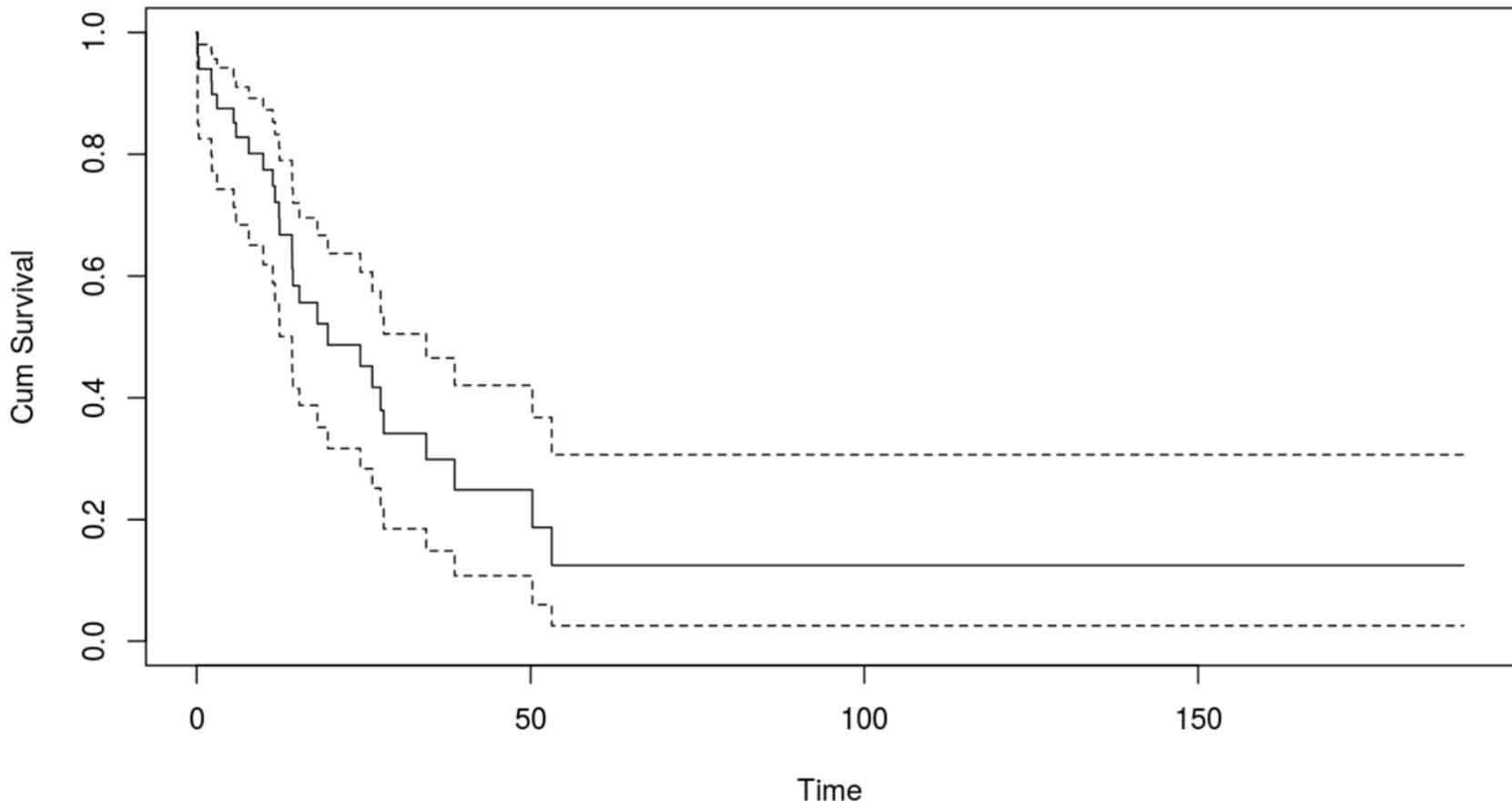
Number of metastasis after adjuvant therapy (Mean \pm SD)	0.72 ± 1.71
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Pancreas Study Group

Overall survival



Overall survival



Pancreas Study Group

Ongoing clinical trials of surgery for oligometastasis of PDAC

Registration number	Study name	Objective	Definition of oligometastasis	Treatment arm	Primary endpoint	Phase	Country	Start of study
NCT03398291	CSPAC-1 ⁵¹	PDAC with liver oligometastasis	≤3 liver metastases Irrespective of their distribution within the liver lobes	Arm 1: Simultaneous resection of the primary tumor and liver metastasis after conversion chemotherapy Arm 2: Standard chemotherapy	Real OS (from diagnosis to death)	III	China	2019
NCT04617457	HOLIPANC ⁵²	PDAC with liver oligometastasis	≤5 liver metastases Potentially resectable or treatable by ablative procedures	NAC with liposomal irinotecan combined with oxaliplatin and 5-FU	OS-res (OS after R0/R1 resection)	II	Germany	2021
UMIN000027229/ jRCTs051180199	SP Study ⁵⁰	PDAC with peritoneal metastasis	Inclusion criteria Macroscopic peritoneal dissemination with otherwise R PDAC Microscopic peritoneal dissemination with UR-LA PDAC	Arm1: Intravenous and intraperitoneal paclitaxel with S-1 Arm2: Gemcitabine plus nab-paclitaxel	OS	III	Japan	2020

Abbreviations: 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; NAC, neoadjuvant chemotherapy; OS, overall survival; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; R, resectable; UR-LA, unresectable locally advanced.

CONCLUSION

- Surgery can be done safely**
- Liver resection does not lead to higher mortality**
- Selected patients benefits from surgical resection**
- Oligometastases**
- Ro resection**
- Limited to the liver**
- MRI evaluation**
- CA 19-9 <400 U/mL**
 - Major biochemical response
 - decrease $\geq 90\%$
- Synchronous VS Metachronous ***
- Neoadjuvant chemotherapy**
- Adjuvant chemotherapy**
- Multi-institutional RCT are required**



Thanks !

Lençóis Maranhenses - Brazil