

Miami Cancer Meeting 2023

Soft-tissue Sarcomas *Diagnosis and Management*

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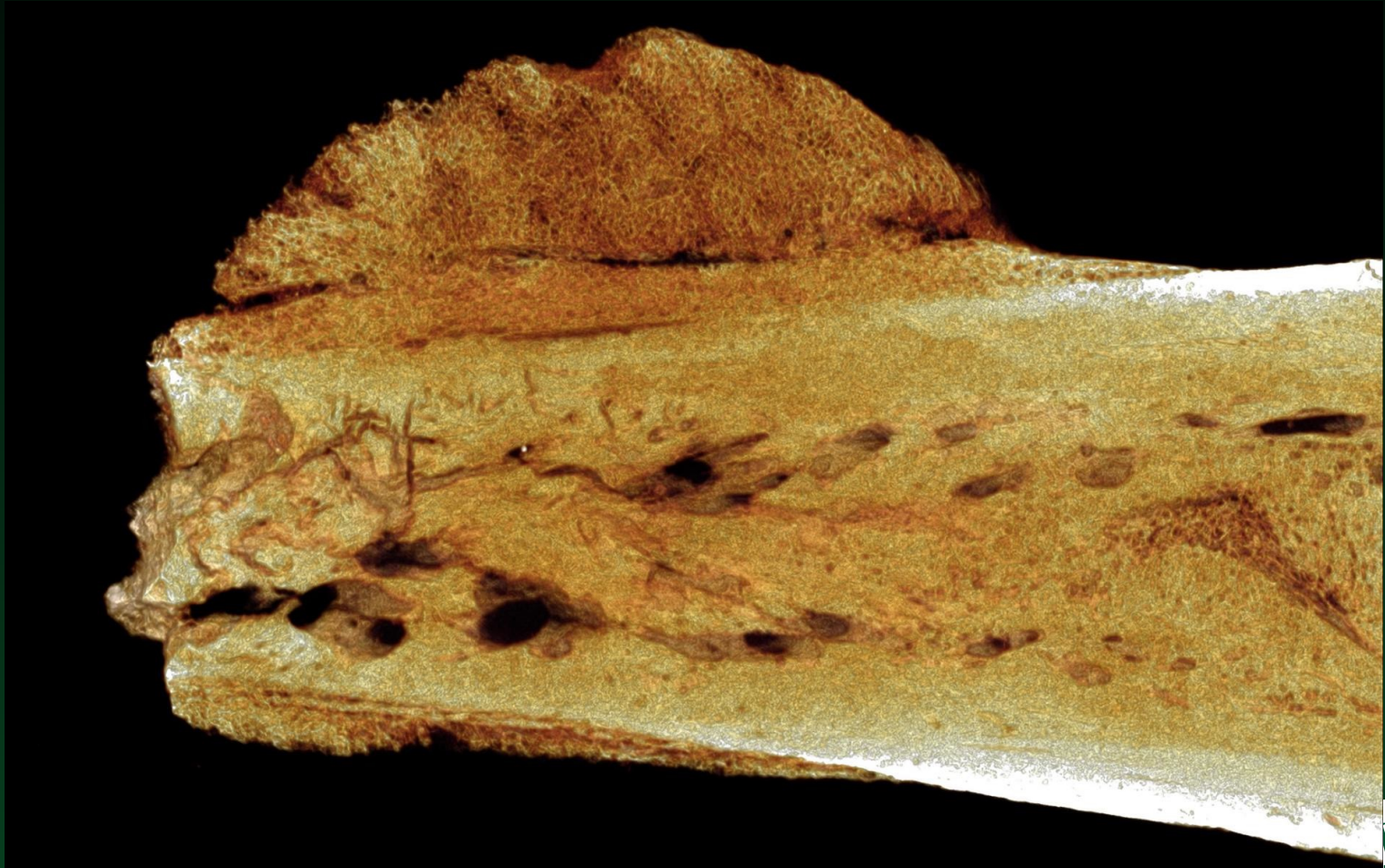


SYLVESTER
COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

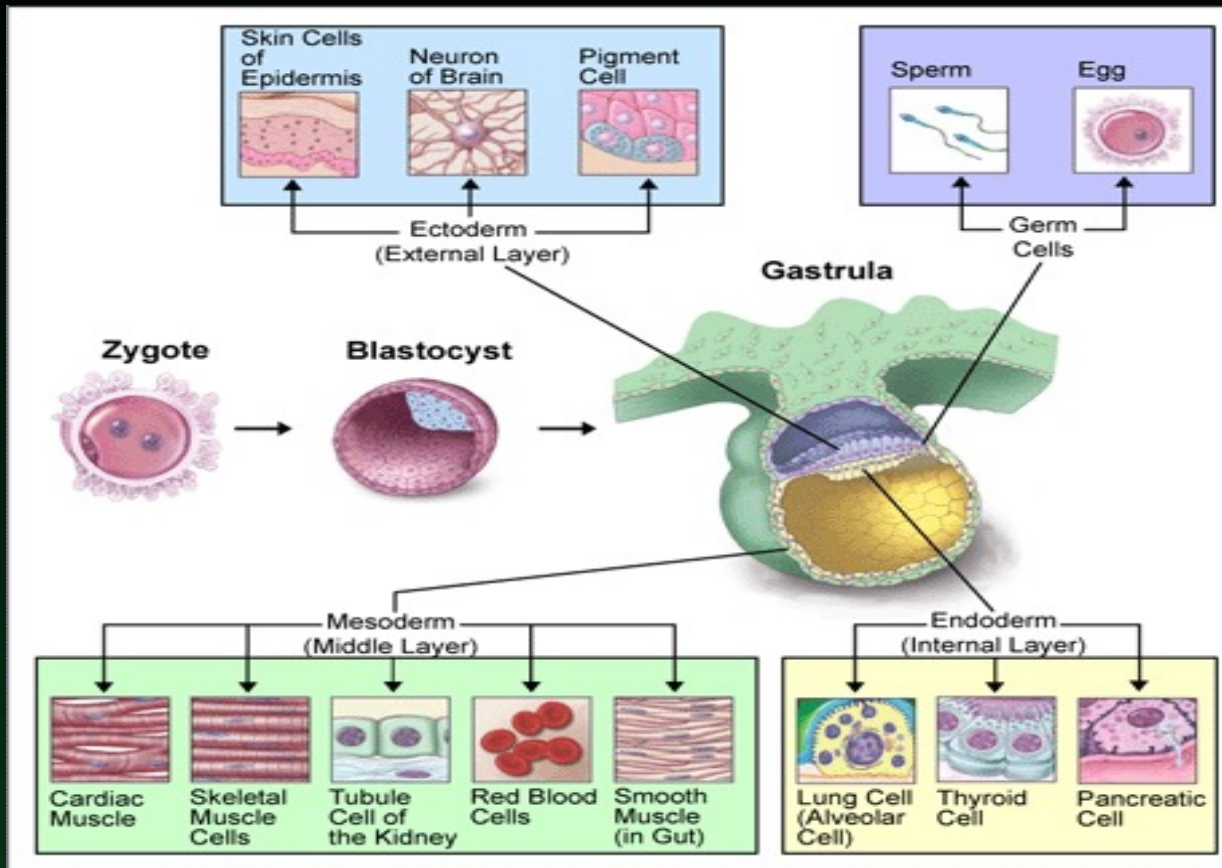
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI HEALTH SYSTEM

First Sarcoma (Osteosarcoma)

~1.7 million years ago



Randolph-Quinney, et al. SAJS, 2016



Molecular Sarcomagenesis

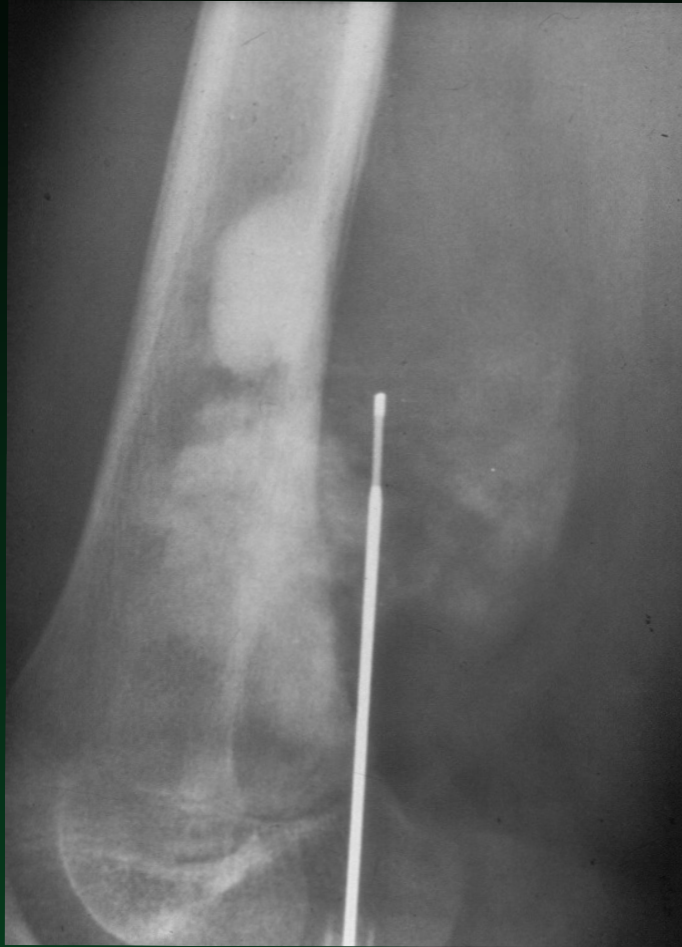
- **Point mutations**
 - GIST: *KIT*, *PDGFR*, *RAF*
 - Myxoid Liposarcoma: *PTEN*, *PI3K*, *AKT*
- **Gene Amplification**
 - Dediff Liposarcoma: *MDM-2*, *CDK4*
 - Neuroblastoma: *n-myc*
- **Gene Deletion**
 - Osteosarcoma: *p53*
 - Retinoblastoma: *RB1*
- **Translocation**
 - Ewing' s Sarcoma: *EWS-FLI1*
 - Dermatofibrosarcoma: *Col1A-PDGFB*
- **Protein Overexpression**
 - Desmoid Tumor: *ER*

Anatomic Distribution

Location	Percentage
Head and neck	10
Thorax	10
Abdomen	11
Pelvis	8
Upper Extremity	16
Lower Extremity	29
Unknown	17

Diagnosis

Tru-Cut (Core) Biopsy



Discrepancies Between Primary Diagnosis and Second Opinion in Patients With Sarcoma

Study	Full Agreement With Second Opinion, %	Minor Discrepancy With Partial Discordance, %	Major Discrepancy With Complete Discordance, %
Lurkin et al ¹ N = 366	54	27	19
Arbiser et al ² N = 266	68	7	25

1. Lurkin et al. *BMC Cancer* 2010;10:150.

2. Arbiser et al. *Am J Clin Pathol*. 2001;116:473-476.

Management

Metastatic Soft-tissue Sarcoma

Current Classification of Sarcomas

- **Vascular STSs**
 - Angiosarcoma
 - Hemangiosarcoma
 - Lymphangiosarcoma
 - Hemangioendothelioma
 - Hemangiopericytoma
 - Kaposi's Sarcoma
- **Neural STSs**
 - Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor
 - Malignant Paranganglioma
 - Neuroblastoma, Neuroepithelioma
 - Granular Cell Tumor
- **Adipose STSs**
 - ALT
 - Myxoid/Round cell Liposarcoma
 - Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma
- **Pleomorphic STSs**
 - Lipo, MFH
- **Neuromuscular STS**
 - GI Stromal Tumor
- **Unclassified**
- **Smooth Muscle STSs**
 - GI, GU, Cutaneous, Vascular
- **Skeletal Muscle STSs**
 - ARMS, ERMS, Pleomorphic RMS
- **Fibrous STSs**
 - Fibrosarcoma
 - Fibromyxoid Sarcomas
 - Desmoid Tumor
 - Dermatofibrosarcoma
 - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor
- **Unknown Tissue**
 - Synovial Sarcoma
 - ASPS
 - Epithelioid Sarcoma
- **Bone Sarcomas**
 - Osteosarcoma (+ variants)
 - Chondrosarcoma (+ variants)
 - Giant Cell Tumor of Bone
 - Ewing's Sarcoma Family of Tumors
- **Extraskkeletal Bone Sarcomas**
 - Osteosarcoma
 - Ewing's Sarcoma C

N=175

Soft Tissue Sarcomas

Sites of Metastases

- **Lung**: most; but rare with GIST, desmoid tumor, DFSP
- **Liver**: GIST, Leiomyosarcoma, Angiosarcoma
- **Fat**: Myxoid liposarcoma
- **Brain**: Angiosarcoma, ASPS
- **Bone**: PNET, Angiosarcoma, Hemangioendothelioma
- **Lymph Nodes**: Epithelioid Sarcoma, SDH-deficient GIST, Clear cell sarcoma, Angiosarcoma

Soft-tissue Sarcomas

Active Systemic Agents

- Adriamycin
- Ifosfamide
- High-dose ifosfamide
- DTIC, Temozolomide
- Gemcitabine
- Docetaxel, Paclitaxel
- Irinotecan
- Vincristine
- VP-16
- Trabectedin
- Imatinib, sunitinib, regorafenib, ripretinib, avapritinib
- Pazopanib
- Eribulin
- Tazemetostat
- Denosumab
- mTOR inhibitors
- Niragacestat

Soft-tissue Sarcomas

Sensitivity to Systemic Agents

- **Very sensitive histologies :**
 - Ewing' s/PNET, Rhabdomyosarcoma, DSRCT, GIST, DFSP, Angiosarcoma, Myxoid/round cell sarcoma
 - Desmoid Tumors, Solitary Fibrous Tumor
- **Intermediately sensitive histologies :**
 - fibrosarcoma, MPNST, solitary fibrous tumor, Extraskkeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, synovial, leiomyosarcoma, Alveolar Soft-parts Sarcoma, PEComa
- **Minimally sensitive histologies:**
 - Epithelioid sarcoma, dediff liposarcoma,
- **Resistant histologies:**
 - Clear-cell sarcoma, GI leiomyosarcoma, Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma

Doxorubicin Plus Ifosfamide (AI) Prospective Trials for STS

Dose	No. of Pts.	RR%
AI (50/5000 mg/m ²)	258	25
AI (60/7500 mg/m ²)	88	34
AI (75/5000 mg/m ²)	104	45
AI (75-90/10,000 mg/m ²)	79	65

Santoro *et al.* *JCO*. 13:1537-1545, 1995.

Edmonson *et al.* *JCO*. 11:1269, 1993

Steward *et al.* *JCO*. 11:15-21, 1993.

Patel *et al.*, 2000

Doxorubicin + Ifosfamide is Superior to Doxorubicin Alone (intention to treat analysis)

OS

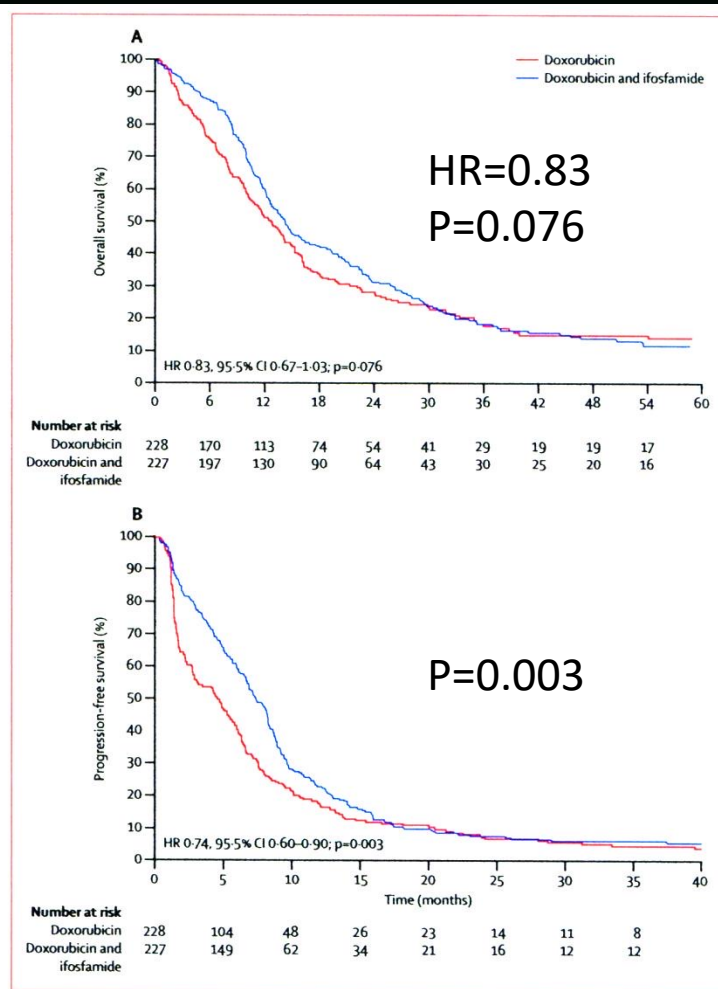


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival (A) and progression-free survival (B)
HR=hazard ratio.

PFS

Overall response rate:

Doxorubicin: **13.6%**

Doxorubicin + ifosfamide: **26.5%**

Median PFS

Doxorubicin: **4.6 mths**

Doxorubicin + ifosfamide: **7.4 mths**

Median overall survival:

Doxorubicin: 12.8 mths

Doxorubicin + ifosfamide: 14.3 mths

1.5 month increase in median OS

1 Year Overall Survival

Doxorubicin: **51%**

Doxorubicin + ifosfamide: **60%**

RECIST “Best response” data (n=116 evaluable)

	Gem (n=47)	Gem / Doc (n=69)	TOTAL
PR/CR	4 (9%)	13 (19%)	17 (15%)
SD SD: 24 week	24 (51%) 9 (19%)	37 (54%) 12 (17%)	61 (53%) 21 (18%)
PD	19 (40%)	19 (27%)	38 (32%)

Soft Tissue Sarcomas

Temozolomide Chemotherapy

- Two-arm phase 2 study, GISTs vs. others
- 85 mg/m² PO daily
- 0/17 responses in GISTs
- **4/39 PRs (9%)** in other histologies
 - **2/13 (15%) leiomyosarcomas** (uterus, RP, vascular)
- Well tolerated

Pazopanib vs Placebo in PALETTE

Efficacy

Progression-Free Survival

- Pazopanib= 4.6 months
- Placebo= 1.6 months
- HR = 0.31
- 95% CI 0.24–0.40; $P < 0.001$)

Overall Survival

- Pazopanib= 12.5 months
- Placebo= 10.7 months
- HR = 0.86
- 95% CI 0.67–1.11; $P = 0.2514$)

HR = hazard ratio; CI = confidence interval.

van der Graff WT et al. *Lancet*. 2012;379:1879-1886.

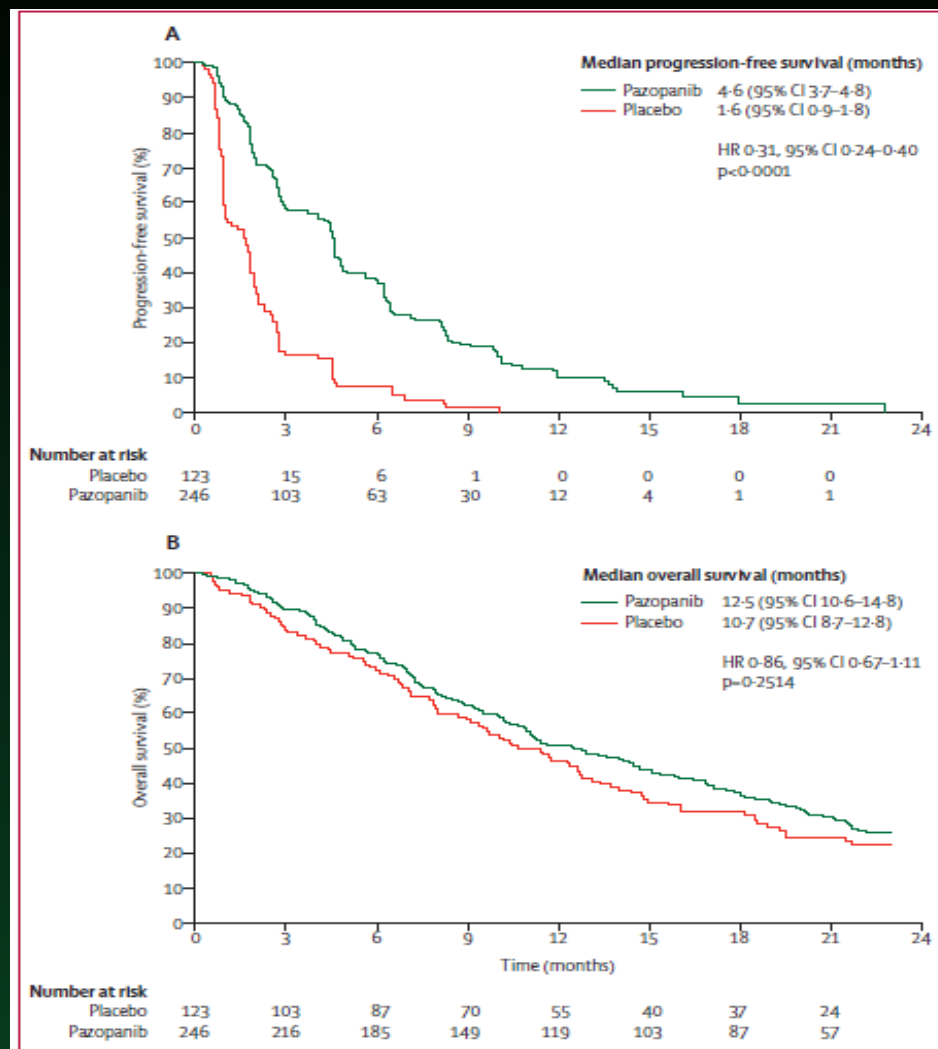
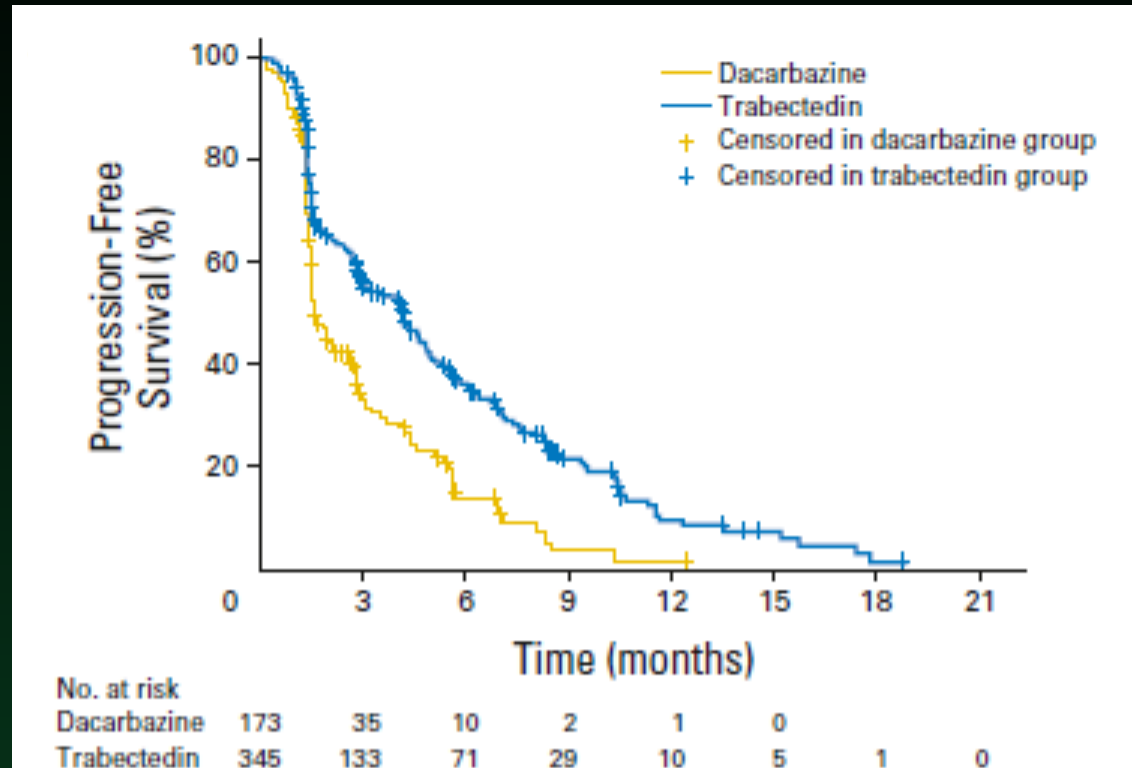


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier curves for survival

Progression-free (A) and overall (B) survival. 106 patients died or had disease progression in the placebo group, 168 in the pazopanib group (cutoff Nov 22, 2010). 95 patients died in the placebo group, 185 in the pazopanib group (cutoff Oct 24, 2011).

Trabectedin vs Dacarbazine: PFS

Liposarcoma and Leiomyosarcoma



- PFRs at 3 and 6 months
 - Trabectedin= 56% and 37%
 - Dacarbazine= 34% and 14%

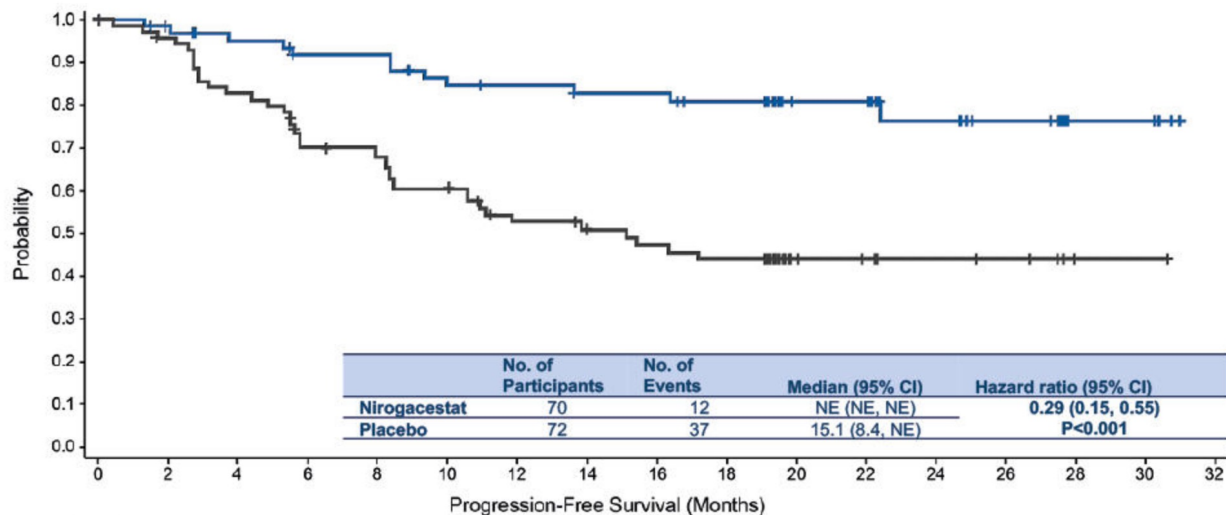
Precision Oncology

Phase 3 Niragacestat vs Placebo

Desmoid Tumor

- 142 adults with progressing desmoid tumours
- Oral gamma secretase inhibitor (GSI)
- 71% reduction in the risk of progression vs placebo
 - hazard ratio for progression-free survival 0.29, $p < 0.001$
- Significantly increased the objective response rate
 - 41% versus 8%, $p < 0.001$
- More rapid median time to response
 - 5.6 months versus 11.1 months

Nirogacestat significantly reduced risk of disease progression



No. of Participants at Risk:

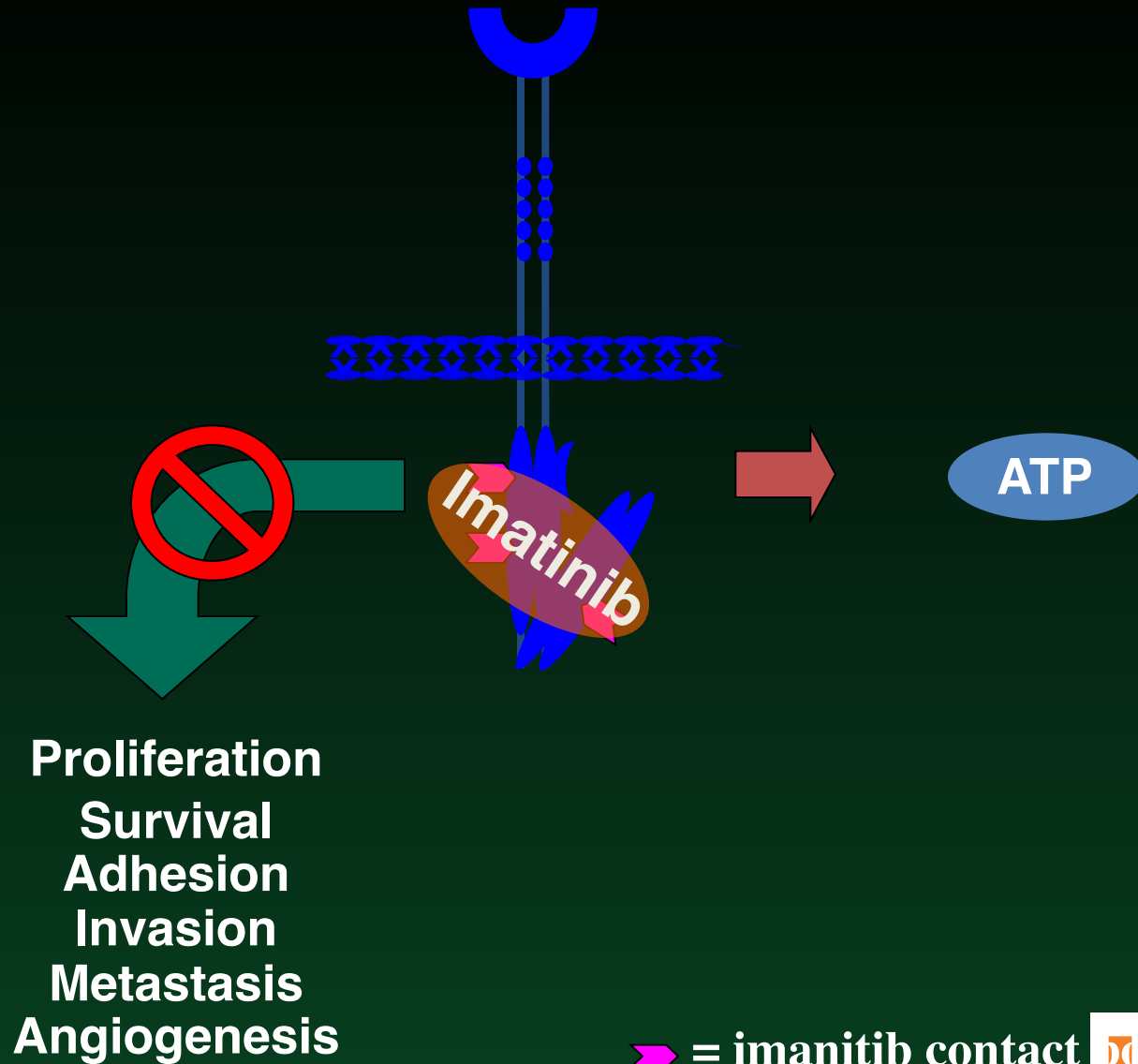
Placebo	72	67	58	47	45	40	32	29	27	25	10	8	6	5	1	1	0
Niragacestat	70	63	56	52	52	47	46	44	44	41	26	26	17	12	4	4	0

Median follow-up time was 19.2 months for niragacestat and 10.9 months for placebo.
NE, not estimable.

GIST Overview

- Most common GI sarcoma
 - 0.2% of all GI tumors, but 80% of GI sarcomas
- High frequency of metastatic disease
- Gene mutations drive phenotype and therapy
- Metastatic disease treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs)
 - Imatinib (PFS = 24 months)
 - Sunitinib (PFS = 6 months)
 - Regorafenib (PFS = 5 months)
 - Ripretinib (PFS = 6.3 months)
 - Avapritinib (PFS = 3.7 months)
 - Avapritinib PDGFR (PFS = NR)

Kit Receptor Phenotype



GIST Subtypes and Treatment

- Kit exon 11: Imatinib 400 mg
- Kit exon 9: Imatinib 800mg (or tolerated dose)
- PDGFR D842V: avapritinib
- SDH deficiency: Sunitinib or Regorafenib (TMZ trial)
- Raf V600E: Raf inhibitor
- NF-1, Ras: Raf or Mek inhibitor
- PI3K: mTOR inhibitor
- IGF-1R expressing – IGF-1R inhibitor trial
- TRK fusion – Larotrectenib NTRK inhibitor
- KIT resistance mutations
 - Exon 13 (ATP binding site): Sunitinib 37.5 mg daily
 - Exon 17 (A-loop): Regorafenib or Ripretinib

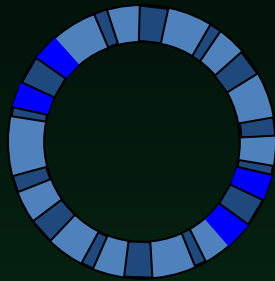
PDGFR Inhibitors in Dermatofibrosarcoma

Collagen1A

PDGF

22

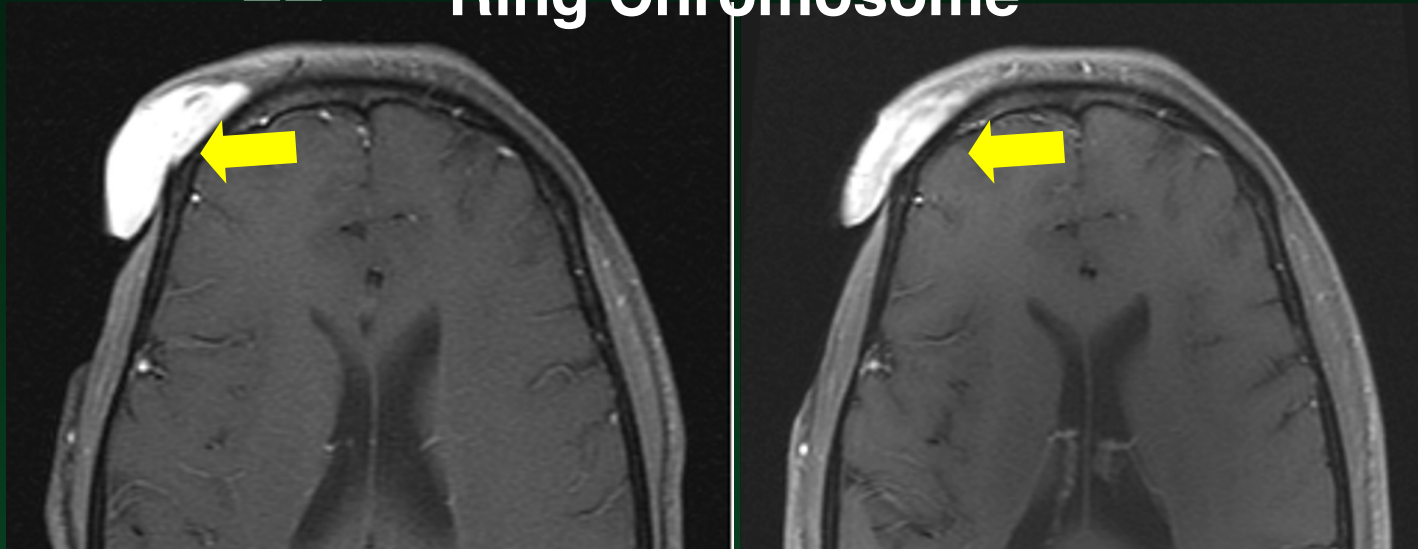
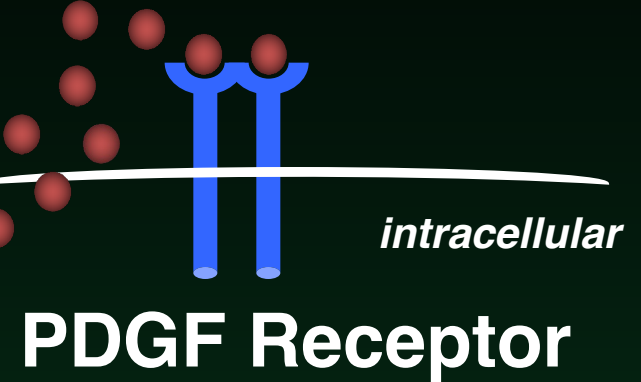
Col-PDGFB



Ring Chromosome

Transcription
Translation

PDGF-B

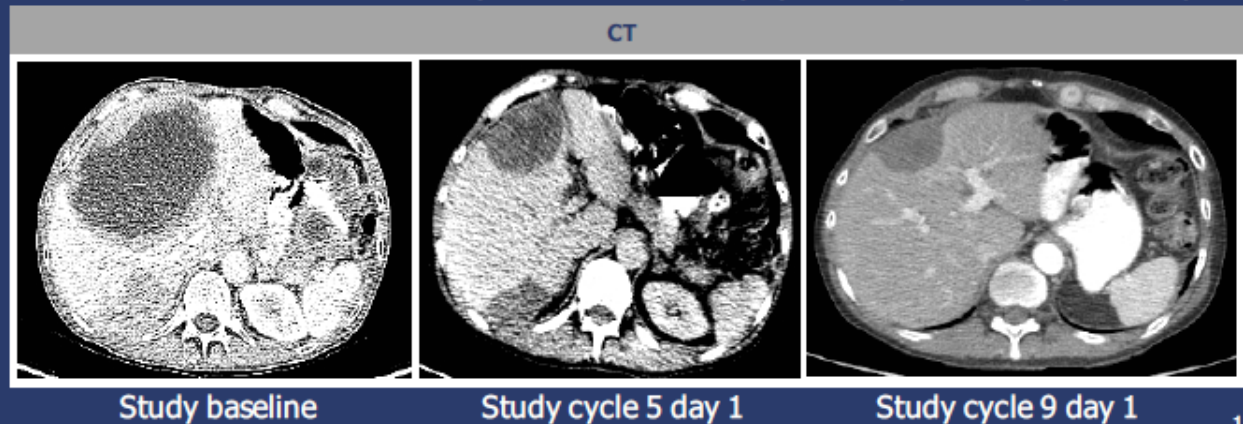
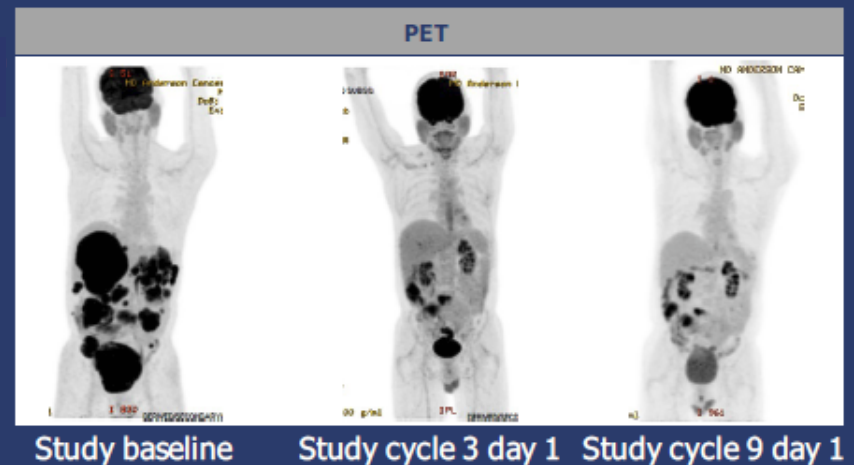


Tibes, Trent, Kurzrock. *Ann Rev Pharmacol Toxicol.* 45:357-84

Sarcoma With TRK Fusion

**Patient #2:
ETV6-NTRK3 fusion**

**Larotrectinib
Entrectinib**



Conclusions

- “Sarcoma” is a collection of 175 unique types of primary bone or soft-tissue cancers
- Diagnosis by an experienced Sarcoma pathologists is recommended
- Dose intense, cytotoxic chemotherapy is standard front-line therapy for treatment of primary and most metastatic sarcoma types
- Precision medicine approaches are critical in select sarcoma types

Sarcoma Team

- **Medical Oncology**

- Jon Trent
- Gina D'Amato
- Emily Jonczak
- Steve Bialick
- Aditi Dhir (Ped)

- **Pathology**

- Andrew Rosenberg
- Elizabeth Montgomery
- Daniel Cassidy
- Jay-Lou Velez Torres

- **Radiology**

- Ty Subhawong
- Francesco Alessandrino

- **Nurse Practitioner**

- Morgan Smith
- Solange Sierra
- Ali Naveda

- **Nursing**

- Arlen Pita
- Rosario Jara
- Francess Donna

- **Social Work**

- Marlene Morales
- Adriana Alvaraez (AYA)

- **Orthopedic Oncology**

- Fran Hornicek
- Tom Temple
- Sheila Conway
- Brooke Crawford
- Mo Al Maaieh

- **Surgical Oncology**

- Nipun Merchant
- Alan Livingstone
- Julie Grossman

- **Radiation Therapy**

- Raphael Yechieli
- Aaron Wolfson
- Laura Freedman

- **Head & Neck Surgery**

- Don Weed
- Zoukaa Sargi
- Frank Civantos

- **Thoracic Surgery**

- Dao Nguyen
- Nestor Villamizar

- **Interventional Radiology**

- Shree Venkat
- Felipe de Souza

- **Gynecologic Oncology**

- Matt Schlumbrecht
- Abed Sinno

- **Clinical Research**

- Josefina Sanchez
- Julie de Leon
- Adriana Martinez

- **Lab Research**

- Zhefeng Duan, PhD
- Luyuan Li, PhD
- Karina Galoian
- Josie Eid, PhD

- **Fellows/Residents**

- Leti Campoverde
- Priscella Coelho
- Steven Bialick
- Brandon Rose

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