the NIH Pediatric & Wildtype GIST Clinic

Clinical and Research Advances In Pediatric and wildtype GIST

Su Young Kim MD PhD Pediatric Oncology Branch National Cancer Institute





the NIH pediatric GIST clinic

Goal

To define new targets for potential treatment

To design innovative national treatment protocols































the NIH pediatric GIST clinic

Objectives

To assess every child and young adult with GIST

Obtain clinical parameters and samples for research testing

Continue long-term follow-up



national pediatric GIST team

Alberto Pappo Katherine Janeway Michael LaQuaglia George Demetri Cristina Antonescu

Constantine Stratakis Lee Helman Su Young Kim Pediatric Oncologist Pediatric Oncologist Pediatric Surgeon Medical Oncologist Pathologist

St Jude's Children Hospital Dana Farber Cancer Center Memorial Sloan Kettering Dana Farber Cancer Center Memorial Sloan Kettering

EndocrinologistNIPediatric OncologistNoPediatric OncologistNo

NICHD NCI NCI

Phyllis Gay Tricia McAleer GSI Life Raft Group



1st Clinic





Several pharmaceutical companies have terminated their IGF-1R antibody projects We are currently pursuing other options, including small molecule inhibitors

Many centers offer Phase I/II IGF-1R antibody trials for those with advanced cancer

What is the Role of Surgery for Recurrence?

12 patients remain in first remission (26%)
19 - 67 months
34 patients have recurred (74%)
3 mo - 32 years

18 have undergone a second surgery14 have recurred(78%)

4 underwent complete gastrectomy3 have recurred

(75%)

What is the Role of Surgery for Recurrence?

Conclusion

Surgery in itself is not curative in the vast majority of cases of recurrence in the setting of wildtype GIST

Avoid radical surgery

- . resection the entire stomach
- . resection of small bowl leading to short-gut syndrome

Undergo limited surgery only if the lesion results in symptoms

- . pain
- . obstruction
- . ulceration and hemorrhage
- . impingement upon vital organs
- . if only one lesion is getting bigger, while others remain stable

2nd Clínic













Making Cancer History*

What is the Role of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors?

	CR	PR	SD	PD	side effects	TOTAL
Imatinib	0	(2)	5	25	4	34
HD Imatinib	0	0	6	7	1	14
Sunitinib	1	0	5	11	3	20
Nilotinib	0	0	5	3	0	8
Sorafenib	0	0	1	0	3	4
Dasatinib	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTALS	1	0	22	46	12	81
	(1%)	(0%)	(27%)	(57%)	(15%)	

What is the Role of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors?

Conclusion

The response rate to TKI therapy is much lower than for adults with KIT/PDGFRA mutated GIST

Take TKIs in the neo-adjuvant setting

- . if there is recurrence, do not have surgery
- . rather, begin TKI and assess for response

DESPITE THESE FININGS THE VAST MAJORITY OF OUR PATIENTS ARE DOING VERY WELL

3rd Clíníc



Succinate Dehydrogenase (SDH) . a component of the Kreb's cycle

Involved in cellular energy

Carney-Stratakis Syndrome

- . GIST
- . Paragangliomas
- . SDH germline mutations

Gene	Mutation	Туре	Age		Clinical Status
SDH B	c.274 T>A/T	missense	18	Μ	NED – 1 st remission
	c.380 T>G/T	missense	33	F	never NED – stable
	c.600 G>G/T	missense	22	Μ	1 st recurrence – stable
	c.725 G>A/G	missense	21	F	deceased
	c.17_42 dup26	duplication	49	F	1 st recurrence
SDH C	c.397 C>T	missense	19	Μ	never NED - CSS
	c.405+1 G>A	splice site	16	F	$NED - 2^{nd}$ remission
SDH D	c.34 G>A	polymorphism	7	F	NED – 1 st remission
	c.34 G>A	polymorphism	58	F	1 st recurrence



Katherine Janeway, et al (Boston Children's Hospital)

Treatment Implications

Currently therapy that targets SDH mutations is not available

Patients are undergoing HIF 1α expression analysis

Indirect HIF 1α inhibitors

- . Bevacizumab
- . Topotecan



Conclusions

SDH mutations are associated with GIST GIST and paragangliomas (Carney-Stratakis) GIST and pulmonary hamartomas Patients have increased risk of paragangliomas MRI of the neck (in addition to chest/abd/pelvis) yearly monitoring of catecholamine/metanephrines extensive genetic counseling All pediatric and wildtype patients should undergo testing

th Clinic

Dr. Heidi Kong Department of Dermatology NCI / NIH

Expertise in dermatological manifestations of tyrosine kinase inhibitors

Benign melanocytic nevi

BRAF mutations





BRAF Mutations

GenderAge	Loca	Location		Mitoses	
Μ	38	Small Intestine		2	5
Μ	41	Small Intestine		2	3
F	49	Small Intestine		9	50
F	50	Peritoneum		3	50
F	51	Small Intestine		2	10
F	52	Small Intestine		10	90
Μ	53	Small Intestine		20	6
F	55	Small Intestine		10	5
Μ	58	Small Intestine		2	1
Μ	58	Small Intestine		2	6
Μ	63	Stomach			
Μ	78	Stomach		3	1

Agaram et al. 2008 Genes, Chromosomes & Cancer 47:853. Hostein et al. 2010 American Journal of Clinical Pathology 133:141.

BRAF Mutation

3 of 33 (9%) samples tested were positive for BRAF V600E

Age	<40	1/21	5 %		
-	>40	2/12	17 %		
C 1	C 1	0.101			
Gender	female	0/24	0 %		
	male	3/9	33 %		
Location	stomach	0 / 26	0~%		
	other	3/7	43 %		
Clinical Co	urse				
. second re	mission ove	over ten years since original diagnosis			
. third recu	irrence nov	now three years since diagnosis			
. never res	ectable rece	recently diagnosed			

BRAF Mutation

Treatment Implications

BRAF inhibitors PLX4708 regoRAFenib AZD 6044

for melanoma only multi TKI MEK inhibitor

Conclusion

BRAF testing should be part of mutational analysis Patients who have V600E should be evaluated for trials

5th Clinic



COMPARATIVE GENOMIC HYBRIDIZATION



CASE WITHOUT ABERRATIONS



MULTIPLE ABERRARATIONS WITH COMPLEX CHANGES



FREQUENT ABERRATIONS

LOSSES	GAINS
1p	1q
9p	5
13	7
14	8q
15	19p
22	

OUTCOME

- 22 PATIENTS STUDIED
- 20 GENERATED USEFUL DATA
- 6/20 (**30**%) NO ABERRATIONS
- 14/20 (70%) ABNORMAL CGH
- SPECTRUM OF ABNORMALITIES OBSERVED

Paul Meltzer, Keith Killian, Miia Suuriniemi, Dan Edelman (NCI)

COMPARATIVE GENOMIC HYBRIDIZATION

CONCLUSIONS

WE NEED TO DETERMINE IF A COPY-NEUTRAL (NORMAL) CGH PATTERN CORRELATES WITH ANY CLINICAL PARAMETER

WE ARE COLLECTING MATCHED NORMAL BLOOD FROM PATIENTS WITH COPY-NEUTRAL SAMPLES TO BEGIN TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING

6th Clíníc January 19-21 2011

8 of 12 appointments scheduled Waitlist for adult wildtype patients







Anette DuensingMaureen O'SullivanJoshua SchiffmanUniversity of PittsburghTrinity College DublinHuntsman Cancer InstituteColaiste na Trionoide, Baile Atha CliathHuntsman Cancer Institute

the NIH pediatric GIST clinic

Goal

To define new targets for potential treatment

To design innovative national treatment protocols

What is the Vision for the Future

Sequencing based detection of mutations that drive the formation of pediatric GIST

What is the Vision for the Future

- **1.** Whole genome sequencing of 4 fresh frozen samples
- 2. Transcriptome sequencing of 8 copy-neutral CGH samples
- **3.** Genome wide amplification followed by sequencing of archived samples
- 4. Multiple collaborative efforts

Research Samples

Fresh frozen tumor -Immediately after surgery, freeze the tumor

Archived paraffin blocks

Consecutive unstained slides

At the time of surgery, initiate a cell line

Please contact the NIH for details ncipediatricgist@mail.nih.gov





the NIH pediatric GIST team

Art Therapist Clinical Nurses **Complementary Medicine** Coordinator Dermatologist Geneticists Medical Oncologist Nutritionist Pediatric Oncologists **Radiologists Research Nurses** Pain Specialists Pathologist **Psychosocial Specialist Rehabilitation Medicine** Social Worker Videography

Megan Robb Joan Sheeren, Patty McGinley Scott Miller Sherri DePollar Heidi Kong Constantine Stratakis, Margarita Raygada, Maya Lodish Shivanni Kumar **Jennifer Graf** Lee Helman, Su Young Kim Baris Turkbey, Peter Choyke Christine Graham, Donna Bernstein, Lauren Long, Robyn Bent Ann Berger, Dan Handel Maria Tsokos Lori Wiener Donna Gregory Barbara Santangini Demetrio Domingo

the NIH Pediatric & Wildtype GIST Clinic











Our Thanks

To the physicians and researchers

To GIST Support International

To the patients and families

