











NEW TRENDS IN BIOMATHEMATICS

Applications in Oncology and Immunology

ONE-DAY WORKSHOP June 21, 2024, 8:30 a.m.

Aula Magna INGEGNERIA "Italo Falcomatà" Università degli Studi Mediterranea Via R. Zehender, 1 • Reggio Calabria

SPEAKERS

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Politecnico di Milano

Raluca Eftimie

Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon

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Università di Catania

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Politecnico di Torino

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Program & Abstracts at: https://biomath-rc.unirc.it



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FUNDING

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Consiglio Regionale della Calabria

Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria
Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, dell'Energia, dell'Ambiente e dei Materiali
Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell'Informazione, delle Infrastrutture

CHIDDOD

e dell'Energia Sostenibile

Ordine Provinciale dei Medici Chirurghi e degli Odontoiatridi Reggio Calabria

INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION

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M biomath-rc@unirc.it

Participation is free but registration is mandatory. Therefore, people who are interested are kindly asked to

fill in the registration form, by May 31, 2024, at:

mbiomath-rc.unirc.it

The workshop topic is related to the project CALabria HUB per Ricerca Innovativa ed Avanzata (CAL.HUB.RIA) funded by Piano Operativo Salute - Traiettoria 4 "Biotecnologie, Bioinformatica e Sviluppo Farmaceutico" Mechanisms of integration between radiotherapy and immunotherapy: from the radiobiological perspective to the patient's bedside

Dipartimento Onco-Ematologico-Radioterapico

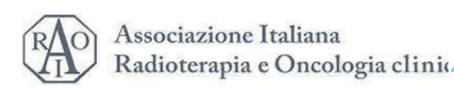
U.O.C.Radioterapia Oncologica

Grande Ospedale Metropolitano-Reggio Calabria



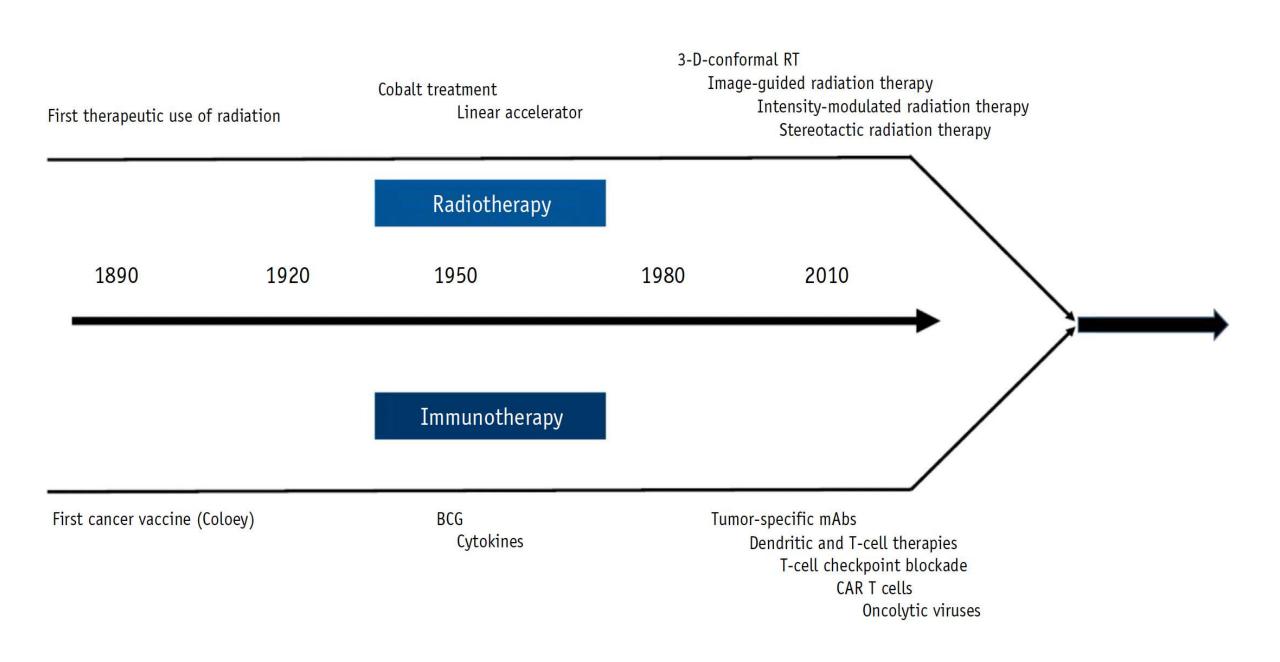
European SocieTy for

RADIOTHERAPY & ONCOLOGY

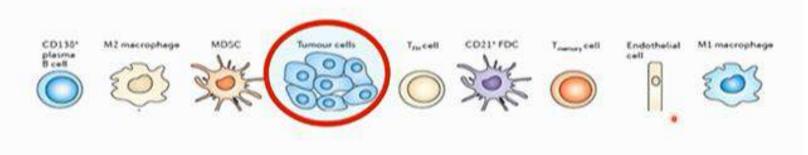




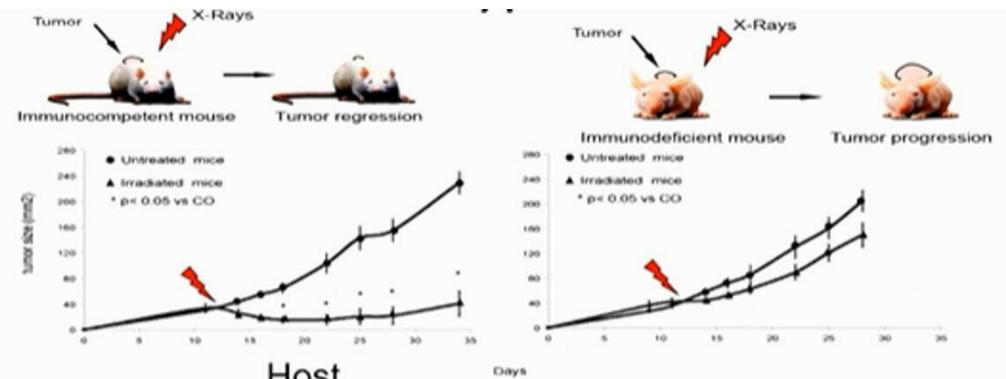




Tumor cells



RADIOTHERAPY AND MICROENVIROMENT: **MORE THAN HYPOXIA**



Radiation

- ER Stress
- -Apoptosis
- -HMGB1 release

Host

- -TLR4 /MyD88
- -P2RX7 / NLRP3
- -Immunocompetent

Courtesy A. Tesniere

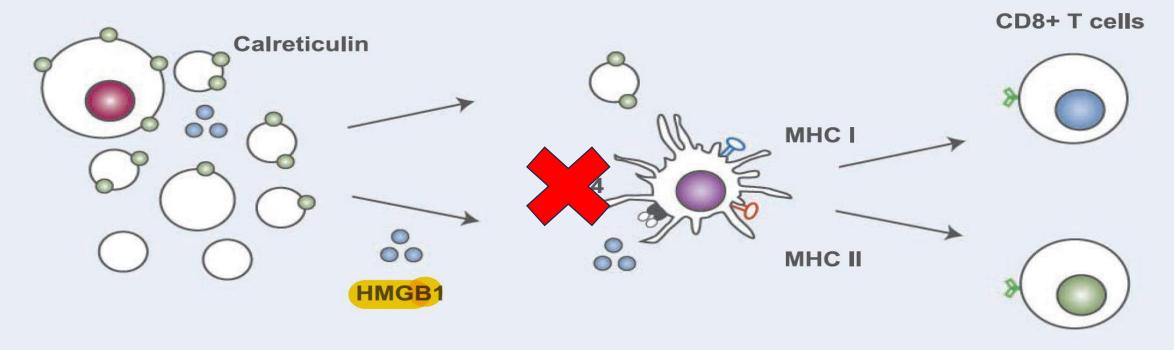
Tumor

Apetoh*, Tesniere*, Ghiringhelli*et al. Cancer Research 2008

Crosspresentation of tumor derived antigens

Cell death induced by immunogenic radio/chemotherapy

Antitumor immune response

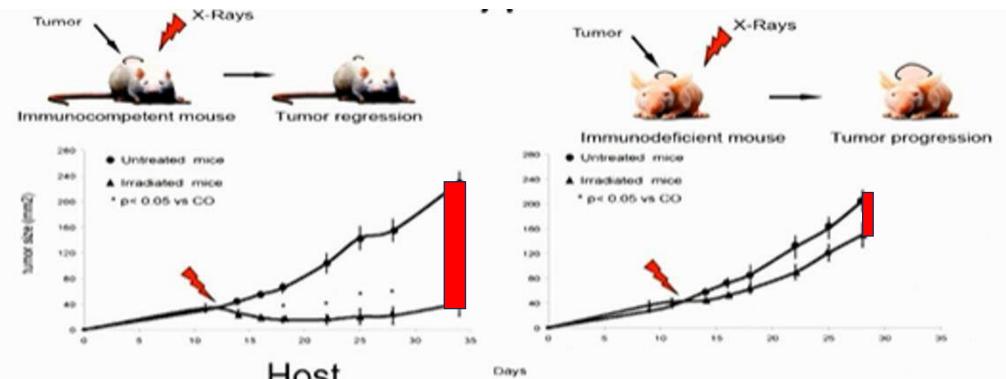


Dying tumor cells

Dendritic cells

CD4+ T cells

RADIOTHERAPY AND MICROENVIROMENT: MORE THAN HYPOXIA



Radiation

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Host

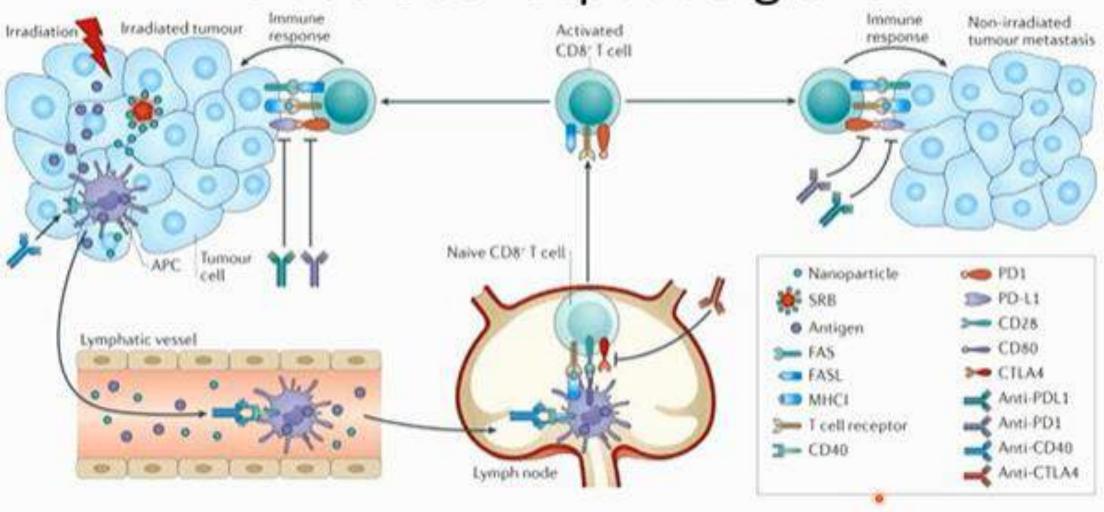
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Tumor

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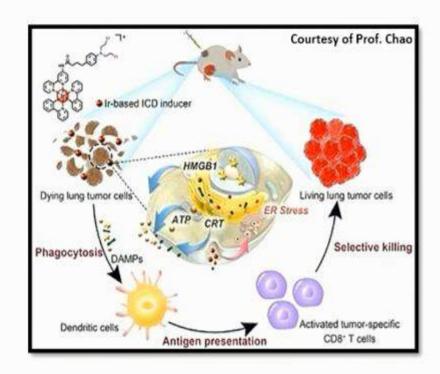
The basic concept at a glance...



Immunogenic effects of conventional RT:

Immunogenic cell death (ICD)

- Tumor cell death resulting in an immune response.
- ICD comprises the release of DAMPs: ATP, HMGB1, calreticulin and heat shock proteins resulting in the activation of tumor-specific immune responses.
- Radiation-induced DNA damage (nuclear fragmentation, micronuclei) activates the cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)stimulator of interferon genes (STING) pathway, resulting in INTERFERON-1 production leading to upregulation of DAMPs, recruitment of APCs and subsequent adaptive immune response.
- STING pathway plays a central role in anti-tumor immunity and its expression is lost in several cancer types.



Impact of irradiation on tumor cells









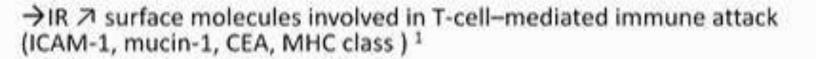




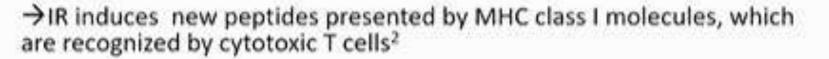




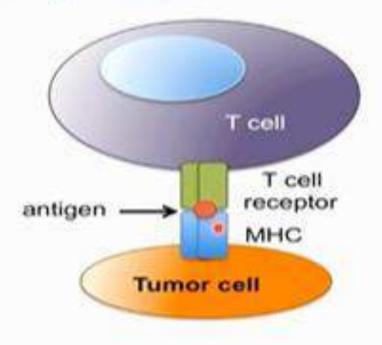




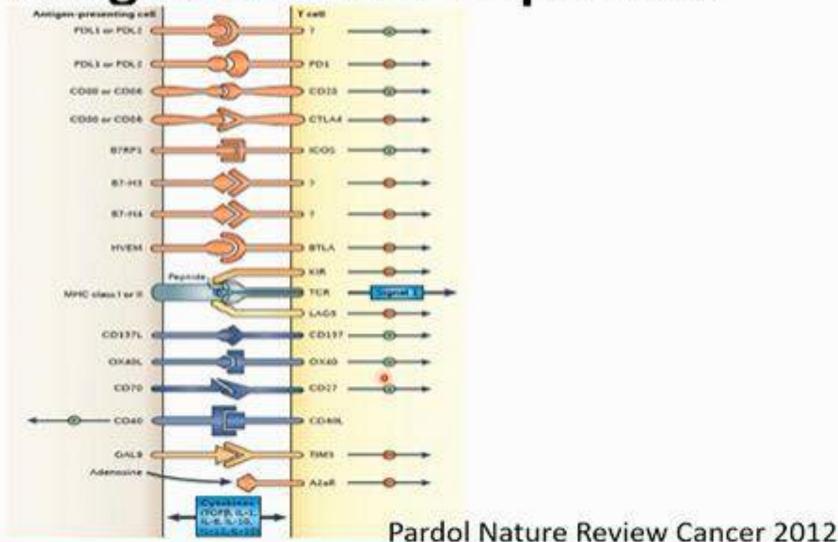
→Expression of MHC class I molecules increased in a radiation dosedependent manner²



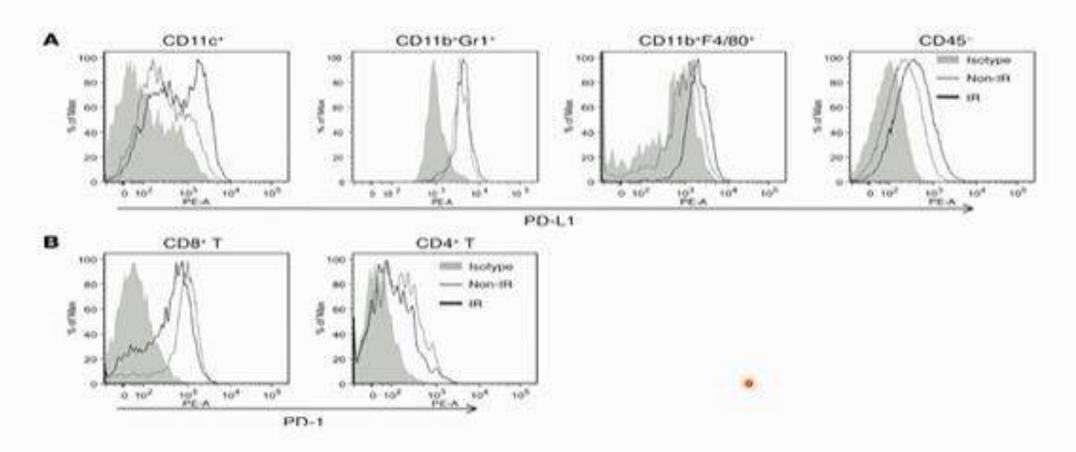
- 1-Garnet et al Cancer Research 2004
- 2-Reits et al J Exp Med 2006

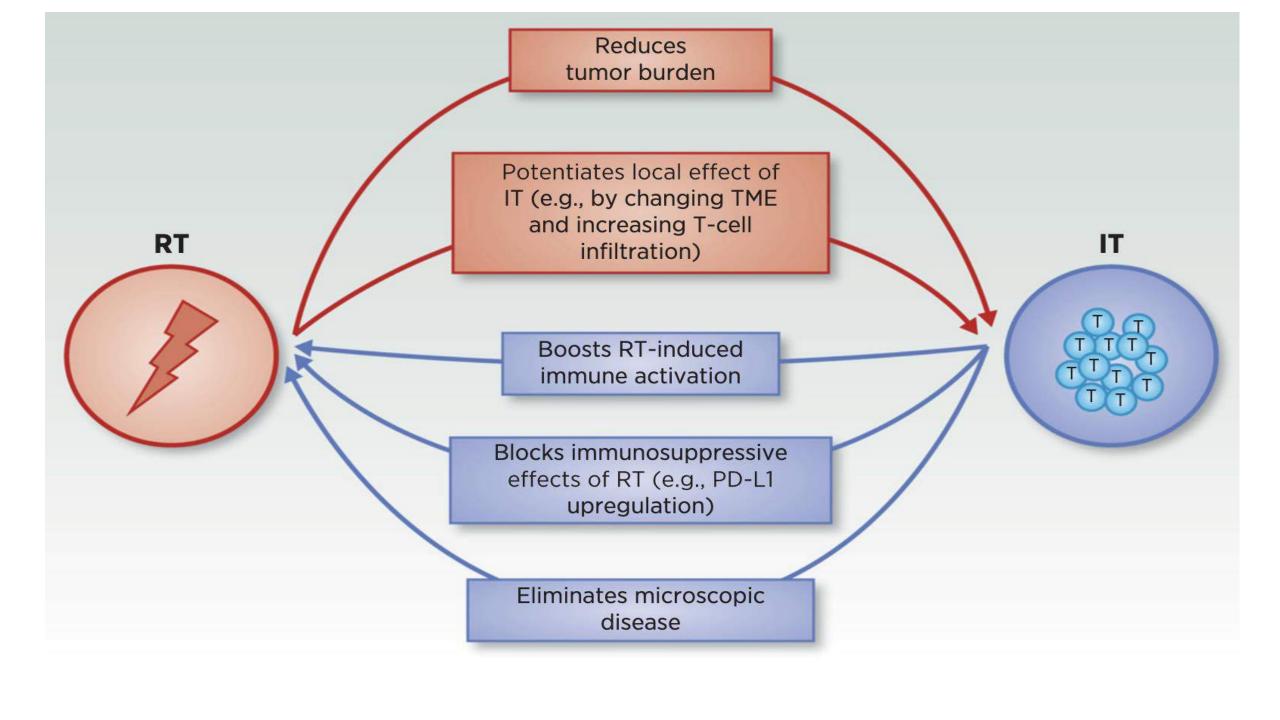


Multiple co-stimulatory and inhibitory interactions regulate T cell responses.

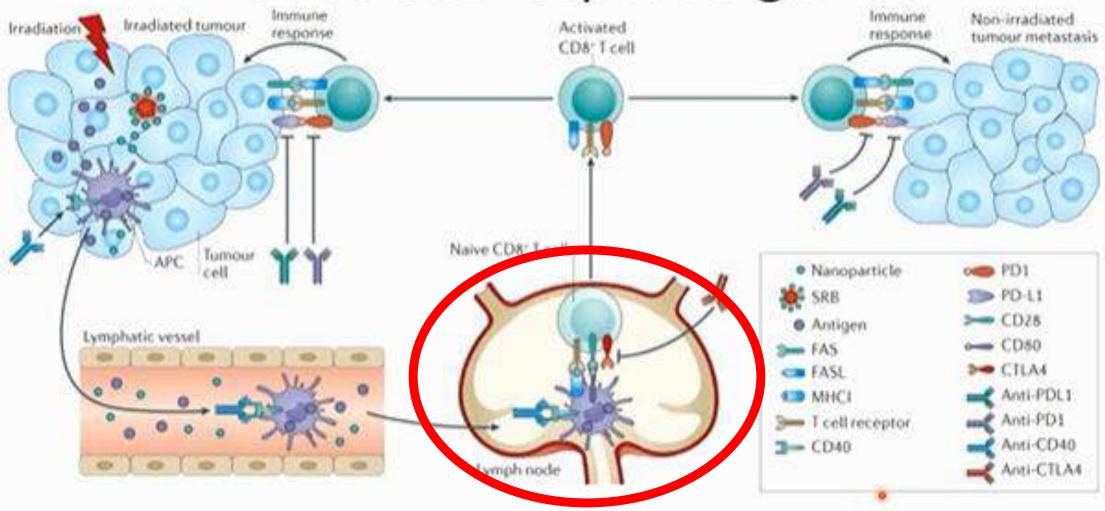


IR upregulates PD-L1





The basic concept at a glance..



Pacific Trial Javelin H&N 100 Trial 1:1 randomization SoC CRT Lead in: Avelumab 10 mg/kg Placebo 10 mg/kg After 1-42 days 2:1 randomization 1 week Avelumab 10 mg/kg Placebo 10 mg/kg Durvalumab Placebo CRT q2 weeks + SoC CRT q2 wks + SoC CRT 10 mg/kg q2 weeks 10 mg/kg q2 weeks for up to 1 year for up to 1 year Avelumab 10 mg/kg Placebo 10 mg/kg N = 476N = 237Maintenance q2 wks for 1 year q2 wks for 1 year N = 350N = 347No. of Events/ Total No. Median PFS 12-Mo PFS 18-Mo PFS of Patients (95% CI) (95% CI) (95% CI) - Avelumab plus chemoradiotherapy Durvalumab 214/476 16.8 (13.0-18.1) 55.9 (51.0-60.4) 44.2 (37.7-50.5) Placebo plus chemoradiotherapy Placebo 157/237 5.6 (4.6-7.8) 35.3 (29.0-4).7) 27.0 (19.9-34.5) 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 Durvalumab Avelumab plus Placebo plus chemocadiotherapy (n=350) chemoradiotherapy (n=347) 0.3 Median progression-free survival Not reached Not reached Placebo 0.2 (95% CI), months (16-9-not estimable) (23-ti-not estimable) Stratified hazard ratio for disease progression 0.1or death, 0.52 (95% CI, 0.42-0.65) Stratified hazard ratio (95% CI) 1-21 (0-93-1-57) Two-sided P<0.001 One-sided stratified log-rank p-value 0.0 Number at risk Months since Randomization (number censored) No. at Risk Avelumab plus chemoradiotherapy

476

237

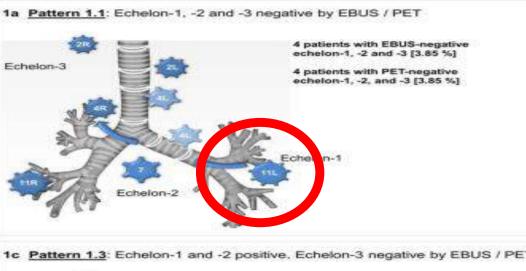
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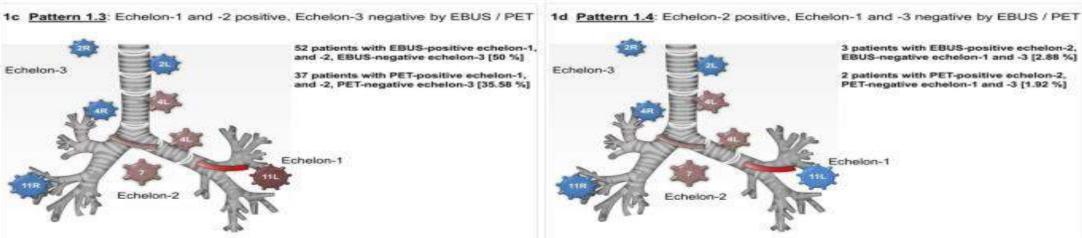
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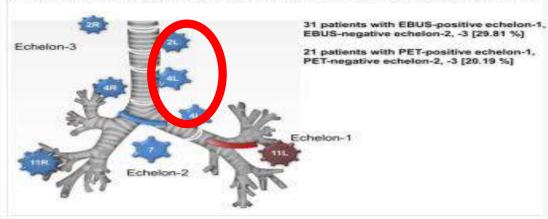
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Durvalumab

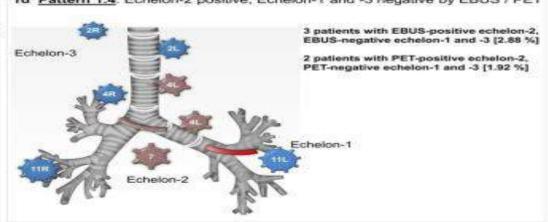
Placebo

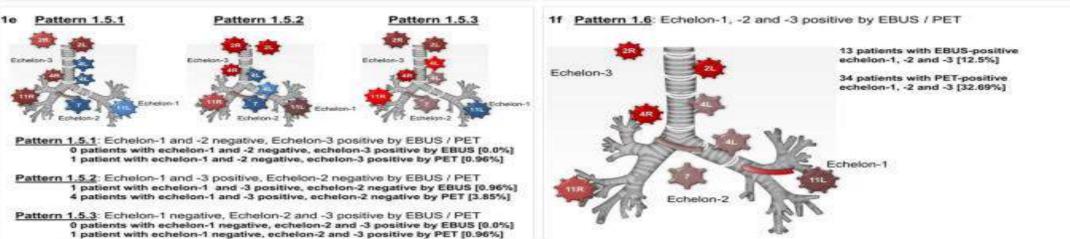


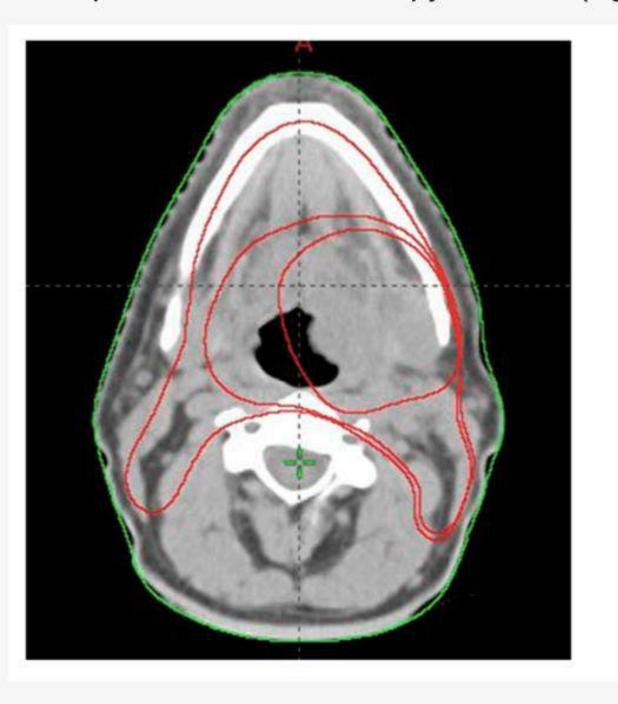


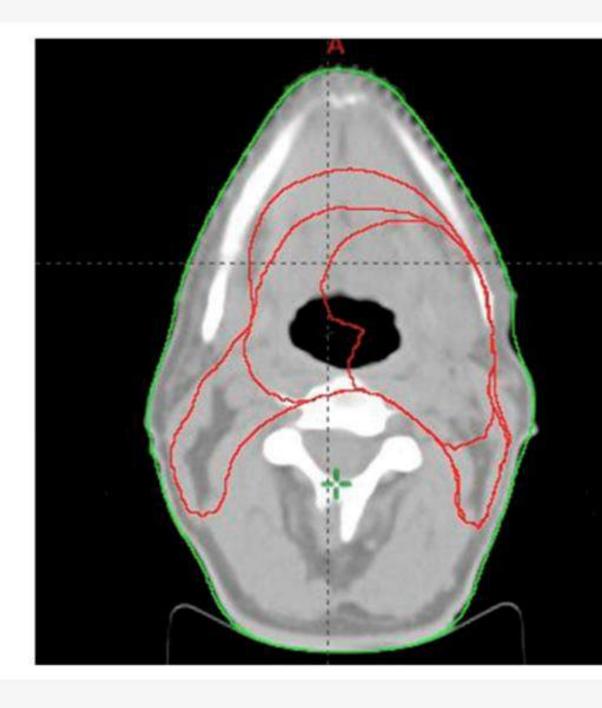


1b Pattern 1.2: Echelon-1 positive, Echelon-2 and -3 negative by EBUS / PET

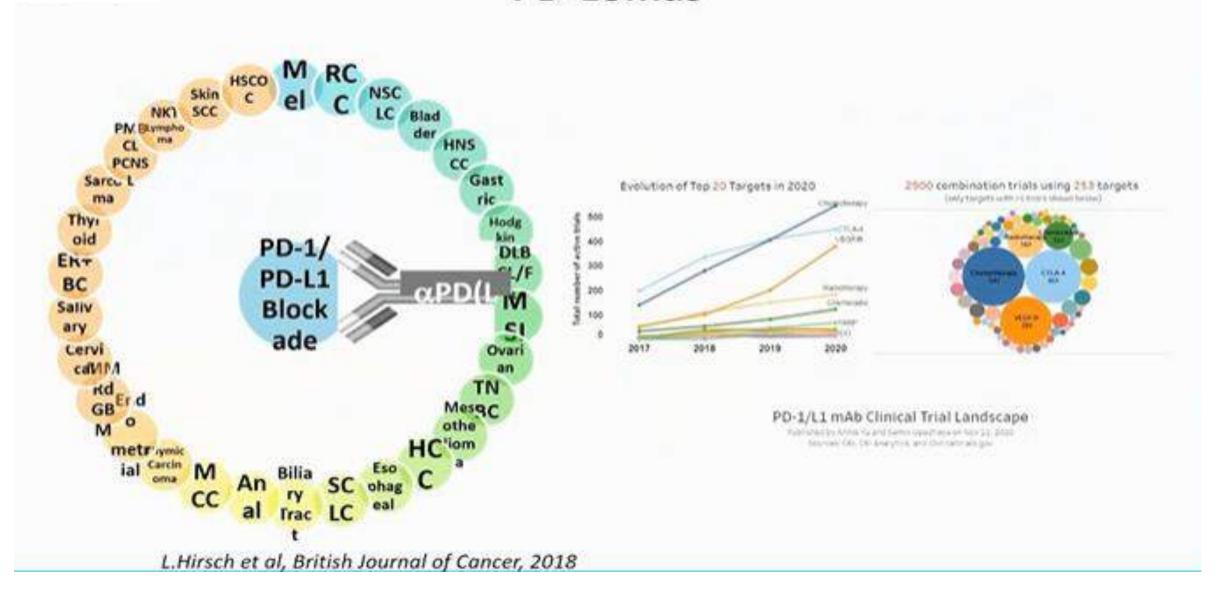








PD-Lomas



nature cancer 8

Article

https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-022-00450-6

A phase I/Ib trial and biological correlate analysis of neoadjuvant SBRT with single-dose durvalumab in HPV-unrelated locally advanced HNSCC

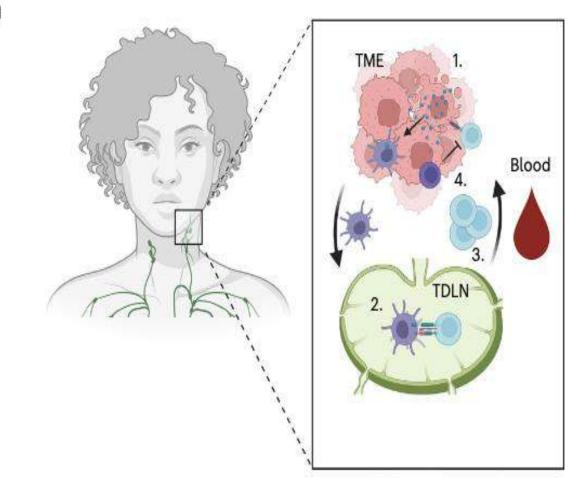
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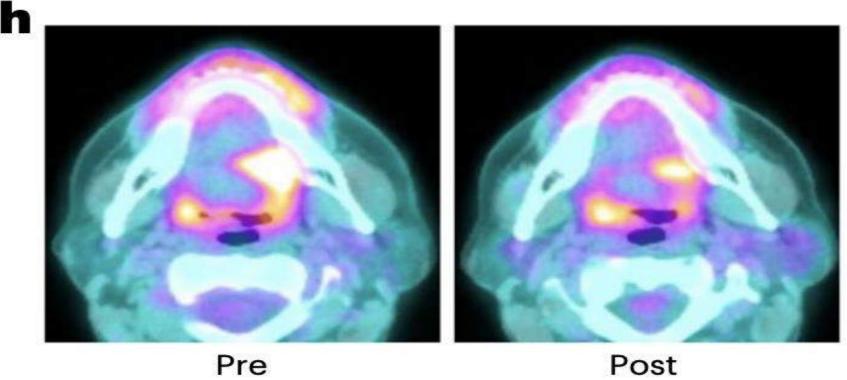
Published online: 25 November 2022

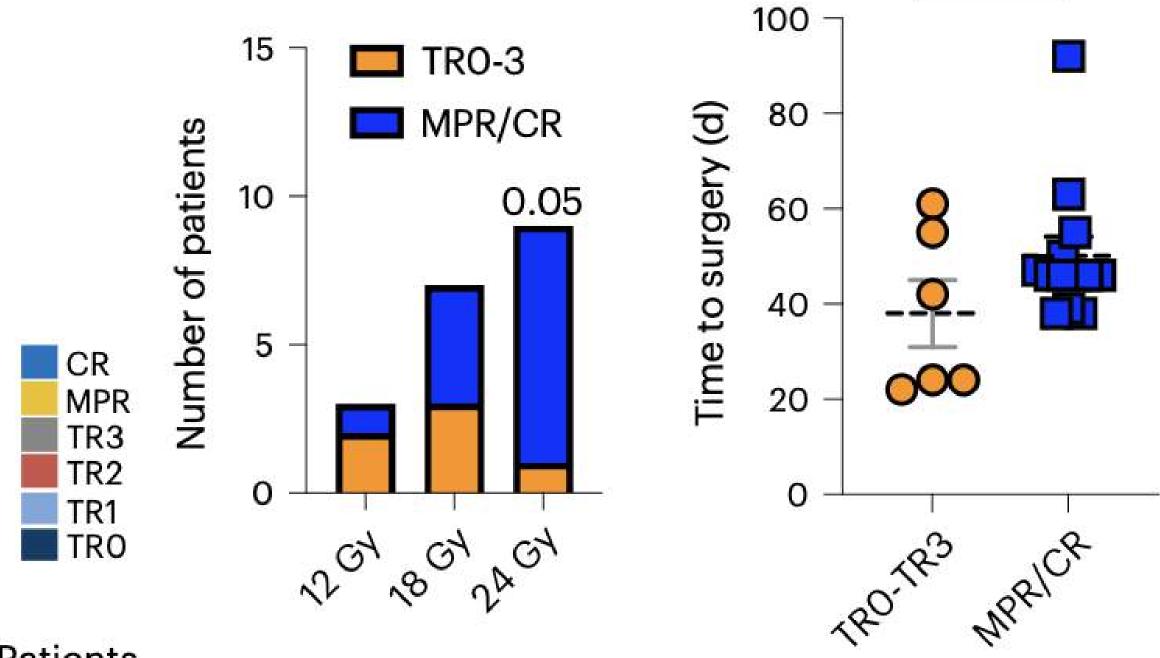
Check for updates

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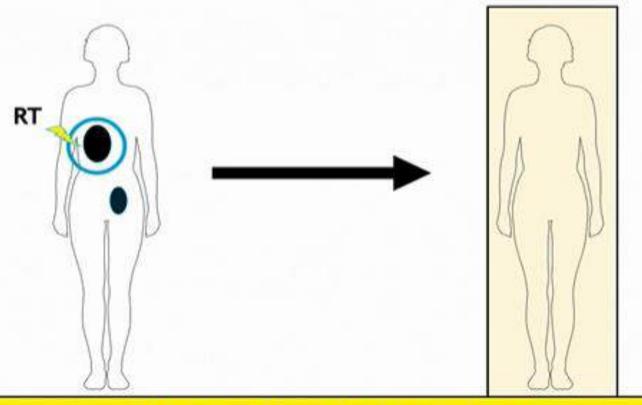




Patients

...Out of the field, distant sites

Abscopal (Away from the Target) effects of Radiotherapy as evidence of in situ, individualized vaccination



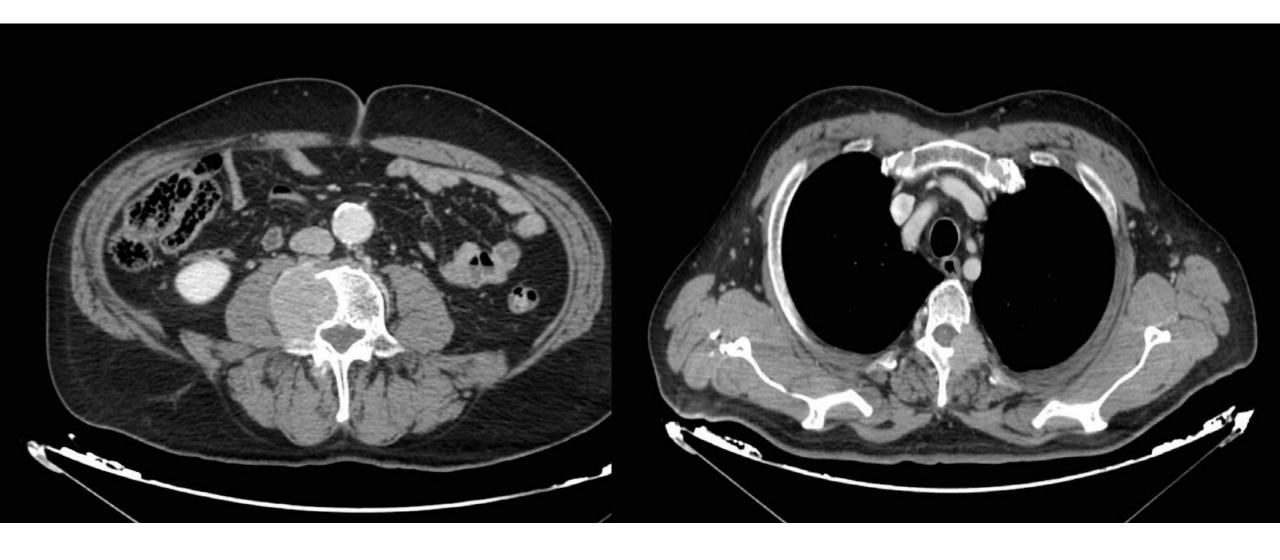
Abscopal effects are rare

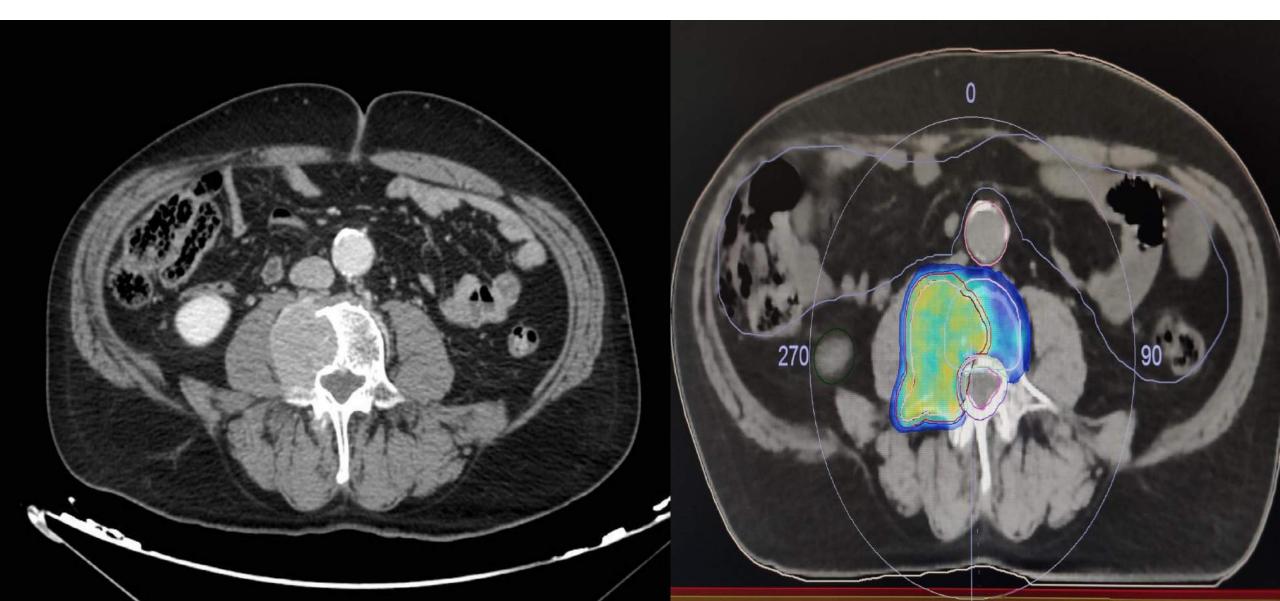
1969-2014: 46 abscopal cases (Abuodeh Y et al, Curr Probl Cancer 40,25-37, 2016)

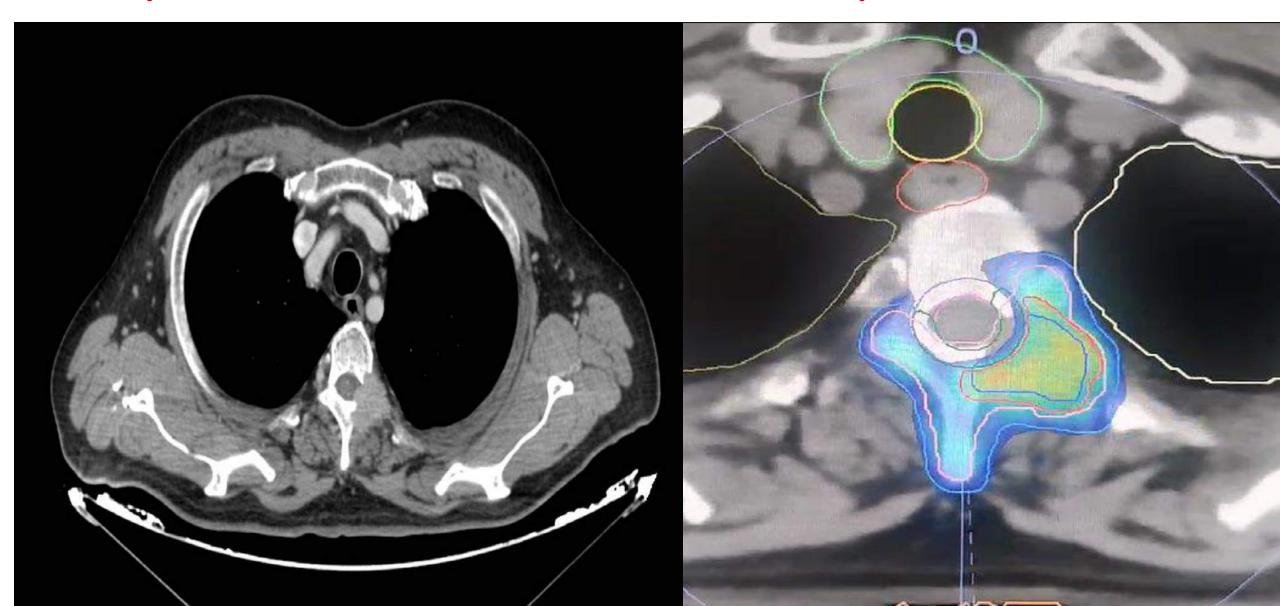
R.H. Mole 1953

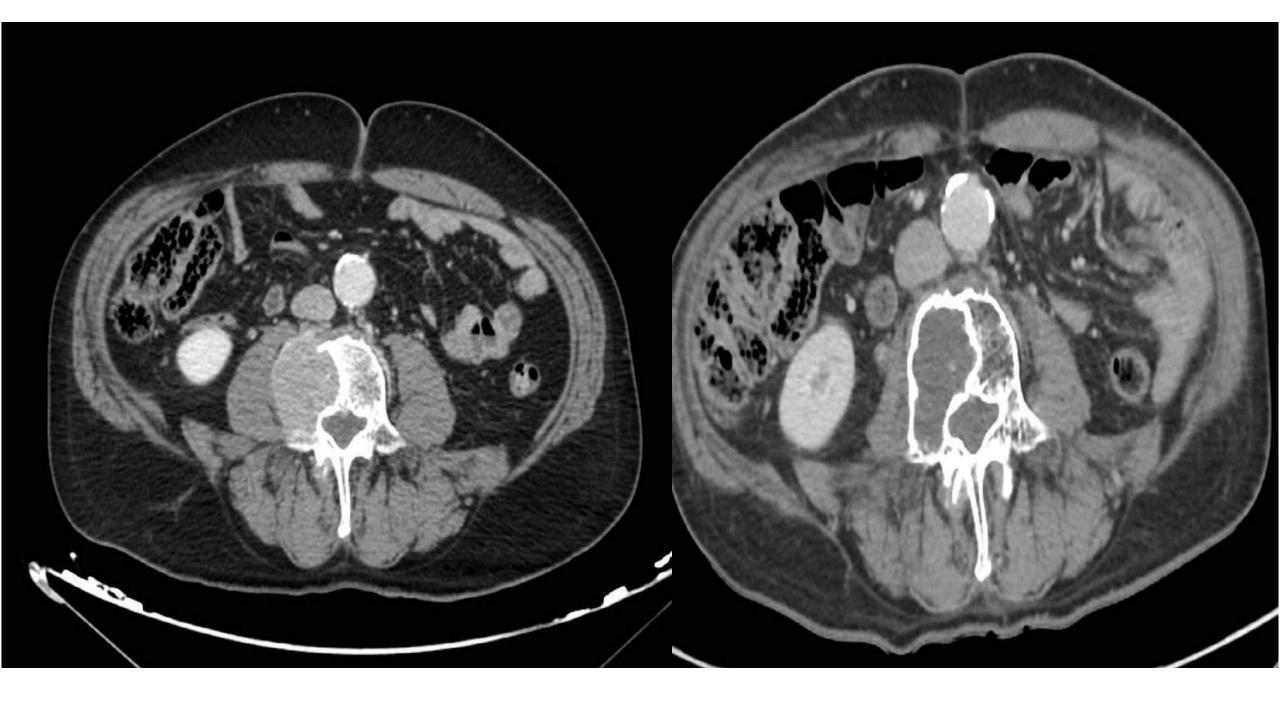
• 71 y.o. male patient with clear cell renal carcinoma with ab onset vertebral metastatic condition with complex vertebral lesions at D3 and L4

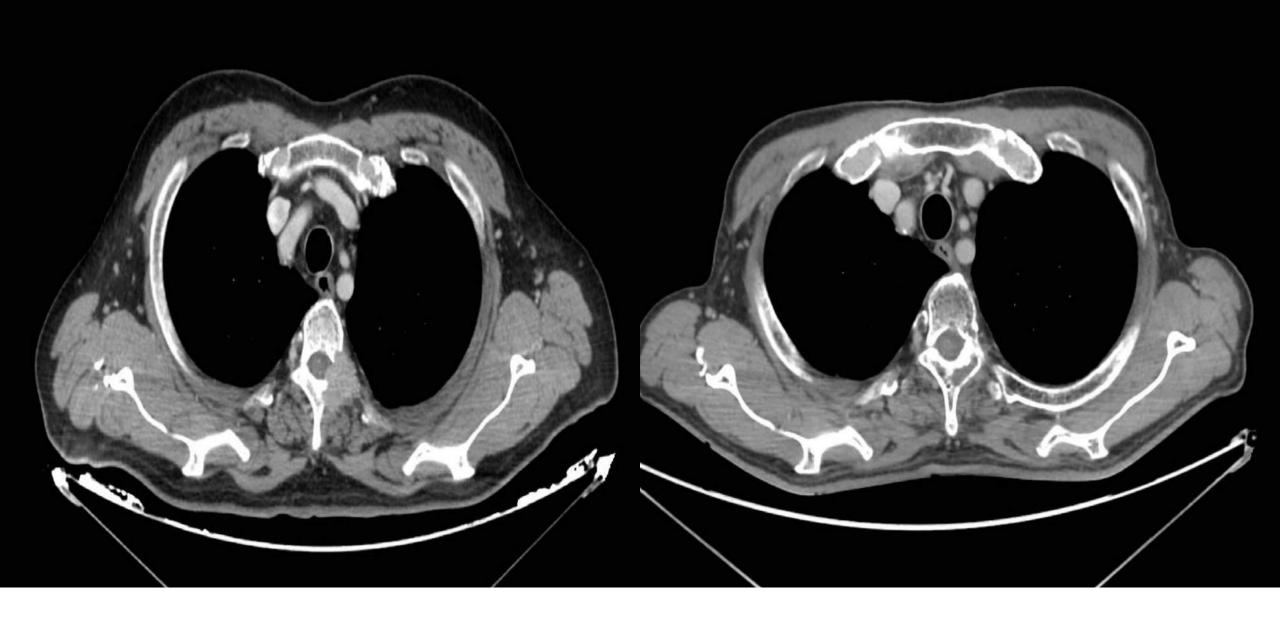
 Because of the complex vertebral localizations, the patient began the treatment course with dual stereotactic therapy delivered every other day followed by administration of Nivolumab

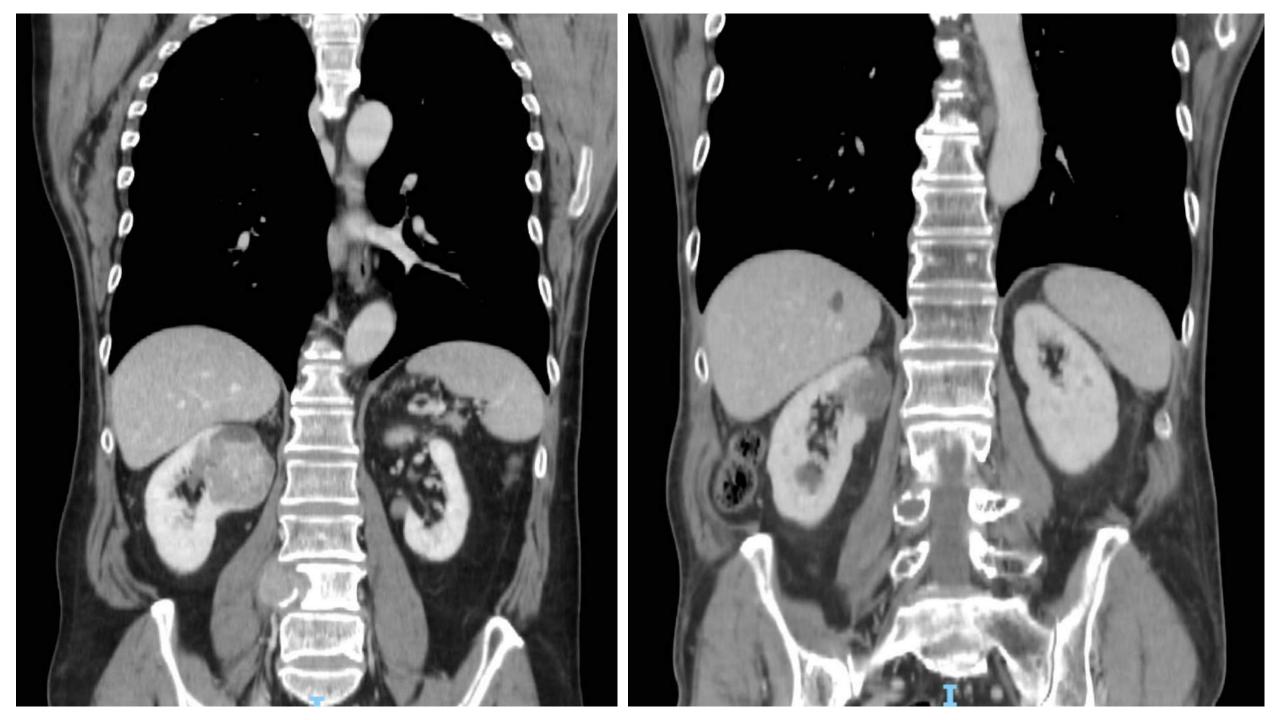












PERSPECTIVES

OPINION

Time to abandon single-site irradiation for inducing abscopal effects

Eric D. Brooks and Joe Y. Chang

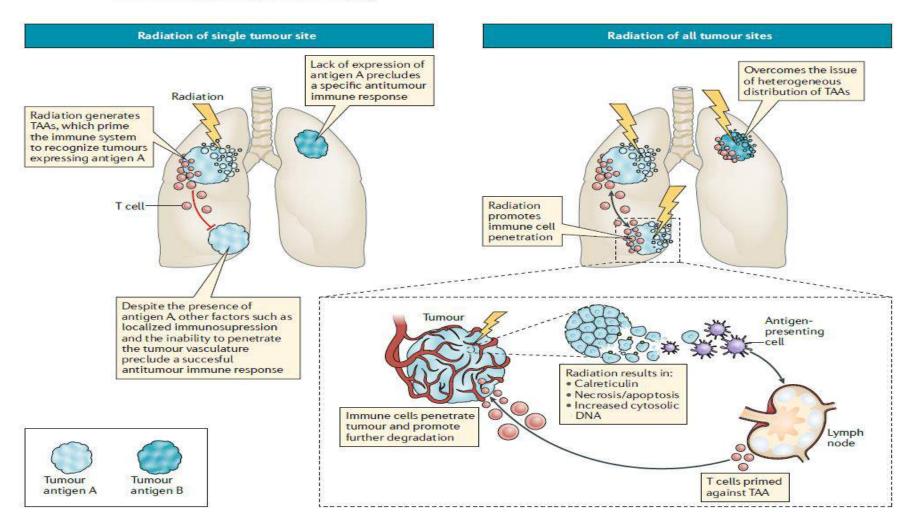
Abstract | Considerable interest is being directed toward combining immunecheckpoint inhibition (ICI) with radiotherapy to improve response rates to ICI, which have been disappointingly low at around 15-30% among patients with advanced-stage cancers other than melanoma. Since a case report published in 2012, in which authors described the resolution of metastatic disease after irradiation of a single lesion in a patient who had been receiving ICI, hundreds of clinical trials have been launched with the aim of testing the safety and/or efficacy of radiotherapy in combination with immunotherapy, nearly all of which use this single-site irradiation, or 'abscopal', approach. However, emerging preclinical and clinical evidence suggests that this approach likely produces suboptimal results. In this Perspective, we describe this evidence and provide a biological rationale supporting the abandonment of the single-site abscopal approach. We instead advocate exploring comprehensive irradiation of multiple/ all lesions in order to enhance the likelihood of obtaining meaningful clinical outcomes — if such a clinical synergy between radiation and ICI does exist before the failure of the current, single-site approach leads to the potential premature and inappropriate abandonment of radiotherapy in combination with ICI altogether.

PERSPECTIVES

OPINION

Time to abandon single-site irradiation for inducing abscopal effects

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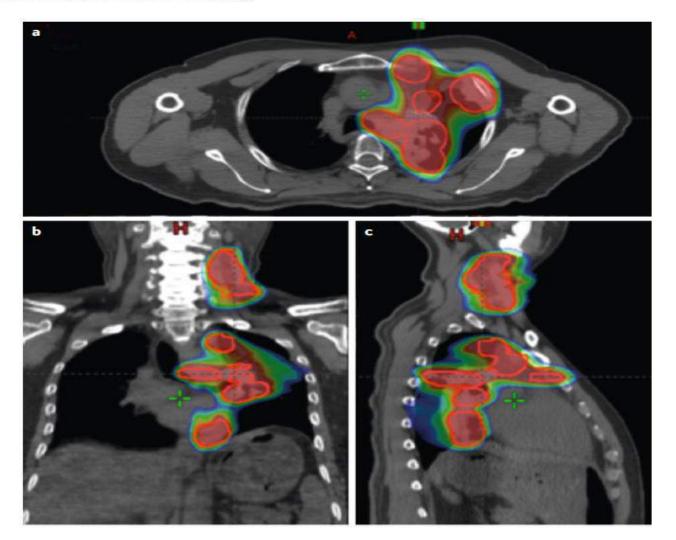


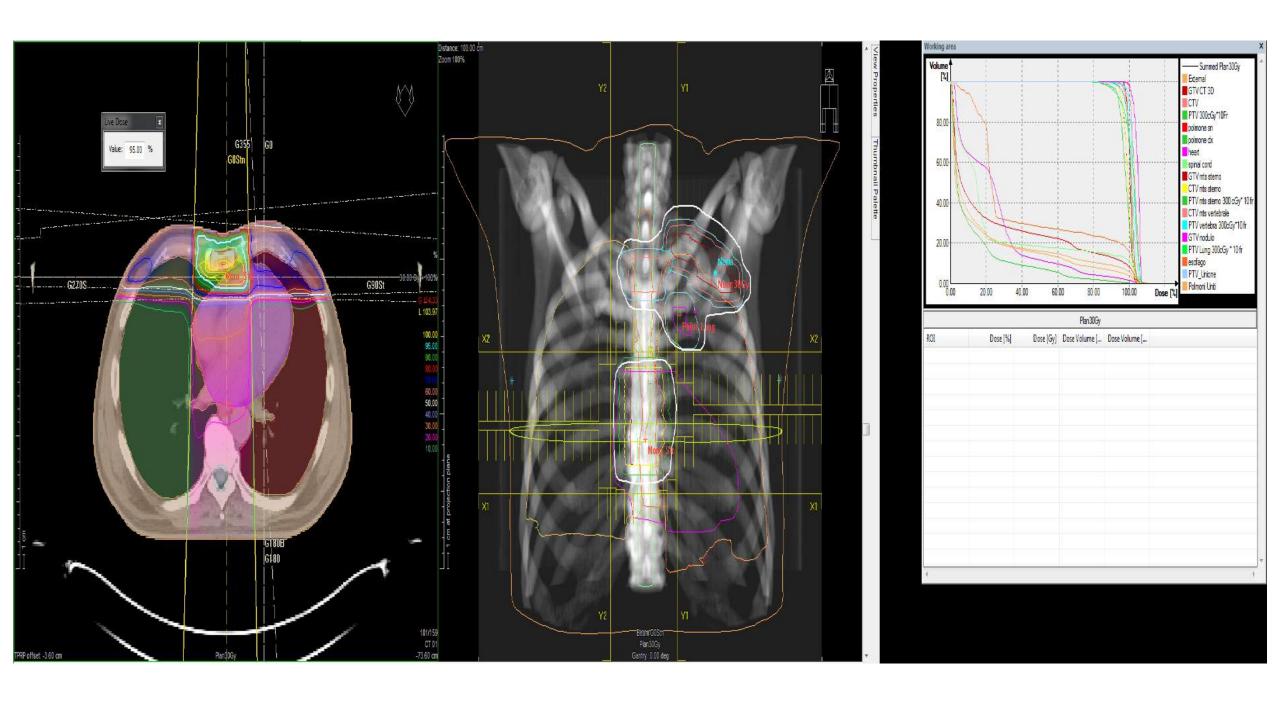
PERSPECTIVES

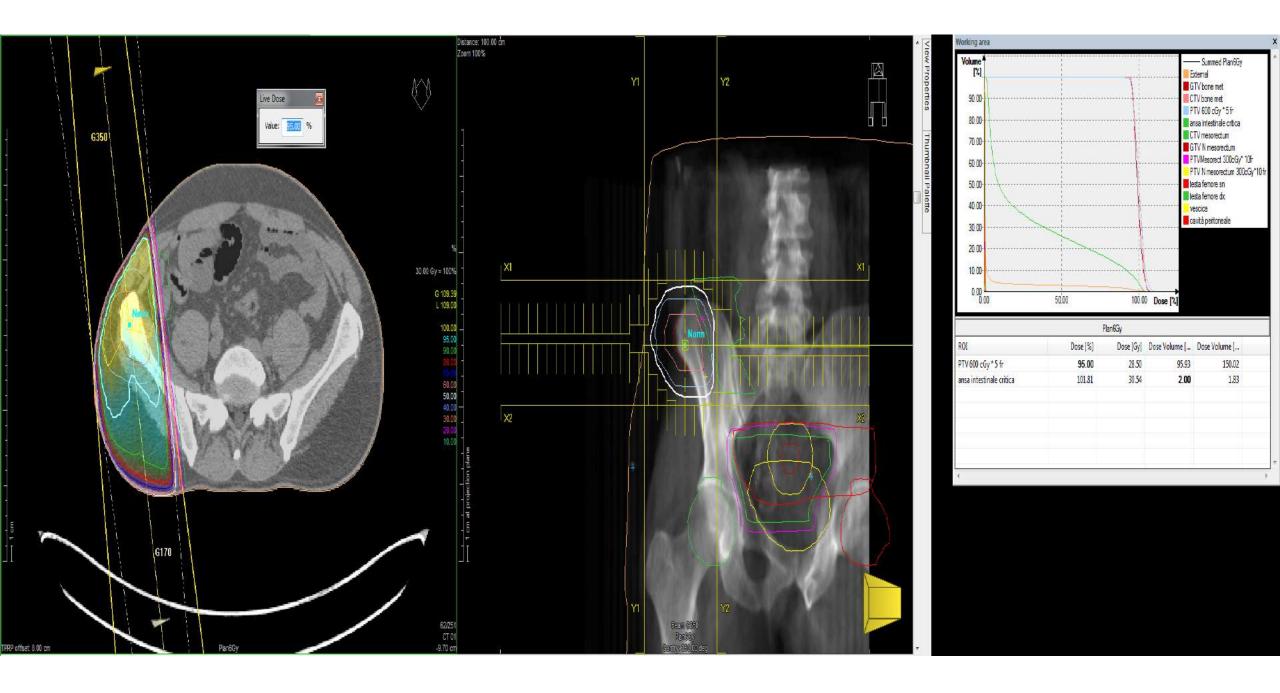
OPINION

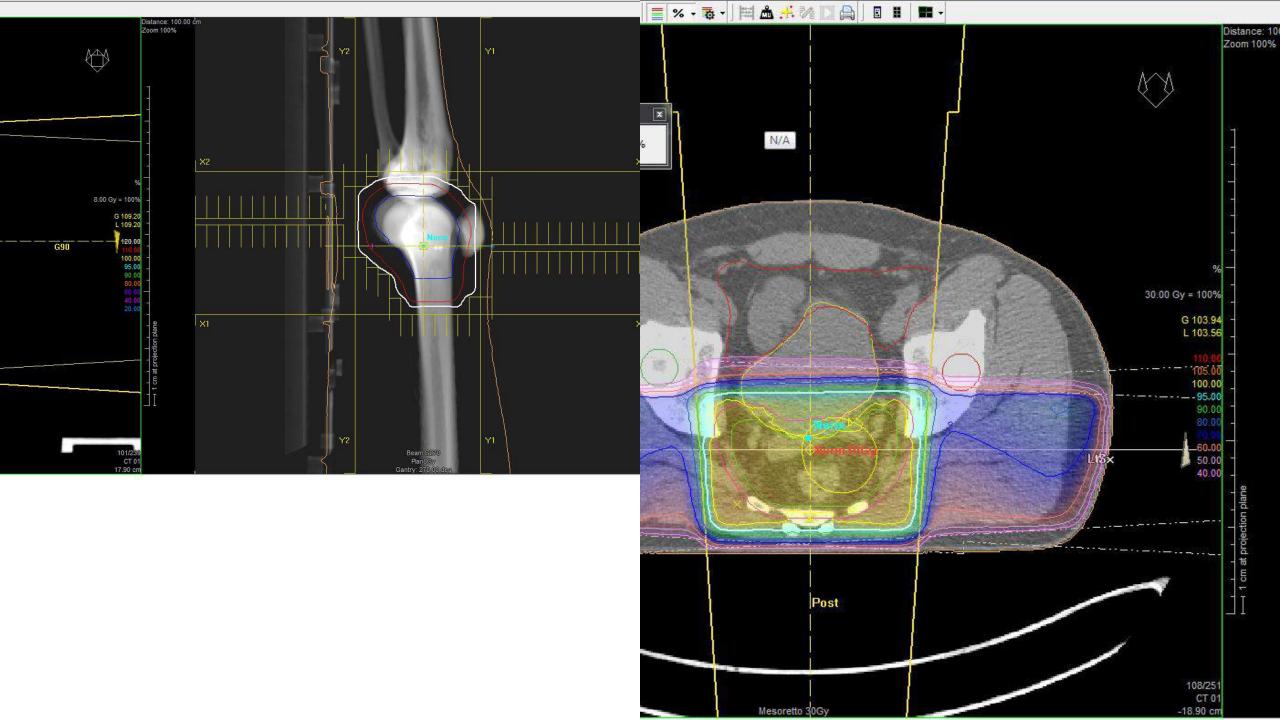
Time to abandon single-site irradiation for inducing abscopal effects

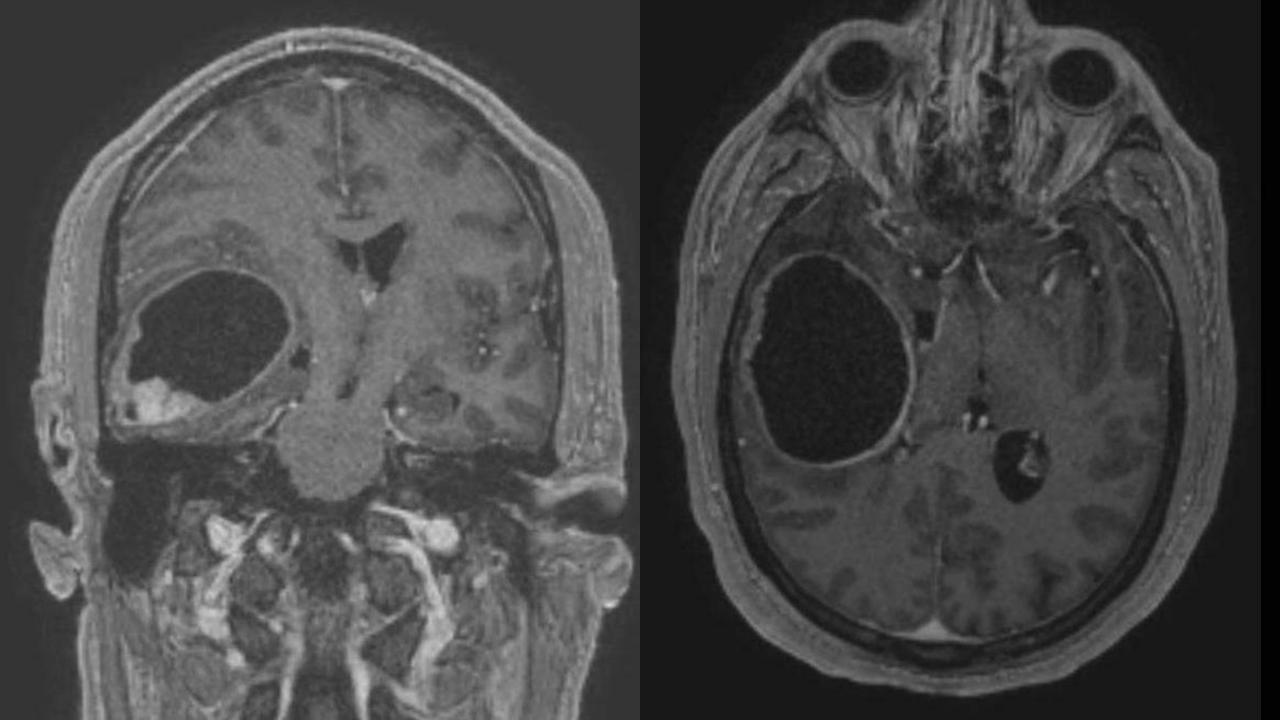
Eric D. Brooks and Joe Y. Chang

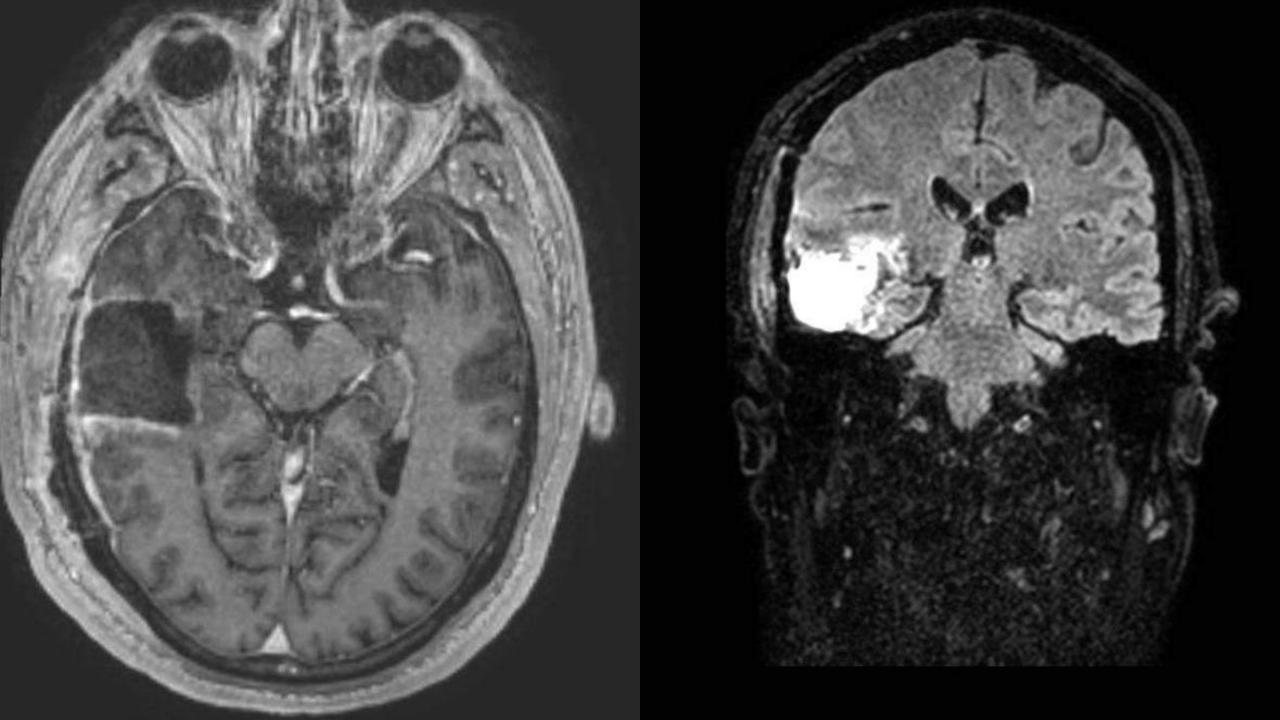


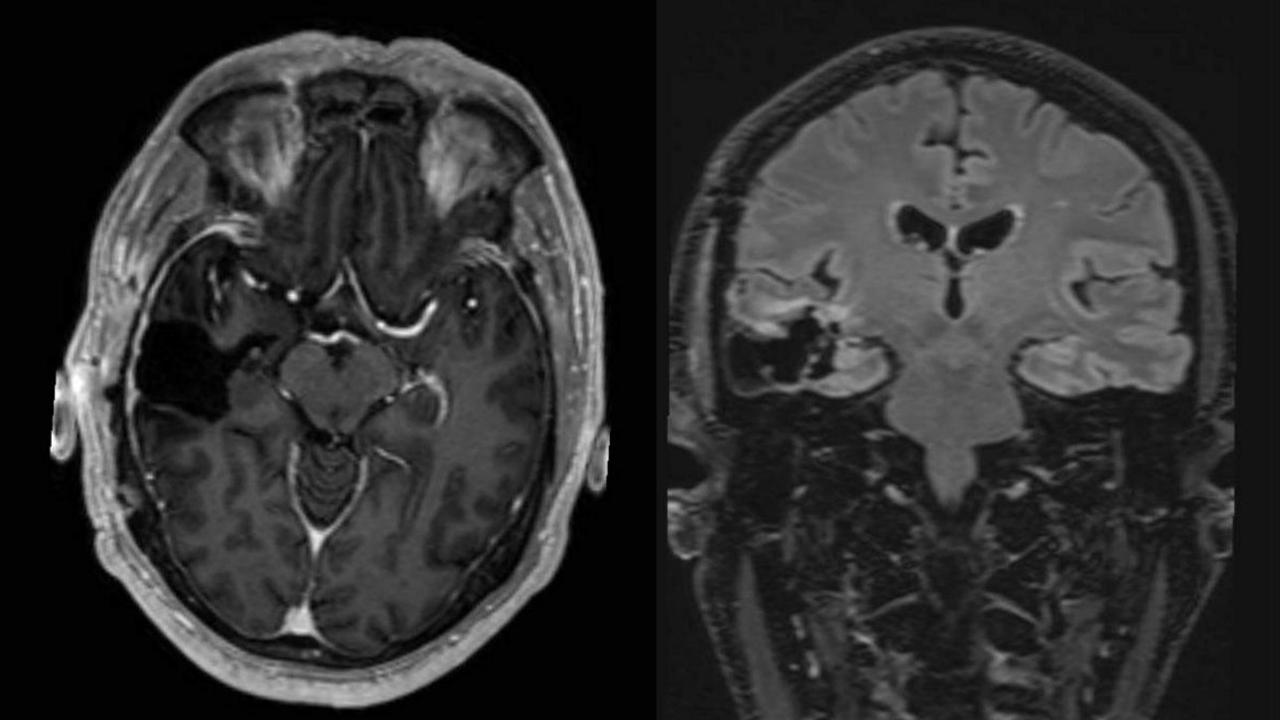


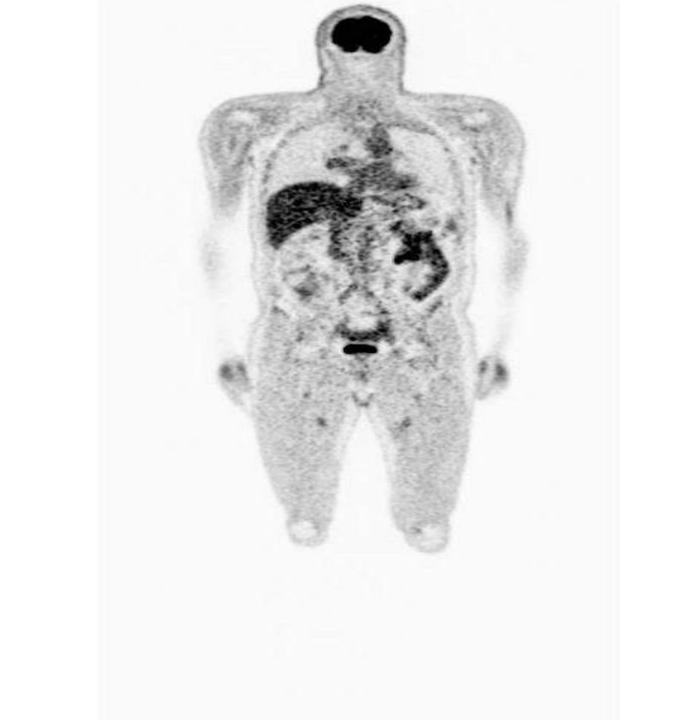


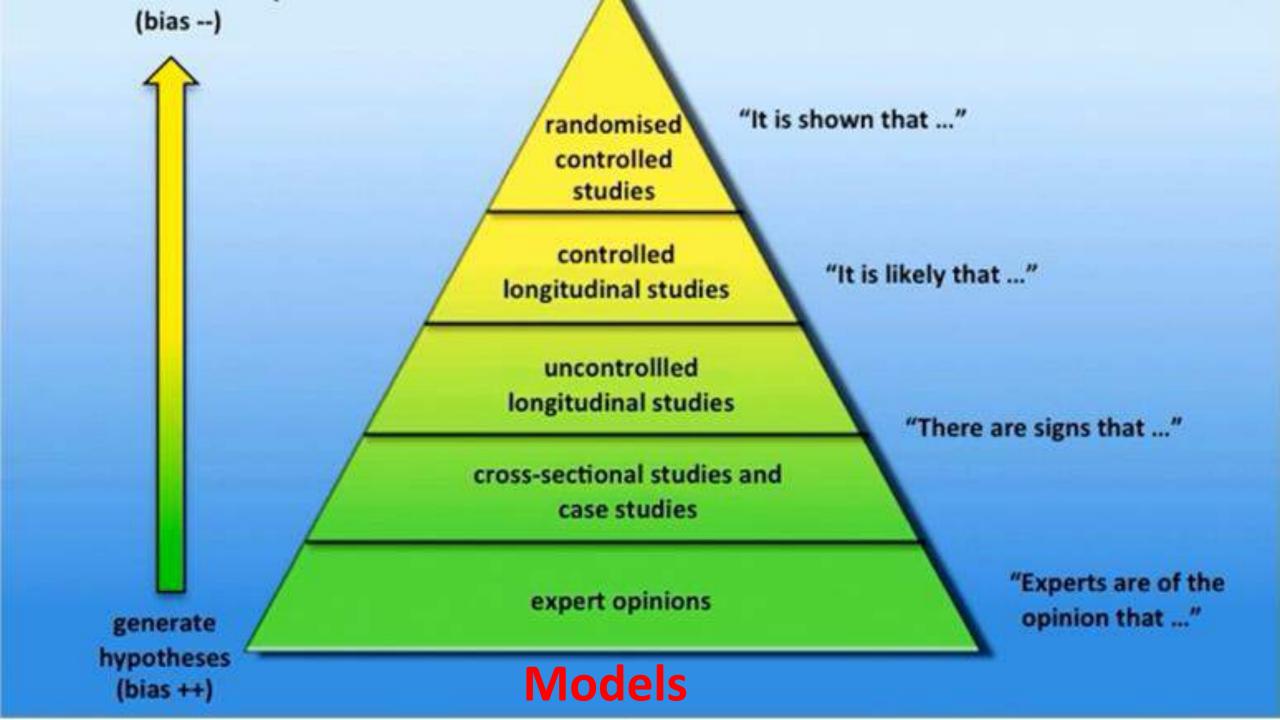














DOPED EVIDENCE = BAD MEDICINE