Colorectal Cancer in 2006: New Developments

Melissa Bennett, MS, CGC Myriad Genetic Laboratories

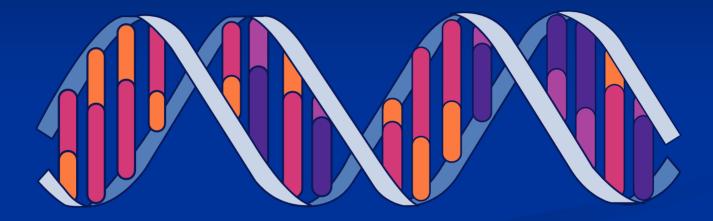
Thomas Duntemann, MD

Ray Ramirez, Jr., MD

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BON SECOURS CENTER FOR COLON & RECTAL DISEASES

Hereditary Colon Cancer and Genetic Testing



Melissa Bennett, MS,CGC Regional Medical Specialist/Genetic Counselor Myriad Genetic Laboratories



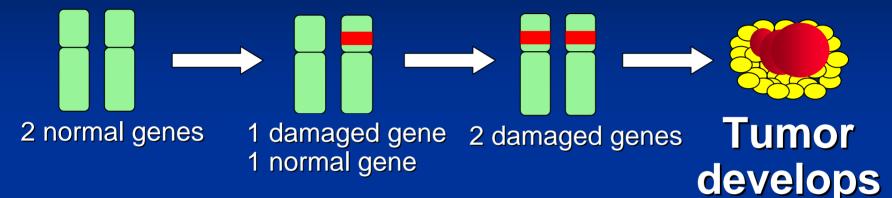
Who is at High Risk for Hereditary Cancer?



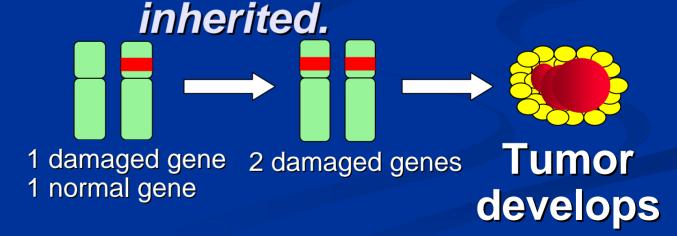
Hereditary cancers account for a small but important proportion of all cancer



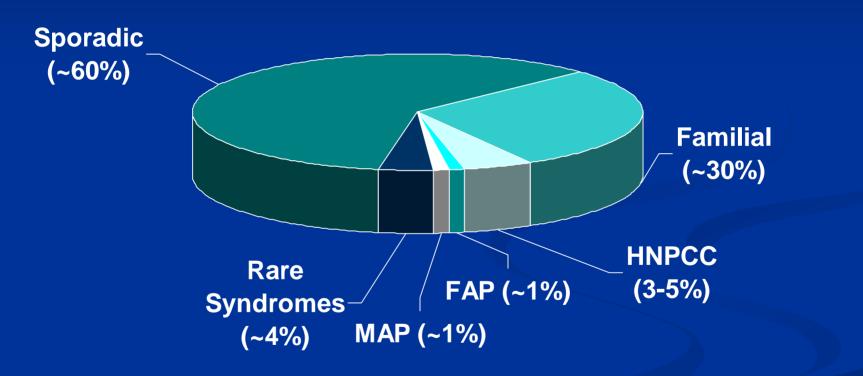
Cancer arises when both copies of genes are inactivated



In hereditary cancer, one damaged gene is



Colorectal Cancer





Hereditary Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Syndromes

Nonpolyposis (few to no adenomas) HNPCC – CRC and/or endometrial cancer (EC)

Polyposis (multiple adenomas) FAP – Severe colonic polyposis +/- CRC AFAP – Less severe colonic polyposis +/- CRC MAP – Varying degrees of colonic polyposis +/- CRC



Features Suggestive of HNPCC

- Early onset colorectal cancer (<50y)
- Early onset endometrial cancer (<50y)
- Two or more HNPCC cancers in an individual or family*

*HNPCC cancers: colorectal, endometrial, gastric, ovarian, ureter/renal pelvis, biliary tract, small bowel, pancreas, brain, sebaceous adenoma



Features Suggestive of Adenomatous Polyposis Syndromes

Multiple colorectal adenomas

Colorectal cancer associated with multiple adenomas

Possible extracolonic manifestations

- Non-colonic polyps and cancers (i.e. duodenal, gastric)
- Desmoid tumors, osteomas, soft tissue tumors, dental abnormalities, CHRPE



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Is the cancer in my family hereditary?

Risk Assessment appointment

- understand cancer risk specific to your history
- learn about screening, prevention and risk reduction
- discuss the possibility of genetic testing
- discuss the potential impact of genetic testing





What happens during the risk assessment appointment?

- 1. Collect family history information before appointment
- 2. Schedule an appointment with a health care provider to discuss your family history and determine if you are appropriate for genetic testing
- 3. Consider the pros and cons of genetic testing



What does genetic testing involve?

- 1. Genetic testing is performed on a small blood sample
- 2. Results are available in about 4 weeks and are discussed in person with health care provider
- 3. Consider options for screening and prevention, based on positive or negative results
- 4. Contact your health care provider periodically for updates



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Costs

Risk Assessment Appointment Cost varies at each institution

Genetic Testing

Most insurance companies are covering genetic testing

 Medicare and most major insurance carriers have established guidelines



Genetic Discrimination in Health Insurance is Illegal

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Prohibits group health plans from discriminating on the basis of genetic information

Most states have enacted additional protections



Where Can I Learn More?

- Nicole Melby, RN, BSN 757-673-5967
- Hereditary Colon Cancer Associationwww.hereditarycc.org
- Colorectal Cancer Network www.colorectal-cancer.netcancer.net
- Colon Cancer Alliance www.ccalliance.org
- Myriad Genetic Laboratories www.myriadtests.com



Colorectal Cancer Screening

T J Duntemann, MD, FACP



Overview

- Common, lethal and preventable
- Average lifetime risk ~ 5%
- Infrequent before age of 40
- 90% of cases occur after age 50
- 2nd leading cause of cancer death both sexes
- Approx. 52,000 deaths/yr in US



Why is Screening Effective?

- Most colon cancers develop gradually over many yrs.
- Most begin as small adenomatous polyps
- Polyps may grow then transform into malignancies and spread
- The usual progression takes at least 10 yrs
- Screening identifies polyp formers and those at risk



Screening vs. Surveillance

Screening- Asymptomatic w/o risk factors

Surveillance-

Previous polyps
Previous colon cancer
Significant family history
Symptom evaluation
Blood, anemia, etc.



Determine the Risk

- Family history of CRC or polyps
 1st or 2nd degree relative?
 - Age of onset?
 - Number?
- Personal history of CRC or polyps
 Personal history of Inflammatory Bowel Disease



Screening Tests

FOBT
Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
Air Contrast Barium Enema
Colonoscopy



Colonoscopy-Expectations & Risk

- Evaluation of colon and removal of polyps can prevent colon cancer
- Allows inspection and treatment in 1 visit
- Low miss rate (no test is perfect)
- Requires bowel prep
- Sedation most commonly utilized
- Risk of perforation or major bleeding are ~1 / 1000 procedures

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New Technologies

Virtual colonoscopy
Stool DNA testing
Both would require colonoscopic intervention for positives



The Benefits of Minimally Invasive Surgery for Colon Cancer

Ray T. Ramirez MD, FACS, FASCRS Tidewater Surgical Specialists - Colorectal Surgery Division Director – Bon Secours Center for Colon & Rectal Diseases





Laparoscopic Surgery

Revolution: minimally invasive surgery First cholecystectomy 1987 Smaller incisions, decreased pain, shorter length of hospital stay, early return to regular activities Application to variety of abdominal operations



Laparoscopic Colectomy

- 1st Laparoscopic colectomy: 1990
 Spectrum of resections described
 Benefits similar as with other procedures
 Acceptable morbidity
- 2003: < 10% of all colectomies</p>



LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY

Clinical Outcomes of Surgical Therapy Study Group-COST A Phase III Prospective Randomized Trial Sponsored by National Cancer Institute and NCI Cooperative Groups

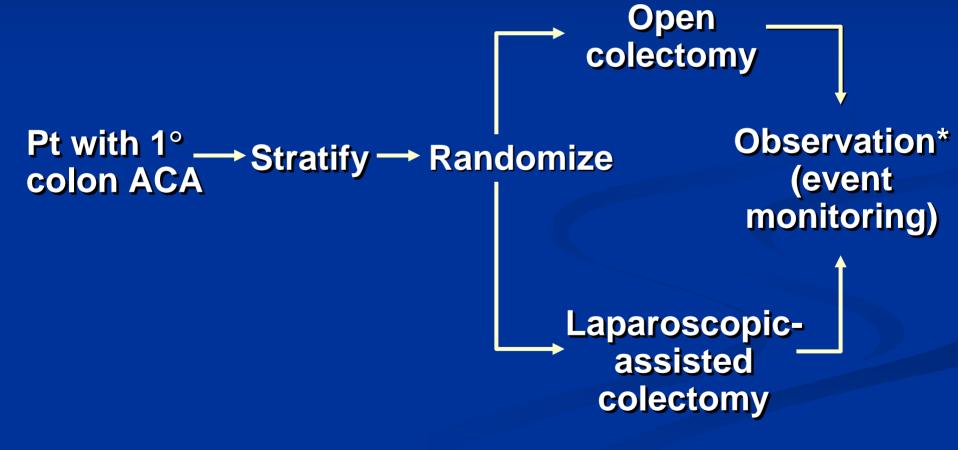


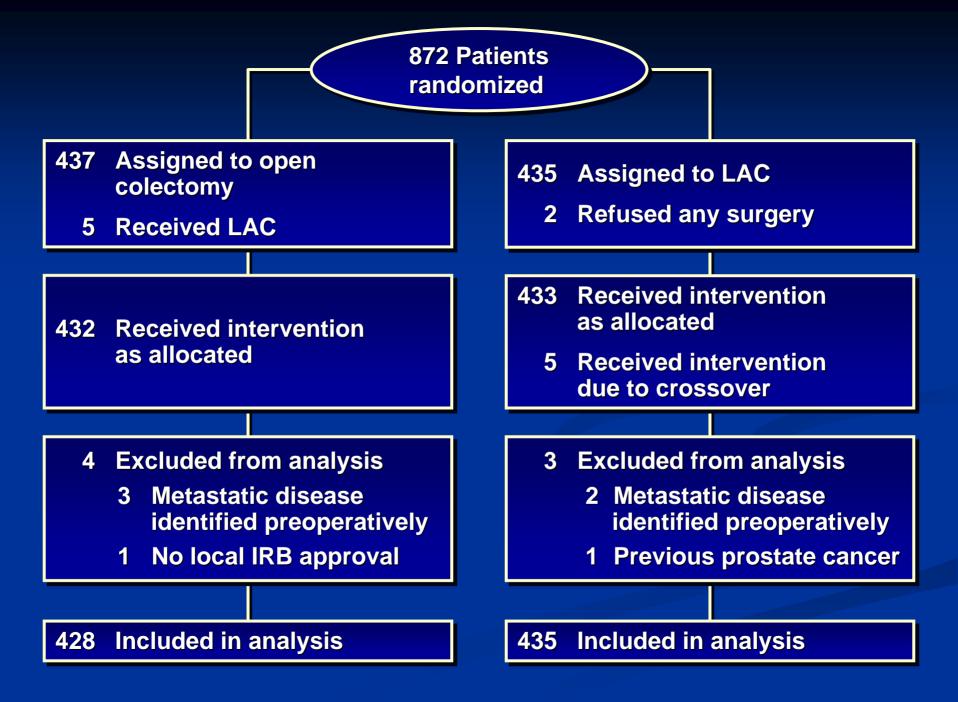
Suffolk, VA 23435 (757) 673-5970 LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY TRIAL Study Aims

- To test differences in
 - Cancer outcomes
 - (Overall and Disease-Free Survival)
 - Safety (morbidity; mortality)
 - Patient-related benefits (quality of life; cost effectiveness)



LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY TRIAL Schema





LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY COSTST Trial - Recovery Benefits*

Length of stay Narcotics Oral analgesic Open* n=428 6 (5-7) 4 (3-5) 2 (1-3) LAC n=435 5 (4-6) 3 (2-4) 1(1-2)

*in days; median values;(interquartile range)

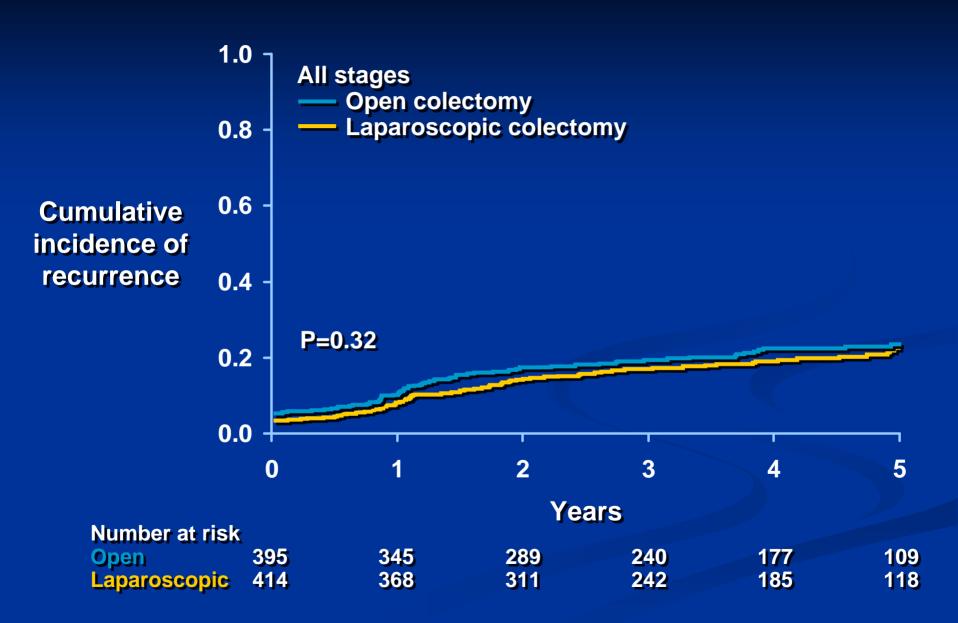


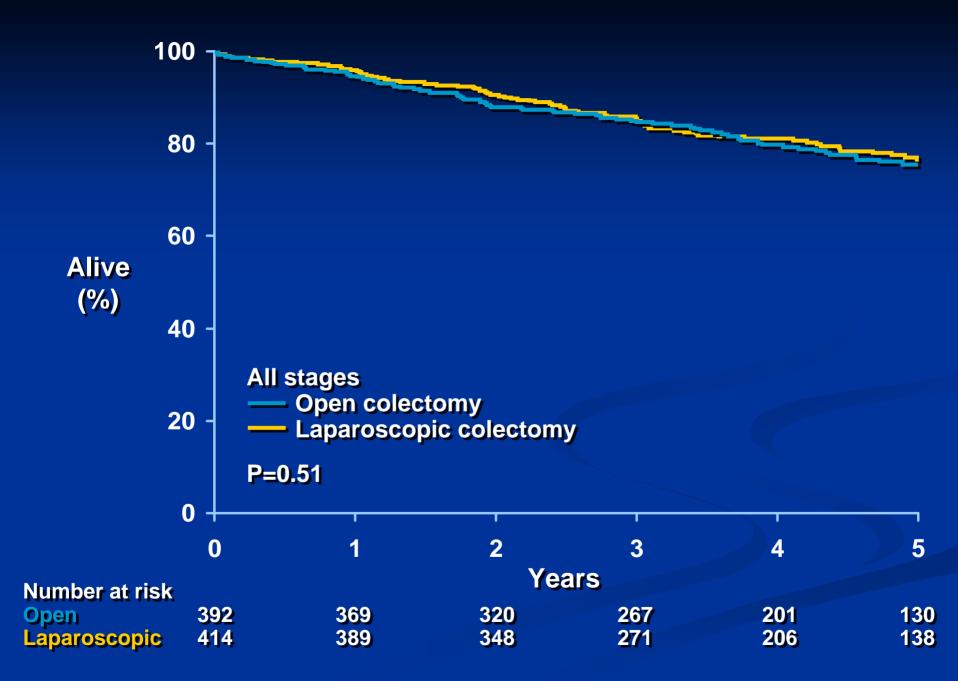
LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY COSTSG Trial - Morbidity/Mortality

Open*

LAC

n = 428n=435 **30-day mortality** no.(%) 4 (0.9) 2 (0.5) **Complications Overall** 85 (20) 92 (21) 16(4)8 (2) Intraoperative 81 (19) **Postoperative** 80 (19) * p=ns for all comparisons





LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY Summary

Cancer Outcomes • No differences in • Overall Survival • Disease-free survival • Wound recurrences



LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY Summary

Safety Equivalent morbidity Equivalent mortality Patient Related Benefits Faster recovery Significant differences



Patients Now Have a Choice !



– Traditional open colon surgery (skin incision) 6'' - 12''— Laparoscopic colon surgery (Mini-laparotomy) 3"- 4"

THE SHORTEST DISTANCE BETWEEN A PATIENT AND RECOVERY

Laparoscopic Colorectal Surgery - Benefits -

- Smaller incision and scar
- Reduced operative trauma and stress
- Reduced post-op pain and narcotic use
- Early feeding
- Early return of bowel function
- Shorter hospital stay
- Diminished blood loss and morbidity
- Earlier return to work and activities of daily living
- Decreased physiologic and immunologic compromise







Laparoscopic Colon Resection

- SummaryLess pain
 - Shorter hospital stay
 - Faster recovery
 - Why have colon surgery any other way???



Bon Secours Center for Colon and Rectal Diseases

Harbour View Campus
 Nicole Melby

 On-site Clinical Coordinator
 673-5970



Questions?

Thank You



Updates in Medical Oncology of Colon Cancer: Adjuvant Chemotherapy

James J. Stark, MD, FACP Medical Director, Cancer Program Maryview Medical Center

Professor of Medicine, Eastern Virginia Medical School



Adjuvant Chemotherapy

Given soon after surgery for cancer to try to eradicate tiny amounts of cancer that may have escaped the primary tumor before surgery

Abundant animal experimental and human evidence of a substantial reduction in mortality using this approach



Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Colorectal Cancer

Relatively late development

- Only about 15 years of successful data, probably because of previously relatively weak drugs
- Newer drugs have improved outcome at the cost of additional toxicity and a financial burden on the health care system
 - "FOLFOX" regimens most active, use Oxaliplatin, an expensive and toxic drug



Additional Factors Affecting Outcome

Colorectal screening programs identify patients with earlier-stage disease
 Better surgical techniques
 Better pathological staging

 The Will Rogers Phenomenon....





"When the Okies left Oklahoma and moved to California, they raised the average intelligence levels in both states."

Defini

Histo

Confounding

Variables

Will Rogers, commenting on geographic migration during the economic depression of the 1930s.



Additional Factors Affecting Outcome

Better surgical techniques
 Better pathological staging

 The Will Rogers Phenomenon....

As pathologists get better at finding lymph nodes, patients who would have been scored as "node negative" now have positive nodes and the prognosis of both groups improves
 Implications for data analysis....

Definit History Confounding Variables



Adjuvant Chemotherapy: Bottom Line

As more patients get diagnosed early, have better surgery and have a better outcome, we need a better way to select which patients should *not* be treated with adjuvant chemotherapy: who doesn't need treatment, and who won't benefit from it





Better Selection of Patients: Molecular Markers of Prognosis

- New technology can identify thousands of genes in a tiny specimen of tumor: c-DNA microarray technology
- Tumors can be analyzed retrospectively to see which gene mutations can predict for a good or bad outcome
- This approach has recently been taken in colorectal cancer...





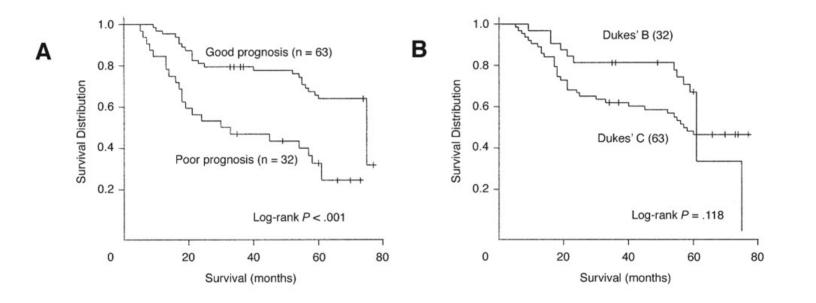
arbour View Boulevard

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The Eschrich Study:

Identified 43 genes out of 32,000 studied:



Eschrich et al, JCO 23:3526, 2005





Another Variable: Microsatellite Instability

- Looks at ability of tumor genes to repair themselves
- 15% of colon cancers have "MSI" which means they cannot repair defective genes
 Leads to a relative inability of the tumor to survive additional mutations
- May be a marker for a better outcome...

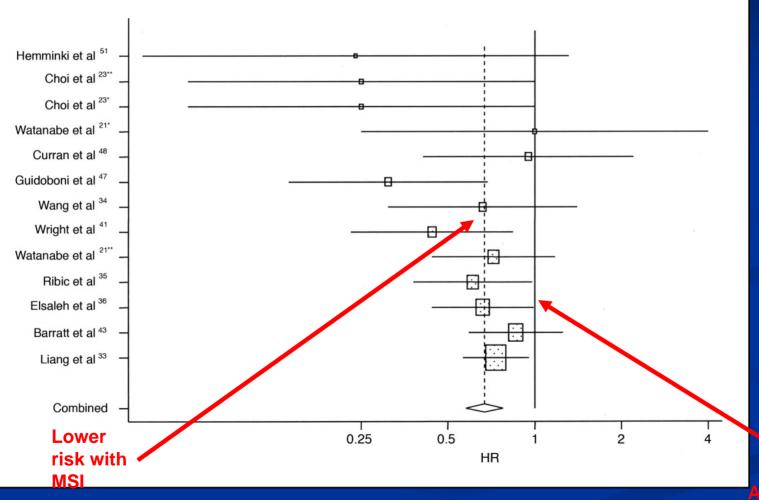




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Hazard ratios (HRs) of overall survival in studies of all stage II-III colorectal cancer associated with microsatellite instability



Analysis of Risk

Confoi Variab risk

Popat, S. et al. J Clin Oncol; 23:609-618 2005

Definit Histor

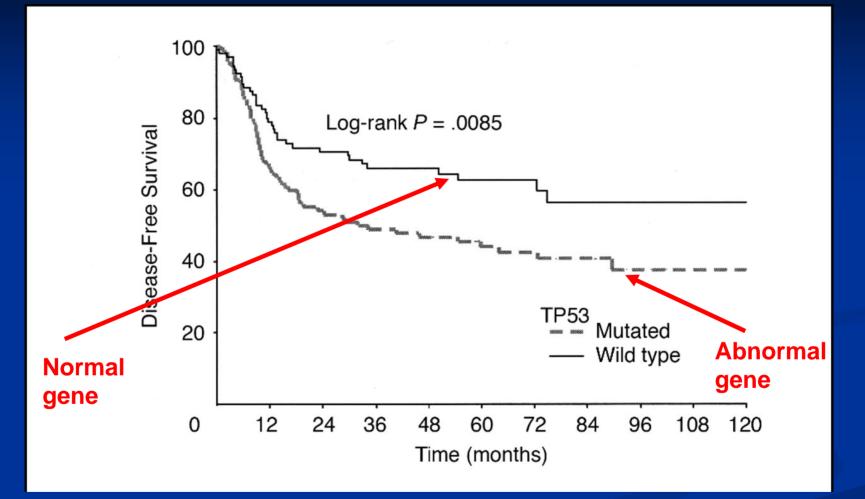
Final Variable: P-53 status

- P-53 is a tumor suppressor gene: helps us not to get cancer
- When altered (mutated) cancers may develop more easily and may be more aggressive
- Colon cancer specimens examined retrospectively for this gene...





Disease-free survival of 220 patients according to TP53 status (mutated v wild type)



Westra, J. L. et al. J Clin Oncol; 23:5635-5643 2005





Conclusions

- With better surgery and better staging colon cancer survival is better even without chemotherapy
- With newer drugs regimens are more effective but more toxic and much more expensive
- Decision on who to treat becomes very important
- Newer markers may predict outcome more precisely allowing better estimate of risk/reward ratio with chemo
- Patients with poorest predicted outcome will then get the most effective therapy



Any Questions?

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