

# Krebs ist keine Altersfrage

## Sarkome

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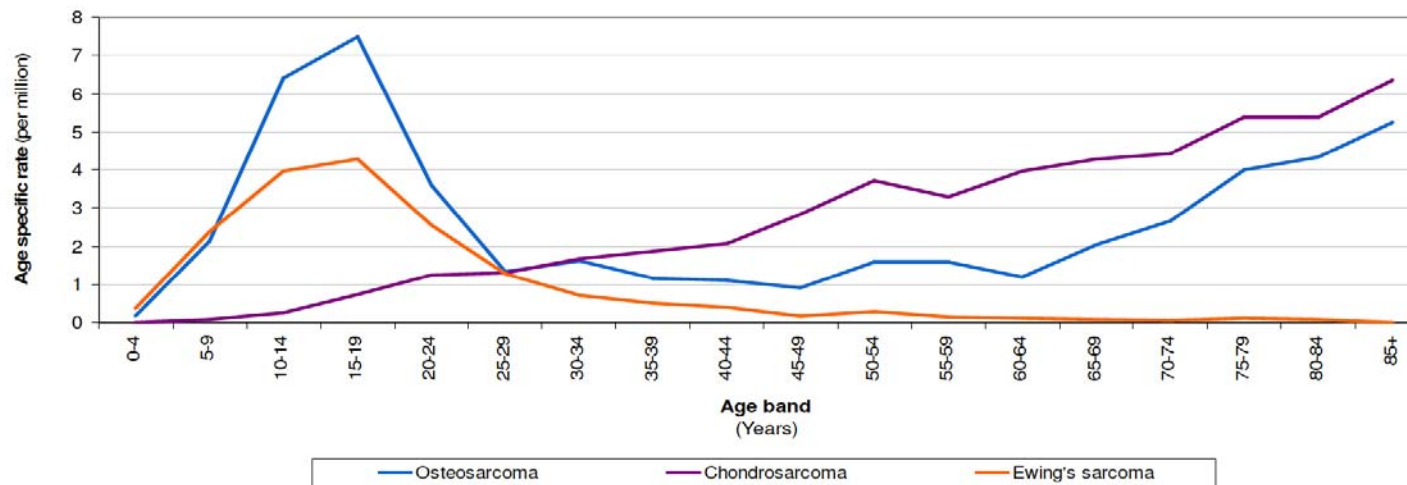
# Primäre Knochentumore

< 0,2% aller malignen Tumore

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Osteosarkom</b>                       | <b>45%</b>    |
| <b>Ewing Sarkom</b>                      | <b>10-15%</b> |
| <b>Chondrosarkom</b>                     | <b>10-25%</b> |
| <b>Pleomorphe Sarkome des Knochen</b>    | <b>2-5%</b>   |
| <b>Chordoma</b>                          | <b>2-5%</b>   |
| <b>Riesenzelltumor des Knochen (GCT)</b> | <b>2-5%</b>   |

# Primäre Knochentumore

Altersverteilung



- < 5. LJ. – **Metastase** (Neuroblastom, Eosinophiles Granulom)
- > 5. LJ. – **Primärer Knochentumor** (Osteosarkom, Ewing Sarkom)
- > 40. LJ. – **Metastase / Multiples Myelom**

Variations in age specific incidence rates with morphology, England, 1998-2007 (<http://www.ncin.org.uk>)

# Primäre Knochentumore

## Diagnostik

persistierender Knochenschmerz über mehrere Wochen (> 2 Wochen)

1. **Röntgen** in 2 Ebenen
2. **MRT** der betroffenen Region mit angrenzenden Gelenken
3. ggf. **CT**
4. **Biopsie** (offene / core-needle Biopsie)

- Referenzpathologie
- Mikrobiologie
- Markierung Biopsiestelle (potentielle Kontamination)

Referenzzentrum

# Primäre Knochentumore

## Staging und Risikoeinschätzung

**CT Thorax / Abdomen**

**Knochenszintigraphie, ggf. PET-CT/MRT**

ggf. **Knochenmarkbiopsie** (Ewing Sarkom)

Keine Tumormarker, jedoch **AP und LDH haben prognostische Aussage**

**Pathologische Fraktur – erhöhtes Lokalrezidivrisiko**

nur externe Fixation!

Tumorstaging nach **Enneking, AJCC** (American Joint Committee on Cancer) - **TNM**

Tumorgrade

Primärtumor

Metastasierung

# Osteosarkom

## EURAMOS-1 trial

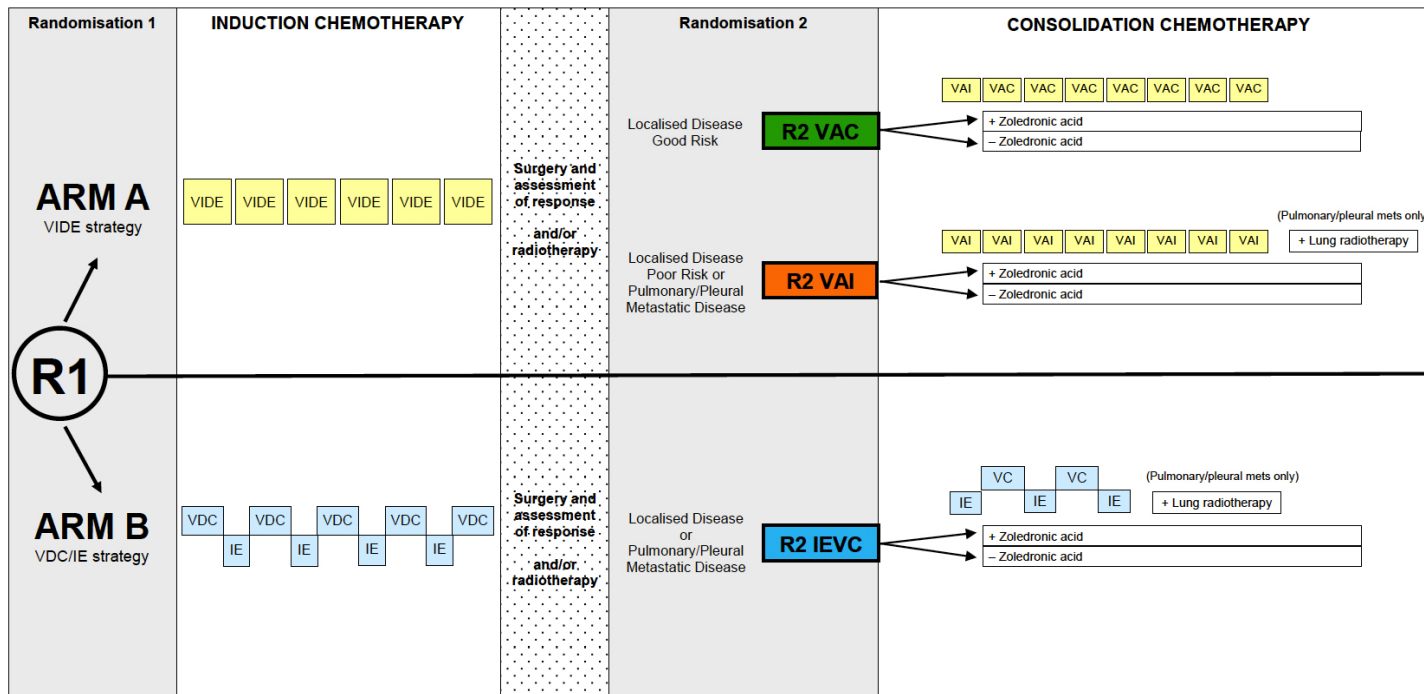
MAP – Methotrexat, Doxorubicin & Cisplatin (II, A)

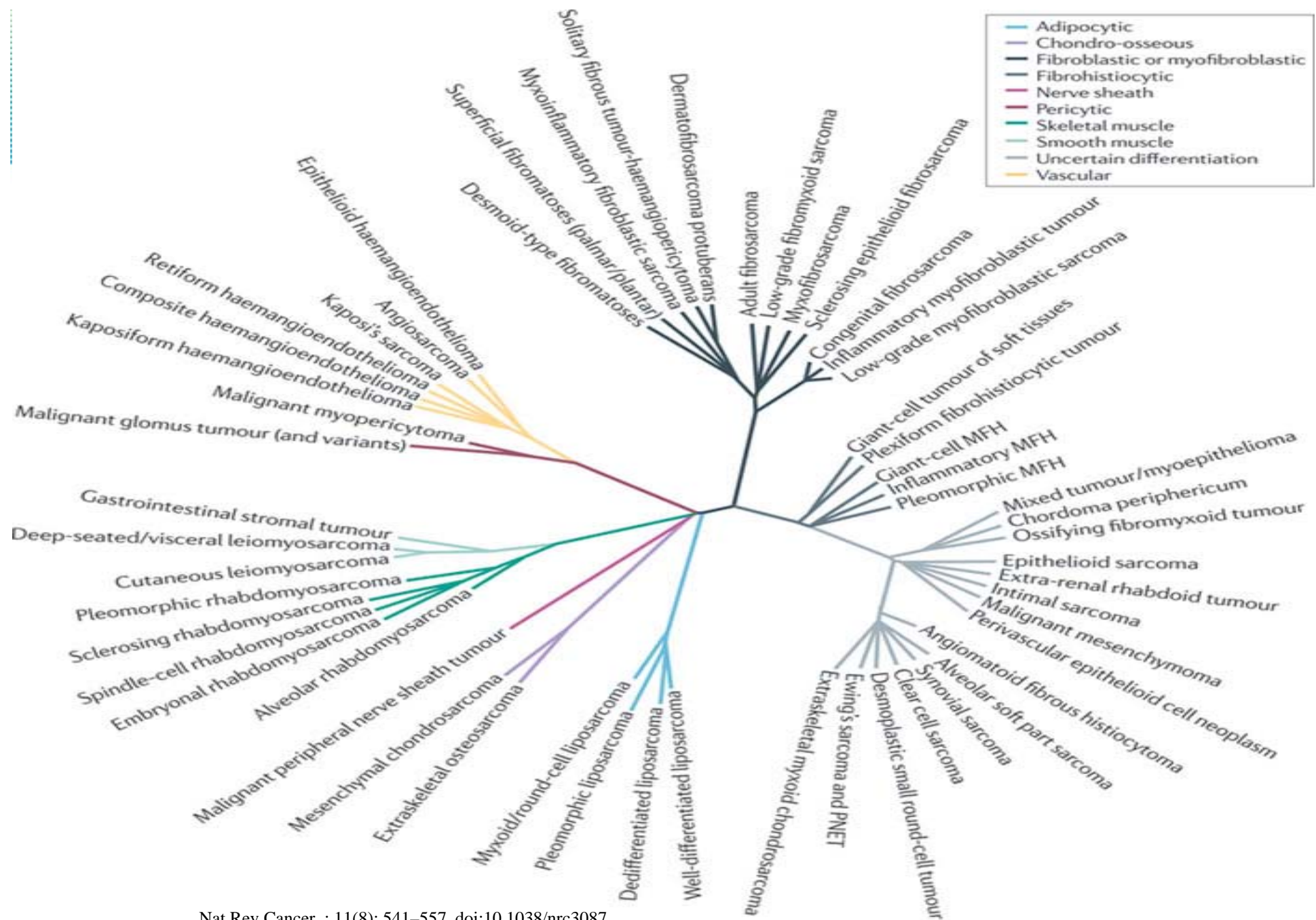
- A – Doxorubicin 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/course
- P – Cisplatin 120 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/course
- M – Methotrexate 12 g/m<sup>2</sup>/course
- E – Etoposide 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/course
- I – Ifosfamide 14 g/m<sup>2</sup>/course
- i – Ifosfamide 9 g/m<sup>2</sup>/course
- lfn – Interferon-α 0.5–1.0 µg/kg weekly



# Ewing Sarkom

## Euro Ewing 2012 trial schema





Nat Rev Cancer. ; 11(8): 541–557. doi:10.1038/nrc3087.



# Systemic Treatment of Soft Tissue Sarcomas 2005 vs 2018

## 2005

- **All sarcomas**
  - **Doxorubicin**
  - **Ifosfamide**
  - **DTIC**

## 2018

- **Olaratumab**
- **Trabectedin**
- **Other than LPS : Pazopanib**
- **Adipocytic: Eribulin**
- **Gem Tax**
- **Gem DTIC**
- **LMS : Gem**
- **Angio : Paclitaxel**
- **SFT : Bevacizumab/Temozolamide**
- **ASPS : Sunitinib/Cediranib**
- **ESS : Aromatase inh.**
- **PEComa : mTOR**
- **DFSP : Imatinib**

# Approved Agents for Advanced Pretreated STS

|  |   |
|--|---|
| ➤ <b>All STS (Europe) since 2007</b>           | <b>Trabectedin</b>                        |
| ➤ <b>LMS + LPS (USA) since 2015</b>            | <b>Trabectedin</b>                        |
| ➤ <b>All STS <u>without</u> LPS since 2012</b> | <b>Pazopanib</b>                          |
| ➤ <b>LPS only since 2016</b>                   | <b>Eribulin</b>                           |
| All STS (USA)                                  | Gemcitabine + Docetaxel (ESMO 2014)       |
| All STS  | Ifosfamide high dose (ESMO 2014)          |
| Leiomyosarcoma (Europe)                        | Gemcitabine, DTIC (ESMO 2014)             |
| All STS  | Inclusion in Clinical Studies (ESMO 2014) |

clinical practice guidelines

Annals of Oncology 25 (Supplement 3): #1102-#1112, 2014  
doi:10.1093/annonc/mdu254

**Soft tissue and visceral sarcomas: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up<sup>†</sup>**

The ESMO/European Sarcoma Network Working Group\*

**Update 2018**

# Pembrolizumab in Sarcoma

| pt. ID | histology | PEM cycles | status | status PEM      | PFS   |
|--------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| 1      | FMS       | 4          | dead   | PD              | 6.41  |
| 2      | OSA       | 15         | alive  | NED/ongoing     | 11.68 |
| 3      | FS        | 3          | dead   | PD              | 3.75  |
| 4      | MFS       | 8          | alive  | PD              | 7.63  |
| 5      | MFS       | 2          | dead   | PD              | 1.38  |
| 6      | AS        | 3          | alive  | PD              | 2.11  |
| 7      | DLPS      | 9          | alive  | PR/ongoing      | 9.67  |
| 8      | EMCS      | 3          | alive  | PD              | 6.18  |
| 9      | EMCS      | 3          | alive  | PD              | 2.04  |
| 10     | CCS       | 9          | alive  | SD/ongoing      | 8.49  |
| 11     | MLS       | 3          | alive  | SD/wait and see | 2.96  |
| 12     | AS        | 1          | dead   | PD              | 1.58  |
| 13     | DLPS      | 9          | alive  | PR/ongoing      | 5.86  |
| 14     | SS        | 3          | alive  | PD              | 3.95  |
| 15     | ES        | 7          | alive  | PR/ongoing      | 5.0   |
| 16     | OSA       | 5          | alive  | PR/ongoing      | 4.28  |
| 17     | OSA       | 5          | alive  | SD/ongoing      | 4.51  |
| 18     | LPS       | 6          | alive  | SD/ongoing      | 4.05  |

## Zusammenfassung

- Sarkome sind selten (Ultra Orphan Disease)
- Sarkome sind in sich heterogen
- Behandlungsexpertise zählt
- Multidisziplinärer Ansatz ist ein Muss (schon bei Diagnostik)