



# Upper GI cancer oncology: PLANETS Upper GI patient support meeting

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15th January 2024



## What does an oncologist do?

#### Medical Oncologist

- Systemic treatment of cancer (Chemotherapy / Immunotherapy /targeted treatments)
- Clinical trials

#### Clinical Oncologist

- Systemic treatments
- Radiotherapy

#### Surgical Oncologist

- Surgical removal of cancer
- Cancer diagnosis/biopsies







## The aim of oncological treatment in oesophagus and stomach cancer

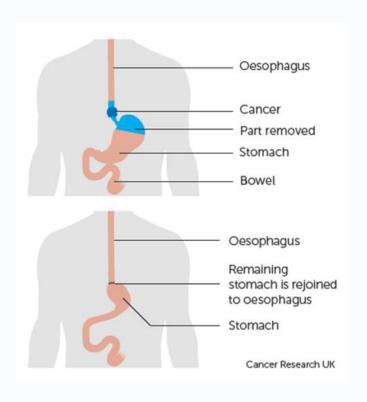
Treatment can be either radical or palliative

#### Neoadjuvant/Adjuvant

Before/after surgery

#### **Palliative**

For advanced/spread disease



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#### What do oncologists do in this process?

- Assessment for and delivery of neoadjuvant therapy
- Choice between chemotherapy, chemoradiotherapy or no treatment
- Consideration of post operative immunotherapy
- Prescribe treatment and monitor response
- Manage side effects of treatment







- Chemotherapy vs Chemoradiotherapy
  - Similar survival outcome
  - Similar number of people who have surgery
  - Radiotherapy challenging for stomach cancers
  - Radiotherapy better for some oesophageal cancers (squamous subtype)
  - Chemoradiotherapy seems to reduce local recurrence
  - Chemotherapy seems to reduce distant recurrence
  - Radiotherapy challenging for stomach cancers
  - (maybe use both....)





- FLOT chemotherapy
- 4 cycles before and (maybe) 4 cycles after surgery
- Each cycle 2 weeks Chemo on day 1 + 24-hour infusion via pump
- 4 drugs (3 chemotherapy + 1 vitamin supplement)
- F 5 Fluorouricil
- L Leucovorin (Folinic Acid)
- O Oxaliplatin
- T Docetaxel (Taxotere)
- Need a PICC line
- Alternatives FOLFOX, Oxaliplatin/Capecitabine







- CROSS style chemoradiotherapy
- 5 cycles of chemotherapy
- Each cycle 1 week
- 2 drugs Carboplatin and Paclitaxel
- Concurrent radiotherapy
- 5 days per week total of 24 sessions





## Chemotherapy side effects

#### FLOT side effects

- Fatigue
- Infection risk / Neutropaenic infection
- Nausea / vomiting
- Diarrhoea
- Neuropathy / pins and needles
- Muscle and joint aches
- Hair loss
- PICC line is needed

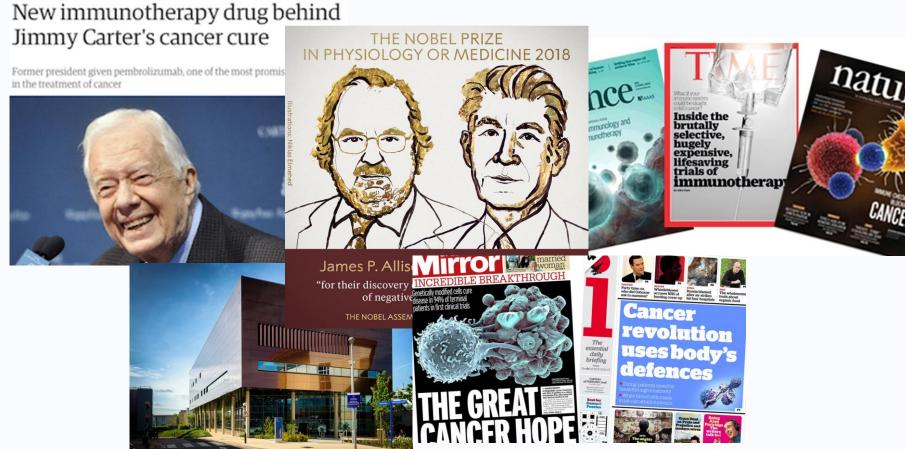


## Radiotherapy (with chemo) side effects

- Fatigue
- Difficulty / painful swallowing
- Nausea / vomiting
- Sore / reddened skin
- Voice changes



## The promise of immunotherapy is great...



...but is yet to be fully realised in OAC.



## Immunotherapy in oesophagogastric cancer

Response to immunotherapies is mixed

Current licensed for use in;

#### Curative setting

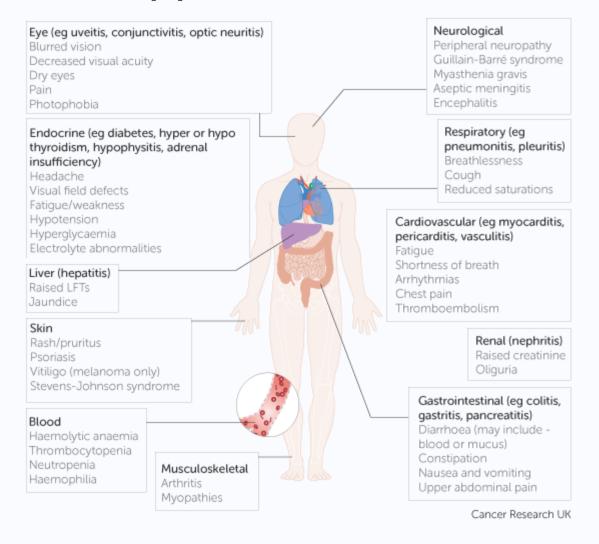
For some patients after surgery and chemoradiotherapy

#### Palliative setting

Some patients alongside chemotherapy if PD-L1 marker high



## Immunotherapy side effects

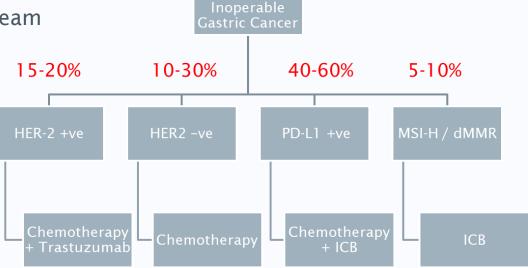


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## Management of advanced disease

- Is challenging
- Combination approach but chemotherapy +/- immunotherapy is mainstay
- Can include radiotherapy
- Can include oesophageal stenting
- Should involve palliative care team



Metastatic or



### The future

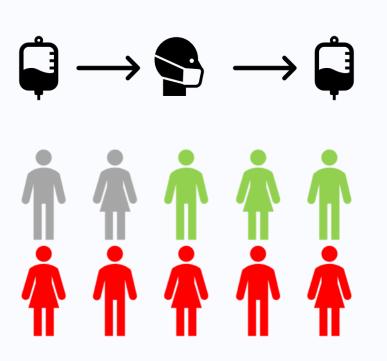
Many challenges ahead - both in curative and advanced setting

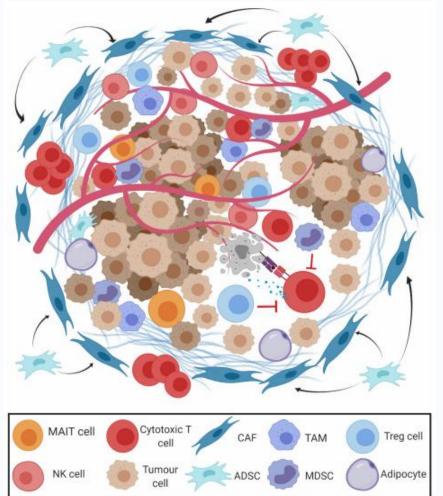
- Choose treatment for patients better
- Utilise new drugs
- Exploit immunotherapy
- Understand the biology/cause
- Improve early diagnosis
- Reduce risk factors



## Not all people respond to treatment

Currently all patients with curable are treated the same

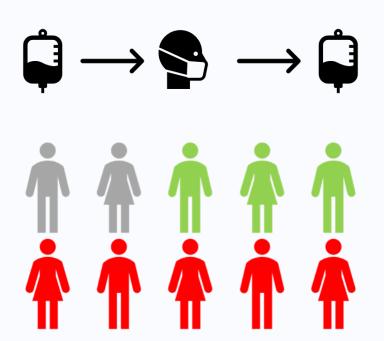






## Not all people respond to treatment

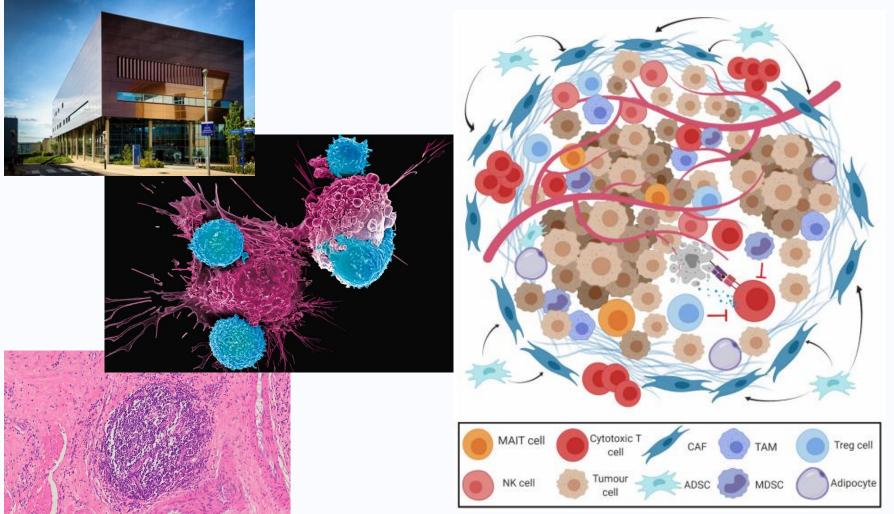
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## Not all people respond to treatment





## **YOUR QUESTIONS**