

Recurrent/Metastatic HNSCC

Case presentation

60M, prev heavy tob use (dip x40y, quit 1y prior to dx), prev heavy EtOH use (6x/d, quit at time of dx), presented for routine dental care.

Dentist noted gingival lesion, iso 1-2y of gum recession, bleeding, loose teeth.

Bx: mod diff SCC

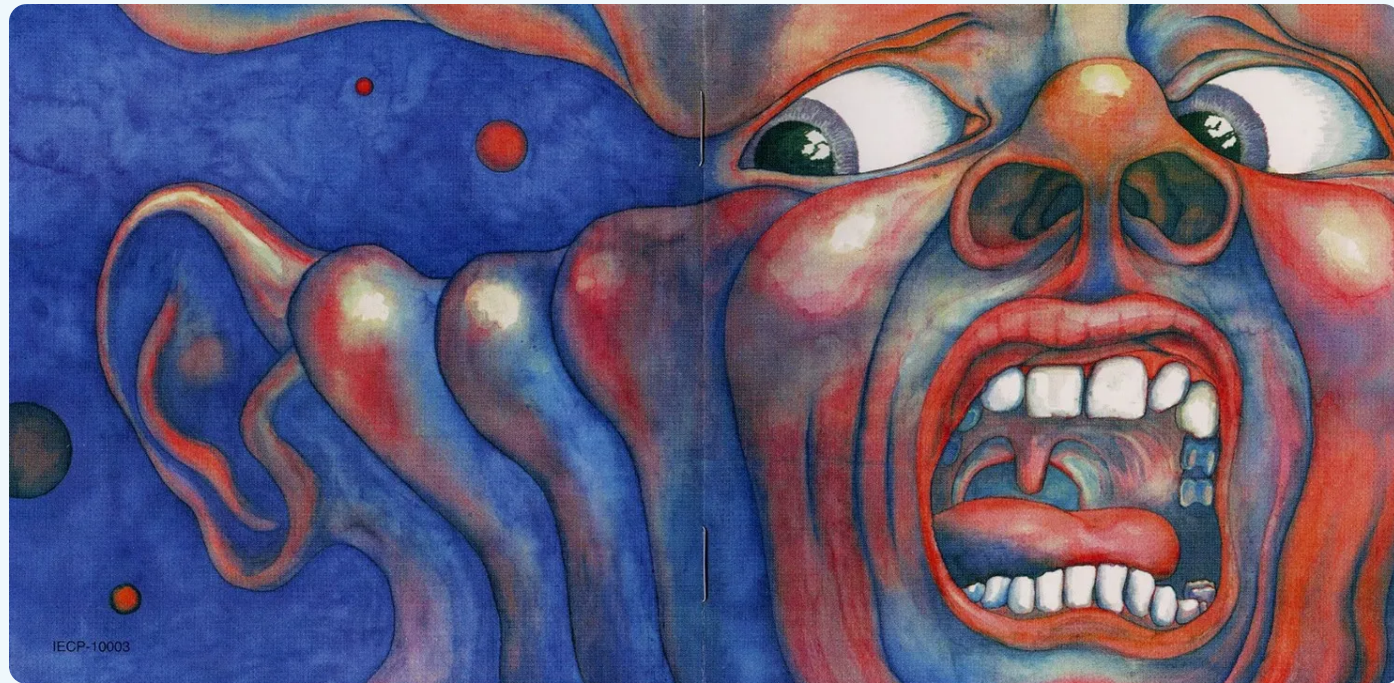
Staging -ve for distant disease.

Resected a couple of months later

L floor of mouth, buccal mucosa, mandible w glossectomy, L neck dissection

R0

The Oral Cavity?



The Oral Cavity?

localization can be tough

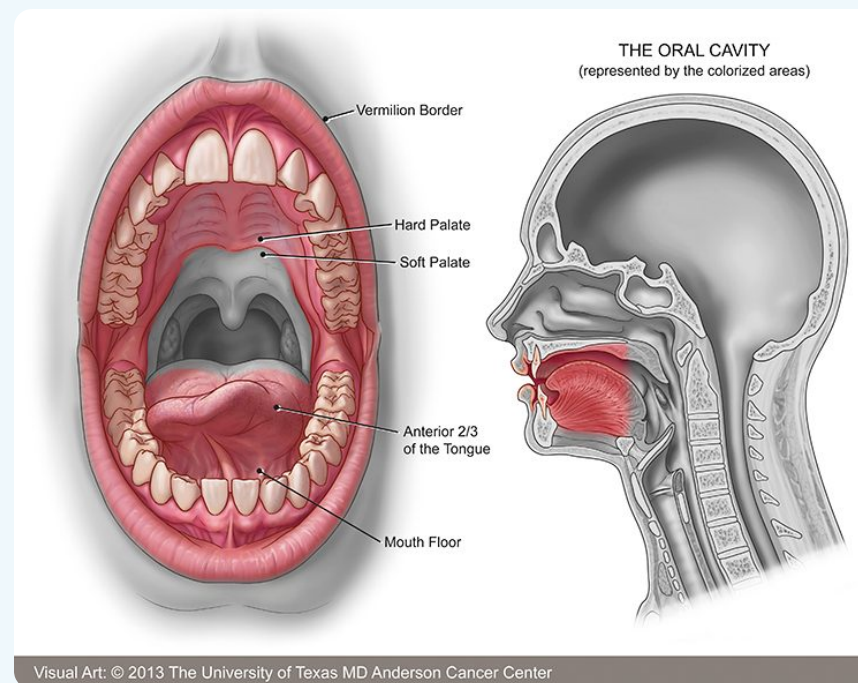
thank goodness for surgeons and pathologists

imaging alone may underdiagnose/be misleading

direct exam

resection

path matters (e.g. vermillion border
SCC may be cSCC, not tx like OCC)



Oral Cavity - TN(M) Staging

T	N
T1 - <=2cm, DOI <=5mm	N1 - single ipsilateral, <=3cm, ENE-
T2 - <=2cm, DOI >5mm; >2cm <=4cm, DOI <=10mm	N2a - single ipsilateral and [<=3cm, ENE+] or [>3cm <6cm, ENE-]
T3 - >2cm <=4cm, DOI >10mm; >4cm, DOI <=10mm	N2b - multiple ipsilateral, <=6cm, ENE-
T4a - >4cm, DOI >10mm; invades adjacent structures only	N2c - bilateral/contralateral, <=6cm, ENE-
T4b - invades masticator space, pterygoid plates, skull base, encases internal carotid	N3a - >6cm, ENE-
	N3b - single ipsilateral >3cm, ENE+; multiple ipsi/contra/bilateral any ENE+; or single contralateral ENE+

First resection results

pT4a pN1 (stage IVA)

offered but declined adjuvant CRT

First recurrence

About 6mo later, local recurrence.

Re-resected, R0, rpT3 -> CRT (carbo -> cisplatin
q7d)

Second recurrence

Just <6mo later, another local recurrence.

Re-resected, R0, 2/5LN+ (1.7cm), +PNI

Pembro monotherapy recommended

Insurance said no

(TMB 9.5, MSS, CPS 5)

Pembrolizumab approvals

2014-09-04: initial approval (for melanoma progressed on ipi or BRAF TKI - KEYNOTE-002)

2016-08-05: HNSCC: monotherapy for platinum-refractory RM-HNSCC (KEYNOTE-012)

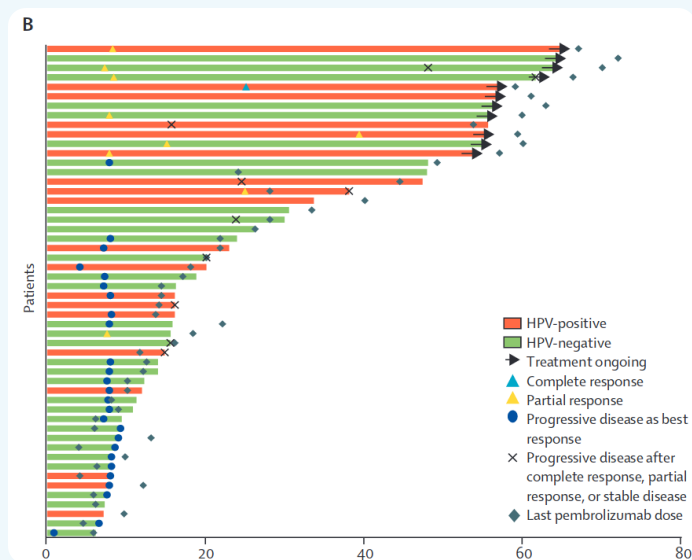
2017-05-23: all MSI-H/dMMR with POD and no other great tx

2019-06-10: HNSCC: +platinum + FU for all; monotherapy for CPS ≥ 1 (KEYNOTE-048)

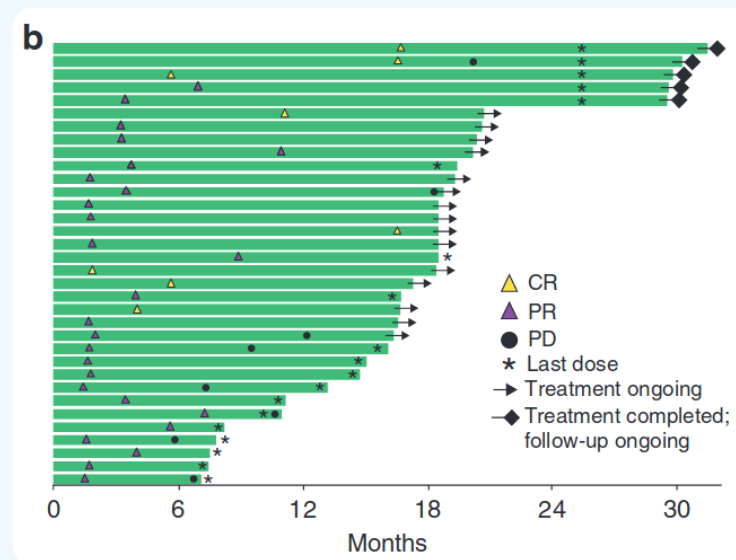
2020-06-16: all TMB ≥ 10 with POD and no other great tx

2024-01-12: newest indication (pembro + CRT for stage III-IVA cervical cancer)

KEYNOTE-012



Lancet Oncology 2016



British Journal of Cancer 2018

Progression

Seeking insurance approval delayed start of therapy x1mo.

Developed dermal mets, overall rapidly progressive disease.

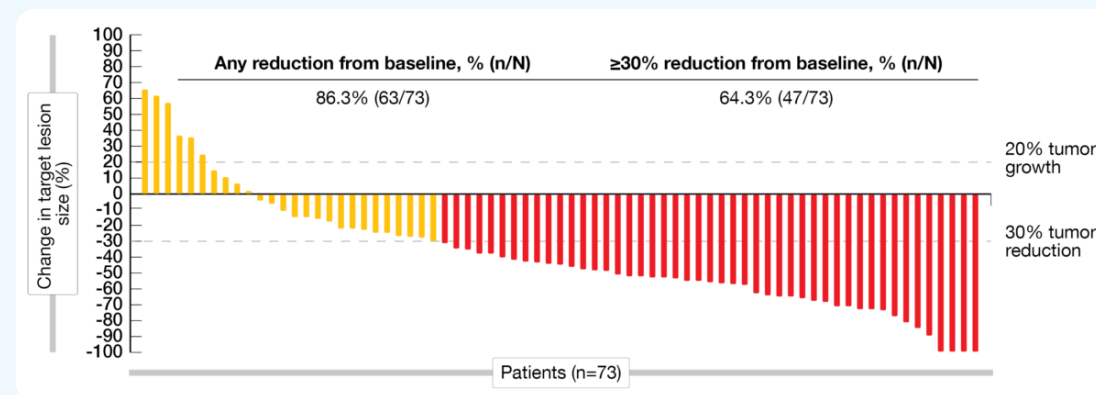
--> KEYNOTE-B10 + Quad-Shot RT

KEYNOTE-B10 (1L R/M, carbo+taxol+pembro)

Table: 6510	
	pembro + carbo + pacli
	Total N = 82
ORR per BICR, % (n) [95% CI]	43 (35) [32-54]
CR per BICR, % (n)	5 (4)
PR per BICR, % (n)	38 (31)
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 , n	68
ORR in PD-L1 CPS ≥ 1 per BICR, % (95% CI)	38 (27-51)
PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20 , n	35
ORR in PD-L1 CPS ≥ 20 per BICR, % (95% CI)	34 (19-52)
DOR, median, (range), months	5.5 (1.1+ - 9.8+)
PFS, median, months (95% CI)	5.6 (4-7)
OS, median, months (95% CI)	12.1 (10-NR)
6-month OS rate, % (95% CI)	73 (61-82)
12-month OS rate, % (95% CI)	58 (42-71)

BICR, blinded independent central review; NR, not reached.

"+" indicates there is no progressive disease by the time of last disease assessment



ESMO 2022

Annals of Oncology 2022

Current

dermal mets no longer apparent

primary appears to be shrinking (clinically and by PET)

delayed C6 d/t mucositis -> AKI ~10d after quad-shot

planning pembro maintenance and close observation

Bibliography

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