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M.be

16-12-2017

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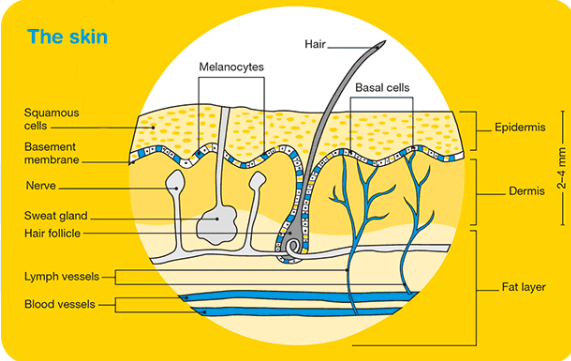
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS LEUVEN



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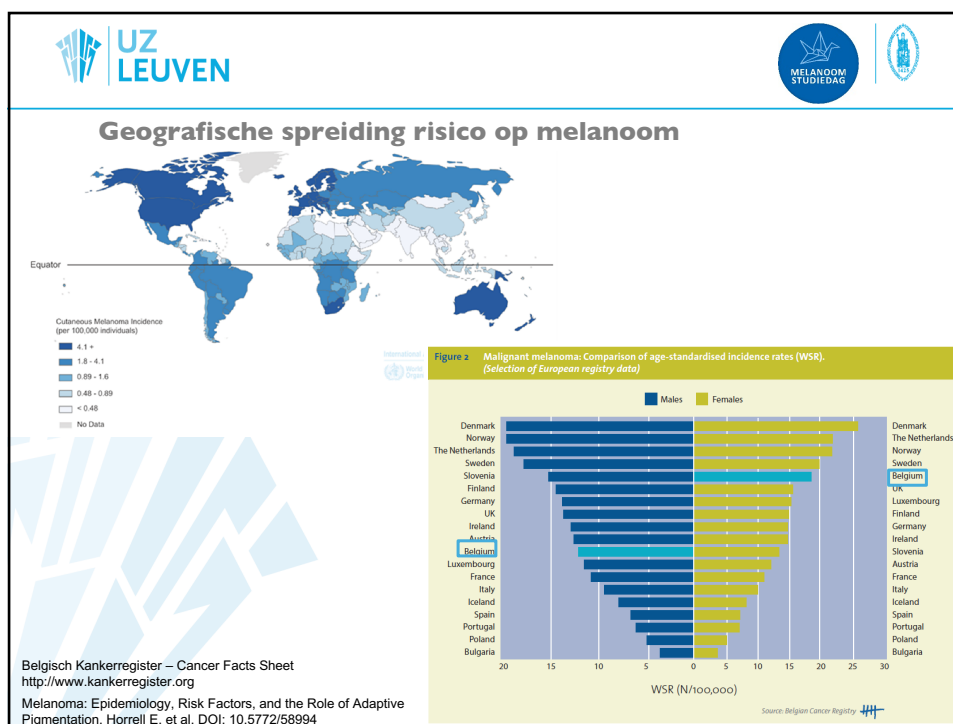



De huid en huidkanker



The skin

Basal Cell	Squamous Cell	Melanoma
1 RANK	2 RANK	3 RANK
Most common form of skin cancer	Second most common skin cancer	Accounts for less than 2% of skin cancer cases
DISCOVERY	DISCOVERY	DISCOVERY
Usually discovered in areas exposed to the sun	Sometimes spreads to other parts of the body, but almost all cases are curable	Melanoma may develop as a new mole or in a preexisting mole
Rarely spreads, very rarely fatal	WHO	Causes the vast majority of skin cancer deaths
WHO	Rarely appears before age 50	WHO
Anyone - people who are at highest risk have fair skin, blond or red hair, & blue, green, or grey eyes	Majority of skin cancers in African-Americans are squamous cell	One of the most common cancers in people younger than 30
Myth Buster: we are all at risk for skin cancer even if you always tan Created by  Source: WHO, WHO Skin Cancer Prevention and Detection kit		

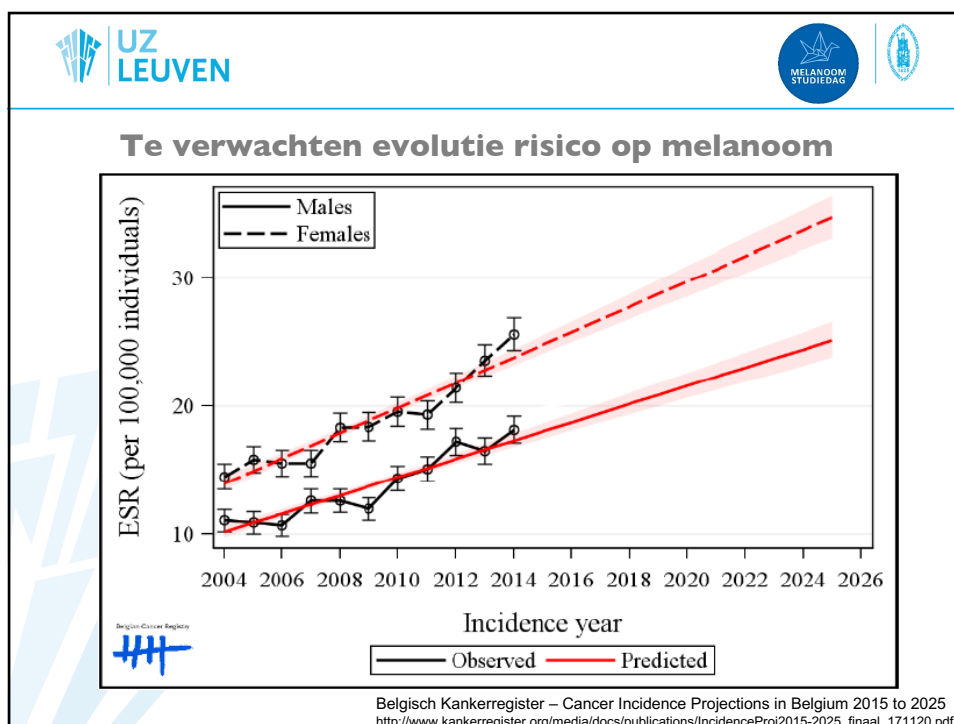


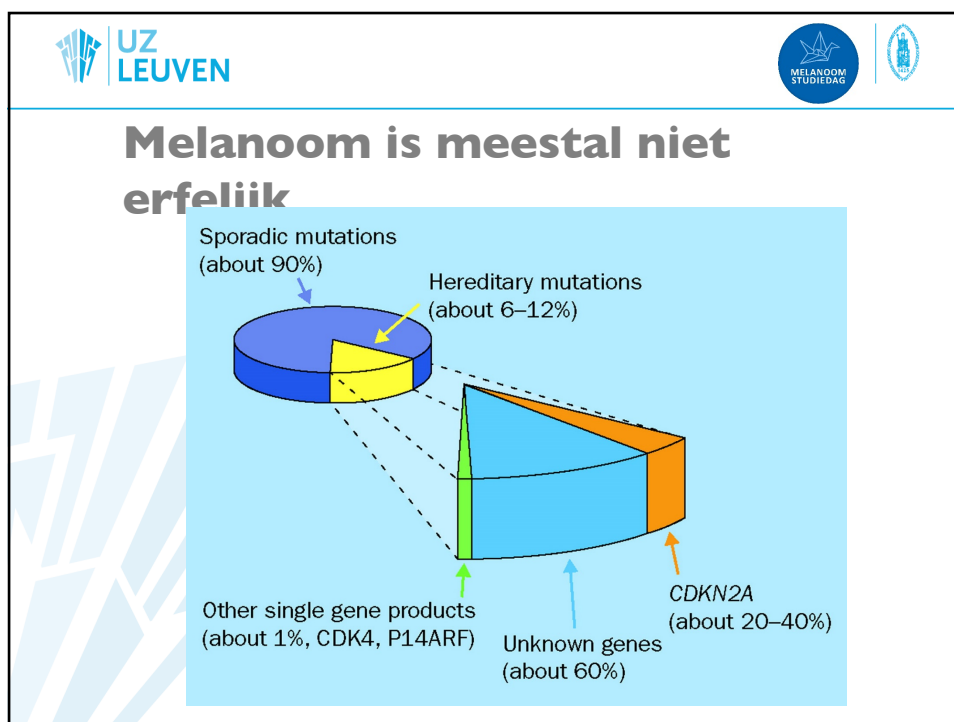
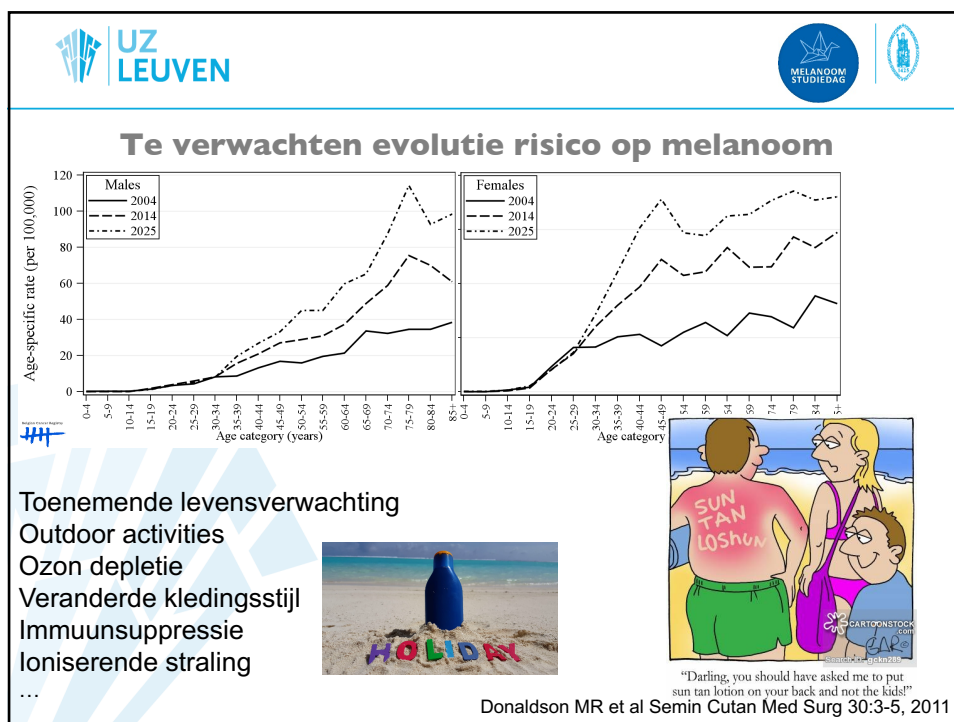
UZ LEUVEN **MELANOOM STUDIEDAG**

Fototype correleert met risico op melanoom

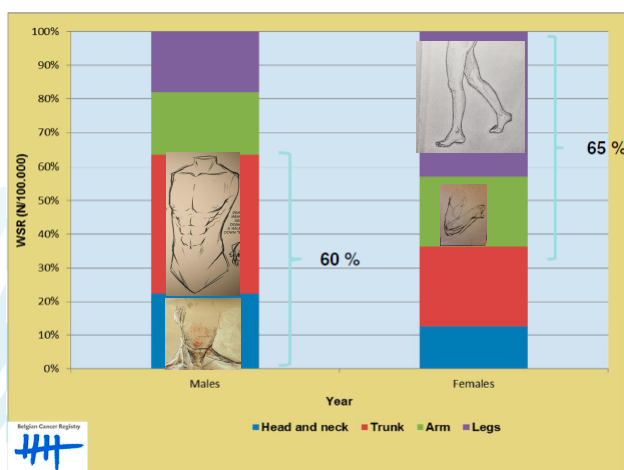
	Skin characteristics	Hair	Eyes
1	Type I Pale skin, which often burns and rarely tan	Blonde, brown or red	Blue, brown, green, grey
2	Type II Fair skin (European), Usually burns, sometimes tans	Light or dark	Blue, brown, green, grey or hazel
3	Type III Light intermediate or dark skin European. Rarely burns, usually tan	Brown	Blue, brown, green, grey or hazel
4	Type IV Mediterranean / olive skin. Rarely burns often tans	Dark brown or black	Black, blue, brown or green
5	Type V Naturally brown skin.	Dark brown or black	Black or brown
6	Type VI Very dark brown or Black skin.	Black	Dark brown or black

Accompanying the table are six photographs of individuals representing skin types I through VI, each labeled with a red circle containing the corresponding number.





Frequentste locatie verschilt bij mannen en vrouwen



Belgisch Kankerregister – Cancer Facts Sheet Maligne Melanoom
<http://www.kankerregister.org>

Diagnose melanoom Verschillende subtypes

Superficieel spreidend melanoom

Acraal lentigineus melanoom

Lentigo maligna melanoom

Nodulair melanoom

Mucosaal

Desmoplastisch

Nevroid

...



=> Geen onafhankelijke prognostische waarde

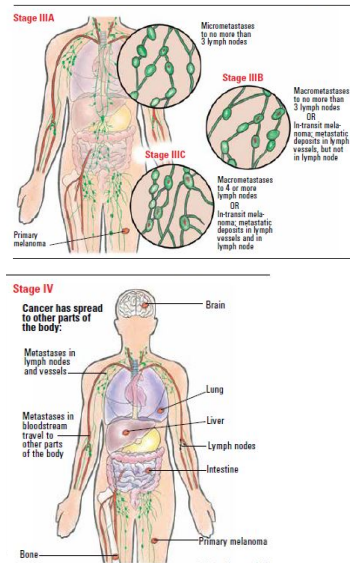
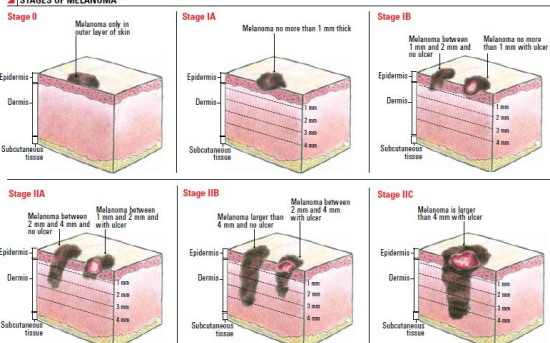
Ziektestadiëring in functie van risico

- Klinisch onderzoek
- Indien mogelijkheid van verdere ziekte-uitbreiding:
 - Echografie afvoerende lymfeklieren, punctie bij verdachte bevindingen
 - Foto longen en echografie buik
 - Bloedname met LDH
- Bij hogere stadia, zeker bij lymfeklier aantasting
 - CT borstkas/buik of PET-CT

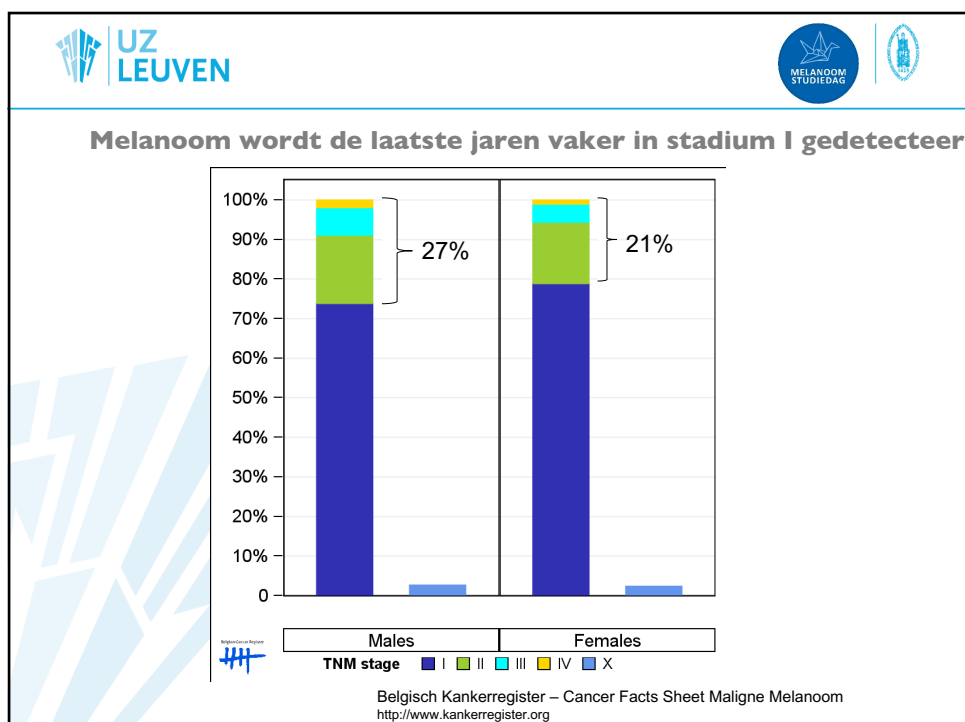
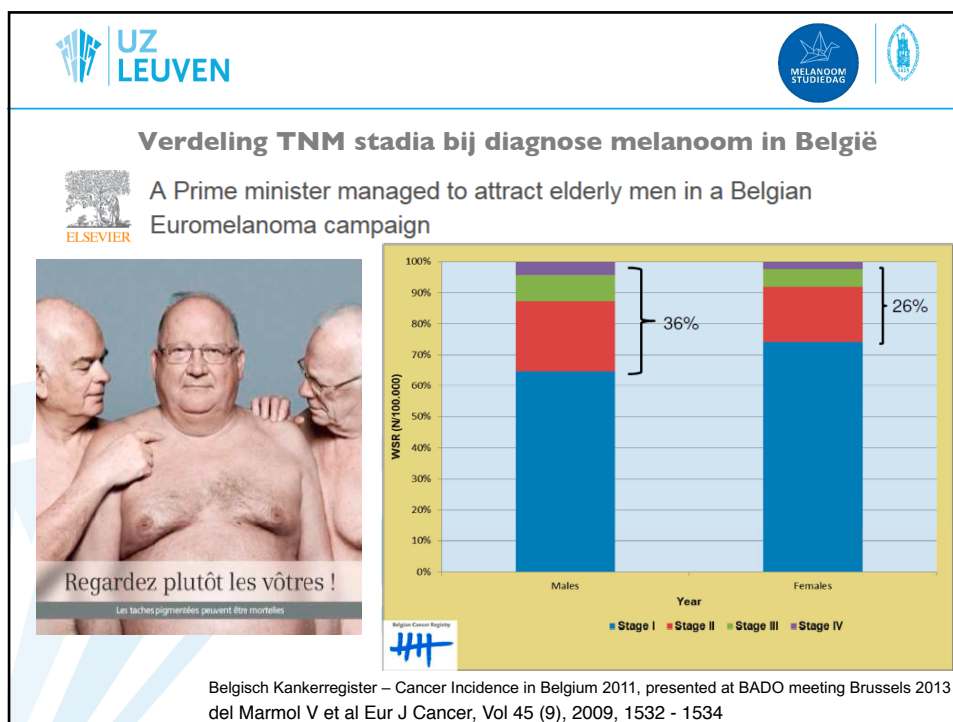
Stadiëring melanoom - TNM

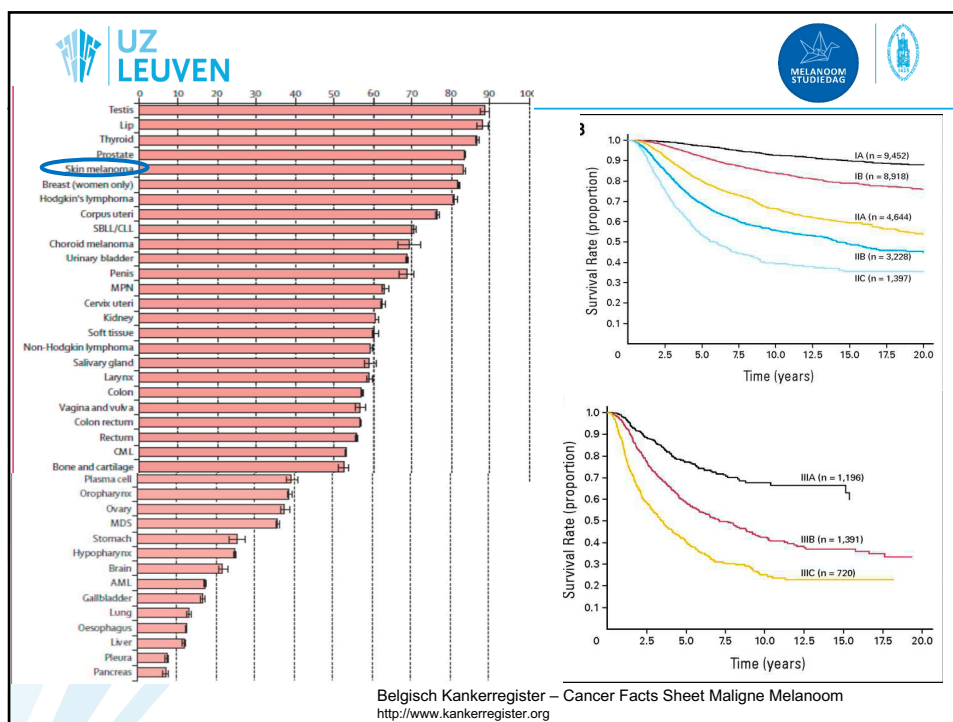
Tumor: tumordiepte
Node: lymfeklier (-aant)
Metastasis: uitzaaiing

STAGES OF MELANOMA



Balch CM et al J Clin Oncol 27:6199-6206, 2009





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Preventie en vroegtijdige diagnose

ABCDE rule for the early detection of melanoma

BENIGN

MALIGNANT

A Asymmetry

B Borders (the outer edges are uneven)

C Color (dark black or have multiple colors)

D Diameter (greater than 6 mm)

E Evolving (change in size, shape and color)

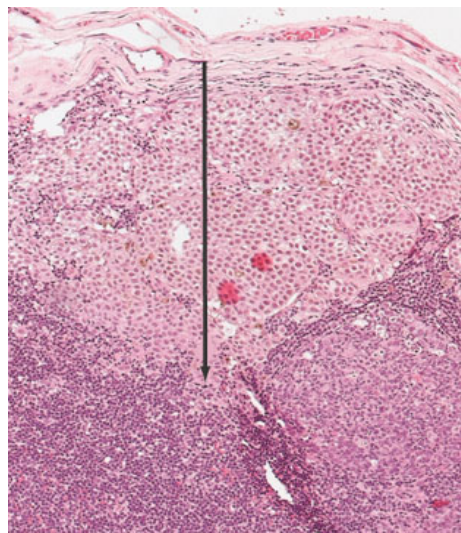
Diagnose + stadiëring melanoom

Microscopisch onderzoek

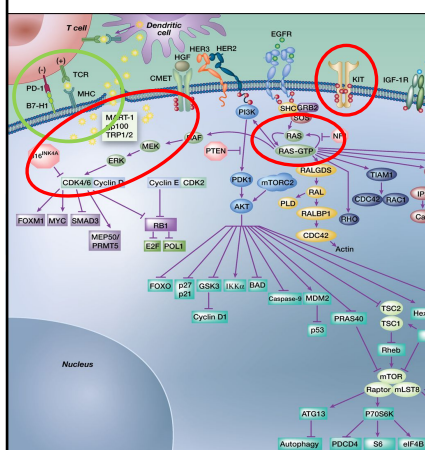
Breslow-dikte
Ulceratie
Aantal celdelingen (/mm²)
Bloed/lymfevatinvasie
Microsatellieten
Infiltrerende immuuncellen (TILs)

Kleuringen

Tumor type	CK	VIM	S-100	CD45
Carcinoma	+	-	-	-
Sarcoma	-	+	-	-
Lymphoma	-	-	-	+
Melanoma	-	-	+	-



Diagnose melanoom Moleculair onderzoek



Sullivan R J et al. Clin Cancer Res 2013;19:5283-5291
Davies MA et al Oncogene 2010, 29, 5545-5555

Frequency (%) of mutations in kinase signaling pathways in melanoma subtypes

	cutaneous	acral	Mucosal	uveal	Not specified
BRAF	40-60	15-20	3-5	<1	
NRAS	15-25	10-15	5-15	<1	
c-KIT (mut)	<2 (CSD 2-17)	10-20	15-20	<1	
ERBB4					10-20
PTEN					10-30
PIK3CA					1-2
AKT1/3					1-2



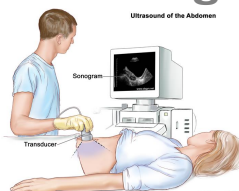
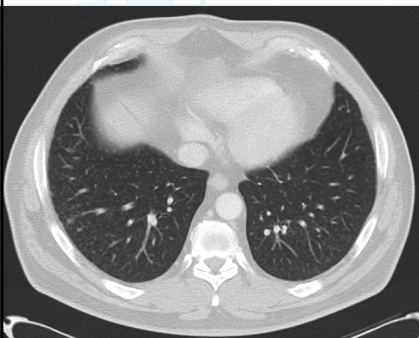
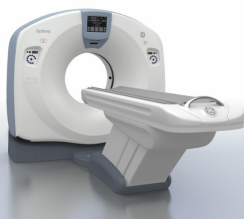
The Cancer Genome Atlas Network. Cell 161, 1681-1696 (2015)

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Medische beeldvorming

- Rx / Echografie
- CT vs PET-CT
- (PET)-MRI

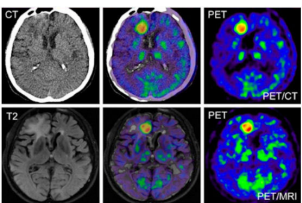

HERMES

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Medische beeldvorming

- Rx / Echografie
- CT vs PET-CT
- (PET)-MRI



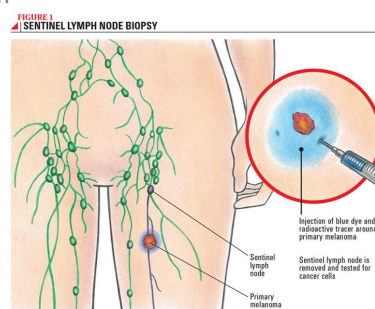



Primaire behandeling = heelkunde

Tumor dikte	Laterale marges	Dieptes
In situ	0,2 cm of 0,5 cm	Onderhuids vet
≤ 1 mm	1 cm	> Fascia
> 1 mm	2 cm	> Fascia
Satelliet-noduli cutaan	3 cm	> Fascia
Satelliet-noduli subcutaan	3 cm	< Fascia

Schildwachtklier-procedure = Sentinel-procedure

- Gevoeligheid voor detectie lymfekliermetastasen
Sentinel > echo > PET
> CT > klinisch onderzoek
- 15-20 % van de sentinels = positief
- Klieruitruiming bij positieve sentinel ?
 - Kans op positiviteit andere klieren +/- 20%
 - Geen bewezen impact op overleving
 - prognostische informatie vs nevenwerkingen



Schildwachtklieprocedure = Sentinel-procedure

Te overwegen zodra Breslow-dikte > 1 mm

Of >0,75 mm met additionele risicofactoren (ulceratie, hoge mitotische index)

Frequentie (%) van positieve en negatieve SNB volgens Breslow dikte

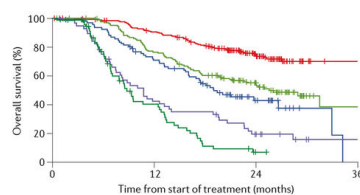
Breslow dikte	Aantal patiënten	SNB pos. n (%)	SNB neg. n (%)
	3377	548 (16.2)	2829 (83.8)
≤ 1.00	735 (21.8)	45 (6.1)	690 (93.9)
1.01 – 2.00	1421 (42.1)	166 (11.7)	1255 (88.3)
2.01 – 4.00	845 (25)	214 (25.3)	631 (74.7)
≥ 4.00	376 (11.1)	123 (32.7)	253 (67.3)

White, Ann Surg Oncol 2011

Labo-onderzoeken

- Milde afwijkingen zijn doorgaans niet relevant
- Significante LDH-verhoging heeft een belangrijke prognostische waarde bij stadium 4 melanoom => 'tumormerker'

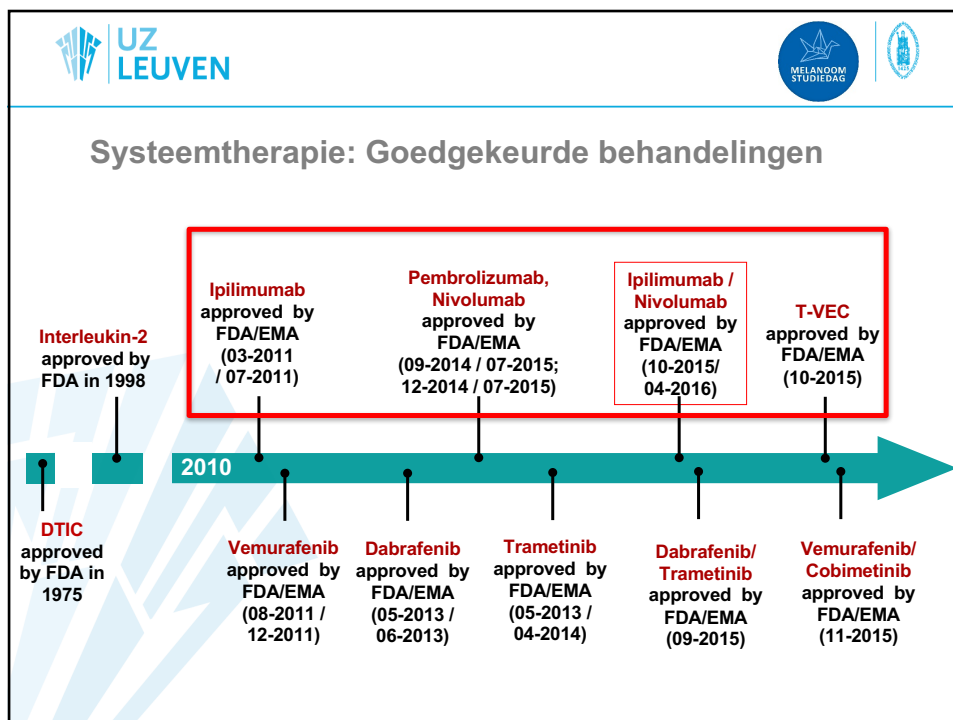
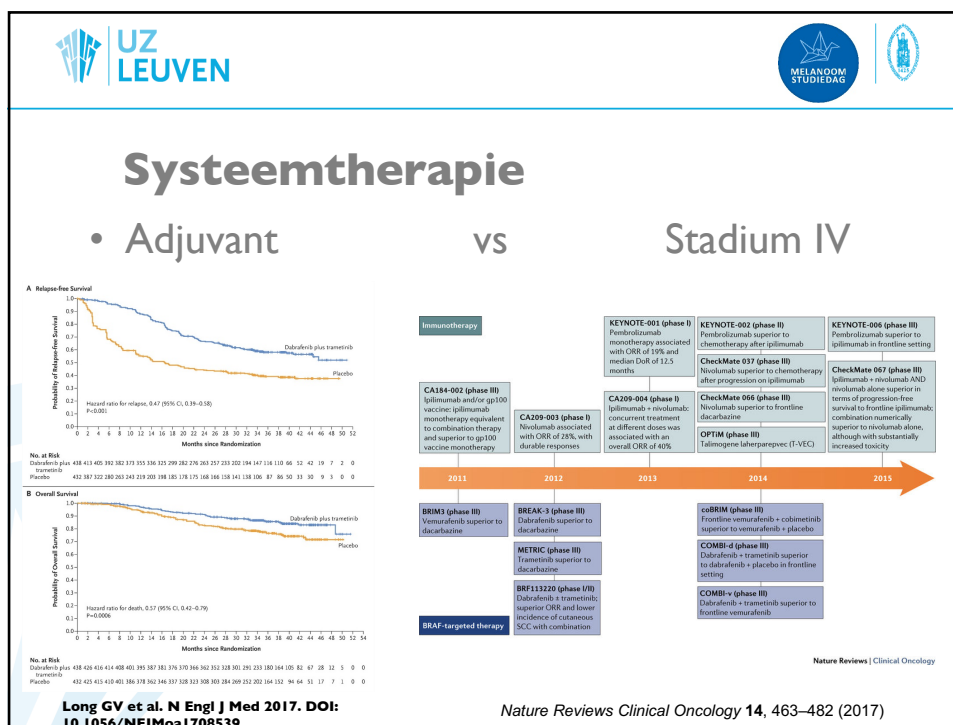
Subgroup	Deaths/number of patients	Median OS (95% CI), months
— Normal LDH, <3 organ sites with metastasis	60/237	45.5 (45.5–NE)
— Normal LDH, ≥3 organ sites with metastasis	77/161	25.8 (21.3–NE)
— LDH: ≥1 to <2xULN, ECOG PS=0	51/93	19.1 (16.2–NE)
— LDH: ≥1 to <2xULN, ECOG PS ≥1	45/56	10.8 (8.0–14.1)
— LDH: ≥2xULN	54/70	8.8 (7.1–12.8)

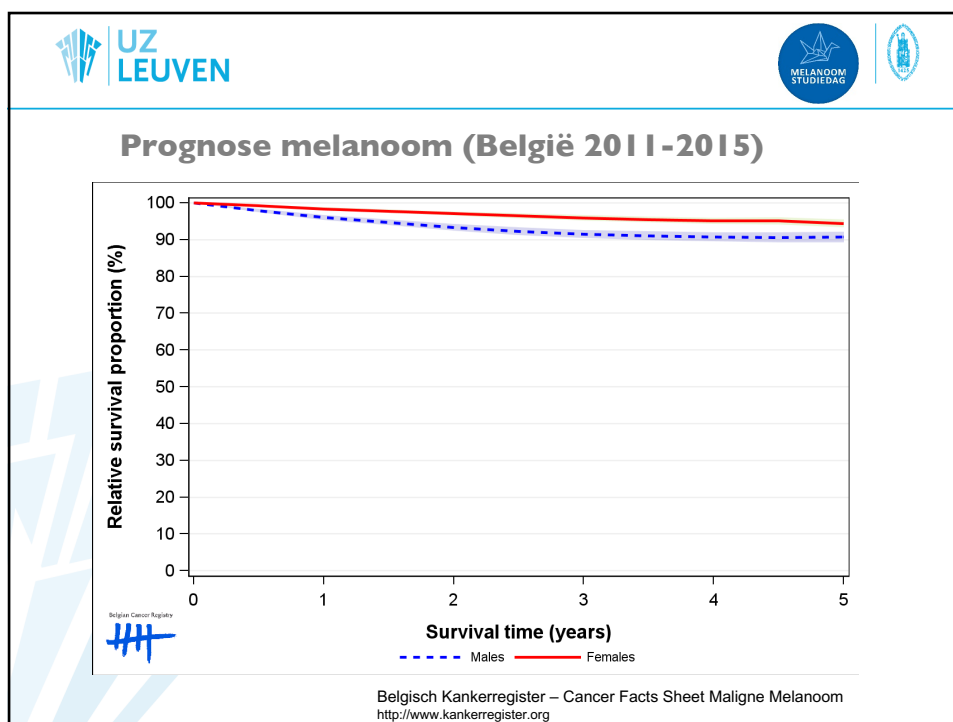
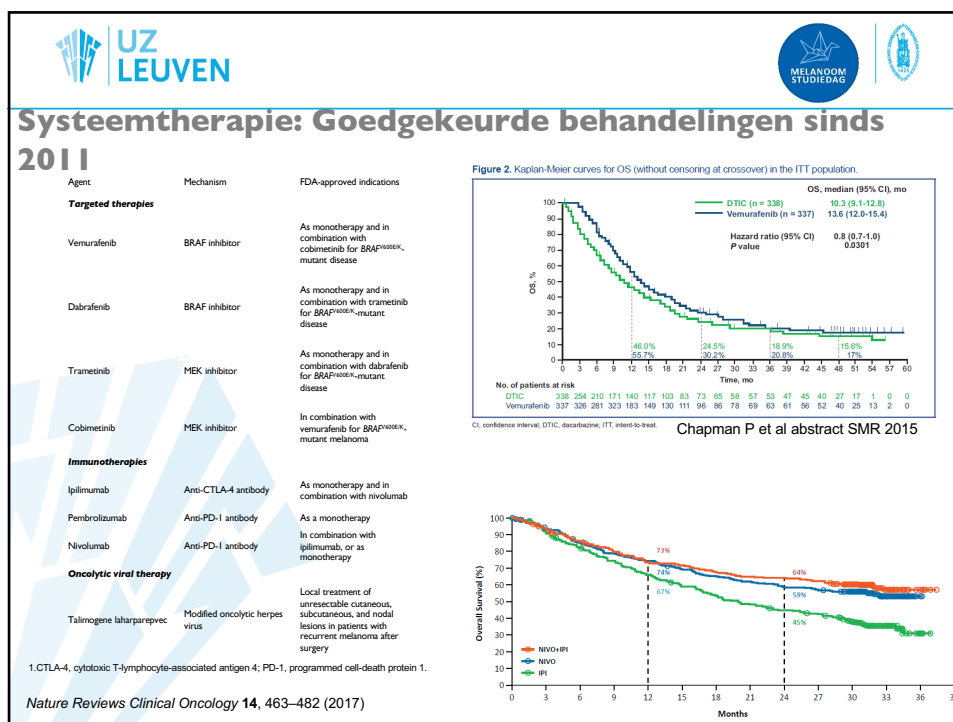


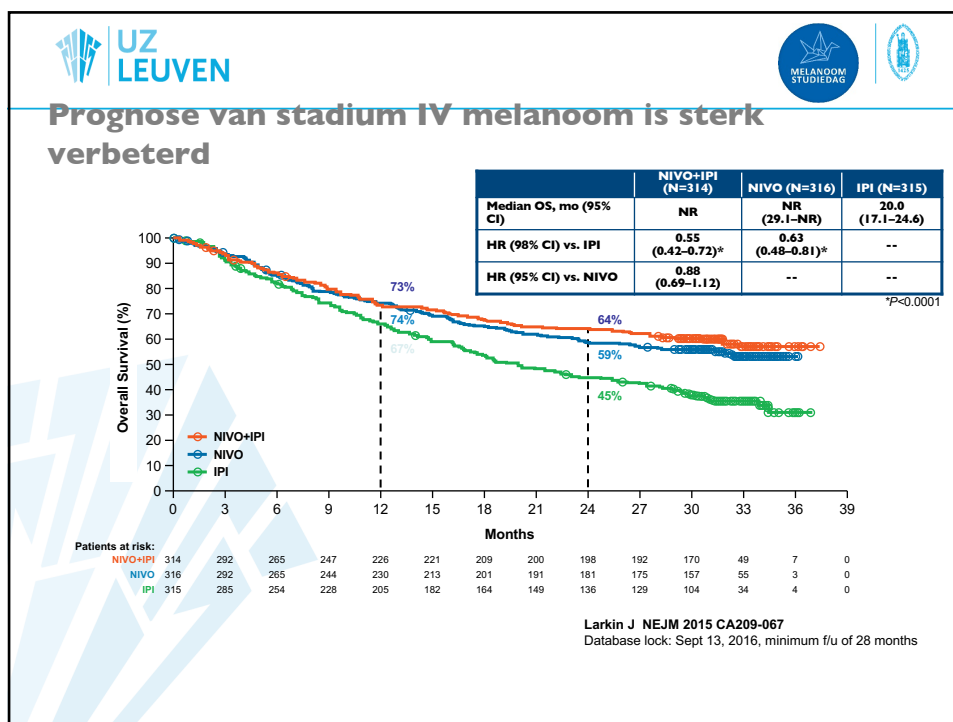
Compleetformule
Ionogram
Nierfunctie
Leverfunctie
LDH

Nature Reviews | Clinical Oncology

Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology 14, 463–482 (2017)







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Prognose van stadium IV melanoom is sterk verbeterd

THE TALE OF THE CURVE

BEGINS WITH ?

SURVIVAL

TIME

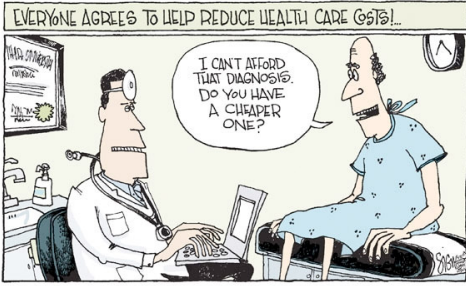
collateral damage
casualties or damage to
military action: to mini
precision in bombing



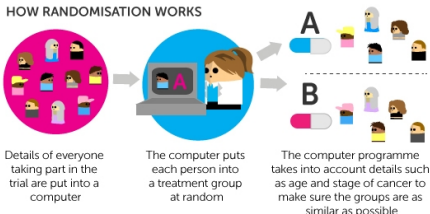



Bijwerkingen

- Klinisch
- Praktisch
- Financieel
- Temporeel aspect: niet enkel graad 3 toxiciteit is relevant!

HOW RANDOMISATION WORKS










Changing the face of melanoma ... the modern melanoma patient




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