

# *GIST*

## *Diagnóstico molecular y factores pronósticos*

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**Universidad  
Europea** MADRID



- **Consulting or Advisory Role**

- ✓ PharmaMar, GSK, Novartis, Amgen, Bayer, Lilly, Roche, Tecnofarma, Asofarma

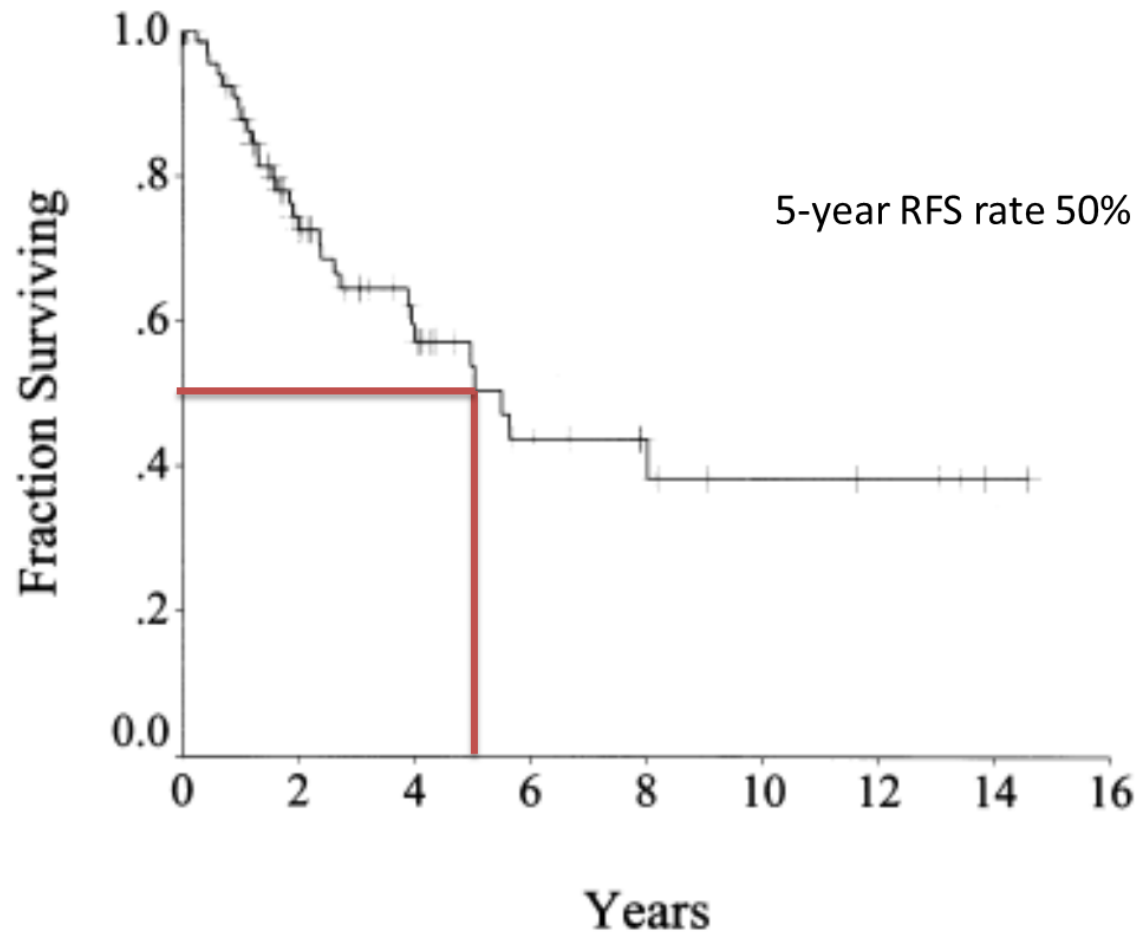
- **Speakers' Bureau**

- ✓ PharmaMar

- **Research Funding**

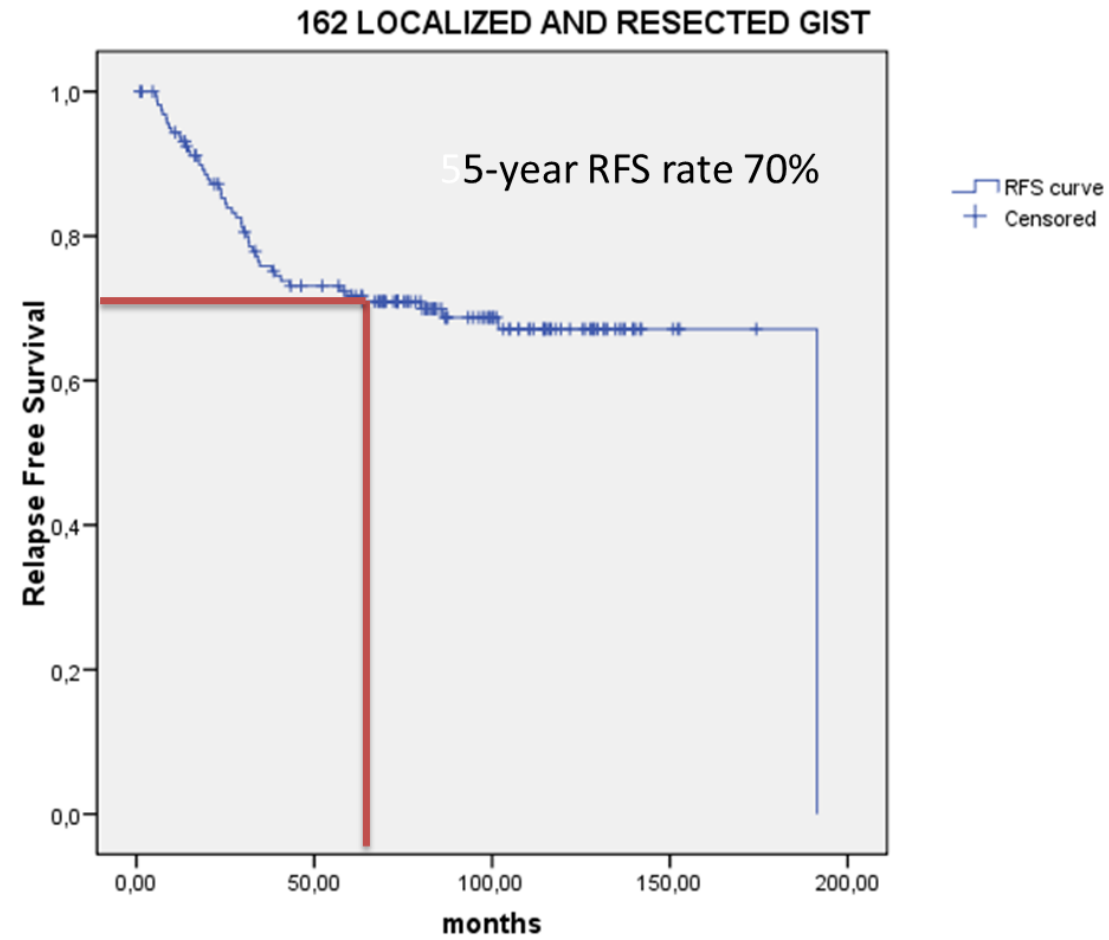
- ✓ Eli-Lilly, Novartis, Eisai, PharmaMar, Bayer, Pfizer, GSK, Lixte, Karyopharm, Celgene, BMS, Blue-Print, Deciphera, Nektar, Forma, Amgen, Daichii-Sancho.

# RFS in Reference Centers: Selection byass



De Matteo et al, Annals of Surgery 2000 231, 51-58

# RFS in Network Centers



**MITOSES**

**SIZE**

**ANYTHING MORE?**

# Mitoses and Size

<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Resected cases</b>	<b>KIT+ (%)</b>	<b>Univariate Analysis</b>	<b>Multivariate Analysis</b>
<b>Ernst</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>35 (?)</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size, Kit mutation +</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size</b>
<b>De Matteo</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Size &gt;10cm</b>
<b>Emory</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1004 (?)</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size, Age, Location.</b>
<b>Howe</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1251</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>Male, Age &gt;60, Size, Mitoses, Surgery</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size Histology</b>

# Mitoses and Size

<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Resected cases</b>	<b>KIT+ (%)</b>	<b>Univariate Analysis</b>	<b>Multivariate Analysis</b>
<b>Taniguchi</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>Mitoses, KIT mutation +</b>
<b>Singer</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size &gt;10cm Margins+ Epithelioid</b>	<b>Mitoses, Male, Deletion, Mixed cell type</b>
<b>Lin</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size, Incomplete Resection</b>	<b>ND</b>
<b>Aparicio</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size</b>	<b>Mitoses</b>
<b>Emile</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>179 (?)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>Mitoses, Size, Age, Necrosis; No gastric</b>	<b>Mitoses Deletión ?</b>

# Mitoses and Size: significant correlation

Correlation between tumor size and mitotic count in CD117-positive GIST  
Pearson correlation = 0.541,  $P < 0.001$ , <sup>a</sup>HPF=High power fields.

Tumor size	Mitotic counts/50 HPF <sup>a</sup>		
	<5	5-10	>10
≤2 cm	10 (100 %)	0	0
2 to 5 cm	14 (56 %)	8 (32 %)	3 (12 %)
5 to 10 cm	12 (44 %)	8 (30 %)	7 (26 %)
>10 cm	2 (11 %)	5 (26 %)	12 (63 %)



# RISK STRATIFICATION

## FLETCHER

50 HPF=  
10-12 mm<sup>2</sup>

	Size	Mitotic Count (50 hpf)
Very Low Risk	< 2 cm	≤ 5 mitoses
Low Risk	2-5 cm	≤ 5 mitoses
Intermediate Risk	≤ 5 cm	6-10 mitoses
	5-10 cm	≤ 5 mitoses
High Risk	> 5 cm	> 5 mitoses
	>10 cm	Any mitotic count
	Any size	> 10 mitosis

Fletcher CD et al. Hum Pathol. 2002;  
33:459-65

## MIETTINEN- LASOTA

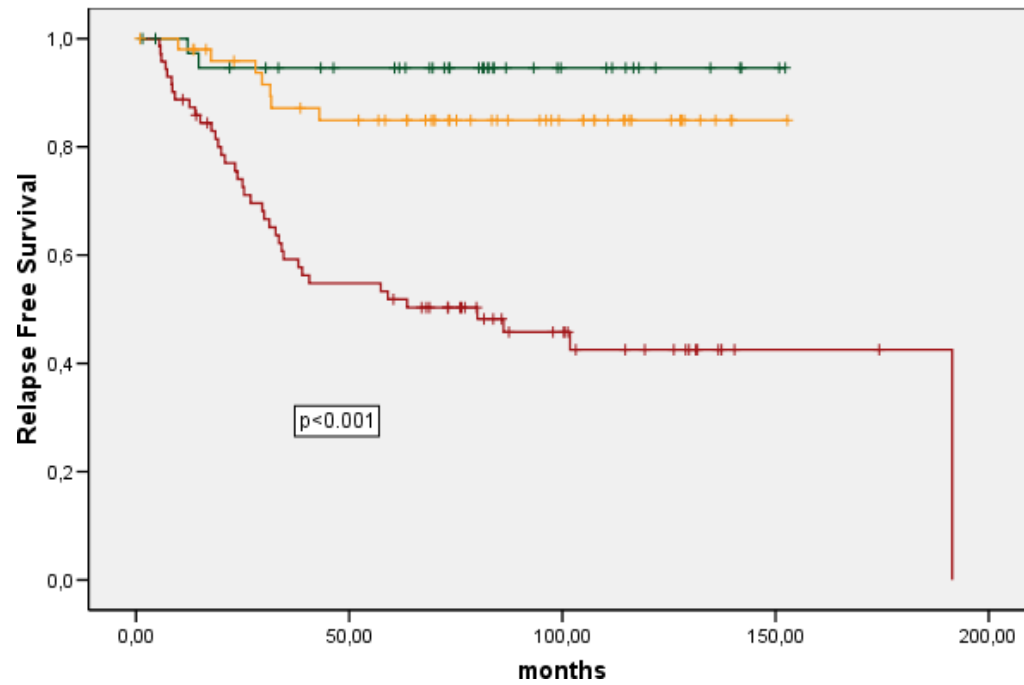
50 HPF=  
5 mm<sup>2</sup>

	Size	Mitotic count (50 hpf)	Location
Very Low Risk	2- 5 cm	≤ 5 mitoses	gastric
Low Risk	>5 ≤ 10 cm	≤ 5 mitoses	gastric
	2- 5 cm	≤ 5 mitoses	intestinal
Intermediate Risk	>10 cm	≤ 5 mitoses	gastric
	>5 y ≤ 10 cm	≤ 5 mitoses	intestinal
	2- 5 cm	> 5 mitoses	gastric
High Risk	2- 5 cm	> 5 mitoses	intestinal
	> 10 cm	≤ 5 mitoses	intestinal
	>5 y ≤ 10 cm	> 5 mitoses	gastric
	> 10 cm	> 5 mitoses	gastric
	>5 y ≤ 10 cm	> 5 mitoses	intestinal
	> 10 cm	> 5 mitoses	intestinal

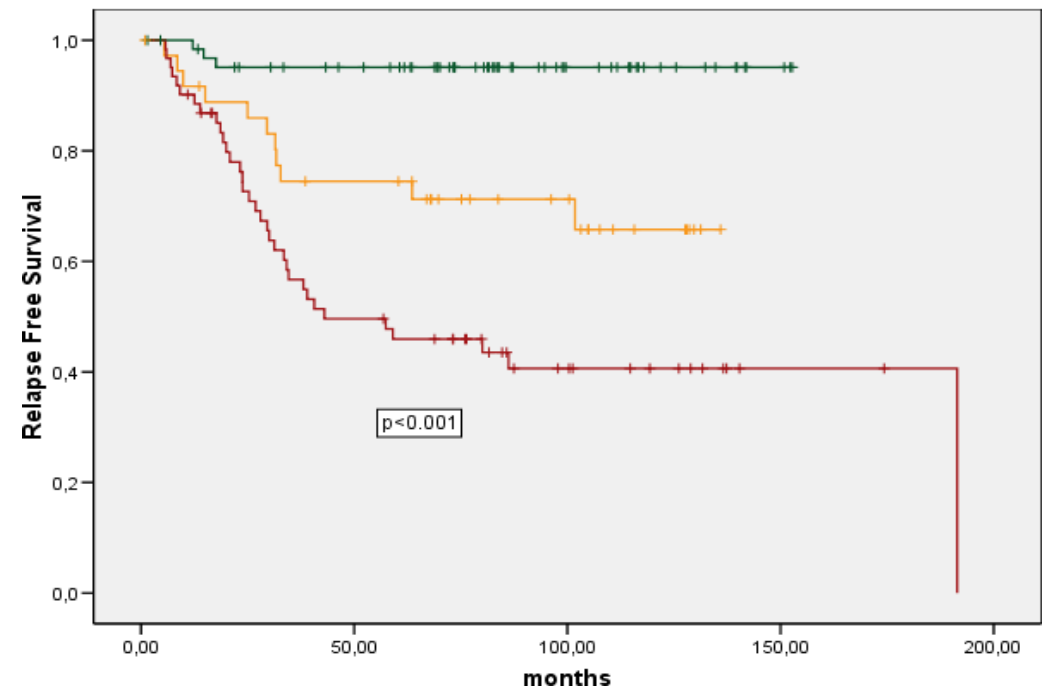
Miettinen M, Lasota J. Semin Diagn  
Pathol. 2006 May;23(2):70-83

# Risk Assessment

Fletcher et al. Risk Categories



Miettinen-Lasota Risk Categories



## RISK STRATIFICATION

Greater discrepancies

	<b>Fletcher-NIH</b>	<b>Miettinen-AFIP</b>
GASTRIC > 10 CM ≤ 5 mit	HIGH RISK (RFS 55%)	INTERMEDIATE RISK (RFS 75-85%)
NO GASTRIC ≤ 5 CM > 5 mit	INTERMEDIATE RISK (RFS 85%)	HIGH RISK (RFS 50%)

## Development and validation of a prognostic nomogram for recurrence-free survival after complete surgical resection of localised primary gastrointestinal stromal tumour: a retrospective analysis

Jason S Gold, Mihtat Gönen, Antonio Gutiérrez, Javier Martín Broto, Xavier García-del-Muro, Thomas C Smyrk, Robert G Maki, Samuel Singer, Murray F Brennan, Cristina R Antonescu, John H Donohue, Ronald P DeMatteo

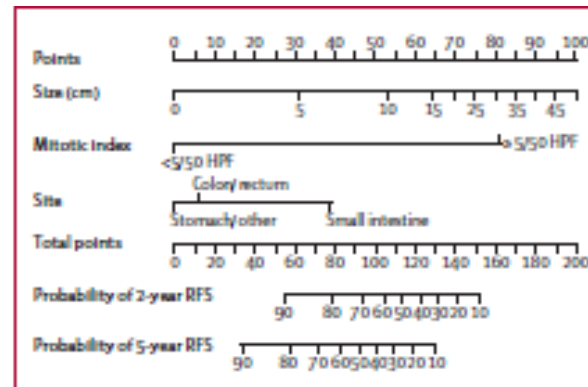
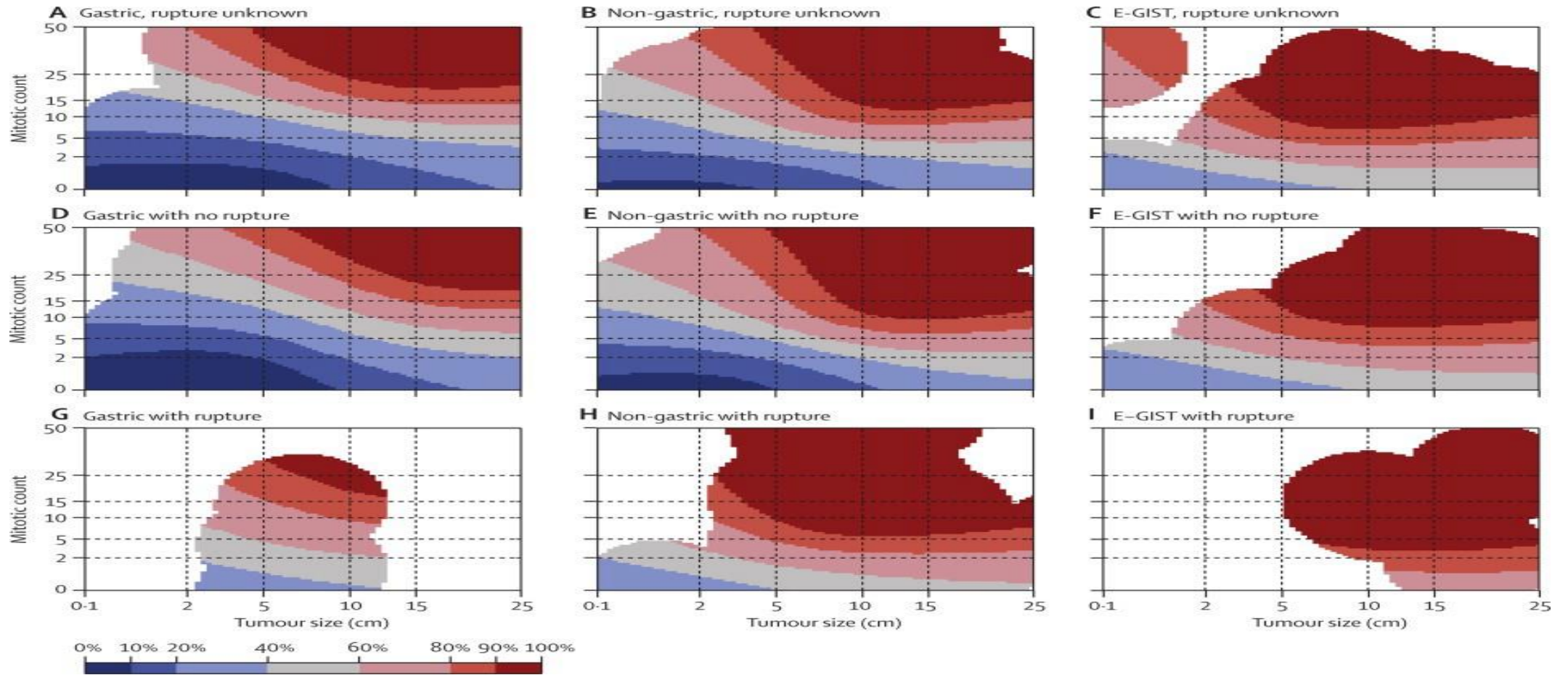


Figure 2: Nomogram to predict the probabilities of 2-year and 5-year recurrence-free survival. Points are assigned for size, mitotic index, and site of origin by drawing a line upward from the corresponding values to the "Points" line. The sum of these three points, plotted on the "Total points" line, corresponds to predictions of 2-year and 5-year recurrence-free survival (RFS).

# Heat Maps



## PATHOLOGIST A

Intestinal GIST; 4.5 cm; 5 mit

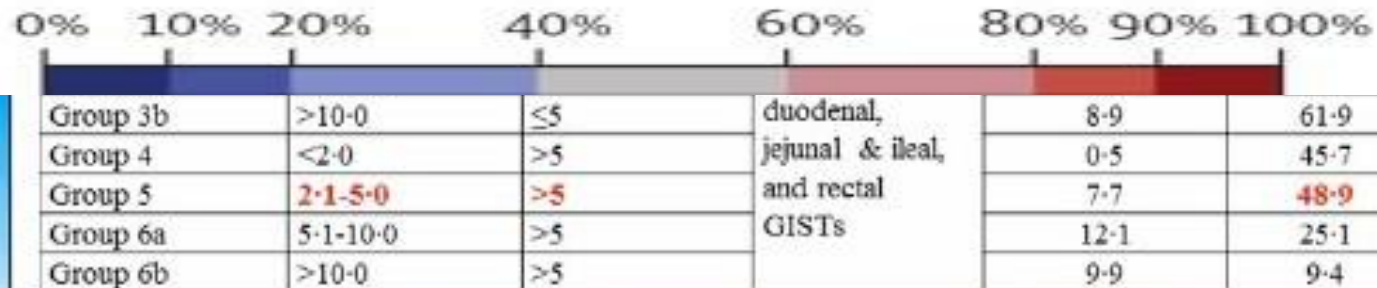
## PATHOLOGIST B

Intestinal GIST; 4.5 cm; 6 mit

### E Non-gastric with no rupture

Modified NIH consensus criteria

Very low	<2	≤5	Any site	94.9
Low	2.1-5.0	≤5	Any site	89.7
Intermediate	≤5.0	6-10	Gastric	86.9
	5.1-10.0	≤5	Gastric	36.2
High	>10.0	Any count	Any site	
	Any size	>10	Any site	
	>5.0	>5	Any site	
	≤5.0	>5	Non-gastric	
	5.1-10.0	≤5	Non-gastric	
	Any size	Any site	Tumor rupture	



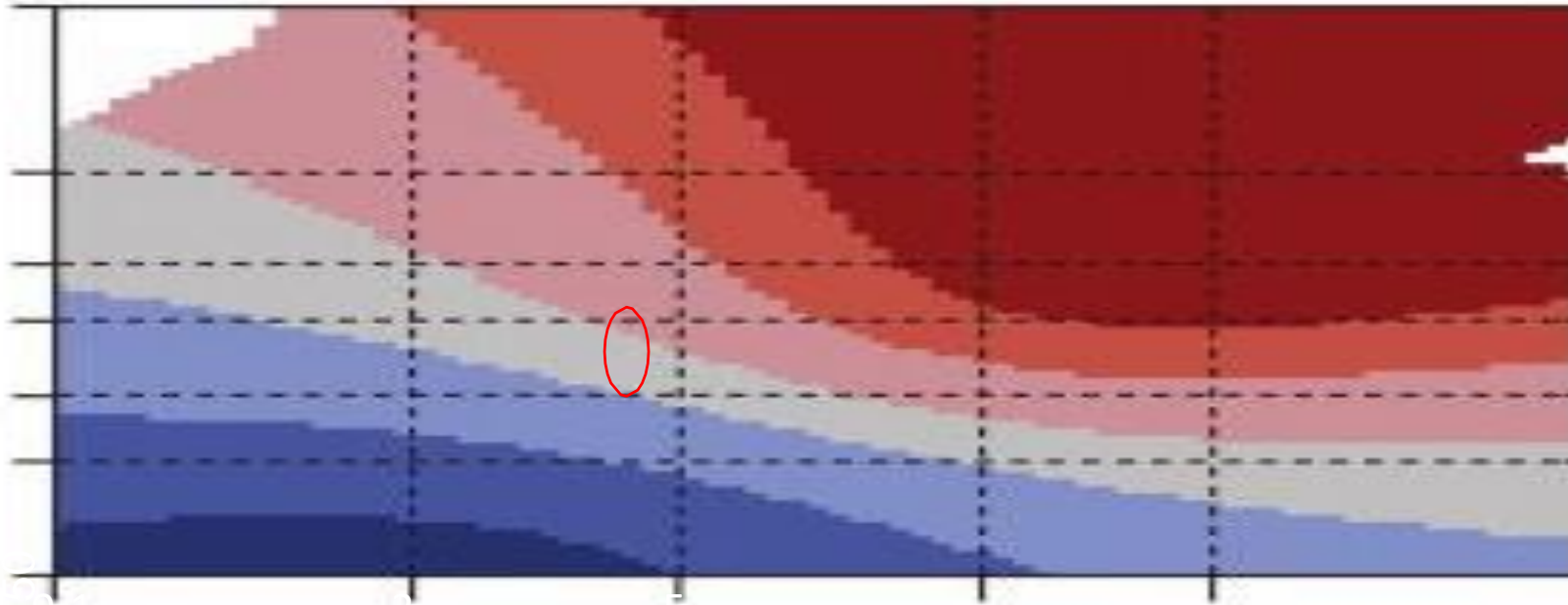
**PATHOLOGIST A**

Intestinal GIST; 4.5 cm; 5 mit

**PATHOLOGIST B**

Intestinal GIST; 4.5 cm; 6 mit

**E Non-gastric with no rupture**



0% 10% 20% 40% 60% 80% 90% 100%

Group 3b	>10·0	≤5	duodenal,	8·9	61·9
Group 4	<2·0	>5	jejunal & ileal,	0·5	45·7
Group 5	2·1-5·0	>5	and rectal	7·7	48·9
Group 6a	5·1-10·0	>5	GISTs	12·1	25·1
Group 6b	>10·0	>5		9·9	9·4

# Genotype as prognostic for RFS

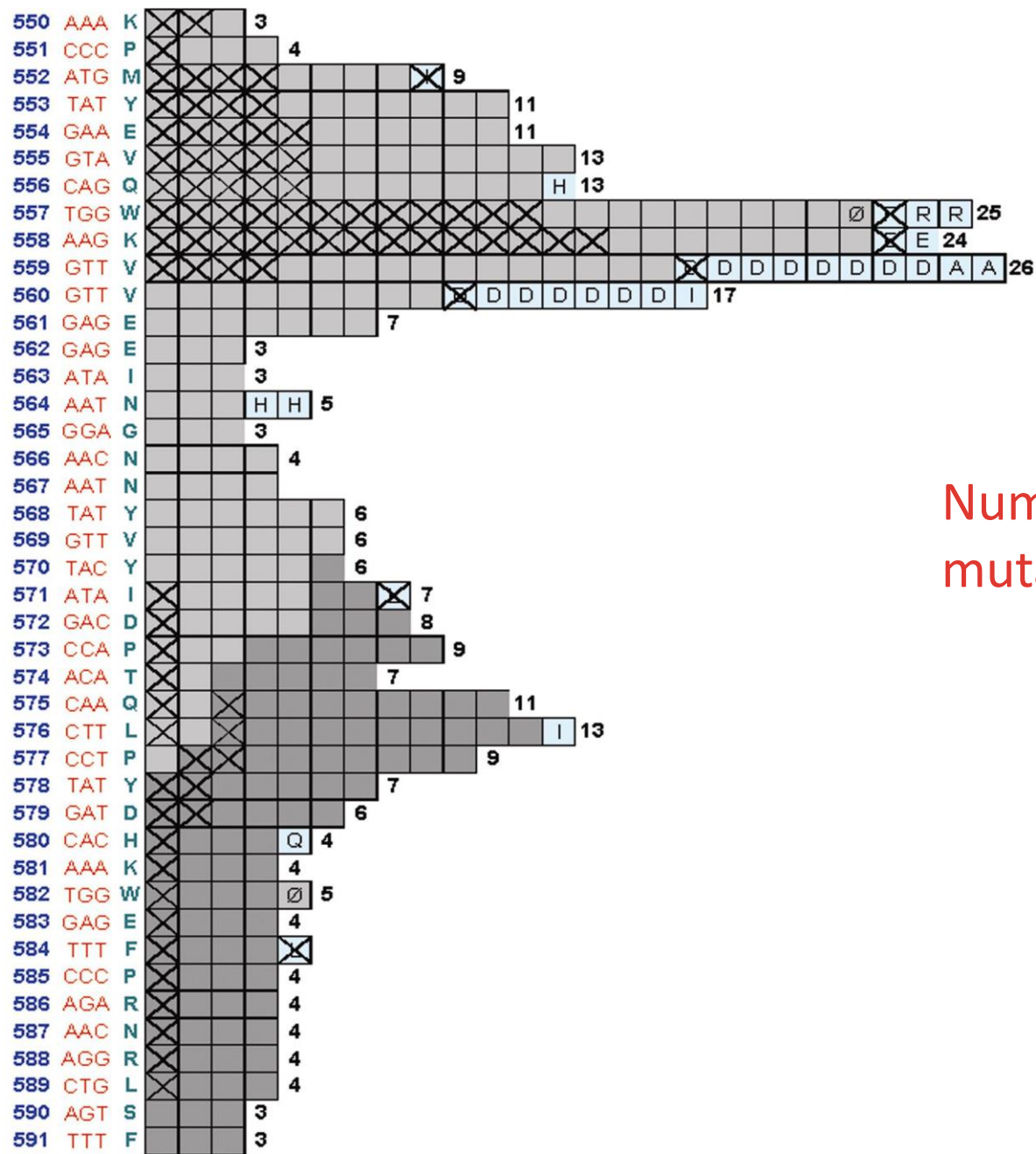
**Table 2.** Distribution of *c-KIT* and *PDGF- $\alpha$*  Mutations in Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (n = 162)

Type of Mutations	No. of Patients
No mutations	66
<i>c-KIT</i>	82
Exon 11	
Deletions	36
Missense	23
Deletion and missense	5
Duplications	10
Duplications and missense	1
Nonsense	1
Nonsense and missense	1
Exon 9	
Duplications	3
Missense	1
Exon 13	
Missense	1
Exon 17	0
<i>PDGF</i>	14
Exon 12	
Deletions	5
Missense	2
Exon 18	
Deletions	1
Missense	5
Deletions and missense	1

Mutations  
(level and type)

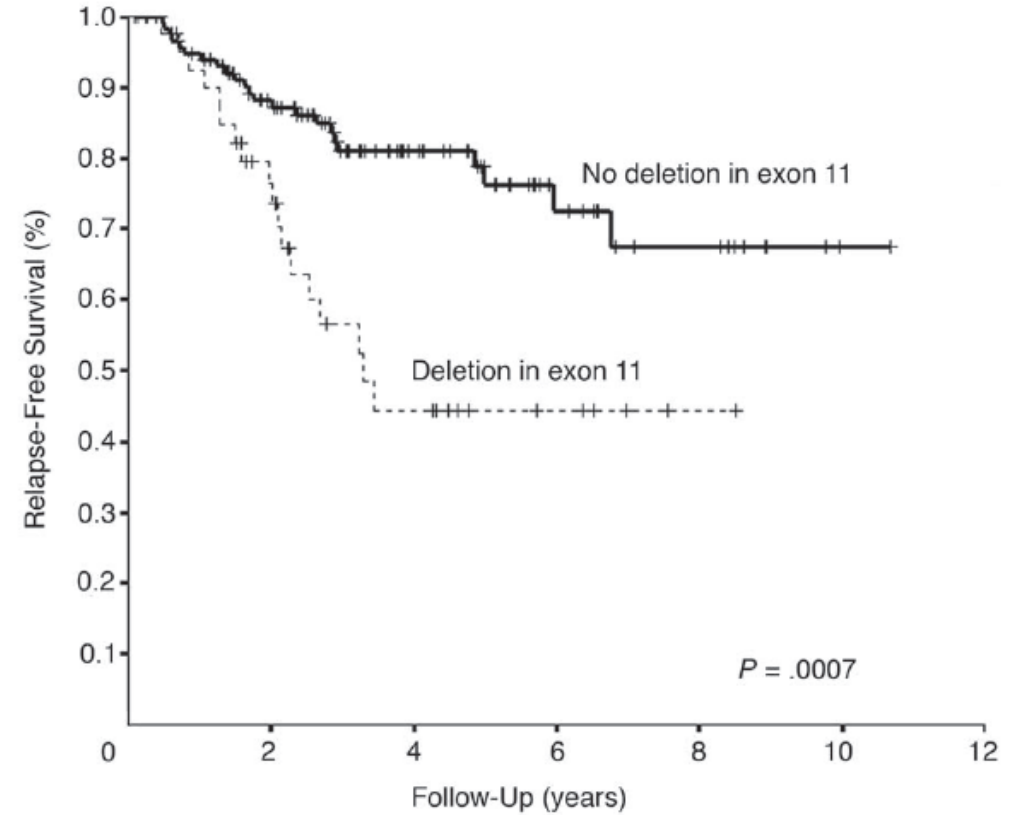
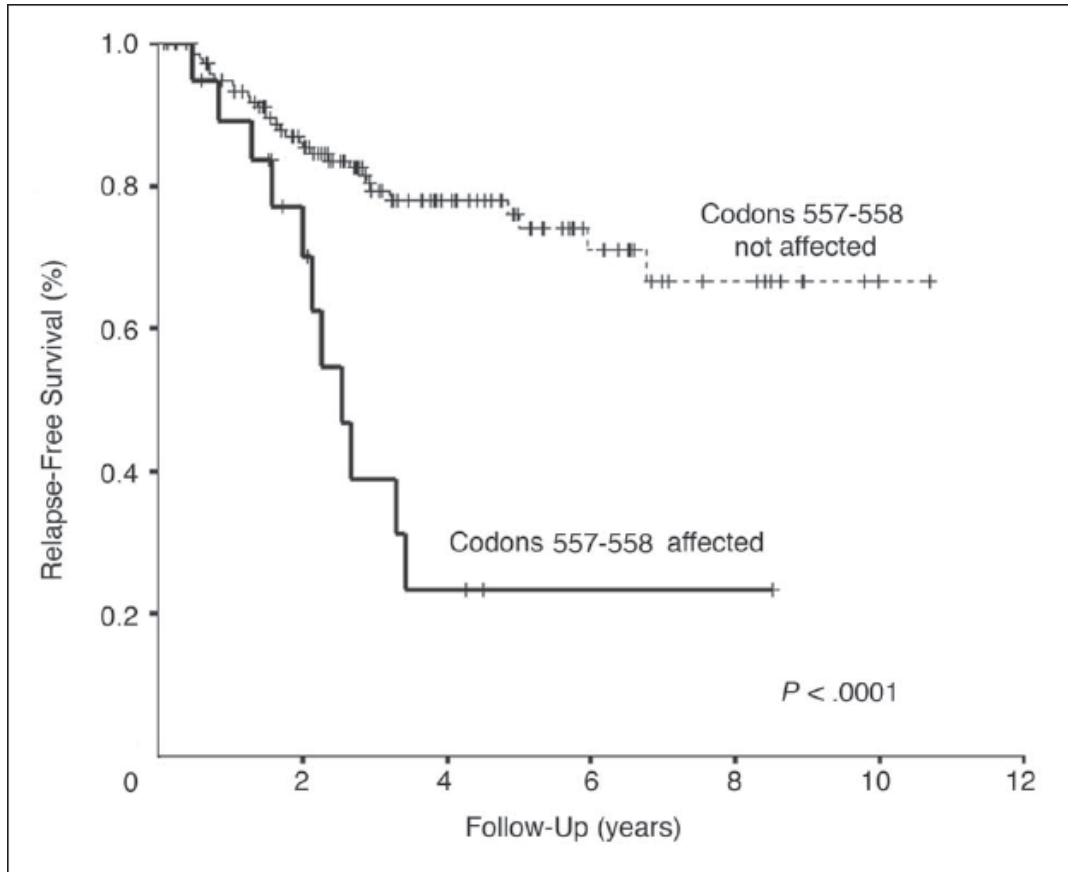




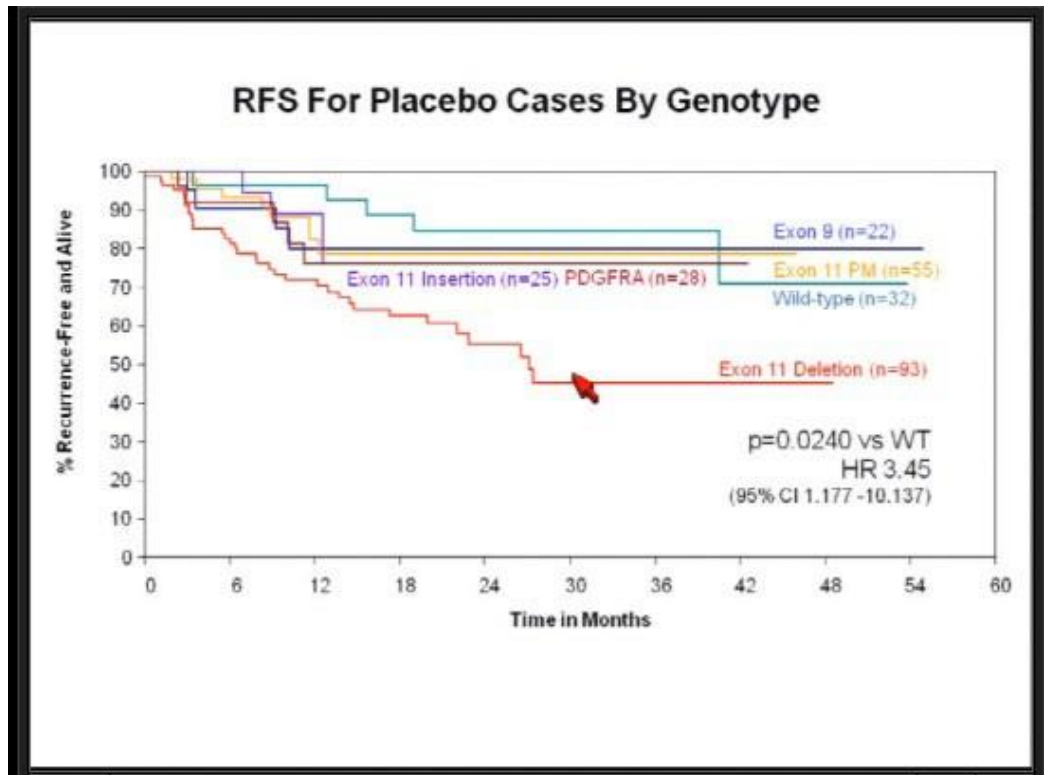


Number of relapse events in accordance to mutation type

# Genotype as prognostic for RFS



# Genotype as prognostic for RFS

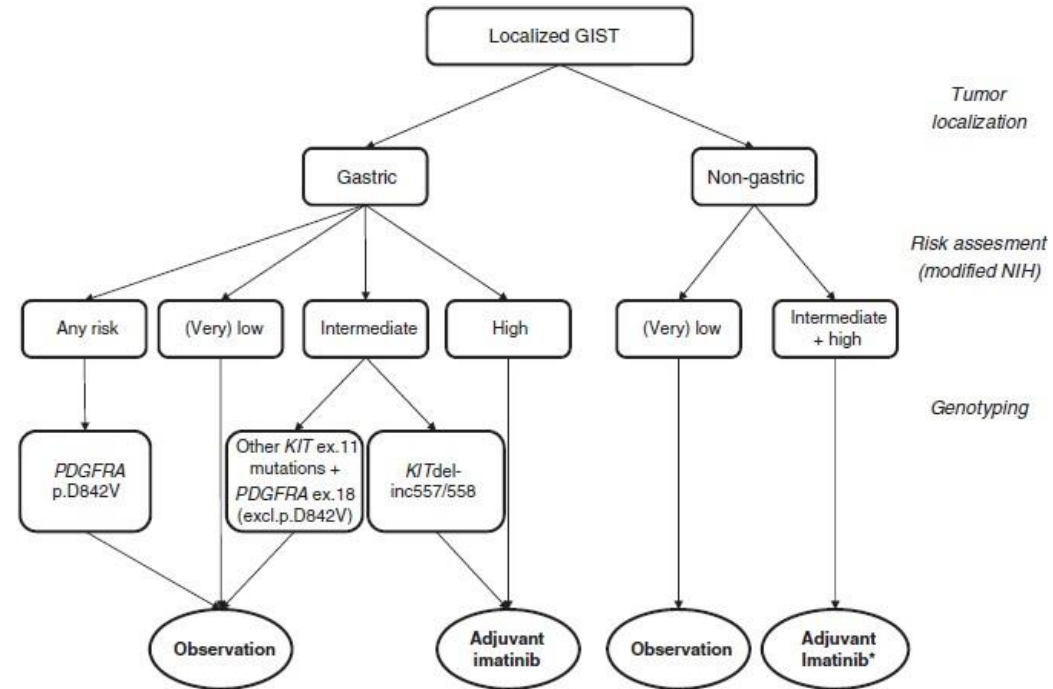
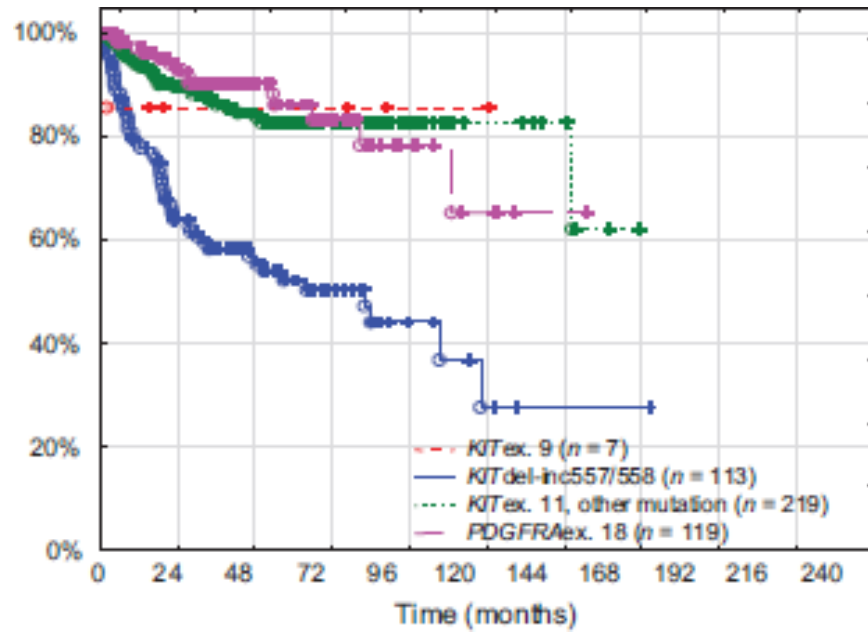


### Multivariate Analyses For Recurrence Risk Placebo Group

	p value	Hazard Ratio	(95% CI)
<b>Mitotic rate</b>			
<5/50 hpf			
≥5/50 hpf	<0.0001	17.07	(8.620, 44.043)
<b>Genotype</b>			
WT	----	----	
Exon 9	0.45	1.74	(0.413, 7.359)
Exon 11	0.042	2.97	(1.307, 8.537)
PDGFRA	0.255	2.30	(0.547, 9.722)
<b>Tumor location</b>			
Stomach	----	----	
Small intestine	0.0267	2.08	(1.089, 4.001)
Rectum	0.7895	1.31	(0.178, 9.681)
<b>Tumor size</b>			
<5 cm			
>5-10 cm	0.0026	1.70	(1.203, 2.402)
>10 cm			

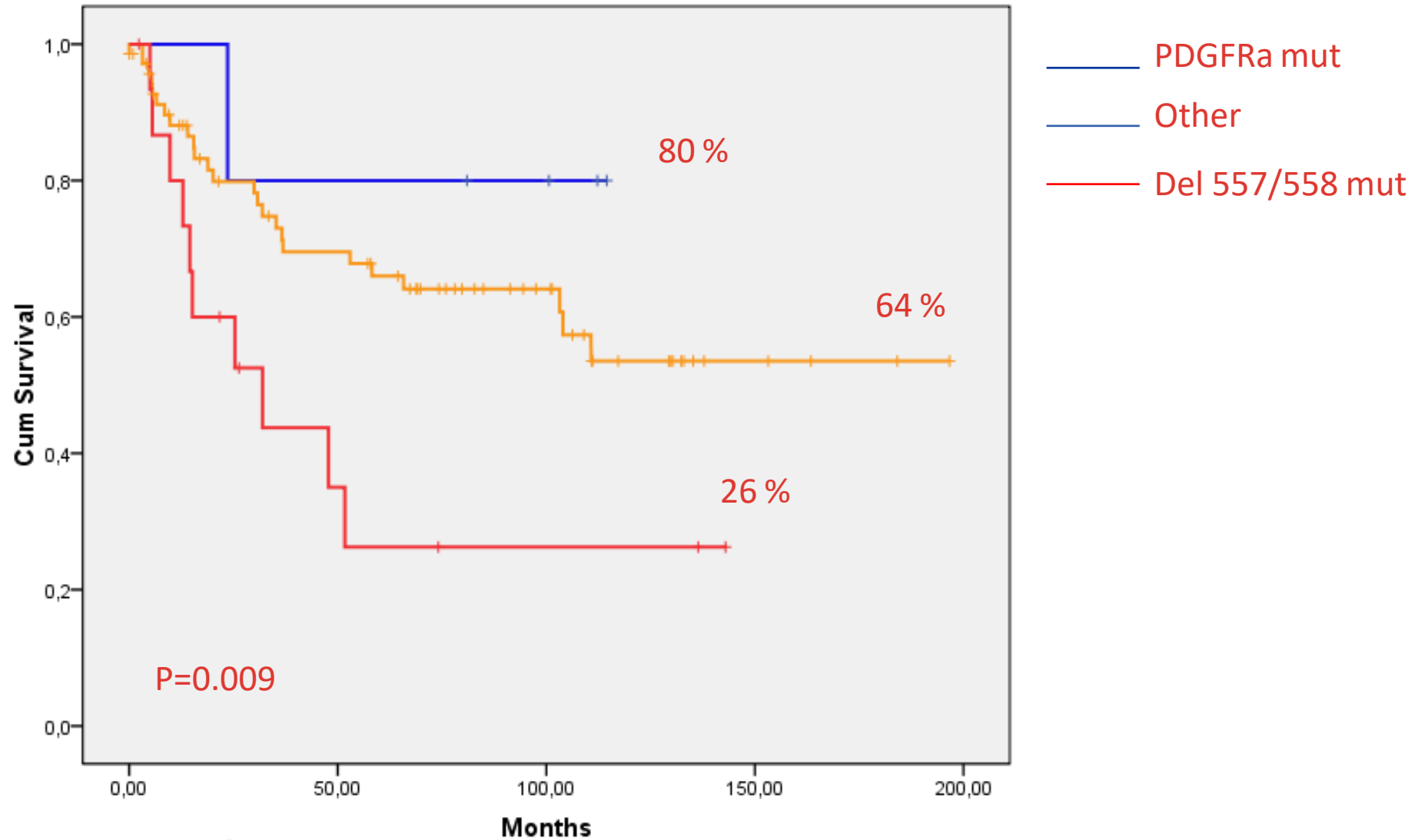
J Clin Oncol 28:15s, 2010 (suppl; abstr 10006)

# Genotype as prognostic for RFS



\* Metastatic/locally advanced GIST with *KIT* ex. 9 mutations respond better to 800 mg imatinib daily (compared with the standard 400 mg). Therefore, increased dose may be considered in the adjuvant setting.

# Integrating genotype in the risk assessment



# KIT and PDGFRa MUT in GIST

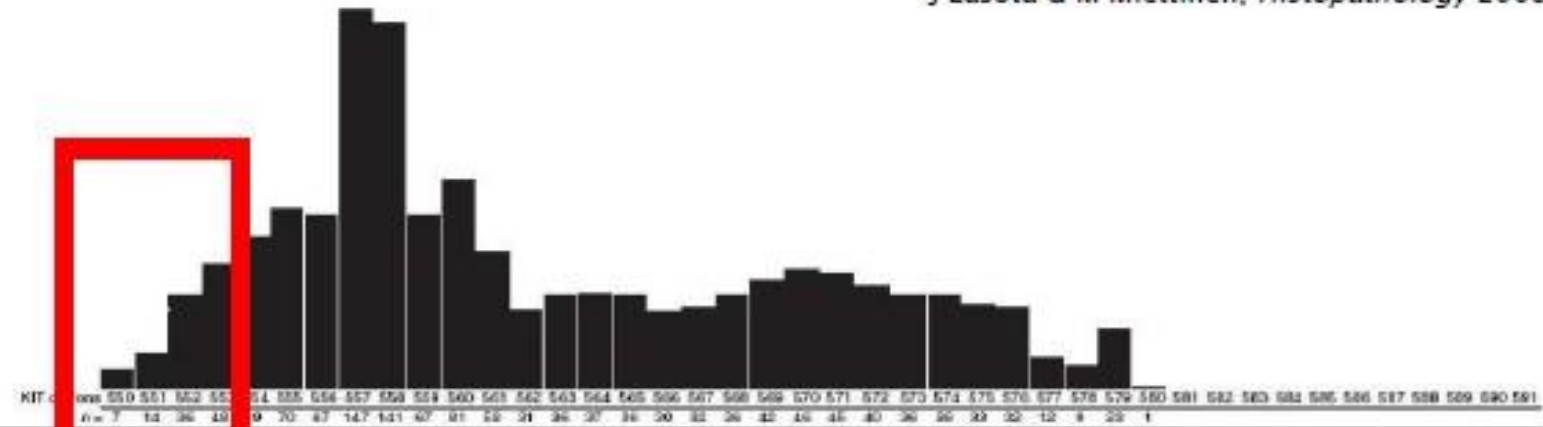
## Small GIST

Genotype	Small GISTs	Overt GISTs	p
Mutant	74%	84%	0.078
KIT exon 11	46%	61%	0.025

# KIT and PDGFRa MUT in GIST Micro GIST (< 1 cm)

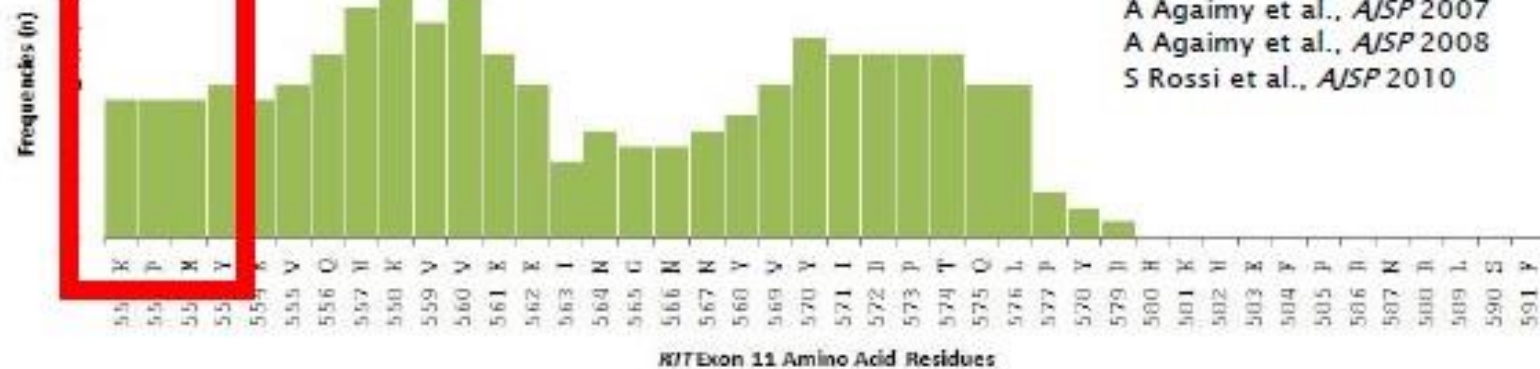
CLINICAL GIST

J Lasota & M Miettinen, *Histopathology* 2008



MICRO GIST

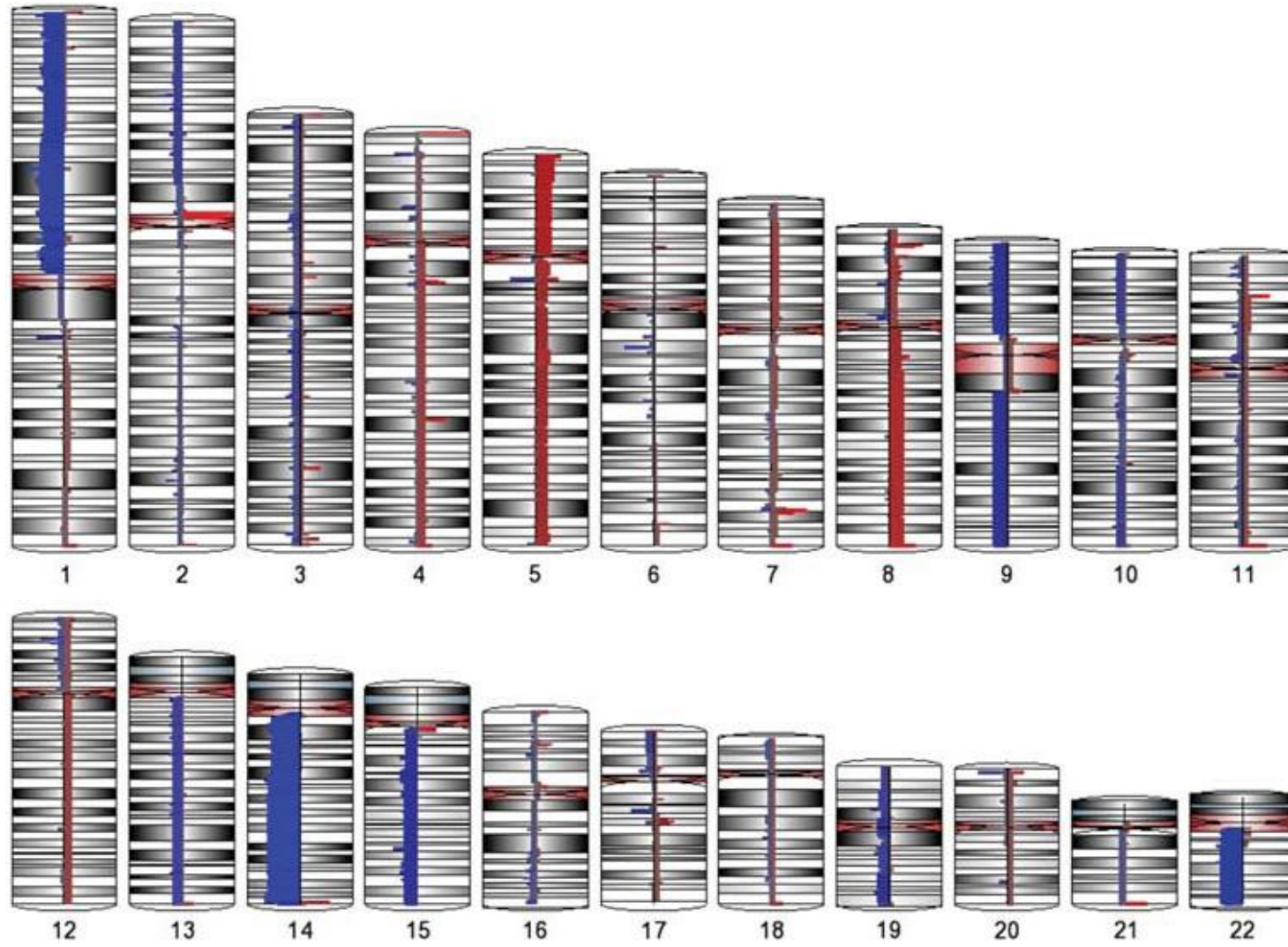
CL Corless et al., *AJP* 2002  
K Kawanowa et al., *Hum P* 2006  
A Agaimy et al., *AJSP* 2007  
A Agaimy et al., *AJSP* 2008  
S Rossi et al., *AJSP* 2010





# GIST GENETIC PROGRESSION

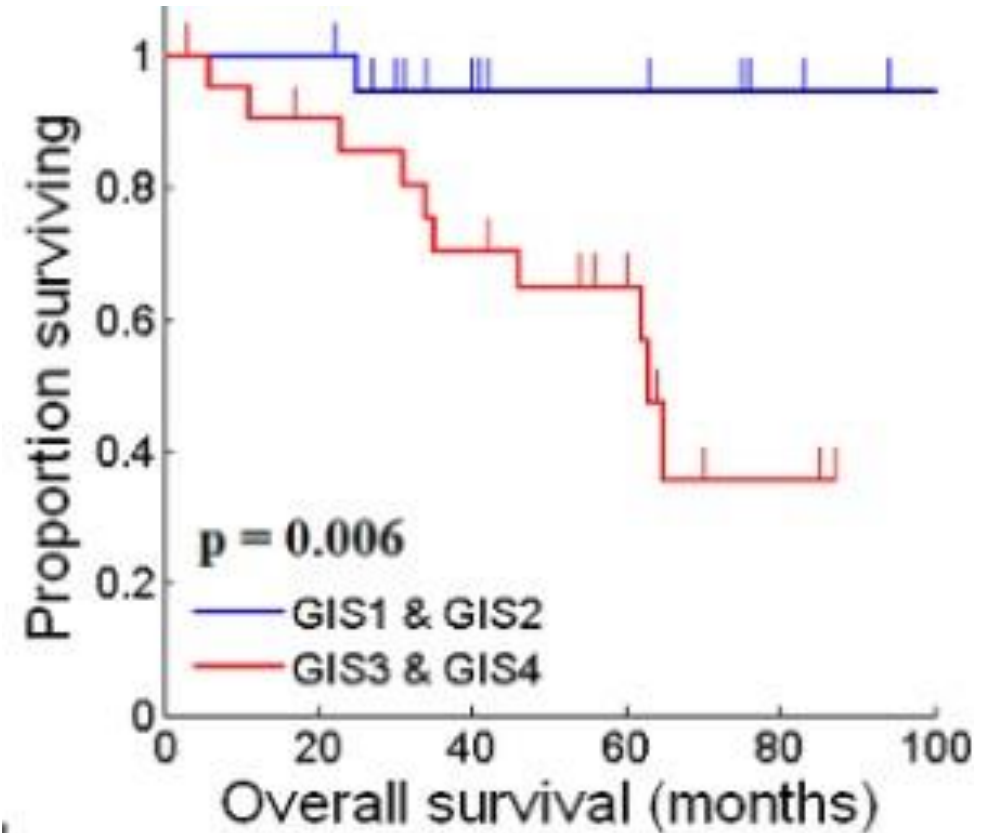
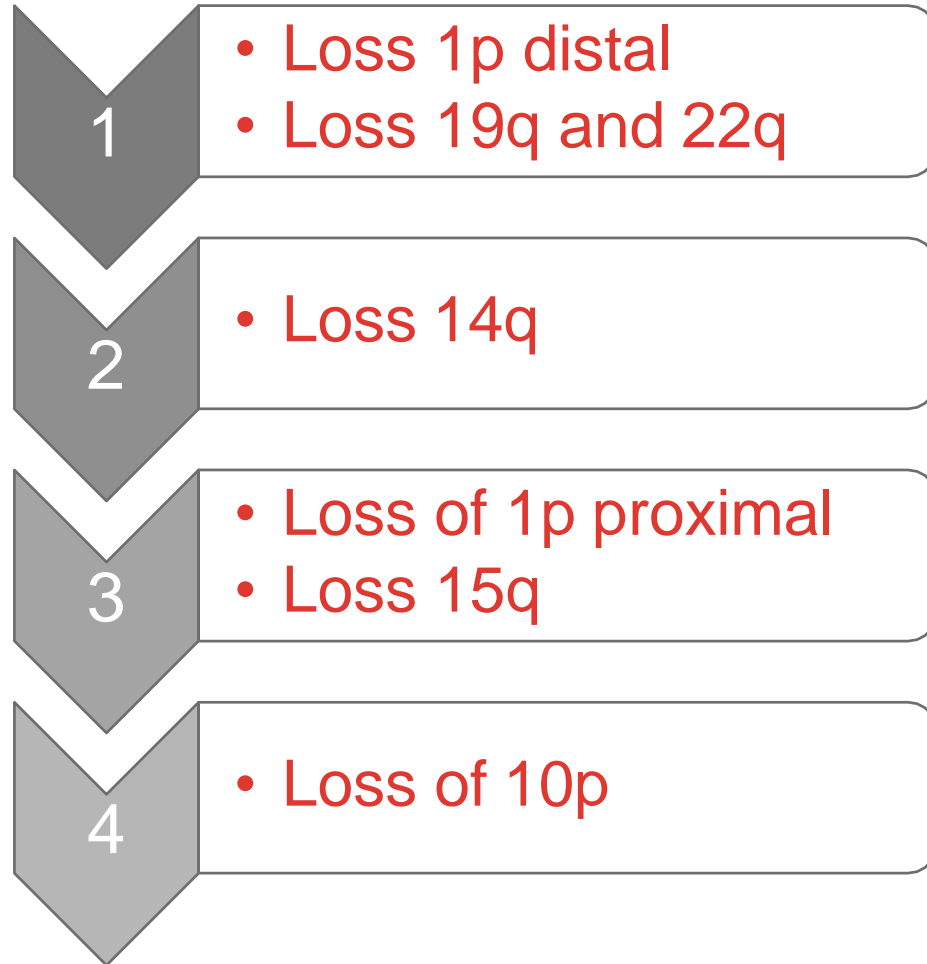
*KIT* or *PDGFRa* mutations 14q → 22q → 1p



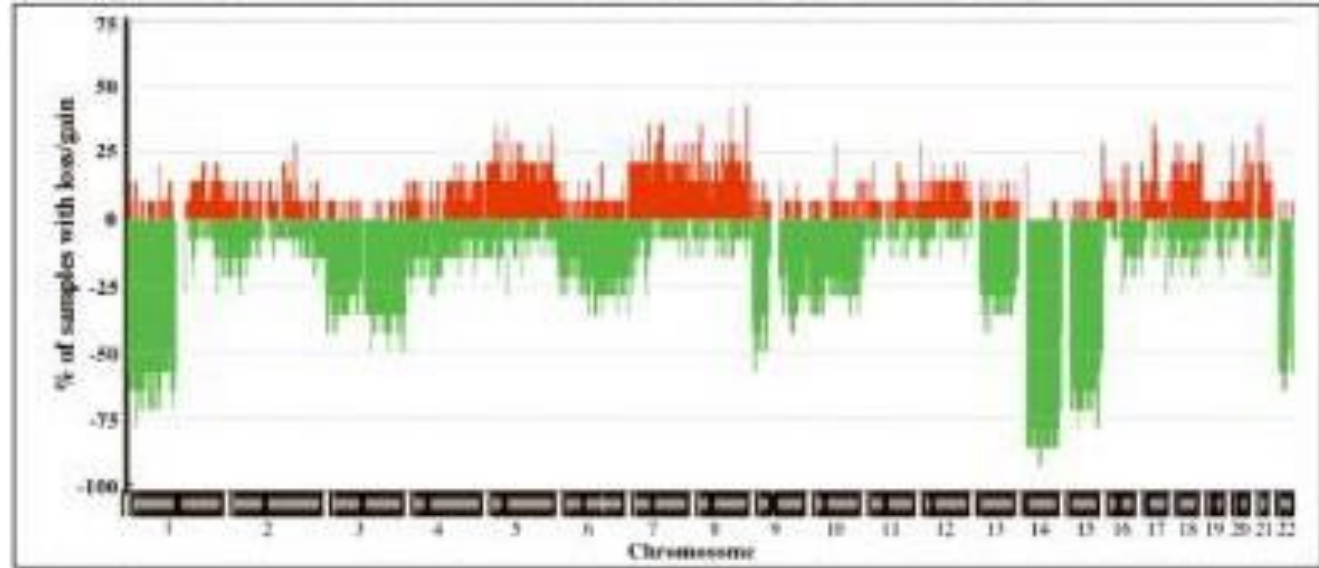
## GENE COPY NUMBER ABERRATIONS

	n	14q	22q	1p	Other	Potential gene Targets
<b>SF Schoppmann Clin Cancer Res, 2013</b>	29	59%	38%	45%	5q gain 15q loss	SYNE2 (14q)
<b>A Astolfi Lab Invest 90, 2010</b>	25	68%	40%	56%	5q gain 15 q loss	RTN1 (14q)
<b>B Gunawan J Pathol 211, 2007</b>	151	70%	46%	53%	15q loss 13q loss	
<b>A Ylipaa Cancer 117, 2011</b>	42	65%	84%	53%	15q loss 8q gain	OXA1L (14q)

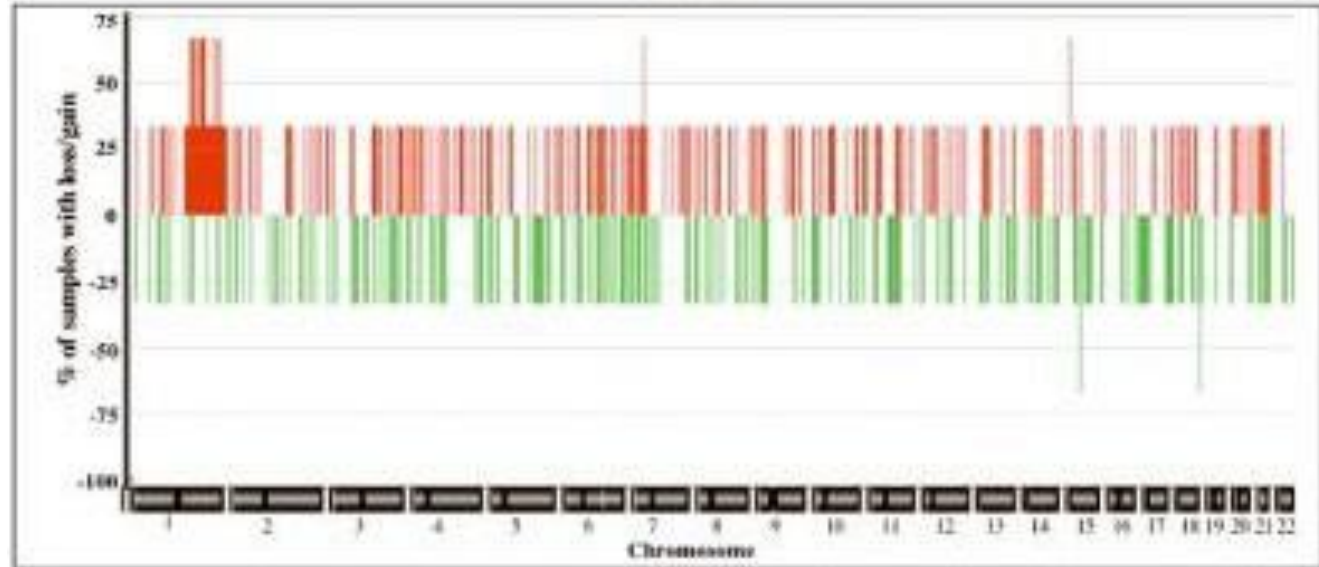
# GENOMIC INSTABILITY



MUTATED GIST



WILD TYPE GIST



# Conclusions

- Nomogram (heat maps) is the most precise prognostic risk information we have for localized GIST.
- Size, Mitotic count and Location are the relevant prognostic factors in localized GIST.
- Genotype has a prognostic role in localized disease. Critical mutations in intermediate risk positions patients into high-risk group
- Multinational efforts are being made to analyze if molecular biomarkers can be included in risk classification.

# GRACIAS



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