

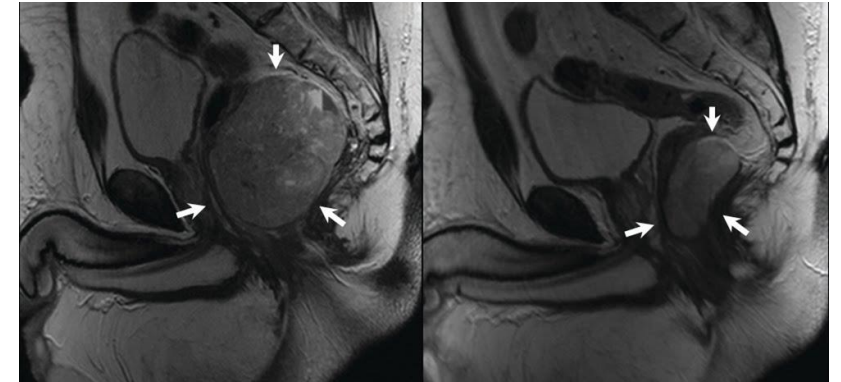
“Comité multidisciplinar en GIST”

Dra. Alejandra Rezgallah Arón
Universidad Europea de Madrid (UEM)

R5 Oncología Médica
Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron

Varón de 51 años. Sin AP de interés. Diagnosticado en Sep/09: **GIST rectal estadio IV (hepáticas).**

- **Inicia neoadyuvancia con Imatinib 400 mg c/24h Oct/09 con RP.** Abr/10 ajuste a 400 mg c/12h con **SD.**
- **IQ Ene/11: Amputación perineal con colostomía FII + prostatectomía con anastomosis ureterovesical.**
- AP: **GIST de alto riesgo pT3pN0.** 6 cm, 0/50 mitosis, c-KIT por IHQ negativo. Importante esclerosis con focos de necrosis que sugieren cambios post tratamiento.
- **Mutación en el exón 11 que da lugar a una pérdida de tres aminoácidos en las posiciones 552-554.**
- Reinicia **Imatinib 400 mg c/24h** el 2/02/11.



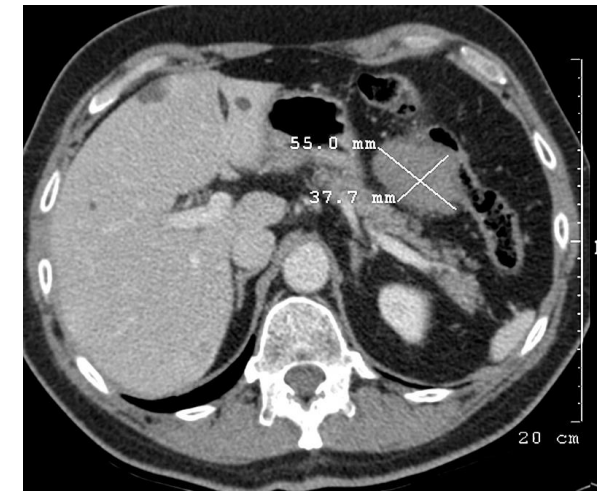
RNM pélvica - inicio de Imatinib: Oct/09

RNM pélvica - fin de Imatinib Ene/11



TC TAP 30/08/2010

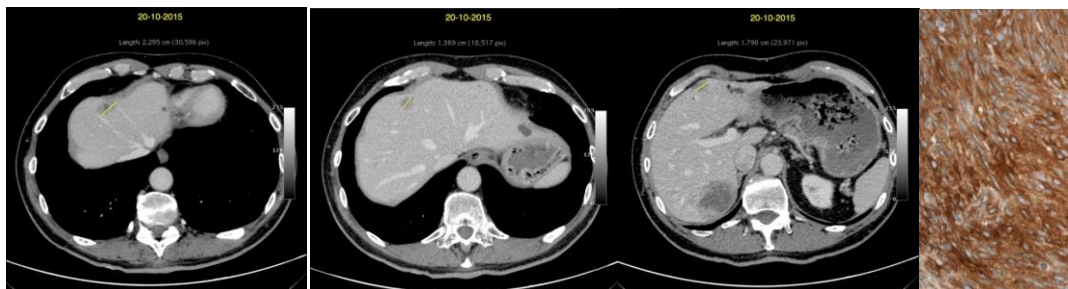
- Jun/13 PD peritoneal múltiple. Inicia **Imatinib** 400 mg c/12h.
- Oct/13 PD peritoneal con SD hepática.
- Nov/13 IQ: resección ileal y yeyunal segmentarias, colectomía transversa con resección de nódulos peritoneales.
- AP: Múltiples metástasis peritoneales de GIST. pM1N0, G1, masa de mayor tamaño de 5 cm. 4/50 mitosis, c-KIT por IHQ negativo. Márgenes de resección negativos. Aspecto esclerosado con focos de necrosis.
- Molecular: Ausencia de mutaciones en los exones Kit-11-F, Kit-11-R que codifican para el receptor de c-KIT así como en los exones 12 y 18 que codifican para el receptor PDGFR-alpha.
- Dic/13 reinicia **Imatinib** 400 mg c/12h con SD.



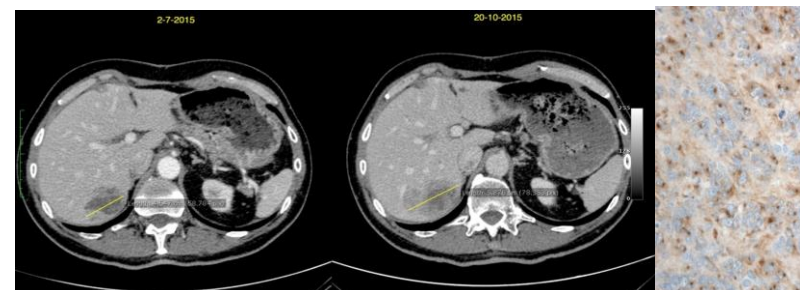
TC TAP 10/10/2013

- Dic/14: PD hepática y carcinomatosis peritoneal. 2L **Sunitinib** 50 mg 4/2.
- Mar/15: PD hepática. 3L **Regorafenib** 160 mg 3/1. Ajuste a 120 mg por EPP G2. Crecimiento único de lesión SVII (3.7 cm en Ago/14 -> 7 cm Oct/15).
- PET TC Nov/15: Únicamente captación patológica de lesiones hepáticas en cúpula, SIV y SVII.
- IQ Nov/15: Segmentectomía VII + tumorectomía en IVa (2 lesiones) y IVb.
- **AP: metástasis de GIST con elevados índices mitóticos. c-KIT por IHQ: positividad débil y focal perinuclear en la metástasis del SVII e intensa y difusa en las otras lesiones.**
- Continúa **Regorafenib** sin evidencia de enfermedad.

3 Lesiones estables: KIT Ex 11 y KIT Ex 17 D820Y

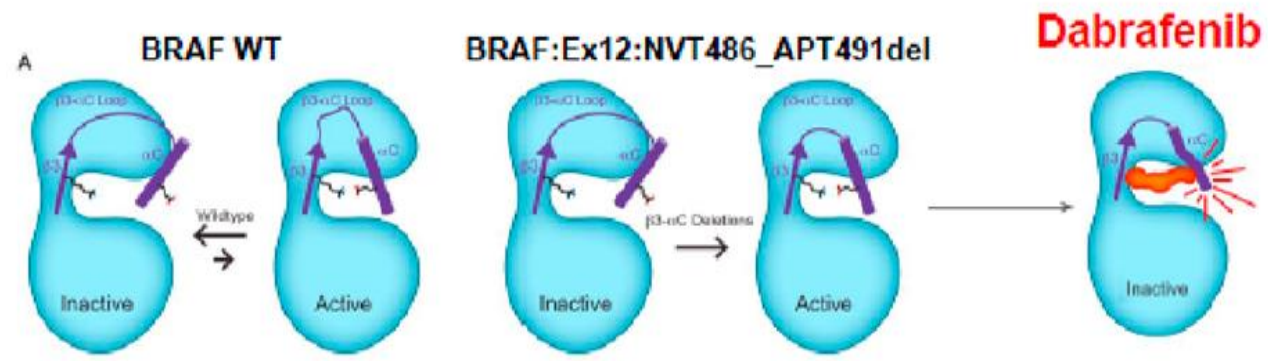


1 Lesión en progresión: KIT Ex 11



- Mar/19: PD hepática.
- **IQ 02/07/19: Hepatectomía izquierda.**
- **AP: múltiples metástasis hepáticas de GIST entre 19 y 1 mm. c-KIT por IHQ positivo parcheado. Márgenes negativos.**
- Nov/19: PD hepática. **4L EC SELIGIST** (Imatinib 400 mg + Selenixor 60 mg).
- Ene/20: PD hepática. **5L Ripretinib** 150 mg en uso compasivo con SD.
- Feb/21: PD hepática. **6L Cabozantinib** 60 mg. PD en abril/21.

WES: mutaciones **KIT ex 11** [552-554] + mutación **BRAF ex 12:p.486_491delinsS**



Dabrafenib inhibe la forma activa de BRAF provocada por la delección NVT486_APT491del

Identification of targetable BRAF Δ N486_P490 variant by whole-genome sequencing leading to dabrafenib-induced remission of a BRAF-mutant pancreatic adenocarcinoma

Kazimierz O. Wrzeszczynski,¹ Sadia Rahman,¹ Mayu O. Frank,² Kanika Arora,¹ Minita Shah,¹ Heather Geiger,¹ Vanessa Felice,¹ Dina Manaa,¹ Esra Dikoglu,¹ Depinder Khaira,¹ A. Rao Chimpiri,³ Vanessa V. Michellini,⁴ Vaidehi Jobanputra,^{1,5} Robert B. Darnell,^{1,2,6} Scott Powers,⁷ and Minsig Choi⁸

¹New York Genome Center, New York, New York 10013, USA; ²Laboratory of Molecular Neuro-Oncology, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10065, USA; ³Renaissance School of Medicine, Department of Radiology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA; ⁴IBM Watson Health, New York, New York 10017, USA; ⁵Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York 10032, USA; ⁶Howard Hughes Medical Institute, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10065, USA; ⁷Renaissance School of Medicine, Department of Pathology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA; ⁸Stony Brook Cancer Center, Stony Brook Medicine, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA

Abstract The tumor genome of a patient with advanced pancreatic cancer was sequenced to identify potential therapeutic targetable mutations after standard of care failed to produce any significant overall response. Matched tumor-normal whole-genome sequencing revealed somatic mutations in *BRAF*, *TP53*, *CDKN2A*, and a focal deletion of *SMAD4*. The *BRAF* variant was an in-frame deletion mutation (Δ N486_P490), which had been previously demonstrated to be a kinase-activating alteration in the *BRAF* kinase domain. Working with the Novartis patient assistance program allowed us to treat the patient with the *BRAF* inhibitor, dabrafenib. The patient's overall clinical condition improved dramatically with dabrafenib. Levels of serum tumor marker dropped immediately after treatment, and a subsequent CT scan revealed a significant decrease in the size of both primary and metastatic lesions. The dabrafenib-induced remission lasted for 6 mo. Preclinical studies published concurrently with the patient's treatment showed that the *BRAF* in-frame mutation (Δ NVTAP) induces oncogenic activation by a mechanism distinct from that induced by V600E, and that this difference dictates the responsiveness to different *BRAF* inhibitors. This study describes a dramatic instance of how high-level genomic technology and analysis was necessary and sufficient to identify a clinically logical treatment option that was then utilized and shown to be of clinical value for this individual.

Corresponding authors:
Minsig.Choi@stonybrookmedicine.edu;
darnell@rockefeller.edu;
kwrzeszczynski@nygenome.org

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- Se solicita uso compasivo de Dabrafenib
- Junio 21: peritonitis purulenta con perforación intestinal. Exitus.

