



ANNUAL

**Advances and Innovations in Endoscopic Oncology
and Multidisciplinary Gastrointestinal Cancer Care**

Revolutionizing Survival: Surgical Breakthroughs in Liver Directed Therapies for Colorectal Cancer

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Head, Hepatobiliary & Pancreatic Surgery
Director of Surgical Operations
City of hope Phoenix



Disclosures

- I do not have any relevant financial relationships.

This presentation and/or comments will provide a balanced, non-promotional, and evidence-based approach to all diagnostic, therapeutic and/or research related content

Cultural Linguistic Competency (CLC) & Implicit Bias (IB)

STATE LAW:

The California legislature has passed Assembly Bill (AB) 1195, which states that as of July 1, 2006, all Category 1 CME activities that relate to patient care must include a cultural diversity/linguistics component. It has also passed AB 241, which states that as of January 1, 2022, all continuing education courses for a physician and surgeon **must** contain curriculum that includes specified instruction in the understanding of implicit bias in medical treatment.

The cultural and linguistic competency (CLC) and implicit bias (IB) definitions reiterate how patients' diverse backgrounds may impact their access to care.

EXEMPTION:

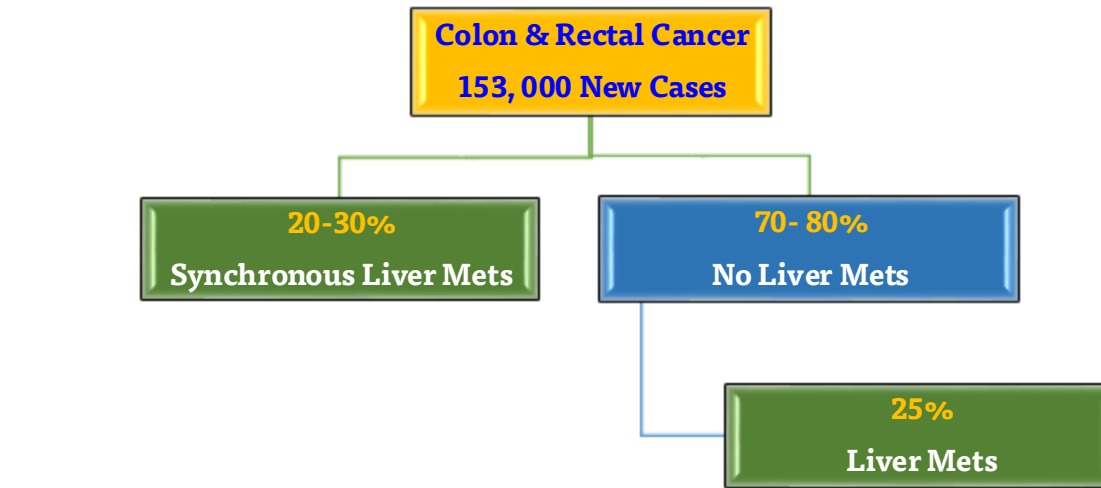
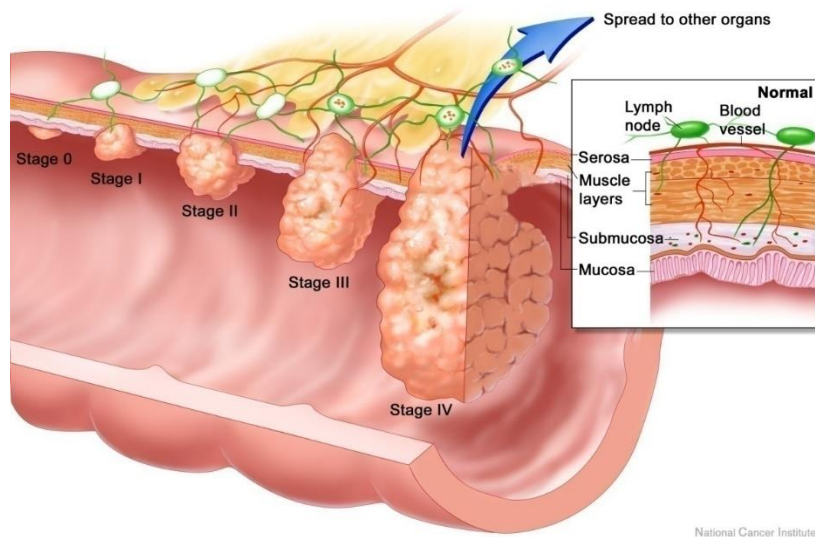
Business and Professions Code 2190.1 exempts activities which are dedicated solely to research or other issues that do not contain a direct patient care component.

The following CLC & IB components will be addressed in this presentation:

- XXX
- XXXX

Colorectal Liver Metastases

Natural History



Incidence: Cancer Statistics

Cancer statistics, 2024

#3

Estimated New Cases

			Males	Females			
→	Prostate	299,010	29%		Breast	310,720	32%
	Lung & bronchus	116,310	11%		Lung & bronchus	118,270	12%
	Colon & rectum	81,540	8%		Colon & rectum	71,270	7%
	Urinary bladder	63,070	6%		Uterine corpus	67,880	7%
	Melanoma of the skin	59,170	6%		Melanoma of the skin	41,470	4%
	Kidney & renal pelvis	52,380	5%		Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	36,030	4%
	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	44,590	4%		Pancreas	31,910	3%
	Oral cavity & pharynx	41,510	4%		Thyroid	31,520	3%
	Leukemia	36,450	4%		Kidney & renal pelvis	29,230	3%
	Pancreas	34,530	3%		Leukemia	26,320	3%
	All sites	1,029,080			All sites	972,060	

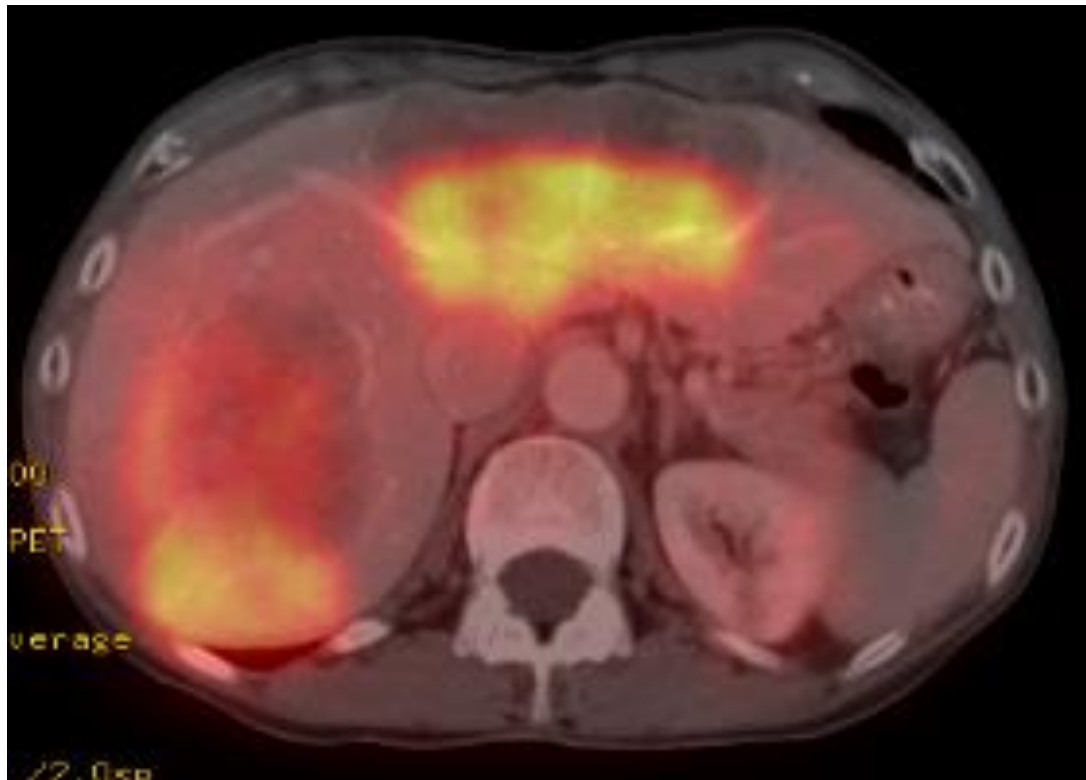
Colon & Rectal Cancer
152, 810 New Cases

CRLM ≈50%
71, 405

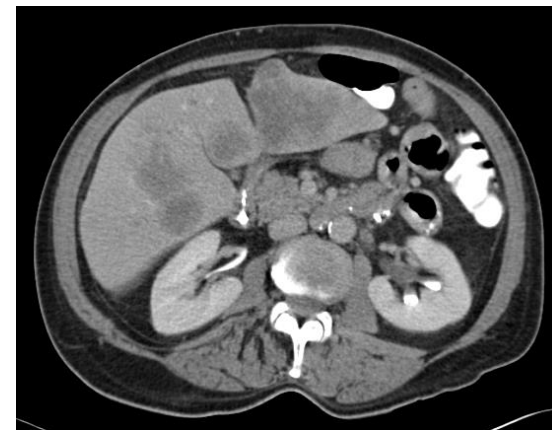
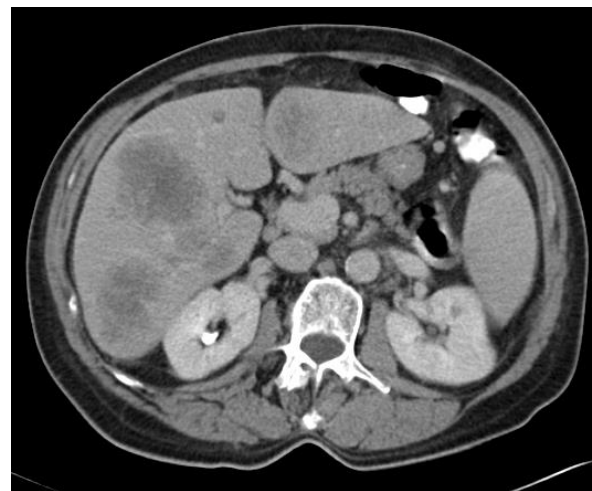
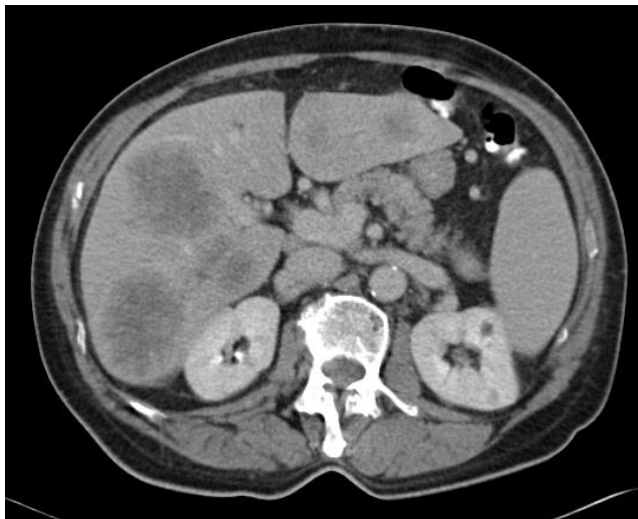
Estimated Deaths

			Males	Females			
→	Lung & bronchus	65,790	20%		Lung & bronchus	59,280	21%
	Prostate	35,250	11%		Breast	42,250	15%
	Colon & rectum	28,700	9%		Pancreas	24,480	8%
	Pancreas	27,270	8%		Colon & rectum	24,310	8%
	Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	19,120	6%		Uterine corpus	13,250	5%
	Leukemia	13,640	4%		Ovary	12,740	4%
	Esophagus	12,880	4%		Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	10,720	4%
	Urinary bladder	12,290	4%		Leukemia	10,030	3%
	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	11,780	4%		Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8,360	3%
	Brain & other nervous system	10,690	3%		Brain & other nervous system	8,070	3%
	All sites	322,800			All sites	288,920	

Resectable or Unresectable?



Resectable or Unresectable?

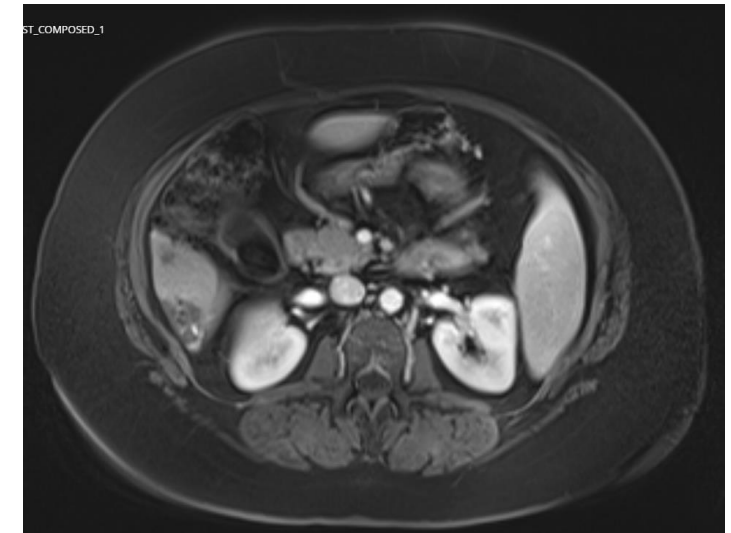
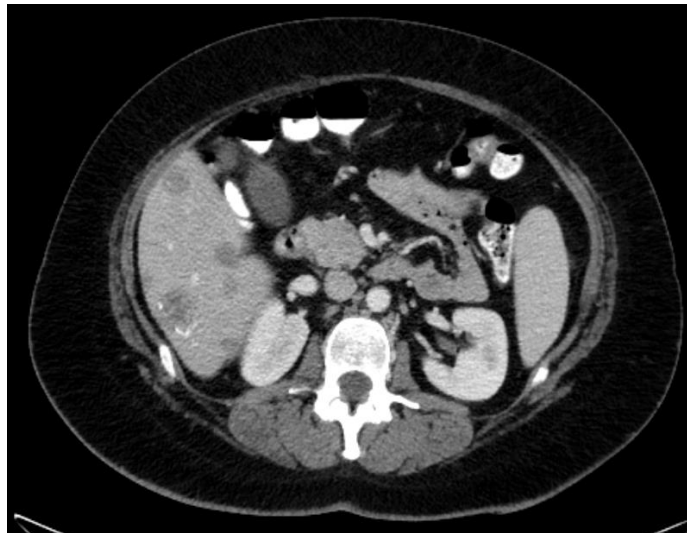
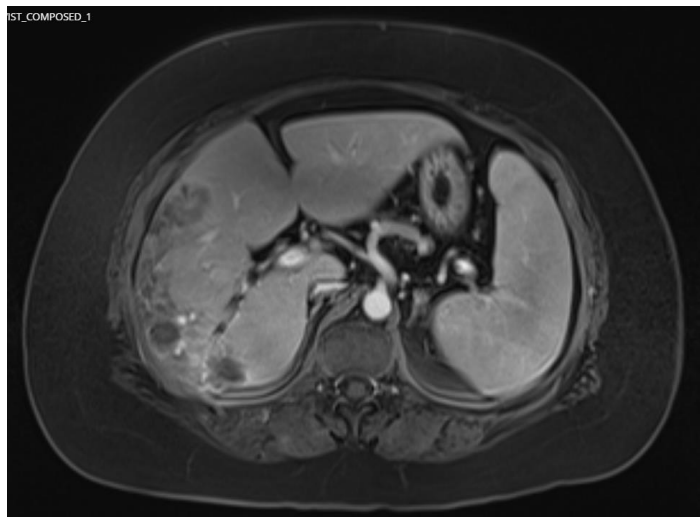


Resectable or Unresectable?

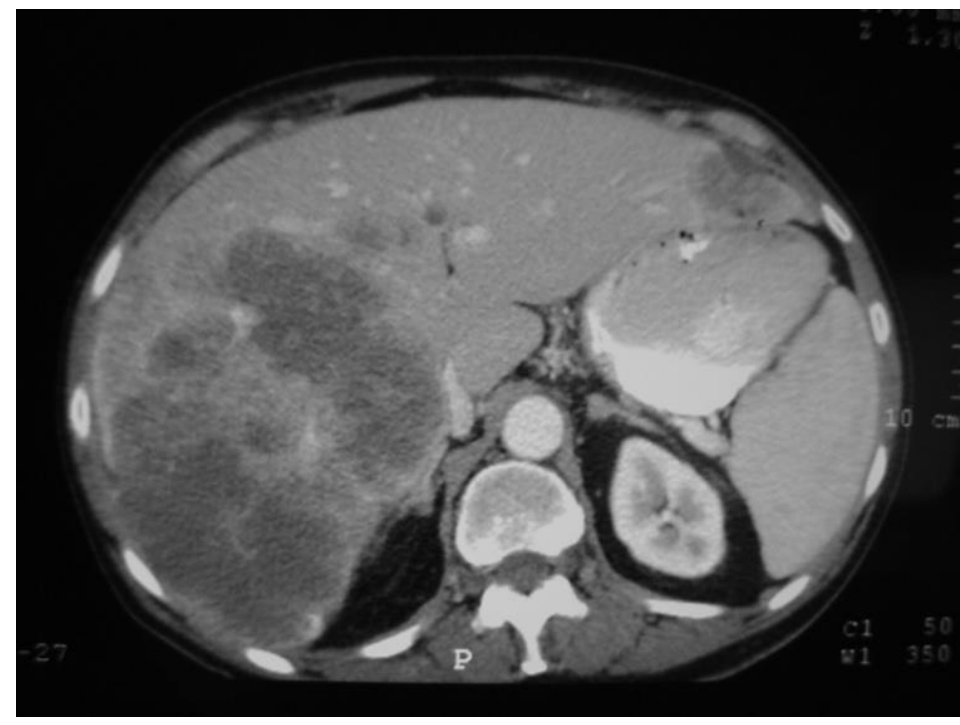
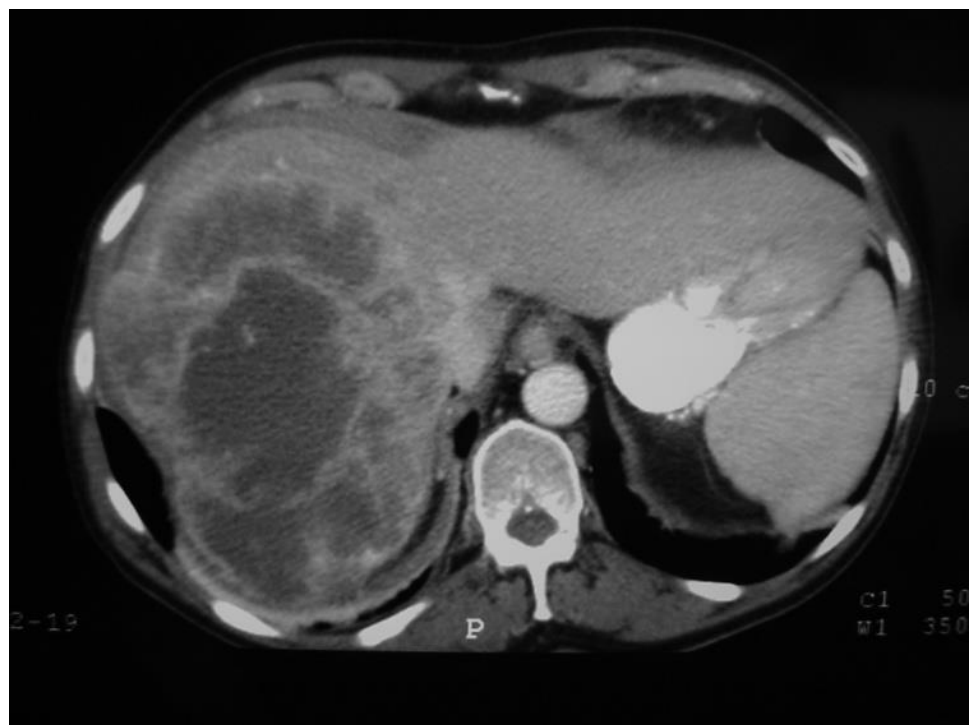
10/22/12



Resectable or Unresectable?



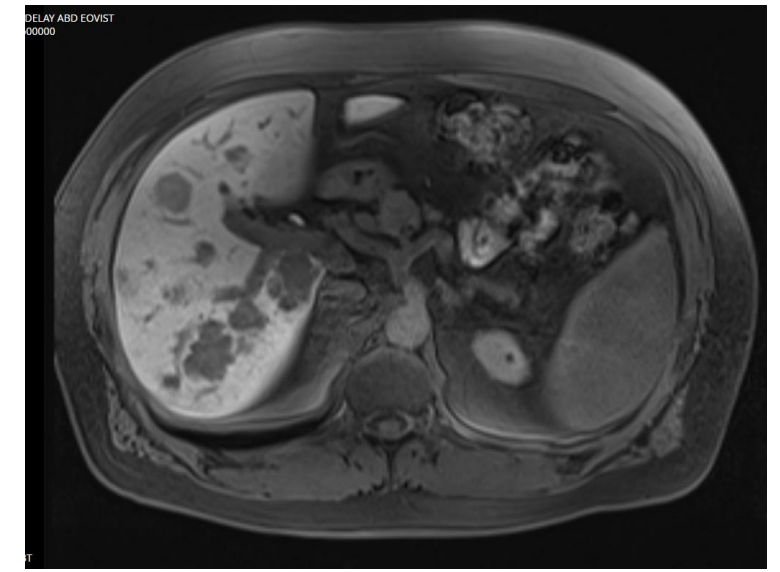
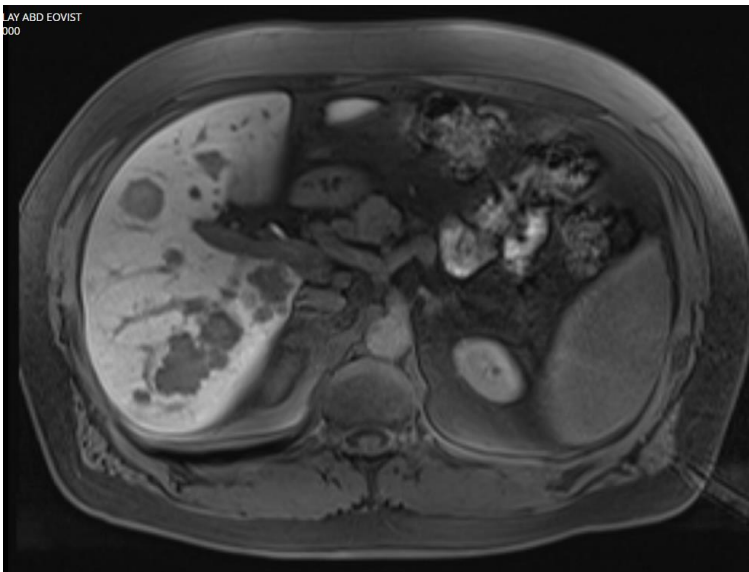
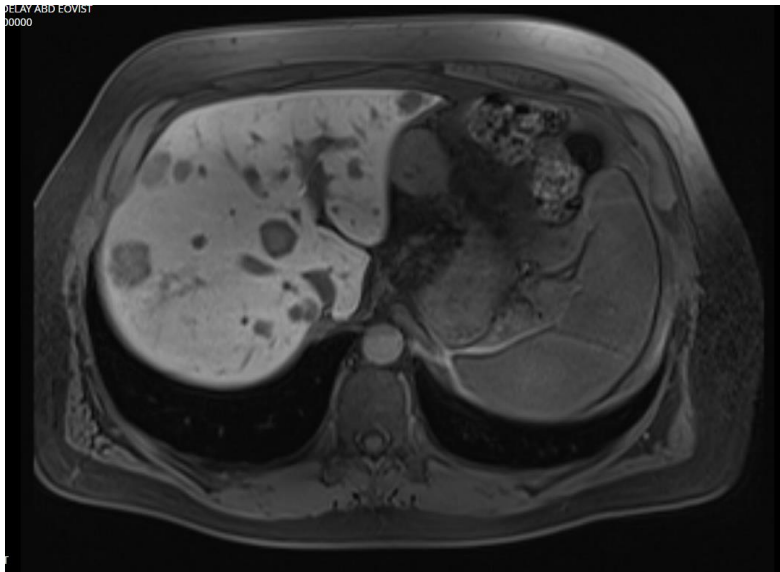
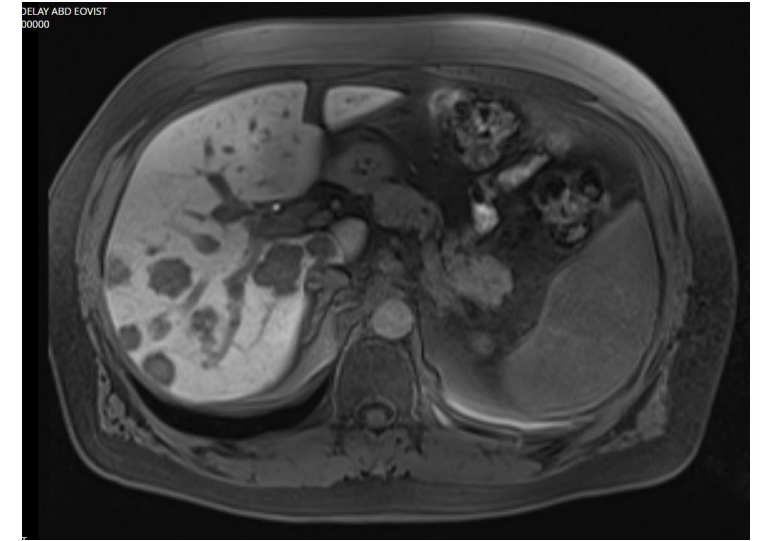
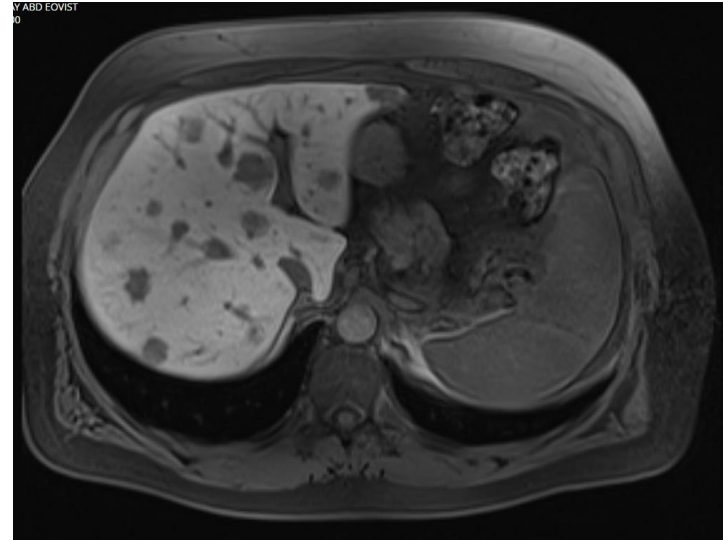
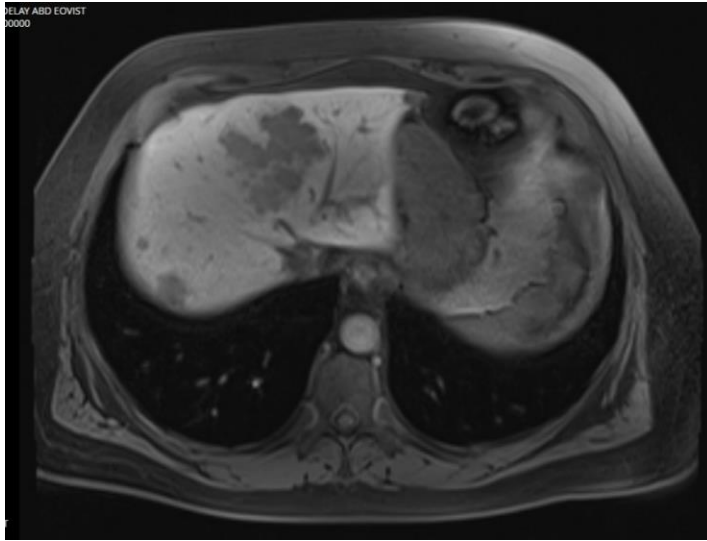
Resectable or Unresectable?



Resectable or Unresectable?

09/23/15

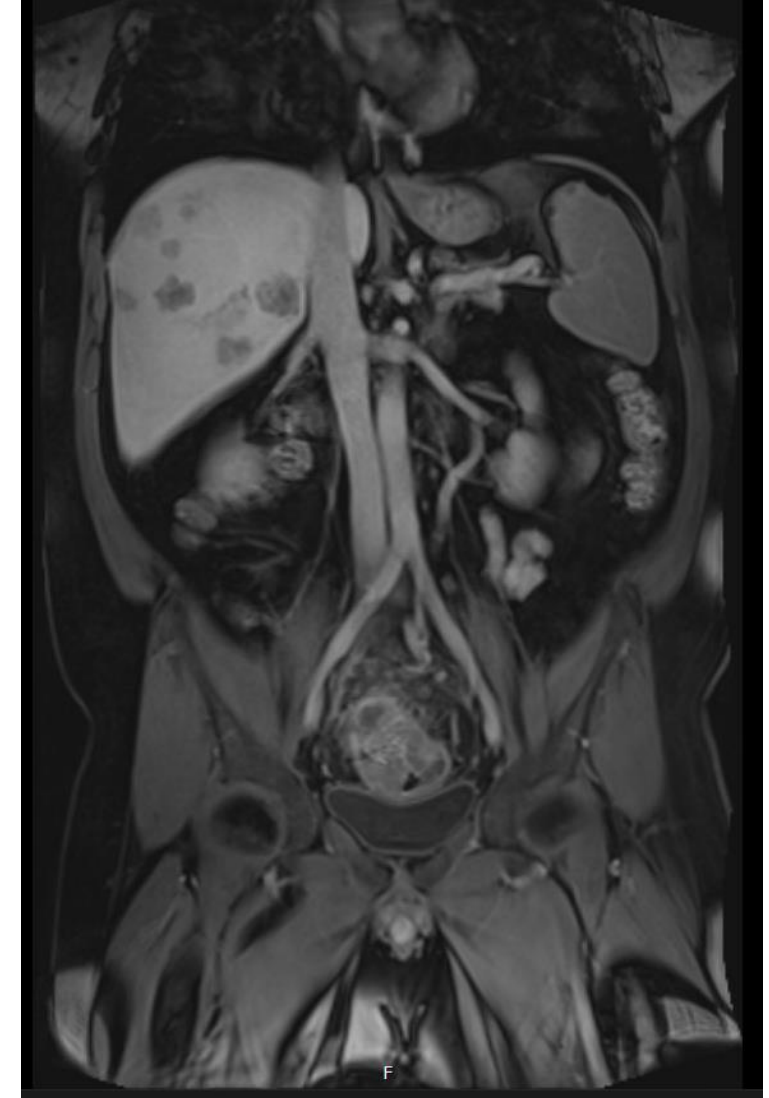
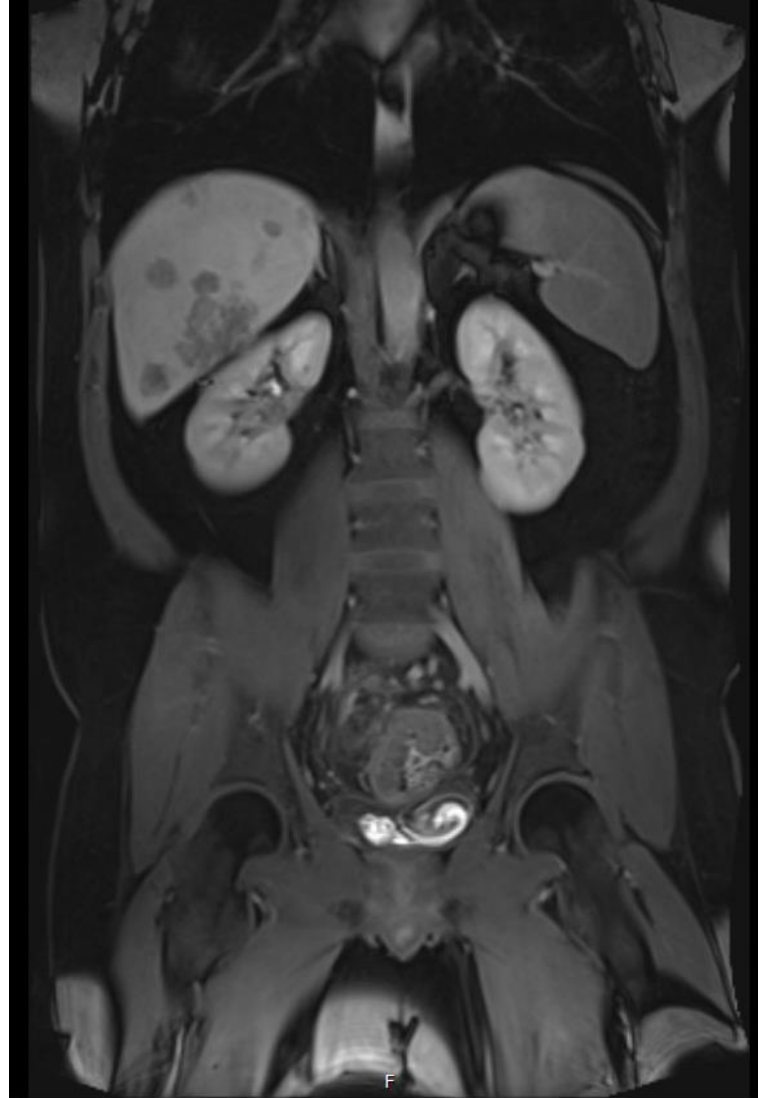
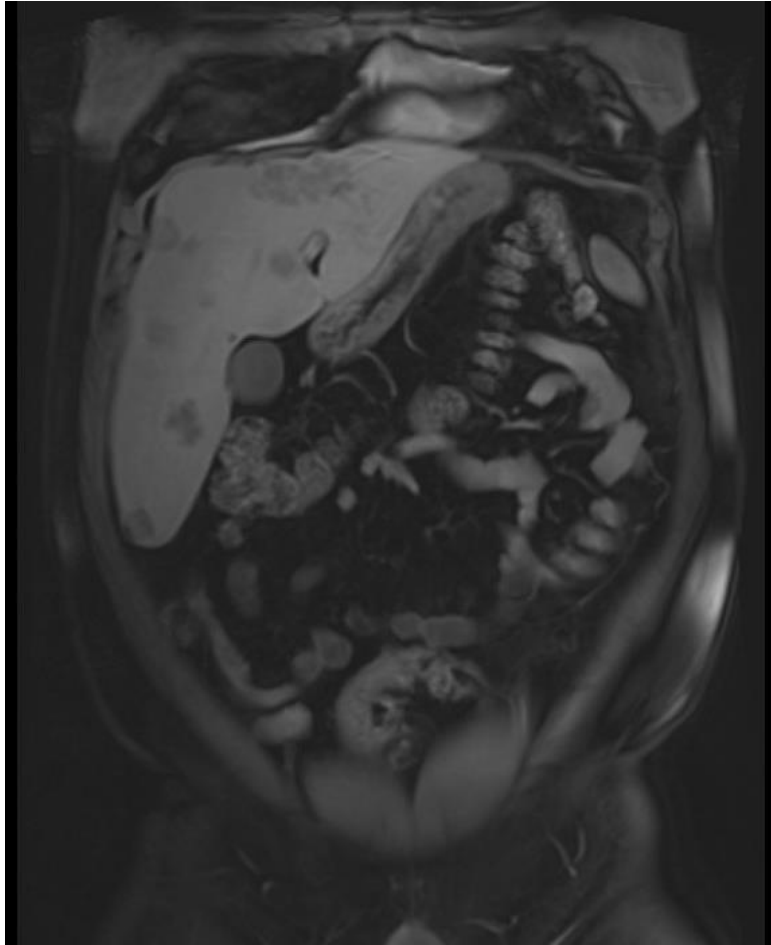
Distinct Entity of Liver Dominant Dz



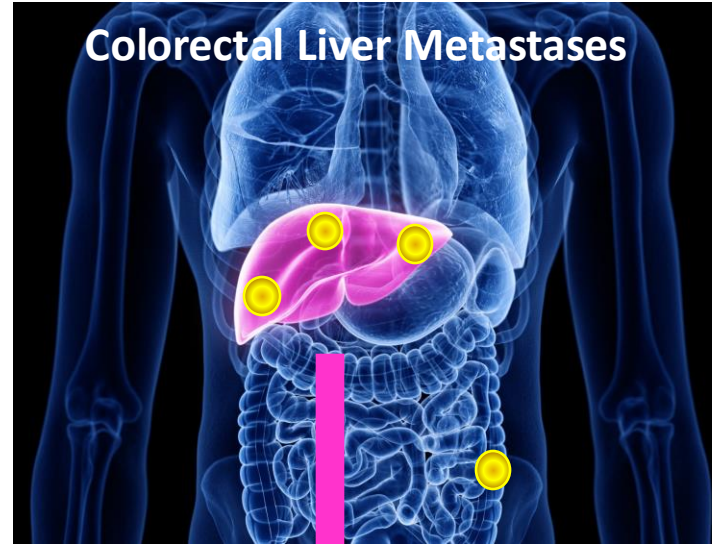
Resectable or Unresectable?

9/23/15

Distinct Entity of Liver Dominant Dz



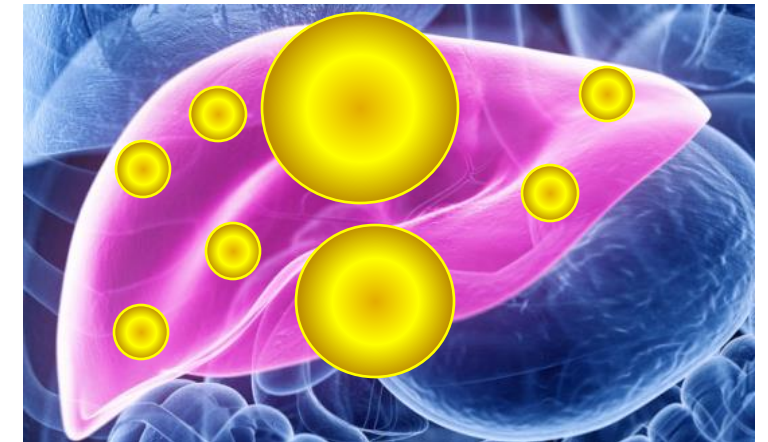
Types of Colorectal Liver Metastases



RESECTABLE $\leq 20\%$

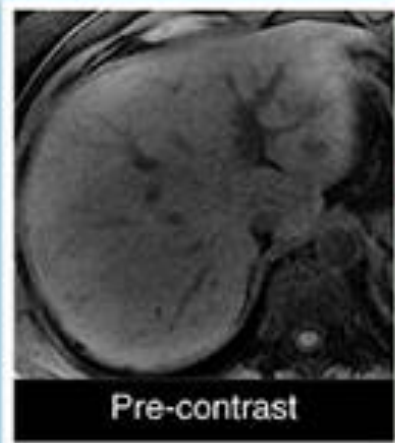
BORDERLINE RESECTABLE = 30-50%

UNRESECTABLE = 30-50%



CT Scan is always Good- BUT Nothing like a great MRI with EOVI

PET is meaningless for Anatomic Imaging- Great for Extrahepatic Disease



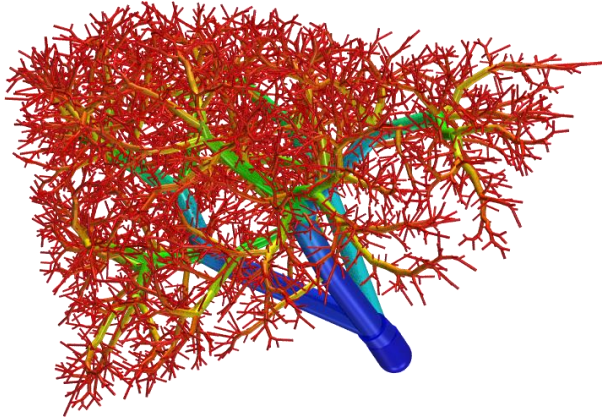
Hepatic Veins- 3D



7m

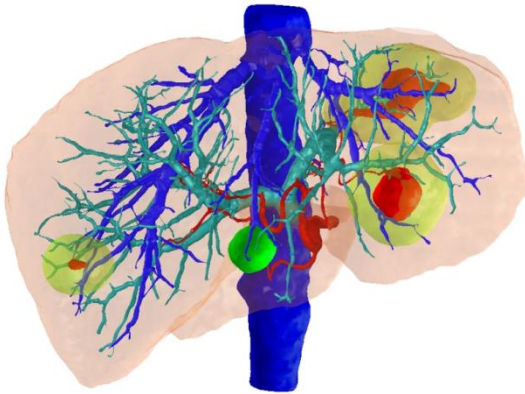
Challenges of Liver Surgery

Anatomical Challenges



- No Bloodless plane exists
- It's deceptive surface anatomy leads into rather than away from the its largest vessels
- Complex inflow and outflow tracts cross at right angles

Metabolic- Post Chemo



- Histologic Simplicity **belies** its Metabolic Complexity
- It has been one of the last organs to yield to the rapid surgical advances made in the 19th century

Greek Mythology- Prometheus

Regeneration of the Liver



Prometheus had stolen fire from **Zeus** and given it to the mortals in their dark caves.

He had **Hepheistos** shackle Prometheus to the side of a crag, high in the **Caucasus mountains**.

Each day, Prometheus would be tormented by **Zeus' eagle** as it tore at his immortal flesh and tried to devour his liver. Each night, as the frost bit it's way into his sleep, the torn flesh would mend so the eagle could begin anew at the first touch of Dawn.

With A Little Help From My Friends

Unresectable → **Resectable**

Radiation Oncologist

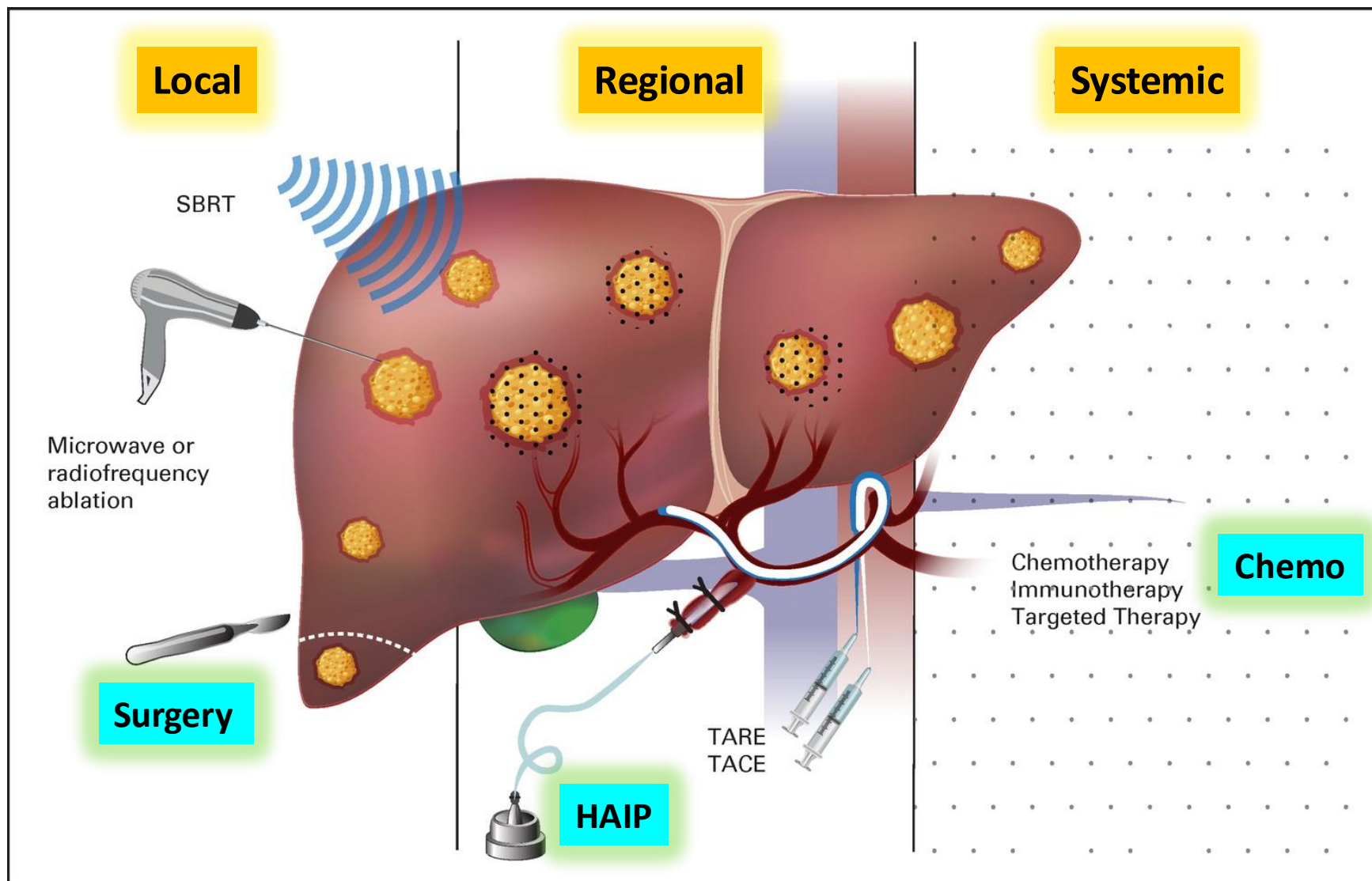
Medical Oncologist

Regenerative Potential

Interventional Radiologist

Management Modalities for Colorectal Liver Metastases

What to use and when?

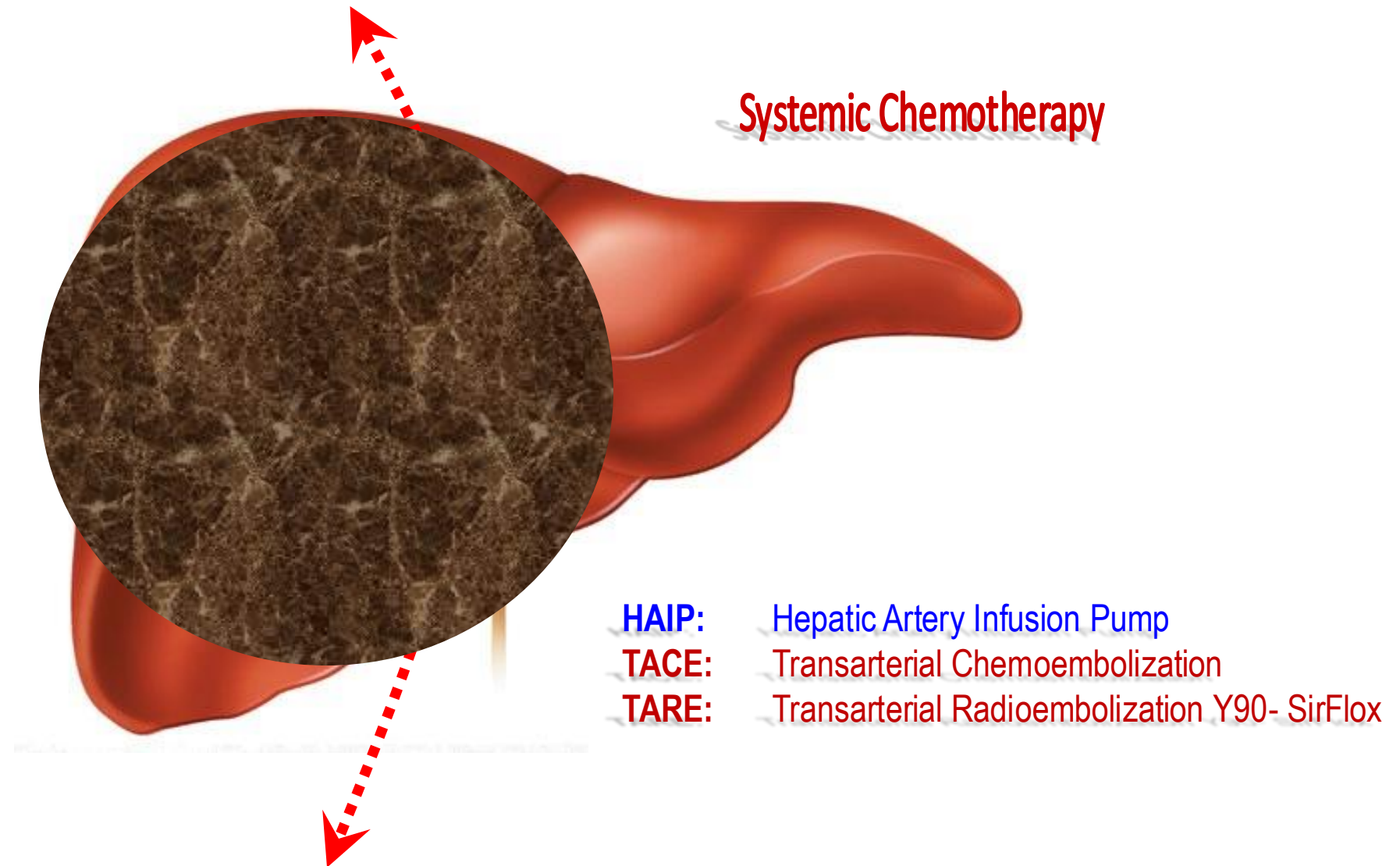


IRE- Nanoknife
Cryotherapy
~~Ethanol Injection~~
~~Gene Therapy~~
Transplant

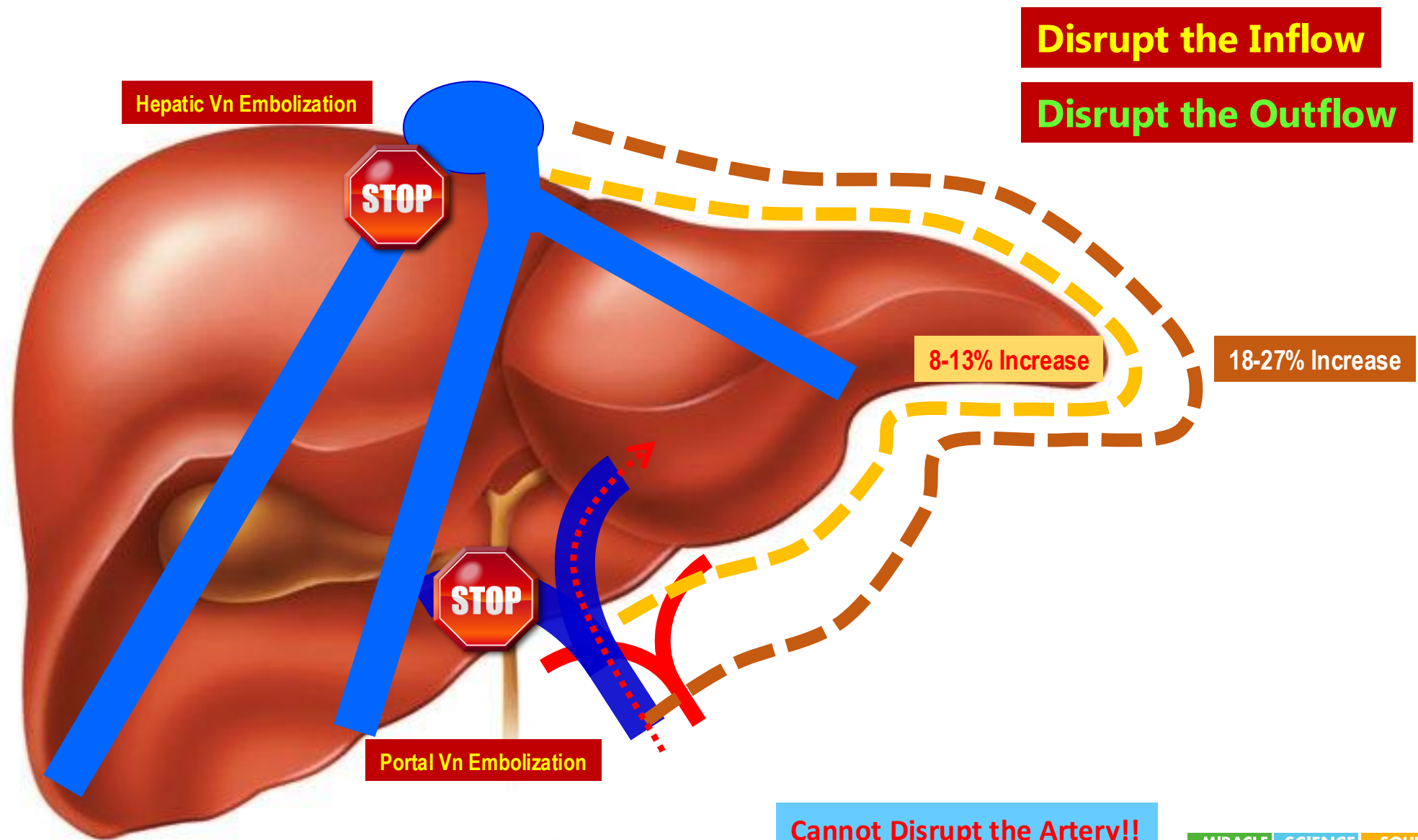
Chemo

Designing Liver Resections

Strategy : Inducing Shrinkage

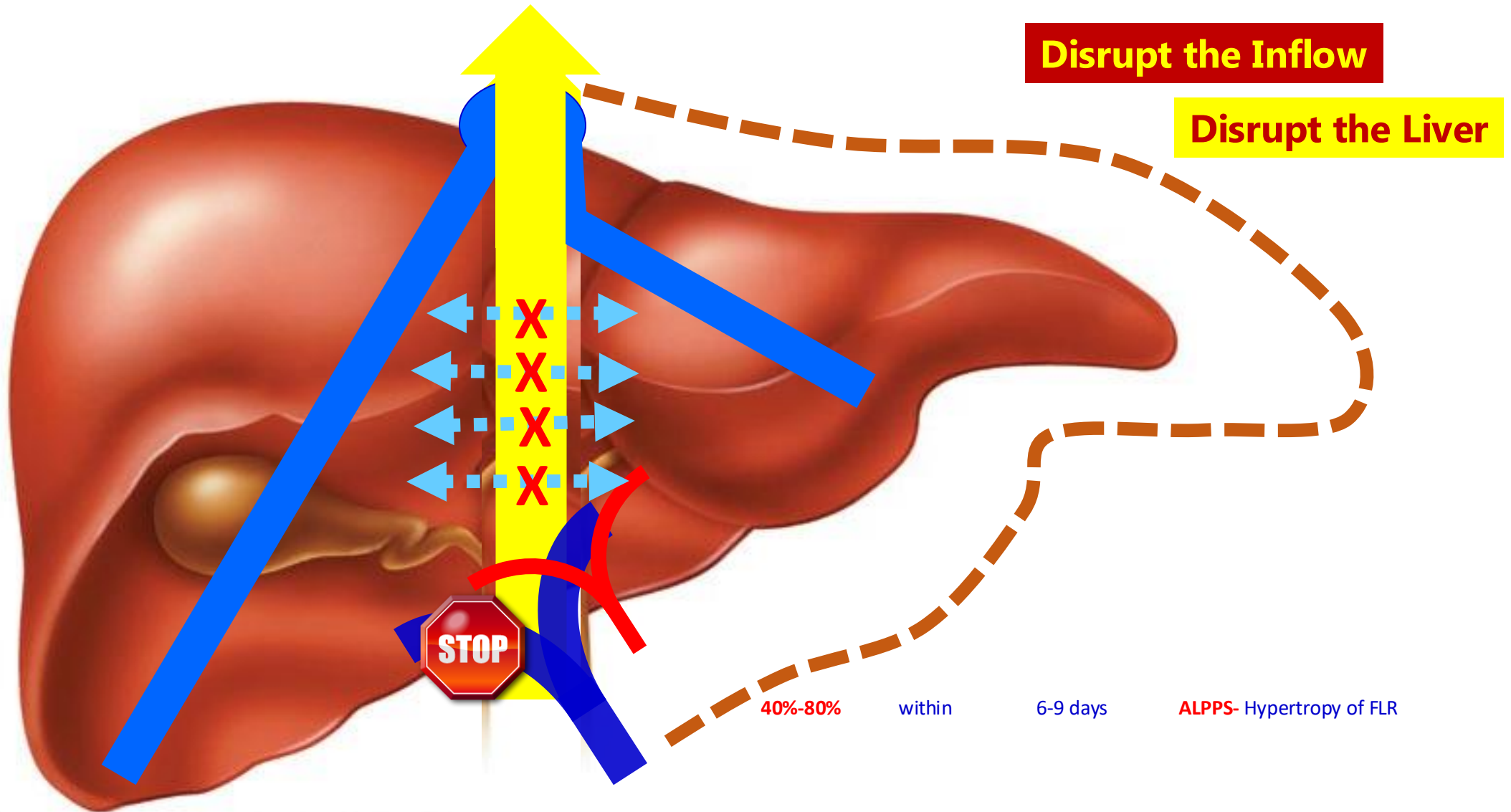


Designing Liver Resections: Creative Strategies of Inflow and Outflow disruption



ALPPS- Associating Liver Partition and Portal Vein Ligation for Staged Hepatectomy

Designing Liver Resections: Inflow disruption and Liver disruption → ALPPS

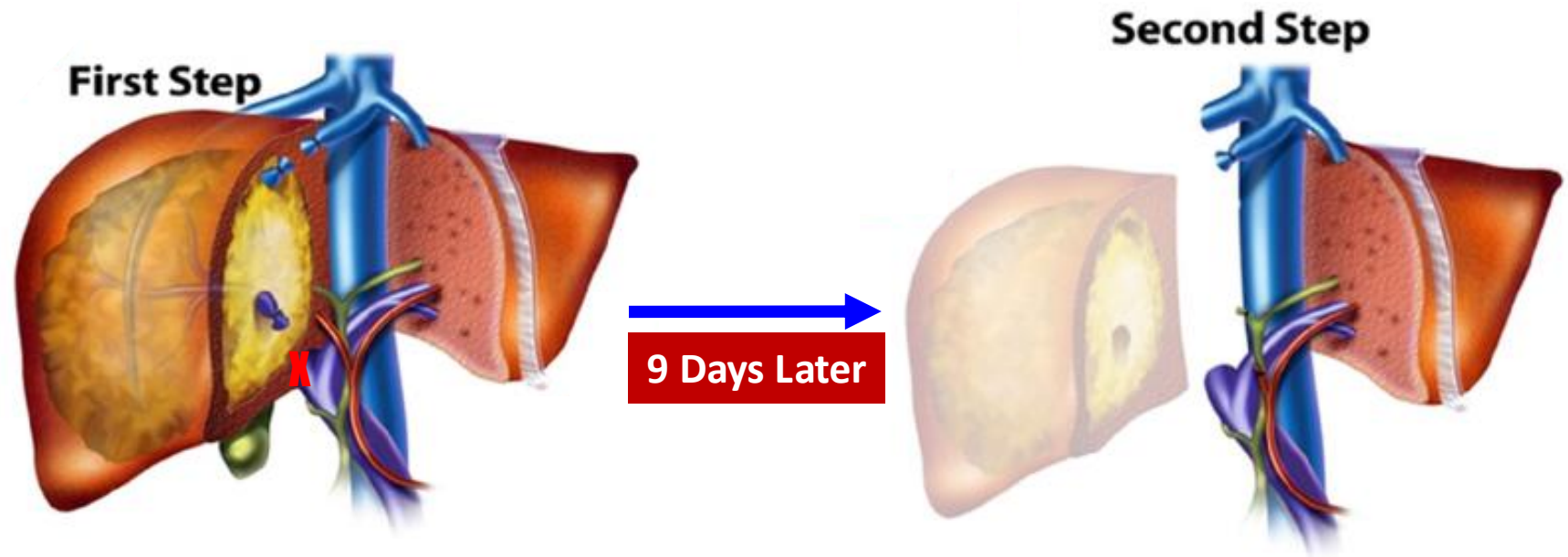
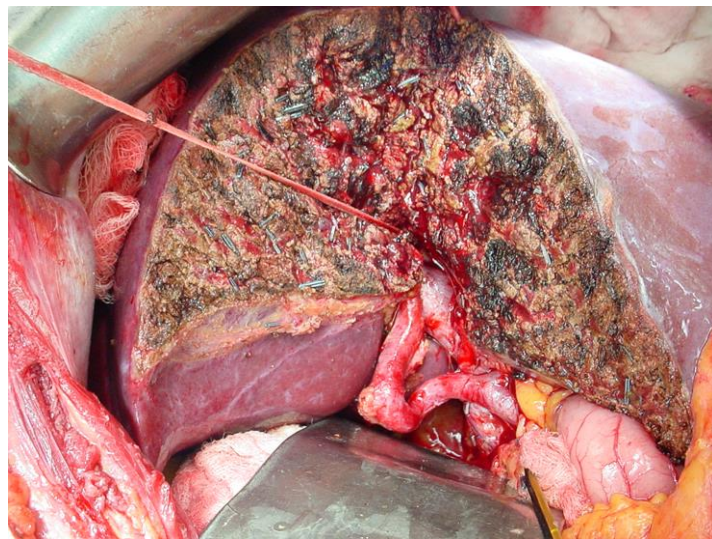


Cannot Disrupt the Artery!!

ALPPS- Associating Liver Partition and Portal Vein Ligation for Staged Hepatectomy

Strategy 5: ALPPS- Compensatory Hypertrophy

40%-80% within 6-9 days **ALPPS-** Hypertrophy of FLR
8%-27% within 2-60 days **PVL/PVE-** Hypertrophy of FLR



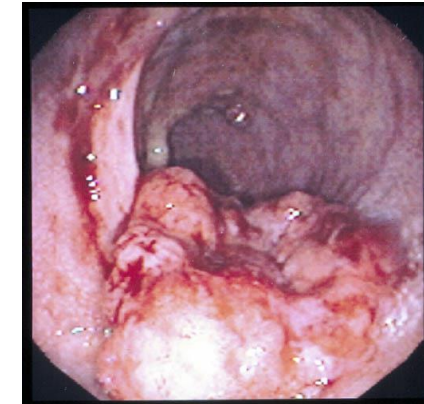
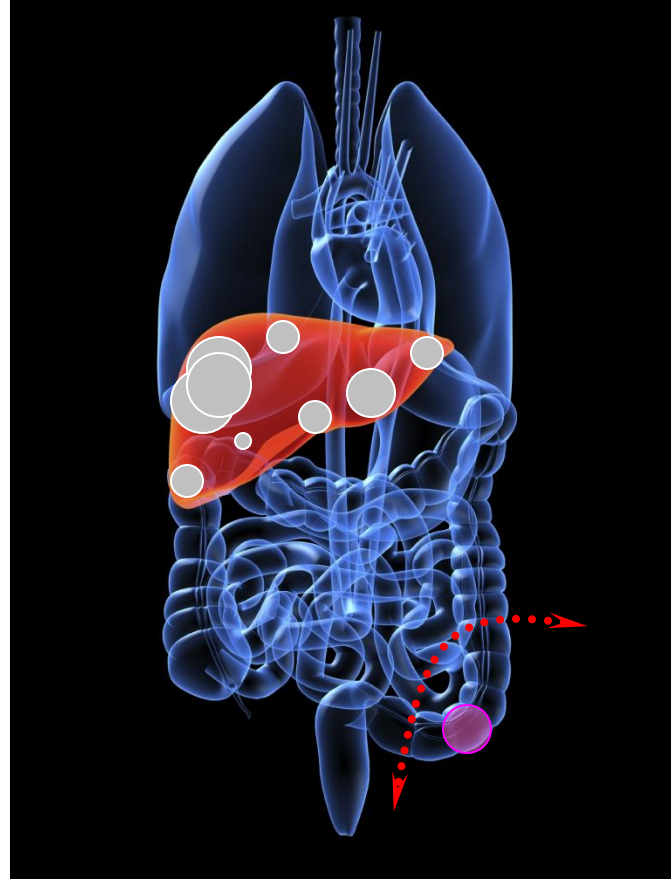
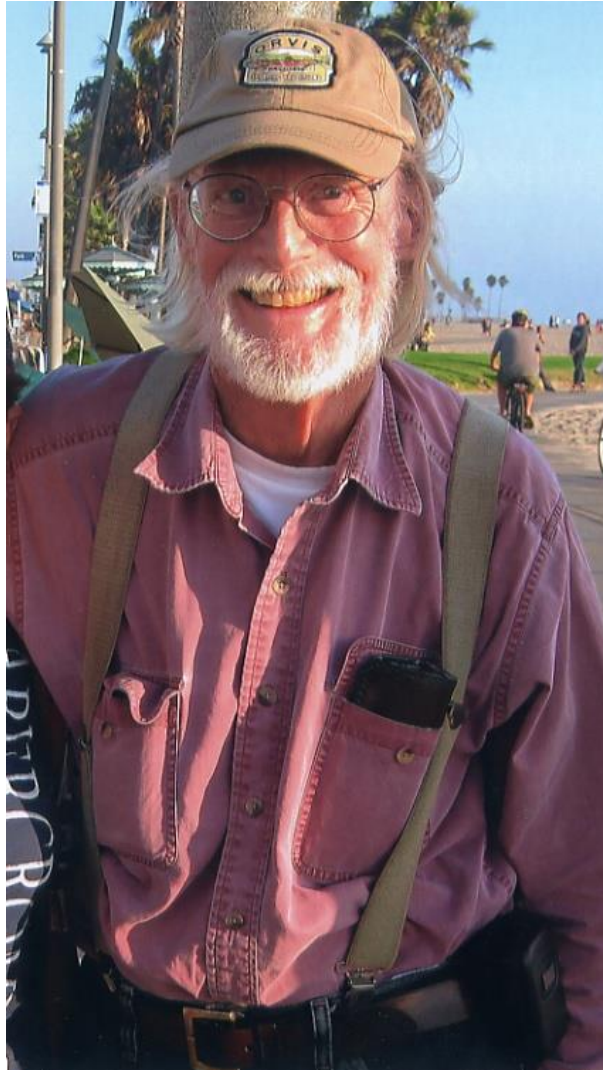
Operative morbidity **16%-64%**
Mortality **12%-23% down to 5% now**

LVD supplanted the role of ALPPS going forward. Metanalysis showed no difference between LVD and ALPPS in the hypertrophy of the FLR but significantly reduced morbidity and mortality with LVD.

Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis. Int. 2023, 22, 221–227.

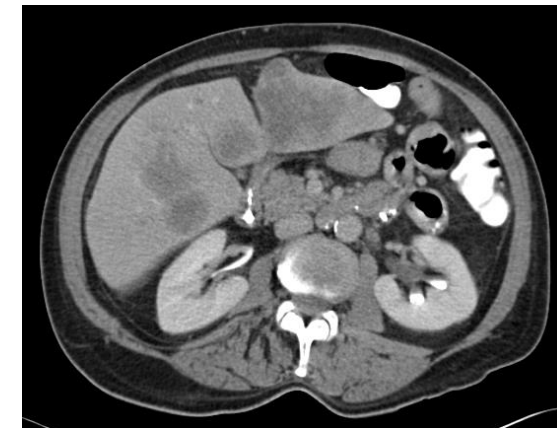
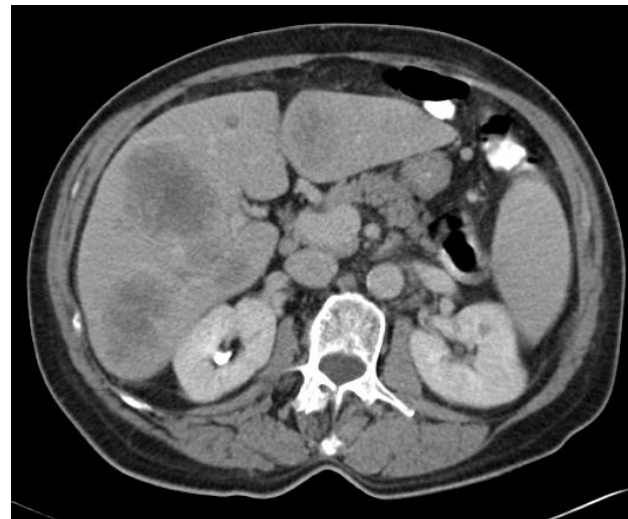
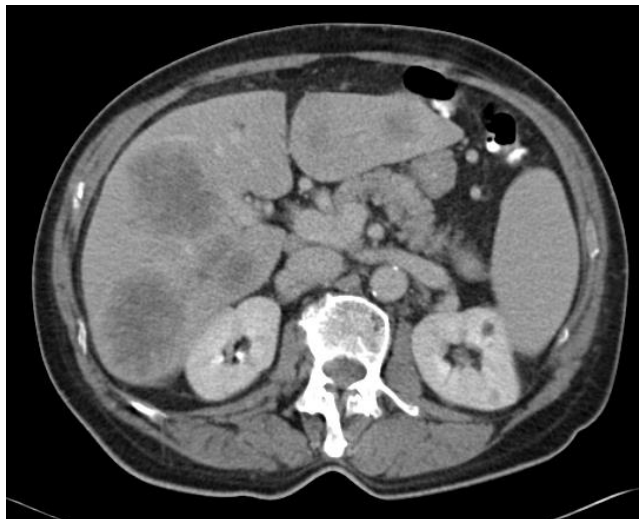
Increasing the size of the future liver remnant

Dec 13th, 2006



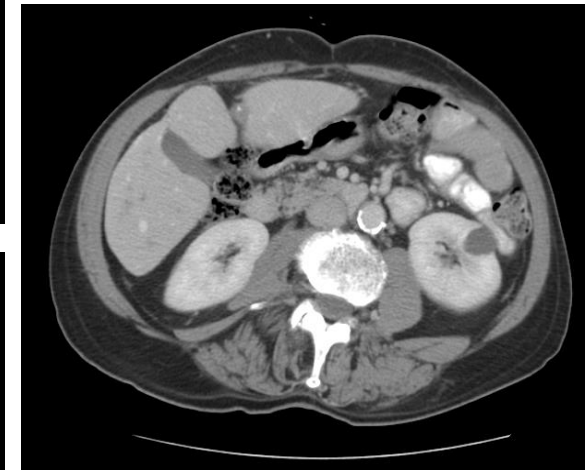
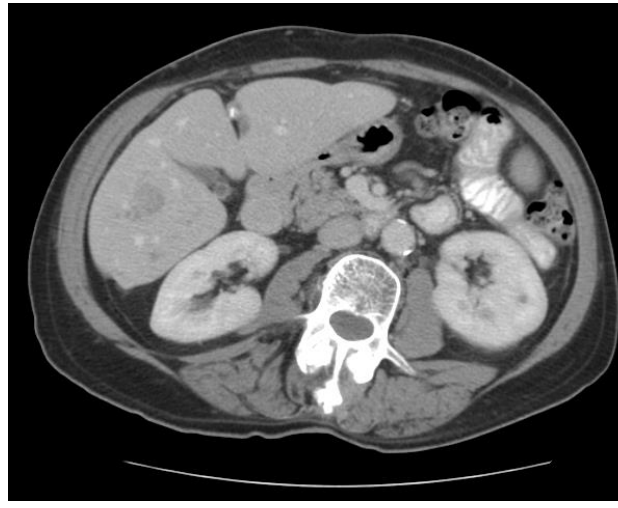
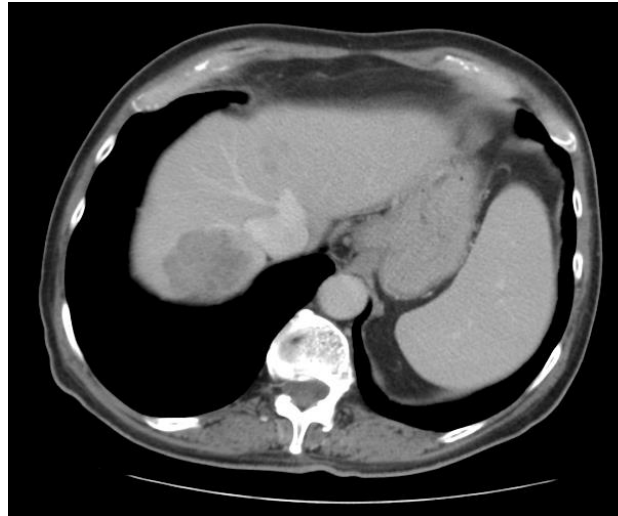
Case for PVE- CRLM

Dec 13th, 2006

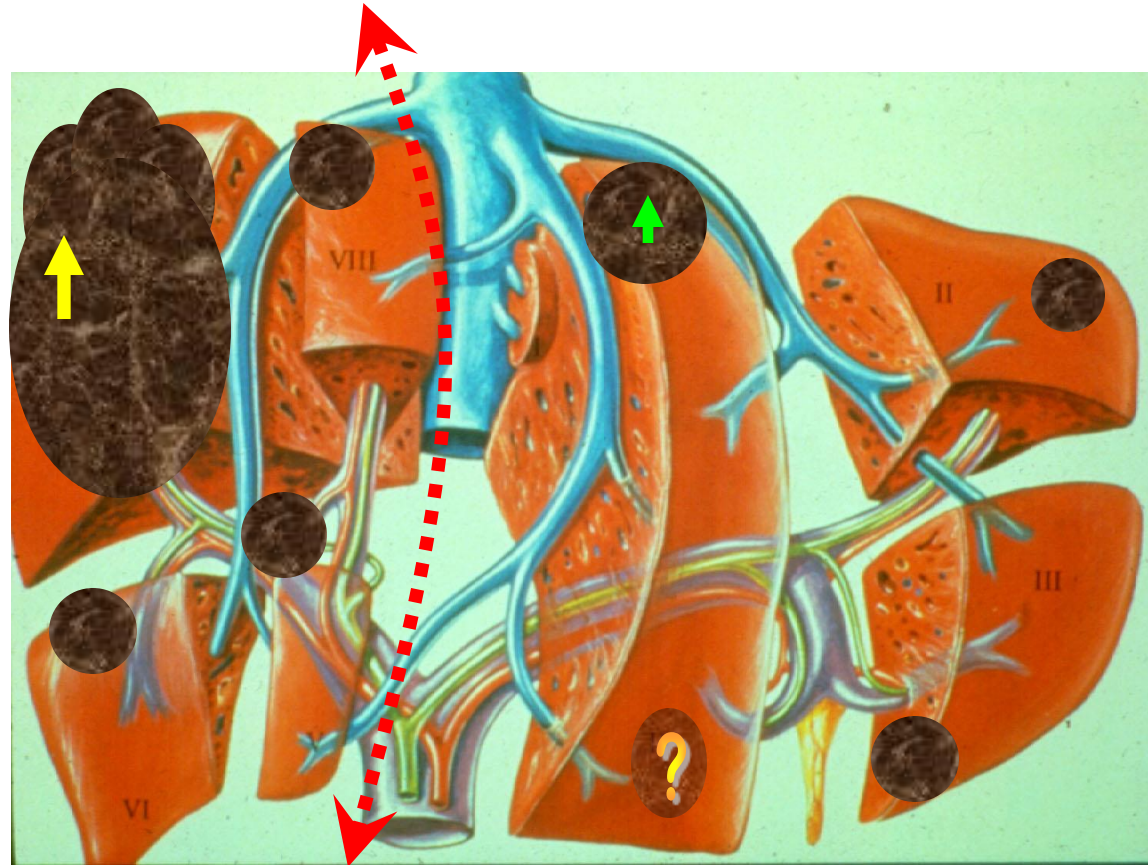


Excellent Response to Chemo → PVE

May 5th, 2009



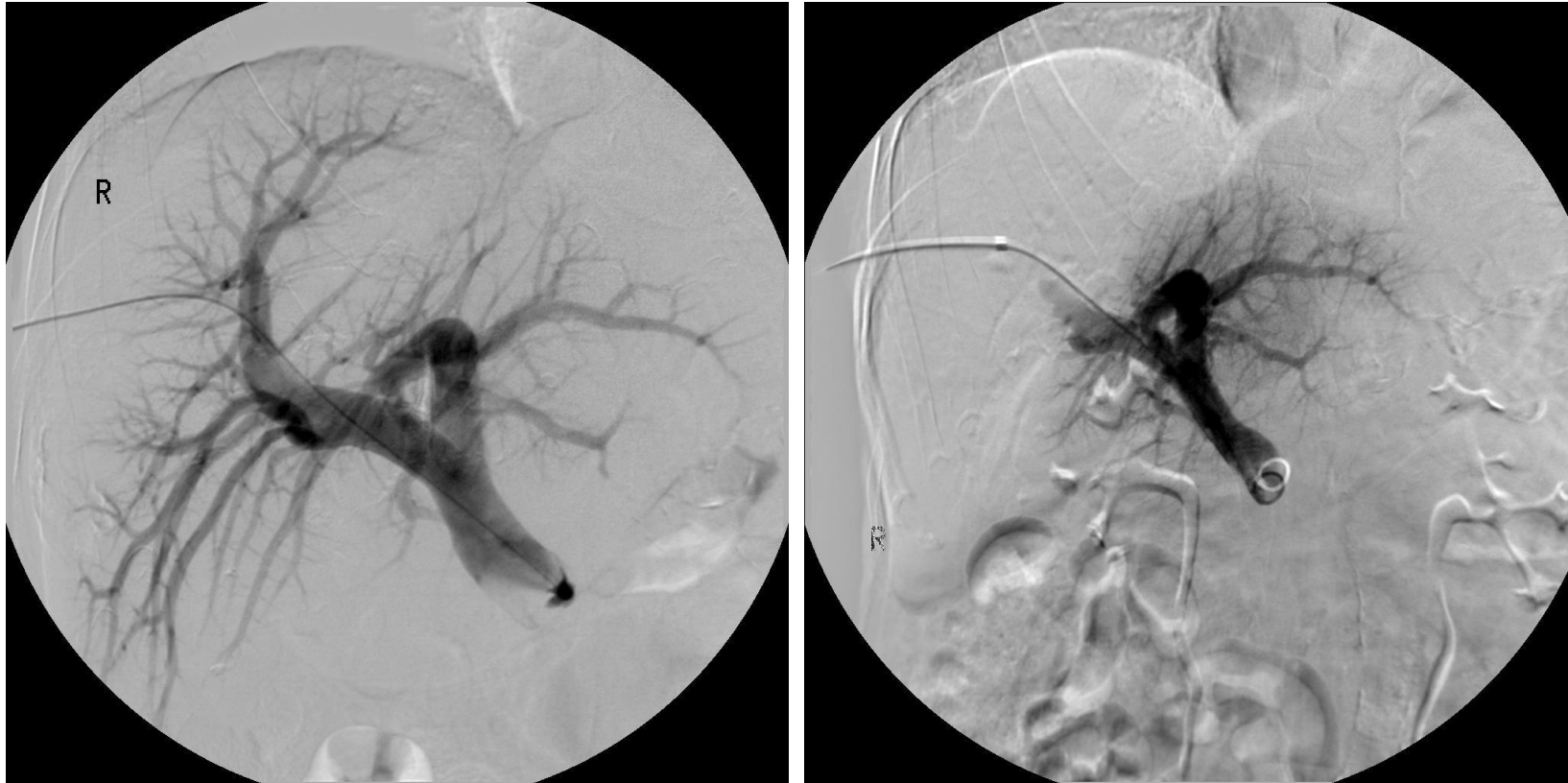
Future liver remnant = 20-22% hence → PVE



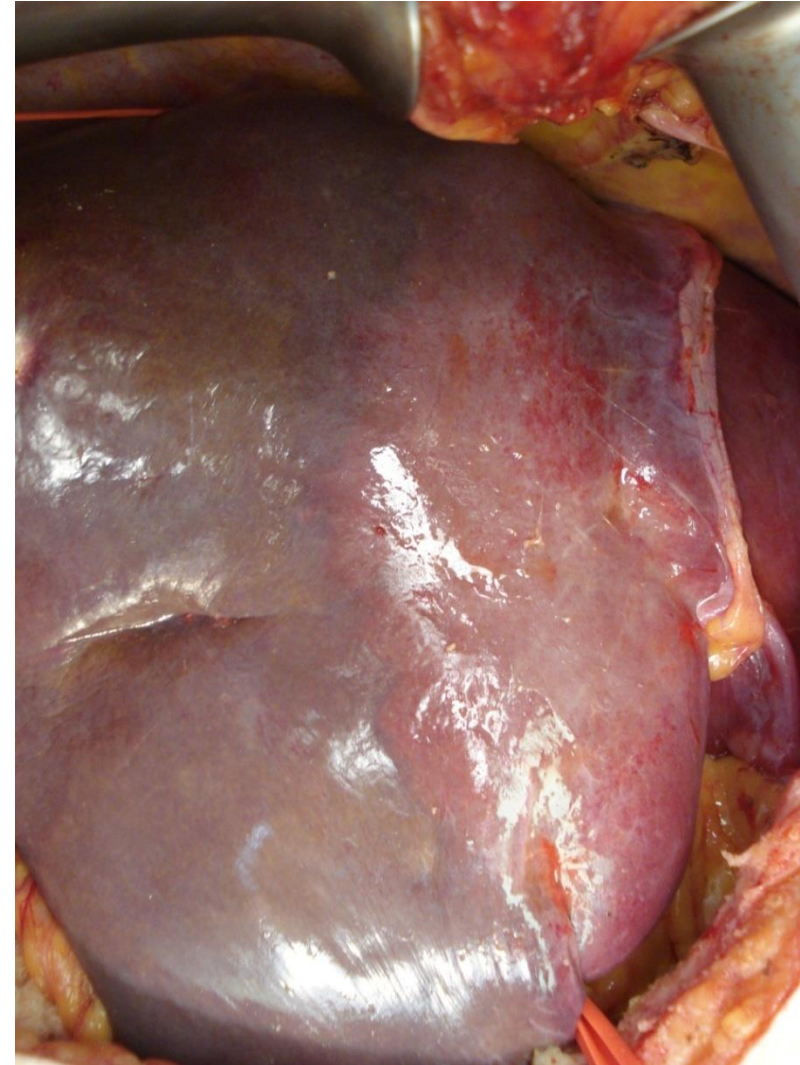
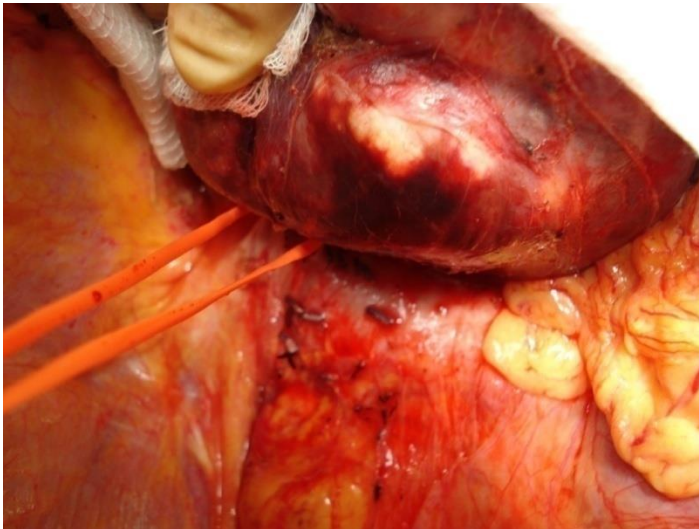
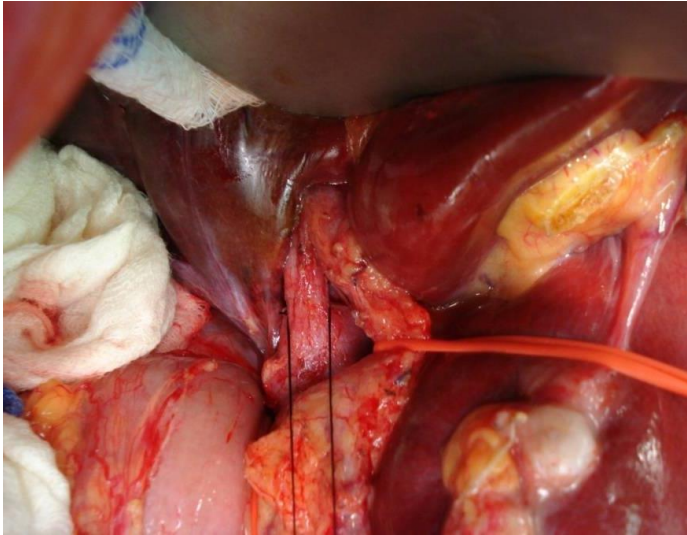
PLAN

- Right Hepatectomy
- Wedge Segments 2, 3, 4
- Estimated Volume to be resected: **78-80%. FLR- 20-22%**

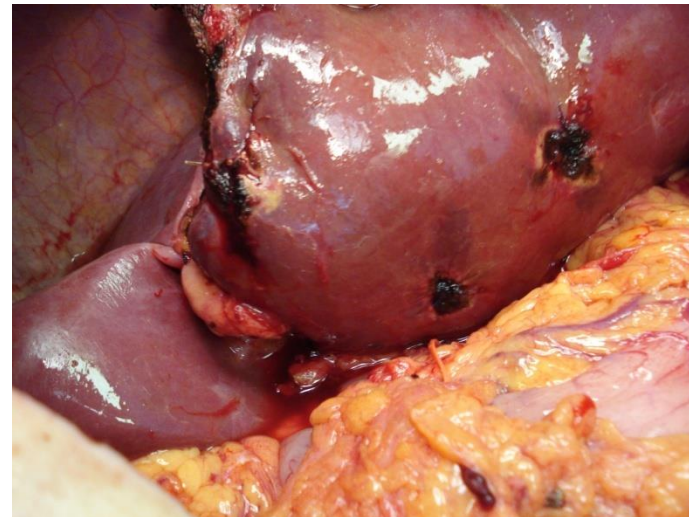
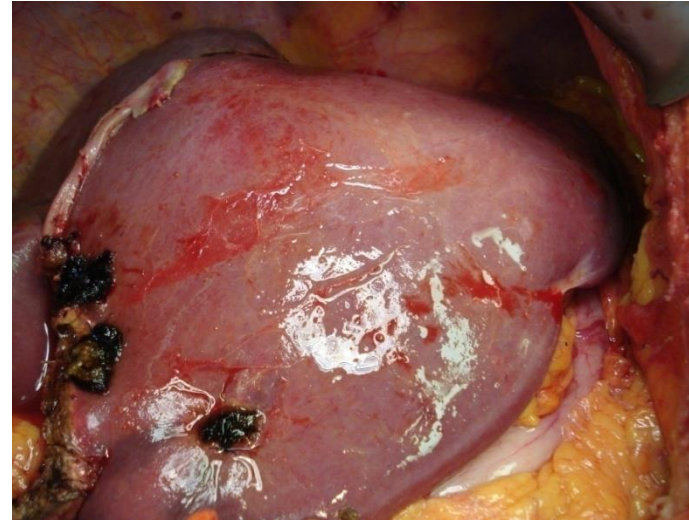
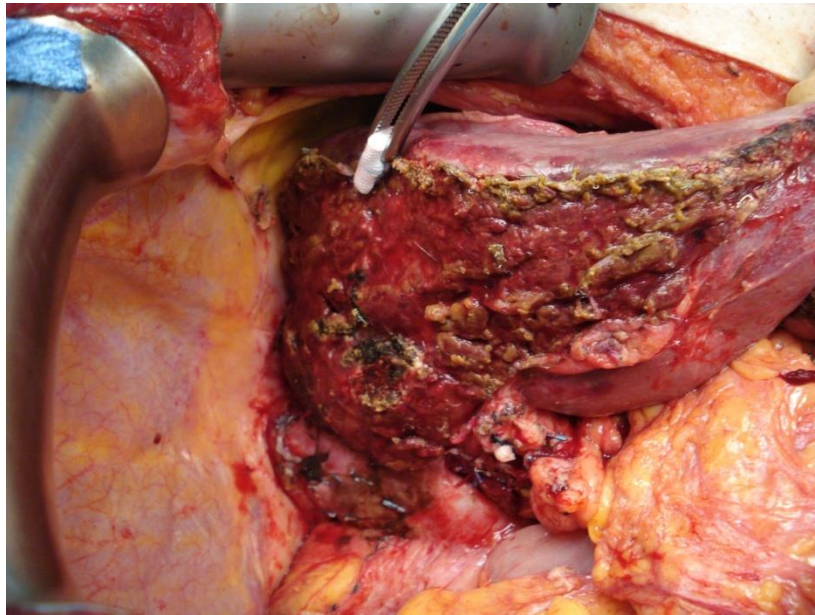
Case for PVE- CRLM



Case for PVE- CRLM



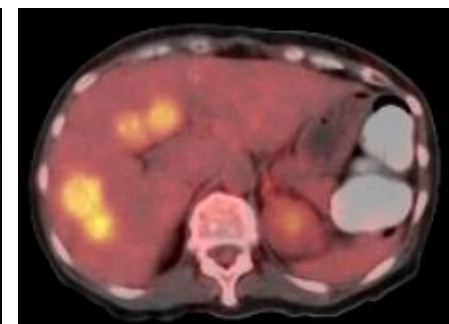
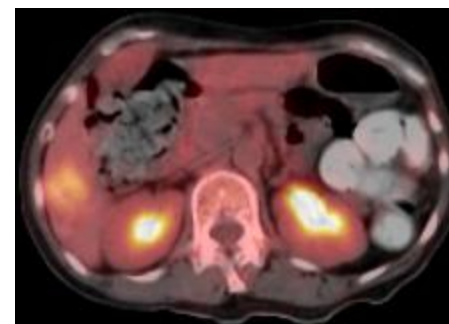
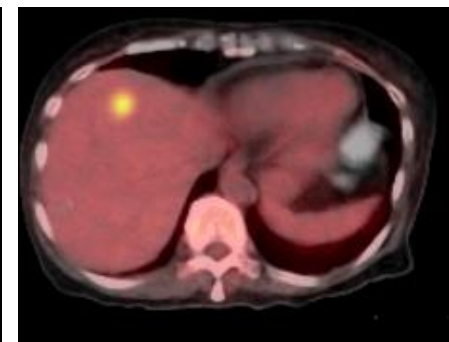
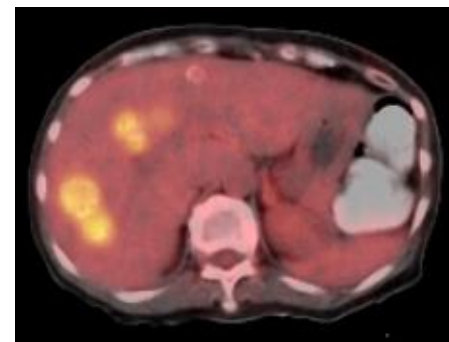
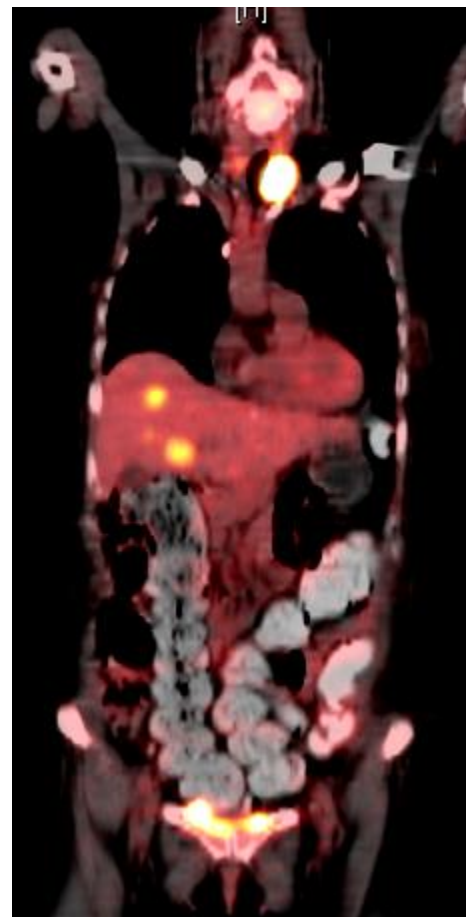
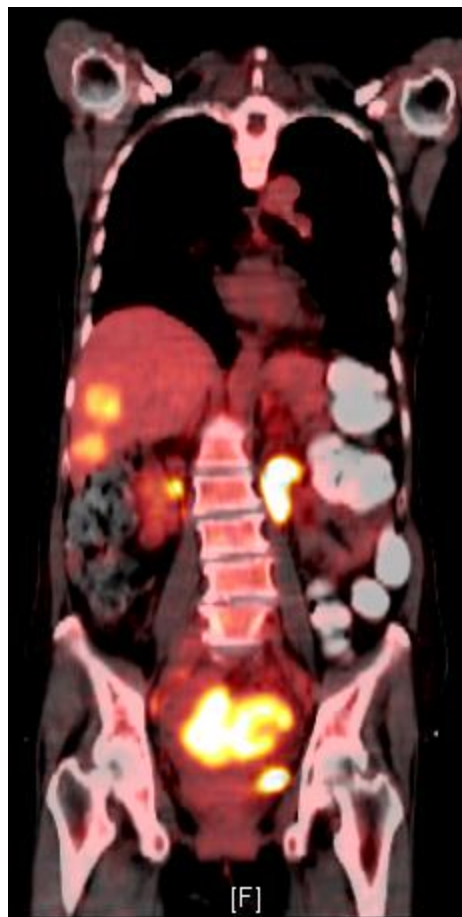
Case for PVE- CRLM



Staged Hepatectomies- CRLM

LG

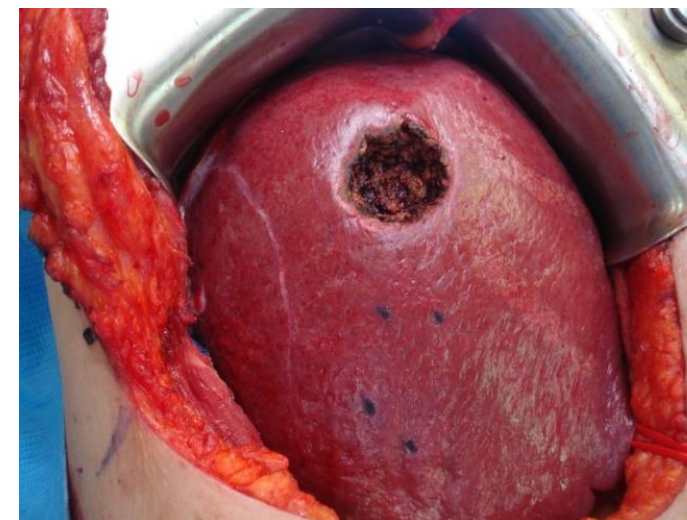
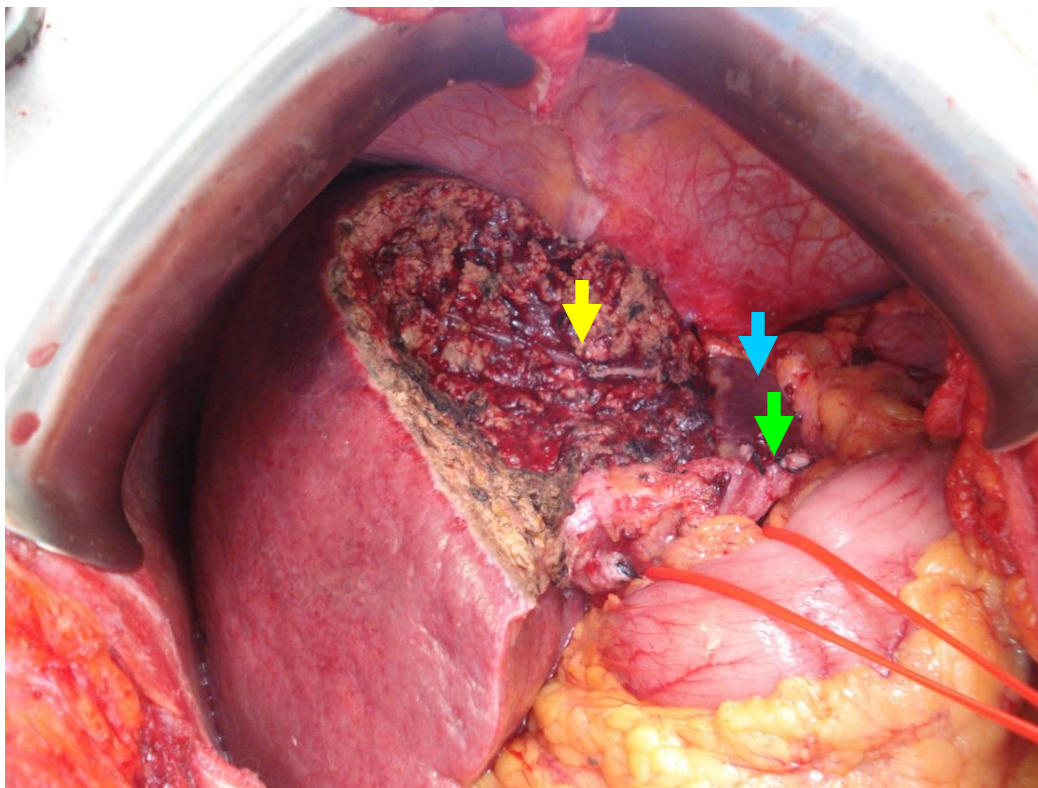
Mar 5th 2010



Stage 1: Left Hepatectomy + Right Wedges

LG

Jan 11th 2011



Stage 2: Hepatectomy- Seg VI Resection

LG

May 5th 2011



Liver Metastases- CRLM

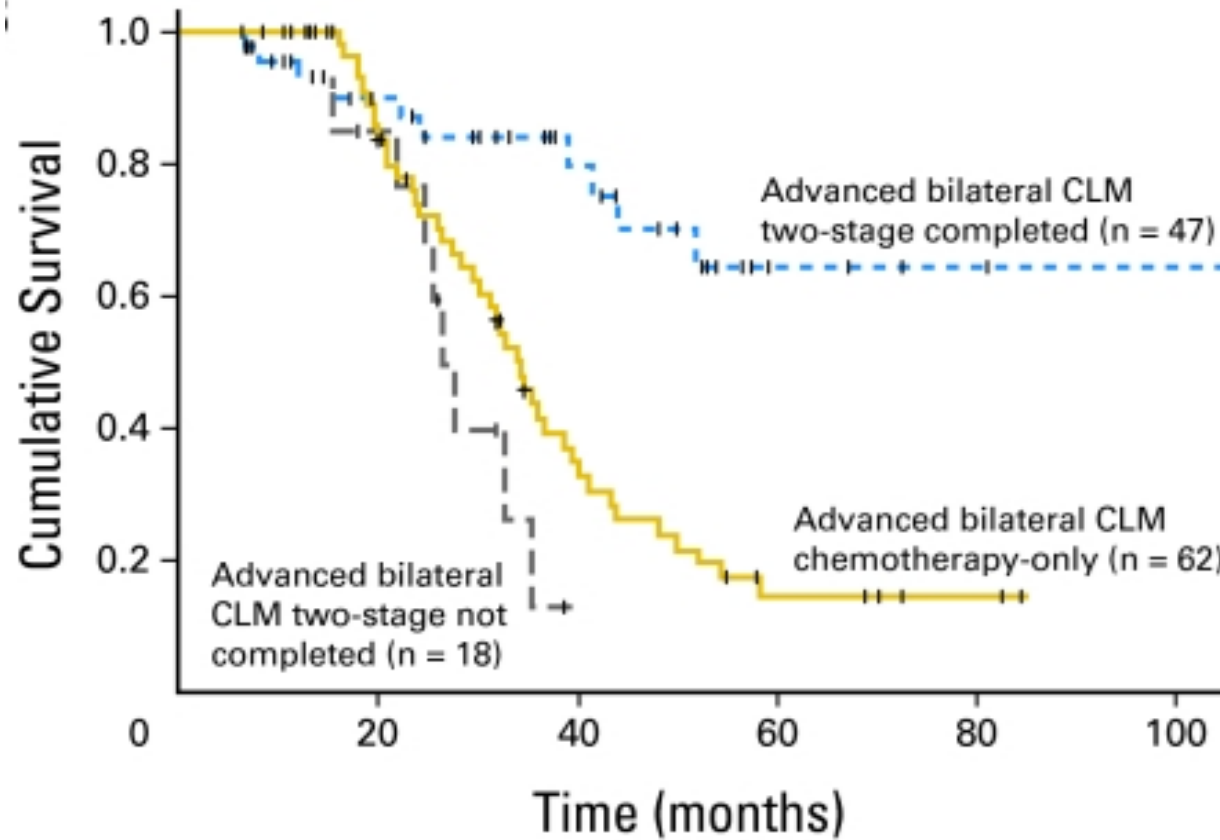
LG

Feb 12th 2015

Approx: 4.5 year



Bilateral Colorectal Liver Mets

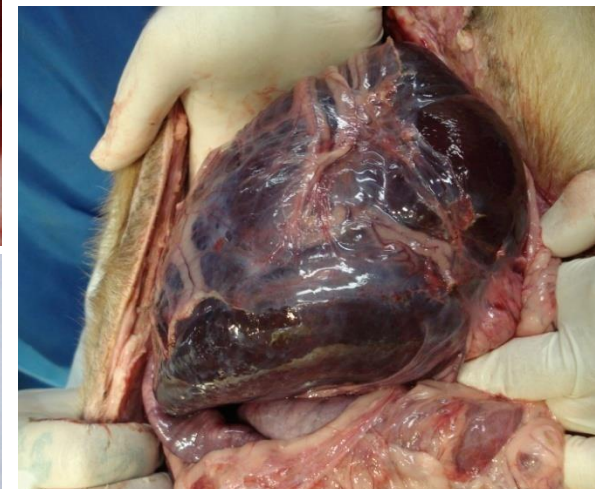
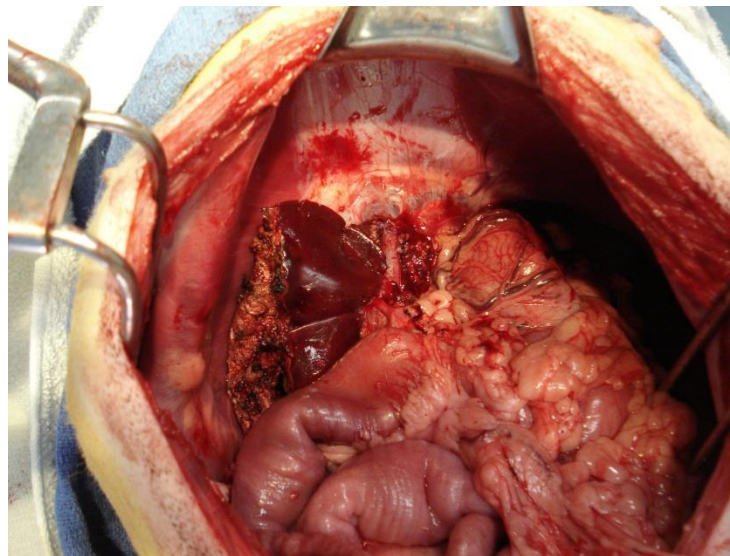
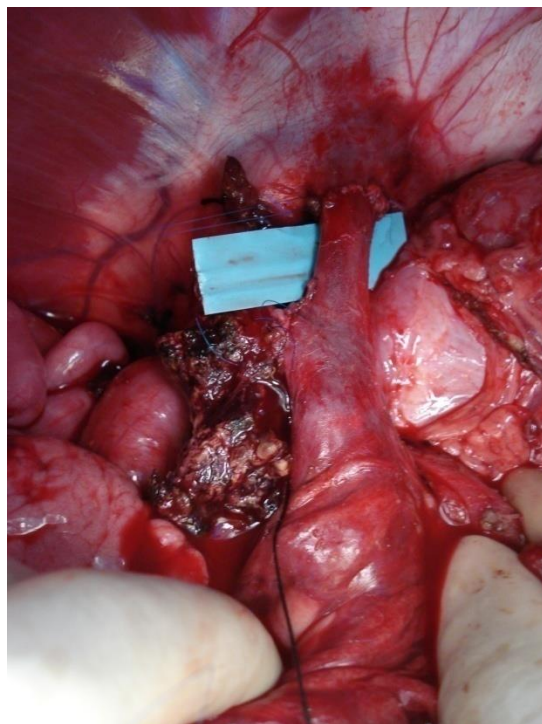


MD Anderson: J Clin Oncol. 2011;29:1083-1090

Pushing the limits- 90% Liver Resection

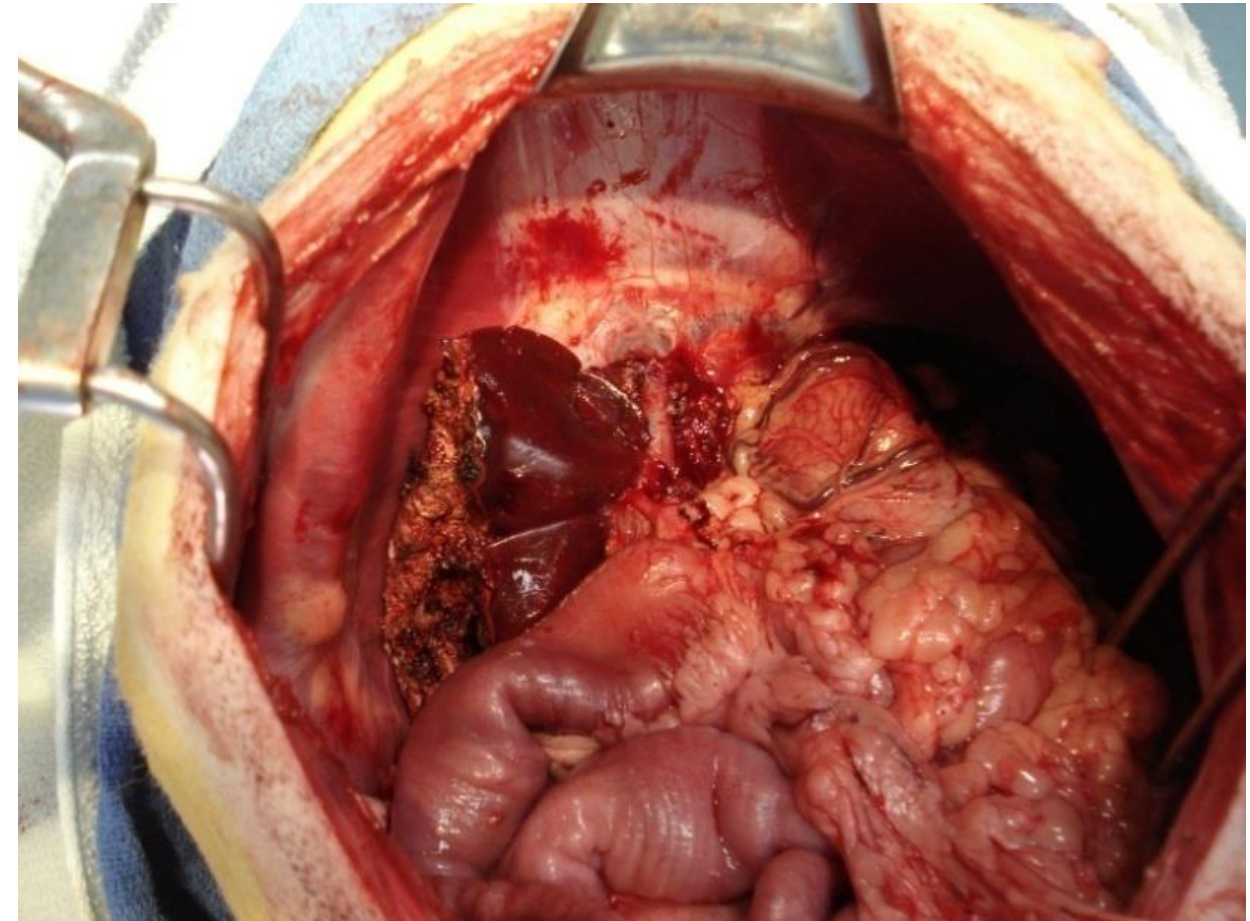
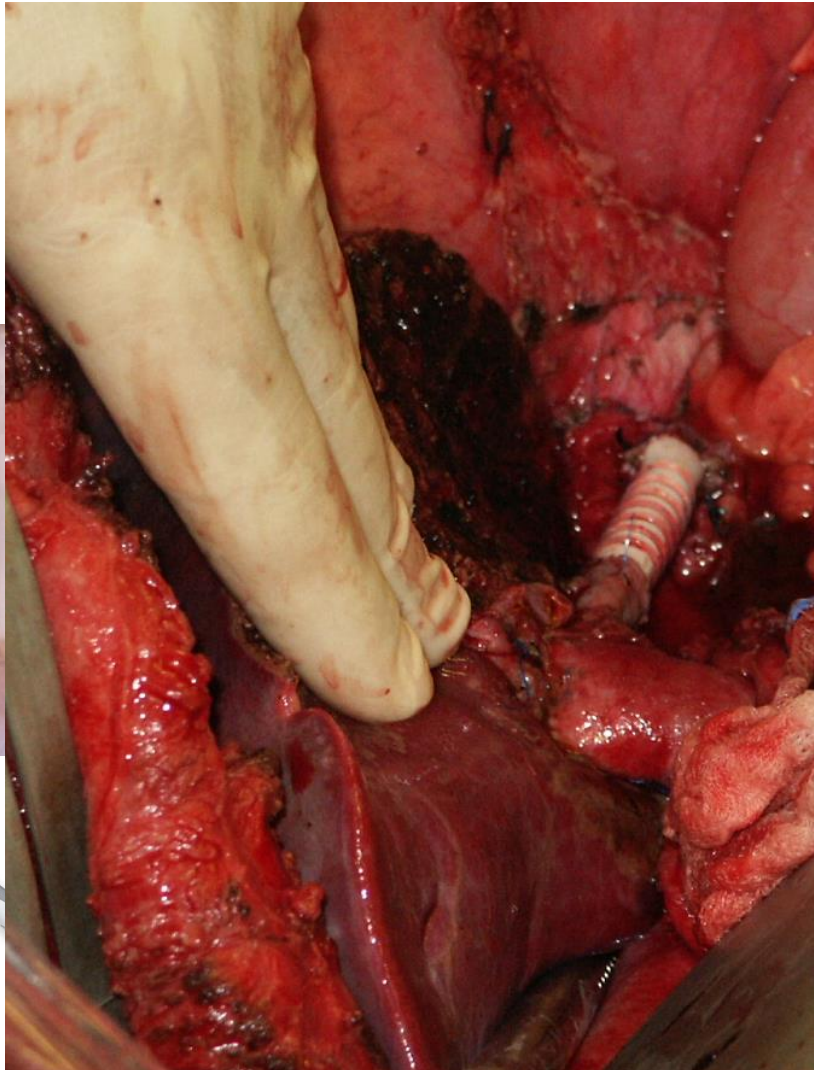
Resection of the Liver with Portal Shunting

Strategy 6: Portahepatic Shunt



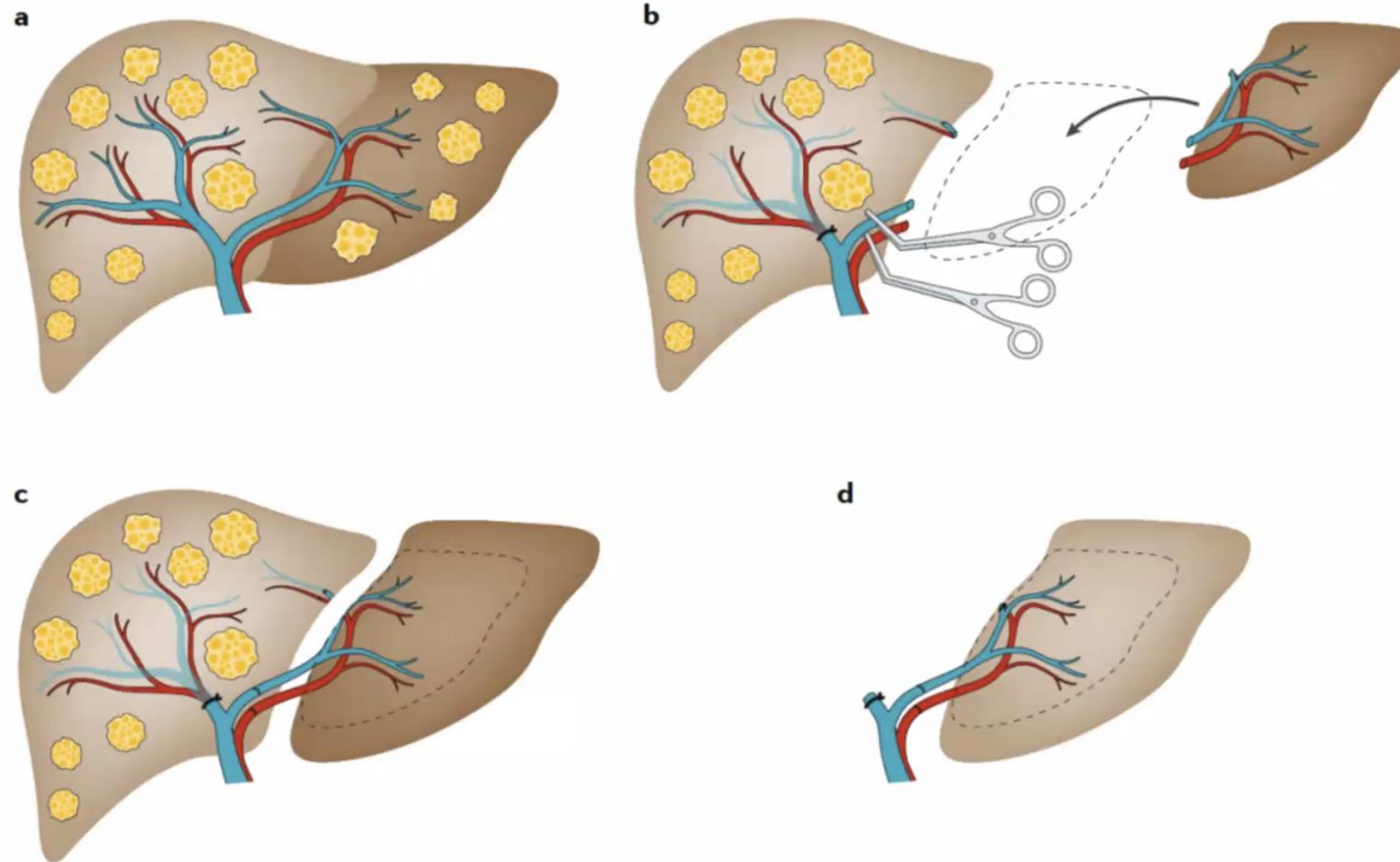
Pushing the limits- 90% Liver Resection

Strategy 6: Portahepatic Shunt



RAPID- Resection and Partial Liver Transplant (Seg 2 & 3) with Delayed Total Hepatectomy

Strategy 7: Partial Liver Transplant



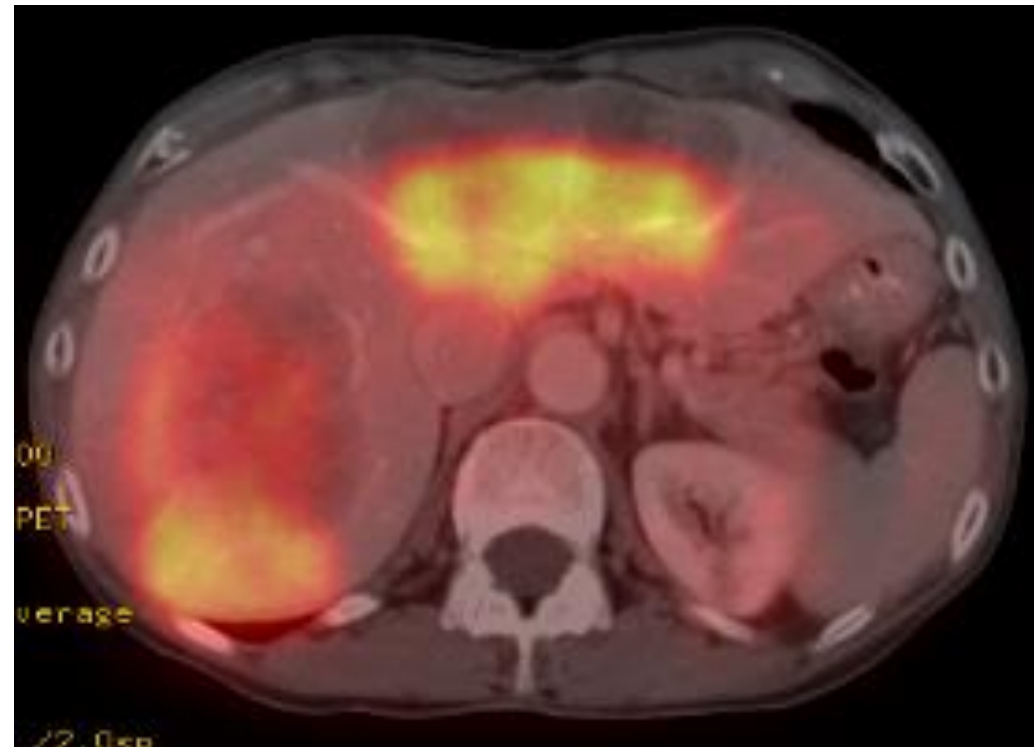
Transplant a small auxiliary left lateral liver graft (segment 2+3) and ligation of the right portal vein, followed by hepatectomy of the native liver at a second stage after sufficient regeneration of the graft

Liver Metastases- CRLM- Our Evolving Concept

Strategy 8: One stage resection + IRE

1003-1383

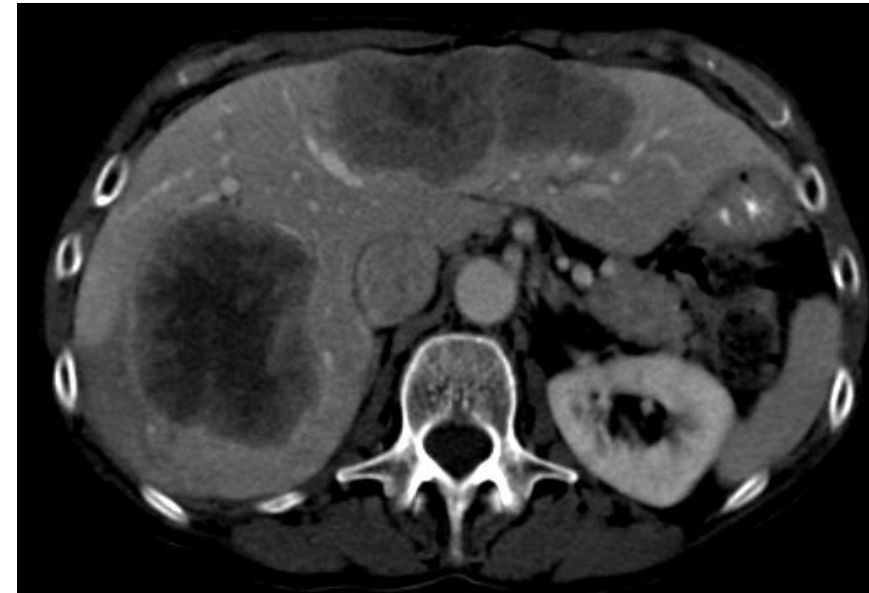
Feb 21st 2012



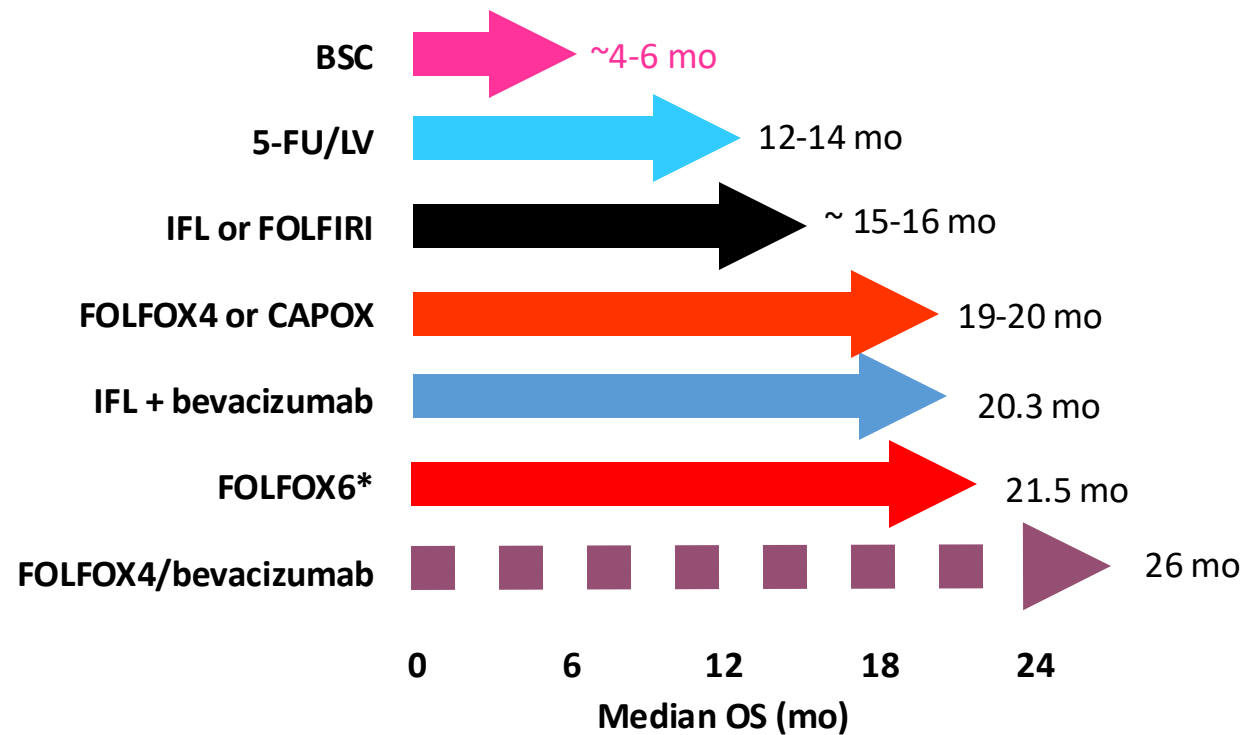
Liver Metastases- Can we make it all 1 Stage Surgery?

SS

Feb 21st 2012



A changing landscape: Improving survival in pts with mCRC

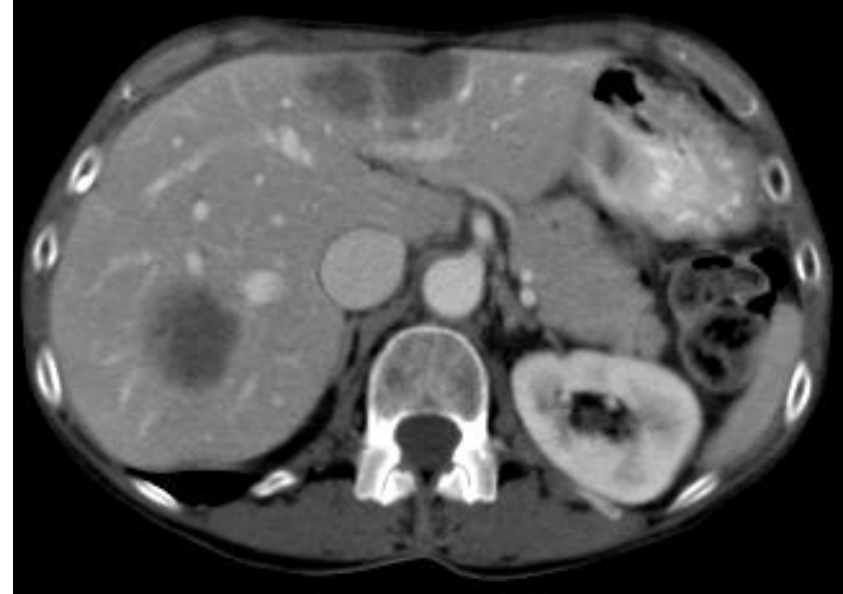
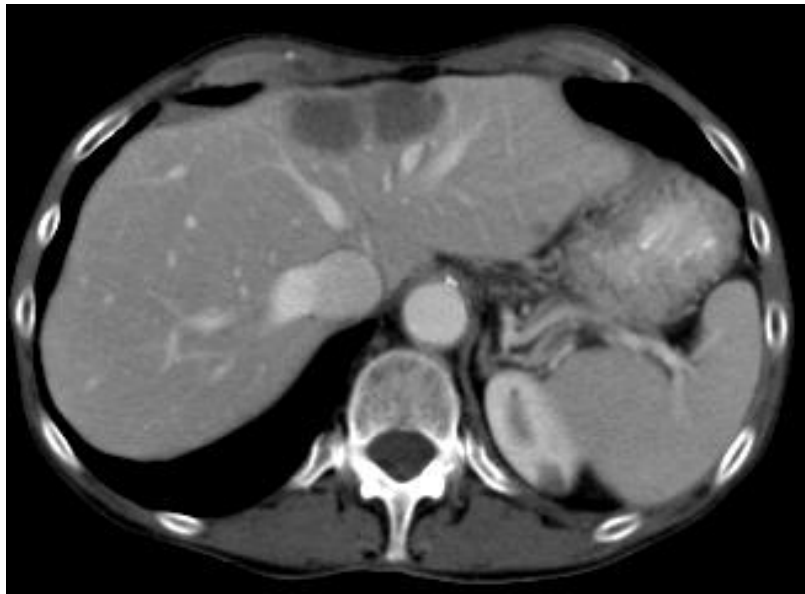


FOLFOXIRI, Erbitux, Cetuximab, Regorafenib etc. etc.

Liver Metastases- Can we make it all 1 Stage Surgery?

1003-1383

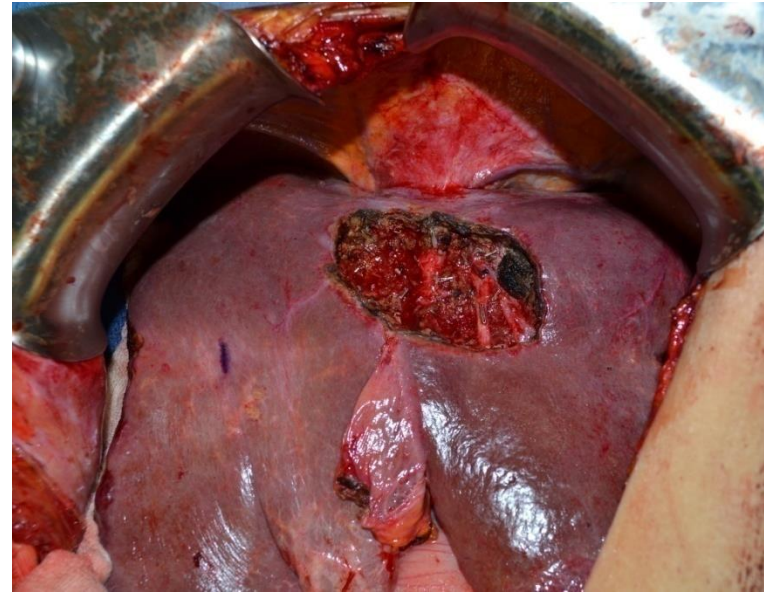
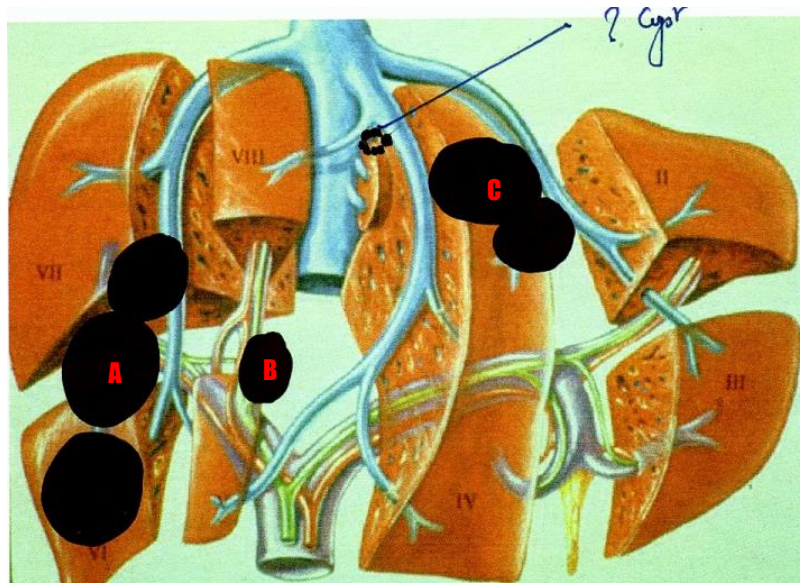
Apr 13th 2012



CRLM- Resection + Nanoknife → Making it all 1 Stage Surgery

SS

June 28th 2012



Surgery : discharged POD 8

Right Hemicolectomy

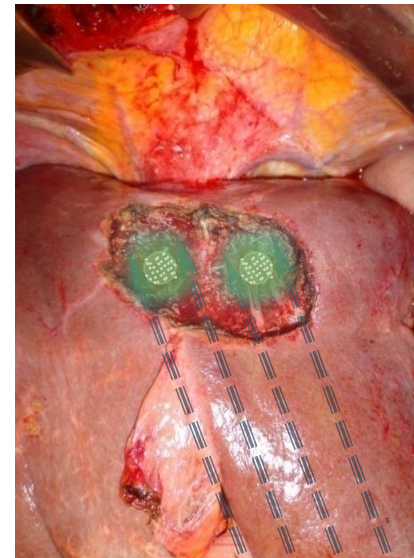
A: Right Posterior Sectionectomy (Seg 6 & 7)

B: Wedge Resection of Seg 4B/ 5 lesion.....sitting right on the portal vein.

So basically enucleated.....no attempt at getting margins

C: Wedge Resection of lesions in Seg 2 and 4A.

No attempt at getting margins.....as this was sitting on the bifurcation of the left hepatic vein. Bed Nanoknifed (Irreversible Electroporation). Grossly all tumor removed.



Excellent Liver Hypertrophy- Following 1 Stage Surgery

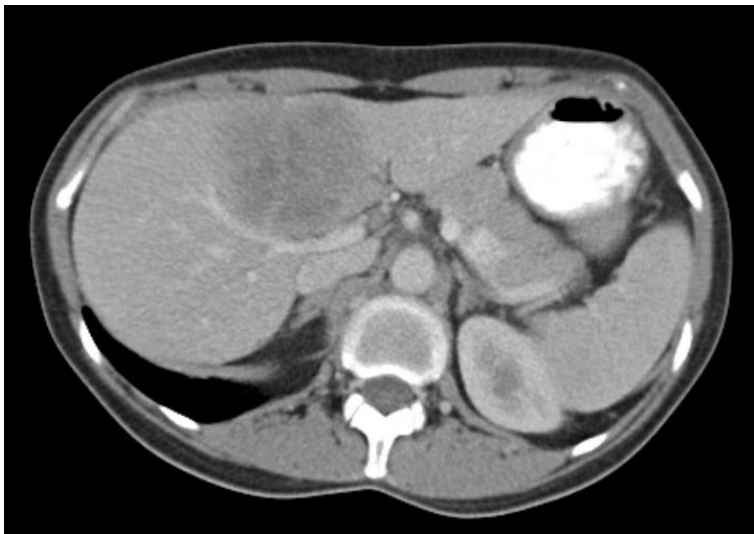
SS

Mar 19th 2019

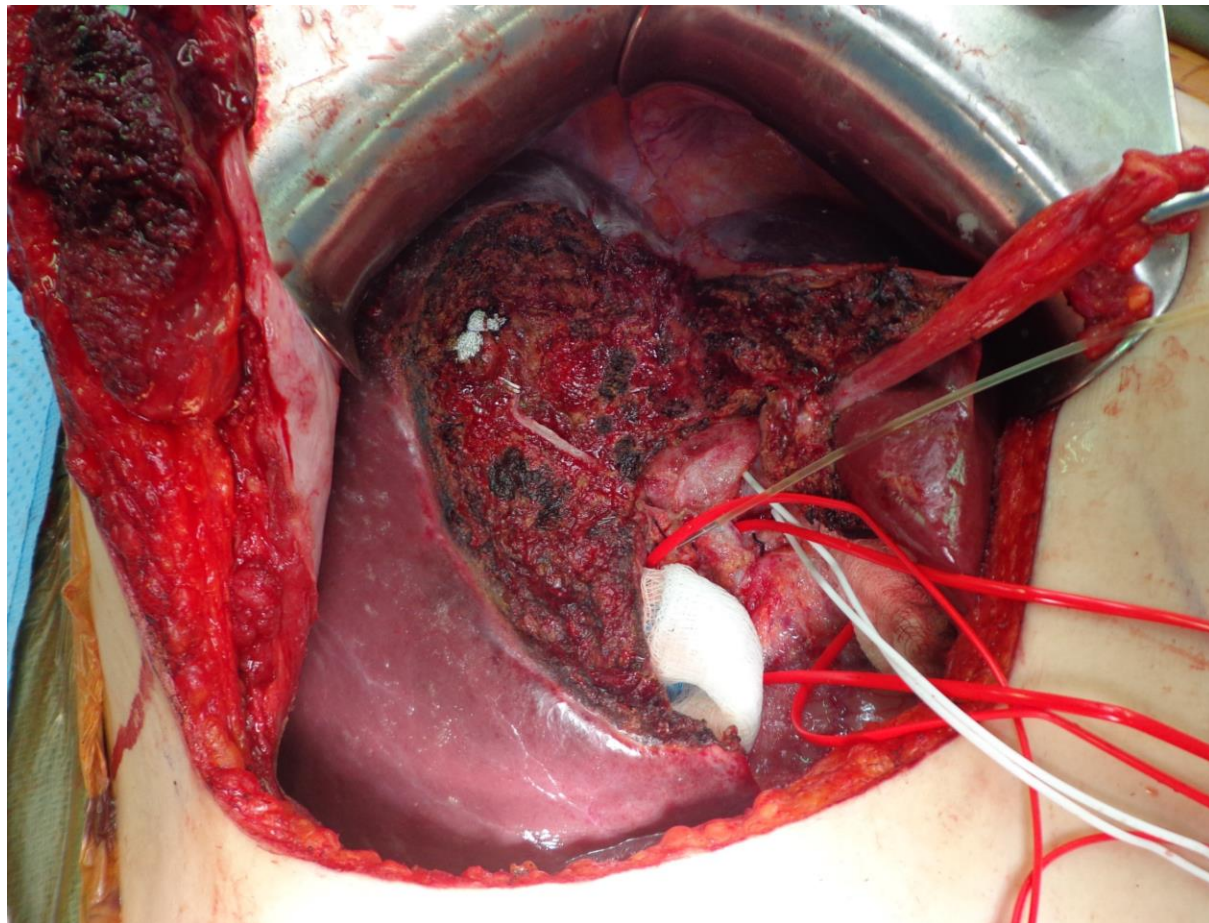
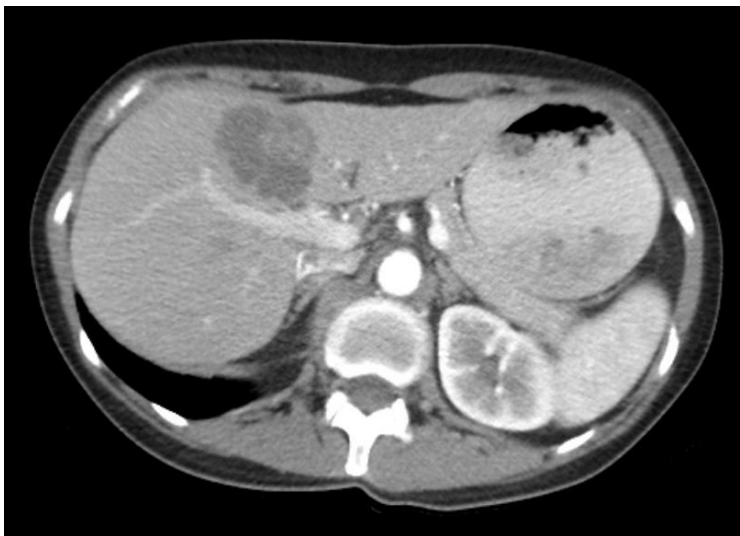


Oligometastatic CRLM- Work with your oncologist till you get the desired response?

10/22/12



02/22/13



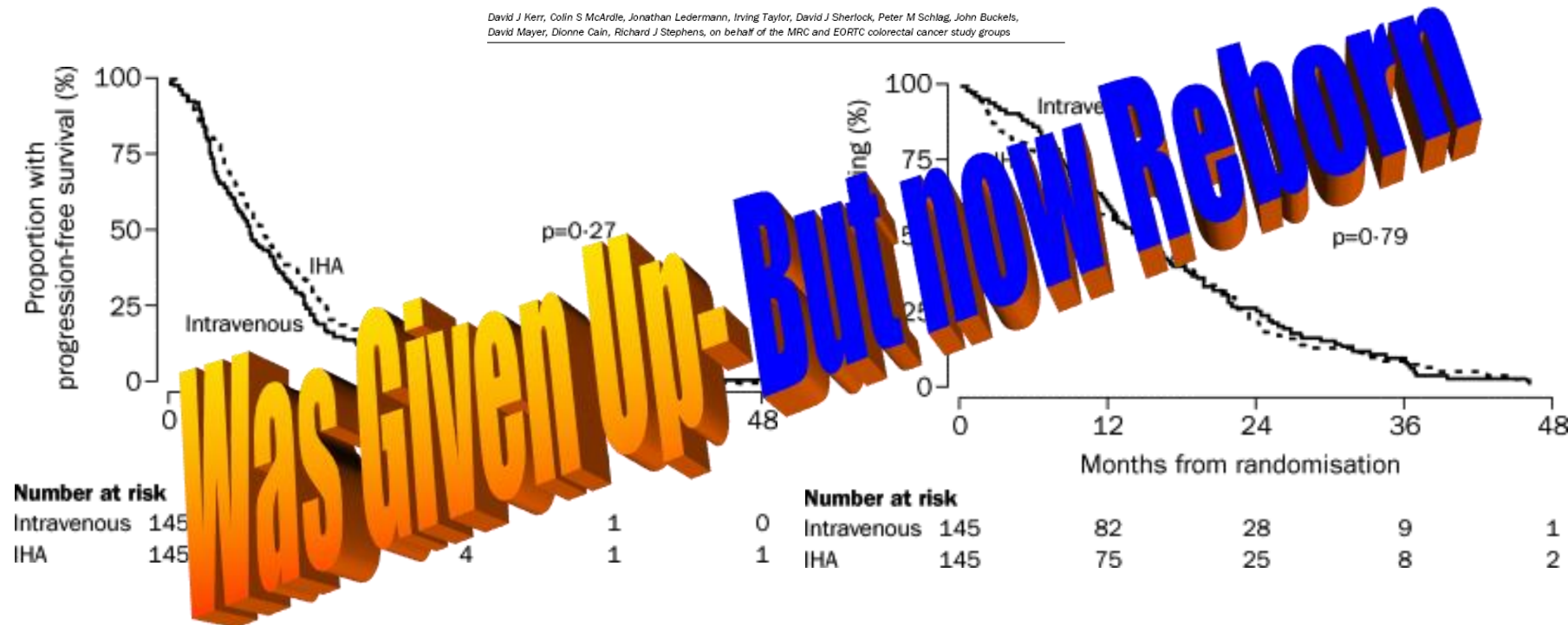
Hepatic Artery Infusion

HAI = Systemic Chemo (1994-2001)

ARTICLES

④ **Intrahepatic arterial versus Intravenous fluorouracil and folinic acid for colorectal cancer liver metastases: a multicentre randomised trial**

David J Kerr, Colin S McArdle, Jonathan Ledermann, Irving Taylor, David J Sherlock, Peter M Schlag, John Buckels, David Mayer, Dionne Cain, Richard J Stephens, on behalf of the MRC and EORTC colorectal cancer study groups



Results showed no evidence of an advantage in progression-free survival or overall survival for the IHA group; Thus continued use of this regimen cannot be recommended outside of a clinical trial

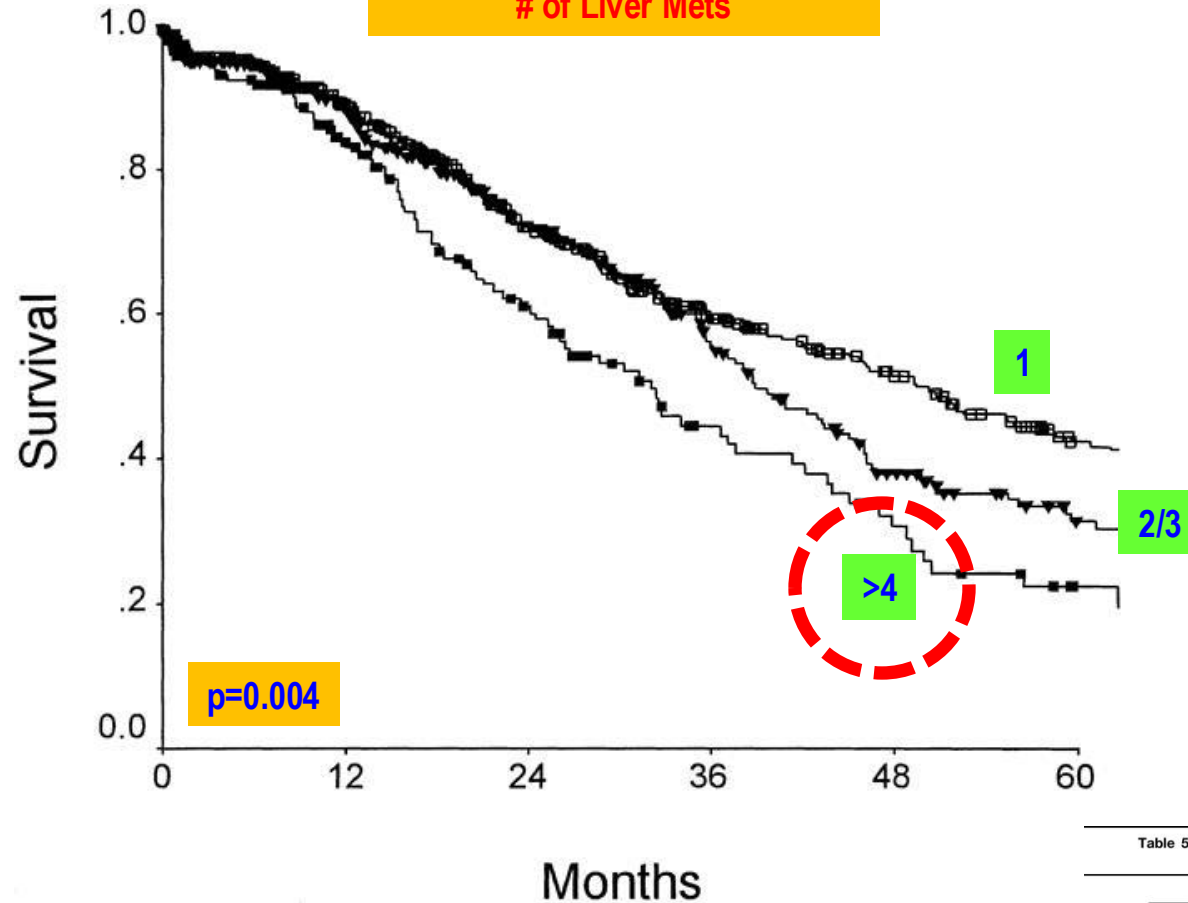
THE LANCET

[Volume 361, Issue 9355, 1 February 2003, Pages 358-359](#)

Clinical Risk Score for CRLM

1 Point for Each: Node-positive primary; DFI <12m; >1 tumor; Size > 5cm; CEA >200

Survival after Hepatic Resection
of Liver Mets



Survival after Hepatic Resection
Clinical Risk Score

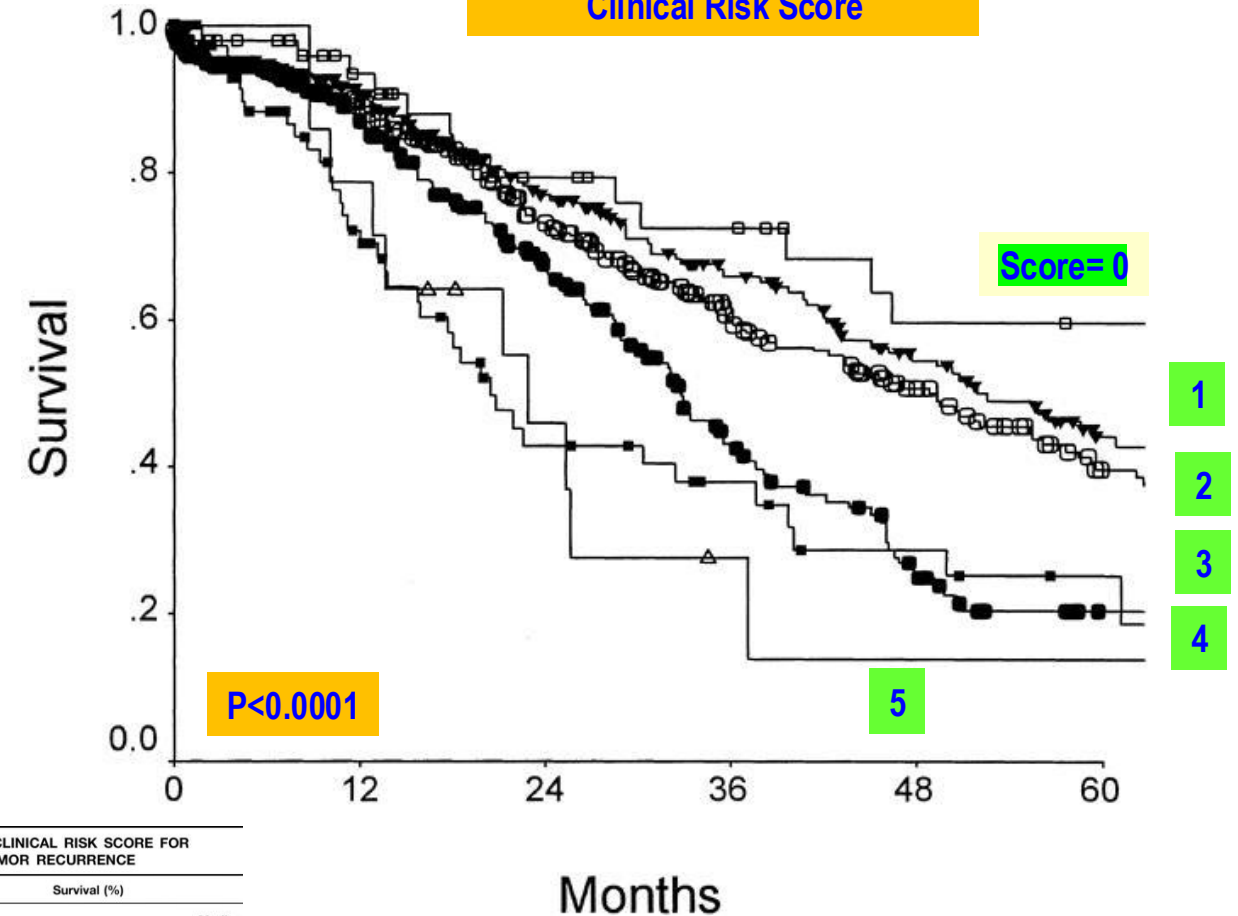


Table 5. CLINICAL RISK SCORE FOR TUMOR RECURRENCE

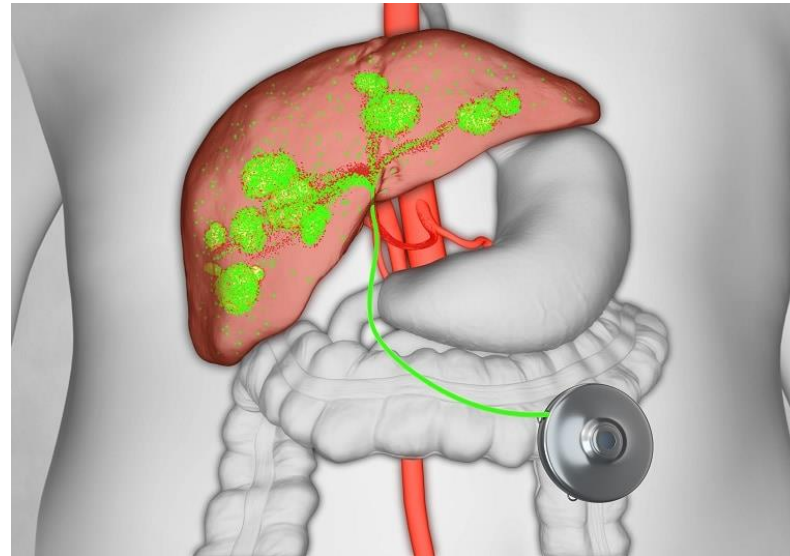
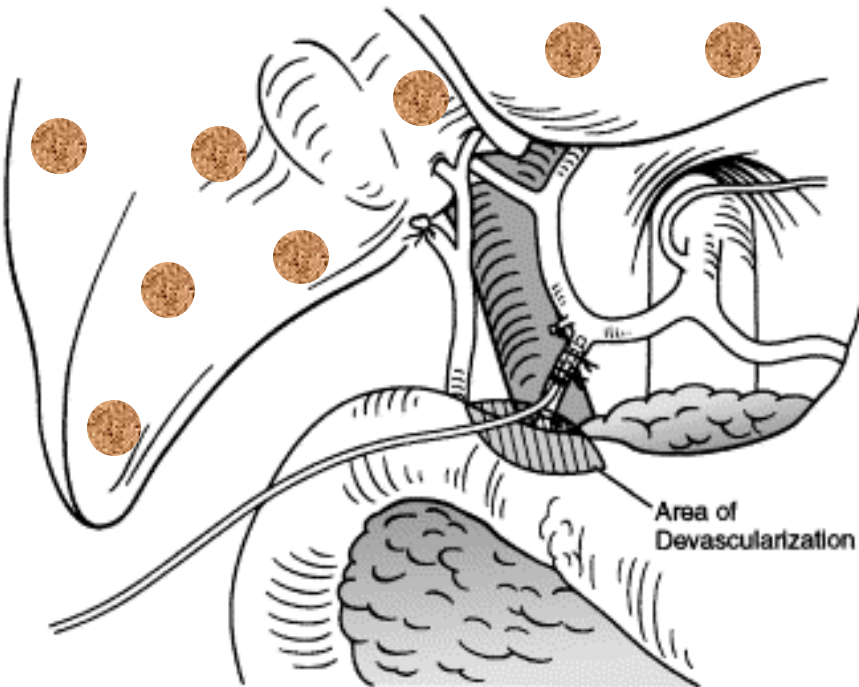
Score	Survival (%)					Median (mo)
	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr	4-yr	5-yr	
0	93	79	72	60	60	74
1	91	76	66	54	44	51
2	89	73	60	51	40	47
3	86	67	42	25	20	33
4	70	45	38	29	25	20
5	71	45	27	14	14	22

Designing Liver Resections

Strategy 9: Hepatic Artery Infusion Pumps

HAI

- Better response rate for multiple colorectal liver mets



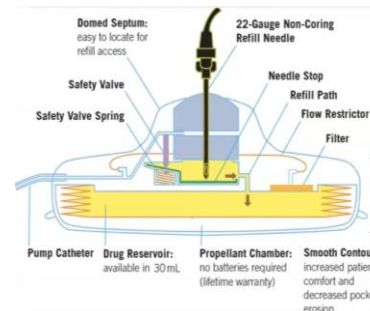
HAr → Tumors >2-3 mm

PVn → Hepatic Parenchyma

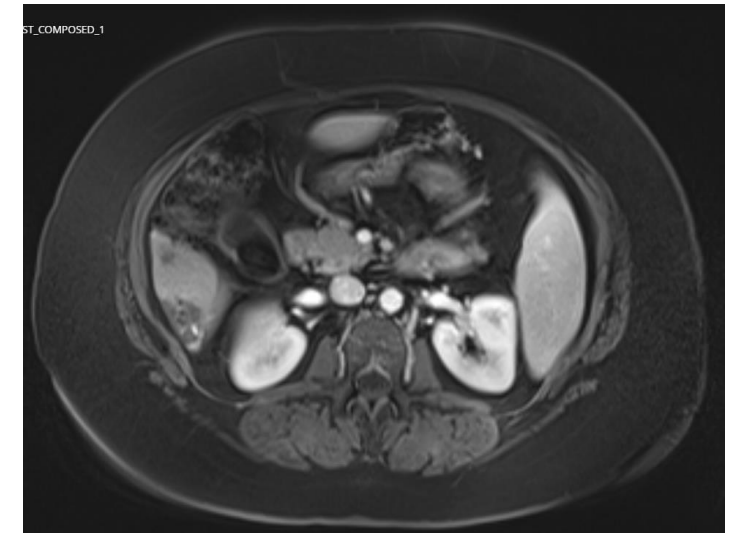
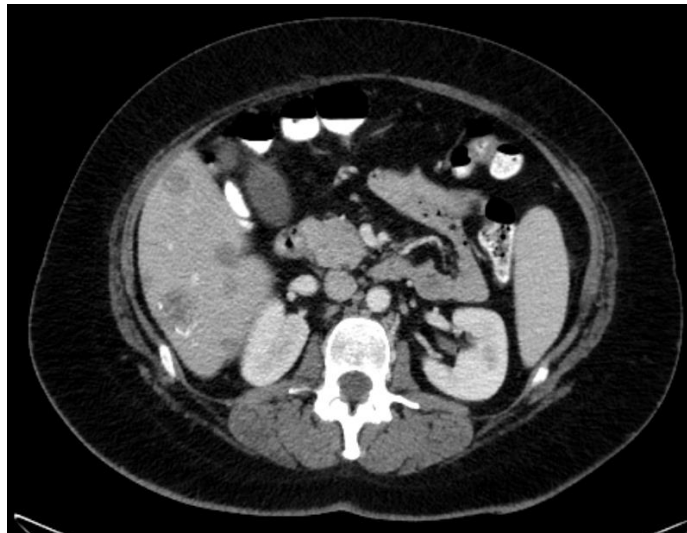
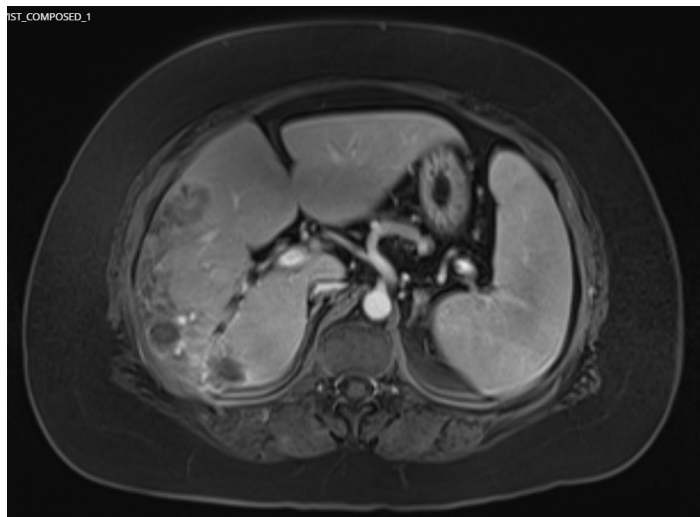
FUDR → 95-99% Extraction- 1st pass

Tumor Exposure → 400X Vs Systemic

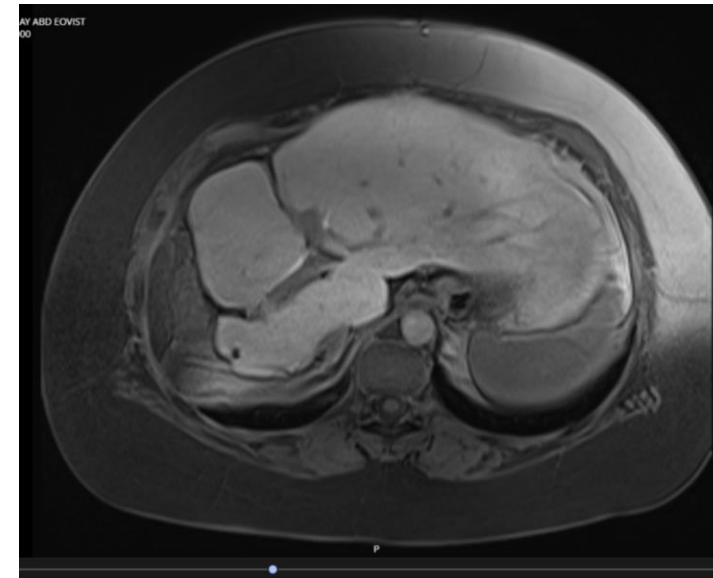
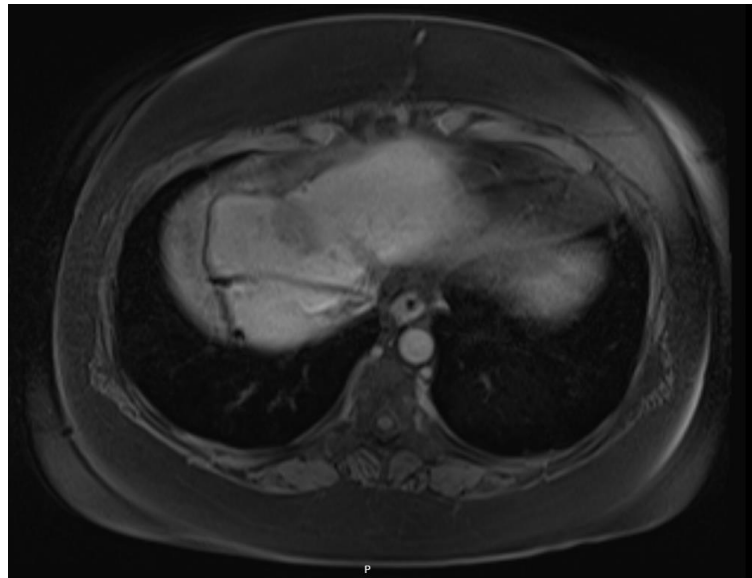
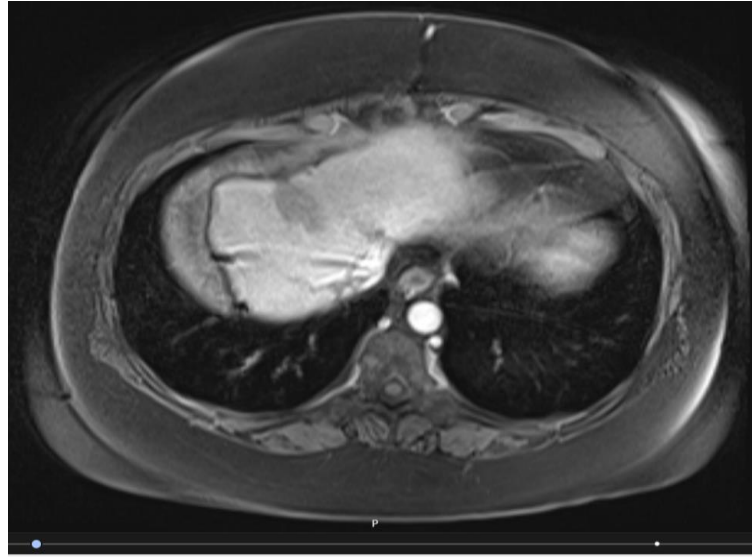
Biliary Sclerosis Rate= 4-8%



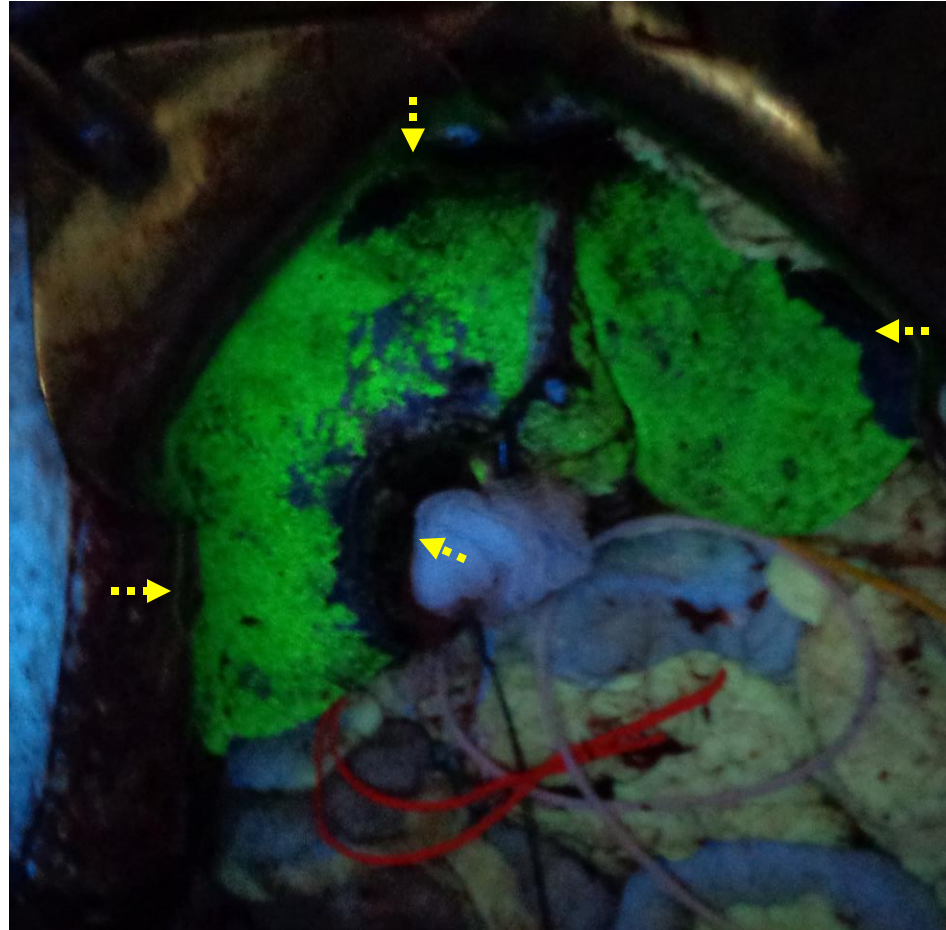
Resectable or Unresectable?



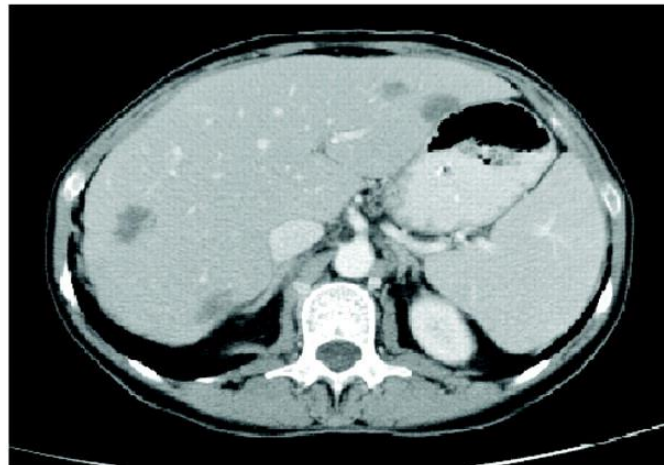
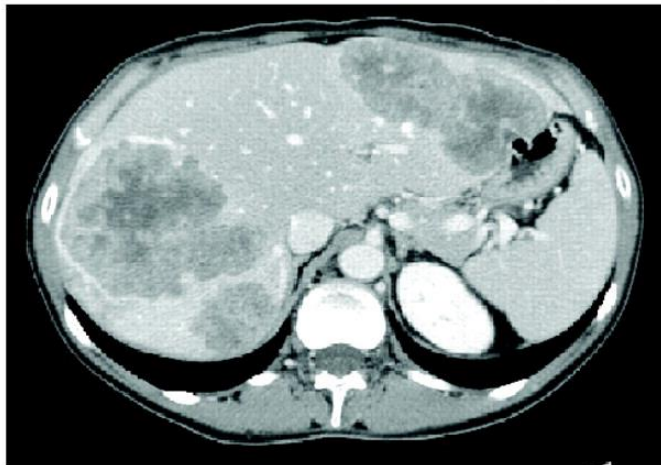
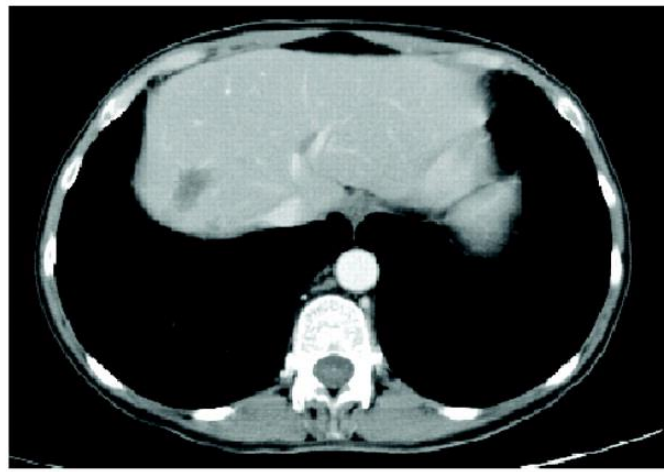
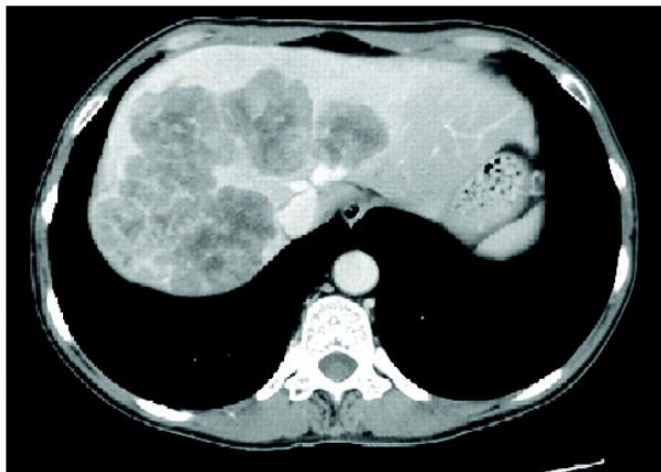
Resection + HAI Pump



Post Resection: Multiple partial resections (8 tumors)



Conversion to Resectability → HAIP FUDR + systemic oxali + irinotecan



Baseline 3/14/05

Follow-up 12/2/05

47% of all patients: Completely resected

57% of all treatment naive: Completely Resected

Multicenter Trial Optiliv. *Ann. Oncol.* **2016**, 27, 267–274

HAI + FOLFIRINOX + Cetuximab → 40.6 % RR → 29.7% Resectable

HAI + FOLFIRINOX >> HAI + OXALI
35.6 % Vs 16.7%

CRLM- Perioperative Chemo + HAI

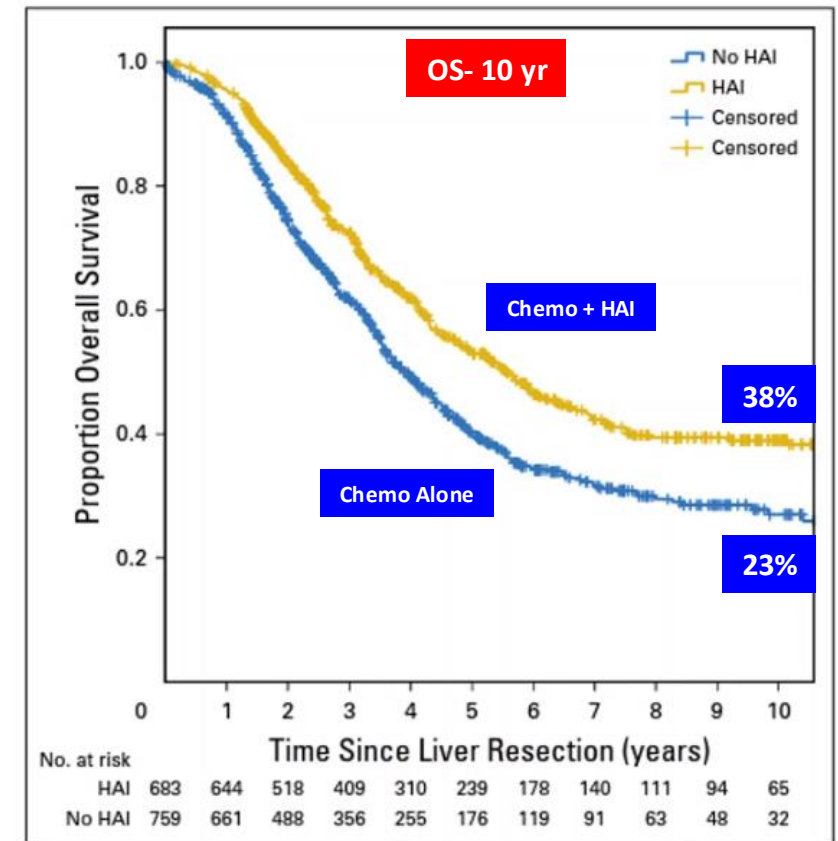
1992-2012: n= 1442

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

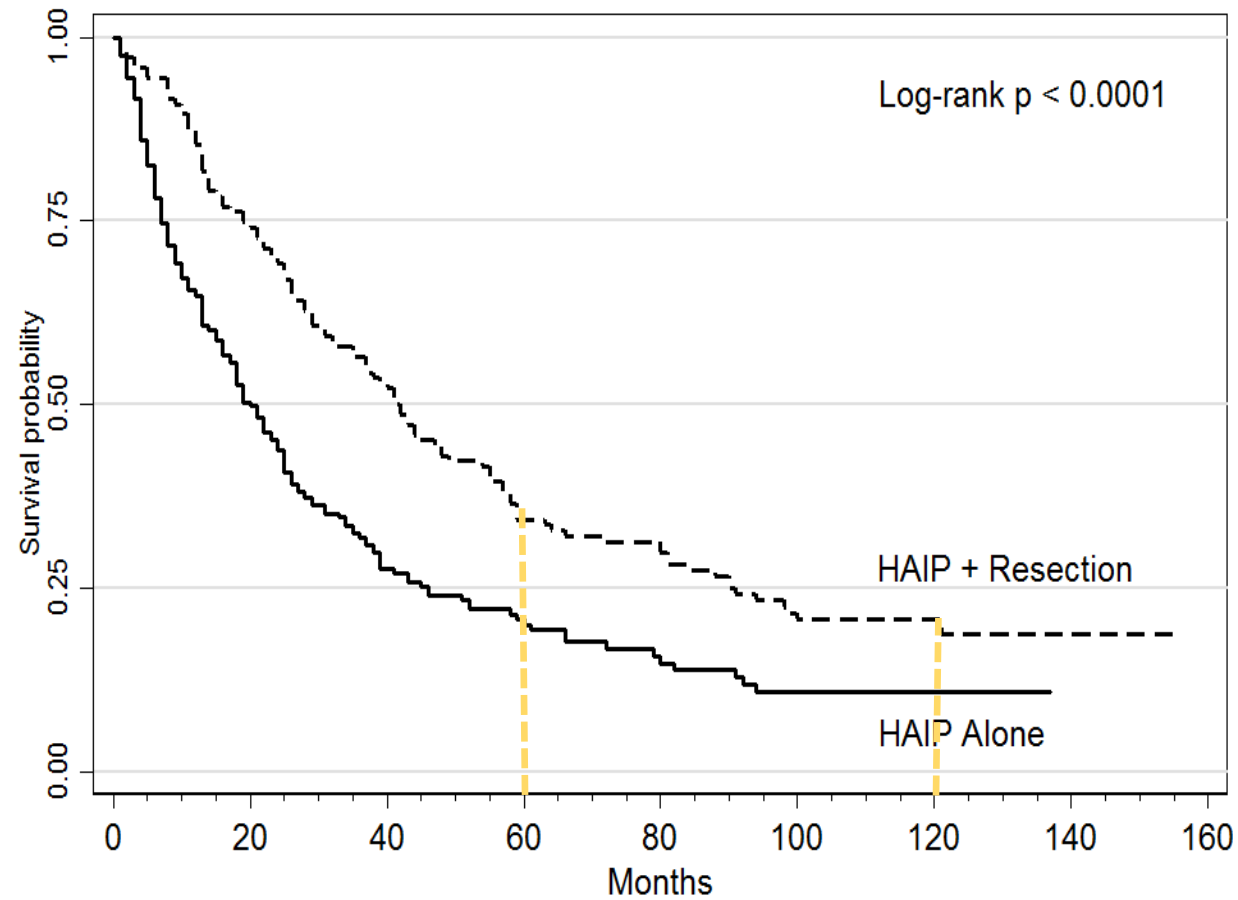
Perioperative Hepatic Arterial Infusion Pump Chemotherapy Is Associated With Longer Survival After Resection of Colorectal Liver Metastases: A Propensity Score Analysis

- Report out of MSKCC, reviewed 2368 patients who underwent complete resection of CRLM, median follow up 55 mo; included patients from 1992-2012
- Modern chemotherapy era (n=1442 pts): median OS **67 months** with HAI vs **47 months** without HAI, HR **0.67**



All patients underwent a curative-intent resection of colorectal liver metastases. Patients who did not receive modern systemic chemotherapy were excluded.
The median overall survival was 67 months with hepatic arterial infusion pump chemotherapy (HAI) and 47 months without HAI ($P < .001$).

Hepatic Artery Infusion- California Cancer Registry



Survival data available for 344 patients (98.6%)

Liver Resection Synchronous with Hepatic Arterial Infusion Pump (HAIP) for Colorectal Cancer Liver Metastases: Results alone or with Liver Resection.

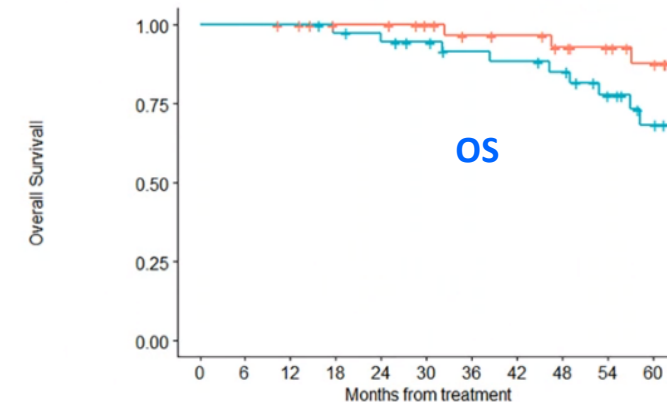
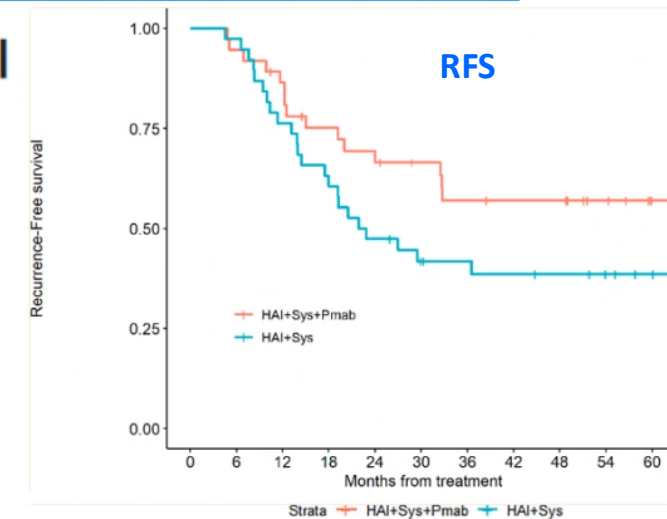
I. Konstantinidis.....G. Singh. Regional Cancer Therapies Meeting.2/2017.

LESSONS LEARNT- HAIP Pump in the Adjuvant setting

Literature

Randomized phase II trial of adjuvant hepatic arterial infusion (HAI) + systemic FOLFIRI +/- panitumumab (Pmab) in patients with resected RAS wild type colorectal cancer hepatic metastases (CRLM).

- NCT01312857, n=75 pts
- HAI + FOLFIRI +/- Pmab
- 3 yr RFS: **57%** w/ Pmab vs **42%** w/o Pmab
- 3 yr OS: **97%** w/ Pmab vs **91%** w/o Pmab



LESSONS LEARNT- Impact of Tumor Laterality & HAIP Pump

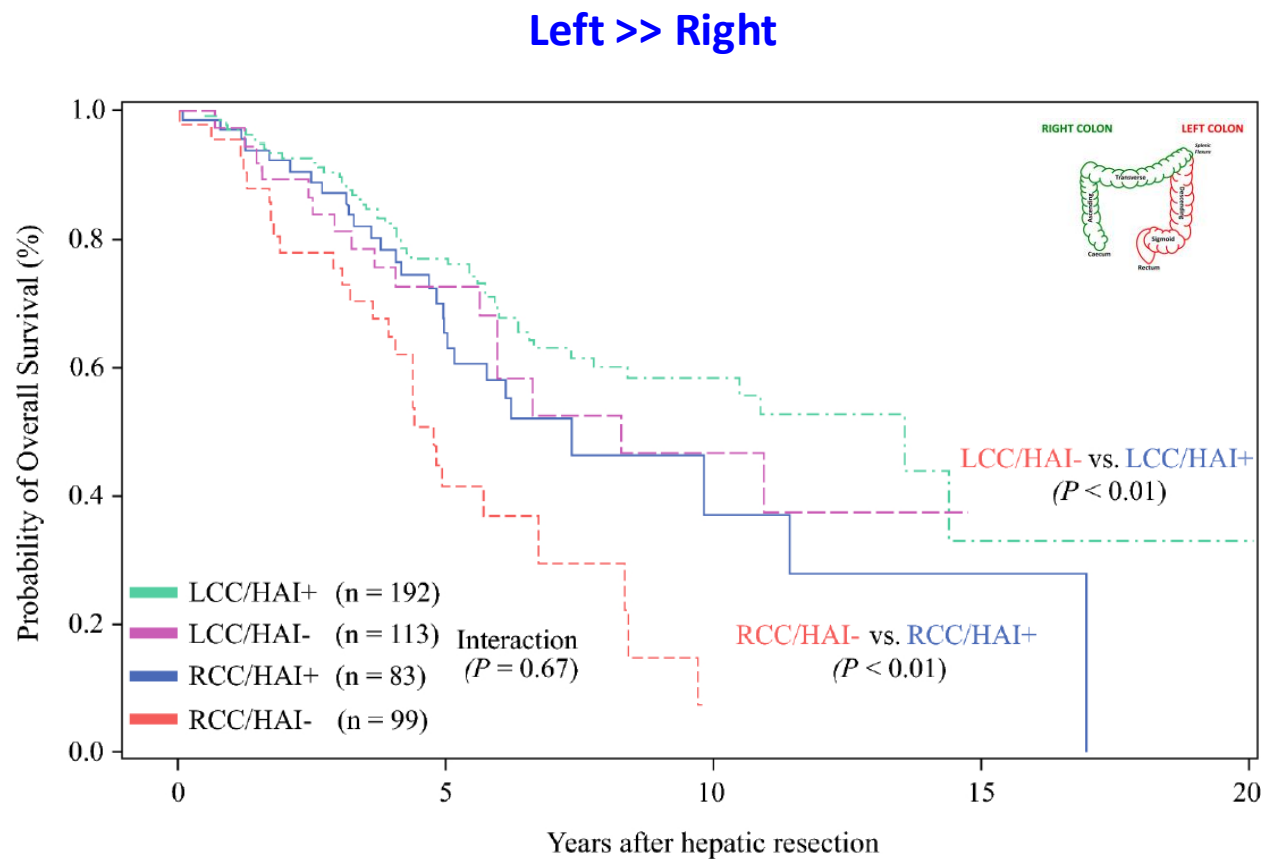
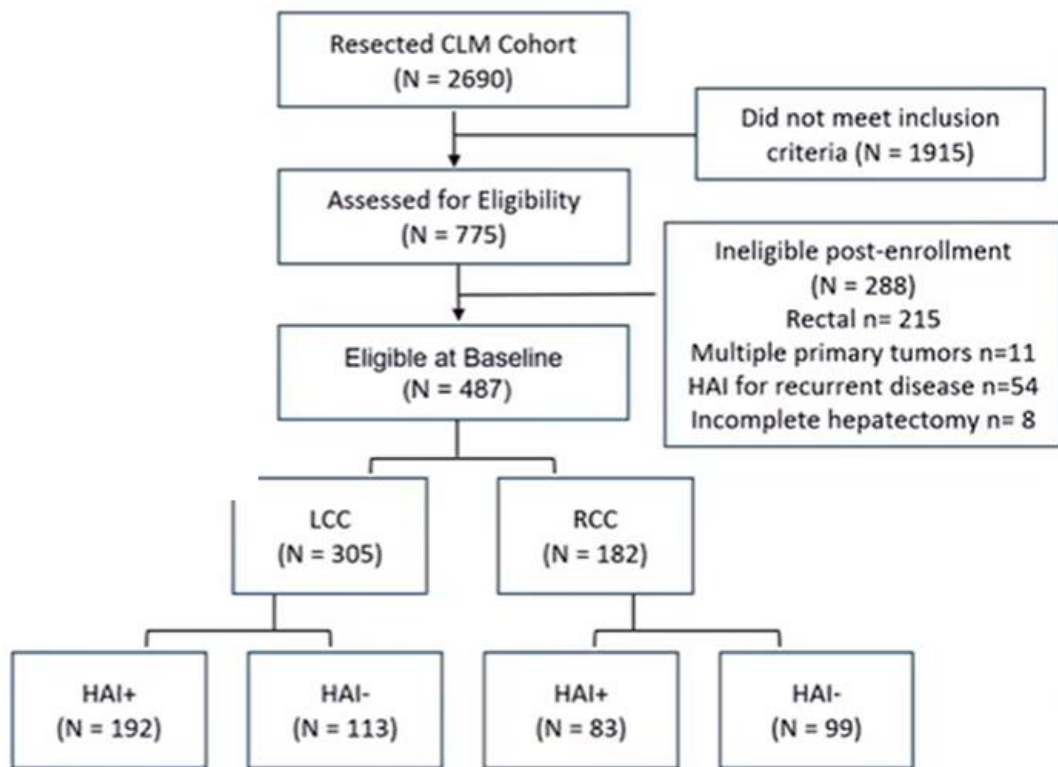


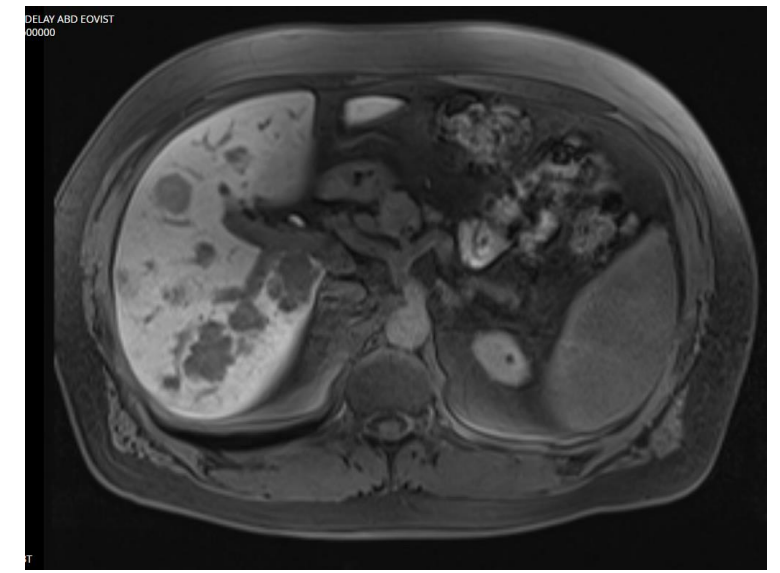
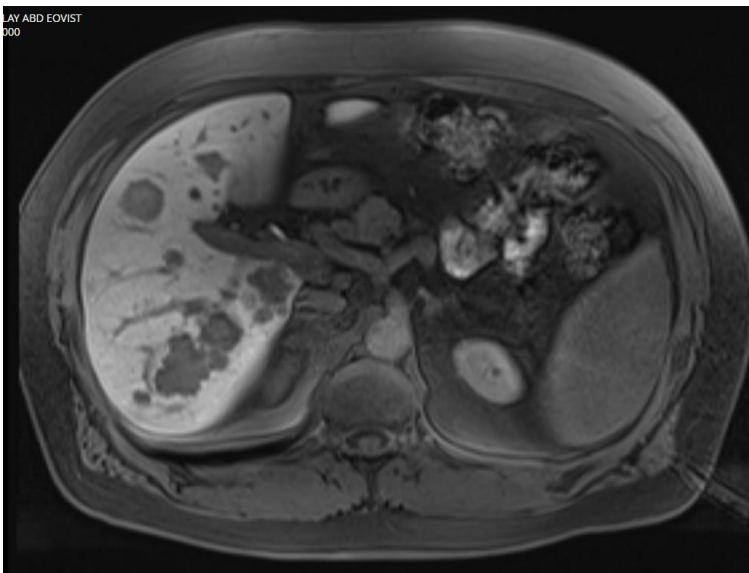
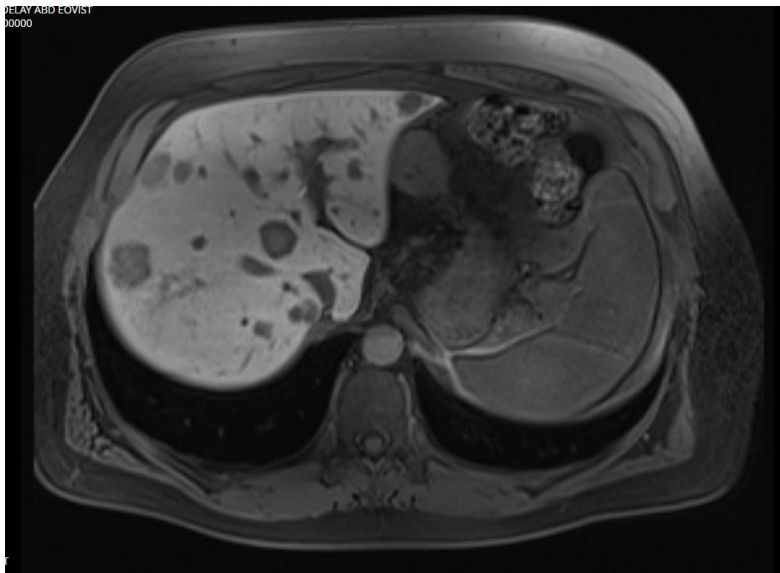
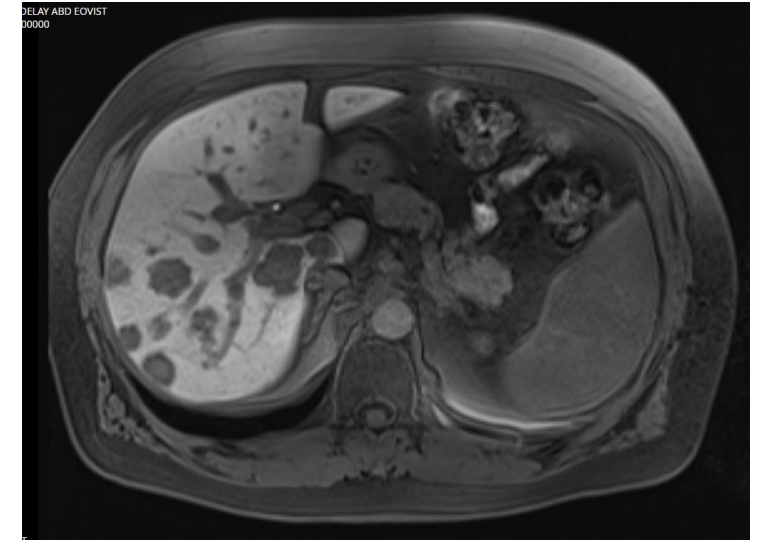
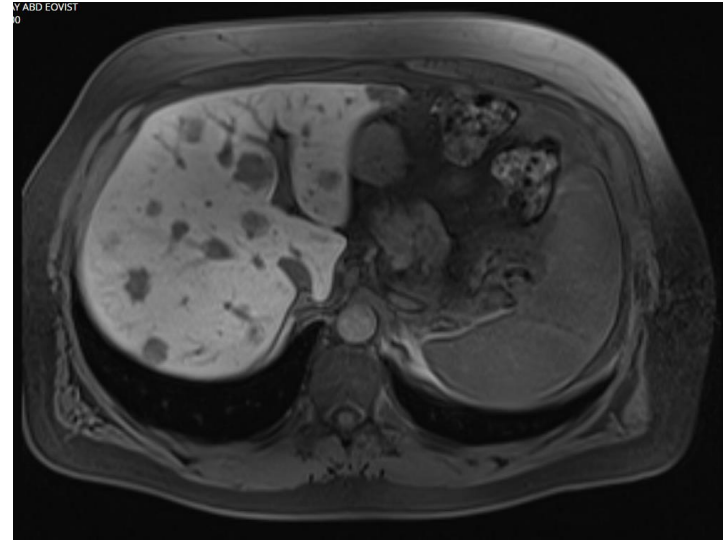
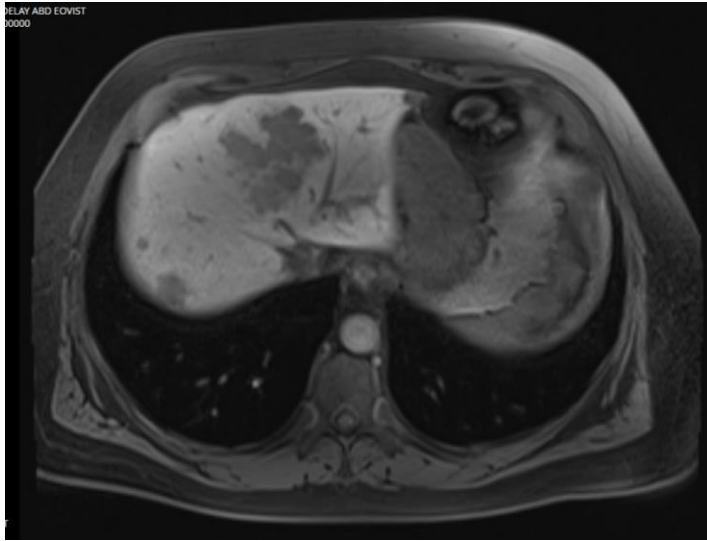
Figure 4.

Overall survival (OS) rates for RCC (right colon cancer) and LCC (left colon cancer) stratified by treatment with (HAI +) and without (HAI -) therapy.

Resectable or Unresectable?

09/23/15

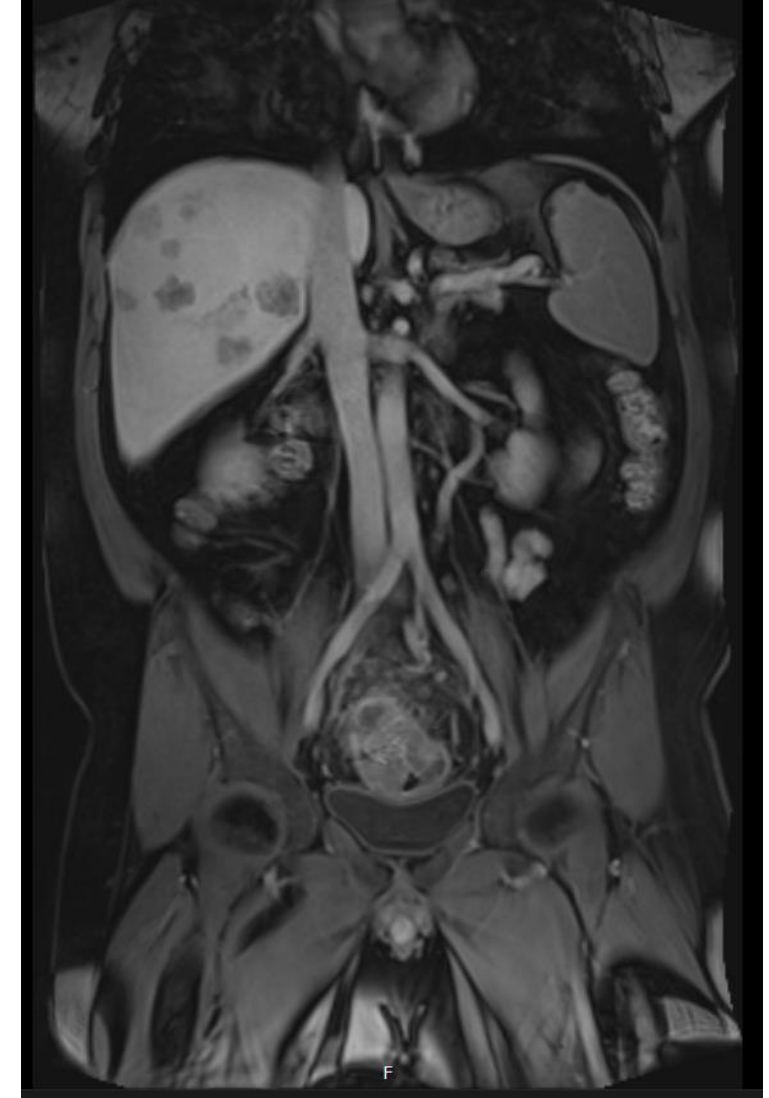
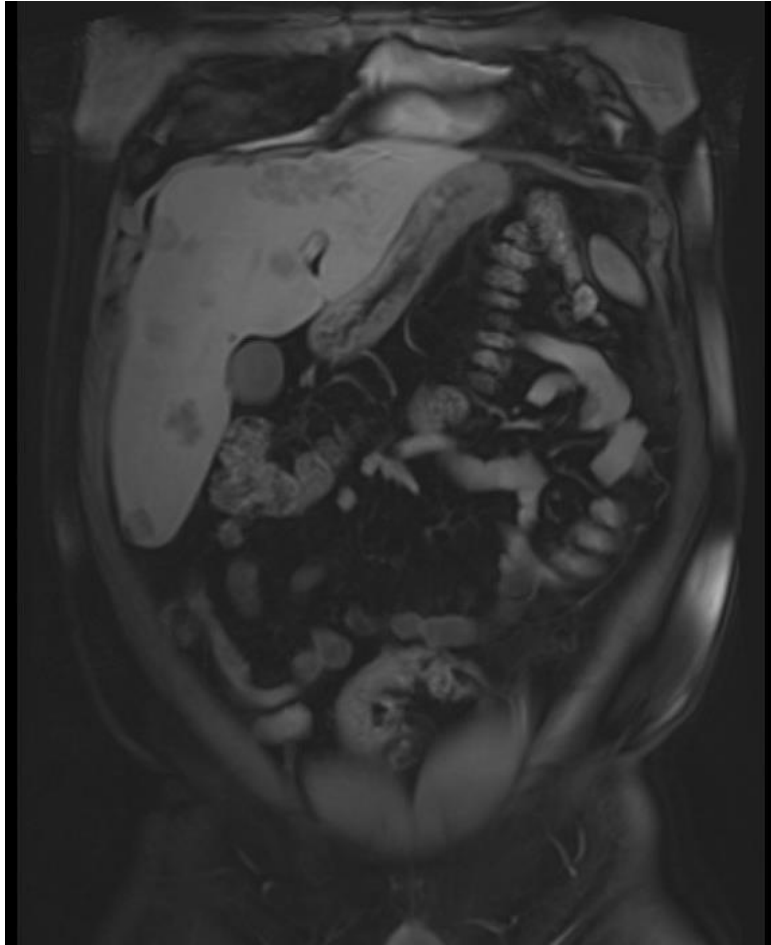
Distinct Entity of Liver Dominant Dz



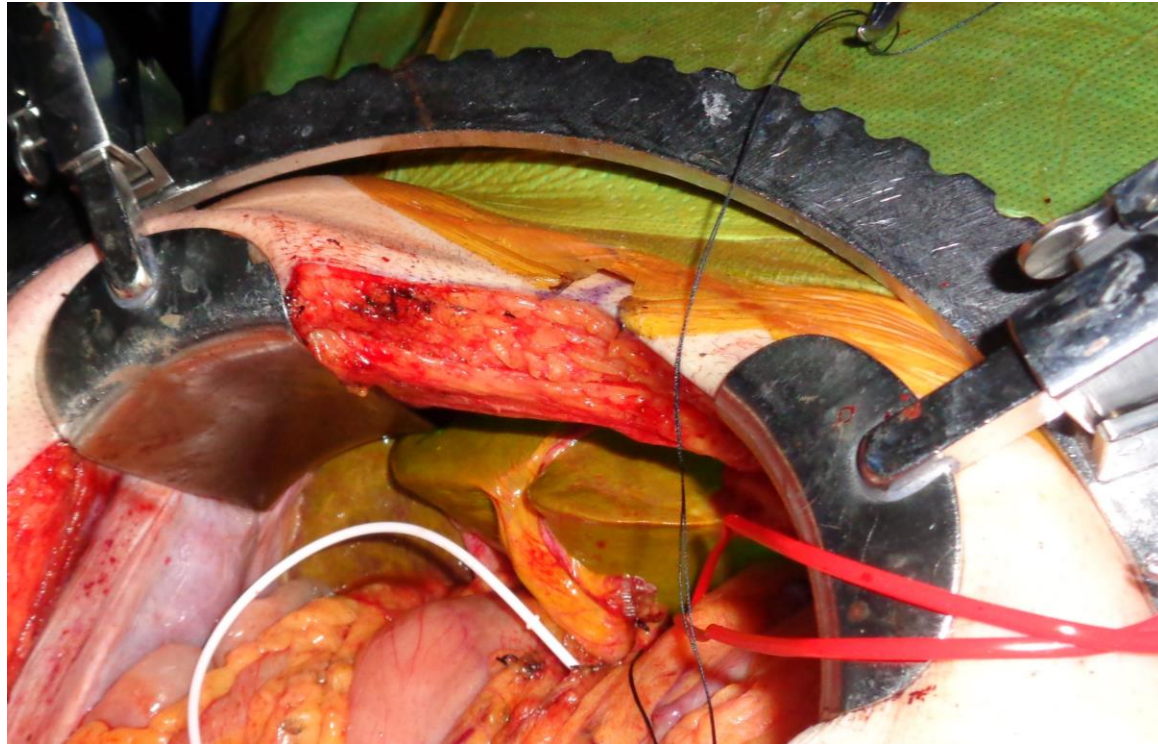
Resectable or Unresectable?

9/23/15

Distinct Entity of Liver Dominant Dz



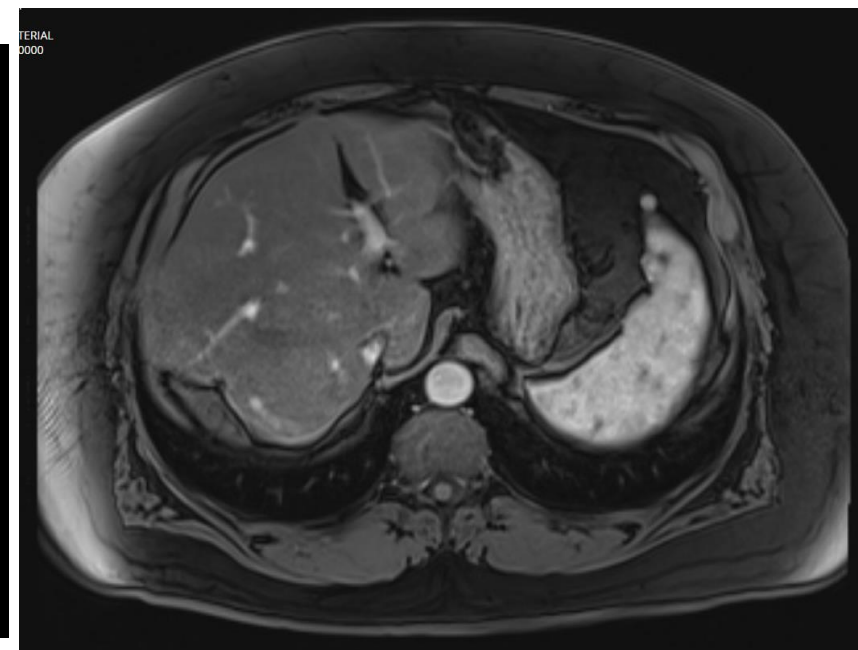
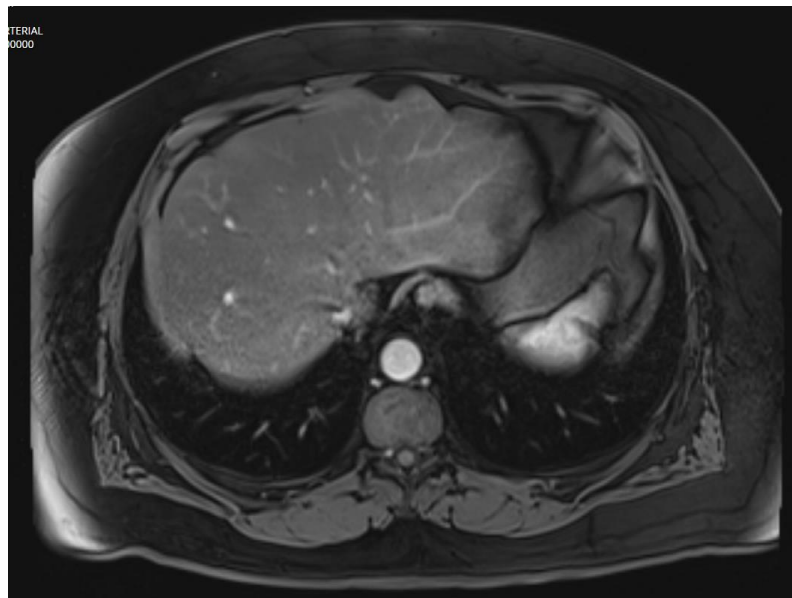
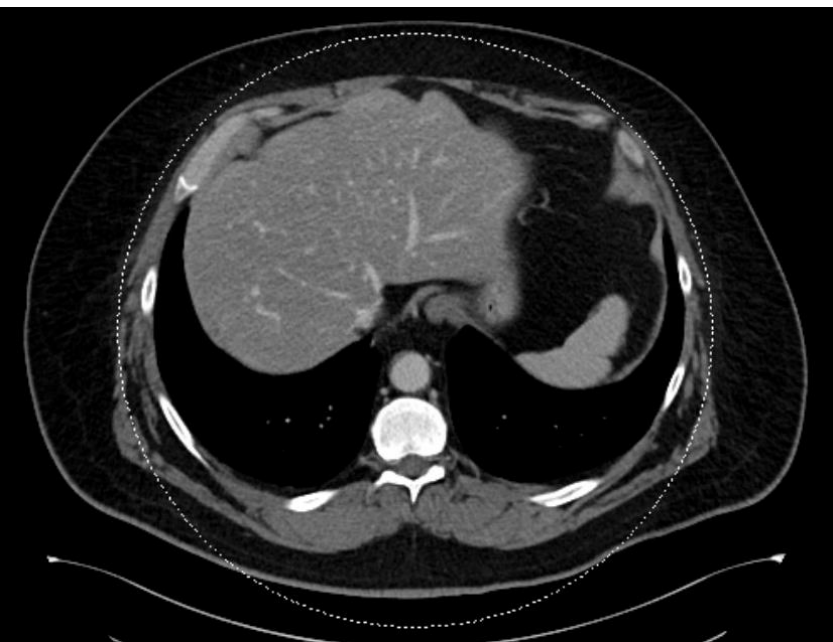
B/L Liver Mets >30: Smaller on Chemo at 3 months- Pump only no resection



Distinct Entity of Liver Dominant Dz

9 years later

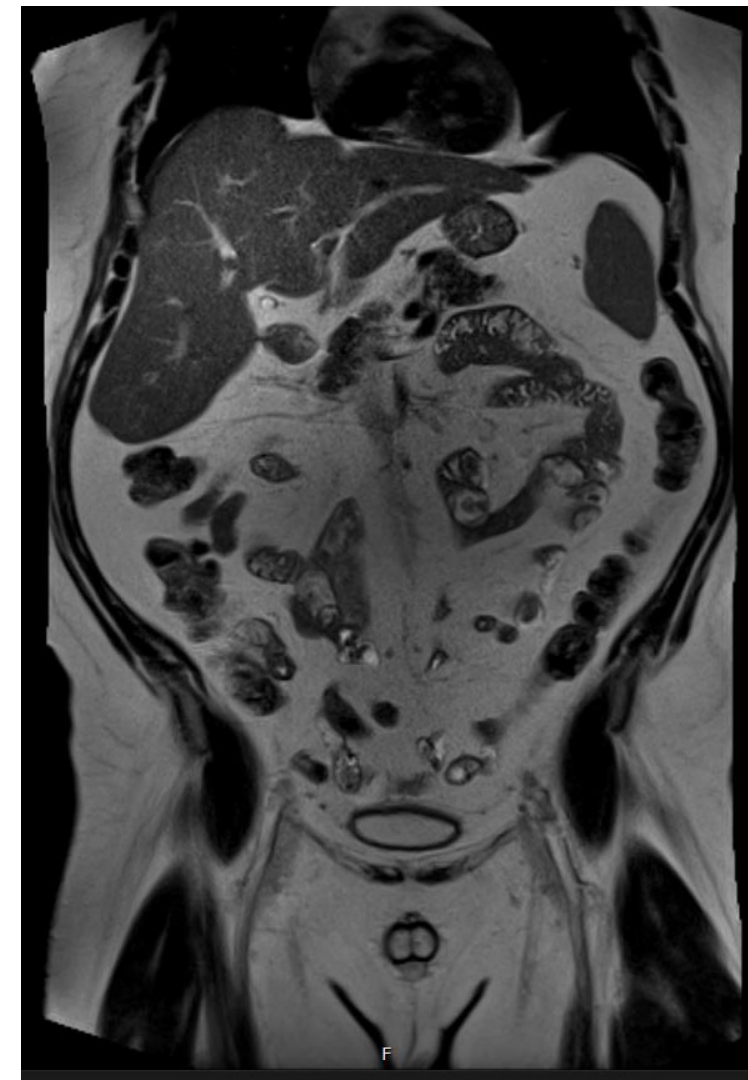
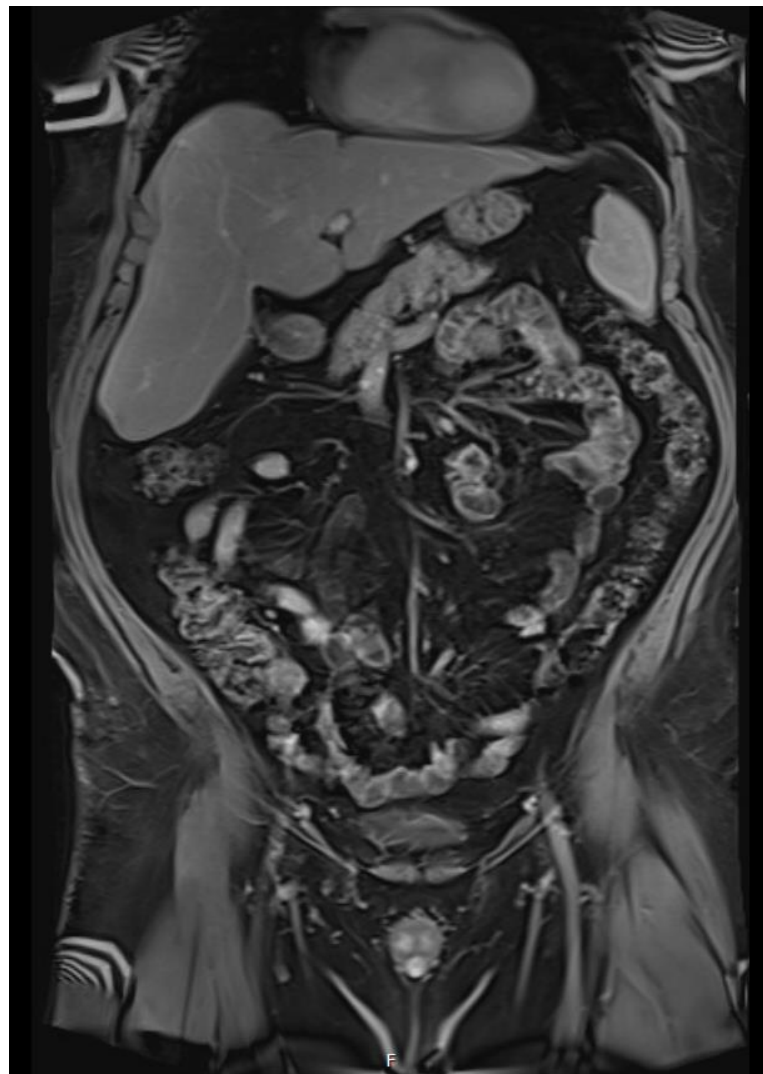
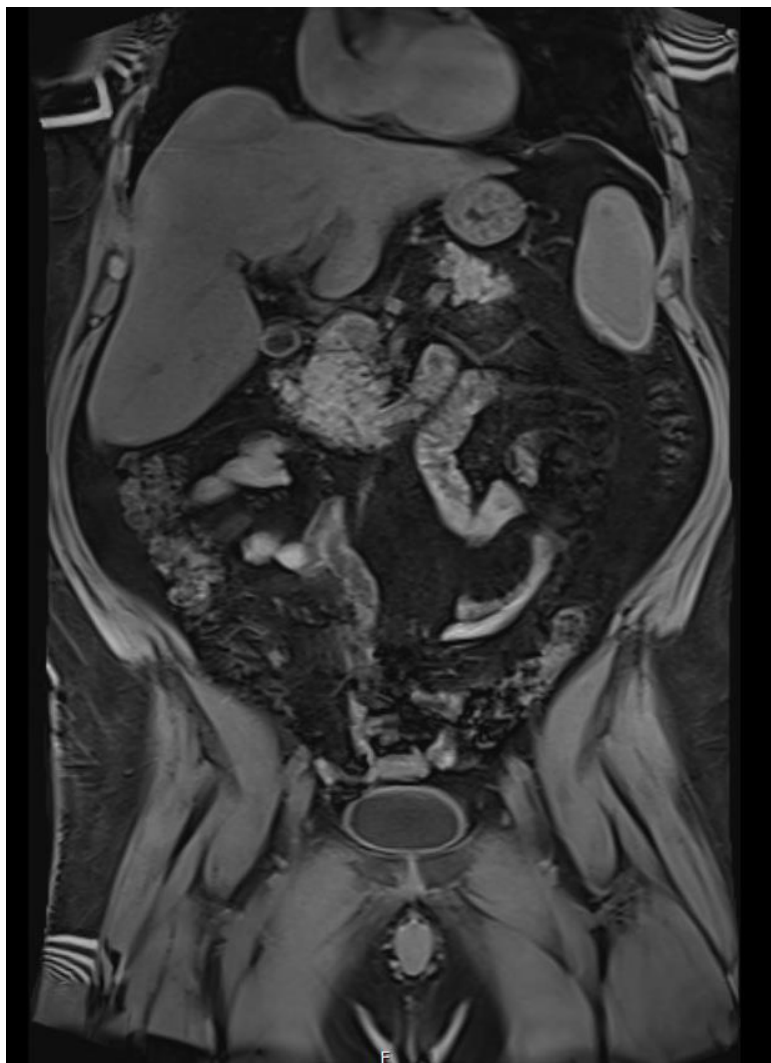
10/27/23



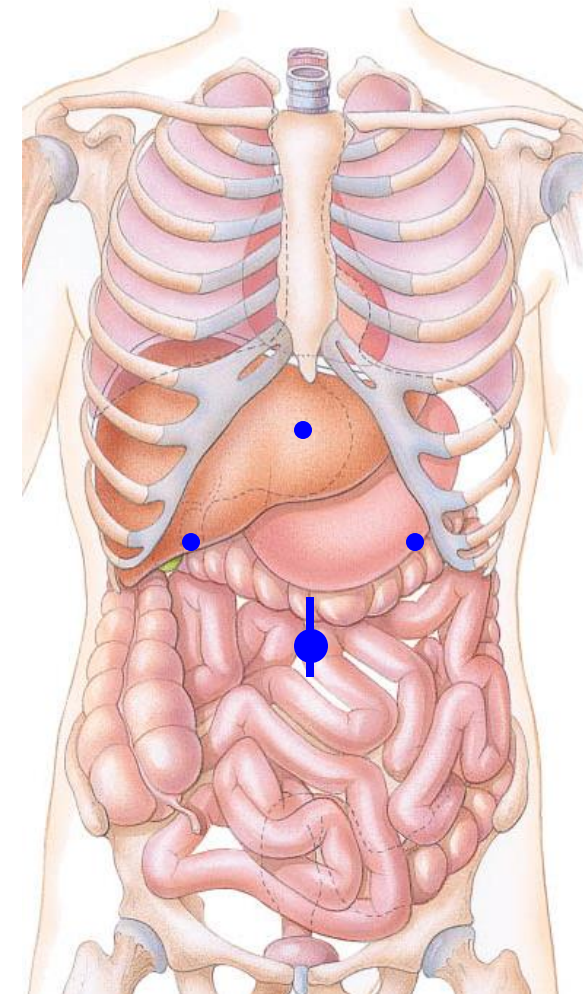
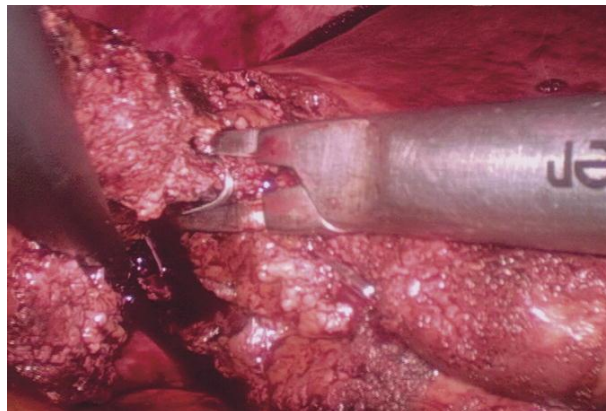
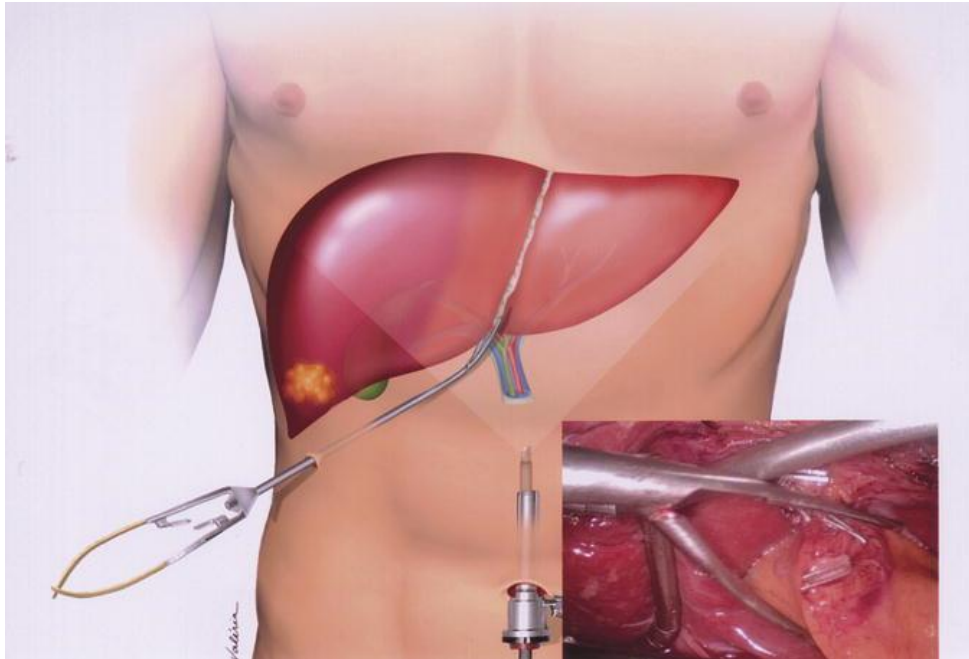
Distinct Entity of Liver Dominant Dz

9 years later

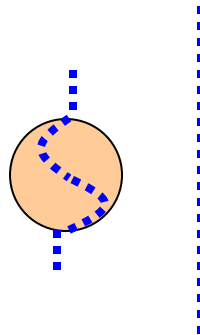
10/27/23



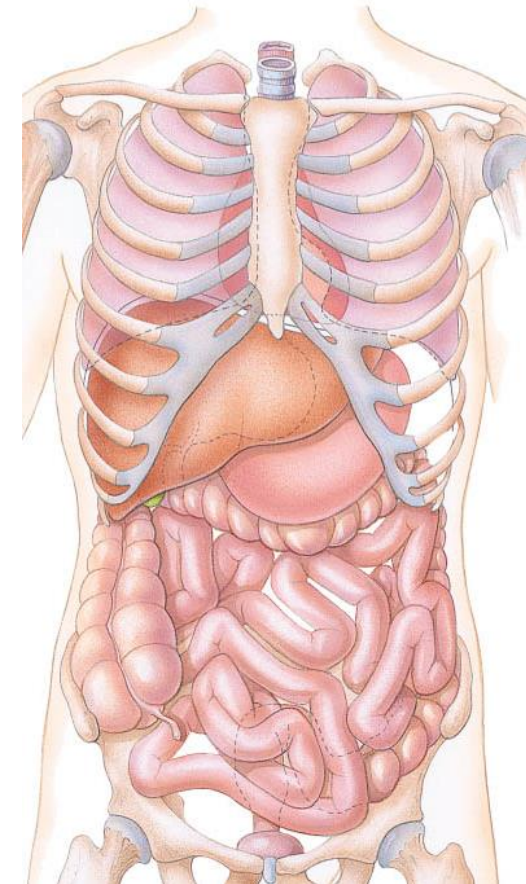
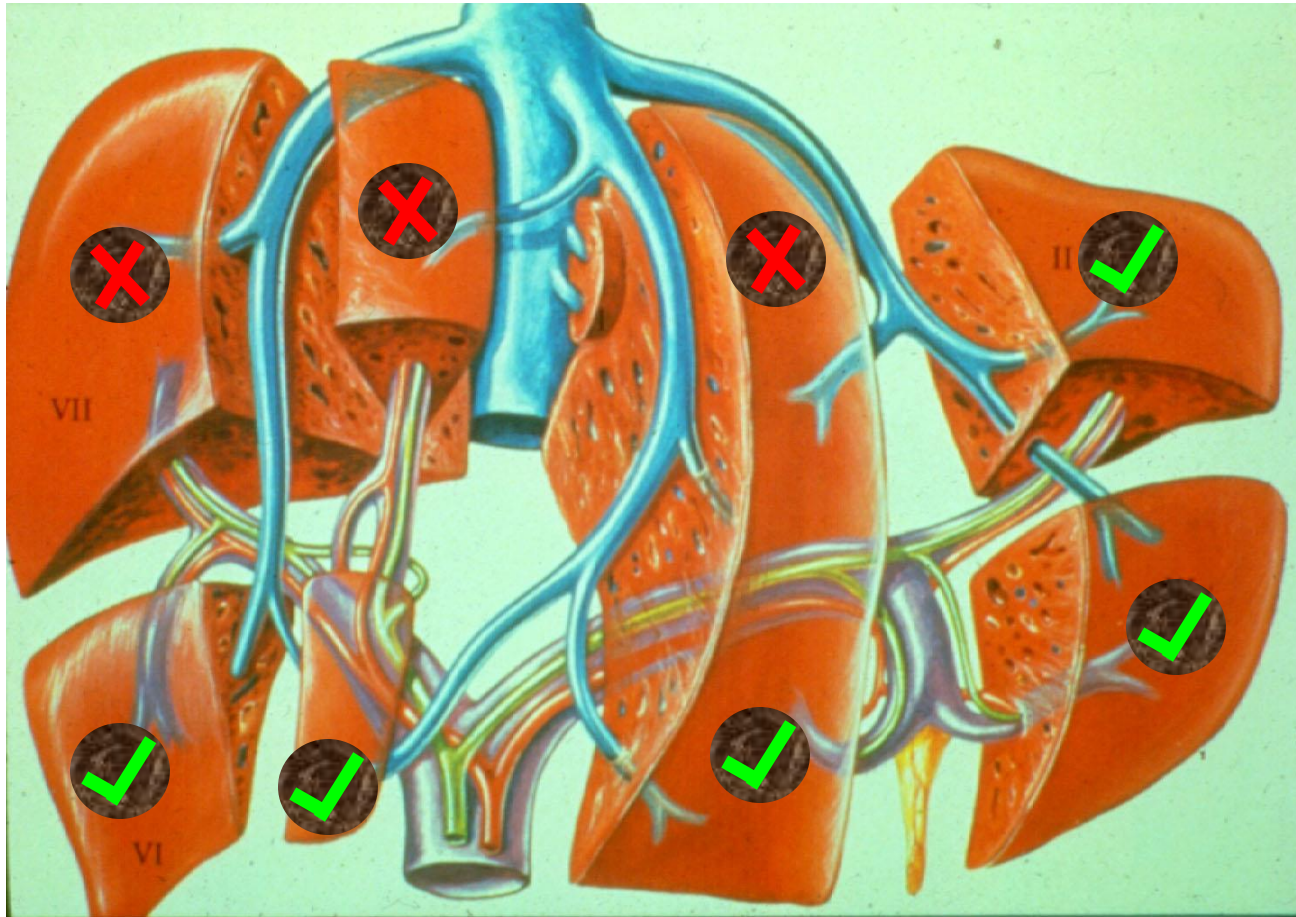
Laparoscopic Liver Resections



Laparoscopic Right Hepatectomy



Resection Plans for Laparoscopic Resections



Meet the Parents Mr. & Mrs. Robot



da Vinci Xi

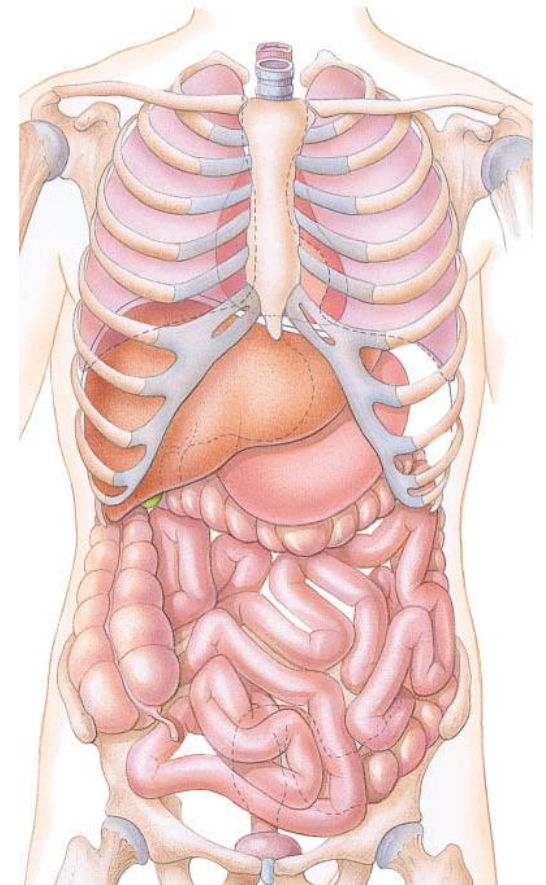
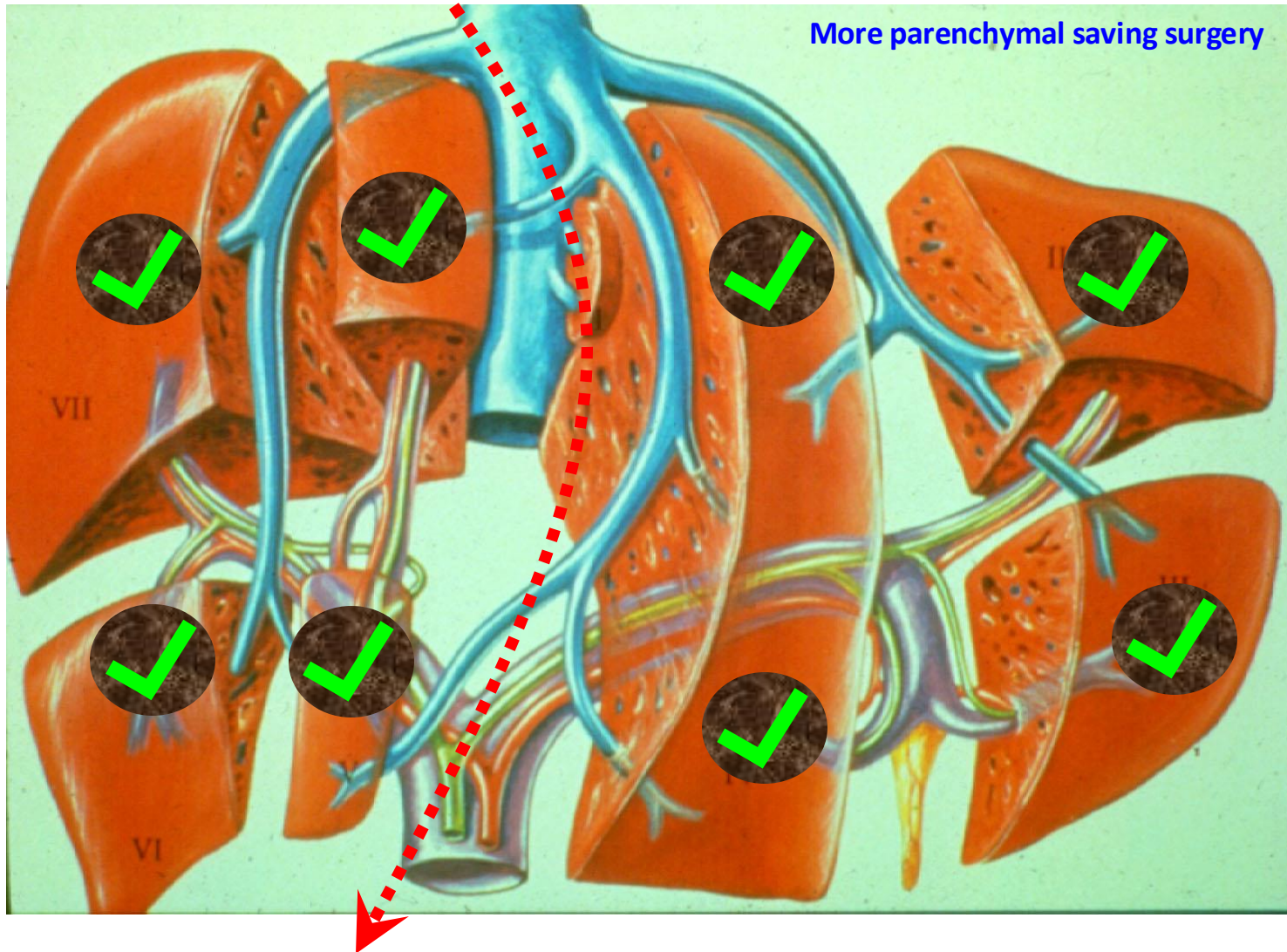


da Vinci 5

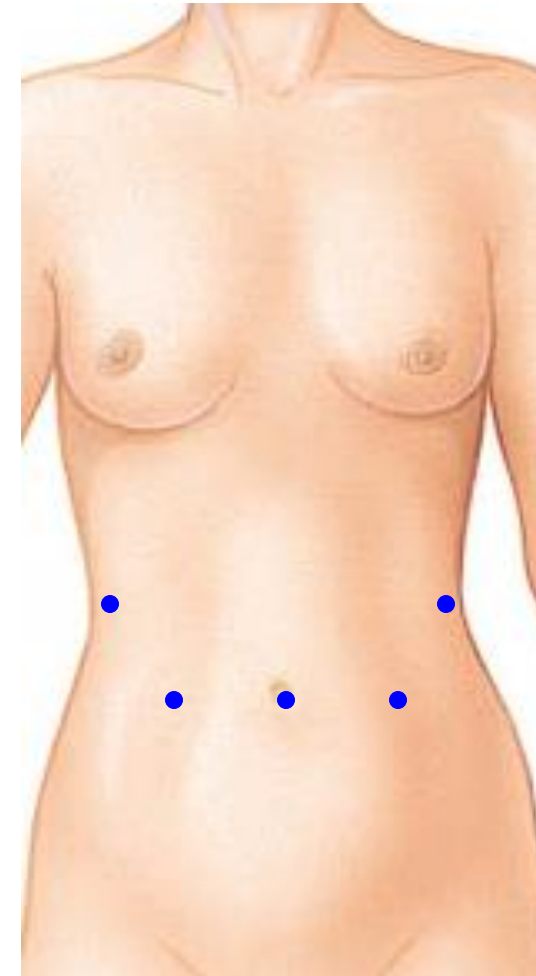
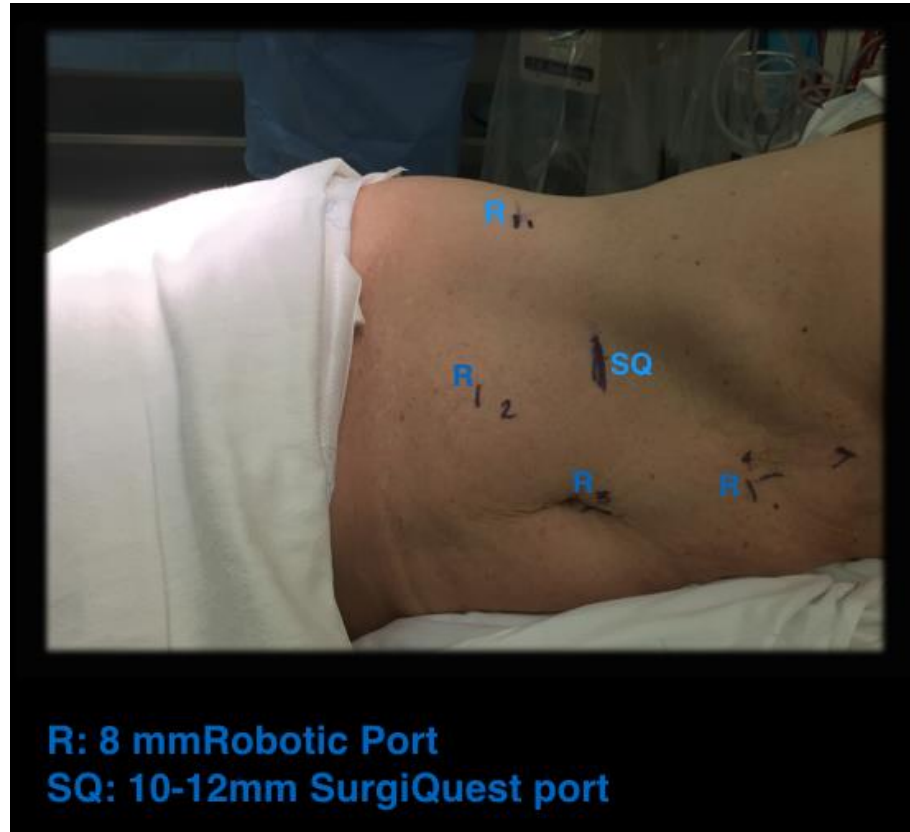
Is much BETTER- but must be used judiciously

Perfect Cases for the Robot

Clear Advantage over Laparoscopic



Port Sites for Liver Resection



Split Leg if Supine

Summary- Minimally Invasive Liver Resections

Is Robotics/ MIS the future of Surgery?

YES

Are we there today?

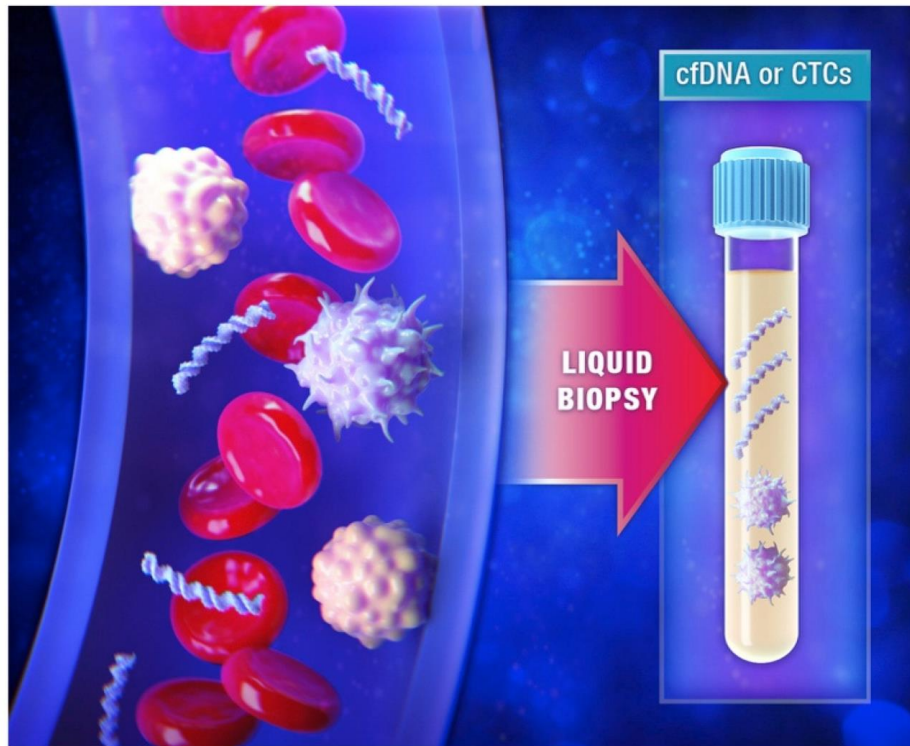
Getting there

Does that mean we stop trying?

NO

EVERYTHING IS GOING TO CHANGE

Liquid Biopsy



DIAGNOSIS:

Genotyping cfDNA in the blood to determine the tumor profile

RESPONSE AND FOLLOW UP:

Analysis of cfDNA and CTC for real time monitoring of response to treatment

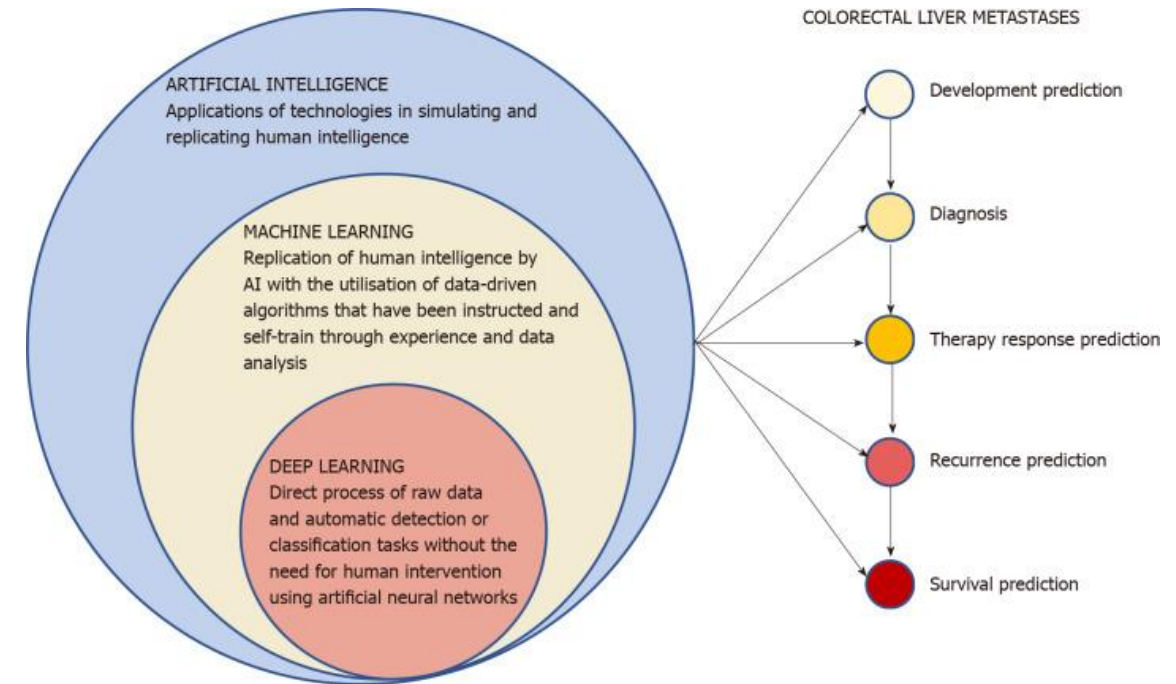
TUMOR EVOLUTION:

Emergence of molecular alterations associated with resistance to therapy

MINIMAL RESIDUAL DISEASE:

The presence of cfDNA or CTC in the circulation indicates that the disease is still present

Artificial Intelligence



Summary: Resection the Gold Standard

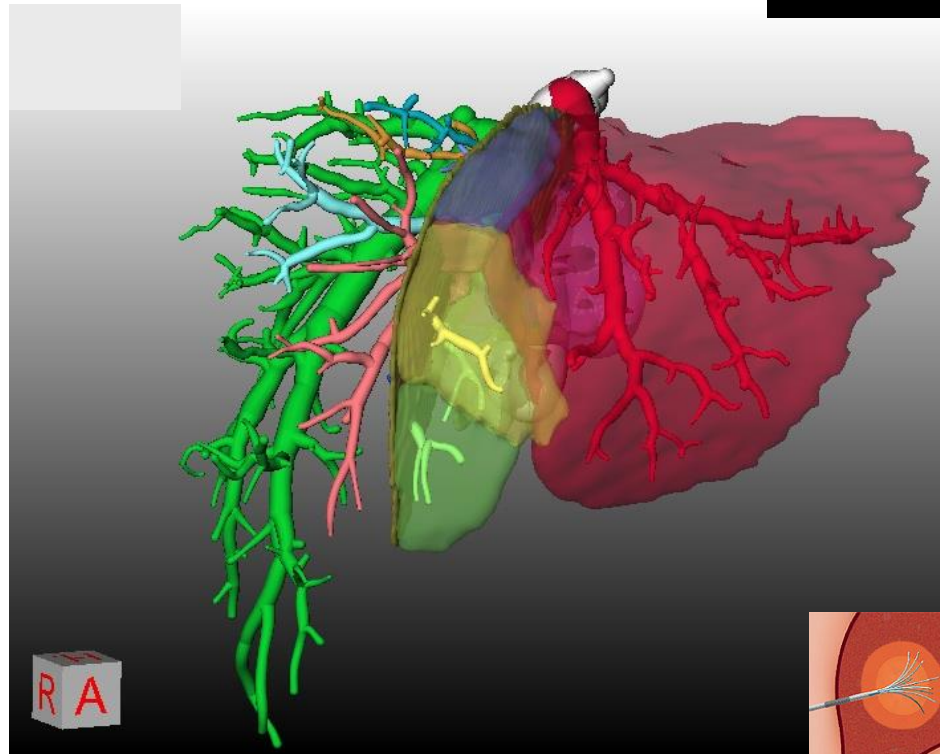
Paradigm Shift

What is Removed

BUT

What is Left Behind

MRI IS A MUST

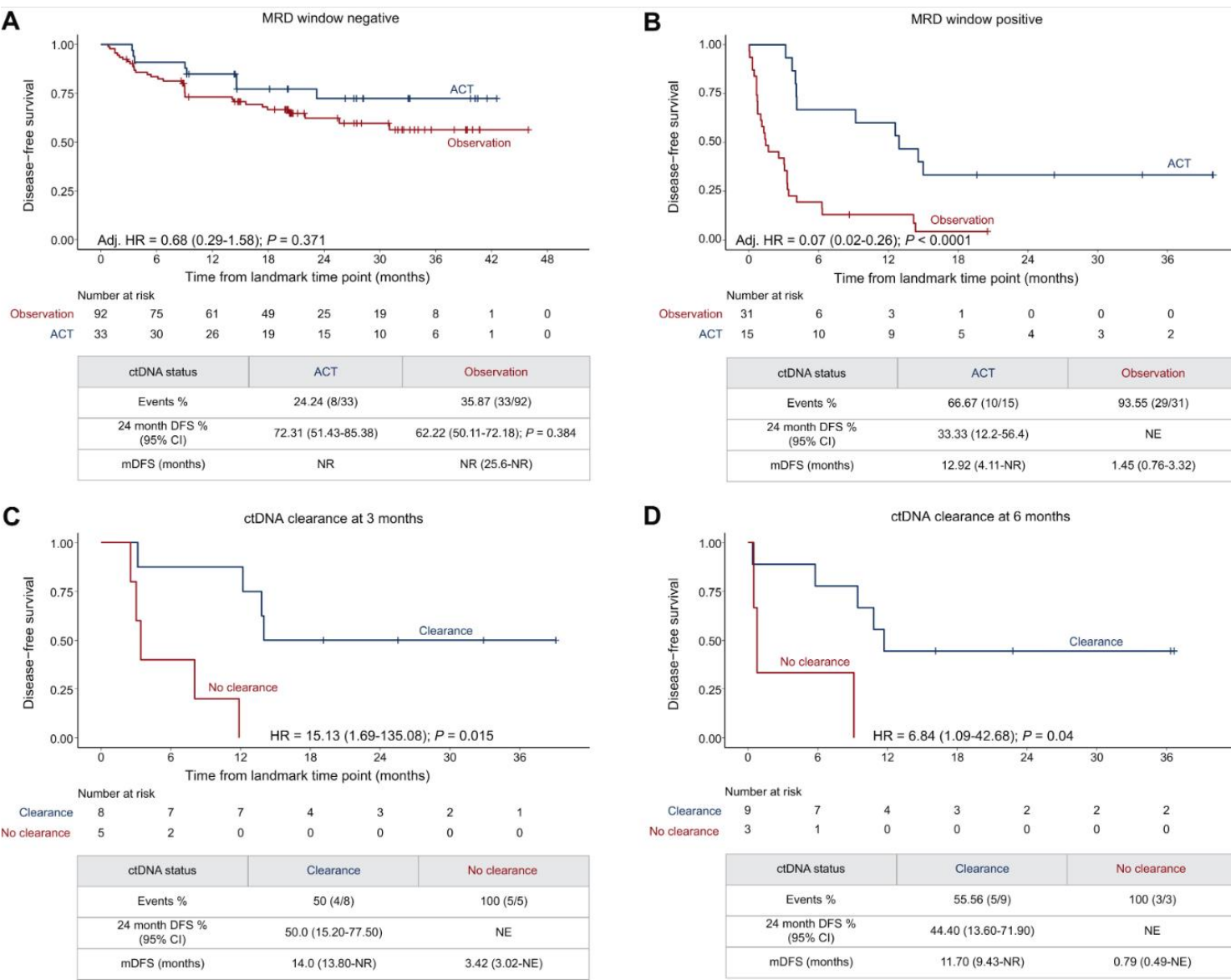


- Future Liver Remnant of 20% (30%)
- Adequate Inflow and Outflow
- At least 2 Contiguous Segments
- Capability of Resecting all visible Dz
- MWA/ IRE/ RFA/ Nanoknife is an **Adjunct or Compliment**
- Ablation/ SBRT for <3 cm masses acceptable

Question is no longer 'WHO IS RESECTABLE' but rather 'WHO IS NOT RESECTABLE'

ONLY absolute CONTRAINDICATION to surgery for CRLM is the presence of NON-TREATABLE DISEASE ELSEWHERE

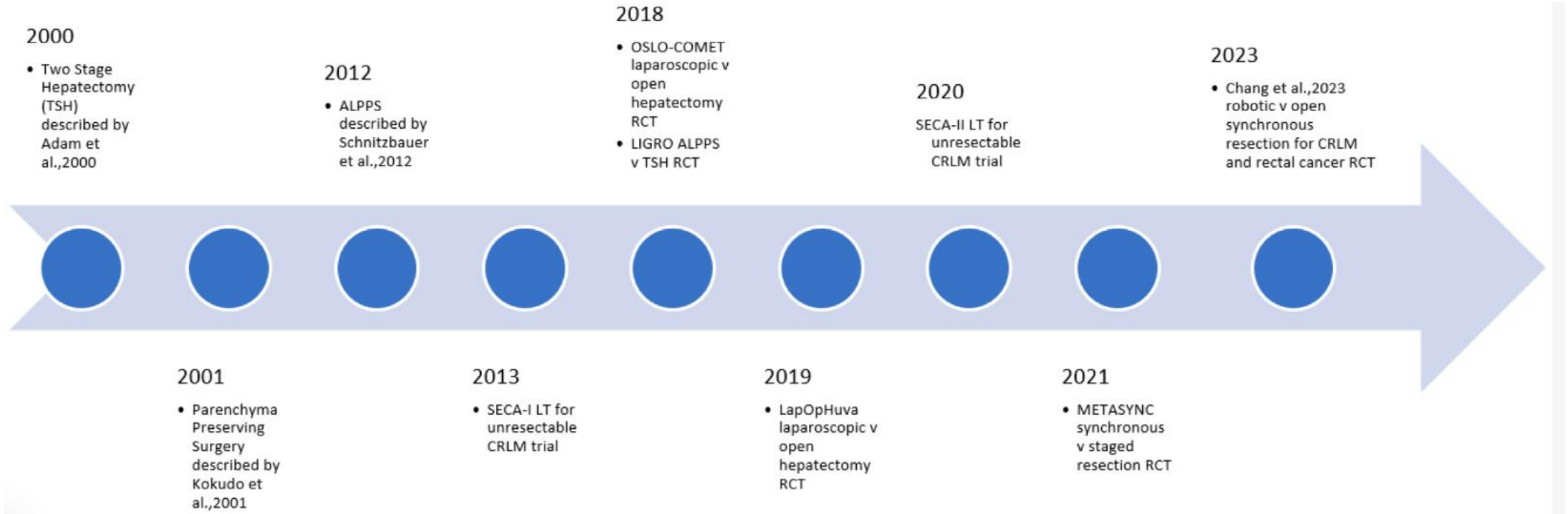
Survival benefit of adjuvant chemotherapy based on molecular residual disease detection in resected colorectal liver metastases: CIRCULATE-Japan GALAXY



MRD Negative- Recur in Lungs

MRD Positive- Recur in the Liver

Summary: Key SURGICAL Techniques in CRLM



Summary: Key Surgical Adjuncts with Local & Systemic Options

