

Sarcoma NCIN SSCRG Update

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Overview

2013/14 SSCRG work programme

Other sarcoma analytical work over the last year

• 2014/2015



2013/14 work programme

- Core items
- Sarcoma service profiles complete and due for release
- Cancer Research UK online incidence and survival stats complete
- Sarcomas of the head and neck draft report circulated
- Bone sarcoma routes to diagnosis multivariate logistic models to identify characteristics of tumours presenting via each route - work in progress
- Gynaecological sarcomas
 - Incidence and survival to be submitted to (Int J Gynaecological Oncology)
 - Surgical treatment currently working in collaboration with East Midlands KIT (Gynae cancer SSCRG). Incorporating activity pre-diagnosis:
 - Fibroid related gynae sarcomas
 - Previous cancer
 - Other complications
 - Compiling events leading to diagnosis work in progress



Other outputs from 2013/14

- Extremity soft tissue sarcoma amputation rates submitted to BSG
 Accepted for oral presentation
- Changes to the WHO classification of bone and soft tissue sarcoma report published
- Repeat surgery within three months of initial treatment submitted to BSG
 Accepted for poster presentation
- Sarcoma UK Connect articles Winter 12/13 Liposarcomas
 Spring 2013 Fibromatous neoplasm
 Autumn 2013 Rhabdomyosarcomas
- Identifying stage IV sarcoma (using HES data) preparing for publication
 Using HES to identify patients with mets at diagnosis proxy for stage IV
- Risk of secondary cancer after EPR writing up for publication



Other outputs from 2013/14 cont....

 Pulmonary metastases - invited to Pulmonary Metastases workshop, Liverpool, November 2013

Submitting abstract to NCIN 2014 conference in June 2014

- Sarcoma benign:malignant referral ratios work in progress
- Planning of GIST database reserve project



Events attended in the last year

- BSG (February 2013)
 - Sarcomas in the UK
 - Routes to diagnosis
 - Endo-prosthetic replacements
 - Gynaecological sarcomas
- EMSOS (May 2013)
 - EPRs and the risk of second cancer
- NCIN (June 2013)
 - Gynaecological sarcoma incidence and survival rates
 - > EPRs occurrence, 30 readmissions and subsequent amputations
- Pulmonary metastases workshop (November 2013)

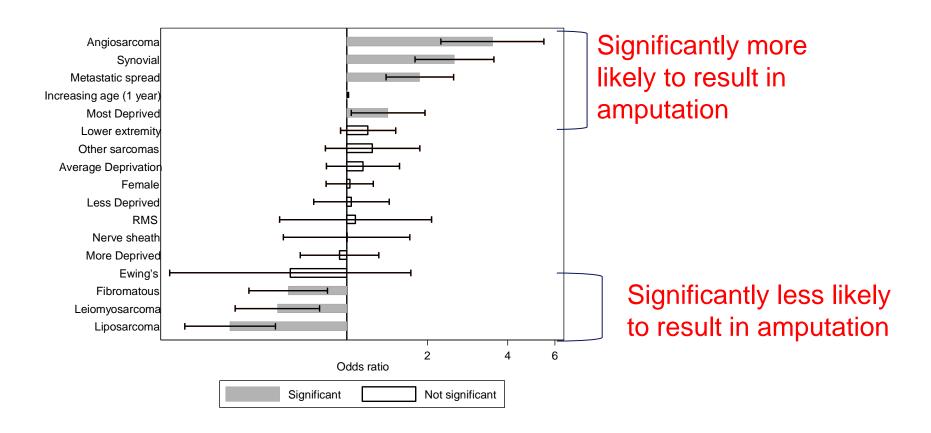


Soft tissue sarcoma amputation rates

- Never been investigated at a national level
- All patients with extremity soft tissue sarcoma 1998 2010
- 7,843 diagnoses
- 6,063 treated surgically of which 408 treated via amputation (7%)
- No information relating to size of tumour
- So what "other" tumour characteristics result in amputation
- Used information available to generate logistic regression models
 - Gender
 - Site (upper/lower extremity)
 - Disease extent (metastases yes/no)
 - Deprivation
 - > Age
 - Sarcoma type



Soft tissue sarcoma amputation rates



Submitted to British Sarcoma Group Conference



Proxy for stage IV sarcoma

- Bone and soft tissue sarcoma staging data
 - Nodal involvement
 - > Tumour size
 - Presence of metastases
 - > Tumour grade
- Incomplete
- Around 2% complete
- Information now collected through COSD via MDTs



Proxy for stage IV sarcoma

- HES data patient level records
- Include all treatment and diagnosis information during inpatient admission
- Includesmetastatic cancer sites
 - ICD-10 cancer sites C77-C79
- > Patient has record of C77-C79 recorded in HES within 4 months of diagnosis
 - ❖i.e. where the tumour has spread to other parts of the body
- Incidence 2000-2010

➤ Bone sarcoma - 4,602

➤ Soft tissue sarcoma - 27,913

Mets within 4 months

20%

13%

Metastases vary with anatomical cancer site and sub-type



Public Health Metastases within four months

Bone sarcoma metastases

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Metastases within four months

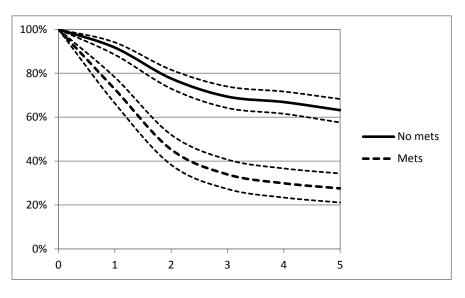
Soft tissue sarcoma metastases

							Ca	ancer sit	е									
	Extremity			Intra	ı-abdomi	nal	Gyn	aecologi	cal	Hea	d and ne	ck		Other			Total	
	N	Mets	(%)	N	Mets	(%)	N	Mets	(%)	N	Mets	(%)	N	Mets	(%)	N	Mets	(%)
Leiomyosarcoma	1,035	67	6%	1,812	326	18%	1,503	300	20%	318	16	5%	949	156	16%	5,617	865	15%
Liposarcoma	1,427	39	3%	1,438	74	5%	14	0	0%	153	7	5%	520	16	3%	3,552	136	4%
Fibroblastic sarcoma	1,237	41	3%	600	45	9%	60	3	5%	201	5	2%	1,843	28	2%	3,941	122	3%
Rhabdomyosarcoma	146	40	27%	293	88	30%	56	12	21%	298	73	24%	190	58	31%	983	271	28%
Extra-skeletal Ewing's	107	31	29%	167	57	34%	10	1	10%	40	11	28%	59	24	41%	383	124	32%
Synovial sarcoma	496	60	12%	197	37	19%				39	5	13%	65	14	22%	797	116	15%
Haemangiosarcoma	128	29	23%	333	105	32%	7	2	29%	213	25	12%	479	75	16%	1,160	236	20%
Kaposi's sarcoma	8	1	13%	10	0	0%				4	0	0%	1,291	17	1%	1,313	18	1%
Nerve Sheath tumour	244	19	8%	35	5	14%	2	0	0%	6	0	0%	426	57	13%	713	81	11%
Phyllodes tumour													524	16	3%	524	16	3%
Sarcoma NOS	1,562	204	13%	2,118	492	23%	487	124	25%	366	30	8%	999	218	22%	5,532	1,068	19%
Other	414	50	12%	1,790	342	19%	706	79	11%	168	12	7%	320	66	21%	3,398	549	16%
Grand Total	6,804	581	9%	8,793	1,571	18%	2,845	521	18%	1,806	184	10%	7,665	745	10%	27,913	3,602	13%

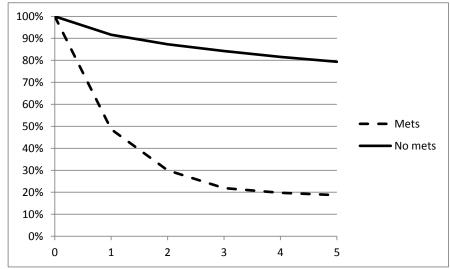


Survival by derived stage

Skeletal Ewing's sarcoma



Liposarcoma





Proxy for stage IV sarcoma

- Metastases within four months
 - Findings consistent with SEER
 - European data
- Where complete staging data is available
- Five-year relative survival of stage IV sarcomas
- > Five year-relative survival rates consistent with SEER and other databases
- Good proxy for TNM stage (although not perfect replacement)
- Method to be submitted to British Journal of Cancer



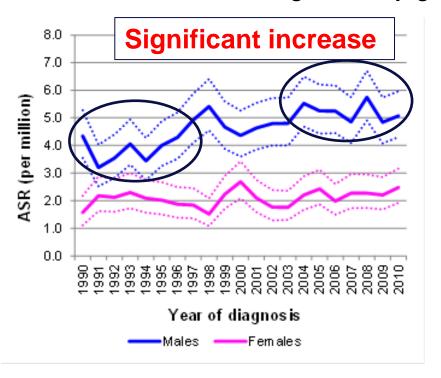
- Bone and soft tissue sarcomas of the head and neck region
- Incidence and survival rates have not been investigated
- Who should be responsible for overseeing the care of these patients?
- Soft tissue sarcomas of the head and neck region
 - 190 new diagnoses annually
 - Incidence rate ~ 3.5 per million
 - Most common diagnoses
 - Leiomyosarcoma (18%)
 - ❖ Sarcoma NOS (17%)
 - Rhabdomyosarcoma (14%)
 - Angiosarcoma (13%)



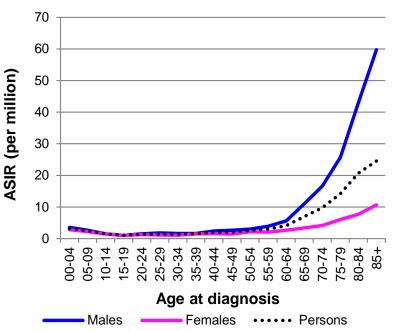
- Sarcomas of the skull and facial skeleton
 - 40 new diagnoses annually
 - Incidence rates ~ 0.7 per million
 - Male and female rates not significantly different (0.8 & 0.6 per million)
 - Most common diagnoses
 - Chondrosarcoma (29%)
 - Osteosarcoma (24%)
 - Chordoma (16%)
 - Ameloblastoma (10%)
 - Odontogenic tumours (5%)



Male incidence significantly greater than in females



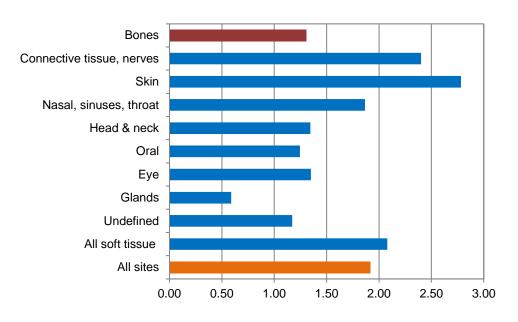
 Why are male incidence rates higher and why did they rise in late 1990s?





- Differences between males and females are driven by greater numbers of diagnoses across all cancer sites except glands
 - Particular differences in skin and connective tissue and nerves which comprise 71 % of all head & neck sarcomas

ICD-10 code	Anatomical site	No. cases	%
C47, C49	Connective tissue, nerves	2015	50.3%
C44	Skin	832	20.8%
C30-C33	Nasal, sinuses, throat	385	9.6%
C07-C14	Head and neck	265	6.6%
C00-C06	Oral	193	4.8%
C69	Eye	148	3.7%
C73, C74	Glands	89	2.2%
C76	Undefined	76	1.9%
	All sites	4,003	100.0%

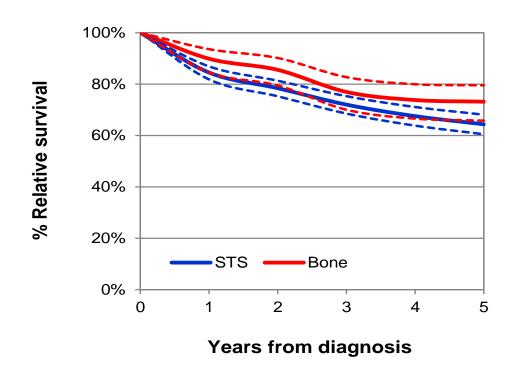


Male:female ratio



Head and neck sarcoma survival

Bone and soft tissue sarcomas of the head and neck region Five-year relative survival rates





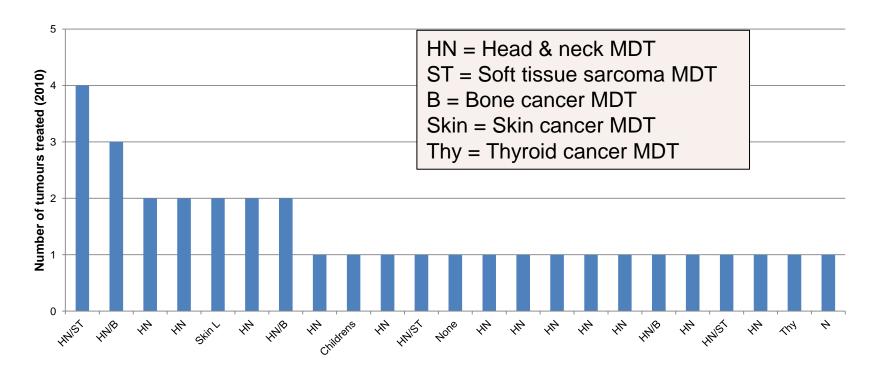
Head & neck sarcoma surgical treatment

- Current "surgical treatment" definition based on UKACR classification of 'curative' treatment
- This may not be sufficient for all cancer sites. Does not include:
 - Palliative surgery
 - Biopsies
 - Plastic surgery



Head and neck bone sarcoma 'curative' surgery

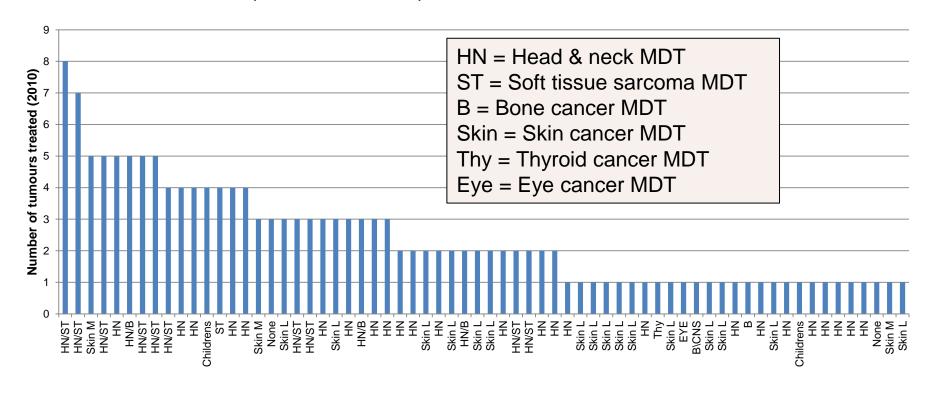
2010: 23 different hospital trusts treated one or more head & neck bone sarcomas (maximum = 4)





Head & neck soft tissue sarcoma 'curative' surgery

2010: 66 different hospital trusts treated one or more head & neck soft tissue sarcomas (maximum = 8)





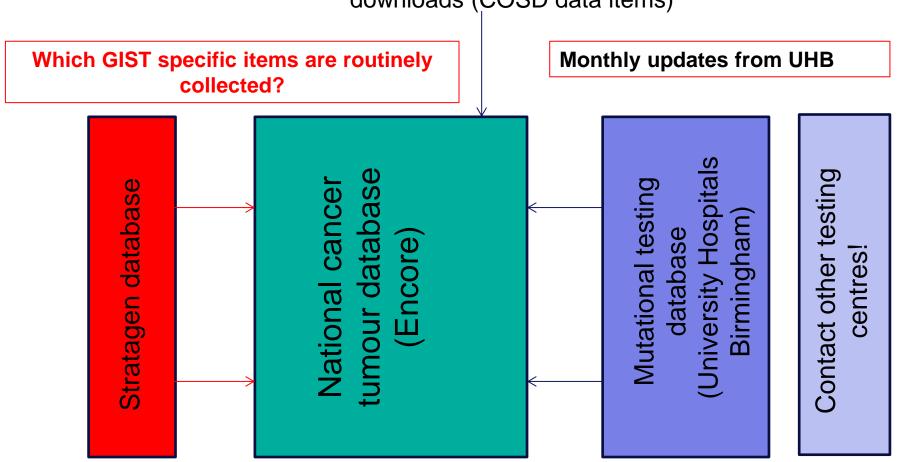
GIST database

- Clinicians have devised a GIST database highlighting essential data items for collection
 - Database referred to as Stratagen database
 - Not national ascertainment!
- Cancer registry offices have access to national cancer diagnosis information via electronic downloads from MDTs
- WMKIT met with Novartis, clinicians and pathologists to discuss the feasibility of developing a national GIST database (Summer 2013)



GIST data collection proposal

Sarcoma MDT electronic downloads (COSD data items)





Pulmonary metastases

Should sarcoma patients with pulmonary metastases undergo thoracotomy?

Will this increase long term survival?

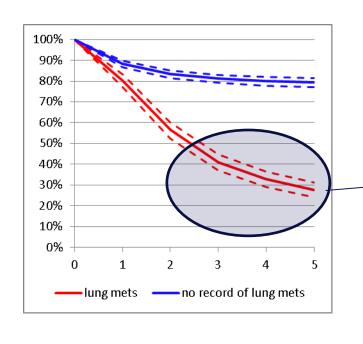
Investigative analyses

- Patients with extremity soft tissue sarcoma and lung metastases
 - > 1998 2010 7,854 new diagnoses of extremity STS
 - 1,675 (21%) had record of lung metastases
 - Of which 407 (24%) had lung related ST
- Do not have detailed staging data (i.e. tumour size, grade etc)
 - Use proxy from HES

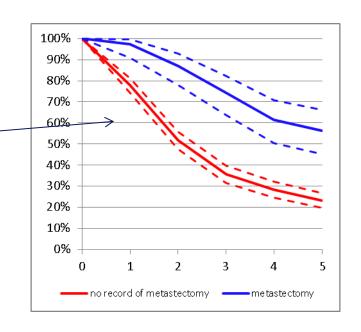


Public Health Survival

Patients with lung mets vs No record of lung mets



Of those with lung mets surgery vs no surgery

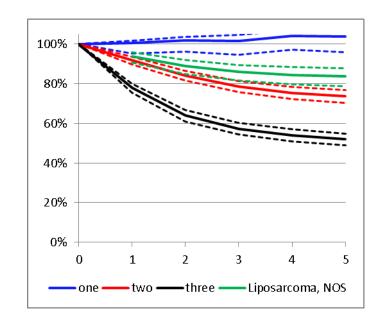




Survival by histological grade

Extremity soft tissue sarcoma diagnosed between 2001 and 2005

- Patients between 40 and 59 years (2001-2005 diagnoses to allow 5year follow up)
- 2,173 diagnoses (1998 2010)
- 505 (23%) had lung mets
- 147 (29%) had lung metastectomy



Histological grading from FNCLCC

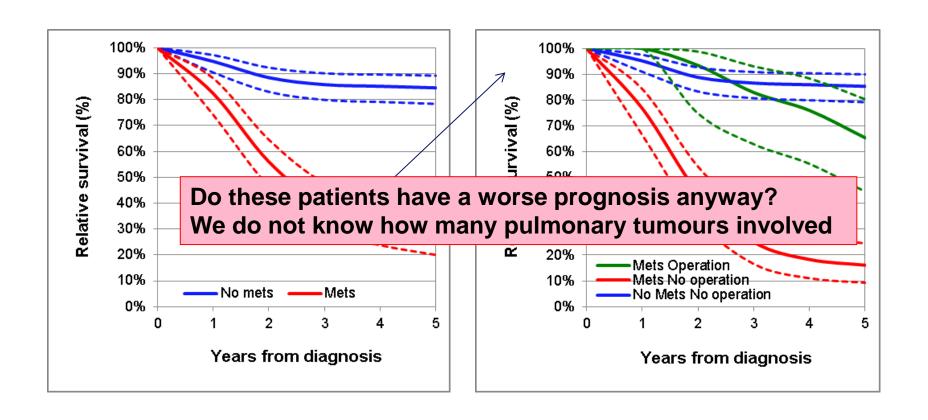
G1: WDL/dermatofibrosarcoma

G2: Leiomyosarcoma, Myxoid lipo, Fibrosarcoma

G3: Epithelioid leiomyo, pleomorphic lipo, angiosarcoma, RMS, Synovial, Ewings, MPNST, sarcoma NOS



Histological grade 3 extremity STS in 40-59 year olds





Priorities for 2014/15

- What are the priorities for 2014/15?
 - ➤ Ensure GIST database proposal is put into practice

What are the other major sarcoma issues to be addressed in the coming year?