

Vigilância ativa em pequenas massas renais



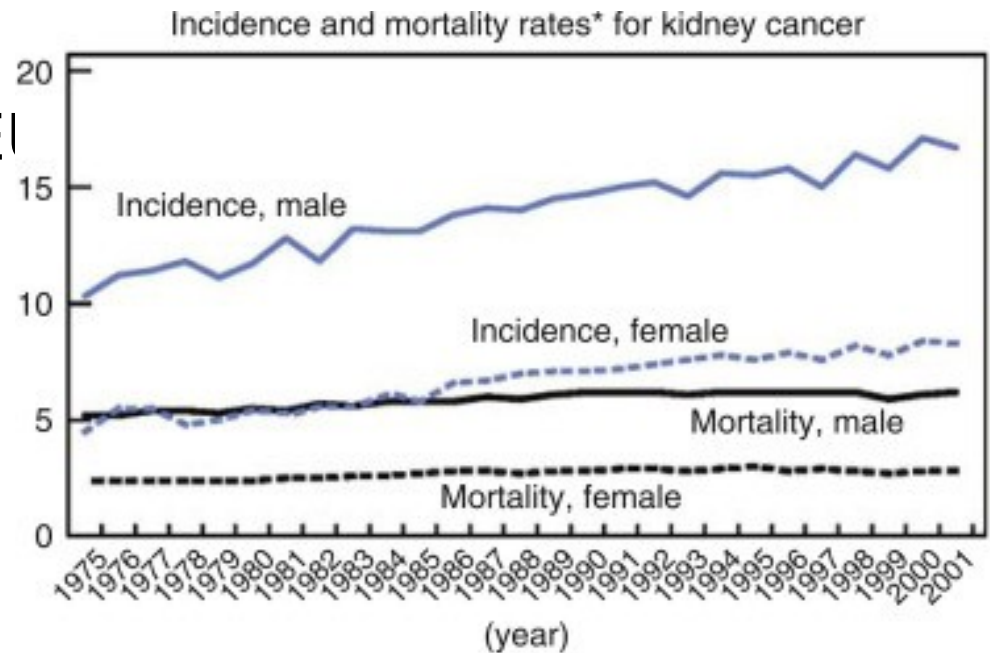
Prof. Dr. Thomé Pinheiro



Vigilância ativa em
pequenas massas
renais

INTRODUÇÃO

63.900 novos casos - EI
Lesões incidentais



*Rates are 100 000 and are age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Source: SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975–2001 (NCI 2004); access at <http://seer.cancer.gov>; Renal Cell Cancer (PDQ[®]): Screening-Health Professionals, access at <http://www.cancer.gov>.

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Questionamentos

RCC T1a e Vigilância ativa

*Para
quem ?*



Como?



Quando ?



Marco teórico

- Baixo Potencial de metástase
- Risco de overtreatment
- Alta mortalidade não relacionada ao câncer na

Table 2. Risk of Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) and Benign Lesion Based on Tumor Size

Tumor Size	Benign Pathology	Metastatic (M1) RCC
< 1 cm	35%–45%	< 1%
1–2 cm	20%–25%	< 1%
2–3 cm	15%–20%	< 1%
3–4 cm	15%–20%	2%
4–5 cm	10%	2%–3%
5–6 cm	10%	5%–10%
6–7 cm	5%	5%–10%
≥ 7 cm	5%	15%–20%

Adapted from Thompson et al. J Urol. 2009.[76]

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EAU
European Association of Urology

Platinum Priority – Kidney Cancer

Editorial by Mohit Gupta, Hiten D. Patel and Phillip M. Pierorazio on pp. 165–166 of this issue

Active Surveillance for Localized Renal Masses: Tumor Growth, Delayed Intervention Rates, and >5-yr Clinical Outcomes

Andrew G. McIntosh^{a,b,*}, Benjamin T. Ristau^{b,c}, Karen Ruth^b, Rachel Jennings^d, Eric Ross^b, Marc C. Smaldone^b, David Y.T. Chen^b, Rosalia Viterbo^b, Richard E. Greenberg^b, Alexander Kutikov^b, Robert G. Uzzo^b

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Análise Retrospectiva de um banco de dados prospectivo:

457 pacientes

544 lesões

85% sólidas

15% císticas

2000 a 2016

Objetivos:

- Crescimento tumoral
- Necessidade de intervenção
- Seguimento clínico:
 - Sobrevida global (OS)
 - Mortalidade Câncer (CSM) específica
 - Metástases

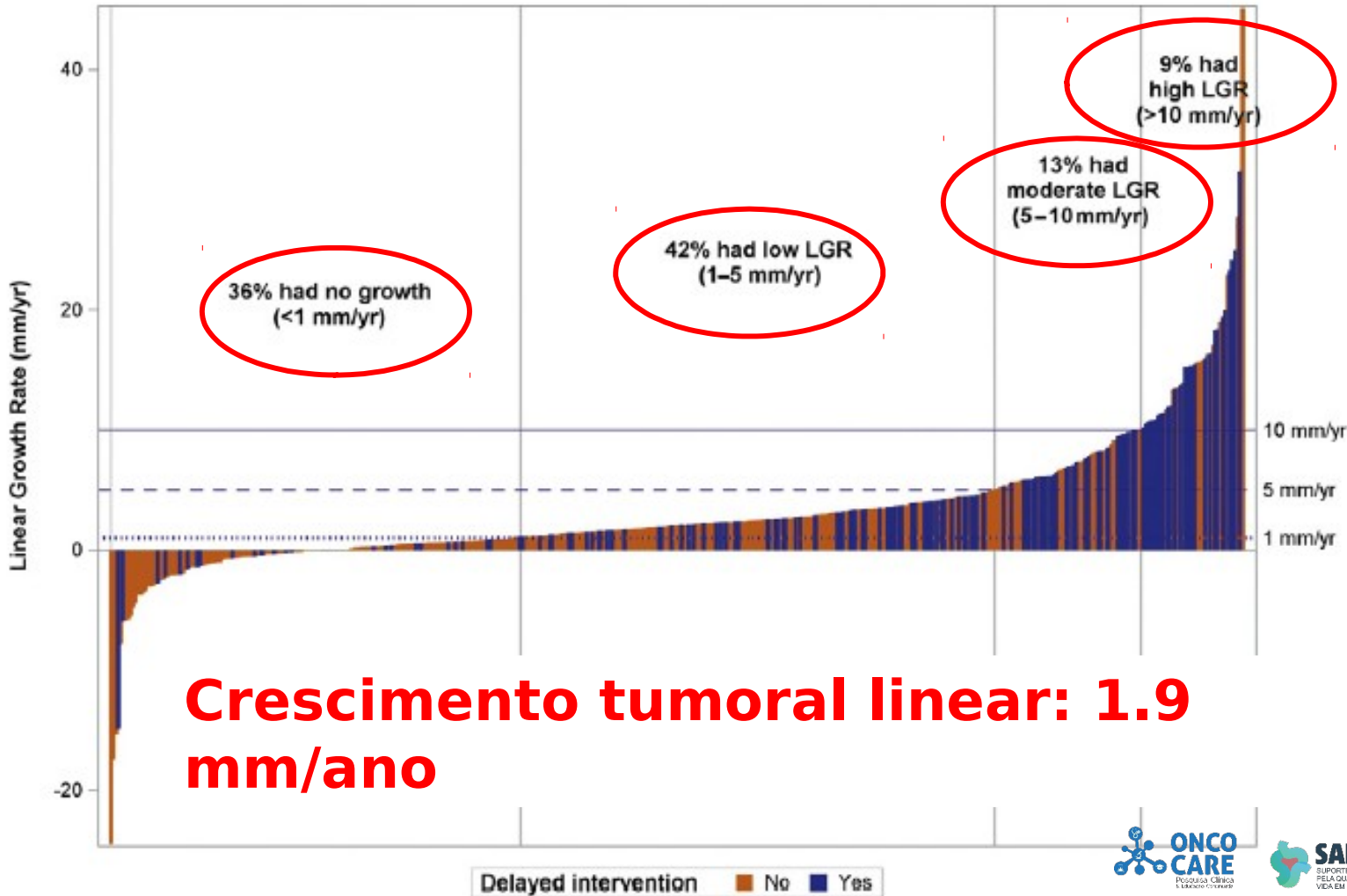
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Probabilidade de Intervenção posterior x tipo de lesão



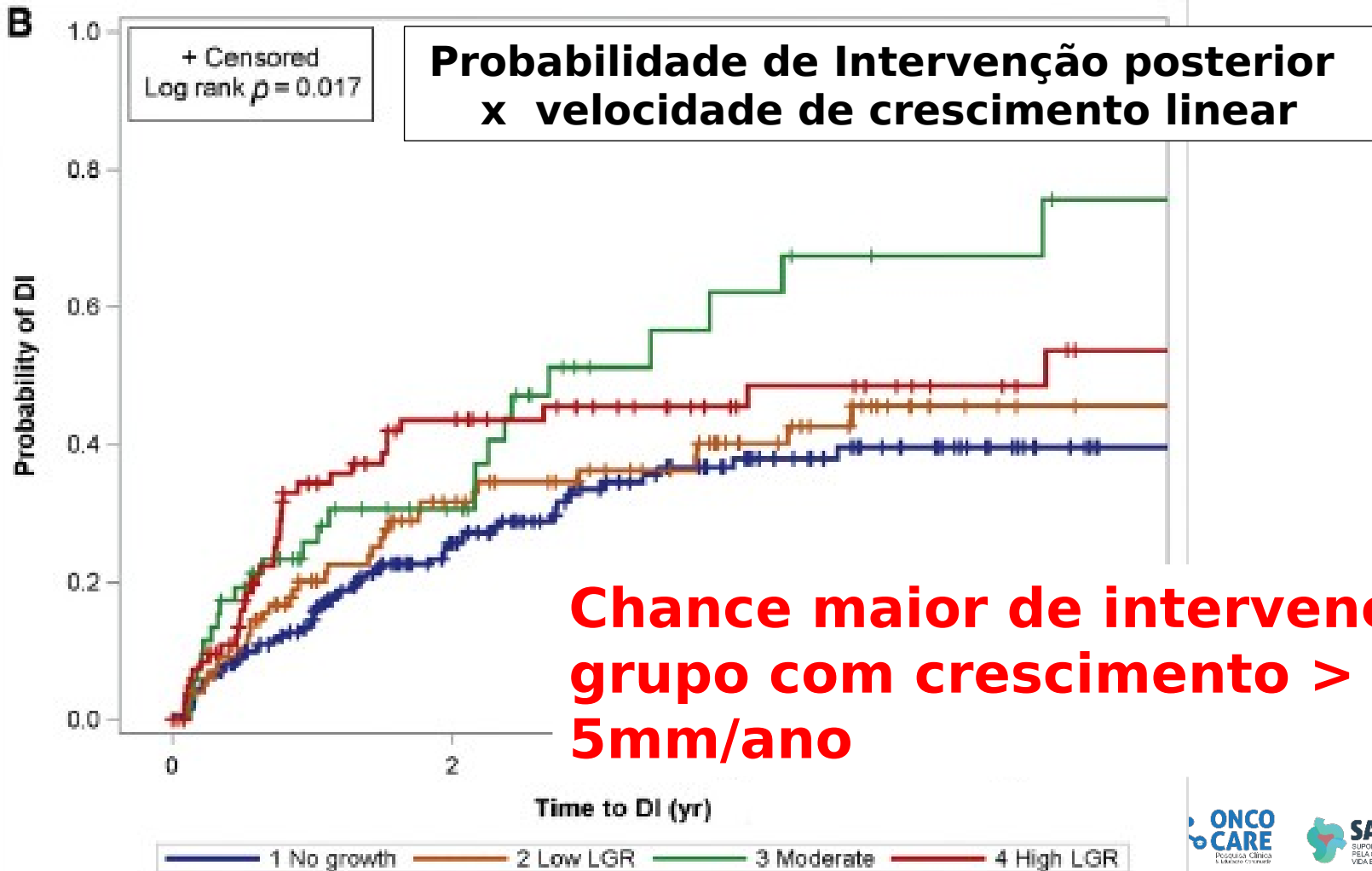
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Seguimento clínico

Sobrevida global estimada em 5 anos:
89%

Mortalidade Global : 73 (15.9%) pacientes
em 16 anos

Risco de mortalidade semelhante entre
os pacientes submetidos a intervenção e
vigilância ativa HR: 0,87. 95% CI 0,52-
1.45. $p = 0,6$

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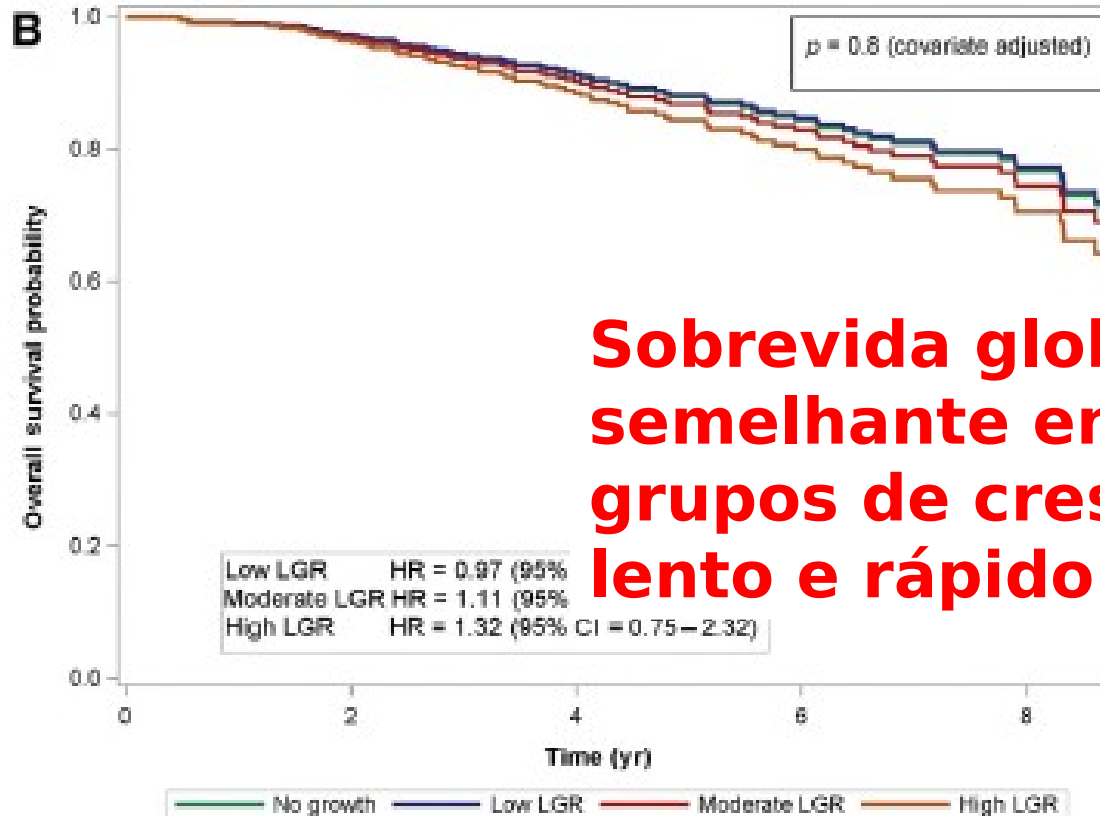
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Sobrevida global semelhante entre os grupos de crescimento lento e rápido

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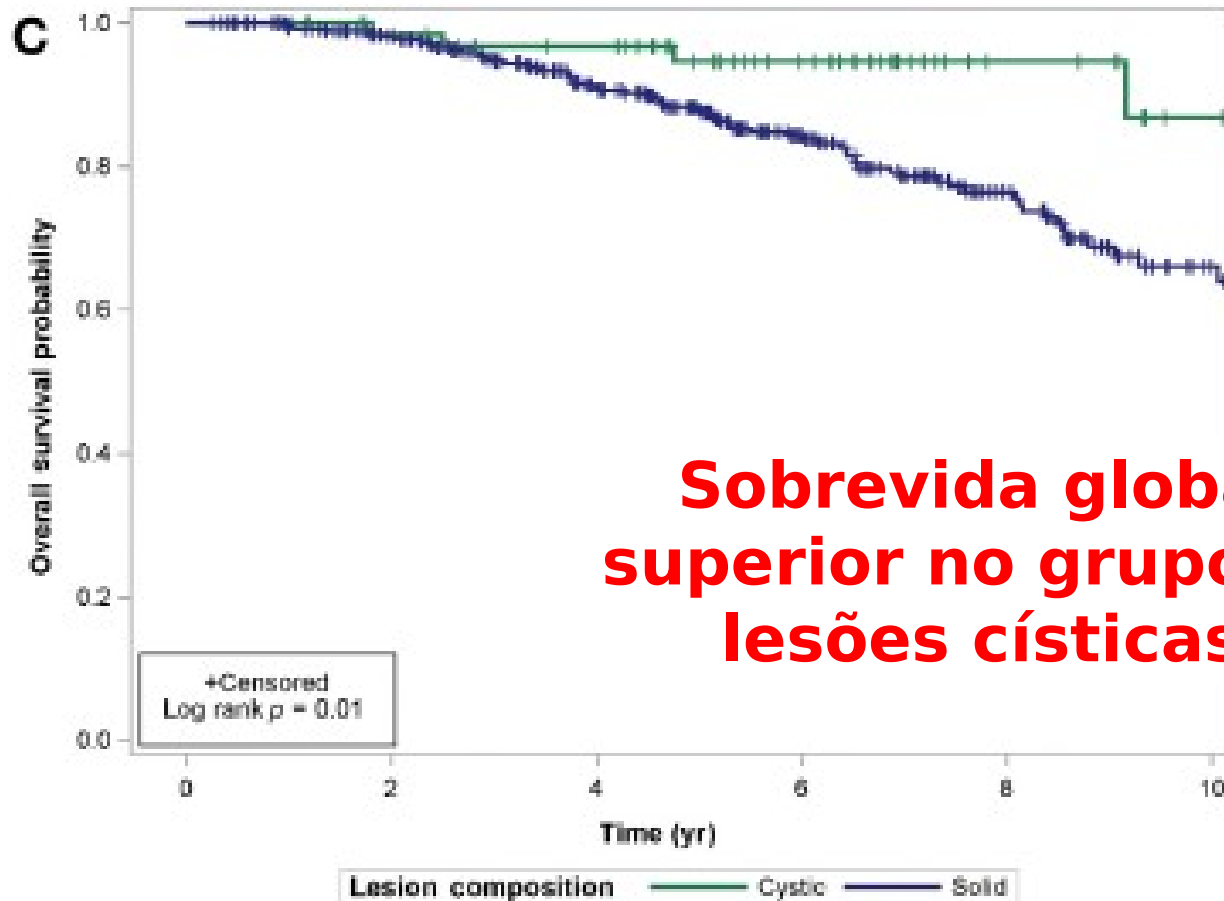
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Sobrevida global superior no grupo de lesões císticas

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Seguimento clínico

Metástase: 8 (1,7%) pacientes (Tamanho mediano: 2,2cm, crescimento linear mediano 7.2mm/ano)

5 após intervenção
2 antes da intervenção
1 não realizou intervenção

5 morreram em decorrência do RCC
68 mortes não relacionadas ao RCC



Clinical-Kidney cancer
Use of delayed intervention for small renal masses initially managed
with active surveillance

Mohit Gupta, M.D.^{a,*}, Ridwan Alam, M.D., M.P.H.^a, Hiten D Patel, M.D., M.P.H.^a,
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DISSRM REGISTRY

Delayed intervention and surveillance for small masses

Estudo prospectivo

Multicêntrico

Vigilância ativa em Tu < 4cm

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DISSRM

Delayed intervention and surveillance for small masses

Protocolo:

Imagem 6/6 meses por 2 anos,
depois 1x/ano .

Indicação de Intervenção:

Crescimento > 5mm/ano
Tamanho ultrapassar 4.0cm
Escolha do paciente

A cada visita era discutido os riscos e benefícios de manter a **vigilância, intervenção e biópsia percutânea.**



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DISSRM

Delayed intervention and surveillance for small masses

RESULTADOS

**Crossover:
12,4%**

Table 1
Demographic and clinical characteristics of study cohorts

	Total	Active surveillance	Delayed intervention	P value
N	371	325 (87.6%)	46 (12.4%)	
Age (y)	71.0 (63.1–78.0)	71.3 (63.1–78.2)	69.3 (63.5–74.9)	0.17
Gender				0.38
Female	163 (43.9%)	140 (43.1%)	23 (50%)	
Male	208 (56.1%)	185 (56.9%)	23 (50%)	

DISSRM

Delayed intervention and surveillance for small masses

Table 2

Tumor characteristics of renal masses on active surveillance vs. delayed intervention

	All patients (n = 371)	Active surveillance (n = 325)	Delayed intervention (n = 46)	P value
Median initial tumor diameter (cm)	1.8 (1.3–2.5)	1.7 (1.3–2.4)	1.95 (1.4–2.6)	0.32
Overall growth rate (cm/y)				
Mean growth rate (cm ± SD)	0.18 ± 1.39	0.12 ± 1.43	0.56 ± 1.07	0.06
Median growth rate (cm)	0.09	0.05	0.38	< 0.001
IQR	–0.05–0.34	–0.0–0.30	0.018–0.73	
Range	–9.70–16.86	–9.70–6.86	–2.44–2.20	
Median follow-up (mo)	23.6 (9.0–43.4)	22.3 (7.9–37.2)	43.2 (23.3–62.0)	< 0.001
Number of patients with GR > 0.5 cm/y	50 (13.8%)	35 (10.8%)	15 (32.7%)	< 0.001
Local progression > cT1a while on AS	18 (5.9%)	14 (4.6%)	4 (8.9%)	0.22
Percutaneous renal biopsy	52 (14.0%)	37 (11.4%)	15 (32.7%)	0.04
Biopsy histology				
Oncocytoma/oncocytic cells	21 (40.4%)	19 (51.4%)	2 (13.3%)	
Renal cell carcinoma	25 (48.1%)	12 (32.4%)	13 (86.7%)	
Angiomyolipoma	1 (1.9%)	1 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	
Benign, other	3 (5.8%)	3 (8.1%)	0 (0.0%)	
Nondiagnostic	2 (3.8%)	2 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	
Pathological tumor characteristics (surgical DI only)				
Histology				
Renal cell carcinoma			29 (78.4%)	
Clear cell			20 (54.1%)	
Papillary			7 (18.9%)	
Chromophobe			2 (5.4%)	
Oncocytoma			3 (8.1%)	
Angiomyolipoma		4 (10.8%)		
Benign cyst		1 (2.7%)		
Fuhrman grade				
1–2			23 (79.3%)	
3			6 (20.7%)	
4			0 (0.0%)	
Pathologic stage				
pT1a			31 (83.8%)	
pT1b			4 (10.8%)	
pT3a			2 (5.4%)	
Median tumor diameter (cm) on pathology			2.5 (1.8–3.4)	
Disease recurrence after DI			0 (0.0%)	

DI = delayed intervention; GR = growth rate; IQR = interquartile range; SD = standard deviation.

Clinical-Kidney cancer

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DISSRM

Delayed intervention and surveillance for small masses

Table 3

Indications and modalities of treatment pursued by patients electing delayed intervention

	Delayed intervention (n = 46)
Indications for delayed intervention	
GR > 0.5 cm/y or stage progression	23 (50.0%)
GR > 0.5 cm/y	19 (41.3%)
Stage progression	4 (8.7%)
Patient preference or anxiety, GR < 0.5 cm	22 (47.8%)
Qualification for renal transplantation	1 (2.2%)
Median time on AS prior to delayed intervention (years)	12.0 (5.5–23.6)
Intervention modality	
Partial nephrectomy	32 (69.6%)
MIS	28 (60.1%)
Open	4 (8.7%)
Radical nephrectomy	5 (10.9%)
MIS	5 (10.9%)
Open	0 (0.0%)
Cryoablation, percutaneous	9 (19.6%)

50% indicações clínicas

NSS: 89,1%
Nefrectomia Radical: 10,9%

AS = active surveillance; GR = growth rate; MIS = minimally invasive surgery.

Clinical-Kidney cancer

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DISSRM

Delayed intervention and surveillance for small masses

RESULTADOS CLINICOS:

- 10 % dos pacientes da vigilância ativa tiveram mortes não relacionada ao câncer.
- Mortalidade Câncer específica: 0%
- Não houve metástases em ambos os grupos

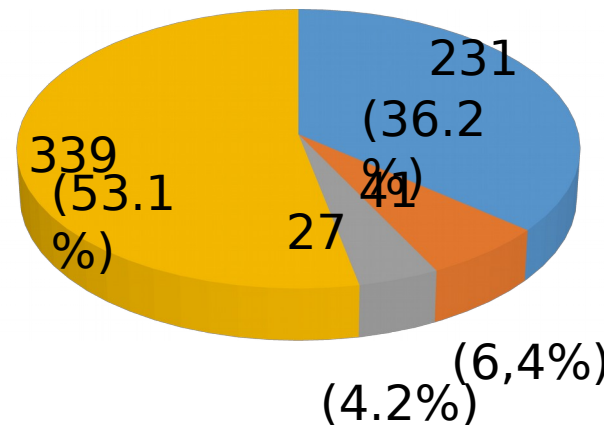
Comparative effectiveness of management options for patients with small renal masses: a prospective cohort study

Ridwan Alam^{*}, Hiten D. Patel^{*}, Tijani Osumah^{*}, Arnav Srivastava^{*}, Michael A. Gorin^{*}, Michael H. Johnson^{*}, Bruce J. Trock^{*}, Peter Chang[†], Andrew A. Wagner[‡], James M. McKiernan[‡], Mohamad E. Allaf^{*} and Phillip M. Pierorazio^{*}

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638 pacientes com Tu < 4cm do DISSRM registry.

- Sobrevida câncer específica
- Sobrevida global
- Função renal
- Qualidade de Vida

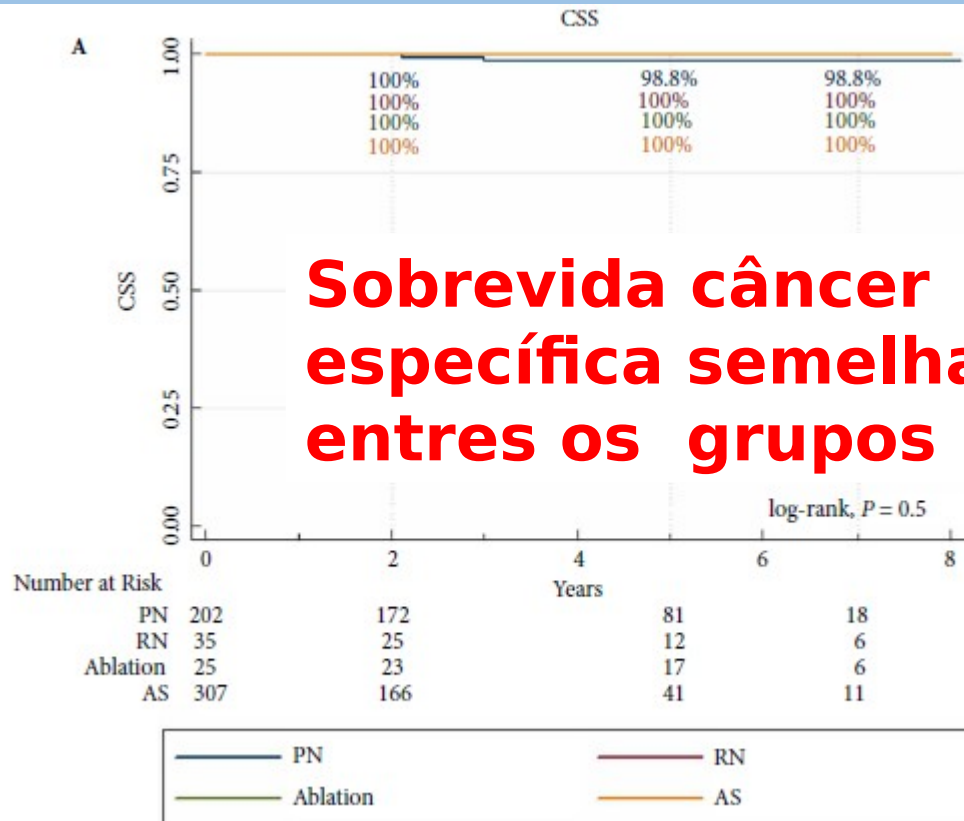


- nefrectomia Parcial
- Nefrectomia radical
- Ablação
- Vigilância ativa

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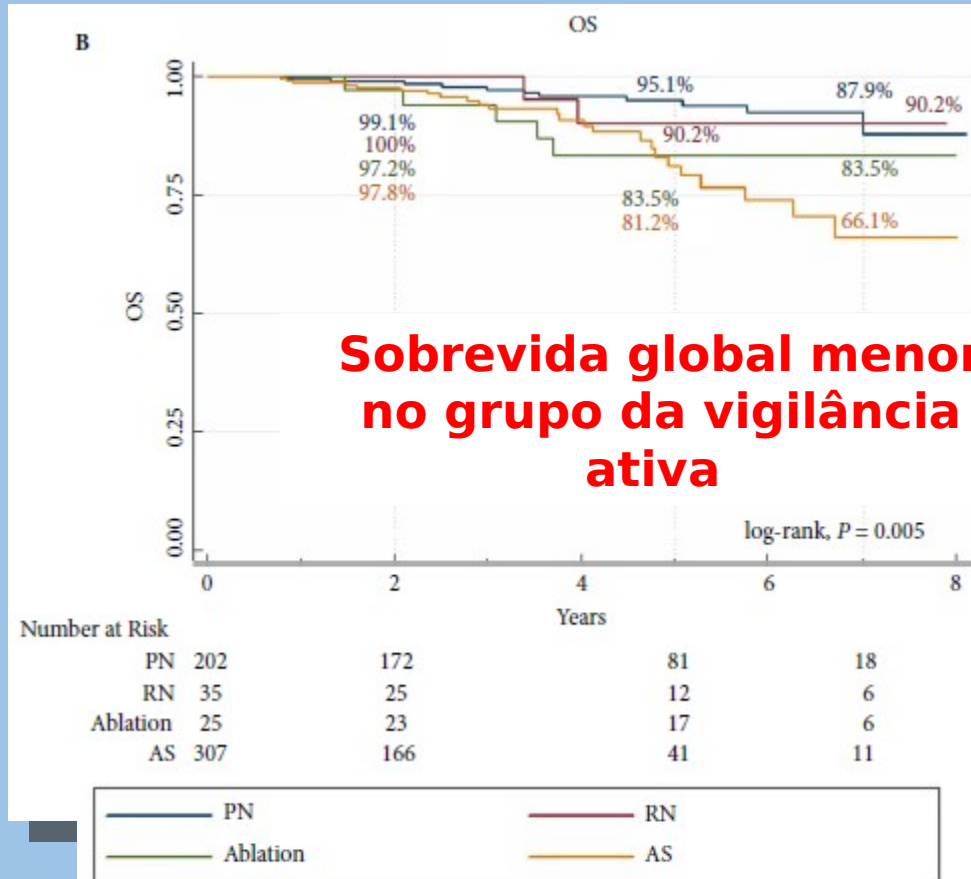


Sobrevida câncer específica semelhante entres os grupos

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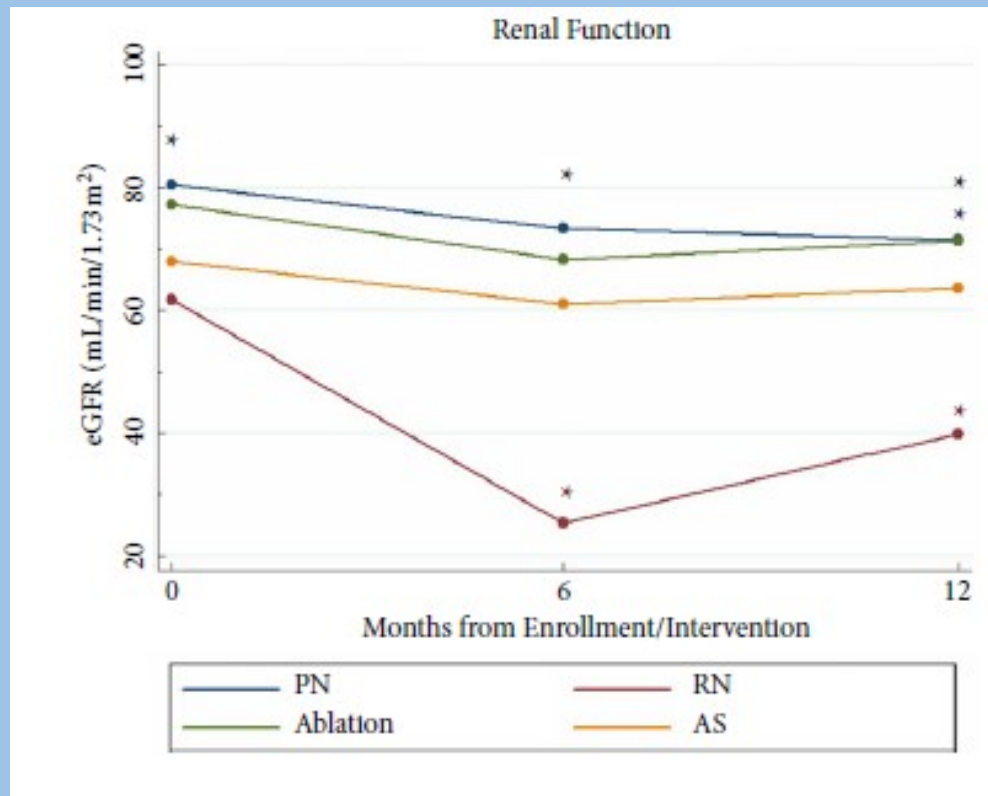


Sobrevida global menor no grupo da vigilância ativa

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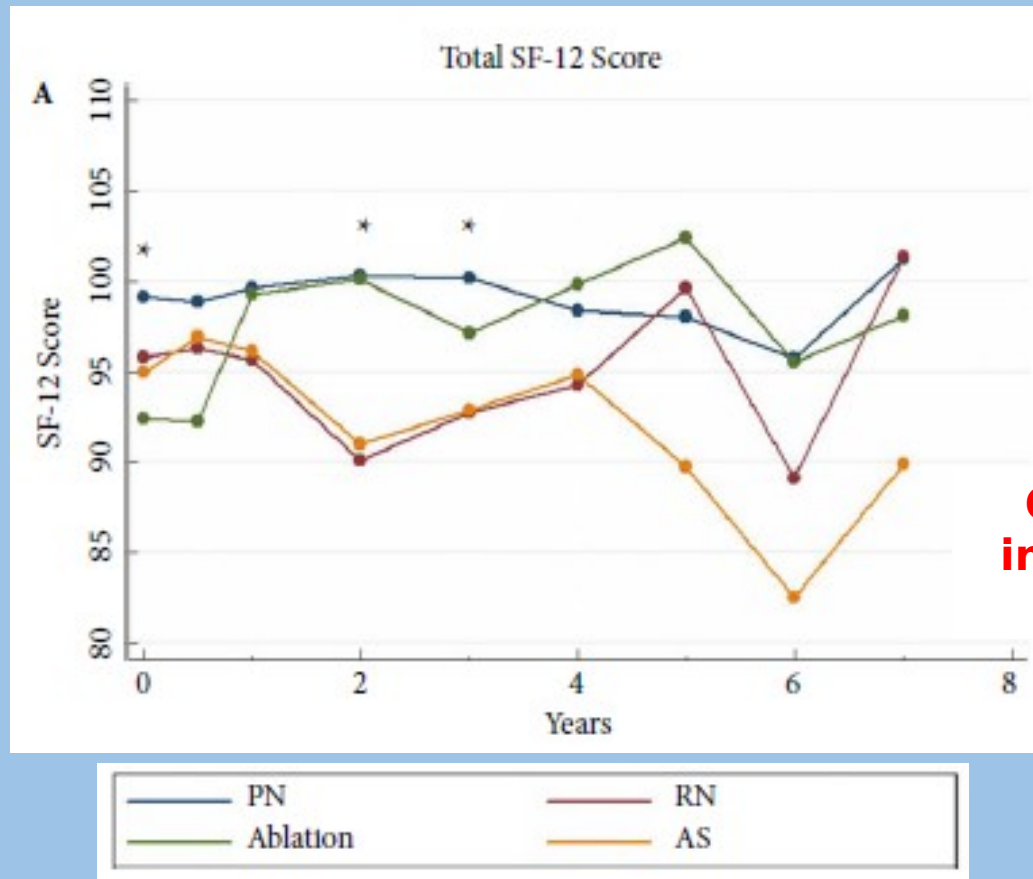


Perda de função renal maior no grupos submetido a nefrectomia radical

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Qualidade de vida inferior no grupo da vigilância ativa

Conclusão:

A vigilância ativa em pequenas massas renais é uma abordagem segura para um grupo selecionado de pacientes.