

Refining Surveillance Through Risk Stratification: Clinicopathologic Variables Associated with Time to Distant Metastasis in HPV(+) Oropharyngeal SCC

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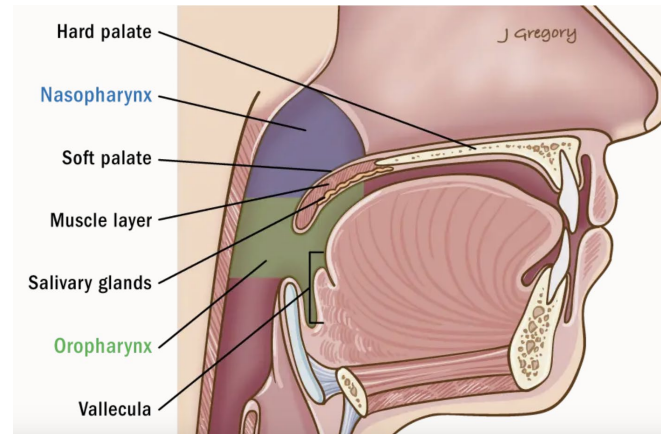
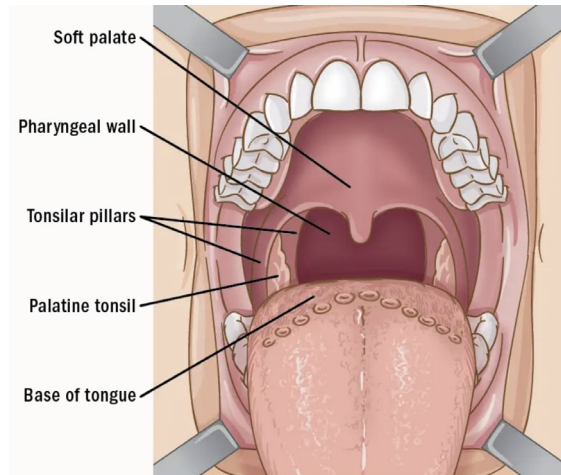
Wisconsin Society of Otolaryngology

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Disclosures

- No financial disclosures

Introduction

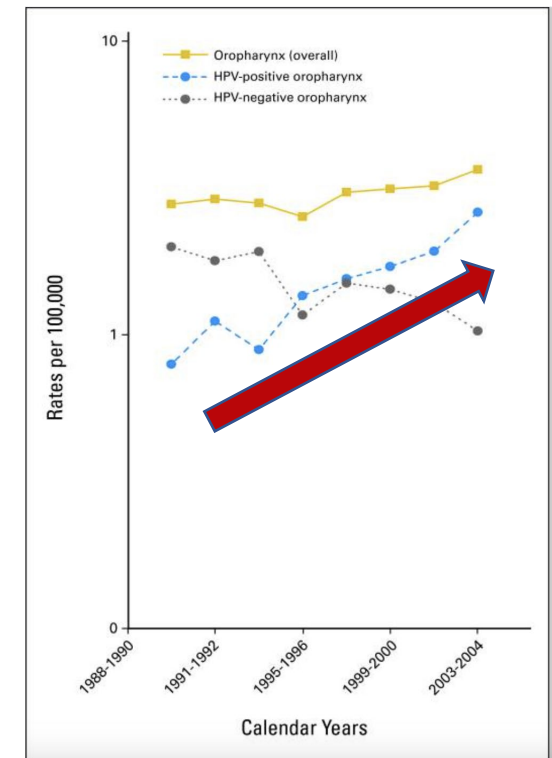


<https://thanguide.org/cancer-types/throat/pharyngeal/oropharyngeal/anatomy/>

Table 3. Survival Estimates, Causes of Death, and Patterns of Treatment Failure in Patients with Oropharyngeal Cancer, According to Tumor HPV Status.*

Variable	HPV-Positive (N = 206)	HPV-Negative (N = 117)	P Value†
Overall survival at 3 yr — % (95% CI)	82.4 (77.2–87.6)	57.1 (48.1–66.1)	<0.001

ANG, K et al. 2010



Chaturvedi, AK et al. 2011

Current state



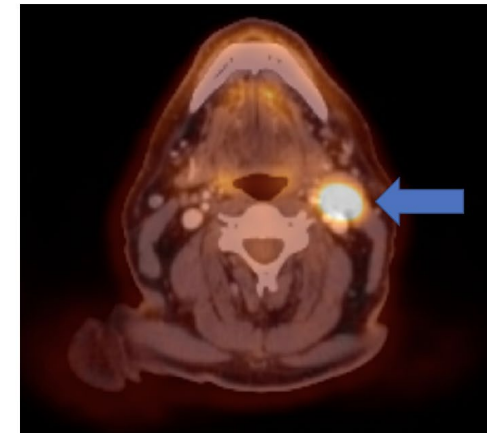
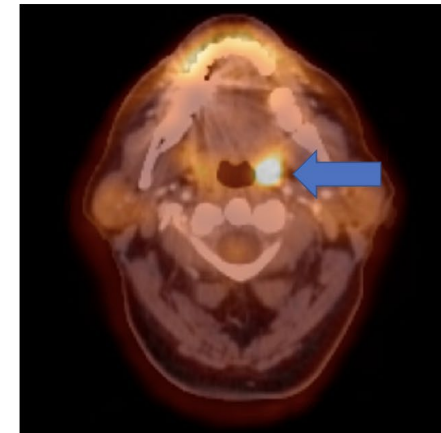
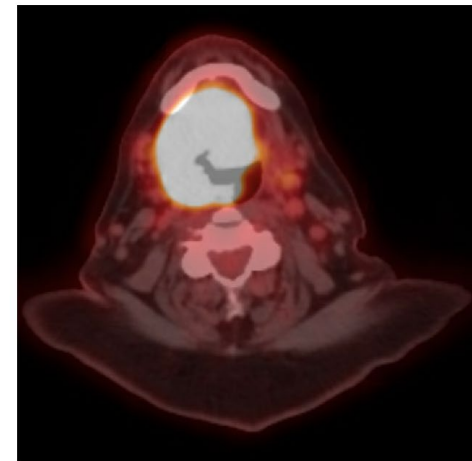
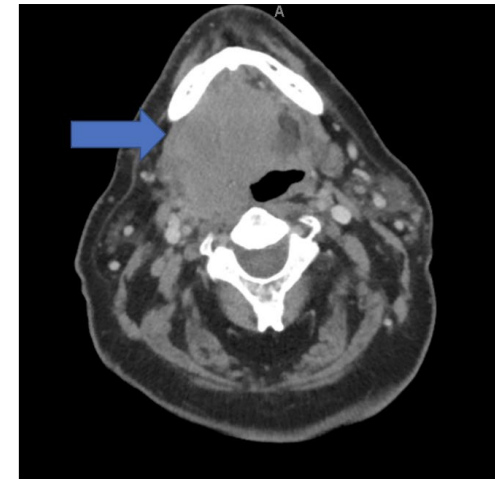
NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2024 Head and Neck Cancers

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FOLLOW-UP RECOMMENDATIONS^a

(based on risk of relapse, second primaries, treatment sequelae, and toxicities)

- H&P exam (including a complete head and neck exam; and mirror and fiberoptic examination):^b
 - ▶ Year 1, every 1–3 mo
 - ▶ Year 2, every 2–6 mo
 - ▶ Years 3–5, every 4–8 mo
 - ▶ >5 years, every 12 mo
- AM cortisol, growth hormone (GH), free T4, prolactin, insulin-like growth factor 2 (IGF-2), luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), serum adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), TSH, and total and bioavailable testosterone levels annually to evaluate panhypopituitarism following RT to the skull base^c (category 2B)
- Imaging ([Principles of Imaging, IMG-A](#))
- Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) every 6–12 mo if neck irradiated
- Dental evaluation^d for oral cavity and sites exposed to significant intraoral radiation treatment
- Consider EBV DNA monitoring for nasopharyngeal cancer (category 2B)
- Supportive care and rehabilitation:
 - ▶ Speech/hearing and swallowing evaluation^e and rehabilitation as clinically indicated
 - ▶ Nutritional evaluation and rehabilitation as clinically indicated until nutritional status is stabilized^e
 - ▶ Ongoing surveillance for depression ([NCCN Guidelines for Distress Management](#))
 - ▶ Smoking cessation^f and alcohol counseling as clinically indicated
 - ▶ Lymphedema evaluation and rehabilitation, as clinically indicated (see SLYMPH-A in the [NCCN Guidelines for Survivorship](#))
- Integration of survivorship care and care plan within 1 year, complementary to ongoing involvement from a head and neck oncologist ([NCCN Guidelines for Survivorship](#))^g



Clinical Question

What are the clinicopathologic features that may be associated with risk of distant metastases in patients with HPV (+) OPSCC?

Methods

- Retrospective chart review
- 375 adult patients without distant metastatic disease at baseline that received curative intent therapy
- Between January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2020
- Main outcome measures
 - Occurrence of distant metastases
 - Time to distant metastases
- Statistical methods
 - Logistical regression for distant metastasis
 - Cox proportional hazards regression models for time to distant metastasis

Results

Demographics	
Mean age [\pm SD]	59.8 [\pm 9.3] years
Male sex	333 (90%)
Caucasian	351 (97%)
Mean follow-up duration	4.87 (\pm 2.97) years

Recurrence	N (%)	Mean Interval (SD)
Any recurrence	53 (14%)	2.37 (\pm 1.72) years
Distant recurrence	36 (10%)	2.16 (\pm 1.30) years

Associations for Increased Odds of Recurrence

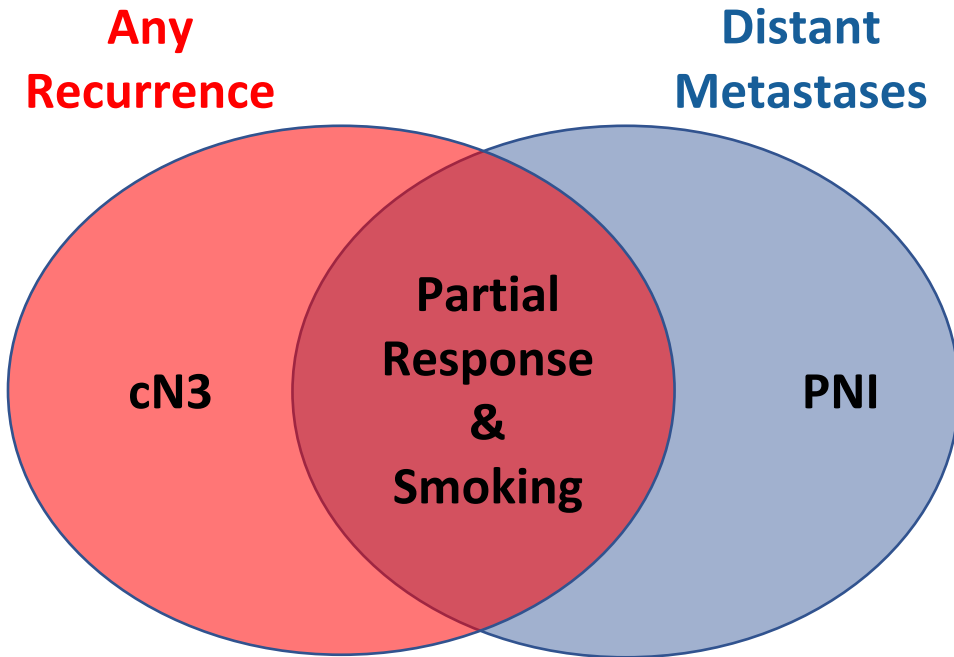
Risk factor	Odds-Ratio	Confidence Interval (95%)
cN3 disease	6.75	1.10-41.61
Increasing pack year history of smoking	1.03	1.01-1.05
Partial response to therapy on first post-treatment imaging	3.01	1.41-6.45

Associations for Increased Hazard for Time to Distant Metastasis

Risk factor	Hazard-Ratio	Confidence interval
Increasing pack year history of smoking	1.02	1.0-1.04
Perineural invasion	5.82	1.12-30.16
Partial response to therapy on first post-treatment imaging	2.85	1.27-6.37

Discussion

Features associated with Recurrence and Distant Metastasis



- HPV (+) OPSCC
 - Increasing incidence
 - Survival advantage
- Identification of at-risk patients
- Individualized risk assessment and post-treatment surveillance
- Future directions: therapy intensification trials

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Thank you!