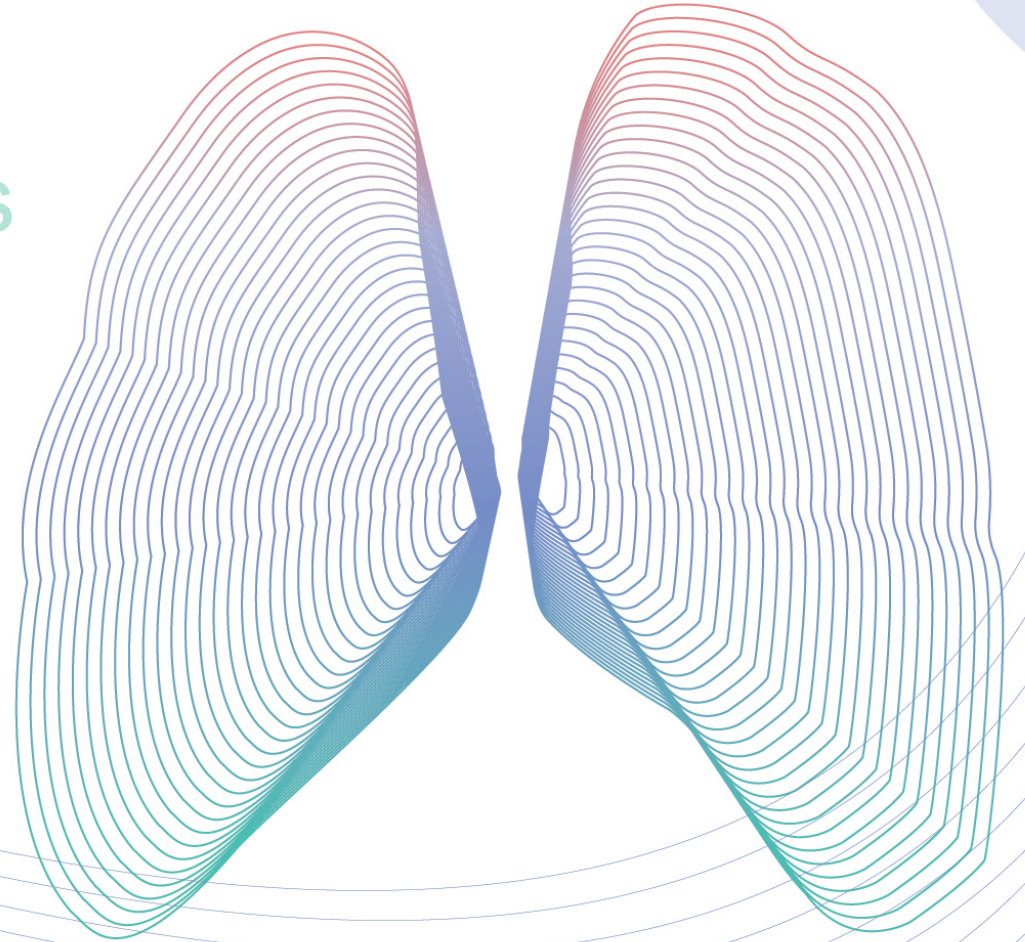


# Tratamiento local de las metástasis de CNMP, novedades en la era de la inmunoterapia

VITORIA-GASTEIZ

20 de abril de 2026

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Oncología Radioterápica  
H.U. Cruces



# Guión

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Introducción

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Evidencia pre-inmunoterapia

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Impacto de la inmunoterapia

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Sinergia inmunoterapia + SBRT

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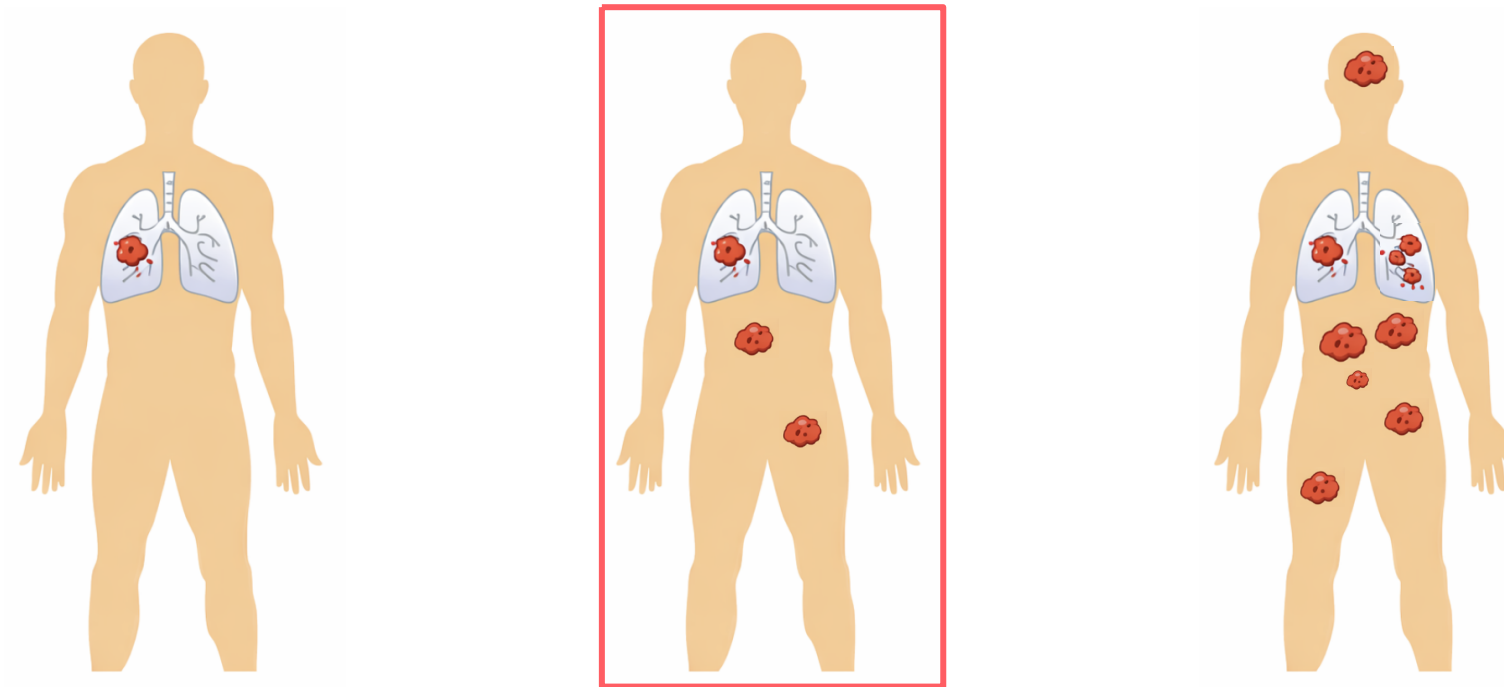
5

Conclusiones

# *1. Introducción*

# OLIGOMETÁSTASIS (OMD)

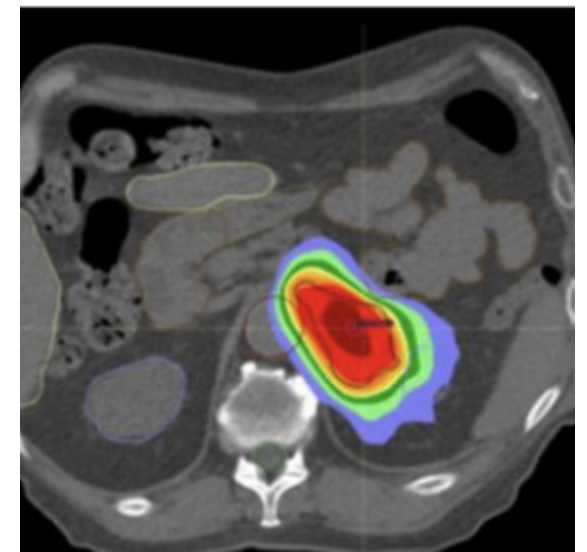
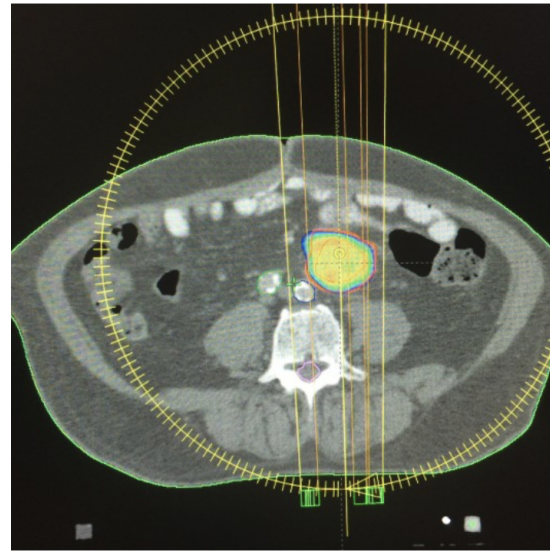
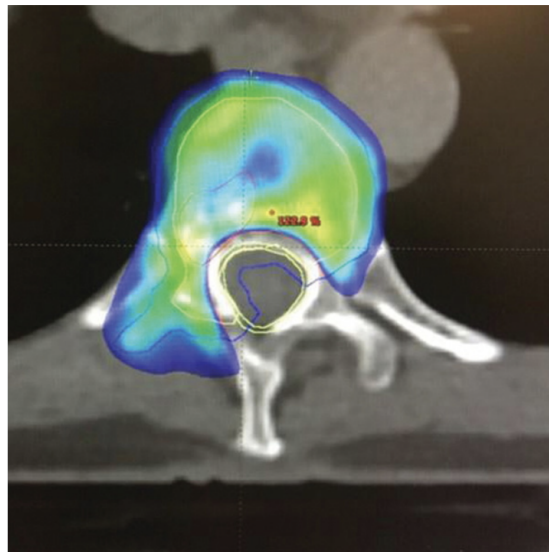
- Número limitado de metástasis – **3 - 5 lesiones**



Abordaje local con intención radical

# SBRT (Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy)

- Alta precisión
- Dosis elevadas por sesión
- Número limitado de sesiones
- Minimizar daño a tejido sano

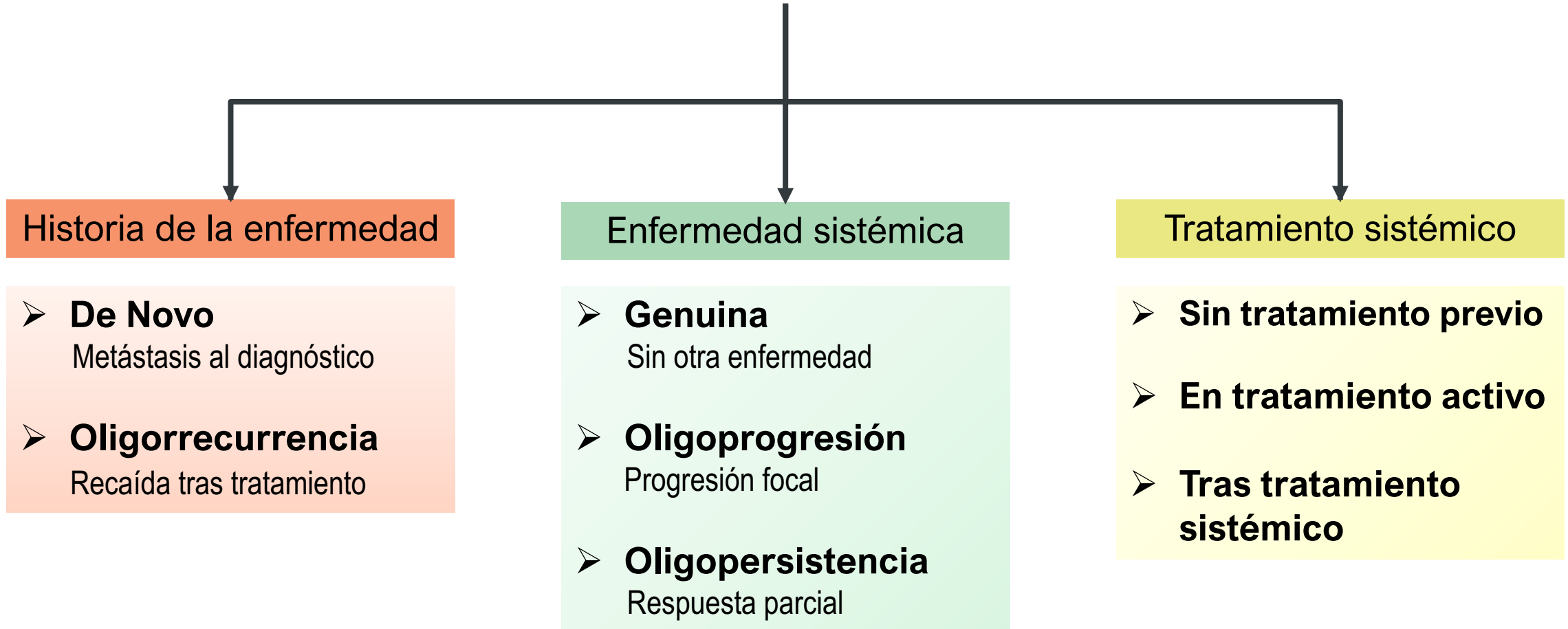


## Sistema de clasificación ESTRO/EORTC (2020)

Establece **9 subgrupos** respondiendo a *5 preguntas clave*

# Sistema de clasificación ESTRO/EORTC (2020)

## Enfermedad metastásica limitada



### A De-novo oligometastatic disease

#### Synchronous oligometastatic disease



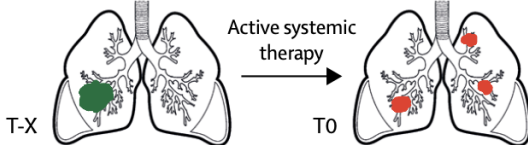
- T0: first time diagnosis of primary cancer (green) and oligometastases (red) within 6 months

#### Metachronous oligorecurrence



- T-X: diagnosis and treatment of primary cancer (green) in a non-metastatic state
- Systemic therapy-free interval
- T0: First time diagnosis of new oligometastases (red) >6 months after diagnosis of cancer

#### Metachronous oligopersistence



- T-X: diagnosis and treatment of primary cancer (green) in a non-metastatic state
- Under treatment with active systemic therapy
- T0: first time diagnosis of new oligometastases (red) >6 months after diagnosis of cancer

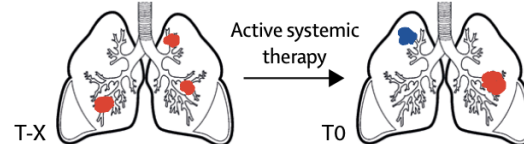
### B Repeat oligometastatic disease

#### Repeat oligorecurrence



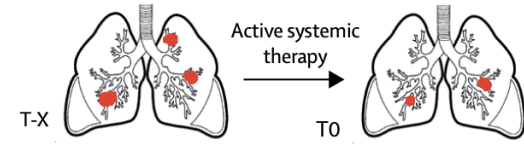
- T-X: diagnosis of oligometastases followed by local treatment or systemic treatment or both
- Systemic therapy-free interval
- T0: diagnosis of new (blue) and growing or regrowing (red) oligometastases

#### Repeat oligopersistence



- T-X: diagnosis of oligometastases followed by local treatment or systemic treatment or both
- Under treatment with active systemic therapy
- T0: diagnosis of new (blue) and growing or regrowing (red) oligometastases

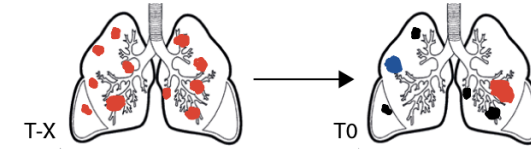
#### Repeat oligopersistence



- T-X: diagnosis of oligometastases followed by local treatment or systemic treatment or both
- Under treatment with active systemic therapy
- T0: diagnosis of persistent non-progressive (red) oligometastases

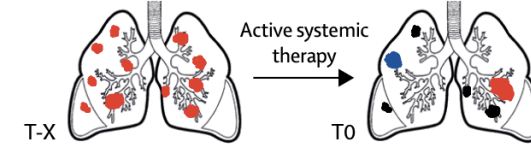
### C Induced oligometastatic disease

#### Induced oligorecurrence



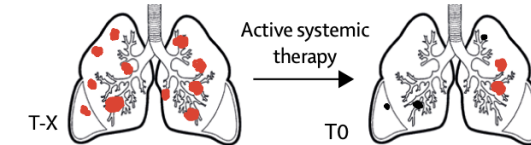
- T-X: diagnosis of polymetastatic metastatic disease followed by systemic treatment with or without local treatment
- Systemic therapy-free interval
- T0: diagnosis of new (blue) and growing or regrowing (red) oligometastases, possible residual non-progressive metastases (black)

#### Induced oligopersistence



- T-X: diagnosis of polymetastatic metastatic disease followed by systemic treatment with or without local treatment
- Under treatment with active systemic therapy
- T0: diagnosis of new (blue) and growing or regrowing (red) oligometastases, possible residual non-progressive metastases (black)

#### Induced oligopersistence



- T-X: diagnosis of polymetastatic metastatic disease followed by systemic treatment with or without local treatment
- Under treatment with active systemic therapy
- T0: diagnosis of persistent non-progressive oligometastases (red), where response is worse compared with other residual metastases (black)

**A De-novo oligometastatic disease**

**Synchronous oligometastatic disease**



T0  
• T0: first time oligomet



T-X  
• T-X: diagnosis non-met  
• Systemic  
• T0: First time after diagnosis



T-X  
• T-X: diagnosis non-met  
• Under treatment  
• T0: first time after diagnosis of cancer

**B Repeat oligometastatic disease**

**Repeat oligometastatic disease**



for diagnosis of persistent non progressive (red) oligometastases

**C Induced oligometastatic disease**

**Induced oligometastatic disease**



followed  
ent  
rg (red)  
metastases



followed  
ent  
rg (red)



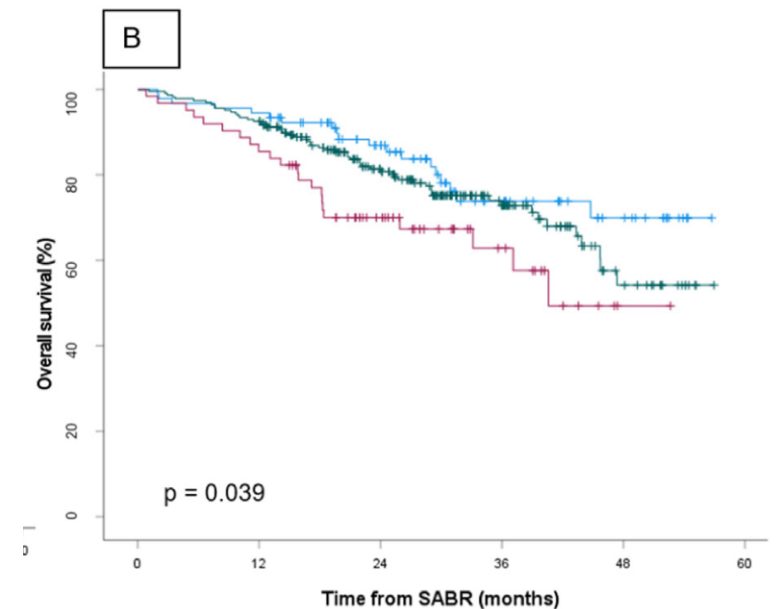
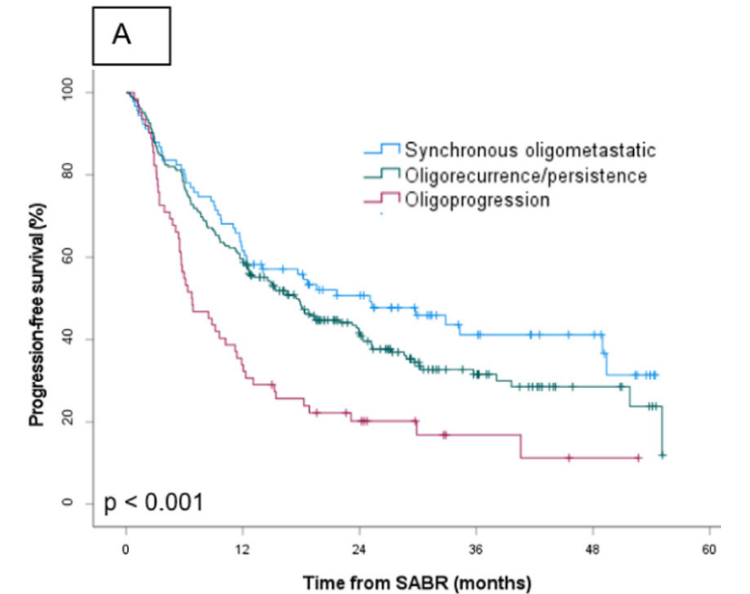
followed  
ent

for diagnosis of persistent non progressive oligometastases (red), where response is worse compared with other residual metastases (black)

# Validation of the Prognostic Utility of ESTRO/EORTC Oligometastatic Disease Classification: A Secondary Analysis From the Population-Based Phase II SABR-5 Trial

S. Baker, MD, PhD,\*† B. Mou, MD,\*† W. Jiang, MD,\*† M. Liu, MD, CM,\*§ A.M. Bergman, PhD,§  
D. Schellenberg, MD,\*† A.S. Alexander, MD,\*§|| H. Carolan, MD,\*§ S. Atrchian, MD,\*† T. Berrang, MD,\*||  
A. Banda, MD,\*|| N. Chna, PhD, # O. Matthews, PhD, # S. Tvildeslev, MD,\*§ and R.A. Olson, MD, MSc,\*#

- N = 381 pacientes (9% CNMP)
  - 549 metástasis (35% pulmonares)
- Clasificación ESTRO/EORTC predictor independiente de **PFS** (p=0,005) y **OS** (p=0,002)
  - **OMD de novo + sincrónica** – mejor PFS (med 25 meses)
  - **OMD inducida** no asoció peor PFS
  - **OMD oligoprogresiva** – peor en PFS (med 6 meses) y OS



## *2. Evidencia Pre-inmunoterapia*



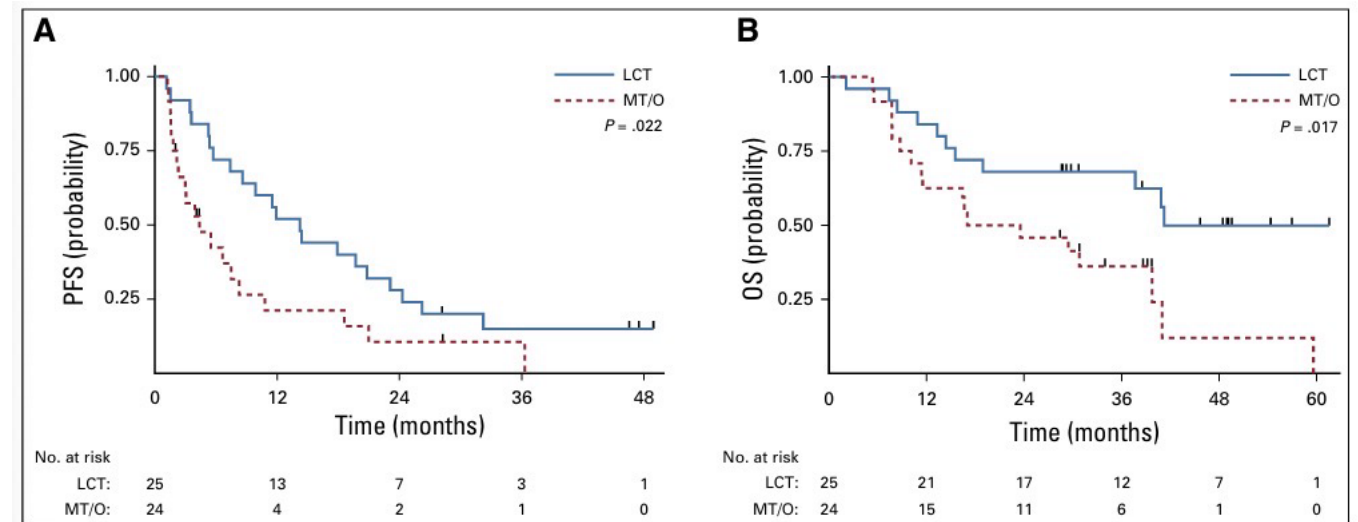
**Gomez et al**  
Lancet 2016  
JCO 2019

**CNMP**  
< 3 metástasis  
(n 49)

*No progresión tras 1<sup>o</sup>  
línea QT*

➤ **SBRT o IQ** a todas lesiones  
➤ **Observación / Mantenimiento**

- Beneficio en **PFS**: 14.2 vs 4.4 meses (p 0.022)
- Beneficio en **OS**: 41.2 vs 17 meses (p 0.017)
- No toxicidad > grado 3

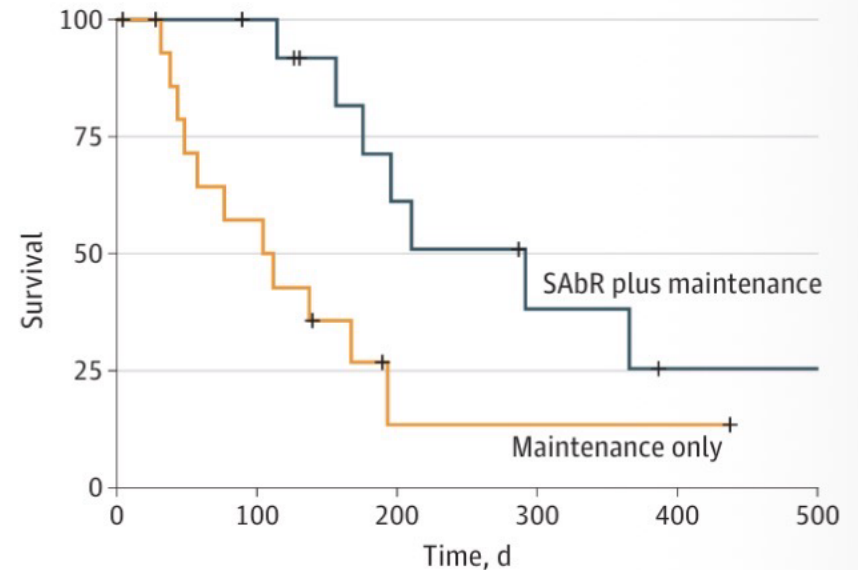




<b>Iyengar et al</b> <i>JAMA 2018</i>	<b>CNMP</b> (Excluye <i>EGRF</i> y <i>ALK</i> ) < 6 sitios (n 29)	No progresión tras 1º línea QT	➤ <b>SBRT + Mantenimiento</b> ➤ <b>Mantenimiento</b>
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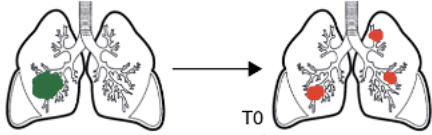
- Beneficio en **PFS**: 9.7 vs 3.5 meses (p 0.01)

Figure 2. Analysis of Progression-Free Survival



*Cierre precoz por lento reclutamiento*

Metachronous oligorecurrence



## SABR-COMET

Lancet 2019  
JCO 2020  
IJRO 2022

Múltiples histologías  
18 CNMP  
(n 99)

1° controlado  
 $\leq 5$  metástasis

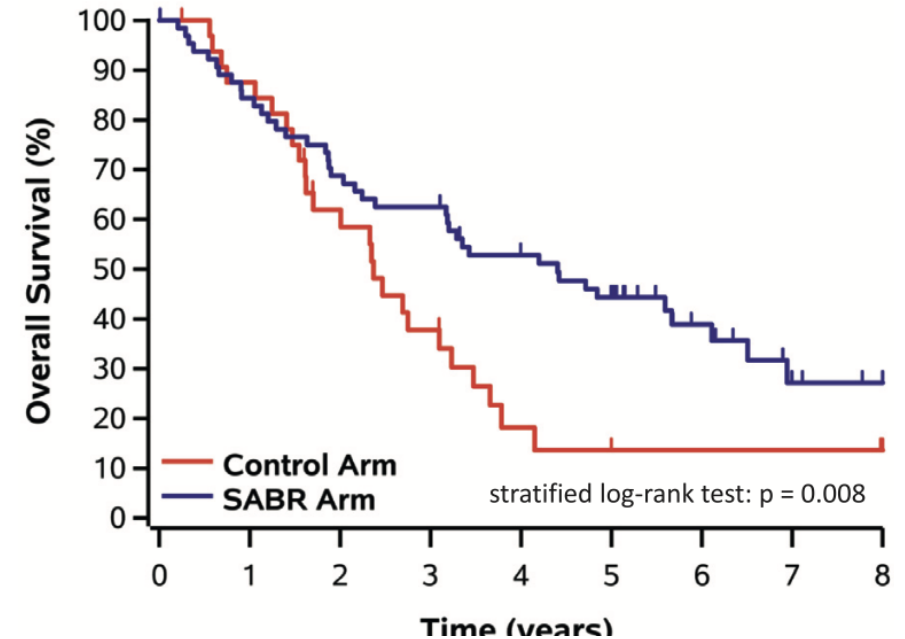
- SBRT a todas las metástasis
- Sistémico estándar

- Beneficio en **medOS**: 41 vs 28 meses (HR 0,57)

- Duplicó PFS

- Beneficio **OS a 5 años**: 42,3% vs 17,7% (p 0.006)

- Beneficio **OS a 8 años**: 27,2% vs 13,6% (p 0.008)





CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

# Local Consolidative Therapy Versus Systemic Therapy Alone for Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

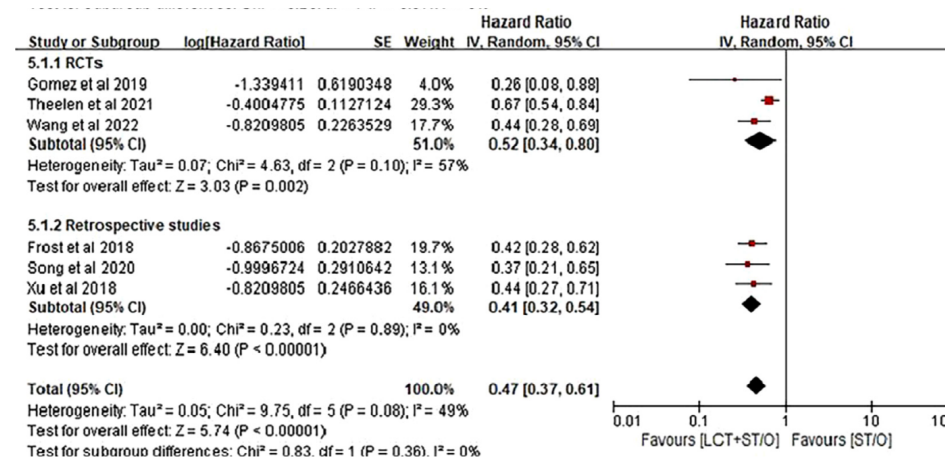
Yajing Wu, MD,\* Vivek Verma, MD,† Fei Liang, MD,‡ Qiang Lin, MD,§ Zhiguo Zhou, MD,\* Zhiyu Wang, MD,|| Yi Wang, MD,\* Jun Wang, MD,\* and Joe Y. Chang, MDPhD†

- Metaanálisis 2022 – 7 artículos
- N = 693 pacientes CNMP
- Compara SBRT/IQ vs Sistémico

De-novo oligometastatic disease  
Synchronous oligometastatic disease



## Forest – plot OS



Tratamiento local – mejor en **PFS y OS**, reduce riesgo progresión, sin aumento de toxicidad > grado 3

### *3. Impacto de la Inmunoterapia*

## Origen de la controversia

<b>NRG-LU 002</b> <i>lyengar</i>	<b>CNMP</b> ≤ 3 metástasis (n 185)	<i>EE tras inducción</i> <i>(90% inmunoterapia)</i>	➤ <b>SBRT + Mantenimiento</b> ➤ <b>Mantenimiento</b>
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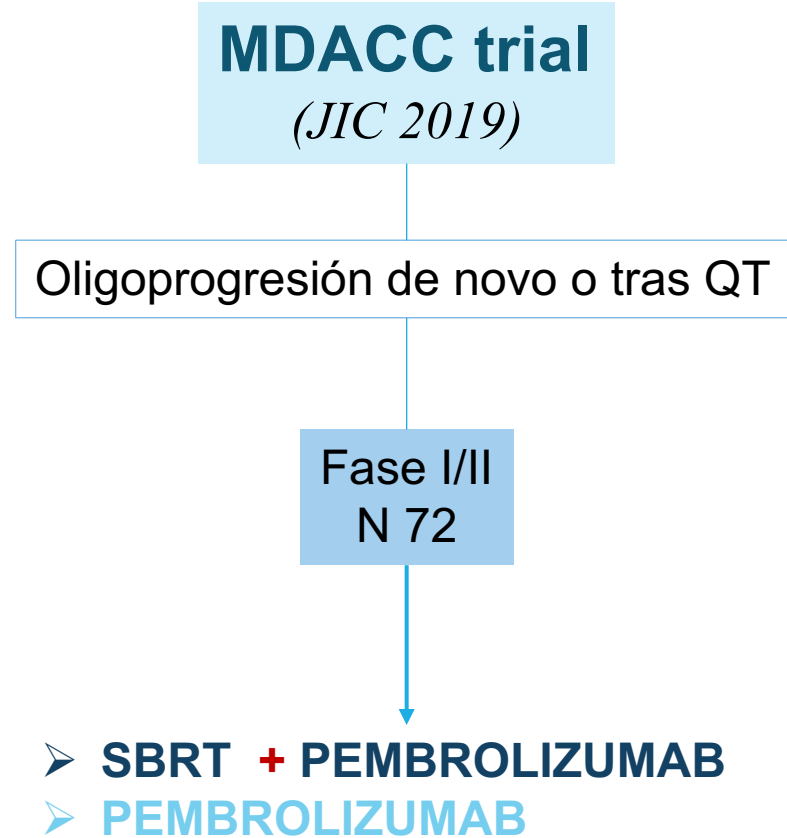
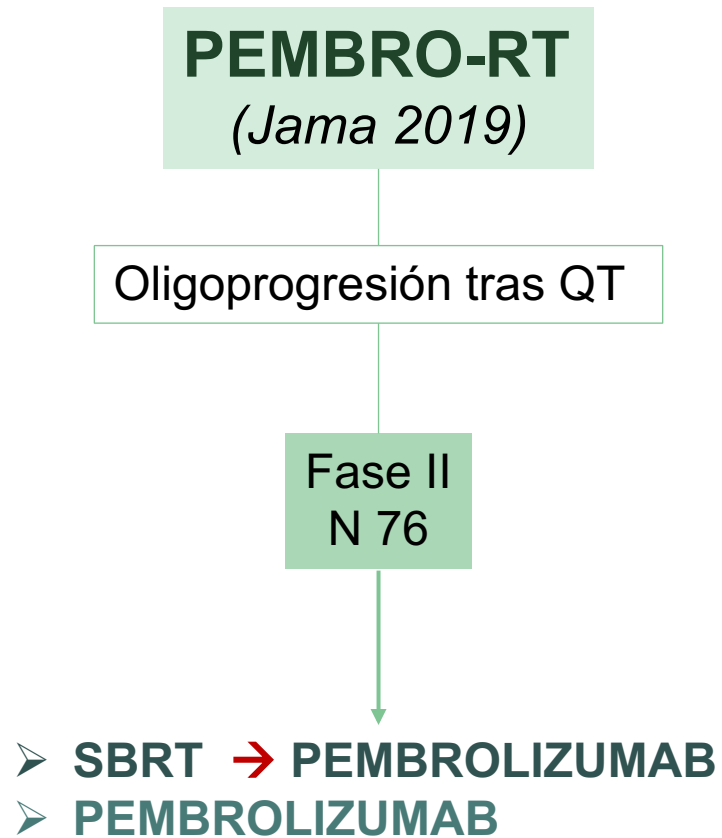
- No beneficio demostrado en PFS  
(HR 0.93; IC95 0,65-1,31)
- No beneficio demostrado en OS  
(HR 0,90; IC95 0,61-1,32)



Revisión JAMA (Jongbloed 2025) discute si el tratamiento local aporta un beneficio adicional cuando el tratamiento sistémico “moderno” con ICI es más eficaz

## 4. *Sinergia inmunoterapia + SBRT*

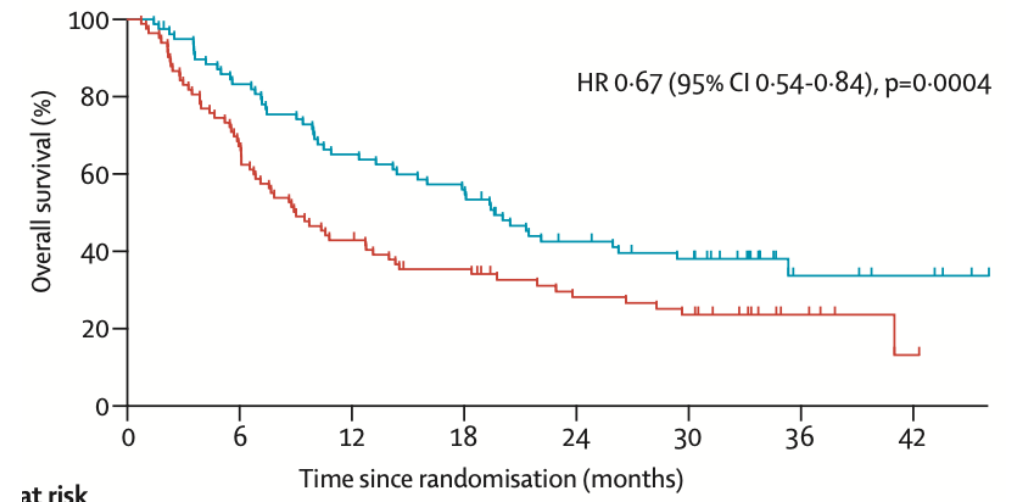
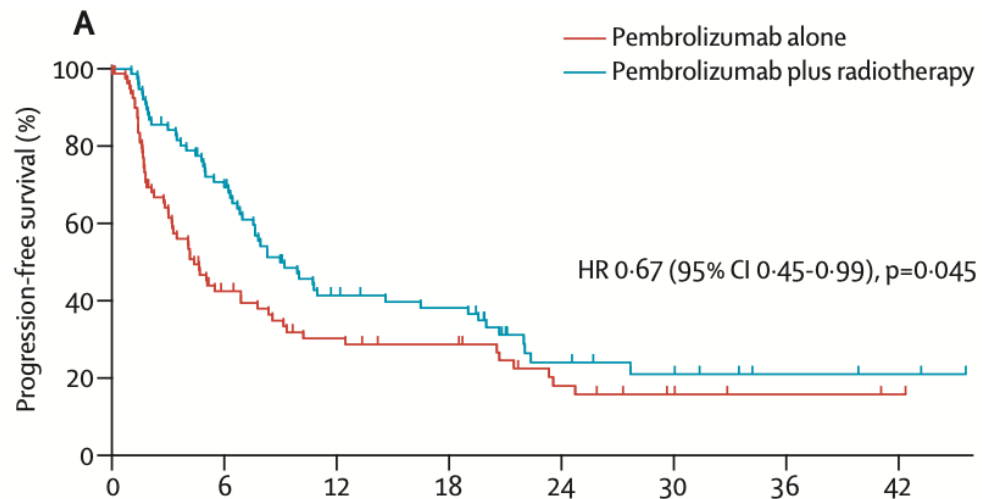
# PEMBROLIZUMAB



# PEMBROLIZUMAB

## PEMBRO-RT + MDACC trial – Pooled Analysis

- Tasa de **respuesta abscopal**: 41,7% vs. 19,7% (OR 2,96; p=0,004)
- **MedPFS**: 9,0 vs. 4,4 meses (HR 0,67; p=0,045)
- **MedOS**: 19,2 vs. 8,7 meses (HR 0,67; p=0,0004)



Beneficio mayor en tumores **PD-L1 negativos**

# PEMBROLIZUMAB

<b>Baumnl et al.</b> Jama 2019 Asco 2023	Fase II (n 45)	<b>CNMP</b> ≤ 4 met Incluyó oligometástasis <b>metacrónicas</b>	➤ <b>SBRT → Pembrolizumab</b> ➤ <b>Cohorte histórica</b>
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	<b>PFS (meses)</b>	<b>OS</b>
<i>Análisis inicial (2019)</i>	<b>19.1</b> (vs 6.6; p 0.005)	<b>77.5%</b> a 2 años
<i>Análisis tardío (2023)</i>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>60%</b> a 5 años

29% (n 13) sin recaída a 5 años de seguimiento

En pacientes seleccionados, resultados favorables con la secuencia **SBRT → ICI**

# DURVALUMAB

	<i>Diseño</i>	<i>Tratamiento</i>	<i>Resultados</i>	<i>Interpretación</i>
<b>Li et al.</b> (IJRO 2026)	Fase II N 35 ≤ 5 met	<b>Durvalumab +</b> QT + SBRT vs sin SBRT	PFS 24,3 vs 3,1 meses; p<0,001	<b>Beneficio con PFS</b> <i>Posible sesgo de selección</i>
<b>Bassetti et al.</b> (IJRO 2024)	Fase Ib N 15	SBRT + <b>Durvalumab + Tremelimumab</b>	PFS 42 meses; OS no alcanzada Toxicidad ≥ G3: 40%	Potencial eficacia <b>Elevada toxicidad</b>



## CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

# Risk-Based Local Radiation Therapy in Oligometastatic Non-small Cell Lung Cancer in the Era of Immunotherapy: A Multicentric Cohort Study

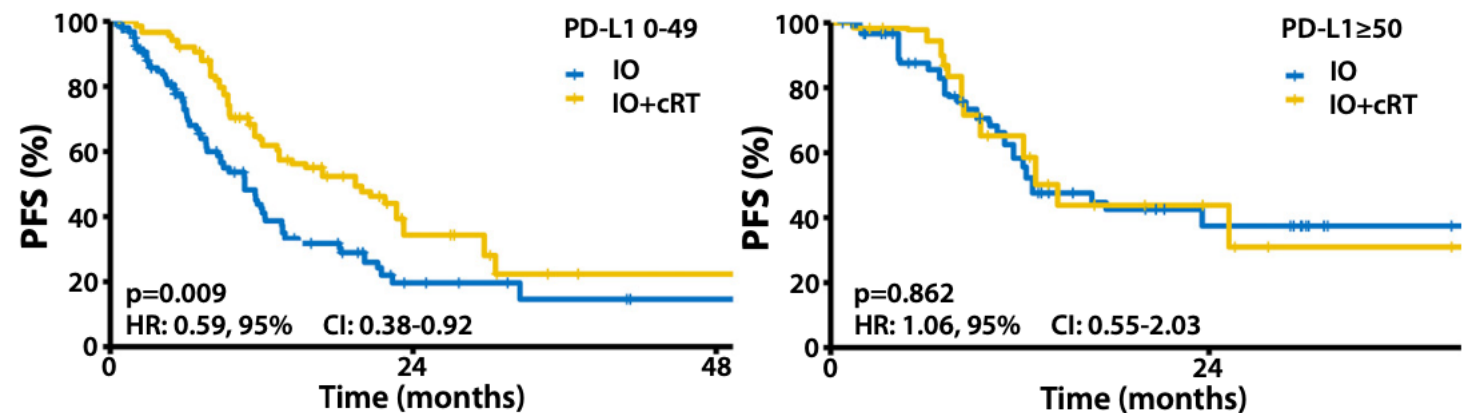
- Análisis retrospectivo (n 240)
- $\leq 3$  Oligometástasis de novo sincrónicas
- No IT previa
- **IT + RT vs IT sola**
  - *Toripalimab / Sintilimab / Pembrolizumab / Camrelizumab / Tislelizumab*



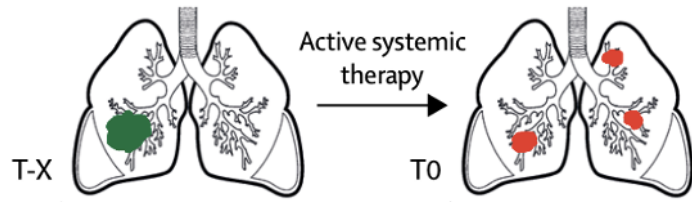
## CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

# Risk-Based Local Radiation Therapy in Oligometastatic Non-small Cell Lung Cancer in the Era of Immunotherapy: A Multicentric Cohort Study

- No beneficio de cohorte global; sí en subgrupos:
  - **Mejora PFS/OS en PD-L1 0–49% (HR 0,59)**
  - Sin beneficio en PD-L1  $\geq 50\%$



### Metachronous oligoprogression



*¿Puede la SBRT retrasar el cambio de línea de tratamiento sistémico en la oligoprogresión confirmada?*

# CURB trial

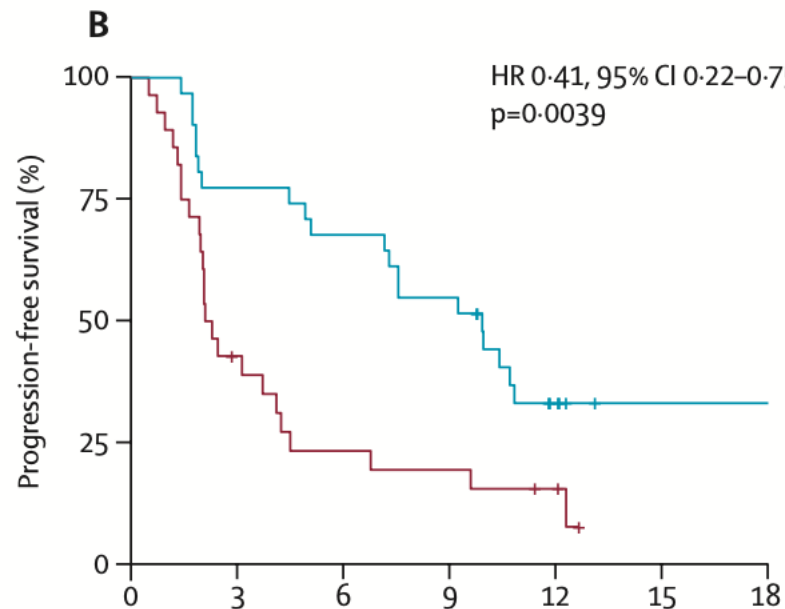
(Lancet 2024)

- Fase II – **CNMP** y mama
- N = 106
  - $\leq 5$  Oligometástasis tras 1 línea sistémica



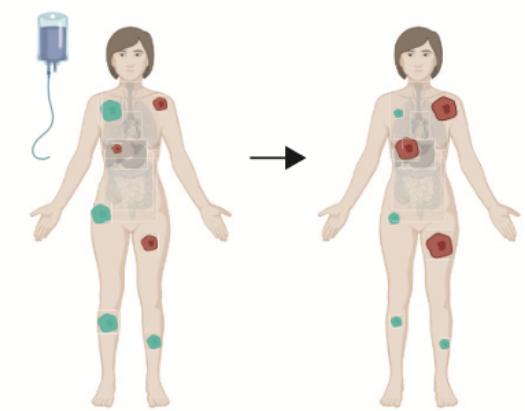
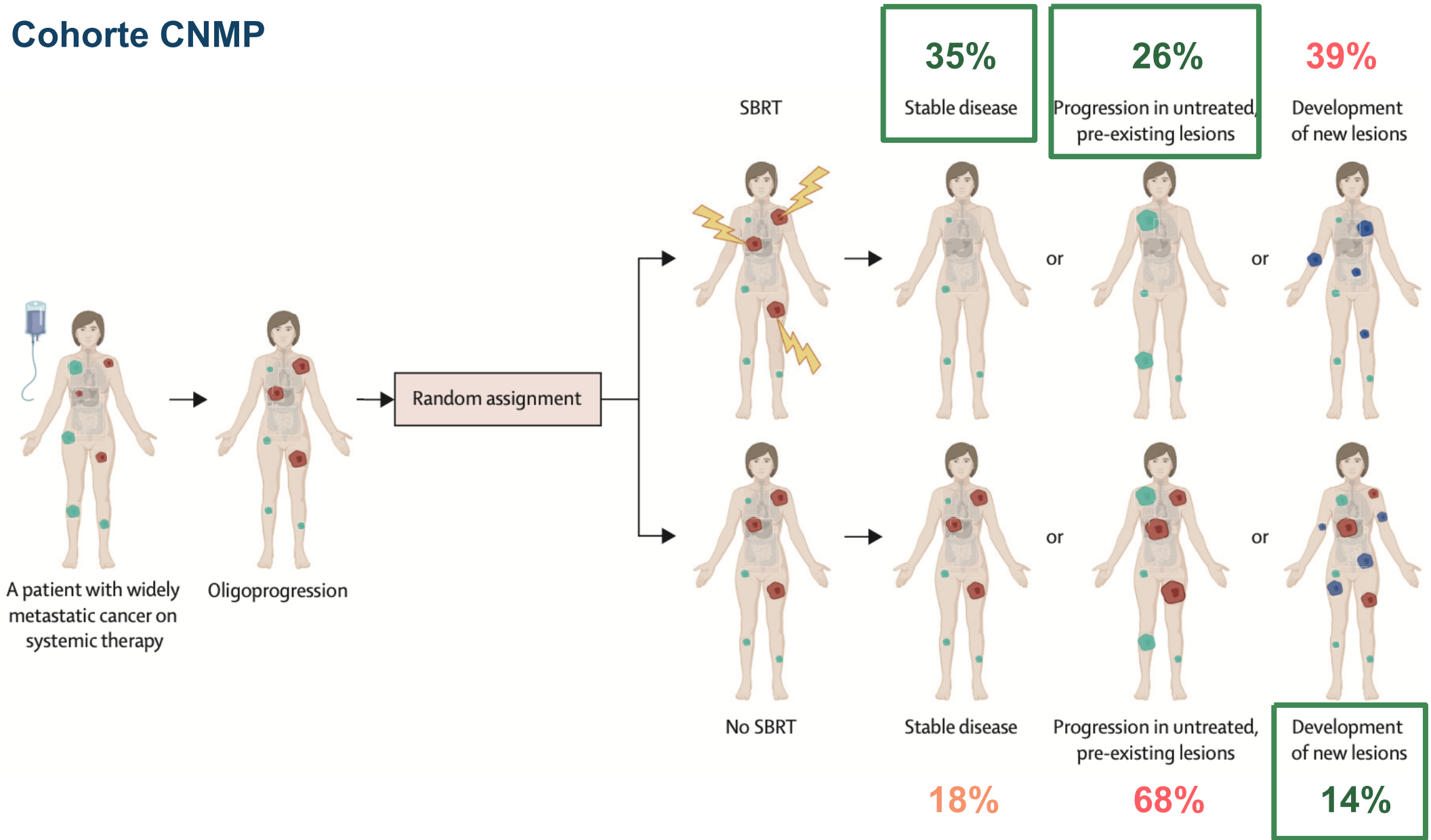
- **SBRT + Standard of Care**
- **Standard of Care**

## Cohorte CNMP



- Beneficio en **medPFS**: 10 vs 2.2 meses (HR 0,41; p 0.0039)
- SBRT mantuvieron igual sistémico una mediana de **8,1 meses** frente a 5,3 en control (p=0,014)

# Cohorte CNMP



Random assignment

SBRT

35%

Stable disease

26%

Progression in untreated, pre-existing lesions

39%

Development of new lesions

or

or

No SBRT

Stable disease

Progression in untreated, pre-existing lesions

Development of new lesions

or

or

18%

68%

14%

***Advanced/Metastatic NSCLC (stage IV) (continued)***

- **In the setting of progression at a limited number of sites on a given line of systemic therapy (oligoprogression), local ablative therapy to the oligoprogressive sites may extend the duration of benefit of the current line of systemic therapy.**
- **When treating oligometastatic/oligoprogressive lesions, if SABR is not feasible, other dose-intensive accelerated/hypofractionated CRT regimens may be used.**

**Treatment of Oligometastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: An ASTRO/ESTRO Clinical Practice Guideline**

<p>8. For patients with induced oligoprogressive NSCLC receiving systemic therapy, definitive <b>local therapy to all progressive cancer sites is conditionally recommended</b> while continuing the current line of systemic therapy.</p>	<p>Conditional</p>	<p>Expert Opinion</p>
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**American Radium Society Appropriate Use Criteria for Radiation Therapy in Oligometastatic or Oligoprogressive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**

<p>therapy alone  <b>RT to areas of progression, followed by continuing same chemoimmunotherapy regimen</b></p>	<p>A          usually appropriate;</p>
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Múltiples ensayos en curso → **HALT, STOP, SARON y SUPPRESS-NSCLC...**

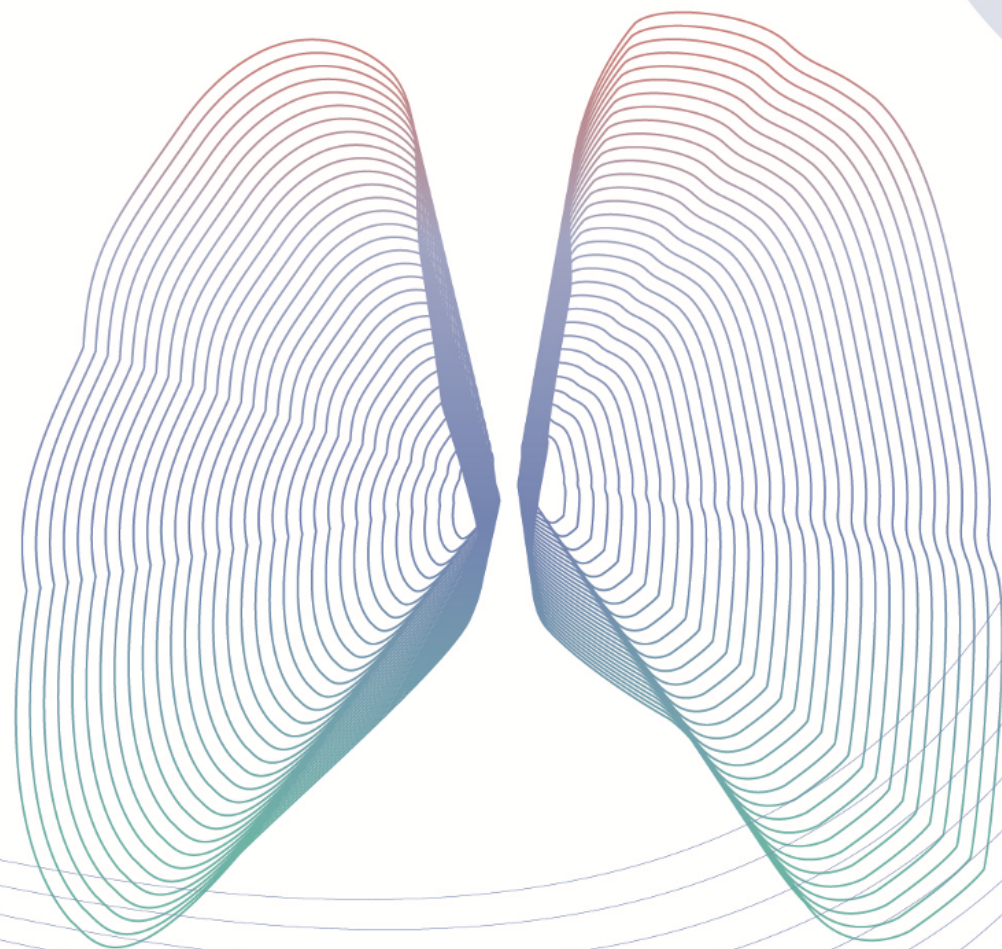
## Bases concomitancia

- **SECUENCIACIÓN:** guía **ASTRO/ESTRO** recomienda al menos 3 meses de tratamiento sistémico antes del tratamiento local, para evaluar respuesta y tolerancia.
- **SEGURIDAD DE LA COMBINACIÓN:** consenso **EORTC-ESTRO OligoCare** proporciona recomendaciones sobre la interrupción (o no) de ICI/TKI durante la SBRT. Dada la larga vida media de los ICI, puede no ser necesario suspenderlos durante la RT.

## 4. Conclusiones

- Las oligometastasis de NSCLC constituyen una entidad biológica intermedia, heterogénea y **potencialmente tratable con intención ablativa**
- En la era pre-inmunoterapia, la SBRT demostró **beneficio consistente en supervivencia y control de enfermedad**
- En la era de la inmunoterapia anti-PD-1/PD-L1, el beneficio del tratamiento local **no es universal** y genera controversia
- La SBRT puede actuar como **modulador inmune**, con potencial sinergia con inmunoterapia
- Existe un posible beneficio en **subgrupos seleccionados**:
  - ✓ Oligoprogresión
  - ✓ Baja expresión de PD-L1
  - ✓ Tumores con alteraciones driver
- La selección de pacientes y la **valoración multidisciplinar** son clave

**MUCHAS  
GRACIAS**



**MUCHAS  
GRACIAS**

