

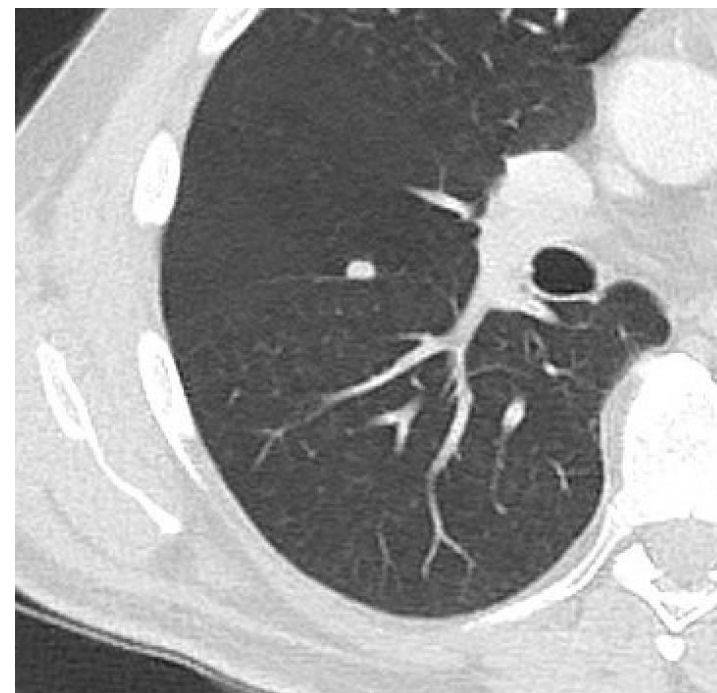
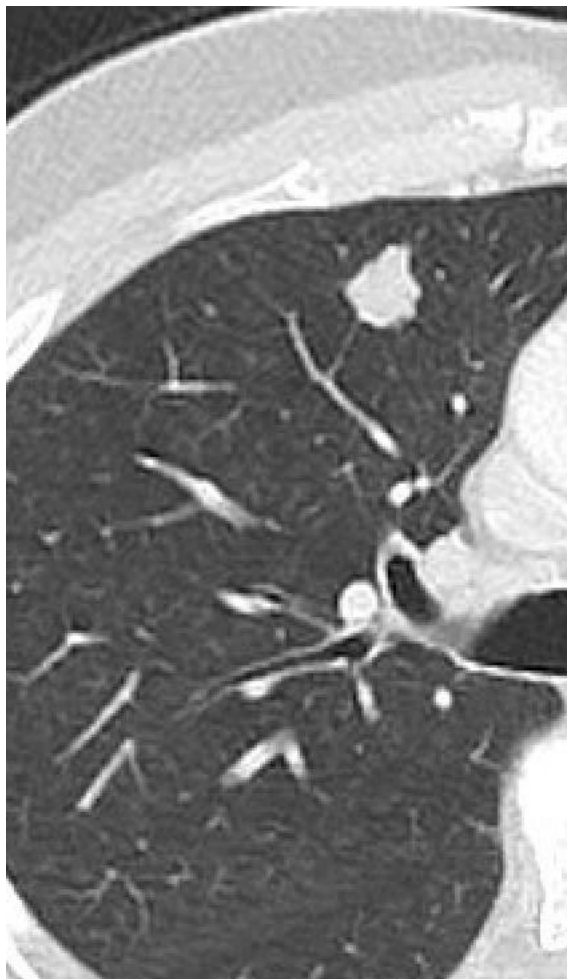
# Lung Metastases from CRC

Marcelo Cypel MD, MSc, FACS, FRCSC  
Professor of Surgery, Division of Thoracic Surgery  
Toronto General Hospital, University of Toronto

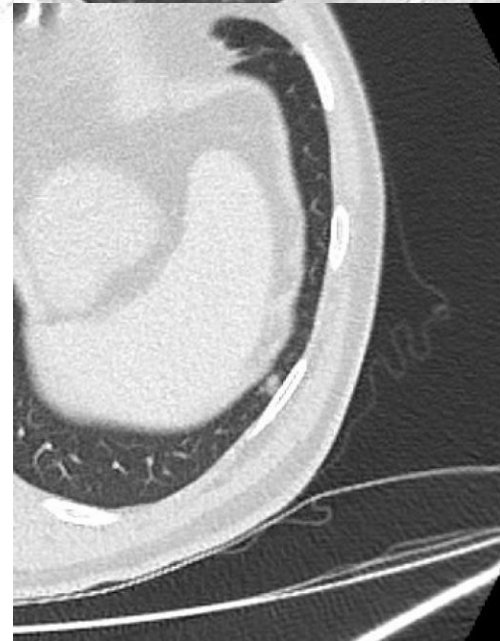
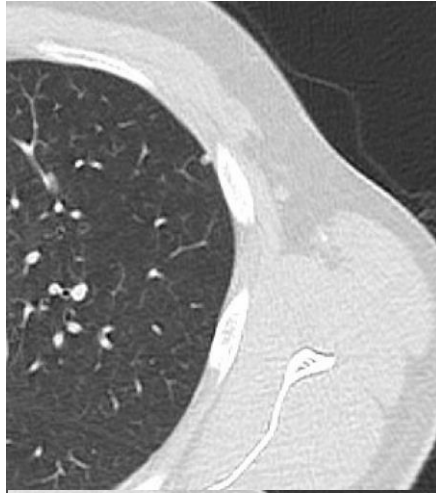
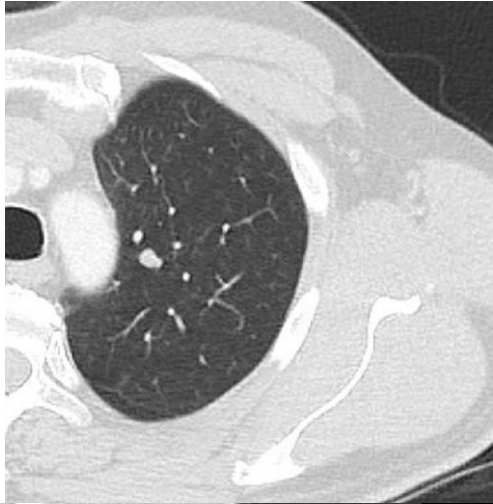
# Clinical Case

- 51y old male
- April 2022 with constipation and 30 pounds weight loss
- June 2022 – partial bowel obstruction. CEA 27.5 - Surgery
- T3N0 adenoca ascending colon, pT3N0.  
MSS, KRAS G12S
  
- Liver and Lung Metastases
- Folfox : 8 cycles
- Liver resection in Jan 2023
- Thoracic Surgery Consult Feb 2023

# CT chest right lung ( 3 lesions)



# CT chest Left Lung ( 6 lesions)



# Options

- A) Palliative chemotherapy
- B) IO
- C) Surgery
- D) SBRT
- E) Combination of Surgery and SBRT
- F) RFA
- G) Clinical Trials

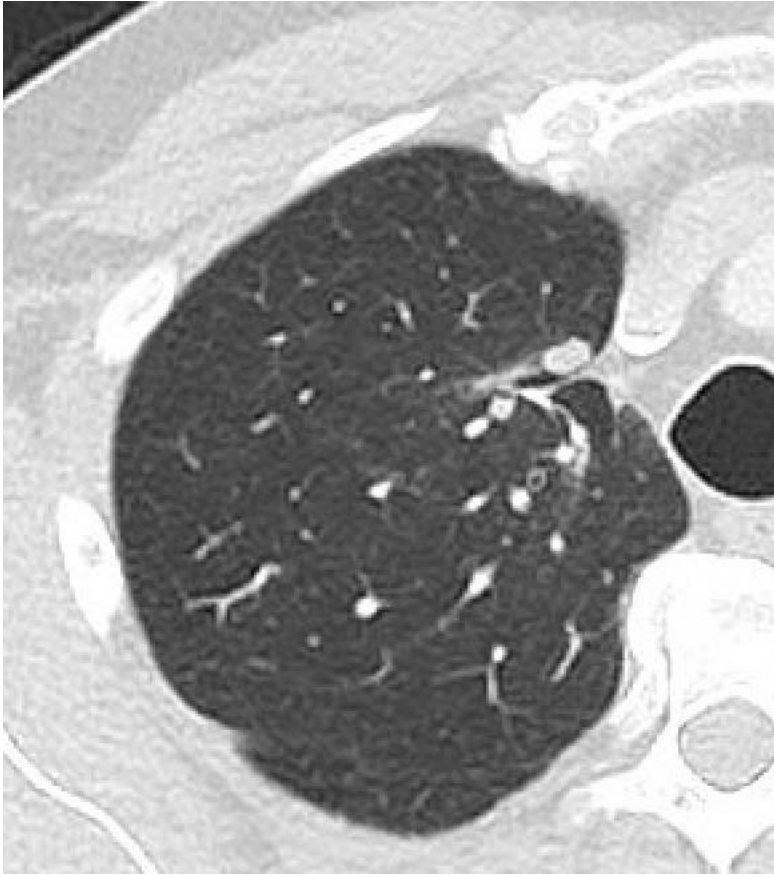
# March 2023 – Bilateral Thoracotomies and Wedge Resections and IVLP Left Lung

- Pathology:
  - 3 Lesions in right lung ( all adenoca)
  - 7 Lesions in left lung (all adenoca)

Clear Margins



September 2023 – recurrence in right lung  
(non-IVLP treated).



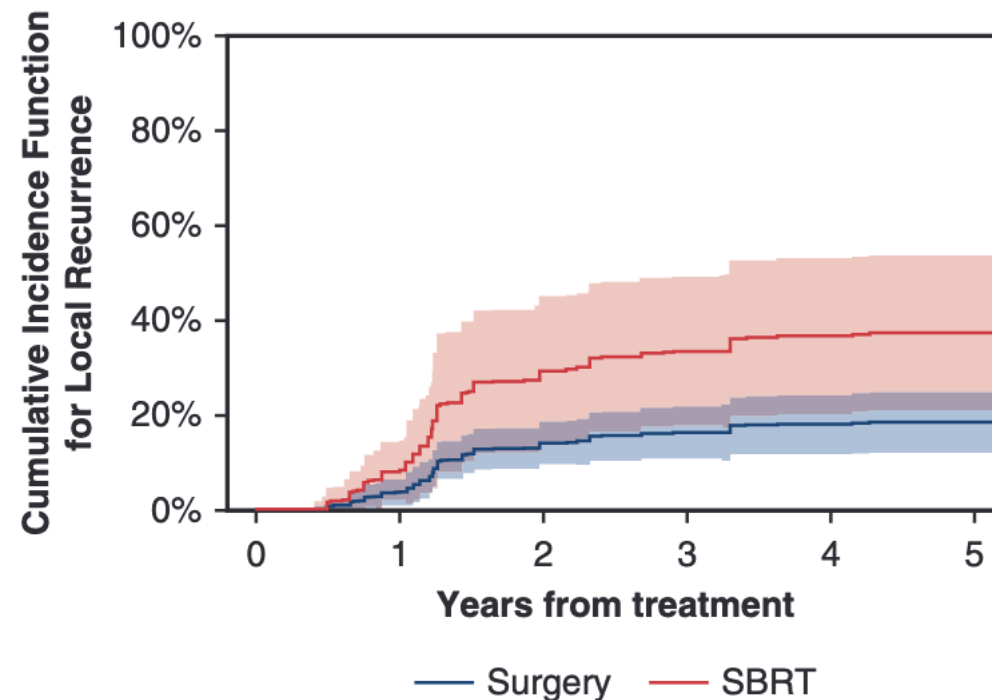
CT April 2024 – Free of recurrence



Few considerations

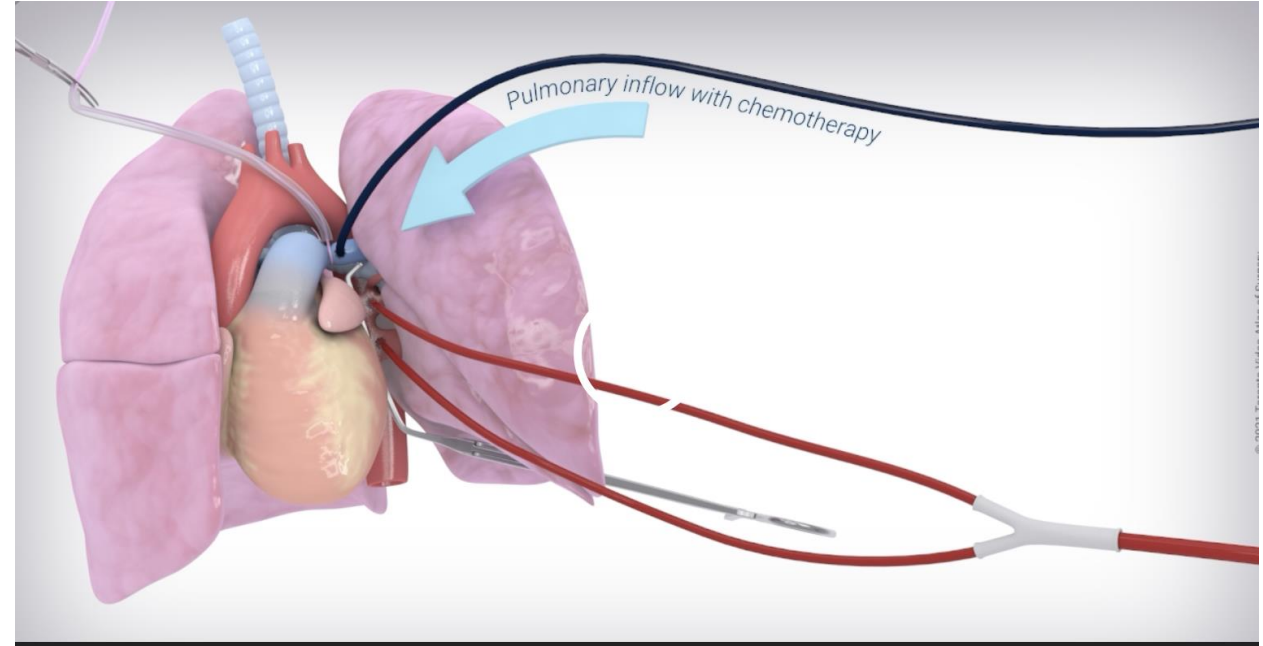
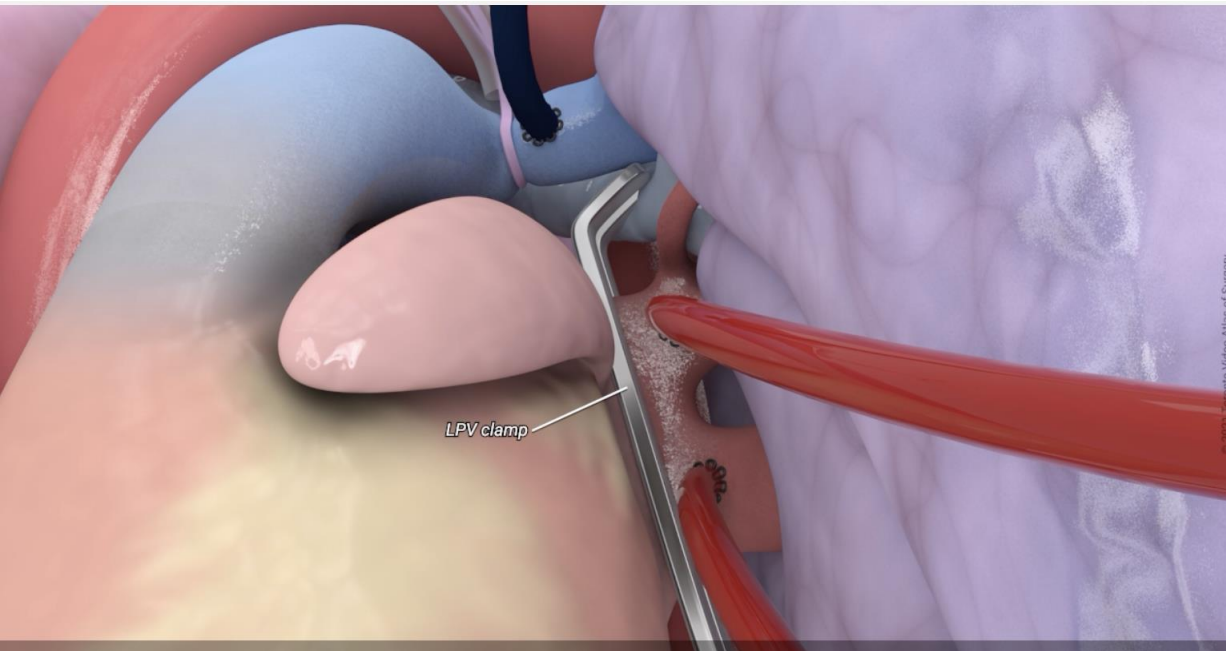
# Local failure after stereotactic body radiation therapy or wedge resection for colorectal pulmonary metastases

David B. Nelson, MD, MSc,<sup>a</sup> Nabihah Tayob, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Quynh-Nhu Nguyen, MD,<sup>c</sup> Jeremy Erasmus, MD,<sup>d</sup> Kyle G. Mitchell, MD,<sup>a</sup> Wayne L. Hofstetter, MD,<sup>a</sup> Boris Sepesi, MD,<sup>a</sup> Mara B. Antonoff, MD,<sup>a</sup> and Reza J. Mehran, MD<sup>a</sup>



**FIGURE 2.** Cumulative incidence function indicating risk of local recurrence is higher with SBRT compared with wedge resection. Results modeled with death as a competing risk using matching weights. *SBRT*, Stereotactic body radiation therapy.

# In Vivo Lung Perfusion (IVLP)



# Clinical Trial Protocol

- **Sample Size**

- N= up to 22 patients

- 

- **Study Population**

- Colorectal carcinoma, >3 and bilateral lung metastases with absence of extrapulmonary disease (except liver mets)

- 

- **Dose Escalation Design**

- 



- **Primary Objectives**

- To determine the safety of IVLP at selected dose levels
- To determine the maximal tolerated dose using a titration design

13 patients completed so far – No observed toxicity





# Baseline Characteristics

| Characteristic       | N (%) or Mean (SD) |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Age                  | 45 (9)             |
| Gender:              |                    |
| • Male               | 8 (67%)            |
| • Female             | 4 (33%)            |
| # of lung metastases | 9 (5)              |
| Side of IVLP         |                    |
| • Right              | 5 (42%)            |
| • Left               | 7 (58%)            |

Groups Performed to Date:

Group 1: 5mcg/ml perfusate (n=1)

Group 2: 10mcg/ml perfusate (n=3)

Group 3: 15mcg/ml perfusate (n=3)

Group 4: 20mcg/ml perfusate (n=3)

Group 5: 25mcg/ml perfusate (n=2)

# Results To Date

| Characteristic  | N (%) or Mean (SD)            |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Length of Stay  | 7.3 (2.2)                     |
| Pulmonary Edema at 72h based on CXR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Grade 0</li><li>• Grade 1</li><li>• Grade 2</li></ul> | 7 (58%)<br>3 (25%)<br>2 (17%) |
| Blood transfusions (# of units) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0</li><li>• 1</li><li>• 2</li></ul>                       | 6 (50%)<br>3 (25%)<br>3 (25%) |
| Pulmonary Recurrences <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treated Lung</li><li>• Untreated Lung</li></ul>                     | 3 (25%)<br>6 (50%)            |
| Distant Recurrence  | 4 (33%)                       |





Thank you

