0:00:00  Funding for Yale Cancer Answers
0:00:02:635  is provided by Smilow Cancer Hospital and AstraZeneca.
0:00:05:27  Welcome to Yale Cancer Answers with host Dr Anees Chagpar.
0:00:07:625  Yale Cancer Answers features the latest information on cancer care by welcoming oncologists and specialists who are on the forefront of the battle to fight cancer. This week, it’s a conversation about Melanoma and brain metastases with Doctor Thuy Tran. Dr Tran is an instructor of medicine in medical oncology at the Yale School of Medicine, where Dr Chagpar is a professor of surgical oncology.
0:00:14:06  Absolutely, I am a translational researcher at Yale Cancer Center. I did my residency and fellowship in heme/onc here and I’m happy to be involved in the Melanoma team treating patients with advanced malignancies and skin cancers.
0:00:17:84  Maybe we can start off by telling you a little bit about yourself and what you do.
0:00:20:291  I do a lot of translational research, which means that I am working at the bench but also take what we find out at the bench straight to the clinic.
0:01:07.3 –> 0:01:08.889 so that we can effect real change
0:01:08.889 –> 0:01:10.628 in how we treat this disease.
0:01:11.15 –> 0:01:12.764 So tell us a little bit
0:01:12.764 –> 0:01:13.84 more about your research.
0:01:13.84 –> 0:01:17.854 I mean you work in the Melanoma team,
0:01:17.86 –> 0:01:19.9 how exactly does the translational
0:01:19.9 –> 0:01:22.437 research part fit in and what
0:01:22.437 –> 0:01:24.567 specifically are you looking at?
0:01:24.96 –> 0:01:27.048 I've been spending the past couple
0:01:27.048 –> 0:01:28.807 years really looking at innate
0:01:28.807 –> 0:01:30.907 immunity in the brain and how we
0:01:30.907 –> 0:01:32.743 can really capitalize on stimulating
0:01:32.743 –> 0:01:35.083 those cells and in conjunction with
0:01:35.083 –> 0:01:36.896 our currently available
0:01:36.896 –> 0:01:39.256 therapies to try to improve
0:01:39.256 –> 0:01:41.34 disease outcomes for our patients.
0:01:41.34 –> 0:01:42.985 So just to give you an example.
0:01:42.99 –> 0:01:45.307 One of the projects that I'm
0:01:45.307 –> 0:01:47.425 highly involved with is trying to
0:01:47.425 –> 0:01:49.18 target the blood brain barrier.
0:01:49.18 –> 0:01:51.142 The blood brain barrier
0:01:51.142 –> 0:01:53.508 has been a really understudied but
0:01:53.508 –> 0:01:55.993 very clinically relevant and highly
0:01:55.993 –> 0:01:58.26 impactful way for cancers to really
0:01:58.26 –> 0:02:00.525 gain an advantage and to metastasize
0:02:00.525 –> 0:02:03.493 and grow in the brain and so really
0:02:03.493 –> 0:02:05.46 trying to focus on the blood brain
0:02:05.52 –> 0:02:07.564 barrier and try to get these drugs
0:02:07.57 –> 0:02:10.03 into the brain has been an
0:02:10.03 –> 0:02:11.67 area of ongoing interest.
0:02:11.67 –> 0:02:13.128 Just to give you an example.
So one of our currently active projects is looking at targeting Veg F, which stands for vascular endothelial growth factor. It’s a subtle kind that really stimulates blood vessel development, and sometimes these tumors and the immune cells surrounding them will secrete this cytokine to help stimulate tumor growth. How can we target this protein as well as maybe target the endothelial cells themselves to help decrease tumor growth in the brain. And so we have a couple of interesting targets, one of which is currently an active clinical trial within our Melanoma group looking at Melanoma and lung cancer patients who have brain metastases. And so this clinical trial is a phase two study looking at the combination of bevacizumab, which is our anti veg F drug, and pembrolizumab, which targets another pathway to help stimulate our own bodies and help fight cancer. We’re also going to be developing a
second clinical trial of pembrolizumab or immune stimulating agent in combination with Lenvatinib, which instead of targeting the cytokine itself, targets the veg F receptors on the endothelial cells and hopefully we can get even a more dramatic immune response. So today I want to take a step back here and just kind of talk a little bit about the blood brain barrier itself. What exactly is it and how does it affect cancer cells? As we’re always learning more and more about the blood brain barrier, it’s not as simple as we first thought where it’s just comprised of the blood vessel and death elial cells, the blood brain barrier is actually much more complicated. It’s composed of not only the endothelial cells, but all these supportive cells adjacent to them, which control vasoconstriction and the ability of these blood vessels to contract and dilate. It also includes all the supportive astrocytes which have their little processes in and feet
on the endothelial cells.

It includes interneurons, microglia are considered, sort of the innate immune cells that reside within the brain.

How come the cancer cells can get into the brain but the drugs can’t? You know the blood brain barrier in normal states without any pressure related to metastasis is a very intact endothelial layer, meaning that there are these specific interconnections within or between the endothelial cells that prevent any other molecules, such as drugs such as immune cells from infiltrating or getting beyond them.

They typically are described as the soldiers.

Remember the Roman soldiers if you ever watch one of those movies with all their Shields up, they form an impenetrable barrier to help prevent things from getting past that layer. And that’s what’s really caused a lot of issues.

For example, in breast cancer therapy where chemotherapies that traditionally
work in breast cancers can’t penetrate into the brain, and so we’re seeing a lot more of late relapses in the brain because these cancer effective therapies are not able to penetrate and circulate there. So why can the cancer cells get through those Roman Shields? It sounds like that should really be an impenetrable barrier, and yet, cancer cells can seem to sneak their way through. Cancer cells when they metastasize, they go through a very complex process, basically giving them the ability to invade through normal tissue and during that process they adopt a different shape, their morphology. They become migratory. They get enter the bloodstream, and when they circulate, they essentially get into the brain. And either lodge at Branch points within those blood vessels in the brain and cancer cells have all sorts of different proteins and things that they up regulate or express to help them survive and proliferate during this process, and a few of those proteins include things like matrix metalloproteases.
where they can break apart different elements of the tumor stroma, or the tumor microenvironment, and this allows them essentially to break apart those tight junctions within this endothelial cells. Wedge themselves in between these cells and eventually be able to set up shop and grow there.

So I guess just to press the point further, my question is if the tumor cells can kind of finagle their way through this barrier, either they make holes in the barrier, they kind of distort and try to get through, then are those changes to the blood brain barrier that allow the cancer cells to get through, those don’t seem to be permanent enough to allow our drugs to get through. Or is there another thing at play? Are the drugs too large? Is it that they can’t squish through the little spaces? Or is this more than simply a mechanical problem? I think the answer is actually a little complicated to address and we don’t really at this point fully understand how our current effective therapies really penetrate to get into the brain.
So one hypothesis is that actually when we give immune therapy these immune stimulating drugs that help educate our own immune system to fight the cancer, we’re doing that below the neck so peripherally, so these educated immune cells can then subsequently migrate through the circulation into the brain. They have a much easier ability to transmigrate through the endothelial layer and get into the tumor to where they can have antitumor effect. The other component of this is maybe the defects that lead to forming a tumor in the brain caused vessel leakiness and vessel damage, and such that you have this chronic adima or loss of vessel integrity and that therefore allows these large monoclonal antibodies which are essentially our immune checkpoint drugs, to actually access the tumor because these vessels are already so leaky. That’s really great news on the immunotherapy front, knowing that these therapies
I guess the next question is, well, how come chemotherapy drugs can’t do that? I mean, we give them peripherally into a vein below the neck, right into a hand, they get into a blood vessel. How come they can’t follow the same kinds of path? Yeah, so our blood brain barrier through our development has upregulated a lot of drug efflux pumps and so these endothelial cells that constitute the blood brain barrier they have these specialized pumps that whenever drug does penetrate into the cells, they pump them right back out into the circulation. And so that’s what limits the effectiveness of standard chemotherapy and it’s really not a very good treatment option for patients with brain metastases. OK, I get all of that. So now let’s talk a little bit more about this. Veg F that you were mentioning just a moment ago, this vascular endothelial growth factor is that something that is present on particular
cancer cells that these therapies now are attacking?

Veg F is upregulated in a lot of different cell types, and one of those being Melanoma, where we have found that circulating veg F is actually a poor prognostic marker in patients, so they say essentially they have worse outcomes when they have elevated circulating levels of this protein.

It's not necessarily on the tumor cells, or is it on both? It's very ubiquitously expressed. It can be expressed by the tumor cells themselves and have a local effect in that increased regulation or increased expression of VEGF can also appear as circulating levels.

Tumor cells, in addition to immune cells, can also increase veg F levels too. So, for example, a specific type of immune cell which essentially gobble up a lot of tumor cells or cell debris.

One of those is macrophages. So macrophages are able to secrete high levels of veg F as well. And so that makes me think that these anti VEGF therapies that you're
0:11:45.612 –> 0:11:48.207 looking at in clinical trials,
0:11:48.21 –> 0:11:49.84 they might be
0:11:49.84 –> 0:11:52.57 something not specific
0:11:52.57 –> 0:11:55.211 for particular patients that they might
0:11:55.211 –> 0:11:57.461 be more ubiquitously used rather than
0:11:57.461 –> 0:12:00.018 some of the therapies that come out
0:12:00.018 –> 0:12:02.396 where you really need to check the
0:12:02.396 –> 0:12:04.622 tumor cells to make sure that
0:12:04.622 –> 0:12:06.317 particular protein or that particular
0:12:06.317 –> 0:12:08.291 receptor is on the tumor cell.
0:12:08.3 –> 0:12:10.668 It sounds like this is something that
0:12:10.67 –> 0:12:12.788 could be used for most patients.
0:12:12.79 –> 0:12:13.318 Is that right?
0:12:14.01 –> 0:12:15.674 That’s correct. So actually,
0:12:15.674 –> 0:12:18.17 even recently within the past couple
0:12:18.243 –> 0:12:20.511 weeks we’ve had another FDA approval
0:12:20.511 –> 0:12:22.462 for the combination of pembrolizumab
0:12:22.462 –> 0:12:24.694 and lenvatinib,
0:12:24.694 –> 0:12:27.454 being one of our veg F receptor
0:12:27.454 –> 0:12:29.92 targeting drugs in addition to other
0:12:30.001 –> 0:12:32.766 receptors that it does block as well.
0:12:32.77 –> 0:12:35.698 So that was actually just in
0:12:35.698 –> 0:12:37.65 advanced renal cell carcinoma.
0:12:37.65 –> 0:12:39.678 The combination is already
0:12:39.678 –> 0:12:41.199 been also approved in
0:12:41.2 –> 0:12:43.348 advanced endometrial cancer,
0:12:43.348 –> 0:12:46.033 and then actually Merck,
0:12:46.04 –> 0:12:50.568 the company that produces pembrolizumab
0:12:50.568 –> 0:12:53.22 is currently investigating this combination
0:12:55.31 –> 0:12:57.746 in the first line and second line
0:12:57.746 –> 0:12:59.949 setting for Melanoma patients as well.
Wow, all really interesting developments which we will need to investigate more when we take a brief break for medical minute. Please stay tuned to learn more about Melanoma and brain metastases with my guest doctor Thuy Tran.

Funding for Yale Cancer Answers comes from AstraZeneca, dedicated to advancing options and providing hope for people living with cancer. More information at AstraZeneca Dash us.com.

The American Cancer Society estimates that more than 65,000 Americans will be diagnosed with head and neck cancer this year, making up about 4% of all cancers diagnosed. When detected early, however, head and neck cancers are easily treated and highly curable.

Yale Cancer Center was recently awarded grants from the National Institutes of Health to fund the Yale Head and neck Cancer Specialized program.
0:14:09.571 –> 0:14:12.331 of Research Excellence or SPORE to address critical barriers to treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma due to resistance to immune DNA damaging and targeted therapy.


Welcome back to Yale Cancer Answers. This is doctor Anees Chagpar and I'm joined tonight by my guest Doctor Thuy Tran. We're talking about the care of patients with Melanoma and brain metastases, and right before the break we were talking about some of the techniques, some of the new trials that are ongoing, especially looking at use of anti-veg F therapies and immunotherapy for patients with Melanoma, who had brain metastases.

So I thought we'd take a step back and talk a little bit more about patients with Melanoma who have brain metastases. I think all of us know that Melanoma is one of the deadliest skin cancers. But how common is Melanoma? Many patients get Melanoma. What proportion of them will actually develop brain metastases over the past couple decades? It's actually the incidence
that’s increasing more recently about 75,000 new cases are diagnosed each year and it’s a malignancy that is driven by both genetic as well as environmental causes, some of which are related to non UV exposure and so really a lot of Melanoma develops as we grow older in our fifth generation or fifth decade. And so it does have a higher dominance in men, and there are certain mutations associated with it. 50% of melanomas will contain a BRAF mutation that we can actually target with effective BRAF inhibiting drugs as well as MEC inhibiting drugs that also help boost that response. So just to pick up on the genetic element for a second one of the things that you said, which I found really interesting and I think our listeners will be interested to learn about as well is that there are a lot of melanomas that are not related to UV exposure. That may be genetic, so by that do you mean that we should know about our family history in terms of our risk of developing Melanoma? And when you talk about BRAF mutations, are you talking about germline
mutations or are these more somatic mutations that you’ll find in a tumor? The BRAF mutations are new mutations. Sometimes we actually see these mutations present but not associated with any malignancy. But when they do appear associated with advanced Melanoma, it is something that we can actually target. Now these BRAF mutations are not unique to Melanoma. They’re actually present in certain types of colon cancers. And as well as lung cancers. And so the same drugs apply they’re as effective in those other types of cancers as they are in Melanoma. And so some people, even if they wear sunscreen and they make sure that they’re not getting a lot of UV exposure and so on and so forth. They can still get Melanoma because of these genetic mutations. Is that right? Yes, in terms of the non sun exposed related melanomas, we typically think of those as a acral melanomas. Meaning they form between the hands, the webs of the hands and the feet on her extremities, and so these are typically places that you know aren’t basking
in the Sun and other places
that melanomas can evolve from,
the mucosal lining of
our upper oral pharynx
as well as the anal rectal region.
Vulvar melanomas from the reproductive tract,
as well as uveal melanoma’s also
from the pigmented layers of the eyes. So Melanoma, in essence,
is a cancer of the melanocytes.
These pigmented cells and so anywhere
where we have pigment there are melanocytes associated with them.
When you think about these genetic mutations,
now that we know more and more about them,
certainly you know people who have a
genetic mutation who are at increased risk,
they may want to take additional precautions. You know making sure that
they’re really getting a good dermatologic exam,
and staying out of the sun,
and so on and so forth.
But one of the questions that I have is for some genetic mutation,
for example for the RET proto oncogene,
which predisposes to thyroid cancers,
these are things that newborn babies have tested,
whereas other mutations like
BRCA for example is something that we don’t generally test until you know somebody comes up to us and says, you know I have a family history of breast cancer and so should I get tested. Where does BRAF kind of fit into the grand scheme of things? It’s less clear whether having a pre-existing BRAF mutation ultimately will induce cancer. A lot of the times it doesn’t, and it’s just something that we pick up that’s not prognostic or indicative of any future malignancy. It’s really something that we find later on once the cancer is developed that we can potentially target as an effective therapy. And you mentioned, BRCA mutations in a very small subset of patients can contribute to increased risk of Melanoma as well as pancreatic cancer. So really it depends on family history and it really depends on your personal history too. If you have a patient with multiple melanomas with a strong family history of multiple immediate kin with Melanoma cancers,
that’s when we typically flag and refer these patients to genetic counseling to see if there are indeed these generalized mutations that predispose these patients to developing Melanoma as well as other malignancies. And so it really has an impact on family members, particularly children. When we see patients in the clinic, we always counseled them about preventive measures that they can do to limit additional UV damage and sun exposure risk, but also seeing the dermatologist regularly, making sure that they have full body skin exams and making sure that their family and their next of kin are also screened with full body skin exams as well. Sadly there isn’t anything that we can do that will kind of reverse that, but certainly taking additional precautions like all of us should be in terms of avoiding sun exposure and wearing sunscreen and avoiding tanning salons and things like that are really good ideas. I wanted to take us back to the whole concept of brain metastases so we know that Melanoma, as you said,
The incidence is increasing. People are getting this as they get older. But what proportion of patients with Melanoma actually will get brain metastases? So about 40% of patients with advanced Melanoma at some point get a brain metastasis. Now, as we’re using a lot of better imaging modalities, mainly MRI of the brain, we’re catching a lot of asymptomatic brain metastases, so these are very small metastases that are not associated with significant edema around them, and so we’re able to treat these smaller metastases earlier so that they don’t later become a larger issue. There’s a lot of toxicity related to symptomatic brain metastases because the brain itself is, you know, encased in a very thick structural support system, which is the skull, and so there’s not a lot of room for any lesions to expand or any swelling to occur, and so you have a very finite window to address growing lesions in the brain and so that’s why we’ve come up with alternative and...
adjunctive therapies to help achieve local control in the brain better. And that includes not in addition to immune therapy, but also adding radiation to that plan to help boost that immune response. I want to get to the treatments and what we can do about brain metastases in a minute. But that 40% number, that seemed high to me. So is that 40% of people who present with advanced Melanoma or any Melanoma? For example, let’s suppose you were going to your dermatologist and you know they happen to find a small Melanoma on the back of your hand. Would you automatically get a brain MRI and is your risk still 40% of getting a brain metastases? No, just to correct that number really only applies to those with advanced Melanoma, so Melanoma that has metastasized to other areas of the body, typically, for staging for Melanoma we really rely on tumor thickness and whether or not it’s gone to lymph nodes. When it’s gone to the lymph nodes,
0:24:14.15 –> 0:24:16.817 that makes you a stage three Melanoma
0:24:16.82 –> 0:24:18.899 and at the initial visit we usually
0:24:18.899 –> 0:24:20.849 scan the brain to just make
0:24:20.849 –> 0:24:22.786 sure that it isn’t a stage four
0:24:22.786 –> 0:24:24.666 Melanoma that we aren’t catching,
0:24:24.67 –> 0:24:27.73 and under diagnosing what would
0:24:27.73 –> 0:24:30.178 have been metastatic disease.
0:24:30.18 –> 0:24:33.281 So that 40% really reflects those with
0:24:33.281 –> 0:24:35.555 advanced disease that spread beyond
0:24:35.555 –> 0:24:38.6 the lymph nodes to other distant sites.
0:24:38.98 –> 0:24:42.094 Got it and so if you do have a brain
0:24:42.094 –> 0:24:44.937 met it could be asymptomatic.
0:24:44.94 –> 0:24:47.68 It could be picked up on an MRI or it
0:24:47.757 –> 0:24:50.326 could be symptomatic at presentation.
0:24:50.326 –> 0:24:55.322 Tell us a little bit more about how exactly
0:24:55.322 –> 0:24:59.617 you treat these patients?
0:24:59.617 –> 0:25:03.46 So if you presented with symptoms are
0:25:03.571 –> 0:25:06.214 you likely to resolve those symptoms?
0:25:06.214 –> 0:25:08.878 How good are our treatments?
0:25:09.92 –> 0:25:12.716 The treatments themselves over the past
0:25:12.716 –> 0:25:16.169 five years have just magically improved.
0:25:16.17 –> 0:25:18.85 Not only do we have better systemic therapies
0:25:18.85 –> 0:25:21.62 that we know are effective in the brain,
0:25:21.62 –> 0:25:25.013 but we also are better at timing in terms
0:25:25.013 –> 0:25:28.842 of when to go in and resect symptomatic
0:25:28.842 –> 0:25:32.174 brain metastases or radiate them in
0:25:35.18 –> 0:25:36.389 So, for example,
0:25:36.389 –> 0:25:39.66 if a patient presents to the emergency room
0:25:39.66 –> 0:25:41.199 with nausea, vomiting,
0:25:41.199 –> 0:25:43.764 some dizziness and balance issues,
they get a brain scan in the emergency room and are found to have new lesions in the brain, if those lesions are large and associated with significant edema, and that is what's contributing to the symptoms, oftentimes we have to get our neurosurgery colleagues involved to rapidly address that lesion and the most rapid way is via surgery. You know, it's a morbid procedure, but the outcomes are typically very good and people have a very fast recovery. If, for example, the lesion is amenable to what we call stereotactic radiosurgery, which is very high radiation but very focused radiation to try to spare the normal surrounding brain tissue and therefore limit the side effects of radiation in the brain, that itself is also a very effective therapy. It's considered definitive, however, if you have a lesion greater than 3 centimeters, surgery is the best option. If you have multiple lesions, basically multiple small lesions, too many to be individually treated.
with what we call stereotactic radiosurgery or gamma knife, then the next option is whole brain radiation which used to be very neurotoxic long term because these patients would develop cognitive decline later on. Memory issues very similar to dementia. Nowadays we have additional options where we can spare the hippocampus. This learning and memory center in our brain and so we can try to avoid some of these late chronic sequella of radiation therapy. Other options are to actually use some of the drugs that have been known to be effective in treating Alzheimer’s patients while they get whole brain radiation to try to have a neuroprotective effect to spare the normal brain from receiving some of the detrimental long term side effects of radiation. I mean it sounds like there’s a lot of potential for therapies for brain metastases, but just in our last 30 seconds. So if you have a brain metastasis and it’s been treated, what’s your overall prognosis? So we’re finding with the combination of radiation and immune therapies, prognosis can be actually very good.
Before it was three to six months for anyone with brain metastases. Now we’re talking years out. If you have a tumor that responds to these treatments, the overall survival, the prognosis is much more bright than it was ten years ago. Doctor Thuy Tran is an instructor of medicine in medical oncology at the Yale School of Medicine. If you have questions, the address is cancer answers at yale.edu and past editions of the program are available in audio and written form at yalecancercenter.org. We hope you’ll join us next week to learn more about the fight against cancer here on Connecticut Public radio funding for Yale Cancer Answers is provided by Smilow Cancer Hospital and AstraZeneca.