

## Recommandations

En cas de métastases cérébrales METACHRONES d'un cancer bronchique à petites cellules avec rechute cérébrale seule et nombre de métastase  $\leq 4$ , le traitement cérébral local doit être systématiquement discuté par :

- en l'absence d'irradiation cérébrale prophylactique (IPC) antérieure, l'Irradiation Encéphalique Totale est à privilégier néanmoins une radiothérapie stéréotaxique (RTS) seule peut être discutée au cas par cas.
- en cas d'IPC antérieure, une RTS est à privilégier quand elle est possible
- Un traitement systémique par chimiothérapie +/- immunothérapie doit être systématiquement proposé, l'indication et le protocole seront discutés en RCP en fonction notamment du délai si rechute et des traitements antérieurs reçus. Les recommandations sont identiques au ref. CBPC de stade 4.

### 2. Localisations cérébrales multiples (plus de 3 métastases) d'un cancer à petites cellules en situation METACHRONE : rechute cérébrale seule sous forme de MC multiples

La décision thérapeutique dépendra de l'âge, du PS, du délai de la rechute cérébrale après la fin de la première ligne et de la réalisation ou non d'une IPC antérieure.

- **En l'absence d'IPC antérieure :**  
Une IET est préconisée en première intention du fait que le cerveau est le seul site de la maladie, à la dose de 30 Gy en 10 fractions ou 37,5Gy en 15 fractions.
- A l'issue de l'IET, un traitement systémique doit être réalisé pour les patients avec un  $PS \leq 2$ , Les recommandations étant identiques au référentiel CBPC de stade 4.
- **En cas d'IPC antérieure**, un traitement systémique sera réalisé pour les patients avec un  $PS \leq 2$ . Les recommandations sont identiques au référentiel CBPC de stade 4.
  - L'association sel de platine et étoposide +/- atezolizumab ou durvalumab sera privilégiée en cas de rechute survenue au-delà de 3 mois après la première ligne thérapeutique.
  - En cas de réévolution précoce (à moins de 3 mois), les associations C.A.V, carboplatine-paclitaxel ou une monothérapie par topotecan seront proposées (cf. référentiel CBPC). Ceci doit faire l'objet d'une discussion en RCP.

## Recommandations

En cas de métastases cérébrales multiples d'un cancer à petites cellules en situation METACHRONE avec rechute cérébrale seule :

- En cas d'Irradiation Cérébrale Prophylactique antérieure, le traitement systémique est recommandé en première intention, les recommandations étant identiques au référentiel CBPC de stade 4.
- En l'absence d'Irradiation Cérébrale Prophylactique antérieure, une Irradiation Encéphalique Totale est recommandée en première intention, suivie du traitement systémique.

### 3. Situations de métastases cérébrales d'un cancer à petites cellules SYNCHRONES avec tumeur pulmonaire en situation oligo- et multi- métastatique

Les situations d'une tumeur bronchique localisée associée à une métastase cérébrale unique sont rares dans les CPC, la règle étant la présence de métastases déjà multiples associées à une tumeur T3 ou T4 avec envahissement médiastinal. On ne distinguera de toute façon pas le caractère unique ou multiple des métastases cérébrales des cancers à petites cellules car la conduite à tenir est la même dans tous les cas :

- Un traitement systémique qui doit être réalisé en premier, avec des recommandations identiques au référentiel CBPC pour les stades 4.

## REFERENCES

1. Alexander BM, Brown PD, Ahluwalia MS, Aoyama H, Baumert BG, Chang SM, et al. Clinical trial design for local therapies for brain metastases: a guideline by the Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology Brain Metastases working group. *Lancet Oncol.* 2018;19(1):e33-42.
2. Peters S, Camidge DR, Shaw AT, Gadgeel S, Ahn JS, Kim D-W, et al. Alectinib versus Crizotinib in Untreated ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 31 2017;377(9):829-38.
3. Chargari C, Dhermain F. Métastases cérébrales d'un cancer bronchique non à petites cellules: du traitement standardisé au traitement personnalisé. *Rev Mal Respir Actual.* 2013;5(5):547-56.
4. Sperduto PW, Kased N, Roberge D, Xu Z, Shanley R, Luo X, et al. Summary report on the graded prognostic assessment: an accurate and facile diagnosis-specific tool to estimate survival for patients with brain metastases. *J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol.* 1 févr 2012;30(4):419-25.
5. Sperduto PW, Yang TJ, Beal K, Pan H, Brown PD, Bangdiwala A, et al. Estimating Survival in Patients With Lung Cancer and Brain Metastases: An Update of the Graded Prognostic Assessment for Lung Cancer Using Molecular Markers (Lung-molGPA). *JAMA Oncol.* 1 juin 2017;3(6):827-31.
6. Sperduto PW, Mesko S, Li J, Cagney D, Aizer A, Lin NU, et al. Survival in Patients With Brain Metastases: Summary Report on the Updated Diagnosis-Specific Graded Prognostic Assessment and Definition of the Eligibility Quotient. *J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol.* 10 nov 2020;38(32):3773-84.
7. Schellinger PD, Meinck HM, Thron A. Diagnostic accuracy of MRI compared to CCT in patients with brain metastases. *J Neurooncol.* 1999;44(3):275-81.
8. Sighvatsson V, Ericson K, Tómasson H. Optimising contrast-enhanced cranial CT for detection of brain metastases. *Acta Radiol Stockh Swed* 1987. nov 1998;39(6):718-22.
9. Seute T, Leffers P, ten Velde GPM, Twijnstra A. Detection of brain metastases from small cell lung cancer: consequences of changing imaging techniques (CT versus MRI). *Cancer.* 15 avr 2008;112(8):1827-34.
10. Olson JJ, Kalkanis SN, Ryken TC. Congress of Neurological Surgeons Systematic Review and Evidence-Based Guidelines for the Treatment of Adults With Metastatic Brain Tumors: Executive Summary. *Neurosurgery.* 01 2019;84(3):550-2.
11. Patchell RA, Tibbs PA, Walsh JW, Dempsey RJ, Maruyama Y, Kryscio RJ, et al. A randomized trial of surgery in the treatment of single metastases to the brain. *N Engl J Med.* 22 févr 1990;322(8):494-500.
12. Noordijk EM, Vecchiet C, Haaxma-Reiche H, Padberg GW, Voormolen JH, Hoekstra FH, et al. The choice of treatment of single brain metastasis should be based on extracranial tumor activity and age. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 1 juill 1994;29(4):711-7.
13. Mintz AH, Kestle J, Rathbone MP, Gaspar L, Hugenholtz H, Fisher B, et al. A randomized trial to assess the efficacy of surgery in addition to radiotherapy in patients with a single cerebral metastasis. *Cancer.* 1 oct 1996;78(7):1470-6.
14. Latorzeff I, Antoni D, Gaudaire-Josset S, Feuvret L, Tallet-Richard A, Truc G, et al. Radiothérapie des métastases cérébrales. *Cancer/Radiothérapie.* sept 2016;20:S80-7.
15. Sahgal A, Aoyama H, Kocher M, Neupane B, Collette S, Tago M, et al. Phase 3 trials of stereotactic radiosurgery with or without whole-brain radiation therapy for 1 to 4 brain metastases: individual patient data meta-analysis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 15 mars 2015;91(4):710-7.
16. Gerosa M, Nicolato A, Foroni R, Tomazzoli L, Bricolo A. Analysis of long-term outcomes and prognostic factors in patients with non-small cell lung cancer brain metastases treated by gamma knife radiosurgery. *J Neurosurg.* janv 2005;102 Suppl:75-80.
17. Motta M, del Vecchio A, Attuati L, Picozzi P, Perna L, Franzin A, et al. Gamma knife radiosurgery for treatment of cerebral metastases from non-small-cell lung cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 15 nov 2011;81(4):e463-468.
18. Fuentes R, Osorio D, Expósito Hernandez J, Simancas-Racines D, Martínez-Zapata MJ, Bonfill Cosp X. Surgery versus stereotactic radiotherapy for people with single or solitary brain metastasis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 20 2018;8:CD012086.
19. Yamamoto M, Serizawa T, Shuto T, Akabane A, Higuchi Y, Kawagishi J, et al. Stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases (JLGK0901): a multi-institutional prospective observational study. *Lancet Oncol.* avr 2014;15(4):387-95.
20. Shuto T, Akabane A, Yamamoto M, Serizawa T, Higuchi Y, Sato Y, et al. Multiinstitutional prospective observational study of stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with multiple brain metastases from non-small cell lung cancer (JLGK0901 study-NSCLC). *J Neurosurg.* 01 2018;129(Suppl1):86-94.
21. Le Rhun É, Dhermain F, Noël G, Reyns N, Carpentier A, Mandonnet E, et al. [ANOCEF guidelines for the management of brain metastases]. *Cancer Radiother J Soc Française Radiother Oncol.* févr 2015;19(1):66-71.
22. Brown PD, Jaeckle K, Ballman KV, Farace E, Cerhan JH, Anderson SK, et al. Effect of Radiosurgery Alone vs Radiosurgery With Whole Brain Radiation Therapy on Cognitive Function in Patients With 1 to 3 Brain Metastases: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA.* 26 juill 2016;316(4):401-9.
23. Mahajan A, Ahmed S, McAleer MF, Weinberg JS, Li J, Brown P, et al. Post-operative stereotactic radiosurgery versus observation for completely resected brain metastases: a single-centre, randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* août 2017;18(8):1040-8.
24. Lamba N, Muskens IS, DiRisio AC, Meijer L, Briceno V, Edrees H, et al. Stereotactic radiosurgery versus whole-brain radiotherapy after intracranial metastasis resection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Radiat Oncol Lond Engl.* 24 juin 2017;12(1):106.
25. Soffietti R, Kocher M, Abacioglu UM, Villa S, Fauchon F, Baumert BG, et al. A European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer phase III trial of adjuvant whole-brain radiotherapy versus observation in patients with one to three brain metastases from solid tumors after surgical resection or radiosurgery: quality-of-life results. *J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol.* 1 janv 2013;31(1):65-72.
26. Brown PD, Ballman KV, Cerhan JH, Anderson SK, Carrero XW, Whitton AC, et al. Postoperative stereotactic radiosurgery compared with whole brain radiotherapy for resected metastatic brain disease (NCCTG N107C/CEC-3): a multicentre, randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2017;18(8):1049-60.
27. Ma TM, Grimm J, McIntyre R, Anderson-Keightly H, Kleinberg LR, Hales RK, et al. A prospective evaluation of hippocampal radiation dose volume effects and memory deficits following cranial irradiation. *Radiother Oncol J Eur Soc Ther Radiol Oncol.* 2017;125(2):234-40.
28. Trifiletti DM, Ballman KV, Brown PD, Anderson SK, Carrero XW, Cerhan JH, et al. Optimizing Whole Brain Radiation Therapy Dose and Fractionation: Results From a Prospective Phase 3 Trial (NCCTG N107C [Alliance]/CEC.3). *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 1 févr 2020;106(2):255-60.
29. Rodríguez de Dios N, Couñago F, López JL, Calvo P, Murcia M, Rico M, et al. Treatment Design and Rationale for a Randomized

- Trial of Prophylactic Cranial Irradiation With or Without Hippocampal Avoidance for SCLC: PREMIER Trial on Behalf of the Oncologic Group for the Study of Lung Cancer/Spanish Radiation Oncology Group-Radiation Oncology Clinical Research Group. *Clin Lung Cancer*. sept 2018;19(5):e693-7.
30. Brown PD, Gondi V, Pugh S, Tome WA, Wefel JS, Armstrong TS, et al. Hippocampal Avoidance During Whole-Brain Radiotherapy Plus Memantine for Patients With Brain Metastases: Phase III Trial NRG Oncology CC001. *J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol*. 1 avr 2020;38(10):1019-29.
  31. Belderbos JSA, De Ruyscher DKM, De Jaeger K, Koppe F, Lambrecht MLF, Lievens YN, et al. Phase 3 Randomized Trial of Prophylactic Cranial Irradiation With or Without Hippocampus Avoidance in SCLC (NCT01780675). *J Thorac Oncol Off Publ Int Assoc Study Lung Cancer*. mai 2021;16(5):840-9.
  32. Zindler JD, Bruynzeel AME, Eekers DBP, Hurkmans CW, Swinnen A, Lambin P. Whole brain radiotherapy versus stereotactic radiosurgery for 4-10 brain metastases: a phase III randomised multicentre trial. *BMC Cancer*. 25 juill 2017;17(1):500.
  33. Roberge D, Brown PD, Whitton A, O'Callaghan C, Leis A, Greenspoon J, et al. The Future Is Now-Prospective Study of Radiosurgery for More Than 4 Brain Metastases to Start in 2018! *Front Oncol*. 2018;8:380.
  34. Robinet G, Thomas P, Breton JL, Léna H, Gouva S, Dabouis G, et al. Results of a phase III study of early versus delayed whole brain radiotherapy with concurrent cisplatin and vinorelbine combination in inoperable brain metastasis of non-small-cell lung cancer: Groupe Français de Pneumo-Cancérologie (GFPC) Protocol 95-1. *Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol ESMO*. janv 2001;12(11):59-67.
  35. Barlesi F, Gervais R, Lena H, Hureau J, Berard H, Paillet D, et al. Pemetrexed and cisplatin as first-line chemotherapy for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with asymptomatic inoperable brain metastases: a multicenter phase II trial (GFPC 07-01). *Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol ESMO*. nov 2011;22(11):2466-70.
  36. Besse B, Lasserre SF, Compton P, Huang J, Augustus S, Rohr U-P. Bevacizumab safety in patients with central nervous system metastases. *Clin Cancer Res Off J Am Assoc Cancer Res*. 1 janv 2010;16(1):269-78.
  37. Socinski MA, Langer CJ, Huang JE, Kolb MM, Compton P, Wang L, et al. Safety of bevacizumab in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer and brain metastases. *J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol*. 1 nov 2009;27(31):5255-61.
  38. Besse B, Le Moulec S, Mazières J, Senellart H, Barlesi F, Chouaid C, et al. Bevacizumab in Patients with Nonsquamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Asymptomatic, Untreated Brain Metastases (BRAIN): A Nonrandomized, Phase II Study. *Clin Cancer Res Off J Am Assoc Cancer Res*. 15 avr 2015;21(8):1896-903.
  39. Brahmer J, Reckamp KL, Baas P, Crinò L, Eberhardt WEE, Poddubskaya E, et al. Nivolumab versus Docetaxel in Advanced Squamous-Cell Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 9 juill 2015;373(2):123-35.
  40. Borghaei H, Paz-Ares L, Horn L, Spigel DR, Steins M, Ready NE, et al. Nivolumab versus Docetaxel in Advanced Nonsquamous Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 27 sept 2015;
  41. Goldman JW, Crino L, Vokes EE, Holgado E, Reckamp K, Pluzanski A, et al. P2.36: Nivolumab (nivo) in Patients (pts) With Advanced (adv) NSCLC and Central Nervous System (CNS) Metastases (mets): Track: Immunotherapy. *J Thorac Oncol Off Publ Int Assoc Study Lung Cancer*. oct 2016;11(10S):S238-9.
  42. Hellmann MD, Paz-Ares L, Bernabe Caro R, Zurawski B, Kim S-W, Carcereny Costa E, et al. Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab in Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 28 sept 2019;
  43. Paz-Ares L, Ciuleanu T-E, Cobo M, Schenker M, Zurawski B, Menezes J, et al. First-line nivolumab plus ipilimumab combined with two cycles of chemotherapy in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 91A): an international, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. févr 2021;22(2):198-211.
  44. Powell SF, Rodríguez-Abreu D, Langer CJ, Tafreshi A, Paz-Ares L, Kopp H-G, et al. Outcomes With Pembrolizumab Plus Platinum-Based Chemotherapy for Patients With NSCLC and Stable Brain Metastases: Pooled Analysis of KEYNOTE-021, -189, and -407. *J Thorac Oncol Off Publ Int Assoc Study Lung Cancer*. nov 2021;16(11):1883-92.
  45. Rittmeyer A, Barlesi F, Waterkamp D, Park K, Ciardiello F, von Pawel J, et al. Atezolizumab versus docetaxel in patients with previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer (OAK): a phase 3, open-label, multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Lond Engl*. 12 déc 2016;
  46. Gadgeel SM, Lukas RV, Goldschmidt J, Conkling P, Park K, Cortinovis D, et al. Atezolizumab in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer and history of asymptomatic, treated brain metastases: Exploratory analyses of the phase III OAK study. *Lung Cancer Amst Neth*. févr 2019;128:105-12.
  47. Gadgeel SM, Lukas RV, Goldschmidt J, Conkling P, Park K, Cortinovis D, et al. Atezolizumab in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer and history of asymptomatic, treated brain metastases: Exploratory analyses of the phase III OAK study. *Lung Cancer*. févr 2019;128:105-12.
  48. Hendriks LEL, Henon C, Auclin E, Mezquita L, Ferrara R, Audigier-Valette C, et al. Outcome of Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Brain Metastases Treated with Checkpoint Inhibitors. *J Thorac Oncol*. juill 2019;14(7):1244-54.
  49. Teixeira Loliola de Alencar V, Guedes Camandaroba MP, Pirolli R, Fogassa CAZ, Cordeiro de Lima VC. Immunotherapy as Single Treatment for Patients With NSCLC With Brain Metastases: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis-the META-L-BRAIN Study. *J Thorac Oncol Off Publ Int Assoc Study Lung Cancer*. août 2021;16(8):1379-91.
  50. Tallet AV, Dhermain F, Le Rhun E, Noël G, Kirova YM. Combined irradiation and targeted therapy or immune checkpoint blockade in brain metastases: toxicities and efficacy. *Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol*. 1 déc 2017;28(12):2962-76.
  51. Shepard MJ, Xu Z, Donahue J, Eluvathingal Muttikkal TJ, Cordeiro D, Hansen L, et al. Stereotactic radiosurgery with and without checkpoint inhibition for patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer to the brain: a matched cohort study. *J Neurosurg*. 26 juill 2019;1-8.
  52. Chen L, Douglass J, Kleinberg L, Ye X, Marciscano AE, Forde PM, et al. Concurrent Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Brain Metastases in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Melanoma, and Renal Cell Carcinoma. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 15 mars 2018;100(4):916-25.
  53. Gagliardi F, De Domenico P, Snider S, Roncelli F, Pompeo E, Barzaghi LR, et al. Role of stereotactic radiosurgery for the treatment of brain metastasis in the era of immunotherapy: A systematic review on current evidences and predicting factors. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*. sept 2021;165:103431.
  54. Linskey ME, Andrews DW, Asher AL, Burri SH, Kondziolka D, Robinson PD, et al. The role of stereotactic radiosurgery in the management of patients with newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. *J Neurooncol*. janv 2010;96(1):45-68.
  55. Langley RE, Stephens RJ, Nankivell M, Pugh C, Moore B, Navani N, et al. Interim data from the Medical Research Council QUARTZ

- Trial: does whole brain radiotherapy affect the survival and quality of life of patients with brain metastases from non-small cell lung cancer? Clin Oncol R Coll Radiol G B. mars 2013;25(3):e23-30.
56. Mulvenna P, Nankivell M, Barton R, Faivre-Finn C, Wilson P, McColl E, et al. Dexamethasone and supportive care with or without whole brain radiotherapy in treating patients with non-small cell lung cancer with brain metastases unsuitable for resection or stereotactic radiotherapy (QUARTZ): results from a phase 3, non-inferiority, randomised trial. Lancet Lond Engl. 22 oct 2016;388(10055):2004-14.
  57. Soria J-C, Ohe Y, Vansteenkiste J, Reungwetwattana T, Chewaskulyong B, Lee KH, et al. Osimertinib in Untreated EGFR-Mutated Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 18 nov 2017;
  58. Ramalingam SS, Vansteenkiste J, Planchard D, Cho BC, Gray JE, Ohe Y, et al. Overall Survival with Osimertinib in Untreated, EGFR-Mutated Advanced NSCLC. N Engl J Med. 02 2020;382(1):41-50.
  59. Magnuson WJ, Lester-Coll NH, Wu AJ, Yang TJ, Lockney NA, Gerber NK, et al. Management of Brain Metastases in Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor-Naïve Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-Mutant Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Retrospective Multi-Institutional Analysis. J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol. 1 avr 2017;35(10):1070-7.
  60. Miyawaki E, Kenmotsu H, Mori K, Harada H, Mitsuya K, Mamesaya N, et al. Optimal Sequence of Local and EGFR-TKI Therapy for EGFR-Mutant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer With Brain Metastases Stratified by Number of Brain Metastases. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 01 2019;104(3):604-13.
  61. Lee C-C, Hsu SPC, Lin C-J, Wu H-M, Chen Y-W, Luo Y-H, et al. Epidermal growth factor receptor mutations: association with favorable local tumor control following Gamma Knife radiosurgery in patients with non-small cell lung cancer and brain metastases. J Neurosurg. 21 juin 2019;1-8.
  62. Reungwetwattana T, Nakagawa K, Cho BC, Cobo M, Cho EK, Bertolini A, et al. CNS Response to Osimertinib Versus Standard Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in Patients With Untreated EGFR-Mutated Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol. 28 août 2018;JCO2018783118.
  63. Ballard P, Yates JWT, Yang Z, Kim D-W, Yang JC-H, Cantarini M, et al. Preclinical Comparison of Osimertinib with Other EGFR-TKIs in EGFR-Mutant NSCLC Brain Metastases Models, and Early Evidence of Clinical Brain Metastases Activity. Clin Cancer Res Off J Am Assoc Cancer Res. 15 oct 2016;22(20):5130-40.
  64. Mok TS, Wu Y-L, Ahn M-J, Garassino MC, Kim HR, Ramalingam SS, et al. Osimertinib or Platinum-Pemetrexed in EGFR T790M-Positive Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 6 déc 2016;
  65. Wang X, Xu Y, Tang W, Liu L. Efficacy and Safety of Radiotherapy Plus EGFR-TKIs in NSCLC Patients with Brain Metastases: A Meta-Analysis of Published Data. Transl Oncol. oct 2018;11(5):1119-27.
  66. Chang EL, Wefel JS, Hess KR, Allen PK, Lang FF, Kornguth DG, et al. Neurocognition in patients with brain metastases treated with radiosurgery or radiosurgery plus whole-brain irradiation: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet Oncol. nov 2009;10(11):1037-44.
  67. Soffiatti R, Kocher M, Abacioglu UM, Villa S, Fauchon F, Baumert BG, et al. A European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer phase III trial of adjuvant whole-brain radiotherapy versus observation in patients with one to three brain metastases from solid tumors after surgical resection or radiosurgery: quality-of-life results. J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol. 1 janv 2013;31(1):65-72.
  68. Aldea M, Hendriks L, Mezquita L, Jovelet C, Planchard D, Auclin E, et al. Circulating Tumor DNA Analysis for Patients with Oncogene-Addicted NSCLC With Isolated Central Nervous System Progression. J Thorac Oncol Off Publ Int Assoc Study Lung Cancer. mars 2020;15(3):383-91.
  69. Mok T, Camidge DR, Gadgeel SM, Rosell R, Dziadziuszko R, Kim D-W, et al. Updated overall survival and final progression-free survival data for patients with treatment-naïve advanced ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer in the ALEX study. Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol. août 2020;31(8):1056-64.
  70. Gadgeel S, Peters S, Mok T, Shaw AT, Kim DW, Ou SI, et al. Alectinib versus crizotinib in treatment-naïve anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive (ALK+) non-small-cell lung cancer: CNS efficacy results from the ALEX study. Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol. 1 nov 2018;29(11):2214-22.
  71. Camidge DR, Kim D-W, Tiseo M, Langer CJ, Ahn M-J, Shaw AT, et al. Exploratory Analysis of Brigatinib Activity in Patients With Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer and Brain Metastases in Two Clinical Trials. J Clin Oncol Off J Am Soc Clin Oncol. 10 2018;36(26):2693-701.
  72. Camidge DR, Kim HR, Ahn M-J, Yang JC-H, Han J-Y, Lee J-S, et al. Brigatinib versus Crizotinib in ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 22 nov 2018;379(21):2027-39.
  73. Solomon BJ, Besse B, Bauer TM, Felip E, Soo RA, Camidge DR, et al. Lorlatinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: results from a global phase 2 study. Lancet Oncol. déc 2018;19(12):1654-67.
  74. Shaw AT, Bauer TM, de Marinis F, Felip E, Goto Y, Liu G, et al. First-Line Lorlatinib or Crizotinib in Advanced ALK-Positive Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 19 nov 2020;383(21):2018-29.
  75. Skoulidis F, Li BT, Dy GK, Price TJ, Falchook GS, Wolf J, et al. Sotorasib for Lung Cancers with KRAS p.G12C Mutation. N Engl J Med. 24 juin 2021;384(25):2371-81.
  76. Pereira I, Slotman B, Rusthoven CG, Katz MS, Simcock R, Saeed H. Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) - A new normal for small cell lung cancer? Clin Transl Radiat Oncol. nov 2020;25:10-5.
  77. Viani GA, Gouveia AG, Louie AV, Korzeniowski M, Pavoni JF, Hamamura AC, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy to treat breast cancer oligometastases: A systematic review with meta-analysis. Radiother Oncol J Eur Soc Ther Radiol Oncol. 6 oct 2021;164:245-50.
  78. Horn L, Mansfield AS, Szczesna A, Havel L, Krzakowski M, Hochmair MJ, et al. First-Line Atezolizumab plus Chemotherapy in Extensive-Stage Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 6 déc 2018;379(23):2220-9.
  79. Rusthoven CG, Yamamoto M, Bernhardt D, Smith DE, Gao D, Serizawa T, et al. Evaluation of First-line Radiosurgery vs Whole-Brain Radiotherapy for Small Cell Lung Cancer Brain Metastases: The FIRE-SCLC Cohort Study. JAMA Oncol. 1 juill 2020;6(7):1028-37.