



HIPEC in ovarian cancer



**HKU
Med**

School of Clinical Medicine
Department of Obstetrics
& Gynaecology
香港大學婦產科學系

Dr. Ka Yu Tse 謝嘉瑜

MBBS, MMedSc, FRCOG, Cert RCOG (Gyn Onc), PhD

Clinical Associate Professor

Division of Gynaecological Oncology

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

The University of Hong Kong

Honorary Consultant, Queen Mary Hospital

Honorary Consultant, HKU-SZH

Primary EOC – Neoadjuvant setting

JAMA Surgery | Original Investigation

Survival After Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy and Primary or Interval Cytoreductive Surgery in Ovarian Cancer A Randomized Clinical Trial

Myong Cheol Lim, MD, PhD; Suk-Joon Chang, MD, PhD; Boram Park, PhD; Heon Jong Yoo, MD, PhD; Chong Woo Yoo, MD, PhD; Byung Ho Nam, PhD; Sang-Yoon Park, MD, PhD; for the HIPEC for Ovarian Cancer Collaborators

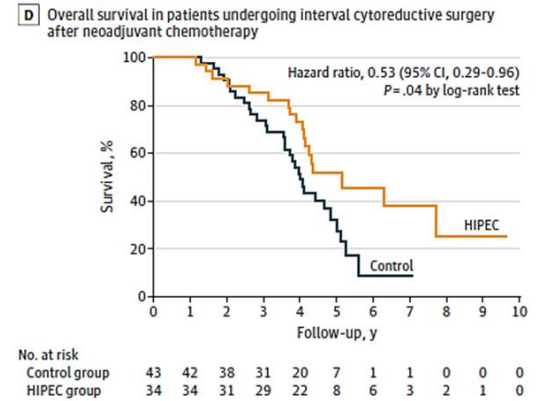
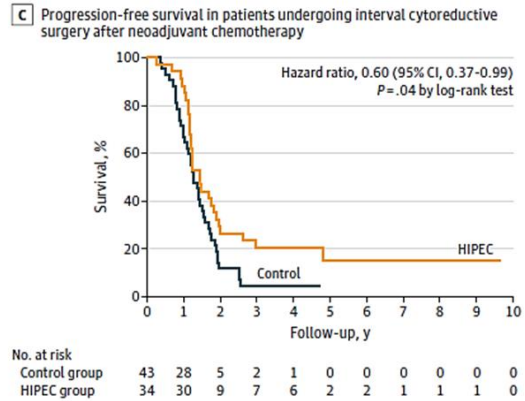
✓ Subgroup analysis: ICS after NAC group

ICS without HIPEC (N = 43)

vs

ICS with HIPEC (N = 34)

✓ Cisplatin 75mg/m², N/S



Survival benefits of HIPEC with ICS in subgroup analysis of patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy

Primary EOC – Primary setting

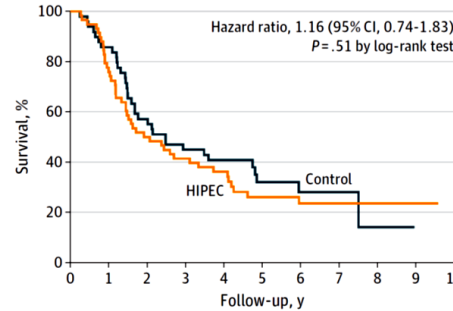
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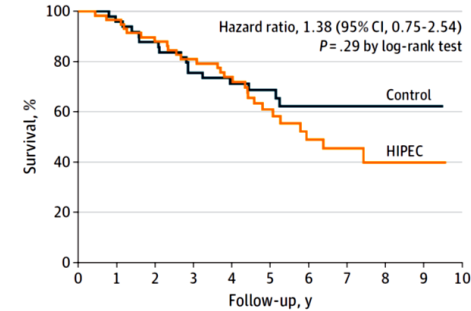
- ✓ Subgroup analysis : PCS
- PCS without HIPEC (N = 49)
- VS
- PCS with HIPEC (N = 58)
- ✓ Cisplatin 75mg/m², N/S

A Progression-free survival in patients undergoing primary cytoreductive surgery

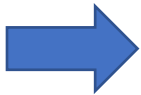


No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Control group	49	42	28	22	17	10	7	4	1	0	0
HIPEC group	58	44	29	24	18	10	8	6	3	1	0

B Overall survival in patients undergoing primary cytoreductive surgery



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Control group	49	47	43	37	31	21	17	11	6	1	0
HIPEC group	58	56	51	46	38	23	14	10	4	2	0



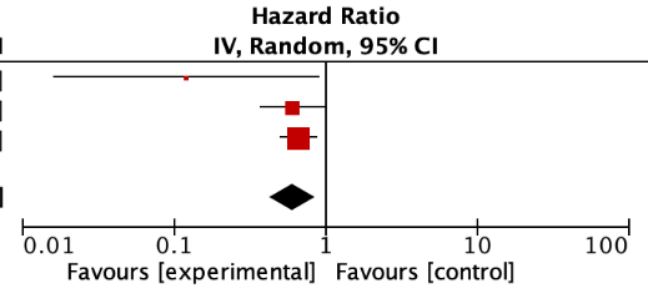
No survival benefits of PCS with HIPEC in stage III or IV ovarian cancer patients.

Primary EOC - NACT and IDS (RCTs only)

PFS

Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
Cascales Campos A 2021	-2.1203	1.0219	2.9%	0.12 [0.02, 0.89]
Cheol Lim M 2022	-0.5108	0.2467	34.4%	0.60 [0.37, 0.97]
Van Driel W.J 2018 (1)	-0.4155	0.1417	62.7%	0.66 [0.50, 0.87]
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.61 [0.43, 0.86]

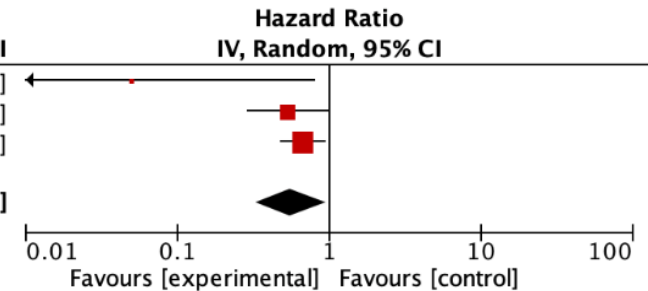
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.03$; $\chi^2 = 2.78$, $df = 2$ ($P = 0.25$); $I^2 = 28\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 2.82$ ($P = 0.005$)



OS

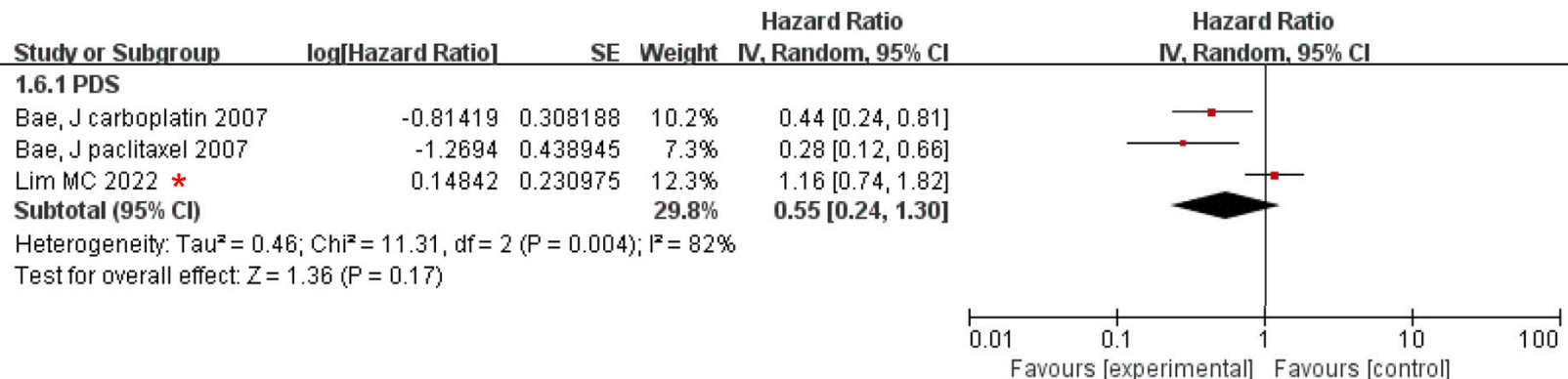
Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
Cascales Campos A 2021	-2.9957	1.4146	3.5%	0.05 [0.00, 0.80]
Cheol Lim M 2022	-0.6349	0.3077	38.2%	0.53 [0.29, 0.97]
Van Driel W.J 2018	-0.4005	0.1702	58.3%	0.67 [0.48, 0.94]
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.56 [0.33, 0.95]

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.10$; $\chi^2 = 3.63$, $df = 2$ ($P = 0.16$); $I^2 = 45\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 2.15$ ($P = 0.03$)

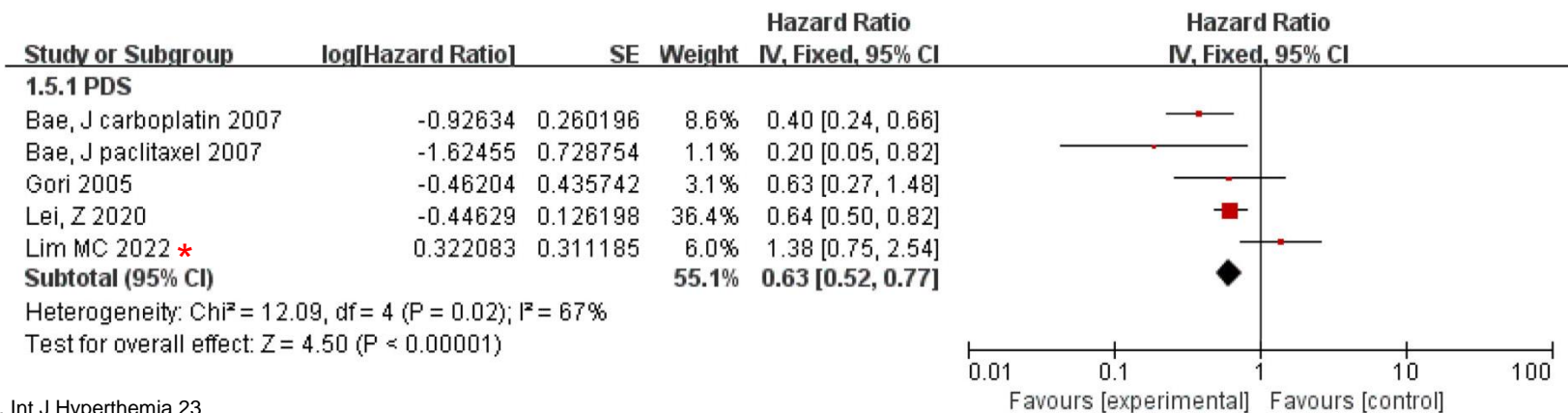


Primary EOC – Primary cytoreduction (PDS)

PFS

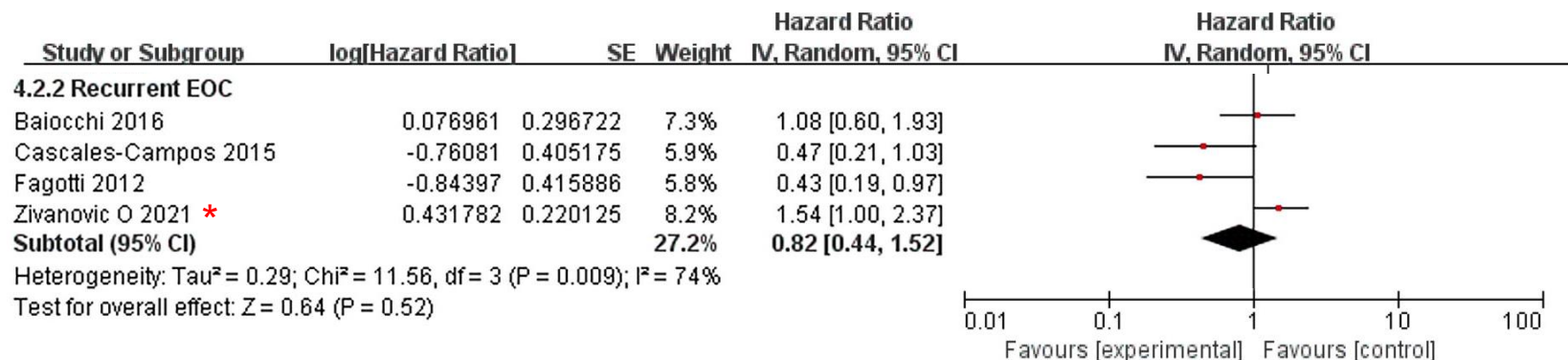


OS

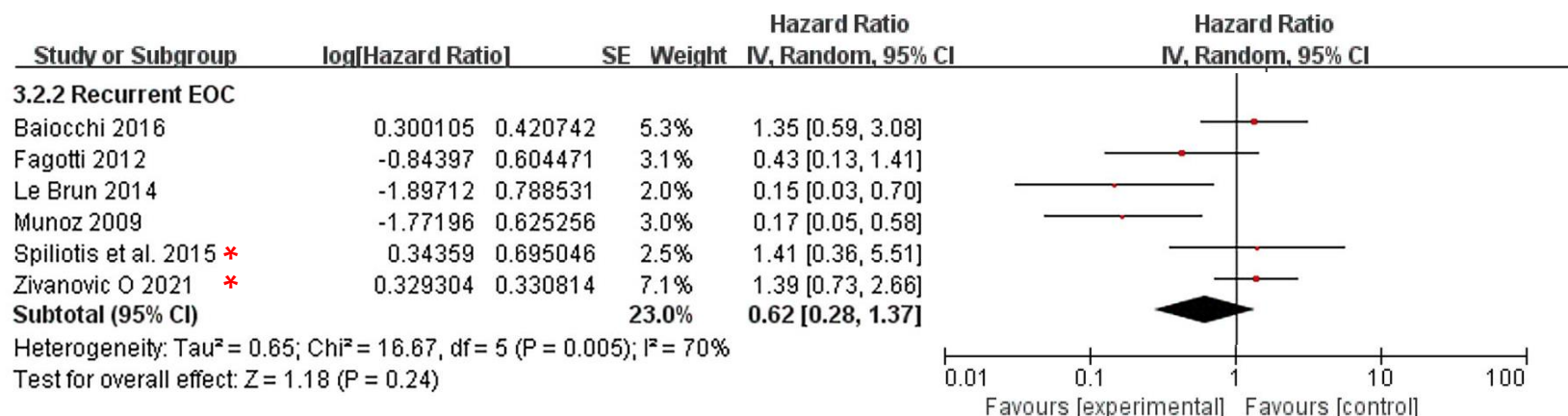


Recurrent EOC

PFS



OS



1st question

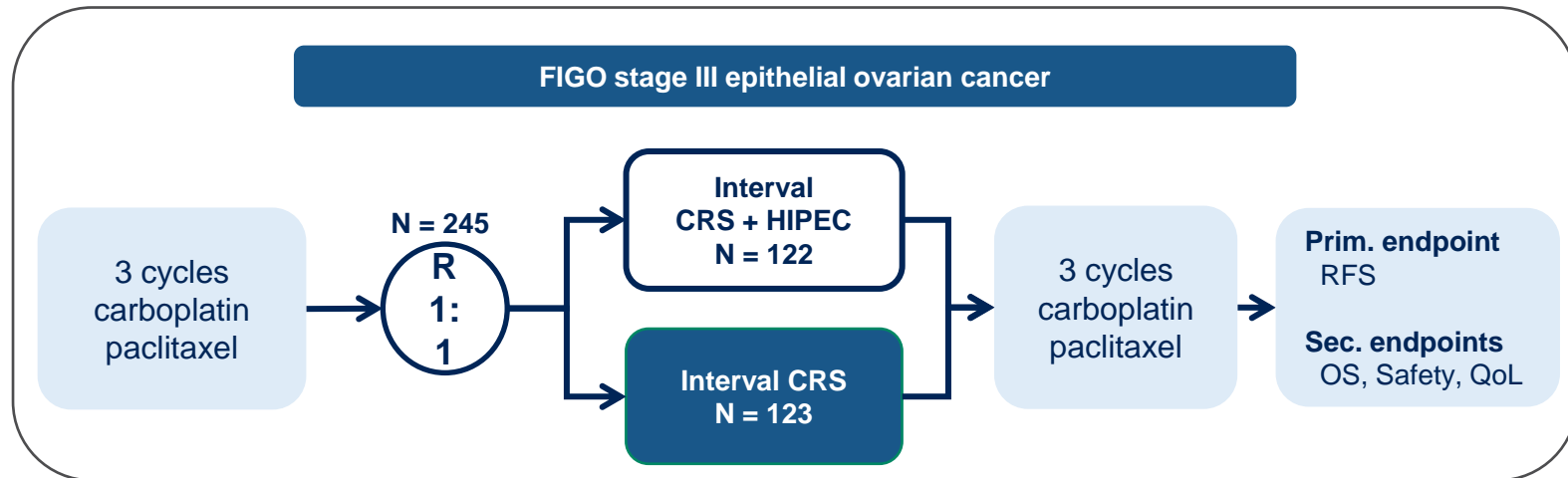
Why the survival benefits were mostly observed in primary setting?

OVHIPEC-1 Trial

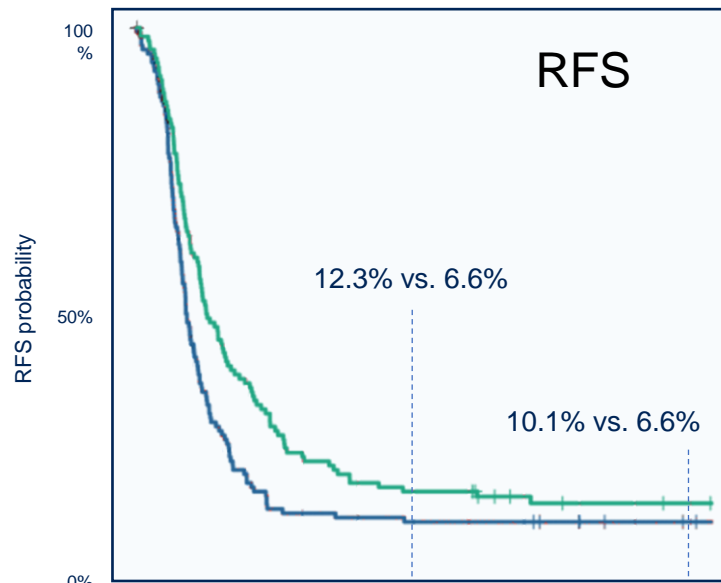
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy in Ovarian Cancer

W.J. van Driel, S.N. Koole, K. Sikorska, J.H. Schagen van Leeuwen, H.W.R. Schreuder, R.H.M. Hermans, I.H.J.T. de Hingh, J. van der Velden, H.J. Arts, L.F.A.G. Massuger, A.G.J. Aalbers, V.J. Verwaal, J.M. Kieffer, K.K. Van de Vijver, H. van Tinteren, N.K. Aaronson, and G.S. Sonke



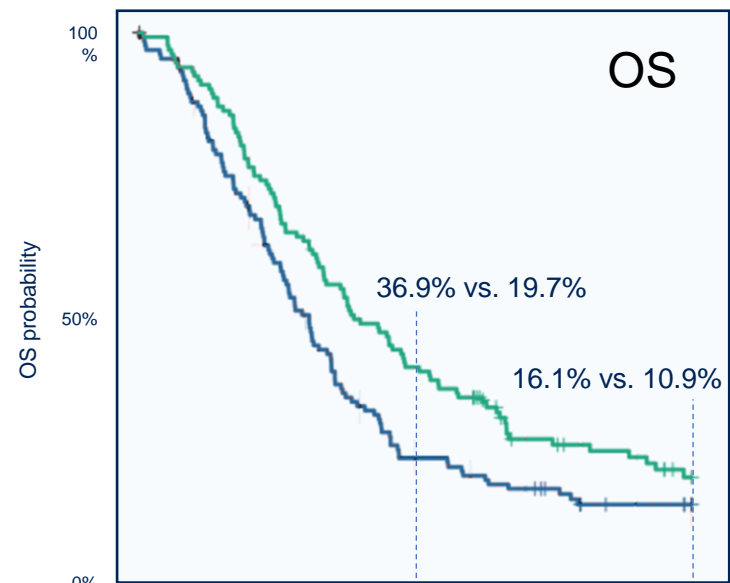
- Accrual between 2007-2016 in 8 centers in the Netherlands and Belgium
- Patients required neo-adjuvant chemotherapy due to extensive disease
- Follow-up visits every 3 months in year 1-2, every 6 months thereafter



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CRS+HIPEC	122 (0)	70 (0)	40 (0)	24 (0)	17 (0)	15 (0)	15 (0)	9 (5)	7 (6)	7 (6)	6 (7)
CRS	123 (0)	49 (1)	17 (1)	10 (1)	9 (1)	8 (1)	8 (1)	8 (1)	5 (4)	4 (5)	3 (6)

Numbers at risk (censored)

	CRS-HIPEC	CRS
Median RFS, mo	14.3	10.7
HR (95% CI)	0.63 (0.48 – 0.83)	
Stratified log-rank p	0.0008	



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CRS+HIPEC	122 (0)	113 (0)	91 (0)	74 (0)	56 (0)	45 (0)	38 (0)	22 (8)	19 (10)	17 (10)	11 (24)
CRS	123 (0)	106 (1)	82 (1)	57 (1)	36 (1)	24 (1)	20 (1)	17 (1)	10 (5)	9 (6)	7 (15)

Numbers at risk (censored)

	CRS-HIPEC	CRS
Median OS, mo	44.9	33.3
HR (95% CI)	0.70 (0.53 – 0.92)	
Stratified log-rank p	0.0113	

2nd question

Why did survival benefits appear not very promising in patients with *BRCA* mutation?

NCT number	Trial	Setting	Patients	No.	Arms	Primary endpoint
NCT03772028	OVHIPEC-2: Primary Cytoreductive Surgery with or without Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy	Primary CRS	Stage III EOC, up to 2.5 mm RD	538	1. HIPEC with cDPP 100 mg/m ² at 40–41 °C over 90 min (carbo/taxol +/- bev +/- PARPi)	OS
					2. Primary CRS without HIPEC (carbo/taxol +/- bev +/- PARPi)	
NCT03842982	CHIPPI: Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy In Ovarian Cancer	Primary or interval CRS	Stage III EOC, < 2.5 mm RD	362	1. HIPEC with cDPP 100 mg/m ² at 40 °C for 90 min subsequent to (NACT) or followed by (primary CRS) 6 cycles of chemo, with additional chemo as per standard of care (+/- targeted) for the NACT group	PFS
					2. Chemo regimens not specified; 6 cycles of NACT chemo to be given before interval CRS (+/- targeted)	
NCT05659381	HOTT: Heated Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy Followed by Niraparib for Ovarian, Primary Peritoneal and Fallopian Tube Cancer (GOG-3068)	Interval CRS	Stage III–IV HGSC or endometrioid ovarian cancer, up to 1 cm RD	230	1. 3–4 cycles NACT with IV carbo AUC 6 and taxol 175 mg/m ² , HIPEC with cDPP 100 mg/m ² at 42 °C for 90 min, followed by 2–3 cycles IV carbo AUC 6 and taxol 175 mg/m ² for max 6 cycles	PFS
					2. 3–4 cycles NACT with IV carbo AUC 6 and taxol 175 mg/m ² , interval CRS followed by 2–3 cycles IV carbo AUC 6 and taxol 175 mg/m ² for max 6 cycles	
					*All patients to receive maintenance niraparib for 36 months or until progression	

3rd question

What is the best endpoint to evaluate the role of HIPEC alone (one-off event) with the use of PARPi +/- bev?