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UNC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Otolaryngology

Family/Background

- 1981-2003: UNC
 - Undergrad
 - Medical school
 - Fellowship Surg Onc
 - Otolaryngology faculty
- 2003-2012: Vanderbilt
 - Chair Baker Lab
 - MMHC: School of Mngmnt
- 2012-2018: Yale
 - Chief Otolaryngology
 - Director HN Disease Ctr
 - Co-leader VOIC
- 2018-present: UNC
 - Dark Professor and chair OHNS



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Objectives

- **Discuss** multi-disciplinary treatment of Head and Neck Cancer with emphasis on newer techniques and treatment standards.
- **Explain** reconstruction techniques of Head and Neck Cancer.
- **Identify** HPV-Associated Head and Neck Cancer, prognostic markers and emerging therapeutic vulnerabilities.

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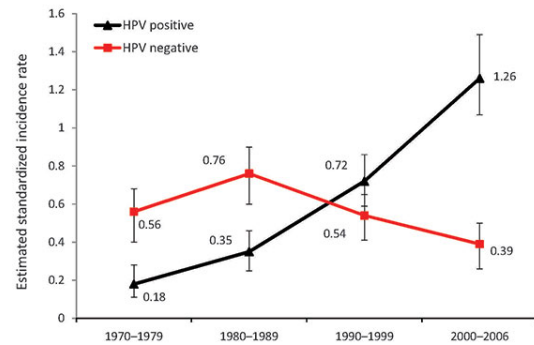
Head and Neck Cancer - Overview

- Many in US not aware of HN cancer
- > 60,000 cases per year in U.S.
- Vast majority SCC (squamous cell carcinoma)
- HNC classified by subsites –decreases recognition of problem
 - Larynx
 - Oropharynx
 - Oral Cavity
 - Hypopharynx
 - Nasopharynx – HPV and EBV associated
 - Sinonasal – HPV associated
 - Thyroid – WDTC and anaplastic
 - Salivary – many histologies
- 2 main molecular subtypes of HNSCC based on causative agent
 - Tobacco-associated
 - HPV-associated

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Tobacco HNSCC is decreasing HPV+ HNSCC is increasing

- Overall incidence HNSCC decreasing (1973-2004)
 - Associated with trend of decreased tobacco
- Oropharyngeal SCC (OPSCC) increasing
 - Younger patients
 - Decreased or absent traditional risk factors – Tobacco/EtOH
 - Annual change (1973-2004) - 0.8%



Chaturvedi et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 26:612-619, 2008
 Sturgis et al. *Cancer.* 110:1429, 2007
 Torbjörn Ramqvist & Tina Dalianis

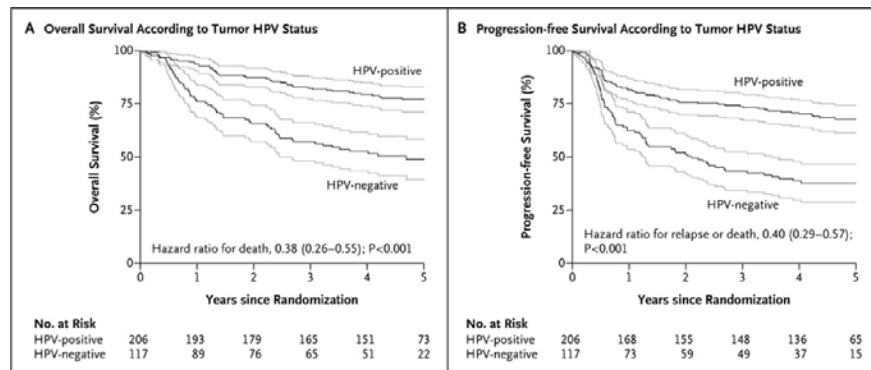


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Survival HPV+ vs. HPV(-) HNSCC



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Ang KK et al. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:24-35

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HPV- and tobacco-associated HNSCC are distinct diseases

HPV(+) HNSCC

- Younger patients
- Risk factor
 - Sexual transmission of HPV
- More responsive to therapy
- ~75-85% cure rate
- Conserved gene alterations
 - TRAF3, CYLD
 - E2F1, FGFR3
- Distinct gene expression profile
- More methylated genome

HPV(-) HNSCC

- Older patients
- Risk factor
 - Tobacco, alcohol
- Less responsive to therapy
- <50% cure rate (advanced stage)
- Conserved gene alterations
 - P53, p16, EGFR, FGFR1, cyclin D1, myc
- Distinct gene expression profile
- Less methylated genome



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Head and Neck Cancer - Overview

Tobacco-associated HNSCC

Occurs at all subsites – OC, larynx most common

Incidence in U.S. is decreasing

- Because smoking decreasing

Advanced tumors poor prognosis

- <50% cure

Treatment modalities

- Surgery
- Radiation +/- concurrent chemotherapy

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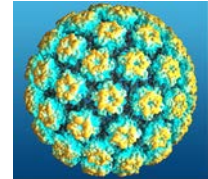
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Head and Neck Cancer - Overview

HPV-associated HNSCC

- Occurs at oropharynx (almost exclusively)
- Incidence in U.S. is increasing
 - Now more than 25% of HNSCC
- Better prognosis than tobacco associated
 - 70-80% cure
- Treatment modalities
 - Surgery
 - Radiation +/- concurrent chemotherapy



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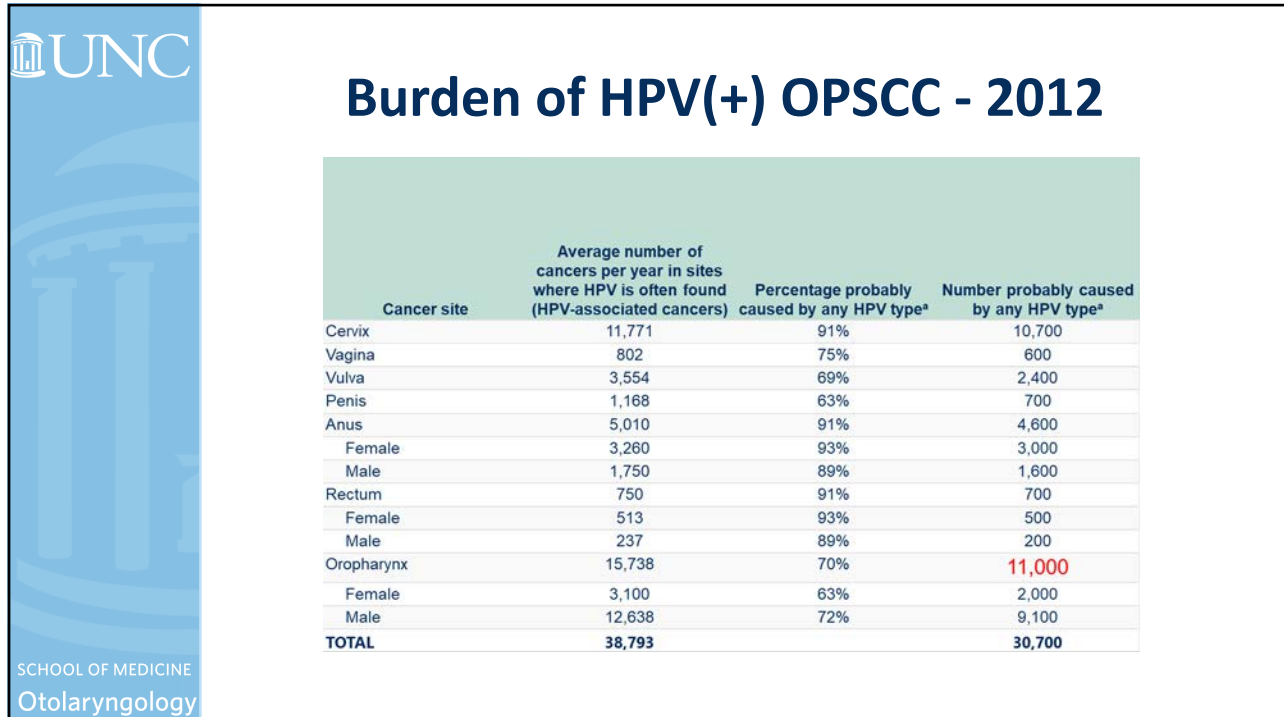


Burden of HPV(+) OPSCC - 2012

Cancer site	Average number of cancers per year in sites where HPV is often found (HPV-associated cancers)	Percentage probably caused by any HPV type ^a	Number probably caused by any HPV type ^a
Cervix	11,771	91%	10,700
Vagina	802	75%	600
Vulva	3,554	69%	2,400
Penis	1,168	63%	700
Anus	5,010	91%	4,600
Female	3,260	93%	3,000
Male	1,750	89%	1,600
Rectum	750	91%	700
Female	513	93%	500
Male	237	89%	200
Oropharynx	15,738	70%	11,000
Female	3,100	63%	2,000
Male	12,638	72%	9,100
TOTAL	38,793		30,700

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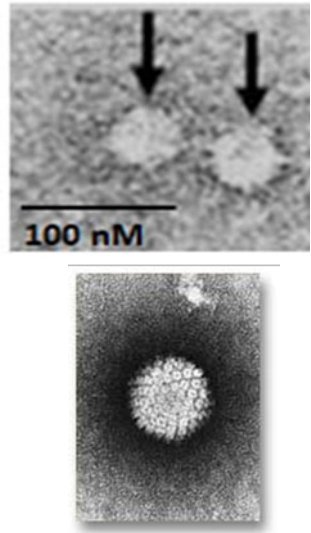
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HPV Vaccine

- Prevents CIN of uterine cervix and urogenital condylomas
- Very effective and long lasting
- Currently recommended (9-valent, Gardasil-9) vaccine
 - 7 oncogenic + 2 benign types
 - HPV16
- Decreases oral HPV infection to prevent HNSCC



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Multi-Disciplinary Care HNSCC

- Includes many groups for patient care
 - OHNS (ENT), Med Onc, Rad Onc, Radiology, Pathology, Oral Medicine, SLP, Nursing (OR, Hospital, Clinic), Nutrition, APPs, Social Work, Navigators, Smoking Cessation, Addiction Services, Pain Management, Schedulers, Respiratory Therapist, Fellows, Residents, etc.
- Associated with improved survival
- Associated with better functional outcomes

OTOLARYNGOLOGY/HEAD & NECK SURGERY



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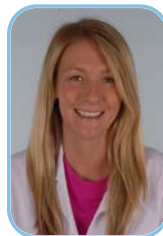
Division of Head and Neck Oncology



Samip Patel, MD, FACS
Division Chief



Trevor Hackman, MD,
FACS



Catherine Lumley, MD



Jeffrey Blumberg, MD,
FACS



Mark Weissler, MD, FACS



Wendell Yarbrough MD,
MMHC, FACS



Travis Schrank, MD, PhD



Catie Voegler, MSPAS, PA-C

OTOLARYNGOLOGY/HEAD & NECK SURGERY

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Head and Neck Medical Oncology



Shetal Patel, MD, PhD



Siddharth Sheth, MD



Jared Weiss, MD



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Head and Neck Radiation Oncology



Bhisham Chera, MD



Colette Shen, MD, PhD



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Department of Pathology



Susan Maygarden, MD



Fredrick Askin, MD



Danielle Samulski, MD



Bart Singer, MD



Scott Smith, MD



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Division of Radiology



Valerie Jewells, DO, FACR, FAOCR



Benjamin Huang, MD



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UNC Adams School of Dentistry



Ali Shazib, DMD



Wesley Sherrell, DMD



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Speech & Language Pathology



Brian Kanapkey, MA, CCC-SLP



Celicia Benitex, MA, CCC-SLP

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Speech & Language Pathology








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Active Therapeutic HNSCC Trials

	ACTIVE TRIALS				
	Induction	Definitive	Adjuvant	1L R/M	≥2L R/M
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	LCCC1621: (M. Flores / J. Weiss) Carbo+Abraxane+ Durva for induction tx of <u>surgically resectable LA-SCCHN</u>	LCCC1612: (B. Green/B. Chera) P53 status and circulating free HPV DNA for management of <u>HPV+ OPSCC</u>	LCCC1725: (J. Barnes/S. Sheth) Phase I Study of Durva (MEDI 4736) with Radiotherapy for the adjuvant treatment of <u>Intermediate Risk HNSCC</u>	MK7902-010 (J. Barnes/S. Sheth) Rando, Ph II/III Trial of RT+Durva vs RT+Cetux in Pts with Locoregionally	NBTXR3-1100: (M. Flores/C. Shen) Ph 1/2 Study of NBTXR3 Activated SABR Patients w/ <u>Adv HNSCC or NSCLC</u>
	LCCC 2047 (Sheth/Chera) A Phase II trial of the addition of pembrolizumab and olaparib to definitive chemoradiation in locally advanced head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)		RTOG1216: (J. Barnes/S. Sheth) Ph II/III Trial of Adjuvant XRT with Cisplatin vs. Docetaxel-Cetuximab vs. Cisplatin-Atezolizumab in high risk HNSCC	VERSATILE-002 (Weiss) Phase II study of HPV-16 E6/E7 and Pembro in 1L R/M high risk HPV16 HNSCC	C-145-03: (M. Flores / J. Grilley- Olson) Phase 2 Study Evaluate Efficacy & Safety of Lymphocytes (LN-145)
	Yale SPORE (Yarbrough) Window Trial of 5-AZA or Nivo or Nivo+5-AZA in Resectable HPV+ HNSCC				SGNTV-001 (J. Garbarino/J. Grilley- Olson) Tisotumab vedotin for SCCHN and NSCLC
					SIRPα -Fc-CD40L (M. O'Brien/S. Patel) Phase I Study of intratumorally administered SL-172154 for CSCC and SCCHN

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OHNS RESIDENTS 2020-2021



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Clinical Fellowships

Facial Plastics

Director: Dr. Madison Clark

Current Fellow: Deanna Menapace, MD



Neurotology (2 year)

Director: Dr. Kevin Brown

Current Fellow: A. Morgan Selleck, MD



Pediatric Otolaryngology

Director: Dr. Lauren Kilpatrick

Rhinology/Skull Base

Director: Dr. Charles Ebert

Current Fellows: Craig Miller, MD
Justin Morse, MD



Head & Neck/Microvascular Reconstruction AHNS-accredited

Director: Dr. Trevor Hackman

Current Fellow: Andrew Coniglio, MD



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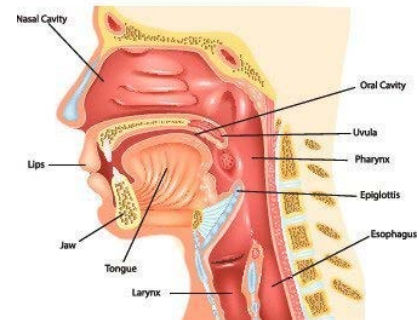
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Goals of Head & Neck Cancer Reconstruction

Head and Neck Area is Complex

- Functionally important
 - Along with healing, restoration of function is the **first goal**
 - Eating, Breathing, Vision, Facial expression, Talking
- High-value real estate
 - Airway • Tongue
 - Brain • Palate
 - Eyes • Lips/nose/eyelids/etc.
- Cosmetically important area
 - Difficult to cover
 - Scars and deformity visible
 - Nerve defects (facial) obvious
- Many types of tissues required
 - Bone
 - Muscle
 - Epithelia/skin
 - Tendon
 - Nerves



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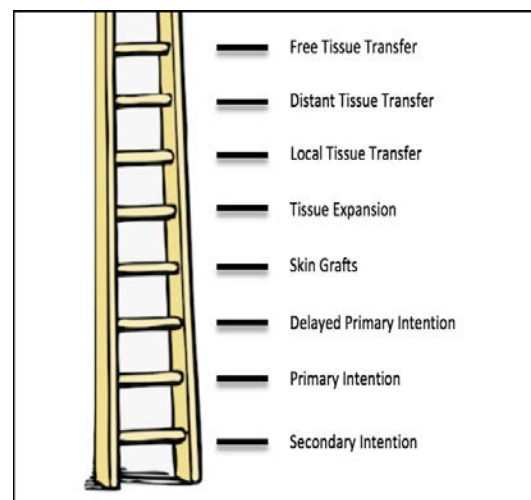
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Head & Neck Cancer Reconstruction

Reconstructive Ladder

- Balance between simplicity and results
- Patient considerations
 - Health status and age
 - Need for post-operative radiation
 - Available adjacent tissue and quality
 - Type of tissue needed
 - Bone, filler, epithelial lining

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Skin graft/alloderm



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Local flap – Cross lip



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Regional pedicled flap reconstruction



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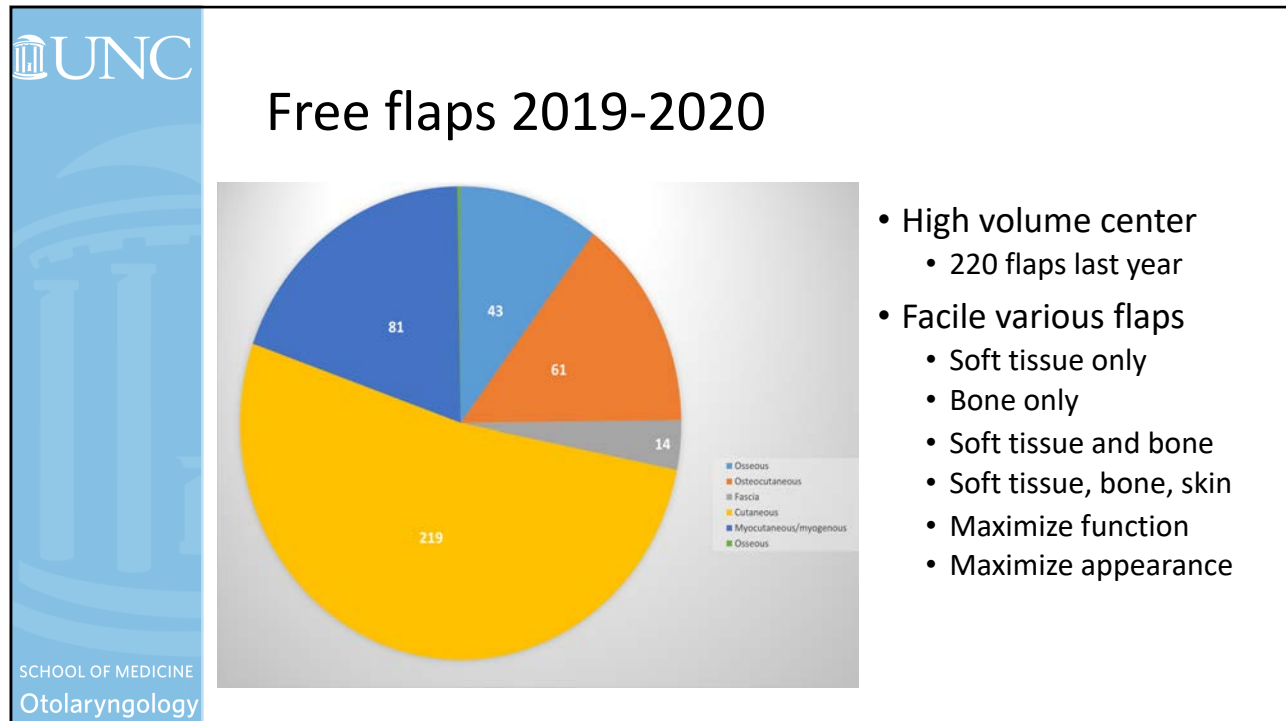
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Post op: Regional flap reconstruction

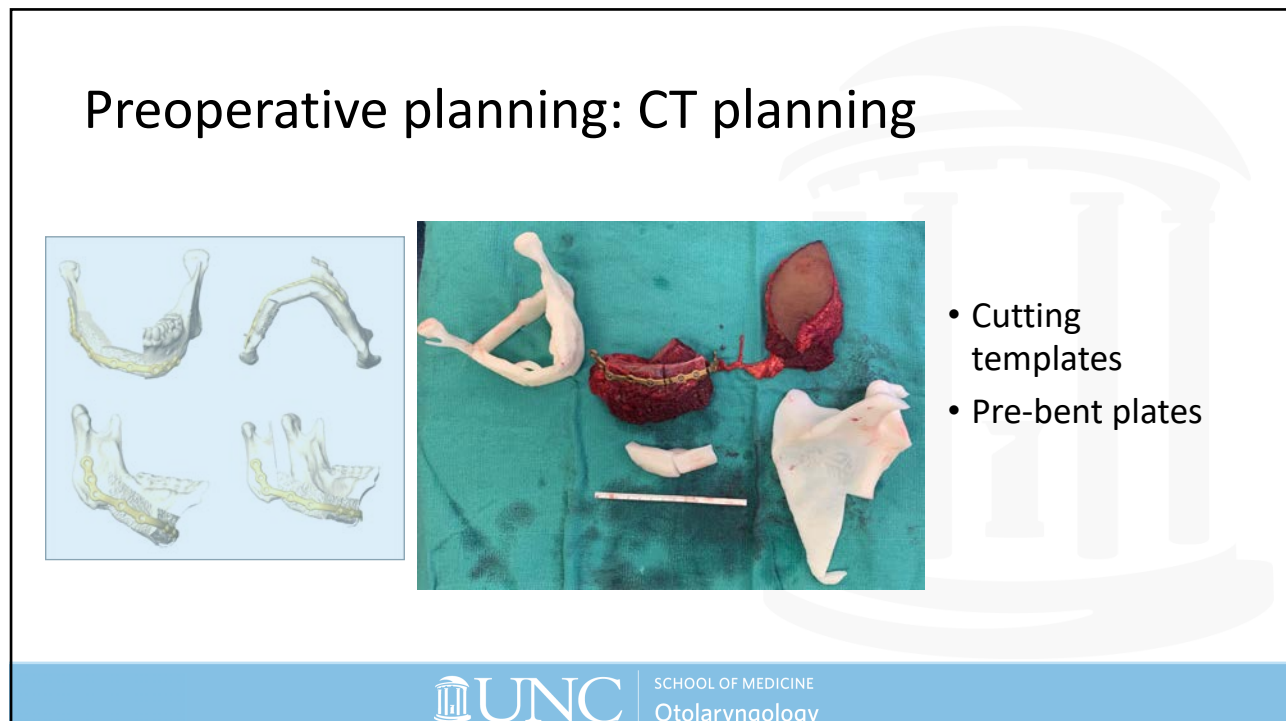


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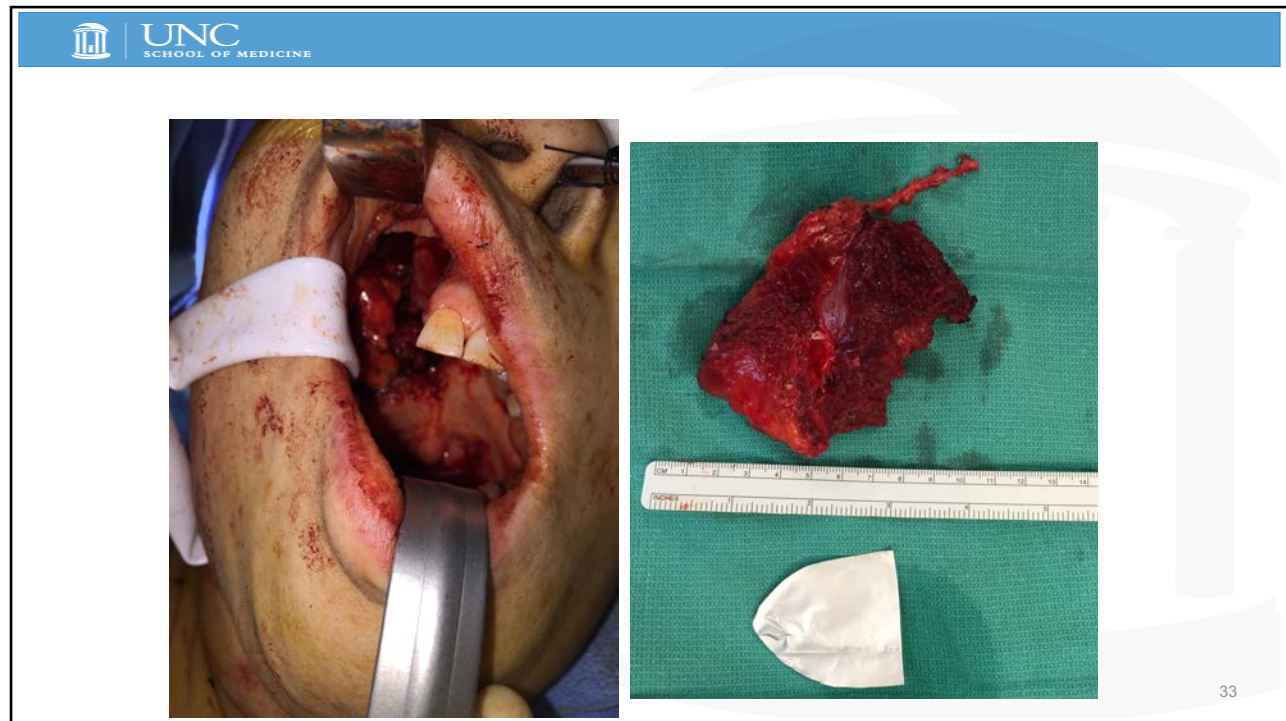
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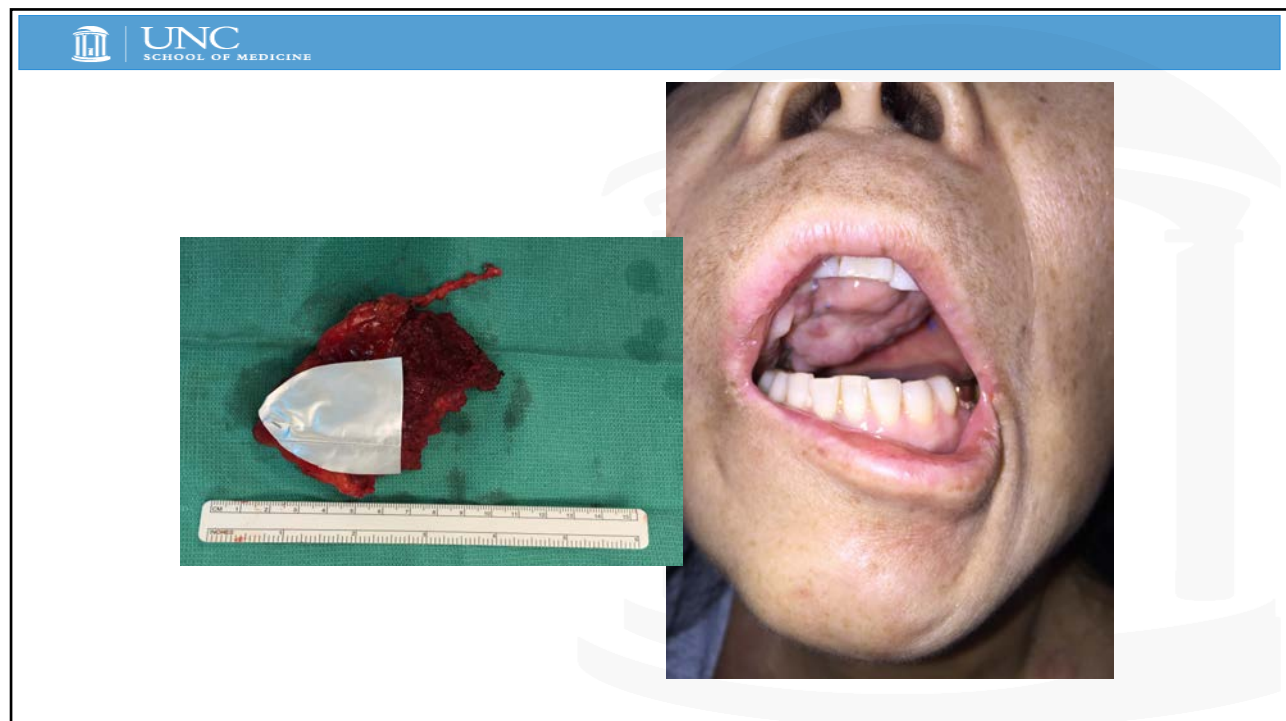
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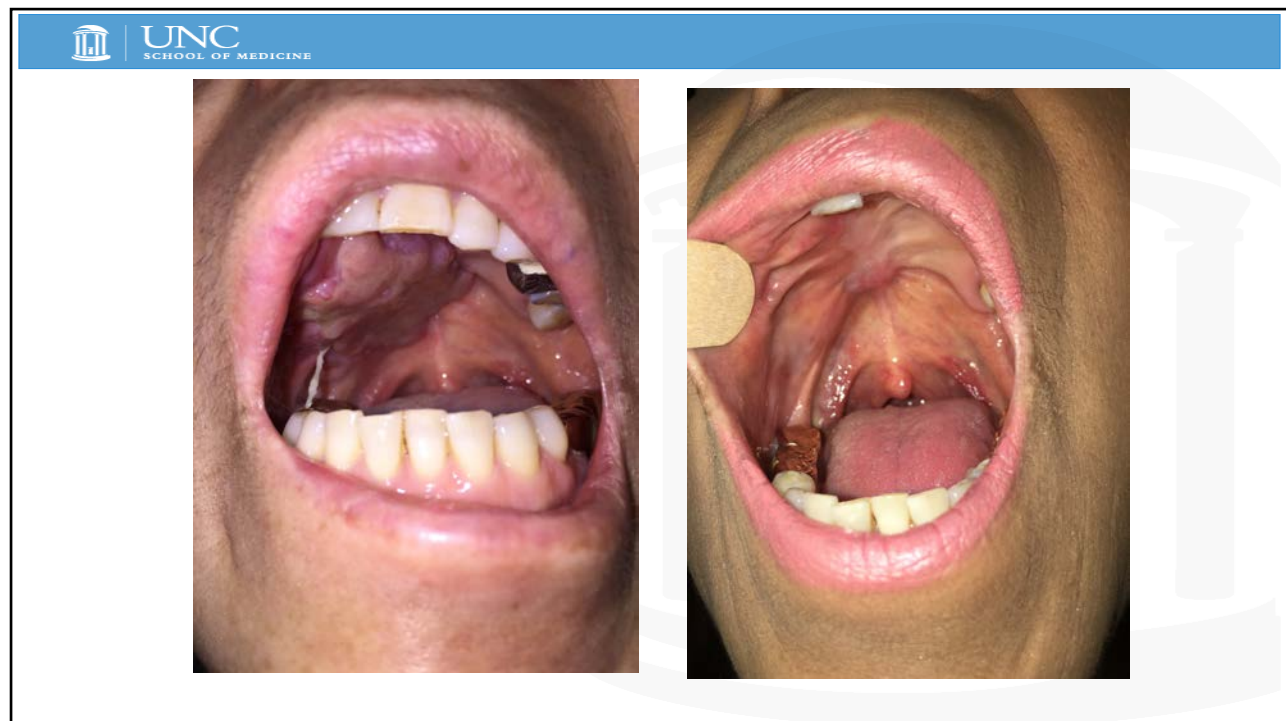
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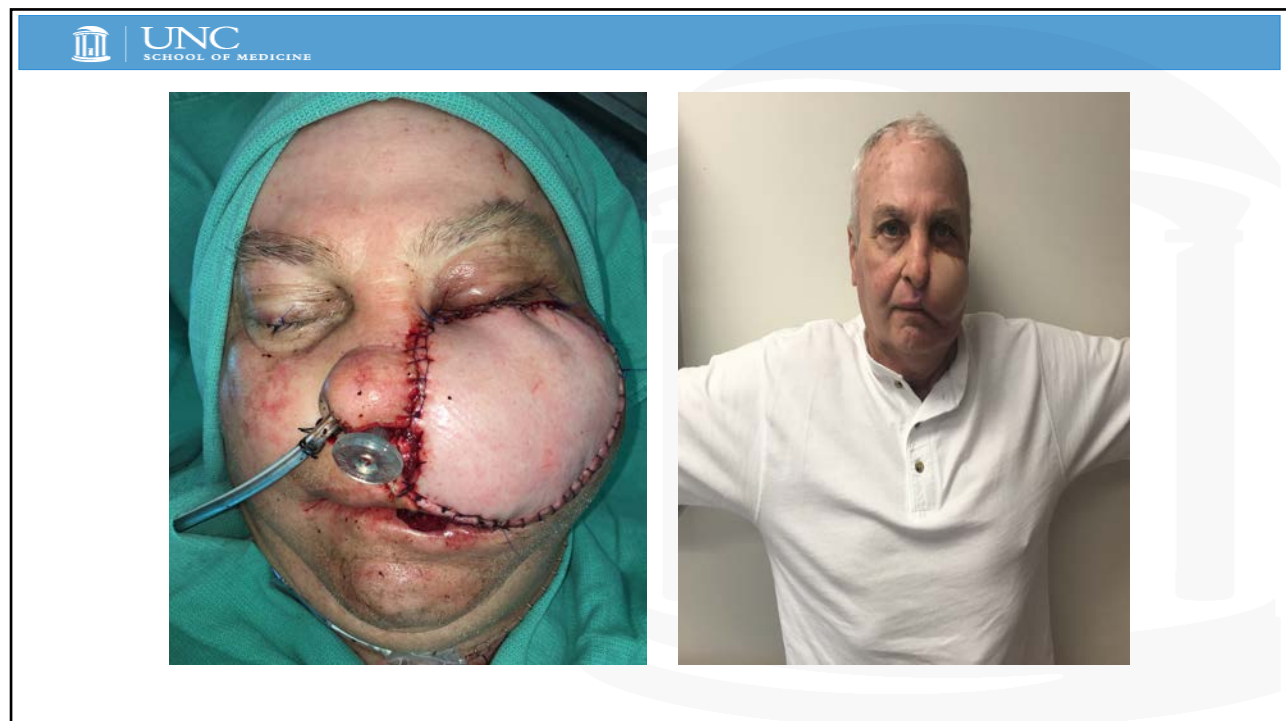
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Practice Gaps: HPV+ HNSCC

- Identify patients with good or poor outcomes
 - Currently smoking history > 10 pack years
 - Overtreating some patients / Undertreating others?
- How do we safely de-intensify therapy
 - Surgery – TORs with post op therapy guided by path
 - Radiation – decrease dose or fields
 - Neoadjuvant therapy
 - New therapies targeting molecular vulnerabilities
- Early diagnosis of HPV+ HNSCC

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Practice Gaps: HPV+ HNSCC

- Identify patients with good or poor outcomes
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De-escalation of therapy

- Decreasing dose or delivery of chemotherapy and radiation
- Minimizing invasiveness of surgery
 - Transoral robotic surgery (TORS)
- No prognostic markers to choose patients for de-escalation therapy

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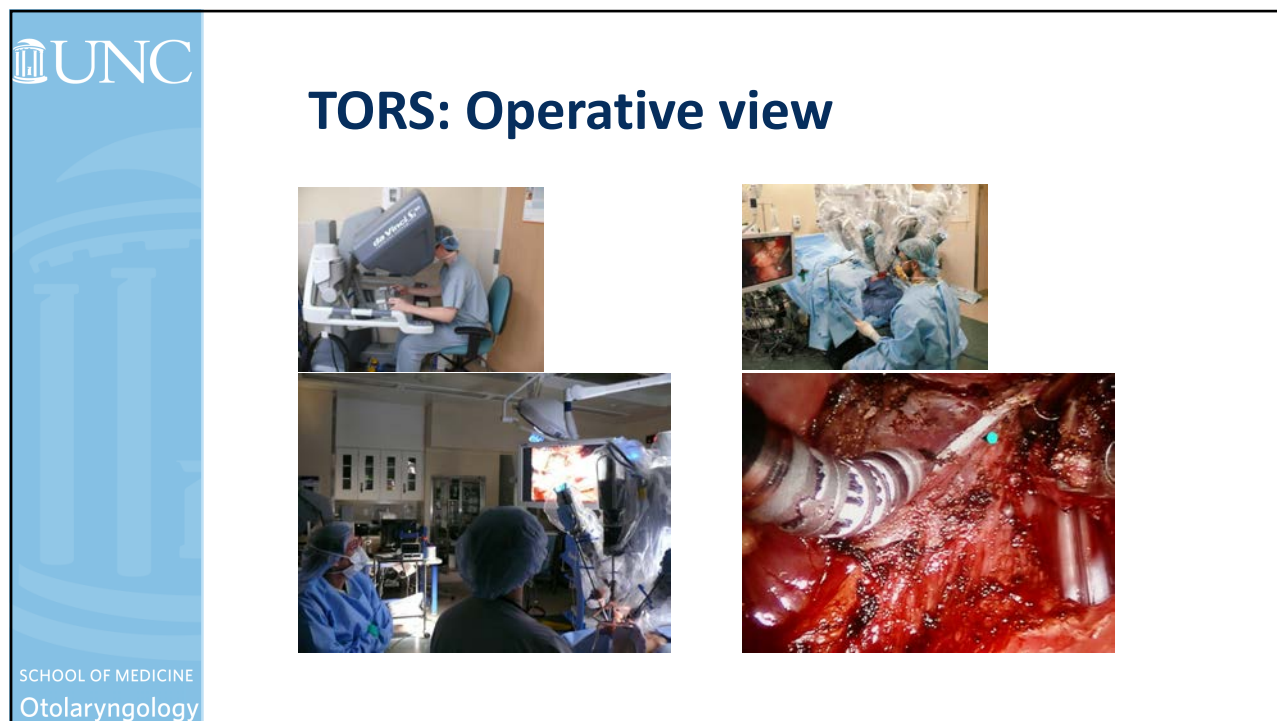


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TORS for OP cancer



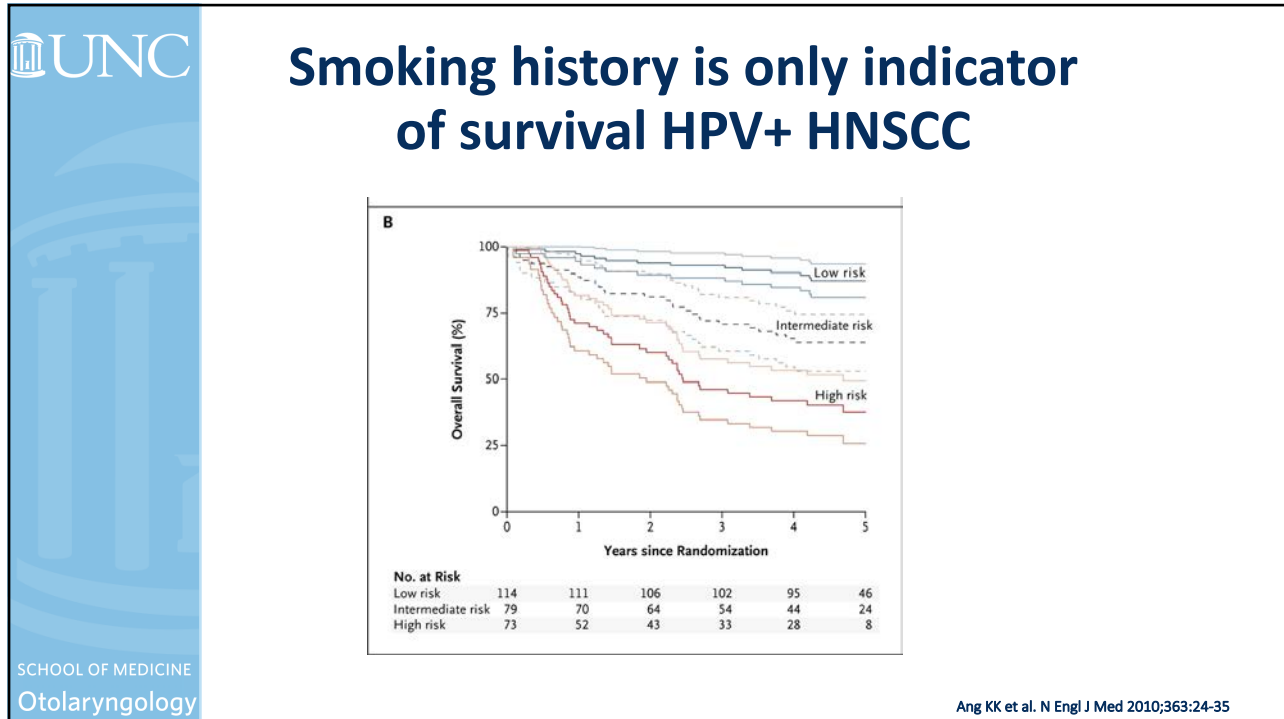
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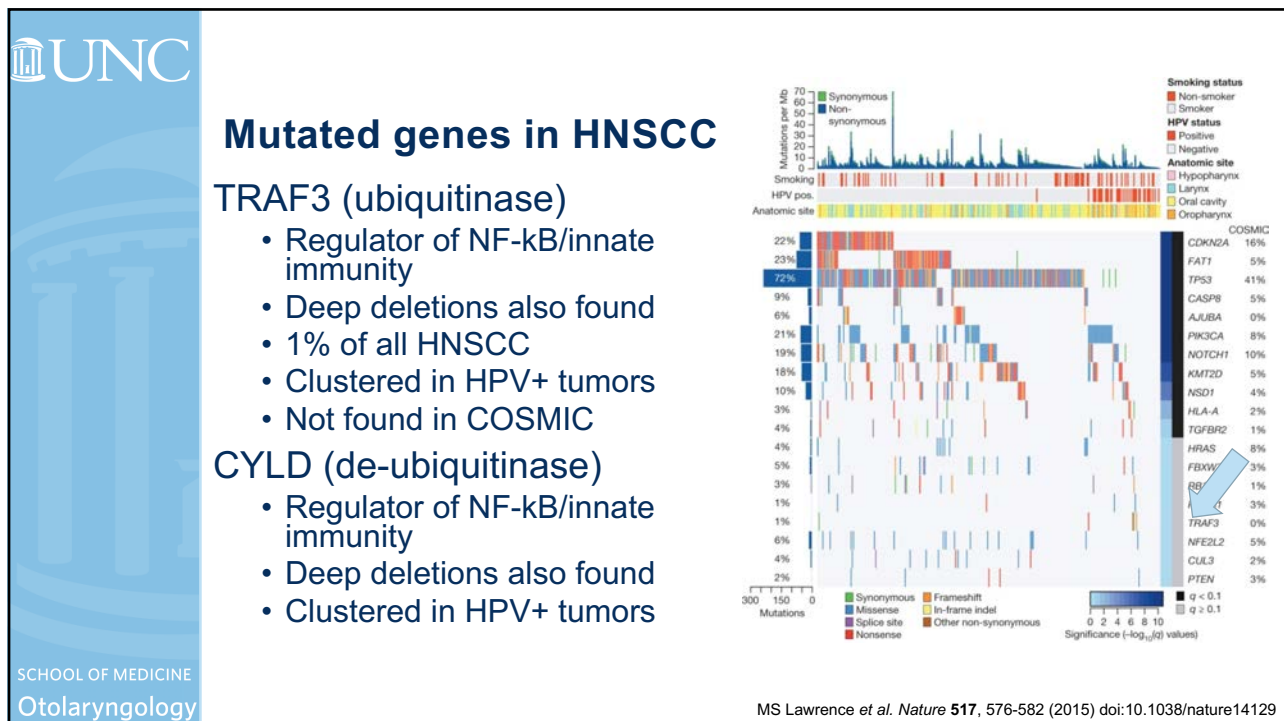
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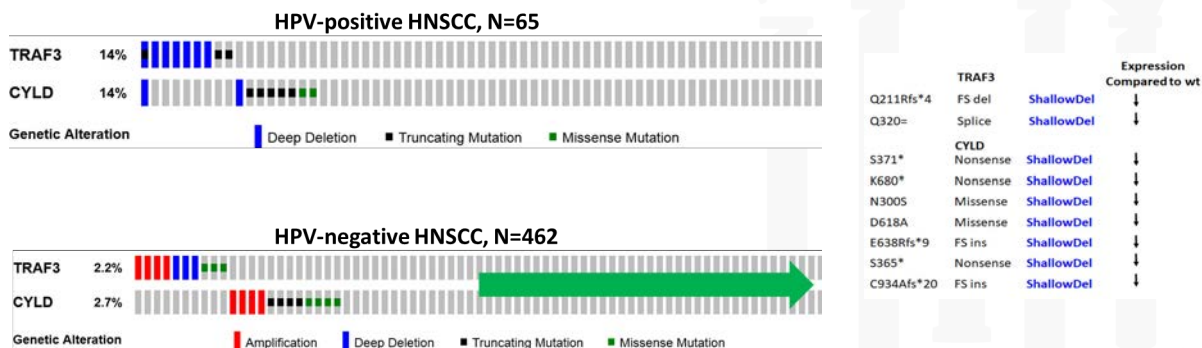


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TRAF3/CYLD defects are uncommon in HPV(-) HNSCC

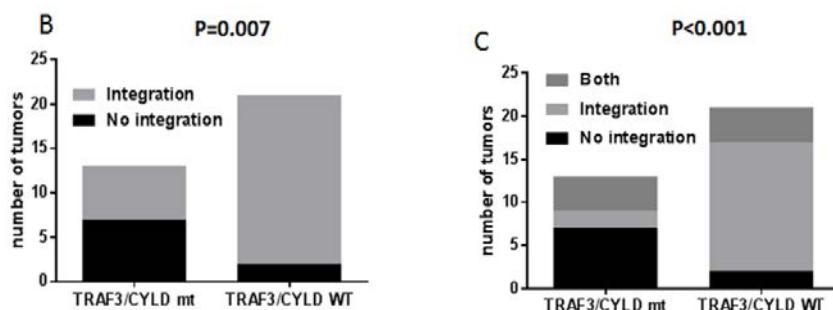


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TRAF3/CYLD defects correlate with episomal HPV



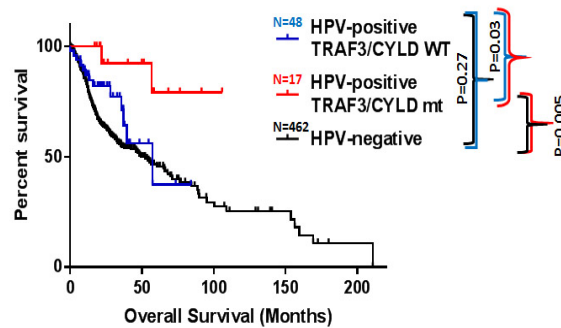
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Hajek, Sewell, Kaech, Burtness, Yarbrough, Issaeva. *Cancer* 123:1778, 2017

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Prognostic marker of survival: HPV+ HNSCC



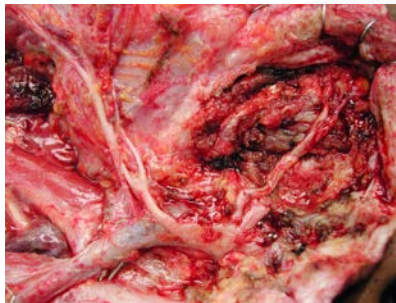
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Salivary Cancer

Many types of salivary tumors

- 1st goal to remove tumor
 - 2nd goal preserve facial function
 - 3rd goal scar and contour



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Salivary Cancer

- Many tumor types
- 1st goal to remove tumor
 - 2nd goal preserve facial function



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Salivary Cancer

- Many tumor types
- 1st goal to remove tumor
 - 2nd goal preserve facial function
- But appearance important
- Typical neck face incision
 - Scar and soft tissue defect



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Salivary tumors/cancer

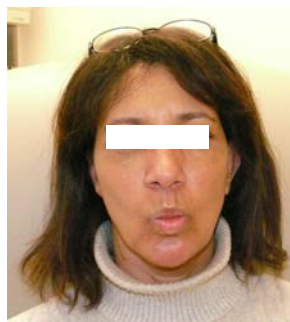
- Facelift incision



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Salivary tumors/cancer



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Salivary tumors/cancer



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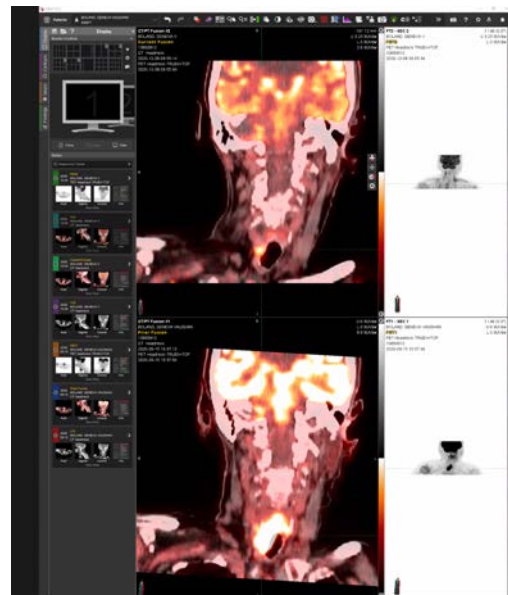


Anaplastic Thyroid

- Most aggressive thyroid cancer
- Rare, but more than 50% of thyroid cancer mortality
 - mOS 6 mos
- Associated with invasion of airway


Targeted therapy if BRAF mutant

- 45% BRAF mutant
- MEKi + BRAFi Therapy for unresectable or distant metastases
- Continue therapy until resectable




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Anaplastic Thyroid


- Integrated clinical and research team
- Multi-disciplinary endocrine tumor board
- Clinical trial opening for advanced disease Q2 2021



Jeff Blumberg
ENT



Sid Sheth
Medical Oncology



Larry Kim
Surgical Oncology

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UNC Head & Neck Oncology Lab

Natalia Isaeva	Travis Schrank
Gary Bellinger	Andrew Prince
Hina Rehmani	Wesley Stepp
Damir Alzhanov	

Vaccine/Immunology/Therapy

Blossom Damania	Bhisham Chera
John Serody	Gaorav Gupta
Jared Weiss	Jennifer Smith
Wesley Stepp	Noel Brewer
Alison McBride	Martha Perry
Cary Moody	

p53

Yue Xiong
Jennifer Pietenpol

Weaver Lab

Previous Lab Members

Xinyuan Lu
Hanbing An
Amy Whigham
Jonathan Law
Jialiang Wang
Adam Zanation
Brandee Brown
Carol Shores
Asel Biktasova
Michael Chang
Bea Carbone
Kathy Yu
Jonathan Moss

Yale Head & Neck and SPORE


Barbara Burtneess
Karen Anderson
Joseph Contessa
Mark Lemmon
Benjamin Judson
Saral Mehra

UNC HN Surgery

Samip Patel
Mark Weissler
Trevor Hackman
Jeff Blumberg
Catherine Lumley
Travis Schrank

NF-κB

Albert Baldwin
Marty Mayo



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The banner features a large, 3D blue question mark in the center. The background is a blue-tinted image of a hospital building. Text on the banner includes: "#10 ranked ENT department in the NATION", "#1 ranked program in the Southeastern U.S.", the UNC logo, "SCHOOL OF MEDICINE", "Otolaryngology", a "BEST HOSPITALS USNews 2018-19" badge, and "University of North Carolina Hospitals is ranked nationally in 5 adult specialties and 7 children's specialties." A vertical blue bar on the left contains the UNC logo and "SCHOOL OF MEDICINE Otolaryngology".

UNC

#10 ranked ENT department in the NATION
#1 ranked program in the Southeastern U.S.

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BEST HOSPITALS
USNews
2018-19

University of North Carolina Hospitals is ranked nationally in 5 adult specialties and 7 children's specialties.

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