



Les autres recommandations académiques : quelles différences et pourquoi ?

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Conflit d'interet

- **Personal financial interests:**

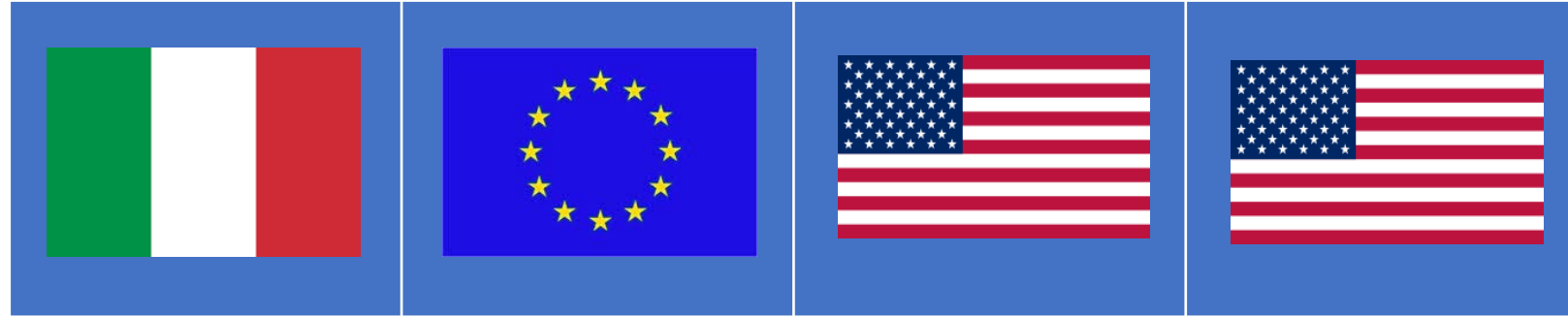
- Astra-Zeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd, Novartis, MSD, Novartis, Hospira, Amgen

- **Institutional financial interests:**

- Astra Zeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb

- **No other conflicts of interest**

Quelles référentiels?



Société	AIOM	ESMO	NCCN	ASCO
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- ✓ Evaluation du GRADE:
 - ✓ Evaluation de la qualité des données probantes pour chaque résultat jugé essentiel ou important par le comité.
 - ✓ Le système a également été créé pour donner une vue d'ensemble des données probantes disponibles (ensemble des données probantes)
 - ✓ Les dimensions qui influent sur la qualité d'un résultat unique sont:
 - ✓ **Conception de l'étude** - erreurs dans la planification et la réalisation de l'étude
 - ✓ **Précision** - évalue l'exactitude des estimations
 - ✓ **« Indirectness »** - évalue l'applicabilité directe de la preuve
 - ✓ **Cohérence** - évalue la cohérence des résultats entre différentes études réalisées avec le même objectif
 - ✓ **Biais de publication** - évalue la présence d'une publication sélective des données

Méthodologie



- ✓ Les niveaux de preuve sont obligatoires. Les recommandations doivent être accompagnées d'un niveau de preuve et d'un grade de recommandation appropriés, conformément au système de classification adapté de la Société américaine des maladies infectieuses.

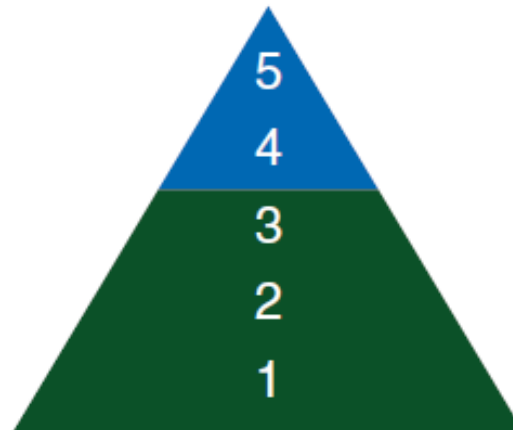
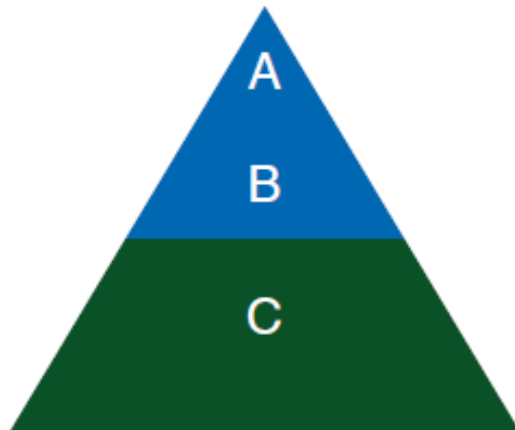
I	Evidence from at least one large randomised, controlled trial of good methodological quality (low potential for bias) or meta-analyses of well- conducted randomised trials without heterogeneity
II	Small randomised trials or large randomised trials with a suspicion of bias (lower methodological quality) or meta-analyses of such trials or of trials with demonstrated heterogeneity
III	Prospective cohort studies
IV	Retrospective cohort studies or case-control studies
V	Studies without control group, case reports, expert opinions

A	Strong evidence for efficacy with a substantial clinical benefit, strongly recommended
B	Strong or moderate evidence for efficacy but with a limited clinical benefit, generally recommended
C	Insufficient evidence for efficacy or benefit does not outweigh the risk or the disadvantages (adverse events, costs, ...), optional
D	Moderate evidence against efficacy or for adverse outcome, generally not recommended
E	Strong evidence against efficacy or for adverse outcome, never recommended

Méthodologie - MCBS



- ✓ L'échelle utilise une approche rationnelle, structurée et cohérente pour établir un classement relatif de l'ampleur des avantages cliniquement significatifs que l'on peut attendre des traitements anticancéreux



Treatments with curative intent (form 1)

>5% improvement of survival at ≥ 3 -year follow-up

Improvements in DFS alone $HR < 0.60$ (primary end point) in studies without mature survival data

Treatments with non-curative intent (form 2)

Primary outcome OS (form 2a)

Control ≤ 12 months

$HR \leq 0.65$ AND gain ≥ 3 months OR

Increase in 2-year survival alone $\geq 10\%$

Control > 12 months

$HR \leq 0.70$ AND gain ≥ 5 months OR

Increase in 3-year survival alone $\geq 10\%$

Primary outcome PFS (form 2b)

Control ≤ 6 months

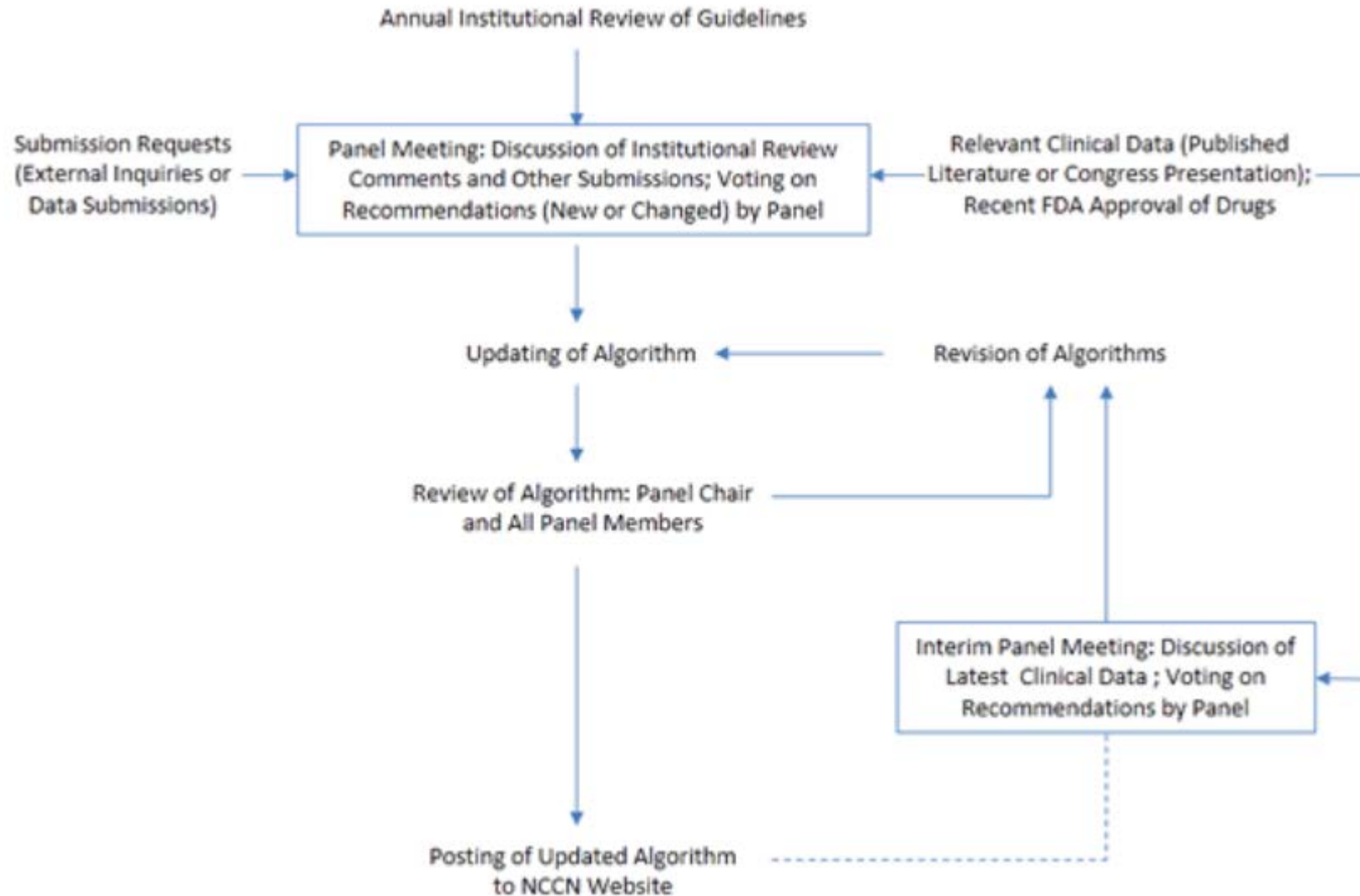
$HR \leq 0.65$ AND gain ≥ 1.5 months

Control > 6 months

$HR \leq 0.65$ AND gain ≥ 3 months



Catégorie	
1	D'après des données probantes de haut niveau, il existe un consensus uniforme du NCCN sur la pertinence de l'intervention
2A	D'après des données de niveau inférieur, il existe un consensus uniforme du NCCN sur la pertinence de l'intervention
2B	D'après des données de niveau inférieur, il existe un consensus du NCCN à l'effet que l'intervention est appropriée
3	Selon tout niveau de preuve, il y a un désaccord majeur du NCCN quant à la pertinence de l'intervention





Generate Draft Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define clinical questions, comparisons of interest - Steering Committee (SC) 2. Conduct systematic review of the literature - ASCO Staff 3. Draft consensus recommendation(s) and clinical rationale - SC 4. Formulate Consensus Group - ASCO Staff
Panel Meeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Review literature and consensus recommendations – Guideline Panel (GP) 6. Revise consensus recommendations - GP 7. Approve sending draft recommendations to the Consensus Group.
Consensus Round One, Ratings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Obtain anonymous ratings, written feedback - Consensus Group (CG)^a 9. Compile ratings and comments – ASCO Staff
Consensus Round One, Review Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Ratings that meet pre-defined threshold for consensus are accepted - SC^b <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A minimum of 75% is required for consensus; a higher threshold may be prospectively defined by the Steering Committee or Panel b. Only changes to recommendation content are returned to the Consensus Group for additional rating rounds 11. If consensus was not achieved, recommendations are revised with particular attention to comments from the Consensus Group – SC <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Panel may be consulted when rewriting recommendations
Consensus Round Two, Ratings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Consensus recommendations are sent to the Consensus Group – ASCO Staff

Review Results and Evaluation of Consensus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Draft new and the previous iteration of recommendations are prepared 9. Recommendations with style or wording modifications may be sent for voting, though this is not required 13. Ratings and comments are compiled - ASCO Staff 14. Ratings are accepted if consensus is achieved <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Members in style or wording are accepted based on a simple majority 15. If consensus has not been achieved, the recommendation can again be resubmitted, or withdrawn
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both new and the previous iteration of recommendations are presented b. Recommendations with style or wording modifications may be sent for rating, though this is not required <p>13. Ratings and comments are compiled – ASCO Staff</p>
<p>Review Results and Evaluation of Consensus</p>	<p>14. Ratings are accepted if consensus is achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revisions to style or wording are accepted based on a simple majority. <p>15. If consensus has still not been achieved, the recommendation can again be rewritten, or left unanswered</p>

Consensus Desk Recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define clinical questions, scope/terms of interest - Steering Committee 2. DSI 3. Conduct systematic review of the literature - ASCO Staff 4. Draft consensus recommendations and clinical narrative - SC 5. Present to Consensus Group - ASCO Staff
Panel Meeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Review literature and consensus recommendations - Guideline Panel 7. Review consensus recommendations - GP 8. Approve wording of all recommendations to the Consensus Group
Consensus Board Prep, Editing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Clinical recommendations, evidence footnotes - Consensus Group Staff 10. Complete ratings and comments - ASCO Staff
Consensus Board Prep, Review Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Ratings that meet pre-specified threshold for consensus are accepted - SC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A minimum of 75% is required for consensus, or higher threshold may be prospectively defined by the Steering Committee or Panel b. Only changes to recommendation content are returned to the Consensus Group for additional rating rounds. 12. If consensus was not achieved, recommendations are revised with particular attention to comments from the Consensus Group - SC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Panel may be contacted when revising recommendations.
Consensus Board Prep, Editing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Consensus recommendations are sent to the Consensus Group - ASCO Staff

Mutation EGFR – 1ere ligne



NCCN

ASCO

Traitement conseillé

Gefitinib
Erlotinib
Afatinib

Gefitinib
Erlotinib +/- bevacizumab
Afatinib
Dacomitinib
Osimertinib
Gefitinib + carboplatin +
pemetrexed

Osimertinib (preferé)
Gefitinib
Erlotinib
Afatinib
Dacomitinib

Gefitinib
Erlotinib
Afatinib

Niveau d'evidence

GRADE: très faible
RC: très élevée

IA
IA
IIB, MCBS 3
IA
IA, MCBS 4
IB

Categorie 1

Fondée sur données
probantes
Qual. données: Élevée
RC : Fort

Mutations rares EGFR – 1ere ligne



NCCN

ASCO

Traitement conseillé

Gefitinib
Erlotinib
Afatinib
(exclu inserstion exon 20
ou T790M de novo)

No data

No data

No data

Niveau d'evidence

GRADE: très faible
RC: positive faible





Pour insertion exon20
GRADE: très faible
RC: forte negative

NA





NA

NA





Réarrangement ALK– 1ere ligne

			 NCCN	 ASCO
Traitement conseillé	Crizotinib Alectinib	Crizotinib Alectinib Ceritinib Brigatinib	Alectinib Brigatinib Ceritinib Lorlatinib	Crizotinib
Niveau d'evidence	GRADE: très faible RC: très élevée	IA, MCBS 4 IA, MCBS 4 IB, MCBS 4 IB	Categorie 1	Fondée sur données probantes Qual. données: Élevée RC : Fort





Réarrangement ALK– 2eme ligne

			 NCCN	 ASCO
Traitement conseillé	Ceritinib Alectinib	Alectinib Ceritinib Brigatinib (3° ligne)* Lorlatinib (3° ligne)*	Alectinib Brigatinib Ceritinib Lorlatinib (3° ligne)	Chimiotherapie Ceritinib
Niveau d'evidence	GRADE: très faible RC: très élevée	IA, MCBS 4 IA, MCBS 4 IIIB IIIB	Categorie 2 A	CHT: Qual. données: Élevée RC : Fort Ceritinib: Qual. données: intermed RC : modérée
*: pas d'AMM européen au moment de la rédaction				

Réarrangement ROS1

			 NCCN	 ASCO
Traitement conseillé	Crizotinib	Crizotinib	Crizotinib (preferé) Ceritinib Lorlatinib (2° ligne)	Crizotinib
Niveau d'evidence	GRADE: très faible RC: très élevée	IIIA, MCBS 3	Categorie 2 A	Fondée sur consensus informel Qual. données: Faible RC : Modérée

Mutation BRAF

		 NCCN	 ASCO
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Traitement conseillé	NA	Dabrafenib- Trametinib	Dabrafenib- Trametinib	Dabrafenib +/- Trametinib
Niveau d'evidence	NA	IIIA, MCBS 2	Categorie 2 A	Fondée sur consensus informel Qual. données: Insuffisante RC : Modérée

Met exon 14



NCCN

ASCO

Traitement conseillé

NA

Crizotinib

Crizotinib

NA

Niveau d'evidence

NA

IIIC

Categorie 2 A

NA

Her2 alteration



NCCN

ASCO

Traitement conseillé

NA

Aucun traitement
recommandé.
L'inclusion d'un essai
clinique est
suggérée

Ado-trastuzumab

NA

Niveau d'evidence

NA

-

Categorie 2 A

NA



Merci pour votre attention