



**Universiteit
Leiden**
The Netherlands

Definitions and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer according to multidisciplinary tumour boards in Europe

Kroese, T.E.; Hillegersberg, R. van; Schoppmann, S.; Deseyne, P.R.A.J.; Nafteux, P.; Obermannova, R.; ... ; OMEC Working Grp

Citation

Kroese, T. E., Hillegersberg, R. van, Schoppmann, S., Deseyne, P. R. A. J., Nafteux, P., Obermannova, R., ... Laarhoven, H. W. M. van. (2022). Definitions and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer according to multidisciplinary tumour boards in Europe. *European Journal Of Cancer*, 164, 18-29. doi:10.1016/j.ejca.2021.11.032

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3566785>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



Original Research

Definitions and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer according to multidisciplinary tumour boards in Europe



Tiuri E. Kroese^{a,b}, Richard van Hillegersberg^a, Sebastian Schoppmann^c, Pieter R.A.J. Deseyne^d, Philippe Nafteux^e, Radka Obermannova^f, Marianne Nordmark^g, Per Pfeiffer^h, Maria A. Hawkinsⁱ, Elizabeth Smyth^j, Sheraz Markar^k, George B. Hanna^k, Edward Cheong^l, Asif Chaudry^m, Anneli Elmeⁿ, Antoine Adenis^o, Guillaume Piessen^p, Cihan Gani^q, Christiane J. Bruns^r, Markus Moehler^s, Theodore Liakakos^t, John Reynolds^u, Alessio Morganti^v, Riccardo Rosati^w, Carlo Castoro^x, Domenico D'Ugo^y, Franco Roviello^z, Maria Bencivenga^{aa}, Giovanni de Manzoni^{aa}, Paul Jeene^{ab}, Johanna W. van Sandick^{ac}, Christel Muijs^{ad}, Marije Slingerland^{ae}, Grard Nieuwenhuijzen^{af}, Bas Wijnhoven^{ag}, Laurens V. Beerepoot^{ah}, Piotr Kolodziejczyk^{ai}, Wojciech P. Polkowski^{aj}, Maria Alsina^{ak}, Manuel Pera^{al}, Tania F. Kanonnikoff^{am}, Magnus Nilsson^{an}, Matthias Guckenberger^{ao}, Stefan Monig^{ap}, Dorethea Wagner^{aq}, Lucjan Wyrwicz^{ar}, Maaïke Berbee^{as}, Ines Gockel^{at}, Florian Lordick^{au}, Ewen A. Griffiths^{av,aw}, Marcel Verheij^{ax,ay}, Peter S.N. van Rossum^b, Hanneke W.M. van Laarhoven^{az,*} On behalf of the OMEC working group[†]

* Corresponding author: Department of Medical Oncology, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, Meibergdreef 9, Amsterdam, 1105 AZ, the Netherlands.

E-mail address: H.vanLaarhoven@amsterdamumc.nl (H.W.M. van Laarhoven).

† OMEC contributors: Camiel Rosman, Heide Rütten, Elske C. Gootjes, Francine E.M. Vonken, Jolanda M. van Dieren, Marieke A. Vollebergh, Maurice van der Sangen, Geert-Jan Creemers, Thomas Zander, Hans Schlöber, Stefano Cascinu, Elena Mazza, Roberto Nicoletti, Anna Damascelli, Najla Slim, Paolo Passoni, Andrea Cossu, Francesco Puccetti, Lavinia Barbieri, Lorella Fanti, Francesco Azzolini, Federico Ventoruzzo, Antoni Szczepanik, Laura Visa, Anna Reig, Tom Roques, Mark Harrison, Bogumiła Ciseł, Agnieszka Pikuła, Magdalena Skórzewska, Hanne Vanommeslaeghe, Elke Van Daele, Piet Pattyn, Karen Geboes, Eduard Callebout, Suzane Ribeiro, Peter van Duijvendijk, Cathrien Tromp, Meindert Sosef, Fabienne Warmerdam, Joos Heisterkamp, Joos Heisterkamp, Almudena Vera, Esther Jordá, Fernando López-Mozos, Maria C. Fernandez-Moreno, Maria Barrios-Carvajal, Marisol Huerta, Wobbe de Steur, Irene Lips, Marc Diez, Sandra Castro, Robert O'Neill, Daniel Holyoake, Ulrich Hacker, Timm Denecke, Thomas Kuhnt, Albrecht Hoffmeister, Regine Kluge, Tilman Bostel, Peter Grimminger, Václav Jedlička, Jan Krístek, Petr Pospíšil, Anne Mourregot, Clotilde Maurin, Naureen Starling, Irene Chong, Jelle P. Rurda, Stella Mook, Nadia Haj Mohammad.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2021.11.032>

0959-8049/© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

- ^a Department of Surgery, Utrecht University Medical Center, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands
- ^b Department of Radiation Oncology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands
- ^c Department of Surgery, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna University, Vienna, Austria
- ^d Department of Radiation Oncology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
- ^e Department of Surgery, KU Leuven, Leuven University, Leuven, Belgium
- ^f Department of Comprehensive Cancer Care, Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute and Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University Brno, Brno, Czech Republic
- ^g Department of Radiation Oncology, Aarhus University Medical Center, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark
- ^h Department of Medical Oncology, Odense University Medical Center, University of Odense, Odense, Denmark
- ⁱ Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- ^j Department of Oncology, Cambridge University Hospitals, Cambridge University, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ^k Department of Surgery, Imperial College London, London University, London, United Kingdom
- ^l Department of Upper GI Surgery, Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Norwich, United Kingdom
- ^m Department of Surgery, Royal Marsden Hospital, London University, London, United Kingdom
- ⁿ Department of Medical Oncology, Tallinn University Hospital, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia
- ^o Department of Medical Oncology, Institute Du Cancer de Montpellier Val D'Aurelle, Lille University, Lille, France
- ^p Department of Surgery, University Hospital C. Huriez, Lille University, Lille, France
- ^q Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Tübingen, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
- ^r Department of Surgery, University Hospital Cologne, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
- ^s Department of Medicine, Johannes Gutenberg-University Clinic, University of Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- ^t Department of Surgery, University of Athens Medical School, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- ^u Department of Surgery, St. James Hospital, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
- ^v Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Bologna, Bologna, Italy
- ^w Department of Surgery, San Raffaele Hospital, San Raffaele Vita-salute University, Milan, Italy
- ^x Department of Surgery, Humanitas University Medical Center, Humanitas University, Milan, Italy
- ^y Department of Surgery, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli, Rome, Italy
- ^z Department of Surgery, Siena University Hospital, University of Siena, Siena, Italy
- ^{aa} Department of Surgery, University Hospital Verona, University of Vero, Verona, Italy
- ^{ab} Department of Radiation Oncology, Radiotherapy, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- ^{ac} Department of Surgery, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- ^{ad} Department of Radiation Oncology, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands
- ^{ae} Department of Medical Oncology, University Medical Center Leiden, University of Leiden, Leiden, the Netherlands
- ^{af} Department of Surgery, Catharina Medical Center, Eindhoven, the Netherlands
- ^{ag} Department of Surgery, Erasmus University Medical Center, University of Rotterdam, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- ^{ah} Department of Medical Oncology, Elisabeth Tweesteden Ziekenhuis Tilburg, the Netherlands
- ^{ai} Department of Surgery, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Krakow, Poland
- ^{aj} Department of Surgical Oncology, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland
- ^{ak} Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital Universitari Vall D'Hebron and Vall D'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain
- ^{al} Department of Surgery, Hospital Universitario Del Mar, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
- ^{am} Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain
- ^{an} Division of Surgery, Department of Clinical Science, Intervention and Technology, Karolinska Institutet and Department of Upper Abdominal Diseases, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
- ^{ao} Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Zurich, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
- ^{ap} Department of Surgery, Geneva University Hospitals, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^{aq} Department of Medical Oncology, Lausanne University Hospital, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
- ^{ar} Department of Oncology and Radiotherapy, Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute – Oncology Center, Warsaw, Poland
- ^{as} Department of Radiation Oncology (MAASTRO), GROW School for Oncology and Developmental Biology, Maastricht University Medical Centre+, Maastricht, the Netherlands
- ^{at} Department of Visceral, Transplant, Thoracic and Vascular Surgery, University Hospital Leipzig, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
- ^{au} Department of Medical Oncology, University Hospital Leipzig, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
- ^{av} Department of Upper Gastrointestinal Surgery, Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham, University Hospital Birmingham NHS Trust, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- ^{aw} Institute of Cancer and Genomic Sciences, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK
- ^{ax} Department of Radiation Oncology, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands
- ^{ay} Department of Radiation Oncology, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- ^{az} Department of Medical Oncology, Cancer Center Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Received 18 October 2021; accepted 28 November 2021

Available online 5 February 2022

KEYWORDS

Oesophageal neoplasm;
 Gastric neoplasm;
 Neoplasm metastasis;
 Metastasectomy;
 Radiosurgery;
 Oligometastasis

Abstract Background: Consensus about the definition and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer is lacking.

Objective: To assess the definition and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer across multidisciplinary tumour boards (MDTs) in Europe.

Material and methods: European expert centers (n = 49) were requested to discuss 15 real-life cases in their MDT with at least a medical, surgical, and radiation oncologist present. The cases varied in terms of location and number of metastases, histology, timing of detection (i.e. synchronous versus metachronous), primary tumour treatment status, and response to systemic therapy. The primary outcome was the agreement in the definition of oligometastatic disease at diagnosis and after systemic therapy. The secondary outcome was the agreement in treatment strategies. Treatment strategies for oligometastatic disease were categorised into up-front local treatment (i.e. metastasectomy or stereotactic radiotherapy), systemic therapy followed by restaging to consider local treatment or systemic therapy alone. The agreement across MDTs was scored to be either absent/poor (<50%), fair (50%–75%), or consensus (≥75%).

Results: A total of 47 MDTs across 16 countries fully discussed the cases (96%). Oligometastatic disease was considered in patients with 1–2 metastases in either the liver, lung, retroperitoneal lymph nodes, adrenal gland, soft tissue or bone (consensus). At follow-up, oligometastatic disease was considered after a median of 18 weeks of systemic therapy when no progression or progression in size only of the oligometastatic lesion(s) was seen (consensus). If at restaging after a median of 18 weeks of systemic therapy the number of lesions progressed, this was not considered as oligometastatic disease (fair agreement). There was no consensus on treatment strategies for oligometastatic disease.

Conclusion: A broad consensus on definitions of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer was found among MDTs of oesophagogastric cancer expert centres in Europe. However, high practice variability in treatment strategies exists.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Oligometastatic disease is defined as an intermediate state between loco-regional and systemic disease and reflects a potentially distinct and favourable tumour biology [1]. Consequently, local treatment for oligometastatic disease (e.g. metastasectomy or stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT)) could improve overall survival (OS) [1]. A recent randomised controlled trial (RCT) has shown improved OS after SBRT for oligometastatic prostate-, lung- or colorectal cancer as compared with systemic therapy alone or observation [2]. In addition, another recent RCT has shown improved OS after SBRT and palliative standard-of-care treatment for oligometastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as compared with palliative standard-of-care treatment alone [3]. In patients with oesophagogastric cancer, RCTs for oligometastatic disease are ongoing [4], [–] [10] while non-randomised trials have suggested improved OS after local treatment for oligometastasis as compared with systemic therapy alone [11,12]. However, interpretation and comparison of individual studies are hampered by different clinical definitions of oligometastatic disease, heterogeneity in case mix, selection bias, and various treatment strategies probably due to a lack of international consensus and guidelines.

A comprehensive definition of oligometastatic disease is necessary to initiate studies on the benefit of treatment strategies in this group of patients. For this purpose, the OligoMetastatic Esophagogastric Cancer (OMEC) consortium was established. OMEC is a consortium of 50 oesophagogastric cancer expert centers in Europe and is endorsed by the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC), European Society for Radiotherapy and Oncology (ESTRO), European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO), European Society of Surgical Oncology (ESSO), European Society for Diseases of the Esophagus (ESDE), the European chapter of the International Gastric Cancer Association (IGCA) and the Dutch Upper GI Cancer Group (DUCG). The OMEC project aims to develop a European consensus definition for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer in organs, as well as extra-regional lymph nodes. Peritoneal disease was not included in the OMEC project, as this is a distinct entity that has already received much attention with hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) as the main treatment [13–15]. The OMEC-project consists of 5 studies and includes a systematic review and meta-analysis on oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer (OMEC-1), the distribution of real-life clinical cases (OMEC-2), Delphi consensus rounds (OMEC-3), the

publication of a multidisciplinary European consensus statement on oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer (OMEC-4) and, finally, a prospective study for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer (OMEC-5).

The current study (OMEC-2) was conducted to assess the definitions and treatment strategies for oligometastatic disease used in daily practice across multidisciplinary tumour boards (MDTs) in Europe. Decision-making on definition and treatment is based on various variables, such as the organ involved, extra-regional lymph node metastases [11,16], the number of metastases [17], synchronous versus metachronous metastases [18], treatment status of the primary tumour [19], HER2Neu status [20,21], and response to systemic therapy at restaging [5,11]. The assessment of (dis)agreement in definition and management can be used to define oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer and to identify the currently used treatment options [22]. Therefore, oesophagogastric cancer expert centres were requested to discuss 15 real-life clinical cases in their MDT to assess the agreement in definition and treatment strategies for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer across MDTs in Europe.

2. Material and methods

This study was approved by the institutional review board of the UMC Utrecht, and the need for informed consent was waived for this study. This study has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans and is in line with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals. The methodology of this study was comparable with a simulated multidisciplinary expert opinion study on oligometastatic non-small cell lung cancer by the EORTC Lung Cancer Group [23].

2.1. Identification of cases

A search was performed of real-life patients with distant metastases from oesophagogastric cancer with adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma histology. Distant metastasis was limited to either a distant organ or 1–2 extra-regional lymph node stations (according to TNM 8th edition) [24]. All patients were in good clinical condition with few to no comorbidities and were discussed at the MDT of the UMC Utrecht or Amsterdam UMC, both in The Netherlands, between 2015 and 2020. The cases varied in terms of 1. Location of metastatic lesions (e.g. liver or lung); 2. Number of metastatic lesions (one or two); 3. Timing of detection (synchronous, interval [i.e. detected at restaging after

neoadjuvant treatment before surgery], or metachronous); 4. Primary tumour treatment status (surgery with or without neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy, definitive chemoradiotherapy or no primary tumour treatment); 5. Histology (adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma), HER2 Neu status (positive, negative or mixed [i.e. the difference in the HER2 Neu status between the metastasis and the primary tumour]) and microsatellite stability; and 6. Response to systemic therapy at restaging. The response to systemic therapy at restaging was categorised into no progression (i.e. complete or partial response, or stable disease), progression in size only of the metastatic lesion(s) (i.e. $\geq 20\%$ growth in size), or progression in the number of lesions. The response to systemic therapy at restaging was classified according to response evaluation criteria in solid tumours (RECIST 1.1) [25]. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the presented cases.

2.2. MDT case discussion

The 15 real-life clinical cases were provided to 49 European oesophagogastric cancer experts on 23rd March 2020 using an online tool (Castor EDC). These experts were either identified by EORTC, ESTRO, ESMO, ESSO, ESDE, IGCA or DUCG or identified by a systemic review of first or last authors of published RCTs related to oesophagogastric cancer between 2015 and 2020.

2.3. Discussion of clinical cases

The experts were required to host a local MDT with at least a surgical oncologist, medical oncologist, and radiation oncologist present to discuss the 15 real-life clinical cases before 1st August 2020. The case information consisted of 1. The patient history (including primary tumour stage and treatment), 2. The current problem (including location and size of distant metastasis), 3. Pathology of the primary tumour and metastasis (including histology, HER2Neu status, and microsatellite stability), and 4. Imaging of the primary tumour and metastasis (^{18}F -fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography [^{18}F -FDG PET], computed tomography [CT], or magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]). The experts were not aware of the actual diagnosis or treatment of the real-life clinical cases.

Fig. 1 shows an example of a real-life clinical case provided to the expert. The first question for this case was: ‘Does the MDT consider this patient to have oligometastatic disease?’ If the answer was ‘no’, the questions for this specific case stopped. If the answer was ‘yes’, subsequent questions were asked regarding the treatment for the oligometastasis. The case continued only if the answer was ‘systemic therapy followed by

Table 1
Characteristics of the real-life clinical cases included in the survey.

Case	1. Location of oligometastasis	2. Number of lesions	3. Timing of detection	4. Primary tumour treatment	5. Histology and HER2neu	6. Response to systemic therapy
1.	Liver (unilobar)	1	Metachronous (12 months)	cT3N1 distal oesophagus treated with dCRT	AC HER2: – MSS	Progression in size only
2.	Liver (unilobar)	2	Metachronous (4 months)	cT2N1 distal oesophagus treated with nCRT + surgery	ypT2N0 AC HER2: + MSS	Progression in size only
3.	Liver (bilobar)	2	Synchronous	cT3N2 distal oesophagus	AC HER2: – MSS	Progression in number of lesions
4.	Retroperitoneal lymph node (right)	1	Interval	cT3N3 distal oesophagus treated with nCRT	SCC	Stable disease
5.	Retroperitoneal lymph node (left)	1	Synchronous	cT3N1 cardia	AC HER2: – MSS	Complete response
6.	Neck lymph node (level IV)	1	Interval	cT3N1 mid oesophagus treated with nCRT	SCC	Progression in number of lesions
7.	Neck lymph node (level III + IV)	2	Synchronous	cT3N2 distal oesophagus	SCC	Complete response
8.	Lung unilateral (left upper lobe)	1	Metachronous (24 months)	cT4b(aorta)N2 mid oesophagus treated with nCRT + surgery	ypT0N1 SCC	Progression in number of lesions
9.	Lung bilateral (right and middle lobe)	2	Synchronous	cT2N0 proximal oesophagus	SCC	Stable disease
10.	Adrenal gland	1	Metachronous (12 months)	cT3N3 distal oesophagus treated with nCRT + surgery	ypT3N0 AC HER2: – MSS	Partial response
11.	Adrenal gland	1	Synchronous	cT3N2M1 cardia	HER2: – MSS	Partial response
12.	Soft tissue (skin)	1	Metachronous (4 months)	pT1sm2N0 treated with surgery	pT2N0 AC HER2: – MSS	Stable disease
13.	Soft tissue (muscle)	1	Metachronous (24 months)	cT2N0 distal oesophagus treated with nCRT + surgery	ypT3N1 HER2:-; MSS	Progression in number of lesions
14.	Bone (arm)	1	Metachronous (1 month)	cT3N3 distal oesophagus treated with nCRT + surgery	ypT3N0 SCC	Progression in number of lesions
15.	Bone (claviula)	1	Synchronous	cT3N1 distal oesophagus	AC HER2: mixed MSS	Complete response

dCRT = definitive chemoradiotherapy; nCRT = neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; AC = adenocarcinoma; SCC = squamous cell carcinoma; MSS = microsatellite stable.

restaging to consider local treatment' (Fig. 2). At restaging, the case information consisted of: 1. The current problem at restaging (including the response of the primary tumour and metastasis to systemic therapy) and 2. Restaging imaging of the primary tumour and metastasis (^{18}F FDG PET/CT, MRI, or CT). Next, the following question was asked: 'Does the MDT consider this patient to have oligometastatic disease *at restaging*?' If the answer was 'no', questions for this specific case stopped. If the answer was 'yes', subsequent questions were asked regarding the treatment for the oligometastasis. If all the questions were completed, the next case was presented (built-in data verification tool).

2.4. Outcome measure

The primary outcome of this study was the agreement across MDTs in Europe on the definition of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer at diagnosis and after systemic therapy ('not oligometastatic disease' versus 'oligometastatic disease'). The secondary outcome of this study was the agreement across MDTs in Europe on treatment strategies for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer. Treatment strategies for oligometastatic disease were categorised into upfront local treatment (e.g. metastasectomy, SBRT, or other local oligometastasis-directed treatment), systemic therapy

Case 3: Synchronous hepatic metastases

First presentation case 3

Synchronous hepatic metastases

Current problem (now):

- Primary tumor: cT3N2M1 adenocarcinoma of the distal esophagus (at 32–35 cm from the incisors)
- Liver: 2 metastases:
 - Segment IV, diameter 45 mm with FDG-uptake.
 - Segment VI/VII, diameter 34 mm with FDG-uptake.
- Rest of the body: no evidence of metastases.

Pathology:

- Primary tumor: adenocarcinoma, Her2/neu –, microsatellite stable (MSS).
- Liver metastasis segment VI/VII: adenocarcinoma, Her2/neu –, origin upper gastrointestinal.

Conclusion:

- cT3N2M1 adenocarcinoma of the distal esophagus.
- Synchronous liver metastases (2) in segment IV and VI/VII.

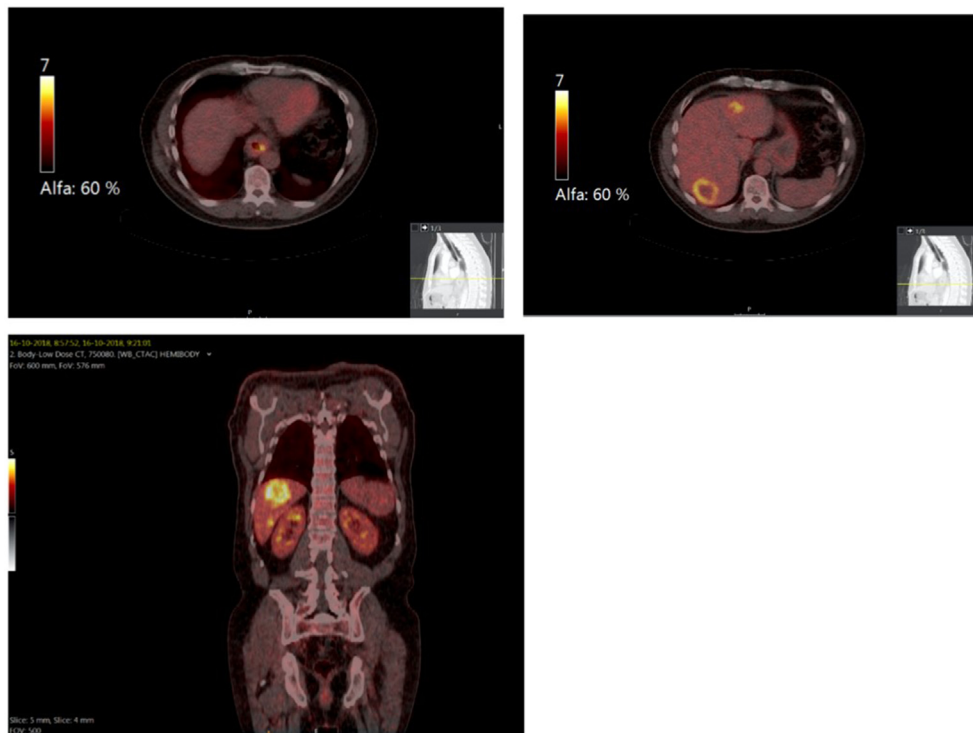


Fig. 1. Baseline information of real-life clinical case #3 included in this survey.

followed by restaging to consider local treatment for oligometastatic disease, or systemic therapy alone (without considering local treatment for oligometastasis later).

2.5. Statistical analysis

Regarding the primary and secondary outcome, the agreement across MDTs was either scored as absent/poor (<50% agreement), fair (50%–75% agreement) or consensus ($\geq 75\%$ agreement), comparable with recent studies on the definition of oligometastatic disease for other tumours [26–28]. According to a recent systemic review, the most common definition for consensus was per

cent agreement, with 75% being the median threshold to define consensus among 25 studies [29].

3. Results

3.1. Participant characteristics

A total of 47 MDTs across 16 countries in Europe fully discussed the cases (response rate: 96%). The hospital type was university medical center in 79%, comprehensive cancer center in 15%, and community medical center in 6%. Centers were generally high-volume (i.e. 91% of centers performed >30 oesophagectomies or gastrectomies per year). Besides a medical oncologist, surgical

Follow-up case 3

Current problem (at follow-up):

- Primary tumor: residual disease (confirmed by endoscopy with bite-on-bite biopsy).
- Liver:
 - Metastasis segment VI/VII: reduction in size, diameter 15 mm (previously 45 mm) and no more FDG-uptake.
 - Metastasis segment IV: no longer visible on imaging (previously diameter 34 mm).
- New right supraclavicular lymph node metastasis
- Rest of the body: no evidence of metastases.

Pathology (right supraclavicular lymph node)

- Adenocarcinoma, Her2/neu –, origin upper gastrointestinal.

Conclusion:

- Primary tumor: residual disease at follow-up (distal esophageal adenocarcinoma).
- Liver:
 - Metastasis segment VI/VII, reduction in size.
 - Metastasis segment IV, no longer visible on imaging at follow-up.
- New right supraclavicular lymph node metastasis.



Fig. 2. Follow-up information of real-life clinical case #3 included in this survey.

oncologist, and radiation oncologist, the following specialities were present at the MDT meetings: a radiologist in 60%, a gastroenterologist in 49%, a pathologist in 40%, and a nuclear medicine physician in 28%. Table 2 shows the characteristics of the participating MDTs.

3.2. Definition of oligometastatic disease

Oligometastatic disease was considered when one or two metastases in either liver, lung, retroperitoneal lymph nodes, adrenal gland, soft tissue, or bone were present (consensus). In addition, oligometastatic disease was considered at restaging after median 18 weeks of systemic therapy when no progression or progression in size only of the oligometastatic lesion(s) was seen (consensus). If at restaging after systemic therapy the number of lesions increased, this was not considered as oligometastatic disease (fair agreement).

The definition of oligometastatic disease was not limited to one lesion, as one lesion or two lesions were considered oligometastatic (consensus). Moreover, the definition of oligometastatic disease was not limited to a specific primary tumour treatment status, as a resected or definitively irradiated primary tumour with a subsequent complete response was considered oligometastatic

Table 2

Characteristics of the participating multidisciplinary tumour boards.

Characteristic	n = 47 (%)
Yearly volume of gastrectomies	
1–10	1 (2.1)
11–20	2 (4.3)
21–30	9 (19.1)
31–50	21 (44.7)
>50	14 (29.8)
Yearly volume of oesophagectomies	
1–10	5 (10.6)
11–20	4 (8.5)
21–30	4 (8.5)
31–50	11 (23.4)
>50	23 (48.9)
Type of center	
University medical center	37 (78.7)
Comprehensive cancer center	7 (14.9)
Community medical center	3 (6.4)
Work experience > 10 years	
Surgical oncologist	45 (95.7)
Medical oncologist	37 (78.7)
Radiation oncologist	35 (74.5)
Additional specialities present at MDT meetings	
Radiologist	28 (59.6)
Gastroenterologist	23 (48.9)
Pathologist	19 (40.4)
Nuclear medicine physician	13 (27.7)
Clinical geneticist	2 (4.3)

Table 3
Agreement in definitions of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer

Factor	Number of cases	Agreement	Conclusion
1. Location of oligometastasis			
Liver	3	83 - 100%	Consensus
Lung	2	81 - 100%	Consensus
Retroperitoneal lymph nodes	2	79 - 94%	Consensus
Adrenal gland	2	94 - 100%	Consensus
Soft tissue	2	98 - 100%	Consensus
Bone	2	83 - 89%	Consensus
Neck lymph nodes	2	62 - 72%	Fair agreement
2. Number of lesions			
One	10	79 - 100%	Consensus
Two	3	81 - 100%	Consensus
3. Primary tumor treatment			
nCRT and surgery	5	83 - 100%	Consensus
Surgery alone	1	98%	Consensus
Definitive chemoradiotherapy	1	100%	Consensus
4. Histology and HER2 status			
Her2 positive adenocarcinoma	1	100%	Consensus
Her2 negative adenocarcinoma	7	83-100%	Consensus
Her2 mixed adenocarcinoma*	1	89%	Consensus
Squamous cell carcinoma	4	79-100%	Consensus
5. Timing of detection			
Synchronous	5	83-94%	Consensus
Interval**	1	79%	Consensus
Metachronous	7	83-100%	Consensus
6. Restaging after systemic therapy			
No progression***	7	75-100%	Consensus
Progression in size only****	2	97-100%	Consensus
Progression in number of lesions	2	59-60%	Fair agreement
nCRT = neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy * = difference in HER2neu status of the primary tumor and the metastasis; ** = detected after nCRT before surgery; *** = <20% growth in size and no new lesions; **** = ≥20% growth in size and no new lesions; green = consensus; orange = fair agreement			

(consensus). Also, the definition of oligometastatic disease was not limited to a specific histology or HER2Neu status, as either HER2Neu positive, HER2Neu mixed or HER2Neu negative tumour, or with squamous cell carcinoma histology were considered oligometastatic (consensus). Finally, the definition of oligometastatic disease was not limited to a particular timing of detection, as synchronous, interval, or metachronous metastasis were considered oligometastatic (consensus). Table 3 shows the agreement across MDTs on the definition of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer.

3.3. Restaging of oligometastatic disease

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging was used for restaging after systemic therapy in patients with either lung, retroperitoneal lymph node, adrenal gland, soft tissue, or bone oligometastasis (consensus). For patients with liver oligometastasis, either MRI or ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging was used for restaging after systemic therapy (fair agreement). Table 4 shows the agreement in restaging modalities for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer.

Table 4
Agreement in restaging modalities for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer

Factor	Number of cases	¹⁸ F-FDG PET/CT	CT	MRI	Agreement
Organ					
Liver	3	67-80%	35-58%	50-70%	Fair
Lung	2	92%	31-36%	0-8%	Consensus
Retroperitoneal lymph nodes	2	83-87%	50-53%	0-33%	Consensus
Adrenal gland	2	100%	40-42%	0%	Consensus
Soft tissue	2	85-97%	31-52%	5-6%	Consensus
Bone	2	85-90%	33-46%	43%	Consensus

¹⁸F-FDG PET = ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography; CT = computed tomography; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; green = consensus; orange = fair agreement

3.4. Treatment strategies for oligometastatic disease

No consensus on treatment strategies for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer was identified across presented cases. However, if the number of lesions increased at restaging after a median of 18 weeks of systemic therapy, consensus was reached that systemic therapy should be continued (rather than local treatment for oligometastasis). Upfront local treatment for oligometastatic disease was recommended with a fair agreement for soft tissue oligometastasis, a resected or definitively irradiated primary tumour or with interval or metachronous HER2Neu negative oligometastasis. Systemic therapy followed by restaging to consider local treatment for oligometastatic disease was recommended with fair agreement for HER2Neu positive or HER2Neu mixed tumours. Local treatment for oligometastatic disease after a median of 18 weeks of systemic therapy was recommended with a fair agreement when no progression (i.e. partial or complete response or stable disease) or progression in size only of the oligometastatic lesion(s) was seen at restaging. Table 5 shows the agreement in treatment strategies for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer across MDTs.

4. Discussion

This is the first study investigating the agreement in the definition and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer in European expert centers. Consensus (i.e. $\geq 75\%$ agreement) across MDTs was reached that the term oligometastatic disease was appropriate across presented cases with oesophagogastric cancer with one or two metastases in either liver, lung, retroperitoneal lymph nodes, adrenal gland, soft tissue, or bone. In addition, the term oligometastatic disease remained appropriate at restaging after a median of 18 weeks of systemic therapy when no progression or progression in size only of the oligometastatic lesion(s) was seen. However, in contrast to the consensus on the definition of oligometastatic disease, we found no consensus (i.e. $< 75\%$ agreement) across MDTs regarding the treatment

strategies that should be followed in the case of oligometastatic disease. In fact, a considerable variation in treatment approaches for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer across European oesophagogastric cancer expert centers was exposed. This lack of consensus on treatment strategies can partly be explained by the lack of evidence-based guidelines to guide treatment decision-making and the lack of completed RCTs for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer.

If oligometastatic disease was no longer considered at restaging after systemic therapy (i.e. the number of lesions increased), a consensus was reached that presented cases should not receive local treatment for oligometastatic disease but rather subsequent systemic therapy. The administration of systemic therapy followed by restaging allows for the identification of patients with (suspected) oligometastatic disease at baseline but with an actual biologically aggressive tumour who might not benefit from local treatment for oligometastatic disease [12]. This treatment protocol is currently being investigated in 2 ongoing phase III RCTs by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Internistische Onkologie (AIO) [5] and the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) [6]. In both trials, including patients with synchronous oligometastatic gastric or oesophagogastric cancer, local treatment for the primary tumour and metastases will be performed at restaging after systemic therapy in patients with a partial or complete response. However, this study identified a fair agreement (i.e. 50-75% agreement) across MDTs that local treatment for oligometastatic disease was also appropriate at restaging after median 18 weeks of systemic therapy when progression in size only of the oligometastatic lesion(s) was seen.

Despite the potential advantage of the administration of systemic therapy first to identify patients who benefit the most from local treatment for oligometastatic disease, which is incorporated in several ongoing RCTs for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer and German S3 guidelines [5,6,10,15,30], upfront local treatment for oligometastatic disease was recommended with a fair agreement across MDTs for presented cases with soft

Table 5
Agreement in treatment strategies for oligometastatic disease

Factor	Number of cases	Upfront local treatment	Systemic therapy to consider local treatment	Systemic therapy	Conclusion
1. Location of oligometastasis					
Liver	3	0-45%	40-74%	4-26%	No agreement
Lung	2	31-89%	6-47%	0-18%	No agreement
Retroperitoneal lymph nodes	2	2-51%	27-86%	11-14%	No agreement
Adrenal gland	2	2-57%	36-77%	5-20%	No agreement
Soft tissue	2	55-63%	28-43%	0-2%	Fair agreement
Bone	2	33-87%	13-50%	0-14%	No agreement
2. Number of lesions					
One	10	2-89%	6-86%	0-20%	No agreement
Two	3	8-32%	45-74%	3-26%	No agreement
3. Primary tumor treatment					
nCRT and surgery	5	8-89%	6-68%	0-21%	No agreement
Surgery alone	1	63%	28%	9%	Fair agreement
Definitive CRT	1	54%	40%	6%	Fair agreement
4. Histology and HER2 status					
Adenocarcinoma (overall)	9	0-63%	28-70%	0-22%	No agreement
Her2: positive adenocarcinoma	1	8%	70%	22%	Fair agreement
Her2: negative adenocarcinoma	7	0-63%	28-86%	0-26%	No agreement
Her2: mixed adenocarcinoma	1	33%	50%	16%	Fair agreement
Squamous cell carcinoma	4	29-89%	6-45%	0-18%	No agreement
5. Timing of detection					
Synchronous	5	0-33%	45-86%	11-26%	No agreement
Interval	1	51%	27%	17%	Fair agreement
Metachronous	7	8-89%	6-70%	0-21%	No agreement
Metachronous HER2-	6	54-89%	7-70%	0-21%	Fair agreement
6. Restaging after systemic therapy					
No progression	7	59-100%	NA	0-14%	Fair agreement
Progression in size only*	2	59-95%	NA	5-41%	Fair agreement
Progression in number of lesions	3	0-21%	NA	79-100%	Consensus
NA = not applicable; nCRT = neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; CRT = chemoradiotherapy; * = i.e. $\geq 20\%$ growth in size but no new lesions; green = consensus; orange = fair agreement					

tissue oligometastasis, a resected or a definitively irradiated primary tumour, metachronous or interval HER2neu negative oligometastasis. The use of upfront local treatment for oligometastatic disease in these presented cases might be explained by the timing of detection of the oligometastasis (metachronous) and thus after previous systemic therapy for the primary tumour.

A consensus statement for the definition and treatment strategies of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer could reduce practice variability, increase the quality of care and offer all patients the optimal treatment approach for oligometastatic disease [31]. The findings of this study (OMEC-2), together with a systematic review on the definition of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer (OMEC-1), will be used for a multidisciplinary consensus statement on the definition and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer (OMEC-4). This consensus statement will result in a prospective study for oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer (OMEC-5).

Strengths of this study include the excellent response rate of 96%, the use of real-life clinical cases, and the distribution of these real-life clinical cases to MDTs of

oesophagogastric cancer expert centers in Europe, resulting in real-life multidisciplinary (dis)agreement. Therefore, this study provides a largely unbiased reflection of clinical practice and excellent generalisability. However, a limitation was that this study could not address the causes of (dis)agreement, and these causes will be investigated in subsequent steps of the OMEC project.

In conclusion, 47 multidisciplinary tumour boards of European oesophagogastric cancer expert centers fully discussed 15 real-life clinical cases. A multidisciplinary consensus was identified on the definition of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer at diagnosis and after systemic therapy. However, no consensus and even high practice variability in treatment decision-making for oligometastatic disease was established. This practice variability could potentially impact on quality of care. The findings of this study and a systematic review on the definition of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer will be used for a consensus statement on the diagnosis and treatment of oligometastatic oesophagogastric cancer in the OMEC project.

Funding

Not applicable.

Data sharing

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, upon reasonable request.

Credit author statement

Conceptualisation: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Data curation: all authors.

Formal analysis: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Funding acquisition: NA.

Investigation: all authors.

Methodology: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Project administration: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Resources: NA.

Software: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Supervision: Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Jelle Ruurda, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Validation: all authors.

Visualisation: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Roles/Writing - original draft: Tiuri Kroese, Peter van Rossum, Richard van Hillegersberg, Hanneke van Laarhoven.

Writing - review and editing: all authors.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests: Dr. Gani reports a research collaboration and travel expenses from Elekta outside the submitted work; Dr. Hawkins reports grants from NIHR Biomedical Research Centre at University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, outside the submitted work; Dr. Smyth reports personal fees from AMAL Therapeutics, Astellas Pharma, AstraZeneca, Beigene, Five Prime Therapeutics, Merck, Pfizer, Roche, Servier and Zymeworks and institutional funding for clinical trials research from Astra Zeneca, Astellas, Basilea, BMS, Daiichi Sankyo, Roche, MacroGenics and MSD. Dr. Moehler reports grants and non-financial support from EORTC, grants and non-financial

support from AIO, grants and non-financial support from German Cancer Aid, grants and non-financial support from BMBF, during the conduct of the study; personal fees from Falk Foundation, personal fees from Lilly, grants and personal fees from MSD, personal fees from Roche, grants and personal fees from Pfizer, grants, personal fees and non-financial support from Amgen, grants, personal fees and non-financial support from Bristol-Myers Squibb, grants and personal fees from Merck Serono, personal fees from MCI Group, personal fees from Taiho, outside the submitted work; Dr. van Laarhoven reports other from BMS, other from Lilly, other from MSD, other from Nordic Pharma, other from Servier, other from Bayer, outside the submitted work; the other authors have nothing to disclose.

References

- [1] Hellman S, Weichselbaum RR. Oligometastases. *J Clin Oncol* 1995;13:8–10. <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.1995.13.1.8>.
- [2] Gomez DR, Blumenschein GR, Lee JJ, Hernandez M, Ye R, Camidge DR, et al. Local consolidative therapy versus maintenance therapy or observation for patients with oligometastatic non-small-cell lung cancer without progression after first-line systemic therapy: a multicentre, randomised, controlled, phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2016. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(16\)30532-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30532-0).
- [3] Palma DA, Olson R, Harrow S, Gaede S, Louie AV, Haasbeek C, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy versus standard of care palliative treatment in patients with oligometastatic cancers (SABR-COMET): a randomised, phase 2, open-label trial. *Lancet* 2019. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)32487-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32487-5).
- [4] Nguyen Q-N. Chemotherapy With or Without Radiation or Surgery in Treating Participants With Oligometastatic Esophageal or Gastric Cancer. *ClinicalTrialsGov* 2020;1–10. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03161522>. [Accessed 11 July 2019].
- [5] Al-Batran S-EE, Goetze TO, Mueller DW, Vogel A, Winkler M, Lorenzen S, et al. The RENAISSANCE (AIO-FLOT5) trial: Effect of chemotherapy alone vs. chemotherapy followed by surgical resection on survival and quality of life in patients with limited-metastatic adenocarcinoma of the stomach or esophagogastric junction - a phase III tri. *BMC Cancer* 2017;17:893. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-017-3918-9>.
- [6] ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research. Testing the Addition of Radiotherapy to the Usual Treatment (Chemotherapy) for Patients With Esophageal and Gastric Cancer That Has Spread to a Limited Number of Other Places in the Body. *ClinicalTrialsGov/NCT04248452*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.31525/ct1-ncnt04248452>.
- [7] Liu Q, Chen J, Li B, Ye J, Wei S, Wang Y, et al. Local therapy for oligometastatic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma: a prospective, randomized, Phase II clinical trial. *Futur Oncol* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.2217/fo-2020-0873>.
- [8] Xu D. Chemotherapy Alone Versus Surgery Plus Chemotherapy for Distal Gastric Cancer With One Non-curable Factor. *ClinicalTrialsGov/NCT03399253* 2020;1–7.
- [9] Ding Zhen-Yu. Conversion Therapy With Sintilimab Plus CAPOX in Patients With Unresectable Locally Advanced or Limited Metastatic Adenocarcinoma of the Stomach or Esophagogastric Junction. *Case Med Res* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.31525/ct1-ncnt04263870>.

- [10] Guo W. PD-1 Antibody Combined With Modified FLOT Regimen in the Treatment of Unresectable Locally Advanced or Limited Metastatic Gastric Cancer. *ClinicalTrialsGov/NCT04510064* 2021.
- [11] Al-Batran S-EE, Homann N, Pauligk C, Illerhaus G, Martens UM, Stoehlmacher J, et al. Effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgical resection on survival in patients with limited metastatic gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer: The AIO-FLOT3 trial. *JAMA Oncol* 2017;3:1237–44. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.0515>.
- [12] Chen Y, Cheng X, Song H, Wu AJ, Ku GY, Lee P, et al. Outcomes of concurrent chemoradiotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for esophageal squamous cell cancer patients presenting with oligometastases. *J Thorac Dis* 2019;11:1536–45. <https://doi.org/10.21037/jtd.2019.03.10>.
- [13] Yang XJ, Huang CQ, Suo T, Mei LJ, Yang GL, Cheng FL, et al. Cytoreductive surgery and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy improves survival of patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis from gastric cancer: Final results of a phase III randomized clinical trial. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2011;18:1575–81. <https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-011-1631-5>.
- [14] Chia CS, You B, Decullier E, Vaudoyer D, Lorimier G, Abboud K, et al. Patients with Peritoneal Carcinomatosis from Gastric Cancer Treated with Cytoreductive Surgery and Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy: Is Cure a Possibility? *Ann Surg Oncol* 2016;23:1971–9. <https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-015-5081-3>.
- [15] Moehler M, Al-Batran SE, Andus T, Arends J, Arnold D, Baretton G, et al. S3-Leitlinie Magenkarzinom-Diagnostik und Therapie der Adenokarzinome des Magens und des ösophago-gastralen Übergangs. *Z Gastroenterol* 2019;57:1517–632. <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1018-2516>.
- [16] Wang W, Liang H, Zhang H, Wang X, Xue Q, Zhang R. Prognostic significance of radical surgical treatment for gastric cancer patients with synchronous liver metastases. *Med Oncol* 2014;31:1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12032-014-0258-3>.
- [17] Wu SG, Zhang WW, He ZY, Sun JY, Chen YX, Guo L. Sites of metastasis and overall survival in esophageal cancer: A population-based study. *Cancer Manag Res* 2017;9:781–8. <https://doi.org/10.2147/CMAR.S150350>.
- [18] Kim JH, Rha SY, Kim C, Kim GM, Yoon SH, Kim KH, et al. Clinicopathologic Features of Metachronous or Synchronous Gastric Cancer Patients with Three or More Primary Sites. *Cancer Res Treat* 2010;42:217. <https://doi.org/10.4143/crt.2010.42.4.217>.
- [19] Goense L, van Rossum PSN, Xi M, Maru DM, Carter BW, Meijer GJ, et al. Preoperative Nomogram to Risk Stratify Patients for the Benefit of Trimodality Therapy in Esophageal Adenocarcinoma. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-018-6435-4>.
- [20] Bang YJ, Van Cutsem E, Feyereislova A, Chung HC, Shen L, Sawaki A, et al. Trastuzumab in combination with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for treatment of HER2-positive advanced gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction cancer (ToGA): A phase 3, open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2010;376:687–97. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)61121-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)61121-X).
- [21] Plum PS, Gebauer F, Krämer M, Alakus H, Berlth F, Chon SH, et al. HER2/neu (ERBB2) expression and gene amplification correlates with better survival in esophageal adenocarcinoma 11 Medical and Health Sciences 1112 Oncology and Carcinogenesis. *BMC Cancer* 2019;19:38. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-018-5242-4>.
- [22] Tomson CRV, Van Der Veer SN. Learning from practice variation to improve the quality of care. *Clin Med J R Coll Physicians London* 2013. <https://doi.org/10.7861/clinmedicine.13-1-19>.
- [23] Hendriks LEL, Dooms C, Berghmans T, Novello S, Levy A, De Ruyscher D, et al. Defining oligometastatic non-small cell lung cancer: A simulated multidisciplinary expert opinion. *Eur J Cancer* 2019;123:28–35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2019.09.013>.
- [24] Rice TW, Patil DT, Blackstone EH. 8th edition AJCC/UICC staging of cancers of the esophagus and esophagogastric junction: Application to clinical practice. *Ann Cardiothorac Surg* 2017. <https://doi.org/10.21037/acs.2017.03.14>.
- [25] Eisenhauer EA, Therasse P, Bogaerts J, Schwartz LH, Sargent D, Ford R, et al. New response evaluation criteria in solid tumours: Revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1). *Eur J Cancer* 2009. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2008.10.026>.
- [26] Aluwini SS, Mehra N, Lolkema MP, Oprea-Lager DE, Yakar D, Stoevelaar H, et al. Oligometastatic Prostate Cancer: Results of a Dutch Multidisciplinary Consensus Meeting. *Eur Urol Oncol* 2019;1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euo.2019.07.010>.
- [27] Guckenberger M, Lievens Y, Bouma AB, Collette L, Dekker A, deSouza NM, et al. Characterisation and classification of oligometastatic disease: a European Society for Radiotherapy and Oncology and European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer consensus recommendation. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:e18–28. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(19\)30718-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30718-1).
- [28] Dingemans AMC, Hendriks LEL, Berghmans T, Levy A, Hasan B, Faivre-Finn C, et al. Definition of Synchronous Oligometastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer—A Consensus Report. *J Thorac Oncol* 2019;14:2109–19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2019.07.025>.
- [29] Diamond IR, Grant RC, Feldman BM, Pencharz PB, Ling SC, Moore AM, et al. Defining consensus: A systematic review recommends methodologic criteria for reporting of Delphi studies. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2014;67:401–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2013.12.002>.
- [30] Nguyen Q-N. Chemotherapy with or without radiation or surgery in treating participants with oligometastatic esophageal or gastric cancer. *ClinicalTrials.gov*. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03161522>. Accessed July 11, 2019.
- [31] Hellingman T, Swart MED, Meijerink MR, Schreurs WH, Zonderhuis BM, Kazemier G. Optimization of transmural care by implementation of an online expert panel to assess treatment strategy in patients suffering from colorectal cancer liver metastases: A prospective analysis. *J Telemed Telecare* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1357633X20957136>.