

Interregionale Polmone

Aiom
Associazione Italiana di Oncologia Medica
SEZIONE REGIONE LAZIO



21

22

settembre
2018

Roma

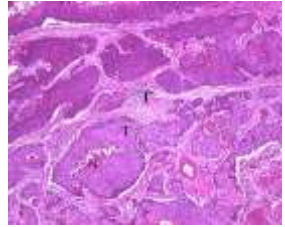
NH Collection Vittorio Veneto

La medicina di precisione nel tumore del polmone
dalla mutazione al singolo Paziente

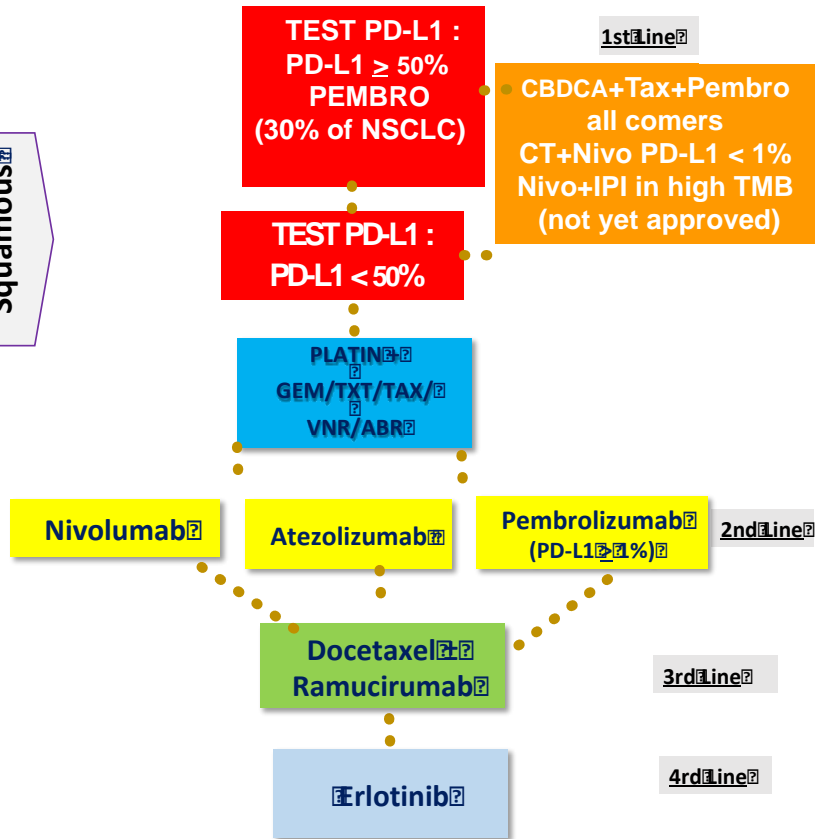
Paolo Marchetti

paolo.marchetti@uniroma1.it

NEW TREATMENT ALGORITHM FOR ADVANCED SQUAMOUS NSCLC

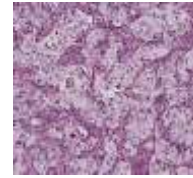


Squamous

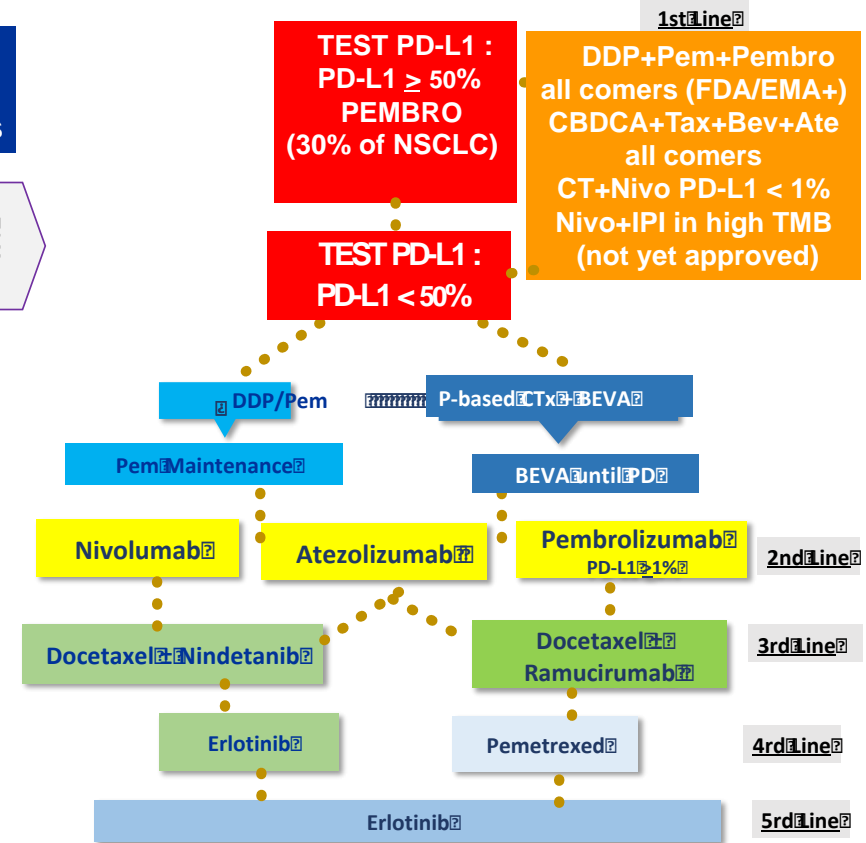


NEW TREATMENT ALGORITHM FOR A-NON-SQUAMOUS WT NSCLC

EGFR, ALK, ROS-1 +
in about 20% of cases
→ Targeted Therapies



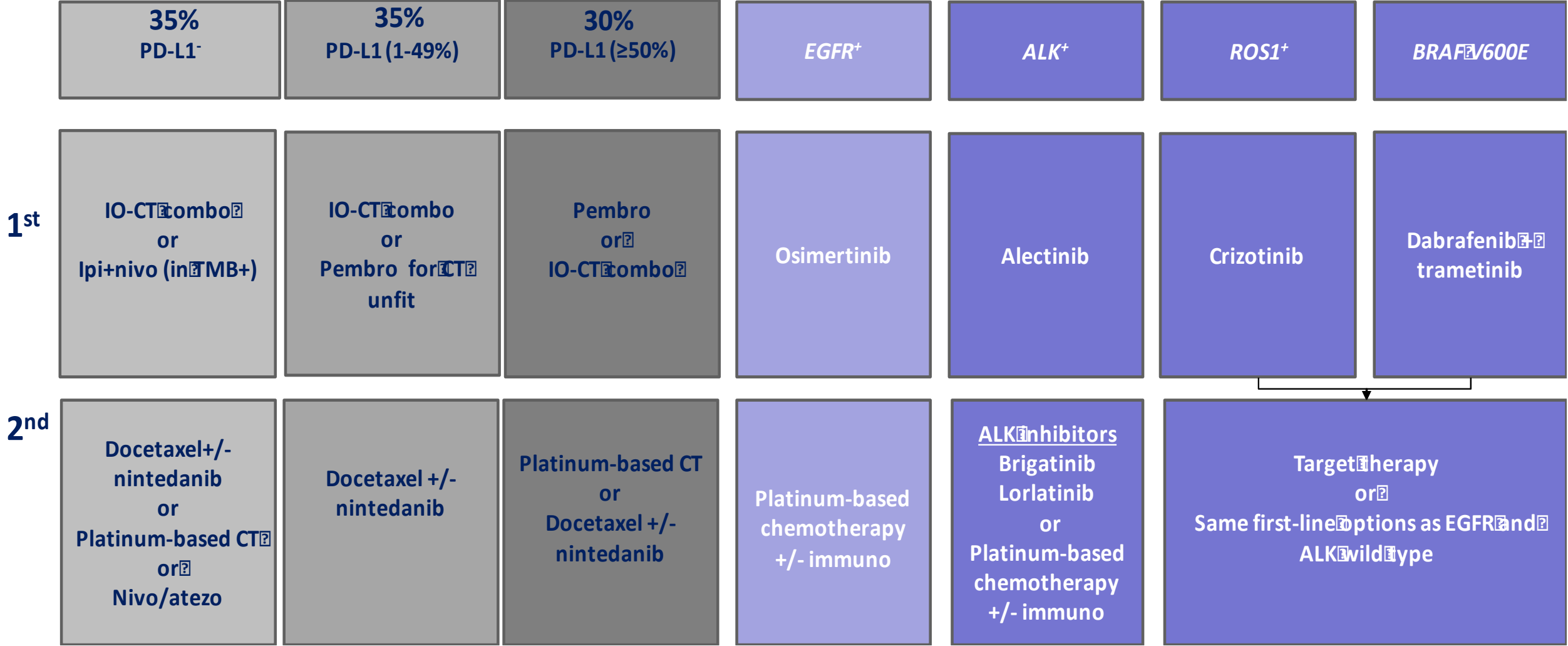
Non-Sq
WT



New options for NSCLC therapy in 2019

Non-oncogene addicted

Oncogene addicted

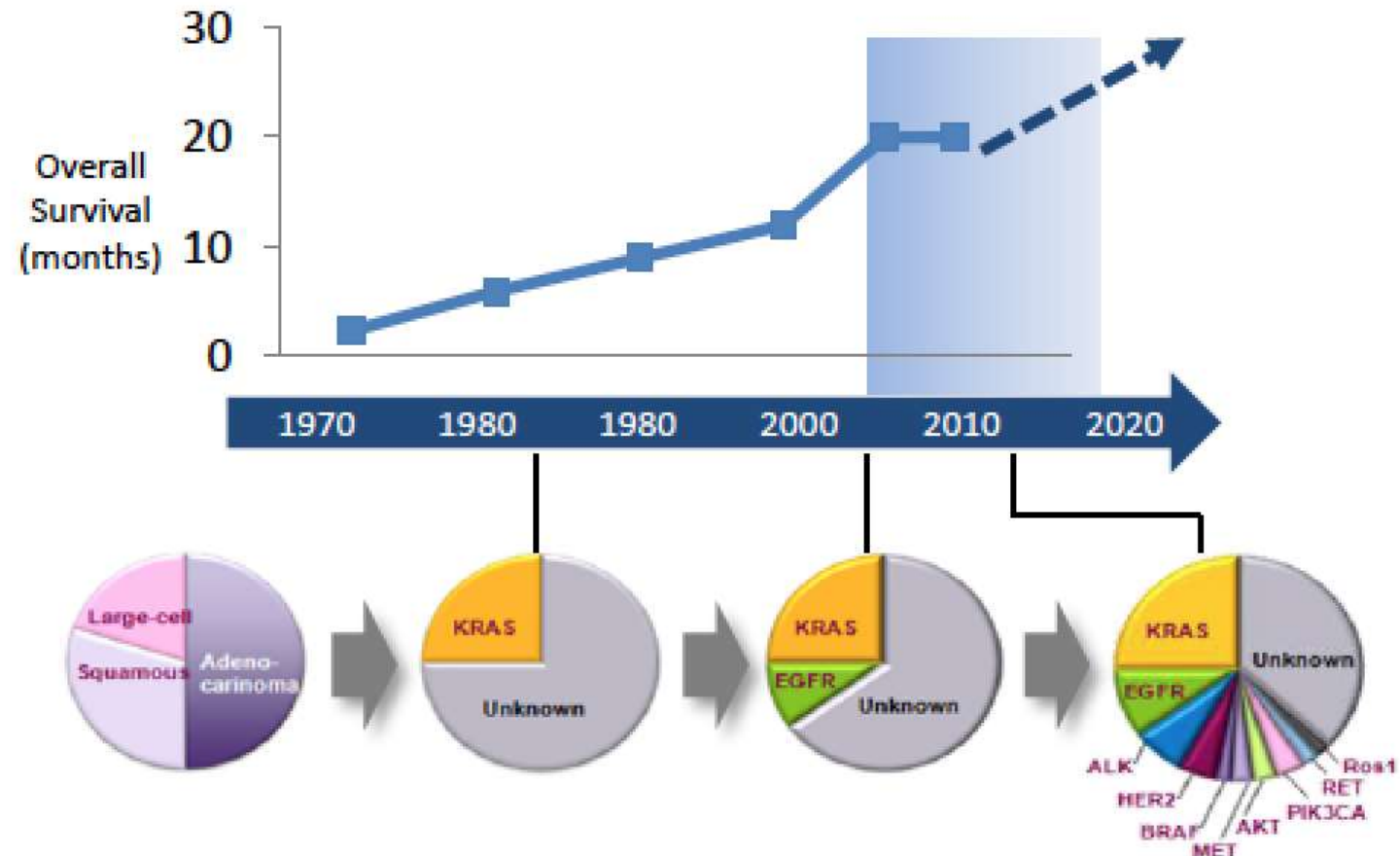


Courtesy Federico Cappuzzo, 2018

Targeted therapeutics are improving survival...

Example: NSCLC is an evolving landscape

4



The rise of omics...or the search for biomarkers?

- **Diagnostic biomarkers**
 - High specificity – detection of specific disease
- **Prognostic biomarkers**
 - Differential expression – correlation with patient outcome
 - Stratification of high vs. low risk patients
 - Guide for patient information and monitoring
- **Predictive biomarkers**
 - Differential expression – correlation with treatment response
 - Stratification to responders and non-responders
 - Guide to determine selection of therapeutic regimens

Cancer Biomarkers Market Worth 20.48 Billion USD by 2022

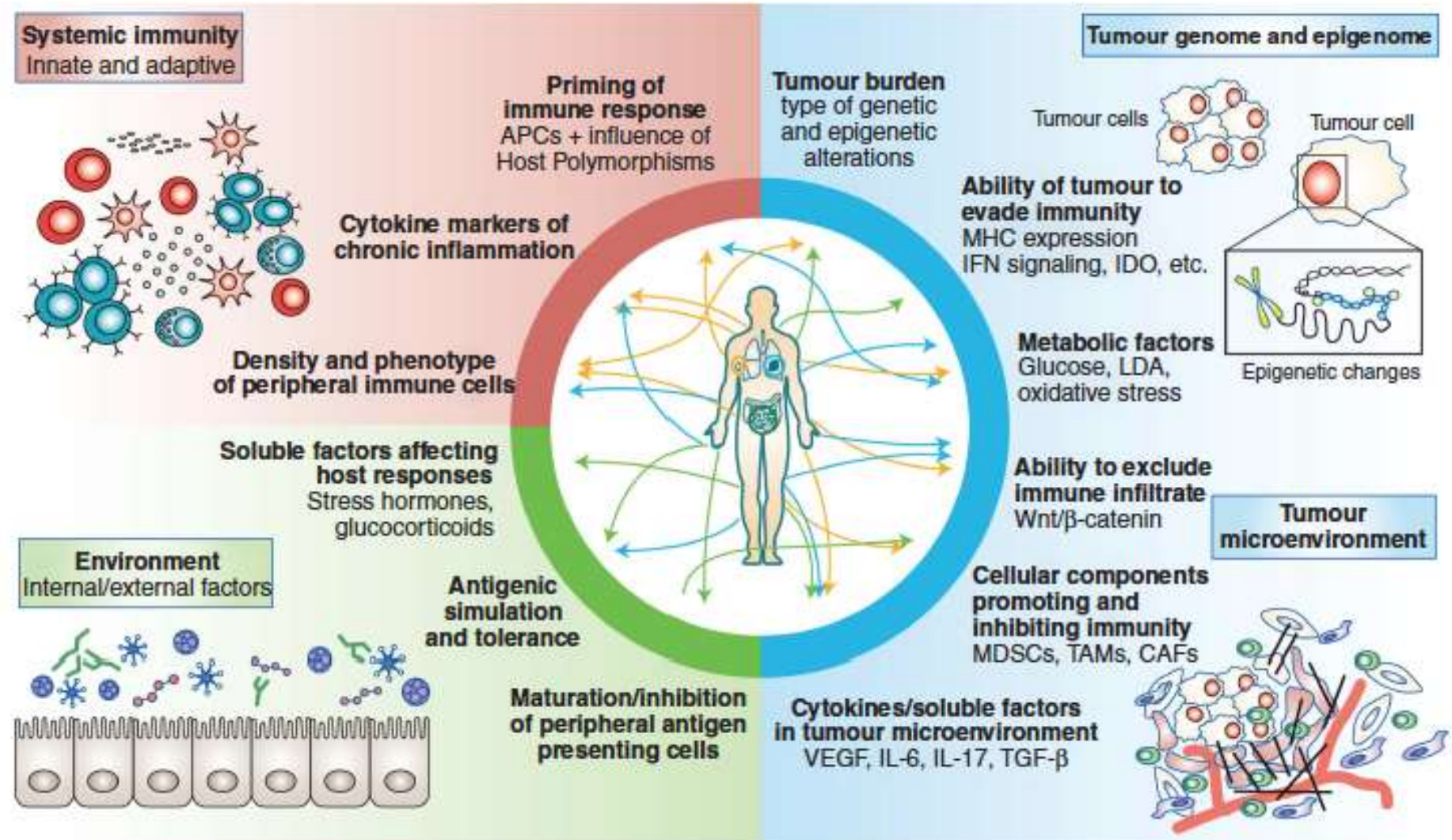
According to a new market research "*Cancer Biomarkers Market by Type (Protein Biomarker, Genetic Biomarker), Cancer Type (Breast, Melanoma, Leukemia, Lung), Profiling Technology (Omics, Imaging, Immunoassay, Bioinformatics), Application (Diagnosis, Prognostics, R&D) - Global Forecast to 2022*", Published by MarketsandMarkets™, **the market is projected to reach USD 20.48 Billion by 2022 from USD 11.53 Billion in 2017.**

Biomarkers in the Age of Omics

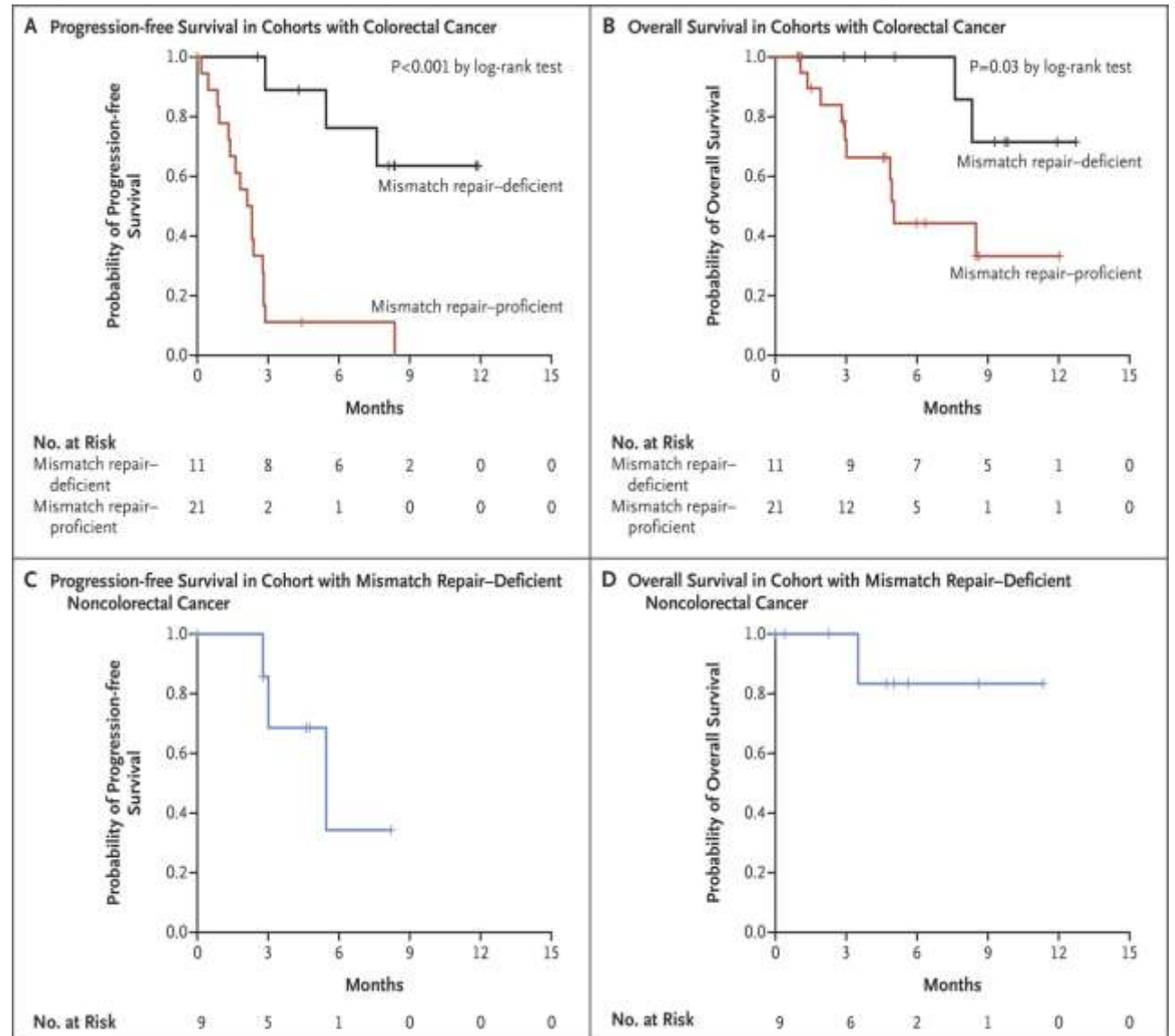
Predicting response to checkpoint inhibitors beyond PD-L1 (or mutational burden and MSI)

- Limitations to biomarker discovery are not only technical or bioinformatic but conceptual as well:
 - First, the confusion stemming from the imposition of a ***pathology-type immunohistochemical marker*** (IHCM) concept on omics data without fully understanding the characteristics and limitations of IHCs as applied in clinical pathology.
 - Second, the lack of serious consideration for the scope of ***disease heterogeneity***.
 - Third, the refusal of the biomedical community to borrow from ***other biological disciplines*** their well established methods for dealing with heterogeneity.

Immune parameters influencing response to immunotherapy

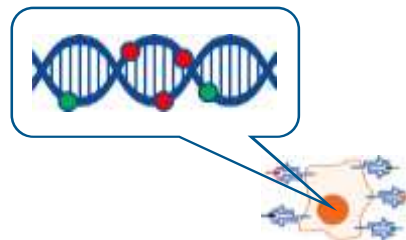


Clinical Benefit of Pembrolizumab Treatment According to Mismatch-Repair Status

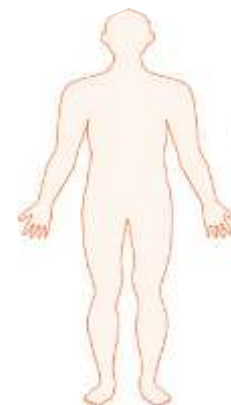


Le DT et al. N Engl J Med 2015; 372:2509-2520.

TMB & ICIs therapy



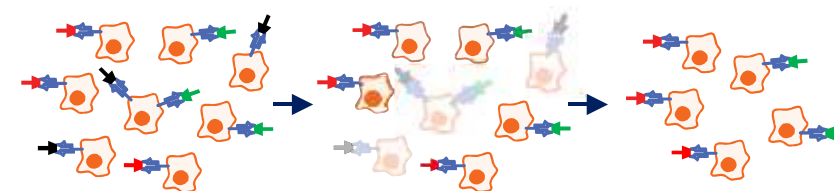
High tumor mutation load/burden correlates with increased neoantigens



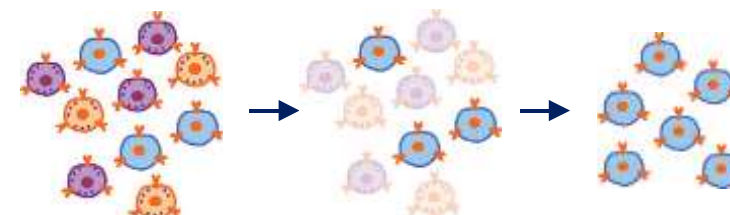
Immune checkpoint blockade therapy
e.g., anti-PD-1, anti-CTLA-4



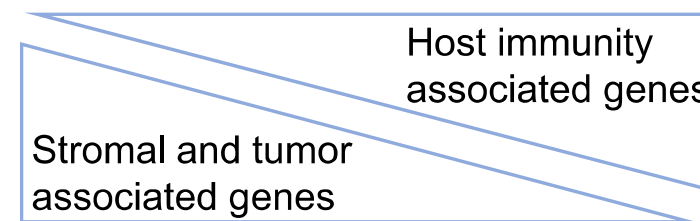
Tumor cells expressing certain neoantigens are lost



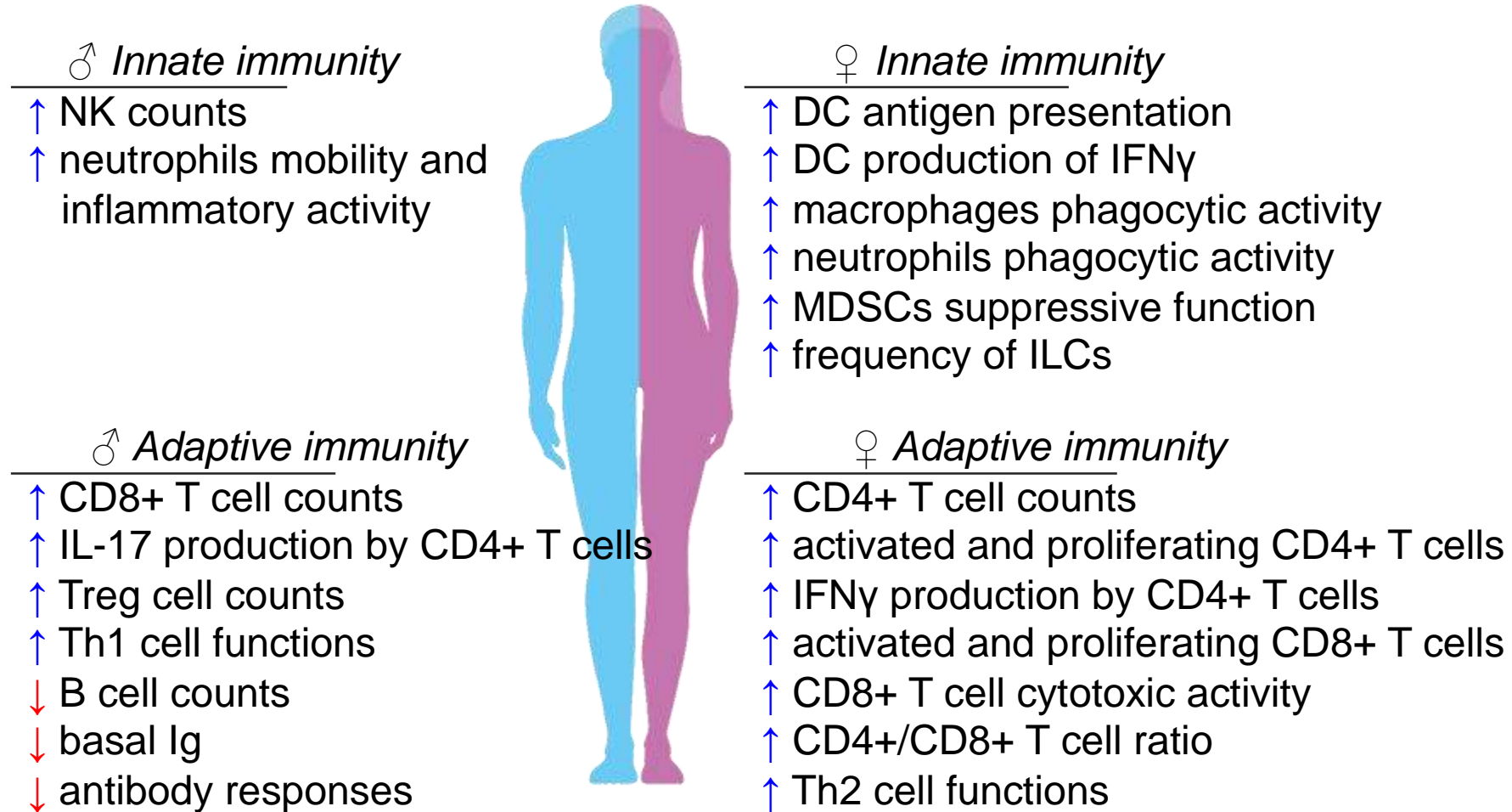
Clonal T-cell populations expand in proportion to the number of neoantigens lost



Changes occur in the microenvironment and gene expression programs



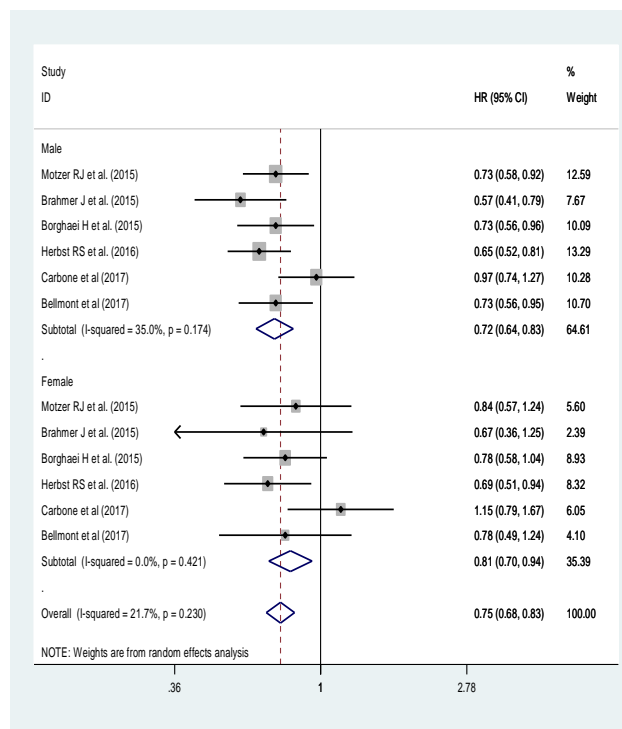
Sexual Dimorphism of Immune Responses: A New Perspective in Cancer Immunotherapy



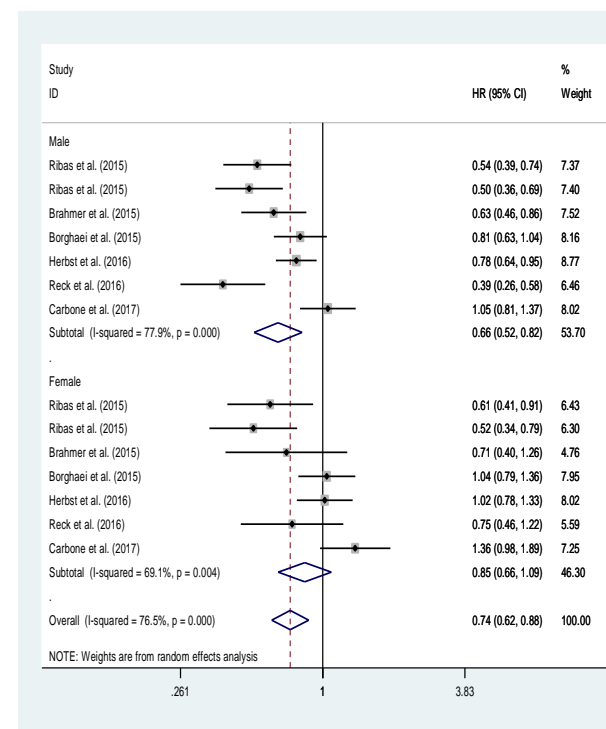
The sexist behaviour of immune checkpoint inhibitors in cancer therapy?

Andrea Botticelli^{1,2}, Concetta Elisa Onesti^{1,2}, Ilaria Zizzari³, Bruna Cerbelli⁴, Paolo Sciattella⁵, Mario Occhipinti¹, Michela Roberto^{1,2}, Francesca Di Pietro^{1,2}, Adriana Bonifacino⁶, Michele Ghidini⁷, Patrizia Vici⁸, Laura Pizzuti⁸, Chiara Napoletano³, Lidia Strigari⁹, Giulia D'Amati⁴, Federica Mazzuca^{1,2}, Marianna Nuti³ and Paolo Marchetti^{1,2}

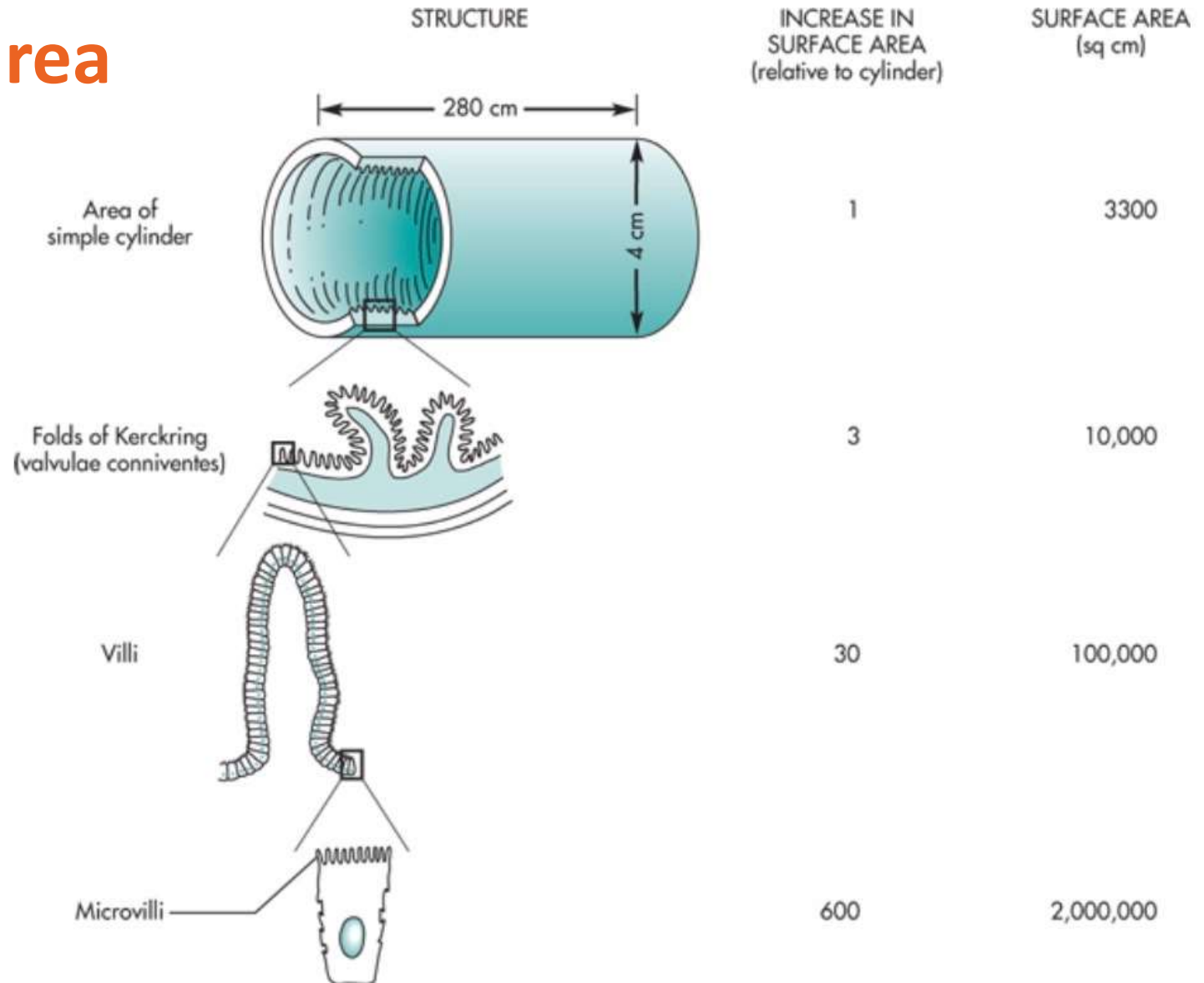
Anti-PD-1: OS



Anti-PD-1: PFS

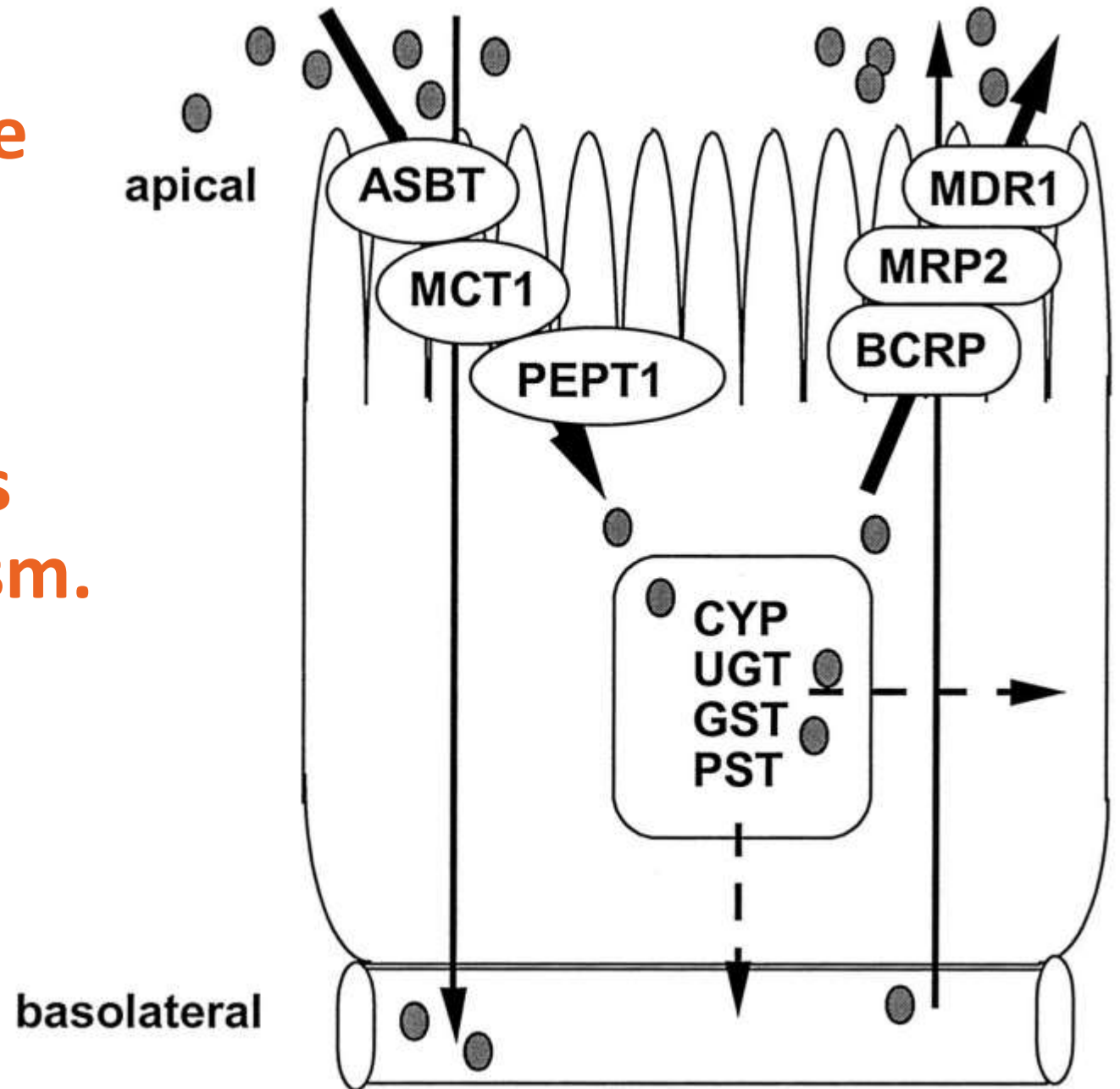


Intestinal surface area



Source: Leon Shargel, Andrew B.C. Yu: Applied Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics, 7th Ed.
www.accesspharmacy.com
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Schematic diagram of the enterocyte of the intestine showing absorptive and efflux transporters at the apical and basolateral membranes, and enzymes for intracellular metabolism.



Cross-talk between microbiota and immune fitness to steer and control response to anti PD-1/PDL-1 treatment

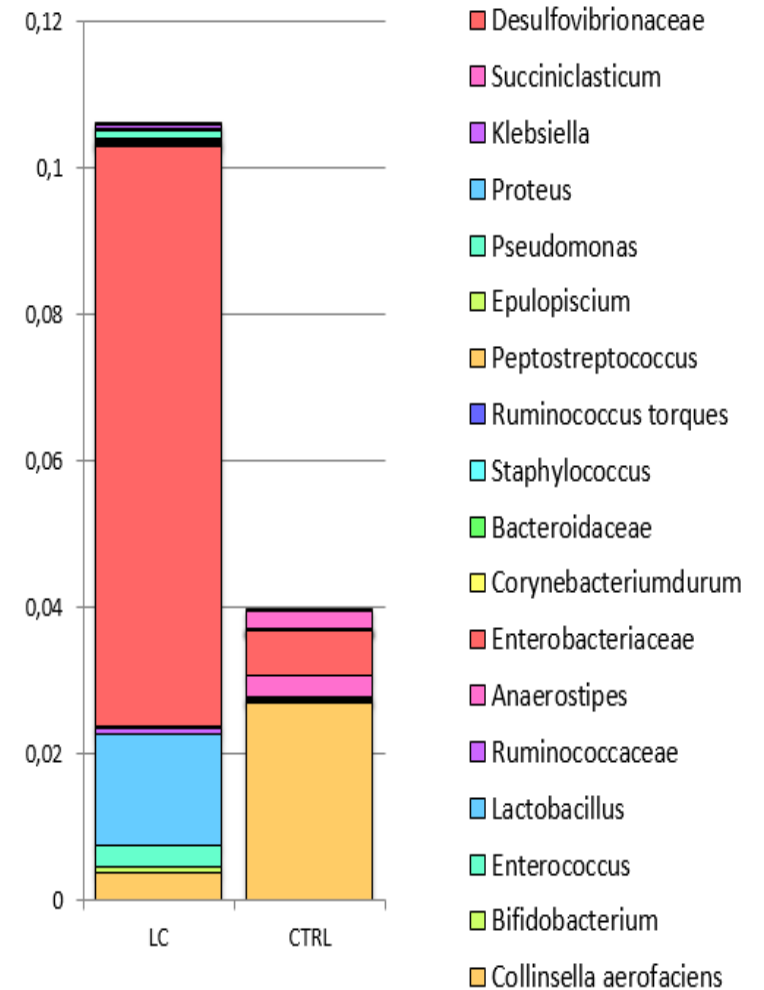
...The loss of the protective function of intestinal barriers that interacts with the environment measured as increased intestinal permeability and the changes occurring in the microbiota composition have been proposed as a mechanism potentially explaining the pathogenesis of immune related toxicity. ...

CHANGES OF MICROBIOME PROFILE DURING NIVOLUMAB TREATMENT (very preliminary data)

Healthy controls/cancer patients

In NSCLC patients Rikenellaceae, Prevotella, Streptococcus, Lactobacillus ($p < 0.05$), Bacteroides plebeius, Oscillospira, Enterobacteriaceae ($p < 0.05$) appeared increased compared to CTRLs.

Kruskal-Wallis test at Genus/Species level (L6)



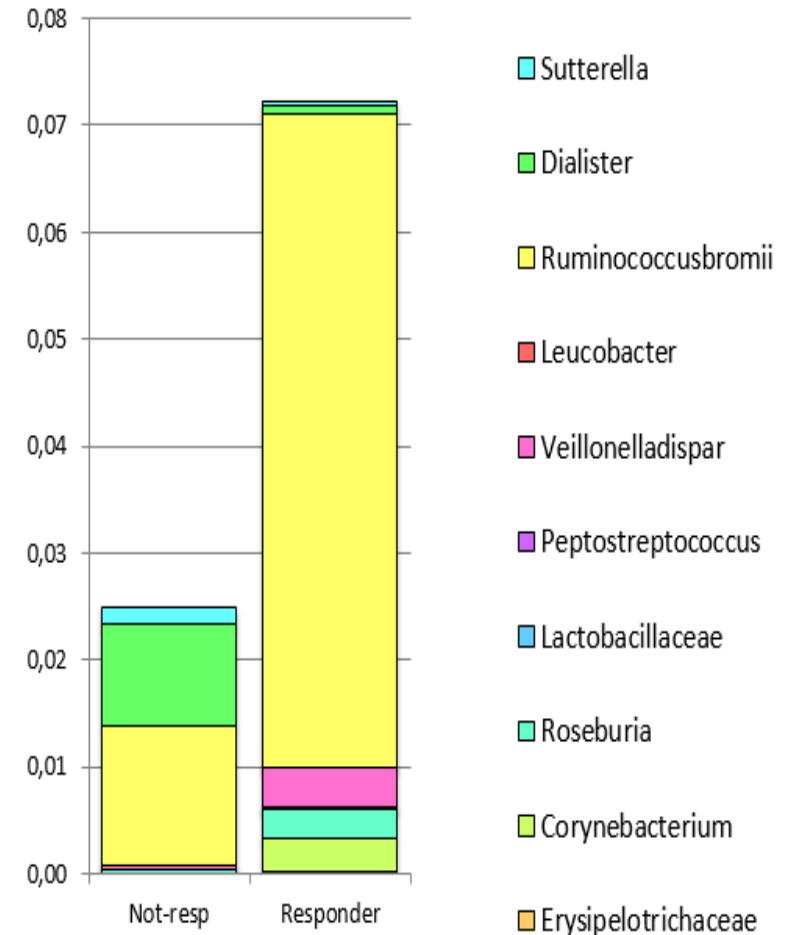
CHANGES OF MICROBIOME PROFILE DURING NIVOLUMAB TREATMENT (very preliminary data)

RESPONDERS VS NON RESPONDERS

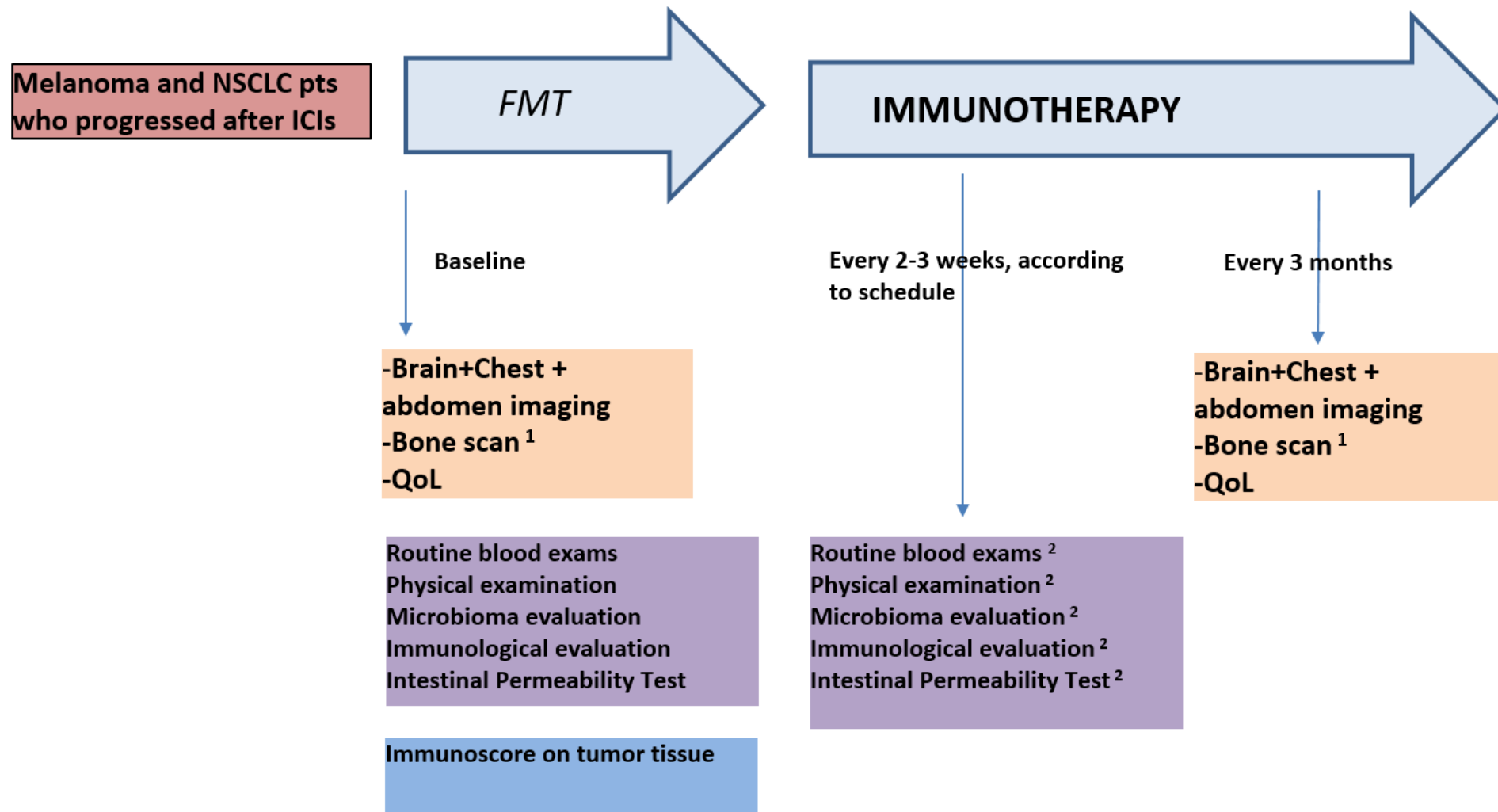
Not responders had *Ruminococcus bromii*, *Dialister*, *Sutterella* more abundant than responder patients to therapy ($p < 0.05$).

Slightly increased in responders appeared *Akkermansia muciniphila*, *Bifidobacterium longum* and *Faecalibacterium prausnitzii* ($p < 0.05$). *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Veillonella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Peptostreptococcus* appeared significantly over-expressed.

Kruskal-Wallis test at Genus/Species level (L6)



Faecal Transplantation



¹ If clinically indicated

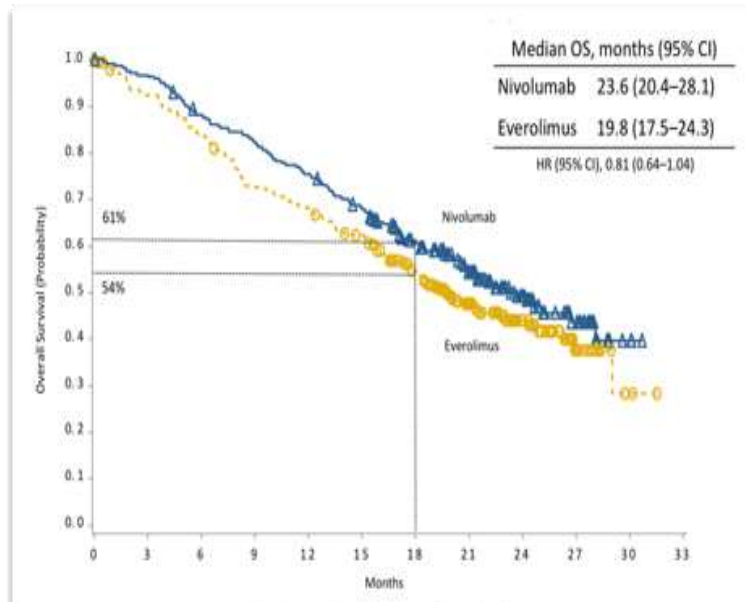
² in the case of serious adverse events additional evaluation will be performed

Pazopanib immunopriming effect.

What was our starting point?

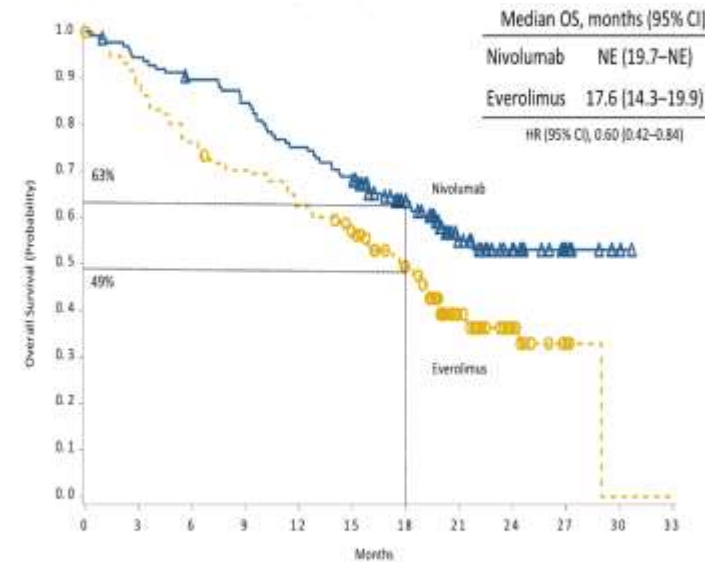
Nivolumab?

OS: Prior sunitinib?

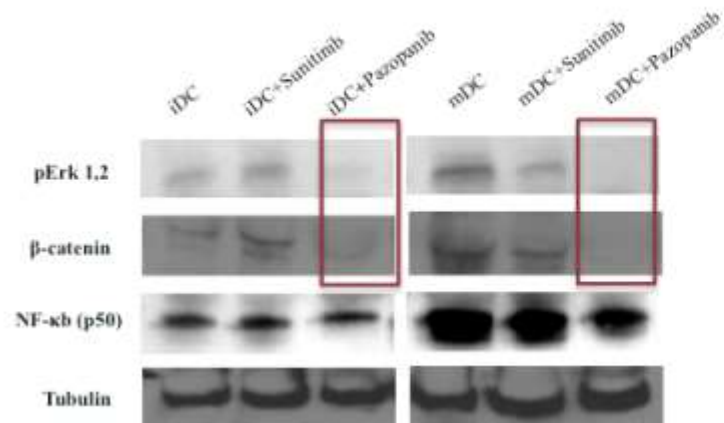
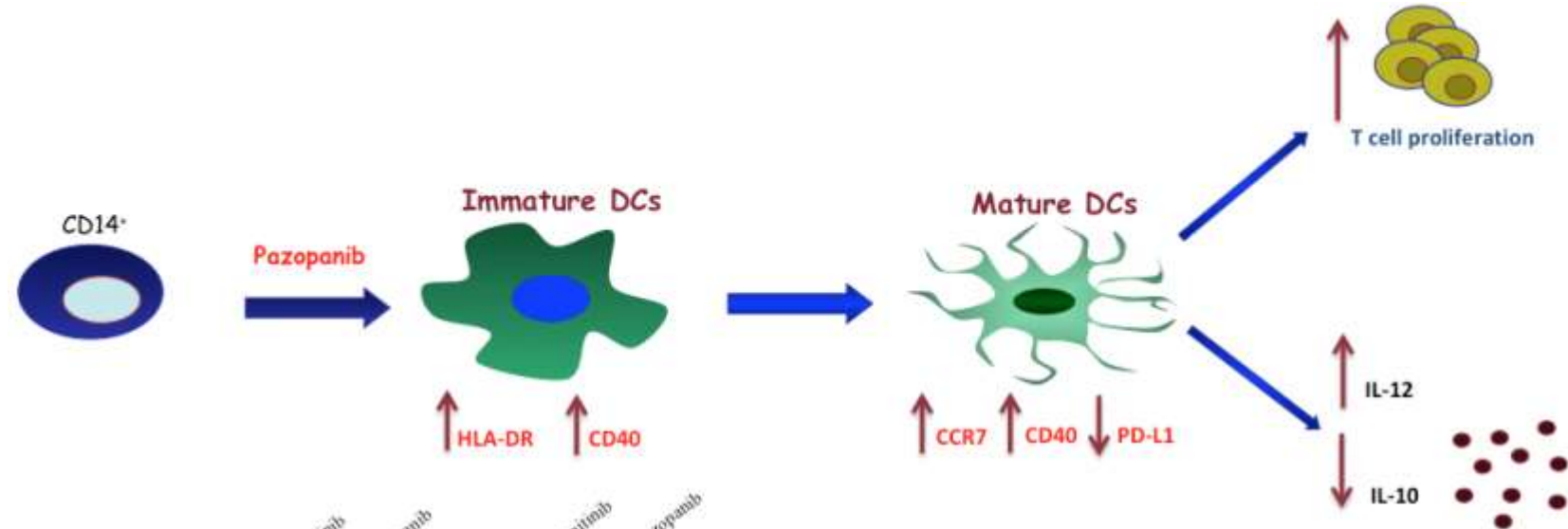


Nivolumab?

OS: Prior pazopanib?



The example of TKI Pazopanib anti VEGF-R: immunopriming effect on DC downregulating Erk/ β -catenin



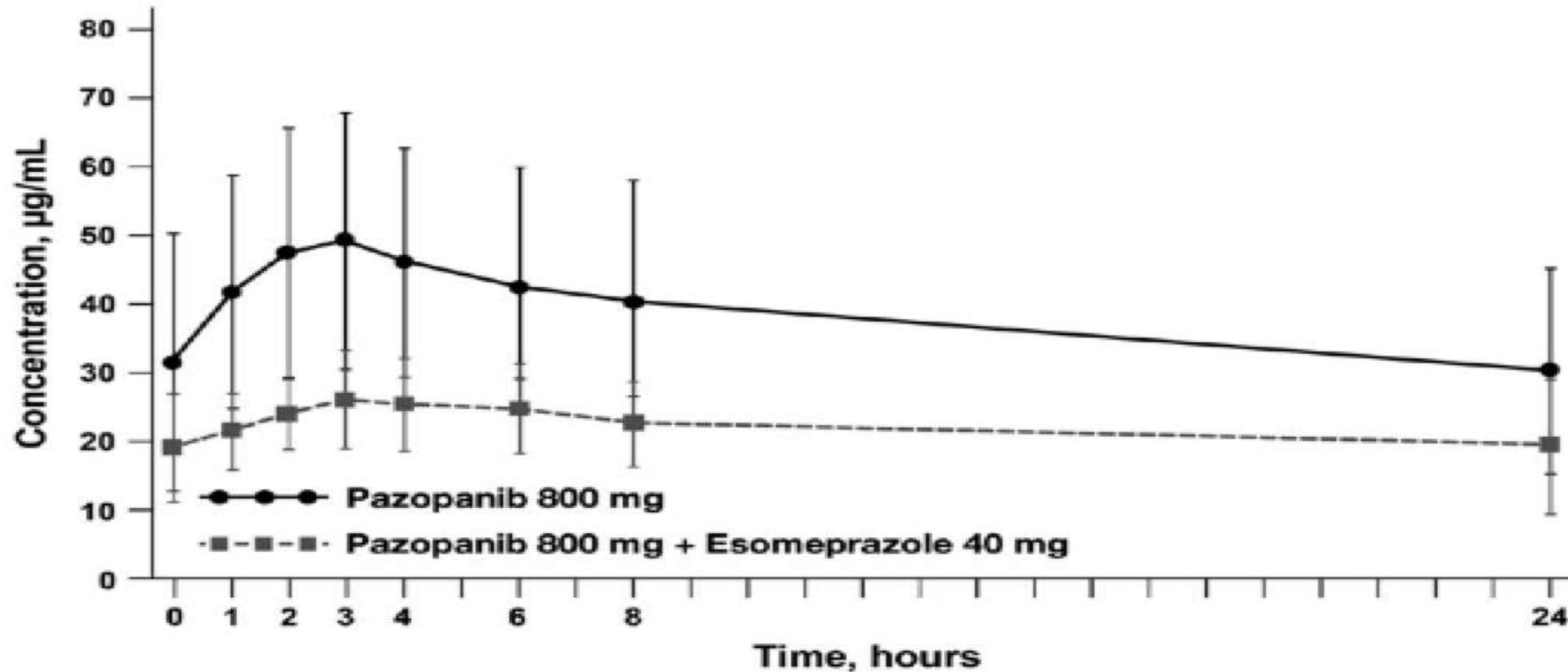
Erk/ β -catenin signaling :

- Induction of inflammatory cytokine IL-10 and IL 27
- Induction of IDO, Treg and TGF- β
- Involved in tumor progression
- Involved in lymphocyte trafficking

When Pharmacological interactions are detrimental for efficacy

21

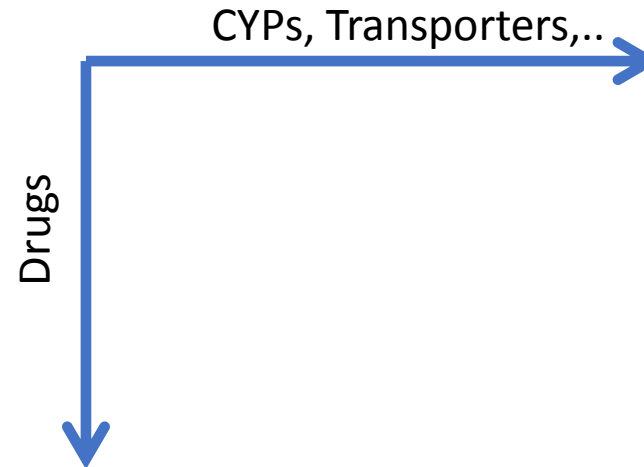
Metastatic renal cancer, intermediate risk according to Moetzer Criteria. Pazopanib as first line of therapy. Self-administration of esomeprazole.



Polypharmacy, Drug Metabolism / Interactions

- ~ 45% above 50 years take more than 5 drugs per day⁺

- Free Online Database: Transformer*
 - 2.800 Drugs
 - 60.000 Combination conflicts
 - 5.500 Interactions
 - 4.000 Phase I (CYPs)
 - 400 Phase II enzymes
 - 1.100 Transporter
 - 350 Food interactions
 - >100.000 Scientific references
(from text mining + manual curation)



- Free Online Database: Withdrawn**

<http://bioinformatics.charite.de/transformer>

⁺ Morgan, T.K., et al. (2012) A national census of medicines use: a 24-hour snapshot of Australians aged 50 years and older. *Med J Aust*, **196**, 50-53.

* Hoffmann, M.F., Preissner, S.C., Nickel, J., Dunkel, M., Preissner, R. and **Preissner, S.** (2014) The Transformer database: biotransformation of xenobiotics. *Nucleic Acids Res*, **42**, D1113-1117.

** WITHDRAWN: a resource for withdrawn and discontinued drugs. Siramshetty VB, Nickel J, Omieczynski C, Gohlke BO, Drwal MN, Preissner R. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2016; **44**(D1): D1080-6.

Charité University partnership: the MyMed tool

The screenshot displays the MyMed personalized medicine interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the MyMed logo and 'personalized medicine' text. On the right, there are icons for 'Doctors Page', 'Patient', 'Help', and 'Logout', along with the text 'Logged in as Prof. Stremmel'. Below the navigation bar are four tabs: 'PATIENT INFO', 'DRUGS', 'POLYMORPHISMS', and 'REPORT', with 'POLYMORPHISMS' currently selected.

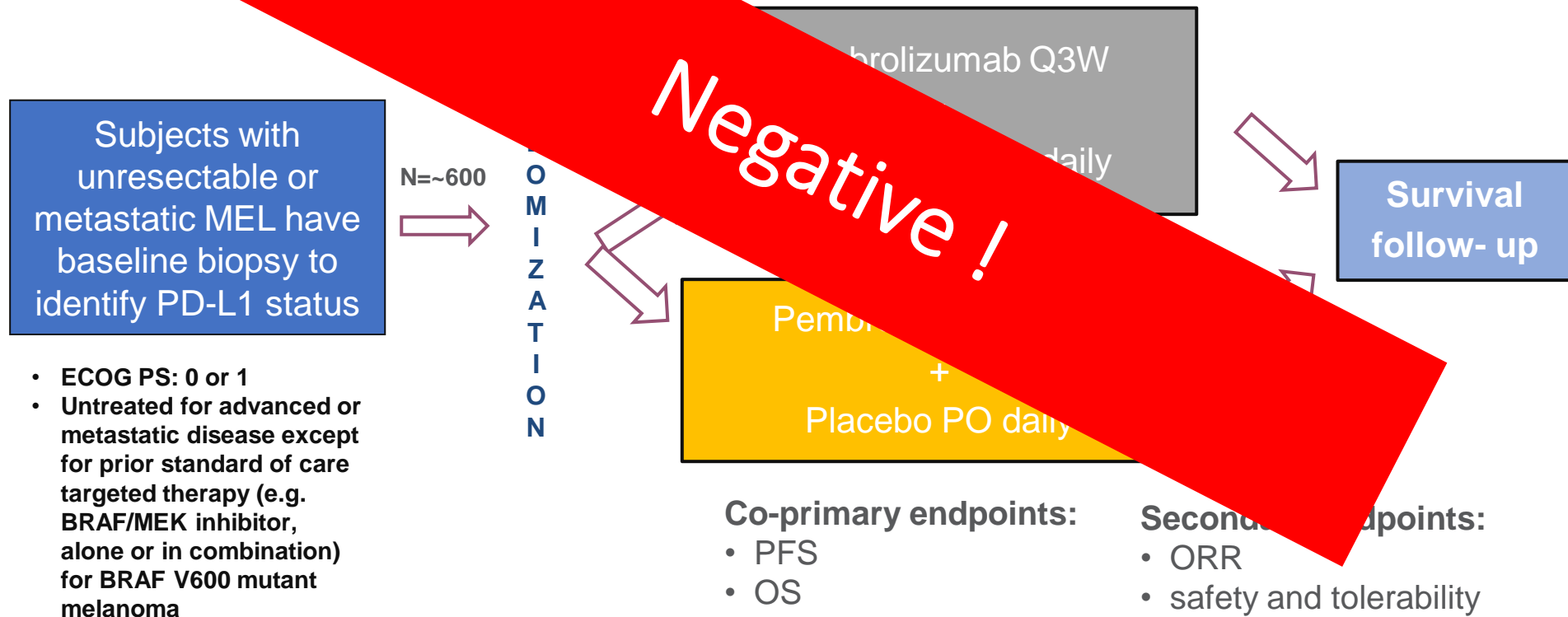
The main content area is titled 'Enzyme activity based on Polymorphisms (seen in header)' and 'Drugs metabolized by same Entity (seen in column color)'. Below the title are two rows of color-coded buttons: 'No influence', 'Generally decreased', 'Decreased', 'Mixed', 'Increased' for enzyme activity; and 'No conflict', '1', '-1', '-2', '-3' for drug interactions.

Instructions below the buttons state: 'Hover over headers to see activity details. Hover over fields to see pubmed id, S-substrate, inh-inhibitor, ind-inducer (Please be aware - wildtype/hetero/homocoyote data is displayed in the cyp header, but not yet included in the color verification)'. A note indicates: 'Click on alternate drugs to exchange, saved to patient automatically. To revert to the original drug selection : [Undo all Drug changes](#)'. A warning note says: 'Note : if exchange hasn't worked - likely has in database, but refresh came too early. Please click [Refresh](#) to renew the table.'

The main table is a grid with columns for various CYP enzymes (CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, CYP4A11, CYP4B1, CYP5A1, CYP6A7, CYP7A10, CYP7B1, CYP7C1, CYP7C2, CYP7C3, CYP7C4, CYP7C5, CYP7C6, CYP7C7, CYP7C8, CYP7C9, CYP7C10, CYP7C11, CYP7C12, CYP7C13, CYP7C14, CYP7C15, CYP7C16, CYP7C17, CYP7C18, CYP7C19, CYP7C20, CYP7C21, CYP7C22, CYP7C23, CYP7C24, CYP7C25, CYP7C26, CYP7C27, CYP7C28, CYP7C29, CYP7C30, CYP7C31, CYP7C32, CYP7C33, CYP7C34, CYP7C35, CYP7C36, CYP7C37, CYP7C38, CYP7C39, CYP7C40, CYP7C41, CYP7C42, CYP7C43, CYP7C44, CYP7C45, CYP7C46, CYP7C47, CYP7C48, CYP7C49, CYP7C50, CYP7C51, CYP7C52, CYP7C53, CYP7C54, CYP7C55, CYP7C56, CYP7C57, CYP7C58, CYP7C59, CYP7C60, CYP7C61, CYP7C62, CYP7C63, CYP7C64, CYP7C65, CYP7C66, CYP7C67, CYP7C68, CYP7C69, CYP7C70, CYP7C71, CYP7C72, CYP7C73, CYP7C74, CYP7C75, CYP7C76, CYP7C77, CYP7C78, CYP7C79, CYP7C80, CYP7C81, CYP7C82, CYP7C83, CYP7C84, CYP7C85, CYP7C86, CYP7C87, CYP7C88, CYP7C89, CYP7C90, CYP7C91, CYP7C92, CYP7C93, CYP7C94, CYP7C95, CYP7C96, CYP7C97, CYP7C98, CYP7C99, CYP7C100) and rows for various drugs. The table shows enzyme activity levels (e.g., 'No influence', 'Generally decreased', 'Decreased', 'Mixed', 'Increased') and drug interaction levels (e.g., 'No conflict', '1', '-1', '-2', '-3') for each drug-enzyme combination. Some cells contain PubMed IDs (e.g., '10283', '10284', '10285').

ECHO-301 (Keynote-252): Phase 3 study of pembrolizumab + epacadostat or placebo in patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma

- Randomized Phase 3, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of pembrolizumab in combination with the IDO1 inhibitor, epacadostat or placebo in subjects with unresectable or metastatic melanoma

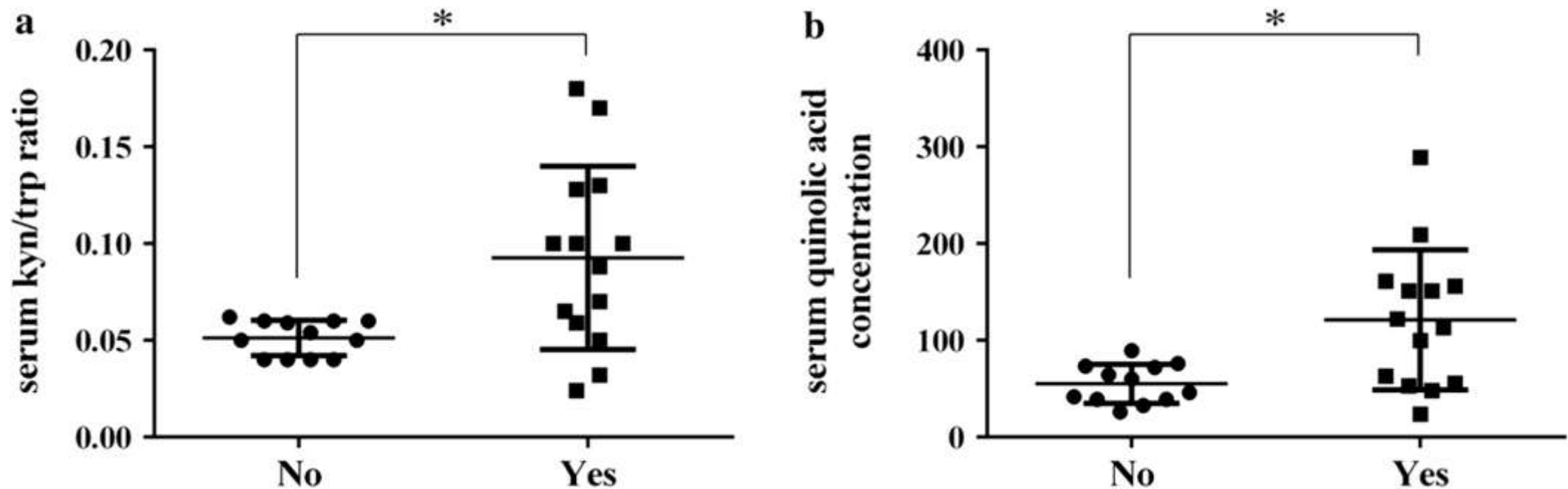


ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; ECOG-PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Q3W, every 3 weeks; BID, twice daily

Can IDO activity predict primary resistance to anti-PD-1 treatment in NSCLC?

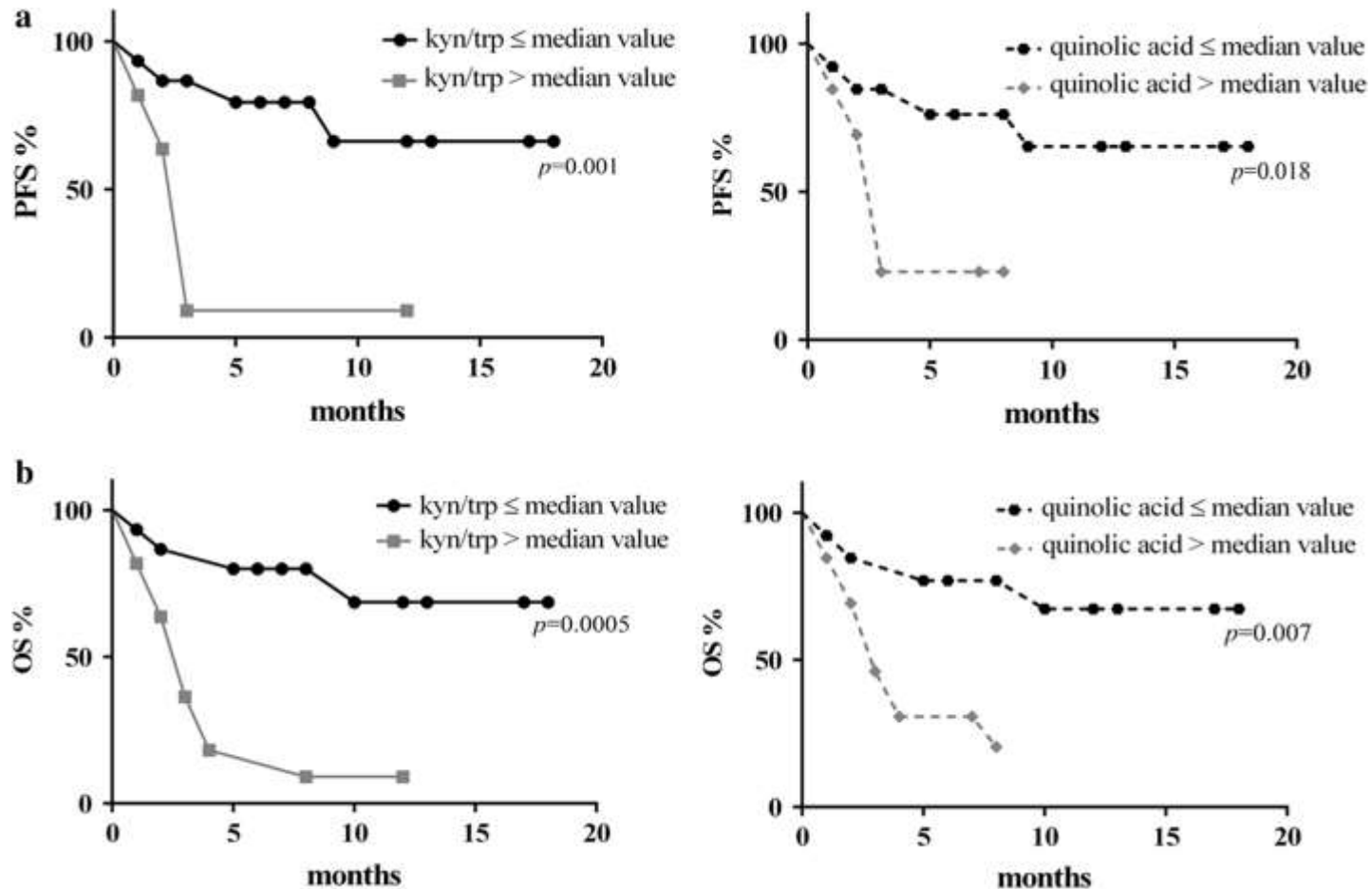
Correlation of serum kyn/trp ratio and serum quinolic acid concentration with immunotherapy response.

Patients who showed an early progression (YES, n = 14) present a significantly higher concentration of kyn/trp ratio (a) and quinolic acid concentration (b) compared to patients who do not have an early progression (NO, n = 12). #p < 0.05 (Mann–Whitney test)



Can IDO activity predict primary resistance to anti-PD-1 treatment in NSCLC?

Correlation of serum kyn/tryptophan ratio and quinolinic acid concentration with survival. Progression free survival (PFS, a) and overall survival (OS, b) were addressed by the Kaplan–Meier method and log-rank test

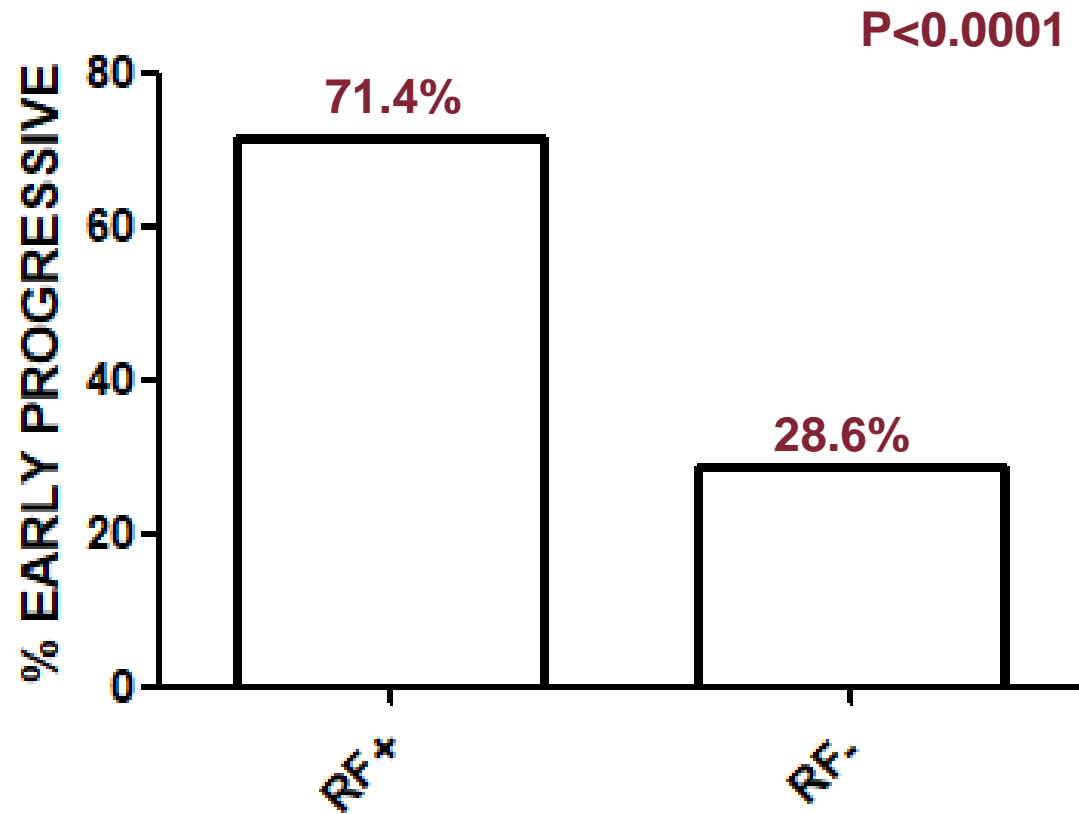


The rheumatoid factor (RF) story....

- The rheumatoid factor is an Ig-M with affinity with IgG2 and to less extent with IgG1, totally unspecific.
- Is present in serum of 70% of pts with rheumatoid arthritis.
- Is present in 5-10% normal subjects – increased in the elderly.

The rheumatoid factor (RF) story....

7/35 NSCLC pts treated with nivolumab show high levels of RF
71.4% are progressive at the first evaluation



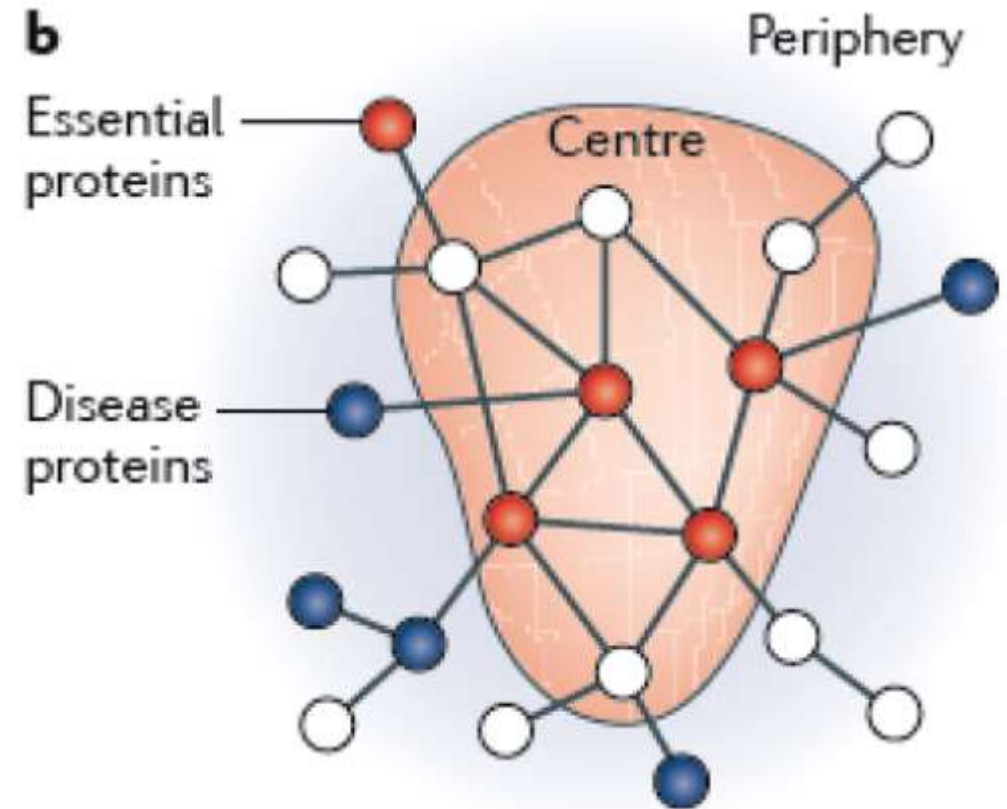
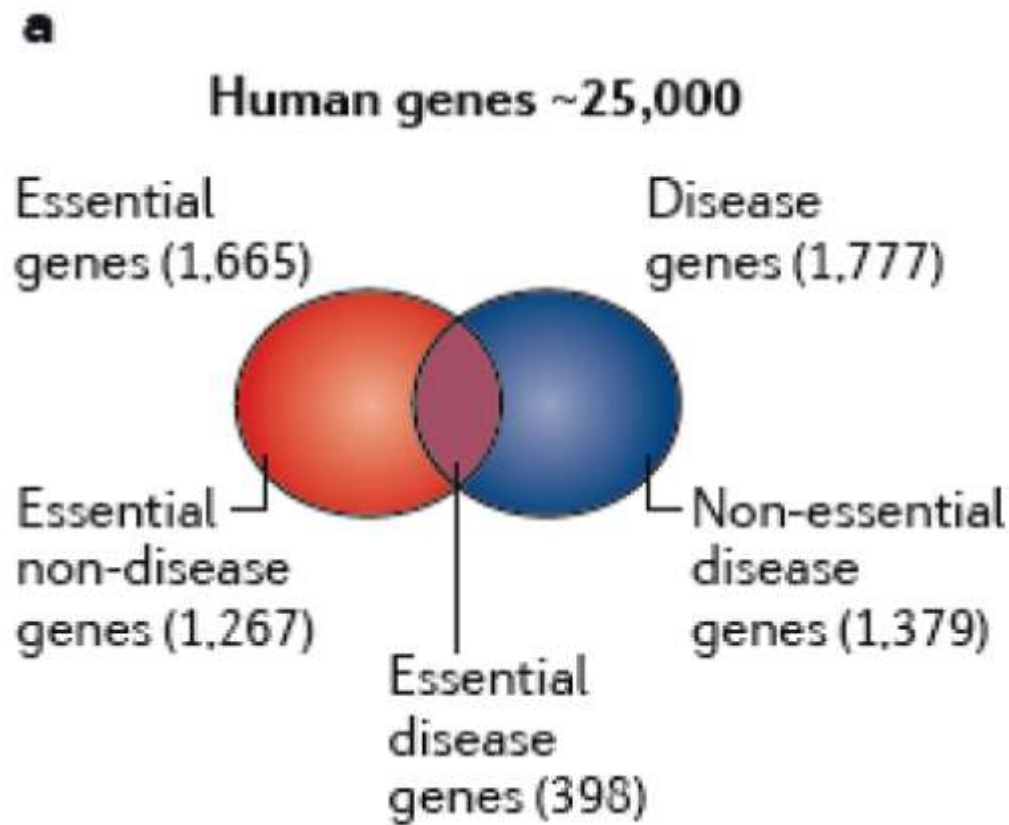
Anatomic site of metastases can influence response to nivolumab in NSCLC patients.

- Sixty-five patients, affected by stage IV NSCLC, treated with Nivolumab
- Twenty-three patients (32%) presented early progression, while 16 patients presented PFS longer than 12 months (24%).
- We found a significant association between the presence of liver metastases and early progression both at univariate analysis ($p = 0,001$) and multivariate analysis ($p = 0,005$), and between PFS > 12 months and presence of only lung and/or lymph node metastases at univariate analysis ($p = 0,03$).
- No statistical associations were demonstrated between disease progression and PS, age, sex and site of metastases.
- **Conclusions:** Our results suggest that liver metastases could predict resistance to immunotherapy. Otherwise lung or lymph node metastases could select patients with long term benefit.

What is “Network Medicine”?

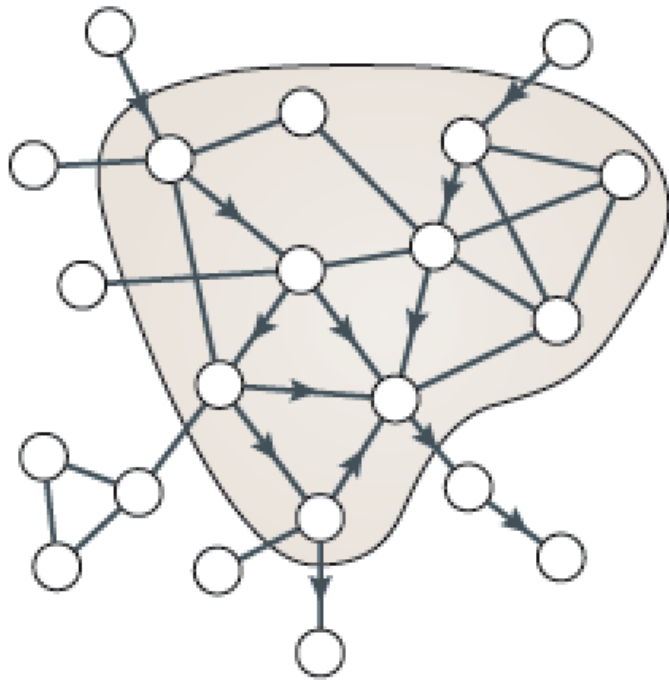
- The study of cellular, disease, and social networks which aim to quantify the complex interlinked factors contributing to individual diseases [...] by integrating genetic, genomic, biochemical, cellular, physiological, and clinical data to create a network that can be used to model predictively disease expression and response to therapy.
- ***It will, no doubt, revolutionize the science and practice of medicine.***

Disease and essential genes in the interactome

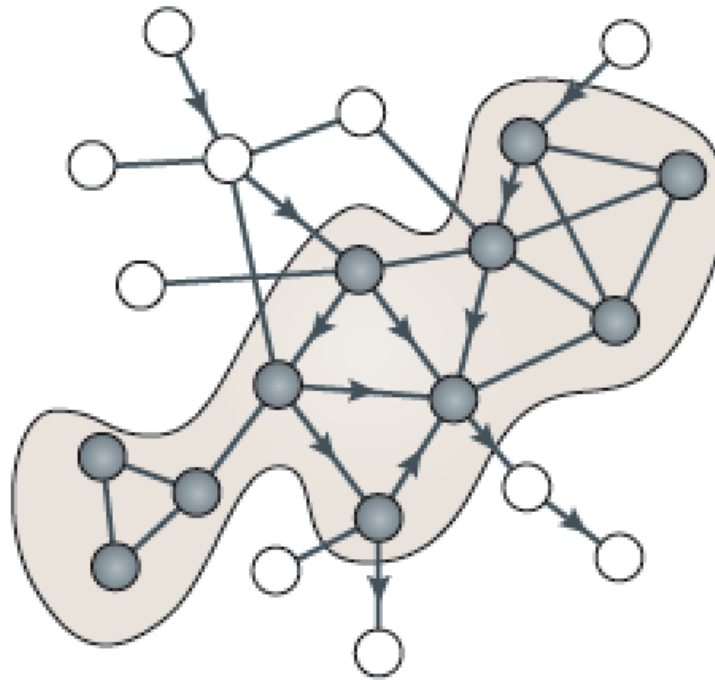


Disease modules

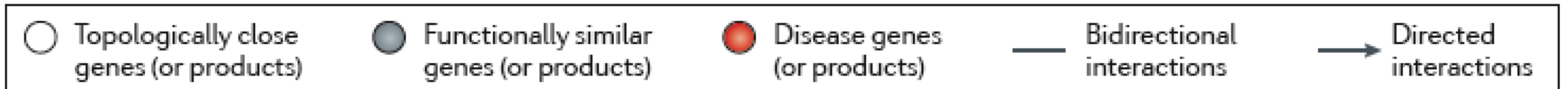
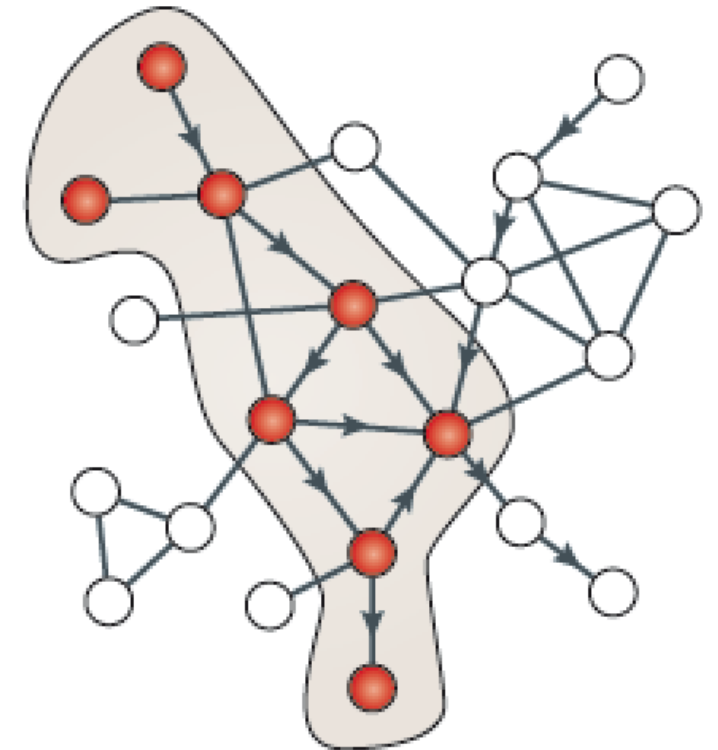
a Topological module



b Functional module

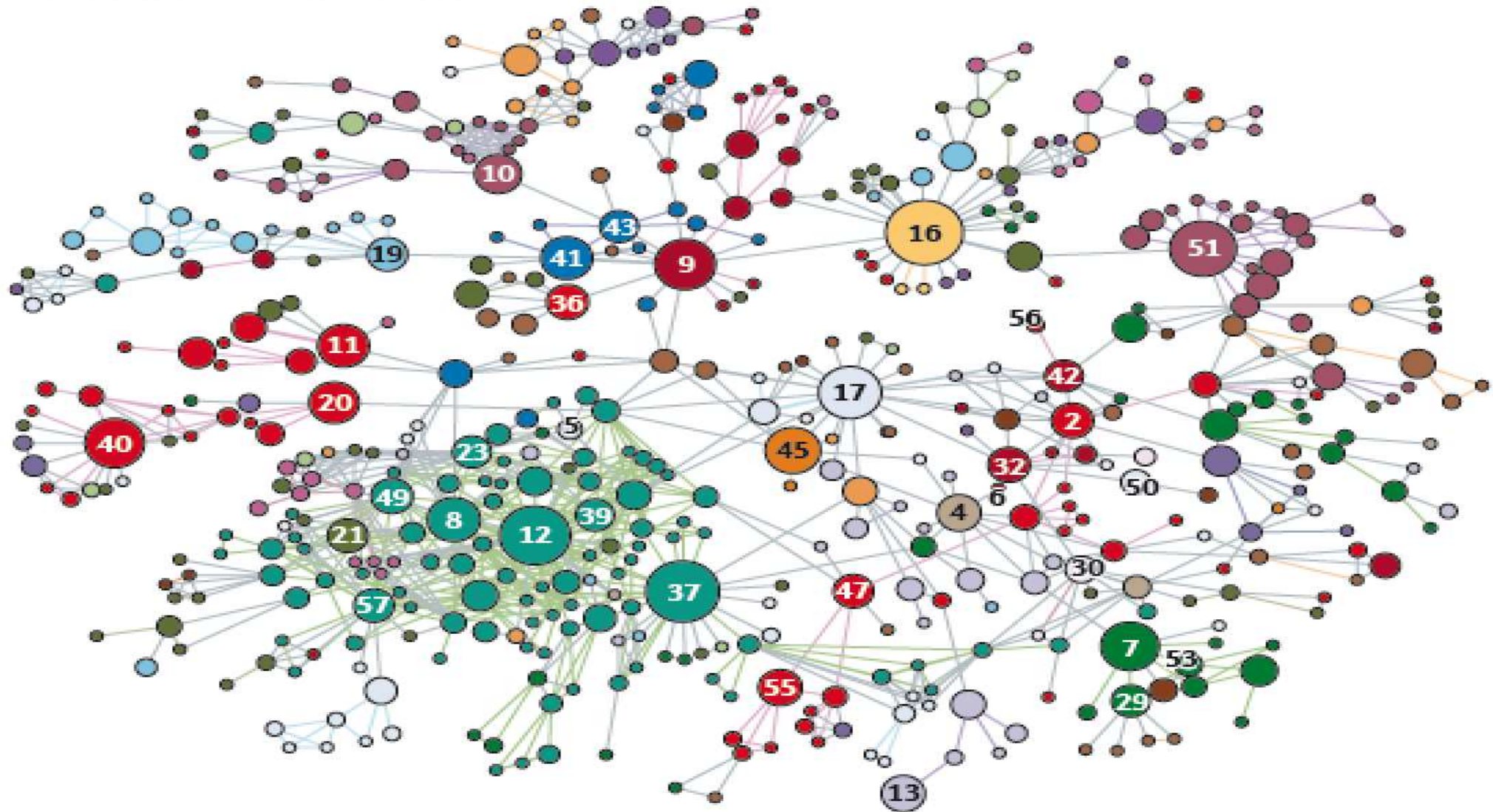


c Disease module



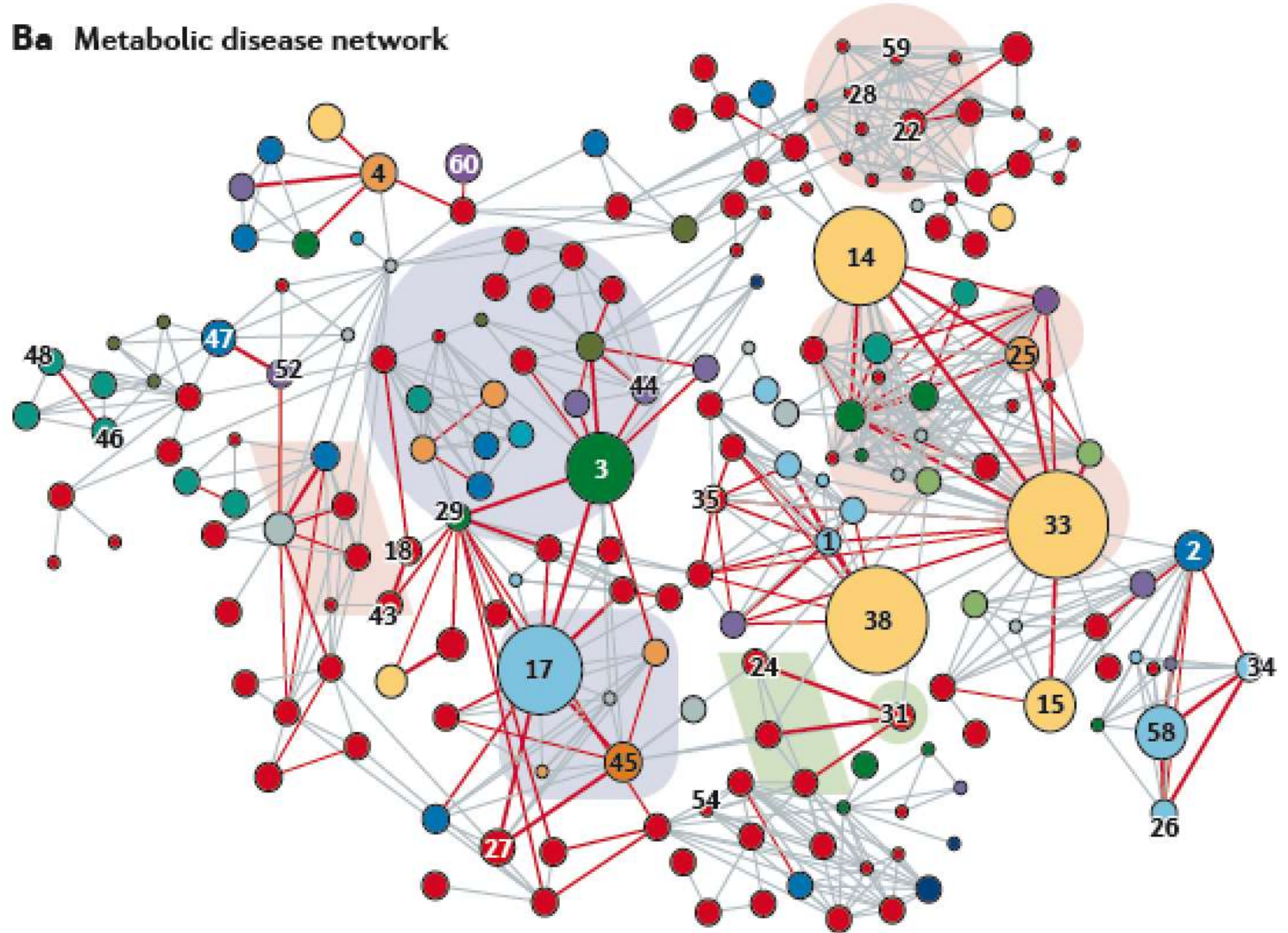
Disease networks

Aa Human disease network



Disease and essential genes in the interactome

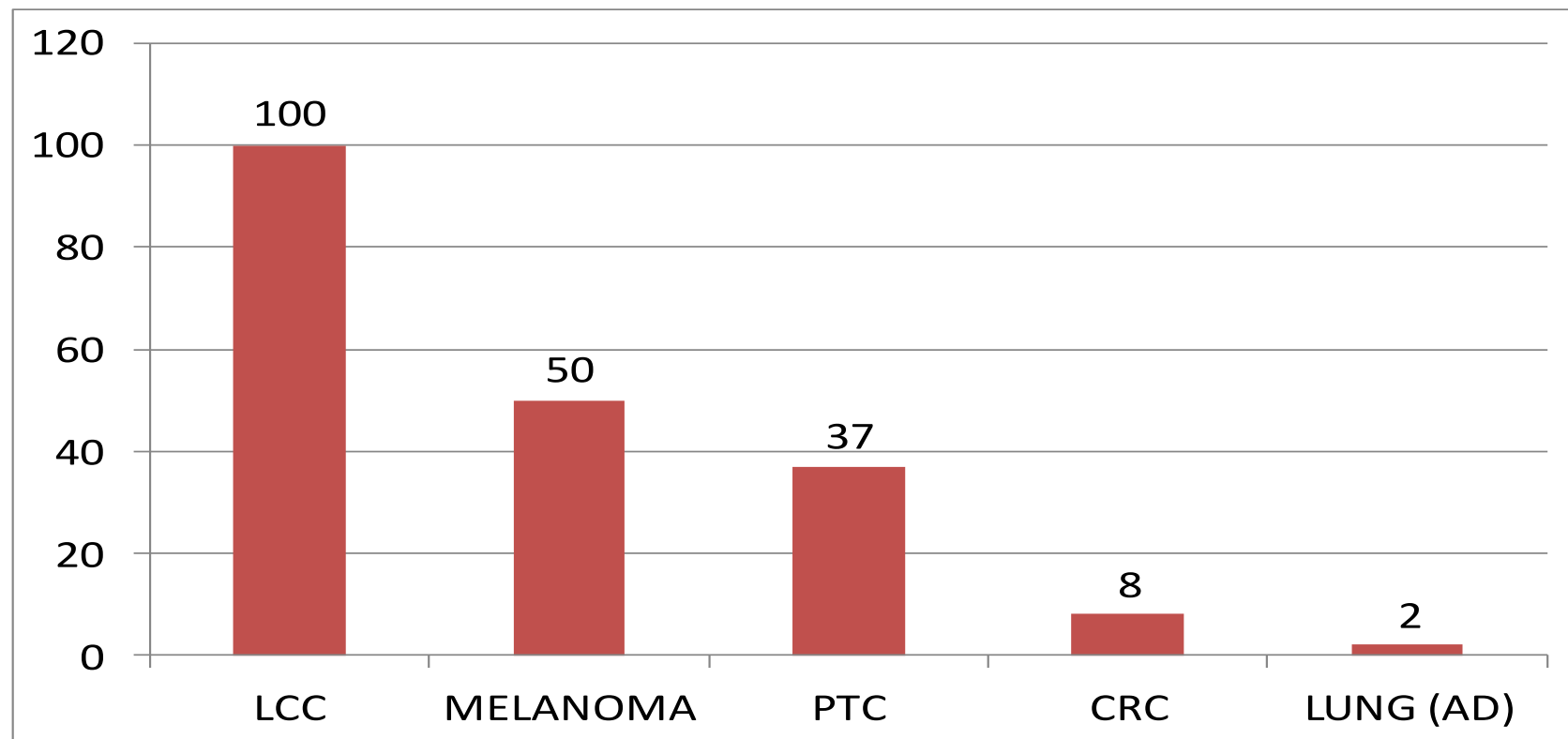
Ba Metabolic disease network



Frequenza mutazione BRAF V600E in vari tumori

Tumori con mutazione BRAF V600E:

- Melanoma
- Leucemia cellule capellute (LCC)
- PTC (tiroide)
- Adenoca polmonare
- Adenoca colon-retto (CRC)
- Ca sieroso ovaio
- Mieloma multiplo
- Glioblastoma
- Ca endometrio
- Ca mammella



Variabilità della risposta al vemurafenib nei tumori con mutazione BRAF V600E

CANCRO	ORR (%)
LCC	96-100
Melanoma	51
Tiroide	38.5
NSCLC	33
Colon	4.8

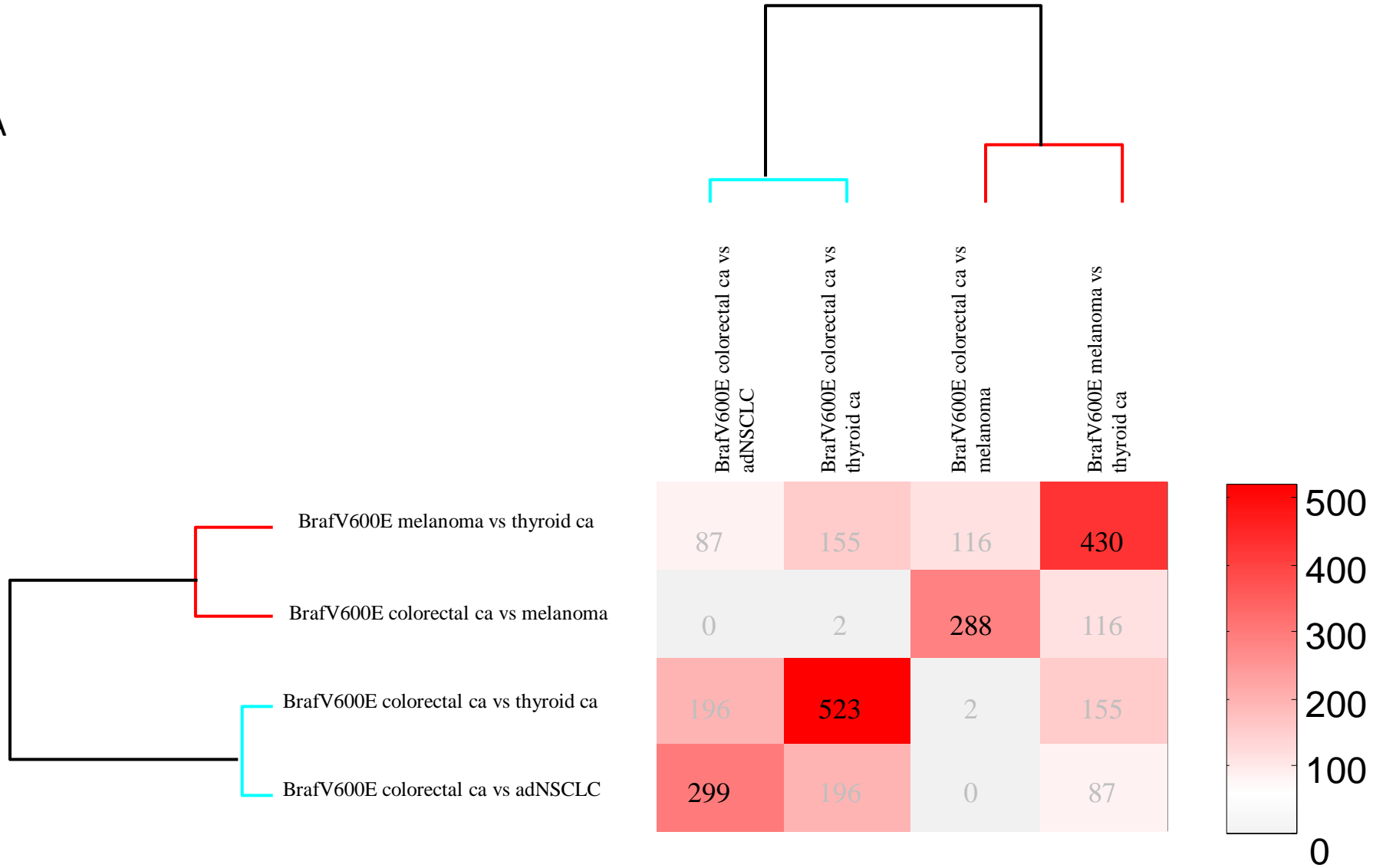
Chapman PB et al. Improved survival with vemurafenib in melanoma with BRAF V600E mutation. BRIM-3 Study Group. N Engl J Med. 2011

Tiacci E et al. Targeting Mutant BRAF in Relapsed or Refractory Hairy-Cell Leukemia. N Engl J Med. 2015

Kopetz S et al. Phase II Pilot Study of Vemurafenib in Patients With Metastatic BRAF-Mutated Colorectal Cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2015

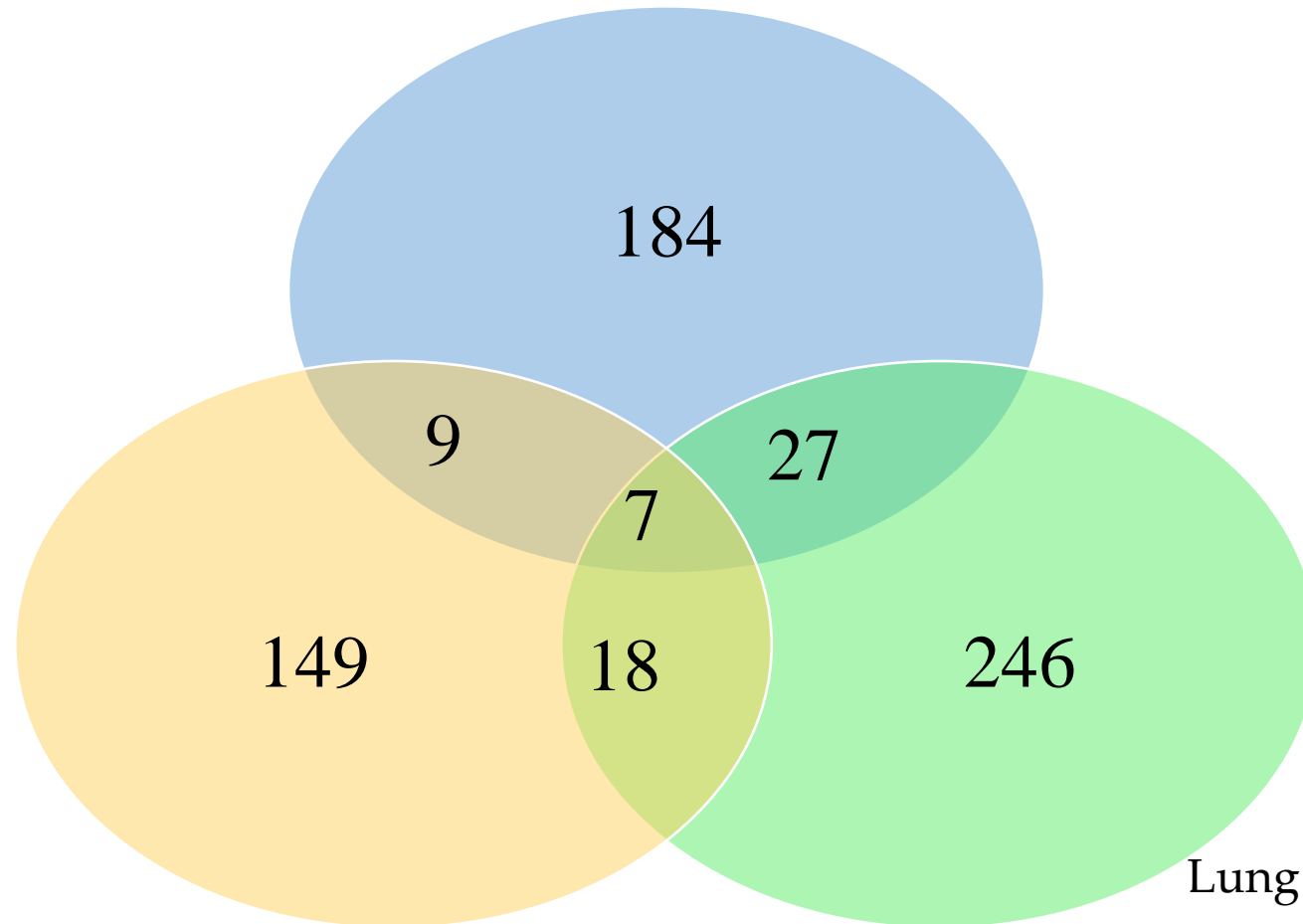
Confronto tra tumori BRAF V600E mutati

AA



Venn diagram showing shared and non-shared switch genes for each BRAF V600E cancer compared to its normal tissue.

Thyroid ca *vs* normal tissue



CRC *vs* normal tissue

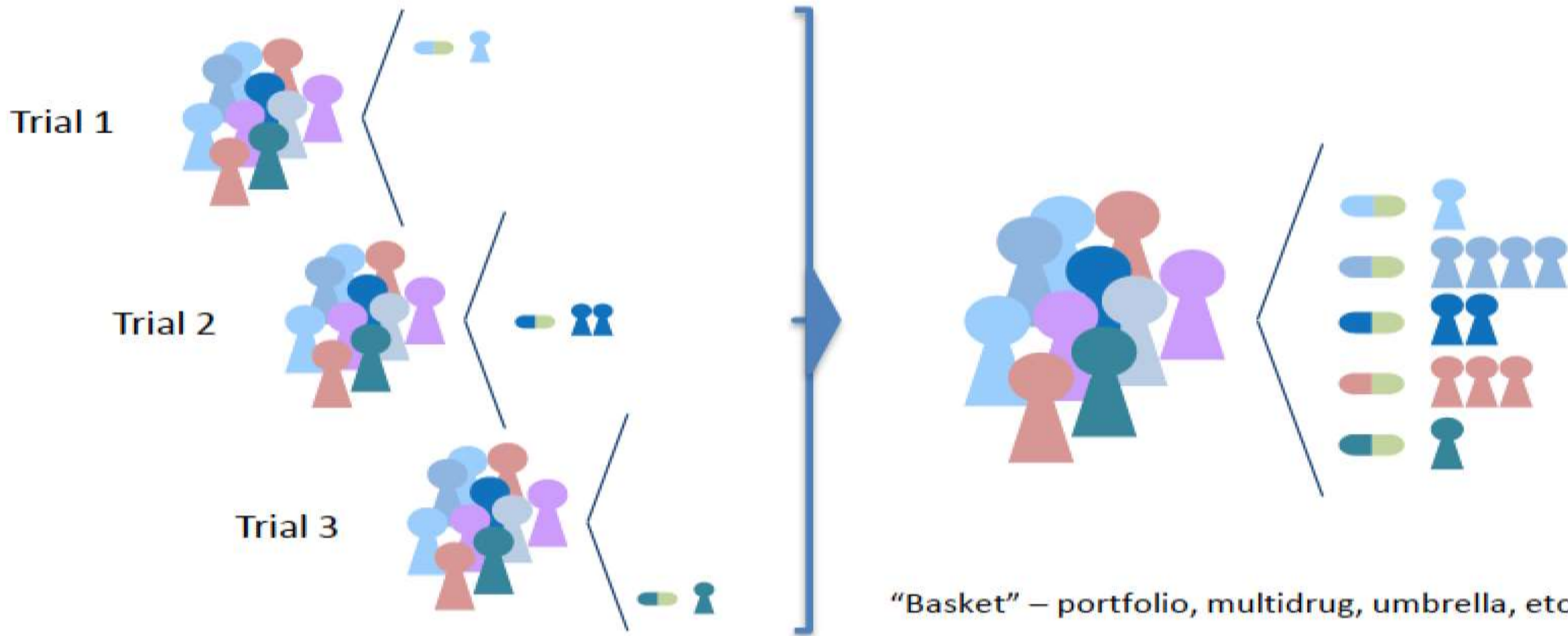
Lung ca *vs* normal tissue



The ROME trial: *from histology to target* *A multi-basket trial*

Choosing the patient for the trial

“Baskets” – choose the trial for the patient

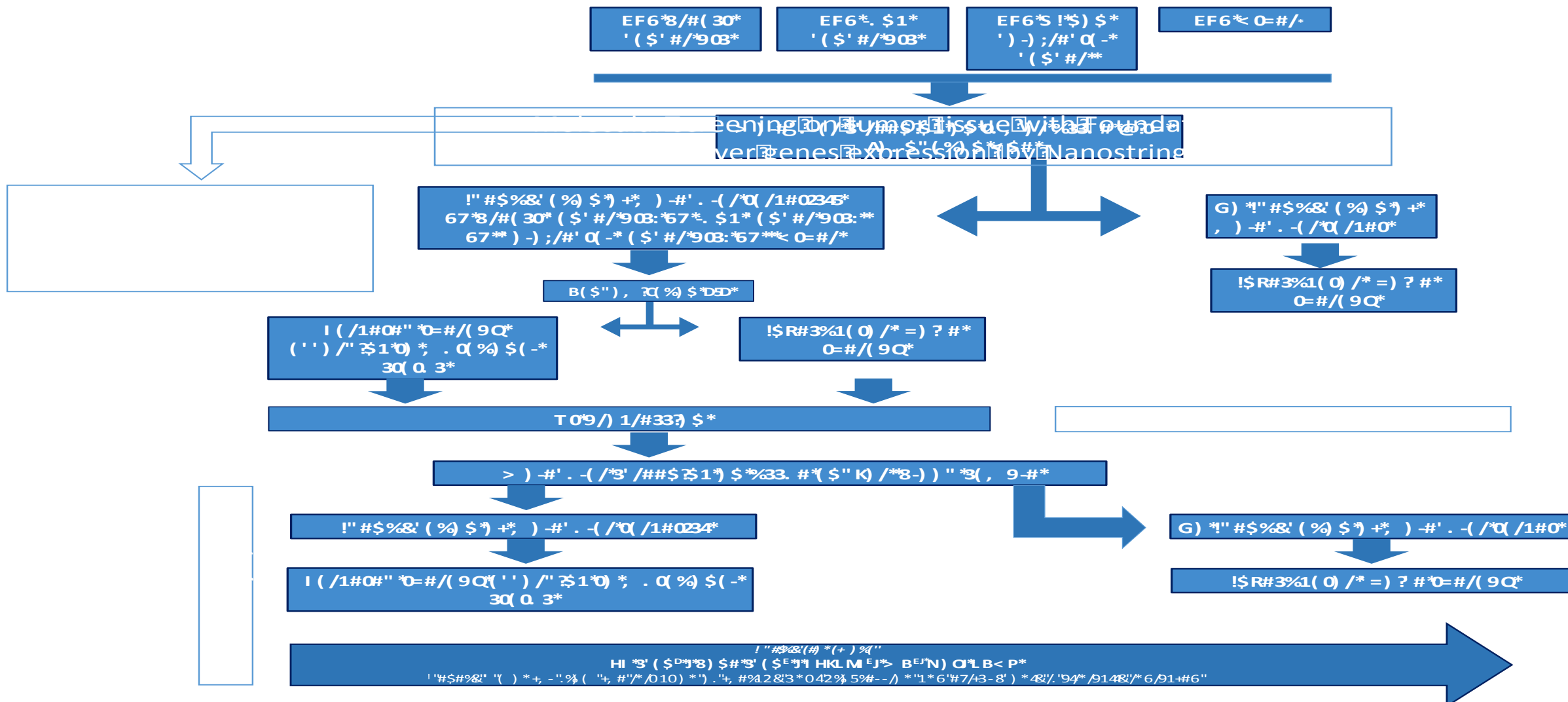


“Basket” – portfolio, multidrug, umbrella, etc...

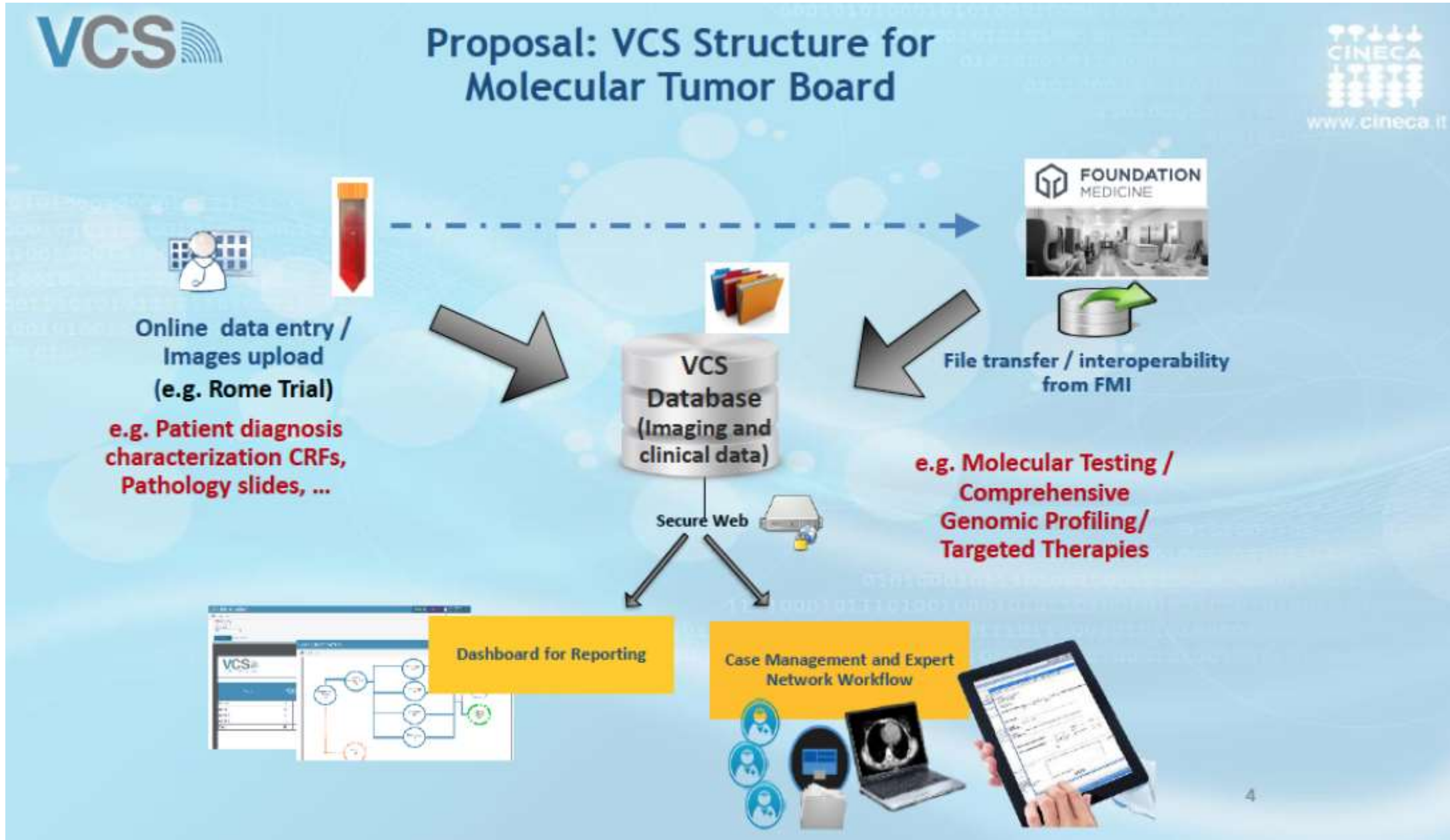


The ROME trial: *from histology to target* *A multi-basket trial*

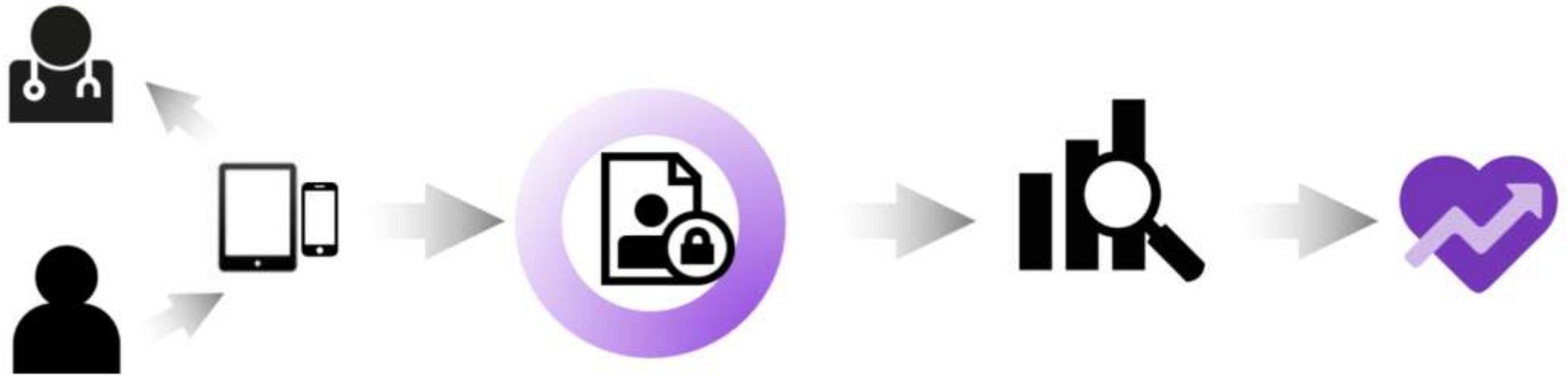
The **ROME** trial: *from histology to target*



Virtual Consultation System



The combination of Patient-Experience with Advanced Data-Analytics could improve clinical outcomes in oncology



1 Patient Experience
to improve patients lives with
personalized, medical and
mobile support tools

2 Advanced data-analytics
to large-scale Patient
Reported Outcome data
providing insights into the
effectiveness of treatments

The combination of Patient-Experience with Advanced Data-Analytics could improve clinical outcomes in oncology

Our proactive approach: Immunosafe

remote monitoring of patients undergoing immunotherapy

3/3

Il paziente segnala al medico il proprio stato di salute e riceve indicazioni terapeutiche.

Sempre e ovunque.

Grazie alla piattaforma **Acotel Health** un solo medico è in grado di monitorare lo stato di decine di pazienti.

SCOPRI DI PIÙ

Critical issues and the challenges for oncologists today

- Understand the dynamic features of the immune system (plus...redundancy, pleiotropic action, epigenetic influences...) and of the immune-drugs
- Actively contribute to the immunoncology revolution (from clinical practice to laboratory and from laboratory to clinical practice)
- Propose a new vision for collaborative studies with Pharma
- Suggest, demand, dictate new rules for regulatory authorities: ***from personalized medicine to personalized oncology***