

COCIR Annual General Assembly

Value of Genomics in the Context of Lung Cancer

Dr. Stefanie Rudolph

dkfz.

GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION



Research for a Life without Cancer



In the course of a lifetime, 1 person in 2 develops cancer, almost 1 person in 4 dies of cancer

Germany 2014

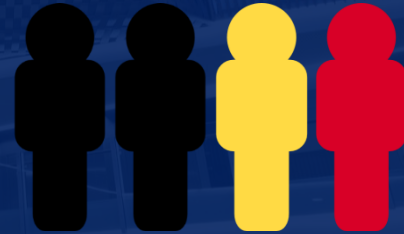
Overall population: 81.2 M

Life expectancy: 81 years

Prevalence: 1.6 M

New cases per year: 0.48 M

Mortality per year: 0.22 M



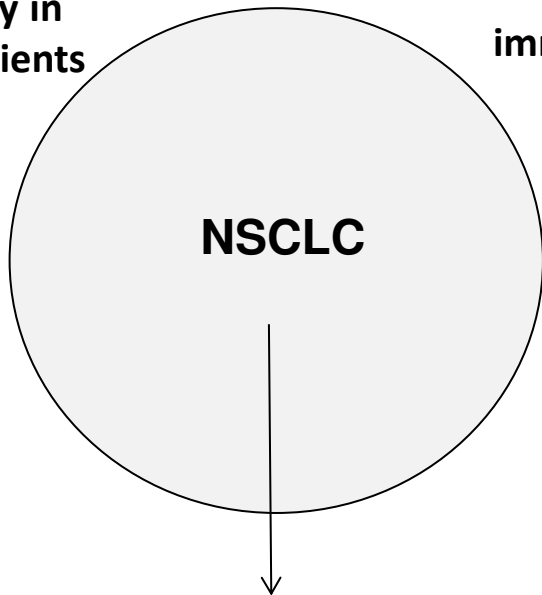
■ Develops cancer
■ Develops and dies of cancer



Systemic cancer therapy turns into personalized therapy: example non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

10 years ago:

chemotherapy in
unselected patients

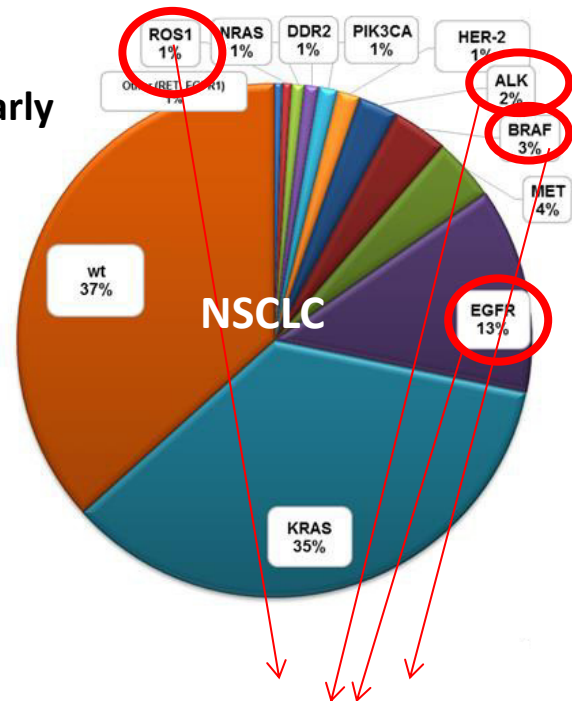
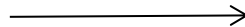


response rate: 20-30%

med. survival: 1 year

today:

targeted therapy (and
immunotherapy) in molecularly
selected subgroups



response rates: 60-70%

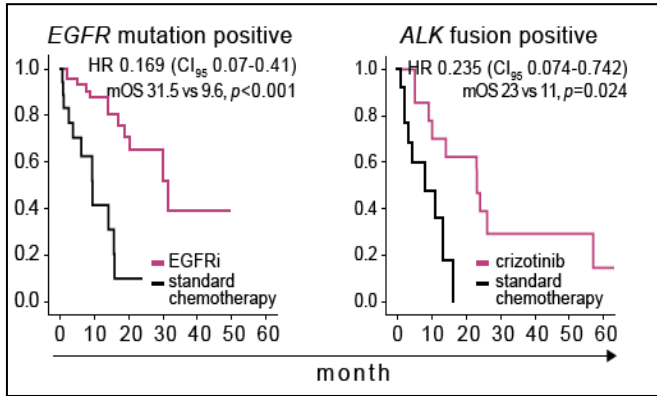
med. survival 5 years and more

better tolerability

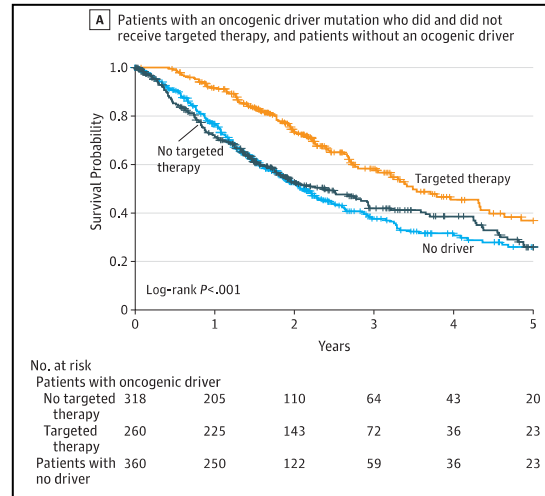
Personalized treatment prolongs survival substantially

Registry data

Germany: Network Genomic Medicine

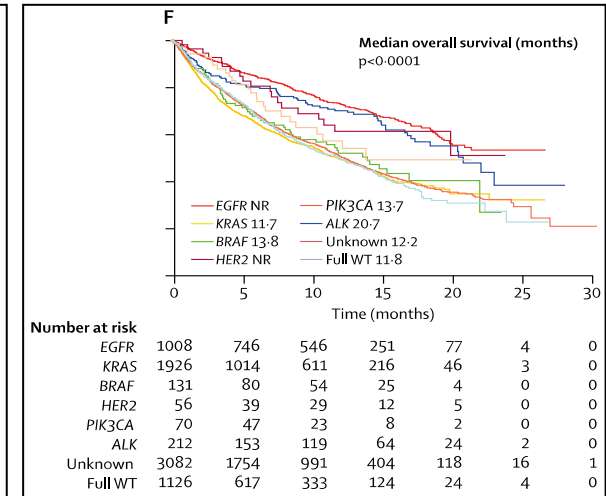


USA: Lung Cancer Mutational Consortium



Kris et al. JAMA
2014;311:1998-2006

France: INCA cohort



Barlesi et al. Lancet
2016;387:1415-26

The Clinical Lung Cancer Genome Project and
Network Genomic Medicine. Sci Transl Med
2013;5:209ra153

ROS1 self-help group: molecular testing, off-label treatment and clinical trials save lives



Bärbel Söhlke
<http://ros1-krebs.de/>
<https://ros1cancer.com/>

Molecular test rates are not acceptable in Germany

Nicht-Plattenepithel-Karzinom	HJ1 2016 (n=157)	HJ2 2016 (n=249)	HJ1 2017 (n=309)	HJ2 2017 (n=492)	HJ1 2018 (n=525)	Gesamt (n=1732)
Auf DrLTs getestet bei Erstlinie						
Yes	141 (89.8%)	232 (93.2%)	290 (93.9%)	464 (94.3%)	504 (96.0%)	1631 (94.2%)
DrLTs tested at 1st-line						
EGFR	117 (74.5%)	197 (79.1%)	233 (75.4%)	372 (75.6%)	396 (75.4%)	1315 (75.9%)
ROS-1	84 (53.5%)	141 (56.6%)	190 (61.5%)	333 (67.7%)	338 (64.4%)	1086 (62.7%)
PD-L1	31 (19.7%)	70 (28.1%)	162 (52.4%)	349 (70.9%)	391 (74.5%)	1003 (57.9%)
ALK	115 (73.2%)	183 (73.5%)	226 (73.1%)	369 (75.0%)	386 (73.5%)	1279 (73.8%)
BRAF	47 (29.9%)	74 (29.7%)	115 (37.2%)	258 (52.4%)	283 (53.9%)	777 (44.9%)

Challenges

- Implementation of centralized high-end molecular multiplex (NGS-based) diagnostics in research-driven cancer centers
- Establishment of regional networks to enable access of all patients with lung cancer
- State-of-the-art, pharma-independent counseling regarding therapeutic consequences of molecular diagnostics
- Rapid innovation transfer (from bench to bedside)
- Evaluation of personalized therapy: data ownership of the patient

Approaches

- Centralized NGS-testing in (national) Network Genomic Medicine containing a clinical trial program with focus on early phase trials → proof of principle for implementation of personalized care



Network
Genomic Medicine
Lung Cancer



nNGM

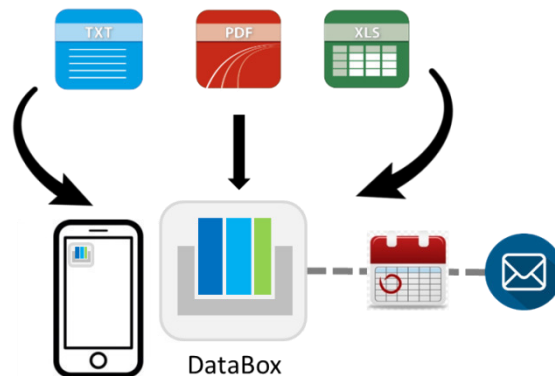
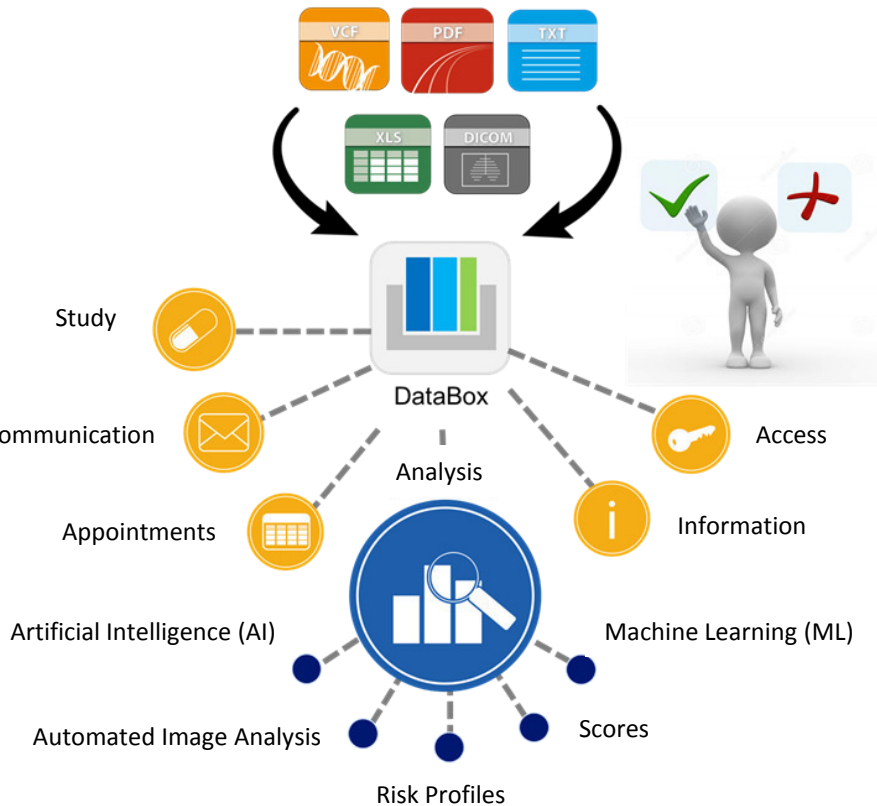
National Network
Genomic Medicine
Lung Cancer

- Improving the availability of data for research through patient empowerment over their data (establishing a patient-centered health data platform) → integration of innovative big-data analysis concepts and artificial intelligence in the platform possible if agreed by individual patient

DataBox



DataBox – patient-centered health platform



Providing patient data in **one central database**

- Available
- Structured
- Functional
- Complete

Patient-empowered data

SPONSORED BY THE



Federal Ministry of Education and Research



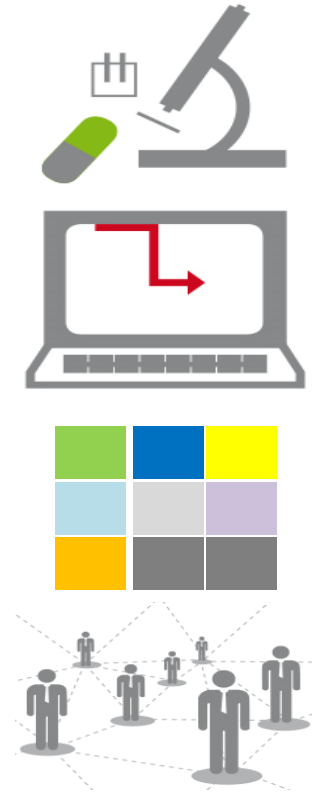
Supported by:



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

Personalized oncology

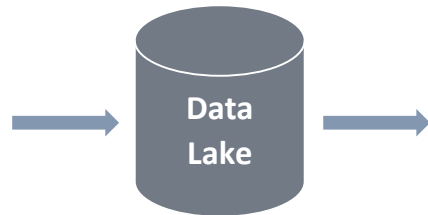
- Must **RECONSIDER** old and new approaches
- Provides great **OPPORTUNITIES** for the future
- Needs **INTELLIGENT** data
- Is a **TEAM ACHIEVEMENT**
- Is based on **PATIENT EMPOWERMENT**
- Needs a **LEARNING** (evidence-generating) **SYSTEM**



Genomic Data Analysis

High Throughput Genomic Data*

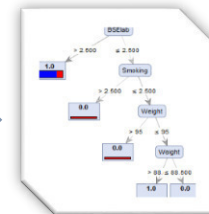
...ttgtagcatgagccactgcaagaaaccttaactgcagcctaataatggtttctt
tgggataacttttaagtacataaaagactatcaacttaattotgatcatatttgtt
gaataaaataagtaaaatgtcttggaaacaaaagcttttaacatccatataagacta
tctatatagctatctatctctatatagctatttttttaacttctttattttctta
caaggtttagacaaatcaaaagagaagaggtgcacattcttaaatgaagagta
agctcgcacgattatgaaagtgaactctaacctttgaaaacttttaggttggaaaa
caaatgctttgaacattaaaaagttcagatgtaaaagttgaaaggttaagtataaa
caatcaatataagaaaattgatgcaaaactattagataaaaggttaactacatccc
tactagaattctcaacttaactgggtgtgtggaagaaacatactttcaaat...



Machine Learning

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
X = data_first[:,0:10]
y = data_first[:,10]
cv_obj = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5)
pipe_lr = Pipeline([
    ( 'S', StandardScaler()),
    ( 'C', LogisticRegression(penalty='l2',
                             random_state = 1))
])
classif_name = 'Logistic Regression'
# Logistic Regression as a benchmark model
# Run classifier with cross-validation and plot ROC curve
plt.figure()
```

Predictive Model



Several Machine Learning Use Cases

Diagnose cancer types

- Automated and fast classification
- Insight in discriminative features

Predict Tumor Board (TB) treatment decisions

- Reduced TB effort from hrs to min
- Deployable where TB unavailable

Predict treatment outcomes

- Treatment success estimation
- Best treatment recommend.

Dimensionality:

many more variables than patients

Missing data:

genomic studies regularly report missing data

Challenges

Rarity:

some cancer types very rare

Computat. issues:

high-performance computing HW required

* Leung et al. Machine Learning in Genomic Medicine, Proc. of the IEEE, Vol. 104, No. 1, pp. 176-197, 2016

Exempl. Use-Case: Cancer Classification

Goal: Can we classify between five cancer types using public gene expression cancer RNA-Seq data*?

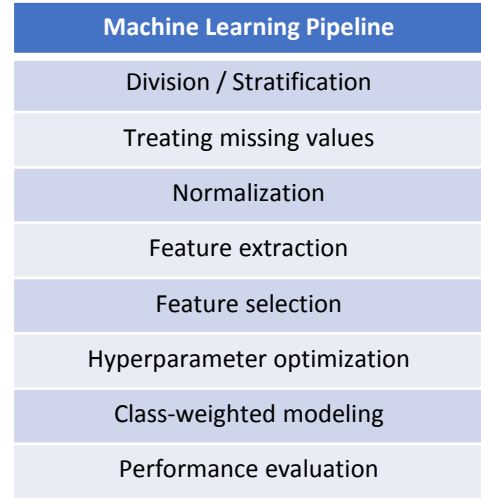
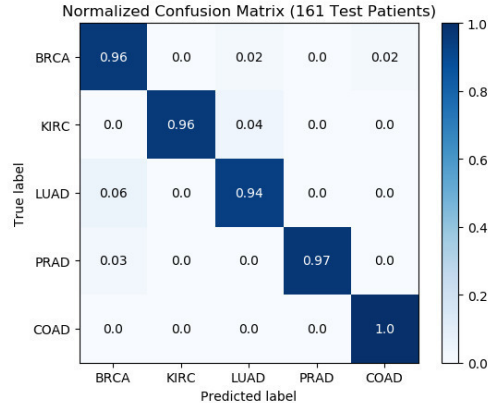
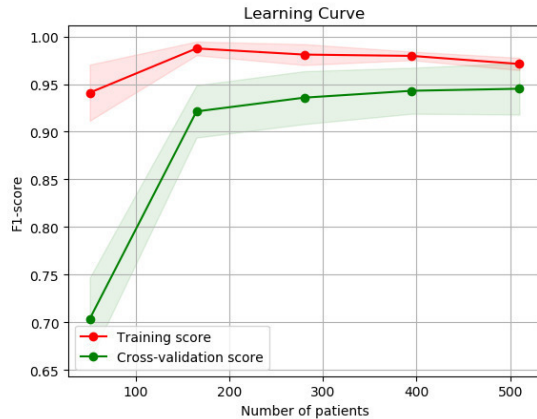
20531!!! features

801 patients

Pat./Feat.	Gene_0	Gene_1	...	Gene_20531	Cancer_type
Pat_1	3.2	1.3	...	4.2	BRCA
Pat_2	1.7	2.8	...	3.4	KIRC
...
Pat_801	4.3	1.25	...	3.1	LUAD

Legend

BRCA: Breast invasive carcinoma
 KIRC: Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma
 LUAD: Lung adenocarcinoma
 PRAD: Prostate adenocarcinoma
 COAD: Colon adenocarcinoma



Thank you!

Thanks to

the members of the DataBox team at DKFZ (German Cancer Research Center), Siemens Healthineers and SAP

the members of the (n)NGM team for their support in the clinical context and for providing some slides for this presentation



Network
Genomic Medicine
Lung Cancer



nNGM

National Network
Genomic Medicine
Lung Cancer

SPONSORED BY THE



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

SIEMENS
Healthineers

dkfz.
GERMAN
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
IN THE HEIMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION
.....
Research for a Life without Cancer



SAP Health 

Supported by:



Federal Ministry
of Health

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag





Disclaimer

Please note that the product information presented here is provisional. Future products/solutions and/or future product claims can differ from the information in this presentation.