



CUR.A.R.T.E.

ALIMENTAZIONE, RICERCA, TERAPIA, EMOZIONE

Convegno di **Fondazione IncontraDonna** | PRIMA EDIZIONE

ROMA, 14 | 06 | 2023

BOSCOLO CIRCO MASSIMO

FONDAZIONE
**Incontra
Donna**
OCCUPIAMOCI DI SALUTE

INNOVAZIONE E NETWORK NELLA GESTIONE DELLA NEOPLASIA MAMMARIA

Profilazione molecolare e test genomici

Fabio Puglisi

Con il contributo non condizionante di:

FUJIFILM

Profilazione molecolare e test genomici

Fabio Puglisi

- Università degli Studi di Udine
- IRCCS CRO di Aviano



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Potential conflicts of interest*

- Amgen
- Astrazeneca**
- Daichii Sankyo
- Celgene
- Eisai**
- Eli Lilly
- Exact Sciences
- Gilead
- GSK
- Ipsen
- Menarini
- MSD
- Novartis
- Pierre-Fabre
- Pfizer
- Roche**
- Seagen
- Takeda
- Viatris

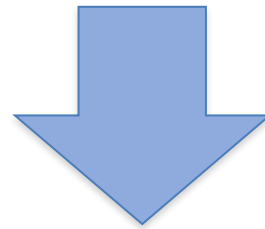
*honoraria for advisory boards, activities as a speaker, travel grants, research grants

**research funding

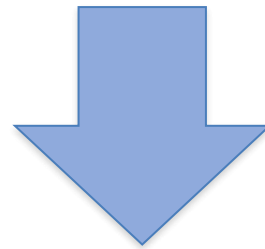
Views are my own, and do not necessarily represent opinions or positions of University of Udine, or IRCCS National Cancer Institute, Centro di riferimento Oncologico, Aviano.

Processo decisionale terapeutico

Dal beneficio proporzionale (hazard ratio) al beneficio assoluto



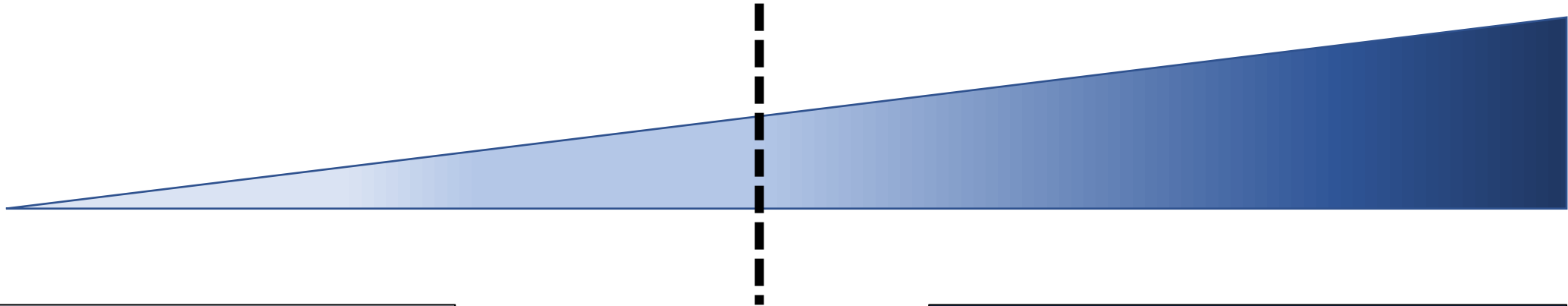
Dall'effetto medio (popolazione in studio) all'effetto individuale



Stima del rischio di recidiva
(beneficio assoluto)



Tradurre il “continuum” clinico-biologico in una decisione dicotomica

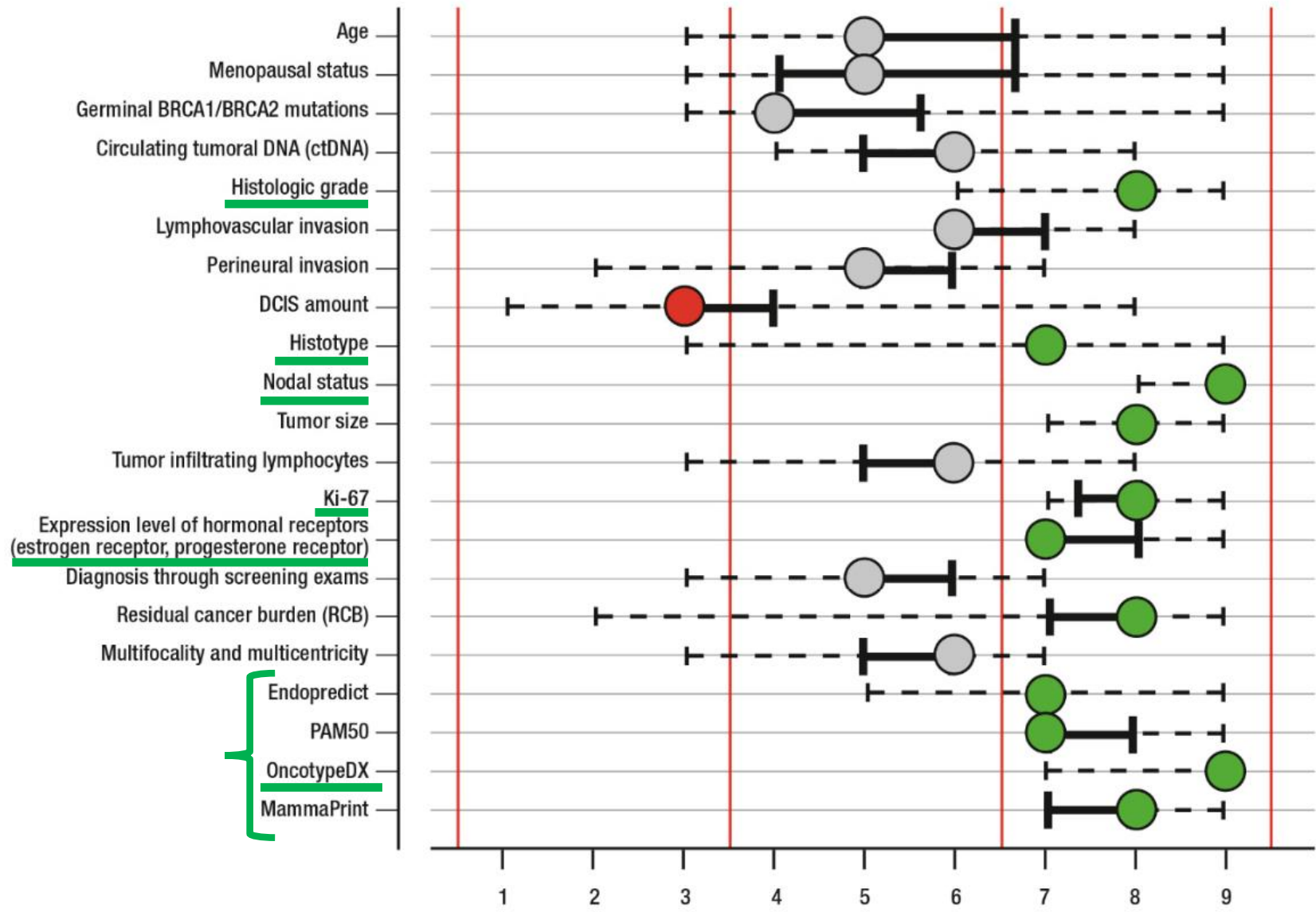


Basso rischio

- NO chemioterapia
- 5 anni di terapia endocrina
- TAM in premenopausa
- NO escalation

Alto rischio

- Chemioterapia
- 7-8 anni di terapia endocrina
- EXE + a-LHRH in premenopausa
- Inibitori di CDK4/6 + terapia endocrina



Relevance as prognostic factor

green (high), gray (moderate), red (poor)

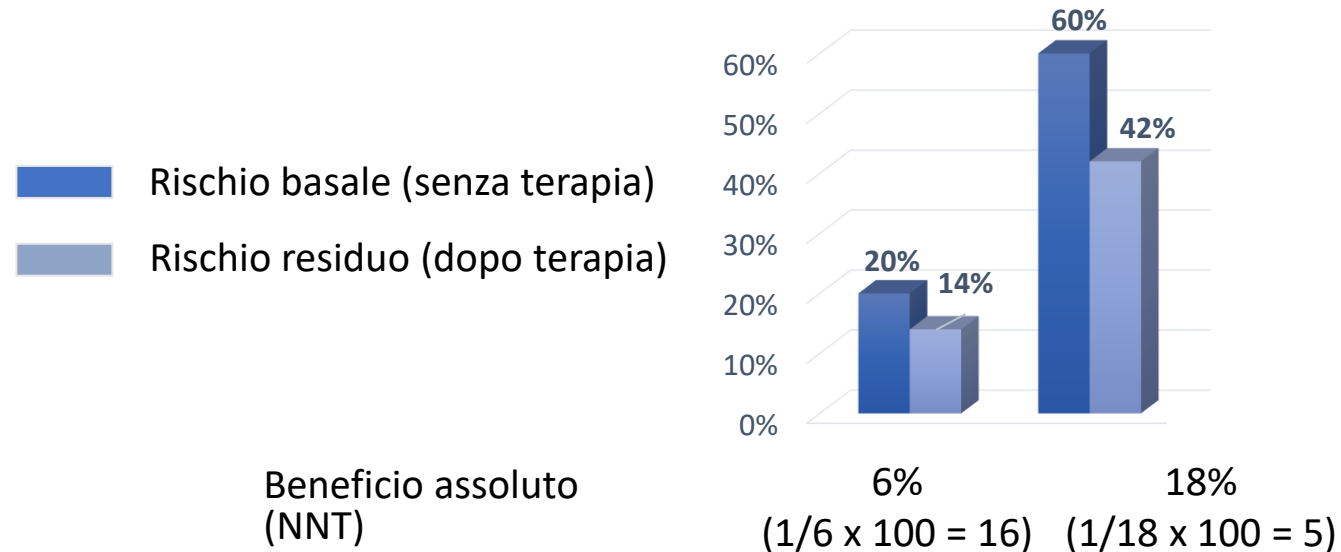
Garutti M, et al. Cancers 2022;14(8):1898.

Dal beneficio proporzionale (hazard ratio) al beneficio assoluto

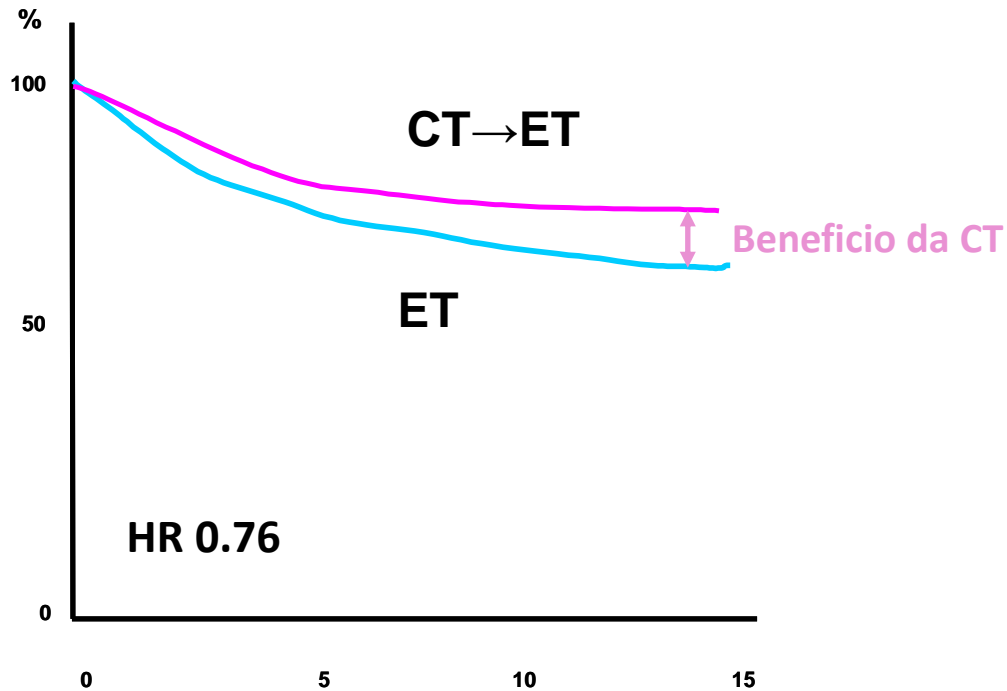
Un trattamento produce, in media, una riduzione relativa del rischio di recidiva del 30% (hazard ratio 0.7)



Pazienti a rischio più alto, stimato sulla base dei fattori prognostici, ottengono un beneficio assoluto maggiore



Dal “One size fits all” alla “Medicina Personalizzata”

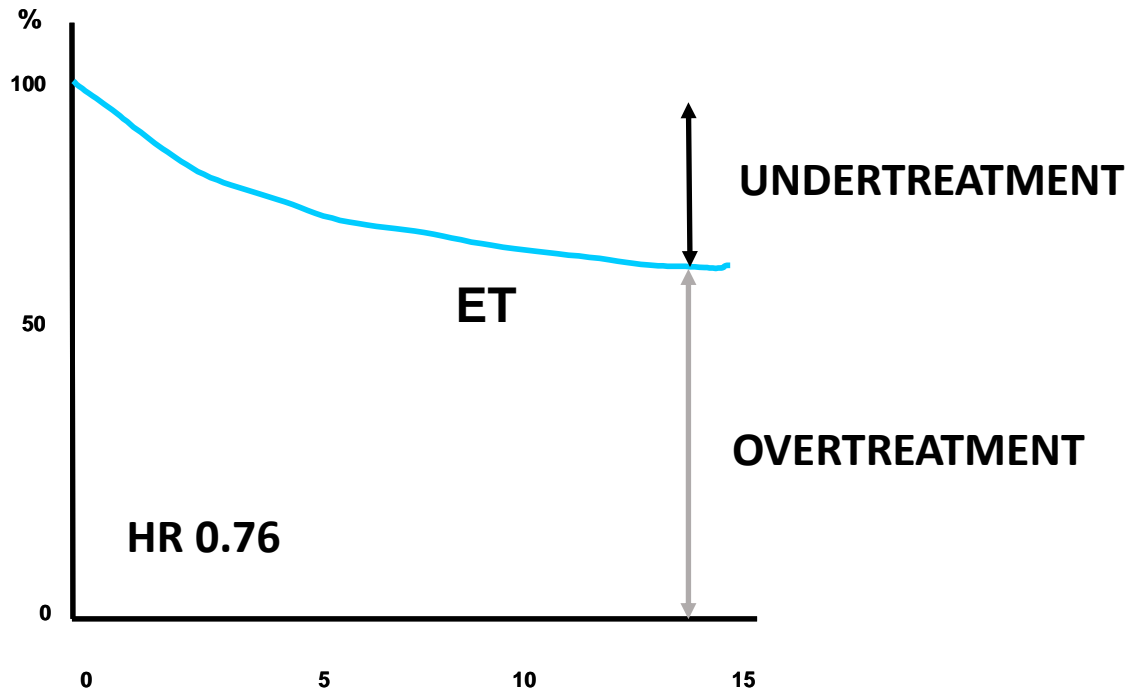


CT = chemioterapia
ET = endocrinoterapia

Chemio con antracicline *versus* no chemio

Category	Events/woman-years Allocated anth.	Events/woman-years Allocated control	Logrank O-E	Variance of O-E	Ratio of annual event rates Anth. : Control
(f) ER status ($\chi^2_1 = 0.7$; 2p = 0.4; NS)					
ER-poor	484/8593 (5.6%/y)	578/7009 (8.2%/y)	-80.2	211.2	0.68 (SE 0.06)
ER+	1118/24872 (4.5%/y)	1408/23352 (6.0%/y)	-135.2	436.5	0.73 (SE 0.04)
Subsets of ER+					
ER+, chem+end. vs end. only ‡	882/21412 (4.1%/y)	1121/20163 (5.6%/y)	-92.3	330.3	0.76 (SE 0.05)
ER+ PR-poor	273/5019 (5.4%/y)	369/4983 (7.4%/y)	-44.6	117.7	0.68 (SE 0.08)
ER+ PR+	759/18187 (4.2%/y)	964/17051 (5.7%/y)	-92.9	305.2	0.74 (SE 0.05)
(i) Tumour differentiation and ER ($\chi^2_3 = 1.1$; p = 0.8; NS)					
Poorly, ER-poor	97/1789 (5.4%/y)	120/1499 (8.0%/y)	-17.1	42.0	0.67 (SE 0.13)
Poorly, ER+	145/2707 (5.4%/y)	171/2446 (7.0%/y)	-19.3	64.1	0.74 (SE 0.11)
Mod./Well ER-poor	77/1090 (7.1%/y)	79/899 (8.8%/y)	-5.1	29.1	
Mod./Well ER+	340/7386	417/7247	-41.5	162.2	0.77 (SE 0.07)

Chi beneficia realmente dalla chemioterapia?

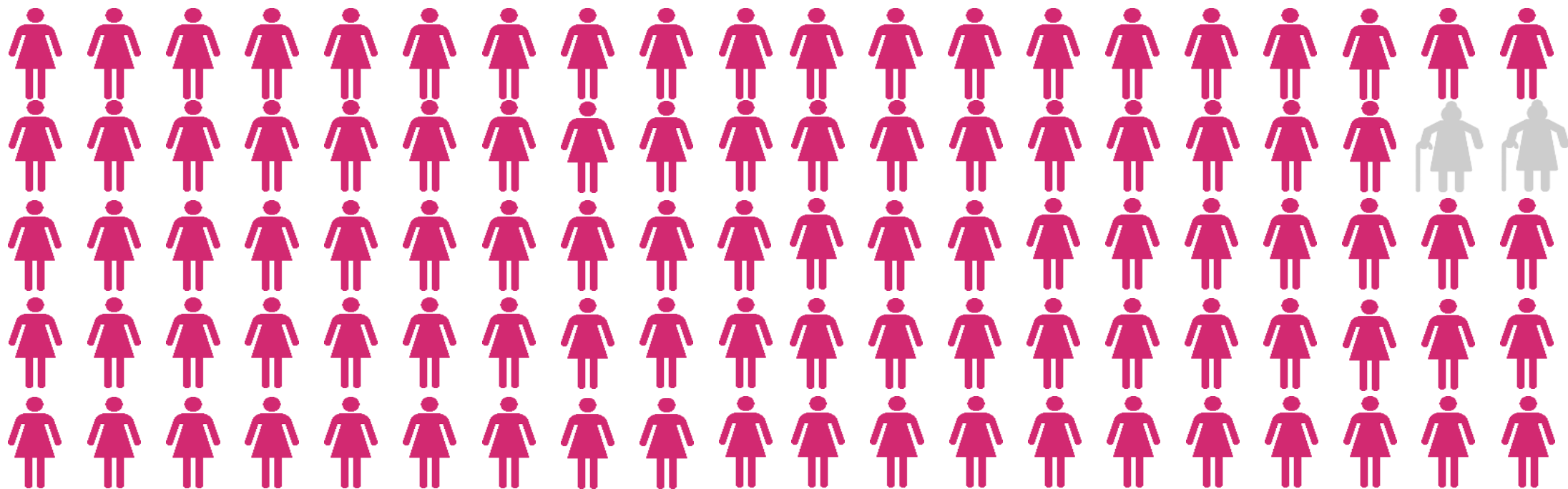


CT = chemioterapia
ET = endocrinoterapia

Chemio con antracicline *versus* no chemio

Subsets of ER+	Chemio	No Chemio	HR	SE	Forest Plot	HR (SE)
ER+, chem+end. vs end. only ‡	882/21412 (4.1%/y)	1121/20163 (5.6%/y)	-92.3	330.3		0.76 (SE 0.05)
Ditto, age < 55	223/4838 (4.6%/y)	293/5256 (5.6%/y)	-16.2	84.9		0.83 (SE 0.10)
Ditto, 55 - 69	607/15225 (4.0%/y)	756/13728 (5.5%/y)	-66.8	232.9		0.75 (SE 0.06)
ER+ PR-poor	273/5019 (5.4%/y)	369/4983 (7.4%/y)	-44.6	117.7		0.68 (SE 0.08)
ER+ PR+	759/18187 (4.2%/y)	964/17051 (5.7%/y)	-92.9	305.2		0.74 (SE 0.05)
ER+ N0/N-	92/2822 (3.3%/y)	121/2853 (4.2%/y)	-16.9	47.6		0.70 (SE 0.12)
ER+ N1-3	470/14782 (3.2%/y)	544/13971 (3.9%/y)	-36.5	184.7		0.82 (SE 0.07)
ER+ N4+	460/6404 (7.2%/y)	619/5786 (10.7%/y)	-60.7	160.7		0.69 (SE 0.07)
ER10-99 fmol/mg	540/11773 (4.6%/y)	729/11074 (6.6%/y)	-74.8	213.5		0.70 (SE 0.06)
ER100+ fmol/mg	398/9488 (4.2%/y)	471/9242 (5.1%/y)	-25.2	139.5		0.83 (SE 0.08)

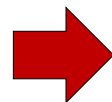
Razionale per la personalizzazione del trattamento in pazienti con carcinoma mammario HR+/HER2-



100 pazienti

15% HER2+

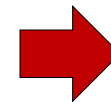
10% TNBC



75 HR+/HER2-

5% ≥ 4 lfn positivi

2-3% fragilità per CT



70 HR+/HER2- BC pts

Quale è il beneficio di

aggiungere la CT alla ET?

TAILORx: Sopravvivenza libera da recidiva a distanza, % a 9 anni

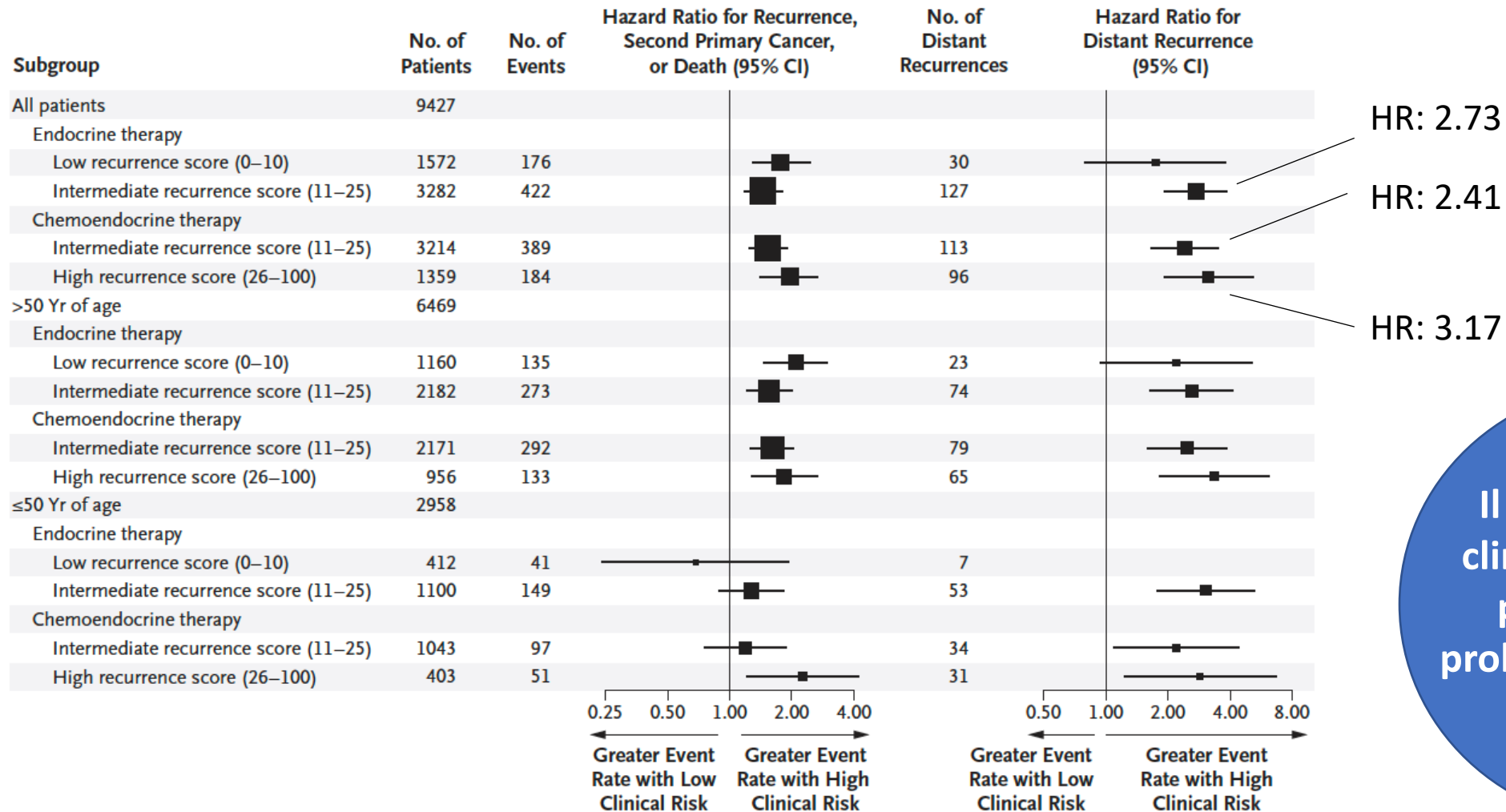
Tutte le pazienti

0–11	11–25	≥26
ET: 96.8%	ET: 94.5% CT: 95.0% Differenza assoluta: 0.5%	CT + ET: 86.8%

Pazienti di età ≤50 anni, n=2216

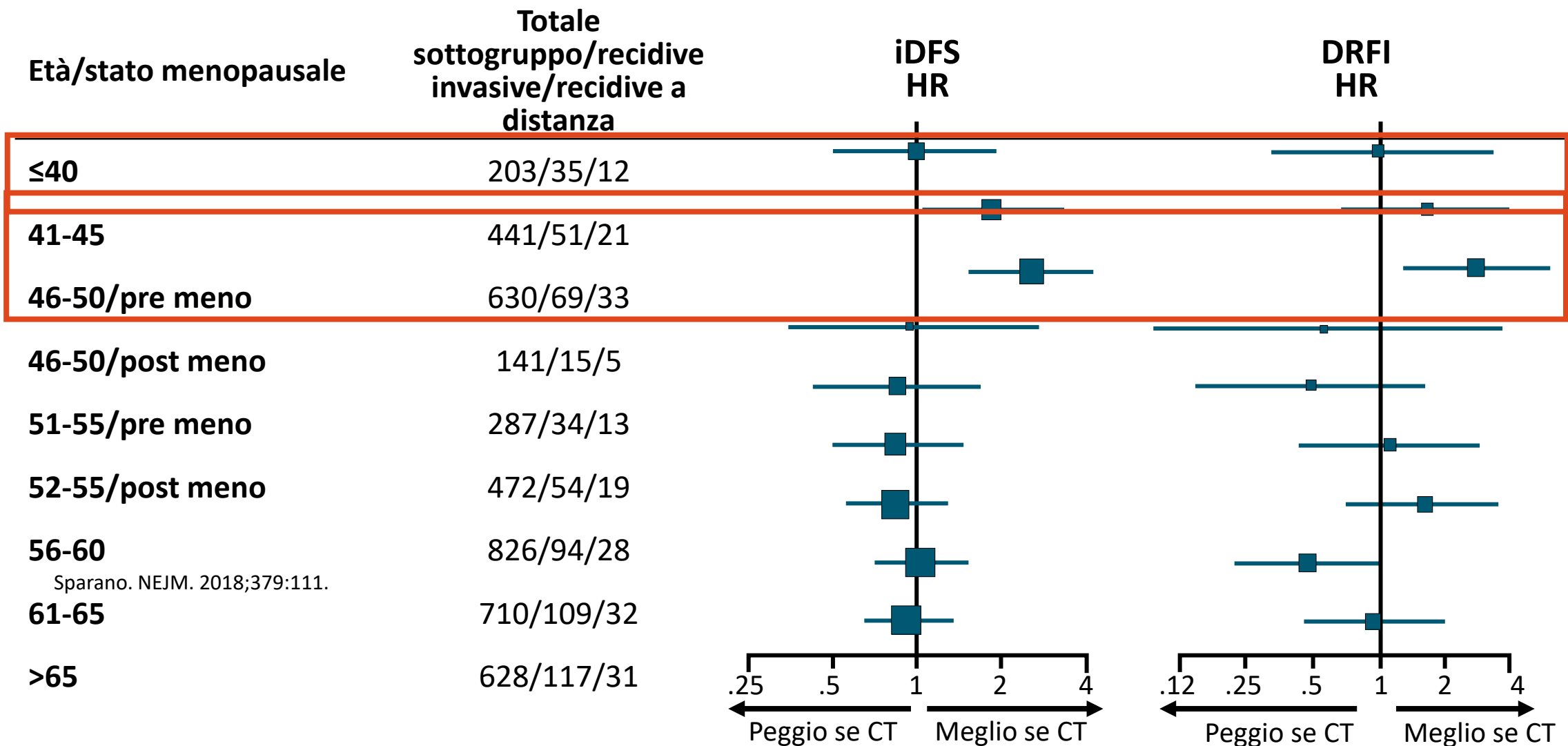
0–11	11–15	16–20	21–25	≥26
ET: 98.5%	ET: 97.2% CT+ET: 98.0%	ET: 93.6% CT+ET: 95.2%	ET: 86.9% CT+ET: 93.4%	CT+ET: 88.7%
	Differenza assoluta: 0.8%	Differenza assoluta: 1.6%	Differenza assoluta: 6.5%	

Integrazione dei test genomici (recurrence score) e fattori clinicopatologici (dimensioni, grado istologico)



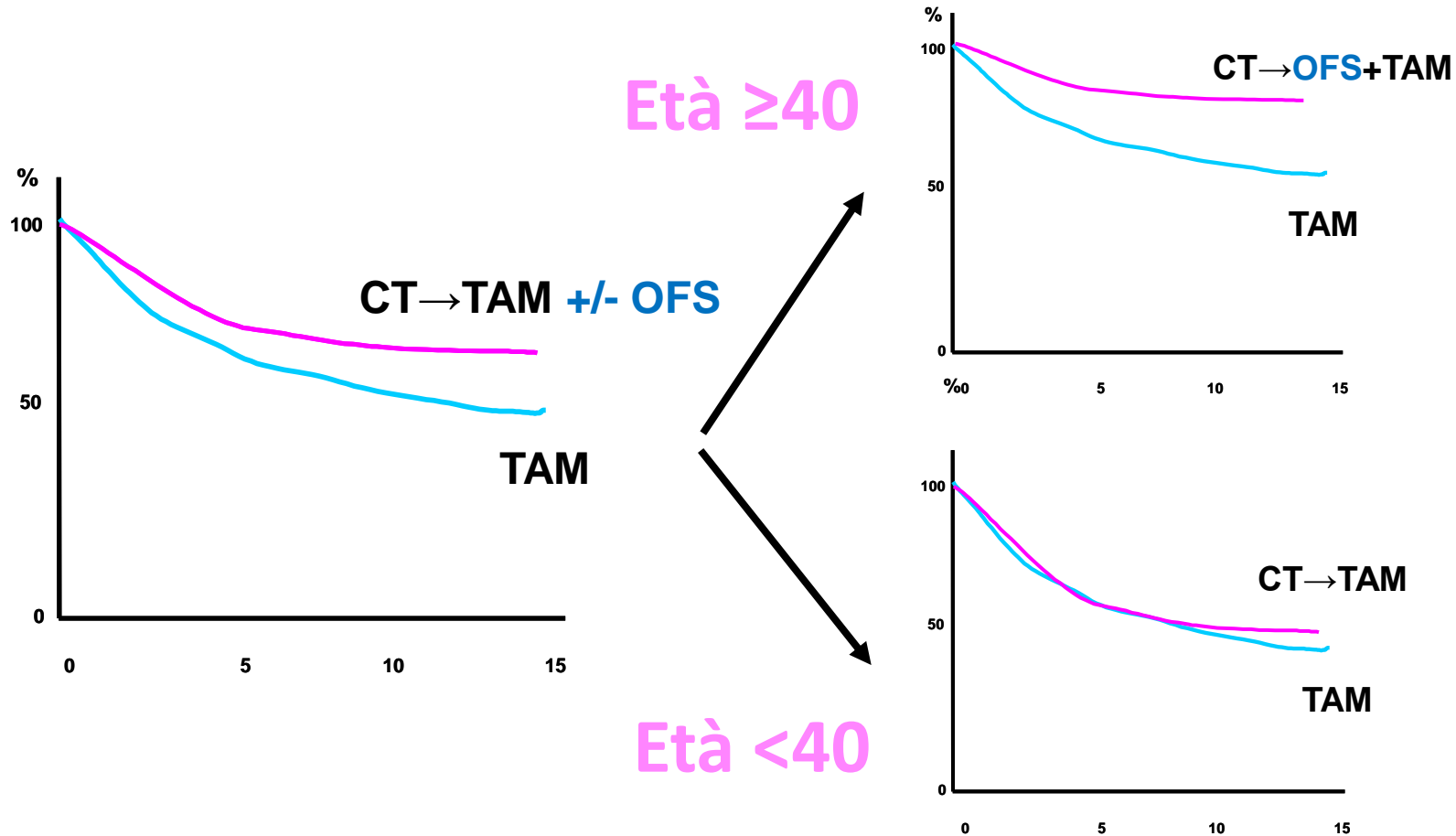
Il livello di rischio clinico-patologico è predittivo della probabilità di recidiva a distanza

TAILORx RS 16-25: Impatto dell'età e dello stato menopausale



Bias negli studi con OncotypeDx

Tamoxifen da solo nel braccio di controllo



MINISTERO DELLA SALUTE

DECRETO 18 maggio 2021.

Modalità di riparto e requisiti di utilizzo del fondo per i test genomici ormonoresponsivo per il carcinoma mammario in stadio precoce.

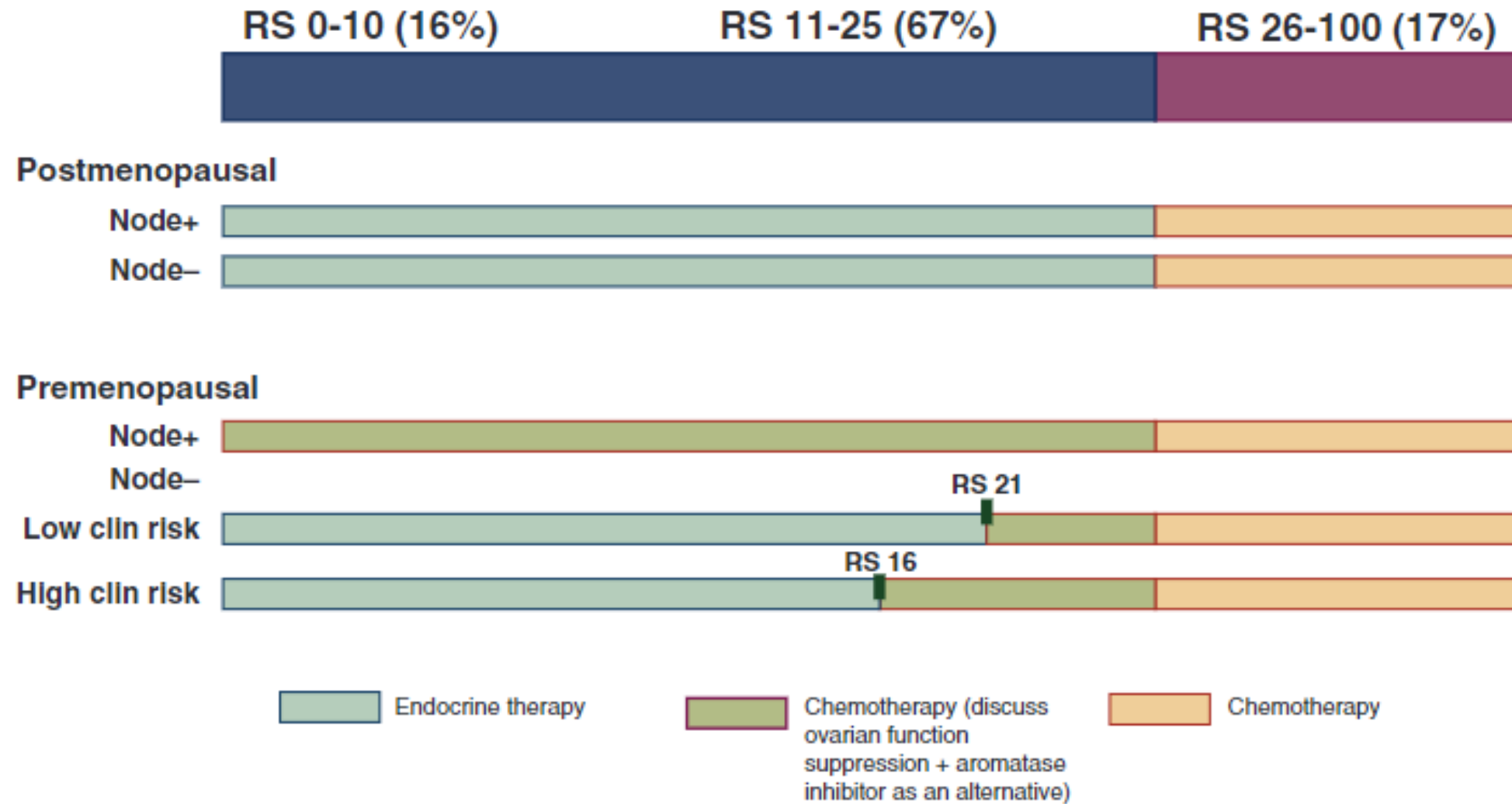
BASSO RISCHIO	ALTO RISCHIO
Le seguenti 5 caratteristiche	Almeno 4 delle seguenti caratteristiche
G1 T1 (a-b)* Ki 67 <20% ER>80% N Negativo	G3 T3 T4 Ki 67>30% ER<30% N Positivo (>3 linfonodi non indicazione al <i>test</i>)
*In caso di T1a non è indicato l'accesso al <i>test</i> in presenza di almeno altri 2 parametri favorevoli	

Stadio I-IIIa, ER+/HER2-

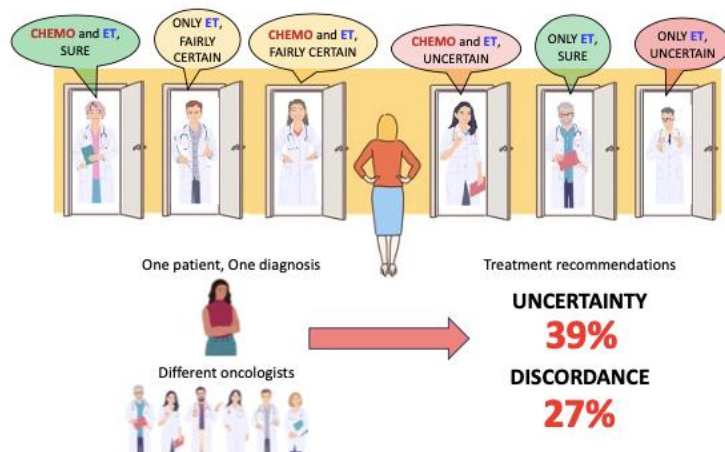
Non indicazione per:

- ≥ 4 linfonodi positivi
- Basso o alto rischio
- Paziente non candidabile a CT
- Paziente che rifiuta CT

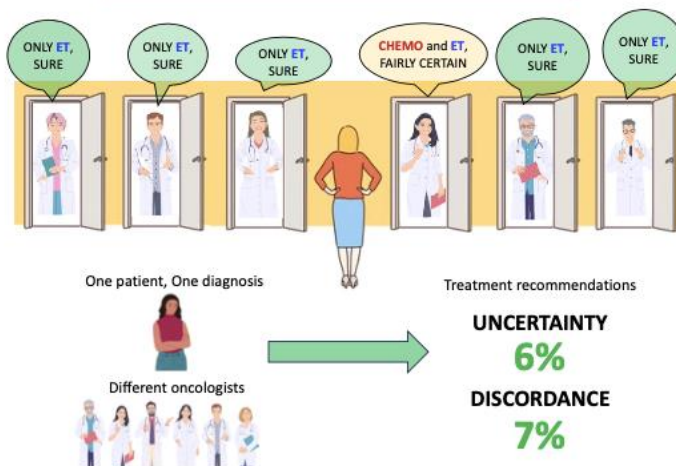
La proposta terapeutica



WITHOUT ONCOTYPE DX RESULTS



WITH ONCOTYPE DX RESULTS



ARTICLE OPEN



Oncotype DX results increase concordance in adjuvant chemotherapy recommendations for early-stage breast cancer

Luca Licata^{1,2,21}, Giulia Viale^{1,2,21}, Mario Giuliano³, Giuseppe Curigliano^{4,5}, Mariana Chavez-MacGregor⁶, Julia Foldi⁷, Oluc Joseph Collins⁹, Lucia Del Mastro^{10,11}, Fabio Puglisi^{12,13}, Filippo Montemurro¹⁴, Claudio Vernieri^{15,16}, Lorenzo Gerrat Sara Giordano¹⁸, Alessia Rognone^{1,2}, Lorenzo Sica^{1,2}, Oreste Davide Gentilini¹⁹, Stefano Cascinu^{1,2}, Lajos Pusztai^{10,20}, Antonio Giordano^{18,22}, Carmen Criscitiello^{4,5,22} and Giampaolo Bianchini^{1,2,22}✉

Adjuvant chemotherapy recommendations for ER+/HER2- early-stage breast cancers (eBC) involve integrating prognostic and predictive information which rely on physician judgment; this can lead to discordant recommendations. In this study we aim to evaluate whether Oncotype DX improves confidence and agreement among oncologists in adjuvant chemotherapy recommendations. We randomly select 30 patients with ER+/HER2- eBC and recurrence score (RS) available from an institutional database. We ask 16 breast oncologists with varying years of clinical practice in Italy and the US to provide recommendation for adjuvant chemotherapy with or without endocrine therapy and their degree of confidence in the recommendation twice; first, based on clinicopathologic features only (pre-RS), and then with RS result (post-RS). Pre-RS, the average rate of chemotherapy recommendation is 50.8% and is higher among junior (62% vs 44%; $p < 0.001$), but similar by country. Oncologists are uncertain in 39% of cases and recommendations are discordant in 27% of cases (interobserver agreement K 0.47). Post-RS, 30% of physicians change recommendation, uncertainty in recommendation decreases to 5.6%, and discordance decreases to 7% (interobserver agreement K 0.85). Interpretation of clinicopathologic features alone to recommend adjuvant chemotherapy results in 1 out of 6 discordant recommendations and relatively high physician uncertainty. Oncotype DX results decrease discordance to 1 out of 6 and reduce physician uncertainty. Genomic assay results reduce subjectivity in adjuvant chemotherapy recommendations for ER+/HER2- eBC.

npj Breast Cancer (2023)9:51; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41523-023-00559-6>