

7TH PUERTO RICO WINTER CANCER SYMPOSIUM

LIQUID BIOPSY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF LUNG CANCER

Edgardo S. Santos, M.D., FACP
Medical Director of Cancer Research
Thoracic and Head and Neck Cancer Programs
Eugene M. & Christine E. Lynn Cancer Institute
Associate Professor of Clinical Biomedical Science
Charles E. Schmidt College of Medicine
Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, FL, USA

March 24, 2018



Lynn Cancer Institute
Boca Raton Regional Hospital

Edgardo S. Santos, M.D., FACP

EGFR and ALK in NSCLC

&

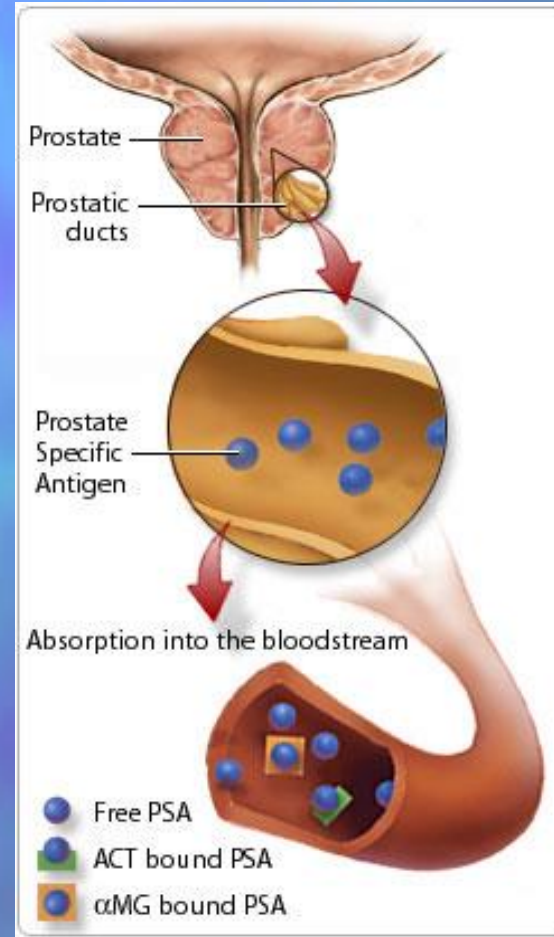
Liquid Biopsy in the Management of Lung Cancer

Relevant financial relationships in the past twelve months by presenter or spouse/partner.

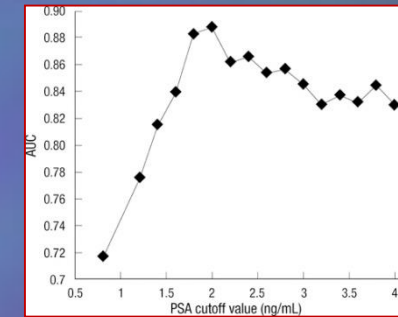
Speakers Bureau: Genentech, Pfizer, Novartis, Merck, Celgene, Millennium, Amgen,
AstraZeneca, Lilly, Takeda

The speaker will directly disclosure the use of products for which are not labeled (e.g., off label use) or if the product is still investigational.

The concept of Non Invasive Test....



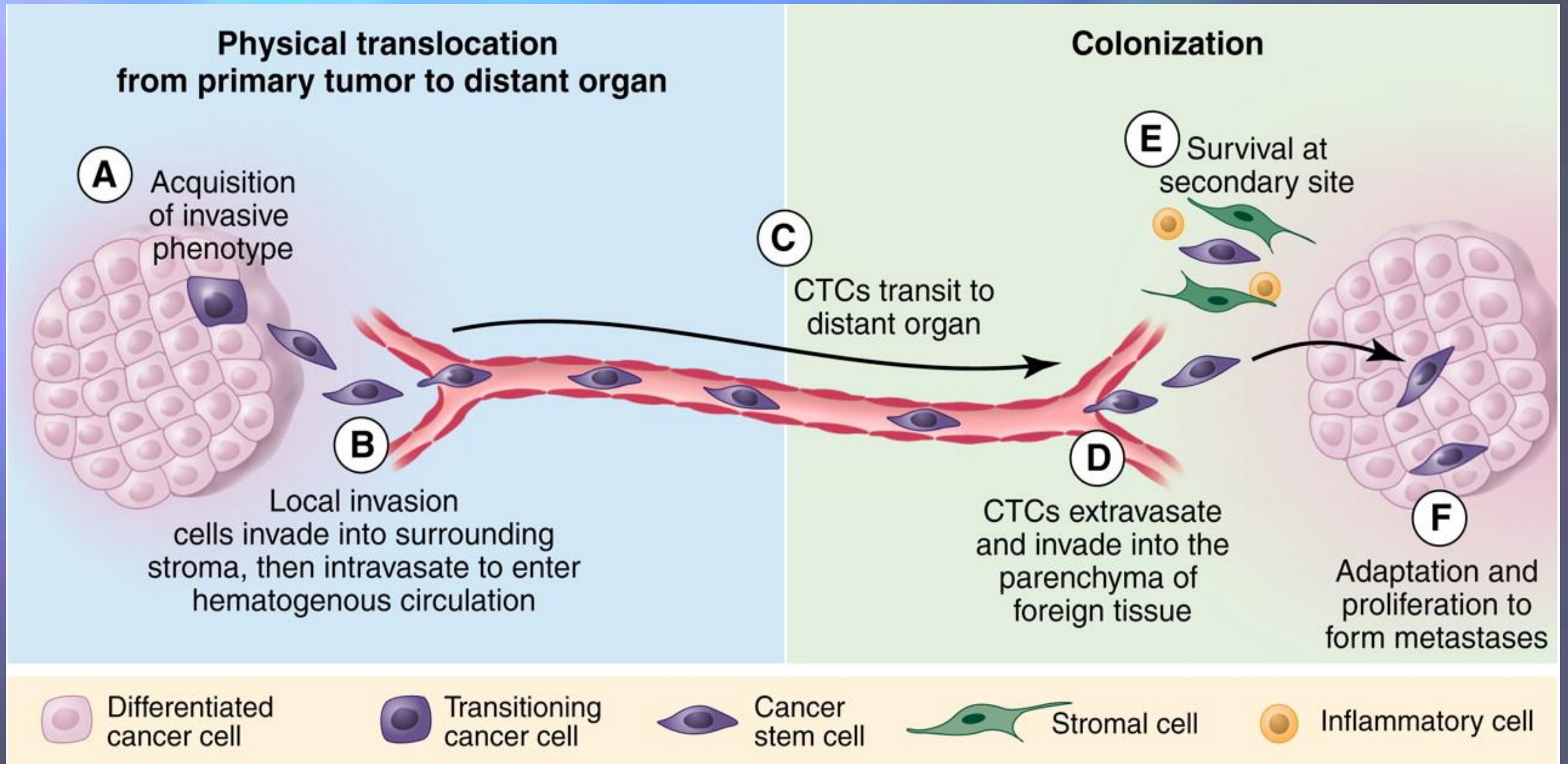
Is a Reality



What can it offer?

FACTS IN LIQUID AND TUMOR BIOPSIES

Beginning of Concept of Liquid Biopsy

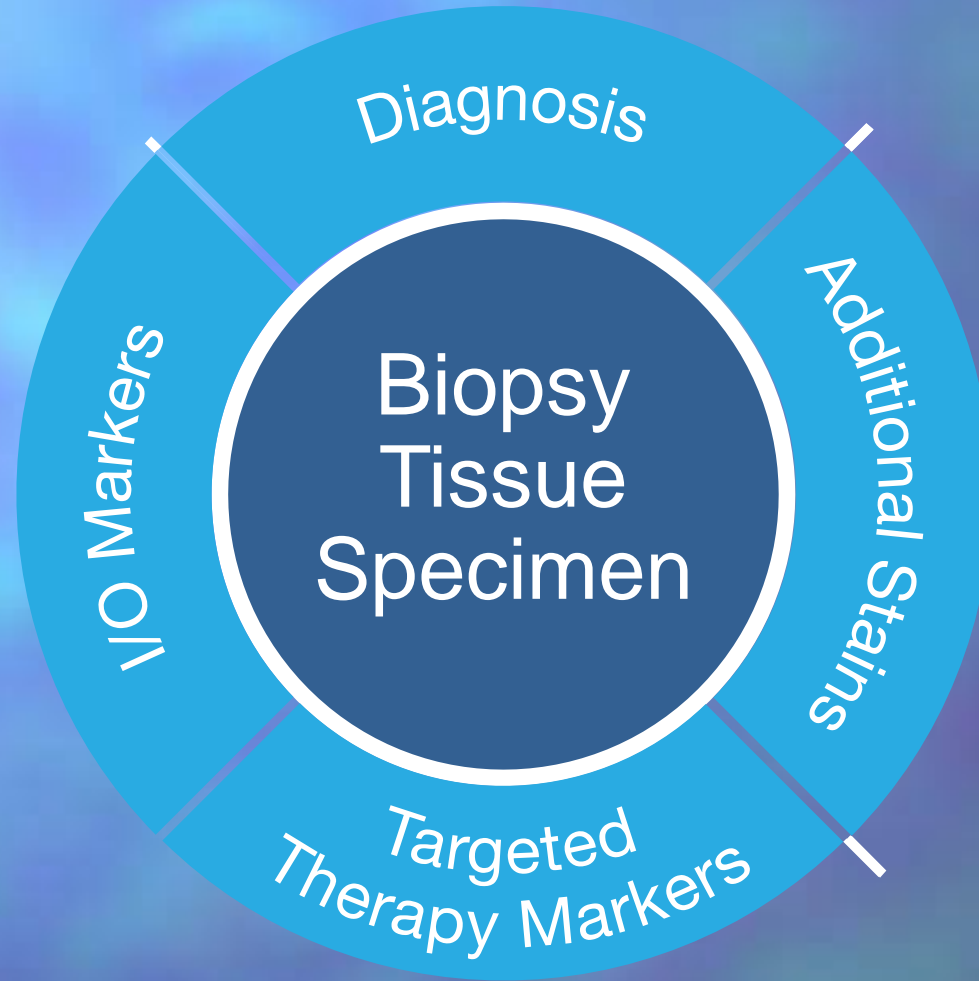


Why the need for Liquid Biopsy?

- ❑ **Tumor biopsies** of both primary and metastases is **often difficult** for practical reason (a lot of tumor volume is needed)
- ❑ Tissue biopsy is **not always representative** for the all tumor (especially for fine-needle biopsy) → **Tumor Heterogeneity**
- ❑ Lack of sensitive and specific biomarker for tumor **early detection and monitoring** (treatment response, relapse, etc...)
- ❑ The concept of **tempo-spatial heterogeneity**

Increasing Demands on the Tissue Specimen

How often do you get all the information you need?



How often do you have to prioritize one over another?

Tissue Can Be Insufficient for Biomarker Profiling

25-60%
of lung biopsy specimens

23%
pan-cancer
clinical cohort

30-50%
of bone biopsy specimens

Your experience?

Kris et al 2014 JAMA; Hagemann et al. 2015 Cancer; Villaflor et al. 2016 Oncotarget; Thompson et al. 2016 Clin Canc Res; Meric Bernstam et al. 2015 JCO; Hilton et al 2011 BCRT; Zheng et al. 2016 Cancer Cytopathology

The Challenge When Tissue is Insufficient

Obtain more
tissue?

vs

Liquid Biopsy?

vs

Proceed with
Chemo or I/O 1L?
(BLIND ?)



Guidelines & Recommendations by ASCO-NCCN-AMP/CAP/IASLC Include Liquid Biopsy

“If repeat biopsy is not feasible, plasma biopsy should be considered”

“Testing should be conducted as part of broad molecular profiling”

NCCN 2017 NSCLC Practice Guidelines¹

“In clinical settings in which tissue is limited and/or insufficient for molecular testing, physicians may use a cell-free plasma DNA (cfDNA)”

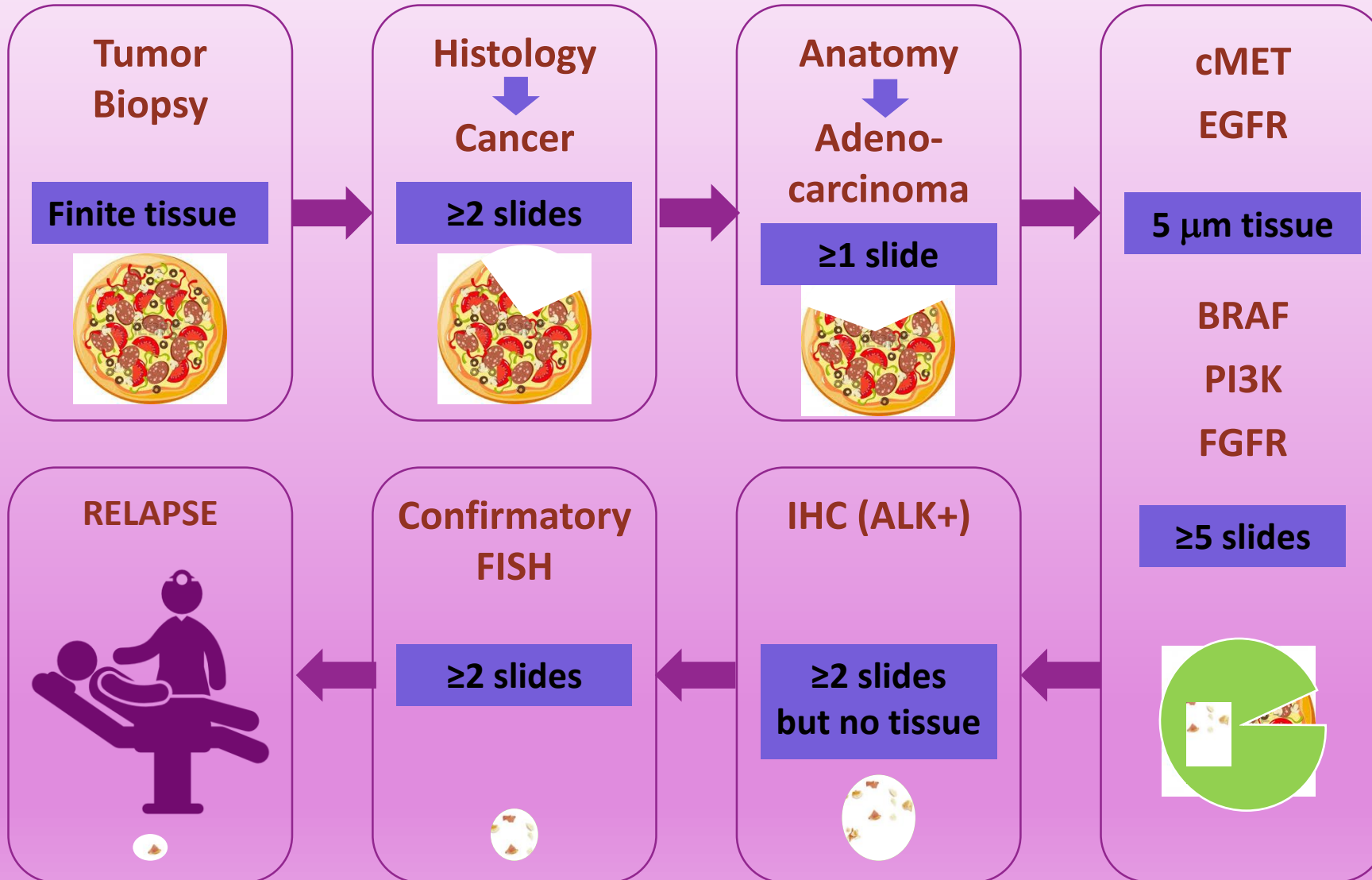
AMP/CAP/IASLC 2016 Draft Molecular Testing Guidelines for Lung Cancer²

“Even for patients who are able to undergo a traditional tissue biopsy, a liquid biopsy may be safer, quicker, and more convenient—and perhaps even more informative”

2017 ASCO Clinical Cancer Advances³

¹NCCN Guidelines v. 5.2017 ²AMP/CAP/IASLC Draft Molecular Testing Guidelines ³Burstein et al. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2017

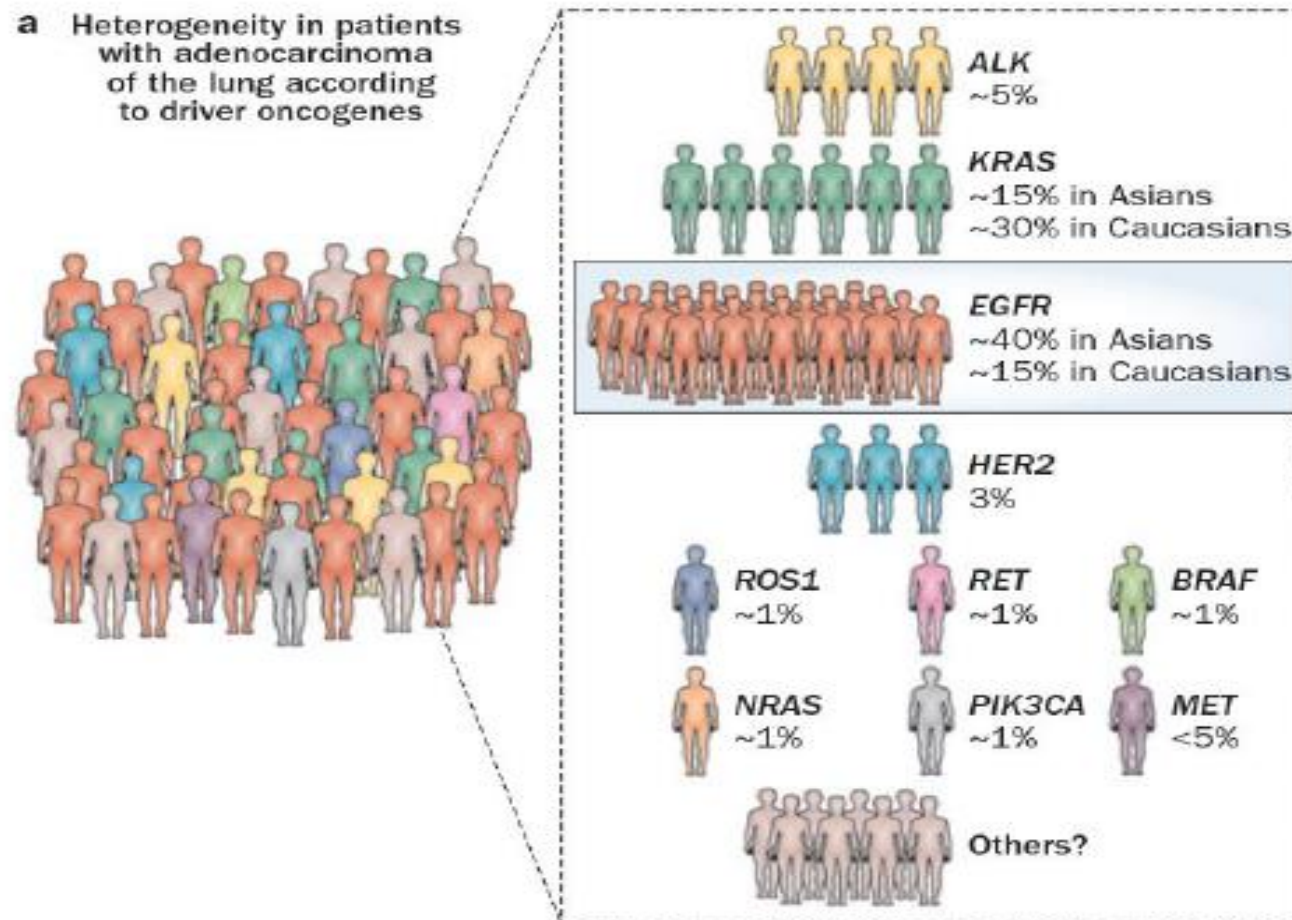
Multiple Tests Require Large Tissue Volume



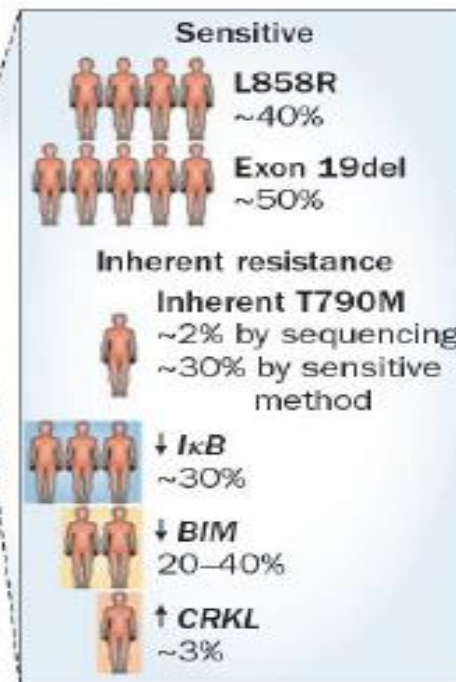
The efficacy of target therapy is affected by...

TUMOR HETEROGENEITY

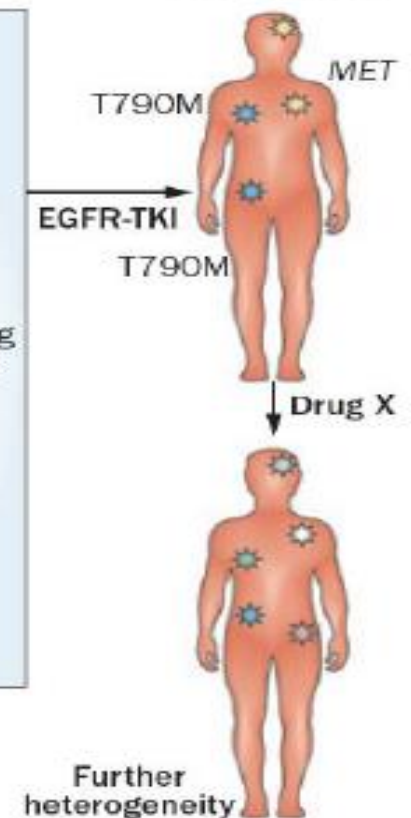
a Heterogeneity in patients with adenocarcinoma of the lung according to driver oncogenes



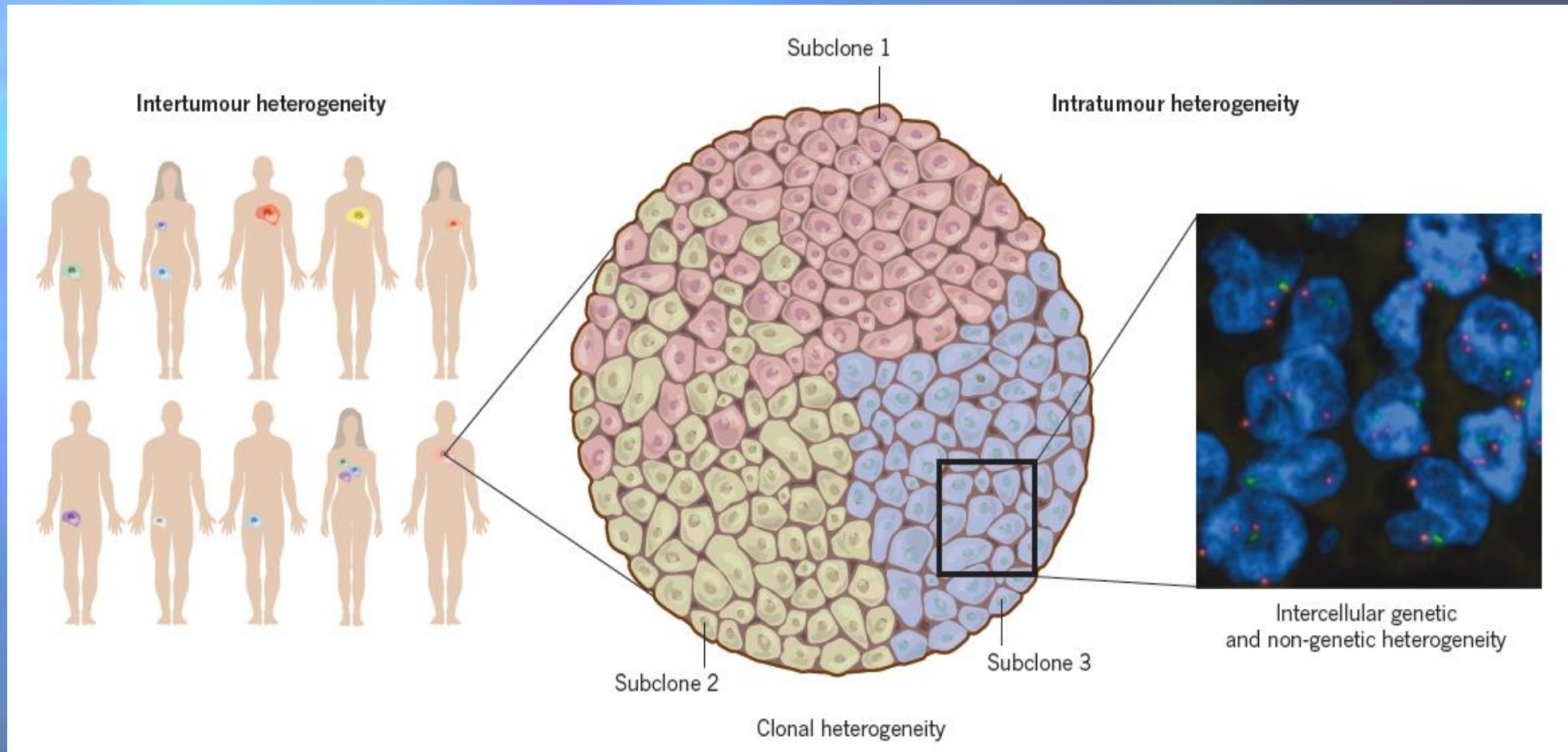
b Heterogeneity within patients with EGFR mutation



c Heterogeneity in resistance mechanisms in one patient

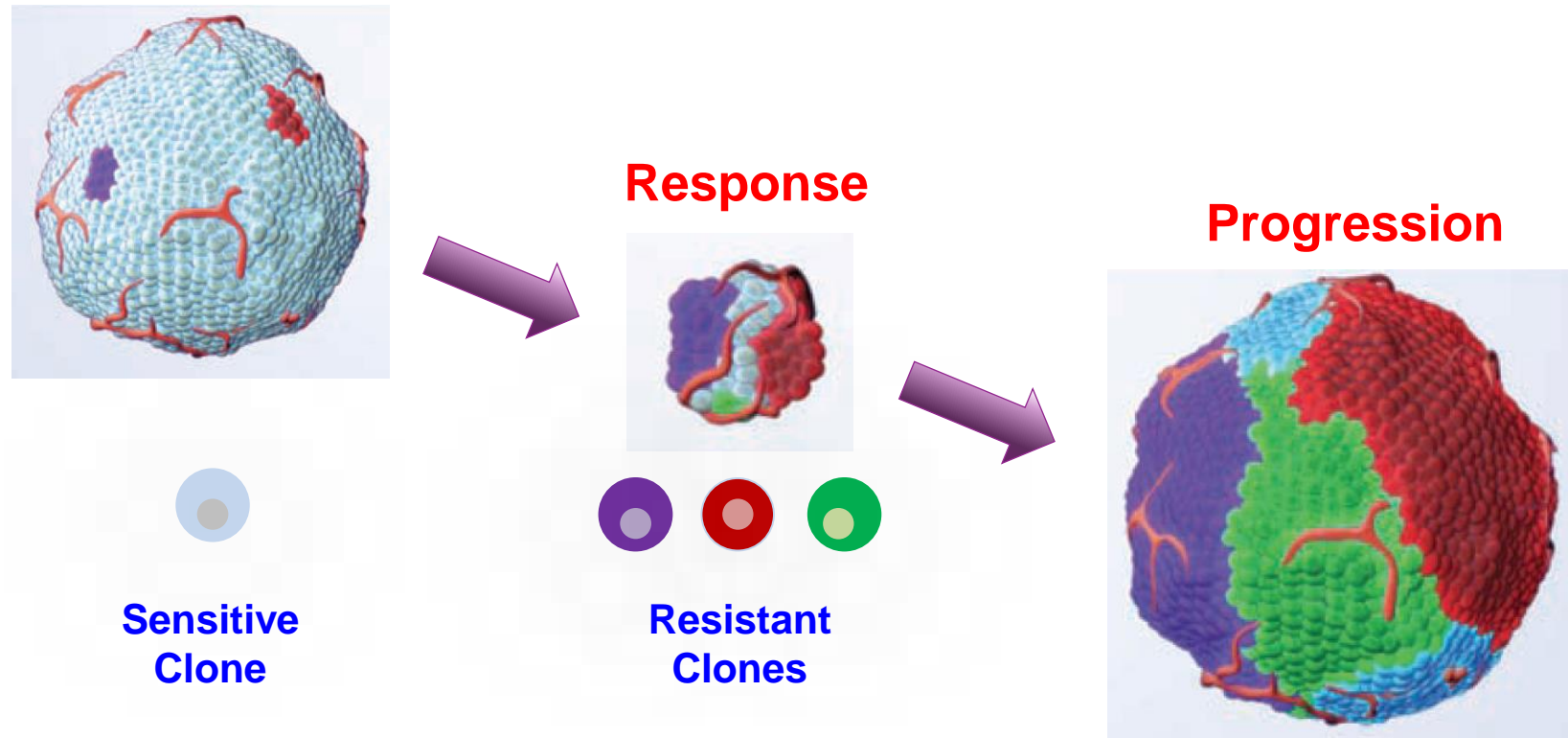


Inter-tumor and Intratumor heterogeneity



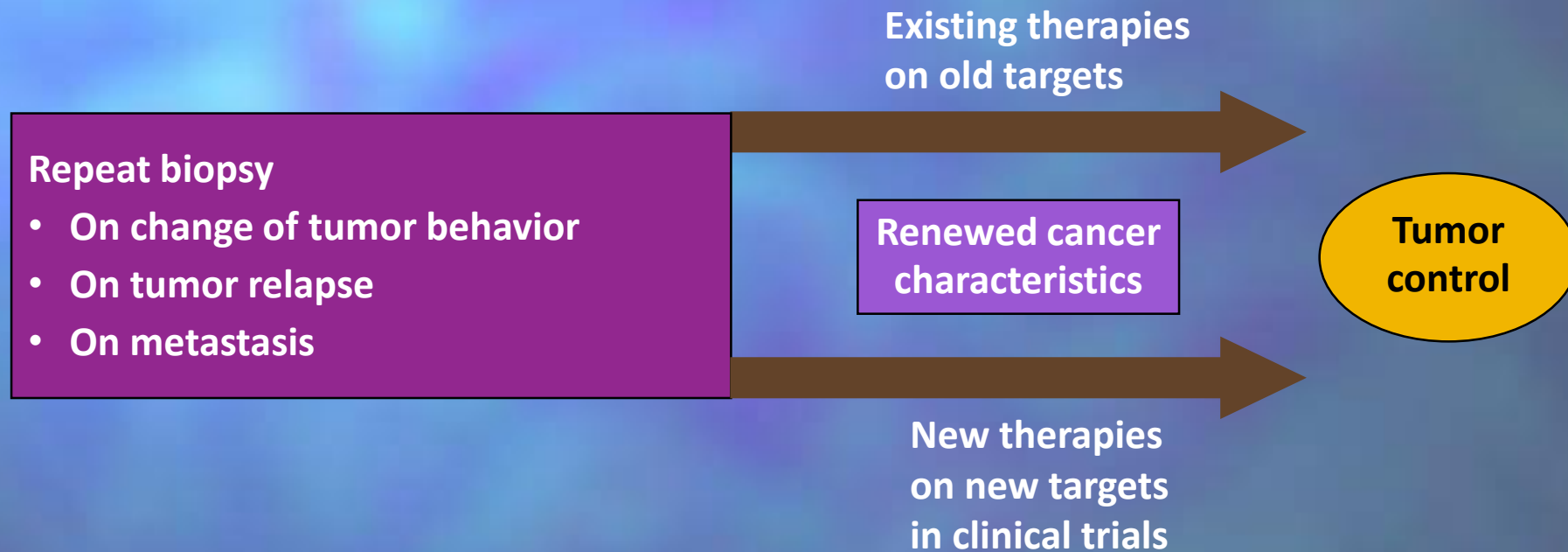
Identify biomarkers to define phenotypic similarity, yet genetically diverse, to guide treatment – **Still A Challenge**

Temporal Heterogeneity: Tumors Evolve Over Time to Develop Treatment Resistance

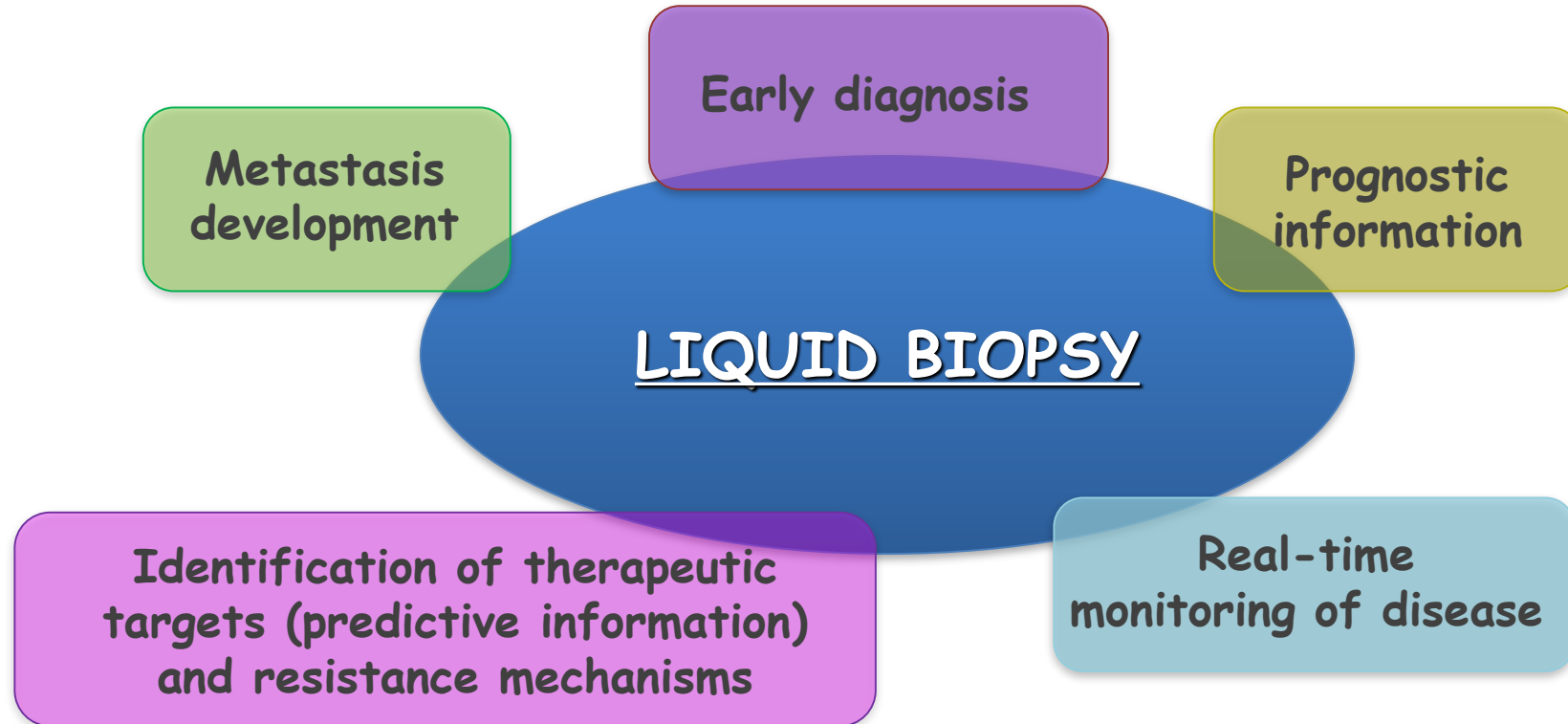


Re-Biopsy May Give Insight into Resistance Mechanisms

- Repeat biopsies can drive our understanding and could lead to future treatment
- They have the potential to predict future therapy response



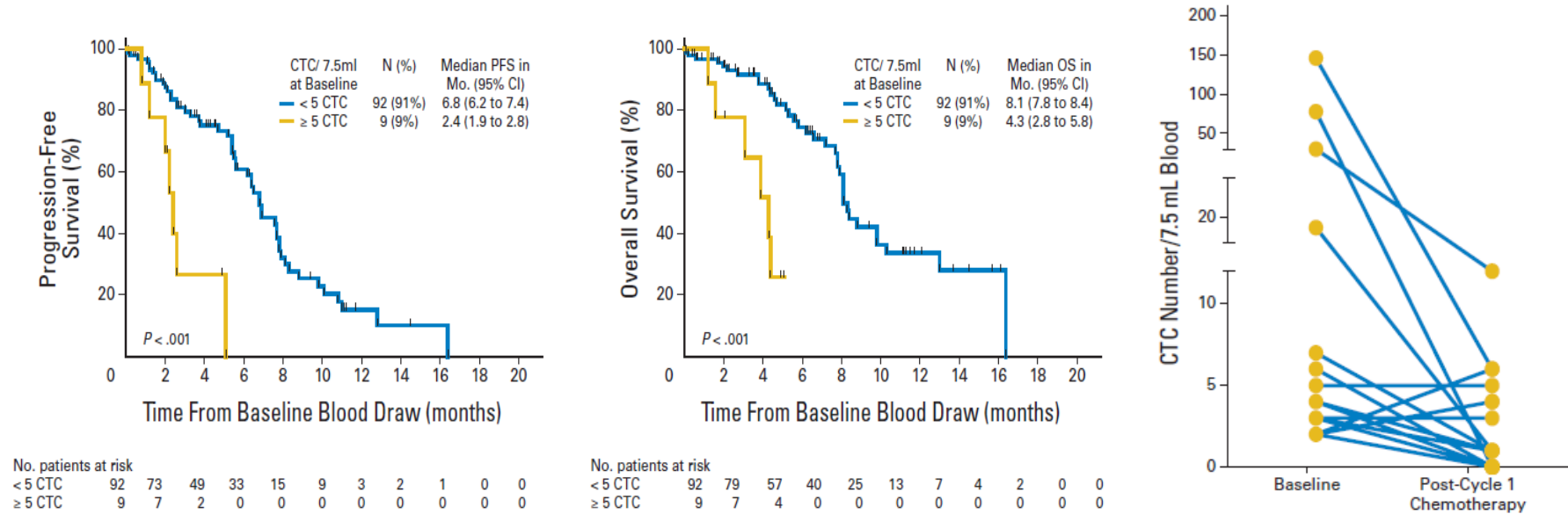
Liquid Biopsy: Multiple Potential Uses In Clinic



CTC clinical application:

Evaluation and Prognostic Significance of Circulating Tumor Cells in Patients With Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

- Single-center prospective study
- Blood samples for CTCs analysis from 101 NSCLC patients (untreated, stage III or IV) collected before and after one cycle of standard chemotherapy

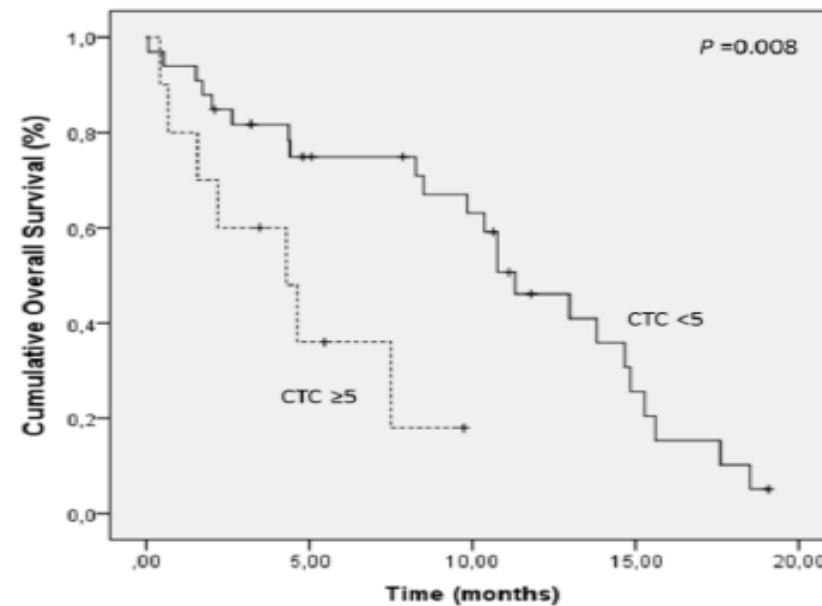
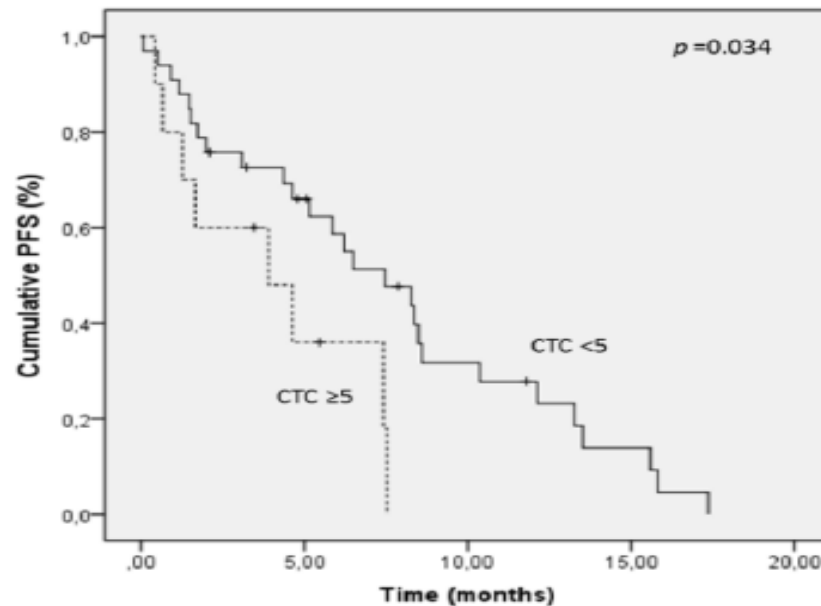


Kaplan-Meier curves for PFS and OS of patients with < 5 and >5 CTC in 7.5ml at baseline

CTC clinical application:

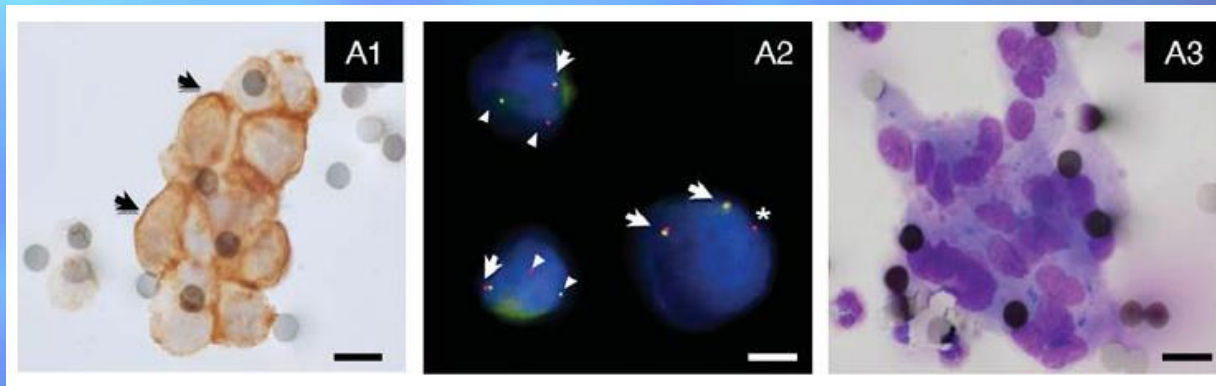
Evaluation of Circulating Tumor Cells and Related Events as Prognostic Factors and Surrogate Biomarkers in Advanced NSCLC Patients Receiving First-Line Systemic Treatment

“The clinical value of CTC as a surrogate biomarker relies on how consistently and accurately CTC can reflect tumor burden, prognosis and response to therapy. The possibility that CTC enumeration could stratify patients into prognostic subgroups with differential outcomes, and modify treatment plans to alter the course of NSCLC, would have an impact on patient management.”

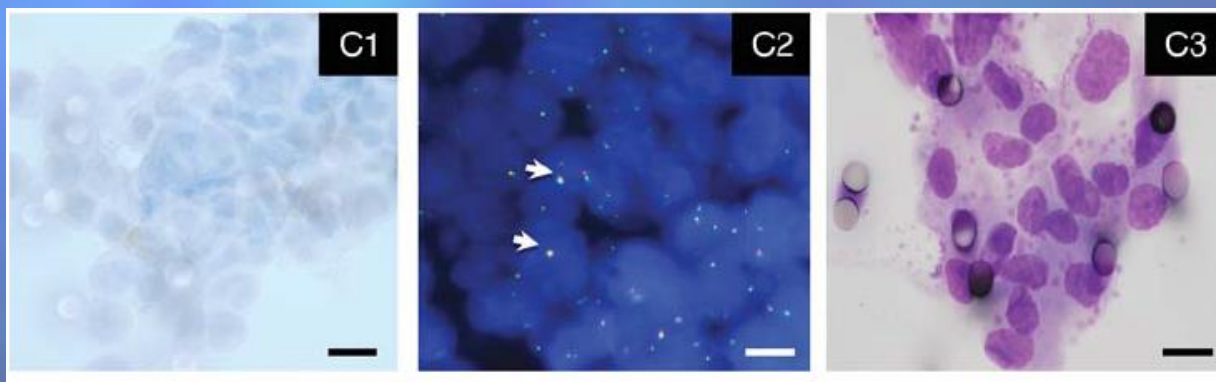


CTCs: FISH and IHC testing:

ALK-gene rearrangement: a comparative analysis on circulating tumors cells and tumors tissue from patients with lung adenocarcinoma.



□ Circulating tumor cells showing an intense and cytoplasmic staining with some membrane reinforcements for ALK



□ Circulating cell nuclei hybridized with a dual-color 2p23 LSI ALK locus-specific split probe. The two probes show a distinct separation of the red and green signals indicating a rearrangement in the 2p23 ALK-gene locus.

Cell Free DNA and Circulating Tumor DNA:



Pantel K, Diaz LA Jr, Polyak K. Tracking tumor resistance using 'liquid biopsies'. Nat Med. 2013

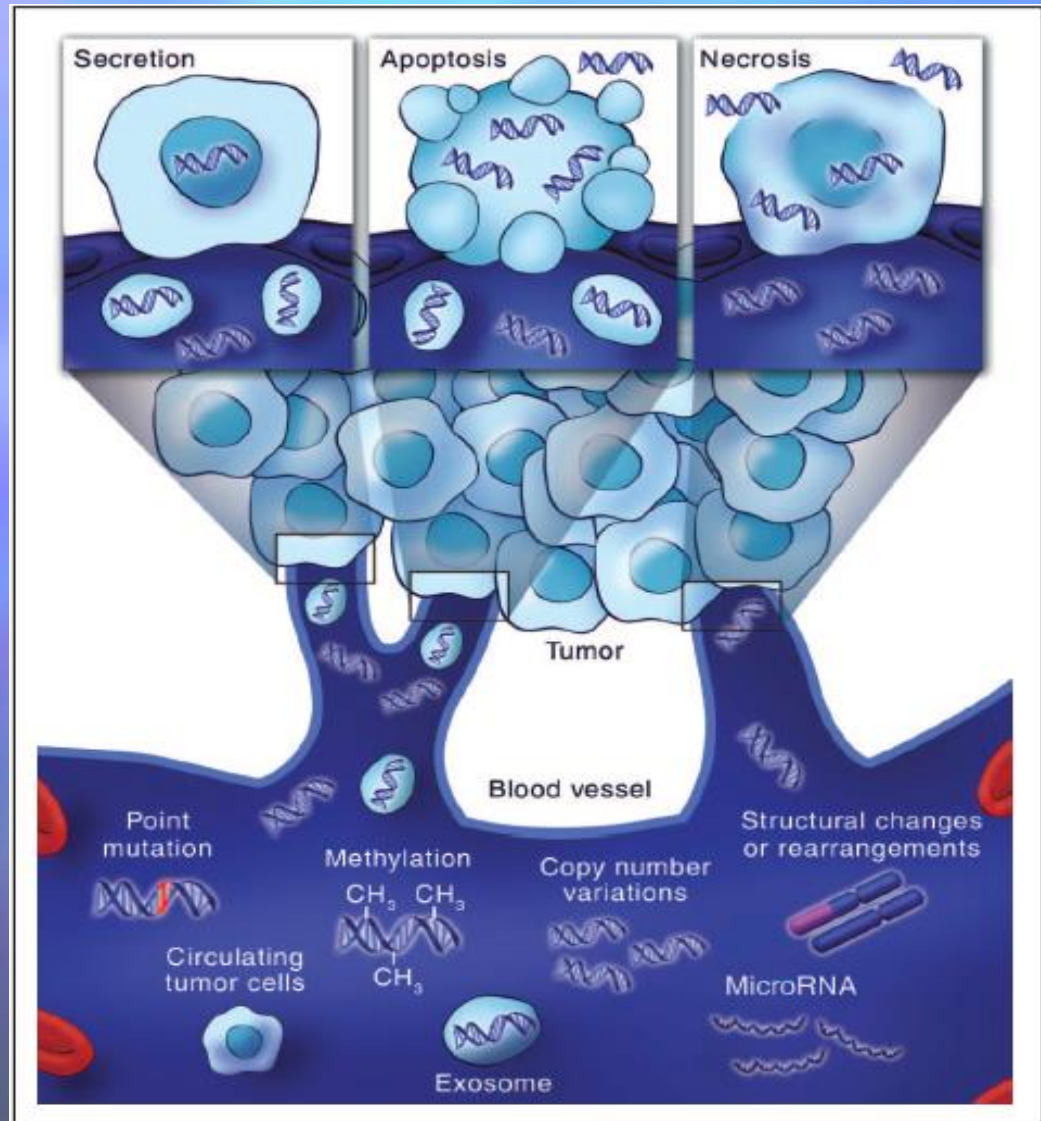
- Cell-free DNA (cfDNA) → DNA released in the bloodstream from apoptotic and necrotic cell
- Circulating-tumor DNA (ctDNA) → proportion of the cfDNA released from tumor cells
- ctDNA can be used and as a tool to evaluate in real time the “molecular condition” of the disease

PRO & CON

1. Minimal invasive marker
2. Early detection of drug resistance development
3. Driver mutation detection from blood samples
4. Solving the issue regarding “insufficient material for analysis”

1. Lack of standardized and widely approved methods for analysis
2. Contamination with cfDNA from healthy cells

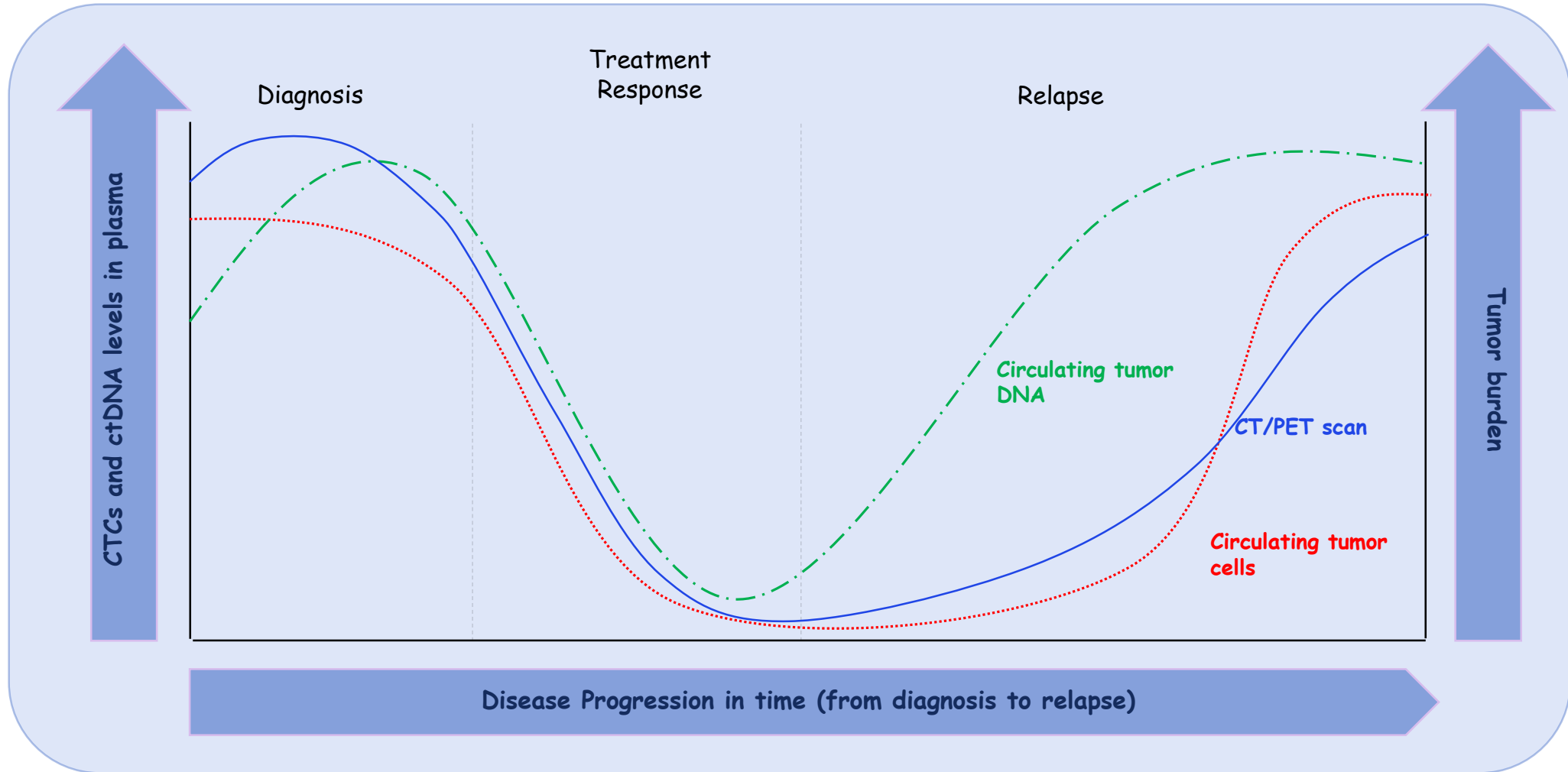
Liquid Biopsies: Circulating Tumor DNA



Technique	Sensitivity	Optimal Application
Sanger sequencing	> 10%	Tumor tissue
Pyrosequencing	10%	Tumor tissue
Next-generation sequencing	2%	Tumor tissue
Quantative PCR	1%	Tumor tissue
ARMS	0.10%	Tumor tissue
BEAMing, PAP, Digital PCR, TAM-Seq	0.01% or lower	ctDNA, rare variants in tumor tissue

Modifications of CTCs and ctDNA during Three Phases of Cancer Disease:

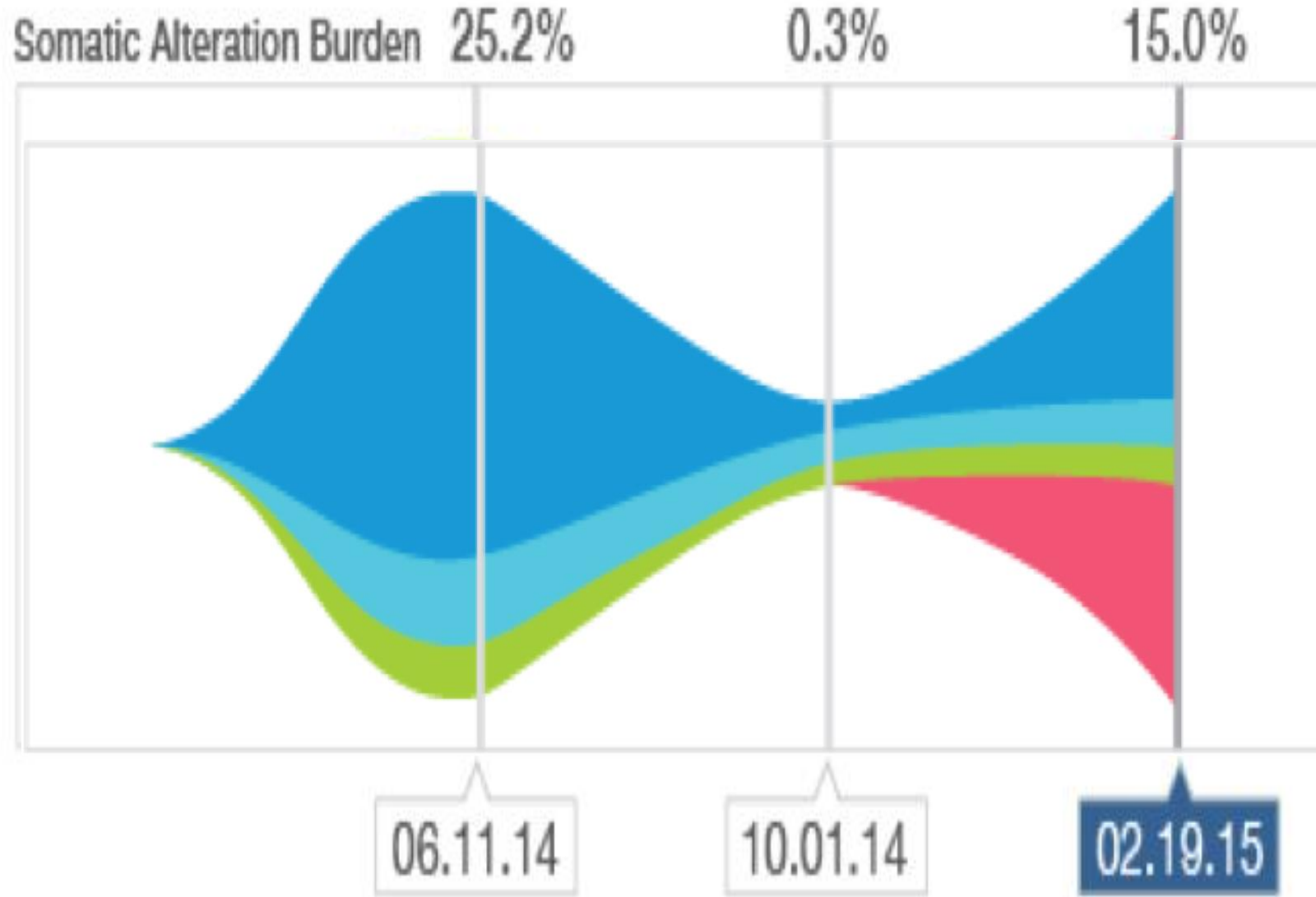
Real-time Monitoring of Disease



Liquid Biopsy in clinical practice:

Real-time Monitoring of Disease

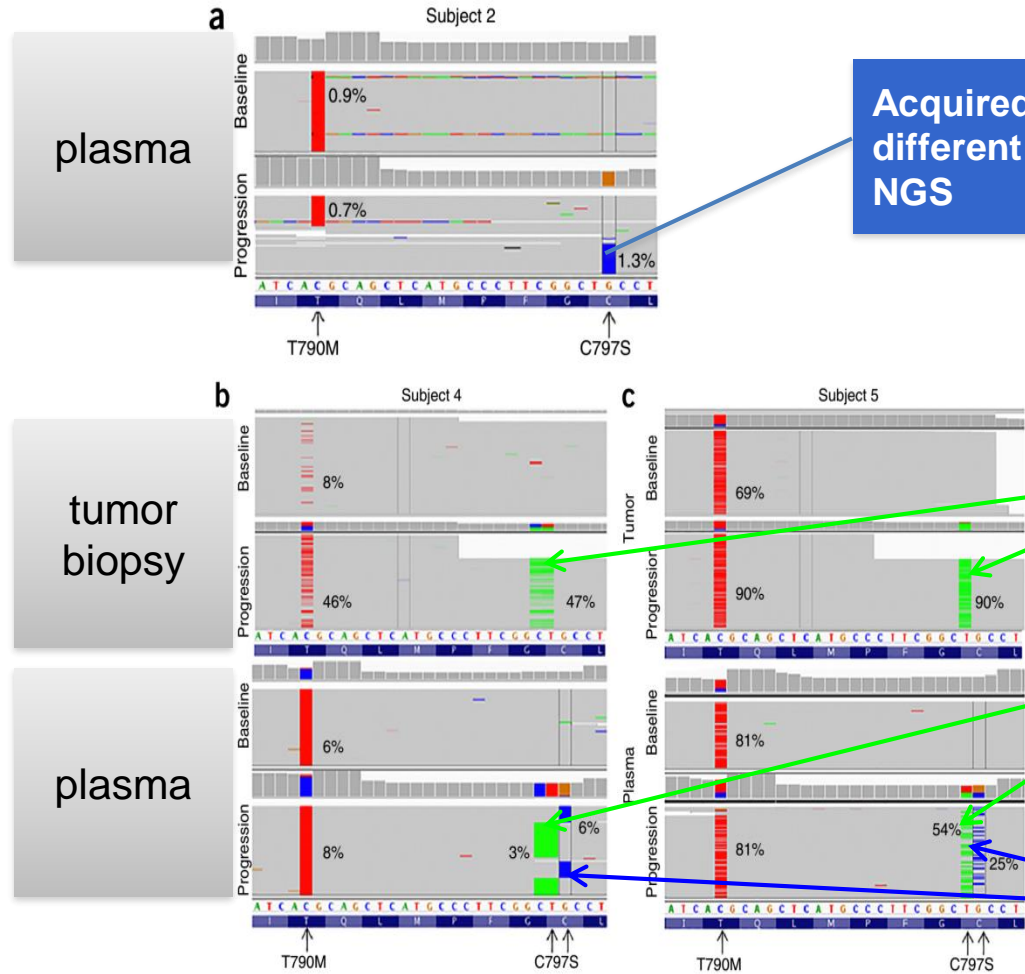
Identification of resistance mechanisms



- EGFR exon 19 del
- TP53 Y220C
- NOTCH1 VUS
- EGFR T790M

Exploring new mechanism of resistance— Story of c797s:

Identification of resistance mechanisms



Acquired C797S G→C mutation on a different allele detected of cf DNA by NGS

Tumor biopsies (top panels) confirmed the acquired C797S mutation detected with plasma NGS

Plasma NGS detects the same T→A C797S mutation

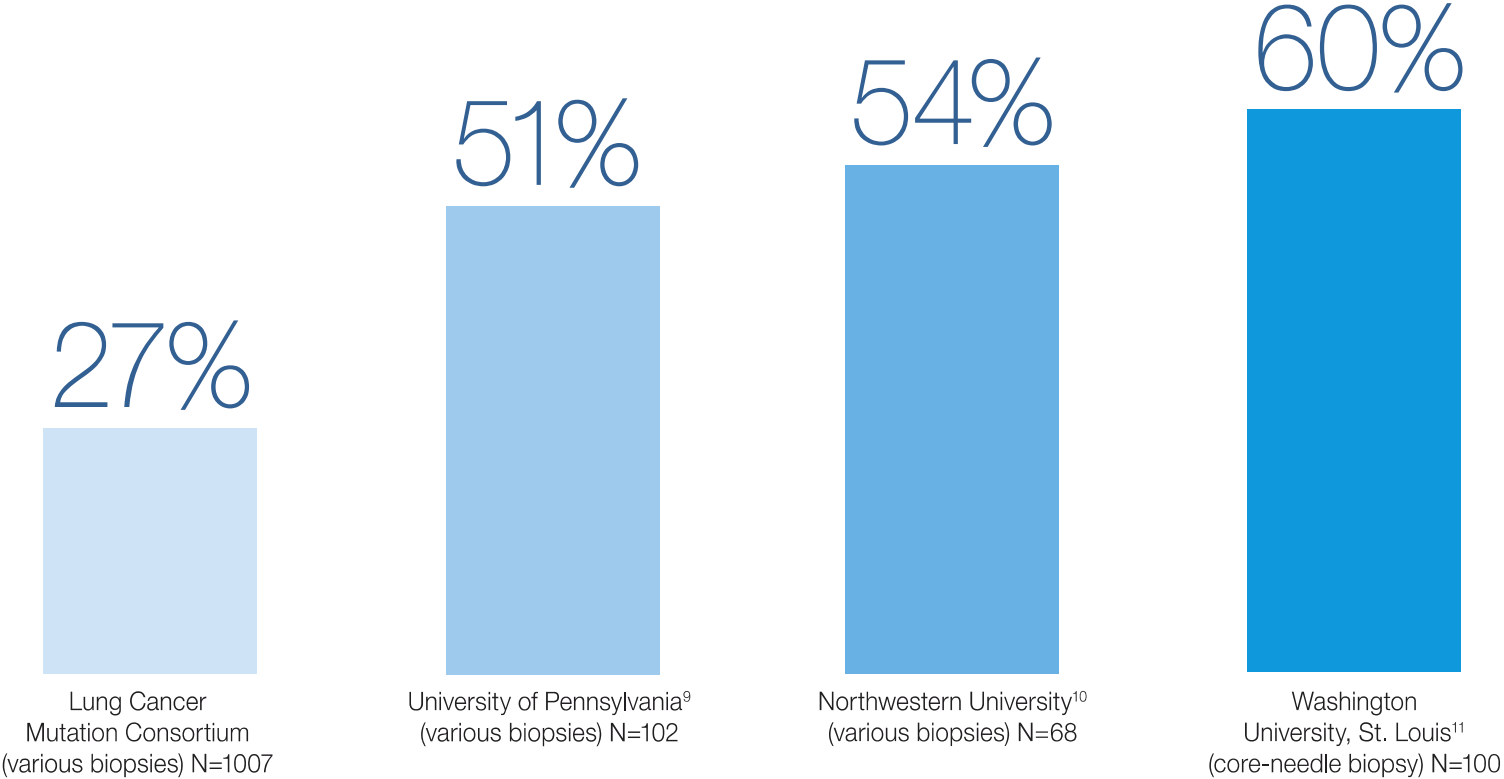
Plasma NGS additionally detects a second G→C mutation encoding for C797S

NCCN Somatic Genomic Targets in Solid Cancers

Cancer Type	Targetable Genomic Alterations						
NSCLC	<i>EGFR</i>	<i>ALK</i> fusion	<i>ROS1</i> fusion	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>RET</i> fusion	<i>ERBB2</i>	<i>MET</i> amp & exon 14 skipping
Colorectal	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>NRAS</i>	<i>BRAF</i>				
Breast	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2) amp						
Gastric & Gastroesophageal	<i>ERBB2</i> (HER2) amp						
Melanoma	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>KIT</i>					
GIST	<i>KIT</i>	<i>PDGFRA</i>	<i>BRAF</i>				
Ovarian	<i>BRCA1/2</i> somatic (and germline)						

Ettinger et al. 2015 JNCCN, Benson et al. 2014 JNCCN, Gradishar et al. 2015 JNCCN, Ajani et al. 2013 JNCCN, Ajani et al. 2015 JNCCN, Coit et al. 2016 JNCCN, von Mehren et al. 2014 JNCCN

Genomic Profiling of Lung Biopsy Tissue Can Fail



Rates of unsuccessful tissue-based comprehensive genomic profiling in NSCLC

¹Hagemann (Govindan) et al. 2015 Cancer; ²Villaflor (Salgia) et al. 2016 Oncotarget; ³Thompson (Carpenter) et al. 2016 Clin Canc Res.

Guardant360 Test “Rescues” a Tissue T790M-negative

Initial
Presentatio



1st Tissue
Biopsy–Lung
EGFR L858R

Progressed
on Erlotinib after
5 Months



2nd Invasive Biopsy–
Lung
EGFR L858R
*No resistance alterations
found using NGS*

Continued
Progression

Whole brain radiation
and six cycles of
carboplatin,
pemetrexed,
bevacizumab, and
erlotinib, then
nivolumab

Guardant36

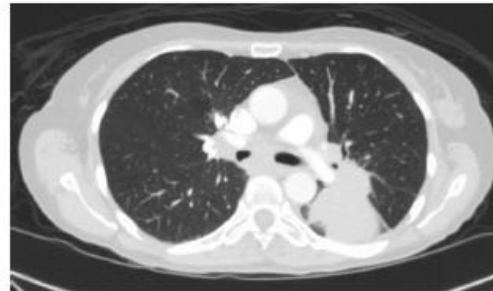


EGFR L858R
EGFR T790M

Response

Clinical and
Radiographic
Response to 3rd
Generation TKI

Baseline
Pre-Osimertinib



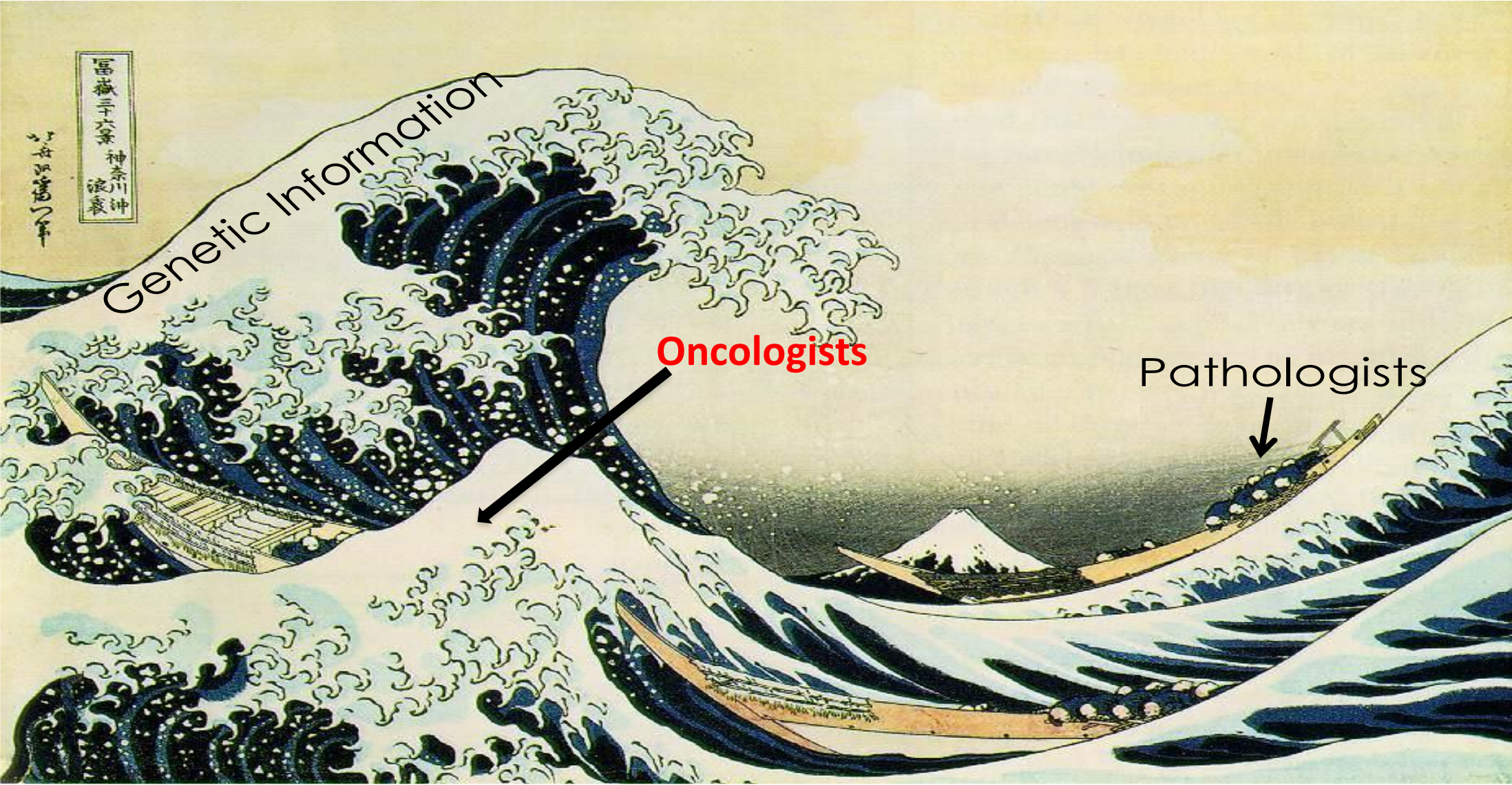
After 4 weeks on
Osimertinib

Piotrowska (Sequist) et al. 2016 Journal of Thoracic Oncology

Discriminating a Driver and a Passenger Mutation in Early Phases Can Be Difficult

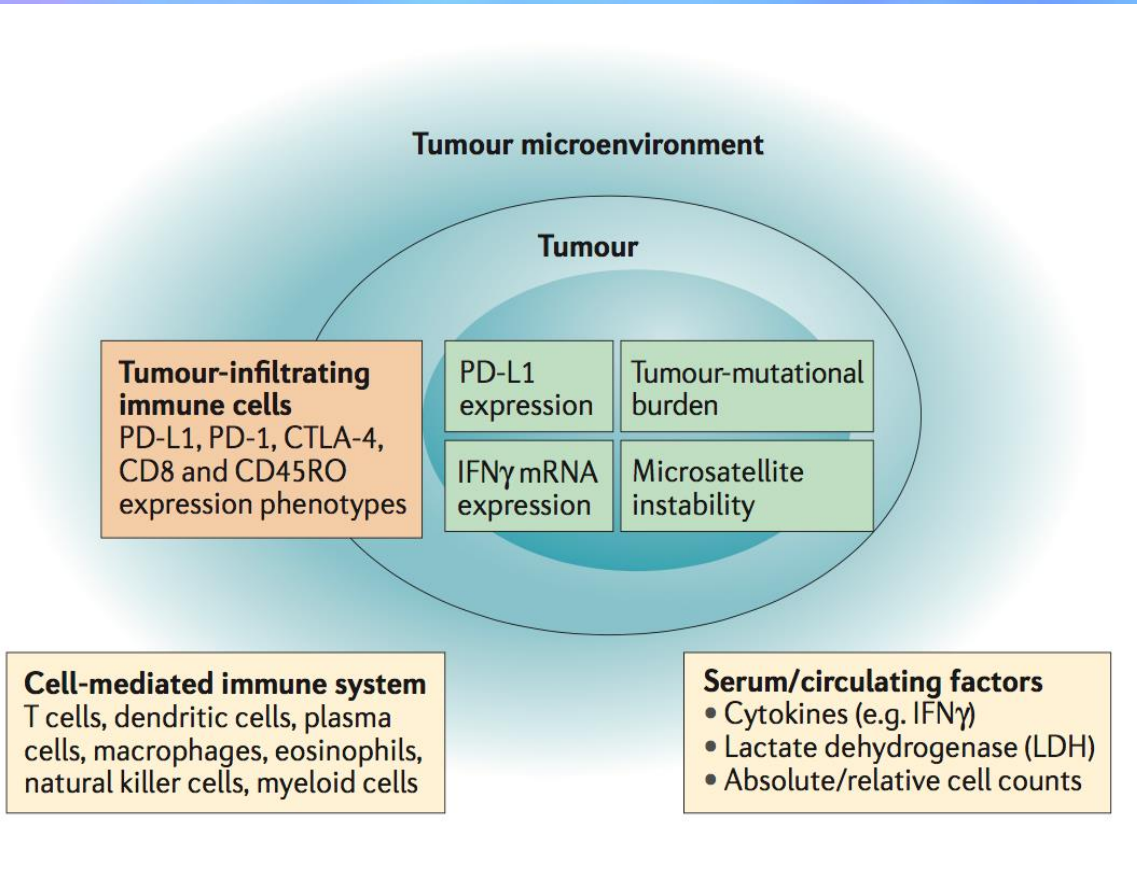


The Tsunami of Molecular Medicine...



To Make the Things Worse... it's not only Targeted Therapy..... Immunotherapy is another wave!!!

Liquid Biopsy in Immunotherapy



Unmet Medical Need:

Validated Biomarkers in Blood!

Potential Utility of Liquid Biopsy in Immunotherapy

- **Diagnostic**
- **Prognostic**
- **Predictive of Response**
- **Monitoring**
- **Mechanisms of Resistance**

Current tools:

- Calculation of circulating TMB
- Detection of PDL1
- Allelic Fraction Variation Dynamic

Mutational Tumor Burden

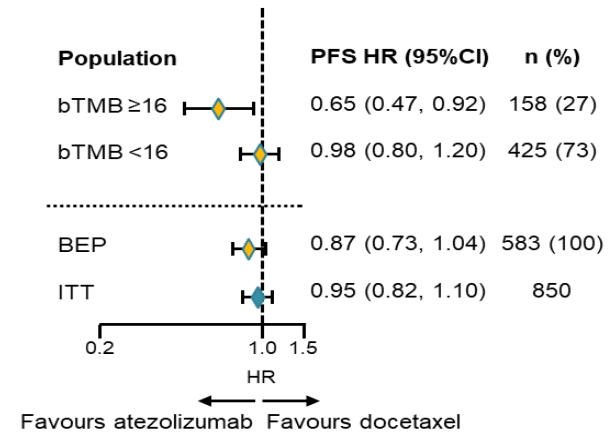
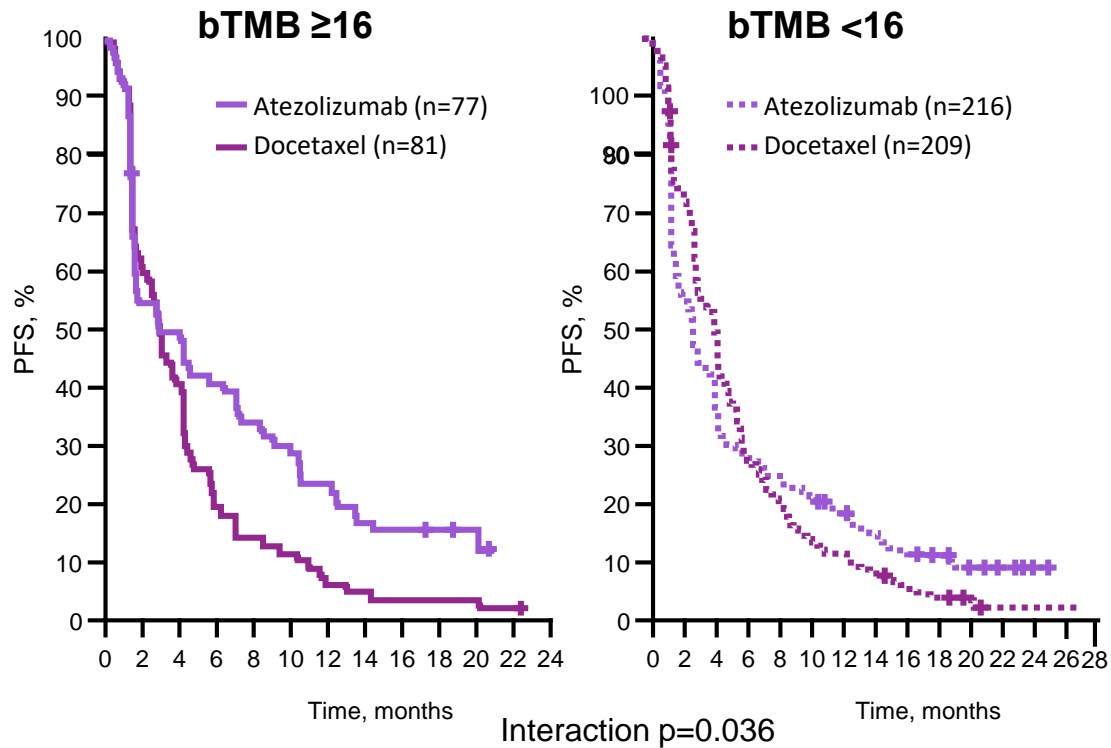
Tumor mutational burden in blood (bTMB) and improved atezolizumab (atezo) efficacy in NSCLC

Blood-efficacy in 2L+ NSCLC (POPLAR and OAK)

Aim: to evaluate a method for the investigation of tumor mutational burden from peripheral blood and its predictive value on Atezolizumab therapy outcome

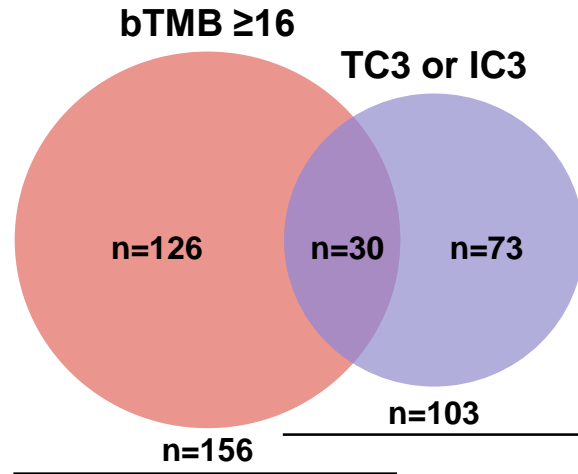
Methods: an NGS panel of 394 genes was used to measure the mutational burden from circulating tumoral DNA in peripheral blood

MTB



MTB

Limited overlap between bTMB ≥ 16 and PD-L1 expression: OAK



	PFS HR (95%CI)	OS HR (95%CI)
bTMB ≥ 16	0.64 (0.46, 0.91)	0.64 (0.44, 0.93)
TC3 or IC3	0.62 (0.41, 0.93)	0.44 (0.27, 0.71)
bTMB ≥ 16 and TC3 or IC3	0.38 (0.17, 0.85)	0.23 (0.09, 0.58)

Biomarker evaluable population (n=229)

MTB

Conclusions

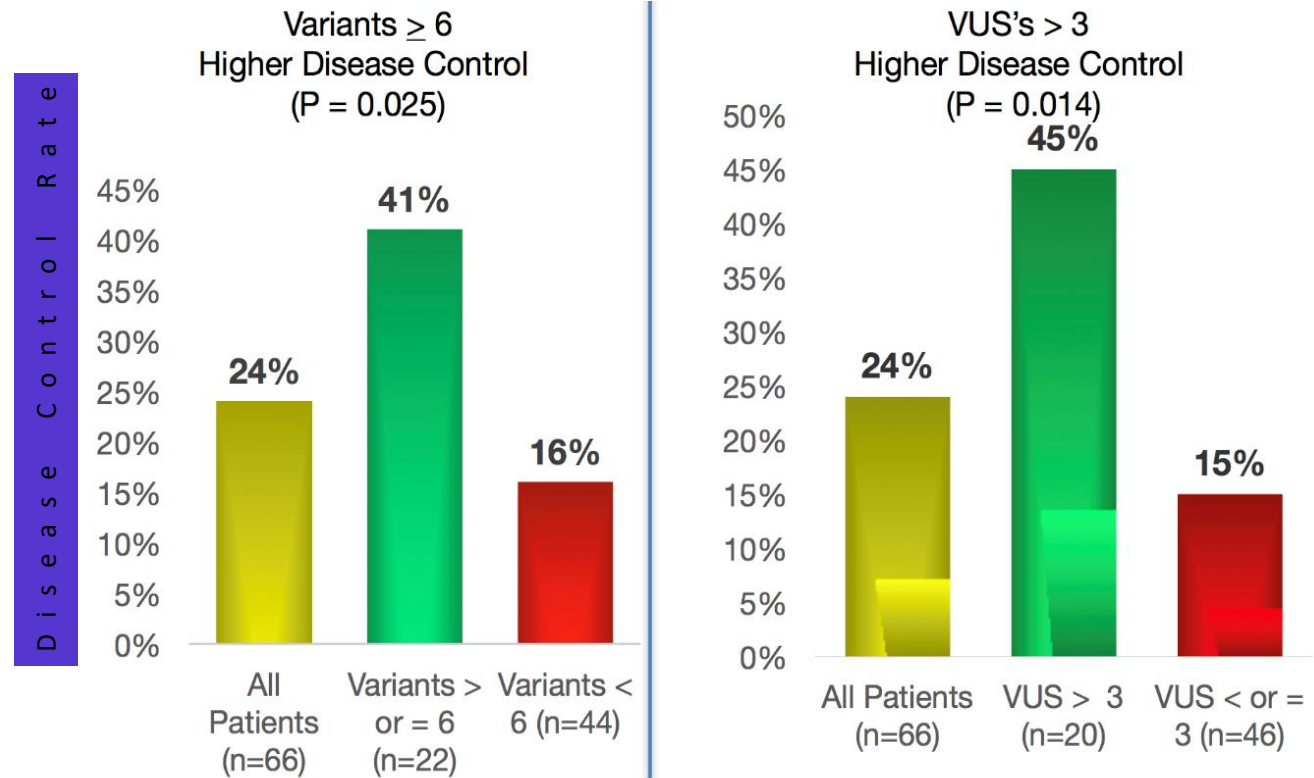
- This exploratory analysis demonstrated that TMB can be measured in blood
- The cut-point of bTMB ≥ 16 was identified in POPLAR, and independently validated to predict PFS benefit in OAK
- bTMB identified a unique patient population which was not significantly associated with PD-L1 status

Comments

- Great News
- The cut-point of bTMB ≥ 16 was is a real cut-off?
- Great News: to be validated
- No widely applicable in clinical practice

Hypermutated Circulating Tumor DNA

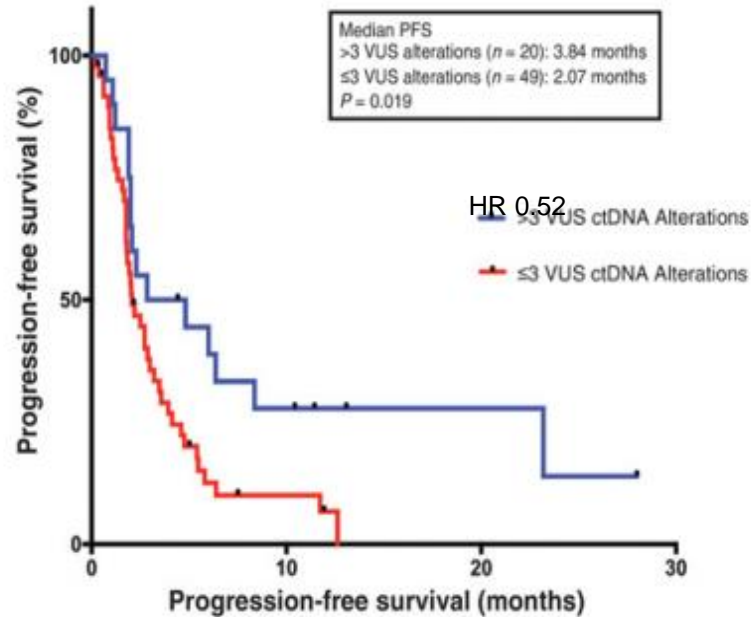
Hypermutated
Circulating Tumor
DNA: Correlation
with Response to
Checkpoint
Inhibitor-Based
Immunotherapy



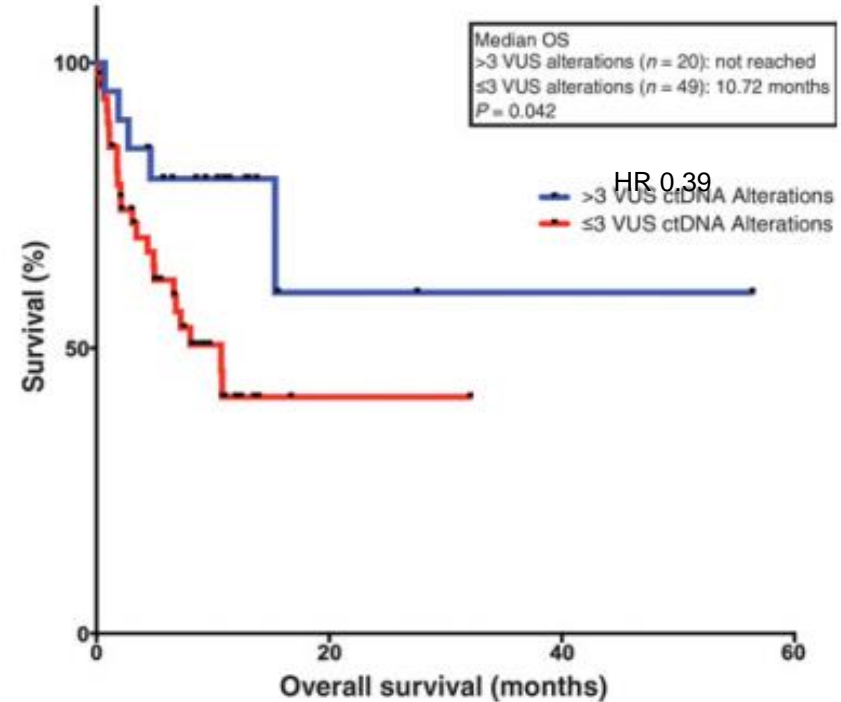
Disease Control Rate: CR+ PR + SD

Hypermutated Circulating Tumor DNA

A Progression-free survival >3 VUS vs. ≤3 VUS ctDNA Alterations



B Overall survival >3 VUS vs. ≤3 VUS ctDNA Alterations



In patients undergoing therapy with IO a higher amount of mutations was associated with a better PFS and OS

Take home message....



- ❑ Liquid biopsy has entered into our oncology clinical practice.
- ❑ Important tool in NSCLC, as a non invasive method.
- ❑ ctDNA nowadays have a high concordance with tissue and is more easy to obtain.
- ❑ Analysis of TMB is feasible in blood, and it could be predictive biomarker for IO response.
- ❑ Liquid Biopsy has several potential clinical uses: early detection/screening; monitor response to therapy; prognostic biomarker; predictive biomaker; identification of mechanism of resistance.



MIAMI CANCER MEETING

15th ANNUAL MIAMI CANCER MEETING (MCM)

New Frontiers for the Treatment of Solid and Liquid Tumors:
Delivering Precision Medicine



April 27-29, 2018

CONRAD HILTON HOTEL
Miami, Florida

PROGRAM DIRECTORS:

Luis E. Raez, M.D., FACP, FCCP

Chief of Hematology-Oncology & Medical Director
Memorial Cancer Institute
Memorial Health Care System
Clinical Professor of Medicine
Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine
Florida International University
Miami, Florida

Caio Max S. Rocha Lima, M.D.

Hematology and Oncology
Associate Cancer Center Director for
Translational Research
Gibbs Cancer Center & Research Institute
CMO Guardian Research Network
Spartanburg Healthcare System
Spartanburg, SC

Edgardo S. Santos Castellero, M.D., FACP

Medical Director of Cancer Research
Thoracic and Head and Neck Cancer Programs
Eugene & Christine Lynn Cancer Institute
Associate Professor of Clinical Biomedical Science
Charles E. Schmidt College of Medicine
Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, FL

In Collaboration with:

Florida Society of
Clinical Oncology



Oncology Latin
American Association



Sponsored by:



The Medical Educator Consortium

MECC™ GLOBAL MEETINGS
MEETINGS • EVENTS • CONFERENCE • COORDINATORS
6619 S. Dixie Hwy #341
Miami, FL 33143



13th Annual New Orleans Summer Cancer Meeting

*"Immunotherapy - Targeted Therapy & Chemotherapy:
Breaking the Enigma of Solid & Liquid Cancers"*

July 20-22, 2018

The Roosevelt Hotel New Orleans
New Orleans, LA

PRST STD
US Postage
PAID
Miami, FL
Permit No. 1429

13th ANNUAL NEW ORLEANS SUMMER CANCER MEETING

"Immunotherapy - Targeted Therapy & Chemotherapy: Breaking the Enigma of Solid & Liquid Cancers"

July 20-22, 2018



THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL
New Orleans

Program Chair and Conference Director
Edgardo S. Santos, M.D., FACP

Educational Committee

Pasquale W. Benedetto, M.D. • Chancellor Donald, M.D.
Dorothy Green • Mark Pegram, M.D.
Daniel Petrylak, M.D. • Luis E. Raez, M.D., FACP, FCCP
Tom Reske, M.D. • Hope Rugo, M.D.
Eduardo Sotomayor, M.D.
Adrienne M. Vazquez, MSN, ACNP-BC, AOCN

Sponsored by

THE MEDICAL EDUCATOR CONSORTIUM



In Collaboration with

FLORIDA SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY



LOUISIANA STATE ONCOLOGY SOCIETY

