



Cancer Collaborators: Partnering to Improve Care Utilizing Pathology Data and Cancer Reporting

Peter Paul Yu, MD, FACP, FASCO

OCTOBER 6 | 12:45–1:15 PM CT



COLLEGE of AMERICAN
PATHOLOGISTS

Laboratory Quality Solutions

CAP23 | CHICAGO

#PATHDATA



Pathology & Medical Oncology

Convergence of biology, technology and clinical care

Peter Paul Yu MD FACP FASCO
Hartford HealthCare Cancer Institute

College of American Pathologists Cancer Data Summit
October 6, 2023

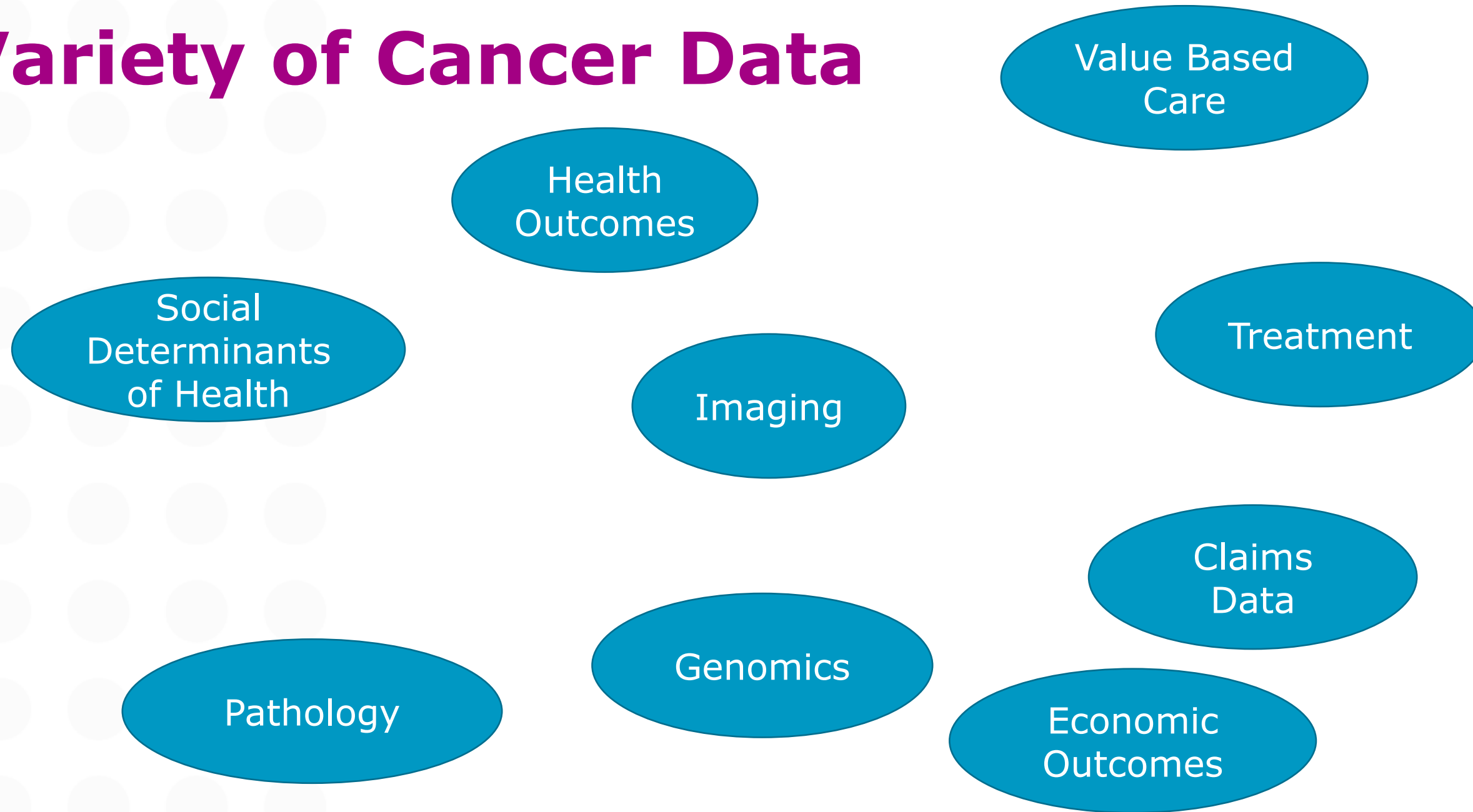
Disclosures

- No disclosures

Today's topics

- Data Ecosystem & Data Models
- Cancer Biology & Staging
- Clinical decision-making

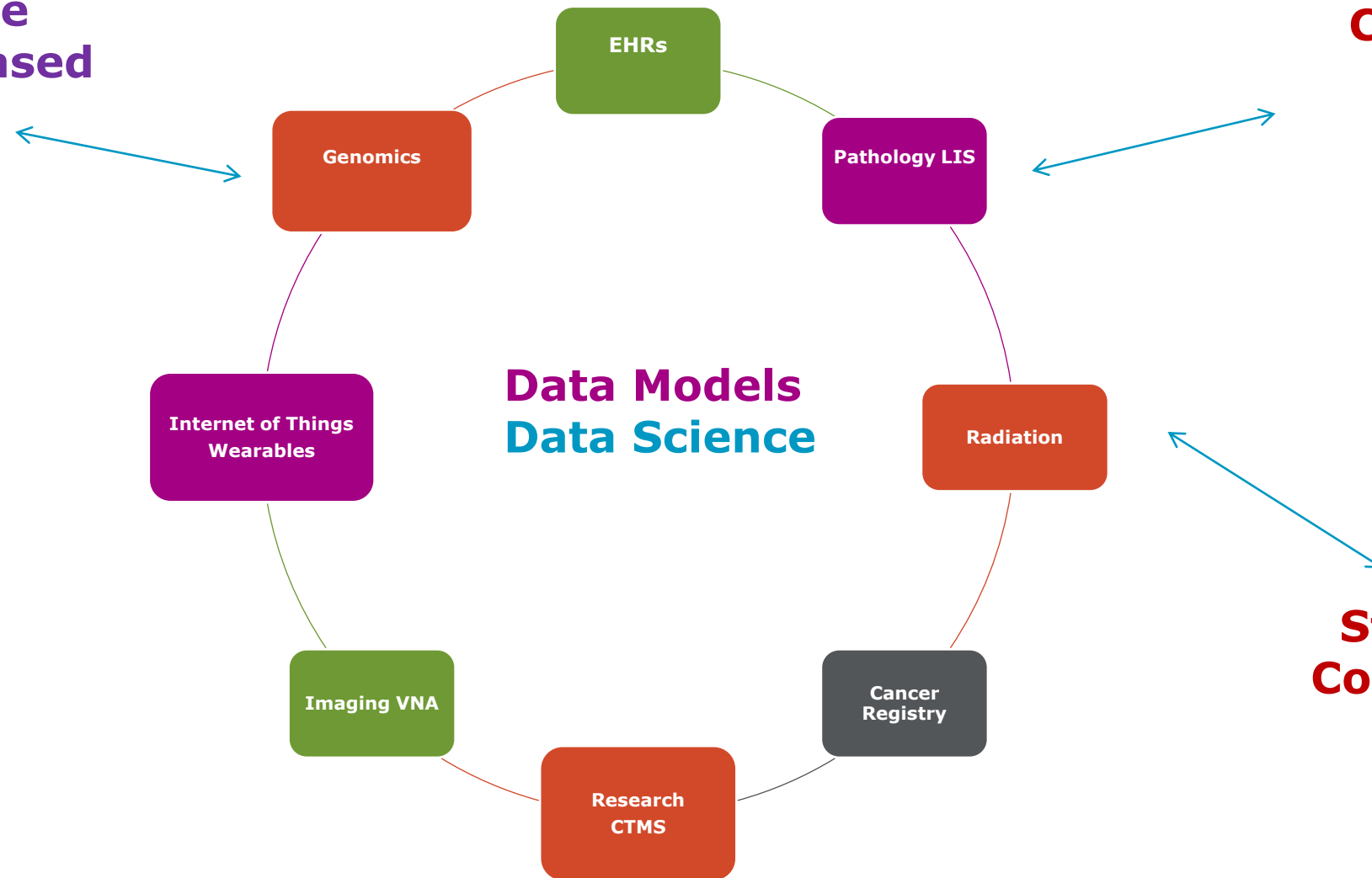
Variety of Cancer Data



Data Architecture

Real World Evidence Outcomes & Value-Based

Payers
Life Sciences
Pharma
FDA
PCORI



Cancer Registries

State DPH-CDC
NCI SEER
ACS NCDB
ASCO QOPI

Strategic Partners Common Data Model

Absent data standards we are blind



By romana klee from usa - sammati tarka prakarana, CC BY-SA 2.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=59461928>

With a data model the whole is the sum of the parts

Mammal

Elephant

**Legs: 4
Tail: Yes
Size: Large
Arms: Trunk
Diet: Vegetarian
Geography: India**

Data Models underlie data architecture



OMOP CDM and Standardised Voc...

- **Cancer Diagnosis**
 - **SNOMED CT “Standard”**
 - **ICD-0-3**
 - **NAACCR**
 - **CAP eCP**
 - **AJCC V8**



- **Concepts**
 - **Histology**
 - **Anatomic Site**
 - **Grade**
 - **Stage**

Oncology Data Models



OMOP CDM and Standardised Voc...

- **Chemotherapy Treatment**
 - **HemeOnc.org “Standard”**
 - **Anatomical Therapeutics Chemical Drug Classification**
 - **RxNorm**



- **Concepts**
 - **Drug combination**
 - **Dosing**
 - **Schedule**
 - **Cycles**

mCODE™ Minimal Common Oncology Data Elements

A FHIR-based core set of common data elements for cancer that is standardized, computable and clinically applicable in every electronic patient record with a cancer diagnosis

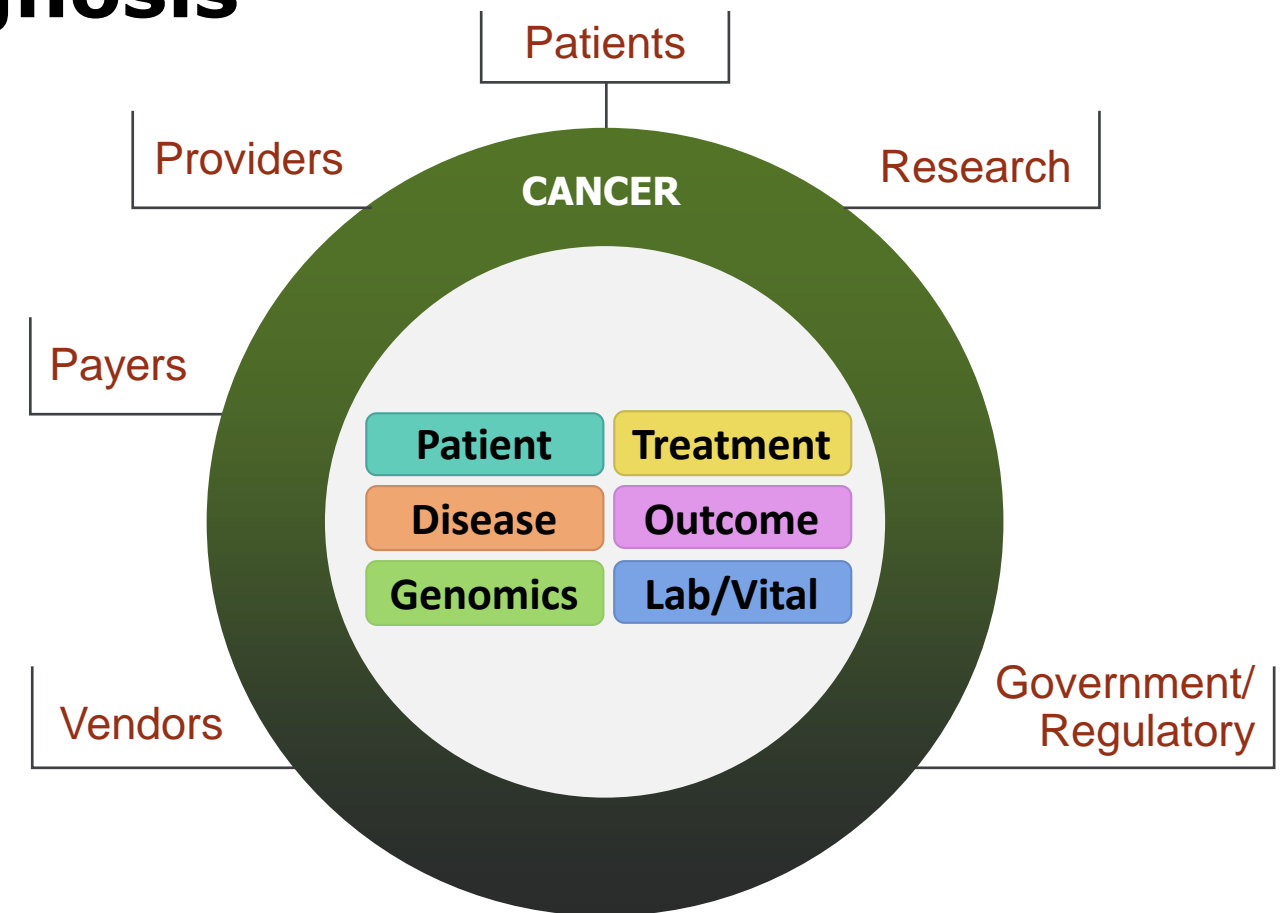
A **standard health record** for oncology

The **minimal set of data elements** applicable to all cancers, and collected for:

Standardized
information exchange

Use-case driven and
targeted use

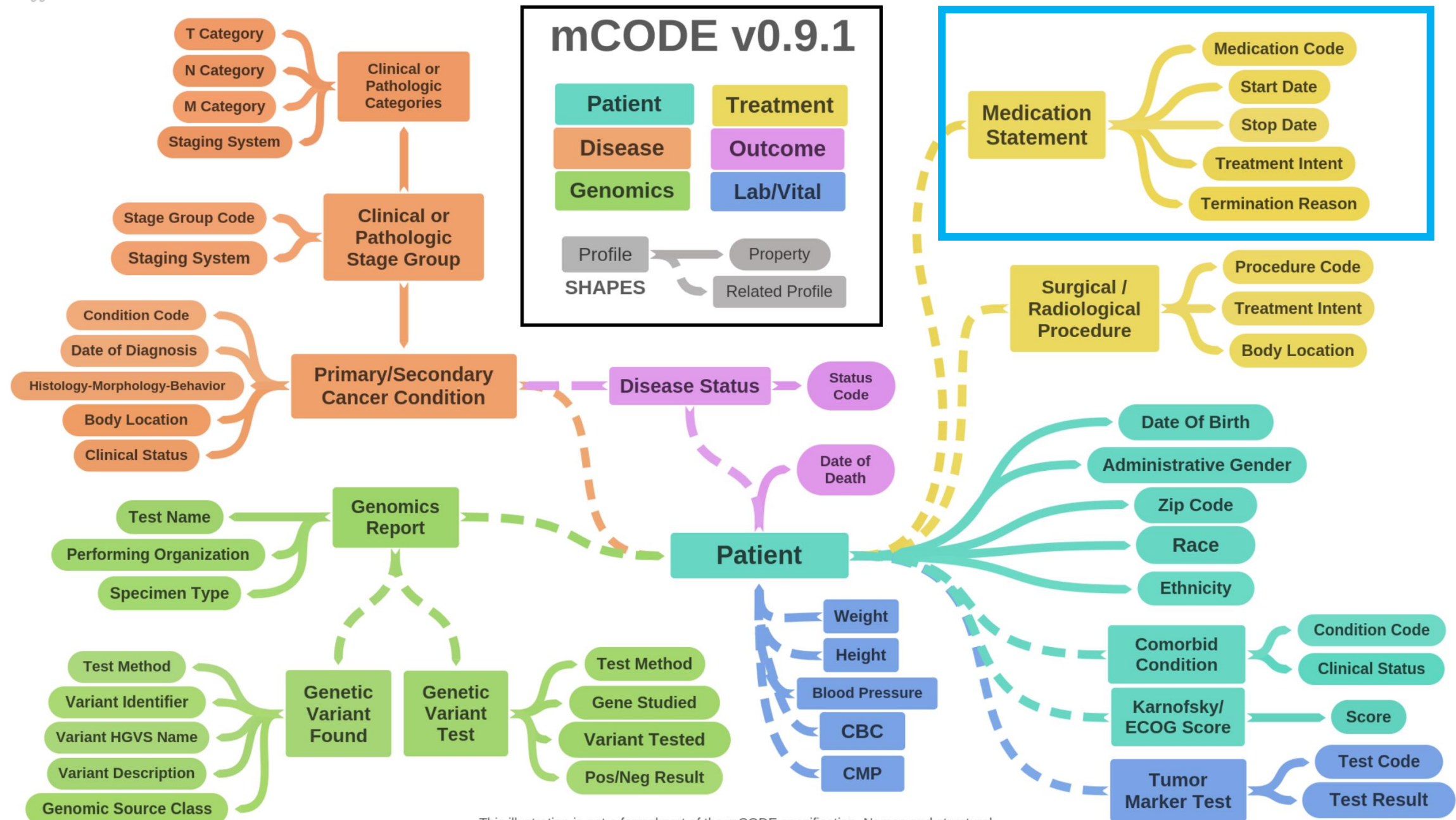
Oncology data element domains:
**patient, disease, treatment,
outcomes, genomics, lab/vital**



mCODE™ Conceptual Model

Source: <http://build.fhir.org/ig/HL7/fhir-mCODE-ig/branches/master/index.html#Modeling>

coggle



This illustration is not a formal part of the mCODE specification. Names and structural relationships shown here may not precisely correspond to the data dictionary and FHIR profiles.



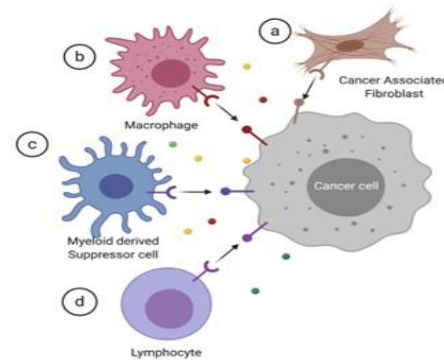
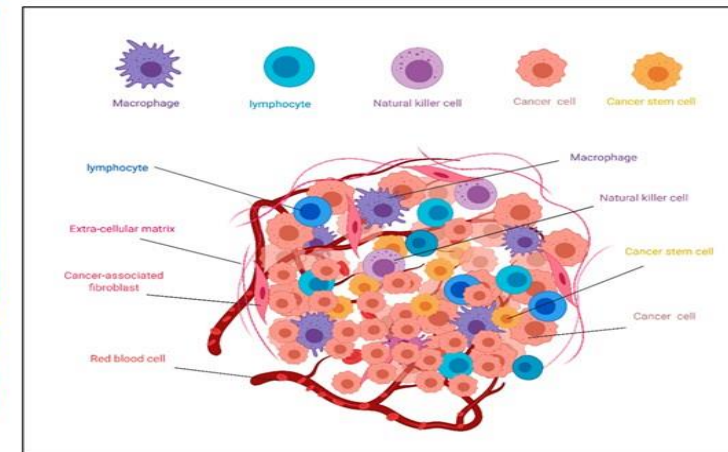
The Future of Cancer Staging

ASCO[®]

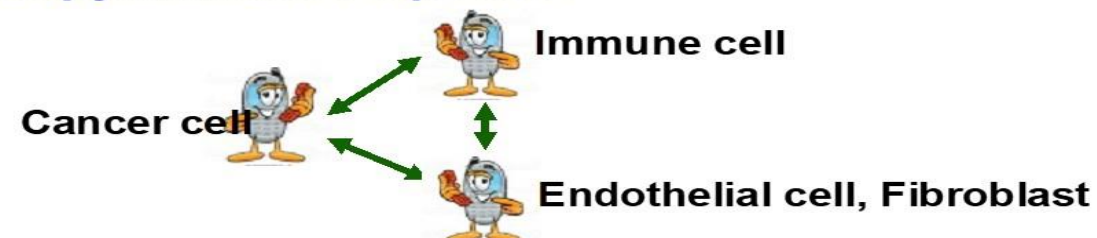
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY
MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE IN CANCER CARE

Re-thinking T stage

Tumors: an ecosystem of interacting and inter-dependent cellular communities
(not enough to study tumor cells in isolation)



How does *crosstalk* between tumor cells and their neighbors influence their survival, growth and therapy/immune response?



ASCO Breakthrough

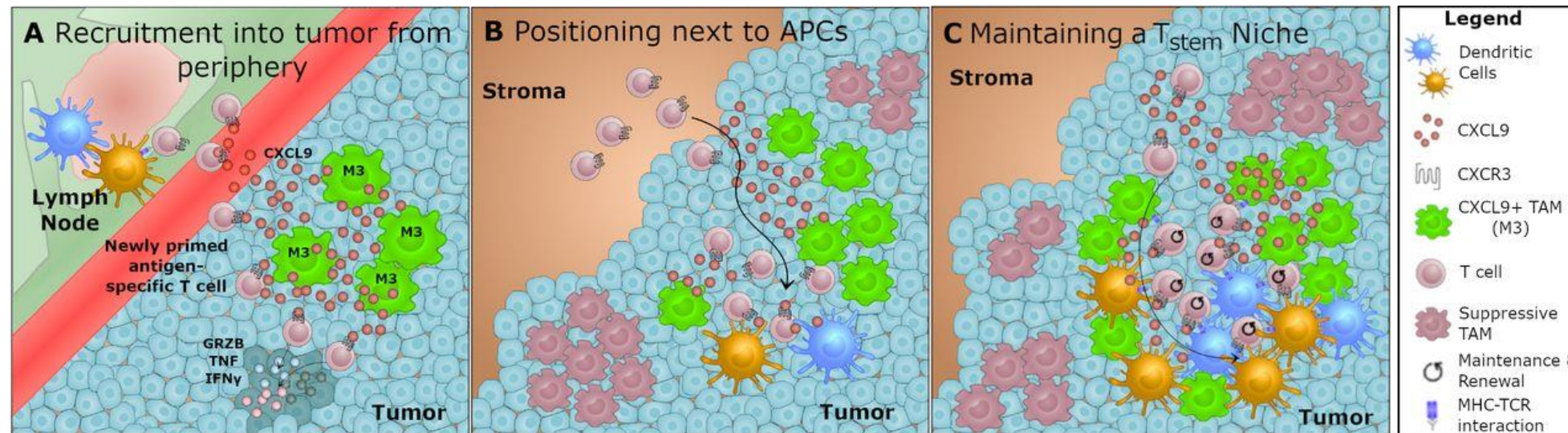
#ASCOBT23

PRESENTED BY: Dr. Ramanuj DasGupta

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CLINICAL ONCOLOGY
KNOWLEDGE CONQUERS CANCER

Re-thinking T stage

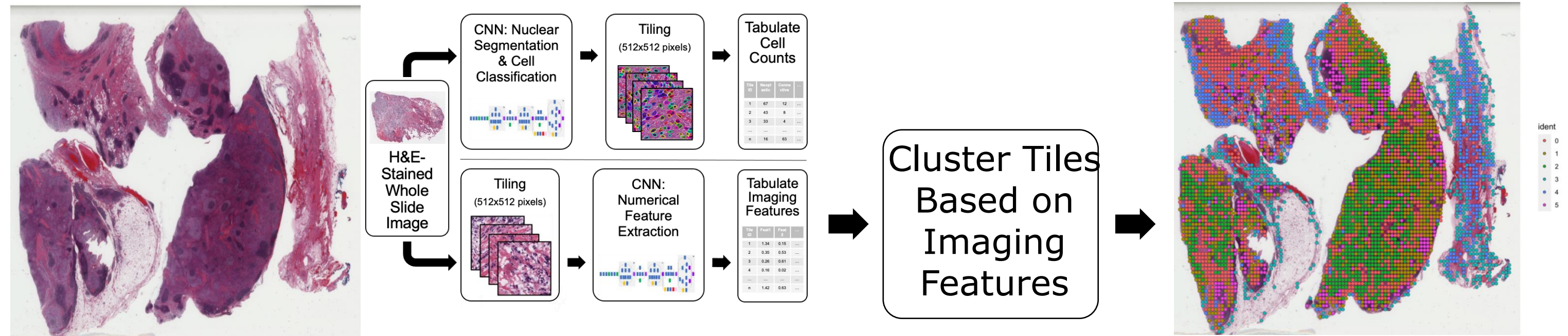


Paola Marie Marcovecchio et al. J Immunother Cancer 2021;9:e002045

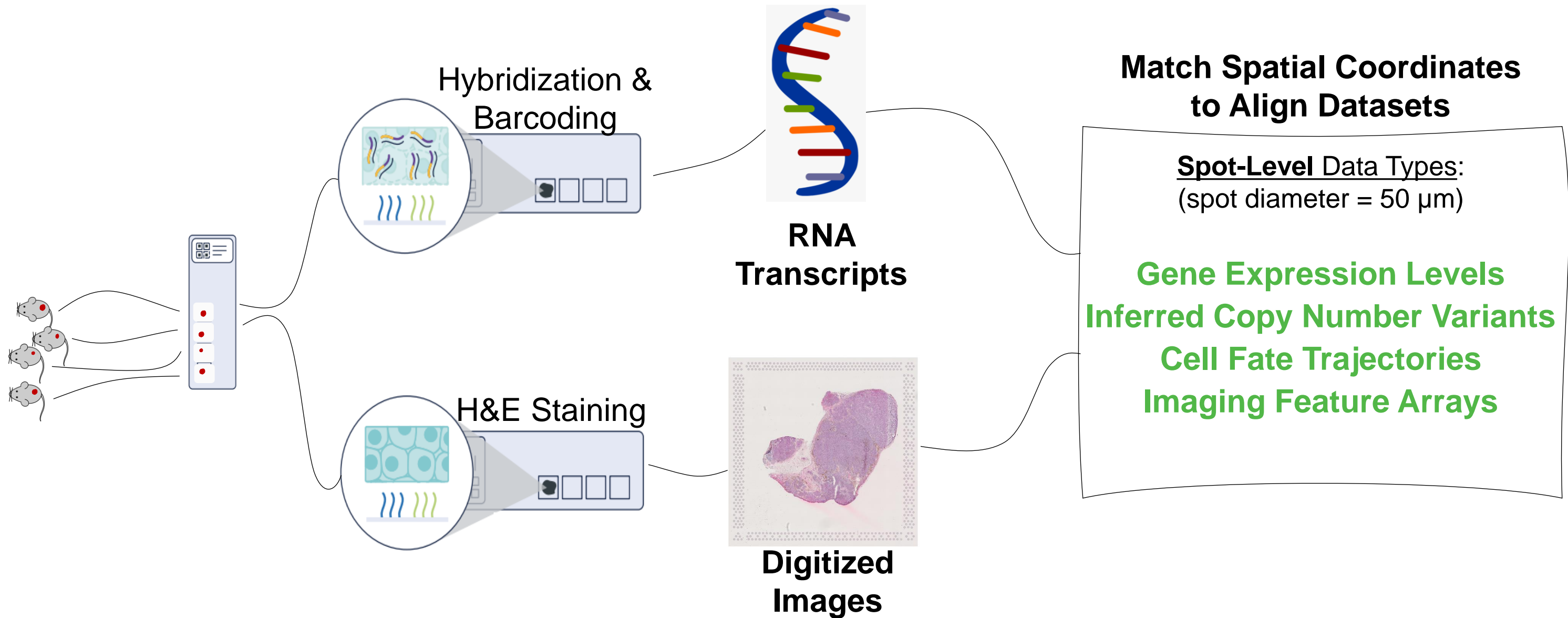
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Tumor Regions Cluster by Imaging Features

TCGA: Sarcoma

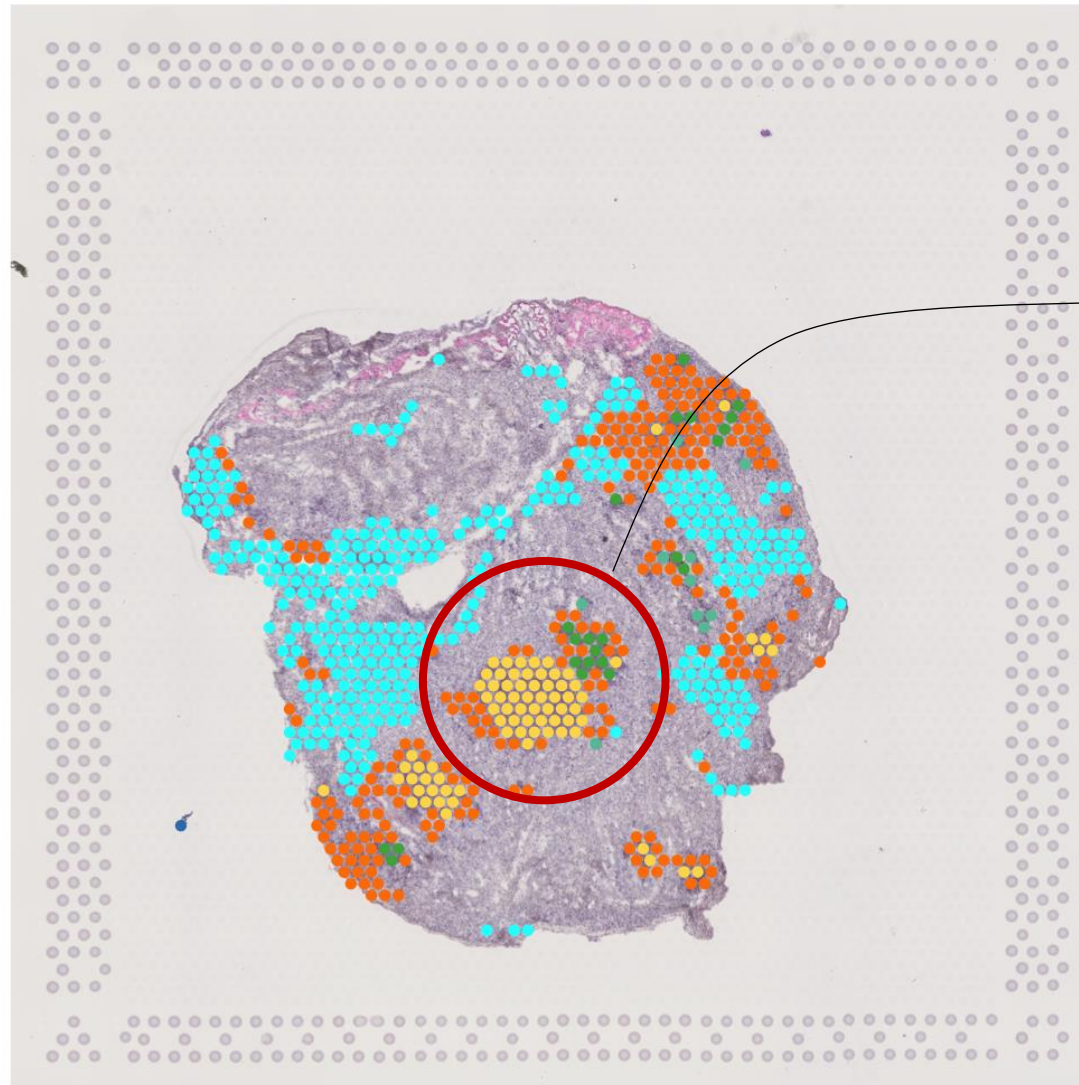


Aligning Transcriptomic and Spatial Data



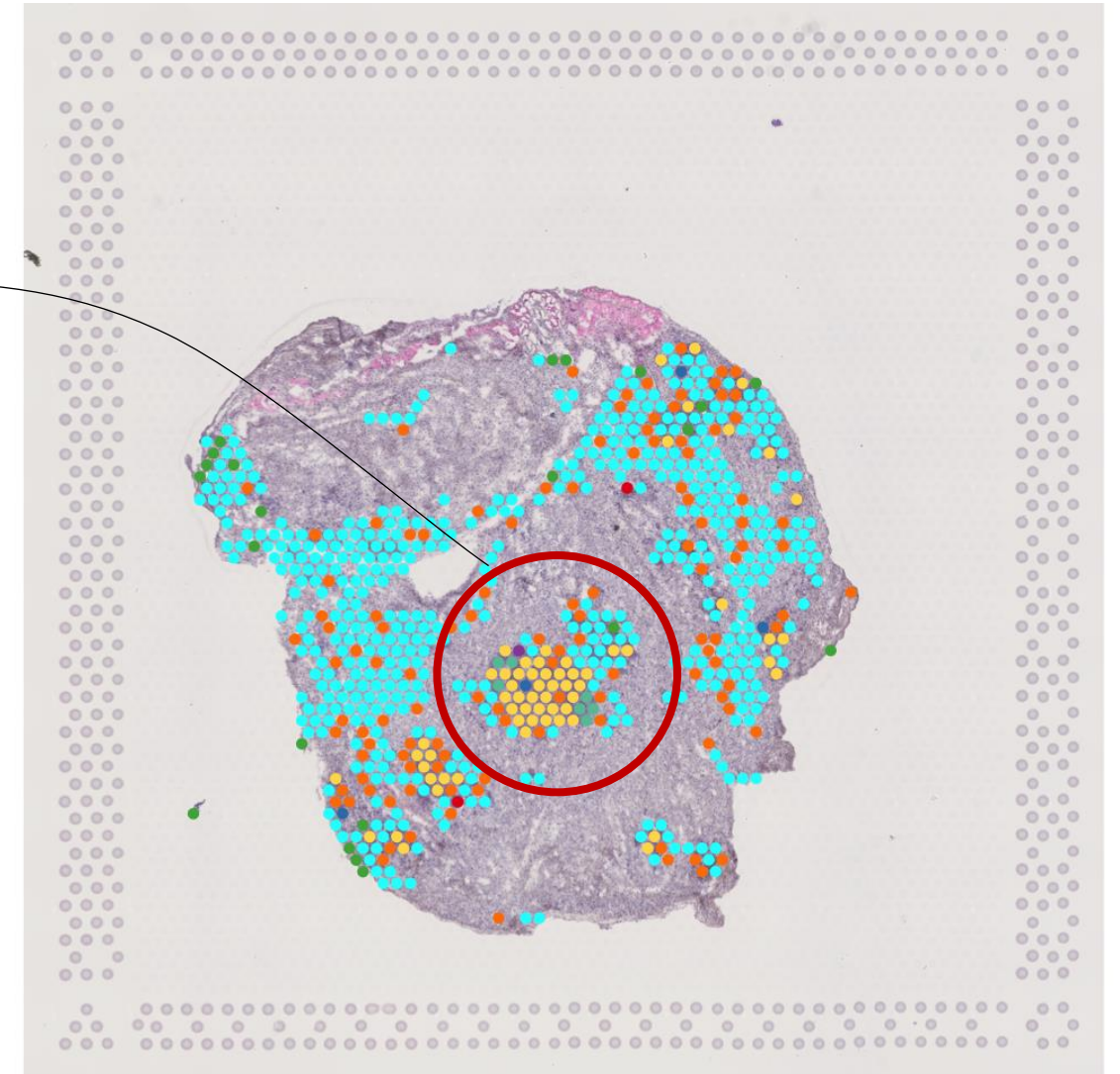
Imaging Features Correlate with Gene Expression Signatures

Gene expression-defined clones

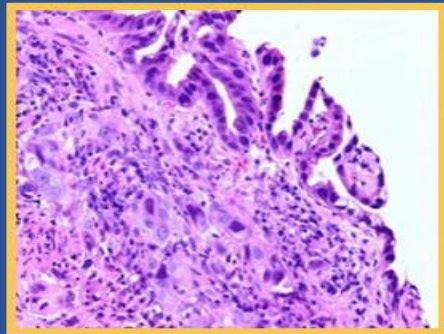


Persisters

Imaging-defined clones



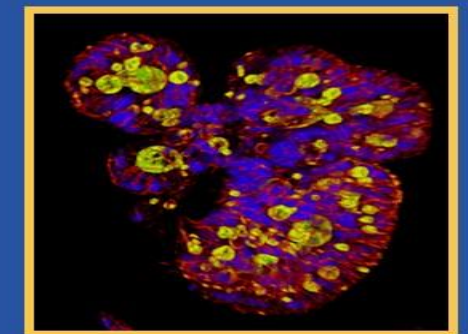
The evolving landscape of biopsies



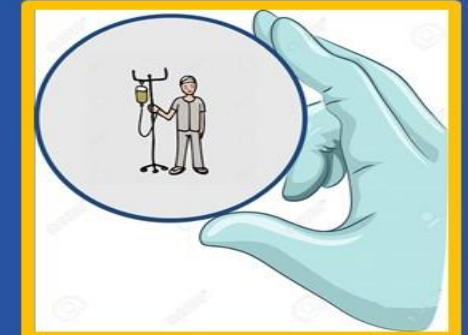
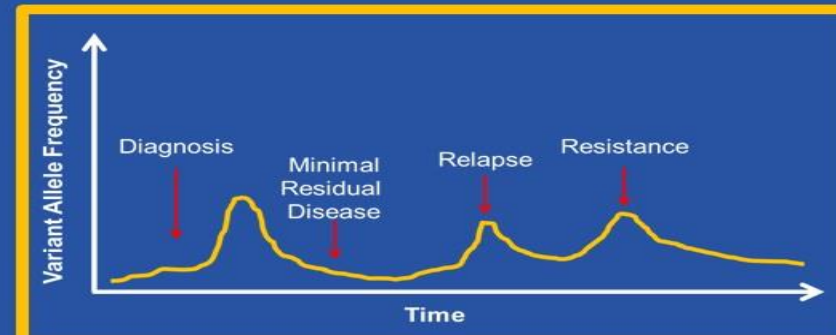
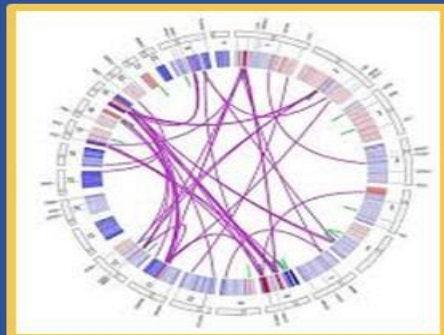
Tissue Biopsy



Liquid Biopsy



Functional Biopsy



PRESENTED AT: **Breakthrough**
A Global Summit for Oncology Innovators

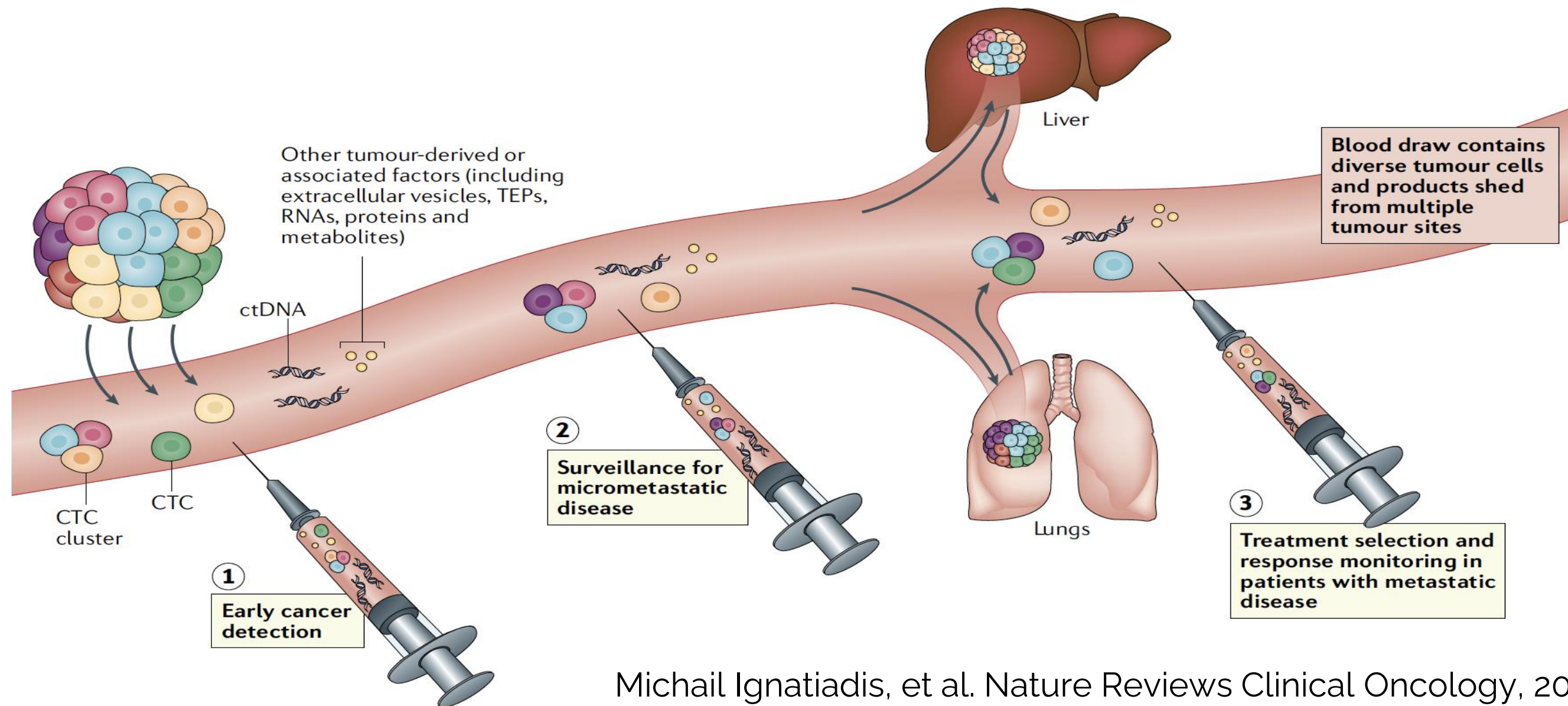
#ASCOBT19

PRESENTED BY: Nicola Valeri

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Presented By Nicola Valeri at 2019 ASCO Breakthrough: A Global Summit for Oncology Innovators

Liquid Biopsy: Re-thinking N



Michail Ignatiadis, et al. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2021

Large-scale observational prospective cohort study of a multi-cancer early detection (MCED) test in symptomatic patients referred for cancer investigation.

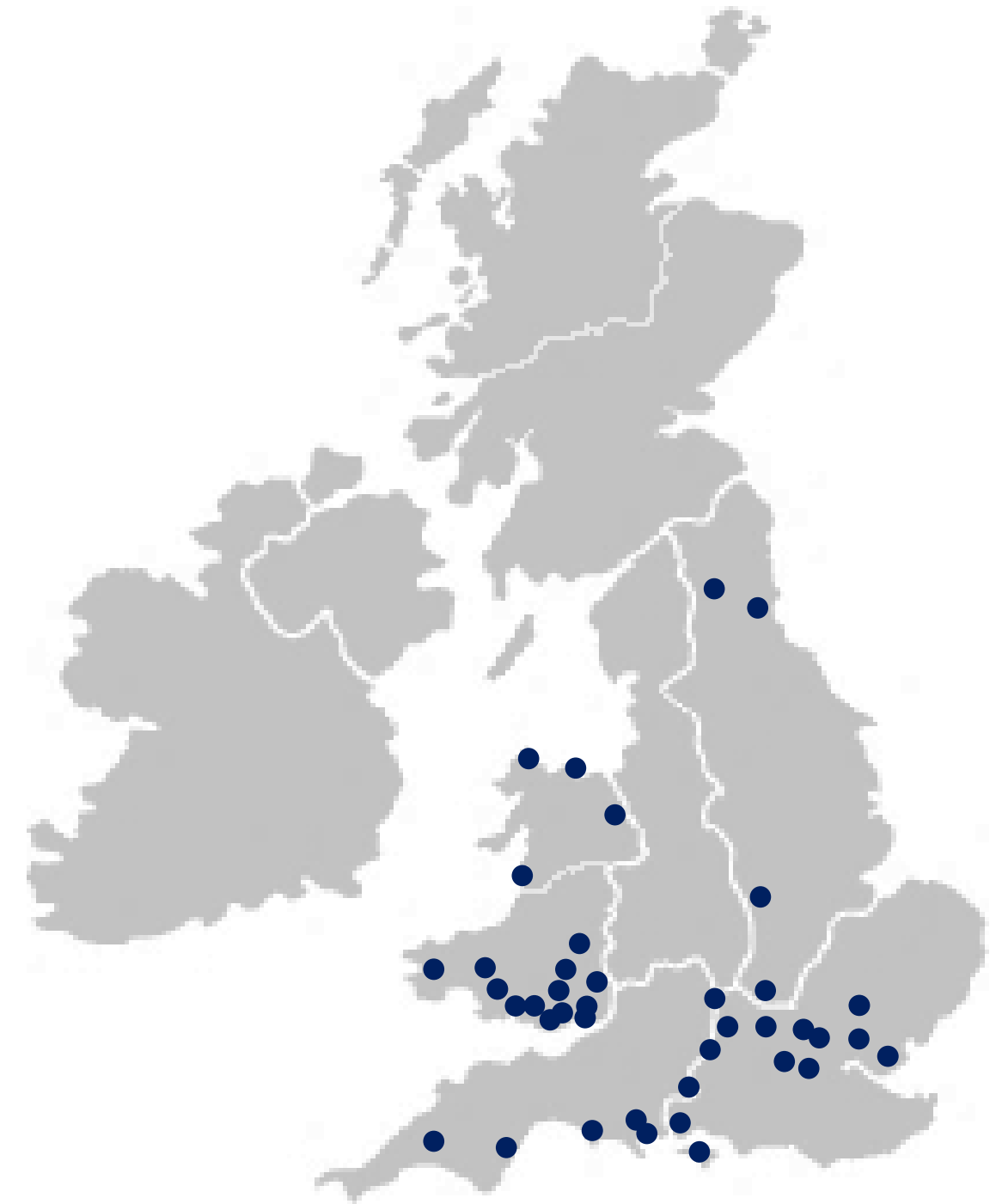
SYMPLIFY

**Dr Brian D Nicholson, Associate Professor
Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, UK.**

Dr Brian D Nicholson MRCGP DPhil

SYMPLIFY Study Design

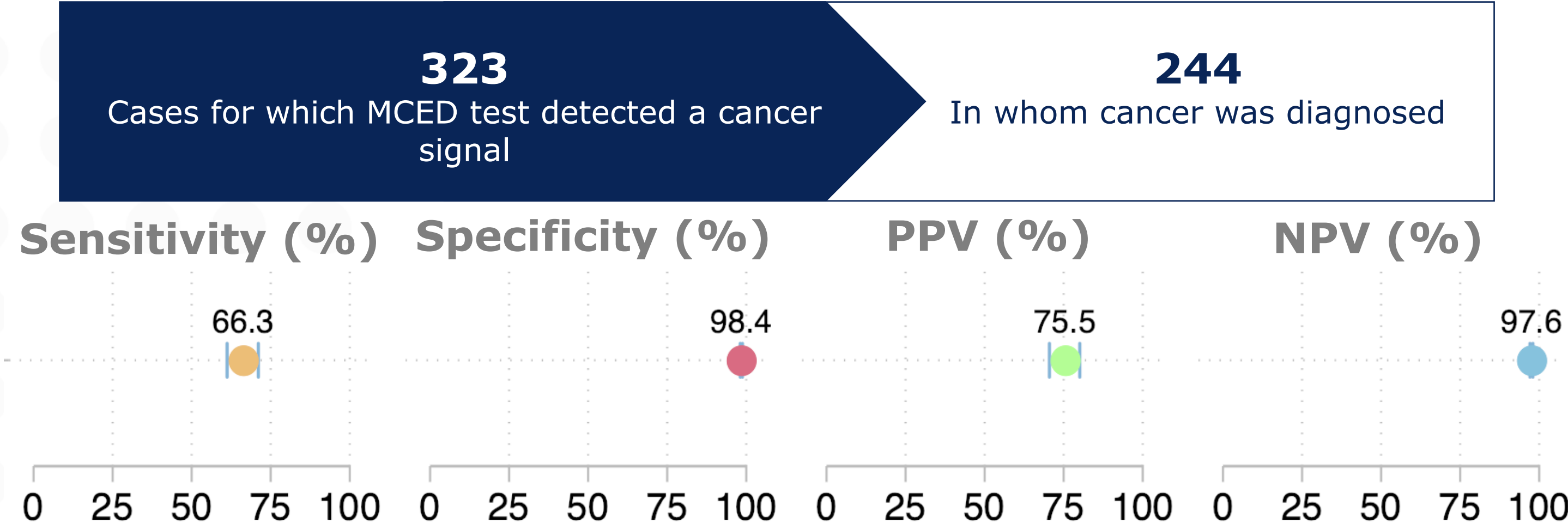
- **Prospective observational cohort study**
- **44 hospital centres in England and Wales**
- **6,240 patients in 5 months**
- **Symptomatic patients referred to one of five Cancer Pathways by their Family Doctor**
- **Each participant consented to:**
 - **An additional blood draw**
 - **Follow-up in NHS records and registries**



NHS, National Health Service.

Dr Brian D Nicholson MRCGP DPhil

Primary Objective: To evaluate the performance of a MCED test for the detection of invasive cancer.



MCED, multi-cancer early detection test; NPV, negative predictive value; PPV, positive predictive value.

Dr Brian D Nicholson MRCGP DPhil

Re-thinking N staging

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

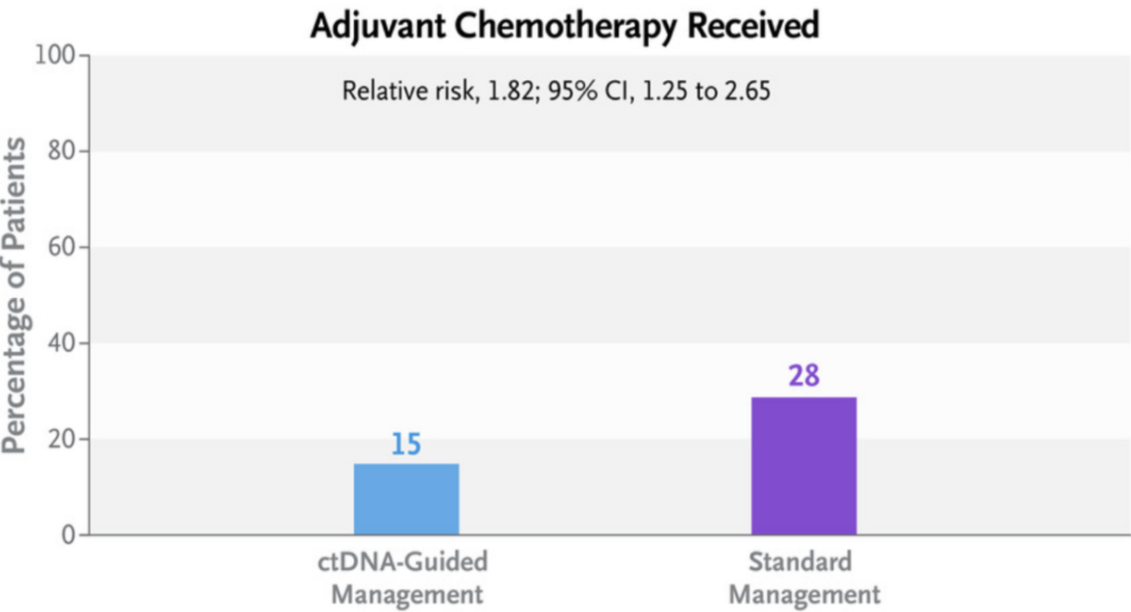
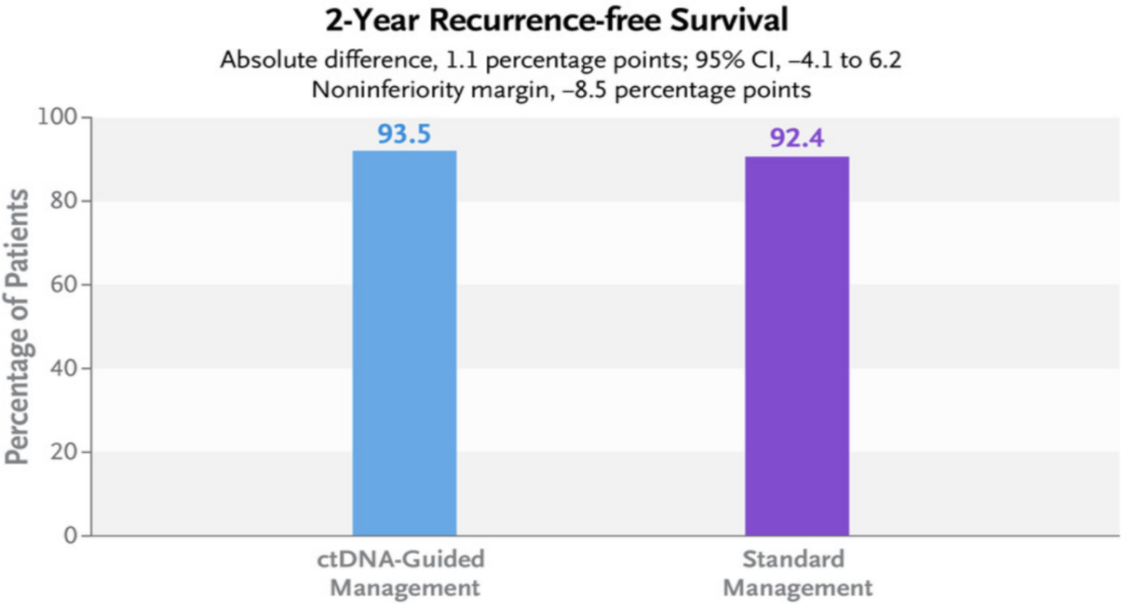
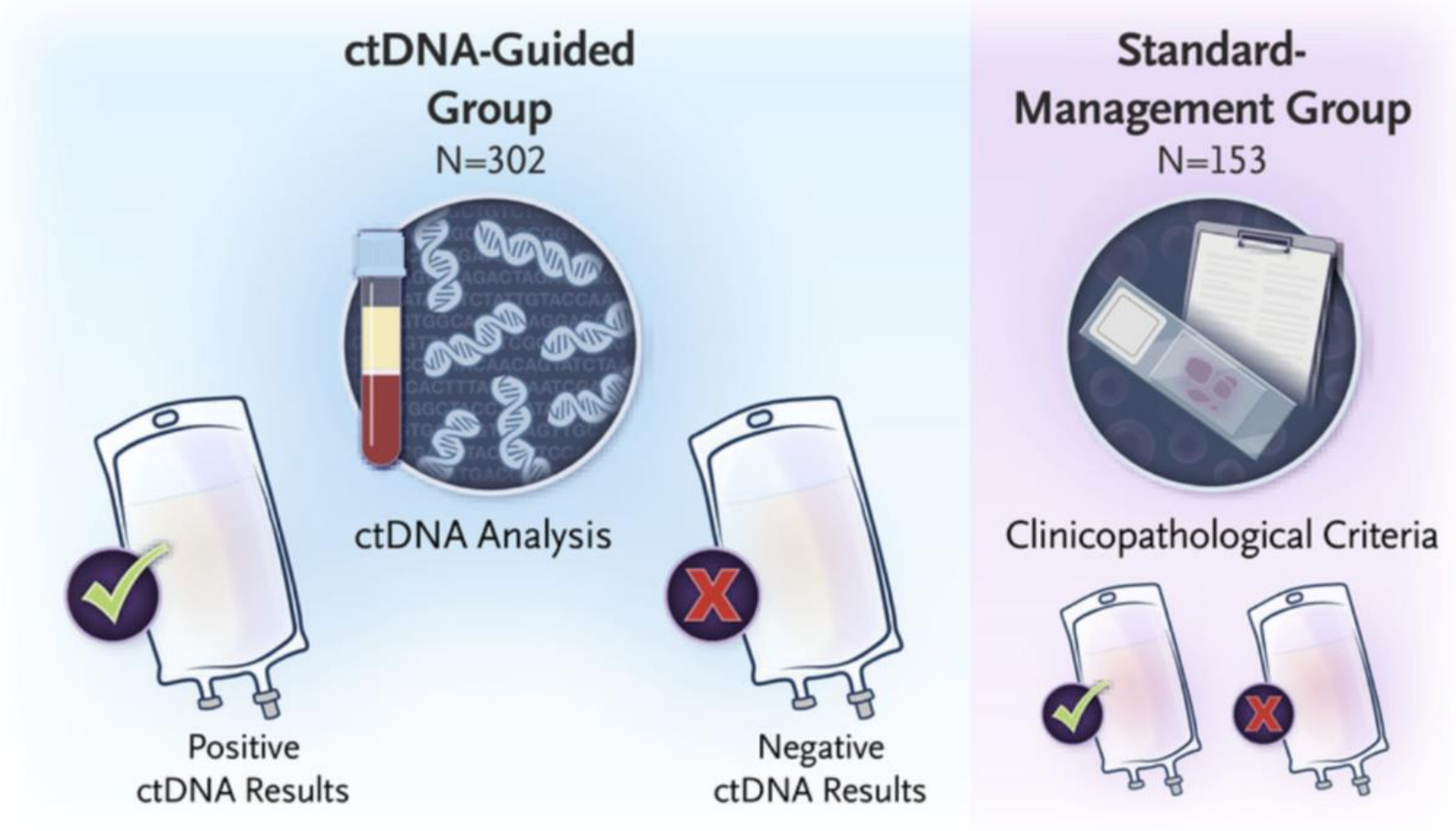
JUNE 16, 2022

VOL. 386 NO. 24

Circulating Tumor DNA Analysis Guiding Adjuvant Therapy in Stage II Colon Cancer

Jeanne Tie, M.D., Joshua D. Cohen, M.Phil., Kamel Lahouel, Ph.D., Serigne N. Lo, Ph.D.,
Yuxuan Wang, M.D., Ph.D., Suzanne Kosmider, M.B., B.S., Rachel Wong, M.B., B.S., Jeremy Shapiro, M.B., B.S.,
Margaret Lee, M.B., B.S., Sam Harris, M.B., B.S., Adnan Khattak, M.B., B.S., Matthew Burge, M.B., B.S.,
Marion Harris, M.B., B.S., James Lynam, M.B., B.S., Louise Nott, M.B., B.S., Fiona Day, Ph.D.,
Theresa Hayes, M.B., B.S., Sue-Anne McLachlan, M.B., B.S., Belinda Lee, M.B., B.S., Janine Ptak, M.S.,
Natalie Silliman, B.S., Lisa Dobbyn, B.A., Maria Popoli, M.S., Ralph Hruban, M.D.,
Anne Marie Lennon, M.D., Ph.D., Nicholas Papadopoulos, Ph.D., Kenneth W. Kinzler, Ph.D., Bert Vogelstein, M.D.,
Cristian Tomasetti, Ph.D., and Peter Gibbs, M.D., for the DYNAMIC Investigators*

ctDNA guides treatment in colorectal cancer



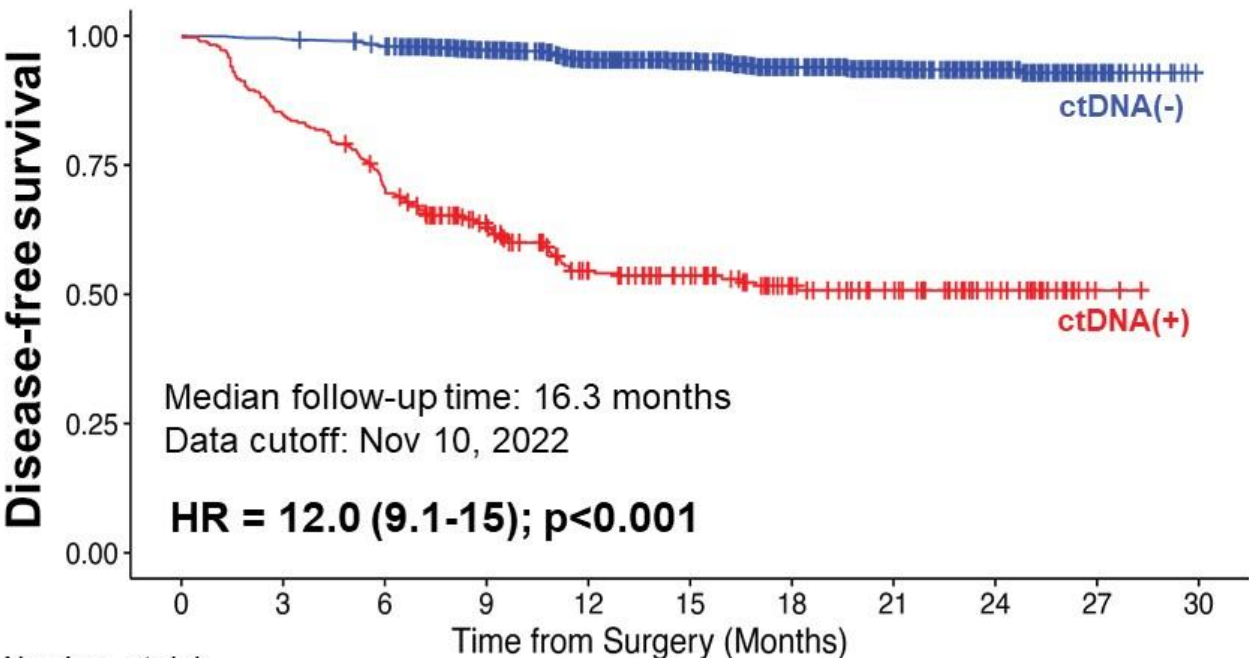
Postoperative circulating tumor DNA-based molecular residual disease in patients with *BRAF*^{V600E} and MSI-H colorectal cancer: Updated results from GALAXY study in the CIRCULATE-Japan

Jun Watanabe¹, Eiji Oki², Daisuke Kotani³, Yoshiaki Nakamura³, Saori Mishima³, Hideaki Bando⁴, Hiroki Yukami⁵, Koji Ando⁶, Masaaki Miyo⁷, Keiji Hirata⁸, Naoya Akazawa⁹, Kun-Huei Yeh¹⁰, George Laliotis¹¹, Adham Jurdi¹¹, Minetta Liu¹¹, Hiroya Taniguchi¹², Ichiro Takemasa⁷, Takeshi Kato¹³, Masaki Mori¹⁴, and Takayuki Yoshino³

¹Gastroenterological Center, Yokohama City University Medical Center, Yokohama, Japan; ²Department of Surgery And Science, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan; ³Department of Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Oncology, National Cancer Center Hospital East, Kashiwa, Japan; ⁴Translational Research Support Section, National Cancer Center Hospital East, Kashiwa, Japan; ⁵Cancer Chemotherapy Center, Osaka Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Osaka, Japan; ⁶Department of Colorectal Surgery, National Cancer Center Hospital East, Kashiwa, Japan; ⁷Department of Surgery, Surgical Oncology and Science, Sapporo Medical University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁸Department of Surgery, University of Occupational And Environmental Health, Japan; ⁹Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Sendai Open Hospital, Japan; ¹⁰National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ¹¹Natera, Inc., Austin, Texas, USA; ¹²Department of Clinical Oncology, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Japan; ¹³Department of Colorectal Surgery, National Hospital Organization Osaka National Hospital, Japan; ¹⁴Tokai University Hospital, Tokai University School of Medicine, Japan

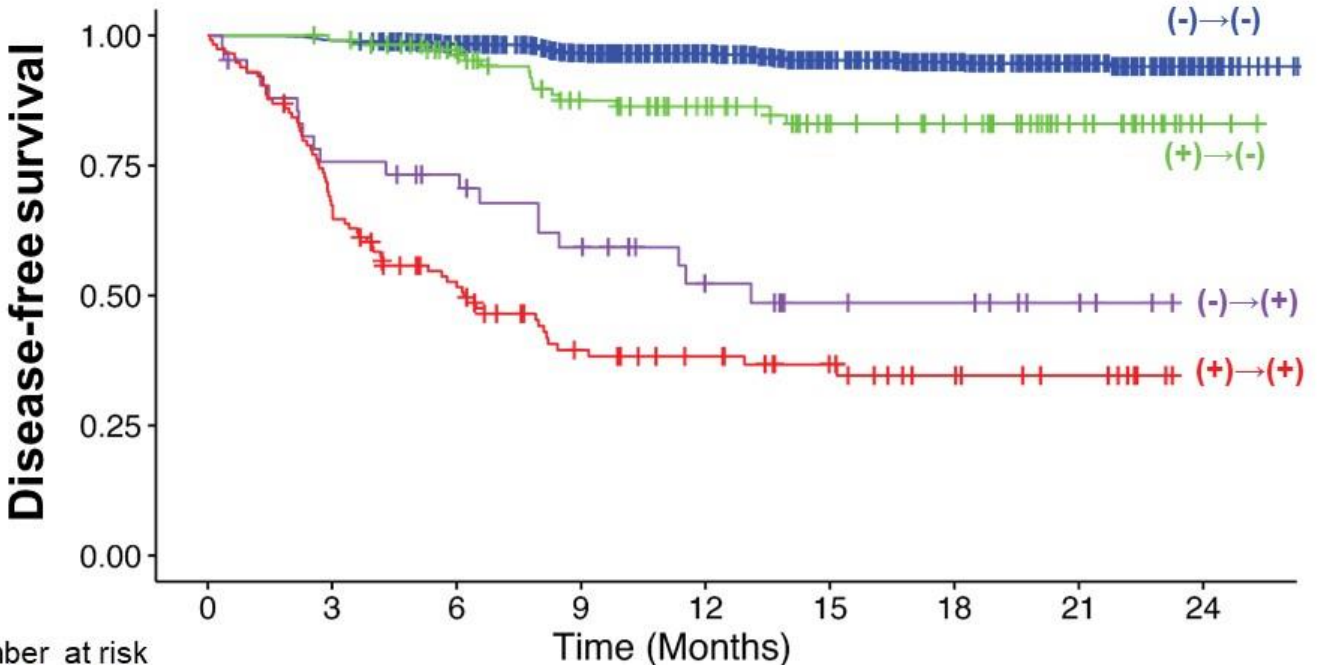
DFS by post-op-4w ctDNA status and ctDNA dynamics from post-op-4w to 12w in overall population (pStage II-IV)

ctDNA status at 4-weeks MRD time point



Dynamics	ctDNA Negative	ctDNA Positive
Events (n)	96/1797 (5.3%)	130/286 (45.5%)
18M-DFS	93.9 (92.5-95)	51.6 (45.2-57.6)
HR	Reference	12.0
95% CI	Not applicable	9.1 - 15
P	Not applicable	<0.001

ctDNA Dynamics from 4 weeks to 12 weeks



Dynamics	Persistently Negative	Converted Negative	Converted Positive	Persistently Positive
Events (n)	69/1529 (4.5%)	16/112 (14.3%)	20/43 (46.5%)	78/124 (62.9%)
18M-DFS	94.9 (93.5-96)	82.2 (72.3-88.9)	47.4 (30.4-62.7)	33.8 (25-42.8)
HR	Reference	3.5	14.5	25.4
95% CI	Not applicable	1.9 - 5.8	8.8 - 23.8	18.3 - 35.3
P	Not applicable	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Galaxy

■ **VEGA**

- High risk Stage 2 & Low risk Stage 3 colon cancer patients
- ctDNA negative post-op week 4
- Randomize to adjuvant chemotherapy vs observation

■ **ALTAIR**

- No clinical signs of cancer post-op
- ctDNA detected any time after surgery
- Randomize to chemotherapy (trifluridine/tipiracil) versus observation

Synoptic Report

Synoptic Report:

Specimen

Specimen: Terminal ileum and Right colon

Procedure: Extended right colectomy

Tumor

Tumor Site: Transverse colon - Per op note

Histologic Type: Mucinous adenocarcinoma

Histologic Grade: G2, moderately differentiated

Tumor Size: 3.8 Centimeters (cm)

Tumor Extent: Invades through muscularis propria into the pericolonic or perirectal tissue

Macroscopic Tumor Perforation: Not identified

Lymphovascular Invasion: Not identified

Perineural Invasion: Not identified

Number of Tumor Buds: 1 per 'hotspot' field

Tumor Bud Score: Low (0-4)

Treatment Effect: No known presurgical therapy

Margins

Margin Status for Invasive Carcinoma: All margins negative for invasive carcinoma

Margin Status for Non-Invasive Tumor: All margins negative for high-grade dysplasia / intramucosal carcinoma and low-grade dysplasia

Regional Lymph Nodes

Regional Lymph Node Status: Tumor present in regional lymph node(s)

Number of Lymph Nodes with Tumor: 4

Number of Lymph Nodes Examined: 47

Tumor Deposits: Not identified

Pathologic Stage Classification (pTNM, AJCC 8th Edition)

pT Category: pT3

pN Category: pN2a

AJCC Prognostic Stage: IIIB

ChatGPT 4 200 words at 8th grade level

- This report is about a specimen from a surgery to remove part of the large intestine. The tumor found was a type of cancer called mucinous adenocarcinoma. It was moderately differentiated, which means it wasn't too advanced. The tumor was about 3.8 centimeters big and had spread into nearby tissue. *There were no signs of the tumor breaking through the outer layer of the intestine* or spreading through blood or nerves.
- The surgical margins around the tumor were clear of cancer cells, both for invasive cancer and non-invasive changes. However, cancer was found in some of the nearby lymph nodes. Among the 47 lymph nodes examined, 4 had cancer. The cancer hadn't spread to distant areas.
- The cancer's stage was determined based on its size, spread to lymph nodes, and other factors. *It was classified as stage IIIB, which indicates it had advanced a bit but hadn't spread to distant parts of the body.* This information helps doctors understand the cancer's severity and plan further treatment if needed. The report is from a specific medical release, the CAP eCC 2022 Q2 Release.

Clinical Intelligence

**Biologic
Intelligence**



**Genomics
Data Models**

**Artificial
Intelligence**



**Statistical
Probability**

**Emotional
Intelligence**



Humanistic





**The Future of Cancer Data:
Unlocking Insights With Pathology Reporting Summit**
October 6, 2023