



Hospital Universitario
12 de Octubre



cnio
Centro Nacional
de Investigaciones
Oncológicas



UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE
MADRID

Medicina Personalizada en Oncología: El Ejemplo del Cáncer de Pulmón

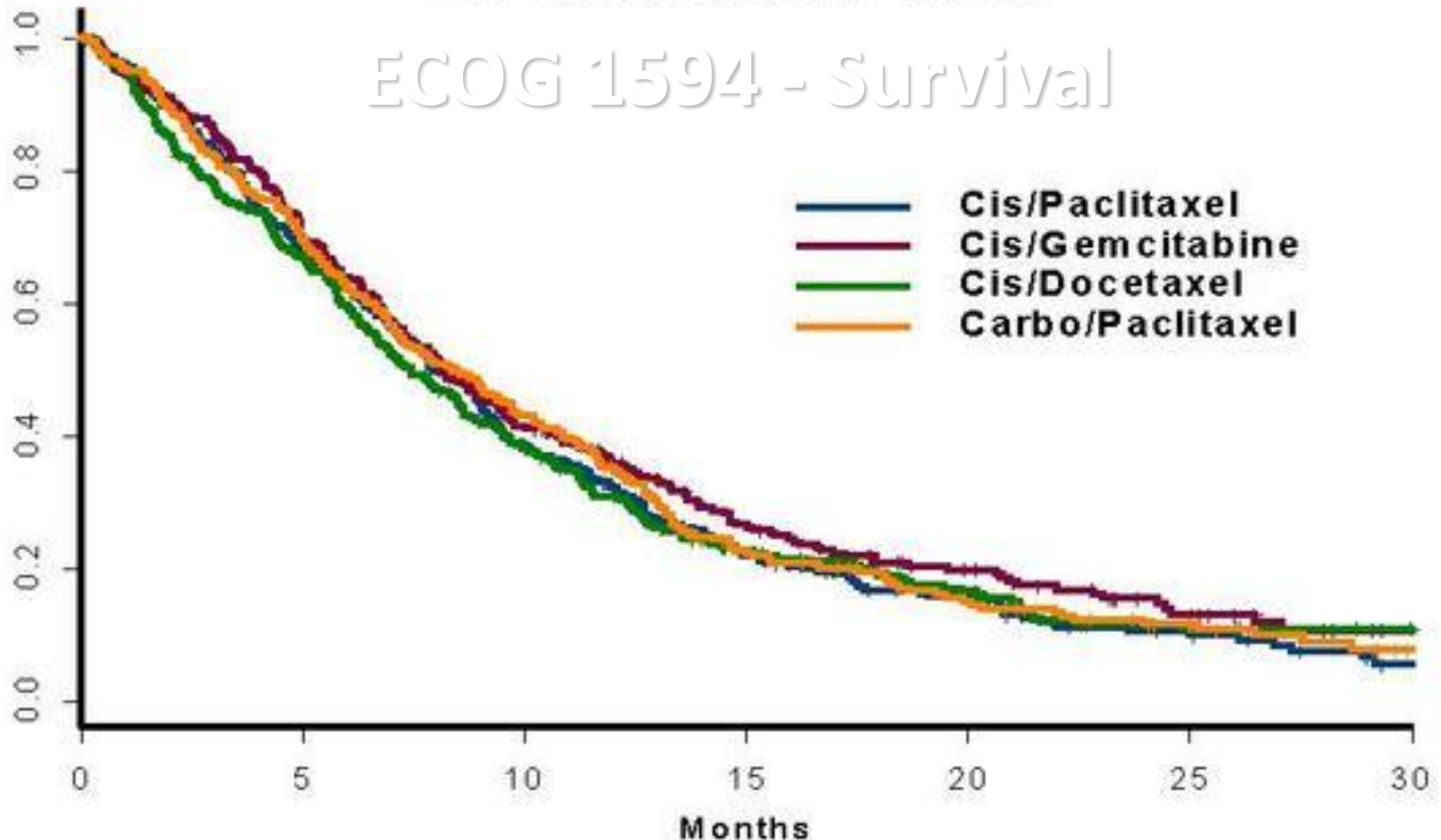
Luis Paz-Ares

**Hospital Universitario Doce de Octubre,
Madrid, Spain**

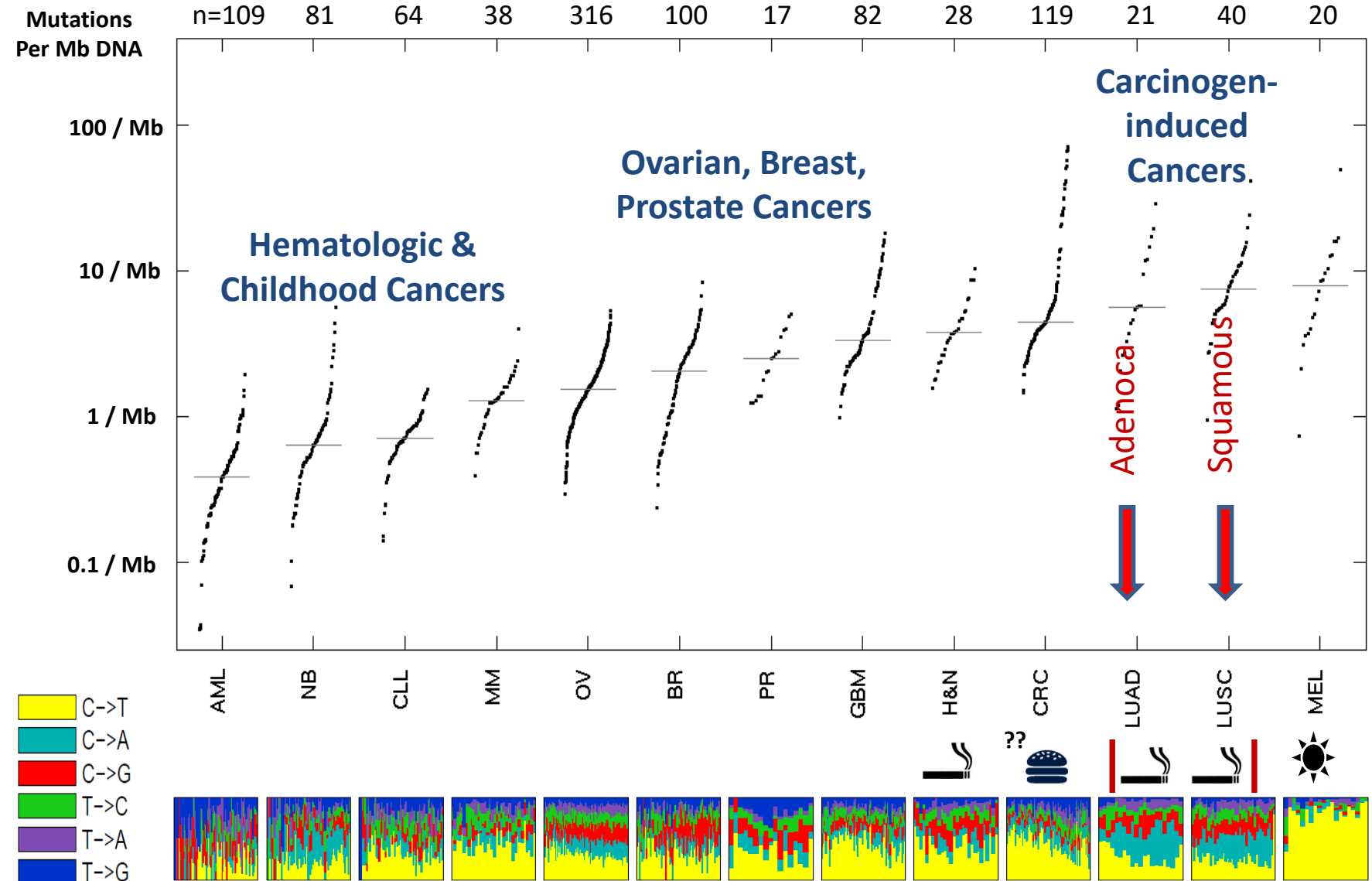
El Pasado (hopefully !!)

Survival by Treatment Group All Randomized Cases

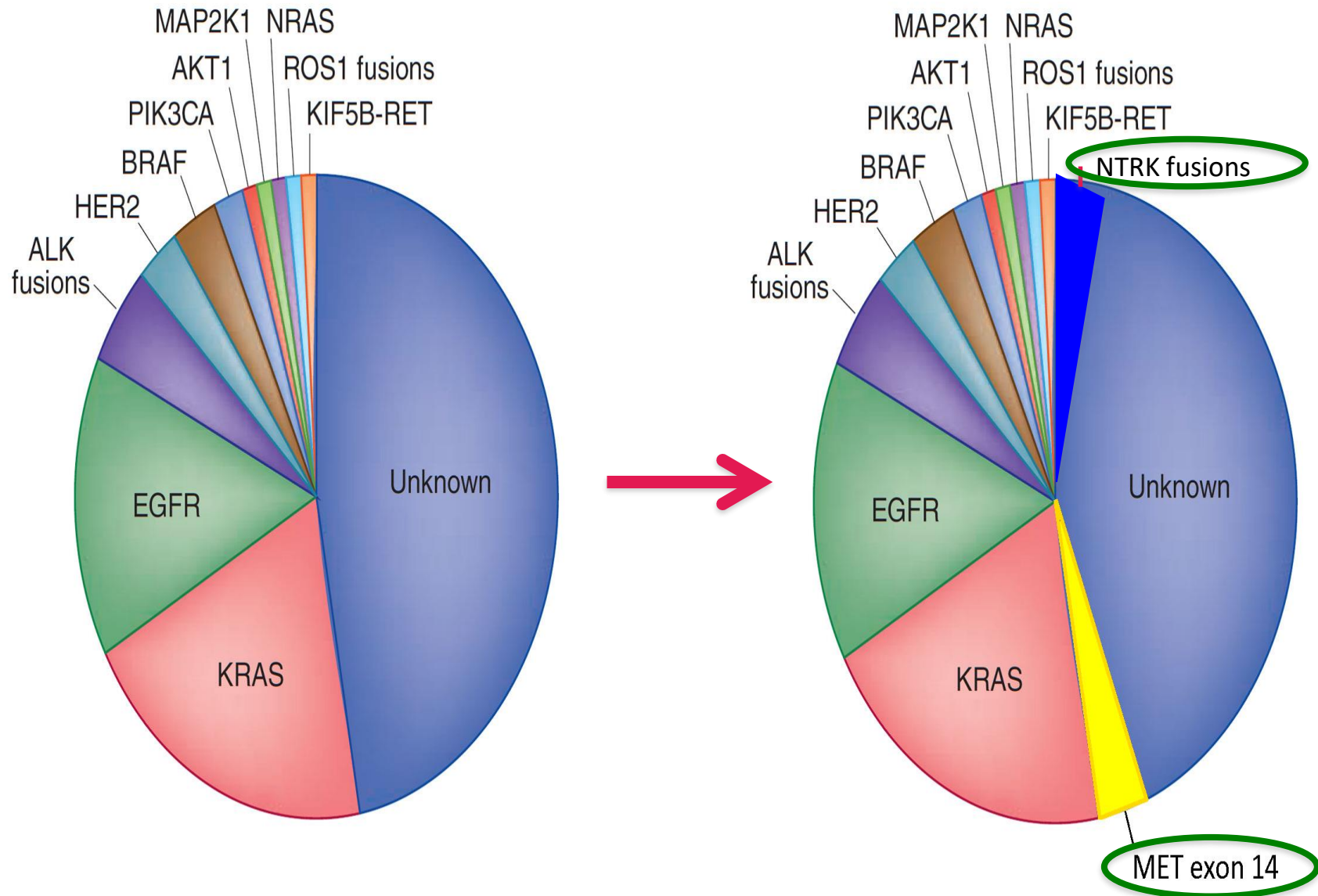
ECOG 1594 - Survival



Las aberraciones genómicas son muy frecuentes en cáncer de pulmón

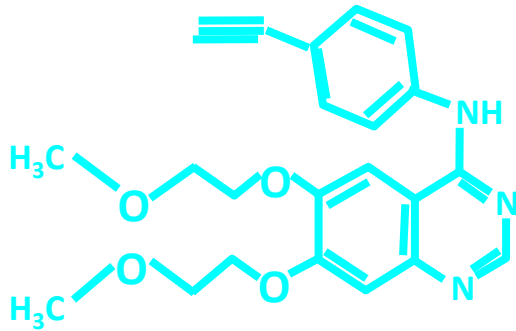


Adenocarcinoma de pulmón - Genotipo



Agentes dirigidos a dianas moleculares

Pequeñas Moléculas



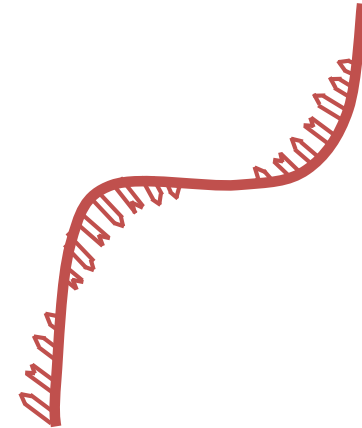
**Intracellular
action
c 0.5–2kDa
Orally available**

Anticuerpos Monoclonales



**Extracellular
action
c 150kDa
i.v. infusion**

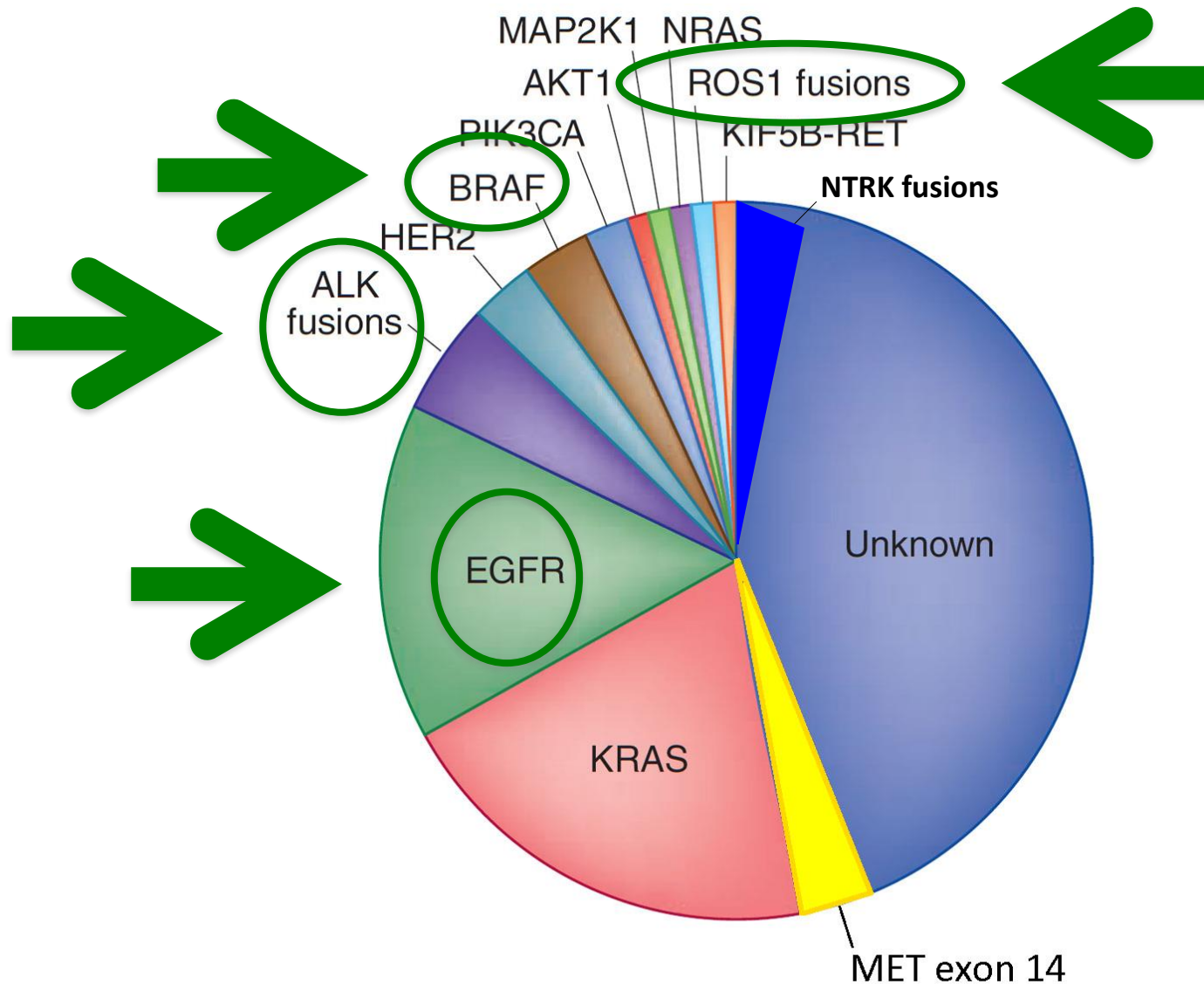
Oligonucleótidos antisentido



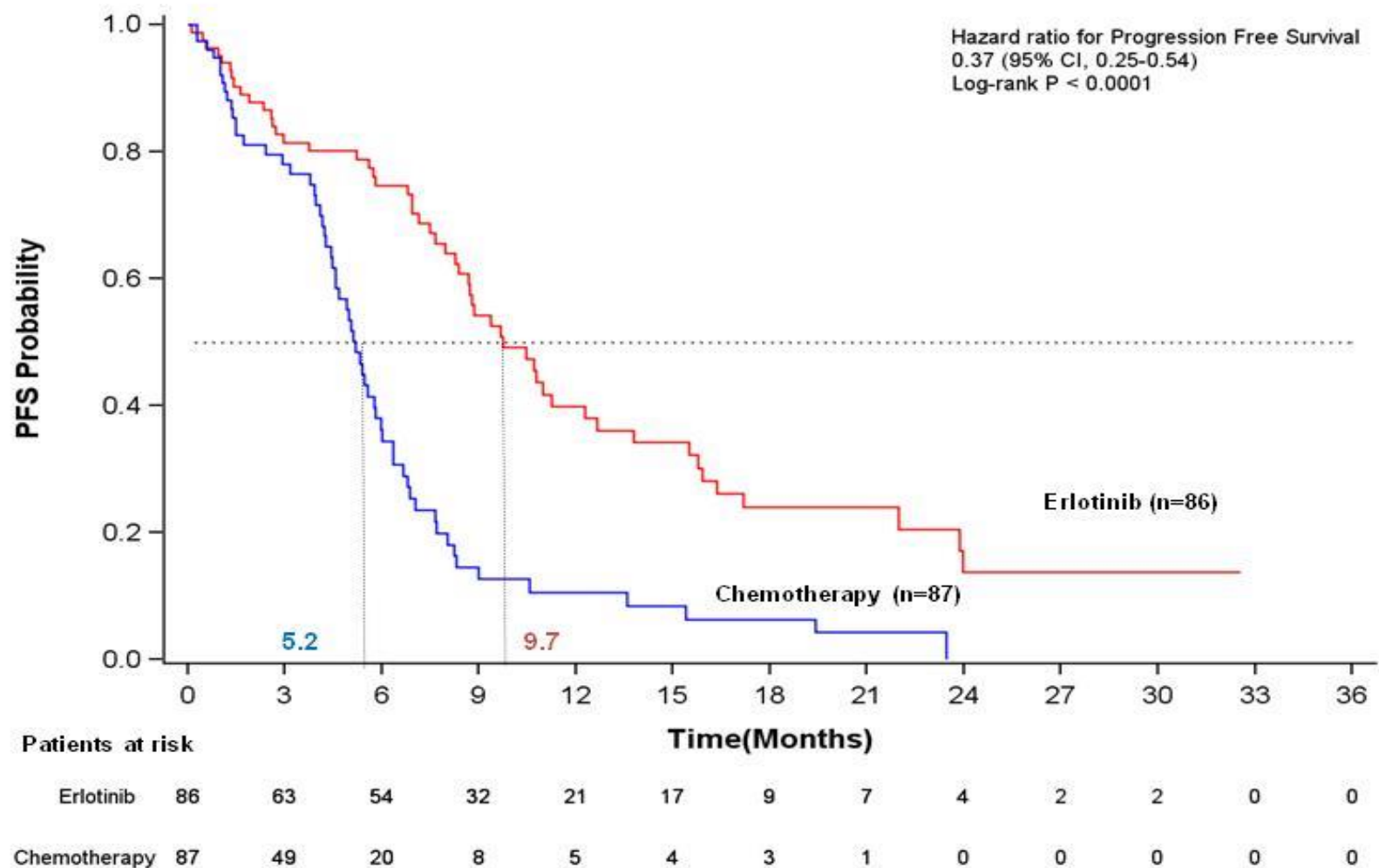
**Intracellular
action
c 10kDa
i.v. infusion**

Adenocarcinoma de pulmón

Subtipos con tratamientos específicos

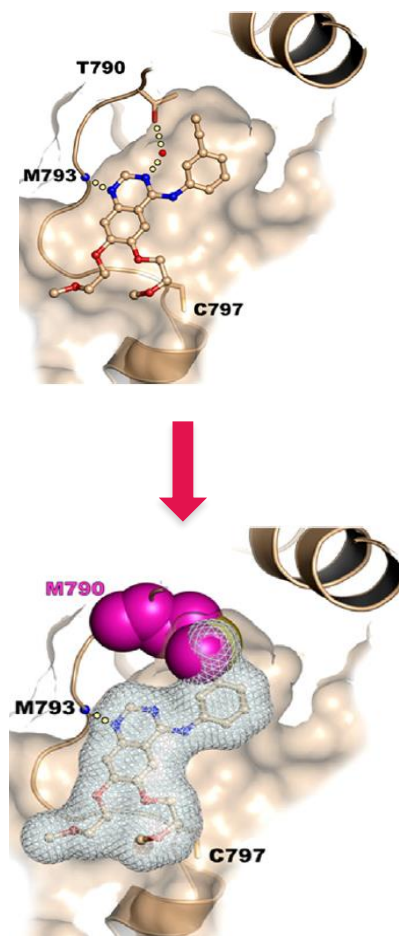
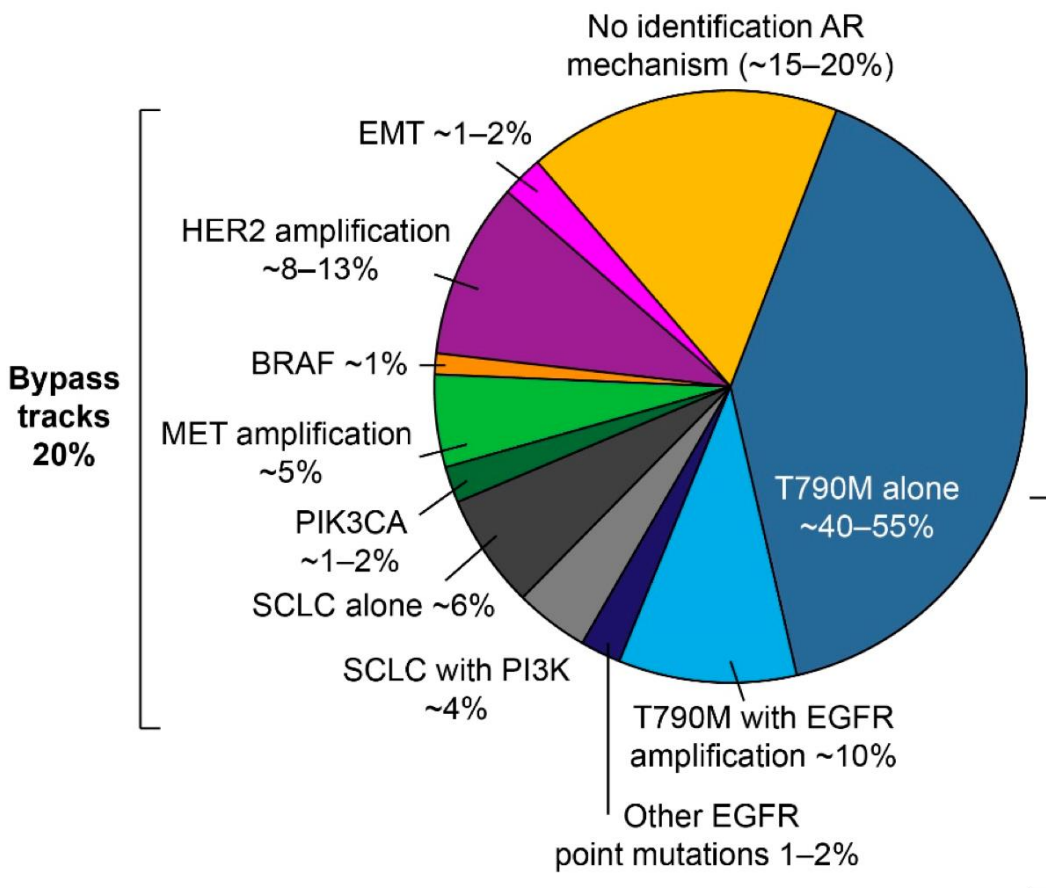


Ensayo EORTAC : Erlotinib v Quimioterapia



CNMP EGFR M+: Resistencia Adquirida

T790M - Exon 20

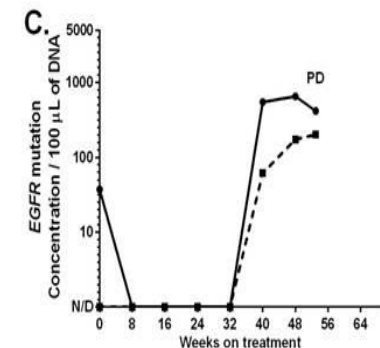
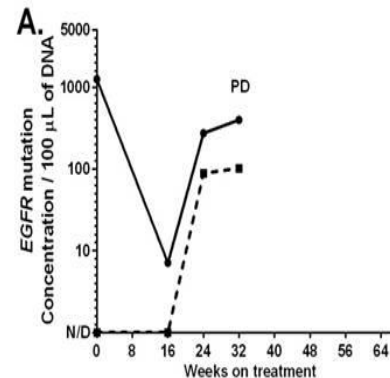
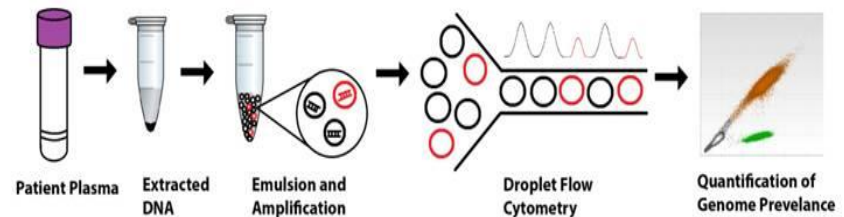


Monitorización de la Resistancia

Biopsia Líquida



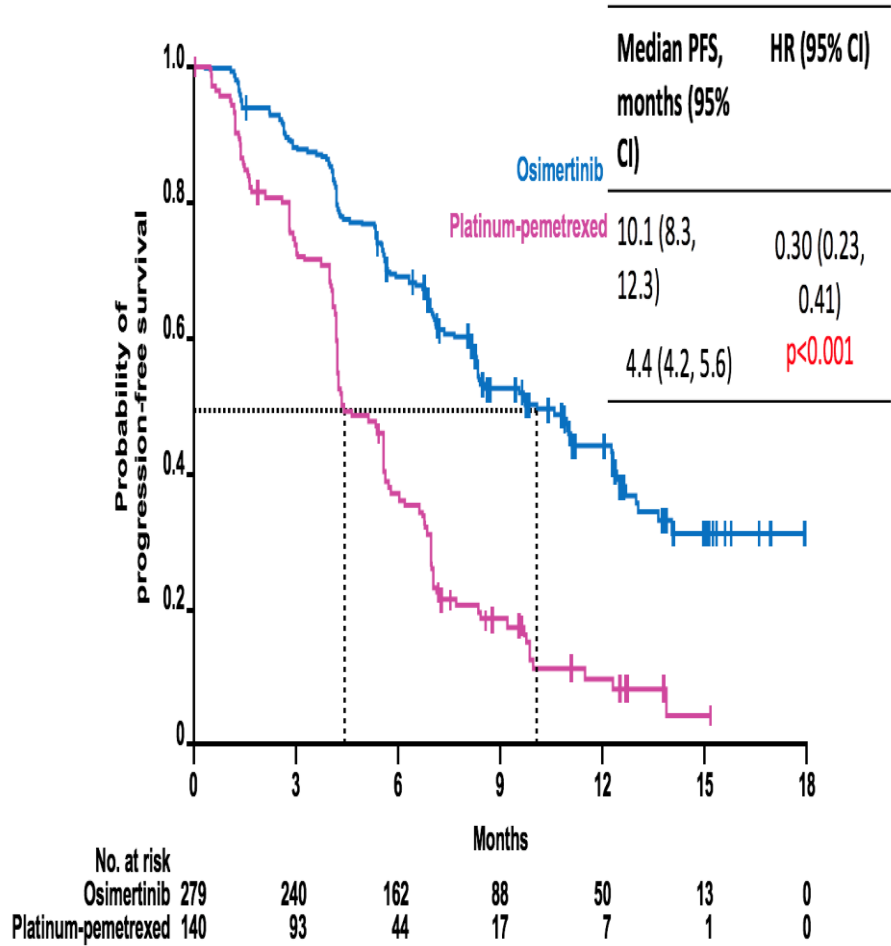
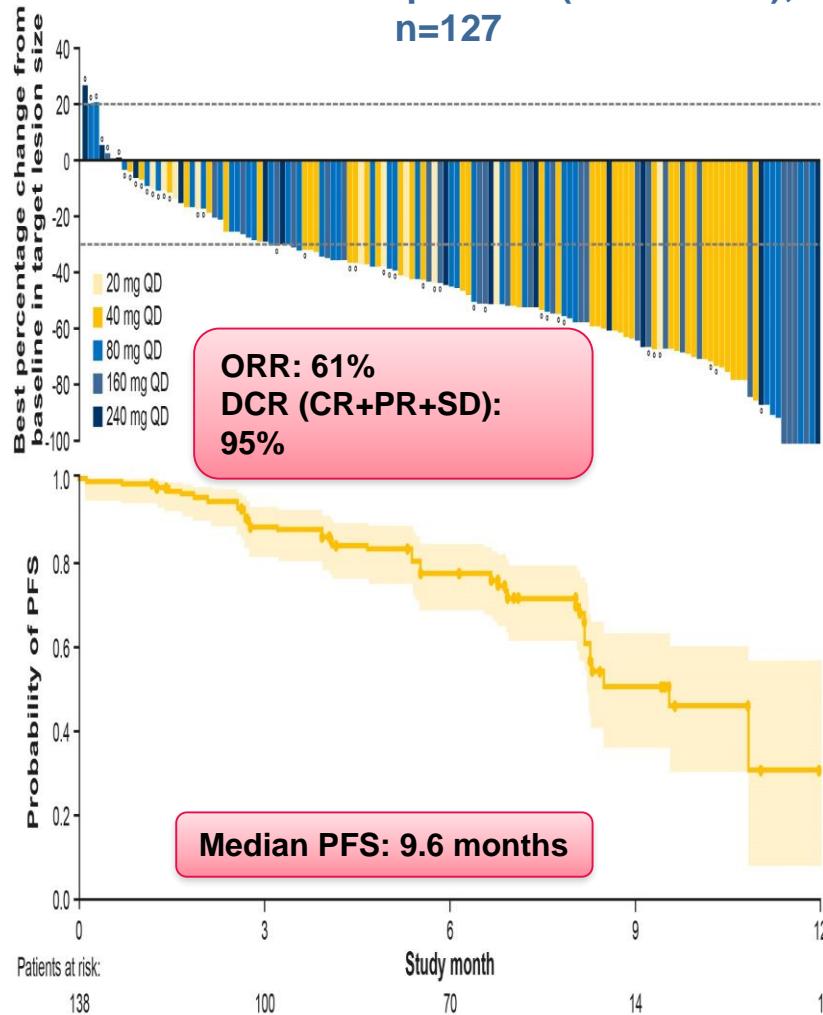
Non-invasive genotyping and disease monitoring



Serial monitoring for EGFR activating and EGFR T790M resistance mutation in erlotinib treated EGFR mutant patients

Osimertinib en Cáncer de pulmón EGFR-T790M +

Best change in target lesion and ORR in
T790M evaluable patients (central test);
n=127

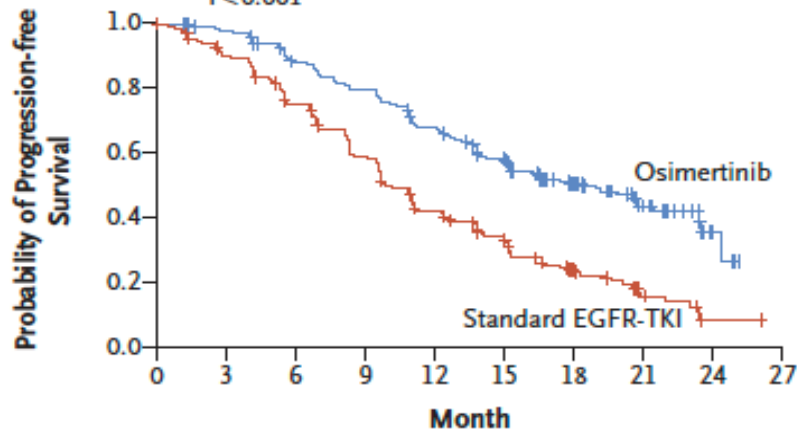


Ensayo Flauro Gefitinib v Omimertinib

Progression-Free Survival

	No. of Patients	Median Progression-free Survival (95% CI) mo
Osimertinib	279	18.9 (15.2–21.4)
Standard EGFR-TKI	277	10.2 (9.6–11.1)

Hazard ratio for disease progression or death, 0.46 (95% CI, 0.37–0.57)
P<0.001

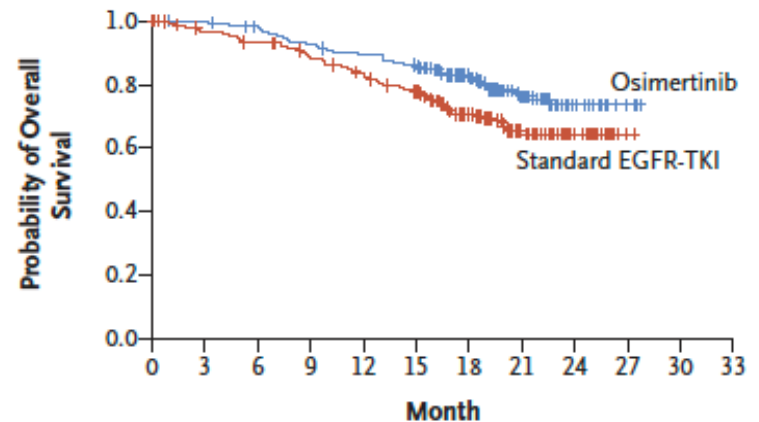


No. at Risk										
Osimertinib	279	262	233	210	178	139	71	26	4	0
Standard EGFR-TKI	277	239	197	152	107	78	37	10	2	0

Overall Survival

	No. of Patients	Median Overall Survival (95% CI) mo
Osimertinib	279	NC (NC–NC)
Standard EGFR-TKI	277	NC (NC–NC)

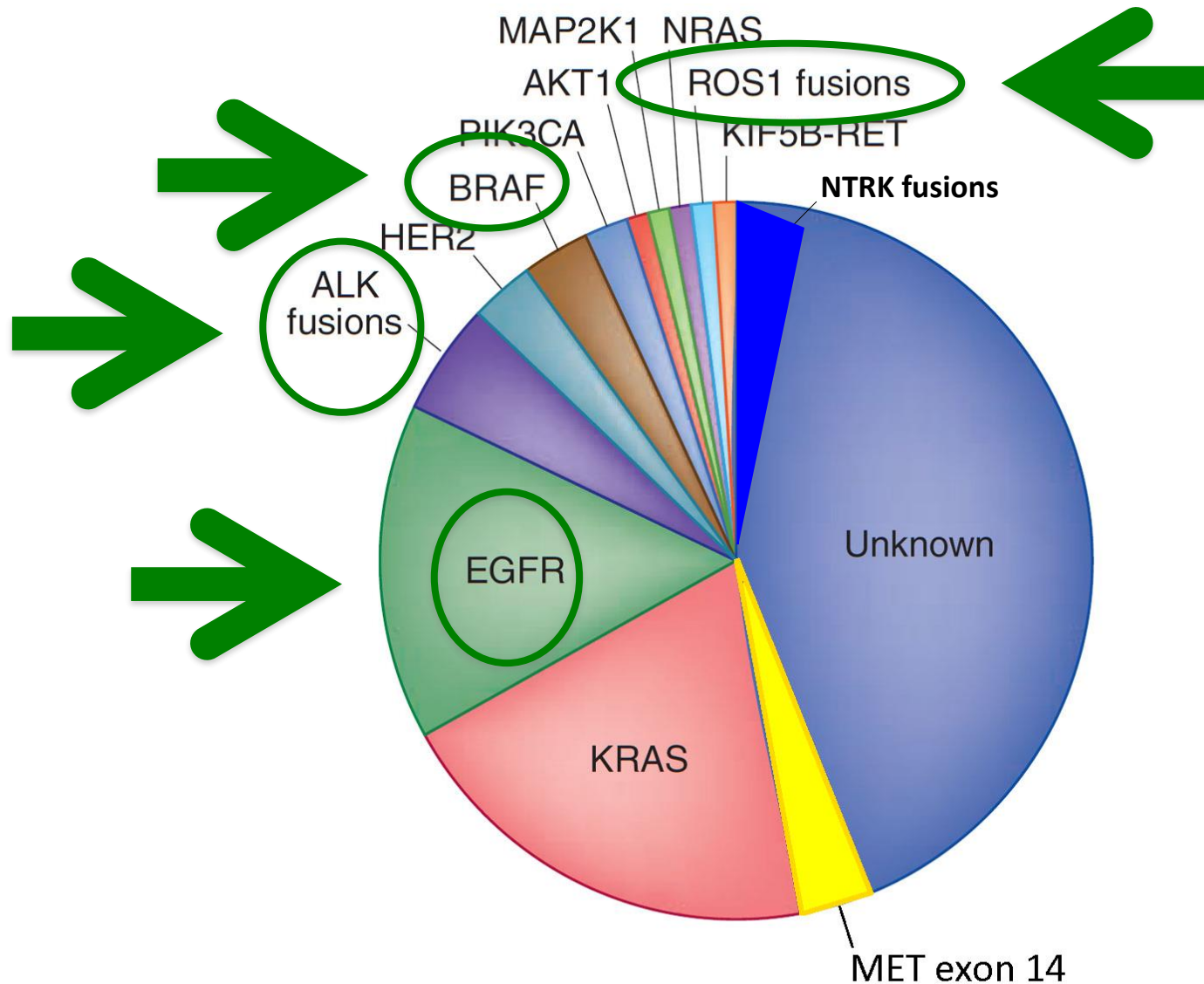
Hazard ratio for death, 0.63 (95% CI, 0.45–0.88)
P=0.007



No. at Risk														
Osimertinib	279	276	269	253	243	232	154	87	29	4	0	0	0	0
Standard EGFR-TKI	277	263	252	237	218	200	126	64	24	1	0	0	0	0

Adenocarcinoma de pulmón

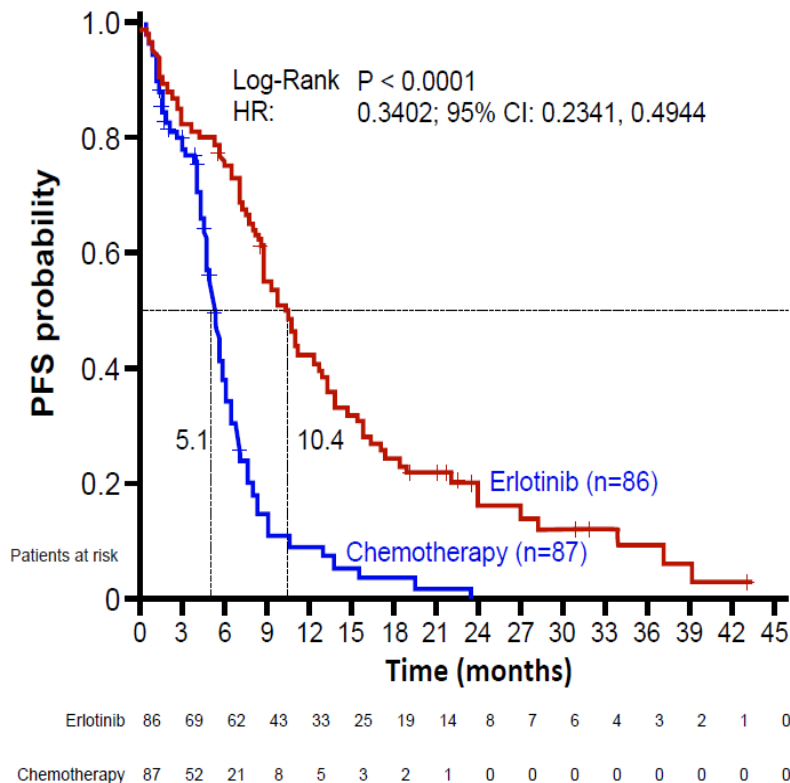
Subtipos con tratamientos específicos



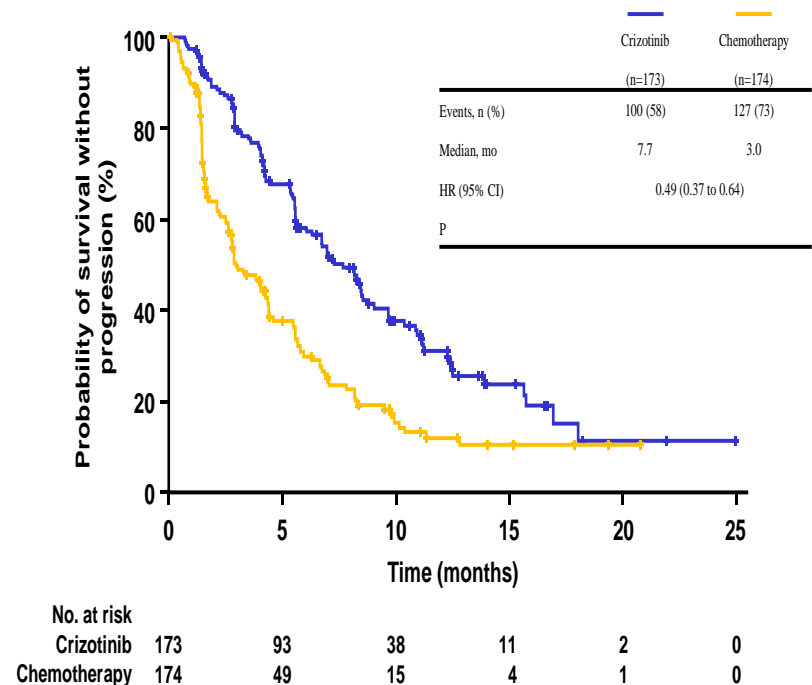
Adenocarcinoma Pulmón

Adicción a EGFR - ALK

Erlotinib versus chemotherapy in EGFR-driven advanced NSCLC¹



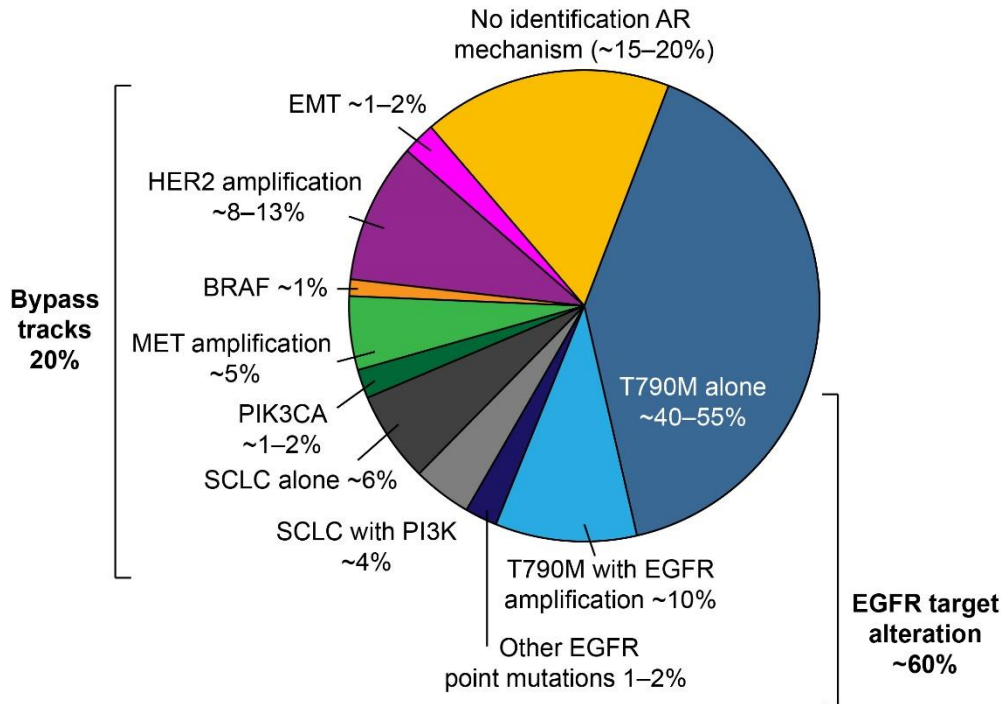
Crizotinib v Chemotherapy in ALK + NSCLC



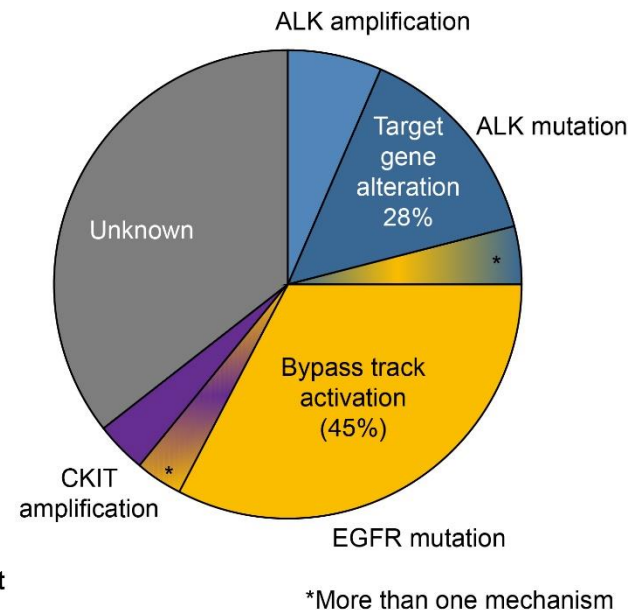
Shaw et al., NEJM 2012

Resistencia Adquirida CNMP EGFR mutado y ALK positivo

EGFR mutant



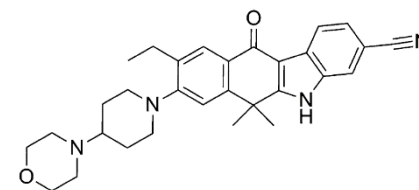
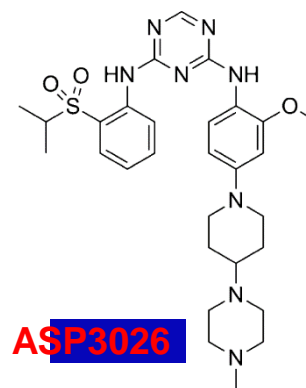
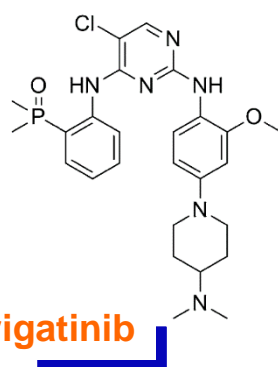
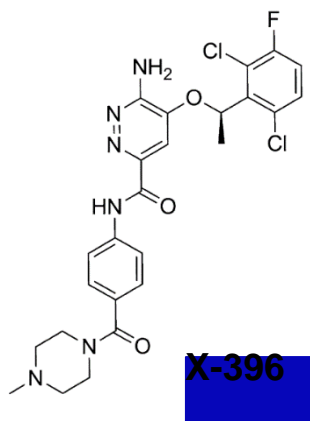
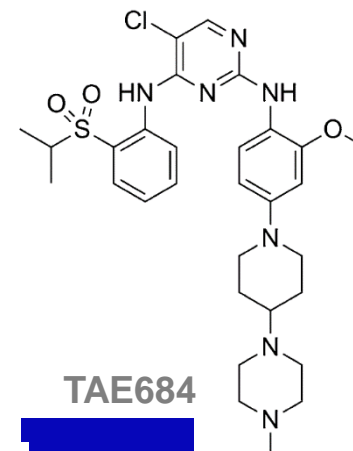
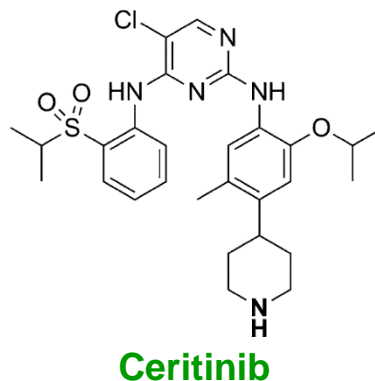
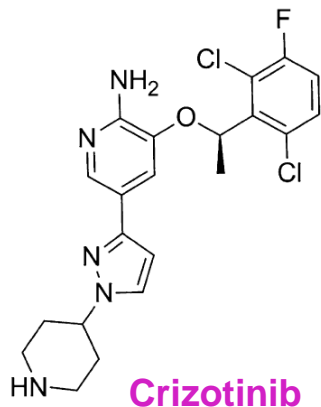
ALK positive



Common themes

Second site mutations in target (e.g. T790M / L1196M)
Use of alternative signalling pathways (e.g. MET / EGFR)

Siguiente generación Inhibidores de ALK



New ALK inhibitors should be active against resistance mutations, have proven CNS activity, improved systemic efficacy and have an acceptable safety profile

Resistencia Adquirida a TKIs de ALK

Cellular ALK phosphorylation mean IC ₅₀ (nmol/L)					
Mutation status	Crizotinib	Ceritinib	Alectinib	Brigatinib	Lorlatinib
Parental Ba/F3	763.9	885.7	890.1	2774.0	11293.8
<i>EML4-ALK</i> V1	38.6	4.9	11.4	10.7	2.3
<i>EML4-ALK</i> C1156Y	61.9	5.3	11.6	4.5	4.6
<i>EML4-ALK</i> I1171N	130.1	8.2	397.7	26.1	49.0
<i>EML4-ALK</i> I1171S	94.1	3.8	177.0	17.8	30.4
<i>EML4-ALK</i> I1171T	51.4	1.7	33.6 ^a	6.1	11.5
<i>EML4-ALK</i> F1174C	115.0	38.0 ^a	27.0	18.0	8.0
<i>EML4-ALK</i> L1196M	339.0	9.3	117.6	26.5	34.0
<i>EML4-ALK</i> L1198F	0.4	196.2	42.3	13.9	14.8
<i>EML4-ALK</i> G1202R	381.6	124.4	706.6	129.5	49.9
<i>EML4-ALK</i> G1202del	58.4	50.1	58.8	95.8	5.2
<i>EML4-ALK</i> D1203N	116.3	35.3	27.9	34.6	11.1
<i>EML4-ALK</i> E1210K	42.8	5.8	31.6	24.0	1.7
<i>EML4-ALK</i> G1269A	117.0	0.4	25.0	ND	10.0
<i>EML4-ALK</i> D1203N+F1174C	338.8	237.8	75.1	123.4	69.8
<i>EML4-ALK</i> D1203N+E1210K	153.0	97.8	82.8	136.0	26.6

IC₅₀ ≤ 50 nmol/L

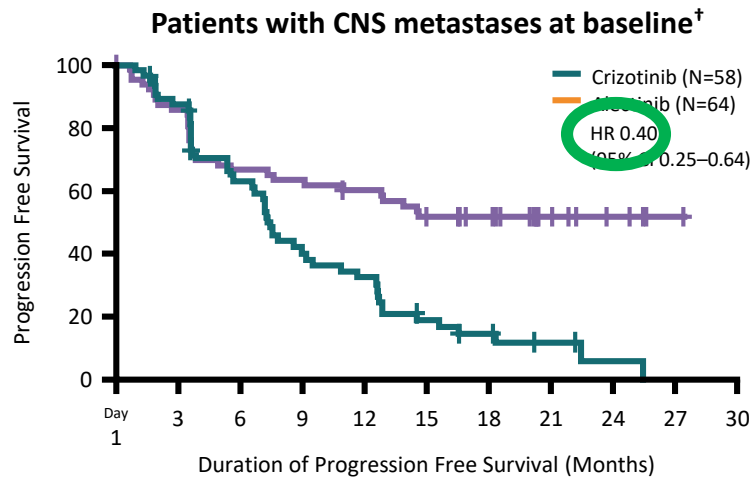
IC₅₀ > 50 < 200 nmol/L

IC₅₀ ≥ 200 nmol/L

Ensayo Alex

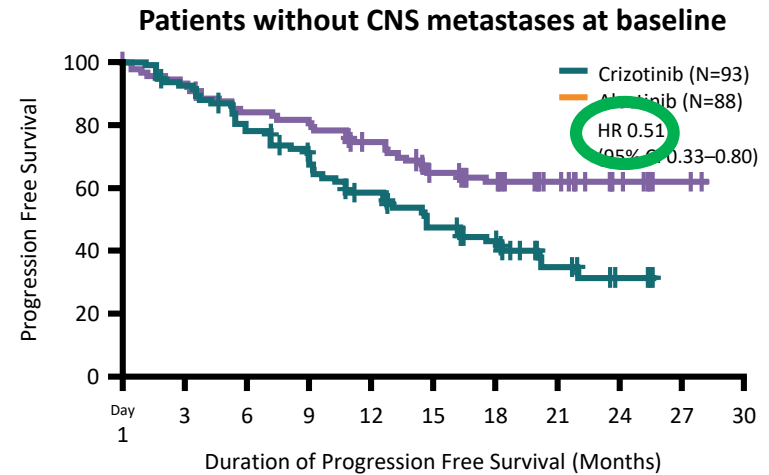
Primera Línea: Alectinib v Crizotinib

PFS by baseline CNS metastases status*



Patients at Risk

Crizotinib	5	4	6	2	1	9	6	3	1	
Alectinib	8	8	4	3	3	3	2	1	4	1
	4	4	1	9	6	1	4	0		



Patients at Risk

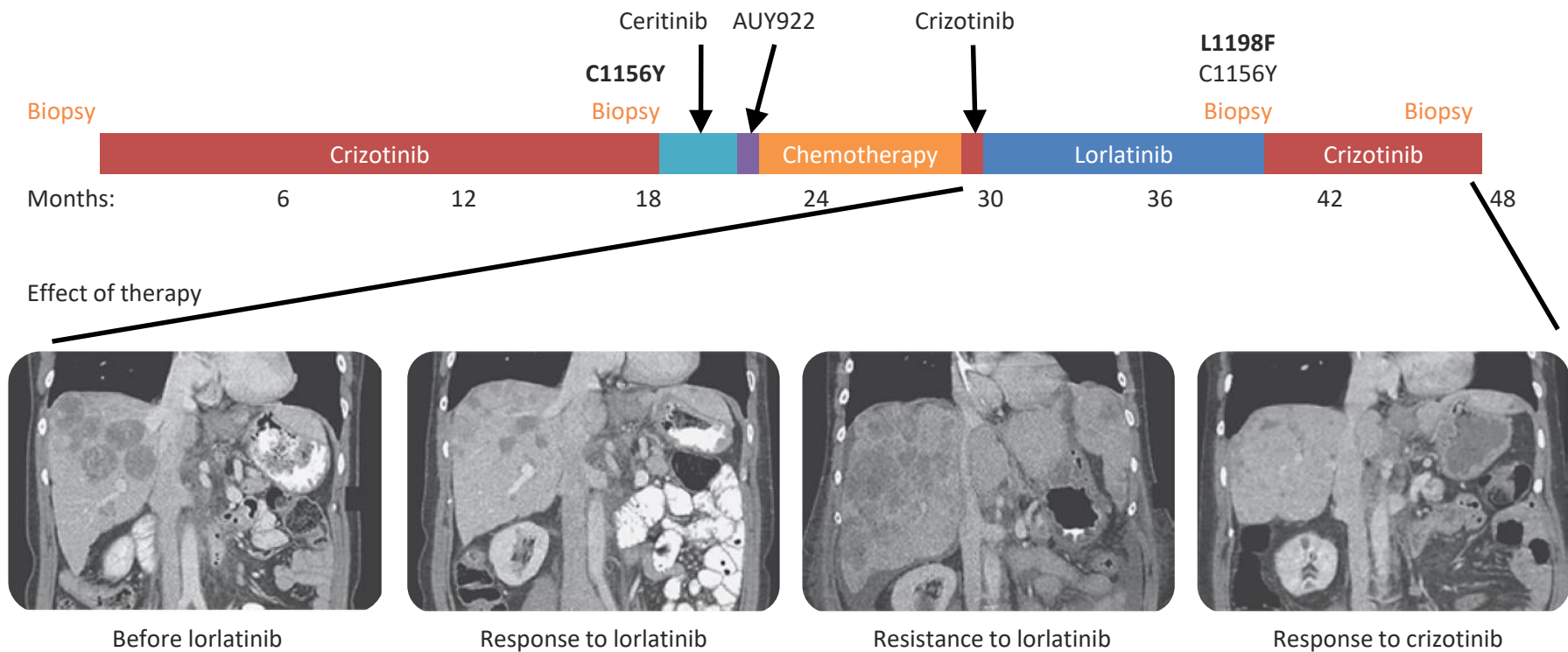
Crizotinib	9	8	7	6	4	3	2	1	4	
Alectinib	8	8	7	7	6	5	4	3	1	2
	8	1	2	0	1	0	3	5	1	

*investigator-assessed; [†]All patients with CNS metastases at baseline, irrespective of radiotherapy

Shaw, et al. ASCO 2017

Perters S et al., NEJM 2017

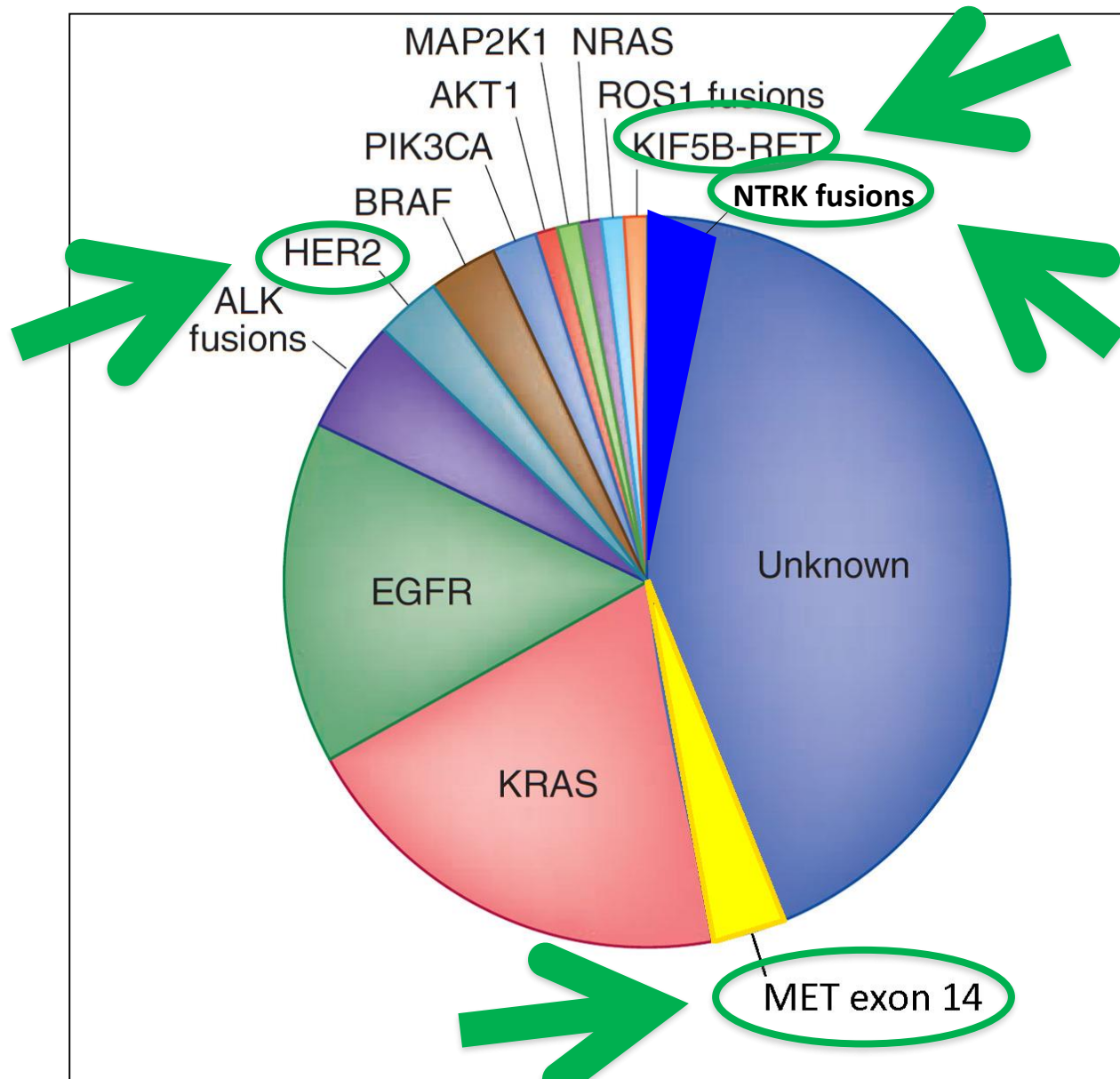
Genotipado repetido a lo largo de la enfermedad



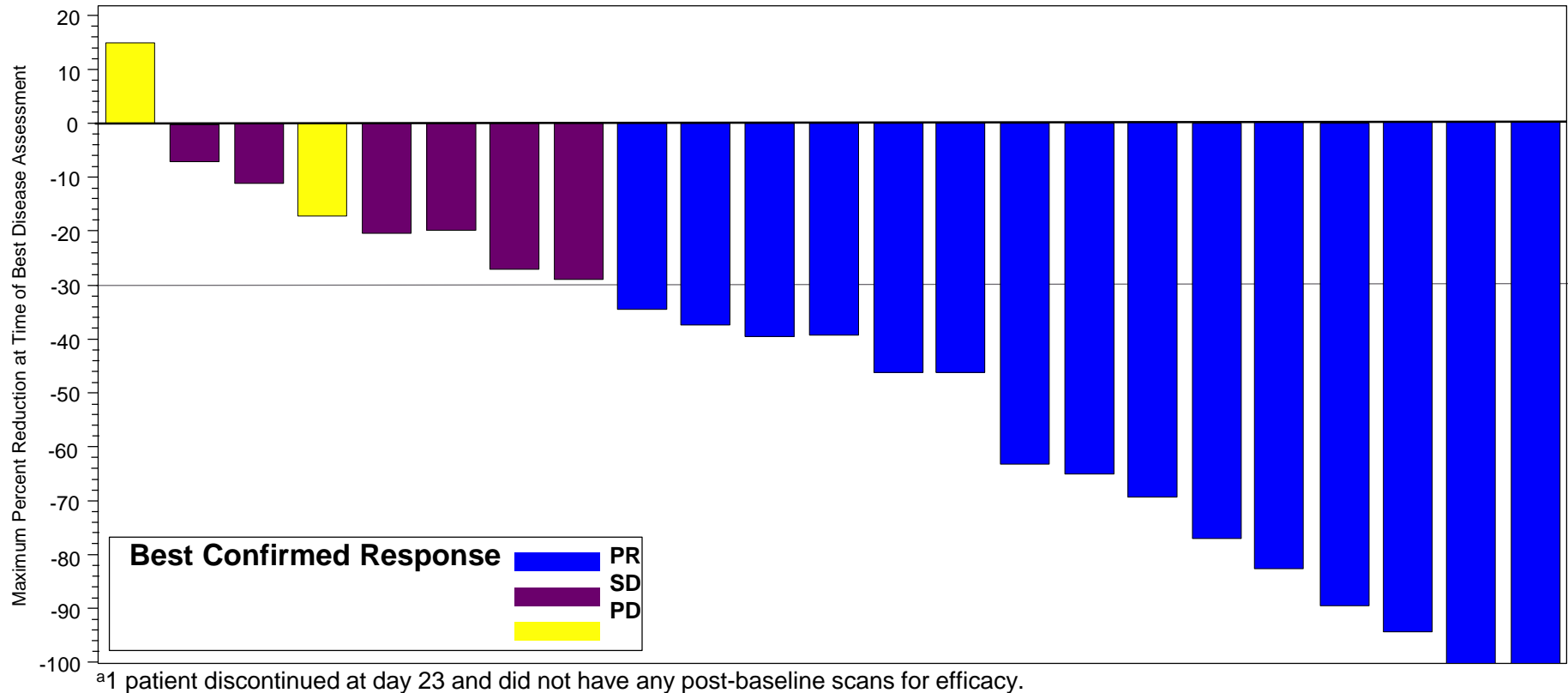
- Sequencing strategies should be flexible; in some cases revisiting previous agents may be the best approach

Adenocarcinoma de pulmón

Subtipos con tratamientos específicos



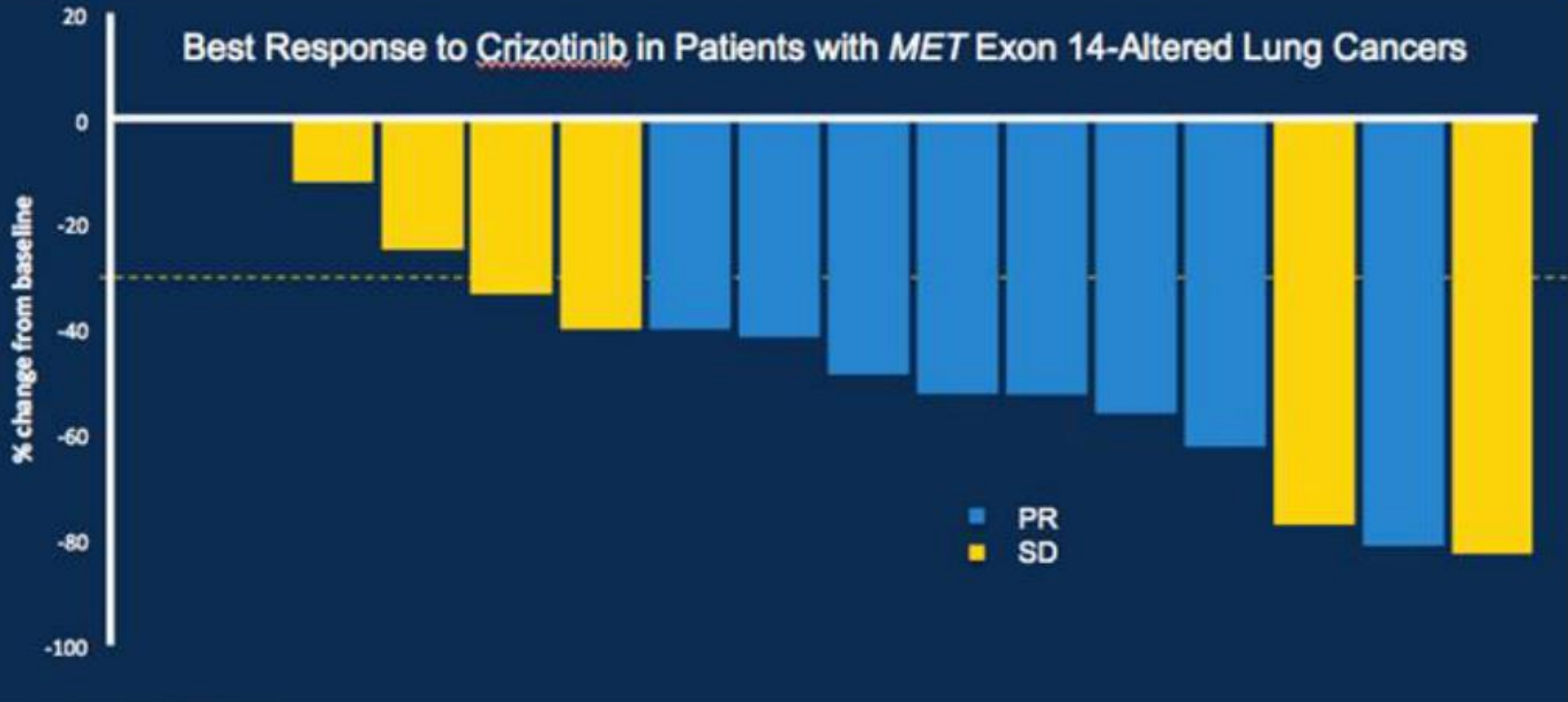
Phase 2 study of dabrafenib + trametinib in previously-treated BRAF V600E Mut+ NSCLC



- The median duration of response was not reached

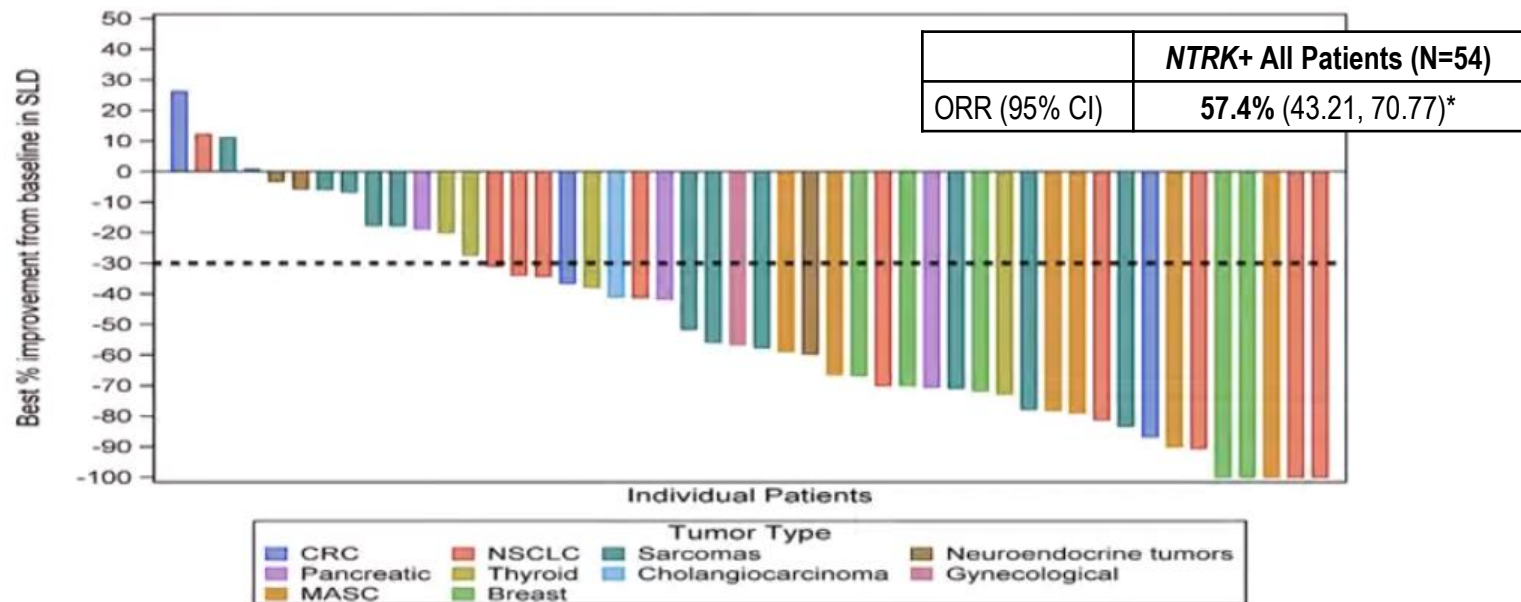
MET mut+ NSCLC Crizotinib Phase II Trial (Korea)

N= 21; RR= 44%



Objective response rate by tumour type: patients with *NTRK* fusion-positive solid tumours (integrated analysis population; BICR)

Best percent change in tumour sum
(BICR, *NTRK* tumour agnostic)



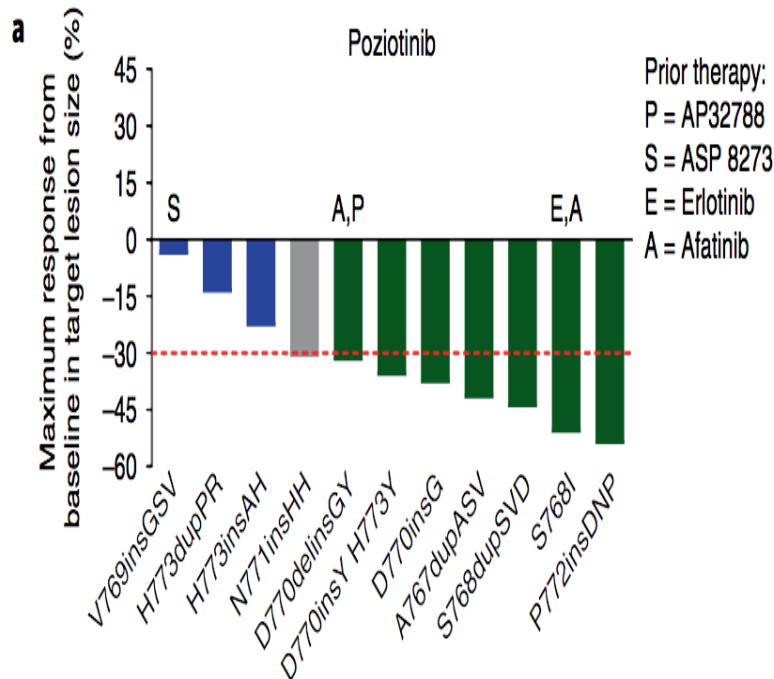
Cut-off date: 31 May 2018

*Non-CR/PD, missing or unevaluable, n=6

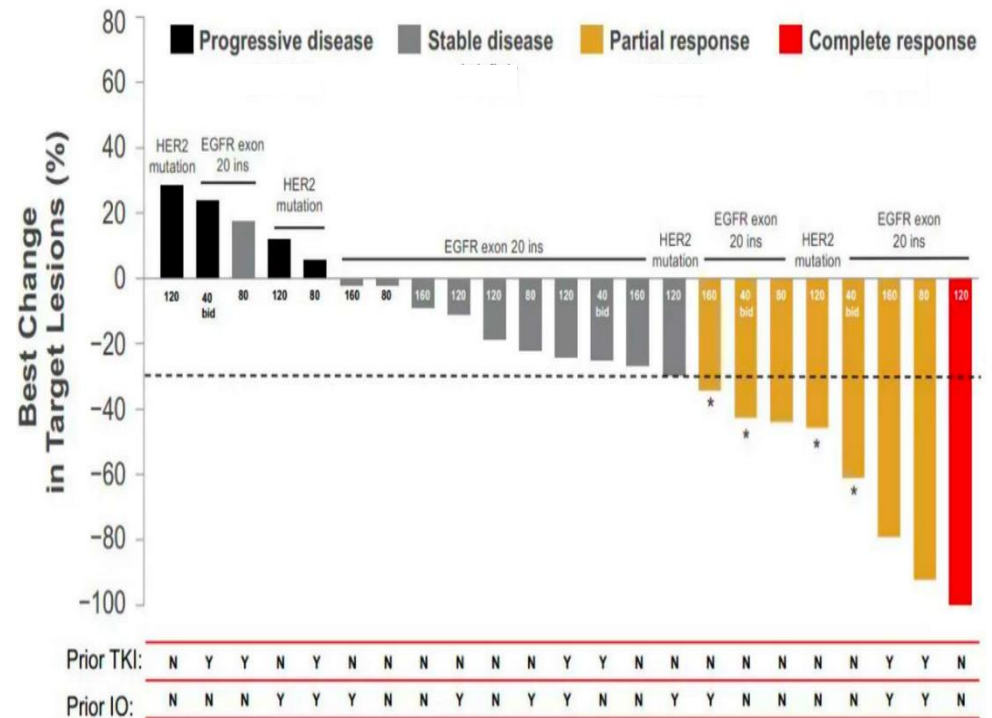
Mas Eficacia en Tumores con Adicción Oncogénica

The case of EGFR Exon 20 NSCLC

Pozitotinib

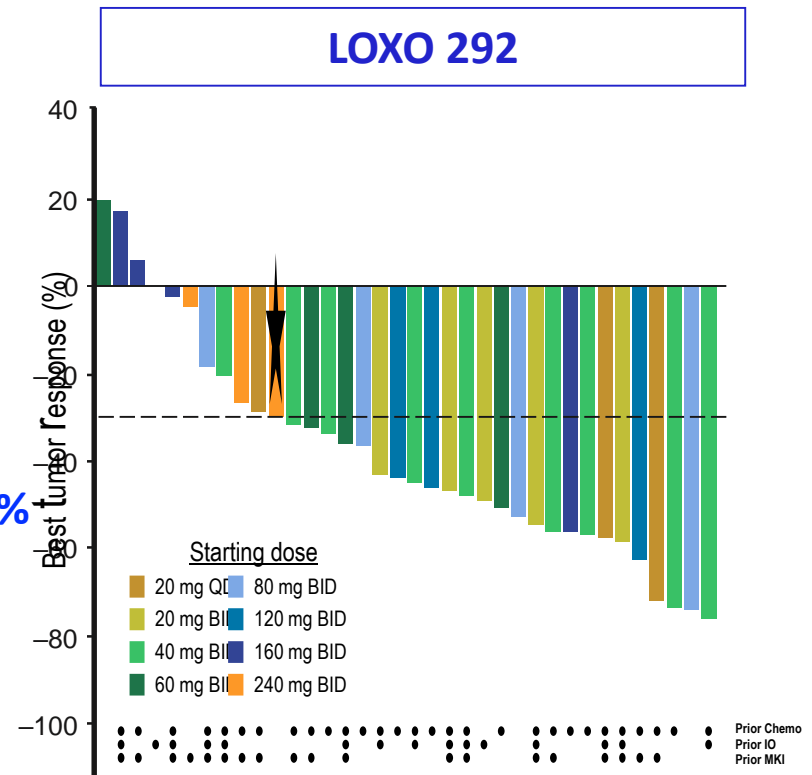
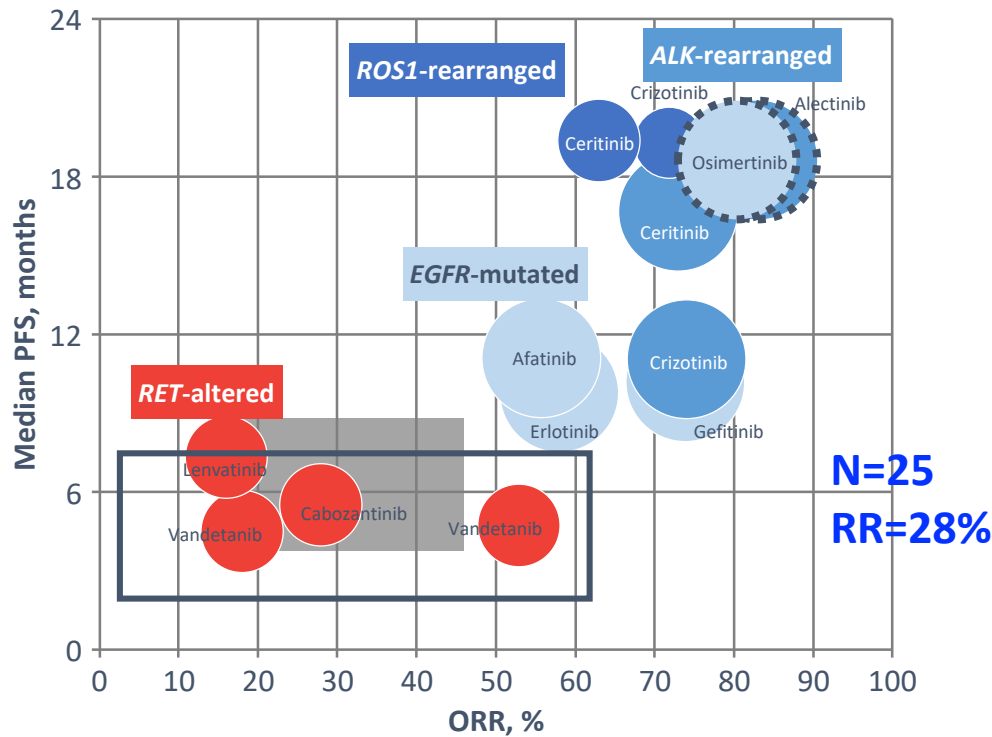


TAK-788



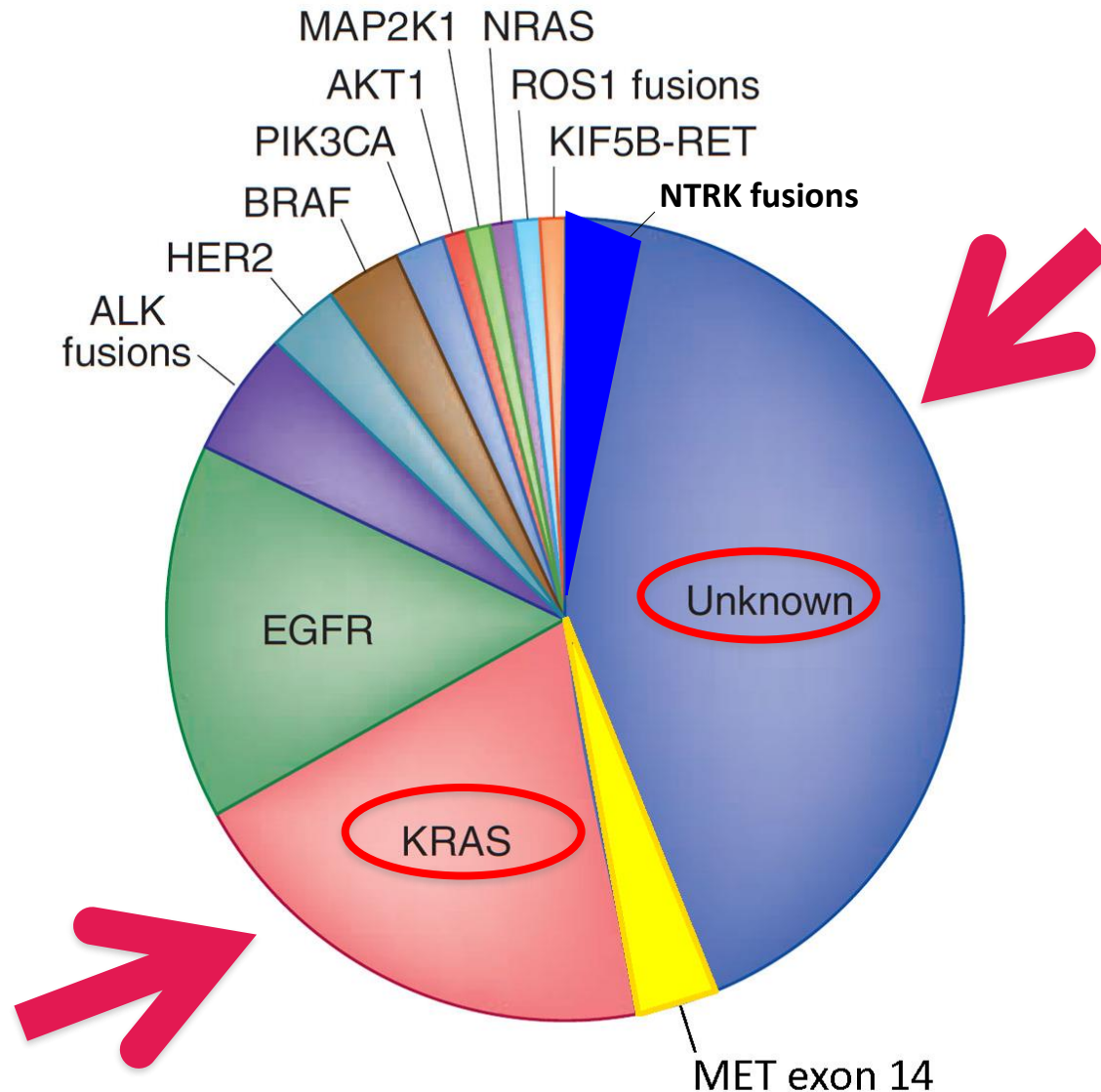
Mas Eficacia en Tumores con Adicción Oncogénica

The case of RET+ NSCLC



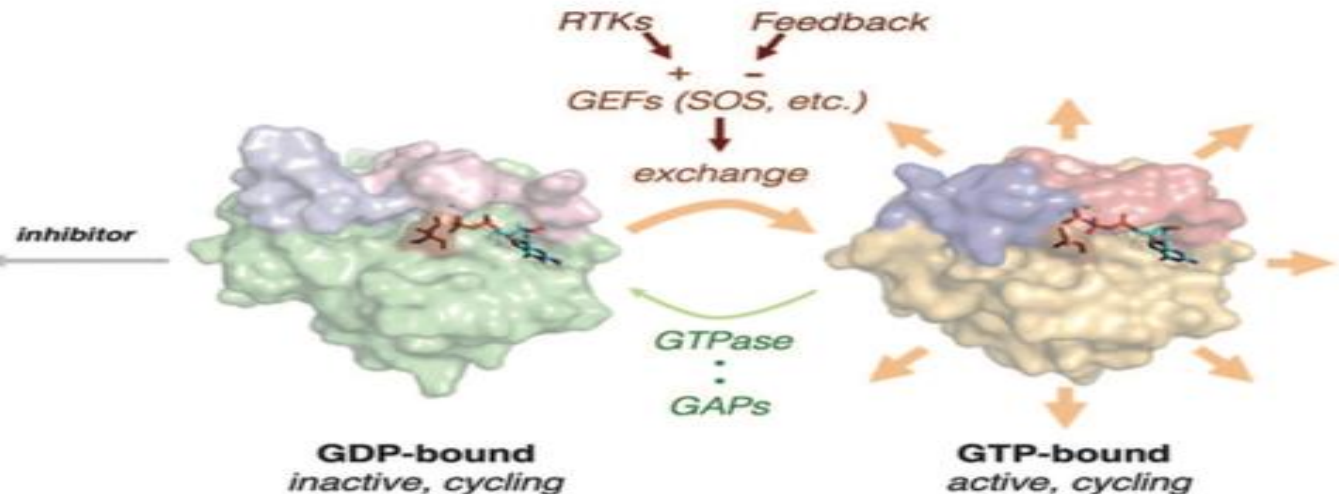
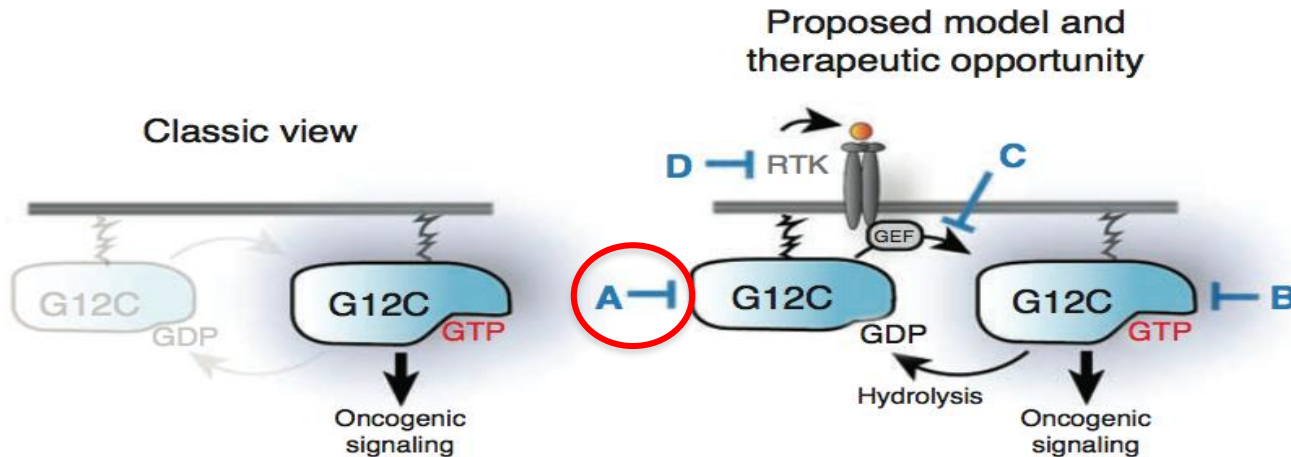
Adenocarcinoma de pulmón

Subtipos con tratamientos específicos



Targeting Kras...

The case of G12C KRAS covalent inhibitors



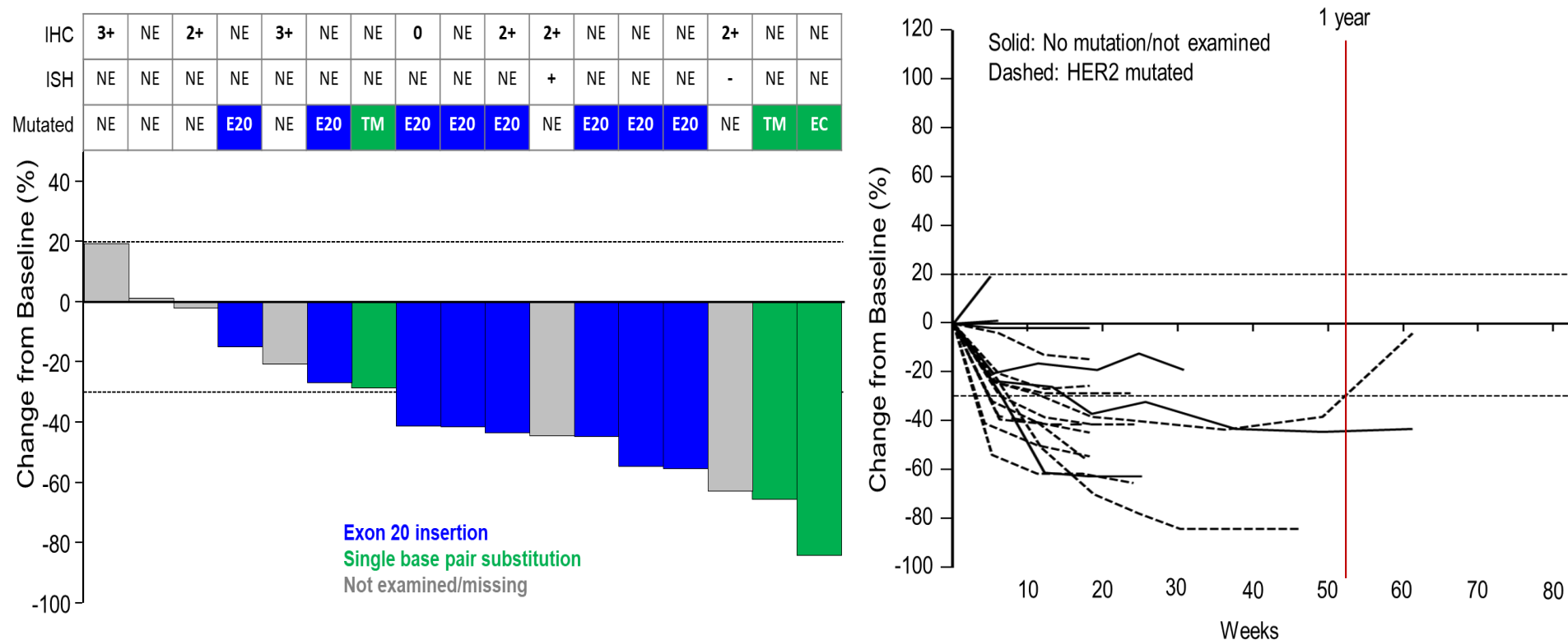
Genes supresores de tumores...

- KRAS
- P53 pathway
- LKB1 (STK11)
- Oxidative stress pathway...KEAP1/NFE2L2
- Nucleosome remodeling...ARID1A/ARID1B/ARID2/SMARCA4
- Histone modifiers...SETD2, KMT2D/C

<i>Cys-targeting compounds</i>			
CP-31398	Protein screen	Styrylquinazoline	Michael acceptor
PRIMA-1	Cellular screen	Quinuclidinone	Converted to MQ, which binds p53 by Michael addition
APR-246	Cellular screen	Quinuclidinone	Converted to MQ, which binds p53 by Michael addition
MIRA-1	Cellular screen	Maleimide	Michael acceptor
STIMA-1	Cellular screen	Styrylquinazoline	Michael acceptor
3-Benzoylacrylic acid	Protein screen based on p53 thermostability	Benzoylacrylate	Binds p53 by Michael addition
KSS-9	Rational design	Piperlongumine	Microtubule poison; redox; Michael acceptor
PK11007	Protein screen	Sulfonylpyrimidine	Binds p53 by nucleophilic aromatic substitution
<i>Zn²⁺ chelators</i>			
ZMC1	Database analysis	Thiosemicarbazone	Zn ²⁺ chelator
COTI-2	<i>In silico</i> screen	Thiosemicarbazone	Zn ²⁺ chelator
<i>Peptides</i>			
pCAPs	Phage display	Peptides	Bind p53; promote refolding
Reacp53	Rational design	Peptide	Disrupts mutant-p53 aggregates
<i>Other types of compounds</i>			
RETRA	Cellular screen	2-(4,5-Dihydro-1,3-thiazol-2-ylthio)-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) ethanone	Disrupts mutant-p53-p73 complexes
PK083	Molecular docking and/or rational design	Carbazole	Binds and stabilizes p53-Y220C
P53R3	DNA-binding assay	Quinazoline	Restores DNA binding to mutant p53
SCH529074	DNA-binding assay	Piperazinylquinazoline	Binds p53
PK7088	Rational design	Pyrazole	Binds and stabilizes p53-Y220C
Stictic acid	Modelling	1,4-Dihydroxy-10-methoxy-5,8-dimethyl-3,7-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-7H-2,6,12-trioxabenz[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-e]indene-11-carbaldehyde	Binds p53 <i>in silico</i>
Chetomin	Cellular reporter screen	Epidithiodioxopiperazine	HSP40-mediated refolding of p53-R175H

En el Futuro Utilizaremos mas ADCs...

DS-8201 - Tumor Shrinkage by HER2 Status



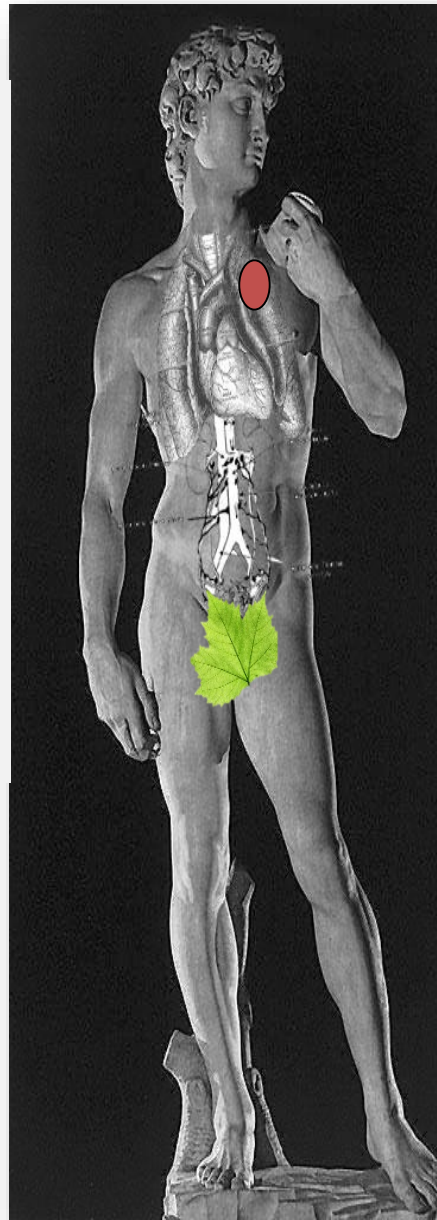
IHC by local laboratory testing.

E20, exon 20 insertion; EC, single base pair substitution at extracellular domain; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ISH, in situ hybridization; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; NE, not examined or missing; TM, single base pair substitution in transmembrane domain.

Una visión diferente del cáncer...

**Visión de la
Oncología
Tradicional**

**Un CANCER
que crece**



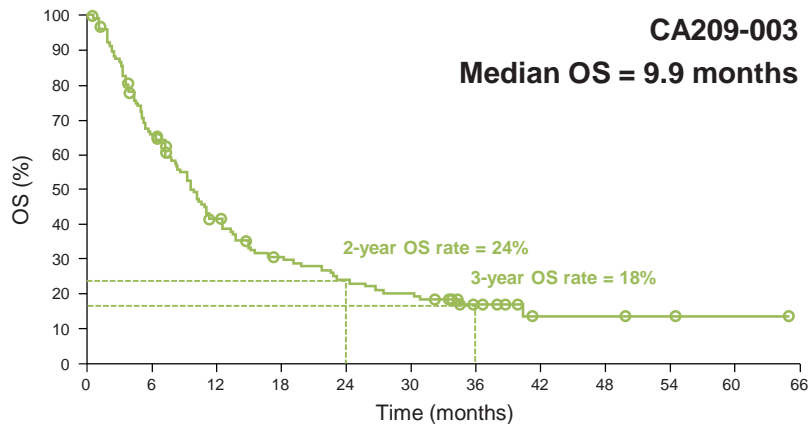
**Visión de la
Inmuno-
Oncología**

**Un CUERPO
Que deja
crecer el cáncer**

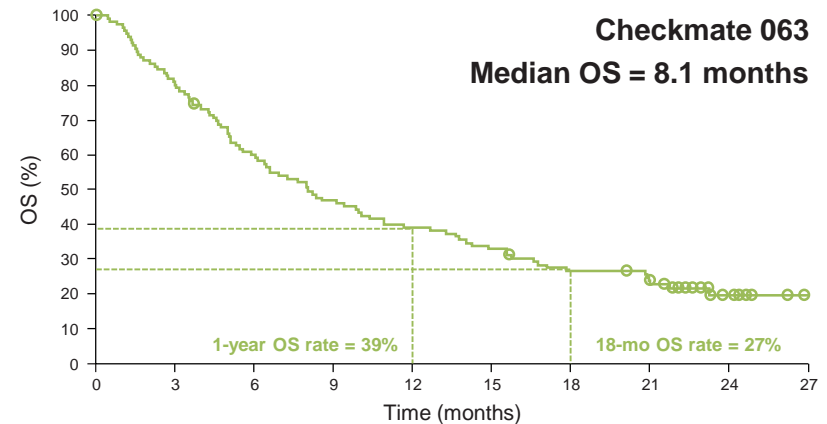
Inhibidores de PD-1/PD-L1: Nivolumab

Impacto en Supervivencia en CNMP

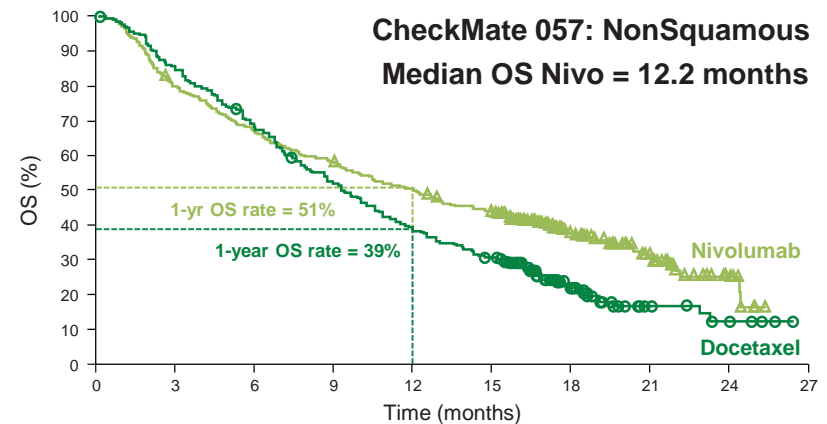
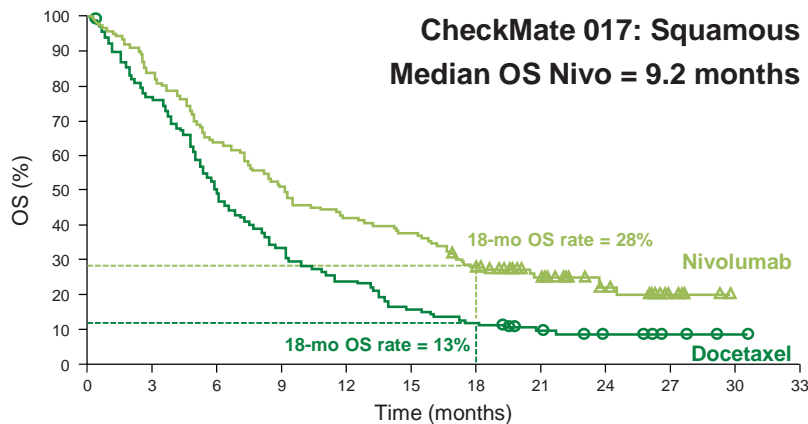
Phase 1 Data¹



Phase 2 Data²



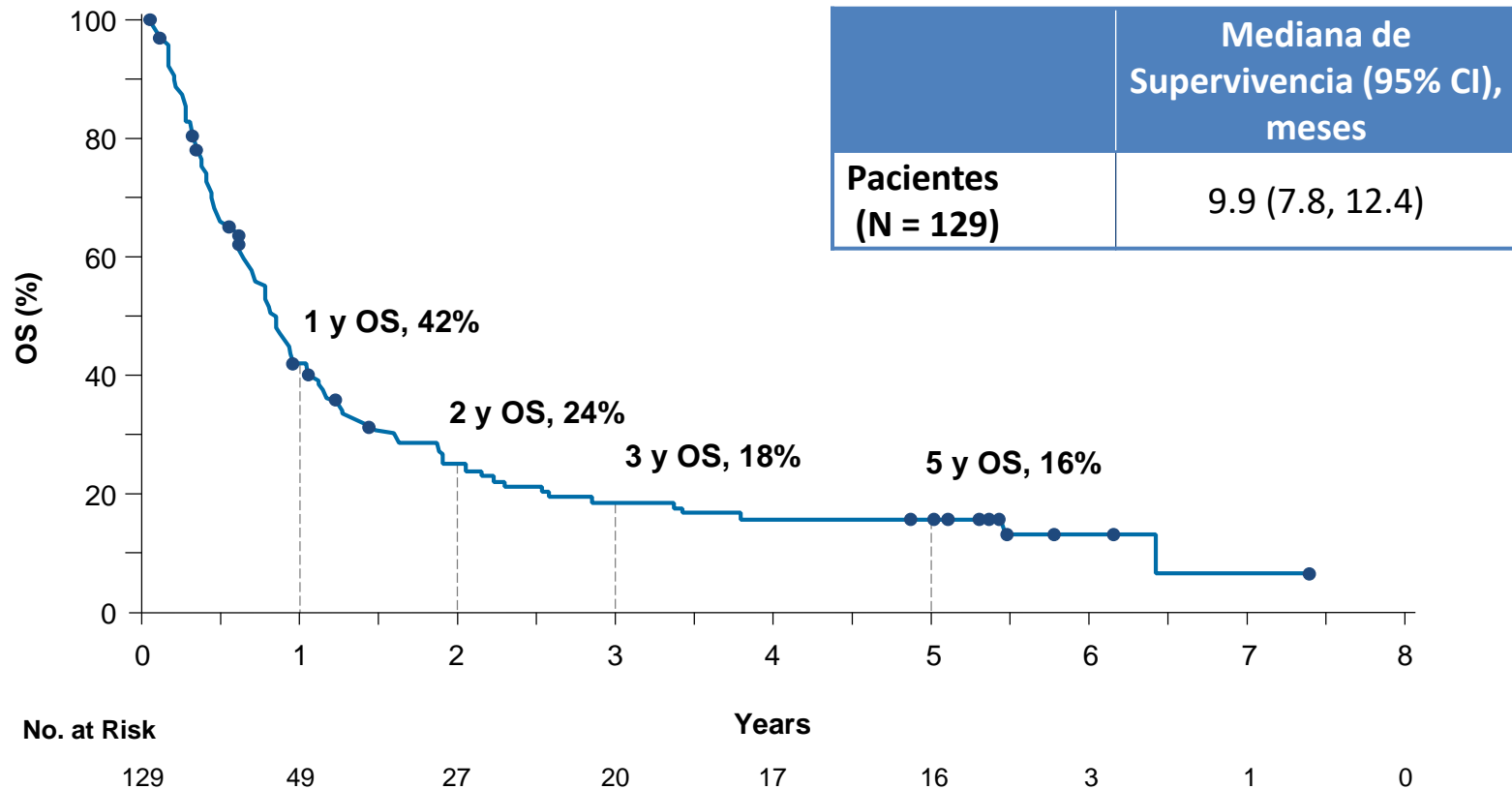
Phase 3 Data^{3,4}



Gettinger S, JCO 2015, Brahmer J et al NEJM 2015
Paz-Ares L, et al. ASCO 2015, Borghaei, Paz-Ares L et al. NEJM 2015

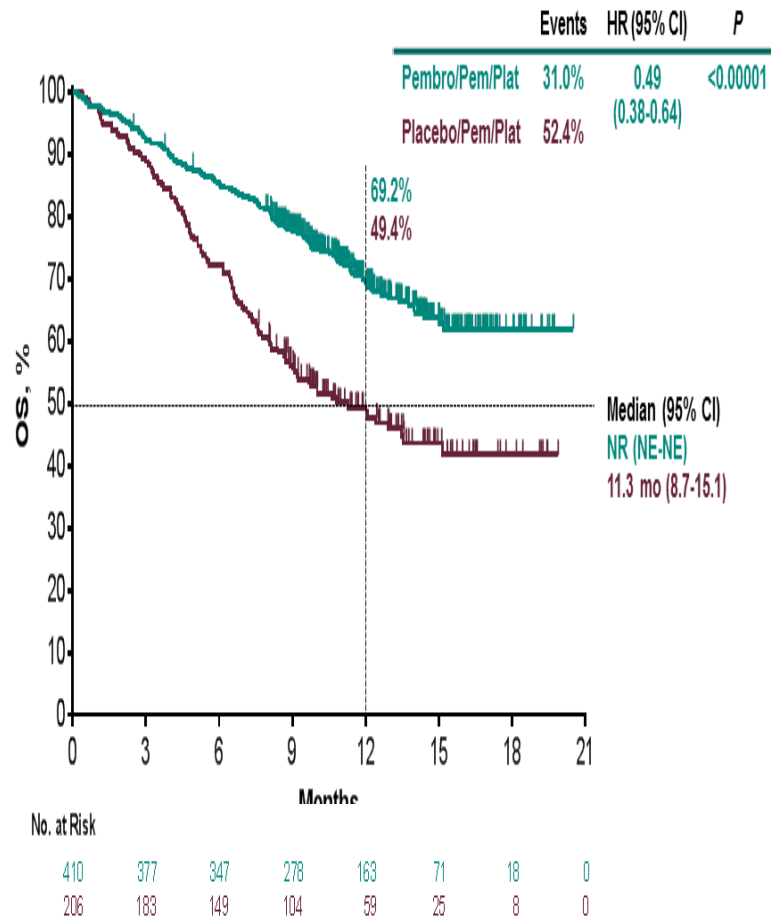
Cáncer de Pulmón Tratado con Nivolumab

Supervivencia a 5 años



Chemo \pm Pembrolizumab in NSCLC

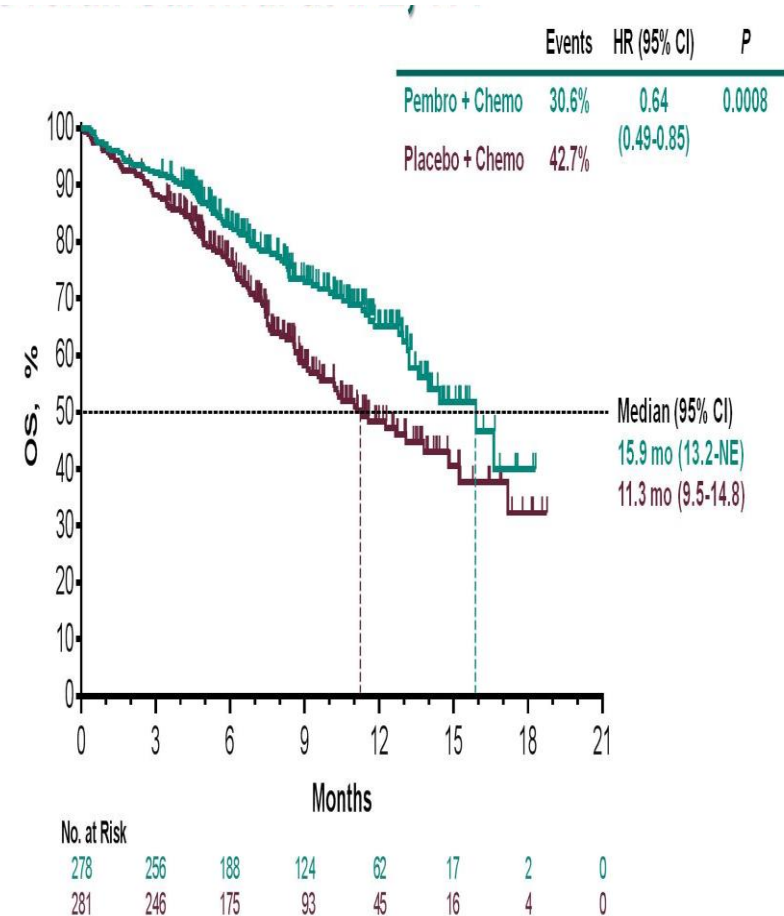
Non SCC KeyNote 189 Trial



Data cutoff date: Nov 8, 2017.

Ghandi et al., NEJM 2018

SCC KeyNote 407 Trial



Data cutoff date: Apr 3, 2018.

Paz-Ares et al., NEJM 2018

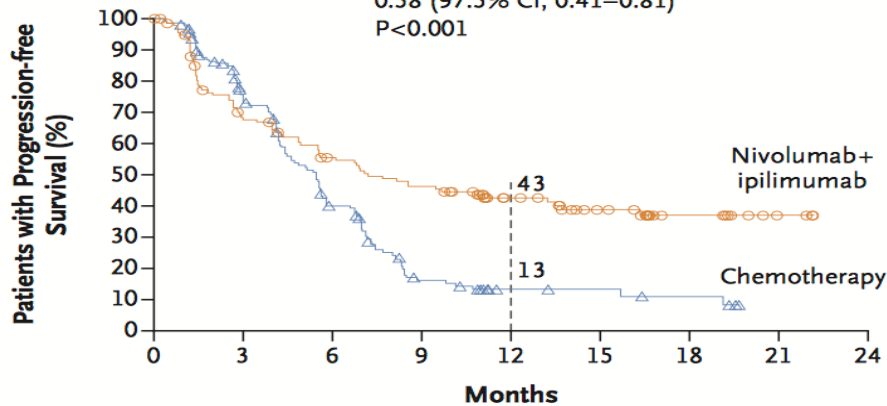
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab in Lung Cancer with a High Tumor Mutational Burden

M.D. Hellmann, T.-E. Ciuleanu, A. Pluzanski, J.S. Lee, G.A. Otterson, C. Audigier-Valette, E. Minenza, H. Linardou, S. Burgers, P. Salman, H. Borghaei, S.S. Ramalingam, J. Brahmer, M. Reck, K.J. O'Byrne, W.J. Geese, G. Green, H. Chang, J. Szustakowski, P. Bhagavatheeswaran, D. Healey, Y. Fu, F. Nathan, and L. Paz-Ares

ABSTRACT

Hazard ratio for disease progression or death, 0.58 (97.5% CI, 0.41–0.81)
P<0.001



No. at Risk									
Nivolumab + ipilimumab	139	85	66	55	36	24	11	3	0
Chemotherapy	160	103	51	17	7	6	4	0	0

The authors' full names, academic degrees, and affiliations are listed in the Appendix. Address reprint requests to Dr. Hellmann at the Thoracic Oncology Service, Division of Solid Tumor Oncology, Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 885 2nd Ave., New York, NY 10017, or at hellmanm@mskcc.org; or to Dr. Paz-Ares at the Medical Oncology Department, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Av. de Córdoba SN, 280141 Madrid, Spain, or at lpazares@seom.org.

A list of investigators in part 1 of the CheckMate 227 trial is provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available at NEJM.org.

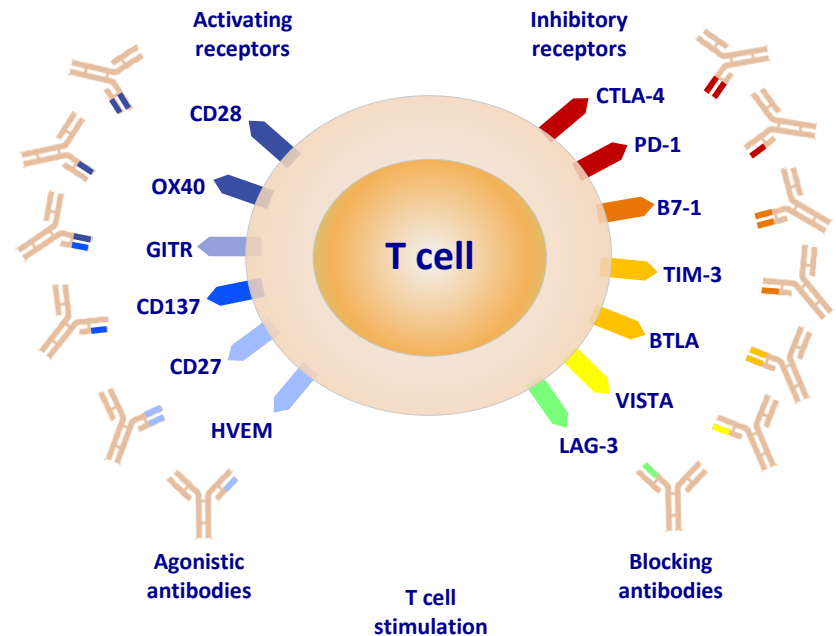
This article was published on April 16, 2018, at NEJM.org.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1801946

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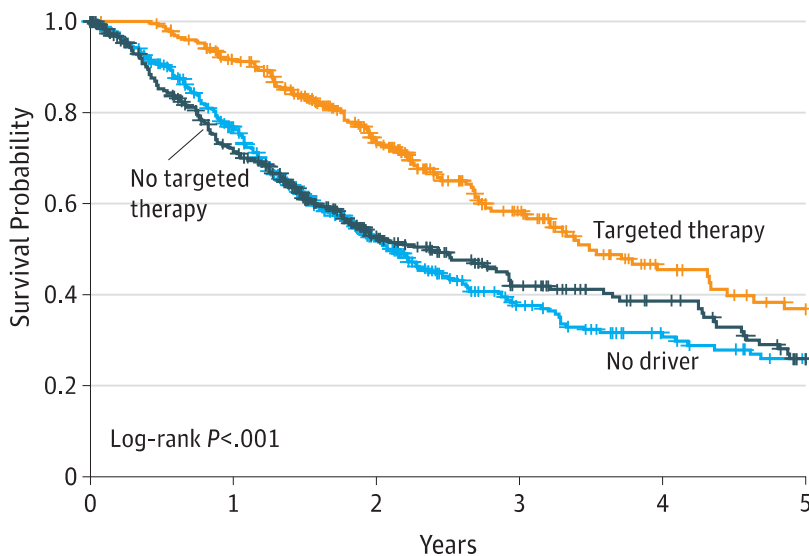
Nuevas Inmunoterapias

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors
- Angiogenesis
- CAR T-cells
- Dendritic cells
- Tumor-associated macrophages
- Regulatory immune cells
- Cytokines and chemokines
- Combination therapies



Adicción Oncogénica y Tratamiento Selectivo Cáncer de Pulmón

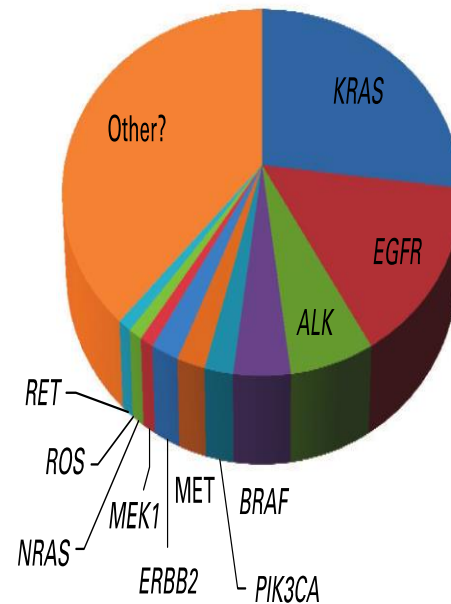
A Patients with an oncogenic driver mutation who did and did not receive targeted therapy, and patients without an oncogenic driver



No. at risk						
Patients with oncogenic driver						
No targeted therapy	318	205	110	64	43	20
Targeted therapy	260	225	143	72	36	23
Patients with no driver	360	250	122	59	36	23

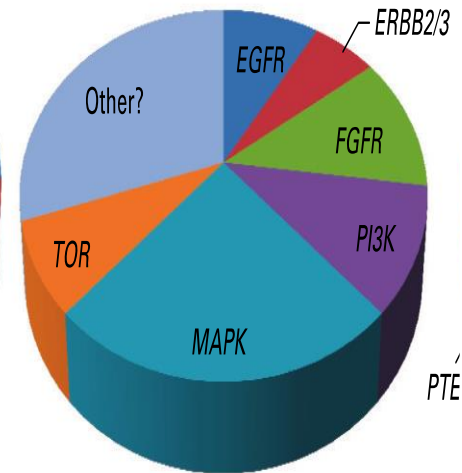
A

Lung Adenocarcinoma



B

Lung Squamous Cancer



Oncología Personalizada

Como hacerla llegar a todos los pacientes?

- Muestras adecuadas de tumor
- Equipos expertos
- Tecnología
- Bioinformáticos clínicos
- Respuesta adecuada en tiempo
- Programas de control de calidad
- Programa innovador de EECC

Ensuring equity of access to innovation: France organisation of molecular platforms for personalised medicine

Provides nation-wide molecular diagnostic tests

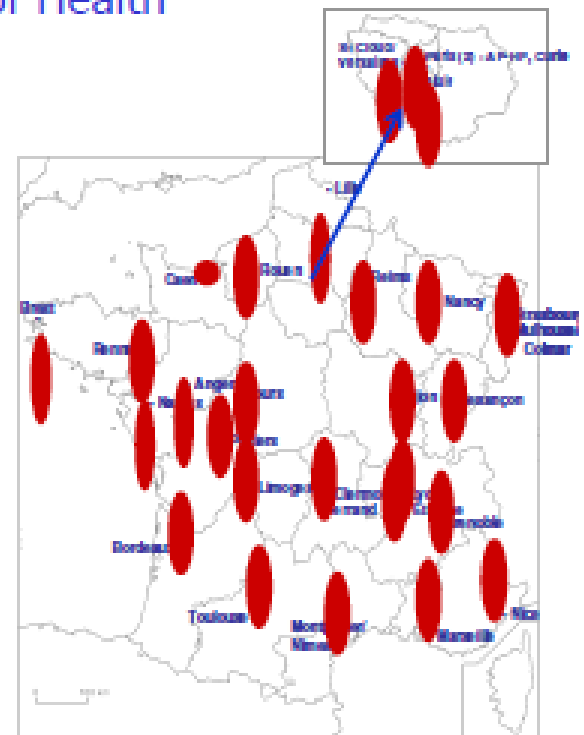
The programme is operated by the INCa/Ministry of Health
since 2006

➤ Objectives

- Perform molecular testing for all patients;
- Whatever the healthcare institution status (public hospitals, private hospitals...);
- Perform high quality tests;
- leukemia, solid tumours

➤ 28 regional platforms

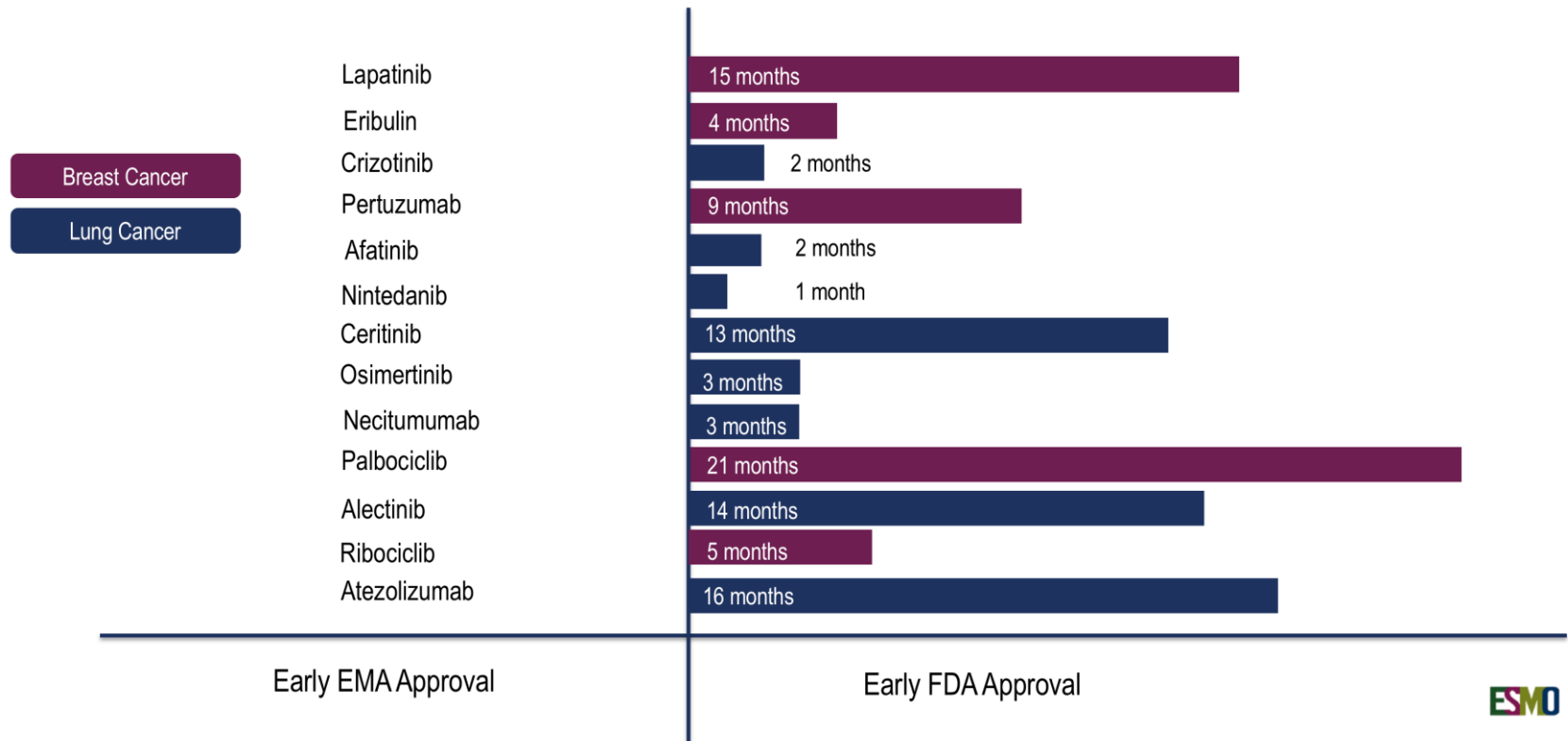
- Partnerships between several laboratories located in University hospitals and cancer centres
- Regional organization
- Cooperation between pathologists and biologists



Gracias

lpazaresr@seom.org

New medicine approval speed: FDA vs EMA 2007-2017



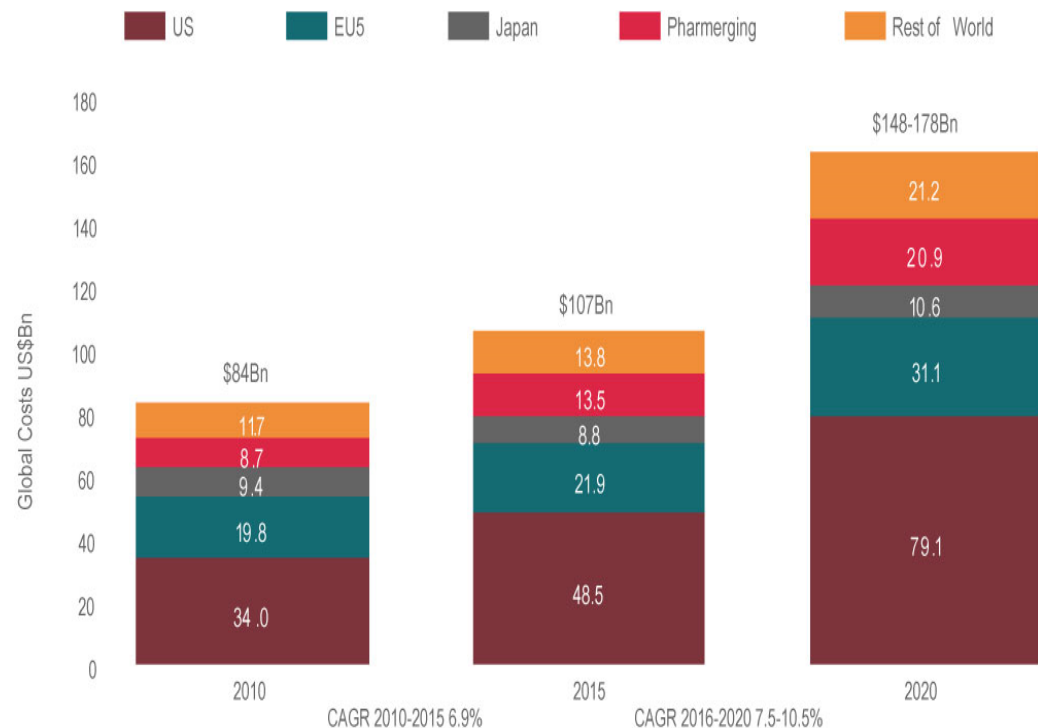
Where we are today

Global cancer costs

Global Oncology Costs and Growth, 2010 – 2020

In the last 5 years:

- Costs of cancer medicines increased by 72% over 2010 in the US
- By 50% in countries other than the US



Availability of NSCLC targeted agents (EU)

ESMO Survey : NSCLC Targeted Agents

Western Europe

	LUNG CANCER : Biological and Bone Formulary and Cost					
Country:	Erlotinib	Gefitinib	Crizotinib	Famidronat e	Zolederonat e	Denosumab
Austria						
Belgium						
Cyprus						
Denmark						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Greece						
Holland						
Ireland						
Israel						
Italy						
Luxembourg						
Norway						
Portugal						
Spain						
Sweden						
Switzerland						
Turkey						
United Kingdom						

	Free
	<25% cost
	25-50% cost
	Discount <50%
	Full cost
	Not available

Eastern Europe

	LUNG CANCER : Biological and Bone Formulary and Cost					
Country:	Erlotinib	Gefitinib	Crizotinib	Famidronat e	Zolederonat e	Denosumab
Albania						
Armenia						
Belarus						
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Czech Republic						
Estonia						
Georgia						
Hungary						
Kosovo, Republic of						
Kyrgyzstan						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Macedonia						
Malta						
Montenegro						
PolandR						
Romania						
Russian Federation						
SerbiaR						
Slovenia						
Slovakia						
Ukraine						
Uzbekistan						

Algoritmo Terapéutico Cáncer de Pulmón en 2020

