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## Molecular tumor board impact at two large health systems

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I have the following financial relationships to disclose:

- Consultant for: Genentech, Mirati (no monetary compensation)
- Speaker's Bureau for: None
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- Stockholder in: None
- Employee of: None

I will not discuss off label use and/or investigational use in my presentation.

# Background

- Molecular tumor board (MTB) is a key component of most precision oncology programs, designed to provide a structured multidisciplinary approach to evaluating cancer patients for therapy, clinical trial enrollment, and genetic counseling services
- Two health systems (HS) within the Syapse Learning Health Network (SLHN) separately instituted MTB in 2017, and through a bio-informatics platform have been tracking the impact of these on patient care

# Objectives

**Describe the collective experience in tracking MTB impact by assessing action following MTB recommendation regarding:**

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1. Treatment with systemic antineoplastic therapy (Tx);
2. Clinical trial (CT) enrollment, and;
3. Referral to genetic counseling (GC) services

# Methods

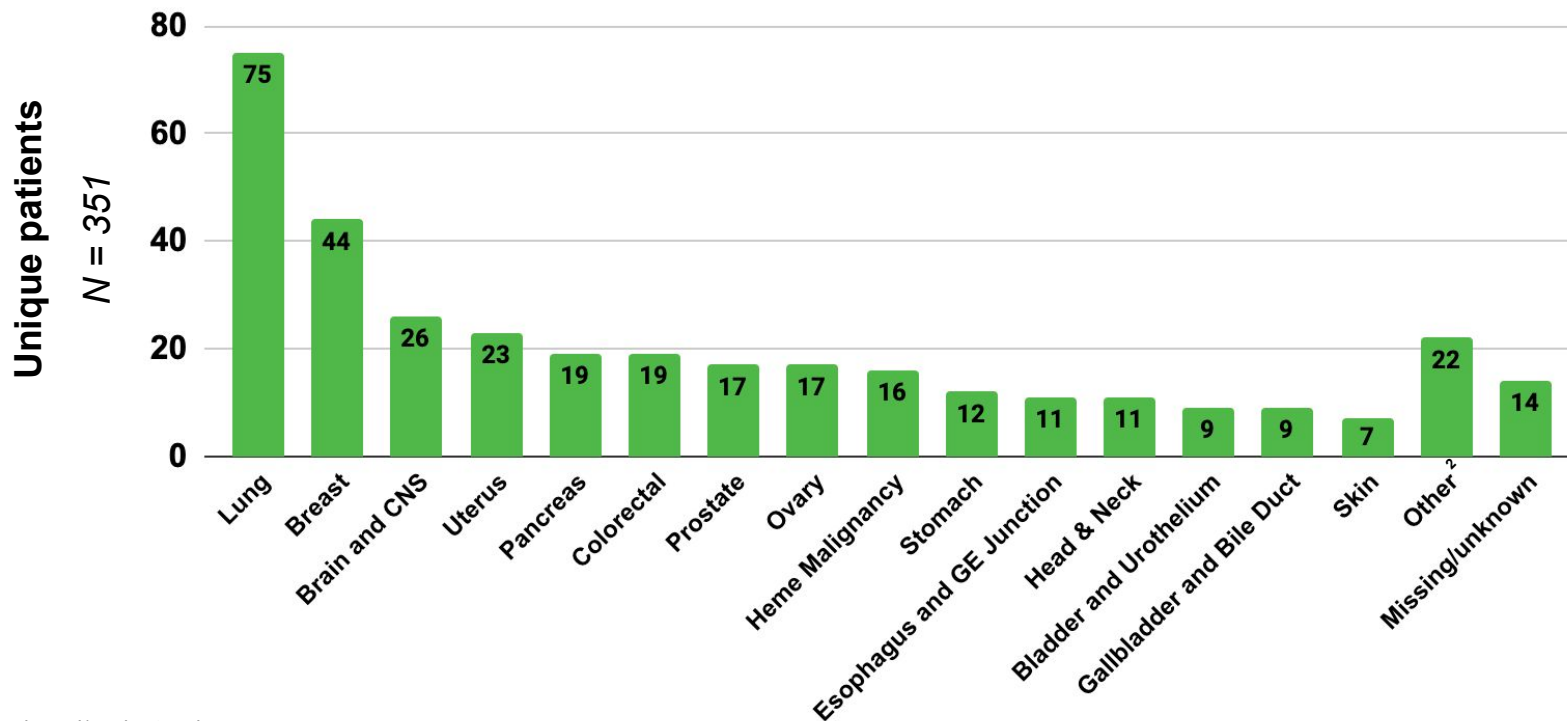
- This is a retrospective cohort study of patients reviewed for the first time by MTB between September 1, 2017 and September 30, 2020 at either of the two HS
- Follow up data were obtained by a certified tumor registrar (CTR) at a median time of 109 days after initial MTB presentation
- Patients were identified for whom anticancer therapy (Tx) or (clinical trials (CT) were recommended and subsequently administered after MTB review, along with pts for whom genetic counselling (GC) was recommended and subsequently had genetic testing performed

# Demographic Characteristics

	Total unique patients N = 351
<b>Age at initial MTB review, Categories, N (%)</b>	
18-40	21 (6.0%)
41-60	113 (32.2%)
61-80	185 (52.7%)
80+	32 (9.1%)
<b>Sex, N (%)</b>	
Male	138 (39.3%)
Female	213 (60.7%)
Missing/unknown	
<b>Race, N (%) <sup>1</sup></b>	
White	290 (82.6%)
Black or African American	46 (13.1%)
Asian	12 (3.4%)
Missing/unknown	12 (3.4%)
<b>Ethnicity, N (%)</b>	
Hispanic/Latino	8 (2.3%)
Non-Hispanic/-Latino	340 (96.9%)
Missing/unknown	3 (0.9%)

<sup>1</sup> Race categories are not mutually exclusive; multiracial patients are counted in each category corresponding to their racial identity

# Primary site<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Per ICD code and/or chart review

<sup>2</sup> Other includes: Soft Tissue, Kidney, Anal Canal and Perianal, Bone, Vulva, Thyroid, Retroperitoneal Neuroendocrine, Pleural Mesothelioma, Peritoneal Carcinoma, Liver, Cervix, Adrenal Gland

# MTB Recommendation

## Data Availability

Patients with cancer first reviewed at MTB between 9/1/2017 and 9/30/2020  
N = 351

**MTB Recommendation**  
*Systemic Therapy*

**Data regarding  
MTB  
recommendation  
documented**  
N = 334 (95.1%)

Missing/unknown  
N = 17

**MTB Recommendation**  
*Clinical Trial Enrollment*

**Data regarding  
MTB  
recommendation  
documented**  
N = 334 (95.1%)

Missing/unknown  
N = 17

**MTB Recommendation**  
*Genetic Counseling*

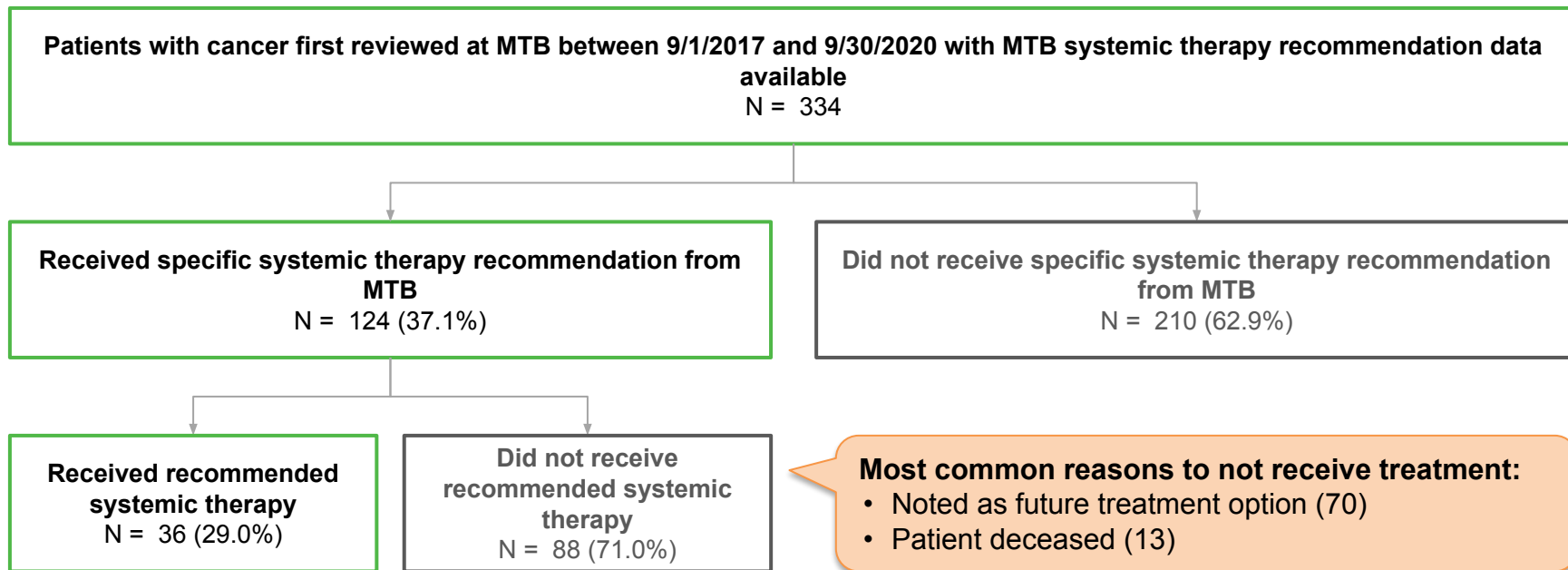
**Data regarding  
MTB  
recommendation  
documented**  
N = 340 (96.9%)

Missing/unknown  
N = 11



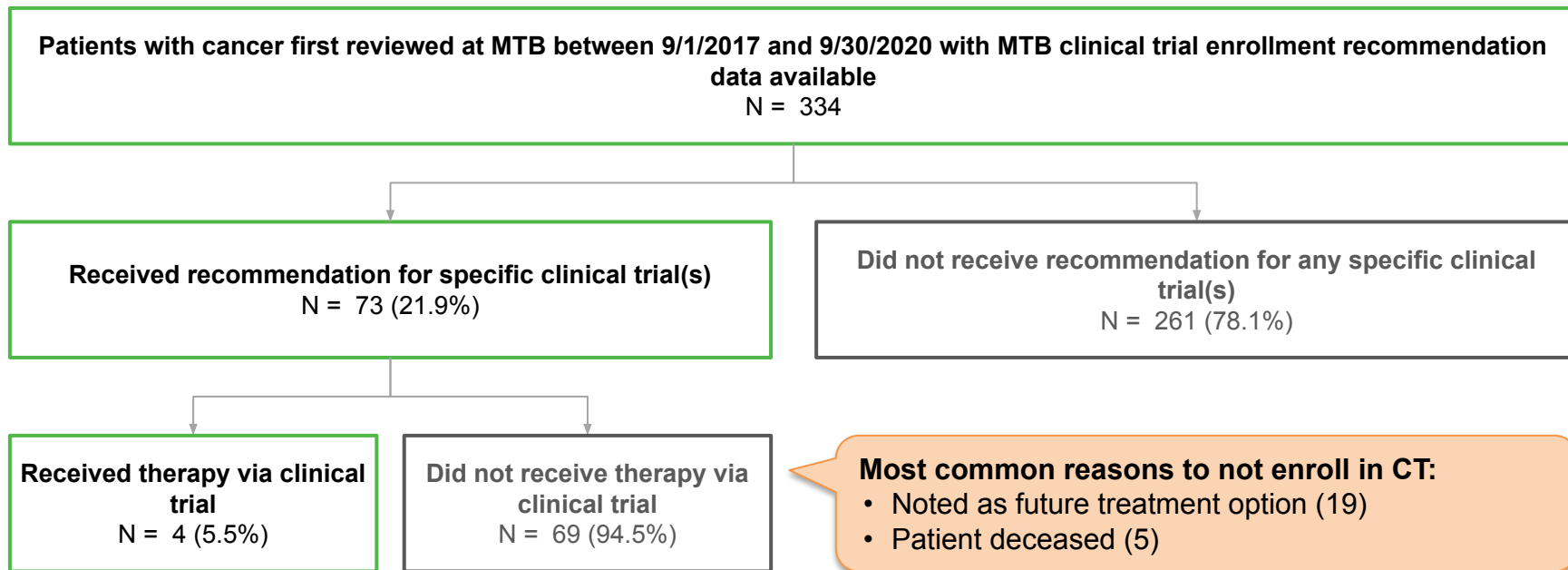
# MTB Recommendation

## Systemic Therapy (Tx)



# MTB Recommendation

## Clinical Trial (CT)



# MTB Recommendation

## Genetic Counseling (GC)

Patients with cancer first reviewed at MTB between 9/1/2017 and 9/30/2020 with MTB GC recommendation data available  
N = 340

Received GC recommendation from MTB  
N = 94 (27.6%)

Did not receive GC recommendation from MTB  
N = 246 (72.4%)

Received GC  
N = 28 (29.8%)

Did not receive GC  
N = 66 (70.2%)

Received molecular test for germline cancer risk (GCR)  
N = 25 (89.3%)

Did not receive molecular test for GCR  
N = 3 (10.7%)

Identified alteration for GCR  
N = 10 (40.0%)

Did not identify alteration for GCR  
N = 15 (60.0%)

**Most common GC referral reasons:**  
Somatic result (32), family history (19), and personal history (10)

**Alterations identified:**  
ATM (4), BRCA2 (2), BARD1 (1), CHEK2 (1), RAD51C (1), and RET (1)

# Conclusions & Future Directions

1. MTB was successful in matching patients to Tx and CT, and in providing appropriate referrals to GC and identifying germline risk mutations
2. Bio-informatics platform provided a uniform format and structure to collate and analyze data between programs
3. Findings provide educational opportunity for care teams regarding MTB recommendation adherence (e.g., potential for earlier referral to MTB to maximize benefit of recommendations)
4. Areas for further investigation include:
  - Insight regarding the relatively low percentage of patients of color whose cases were reviewed in this MTB analysis
  - Analysis of time from initial cancer diagnosis to NGS test and time from initial MTB review to death/hospice
  - Analysis of number of therapies prior to the referral to MTB

# Acknowledgments



The research team:

Igor I Rybkin<sup>1</sup>, Michael A. Thompson<sup>2</sup>, Frank M. Wolf<sup>3</sup>, Kristen Collins<sup>1</sup>, Louisa Laidlaw<sup>1</sup>, Tom Mikkelsen<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Godden<sup>2</sup>, Mary Walters<sup>2</sup>, James L. Weese<sup>2</sup>, Ronda Broome<sup>3</sup>, Joe Burkhart<sup>3</sup>, Veronica Jones<sup>3</sup>, Chenan Zhang<sup>3</sup>, Thomas D. Brown<sup>3</sup>, Anna Berry<sup>3</sup>

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2. Aurora Cancer Care, Advocate Aurora Health, Milwaukee, WI
3. Syapse, San Francisco, CA

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