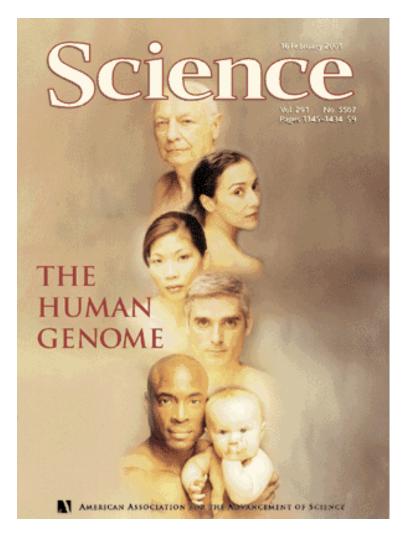


# A Knowledge Medicine Approach to Cancer Care

### The Promise of Personalized Medicine

2001 2011





## What Do We Know Now

#### Feb 2001

- 60 completed genomes
- 1,500 Genes in OMIM DB

#### Feb 2011

- Near 2,000 genomes
- >13,000 Genes in OMIM DB
- >700 GWAS projects underway

"...the once-hypothetical medical benefits of individual genome sequencing are beginning to be realized in the clinic." -- Francis Collins, Director of the NIH

 What Defines Clinically Important INDIVIDUALIZED Information?

## Stomach Cancer

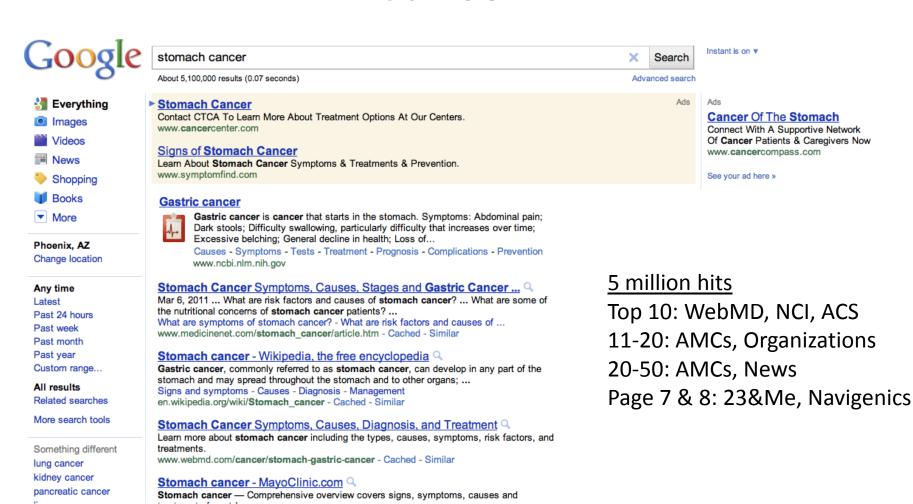
### Worldwide Statistics (2008)

- #4 in incidence rate (1M, 8%)
- #2 in deaths (737K, 10%)
- 50% in East Asia

### Current Knowledge

- Early Detection is difficult
- Genetic Predisposition (CDH1) and Risk Factors (H. Pylori, diet) are known
- Current treatment is hard (gastrectomy + chemoradiation) –
  65% complete
- New biomarkers are promising for identifying new therapies (HER2-Herceptin)

# Finding the Latest About Gastric Cancer



# Effective Transfer of Best Practices through Collaborative Medicine

#### Gastroesophageal carcinoma

What is the best approach to treatment for a 68 year old man in good health with a 7 year history of dyspepsia who now presents with difficulty swallowing solids without liquids and is found to have a T2N1 adenocarcinoma of the GE junction by endoscopy and EUS? A PET scan shows only uptake at the GE junction with no evidence of metastatic disease.

MD from San Antonio, TX



- 11 Informal consultations
- 1 Expert
- 5 Community physicians
- 3 Cancer centers/hospitals
- 2 International (S.Am.)

Standard of care would be neo-adjuvant chemotherapy followed by repeat evaluation and surgery. Another option would be to weekly Carbo and weekly Taxol as per 2010 ASCO presentation abstract# 4004

**To my knowledge the only** Ph III trial comparing chemotherapy vs chemoradiation for operable GEJ Ca is the German POET trial (Stahl M. JCO 2009; 27:851),

I think one approach to this case would be to start with chemotherapy based on Magic trial (TCF) 3 cycles followed by surgery and then 3 more cicles of chemotherapy.

**ECF pre/post op as** per MAGIC trial has good results according to the trials, and I find it to be very tolerable for most, with very good efficacy. They did not do irradiation in the MAGIC trial, but there is a study ongoing incorporating XRT into the protocol, using CIV 5FU without the epi/CDDP

## And the Molecular Knowledge?

Another stomach cancer case: 74 year-old male patient diagnosed with T3N2M0 gastric adenocarcinoma underwent total gastrectomy with D1 lymph node dissection. Two cycles of 5FU/LV chemotherapy were administered, followed by capecitabine + IMRT radiation therapy. Biomarkers for CDH1, HER2, or other genes of interest were not determined.

- Genetic markers were not seen as affecting the treatment plan post-surgery
- Pharmacogenomic markers also not seen as important factors in determination of treatment plan

Patient experienced toxicity with chemotherapy and was unable to finish treatment plan.

Although potentially informative, molecular information applied to individuals is not a common part of treatment planning.

## **Enabling Individualized Care**

- A Collaboration Platform can:
  - Inform Physicians about additional treatment options through peer interactions and expert guidance
  - Enable Physicians to take clinically-relevant actions and understand the value of molecular information for individual patients
  - Achieve better outcomes through the support of collective wisdom in medical decision making for their patients