

International CME webinar

GOOD PRACTICES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF CANCER TREATMENT IN EUROPE



Pierfranco Conte
Coordinator, Rete Oncologica Veneta
Chairman, Fondazione Periplo

From Clinical Trials to Real World Evidence: the role of Veneto Oncology Network

Scientific
Coordination

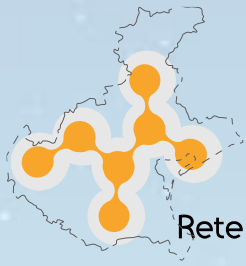


Under the
auspices of



Provider
and Organisation





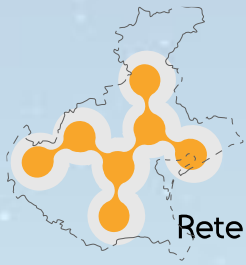
Rete Oncologica Veneta

Ricerca, innovazione, assistenza

PierFranco Conte

Disclosure of potential conflicts of interests

- **Consultant:**
Novartis, EliLilly, Astra Zeneca, Tesaro, Daiichi-Sankyo, Gilead, Reveal Genomics
- **Honoraria:**
BMS, Roche, EliLilly, Novartis, AstraZeneca
- **Research Funding from profit organizations:**
Novartis, Roche, EliLilly, BMS, Merck-KGa
- **Funding from non profit organizations:**
National Research Council, Ministry of Education and Research, Italian Association for Cancer Research, Italian Drug Agency (AIFA), EmiliaRomagna Secretary of Health, Veneto Secretary of Health, University of Padova, Ministry of Health
- **Founder & Chairman:**
Periplo Foundation

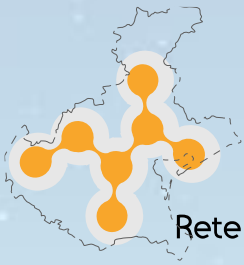


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From Clinical Trials to Real World Evidence: Role of Cancer Networks

- Efficacy vs Effectiveness
- Pathway-related and procedure-related outcomes
- A paradigm change:
from histology to biomarker, from efficacy to effectiveness

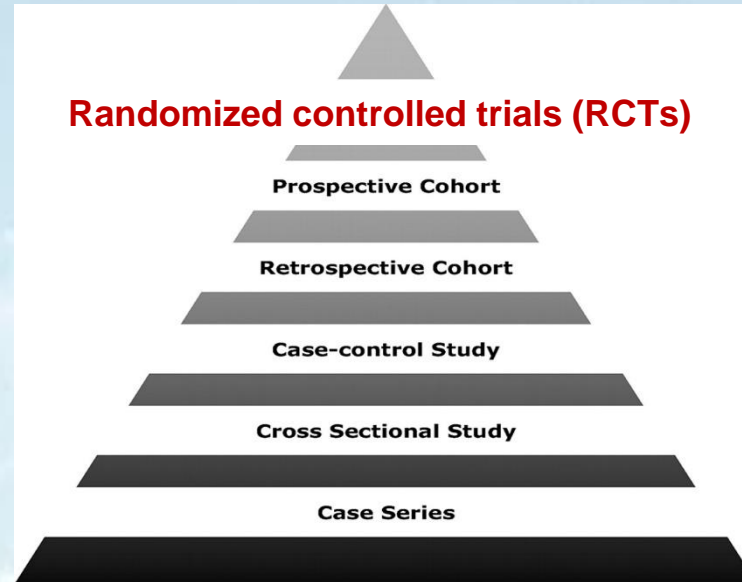


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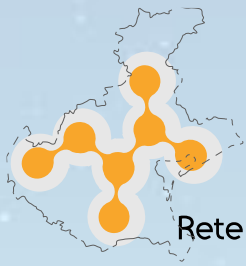
Evidence-based Medicine vs Real World Evidence

EBM

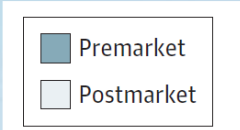


Randomized clinical trials are the backbone of an application for marketing authorization. However they operate in an idealised experimental environment (estimate of efficacy rather than a true measure of effectiveness):

- may lack external validity
- include selected patients (~2-4% of cancer patients participate in clinical trials):
 - not entirely representative of real-life population: elderly, poor PS patients or those with comorbidities are under-represented or excluded from clinical trials
 - differences in ethnic/racial composition
 - lacking data on budget impact



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JAMA Network | **Open**

April 20, 2021

JAMA Network Open. 2021;4(4):e217063. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.7063

WOMEN

ELDERLY

BLACK

ASIAN



The PPR is calculated by dividing the proportion of study patients in the subgroup by the proportion of US cancer patients who are in the subgroup

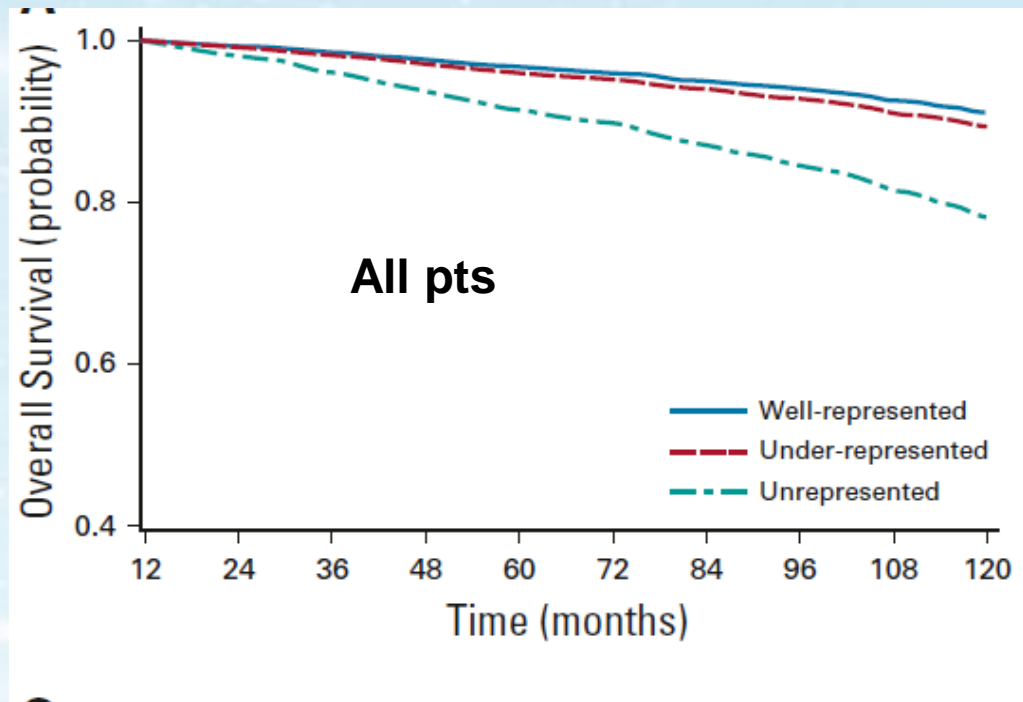
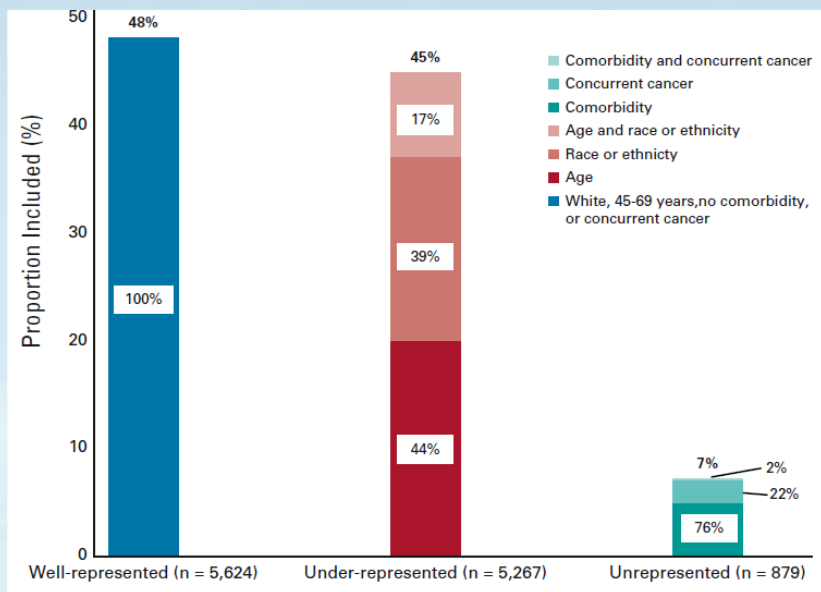


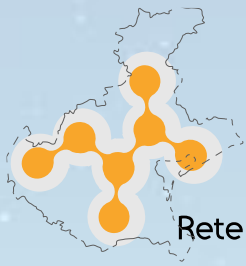
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Survival of eBC in Real World: CancerLinQ Discovery 2005-2015





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Trial patient **Real life patient**



Large proportion of new treatments only show a globally modest efficacy within RCTs



Effect in clinical practice might be further diluted



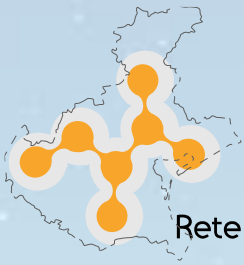
Real value of results may fall under an acceptable threshold of relevance



Post marketing studies could be useful to **confirm or refute the drug's benefit** on survival in real-world populations



RWE analysis may challenge the magnitude of the efficacy previously shown in RCTs



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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

SOUNDING BOARD

**The Magic of Randomization versus the Myth
of Real-World Evidence**

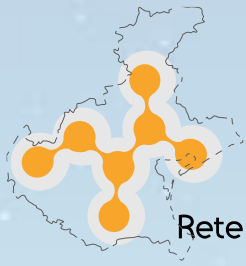
Rory Collins, F.R.S., Louise Bowman, M.D., F.R.C.P., Martin Landray, Ph.D., F.R.C.P.,
and Richard Peto, F.R.S.

Observational studies cannot be trusted when the effect of treatment is moderate (i.e. less than a two-fold difference in the incidence of the health outcome).

Replacement of randomized trials with non randomized observational studies is a false solution to a serious problem.

Examples quoted:

«false effect» of statins and aspirin in the reduction of cancer incidence

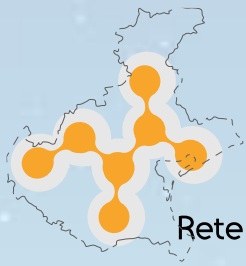


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From Clinical Trials to Real World Evidence: Role of Cancer Networks

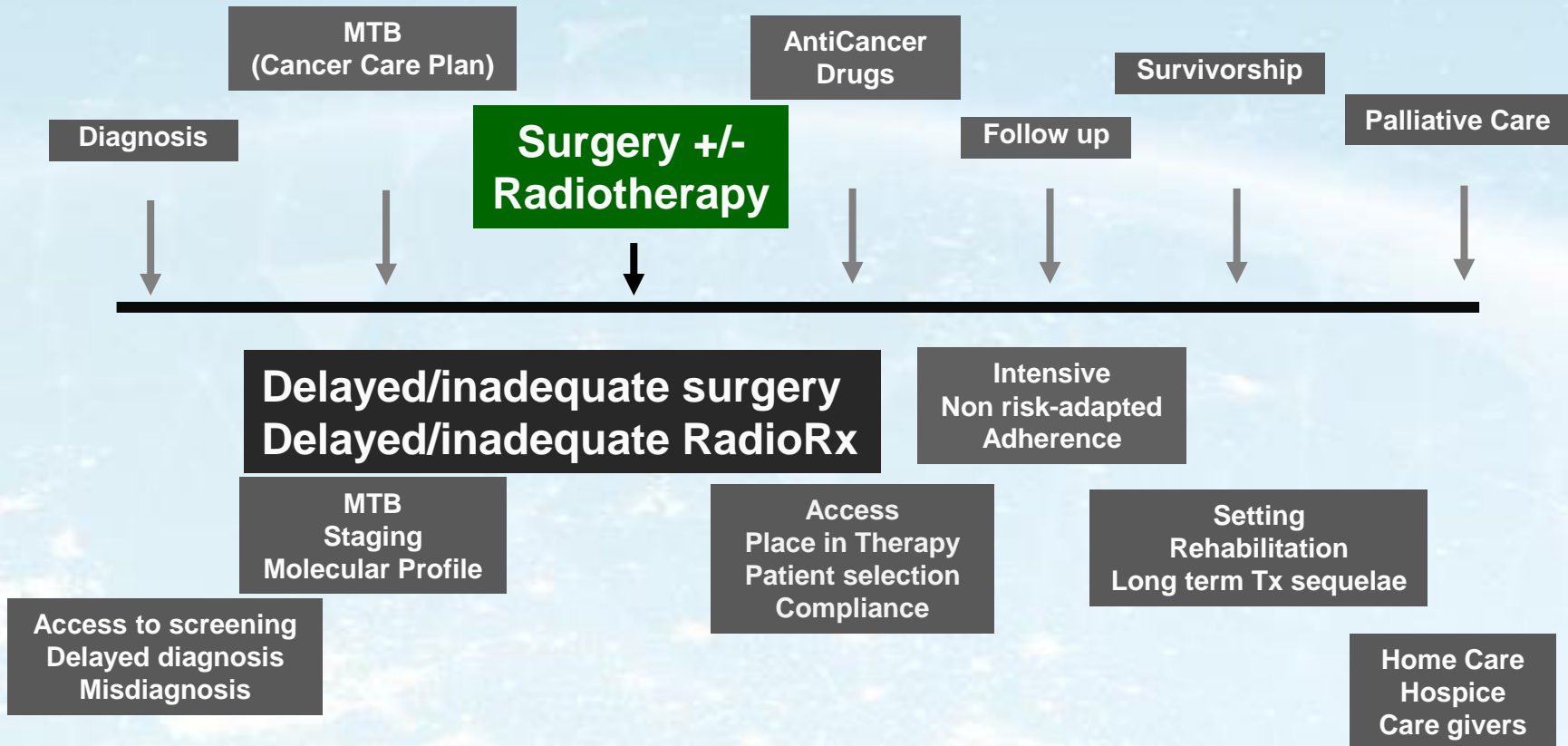
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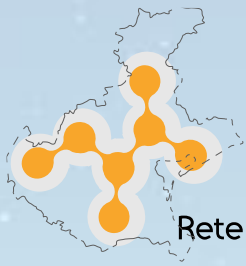


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Patients' Journey in Oncology



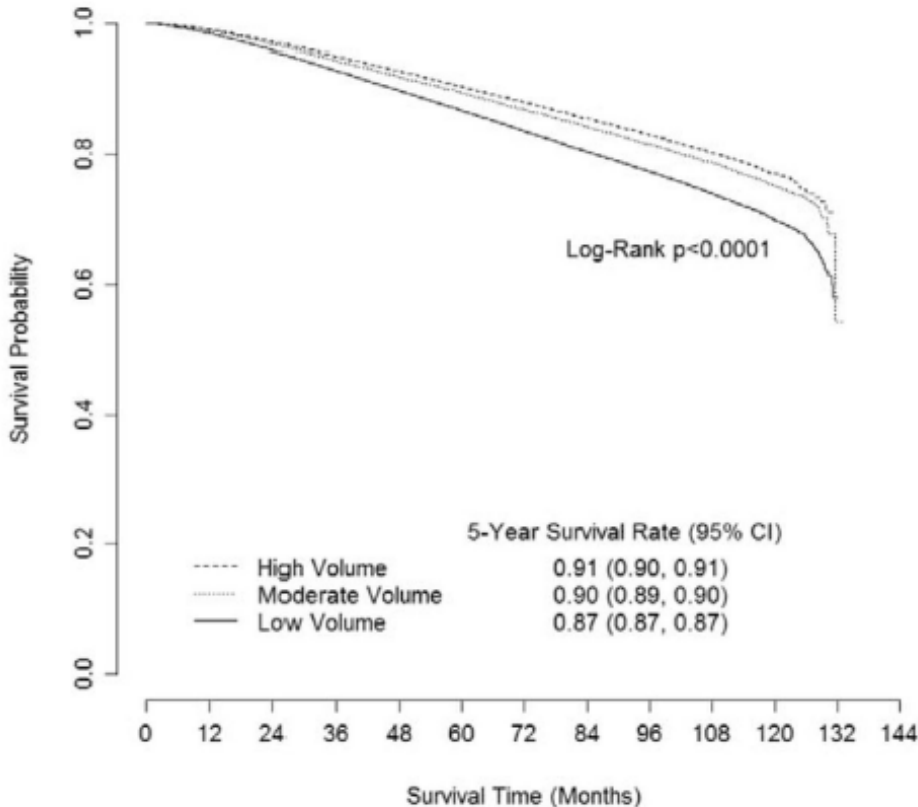


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Patients' Journey in Oncology : Hospital volume & Breast Cancer Mortality

1,058,198 breast cancers in the NCDDB treated in low (< 148 cases/yr), moderate (148-298 cases/yr) and high volume hospitals (> 298 cases/yr)



Age: 18-40
Age: 41-55
Age: 56-69
Age: 70-90

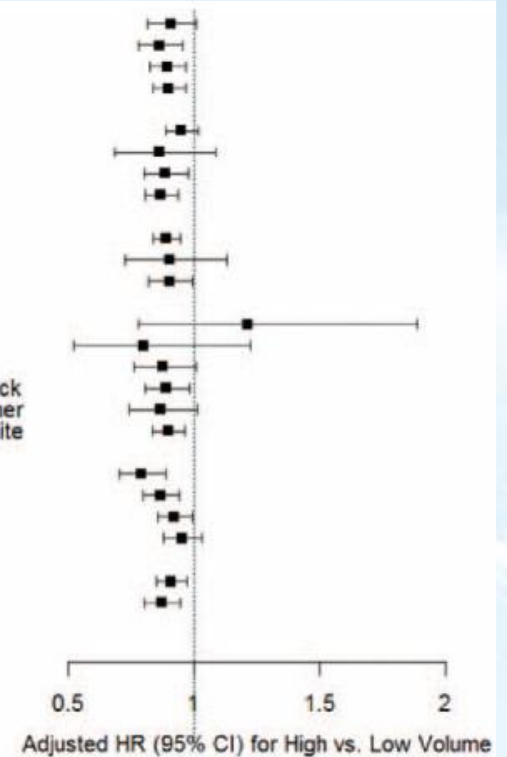
ER/PR: -/-
ER/PR: -/+
ER/PR: +/-
ER/PR: +/+

Insurance: Government
Insurance: Not Insured
Insurance: Private

Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic Black
Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic Other
Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic White
Race/Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic Black
Race/Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic Other
Race/Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic White

Stage at Diagnosis: 0
Stage at Diagnosis: 1
Stage at Diagnosis: 2
Stage at Diagnosis: 3

Use of Hormone Therapy: No
Use of Hormone Therapy: Yes





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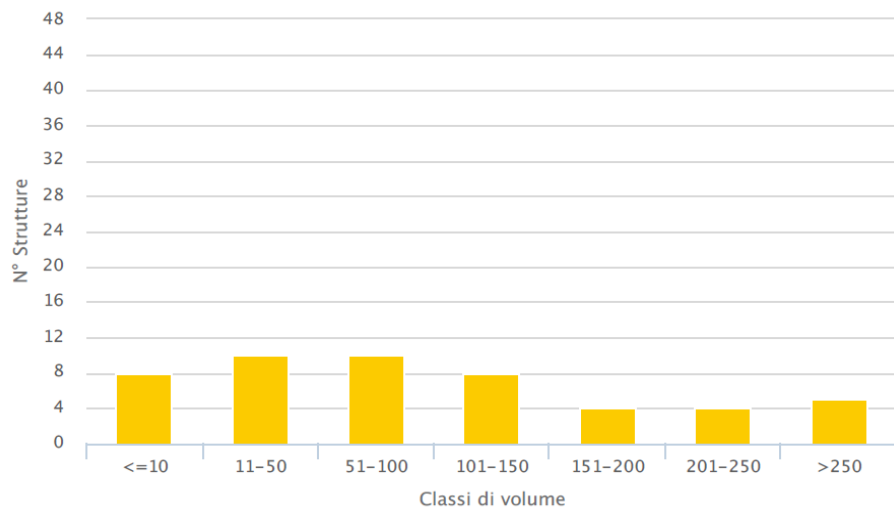
IL MODELLO ORGANIZZATIVO INTEGRATO

Prevenzione-diagnosi precoce- trattamento
del carcinoma della mammella

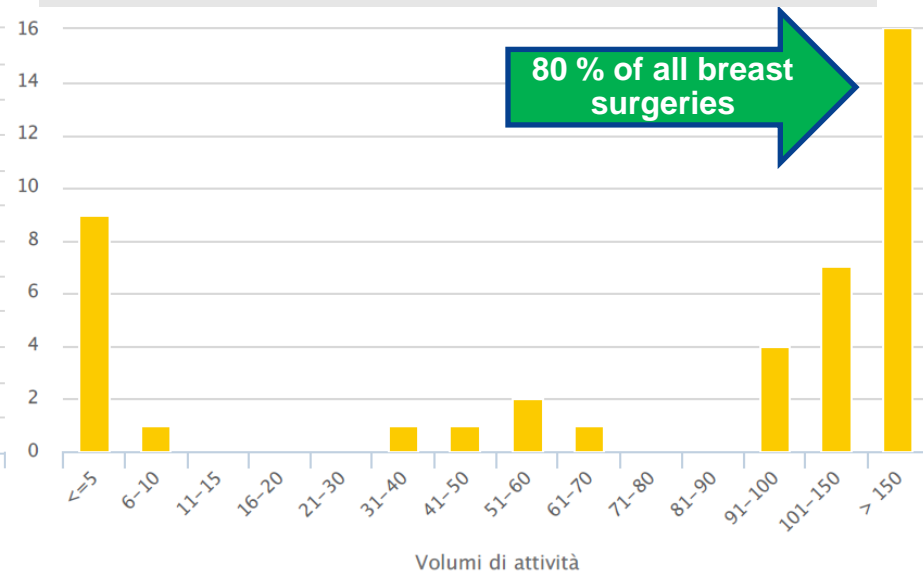
DGR n.1693/2017

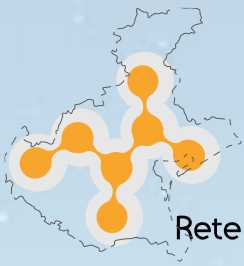
21 centers (instead of 40) :
- 5 hub centers
- 16 spoke centers

Nb of breast surgeries/hospital - 2015



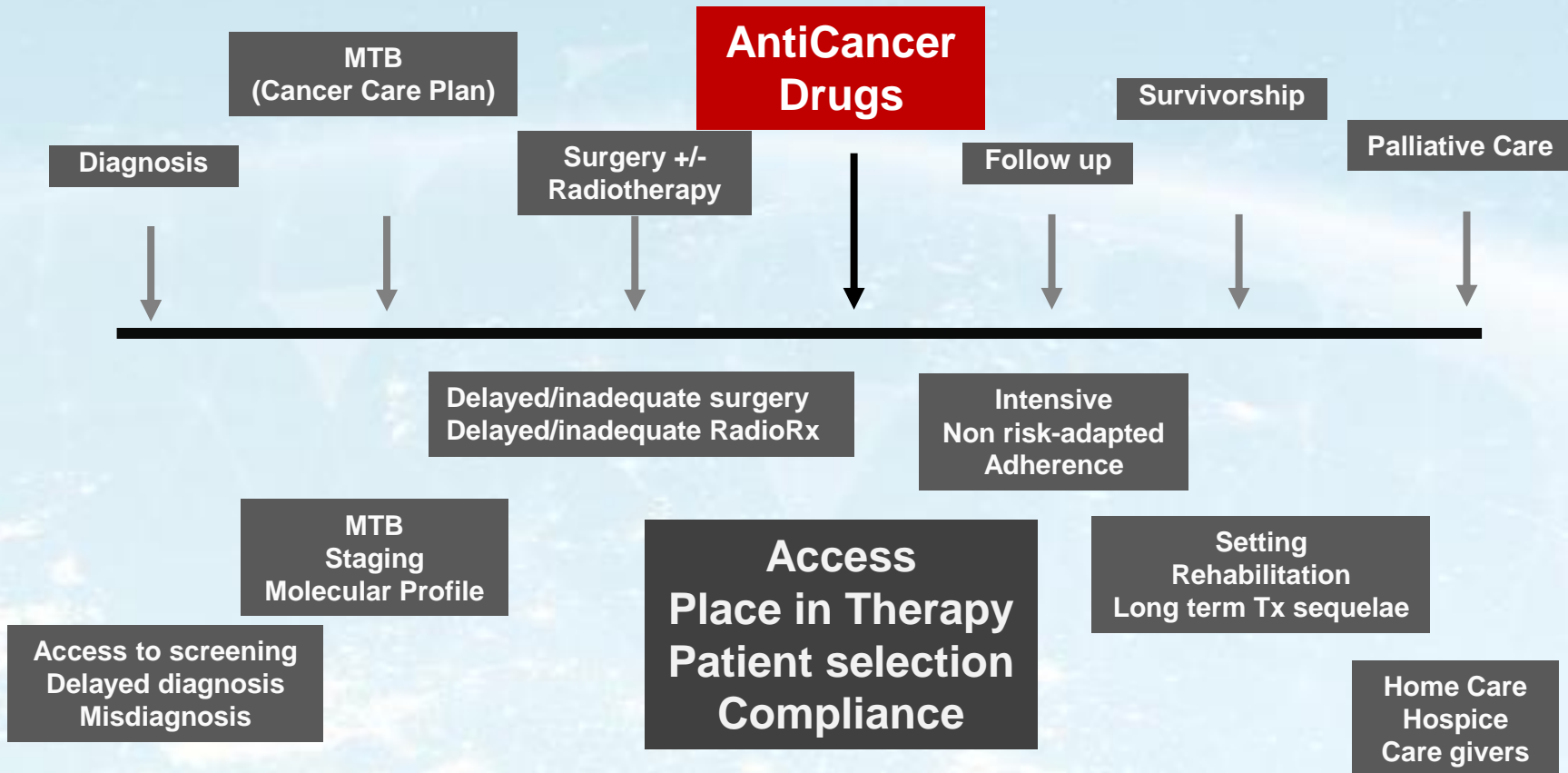
Nb of breast surgeries/hospital - 2019

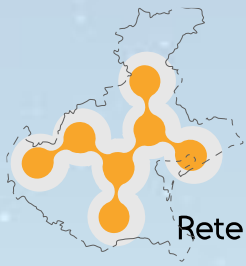




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Patients' Journey in Oncology



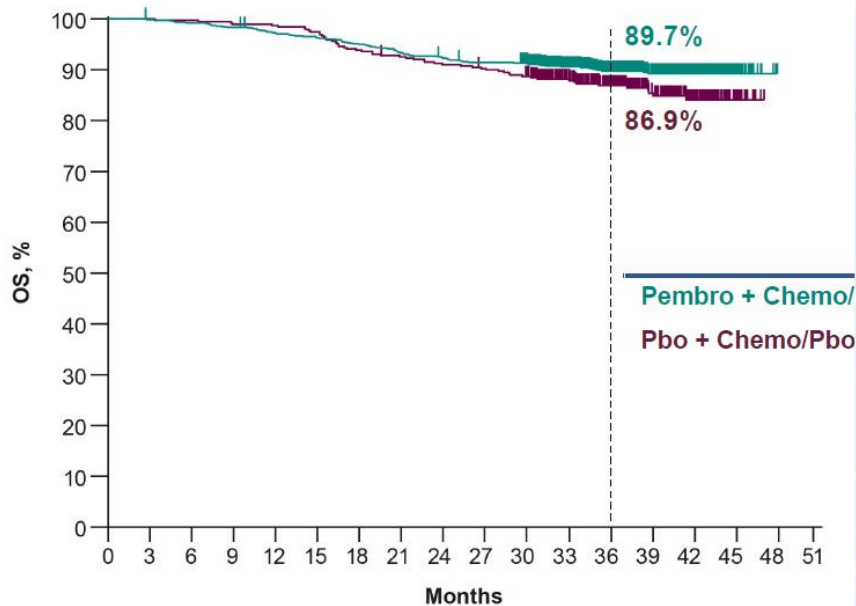


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eTNBC: adjuvant treatments and outcome

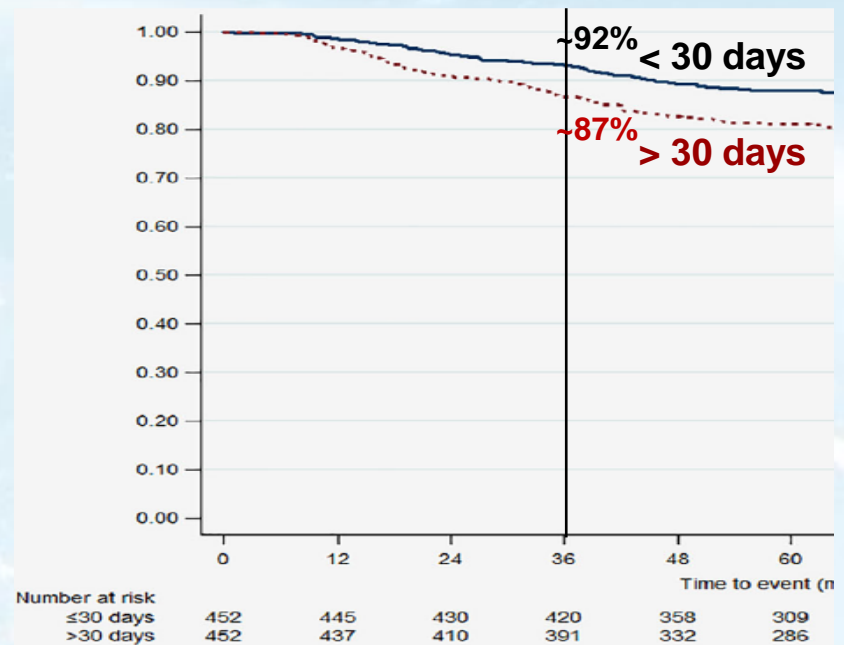
Not to compare!
but to underline that not only drugs may impact on outcomes!

3 yrs OS: pembro vs placebo

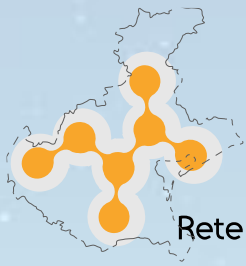


No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51
Pembro + Chemo/Pembro	784	782	777	770	759	752	742	729	720	712	701	586	461	323	178	30	0	0
Pbo + Chemo/Pbo	390	390	389	386	385	380	366	360	354	350	343	286	223	157	89	17	0	0

3 yrs OS: time to chemo



Number at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60
≤30 days	452	445	430	420	358	309
>30 days	452	437	410	391	332	286



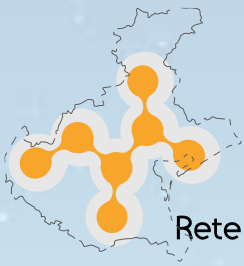
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Patients' Journey in Oncology – Time to Treatment

Patients (%) who start adjuvant therapy within 8 weeks from definitive surgery

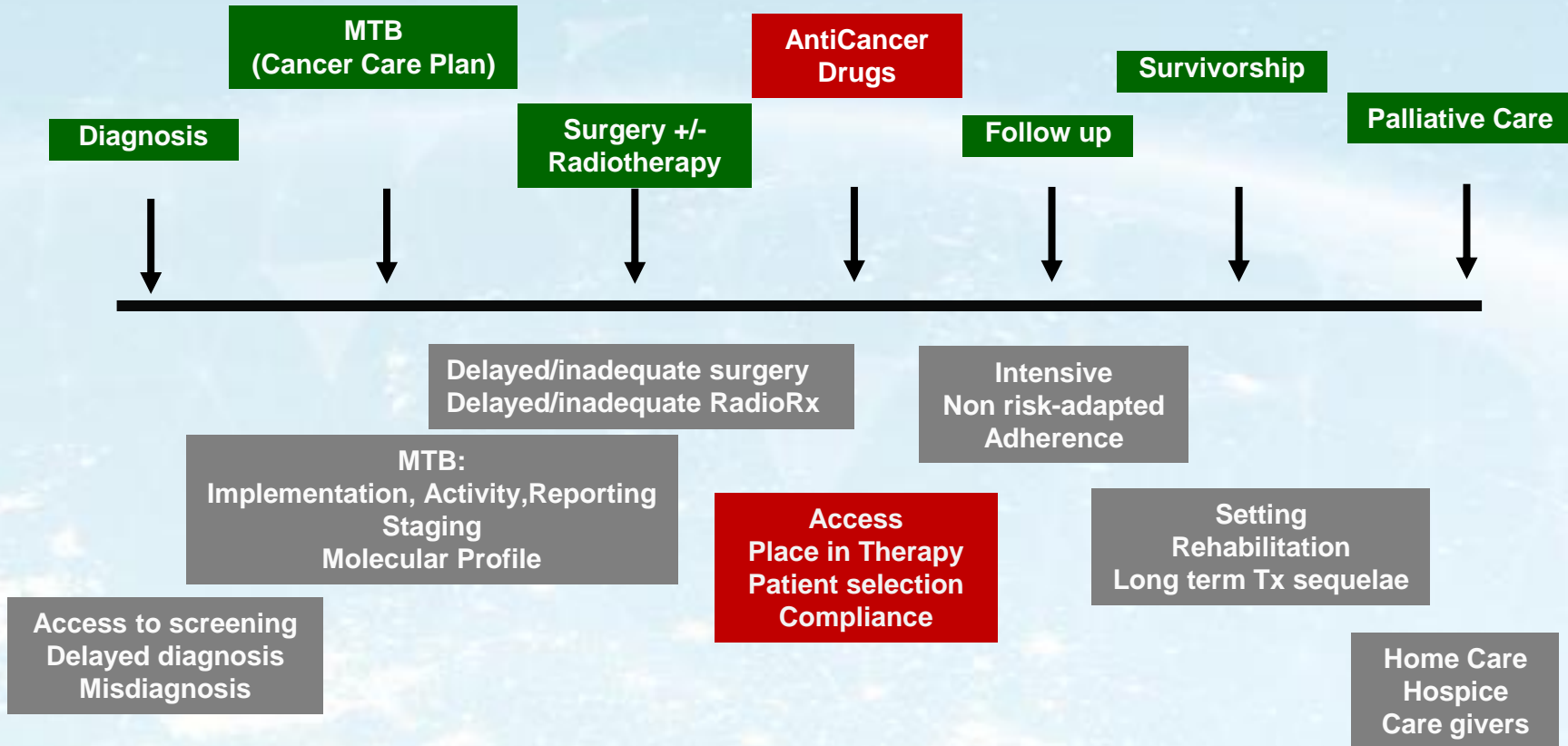
VENETO	LIGURIA	TOSCANA	PIEMONTE	UMBRIA	Benchmark
73.7 %	66.7 %	NA	71.8 %	69.9 %	≥ 80%

No data available on chemotherapy and breast cancer subtypes



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Patients' Journey in Oncology





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Thoracic Cancer

Open Access

Thoracic Cancer ISSN 1759-7706

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Estimated direct costs of non-small cell lung cancer by stage at diagnosis and disease management phase: A whole-disease model


Alessandra Buja¹ , Michele Rivera¹, Anna De Polo¹, Eugenio di Brino⁶, Marco Marchetti⁶, Manuela Scioni², Giulia Pasello⁴, Alberto Bortolami⁷, Vincenzo Rebba³, Marco Schiavon¹, Fiorella Calabrese¹, Giovanni Mandoliti⁵, Vincenzo Baldo¹ & PierFranco Conte^{4,8}

Table 3 Estimates of average (and confidence interval) per-patient costs of care for NSCLC by disease stage (€) during the first year after diagnosis

	Average total costs	Cost ratio vs. stage I
Stage I	16 291 (95% CI: 15 284–17 505)	1
Stage II	19 530 (95% CI: 18 263–21 091)	1.19
Stage III	21 938 (95% CI: 20 271–25 252)	1.34
Stage IV	22 175 (95% CI: 22 127–22 190)	1.36
Pancoast	28 711 (95% CI: 27 711–29 890)	1.79
TOTAL	21 328 (95% CI: -20 897–22 322)	



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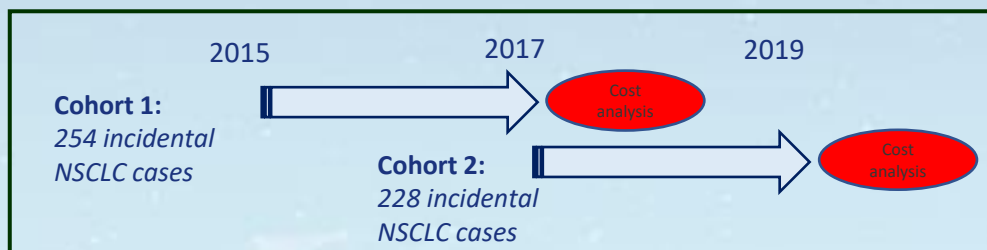
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VALUE IN CANCER CARE ReCAP

Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Real-World Cost Consequence Analysis

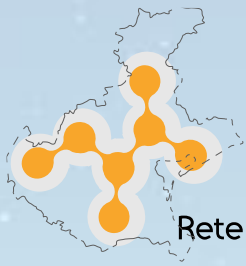
Alessandra Buja, MD, PhD¹; Giulia Pasello, MD²; Giuseppe De Luca, MD¹; Alberto Bortolami, PharmD³; Manuel Zorzi, MD⁴; Federico Rea, MD¹; Carlo Pinato, MStat³; Antonella Dal Cin, BS⁴; Anna De Polo, MD¹; Marco Schiavon, MD¹; Andrea Zuin, MD¹; Marco Marchetti, MD⁴; Giovanna Scroccaro, PharmD⁵; Vincenzo Baldo, MD¹; Massimo Rugge, MD⁴; Valentina Guarneri, MD, PhD^{2,6}; and PierFranco Conte, MD^{2,6}; on behalf of Rete Oncologica Veneta



Regression models dependent variable	Coefficient 2017 (ref 2015)	95% CI	p-value
Hospitalization costs	343.9	383.7 ; 0.9	0.37
Outpatient visits costs	192.0	314.1 ; 0.6	0.541
Emergency room costs	39.8	27.6 ; 1.4	0.149
Hospice costs	-911.3	397.0 ; -2.3	0.022
Hospital delivered drugs costs	2976	1116.0 ; 2.7	0.008
Medical devices costs	522.6	371.9 ; 1.4	0.160
Other Drugs costs	-55.1	44.84 ; -1.2	0.219
Total costs	3006	1148.0 ; 2.6	0.009

- Total costs adjusted for age, stage at diagnosis, sex, cohort, at 2 yrs after cancer diagnosis
- significant **increase in the average costs** of patients in the 2017 cohort
- significant **decrease** in the average cost of **hospice care**
- significant **increase** in the average cost of **drugs**

The proportion of patients treated with targeted agents or ICPI increased by 523% for stage III and by 250% for stage IV disease.

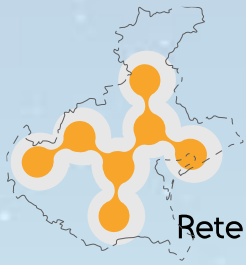


Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Real-world cost consequence analysis

Mean per-patient total cost and overall survival two years after diagnosis

2015					2017					Difference in mean cost (2017-2015)	Difference in survival (2017-2015)	log-rank test P-value
Disease stage at diagnosis	N°	Survival at two years (N° deaths)	Mean total cost at two years	Average cost ratio compared to Stage I	N°	Survival at two years (N° deaths)	Mean total cost at two years	Average cost ratio compared to Stage I				
I	24 (9,45 %)	100% (0)	23.642,61 €	1	17 (7,46 %)	100% (0)	28.799,27 €	1,00	+5.156,66 €	0,00%	-	
II	13 (5,12 %)	84,62% (2)	27.783,24 €	1,26	12 (5,26 %)	83,33% (2)	34.244,51 €	1,19	+6.461,27 €	-1,29%	0,999	
III	43 (16,93 %)	37,21% (27)	41.187,41 €	1,71	41 (17,98 %)	46,34% (22)	48.229,86 €	1,67	+7.042,45 €	+9,13%	0,653	
IV	118 (46,46 %)	5,93% (111)	39.389,07 €	1,68	133 (58,33 %)	14,29% (114)	49.621,96 €	1,72	+10.232,89 €	+8,36%	0,276	
ND	56 (22,05 %)	14,29% (48)	25.696,11 €	1,01	25 (10,96 %)	20% (20)	31.748,13 €	1,10	+6.052,02 €	+5,71%	0,835	
TOTALE	254 (100 %)	25,98% (188)	30.116,76 €	1,32	228 (100 %)	30,7% (158)	40.098,95 €	1,39	+9.982,19 €	+4,72%	0,594	



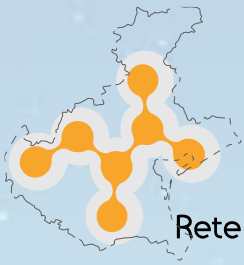


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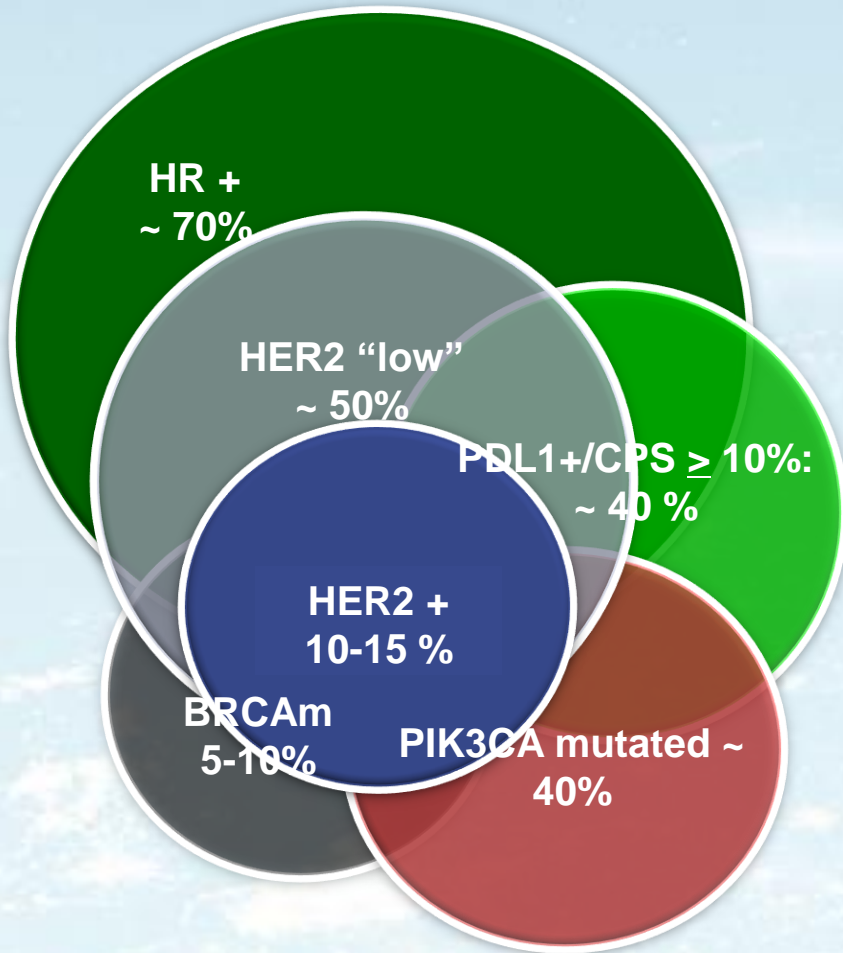
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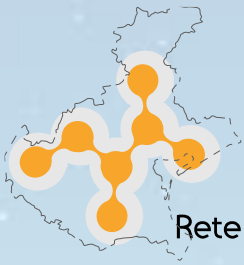
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Patients' Journey in Oncology – Breast Cancer Molecular Profile



Qs to be addressed

- Who to test
- When to test
- Where to test
- Why to test

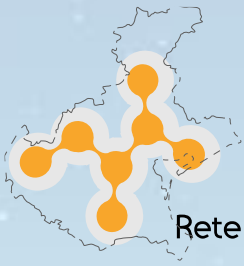


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Precision Cancer Medicine - Change of Paradigm ?

New Paradigm	
PRESENT	FUTURE
Histology	Biomarker
Population – Biomarker	Drug
Drug	Indications
Indications	Regardless cancer site

**PARADIGM CHANGE:
WHEN A BIOMARKER DEFINES THE INDICATIONS**



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Agnostic FDA & EMA drug approval based on basket trials

- **Pembrolizumab for MSI-H or mismatch-repair deficient tumors**

prevalence of MSI-H:

15% in CRC, 1.9% in Pancreatic Cancer

nb of tumors evaluated:

90 CRC

5 each endometrium and gastric

3 each biliary tract, pancreatic, small intestine, breast

1 each prostate, esophageal, small cell lung, retroperitoneal adenoca

- **Larotrectinib & Entrectinib for TRK-fusion positive cancers**

prevalence of TRK-fusion mutations:

90% in infantile fibrosarcoma, < 1% in CRC and lung cancer

nb of tumors evaluated (larotrectinib + entrectinib):

24 STS

19 Salivary Gland tumors

14 Lung cancers

10 Thyroid cancers

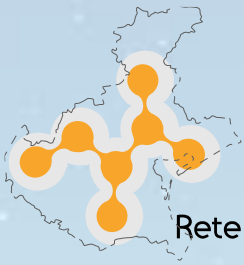
8 CRC

7 each BC, infantile fibrosarcoma

4 each Pancreas, Melanoma

3 each Neuroendocrine, GIST, Cholangiocarcinoma

1 each endometrial, ovary, appendix



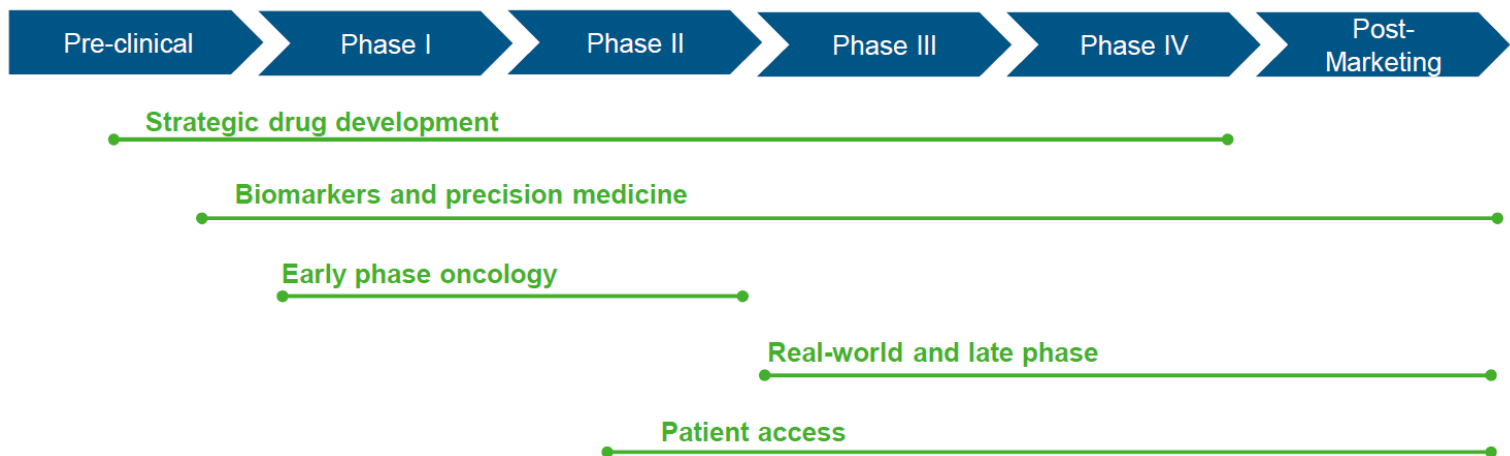
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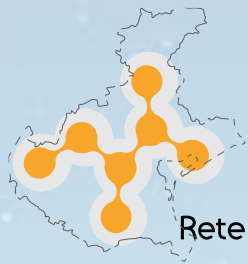
Innovative drugs and clinical research revolution

Genomic-driven trials are focused on rare tumors or subgroups with highly unmet needs and can lead to a rapid agnostic approval.

However:

- data acquisition and interpretation can be an issue
- analytical and biological reliability can be an issue
- centralised labs and companion diagnostics are key
- multidisciplinary and multiprofessionalism are mandatory
- external validity is necessary.





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REGIONE DEL VENETO

giunta regionale

DECRETO N. 67 DEL 9 LUG. 2019

OGGETTO: Istituzione del Gruppo di lavoro interdisciplinare Molecular Tumor Board (MTB).

NOTE PER LA TRASPARENZA:

Con il presente provvedimento viene istituito il Gruppo di lavoro interdisciplinare, costituito da varie professionalità, a cui affidare il compito di definire indirizzi in materia di profilazione genomica nonché interpretare i dati provenienti dalle analisi molecolari provenienti dal profilo genetico del tumore di un paziente e di proporre la terapia più adeguata in base alle migliori conoscenze scientifiche

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE
DELL'AREA SANITA' E SOCIALE



REGIONE DEL VENETO

ALLEGATO A Proposta n. 1346 / 2021

Criteri selezione pazienti
Test da eseguire
Registro per il monitoraggio
Individuazione laboratori
PDTA dedicato
Definizione delle tariffe
Analisi e valutazione casi
sottoposti

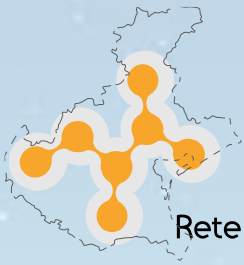
c) Unico Molecular Tumor Board (MTB) multidisciplinare

Il coordinamento del MTB è affidato al Coordinatore della Rete Oncologica del Veneto

Inoltre il MTB deve essere dotato di una segreteria scientifica composta da un clinico, un patologo ed un case manager dedicato con specifiche competenze in oncologia.

Le figure professionali "fisse" che devono essere rappresentate nel MTB regionale sono:

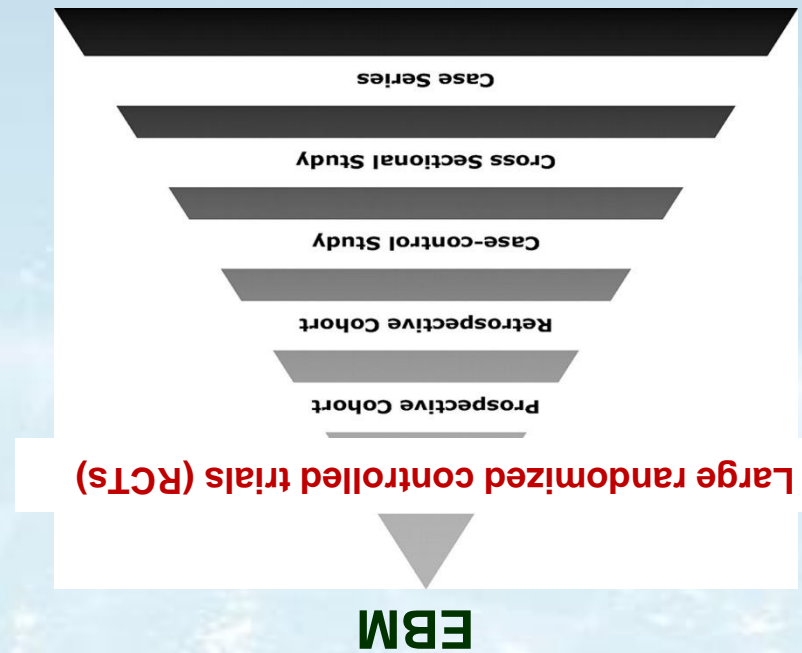
- ✓ oncologo
- ✓ anatomopatologo
- ✓ bioinformatico
- ✓ biostatistico
- ✓ genetista
- ✓ farmacista ospedaliero
- ✓ patologo molecolare
- ✓ farmacologo
- ✓ ematologo
- ✓ bioeticista



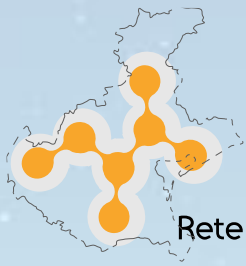
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Evidence-based Medicine vs Real World Evidence



We believe that these findings raise the idea that overall survival in registration trials should be considered a surrogate for overall survival in the real world, along with other surrogates, such as response rate and progression-free survival.



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LA RETE A PROTEZIONE DEL PAZIENTE ONCOLOGICO

