

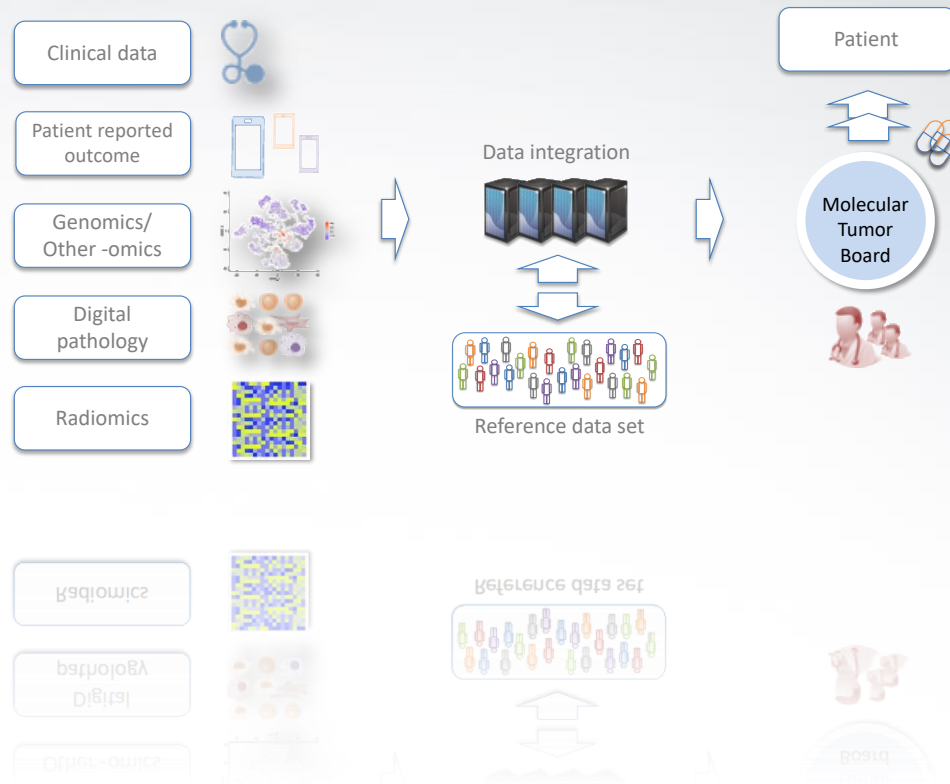
| CERN Seminar | Virtual | 1.02.2024 |

# Data Science for Precision Oncology

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Head of Precision Oncology Service  
Head of Oncology Department  
HUG – Genève

Co-Director SCCL  
Agora – Lausanne

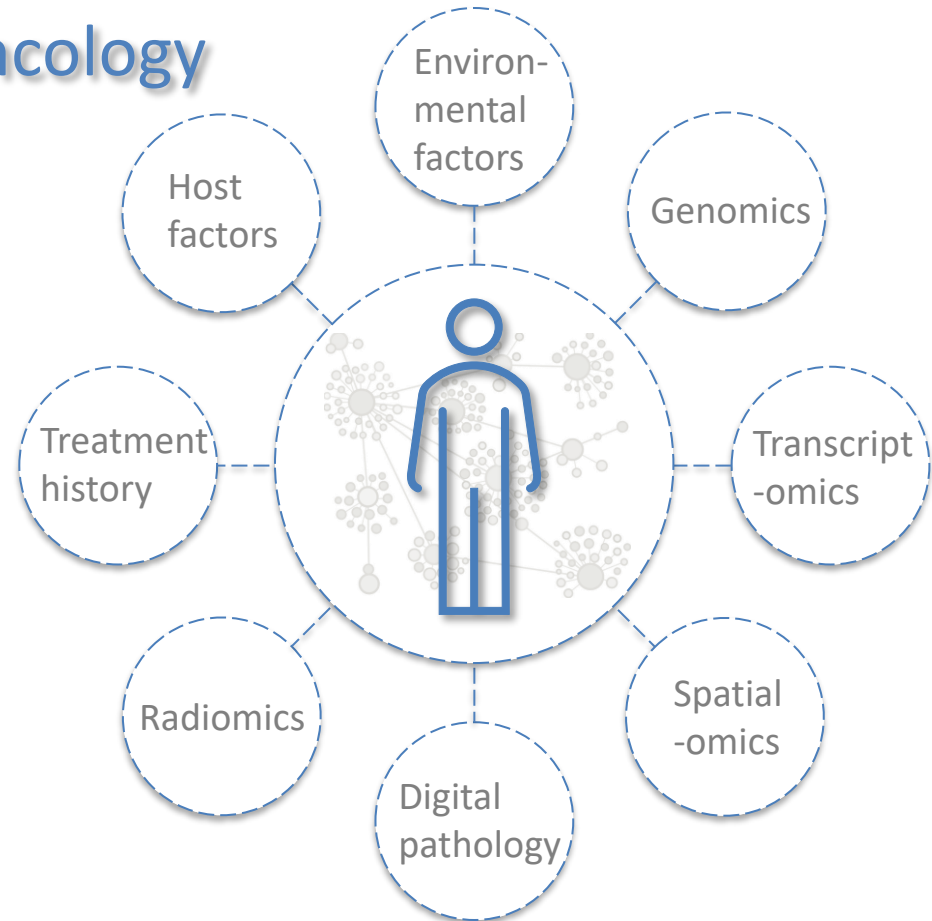
# Precision oncology: from data to patients



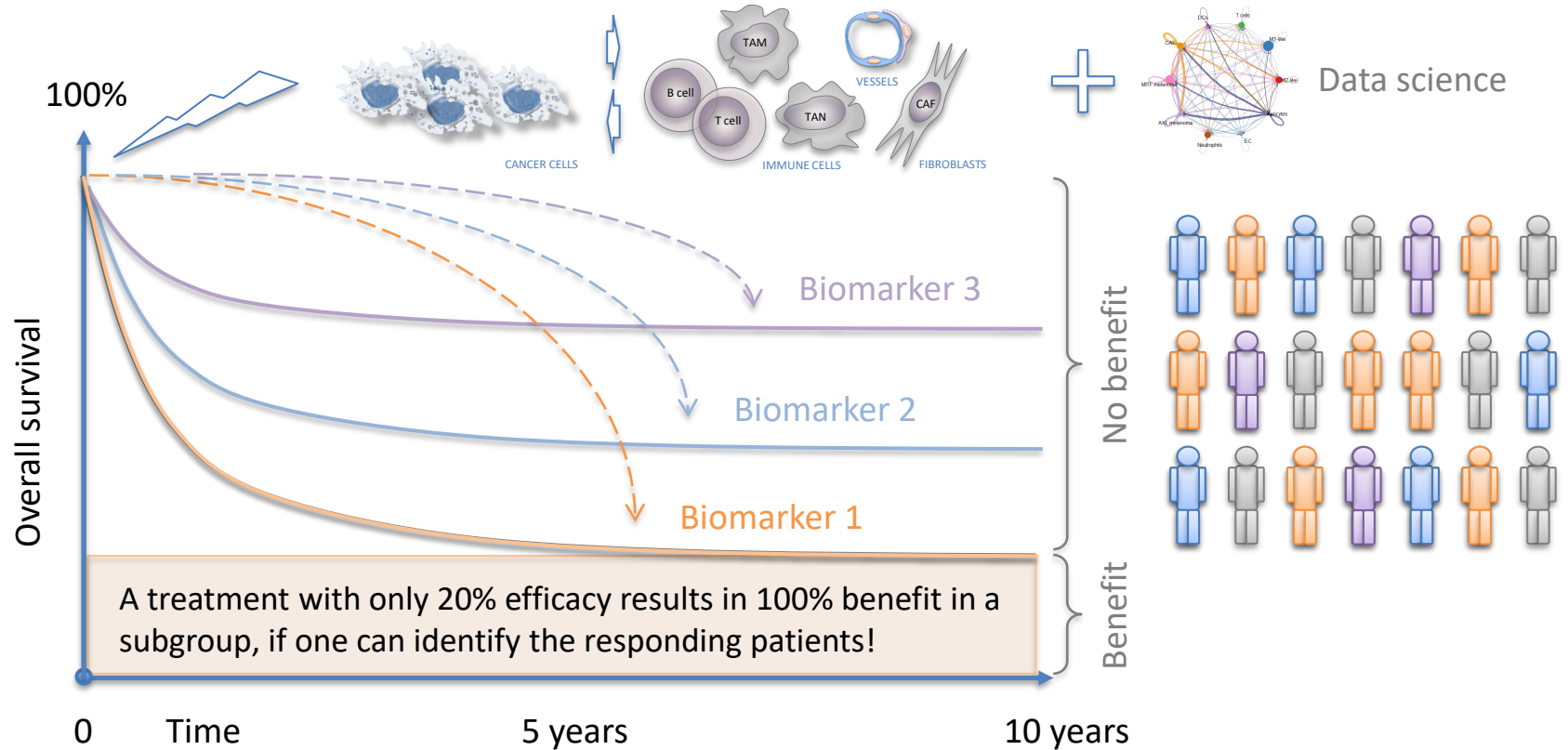
# Data driven precision oncology

3 major factors are driving progress in data-driven precision oncology:

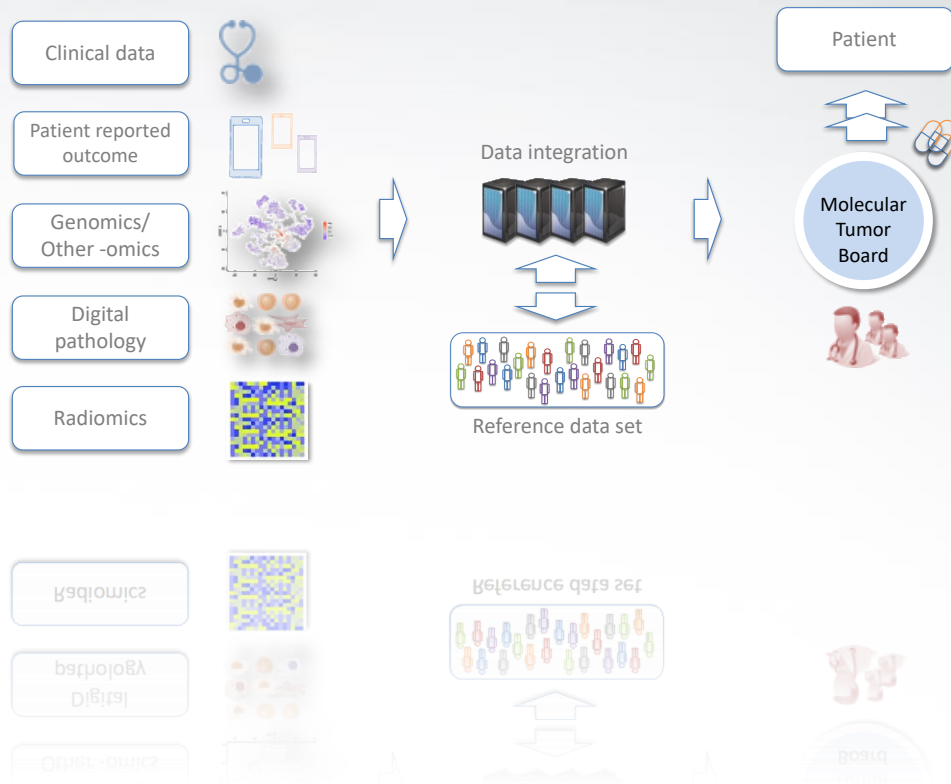
- Capacity to generate large amount of biological data (-omics and spatial -omics)
- Digitalization of the healthcare system (Electronic healthcare records)
- Methodological advances in data science for:
  - Big data (deep learning)
  - Wide data (variable selection methods)
  - Large language models



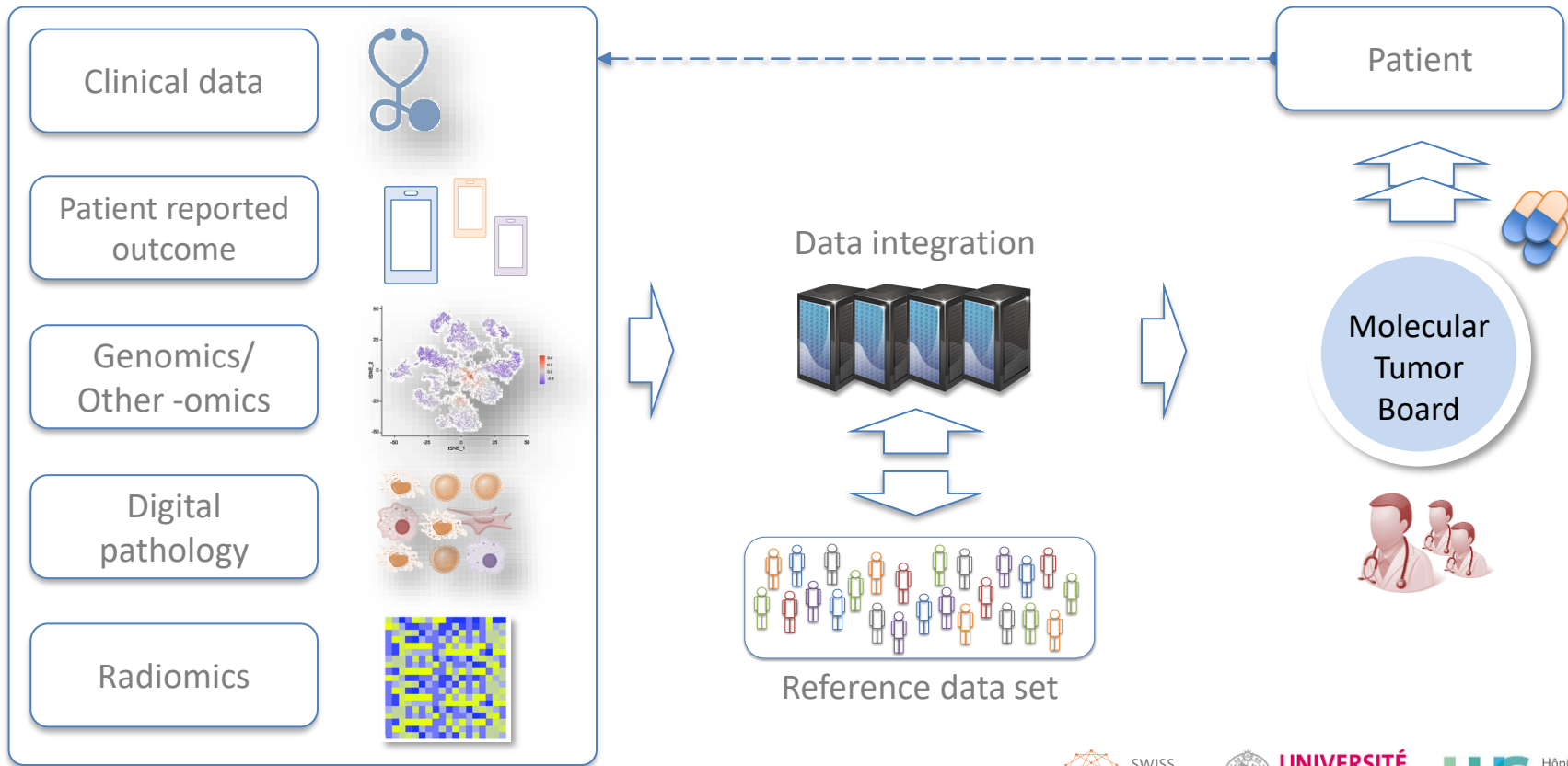
# Principle of precision oncology: predictive biomarkers



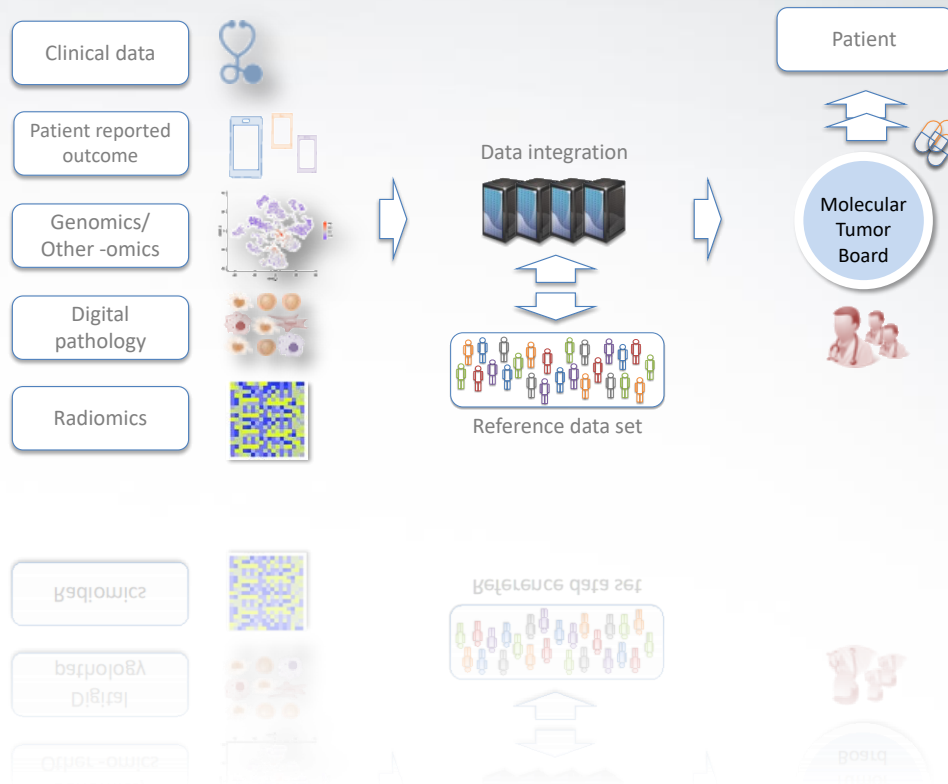
# Introduction: Data types for precision oncology



# Precision oncology: integrating multiple data streams



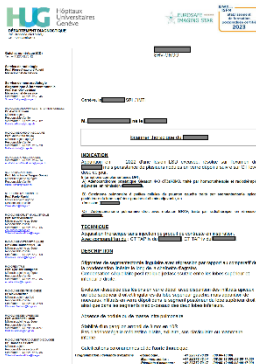
# Precision oncology: exploiting clinical data



# Example of NLP project: predicting disease progression

- Radiology reports are in unstructured text
- Real-world PFS calculation requires manual annotation to capture first progression event
- Machine learning can help analyzing large retrospective or prospective cohorts

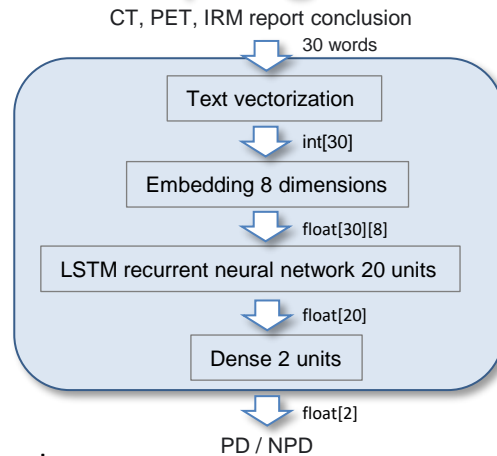
## Radiology report



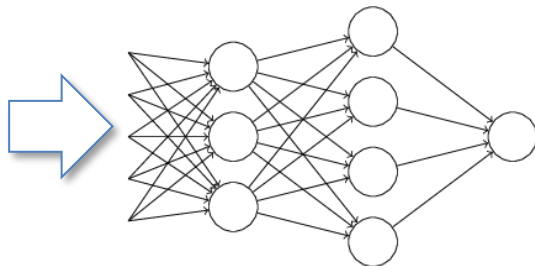
## Conclusion text

L'examen PET-CT de ce jour montre une légère progression métabolique avec stabilité morphologique d'une adénopathie latéro-trachéale gauche en dessous de la crose aortique.  
Stabilité morpho-métabolique de l'adénopathie hypermétabolique visualisée à hauteur du trajet des vaisseaux iliaques externes gauches et de l'adénopathie inguinale gauche. Absence de nouvelle lésion hypermétabolique suspecte sur le reste des structures examinées.

Implemented in TensorFlow - 42202 parameters



## Neural network



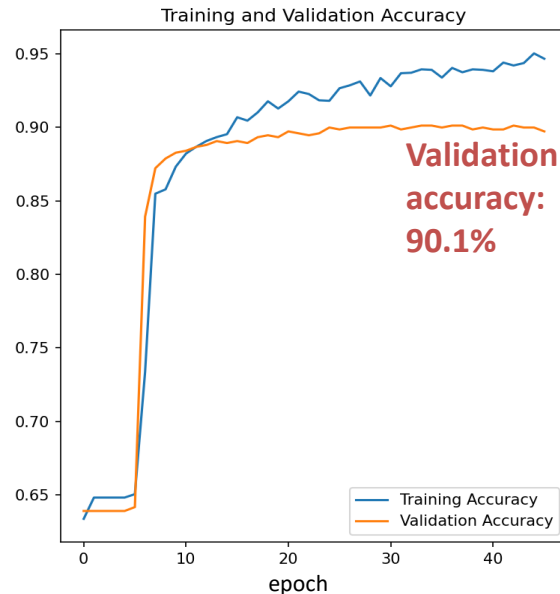
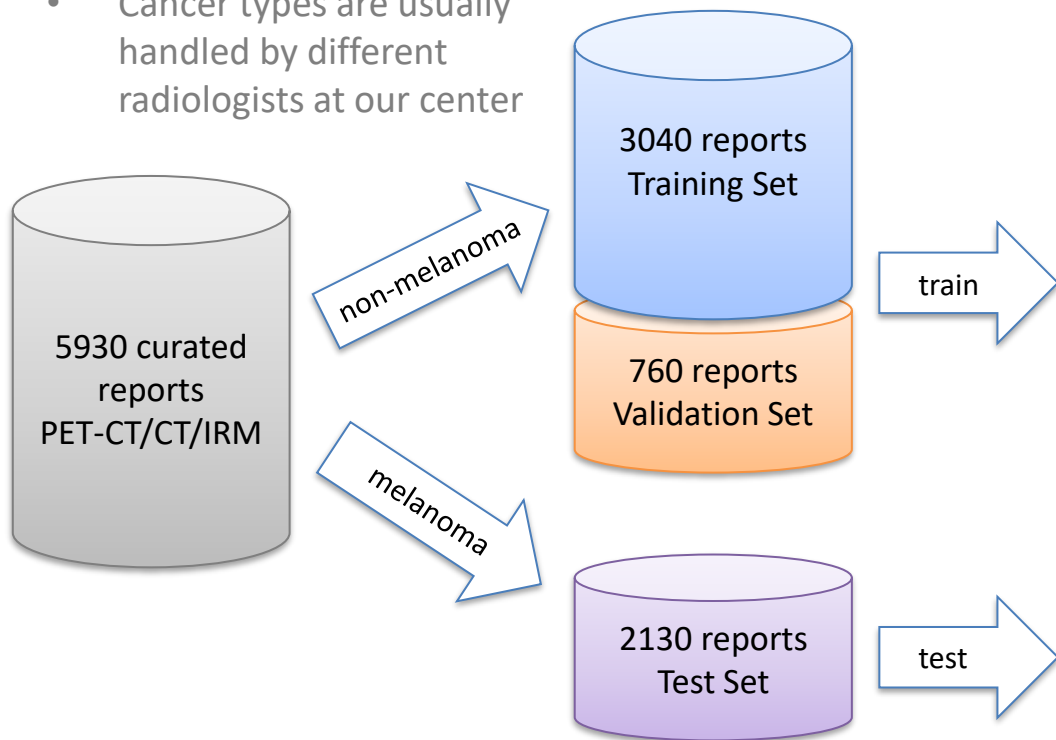
Progressive Disease (PD)

Non-Progressive Disease (NPD)



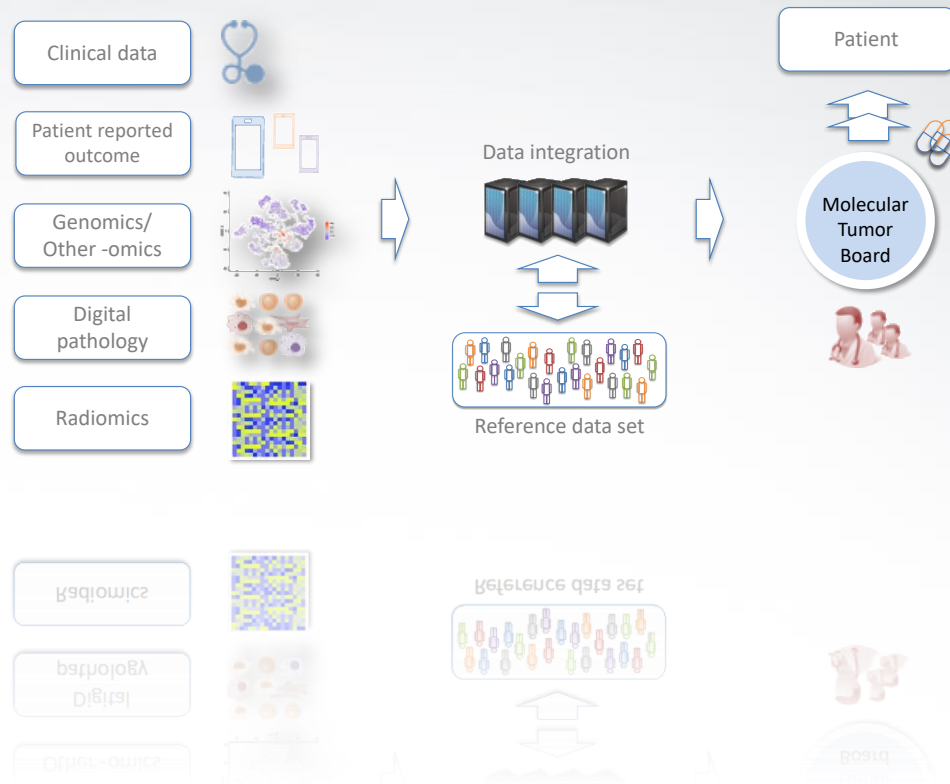
# Testing transferability to unseen cancer type (melanoma)

- Cancer types are usually handled by different radiologists at our center

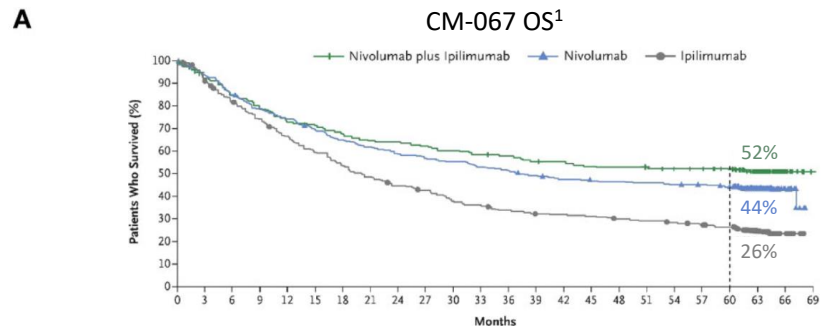


Test accuracy on melanoma: 89.7%

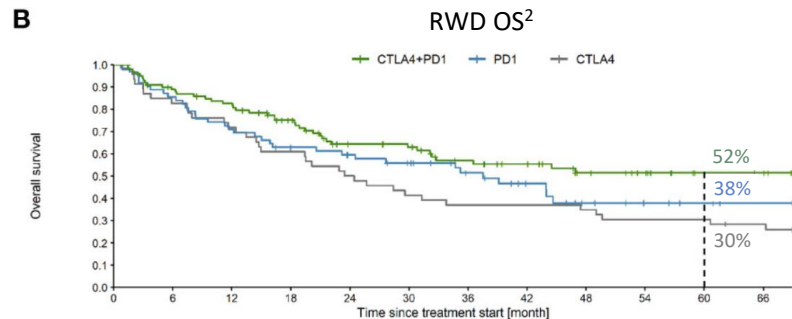
# Precision oncology: Real-world versus trial data



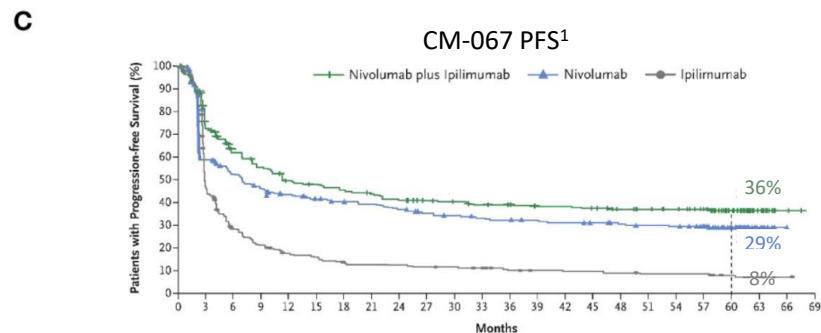
# Clinical data: real-world data vs Checkmate-067 – 1<sup>st</sup> line



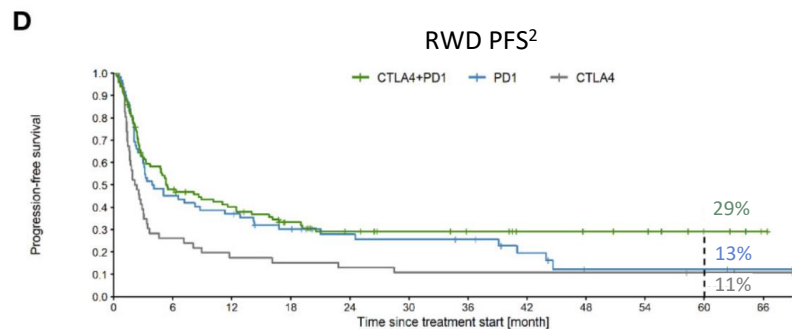
No. at Risk	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	
Nivolumab plus ipilimumab	314	292	265	248	227	222	210	201	199	193	187	181	179	172	169	164	163	159	157	155	150	92	14	0
Nivolumab	316	292	266	245	231	214	201	191	181	175	171	164	158	150	145	142	141	139	137	135	130	78	14	0
Ipilimumab	315	285	253	227	203	181	163	148	135	128	113	107	100	95	94	91	87	84	81	77	73	36	12	0



Number at risk	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66
CTLA4	46	38	33	28	23	19	17	16	14	14	12
PD1	62	53	44	37	33	29	22	16	7	5	3
CTLA4+PD1	100	86	79	65	49	45	38	31	23	18	10



No. at Risk	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	
Nivolumab plus ipilimumab	314	238	174	155	136	131	124	117	110	104	101	97	95	91	90	88	82	79	76	69	45	19	2	0
Nivolumab	316	177	151	132	120	112	106	103	97	88	84	80	78	76	73	71	68	66	65	60	40	13	1	0
Ipilimumab	315	136	78	58	46	42	34	32	31	29	28	26	21	19	18	18	17	15	15	11	8	1	0	



Number at risk	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66
CTLA4	46	28	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	3
PD1	62	28	23	17	12	11	10	6	2	2	1
CTLA4+PD1	100	46	36	25	19	16	14	11	10	9	2



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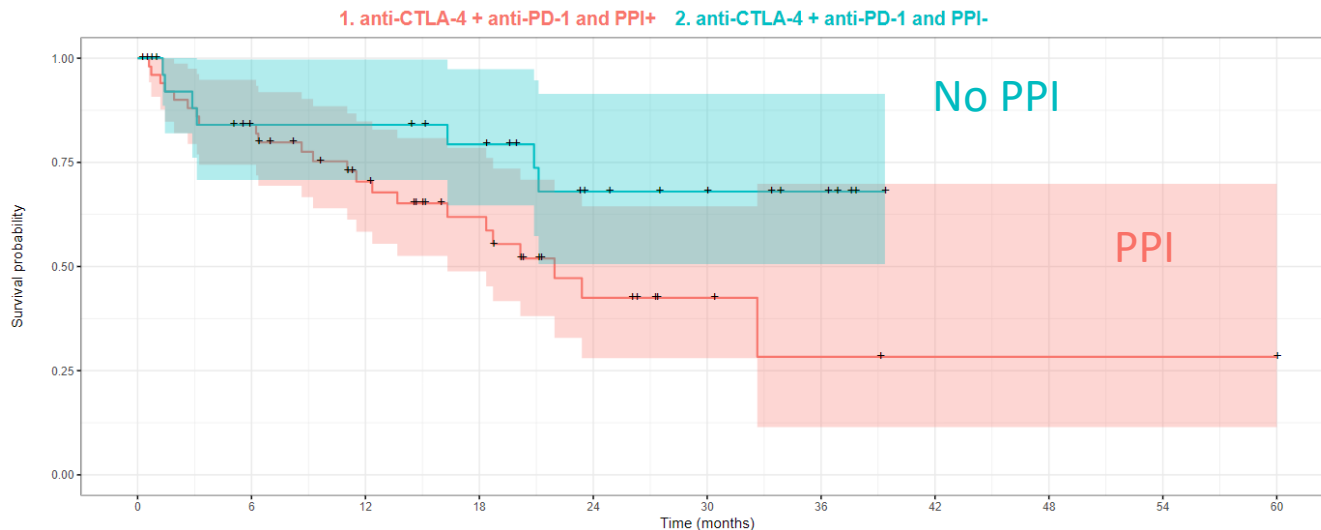


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<sup>1</sup>Larkin, NEJM 2019; <sup>2</sup>Wicky, Frontiers 2023

# Impact of co-medications in the real-world setting

PPI:  
Proton  
Pump  
Inhibitors



Number at risk (number of events)

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
cohort=1	51 (0)	40 (8)	28 (14)	19 (17)	9 (22)	4 (22)	2 (23)	1 (23)	1 (23)	1 (23)	1 (23)
cohort=2	28 (0)	20 (4)	20 (4)	17 (5)	10 (7)	8 (7)	5 (7)	0 (7)	0 (7)	0 (7)	0 (7)

Log-rank p-value (KM)	0.047
Hazard ratio	0.43
95% CI on hazard ratio	0.18 - 1.01
Log-rank p-value (Cox)	0.04
Wald p-values (Cox)	0.054

# Impact of co-medications in the clinical trial setting

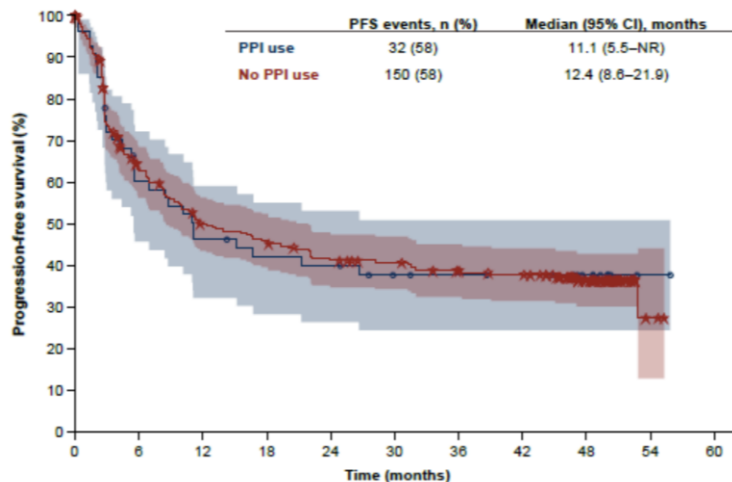


Article

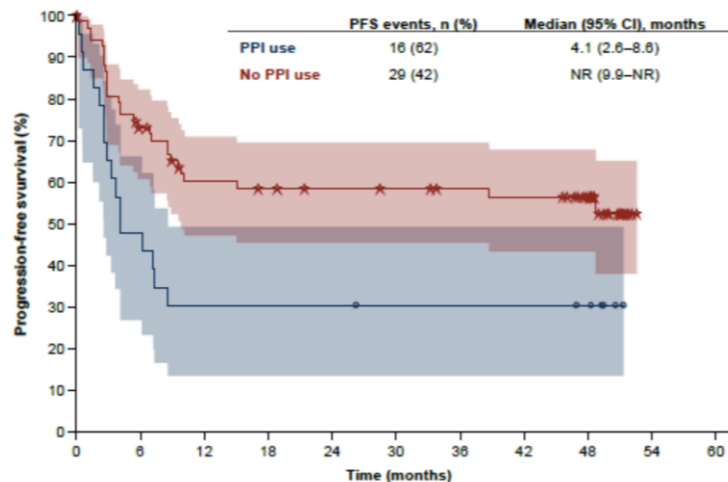
## Proton Pump Inhibitor Use and Efficacy of Nivolumab and Ipilimumab in Advanced Melanoma

Krisztian Homicsko<sup>1,\*</sup>, Reinhard Dummer<sup>2</sup>, Christoph Hoeller<sup>3</sup>, Jedd D. Wolchok<sup>4,5,6</sup>, F. Stephen Hodi<sup>7</sup>, James Larkin<sup>8</sup>, Paolo A. Ascierto<sup>9</sup>, Victoria Atkinson<sup>10,11</sup>, Caroline Robert<sup>12,13</sup>, Michael A. Postow<sup>5,14</sup>, Sandra Re<sup>15</sup>, David Paulucci<sup>15</sup>, Darin Dobler<sup>15</sup> and Olivier Michielin<sup>16</sup>

### C. CheckMate 067, nivolumab plus ipilimumab



### D. CheckMate 069, nivolumab plus ipilimumab



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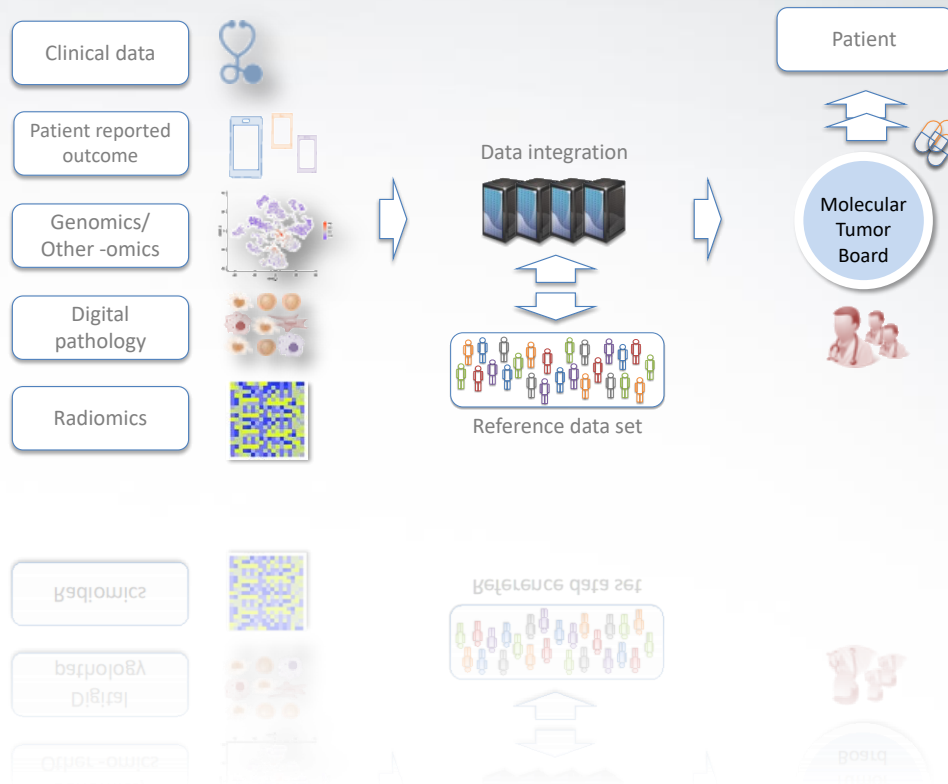


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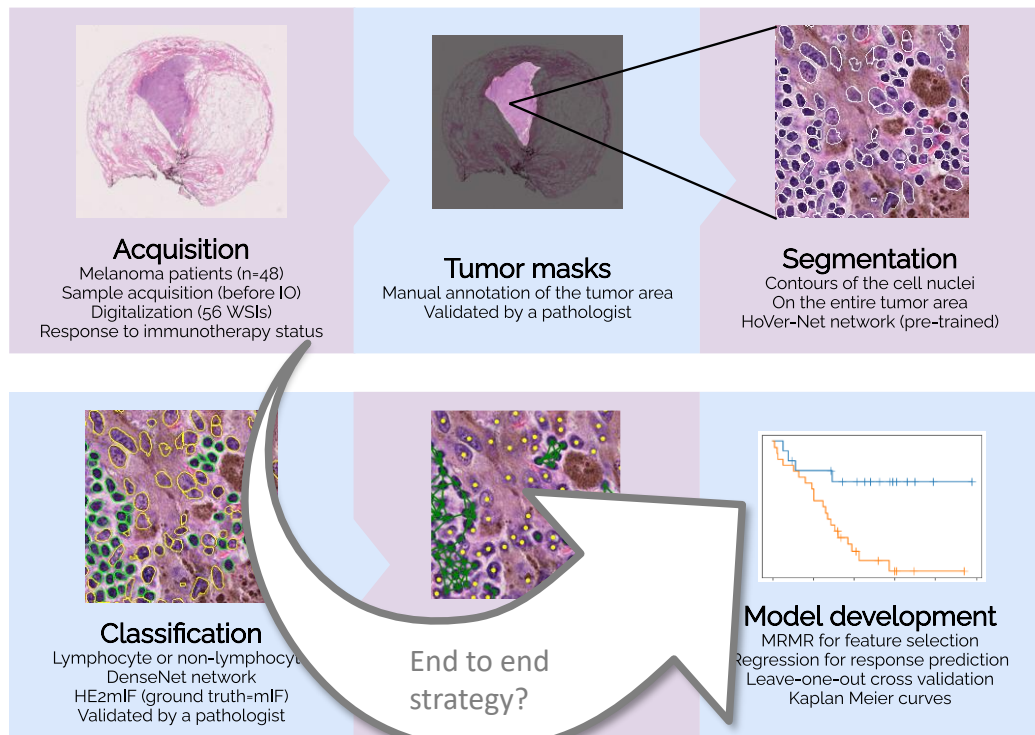
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# Precision oncology: exploiting image data



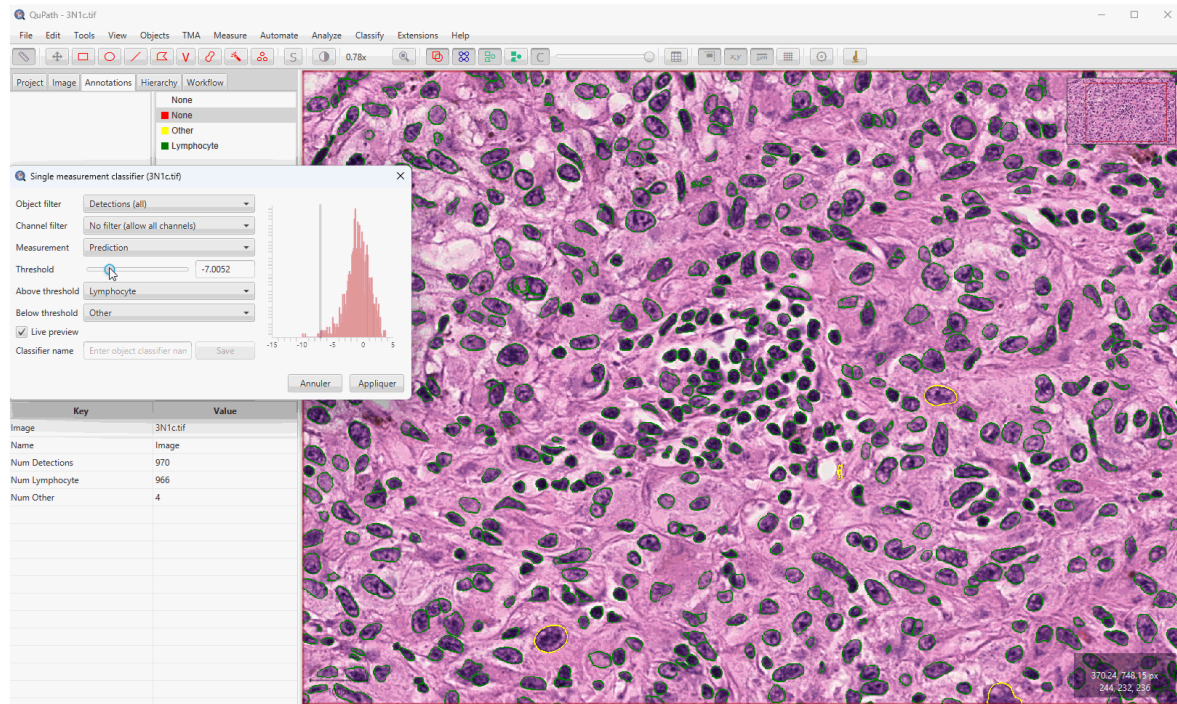
# Digital pathology-based IO predictive biomarker: overview

- Goal: develop a predictive image-based digital pathology biomarker for IO therapy response in metastatic melanoma
- Quantify local tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte microenvironment via features extracted from H&E pathology images
- Go beyond what is visually possible to reproducibly quantify
- Application in precision medicine: identify optimal patient treatment plan based on retrospective cohort evaluation
- H&E is available for most patients
- HUG pathology is digitalizing more than 1000 slides per day (Prof. Laura Rubbia-Brandt, Prof. Doron Merkle)



# Digital pathology: Fine tuning

- Fine tuning of the HE2mIF model to combat domain shift
- Raw lymphocyte prediction scores imported into QuPath
- Selection of the best classification thresholds for each slide by collaborating pathologist Dr Amanda Seipel at HUG, Service of Pathology (Prof. Laura Rubbia-Brandt)



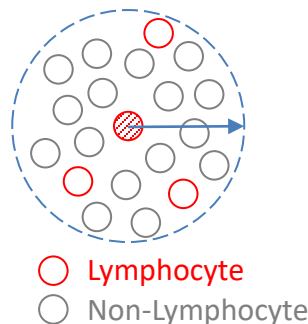
Visualization with different classification thresholds on a ROI in QuPath (lymphocytes in green, other cells in yellow)



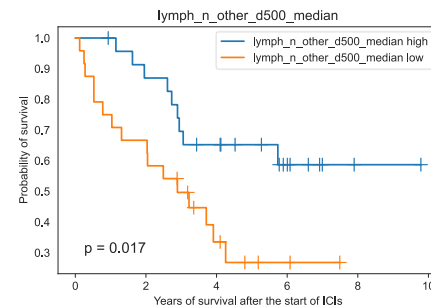
# Example of abstract features (I)

- We can much better stratify patients with sophisticated higher-order features, available only via computational pathology
- Multiple features are promising, 2 examples:

- Median number of non-lymphocyte cells within 500 pixels of each lymphocyte (lymph\_notherd500\_median)
- Median distance between each non-lymphocyte cell to the nearest lymphocyte cluster (dist\_to\_clusters\_median)



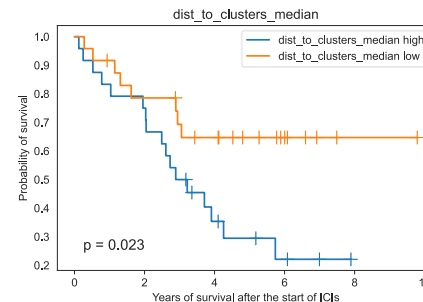
- Importantly: neither of these features are visually discernable in routine practice and require computer aided approaches!



lymph_n_other_d500_median high						
At risk	24	20	14	7	1	0
Censored	0	1	2	8	14	15
Events	0	3	8	9	9	9

lymph_n_other_d500_median low						
At risk	24	16	6	2	0	0
Censored	0	0	3	6	8	8
Events	0	8	15	16	16	16



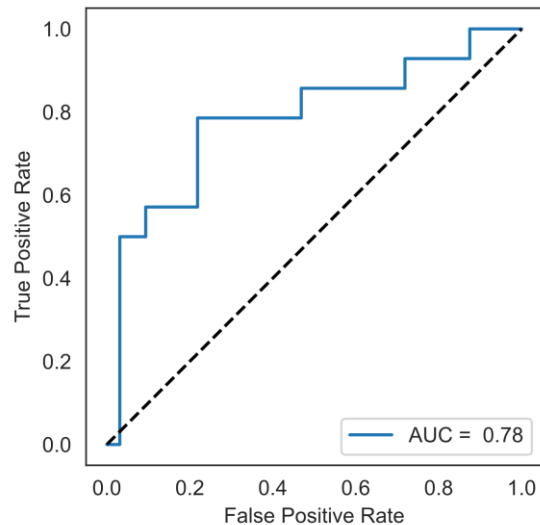
dist_to_clusters_median high						
At risk	24	18	7	3	0	0
Censored	0	0	2	4	7	7
Events	0	6	15	17	17	17

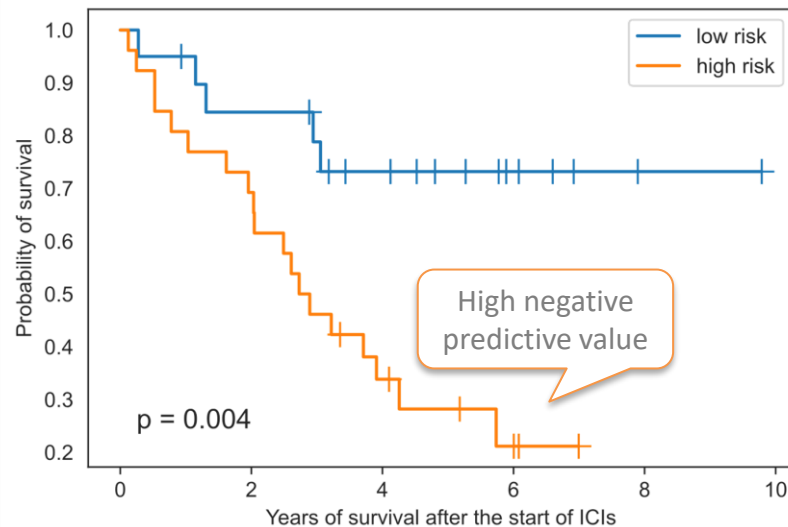
dist_to_clusters_median low						
At risk	24	18	13	6	1	0
Censored	0	1	3	10	15	16
Events	0	5	8	8	8	8

# Digital pathology: combining features using MRMR

- Leave-one-out cross-validation
- Maximum relevance minimum redundancy (MRMR) for selection of 6 features
- Logistic regression to predict response
- Encouraging results with an AUC of 0.78

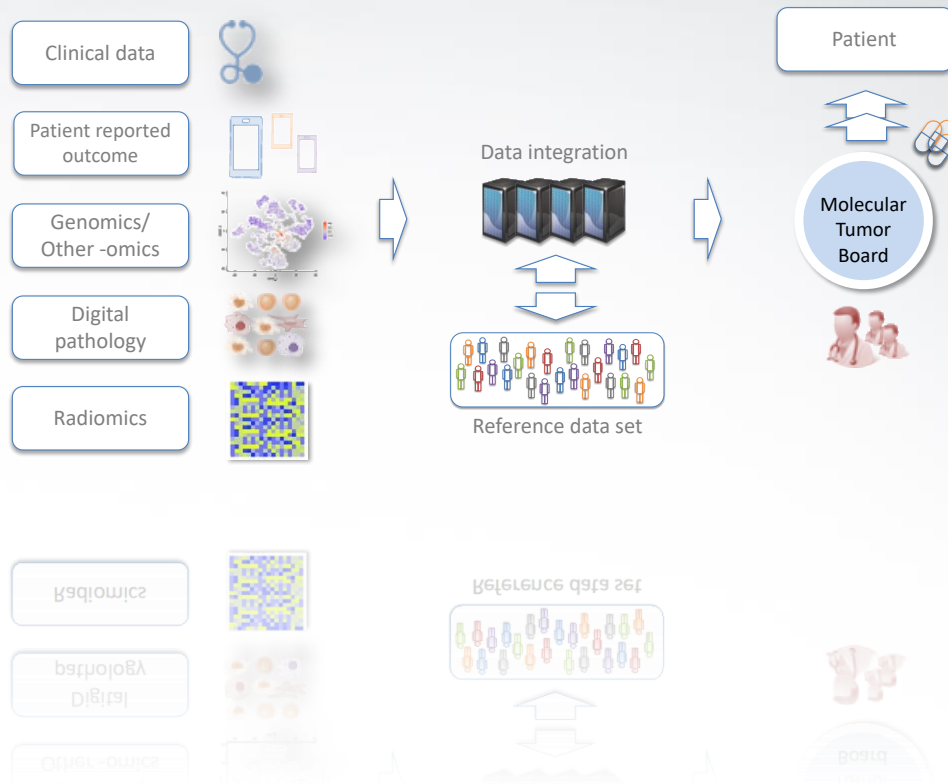


ROC curve and AUC for 6 feature-response classifier

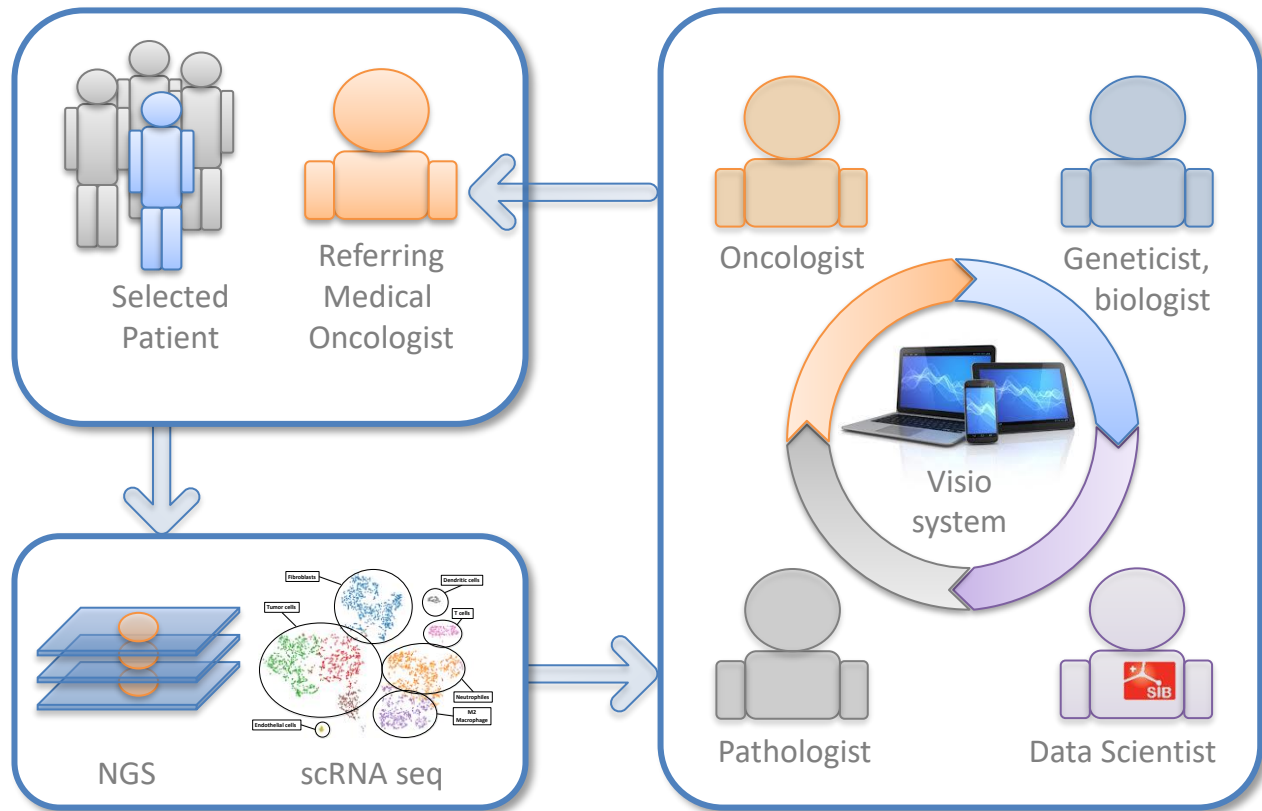


Kaplan Meier curve with model assigned risk score: high risk (prediction = no response) vs low risk (prediction = response)

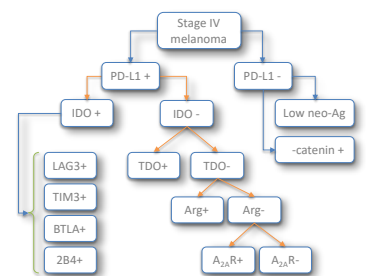
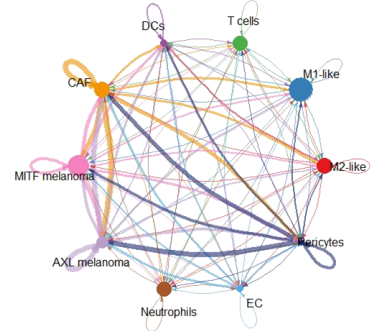
# Precision oncology: molecular tumor board



# Molecular tumor-board and AI

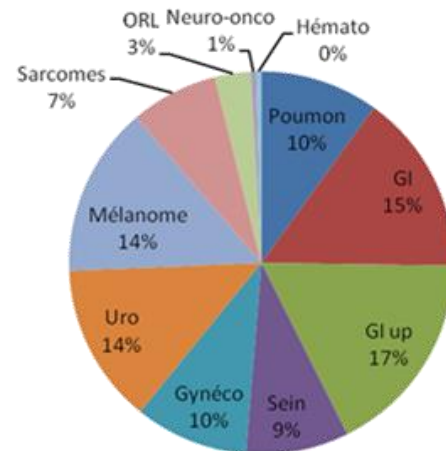
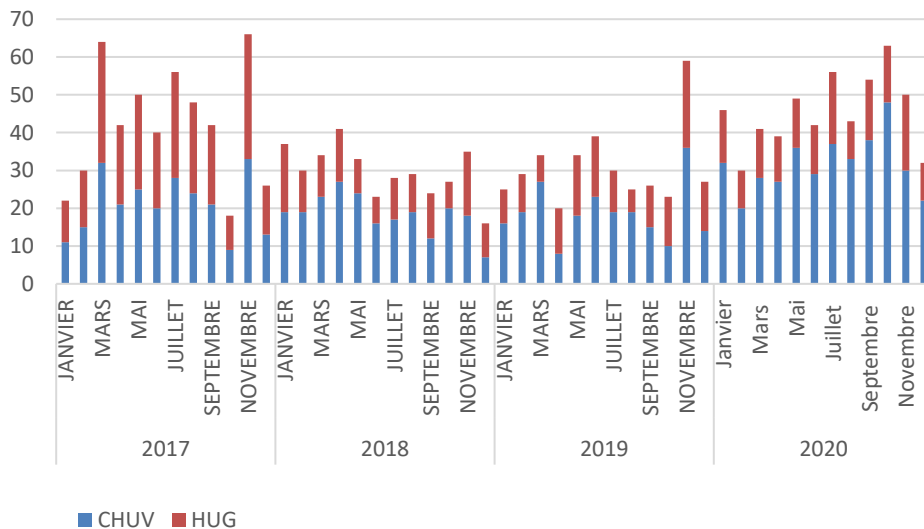


Machine learning and artificial intelligence



# Molecular Tumor Board: Activity

- All comer training data set!



## Proposed treatment options

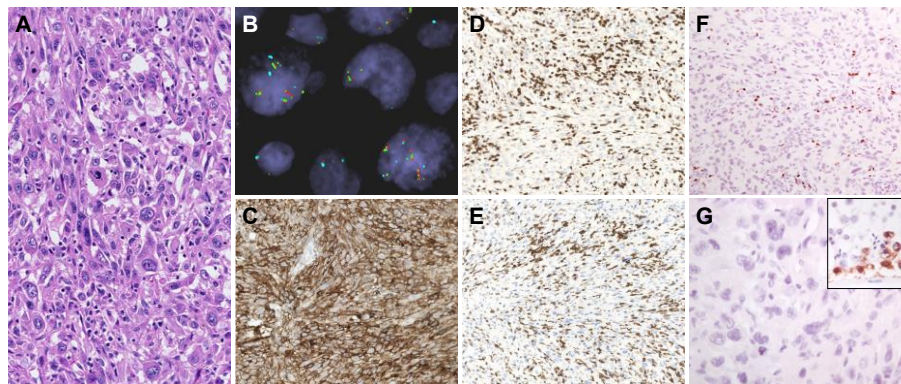
Off Label	46%
Clinical Trials	45%
No proposition	8%
Genetic counseling	6%

- Around 400 cases per year from > 50 medical oncologists referring cases on a regular basis
- As a comparison, the MTB from Curie (Paris) sees around 250 cases per year

Patients presented since 01/2017	
HUG + CHUV	3000+

# Molecular Tumor Board: example of clinical outcome

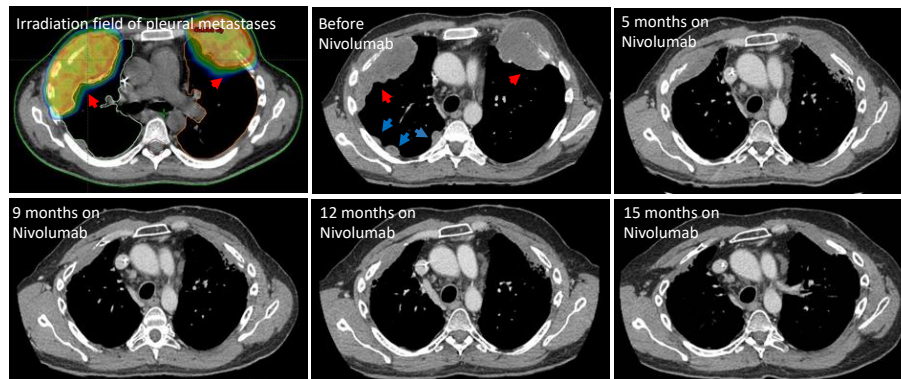
- Personalization focusses strongly on immuno-oncology
- Example of molecular tumor board case:
  - MPNST with PD-L1 amplification presenting a near CR on PD-1 blockade<sup>1</sup>
  - Patient followed in the private sector



## Deep response to anti-PD-1 therapy of metastatic neurofibromatosis type 1-associated malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor with *CD274/PD-L1* amplification

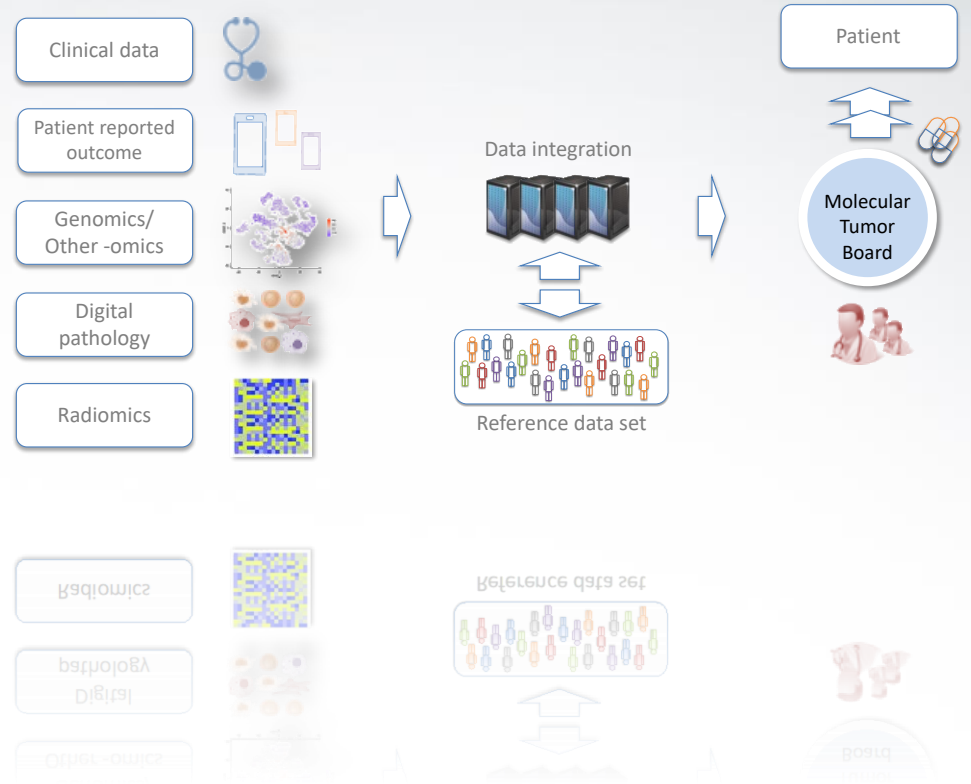
Berna C. Özdemir<sup>1,2</sup>, Pierre Bohanes<sup>3</sup>, Bettina Bisig<sup>4</sup>, Edoardo Missiaglia<sup>4</sup>, Petros Tsantoulis<sup>5</sup>, George Coukos<sup>1,6,7</sup>, Michael Montemurro<sup>1</sup>, Krisztian Homicsko<sup>1,6,7</sup>, Olivier Michielin<sup>1,6,7</sup>

COPY NUMBER VARIATIONS (CNV)*			PD-L1
REGION	GENES	TYPE OF VARIATION	ESTIMATED COPY NUMBER PER CELL
9p24-p23	<i>JAK2, CD274, PTPRD</i>	Amplification	≥5
9p22-p21	<i>CDKN2A, CDKN2B, FANCG</i>	Deletion	1
9q	All genes in the region	Amplification	≥5
11q	All genes in the region	Amplification	≥5

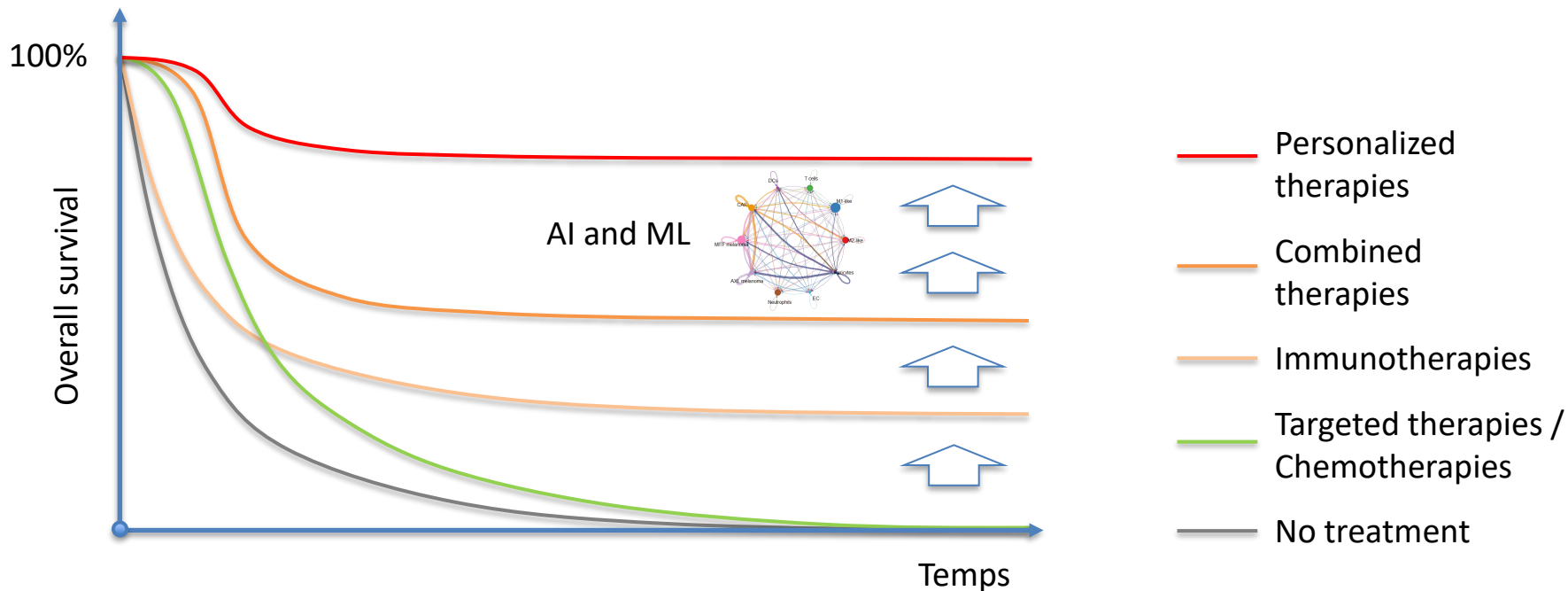


<sup>1</sup>Ozdemir, *JCO PO* 2019

# Conclusion and Outlook



# Expected benefit from personalized strategies



Adapted from A. Ribas, *WCM* 2013



# Key partners: it takes a village...

- **HUG:**

- Andrew Janowczyk
- Jonatan Bonjour
- Petros Liakopoulos
- Daniel Abler
- Petros Tsantoulis
- Timothée Olivier
- Pierre Chapuis
- Alfredo Addeo
- Laura Rubbia-Brandt
- Doron Merkler
- Amanda Seipel
- Valentina Garibotto



Andrew  
Janowczyk



Jonatan  
Bonjour



Petros  
Liakopoulos



Laura  
Rubbia

- **CHUV/UNIL:**

- Michel Cuendet
- Sylvain Pradervand
- Alexandre Wicky
- Jennifer Veillard
- Marian Caikovski
- Nicolas Freundler
- Christine Sempoux
- John Prior
- Clarisse Dromain
- Giovanni Ciriello
- Susan Gasser
- George Coukos



Michel  
Cuendet



Alexandre  
Wicky

- **UNIGE:**

- Mikael Pittet - CRTOH

- **EPFL:**

- Pascal Frossard, Dorina Thanou
- Elisa Oricchio and ISREC

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**