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## Rationale/Background

- Feasibility and potential clinical impact of **NGS-based genomic profiling** in aPDAC has not been explored
- **Tissue procurement** in advanced disease is perceived as potentially **problematic**
- No targeted or immunological agents have proven effective so far in aPDAC, calling into question the potential **clinical relevance** of molecular profiling in this disease
- Systematic profiling of unselected advanced patients might prove **unreasonably expensive**, with little clinical impact

## Methodological approach

- **Clinical triggers** of NGS testing were:
  - **unusual clinical history**/response to treatment
  - clinical evidence of **low metastatic potential**
  - **differential diagnosis** in metastatic disease
- 27 tests performed in **22 pts**
- **Paired T/M** samples tested in **5 pts**
- NGS panels employed:
  - **Oncomine™** 22-gene panel: 20 pts
  - **FoundationOne™** 315-gene panel: 7 pts

## Results/1

- Specimen source:
  - **Surgery** with radical intent: 15 samples
  - Surgical **biopsy**: 3 samples
  - **US or CT-guided** percutaneous biopsy: 6 samples
  - **EUS-guided** biopsy: 3 samples
- **Failed** molecular testing: 2 samples
- Panels used:
  - **FoundationOne™**: 7 samples (1 failed)
  - **Oncomine™**: 20 samples (1 failed)

PT	Sample	Test	EGFR	ALK	ERBB2	ERBB4	FGFR1	FGFR2	FGFR3	MET	DDR2	KRAS	PIK3CA	BRAF	ACT1	PTEN	NRAS	MAP2K1	STK11	NOTCH1	CTNWB1	SMAD4	TP53	CDKN2A	Additional findings	
1	Surg	Oncomine																								
1 (T)	Surg	Oncomine																								
2 (M)	Bio (Surg)	Oncomine																								
3	Surg	Oncomine																								
4	Surg	Oncomine																								
5 (T)	Surg	Oncomine																								
5 (M)	Surg	Oncomine																								
6	Bio (EUS)	Oncomine																								
7 (T)	Bio	Oncomine																								
7 (M)	Bio (Surg)	Oncomine																								
8	Bio	F1																								
9	Surg	F1																								
10 (T)	Surg	F1																								BCOR S373*, GATA6 ampl
10 (M)	Bio	F1																								
11	Surg	F1																								PALB2 splice site 108+2T>G, FLCN W306*
12	Surg	F1																								
13	Bio (Surg)	Oncomine																								
14	Surg	Oncomine																								
15	Bio (EUS)	Oncomine																								
16	Bio	F1																								ARID1B loss ex 6-19, KDM6A loss ex 3-29, MAP2K4 loss
17	Bio (EUS)	Oncomine																								
18	Bio	Oncomine																								
19	Bio	Oncomine																								
20	Surg	Oncomine																								
21 (T)	Surg	Oncomine*																								MUTYH, TET2, MDM2, RNF213
21 (M)	Surg	Oncomine*																								MUTYH, TET2, MDM2, RNF213
22	Surg	Oncomine																								

## Results/2

- No mutations detected: **5/25**
- KRAS-wt: **8/25**
- KRAS-mut: **17/25**
  - **KRAS only**: 8
  - **KRAS/TP53**: 8
  - **KRAS/TP53/CDKN2A**: 4
  - **KRAS/TP53/SMAD4**: 2
  - **KRAS/SMAD4**: 1
  - **TP53 only**: 2
- Additional mutations identified:
  - **FGFR3** (F384L, **2 pts**) – potentially actionable
  - **MET** (Ex14 skip) – potentially actionable
  - **PTEN/STK11** (TP53, no KRAS) – potentially actionable
  - **PALB2** – potentially actionable
  - **HER-2 ampl** (ratio 2) – potentially actionable
- Other alterations
  - **MSS**: 5/5 samples tested
  - **TMB**: Low in 5/5 samples tested (0-5.5 muts/MB)

## Results/3

- **Paired T/M samples** analyzed in 5 pts:
  - 1 pt not evaluable (biopsy sample at relapse failed testing)
  - Fully concordant results in 2 pts
  - KRAS-mut in M, but not in T, in 1 pt (*sensitivity issues?*)
  - 1 pt had completely different profiles:
    - **T: TP53/PTEN/STK11**
    - **M: no detectable mutations**
 A tentative diagnosis of a **second NSCLC primary** was made in this pt and she was treated accordingly.
- Absence of **SMAD4** alterations was taken into account to indicate locoregional treatment in 3 pts:
  - **RT** to local relapse in 2 pts, following very good PR to CHT
  - **Liver met surgery** in 1 pt, following very good PR to I and II-line CHT

## Conclusions

- Genomic profiling using targeted NGS panels is **feasible** in aPDAC
- “Technical” failures are rare
- Specimens derived from **percutaneous/EUS-guided FNA(B)** are suitable for molecular testing
- **Potentially actionable mutations** can be found in 1 out of 4/5 pts tested
- Test results may influence **treatment decisions** in an additional proportion of patients (differential diagnosis; indication for loco-regional treatment)