Integrated Diagnostics Workshop

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03-06-2023

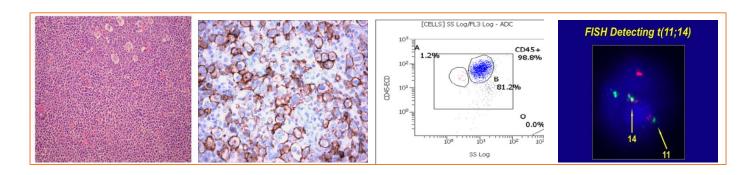
An Overview of the Current State and Vision for Integrated Diagnostics in Cancer Care

- Definition(s) and critical areas that will be addressed by the workshop
- Essential elements for optimal implementation
- Improving Evidence Generation Models
- Operationalization
- Oversight and Coverage
- Considerations for maximal patient access participation
- Models (Academic Centers, Industry, Private Public Partnerships)
- Opportunity costs for enhancing patient outcomes
- Opportunity costs

Definition(s)

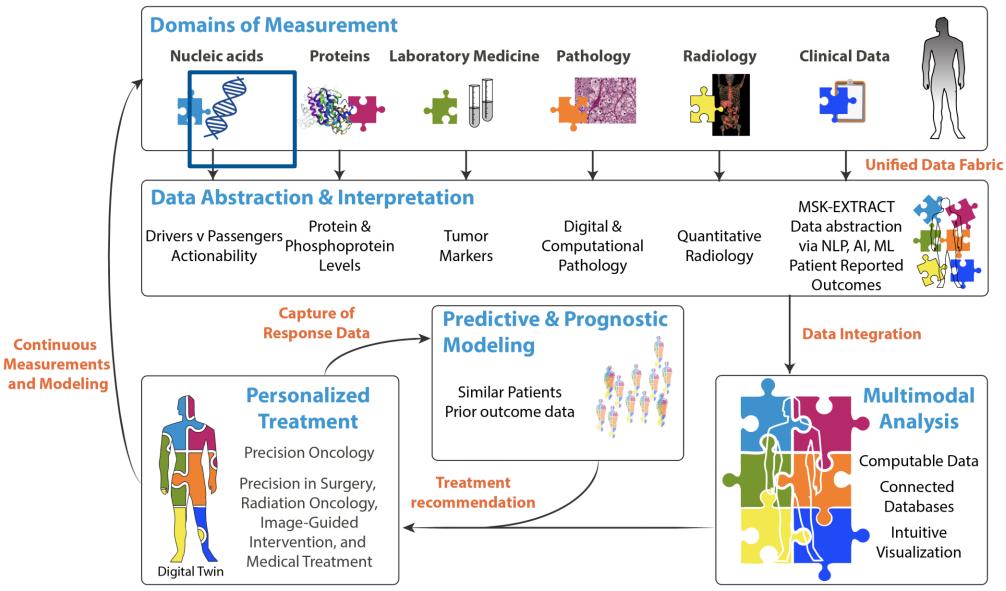
Integrated diagnostics refers to the concept of the convergence of imaging, pathology, and laboratory tests with advanced information technology, and it has enormous potential for revolutionising the diagnosis and therapeutic management of many diseases, including cancer

Fundamental patient-driven goals for Integrated Diagnostics

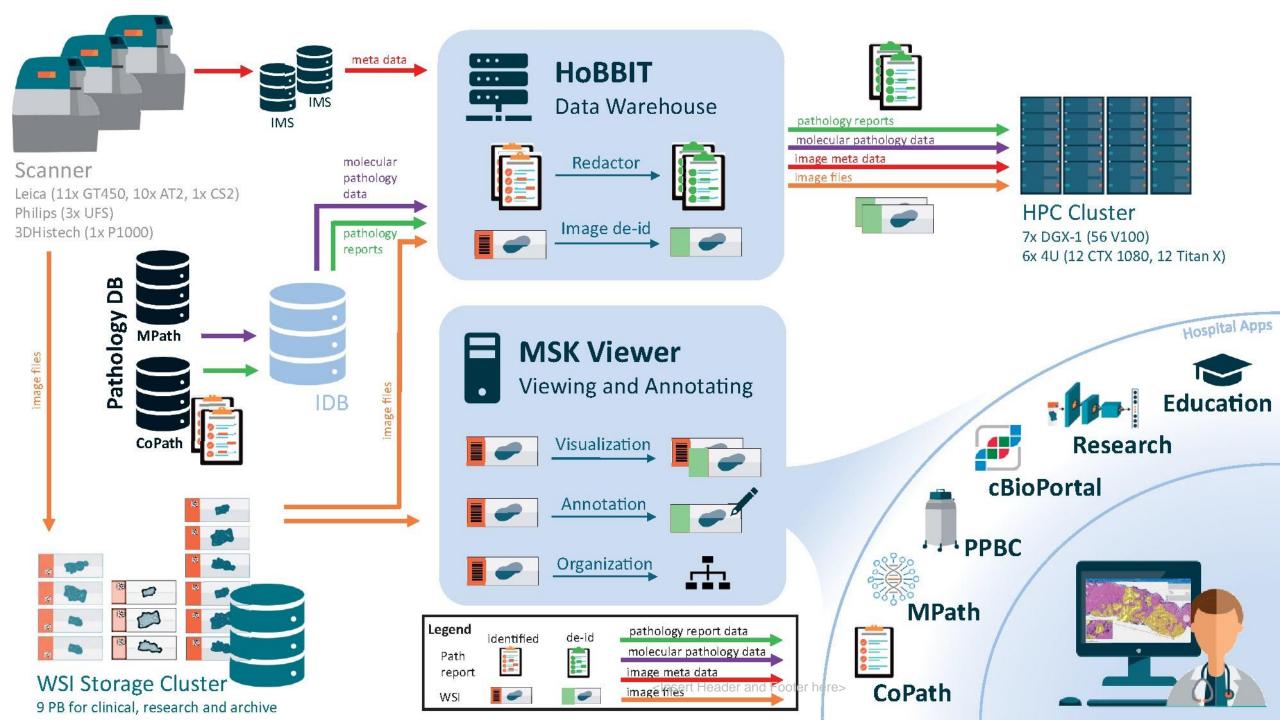


- 1) What disease does the patient have? (diagnosis)
- 2) How much of the disease is there? (residual disease)
- 3) Who needs treatment? (prognosis)
- 4) What is the best treatment for this patient? (therapy)
- 5) What dose? (pharmacogenomics, dynamics)

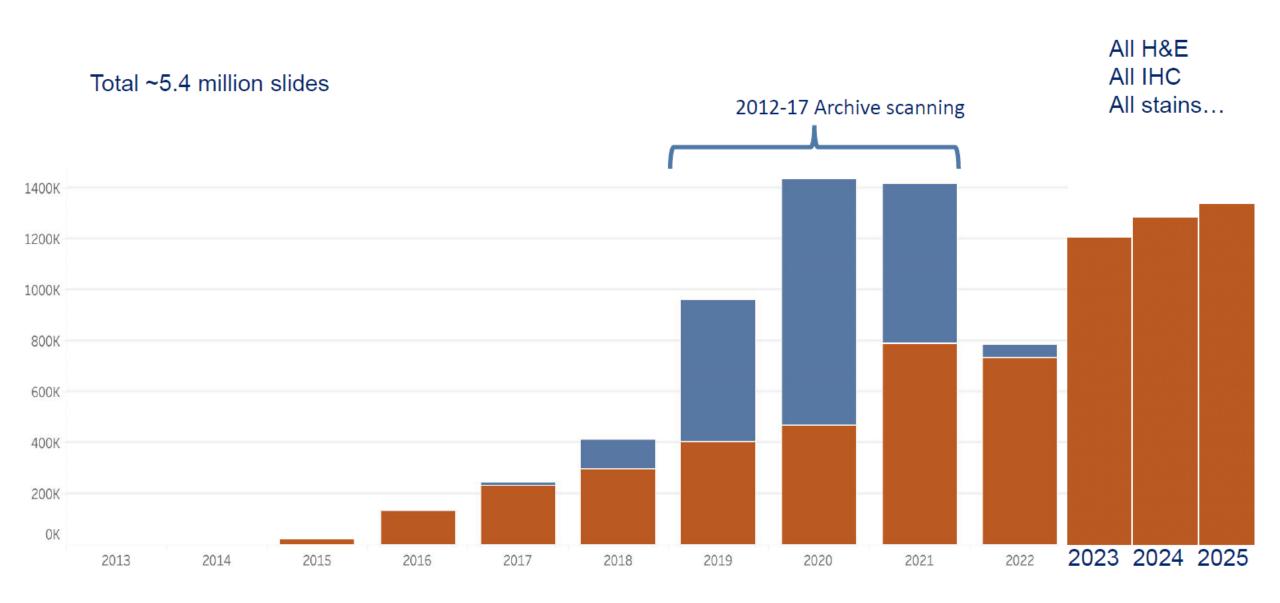
Integrated Data Science



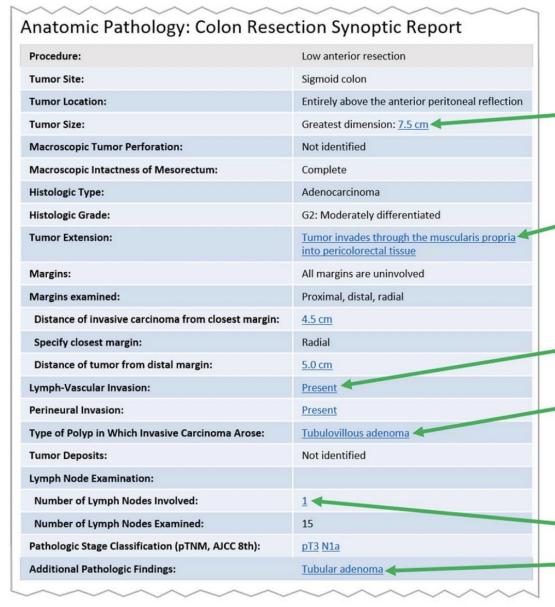
Nikolaus Schultz

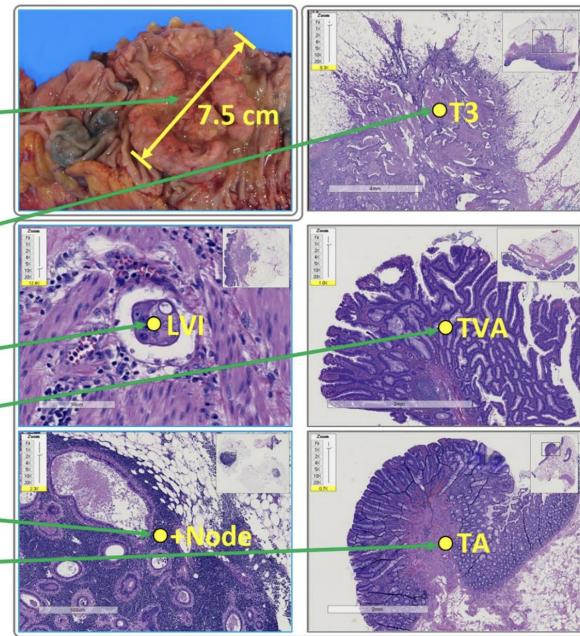


Annual Slide Scan Volumes



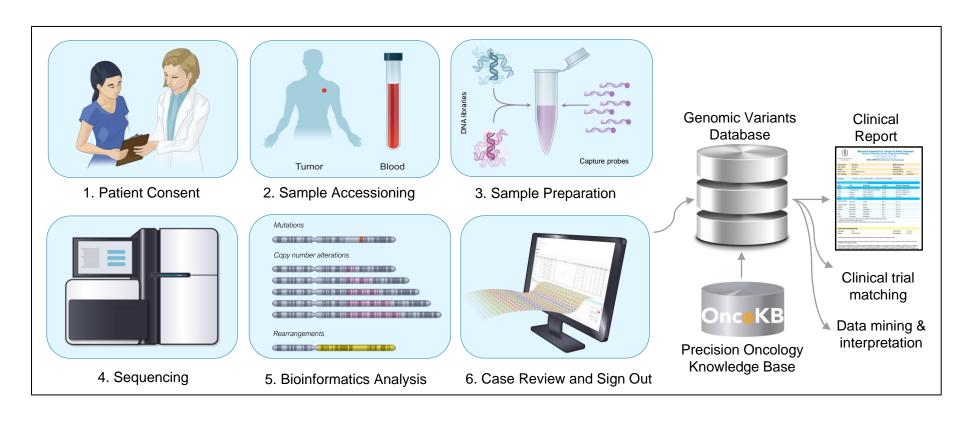
Detailed Digital Annotation Promotes Enhanced Reporting





Roth et al. Journal of Digital Imaging (2021) 34:495-522

MSK-IMPACT for Tumor Tissue Profiling



Matched tumor/normal deep sequencing of 505 genes to guide treatment

2011: Established as research assay

2013: Validation in Molecular Diagnostics

2014: Approved for clinical use by NYS DOH

2015: Opt-in clinical germline analysis

2017: Authorized by US FDA as class II tumor profiling assay

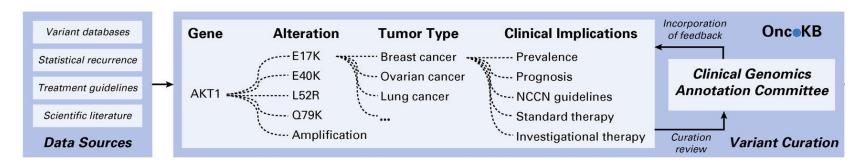
2020: Surpassed 50,000 patients profiled

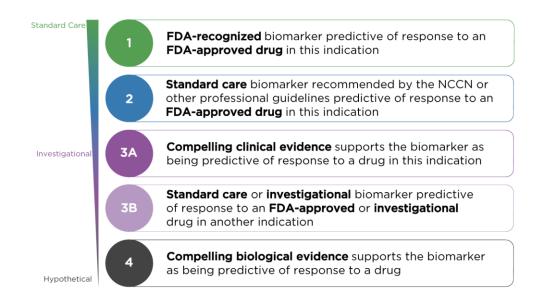
Zehir, Benayed, et al., Nature Medicine, 2017

Slide Courtesy of Mike Berger

Key Component : Clinical Knowledge Base







Debyani Chakravarty, JJ Gao, Niki Schultz, David Solit Chakravarty et al., JCO Precision Oncology, 2017

Comprehensive Diagnostic Assessment for Every Patient

Personalized MSK-IMPACT Report

- Mutations
- Gene Amplifications
- Gene Deletions
- Chromosomal Rearrangements
- Tumor Mutation Burden (TMB)
- Microsatellite Instability (MSI)
- OncoKB annotations



well-differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcomas, its clinical utility in patients with CDK4-amplified

lung adenocarcinoma is unknown

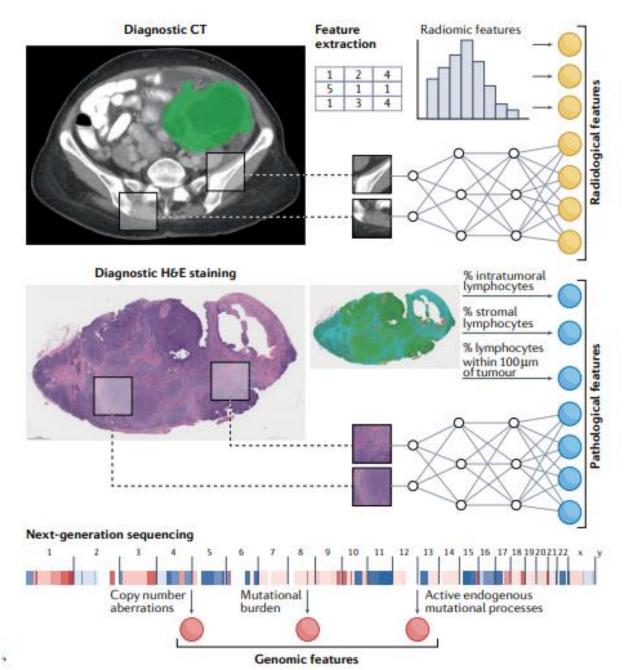
MSK-IMPACT Data Sharing Paradigm (+ Clinical Data)



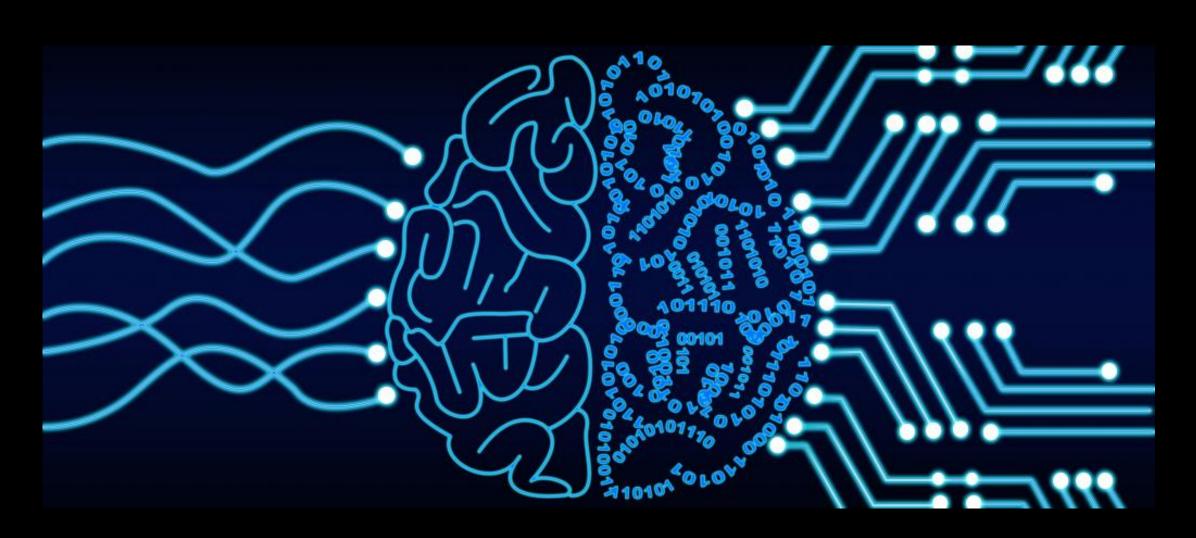


cbioportal.mskcc.org

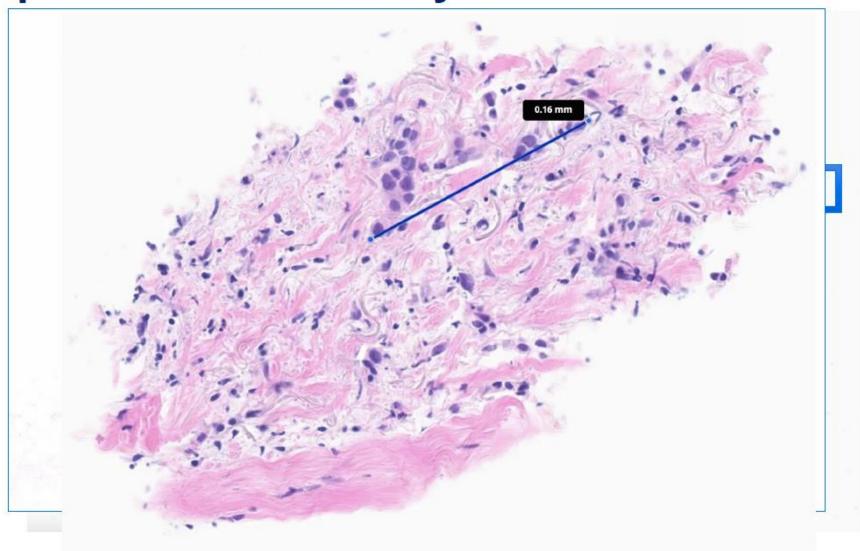
Harnessing multimodal data integration to advance patient outcomes



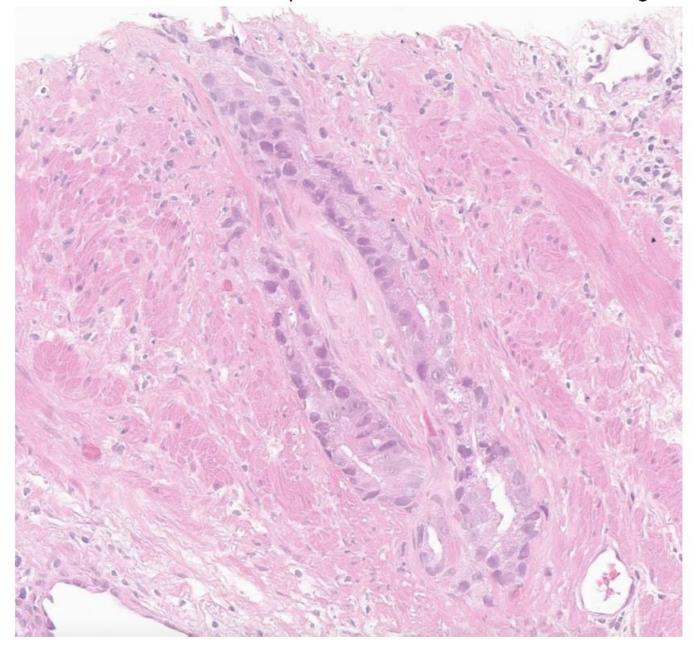
Machine learning

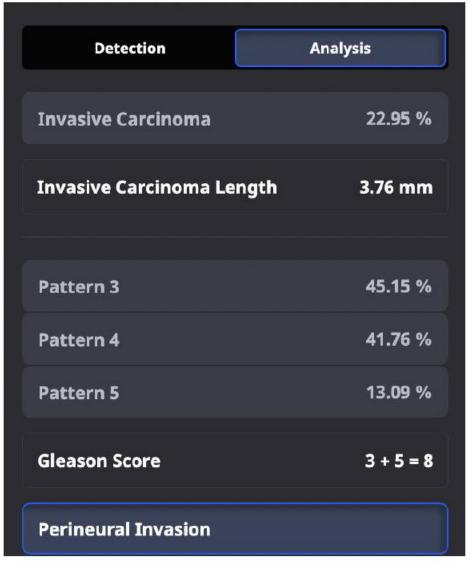


Al-based detection of tiny focus of breast carcinoma Impact on Patient safety



Quantitative assessment of prostate cancer for Gleason scoring





Slide courtesy of Matthew Hanna



ARTICLES

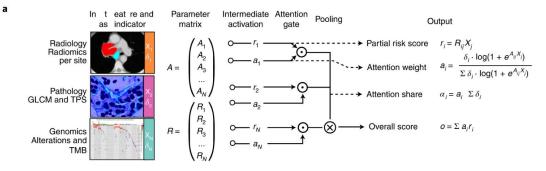
https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-022-00388-9

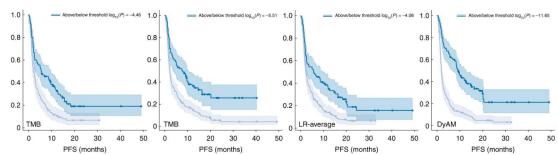


OPEN

Multimodal data integration using machine learning improves risk stratification of high-grade serous ovarian cancer

Kevin M. Boehm^{1,2}, Emily A. Aherne³, Lora Ellenson⁴, Ines Nikolovski³, Mohammed Alghamdi⁴, Ignacio Vázquez-García ^{1,5}, Dmitriy Zamarin ^{6,7}, Kara Long Roche ⁸, Ying Liu^{6,7}, Druv Patel ¹, Andrew Aukerman¹, Arfath Pasha¹, Doori Rose¹, Pier Selenica⁹, Pamela I. Causa Andrieu³, Chris Fong¹, Marinela Capanu¹⁰, Jorge S. Reis-Filho ⁹, Rami Vanguri¹, Harini Veeraraghavan ⁹¹, Natalie Gangai³, Ramon Sosa³, Samantha Leung¹, Andrew McPherson¹, JianJiong Gao^{1,12}, MSK MIND Consortium*, Yulia Lakhman ^{3,13} and Sohrab P. Shah ^{1,13} □





nature cancer **ARTICLES**

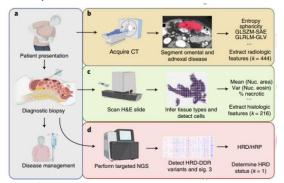
https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-022-00416-8

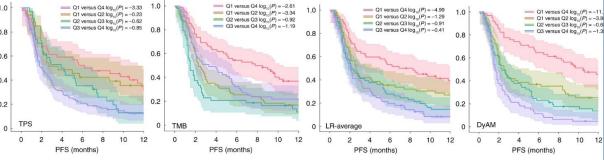


OPEN

Multimodal integration of radiology, pathology and genomics for prediction of response to PD-(L)1 blockade in patients with non-small cell lung cancer

Rami S. Vanguri^{1,9}, Jia Luo^{2,9}, Andrew T. Aukerman^{1,9}, Jacklynn V. Egger^{3,9}, Christopher J. Fong¹, Natally Horvat⁴, Andrew Pagano⁴, Jose de Arimateia Batista Araujo-Filho⁴, Luke Geneslaw⁵, Hira Rizvi², Ramon Sosa⁴, Kevin M. Boehm^{1,6}, Soo-Ryum Yang⁵, Francis M. Bodd⁵, Katia Ventura⁵, Travis J. Hollmann^{5,7}, Michelle S. Ginsberg⁴, Jianjiong Gao^{1,8}, MSK MIND Consortium^{*}, Matthew D. Hellmann^{2,7,10}, Jennifer L. Sauter^{5,10} and Sohrab P. Shah^{1,10}

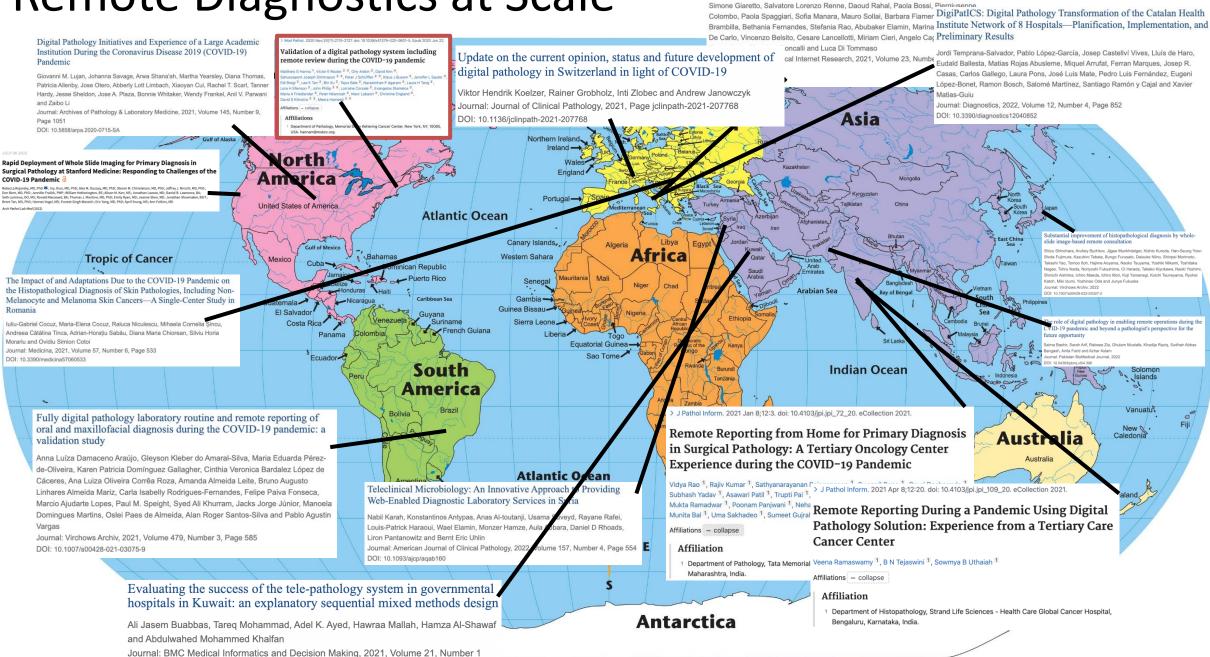




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Remote Diagnostics at Scale

DOI: 10.1186/e12011-021-01567-v



Digital Pathology During the COVID-19 Outbreak in Italy: Survey

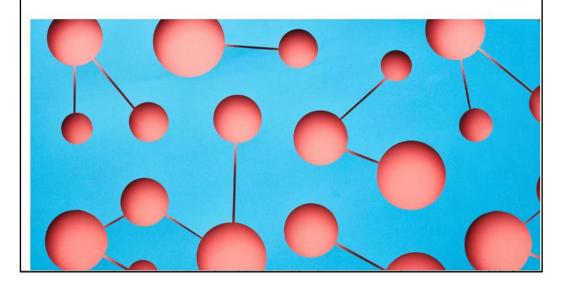
Artificial intelligence is not infallible intelligence

Analytics And Data Science

Why AI Failed to Live Up to Its Potential During the Pandemic

by Bhaskar Chakravorti

March 17, 2022



The Danger of Bad Datasets

Automated Discrimination

Human Error

Complex and Uneven Global Context

How to get it right

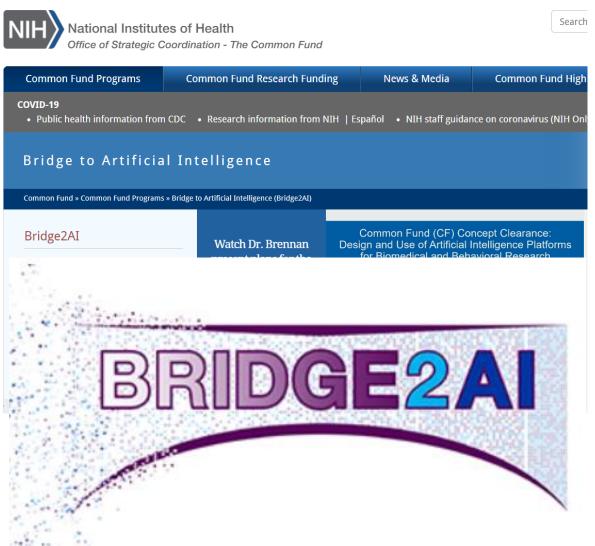
• Find better ways to assemble comprehensive datasets and merge data from multiple sources.

There needs to be a diversity of data sources.

 Incentives must be aligned to ensure greater cooperation across teams and systems.

Write international rules for data sharing.

The NIH Common Fund's Bridge to Artificial Intelligence (Bridge2AI) program



- Propel biomedical research
- Tackles complex biomedical challenges beyond human intuition
- Generating new "flagship" data sets and best practices
- FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable)
- Ethically sourced data sets

Predicting the Future — Big Data, Machine Learning, and Clinical Medicine

Ziad Obermeyer, M.D., and Ezekiel J. Emanuel, M.D., Ph.D.

N ENGL J MED 375;13 NEJM.ORG SEPTEMBER 29, 2016

The New England Journal of Medicine

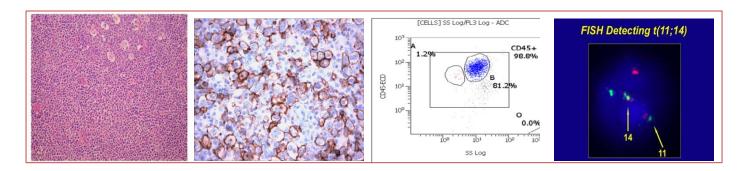
"Machine learning has become ubiquitous and indispensable for solving complex problems in most sciences. The same methods will open up vast new possibilities in medicine.......

As patients' conditions and medical technologies become more complex, the role of machine learning will grow, and clinical medicine will be challenged to grow with it.

As in other industries, this challenge will create winners and losers in medicine. But we are **optimistic that patients**, whose lives and medical histories shape the algorithms, **will emerge as the biggest winners** as machine learning transforms clinical medicine."

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Fundamental patient-driven goals for integrated diagnostics



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- 5) What dose? (pharmacogenomics, dynamics)
- 6) Precision diagnostics scaled at population level for impact at individual level 23

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Questions?