







A role that is being defined?



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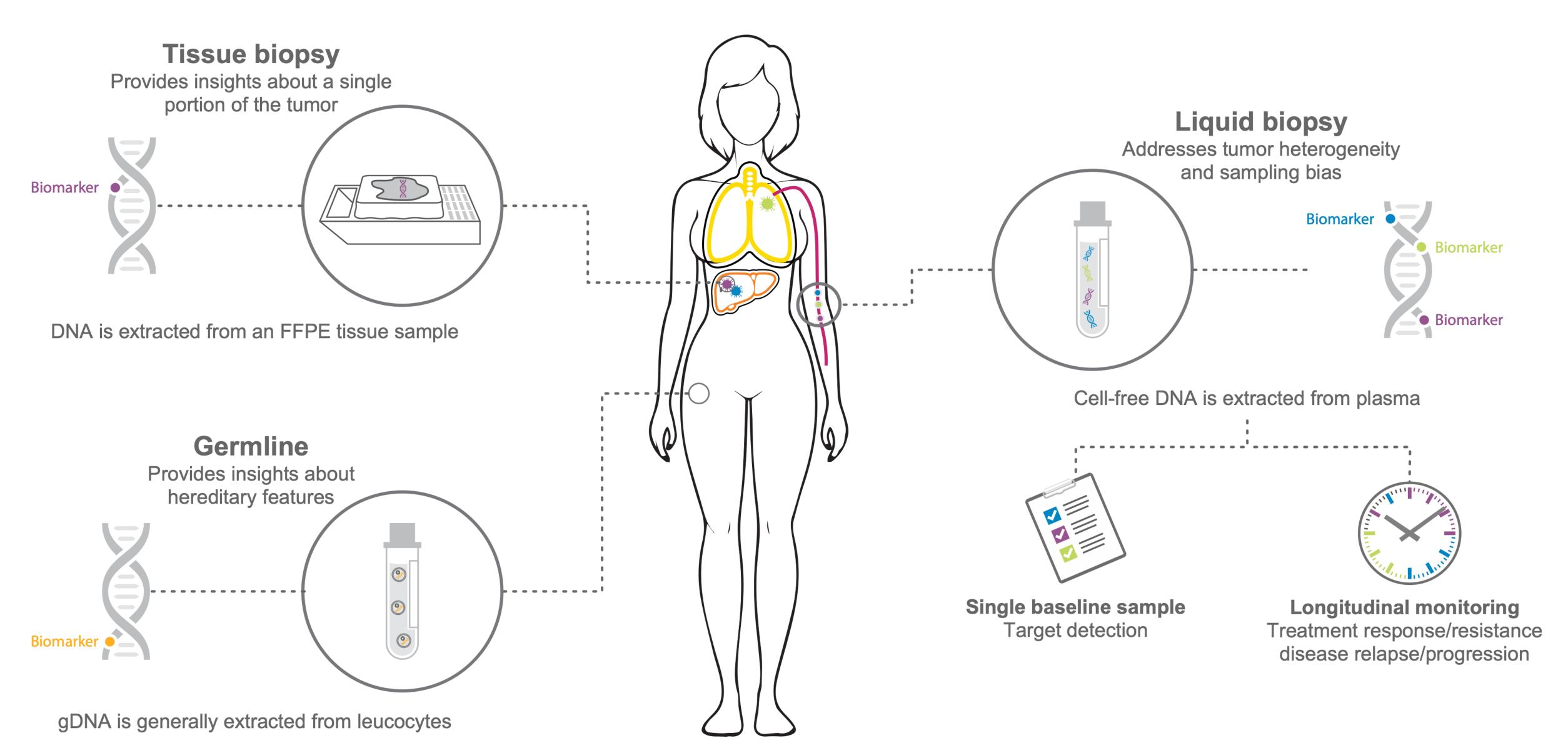
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The right tool for the right question

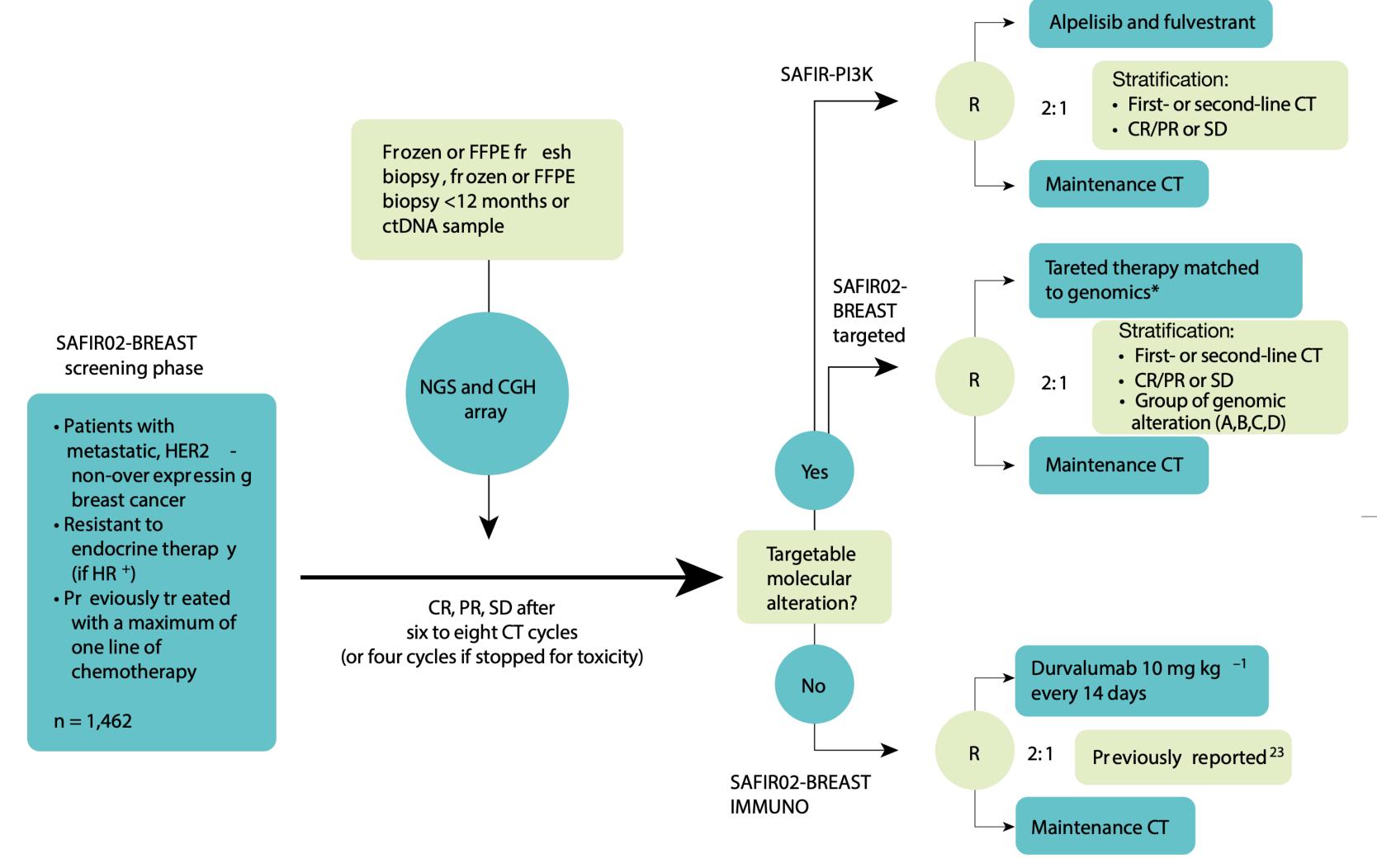
Tissue vs liquid vs germline



What's the role for ctDNA in MBC? SAFIR02

What's the role for ctDNA in BC?

Genomics to select treatment for patients with metastatic breast cancer



Step 1: PFS in ESAT I/II (n = 115)

Hierar chical testing

Step 2: PFS in ITT (n = 238)

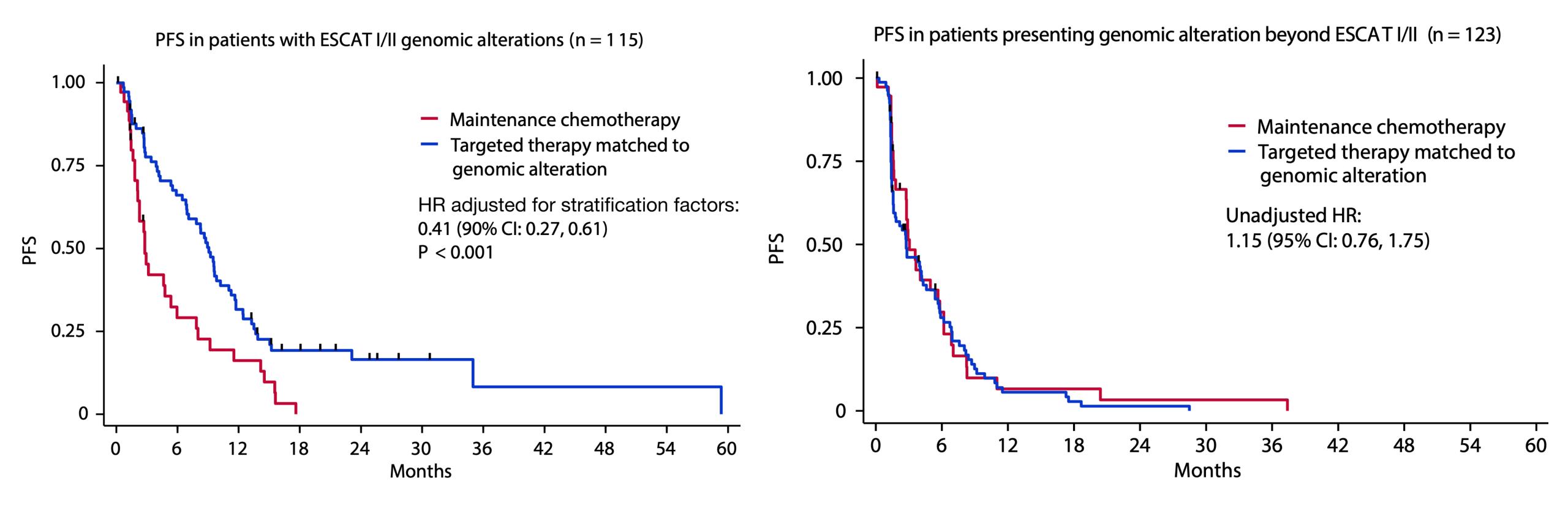
After a pr edefined number of events was reached in ESCAT I/II

In a preplanned pooled analysis of SAFIR02-BREAST and SAFIR-PI3K

^{*}olaparib, capivasertib, vistusertib, AZD8931, vandetanib, bicalutamide, AZD4547, selumetinib

Genomics to select treatment for patients with MBC

PFS according to ESCAT classification



Is this really unexpected?

How to translate all of this to the clinic?

The ESCAT classification

OncoKB

Level 1 – FDA-recognized biomarker predictive of response to an FDA-approved drug in this indication

Level 2A – Standard care biomarker predictive of response to an FDA-approved drug in this indication

Level 2B – Standard care biomarker predictive of response to an FDA-approved drug in another indication

Level 3A – Compelling clinical evidence supports predictive of response to a drug in this indication, but neither biomarker nor drug are standard care

Level 3A – Compelling clinical evidence supports predictive of response to a drug in another indication, but neither biomarker nor drug are standard care

ESCAT

Tier IA – prospective, randomized clinical trials with clinically meaningful improvement of a survival endpoint

Tier IB – Prospective, non-randomized clinical trials with clinically meaningful benefit as defined by ESMO MCBS 1.1

Tier IC – Clinical trials across tumor types or basket clinical trials show clinical benefit across tumor types

Tier IIA – Retrospective studies with clinically meaningful benefit

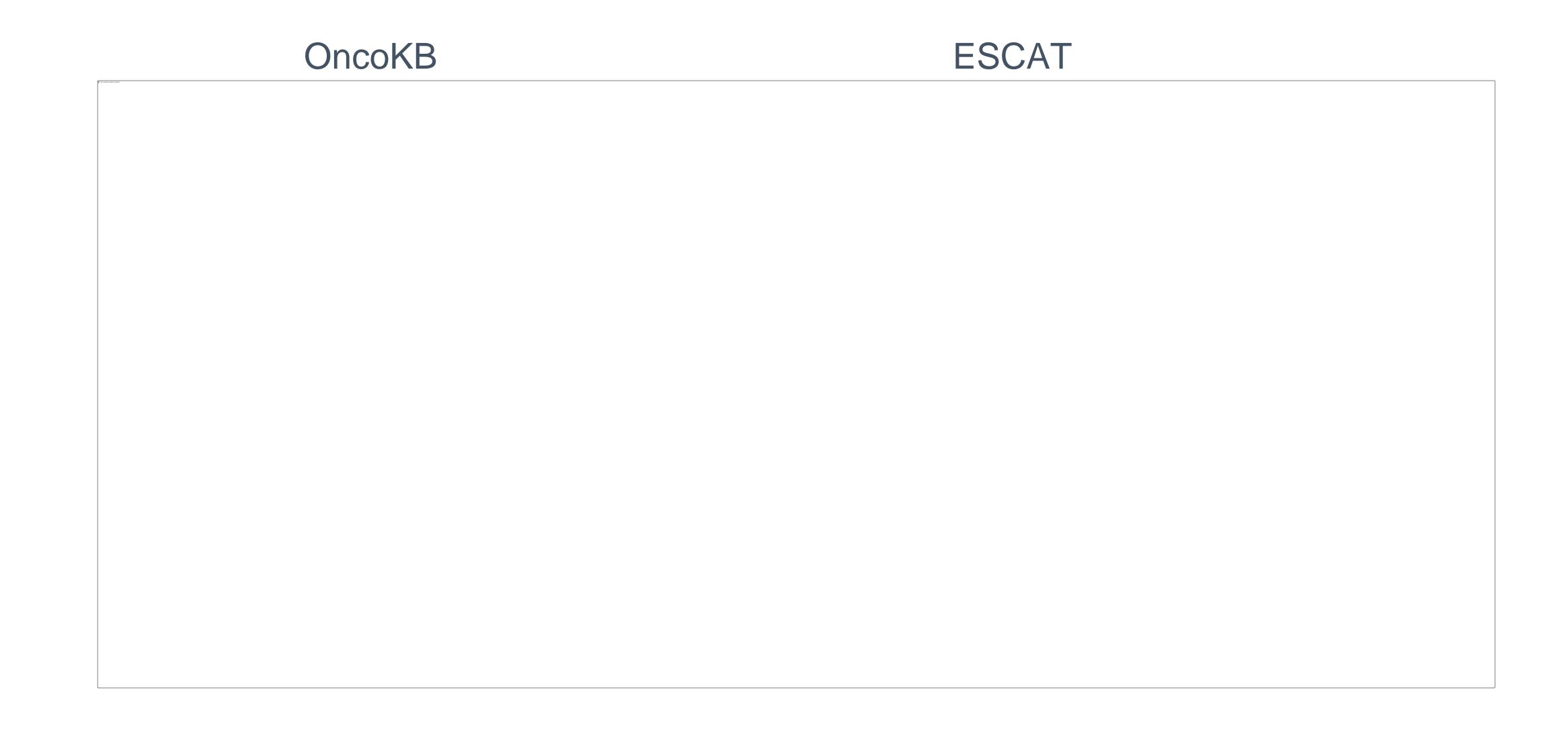
Tier IIB – Prospective clinical trials with increased responsiveness but no data available on survival endpoints

Standard Care

nvestigationa

How to translate all of this to the clinic?

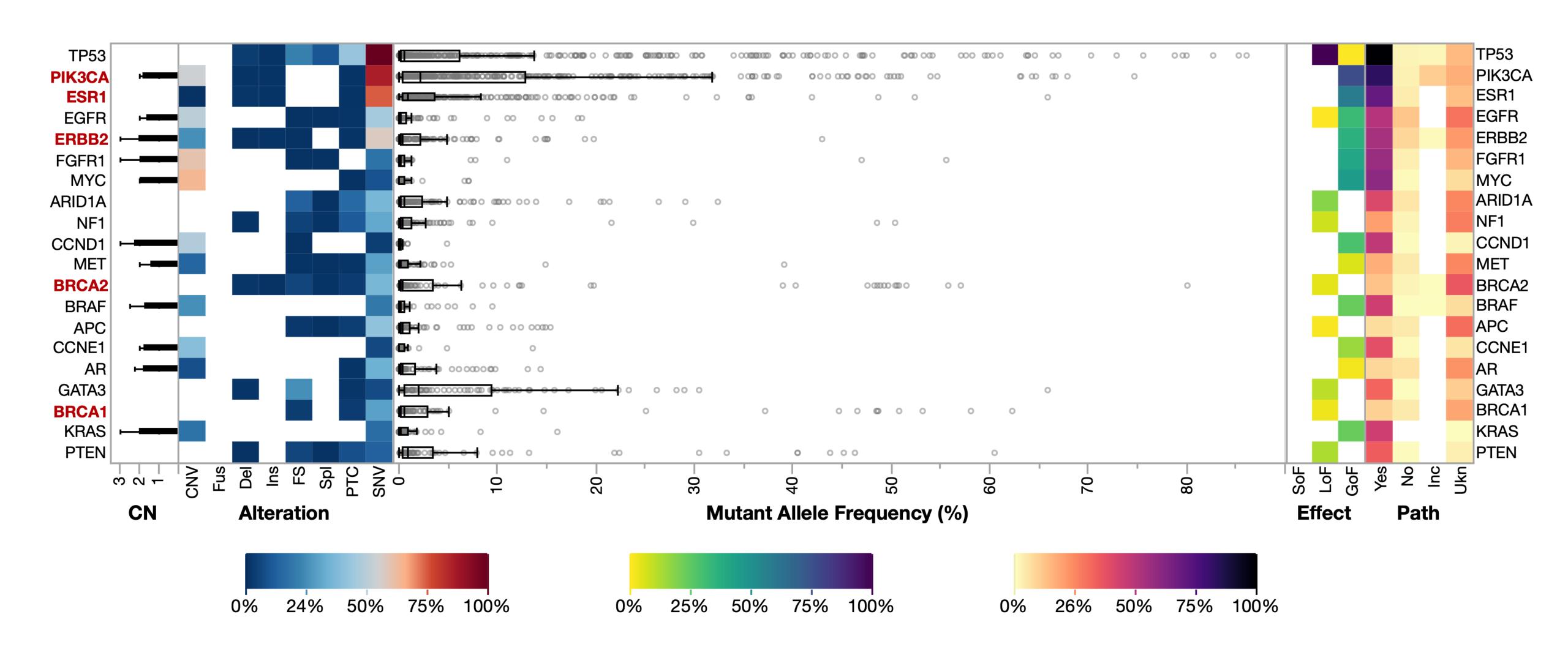
The ESCAT classification





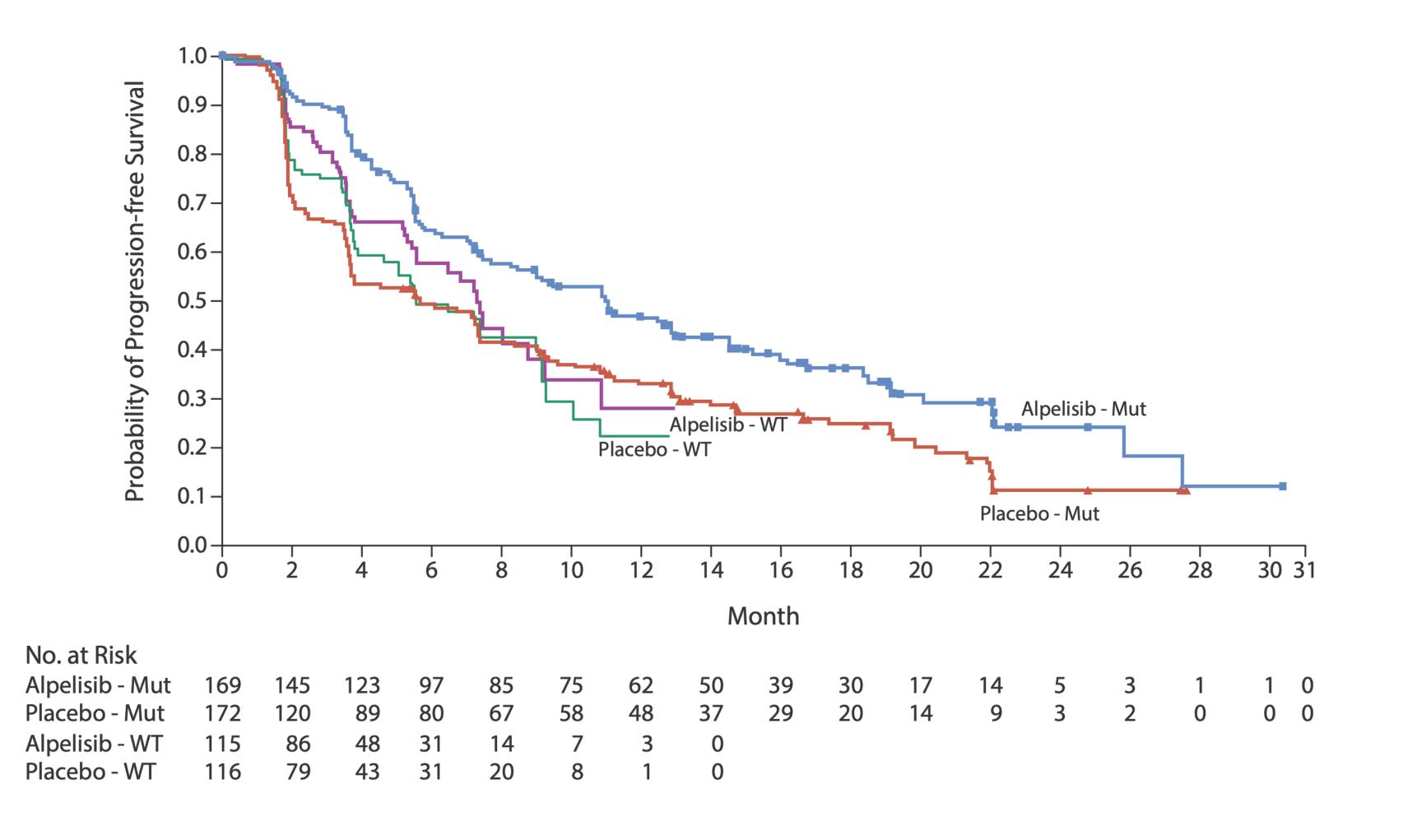
Do we have any ESCAT tier I/II in breast cancer?

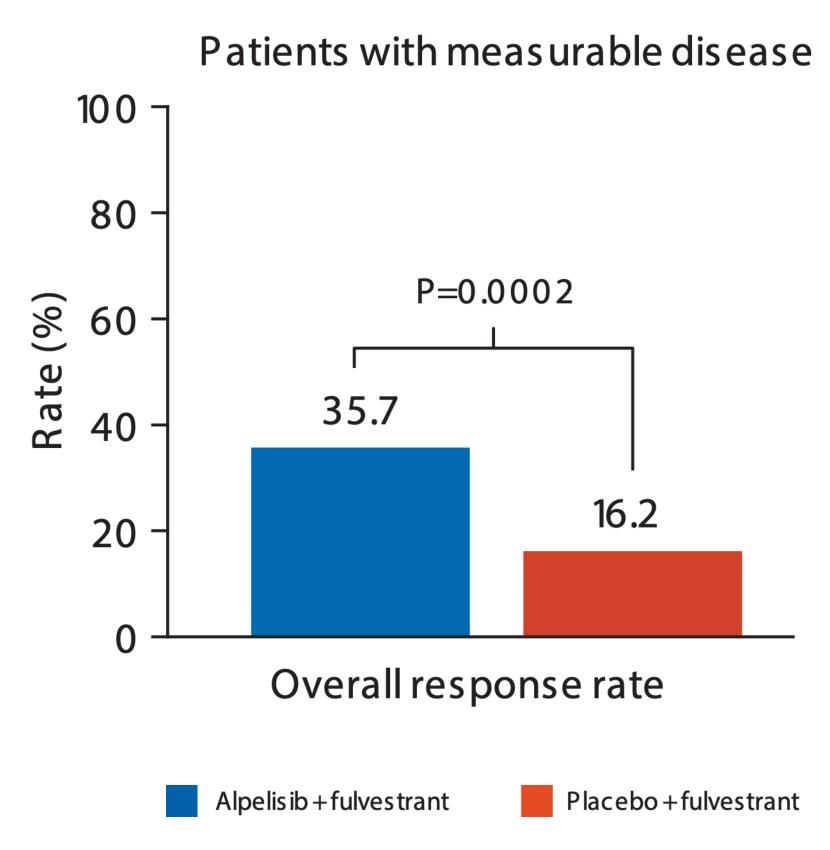
Apparently all over the place



The SOLAR-1 trial

Treatment response and PIK3CA mutation

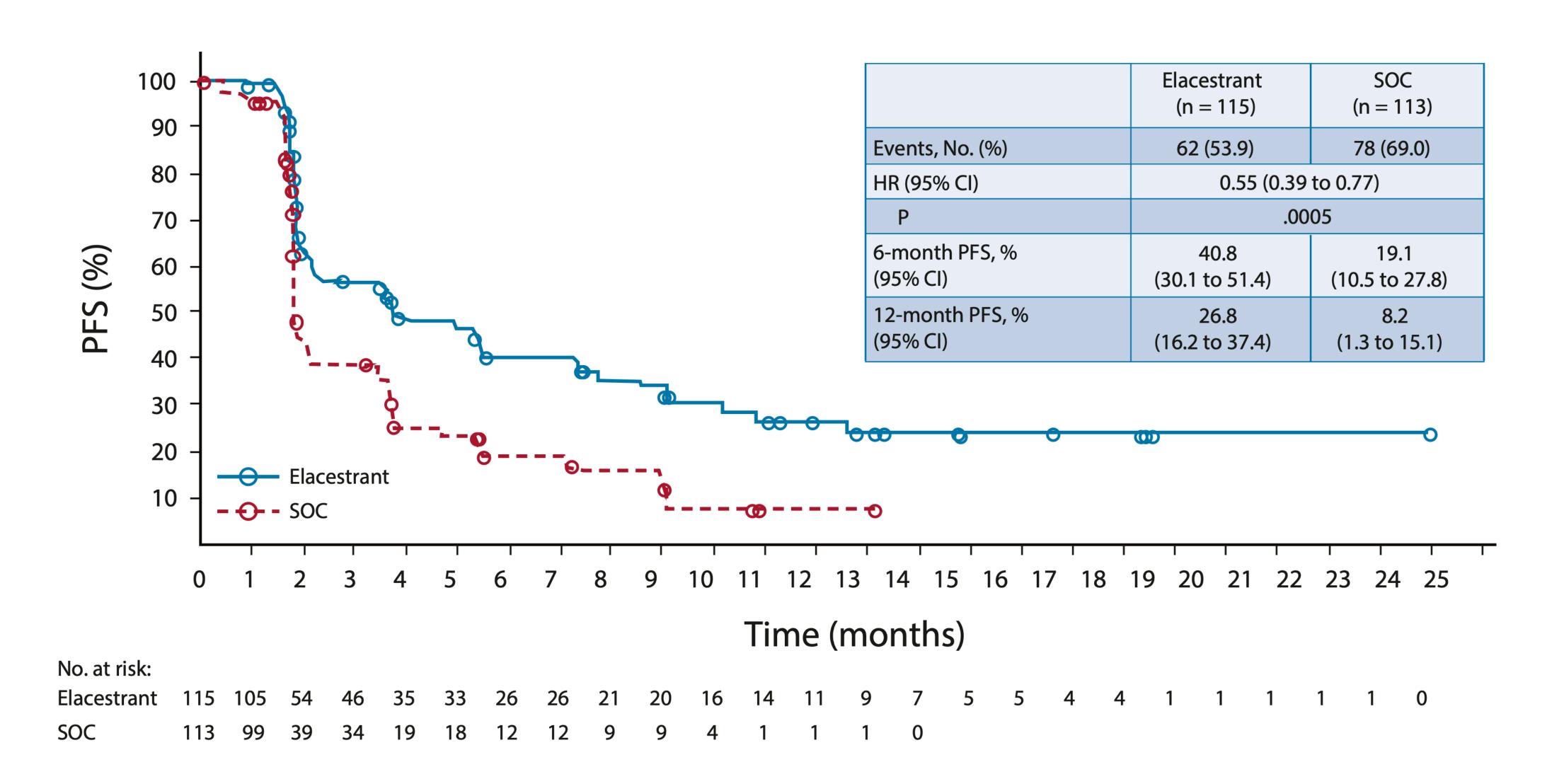




From resistance to selection: a new life for ESR1

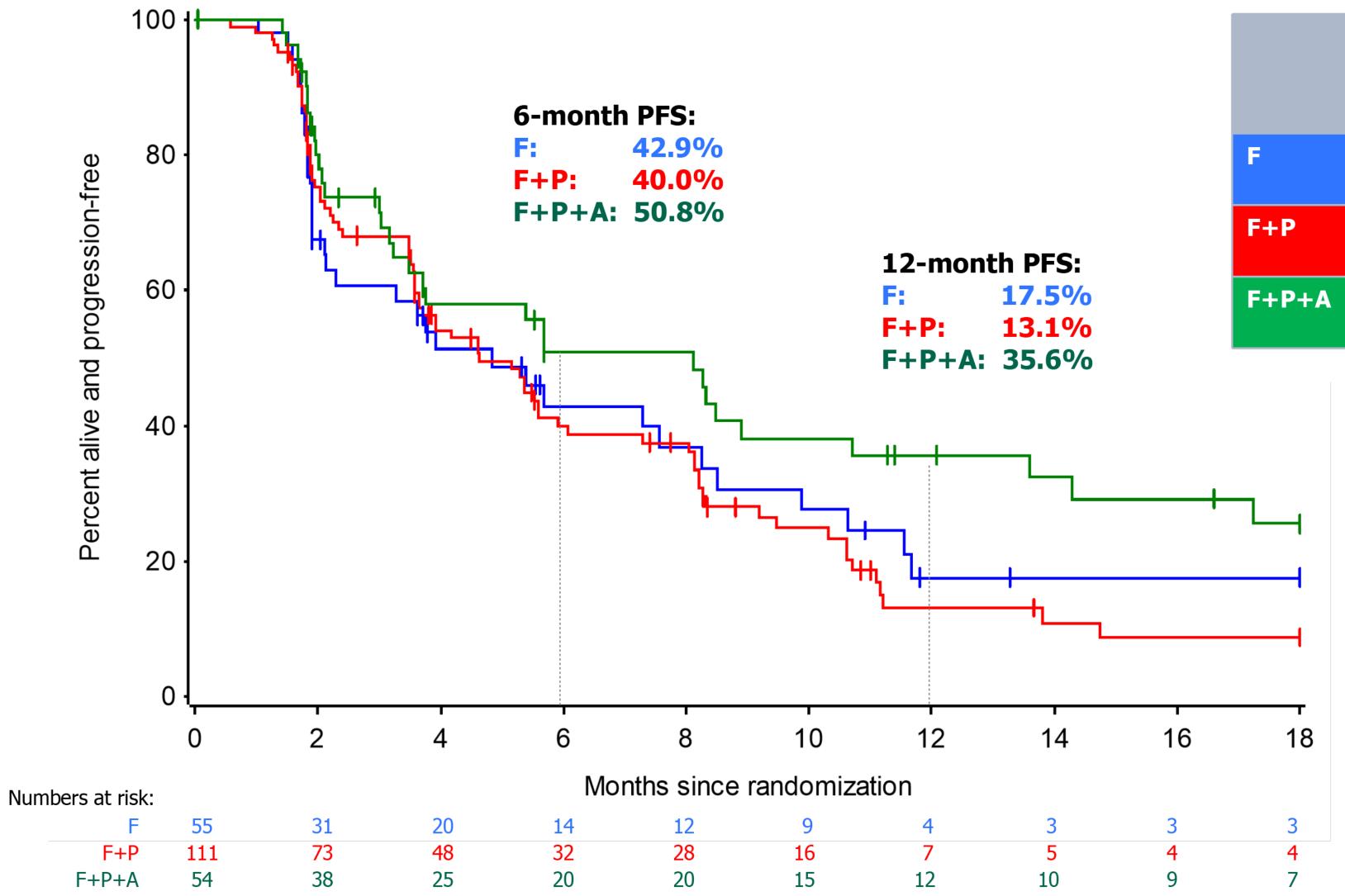
The Phase III trial EMERALD

Progression Free Survival in the ESR1 mutated subgroup



Another unexpected role?

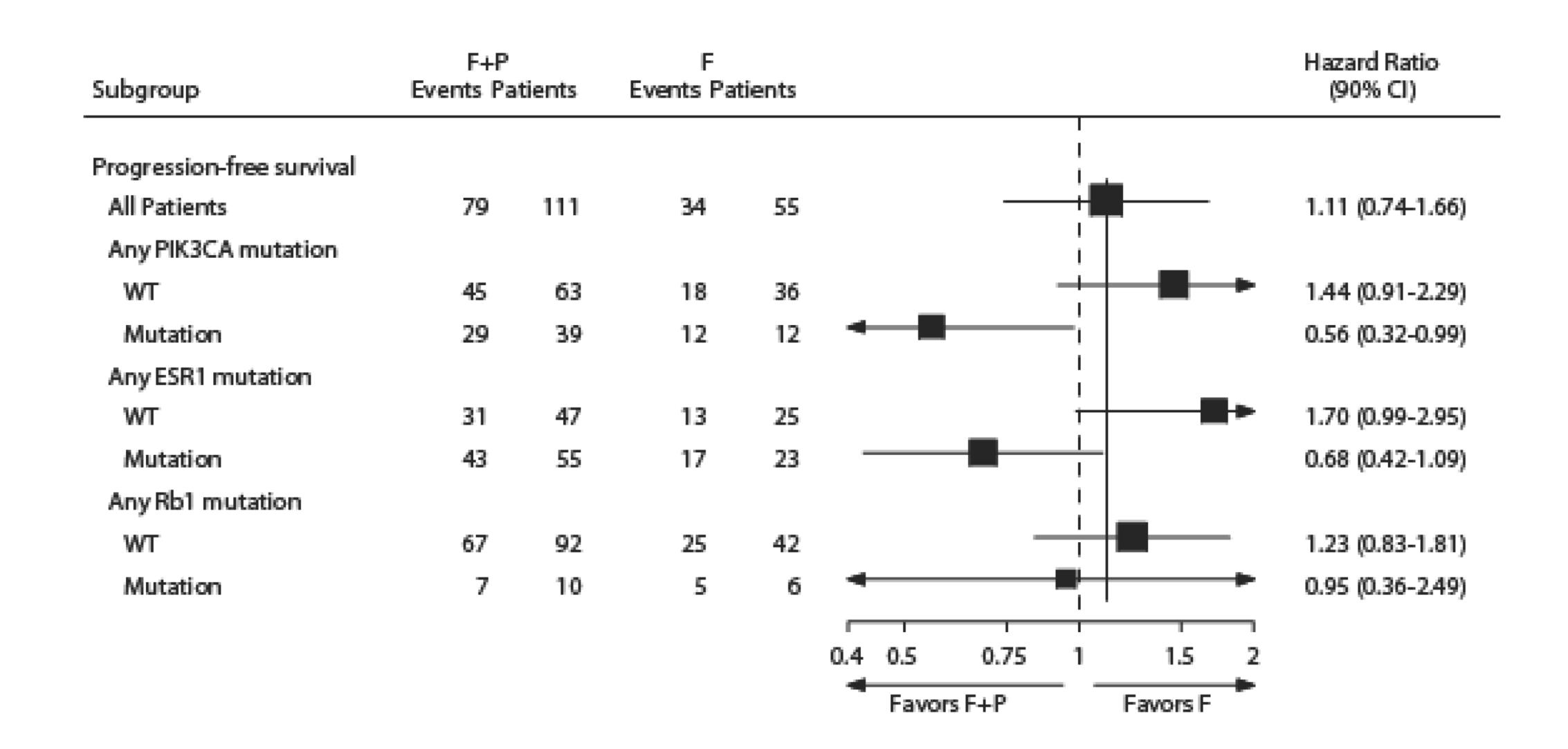
The PACE study: all comers, PFS



	Pts	PFS Events	Median PFS, mo (90% CI)	HR vs F (90% CI)	P-value
F	55	34	4.8 (2.1, 8.2)		
F+P	111	79	4.6 (3.6, 5.9)	1.11 (0.74-1.66)	P=0.62
F+P+A	54	35	8.1 (3.2, 10.7)	0.75 (0.47-1.20)	P=0.23

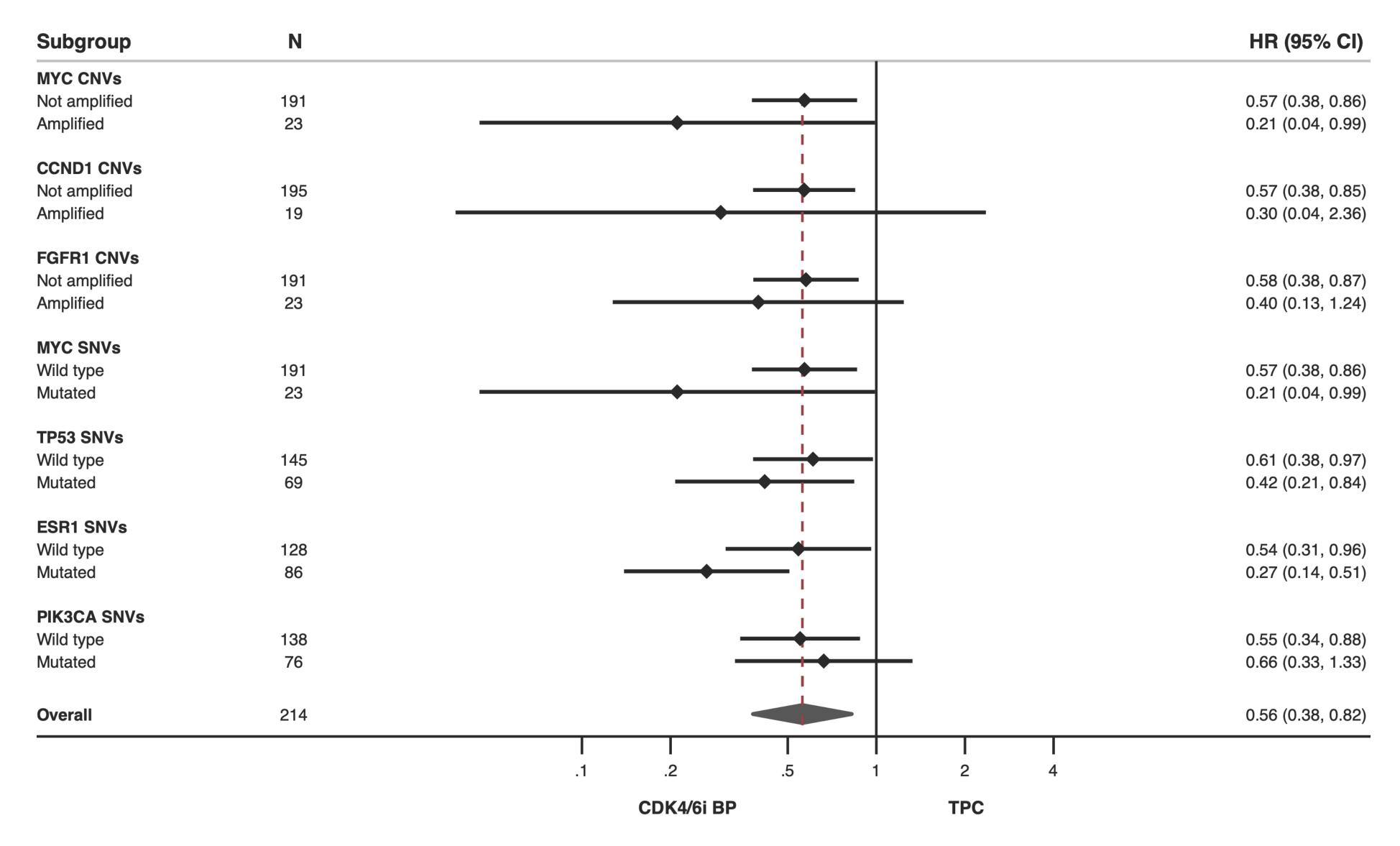
The PACE study

Subgroup analysis according to PIK3CA, ESR1 and RB1 status



What about real world practice?

CDK4/6i beyond progression: subgroup analysis, PFS

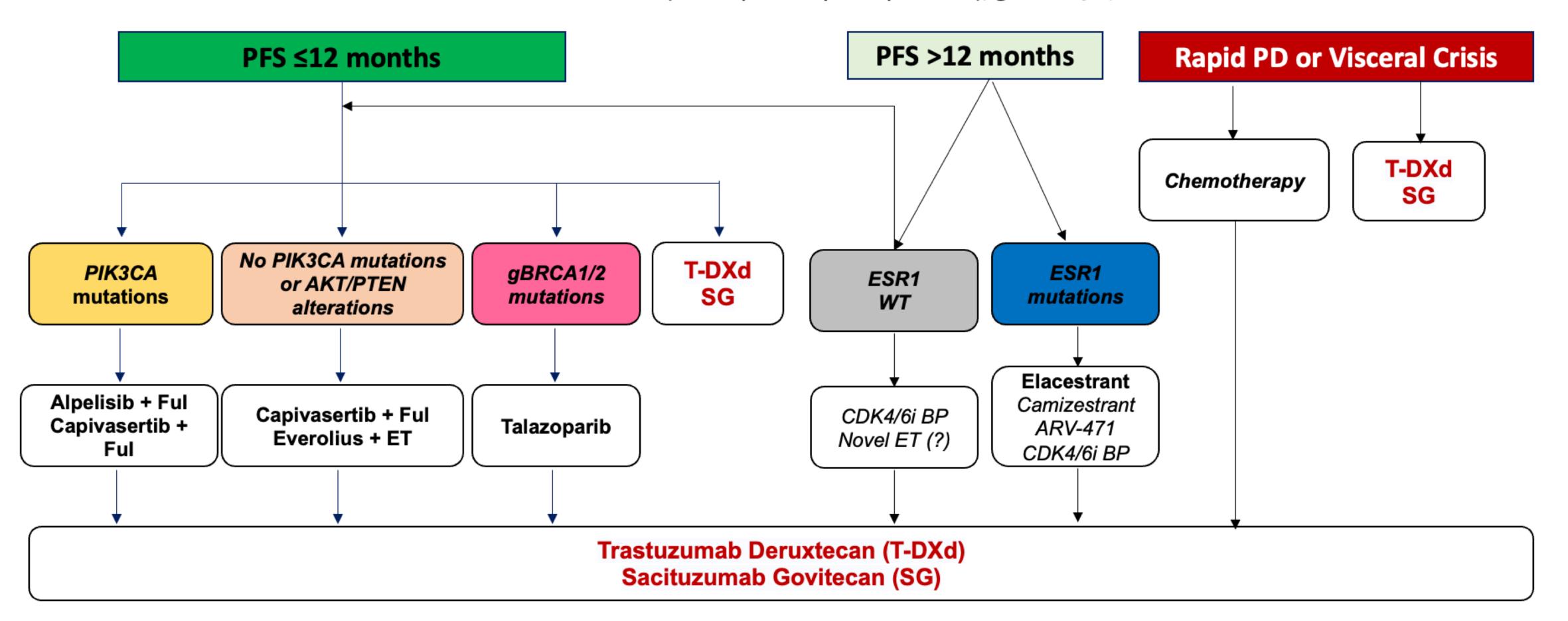


Can we leverage these data tomorrow?

Putting together all available evidence

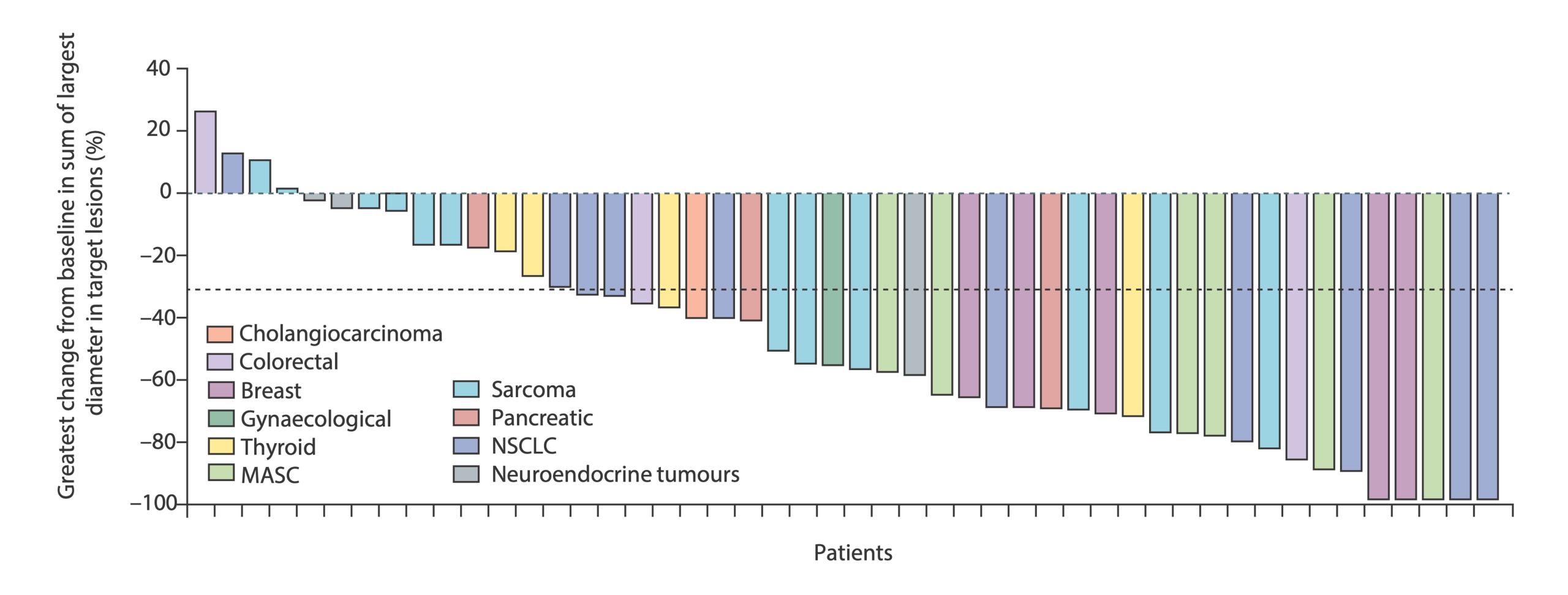
Progression on first-line endocrine therapy + CDK4/6 inhibitor

Status evaluation of PIK3CA (±PI3K pathway components), gBRCA1/2, ESR1



Is the future histotype agnostic?

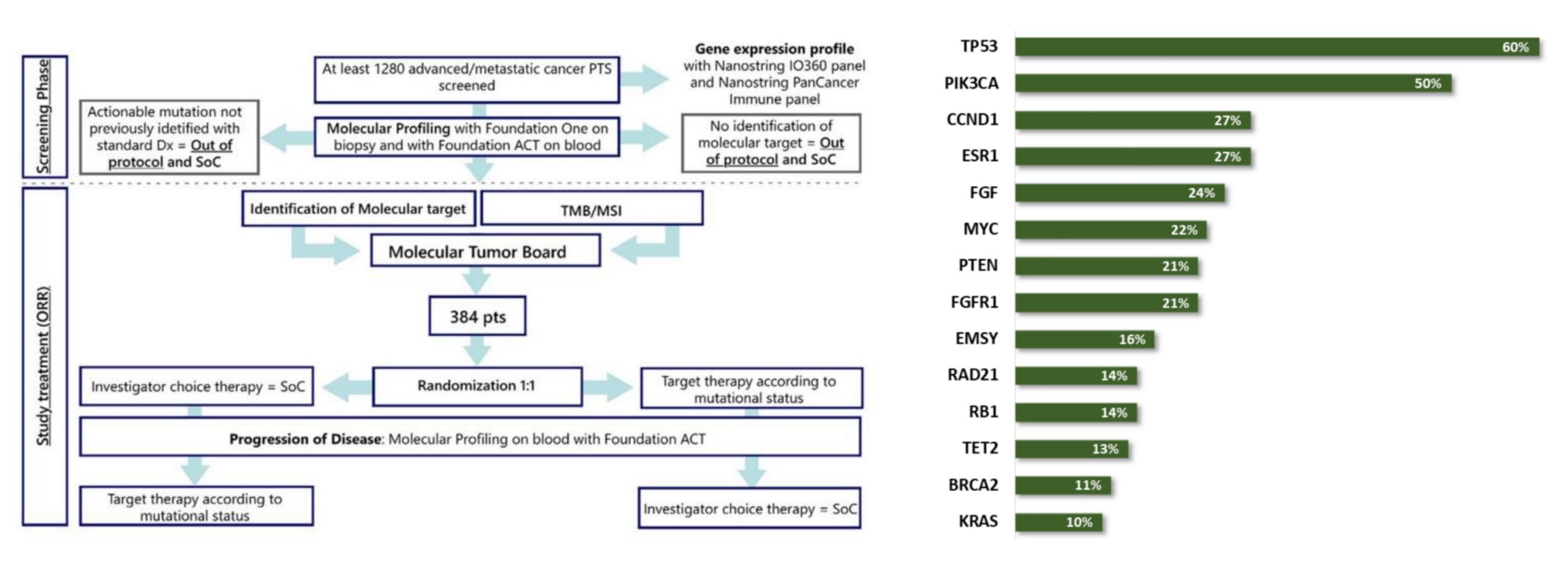
The NTRK story: Entrectinib



Looking at the big picture: extended profiling

An Italian Twist

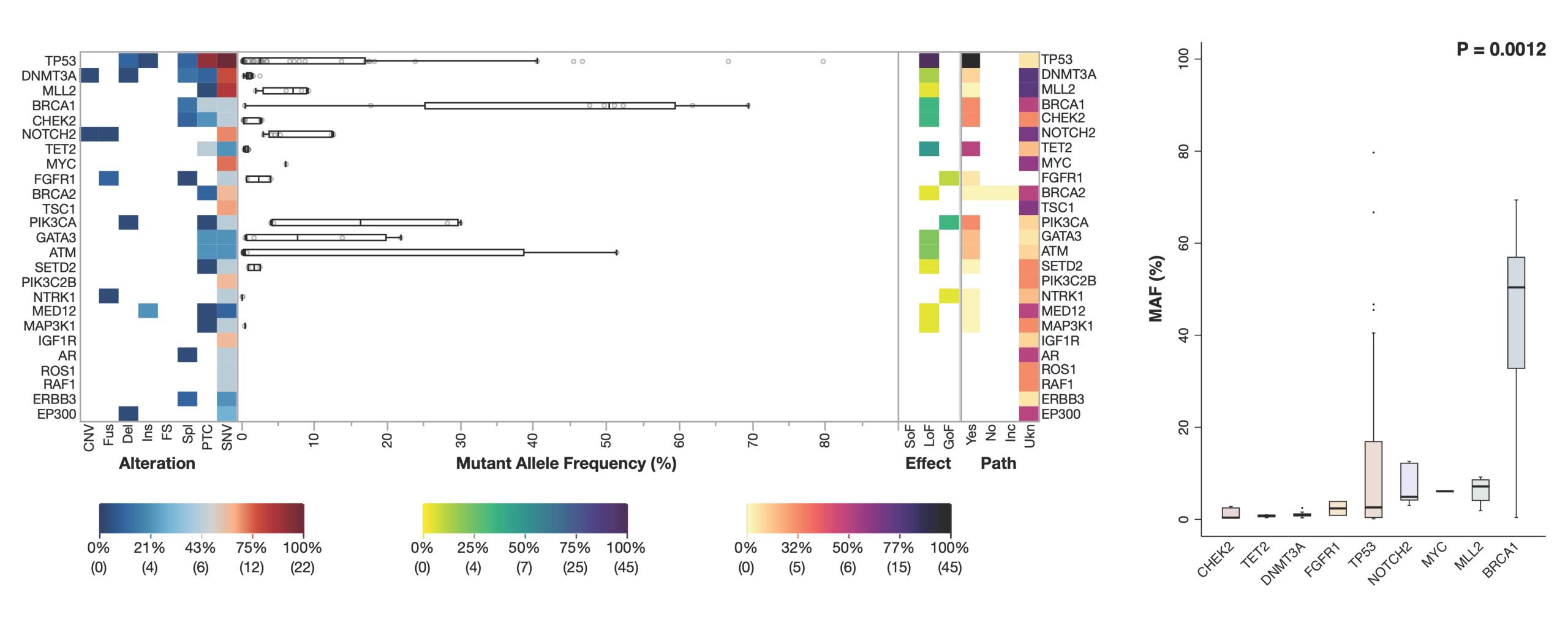
The Rome Trial



The Rome Trial is a randomized phase II trial (NCT04591431). The aim is to evaluate efficacy and safety of a tailored treatment compared to standard of care (SoC in patients with solid tumors)

The complex and nuanced landscape of GIM25-CAPT

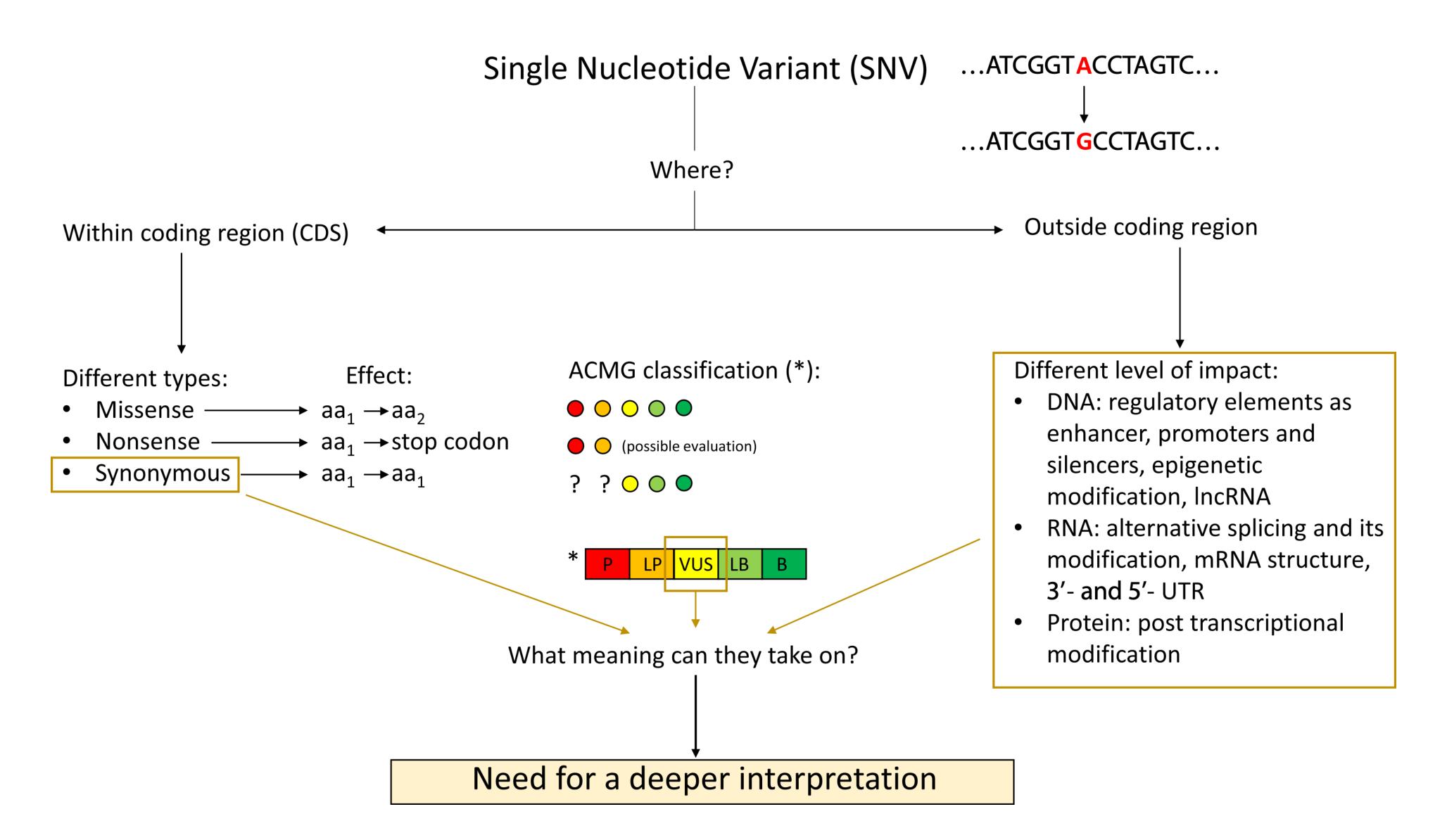
What people call serendipity sometimes is just having your eyes open



Of the overall gene variants, 62% were classified as class 1, 10% as class 2. Class 3A mutations were 5%, with an **impact on potential investigational studies**.

Are all gene variants made equal?

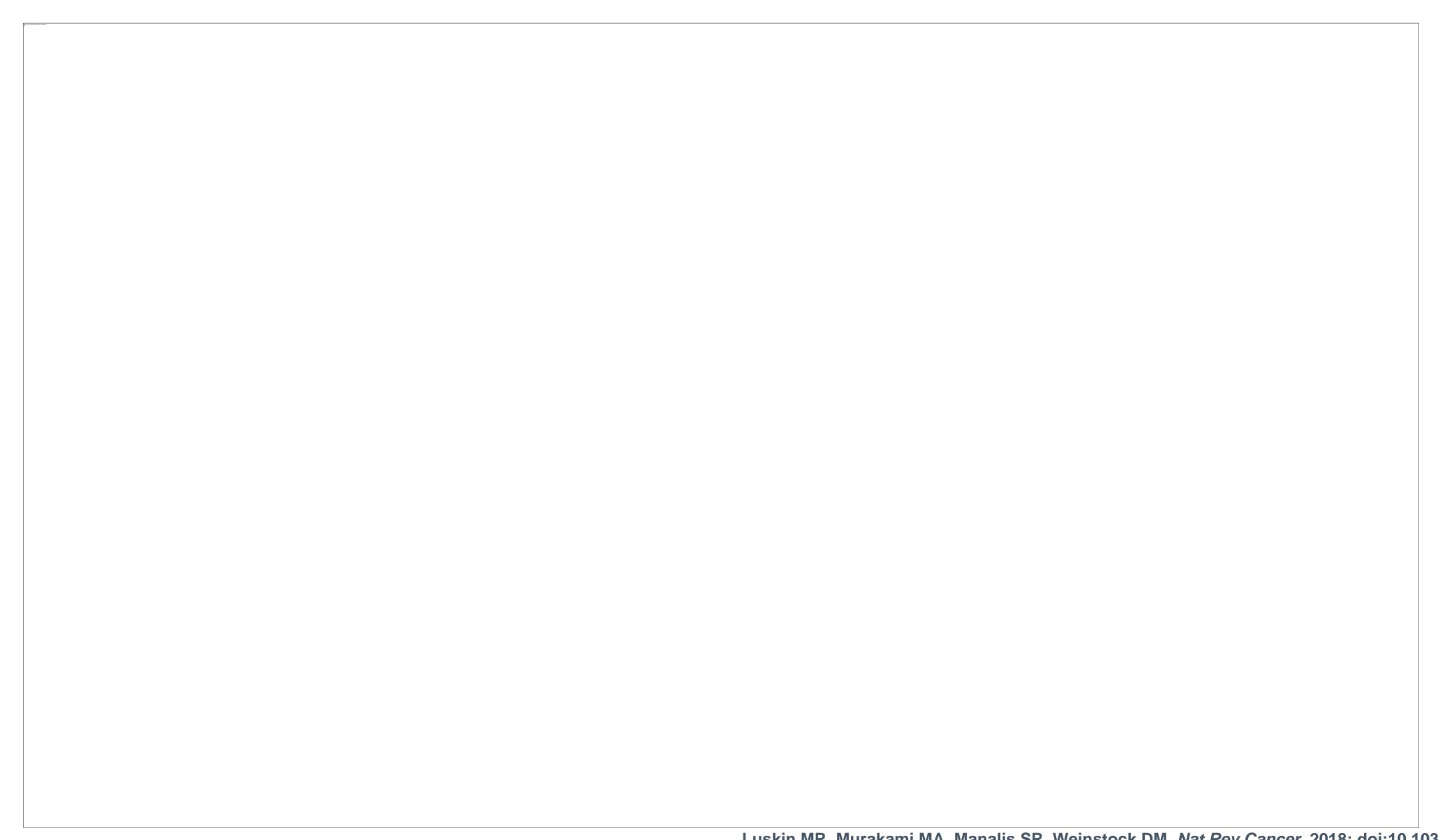
The noise of silence: synonymous mutations and variants of unknown significance



From snapshots to the full video

Targeting what you cannot see





Wrapping up

Brace yourself, Winter Has Come

Don't miss the technology for the methodology

Expect a higher benefit with solid biomarkers

Breast Cancer has ESCAT I/II mutations that soon will be part of our algorithms

2

Extended and targeted characterizations are different

Targeted panels will be recommended as new, mutation driven, drugs will be introduced in the clinic Extended panels should be used in clinical trials only to select future ESCAT I/II mutations or MTBs

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The world as we know it will end up soon

Adjuvant treatments will likely benefit from MRD approaches, but appropriate trial design is crucial Alternative resistance mechanisms are emerging as new agents are being introduced to the clinic











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