

# HEALTH CARE DELIVERY MODELS AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PRECISION ONCOLOGY CARE

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**DeBartolo Family**  
PERSONALIZED MEDICINE INSTITUTE

**MOFFITT**  
CANCER CENTER 

# Disclosures

- Board of Directors: Cancer Genetics Inc (CGIX; NASDAQ), Interpares Biomedicine
- Scientific Advisor: VieCure inc, Admera Health, Bayer, NIH/NHGRI, FDA/Clin Pharm Committee
- Speaker: Genentech
- Employment: Moffitt Cancer Center
- In debt to my wife

## The clinical problem

- Multiple active regimens for the treatment of most diseases
- Variation in response to therapy
- Unpredictable toxicity

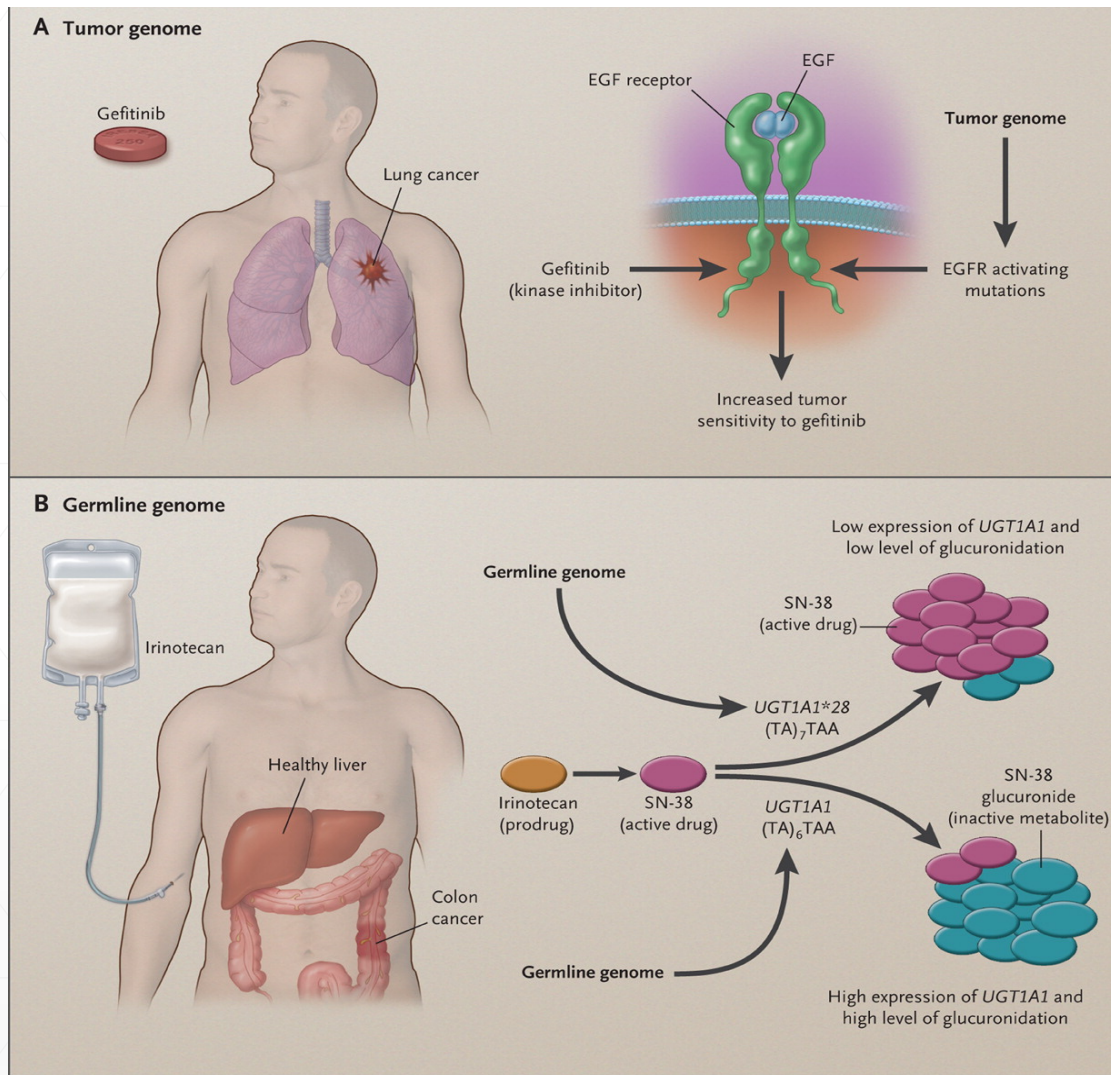
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With choice comes decision

# A LOT TO TAKE IN

- Need to understand
  - What is the clinical need?
  - Which test and why?
  - Which drug (or not)?
  - Via clinical trial or off label use?
  - How to get all of the above into the EMR in a functional way?
  - How to pay for it?
  - What next?

# Cancer Pharmacogenomics and Tumor and Germline Genomes.

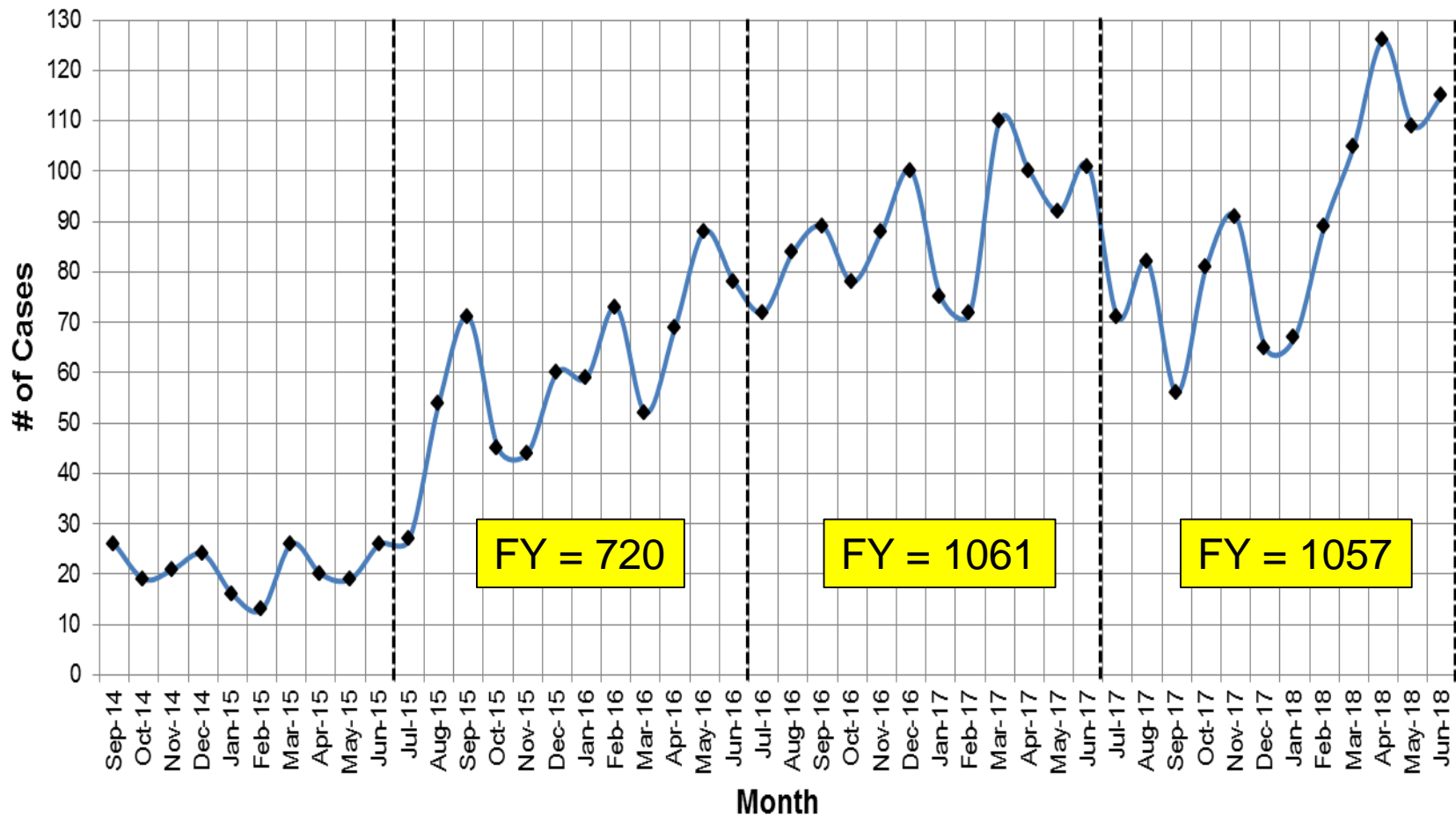


Wang L, McLeod H et al. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364:1144-1153.

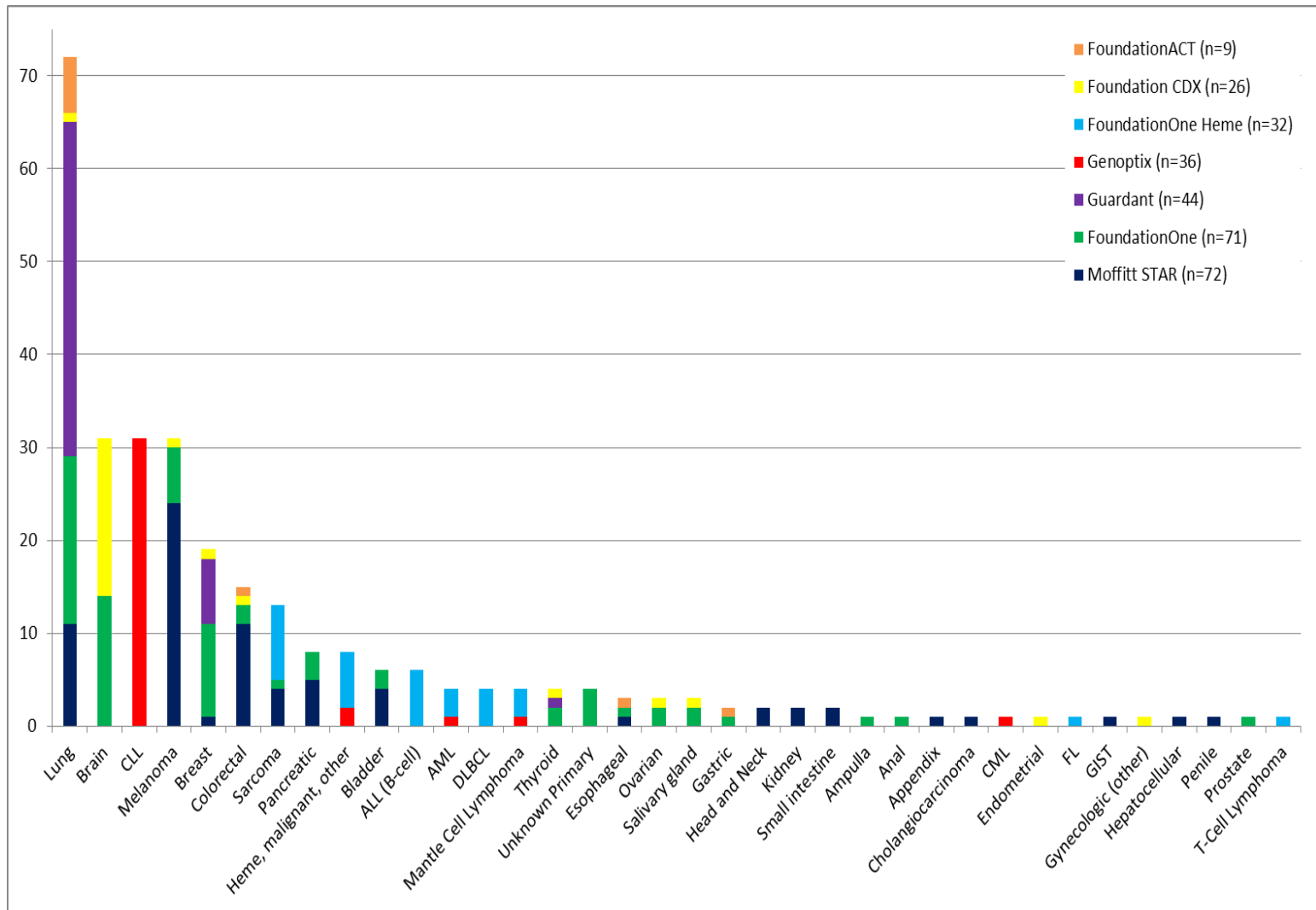


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## # of PMCS Case Consults per Month (9/2014 - 7/2018)



# CASES FROM 5/1/18 TO 7/26/18 (N=290)



# Clinical Actionability

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- Genetic alteration predicts response to a particular therapy
  - Benefit or resistance to a particular therapy
  - FDA approved therapy for the patient's type of cancer
  - Clinical trial for the particular alteration or reasonable based on molecular biology
  - Use of FDA approved therapy for 'off label' types of cancer
- Genetic alteration provides diagnostic or prognostic information
- Clinically relevant germline alteration that informs disease risk or pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamics



# FDA-APPROVED TARGETED AGENTS FOR CANCER TREATMENT

Drug	FDA Approved Indication	Target(s)
Abemaciclib	Breast	PARP
Acalabrutinib	Mantle cell	BTK
Afatinib	NSCLC	EGFR
Alectinib	NSCLC	ALK
Axitinib	RCC	KIT, VEGFR, PDGFR, KDR
Bosutinib	CML	Bcr-abl
Brigantiniib	NSCLC	ALK
Cabozantaniib	MTC, RCC	FLT3, KIT, MET, RET, KDR
Ceritinib	NSCLC	ALK
Cetuximab	Colon, NSCLC, HNC	EGFR
Cobimetinib	Melanoma	MEK1/2
Copanlisib	Follicular lymphoma	PI3K- $\alpha/\delta$
Crizotinib	NSCLC	ALK, MET, ROS1
Dabrafenib	Melanoma, NSCLC	BRAF V600
Dasatinib	CML	Bcr-abl, SRC, cKIT, PDGFR
Enasidenib	AML	IDH2
Erlotinib	NSCLC	EGFR
Everolimus	RCC, breast, pNET	mTOR, TSC1/2
Ibrutinib	MCL, CLL	BTK
Idelalisib	CLL	PI3K- $\delta$
Imatinib	CML, GIST	Bcr-abl
Lapatinib	Breast	HER2, EGFR
Midostaurin	AML	FLT3
Neratinib	NSCLC	EGFR
Noratinib	Breast	HER2

Drug	FDA Approved Indication	Target(s)
Nilotinib	CML	Bcr-abl
Nivolumab	CRC	MSI-H, dMMR
Olaparib	GU, breast	PARP
Olaratumumab	Sarcoma	PDGFR
Osimertinib	NSCLC	EGFR T790M
Palbociclib	Breast	CDK4/6
Panitumumab	Colon	EGFR
Pazopanib	RCC, STS	VEGFR, PDGFR, FGFR, KIT
Pembrolizumab	Solid tumors	MSI-H, dMMR
Pertuzumab	Breast	HER2
Ponatinib	CML	Bcr-abl
Ramicurimab	Gastric, CRC, NSCLC	KDR
Regorafenib	CRC, HCC	KIT, PDGFR, RAF, RET, VEGFR
Ruxolitinib	Myelofibrosis	JAK1/2
Sonidegib	Basal cell carcinoma	SMO
Sorafenib	RCC, HCC, DTC	VEGFR, PDGFR, KIT, RAF
Sunitinib	RCC, GIST, pNET	PDGFR, VEGFR, KIT
Temsirolimus	RCC	mTOR
Trametinib	Melanoma, NSCLC	MEK1/2, KRAS, NRAS
Trastuzumab	Breast	HER2
Trastuzumab-DM1	Breast	HER2
Vandetinib	MTC	RET, EGFR, VEGFR, TIE2
Vemurafenib	Melanoma, ECD	BRAF V600E
Vismodegib	Basal cell carcinoma	SMO

Adapted from Schilsky RL. Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2014  
Updated 2/26/2018

# COMPLEXITY AND CONTEXT

<b>ALOX12B</b> G183E	<b>ARAF</b> T181N	<b>ATM</b> P2907S	<b>BCL2</b> G47S	<b>RAD21</b> E141K	<b>RAD51</b> A195T	<b>RAD51C</b> L180F	<b>RAD51L3</b> S187F
<b>BCOR</b> P1195L	<b>BRCA2</b> D1337N	<b>BRD4</b> L361F and P960L	<b>CD22</b> P361S	<b>RAD54L</b> S68N	<b>RB1</b> T823I	<b>RET</b> D91N and R553K	<b>SDHB</b> D50N
<b>CDC73</b> A187T and G262E	<b>CDKN1B</b> L32F	<b>CDKN2C</b> E51K	<b>CREBBP</b> G2401R and S755N	<b>SETD2</b> D2529N and M2369I	<b>SOX9</b> T11I	<b>SPEN</b> G90E and V3219M	<b>STAG2</b> E606K
<b>CSF1R</b> P369L and V32G	<b>CTCF</b> G191E and T190I	<b>CUL4A</b> T388I	<b>DDR2</b> R810K and S55F	<b>STAT3</b> splice site 2098+1G>A	<b>TET2</b> A493T and D1730N	<b>TSC2</b> A807V	<b>TYRO3</b> A640V
<b>DIS3</b> N436T	<b>DOT1L</b> P1442S	<b>EGFR</b> G403E and T903I	<b>EP300</b> G2196R	<b>WHSC1L1</b> G1239E	<b>ZNF217</b> A308V and G432E		

- First diagnosed 2010
- Tissue from 3<sup>rd</sup> resection
- prior radiation
- prior temozolamide

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<b>PIK3R1</b> D117N	<b>PMS2</b> G466S and T124I	<b>POLD1</b> V994M	<b>POLE</b> D756N and P1095S
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# CHESS/JEOPARDY ≠ CANCER CARE

- Computational support of cancer care is done now
- fully AI-driven care may happen someday
  - if the hard work is done to build the knowledge
- for now, we just need to be smarter
  - keep from overlooking patient characteristics
    - kidney function, body weight, comorbidities, etc
  - keep from missing treatment options
    - trials, off-label, choosing from amongst equals
  - keep patient's preferences in top of mind
    - financial, time, travel, route of admin, etc
  - keep 'on pathway' for treatment choices

And figure out what to do with the genomic data

Gene	Location	Mutation	Significant	CNA	MAF	In EVS	Protein Domain	ClinVar	In OncoKB	Actions
CEBPA	19q13.1	G223S	NO		47.7	No		Uncertain significance		<a href="#">Detail</a>
STK11	19p13.3	P324A	NO		49.8	No		Conflicting interpretations of pathogenicity		<a href="#">Detail</a>
NKX2-1	14q13	G239_G241del	NO		24.9	No				<a href="#">Detail</a>
PTCH1	9q22.3	S554N	NO		48.8	Yes	Patched	Conflicting interpretations of pathogenicity		<a href="#">Detail</a>
SMO	7q32.3	L412F	YES		24.2	No	Frizzled	Pathogenic	Yes	<a href="#">Detail</a>
SMO	7q32.3	V210M	NO		19.9	No				<a href="#">Detail</a>
TERT	5p15.33	promoter -124C>T	YES		43.1	No				<a href="#">Detail</a>

#### 4. ClinVar: Clinical Significance

<b>Description</b>	Pathogenic
<b>Last Evaluated</b>	2016/07/28 00:00
<b>Review Status</b>	no assertion criteria provided
<b>Stars</b>	★ ★ ★ ★
<b>Link to ClinVar</b>	<a href="#">Detail Information</a>

#### 5. Align-GVGD grade

No Align-GVGD information.

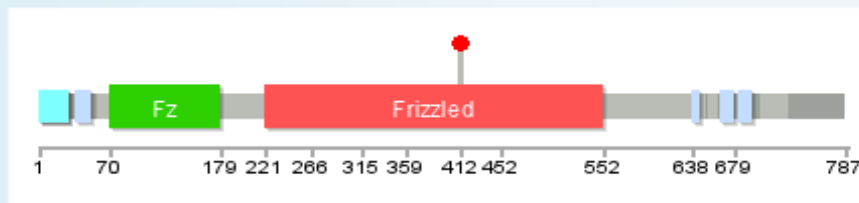
#### 6. IARC TP53 Database Information

No information for this mutation site in IARC TP53 Database.

#### 7. EVS Information

No information for this mutation site in EVS Database.

#### 8. Mutation in Functional Domain



#### 9. OncoKB Information

**Oncogenicity:** Likely Oncogenic

**Mutation Effect:** Gain-of-function

# PRECISION MEDICINE CARE DELIVERY MODELS

In order of prevalence:

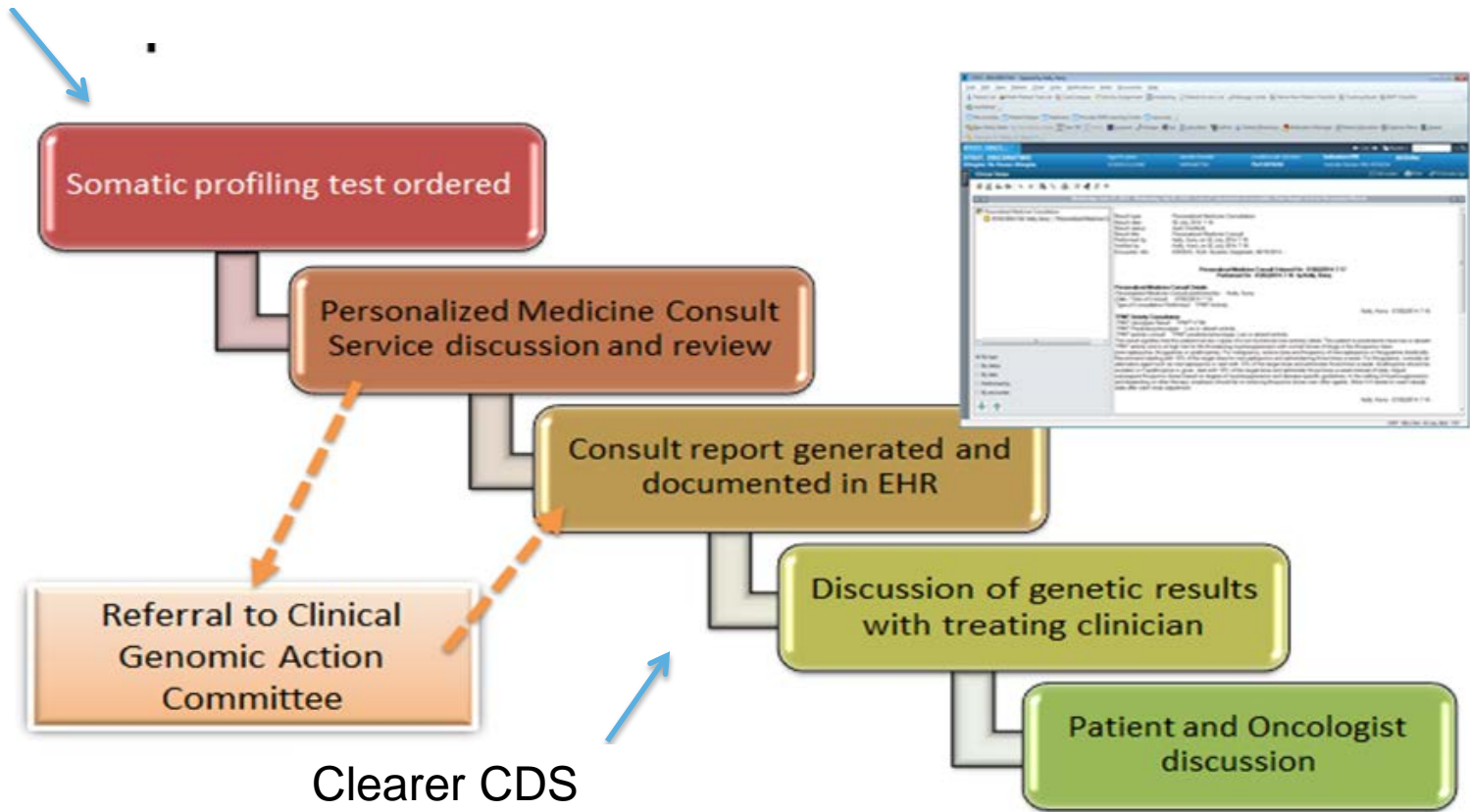
1. Do nothing/free range/hope for the best
2. Molecular tumor board
3. Active, but reactive clinical assistance
4. Active, preemptive clinical assistance

Factors influencing the choice of delivery models

1. Internal champions/expertise
2. Financial and strategic support from leadership
3. Ability to engage multidisciplinary teams  
(oncology, pathology, pharmacy, health IT)

# PCM clinical flow

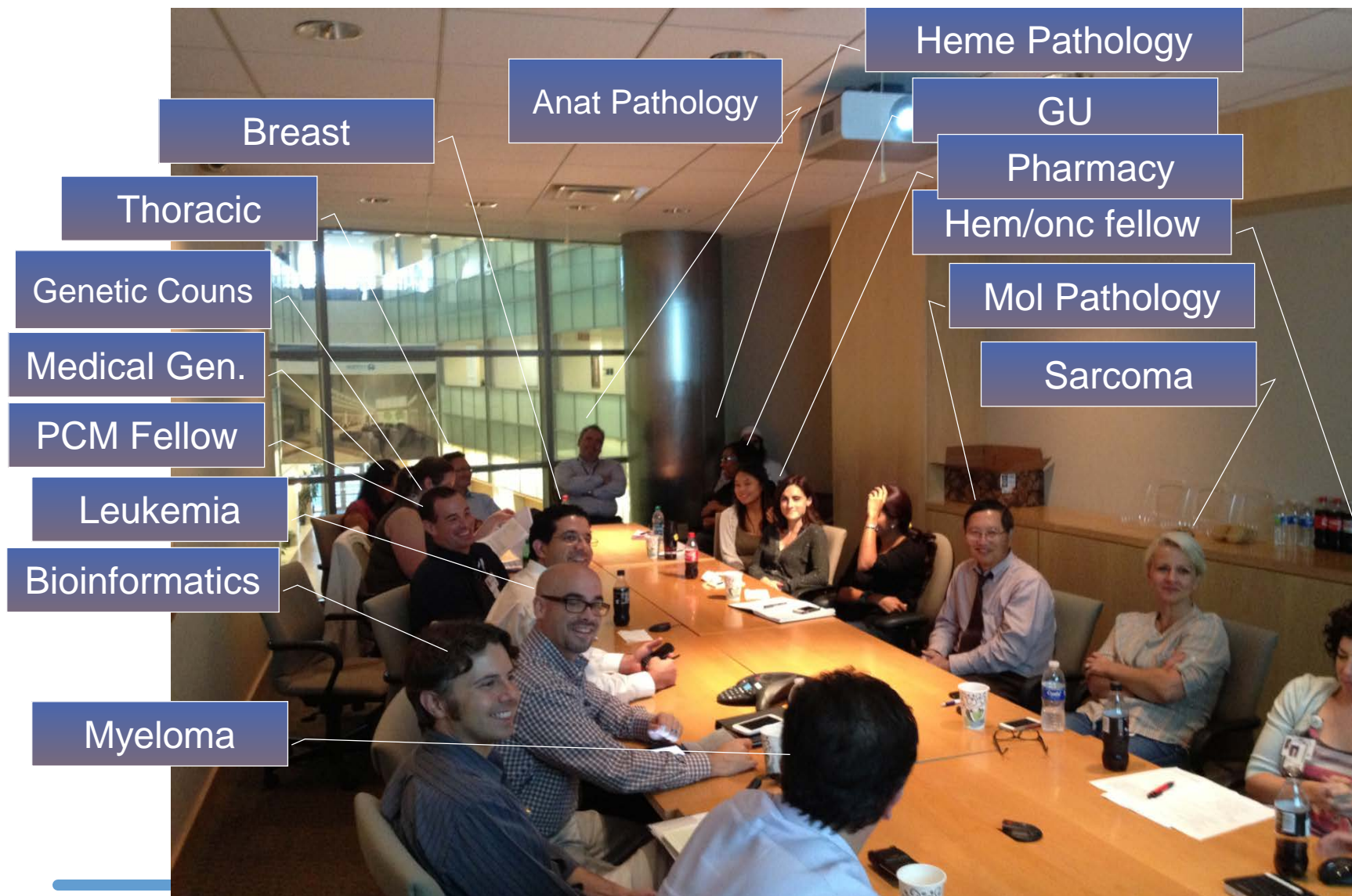
What purpose?  
Which tissue?  
Prior authorization



Clearer CDS  
Trial eligibility  
Letters of medical necessity

Patient tools  
Support non-cancer

# MCC CLINICAL GENOMIC ACTION COMMITTEE (CGAC)





# IMPRESSION TRACKING



[Home](#) » [Report Tracking](#)

## Report Tracking

Consult service initial review Date: 01/26/2016

Consult service initial reviewer: Todd Knepper

Consult service discussion comments: [REDACTED] reported 6 alterations classified as VKS (NF1, PTEN, AXIN1, MSH2, RB1, and TP53). Alterations in NF1 and PTEN are more commonly mutated in ATC as compared to other types of thyroid cancer, occurring in approximately 14% and 12% of cases respectively. Additionally, alterations in TP53 are reported in 70-80% of ATC.

The mutational profile revealed several potential therapy options that can be considered in the appropriate clinical context. The NF1 frameshift mutation has not been fully characterized, but is hypothesized to result in loss of NF function and increased signaling through the RAS pathway and downstream MAPK and mTOR pathways. Thus, the MEK-inhibitor trametinib could be considered and is expected to be part of a newly opening arm of the MATCH trial for patients with NF1 mutations. However, it is not yet known whether this specific mutation will be included.

Additionally, the PTEN alteration in the C2 domain is expected to result in loss of function and can lead to activation of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway, which may also predict sensitivity to inhibitors of the pathway. Of note, a clinical trial of the dual TORC inhibitor MLN0128 in patients with anaplastic thyroid cancer is recruiting out of Dana-Farber and can be considered.

Consult Action: No further action at this time

Notification email sent to MD: 01/27/2016

Consult performed by: Todd Knepper

Consult loaded into EMR: [REDACTED]

Submit

# MAKE IT HAPPEN

## Liposarcoma

- 60 yo male patient of Dr. Druta's
- Well differentiated liposarcoma
- Foundation One Heme
  - CDK4 and MDM2 amplification
- Plan: Off label **Palbociclib**

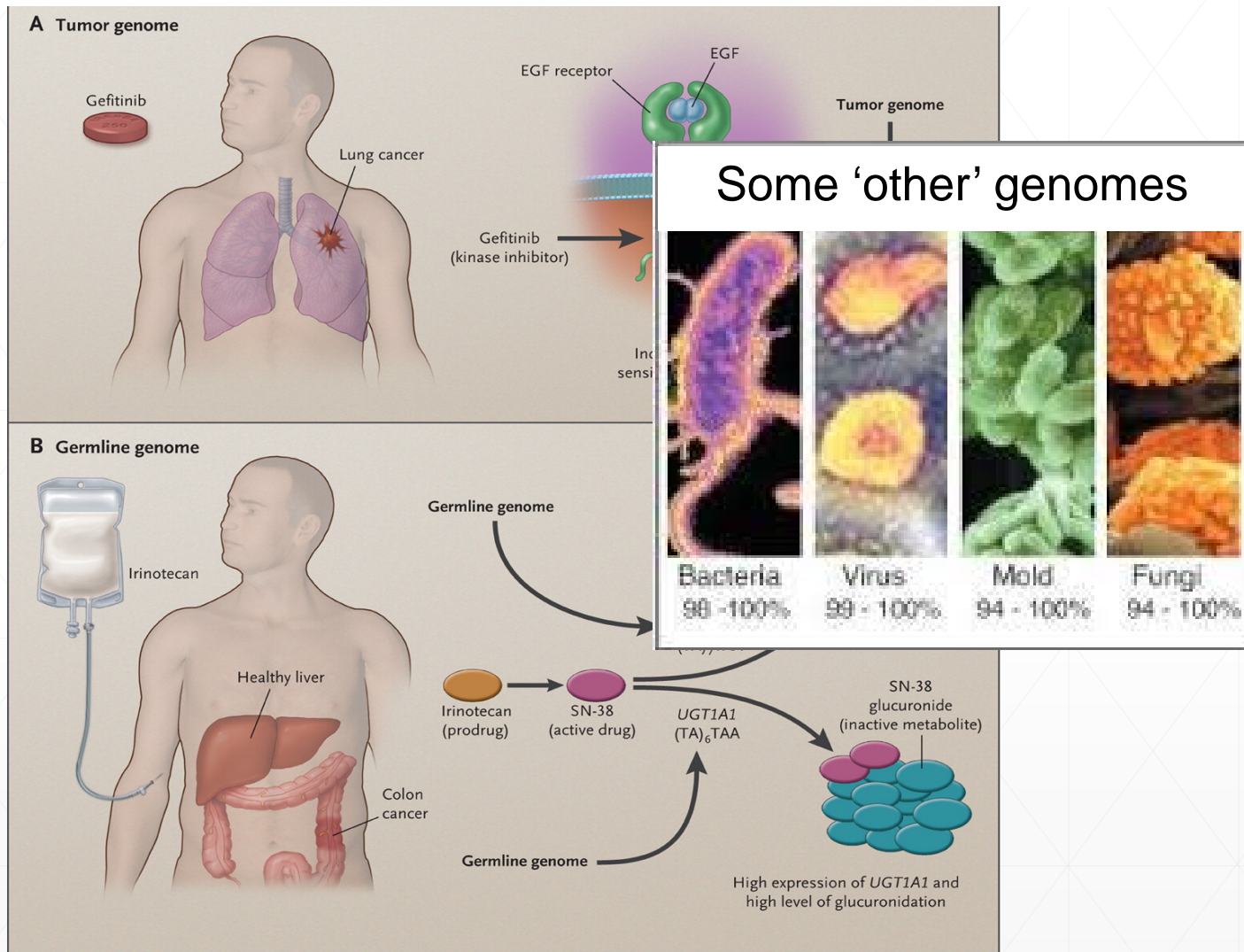
APPROVED!

## AML secondary to MDS

- 64 yo female patient of Dr. Komrokji's
- Aplastic anemia → MDS → AML
  - Transplant not possible
- TruSeq Myeloid Gene Test
  - NRAS G61R
- Evidence to support efficacy of MEK inhibitors
- Plan: Off label **Trametinib**

APPROVED!

# Cancer Pharmacogenomics and Tumor and Germline Genomes.



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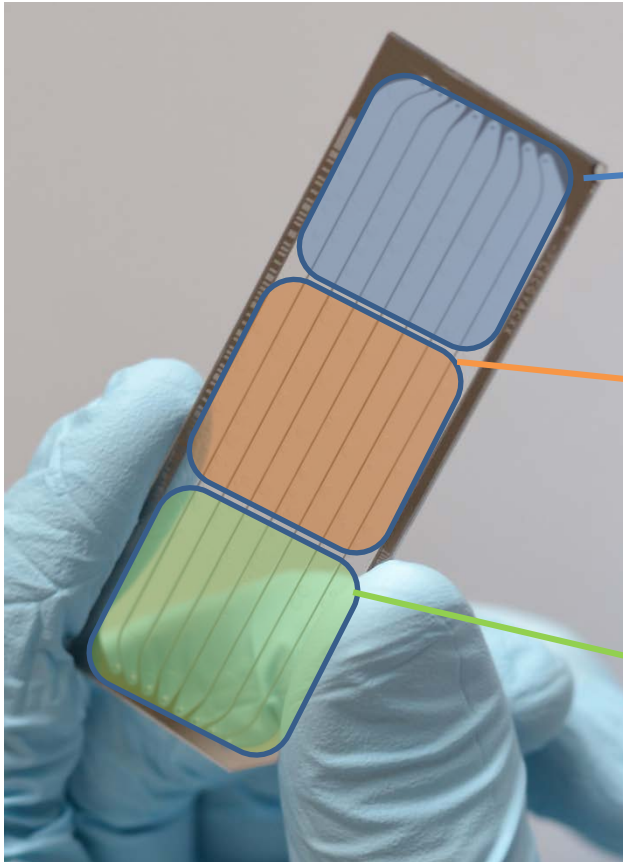


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# A Broader Strategy



Neuropathy risk  
Cardiotoxicity risk  
Bone marrow 'opathy' risk  
Gastropathy risk

Hereditary cancer risk  
Eligibility for PARP inhibitors  
Criteria for immunotherapy

Drug selection and dosing

- Pain control
- Antiemetics
- Antifungals
- Anesthesia risks
- Coagulation risks

# Therapeutic Risk mitigation plus optimized Pharmacotherapy (TRIUMPH)

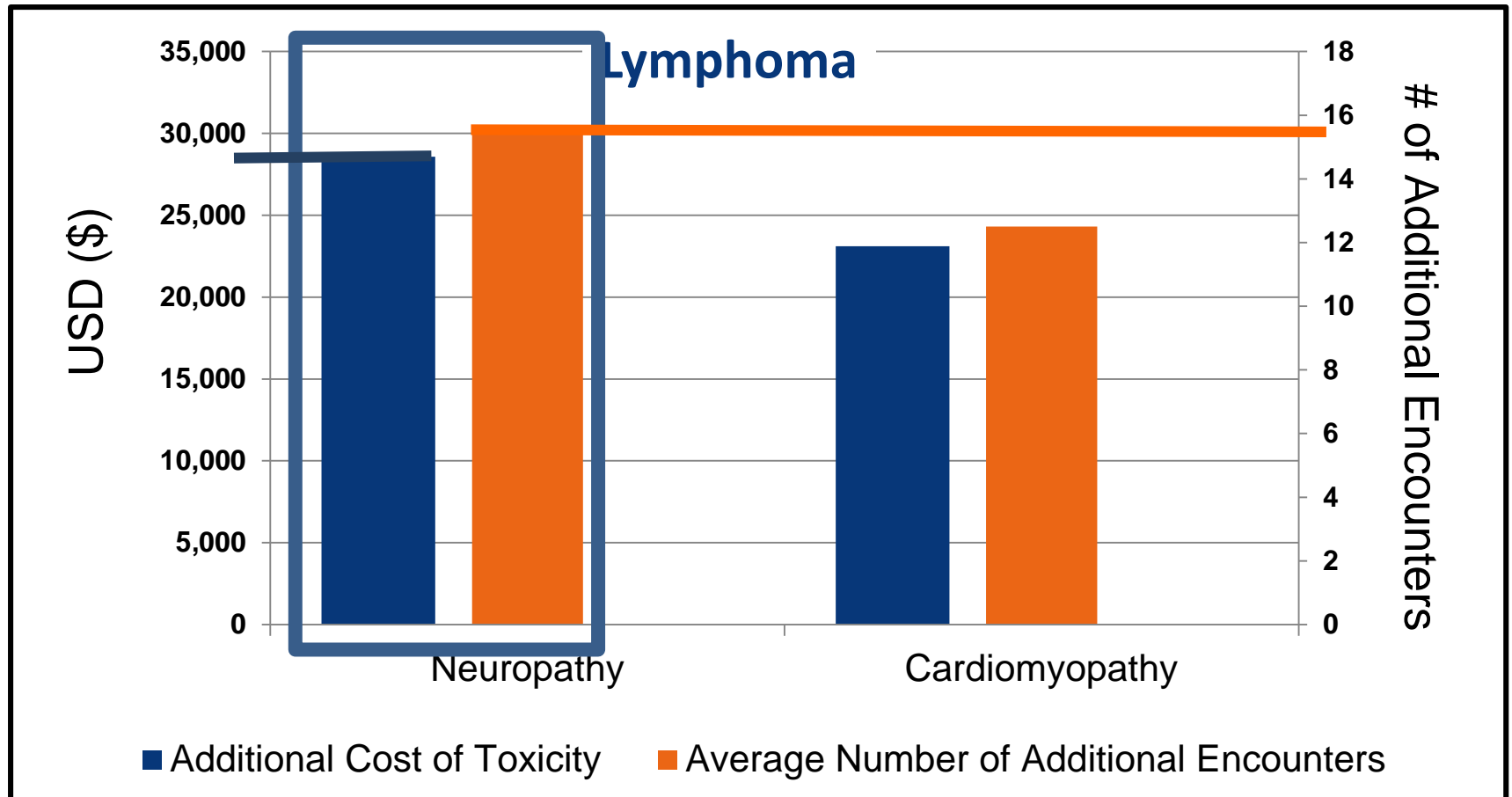
- Quality Improvement Pilot
- The Primary goals are to:
  - Identify those genetically predisposed to adverse drug effects
  - Guide drug selection and dosing
  - Reduce untoward drug effects
  - Improve the quality of patient care
- Preemptive, initiated at first contact/first return visit

# Toxicities are Common in Moffitt Patient Populations

Parameter	Breast Cancer	Ovarian Cancer	Lymphoma
Total Patients	3,067	1,820	3,647
% of Patients Not Receiving Regimen	66%	60%	61%
Total Patients Receiving Regimen	1,034	722	1,438
No Toxicity	79%	67%	46%
Toxicity	21%	33%	54%
<i>Neuropathy</i>	6%	9%	13%
<i>Cardiomyopathy</i>	13%**	21%**	29%**
<i>Both</i>	2%	3%	12%

\*\*Cardiomyopathy likely overestimated due to data-mining techniques (ICD-9 codes)\*\*

# Toxicities Increase Costs and Increase Patient Encounters



Average Number of Encounters for Patients Without Toxicity = 20

# Cost of Toxicity in Breast Cancer Patients by Revenue Code

**YEAR 1**

Rev Code Group

Pharmacy - Subject to J code review

Pharmacy

Chemo Admin

Rad Therapy

Lab

Medical Supplies

Radiology

Surgical related

R&B

All Other

[SEE DETAILS](#)

**TOTAL**

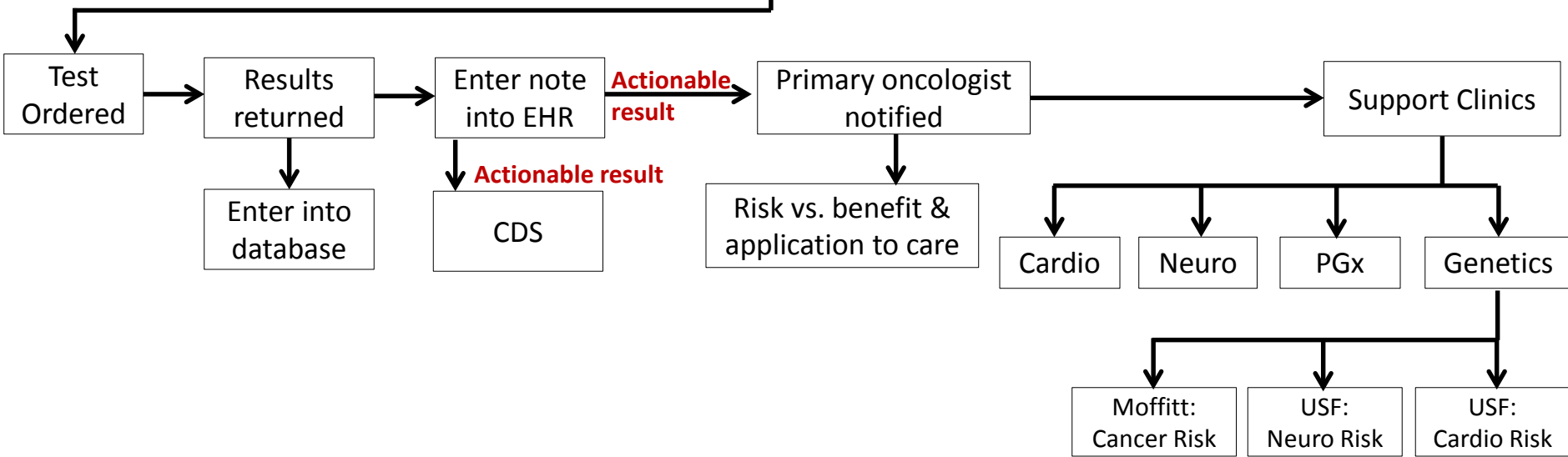
Control Group			NO Toxicity			Cardiomyopathy			Neuropathy			Cardiomyopathy	Neuropathy
Unique Patients	PER PATIENT		Unique Patients	PER PATIENT		Unique Patients	PER PATIENT		Unique Patients	UNITS	DIRECT COST	Direct Cost Variance % to Control Group	
	UNITS	DIRECT COST		UNITS	DIRECT COST		UNITS	DIRECT COST					
680	300	7,753	118	785	9,752	57	569	13,218			26%	70%	
637	83	627	113	149	1,196	53	92	508			91%	-19%	
408	9	199	76	11	298	36	11	276			50%	39%	
289	52	3,487	65	49	3,442	18	42	2,990			-1%	-14%	
769	39	434	130	71	1,072	64	52	571			147%	32%	
719	66	763	129	87	944	61	64	839			24%	10%	
698	10	689	117	17	1,044	56	16	1,105			52%	60%	
397	21	1,876	73	18	1,916	21	40	3,123			2%	66%	
302	7	2,755	67	9	3,800	28	6	2,923			38%	6%	
<b>816</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,990</b>			<b>105%</b>	<b>24%</b>	
<b>819</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>20,808</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>19,516</b>			<b>55%</b>	<b>45%</b>	



# Quality Improvement Pilot Proposed Clinical Workflows

Eligibility:  
New to Moffitt Patients seen in the Breast, Gynecologic, and Lymphoma Clinics

## CLINICAL WORKFLOWS



# Metrics and Reporting

## Monthly Scorecard Metrics

- Patient volume
- Average number of actionable mutations per patient
- Genetic Counselor and Medical Geneticist utilization
- Continue process improvements to optimize workflow

## Six-Month Scorecard

- Aggregate scorecard metrics
- Patient feedback on testing process and perceived quality of care
- Moffitt key stakeholder feedback on testing process and perceived value

## Long-Term Analysis

- Percentage of patients whose clinical care was altered
- Incidence of neuropathy and cardiovascular toxicities compared to historical data
- Reimbursement rate and average payment per population
- Net revenue/loss from quality improvement risk mitigation pilot



# Practical choices

- Selection treatment from amongst ‘equals’
- Rational therapeutics, risk mitigation, and budget impact analysis endpoints help with focus, pace, context, engagement – **influence on payer strategies**
- Quality improvement is needed to find the right fit for your health system – **don't just copy the eggheads**
- Needs to occur in the EMR or on the EMR
- ‘acceptable’\* levels of toxicity We have to ask!  
**\*to the patient, not prescriber**
- Preemptive assessment of benefit:risk, to AVOID risk and ASSURE the best change of benefit

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Lynn Moscinski, MD (Laboratory Medicine Chair)  
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Sephali Patel, MD (Physician Champion, Anesthesia)  
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