



Data Linkage of Clinical Trial Data to Research Biomaterial Repositories

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International Childhood Cancer Awareness Day



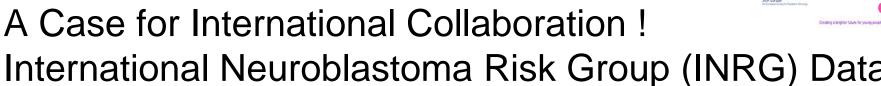
A Rare Cancer of Childhood!

Population-based data from Cancer Registries participating in RARECARE:

Gemma Gatta: European Journal of Cancer (2012) 48, 1435 ff

- About 2000 new embryonal cancers every year in EU27
- Annual incidence rate of 4 per million
 (1.8 neuroblastoma, 1.4 nephroblastoma, and 0.5 retinoblastoma);
- 91% of cases in patients under 15 years
- Cancer of the sympathic nervous system
- Adrenal glands, but also in nerve tissues in neck, chest, abdomen, pelvis
- 50% before the age of 2 years
- 50% wide spread dissemination at diagnosis
- It is a disease exhibiting extreme heterogeneity Biology is key!
 - Low-risk disease most common in infants and good outcomes are common with observation only or surgery
 - High-risk disease is difficult to treat successfully even with intensive multi-modal therapies.





International Neuroblastoma Risk Group (INRG) Data

2004: INRG Task Force established

(52 investigators from US, Europe, Japan, Australia) to develop a consensus approach to *pre-treatment* risk stratification

Methods:

- "Double Pseudonymisation" of Clinical Trials and Research Data Sets (via a honest broker = trusted third party)
- Data collected on 8,800 unique patients diagnosed between 1990-2002 and treated on studies from COG, SIOPEN, GPOH, JANB and JINCS with follow-up to 2004
 - Demographics
 - 36 prognostic markers (Genetic markers: 1p, 11q, MYCN, ploidy)
 - Treatment
 - Outcome (EFS, OS)

Factors prognostic of event-free survival were identified using survival tree regression

Will we need to go back to every single patient/parent for "specific" and "explicit" consent in the future?

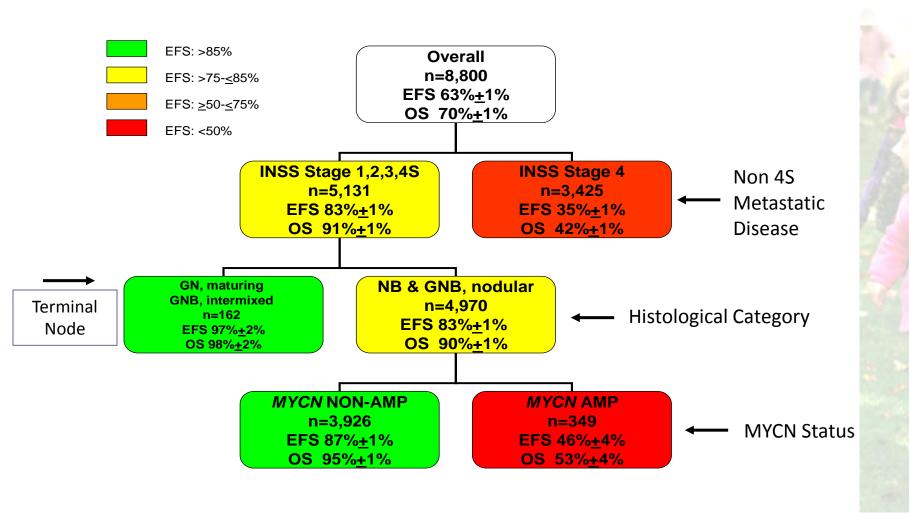






Secondary Use of Data to built the "The INRG Classification System"

Survival Tree Regression: Top Level – New Insights!







- 7 factors identified that were highly statistically significant and also considered clinically relevant
 - Non 4S Metastatic Disease
 - New Age Cut Point: < 18 months vs. >18 months]
 - Histological Category Ganglioneuroma, ganglioneuroblastoma intermixed vs. neuroblastoma, ganglioneuroblastoma nodular
 - Grade of Tumour Differentiation
 differentiating vs. undifferentiated or poorly differentiated
 - 3 Biological Factors
 - MYCN status
 - Presence/absence of 11q aberration
 - Ploidy (≤ 1.0 versus >1.0)

Such efforts rely on a "broad" One-Time Only Consent!

- Trying to trace back patients absorbs enormous time and resources
- Likely to result in loss of data or abandoned research





Benefits of Secondary Use of Data

The INRG Classification System

- Ensures that children diagnosed with neuroblastoma in any country are stratified into homogenous.pre-treatment.groups
- Facilitates the <u>comparison of risk-based clinical trials</u> conducted in different regions of the world
- Enhances our ability to develop <u>international collaborative</u> studies



The Issue: Need for Secondary Use of Data

Collaborative and shared research

- INRG data are available for investigator-initiated data mining studies
- Approximately 30 research projects completed or still ongoing
- Analysis conducted by INRG statisticians
- Published in high profile journals
 - DuBois et al., Ped. Blood Cancer, 2008
 - Bagatell et al., J Clin Oncol, 2009
 - Moroz et al., Eur. J Cancer, 2010
 - Taggart et al., J Clin Oncol, 2011
 - Baruchel et al., Eur J Cancer, 2011
 - London et al., J Clin Oncol, 2011
 - Schleiermacher et al., Br. J. Cancer 2012
 - And more...







One Example of many... Achievements of the INRG Biology Committee

British Journal of Cancer (2009) 100, 1471 – 1482 © 2009 Cancer Research UK All rights reserved 0007 – 0920/09 \$32.00



www.bjcancer.com

International consensus for neuroblastoma molecular diagnostics: report from the International Neuroblastoma Risk Group (INRG) Biology Committee

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- Development of precise definitions
- Standardisation of techniques
- Proposition of standard operating procedures for the determination of genetic markers used for treatment stratification (MYCN)







Limitations of original INRG Data

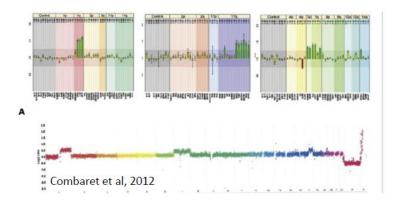
- Original INRG Data Base outdated!
 - Consists of prognostic factors identified > 30 years ago
 - More recent whole genome data generated by labs around the world are not included in the database (GWAS, array cGH, omic signatures, NGS)
- GOAL
 - Transform the originally flat-field application housing the INRG data
 - Use new technology facilitating links with other databases (i.e. biobank data, genomic data, ...)
 - Create an Interactive INRG database (iINRGdb)

The future potential of biomarker and mode of actions discovery rely on Data Linkage and Patient Traceability!

Does not work with anonymised data sets!

Evolution of Techniques New datasets, using new technologies, have been generated!





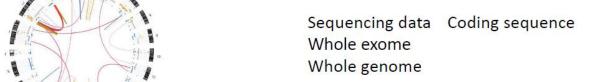


MLPA 100 loci (Ambros et al 2011)

aCGH 4k – 1000k

NB02_ADN0002_e1h1_enp6.NA31_hg19.CN5.CNCHP.export

SNP > 1 Mio (SNP6, cytoscanR)











- DNA copy number profiles (array CGH, SNParrays)
- Somatic mutations (NGS techniques)
- Coding gene expression profiles
- miRNA and non coding gene expression profiles
- Methylation and other epigenetic profiles
- Genomics of peripheral samples (ctDNA)
- Germline genomics

Tumor sample

Peripheral samples (blood, bone marrow

Constitutional

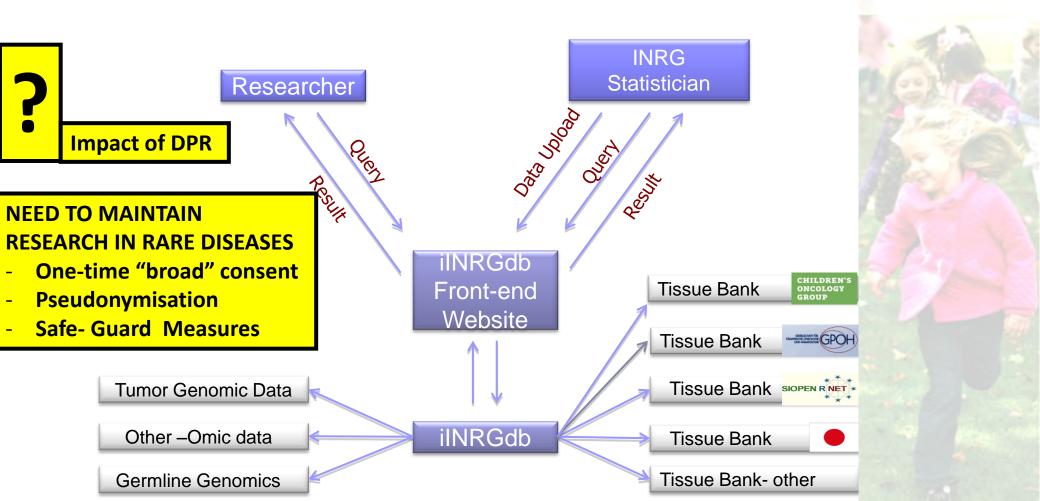
- Currently updating outcome data and expanding data fields on existing **patients** (race, ethnicity, sex, second malignancies, etc)
- Adding data on new patients after approval from Cooperative Group **Chairs**

The Need: Large Scale Data Integration in Rare Diseases

i.e. "An Interactive iINRGdb" – under construction

- Fostering research in Biomarker Discovery & Mode of Actions
- Basis for Innovative Drug Development
- Basis for "Personalized Medicine" approaches in Rare Diseases





Acknowledgments INRG Task Force



- Co-Chairs Andrew D. J. Pearson, U.K. and Susan L. Cohn, USA
- Investigators: pediatric oncologists, biologists, statisticians, pathologists, surgeons, radiologists, and young investigators
- Investigators were assigned to chair one of 4 committees:
 - Surgery (Tom Monclair)
 - Statistics (Wendy London)
 - □ Biology (Peter Ambros)
 - Metastatic Disease (Kate Matthay)
- INRG investigators
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