

# Consistent Testing Terminology Use Cases Workshop

March 11, 2021

# Consistent Testing Terminology Working Group

## PATIENT ADVOCACY GROUPS



## PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES



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# Use Case – Prostate Cancer

Presented by Becky Campbell, Manager, Medical Content, Prostate Cancer Foundation and Rebecca Levine, Chief of Staff, Vice President, Government Affairs

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

## Presenter: Prostate Cancer Foundation

- Nearly 249,000 new cases projected in 2021; 3.6M living with prostate cancer
- Biomarker testing & genetic testing for inherited mutations largely used in metastatic castration-resistant PC (mCRPC)
  - With decreased PSA screening, seeing increase in metastatic disease at diagnosis
  - 25-30% of patients with metastatic PC have DNA damage repair mutations
- Increasingly recommended earlier in disease process (e.g., genetic testing for high-risk localized disease)
- Multiple biomarkers are available - inform diagnostic pathways and treatment planning
- Genetic testing for inherited mutations - risk assessment, treatment planning, cascade genetic testing

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- Biomarker testing (e.g, PSA-based tests, tissue gene expression and sequencing)
- Diagnosis: blood- and urine-based tests (e.g., SelectMDx) to inform need for biopsy
- Directing treatment: multiple examples
  - Oncotype Dx, ProMark, Decipher, etc → may inform decisions about active surveillance; clinically significant PCa
  - Decipher → use of adjuvant radiation and hormonal therapy post surgery
  - DNA damage repair gene mutations → olaparib & rucaparib
  - AR-V7 mutation → negative predictive biomarker for response to hormone therapy
  - MMR gene mutations/MSI/TMB-H → pembrolizumab
- For Clinical Trial eligibility: used to assess on a per-patient basis
- Research: PCF-funded researchers are investigating additional biomarkers for guiding treatment selection, and for developing new targeted therapeutics

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- NCCN Guidelines recommend genetic testing for inherited mutations based on clinical features and family history of cancer and cancer risk mutations
  - Cascade genetic testing of family members if pathogenic variant found
- Precision medicine: 2 PARP inhibitors approved for patients with mCRPC & certain DDR mutations

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- Informs screening decisions:
  - Known family cancer risk gene mutation → consider PSA screening at age 40
  - Polygenic risk score (research in progress)
- Eligibility for precision medicine clinical trials
- 2019 Philadelphia Consensus Conference – framework for implementation of genetic testing for inherited mutations

special articles

## Implementation of Germline Testing for Prostate Cancer: Philadelphia Prostate Cancer Consensus Conference 2019

Veda N. Giri, MD<sup>1,2,3</sup>; Karen E. Knudsen, MBA, PhD<sup>3</sup>; William K. Kelly, DO<sup>1</sup>; Heather H. Cheng, MD, PhD<sup>4</sup>; Kathleen A. Cooney, MD<sup>5</sup>; Michael S. Cookson, MD<sup>6</sup>; William Dahut, MD<sup>7</sup>; Scott Weissman, MS<sup>8</sup>; Howard R. Soule, PhD<sup>9</sup>; Daniel P. Petrylak, MD<sup>10</sup>; Adam P. Dicker, MD, PhD<sup>11</sup>; Saud H. AlDubayan, MD<sup>12</sup>; Amanda E. Toland, PhD<sup>13</sup>; Colin C. Pritchard, MD, PhD<sup>14</sup>; Curtis A. Pettaway, MD<sup>15</sup>; Mary B. Daly, MD, PhD<sup>16</sup>; James L. Mohler, MD<sup>17</sup>; J. Kellogg Parsons, MD<sup>18</sup>; Peter R. Carroll, MD, MPH<sup>19</sup>; Robert Pilarski, MS, MSW<sup>20</sup>; Amie Blanco, MS<sup>21</sup>; Ashley Woodson, MS<sup>15</sup>; Alanna Rahm, PhD<sup>22</sup>; Mary-Ellen Taplin, MD<sup>12</sup>; Thomas J. Polascik, MD<sup>23</sup>; Brian T. Helfand, MD, PhD<sup>24</sup>; Colette Hyatt, MS<sup>25</sup>; Alicia K. Morgans, MD, MPH<sup>26</sup>; Felix Feng, MD<sup>27</sup>; Michael Mullane, MD<sup>28</sup>; Jacqueline Powers, MS<sup>29</sup>; Raoul Concepcion, MD<sup>30</sup>; Daniel W. Lin, MD<sup>31</sup>; Richard Wender, MD<sup>32</sup>; James Ryan Mark, MD<sup>2</sup>; Anthony Costello, MBBS<sup>33</sup>; Arthur L. Burnett, MD, MBA<sup>34</sup>; Oliver Sartor, MD<sup>35</sup>; William B. Isaacs, PhD<sup>36</sup>; Jianfeng Xu, MD, DrPH<sup>24</sup>; Jeffrey Weitzel, MD<sup>37</sup>; Gerald L. Andriole, MD<sup>38</sup>; Himisha Beltran, MD<sup>39</sup>; Alberto Briganti, MD, PhD<sup>40</sup>; Lindsey Byrne, MS<sup>41</sup>; Anne Calvaresi, DNP<sup>2</sup>; Thenappan Chandrasekar, MD<sup>2</sup>; David Y. T. Chen, MD<sup>16</sup>; Robert B. Den, MD<sup>11</sup>; Albert Dobi, PhD<sup>42</sup>; E. David Crawford, MD<sup>43</sup>; James Eastham, MD<sup>44</sup>; Scott Eggener, MD<sup>45</sup>; Matthew L. Freedman, MD<sup>39</sup>; Marc Garnick, MD<sup>46</sup>; Patrick T. Gomella, MD, MPH<sup>47</sup>; Nathan Handley, MD, MBA<sup>1</sup>; Mark D. Hurwitz, MD<sup>11</sup>; Joseph Izes, MD, MS<sup>2</sup>; R. Jeffrey Karnes, MD<sup>48</sup>; Costas Lallas, MD<sup>2</sup>; Lucia Languino, PhD<sup>3</sup>; Stacy Loeb, MD, MSc<sup>49</sup>; Ana Maria Lopez, MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Kevin R. Loughlin, MD, MBA<sup>50</sup>; Grace Lu-Yao, PhD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; S. Bruce Malkowicz, MD<sup>51</sup>; Mark Mann, MD<sup>2</sup>; Patrick Mille, MD<sup>1</sup>; Martin M. Miner, MD<sup>52</sup>; Todd Morgan, MD<sup>53</sup>; Jose Moreno, MD<sup>54</sup>; Lorelei Mucci, ScD, MPH<sup>55</sup>; Ronald E. Myers, DSW, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Sarah M. Nielsen, MS<sup>45</sup>; Brock O'Neil, MD<sup>56</sup>; Wayne Pinover, DO<sup>57</sup>; Peter Pinto, MD<sup>47</sup>; Wendy Poage, MHA<sup>58</sup>; Ganesh V. Raj, MD, PhD<sup>59</sup>; Timothy R. Rebbeck, PhD<sup>55</sup>; Charles Ryan, MD<sup>60</sup>; Howard Sandler, MD, MS<sup>61</sup>; Matthew Schiewer, PhD<sup>3</sup>; E. Michael D. Scott, BSc<sup>62</sup>; Brittany Szymaniak, PhD, MS<sup>63</sup>; William Tester, MD<sup>1</sup>; Edouard J. Trabulsi, MD<sup>2</sup>; Neha Vapiwala, MD<sup>51</sup>; Evan Y. Yu, MD<sup>64</sup>; Charnita Zeigler-Johnson, PhD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; and Leonard G. Gomella, MD<sup>2</sup>

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**PURPOSE** Germline testing (GT) is a central feature of prostate cancer (PCA) treatment, management, and hereditary cancer assessment. Critical needs include optimized multigene testing strategies that incorporate evolving genetic data, consistency in GT indications and management, and alternate genetic evaluation models that address the rising demand for genetic services.

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

**PROSTATE CANCER  
PATIENT GUIDE**

A comprehensive resource on diagnosis, treatment, side effects, and risk factors for patients and families with a history of prostate cancer.



- Update patient-facing content

error—and experiencing the side effects of therapies that will not benefit you—you

## CANCER TESTING TERMINOLOGY

The terms used for the many different types of testing can be confusing. *Biomarker testing* looks for characteristics in cancerous tumor tissue that may be used in treatment planning. These characteristics may have been present when the tumor started, or may be acquired as the tumor grows. *Genetic testing for inherited cancer risk* is assessed through a blood or saliva sample. It refers to mutations (changes) in your genes (DNA) that you inherited from your parents. Results of genetic testing may be used to guide treatment and/or to inform family risk of cancer.

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- Shared CTTWG white paper to key PCF clinician-researchers
- Considering other ways to disseminate to the prostate cancer clinical & research and broader urology community

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- PCF-funded RCT comparing a web-based patient education tool for genetic testing vs. traditional genetic counseling (TARGET study)
- PCF sponsors a network of 13 VA medical centers through its first-of-its-kind partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs. This Network offers a range of clinical trials providing state-of-the-art precision oncology care for Veterans and is working to coordinate tumor biomarker testing and genetic testing for inherited cancer risk for all Veterans with metastatic prostate cancer.
- In 2021, PCF sees opportunities related to education and decision-support tools both in the patient and provider community within the VA as we concurrently work with CTTWG and VA to synergize around consistent terminology.

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- As prostate cancer oncology becomes progressively more personalized, with biomarker-informed treatments, communicating the nuances of these tests may become more complicated.
- Ensure that all stakeholders are using the same language

# Use Case: Prostate Cancer

- While PCF's current initiatives may not (yet) fully incorporate CTTWG-recommended terms, they are valuable in advancing shared goals of increasing awareness of and access to biomarker & genetic testing.
- An ongoing need in prostate cancer is getting clinicians & other stakeholders to use these terms.
  - For provider audience, consider a table/graphic building off the white paper: start with our baseline terms but include the nuances of various terms such as precision medicine, targeted therapy, somatic testing, germline testing, etc. to achieve common language
- Gap: understanding the effectiveness of updates to our patient-facing materials. PCF may consider implementing a survey question.