Two Decades of Cancer Research Progress

Major Advances in Medical Oncology and Our Path Forward

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Summary

Cancer Care: 1990s

A
Transformative
20 Years

Our Path Forward



Snapshot:

Cancer Care 20 Years Ago

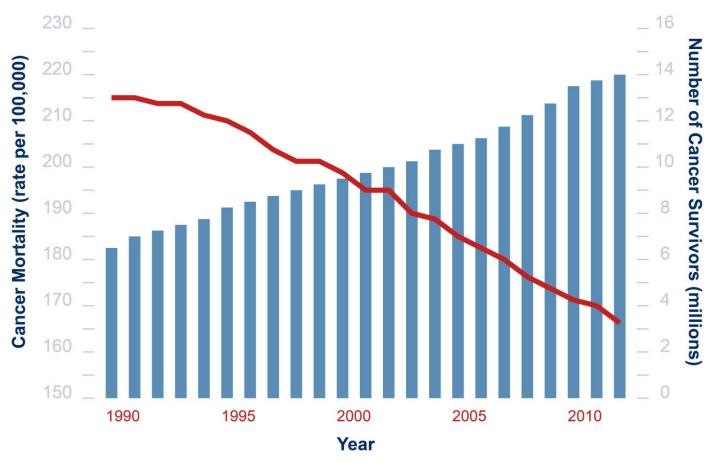
- Cancer treated primarily based on histology, location and size; few biomarkers
- Roughly 200 fewer treatment options than today
- Three basic treatment modalities
- Limited supportive care options



Since the 1990s:

Mortality Down, Survivorship Up

In the United States...



Sources: US Mortality Files, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. DeSantis C, Chunchieh L, Mariotto AB, et al. (2014). Cancer Treatment and Survivorship Statistics, 2014. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians.





Since the 1990s:

Progress by Many Measures

Treatment

- New therapies
- Imaging, radiation oncology and surgery advances
- Precision medicine
- Immunotherapy

Prevention

- Interventions for infectionrelated cancers
- Cancer susceptibility genes
- Drug and surgical risk reduction strategies

Quality of Life

- Better toxicity management
- Less intensive therapies
- Palliative care integration

Survivorship

- Growing research area
- Late effects identified
- Surveillance strategies established



Top 5 Advances in Modern Oncology*

- 1965: Chemotherapy Cures Advanced Hodgkin Lymphoma
- 2006: Vaccine Approved to Prevent Cervical Cancer
- 2001: Targeted Drug Transforms Treatment of CML
- 1977: Chemotherapy Cures Advanced Testicular Cancer
- 1991 Powerful Anti-Nausea Drugs Control Major Side Effect of Cancer Treatment



A Transformative 20 Years









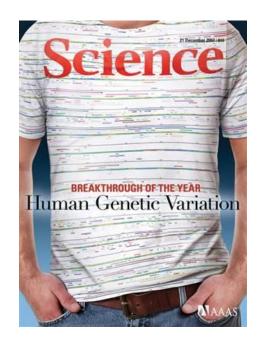




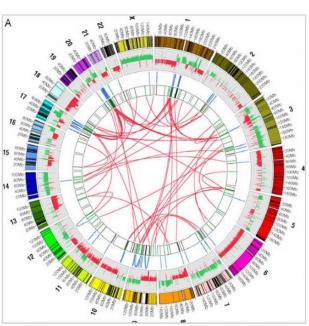








Germline Variation



Somatic Mutation

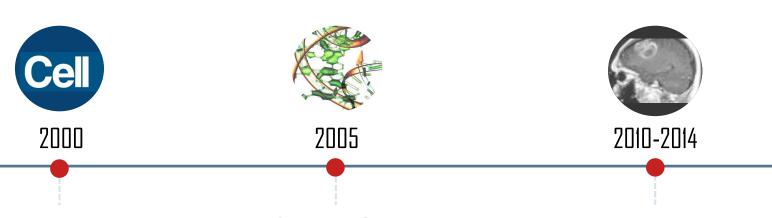


Personalized Care



O Cancer Genomics

- Advent of the "precision medicine" era
- But cancer's biology is far more complex than we had imagined



Hallmarks of Cancer published

The Cancer Genome
Atlas (TCGA)
launches

Genetic subtypes of glioblastoma, gastric and other cancers identified via TCGA research

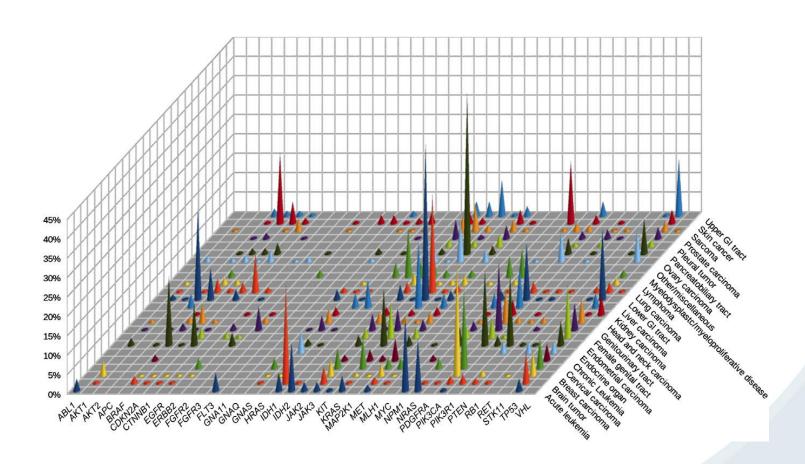






Cancer Genomics

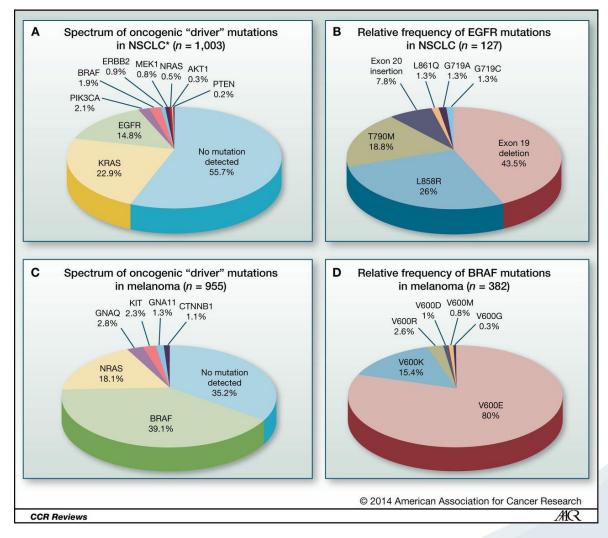
Genomic Landscape of 5,000 Human Cancers







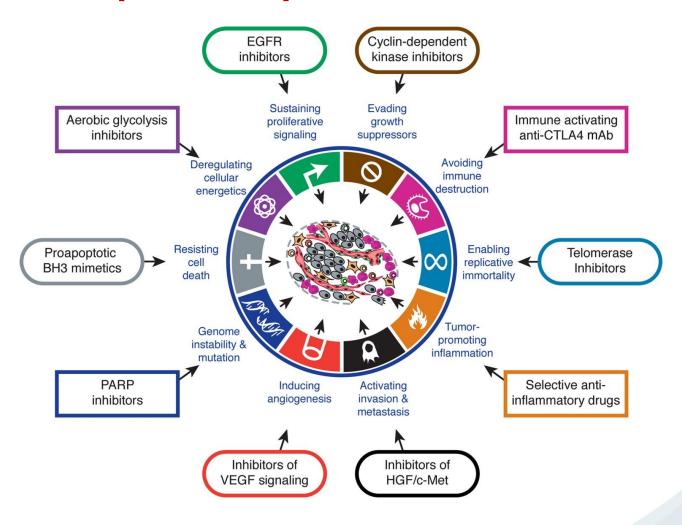
Common Cancers Now Collections of Rare Cancers





Hallmarks of Cancer:

Therapeutic Implications









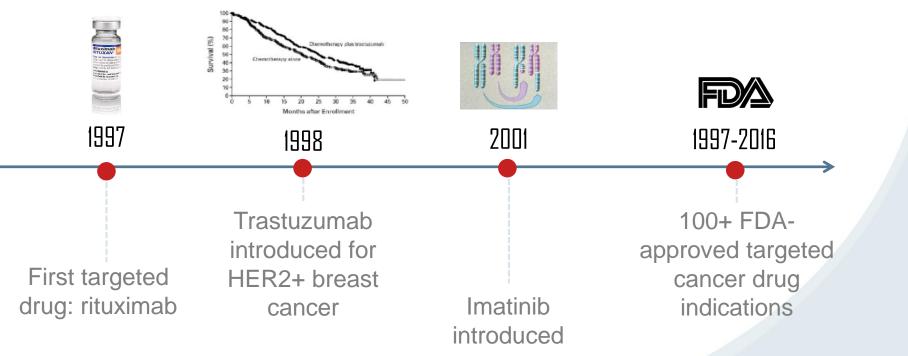
The Rise of Targeted Therapy





Precision Medicine

- Cancers classified by molecular abnormalities and site of origin
- Exceptional success when treatment is matched to a driver mutation

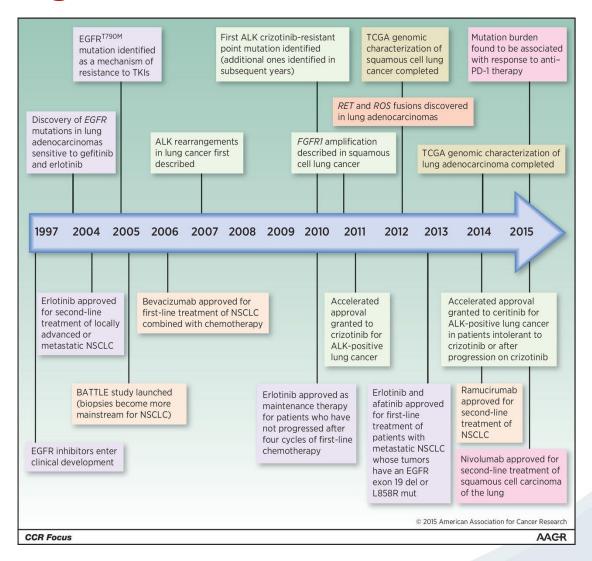








Timeline of Selected Major Discoveries in Lung Cancer Treatment





Precision Medicine

But precision medicine has brought new complexity – and challenges

.

Photographs were taken:

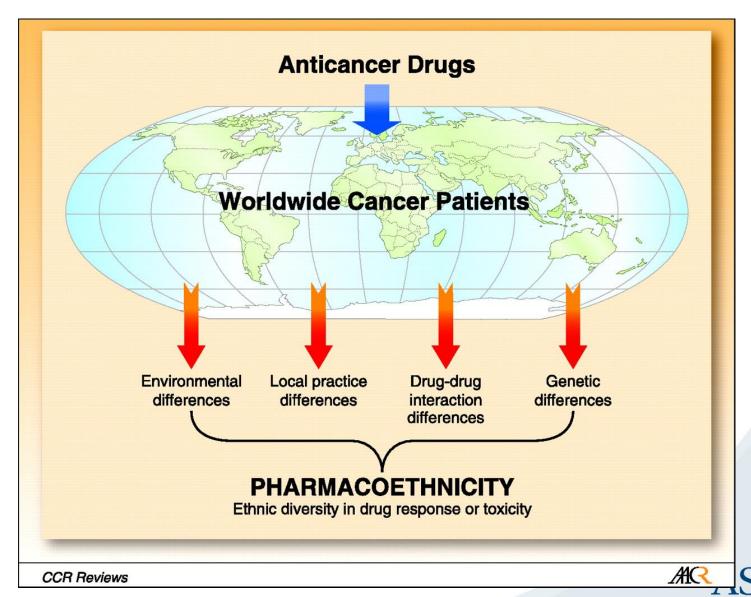
- A. Before initiation of vemurafenib
- B. After 15 weeks of therapy with vemurafenib
- C. At relapse, after 23 weeks of therapy.







Ethnic Diversity in Drug Effects

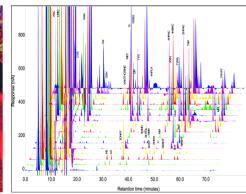




Precision Medicine:

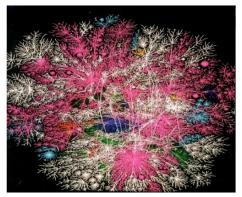
Implementing Personalized Cancer Care

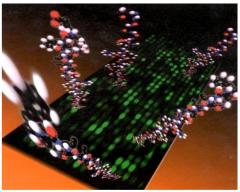


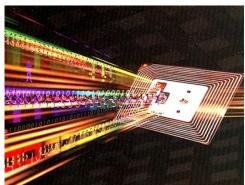














Biospecimens and Molecular Pathway Analysis

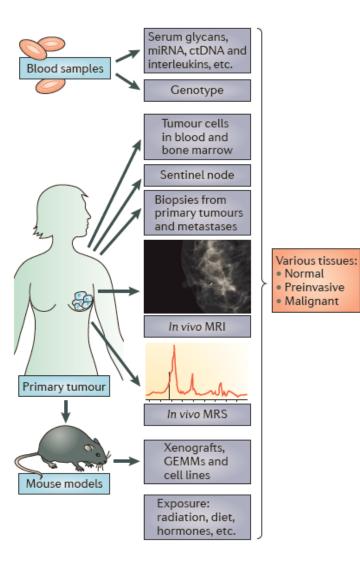
Biomarker Validation and Multiplex Assays

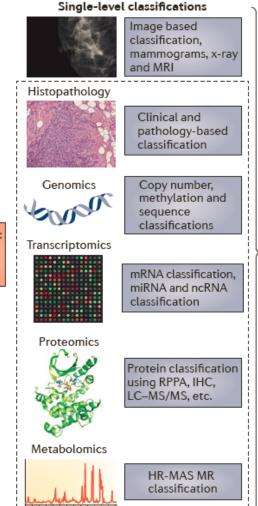
Instrumentation and Informatics

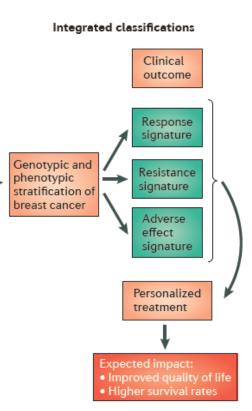
Clinical Decision
Support
and Patient
Monitoring



Precision Medicine: Systems Biology of Cancer









Chemotherapy Advances

- Advances in both common and rare cancers
- Smarter, more refined approaches
- Increasing and decreasing treatment aggressiveness to maximize benefit











AVBD replaces
MOPP for pediatric
Hodgkin lymphoma

Biomarker tests identify patients for adjuvant CT

Long-term mortality halved for pediatric cancer survivors

Adjuvant CT for lung, pancreatic cancer Cancer Progress. Net

Chemo dosing halved for low-risk neuroblastoma





Cancer Detection and Staging

- Diagnosis at earlier stage
- Clearer picture of disease spread
- Helps patients get optimal treatment
- Permits more limited, minimally invasive surgical techniques

- Digital mammograms
- PET scanning
- Low-dose CT
- Enhanced MRI technologies



Response Assessment

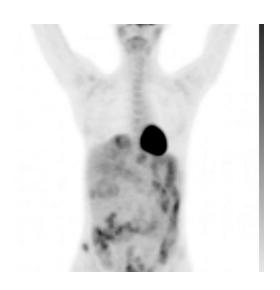
 Informs treatment continuation or discontinuation



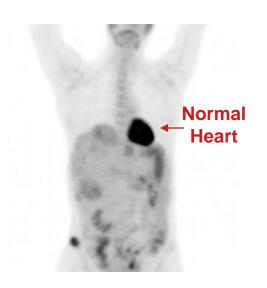




Baseline:
GIST resistant
to Imatinib



After 1 week of Sunitinib Therapy

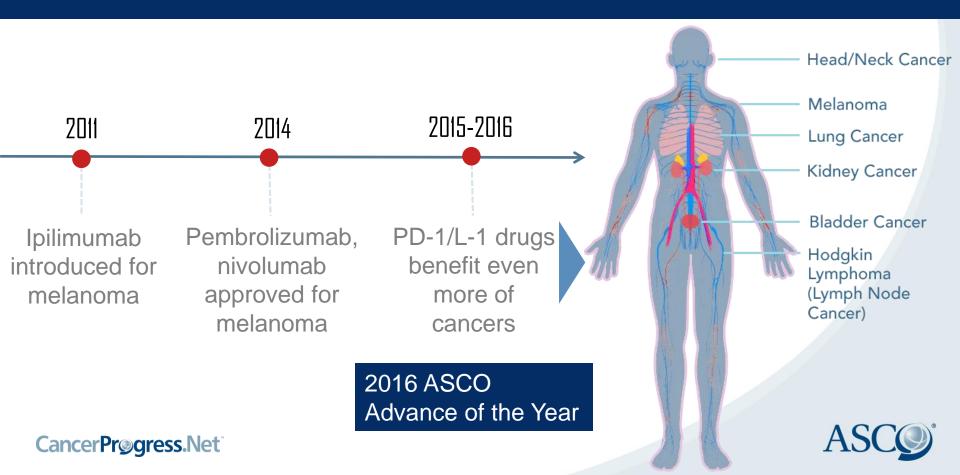


After 2 months of Sunitinib Therapy





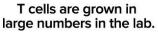
- Long-term disease control against recalcitrant cancers
- Game-changing discoveries more coming





Rise of Immunotherapy

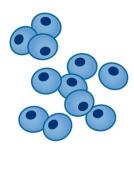
T cells are genetically reprogrammed to find and attack cancer cells.

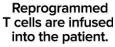






T cells are collected from the patient's blood.







On the Horizon:

- CART-cell therapy
- Customized vaccines





% of Cancers Caused By Infectious Diseases

4% 7% 16% 33%

North America



Europe



Global



Sub-Saharan Africa





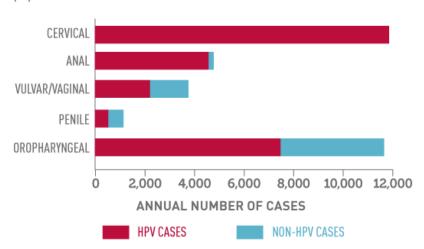


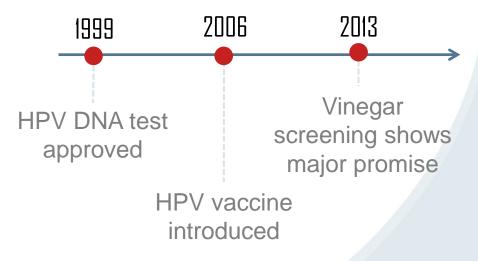
New innovations hold major potential

- Screening tools for high- and low-resource settings
- Tailored treatments
- Vaccines

PROPORTION OF CANCERS CAUSED BY HPV IN THE UNITED STATES

HPV infection causes virtually all cases of cervical cancer and a substantial proportion of several other cancers.



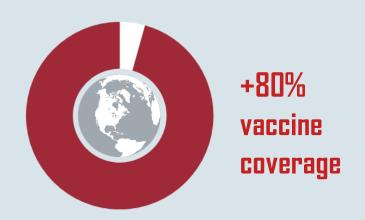








Infection-Related Cancers: Hepatitis



Hepatitis B

Climbing global vaccination rates are reducing liver cancers



Hepatitis C

Recent breakthrough curative therapies will further reduce liver cancers





Supportive and Palliative Care

- New therapies greatly reduce treatment side effects
- Shift in approach and philosophy QOL is a central focus of oncologists' work











Expanding Field of Survivorship

- New field of research and care
- Survivors face persistent, diverse challenges

Cardiac Health

Psycho-social Needs

Obesity

Sexual Health

Surveillance

Long-term Healthcare Costs

Disparities

Oncologist-PCP Coordination



The Path Forward

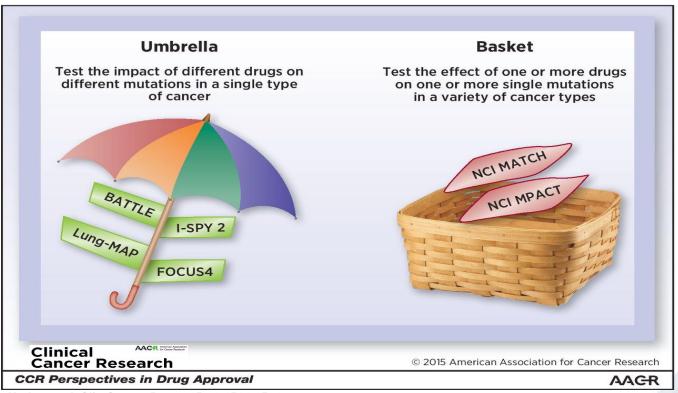
1.

Tackle complexity of cancer head on, in smarter ways

- More basic research
- Smarter clinical trials
- Increase population diversity in research
- More efficient biomarker validation



New Clinical Trial Designs



Herbst et al. Clin Cancer Res 2015;21:1514-1524



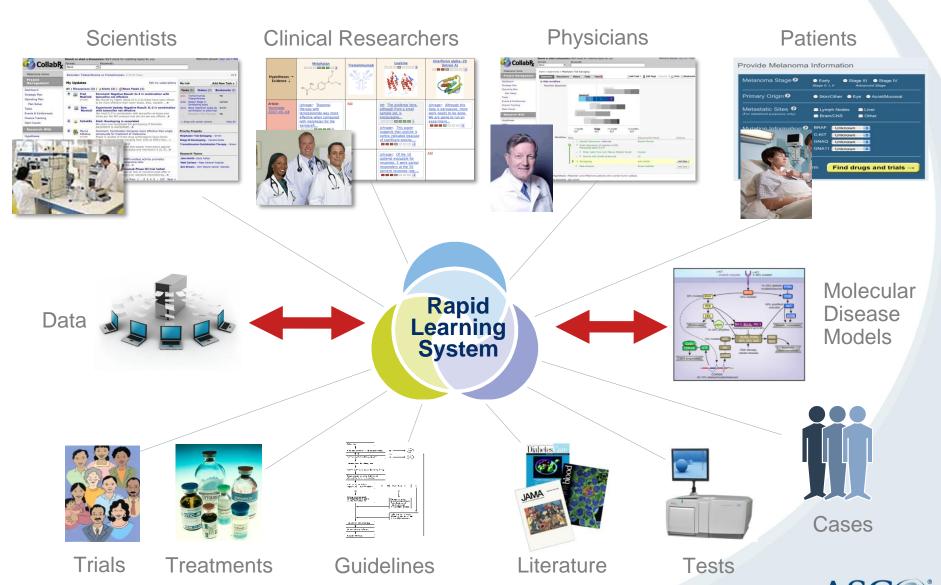
2.

Leverage health IT to realize unseen opportunities

- Enormous possibilities with advanced health information technology
- Learn from every patient –
 not just clinical trials patients
- Support oncologists' decision-making
- Quality improvement and assessment



Aggregating Information





3.

Expand both knowledge and means to access high-quality care

- Huge variations in developed countries
- Basic tools often out of reach in developing countries
- Major gaps in oncologist workforce
- Cost an issue everywhere



4.

Keep focus on needs of whole patient

- Patient-reported outcomes
- Palliative care
- Survivorship



Keep pressing forward...

Imagine, where will we be in another 20 years?

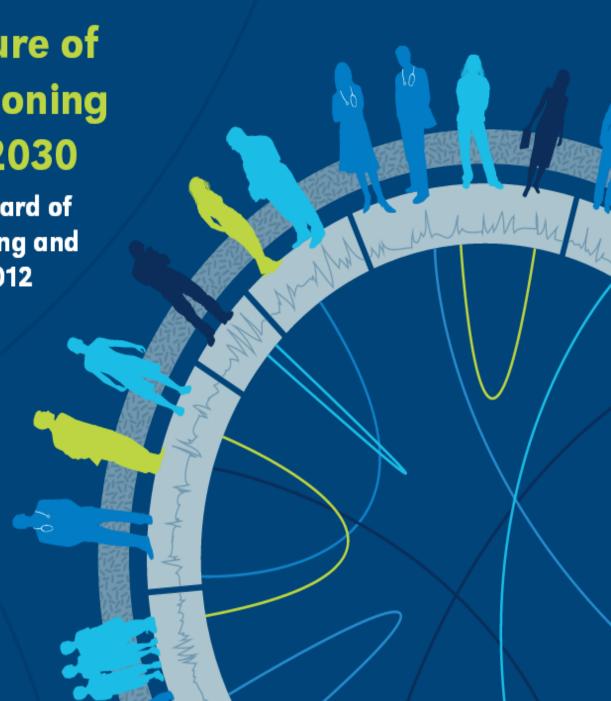
Shaping the Future of Oncology: Envisioning Cancer Care in 2030

Outcomes of the ASCO Board of Directors Strategic Planning and Visioning Process, 2011-2012



American Society of Clinical Oncology

Making a world of difference in cancer care

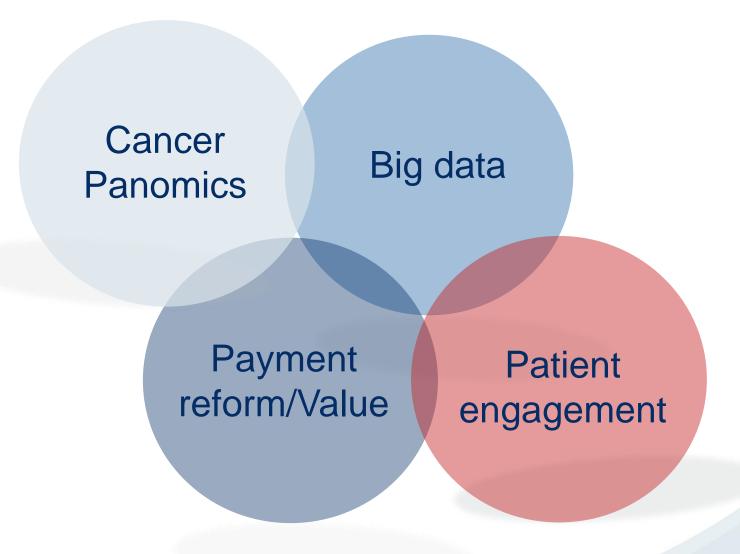


The Three Revolutions

Cancer Big data **Panomics Payment** reform/Value



There is Likely a Fourth





Progress Depends on Collaboration





Progress Depends on Collaboration

"To go fast, go alone.

To go far, go together."

--African Proverb



