

HEALTH TUESDAY:

CANCER
– FROM GROUND-BREAKING
RESEARCH TO NOVEL CARE

27.1.2021

*Uptake of new research and
technologies in cancer care*

Ilpo Tolonen, CEO

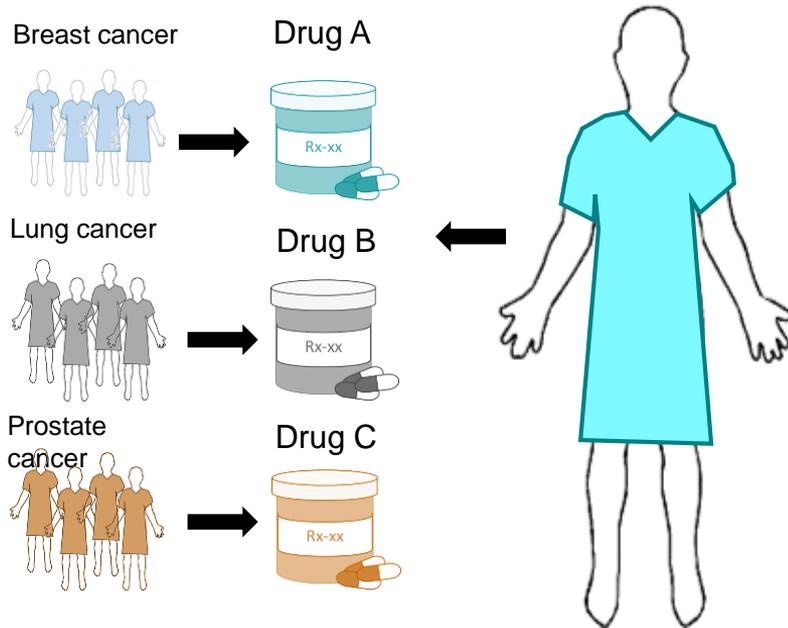
**Docrates Cancer Center
Helsinki**



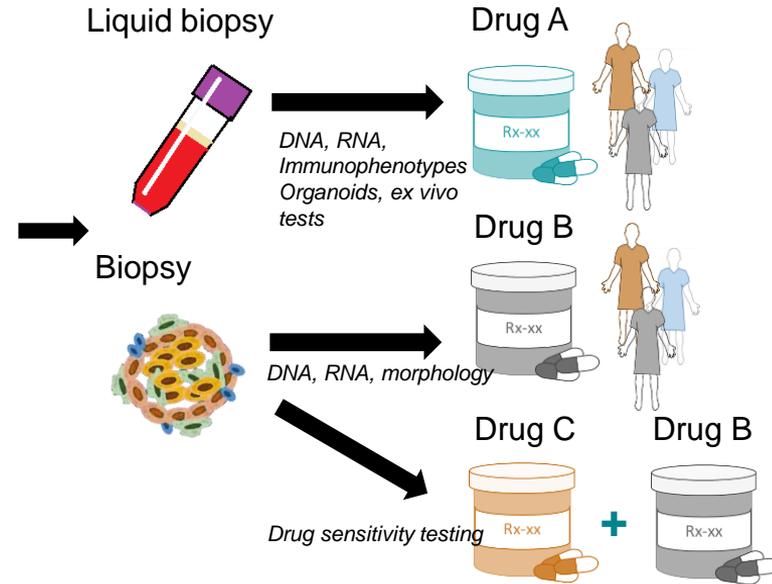
Cancer classification and treatment by involved organ

Cancer biology driven treatment

Standard cancer care



Precision oncology



Treatment is expensive and causes side effects – non-optimal treatments should be avoided.

Cancer treatment strategies



Examples of adapting new research findings and technologies in cancer care

1. Diagnostic techniques for higher sensitivity and specificity in cancer staging: **help deciding the right overall treatment strategy**
2. Predictive biomarkers: **choosing the right medication for the right patient**
3. Artificial intelligence and machine learning: **reduce errors and facilitate workflow**
4. Fast-track new cancer drugs: **generate trial hypotheses** with ex vivo assays and **validate** them **in clinical trials**

1: PET-imaging with new tracers reveals cancer with improved accuracy



Traditional
scintigraphy

PET
significantly
more sensitive
than bone
scintigraphy

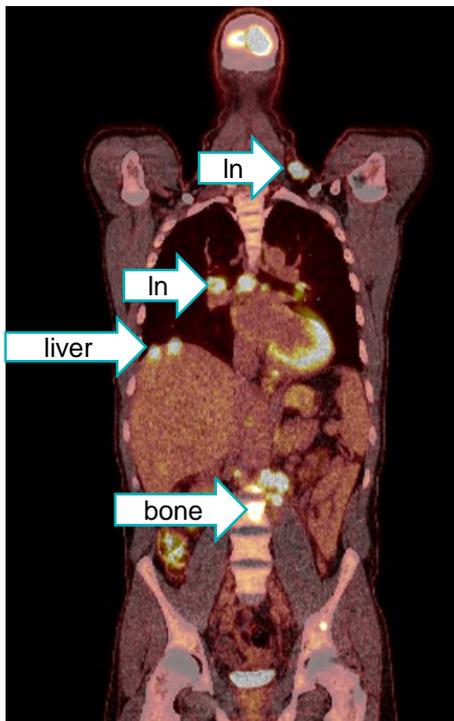
The same
patient in both
images



PET-CT

2. Liquid biopsy – predictive biomarker based on molecular profiling for disease burden evaluation

PET-CT



ctDNA in blood

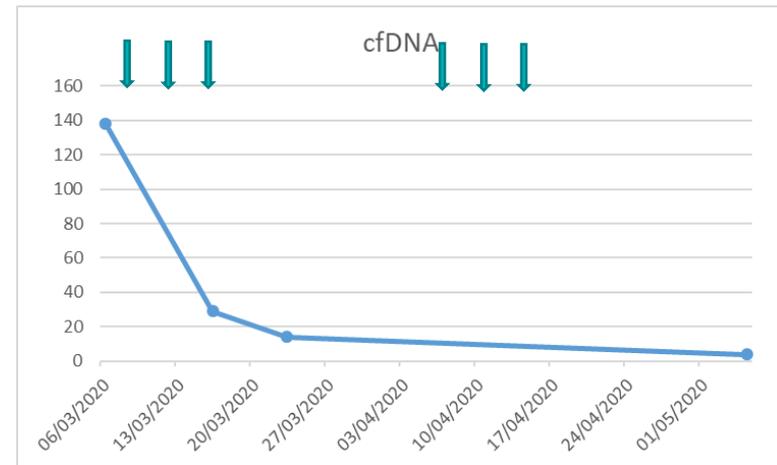
- Metabolically active metastases shed ctDNA in blood
- Liquid biopsy can be used to measure total disease burden, detect currently prevalent clones
- Useful for
 - Diagnostic purposes
 - Rapid response evaluation
- Minimally invasive, can be repeated often

In= lymph node metastasis

2. Liquid biopsies have been routinely used at Docrates

- Diagnostic use:
 - Identify targetable genetic alterations
- Early response evaluation:
 - Signs of treatment response

cfDNA:n in blood after chemotherapy. Longitudinal measurements in metastatic breast cancer



295 liquid biopsy tests in 2020

Liquid biopsy can indicate treatment response within a week after treatment

3. Utilizing artificial intelligence in radiotherapy planning

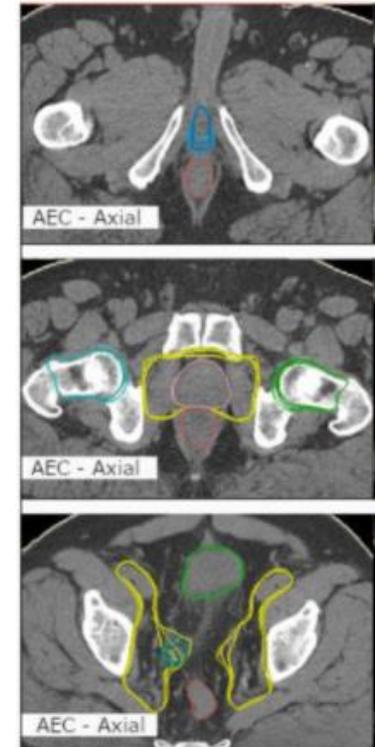


Article

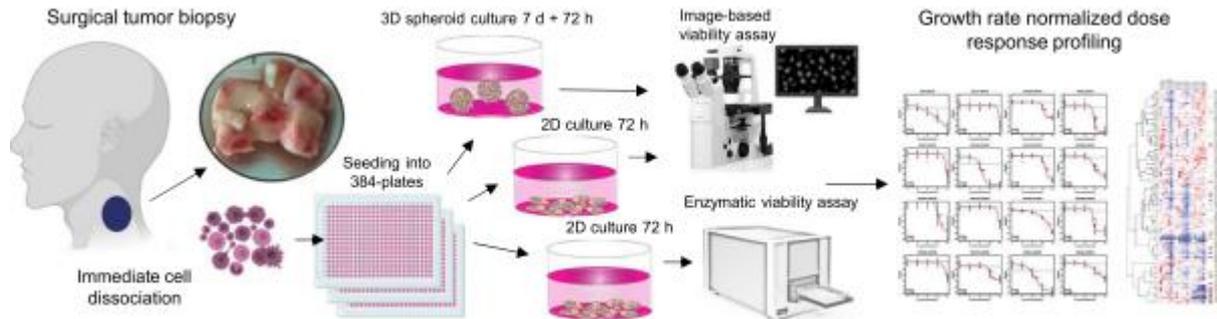
A Deep Learning-Based Automated CT Segmentation of Prostate Cancer Anatomy for Radiation Therapy Planning-A Retrospective Multicenter Study

Timo Kiljunen ^{1,*}, Saad Akram ², Jarkko Niemelä ², Eliisa Löyttyniemi ³, Jan Seppälä ⁴, Janne Heikkilä ⁴, Kristiina Vuolukka ⁴, Okko-Sakari Kääriäinen ⁴, Vesa-Pekka Heikkilä ^{5,6}, Kaisa Lehtiö ⁵, Juha Nikkinen ^{5,6}, Eduard Gershkevitch ⁷, Anni Borkvel ⁷, Merve Adamson ⁷, Daniil Zolotuhhin ⁷, Kati Kolk ⁷, Eric Pei Ping Pang ⁸, Jeffrey Kit Loong Tuan ^{8,9}, Zubin Master ⁸, Melvin Lee Kiang Chua ^{8,9,10}, Timo Joensuu ¹, Juha Kononen ¹, Mikko Myllykangas ¹, Maigo Riener ¹, Miia Mokka ¹¹ and Jani Keyriläinen ^{11,12}

Received: 23 September 2020; Accepted: 13 November 2020; Published: 17 November 2020



4. Ex vivo drug sensitivity and resistance testing for rare and hard-to-treat cancer cases



Using tumor derived live cancer cells and organoids as a model for cancer

ANTICANCER RESEARCH 39: 5867-5877 (2019)
doi:10.21873/anticancer.13791

Clonal Evolution of MEK/MAPK Pathway Activating Mutations in a Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Case

KAISA I. LEHTOMAKI^{1,2}, LAURA I. LAHTINEN³, NINA RINTANEN³, TEIJO KUOPIO³, IVANA KHOLOVA^{1,4}, RAMI MAKELA⁵, JUHA K. RANTALA^{5,6}, PIRKKO-LIISA KELLOKUMPU-LEHTINEN^{1,2} and JUHA KONONEN^{3,7}



Neoplasia
Volume 22, Issue 9, September 2020, Pages 390-398



Ex vivo assessment of targeted therapies in a rare metastatic epithelial–myoepithelial carcinoma

Rami Mäkelä¹, Antti Arjonen², Aldwin Suryo Rahmanto³, Ville Härämä⁴, Janne Lehtis⁵, Teijo Kuopio⁶, Thomas Helleddy⁷, Olli Sangfelt⁸, Juha Kononen⁹, Juha K. Rantala⁹

Mäkelä et al. *BMC Cancer* (2020) 20:590
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-020-07092-w>

BMC Cancer

RESEARCH ARTICLE

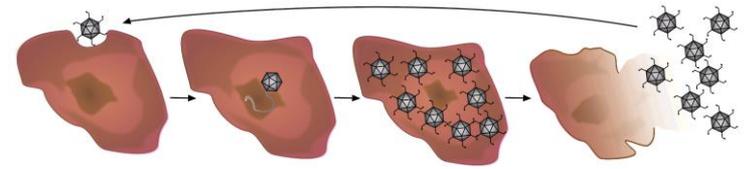
Open Access

Ex vivo modelling of drug efficacy in a rare metastatic urachal carcinoma

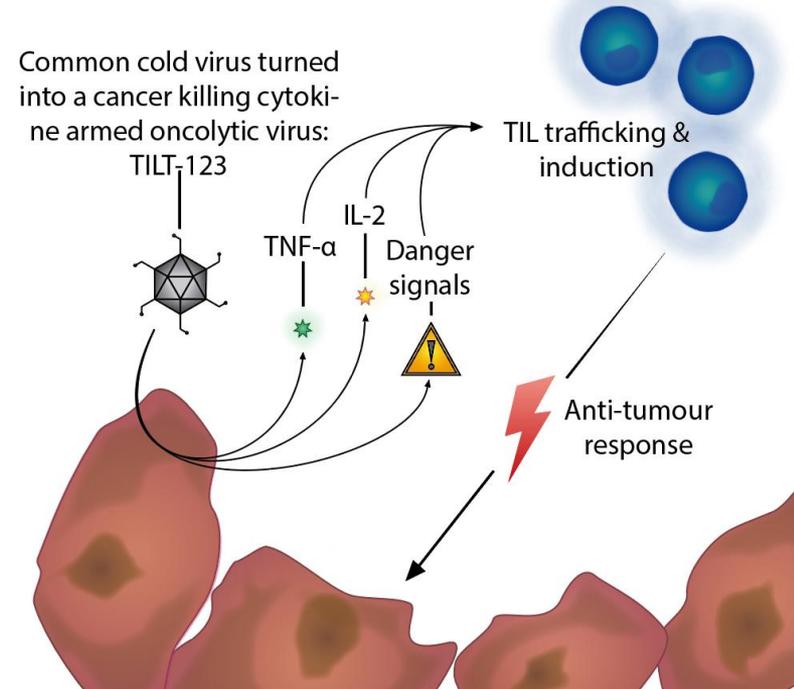
Rami Mäkelä¹, Antti Arjonen^{1,2}, Ville Härämä^{1,3}, Nina Rintanen⁴, Lauri Paasonen⁵, Tobias Paprotka⁶, Kerstin Rönisch⁶, Teijo Kuopio⁷, Juha Kononen^{1,7} and Juha K. Rantala^{1,7}



- Oncolytic viruses replicate selectively in cancer cells resulting in anti-tumor immunity
- TILT technology is based on observations made in treatment of cancer patients with oncolytic viruses
- TILT-123 is an armed oncolytic virus making T cells attack solid tumors
- TILT-123 exhibits 100% cure in preclinical models
- Ongoing international clinical collaborations with pharma/biotech (Merck-KGaA/Pfizer, Biotheus).
- Two Phase-I trials open in Europe with TILT-123, additional studies starting imminently



The therapeutic agent replicates and lyses cancer cells



Additionally, the treatment triggers immune-mediated anti-tumour effects

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