A review of all patients treated in a single center in Australia resulted in clinical and survival benefits in over 52% of heavily pretreated patients.2

A pilot study has shown that comprehensive molecular profiling can be used to find molecular targets in cytotoxic chemotherapies that were readily accessible. Sequencing was attempted in 58 patients. At a median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit and 99% (67/68) had at least one treatment with associated with potential lack of benefit.

The median 10 treatments across 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Feasibility of CMI Testing

Average age = 59.6 yo (median 60 yo, range 24-81)

Demographics

Results: A median of 10 treatments in 5 different classes associated with potential benefit and 14 treatments were associated with associated with potential lack of benefit. 80% of treatments associated with potential benefit were chemotherapy. The report confirmed the role of molecular profiling in a clinical practice setting.5

A median of 10 treatments in 5 different classes were associated with potential benefit and 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Study Highlights – Responses to Off-Label Trastuzumab Use

Three patients treated with off-label trastuzumab based on HER2 protein overexpression responded respectively.

Conclusions: Implementation of broad tumor profiling is feasible in routine practice with results provided in a median 2 months, even for patients that did not match with available targeted agents.

The median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Study Highlights – Responses to Off-Label Trastuzumab Use

Three patients treated with off-label trastuzumab based on HER2 protein overexpression responded respectively.

Conclusions: Implementation of broad tumor profiling is feasible in routine practice with results provided in a median 2 months, even for patients that did not match with available targeted agents.

The median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Three patients treated with off-label trastuzumab based on HER2 protein overexpression responded respectively.

Conclusions: Implementation of broad tumor profiling is feasible in routine practice with results provided in a median 2 months, even for patients that did not match with available targeted agents.

The median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Study Highlights – Responses to Off-Label Trastuzumab Use

Three patients treated with off-label trastuzumab based on HER2 protein overexpression responded respectively.

Conclusions: Implementation of broad tumor profiling is feasible in routine practice with results provided in a median 2 months, even for patients that did not match with available targeted agents.

The median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Study Highlights – Responses to Off-Label Trastuzumab Use

Three patients treated with off-label trastuzumab based on HER2 protein overexpression responded respectively.

Conclusions: Implementation of broad tumor profiling is feasible in routine practice with results provided in a median 2 months, even for patients that did not match with available targeted agents.

The median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.

Study Highlights – Responses to Off-Label Trastuzumab Use

Three patients treated with off-label trastuzumab based on HER2 protein overexpression responded respectively.

Conclusions: Implementation of broad tumor profiling is feasible in routine practice with results provided in a median 2 months, even for patients that did not match with available targeted agents.

The median 10 treatments in 5 drug classes were associated with associated with potential benefit while a median 14 drugs in 5 drug classes were associated with potential benefit.

The report provided actionable information in all cases. 96% of patients (65/68) had at least one treatment associated with potential benefit while a median 14 treatments were associated with potential lack of benefit.

Conclusions: The results of this evaluation show that broad tumour profiling can be implemented in routine clinical practice and is feasible, which can aid in selection of treatment in difficult cases. Most of the treatments used were cytotoxic chemotherapy. Further prospective evaluation of the approach is needed.