

Vanderbilt CVC 06-30-2020



Pierre Massion



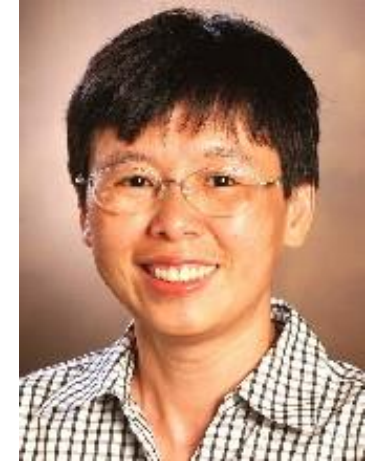
Eric Grogan



Steve Deppen



Melinda Aldrich



Heidi Chen



Sanja Antic



Rosana Eisenberg



Bennett Landman



Kim Sandler



Gary Smith



Chirayu_Shah

1. Personalized lung cancer screening in the underserved— Melinda Aldrich, Pierre Massion

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

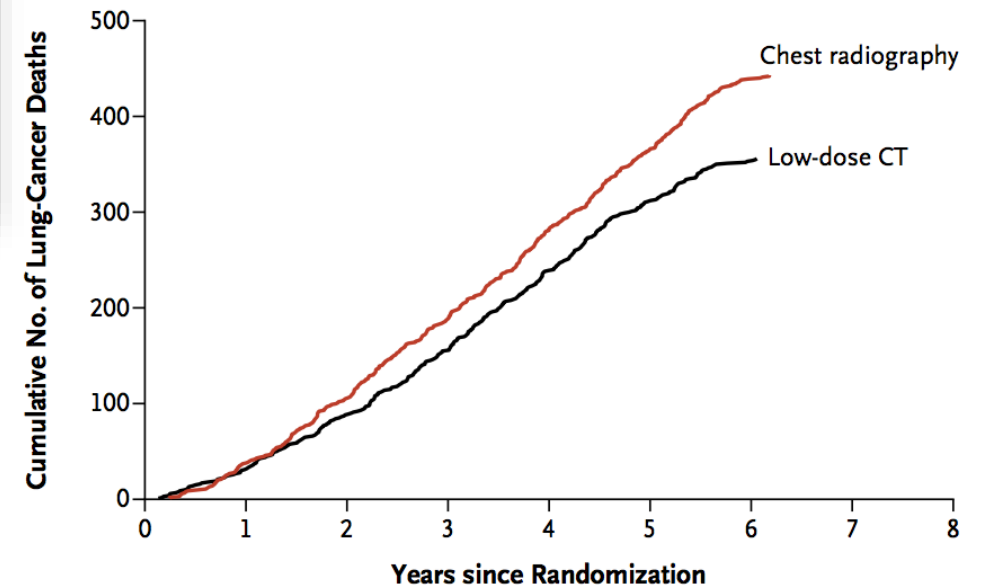
AUGUST 4, 2011

VOL. 365 NO. 5

Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Low-Dose Computed Tomographic Screening

The National Lung Screening Trial Research Team*

B Death from Lung Cancer



Goals

1. To develop a high-risk **cohort**
2. To **validate** risk and diagnostic molecular **biomarkers** for lung cancer
3. To determine whether a **surveillance** program may lead to early diagnosis of lung cancer and improved outcomes
4. To develop an **archive** of biospecimens from at risk individuals and those with lung cancer for correlative studies within the EDRN

VANDERBILT-INGRAM CANCER CENTER



**Nashville
Lung Cancer
Screening Trial**

For more information, contact us at:
(800) 811-8480

VANDERBILT-INGRAM CANCER CENTER

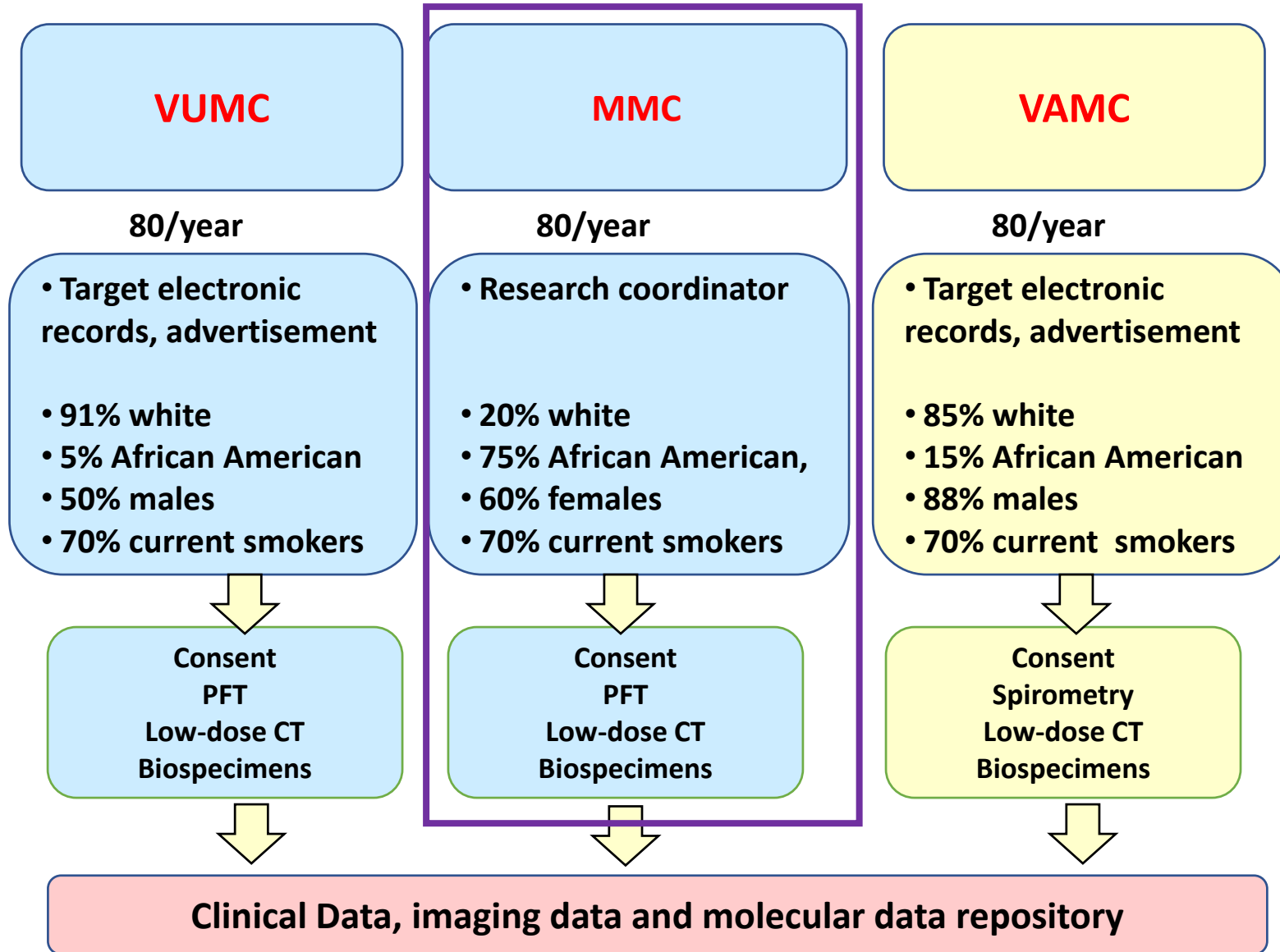
Date of IRB Approval: 03/27/2019

Institutional Review Board

Eligibility Criteria

- **Inclusion** criteria:
 - 55-80 years of age
 - Current smoker or former smoker (quit < 15 years)
 - 30 pack-year smoking history
- **Exclusion** criteria:
 - Diagnosis/treatment for lung cancer in prior 2 years
 - History of head/neck or esophageal cancer in the last year
 - Inability to provide informed consent

Populations and study sites



Recruitment

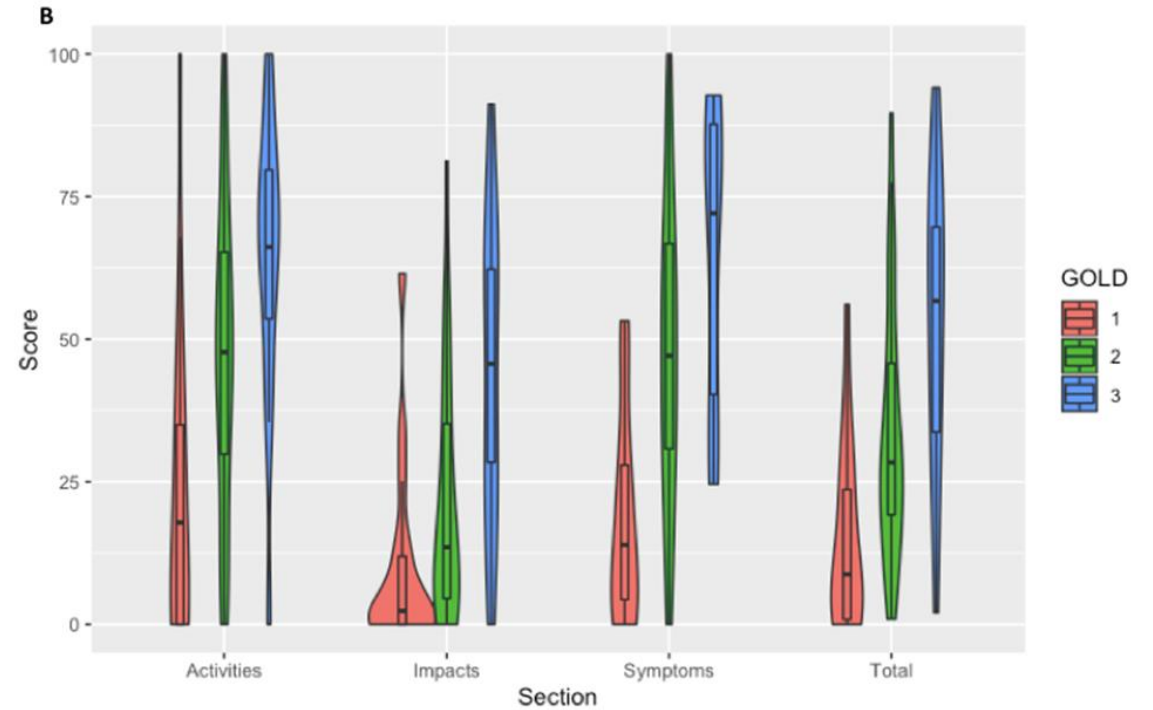
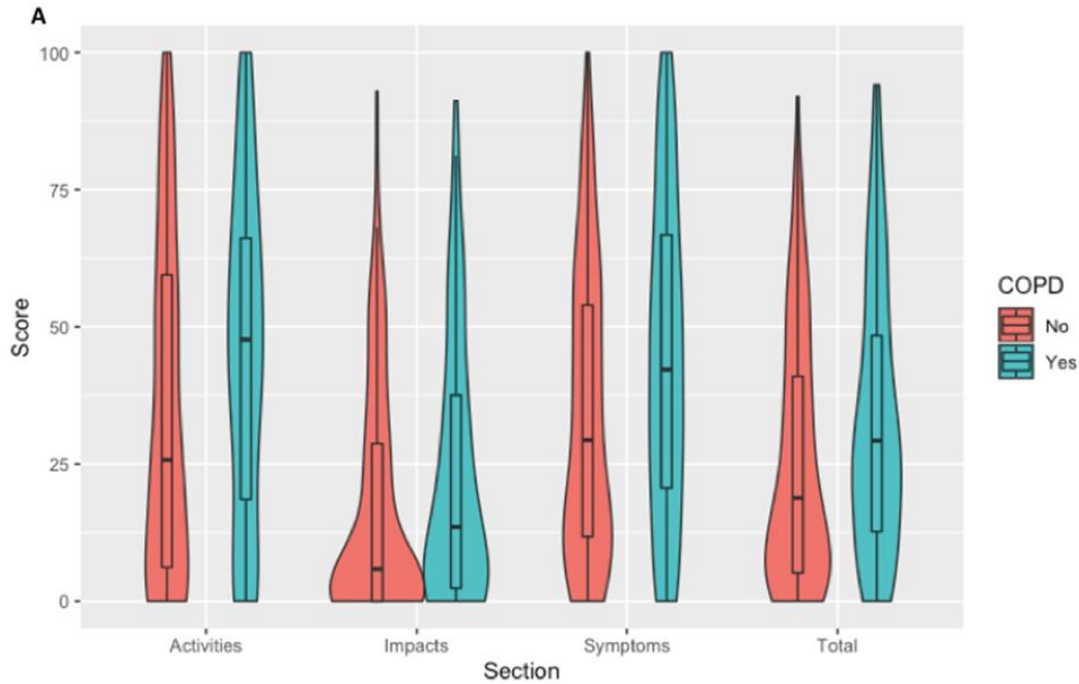


Demographic characteristics

Characteristics of consented patients, N=44	
Characteristic	N (%)
Mean age (SD), years	61.8 (5.3)
Sex	
Male	29 (66)
Female	15 (34)
Race	
Black	6 (14)
White	34 (77)
Other	4 (9)
Smoking history	
Former smoker	10 (23)
Current smoker	34 (77)

Sample collection, June 2020	
Sample type	N
Sputum	48
Nasal brushings	50
Buccal	51
Urine	51
Serum	52
Plasma	98
Cell-free plasma RNA	52

St. George Respiratory Questionnaire

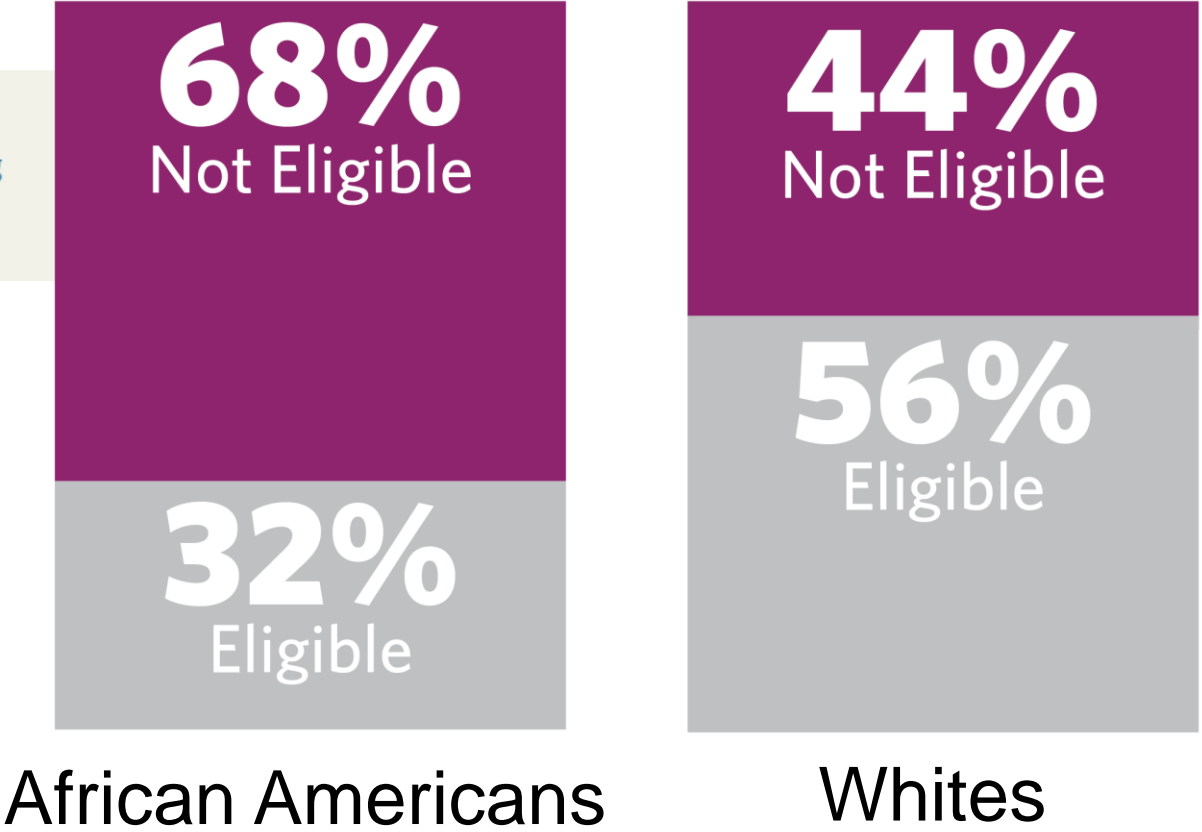


JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

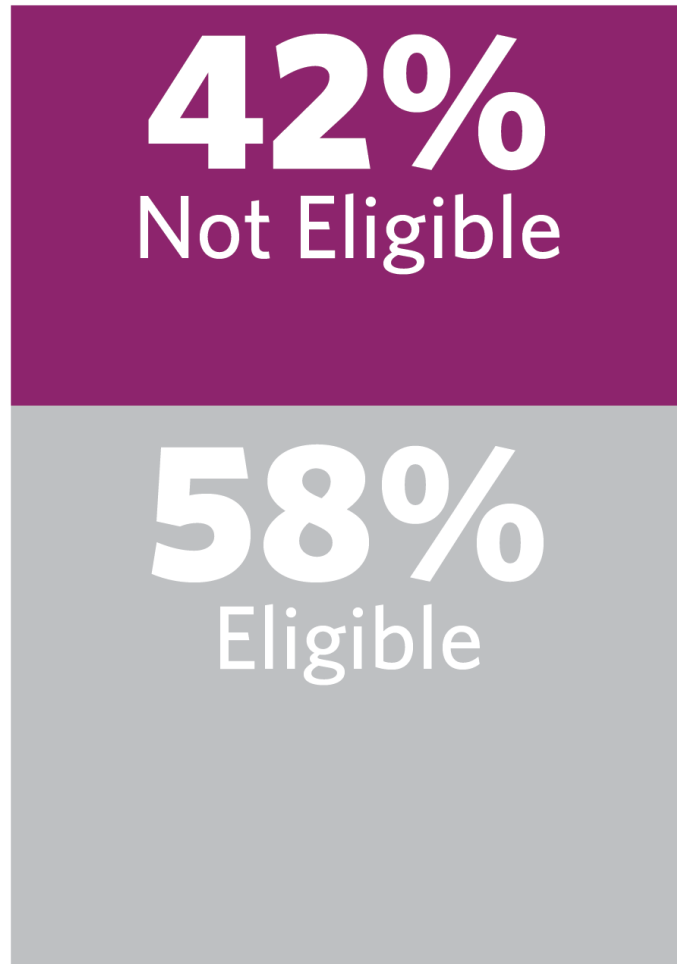
Evaluation of USPSTF Lung Cancer Screening Guidelines Among African American Adult Smokers

Melinda C. Aldrich, PhD; Sarah F. Mercaldo, PhD; Kim L. Sandler, MD; William J. Blot, PhD;
Eric L. Grogan, MD; Jeffrey D. Blume, PhD

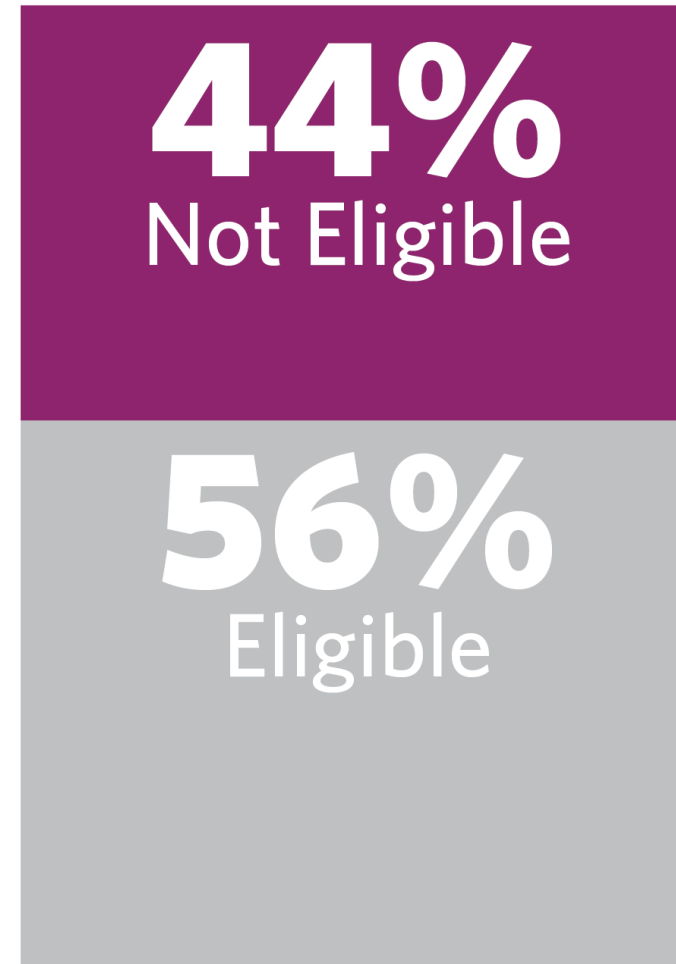
IMPORTANCE The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends low-dose computed tomography screening for lung cancer. However, USPSTF screening guidelines were derived from a study population including only 4% African American smokers, and racial differences in smoking patterns were not considered.



Revised Guidelines Reduces Eligibility Disparities (Lower Smoking History & Age Criteria)



African Americans



Whites

Where do we go next?

Address Barriers to LC Screening to Achieve Equity:

- Current eligibility guidelines exclude certain populations
- Lack of awareness
- Cost concerns
- Skeptical of evidence
- Perception, fear, stigma
- Geographic access
- Shared decision making



2. Management of Indeterminate pulmonary nodules. Steve Deppen Eric Grogan



Lung Atlas: Aid for Thoracic Diseases Diagnosis



Figure 1: Grayscale Atlas

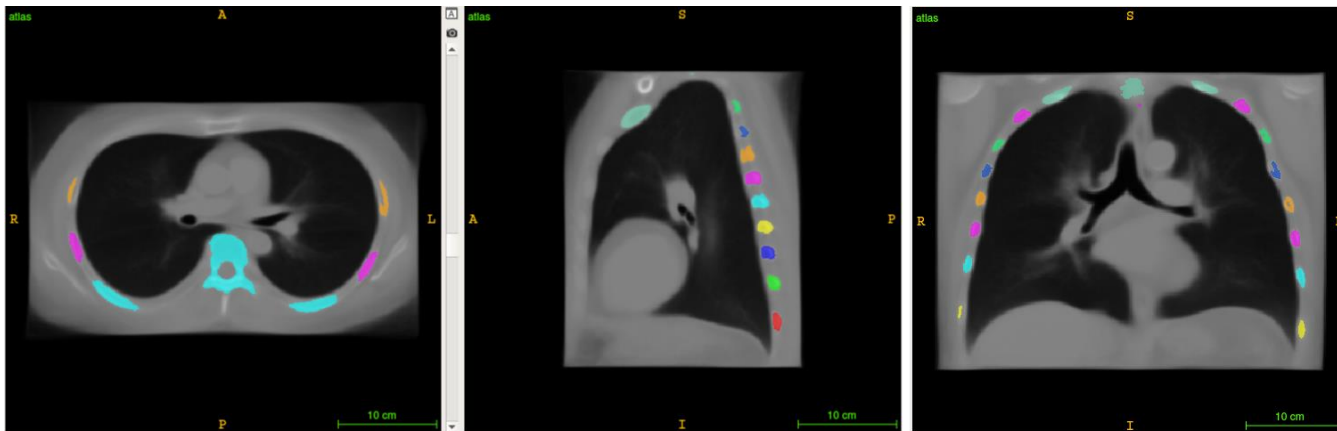


Figure 3: Grayscale Atlas with Rib Identification

Added Rib and Vertebral identification as quality of life improvement for radiologist readers (ease of report embedding)

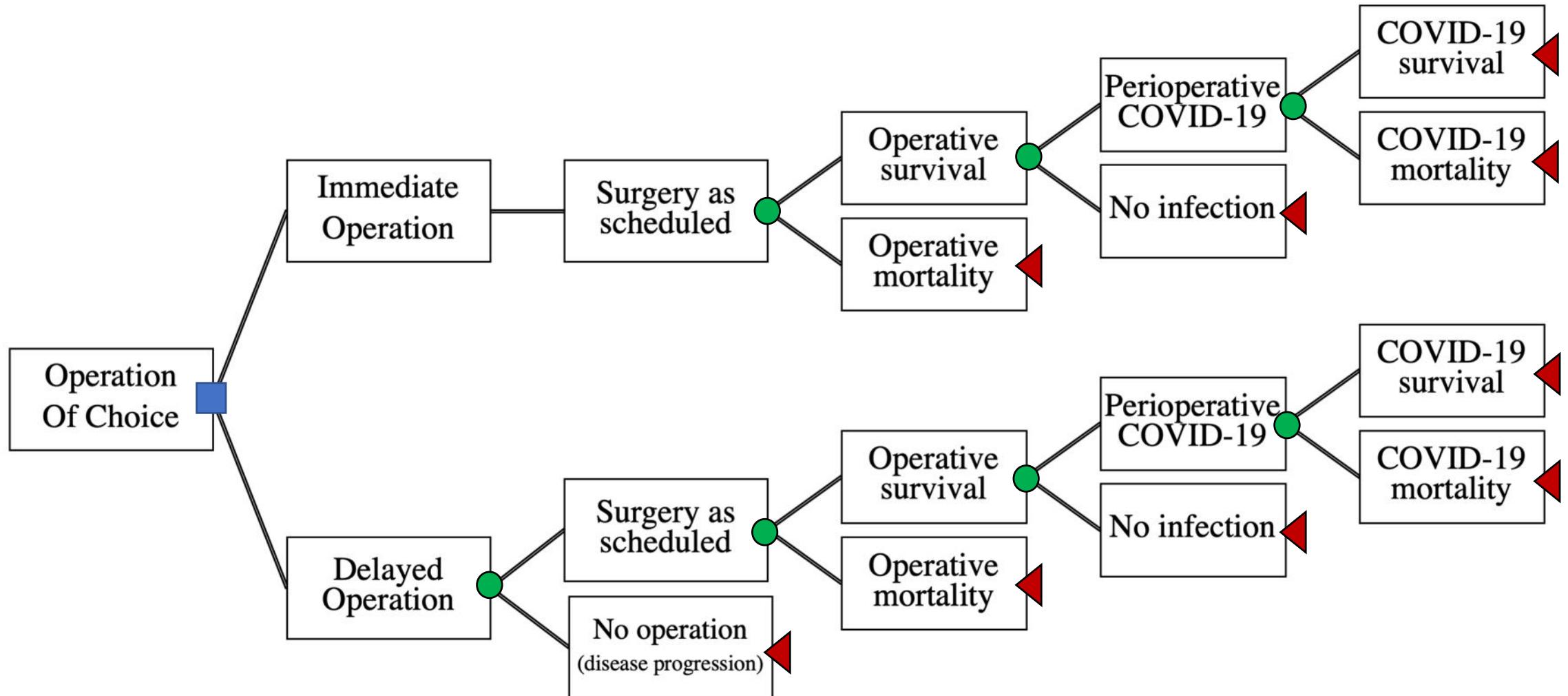
Multi-site validation of EIA histoplasmosis results

Test characteristics of histoplasma EIA

	IgG+				IgM+				IgG+ & IgM+			
	VUMC 1	VUMC 2	UPMC	Cinci	VUMC 1	VUMC 2	UPMC	Cinci	VUMC 1	VUMC 2	UPMC	Cinci
Positive tests	28	25	6	16	9	8	4	3	6	6	0	1
Sens	39%	32%	9%	54%	13%	11%	4%	8%	12%	8%	-	8%
Spec	89%	91%	92%	76%	97%	100%	92%	95%	100%	100%	-	100%
PPV	71%	66%	67%	44%	77%	100%	50%	33%	100%	100%	-	100%
NPV	69%	72%	35%	83%	63%	68%	34%	75%	63%	67%	-	76%

Shipe et al. Validation of Histoplasmosis Enzyme Immunoassay to Evaluate Suspicious Lung Nodules. Annals of Thoracic Surgery (in press)

COVID-19 Supplement: when to start cutting again? Decision-analysis of delaying surgery



Lung Nodule Results in the COVID 19 era

- For base case (65% likelihood of lung cancer), choosing **immediate surgery slightly favored**
 - 5-year survival: Immediate: 0.77
Delayed: 0.74
- If COVID-19 **infection risk >13%**, delayed surgery favored
 - High COVID-19 related mortality
 - High risk of disease progression during delay

Sensitivity Analysis: COVID Infection Rates

- Infection range with equivocal survival outcomes

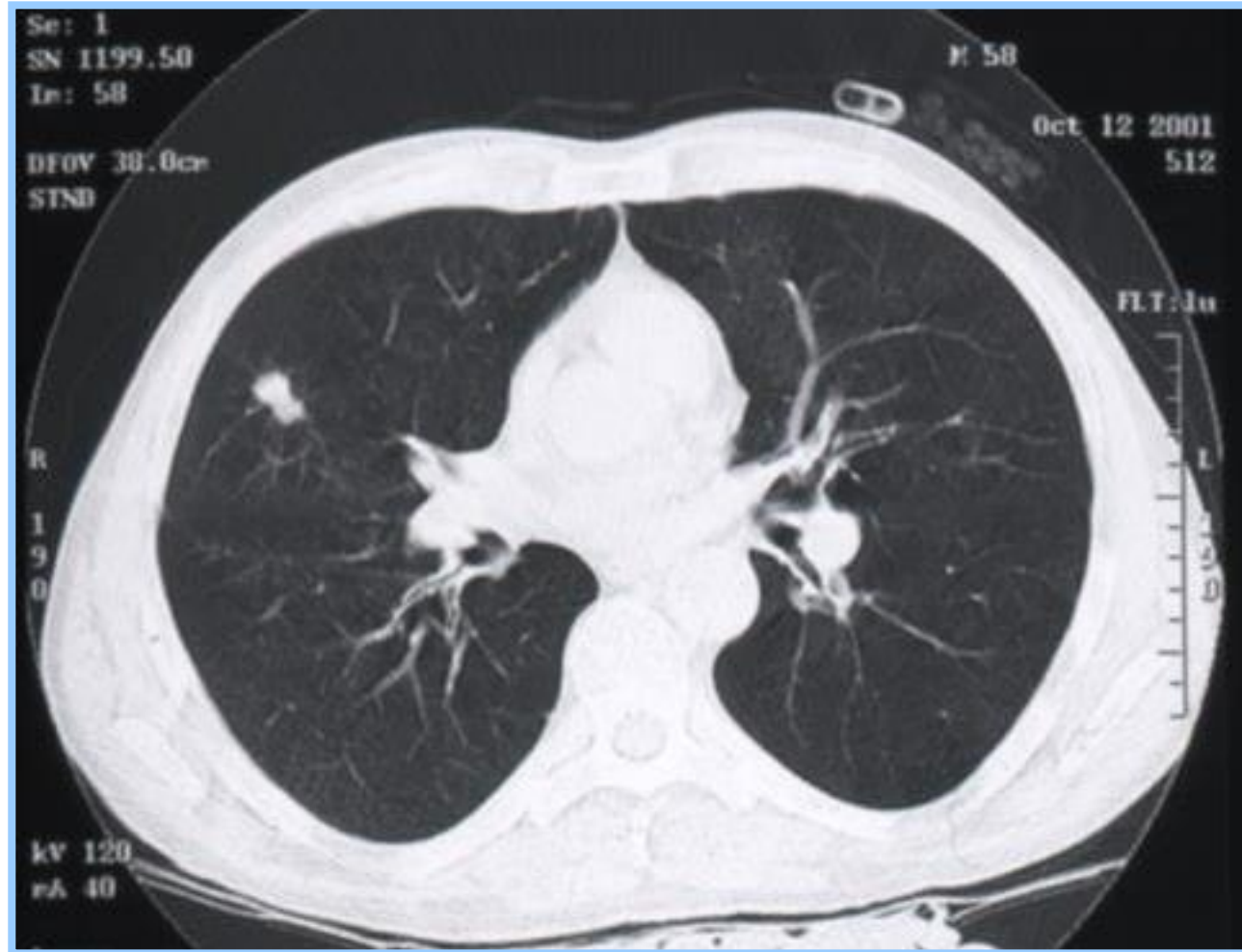
	Immediate	Equivocal	Delayed
Bariatric surgery	0%	0.001-3%	>4%
Esophageal cancer	<2%	3-6%	>7%
LDKT	<1%	2-7%	>8%
Lung nodule	<9%	10-12%	>13%
TAVR low risk	<42%	43-46%	>47%
TAVR intermediate risk	<52%	53-54%	>55%
DCIS	<50%	51-96%	>97%



Survival could be impacted by patient selection

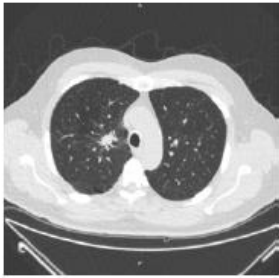
Management of indeterminate pulmonary nodule

– Pierre Massion, Bennett Landman, Darryl Bornhop

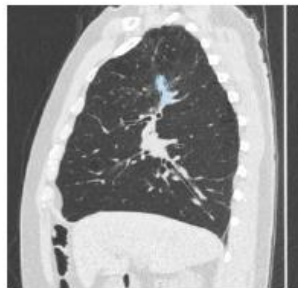
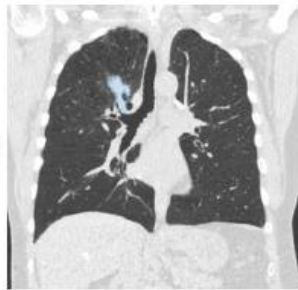
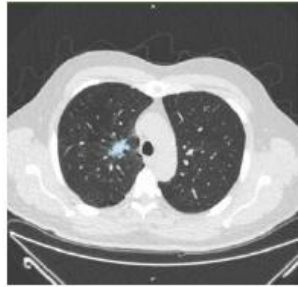


Quantitative imaging structural analysis

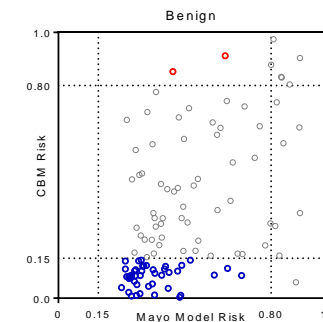
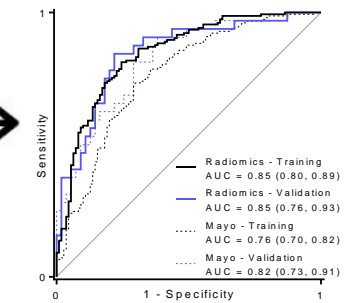
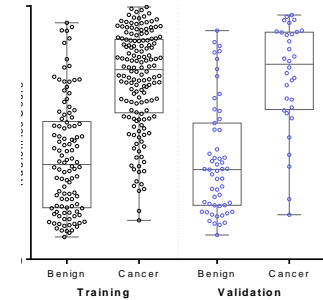
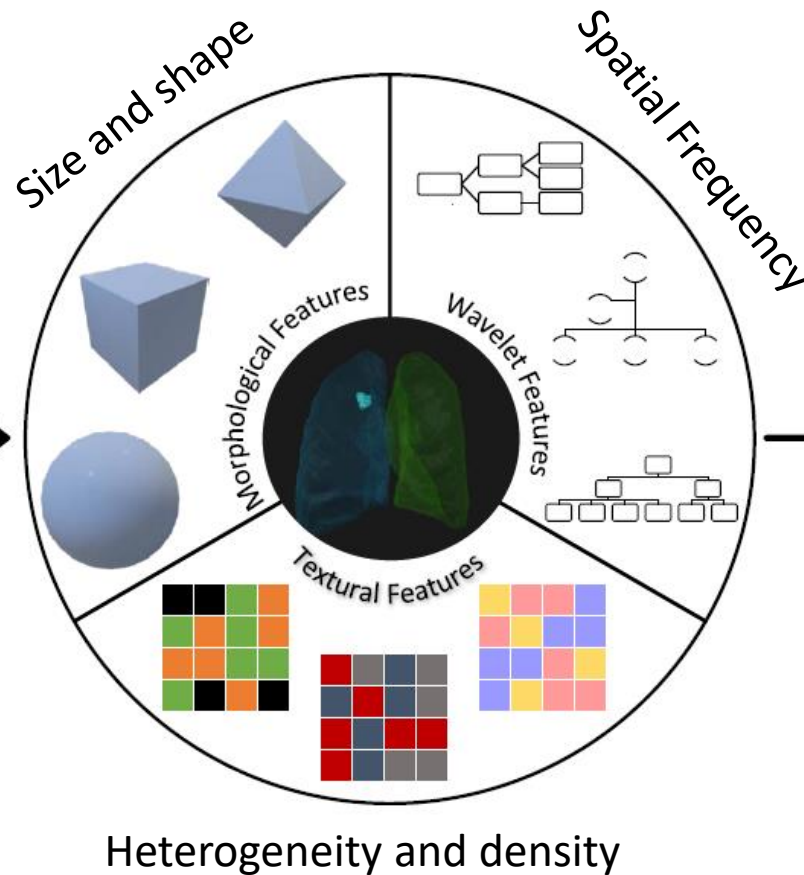
Image Acquisition



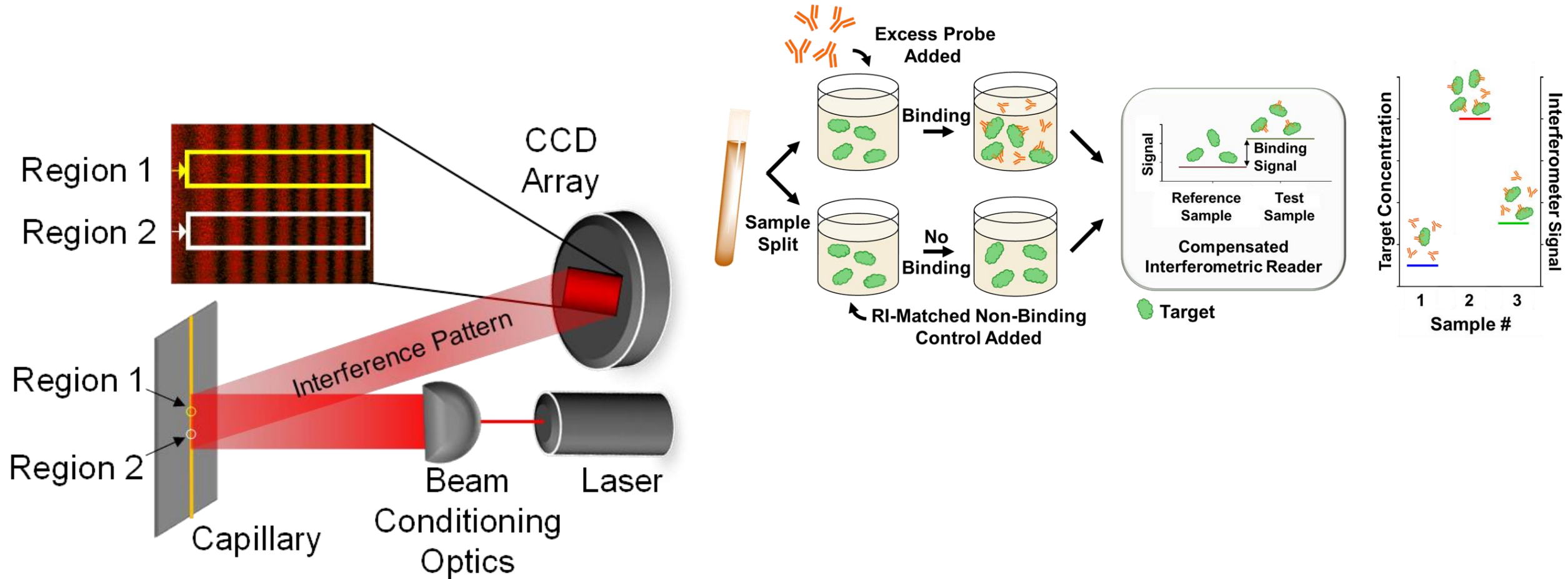
ROI Segmentation



Feature Extraction



High sensitivity CYFRA 21-1 by Interferometry



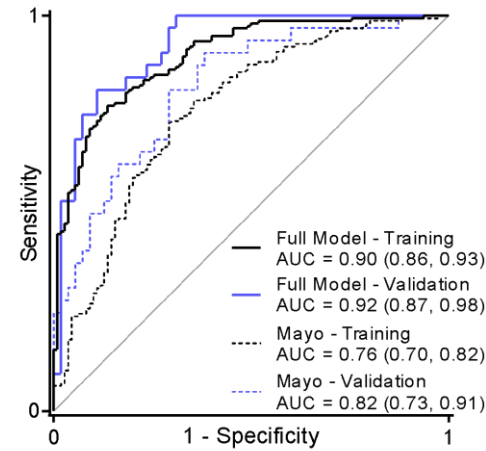
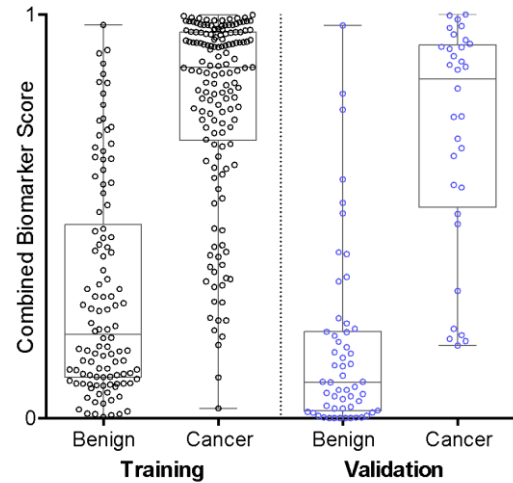
Kammer, et.al., ACS Sensors, (2018).

Kammer, et. al., Optics Letters (2018)

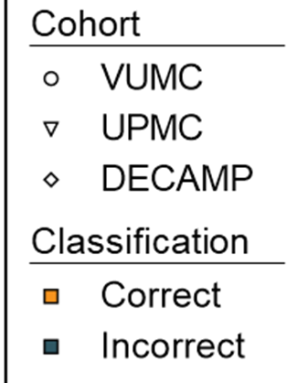
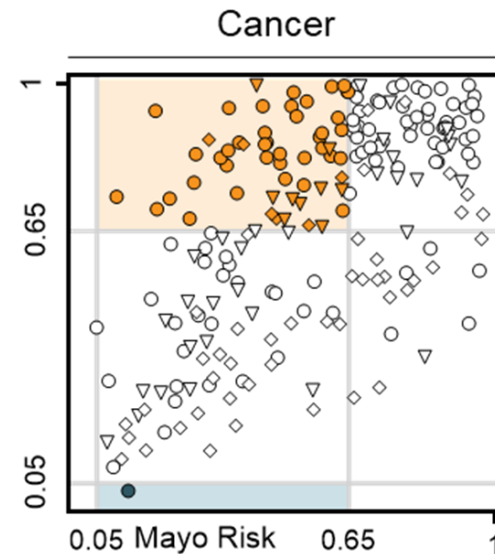
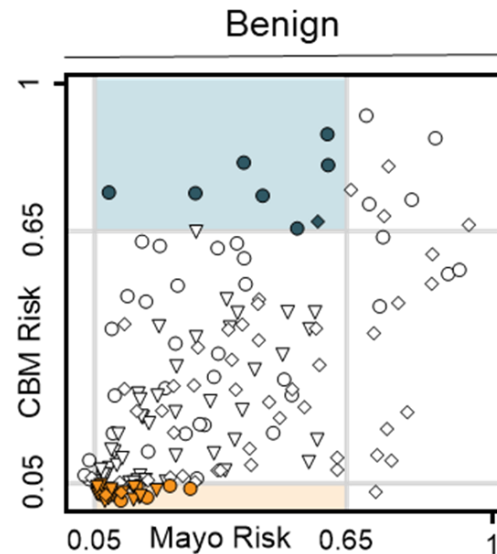
Kammer, et. al., ACS Combinatorial Science (2019)

US and PCT patents granted and pending.

The Combined Model Risk Reclassification *Clinical, Radiomics and CYFRA-21-1*

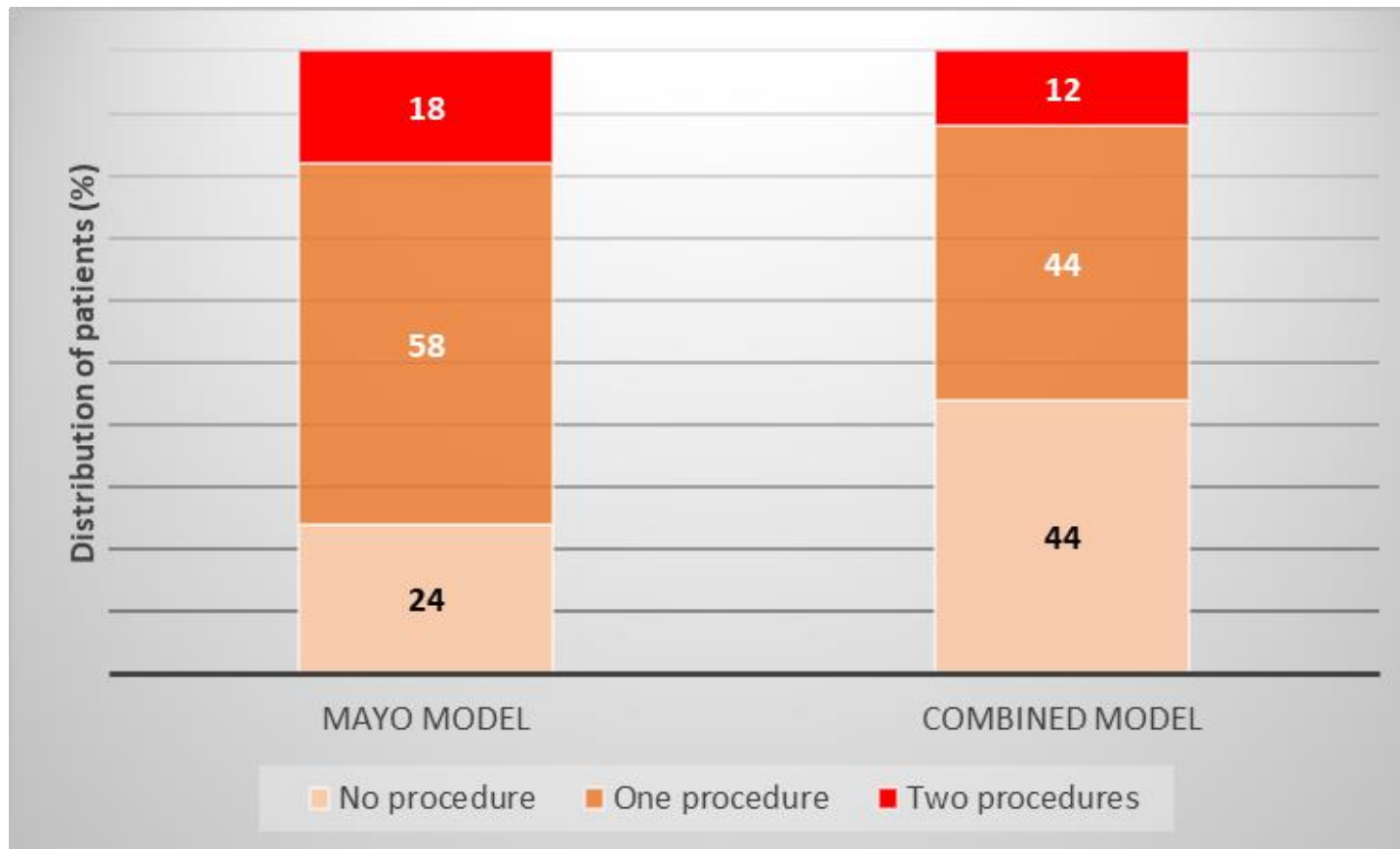


VUMC
UPMC
DECAMP

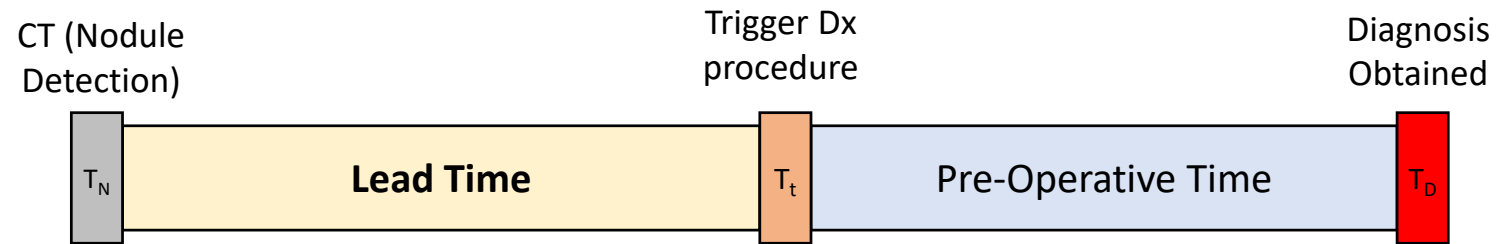


Clinical utility of the model: Decrease in invasive procedures tested on 106 IPNs from VUMC

Effect of CBM on % of patients with 0, 1 or 2 invasive procedures prior to Dx.

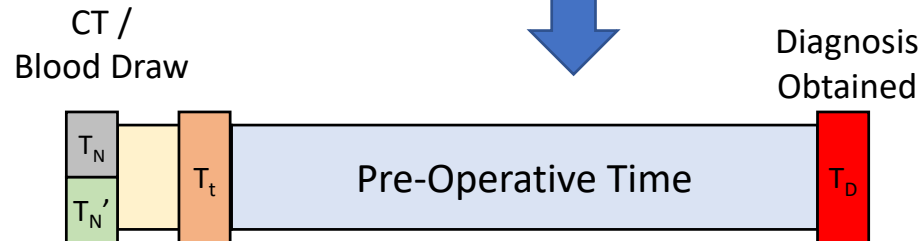


Clinical utility of the model: Reduced Time to diagnosis tested on 106 patients from VUMC.



59 days

Combined biomarker Panel



35 days

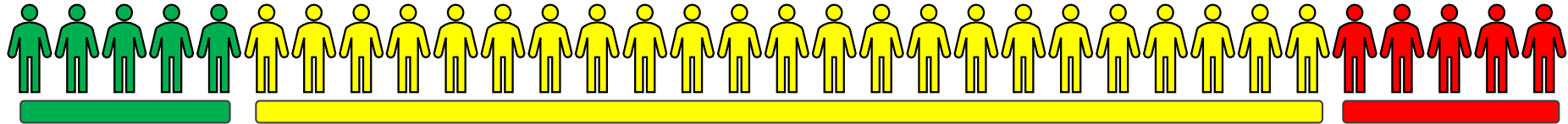
T_N Time nodule detection
 T_N' Time nodule detection with BM
 T_t Time Trigger a diagnostic procedure
 T_D Time of diagnosis

Conclusions

The incidentally detected IPN population: roughly 1.6 million per year



Clinical Risk Model

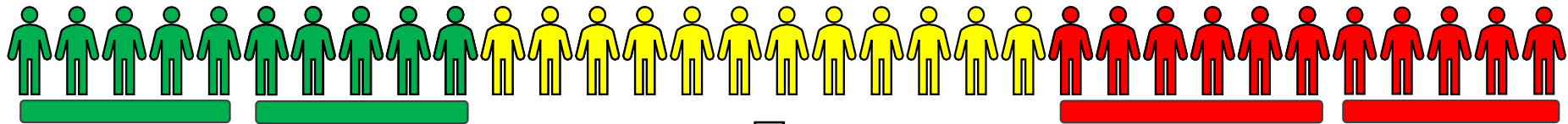


Low Probability:
Follow up

Intermediate risk Pulmonary Nodules: PET or Biopsy

High Probability:
Surgical Resection

Combined Biomarker Model



Rule Out
30%

Rule In
45%

Lower rate of unnecessary
biopsy/thoracotomy/PET

On going validation studies

Validation

Meth ctDNA
UPMC

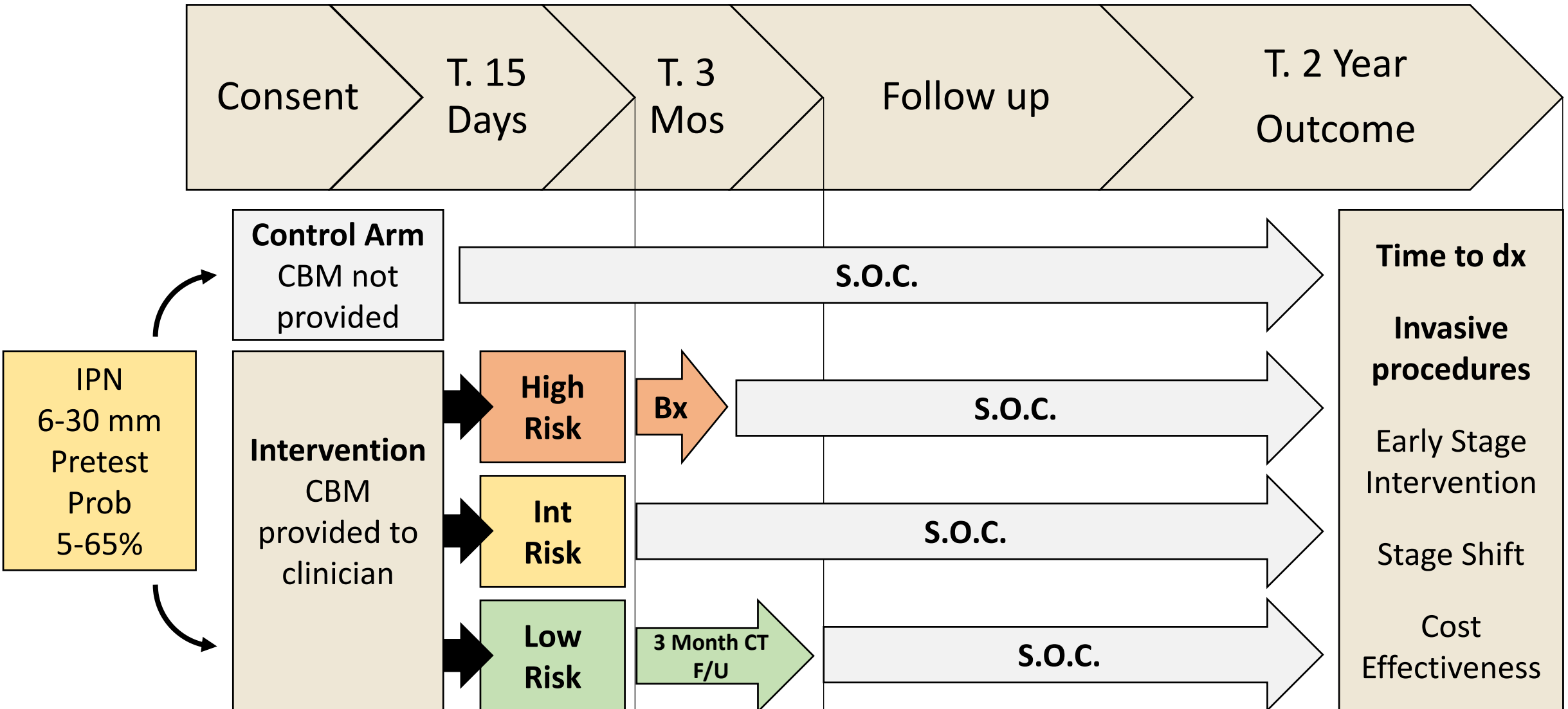
Auto Ab
Fred Hutch

Biomarkers

- Deep Learning
- Autoantibodies
- Metabolites
- ctDNA

Clinical
Trial
Planned

Biomarker driven management of IPN: RCT utility trial



Future of CVCs

Biomarkers tested
Longitudinally

Interferometer/assay CLIA
certification

EHR Prediction with
Deep learning / AI

Diagnostic test application
and utility

Expanding CIR assay targets

Total Lung Health using CT
analysis

Personalized screening

Expanding CIR assay targets

Total Lung Health using CT
analysis

Thank you!

Vanderbilt

VUMC

- Michael Kammer, PhD
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- Sheau-Chiann Chen, PhD

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- Yoganand Balagurunathan, PhD

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- Anna Baron, PhD
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University of Pittsburgh

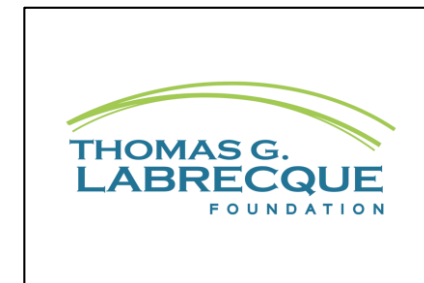
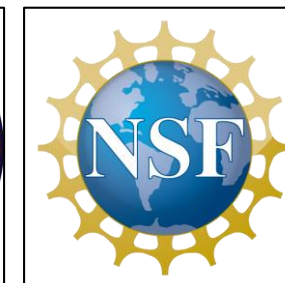
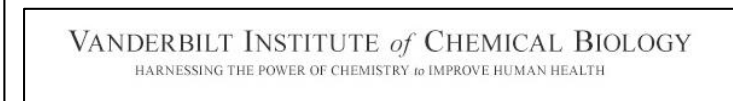
- David Wilson, MD, MPH
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- Ehab Billatos, MD

HealthMyne

- Erin Prince
- Katie Dickerson



Questions?