



Con i Patrocini di:



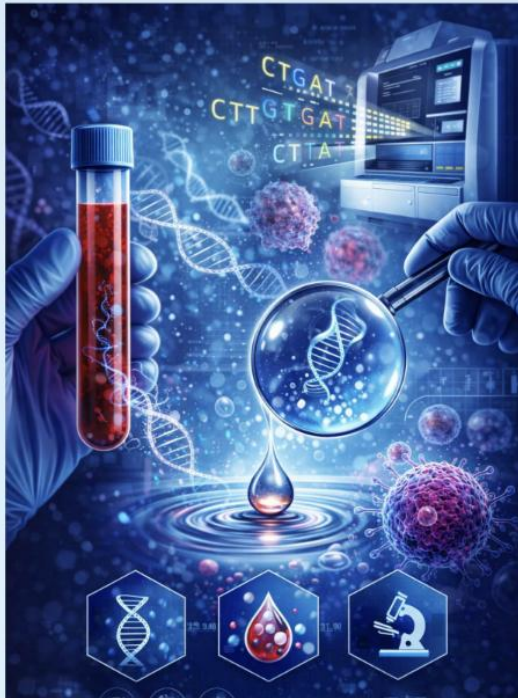
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA ONCOLOGIA MEDICA



UNIVERSITÀ DI TORINO

Scuola di Medicina

L'INTRODUZIONE della BIOPSIA LIQUIDA nella DIAGNOSTICA ONCOLOGICA



TORINO, 8 GIUGNO 2026

AULA LENTI - Presidio Molinette
Ingresso da Corso Bramante 88 - TORINO

NSCLC

2023 - 2027
**DEPARTMENT
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Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca



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Research grants (institutional): Pfizer, Roche

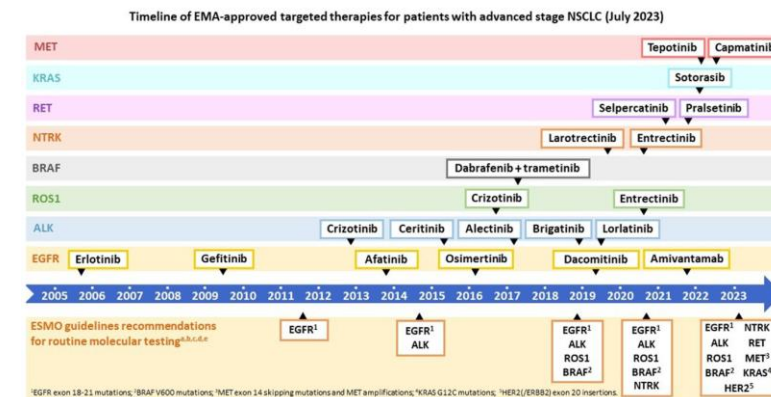
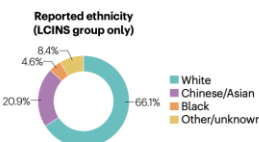
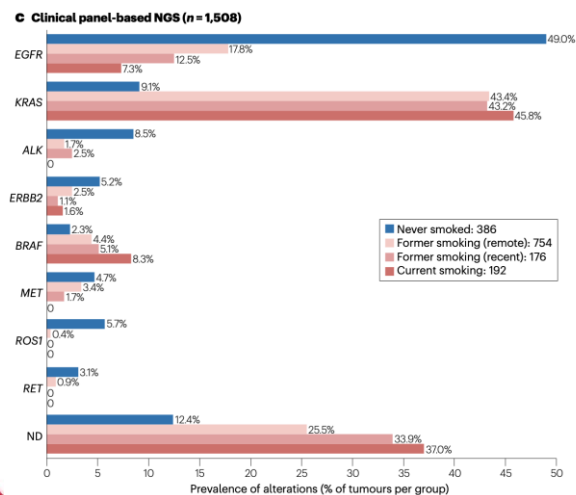
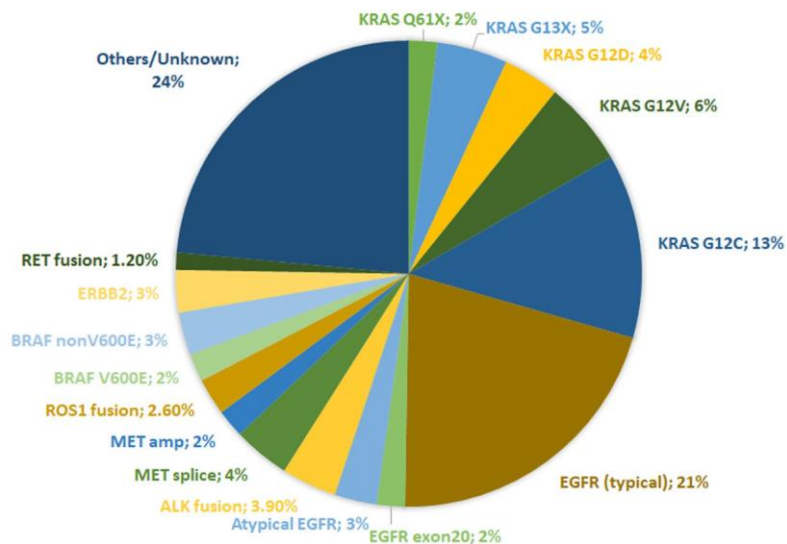
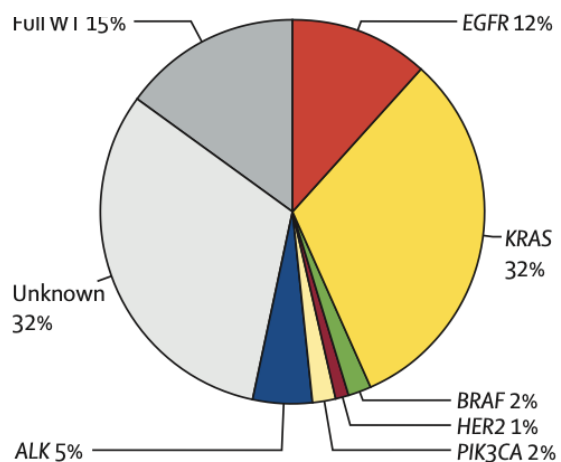
Travel expenses: Pharmamar, BeOne, Pfizer

Advisory Boards: AstraZeneca, Accord, Diaceutics, Genmab, MSD, Pharmacosmos,
Pharmarmar

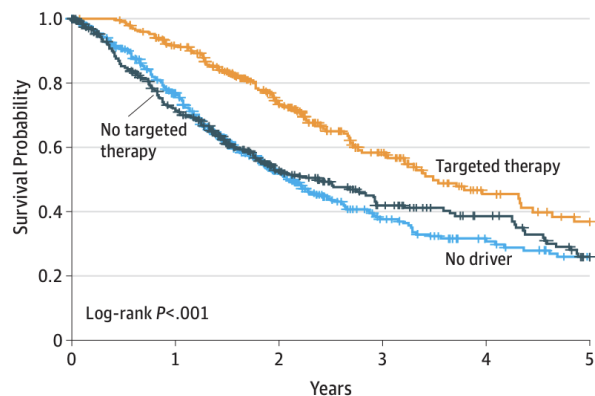
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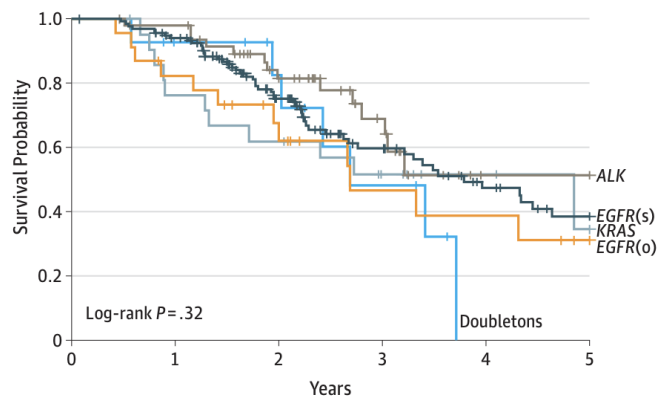
NSCLC: a pie story



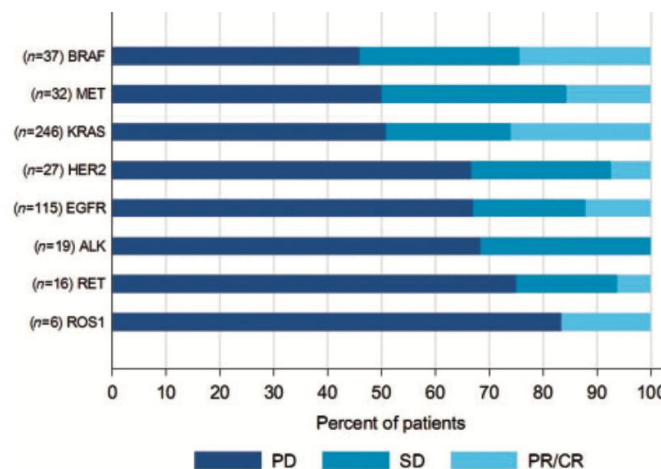
Why do we need to get a (rapid!) state-of-the art molecular profile at diagnosis?



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
Patients with oncogenic driver						
No targeted therapy	318	205	110	64	43	20
Targeted therapy	260	225	143	72	36	23
Patients with no driver	360	250	122	59	36	23



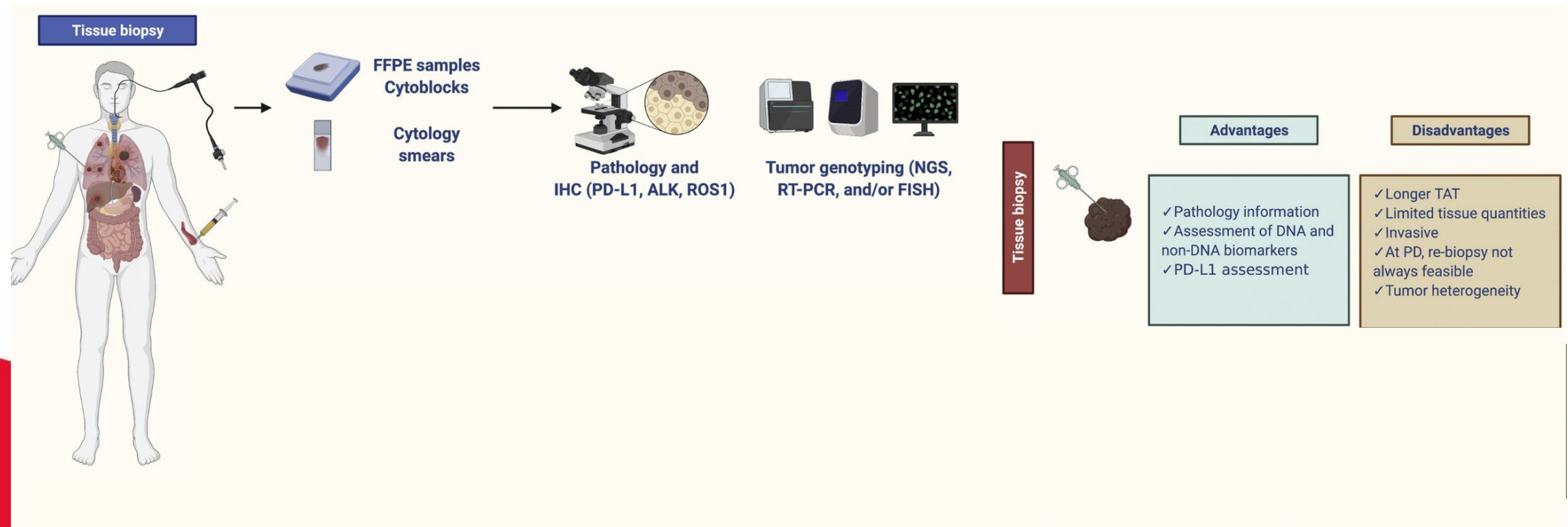
No. at risk by oncogenic driver	0	1	2	3	4	5
EGFR(s)	136	122	72	38	24	16
EGFR(o)	23	18	12	6	5	2
ALK	49	46	31	14	2	2
KRAS	22	16	13	8	4	2
Doubletons	14	11	8	4		



Finding each slice of the cake: the classic paradigm...



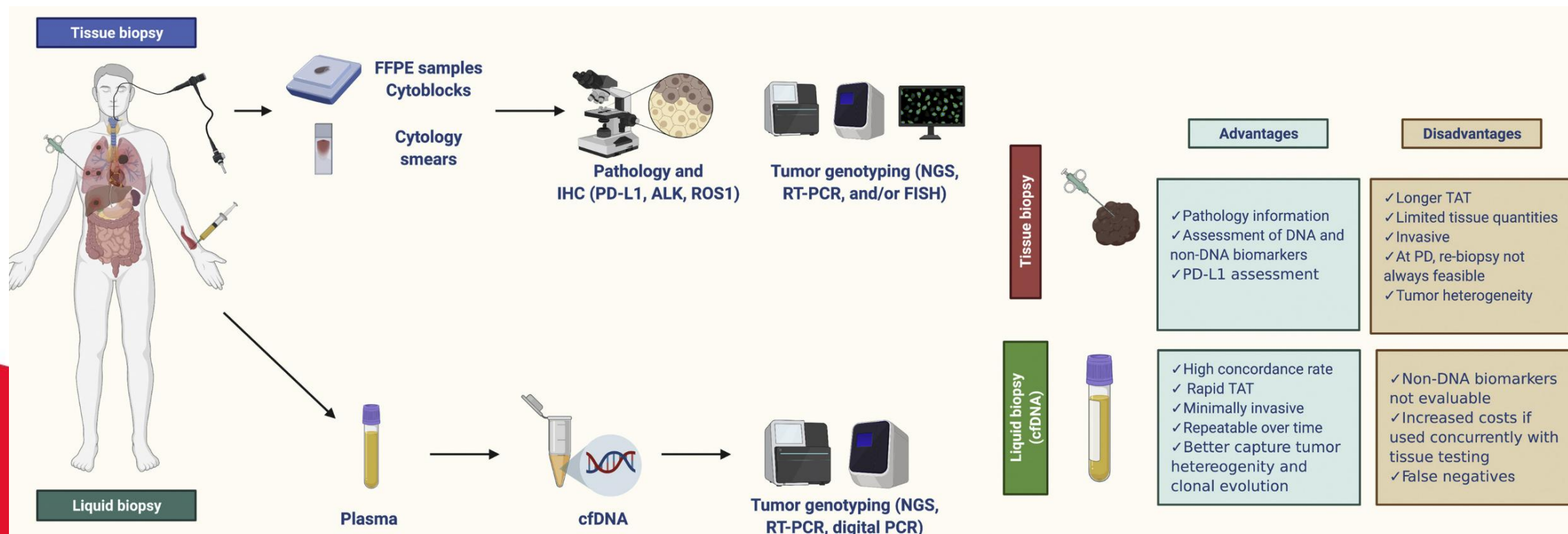
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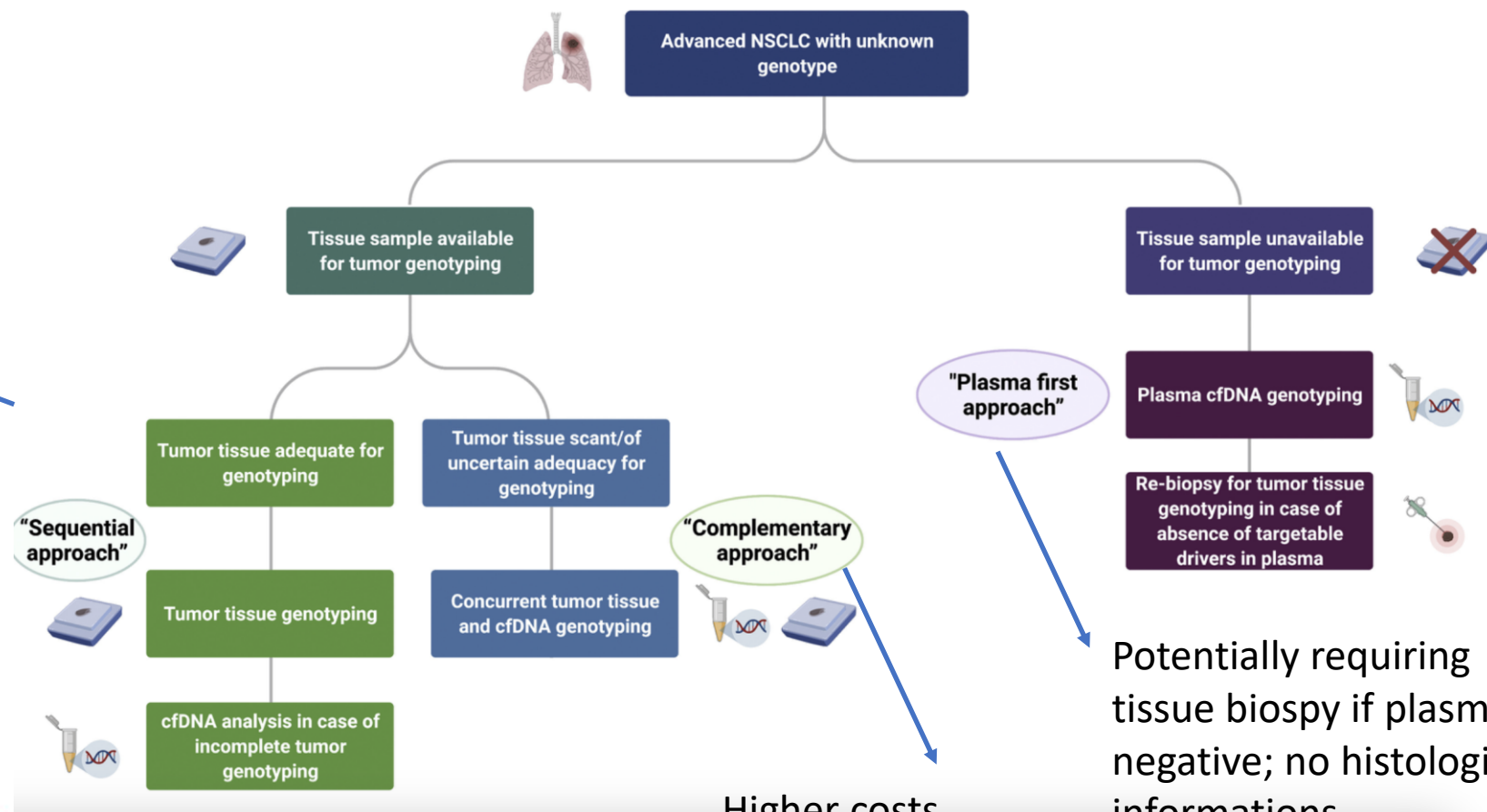
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Finding each slice of the cake: the classic paradigm...and the novel one



Which is the best approach for molecular profiling?

Longer turnaround time



"Plasma first approach"

"Sequential approach"

"Complementary approach"

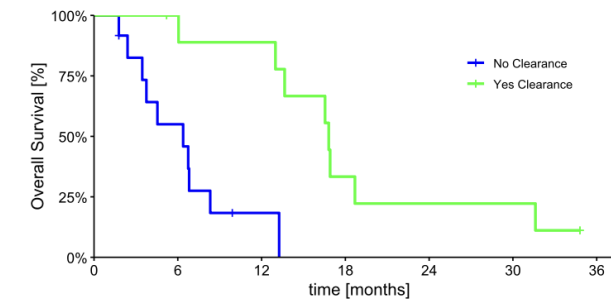
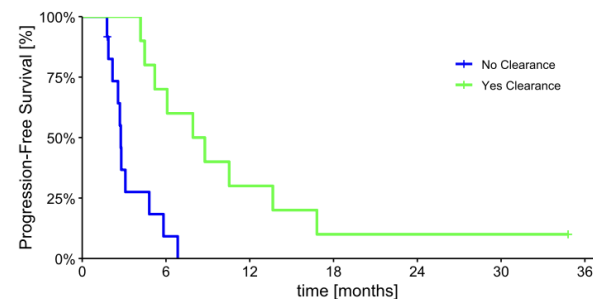
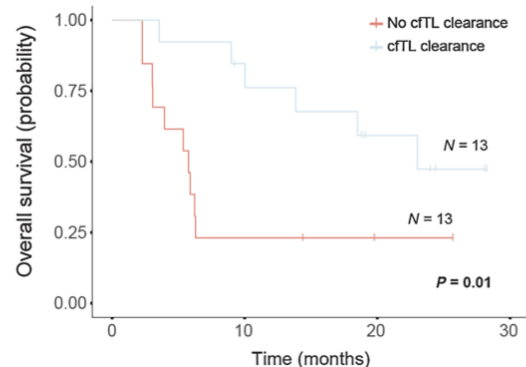
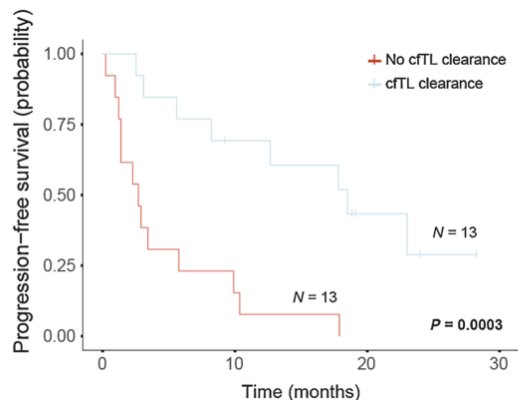
Higher costs
Some useless tests

Potentially requiring tissue biopsy if plasma negative; no histological informations...



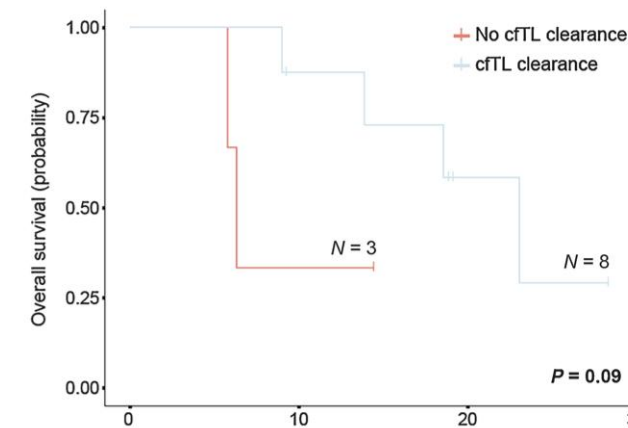
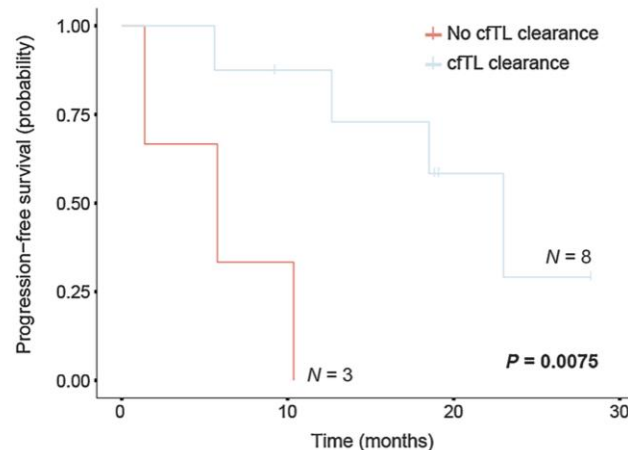
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And what about exploiting liquid biopsies during treatment?



12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	7	3	1	1	1	0	0

And this can better define radiologic SD!



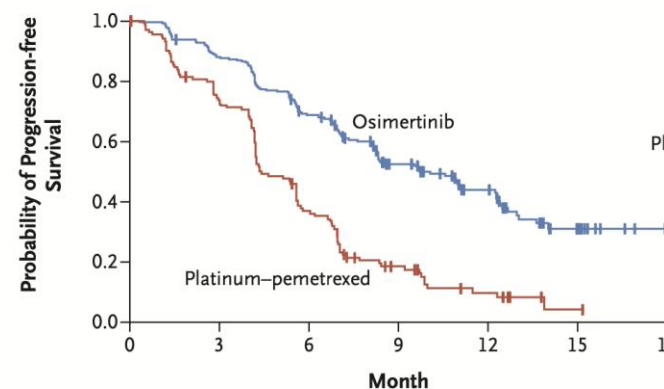
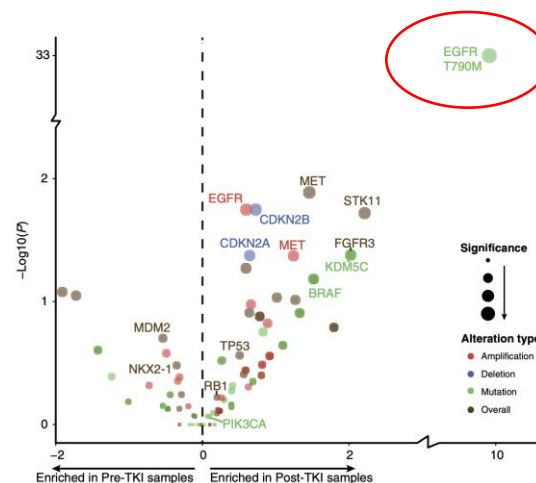
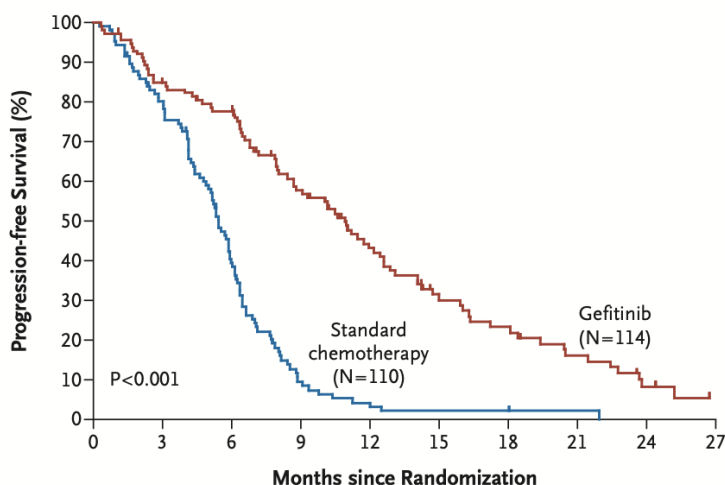
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Liquid biopsy to tackle resistances: where did we start?



	No. of Patients	Median Progression-free Survival <i>mo</i> (95% CI)
Osimertinib	279	10.1 (8.3–12.3)
Platinum-pemetrexed	140	4.4 (4.2–5.6)

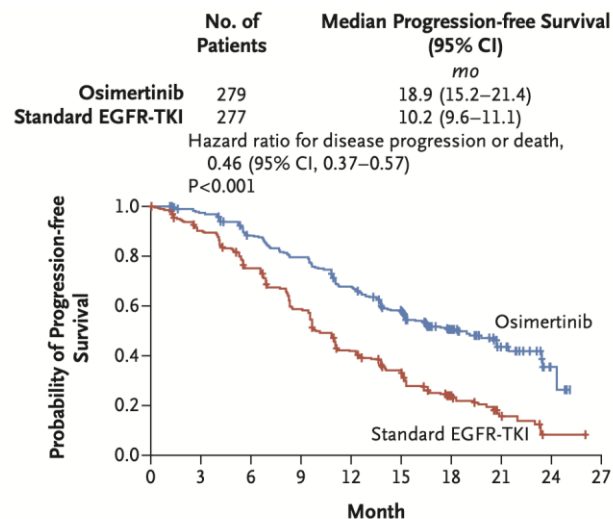
Hazard ratio for disease progression or death, 0.30 (95% CI, 0.23–0.41)
 $P < 0.001$

No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Osimertinib	279	240	162	88	50	13	0
Platinum-pemetrexed	140	93	44	17	7	1	0

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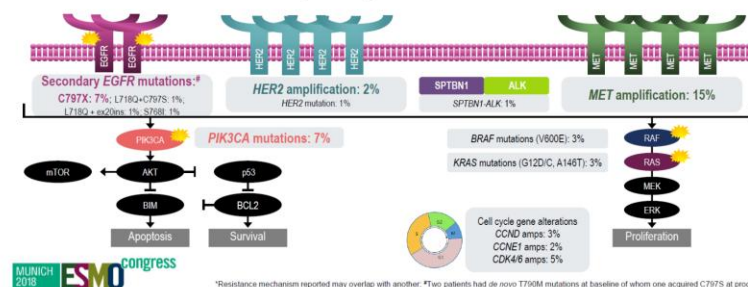


But resistance mechanisms change as we modify upfront therapies

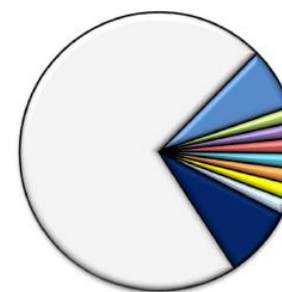


No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
Osimertinib	279	262	233	210	178	139	71	26	4	0
Standard EGFR-TKI	277	239	197	152	107	78	37	10	2	0

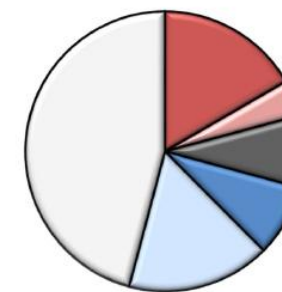
- No evidence of acquired EGFR T790M
- The most common resistance mechanisms were *MET* amplification and EGFR C797S mutation
- Other mechanisms included *HER2* amplification, *PIK3CA* and *RAS* mutations



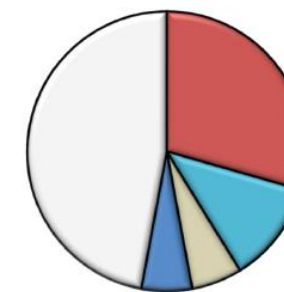
A) Crizotinib-Resistant Specimens N=55



B) Ceritinib-Resistant Specimens N=24



C) Alectinib-Resistant Specimens N=17

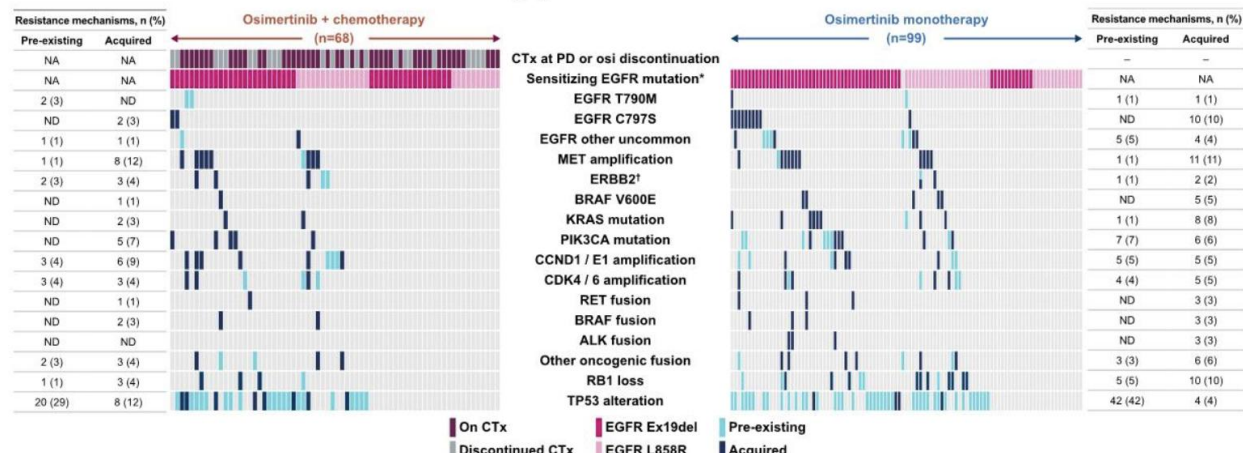
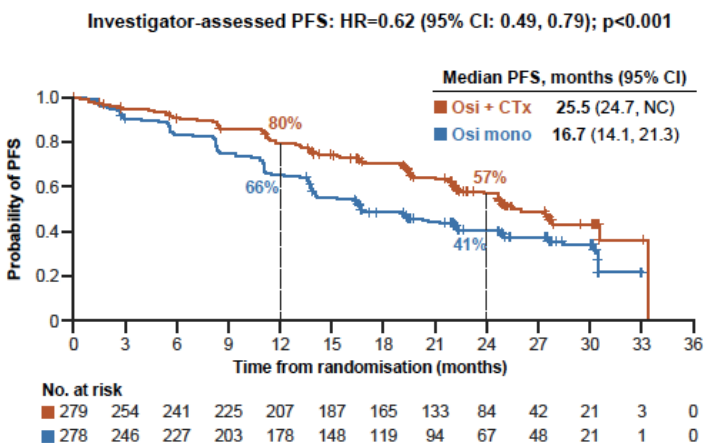


- L1196M
- G1269A
- C1156Y
- I1171T/N/S
- ALK WT
- G1202R
- G1202del
- F1174C/L
- V1180L
- S1206Y
- E1210K
- ≥2 ALK mutations^a
- ALK amplification^b



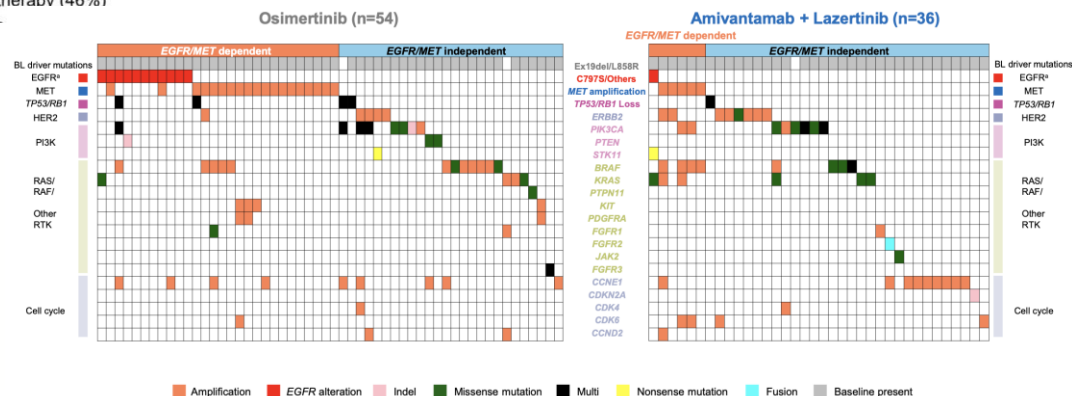
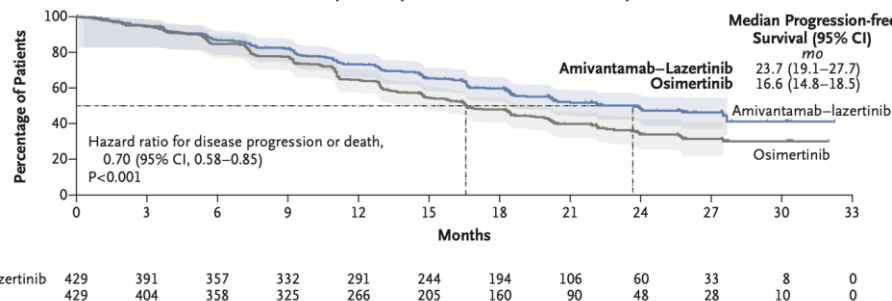
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Can we use liquid biopsies to identify (novel) resistance pathways?



Fewer patients had ≥1 pre-existing / acquired resistance alteration with the addition of chemotherapy to osimertinib (40%) compared with osimertinib monotherapy (46%)

A Progression-free Survival in the Amivantamab-Lazertinib Group as Compared with the Osimertinib Group

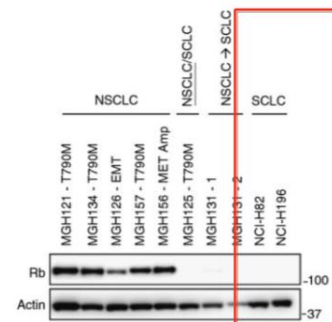
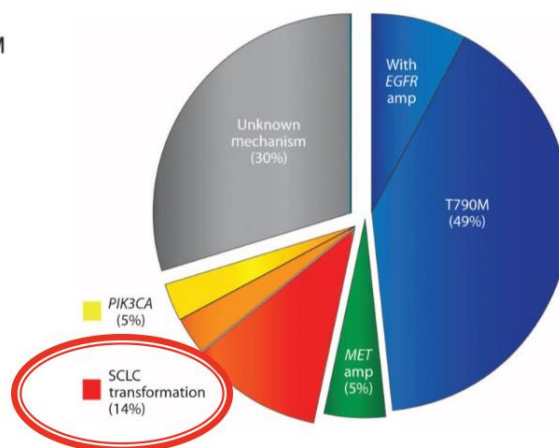
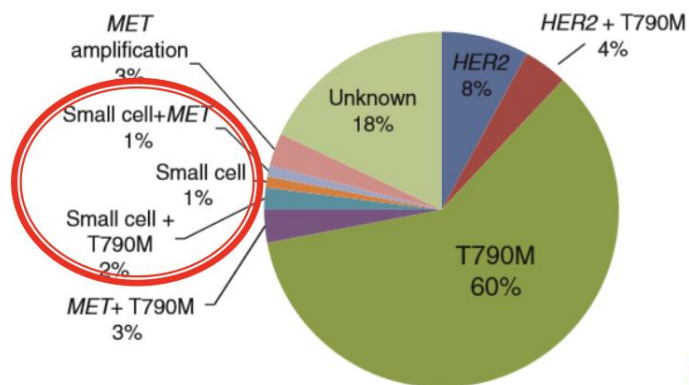


ctDNA, ,
GuardantOMNI,
29.9% of
patients

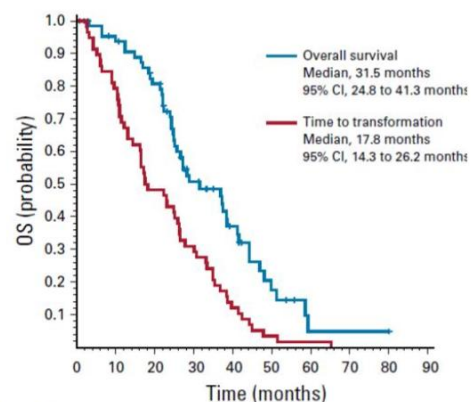
ctDNA, ,
Guardant360°,
29.5% of
patients

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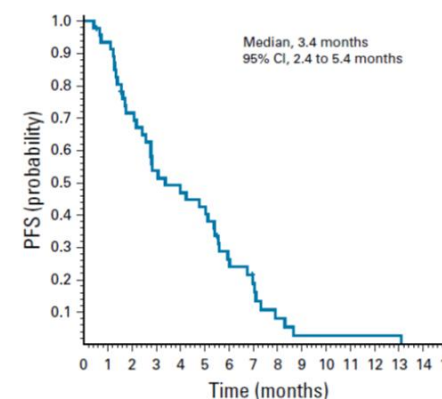
What we currently miss with ctTNA approaches...



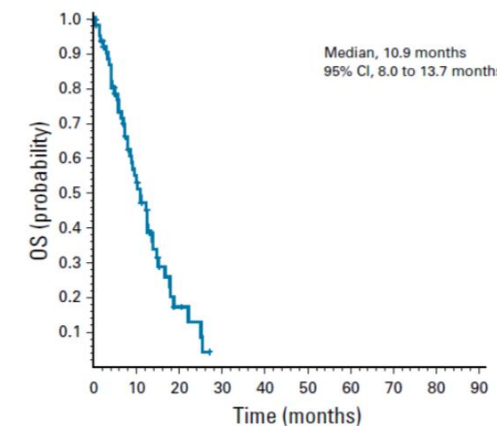
Any future role for CTCs?



No. at risk:	67	59	49	26	15	6	1	1	1	0
Overall survival	67	59	49	26	15	6	1	1	1	0
Time to transformation	67	58	46	28	18	7	2	1	0	0

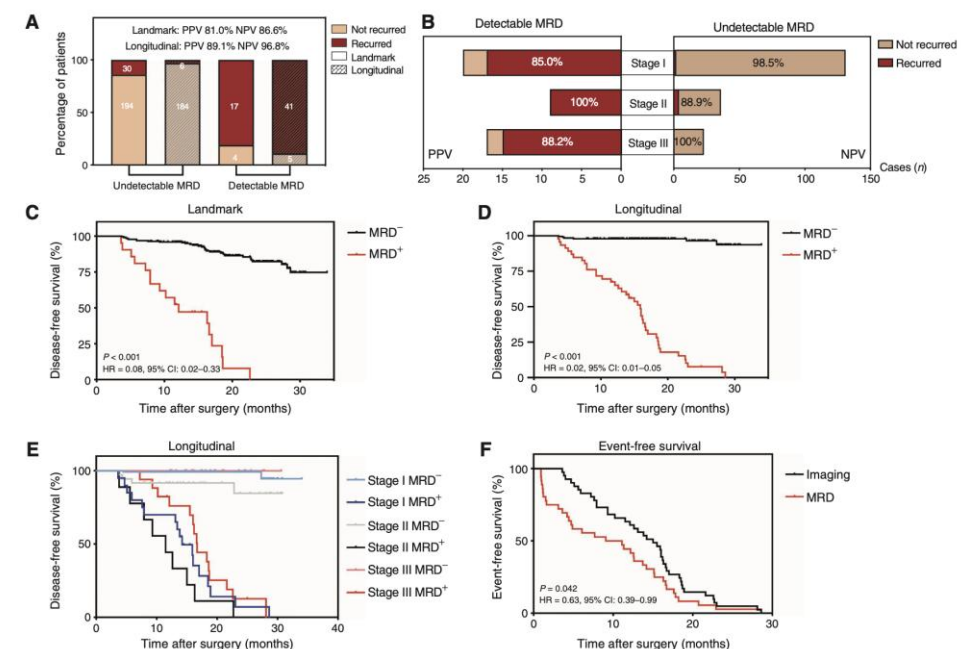
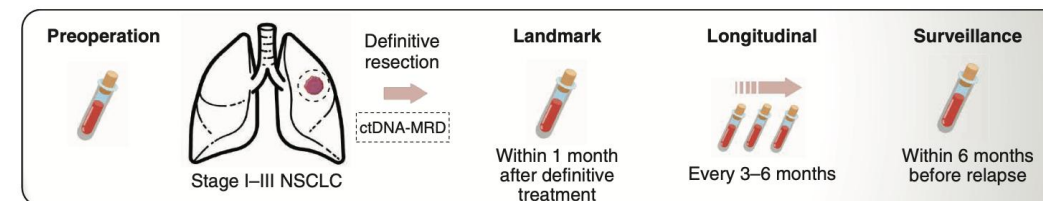
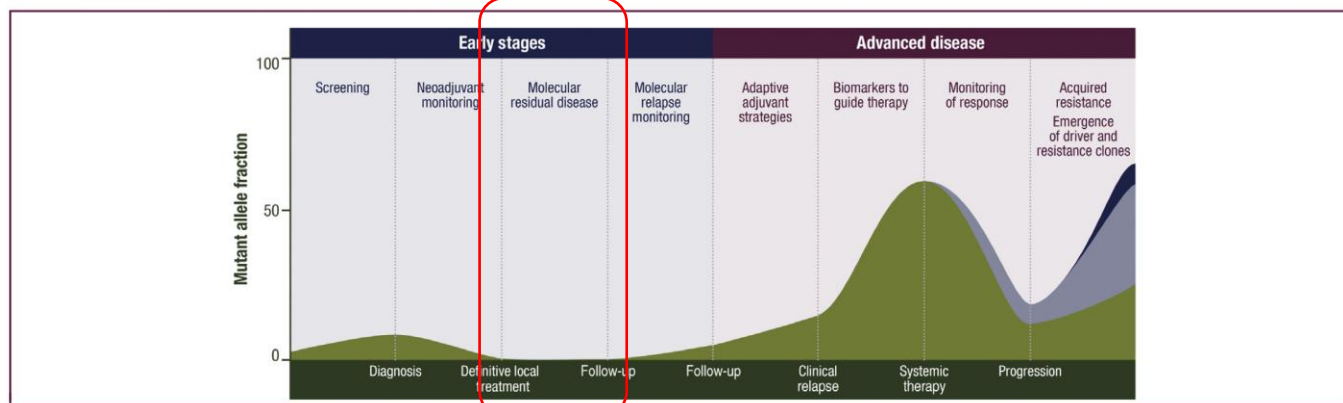


No. at risk:	48	43	32	24	21	19	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Platinum-etoposide	48	43	32	24	21	19	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

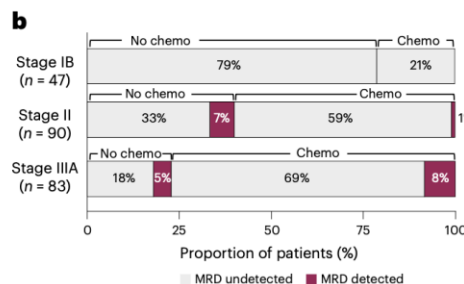
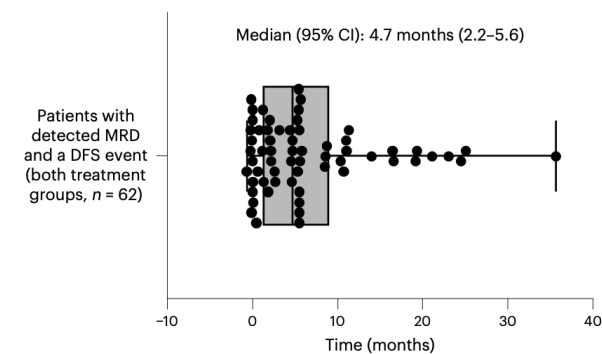
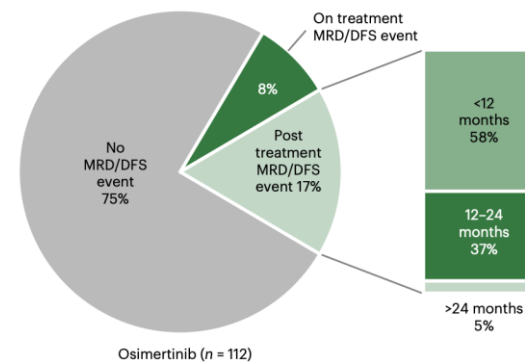
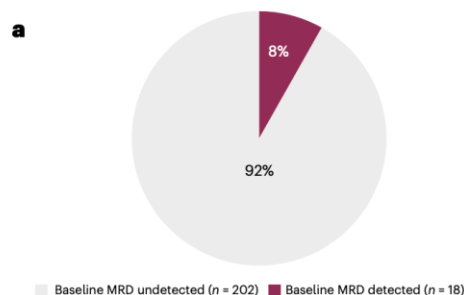
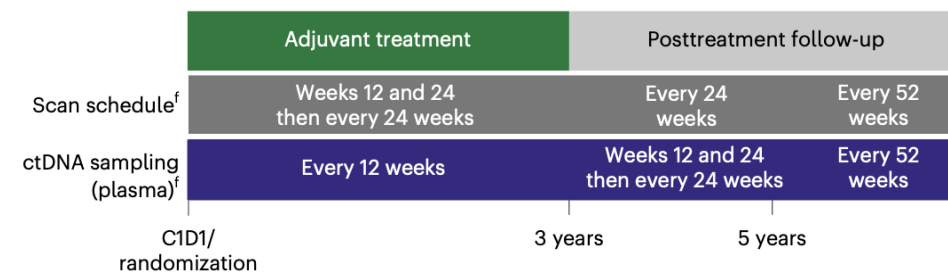
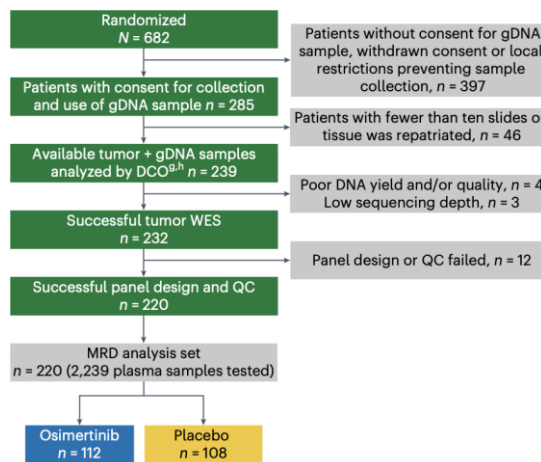
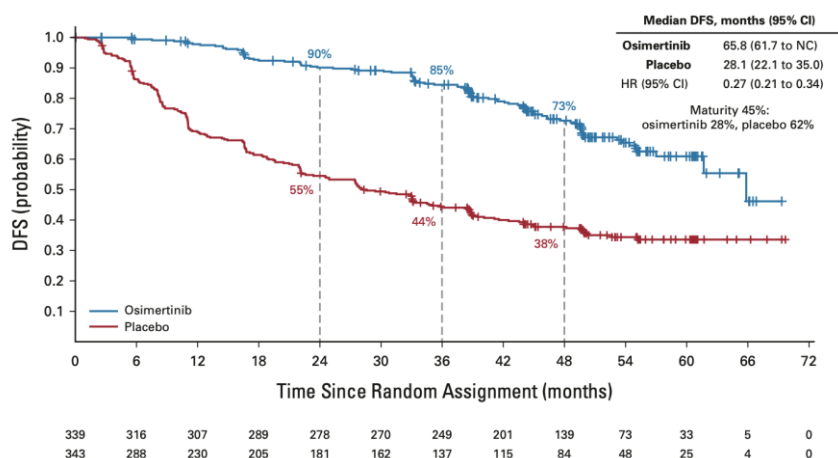


No. at risk:	67	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Survival since transformation	67	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The next frontier: MRD in early stages



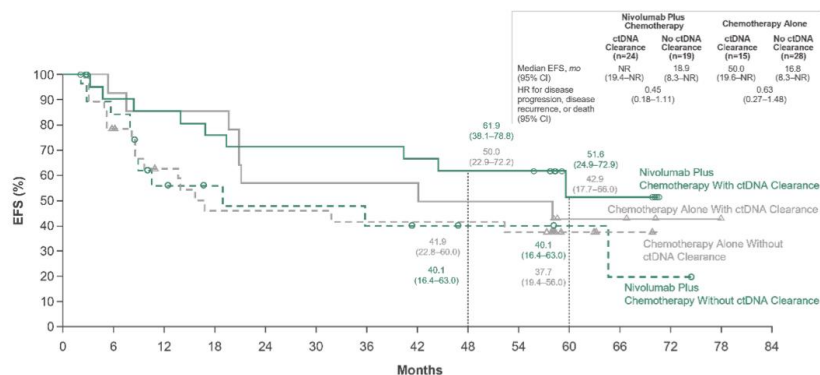
MRD as a dynamic tool to early intercept relapse



Most molecular relapses occur post treatment
Molecular relapses preceded DFS event by a median of 4.7 months (95% CI, 2.2-5.6)



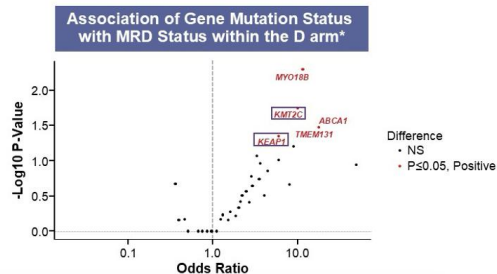
ctDNA clearance during neoadjuvant chemo-immunotherapy



No. at Risk

Months	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
With ctDNA Clearance															
Nivolumab Plus Chemotherapy	24	19	18	16	15	15	14	13	13	5	5	0	0	0	0
Chemotherapy Alone	15	13	12	12	8	8	8	7	7	4	4	1	0	0	0
Without ctDNA Clearance															
Nivolumab Plus Chemotherapy	19	16	9	7	6	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Chemotherapy Alone	28	21	15	11	11	10	10	10	9	4	2	1	0	0	0

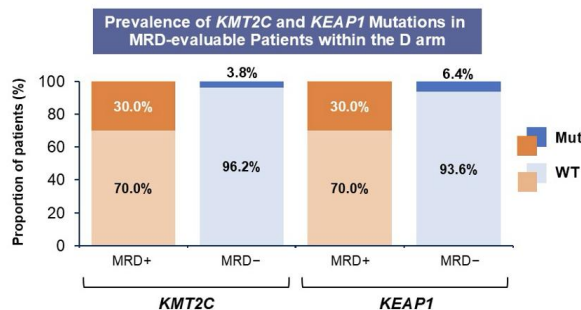
- Within the D arm, mutated genes associated with MRD+ status included *KMT2C* and *KEAP1*



	D arm		PBO arm		Regardless of Tx	
	OR	P	OR	P	OR	P
<i>ABCA1</i>	17.917	0.033	0	1	4.822	0.114
<i>TMEM131</i>	17.917	0.033	0	1	3.189	0.188
<i>MYO18B</i>	11.656	0.005	0	1	4.280	0.038
<i>KMT2C</i>	10.185	0.018	0	0.587	2.260	0.209
<i>KEAP1</i>	6.042	0.044	0	1	3.345	0.107

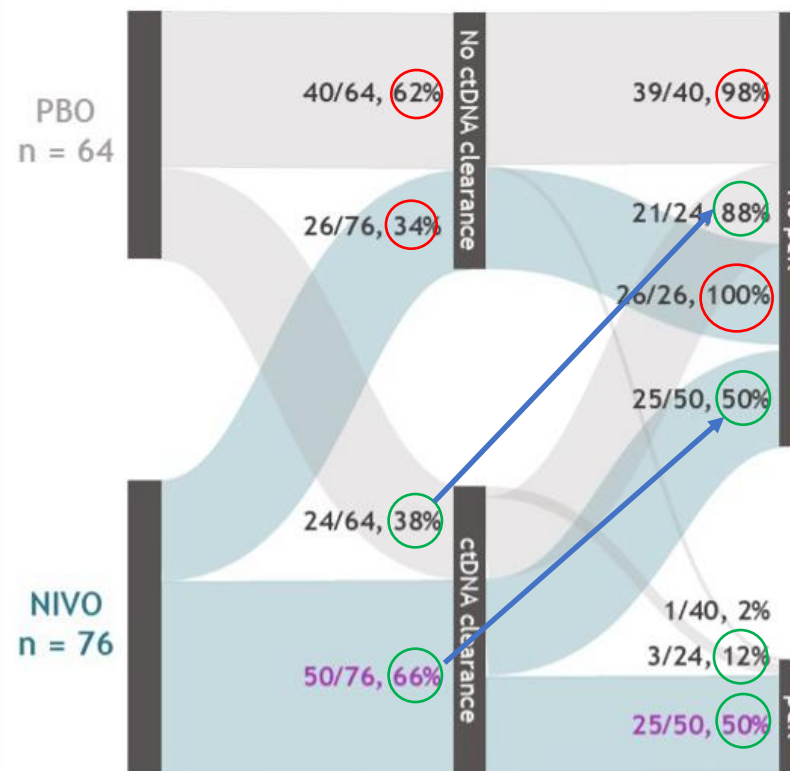
- Within the PBO arm, mutated genes associated with MRD+ status included *SLC44A4*, *F5*, and *GRM7*

- Within the D arm, a higher proportion of MRD+ vs MRD- patients had *KMT2C* (30.0% vs 3.8%) and *KEAP1* (30.0% vs 6.4%) mutations



- 62.5% (15/24) and 47.6% (10/21) of patients with *KMT2C* and *KEAP1* mutations, respectively, had persistent ctDNA at all evaluable neoadjuvant timepoints

Association between ctDNA clearance and pCR



MRD+ after neoadjuvant → very low probability of pCR
 MRD- after neoadjuvant → this is like flipping a coin!!! (with chemo-IO)



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Thank you