

RCE-ESMO-ESO Training Course for Rare Cancer Patient Advocates 2022

Cancer care: ensuring that digitalization benefits rare cancer patients

Telepathology and telemedicine: what has changed during Covid-19 for rare cancer patients?

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Digital pathology before the pandemic

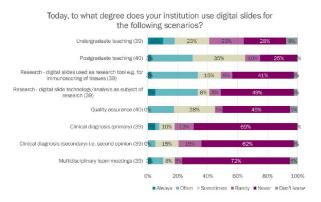


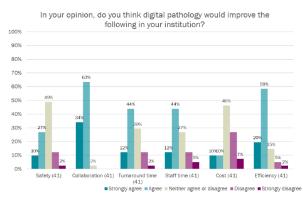
Short report

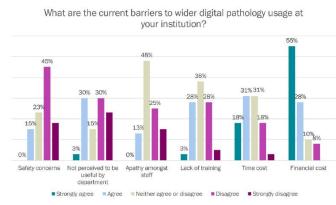


Digital pathology access and usage in the UK: results from a national survey on behalf of the National Cancer Research Institute's CM-Path initiative

Bethany Jill Williams, 1 Jessica Lee, 2 Karin A Oien, 3 Darren Treanor4







Current use, research > routine

High efficiency, high costs

Money is the barrier

A new workflow

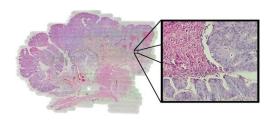


Digital pathology

Dynamic, image-based environment enabling acquisition, management and interpretation of pathology information generated from a digitized glass slide











Whole-Slide Imaging (WSI)

Single, high magnification digital image of an entire microscopic slide WSI technology allows glass slides to be scanned and viewed on a computer screen via dedicated software

Information generated from the digitized glass slide, beyond the traditional microscope paradigm

Digital pathology, pros and cons



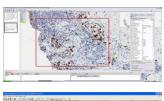
- Digitalized archive
- Virtual repository
- Integrated within the electronic clinical record
- Records for genomic analysis (tumor area, cellularity)
- Virtual intra-dept second opinion
- Patient documentation

- Slides preparation
- Trained and committed personnel
- Overall personnel attitude
- Costs

Telepathology for rare tumors



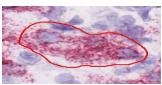
- Quick sharing of digital slides
- It uses telecommunications technology to facilitate the transfer of slide pathology data to distant locations for the purposes of research, education and diagnosis
- Digital slides are inherently easier to share than physical slides.
- Telepathology could be used for a wide spectrum of clinical applications:



Second opinion diagnosis



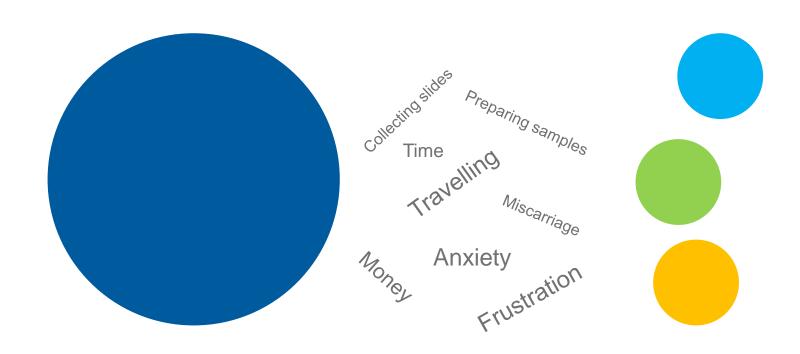
Education



Research

Second opinion in rare cancers: from the backs of patients...





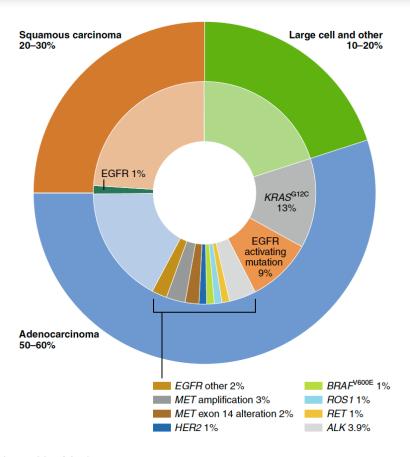
...to the digital pathology network

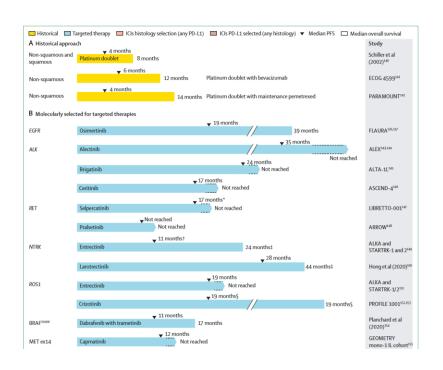




Rare (in common tumors as well) biomarkers



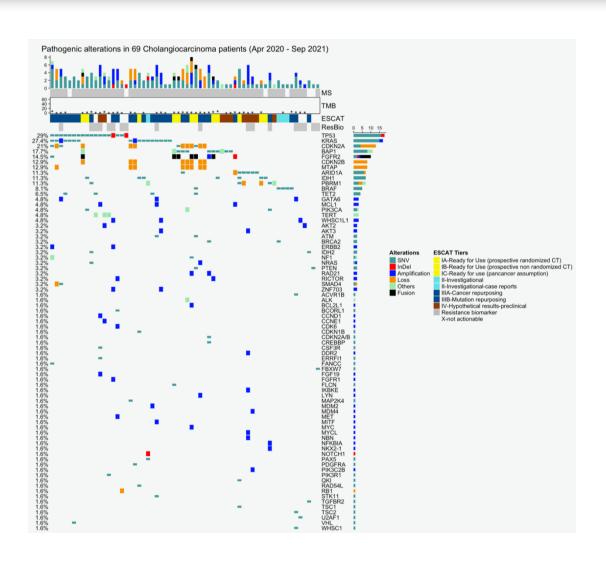




Wang, Nat Med, 2021 Thai, Lancet, 2021

INT institutional molecular tumor board: first patient discussed April, 29^{th.}, 2020



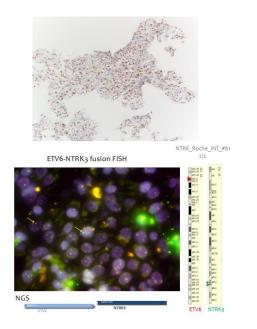


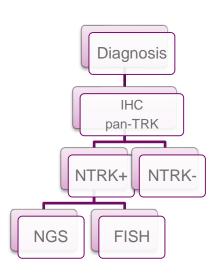
Networking is the solution for rare tumors and biomarkers

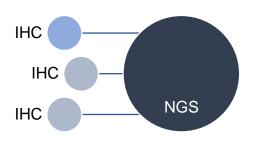


87 patients NTRK IHC/NGS	NGS + (fusion detected)	NGS – (WT/no fusion)
IHC + (25)	10 (40%)	15 (60%)
IHC – (62)	1 (2%)	61 (98%)

IHC cut-off 1%
Overall concordance rate: 81.6%
NPV 98.3% (MSKCC 383 cases 2020 97%)
PPV 40% (MSKCC 49%)







Digital pathology after pandemic



Improve diagnosis

Reduce TAT

Rationalize resources

Network

Education

Treatment

Prognosis