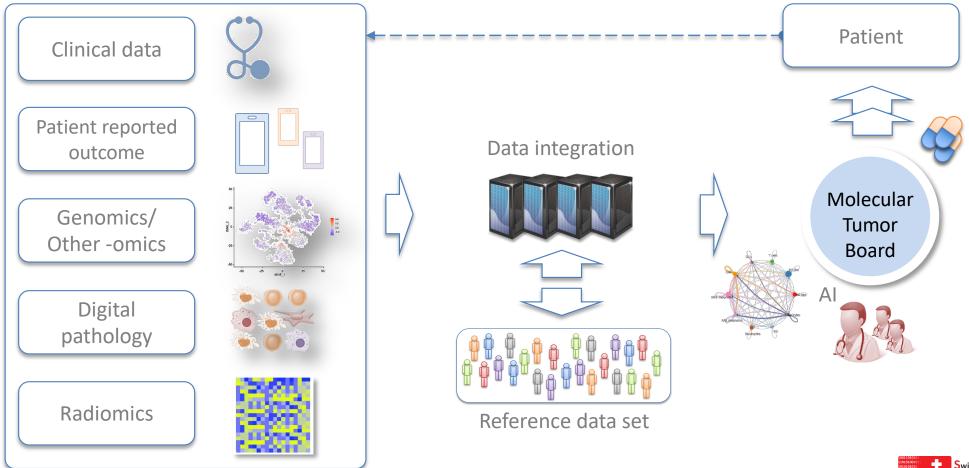


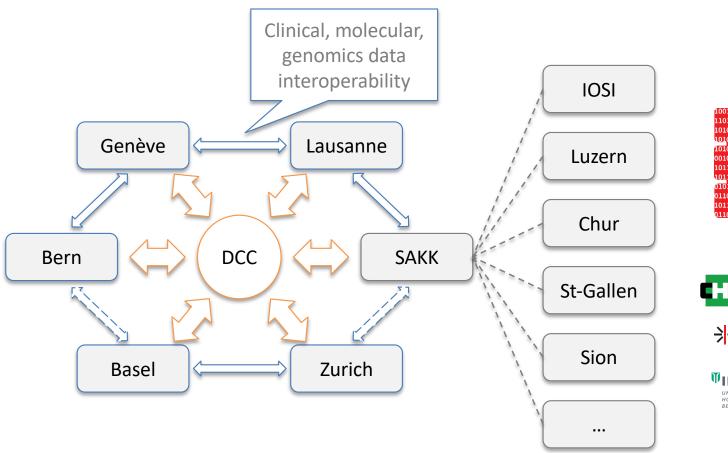


#### Precision oncology: integrating multiple data streams





#### The Swiss Personalized Oncology (SPHN Driver): SPO













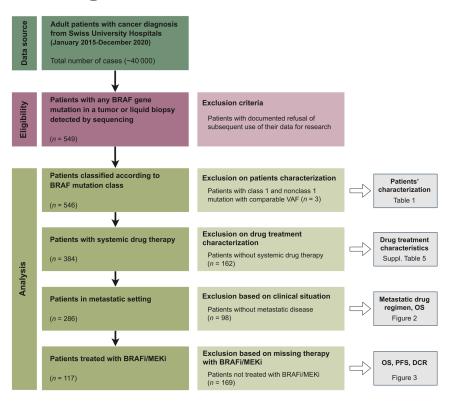






#### The Swiss Personalized Oncology (SPHN Driver): SPO

 The first nation-wide studies are now being conducted<sup>1</sup>





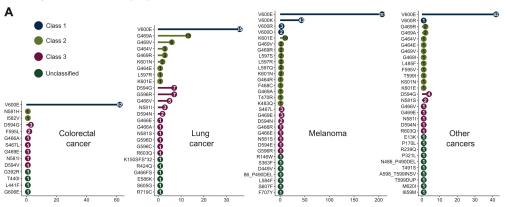


#### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

#### Real-world occurrence, therapy, and outcome of patients with class 2 or 3 BRAF compared with class 1 BRAF-mutated cancers

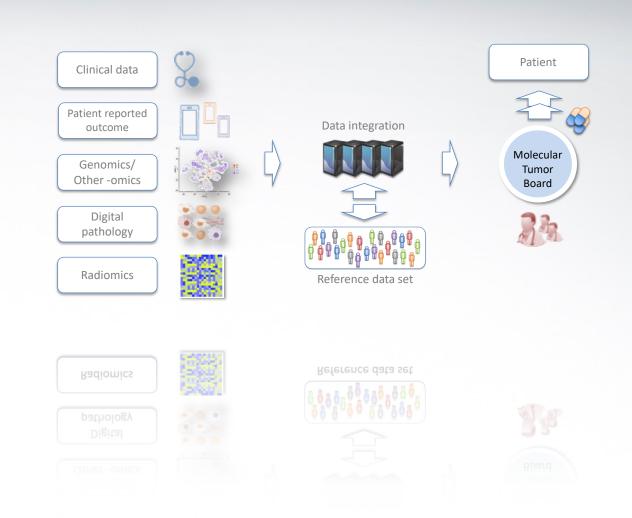
S. Pradervand<sup>1</sup>, N. Freundler<sup>1</sup>, B. Gosztonyi<sup>2</sup>, L. Roncoroni<sup>2</sup>, R. Achermann<sup>3</sup>, T. Schwenk<sup>4</sup>, G. de Fraipont<sup>5</sup>, J. Garessus<sup>1</sup>, S. Haefliger<sup>6</sup>, A. B. Leichtle<sup>7</sup>, M. K. Kiessling<sup>2</sup>, T. Mueller-Focke<sup>2</sup>, F. S. Krebs<sup>8</sup>, V. Zoete<sup>8,9</sup>, P. Tsantoulis<sup>5</sup>, O. Michielin<sup>5‡</sup>, C. Britschgi<sup>2</sup>, <sup>10†‡</sup> & A. Wicki<sup>2+‡</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois — CHUV, Department of Oncology, Lausanne; <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Oncology and Hematology, University Hospital Zurich, University of Zurich; <sup>3</sup>Department of Medical Informatics, University asspital Basel — USB, Basel; <sup>4</sup>Oncology, Hematology and Transfusion Medicine, Kantonsspital Aarau, Aarau, <sup>5</sup>Geneva University Hospitals — HUG, Geneva; <sup>5</sup>Department of Medical Oncology, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern; <sup>7</sup>Department of Clinical Chemistry, Inselspital — Bern University Hospital and Center for Artificial Intelligence, University of Bern, Bern; <sup>8</sup>Computer-Aided Molecular Engineering Group, Department of Oncology UNIL-CHUV, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research Lausanne; <sup>8</sup>Molecular Modelling Group, Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne; <sup>9</sup>Swiss Group for Clinical Cancer Research (SAKK), Bern, Switzerland



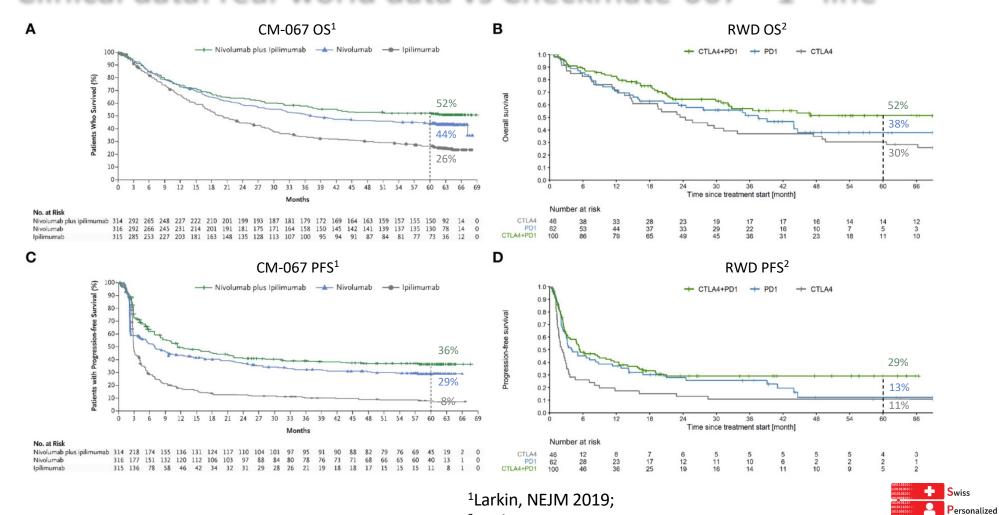


# Precision oncology: exploiting clinical data



Personalized
Oncology

#### Clinical data: real-world data vs Checkmate-067 – 1st line

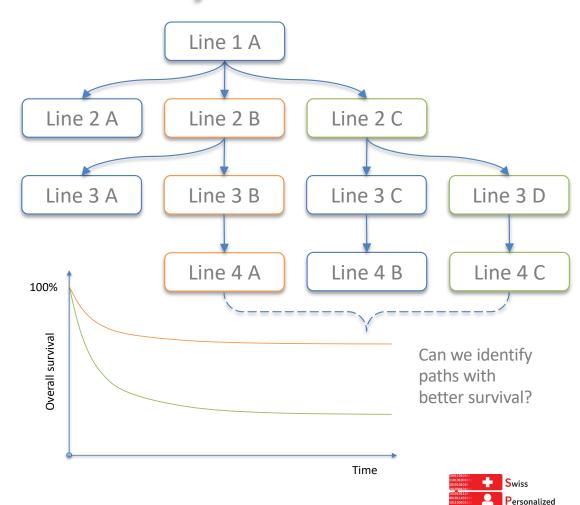


<sup>2</sup>Wicky, Frontiers 2023

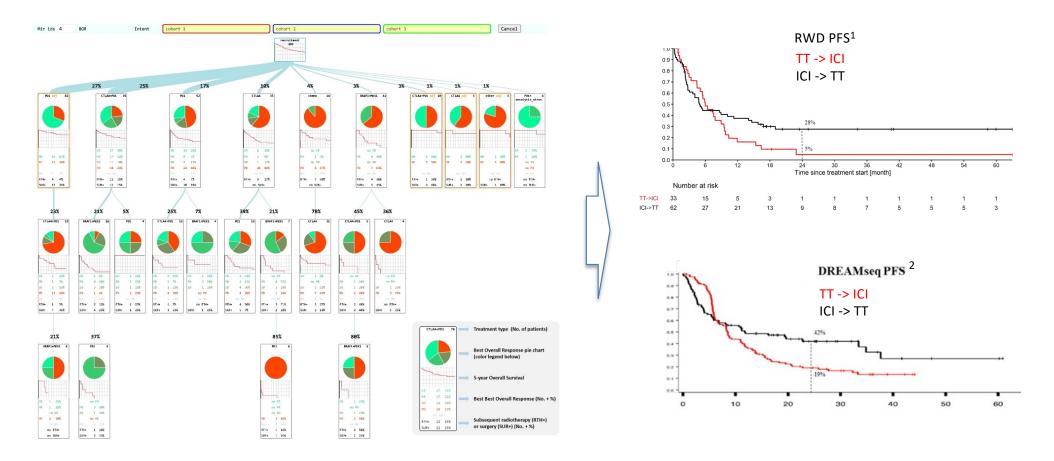
Oncology

#### Process mining to study patient's trajectories

- Clinical data -> sequence of events:
  - Treatments
  - Evaluation Scanners
  - New treatments
  - ...
- Process discovery allows to identify relevant (frequent) pathways
- Conformance checking allows to check whether cohorts of patients follow defines pathways, e.g. guidelines
- Important information can be projected onto these pathways, including PFS or OS



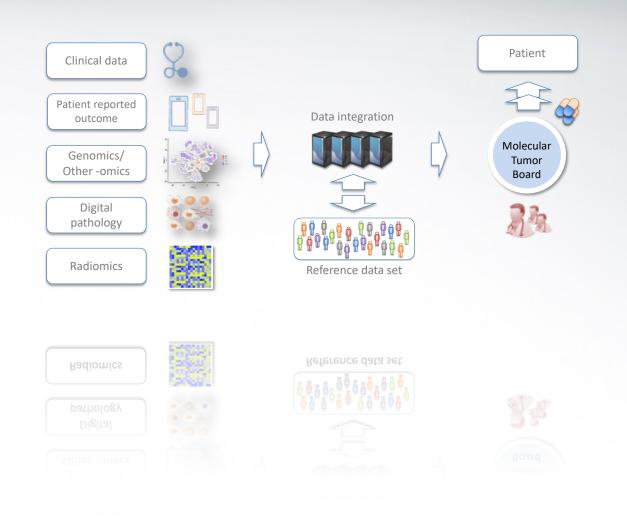
#### Melanoma real-world data analysis using process mining<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Wicky, *Frontiers* 2023; <sup>2</sup>Atkins, *JCO* 2023



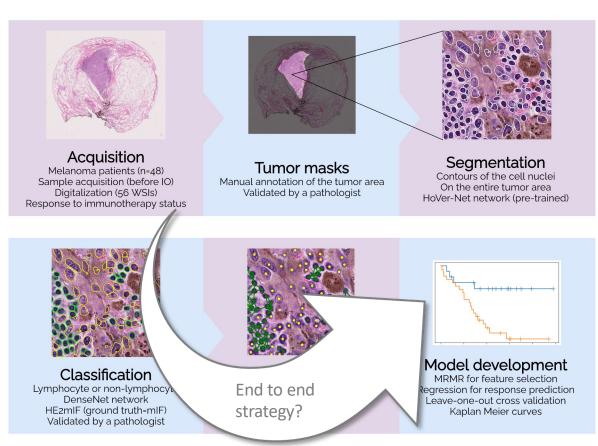
Precision oncology: moving towards spatial -omics



**P**ersonalized

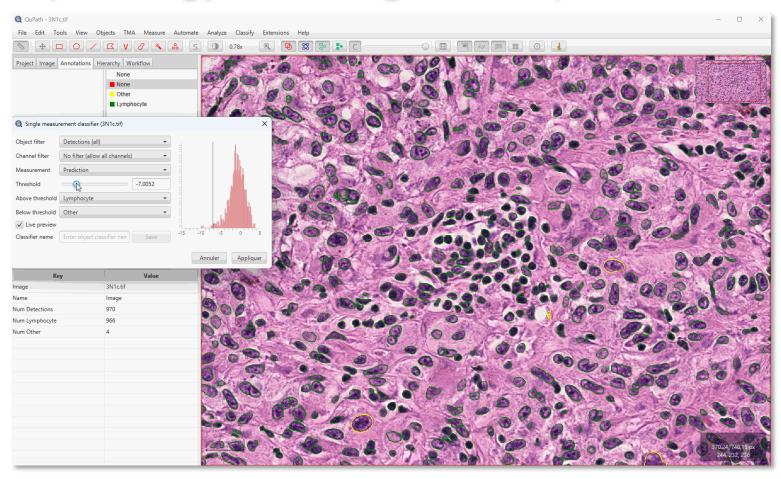
#### Digital pathology-based IO predictive biomarker: overview

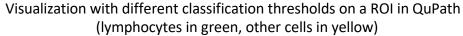
- Goal: develop a predictive image-based digital pathology biomarker for IO therapy response in metastatic melanoma
- Quantify local tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte microenvironment via features extracted from H&E pathology images
- Go beyond what is visually possible to reproducibly quantify
- Application in precision medicine: identify optimal patient treatment plan based on retrospective cohort evaluation
- H&E is available for most patients
- Tight collaboration with DDIAG and Prof.
   Rubbia





#### Digital pathology: detecting cell composition from H&E







### Prospective multiomics in melanoma: Swiss Personalized Oncology Program



Prof. Mitchel Levesque Melanoma cohort



Dr. Egle Ramelyte Melanoma cohort

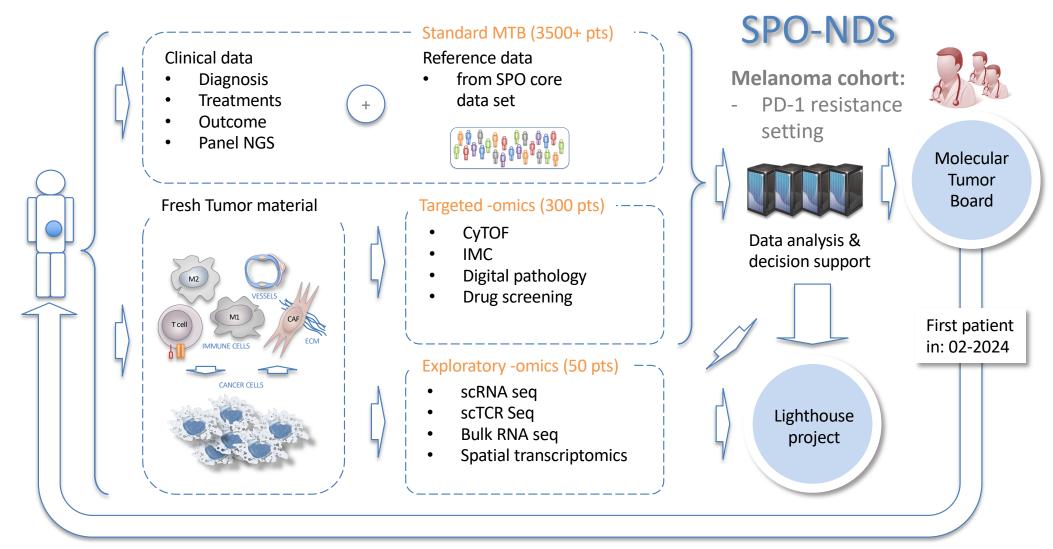


Prof. Andreas Wicki Gl cohort

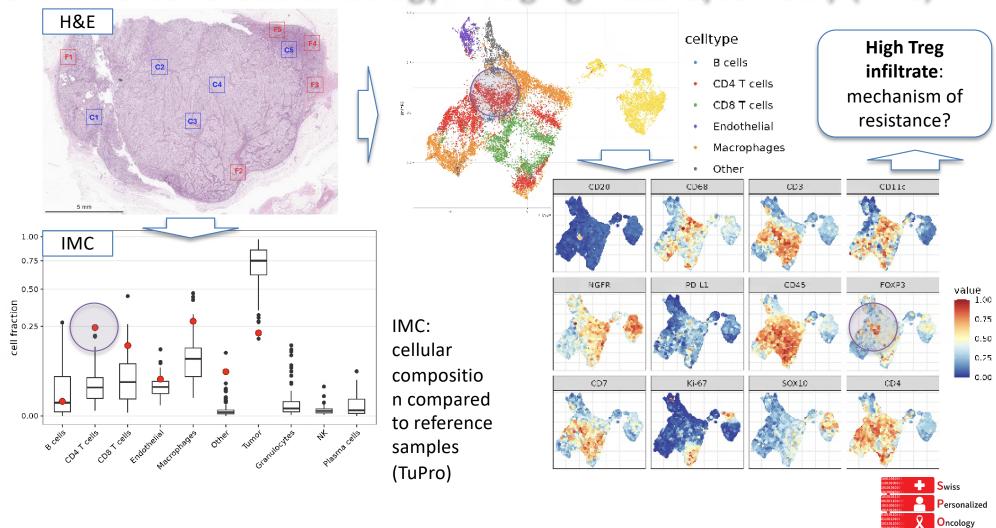


Prof. Bernd Bodenmiller Main co-PI





#### Swiss Personalised Oncology: Imaging Mass Cytometry (IMC)



## Conclusion and Outlook



Oncology

#### Expected benefit from personalized strategies

