













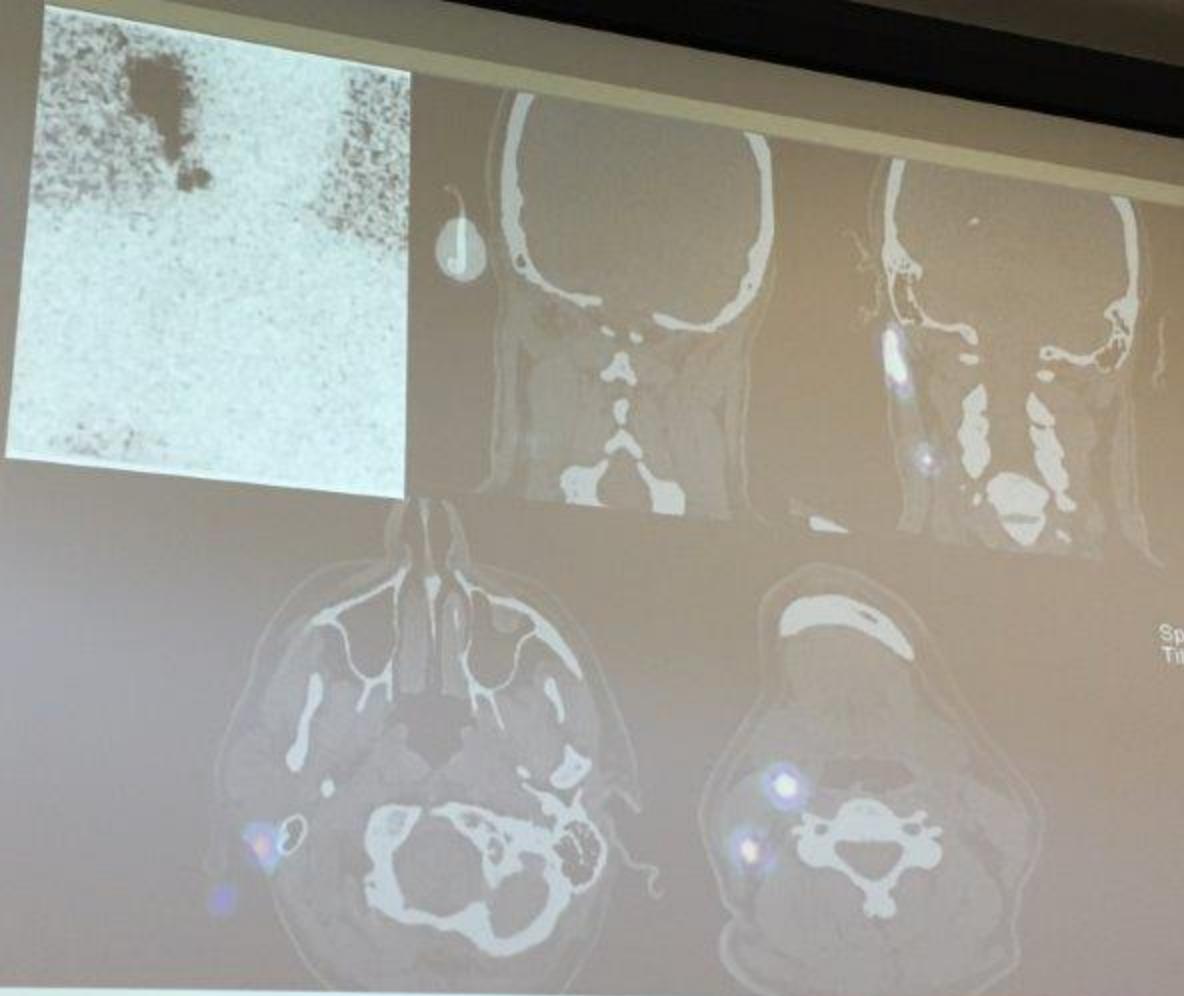








Spin: 0
Tilt: -90



Piggyback on your therapy trial

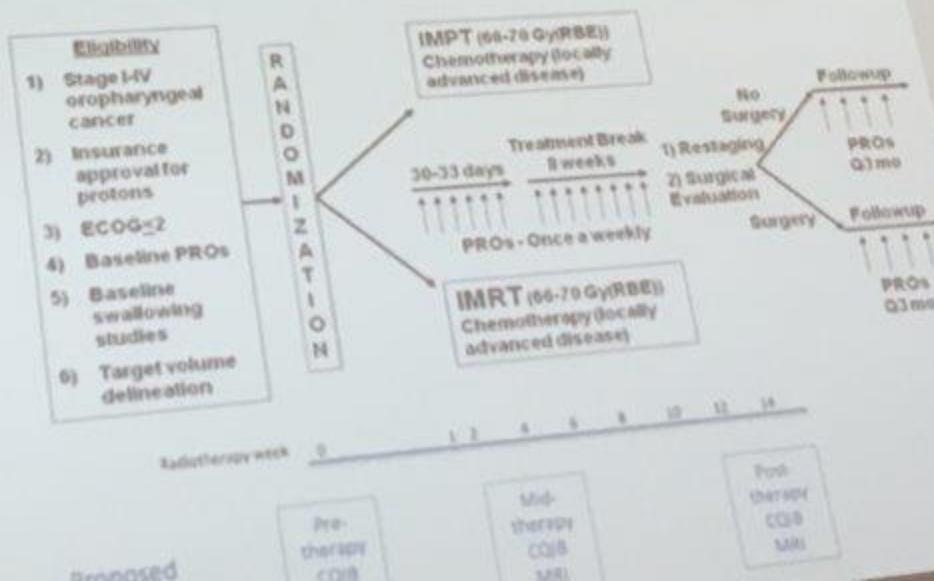
HYPOTHESIS AND SPECIFIC AIMS (1 page)

Primary Study Specific Aim

To assess and to characterize the kinetics of candidate quantitative imaging biomarkers (CQIBs) associated with normal tissue injury before, during, and after therapy by using serial multiparametric MRI for patients enrolled on protocol MDACC 2012-0825, "Phase II/III Randomized Trial of Intensity-Modulated Proton Beam Therapy (IMPT) versus Intensity-Modulated Photon Therapy (IMRT) for the treatment of Oropharyngeal Cancer of the Head and Neck."

Identified Imaging Hypothesis for Primary Specific Aim

Specifically, we hypothesize that IMPT will result in a 10% difference in normalized post-therapy voxel-by-voxel organ-at-risk (OAR) region of interest (ROI) apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) and the DCE-MRI parameter K_{trans} and v_e at follow-up imaging as compared with those values after IMRT, as detected by 3T MRI acquisition for uninvolving parotid and submandibular glands.



Piggyback on your therapy trial

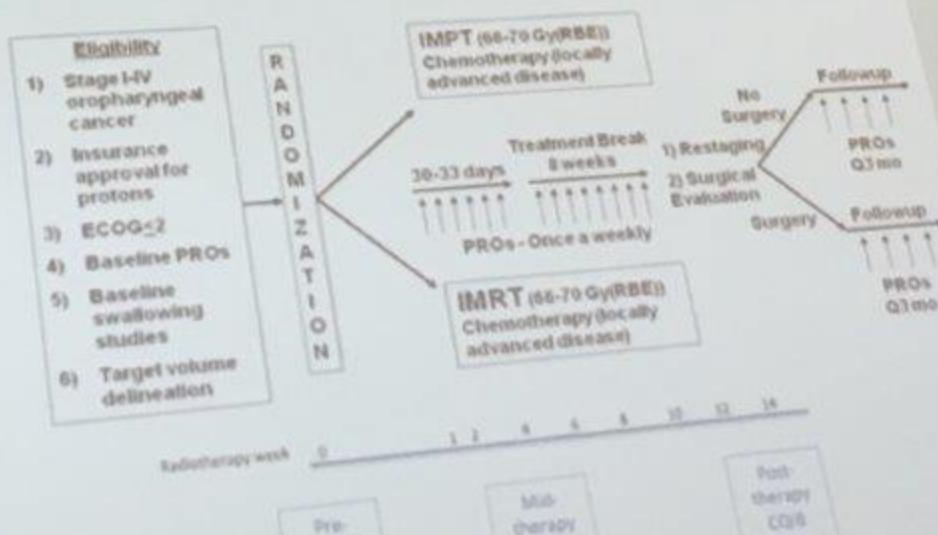
. HYPOTHESIS AND SPECIFIC AIMS (1 page)

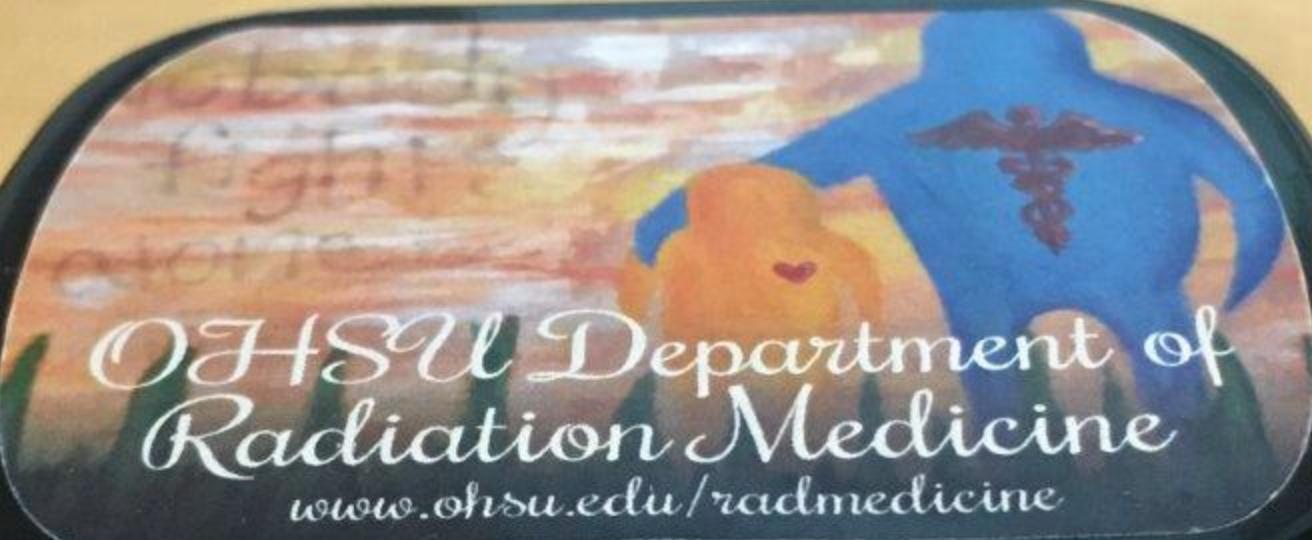
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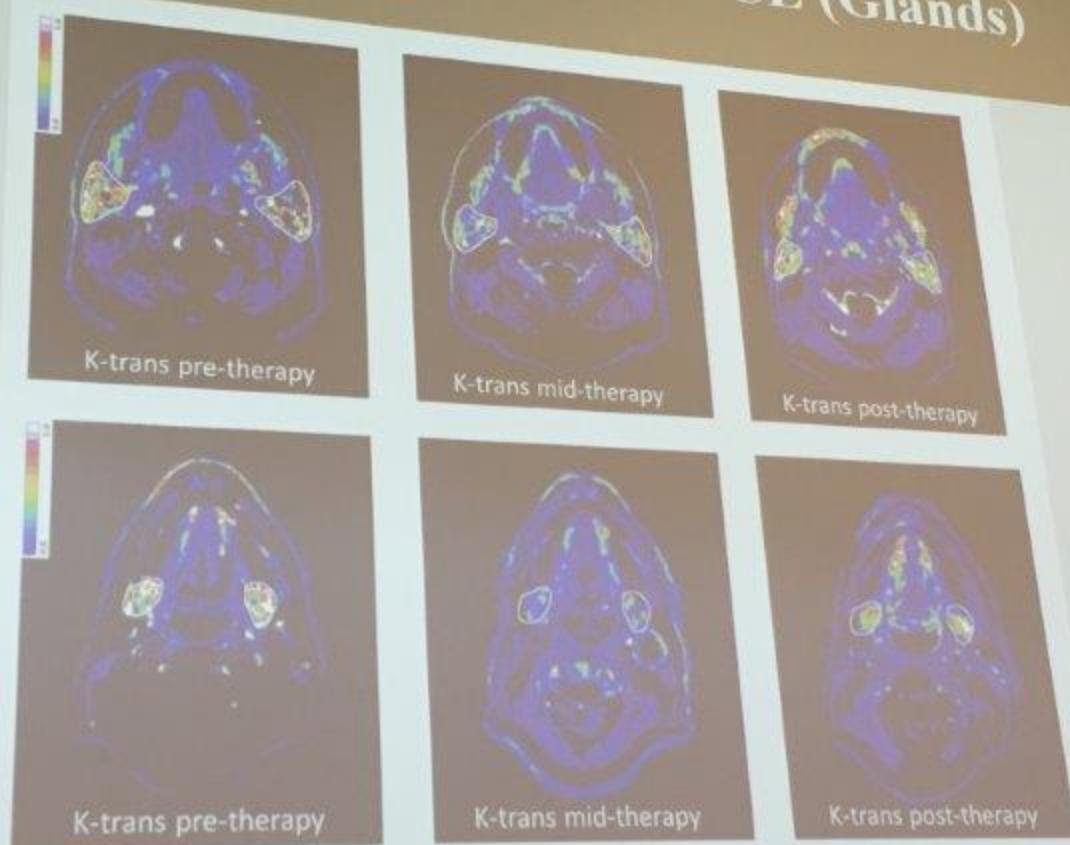




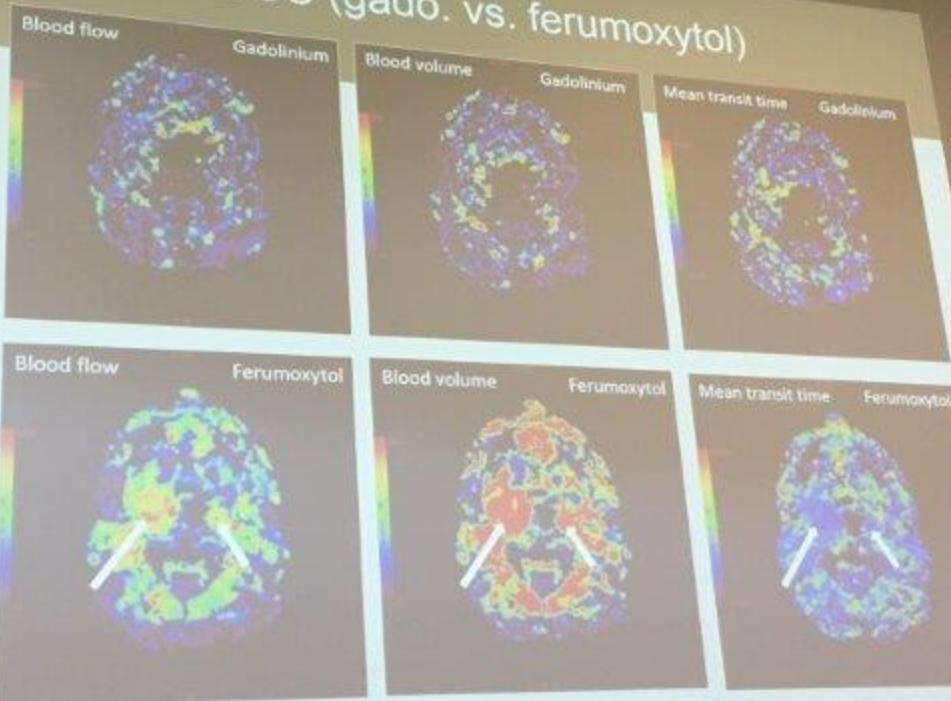
OHSU Department of
Radiation Medicine

www.ohsu.edu/radmedicine

Multi-parametric MRI - DCE (Glands)



DSC (gado. vs. ferumoxytol)



Evaluation of DCE (pre and mid - Tx) Advanced MR for HPV-negative patients

T2 Pre-Tx

T2 Mid-Tx

(Current)

- Planned enrollment
 $n=20$

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2012

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2013

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2013

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2014

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2014

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2015

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2015

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2016

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2016

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2017

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2017

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2018

– Enrollment in the Fall
of 2018

– Enrollment in the Spring
of 2019

Ktran

PV

Ktran

PV

Ktran

PV

Ktran

PV

Ktran

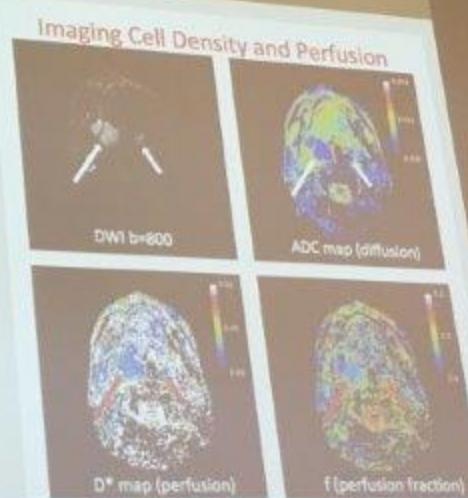
PV

Ktran

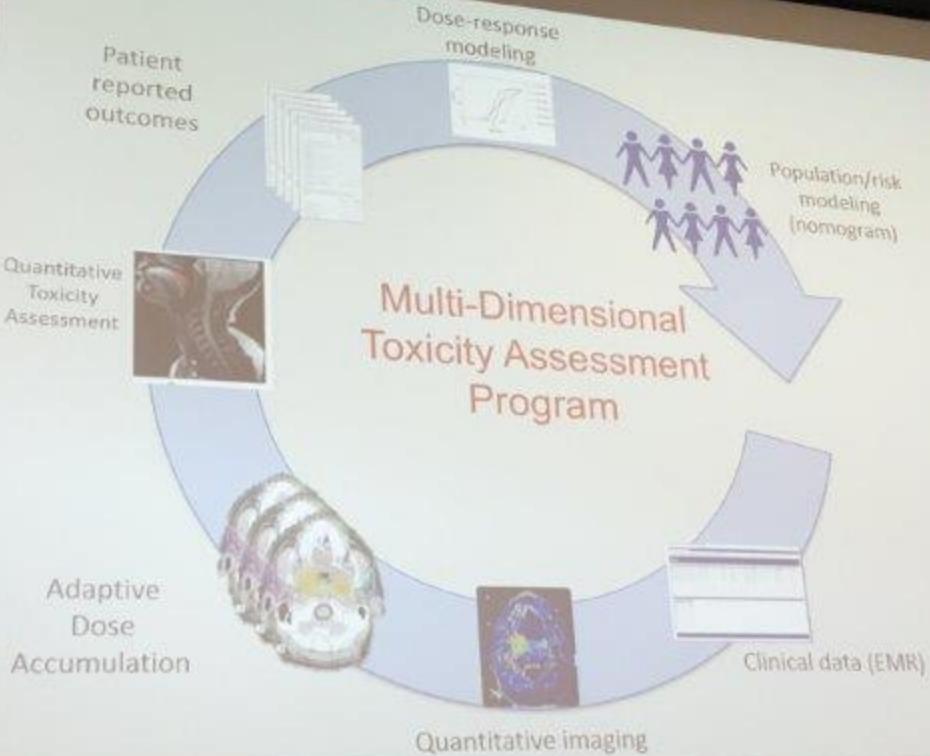
PV

MDACC2012-1128: Advanced MR for HPV-negative patients

- Investigating novel MRI techniques to evaluate interim response
- Includes non-surgical HPV- patients who get **chemo and RT** (induction/concurrent/recurrent)
- Planned enrollment n=20



MDACC 2012-1128: Assessment of the Feasibility of Acquisition of Candidate Imaging Biomarker Kinetics of Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging During Chemoradiotherapy in Human Papilloma Virus-Negative/HPV-non-Associated Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinomas



LEARNING STUDIO

Office for Northern
Annual Workshop
Arctic & Northern
Policy, Culture, & Tech

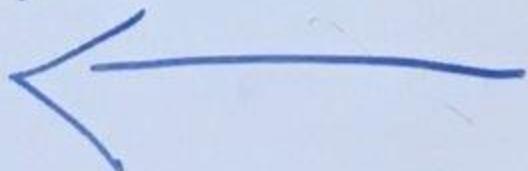








Pacific Northwest
Annual Workshop on
Methods in Radiation
Oncology Clinical Trials







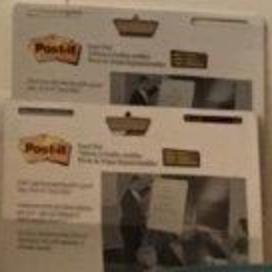
Clinical Endpoints



« Horizontal »
Time to Progression

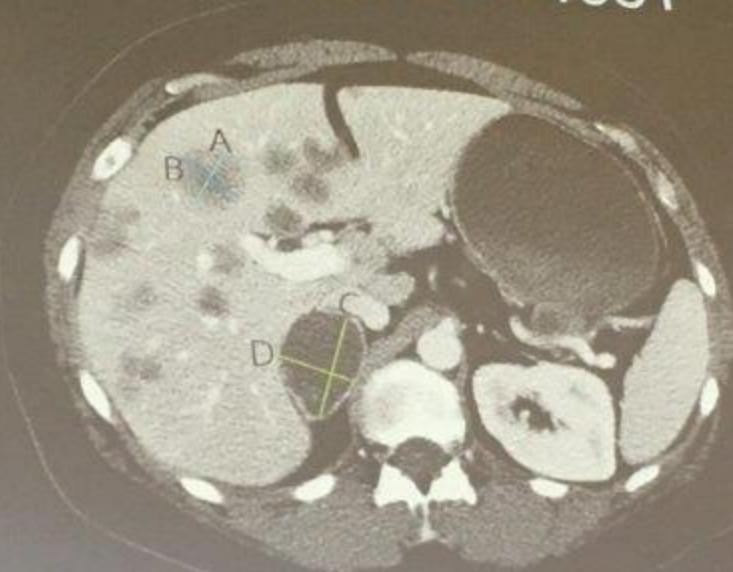
« Vertical »
Response Rate

CLSB



CLSB

WHO Criteria - 1981



SPD: Sum of product
of diameters

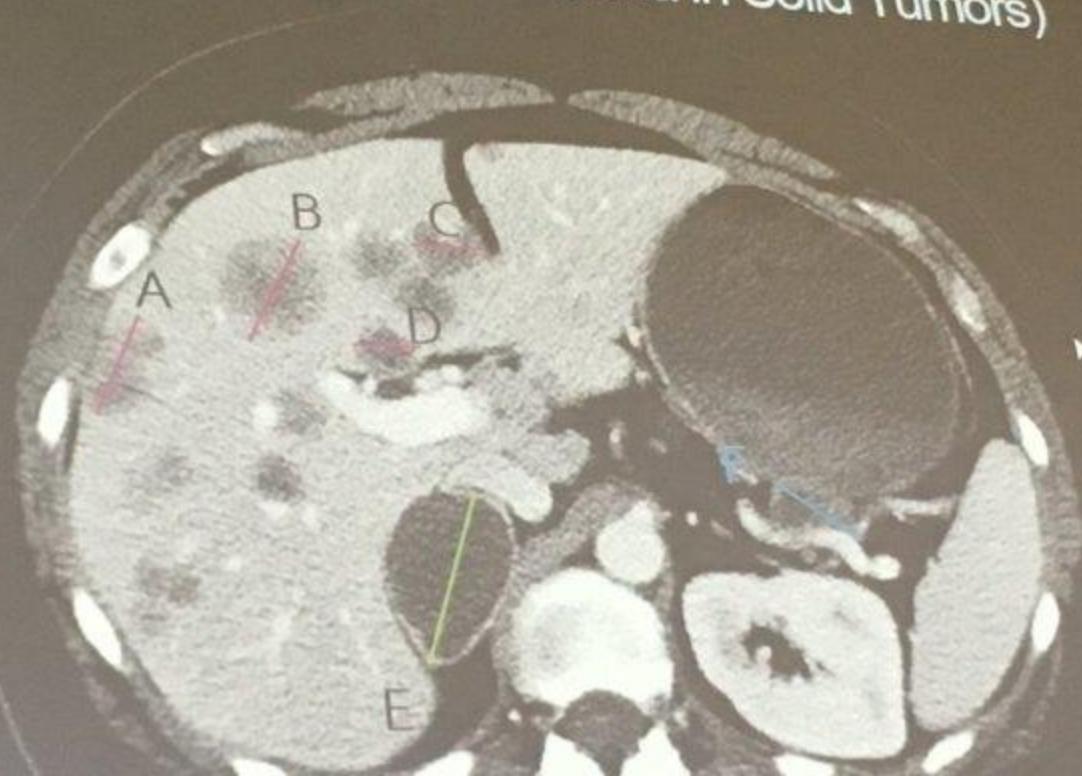
$$[A \times B] + [C \times D]$$

- Tumor response assessed by change in SPD of >2 lesions
- No minimum size of lesions
- No specification of number of lesions

** - to small changes in tumor size**

RECIST – 2000

(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors)



SLD = Sum of
diameters

A+B+C

When RECIST doesn't work

Infiltrative tumor and tumor in hollow organs is hard to measure



Using RECIST 1.1 in targeted therapy trials:

- 1) can lead to declaration of progressive disease (PD) too early, when the treatment effect is not yet fully evident or there is “flare effect”.
- 2) does not consider change in enhancement/density or FDG avidity, which may be the only relevant changes.

irRECIST (immune-related): Ca

PERCIST (PET): Uses change



Immune-related (ir)

irRC

irRECIST

Based on WHO (2D)

Up to 10 targets

Sum of Long Axis x Short Axis

Based on RECIST (1D)

Up to 5 targets

Sum of Long Axis

□ Main difference

□ New Lesions are integrated into the tumour burden.

□ Tumor shrinkage is not required

Immune-related (ir)

irRC

irRECIST

Based on WHO (2D)

Up to 10 targets

Sum of Long Axis x Short Axis

- Based on RECIST (1D)
- Up to 5 targets
- Sum of Long Axis





3



What is your hypothesis?

Always be mindful when selecting endpoints

You need to address your hypothesis

You need to be realistic in what you are asking of your patients

• How many blood draws, biopsies, and trips to





DELL

Statistical Considerations

- If this is the first time being tested
 - Training set
 - Validation set
- Continuous variable, ordinal measure, binary cut-off?





Banner MD Anderson Cancer Center

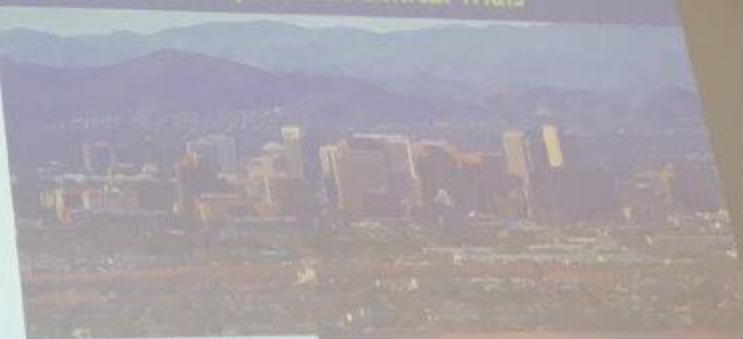
Making Cancer History®

Mohamed Khan, MD, PhD, MBA
Division Chief of Radiation Oncology
Banner MD Anderson Cancer Service Line
(BMDACC-Gilbert & BMDACC-Desert, Thunderbird, Baswell)

Banner MD Anderson Cancer Center



Incorporation of Novel Translational Research Endpoints in Clinical Trials



Sedona, AZ

Banner MD Anderson Cancer Center

Making Cancer History®

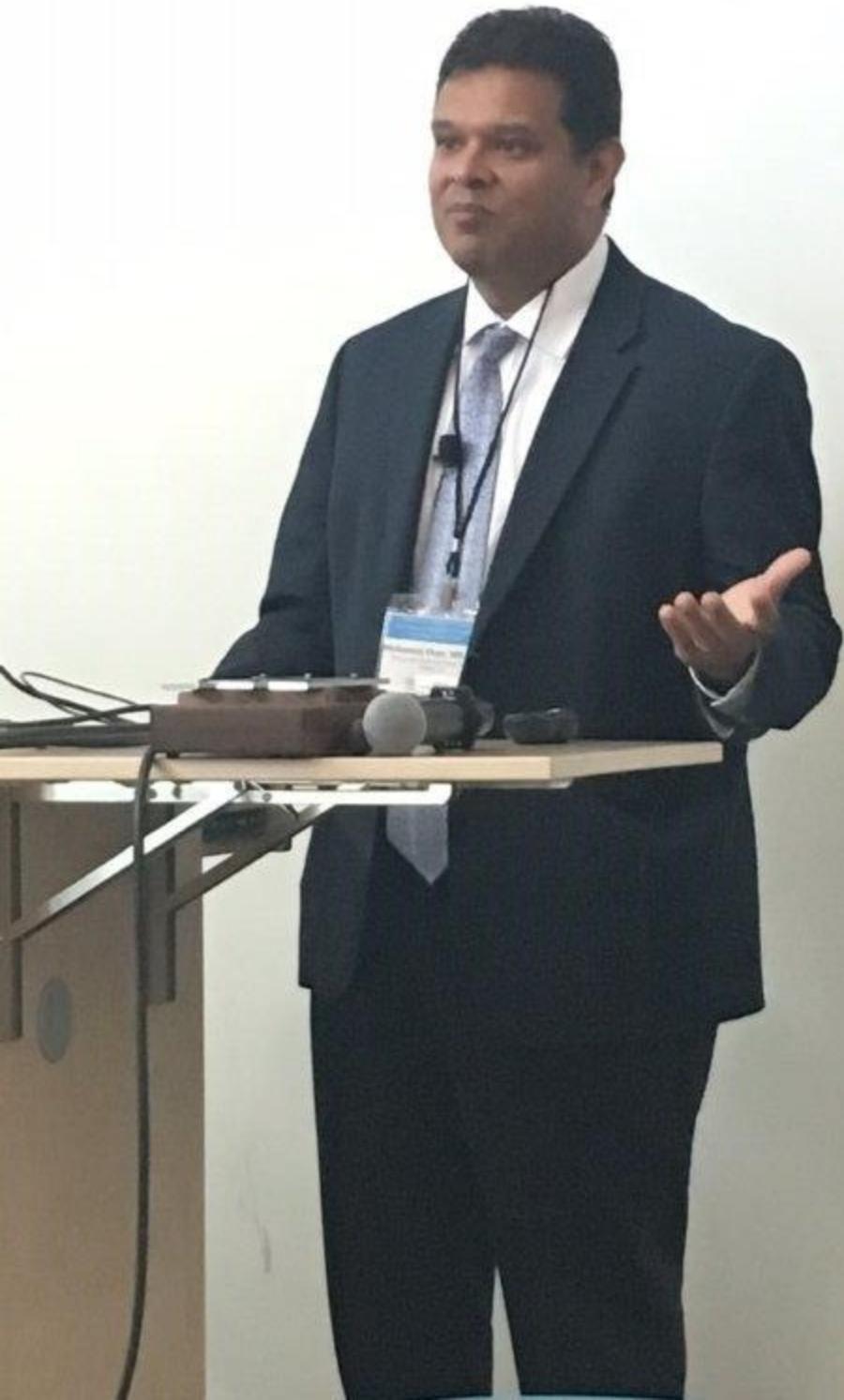
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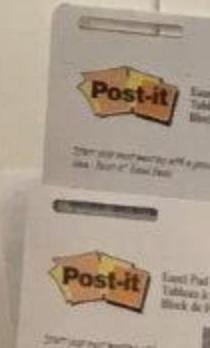
(BMDACC-Gilbert & BMDACC-Desert, Thunderbird, Boswell)



Incorporation of Novel Translational Research Endpoints in

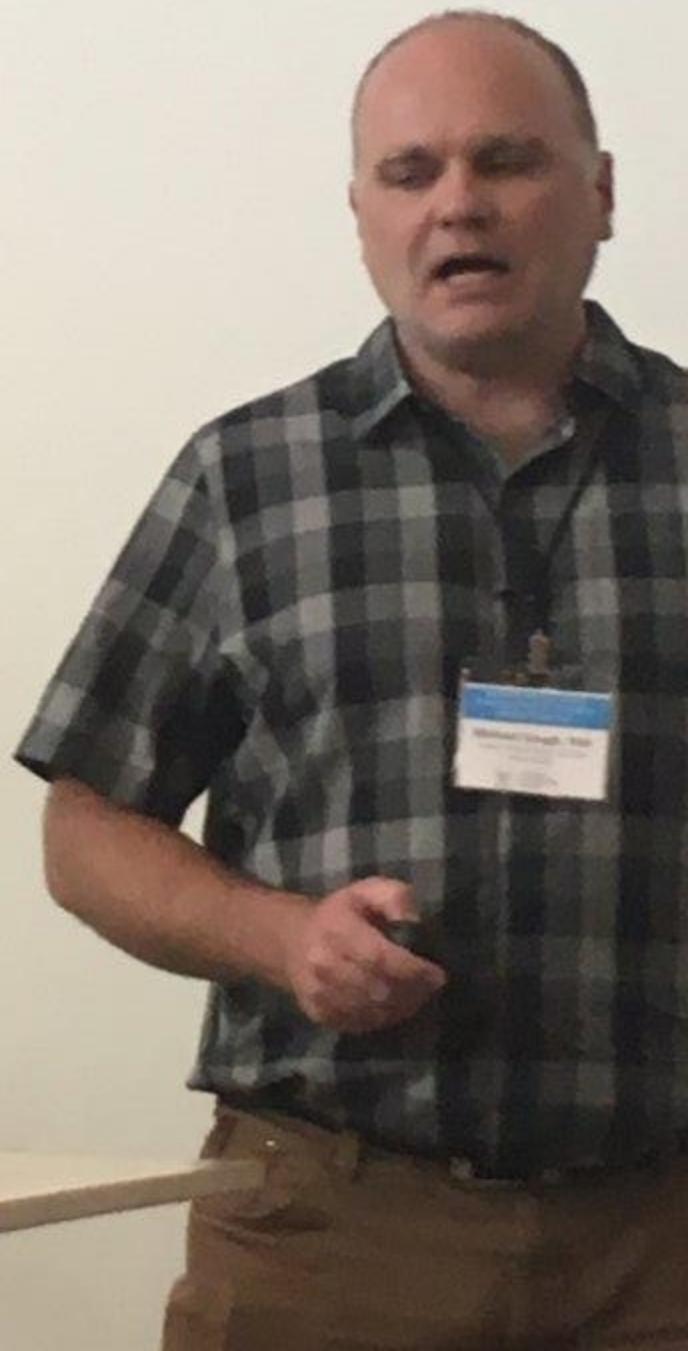


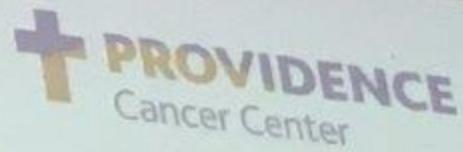












S tissue parameters









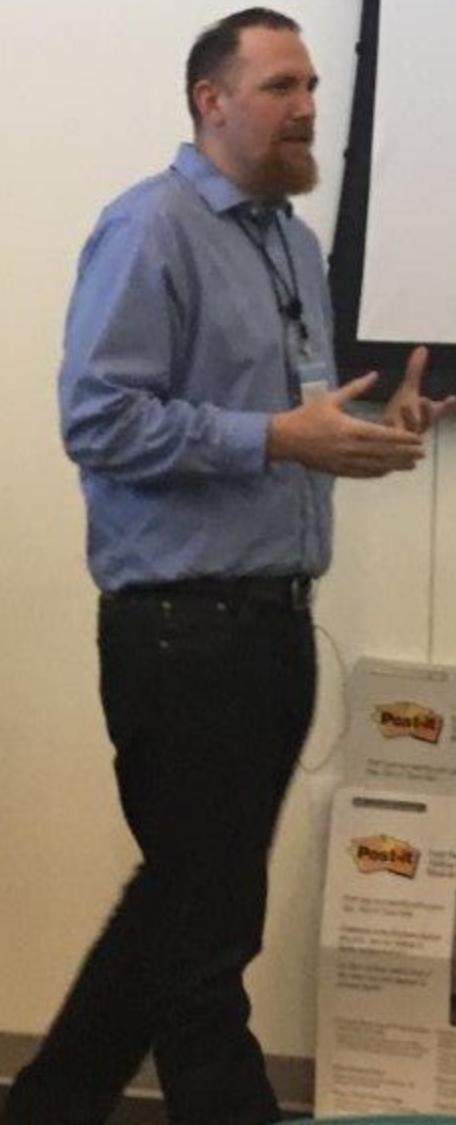


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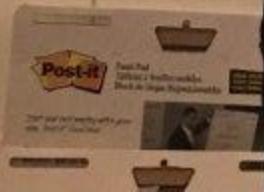


Clifton (Dave) Fuller,
MD, PhD
Assistant Professor
Head & Neck Section

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

D Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Center

Cancer History®





Innovation
O

Clifton (Dave) Fuller,
MD, PhD
Assistant Professor
Head & Neck Section

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MAnderson
Cancer Center





And Innovation in Rad Oncology

Clifton (Dave) Fuller,
MD, PhD
Assistant Professor
Head & Neck Section

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

MD Anderson
Cancer Center

Cancer History®



Informatics And Innovation in Radiation Oncology

LET'S SOLVE THIS PROBLEM BY
USING THE BIG DATA NONE
IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH



LET'S SOLVE THIS PROBLEM BY
USING THE BIG DATA NONE
OF US HAVE THE SLIGHTEST
IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH





Brian S. Hodge, MD, FRCR
Professor of Radiology
University of Michigan

-OR WHAT TO DO



IDEA WHAT TO DO

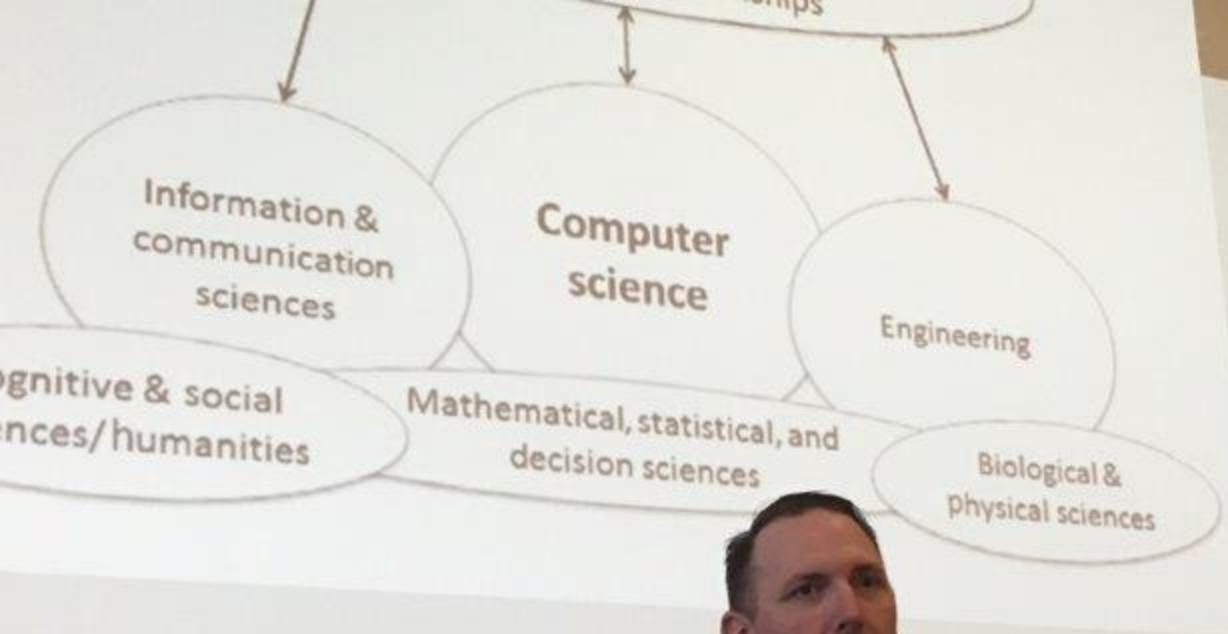












Clinical Informatics Becomes a Board-certified Medical Subspecialty Following ABMS Vote

Thursday, September 22, 2011

AMIA to offer prep courses for clinicians who sit for Board Exam

Washington, DC—Today, AMIA—the association for informatics professionals—announces the success of a multi-year initiative to elevate clinical informatics to an American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) subspecialty certified by an examination administered by the American Board of Preventive Medicine and available to physicians who have primary specialty certification through the American Board of Medical Specialties. Joining such subspecialties as pediatric anesthesiology, medical toxicology, sports medicine, geriatrics medicine, and cardiovascular disease, clinical informatics (CI) certification will be based on a rigorous set of core competencies, heavily influenced by publications on the

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NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE Informatics Technology for Cancer Research

Funding Opportunities

ITCR has issued four Funding Opportunity Announcements aimed at successive stages of informatics technology development.

Algorithm Development

PAR-15-334 Development of Innovative Informatics Methods and Algorithms for Cancer Research and Management (R21)
Prototyping & Hardening

PAR-15-332 Early-Stage Development of Informatics Technologies for Cancer Research and Management (U01)

Enhancement & Dissemination

PAR-15-331 Advanced Development of Informatics Technologies for Cancer Research and Management (U24)

Sustainment

PAR-15-333 Sustained Support for Informatics Resources for Cancer Research and Management (U24)

Fellowship in Clinical Informatics: Radiation Oncology Track

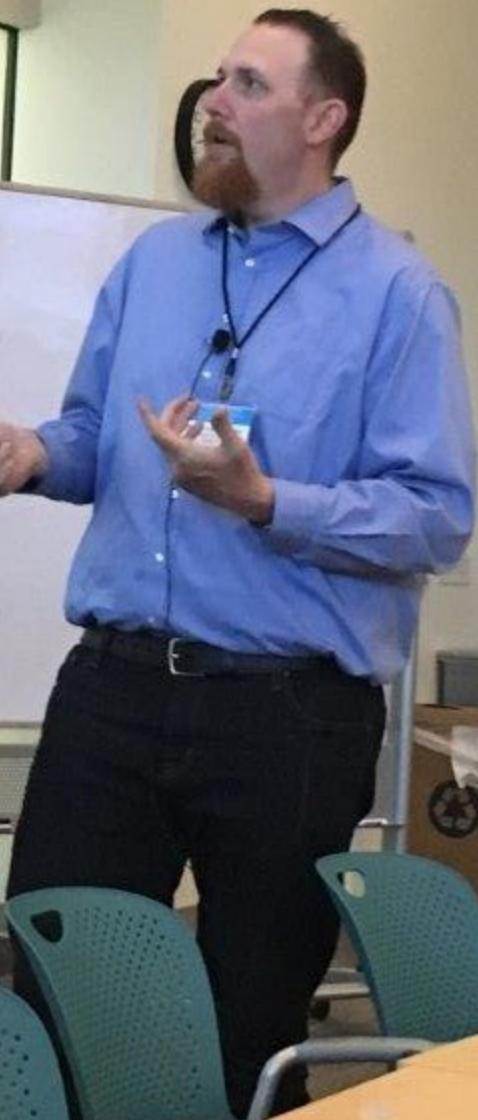
Fellowship in Clinical Informatics: Radiation Oncology Track

Clinical informatics is the subspecialty of all medical specialties that transforms health care by analyzing, designing, implementing, and evaluating information and communication systems to improve patient care, enhance access to care, advance individual and population health outcomes, and strengthen the clinician-patient relationship.

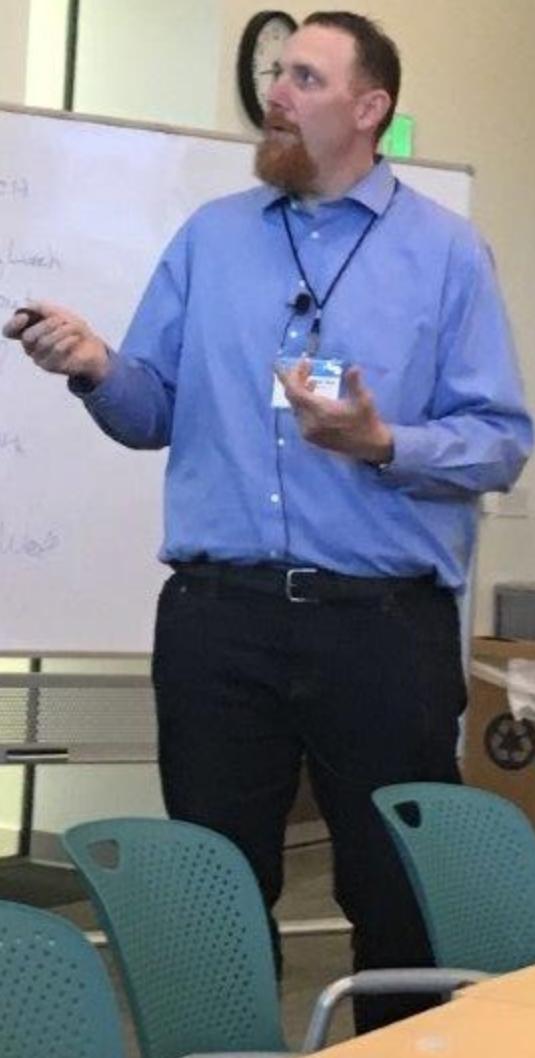


School of Medicine
Radiation Medicine

1:30 - Lunch
12:45 - Walking Lunch
Breakout
12:45 - Panel
1:15 - Adjourn
Post-Test had been



11:30 - Lunch
12:00 - Working lunch
Breakout
12:45 - Panel
1:15 pm - Adjourn
Post Test: Next week



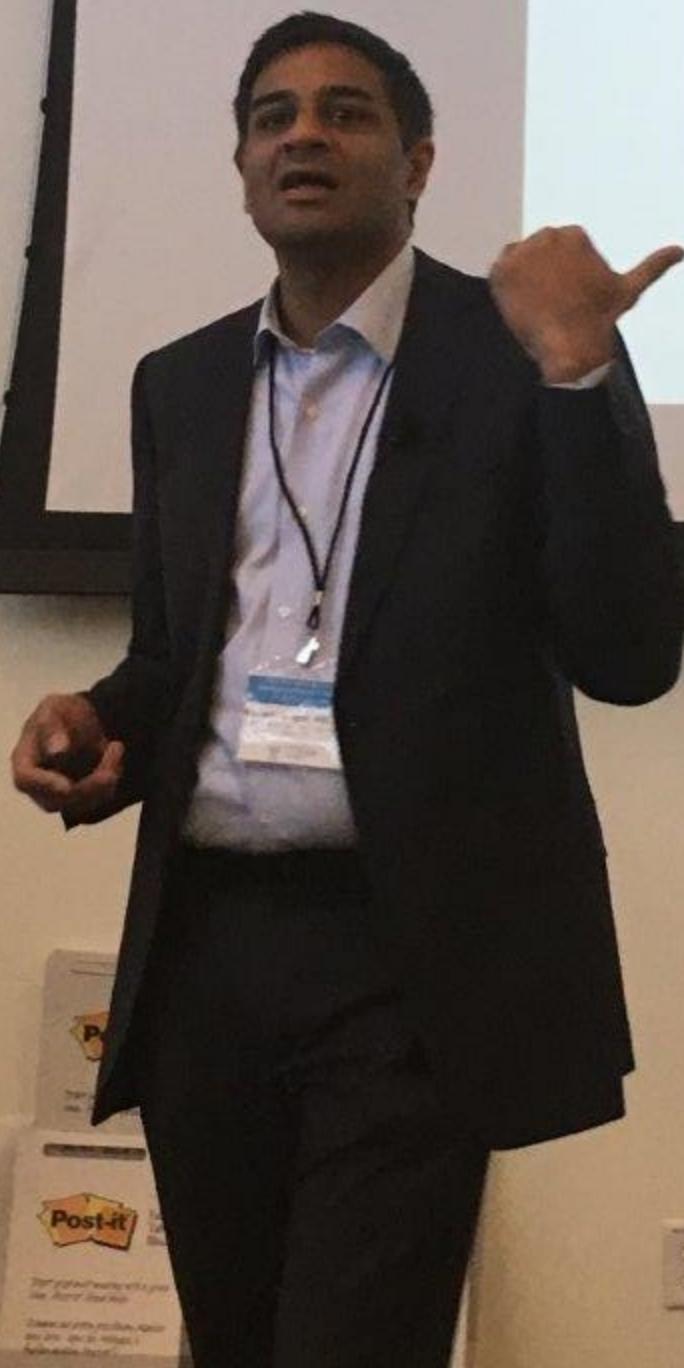
PROBA



PROBA



PF



Particle Therapy Based Clinical Trial Design: Considerations

Integral dose reduction

- Patient populations likely to benefit most: pediatrics, lymphoma
- Considerations: Small patient numbers, long-term endpoints

Improved tumor control

- Patient populations likely to benefit most: Soft tissue sarcoma, NSCLC, melanomas
- Considerations:
 - ❖ Radioresistant solid tumors historically treated with surgery
 - ❖ Dose escalation with low-LET radiation has not been successful (Carbon?)

Phase III Randomized Clinical Trial of Proton Therapy vs IMRT for Low or Low-Intermediate Risk Prostate Cancer

Study Schema

Stratify
Study site, age
(< 65 years v ≥ 65 years)

Randomize

400 men

Proton Beam Therapy (PBT)

versus

Intensity Modulated
Radiotherapy (IMRT)

Follow
Months 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18,
24, 36, 48, 60

Primary Endpoint

- Bowel function at 24 mo (EPIC)

Secondary Outcomes

- Urinary and erectile function
- HRQOL and Utilities
- Perceptions of care
- Adverse events
- Efficacy endpoints



Ramach Sengar, MD, PhD
Associate Professor of Medicine
University of Michigan











Considerations when putting together

- ◆ **Statistical analysis plan**
 - Primary or secondary endpoint
 - Power
- ◆ **Reporting of results**
 - Inclusion group
 - Intent to treat
 - Data complete?
- ◆ **Interpreting the Data**
 - Minimally clinically important difference

◆ Number/timing /costs of assessments

- Balance between brief intervals and likelihood of detecting changes
- Baseline assessment
 - To establish pre-existing differences
 - Provides reference point for comparison
- One or more on-treatment assessments
 - Frequency will depend on research question
 - Timing will depend on when treatment begins
- Post-treatment assessments
 - Depends on research questions

Lunch

Clinical Trial Design breakout sessions (disease

Session 1

GU Radiotherapy

Timur Mitin, M.D., Ph.D.

Session 2

GI Radiotherapy

Charles Thomas, M.D.

Session 3

Soft Tissue and Bone Tumor

Arthur Hung, M.D.

Session 4

Lung Radiotherapy

Ramesh Rengan, M.D., Ph.D.

Session 5

Head and Neck

Dave Fuller, M.D., Ph.D.

Session 6

Palliative Radiotherapy

Sophia Bornstein, M.D., Ph.D.

Session 7

"TBD" as needed

SATURDAY, MAY 7

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 7:45 a.m. | Continental breakfast |
| 8:25 a.m. | Clinical Informatics in Radiotherapy
Dave Fuller, M.D., Ph.D. |
| 9:05 a.m. | Particle Therapy-Based Clinical Trials
Ramesh Rengan, M.D., Ph.D. |
| 9:45 a.m. | QOLife Endpoints in Clinical Trials
Lilie Lin, M.D. |
| 10:25 a.m. | Mathematical Modeling in Design
Time-Dose-Fractionation
Andrew Trister, M.D., Ph.D. |

Measurement

- ◆ Reliability and validity depends
 - Fact-G has 0.87 reliability in P
 - Is it still reliable in Botswana
 - Is it reliable measure in China
- ◆ If it's to be applied in new populations
 - What's wrong with a low reliability
 - Poor measure
 - Implies low validity
 - Want reliability to be above .80

- ♦ Patients login to the MyPennMedicine

The image shows a screenshot of the MyPennMedicine mobile application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a logo and the text "Penn Medicine myPennMedicine". Below this, the word "Radiation..." is partially visible. The main content area features a red-bordered box containing the text "Radiation Oncology" and "Complete a Survey". To the right of this box are several other menu items: "My Medical Record" (with a green icon), "Messaging" (with a blue icon), "Appointments" (with a red icon), and "Preferences" (with a grey gear icon). At the very bottom of the screen, there is a white bar with a small logo and the text "PENN RADIATION ONCOLOGY".

Penn Medicine
myPennMedicine

Radiation...

Home

Radiation Oncology
Complete a Survey

My Medical Record

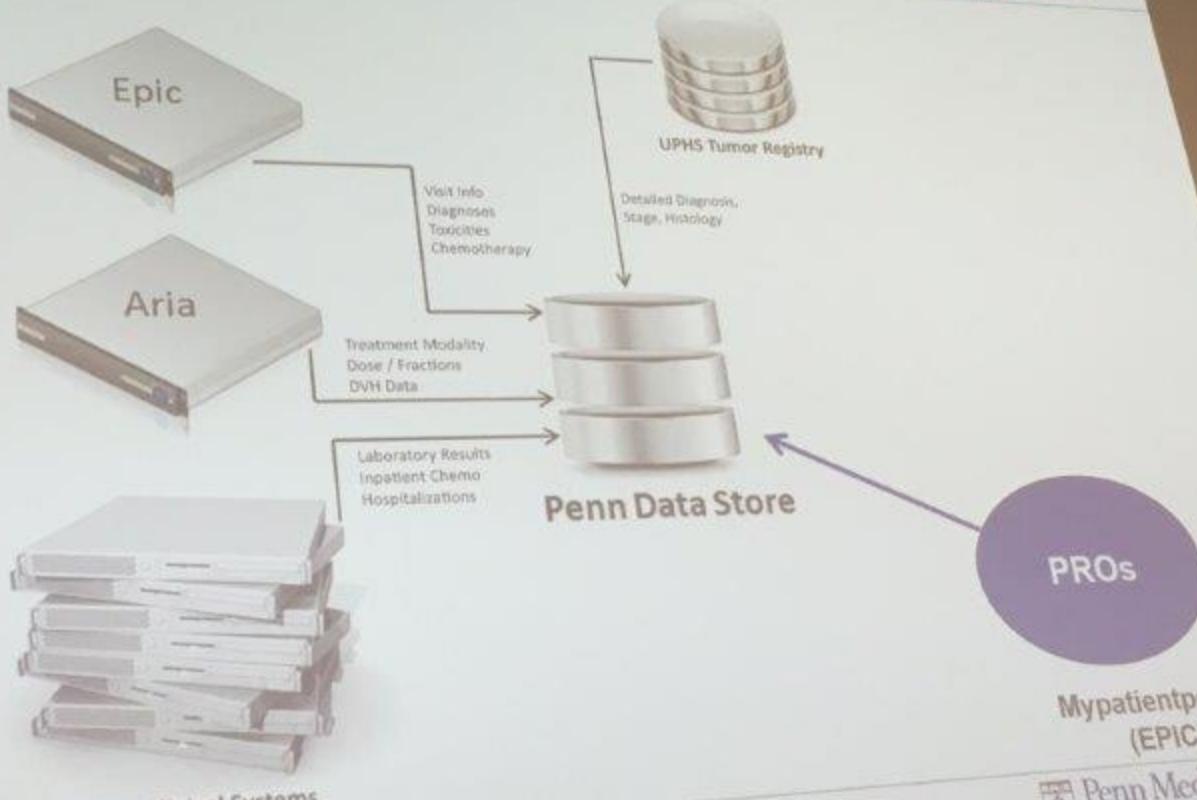
Messaging

Appointments

Preferences

PENN RADIATION ONCOLOGY

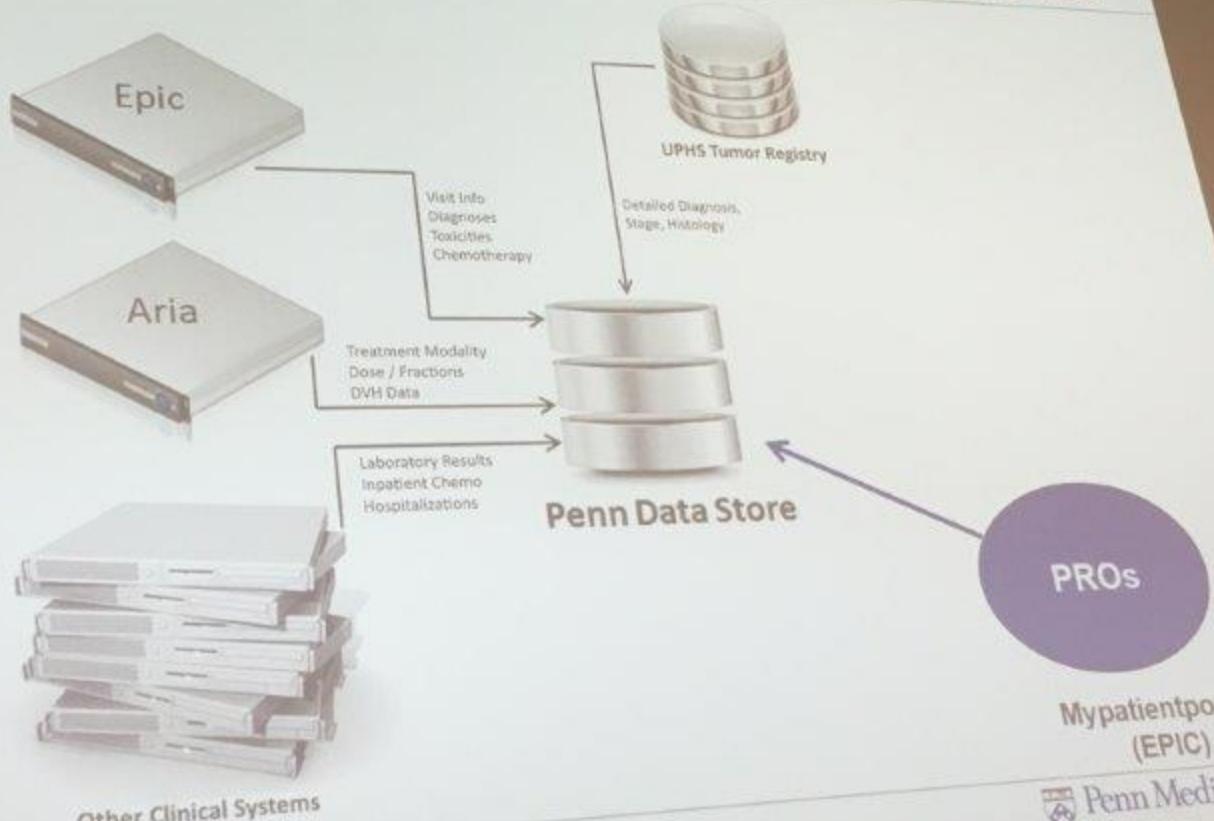
Adding PROs to Existing Clinical Data Warehouse



PENN RADIATION ONCOLOGY

Mypatientportal
(EPIC)
Penn Medicine

Adding PROs to Existing Clinical Data Warehouse



PENN RADIATION ONCOLOGY

 Penn Medicine

Overview

- Early steps
- Who is picking up the bill?
- Protocol development
 - Data safety monitoring
 - Case report forms & da
 - Privacy & confidentialit
- IRB and supporting docur
- Training









... AND THIS IS THE FORM
YOU SEND BACK
TO CONFIRM YOU'VE
SENT BACK ALL THE
OTHER FORMS !

- Data safety
 - Ensure
 - Who is involved
 - Establish
-
- Case representation
 - Build
 - Decision





www.elephantdeli.com



www.elephantdeli.com



phantsonline.com

































