



# **Risk prediction to prescribe a life-long personalized screening program, including age to start and frequency**

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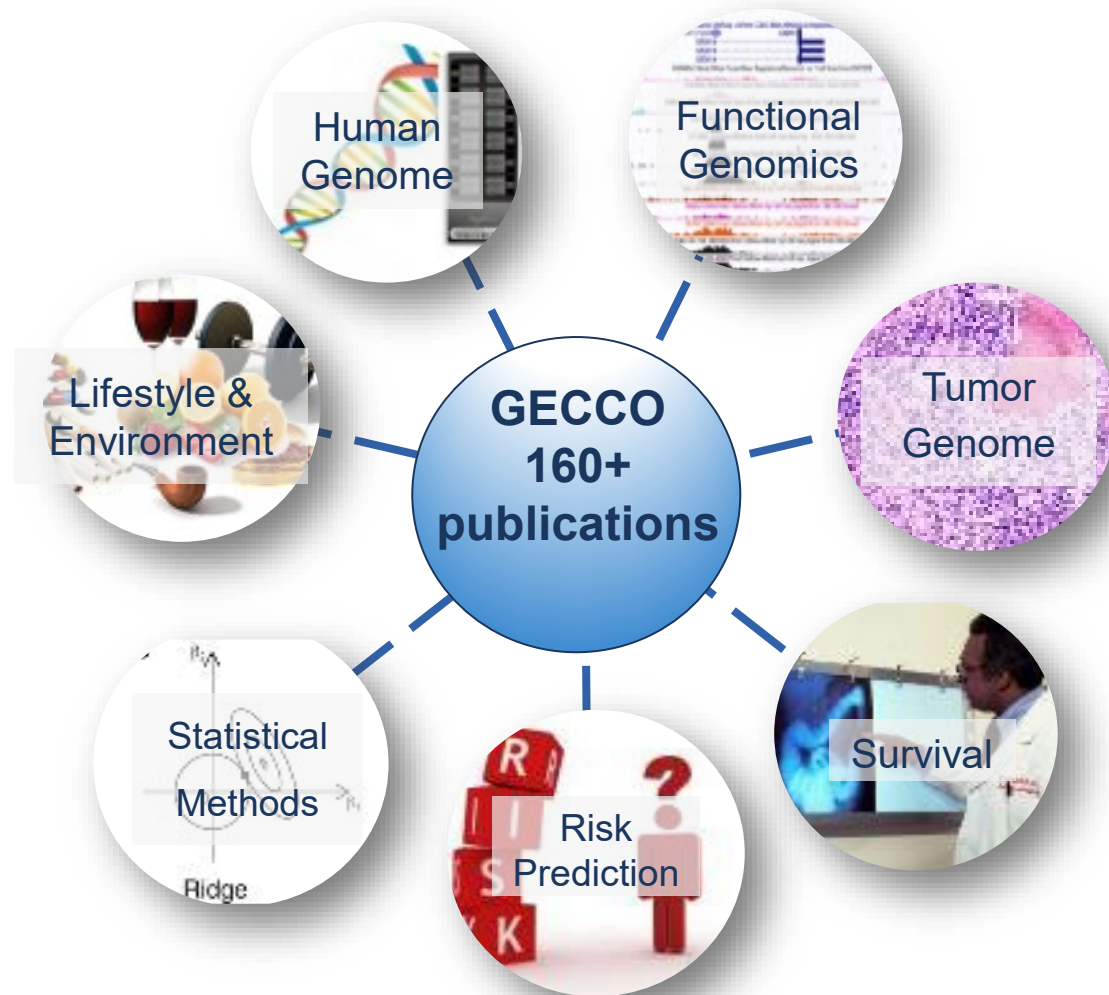
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# Genetics and Epidemiology of Colorectal Cancer Consortium (GECCO)



## A growing resource

- 80+ studies
  - CCFR and CORECT
- 150,000+ participants with genetic, clinical, epidemiologic & lifestyle data
- 3,000 participants with whole genome sequencing data
- 30,000+ patients with extended clinical and survival data
- 15,000+ patients with tumor characteristics data
- 7,000 patients with tumor sequencing data

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center

R01-CA059045, U01-CA137088, U19-CA148107, U01-CA164930, R01-CA176272, U01-CA185094, R01-CA201407, R01-CA206279, R21-CA230486, X01-HG006196, X01-HG006662, X01-HG007585, X01HG009781, JUNO Therapeutics, R01-CA244588, R01-CA248857, R01-CA273198, R01-CA276306

# Heritable and Environmental Contributions in Common Cancers

Cancer Site	Heritable Factors	<u>Environmental Factors</u>	
		Shared	Non-shared
Prostate	0.42 (0.29-0.50)	0 (0-0.09)	0.58 (0.50-0.67)
<b>Colorectal</b>	<b>0.35 (0.10-0.48)</b>	<b>0.05 (0-0.23)</b>	<b>0.60 (0.52-0.70)</b>
Bladder	0.31 (0.00-0.45)	0 (0-0.28)	0.69 (0.53-0.86)
Breast	0.27 (0.04-0.41)	0.06 (0-0.22)	0.67 (0.56-0.76)
Lung	0.26 (0.00-0.49)	0.12 (0-0.34)	0.62 (0.51-0.73)

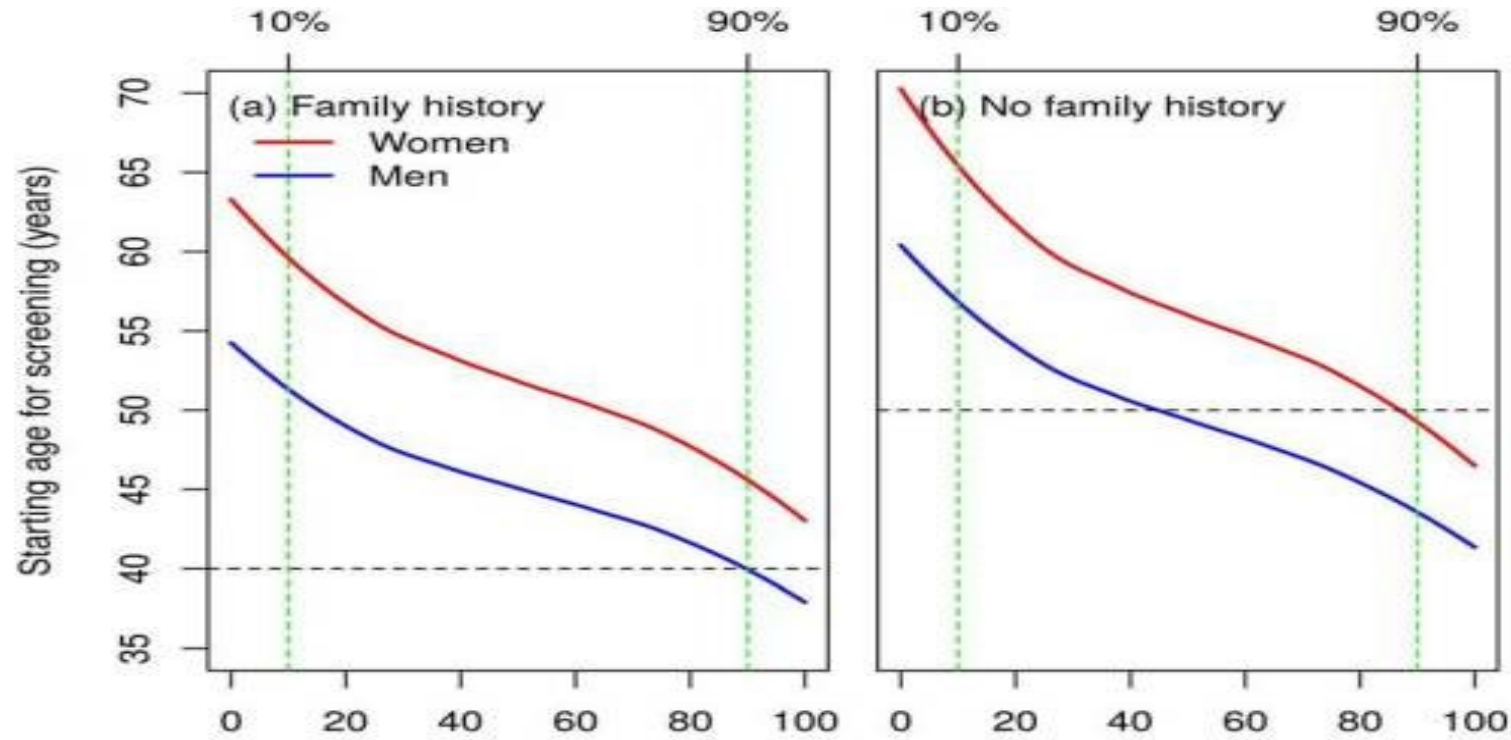


# Risk Prediction of Colorectal Cancer using Environmental and genetic risk factors

	Male (N=4666)	Female (N=5500)
	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Environmental risk score (ERS, <b>quartile</b> )	1.36 (1.29 to 1.44)	1.35 (1.28 to 1.42)
Polygenic risk score (PRS, <b>quartile</b> )	1.34 (1.27 to 1.42)	1.30 (1.23 to 1.36)
Fam Hx	1.67 (1.38 to 2.03)	1.46 (1.24 to 1.72)
Endoscopy Hx	0.29 (0.24 to 0.34)	0.53 (0.47 to 0.61)

- Environmental risk score: height, BMI, education, type 2 diabetes, smoking, alcohol, aspirin, NSAIDS, HRT, dietary intake physical activity
- Polygenic risk score (PRS): 63 genetic variants

# Environmental and Polygenic Risk Score can inform the Starting age of CRC Screening

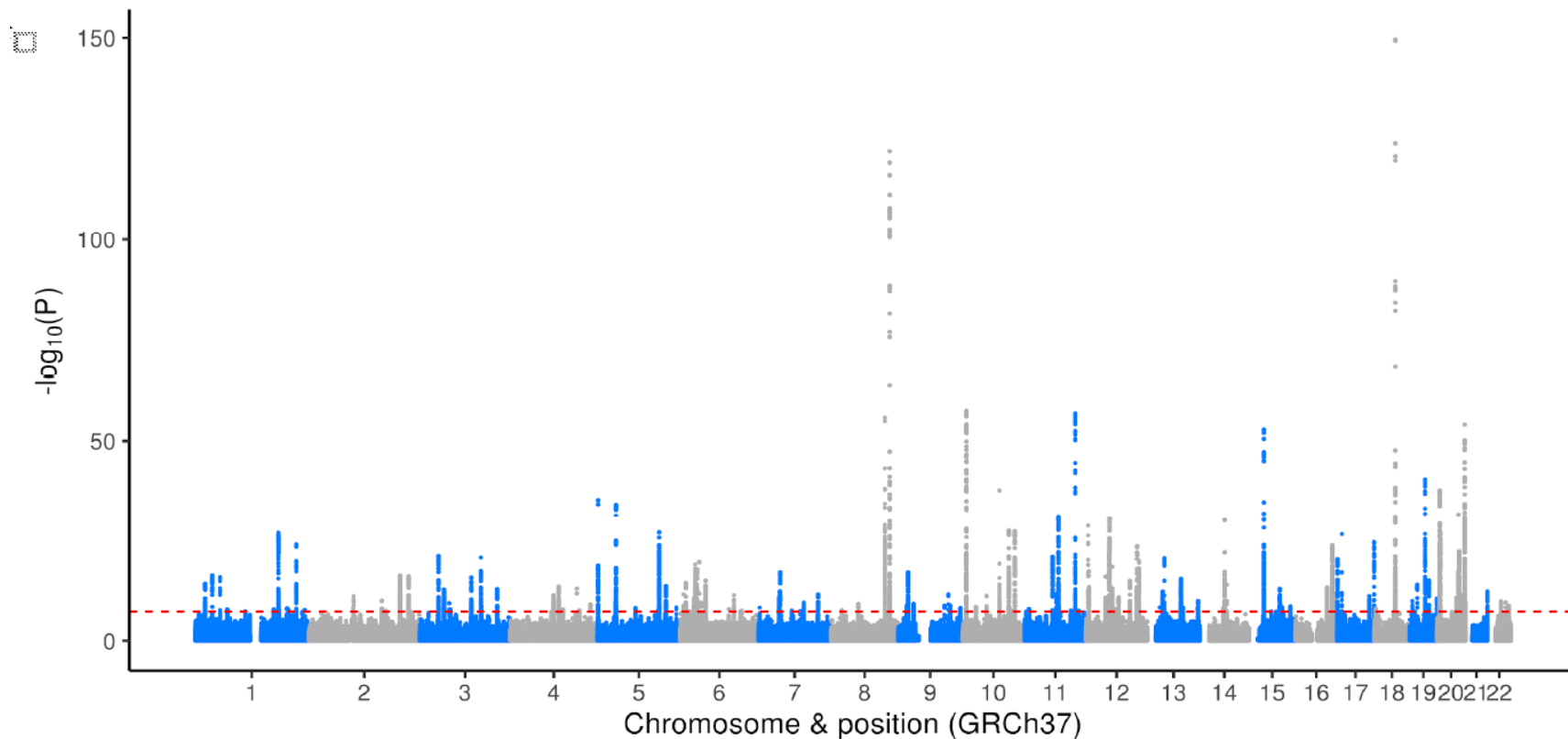


RS	Risk score (%)		Screening age	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1%	55	64		
10%	51	59		
50%	45	52		
90%	40	46		
99%	38	43		

RS	Risk score (%)		Screening age	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1%	61	71		
10%	56	64		
50%	49	56		
90%	44	50		
99%	41	46		

# Genome-wide Association Study Suggests More Genetic Variants Contribute to Risk Prediction of Colorectal Cancer

Genome-wide association testing including >100,000 CRC cases and 150,000 CRC controls  
Manhattan plot (each dot is one genetic variants we tested >1M genetic variants)



# Polygenic Risk Score Using Genome-wide Scan Data and Machine Learning Methods

## ➤ Training

- *55,105 cases and 65,079 controls*

## ➤ Validation

- *2,300 cases and ~140,000 controls*

## ➤ Analysis limited to non-Hispanic White study participants





# Genome-wide Data Improve Performance of Polygenic Risk Score (Results from Independent Validation)

Approaches	# Variants	AUC (95% CI)
Known variants	140	<b>0.615</b> (0.600-0.615)
Selection + Machine Learning	10,000	<b>0.621</b> (0.606-0.636)
LDpred (Machine Learning)	1,180,765	<b>0.640</b> (0.628-0.656)

# Inclusion of Asian Genome-wide Scan Data in Polygenic Risk Score Development

## ➤ Training

- *Non-Hispanic White (78,473 cases and 107,143 controls)*
- *Asian (21,731 cases and 47,444 controls)*

## ➤ Validation

- *Asian (3,651 cases and 115,105 controls)*
- *Black/African American (1,954 cases and 11,869 controls)*
- *Hispanic (1,681 cases, 8,696 controls)*
- *Non-Hispanic White (1,954 cases and 11,869 controls)*



# Inclusion of Asian Genome-wide Scan Data improves performance of Polygenic Risk Score most in Asian and Hispanic people

Race/Ethnicity	AUC Euro-centric PRS	AUC Asia-Euro PRS
Asian	0.59 (0.57-0.60)	<b>0.63</b> (0.62-0.64)
Black or African - American	0.58 (0.56-0.59)	<b>0.59</b> (0.57-0.61)
Latinx/Hispanic	0.59 (0.57-0.61)	<b>0.62</b> (0.60-0.63)
Non-Hispanic White	0.63 (0.62-0.64)	<b>0.64</b> (0.63-0.65)



# Things to consider

# Use of genetic risk prediction as early detection vs. risk stratification tool

- *Risk stratification* aims to identify high-risk individuals who can benefit from earlier and/or more frequent screening
  - Polygenic risk score (PRS) only needs to be measured once (could be at birth)
- *Early detection* aims to detect precursor or early-stage disease
  - Biomarkers usually require repeated measurements over defined time intervals close to disease onset
  - As a result, the sensitivity and specificity of early detection biomarkers need to be high for them to be effective

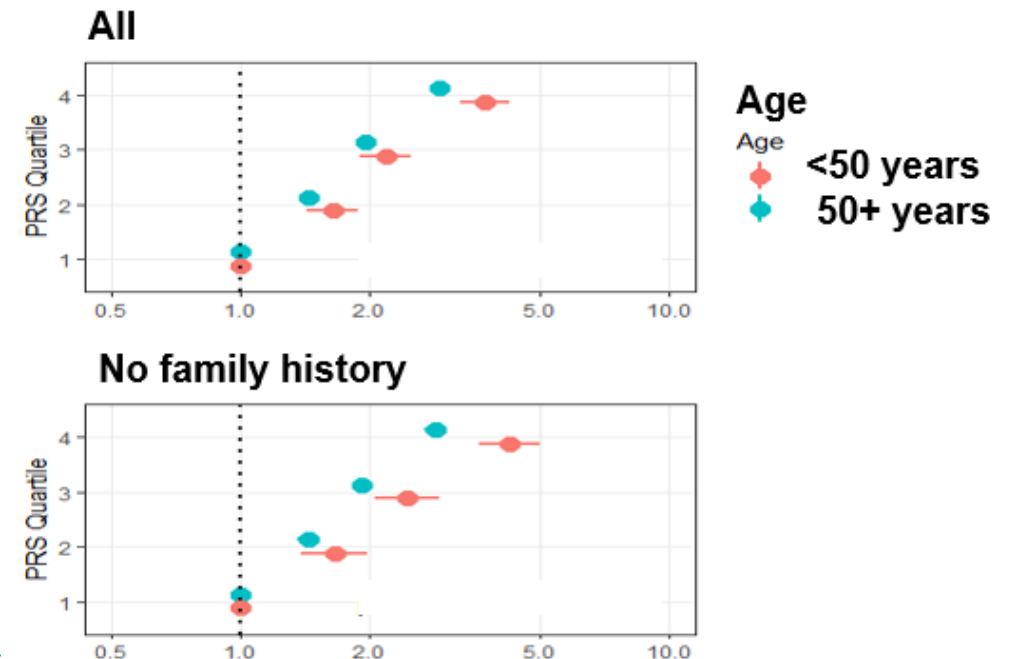


# Family history and Polygenic Risk Score (PRS) Provide Complementary Information

- >80% of CRC patients do not have a positive family history
  - Family history                      AUC ~0.54
  - Best PRS                                AUC ~0.64
  
  - Family history explains 3% of the PRS variation
  - PRS explains 10% of the family history variation
- => Family history and PRS contributing independently to risk prediction

# Polygenic Risk Score Predict Colorectal Precursor Lesions and is Most Predictive in Early-Onset Colorectal Cancer

- **Outcome** **AUC (95%CI)**
  - CRC **0.64 (0.63-0.66)**
  - Advanced adenoma **0.61 (0.60-0.62)**
  - Advanced neoplasia (CRC + advanced adenoma) **0.62 (0.62-0.63)**
- 
- PRS is more predictive in early-onset CRC
    - Particularly those with a negative family history



# Several Studies Ongoing to Assess the Impact of Polygenic Risk Score in Other Cancers

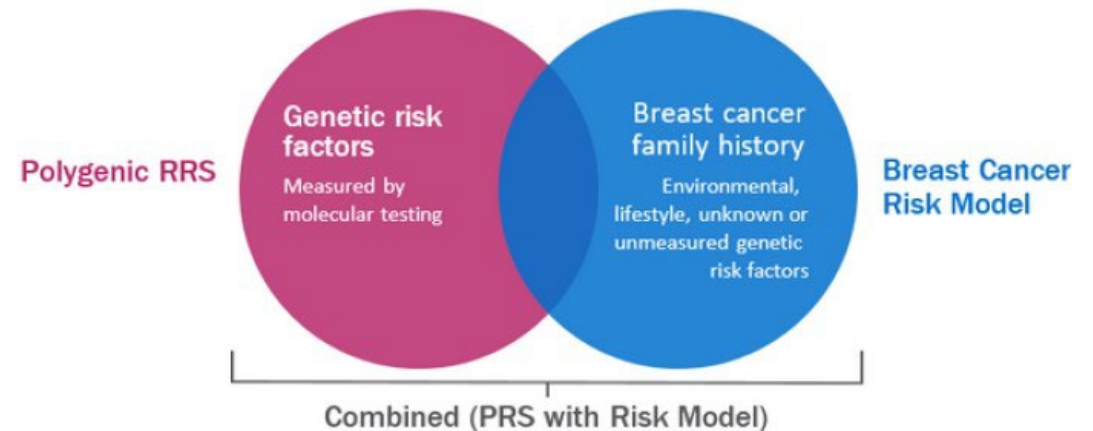
- WISDOM Trial
  - Testing the effectiveness of *breast* cancer risk-stratified screening based on PRS and other factors
  - Results from WISDOM expected next year
- UK 100,000 Genomes Project
  - Accelerating Detection of Disease Program to test the impact of PRS and AI on early detection in 5 million volunteers
- eMERGE (emerge electronic medical records and genomics)
  - Assess the use of genetic-guided interventions in complex diseases across 25,000 participants, including breast and prostate cancer



# Commercialization of polygenic risk scores

- Myriad has included polygenic risk score in genetic testing since 2017
- Other companies are following, such as Ambry Genetics, Color Genetics,...
- Polygenic risk scores as one of the top 10 Breakthrough Technologies in 2018 by MIT Technology Review

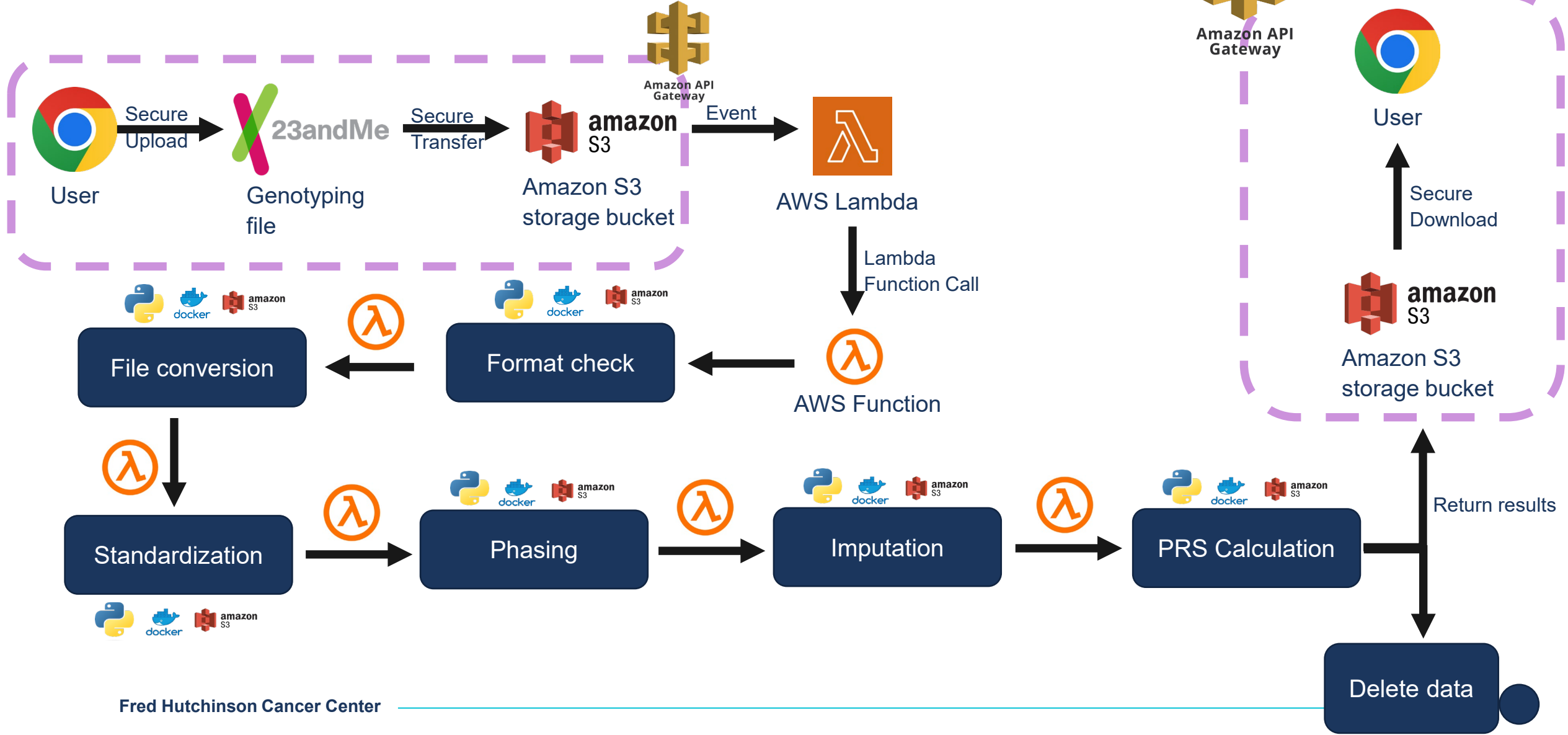
Myriad myRisk® Enhanced with riskScore™ Result is More Comprehensive





# Ongoing Work and Future Directions

# PRS Webtool under development



# Ongoing Developments and Future Directions

## ➤ Ongoing Developments

- Improve risk prediction in Hispanic and African American individuals
- Assess if polygenic risk score PRS can inform surveillance after a positive colonoscopy (R01-CA276306, PI Jeff Lee)
- Cost effectiveness analyses using MISCAN model (led by Iris Lansdorp-Vogelaar)
- Develop pragmatic trial to investigate if genetic prediction improves screening uptake
  - With Larissa White at Kaiser Permanente CO

## ➤ Future Directions

- Combined PRS (+ERS) with other non-invasive screening test to improve performance
  - Such as continuous value of FIT test or any blood-based biomarker

=> we are always interested in collaborating with new groups





