The ROYAL MARSDEN NHS Foundation Trust



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Whole-body Magnetic Resonance Imaging screening in Li Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) for early cancer diagnosis

- Lydia Taylor, research nurse
- Dr Angela George, Clinical Director of Genomics and Consultant Medical Oncologist in Gynaecology – chief investigator
- Dr Elena Cojocaru, Clinical research fellow

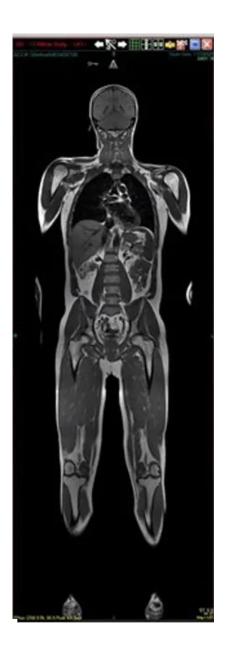


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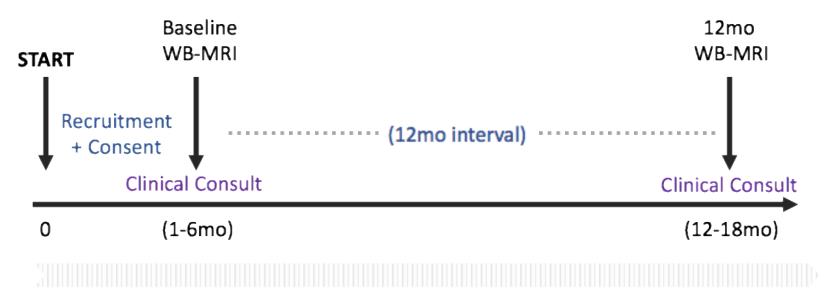
 Implementation pilot to explore the feasibility and added value of addition of this routinely available, non-ionising radiation scan to standard of care LFS.

Aims

- **Primary aim**: To assess the incidence of malignancies diagnosed in asymptomatic *TP53* carriers using two whole body MRI scans, at 12 months apart
- Secondary aims: To determine the cost-effectiveness of screening with WB-MRI and treating early cancers compared to management of symptomatic cancers, using historical controls and a decision analytic model



Study design



Partner Academic Studies e.g. Biomarker studies (opportunity outwith proposal)

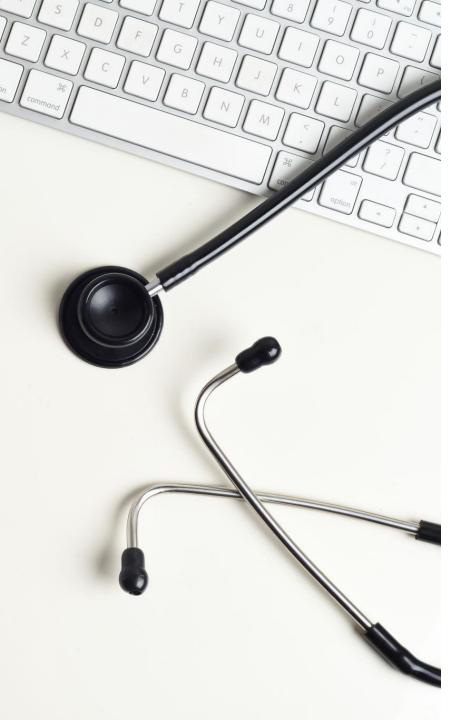
EQ-5D-5L questionnaire

EQ-5D-5L questionnaire



Methods

- Each scan reviewed by 2 radiologists
- Monthly radiology meeting to review and discuss all scans and decided on further actions (i.e. repeat scan, specialist MDT/oncology referral)



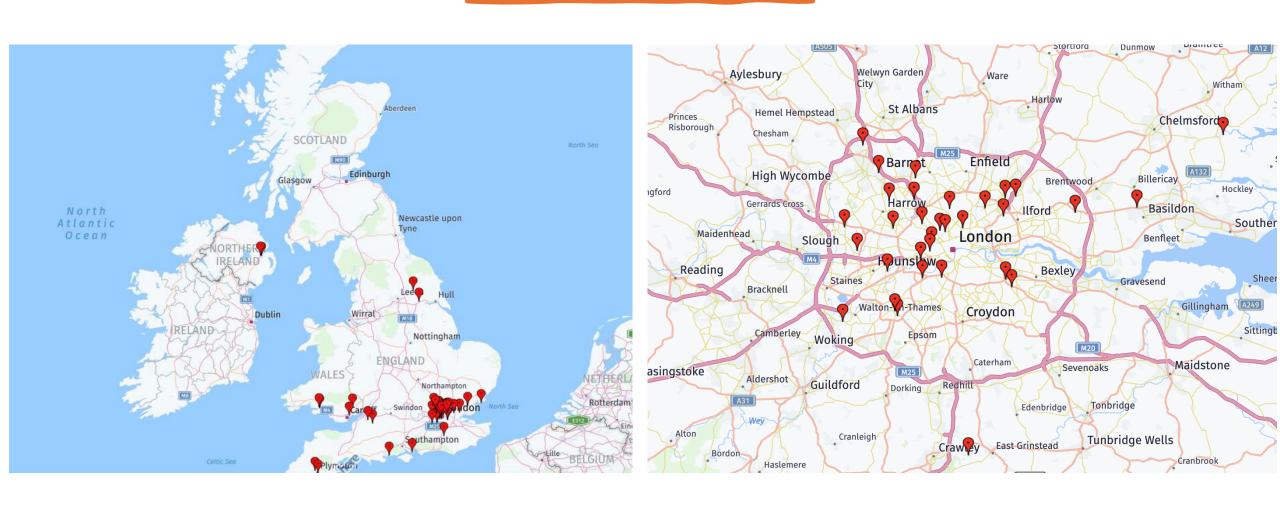
Recruitment

- Between June 2022 June 2023
 - 55 participants recruited from 39 families
 - 54 patients included in the final analysis as one patient had both scans done externally

RECRUITMENT SOURCES:

- RMH patients
- Contact with London genetic centers
- George Pantziarka TP53 Trust website
- Dissemination at the Winter Cancer Genetic Group (CGG) meeting 2021/2022

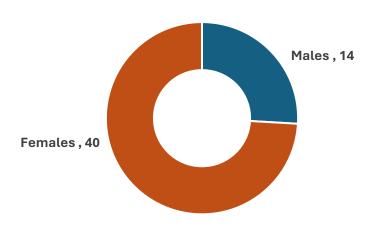
Recruitment

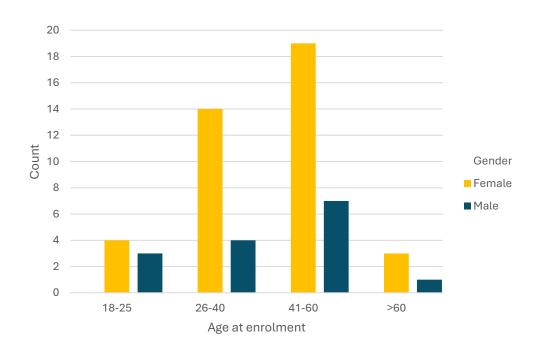


Results

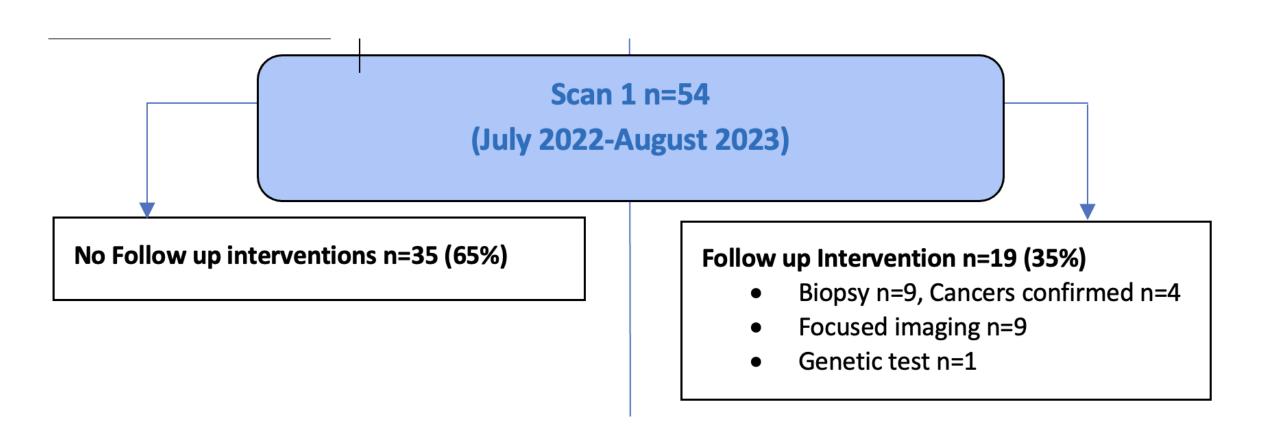
- Males 14
- Females: 40 (including 1 gender re-assignment patient, female at birth)
- Median age at recruitment: 42 years old
- Previous history of cancer
 - Females
 - 47.5% (total of 29 cancers in 19 women; breast cancer in 13 women)
 - Males
 - 28.5% (N=4)

Gender distribution





Results



Interval cancers

Cancers diagnosed between the 1st and 2nd scan:

- 3 invasive
- 2 superficial cancers.

Histology

Superficial skin leimyosarcoma

Superficial arm leiomyosarcoma

Colorectal adenocarcinoma

Telangiectactic osteosarcoma

Breast cancer

TNM Stage

1

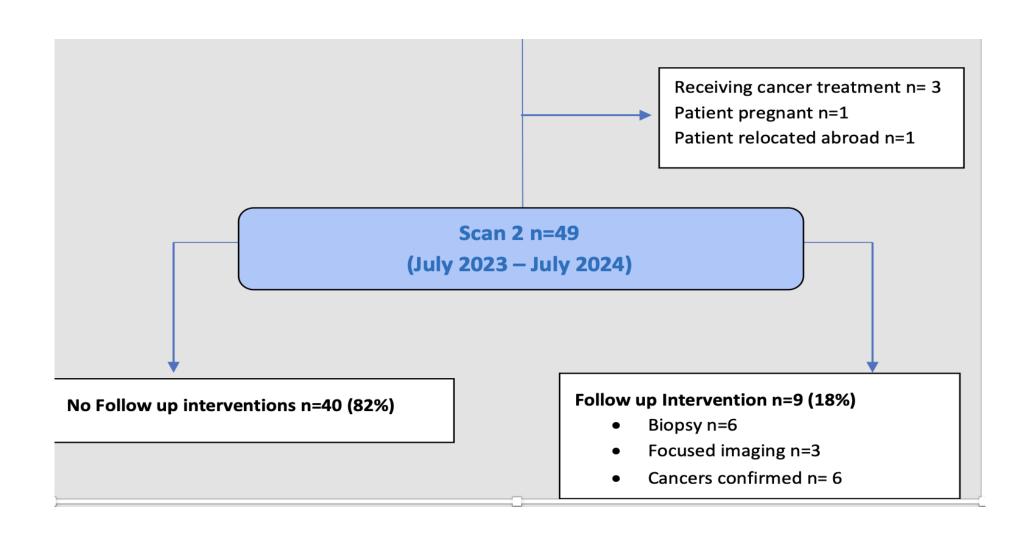
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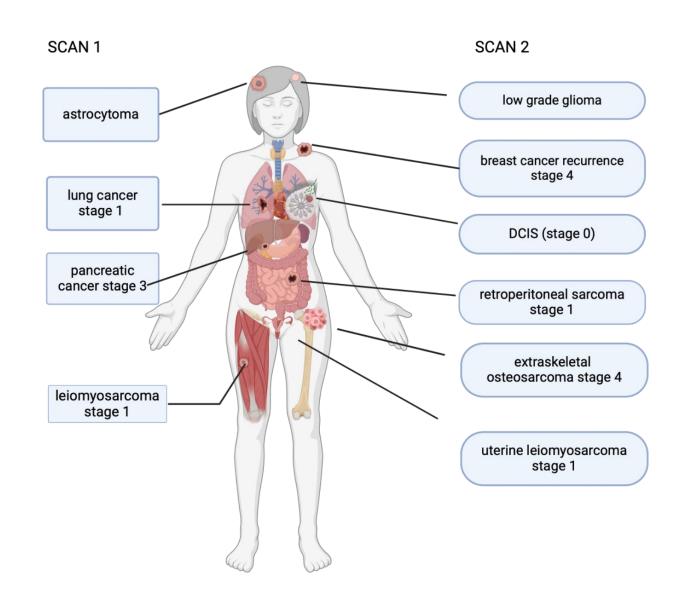
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2

Results



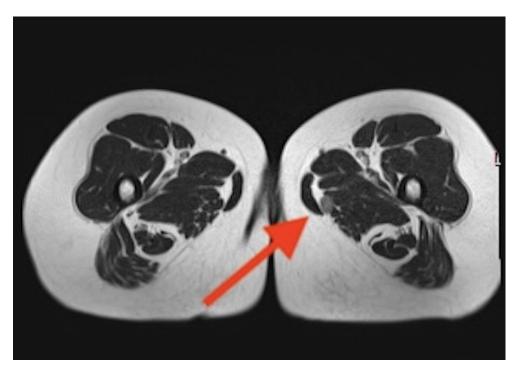
Confirmed
asymptomatic
cancers following
screening with
whole-body MRI

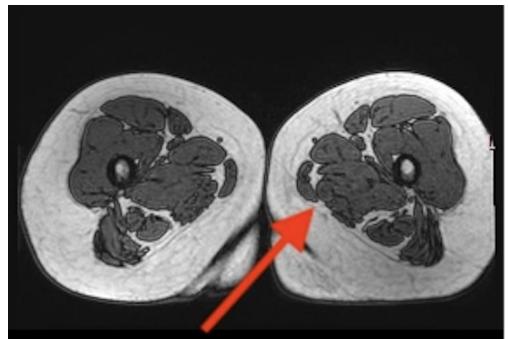


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Astrocytoma

Limb leiomyosarcoma





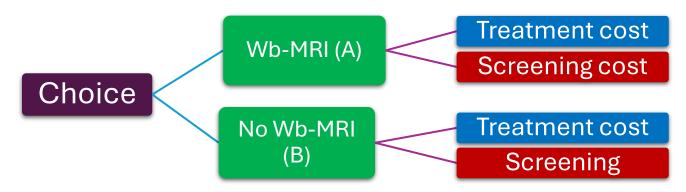
- Assessment of EQ-5D-5L questionnaires
 - Mean calculated utility scores will be reported with the number of questionnaires returned and the proportions of missing data.
 - Compare utility scores with historical data from SIGNIFY study

Under each heading, please tick the ONE box that best describes your health TODAY.	
MOBILITY	
I have no problems in walking about	
I have slight problems in walking about	
I have moderate problems in walking about	
I have severe problems in walking about	
I am unable to walk about	
SELF-CARE	
I have no problems washing or dressing myself	
I have slight problems washing or dressing myself	
I have moderate problems washing or dressing myself	
I have severe problems washing or dressing myself	
I am unable to wash or dress myself	
USUAL ACTIVITIES (e.g. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)	
I have no problems doing my usual activities	
I have slight problems doing my usual activities I have moderate problems doing my usual activities	
I have severe problems doing my usual activities	
I am unable to do my usual activities	u
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PAIN / DISCOMFORT I have no pain or discomfort	
I have slight pain or discomfort	
I have moderate pain or discomfort	u
I have severe pain or discomfort	u
I have extreme pain or discomfort	u
	Ч
ANXIETY / DEPRESSION I am not anxious or depressed	
I am slightly anxious or depressed	
I am moderately anxious or depressed	
I am severely anxious or depressed	
I am extremely anxious or depressed	<u>u</u>
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Health economics analysis

Aims:

determine the cost-effectiveness of screening with WB-MRI and treating early cancers compared to management of symptomatic cancers, using historical controls and a decision analytic model



 Implementation of whole-body MRI as standard of care in the NHS for adults Li Fraumeni patients

Study limitations and learning points

WB-MRI limitations

- Not designed for breast screening
- Peripheral limbs might not be included
- Interval cancer diagnosis sense of reassurance after MRI and may ignore certain red flags
- Limited machine capacity (90min) and limited radiology expertise in the UK
- Other learning points
- Limited LFS knowledge/expertise in the community



Conclusions

- Overall, 10 cancers in 54 individuals were diagnosed with the help of WB-MRI (1 individual diagnosed with 2 cancers)
- 70% (n=7) were diagnosed at stages 0-2;
 - 6 underwent curative treatment.
 - 1 having follow-up and neurosurgical assessment
- A further stage 3 pancreatic cancer was diagnosed, and the patient received peri-operative chemotherapy and surgery with curative intent.
- 5 other participants had an interval diagnosis of cancer
- One patient had a recurrent breast cancer after 8 years of initial diagnosis



Conclusions

- Rate of cancer diagnosis in LFS population is very high
- WB-MRI is a valuable and useful radiological tool for the detection of early cancers in LFS and should be implemented as a regular screening test for this population.

Clinical research and operational team

- Dr Angela George, Cl
- Dr Richard Lee
- Prof Ros Eeles
- Dr Elena Cojocaru
- Dr Aslam Sohaib, radiologist
- Dr Sam Whitey, radiologist
- Dr Caroline Clarke, HE (UCL)
- Dr Jessica Wang, HE (UCL)
- Sofia Sardo, statistician
- Catey Bunce, statistician
- Lydia Taylor, research nurse
- Dr Michelle Chen, RMP
- Shafa Ullah, ED&D

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