Taipei Veterans General Hospital

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Sample Information

Patient Name: 吳七巧
Gender: Female
ID No.: H225256295
History No.: 28860642
Age: 50

Ordering Doctor: DOC3606K 劉希儒
Ordering REQ.: D72C1M9
Signing in Date: 2022/10/05

Path No.: S111-97923
MP No.: TM22012
Assay: Oncomine Tumor Mutation Load Assay
Sample Type: FFPE
Block No.: S111-36075A+B
Percentage of tumor cells: 30%

Reporting Doctor: DOC5466K 葉奕成 (Phone: 8#5466)

Note:

Sample Cancer Type: Cervical Cancer

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Relevant Biomarkers

Tier	Genomic Alteration	Relevant Therapies (In this cancer type)	Relevant Therapies (In other cancer type)	Clinical Trials
IA	*Tumor Mutational Burden* 3.46 Mut/Mb measured	**pembrolizumab** [1]	pembrolizumab	2

Public data sources included in relevant therapies: FDA1, NCCN, **EMA**2, ESMO
Tier Reference: Li et al. *Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Sequence Variants in Cancer: A Joint Consensus Recommendation of the Association for Molecular Pathology, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and College of American Pathologists.* J Mol Diagn. 2017 Jan;19(1):4-23.

Variants (Exclude variant in Taiwan BioBank with >1% allele frequency)

DNA Sequence Variants

Gene	Amino Acid Change	Coding	Variant ID	Locus	Allele Frequency	Transcript	Variant Effect	Coverage
TAL1	p.(G62R)	c.184G>C	.	chr1:47691377	22.82%	NM_003189.5	missense	504
PIK3C2B	p.(S95P)	c.283T>C	.	chr1:204438648	47.95%	NM_002646.4	missense	2000
ALK	p.(T1012M)	c.3035C>T	.	chr2:29449820	37.91%	NM_004304.5	missense	1994
LRP1B	p.(G2919=)	c.8757T>C	.	chr2:141259349	39.47%	NM_018557.3	synonymous	1989
LTF	p.(R23dup)	c.68_69insAAG	.	chr3:46501284	100.00%	NM_002343.6	nonframeshift Insertion	79
LPP	p.(P136S)	c.406C>T	.	chr3:188242552	50.30%	NM_005578.5	missense	1996
PDGFRA	p.(P567=)	c.1701A>G	.	chr4:55141055	100.00%	NM_006206.6	synonymous	1987
DST	p.(H5639R)	c.16916A>G	.	chr6:56323915	40.59%	NM_001144769.5	missense	680
ADGRB3	p.(V1248=)	c.3744C>T	.	chr6:70070909	6.25%	NM_001704.3	synonymous	64
ROS1	p.(Y425H)	c.1273T>C	.	chr6:117710999	28.99%	NM_002944.2	missense	1742
PIK3CG	p.(Y580=)	c.1740C>T	.	chr7:106509746	41.37%	NM_002649.3	synonymous	249
KMT2C	p.(P2446=)	c.7338T>G	.	chr7:151877023	25.73%	NM_170606.3	synonymous	1998
KMT2C	p.(L901P)	c.2702T>C	.	chr7:151932969	69.83%	NM_170606.3	missense	242
CSMD3	p.(T583K)	c.1748C>A	.	chr8:113871381	21.82%	NM_198123.2	missense	1013
SYK	p.(I181V)	c.541A>G	.	chr9:93607839	48.13%	NM_003177.7	missense	268
KAT6B	p.(S1717N)	c.5150G>A	.	chr10:76789732	4.55%	NM_012330.4	missense	88
MRE11	p.(M675V)	c.2023A>G	.	chr11:94163124	61.16%	NM_005591.4	missense	1169
CCND2-AS1			.	chr12:4385135	57.50%	NR_149145.1		520
ZNF384	p.(Q501Hfs*48)	c.1503delG	.	chr12:6777110	100.00%	NM_001135734.2	frameshift Deletion	554
LAMP1	p.(G187Efs*38)	c.556_557delCGinsA	.	chr13:113965176	100.00%	NM_005561.4	frameshift Block Substitution	1996
PALB2	p.(T983=)	c.2949C>G	.	chr16:23634337	58.78%	NM_024675.4	synonymous	1201
CDH5	p.(I517T)	c.1550_1551delTCinsCT	.	chr16:66432423	99.90%	NM_001795.5	missense	1971
CDH2	p.(T371=)	c.1113A>C	.	chr18:25573509	41.98%	NM_001792.5	synonymous	1746
TCF3	p.(G431S)	c.1291_1293delGGCinsAGT	.	chr19:1619348	41.91%	NM_001136139.4	missense	408
AKT2	p.(M180I)	c.540G>A	.	chr19:40747878	4.39%	NM_001626.6	missense	114
MARK4	p.(R654W)	c.1960C>T	.	chr19:45805669	44.58%	NM_001199867.2	missense	1263
ERCC1	p.(D2N)	c.4G>A	.	chr19:45926629	3.28%	NM_001983.4	missense	61
ITGB2	p.(T438=)	c.1314C>T	.	chr21:46311822	48.98%	NM_000211.5	synonymous	1568
MYH9	p.(A936=)	c.2808G>A	.	chr22:36696927	65.50%	NM_002473.6	synonymous	2000

Variants (Exclude variant in Taiwan BioBank with >1% allele frequency) (continued)

DNA Sequence Variants (continued)

Gene	Amino Acid Change	Coding	Variant ID	Locus	Allele Frequency	Transcript	Variant Effect	Coverage
MYH9	p.(T483=)	c.1449C>T	.	chr22:36710295	3.95%	NM_002473.6	synonymous	76
TAF1	p.(K972=)	c.2916A>G	.	chrX:70612553	12.00%	NM_004606.5	synonymous	2000

Biomarker Descriptions

Tumor Mutational Burden

Background: Tumor mutational burden (TMB), also known as tumor mutational load (TML), is the count of somatic mutations in the DNA of cancer cells. TMB is determined by next-generation sequencing and is expressed as the number of mutations per megabase (mut/Mb) of DNA coding sequence[1]. Errors in DNA repair, including mutations in the POLE gene and in mismatch repair (MMR) genes, are associated with increased TMB[2,3,4,5,6]. High TMB is associated with increased neo-antigen burden and has been linked to response to immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) that target the cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA4), programmed death protein 1 (PD1), and programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) inhibitors[7,8,9,10].

Alterations and prevalence: In one study of over 100,000 tumor samples, the median TMB value was 3.6 mut/Mb although TMB values vary widely across cancers[11]. Certain childhood cancers, leukemia, glioblastoma, and neuroblastoma typically have low mutation burden and median TMB values <1 mut/Mb[8,11]. In comparison, cancers that experience genotoxic insults including skin cancer and lung cancer have higher median TMB values of approximately 10 mut/Mb[8,11]. For example, within non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), higher TMB was observed in former/current smokers (10.5 mut/Mb) relative to never smokers (0.6 mut/Mb)[8,11,12]. There is no consensus around the definition of high and low TMB that could be applied universally to all tumor types, instead multiple sources suggest that TMB status is a cancer type specific attribute[11,13,14]. In NSCLC, several studies have suggested establishing a threshold between low and high TMB of 10 +/- 1 mut/Mb[15,16,17,18].

Potential relevance: ICIs stimulate a patient's own T-cells to kill tumors and have exhibited benefits in some patients. The first ICI to be approved by the FDA was ipilimumab (2011), an anti-CTLA4 antibody indicated for the treatment of metastatic melanoma. In 2014, anti-PD-1 antibodies, nivolumab (2014) and pembrolizumab (2014), were subsequently approved for the treatment of metastatic melanoma. Pembrolizumab was also approved (2014) for advanced esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. In 2020, the indication for pembrolizumab[19] was expanded to include TMB-H (>/= 10 mut/Mb) solid tumors that have progressed on prior therapy. Indications have been expanded for these ICIs to include several other cancer types including NSCLC, advanced renal cell carcinoma, classical Hodgkin lymphoma, recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, urothelial carcinoma, microsatellite instability (MSI)-High or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Atezolizumab (2016), avelumab (2017), and durvalumab (2017), that target programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1), were subsequently approved by the FDA. However, the predictive biomarkers that underlie the clinical benefits of these approved immunotherapies, including TMB, are under active investigation. Several published studies including the CheckMate 586 and CheckMate 817 clinical trials have concluded that high TMB was associated with improved response to FDA approved checkpoint inhibitors[16,20,21]. In contrast, several promising previous trials failed to show an improvement in survival outcomes between high and low TMB including CheckMate 227 (ipilimumab + nivolumab vs. chemotherapy), CheckMate 026 (nivolumab vs. chemotherapy), KEYNOTE 189 (pembrolizumab vs. chemotherapy), KEYNOTE 021 (pembrolizumab vs. pembrolizumab + chemotherapy), and Lung-MAP (nivolumab + ipilimumab vs. nivolumab). In response, suggestions to combine TMB score with PD-L1 expression as a way to increase the predictive power for patient stratification have been reported[22]. Nivolumab alone or in combination with ipilimumab is recommended for use in NSCLC with evidence of high TMB[23]. Pembrolizumab is indicated for use in various cancer types with evidence of metastasis including Ewing sarcoma, salivary gland neoplasms, cervical cancer, uterine sarcoma, endometrial carcinoma, thyroid cancer, ovarian cancer, esophageal cancer, esophagogastric junction cancer, breast cancer, and germ cell tumors with high TMB[24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32]. TMB score estimation is affected by the utilized assays, therefore efforts are underway to develop a standardized approach for score calculation with the aim to support consistent reporting of TMB values across laboratories[33,34,35,36].

Relevant Therapy Summary

● In this cancer type ○ In other cancer type ◑ In this cancer type and other cancer types ✖ No evidence

Tumor Mutational Burden

Relevant Therapy	FDA	NCCN	EMA	ESMO	Clinical Trials*
pembrolizumab	●	◑	✖	○	● (II)
atezolizumab	✖	✖	✖	✖	● (II)

* Most advanced phase (IV, III, II/III, II, I/II, I) is shown and multiple clinical trials may be available.

Relevant Therapy Details

Current FDA Information

● In this cancer type ○ In other cancer type ◑ In this cancer type and other cancer types

FDA information is current as of 2022-08-17. For the most up-to-date information, search www.fda.gov.

Tumor Mutational Burden

● pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Solid Tumor **Label as of:** 2022-08-05 **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

Indications and usage:

KEYTRUDA® is a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1)-blocking antibody indicated:

Melanoma

- for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma.
- for the adjuvant treatment of adult and pediatric (12 years and older) patients with Stage IIB, IIC, or III melanoma following complete resection.

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

- in combination with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy, as first-line treatment of patients with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC, with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations.
- in combination with carboplatin and either paclitaxel or paclitaxel protein-bound, as first-line treatment of patients with metastatic squamous NSCLC.
- as a single agent for the first-line treatment of patients with NSCLC expressing PD-L1 [Tumor Proportion Score (TPS) ≥1%] as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations, and is:
  - stage III where patients are not candidates for surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation, or
  - metastatic.
- as a single agent for the treatment of patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors express PD-L1 (TPS ≥1%) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy. Patients with EGFR or ALK genomic tumor aberrations should have disease progression on FDA-approved therapy for these aberrations prior to receiving KEYTRUDA®.

Head and Neck Squamous Cell Cancer (HNSCC)

- in combination with platinum and FU for the first-line treatment of patients with metastatic or with unresectable, recurrent HNSCC.
- as a single agent for the first-line treatment of patients with metastatic or with unresectable, recurrent HNSCC whose tumors express PD-L1 [Combined Positive Score (CPS) ≥1] as determined by an FDA-approved test.
- as a single agent for the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic HNSCC with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy.

Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma (cHL)

- for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory cHL.
- for the treatment of pediatric patients with refractory cHL, or cHL that has relapsed after 2 or more lines of therapy.

Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma (PMBCL)

- for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with refractory PMBCL, or who have relapsed after 2 or more prior lines of therapy.
- Limitations of Use: KEYTRUDA® is not recommended for treatment of patients with PMBCL who require urgent cytoreductive therapy.

Urothelial Carcinoma

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

- for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma who:
  - are not eligible for any platinum-containing chemotherapy, or
  - who have disease progression during or following platinum-containing chemotherapy or within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment with platinum-containing chemotherapy
- for the treatment of patients with Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)-unresponsive, high-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) with carcinoma in situ (CIS) with or without papillary tumors who are ineligible for or have elected not to undergo cystectomy.

Microsatellite Instability-High or Mismatch Repair Deficient Cancer

- for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) solid tumors, as determined by an FDA-approved test, that have progressed following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.[1]
- Limitations of Use: The safety and effectiveness of KEYTRUDA® in pediatric patients with MSI-H central nervous system cancers have not been established.

Microsatellite Instability-High or Mismatch Repair Deficient Colorectal Cancer (CRC)

- for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR colorectal cancer (CRC) as determined by an FDA-approved test.

Gastric Cancer

- in combination with trastuzumab, fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy, for the first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma.[1]

Esophageal Cancer

- for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic esophageal or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) (tumors with epicenter 1 to 5 centimeters above the GEJ) carcinoma that is not amenable to surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation either:
  - in combination with platinum- and fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy, or
  - as a single agent after one or more prior lines of systemic therapy for patients with tumors of squamous cell histology that express PD-L1 (CPS ≥10) as determined by an FDA-approved test.

Cervical Cancer

- in combination with chemotherapy, with or without bevacizumab, for the treatment of patients with persistent, recurrent, or metastatic cervical cancer whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
- as a single agent for the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer with disease progression on or after chemotherapy whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

- for the treatment of patients with HCC who have been previously treated with sorafenib.[1]

Merkel Cell Carcinoma (MCC)

- for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with recurrent locally advanced or metastatic Merkel cell carcinoma.[1]

Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)

- in combination with axitinib, for the first-line treatment of adult patients with advanced RCC.
- in combination with lenvatinib, for the first-line treatment of adult patients with advanced RCC.
- for the adjuvant treatment of patients with RCC at intermediate-high or high risk of recurrence following nephrectomy, or following nephrectomy and resection of metastatic lesions.

Endometrial Carcinoma

- in combination with lenvatinib, for the treatment of patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma that is mismatch repair proficient (pMMR) as determined by an FDA-approved test or not MSI-H, who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation.
- as a single agent, for the treatment of patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma that is MSI-H or dMMR, as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation.

Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

- for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients with unresectable or metastatic tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H) [≥10 mutations/megabase (mut/Mb)] solid tumors, as determined by an FDA-approved test, that have progressed following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.[1]
- Limitations of Use: The safety and effectiveness of KEYTRUDA® in pediatric patients with TMB-H central nervous system cancers have not been established.

Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma (cSCC)

- for the treatment of patients with recurrent or metastatic cSCC or locally advanced cSCC that is not curable by surgery or radiation.

Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC)

- for the treatment of patients with high-risk early-stage TNBC in combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery.
- in combination with chemotherapy, for the treatment of patients with locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic TNBC whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥10) as determined by an FDA approved test.

Adult Indications: Additional Dosing Regimen of 400 mg Every 6 Weeks

- for use at an additional recommended dosage of 400 mg every 6 weeks for all approved adult indications.[2]

[1] This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and durability of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trials.

[2] This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on pharmacokinetic data, the relationship of exposure to efficacy, and the relationship of exposure to safety. Continued approval for this dosing may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trials.

Reference:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/125514s133lbl.pdf

Current NCCN Information

● In this cancer type ○ In other cancer type ◑ In this cancer type and other cancer types

NCCN information is current as of 2022-08-01. For the most up-to-date information, search www.nccn.org.
For NCCN International Adaptations & Translations, search www.nccn.org/global/international_adaptations.aspx.

Tumor Mutational Burden

● pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Cervical Cancer **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Squamous Cell, Adenocarcinoma, Adenosquamous; Recurrent, Metastatic, Progression (Second-line therapy, Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Cervical Cancer [Version 1.2022]

○ pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Chondrosarcoma, Ewing Sarcoma, Osteosarcoma **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Unresectable, Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Bone Cancer [Version 2.2022]

○ pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Breast Cancer **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Stage IV; Invasive, Unresectable, Metastatic, Progression (Line of therapy not specified); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Breast Cancer [Version 4.2022]

○ pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Cervical Small Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Recurrent, Metastatic (Second-line therapy, Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Cervical Cancer [Version 1.2022]

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Esophageal Cancer, Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Adenocarcinoma, Squamous Cell; Unresectable, Locally Advanced, Recurrent, Metastatic (Second-line therapy, Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers [Version 3.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Gastric Cancer

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Unresectable, Locally Advanced, Recurrent, Metastatic (Second-line therapy, Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Gastric Cancer [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Head and Neck Cancer

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Nasopharyngeal; Recurrent, Unresectable, Metastatic (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances
- Salivary Gland Neoplasm; Recurrent, Unresectable, Metastatic (Line of therapy not specified); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Head and Neck Cancers [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Extrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma, Gallbladder Carcinoma, Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Unresectable, Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Hepatobiliary Cancers [Version 2.2022]

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma, Mixed Neuroendocrine Non-Neuroendocrine Neoplasm, Small Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Poorly Differentiated; Advanced, Progression (Line of therapy not specified); Consider

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors [Version 1.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Neuroendocrine Tumor

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Well Differentiated; G3; Locally Advanced, Metastatic, Progression, Unresectable (Line of therapy not specified)

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Neuroendocrine and Adrenal Tumors [Version 1.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Ovarian Cancer

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Epithelial, Less Common Ovarian Cancers, Fallopian Tube, Primary Peritoneal; Recurrent (Recurrence therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Ovarian Cancer [Version 3.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Pancreatic Cancer

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Adenocarcinoma; Metastatic (First-line therapy); Useful in certain circumstances
- Adenocarcinoma; Locally Advanced, Metastatic, Recurrent (Subsequent therapy); Preferred intervention

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma [Version 1.2022]

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Adenocarcinoma; Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Prostate Cancer [Version 4.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Angiosarcoma **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Advanced, Metastatic, Progression, Unresectable (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Soft Tissue Sarcoma [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Myxofibrosarcoma, Undifferentiated Pleomorphic Sarcoma, Undifferentiated Sarcoma **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Unresectable, Advanced, Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Soft Tissue Sarcoma [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Testicular Cancer **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Germ Cell Tumor; Metastatic, Recurrent (Third-line therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Testicular Cancer [Version 2.2022]

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Thyroid Gland Follicular Carcinoma, Thyroid Gland Hurthle Cell Carcinoma, Thyroid Gland Papillary Carcinoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Locally Recurrent, Advanced, Metastatic (Line of therapy not specified); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Thyroid Carcinoma [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Thyroid Gland Medullary Carcinoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Recurrent, Persistent, Local, Distant Metastases, Regional (Line of therapy not specified); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Thyroid Carcinoma [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Thyroid Gland Anaplastic Carcinoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Stage IVC; Metastatic (Second-line therapy); Useful in certain circumstances, Consider

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Thyroid Carcinoma [Version 2.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Endometrial Carcinoma, Endometrial Clear Cell Adenocarcinoma, Endometrial Serous Adenocarcinoma, Undifferentiated and Dedifferentiated Carcinomas of the Uterine Corpus, Uterine Corpus Carcinosarcoma

Variant class: Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Unresectable, Metastatic, Progression (Second-line therapy); Preferred intervention

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Uterine Neoplasms [Version 1.2022]

Tumor Mutational Burden (continued)

pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Uterine Sarcoma **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Unresectable, Metastatic, Progression (Second-line therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Uterine Neoplasms [Version 1.2022]

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pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2B

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Adenocarcinoma; Visceral Metastases, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Prostate Cancer [Version 4.2022]

Current ESMO Information

● In this cancer type ○ In other cancer type ◑ In this cancer type and other cancer types

ESMO information is current as of 2022-08-01. For the most up-to-date information, search www.esmo.org.

Tumor Mutational Burden

○ pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Endometrial Carcinoma **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

ESMO Level of Evidence/Grade of Recommendation: III / B

Population segment (Line of therapy):
- Progression (Line of therapy not specified); ESMO-MCBS v1.1 score: 3

Reference: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines - ESMO-Endometrial Cancer [Annals of Oncology (2022), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2022.05.009.]

Clinical Trials in Taiwan region:

Clinical Trials Summary

Tumor Mutational Burden

NCT ID	Title	Phase
NCT04589845	Tumor-Agnostic Precision Immunooncology and Somatic Targeting Rational for You (TAPISTRY) Phase II Platform Trial	II
NCT02628067	A Clinical Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) Evaluating Predictive Biomarkers in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumors (KEYNOTE 158).	II

Alerts Informed By Public Data Sources

Current NCCN Information

Contraindicated Not recommended Resistance Breakthrough Fast Track

NCCN information is current as of 2022-08-01. For the most up-to-date information, search www.nccn.org.
For NCCN International Adaptations & Translations, search www.nccn.org/global/international_adaptations.aspx.

Tumor Mutational Burden

pembrolizumab

Cancer type: Giant Cell Tumor of Soft Tissue **Variant class:** Tumor Mutational Burden

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Summary:

NCCN Guidelines® include the following supporting statement(s):

- "NCCN does not recommend this systemic treatment for GCTB since it is not technically a malignant tumor."

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Bone Cancer [Version 2.2022]

Signatures

Testing Personnel:

2022.10.08
11:22:11 +08'00'

Laboratory Supervisor:

2022.10.08
11:22:25 +08'00'

Pathologist:

2022.10.08
11:22:40 +08'00'

References

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24. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Bone Cancer [Version 2.2022]
25. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Head and Neck Cancers [Version 2.2022]
26. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Testicular Cancer [Version 2.2022]
27. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Cervical Cancer [Version 1.2022]
28. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Uterine Neoplasms [Version 1.2022]
29. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Thyroid Carcinoma [Version 2.2022]
30. NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancers [Version 3.2022]

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