



European User Group Meeting OncoDEEP[®] Kit

21st - 22nd October 2024

Documenting the value of CGP -
a Belgium Society of Medical
Oncologists (BSMO) study in
collaboration with Belgian NGS
Laboratories: The BALLETT Study



Brigitte Maes, MD, PhD



On behalf of the BALLETT investigators, the NGS lab consortium and the nMTB

Disclosure information

Illumina is supporting the BALLETT study by providing TSO500 kits and logistical assistance; B.Maes has been an invited speaker for Illumina

OncoDNA is providing the OncoKDM sequencing data analysis software

Velsera is providing the CGW sequencing data analysis software

BALLETT is partly funded by the EU through a grant for the CAN.HEAL project (grant number 101080009)



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or HaDEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Two parallel precision oncology projects in Belgium

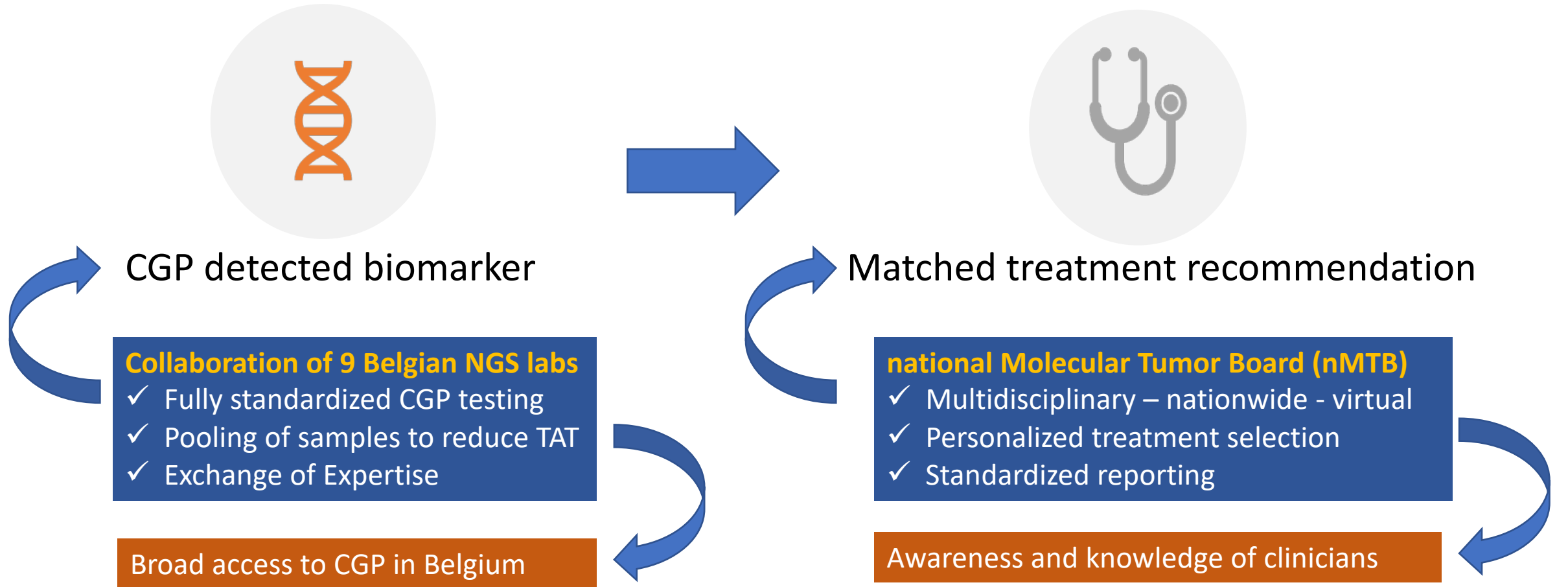


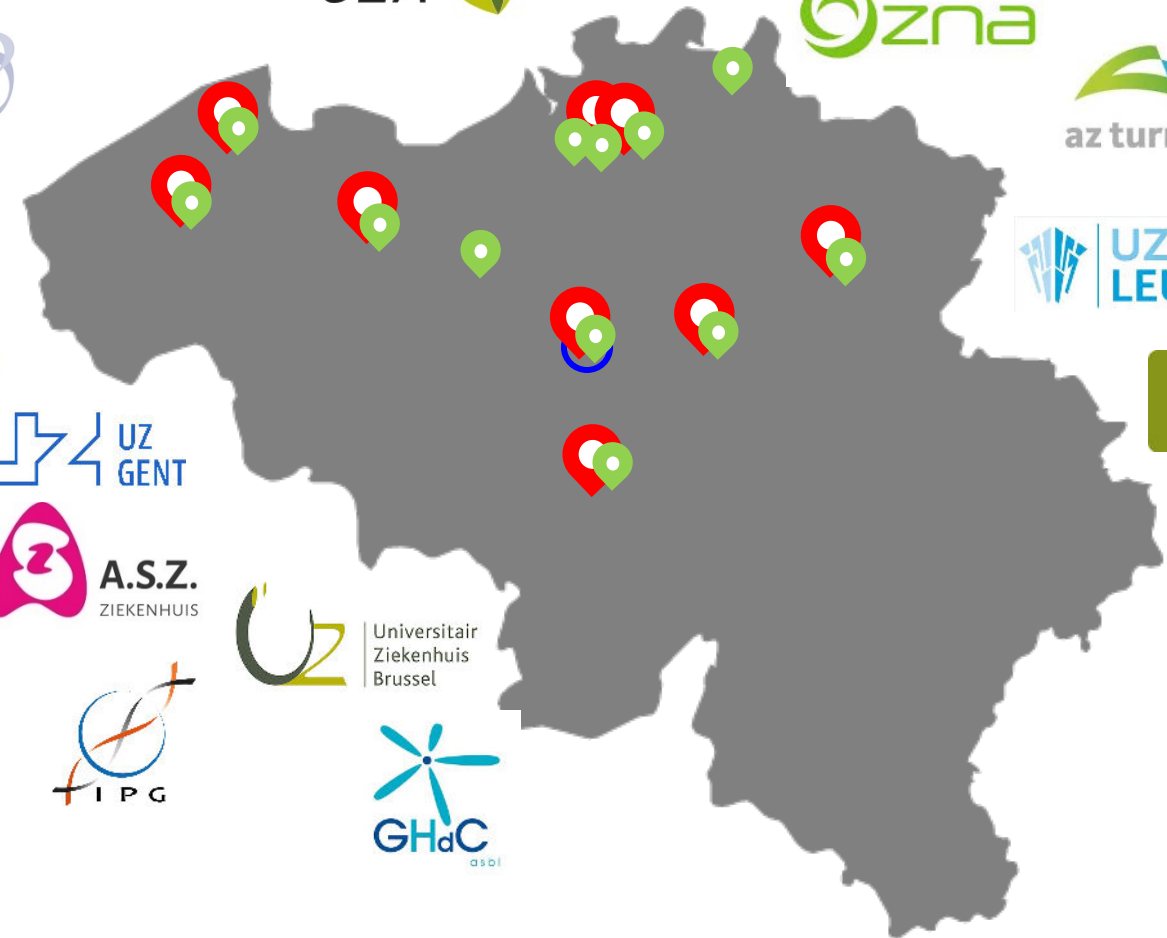
Belgian Society of Medical Oncologists



Belgian Approach for **Local Laboratory** Extensive Tumor Testing

BALLETT: the concept





 NGS labs (9)

 Hospitals – clinical study sites (12)

Patient recruitment: June '21 – Okt '23

CGP on +/- 900 metastatic cancer patients > therapy recommendation based on molecular profile

Coordinating head investigator for Belgium: Dr. B. Maes

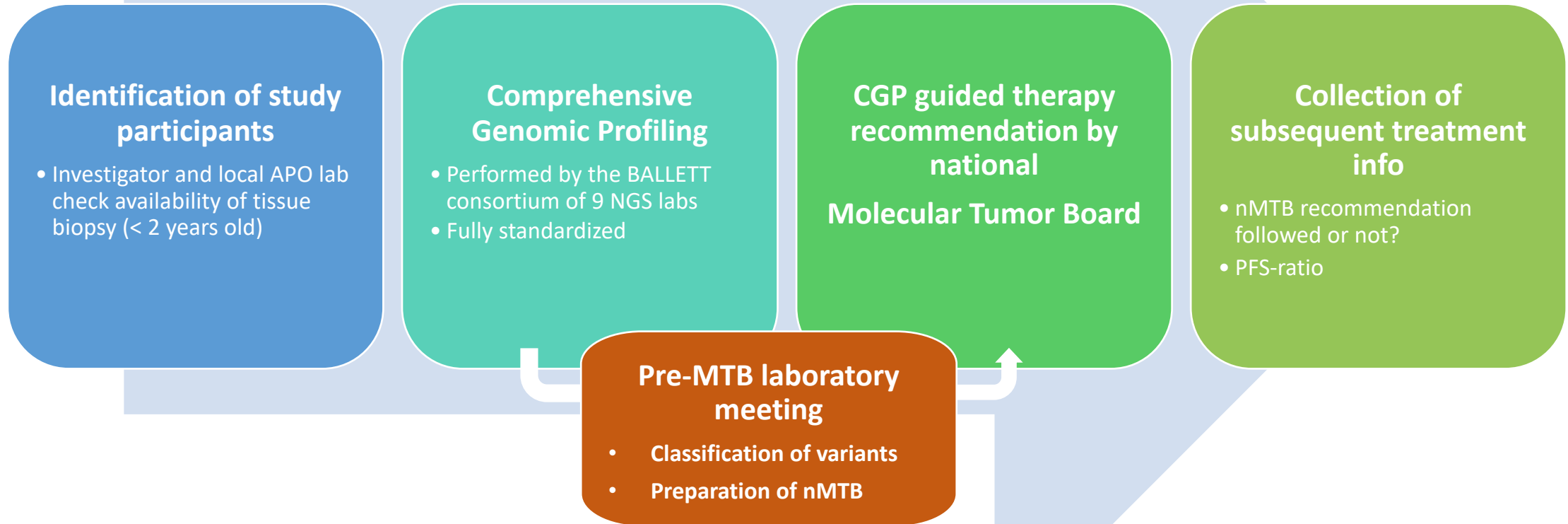
Main objectives

To organise broad *access* to 'Comprehensive Genomic Profiling' for patients with metastatic cancer in Belgium

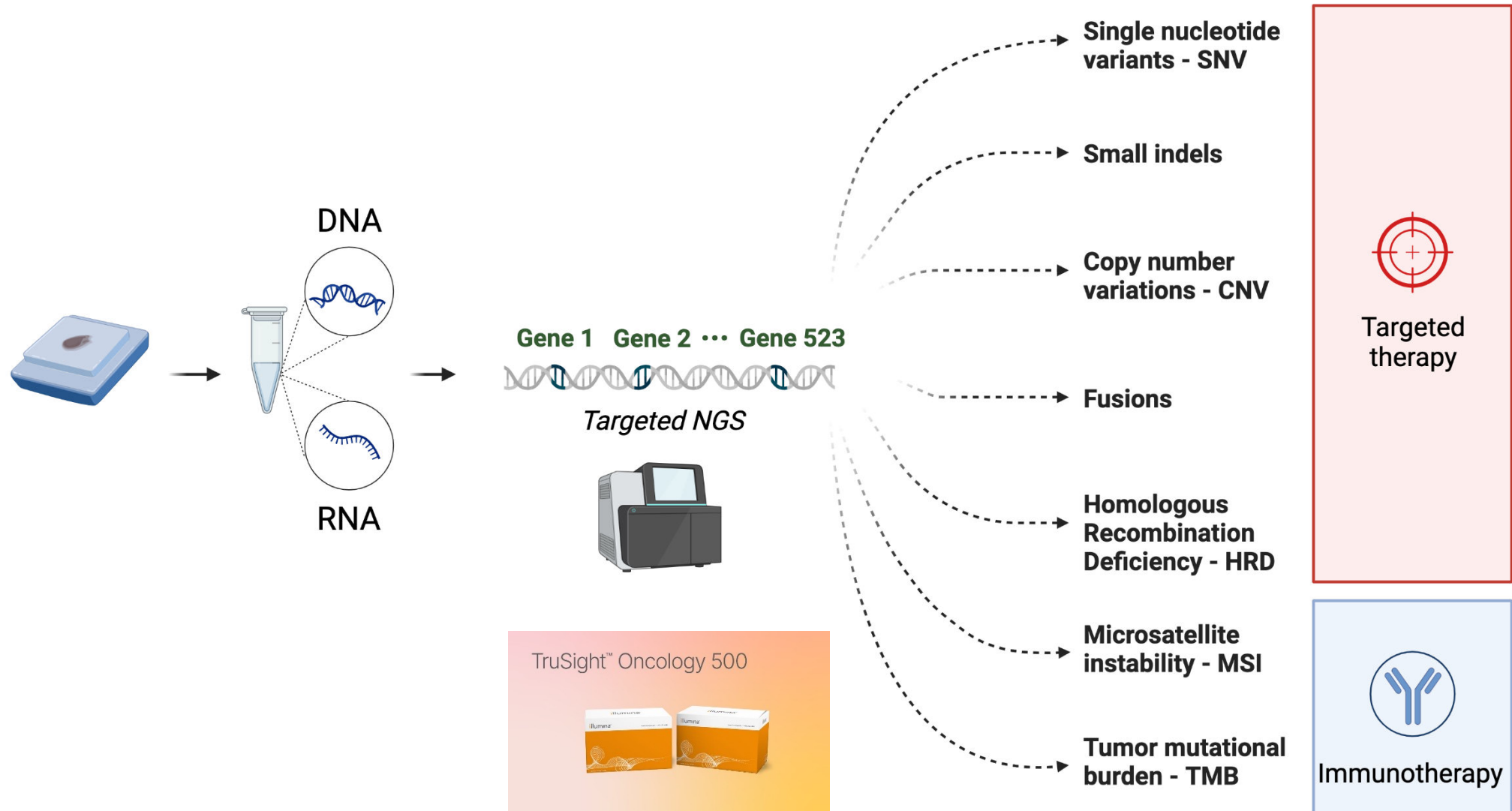
To evaluate the *clinical value* of CGP in "real-world" practice for offering more therapeutic options to patients

To support decision for *reimbursement* of CGP

Study design



Comprehensive Genomic Profiling



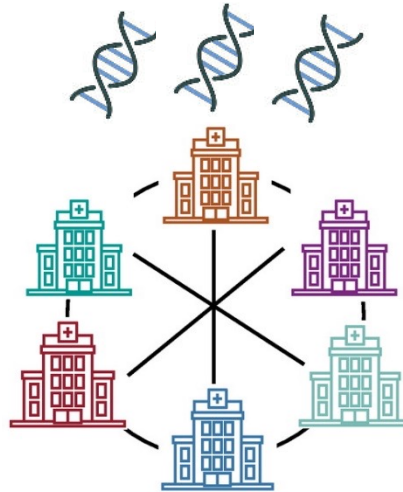
Patients selected by local clinician



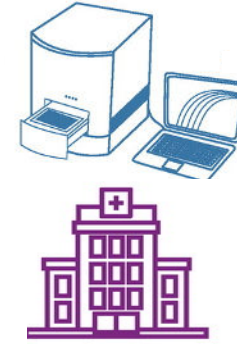
DNA prepared by local NGS lab



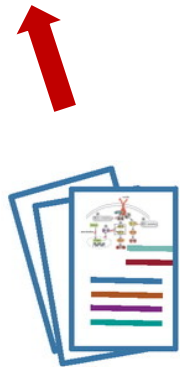
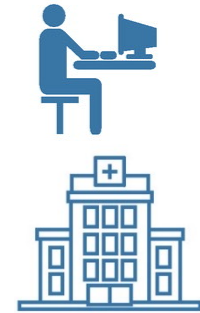
DNA samples collected from all hospitals



All pooled samples analysed alternating at 1 of 9 NGS labs



CGP data analysed and prepared for nMTB at local NGS labs



A report is generated and sent to the local clinician

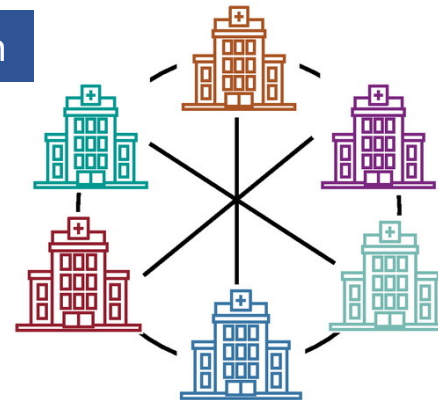
Personalised treatment recommendation

Approved drug

Medical Need Program

Off label drug

Clinical trial



All patients are discussed at the **nMTB**



Every Friday at 2 pm


Per patient data

ZNA05


MTB discussions

Reload data

DESIGNED BY

Gender: Female , Age: 23
Tumortype: Brain Glioma
Diagnosis date: 31-07-2019
1 metastatic sites at inclusion
Liver metastasis: No
Lung metastasis: No
Bone metastasis: No
Brain metastasis: No
Other metastasis: lymph nodes



Number of previous treatment lines: 1
Including: Radio-chemotherapy
Most recent: Chemotherapy , Cisplatin, vincristine, lomustine
Period: 06-04-2022 to 16-02-2021
Best response: Stable Disease

- PATIENT INFO
- CGP RESULTS
- DRUGS
- MTB

INCLUSION INFO

Physician: Dr. [REDACTED]
Signed ICF version n°: 4
ICF signature date: 27-03-2022

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender: Female
Age: 23
ECOG at inclusion: 0
Smoking status: No

CGP SAMPLE INFO

Lab reference of FFPE block: 22B264761
Sampling date: 17-02-2022
Metastatic site, Lymph node
Tumor cell %: 80

PATHOLOGY

Tumortype: Brain Glioma
Subtype: Other
Diagnosis date: 31-07-2019
1 metastatic sites at inclusion
Liver metastasis: No
Lung metastasis: No
Bone metastasis: No
Brain metastasis: No
Other metastasis: lymph nodes

IHC/ISH MARKERS

Markers	MARKERS Presence
HER2	Not available
ER	Not available
PR	Not available
ALK	Not available
ROS1	Not available
pan-TRK	Not available
HPV	Not available
MMR	Not available > ?
PDL1	No
PDL1 IHC	
Not applicable	

TREATMENT HISTORY

Medulloblastoma
05/11/2019 untill 17/12/2019: adjuvante chemoradiotherapie (36 Gy in 20 fracties op de craniospinale as, gevolgd door boostbestraling van 18 Gy in 10 fracties op het resectiegebied; gecombineerd met wekelijkse perifere toediening van vincristin 2mg)
6/4/2022: start Cisplatin, vincristine, lomustine

Gender: Female , Age: 41
Tumortype: Cholangiocarcinoma
Diagnosis date: 06-08-2021
3 metastatic sites at inclusion
Liver metastasis: Yes
Lung metastasis: Yes
Bone metastasis: Yes
Brain metastasis: No
Other metastasis: /

Number of previous treatment lines: 1
Including: Chemotherapy
Most recent: Chemotherapy , cisplatinum-gemcitabine
Period: 23-08-2021 to ?
Best response: ?

CGP RESULTS PATIENT INFO MTB

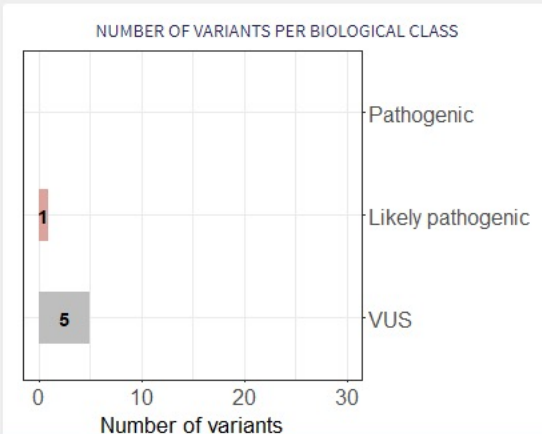
FUSION GENES

Fusion/Splice variant Clinical class*

FGFR2-KIAA1598	TIER IA
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AMPLIFICATION

Gene	Ratio	Clinical class*
MDM4	2	TIER III



TMB
4 ns variants/Mb

MSI
Negative

CANCER PREDISPOSING GENE
BAP1
Germline variant likely? Yes

Sampling date: 06-08-2021
Primary tumor
Tumor cell %: 90

Show 6 entries

Gene	HGVSc	HGVSp	Shortcode	VAF	Biological class	Validation	Clinical class*
BAP1	c.717dup	p.(Lys240Glnfs*3)	K240Qfs*	88%	Likely pathogenic	Consensus	TIER IID
PTPRD	c.4187G>A	p.(Arg1396Gln)	R1396Q	94%	VUS	Consensus	TIER III
ATM	c.6067G>A	p.(Gly2023Arg)	G2023R	50%	VUS	Consensus	TIER III
KMT2A	c.5665G>T	p.(Asp1889Tyr)	D1889Y	43%	VUS	Consensus	TIER III
SPTA1	c.6617T>C	p.(Ile2206Thr)	I2206T	31%	VUS	Consensus	TIER III
ARID1B	c.980G>C	p.(Gly327Ala)	G327A	7%	VUS	Consensus	TIER III

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

Previous 1 Next

*AMP/CAP/ASCO/ACMG clinical classification system of sequence variants in cancer. Li et al, J Mol Diagn, 19(1):4-23 (2017) .


Per patient data

ZNA05


MTB discussions

Reload data

DESIGNED BY

Gender: Female , **Age:** 23
Tumortype: Brain Glioma
Diagnosis date: 31-07-2019
1 metastatic sites at inclusion
Liver metastasis: No
Lung metastasis: No
Bone metastasis: No
Brain metastasis: No
Other metastasis: lymph nodes



Number of previous treatment lines: 1
Including: Radio-chemotherapy
Most recent: Chemotherapy , Cisplatin, vincristine, lomustine
Period: 06-04-2022 to 16-02-2021
Best response: Stable Disease

PATIENT INFO

CGP RESULTS

DRUGS

MTB

TIMELINE

Diagnosis: 31-07-2019
Sample: 17-02-2022
CGP results: 11-04-2022
Laboratory pre-discussion: 15-04-2022
MTB discussion: 15-04-2022
Feedback to physician: 15-04-2022



CANCER PREDISPOSING GENE
PTCH1
Germline variant likely? Yes

NOTES FOR MTB

MARKERS FOR MATCHED THERAPY



TARGETED DRUG

Gene	Pathway	Drug class	Drug name
PTCH1	Sonic hedgehog pathway	Sonic hedgehog pathway inhibitor	vismodegib, sonidegib



IMMUNOTHERAPY DRUG

None

THERAPY RECOMMENDATIONS

Priority 1

The molecular profile (PTCH1 mutated, TERTp mutated, TP53 wild-type) suggests this case belongs to the SHH-activated medulloblastoma molecular subtype. These findings may predict good response to the sonic hedgehog pathway inhibitors Erivedge (vismodegib) (Roche) and Omdomzo (sonidegib) (Novartis), approved for basal cell carcinoma. Off-label use of these drugs may be considered, eg. combined with temozolomide (see for similar case ref: <https://actaneurocomms.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40478-020-01000-w>). Alternatively via DRUP trial in the Netherlands: The Drug Rediscovery Protocol (DRUP Trial) - ClinicalTrials.gov: [NCT02925234](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02925234) (PTCH1-mut medulloblastoma cohort)

Priority 2


/

Priority 3

/

Priority 4

/

 Download report as PDF

Per patient data


ZNA05

Overview

Report

MTB discussions

Patients by MTB date

 Reload data

DESIGNED BY





15-04-2022

To Dr. 

BALLETT patient ZNA05

Dear colleague,

Your patient was discussed by the BALLETT laboratory working group on 15-04-2022 and during the Molecular Tumor Board on 15-04-2022.

Please find below the summary of the patient data, the results of the 'Comprehensive Genomic Profiling' (performed by the TSO500 kit of Illumina) as well as the therapy recommendation(s) based on the genomic results. Please consider these recommendation(s) in view of all detailed patient factors, treatment history, contraindications, other therapy options and patient's preferences. The final treatment decision (including clinical trial eligibility assessment) is the full and sole responsibility of the treating physician.

Patient summary

Gender: Female

Age: 23

Tumor type: Brain Glioma

Metastasis: Yes

1 metastatic sites at inclusion

Liver metastasis: No

Dashboard

PATIENTS TESTING TUMORTYPES ALL ABERRATIONS **SNP/MNP** AMPLIFICATIONS FUSIONS/SPLICE VARIANTS TMB MSI CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE THERAPY RECOMMENDATION

GERMLINE

Per patient data

Enter a patientID

Overview

Report

MTB discussions

Patients by MTB date

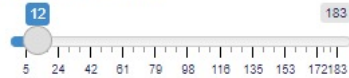
Reload data

DESIGNED BY

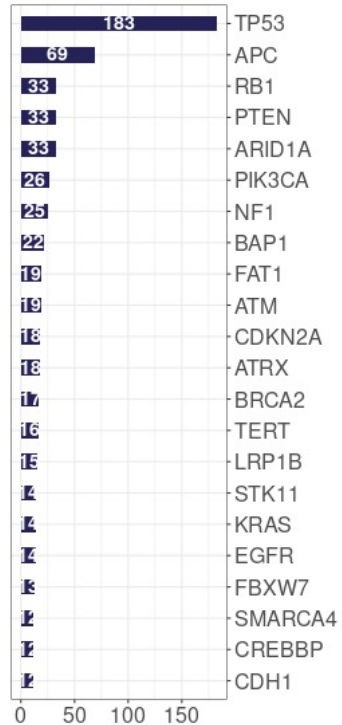


NUMBER OF UNIQUE VARIANTS IN GENES
((likely) pathogenic variants only)

Minimal number:



Click on a bar to see the variants of the corresponding gene.



VARIANTS REPORTED IN BALLETT STUDY

Reset selection

Show 10 entries

Gene	HGVSc	HGVSp	Shortcode	Biological class	n
BRCA1	All	All	All	All	All
BRCA1	c.1164A>C	p.(Arg388Ser)	R388S	VUS	1
BRCA1	c.1231G>A	p.(Asp411Asn)	D411N	VUS	1
BRCA1	c.1276_1279del	p.(Ser426Argfs*3)	S426Rfs*3	Pathogenic	1
BRCA1	c.1390del	p.(Thr464Profs*11)	T464Pfs*	Pathogenic	1
BRCA1	c.1660G>A	p.(Glu554Lys)	E554K	VUS	1
BRCA1	c.1865C>T	p.(Ala622Val)	A622V	VUS	1
BRCA1	c.1907_1913del	p.(Cys636Tyrfs*13)	C636Yfs*13	Likely path...	1
BRCA1	c.199G>A	p.(Asp67Asn)	D67N	VUS	1
BRCA1	c.2086A>G	p.Thr696Ala	T696A	VUS	1
BRCA1	c.2311_2317del	p.(Pro773Leufs*)	P773Lfs*	Pathogenic	2

Showing 1 to 10 of 23 entries (filtered from 6,492 total entries)

Previous 1 2 3 Next

*AMP/CAP/ASCO/ACMG clinical classification system of sequence variants in cancer. Li et al, J Mol Diagn, 19(1):4-23 (2017) .

PATIENTS WITH VARIANT

BRCA1 | c.2311_2317del | p.(Pro773Leufs*)

Patient_ID Tumortype Clinical class*

Patient_ID	Tumortype	Clinical class*
All	All	All
AZD071	Cholangiocarcinoma	TIER IIC
UZA46	Kidney cancer	TIER IIC

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries Previous 1 Next

Gender: Female , **Age:** 44
Tumortype: Ovarian carcinoma
Diagnosis date: 31-08-2017
1 metastatic sites at inclusion
Liver metastasis: No
Lung metastasis: No
Bone metastasis: No
Brain metastasis: No
Other metastasis: trachea

Number of previous treatment lines: 1
Including: Chemotherapy
Most recent: Chemotherapy , carboplatinum + paclitaxel
Period: 04-08-2023 to 7
Best response: 7

PATIENT INFO | CGP RESULTS | **DRUGS** | MTB

HRD
Negative

TMB
4 variants/Mb

MSI
Negative

CANCER PREDISPOSING GENE
None

Sampling date: 19-07-2023
Metastatic site, Other
Tumor cell %: 50

FUSION GENES
None

AMPLIFICATION
None

Show 7 entries

Gene	HGVSc	HGVSp	Shortcode	VAF	Biological class	Validation	Clinical class*
BRAF	c.1405G>A	p.(Gly469Arg)	G469R	14%	Pathogenic	Consensus	TIER IIC
ARID1A	c.409C>G	p.(His137Asn)	H137D	56%	VUS	Consensus	TIER III

PATIENT INFO | CGP RESULTS | **DRUGS** | MTB

SUGGESTED DRUGS

Gene	Drug	link OncoKB
BRAF	Belvarafenib, Encorafenib, Lifirafenib, Naporafenib, Sorafenib, Vemurafenib	BRAF

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries Previous **1** Next

Suggested drugs are based on NCT-POT Drugs. NCT POT Drugs is a data package covering drug-related information in the contxt of precision oncology workflows. The data is intended for application in a scientific context. It must not be used for clinical decision-making without decision verification by clinicians with appropriate experience in precision oncology. [NCT-POT Drugs on GitHub](#) .

DESIGNED BY Number of variants

Tertiary NGS data analysis and Decision Support Systems

Home > Patient Cases > Patient Case Jessa90 > Sample Set

DASHBOARD MEDICAL INFORMATION DRUGS COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY VARIANTS DETECTION

Medical Information

Patient Case ID Jessa90	Sex Male
Cancer Non-small-cell lung cancer	Medical doctor Medical Doctor

[VIEW CLINICAL FORM, ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY](#)

Drugs

	✓	!	✗
FDA approved	6	9	0
Approved for other tumor types	1	0	0
In development	20	0	0

[VIEW DRUGS LIST AND THEIR IMPACT](#)

Other Biomarkers

MSI	Stable
Tumor Mutational Burden	High

Clinical Trials

32 total clinical trials


Variants Detection

- 1 Pathogenic
- 5 Likely Pathogenic
- 23 Variants of Uncertain Significance (VUS)

[VIEW ALL VARIANTS, GENES AND ALPHA LIST](#)

Settings

Customize your PDF report layout



Comprehensive Genomic Profile Report
Powered by pierianDx

PierianDx
77 Maryland Plaza
St. Louis, MD 63108
pierianDx

PATIENT John Doe	DOB 02/04/1981	DISEASE Non-small cell Lung Cancer	MEDICAL RECORD # 6563465346	REPORT DATE 02/18/2019	REPORT STATUS Final
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Report Summary

2 IA	0 IB	1 IIC	0 IID	High	Stable	13
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GENOMIC FINDINGS BY TIER + LEVEL TMB MSI TRIALS

GENOMIC FINDINGS

Tier I - Strong Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
NCOA4-RET fusion	A	May benefit from - Cabozantinib, Vandatinib in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>
KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A	A	Not likely to benefit from - Erlotinib, Gefitinib, Afatinib, Osimertinib, Dacomitinib in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i> Unfavorable prognosis in - in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>

Tier II - Potential Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T	C	May benefit from - Dasatinib in <i>gastrointestinal stromal tumor</i> Not likely to benefit from - Sunitinib, Imatinib in <i>gastrointestinal stromal tumor</i>

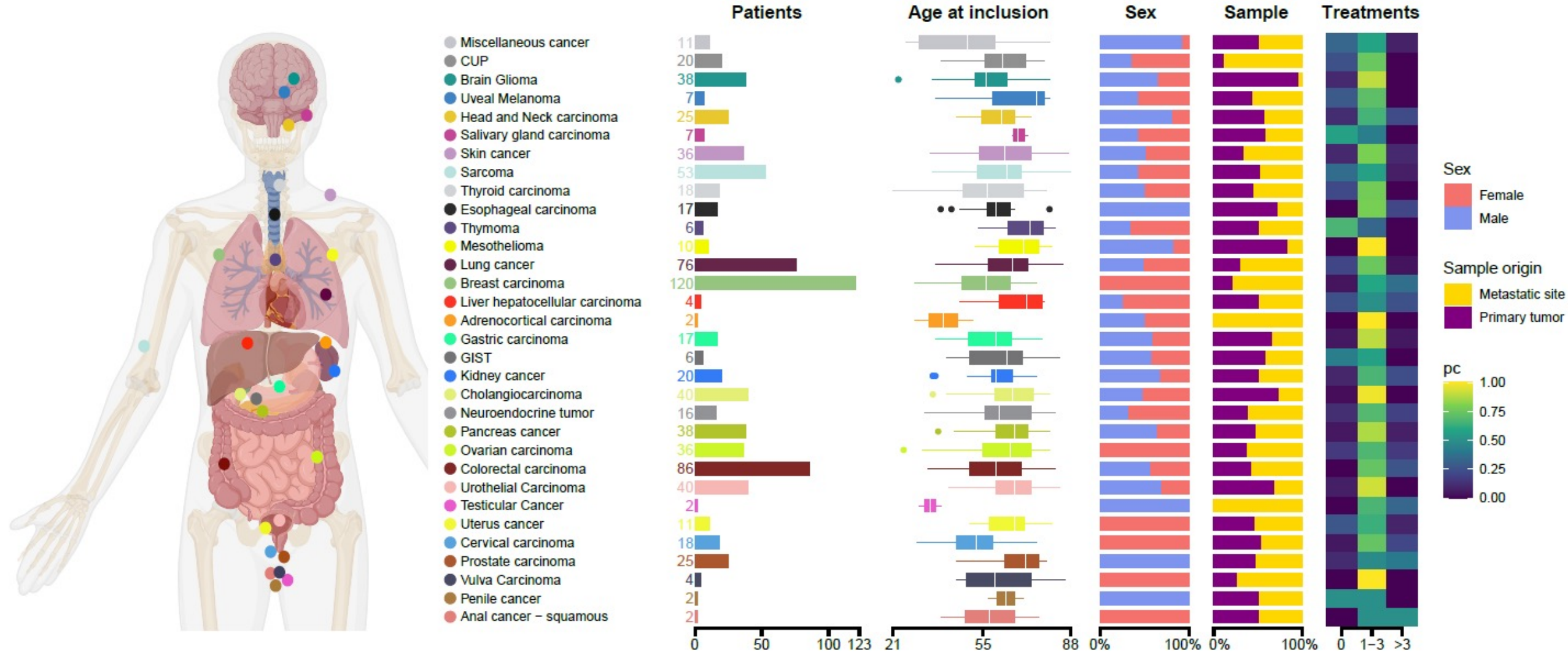
Other Biomarkers

VARIANT	LEVEL	VALUE	CLINICAL IMPACT
TMB	high	24 muts/Mb	May benefit from - Nivolumab, Nivolumab + Ipilimumab in <i>non-small cell lung can</i>
MSI	stable	5% Unstable Sites	

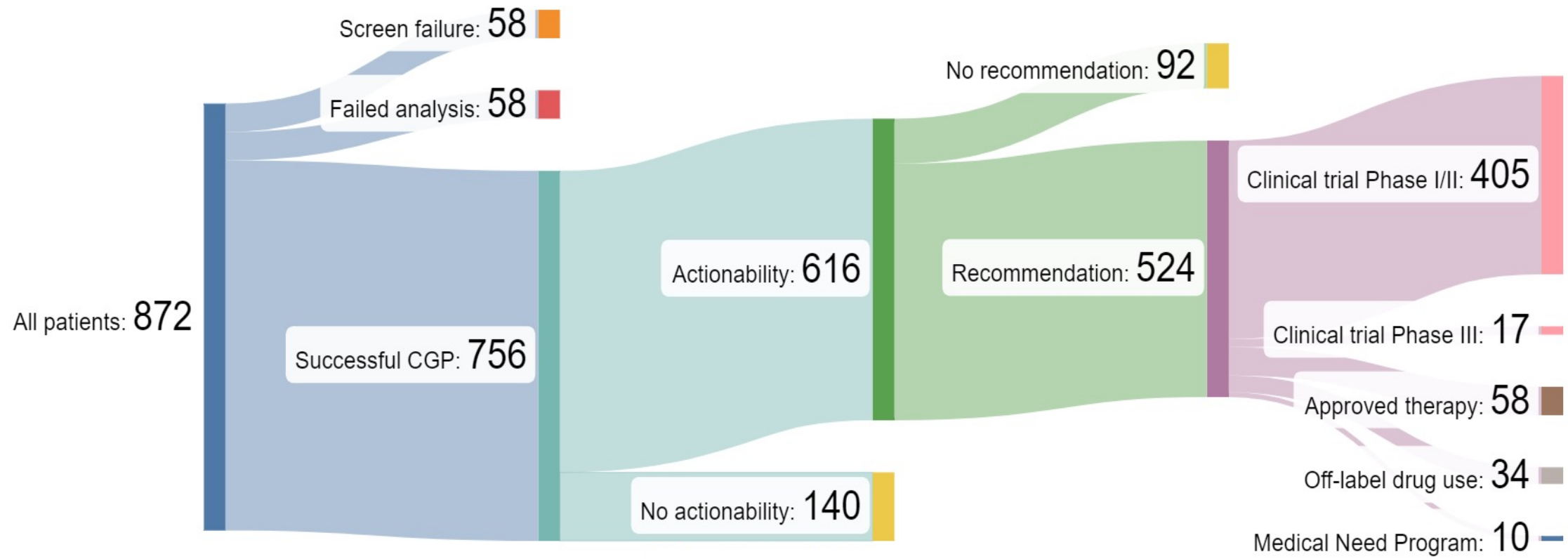
[Clinical Genomics Workspace](#) **VELSERA**

Results

Tumor types and patient characteristics (n = 813)

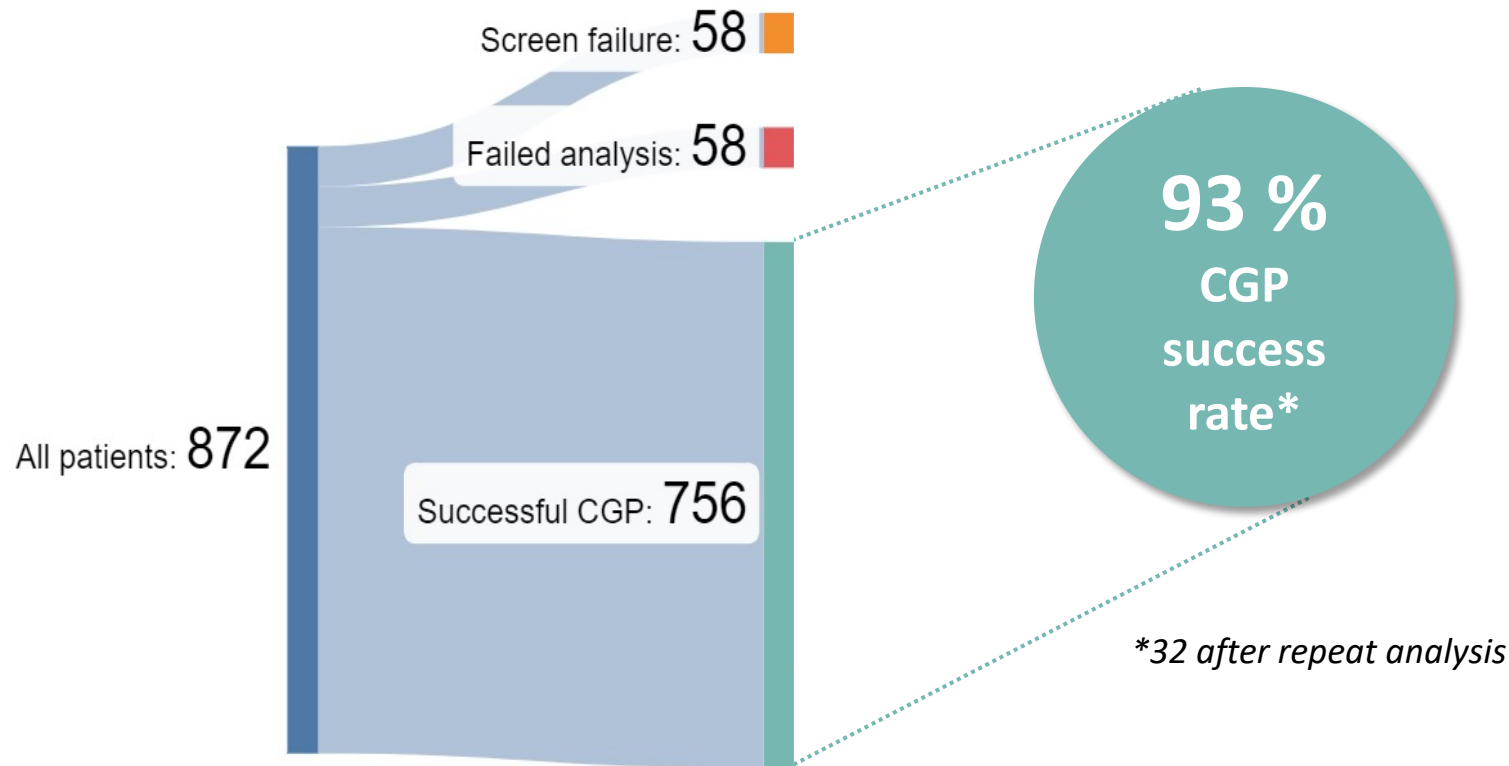


Study flow

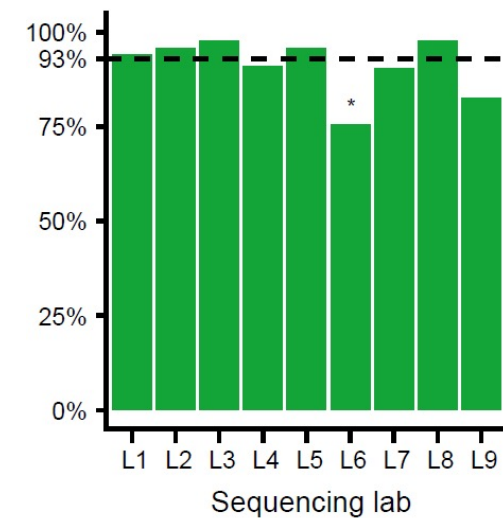


Results

CGP success rate



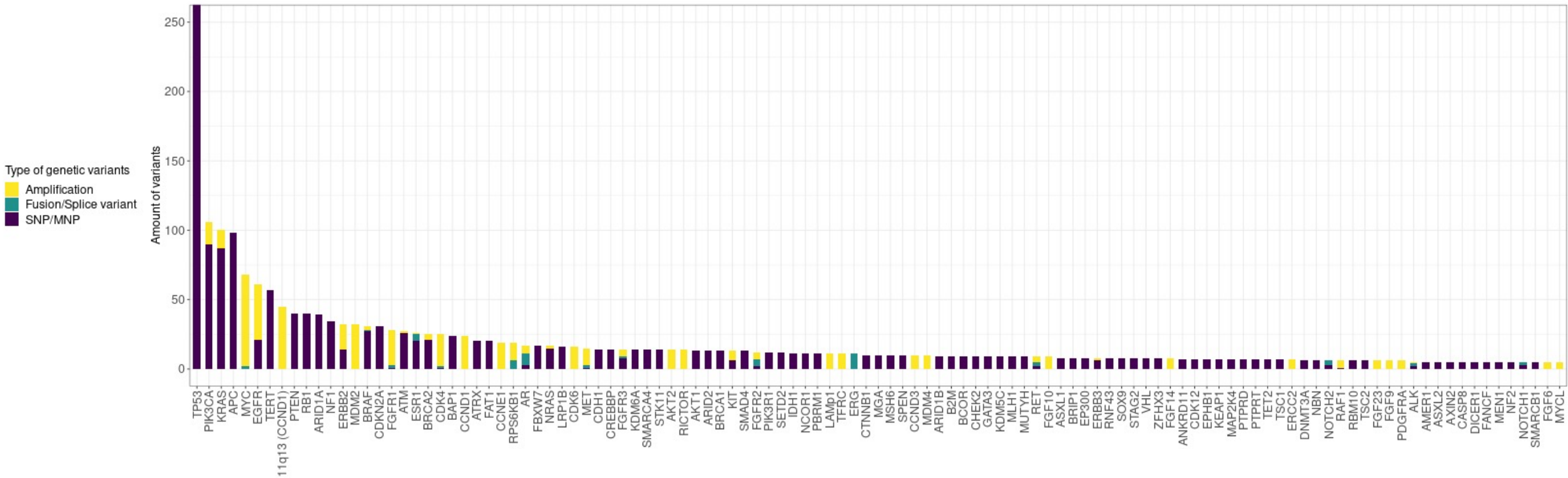
**32 after repeat analysis*



Results

All aberrations in all cases

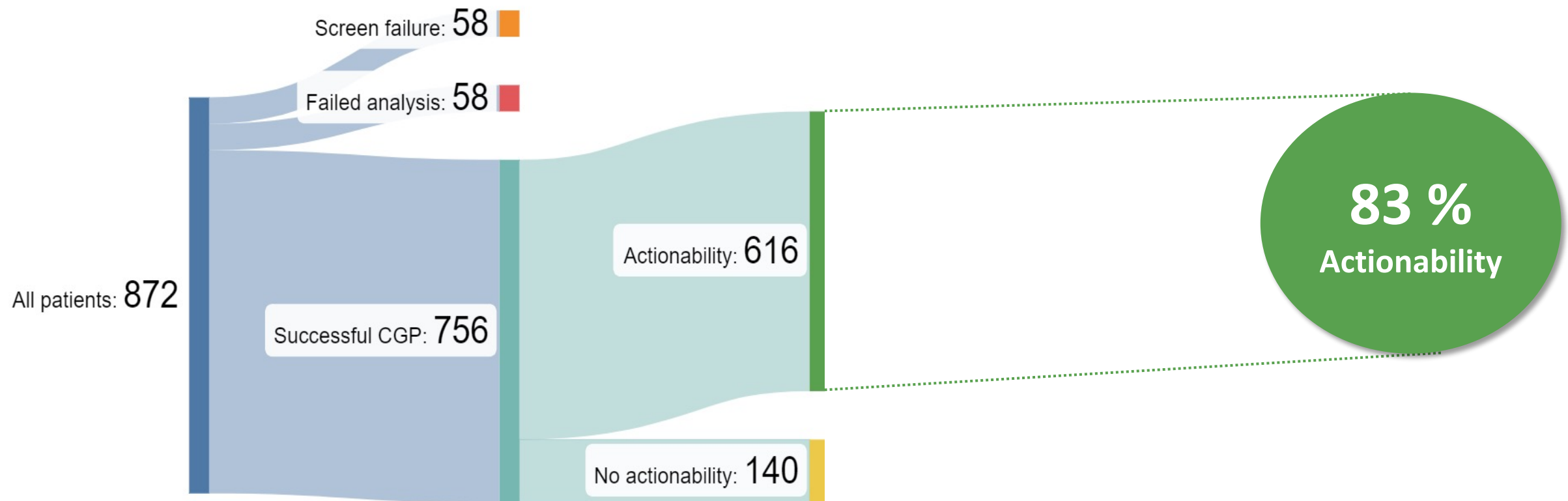
1465 SNVs and small indels, 579 amplification, 83 fusions



Genes with 5 or more aberrations

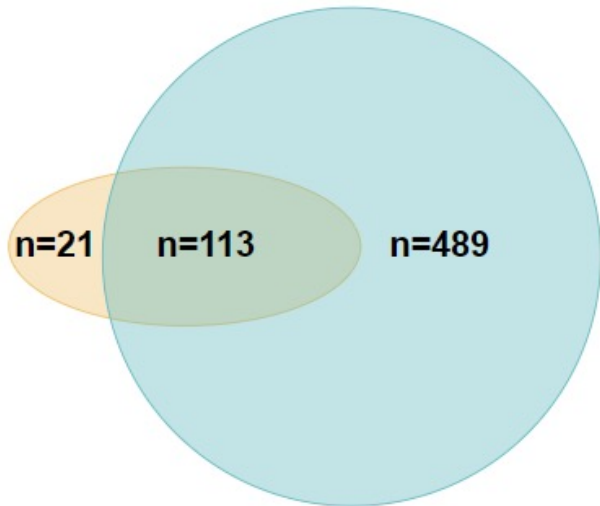
Results

Actionability



Results

Actionability



● Targetable aberration
● Immunotherapy biomarker (TMB/MSI)

- Miscellaneous cancer
- CUP
- Brain Glioma
- Uveal Melanoma
- Head and Neck carcinoma
- Salivary gland carcinoma
- Skin cancer
- Sarcoma
- Thyroid carcinoma
- Esophageal carcinoma
- Thymoma
- Mesothelioma
- Lung cancer
- Breast carcinoma
- Gastric carcinoma
- GIST
- Kidney cancer
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Neuroendocrine tumor
- Pancreas cancer
- Ovarian carcinoma
- Colorectal carcinoma
- Urothelial Carcinoma
- Uterus cancer
- Cervical carcinoma
- Prostate carcinoma



83 %
Actionability

Results

Clinical classification of biomarkers

Tier I: Variants of Strong Clinical Significance

Therapeutic, prognostic & diagnostic

Level A Evidence

FDA-approved therapy
Included in professional guidelines

Level B Evidence

Well-powered studies with consensus from experts in the field

Tier II: Variants of Potential Clinical Significance

Therapeutic, prognostic & diagnostic

Level C Evidence

FDA-approved therapies for different tumor types or investigational therapies
Multiple small published studies with some consensus

Level D Evidence

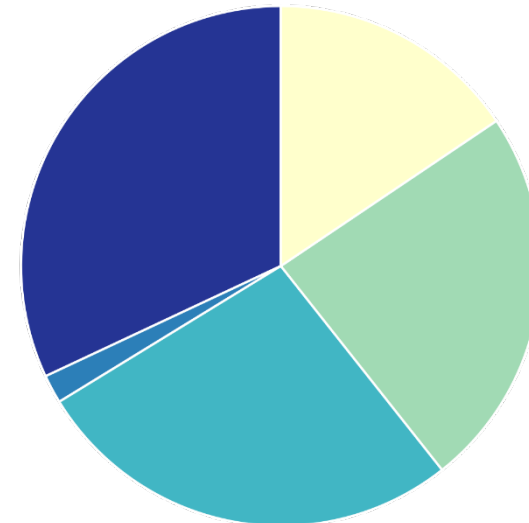
Preclinical trials or a few case reports without consensus

Tier III: Variants of Unknown Clinical Significance

Not observed at a significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases, or pan-cancer or tumor-specific variant databases
No convincing published evidence of cancer association

Tier IV: Benign or Likely Benign Variants

Observed at significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases
No existing published evidence of cancer association



Clinical class

- TIER IA
- TIER IB
- TIER IIC
- TIER IID
- TIER III

83 %
Actionability

Results

Clinical classification of biomarkers per tumor type

Tier I: Variants of Strong Clinical Significance

Therapeutic, prognostic & diagnostic

Level A Evidence

FDA-approved therapy
Included in professional guidelines

Level B Evidence

Well-powered studies with consensus from experts in the field

Tier II: Variants of Potential Clinical Significance

Therapeutic, prognostic & diagnostic

Level C Evidence

FDA-approved therapies for different tumor types or investigational therapies

Multiple small published studies with some consensus

Level D Evidence

Preclinical trials or a few case reports without consensus

Tier III: Variants of Unknown Clinical Significance

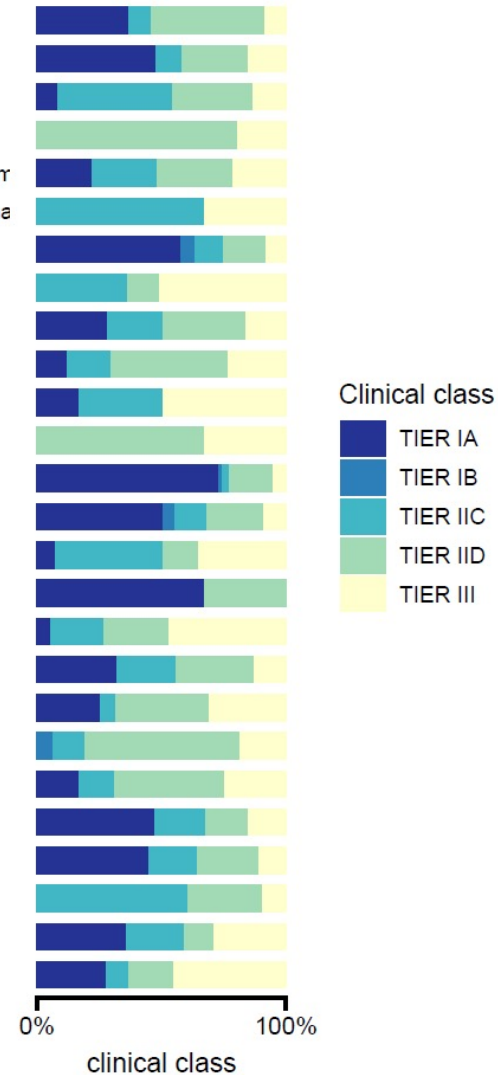
Not observed at a significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases, or pan-cancer or tumor-specific variant databases

No convincing published evidence of cancer association

Tier IV: Benign or Likely Benign Variants

Observed at significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases
No existing published evidence of cancer association

- Miscellaneous cancer
- CUP
- Brain Glioma
- Uveal Melanoma
- Head and Neck carcinoma
- Salivary gland carcinoma
- Skin cancer
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- Esophageal carcinoma
- Thymoma
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- Lung cancer
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- Gastric carcinoma
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- Kidney cancer
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- Colorectal carcinoma
- Urothelial Carcinoma
- Uterus cancer
- Cervical carcinoma
- Prostate carcinoma

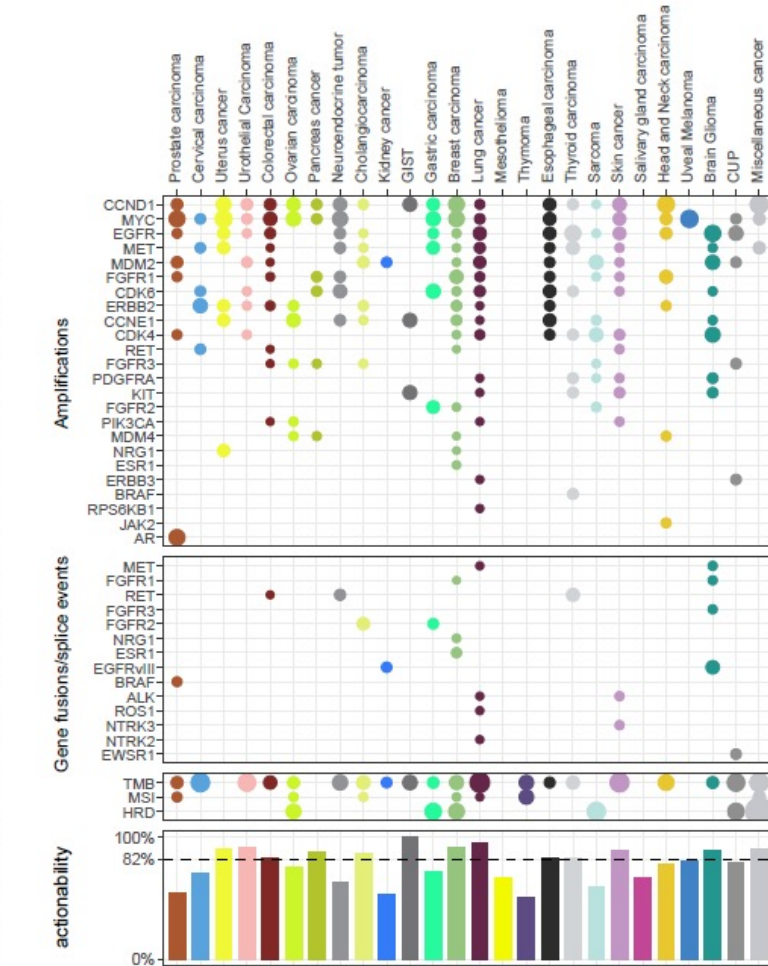
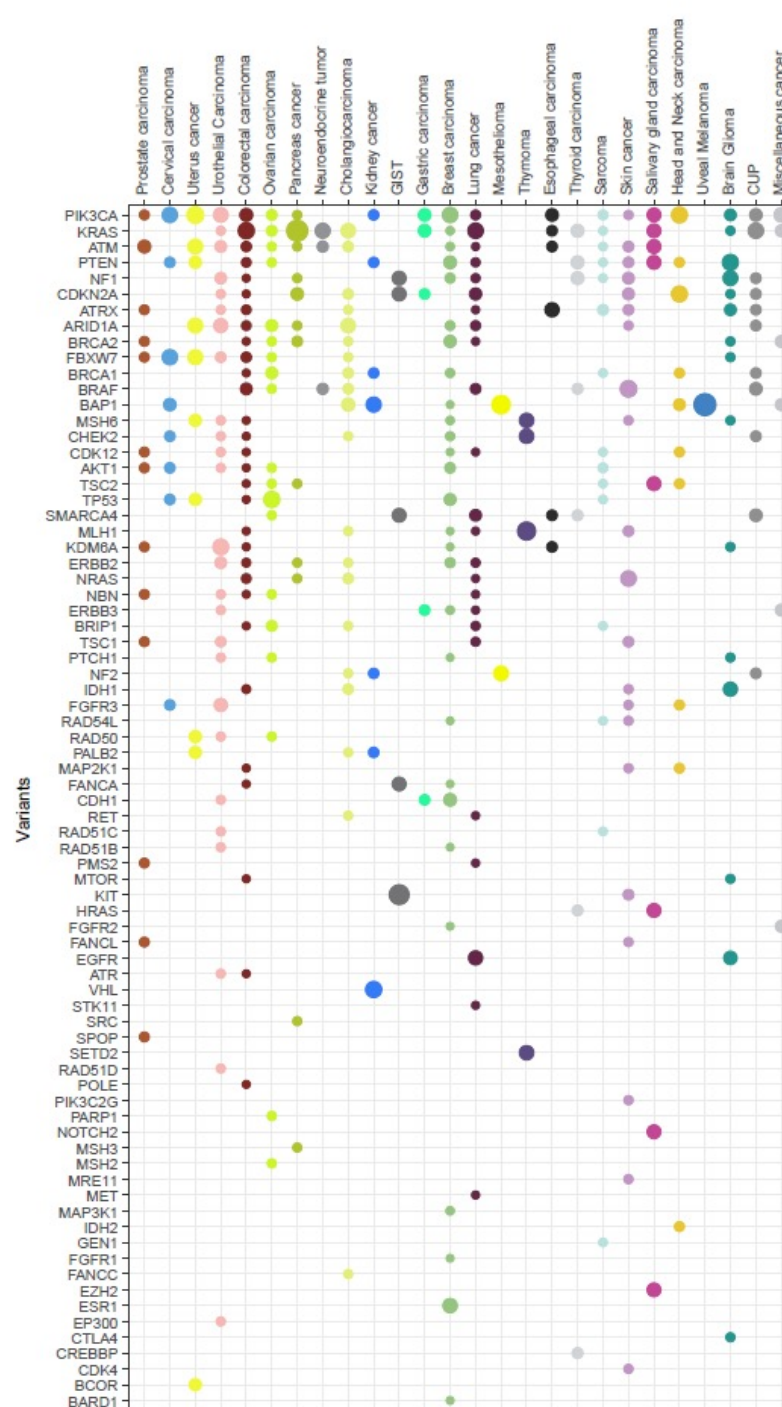


83 %
Actionability

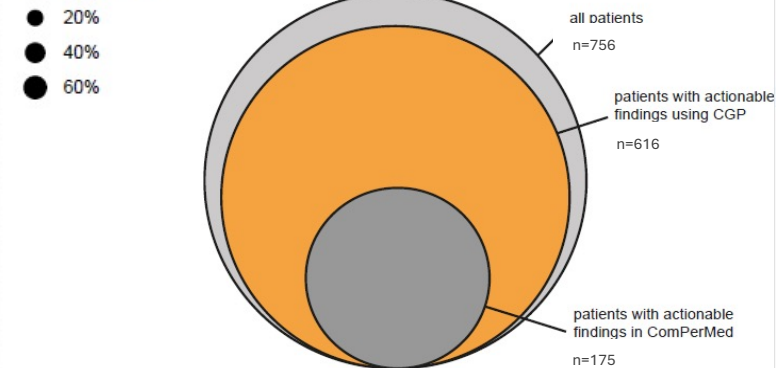
Li et al, J Mol Diagn 2017

Results

Actionability: per tumor type

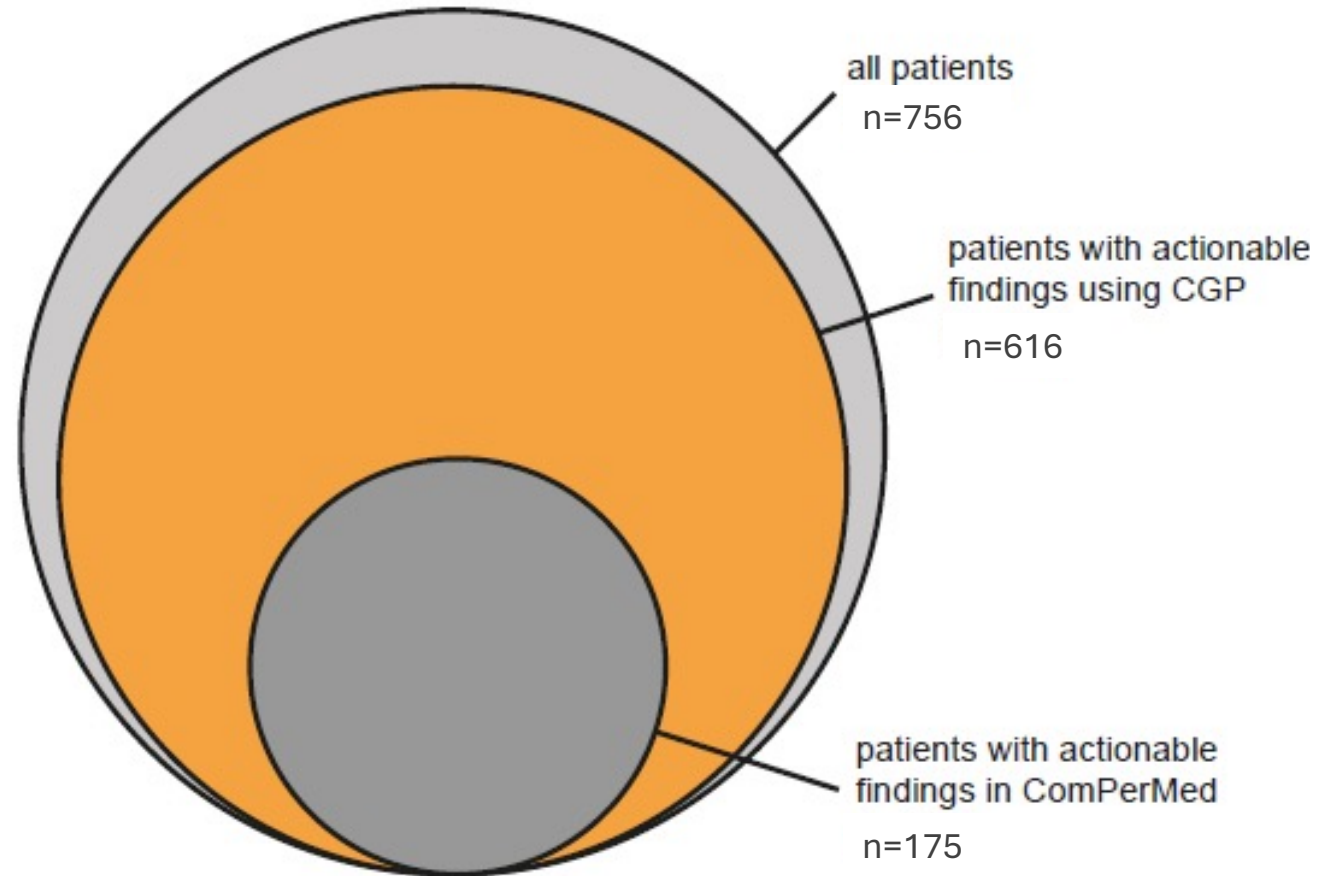


fraction of patients



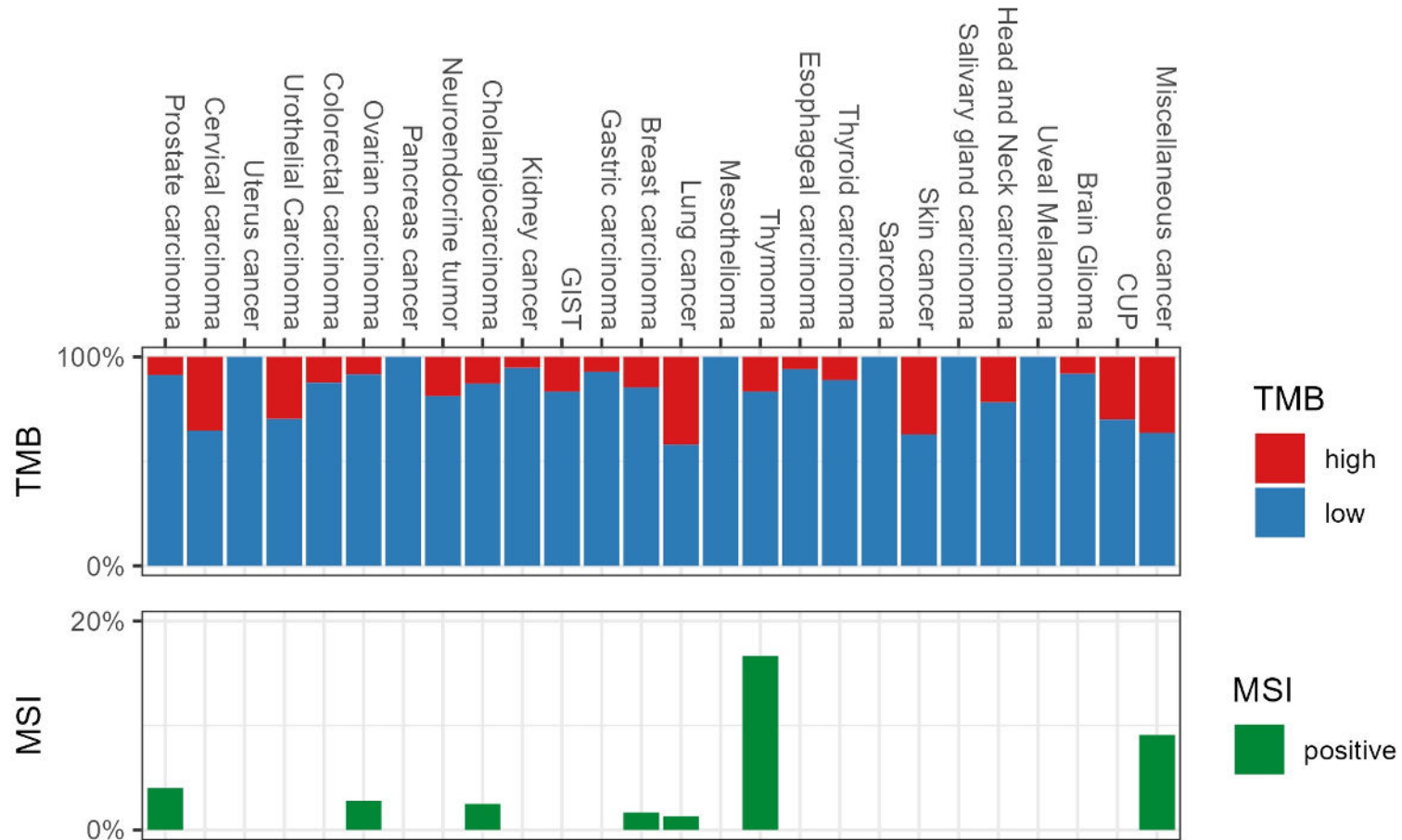
Results

Actionability: CGP versus ComPerMed



Results

Immunotherapy and PARPi biomarkers: TMB, MSI and HRD



HRD

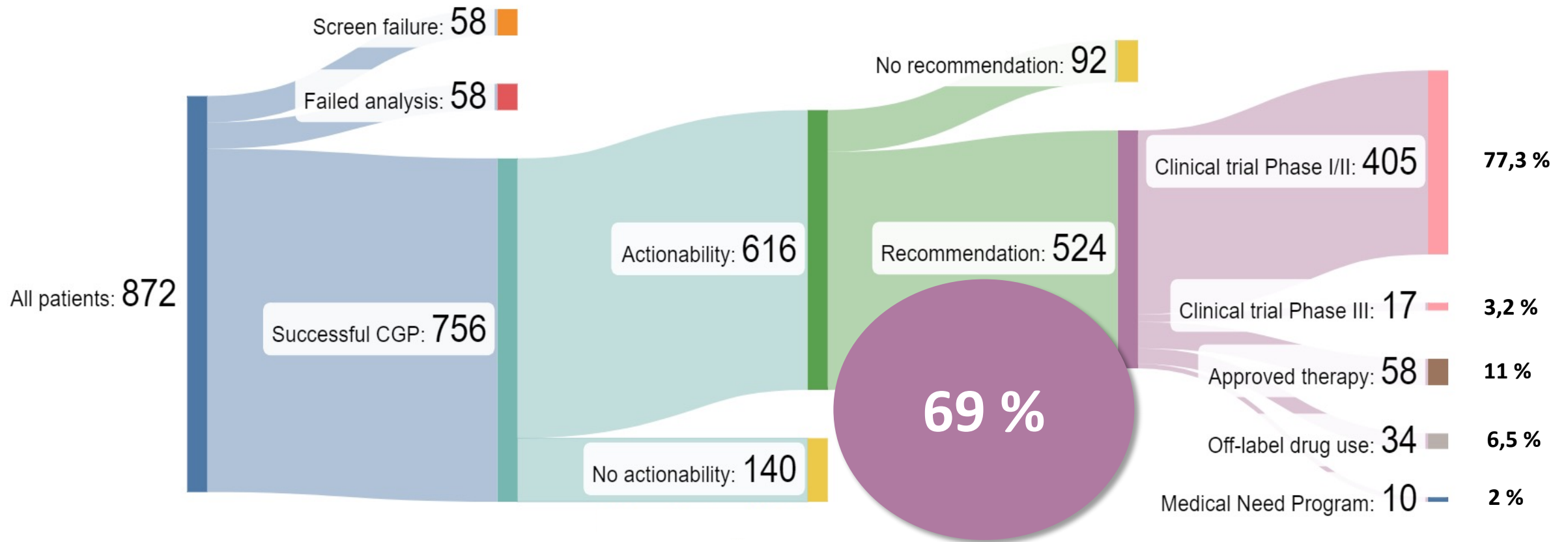


- Positive n=10
- Negative n=82
- Non-conclusive n=5

Included in CGP since April 2023 (n=97)

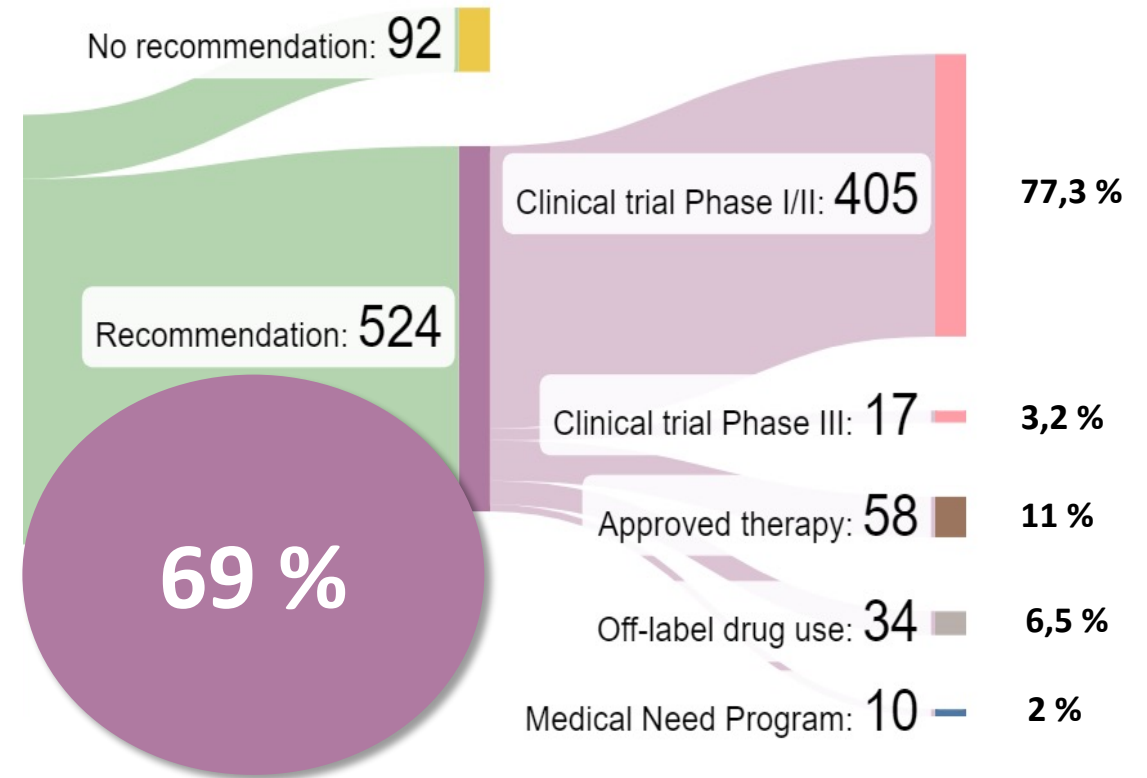
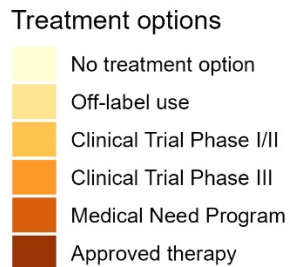
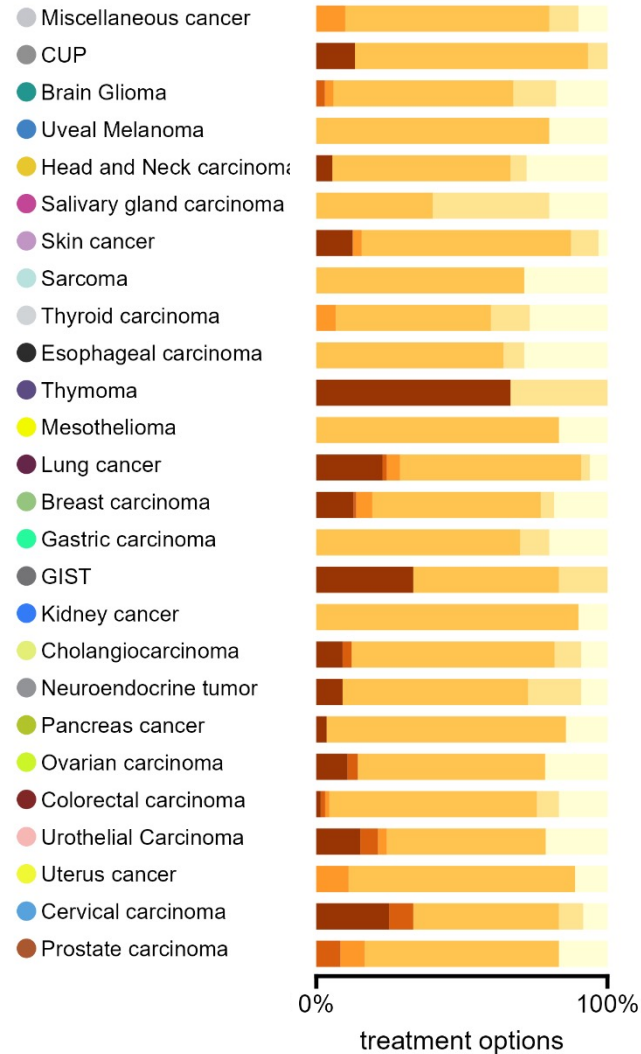
Results

Treatment recommendations



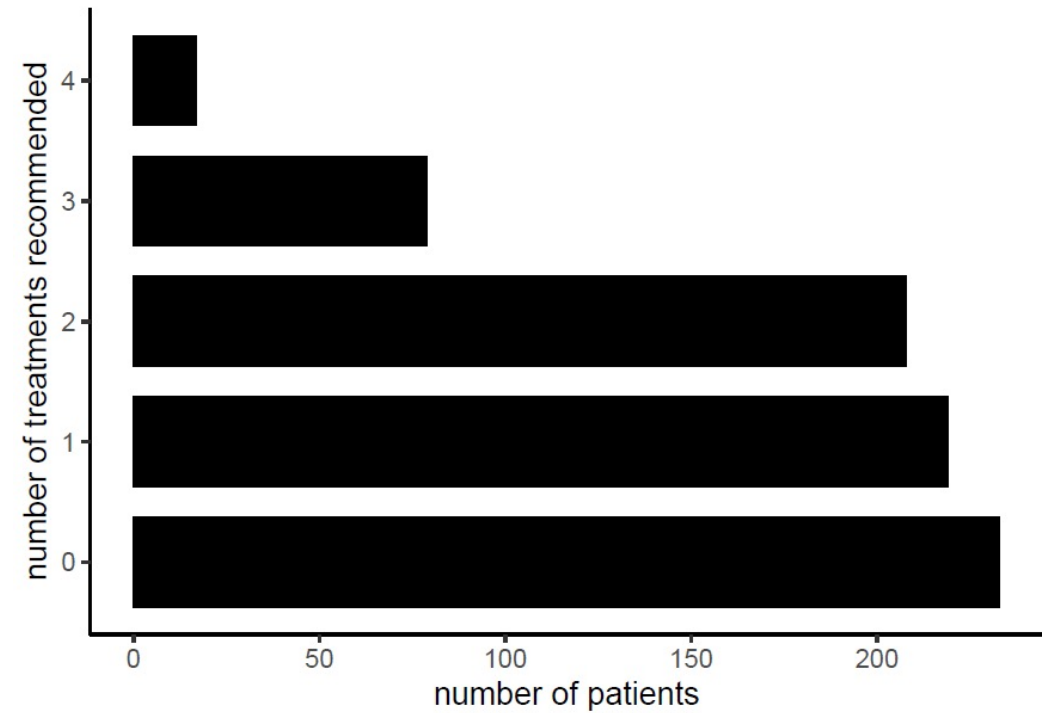
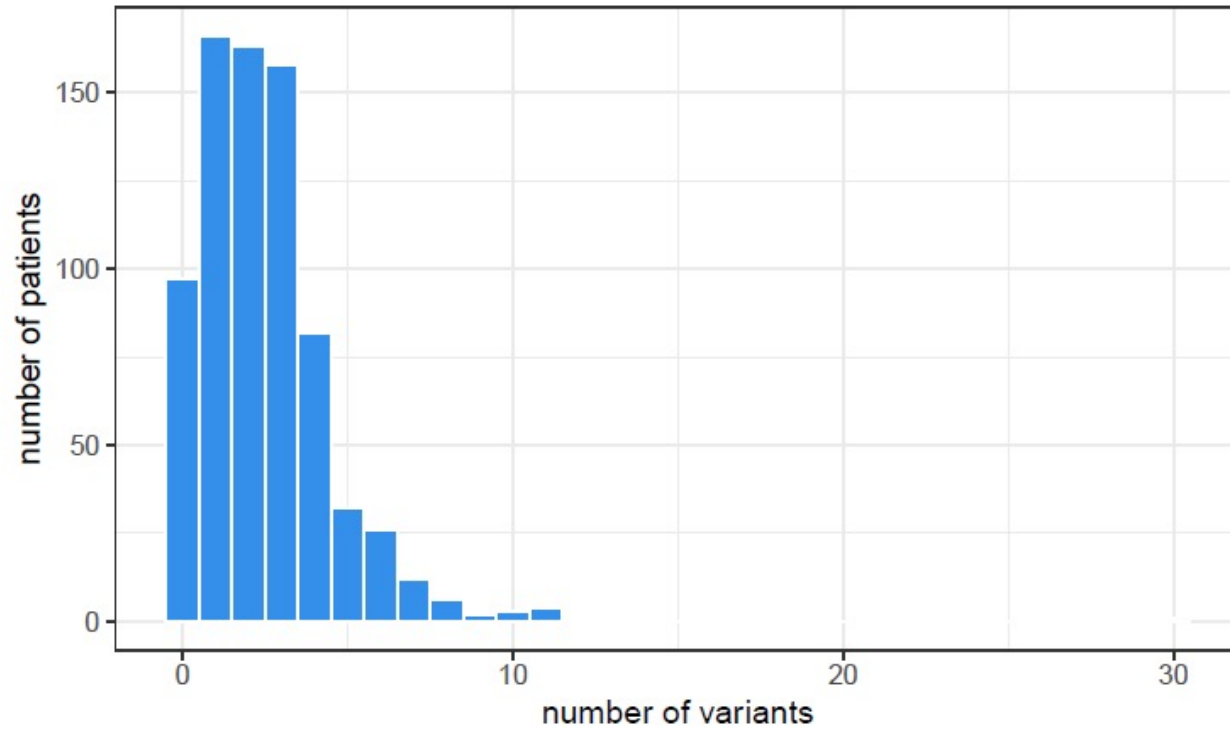
Results

Treatment recommendations per tumor type



Results

Cooccurrence of variants – multiple treatment recommendations per patient

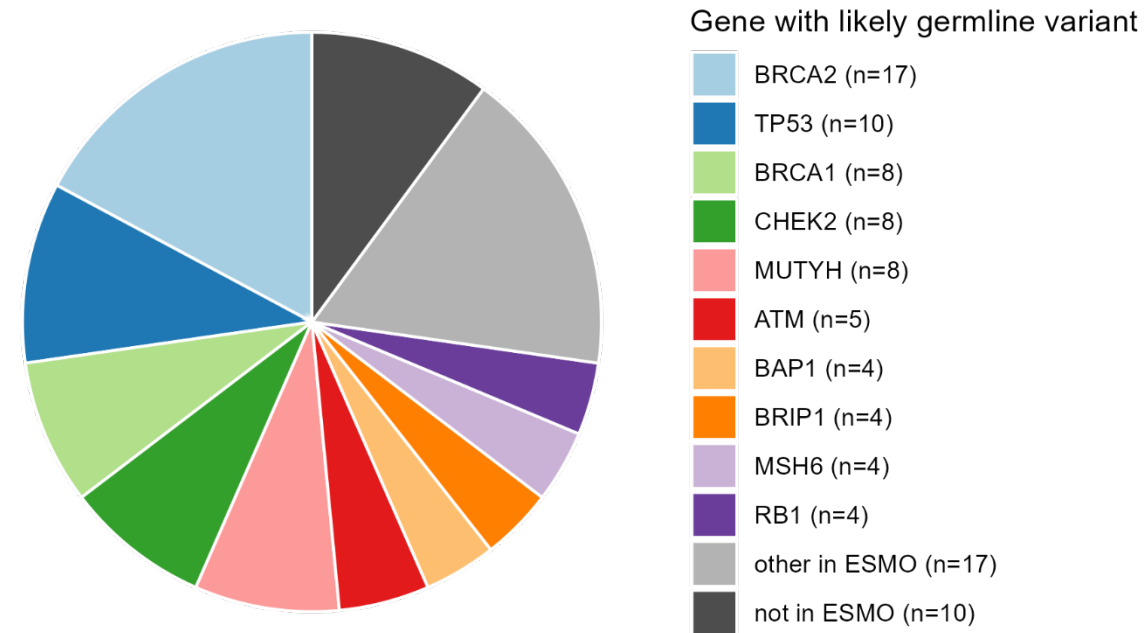


Results

Incidental findings of likely germline variants

Likely germline variant of cancer susceptibility gene (CSG) in 12 % of cases (n=90):

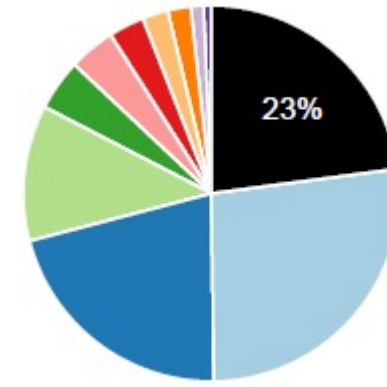
➔ Advice to refer for germline genetic testing and genetic counseling



Reanalysis according to the recently updated ESMO recommendations for germline-focused analysis of tumor-only sequencing: 121 CSG variants in 111 patients (15 %) (considering all the 40 ESMO CSG genes and all tumor types)

Results

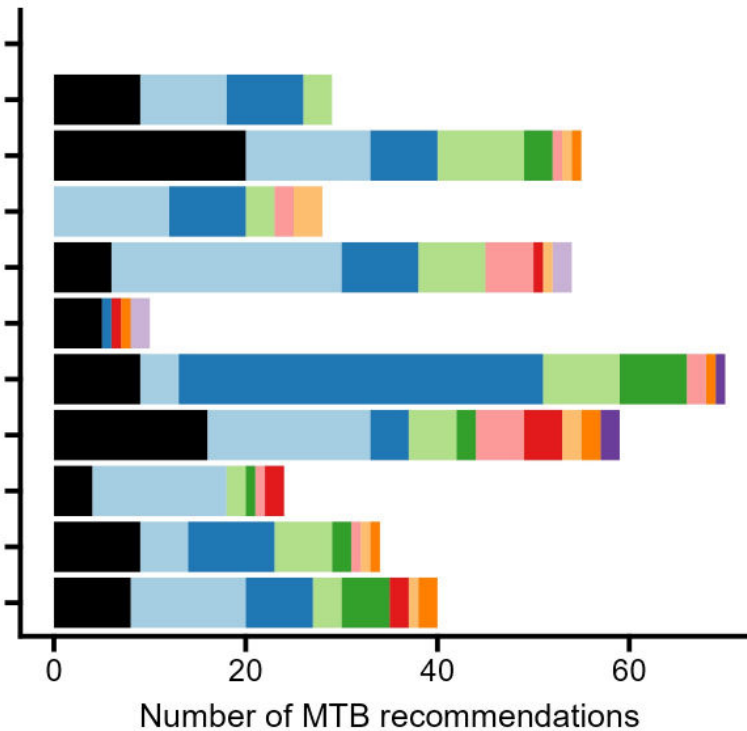
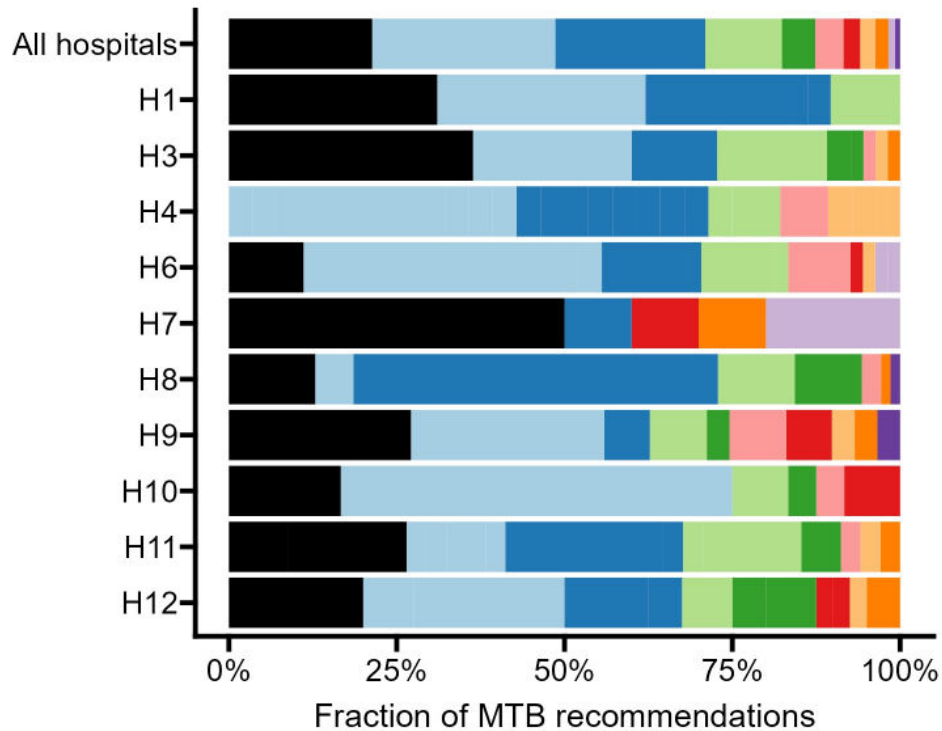
Uptake of treatment recommendations per hospital



■ Treatment recommendation followed

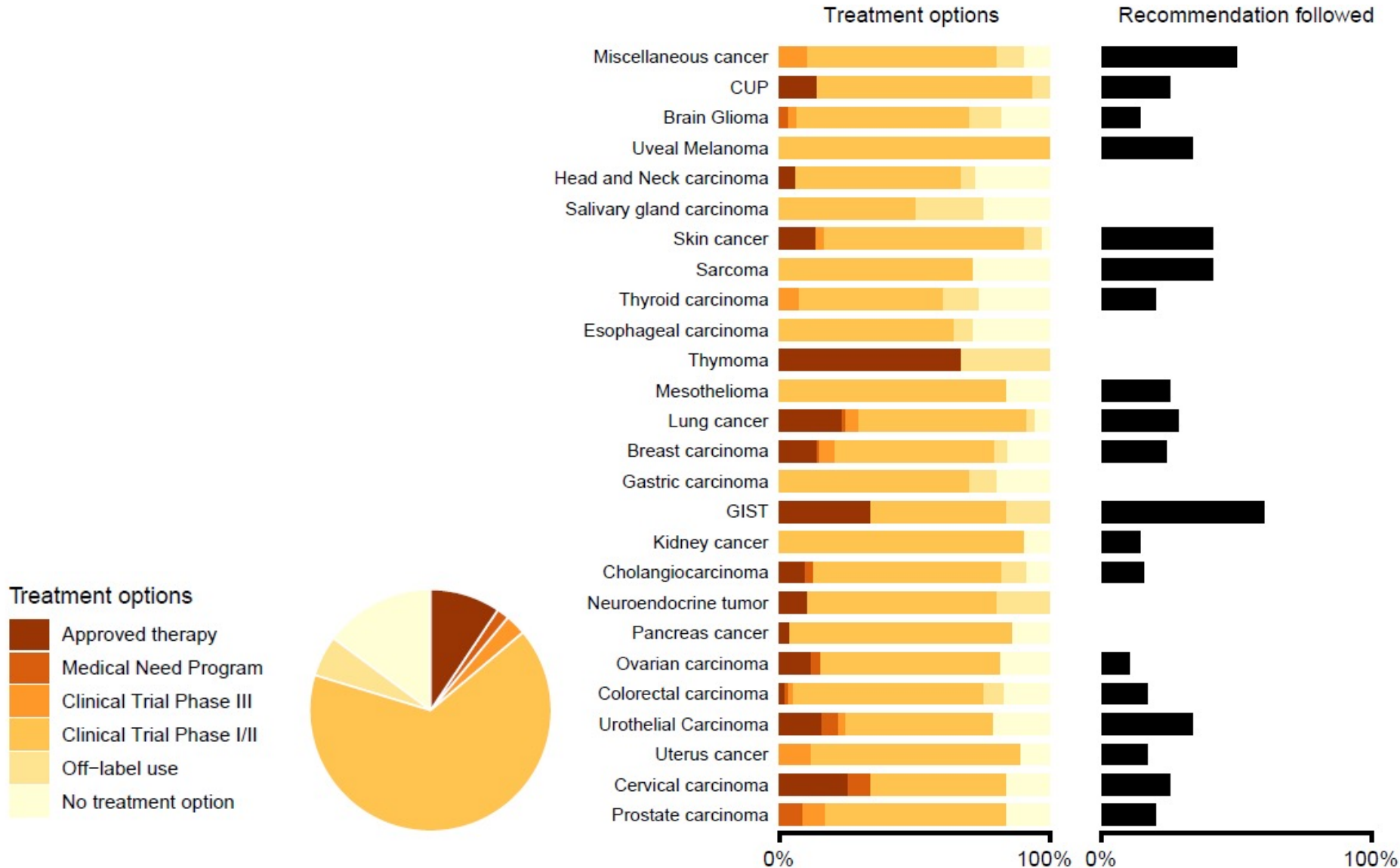
Reason recommendation not followed

- Physician's choice, eg. other protocol
- Trial or MNP not available in Belgium or within acceptable distance
- Rapid clinical deterioration
- Patient not eligible for trial
- Waiting for treatment
- Other
- Patient's choice
- Trial/cohort closed or no slot available
- Patient not prepared to go to other hospital for clinical trial
- One or more concomittant illnesses



Results

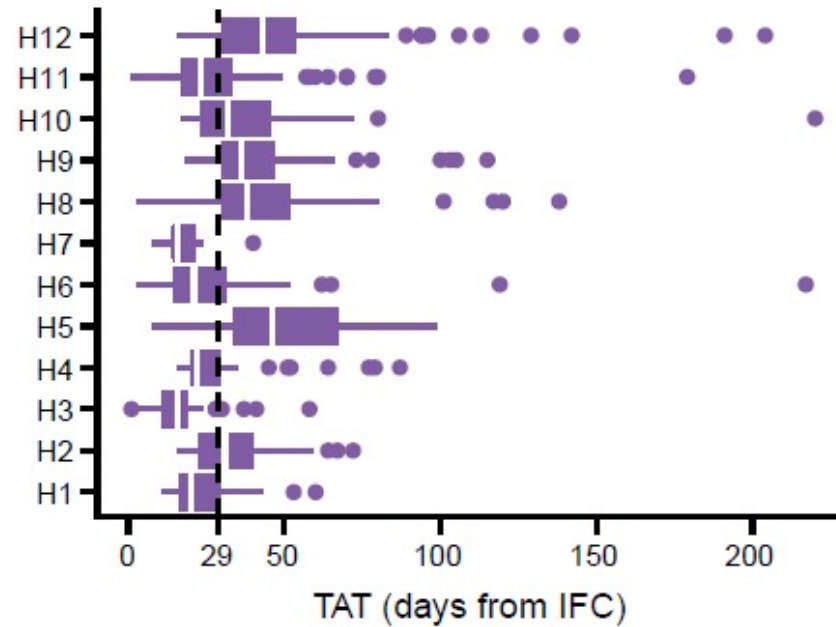
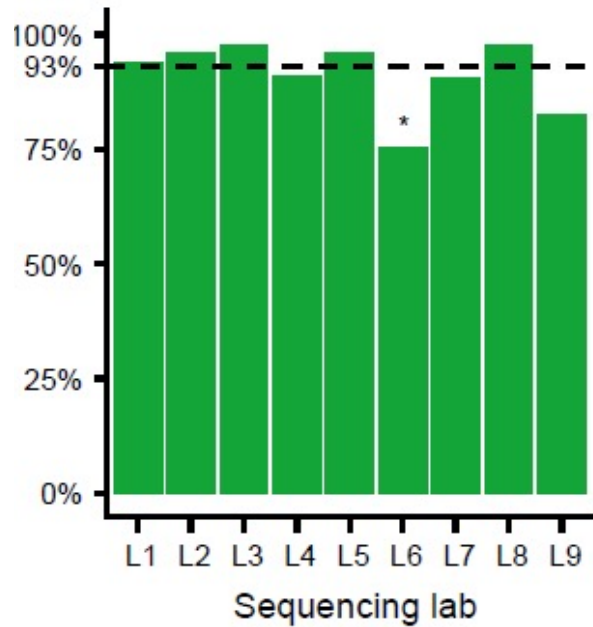
Uptake of treatment recommendations per tumor type



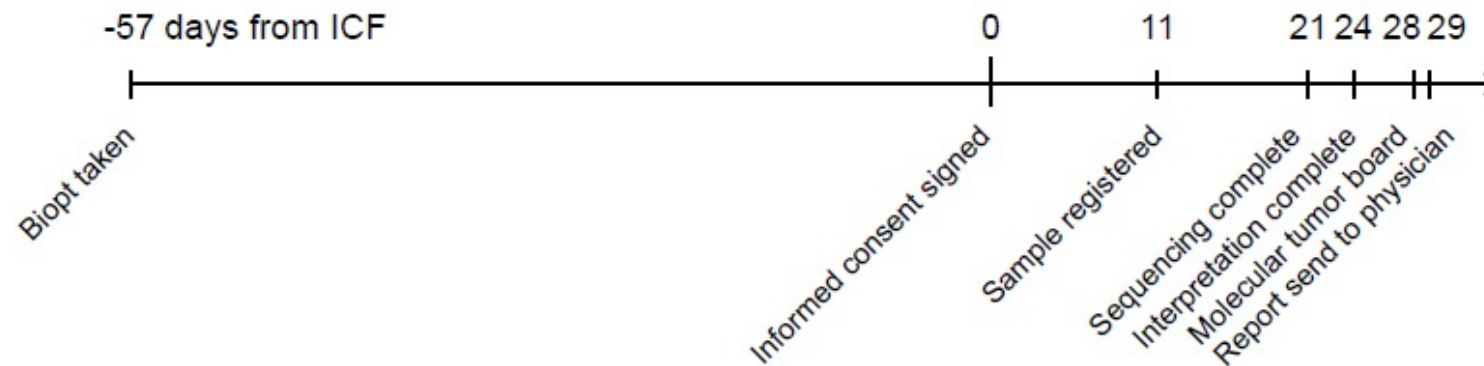
23 %

Results

Turn around times



- median TAT from inclusion to the nMTB report = 29 days
- 95% of the reports available within 66 days
- median TAT differed significantly between the hospitals (range: 18 days - 45 days, $p < 0.0001$, Anova).



Conclusions

- **Access** of patients to CGP
- Consortium of NGS labs working closely together and **exchanging expertise**
- **Standardization** of CGP in Belgium
- **nMTB** is a valuable framework for close collaboration of lab people and clinicians contributing to optimal patient management
- **BALLETT app**
- Study data analysis shows that:
 - **83 %** of cases has at least one (potentially) **actionable** variant and/or an immunotherapy biomarker
 - **69 %** of patients received a **treatment recommendation** based on CGP and nMTB discussion
 - **12 %** of patients received advice for **germline** genetic testing and counselling
 - **23 %** of patients were **treated** according to the CGP based treatment recommendation

Limitations and challenges

- Standardization of clinical variant classification
 - Consistency
 - Evolving evidence
- Standardization and prioritization of therapy recommendation
- Consistency in the treatment uptake across hospitals
 - recommendations for selecting patients for CGP and dealing with treatment advises
- Access to treatments – Belgian DRUP-like trial desirable
- Clinical benefit yet to be determined based on the follow-up of the patients
- Limitations of the TSO500 CGP assay (HRD add-on, DRAGEN, cost, deletions, limited fusion panel)

Study of the comparison of OncoDeep versus TSO500

Sept. 2024	TSO500 (Illumina)	OncoDEEP (OncoDNA)
Total size	1.9 Mb	1.8 Mb
Detection at DNA level		
	# genes	
SNVs and indels	523	638
CNV	514 ^{&}	614
LOH	514 ^{&,*}	41
pan-tumor biomarkers		
MSI	Yes	Yes
TMB	Yes	Yes
HRD	Yes ^{&,*}	Yes
Detection at RNA level		
	# driver genes	
Fusions	55	13
Splice variants	3	9

[&] using DRAGEN analysis
^{*} as an add-on to the assay

	TSO500 (Illumina)	OncoDEEP (OncoDNA)
Pre-analytics		
Recommended input	DNA: 40 ng RNA: 40 ng	DNA: 40 ng RNA: 80 ng dried
Library prep		
DNA Fragmentation	Shearing	Enzymatic
Use of UMIs	Yes	No
Normalisation	With beads	Quantification and dilution
Hybridization capture		
Pooling before hyb	No	Yes (8 samples)
# Hybridization times	Overnight + 2.5h	Overnight
Automation		
Instrument	MOA STAR	STARlet
max # samples	96	24
Hands-on-time	1.5 h	2 h
Sequencing on a NextSeq550		
Read length	2 x 101 bp	2 x 74 bp
#Samples per run	8; DNA + RNA	24; DNA + RNA
Flowcell NextSeq550Dx	HO v2.5 -300 cycles	HO v2.5 -150 cycles
Data analysis		
Sec and tert analysis	ICI (add-on)	OncoKDM

Coming soon

# diagnostic DNA samples	234
DNA extraction method	
# reference DNA samples	11
<i>Based on TSO500 results</i>	
# SNVs and indels	674
# amplifications (FC ≥6)	31
# MSI-High (>20%)	9
# TMB-High (>16)	22
# HRD pos (GIS ≥ 42)	0
# diagnostic samples with rearrangements	67
RNA extraction method	
# reference RNA samples	8
<i>Based on TSO500 results</i>	
# gene fusions	172
# splice variants (AR, EGFR, MET)	20

Study of the comparison of OncoDeep versus TSO500

Analysis of Comprehensive Genomic Profiling of Solid Tumors with a Novel Assay for Broad Analysis in Clinical Diagnostics

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Submitted

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[A Study to Examine the Clinical Value of Comprehensive Genomic Profiling Performed by Belgian NGS Laboratories: a Belgian Precision Study of the BSMO in Collaboration With the Cancer Centre - Full Text View - ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05058937](#)