



HARMONY

#BigDataforBloodCancer

Lars Bullinger Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin











Public-Private Partnership for Big Data in Hematology Accelerating better treatment of blood cancer patients



Community of approx.

400 professionals



from 18 countries



key targeted blood cancers



Pharmaceutical

Industries and

Big Data analytic services



Big Data Platform with

>70.000 anonymized patient records identified



Research, Delphi and Multi-stakeholder projects

Funded by



Innovative Medicines Initiative

Support from



European Union's E Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme Part of



IMI Big Data for Better Outcomes (BD4BO)

About HARMONY







Focus on **Big Data** in



Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia



Acute Myeloid Leukemia



Childhood Hematologic Malignancies



Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia



Multiple Myeloma



Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma



Myelodysplastic Syndromes



Community of multi-stakeholder organizations representing

18 European countries



Patient Cluster with

7 European Patient Organizations

43
Associated
Members

About HARMONY PLUS



Community of

Budget

Partners



Associated Partners

11,8 million Euro

Will create the availability of a historical control arm as a new model of supporting HMs' CT design



Will build additional modules that will enable data driven decisions for payers and regulators, based on Artificial Intelligence techniques



Will pursue more collaborations with other big data projects worldwide

Focus on Big Data in



Myeloproliferative

Disorders



Chronic Myeloid

Leukemia









Thrombocythemia

and other

rare blood

cancers







Lymphoma



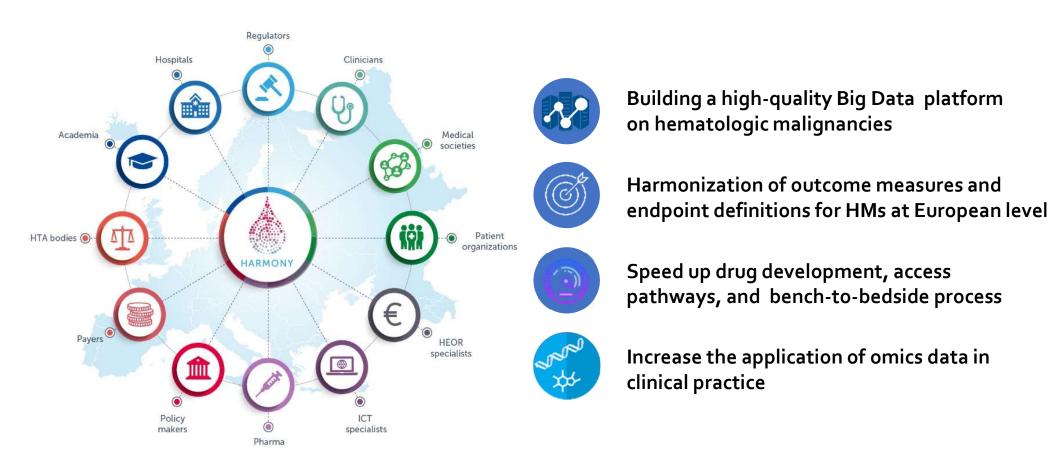
Macroglobulinaemia



3-year project from October 2020 until Oct 2023



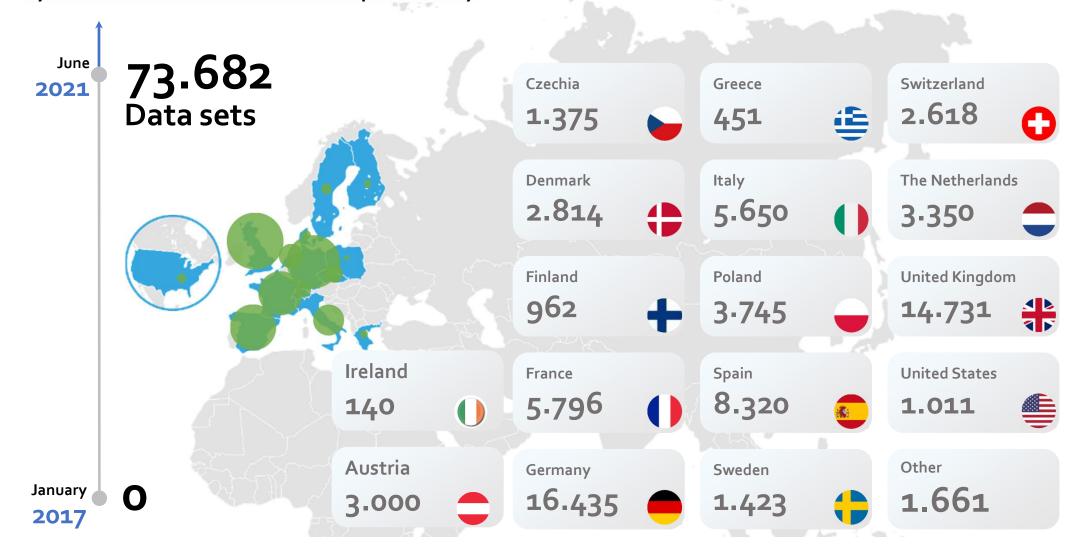
HARMONY – Uniting the European hematological community





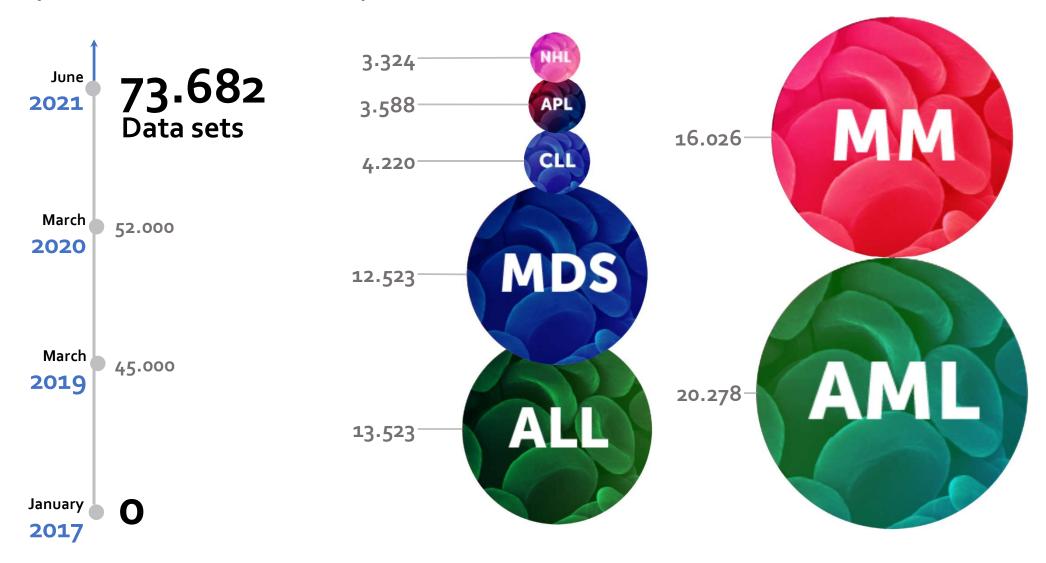
Data barometer HARMONY Big Data Platform

by number of data sets identified per country

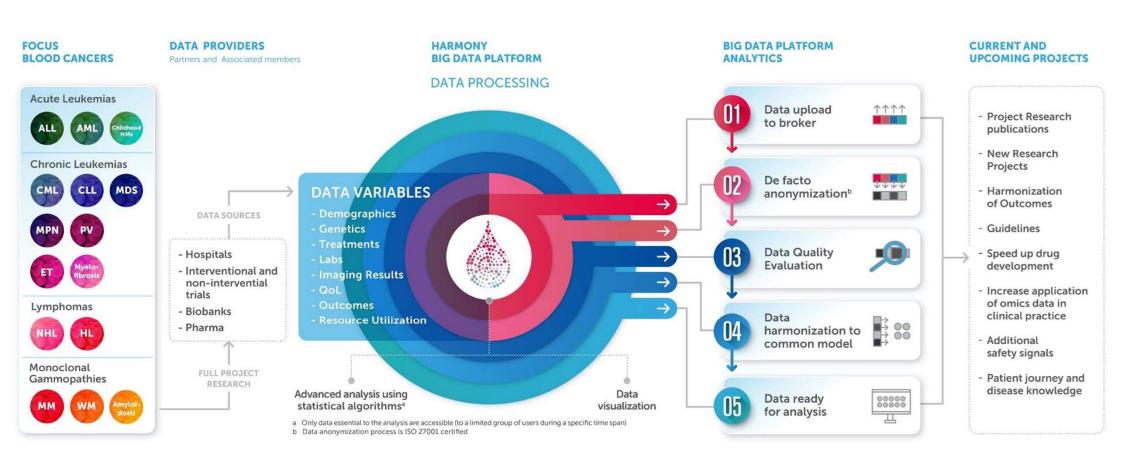


Data barometer HARMONY Big Data Platform

by number of data sets identified per blood cancer



Core elements of the HARMONY Architecture





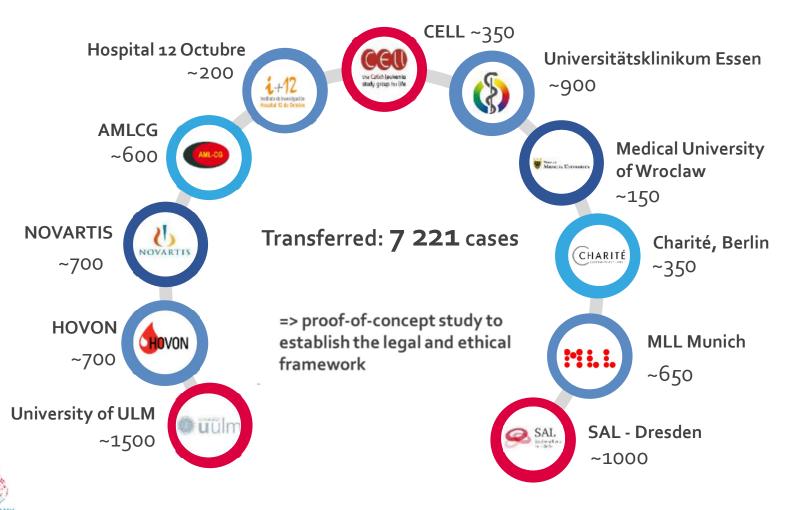
HARMONY Case: Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)







AML Pilot Study: Gene-gene interactions influence treatment outcomes



~10 000 cases signed and being prepared for transfer



MRC (~3000)



Karolinska Institute (~550)



GPOH (~3 700)



Queens Univ. Belfast (~300)



ALFA (~1500)



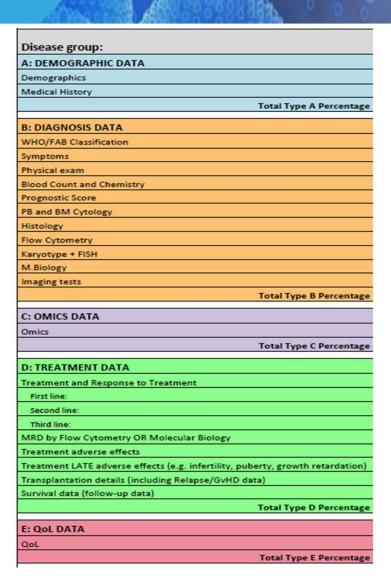
GIMEMA (~500)



CETLAM (~400)

AML - Data granularity

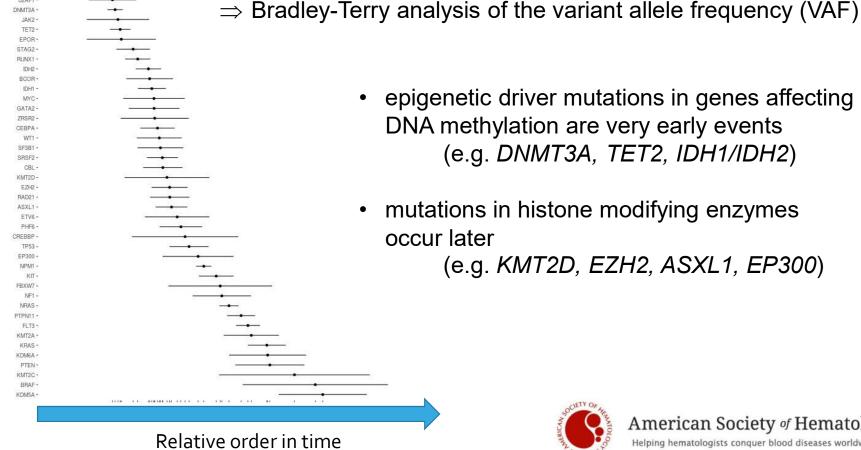
- Data Dictionary has to be completed in order to finalise and sign the legal agreements.
- Data Dictionary is assessed by the **Data** Quality Supervision Committee.
- Data granularity
 - Demographic data
 - Diagnostic information
 - Omics data (NGS)
 - Treatment information (treatments received, response to the therapy, OS, DFS, follow-up including MRD data, etc.)
 - Quality of Life (QoL) data
- Data sets include treatment with new agents (e.g. midostaurin)

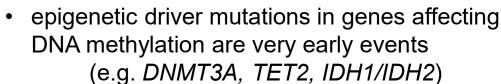




Model of clonal evolution

U2AF1





mutations in histone modifying enzymes occur later

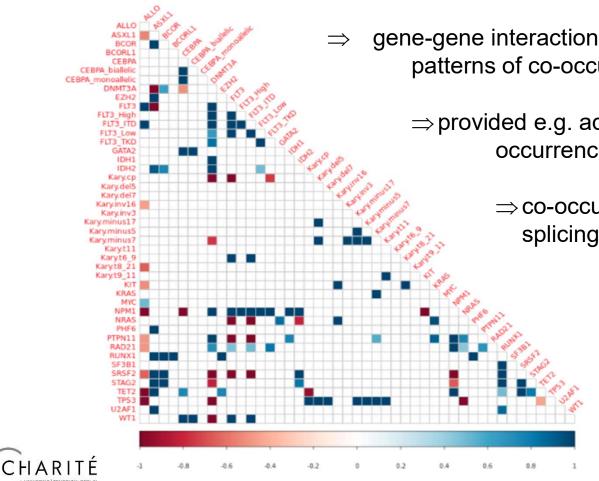
(e.g. *KMT2D*, *EZH2*, *ASXL1*, *EP300*)







Gene-gene interactions



⇒ gene-gene interaction analysis confirmed known patterns of co-occurrence and mutual exclusivity

⇒ provided e.g. additional evidence for the cooccurrence of *EZH2* mutations with *RUNX1*

⇒ co-occurrence of *RUNX1* with "aberrant splicing" (*SRSF2*, *SF3B1*, and *STAG2*)

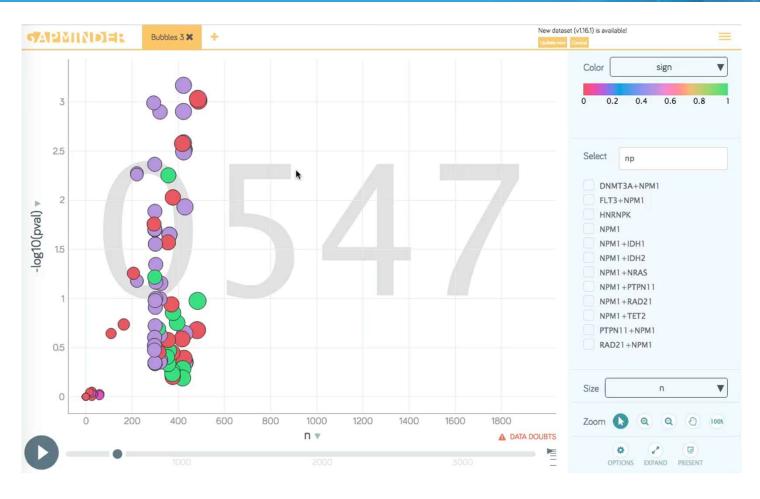
Only relationships with a p-value ≤ 0.05 are presented:

- blue color: co-occurence
- red color: mutual exclusivity





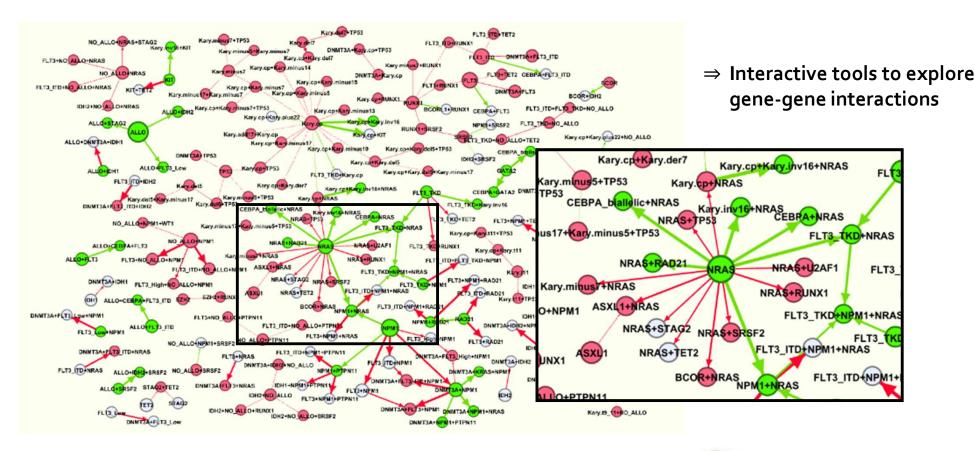
Clinical impact of gene-gene interactions







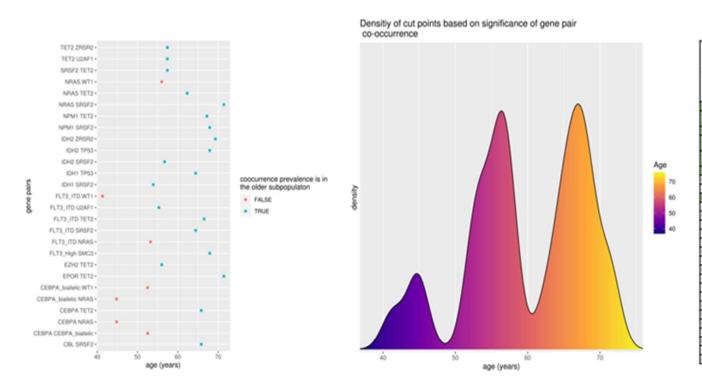
Gene-gene interactions – clinical implications

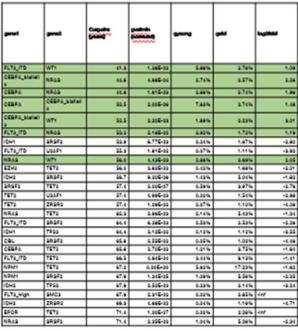






Classification based on of gene interactions





The age cutpoints are defined for the minimum p value of a χ^2 test on gene mutation coocurrences for the split populations. The p values are corrected according to the asymptotic formula of Miller and Siegmund (see, e.g. Lausen and Schumacher 1994). Shown: only significant gene pairs.



Summary – Overall Components

Genetic Drivers

NPM1, RUNX1/ASLX1, IDH2, CEPBAbi, TP53-CK

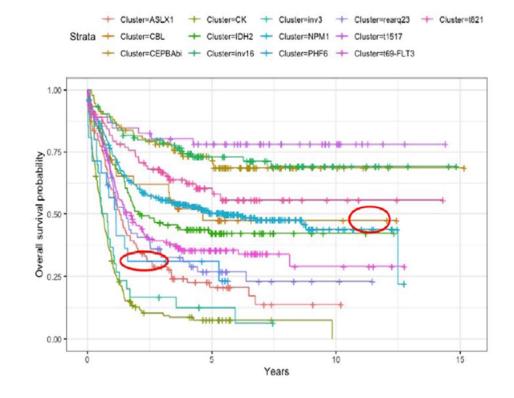
Gene Fusion Drivers

inv3, inv16, t821, t69-FLT3, rearq23, t1517

- NPM1 FLT3ITD FLT3TKD DNMT3A FLT3other WT1 PTPN11 KRAS NRAS IDH1 RAD21
- 2. CK TP53 plus13 minus17abn17p abn3q
- ASXL1 TET2 SRSF2 EZH2 RUNX1 STAG2 MLLpartialTD plus13 BCOR U2AF1
- 4. IDH2 SRSF2 IDH2P140 ASXL1 IDH2P172
- 5. CEPBAbi del9q GATA2
- 6. FLT3ITD t69 t1517 WT1 FLT3other
- 7. IDH2 FLT3other
- 8. t821 KIT minusY del9q KITexon17
- 9. inv3 minus7 SF3B1
- 10. Rearq23
- 11. NRAS inv16 KITexon8 KIT plus22

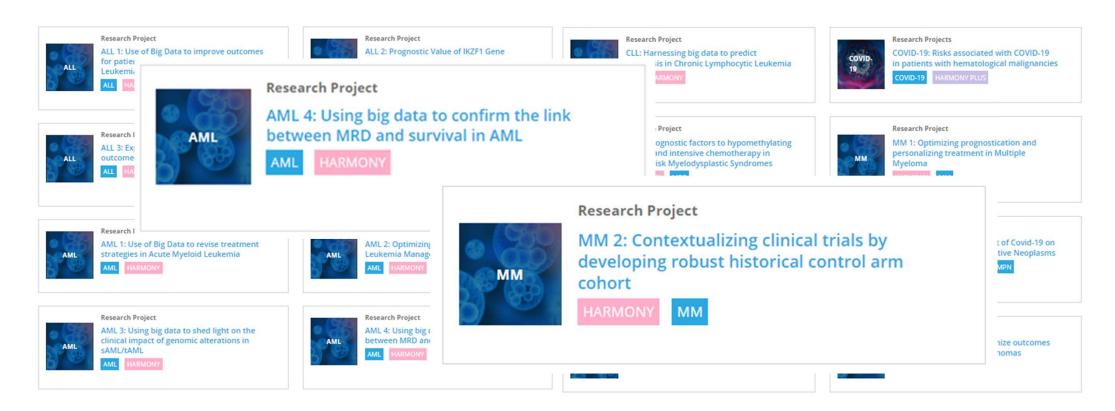
New Drivers Emerging from Bayesian Network Analysis:

CBL PHF6





20 ongoing projects

















Thank you

- www.harmony-alliance.eu
- @HarmonynetEU | #bigdataforbloodcancer
- HARMONY Alliance | Public-Private Partnership for Big Data in Hematology





