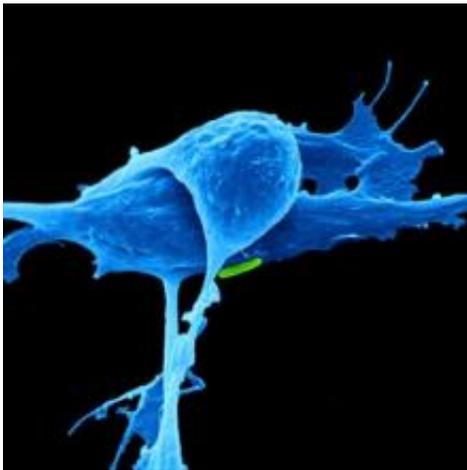


Genetic test could improve blood cancer treatment

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Testing for genetic risk factors could improve treatment for myeloma - a cancer of the blood and bone marrow - by helping doctors identify patients at risk of developing more aggressive disease.

New research, published in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* today, found as few as nine genetic features would need to be tested to identify high-risk patients who might benefit from intensive treatment.

The study, led by researchers at The Institute of Cancer Research, London, is the first to link [genetic mutations](#) in [myeloma](#) cells to the chances of surviving the disease.

The research was funded by Myeloma UK, Cancer Research UK and the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre at The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust and The Institute of Cancer Research (ICR).

Researchers used genetic sequencing to analyse all of the genes of 463 patients enrolled in the Myeloma XI clinical trial.

The study identified 15 genes that were significantly mutated in a subset of patients with myeloma - and mapped how having these mutations related to long-term survival.

The researchers found that testing for nine of these mutated genes, in combination with a test to determine the stage of myeloma, identified 90 per cent of patients with very [aggressive disease](#) who died prematurely.

Myeloma patients with mutations within their cancers in a gene called CCND1, which helps control cell division, were more likely to have severe forms of disease than those without. Only 38 per cent of patients with mutations in CCND1 survived longer than two years, compared with 80 per cent of patients without faults in this gene.

DNA repair gene TP53 was found to be faulty in 11 per cent of the patients, and was also associated with a shorter survival time - 54 per cent of patients with TP53 mutations survived more than two years.

The most common genetic faults in myeloma were found to be errors in members of the RAS gene family, one of which was discovered at the ICR, and which are defective in many cancer types. The researchers discovered mutations in the genes NRAS and KRAS in 43 per cent of patients - suggesting that in myeloma RAS mutations drive cells to become cancerous, and potentially opening up new avenues for treatment.

Strikingly, over 50 per cent of the mutations identified in the study can be targeted by new or existing cancer drugs developed for other cancer types - opening up potential new avenues for targeted treatment.

The scientists also found that patients with myeloma who had errors in some genes had a more favourable outlook. All the patients in the study with mutations in the genes IRF4 and EGR1 survived more than two years, compared with 79 and 78 per cent of patients with error-free copies of the genes, respectively.

Study leader Professor Gareth Morgan, who conducted the research as Professor of Haematology at The Institute of Cancer Research, London, said:

"Our study has identified genetic features which can identify those patients whose myeloma is likely to prove aggressive and to progress quickly.

"We hope our study ultimately paves the way for genetic testing to pick out the minority of patients with myeloma with a poor prognosis, who might benefit from the most intensive possible treatment."

Eric Low, Chief Executive of Myeloma UK, said:

"The results of this innovative and first-of-its kind genetic study are pivotal. Myeloma patients with aggressive, high-risk disease experience suboptimal outcomes and poorer overall survival, so identification of this group of patients at diagnosis is crucial. These results will lead to the development of new, and the better use of existing treatments, to overcome high-risk, aggressive myeloma and therefore improve survival in this important sub-group of patients.

"Through this and other ongoing studies, researchers at the ICR are

shining a very bright torch on the genetic differences and complexities behind myeloma which will result in the right patients getting the right treatment for their myeloma at the right time."

Professor Paul Workman, Chief Executive of The Institute of Cancer Research, London, said:

"We now know that cancer is much more complex than had once been thought, and that each individual form of [cancer](#) can in fact be divided up into many different sub-types, each with different sets of genetic drivers.

"This new study has found that testing for a particular set of mutations seems to pick out patients whose myeloma is likely to prove particularly aggressive, and who will need the most intensive possible treatment to maximise their chances of survival. The findings could also make it possible to start treating myeloma [patients](#) with particular targeted treatments, depending on the collection of [mutations](#) within their cancers."

Provided by Institute of Cancer Research

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