The Wave of the Future: Genetic Profiling in Treatment Selection

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Chemotherapy treatment recommendations traditionally have been based on the anatomic site of origin and the histology of the tumor. More recently, treatment options are transitioning to targeted therapies, in which drug selection is based on mutations present in an individual tumor. Genomic testing is emerging as a developing area that involves testing tumors to determine their molecular or genetic characteristics, then matching those characteristics to treatments that specifically target them.

Personalized Medicine

Information gained through clinical trials directs the establishment of national treatment guidelines and treatment recommendations. Chemotherapy regimens have long been based on clinical trials that determine whether a drug is effective at a tumor’s anatomic site of origin. The histology of the tumor and the stage of disease are also considered.

Now, treatment options are transitioning to targeted therapies. This process of matching molecular or genetic alterations to drugs that specifically interfere with them allows the oncology team to personalize treatment, which is based on the genetic characteristics of each tumor. Personalized medicine, or precision medicine, is a form of medicine that uses information about a person’s genes, proteins, and environment to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease. In regard to cancer, personalized medicine uses specific information about a person’s tumor to help diagnose him or her, plan treatment, find out how well treatment is working, or make a prognosis.

Genomic testing is an emerging science in oncology, but proven examples of personalized therapies based on genetic alterations are available for review. One of the earliest examples of personalized treatment based on genetic mutations exhibited in tumor cells is the use of trastuzumab in HER2-amplified breast cancer. Additional examples of success include the use of imatinib in Philadelphia chromosome–positive chronic myeloid leukemia and gastrointestinal stromal tumors, erlotinib in epidermal growth factor receptor-mutated non–small cell lung cancer, and vemurafenib in BRAF-mutant melanoma (Frampton et al., 2013).

Two of J.P.’s genomic alterations, TP53 and ZMYM3, do not have any FDA-approved therapies associated with them, although the third, MET, has FDA-approved therapies in other tumor types. These therapies are cabozantinib and crizotinib. Cabozantinib’s existing indication is for progressive metastatic medullary thyroid cancer, whereas crizotinib is approved for ALK-positive, metastatic non–small cell lung cancer. Activated MET stimulates a chain of events including “cell motility and scattering, and scattering,” chain of events. Activated MET stimulates a chain of events including “cell motility and scattering,