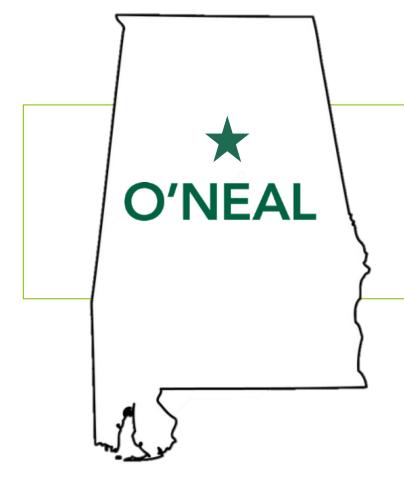


Medical Education Speakers Network St, Vincent's Health East February 23, 2021

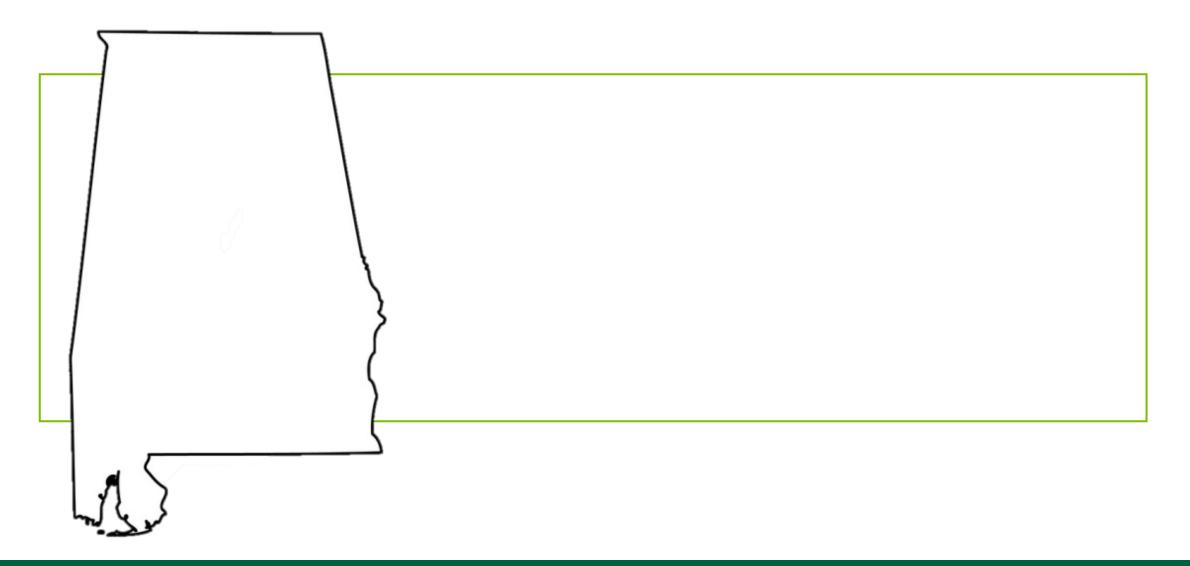
Barry P. Sleckman, M.D., Ph.D.

Director, O'Neal Comprehensive Cancer Center at UAB











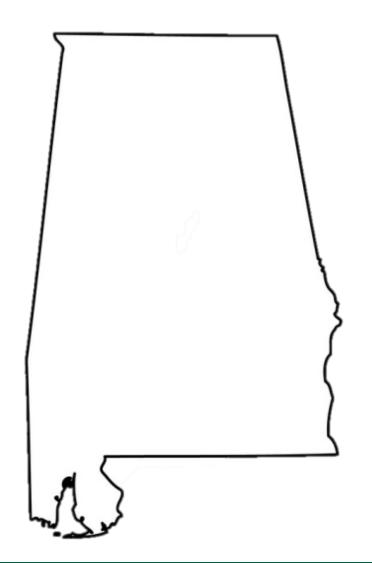
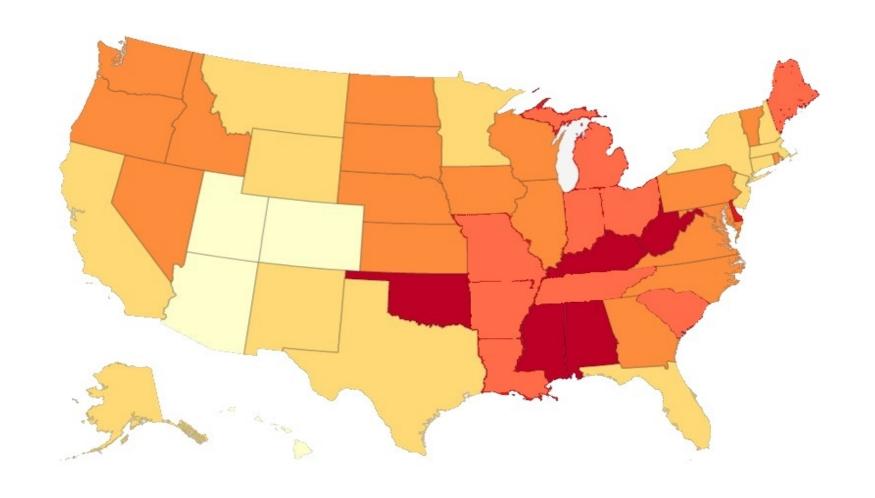


Table 5.	Age-adjusted Mortality Rates (per 100,000)			
Cancer Site	United States	Catchment		
		Overall	White	Black
Breast (Female)	20.1	21.5	19.9	27.1
Lung	38.5	48.5	50.4	43.6
Prostate	19.0	21.0	16.8	42.0
Colon	13.7	15.5	14.4	20.3
Cervical	2.2	3.5	3.1	4.7
Brain	4.4	5.1	5.6	3.6





- Started in 1972 at 8 U.S. institutions
- UAB was one of the first 8
- Matrix vs Stand Alone Cancer Center
- Comprehensive Status





- 71 NCI-designated cancer centers
- 51 are comprehensive cancer centers

Identify and mitigate cancer burdens and disparities of people in the catchment area through research and implementation of the findings of this research.



Community Outreach and Engagement



Implementation Approaches



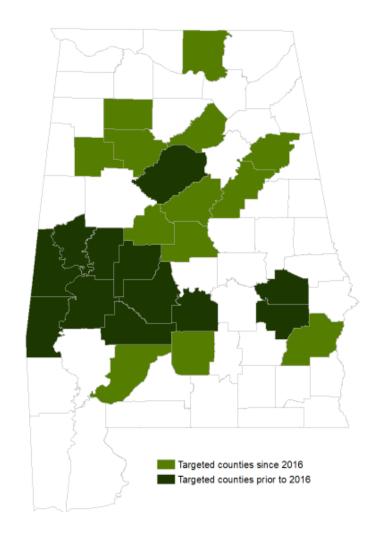
Basic and Population Science Research



Monica Baskin
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR
COMMUNITY OUTREACH
& ENGAGEMENT



Claudia Hardy
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY OUTREACH
& ENGAGEMENT



57 MEMBERS



Troy Randall



Sunil Sudarshan

42 MEMBERS



Elizabeth Brown



Laura Rogers

59 MEMBERS



Narendra Wajapeyee



Eddy Yang



Suzanne Lapi

21 MEMBERS



Burt Nabors



Anita Hjelmeland

Community Outreach and Engagement





22% Smoke

Implementation Approaches



Basic and Population Science Research



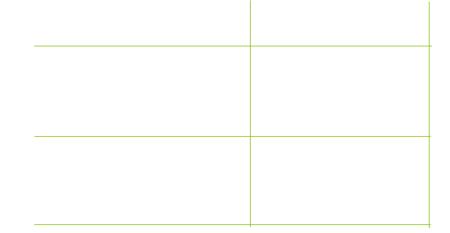
Karen Cropsey
Cancer Control &
Population Science



Isabel Scarinci
Cancer Control &
Population Science



Peter Hendricks
Cancer Control &
Population Science





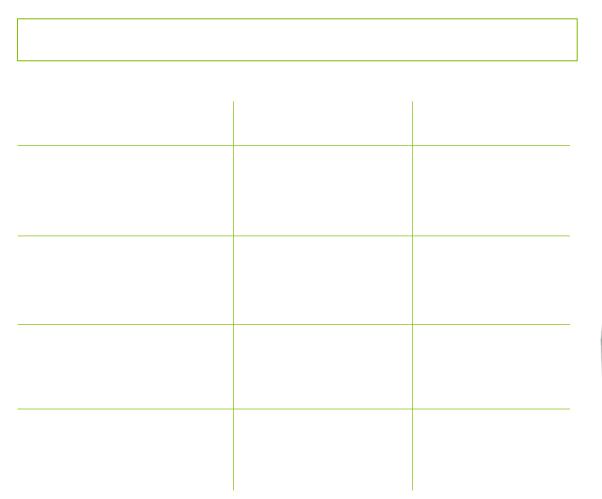
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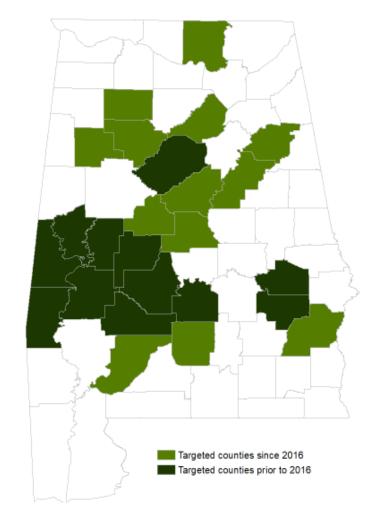


Peter Hendricks
Cancer Control &
Population Science











Community Outreach and Engagement





Multiple Myeloma 2 -fold higher in AA

Implementation Approaches



Basic and Population Science Research



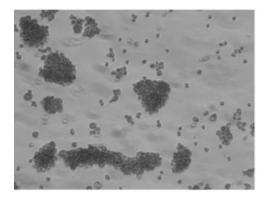


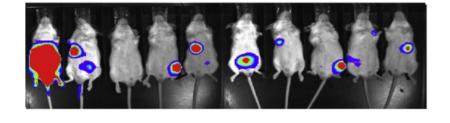
Ralph Sanderson Cancer Biology & Immunology



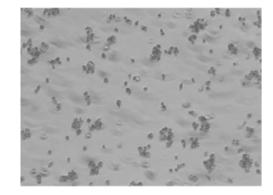
Elizabeth Brown Cancer Control & Population Sciences

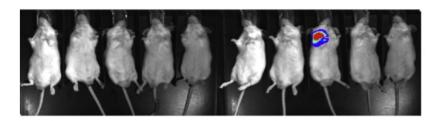
Control





Heprinase Knockdown





The four phases of clinical trials Several hundred As many as Typically 20-100 several hundred several thousand several thousand participants participants participants participants 0 0 More than 1 week 1 - 2 years 1 - 4 years to several months on average on average a year



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Phase I study of the heparanase inhibitor roneparstat: an innovative approach for multiple myeloma therapy

The role that the bone marrow microenvironment plays in differentiation, migration, proliferation, survival and drug resistance of malignant plasma cells has attracted significant attention in the attempt to identify new druggable targets in multiple myeloma (MM).¹

Heparanase is an endo-β-d-glucuronidase that trims the heparan sulfate chains of proteoglycans, thereby affecting cell signaling and gene expression and promoting extracellular matrix remodeling within the tumor microenvironment.²⁻⁴ Heparanase is strongly upregulated in the great majority of MM patients and is associated with elevated microvessel density and enhanced shedding of the heparan sulfate proteoglycan syndecan-1,⁵ events that are highly relevant to disease progression.⁶⁷ In preclinical models of MM, heparanase was shown to be a master regulator of aggressive tumor behavior and bortezomib and melphalan were each found to enhance heparanase expression and secretion. MM cells expressing high levels of heparanase are less susceptible to cytotoxic effects of bortezomib or melphalan.⁸⁻¹⁰

Roneparstat (laboratory codes: G4000, SST0001; Leadiant Biosciences, formerly sigma tau Research Switzerland SA) is a chemically modified 100% N-desulphated, N-reacetylated and 25% glycol-split heparin with ment by cohort of treatment are reported in Table 1.

Roneparstat was well tolerated and safe at all doses tested. Seventeen patients reported a total of 88 adverse events. The most common adverse events, occurring in at least 10% of patients, are reported in Table 2. Most of the adverse events were grade 1 or 2 and unrelated to the treatment. There were three treatment-related adverse events in three patients (viral infection, injection site reaction, abdominal pain): these were judged to be grade 1/2, transient and resolved with conservative therapy.

Grade 3/4 adverse events included general physical health deterioration (3 patients, 15.8%), anemia, thrombocytopenia and bone pain (2 patients each, 10.5%);

I

Table 1. Patients' baseline characteristics, enrollment by cohort of treatment and cycles administered.

•		
	N. of patients	N. of cycles
Age, years, median (range): 68 (51-81)		
Male/female	8/11	
Schedule A: every day for 5 days, week 1 1st dose cohort: 25 mg	4*	6
Schedule B: every day for 5 days, week 1 and week 2	,	U
2 nd dose cohort: 25 mg	3	8



The four phases of clinical trials Several hundred As many as Typically 20-100 several hundred several thousand several thousand participants participants participants participants 0 0 More than 1 week 1 - 2 years 1 - 4 years to several months on average on average a year



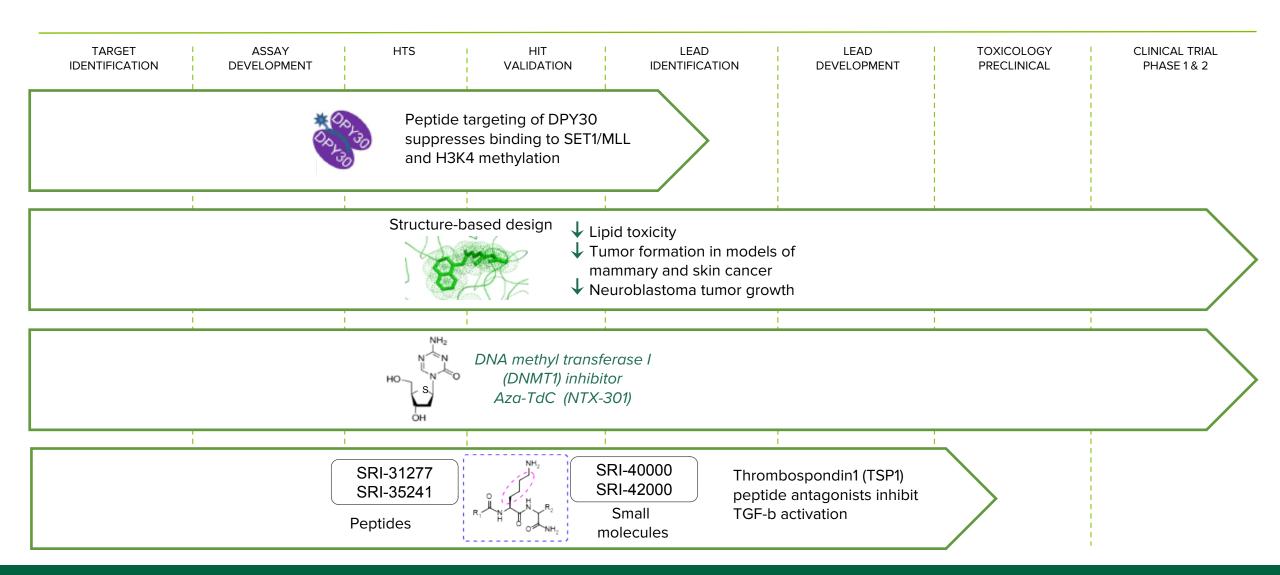


Luciano Costa AD for CLINICAL RESEARCH



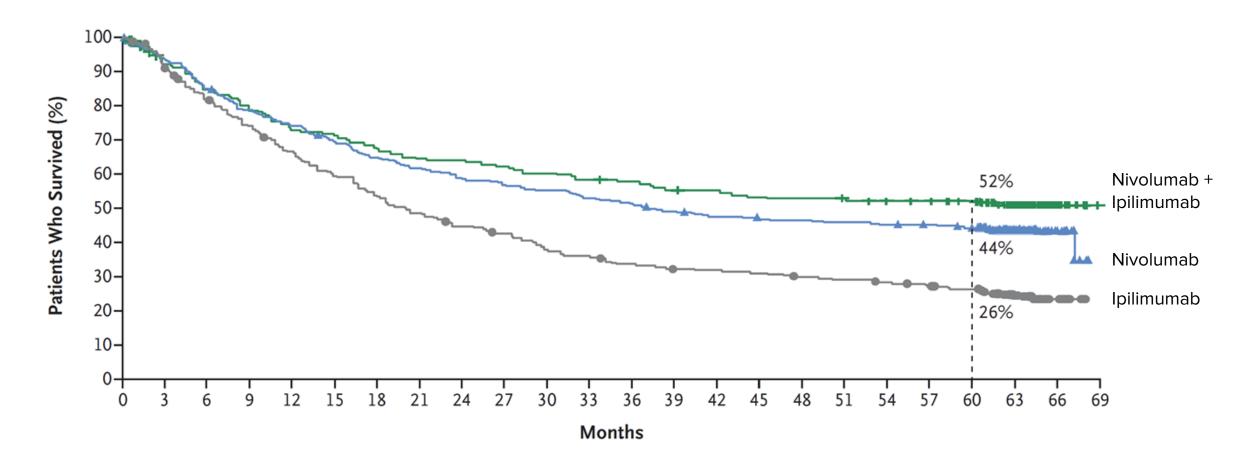
The four phases of clinical trials Several hundred As many as Typically 20-100 several hundred several thousand several thousand participants participants participants participants 0 0 More than 1 week 1 - 2 years 1 - 4 years to several months on average on average a year













- Multiple myeloma for 7 years.
- 6 prior lines of therapy including 2 autologous transplants.
- No further treatment options.
- Entered O'Neal Phase 1 CAR-T Trial for Multiple Myeloma.
- 2 Months later No evidence of disease





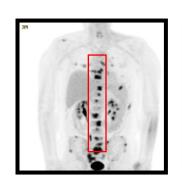
Eddy Yang Experimental Therapeutics



Shuko Harada Experimental Therapeutics







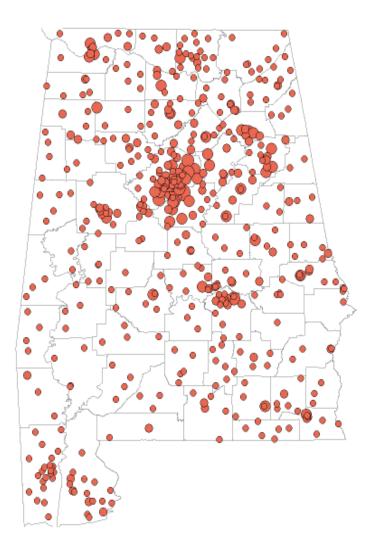




Eddy Yang Experimental Therapeutics



Shuko Harada Experimental Therapeutics









- Trust Experimental subject
- Trust Best treatment option
- Trust Side Effects
- Trust COVID-19

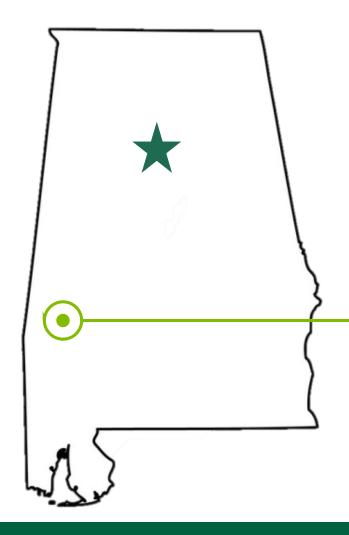
Navigation Promotes Trust



58% of people in Alabama are medically underserved.

Are >58% are underserved for cancer care?





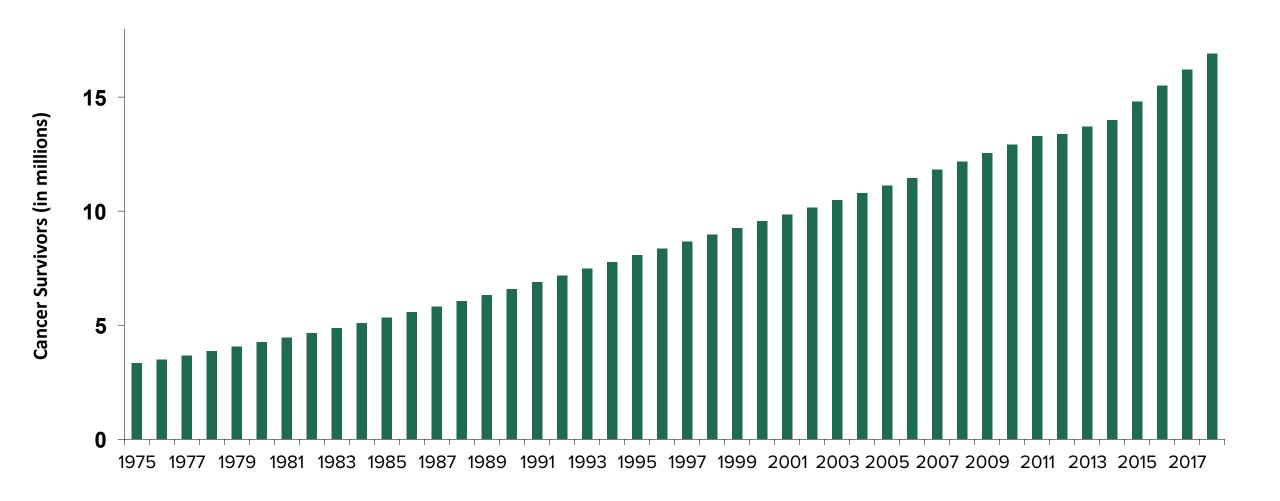
A 45-year-old woman skips her mammogram because the nearest center is 40 miles away.

A 45-year-old woman with a palpable breast mass does not seek treatment due to lack of insurance.



A 45-year-old woman with a small localized breast cancer decides not to seek out clinical trial opportunities because she has a good prognosis.







- Cognitive
- Neuropathic
- Cardiac
- Musculoskeletal
- Hematologic
- Secondary cancers
- Many others





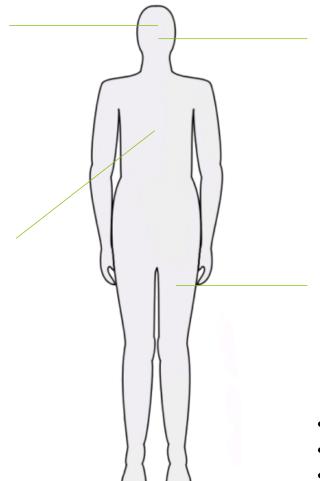
Smita Bhatia
Cancer Control &
Population Science



Noha Sharafeldin

Cancer Control &

Population Science



- Mechanistic Basis of Outcomes
- Genetic Test Development
- Targeted interventions

Promoting Healthy Behaviors in Cancer Survivors





Wendy Demark-Wahnefried CANCER PREVENTION & CONTROL Follow up and appropriate cancer survivor screening and prevention

- Cancer screening and cancer care access for all people in Alabama through community outreach.
- Merger of cancer clinical trials into standard of care for all cancer patients.
- Dovetail cancer care with cancer survivor care.

