

1750TiP: Nanopore Sequencing for Fast and Accurate Breast Cancer Diagnosis in a resource-constraint setting: FAST-ABCD study

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Background

- Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer in women in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and its incidence is projected to double by 2040¹.
- Optimal treatment depends on determining **ER, PR, and HER2** status.
- Only ~50% of pathology laboratories in SSA can perform **immunohistochemistry (IHC) on site**².
- Less than 10%** on BC cases in Tanzania are tested for ER, PR and HER2 status³.
- Delays of several weeks** between biopsy and diagnosis are common due to cost, limited infrastructure, and long IHC turnaround times⁴.
- Accuracy of tumor diagnosis using nanopore sequencing has been validated, but existing data is mostly derived from retrospective studies
- Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center (KCMC)** is a zonal referral hospital, serves a population of 15 million people and has a 700-bed capacity

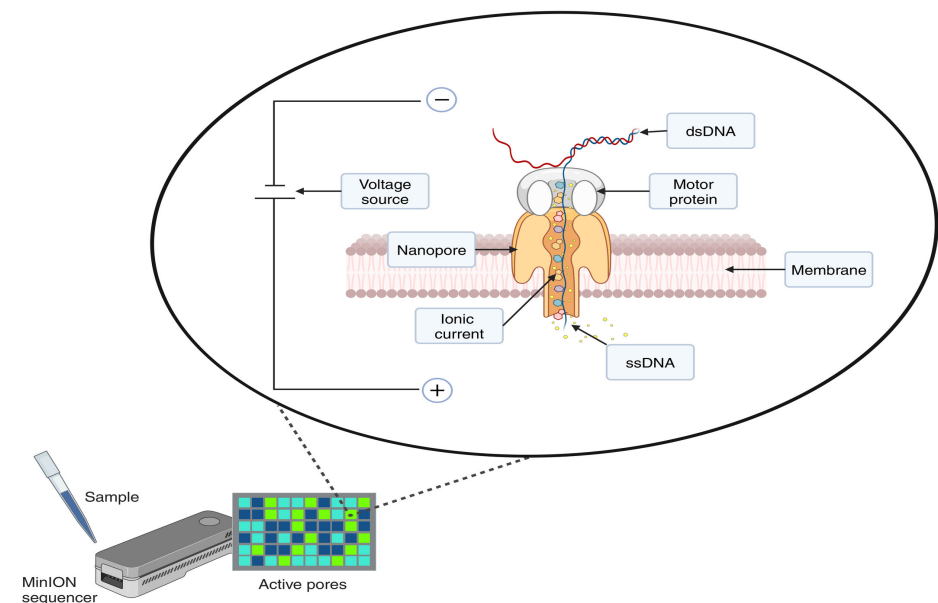


United Republic of Tanzania

Diagnostic tool and Methods

Nanopore sequencing⁵ (NanoSeq) offers a novel, rapid, cost-effective alternative:

- Provides genome-wide DNA methylation profiles and copy number alterations **within hours**.
- Enables determination of breast cancer subtype:
 - HER2 copy number** for HER2+ status.
 - Methylation profiles** as a proxy to distinguish luminal/HR+ from basal/triple-negative tumors.



- Tissue processing & DNA extraction:** Tumor tissue is homogenized and processed using Qiagen DNeasy spin columns; DNA is eluted, quantified and quality-controlled.
- Library prep & sequencing:** DNA libraries prepared with ONT Rapid Barcoding Kit (V14) and sequenced on MinION (R10.4.1); flow cells are reused for cost efficiency.
- On-site bioinformatics (nanoDx):** Raw data analyzed at KCMC using the nanoDx pipeline for basecalling, alignment, copy number profiling and DNA methylation-based classification.
- Subtype classification:** Combines HER2 copy number and methylation-based clustering (luminal vs. basal) to assign subtype: HER2+, HR+/HER2-, or triple-negative.

Trial Design

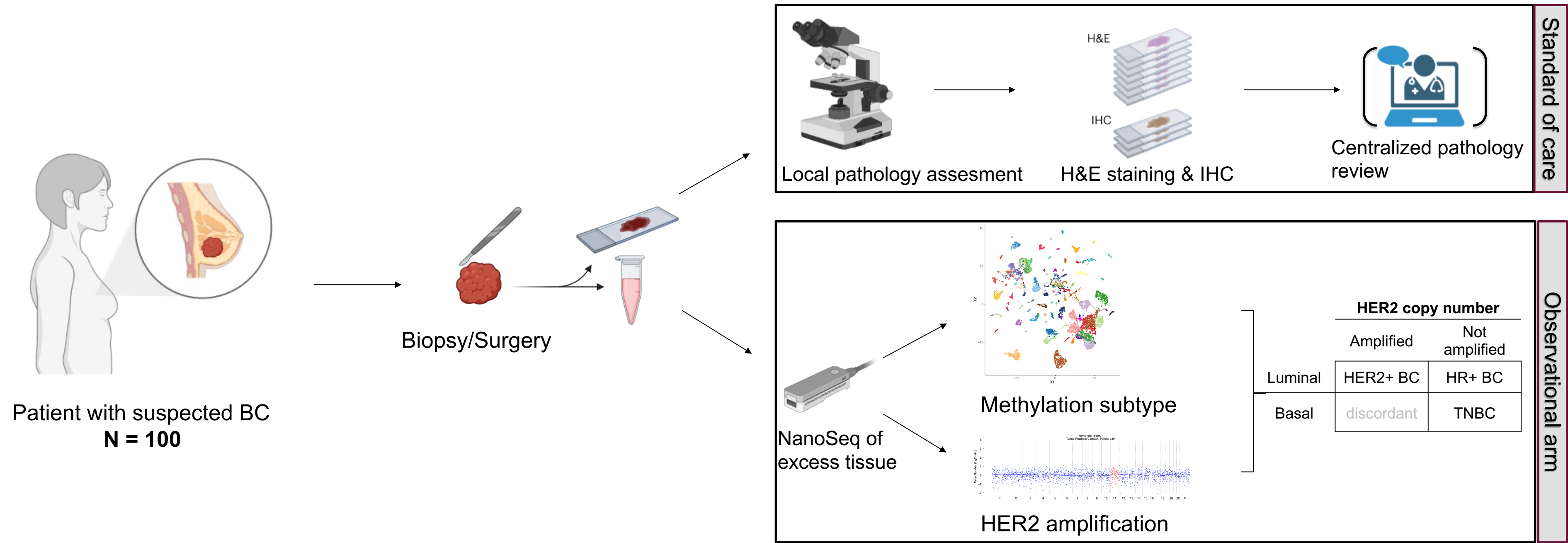
- Single center, prospective, observational trial
- Consecutive patients with suspected BC and indication for biopsy/surgery after specialist consultation will be enrolled

Inclusion criteria:

- Aged ≥ 18 with a clinical suspected breast cancer after specialist consultation and indication for biopsy or surgery
- Ability of patient to understand character and individual consequences of the trial and written informed consent

Exclusion criteria:

- Patients who have already commenced therapy for breast cancer (except for treatment other than biomedicine, e.g. herbal medicines)



Study Objectives

Primary endpoints

- Non-inferiority of nanopore-based biomarker evaluation vs. standard of care
- Turnaround-time
- Feasibility

Secondary endpoints

- Patient-reported outcomes
- Timeline through healthcare services

References

1. Bray et al. Lancet Oncol, 2022. 2. Ziegenhorn et al. BMC Health Serv Res, 2020. 3. Sood R, et al. BMC Cancer, 2021. 4. Espina C, et al. Ann Epidemiol, 2017. 5. Dyshlovoy et al. Int J Cancer, 2024.

Acknowledgements

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