

CUPISCO: A study looking at cancer treatment choices guided by comprehensive genomic profiling* in people with cancer of unknown primary

What is the CUPISCO study?

CUPISCO is a study that involves people with a type of advanced cancer called cancer of unknown primary (CUP). CUP may be difficult to treat, in part, because it is not clear where in the body the cancer started.

This study is using **comprehensive genomic profiling** to guide treatment choices. **Comprehensive genomic profiling** may provide information about what genetic changes are driving a cancer. This additional information may be helpful in guiding CUP treatment choices.

What is the aim of the CUPISCO study?

The aim of CUPISCO is to see if treatment choices guided by **comprehensive genomic profiling** increases the length of time before people's cancer gets worse. The study compares people who got chemotherapy with those who got treatments (targeted therapy or cancer immunotherapy) based on their **comprehensive genomic profiling** results, called '**molecularly guided therapy**.*' CUPISCO also compares any side effects in the two groups of people. This study has a 'molecular tumour board' of medical experts that help doctors and patients decide which treatment to use based on the **comprehensive genomic profiling** results.

How was the CUPISCO study carried out?

Who was included?

- Certain people with CUP, with a panel of experts deciding which specific cases to include in the study
- People with at least one measurable tumour
- People who could provide cancer tissue and/or a blood sample for **comprehensive genomic profiling**

436 people who had at least one of three doses of chemotherapy, and whose CUP did not get worse, were selected at random to be given:

Molecularly guided therapy
(326 people)

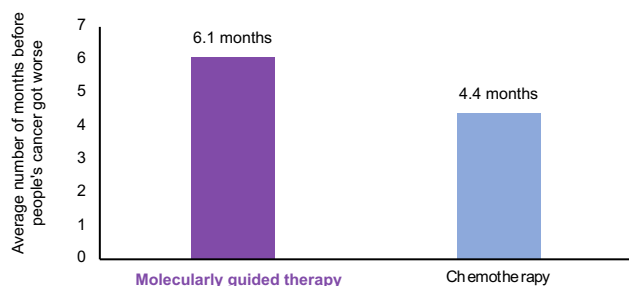
Chemotherapy
(110 people)

Treatment continued until people's cancer got worse, or until they experienced unacceptable side effects

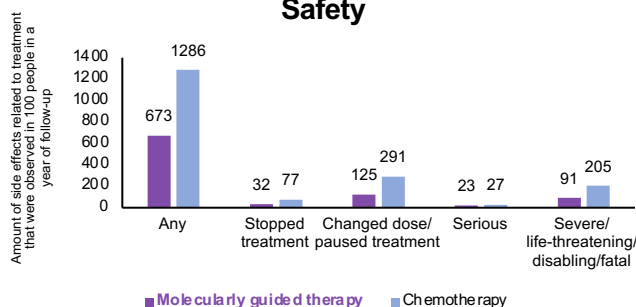
What are the main findings?

- **Molecularly guided therapy after comprehensive genomic profiling** significantly increased the average length of time before people's cancer got worse, compared with chemotherapy
- More people responded to **molecularly guided therapy after comprehensive genomic profiling** than to chemotherapy
- People's self-rated health and overall physical, social, emotional and functional well-being was the same regardless of the treatment they received
- The number of people who had side effects related to treatment was generally similar or lower for **molecularly guided therapy after comprehensive genomic profiling** than for chemotherapy
- Continued follow-up will provide information about how long people survive for

Progression-free survival



Safety



CUPISCO demonstrated the value of including comprehensive genomic profiling at the start of people's cancer journeys, to inform treatment decisions in people with CUP

* **Comprehensive genomic profiling** is a molecular testing technique that allows the identification of all types of alterations to genes across broad groups of genes. These alterations can potentially drive the growth of a person's tumour; therefore, **comprehensive genomic profiling** makes it possible for doctors to make informed treatment decisions. The treatments that are decided on are called **molecularly guided therapies**.

Based on abstract LBA16, presented at ESMO 2023 by Linda Mileschkin: "Primary analysis of efficacy and safety in the CUPISCO trial: A randomised, global study of targeted therapy or cancer immunotherapy guided by comprehensive genomic profiling (CGP) vs platinum-based chemotherapy (CTX) in newly diagnosed, unfavourable cancer of unknown primary (CUP)." Study number: NCT03498521. Date of summary: 18 October 2023.

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