

Diagnostic test for predicting clinical outcome of patients with non-small cell lung carcinoma

Domaines d'application

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Contexte

Non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) is the most common cause of worldwide cancer mortality, with a global five-year survival rate of 15%. For patients with early-stage NSCLC, the survival rate after surgery is 40% to 55%, raising the need to accurately identify subgroups who might benefit from additional adjuvant therapy. While chemotherapy is not favored for stage Ia tumors and routinely administered to stage II patients, its utility for the intermediate stage Ib tumors remains unclear. One potential explanation is that stage Ib tumors may actually represent a heterogenous mix of different clinical entities.

Description de la Technologie

Using an integrative analysis of genomic and transcriptional information, we have selected specific genes that allow to discriminate patients with stage Ib lung carcinomas in 2 groups with different outcomes. This new molecular signature constitutes a reliable pattern to predict responsiveness to a chemotherapeutic treatment and therefore to adapt the treatment proposed to the patient.

Stade de Développement

Clinical data available

Propriété Intellectuelle

US, CA Patents