INTRODUCTION

• Here we present the baseline histo-molecular profile of the platinum-sensitive advanced EC included in the Utola multicenter, randomized phase 2 trial evaluating the efficacy of olaparib as maintenance therapy.

STUDY DESIGN

• 147 patients with objective response (OR) or stable disease (SD) after first line platinum chemotherapy were included.

METHODOLOGY

• IHC (PS3 and MMR) and NGS molecular status (including POLE, BRCA1/2 mutations, MSI sensor and genomic instability score [GisCar]) were obtained from archived tumor tissue.

• Molecular subgroups classification:
  - Endometrial Carcinoma
    - POLE pathological
    - POLE wild type or non-pathogenic
  - MMR deficient
  - MMR proficient
  - PS3 wild type
  - PS3 wild mutant

RESULTS

• Complete response according to molecular subgroups:
  - High concordance between NGS/HIC for PS3 and MSI status
  - GisCar: higher genomic instability for PS3

CONCLUSION

• More than half of UTOLA trial tumors are associated with poor prognosis molecular profiles.

• A high concordance of NGS MSI/PS3 and IHC was observed.

• High platin sensitivity and genomic instability observed in PS3m tumors reinforces the rationale to evaluate olaparib in this population.

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