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SAMPLE INFORMATION

Όνομα:Date Sp. Extracted:ΑΜΚΑ:Παραπέμπων:

Ημερ. Γέννησης: Report No:

Τύπος Δείγμ. #1: Ημερ. Παρ. Δειγμ.: Τύπος Δείγμ. #2: Ημερ. Αποτελ.: Κωδικός Δείγμ.: Τύπος όγκου:

RediScore: Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) analysis

Περίληψη έκθεσης αποτελέσματος

Ο υπολογισμός του HRD status βασίζεται στον συνδυαστικό έλεγχο της γενωμικής αστάθειας (GIS score) και της ανάλυσης των γονιδίων *BRCA1/2* στον καρκινικό ιστό..

Κατάσταση HRD	GIS¹ score	BRCA1/2 στο καρκινικό ιστό
HRD θετικό	Υψηλό	Αρνητικό

¹ GIS: Genomic Instability Score (LOH+LST+TAI)

Αποτελέσματα και ερμηνεία*

Βιοδείκτηςτ	Αποτέλεσμα	Εγκεκριμένες θεραπείες για την ένδειξη	Θεραπείες με πιθανό όφελος	Θεραπείες με πιθανή αντίσταση/τοξικότητα	Κλινικές μελέτες
Γενωμική αστάθεια (GIS)	49 (Υψηλό)	Olaparib (1A.1)	Rucaparib (2C.1) Talazoparib (2C.1) Niraparib (2C.1)	-	Ναι
BRCA1	Δεν εντοπίστηκε παθογόνος μεταλλαγή	-	-	-	-
BRCA2	Δεν εντοπίστηκε παθογόνος μεταλλαγή	-	-	-	-

^{**}Σημείωση: Το επίπεδο σημαντικότητας των παραλλαγών (Level of Evidence, LoE) (π.χ. 1Α.1, 2C.1, 1Β κλπ) βασίζονται στις οδηγίες για την αναφορά γενετικών παραλλαγών στον καρκίνο που δόθηκαν με κοινή συναίνεση των ΑΜΡ, ACMG, ASCO και CAP. Για λεπτομερή περιγραφή των οδηγιών αυτών, ανατρέξτε στην Εικόνα 1

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Report No:

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Name: Date Sp. Extracted:

Medical ID: Req. Physician:

Date Of Birth: Report No:

Material #1: Date Received:

Material #2: Date Of Report:

Sample #1 ID: Tumor type:

RediScore: Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) analysis

Report Summary

The computation of HRD status is based on the combined test of the GIS score and the mutation analysis of *BRCA1/2* genes in the cancer tissue.

HRD status	GIS¹ score	BRCA1/2 status in tumor tissue
HRD positive	High	Negative

¹ GIS: Genomic Instability Score (LOH+LST+TAI)

Results and Interpretation*

Biomarker	Result	Approved therapies for indication	Therapies with potential benefit	Therapies with potential resistance/toxicity	Clinical Trials
Genomic Instability Score (GIS)	49 (High)	Olaparib (1A.1)	Rucaparib (2C.1) Talazoparib (2C.1) Niraparib (2C.1)	-	yes
BRCA1	No known pathogenic mutation was identified in the patient's tumor tissue	-	-	-	-
BRCA2	No known pathogenic mutation was identified in the patient's tumor tissue	-	-	-	-

^{*}Note: Variants' Level of Evidence (LoE) (e.g. 1A.1, 2C.1, 1B etc) are based on the Joint consensus recommendation of AMP, ACMG, ASCO and CAP for reporting genetic variants in cancer. For a detailed description of the recommendation please refer to Fig. 1

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Name:	Report No:

Associated Treatments Information

Olaparib <u>DrugBank</u>

Olaparib is an inhibitor of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) enzymes, including PARP1, PARP2, and PARP3. PARP enzymes are involved in normal cellular homeostasis, such as DNA transcription, cell cycle regulation, and DNA repair. Olaparib has been shown to inhibit growth of select tumor cell lines in vitro and decrease tumor growth in mouse xenograft models of human cancer both as monotherapy or following platinum-based chemotherapy. Increased cytotoxicity and anti-tumor activity following treatment with olaparib were noted in cell lines and mouse tumor models with deficiencies in BRCA. In vitro studies have shown that olaparib-induced cytotoxicity may involve inhibition of PARP enzymatic activity and increased formation of PARP-DNA complex, resulting in disruption of cellular homeostasis and cell death. Olaparib is available as oral tablets marketed under the brand name Lynparza.

It is indicated for the following conditions:

Ovarian cancer

- For the maintenance treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline or somatic BRCA-mutated advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.
- In combination with bevacizumab for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy and whose cancer is associated with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive status defined by either a deleterious or suspected deleterious BRCA mutation, and/or genomic instability.
- For the maintenance treatment of adult patients with recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer, who are in complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy.
- For the treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA-mutated (gBRCAm) advanced ovarian cancer who have been treated with three or more prior lines of chemotherapy.

Breast cancer

• For the treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious gBRCAm, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer who have been treated with chemotherapy in the neoadjuvant, adjuvant or metastatic setting. Patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer should have been treated with a prior endocrine therapy or be considered inappropriate for endocrine therapy. Latest research supports the use of adjuvant olaparib in patients with high-risk early-stage HER2-negative breast cancer and germline BRCA mutations (PMID: 34081848).

Pancreatic cancer



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• For the maintenance treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious gBRCAm metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma whose disease has not progressed on at least 16 weeks of a first-line platinum-based chemotherapy regimen.

Prostate cancer

• For the treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline or somatic homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene-mutated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who have progressed following prior treatment with enzalutamide or abiraterone.

Rucaparib <u>DrugBank</u>

Rucaparib is a potent mammalian poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) 1, 2 and 3 inhibitor with anticancer properties. PPAR is an enzyme that plays an essential role in DNA repair by activating response pathways and facilitating repair, and defects in these repair mechanisms have been demonstrated in various malignancies, including cancer. Regulation of repair pathways is critical in promoting necessary cell death. BRCA genes are tumor suppressor genes mediate several cellular process including DNA replication, transcription regulation, cell cycle checkpoints, apoptosis, chromatin structuring and homologous recombination (HR). Homologous recombination deficiency (HRD), along with PPAR inhibition, is a vulnerability that enhances the cell death pathway when the single mutations alone would permit viability. Ovarian cancer commonly possesses defects in DNA repair pathways such as HRD due to BRCA mutations or otherwise. There are three main types of ovarian cancer: epithelial (90%), germ cell (5%) and sex cord stromal cell (5%). Epithelial ovarian, being the most common, fifth leading cause of cancer-related deaths in women in the United States. Advanced ovarian cancer particularly poses challenges due to reduced therapeutic response rates from standard platinum-based chemotherapy and overall survival rates. Rucaparib has shown to induce cytotoxicity in tumor cell lines with deficiencies in BRCA1/2 and other DNA repair genes. Of all the BRCA1/2 mutations in ovarian cancer, most are due to germline mutations (18%), and approximately 7% represent somatic mutations acquired within the tumor. The indication of rucaparib as an oral monotherapy in patients with deleterious BRCA mutation (germline and/or somatic) associated advanced ovarian cancer was granted accelerated approval in 2016 for selected patients who have previously received greater than two lines of platinumbased therapy. It is currently marketed in the US under the brand name Rubraca that contains rucaparib camsylate as the active ingredient. It is indicated for:

Ovarian cancer

- for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy.
- for the treatment of adult patients with a deleterious BRCA mutation (germline and/or somatic)-associated epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who have been treated with two or more chemotherapies.



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Name: Report No:

Prostate cancer

• for the treatment of adult patients with a deleterious BRCA mutation (germline and/or somatic)-associated metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) who have been treated with androgen receptor-directed therapy and a taxane-based chemotherapy. This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on objective response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trials.

Talazoparib <u>DrugBank</u>

Talazoparib was approved by the FDA for use in germline BRCA mutated, HER2 negative, locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer on October 16, 2018 under the trade name Talzenna . Talzenna was granted approval based on the results of the EMBRACA trial in which talazoparib resulted in a mean 8.6 months progression-free survival time versus physician's choice chemotherapy which resulted in 5.6 months progression-free survival.

Talazoparib is indicated for the treatment of adult aptients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA mutated, HER2 negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer.

Niraparib <u>DrugBank</u>

Niraparib is an orally active PARP inhibitor to treat ovarian cancer. FDA approval on March 2017. It is marketed under the brand name Zejula.

Niraparib is indicated for:

- the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in a complete or partial response to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy
- for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy
- for the treatment of adult patients with advanced ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who have been treated with three or more prior chemotherapy regimens and whose cancer is associated with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) positive status defined by either:
 - o a deleterious or suspected deleterious BRCA mutation, or
 - o genomic instability and who have progressed more than six months after response to the last platinum-based chemotherapy.

Clinical Trials to consider



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Name:	Report No:

NCT03737643	<u>3</u>	Phase 3
Title Durvalumab Treatment in Combination With Chemotherapy and Bevacizumab, Followed by Mainten Durvalumab, Bevacizumab and Olaparib Treatment in Advanced Ovarian Cancer Patients		•
Treatment	Bevacizumab Durvalumab Olaparib Placebo olaparib Durvalumab placebo Carboplati	n+Paclitaxel
Location	United States	

NCT04884360	<u>)</u>	Phase 3
Title	D9319C00001- 1L OC Mono Global RCT	
Treatment	Olaparib Matching placebo	
Location	Chile,China	

NCT0412336	<u>5</u>	Phase 2
Title	Study of Olaparib (MK-7339) in Combination With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in the Tre Recombination Repair Mutation (HRRm) and/or Homologous Recombination Def Advanced Cancer (MK-7339-007/KEYLYNK-007)	J
Treatment	Olaparib Pembrolizumab	
Location	United States, Argentina	

NCT04417192	2	Phase 2
Title	Olaparib Monotherapy and Olaparib + Pembrolizumab Combination Therapy for Ovaria	n Cancer
Treatment	Olaparib Pembrolizumab	
Location	Japan	

NCT0374289	5	Phase 2
Title	Efficacy and Safety of Olaparib (MK-7339) in Participants With Previously Treated, Homo Repair Mutation (HRRm) or Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) Positive Advar 002 / LYNK-002)	•
Treatment	Olaparib	
Location	United States	

NCT02401347	Phase 2
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Name:	Report No:
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Title	Phase II Trial of Talazoparib in BRCA1/2 Wild-type HER2-negative Breast Cancer and Other Solid Tumors	
Treatment	Talazoparib Tosylate	
Location	United States	

NCT05126433	3	Phase 2
Title	Lurbinectedin Monotherapy in Participants With Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors	
Treatment	Lurbinectedin	
Location	United States	

NCT04780945	<u>i</u>	Phase 2
Title	Functional Analysis of BRCAness	
Treatment	Functional RAD51 assay Olaparib Oral Product	
Location	Netherlands	

NCT04284852	<u>1</u>	Phase 2
Title	Niraparib Maintenance in Patients With Advanced Ovarian Cancer at Neoadjuvant Setting	
Treatment	Niraparib	
Location	Hong Kong	

NCT03699449	9	Phase 2
Title	An uMbrella Study of Blomarker-driven Targeted Therapy In Patients With Platinum-resistant Recurre OvariaN Cancer(AMBITION)	
Treatment	olaparib+cediranib combination therapy durvalumab + olaparib combination the chemotherapy treatment durvalumab + tremelimumab + chemotherapy treatment tremelimumab + paclitaxel treatment durvalumab + chemotherapy treatment	
Location	Korea, Republic of	

NCT04556071	<u>L</u>	Phase 2
Title	Efficacy and Safety of Niraparib Combined With Bevacizumab in Platinum Refractor Ovarian Cancer	ry/Resistant Recurrent
Treatment	Niraparib Bevacizumab	



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Name: Report No:

NCT0528812	<u>7</u>	Phase 2
Title	Title Efficacy of Talazoparib in Asian Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients With a Homologous Recombinant Deficie (HRD) Signature	
Treatment	Talazoparib	
Location	Malaysia	

NCT04240106	<u>5</u>	Phase 2
Title	Title Niraparib Plus Aromatase Inhibitors for Luminal-like(HER2-,ER+) and gBRCA or HDR+ Metastatic Breast Canc (LUZERN)	
Treatment	Niraparib 100 MG Aromatase Inhibitors	
Location	Spain	

NCT04038502	2	Phase 2
Title	Carboplatin or Olaparib for BRcA Deficient Prostate Cancer	
Treatment	Carboplatin Olaparib	
Location	United States	

NCT03462342	2	Phase 2
Title	Combination ATR and PARP Inhibitor (CAPRI) Trial With AZD6738 and Olaparib in Recurr	rent Ovarian Cancer
Treatment	Olaparib Pill AZD6738	
Location	United States	

NCT03442556	<u>5</u>	Phase 2
Title	Title Docetaxel, Carboplatin, and Rucaparib Camsylate in Treating Patients With Metastatic Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer With Homologous Recombination DNA Repair Deficiency	
Treatment	Carboplatin Docetaxel Laboratory Biomarker Analysis Rucaparib Camsylate Rucaparib	
Location	United States	

NCT03297606	<u>i</u>	Phase 2
Title	Canadian Profiling and Targeted Agent Utilization Trial (CAPTUR)	

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Name:	Report No:	
Treatment	Olaparib Dasatinib Nivolumab Ipilimumab Axitinib Bosutinib Crizotinib Palbociclib Sunitinib Temsirolimus Erlotinib Trastuzumab Pertuzumab Vemurafenib plus Cobimetinib Vismodegib	plus plus
Location	Canada	

NCT0417471	5	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Basket Trial of IDX-1197, a PARP Inhibitor, in Patients With HRR Mutated Solid Tumors (VASTUS)
Treatment	IDX-1197	
Location	Korea, Republic of	

NCT0482634	<u>1</u>	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	A Phase I/II Study of Sacituzumab Govitecan Plus Berzosertib in Small Cell Lung Ca Recombination-Deficient Cancers Resistant to PARP Inhibitors	ncer and Homologous
Treatment	Berzosertib Sacituzumab Govitecan	
Location	United States	

NCT03574779	9	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	A Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Novel Treatment Combinations in Part Cancer	ticipants With Ovarian
Treatment	Niraparib TSR-042 Bevacizumab Carboplatin Paclitaxel	
Location	United States	

NCT04518501	<u>L</u>	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Fuzuloparib Arsenic Trioxide Platinum Resistance Relapsed Ovarian Cancer	
Treatment	Arsenic trioxide Tablet +Fuzuloparib Capsules	
Location	China	

NCT05252390	<u>)</u>	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	NUV-868 as Monotherapy and in Combination With Olaparib or Enzalutamide in Adult P Solid Tumors	atients With Advanced
Treatment	NUV-868 Olaparib Enzalutamide	
Location	United States	



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Name: Report No:

NCT03337087		Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Liposomal Irinotecan, Fluorouracil, Leucovorin Calcium, and Rucaparib in Treating Par Pancreatic, Colorectal, Gastroesophageal, or Biliary Cancer	tients With Metastatic
Treatment	Fluorouracil Irinotecan Sucrosofate Laboratory Biomarker Analysis Leucovorin Calcium	Rucaparib
Location	United States	

NCT03995017	1	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Rucaparib Plus Ramucirumab With or Without Nivolumab in Advanced Gastric and Esoph	ageal Adenocarcinoma
Treatment	Rucaparib Ramucirumab Nivolumab	
Location	United States	

NCT0346221	<u>2</u>	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Carboplatin-Paclitaxel-Bevacizumab vs Carbo-Pacli-Beva-Rucaparib vs Carbo-Pacli-Ruca HRD Status, in Patients With Advanced Ovarian, Primary Peritoneal and Fallopian Tube Phase I Dose Escalation Study on Ruca-Beva Combination	
Treatment	Carboplatin Paclitaxel Bevacizumab Rucaparib	
Location	Italy	

NCT04503265	<u>i</u>	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	A Trial of AMXI-5001 for Treatment in Patients With Advanced Malignancies	
Treatment	AMXI-5001:Dose Escalation Phase I AMXI-5001:Dose Expansion Phase II	
Location	United States	

NCT02264678	3	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Ascending Doses of Ceralasertib in Combination With Chemotherapy and/or Novel Anti	Cancer Agents
Treatment	Administration of ceralasertib in combination with carboplatin Administration of ceralasertib Administration of ceralasertib in combination with olaparib Administration of ceralasertib in combination with durvalumab	
Location	United States	

NCT03317392	<u>2</u>	Phase 1 Phase 2
Title	Testing the Safety of Different Doses of Olaparib Given Radium-223 for Men With Adv	anced Prostate Cancer
	With Bone Metastasis	



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Name: Report No:

Treatment	Laboratory Biomarker Analysis Olaparib Quality-of-Life Assessment Radium Ra 223 Dichloride
Location	United States

NCT04890613	<u>3</u>	Phase 1
Title	Study of CX-5461 in Patients With Solid Tumours and BRCA1/2, PALB2 or Homol Deficiency (HRD) Mutation	ogous Recombination
Treatment	CX-5461	
Location	United States	

NCT0320940	<u>L</u>	Phase 1
Title	Niraparib Plus Carboplatin in Patients With Homologous Recombination Deficient A Malignancies	Advanced Solid Tumor
Treatment	Niraparib Carboplatin	
Location	United States	

NCT01434316	<u>i</u>	Phase 1
Title	Veliparib and Dinaciclib in Treating Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors	
Treatment	Dinaciclib Veliparib	
Location	United States	

Press here for a live search of clinical trials for Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD)



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Name: Report No	:
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Methodology

BRCA1/2 Next Generation Sequence (NGS) analysis

Mutations in the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes lead to an increased risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer as part of hereditary breast-ovarian cancer syndrome. Recent studies have established that these genes can also be involved in the development of non-hereditary, sporadic tumors, since a proportion of ovarian, breast cancer and prostate cancer tumors contain somatic (tumor only) *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* pathogenic variants. Patients with tumors that harbor a somatic BRCA mutation may benefit from treatment with PARP inhibitors.

Genomic DNA was extracted from the FFPE tumor tissue. Analysis was carried out using a commercially available Oncomine assay (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Sequencing was carried out using the Next Generation Sequencing platform Ion GeneStudio™ S5 Prime System (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The presence of large genomic rearrangements is investigated computationally using the IonReporter Software 5.18 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and verified by use of the MLPA method (Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplification, BRCA1: P002, BRCA2: P045, MRC Holland; AJHG 67:841-50, 2000)...

*Notes:

- ¹Macrodissection was performed on the cancerous tissue
- ² Large genomic rearrangement analysis when performed in FFPE tissue has lower sensitivity compared to whole peripheral blood
 - ² Each molecular analysis has an internal error probability of 0,5-1%. This is due to rare molecular events and factors involved in the production and analysis of specimens.

Genomic Instability Score (GIS) analysis

Genomic DNA was extracted from the FFPE tumor tissue. Subsequently, hybridization was carried out on the Oncoscan SNP array (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Chromosome Analysis Suite (ChAS) software along with bioinformatic and statistical algorithms were used to calculate Loss of Heterozygocity (LOH), number of telomeric-allelic imbalance (NTAI) and large-scale state transition (LST). The total value of genomic instability is given as a score (Genomic Instability Score, GIS) and is the sum of the three components.

A GIS score ≥42 is considered as positive. The computation of HRD status is based on the combined test of the GIS score and the mutation analysis of BRCA1/2 genes in the cancer tissue.

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Name:	Report No:

Appendix

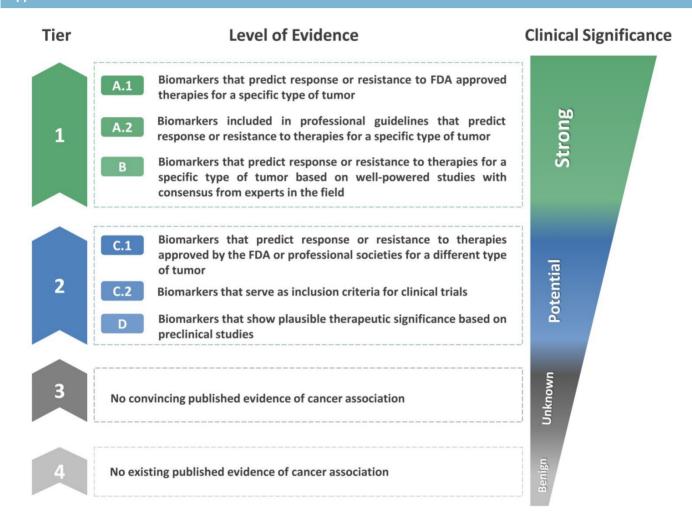


Figure 1. Joint consensus recommendation of AMP, ACMG, ASCO and CAP for reporting genetic variants in cancer. [1-2]

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- 2. Li MM, Datto M, Duncavage EJ, et al. J Mol Diagn. 2017 Jan;19(1):4-23.

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Name:	Report No:
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- 2 Ray-Coquard I, Pautier P, Pignata S, Pérol D, González-Martín A, Berger R, Fujiwara K, Vergote I, Colombo N, Mäenpää J, Selle F, Sehouli J, Lorusso D, Guerra Alía EM, Reinthaller A, Nagao S, Lefeuvre-Plesse C, Canzler U, Scambia G, Lortholary A, Marmé F, Combe P, de Gregorio N, Rodrigues M, Buderath P, Dubot C, Burges A, You B, Pujade-Lauraine E, Harter P; PAOLA-1 Investigators. Olaparib plus Bevacizumab as First-Line Maintenance in Ovarian Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2019 Dec 19;381(25):2416-2428. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1911361. PMID: 31851799.
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