



# MCD - Innovation for Population Health

FDA Medical Device Advisory Committee of the MCG Panel on Multi-Cancer Detection Devices

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# We are not going to bend the cancer mortality curve by adding more single cancer screening tests

**~70%**

DEATHS DUE TO CANCERS  
WITHOUT AVAILABLE SCREENING

Including Pancreas, Liver, Bladder, Brain, Esophageal, Kidney, Ovarian, Melanoma, Stomach, Endometrial, Oral, Larynx, Thyroid & Vulva

**~30%**

DEATHS DUE TO CANCERS  
WITH AVAILABLE  
SCREENING\*

# MCD tests should be designed and evaluated differently from single cancer screening tests

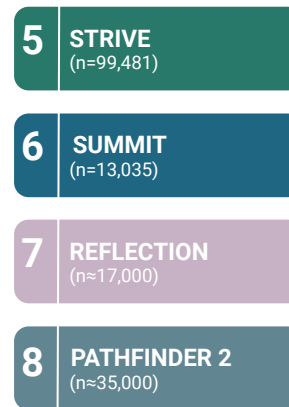
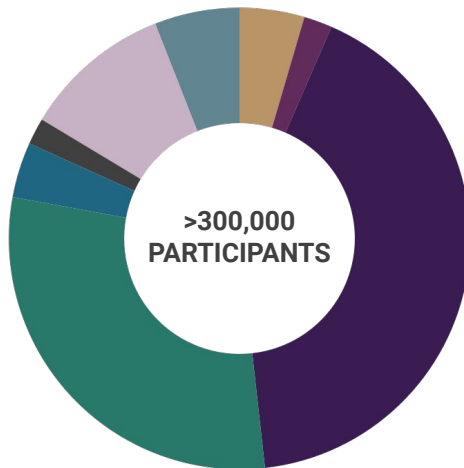
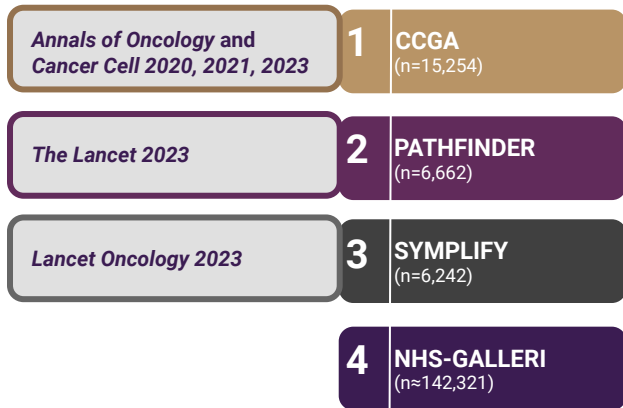
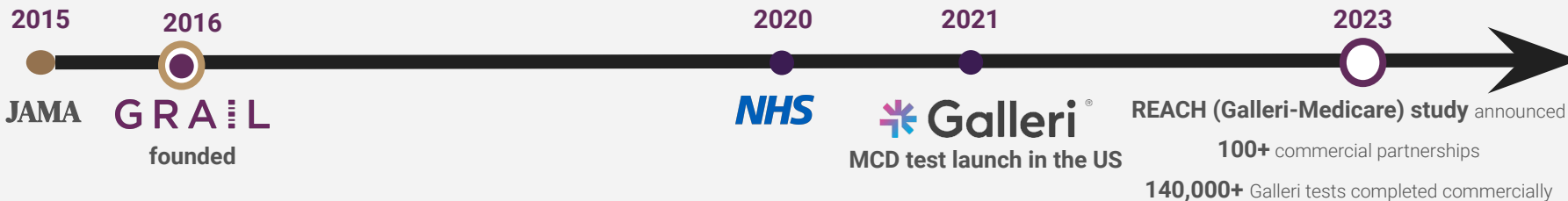
## Designing an Optimal MCD Test

- ❖ **Shared cancer signal** that detects a broad range of deadly cancers
- ❖ High **specificity**
- ❖ **Signal origin** prediction is essential
- ❖ Does not contribute to **overdiagnosis** of indolent cancers
- ❖ **MCD tests complement** SOC screening and not replace it

## Measuring Benefits of an MCD Test

- ❖ **Aggregate performance** of a test in the intended use population, not stratified to cancer types
- ❖ **PPV and cancer yield** are most important performance measures
- ❖ **Observed reduction in late stage cancer** incidence as an endpoint in clinical trials
- ❖ **Modeled mortality benefits**

# Our rethinking is based on extensive experience, evidence generation and expert consultation



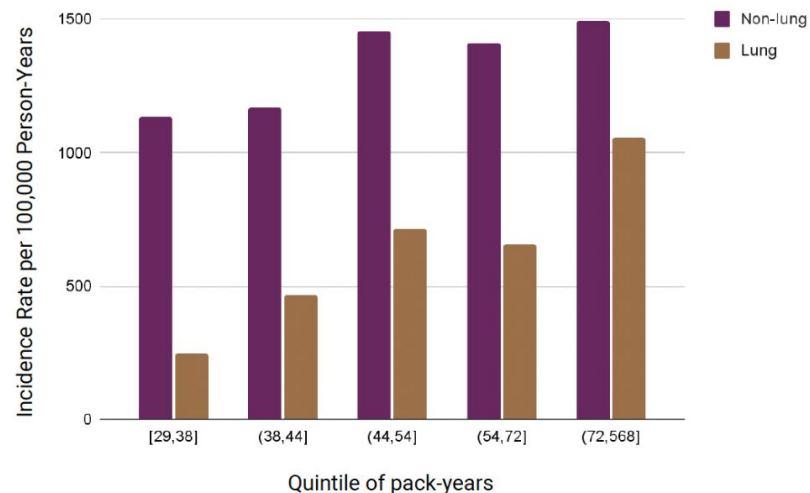
# Aggregate measures are most important for MCD tests

Nearly five times as many cancer cases could be found by reporting any cancer versus a single cancer

| Cancer Types Detected | Aggregate Sensitivity (%) | Aggregate Incidence (%) | Positive Predictive Value (%) | Total Cancers Detected per 100,000 <sup>c</sup> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Lung                  | 75                        | 0.15                    | 15                            | 110   |
| Any                   | 45                        | 1.16                    | 44                            | 506   |

- PPV and cancer yield are maximized by detecting as many cancer types as possible (in aggregate)
  - There is an inverse relationship between aggregate sensitivity and cancer yield

Risk of a non-lung cancer was higher than risk of lung cancer in NLST



# Screening individuals for many cancers instead of only screening for individual cancers

For MCD tests, performance and clinical outcomes should be evaluated in **aggregate**, not by individual cancer type

Shared cancer signal with a **single low false positive rate** optimizes high specificity; highly accurate **signal origin prediction** is essential

**PPV and cancer yield** are the most important aggregate measures of the public health and clinical impact of an MCD test

**Reduction in late stage cancer** incidence and **cancer-specific mortality modeling** for MCD tests as we are doing in NHS-Galleri trial

**Thank You**