

Abstract #9595:First 1000 patients report of global practice patterns and clinical outcomes in the Collaborative Ocular Melanoma Natural History (OMNi) real-world database (NCT04588662)

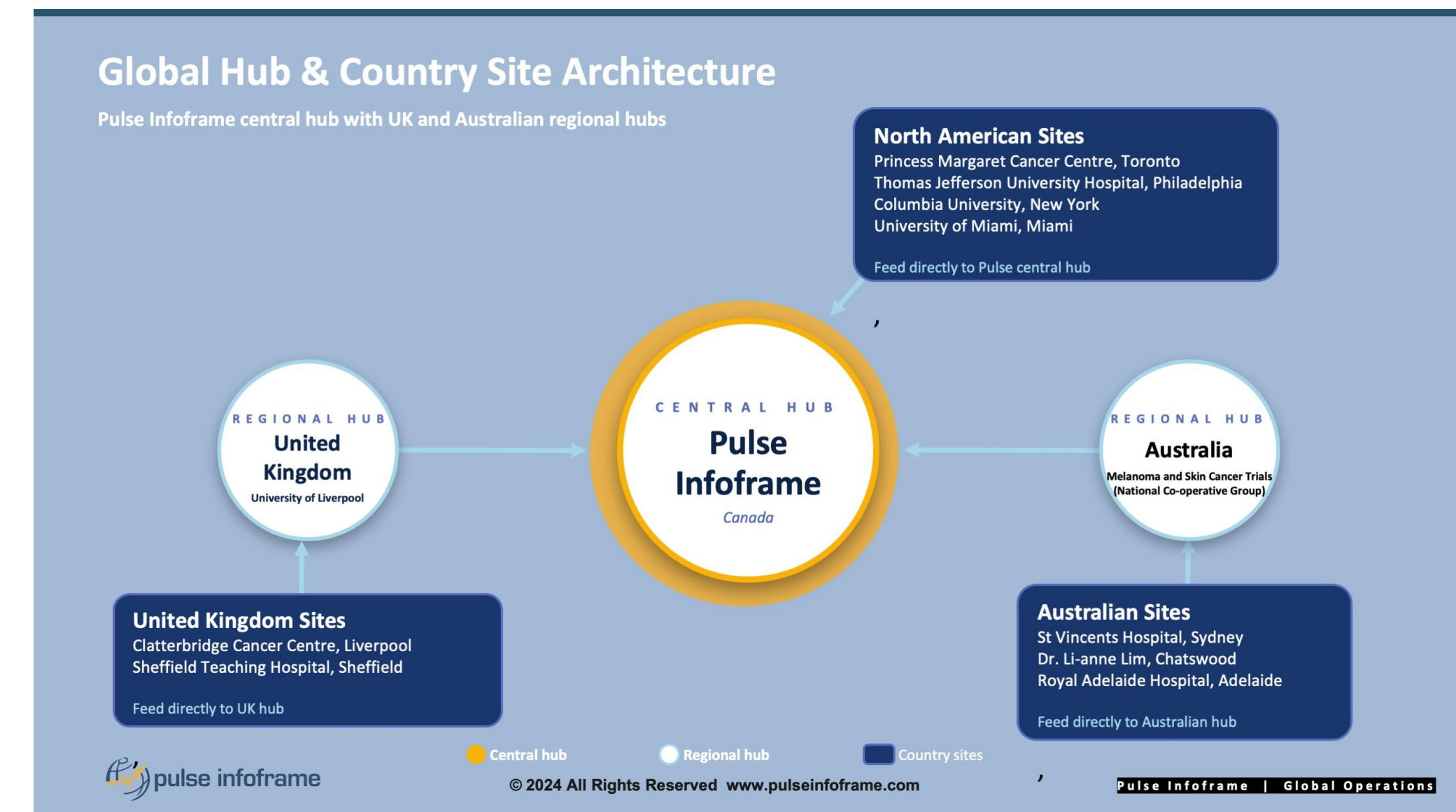
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Background

- OMNi (NCT04588662) is a multinational ambispective natural history database developed to collate contemporary real-world data on uveal melanoma (UM) presentation and management.
- The overall objectives of OMNi are to characterize regional/international UM management practice patterns and associated clinical outcomes, to inform best practice recommendations, and to provide real world evidence.
- Here, we present characteristics, demographics and practice patterns in the first 1000 patients enrolled.

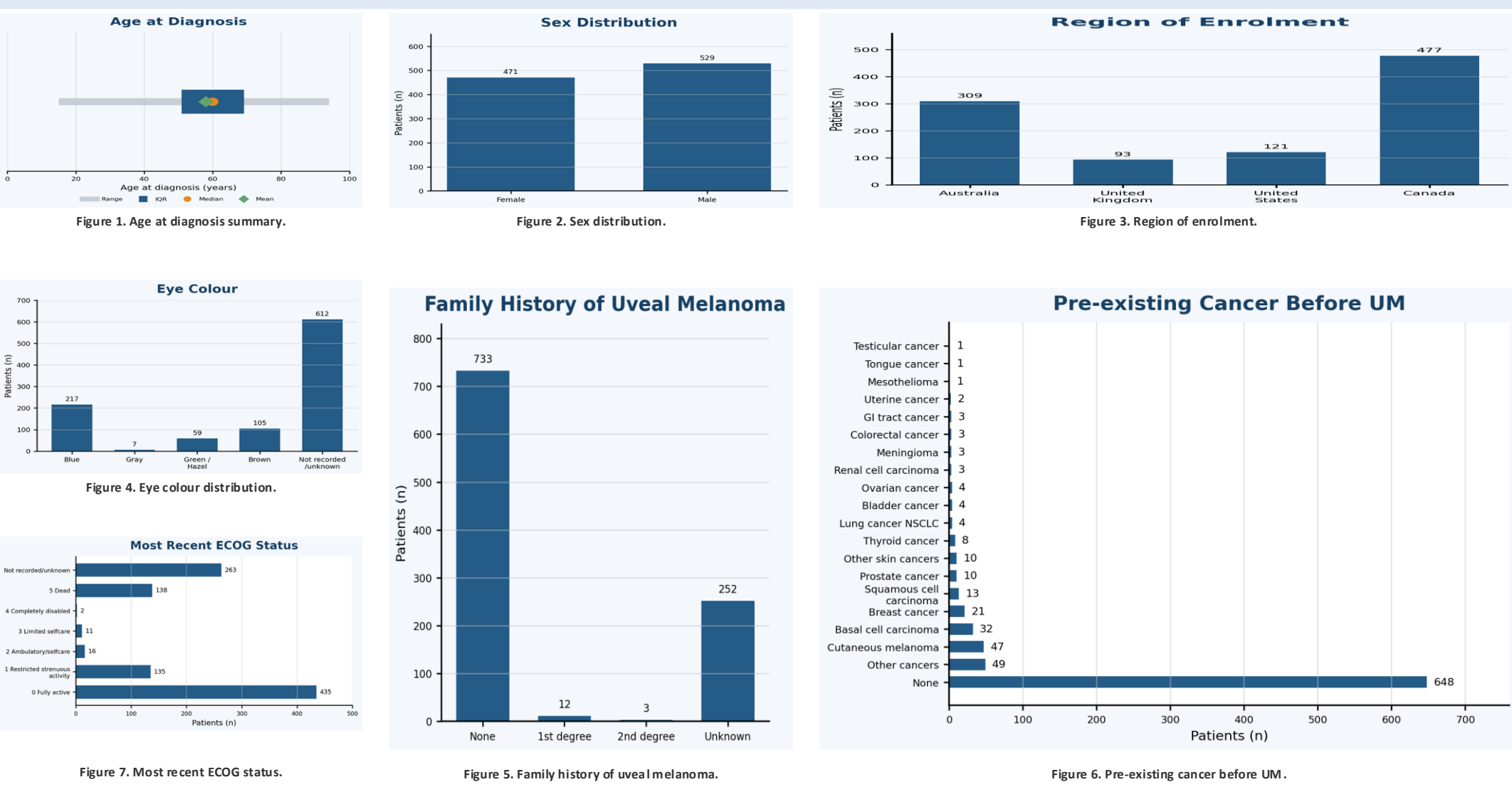
Methods

- OMNi utilizes the Pulse Inframe Healthie platform, enabling the longitudinal structured collection of data mapped to Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership.

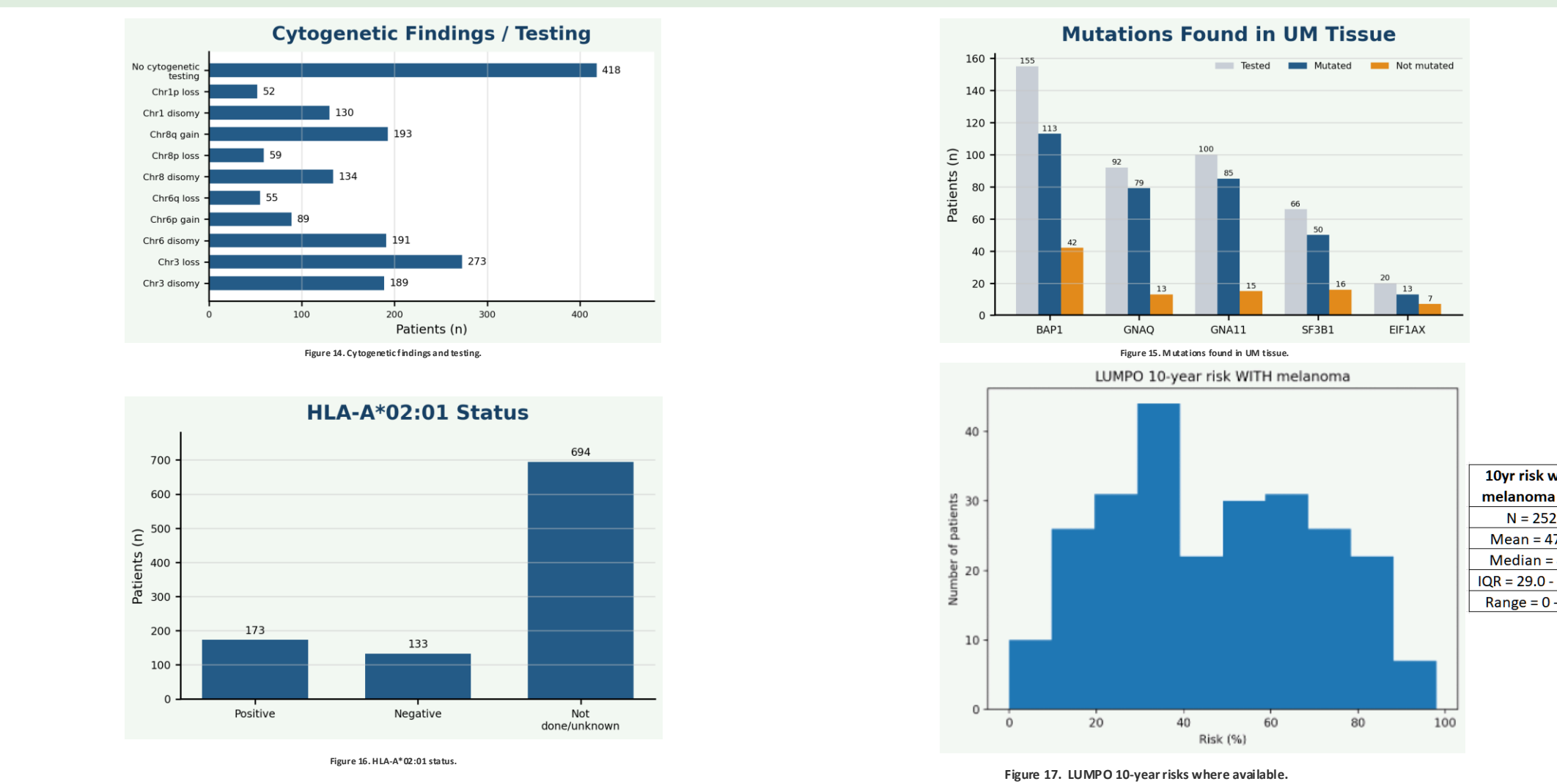


Results

1. Patient characteristics



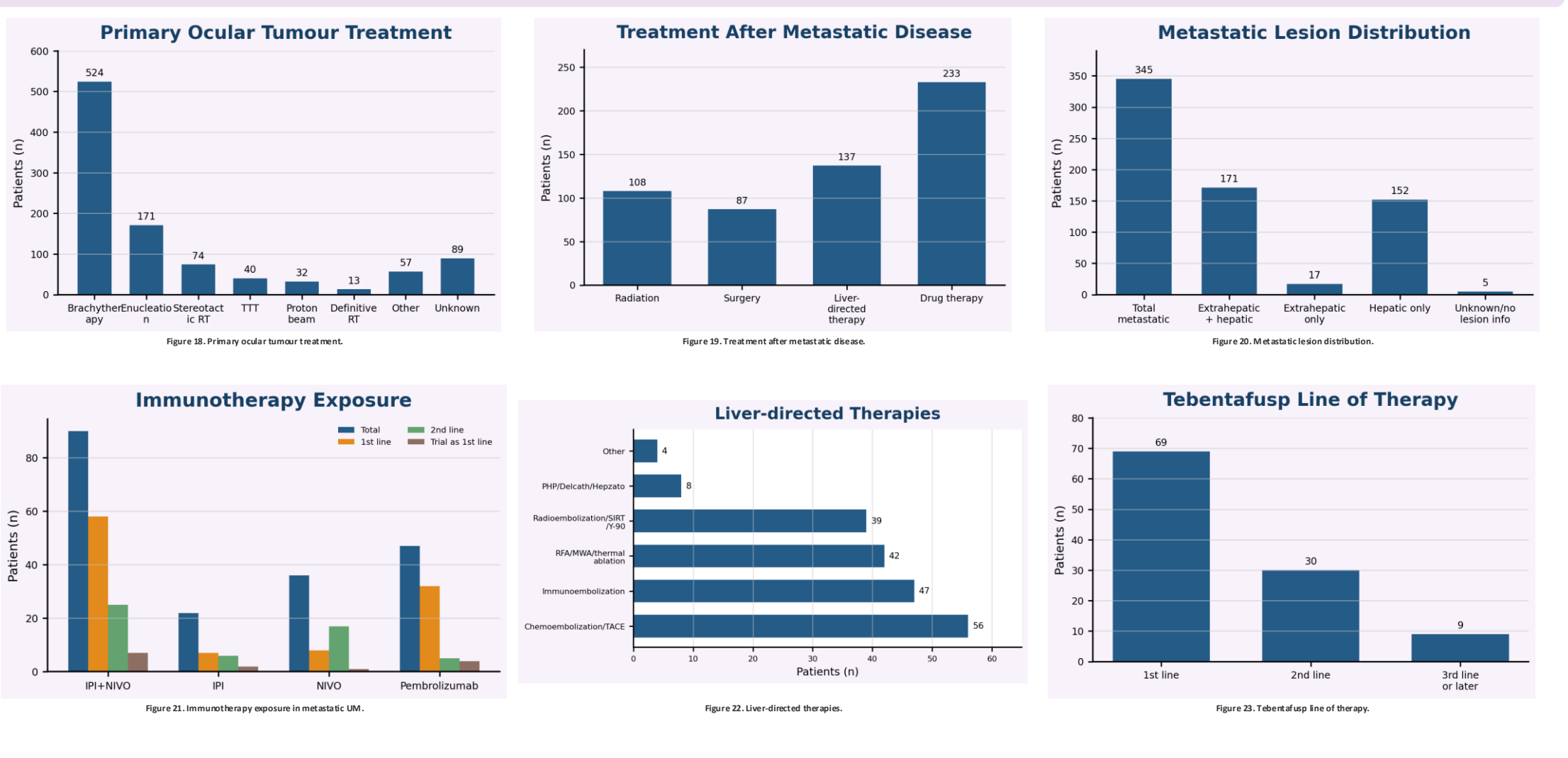
3. Tumour genomics / prognostic biomarkers



2. Tumour characteristics



4. Treatment patterns



Conclusions and Future Directions

- The first 1000 OMNi registry patients reflect a real-world uveal melanoma cohort; diagnosis clustered in later adulthood, with a median age of 60 (15–94) years, with a balanced sex distribution
- Most recorded tumours were diagnosed at Stage II or III.
- Primary tumours were predominantly choroidal, with smaller proportions of ciliochoroidal, iris and full uveal tract involvement, and laterality was relatively balanced.
- Where metastatic disease occurred, liver involvement dominated, with hepatic-only or combined hepatic/extrahepatic disease accounting for most metastatic cases.
- Treatments reflected evolving and heterogeneous real-world practice, including plaque brachytherapy and enucleation for primary disease, and drug therapy, radiation, surgery and liver-directed approaches
- Overall, the dataset's value is not simply descriptive; it demonstrates the variation in real-world UM care across staging, biomarker capture, prognostic testing and therapeutic sequencing,
- This data makes OMNi potentially useful for benchmarking practice, identifying evidence gaps, contextualising trial populations and informing future standardisation of data collection.