



University of
Zurich ^{UZH}

BIO392

Bioinformatics of Genome Variations

Survival | Classifications

Michael Baudis **UZH SIB**
Computational Oncogenomics

BIO392 HS 2022

Github Activity

September 3, 2022 – October 3, 2022

Period: 1 month ▾

Overview

8 Active pull requests

0 Active issues

8

Merged pull requests

0

Open pull requests

0

Closed issues

0

New issues

Excluding merges, **18 authors** have pushed **549 commits** to master and **550 commits** to all branches. On master, **797 files** have changed and there have been **14,756 additions** and **96,462 deletions**.



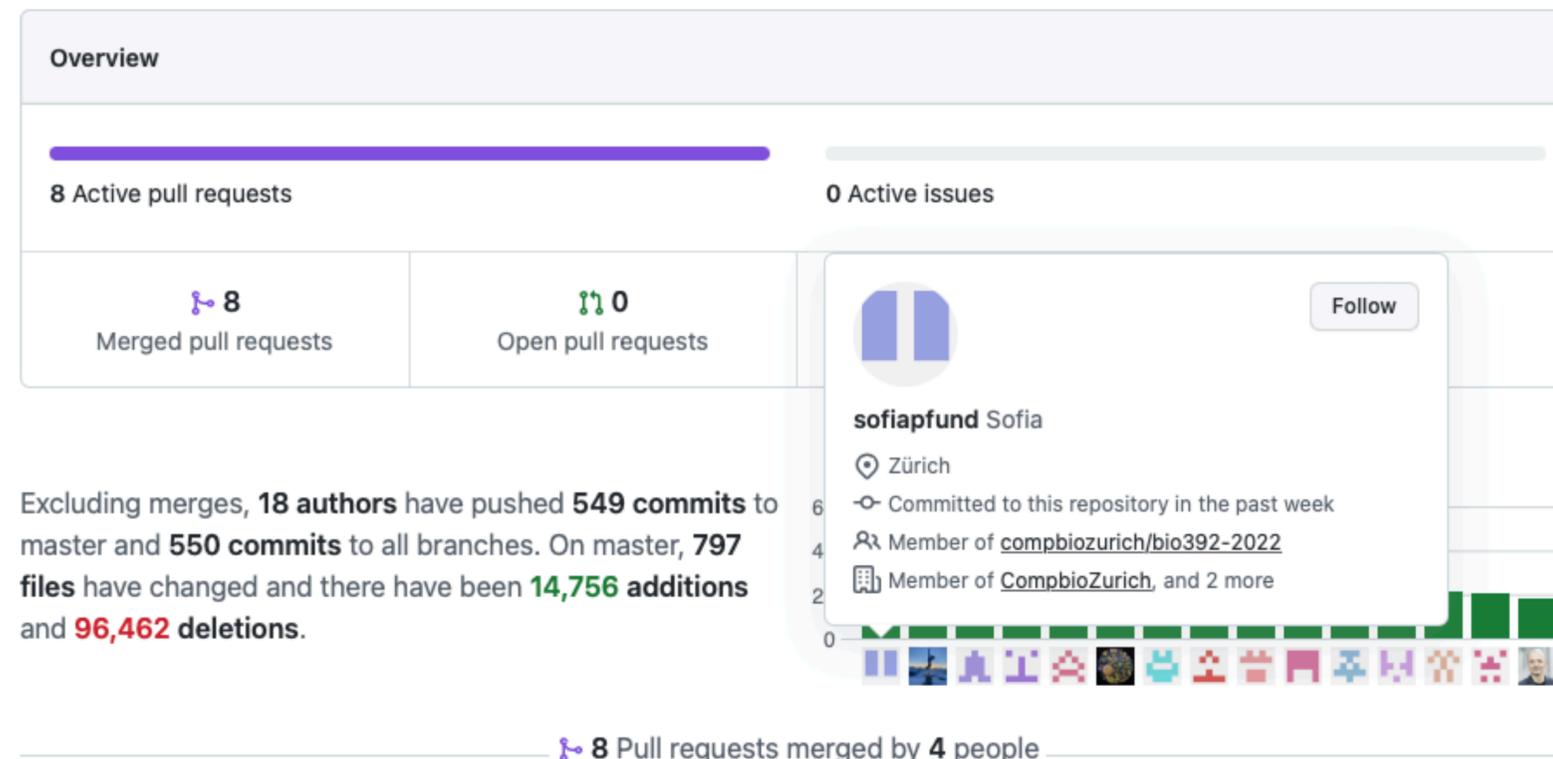
8 Pull requests merged by 4 people

BIO392 HS 2022

Github Activity

September 3, 2022 – October 3, 2022

Period: 1 month ▾



Survival

Kaplan-Meier Analysis of Survival Based on Conditional Probabilities

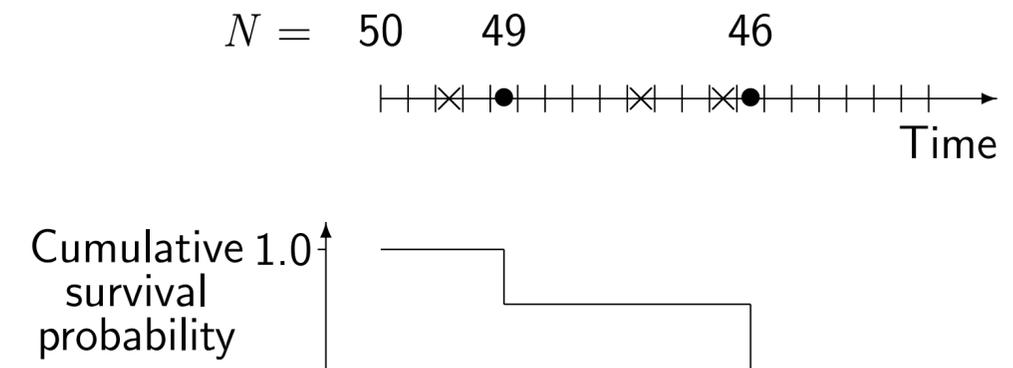
The Kaplan-Meier Method

- ▶ The most common method of estimating the survival function.
- ▶ A non-parametric method.
- ▶ Divides time into small intervals where the intervals are defined by the unique times of failure (death).
- ▶ Based on conditional probabilities as we are interested in the probability a subject surviving the next time interval given that they have survived so far.

Kaplan-Meier estimators (km-na)

Kaplan–Meier method illustrated

(● = failure and × = censored):



- ▶ Steps caused by multiplying by $(1 - 1/49)$ and $(1 - 1/46)$ respectively
- ▶ Late entry can also be dealt with

Kaplan-Meier estimators (km-na)

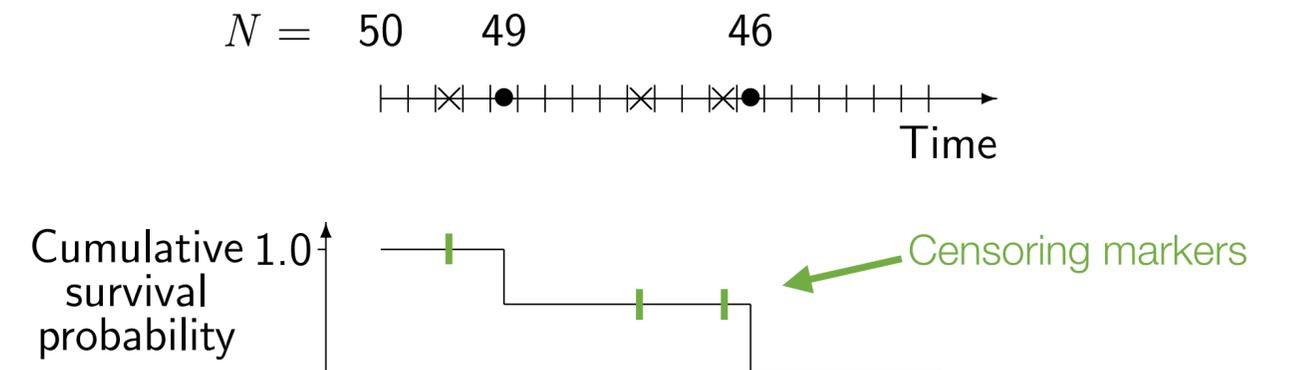
The Kaplan-Meier Method

- ▶ The most common method of estimating the survival function.
- ▶ A non-parametric method.
- ▶ Divides time into small intervals where the intervals are defined by the unique times of failure (death).
- ▶ Based on conditional probabilities as we are interested in the probability a subject surviving the next time interval given that they have survived so far.

Kaplan-Meier estimators (km-na)

Kaplan–Meier method illustrated

(● = failure and × = censored):

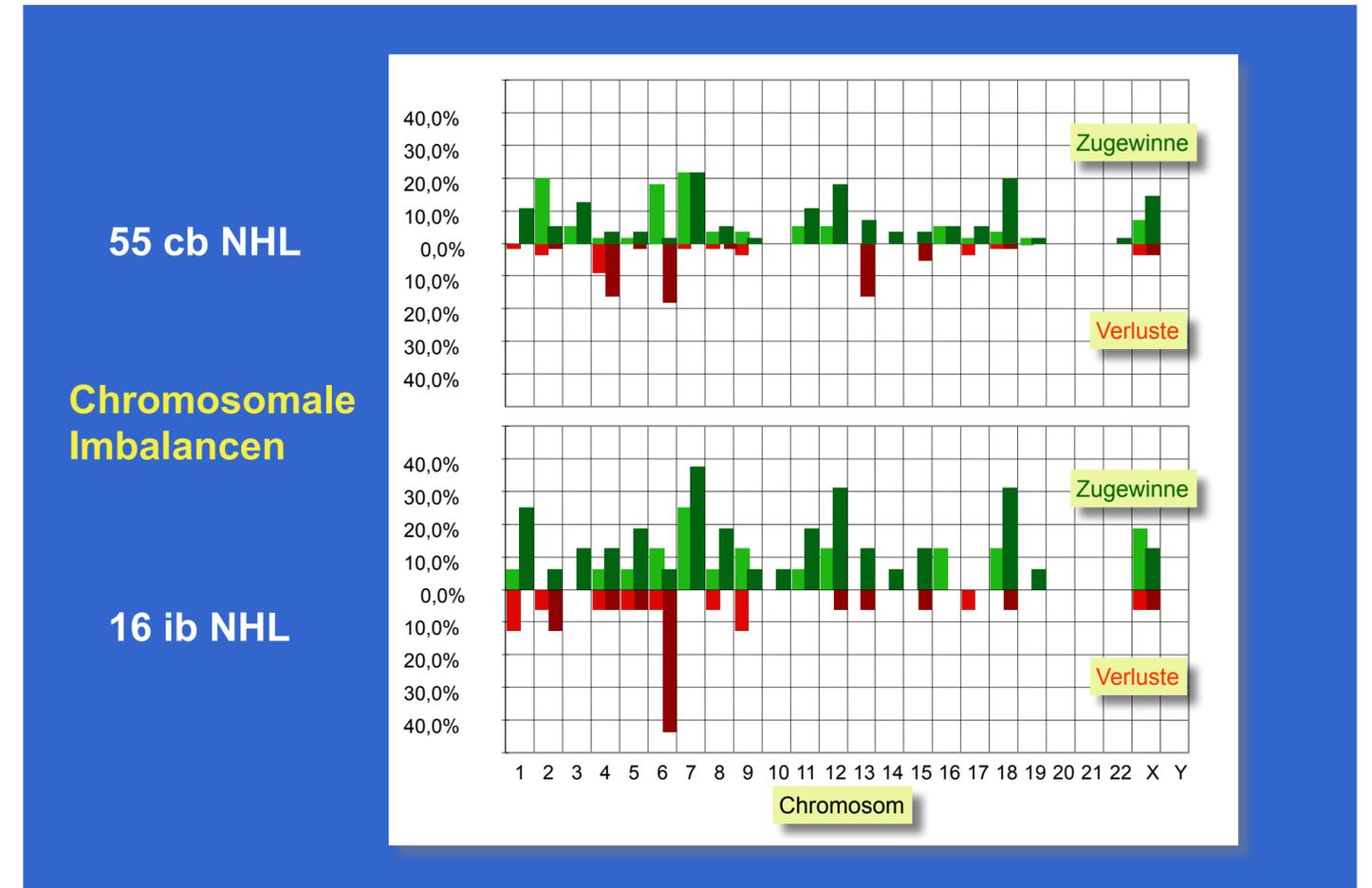
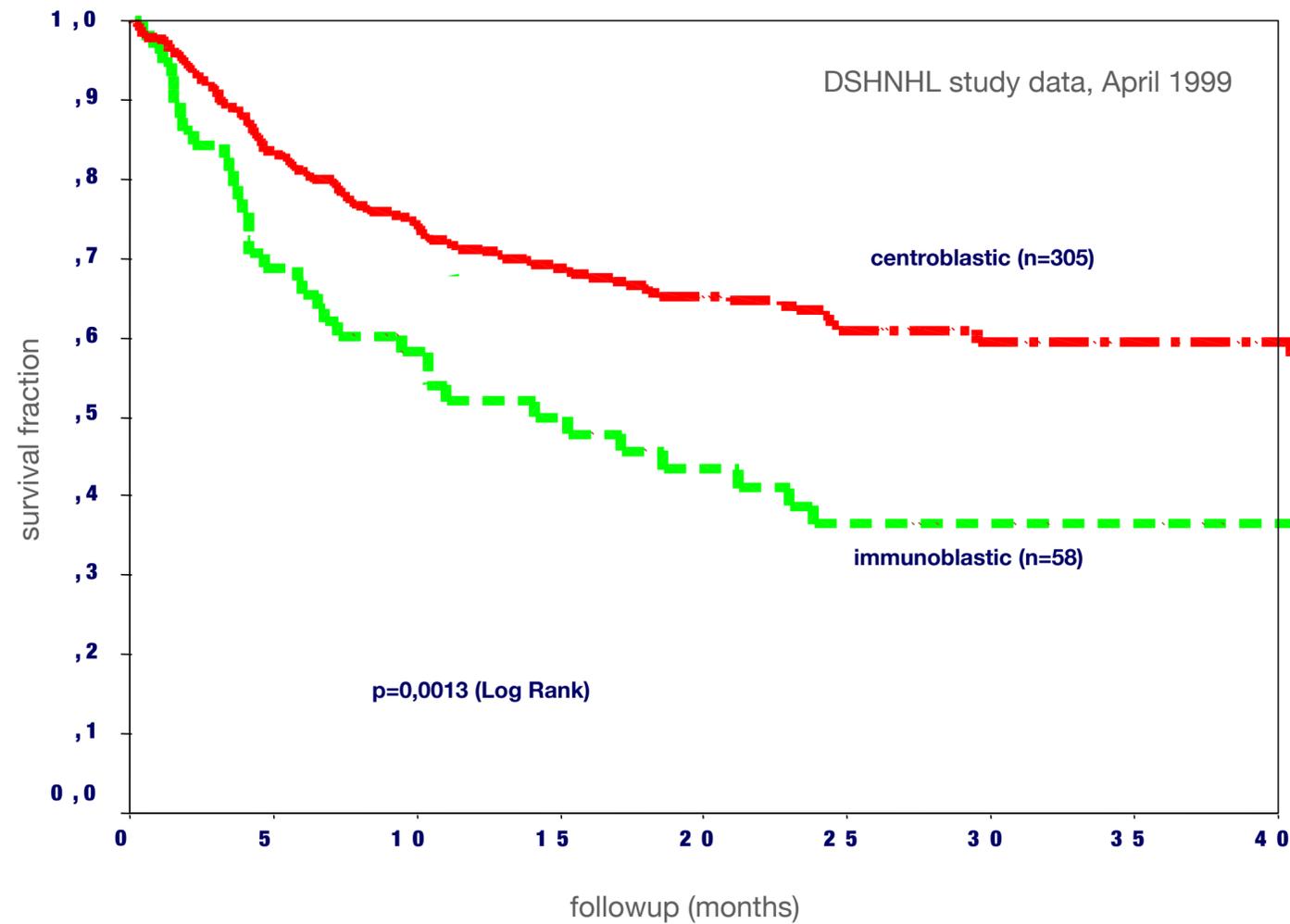


- ▶ Steps caused by multiplying by $(1 - 1/49)$ and $(1 - 1/46)$ respectively
- ▶ Late entry can also be dealt with

Kaplan-Meier estimators (km-na)

Cancer CNVs | Diagnostics | Prognosis

Single-study CNV frequencies correspond to diagnostic subsets



Kaplan-Meier Plots to Visualize Differential Risk

Multi-parametric "risk scores" in CLL Prognosis

Leukemia (2020) 34:1038–1051
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41375-020-0727-y>

ARTICLE

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Prognostic model for newly diagnosed CLL patients in Binet stage A: results of the multicenter, prospective CLL1 trial of the German CLL study group

Manuela A. Hoehstetter¹ · Raymonde Busch² · Barbara Eichhorst³ · Andreas Bühler⁴ · Dirk Winkler⁴ · Jasmin Bahlo³ · Sandra Robrecht³ · Michael J. Eckart⁵ · Ursula Vehling-Kaiser⁶ · Georg Jacobs⁷ · Ulrich Jäger⁸ · Hans Jürgen Hurtz⁹ · Georg Hopfinger¹⁰ · Frank Hartmann¹¹ · Harald Fuss¹² · Wolfgang Abenhardt¹³ · Ilona Blau¹⁴ · Werner Freier¹⁵ · Lothar Müller¹⁶ · Maria Goebeler¹⁷ · Clemens Wendtner¹³ · Kirsten Fischer³ · Carmen D. Herling³ · Michael Starck¹ · Martin Bentz¹⁸ · Bertold Emmerich¹⁹ · Hartmut Döhner²⁰ · Stephan Stilgenbauer²⁰ · Michael Hallek³

Table 2a Results of the Cox's regression for OS and TTFT in CLL patients in whom all 30 baseline parameters were available.

Univariate comparison	Hazard ratio [HR]	95% Confidence Interval		P value
		Lower	Upper	
COX regression OS				
Cytogenetic Hierarchical Type				
del(17p) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	3.8	2.1	7.1	<0.001
del(11q) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	2.0	1.2	3.5	0.008
LDT				
<12 months vs. ≥12 months	1.9	1.3	2.8	0.001
Age, years				
>60 vs. ≤60	1.8	1.2	2.7	0.002
B2M, mg/dL				
>3.5 vs. ≤3.5	2.0	1.2	3.1	0.004
IGHV mutational status				
Unmutated vs. mutated	2.4	1.6	3.6	<0.001
COX regression TTFT				
Cytogenetic Hierarchical Type				
del(17p) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	2.2	1.2	4.1	0.009
del(11q) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	2.0	1.3	3.0	0.001
LDT vs.	2.3	1.7	3.1	<0.001
Age, years				
>60 vs. ≤60	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.037
B2M, mg/dL				
>3.5 vs. ≤3.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	0.049
IGHV mutational status				
Unmutated vs. mutated	4.4	3.2	5.9	<0.001

Table 2b Allocation of risk score points to the distinctive factors of the CLL1-PM.

Characteristics	HR (95% CI)	P	Allocated risk score points
Del(17p)	3.8 (2.1–7.1)	<0.001	3.5
Unmutated IGHV	2.4 (1.6–3.6)	<0.001	2.5
Del(11q)	2.0 (1.2–3.5)	0.008	2.5
Beta2-MG >3.5 mg/L	2.0 (1.2–3.1)	0.004	2.5
LDT <12 months	1.9 (1.3–2.8)	0.001	1.5
Age >60 years	1.8 (1.2–2.7)	0.002	1.5

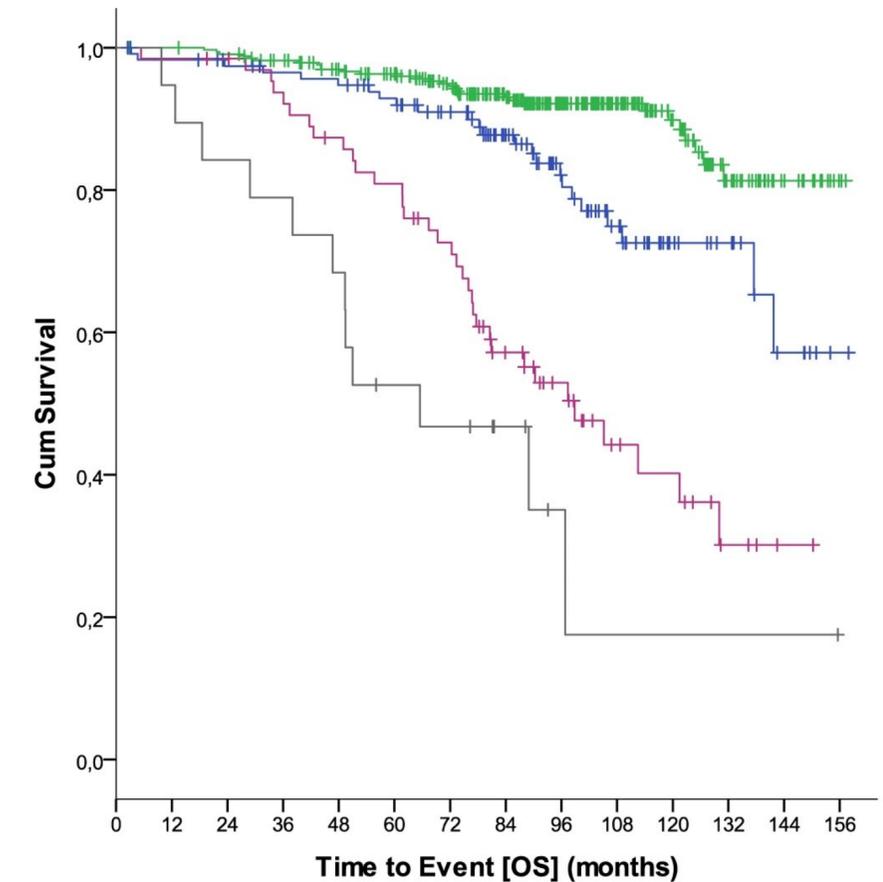
The assigned risk score points derived from the HR for OS of the individual factors.

Table 2c Patients and risk groups according to the CLL1 Prognostic Model (CLL1-PM). Patients and risk groups according to the CLL-IPI.

	Index score	Patients N (%)
Risk Groups according to the CLL1-PM		
Very low	0.0–1.5	336 (62.3)
Low	2.0–4.0	119 (22.1)
High	4.5–6.5	65 (12.1)
Very high	7.0–14.0	19 (3.5)
Risk Groups according to the CLL-IPI		
Low	0–1	360 (66.8)
Intermediate	2–3	141 (26.2)
High	4–6	33 (6.1)
Very high	7–10	5 (0.9)

OS overall survival, HR hazard ratio, Beta2-MG beta-2 microglobulin, IGHV immunoglobulin heavy-chain genes, LDT lymphocyte doubling time, TTFT time-to-first treatment.

- "a novel prognostic model (CLL1-PM) developed to identify risk groups, separating patients with favorable from others with dismal prognosis"
- " findings would be useful to effectively stratify Binet stage A patients, particularly within the scope of clinical trials evaluating novel agents"



P < 0.001

Number at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156
Very low	336	335	331	322	306	294	262	215	160	113	68	33	15	2
Low	119	115	111	108	106	100	89	71	49	34	19	14	6	1
High	65	64	63	59	54	50	43	29	21	12	10	4	1	0
Very high	19	18	16	15	13	9	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	0

Discrimination: C-statistics, C = 0.739 (95% CI, 0.686– 0.790)
AIC=445

Overall survival according to the CLL1-PM risk groups. The full analysis dataset is comprised of the dataset of 539 patients.

Kaplan-Meier Plots to Visualize Differential Risk

Multi-parametric "risk scores" in CLL Prognosis

Leukemia (2020) 34:1038–1051
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41375-020-0727-y>

ARTICLE

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Prognostic model for newly diagnosed CLL patients in Binet stage A: results of the multicenter, prospective CLL1 trial of the German CLL study group

Manuela A. Hoehstetter¹ · Raymonde Busch² · Barbara Eichhorst³ · Andreas Bühler⁴ · Dirk Winkler⁴ · Jasmin Bahlo³ · Sandra Robrecht³ · Michael J. Eckart⁵ · Ursula Vehling-Kaiser⁶ · Georg Jacobs⁷ · Ulrich Jäger⁸ · Hans Jürgen Hurtz⁹ · Georg Hopfinger¹⁰ · Frank Hartmann¹¹ · Harald Fuss¹² · Wolfgang Abenhardt¹³ · Ilona Blau¹⁴ · Werner Freier¹⁵ · Lothar Müller¹⁶ · Maria Goebeler¹⁷ · Clemens Wendtner¹³ · Kirsten Fischer³ · Carmen D. Herling³ · Michael Starck¹ · Martin Bentz¹⁸ · Bertold Emmerich¹⁹ · Hartmut Döhner²⁰ · Stephan Stilgenbauer²⁰ · Michael Hallek³

Table 2a Results of the Cox's regression for OS and TTFT in CLL patients in whom all 30 baseline parameters were available.

Univariate comparison	Hazard ratio [HR]	95% Confidence Interval		P value
		Lower	Upper	
COX regression OS				
Cytogenetic Hierarchical Type				
del(17p) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	3.8	2.1	7.1	<0.001
del(11q) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	2.0	1.2	3.5	0.008
LDT				
<12 months vs. ≥12 months	1.9	1.3	2.8	0.001
Age, years				
>60 vs. ≤60	1.8	1.2	2.7	0.002
B2M, mg/dL				
>3.5 vs. ≤3.5	2.0	1.2	3.1	0.004
IGHV mutational status				
Unmutated vs. mutated	2.4	1.6	3.6	<0.001
COX regression TTFT				
Cytogenetic Hierarchical Type				
del(17p) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	2.2	1.2	4.1	0.009
del(11q) vs. not del(17p)/del(11q)	2.0	1.3	3.0	0.001
LDT vs.	2.3	1.7	3.1	<0.001
Age, years				
>60 vs. ≤60	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.037
B2M, mg/dL				
>3.5 vs. ≤3.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	0.049
IGHV mutational status				
Unmutated vs. mutated	4.4	3.2	5.9	<0.001

Table 2b Allocation of risk score points to the distinctive factors of the CLL1-PM.

Characterization	HR (95% CI)	P	Allocated risk score points
Del(17p)	3.8 (2.1–7.1)	<0.001	3.5
Del(11q)	2.0 (1.2–3.5)	0.008	2.5
Beta2-MG >3.5 mg/L	2.0 (1.2–3.1)	0.004	2.5
LDT <12 months	1.9 (1.3–2.8)	0.001	1.5
Age >60 years	1.8 (1.2–2.7)	0.002	1.5

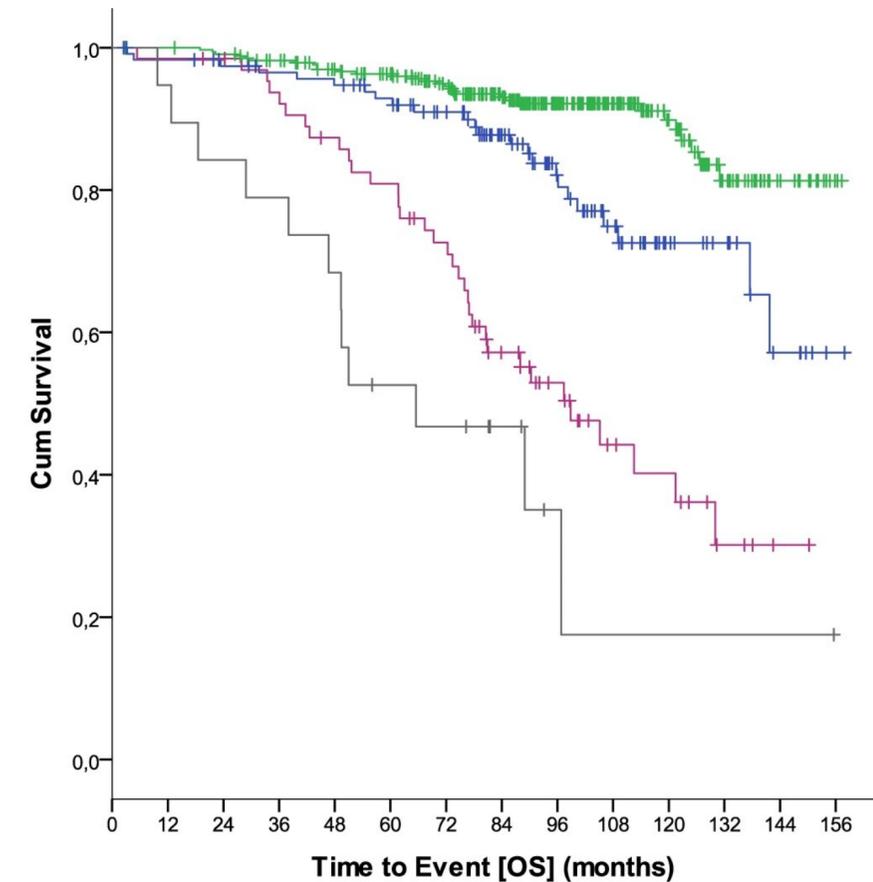
The assigned risk score points derived from the HR for OS of the individual factors.

Table 2c Patients and risk groups according to the CLL1 Prognostic Model (CLL1-PM). Patients and risk groups according to the CLL-IPI.

	Index score	Patients N (%)
Risk Groups according to the CLL1-PM		
Very low	0–1.5	336 (62.3)
Low	2.0–4.0	119 (22.1)
High	4.5–6.5	65 (12.1)
Very high	7.0–14.0	19 (3.5)
Risk Groups according to the CLL-IPI		
Low	0–1	360 (66.8)
Intermediate	2–3	141 (26.2)
High	4–6	33 (6.1)
Very high	7–10	5 (0.9)

OS overall survival, HR hazard ratio, Beta2-MG beta-2 microglobulin, IGHV immunoglobulin heavy-chain genes, LDT lymphocyte doubling time, TTFT time-to-first treatment.

- "a novel prognostic model (CLL1-PM) developed to identify risk groups, separating patients with favorable from others with dismal prognosis"
- " findings would be useful to effectively stratify Binet stage A patients, particularly within the scope of clinical trials evaluating novel agents"



P < 0.001

Number at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156
Very low	336	335	331	322	306	294	262	215	160	113	68	33	15	2
Low	119	115	111	108	106	100	89	71	49	34	19	14	6	1
High	65	64	63	59	54	50	43	29	21	12	10	4	1	0
Very high	19	18	16	15	13	9	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	0

Discrimination: C-statistics, C = 0.739 (95% CI, 0.686– 0.790)
AIC=445

Overall survival according to the CLL1-PM risk groups. The full analysis dataset is comprised of the dataset of 539 patients.

Cancer Classifications & Parameters

NCIt | ICD-O / WHO | TNM

ICD-O 3

WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd Edition (ICD-O-3)

- used in cancer registries for coding the site (topography) and the histology (morphology) of neoplasms, usually obtained from a pathology report
- mix of "biology" (i.e. tumor morphology) and "clinical" (i.e. tumor site)

➔ 2 codes per cancer

- ▶ "Adenocarcinoma" of the "Sigmoid colon"

8140/3

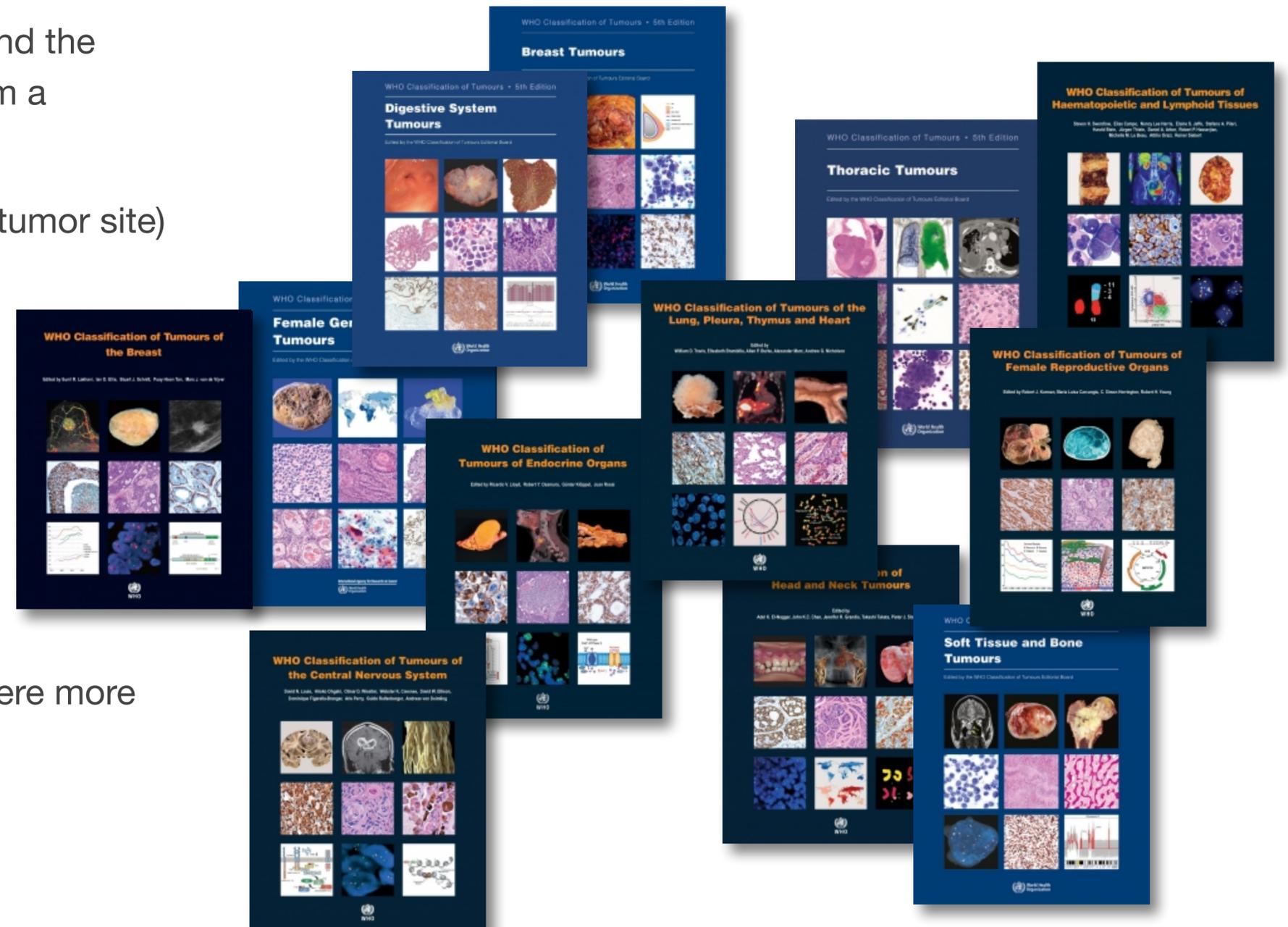
C18.7

- ▶ "Retinoblastoma" of the "Retina"

9510/3

C69.2

- widely accepted by pathologists but limited clinical use (there more ICD-10 or SNOMED)
- no ontology & not (truly) hierarchical
- many entities difficult to remap if using only single code



NCIt

Neoplasm Classifications in the NCI Thesaurus

- NCI's core reference terminology and biomedical ontology are collected in the NCI Thesaurus (NCIt)
- individual codes for site-specific occurrences of "biological" diagnoses

1 code per cancer

- ▶ **NCIT:C43584** - Rectosigmoid Adenocarcinoma
- ▶ **NCIT:C7541** - Retinoblastoma
- truly hierarchical ontology
- hierarchical system empowers "logical OR" queries
- terms can have multiple occurrences in diagnostic tree
- assignment of code to different groupings allows soft aggregation (e.g. a type of colorectal adenocarcinoma with all colon tumors or with all adenocarcinomas)

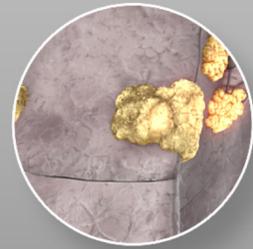
- ▼ **NCIT:C3262**: Neoplasm (116013 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C3263**: Neoplasm by Site (110893 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C156482**: Genitourinary System Neoplasm (16534 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C2910**: Breast Neoplasm (15957 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C3010**: Endocrine Neoplasm (3521 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C3030**: Eye Neoplasm (280 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C3052**: Digestive System Neoplasm (15289 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C172852**: Digestive System Soft Tissue Neoplasm (99 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C27721**: Digestive System Neuroendocrine Neoplasm (202 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C2877**: Anal Neoplasm (61 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C3028**: Esophageal Neoplasm (1865 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C3141**: Intestinal Neoplasm (5723 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C2956**: Colorectal Neoplasm (5579 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C2953**: Colon Neoplasm (4666 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C3350**: Rectal Neoplasm (527 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C4610**: Benign Colorectal Neoplasm (181 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C4877**: Rectosigmoid Neoplasm (240 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C7420**: Malignant Rectosigmoid Neoplasm (240 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C7421**: Rectosigmoid Carcinoma (240 samples)
 - ▼ **NCIT:C43584**: Rectosigmoid Adenocarcinoma (240 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C43592**: Rectosigmoid Mucinous Adenoca... (18 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C4978**: Malignant Colorectal Neoplasm (5398 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C96152**: Colorectal Neuroendocrine Neoplasm (11 samples)
 - ▶ **NCIT:C4432**: Small Intestinal Neoplasm (66 samples)

TNM

A Classification for Clinical Cancer Stage Parameters

- most widely used cancer staging system
- **T** refers to the size and extent of the main tumor
- **N** refers to the the number / location of nearby lymph nodes that have cancer infiltration
- **M** refers to whether the cancer has metastasized
- not used for leukemias / lymphomas
 - Binet and Rai in CLL
 - proportion of blasts in bone marrow or blood in leukemias
 - Lugano classification in lymphomas
- other disease specific staging systems may (co-) exist
 - e.g. a stage II breast cancer is determined by size & nodal involvement

Source: <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/diagnosis-staging/staging>

 <p>Tumor size</p>	 <p>Lymph Nodes</p>	 <p>Metastases</p>
<p>T1 – A tumor is less than 3 cm (1 ½ inches) in size T2 –The tumor is greater than 3 cm T3 – The tumor can be any size, but is near the airway or has spread to local areas such as the chest wall or diaphragm T4 – The tumor is any size, but is located in the airway, or has invaded local structures such as the heart or the esophagus.</p>	<p>N0 – No lymph nodes are affected N1 – The tumor has spread to nearby nodes on the same side of the body N2 – The tumor has spread to nodes further away but on the same side of the body N3 – Cancer cells are present in lymph nodes on the other side of the chest from the tumor, or in nodes near the collarbone or neck muscles</p>	<p>M0 – No metastases are present M1 – The tumor has spread (metastasized) to other regions of the body or the other lung</p>

Source: www.scientificanimations.com

TNM

A Classification for Clinical Cancer Stage Parameters

- most widely used cancer staging system
- **T** refers to the size and extent of the main tumor
- **N** refers to the the number / location of nearby lymph nodes that have cancer infiltration
- **M** refers to whether the cancer has metastasized
- not used for leukemias / lymphomas
 - Binet and Rai in CLL
 - proportion of blasts in bone marrow or blood in leukemias
 - Lugano classification in lymphomas
- other disease specific staging systems may (co-) exist
 - e.g. a stage II lung cancer is determined by size & nodal involvement

TNM has been "ontologized" into NCIt

NCIT:C48698	Cancer TNM Finding Category	0
NCIT:C133398	Postneoadjuvant Therapy Pathologic TNM Finding	1
NCIT:C143081	Posttherapy Clinical TNM Finding	1
NCIT:C48739	Pathologic TNM Finding	1
NCIT:C48886	Pathologic Distant Metastasis TNM Finding	2
NCIT:C48740	pM0 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48741	pM1 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48742	pM1a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48743	pM1b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48744	pM1c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48887	Pathologic Regional Lymph Nodes TNM Finding	2
NCIT:C48745	pN0 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48746	pN1 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48747	pN1a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48748	pN1b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48749	pN1c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48750	pN2 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48751	pN2a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48752	pN2b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48753	pN2c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48754	pN3 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48755	pN3a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48756	pN3b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48757	pN3c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48888	Pathologic Primary Tumor TNM Finding	2
NCIT:C48758	pT0 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48759	pT1 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48760	pT1a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48761	pT1b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48763	pT1c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48764	pT2 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48765	pT2a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48766	pT2b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48767	pT2c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48768	pT3 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48769	pT3a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48770	pT3b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48771	pT3c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48772	pT4 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48773	pT4a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48774	pT4b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48775	pT4c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48776	pT4d Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48879	Generic TNM Finding	1
NCIT:C48777	Cancer TNM Vessel Invasion Finding Category	2
NCIT:C147091	Lymphovascular Invasion 0	3
NCIT:C147092	Lymphovascular Invasion 1	3
NCIT:C147093	Lymphovascular Invasion 9	3
NCIT:C147094	Lymphovascular Invasion 2	3
NCIT:C147095	Lymphovascular Invasion 3	3
NCIT:C147096	Lymphovascular Invasion 4	3
NCIT:C48883	Generic Distant Metastasis TNM Finding	2
NCIT:C48699	M0 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C95956	cM0 (+) Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48700	M1 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48701	M1a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48702	M1b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48703	M1c Stage Finding	4

NCIT:C48704	MX Stage Finding	0
NCIT:C48884	Generic Regional Lymph Nodes TNM Finding	1
NCIT:C48705	N0 Stage Finding	1
NCIT:C95921	N0 (-) Stage Finding	1
NCIT:C95922	N0 (+) Stage Finding	2
NCIT:C95923	N0 (mol-) Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C95925	N0 (mol+) Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48706	N1 Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48707	N1a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48708	N1b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C95929	N1bl Stage Finding	2
NCIT:C95935	N1blI Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C95936	N1blII Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C95937	N1blIV Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48709	N1c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C95955	N1mi Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48714	N3 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48715	N3a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48716	N3b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48717	N3c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48718	NX Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48786	N2 Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48711	N2a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48712	N2b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48713	N2c Stage Finding	2
NCIT:C96026	N4 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48885	Generic Primary Tumor TNM Finding	3
NCIT:C106299	Any T	4
NCIT:C132010	T5 Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48719	T0 Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48720	T1 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48721	T1a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48722	T1b Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48723	T1c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C95805	T1mi Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48724	T2 Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C148411	T2d Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48725	T2a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48726	T2b Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48727	T2c Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48728	T3 Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C148412	T3d Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48729	T3a Stage Finding	4
NCIT:C48730	T3b Stage Finding	1
NCIT:C48731	T3c Stage Finding	2
NCIT:C48732	T4 Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48733	T4a Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48734	T4b Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48735	T4c Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48736	T4d Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48737	TX Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48738	Tis Stage Finding	2
NCIT:C96025	Ta Stage Finding	3
NCIT:C48880	Recurrent Cancer TNM Finding	4
NCIT:C48881	Clinical TNM Finding	3
NCIT:C161009	Clinical Primary Tumor TNM Finding	4
NCIT:C162609	Clinical Regional Lymph Nodes TNM Finding	4
NCIT:C162610	Clinical Distant Metastasis TNM Finding	4
NCIT:C48882	Autopsy TNM Finding	

Tasks

Survival analyses | Cancer classifications | Staging

- Familiarize yourself with the different concepts behind different disease classification systems - what are their use, advantages, problems? E.g. ICD-10, ICD-O, NCIIt
 - you can use Progenetix to explore e.g. ontology mapping
- Learn to "read" Kaplan-Meier plots (preparation for explorative analyses later this week).
- Achieve a principal understanding of TNM codes & write some "translations"
 - T1N1M0: small tumor with regional lymph node involvement and no detected distant metastases