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Cancer Conference Update

Audio reviews of key presentations and posters from important scientific meetings

Discussion of 64 Presentations and Posters from the 2011 American Society of Hematology Meeting in San Diego, California

FACULTY INTERVIEWS

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Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD
Owen A O'Connor, MD, PhD
Brad S Kahl, MD
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Hematologic Oncology™ UPDATE

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OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Hematologic oncology and related blood disorders are some of the most rapidly evolving fields in all of medicine. Results presented at major conferences from a plethora of ongoing clinical trials lead to the continual emergence of new therapeutic agents and changes in the indications for existing treatments. In order to offer optimal patient care, the practicing hematologist-oncologist must be well informed of these advances. To bridge the gap between research and patient care, this issue of *Cancer Conference Update* uses one-on-one discussions with Drs Lonial, Verstovsek, O'Connor, Kahl, Bauer and Kantarjian about the integration of key data sets presented at the 2011 American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting into the practical management of patients diagnosed with a number of hematologic cancers and related blood disorders.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Apply emerging clinical research data to the rational selection of treatment for patients with hematologic cancers.
- Consider the potential clinical benefits and risks of maintenance therapy approaches for patients with diverse hematologic cancers.
- Appraise emerging efficacy and safety data with novel agents and combination approaches for newly diagnosed or relapsed/refractory indolent or aggressive B- and T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas and multiple myeloma (MM).
- Tailor up-front and maintenance therapy approaches for elderly patients with newly diagnosed MM (NDMM).
- Counsel patients with JAK2 mutation-positive or mutation-negative myelofibrosis (MF) about the benefits and risks of available and emerging JAK1/JAK2 inhibitors.
- Effectively apply the results of practice-changing clinical research to the care of patients with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML).
- Integrate new therapeutic strategies into the best-practice management of Hodgkin lymphoma (HL).
- Appraise recent data on the use of hypomethylating and immunomodulating agents in the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and the myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), and integrate this information, where appropriate, into current clinical care.
- Counsel patients with newly diagnosed or recurrent cancer about their risk of disease- and/or treatment-related thromboembolism, and offer prophylaxis to appropriately selected patients to mitigate this safety concern.

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FACULTY — **Dr Verstovsek** had no real or apparent conflicts of interest to disclose. The following faculty (and their spouses/partners) reported real or apparent conflicts of interest, which have been resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process: **Dr Lonial** — Advisory Committee: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Merck and Company Inc, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Onyx Pharmaceuticals Inc. **Dr O'Connor** — Advisory Committee: Allos Therapeutics, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company, Mundipharma International Limited, Onyx Pharmaceuticals Inc, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc; Consulting Agreements: Allos Therapeutics, Celgene Corporation, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company; Paid Research: Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company. **Dr Kahl** — Advisory Committee: Celgene Corporation, Cephalon Inc, Genentech BioOncology, GlaxoSmithKline, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company. **Dr Bauer** — Consulting Agreements: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, GTC Biotherapeutics Inc, Instrumentation Laboratory, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceuticals, LFB Biotechnologies, Pfizer Inc. **Dr Kantarjian** — Paid Research: Amgen Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Eisai Inc, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Pfizer Inc, Sanofi.

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AUDIO PROGRAM GUIDE

MULTIPLE MYELOMA
Abstracts discussed by Sagar Lonial, MD

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Atlanta, Georgia

TRACKS

1 Abstract 991: A Phase III study of observation versus induction lenalidomide/dexamethasone (Rd) followed by maintenance lenalidomide for smoldering MM at high risk for progression to symptomatic disease

2 Abstract 475: MM-015 Phase III study of lenalidomide combined with melphalan and prednisone followed by continuous lenalidomide maintenance (MPR-R) for elderly patients with NDMM

3 Abstract 476: Overall survival and risk of second primary cancers after 5 years of follow-up in the VISTA Phase III study of bortezomib in combination with MP (VMP) versus MP in NDMM

4 Abstract 996: Second primary cancers in a pooled analysis of 2,459 patients with NDMM treated with lenalidomide

5 Abstract 478: Efficacy and safety of 3 bortezomib-based combinations in elderly patients with NDMM in the UPFRONT Phase IIIb study

6 Abstract 631: Final results of a front-line Phase I/II study of carfilzomib, lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone in NDMM

7 Alternative methods of administration and dosing schedules to ameliorate bortezomib-associated neurotoxicity

8 Abstracts 301, 479: Oral proteasome inhibitor MLN9708 alone in relapsed/refractory MM and in combination with lenalidomide/dexamethasone for NDMM

9 Low rates of neuropathy observed with MLN9708

10 Abstract 303: A Phase II study of elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide/low-dose dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory MM

11 Abstracts 634, 812, 3963: Response and tolerability of pomalidomide/dexamethasone in early-phase trials of relapsed/refractory MM

MYELOFIBROSIS, CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA
Abstracts discussed by Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD

Associate Professor
Chief, Section of Myeloproliferative Neoplasms
Director, Clinical Research Center for Myeloproliferative Neoplasms
Department of Leukemia
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TRACKS

1 Abstract 278: Spleen volume reduction, symptom improvement and survival advantage with the oral JAK1/JAK2 inhibitor ruxolitinib versus placebo in MF in the Phase III COMFORT-I study

2 Abstract 279: Splenomegaly reductions with ruxolitinib in patients with MF, postpolycythemia vera MF (PPV-MF) or postessential thrombocythemia MF (PET-MF) in the Phase III COMFORT-II study

3 Ruxolitinib-associated toxicities

4 Abstract 280: Lasting complete hematological, molecular and histological remissions without cytoreductive treatment after pegylated interferon α-2a therapy in polycythemia vera

5 Abstract 282: Results of a Phase II study of the oral JAK2 inhibitor pacritinib in primary MF, PPV-MF and PET-MF

6 Abstract 783: Molecular and cytogenetic response after 3 months of imatinib predicts risk of disease progression and death in newly diagnosed CML

7 Abstract 451: Up-front imatinib in CML with rapid switching to nilotinib for failure to achieve molecular targets or intolerance achieves high overall rates of molecular response and a low risk of disease progression — Update of the TIDEL-II trial

8 Abstracts 603, 604: Discontinuation of imatinib, dasatinib or nilotinib in patients with CML who have sustained complete molecular responses

9 Abstract 455: Bosutinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed chronic-phase CML (CP-CML) — 24-month follow-up of the BELA trial

10 Abstract 109: Initial findings from the pivotal Phase II PACE trial of ponatinib for patients with CML or Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) resistant or intolerant to dasatinib or nilotinib or with the T315I mutation

11 Abstracts 452, 606, 114: Nilotinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed CP-CML (ENESTnd) and response to nilotinib after imatinib (ENESTcmr and ENESTnd Extension studies)

12 Selection of TKI for initial treatment of CML

13 Abstract 456: Pegylated interferon α-2a at the dose of 45 µg/wk in combination with imatinib at 400 mg is the recommended initial dose for CP-CML (SPIRIT trial)

DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA, MANTLE-CELL LYMPHOMA, HODGKIN LYMPHOMA, T-CELL LYMPHOMAS

Abstracts discussed by Owen A O'Connor, MD, PhD

Professor of Medicine and Developmental Therapeutics
Director, Center for Lymphoid Malignancies
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TRACKS

1 Abstract 780: Outcome and risk of central nervous system relapse in the rituximab era for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) with testicular involvement

2 Abstract 958: Final results of the multicenter, Phase II HGL-1 study of *Helicobacter pylori*-eradicating antibiotic therapy as exclusive treatment for Stage I-II1 DLBCL of the stomach

3 Abstract 779: Results of a Phase II trial of bortezomib/vorinostat in DLBCL and mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL)

4 Abstract 439: R-CHOP versus R-FC followed by maintenance rituximab versus interferon alpha in elderly patients with MCL

5 Abstract 266: Lenalidomide/rituximab with or without dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory indolent B-cell lymphomas or MCL resistant to rituximab

6 Abstract 442: Single-agent activity of the Bruton's TKI PCI-32765 in previously treated MCL

7 Development and mechanism of action of the antibody-drug conjugate brentuximab vedotin in CD30-positive lymphomas

8 Abstract 664: Brentuximab vedotin enables successful reduced-intensity allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation in relapsed/refractory HL

9 Abstract 955: Front-line therapy with brentuximab vedotin in combination with ABVD or AVD in newly diagnosed advanced-stage HL

10 Brentuximab vedotin-associated sensory peripheral neuropathy

11 Abstract 443: Phase II results with brentuximab vedotin in relapsed or refractory anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL)

12 Abstract 96: Survival of patients with peripheral T-cell lymphomas (PTCLs) after relapse

13 Abstract 591: Durability and rates of response to romidepsin in common subtypes of relapsed or refractory PTCL

14 Phase I studies of novel combination regimens — brentuximab vedotin/bendamustine, pralatrexate/romidepsin, carfilzomib/vorinostat — in T-cell lymphomas

FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA, CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA

Abstracts discussed by Brad S Kahl, MD

Associate Professor
Director, Lymphoma Service
University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
Associate Director for Clinical Research
UW Carbone Cancer Center
Madison, Wisconsin

TRACKS

1 Abstract LBA-6: ECOG-E4402 (RESORT) Phase III study comparing 2 rituximab dosing strategies for low tumor burden follicular lymphoma (FL)

2 Perspective on the clinical benefits of maintenance rituximab in FL

3 Implications of RESORT for studies of rituximab maintenance after rituximab/chemotherapy in FL

4 Abstract 777: Chemoimmuno-therapy R-FND with rituximab consolidation followed by rituximab maintenance versus observation as first-line treatment in elderly patients with advanced FL

5 Abstract 99: Phase II study results with R-FND followed by Y-90 ibritumomab tiuxetan and maintenance rituximab for untreated high-risk FL

6 Abstract 98: Phase III Intergroup study (SWOG-S0016) of CHOP-R versus CHOP in combination with ^{131}I-tositumomab for newly diagnosed FL

7 SWOG-S0801: A Phase II study of ^{131}I-tositumomab in combination with R-CHOP in advanced-stage FL

8 Abstract 877: Significant prognostic impact of [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose-PET scan during and at the end of R-CHOP in high tumor mass FL

9 Abstract 269: Preliminary analysis of the randomized Phase II GAUSS study of obinutuzumab (GA101) versus rituximab in relapsed CD20-positive indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)

10 Abstract 270: Final results of the Phase I GAUDI study of obinutuzumab in combination with FC or CHOP in relapsed or refractory FL

11 Abstract 980: Final analysis of a Phase II study of lenalidomide/rituximab in relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)

12 Ongoing ECOG studies evaluating combinations of bendamustine, rituximab, bortezomib and lenalidomide as induction and maintenance therapy in FL (E2408) and MCL (E1411)

13 Observation versus initial treatment with rituximab or rituximab/chemotherapy in younger and older patients with low tumor burden FL

14 Abstract 983: Durable responses with the Bruton's TKI PCI-32765 in relapsed or refractory CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma in a Phase Ib/II study

15 Abstract 293: Final results of a multicenter Phase II study of maintenance rituximab after up-front R-FCM in CLL

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM
Abstracts discussed by Kenneth A Bauer, MD

Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School
Chief, Hematology Section, VA Boston Healthcare System
Director, Thrombosis Clinical Research
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Boston, Massachusetts

TRACKS

1 Abstract LBA-1: Improved functional outcome after additional catheter-directed thrombolysis for acute iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis in the randomized, controlled CaVenT study

2 Abstract 205: Randomized RE-COVER II study of dabigatran versus warfarin in the treatment of acute venous thromboembolism (VTE)

3 Abstract 206: VTE prevention with semuloparin in patients with cancer initiating chemotherapy: Benefit-risk assessment by VTE risk in the SAVE-ONCO study

4 Risk assessment for chemotherapy-associated thrombosis in patients with cancer

5 Abstract 543: Aspirin after oral anticoagulants for prevention of recurrence in patients with unprovoked VTE in the Warfasa study

6 Abstract 545: Perioperative heparin bridging in patients receiving oral anticoagulation: Meta-analysis of bleeding and thromboembolic rates

7 Abstract 674: Higher incidence of VTE in the outpatient versus inpatient setting among patients with cancer in the United States

ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA, ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA, MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES
Abstracts discussed by Hagop M Kantarjian, MD

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Leukemia Department
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Houston, Texas

TRACKS

1 Abstracts 6, 79, 582: Improvement in clinical outcomes with the addition of gemtuzumab ozogamicin to chemotherapy in patients with AML — ALFA, UK NCRI AML16 and GOELAMS AML 2006 IR studies

2 Abstract 607: Final results from a Phase II continuation study of lenalidomide/azacitidine in higher-risk MDS

3 Abstract 254: Results of a randomized Phase IIb study of CPX-351 (liposomal formulation of cytarabine and daunorubicin) versus intensive salvage therapy in younger patients with AML at first relapse

4 Abstracts 421, 2576: FLT3 inhibitors in newly diagnosed (lestaurtinib) and relapsed/refractory (AC220) AML

5 Abstract 424: Phase I dose-escalation study of the oral hedgehog inhibitor PF-04449913 in patients with select hematologic cancers

6 Abstract 423: Determination of the maximum tolerated dose of panobinostat in combination with cytarabine and mitoxantrone as salvage therapy for relapsed/refractory AML

7 Abstract 252: Anti-CD19 bispecific T-cell engager blinatumomab induces a high complete remission rate in adults with relapsed B-precursor ALL

8 Abstract 875: Inotuzumab ozogamycin, a CD22 monoclonal antibody conjugated to calicheamicin, is active in relapsed/refractory ALL

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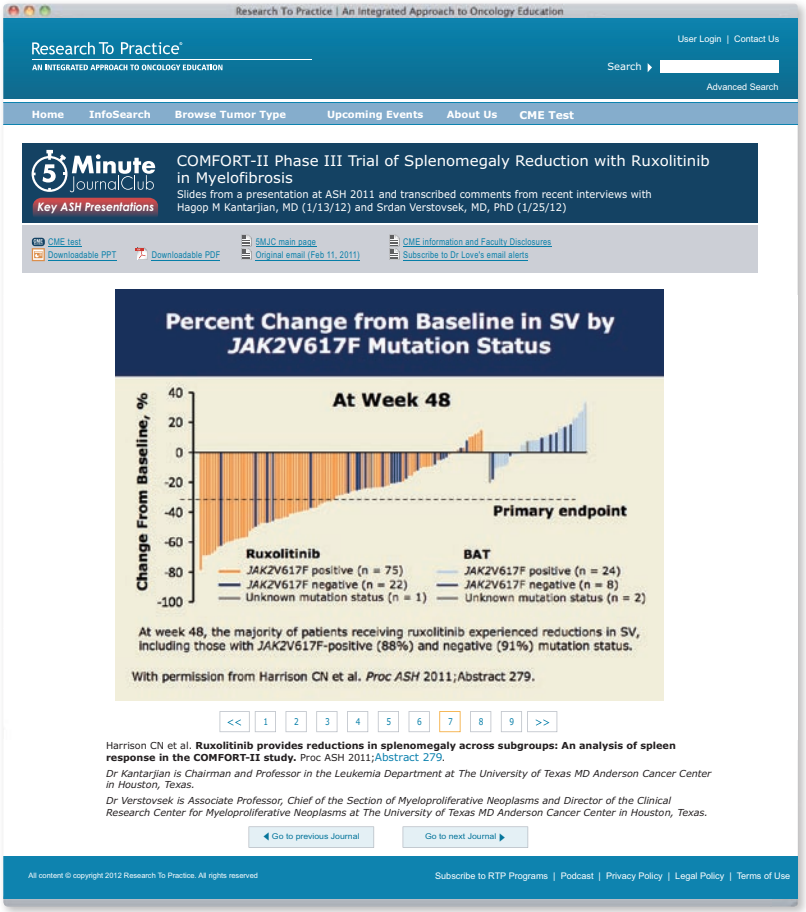

SELECT PUBLICATIONS

MULTIPLE MYELOMA Abstracts discussed by Sagar Lonial, MD

Mateos MV et al. **Smoldering multiple myeloma (SMM) at high-risk of progression to symptomatic disease: A phase III, randomized, multicenter trial based on lenalidomide-dexamethasone (Len-dex) as induction therapy followed by maintenance therapy with Len alone vs no treatment.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 991**.

Palumbo A et al. **A phase 3 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of lenalidomide (Len) combined with melphalan and prednisone followed by continuous lenalidomide maintenance (MPR-R) in patients (pts) ≥ 65 years (yrs) with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM): Updated results for pts aged 65-75 yrs enrolled in MM-015.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 475**.

San Miguel JF et al. **Continued overall survival benefit after 5 years' follow-up with bortezomib-melphalan-prednisone (VMP) versus melphalan-prednisone (MP) in patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma, and no increased risk of second primary malignancies: Final results of the phase 3 VISTA trial.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 476**.

Niesvizky R et al. **Efficacy and safety of three bortezomib-based combinations in elderly, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients: Results from all randomized patients in the community-based, phase 3b UPFRONT study.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 478**.

MYELOFIBROSIS, CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA Abstracts discussed by Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD

Harrison CN et al. **Ruxolitinib provides reductions in splenomegaly across subgroups: An analysis of spleen response in the COMFORT-II study.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 279**.

Turlure P et al. **Complete hematological, molecular and histological remissions without cytoreductive treatment lasting after pegylated-interferon α-2a (peg-IFNα-2a) therapy in polycythemia vera (PV): Long term results of a phase 2 trial.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 280**.

Yeung DT et al. **Upfront imatinib therapy in CML patients with rapid switching to nilotinib for failure to achieve molecular targets or intolerance achieves high overall rates of molecular response and a low risk of progression — An update of the TIDEL-II trial.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 451**.

Cortes JE et al. **Initial findings from the PACE trial: A pivotal phase 2 study of ponatinib in patients with CML and Ph+ ALL resistant or intolerant to dasatinib or nilotinib, or with the T315I mutation.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 109**.

Johnson-Ansah H et al. **Pegylated interferon a2a (PegIFN) at the dose of 45µg per week in combination with imatinib 400 mg is the recommended initial dose for patients (pts) with chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia (CML-CP): Results from the French SPIRIT trial of the French CML Group (FI LMC).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 456**.

Cortes JE et al. **Bosutinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed chronic phase chronic myeloid leukemia — BELA trial: 24-month follow-up.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 455**.

DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA, MANTLE-CELL LYMPHOMA, HODGKIN LYMPHOMA, T-CELL LYMPHOMAS Abstracts discussed by Owen A O'Connor, MD, PhD

Telio D et al. **Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with testicular involvement: Outcome and risk of CNS relapse in the rituximab era.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 780**.

Govi S et al. **Final results of a multicenter phase II trial assessing the activity and efficacy of *Helicobacter pylori*-eradicating antibiotic therapy as exclusive treatment for**

patients with stage I-II1 diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the stomach (the HGL-1 trial). *Proc ASH* 2011;Abstract 958.

Kluin-Nelemans JC et al. **R-CHOP versus R-FC followed by maintenance with rituximab versus interferon-alfa: Outcome of the first randomized trial for elderly patients with mantle cell lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 439**.

Chen RW et al. **Brentuximab vedotin (SGN-35) enables successful reduced intensity allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation in relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 664**.

Younes A et al. **Frontline therapy with brentuximab vedotin combined with ABVD or AVD in patients with newly diagnosed advanced stage Hodgkin lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 955**.

Mak V et al. **Survival of peripheral T-cell lymphomas (PTCLs) patients following relapse: Spectrum of disease and rare long-term survivors.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 96**.

B Coiffier et al. **Analysis of patients with common peripheral T-cell lymphoma subtypes from a phase 2 study of romidepsin in relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 591**.

FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA, CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA Abstracts discussed by Brad S Kahl, MD

Kahl BS et al. **Results of Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group protocol E4402 (RESORT): A randomized phase III study comparing two different rituximab dosing strategies for low tumor burden follicular lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract LBA-6**.

Press OW et al. **A phase III randomized Intergroup trial (SWOG S0016) of CHOP chemotherapy plus rituximab vs CHOP chemotherapy plus iodine-131-tositumomab for the treatment of newly diagnosed follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 98**.

A phase II study of iodine-131-labeled tositumomab in combination with cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone and rituximab therapy for patients with advanced stage follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. **NCT00770224**

Dupuis J et al. **Significant prognostic impact of [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose-PET scan performed during and at the end of treatment with R-CHOP in high-tumor mass follicular lymphoma patients: A GELA-GOELAMS study.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 877**.

Sehn LH et al. **Randomized phase II trial comparing GA101 (obinutuzumab) with rituximab in patients with relapsed CD20+ indolent B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma: Preliminary analysis of the GAUSS study.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 269**.

Radford J et al. **Obinutuzumab (GA101) in combination with FC or CHOP in patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma: Final results of the phase I GAUDI study (BO21000).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 270**.

Badoux XC et al. **Final analysis of a phase 2 study of lenalidomide and rituximab in patients with relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 980**.

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM Abstracts discussed by Kenneth A Bauer, MD

Enden TR et al. **Improved functional outcome after additional catheter-directed thrombolysis for acute iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis: Results of a randomized controlled clinical trial (the CaVenT study).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract LBA-1**.

Schulman S et al. **A randomized trial of dabigatran versus warfarin in the treatment of acute venous thromboembolism (RE-COVER II).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 205**.

George et al. **Venous thromboembolism (VTE) prevention with semuloparin in cancer patients initiating chemotherapy: Benefit-risk assessment by VTE risk in SAVE-ONCO.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 206**.

Becattini C et al. **Aspirin after oral anticoagulants for prevention of recurrence in patients with unprovoked venous thromboembolism. The Warfasa STUDY.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 543**.

ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA, ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA, MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES Abstracts discussed by Hagop M Kantarjian, MD

Sekeres MA et al. **Final results from the phase 2 continuation study of the lenalidomide and azacitidine combination in patients with higher-risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 607**.

Cortes JE et al. **CPX-351: A randomized phase 2b study of CPX-351 v intensive salvage therapy in ≤65 yo first relapse AML patients: Initial efficacy and safety report.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 254**.

Jamieson C et al. **Phase 1 dose-escalation study of PF-04449913, an oral hedgehog (Hh) inhibitor, in patients with select hematologic malignancies.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 424**.

Topp MS et al. **Anti-CD19 BiTE blinatumomab induces high complete remission rate in adult patients with relapsed B-precursor ALL: Updated results of an ongoing phase II trial.** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 252**.

O'Brien S et al. **Inotuzumab ozogamycin (IO), a CD22 monoclonal antibody conjugated to calecheamicin, is active in refractory-relapse acute lymphocytic leukemia (R-R ALL).** *Proc ASH* 2011;**Abstract 875**.

QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

1. **In the MM-015 study, continuous lenalidomide maintenance therapy with MPR-R significantly improved _____ compared to MP and to MPR for patients aged 65 to 75 with NDMM.**
   a. Overall survival (OS)
   b. Progression-free survival (PFS)
   c. Both a and b

2. **In the Phase I/II study of carfilzomib, lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone in NDMM, the overall response rate was 100% and the majority of patients did not require dose reductions due to toxicity.**
   a. True
   b. False

3. **Early-phase clinical trials of pomalidomide/dexamethasone for patients with relapsed MM have failed to demonstrate responses in patients who are resistant to lenalidomide.**
   a. True
   b. False

4. **Which of the following results were observed in the Phase III COMFORT-I (ruxolitinib versus placebo) and COMFORT-II (ruxolitinib versus best available therapy) studies for patients with MF who received the JAK1/JAK2 inhibitor ruxolitinib?**
   a. Reductions in spleen volume
   b. Improvements in MF-related symptoms
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

5. **In the TIDEL-II study, patients with CP-CML who switched from imatinib to nilotinib because of intolerance or failure to achieve molecular targets experienced _____.**
   a. High rates of molecular response and low risk of progression
   b. Low rates of molecular response and high risk of progression

6. **Which TKI has demonstrated activity in patients with CP-CML with T315I mutation?**
   a. Imatinib
   b. Nilotinib
   c. Dasatinib
   d. Ponatinib

7. **In the ENESTnd study for patients with CP-CML, which agent resulted in higher and faster molecular responses and decreased risk of disease progression?**
   a. Imatinib
   b. Nilotinib
   c. Dasatinib

8. **In a randomized study of R-CHOP versus R-FC followed by maintenance rituximab versus IFN for responding elderly patients with MCL, which combination of induction and maintenance therapy resulted in the longest duration of remission and OS?**
   a. R-FC → IFN
   b. R-CHOP → IFN
   c. R-FC → rituximab
   d. R-CHOP → rituximab

9. **In an analysis of common PTCL subtypes — PTCL NOS, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma and ALK-negative ALCL — the overall response rates with romidepsin for patients with relapsed or refractory PTCL ranged from approximately 25% to 30%.**
   a. True
   b. False

10. **The ECOG-E4402 (RESORT) study for patients with low tumor burden FL demonstrated that maintenance rituximab resulted in a superior time to treatment failure but had no effect on overall survival compared to rituximab re-treatment at disease progression.**
    a. True
    b. False

QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

11. The Phase III SWOG-S0016 study of R-CHOP versus CHOP with ^{131}I-tositumomab (CHOP-RIT) in patients with newly diagnosed FL demonstrated that _____.

a. R-CHOP was superior to CHOP-RIT for PFS and OS
b. CHOP-RIT was superior to R-CHOP for PFS and OS
c. No difference in PFS or OS was observed between R-CHOP and CHOP-RIT

12. In a randomized Phase II trial for patients with relapsed CD20-positive indolent B-cell lymphoma, which of the following differences was observed with obinutuzumab (GA101) compared to rituximab?

a. Higher response rate
b. Lower response rate
c. Longer PFS

13. In the MD Anderson Phase II study of lenalidomide/rituximab in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL, the overall response rate was approximately _____.

a. 20%
b. 40%
c. 70%

14. Catheter-directed thrombolysis with alteplase significantly reduced the rate of post-thrombotic syndrome, but with an additional risk of bleeding, compared to the standard treatment of anticoagulation and elastic compression stockings for patients with acute iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis on the CaVenT study.

a. True
b. False

15. In the SAVE-ONCO study, the administration of semuloparin did not result in a decrease in VTE among patients who received chemotherapy for locally advanced or metastatic cancer and who had higher baseline risk for VTE.

a. True
b. False

16. The antibody-drug conjugate brentuximab vedotin has demonstrated activity in which of the following?

a. ALCL
b. HL
c. MM
d. Both a and b
e. None of the above

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM

Cancer Conference Update — Issue 1, 2012

Research To Practice is committed to providing valuable continuing education for oncology clinicians, and your input is critical to helping us achieve this important goal. Please take the time to assess the activity you just completed, with the assurance that your answers and suggestions are strictly confidential.

PART 1 — Please tell us about your experience with this educational activity

How would you characterize your level of knowledge on the following topics?

4 = Excellent 3 = Good 2 = Adequate 1 = Suboptimal

	BEFORE	AFTER
MM-015 study: Melphalan and prednisone followed by continuous lenalidomide maintenance (MPR-R) in elderly patients with newly diagnosed MM (NDMM) and risks of second primary cancers with lenalidomide	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Phase I/II study of carfilzomib, lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone in NDMM	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
COMFORT-I and COMFORT-II studies of ruxolitinib in MF	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Updates of TIDEL-II, ENESTnd and ENESTcmr studies of nilotinib in CP-CML	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
R-CHOP versus R-FC followed by maintenance rituximab in elderly patients with MCL	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Benefits of romidepsin in common subtypes of relapsed or refractory PTCL	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
ECOG-E4402 (RESORT) study results of 2 rituximab dosing strategies for low tumor burden FL	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
GAUSS study of obinutuzumab (GA101) versus rituximab in relapsed CD20-positive indolent B-cell NHL	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
SAVE-ONCO study: VTE prevention with semuloparin in patients with cancer initiating chemotherapy	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

Was the activity evidence based, fair, balanced and free from commercial bias?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: .....

Please identify how you will change your practice as a result of completing this activity (select all that apply).

☐ This activity validated my current practice
☐ Create/revise protocols, policies and/or procedures
☐ Change the management and/or treatment of my patients
☐ Other (please explain): .....

If you intend to implement any changes in your practice, please provide 1 or more examples:

.....

.....

The content of this activity matched my current (or potential) scope of practice.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: .....

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)

Please respond to the following learning objectives (LOs) by circling the appropriate selection:

4 = Yes 3 = Will consider 2 = No 1 = Already doing N/M = LO not met N/A = Not applicable

As a result of this activity, I will be able to:

- Apply emerging clinical research data to the rational selection of treatment for patients with hematologic cancers. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Consider the potential clinical benefits and risks of maintenance therapy approaches for patients with diverse hematologic cancers. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Appraise emerging efficacy and safety data with novel agents and combination approaches for newly diagnosed or relapsed/refractory indolent or aggressive B- and T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas and multiple myeloma (MM).. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Tailor up-front and maintenance therapy approaches for elderly patients with newly diagnosed MM (NDMM). . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Counsel patients with JAK2 mutation-positive or mutation-negative myelofibrosis (MF) about the benefits and risks of available and emerging JAK1/JAK2 inhibitors. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Effectively apply the results of practice-changing clinical research to the care of patients with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML). . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Integrate new therapeutic strategies into the best-practice management of Hodgkin lymphoma (HL). . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Appraise recent data on the use of hypomethylating and immunomodulating agents in the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and the myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), and integrate this information, where appropriate, into current clinical care. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Counsel patients with newly diagnosed or recurrent cancer about their risk of disease- and/or treatment-related thromboembolism, and offer prophylaxis to appropriately selected patients to mitigate this safety concern. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

Please describe any clinical situations that you find difficult to manage or resolve that you would like to see addressed in future educational activities:

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Would you recommend this activity to a colleague?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Additional comments about this activity:

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

As part of our ongoing, continuous quality-improvement effort, we conduct postactivity follow-up surveys to assess the impact of our educational interventions on professional practice. Please indicate your willingness to participate in such a survey.

☐ Yes, I am willing to participate in a follow-up survey.

☐ No, I am not willing to participate in a follow-up survey.

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)

PART 2 — Please tell us about the faculty and editor for this educational activity

4 = Excellent 3 = Good 2 = Adequate 1 = Suboptimal

Faculty	Knowledge of subject matter	Effectiveness as an educator
Sagar Lonial, MD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Owen A O'Connor, MD, PhD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Brad S Kahl, MD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Kenneth A Bauer, MD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Hagop M Kantarjian, MD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Editor	**Knowledge of subject matter**	**Effectiveness as an educator**
Neil Love, MD	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

Please recommend additional faculty for future activities:

.....

.....

Other comments about the faculty and editor for this activity:

.....

.....

REQUEST FOR CREDIT — Please print clearly

Name: ..... Specialty: .....

Professional Designation:

☐ MD ☐ DO ☐ PharmD ☐ NP ☐ RN ☐ PA ☐ Other .....

Street Address: ..... Box/Suite: .....

City, State, Zip: .....

Telephone: ..... Fax: .....

Email: .....

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I certify my actual time spent to complete this educational activity to be _____ hour(s).

Signature: ..... Date: .....

The expiration date for this activity is April 2013. To obtain a certificate of completion and receive credit for this activity, please complete the Post-test, fill out the Educational Assessment and Credit Form and fax both to (800) 447-4310, or mail both to Research To Practice, One Biscayne Tower, 2 South Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 3600, Miami, FL 33131. You may also complete the Post-test and Educational Assessment online at www.ResearchToPractice.com/CACU112/CME.

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Cancer Conference Update

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