

# Cancer Conference Update



Audio reviews of key presentations and posters from important scientific meetings

Discussion of 70 Presentations and Posters from the 2012 American Society of Clinical Oncology Meeting in Chicago, Illinois

## FACULTY INTERVIEWS

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UPDATE



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## *Cancer Conference Update*

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#### OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Oncology is one of the most rapidly evolving fields in medicine. Results presented at major cancer conferences from a myriad 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, medical oncologists and hematologists must be well informed of these advances. To bridge the gap between research and clinical practice, this issue of *Cancer Conference Update* features one-on-one discussions with Drs Flaherty, Fuchs, Winer, George, Kim, Stewart, Friedberg, Kantarjian and Ledermann about the integration of key data sets presented at the 2012 American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois into the practical management of a number of solid tumors and hematologic cancers.

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Refine current and future treatment approaches for advanced BRAF-mutant melanoma based on updated results with approved agents and newly emergent data with investigational agents.
- Evaluate the safety and activity of cancer immunotherapies targeting the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway in melanoma and lung and renal cell cancers.
- Assess the practical implications of novel anti-VEGF strategies and agents in the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer.
- Reconsider the therapeutic algorithm for patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer based on recently reported new and pivotal clinical trial results.
- Incorporate emerging clinical research with androgen-targeted therapy and bone-targeted agents in the treatment approach for hormone-sensitive and castration-resistant metastatic prostate cancer.
- Employ individualized patient assessment to tailor the use of cytotoxic, biologic and/or small-molecule targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer.
- Incorporate emerging research information on the use of novel schedules, regimens and agents into the systemic treatment of various hematologic cancers.
- Assess the relevance of emerging research information on PARP inhibitors and anti-angiogenic therapies in current protocol and nonprotocol management of advanced ovarian cancer.

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*This activity is supported by educational grants from Astellas, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Genentech BioOncology, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals and Sanofi.*

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Last review date: September 2012; Release date: September 2012; Expiration date: September 2013

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**EDITOR** — Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice, which receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following commercial interests: Abbott Laboratories, Allos Therapeutics, Amgen Inc, ArQule Inc, Astellas, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals/Onyx Pharmaceuticals Inc, Biondesix Inc, Biogen Idec, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Dendreon Corporation, Eisai Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Foundation Medicine Inc, Genentech BioOncology, Genomic Health Inc, ImClone Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly and Company, Incyte Corporation, Lilly USA LLC, Medivation Inc, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company, Mundipharma International Limited, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi, Seattle Genetics, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc and Teva.

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## MELANOMA — Keith T Flaherty, MD

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- 1 Promising future treatment options with novel BRAF and MEK inhibitors for metastatic melanoma
- 2 Abstract 8502: Updated overall survival results of the Phase III BRIM-3 study comparing the BRAF inhibitor vemurafenib to dacarbazine (DTIC) for patients with previously untreated BRAF<sup>V600E</sup>-mutated melanoma
- 3 Abstract 8515: Hypersensitivity skin reactions in patients receiving vemurafenib after ipilimumab therapy
- 4 Abstract LBA8500: Phase III BREAK-3 study results comparing the BRAF kinase inhibitor dabrafenib to DTIC in BRAF<sup>V600E</sup>-mutated melanoma
- 5 Abstract 8501: BREAK-MB — A Phase II study assessing overall intracranial response rate to dabrafenib in patients with BRAF<sup>V600E/K</sup> mutation-positive melanoma with brain metastases
- 6 Dabrafenib-associated pyrexia
- 7 Abstract LBA8509: Efficacy of trametinib, a potent and selective MEK inhibitor, compared to chemotherapy in BRAF<sup>V600E/K</sup>-mutant advanced or metastatic melanoma in the Phase III METRIC study
- 8 Abstract 8510: Safety and efficacy in a Phase I/II study of the oral BRAF inhibitor dabrafenib in combination with the oral MEK 1/2 inhibitor trametinib in BRAF inhibitor-naïve metastatic melanoma
- 9 BRAF inhibitor-associated development of squamous cell carcinomas
- 10 Abstract 8507: Clinical activity and safety of anti-PD-1 antibodies (BMS-936558, MDX-1106) in advanced melanoma
- 11 Abstract 2510: PD-1/PD-L1 pathway as a target for cancer immunotherapy — Safety and clinical activity of the anti-PD-L1 antibody BMS-936559 in solid tumors
- 12 Potential role of immunotherapies in melanoma brain metastases
- 13 Abstract 8579: Efficacy and safety of the hedgehog pathway inhibitor vismodegib in advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC): ERIVANCE BCC study update

## GASTROINTESTINAL CANCERS — Charles S Fuchs, MD, MPH

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- 1 Abstract CRA3503: Bevacizumab in combination with chemotherapy continued beyond first progression in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) previously treated with bevacizumab and chemotherapy — Results of the Phase III Intergroup TML study
- 2 Abstract 3505: Effects of prior bevacizumab use on outcomes from the Phase III VELOUR study — Aflibercept and FOLFIRI in patients with mCRC after failure of an oxaliplatin regimen
- 3 Perspective on the potential implications of TML and VELOUR study results on choice of second-line anti-VEGF treatment
- 4 Abstract 3502: Phase III CORRECT trial of regorafenib in heavily pretreated mCRC
- 5 Abstract 3507: Impact on survival of primary tumor resection in patients with CRC and unresectable metastasis: Pooled analysis from 4 randomized trials
- 6 Abstract LBA4003: Phase III randomized trial of definitive chemoradiation therapy with FOLFOX or cisplatin/fluorouracil in esophageal cancer — Final results of the PRODIGE 5/ACCORD 17 trial
- 7 Abstract 4008: A randomized controlled Phase II study of the prophylactic effect of urea-based cream on the hand-foot skin reaction associated with sorafenib in advanced hepatocellular carcinoma

## BREAST CANCER — Eric P Winer, MD

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- 1 Abstract LBA1: Primary results from EMILIA, a Phase III study of trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) versus capecitabine/lapatinib in HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (mBC) previously treated with trastuzumab and a taxane
- 2 Incorporation of pertuzumab and T-DM1 into the treatment algorithm for HER2-positive mBC
- 3 Planned study of T-DM1 versus paclitaxel/trastuzumab as adjuvant treatment for patients with low-risk HER2-positive BC
- 4 Abstract LBA506: Evaluation of lapatinib as a component of neoadjuvant therapy for HER2-positive operable BC: NSABP protocol B-41
- 5 Shifting lapatinib to later-line treatment of HER2-positive mBC
- 6 Abstract LBA1000: NSABP-B-38 — Adjuvant dose-dense AC → paclitaxel and gemcitabine versus dose-dense AC → paclitaxel versus docetaxel, doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide in operable, node-positive BC
- 7 Abstract CRA1002: CALGB-40502/NCCTG-N063H — A Phase III trial of weekly paclitaxel, weekly nanoparticle albumin-bound (*nab*) paclitaxel or ixabepilone with or without bevacizumab as first-line therapy for locally recurrent or metastatic BC

## PROSTATE AND RENAL CELL CANCERS — Daniel J George, MD

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- 1 Abstract 4: Intermittent versus continuous androgen deprivation in hormone-sensitive metastatic prostate cancer — Results of international Phase III trial S9346 (INT-0162)
- 2 Abstract LBA4518: Interim results of COU-AA-302, a Phase III study of abiraterone acetate in chemotherapy-naïve metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)
- 3 Unique biology of the novel, oral, small-molecule androgen receptor signaling inhibitor enzalutamide (MDV3100)
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- 2 Abstract 7508: Clinical activity of crizotinib in advanced NSCLC harboring ROS1 gene rearrangement
- 3 Abstract 7516: ECOG-E4508 randomized Phase II study of carboplatin/paclitaxel in combination with cetuximab, cixutumumab (IMC-A12) or both for patients with advanced NSCLC who will not receive bevacizumab-based therapy
- 4 Abstract 7502: Phase III SELECT study of docetaxel or pemetrexed with or without cetuximab in recurrent or progressive NSCLC after platinum-based therapy
- 5 Abstract LBA7500: Phase III LUX-Lung 3 study of afatinib versus pemetrexed and cisplatin as first-line treatment for advanced adenocarcinoma of the lung harboring EGFR-activating mutations
- 6 Abstract 7520: Overall survival results from the Phase III OPTIMAL trial of erlotinib versus carboplatin/gemcitabine as first-line treatment for Chinese patients with EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC
- 7 Abstract 7517: SWOG-S0635 and S0636 Phase II trials in advanced-stage NSCLC of erlotinib and bevacizumab in bronchoalveolar carcinoma (BAC) and adenocarcinoma with BAC features and in never smokers with primary NSCLC adenocarcinoma
- 8 Abstract 7506: A Phase III trial of pemetrexed with or without carboplatin for patients with advanced NSCLC with a performance status of 2
- 9 Abstract 7010: Multicenter Phase II SELECT study of adjuvant erlotinib in resected EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC
- 10 Abstract 7005: Results of the SWOG-0802 Phase II trial of weekly topotecan with and without aflibercept in platinum-treated extensive-stage small cell lung cancer
- 11 Abstract 5500: Results of the Phase III DeCIDE study of docetaxel, cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil induction chemotherapy in N2/N3 locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck
- 12 Abstract 5501: Results of the Phase III PARADIGM study comparing sequential therapy to concurrent chemoradiotherapy in locally advanced head and neck cancer

MULTIPLE MYELOMA AND WALDENSTRÖM MACROGLOBULINEMIA —  
A Keith Stewart, MBChB

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- 2 Abstract 8033: Oral weekly MLN9708, an investigational proteasome inhibitor, in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone in previously untreated multiple myeloma: A Phase I/II study
- 3 Abstract 8014: Bendamustine, bortezomib and dexamethasone in elderly patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma — The IFM 2009-01 protocol
- 4 Abstract 8035: Response rates to single-agent carfilzomib in patients refractory or intolerant to both bortezomib and immunomodulators in trial PX-171-003-A1
- 5 Abstract 8017: Phase I study of twice-weekly dosing of the investigational oral proteasome inhibitor MLN9708 in relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma



## MULTIPLE MYELOMA AND WALDENSTRÖM MACROGLOBULINEMIA — A Keith Stewart, MBChB

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- Abstract 8020: A randomized Phase II study of elotuzumab, lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma
- Abstract 8015: Efficacy and side-effect profile of long-term bisphosphonate therapy in patients with multiple myeloma: MRC Myeloma IX study results
- Abstract 8043: Long-term results of the Phase II trial of the oral mTOR inhibitor everolimus in relapsed or refractory Waldenström macroglobulinemia

## NON-HODGKIN AND HODGKIN LYMPHOMAS AND CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA — Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc

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- Abstract 3: Bendamustine/rituximab versus R-CHOP as first-line treatment in indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas — Updated results from the StiL NHL1 study
- Abstract 8007: A subgroup analysis of small lymphocytic and marginal zone lymphomas in ECOG-E4402 (RESORT) — A randomized Phase III study comparing 2 different rituximab dosing strategies for low tumor burden indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)
- Abstract 8000: CALGB-50401 — A randomized trial of lenalidomide with or without rituximab in recurrent follicular lymphoma
- Abstract 8004: High-dose chemotherapy followed by allogeneic stem cell transplantation in high-risk relapsed and refractory aggressive NHL
- Abstract 8021: R-CHOP-14 compared to R-CHOP-21 for elderly patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma — Final analysis of the LNH03-6B GELA study
- Abstract 8002: ABVD (8 cycles) versus BEACOPP (4 escalated cycles → 4 baseline) in Stage III-IV high-risk Hodgkin lymphoma — EORTC-20012 Intergroup Phase III study
- Abstract 6507: The Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor ibrutinib (PCI-32765) in treatment-naïve chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) — Interim results of a Phase Ib/II study
- Abstract 6508: A Phase Ib/II study evaluating activity and tolerability of ibrutinib and ofatumumab in CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma and related diseases

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- Abstract 6504: Dasatinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP) — DASISION 3-year follow-up
- Abstract 6510: Prognostic significance of early molecular and cytogenetic response for long-term progression-free and overall survival in imatinib-treated CML
- Abstract 6509: Nilotinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed CML-CP — ENESTnd 3-year follow-up
- Abstract 6512: BELA trial update after 30 months of follow-up — Bosutinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed CML-CP



## CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA AND ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA — Hagop M Kantarjian, MD

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- 5 Abstract 6511: Efficacy and safety of bosutinib for Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) leukemia in older versus younger patients
- 6 Abstract 6503: Pivotal Phase II PACE trial of ponatinib for patients with CML and Ph+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) resistant or intolerant to dasatinib or nilotinib or with the T315I mutation
- 7 Abstract 6513: Subcutaneous omacetaxine mepesuccinate in patients with chronic-phase or accelerated-phase CML resistant/intolerant to 2 or 3 approved tyrosine kinase inhibitors
- 8 Abstract 6500: Effect of anti-CD19 BiTE blinatumomab on complete remission rate and overall survival in adult patients with relapsed/refractory B-precursor ALL
- 9 Abstract 6501: Weekly inotuzumab ozogamicin, a CD22 monoclonal antibody conjugated to calicheamicin for relapsed/refractory ALL

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- 3 Abstract 5003: Long-term follow-up of JGOG 3016 — A randomized trial comparing conventional paclitaxel/carboplatin with dose-dense weekly paclitaxel/carboplatin in advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer
- 4 Proposed amendments to the international ICON8 Phase III study evaluating dose-fractionated carboplatin/paclitaxel in OC
- 5 Abstract 5001: Results of a randomized Phase II study of olaparib in combination with paclitaxel/carboplatin followed by olaparib maintenance in platinum-sensitive recurrent serous OC
- 6 Forecast on the clinical availability of olaparib in OC
- 7 Abstract 5012: A Phase II multicenter study of ramucirumab monotherapy in persistent or recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal carcinoma
- 8 Abstract 5018: Lenalidomide in asymptomatic late recurrent OC with increasing CA125 — A GINECO Phase II trial

## SELECT PUBLICATIONS

Allegra CJ et al. **Effects of prior bevacizumab (B) use on outcomes from the VELOUR study: A phase III study of aflibercept (Afl) and FOLFIRI in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) after failure of an oxaliplatin regimen.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 3505.**

Arnold D et al. **Bevacizumab (BEV) plus chemotherapy (CT) continued beyond first progression in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) previously treated with BEV plus CT: Results of a randomized phase III intergroup study (TML study).** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract CRA3503.**

Blackwell KL et al. **Primary results from EMILIA, a phase III study of trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) versus capecitabine (X) and lapatinib (L) in HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC) previously treated with trastuzumab (T) and a taxane.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract LBA1.**

Chapman PB et al. **Phase III randomized, open-label, multicenter trial (BRIM3) comparing BRAF inhibitor vemurafenib with dacarbazine (DTIC) in patients with <sup>V600E</sup>BRAF-mutated melanoma.** *Proc ASCO* 2011;**Abstract LBA4.**

De Bono JS et al. **Primary, secondary, and quality-of-life endpoint results from the phase III AFFIRM study of MDV3100, an androgen receptor signaling inhibitor.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 4519.**

Hauschild A et al. **Phase III, randomized, open-label, multicenter trial (BREAK-3) comparing the BRAF kinase inhibitor dabrafenib (GSK2118436) with dacarbazine (DTIC) in patients with BRAF<sup>V600E</sup>-mutated melanoma.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract LBA8500.**

Hochhaus A et al. **Dasatinib versus imatinib (IM) in newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP): DASISION 3-year follow-up.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 6504.**

Hussain M et al. **Intermittent (IAD) versus continuous androgen deprivation (CAD) in hormone sensitive metastatic prostate cancer (HSM1PC) patients (pts): Results of S9346 (INT-0162), an international phase III trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 4.**

Leonard J et al. **CALGB 50401: A randomized trial of lenalidomide alone versus lenalidomide plus rituximab in patients with recurrent follicular lymphoma.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 8000.**

Motzer RJ et al. **Tivozanib versus sorafenib as initial targeted therapy for patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma: Results from a phase III randomized, open-label, multicenter trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 4501.**

Pujade-Lauraine E et al. **AURELIA: A randomized phase III trial evaluating bevacizumab (BEV) plus chemotherapy (CT) for platinum (PT)-resistant recurrent ovarian cancer (OC).** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract LBA5002.**

Richardson P et al. **Oral weekly MLN9708, an investigational proteasome inhibitor, in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone in patients (pts) with previously untreated multiple myeloma (MM): A phase I/II study.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 8033.**

Robert C et al. **METRIC phase III study: Efficacy of trametinib (T), a potent and selective MEK inhibitor (MEKi), in progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS), compared with chemotherapy (C) in patients (pts) with BRAF<sup>V600E/K</sup> mutant advanced or metastatic melanoma (MM).** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract LBA8509.**

Rummel MJ et al. **Bendamustine plus rituximab (B-R) versus CHOP plus rituximab (CHOP-R) as first-line treatment in patients with indolent and mantle cell lymphomas (MCL): Updated results from the StiL NHL1 study.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 3.**

Sekulic A et al. **Efficacy and safety of the hedgehog pathway inhibitor vismodegib in patients with advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC): ERIVANCE BCC study update.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 8579.**

Shaw AT et al. **Clinical activity of crizotinib in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring ROS1 gene rearrangement.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 7508.**

Topalian SL et al. **Safety, activity, and immune correlates of anti-PD-1 antibody in cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(26):2443-54.

Van Cutsem E et al. **Phase III CORRECT trial of regorafenib in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract 3502.**

Yang JCH et al. **LUX-Lung 3: A randomized, open-label, phase III study of afatinib versus pemetrexed and cisplatin as first-line treatment for patients with advanced adenocarcinoma of the lung harboring EGFR-activating mutations.** *Proc ASCO* 2012;**Abstract LBA7500.**

## QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

- Favorable responses have been reported with which of the following agent(s) in patients with BRAF mutation-positive melanoma?
  - Dabrafenib
  - Trametinib
  - Vemurafenib
  - All of the above
- Recent studies reported at ASCO 2012 evaluating novel agents that block programmed death 1 (PD-1) — an inhibitory receptor expressed by T cells — assessed the antitumor activity and safety of these anti-PD-1 antibodies in which of the following tumor types?
  - Non-small cell lung cancer
  - Melanoma
  - Renal cell carcinoma
  - All of the above
- The Phase III TML (ML18147) trial demonstrated statistically significant improvements in progression-free survival and overall survival for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who continued bevacizumab beyond first disease progression.
  - True
  - False
- In the Phase III VELOUR trial, the addition of aflibercept to FOLFIRI was associated with an improvement in survival compared to FOLFIRI alone as second-line therapy for patients with mCRC, regardless of whether patients had received first-line bevacizumab.
  - True
  - False
- In the EMILIA study, T-DM1 conferred a significant improvement in progression-free survival compared to capecitabine and lapatinib for patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer whose disease progressed on prior taxane and trastuzumab therapy.
  - True
  - False
- In the Phase III AFFIRM study for patients with chemotherapy-refractory castration-resistant prostate cancer, enzalutamide resulted in improvements in which of the following compared to placebo?
  - Overall survival
  - Radiographic progression-free survival
  - PSA progression-free survival
  - PSA response
  - All of the above
- Results from a Phase III study evaluating the oral VEGFR-1, 2 and 3 inhibitor tivozanib demonstrated significant improvements in progression-free survival compared to \_\_\_\_\_ as initial targeted treatment for advanced renal cell carcinoma.
  - Pazopanib
  - Sorafenib
  - Sunitinib
- In the Phase III LUX-Lung 3 study, afatinib resulted in superior progression-free survival compared to pemetrexed and cisplatin as first-line treatment for advanced adenocarcinoma of the lung harboring EGFR-activating mutations.
  - True
  - False
- Updated results from the StiL NHL1 study evaluating bendamustine/rituximab (BR) versus R-CHOP as first-line treatment in indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas continued to demonstrate longer progression-free survival with less acute toxicity for patients receiving BR.
  - True
  - False
- Three-year follow-up data from the DASISION trial, which evaluated dasatinib versus imatinib in newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase, reported significant improvements in \_\_\_\_\_ for patients who received dasatinib.
  - Major molecular response
  - MR4 (4-log reduction in disease burden)
  - Transformation time to accelerated or blast phase
  - All of the above
- The Phase III AURELIA study of bevacizumab and chemotherapy for platinum-resistant recurrent ovarian cancer reported statistically significant improvements in \_\_\_\_\_ for patients receiving bevacizumab.
  - Overall survival
  - Progression-free survival
  - Both a and b
- The international Phase III S9346 trial indicated that intermittent androgen deprivation was \_\_\_\_\_ to continuous androgen deprivation in the overall population of patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.
  - Equivalent
  - Inferior
  - Superior

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
BRIM-3 (vemurafenib), BREAK-3 (dabrafenib) and METRIC (MEK inhibitor trametinib) results in BRAF <sup>V600E</sup> -mutated melanoma	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Safety, activity and immune correlates of anti-PD-1 antibody in melanoma and lung and renal cell cancers	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
TML study of bevacizumab beyond first progression and VELOUR study of FOLFIRI/aflibercept in mCRC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
EMILIA results: T-DM1 versus capecitabine/lapatinib in HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic BC previously treated with trastuzumab and a taxane	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
INT-0162 results: Intermittent versus continuous androgen deprivation in hormone-sensitive metastatic PC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
AFFIRM results: Enzalutamide (MDV3100) in chemotherapy-refractory CRPC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
LUX-Lung 3 results: Afatinib versus pemetrexed/cisplatin in EGFR-mutant advanced adenocarcinoma of the lung	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Results of Phase I/II studies with novel proteasome inhibitors MLN9708 or carfilzomib in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone in untreated multiple myeloma	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Updated StiL NHL1 study results: BR versus R-CHOP as first-line therapy in indolent and mantle-cell lymphomas	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Three-year follow-up in DASISION (dasatinib) and ENESTnd (nilotinib) versus imatinib in newly diagnosed CML-CP	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Phase III AURELIA study of bevacizumab in combination with chemotherapy for platinum-resistant recurrent OC	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:**

- Refine current and future treatment approaches for advanced BRAF-mutant melanoma based on updated results with approved agents and newly emergent data with investigational agents. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Evaluate the safety and activity of cancer immunotherapies targeting the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway in melanoma and lung and renal cell cancers. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Assess the practical implications of novel anti-VEGF strategies and agents in the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Reconsider the therapeutic algorithm for patients with advanced HER2-positive breast cancer based on recently reported new and pivotal clinical trial results. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Incorporate emerging clinical research with androgen-targeted therapy and bone-targeted agents in the treatment approach for hormone-sensitive and castration-resistant metastatic prostate cancer. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Employ individualized patient assessment to tailor the use of cytotoxic, biologic and/or small-molecule targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Incorporate emerging research information on the use of novel schedules, regimens and agents into the systemic treatment of various hematologic cancers. . . . .4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Assess the relevance of emerging research information on PARP inhibitors and anti-angiogenic therapies in current protocol and nonprotocol management of advanced ovarian cancer. . . . .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				
<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Knowledge of subject matter</b>				<b>Effectiveness as an educator</b>			
Keith T Flaherty, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Charles S Fuchs, MD, MPH	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Eric P Winer, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Daniel J George, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Edward S Kim, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
A Keith Stewart, MBChB	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Hagop M Kantarjian, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Jonathan A Ledermann, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
<b>Editor</b>	<b>Knowledge of subject matter</b>				<b>Effectiveness as an educator</b>			
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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Signature: ..... Date: .....

**The expiration date for this activity is September 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/CACU212/CME](http://www.ResearchToPractice.com/CACU212/CME).**

QID 1024

# Cancer Conference Update

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This activity is supported by educational grants from Astellas, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Genentech BioOncology, Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals and Sanofi.

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Last review date: September 2012  
Release date: September 2012  
Expiration date: September 2013  
Estimated time to complete: 4 hours



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