Novel Agents and Emerging Strategies in the Management of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer — Video Program

CME Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for medical oncologists and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of colorectal cancer (CRC).

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Metastatic CRC (mCRC) is a common and often lethal condition, and its clinical management is constantly evolving. As published results from ongoing trials lead to the emergence of novel biomarkers and new therapeutic targets and regimens, existing treatment algorithms may be altered. In order to offer optimal patient care — including the option of clinical trial participation — the practicing medical oncologist must be well informed of these advances. To bridge the gap between research and patient care, this special edition interview program uses one-on-one discussion with 2 leading gastrointestinal oncology investigators. By providing access to the latest scientific developments and the perspectives of experts in the field, this CME activity assists medical oncologists with the formulation of up-to-date management strategies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Coordinate comprehensive biomarker analysis for patients diagnosed with mCRC, and use this information to guide evidence-based care for these patients.
- Communicate the benefits and risks of approved anti-VEGF, anti-EGFR and other targeted biologic therapies to patients with mCRC, and develop an evidence-based algorithm to sequence available options based on disease- and patientspecific characteristics.
- Understand practical considerations surrounding the use of regorafenib for patients with mCRC to ensure appropriate administration and patient safety.
- Assess the potential role of anti-PD-1 antibodies in the treatment of mCRC.
- Counsel appropriately selected patients with mCRC about participation in ongoing clinical trials.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

Research To Practice is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

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HOW TO USE THIS CME ACTIVITY

This CME activity consists of a video component. To receive credit, the participant should watch the video, complete the Post-test with a score of 75% or better and fill out the Educational Assessment and Credit Form located at ResearchToPractice.com/MCRC115/Video/CME.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

Research To Practice (RTP) is committed to providing its participants with high-quality, unbiased and state-of-the-art education. We assess conflicts of interest with faculty, planners and managers of CME activities. Conflicts of interest are identified and resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process. In addition, all activity content is reviewed by both a member of the RTP scientific staff and an external, independent physician reviewer for fair balance, scientific objectivity of studies referenced and patient care recommendations.

FACULTY — The following faculty (and their spouses/partners) reported relevant conflicts of interest, which have been resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process:

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Hardware/Software Requirements:

A high-speed Internet connection A monitor set to 1280 x 1024 pixels or more Internet Explorer 7 or later, Firefox 3.0 or later, Chrome, Safari 3.0 or later Adobe Flash Player 10.2 plug-in or later Adobe Acrobat Reader (Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

Last review date: January 2016 **Expiration date:** January 2017

Select Publications

A phase 1/2 clinical trial of nivolumab with or without ipilimumab in recurrent and metastatic microsatellite-high (MSI-H) colon cancer. NCT02060188

Atreya CE et al. Updated efficacy of the MEK inhibitor trametinib (T), BRAF inhibitor dabrafenib (D), and anti-EGFR antibody panitumumab (P) in patients (pts) with *BRAF* V600E mutated (BRAFm) metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 103.

Cleary JM et al. Population pharmacokinetic (PK) analysis of TAS-102 in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Results from 3 phase 1 trials and the phase 3 RECOURSE trial. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 2579.

Fu AZ et al. **Utilization of bevacizumab in US elderly patients with colorectal cancer receiving chemotherapy.** *J Oncol Pharm Pract* 2014;20(5):332-40.

Giannakis M et al. Comprehensive molecular characterization of colorectal cancer reveals genomic predictors of immune cell infiltrates. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 3505.

Grothey A et al. Optimizing treatment outcomes with regorafenib: Personalized dosing and other strategies to support patient care. *Oncologist* 2014;19(6):669-80.

Grothey A et al. Regorafenib monotherapy for previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer (CORRECT): An international, multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2013;381(9863):303-12.

Hegewisch-Becker S et al. Maintenance strategies after first-line oxaliplatin plus fluoropyrimidine plus bevacizumab for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (AlO 0207): A randomised, non-inferiority, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16(13):1355-69.

Lai S et al. Rechallenging 5-fluorouracil in a patient with capecitabine-induced ventricular fibrillation. Clin Colorectal Cancer 2015;14(3):198-201.

Le DT et al. **PD-1** blockade in tumors with mismatch-repair deficiency. N Engl J Med 2015;372(26):2509-20.

Loupakis F et al. **FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab as first-line treatment in BRAF mutant metastatic colorectal cancer.** *Eur J Cancer* 2014;50(1):57-63.

Loupakis F et al. Initial therapy with FOLFOXIRI and bevacizumab for metastatic colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2014;371(17):1609-18.

Mayer RJ et al. Randomized trial of TAS-102 for refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;372(20):1909-19.

McLeod HL et al. Pharmacogenetic predictors of adverse events and response to chemotherapy in metastatic colorectal cancer: Results from North American Gastrointestinal Intergroup trial N9741. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28(20):3227-33.

Ohtsu A et al. Phase 3 RECOURSE trial of TAS-102 versus placebo with best supportive care in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: Geographic subgroups. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 3564.

Petrelli F et al. Efficacy of oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy + bevacizumab as first-line treatment for advanced colorectal cancer: A systematic review and pooled analysis of published trials. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2015;38(2):227-33.

Ruff P et al. Time course of safety and efficacy of aflibercept in combination with FOLFIRI in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who progressed on previous oxaliplatin-based therapy. *Eur J Cancer* 2015;51(1):18-26.

Siena S et al. Trastuzumab and lapatinib in HER2-amplified metastatic colorectal cancer patients (mCRC): The HERACLES trial. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 3508.

Simkens LH et al. Maintenance treatment with capecitabine and bevacizumab in metastatic colorectal cancer (CAIRO3): A phase 3 randomised controlled trial of the Dutch Colorectal Cancer Group. Lancet 2015;385(9980):1843-52.

Sun JF et al. **Safety of chronic low-dose capecitabine as maintenance therapy in gastrointestinal cancers.** *Gastrointest Cancer Res* 2009;3(4):134-40.

Tabernero J et al. Ramucirumab versus placebo in combination with second-line FOLFIRI in patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma that progressed during or after first-line therapy with bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, and a fluoropyrimidine (RAISE): A randomised, double-blind, multicentre, phase 3 study. *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16(5):499-508.

Van Cutsem E et al. Results from the large, open-label phase 3b CONSIGN study of regorafenib in patients with previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer. *Proc ESMO GI* 2015; Abstract LBA-05.

Select Publications

Van Cutsem E et al. TAS-102 vs placebo (PBO) in patients (pts) ≥65 years (y) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): An age-based analysis. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 3595.

Van Cutsem E et al. Updated results of the MEK inhibitor trametinib (T), BRAF inhibitor dabrafenib (D), and anti-EGFR antibody panitumumab (P) in patients (pts) with BRAF V600E mutated (BRAFm) metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). *Proc ESMO GI* 2015;Abstract LBA-07.

Van Cutsem E et al. Metastatic colorectal cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2014;25(Suppl 3):iii1-9.

Zaanan A et al. Analysis of DNA mismatch repair (MMR) and clinical outcome in stage III colon cancers from patients (pts) treated with adjuvant FOLFOX ± cetuximab in the PETACC8 and NCCTG N0147 adjuvant trials. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 3506.