

# Oncology Nursing™

U P D A T E

LUNG CANCER EDITION

An Audio Review Journal for Nurses  
Bridging the Gap between Research and Patient Care

**FACULTY INTERVIEWS**

Sarah B Goldberg, MD, MPH

Ann Culkin, RN, OCN

Anne S Tsao, MD

Gary Deng, MD, PhD


**EDITOR**

Neil Love, MD

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2 Audio CDs



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# Oncology Nursing Update Lung Cancer Edition

## A Continuing Nursing Education Audio Series

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### OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Traditionally, chemotherapy, surgery and radiation therapy have had a modest effect on long-term outcomes for patients with lung cancer. However, the advent of biologic agents and immunotherapies has led to recent improvements in disease-free and overall survival in select patient populations. Importantly, published results from ongoing clinical trials lead to the continual emergence of new therapeutic agents and changes in the use of existing treatments. To provide oncology nurses with therapeutic strategies to address the disparate needs of patients with lung cancer, the *Oncology Nursing Update* audio series employs one-on-one interviews with medical oncologists and nurses who are experts in the field. Upon completion of this CNE activity, oncology nurses should be able to formulate an up-to-date and more complete approach to the care of patients with lung cancer.

### PURPOSE STATEMENT

To present the most current research developments and to provide the perspectives of nurse practitioners and clinical investigators on the diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer.

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the benefits and risks associated with systemic therapies used in the evidence-based treatment of lung cancer, including chemotherapy regimens, targeted biologic treatments and immunotherapeutic approaches.
- Communicate the clinical relevance of gene mutations and tumor histology to patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
- Educate patients receiving EGFR and ALK inhibitors about potential side effects, and provide preventive and emergent strategies to reduce or ameliorate these toxicities.
- Develop an understanding of the mechanism of action, efficacy and safety/toxicities of anti-PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors to enable their appropriate integration into routine clinical practice.
- Recognize the recent FDA approvals of ramucirumab and necitumumab, and discern how these agents can be safely administered to appropriate patients with squamous and nonsquamous disease.
- Explore the role of integrative oncology approaches, including complementary and alternative therapies, in patient care.

### ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

Research To Practice is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

### CREDIT DESIGNATION STATEMENT

This educational activity for 2.7 contact hours is provided by Research To Practice during the period of April 2016 through April 2017.

This activity is awarded 2.7 ANCC pharmacotherapeutic contact hours.

### ONCC/ILNA CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

The program content has been reviewed by the Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation (ONCC) and is acceptable for recertification points.

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**5 SELECT PUBLICATIONS**

**6 POST-TEST**

**7 EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM**

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## EDITOR



**Neil Love, MD**  
Research To Practice  
Miami, Florida

## CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

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**FACULTY** — **Dr Deng** has no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose. The following faculty (and their spouses/partners) reported relevant conflicts of interest, which have been resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process: **Dr Goldberg** — Advisory Committee: Clovis Oncology; Contracted Research: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc. **Ms Culkin** — Advisory Committee: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, TESARO Inc. **Dr Tsao** — Advisory Committee: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Genentech BioOncology, Lilly, Merck, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Roche Laboratories Inc.

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## Interview with Sarah B Goldberg, MD, MPH

### Tracks 1-21

- Track 1 Case discussion:** A 45-year-old man and never smoker with Stage IV ALK-rearranged lung adenocarcinoma receives alectinib after disease progression on first-line crizotinib
- Track 2** Educating patients about ALK-rearranged non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
- Track 3** Tolerability of crizotinib for ALK-rearranged NSCLC
- Track 4** Development of resistance to crizotinib
- Track 5** Radiation therapy and continuation of crizotinib for patients who develop brain-only progressive disease
- Track 6** Efficacy and side-effect profiles of the next-generation ALK inhibitors ceritinib and alectinib
- Track 7 Case discussion:** A 59-year-old woman and never smoker with EGFR mutation-positive lung adenocarcinoma and widespread metastases to the brain, lung and bone
- Track 8** Acquired resistance to EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) due to the T790M mutation
- Track 9** Activity and tolerability of the third-generation EGFR TKI rociletinib
- Track 10** Benefits and risks of the recently FDA-approved EGFR TKI osimertinib (AZD9291)
- Track 11 Case discussion:** A 70-year-old man and heavy smoker with Stage IIIa squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung experiences disease progression after chemoradiation therapy and receives an anti-PD-1 antibody on a clinical trial
- Track 12** Molecular profiling for squamous cell NSCLC
- Track 13** Second-line treatment options for patients with SCC of the lung
- Track 14** Explaining the mechanistic underpinnings of immunotherapy to patients with lung cancer
- Track 15** The spectrum of autoimmune side effects of checkpoint inhibitors
- Track 16** Response to nivolumab in SCC of the lung
- Track 17** Pseudoprogression associated with checkpoint inhibitors
- Track 18** Role of immunotherapy for patients with preexisting autoimmune disease
- Track 19** Therapeutic options for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC who experience disease progression while receiving checkpoint inhibitors
- Track 20** Efficacy and tolerability of ramucirumab for metastatic squamous cell NSCLC
- Track 21** Benefits and risks of the anti-EGFR antibody necitumumab for metastatic SCC of the lung

## Interview with Ann Culkin, RN, OCN

### Tracks 1-14

- Track 1 Case discussion:** A 60-year-old woman and never smoker with Stage IV EGFR-mutant lung adenocarcinoma whose disease progresses through several lines of therapy experiences a dramatic response to osimertinib
- Track 2** Choice of platinum doublet as front-line therapy for NSCLC
- Track 3** Initiating treatment with EGFR TKIs versus chemotherapy for EGFR-mutant NSCLC
- Track 4** Counseling patients who are about to undergo therapy with EGFR TKIs
- Track 5** Managing EGFR TKI-associated rash and diarrhea
- Track 6** Quality of life for patients receiving erlotinib
- Track 7** Activity and tolerability of ramucirumab for previously treated EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC
- Track 8** Response to osimertinib for advanced T790M-mutant NSCLC
- Track 9** Safety profile of third-generation EGFR TKIs

## Interview with Ms Culkin (continued)

### Tracks 1-14

- Track 10** Educating patients about the mechanism of action and efficacy of checkpoint inhibitors
- Track 11** Monitoring and management of anti-PD-1 checkpoint inhibitor-associated toxicities
- Track 12** Incorporating immune checkpoint inhibitors into the treatment algorithm for patients with NSCLC
- Track 13** Durable responses to anti-PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors
- Track 14** Visual disturbances and gastrointestinal adverse events with ALK inhibitors

## Interview with Anne S Tsao, MD

### Tracks 1-14

- Track 1** **Case discussion:** A 66-year-old man and former smoker with T3N0 SCC of the lung who received neoadjuvant cisplatin/docetaxel in 2011 presents 2 years later with metastatic disease
- Track 2** Incidence of lung cancer by histology
- Track 3** Treatment options for patients with metastatic squamous cell NSCLC
- Track 4** Efficacy of anti-EGFR antibodies for advanced NSCLC
- Track 5** Management of EGFR antibody-associated rash
- Track 6** Identification of actionable mutations in lung adenocarcinoma
- Track 7** First-line therapy options for metastatic adenocarcinoma
- Track 8** Approach to choice of maintenance regimen for patients with adenocarcinoma of the lung
- Track 9** Considerations for second-line therapy in metastatic squamous cell NSCLC
- Track 10** Incorporation of ramucirumab with docetaxel for previously treated advanced NSCLC
- Track 11** Benefits and risks of ramucirumab versus bevacizumab
- Track 12** **Case discussion:** A 68-year-old woman and former smoker with Stage II moderately differentiated lung adenocarcinoma and 4 of 14 positive peribronchial lymph nodes receives 4 cycles of adjuvant cisplatin/pemetrexed
- Track 13** Perspective on adjuvant chemotherapy for Stage II/III lung cancer
- Track 14** Comparison of cisplatin versus carboplatin doublets in the adjuvant setting

## Interview with Gary Deng, MD, PhD

### Tracks 1-8

- Track 1** **Case discussion:** A 56-year-old woman and former smoker with Stage IV adenocarcinoma of the lung and an EGFR tumor mutation who is receiving erlotinib expresses an interest in supplements to reduce treatment-associated side effects
- Track 2** Complementary approaches for managing dermatologic side effects of EGFR inhibitors
- Track 3** Counseling patients who are interested in alternative treatments
- Track 4** Potential interactions between anticancer therapeutics and herbal supplements
- Track 5** Lifestyle changes that may enhance outcomes
- Track 6** Mind-body approaches for patients with cancer
- Track 7** Mindfulness-based stress reduction to help patients cope with cancer
- Track 8** Benefits of early palliative care and an integrative approach for patients with advanced lung cancer

## SELECT PUBLICATIONS

- Borghaei H et al. **Nivolumab versus docetaxel in advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;373(17):1627-39.
- Brahmer J et al. **Nivolumab versus docetaxel in advanced squamous-cell non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;373(2):123-35.
- Costa DB et al. **Clinical experience with crizotinib in patients with advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer and brain metastases.** *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33(17):1881-8.
- Friboulet L et al. **The ALK inhibitor ceritinib overcomes crizotinib resistance in non-small cell lung cancer.** *Cancer Discov* 2014;4(6):662-73.
- Garon EB et al. **Pembrolizumab for the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:2018-28.
- Garon EB et al. **Ramucirumab plus docetaxel versus placebo plus docetaxel for second-line treatment of stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based therapy (REVEL): A multicentre, double-blind, randomised phase 3 trial.** *Lancet* 2014;384(9944):665-73.
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- Jänne PA et al. **AZD9291 in EGFR inhibitor-resistant non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;372(18):1689-99.
- Lacouture ME et al. **Management of dermatologic toxicities.** *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2015;13(5 Suppl):686-9.
- McPhillips D et al. **The role of a nurse specialist in a modern lung-cancer service.** *Br J Nurs* 2015;24(4):S21-7.
- Naidoo J et al. **Toxicities of the anti-PD-1 and anti-PD-L1 immune checkpoint antibodies.** *Ann Oncol* 2015;26(12):2375-91.
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- Shaw AT et al. **Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2013;368(25):2385-94.
- Socinski MA et al. **Safety and efficacy analysis by histology of weekly nab-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.** *Ann Oncol* 2013;24(9):2390-6.
- Socinski MA et al. **Weekly nab-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin versus solvent-based paclitaxel plus carboplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Final results of a phase III trial.** *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(17):2055-62.
- Soria JC et al. **Efficacy and safety of pembrolizumab for patients with previously treated advanced non-small cell lung cancer enrolled in KEYNOTE-001.** *Proc European Cancer Congress* 2015;**Abstract LBA33.**
- Sullivan I, Planchard D. **Treatment modalities for advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer.** *Future Oncol* 2016;[Epub ahead of print].
- Temel JS et al. **Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2010;363(8):733-42.
- Thatcher N et al. **Necitumumab plus gemcitabine and cisplatin versus gemcitabine and cisplatin alone as first-line therapy in patients with stage IV squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (SQUIRE): An open-label, randomised, controlled phase 3 trial.** *Lancet Oncol* 2015;16(7):763-74.
- Tod AM et al. **Lung cancer treatment rates and the role of the lung cancer nurse specialist: A qualitative study.** *BMJ Open* 2015;5(12):e008587.
- Yoshimura Y et al. **Antitumor activity of alectinib, a selective ALK inhibitor, in an ALK-positive NSCLC cell line harboring G1269A mutation: Efficacy of alectinib against ALK G1269A mutated cells.** *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2016;77(3):623-8.
- Zhou F, Zhou CC. **Targeted therapies for patients with advanced NSCLC harboring wild-type EGFR: What's new and what's enough.** *Chin J Cancer* 2015;34(7):310-9.

**QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):**

1. Which of the following is true regarding osimertinib in the treatment of NSCLC?
  - a. It is a recently FDA-approved third-generation EGFR TKI
  - b. It is effective against tumors with the T790M mutation
  - c. It is commonly associated with hyperglycemia
  - d. All of the above
  - e. Both a and b
  
2. Which of the following side effects is of concern when counseling patients with NSCLC who are about to initiate treatment with the ALK inhibitor crizotinib?
  - a. Autoimmune diseases
  - b. Gastrointestinal toxicities
  - c. Visual disturbances
  - d. Both b and c
  
3. The Phase III REVEL trial of second-line docetaxel with or without ramucirumab for patients with Stage IV NSCLC after disease progression on a platinum-based regimen demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of ramucirumab to docetaxel.
  - a. Progression-free survival
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Both a and b
  
4. Alectinib and ceritinib both cause responses in patients with ALK rearrangements who experience disease progression on crizotinib.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Which of the following are potential contraindications to the use of bevacizumab?
  - a. Squamous cell histology
  - b. Hemoptysis
  - c. Tumors invading the mediastinal structures
  - d. All of the above
  
6. Which of the following is true regarding nivolumab and pembrolizumab in the treatment of NSCLC?
  - a. They are antibodies that block the PD-1 receptor
  - b. They are approved only for patients with nonsquamous disease
  - c. They are associated with durable responses
  - d. Both a and c
  
7. Anti-PD-1 antibodies are associated with which of the following types of adverse events?
  - a. Endocrinopathies
  - b. Alopecia
  - c. Both a and b
  
8. Management strategies for the dermatologic toxicities associated with anti-EGFR antibodies include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Avoiding sun exposure
  - b. Topical antibiotics
  - c. Topical corticosteroids
  - d. All of the above
  
9. The anti-EGFR antibody necitumumab was recently approved by the FDA in combination with chemotherapy as first-line treatment for advanced \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b. Nonsquamous cell carcinoma
  - c. Both a and b
  
10. Side effects associated with rociletinib include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Hyperglycemia
  - b. Alopecia
  - c. QTc prolongation
  - d. All of the above
  - e. Both a and c



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**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

	<b>BEFORE</b>	<b>AFTER</b>
Efficacy and tolerability of the recently FDA-approved EGFR TKI osimertinib	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Rationale for the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors in the management of lung cancer	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Available data with and side effects of the second-generation ALK inhibitors ceritinib and alectinib	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Clinical strategies to prevent and manage EGFR TKI-associated dermatotoxicities	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Mechanisms of action of ramucirumab and necitumumab and incorporation into current clinical management	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Mindfulness-based stress reduction to help patients cope with cancer	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

**Practice Setting:**

- Academic center/medical school     
  Community cancer center/hospital     
  Group practice  
 Solo practice     
  Government (eg, VA)     
  Other (please specify).....

**Approximately how many new patients with lung cancer do you see per year?** ..... patients

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

- Yes       No

If no, please explain: .....

**Will this activity help you improve patient care?**

- Yes       No       Not applicable

If yes, how will it help you improve patient care?.....

**Did the activity meet your educational needs and expectations?**

- Yes       No

If no, please explain: .....

**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:**

- Discuss the benefits and risks associated with systemic therapies used in the evidence-based treatment of lung cancer, including chemotherapy regimens, targeted biologic treatments and immunotherapeutic approaches. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Communicate the clinical relevance of gene mutations and tumor histology to patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Educate patients receiving EGFR and ALK inhibitors about potential side effects, and provide preventive and emergent strategies to reduce or ameliorate these toxicities. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Develop an understanding of the mechanism of action, efficacy and safety/toxicities of anti-PD-1 checkpoint inhibitors to enable their appropriate integration into routine clinical practice..... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Recognize the recent FDA approvals of ramucirumab and necitumumab, and discern how these agents can be safely administered to appropriate patients with squamous and nonsquamous disease..... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Explore the role of integrative oncology approaches, including complementary and alternative therapies, in patient care. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

**EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)**

**What other practice changes will you make or consider making as a result of this activity?**

.....

.....

**What additional information or training do you need on the activity topics or other oncology-related topics?**

.....

.....

**Additional comments about this activity:**

.....

.....

**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>			
Sarah B Goldberg, MD, MPH	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Ann Culkun, RN, OCN	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Anne S Tsao, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Gary Deng, MD, PhD	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     CNS     RN     PA     Other .....

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

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# Oncology Nursing™

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