Oncology Grand Rounds

Nurse and Physician Investigators Discuss New Agents, Novel Therapies and Actual Cases from Practice

Part 3: Breast Cancer

CNE Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity has been designed to meet the educational needs of oncology nurses, nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists involved in the treatment of breast cancer (BC).

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Breast cancer remains the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women, and in 2017 in the United States alone the disease will culminate in an estimated 255,180 new cases and 41,070 deaths. Current clinical management is multidisciplinary and includes surgical resection of local disease with or without radiation therapy and the treatment of systemic disease with cytotoxic chemotherapy, endocrine therapy, biologic therapy or combinations of these approaches. Although the diagnosis and treatment of BC remains, in many ways, more advanced than that of other solid tumors, challenging issues in basic management continue to require refinement. Increasingly, an emphasis is being placed on a "personalized medicine" approach that promises to more effectively identify specific treatments that will benefit individuals based on specific patient- and disease-related characteristics. The pace of change in the field of breast medical oncology has been rapid, and it is expected that a plethora of new data will continuously be disseminated and will require ongoing efforts to keep medical professionals informed about the unique mechanisms of action, toxicities and effectiveness of novel agents.

Although medical oncologists have been routinely responsible for counseling patients with regard to therapeutic decisionmaking, oncology nurses play an integral role in the successful delivery of systemic anticancer therapy and in the preservation of patient physical and psychosocial well-being. These video proceedings from the third part of a 7-part integrated CNE curriculum originally held at the 2017 ONS Annual Congress feature discussions with leading BC investigators and their nursing counterparts regarding actual patient cases and recent clinical research findings affecting the optimal therapeutic and supportive care for each patient scenario.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

• Apply existing and emerging research data to the diagnostic, therapeutic and supportive care of patients with early and advanced BC.

- Describe the influence of tumor phenotypes and/or molecular profiling assays in tailoring systemic treatment decisions for patients with early and advanced BC.
- Discuss the benefits and risks associated with systemic therapies used in the evidence-based treatment of BC, including endocrine agents, chemotherapy regimens and biologic treatments.
- Develop a plan to manage the side effects associated with commonly employed systemic therapies to support quality of life and continuation of treatment.
- Assess emerging research on the safety and efficacy of novel agents under development in preparation for the potential availability of these therapies.
- Recall ongoing trials of other investigational approaches and agents in BC, and refer patients and obtain consent for study participation.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

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

CREDIT DESIGNATION STATEMENT

This educational activity for 1.6 contact hours is provided by Research To Practice during the period of July 2017 through July 2018.

This activity is awarded 1.6 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. To review certification qualifications, please visit **ResearchToPractice.com/Meetings/ONS2017/ ILNA**.

ONCC review is only for designating content to be used for recertification points and is not for CNE accreditation. CNE programs must be formally approved for contact hours by an acceptable accreditor/approver of nursing CE to be used for recertification by ONCC. If the CNE provider fails to obtain formal approval to award contact hours by an acceptable accrediting/approval body, no information related to ONCC recertification may be used in relation to the program.

FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

This is a video CNE program. To receive credit, participants should read the learning objectives and faculty disclosures, watch the video, complete the Post-test with a score of 80% or better and fill out the Educational Assessment and Credit Form located at **ResearchToPractice.com/ONSBreast2017/ CNE**.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

Research To Practice (RTP) is committed to providing its participants with high-quality, unbiased and state-of-theart education. We assess conflicts of interest with faculty, planners and managers of CNE 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 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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MODERATOR — **Dr Love** is president and CEO of Research To Practice, which receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME/CNE activities from the following commercial interests: AbbVie Inc, Acerta Pharma, Adaptive Biotechnologies, Agendia Inc, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Amgen Inc, Ariad Pharmaceuticals Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, Astellas Pharma Global Development Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Baxalta Inc, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Biodesix Inc, bioTheranostics Inc, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Boston Biomedical Pharma Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, CTI BioPharma Corp, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Eisai Inc, Exelixis Inc, Foundation Medicine, Genentech BioOncology, Genomic Health Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, Halozyme Inc, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Infinity Pharmaceuticals Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Kite Pharma Inc, Lexicon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Lilly, Medivation Inc, a Pfizer Company, Merck, Merrimack Pharmaceuticals Inc, Myriad Genetic Laboratories Inc, NanoString Technologies, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novocure, Onyx Pharmaceuticals, an Amgen subsidiary, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Prometheus Laboratories Inc. Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Seattle Genetics, Sigma-Tau Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sirtex Medical Ltd, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Tesaro Inc, Teva Oncology and Tokai Pharmaceuticals Inc.

RESEARCH TO PRACTICE STAFF AND EXTERNAL

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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: July 2017

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There is no implied or real endorsement of any product by RTP or the American Nurses Credentialing Center.

Select Publications

Adams S et al. Phase Ib trial of atezolizumab in combination with *nab*-paclitaxel in patients with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (mTNBC). *Proc ASCO* 2016; Abstract 1009.

Alba E et al. A randomized phase II trial of platinum salts in basal-like breast cancer patients in the neoadjuvant setting. Results from the GEICAM/2006-03, multicenter study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2012;136(2):487-93.

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Cristofanilli M et al. Fulvestrant plus palbociclib versus fulvestrant plus placebo for treatment of hormone-receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer that progressed on previous endocrine therapy (PALOMA-3): Final analysis of the multicentre, double-blind, phase 3 randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17(4):425-39.

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Di Cosimo S, Baselga J. Management of breast cancer with targeted agents: Importance of heterogeneity. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2010;7(3):139-47.

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Gianni L et al. 5-year analysis of neoadjuvant pertuzumab and trastuzumab in patients with locally advanced, inflammatory, or early-stage HER2-positive breast cancer (NeoSphere): A multicentre, open-label, phase 2 randomised trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17(6):791-800.

Gianni L et al. Efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant pertuzumab and trastuzumab in women with locally advanced, inflammatory, or early HER2-positive breast cancer (NeoSphere): A randomised multicentre, open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13(1):25-32.

Goetz MP et al. MONARCH 3: A randomized phase III study of anastrozole or letrozole plus abemaciclib, a CDK4/6 inhibitor, or placebo in first-line treatment of women with HR+, HER2-locoregionally recurrent or metastatic breast cancer (MBC). *Proc* ASCO 2015;Abstract TPS624.

Győrffy B et al. Multigene prognostic tests in breast cancer: Past, present, future. Breast Cancer Res 2015;17(1):11.

Han HS et al. Efficacy and tolerability of veliparib (V; ABT-888) in combination with carboplatin (C) and paclitaxel (P) vs placebo (Plc) + C/P in patients (pts) with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations and metastatic breast cancer: A randomized, phase 2 study. San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2016; Abstract S2-05.

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LoRusso PM et al. Trastuzumab emtansine: A unique antibody-drug conjugate in development for human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011;17(20):6437-47.

Select Publications

Ramakrishna N et al. Recommendations on disease management for patients with advanced human epidermal growth factor receptor 2–positive breast cancer and brain metastases: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32(19):2100-8.

Rugo HS et al. Adaptive randomization of veliparib-carboplatin treatment in breast cancer. N Engl J Med 2016;375(1):23-34.

Rugo H et al. Prevention of everolimus/exemestane (EVE/EXE) stomatitis in postmenopausal (PM) women with hormone receptor-positive (HR+) metastatic breast cancer (MBC) using a dexamethasone-based mouthwash (MW): Results of the SWISH trial. *Proc ASCO* 2016; Abstract 525.

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