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Cancer Conference Update

Audio Reviews of Key Presentations from the 2016 American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting in San Diego, California

FACULTY INTERVIEWS

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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 hematologic oncology clinical investigators to provide perspectives on the integration of key data sets presented at the 2016 American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting into the practical management of various hematologic cancers and related blood disorders.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Recall new data with investigational agents demonstrating promising activity in hematologic cancers.
- Appraise recent data on therapeutic advances and changing practice standards in multiple myeloma (MM), and integrate this information, as appropriate, into current clinical care.
- Evaluate new approaches to the treatment of AL amyloidosis, and consider promising investigational agents that may be available and appropriate for patients in ongoing clinical trials.
- Develop an understanding of the biologic rationale for and early efficacy and toxicity data with the use of immunotherapeutic approaches for patients with various lymphoma subtypes and MM.
- Translate an understanding of the emerging efficacy and side-effect data with novel agents and combination regimens into treatment planning for patients with indolent and aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas.
- Formulate an approach incorporating brentuximab vedotin and anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 antibodies alone or in combination regimens for the treatment of Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Assess emerging high-level evidence supporting the use of maintenance lenalidomide in the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
- Recognize the potential role of novel agents and regimens in the management of newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory acute and chronic leukemias and myelodysplastic syndromes.
- Examine therapeutic strategies under investigation for the treatment of myelofibrosis to inform patients about protocol and clinical options.

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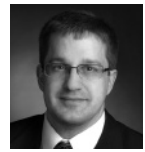

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Interview with Joseph Mikhael, MD, MEd — Multiple Myeloma

Tracks 1-15

Track 1 Abstract LBA-1: StaMINA trial — Comparison of autologous hematopoietic cell transplant (auto-HCT), bortezomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone consolidation with lenalidomide maintenance versus tandem auto-HCT with lenalidomide maintenance versus auto-HCT with lenalidomide maintenance for up-front treatment of multiple myeloma (MM)

Track 2 Abstract 674: Intergroupe Francophone du Myélome (IFM) Phase II study of the all-oral ixazomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone (IRd) regimen before and after autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) followed by ixazomib maintenance in patients with newly diagnosed MM (NDMM)

Track 3 Abstract 1142: IFM Phase II study of front-line therapy with carfilzomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone (KRd) induction followed by ASCT, KRd consolidation and lenalidomide maintenance in NDMM

Track 4 ENDURANCE: An ongoing Phase III study of RVd versus KRd followed by limited or indefinite lenalidomide maintenance in NDMM

Track 5 Perspective on trials adding daratumumab to front-line therapy regimens

Track 6 Abstract 1149: PAVO multicenter, dose-escalation Phase Ib study of subcutaneous daratumumab in patients with relapsed or refractory MM (RRMM)

Track 7 Abstract 1145: A multicenter, Phase I/II study of carfilzomib, pomalidomide and dexamethasone in patients with RRMM

Track 8 Abstract 490: Pembrolizumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for RRMM

Track 9 Abstracts 488, 975: Venetoclax as monotherapy or in combination with bortezomib/dexamethasone for RRMM

Track 10 Low rates of tumor lysis syndrome observed in patients with MM receiving venetoclax

Track 11 Abstract 978: Results of the MYRE study comparing intensive hemodialysis with high-cutoff or standard high-flux dialyzer for myeloma cast nephropathy in patients receiving a bortezomib-based regimen

Track 12 Abstract 976: A Phase II trial of elotuzumab, lenalidomide and dexamethasone in high-risk smoldering MM

Track 13 Abstract 646: A Phase III trial of melphalan and dexamethasone versus bortezomib, melphalan and dexamethasone for untreated immunoglobulin light chain (AL) amyloidosis

Track 14 Abstracts 643, 644: Monoclonal antibodies — 11-1F4 and NEOD001 — targeting light chain deposits in patients with AL amyloidosis

Track 15 Abstract 4525: Hematologic responses and cardiac organ improvement in patients with heavily pretreated cardiac AL amyloidosis receiving daratumumab

Interview with Christopher Flowers, MD, MS — Lymphomas/Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Tracks 1-14

Track 1 Abstract 6: Primary results of the Phase III GALLIUM study — Obinutuzumab-based induction and maintenance therapy prolongs progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma (FL)

Track 2 Abstract 104: Brentuximab vedotin with R-CHP as front-line therapy in high-intermediate/high-risk diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)

Track 3 Abstract 470: Final results of the Phase III GOYA study evaluating obinutuzumab or rituximab with CHOP in patients with previously untreated DLBCL

Track 4 Abstracts 471, 474: Maintenance lenalidomide in patients with DLBCL

Track 5 Clinical development of the antibody-drug conjugate denintuzumab mafodotin in combination with chemotherapy for patients with CD19-positive DLBCL

Track 6 Abstract 619: Results from KEYNOTE-013 — A Phase Ib study of pembrolizumab in relapsed/refractory primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma

Track 7 Abstract 145: Final results of the Phase III LyMa study of rituximab maintenance after ASCT in younger patients with mantle cell lymphoma

Interview with Dr Flowers (continued)

Track 8 Abstract 182: Phase III ALCANZA study — Brentuximab vedotin demonstrates superior clinical outcomes compared to methotrexate or bexarotene in CD30-expressing cutaneous T-cell lymphoma

Track 9 Abstract 1105: Brentuximab vedotin in combination with nivolumab for patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma (HL)

Track 10 Abstract 1106: Preliminary results from ECOG-ACRIN-E4412 (arms D and E) evaluating ipilimumab, nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin in relapsed/refractory HL

Track 11 Abstracts 229, 230: Maintenance lenalidomide in the first-line (CLL M1 study) and second-line (CONTINUUM) settings in CLL

Track 12 Abstract 637: Venetoclax monotherapy for patients with CLL and disease progression during or after treatment with ibrutinib or idelalisib

Track 13 Abstract 231: Overall survival (OS) advantage in a Phase III study evaluating the addition of idelalisib to bendamustine/rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory CLL

Track 14 Incorporation of idelalisib into the clinical treatment algorithms for CLL and FL

Interview with David P Steensma, MD — Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) and Myeloproliferative Neoplasms

Tracks 1-18

Track 1 Abstract 102: Venetoclax and low-dose cytarabine in patients age 65 or older with treatment-naïve AML

Track 2 Abstract 449: Interim analyses of AMLSG 16-10 — Effect of age and midostaurin dose on response and outcome for patients with AML with FLT3-ITD mutations

Track 3 Clinically relevant molecular profiling in patients with AML

Track 4 Abstract 1069: Final results of CHRYSALIS — A first-in-human Phase I/II study of the oral FLT3/AXL inhibitor gilteritinib (ASP2215) in relapsed/refractory AML

Track 5 Abstract 590: Antibody-drug conjugate vadastuximab talirine monotherapy in older patients with treatment-naïve CD33-positive AML

Track 6 Abstract 591: A Phase I study of vadastuximab talirine with hypomethylating agents (HMAs) as front-line therapy for older patients with AML

Track 7 Abstract 763: Rationale for and results of a Phase Ib/II study of azacitidine and nivolumab for relapsed AML

Track 8 Abstract 905: CC-486 (oral azacitidine) in patients with hematologic cancers who received prior treatment with injectable hypomethylating agents

Track 9 Abstract 1070: Isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) mutational burden and clearance in patients with IDH1 mutation-positive acute leukemias receiving the first-in-class inhibitor of IDH1 AG-120

Track 10 Abstracts 223, 224: Lenalidomide with or without epoetin alfa in patients with MDS

Track 11 Incorporation of lenalidomide into the clinical algorithm for patients with MDS with and without del(5q)

Track 12 Abstract 343: Enasidenib (AG-221), a potent oral inhibitor of mutant IDH2 enzyme, induces hematologic responses in MDS

Track 13 Abstract 344: Outcomes of a Phase II study evaluating nivolumab or ipilimumab and azacitidine as front-line therapy for MDS in patients after progression on a hypomethylating agent

Track 14 Abstract 52: Longitudinal tracking of patients with MDS using next-generation sequencing as a predictive measure for azacitidine response

Track 15 Abstract 478: A Phase II study of sotatercept (ACE-011) in myeloproliferative neoplasm-associated myelofibrosis (MF) and anemia

Track 16 Abstract 1127: Ruxolitinib in combination with azacitidine as treatment for MF

Track 17 Clinical development of other JAK2 inhibitors beyond ruxolitinib for the treatment of MF

Track 18 Current investigational strategies in MF

SELECT PUBLICATIONS

Badros AZ et al. **Pembrolizumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 490**.

Bixby DL et al. **Vadastuximab talirine monotherapy in older patients with treatment naïve CD33-positive acute myeloid leukemia (AML).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 590**.

Bose P et al. **Phase-2 study of sotatercept (ACE-011) in myeloproliferative neoplasm-associated myelofibrosis and anemia.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 478**.

Bridoux F et al. **Treatment of myeloma cast nephropathy (MCN): A randomized trial comparing intensive haemodialysis (HD) with high cut-off (HCO) or standard high-flux dialyzer in patients receiving a bortezomib-based regimen (the MYRE study, by the Intergroupe Francophone du Myelome (IFM) and the French Society of Nephrology (SFNDT).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 978**.

Budde LE et al. **Results of an ongoing Phase 2 study of brentuximab vedotin with Rchp as frontline therapy in patients with high-intermediate/high-risk diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 104**.

Daver N et al. **Ruxolitinib (RUX) in combination with 5-azacitidine (AZA) as therapy for patients (pts) with myelofibrosis (MF).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 1127**.

Diefenbach CS et al. **A Phase I study with an expansion cohort of the combination of ipilimumab and nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin in patients with relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma: A trial of the ECOG-ACRIN cancer research group (E4412 arms D and E).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 1106**.

Edwards CV et al. **Analysis of the Phase 1a/b study of chimeric fibril-reactive monoclonal antibody 11-1F4 in patients with AL amyloidosis.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 643**.

Fathi AT et al. **Vadastuximab talirine plus hypomethylating agents: A well-tolerated regimen with high remission rate in frontline older patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 591**.

Ferreri AJM et al. **Lenalidomide maintenance significantly improves survival figures in patients with relapsed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (rDLBCL) who are not eligible for autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT): Final results of a multicenter Phase II trial.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 474**.

Fink AM et al. **Lenalidomide maintenance after front line therapy substantially prolongs progression free survival in high risk CLL: Interim results of a Phase 3 study (CLL M1 study of the German CLL Study Group).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 229**.

Foa R et al. **Results of the Phase 3 study of lenalidomide versus placebo as maintenance therapy following second-line treatment for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (the CONTINUUM trial).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 230**.

Garcia-Manero G et al. **A Phase II study evaluating the combination of nivolumab (nivo) or ipilimumab (ipi) with azacitidine in pts with previously treated or untreated myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 344**.

Garcia-Manero G et al. **CC-486 (oral azacitidine) in patients with hematological malignancies who had received prior treatment with injectable hypomethylating agents (HMAs): Results from Phase 1/2 CC-486 studies.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 905**.

Gertz MA et al. **NEOD001 demonstrates organ biomarker responses in patients with light chain amyloidosis and persistent organ dysfunction: Results from the expansion cohort of a Phase 1/2 study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 644**.

Ghobrial IM et al. **Phase II trial of combination of elotuzumab, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone in high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 976**.

Herrera AF et al. **Preliminary results from a Phase 1/2 study of brentuximab vedotin in combination with nivolumab in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 1105**.

Jones J et al. **Venetoclax (VEN) monotherapy for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) who relapsed after or were refractory to ibrutinib or idelalisib.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 637**.

Kastritis E et al. **A randomized Phase III trial of melphalan and dexamethasone (MDex) versus bortezomib, melphalan and dexamethasone (BMDex) for untreated patients with AL amyloidosis.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 646**.

Kaufman G et al. **Hematologic responses and cardiac organ improvement in patients with heavily pretreated cardiac immunoglobulin light chain (AL) amyloidosis receiving daratumumab.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 4525**.

Kim T et al. **Longitudinal tracking of MDS patients using next generation sequencing provides a predictive measure for azacitidine response and AML progression.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 52**.

Kim YH et al. **Brentuximab vedotin demonstrates significantly superior clinical outcomes in patients with CD30-expressing cutaneous T cell lymphoma versus physician's choice (methotrexate or bexarotene): The Phase 3 Alcanza study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 182**.

Kumar S et al. **Venetoclax monotherapy for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma: Safety and efficacy results from a Phase I study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 488**.

Le Gouill S et al. **Rituximab maintenance after autologous stem cell transplantation prolongs survival in younger patients with mantle cell lymphoma: Final results from the randomized Phase 3 LyMa trial of the Lysa/Goelams Group.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 145**.

List AF et al. **Combined treatment with lenalidomide (LEN) and epoetin alfa (EA) is superior to lenalidomide alone in patients with erythropoietin (epo)-refractory, lower risk (LR) non-deletion 5q [del(5q)] myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS): Results of the E2905 Intergroup study — An ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group study, grant CA180820, and the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 223**.

Marcus R E et al. **Obinutuzumab-based induction and maintenance prolongs progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma: Primary results of the randomized Phase 3 GALLIUM study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 6**.

Moreau P et al. **Ixazomib-lenalidomide-dexamethasone (IRd) combination before and after autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) followed by ixazomib maintenance in patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM): A Phase 2 study from the Intergroupe Francophone Du MyeLome (IFM).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 674**.

Moreau P et al. **Venetoclax combined with bortezomib and dexamethasone for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 975**.

Perl AE et al. **Final results of the Chrysalis trial: A first-in-human Phase 1/2 dose-escalation, dose-expansion study of gilteritinib (ASP2215) in patients with relapsed/refractory acute myeloid leukemia (R/R AML).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 1069**.

Roussel M et al. **Frontline therapy with carfilzomib, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone (KRd) induction followed by autologous stem cell transplantation, Krd consolidation and lenalidomide maintenance in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM) patients: Primary results of the Intergroupe Francophone Du MyeLome (IFM) Krd Phase II study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 1142**.

Schlenk R F et al. **Impact of age and midostaurin-dose on response and outcome in acute myeloid leukemia with FLT3-ITD: Interim-analyses of the AMLSG 16-10 trial.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 449**.

Stadtmauer EA et al. **Comparison of autologous hematopoietic cell transplant (autoHCT), bortezomib, lenalidomide (len) and dexamethasone (RVD) consolidation with len maintenance (ACM), tandem autoHCT with len maintenance (TAM) and autoHCT with len maintenance (AM) for up-front treatment of patients with multiple myeloma (MM): Primary results from the randomized Phase III trial of the Blood and Marrow Transplant Clinical Trials Network (BMT CTN 0702 – StaMINA trial).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract LBA-1**.

Stein EM et al. **Enasidenib (AG-221), a potent oral inhibitor of mutant isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 (IDH2) enzyme, induces hematologic responses in patients with myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 343**.

Thieblemont C et al. **First analysis of an international double-blind randomized Phase III study of lenalidomide maintenance in elderly patients with DLBCL treated with R-CHOP in first line, the Remarc study from Lysa.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 471**.

Usmani SZ et al. **Open-label, multicenter, dose escalation Phase 1b study to assess the subcutaneous delivery of daratumumab in patients (pts) with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (PAVO).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 1149**.

van de Loosdrecht AA et al. **Lenalidomide with or without erythropoietin and granulocyte-colony stimulating factor shows efficacy in patients with low and intermediate-1 risk myelodysplastic syndrome with or without del 5q, refractory or unlikely to respond to erythropoietin. Results of a HOVON89 Phase II randomized multicenter study. (EudraCT 2008-002195-10).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 224**.

Vitolo U et al. **Obinutuzumab or rituximab plus CHOP in patients with previously untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: Final results from an open-label, randomized Phase 3 study (GOYA).** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 470**.

Wei A et al. **Safety and efficacy of venetoclax plus low-dose cytarabine in treatment-naïve patients aged >65 years with acute myeloid leukemia.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 102**.

Zelenetz AD et al. **Updated analysis of overall survival in randomized Phase III study of idelalisib in combination with bendamustine and rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory CLL.** *Proc ASH* 2016;**Abstract 231**.

Zinzani PL et al. **Phase 1b study of pembrolizumab in patients with relapsed/refractory primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma: Results from the ongoing Keynote-013 trial.** *Proc ASH* **2016;Abstract 619**.

QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

1. **Which of the following was demonstrated in the Phase III StaMINA trial evaluating transplant with RVD consolidation and lenalidomide maintenance versus tandem transplant and lenalidomide maintenance versus single transplant with lenalidomide maintenance?**
   a. Comparable PFS and OS for the 3 arms
   b. Survival advantage with the addition of consolidation and maintenance treatment
   c. Survival advantage for tandem transplant
   d. None of the above

2. **Which of the following has been observed regarding the gastrointestinal (GI) side effects associated with ixazomib?**
   a. GI side effects tend to occur later in the course of therapy as a cumulative effect of treatment
   b. GI side effects tend to occur early during the first 3 weeks of treatment
   c. GI side effects are rarely observed

3. **Which of the following has been observed with venetoclax in patients with RRMM?**
   a. A low objective response rate
   b. A high objective response rate
   c. An objective response rate of 40% to 50% in patients with translocation 11;14

4. **The addition of bortezomib to up-front treatment with melphalan/dexamethasone in patients with AL amyloidosis results in improved hematologic and organ responses, and bortezomib-containing regimens are a new standard therapy in this setting.**
   a. True
   b. False

5. **Which of the following was observed in the Phase III GALLIUM study evaluating obinutuzumab- versus rituximab-based induction and maintenance therapy in patients with previously untreated FL?**
   a. No difference in PFS
   b. PFS favored rituximab
   c. PFS favored obinutuzumab

6. **In elderly patients with DLBCL responding to R-CHOP, the addition of lenalidomide maintenance compared to observation resulted in _____.**
   a. A deleterious effect on PFS
   b. An improvement in PFS
   c. No effect on PFS

7. **Which of the following was observed in a Phase III trial evaluating the addition of idelalisib to bendamustine/rituximab for patients with relapsed/refractory CLL?**
   a. Improvement in OS with idelalisib
   b. Increased number of opportunistic infections with idelalisib
   c. The study was closed early due to idelalisib-associated severe toxicity
   d. Both a and b
   e. Both b and c

8. **Vadastuximab talirine is an _____.**
   a. Anti-CD30 monoclonal antibody under investigation in HL
   b. Anti-CD33 antibody-drug conjugate under investigation in AML and MDS
   c. Anti-CD22 antibody-drug conjugate under investigation in acute lymphoblastic leukemia and CML

9. **Approximately what percent of patients with MDS or AML who were refractory to prior hypomethylating agents (azacitidine or decitabine) responded to CC-486 (oral azacitidine)?**
   a. Less than 10%
   b. 20%
   c. 40%

10. **Mutations in the isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) genes IDH1 and IDH2 occur in approximately 25% to 30% of patients with AML and represent actionable targets for treatment.**
    a. True
    b. False

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Cancer Conference Update — Volume 12, Issue 1

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

	BEFORE	AFTER
Efficacy of venetoclax alone and in combination with bortezomib/dexamethasone for patients with MM and specific genetic abnormalities	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
IFM study of the feasibility of the all-oral ixazomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone regimen before and after ASCT followed by ixazomib maintenance therapy in NDMM	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
GALLIUM study: Efficacy and side effects of obinutuzumab- versus rituximab-based induction and maintenance therapy for patients with previously untreated FL	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Activity and side effects of brentuximab vedotin in combination with R-CHP as front-line therapy in patients with CD30-positive and CD30-negative DLBCL	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
PFS benefit of maintenance lenalidomide in patients with DLBCL who are elderly and/or transplant ineligible	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Mechanism of action of vadastuximab talirine and its efficacy and side effects when administered alone or in combination with hypomethylating agents in AML	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

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.....

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

☐ 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:

- Recall new data with investigational agents demonstrating promising activity in hematologic cancers. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Appraise recent data on therapeutic advances and changing practice standards in multiple myeloma (MM), and integrate this information, as appropriate, into current clinical care. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Evaluate new approaches to the treatment of AL amyloidosis, and consider promising investigational agents that may be available and appropriate for patients in ongoing clinical trials. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Develop an understanding of the biologic rationale for and early efficacy and toxicity data with the use of immunotherapeutic approaches for patients with various lymphoma subtypes and MM. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Translate an understanding of the emerging efficacy and side-effect data with novel agents and combination regimens into treatment planning for patients with indolent and aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)

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

- Formulate an approach incorporating brentuximab vedotin and anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 antibodies alone or in combination regimens for the treatment of Hodgkin lymphoma. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Assess emerging high-level evidence supporting the use of maintenance lenalidomide in the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Recognize the potential role of novel agents and regimens in the management of newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory acute and chronic leukemias and myelodysplastic syndromes. . . . . 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Examine therapeutic strategies under investigation for the treatment of myelofibrosis to inform patients about protocol and clinical options. . . . . 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: . . . . . .

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
Joseph Mikhael, MD, MEd	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Christopher Flowers, MD, MS	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
David P Steensma, 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

REQUEST FOR CREDIT — Please print clearly

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

Professional Designation:

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

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

City, State, Zip: . . . . . .

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Email: . . . . . .

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

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

☐ **I would like Research To Practice to submit my CME credits to the ABIM to count toward my MOC points. I understand that because I am requesting MOC credit, Research To Practice will be required to share personally identifiable information with the ACCME and ABIM.**

Additional information for MOC credit (required):

Date of Birth (Month and Day Only): __ __ / __ __ ABIM 6-Digit ID Number: . . . . . .

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Cancer Conference Update

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