

Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Update

Volume 1, Issue 1 (Video Program)

CME Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for medical oncologists, hematologists, hematology-oncology fellows and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of hematologic cancers.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

The treatment of hematologic cancer remains a challenge for many healthcare professionals and patients despite recent gains in the management of this group of diseases. Determining which treatment approach is most appropriate requires careful consideration of patient characteristics, physician expertise and available health-system resources. To bridge the gap between research and patient care, this program features one-on-one discussions with leading hematology-oncology investigators. By providing information on the latest clinical developments in the context of expert perspectives, this activity assists medical oncologists, hematologists and hematology-oncology fellows with the formulation of evidence-based and current therapeutic strategies, which in turn facilitates optimal patient care.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Review emerging clinical trial data on the efficacy and safety of brentuximab vedotin for Hodgkin lymphoma and other CD30-positive lymphomas, and use this information to prioritize protocol and nonresearch options for patients.
- Compare and contrast the mechanisms of action, efficacy and safety of approved and investigational immunotherapeutic approaches (eg, checkpoint inhibitors, chimeric antigen receptor-directed T-cell therapy) for the treatment of Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) to determine the current and/or potential utility of each in clinical practice.
- Consider current and emerging clinical research data in the formulation of therapeutic recommendations for patients with newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory follicular, mantle cell and diffuse large B-cell lymphomas.
- Appreciate the recent FDA approval of several novel therapies for newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory CLL, and discern how these agents can be appropriately and safely integrated into routine clinical practice.
- Assess the benefits of ongoing clinical trials for patients with hematologic cancers, and inform appropriately selected patients about these options for treatment.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

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Successful completion of this CME activity, which includes participation in the evaluation component, enables the participant to earn up to 2.25 Medical Knowledge MOC points in the American Board of Internal Medicine's (ABIM) Maintenance of Certification (MOC) program. Participants will earn MOC points equivalent to the amount of CME credits claimed for the activity. It is the CME activity provider's responsibility to submit participant completion information to ACCME for the purpose of granting ABIM MOC credit.

Please note, this program has been specifically designed for the following ABIM specialty: **medical oncology**.

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HOW TO USE THIS CME ACTIVITY

This CME activity consists of a video component. To receive credit, the participant should review the CME information, 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/LymphomaCLLUpdate117/Video/CME](https://www.researchtopractice.com/LymphomaCLLUpdate117/Video/CME). The corresponding audio program is available as an alternative at [ResearchToPractice.com/LymphomaCLLUpdate117](https://www.researchtopractice.com/LymphomaCLLUpdate117).

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

Stephen Maxted Ansell, MD, PhD

Professor of Medicine
Division of Hematology
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minnesota

Contracted Research: Affimed, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celldex Therapeutics, Merck, Pfizer Inc, Seattle Genetics.

Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc

Program Director, Fellowship in Hematology/Oncology
Associate Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Lymphoma Program
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Boston, Massachusetts

Advisory Committee: Forty Seven Inc.

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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

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Select Publications

- Anderson MA et al. **Transformed lymphoma.** *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am* 2016;30(6):1317-32.
- Armand P et al. **Programmed death-1 blockade with pembrolizumab in patients with classical Hodgkin lymphoma after brentuximab vedotin failure.** *J Clin Oncol* 2016;[Epub ahead of print].
- Byrd JC et al. **Acalabrutinib (ACP-196) in relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia.** *N Engl J Med* 2016;374(4):323-32.
- Chen R et al; KEYNOTE-087. **Phase II study of the efficacy and safety of pembrolizumab for relapsed/refractory classic Hodgkin lymphoma.** *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35(19):2125-32.
- Dimopoulos MA et al; iNOVATE Study Group and the European Consortium for Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia. **Ibrutinib for patients with rituximab-refractory Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (iNOVATE): An open-label substudy of an international, multicentre, phase 3 trial.** *Lancet Oncol* 2017;18(2):241-50.
- Dreyling M et al. **Phase II study of copanlisib, a PI3K inhibitor, in relapsed or refractory, indolent or aggressive lymphoma.** *Ann Oncol* 2017;[Epub ahead of print].
- 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 multicentre phase II trial.** *Proc ASH* 2016;Abstract 474.
- Herrera AF et al. **Relapsed or refractory double-expressor and double-hit lymphomas have inferior progression-free survival after autologous stem-cell transplantation.** *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35(1):24-31.
- Khan N, Moskowitz AJ. **Where do the new drugs fit in for relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma?** *Curr Hematol Malign Rep* 2017;12(3):227-33.
- Locke FL et al. **Phase 1 results of ZUMA-1: A multicenter study of KTE-C19 anti-CD19 CAR T cell therapy in refractory aggressive lymphoma.** *Mol Ther* 2017;25(1):285-95.
- Marcus R 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 III GALLIUM study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;Abstract 6.
- Montoto S. **Treatment of patients with transformed lymphoma.** *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program* 2015;2015:625-30.
- Moskowitz CH et al. **Pembrolizumab in relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma: Primary end point analysis of the phase 2 KEYNOTE-087 study.** *Proc ASH* 2016;Abstract 1107.
- Moskowitz CH et al. **Brentuximab vedotin as consolidation therapy after autologous stem-cell transplantation in patients with Hodgkin's lymphoma at risk of relapse or progression (AETHERA): A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial.** *Lancet* 2015;385(9980):1853-62.
- Nayak L et al. **Nivolumab (anti-PD1) therapy for relapsed/refractory primary central nervous system lymphoma and primary testicular lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2016;Abstract 930.
- Phase II, multi-center trial of nivolumab and brentuximab vedotin in patients with untreated Hodgkin lymphoma over the age of 60 years or unable to receive standard Adriamycin, bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (ABVD) chemotherapy.** NCT02758717
- Rummel MJ et al. **Two years rituximab maintenance vs observation after first-line treatment with bendamustine plus rituximab (B-R) in patients with mantle cell lymphoma: First results of a prospective, randomized, multicenter phase II study (a subgroup study of the StiL NHL7-2008 MAINTAIN trial).** *Proc ASCO* 2016;Abstract 7503.
- Scott LJ. **Brentuximab vedotin: A review in CD30-positive Hodgkin lymphoma.** *Drugs* 2017;77(4):435-45.
- Timmerman J et al. **Checkmate 205 update with minimum 12-month follow up: A phase 2 study of nivolumab in patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma.** *Proc ASH* 2016;Abstract 1110.
- Treon SP et al. **Ibrutinib in previously treated Waldenström's macroglobulinemia.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;372(15):1430-40.
- Updated efficacy and safety data from the AETHERA trial of consolidation with brentuximab vedotin after autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) in Hodgkin lymphoma patients at high risk of relapse.** *Clin Adv Hematol Oncol* 2016;14(2 Suppl 1):17-8.
- Wilson WH et al. **Phase III randomized study of R-CHOP versus DA-EPOCH-R and molecular analysis of untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: CALGB/Alliance 50303.** *Proc ASH* 2016;Abstract 469.