Soft Tissue Sarcoma Update Volume 1, Issue 1 (Video Program)

CME Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for medical oncologists, radiation oncologists and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of soft tissue sarcomas (STS).

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Sarcomas constitute a heterogeneous group of rare solid tumors of mesenchymal origin with distinct clinical and pathologic features. More than 50 different subtypes of STS exist in a variety of anatomic locations. Because of this heterogeneity and the historical lack of effective systemic therapeutic options, clinical decision-making for patients with STS has often been made on a case-by-case basis. However, significant research strides made during the past few years have led to the approval of new treatments for the disease in addition to the identification of a number of other novel agents demonstrating great promise. Featuring information on the latest clinical and research developments along with expert perspectives, this CME activity is designed to assist medical oncologists with the formulation of up-to-date clinical management strategies for the care of patients with STS.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Recognize the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration in the diagnosis and management of STS, and use this information to guide therapeutic decision-making.
- Appreciate the recent FDA approvals of trabectedin, eribulin and olaratumab, and discern how these agents can be integrated into the clinical algorithm for patients with STS.
- Appraise available efficacy data with pazopanib for patients with advanced STS, and assess how this agent can be optimally incorporated into current clinical practice.
- Explore emerging data with immune checkpoint inhibitors, and use this information to counsel appropriate individuals regarding potential participation in ongoing trials.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the accreditation requirements and policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint providership of Penn State College of Medicine and Research To Practice. Penn State College of Medicine is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

CREDIT DESIGNATION STATEMENT

Penn State College of Medicine designates this enduring material for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category* 1 *Credit*[™]. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

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 80% or better and fill out the Educational Assessment and Credit Form located at **ResearchToPractice.com/STSU117/Video/CME**.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

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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:

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Assistant Member Clinical Research Division Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center Assistant Professor Division of Oncology University of Washington Seattle, Washington Advisory Committee: Amgen Inc, Lilly, Nektar; Consulting Agreements: Amgen Inc, Eisai Inc, Lilly; Contracted Research: EMD Serono Inc, Immune Design, Lilly, Merck.

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Advisory Committee: Caris Life Sciences, EMD Serono Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, ImClone Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly and Company, Lilly, Novartis; Contracted Research: Eisai Inc, Merck, Pfizer Inc; Paid Research: Eisai Inc, Merck; Speakers Bureau: Caris Life Sciences, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis.

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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.

PENN STATE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE — Faculty and staff involved in the development and review of this activity have disclosed no relevant financial relationships.

RESEARCH TO PRACTICE STAFF AND EXTERNAL

REVIEWERS — The scientific staff and reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

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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: April 20, 2017

Expiration date: April 20, 2018

Select Publications

Burgess M et al. SARC 028: A phase II study of the anti-PD1 antibody pembrolizumab (P) in patients (Pts) with advanced sarcomas. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract TPS10578.

Coindre JM et al. Predictive value of grade for metastasis development in the main histologic types of adult soft tissue sarcomas: A study of 1240 patients from the French Federation of Cancer Centers Sarcoma Group. *Cancer* 2001;91(10):1914-26.

Demetri GD et al. Efficacy and safety of trabectedin or dacarbazine for metastatic liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma after failure of conventional chemotherapy: Results of a phase III randomized multicenter clinical trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34(8):786-93.

D'Incalci M, Galmarini CM. A review of trabectedin (ET-743): A unique mechanism of action. *Mol Cancer Ther* 2010;9(8):2157-63.

Harris SJ et al. Metastatic soft tissue sarcoma, an analysis of systemic therapy and impact on survival. *Proc ASCO* 2015; Abstract 10545.

Judson I et al. Doxorubicin alone versus intensified doxorubicin plus ifosfamide for first-line treatment of advanced or metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma: A randomised controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2014;15(4):415-23.

Mir O et al. Safety and efficacy of regorafenib in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma (REGOSARC): A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2 trial. *Lancet* 2016;17(12):1732-42.

Penel N et al. Regorafenib (RE) in liposarcomas (LIPO), leiomyosarcomas (LMS), synovial sarcomas (SYN), and other types of soft-tissue sarcomas (OTS): Results of an international, double-blind, randomized, placebo (PL) controlled phase II trial. *Proc* ASCO 2016; Abstract 11003.

Schöffski P et al. Eribulin versus dacarbazine in previously treated patients with advanced liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma: A randomised, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2016;387(10028):1629-37.

Tap WD et al. Olaratumab and doxorubicin versus doxorubicin alone for treatment of soft-tissue sarcoma: An open-label phase 1b and randomised phase 2 trial. *Lancet* 2016;388(10043):488-97.

Tawbi A et al. Safety and efficacy of PD-1 blockade using pembrolizumab in patients with advanced soft tissue (STS) and bone sarcomas (BS): Results of SARC028 — A multicenter phase II study. *Proc ASCO* 2016; Abstract 11006.

Van der Graaf WT et al. Pazopanib for metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma (PALETTE): A randomised, double-blind, placebocontrolled phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2012;379(9829):1879-86.