Lung Cancer Update

Issue 1, 2019 (Video Program)

CME Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for medical oncologists, radiation oncologists and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of lung cancer.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Traditional chemotherapy, surgery and radiation therapy have had a modest effect on long-term outcomes for patients with lung cancer. However, the advent of biologic and immunotherapeutic agents has led to recent improvements in disease-free and overall survival in select populations. In order to offer optimal patient care, including the option of clinical trial participation, clinicians must be well informed of these advances. Featuring information on the latest research developments, this program is designed to assist medical and radiation oncologists with the formulation of up-to-date strategies for the care of patients with lung cancer.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Review research data documenting the efficacy and safety of approved and investigational anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) to determine the current and/or potential utility of each in clinical practice.
- Appreciate emerging research data documenting the benefits and risks of sequential anti-PD-L1 therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC who have not experienced disease progression after chemoradiation therapy.
- Consider published safety and efficacy data with available and emerging therapeutic strategies, and appropriately incorporate targeted therapies into the care of patients with identified tumor driver mutations or alterations.
- Formulate management strategies for small cell lung cancer, considering the contributory roles of local and systemic therapy in addition to current research evaluating novel immunotherapeutic and targeted approaches.
- Educate patients about the side effects of recently approved novel agents and immunotherapeutic approaches, and provide preventive strategies to reduce or ameliorate these toxicities.

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

Research To Practice designates this enduring material for a maximum of 2.75 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™*. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

AMERICAN BOARD OF INTERNAL MEDICINE (ABIM) — MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION (MOC)

Successful completion of this CME activity, which includes participation in the evaluation component, enables the participant to earn up to 2.75 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/LCU119/Video/CME**. The corresponding audio program is available as an alternative at **ResearchToPractice.com/LCU119**.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

Research To Practice (RTP) is committed to providing its participants with high-quality, unbiased and state-of-the-art education. We assess conflicts of interest with faculty, planners and managers of CME 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 physician 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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Hardware/Software Requirements:
A high-speed Internet connection
A monitor set to 1280 x 1024 pixels or more
Internet Explorer 11 or later, Firefox 56 or later, Chrome 61 or later, Safari 11 or later, Opera 48 or later
Adobe Flash Player 27 plug-in or later
Adobe Acrobat Reader
(Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

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Expiration date: March 2020

Select Publications

Ahn M et al. **TATTON phase Ib expansion cohort: Osimertinib plus savolitinib for patients with EGFR-mutant MET-amplified NSCLC after progression on prior EGFR-TKI.** *Proc WCLC* 2017;**Abstract OA 09.03**.

Antonia SJ et al. **Durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy in stage III non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2017;377(20):1919-29.

Arbour KC et al. **Impact of baseline steroids on efficacy of programmed cell death-1 and programmed death-ligand 1 blockade in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36(28):2872-8.

Camidge DR et al. **Brigatinib versus crizotinib in ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;379(21): 2027-39.

Camidge DR et al. **Updated efficacy and safety data from the global phase III ALEX study of alectinib (ALC) vs crizotinib (CZ) in untreated advanced ALK+ NSCLC.** *Proc ASCO* 2018;**Abstract 9043**.

Chung HC et al. **Phase 2 study of pembrolizumab in advanced small-cell lung cancer (SCLC): KEYNOTE-158.** *Proc ASCO* 2018;**Abstract 8506**.

Dudnik E et al. **BRAF mutant lung cancer: Programmed death ligand 1 expression, tumor mutational burden, microsatellite instability status, and response to immune check-point inhibitors.** *J Thorac Oncol* 2018;13(8):1128-37.

Forde P et al. **Neoadjuvant PD-1 blockade in resectable lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378(21):1976-86.

Gandhi L et al. **Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy in metastatic non–small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378(22):2078-92.

Hellmann MD et al. **Nivolumab plus ipilimumab in lung cancer with a high tumor mutational burden.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378(22):2093-104.

Kamphorst AO et al. **Rescue of exhausted CD8 T cells by PD-1-targeted therapies is CD28-dependent.** *Science* 2017;355(6332):1423-7.

Lin JJ et al. **Brigatinib in patients with alectinib-refractory ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer: A retrospective study.** *J Thorac Oncol* 2018;13(10):1530-8.

Lopes G et al. **Pembrolizumab (pembro) versus platinum-based chemotherapy (chemo) as first-line therapy for advanced/ metastatic NSCLC with a PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) ≥ 1%: Open-label, phase 3 KEYNOTE-042 study.** *Proc ASCO* 2018;**Abstract LBA4**.

Magnuson WJ et al. **Management of brain metastases in tyrosine kinase inhibitor-naïve epidermal growth factor receptor-mutant non-small-cell lung cancer: A retrospective multi-institutional analysis**. *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35(10):1070-7.

Paz-Ares LG et al. **Phase 3 study of carboplatin-paclitaxel/*nab*-paclitaxel (Chemo) with or without pembrolizumab (Pembro) for patients (Pts) with metastatic squamous (Sq) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).** *Proc ASCO* 2018;**Abstract 105**.

Pennell NA et al. **SELECT: A phase II trial of adjuvant erlotinib in patients with resected epidermal growth factor receptor-mutant non-small-cell lung cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37(2):97-104.

Ramalingam SS et al. **Mechanisms of acquired resistance to first-line osimertinib: Preliminary data from the phase III FLAURA study.** *Proc ESMO* 2018;**Abstract LBA50**.

Ramalingam SS et al. **Osimertinib as first-line treatment of EGFR mutation-positive advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36(9):841-9.

Rizvi H et al. **Molecular determinants of response to anti-programmed cell death (PD)-1 and anti-programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) blockade in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer profiled with targeted next-generation sequencing.** *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36(7):633-41.

Rusch VW et al. **Neoadjuvant atezolizumab in resectable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Initial results from a multicenter study (LCMC3).** *Proc ASCO* 2018;**Abstract 8541**.

Shaw AT et al. **Efficacy of lorlatinib in patients (pts) with advanced ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and *ALK* kinase domain mutations.** *Proc AACR* 2018;**Abstract CT044**.

Socinski MA et al. **Atezolizumab for first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378(24):2288-301.

Soria JC et al. **Osimertinib in untreated EGFR-mutated advanced non–small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378(2): 113-25.