Year in Review — A Multitumor Regional Symposia Series Focused on the Application of Emerging Research Information to the Care of Patients with Common Cancers

Hosted by Dr Neil Love from Research To Practice and in partnership with NCOA/SCOS

Accredited by Research To Practice

Saturday, February 24, 2018
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM (Eastern Time)

The Ballantyne, a Luxury Collection Hotel, Charlotte
10000 Ballantyne Commons Pkwy, Charlotte, NC 28277
Fairway Ballroom – 2nd Floor

We are pleased to announce that Research To Practice is partnering with the North Carolina Oncology Association (NCOA) and South Carolina Oncology Society (SCOS) to host this multitumor educational activity titled *Year in Review* this coming February 2018 during the NCOA and SCOS Join Annual Meeting in Charlotte, NC. For this daylong event we will be joined by an exceptional faculty panel of 14 clinical investigators that will review many of the most important new data sets and conference presentations in several distinct areas of oncology: breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, genitourinary cancers, select gastrointestinal cancers, Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma and acute leukemias.

Preliminary CE Information

- CME: Research To Practice is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.
- Research To Practice designates this live activity for a maximum of 6.75 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™*. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.
- Successful completion of this CME activity, which includes participation in the evaluation component, enables the participant to earn up to 6.6 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. Please note, this program has been specifically designed for the following ABIM specialty: medical oncology.
- CNE: Research To Practice is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.
    - This educational activity for 6.6 contact hours is provided by Research To Practice.
    - This activity is awarded 6.6 ANCC pharmacotherapeutic contact hours.
    - This program will be submitted for ONCC/ILNA certification.

Preliminary Agenda

Each module will include a moderated slide presentation reviewing key publications, presentations and ongoing trials in addition to a clinical decision-making track facilitated through the use of networked tablet technology provided to attendees.

MODULE: Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas/Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

- Selection of up-front treatment for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in younger and older patients with normal- and high-risk cytogenetics
- Emerging research evidence with and nonprotocol role, if any, of maintenance therapy in CLL
- Practical integration of venetoclax into clinical algorithms; emerging data with use beyond del(17p) disease
- Novel strategies under investigation in CLL (eg, acalabrutinib, ublituximab, anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies)
- FDA approval of subcutaneous rituximab and potential clinical utility
- Efficacy and safety of obinutuzumab-based induction and maintenance therapy for patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma (FL)
- Available data with and ongoing evaluation of the "R squared" regimen in FL
- Recent FDA accelerated approval of copanlisib for relapsed FL and ongoing investigation of novel agents in FL (eg, ibrutinib, venetoclax, denintuzumab mafodotin)
- Available and emerging research information with novel agents as a component of induction and/or post-transplant maintenance therapy in mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) and treatment options for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) disease
- Preliminary outcomes with brentuximab vedotin (BV) as a component of first-line therapy for patients with Hodgkin lymphoma (HL); practical considerations with the use of BV as a bridge to or as consolidation after transplant
- FDA approvals of nivolumab and pembrolizumab for patients with R/R HL; ongoing evaluation of immune checkpoint inhibitors alone or in combination with other immunotherapies or targeted agents in HL
- Available and emerging research information with lenalidomide and ibrutinib in newly diagnosed and R/R diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)
- Emerging research evidence with and potential clinical role of CAR T-cell therapy for patients with DLBCL and other aggressive lymphomas
- Patient- and/or disease-specific factors guiding the sequence and selection of belinostat, pralatrexate and romidepsin in T-cell lymphoma
- Clinical implications and prognostic role of minimal residual disease detection in CLL and various lymphoma subtypes

MODULE: Breast Cancer

- Available and emerging data guiding the use of genomic assays to optimize decision-making regarding adjuvant chemotherapy and extended endocrine therapy
- Factors affecting the selection and sequence of systemic therapy for ER-positive metastatic breast cancer (mBC)
- FDA approval of ribociclib and integration of CDK4/6 inhibitors into clinical algorithms for patients with ER-positive mBC
- Recent FDA approval of and Phase III efficacy and safety findings with abemaciclib in ER-positive mBC
- Results and clinical implications of the Phase III APHINITY trial comparing adjuvant chemotherapy/trastuzumab to chemotherapy/trastuzumab/pertuzumab for HER2-positive early BC
- Recent FDA approval of neratinib as extended adjuvant therapy: Patient selection and use in clinical practice
- Ongoing and planned clinical trials incorporating novel HER2-directed therapies in the neoadjuvant and adjuvant settings
- Published data examining the use of combined endocrine and anti-HER2 blockade for triple-positive mBC

- Diagnostic and therapeutic implications of the OlympiAD trial documenting a progression-free survival advantage with olaparib versus chemotherapy for patients with germline BRCA mutation-positive, HER2-negative mBC
- Available data with and ongoing evaluation of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies as monotherapy or in combination with other systemic agents
- Other novel agents and approaches under investigation for HER2-positive and triple-negative BC

MODULE: Genitourinary Cancers

- Research database supporting the recent FDA approvals of atezolizumab, avelumab, durvalumab, nivolumab and pembrolizumab in urothelial bladder cancer (UBC); patient selection for and use of these agents in clinical practice
- Active and planned clinical trials of immune checkpoint inhibitors alone or in combination for early and advanced UBC
- Results of clinical trials evaluating (neo)adjuvant anti-VEGF therapy for unfavorable/high-risk localized or locally advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC)
- Optimal selection of VEGF-directed therapy for newly diagnosed metastatic RCC (mRCC)
- Current clinical role of nivolumab in advanced RCC; ongoing trials evaluating immune checkpoint inhibitors in RCC
- Clinical experience with cabozantinib and current role in the management of advanced RCC; available data with first-line therapy
- Integration of lenvatinib/everolimus into the care of patients with mRCC
- Investigational approaches with enzalutamide, abiraterone and sipuleucel-T in patients with nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC)
- Available Phase III data with and potential clinical role of adding abiraterone/prednisone to standard hormonal therapy for patients with hormone-sensitive metastatic prostate cancer
- Clinical and biologic factors affecting the sequence and selection of secondary hormonal therapy, immunotherapy and cytotoxic therapy for patients with metastatic CRPC (mCRPC)
- Current indications for radium-223 chloride in clinical practice and rational combination strategies (eg, other bone-targeted or secondary hormonal therapy)
- Incidence of somatic or germline mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2 or ATM in patients with mCRPC; ongoing evaluation of PARP inhibition as a therapeutic strategy

MODULE: Ovarian Cancer

- Similarities and differences between available genetic testing platforms; role of extended panel testing/next-generation sequencing
- Identification of “BRCA-like” and other genomic signatures (eg, homologous recombination deficiency) that may predict benefit from PARP inhibition
- Optimal integration of niraparib, olaparib and rucaparib into current ovarian cancer (OC) treatment algorithms; ongoing evaluation of investigational PARP inhibitors
- Clinical role of niraparib and olaparib as maintenance therapy; Phase III study results with maintenance rucaparib
- Recognition and management of PARP inhibitor-related side effects (anemia, GI toxicity, pneumonitis, et cetera)
- Patient selection for neoadjuvant systemic therapy; available data defining the optimal neoadjuvant regimen
- Risks and benefits of intraperitoneal chemotherapy; indications for its use in clinical practice
- Optimal integration of bevacizumab in combination with chemotherapy followed by maintenance bevacizumab into the treatment algorithm for patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent OC
- Mechanism of action of, available efficacy data with and ongoing trials evaluating the role of mirvetuximab soravtansine

- Available safety and efficacy data with and ongoing trials evaluating anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies in patients with OC

MODULE: Acute Leukemias

- Evidence-based induction regimens and postinduction consolidation and/or maintenance therapy for younger/fit patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- Optimal integration of CPX-351 into the treatment of newly diagnosed therapy-related AML or AML with myelodysplasia-related changes
- Indications for the use of hypomethylating agents as induction and/or maintenance therapy in elderly patients or those with poor-risk AML
- FDA approval of midostaurin for patients with newly diagnosed AML and a FLT3 mutation; patient selection and practical aspects related to its administration
- Mechanisms of action and available research data with the recently FDA-approved IDH1/2 inhibitor enasidenib; ongoing evaluation of novel IDH1/2 (eg, ivosidenib [AG-120]) and FLT3 (eg, gilteritinib, quizartinib) inhibitors in AML
- Recent FDA approval and current clinical role of gemtuzumab ozogamicin for CD33-positive AML
- Other novel agents under evaluation in AML (eg, venetoclax, pracinostat, GMI-1271)
- Selection and sequencing of therapy for patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive and negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)
- FDA approval of CAR T-cell therapy for pediatric and young adult patients with ALL that is refractory or in second or later relapse; ongoing clinical investigation for older adult patients
- Clinical experience with different preparations of asparaginase in young adult and adult patients with ALL
- Patient selection for blinatumomab in ALL clinical practice
- Available research data supporting the recent FDA approval of inotuzumab ozogamicin in R/R B-cell precursor ALL
- Diagnostic considerations for acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL); investigational approaches for low/intermediate-risk disease; choice of induction regimen for patients with high-risk disease

MODULE: Lung Cancer

- First-line treatment options for patients with EGFR mutation-positive disease; potential implications of the Phase III FLAURA trial results
- Available efficacy and safety data with osimertinib; effectiveness in patients with CNS metastases
- Selection of first-, second- and later-line therapy for patients with ALK- or ROS1-positive disease; implications of recent data sets and drug approvals
- Recent FDA approval of dabrafenib/trametinib for patients with BRAF V600E tumor mutations
- Potential treatment options for patients with other oncogenic mutations (eg, HER2, MET exon 14, RET, NTRK gene fusions)
- Design, efficacy endpoints and available data from the PACIFIC trial evaluating the use of durvalumab as sequential therapy for patients with locally advanced disease after completion of definitive chemoradiation therapy
- Available data with and patient selection for pembrolizumab with and without chemotherapy in individuals with newly diagnosed metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
- Ongoing trials of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies in combination with other immunotherapeutic, chemotherapeutic or targeted approaches
- Selection of first-line therapy for patients with PD-L1-negative squamous NSCLC
- Rational integration of ramucirumab into the management of nonsquamous and squamous NSCLC
- Novel agents under evaluation in small cell lung cancer and malignant pleural mesothelioma

MODULE: Gastrointestinal Cancers

- Patient and disease characteristics guiding therapy for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), including primary tumor location and presence of potentially targetable genetic abnormalities (eg, BRAF, HER2)
- FDA approval of pembrolizumab and nivolumab for patients with MSI-high or mismatch repair-deficient tumors; integration into current mCRC treatment algorithms
- Rational incorporation of regorafenib and TAS-102 into the treatment algorithm for mCRC and early activity and safety data in treatment-refractory gastric cancer
- Integration of ramucirumab into clinical algorithms for metastatic HER2-negative and HER2-positive gastric/gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) cancer
- Ongoing evaluation and current off-protocol role, if any, of FOLFIRINOX or nanoparticle albumin-bound (*nab*) paclitaxel/gemcitabine for patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma in the neoadjuvant and adjuvant settings
- Optimal integration of nanoliposomal irinotecan (nal-IRI) into clinical practice
- Recent FDA approval of pembrolizumab for PD-L1-positive recurrent or advanced gastric/GEJ adenocarcinoma after 2 or more lines of chemotherapy and, if appropriate, HER2-targeted therapy; ongoing trials of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies alone or in combination with other systemic or immunotherapeutic approaches
- Implications for clinical practice of the recent FDA approvals of regorafenib and nivolumab for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) previously treated with sorafenib
- Emerging data comparing lenvatinib to sorafenib in patients with advanced, unresectable HCC
- Clinical utility and optimal employment of long-acting somatostatin analogues for neuroendocrine tumors (NETs)
- Current clinical role of everolimus for patients with locally advanced or metastatic, nonfunctional NET of lung or gastrointestinal (GI) origin
- Recent FDA approval of telotristat ethyl for patients with carcinoid syndrome and findings from recent Phase III trials
- Ongoing investigation of other novel agents and strategies in GI cancers (eg, napabucasin, PEGPH20)