Breast Cancer®

Conversations with Oncology Investigators Bridging the Gap between Research and Patient Care

FACULTY INTERVIEWS

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Breast Cancer Update

A Continuing Medical Education Audio Series

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Breast cancer continues to be one of the most rapidly evolving fields in medical oncology. Results from numerous ongoing trials lead to the continual emergence of new therapeutic agents, treatment strategies and diagnostic and prognostic tools. In order to offer optimal patient care — including the option of clinical trial participation — the practicing cancer clinician must be well informed of these advances. Featuring information on the latest research developments along with expert perspectives, this CME activity is designed to assist medical oncologists, hematologist-oncologists and hematology-oncology fellows with the formulation of up-to-date clinical management strategies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Implement a clinical plan for the management of metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer, incorporating existing and emerging targeted treatments.
- Develop an understanding of the efficacy data and toxicity profiles of PARP inhibitors for patients with HER2-negative and BRCA-mutated advanced breast cancer.
- Develop an evidence-based algorithm for the treatment of hormone-sensitive advanced breast cancer, including the
 use of endocrine, biologic and chemotherapeutic agents.
- Consider the use of available biomarkers and genomic assays to assess risk and individualize therapy for patients
 with breast cancer in the neoadjuvant and adjuvant settings.
- Recall the results of pivotal trials introducing effective new breast cancer therapeutic agents, and identify their potential effect on existing treatment algorithms.
- Counsel appropriately selected patients with breast cancer about participation in ongoing clinical trials.

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CME INFORMATION

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Interview with Mark Robson, MD

Tracks 1-21

Track 1	Side effects associated with PARP inhibitors	Track 13	Case: A 47-year-old woman with a 0.9-cm, Grade 2, ER/PR/ HER2-positive invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) receives adjuvant trastuzumab/paclitaxel			
Track 2	Efficacy of olaparib for patients with BRCA germline-mutant metastatic triple-negative breast cancer					
Track 3	(mTNBC) OlympiAD: A Phase III trial of olaparib monotherapy versus chemotherapy for patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (mBC) and	Track 14	APHINITY trial: Results of a Phase III study evaluating the addition of pertuzumab to chemotherapy and trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive early BC			
Track 4	a germline BRCA mutation Somatic alterations in BRCA1/2	Track 15	Adjuvant pertuzumab for patients with HER2-positive, node-positive mBC			
Track 1	genes and response to PARP inhibitors	Track 16	Case: A 65-year-old woman with ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC			
Track 5	BRCA testing for patients with BC		receives fulvestrant and palbociclib after disease relapse on exemestane			
Track 6	Importance of genetic counseling for patients with germline mutations	Track 17	Therapeutic options for patients			
Track 7	Clinical implications of the OlympiAD study results for patients with HER2-negative mBC		with ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC after disease progression on a CDK4/6 inhibitor			
Track 8	TNT trial: Results of a Phase III study of carboplatin versus docetaxel for patients with metastatic or recurrent locally advanced triple-negative or BRCA1/2 mutation-associated BC	Track 18	Targeting the androgen receptor in patients with mTNBC			
		Track 19	Case: A 54-year-old woman with bilateral ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative BC, 2 positive			
Track 9	Management of nausea and anemia associated with olaparib		sentinel lymph nodes and a high genomic risk by the 70-gene assay			
Track 10	Case: A 49-year-old woman with BRCA-mutant mTNBC whose disease progresses through several lines of systemic therapy	Track 20	Use of the 21-gene assay for patients with ER-positive, node-positive BC			
		Track 21	Case: A 49-year-old woman with BRCA mutation-positive			
Track 11	Mutational landscape of BC		mTNBC experiences rapid disease progression through several lines			
Track 12	Ongoing trials of PARP inhibitors in the (neo)adjuvant setting		of therapy, including olaparib			

Track 12	Ongoing trials of PARP inhibitors in the (neo)adjuvant setting		of therapy, including olaparib		
Intervie	w with Ian E Krop, MD, PhD				
Tracks 1-22					
Track 1	Case: A 68-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative, moderately differentiated IDC and 5 of 20 positive axillary nodes	Track 4	Comparison of the 21-gene RS versus the 70-gene assay to determine benefit from chemotherapy in patients with ER-positive BC		
Track 2	PALLAS: An ongoing Phase III trial evaluating the addition of palbociclib to adjuvant endocrine therapy for hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative early BC	Track 5	Updated ASCO clinical practice guidelines on the use of biomarkers to guide decisions on adjuvant systemic therapy for women with early-stage invasive BC		
Track 3	Role of the 21-gene Recurrence Score® (RS) in the neoadjuvant setting	Track 6	MINDACT trial: Utility of the 70-gene assay in selecting patients with BC and 1 to 3 positive nodes for adjuvant chemotherapy		

Interview with Dr Krop (continued)

Track 7	ABC trials: TC versus anthracycline/ taxane-based chemotherapy for high-risk HER2-negative BC	Track 16	Case: A 52-year-old woman with a Stage I, ER/PR-negative, HER2-positive, poorly differentiated IDC			
Track 8	Role of anthracyclines in patients with HER2-positive BC	Track 17	APT trial: Results after a 7-year follow-up of adjuvant paclitaxel/			
Track 9	Case: A 56-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative invasive		trastuzumab for lower-risk, HER2-positive BC			
T 1 10	lobular BC and bone metastases	Track 18	Results of the APHINITY trial evaluating adjuvant pertuzumab			
Track 10	Emergence of ESR1 mutations in patients with ER-positive mBC	Track 19	ExteNET: Results of a Phase III			
Track 11	Clinical significance of ESR1 mutations in patients receiving fulvestrant for ER-positive mBC		trial investigating neratinib after trastuzumab-based adjuvant therap for patients with HER2-positive BC			
Track 12	Detection of ESR mutations in the plasma of patients with ER-positive BC	Track 20	ATEMPT: An ongoing Phase II trial evaluating T-DM1 versus trastuzumab/paclitaxel for Stage I, HER2-positive BC			
Track 13	CDK4/6 inhibitors as first-line therapy for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC	Track 21	Efficacy of enzalutamide in BC			
		Track 22	Case: A 40-year-old woman with			
Track 14	Efficacy and tolerability of CDK4/6 inhibitors for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC		mTNBC and a BRCA1 mutation receives olaparib on the OlympiAD trial			
Track 15	Activity and tolerability of abemaciclib					

Video Program

View the corresponding video interviews with (from left) Drs Robson and Krop by Dr Love at www.ResearchToPractice.com/BCU117/Video



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Breast Cancer Update — Volume 16, Issue 1

QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):

- The goal of the MINDACT trial, for which initial results were recently published, was to evaluate the benefit of genomic profiling with the ______ in addition to standard clinical-pathological criteria for identifying patients with early BC and 0 to 3 positive lymph nodes who might safely forgo chemotherapy without compromising outcome.
 - a. PAM50 assay
 - b. 70-gene signature
 - c. 21-gene signature
- 2. The ongoing randomized Phase II ATEMPT trial is comparing ______ to trastuzumab/ paclitaxel for patients with Stage I HER2-positive BC.
 - a. Trastuzumab alone
 - b. Trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1)
 - c. Pertuzumab/paclitaxel
- 3. The Phase III OlympiAD trial of olaparib monotherapy versus chemotherapy for patients with HER2-negative mBC and a germline BRCA mutation demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with olaparib.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. Which of the following toxicities is exhibited to a greater extent in patients receiving abemaciclib than in those receiving palbociclib or ribociclib for ER-positive mBC?
 - a. Diarrhea
 - b. Neutropenia
 - c. Myelosuppression
 - d. All of the above
- The Phase III ExteNET trial investigating neratinib versus placebo after trastuzumabbased adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive BC ______ an invasive disease-free survival benefit with neratinib.
 - a. Demonstrated
 - b. Did not demonstrate

- 6. Which of the following drug types reflects the mechanism of action of fulvestrant?
 - a. Selective estrogen receptor degrader
 - b. Selective estrogen receptor modulator
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
- 7. Results of the APT trial evaluating adjuvant paclitaxel/trastuzumab for patients with node-negative, HER2-positive BC showed that the rate of distant recurrence after a 7-year follow-up analysis was
 - a. 1%
 - b. 15%
 - c. 50%
- - a. Low-risk
 - b. High-risk
 - c. Both a and b
- 9. The Phase III TNT trial comparing carboplatin to docetaxel for mTNBC demonstrated that in a subgroup of patients with BRCA1/2 mutations, a significant difference was evident in in favor of carboplatin.
 - a. Overall response rate
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Both a and b
- Results of the Phase III APHINITY trial demonstrated that the addition of pertuzumab to trastuzumab and chemotherapy significantly improved invasive disease-free survival for patients with HER2-positive early BC.
 - a. True
 - b. False

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM

Breast Cancer Update — Volume 16, Issue 1

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PART 1 — Please tell us about your experience with this educational activity

PART 1 — Please tell us about your experience with this education	ai activity	
How would you characterize your level of knowledge on the following top		1 0 1 1' 1
4 = Excellent $3 = Good$ 2		1 = Suboptimal
	BEFORE	AFTER
OlympiAD trial: Results of a Phase III trial evaluating olaparib versus chemotherapy for BRCA-mutant HER2-negative mBC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Clinical implications of the Phase III APHINITY trial and the potential role of pertuzumab as a component of adjuvant therapy for patients with early-stage HER2-positive BC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
APT trial: Results after a 7-year follow-up of adjuvant paclitaxel/ trastuzumab for node-negative, HER2-positive BC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Updated ASCO guideline recommendation regarding the use of biomarkers to guide decisions on adjuvant systemic therapy for women with early-stage invasive BC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Clinical significance of ESR1 mutations for patients with hormone receptor-positive mBC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Activity and tolerability of CDK4/6 inhibitors for patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
ExteNET: Results of a Phase III trial investigating neratinib after trastuzumab-based adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive BC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Practice Setting: ☐ Academic center/medical school ☐ Community cancer center. ☐ Solo practice ☐ Government (eg, VA) ☐ Other (please		
Approximately how many new patients with breast cancer do you see per ye	ear?	patient
Nas the activity evidence based, fair, balanced and free from commerci	al bias?	
─ Yes ─ No If no, please explain:		
Please identify how you will change your practice as a result of complet apply).	ing this activity (select all that
☐ This activity validated my current practice		
Create/revise protocols, policies and/or procedures		
☐ Change the management and/or treatment of my patients		
Other (please explain):		

If you intend to implement any changes in your practice, please provide 1 or more examples:

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

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:

□ No

- Implement a clinical plan for the management of metastatic HER2-positive breast
- Develop an understanding of the efficacy data and toxicity profiles of PARP inhibitors
- Develop an evidence-based algorithm for the treatment of hormone-sensitive advanced breast cancer, including the use of endocrine, biologic and chemotherapeutic agents... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT	AND CKE	DII FU	KIVI (COIILIIIU	eu)				
As a result of this activity, I will be at Consider the use of available biomark- individualize therapy for patients with adjuvant settings.	kers and gei breast can	cer in the	neoadjuvant	and	4	3 2	1 N/M	I N/A
adjuvant settings								
Counsel appropriately selected patier	Counsel appropriately selected patients with breast cancer about participation in ongoing clinical trials							
Please describe any clinical situation								
to see addressed in future education	-							
Would you recommend this activity to Yes No								
If no, please explain:								
PART 2 — Please tell us about the faculty and editor for this educational activity								
4 = Excellent 3	3 = Good	2 =	Adequate	1 = Subo	1 = Suboptimal			
Faculty	Knowled	lge of sub	ject matter	Effectiveness as an educate				or
Mark Robson, MD	4	3 2	2 1	4	3	2	1	
Ian E Krop, MD, PhD	4	3 2	2 1	4	3	2	1	
Editor	Knowledge of subject matter			Effectiveness as an educator				
Neil Love, MD	4	3 2	2 1	4	3	2	1	
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