

Summer Oncology Nursing Series

A Complimentary NCPD-Accredited Virtual Curriculum

Breast Cancer: Session 1

Thursday, June 3, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

Allie Hershey, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Breast Cancer Faculty



Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

Associate Director
Susan F Smith Center for Women's Cancers
Director of Clinical Trials, Breast Oncology
Director of Breast Immunotherapy Clinical Research
Senior Physician
Breast Oncology Program
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Associate Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts



Allie Hershey, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP

Oncology Nurse Practitioner, Breast Oncology
Susan F Smith Center for Women's Cancers
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Boston, Massachusetts

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from Lilly, Novartis and Seagen Inc.

Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following companies: AbbVie Inc, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Inc, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Novartis, Novocure Inc, Oncoceptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Tesaro, A GSK Company, TG Therapeutics Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc and Verastem Inc.

Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

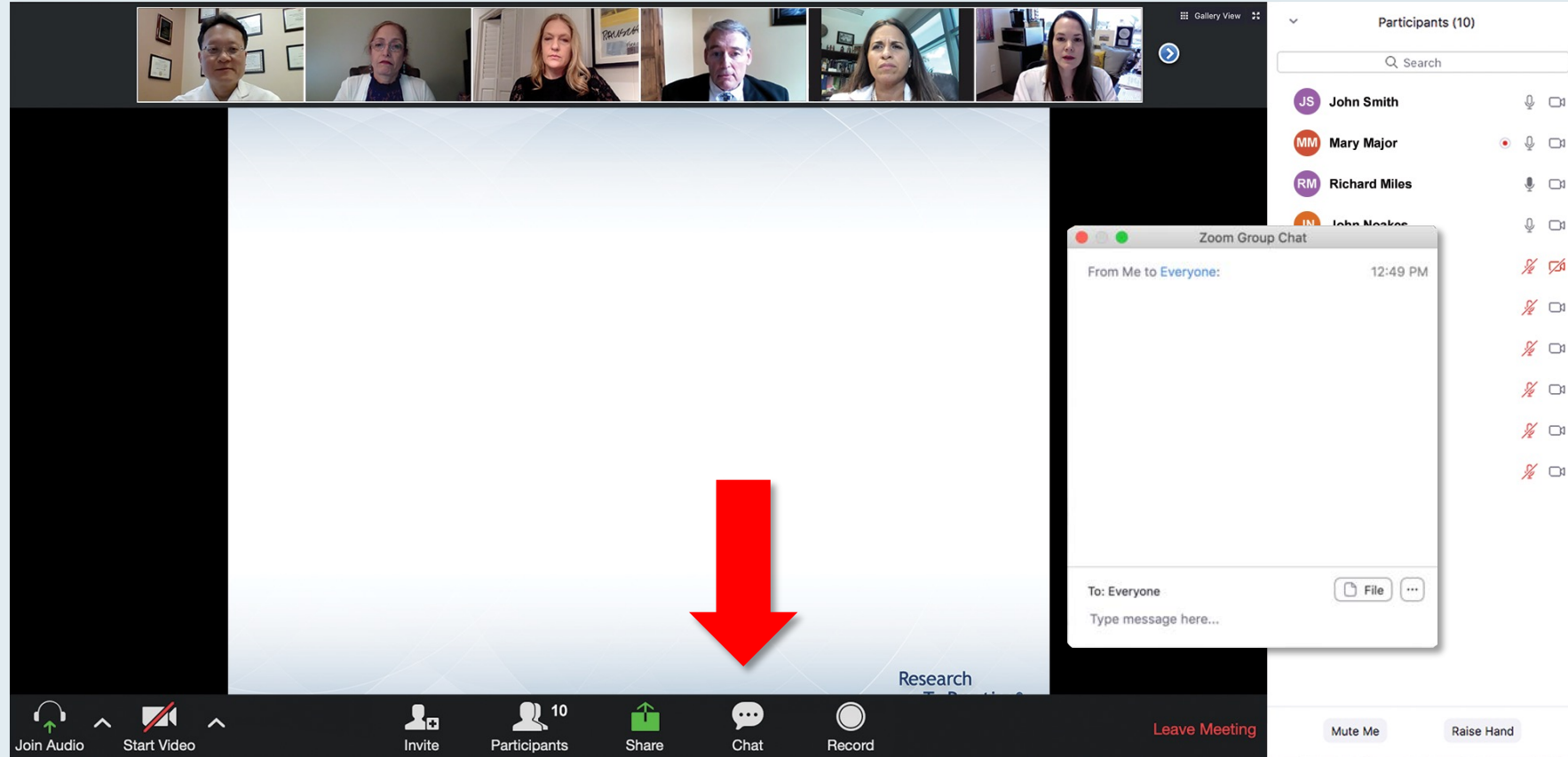
Dr Tolaney — Disclosures

Consulting Agreements	4D pharma plc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Athenex, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Certara, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co Ltd, CytomX Therapeutics, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Ellipses Pharma, G1 Therapeutics, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Gilead Sciences Inc, Immunomedics Inc, Infinity Pharmaceuticals Inc, Kyowa Kirin Co Ltd, Lilly, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics, NanoString Technologies, Nektar, Novartis, Odonate Therapeutics, OncoPep, OncoSec Medical, Pfizer Inc, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Samsung Bioepis, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc
Contracted Research	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Cyclacel Pharmaceuticals Inc, Eisai Inc, Exelixis Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Gilead Sciences Inc, Immunomedics Inc, Lilly, Merck, NanoString Technologies, Nektar, Novartis, Odonate Therapeutics, Pfizer Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc
Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	Odonate Therapeutics

Ms Hershey — Disclosures

No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows six participants. The main screen displays a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". Below the question is a list of ten treatment options, each preceded by a number. A "Quick Poll" dialog box is open, showing the same list of options with radio buttons for selection. The bottom of the screen features a toolbar with icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants" (showing 10), "Share", "Chat", "Record", and a "Leave Meeting" button. On the right side, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names and status icons.

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

Quick Poll

- ☐ Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Ixazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Submit

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants 10 Share Chat Record Leave Meeting Mute Me Raise Hand

Participants (10)

Search

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
- RS Robert Stiles
- JF Juan Fernandez
- AK Ashok Kumar
- JS Jeremy Smith







When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Expand chat submission box

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there's a header bar with participant names: RTP Coordinat..., Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below this is a video grid showing two participants. A 'Recording...' indicator is visible. The main content area displays a presentation slide titled 'Meet The Professor Program Steering Committee'. The slide lists six members of the committee, each with a portrait photo and their name and affiliation. The chat window on the right is open, showing messages from 'Me to Panelists' and 'Me to Panelists and Attendees'. A red arrow points to the white line above the chat submission box, indicating where to drag to expand the box.

Meet The Professor Program Steering Committee

 John N Allan, MD Assistant Professor of Medicine Weill Cornell Medicine New York, New York	 Ian W Flinn, MD, PhD Director of Lymphoma Research Program Sarah Cannon Research Institute Tennessee Oncology Nashville, Tennessee
 Steven Coutre, MD Professor of Medicine (Hematology) Stanford University School of Medicine Stanford, California	 Prof John G Gribben, MD, DSc, FMedSci Chair of Medical Oncology Barts Cancer Institute Queen Mary University of London Charterhouse Square London, United Kingdom
 Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc Associate Professor of Medicine Harvard Medical School Director of Clinical Research Division of Lymphoma Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Boston, Massachusetts	 Brian T Hill, MD, PhD Director, Lymphoid Malignancy Program Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute Cleveland, Ohio

Chat

Me to Panelists 4:31 PM

Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below.
http://images.researchtopractice.com/2021/Meetings/Slides/MTP_ToGo_CLL_2021_April1.pdf

Me to Panelists and Attendees 4:32 PM

Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below.
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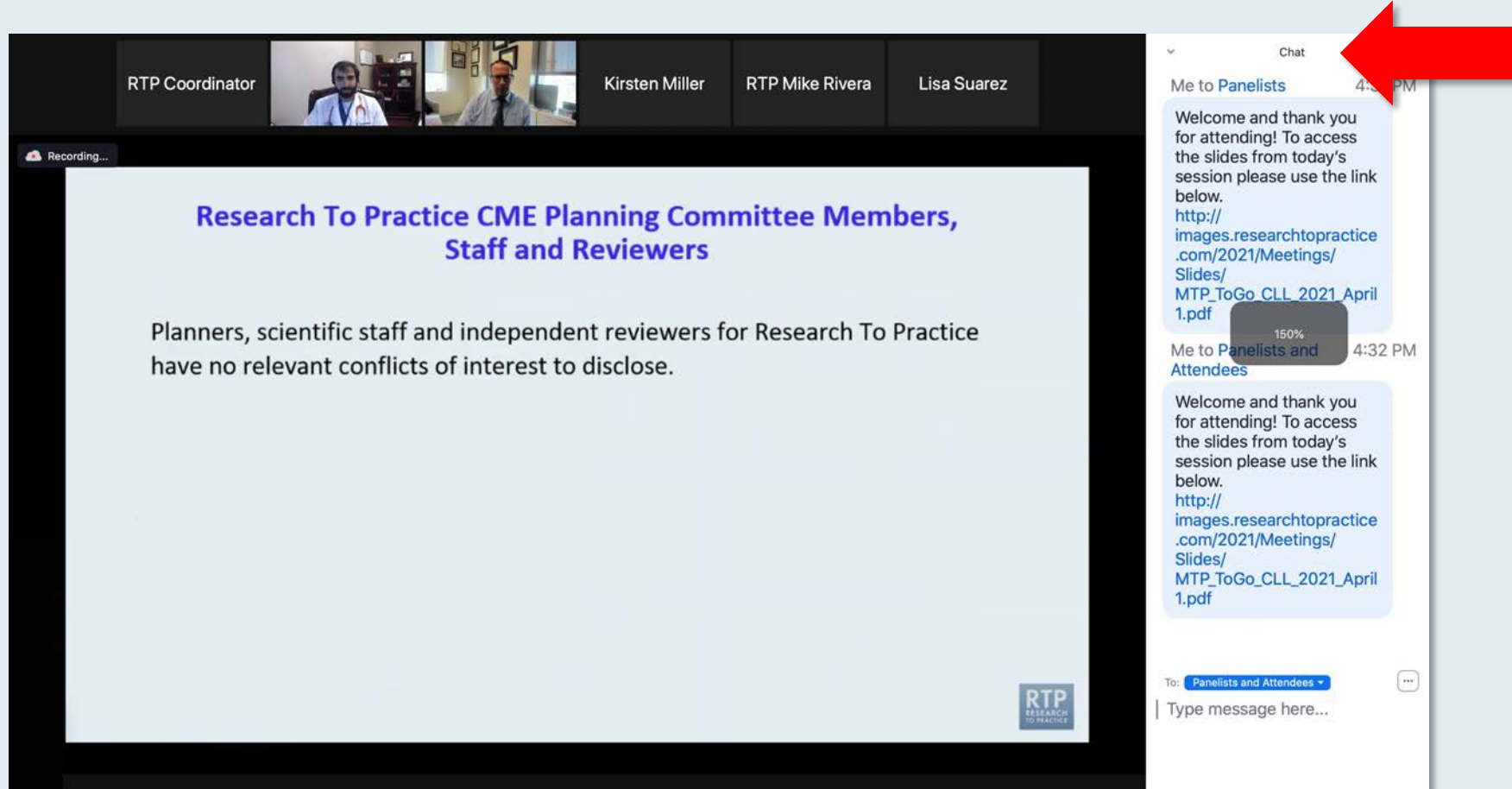
To: Panelists and Attendees ▼

Type message here...

Drag the white line above the submission box up to create more space for your message.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Increase chat font size



**Press Command (for Mac) or Control (for PC) and the + symbol.
You may do this as many times as you need for readability.**

ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

HER2-Positive Localized Breast Cancer



DR ADAM BRUFISKY
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



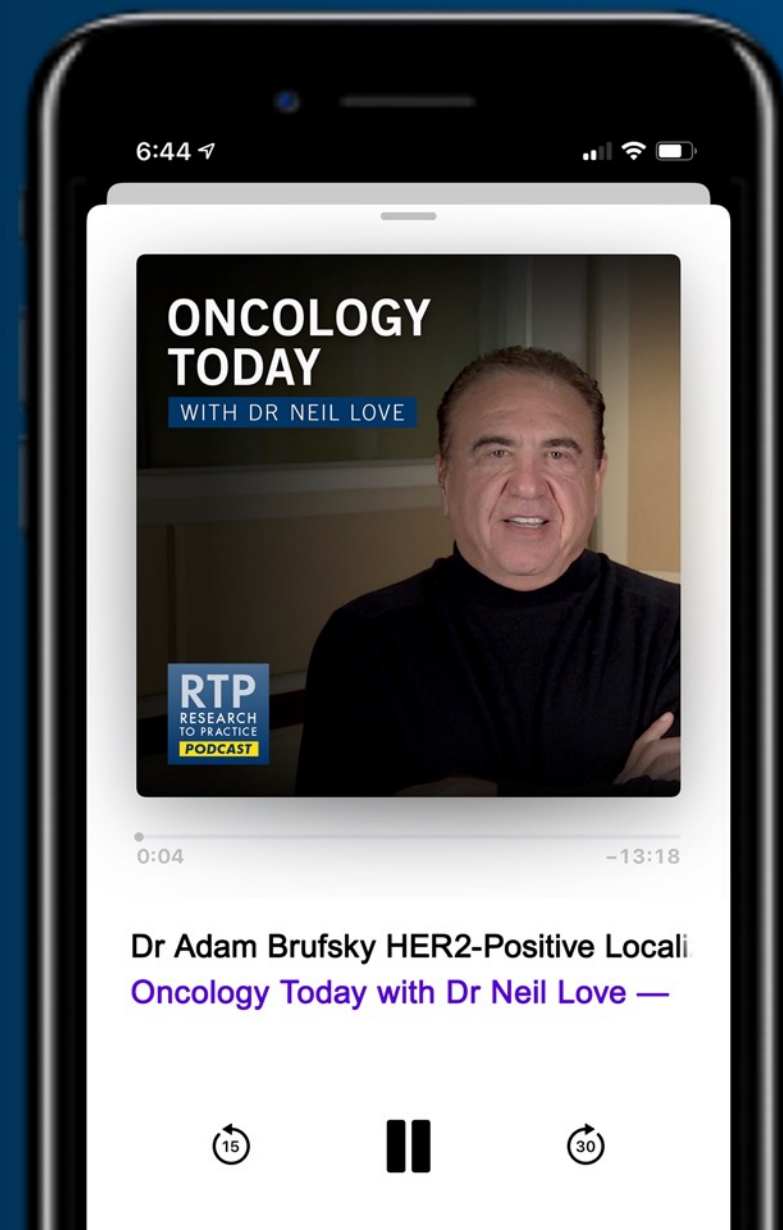
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Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Advanced Gastrointestinal Cancers

**Monday, June 7, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Kristen K Ciombor, MD, MSCI

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Session 1

Thursday, June 10, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Jennifer Woyach, MD

Kristen E Battiato, AGNP-C

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Meet The Professor

Management of Ovarian Cancer

**Tuesday, June 15, 2021
4:00 PM – 5:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Susana Banerjee, MBBS, MA, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Renal Cell Carcinoma

Wednesday, June 16, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Thomas E Hutson, DO, PharmD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas

Thursday, June 17, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Carla Casulo, MD
Jacklyn Gideon, MSN, AGPCNP-BC

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Therapy in Multiple Myeloma

Thursday, June 24, 2021

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Noopur Raje, MD

Alli McClanahan, MSN, APRN, ANP-BC

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

ASCO Highlights and More: Investigators Review Recent Data Sets and Provide Perspectives on Current Oncology Care

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Head and Neck Cancer

Wednesday, August 11

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Thank you for joining us!

NCPD credit information will be emailed to each participant within 3 business days.

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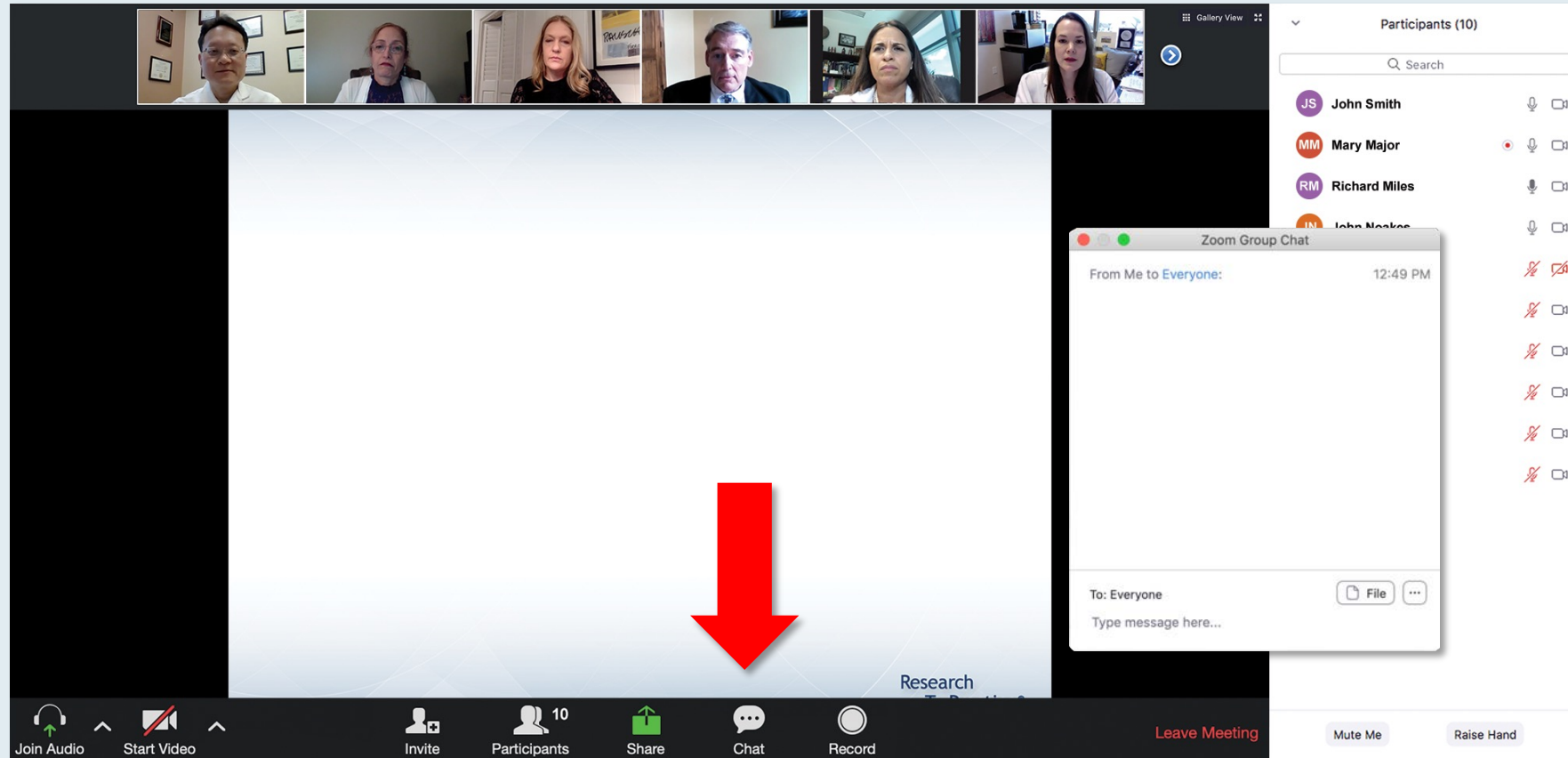
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9. Ixazomib + Rd
10. Other

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Participants (10)

Name	Status
JS John Smith	Microphone Off
MM Mary Major	Microphone On
RM Richard Miles	Microphone Off
JN John Noakes	Microphone Off
AS Alice Suarez	Microphone Off
JP Jane Perez	Microphone Off
RS Robert Stiles	Microphone Off
JF Juan Fernandez	Microphone Off
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Oncology Grand Rounds Nursing Webinar Series

April 2021

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
19	20	21	22	23
	Breast Ca 8:30 AM	AML 12:00 PM	Prostate Ca 8:30 AM	
	Lung Ca 5:00 PM	CRC and GE Ca 4:45 PM	Lymphomas 5:00 PM	
26	27	28	29	30
	Multiple Myeloma 8:30 AM	Bladder Ca 12:00 PM	CLL 8:30 AM	
	GYN 5:00 PM		CAR-T 5:00 PM	

13th Annual Oncology Grand Rounds

*A Complimentary NCPD Live Webinar Series
Held During the 46th Annual ONS Congress*

Breast Cancer

**Tuesday, April 20, 2021
8:30 AM – 10:00 AM ET**

Medical Oncologists

**Carey K Anders, MD
Kathy D Miller, MD
Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH**

Oncology Nurse Practitioners

**Gretchen Santos Fulgencio, MSN, FNP-BC
Allie Hershey, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP
Kelly Leonard, MSN, FNP-BC**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD



Kelly Leonard, MSN, FNP-BC



Gretchen Santos Fulgencio, MSN, FNP-BC



Allie Hershey, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

Agenda

Module 1: ER-Positive, HER2-Negative

- **Case 1 – Dr Tolaney: A 40-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive breast cancer**
- **Case 2 – Ms Hershey: A 63-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, node-positive breast cancer**
- **Case 3 – Dr Tolaney: A 42-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer**

Module 2: HER2-Positive

- **Case 4 – Ms Hershey: A 44-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer**
- **Case 5 – Dr Tolaney: A 36-year-old woman with ER-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer**

Module 3: Triple-Negative

- **Case 6 – Ms Hershey: A 52-year-old woman with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer**

How long have you been in the field of oncology?

1. Less than 5 years
2. 5-10 years
3. 11-20 years
4. 21-30 years
5. 31-40 years
6. More than 40 years

I feel emotionally drained by my work.

1. Never
2. A few times per year
3. Once a month
4. A few times per month
5. Once a week
6. A few times per week
7. Every day

I feel frustrated by my work.

1. Never
2. A few times per year
3. Once a month
4. A few times per month
5. Once a week
6. A few times per week
7. Every day

I feel very satisfied with my work.

1. Never
2. A few times per year
3. Once a month
4. A few times per month
5. Once a week
6. A few times per week
7. Every day

Agenda

Module 1: ER-Positive, HER2-Negative

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Module 3: Triple-Negative

- **Case 6 – Ms Hershey: A 52-year-old woman with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer**

What effect was observed in the Phase III trial of adjuvant abemaciclib?

1. Fewer recurrences
2. Fewer deaths
3. Both

Case Presentation – Dr Tolaney: A 40-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive breast cancer

- Left breast mass with ipsilateral palpable axillary LN
 - US: 9 cm LN and 3 enlarged axillary LNs
 - Biopsy of the breast: Grade 3 IDC, ER+ PR+ HER2-
 - FNA of an axillary LN was positive for malignant cells
- Enrolled on a preoperative clinical trial of *nab* paclitaxel + pembrolizumab x 12 wks → AC x 4 wks → surgery
 - 9.2 cm of residual IDC with LVI, and 4/11 positive axillary LNs
- Radiation therapy → OS + AI, and adjuvant abemaciclib, along with zoledronic acid

Case Presentation – Dr Tolaney: A 40-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive breast cancer (continued)

What are the important factors you considered in managing this case?

1. High anatomic risk disease: large tumor, multiple axillary LNs
2. No response to preop chemotherapy with residual axillary node involvement
3. Young age
4. No significant comorbidities

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

Which of the following toxicities is more common with palbociclib and ribociclib than with abemaciclib?

1. Gastrointestinal toxicity
2. Neutropenia
3. Anemia
4. Peripheral neuropathy
5. I don't know

The PI3 kinase inhibitor alpelisib is used for patients with metastatic ER-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer with a...

1. PIK3CA germline mutation
2. PIK3CA somatic mutation
3. PIK3CA amplification
4. All of the above
5. I don't know

Case Presentation – Ms Hershey: A 63-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, node-positive breast cancer

- 2005: Diagnosed with HR-positive T2N1 breast cancer
- Mastectomy → ddAC-T and endocrine therapy x 5 years
- 2018: Hip/back pain → Evaluation delayed, admitted due to pain → T1 compression fracture and extensive bony metastases
 - Biopsy: ER-positive metastatic breast cancer
- Early 2019: Letrozole/palbociclib
- 12/2020: Fulvestrant/palbociclib
- 4/2021: Fulvestrant/alpelisib

Case Presentation – Ms Hershey: A 63-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, node-positive breast cancer (continued)

What are the important factors you considered in managing this case?

1. Indication for taking medication due to PIK3CA mutation (testing done 12/2020)
2. Side effects of therapy (hyperglycemia, diarrhea, rash, mouth sores, n/v, anorexia, weight loss, fatigue, muscle aches, decreased muscle strength)
3. Monitoring requirements, including baseline HgA1c/fasting glucose and weekly fasting glucose upon initiation
4. Initiation of daily antihistamine to decrease incidence and severity of rash
5. When to call the office

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

Case Presentation – Dr Tolaney: A 42-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer

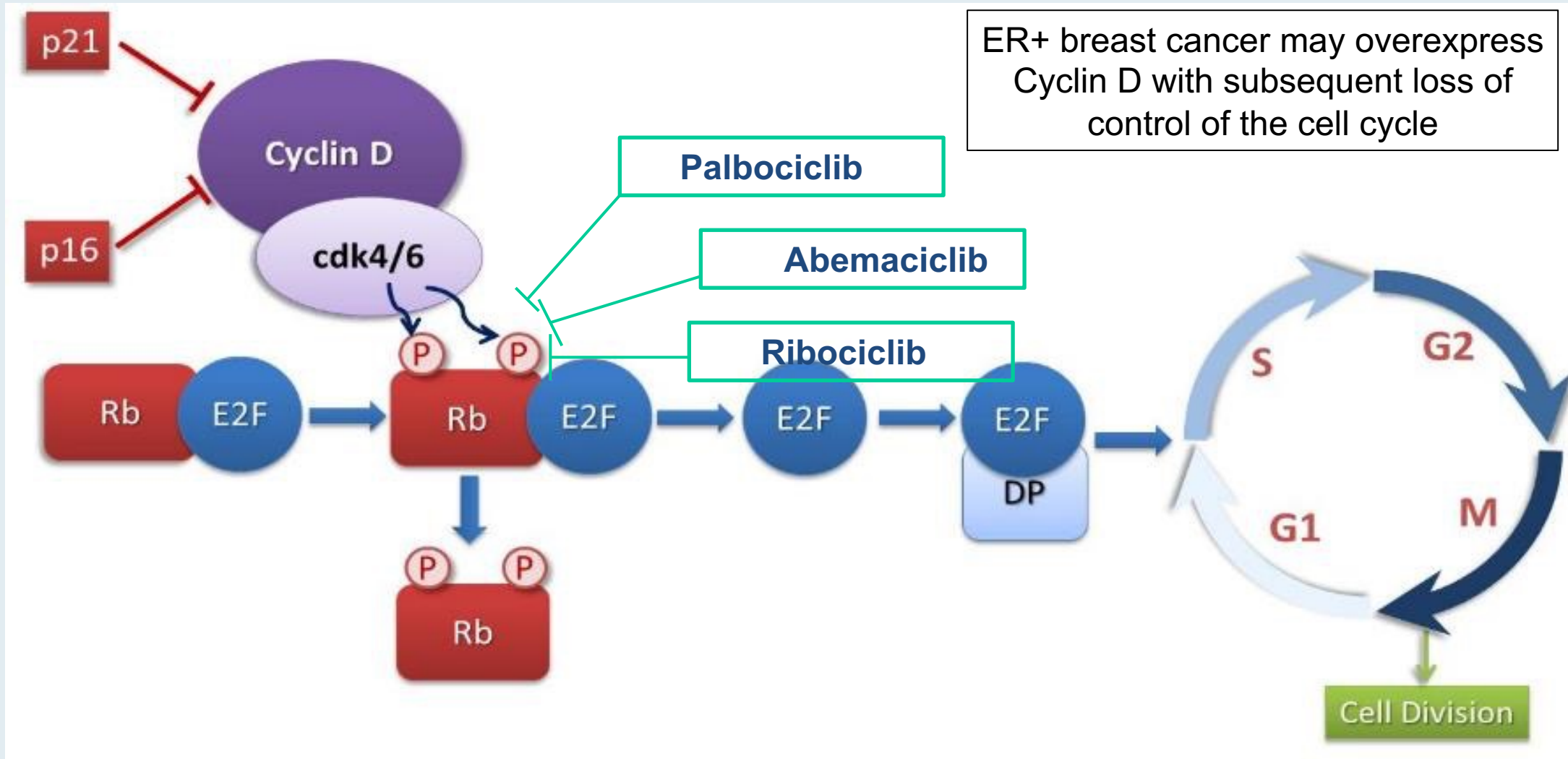
- MD/PhD working in biotech with 3 young children – eldest 9 years old
- Recurrent breast cancer with spinal cord compression and dural-based mass, s/p adjuvant chemotherapy and endocrine therapy

What are the most important issues you planned to discuss with this patient?

1. Treatment approach for what to do now
2. Implications of living with metastatic disease
3. Discussion of overall life expectancy
4. Discussion of goals of care
5. Discussion of what to tell her children

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

CDK4/6 Regulates Cell Cycle Progression



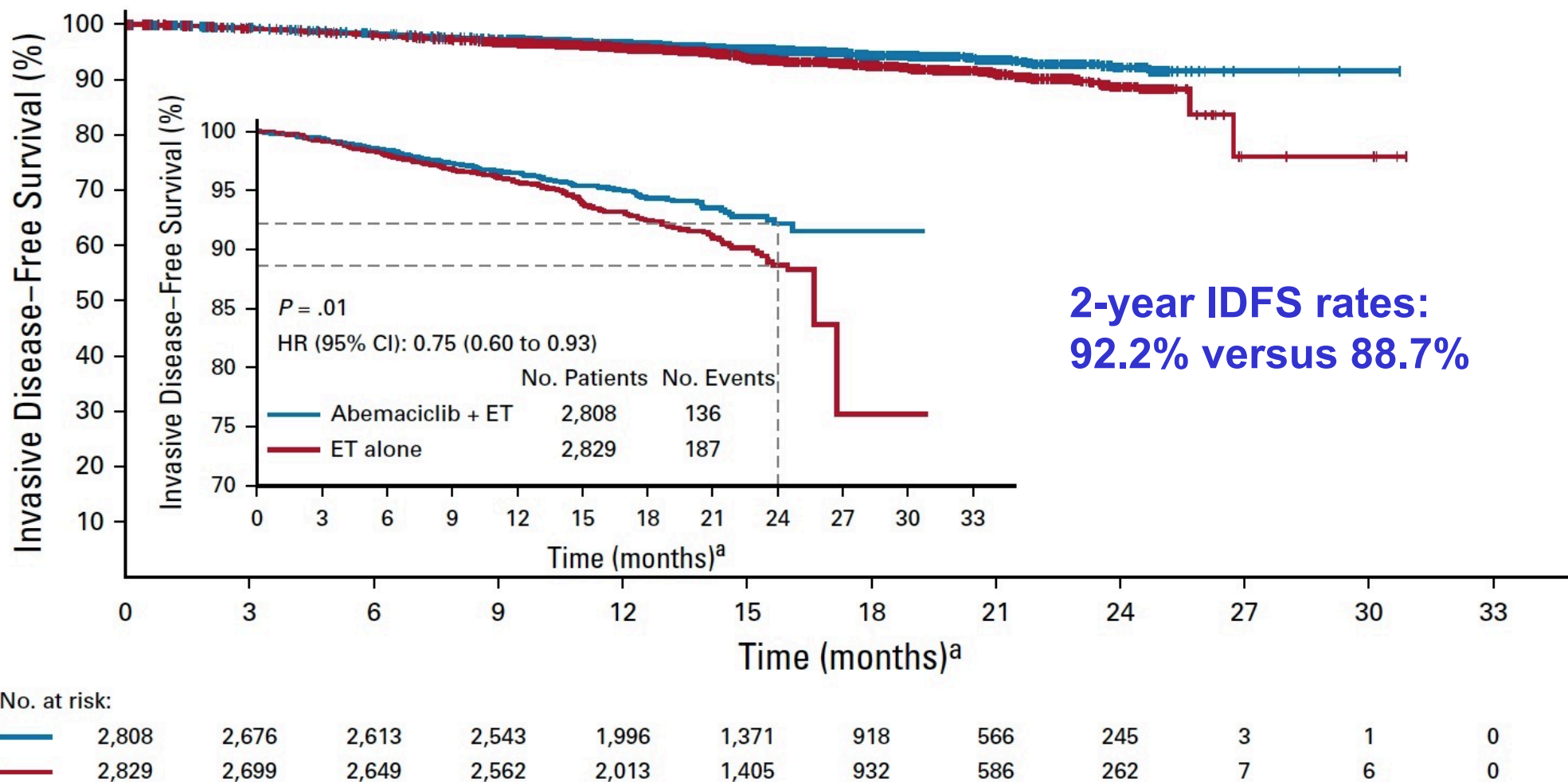
J Clin Oncol 2020;38(34):3987-98.

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Abemaciclib Combined With Endocrine Therapy for the Adjuvant Treatment of HR+, HER2-, Node-Positive, High-Risk, Early Breast Cancer (monarchE)

Stephen R. D. Johnston, MD, PhD¹; Nadia Harbeck, MD, PhD²; Roberto Hegg, MD, PhD³; Masakazu Toi, MD, PhD⁴; Miguel Martin, MD, PhD⁵; Zhi Min Shao, MD⁶; Qing Yuan Zhang, MD, PhD⁷; Jorge Luis Martinez Rodriguez, MD⁸; Mario Campone, MD, PhD⁹; Erika Hamilton, MD¹⁰; Joohyuk Sohn, MD, PhD¹¹; Valentina Guarneri, MD, PhD¹²; Morihito Okada, MD, PhD¹³; Frances Boyle, MD, MBBS, PhD¹⁴; Patrick Neven, MD, PhD¹⁵; Javier Cortés, MD, PhD¹⁶; Jens Huober, MD¹⁷; Andrew Wardley, MD, MBChB¹⁸; Sara M. Tolaney, MD, MPH¹⁹; Irfan Cicin, MD²⁰; Ian C. Smith, MD^{21,22}; Martin Frenzel, PhD²²; Desirée Headley, MSc²²; Ran Wei, PhD²²; Belen San Antonio, PhD²²; Maarten Hulstijn, PhD²²; Joanne Cox, MD²²; Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD²³; and Priya Rastogi, MD²⁴; on behalf of the monarchE Committee Members and Investigators

monarchE: Invasive Disease-Free Survival (IDFS) (Zoomed in to better show separation of curves)





Palbociclib with adjuvant endocrine therapy in early breast cancer (PALLAS): interim analysis of a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 study

Erica L Mayer, Amylou C Dueck, Miguel Martin, Gabor Rubovszky, Harold J Burstein, Meritxell Bellet-Ezquerro, Kathy D Miller, Nicholas Zdenkowski, Eric P Winer, Georg Pfeiler, Matthew Goetz, Manuel Ruiz-Borrego, Daniel Anderson, Zbigniew Nowecki, Sibylle Loibl, Stacy Moulder, Alistair Ring, Florian Fitzal, Tiffany Traina, Arlene Chan, Hope S Rugo, Julie Lemieux, Fernando Henao, Alan Lyss, Silvia Antolin Novoa, Antonio C Wolff, Marcus Vetter, Daniel Egle, Patrick G Morris, Eleftherios P Mamounas, Miguel J Gil-Gil, Aleix Prat, Hannes Fohler, Otto Metzger Filho, Magdalena Schwarz, Carter DuFrane, Debora Fumagalli, Kathy Puyana Theall, Dongrui Ray Lu, Cynthia Huang Bartlett, Maria Koehler, Christian Fesl, Angela DeMichele*, Michael Gnant*

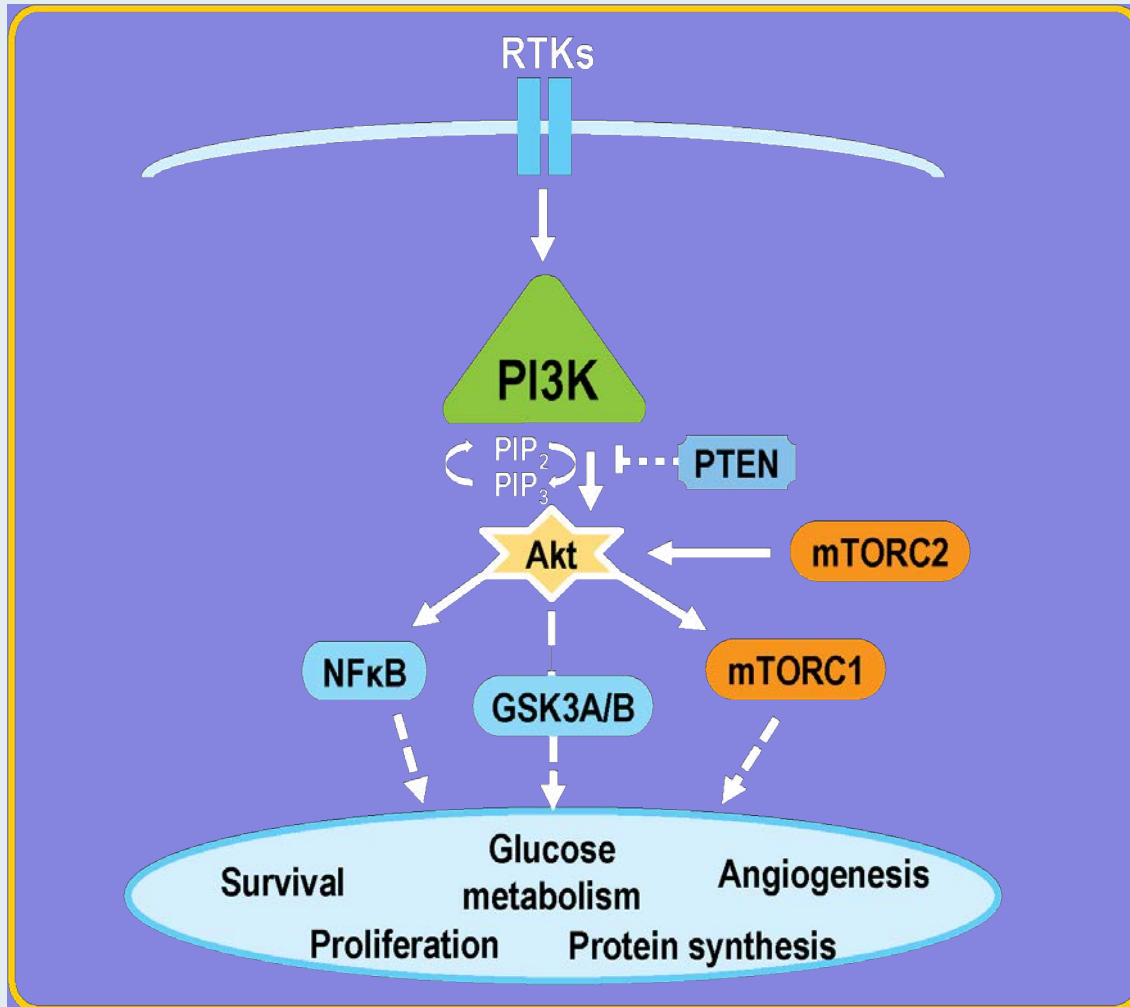
Randomized Trials of Endocrine Therapy +/- CDK4/6 Inhibition

Line	Trial	Schema	PFS HR compared to endocrine alone	OS HR compared to endocrine alone
First line	PALOMA-1	Letrozole ± palbociclib	0.49	0.897
	PALOMA-2	Letrozole ± palbociclib	0.58	NR
	MONALEESA-2	Letrozole ± ribociclib	0.56	0.75
	MONALEESA-3	Fulvestrant ± ribociclib	0.55	0.72
	MONALEESA-7 (premenopausal)	Goserelin + AI or tamoxifen ± ribociclib	0.55	0.71
	MONARCH 3	Letrozole or anastrozole, ± abemaciclib	0.54	NR
Second line	PALOMA-3	Fulvestrant ± palbociclib	0.46	0.75
	MONARCH 2	Fulvestrant ± abemaciclib	0.55	0.757

Common Side Effects and Dosing of CDK4/6 Inhibitors

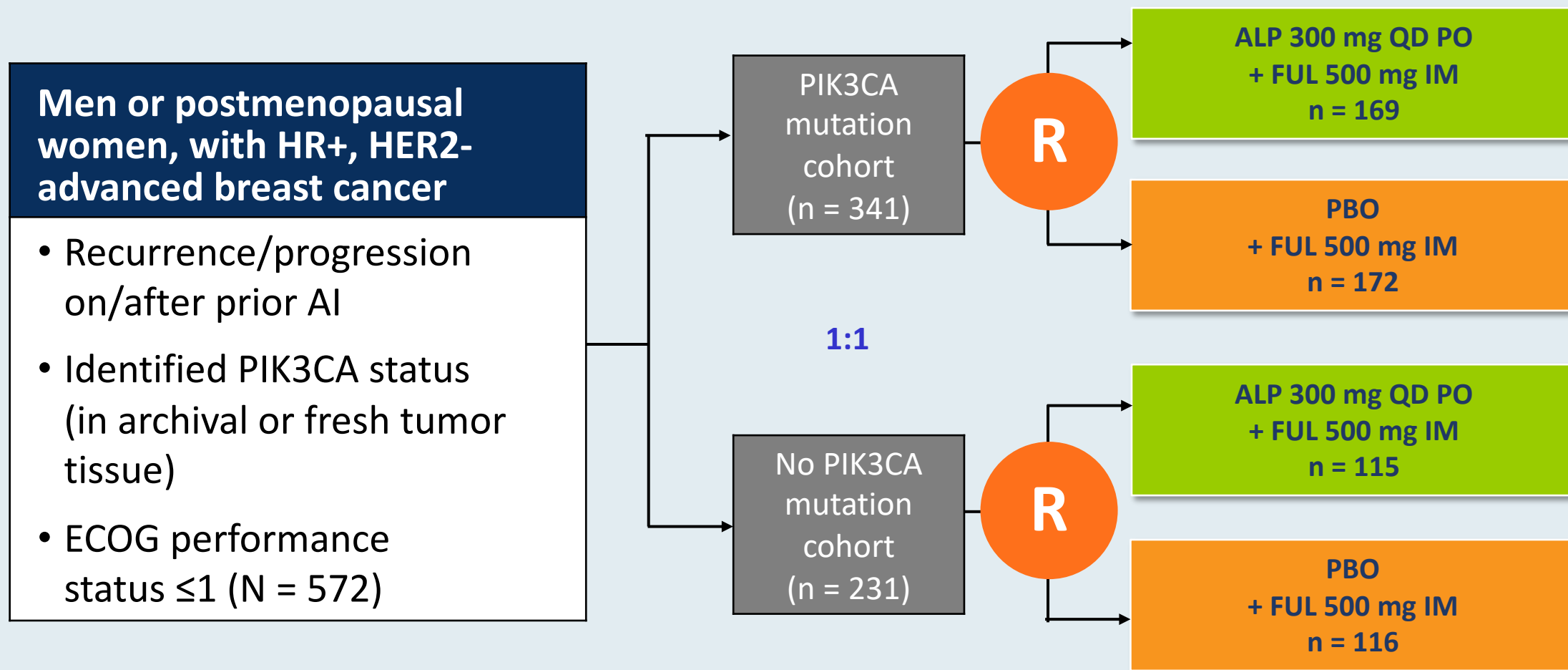
	Palbociclib		Abemaciclib		Ribociclib	
Dosing	125 mg qd 3 wk on, 1 wk off		200 mg BID continuously		600 mg qd 3 wk on, 1 wk off	
Common adverse events	All grades	Grade 3/4	All grades	Grade 3/4	All grades	Grade 3/4
Neutropenia	95%	54%	88%	27%	46%	29%
Thrombocytopenia	76%	19%	42%	2%	37%	10%
Diarrhea	16%	0	90%	20%	22%	3%
Nausea	23%	0	65%	5%	46%	2%
Vomiting	5%	0	35%	2%	25%	0

PI3K Inhibitors: Mechanism of Action



- PI3K is involved in the activation of Akt.
- Hyperactivation of the PI3K pathway is implicated in malignant transformation, cancer progression and endocrine therapy resistance.
- PIK3CA encodes the alpha isoform of the PI3K catalytic subunit.
- Around 40% of patients with HR+, HER- BC present with an activating PIK3CA tumor mutation.
- Alpelisib is a specific inhibitor of the PI3K alpha isoform.

SOLAR-1 Phase III Study Design



Primary endpoint: Locally assessed PFS in PIK3CA mutation cohort

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Alpelisib plus fulvestrant for *PIK3CA*-mutated, hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor-2—negative advanced breast cancer: final overall survival results from SOLAR-1

F. André^{1*}, E. M. Ciruelos², D. Juric³, S. Loibl⁴, M. Campone⁵, I. A. Mayer⁶, G. Rubovszky⁷, T. Yamashita⁸, B. Kaufman⁹, Y.-S. Lu¹⁰, K. Inoue¹¹, Z. Pápai¹², M. Takahashi¹³, F. Ghaznawi¹⁴, D. Mills¹⁵, M. Kaper¹⁴, M. Miller¹⁴, P. F. Conte¹⁶, H. Iwata¹⁷ & H. S. Rugo¹⁸

¹Department of Medical Oncology, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif and Paris Saclay University, Orsay, France; ²Medical Oncology, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain; ³Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Boston, USA; ⁴Department of Medicine and Research, German Breast Group, GBG Forschungs GmbH, Neu-Isenburg, Germany; ⁵Medical Oncology, Institut de Cancerologie de l'Ouest, Saint-Herblain, Nantes Cedex, France; ⁶Hematology/Oncology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA; ⁷Department of Medical Oncology and Clinical Pharmacology, National Institute of Oncology, Budapest, Hungary; ⁸Department of Breast and Endocrine Surgery, Kanagawa Cancer Center, Yokohama, Japan; ⁹Medical Oncology, Tel Aviv University, Sheba Medical Centre, Tel Hashomer, Israel; ¹⁰Medical Oncology, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ¹¹Breast Surgery, Saitama Cancer Center, Saitama, Japan; ¹²Medical Oncology, Hungarian Defence Forces Medical Centre, Budapest, Hungary; ¹³Breast Surgery, NHO Hokkaido Cancer Center, Sapporo, Japan; ¹⁴Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, USA; ¹⁵Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland; ¹⁶Medical Oncology, Università di Padova and Oncologia Medica 2, Istituto Oncologico Veneto IRCCS, Padua, Italy; ¹⁷Breast Oncology, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Aichi, Japan; ¹⁸Breast Department, UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, San Francisco, USA

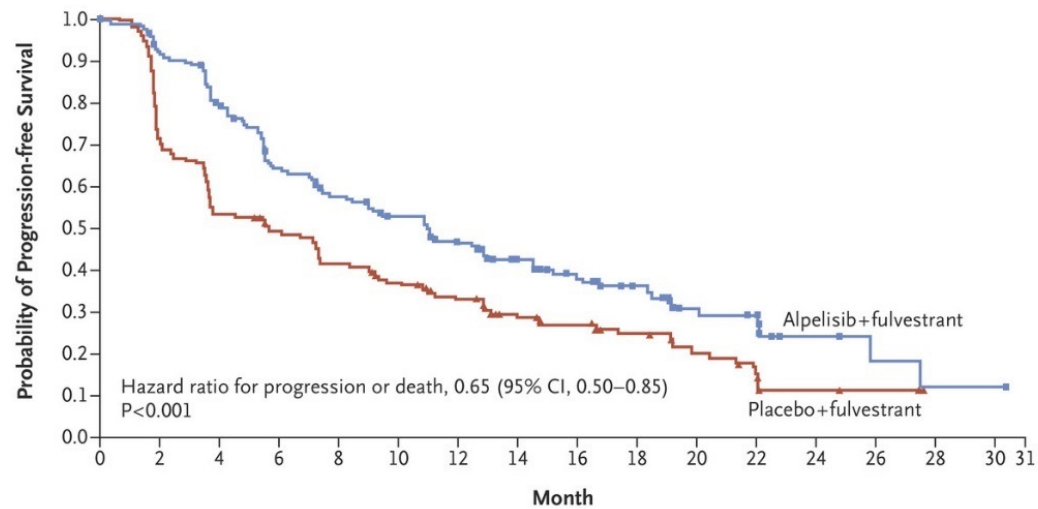


Available online 25 November 2020

***Ann Oncol* 2021;32(2):208-17.**

SOLAR-1: PFS Outcomes by PIK3CA Mutation Status

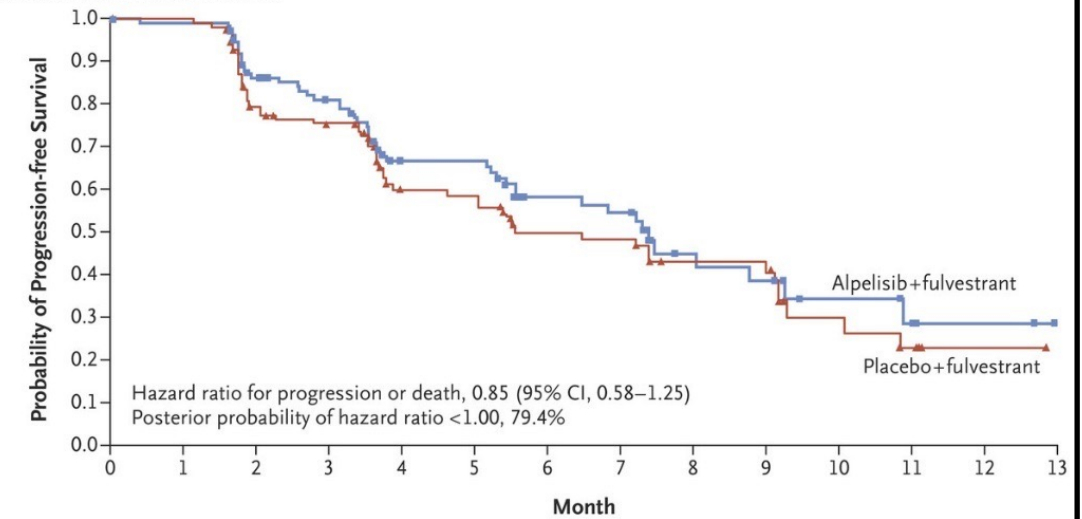
Cohort with *PIK3CA*-Mutated Cancer



No. at Risk

Alpelisib+fulvestrant	169	145	123	97	85	75	62	50	39	30	17	14	5	3	1	1	0
Placebo+fulvestrant	172	120	89	80	67	58	48	37	29	20	14	9	3	2	0	0	0

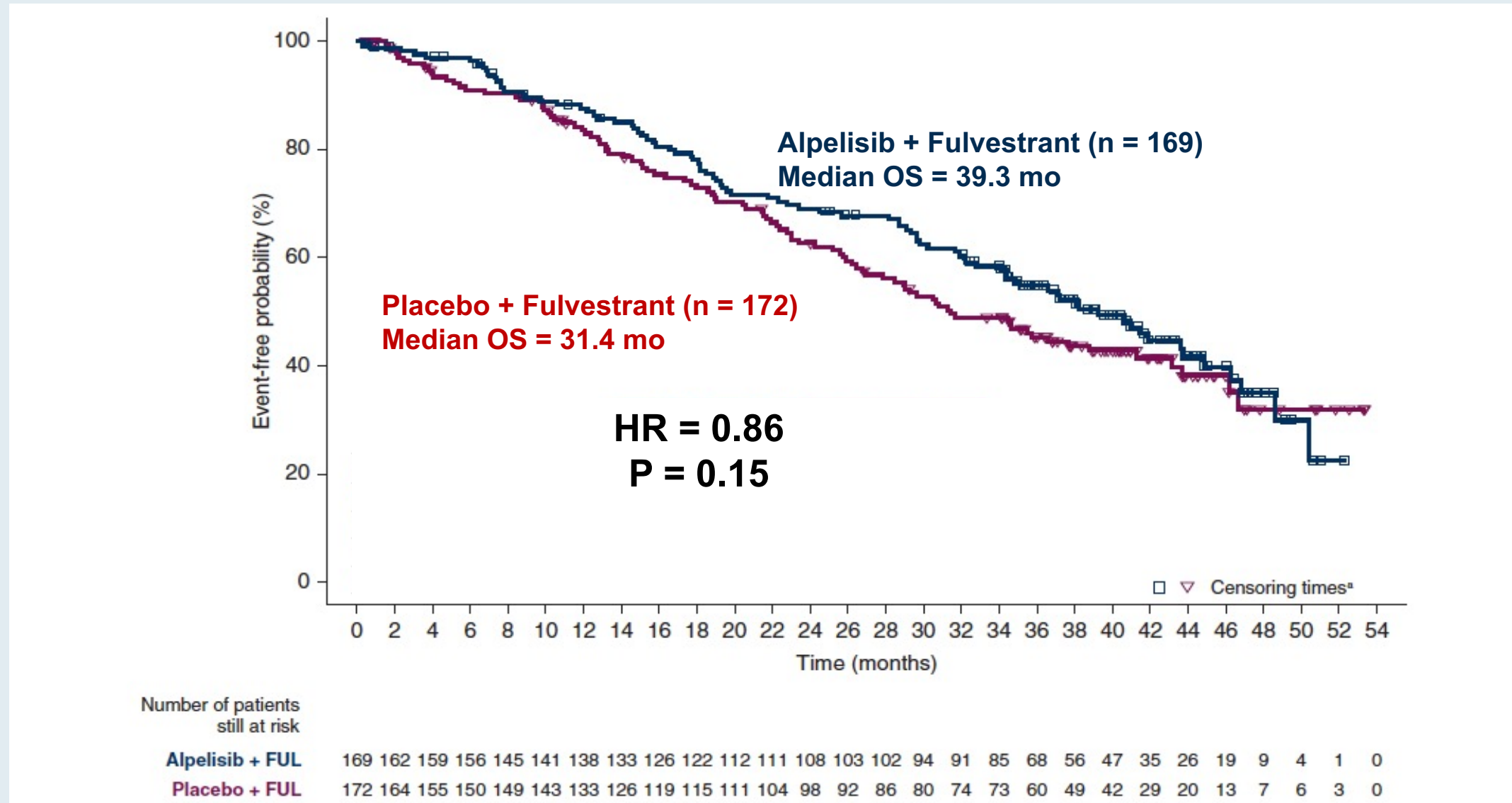
Cohort without *PIK3CA*-Mutated Cancer



No. at Risk

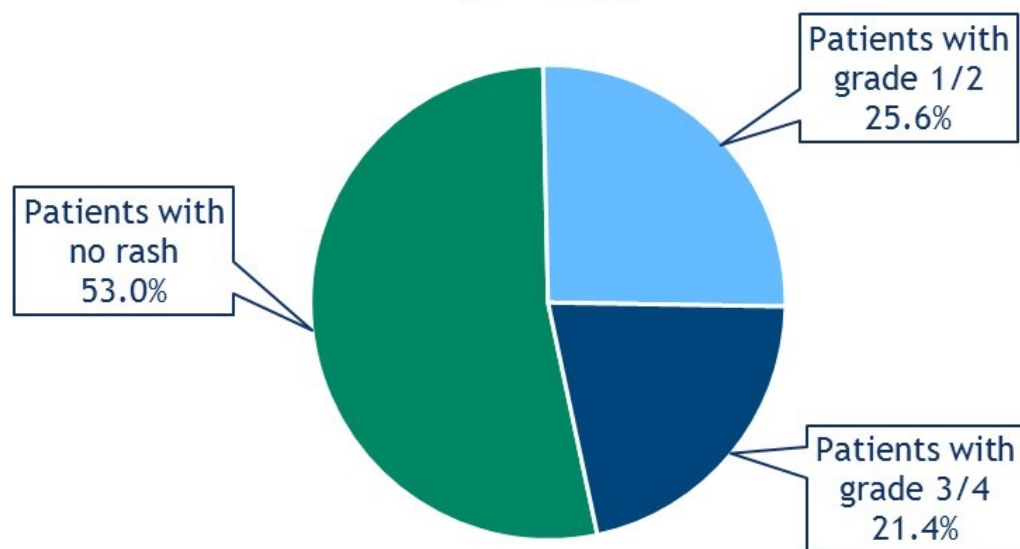
Alpelisib+fulvestrant	115	110	86	76	48	48	31	29	14	12	7	5	3	0
Placebo+fulvestrant	116	110	79	72	43	42	31	30	20	20	8	5	1	0

SOLAR-1: OS in Patients with Advanced BC with a PIK3CA Mutation

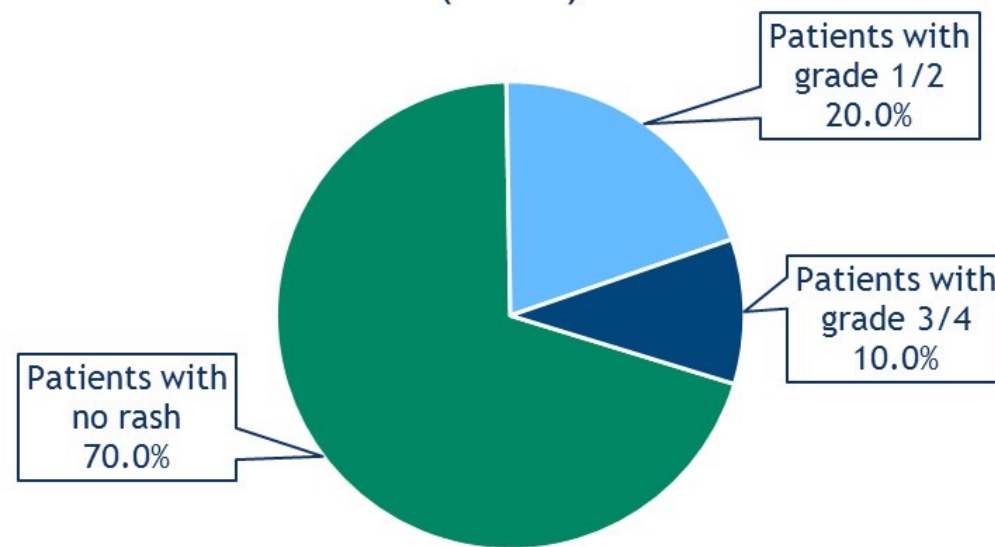


BYLieve: Incidence of Rash with and without Prophylactic Antihistamines

Patients who did not receive antihistamines
or received antihistamines after rash
(n=117)



Patients who received antihistamines
before rash or had no event
(n=10)



Agenda

Module 1: ER-Positive, HER2-Negative

- **Case 1 – Dr Tolaney: A 40-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive breast cancer**
- **Case 2 – Ms Hershey: A 63-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, node-positive breast cancer**
- **Case 3 – Dr Tolaney: A 42-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer**

Module 2: HER2-Positive

- **Case 4 – Ms Hershey: A 44-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer**
- **Case 5 – Dr Tolaney: A 36-year-old woman with ER-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer**

Module 3: Triple-Negative

- **Case 6 – Ms Hershey: A 52-year-old woman with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer**

A patient with a HER2-positive IDC responds to neoadjuvant chemotherapy and trastuzumab/pertuzumab, but at surgery residual disease is detected. In general, the most common next treatment is...

1. Trastuzumab
2. Trastuzumab/pertuzumab
3. T-DM1
4. Any of the above
5. I don't know

A Phase III trial evaluating the addition of tucatinib to trastuzumab/capecitabine for metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer resulted in an improvement in overall survival for all patients, including those with brain metastases.

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. I don't know

Case Presentation – Ms Hershey: A 44-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer

- 2006: Initially diagnosed with breast cancer, s/p neoadjuvant AC/trastuzumab, tamoxifen + OS
- 2013: Recurrent disease
 - Lapatinib + trastuzumab (on protocol)
 - Trastuzumab, letrozole, OFS
 - Trastuzumab, fulvestrant, OFS
 - T-DM1
 - Capecitabine + trastuzumab
 - High dose trastuzumab + pertuzumab (on protocol)
 - Doxorubicin
 - Palbociclib (on protocol) + trastuzumab
 - Trastuzumab
 - Pembrolizumab (on protocol) + trastuzumab
 - Neratinib + capecitabine
 - Carboplatin + trastuzumab
 - GDC-0084 (PI3K inhibitor) + trastuzumab (on protocol)
 - Vinorelbine + trastuzumab + pertuzumab
 - Tucatinib + trastuzumab + capecitabine (June 2020)

Case Presentation – Ms Hershey: A 44-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (continued)

What are the most important things that you discussed with this patient prior to starting treatment?

1. Discussed challenge with progressive brain mets when other disease is stable
2. Reviewed HER2CLIMB data and BBB penetration
3. Focused on tucatinib education, as patient previously received trastuzumab and capecitabine
4. Discussed that other option would be local therapy with aggressive surgical procedure
5. Need for insurance approval, and possible challenges obtaining drug as so recently FDA approved

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

Trastuzumab deruxtecan carries a black box warning for...

1. QT interval prolongation
2. Interstitial lung disease
3. Cardiovascular events
4. I don't know

Case Presentation – Dr Tolaney: A 36-year-old woman with ER-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer

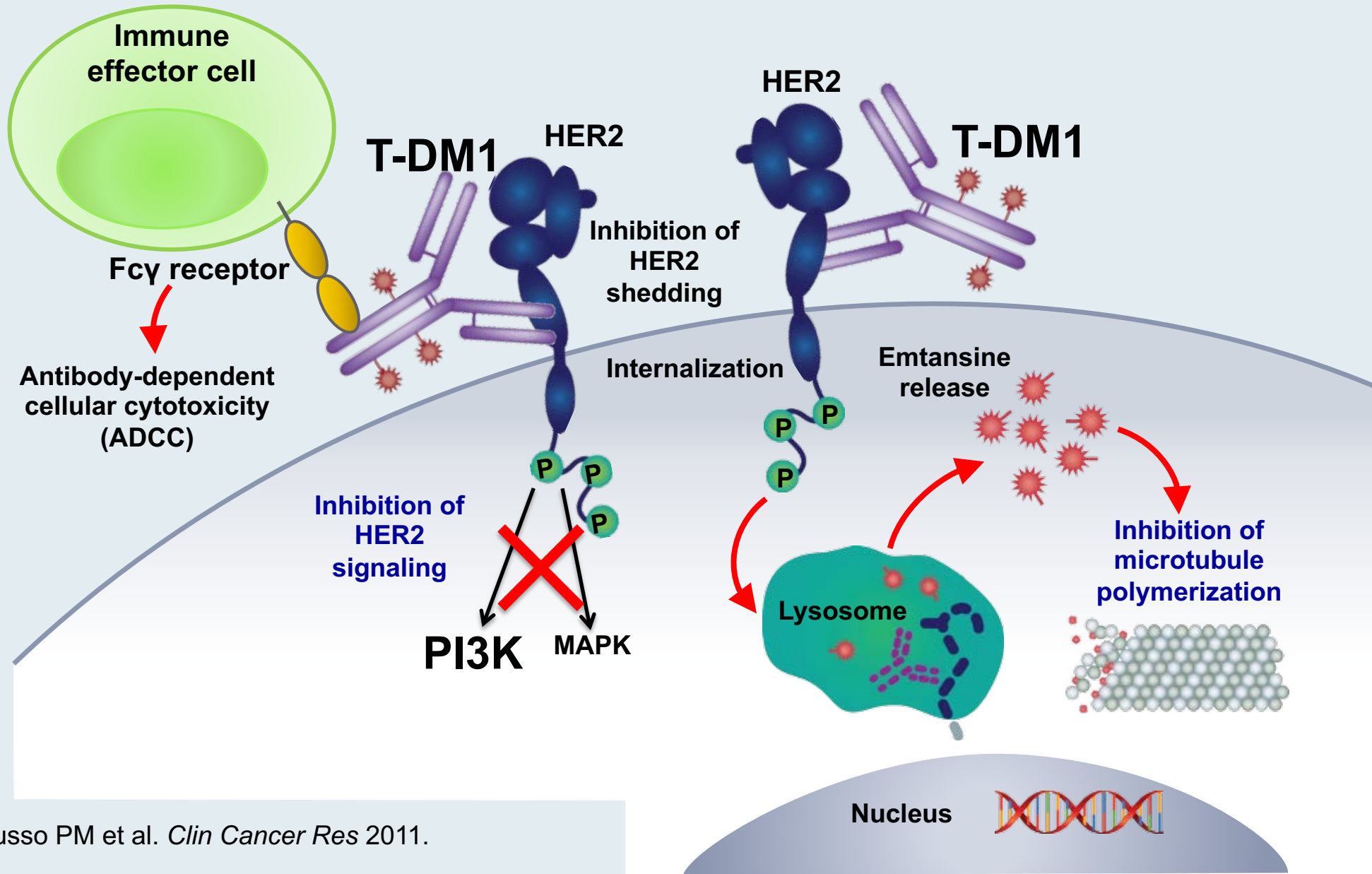
- De novo ER-positive, HER2-positive breast cancer with nodal and liver metastases
- THP → HP plus OS and AI maintenance → PD, with increase in liver metastases
- T-DM1 x 12 months → PD, with increase in liver metastases
- Trastuzumab deruxtecan

What are the important factors you considered in managing this case?

1. Lack of brain mets
2. Presence of visceral disease
3. 3L therapy

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

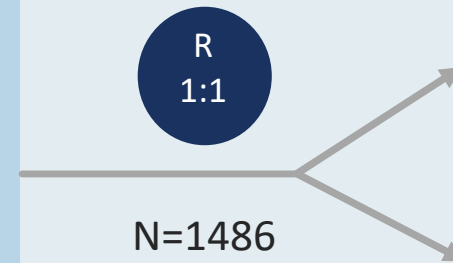
Trastuzumab Emtansine (T-DM1): Mechanisms of Action



Adapted from LoRusso PM et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011.

KATHERINE Study Design

- cT1-4/N0-3/M0 at presentation (cT1a-b/N0 excluded)
- Centrally confirmed HER2-positive breast cancer
- Neoadjuvant therapy must have consisted of
 - Minimum of 6 cycles of chemotherapy
 - Minimum of 9 weeks of taxane
 - Anthracyclines and alkylating agents allowed
 - All chemotherapy prior to surgery
 - Minimum of 9 weeks of trastuzumab
 - Second HER2-targeted agent allowed
- Residual invasive tumor in breast or axillary nodes
- Randomization within 12 weeks of surgery



T-DM1
3.6 mg/kg IV Q3W
14 cycles

Trastuzumab
6 mg/kg IV Q3W
14 cycles

Radiation and endocrine therapy
per protocol and local guidelines

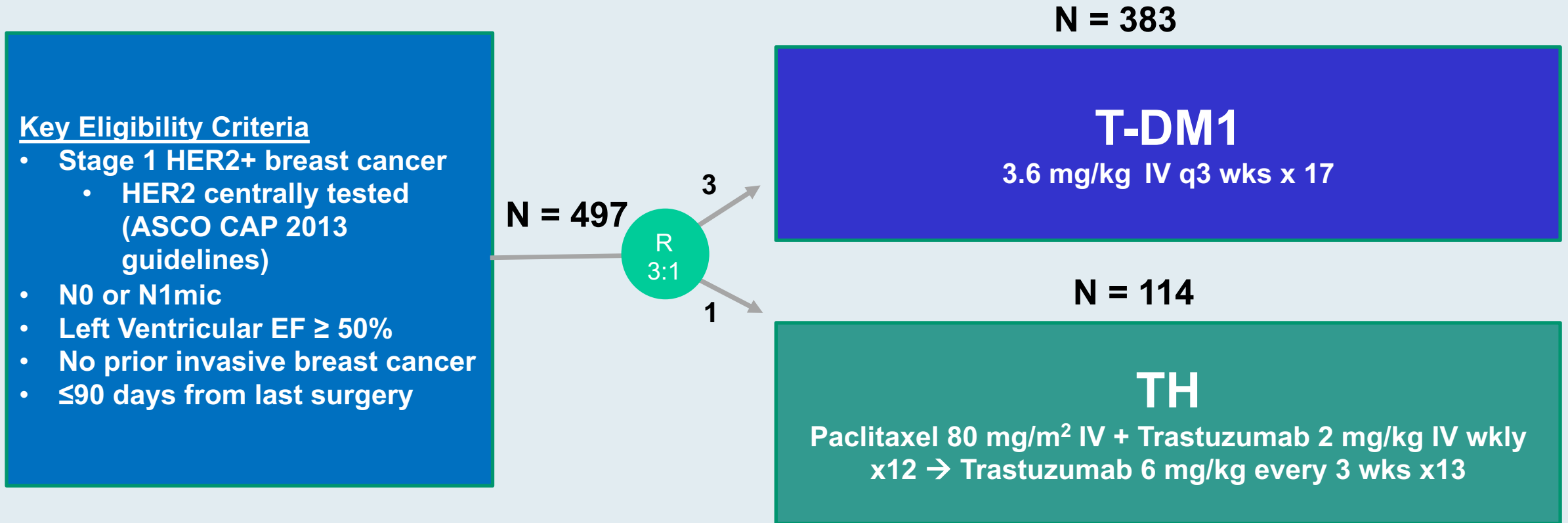
Stratification factors:

- Clinical presentation: Inoperable (stage cT4 or cN2–3) vs operable (stages cT1-3N0-1)
- Hormone receptor: ER or PR positive vs ER negative and PR negative/unknown
- Preoperative therapy: Trastuzumab vs trastuzumab plus other HER2-targeted therapy
- Pathological nodal status after neoadjuvant therapy: Positive vs negative/not done

KATHERINE: Invasive Disease-Free Survival (IDFS) Outcomes

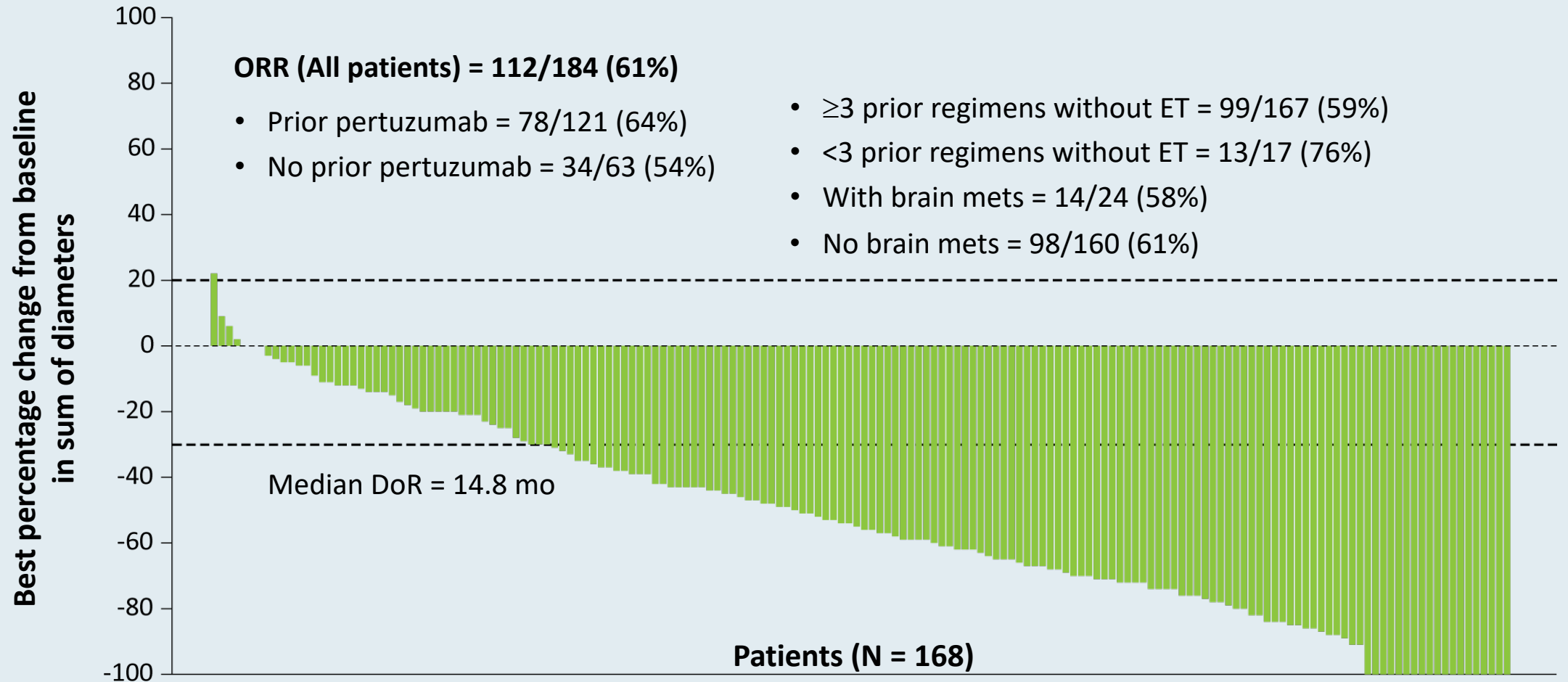
IDFS	T-DM1 (n = 743)	Trastuzumab (n = 743)
IDFS events	12.2%	22.2%
3-year IDFS	88.3%	77.0%
	HR = 0.50; <i>p</i> < 0.0001	
Distant recurrence		
3-year event-free rate	89.7%	83.0%
	HR = 0.60	

ATEMPT Study Schema



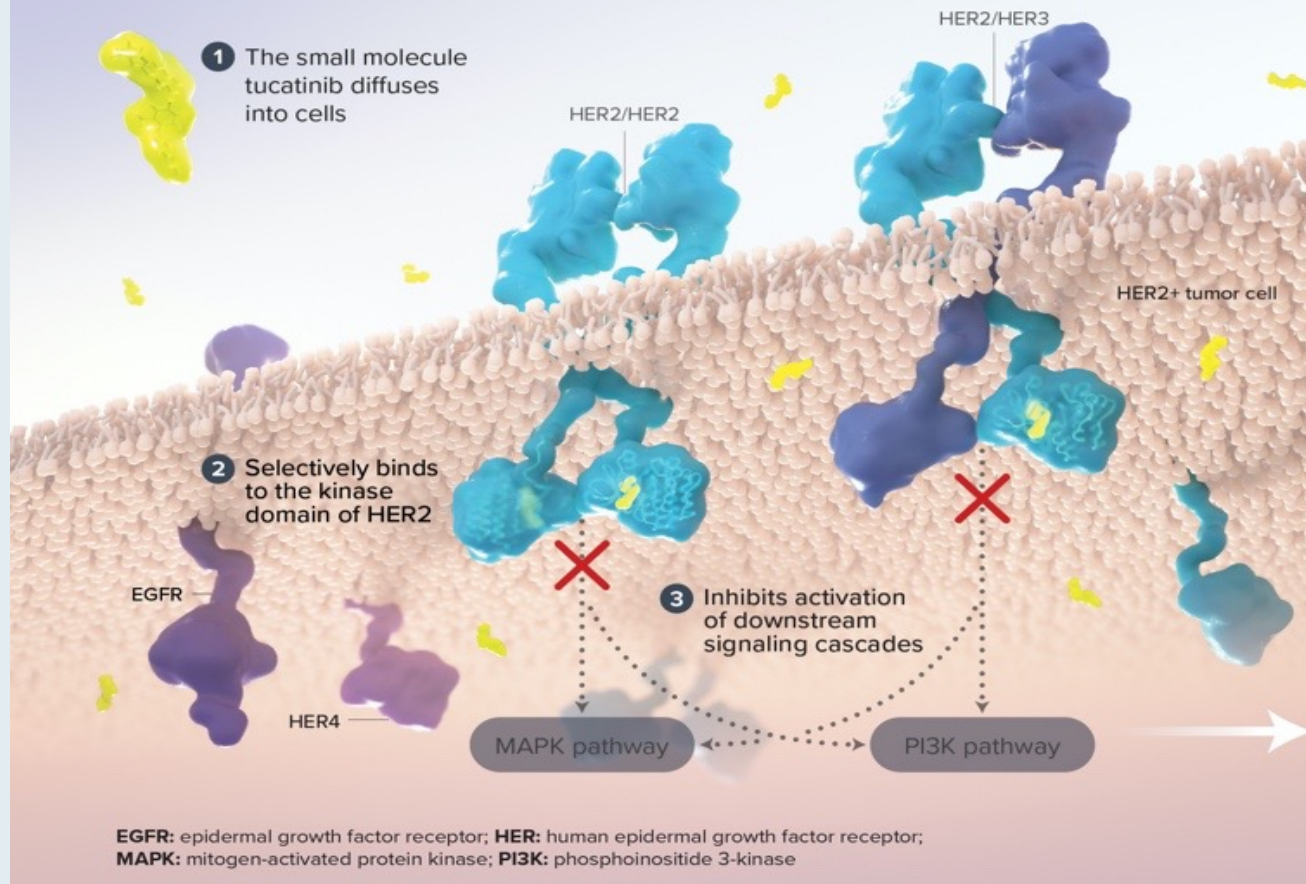
*Radiation and endocrine therapy could be initiated after 12 weeks on study therapy

DESTINY-Breast01: Response According to Tumor Size and Subgroup Analyses



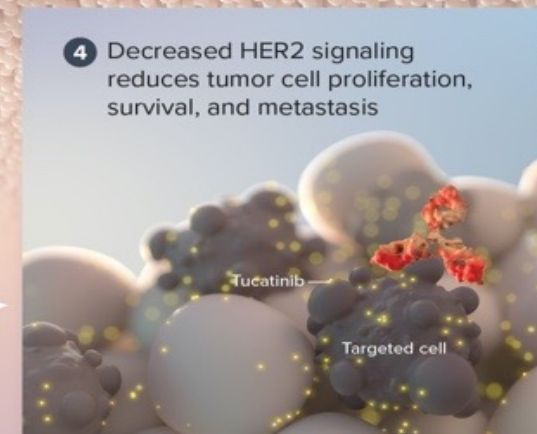
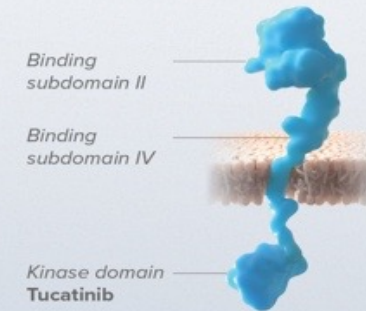
Tucatinib Mechanism of Action

Tucatinib: A tyrosine kinase inhibitor selective for HER2



Dual inhibition of HER2

Tucatinib has been combined with other agents that target the extracellular domain of HER2 in clinical trials.



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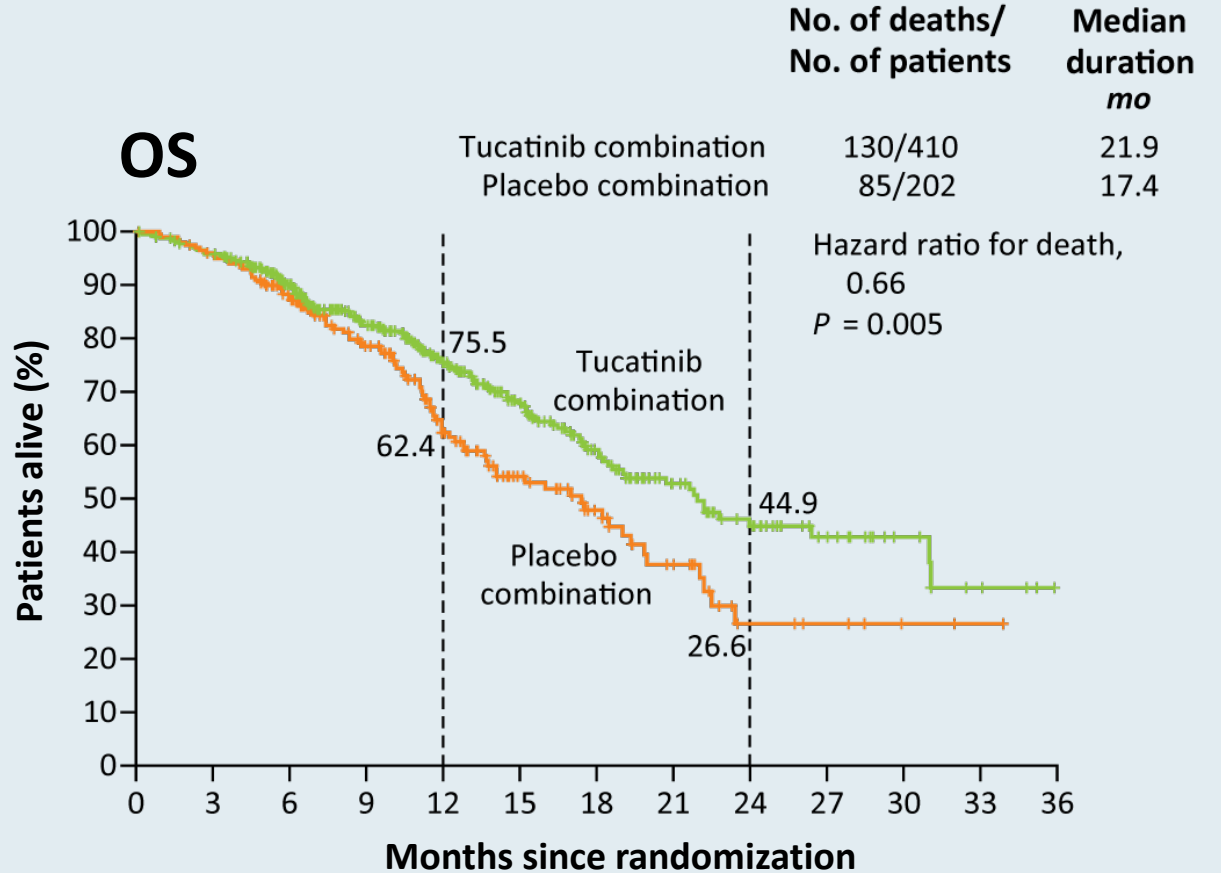
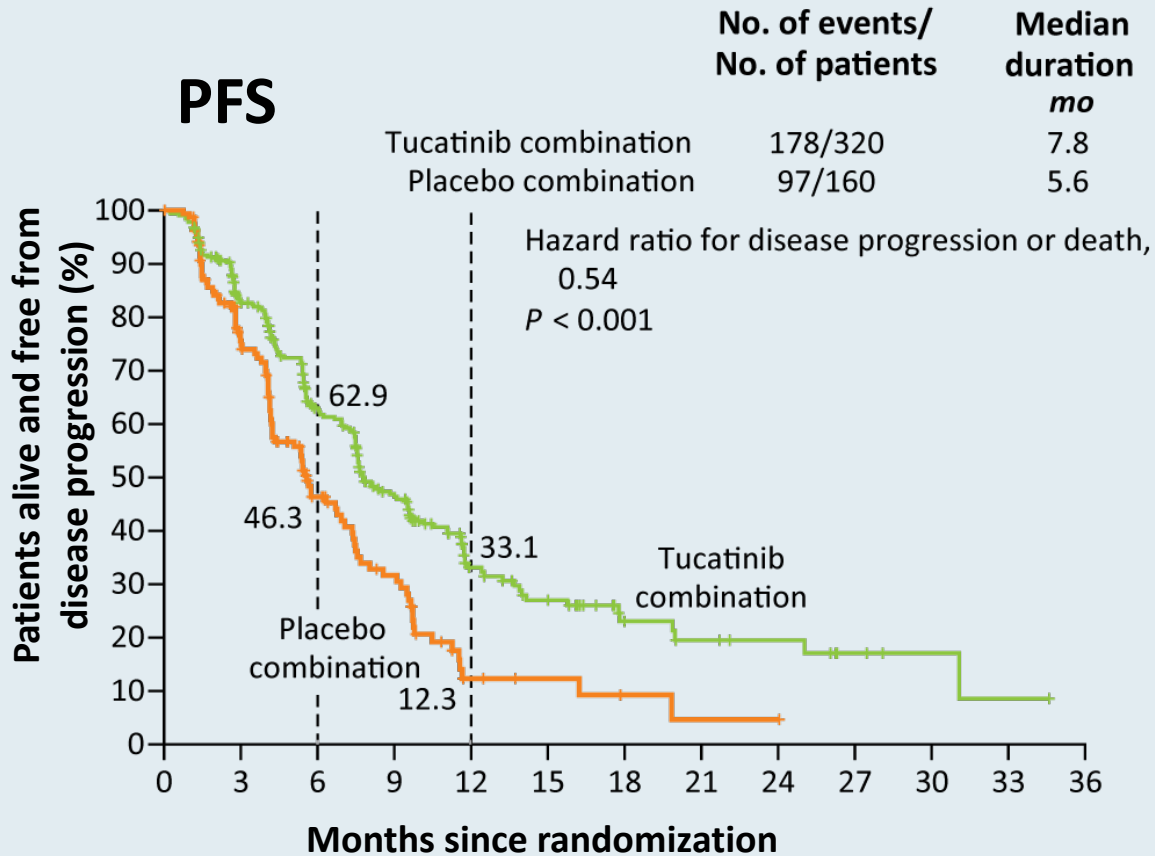
Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, and Capecitabine for HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer

R.K. Murthy, S. Loi, A. Okines, E. Paplomata, E. Hamilton, S.A. Hurvitz, N.U. Lin, V. Borges, V. Abramson, C. Anders, P.L. Bedard, M. Oliveira, E. Jakobsen, T. Bachelot, S.S. Shachar, V. Müller, S. Braga, F.P. Duhoux, R. Greil, D. Cameron, L.A. Carey, G. Curigliano, K. Gelmon, G. Hortobagyi, I. Krop, S. Loibl, M. Pegram, D. Slamon, M.C. Palanca-Wessels, L. Walker, W. Feng, and E.P. Winer

HER2CLIMB: Survival Outcomes

Among the patients with brain metastases:

- Median PFS = 7.6 mo (tucatinib) vs 5.4 mo (placebo)
 - HR = 0.48; $p < 0.001$
- 1-year PFS = 24.9% (tucatinib) vs 0% (placebo)



Murthy R et al. San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2019;Abstract GS1-01;
Murthy RK et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;382(7):597-609.

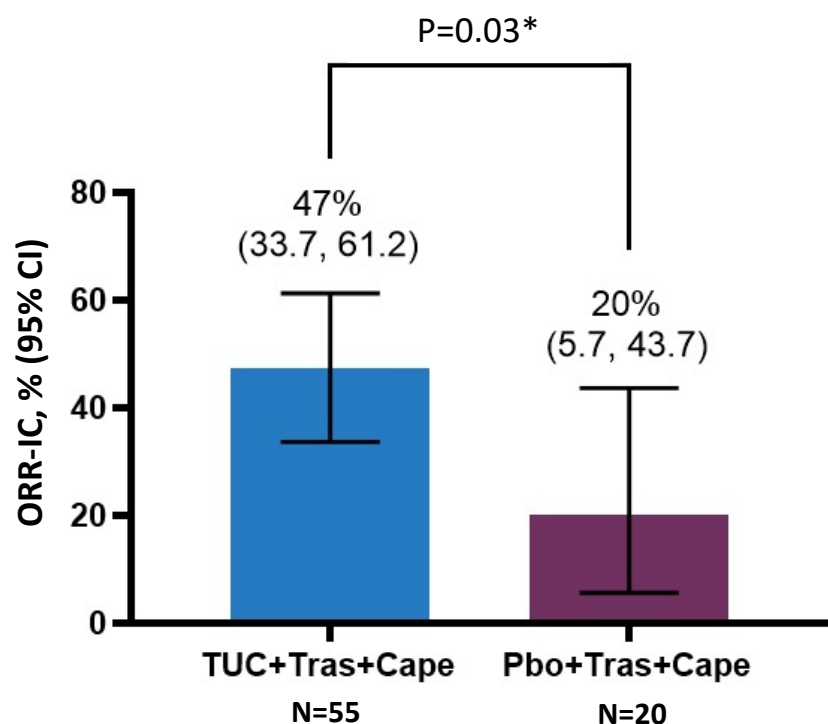
Intracranial Efficacy and Survival With Tucatinib Plus Trastuzumab and Capecitabine for Previously Treated HER2-Positive Breast Cancer With Brain Metastases in the HER2CLIMB Trial

Nancy U. Lin, MD¹; Virginia Borges, MMSc, MD²; Carey Anders, MD³; Rashmi K. Murthy, MD, MBE⁴; Elisavet Paplomata, MD⁵; Erika Hamilton, MD⁶; Sara Hurvitz, MD⁷; Sherene Loi, MD, PhD⁸; Alicia Okines, MBChB, MD⁹; Vandana Abramson, MD¹⁰; Philippe L. Bedard, MD¹¹; Mafalda Oliveira, MD, PhD¹²; Volkmar Mueller, MD¹³; Amelia Zelnak, MD¹⁴; Michael P. DiGiovanna, MD, PhD¹⁵; Thomas Bachelot, MD¹⁶; A. Jo Chien, MD¹⁷; Ruth O'Regan, MD⁵; Andrew Wardley, MBChB, MSc, MD¹⁸; Alison Conlin, MD, MPH¹⁹; David Cameron, MD, MA²⁰; Lisa Carey, MD²¹; Giuseppe Curigliano, MD, PhD²²; Karen Gelmon, MD²³; Sibylle Loibl, MD, PhD²⁴; JoAl Mayor, PharmD²⁵; Suzanne McGoldrick, MD, MPH²⁵; Xuebei An, PhD²⁵; and Eric P. Winer, MD¹

J Clin Oncol 2020;38(23):2610-9.

HER2CLIMB: Intracranial Response Rate (ORR-IC) in Patients with Active Brain Metastases and Measurable Intracranial Lesions at Baseline

Confirmed Objective Response Rate (RECIST 1.1)



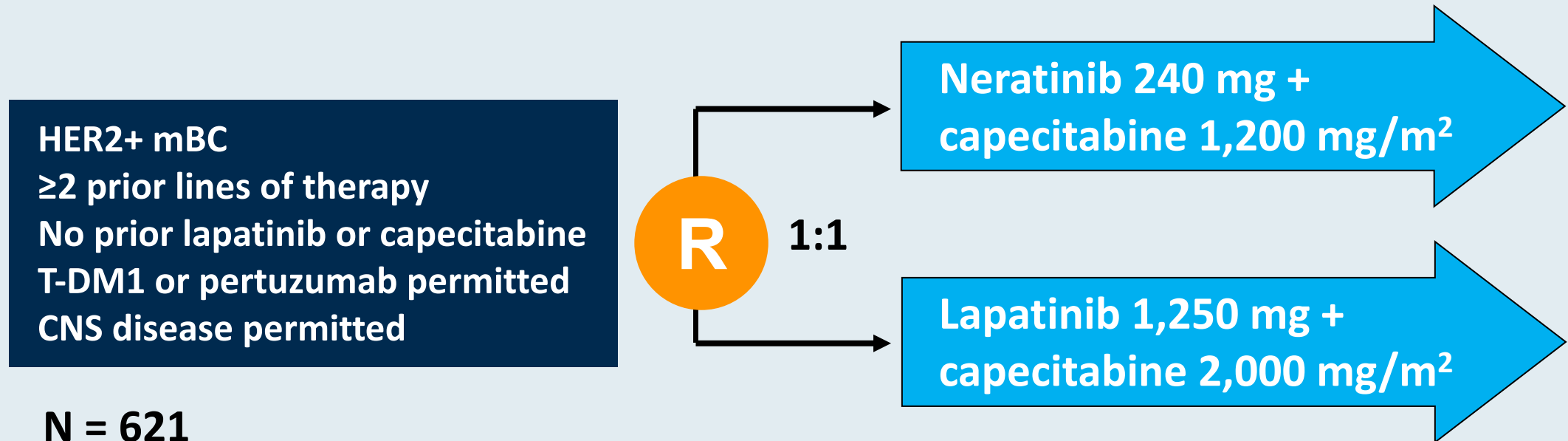
*Stratified Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel P value

Courtesy of Carey K Anders, MD

Best Overall Intracranial Response ^a , n (%)		
Complete Response (CR)	3 (5.5)	1 (5.0)
Partial Response (PR)	23 (41.8)	3 (15.0)
Stable Disease (SD)	24 (43.6)	16 (80.0)
Progressive Disease (PD)	2 (3.6)	0
Not Available ^b	3 (5.5)	0
Subjects with Objective Response of Confirmed CR or PR, n	26	4
Duration of Intracranial Response (DOR-IC) ^e (95% CI) ^f , months	6.8 (5.5, 16.4)	3.0 (3.0, 10.3)

(a) Confirmed Best overall response assessed per RECIST 1.1. (b) Subjects with no post-baseline response assessments. (c) Two-sided 95% exact confidence interval, computed using the Clopper-Pearson method (1934). (d) Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test controlling for stratification factors (ECOG performance status: 0/1, and Region of world: North America/Rest of World) at randomization. (e) As estimated using Kaplan-Meier methods. (f) Calculated using the complementary log-log transformation method (Collett, 1994).

NALA: Phase III Trial Design



Coprimary endpoints: PFS (central) and OS



Research

JAMA Oncology | **Original Investigation**

Efficacy of Margetuximab vs Trastuzumab in Patients With Pretreated ERBB2-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer A Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial

Hope S. Rugo, MD; Seock-Ah Im, MD, PhD; Fatima Cardoso, MD; Javier Cortés, MD, PhD; Giuseppe Curigliano, MD, PhD; Antonino Musolino, MD, PhD, MSc; Mark D. Pegram, MD; Gail S. Wright, MD; Cristina Saura, MD, PhD; Santiago Escrivá-de-Romaní, MD; Michelino De Laurentiis, MD, PhD; Christelle Levy, MD; Ursa Brown-Glaberman, MD; Jean-Marc Ferrero, MD; Maaïke de Boer, MD, PhD; Sung-Bae Kim, MD, PhD; Katarína Petráková, MD, PhD; Denise A. Yardley, MD; Orit Freedman, MD, MSc; Erik H. Jakobsen, MD; Bella Kaufman, MD; Rinat Yerushalmi, MD; Peter A. Fasching, MD; Jeffrey L. Nordstrom, PhD; Ezio Bonvini, MD; Scott Koenig, MD, PhD; Sutton Edlich, MS, PA; Shengyan Hong, PhD; Edwin P. Rock, MD, PhD; William J. Gradishar, MD; for the SOPHIA Study Group

***JAMA Oncol* 2021;[Online ahead of print].**

Agenda

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- **Case 1 – Dr Tolaney: A 40-year-old woman with ER/PR-positive, HER2-negative, node-positive breast cancer**
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Module 2: HER2-Positive

- **Case 4 – Ms Hershey: A 44-year-old woman with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer**
- **Case 5 – Dr Tolaney: A 36-year-old woman with ER-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer**

Module 3: Triple-Negative

- **Case 6 – Ms Hershey: A 52-year-old woman with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer**

The anti-PD-L1 antibody atezolizumab is currently FDA approved in combination with *nab* paclitaxel as first-line treatment for...

1. All patients with metastatic breast cancer
2. Metastatic triple-negative breast cancer
3. Metastatic PD-L1-positive triple-negative breast cancer
4. I don't know

Case Presentation – Ms Hershey: A 52-year-old woman with metastatic TNBC

- 1/2020: T2N1 left breast cancer, s/p neoadjuvant ddAC-T → left mastectomy + ALND and right-sided reduction mammoplasty
 - Left: 2.4-cm residual disease, 3 positive LNs
 - Delay in RT due to slow wound healing in right-sided reduction surgery
- After 3rd RT treatment, erythema in surgical excision → punch biopsy: TNBC
- Resection of 3.5-cm locally recurrent TNBC
- 4/2020: Concurrent capecitabine + RT
- Erythema in contralateral breast (right) at site of reduction surgery, with pain and heaviness and increased erythema of left chest wall at site of radiation field
 - Antibiotics
 - Biopsy of right, contralateral breast: Metastatic TNBC
- 6/2020: Atezolizumab/*nab*-paclitaxel
- 1/2021: Sacituzumab govitecan
- 4/2021: Carboplatin/gemcitabine

Case Presentation – Ms Hershey: A 52-year-old woman with metastatic TNBC (continued)

What are the most important issues you planned to discuss with this patient?

1. Had overall been tolerating 1st line tx well, but clinically appeared to have progression of skin findings (worsening erythema)
2. Difficult to monitor her disease with skin-only findings (no visceral disease), but concerned that current therapy was not adequately controlling her disease
3. Stepped out at one point to review with attending MD and recommended transition to new therapy – reviewed schedule and possible side effects
4. Patient appeared visibly upset, crying, so I asked what her concerns were
5. Patient acknowledged that information was difficult to hear; she was worried about lack of options moving forward. She said she feared dying and feeling unwell, having unmanaged pain
6. Called her husband, was able to have him come up from the car and join the conversation. Was also able to pull attending MD in to part of visit

How was it different to take care of this patient versus another patient in the same oncologic setting? What unique biopsychosocial factors (eg, attitude, comorbidities, social support) were considered in the overall management of this case?

Sacituzumab Govitecan (SG) Is a First-in-Class Trop-2–Directed ADC

- SG is distinct from other ADCs¹⁻⁴
 - Antibody highly specific for Trop-2
 - High drug-to-antibody ratio (7.6:1)
 - Internalization and enzymatic cleavage by tumor cell not required for SN-38 liberation from antibody
 - Hydrolysis of the linker also releases SN-38 extracellularly in the tumor microenvironment (bystander effect)
- Granted FDA accelerated approval for mTNBC⁵
- Landmark ASCENT study demonstrated a significant survival improvement of SG over chemotherapy, with a tolerable safety profile in pretreated mTNBC⁶
 - Median PFS of 5.6 vs 1.7 months (HR 0.41, $P < 0.0001$)
 - Median OS of 12.1 vs 6.7 months (HR 0.48, $P < 0.0001$)

Linker for SN-38

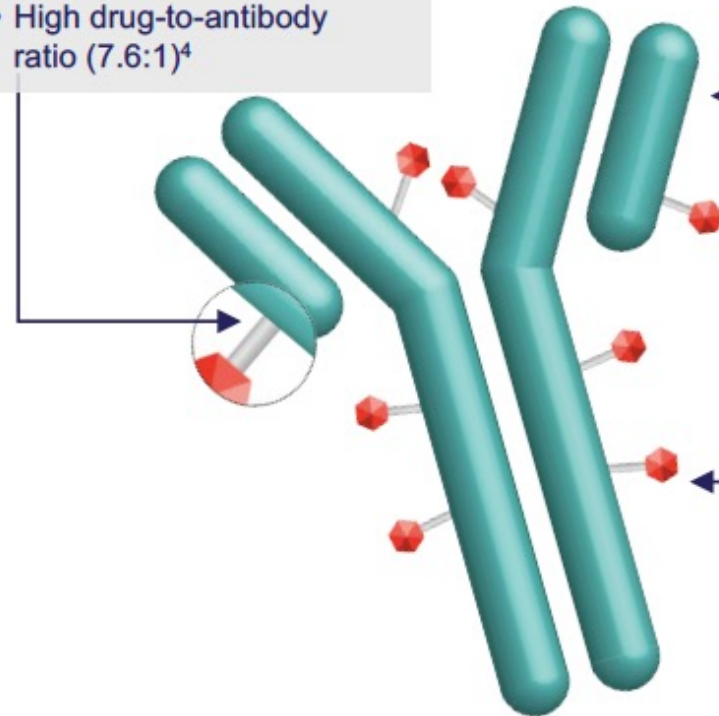
- Hydrolyzable linker for payload release
- High drug-to-antibody ratio (7.6:1)⁴

Humanized anti-Trop-2 antibody

- Directed toward Trop-2, an epithelial antigen expressed on many solid cancers

SN-38 payload

- SN-38 more potent than parent compound, irinotecan

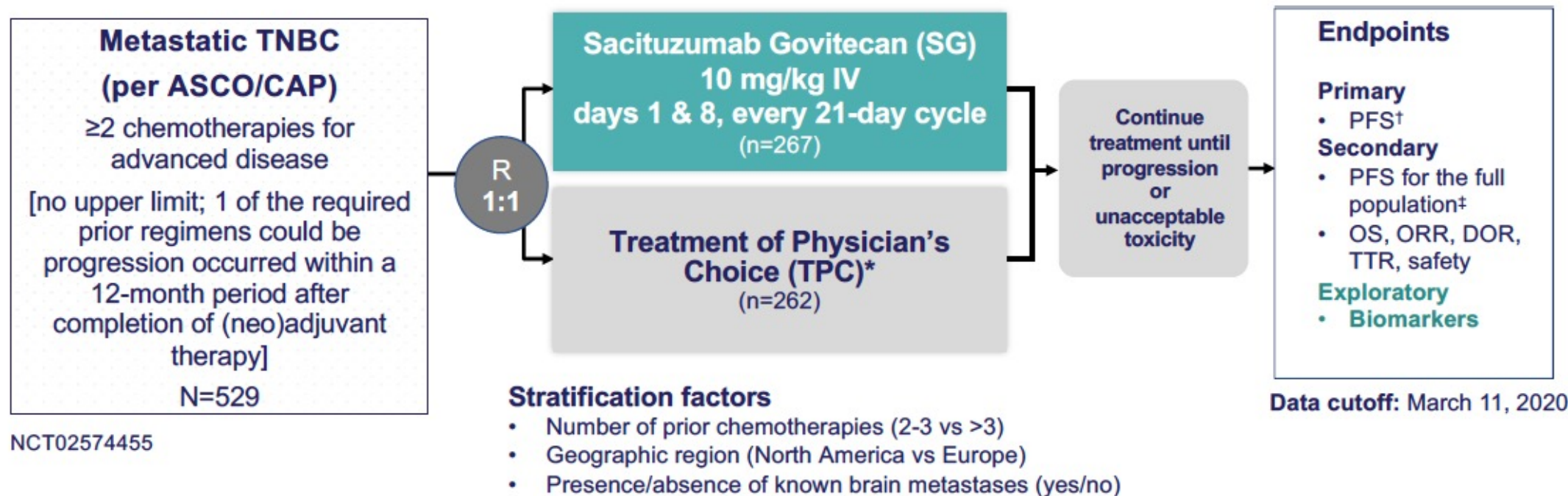


ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer; Trop-2, trophoblast cell surface antigen 2.

1. Goldenberg DM, et al. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*. 2020;20:871-885. 2. Nagayama A, et al. *Ther Adv Med Oncol*. 2020;12:1758835920915980. 3. Cardillo TM, et al. *Bioconjugate Chem*. 2015;26:919-931. 4. Goldenberg DM, et al. *Oncotarget*. 2015;6:22496-224512. 5. Press Release. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/fda-grants-accelerated-approval-sacituzumab-govitecan-hzyi-metastatic-triple-negative-breast-cancer>. Accessed August 26, 2020. 6. Bardia A, et al. ESMO 2020. Abstract LBA17.

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ASCENT: A Phase 3 Confirmatory Study of Sacituzumab Govitecan in Refractory/Relapsed mTNBC

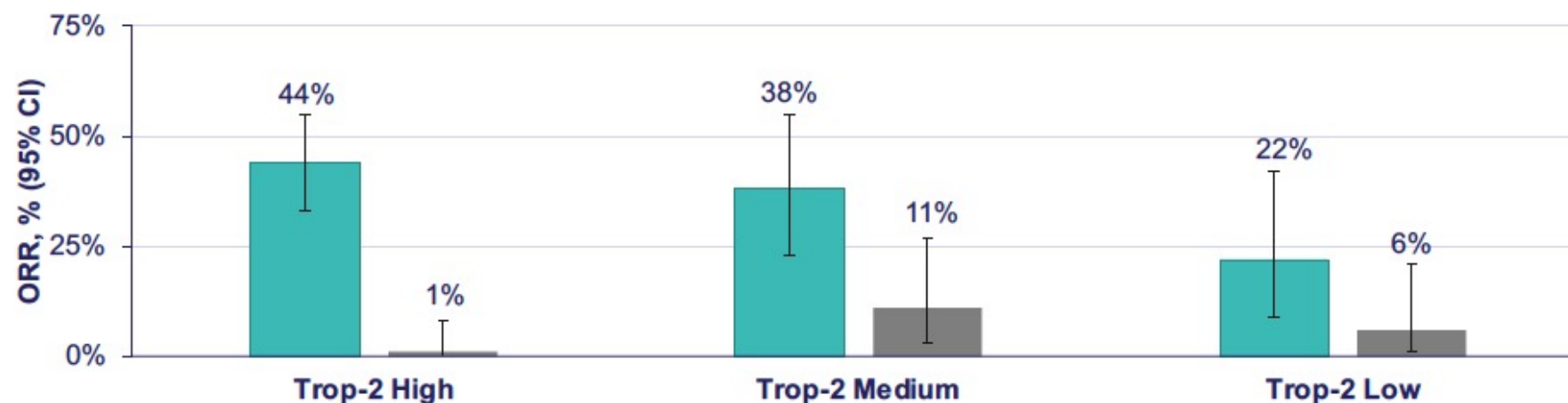


We report the exploratory biomarker analysis in the brain metastases-negative (Brain Mets-Negative) population

*TPC: eribulin, vinorelbine, gemcitabine, or capecitabine. [†]PFS measured by an independent, centralized, and blinded group of radiology experts who assessed tumor response using RECIST 1.1 criteria in patients without brain metastasis. [‡]The full population includes all randomized patients (with and without brain metastases). Baseline brain MRI only required for patients with known brain metastasis. ASCO/CAP, American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists; DOR, duration of response; DSMC, Data Safety Monitoring Committee; IV, intravenous; mTNBC, metastatic triple-negative breast cancer; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; R, randomization; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; TTR, time to response. National Institutes of Health. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02574455>.

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ORR by Trop-2 Expression



	Trop-2 High H-score: 200-300 (n=157)		Trop-2 Medium H-score: 100-200 (n=74)		Trop-2 Low H-score: <100 (n=59)	
	SG (n=85)	TPC (n=72)	SG (n=39)	TPC (n=35)	SG (n=27)	TPC (n=32)
ORR—% (no.)	44% (37)	1% (1)	38% (15)	11% (4)	22% (6)	6% (2)
95% CI	33-55	0-8	23-55	3-27	9-42	1-21

Assessed in the brain metastases-negative population. ORR and PFS are assessed by BICR. Trop-2 expression determined in archival samples by validated immunohistochemistry assay and H-scoring. BICR, blind independent central review; H-score, histochemical-score; ORR, objective response rate; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; TPC, treatment of physician's choice; Trop-2, trophoblast cell surface antigen-2.

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The PARP inhibitors olaparib and talazoparib are FDA approved for patients with metastatic breast cancer and a germline BRCA mutation...

1. As maintenance therapy after platinum chemotherapy
2. As monotherapy
3. Both a and b
4. I don't know

Phase III OlympiA Trial of Adjuvant Olaparib for High-Risk HER2-Negative Localized Breast Cancer with a BRCA Mutation Crossed the Superiority Boundary for Invasive Disease-Free Survival

Press Release – February 17, 2021

“The OlympiA Phase III trial of [olaparib] will move to early primary analysis and reporting following a recommendation from the Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC).

Based on the planned interim analysis, the IDMC concluded that the trial crossed the superiority boundary for its primary endpoint of invasive disease-free survival (iDFS) and demonstrated a sustainable, clinically relevant treatment effect for olaparib versus placebo for patients with germline BRCA-mutated (gBRCAm) high-risk human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative early breast cancer, and recommend primary analysis now take place.

In its communication, the IDMC did not raise any new safety concerns. The trial will continue to assess the key secondary endpoints of overall survival and distant disease-free survival.”

OlympiA: A Phase III, Multicenter, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Adjuvant Olaparib After (Neo)Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Germline BRCA1/2 Mutations and High-Risk HER2-Negative Early Breast Cancer

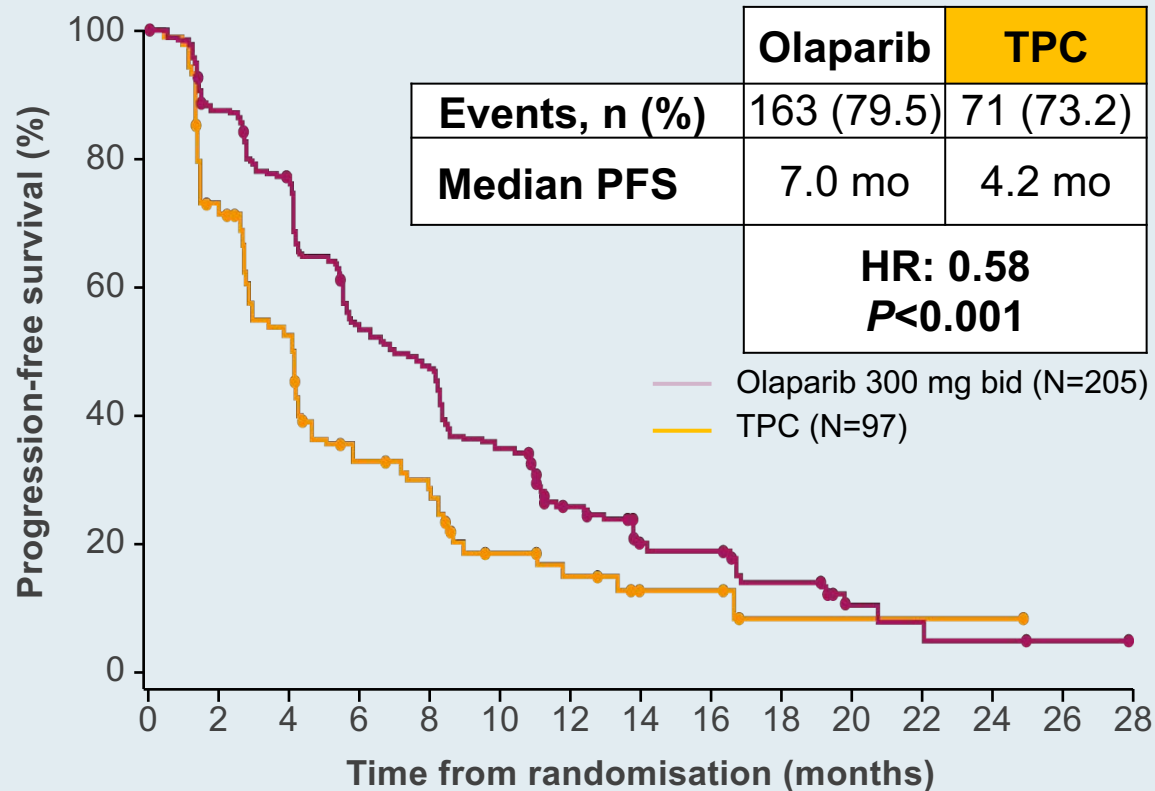
Tutt A et al.

ASCO 2021;Abstract LBA1.

Sunday, June 6, 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM EDT

Phase III Trials of PARP Inhibitors in gBRCA HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

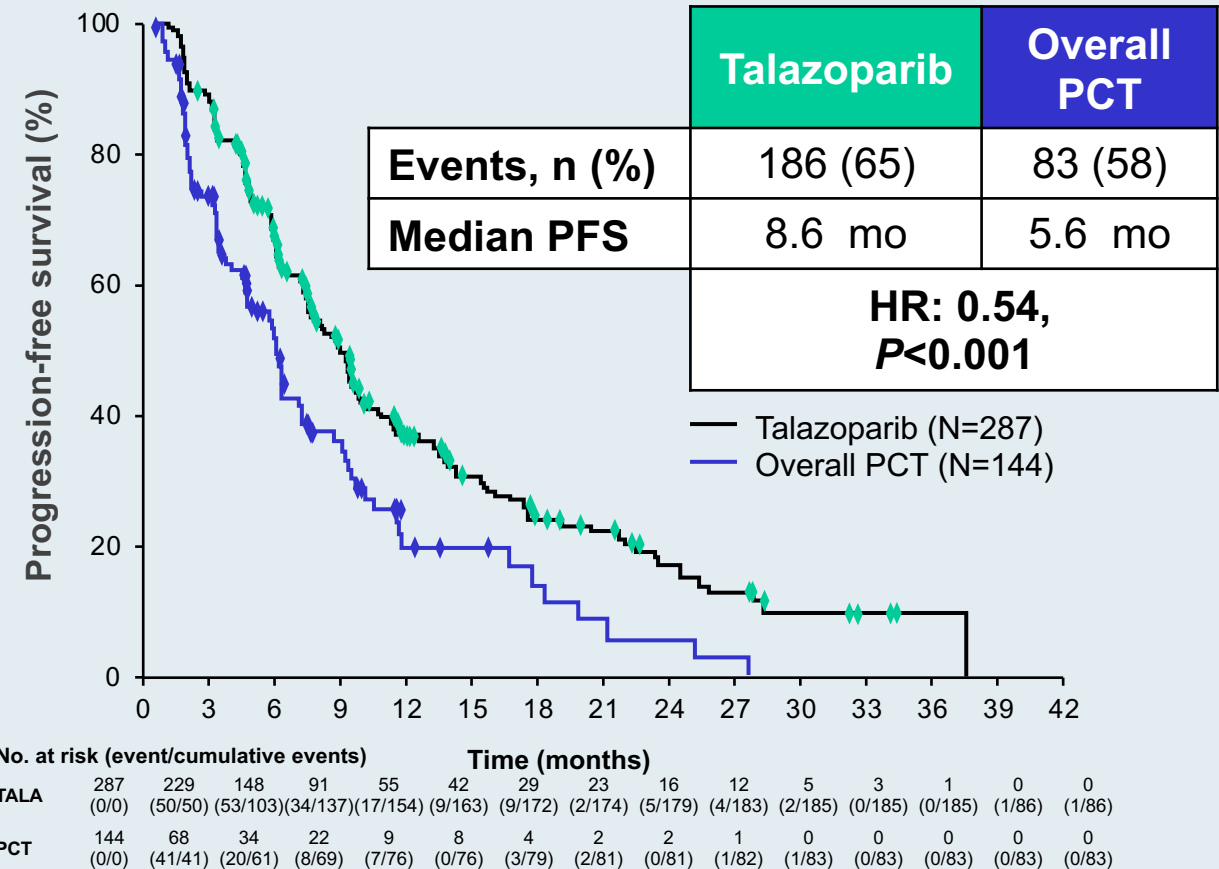
OlympiAD: Olaparib PFS^{1,2}



Number at risk

Olaparib	205	201	177	159	154	129	107	100	94	73	69	61	40	36	23	21	21	11	11	11	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	0
TPC	97	88	83	46	44	29	25	24	21	13	11	11	8	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

EMBRACA: Talazoparib PFS³



1. Robson M, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:523-33; 2. Olaparib 150mg Film-Coated Tablets, SmPC. 2019;
3. Litton JK, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:753-63 (supplementary appendix)

Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Advanced Gastrointestinal Cancers

**Monday, June 7, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Kristen K Ciombor, MD, MSCI

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

NCPD credit information will be emailed to each participant within 3 business days.