

Second Opinion:

Proceedings from an Interactive Case-Based Symposium on the Management of Patients with Early and Advanced Breast Cancer

Select Publications

Eric P Winer, MD

Baselga J et al. **A Phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled registration trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of placebo + trastuzumab + docetaxel vs pertuzumab + trastuzumab + docetaxel in patients with previously untreated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (CLEOPATRA).** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S5-5.

Baselga J et al. **First results of the NeoALTTO trial (BIG 01-06/EGF 106903): A Phase III, randomized, open label, neoadjuvant study of lapatinib, trastuzumab, and their combination plus paclitaxel in women with HER2-positive primary breast cancer.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2010;Abstract S3-3.

Burris HA 3rd et al. **Phase II study of the antibody drug conjugate trastuzumab-DM1 for the treatment of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-positive breast cancer after prior HER2-directed therapy.** *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29(4):398-405.

Burstein HJ et al. **Neratinib, an irreversible ErbB receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, in patients with advanced ErbB2-positive breast cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28(8):1301-7.

Gianni L et al. **Neoadjuvant chemotherapy with trastuzumab followed by adjuvant trastuzumab versus neoadjuvant chemotherapy alone, in patients with HER2-positive locally advanced breast cancer (the NOAH trial): A randomised controlled superiority trial with a parallel HER2-negative cohort.** *Lancet* 2010;375(9712):377-84.

Hurvitz SA et al. **Trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) vs trastuzumab plus docetaxel (H+T) in previously-untreated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (MBC): Primary results of a randomized, multicenter, open-label Phase II study (TDM4450g/BO21976).** European Multidisciplinary Cancer Congress 2011;Abstract 5001.

Untch M et al. **Lapatinib vs trastuzumab in combination with neoadjuvant anthracycline-taxane-based chemotherapy: Primary efficacy endpoint analysis of the GEPARQUINTO study (GBG 44).** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2010;Abstract S3-1.

Julie R Gralow, MD

Aapro M et al. **Weekly nab-paclitaxel is safe and effective in ≥ 65 years old patients with metastatic breast cancer: A post-hoc analysis.** *Breast* 2011;20(5):468-74.

Biganzoli L et al. **First-line bevacizumab-containing therapy for breast cancer: Results in patients aged ≥ 70 years treated in the ATHENA study.** *Ann Oncol* 2012;23(1):111-8.

Brufsky A et al. **Impact of bevacizumab (BEV) on efficacy of second-line chemotherapy (CT) for triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC): Analysis of RIBBON-2.** *Proc ASCO* 2011;Abstract 1010.

Cortes J et al. **Eribulin monotherapy versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with metastatic breast cancer (EMBRACE): A phase 3 open-label randomised study.** *Lancet* 2011;377(9769):914-23.

Gradishar WJ et al. **Albumin-bound paclitaxel (ab-pac) versus docetaxel for first-line treatment of metastatic breast cancer (MBC): Final overall survival (OS) analysis of a randomized phase II trial.** Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract 275.

Khasraw M et al. **The need to examine metastatic tissue at the time of progression of breast cancer: Is re-biopsy a necessity or a luxury?** *Curr Oncol Rep* 2011;13(1):17-25.

Smith I et al. **Final overall survival results and effect of prolonged (≥ 1 year) first-line bevacizumab-containing therapy for metastatic breast cancer in the ATHENA trial.** *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2011;130(1):133-43.

Twelves C et al. **The relationship between age and survival outcomes for eribulin in metastatic breast cancer.** *Proc ASCO* 2011;Abstract 1060.

George W Sledge Jr, MD

Albain KS et al. **Adjuvant chemotherapy and timing of tamoxifen in postmenopausal patients with endocrine-responsive, node-positive breast cancer: A phase 3, open-label, randomised controlled trial.** *Lancet* 2009;374(9707):2055-63.

Dowsett M et al. **Comparison of PAM50 risk of recurrence (ROR) score with Oncotype DX and IHC4 for predicting residual risk of RFS and distant RFS after endocrine therapy: A TransATAC study.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S4-5.

Dowsett M et al. **Prediction of risk of distant recurrence using the 21-gene Recurrence Score in node-negative and node-positive postmenopausal patients with breast cancer treated with anastrozole or tamoxifen: A TransATAC study.** *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28(11):1829-34.

Gluz O et al. **Prospective comparison of risk assessment tools in early breast cancer (recurrence score, uPA/PAI-1, central grade, and luminal subtypes): Final correlation analysis from the phase III WSG-Plan B trial.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S4-3.

Paik S et al. **Gene expression and benefit of chemotherapy in women with node-negative, estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24(23):3726-34.

Paik S et al. **A multigene assay to predict recurrence of tamoxifen-treated, node-negative breast cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2004;351(27):2817-26.

Partin JF, Mamounas EP. **Impact of the 21-gene recurrence score assay compared with standard clinicopathologic guidelines in adjuvant therapy selection for node-negative, estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer.** *Ann Surg Oncol* 2011;18(12):3399-406.

Solin LJ et al. **A quantitative multigene RT-PCR assay for predicting recurrence risk after surgical excision alone without irradiation for ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS): A prospective validation study of the DCIS score from ECOG E5194.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S4-6.

Tang G et al. **Risk of recurrence and chemotherapy benefit for patients with node-negative, estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer: Recurrence score alone and integrated with pathologic and clinical factors.** *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29(33):4365-72.

Hope S Rugo, MD

Atkins MB et al. **Everolimus.** *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2009;8(7):535-6.

Baselga J et al. **Everolimus in combination with exemestane for postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer who are refractory to letrozole or anastrozole: Results of the BOLERO-2 Phase III trial.** *European Multidisciplinary Cancer Congress* 2011;Abstract 9LBA.

Bianchini G et al. **Molecular tumor characteristics influence adjuvant endocrine treatment outcome.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S1-7.

Bourgier C et al. **Exploratory subgroup analysis of the TAMRAD Phase 2 GINECO trial comparing tamoxifen (TAM) plus everolimus (RAD) with TAM alone in patients with hormone-receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (mBC) with prior exposure to aromatase inhibitors (AIs): Implication for research strategies.** *European Multidisciplinary Cancer Congress* 2011;Abstract 5005.

Crowder RJ et al. **PIK3CA and PIK3CB inhibition produce synthetic lethality when combined with estrogen deprivation in estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer.** *Cancer Res* 2009;69(9):3955-62.

Hortobagyi GN et al. **Everolimus for postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer: Updated results of the BOLERO-2 phase III trial.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S3-7.

Mayer IA et al. **Phase II trial of RAD001 (everolimus), an mTOR inhibitor, with weekly cisplatin and paclitaxel in patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (MBC).** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract PD09-06.

Mehta RS et al. **A Phase III randomized trial of anastrozole versus anastrozole and fulvestrant as first-line therapy for postmenopausal women with metastatic breast cancer: SWOG S0226.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S1-1.

Miller TW et al. **Hyperactivation of phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase promotes escape from hormone dependence in estrogen receptor-positive human breast cancer.** *J Clin Invest* 2010;120(7):2406-13.

Yamnik RL et al. **S6 kinase 1 regulates estrogen receptor alpha in control of breast cancer cell proliferation.** *J Biol Chem* 2009;284(10):6361-9.

Yardley DA et al. **Results of ENCORE 301, a randomized, Phase II, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of exemestane with or without entinostat in postmenopausal women with locally recurrent or metastatic estrogen receptor-positive (ER+) breast cancer progressing on a nonsteroidal aromatase inhibitor (AI).** Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract 268.

Ian E Smith, MD

Baselga J et al. **First results of the NeoALTTO trial (BIG 01-06/EGF 106903): A phase III, randomized, open label, neoadjuvant study of lapatinib, trastuzumab, and their combination plus paclitaxel in women with HER 2-positive primary breast cancer.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2010;Abstract S3-3.

Dille MF et al. **Tinnitus onset rates from chemotherapeutic agents and ototoxic antibiotics: Results of a large prospective study.** *J Am Acad Audiol* 2010;21(6):409-17.

Gianni L et al. **Neoadjuvant pertuzumab (P) and trastuzumab (H): Antitumor and safety analysis of a randomized phase II study ('NeoSphere').** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2010;Abstract S3-2.

Goss P et al. **Results of the TEACH trial. Lapatinib in women with early-stage HER2-overexpressing breast cancer: A double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase III trial.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract S4-7.

Jones S et al. **Phase II trial of adjuvant TC (docetaxel/cyclophosphamide) plus trastuzumab (HER TC) in HER2 positive early stage breast cancer patients.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract PD07-03.

Kumar VNC et al. **Cardiac biomarkers on trastuzumab (Cabot trial): Determining the cardiac biomarker profile in breast cancer patients receiving adjuvant trastuzumab therapy.** San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium 2011;Abstract OT1-02-13.

Perez EA et al. **Four-year follow-up of trastuzumab plus adjuvant chemotherapy for operable human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer: Joint analysis of data from NCCTG N9831 and NSABP B-31.** *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29(25):3366-73.

Slamon D et al. **Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2011;365(14):1273-83.

Untch M et al. **Estimating the magnitude of trastuzumab effects within patient subgroups in the HERA trial.** *Ann Oncol* 2008;19(6):1090-6.