

Year in Review

Proceedings from a Multitumor CME Symposium Focused on Key Clinical Presentations and Papers in Oncology

Select Publications

Multiple Myeloma (Sagar Lonial, MD)

Attal M et al; IFM Investigators. Lenalidomide maintenance after stem-cell transplantation for multiple myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(19):1782-91.

Jakubowiak AJ et al. Stringent complete response (sCR) in patients (pts) with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM) treated with carfilzomib (CFZ), lenalidomide (LEN), and dexamethasone (DEX). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8011.

McCarthy PL et al. Lenalidomide after stem-cell transplantation for multiple myeloma. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(19):1770-81.

Moreau P et al. A randomized phase II study of elotuzumab with lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8020.

Moreau P et al. Subcutaneous versus intravenous administration of bortezomib in patients with relapsed multiple myeloma: A randomised, phase 3, non-inferiority study. *Lancet Oncol* 2011;12(5):431-40.

Richardson PG et al. Oral weekly MLN9708, an investigational proteasome inhibitor, in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone in patients (pts) with previously untreated multiple myeloma (MM): A phase I/II study. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8033.

Vij R et al. Pomalidomide (POM) with or without low-dose dexamethasone (LoDEX) in patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): Outcomes in pts refractory to lenalidomide (LEN) and/or bortezomib (BORT). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8016.

Dermatologic Oncology (Karl Lewis, MD)

Chapman PB et al. Updated overall survival (OS) results for BRIM-3, a phase III randomized, open-label, multicenter trial comparing BRAF inhibitor vemurafenib (vem) with dacarbazine (DTIC) in previously untreated patients with BRAF^{V600E}-mutated melanoma. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8502.

Flaherty KT et al. Combined BRAF and MEK inhibition in melanoma with BRAF V600 mutations. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367(18):1694-703.

Flaherty KT et al. Improved survival with MEK inhibition in BRAF-mutated melanoma. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367(2):107-114.

Hodi FS et al. Clinical activity and safety of anti-PD-1 (BMS-936558, MDX-1106) in patients with advanced melanoma (MEL). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8507.

Kirkwood JM et al. BREAK-MB: A phase II study assessing overall intracranial response rate (OIRR) to dabrafenib (GSK2118436) in patients (pts) with BRAF V600E/k mutation-positive melanoma with brain metastases (mets). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 8501.

Long GV et al. Phase II three-arm randomised study of the BRAF inhibitor (BRAFi) dabrafenib alone vs combination with MEK1/2 inhibitor (MEKi) trametinib in pts with BRAF V600 mutation-positive metastatic melanoma (MM). *ESMO* 2012;Abstract LBA27_PR.

Topalian SL et al. Safety, activity, and immune correlates of anti-PD-1 antibody in cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(26):2443-54.

Renal Cell Carcinoma and Prostate Cancer (David I Quinn, MBBS, PhD)

A Phase III study of radium-223 dichloride in patients with symptomatic hormone refractory cancer with skeletal metastases (ALSYMPCA). NCT00699751

CALGB-90802: Randomized phase III trial comparing everolimus plus placebo versus everolimus plus bevacizumab for advanced renal cell carcinoma progressing after treatment with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. NCT01198158

Motzer RJ et al. Randomized, open label, phase III trial of pazopanib versus sunitinib in first-line treatment of patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC): Results of the COMPARZ trial. *Proc ESMO* 2012;Abstract LBA8_PR.

Oudard S et al. First-line use of cabazitaxel in chemotherapy-naive patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC): A three-arm study in comparison with docetaxel. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract TPS4696.

Parker C et al. Updated analysis of the phase III, double-blind, randomized, multinational study of radium-223 chloride in castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) patients with bone metastases (ALSYMPCA). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract LBA4512.

Parker C et al. Updated survival, quality of life (QOL), and safety data of radium-223 chloride (ra-223) in patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) with bone metastases from the phase 3 double-blind, randomized, multinational study (ALSYMPCA). *Proc ESMO* 2012;Abstract 898P.

Ryan CJ et al. Interim analysis (IA) results of COU-AA-302, a randomized, phase III study of abiraterone acetate (AA) in chemotherapy-naive patients (pts) with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract LBA4518.

Scher HI et al. Increased survival with enzalutamide in prostate cancer after chemotherapy. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367(13):1187-97.

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (Hagop M Kantarjian, MD)

Baccarani M et al. Chronic myeloid leukemia: An update of concepts and management recommendations of European LeukemiaNet. *J Clin Oncol* 2009;27(35):6041-51.

Cortes JE et al. PACE: A pivotal phase II trial of ponatinib in patients with CML and Ph+ ALL resistant or intolerant to dasatinib or nilotinib, or with the T315I mutation. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6503.

Cortes JE et al. Safety and efficacy of bosutinib (SKI-606) in chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukemia patients with resistance or intolerance to imatinib. *Blood* 2011;118(17):4567-76.

Harrison C et al. JAK inhibition with ruxolitinib versus best available therapy for myelofibrosis. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(9):787-98.

Hochhaus A et al. Dasatinib versus imatinib (IM) in newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP): DASISION 3-year follow-up. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6504.

Jabbour E et al. Inotuzumab ozogamicin (IO), a CD22 monoclonal antibody conjugated to calicheamicin, given weekly, for refractory-relapse acute lymphocytic leukemia (R-R ALL). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6501.

Kantarjian H et al. Nilotinib versus imatinib in patients (pts) with newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP): ENESTnd 3-year (yr) follow-up (f/u). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6509.

Kantarjian H et al. Monitoring the response and course of chronic myeloid leukemia in the modern era of BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitors: Practical advice on the use and interpretation of monitoring methods. *Blood* 2008;111(4):1774-80.

Lipton JH et al. Switch to nilotinib versus continued imatinib in patients (pts) with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP) with detectable BCR-ABL after 2 or more years on imatinib: ENESTcmr 12-month (mo) follow-up. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6505.

Saglio G et al. Nilotinib versus imatinib in patients (pts) with newly diagnosed Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase (CML-CP): ENESTnd 36-month (mo) follow-up. *Proc ASH* 2011;Abstract 452.

Saglio G et al. Nilotinib versus imatinib for newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia. *N Engl J Med* 2010;362(24):2251-9.

Soverini S et al. BCR-ABL kinase domain mutation analysis in chronic myeloid leukemia patients treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors: Recommendations from an expert panel on behalf of European LeukemiaNet. *Blood* 2011;118(5):1208-15.

Topp M et al. Effect of anti-CD19 BiTE blinatumomab on complete remission rate and overall survival in adult patients with relapsed/refractory B-precursor ALL. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6500.

Verstovsek S et al. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of ruxolitinib for myelofibrosis. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(9):799-807.

Colorectal Cancer (Daniel G Haller, MD)

Arnold D et al. Bevacizumab (BEV) plus chemotherapy (CT) continued beyond first progression in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) previously treated with BEV plus CT: Results of a randomized phase III intergroup study (TML study). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract CRA3503.

Grothey A et al. Bevacizumab beyond first progression is associated with prolonged overall survival in metastatic colorectal cancer: Results from a large observational cohort study (BRiTE). *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26(33):5326-34.

Van Cutsem E et al. Phase III CORRECT trial of regorafenib in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 3502.

Van Cutsem E et al. Intravenous (IV) afibbercept versus placebo in combination with irinotecan/5-FU (FOLFIRI) for second-line treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Results of a multinational phase III trial (EFC10262-VELOUR). *ESMO* 2011;Abstract O-0024.

Noncolorectal GI Cancers (Bert H O'Neil, MD)

Blanke CD et al. Optimal duration of adjuvant therapy for patients with resected gastrointestinal stromal tumors. *JAMA* 2012;307(12):1312-4.

CALGB-80701: Randomized Phase II study of everolimus alone versus everolimus plus bevacizumab in patients with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. NCT01229943

Demetri GD et al. Randomized phase III trial of regorafenib in patients (pts) with metastatic and/or unresectable gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) progressing despite prior treatment with at least imatinib (IM) and sunitinib (SU): GRID trial. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract LBA10008.

ECOG-E1208: A Phase III randomized, double-blind trial of chemoembolization with or without sorafenib in unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with and without vascular invasion. NCT01004978

EI-Khoueiry AB et al. Second interim analysis of the Global Investigation of Therapeutic Decisions in Unresectable HCC and of Its Treatment with Sorafenib (GIDEON): Sorafenib dosing and safety in US patients. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2012;Abstract 302.

George S et al. Efficacy and safety of regorafenib in patients with metastatic and/or unresectable GI stromal tumor after failure of imatinib and sunitinib: A multicenter phase II trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(19):2401-7.

Joensuu H et al. One vs three years of adjuvant imatinib for operable gastrointestinal stromal tumor: A randomized trial. *JAMA* 2012;307(12):1265-72.

Joensuu H et al. Twelve versus 36 months of adjuvant imatinib (IM) as treatment of operable GIST with a high risk of recurrence: Final results of a randomized trial (SSGXVIII/AIO). *Proc ASCO* 2011;Abstract LBA1.

Marrero JA et al. Global Investigation of Therapeutic Decisions in Hepatocellular Carcinoma and of its Treatment with Sorafenib (GIDEON) second interim analysis in more than 1,500 patients: Clinical findings in patients with liver dysfunction. *Proc ASCO* 2011;Abstract 4001.

Wilke H et al. A randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo (PBO)-controlled phase III study of paclitaxel (PTX) with or without ramucirumab (IMC-1121B; RAM) in patients (pts) with metastatic gastric adenocarcinoma, refractory to or progressive after first-line therapy with platinum (PLT) and fluoropyrimidine (FP). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract TPS4139.

Yao JC et al. Multivariate analysis including biomarkers in the phase III RADIANT-2 study of octreotide LAR plus everolimus (E+O) or placebo (P+O) among patients with advanced neuroendocrine tumors (NET). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 4014.

Zhu AX et al. A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, phase III study of ramucirumab (IMC-1121B; RAM) and best supportive care (BSC) versus placebo (PBO) and BSC as second-line treatment in patients (pts) with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) following first-line therapy with sorafenib (SOR). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract TPS4146.

Breast Cancer (Kathy D Miller, MD)

Baselga J et al. Everolimus in postmenopausal hormone-receptor-positive advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(6):520-9.

Baselga J et al. Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab plus docetaxel for metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012;366(2):109-19.

Blackwell KL et al. Primary results from EMILIA, a phase III study of trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) versus capecitabine (X) and lapatinib (L) in HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC) previously treated with trastuzumab (T) and a taxane. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract LBA1.

Cortes J et al. Pertuzumab monotherapy after trastuzumab-based treatment and subsequent reintroduction of trastuzumab: Activity and tolerability in patients with advanced human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(14):1594-600.

Hurvitz SA et al. Trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) versus trastuzumab plus docetaxel in previously untreated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer. *ESMO* 2011;Abstract 5001.

Mamounas EP et al. Prognostic impact of the 21-gene recurrence score (RS) on disease-free and overall survival of node-positive, ER-positive breast cancer patients (pts) treated with adjuvant chemotherapy: Results from NSABP B-28. Breast Cancer Symposium 2012;Abstract 1.

Mehta RS et al. Combination anastrozole and fulvestrant in metastatic breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367(5):435-44.

Rugo HS et al. CALGB 40502/NCCTG N063H: Randomized phase III trial of weekly paclitaxel (P) compared to weekly nanoparticle albumin bound nab-paclitaxel (NP) or ixabepilone (Ix) with or without bevacizumab (B) as first-line therapy for locally recurrent or metastatic breast cancer (MBC). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract CRA1002.

Seah DS et al. Use and duration of chemotherapy (CT) in patients (pts) with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) according to tumor subtype (TS) and line of therapy (tx). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 6089.

Verma S et al; the EMILIA Study Group. Trastuzumab emtansine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2012;367(19):1783-91.

Verma S et al. Updated overall survival results from EMILIA, a phase 3 study of trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) vs capecitabine (X) and lapatinib (L) in HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC). *Proc ESMO* 2012;Abstract LBA12.

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (Corey J Langer, MD)

Brahmer JR et al. Clinical activity and safety of anti-PD1 (BMS-936558, MDX-1106) in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 7509.

Chih-Hsin J et al. LUX-Lung 3: A randomized, open-label, phase III study of afatinib versus pemetrexed and cisplatin as first-line treatment for patients with advanced adenocarcinoma of the lung harboring EGFR-activating mutations. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract LBA7500.

ECOG-E5508: Randomized Phase III study of maintenance therapy with bevacizumab, pemetrexed, or a combination of bevacizumab and pemetrexed following carboplatin, paclitaxel and bevacizumab for advanced non-squamous NSCLC. NCT01107626

Neal JW et al. The SELECT study: A multicenter phase II trial of adjuvant erlotinib in resected epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 7010.

Patel JD et al. A randomized, open-label, phase III, superiority study of pemetrexed (Pem) + carboplatin (Cb) + bevacizumab (Bev) followed by maintenance Pem + Bev versus paclitaxel (Pac)+Cb+Bev followed by maintenance Bev in patients with stage IIIB or IV non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NS-NSCLC). Chicago Multidisciplinary Symposium in Thoracic Oncology 2012;Abstract LBPL1.

Riely G et al. Results of a global Phase II study with crizotinib in advanced ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Proc IASLC/ASTRO* 2012;Abstract 3.

Rosell R et al. Erlotinib versus standard chemotherapy as first-line treatment for European patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (EURTAC): A multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2012;13(3):239-46.

Shaw AT et al. Clinical activity of crizotinib in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring ROS1 gene rearrangement. *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 7508.