Striving for Consensus: The Application of Existing and Emerging Research Findings to the Practical Management of Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity has been designed to meet the educational needs of medical oncologists, hematologists, hematology-oncology fellows and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of hematologic cancers.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) comprises a heterogeneous group of lymphoproliferative disorders and is one of the most rapidly evolving fields in hematology and oncology. In contrast, Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) is a rarer disease that is relatively chemosensitive and often curable when treated appropriately. However, care for patients who do not respond to primary treatment or those with relapsed or refractory HL remains a significant challenge for oncology clinicians. Published results from ongoing clinical trials lead to the continual emergence of new therapeutic agents and changes in the use of existing treatments. To offer optimal patient care — including the option of clinical trial participation — practicing medical oncologists, hematologists and hematology-oncology fellows must be well informed of these advances. This program uses a roundtable discussion with leading clinical investigators to assist practicing clinicians in formulating up-to-date clinical management strategies for NHL, HL and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Develop an understanding of emerging efficacy and sideeffect data with novel agents and combination regimens under evaluation for indolent and aggressive B-cell and T-cell NHL.
- Incorporate new therapeutic strategies into the best-practice management of HL.
- Develop an algorithm for the evaluation and treatment of newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory CLL.
- Devise an evidence-based approach to the sequential systemic treatment of peripheral T-cell lymphoma.
- Use available research evidence and understand the controversies surrounding the use of CNS prophylaxis to guide treatment decision-making for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

Research To Practice is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

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HOW TO USE THIS CME ACTIVITY

This CME activity consists of a video component. To receive credit, the participant should watch the video, complete the Post-test with a score of 70% or better and fill out the Educational Assessment and Credit Form located at ResearchToPractice.com/HOUTT113/Video/CME.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

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FACULTY — The following faculty (and their spouses/partners) reported real or apparent conflicts of interest, which have been resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process:

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RESEARCH TO PRACTICE STAFF AND EXTERNAL

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Hardware/Software Requirements:

A high-speed Internet connection A monitor set to 1280 x 1024 pixels or more Internet Explorer 7 or later, Firefox 3.0 or later, Chrome, Safari 3.0 or later Adobe Flash Player 10.2 plug-in or later Adobe Acrobat Reader

Last review date: November 2013 Expiration date: November 2014

(Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

Select Publications

A randomized, open-label, phase 3 trial of A+AVD versus ABVD as frontline therapy in patients with advanced classical Hodgkin lymphoma. NCT01712490

Brown JR et al. Final results of a phase 1 study of idelalisib (GS-1101), a selective inhibitor of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase p110 delta, in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL. *Proc ASCO* 2013; Abstract 7003.

Chen R et al. Two-year follow-up of patients with relapsed/refractory Hodgkin treated with brentuximab vedotin prior to reduced intensity allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation. *Proc ICML* 2013; Abstract 140.

Chiappella A et al. Rituximab-CHOP21 plus lenalidomide is effective and feasible in elderly untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: Results of phase II REAL07 study of the Fondazione Italiana Linfomi (FIL). *Proc ASH* 2012; Abstract 903.

ECOG-E2408: A 3-arm randomized phase II trial of bendamustine-rituximab (BR) followed by rituximab vs bortezomib-BR (BVR) followed by rituximab vs BR followed by lenalidomide/rituximab in high risk follicular lymphoma. NCT01216683

Friedberg JW et al. Phase II study of alisertib, a selective Aurora A kinase inhibitor, in relapsed and refractory aggressive **B- and T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas.** *J Clin Oncol* 2013;[Epub ahead of print].

Goede V et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) + chlorambucil (Clb) or rituximab + Clb versus Clb alone in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and preexisting medical conditions (comorbidities): Final stage 1 results of the CLL11 (BO21004) phase III trial. *Proc ASCO* 2013; Abstract 7004.

Goy A et al. Single-agent lenalidomide in patients with relapsed/refractory mantle cell lymphoma following bortezomib: Efficacy, safety and pharmacokinetics from the multicenter phase II MCL-001 "EMERGE" trial. *Proc EHA* 2013; Abstract \$1156.

Kim YH et al. Phase 3 study of brentuximab vedotin versus physician's choice of methotrexate or bexarotene in patients with CD30-positive cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. The ALCANZA study. *Proc ICML* 2013; Abstract 572.

Moskowitz AJ et al. PET-adapted sequential therapy with brentuximab vedotin and augmented-ICE induces FDG-PET normalization in 92% of patients with relapsed and refractory Hodgkin lymphoma. *Proc ICML* 2013; Abstract 141.

Nowakowski GS et al. Combination of lenalidomide with R-CHOP is well tolerated and effective as initial therapy for aggressive B-cell lymphomas — A phase II study. *Proc ASH* 2012; Abstract 689.

O'Brien SM et al. A phase II study of the selective phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase delta (PI3Kδ) inhibitor idelalisib (GS-1101) in combination with rituximab in treatment-naive patients (pts) ≥65 years with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL). *Proc ASCO* 2013;Abstract 7005.

O'Connor OA et al. Belinostat, a novel pan-histone deacetylase inhibitor in relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma: Results from the BELIEF trial. *Proc ASCO* 2013; Abstract 8507.

O'Connor OA et al. ECHELON-2: Phase 3 trial of brentuximab vedotin and CHP versus CHOP in the frontline treatment of patients with CD30+ mature T-cell lymphomas. *Proc ICML* 2013; Abstract 138.

Press OW et al. Phase III randomized intergroup trial of CHOP plus rituximab compared with CHOP chemotherapy plus (131)iodine-tositumomab for previously untreated follicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma: SWOG S0016. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(3):314-20.

Randomized phase II open label study of lenalidomide R-CHOP (R2CHOP) vs R-CHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone) in patients with newly diagnosed diffuse large B cell lymphoma. NCT01856192

Salles GA et al. Obinutuzumab (GA101) in patients with relapsed/refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma: Results from the phase II GAUGUIN study. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(23):2920-6.

Scholz CW et al. (90)Yttrium-ibritumomab-tiuxetan as first-line treatment for follicular lymphoma: 30 months of follow-up data from an international multicenter phase II clinical trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(3):308-13.

Witzig TE. Moving radioimmunotherapy forward for follicular lymphoma. J Clin Oncol 2013;31(3):294-6.

Younes A et al. Phase III study of brentuximab vedotin plus doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine versus doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine as front-line treatment for advanced classical Hodgkin lymphoma. *Proc ASCO* 2013; Abstract TPS8612.