

Proceedings from the 10th Annual Winter Lung Cancer Conference

CME Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity has been designed to meet the educational needs of medical oncologists and other healthcare providers involved in the treatment of lung cancer.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Lung cancer is a devastating disease that accounts for more cancer-related deaths among both men and women than any other tumor type. Historically, systemic therapeutic options have been limited, but recent advances in our understanding of cellular and tumor biology have resulted in the development of numerous therapies demonstrating benefit in lung cancer. Despite these advances, many clinical scenarios continue to exist in which multiple treatment options may be available but the optimal strategy is highly debatable and may depend on rapidly evolving clinical research data. This unique educational activity delivers highly applicable current clinical information delving into the personalized management of this challenging disease and provides clinicians with a concise, easy-to-understand resource to facilitate knowledge and application of optimal diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Develop an evidence-based strategy for the initial staging and treatment of localized non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), exploring the role of adjuvant systemic therapy.
- Apply the results of emerging clinical research to the recommendation of multimodality therapy for patients with Stage III NSCLC.
- Compare and contrast the benefits and risks of combination chemobiologic and doublet and single-agent chemotherapy regimens when developing treatment plans for patients with advanced disease.
- Use biomarkers, clinical characteristics and tumor histology to select individualized treatment approaches for patients with NSCLC in the adjuvant and metastatic settings.
- Identify patients with metastatic NSCLC who may experience clinical benefit from the addition of continuation or switch maintenance biologic therapy and/or chemotherapy.

- Differentiate among existing and emerging molecular-targeted therapies, and effectively integrate new compounds, when available, into individualized lung cancer treatment strategies.
- Recognize the effect of NSCLC tumor-specific mutations on relative response or resistance to treatment with EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors, monoclonal antibodies and other emerging molecular-targeted agents.
- Formulate management strategies for limited- or extensive-stage small cell lung cancer, considering the contributory roles of surgery, radiation therapy (local and prophylactic cranial irradiation) and chemotherapy.
- Recall the design of ongoing clinical trials evaluating novel investigational agents in lung cancer, and counsel appropriately selected patients about availability and participation.

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through a conflict of interest resolution process. In addition, all activity content is reviewed by both a member of the RTP scientific staff and an external, independent physician reviewer for fair balance, scientific objectivity of studies referenced and patient care recommendations.

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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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
(Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

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Select Publications

KEYNOTE

Bruce E Johnson, MD

Koivunen JP et al. **EML4-ALK fusion gene and efficacy of an ALK kinase inhibitor in lung cancer.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2008;14(13):4275-83.

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MODULE 1

Thomas J Lynch Jr, MD

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Bruce E Johnson, MD

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Kim DW et al. **Results of a global phase II study with crizotinib in advanced ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).** *Proc ASCO* 2012;Abstract 7533.

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Takeuchi K et al. **RET, ROS1 and ALK fusions in lung cancer.** *Nat Med* 2012;18(3):378-81.

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Jyoti D Patel, MD

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MODULE 2

Jyoti D Patel, MD

Barlesi F et al. **Final efficacy outcomes for patients with advanced nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer randomized to continuation maintenance with bevacizumab or bevacizumab plus pemetrexed after first-line bevacizumab-cisplatin-pemetrexed treatment.** *ECCO-ESMO* 2011;Abstract LBA34.

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Thomas J Lynch Jr, MD

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Clinical Trials Review

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MODULE 3

David R Spigel, MD

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Jeffrey Bradley, MD

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Rogério C Lilenbaum, MD

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Frank C Detterbeck, MD

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Jeffrey Bradley, MD

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MODULE 4

Julie R Brahmer, MD

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