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.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT
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CREDIT DESIGNATION STATEMENT
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Research To Practice (RTP) is committed to providing its participants with high-quality, unbiased and state-of-the-art education. We assess potential conflicts of interest with faculty, planners and managers of CME activities. Real or apparent conflicts of interest are identified and resolved.
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.

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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
(Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

**Last review date:** May 2013
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**RESEARCH TO PRACTICE STAFF AND EXTERNAL REVIEWERS** — The scientific staff and reviewers for Research To Practice have no real or apparent conflicts of interest to disclose.
KEYNOTE

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Shaw AT et al. PROFILE 1007: Phase III study of crizotinib vs pemetrexed or docetaxel chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive NSCLC. Proc ESMO 2012. No abstract available


MODULE 1

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Bruce E Johnson, MD


Shaw AT et al. PROFILE 1007: Phase III study of crizotinib vs pemetrexed or docetaxel chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive NSCLC. Proc ESMO 2012. No abstract available

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Spigel DR et al. Final efficacy results from OAM4558g, a randomized phase II study evaluating MetMAb or placebo in combination with erlotinib in advanced NSCLC. *Proc ASCO* 2011;Abstract 7505.

**MODULE 2**

**Jyoti D Patel, MD**

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**Ramaseswamy Govindan, MD**


**Mark A Socinski, MD**


**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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**Frank C Detterbeck, MD**


**Jeffrey Bradley, MD**


**Rogerio C Lilenbaum, MD**

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**Frank C Detterbeck, MD**


Jeffrey Bradley, MD


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MODULE 4

Julie R Brahmer, MD


David R Spigel, MD


John Heymach, MD, PhD

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