

Meet The Professor

Management of Lung Cancer

Ramaswamy Govindan, MD

Professor of Medicine

Director, Section of Oncology

Anheuser-Busch Endowed Chair in Medical Oncology

Washington University School of Medicine

St Louis, Missouri

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by an educational grant from AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP.

Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following commercial interests: AbbVie Inc, Acerta Pharma — A member of the AstraZeneca Group, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, Agendia Inc, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Biodesix Inc, bioTheranostics Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Eisai Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Exelixis Inc, Foundation Medicine, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab, Genomic Health Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Guardant Health, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Infinity Pharmaceuticals Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lexicon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Merrimack Pharmaceuticals Inc, Myriad Genetic Laboratories Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Prometheus Laboratories Inc, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sandoz Inc, a Novartis Division, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc, Sirtex Medical Ltd, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Tesaro, A GSK Company, Teva Oncology, Tokai Pharmaceuticals Inc and Verastem Inc.

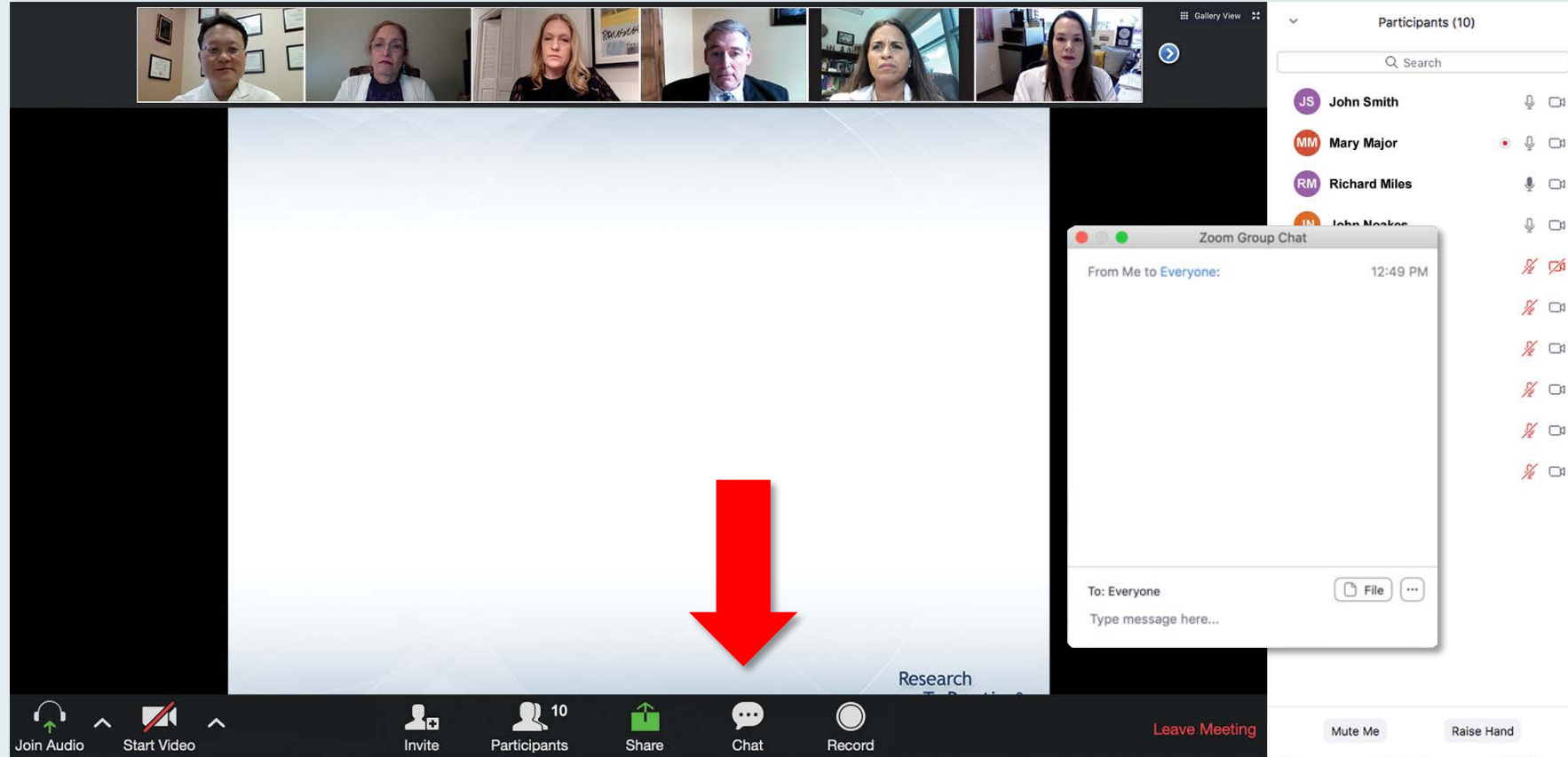
Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Dr Govindan — Disclosures

Advisory Committee	Achilles Therapeutics
Consulting Agreements	GenePlus, Horizon Pharmaceuticals

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are six video thumbnails of participants. Below them is a slide with a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-2 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". The slide lists ten options, including combinations of Carfilzomib, Pomalidomide, Elotuzumab, Daratumumab, and Ixazomib with or without dexamethasone. A "Quick Poll" window is overlaid on the slide, showing the same options with radio buttons for selection. The Zoom interface includes a "Participants (10)" list on the right, a "Join Audio" button, and a "Leave Meeting" button at the bottom.

Participants (10)

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
- RS Robert Stiles
- JF Juan Fernandez
- AK Ashok Kumar
- JS Jeremy Smith

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-2 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

Quick Poll

- Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- Ixazomib + Rd
- Other

Submit

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants 10 Share Chat Record Leave Meeting Mute Me Raise Hand

When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options.
Results will be shown after everyone has answered.

Upcoming Webinars

Friday, December 4, 2020

**Consensus or Controversy?
Investigators Discuss Clinical
Practice Patterns and
Available Research Data
Guiding the Management of
Hematologic Cancers**

A 4-Part Friday Satellite Symposia Live
Webinar Series Preceding the 62nd ASH
Annual Meeting

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Tuesday, December 8, 2020

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

**Year in Review: Clinical Investigators
Provide Perspectives on the Most
Relevant New Publications, Data Sets
and Advances in Oncology
Colorectal and Gastroesophageal
Cancers**

Faculty

Peter C Enzinger, MD

Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Upcoming Webinars

**Thursday, December 10, 2020
8:30 PM – 10:00 PM ET**

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Faculty

Carey K Anders, MD
Erika Hamilton, MD
Sara Hurvitz, MD
Mark D Pegram, MD
Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Friday, December 11, 2020
8:30 PM – 10:00 PM ET**

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

Faculty

P Kelly Marcom, MD
Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD
Hope S Rugo, MD
Professor Peter Schmid, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

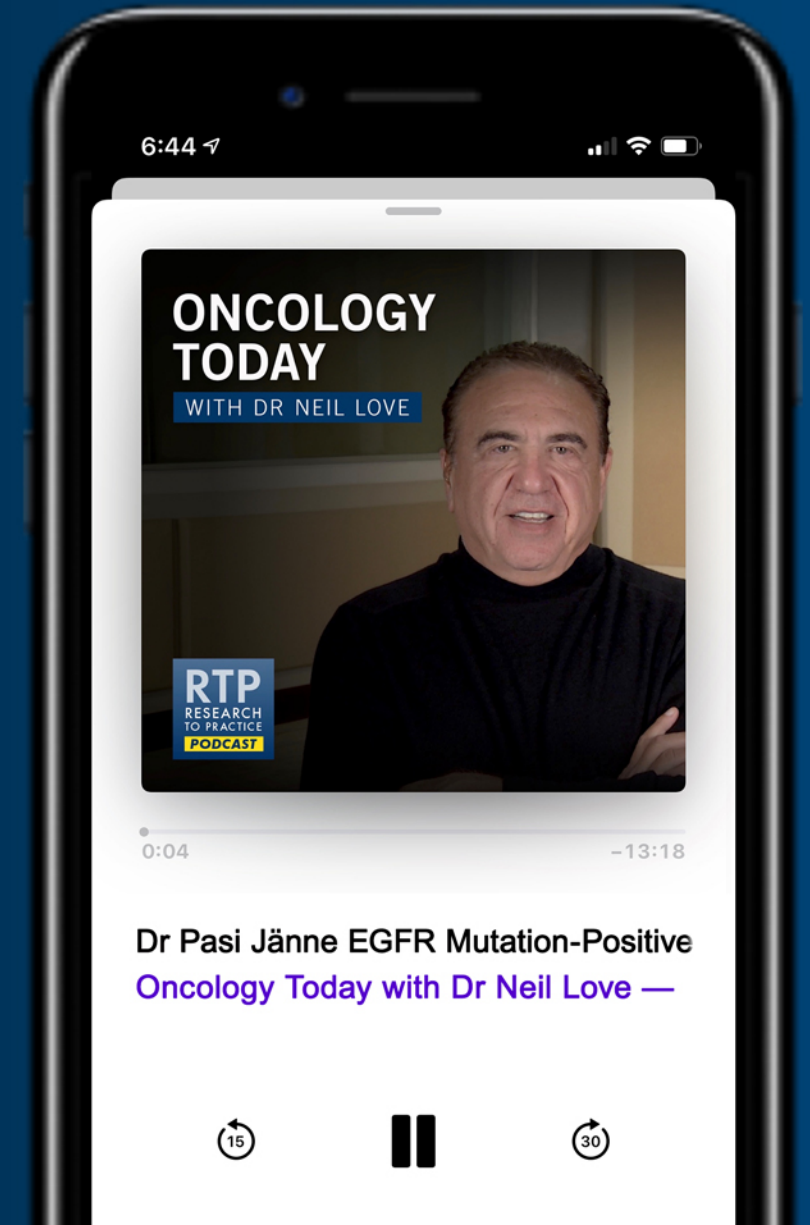
ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

EGFR MUTATION-POSITIVE NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER



DR PASI JÄNNE
DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE



Meet The Professor

Management of Lung Cancer

Ramaswamy Govindan, MD

Professor of Medicine

Director, Section of Oncology

Anheuser-Busch Endowed Chair in Medical Oncology

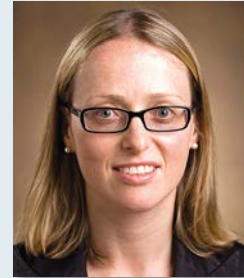
Washington University School of Medicine

St Louis, Missouri

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Ramaswamy Govindan, MD
Professor of Medicine
Director, Section of Oncology
Anheuser-Busch Endowed Chair in Medical
Oncology
Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri



Leora Horn, MD, MSc
Ingram Associate Professor of Cancer Research
Director, Thoracic Oncology Research Program
Assistant Vice Chairman for Faculty
Development
Vanderbilt University
Medical Center
Nashville, Tennessee



John V Heymach, MD, PhD
Professor and Chair
Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology
The University of Texas
MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas



Corey J Langer, MD
Director of Thoracic Oncology
Abramson Cancer Center
Professor of Medicine
Perelman School of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Benjamin Levy, MD
Associate Professor
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
Clinical Director
Medical Director, Thoracic Oncology Program
Johns Hopkins Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center
at Sibley Memorial
Washington, DC



Joel W Neal, MD, PhD
Associate Professor of Medicine
Division of Oncology
Department of Medicine
Stanford Cancer Institute
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California



Professor Tony SK Mok, MD
Chairman, Department of Clinical Oncology
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong, China



Paul K Paik, MD
Associate Attending Physician
Clinical Director, Thoracic Oncology Service
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
New York, New York

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Nathan A Pennell, MD, PhD
Professor, Hematology and Medical Oncology
Cleveland Clinic Lerner College
of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University
Director, Cleveland Clinic Lung Cancer Medical
Oncology Program
Cleveland, Ohio



David R Spigel, MD
Chief Scientific Officer
Program Director
Lung Cancer Research
Sarah Cannon Research Institute
Nashville, Tennessee



Professor Solange Peters, MD, PhD
Head, Medical Oncology
Chair, Thoracic Malignancies
Oncology Department
Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV)
Lausanne, Switzerland



Project Chair
Neil Love, MD
Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Lecia V Sequist, MD, MPH
Director, Center for Innovation in Early
Cancer Detection
Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center
The Landry Family Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a gallery view of six participants. The main area displays a presentation slide with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below". A large red arrow points downwards from the text. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video. Below the participants list, a "Zoom Group Chat" window is open, showing a message from "Me to Everyone" at 12:49 PM. The bottom toolbar includes icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", "Leave Meeting", "Mute Me", and "Raise Hand".

Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a gallery view of six participants. The main content area shows a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". Below the question is a list of ten treatment options, each with a radio button for selection. A "Quick Poll" dialog box is overlaid on the list, showing the selected option: "Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone". The bottom of the screen shows the Zoom control bar with icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants (10), Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video status.

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

1. Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
2. Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
3. Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
4. Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
5. Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
6. Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
7. Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
8. Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
9. Ixazomib + Rd
10. Other

Quick Poll

- Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
- Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- Ixazomib + Rd
- Other

Submit

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Participants (10)

Search

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
- RS Robert Stiles
- JF Juan Fernandez
- AK Ashok Kumar
- JS Jeremy Smith

Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants 10 Share Chat Record Leave Meeting Mute Me Raise Hand

When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options. Results will be shown after everyone has answered.

ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

EGFR MUTATION-POSITIVE NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER



DR PASI JÄNNE
DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE



Consensus or Controversy? Investigators Discuss Clinical Practice Patterns and Available Research Data Guiding the Management of Hematologic Cancers

A 4-Part Friday Satellite Symposia Live Webinar Series Preceding the 62nd ASH Annual Meeting

Friday, December 4, 2020

Multiple Myeloma

8:30 AM – 10:00 AM Pacific Time
(11:30 AM – 1:00 PM ET)

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM Pacific Time
(3:00 PM – 4:30 PM ET)

Acute Myeloid Leukemia

3:00 PM – 4:30 PM Pacific Time
(6:00 PM – 7:30 PM ET)

Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

7:00 PM – 8:30 PM Pacific Time
(10:00 PM – 11:30 PM ET)

**Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide
Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications,
Data Sets and Advances in Oncology
Colorectal and Gastroesophageal Cancers**

**Tuesday, December 8, 2020
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Peter C Enzinger, MD
Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

**Thursday, December 10, 2020
8:30 PM – 10:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Carey K Anders, MD

Erika Hamilton, MD

Sara Hurvitz, MD

Mark D Pegram, MD

Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

**Friday, December 11, 2020
8:30 PM – 10:00 PM ET**

Faculty

P Kelly Marcom, MD

Hope S Rugo, MD

Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD

Professor Peter Schmid, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Meet The Professor

Management of Lung Cancer

Ramaswamy Govindan, MD

Professor of Medicine

Director, Section of Oncology

Anheuser-Busch Endowed Chair in Medical Oncology

Washington University School of Medicine

St Louis, Missouri



Syed F Zafar, MD

Hematologist and Medical Oncologist
Florida Cancer Specialists and Research Institute
Chief, Division of Hematology and Oncology, Lee Health
Fort Myers, Florida



D Ross Camidge, MD, PhD
Professor of Medicine/Oncology
Joyce Zeff Chair in Lung Cancer Research
Director of Thoracic Oncology
University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus
Denver, Colorado

Meet The Professor with Dr Govindan

Module 1: Cases from Dr Zafar

- A 66-year-old man, smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion, PD-L1 high (Part 1)
- A 66-year-old man, smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion, PD-L1 high (Part 2)
- Second Opinion from Dr Camidge: A 66-year-old man, smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion, PD-L1 high (Part 3)
- A 53-year-old man, previous smoker with Stage IIIA adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Govindan

Module 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

Case Presentation – Dr Zafar: A 66-year-old man, smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion, PD-L1 high (Part 1)



Dr Syed Zafar

- 2017: Adenocarcinoma of the lung, with solitary brain metastasis
 - NGS: Quantity/quality not sufficient
- Platinum/pemetrexed, Stereotactic RT to brain metastasis
- NGS (tissue biopsy): ALK fusion-positive, High PD-L1 (TPS > 90%), EGFR wildtype
- Switched to alectinib → PD 13 months later
- Repeat tissue biopsy, NGS: ALK-EML4 fusion (variant 2), EGFR D761N, TP53, MSS, High PD-L1

Case Presentation – Dr Zafar: A 66-year-old man, smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion, PD-L1 high (Part 2)



Dr Syed Zafar

- 2017: Adenocarcinoma of the lung, with solitary brain metastasis
- Platinum/pemetrexed, Stereotactic RT to brain metastasis
- NGS (tissue biopsy): ALK fusion-positive, High PD-L1 (TPS > 90%), EGFR wildtype
- Switched to alectinib → PD 13 months later
- Repeat tissue biopsy, NGS: ALK-EML4 fusion (variant 2), EGFR D761N, TP53, MSS, High PD-L1
- **Switched to lorlatinib x 9 months**
 - **Required dose reductions – cognitive declines and depression resolved after discontinuation**
- **MRI brain: Stable**
- **Liquid biopsy (See report)**

Questions

- He still has the EML4-ALK transfection, the uncommon EGFR mutation and some MET alteration. What should I try next – another ALK inhibitor, like brigatinib? Chemotherapy?

Case Presentation – Dr Zafar: A 66-year-old man – NGS (liquid biopsy)



Dr Syed Zafar

<i>FGFR2</i> D336D	0.1%		Synonymous Alteration §
<i>MET</i> R1327C	0.1%		Variant of Uncertain Significance §
<i>MET</i> C545Y	ND		
<i>EGFR</i> D761N	ND		
<i>EML4-ALK</i> Fusion	ND		
<i>ESR1</i> L378I	ND		
<i>TP53</i> P278S	ND		
<i>GNAS</i> R201C	ND		

Second Opinion: A 66-year-old man, smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion, PD-L1 high (Part 3)



Dr Ross Camidge

N Engl J Med 2020;383:2018-29.

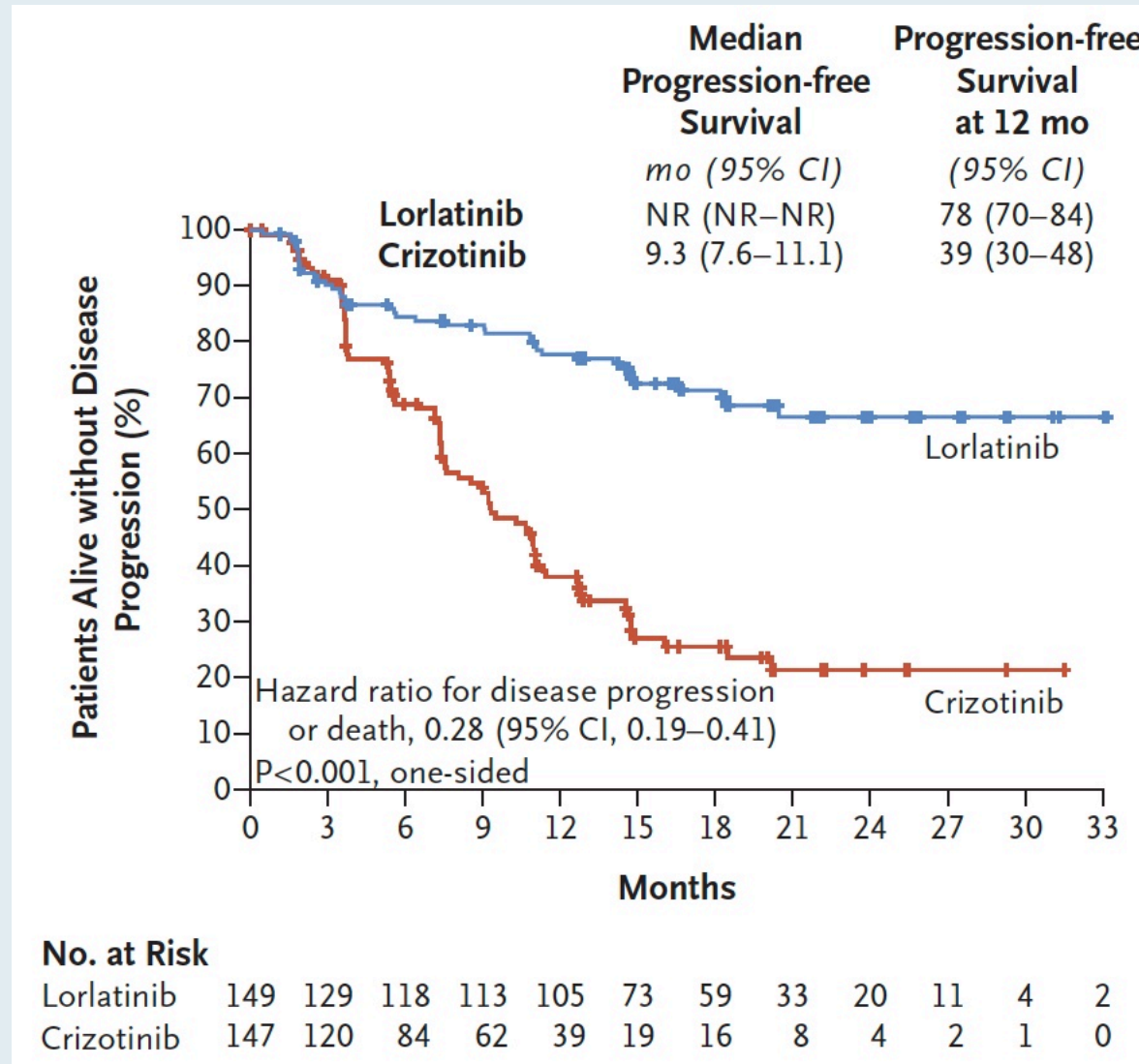
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

First-Line Lorlatinib or Crizotinib in Advanced *ALK*-Positive Lung Cancer

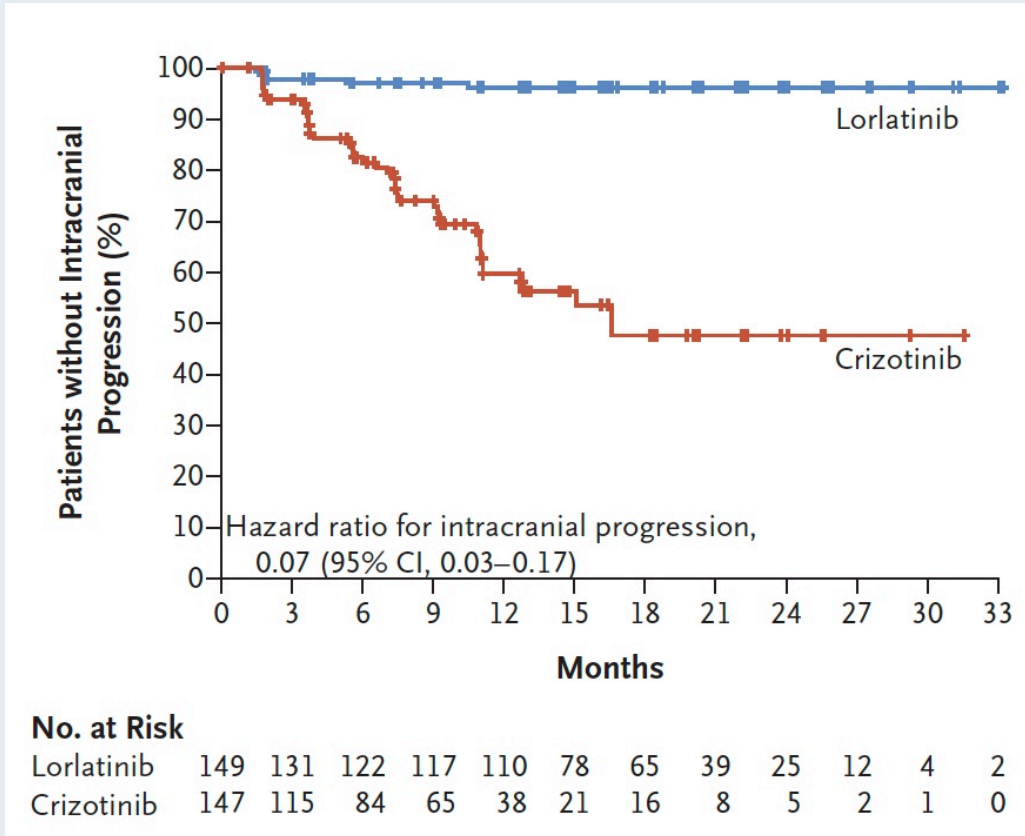
Alice T. Shaw, M.D., Ph.D., Todd M. Bauer, M.D., Filippo de Marinis, M.D., Ph.D.,
Enriqueta Felip, M.D., Ph.D., Yasushi Goto, M.D., Ph.D., Geoffrey Liu, M.D.,
Julien Mazieres, M.D., Ph.D., Dong-Wan Kim, M.D., Ph.D., Tony Mok, M.D.,
Anna Polli, B.Sc., Holger Thurm, M.D., Anna M. Calella, Ph.D.,
Gerson Peltz, M.D., M.P.H., and Benjamin J. Solomon, M.B., B.S., Ph.D.,
for the CROWN Trial Investigators*

CROWN Trial: Progression-Free Survival

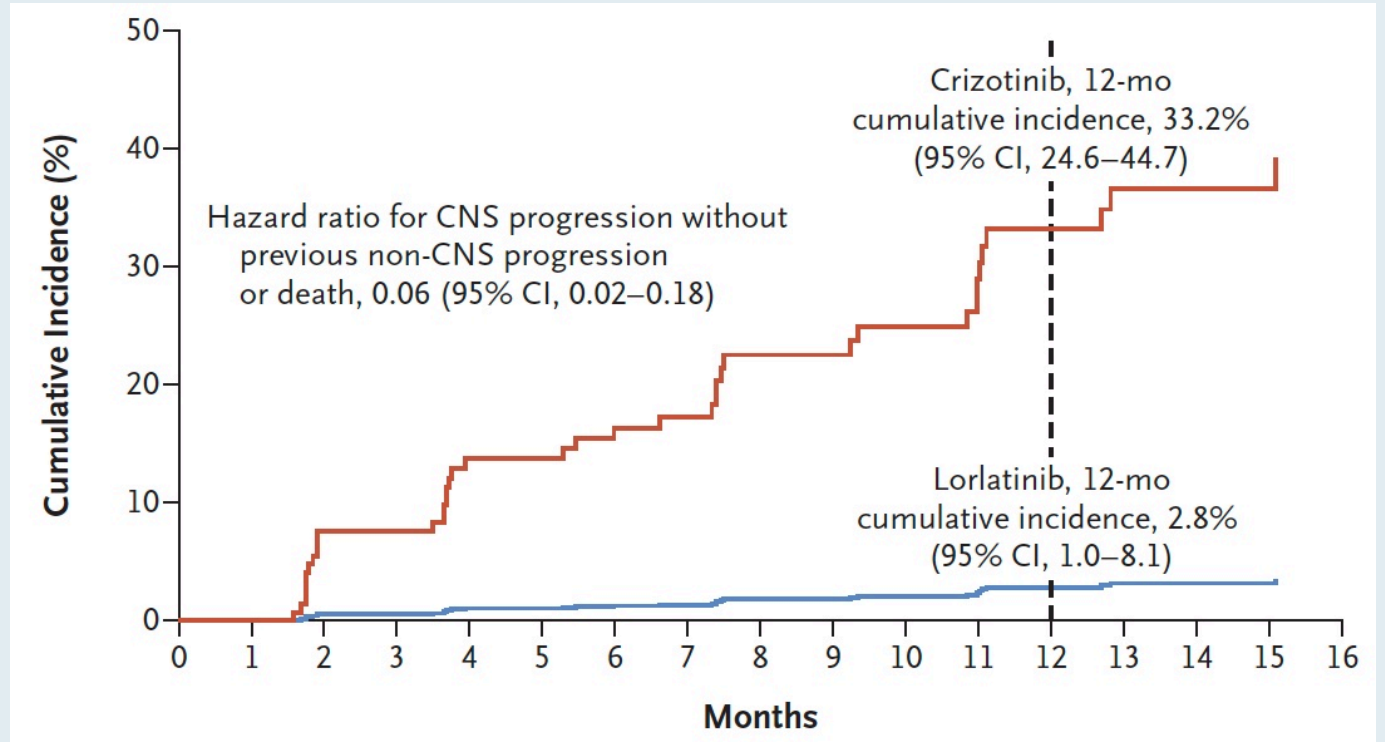


CROWN: CNS Progression

Survival without CNS Progression



Cumulative Incidence of CNS Progression as First Event



CROWN: Select Adverse Events

Adverse event	Lorlatinib (n = 149)		Crizotinib (n = 142)	
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 4
Increased weight	17%	0	2%	0
Hypercholesterolemia	15%	1%	0	0
Hypertriglyceridemia	13%	7%	0	0
Hypertension	10%	0	0	0
Edema	4%	0	1%	0
Anemia	3%	0	3%	0
Peripheral neuropathy	2%	0	1%	0
Cognitive effects	2%	0	0	0
Mood effects	1%	0	0	0

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which adjuvant systemic therapy would you generally recommend for a patient with Stage IIB nonsquamous NSCLC and an EGFR exon 19 deletion?

1. Chemotherapy
2. Osimertinib
3. Chemotherapy followed by osimertinib
4. Other

Case Presentation – Dr Zafar: A 53-year-old man, previous smoker with Stage IIIA adenocarcinoma of the lung – ALK fusion



Dr Syed Zafar

- Stage IIIA lung adenocarcinoma
 - Surgery → platinum/pemetrexed → radiation therapy
- NGS: ALK fusion, PD-L1 TPS 1% (See report)

Question

- Should an ALK inhibitor be recommended?

Case Presentation – Dr Zafar: A 53-year-old man – NGS



Dr Syed Zafar

Diagnosis: Adenocarcinoma, NOS

All Testing Completed: 06-Dec-2019

Results with Therapy Associations

BIOMARKER	METHOD	ANALYTE	RESULT	THERAPY ASSOCIATION		BIOMARKER LEVEL *
ALK	Seq	RNA-Tumor	Fusion Detected	BENEFIT	alectinib, brigatinib	Level 1
	IHC	Protein	Positive 3+, 95%	BENEFIT	ceritinib	Level 1
				BENEFIT	crizotinib	Level 1
PD-L1 (22c3)	IHC	Protein	Positive, Low Expression, TPS: 1%	BENEFIT	pembrolizumab	Level 1
				BENEFIT	atezolizumab	Level 2
				BENEFIT	durvalumab, nivolumab	Level 3A
EGFR	Seq	DNA-Tumor	Mutation Not Detected	LACK OF BENEFIT	erlotinib, gefitinib	Level 1

Meet The Professor with Dr Govindan

Module 1: Cases from Dr Zafar

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Govindan

- Sex and gender: modifiers of health, disease and medicine
- Adjuvant targeted therapy or immunotherapy (SELECT, ALCHEMIST studies)
- Role of tumor mutational burden in selecting patients for first-line immunotherapy
- New approaches to therapy for small cell lung cancer
- Validation of prognostic mRNA signatures in early-stage squamous lung cancer
- Whole-genome characterization of lung adenocarcinomas lacking alterations in RTK/RAS/RAF/MAPK pathway
- Mastering the complex targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer
- Biomarker-driven staging
- Untangling the evolutionary roots of lung cancer
- Proteogenomic characterization reveals therapeutic vulnerabilities in lung adenocarcinoma
- Pan-cancer analysis of whole genomes
- KRAS^{G12C}-inhibitor sotorasib (AMG 510)
- AMG 757 HLE BiTE[®] immune therapy targeting DLL3

Module 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

***Lancet* 2020;396(10250):565-82.**

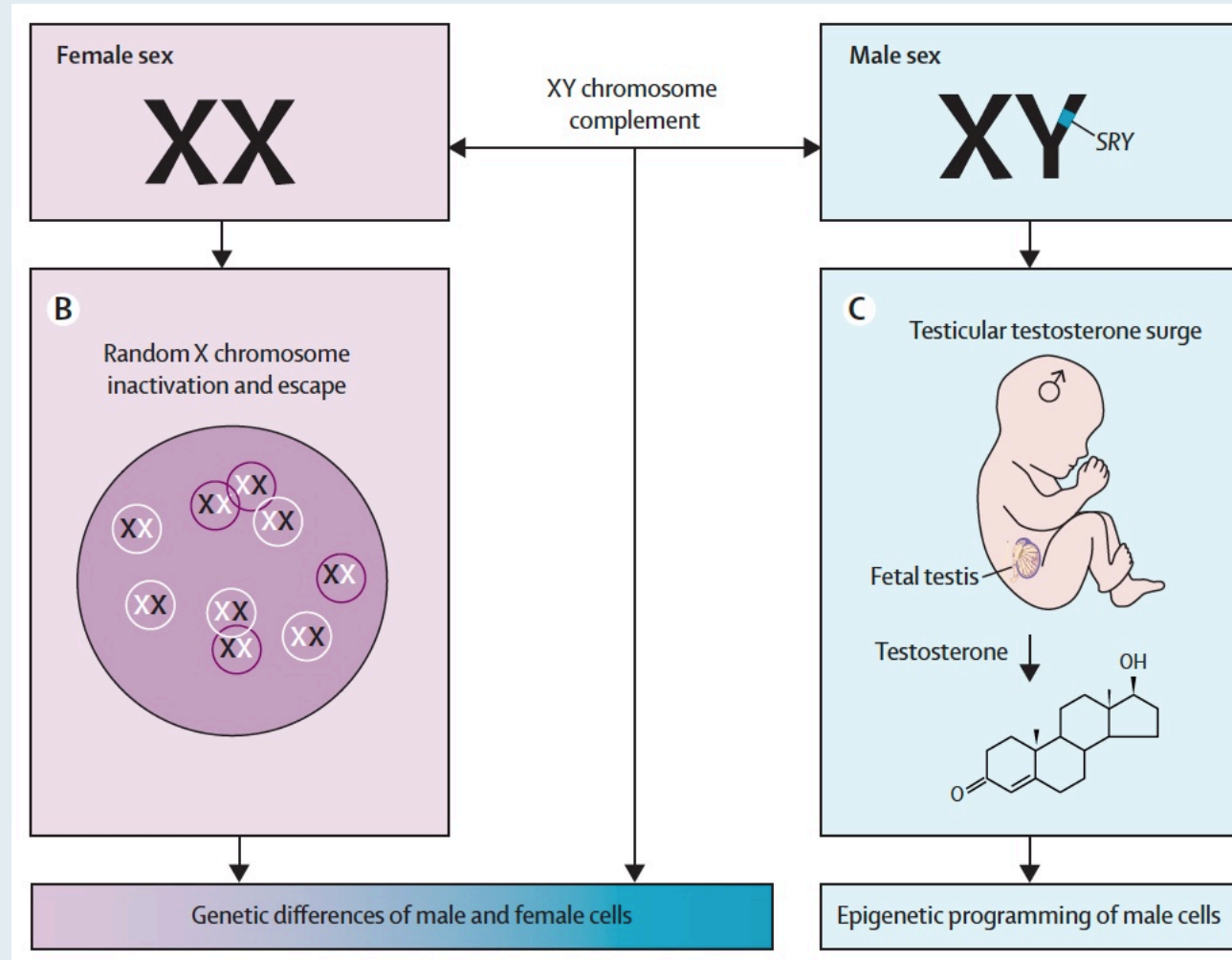
Review

Sex and gender: modifiers of health, disease, and medicine

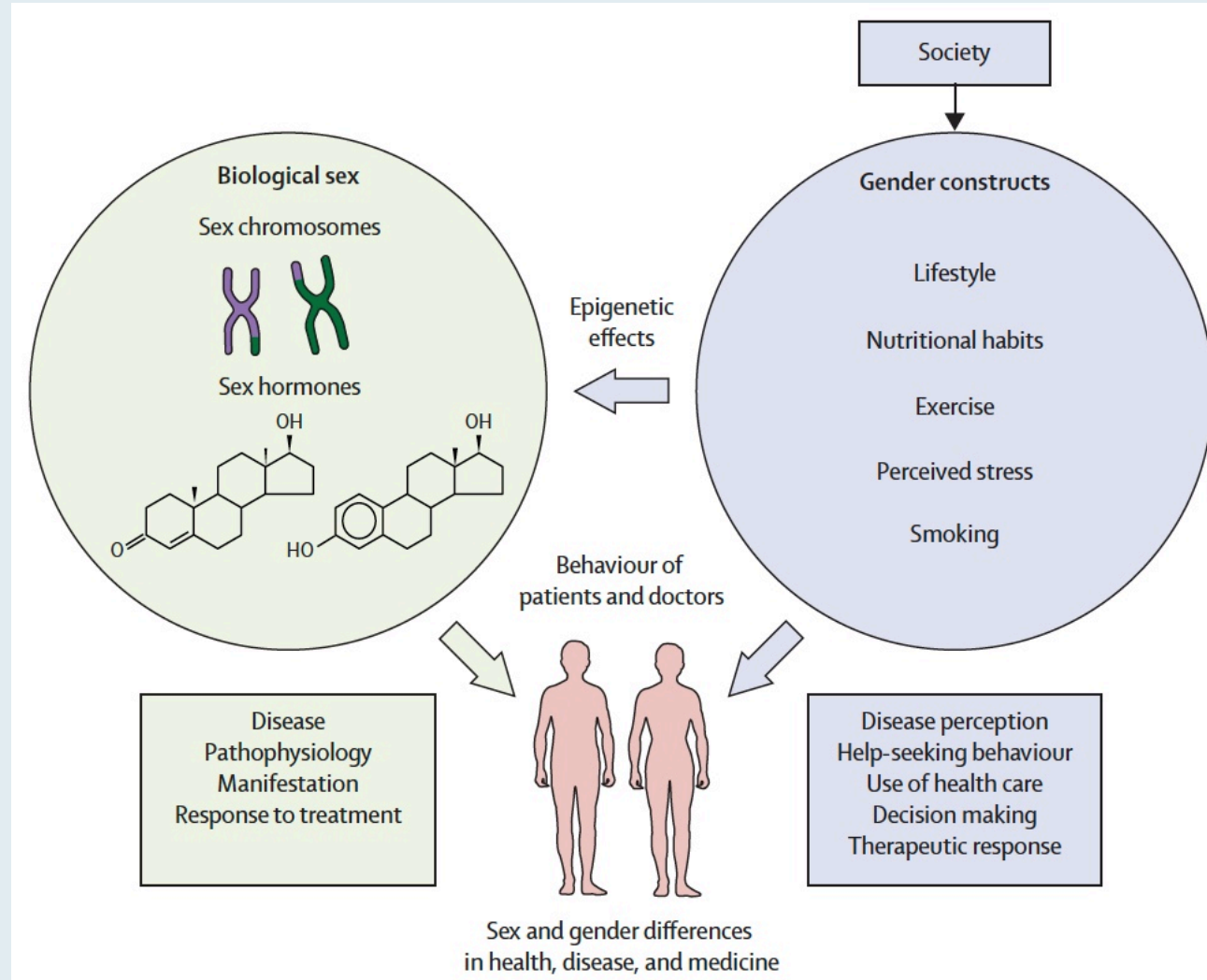


Franck Mauvais-Jarvis, Noel Bairey Merz, Peter J Barnes, Roberta D Brinton, Juan-Jesus Carrero, Dawn L DeMeo, Geert J De Vries, C Neill Epperson, Ramaswamy Govindan, Sabra L Klein, Amedeo Lonardo, Pauline M Maki, Louise D McCullough, Vera Regitz-Zagrosek, Judith G Regensteiner, Joshua B Rubin, Kathryn Sandberg, Ayako Suzuki

Genetic Causes of Sex Differences

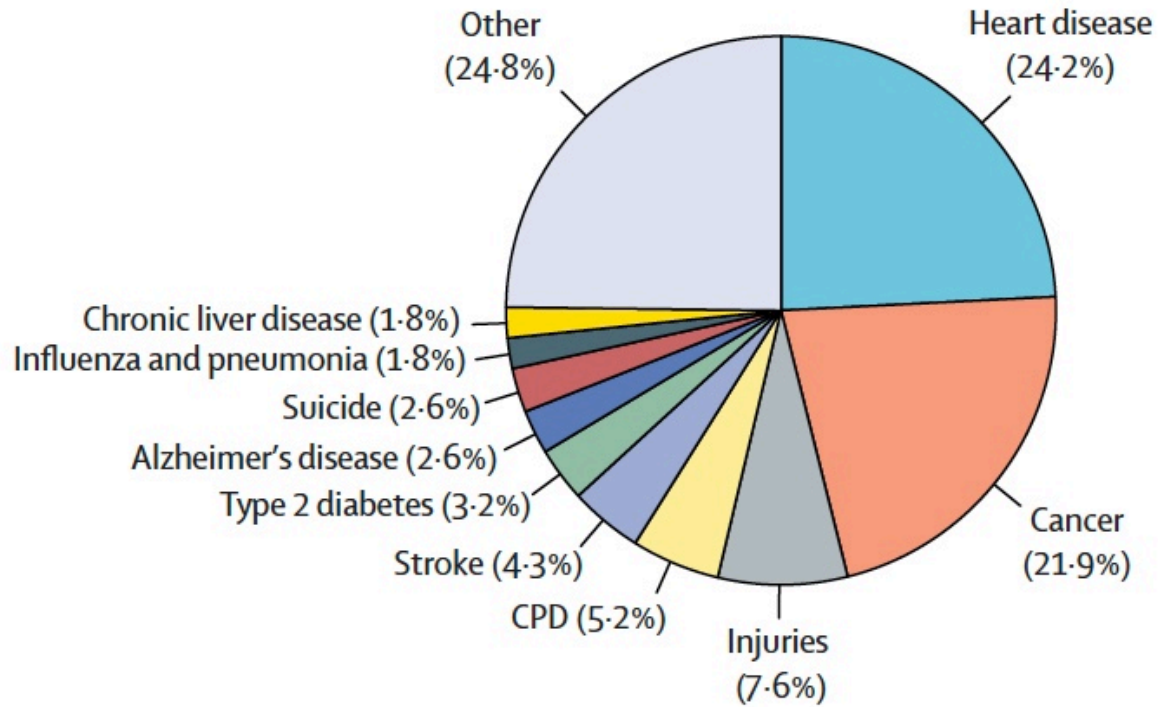


Interrelation between Sex and Gender in Health, Diseases and Medicine

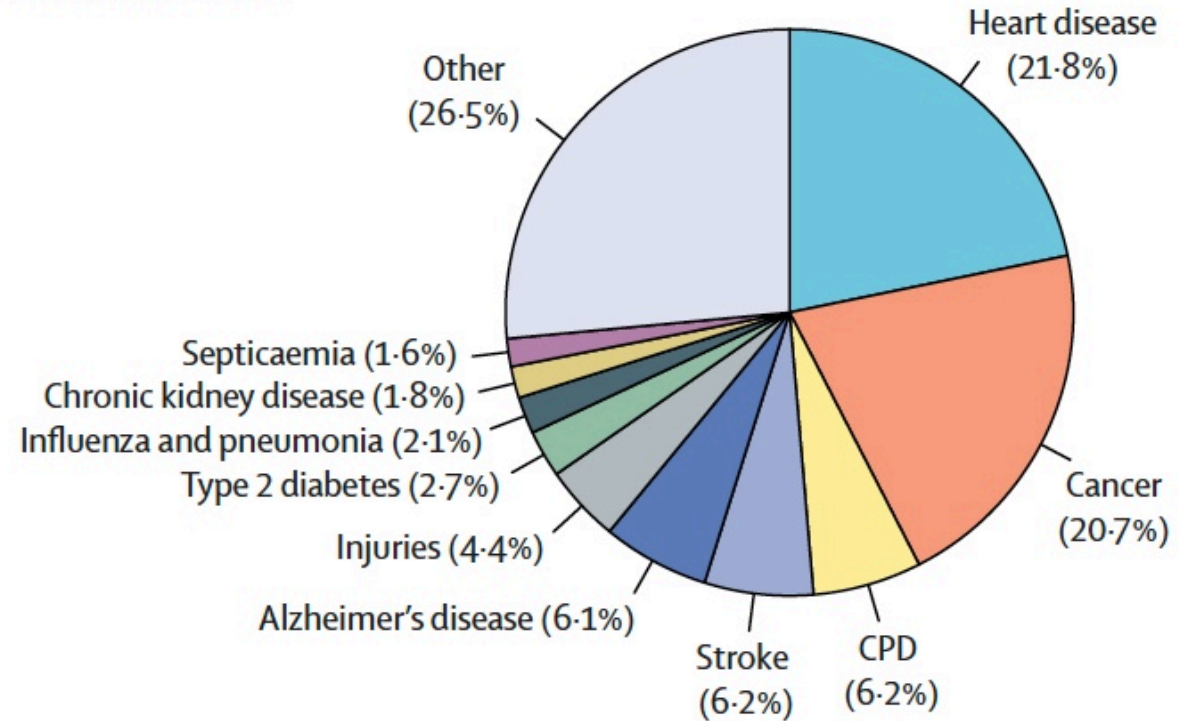


Distribution of the 10 Leading Causes of Death, by Sex

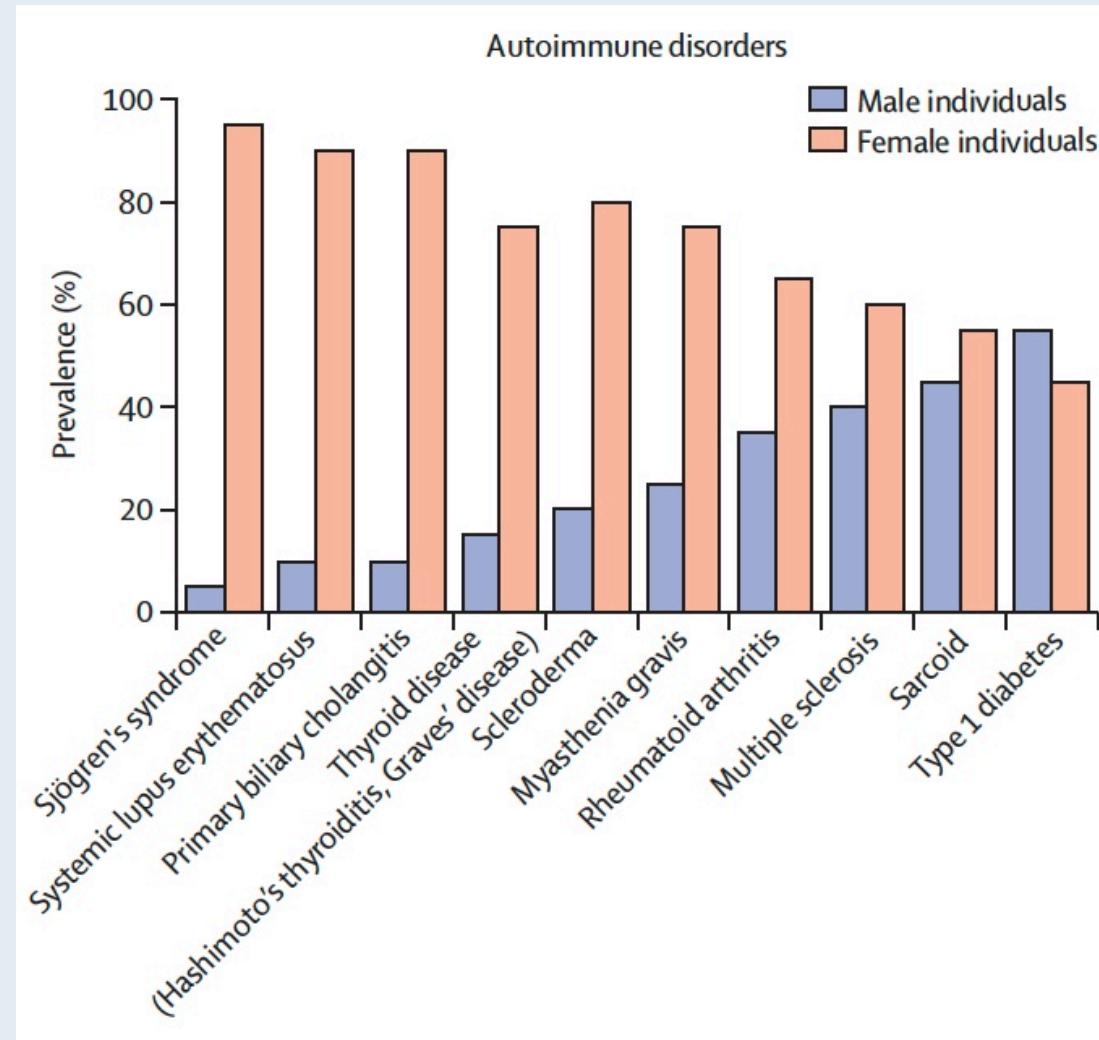
Male individuals



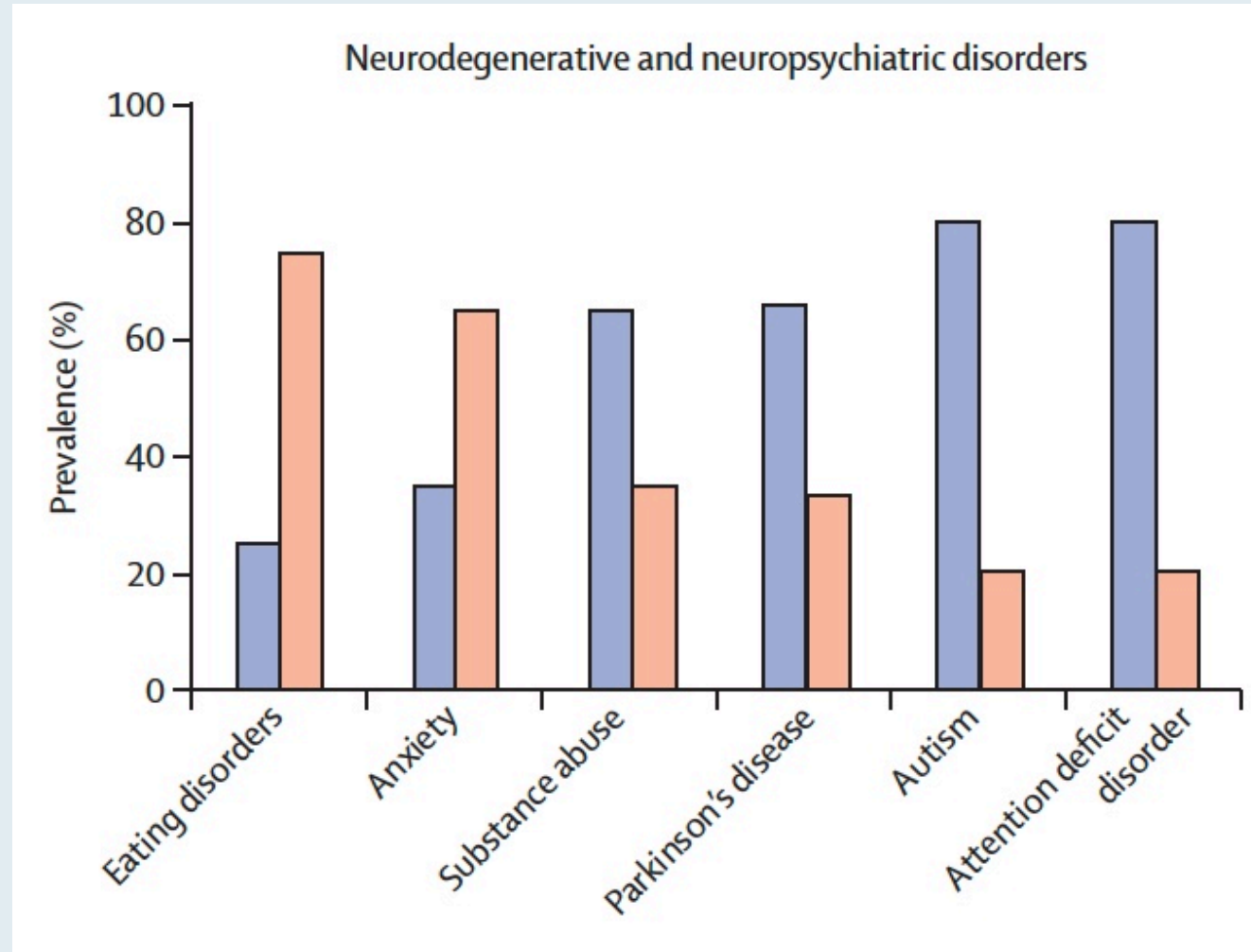
Female individuals



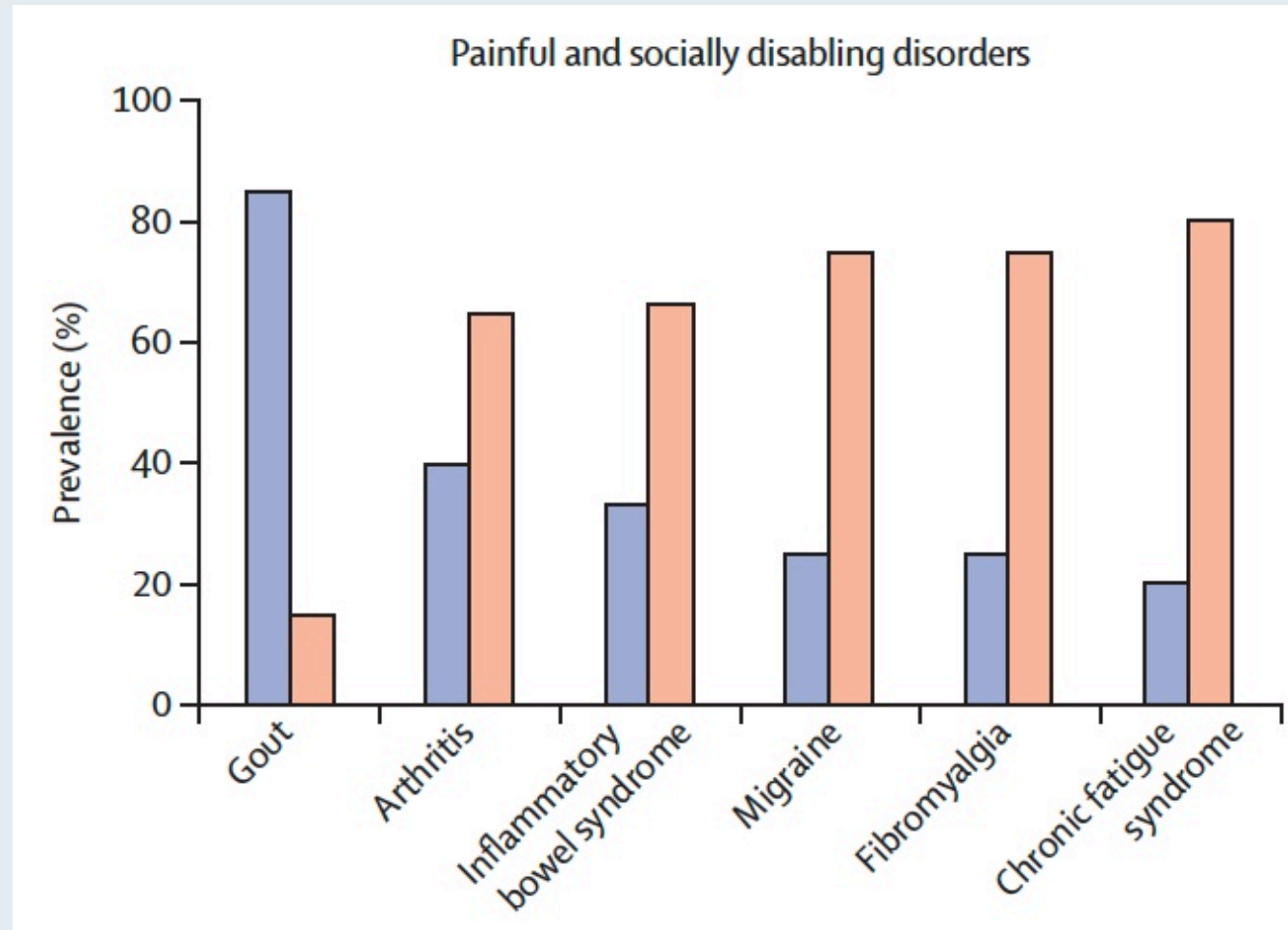
Disabling Disorders with High Sex Influence on Prevalence: Autoimmune Disorders



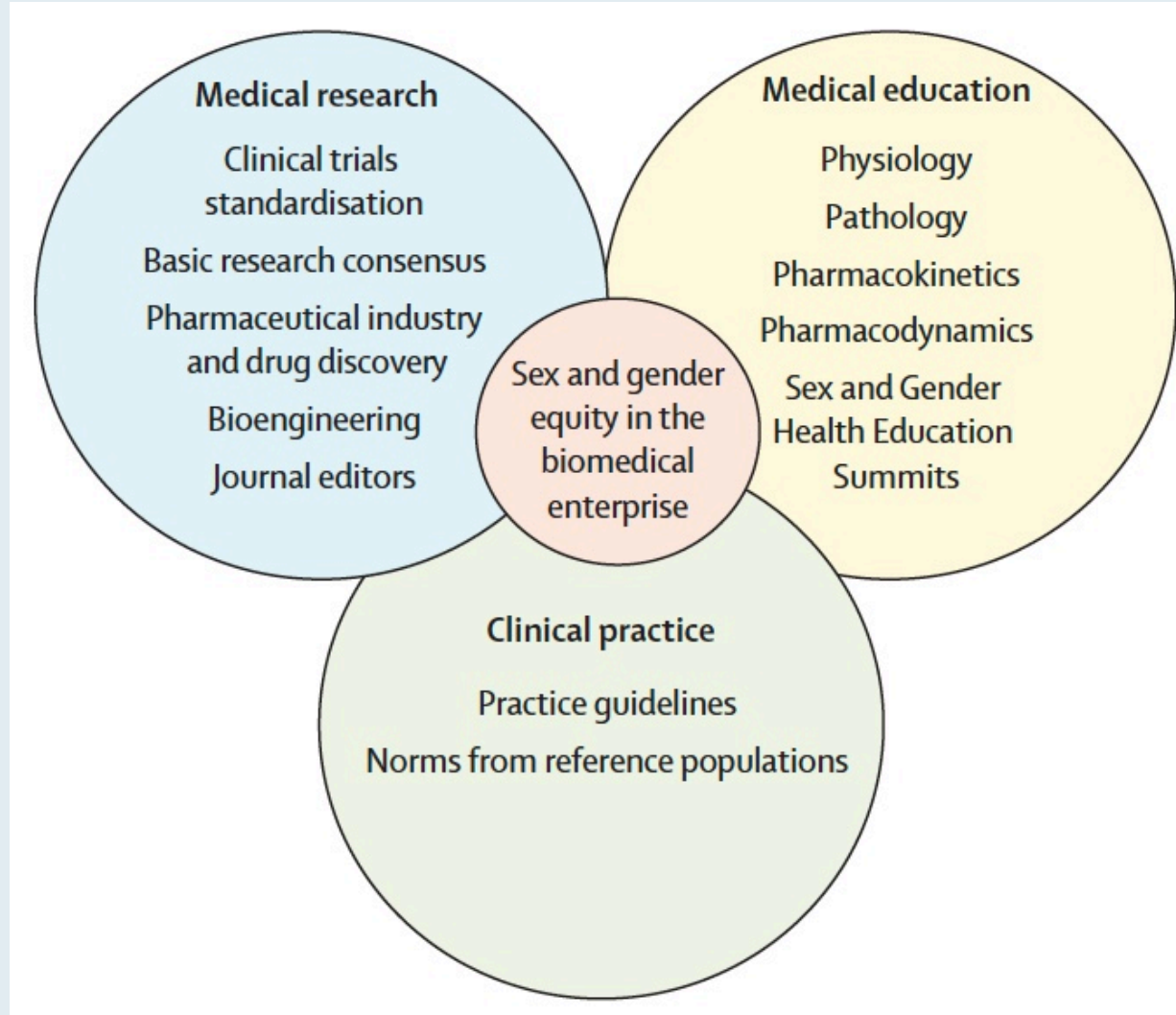
Disabling Disorders with High Sex Influence on Prevalence: Neurodegenerative and Neuropsychiatric Disorders



Disabling Disorders with High Sex Influence on Prevalence: Painful and Socially Disabling Disorders



Summary of Recommendations to Promote Sex and Gender Equity in the Biomedical Enterprise

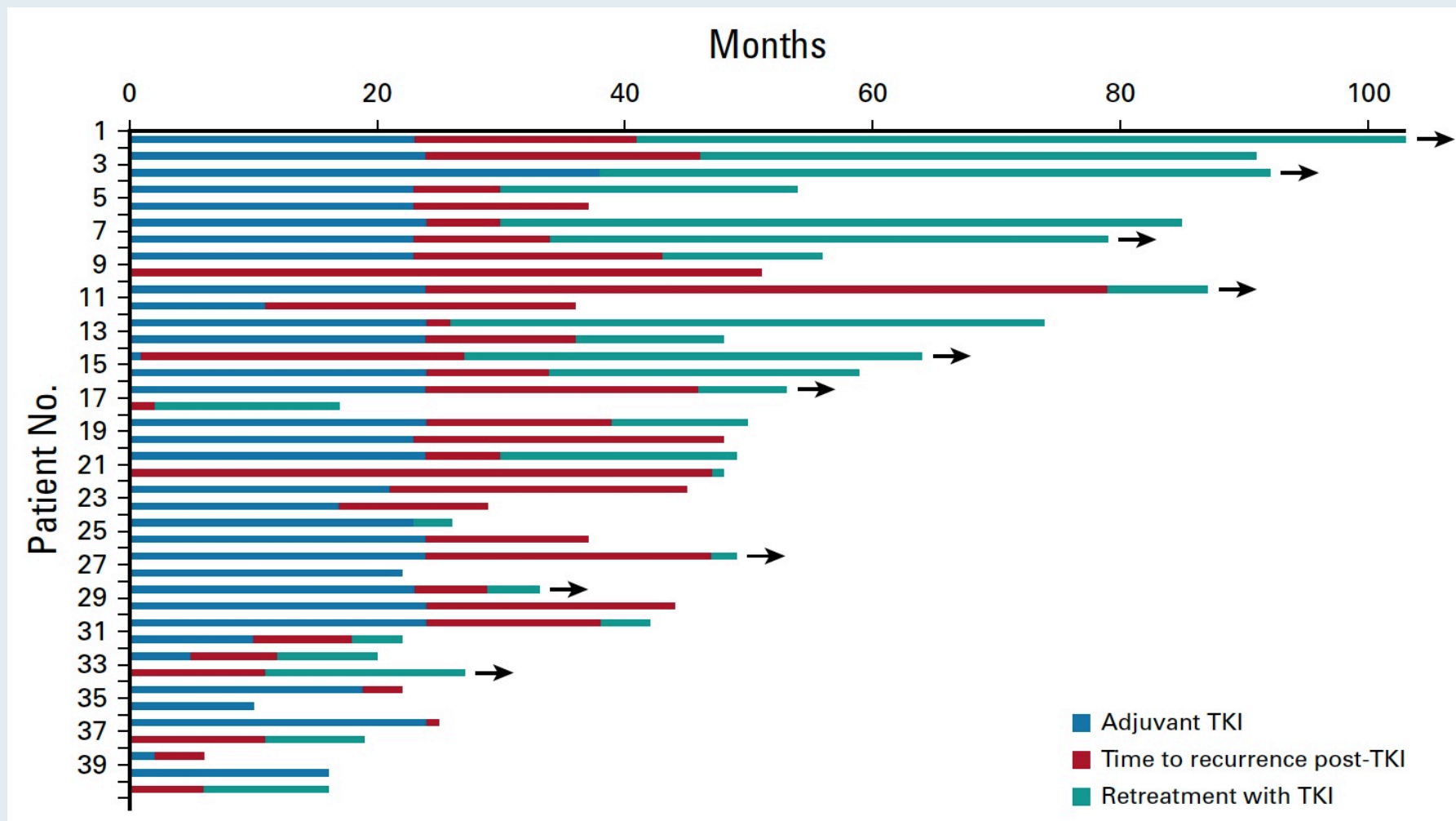


SELECT: A Phase II Trial of Adjuvant Erlotinib in Patients With Resected Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor–Mutant Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Nathan A. Pennell, MD, PhD¹; Joel W. Neal, MD, PhD²; Jamie E. Chaft, MD³; Christopher G. Azzoli, MD⁴; Pasi A. Jänne, MD, PhD⁵; Ramaswamy Govindan, MD⁶; Tracey L. Evans, MD⁷; Daniel B. Costa, MD⁸; Heather A. Wakelee, MD²; Rebecca S. Heist, MD⁴; Marc A. Shapiro, MD¹; Alona Muzikansky, MA⁴; Sudish Murthy, MD, PhD¹; Michael Lanuti, MD⁴; Valerie W. Rusch, MD³; Mark G. Kris, MD³; and Lecia V. Sequist, MD⁴

J Clin Oncol 2019;37(2):97-104.

Swimmer Plot for All Patients Who Experienced Disease Recurrence (N = 40)

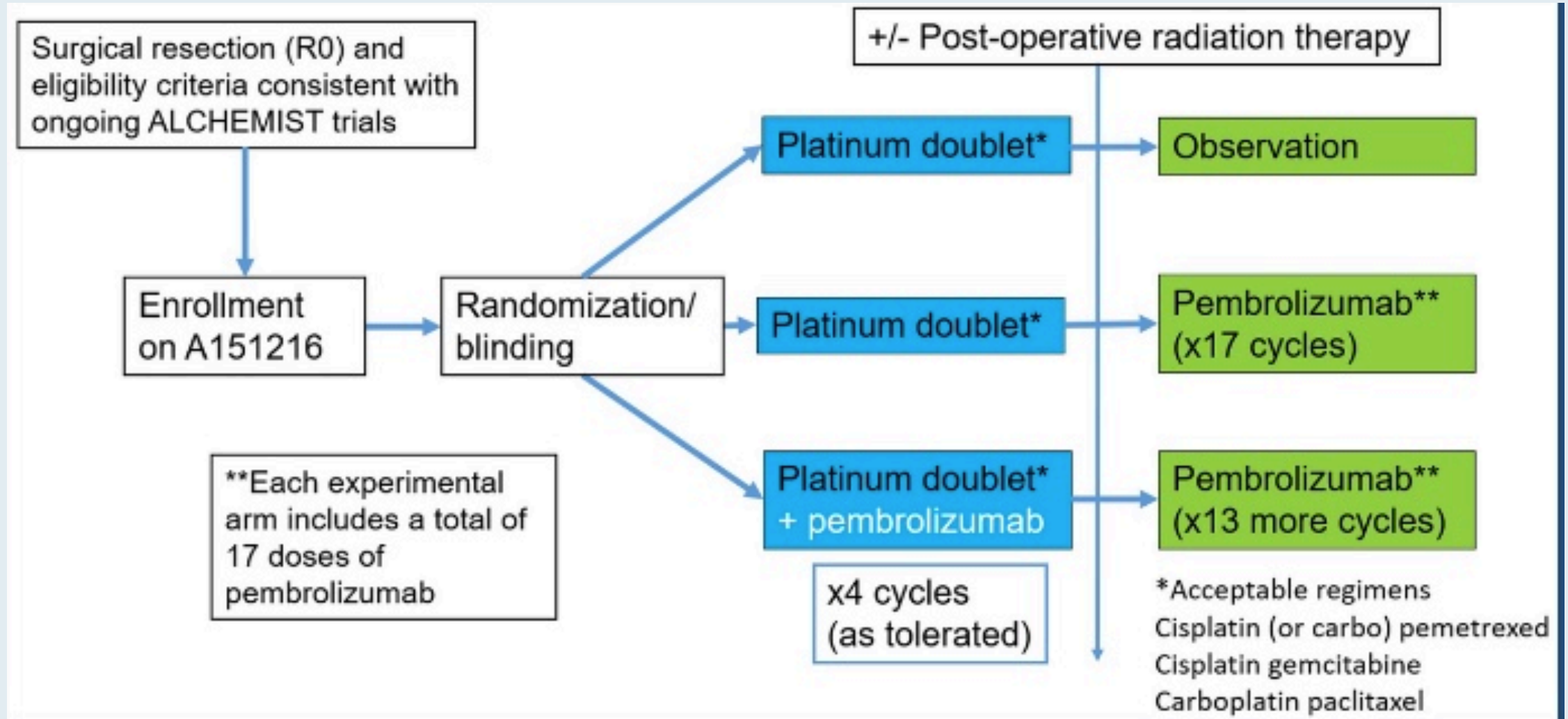


ALCHEMIST: Adjuvant Targeted Therapy or Immunotherapy for High-Risk Resected NSCLC

Sands J et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract TPS9077.

ALCHEMIST Trial Design



Research

JAMA Oncol 2020;6(5):661-74.

JAMA Oncology | **Original Investigation**

Durvalumab With or Without Tremelimumab vs Standard Chemotherapy in First-line Treatment of Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer The MYSTIC Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial

Naiyer A. Rizvi, MD; Byoung Chul Cho, MD, PhD; Niels Reinmuth, MD, PhD; Ki Hyeong Lee, MD, PhD; Alexander Luft, MD; Myung-Ju Ahn, MD; Michel M. van den Heuvel, MD, PhD; Manuel Cobo, MD, PhD; David Vicente, MD; Alexey Smolin, MD; Vladimir Moiseyenko, MD, PhD; Scott J. Antonia, MD, PhD; Sylvestre Le Moulec, MD; Gilles Robinet, MD; Ronald Natale, MD; Jeffrey Schneider, MD; Frances A. Shepherd, MD; Sarayut Lucien Geater, MD; Edward B. Garon, MD; Edward S. Kim, MD; Sarah B. Goldberg, MD; Kazuhiko Nakagawa, MD, PhD; Rajiv Raja, PhD; Brandon W. Higgs, PhD; Anne-Marie Boothman, DPhil; Luping Zhao, PhD; Urban Scheuring, MD, PhD; Paul K. Stockman, MBChB, PhD; Vikram K. Chand, MBBS; Solange Peters, MD, PhD; for the MYSTIC Investigators

Invited Commentary

The Mystic Role of Tumor Mutational Burden in Selecting Patients With Lung Cancer for First-Line Immunotherapy

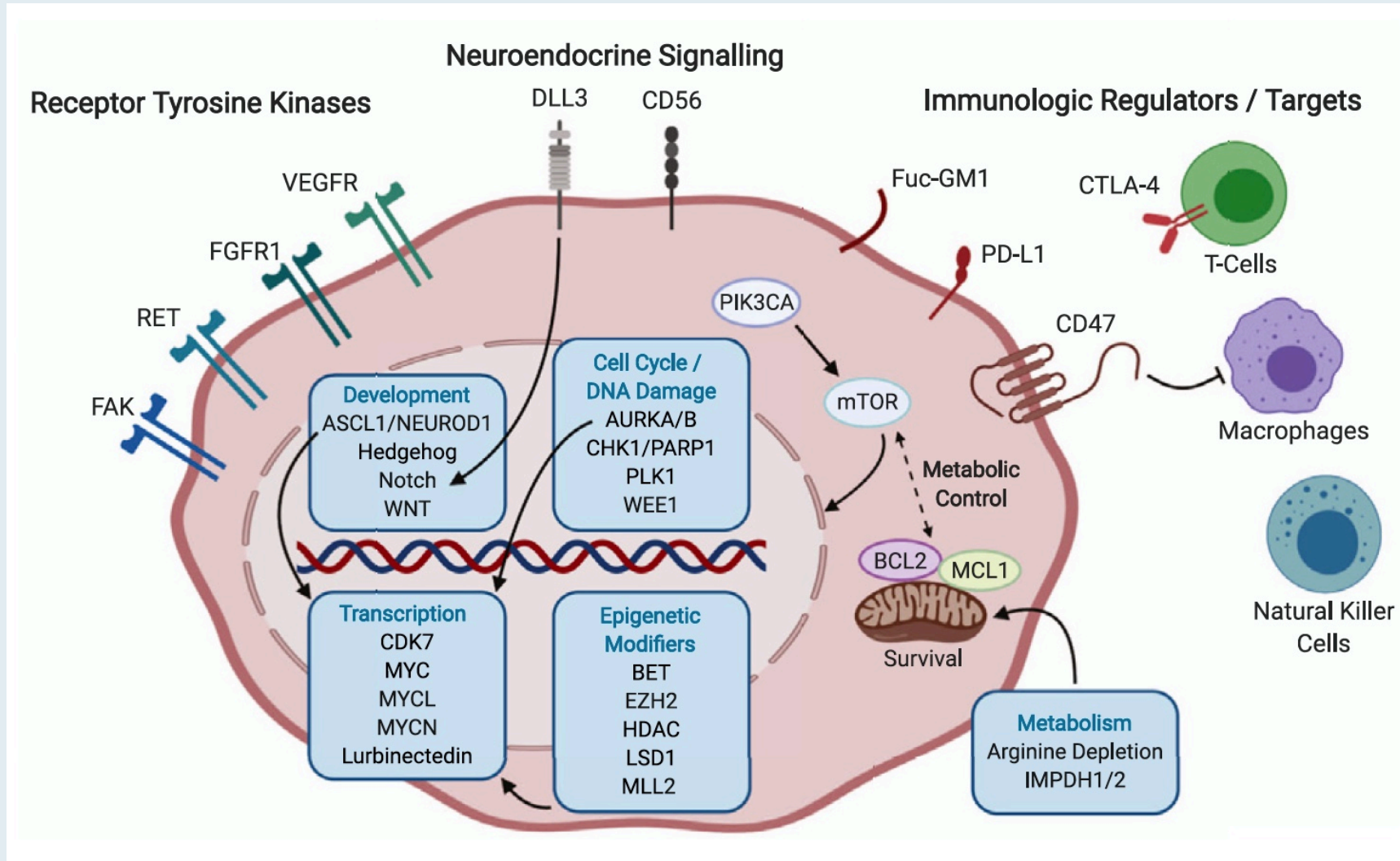
Saiama N. Waqar, MBBS, MSCI; Ramaswamy Govindan, MD

JAMA Oncol 2020;6(5):674-5.

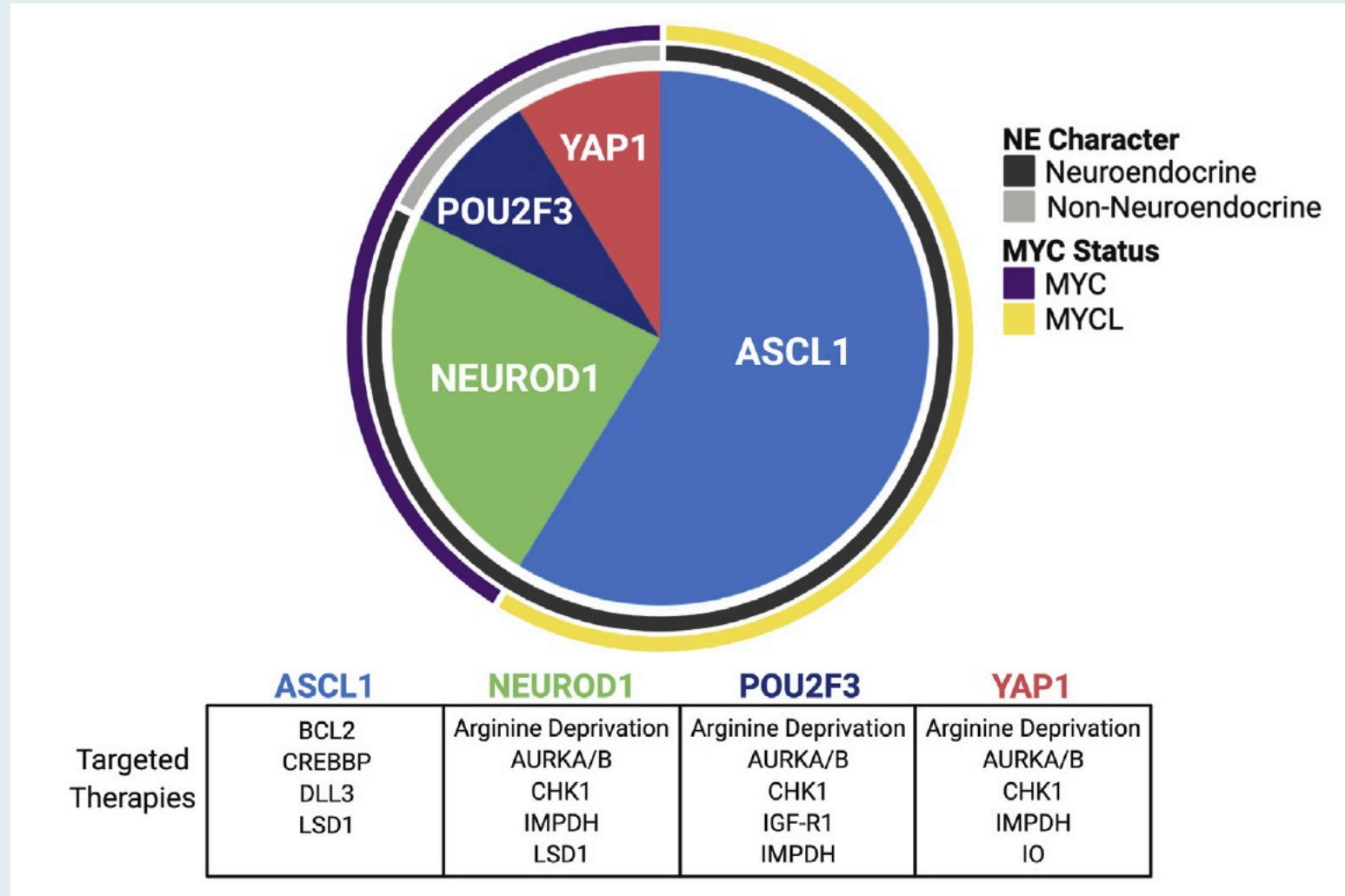
New Approaches to SCLC Therapy: From the Laboratory to the Clinic

John T. Poirier, PhD,^a Julie George, PhD,^b Taofeek K. Owonikoko, MD, PhD,^c
Anton Berns, PhD,^d Elisabeth Brambilla, MD, PhD,^e Lauren A. Byers, MD,^f
David Carbone, PhD, MD,^g Huanhuan J. Chen, PhD,^h Camilla L. Christensen, PhD,ⁱ
Caroline Dive, PhD,^j Anna F. Farago, PhD, MD,^k Ramaswamy Govindan, MD,^l
Christine Hann, MD, PhD,^m Matthew D. Hellmann, MD,ⁿ Leora Horn, MD, FRCPC,^o

Some of the Many Areas of Current Therapeutic Interest in SCLC



Relative Abundance, MYC Status and Neuroendocrine Character of the 4 Molecular Subtypes of SCLC, Identified by Key Transcriptional Regulator



Clin Cancer Res. 2019 October 15; 25(20): 6119–6126.

Circulating Tumor DNA Profiling in Small Cell Lung Cancer Identifies Potentially Targetable Alterations

Siddhartha Devarakonda^{1,2}, Sumithra Sankararaman¹, Brett H. Herzog¹, Kathryn A. Gold³, Saiama N. Waqar^{1,2}, Jeffrey Ward^{1,2}, Victoria M. Raymond⁴, Richard B. Lanman⁴, Aadel Chaudhuri^{1,2}, Taofeek K. Owonikoko⁵, Bob T. Li⁶, John T. Poirier⁶, Charles M. Rudin⁶, Ramaswamy Govindan^{1,2}, Daniel Morgensztern^{1,2}

Multi-Institutional Prospective Validation of Prognostic mRNA Signatures in Early Stage Squamous Lung Cancer (Alliance)

Raphael Bueno, MD,^{a,*} William G. Richards, PhD,^a David H. Harpole, MD,^b Karla V. Ballman, PhD,^c Ming-Sound Tsao, MD,^d Zhengming Chen, PhD,^c Xiaofei Wang, PhD,^e Guoan Chen, PhD,^f Lucian R. Chirieac, MD,^g M. Herman Chui, MD,^h Wilbur A. Franklin, MD,ⁱ Thomas J. Giordano, MD,^j Ramaswamy Govindan, MD,^k Mary-Beth Joshi, MPH,^b Daniel T. Merrick, MD,ⁱ Christopher J. Rivard, PhD,^l Thomas Sporn, MD,^b Adrie van Bokhoven, PhD,ⁱ Hui Yu, MD, PhD,^l Frances A. Shepherd, MD,^m Mark A. Watson, MD, PhD,ⁿ David G. Beer, PhD,^f Fred R. Hirsch, MD, PhD^{l,o}

Whole-Genome Characterization of Lung Adenocarcinomas Lacking Alterations in RTK/RAS/RAF/MAPK Pathway

Carrot-Zhang J et al.

AACR 2020;Abstract 5895.

Cancer Cell 2020;38(3):320-2.



Cancer Cell

Spotlight

Mastering the Complex Targeted Therapy for Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

Siddhartha Devarakonda,¹ Ramaswamy Govindan,¹ and Daniel Morgensztern^{1,*}

¹Alvin Siteman Cancer Center at Washington University, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S Euclid Box 8056, St. Louis, MO, USA

*Correspondence: Danielmorgensztern@wustl.edu
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccell.2020.07.011>

Original Investigation | Oncology

Comparison of Conventional TNM and Novel TNMB Staging Systems for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Greg J. Haro, MD; Bonnie Sheu, MD; Nancy R. Cook, ScD; Gavitt A. Woodard, MD; Michael J. Mann, MD; Johannes R. Kratz, MD

Invited Commentary | Oncology

Biomarker-Driven Staging—Are We There Yet?

Siddhartha Devarakonda, MD; Ramaswamy Govindan, MD

Nat Commun 2019;10(1):2979.

COMMENT

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-10879-6>

OPEN

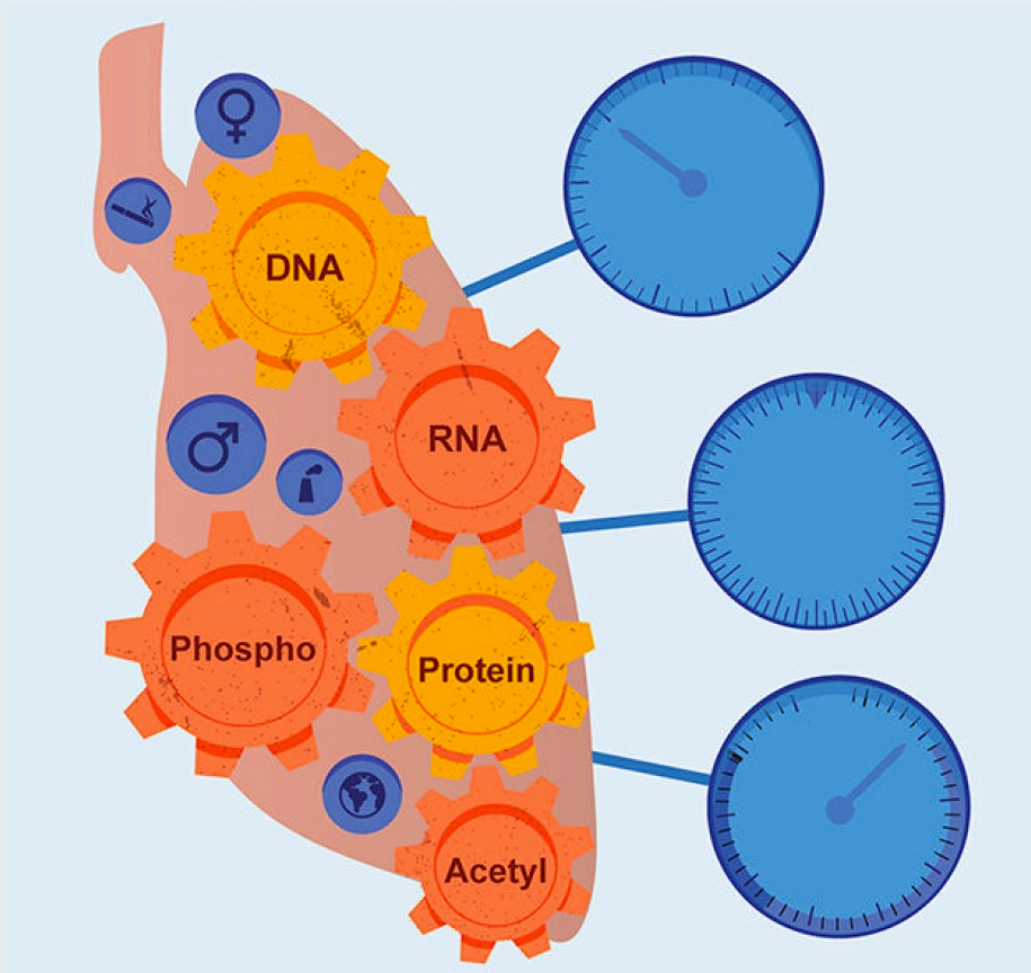
Untangling the evolutionary roots of lung cancer

Siddhartha Devarakonda^{1,2,3} & Ramaswamy Govindan^{1,2,3}

**Gillette MA et al; Clinical Proteomic Tumor Analysis Consortium.
Cell 2020;182(1):200-25.e35**

Proteogenomic characterization reveals therapeutic vulnerabilities in lung adenocarcinoma

Proteogenomic Analysis of Lung Adenocarcinoma



Nature 2020;578(7793):82-93.

Article

Pan-cancer analysis of whole genomes

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-1969-6>

The ICGC/TCGA Pan-Cancer Analysis of Whole Genomes Consortium

Online resources for data access, visualization and analysis

The PCAWG landing page (<http://docs.icgc.org/pcawg>) provides links to several data resources for interactive online browsing, analysis and download of PCAWG data and results (Supplementary Table 4).

Direct download of PCAWG data

Aligned PCAWG read data in BAM format are also available at the European Genome Phenome Archive (EGA; <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ega/search/site/pcawg> under accession number EGAS00001001692). In addition, all open-tier PCAWG genomics data, as well as reference datasets used for analysis, can be downloaded from the ICGC Data Portal at <http://docs.icgc.org/pcawg/data/>. Controlled-tier genomic data, including SNVs and indels that originated from TCGA projects (in VCF format) and aligned reads (in BAM format) can be downloaded using the Score (<https://www.overture.bio/>) software package, which has accelerated and secure file transfer, as well as BAM slicing facilities to selectively download defined regions of genomic alignments.

PCAWG computational pipelines

The core alignment, somatic variant-calling, quality-control and variant consensus-generation pipelines used by PCAWG have each been packaged into portable cross-platform images using the Dockstore system⁸⁴ and released under an Open Source licence that enables unrestricted use and redistribution. All PCAWG Dockstore images are available to the public at <https://dockstore.org/organizations/PCAWG/collections/PCAWG>.

ICGC Data Portal

The ICGC Data Portal⁸⁵ (<https://dcc.icgc.org>) serves as the main entry point for accessing PCAWG datasets with a single uniform web interface and a high-performance data-download client. This uniform interface provides users with easy access to the myriad of PCAWG sequencing data and variant calls that reside in many repositories and compute clouds worldwide. Streaming technology⁸⁶ provides users with high-level visualizations in real time of BAM and VCF files stored remotely on the Cancer Genome Collaboratory.

UCSC Xena

UCSC Xena⁸⁷ (<https://pcawg.xenahubs.net>) visualizes all PCAWG primary results, including copy-number, gene-expression, gene-fusion and promoter-usage alterations, simple somatic mutations, large somatic structural variations, mutational signatures and phenotypic data. These open-access data are available through a public Xena hub, and consensus simple somatic mutations can be loaded to the local computer of a user via a private Xena hub. Kaplan–Meier plots, histograms, box plots, scatter plots and transcript-specific views offer additional visualization options and statistical analyses.

The Expression Atlas

The Expression Atlas (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/gxa/home>) contains RNA-sequencing and expression microarray data for querying gene expression across tissues, cell types, developmental stages and/or experimental conditions⁸⁸. Two different views of the data are provided: summarized expression levels for each tumour type and gene expression at the level of individual samples, including reference-gene expression datasets for matching normal tissues.

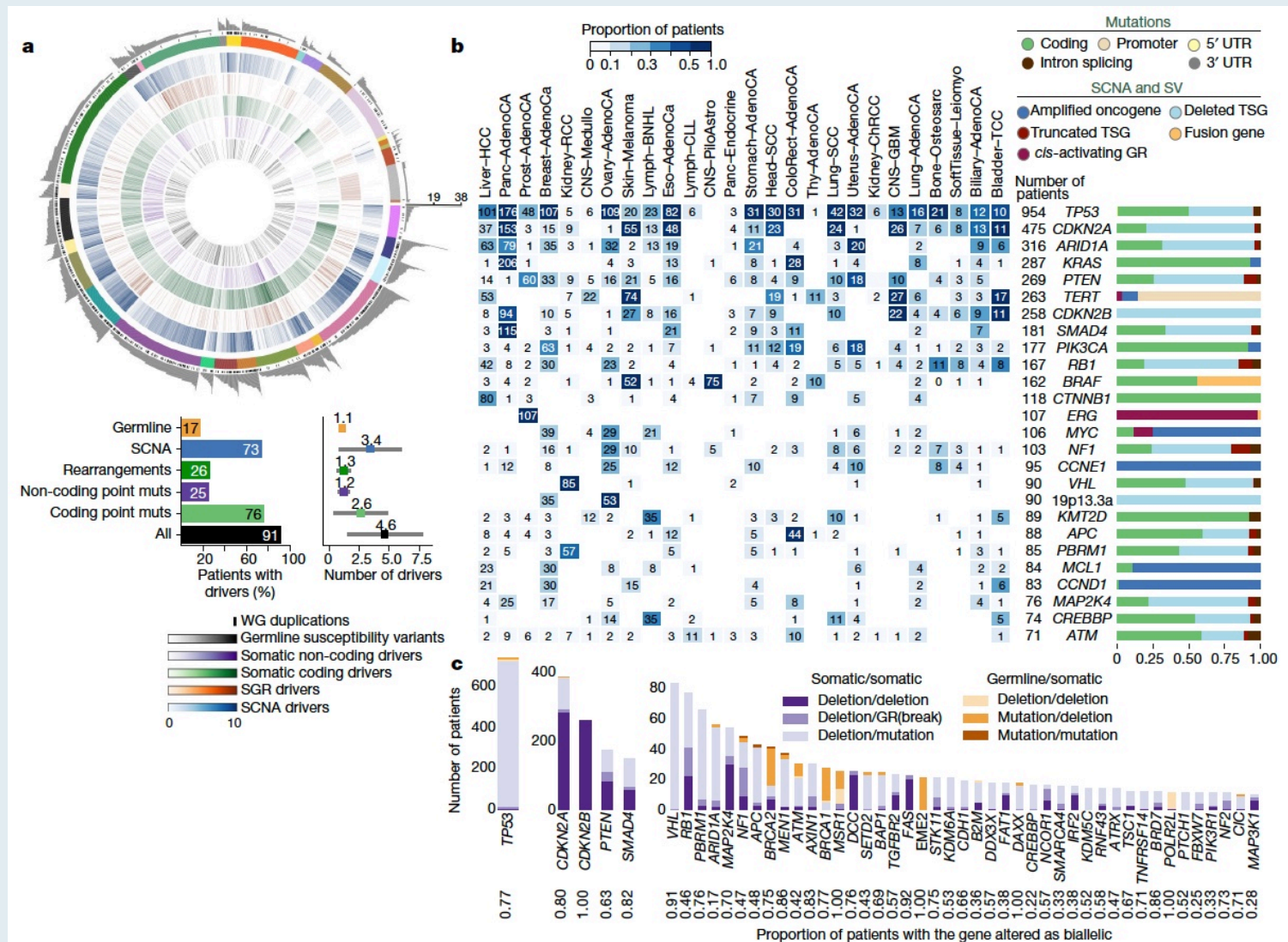
PCAWG Scout

PCAWG Scout (<http://pcawgscout.bsc.es/>) provides a framework for -omics workflow and website templating to generate on-demand, in-depth analyses of the PCAWG data that are openly available to the whole research community. Views of protected data are available that still safeguard sensitive data. Through the PCAWG Scout web interface, users can access an array of reports and visualizations that leverage on-demand bioinformatic computing infrastructure to produce results in real time, allowing users to discover trends as well as form and test hypotheses.

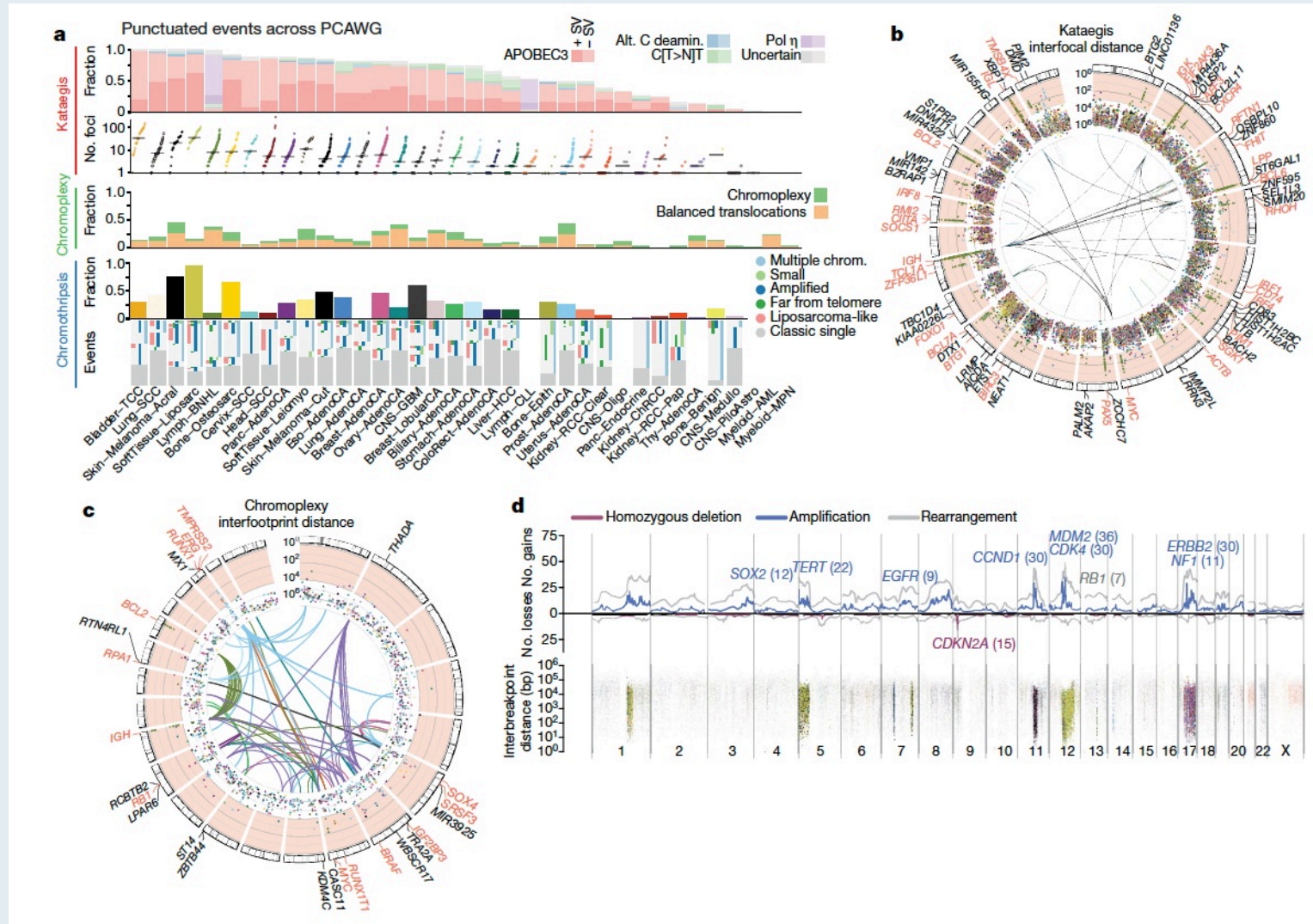
Chromothripsis Explorer

Chromothripsis Explorer (<http://compbio.med.harvard.edu/chromothripsis/>) is a portal that allows structural variation in the PCAWG dataset to be explored on an individual patient basis through the use of circos plots. Patterns of chromothripsis can also be explored in aggregated formats.

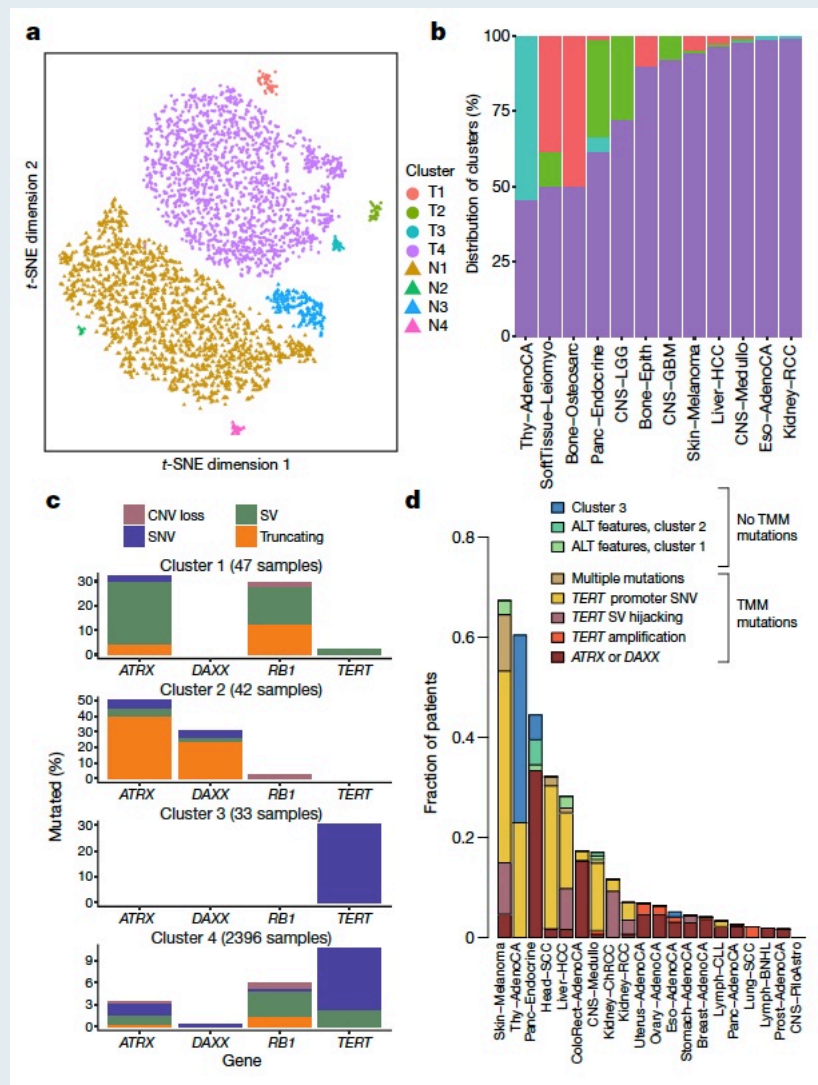
Panorama of Driver Mutations in PCAWG



Patterns of Clustered Mutational Processes in PCAWG



Telomere Sequence Patterns Across PCAWG



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

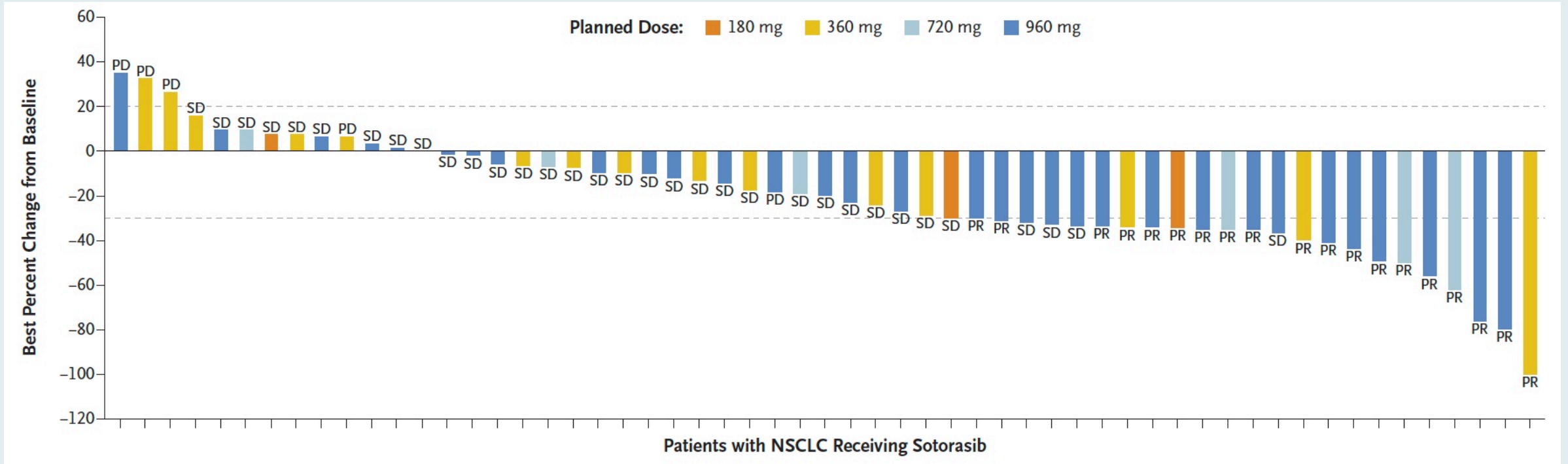
SEPTEMBER 24, 2020

VOL. 383 NO. 13

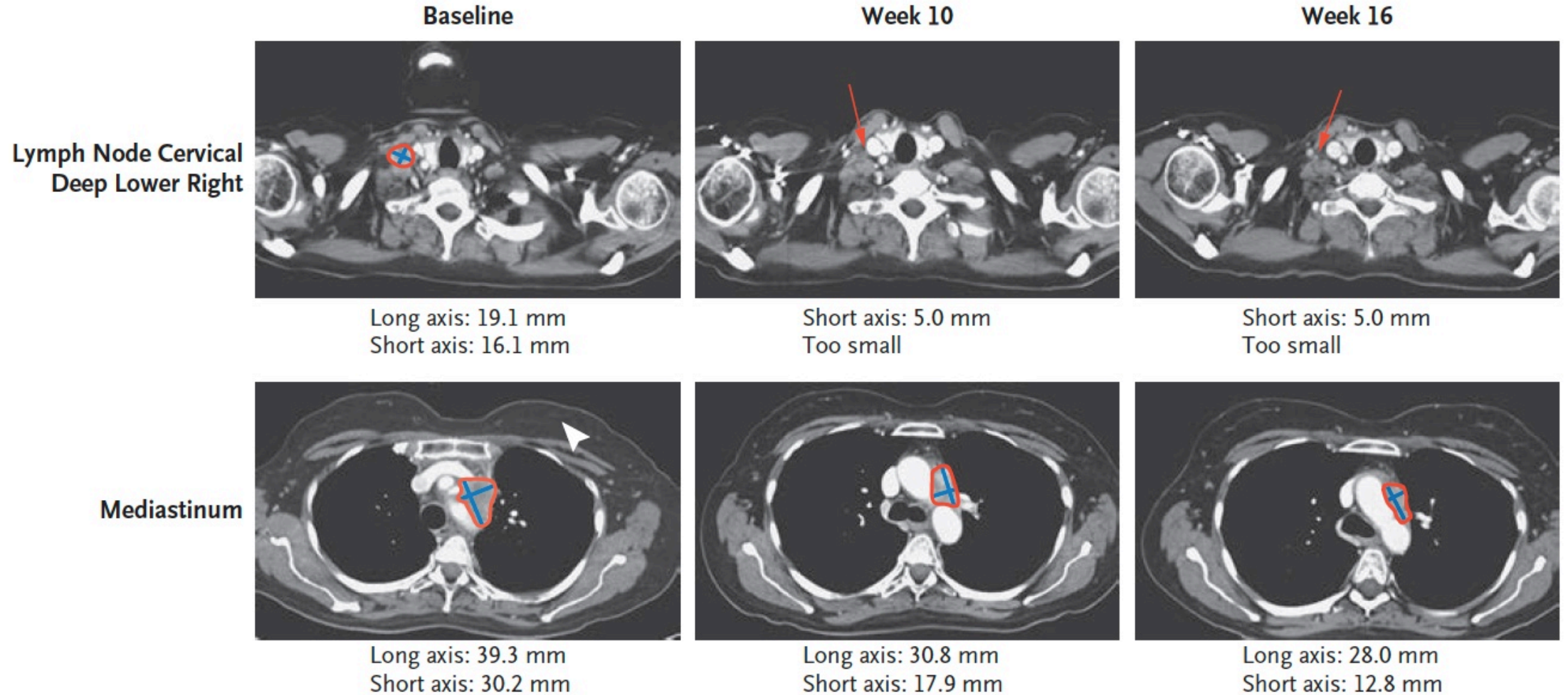
KRAS^{G12C} Inhibition with Sotorasib in Advanced Solid Tumors

D.S. Hong, M.G. Fakih, J.H. Strickler, J. Desai, G.A. Durm, G.I. Shapiro, G.S. Falchook, T.J. Price, A. Sacher, C.S. Denlinger, Y.-J. Bang, G.K. Dy, J.C. Krauss, Y. Kuboki, J.C. Kuo, A.L. Coveler, K. Park, T.W. Kim, F. Barlesi, P.N. Munster, S.S. Ramalingam, T.F. Burns, F. Meric-Bernstam, H. Henary, J. Ngang, G. Ngarmchamnanrith, J. Kim, B.E. Houk, J. Canon, J.R. Lipford, G. Friberg, P. Lito, R. Govindan, and B.T. Li

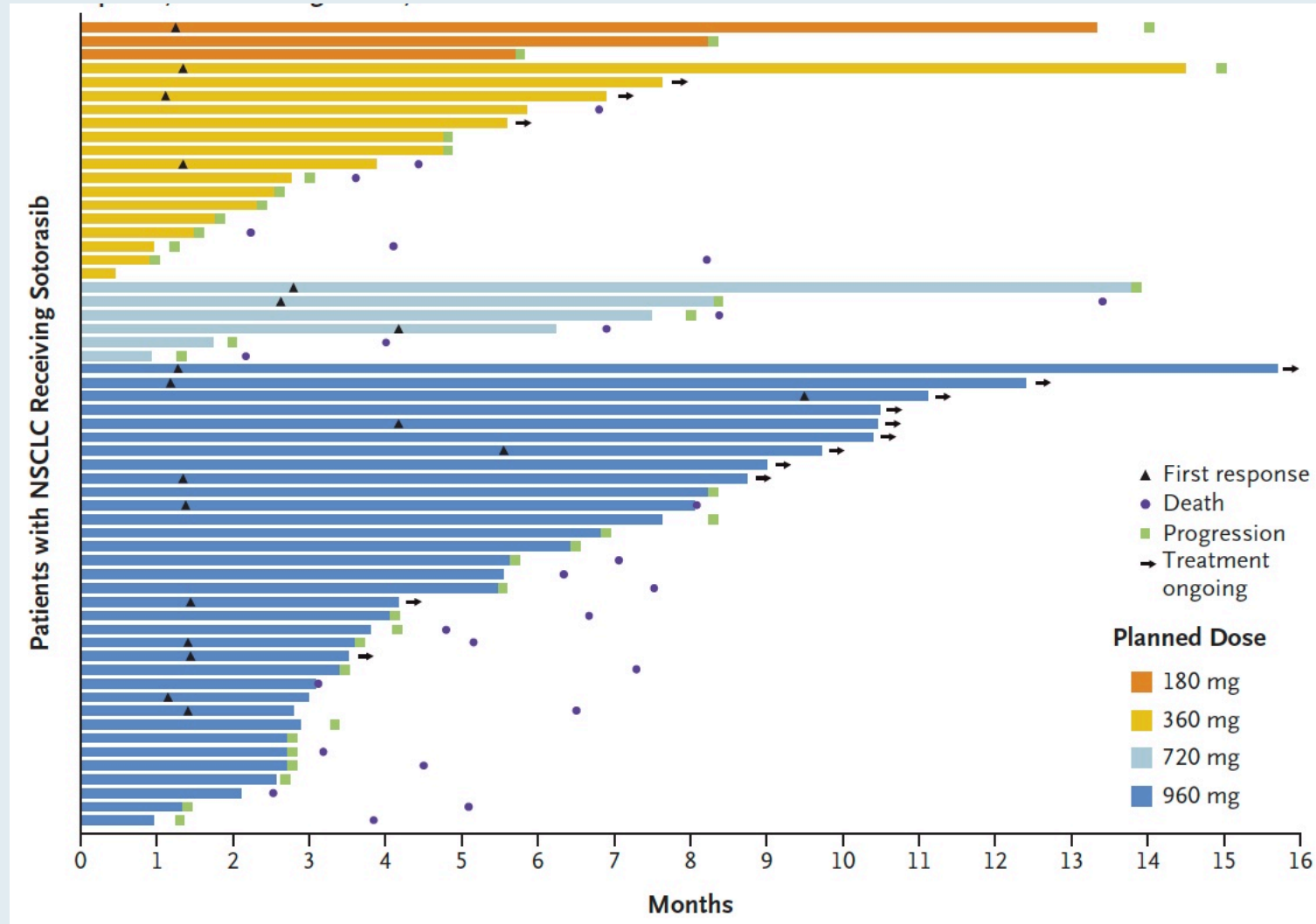
Change from Baseline in Tumor Burden



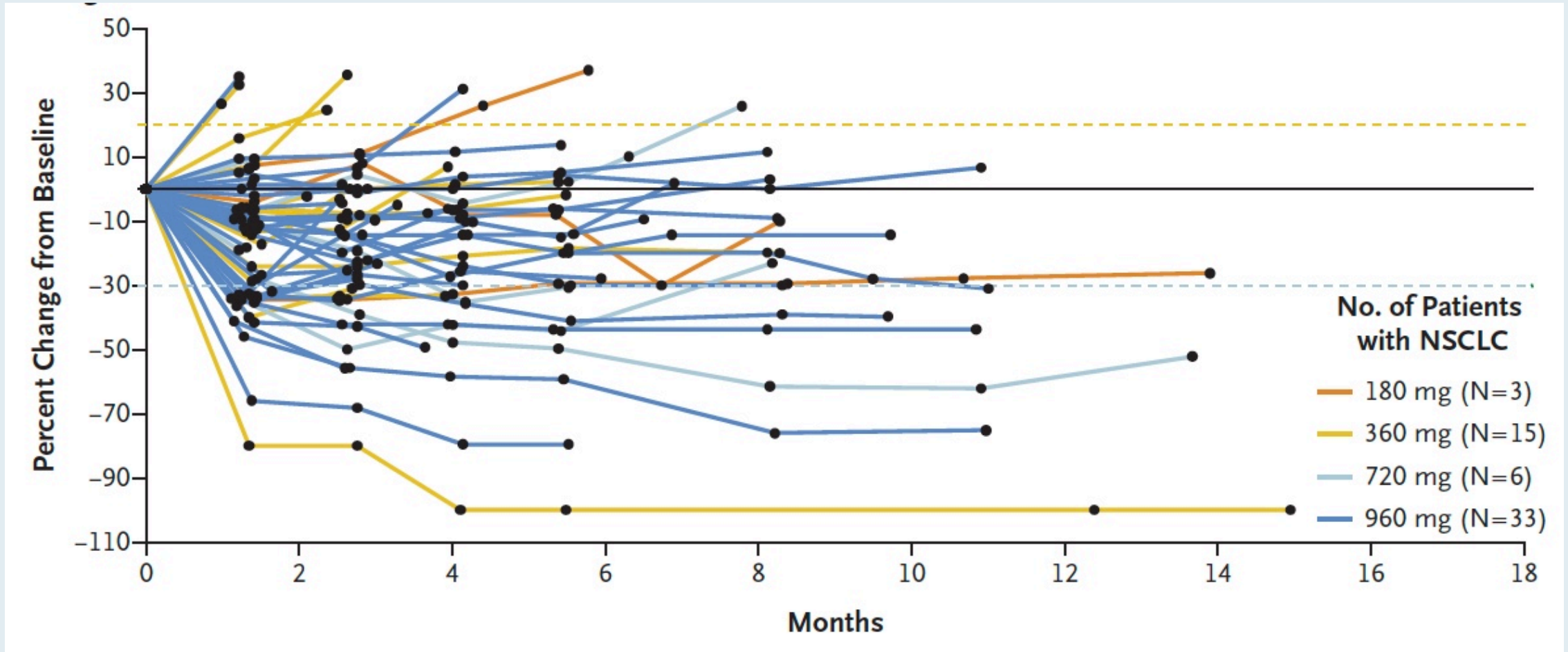
Effect of Sotorasib in a Patient with NSCLC



Time to Response, Time to Disease Progression and Treatment Duration with Sotorasib



Change in Tumor Burden over Time



Nature 2019;575(7781):217-23.

Article

The clinical KRAS(G12C) inhibitor AMG 510 drives anti-tumour immunity

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1694-1>

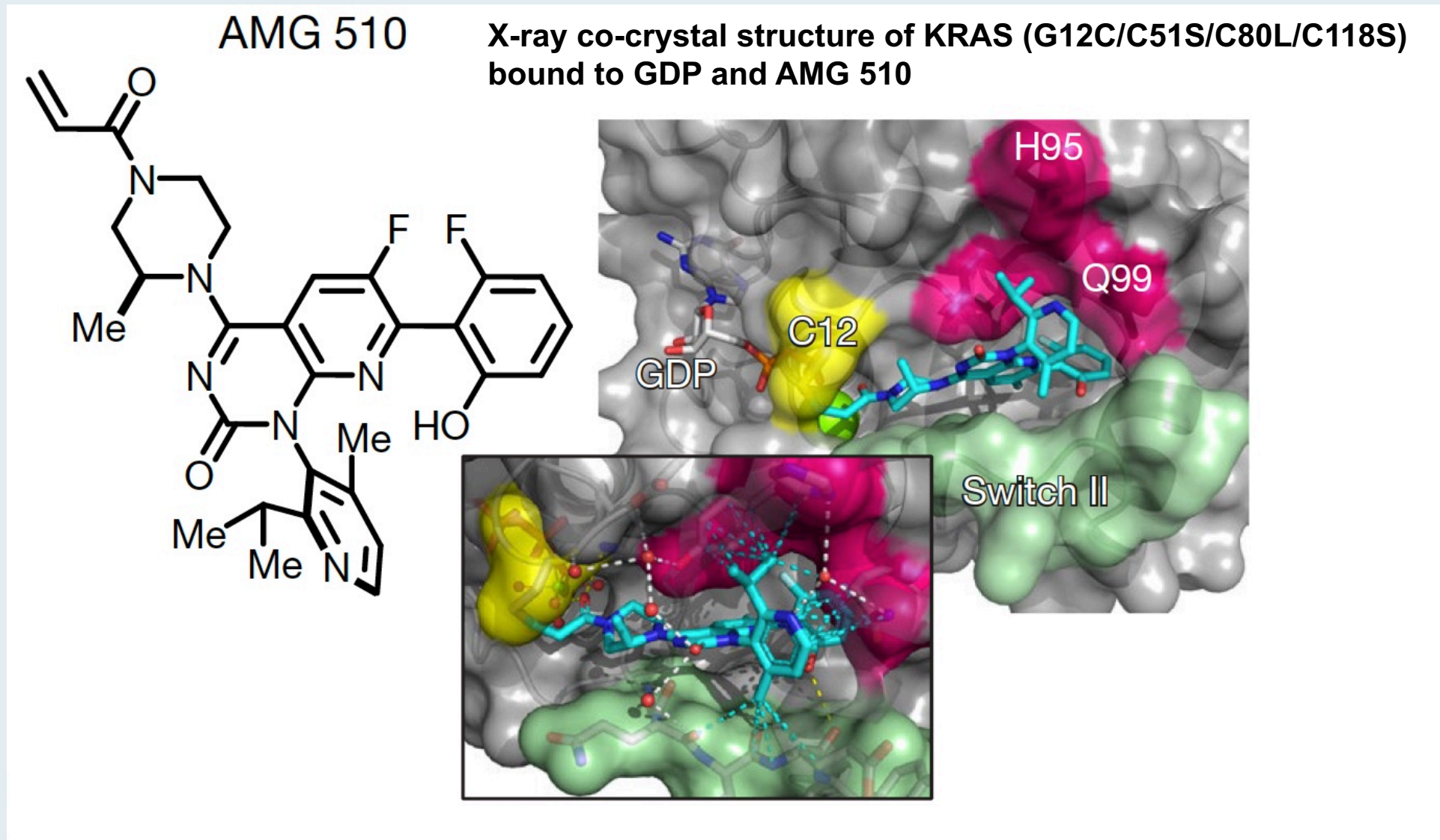
Received: 29 March 2019

Accepted: 18 September 2019

Published online: 30 October 2019

Jude Canon^{1*}, Karen Rex^{1,17}, Anne Y. Saiki^{1,17}, Christopher Mohr¹, Keegan Cooke¹, Dhanashri Bagal², Kevin Gaida¹, Tyler Holt¹, Charles G. Knutson³, Neelima Koppada³, Brian A. Lanman¹, Jonathan Werner¹, Aaron S. Rapaport², Tisha San Miguel¹, Roberto Ortiz^{3,14}, Tao Osgood¹, Ji-Rong Sun¹, Xiaochun Zhu^{3,15}, John D. McCarter¹, Laurie P. Volak^{3,16}, Brett E. Houk⁴, Marwan G. Fakih⁵, Bert H. O'Neil⁶, Timothy J. Price^{7,8}, Gerald S. Falchook⁹, Jayesh Desai¹⁰, James Kuo¹¹, Ramaswamy Govindan¹², David S. Hong¹³, Wenjun Ouyang², Haby Henary⁴, Tara Arvedson², Victor J. Cee¹ & J. Russell Lipford^{1*}

Sotorasib (AMG 510) Exploits a Cryptic Groove in KRAS(G12C) to Enhance Potency and Selectivity

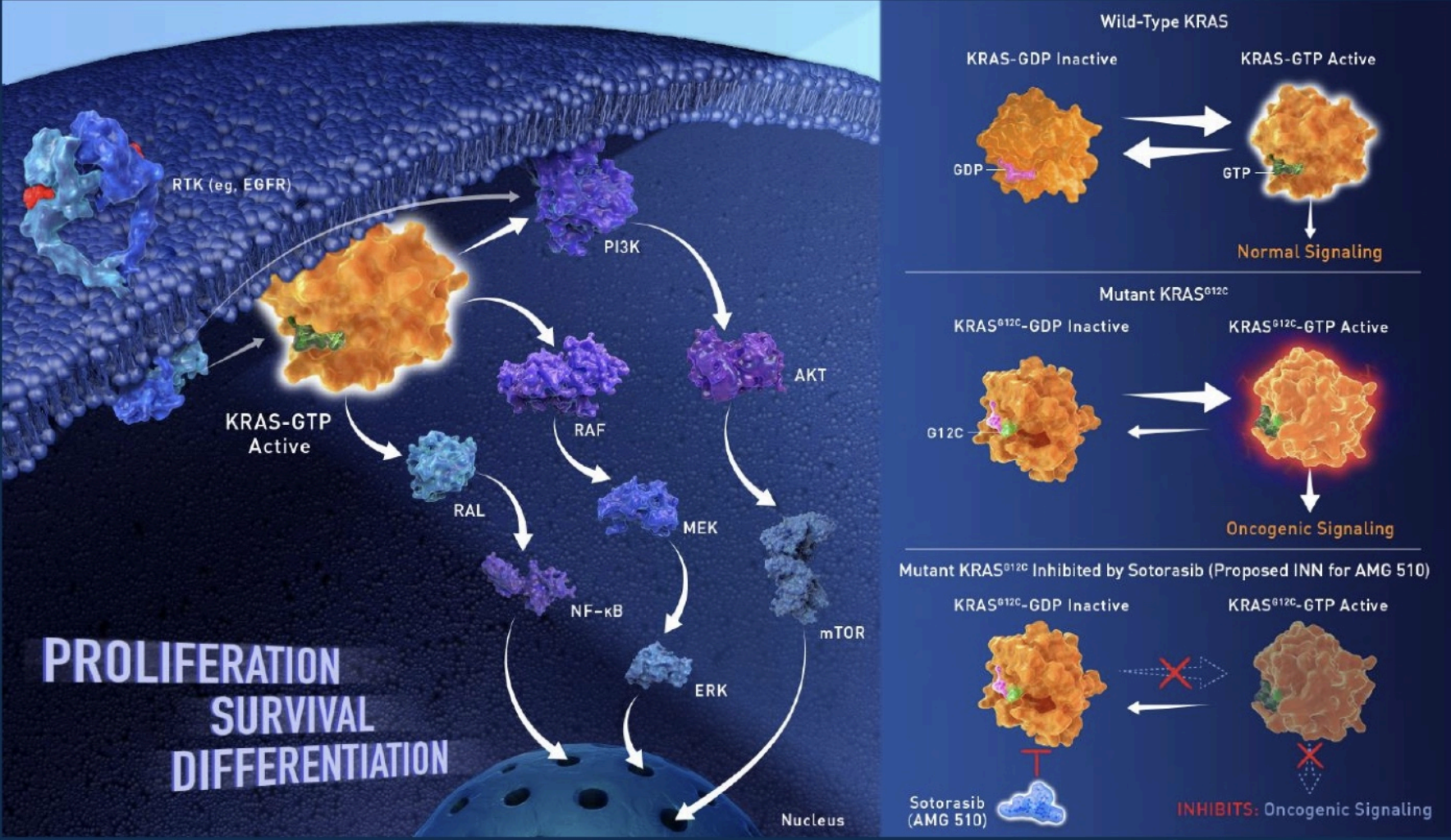


Trial in Progress: A Phase Ib Study of AMG 510, a Specific and Irreversible KRASG12C Inhibitor, in Combination with Other Anticancer Therapies in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring KRAS p.G12C Mutation (CodeBreak 101)

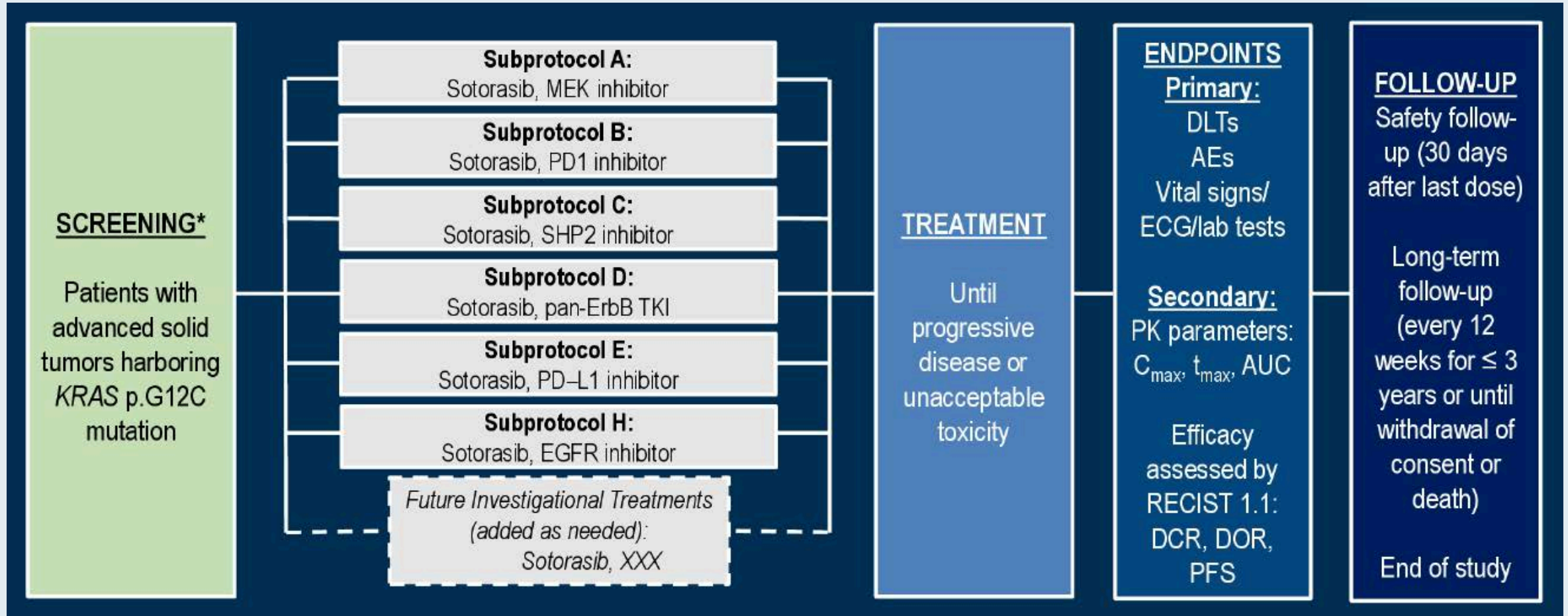
Fakih M et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract TPS3661.

Sotorasib (AMG 510) Locks KRAS^{G12C} in the Inactive State, Inhibiting Oncogenic Signaling



Master Study Design



Durability of Clinical Benefit and Biomarkers in Patients (Pts) with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Treated with AMG 510 (Sotorasib)

Hong DS et al.

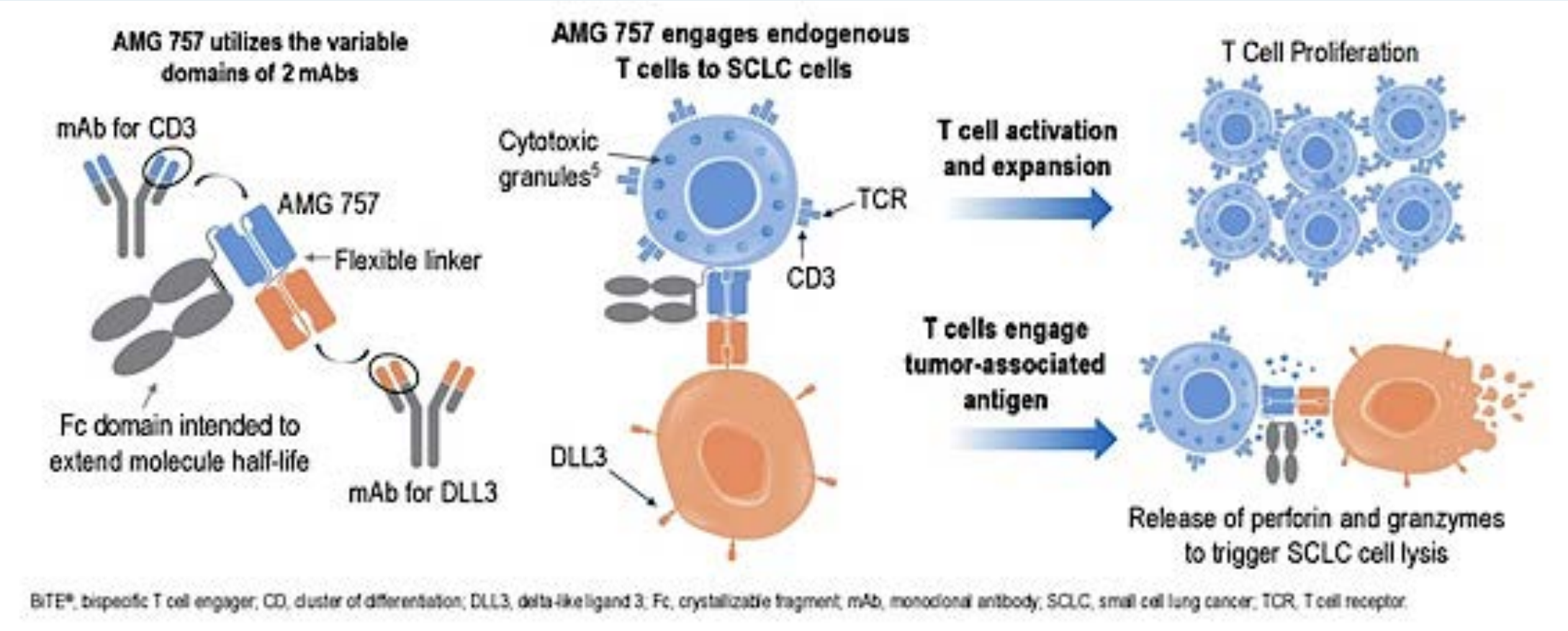
ESMO 2020;Abstract 12570.

Phase I Study of AMG 757, a Half-Life Extended Bispecific T-Cell Engager (HLE BiTE Immune Therapy) Targeting DLL3, in Patients with Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)

Owonikoko TK et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract TPS9080.

AMG 757 is a Half-Life Extended BiTE Immune Therapy Designed to Engage and Bridge a Patient's Own T Cells to DLL3 on SCLC Cells



Meet The Professor with Dr Govindan

Module 1: Cases from Dr Zafar












Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Govindan

- Sex and gender: modifiers of health, disease and medicine
- Adjuvant targeted therapy or immunotherapy (SELECT, ALCHEMIST studies)
- Role of tumor mutational burden in selecting patients for first-line immunotherapy
- New approaches to therapy for small cell lung cancer
- Validation of prognostic mRNA signatures in early-stage squamous lung cancer
- Whole-genome characterization of lung adenocarcinomas lacking alterations in RTK/RAS/RAF/MAPK pathway
- Mastering the complex targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer
- Biomarker-driven staging
- Untangling the evolutionary roots of lung cancer
- Proteogenomic characterization reveals therapeutic vulnerabilities in lung adenocarcinoma
- Pan-cancer analysis of whole genomes
- KRAS^{G12C}-inhibitor sotorasib (AMG 510)
- AMG 757 HLE BiTE[®] immune therapy targeting DLL3

Module 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for an 65-year-old patient with metastatic nonsquamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 10%?

 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem	 JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pem	 PAUL K PAIK, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 LEORA HORN, MD, MSC	Pembro/carbo/pem	 PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD	Ipi/nivo + carbo/pem
 COREY J LANGER, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem	 NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 BENJAMIN LEVY, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem	 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem OR Atezo/carbo/pac + bev		







Pembro = pembrolizumab; carbo = carboplatin; pem = pemetrexed; ipi = ipilimumab; nivo = nivolumab; atezo = atezolizumab; pac = paclitaxel; bev = bevacizumab

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for an 80-year-old patient with metastatic nonsquamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 10%?

 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Pembro	 JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD	Pembro
 JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD	Pembro	 PAUL K PAIK, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 LEORA HORN, MD, MSC	Pembro or Hospice	 PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 COREY J LANGER, MD	Pembro	 NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pem*
 BENJAMIN LEVY, MD	Pembro	 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem
 PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD	Pembro		



* Likely dose-reduced chemotherapy

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic nonsquamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 60%?












 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Pembro/carbo/pem	 JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD	Pembro +/- carbo/pem
 JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD	Pembro	 PAUL K PAIK, MD	Pembro
 LEORA HORN, MD, MSC	Pembro	 PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD	Pembro
 COREY J LANGER, MD	Pembro*	 NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD	Pembro
 BENJAMIN LEVY, MD	Pembro	 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Pembro
 PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD	Pembro		

* If very symptomatic, pembro/carbo/pem

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for an 80-year-old patient with metastatic nonsquamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 60%?












 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Pembro
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Pembro	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Pembro
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Pembro		

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic squamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 10%?






 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P or pac
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/pac
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Ipi/nivo + carbo/pac
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P or Pembro/carbo/pac		

Nab-P = nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for an 80-year-old patient with metastatic squamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 10%?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/pac
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro/carbo/pac
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro/carbo/pac
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/pac	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/<i>nab</i>-P
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Pembro		

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with metastatic squamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 60%?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Pembro/carbo/ <i>nab</i> -P	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro +/- carbo/ <i>nab</i> -P or pac
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Pembro
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Pembro	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Pembro
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Pembro or Atezo		

Which first-line treatment regimen would you recommend for an 80-year-old patient with metastatic squamous lung cancer, no identified targetable mutations and a PD-L1 TPS of 60%?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro +/- carbo/ <i>nab-P</i>
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Pembro
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Pembro	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Pembro
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Pembro	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Pembro
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Pembro or Atezo		

How long would you continue treatment for a patient with metastatic NSCLC who is receiving an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody and at first evaluation is tolerating it well and has a complete clinical response?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	2 years	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	2 years
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	2 years	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	2 years	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	2 years (discuss unknowns)
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	2 years (min)	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	2 years
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Likely 2 years but CR duration dependent
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	2 years		

How long would you continue treatment for a patient with metastatic NSCLC who is receiving an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody and at first evaluation is tolerating it well and has a partial clinical response?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	2 years
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	2 years	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	2 years (min)	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	2 years
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Indefinitely or until PD/toxicity
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	2 years		




What is your preferred second-line treatment for a patient with extensive-stage small cell cancer of the lung with metastases and disease progression on chemotherapy/atezolizumab?

1. Topotecan or irinotecan
2. Lurbinectedin
3. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
4. Pembrolizumab
5. Nivolumab
6. Other

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line treatment regimen for a 65-year-old patient with extensive-stage SCLC?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + durvalumab
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab		

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line treatment regimen for an 80-year-old patient with extensive-stage SCLC?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + durvalumab	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide + durvalumab
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Carbo/etoposide OR Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab		

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line treatment regimen for a 65-year-old patient with extensive-stage SCLC and neurologic paraneoplastic syndrome causing moderate to severe proximal myopathy?

 <p>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide	 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide	 <p>PAUL K PAIK, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide	 <p>PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab	 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide	 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + durvalumab
 <p>PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide		

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line treatment for a 65-year-old patient with extensive-stage SCLC and symptomatic SIADH, in addition to standard treatment for SIADH?

 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab	 JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab	 PAUL K PAIK, MD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab
 LEORA HORN, MD, MSC	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab	 PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 COREY J LANGER, MD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab	 NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab
 BENJAMIN LEVY, MD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab	 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab
 PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, MD	Carbo/etoposide OR Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab		

SIADH = syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion

Meet The Professor with Dr Govindan

Module 1: Cases from Dr Zafar

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Govindan

- Sex and gender: modifiers of health, disease and medicine
- Adjuvant targeted therapy or immunotherapy (SELECT, ALCHEMIST studies)
- Role of tumor mutational burden in selecting patients for first-line immunotherapy
- New approaches to therapy for small cell lung cancer
- Validation of prognostic mRNA signatures in early-stage squamous lung cancer
- Whole-genome characterization of lung adenocarcinomas lacking alterations in RTK/RAS/RAF/MAPK pathway
- Mastering the complex targeted therapy for non-small cell lung cancer
- Biomarker-driven staging
- Untangling the evolutionary roots of lung cancer
- Proteogenomic characterization reveals therapeutic vulnerabilities in lung adenocarcinoma
- Pan-cancer analysis of whole genomes
- KRAS^{G12C}-inhibitor sotorasib (AMG 510)
- AMG 757 HLE BiTE[®] immune therapy targeting DLL3

Module 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

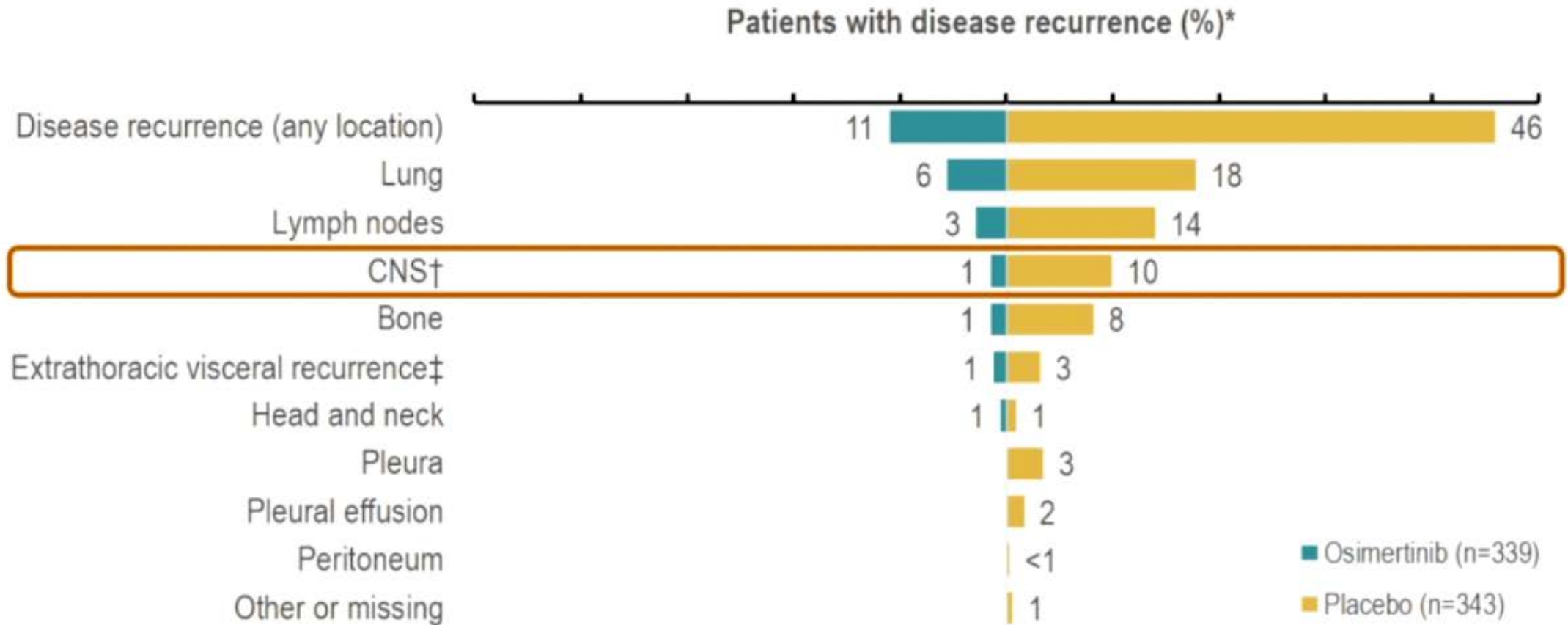
Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

Osimertinib Adjuvant Therapy in Patients (pts) with Resected EGFR Mutated (EGFRm) NSCLC (ADAURA): Central Nervous System (CNS) Disease Recurrence

Tsuboi M et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA1.

ADAURA: Sites of Disease Recurrence

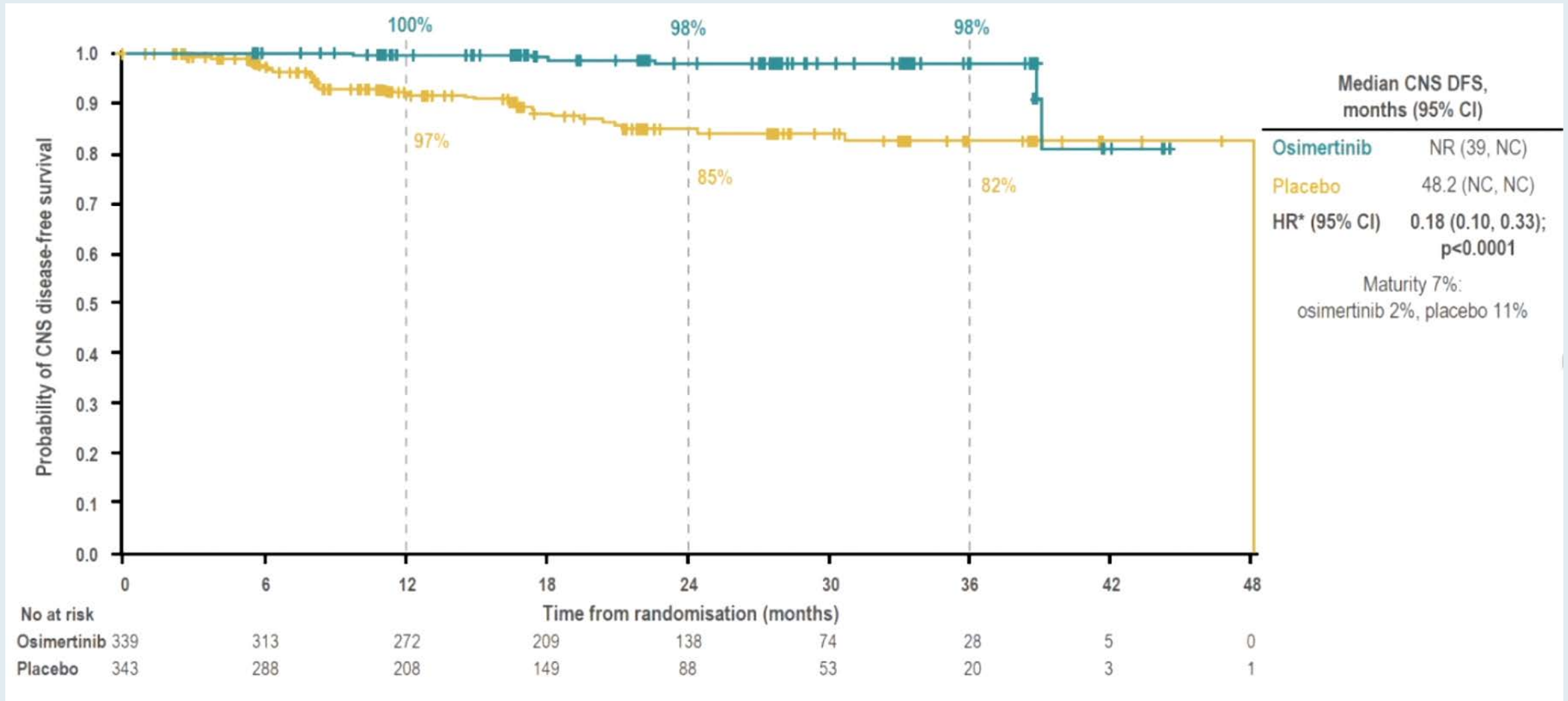


ADAURA: CNS DFS Events

- Overall, 45 patients (osimertinib n=6, placebo n=39) had CNS DFS events

Patients, n (%)	Overall population	
	Osimertinib n=339	Placebo n=343
CNS DFS events:	6 (2%)	39 (11%)
CNS recurrence	4 (1%)	33 (10%)
Death	2 (1%)	6 (2%)

ADAURA: CNS DFS in Overall Population



Osimertinib as Adjuvant Therapy in Patients (pts) with Stage IB–IIIA EGFR Mutation Positive (EGFRm) NSCLC After Complete Tumor Resection: ADAURA

Herbst RS et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract LBA5.

Discussion of LBA5

Discussant: David R Spigel, MD, FASCO | Sarah Cannon Research Institute

ADAURA Phase III Trial Schema

Patients with completely resected stage* IB, II, IIIA NSCLC, with or without adjuvant chemotherapy†

Key inclusion criteria:
≥18 years (Japan / Taiwan: ≥20)
WHO performance status 0 / 1
Confirmed primary non-squamous NSCLC
Ex19del / L858R‡
Brain imaging, if not completed pre-operatively
Complete resection with negative margins§
Max. interval between surgery and randomization:
• 10 weeks without adjuvant chemotherapy
• 26 weeks with adjuvant chemotherapy

Stratification by:
stage (IB vs II vs IIIA)
EGFRm (Ex19del vs L858R)
race (Asian vs non-Asian)

Osimertinib
80 mg, once daily

Randomization
1:1
(N=682)

Placebo,
once daily

Planned treatment duration: 3 years

Treatment continues until:

- Disease recurrence
- Treatment completed
- Discontinuation criterion met

Follow up:

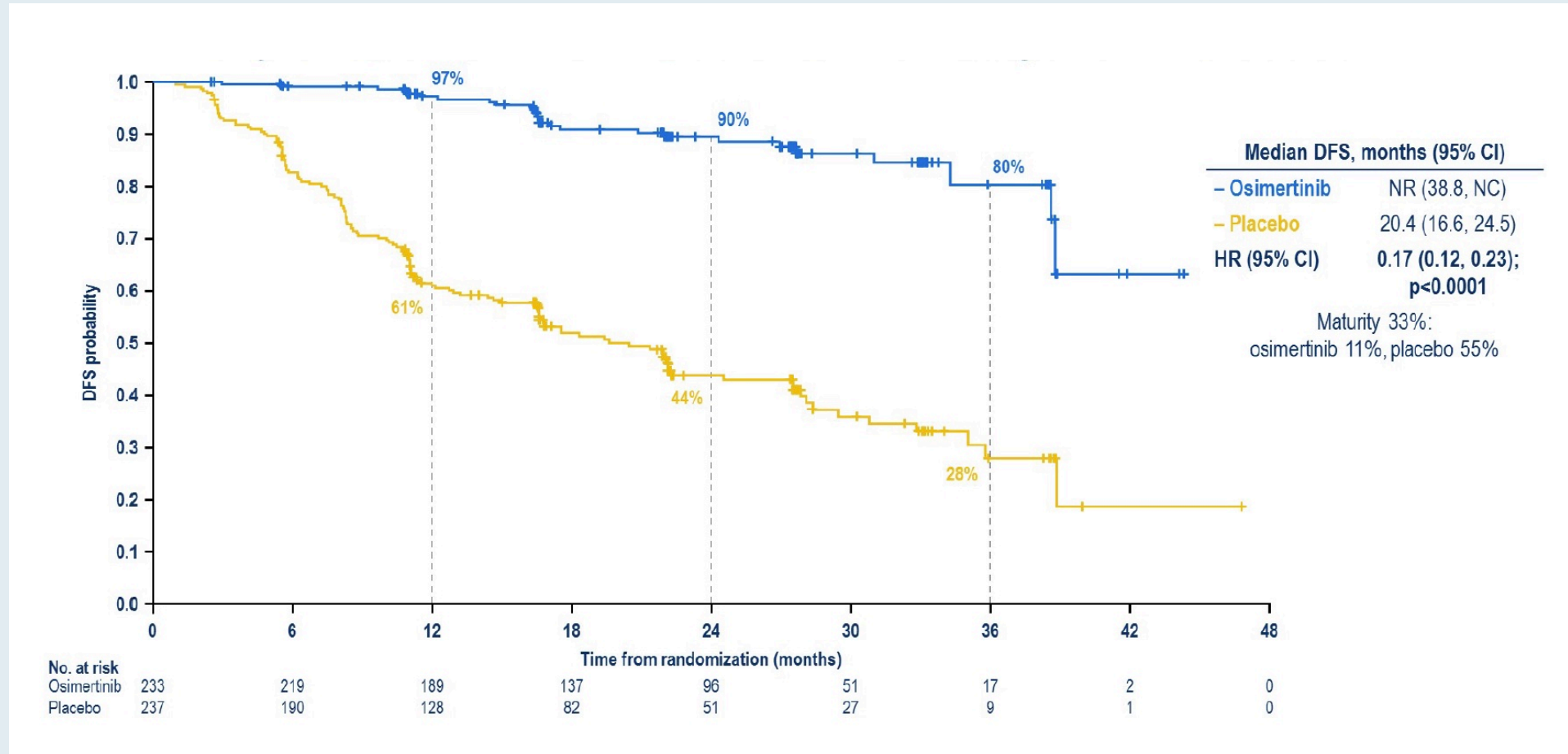
- Until recurrence: Week 12 and 24, then every 24 weeks to 5 years, then yearly
- After recurrence: every 24 weeks for 5 years, then yearly

Endpoints

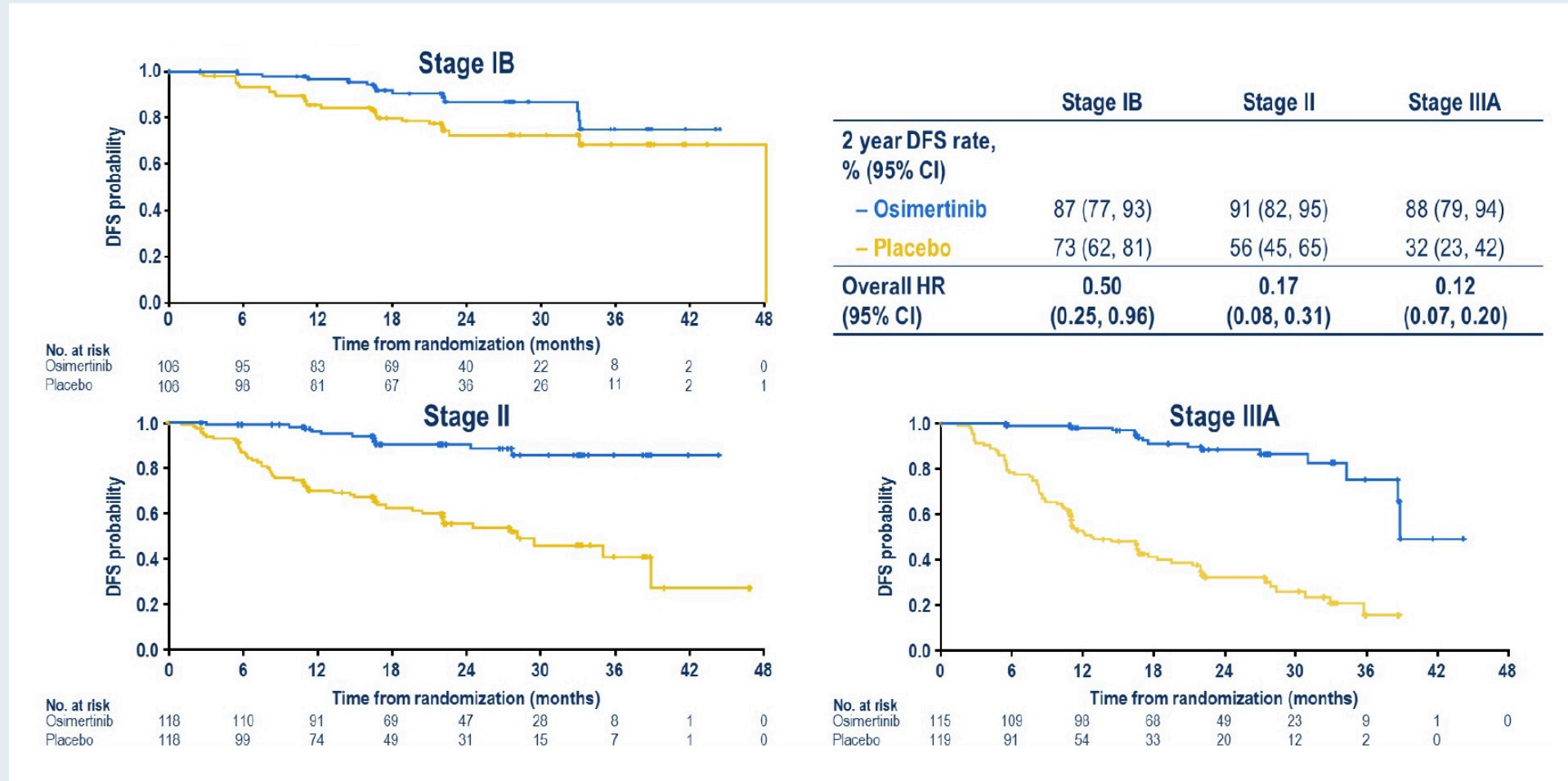
- **Primary:** DFS, by investigator assessment, in stage II/IIIA patients; designed for superiority under the assumed DFS HR of 0.70
- **Secondary:** DFS in the overall population¶, DFS at 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, OS, safety, health-related quality of life

- **Following IDMC recommendation, the study was unblinded early due to efficacy; here we report an unplanned interim analysis**
- **At the time of unblinding the study had completed enrollment and all patients were followed up for at least 1 year**

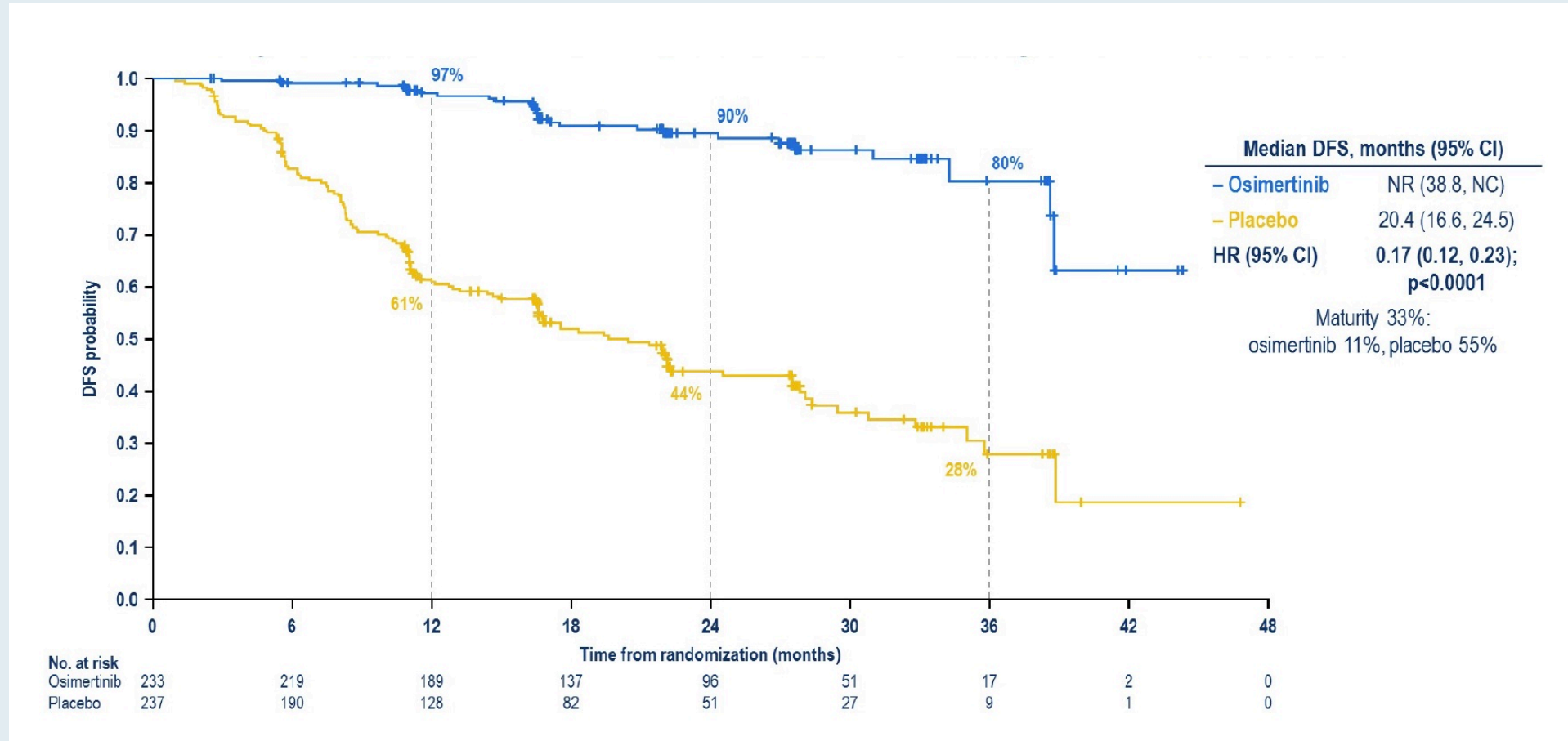
ADAURA Primary Endpoint: Inv-Assessed DFS (Stage II/IIIA)



ADAURA: DFS by Stage



ADAURA Secondary Endpoint: Inv-Assessed DFS in the Overall Population (Stage IB/II/IIIA)



FDA Approves Nivolumab with Ipilimumab for First-Line Metastatic NSCLC (PD-L1 Tumor Expression $\geq 1\%$)

Press Release — May 15, 2020

“The Food and Drug Administration approved the combination of nivolumab plus ipilimumab as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer whose tumors express PD-L1($\geq 1\%$), as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) or anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) genomic tumor aberrations.

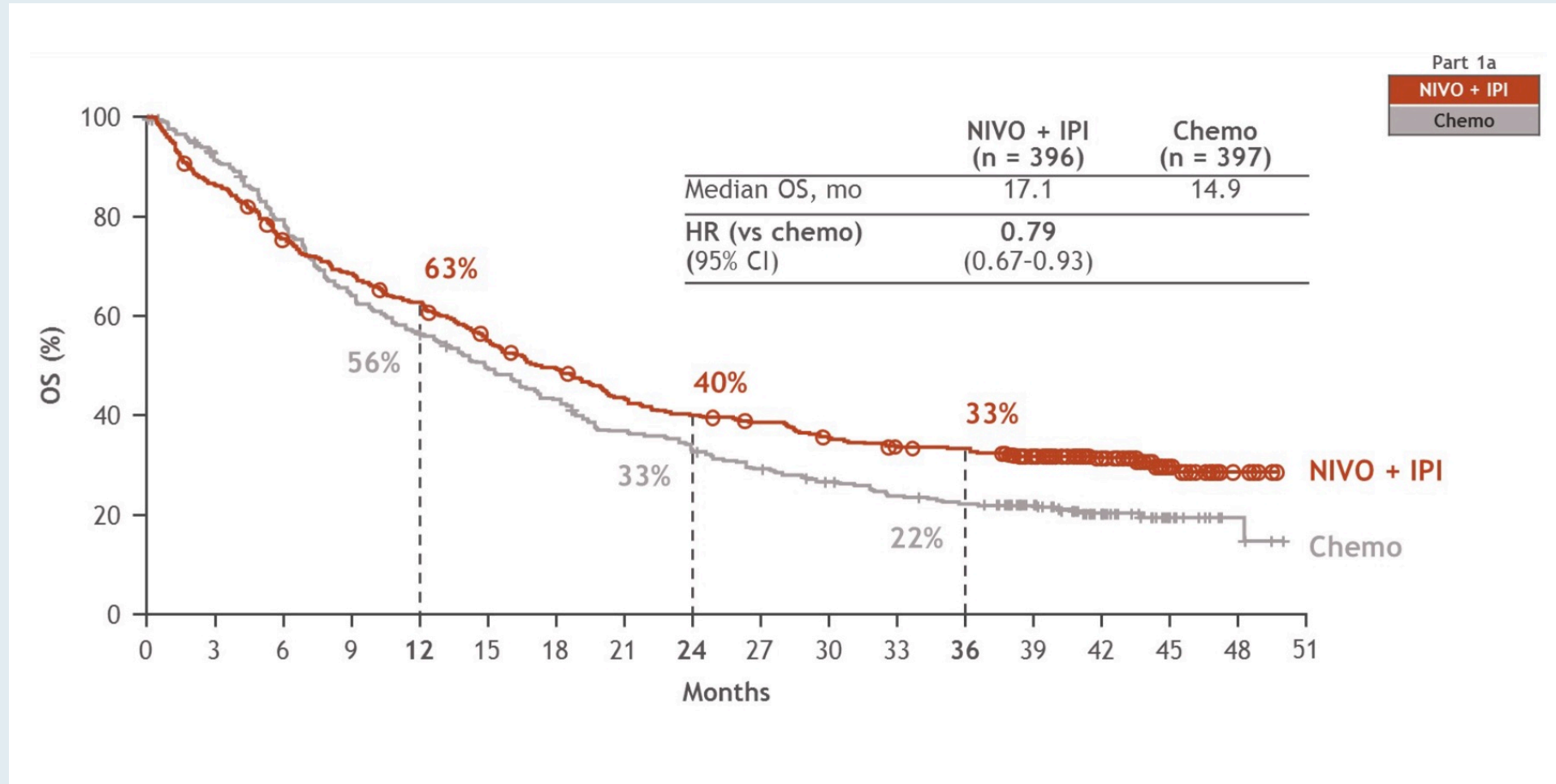
Efficacy was investigated in CHECKMATE-227 (NCT02477826), a randomized, open-label, multi-part trial in patients with metastatic or recurrent NSCLC and no prior anticancer therapy. In Part 1a of the trial, 793 patients with PD-L1 tumor expression $\geq 1\%$ were randomized to receive either the combination of nivolumab plus with ipilimumab (n=396) or platinum-doublet chemotherapy (n=397).”

Nivolumab + Ipilimumab versus Platinum-Doublet Chemotherapy as First-Line Treatment for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Three-Year Update from CheckMate 227 Part 1

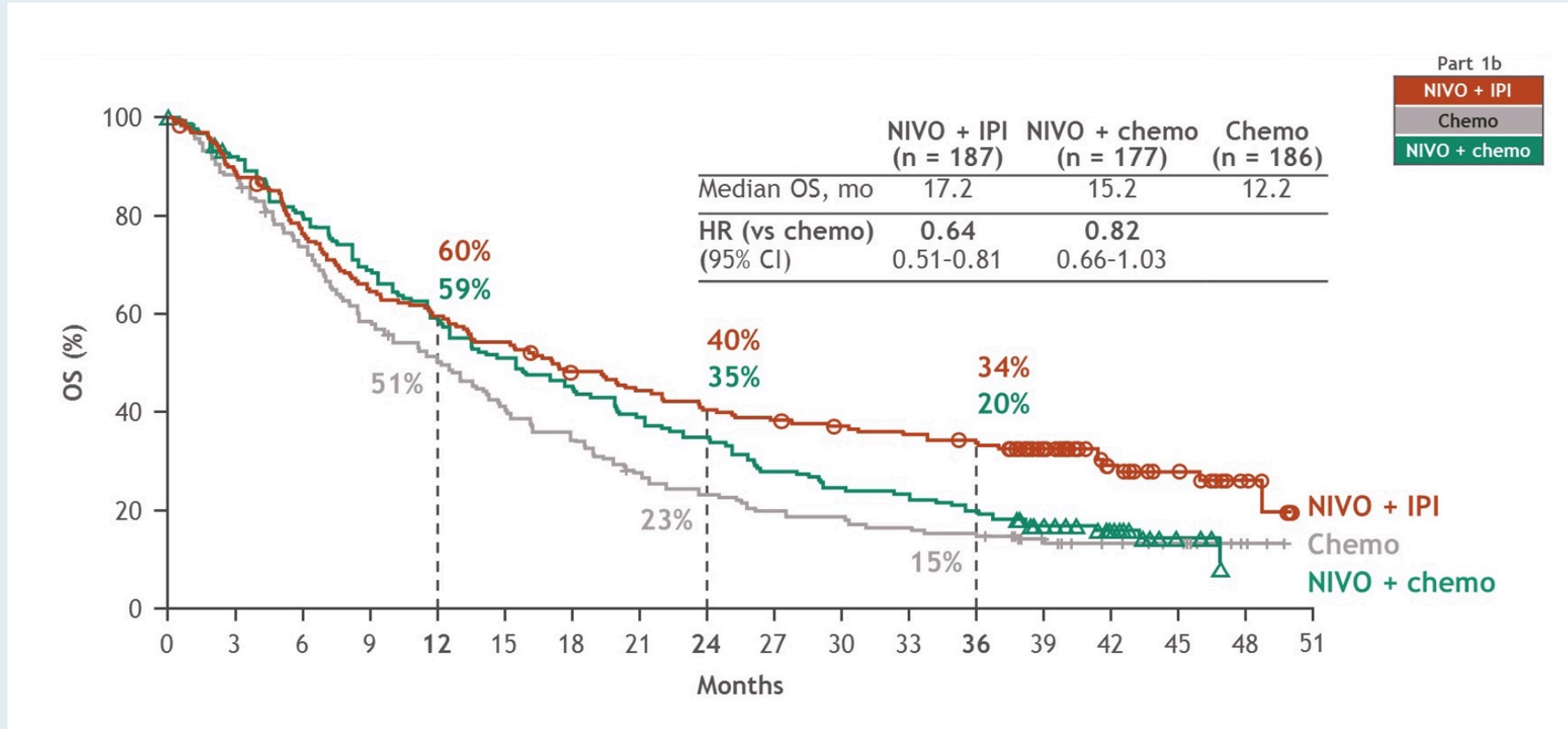
Ramalingam SS et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9500.

3-Year Update: OS with IPI + Nivo vs Chemo (PD-L1 ≥ 1%)



3-Year Update: OS with IPI + Nivo vs Chemo vs Nivo + Chemo (PD-L1 < 1%)



FDA Approves Nivolumab with Ipilimumab and Chemotherapy for First-Line Treatment of Metastatic NSCLC

Press Release — May 26, 2020

“The Food and Drug Administration approved the combination of nivolumab plus ipilimumab and 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic or recurrent non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), with no epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) or anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) genomic tumor aberrations.

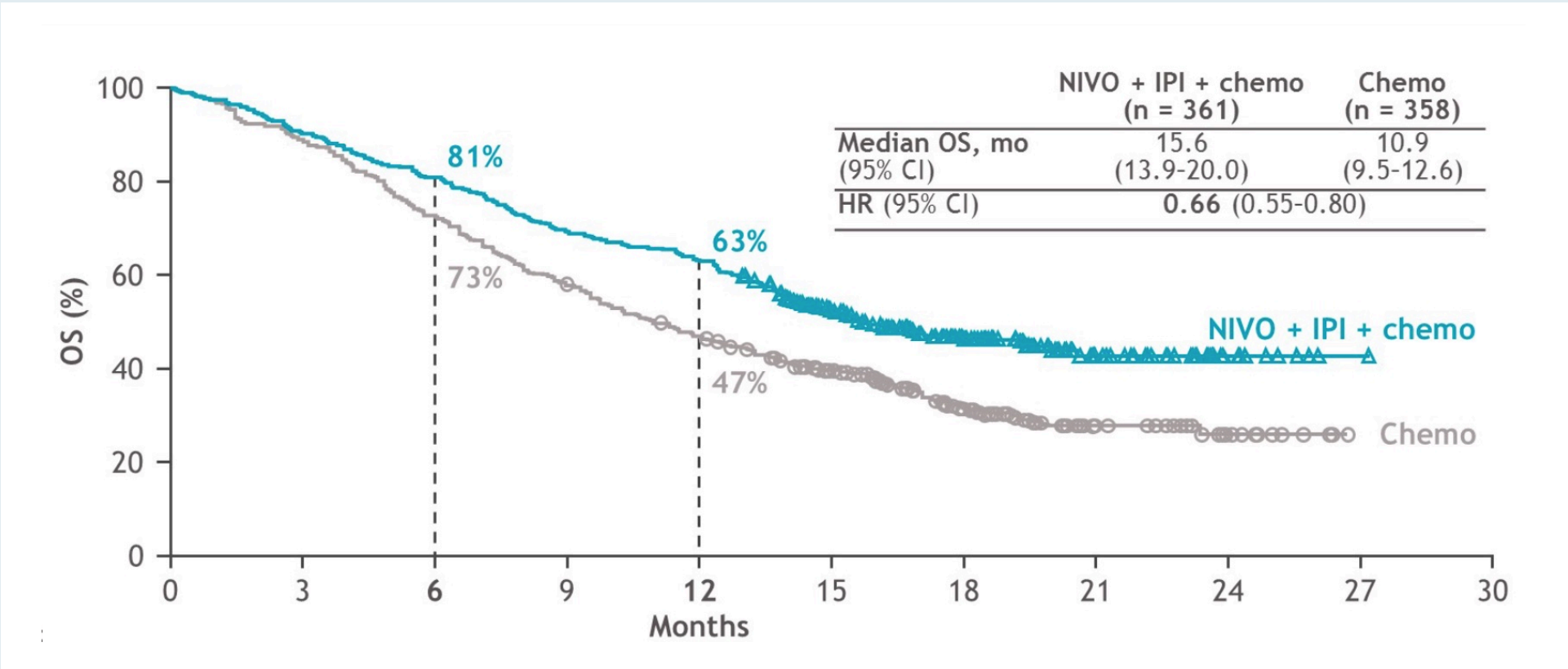
Efficacy was investigated in CHECKMATE-9LA (NCT03215706), a randomized, open-label trial in patients with metastatic or recurrent NSCLC. Patients were randomized to receive either the combination of nivolumab plus ipilimumab and 2 cycles of platinum-doublet chemotherapy (n=361) or platinum-doublet chemotherapy for 4 cycles (n=358).”

Nivolumab (NIVO) + Ipilimumab (IPI) + 2 Cycles of Platinum-Doublet Chemotherapy (Chemo) vs 4 Cycles Chemo as First-Line (1L) Treatment (tx) for Stage IV/Recurrent Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): CheckMate 9LA

Reck M et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9501.

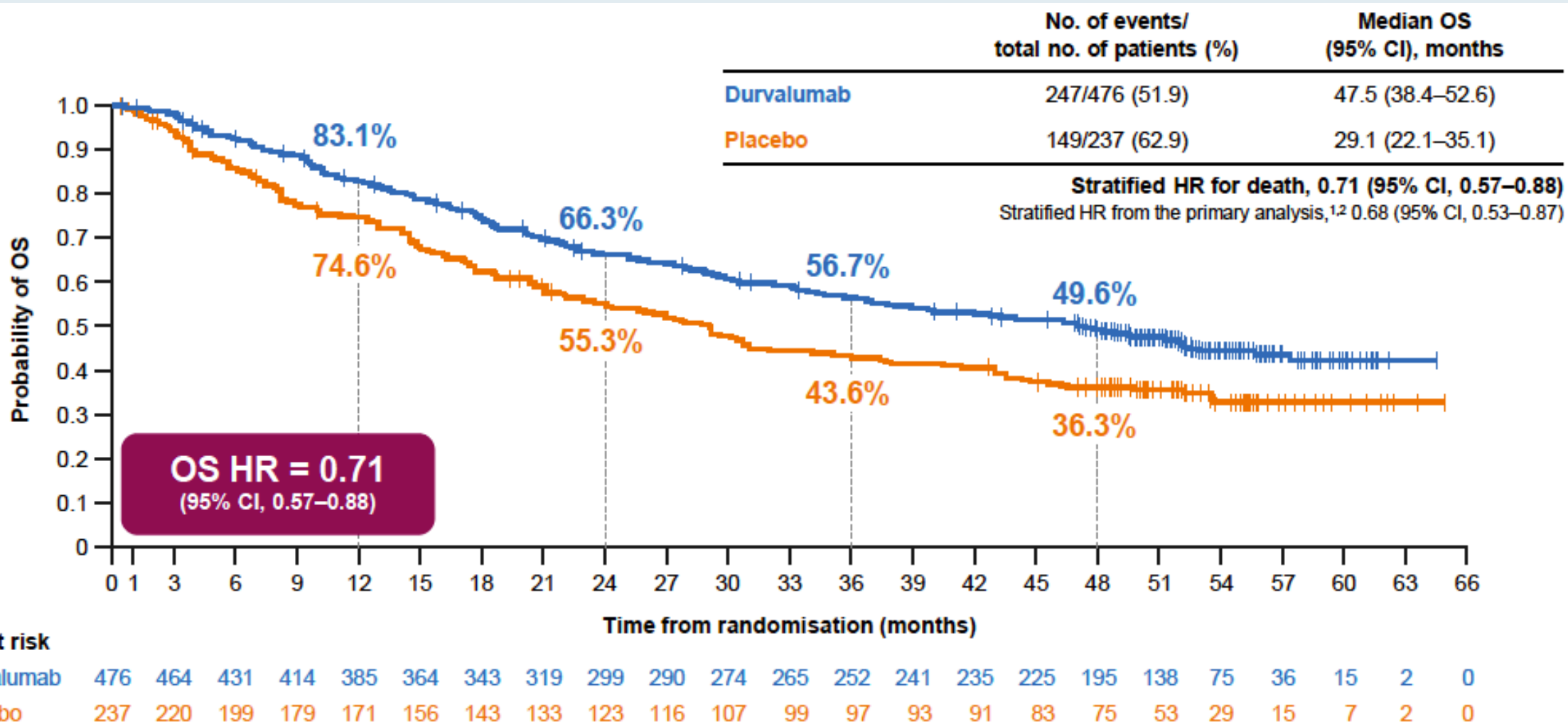
CheckMate 9LA: Updated OS



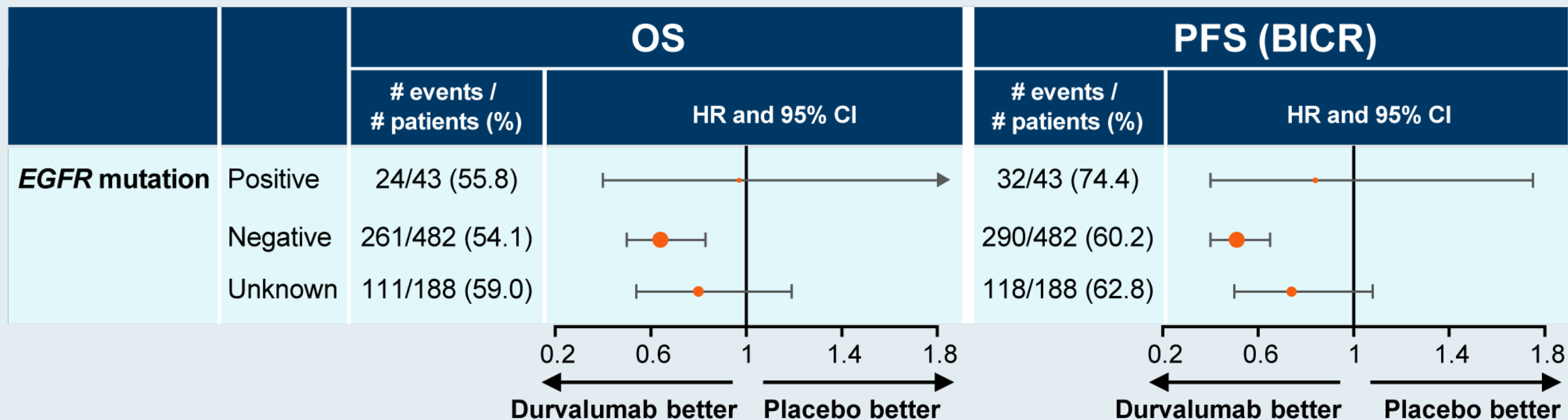
Durvalumab After Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC: 4-Year Survival Update from the Phase III PACIFIC Trial

Faivre-Finn C et al.
ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA49.

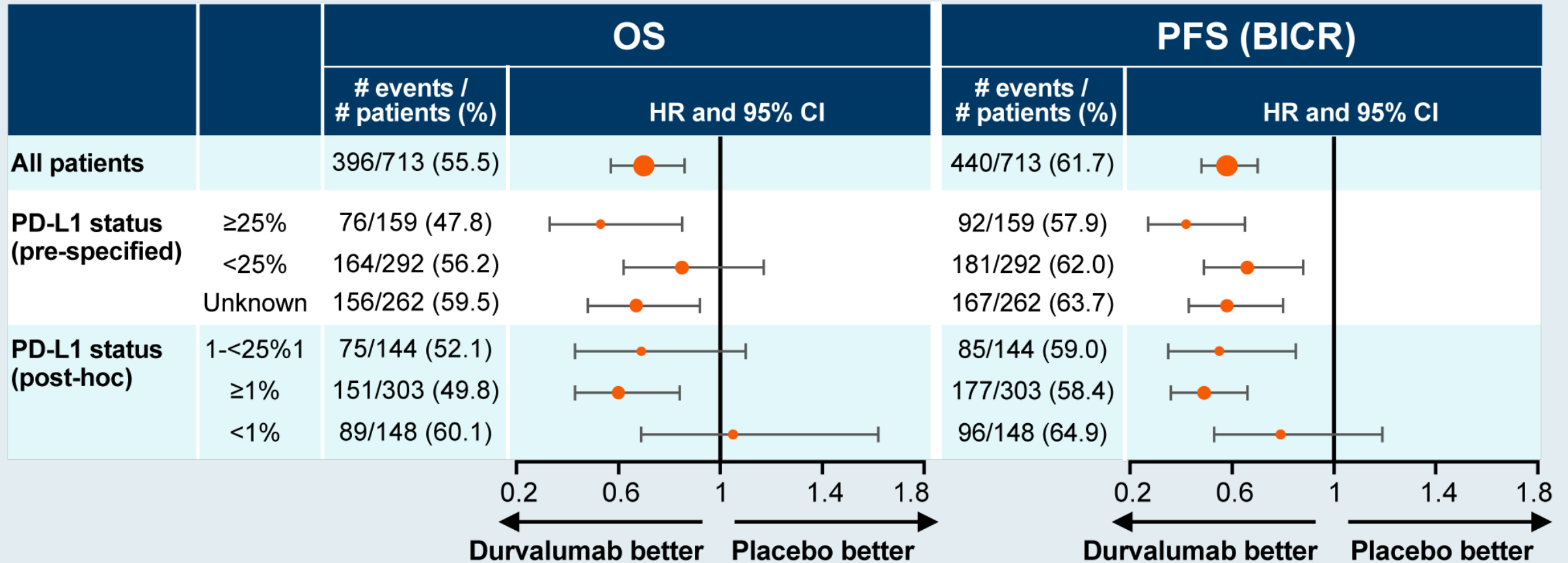
PACIFIC: 4-Year Overall Survival – Intent-To-Treat Population



PACIFIC: Updated Outcomes by EGFR Status



PACIFIC: Updated Outcomes by PD-L1 Status



- Important facts regarding PD-L1 status:
 - PD-L1 testing was not required and 37% of all randomised patients had unknown PD-L1 status
 - PD-L1 status was determined from tumour tissue obtained pre-CRT (getting a sample post-CRT medically not feasible)
 - PDL1 expression-level cutoff of 1% was part of an unplanned post-hoc analysis requested by the EMA

Characteristics of the First 615 Patients Enrolled in Pacific R: A Study of the First Real-World Data on Unresectable Stage III NSCLC Patients Treated with Durvalumab After Chemoradiotherapy

Girard N et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 1242P.

Pacific R: Biomarker Status

Biomarker evaluated	Tested, n (%)	Positive, n (%)	Inconclusive, n (%)
PD-L1 expression	442 (71.9)	324 (73.3)	27 (6.1)
EGFR mutation	262 (42.8)	19 (7.3)	7 (2.7)
ALK translocation	256 (41.9)	6 (2.3)	12 (4.7)
BRAF mutation	164 (26.8)	14 (8.5)	5 (3.0)
KRAS mutation	180 (29.5)	44 (24.4)	6 (3.3)

Accelerated Approval of Lurbinectedin for Metastatic SCLC

Press Release – June 15, 2020

“On June 15, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to lurbinectedin for adult patients with metastatic small cell lung cancer (SCLC) with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy.

Efficacy was demonstrated in the PM1183-B-005-14 trial (Study B-005; NCT02454972), a multicenter open-label, multi-cohort study enrolling 105 patients with metastatic SCLC who had disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy. Patients received lurbinectedin 3.2 mg/m² by intravenous infusion every 21 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The recommended lurbinectedin dose is 3.2 mg/m² every 21 days.”

FDA Grants Approval of Pralsetinib for the Treatment of Metastatic NSCLC with RET Fusion

Press Release – September 7, 2020

“The Food and Drug Administration has approved pralsetinib for the treatment of adults with metastatic rearranged during transfection (RET) fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as detected by an FDA approved test. This indication was approved under the FDA’s Accelerated Approval programme, based on data from the phase I/II ARROW study. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial. Pralsetinib is a once-daily, oral precision therapy designed to selectively target RET alterations, including fusions and mutations.

The approval is based on the results from the phase I/II ARROW study, in which pralsetinib produced durable clinical responses in people with RET fusion-positive NSCLC with or without prior therapy, and regardless of RET fusion partner or central nervous system involvement. Pralsetinib demonstrated an overall response rate (ORR) of 57% ... and complete response (CR) rate of 5.7% in the 87 people with NSCLC previously treated with platinum-based chemotherapy. In the 27 people with treatment-naïve NSCLC, the ORR was 70%, with an 11% CR rate.”

FDA Approves Selpercatinib for Lung and Thyroid Cancer with RET Gene Mutations or Fusions

Press Release — May 8, 2020

“On May 8, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to selpercatinib for the following indications:

- Adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC);
- Adult and pediatric patients ≥ 12 years of age with advanced or metastatic RET-mutant medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) who require systemic therapy;
- Adult and pediatric patients ≥ 12 years of age with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer who require systemic therapy and who are radioactive iodine-refractory (if radioactive iodine is appropriate).

Efficacy was investigated in a multicenter, open-label, multi-cohort clinical trial (LIBRETTO-001) in patients whose tumors had RET alterations.”

FDA Grants Accelerated Approval to Capmatinib for Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Press Release — May 6, 2020

“On May 6, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to capmatinib for adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumors have a mutation that leads to mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) exon 14 skipping as detected by an FDA-approved test.

The FDA also approved the FoundationOne CDx assay as a companion diagnostic for capmatinib.

Efficacy was demonstrated in the GEOMETRY mono-1 trial (NCT02414139), a multicenter, non-randomized, open-label, multicohort study enrolling 97 patients with metastatic NSCLC with confirmed MET exon 14 skipping.

The recommended capmatinib dose is 400 mg orally twice daily with or without food.”

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd; DS-8201) in Patients with HER2-Mutated Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Interim Results of DESTINY-Lung01

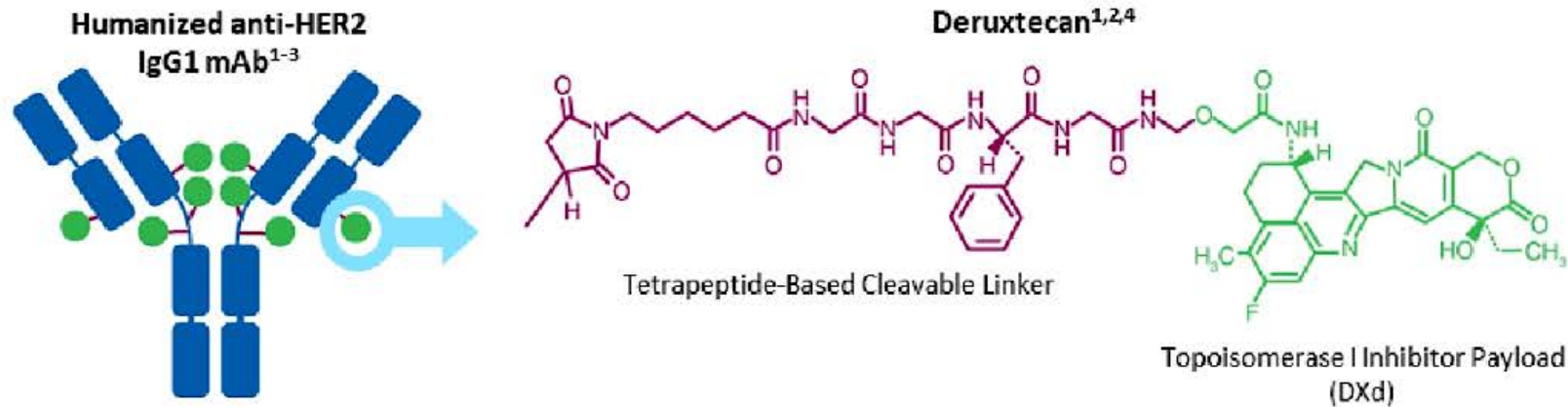
Smit EF et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9504.

Antibody-Drug Conjugate Trastuzumab Deruxtecan

T-DXd is an ADC with 3 components:

- A humanized anti-HER2 IgG1 mAb with the same amino acid sequence as trastuzumab
- A topoisomerase I inhibitor payload, an exatecan derivative
- A tetrapeptide-based cleavable linker



Payload mechanism of action:
topoisomerase I inhibitor

High potency of payload

High drug to antibody ratio ≈ 8

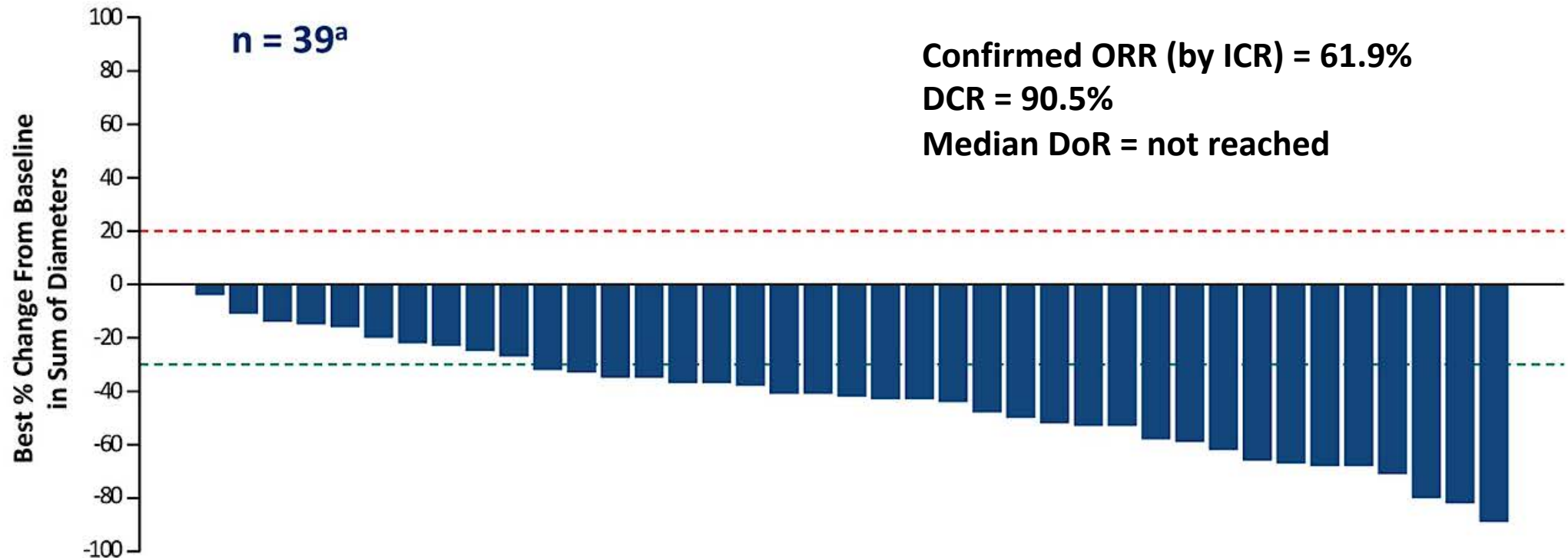
Payload with short systemic half-life

Stable linker-payload

Tumor-selective cleavable linker

Membrane-permeable payload

DESTINY-Lung01: Efficacy

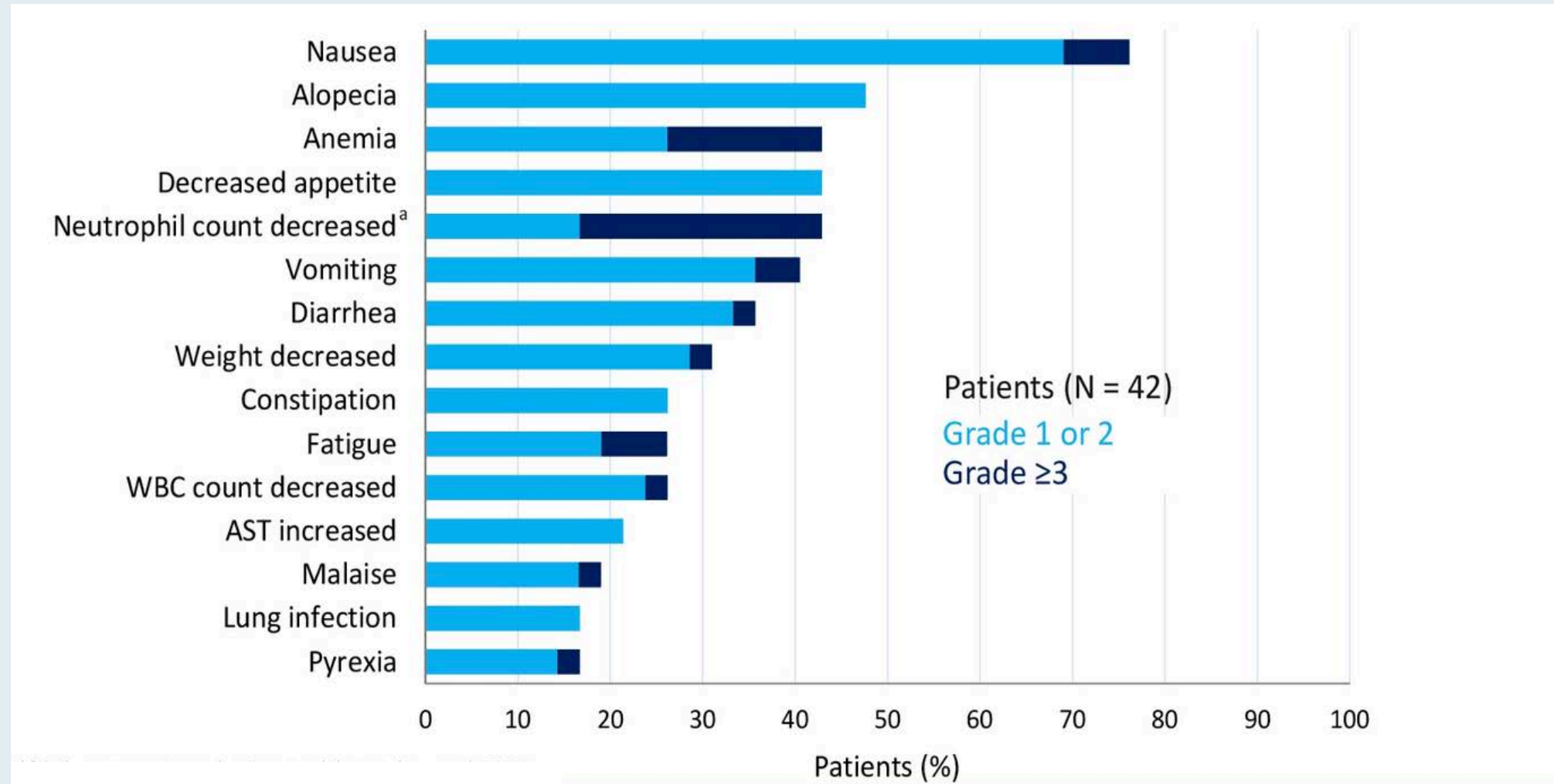


Based on independent central review. Baseline is last measurement taken before enrollment. Shown is best (minimum) percent change from baseline in the sum of diameters for all target lesions.

^aOne patient was missing a baseline assessment and 2 additional patients were missing post-baseline assessments.

- Median PFS = 14.0 months

DESTINY-Lung01: Treatment-Emergent AEs



DESTINY-Lung01: AEs of Special Interest – Interstitial Lung Disease

All Patients (N = 42)						
n (%)	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Any Grade/ Total
Interstitial lung disease	0 ^a	5 (11.9)	0	0	0	5 (11.9)

- Median time to onset of investigator-reported ILD was at 86 days (range, 41-255 days)
- 4 patients had drug withdrawn and 1 had drug interrupted
- All patients received steroid treatment
- 2 patients recovered, 1 recovered with sequelae, 1 was recovering, and 1 had not recovered by data-cutoff
- No grade 5 ILD was observed in this cohort

Consensus or Controversy? Investigators Discuss Clinical Practice Patterns and Available Research Data Guiding the Management of Hematologic Cancers

A 4-Part Friday Satellite Symposia Live Webinar Series Preceding the 62nd ASH Annual Meeting

Friday, December 4, 2020

Multiple Myeloma

8:30 AM – 10:00 AM Pacific Time
(11:30 AM – 1:00 PM ET)

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

12:00 PM – 1:30 PM Pacific Time
(3:00 PM – 4:30 PM ET)

Acute Myeloid Leukemia

3:00 PM – 4:30 PM Pacific Time
(6:00 PM – 7:30 PM ET)

Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

7:00 PM – 8:30 PM Pacific Time
(10:00 PM – 11:30 PM ET)

Thank you for joining us!

***CME and MOC credit information will be emailed
to each participant within 5 business days.***