

Meet The Professor

Management of Lung Cancer

Professor Solange Peters, MD, PhD

Head, Medical Oncology

Chair, Thoracic Malignancies

Oncology Department

Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV)

Lausanne, Switzerland

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.

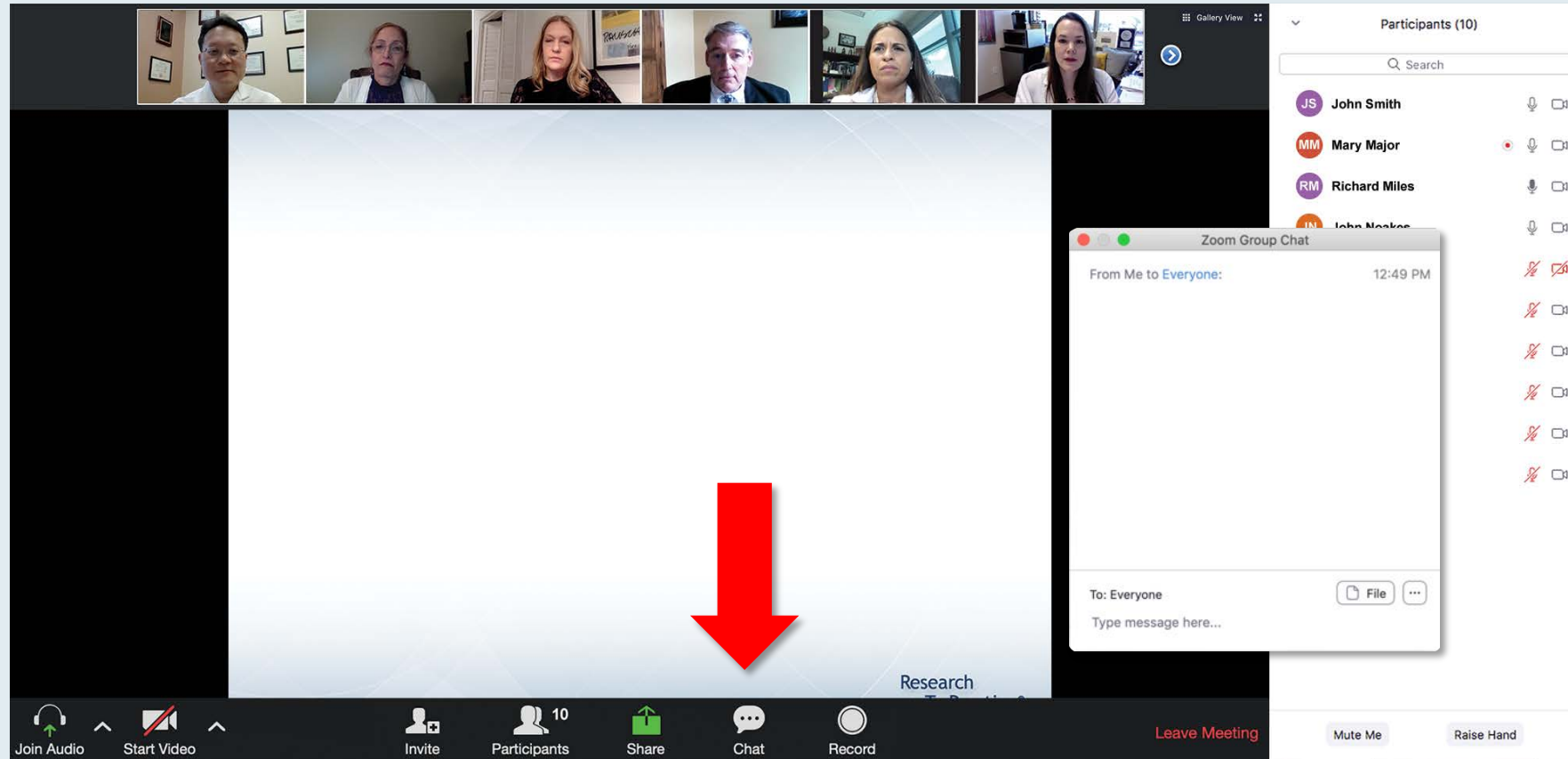
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Prof Peters — Disclosures

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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 displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows six participants. The main screen displays 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 preceded by a number. A "Quick Poll" overlay is visible, showing a list of radio button options corresponding to the numbered list. The options are: 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, and 10. Other. The "Submit" button is at the bottom of the poll overlay. On the right side, the "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names and icons for audio, video, and chat. At the bottom, the Zoom control bar includes buttons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants", "Share", "Chat", "Record", and "Leave Meeting".

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?

Quick Poll

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- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
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- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
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- ☐ Ixazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Submit

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Join Audio Start Video Invite Participants Share Chat Record Leave Meeting

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

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, October 30, 2020
12:30 PM – 1:30 PM ET**

**Meet The Professor:
Immunotherapy and Novel
Agents in Gynecologic Cancers**

Faculty

Richard T Penson, MD, MRCP

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Friday, November 6, 2020
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Meet The Professor:
Management of Ovarian Cancer**

Faculty

Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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

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WITH DR NEIL LOVE



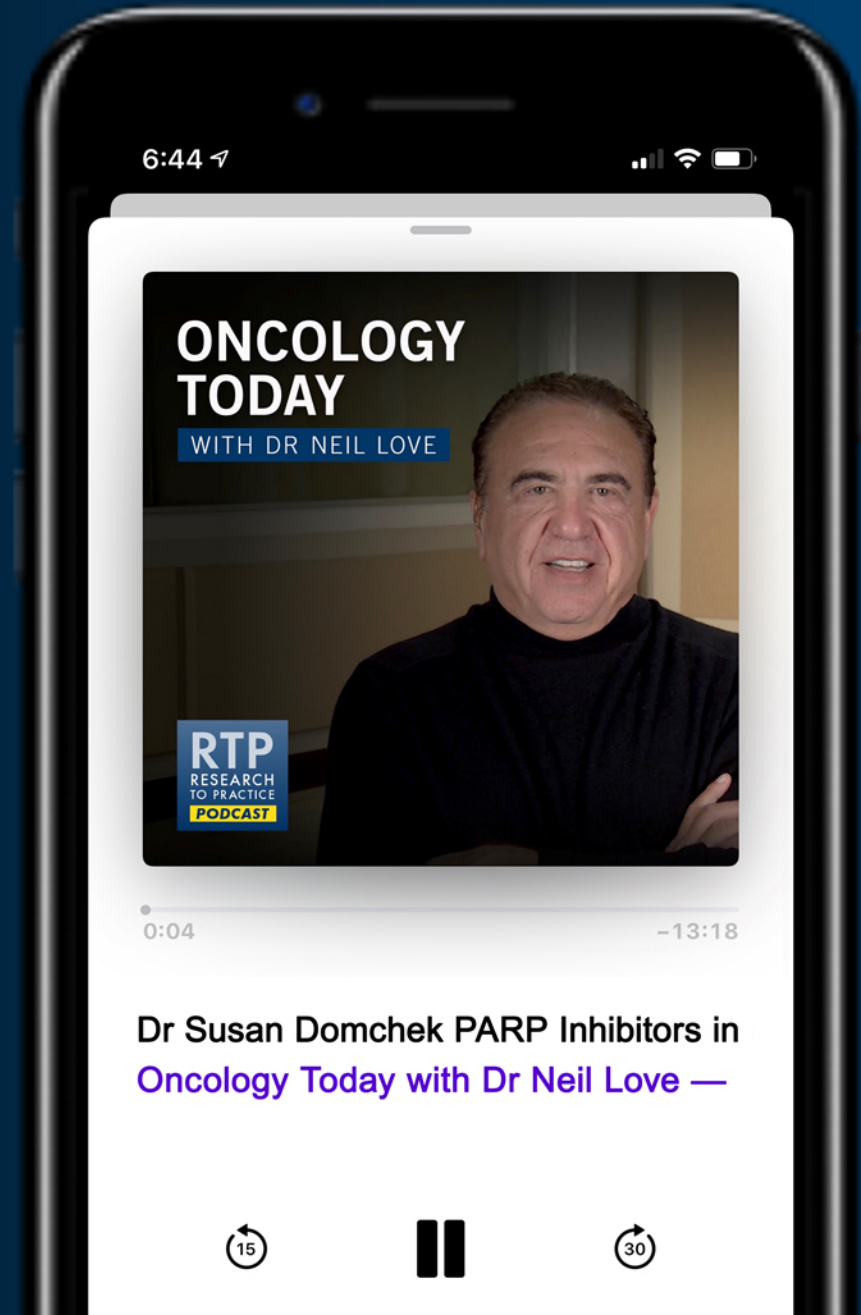
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Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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Assistant Vice Chairman for Faculty
Development
Vanderbilt University
Medical Center
Nashville, Tennessee



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Abramson Cancer Center
Professor of Medicine
Perelman School of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



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



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Chairman, Department of Clinical Oncology
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Department of Medicine
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Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center
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Reserve University
Director, Cleveland Clinic Lung
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Professor Solange Peters, MD, PhD

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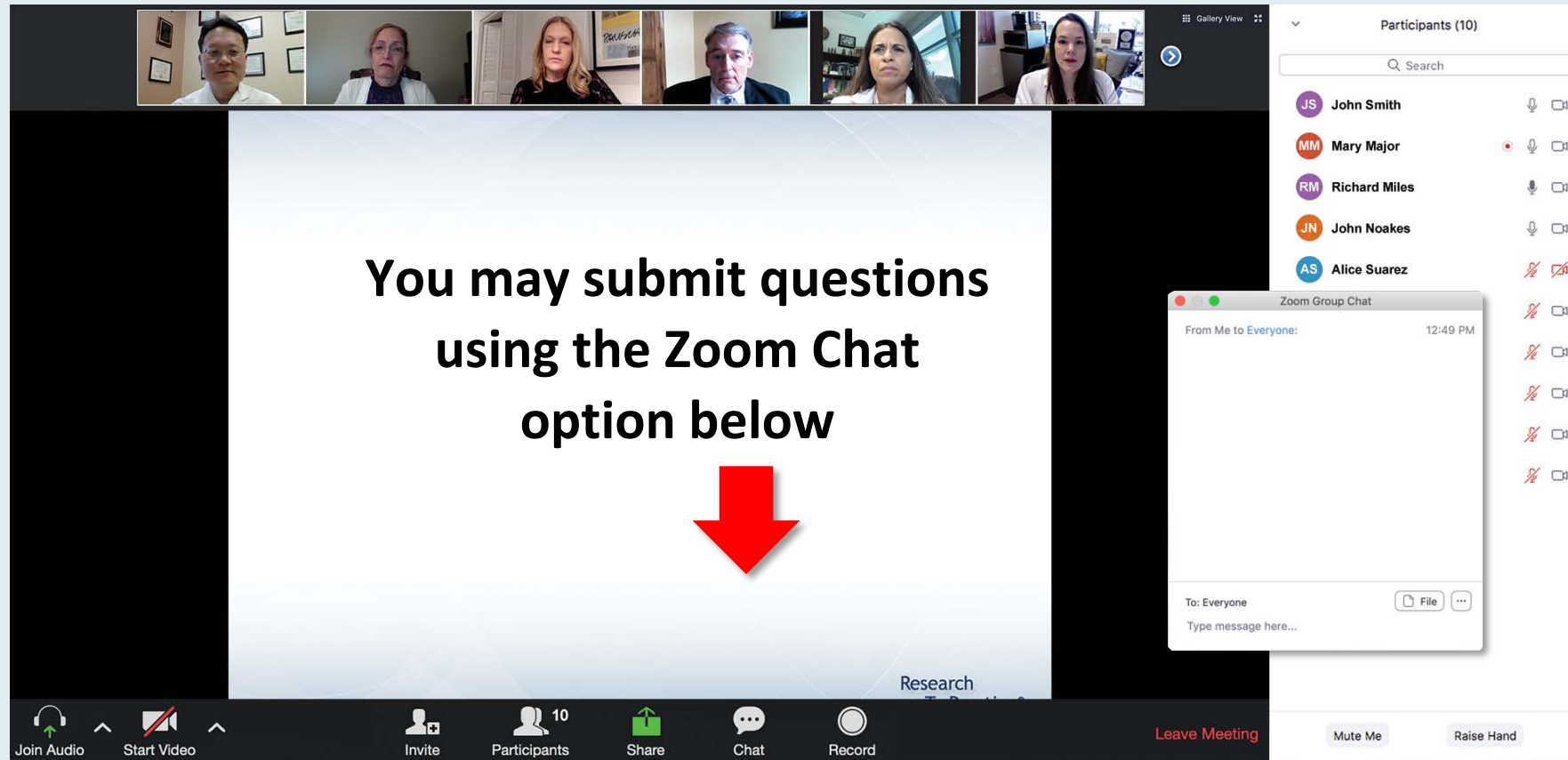


Project Chair

Neil Love, MD

Research To Practice
Miami, Florida

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows six participants. The main area features a presentation slide with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below", followed by a large red downward-pointing arrow. On the right side, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names like John Smith, Mary Major, Richard Miles, John Noakes, and Alice Suarez. A "Zoom Group Chat" window is open in the foreground, 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", and "Leave Meeting".

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- ☐ Other

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WITH DR NEIL LOVE



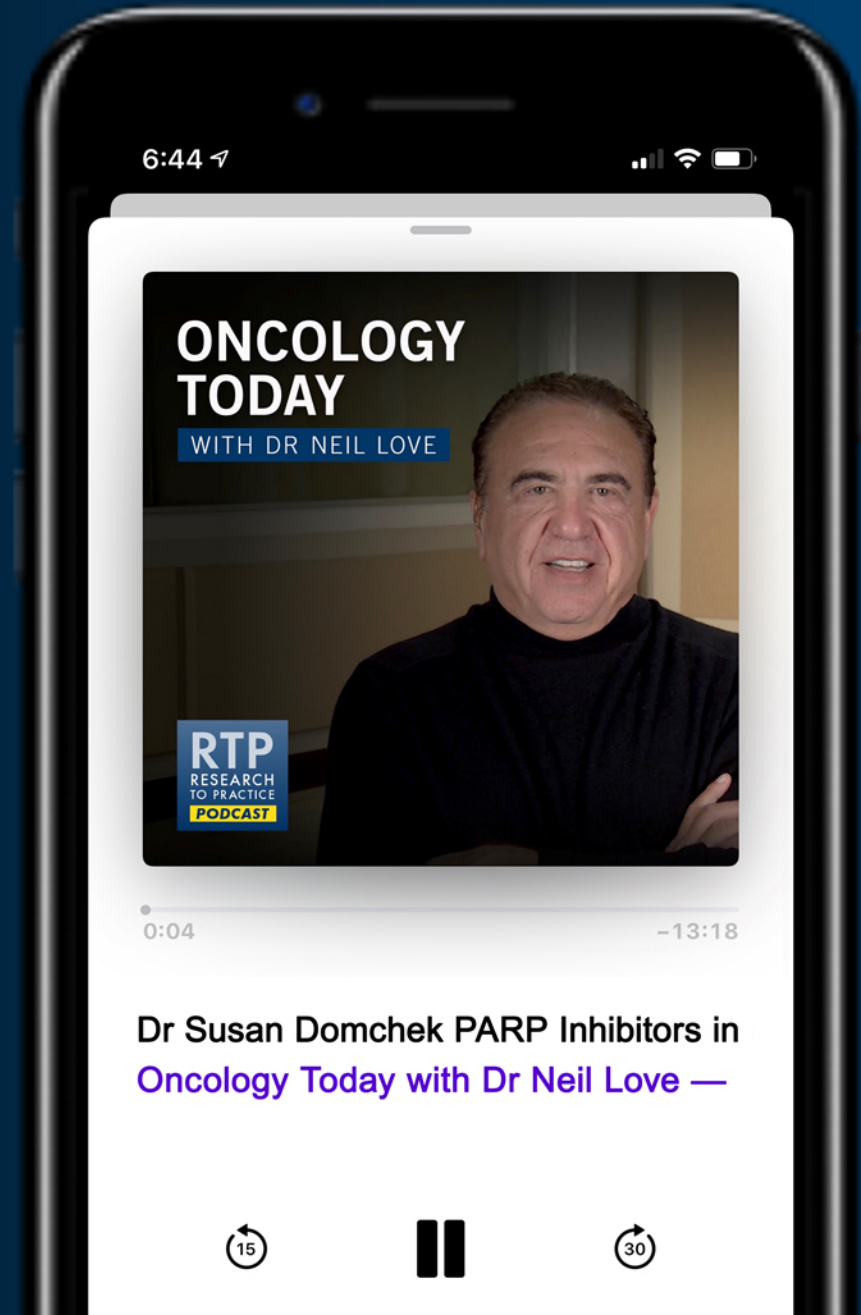
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Allan Freedman, MD

Physician with Suburban Hematology-Oncology Associates
Snellville, Georgia



Benjamin Parsons, DO

Hematology/Oncology

Gundersen Health System Cancer and Blood Disorders

Adult Hematology Section Chair and Pediatric Hematology Oncology Section Chair

Gundersen Health Site Director for Precision Medicine Molecular Tumor Board

Clinical Adjunct Professor, University of Wisconsin–Madison

Madison, Wisconsin

Meet The Professor with Prof Peters

Module 1: Cases from Drs Freedman and Parsons

- Dr Freedman: A 62-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – TMB 25 mut/Mb, no actionable mutations
- Dr Parsons: A frail 82-year-old man and smoker with Stage IIIB non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and no identified targetable mutations
- Dr Parsons: A 61-year-old man and smoker with Stage IB NSCLC and no identified targetable mutations
- Dr Freedman: An 81-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung and brain metastases – EGFR C797S mutation
- Dr Parsons: Questions and Comments: Selection and sequencing of agents in small cell lung cancer (SCLC)
- Dr Freedman: A 71-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung and solitary cerebellar metastasis – pan wild-type

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Prof Peters

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

Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

Patients with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung should generally have a “liquid biopsy” ordered...

1. At diagnosis
2. At diagnosis if insufficient tissue for NGS
3. Neither

What is your usual first-line treatment for a patient with metastatic NSCLC, no actionable mutations and PD-L1 level of 0?

1. Pemetrexed/pembrolizumab/carboplatin
2. Chemotherapy
3. Chemotherapy + bevacizumab
4. Ipilimumab/nivolumab
5. Other

Case Presentation – Dr Freedman: A 62-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – TMB 25 mut/Mb, no actionable mutations



Dr Allan Freedman

- 1/2014: Diagnosed with Stage IB adenocarcinoma of the lung – pan-wildtype
- RUL lobectomy → Adjuvant cisplatin/pemetrexed x 4 → disease free x 5 years
- 12/2018: Seizure
 - MRI: Solitary right parietal lobe metastasis
 - PET: No extracranial disease
- Neurosurgery → SRS to resection site
- NGS: TMB 25 mut/Mb, PD-L1 10%, no actionable mutations; Liquid biopsy: Same
- 7/2020: Local recurrence at edge of resection margin in brain; No extracranial disease
 - Second neurosurgical resection: Two foci of tumor and fragments of dura positive
 - Second course of SRS planned

Question

- Should we just continue to observe her and wait for the next event?

A 60-year-old patient presents with unresectable Stage IIIB adenocarcinoma of the lung and is also found to have an EGFR exon 19 deletion. Reimbursement issues aside, what is your likely treatment strategy?

1. Chemoradiation and durvalumab consolidation
2. Chemoradiation and durvalumab consolidation → osimertinib
3. Osimertinib
4. Chemoradiation → osimertinib
5. Other

Case Presentation – Dr Parsons: A frail 82-year-old man with Stage IIIB NSCLC and no identified targetable mutations



Dr Benjamin Parsons

- 2019: Diagnosed with Stage IIIB right lower lobe adenocarcinoma of the lung (cT3N2M0)
- Liquid biopsy ordered
 - Limited tissue available for testing
 - Liquid biopsy reveals no identified targetable mutations
 - PD-1/PD-L1 status undetermined
- Chemoradiation therapy → durvalumab maintenance
- 2020: Disease progression

Questions

- What therapy would you offer next for this patient?
- Do you prefer single versus doublet cytotoxic regimens in frail, older patients? What are your experiences with the tolerability of cytotoxic doublets in these patients?

Case Presentation – Dr Parsons: A 61-year-old man with Stage IB NSCLC and no identified targetable mutations



Dr Benjamin Parsons

- 2017: Diagnosed with Stage IB left lobe adenocarcinoma of the lung
 - Greatest dimension – 3.2 cm; high grade with LVI and N0 status
 - Diabetes and other risk factors for chronic kidney disease
- NGS panel ordered
 - NGS reveals no identified targetable mutations
 - High PD-1/PD-L1 status
- Adjuvant carboplatin/pemetrexed x 4

Questions

- Any updates in management of T2N0 NSCLC? Current role for (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy?
- What is your comfort level with substituting carboplatin for cisplatin in this setting?
- Would you offer adjuvant immunotherapy in a patient with a high PD-L1 score?

Case Presentation – Dr Freedman: An 81-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung and brain metastases – EGFR C797S mutation



Dr Allan Freedman

- 5/2018: Presents with de novo metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung
 - Destructive mass in the lateral first rib and involvement of the pedicle of T4
- Biopsy: EGFR missense in exon 18 and missense in exon 20
- Radiation therapy to rib → osimertinib and denosumab
- 5/2019: Oligoprogression of disease in the LUL → SBRT, continued systemic therapy
- 5/2020: PD in spine treated with radiation therapy
- 9/2020: Gait instability; MRI of brain: Right temporal and frontal lesions, left temporal lesion, 2 cerebellar lesions → radiation therapy
- Liquid biopsy: Low-level mutations – EGFR C797S mutation and PIK3CA mutation

Questions

- What is the significance of these less common EGFR mutations? Do these affect the type of therapy we choose, how we follow them and our subsequent treatments?
- Should we continue the present therapy? When would you consider switching to a second-line treatment, and what should that be? Should we be looking at immunotherapy? Chemotherapy?
- What is your approach to managing brain metastases in an older patient? Should we continue the TKI?

Questions and Comments: Selection and sequencing of agents in SCLC?



Dr Benjamin Parsons

Case Presentation – Dr Freedman: A 71-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung and solitary cerebellar metastasis – pan wild-type



Dr Allan Freedman

- 2016: Diagnosed with moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma, pan-wildtype
- Work-up: Solitary cerebellar metastasis (Stage IV with oligometastatic disease)
- Treated with curative intent: Paclitaxel/carboplatin → SRS to brain
- Maintenance pemetrexed x 11 months
- 9/2017: Radiographic progression in lung and cerebellum
- Second course of SRS to CNS → nivolumab x 43 treatments over 3 years
 - In 2018 a third cerebellar metastasis was treated with XRT
- Currently, remains disease free

Questions

- Currently, what is considered the optimum number of cycles of treatment with immunotherapy?
- Is it worthwhile to test him now with liquid biopsy or to wait for actual progression of disease?

Meet The Professor with Prof Peters

Module 1: Cases from Drs Freedman and Parsons

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Prof Peters

- Prognostic factors, testing and defining outcomes in patients with cancer in the COVID-19 era
- Brain metastases
- Stage III NSCLC: Real-world consolidation durvalumab; neoadjuvant durvalumab/chemotherapy
- METeoric rise of MET in lung cancer; targeting MET in EGFR resistance
- Novel approaches in SCLC: Lurbinectedin and consolidation ipilimumab/nivolumab
- KEYNOTE-604: Pembrolizumab with etoposide/platinum as first-line therapy for extensive-stage SCLC
- First-line immunotherapy in metastatic NSCLC
- Immune-related adverse events with checkpoint inhibitors (CI); feasibility of CI rechallenge
- Mobocertinib as first-line treatment for NSCLC with EGFR exon 20 insertions
- ALEX: Updated overall survival, safety data
- Quantifying the confounders of panel-based tumor mutational burden measurement

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

Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

Assessment of Clinical and Laboratory Prognostic Factors in Patients with Cancer and SARS-CoV-2 Infection: The COVID-19 and Cancer Consortium (CCC19)

Grivas P et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA72.

Defining COVID-19 Outcomes in Thoracic Cancer Patients: TERA VOLT (Thoracic cancerERs International CoVid 19 cOLLaboration)

Espinar JB et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA75.

EDITORIAL

Testing for COVID-19 in lung cancer patients

Passaro A et al. *Annal Oncol* 2020;[Online ahead of print].

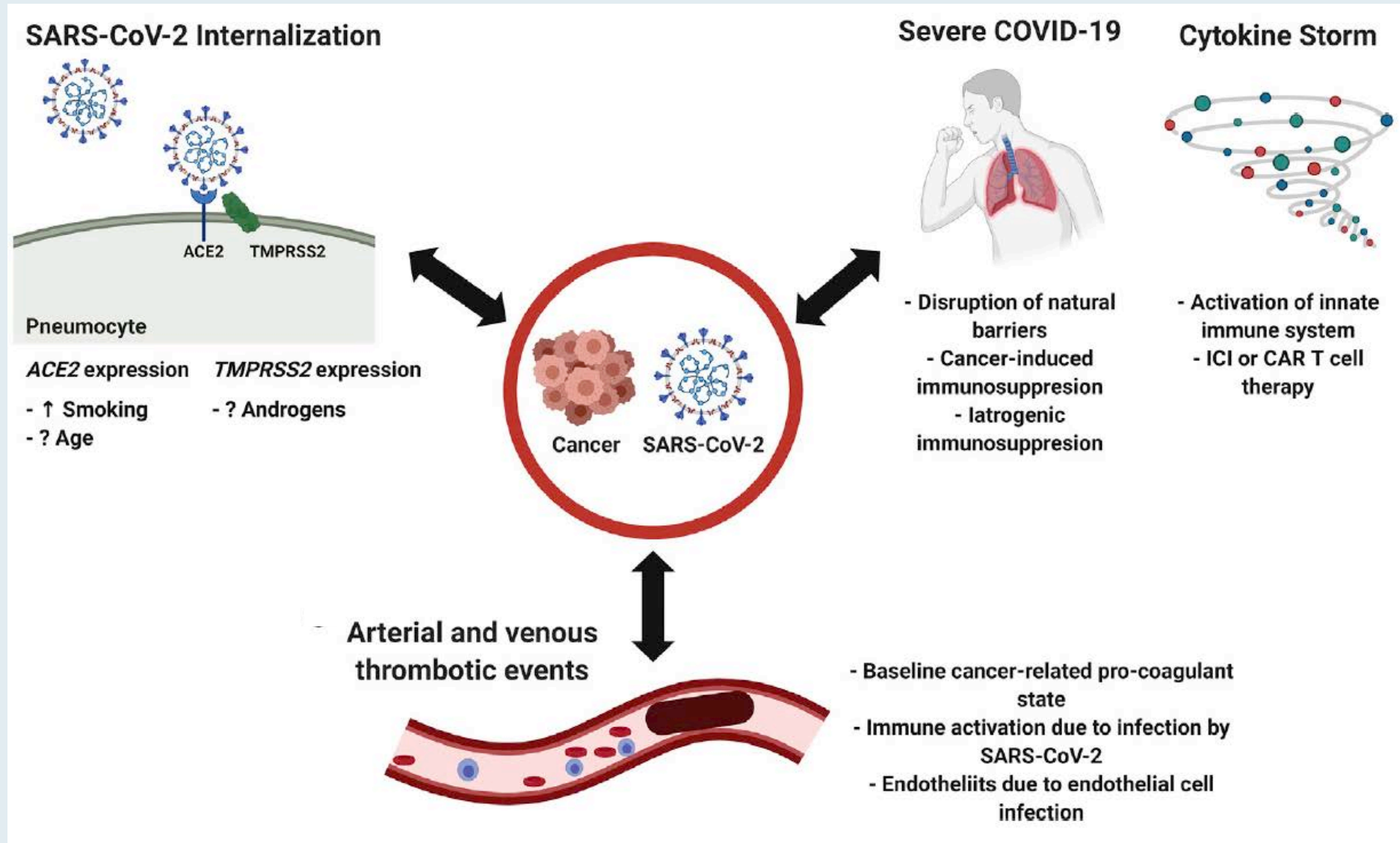
Review

COVID-19 and Cancer: Current Challenges and Perspectives

Ziad Bakouny,^{1,7} Jessica E. Hawley,^{2,7} Toni K. Choueiri,¹ Solange Peters,³ Brian I. Rini,⁴ Jeremy L. Warner,^{4,5}
and Corrie A. Painter^{6,*}

Cancer Cell 2020;[Online ahead of print].

Interplay between SARS-CoV-2 and Cancer Biology

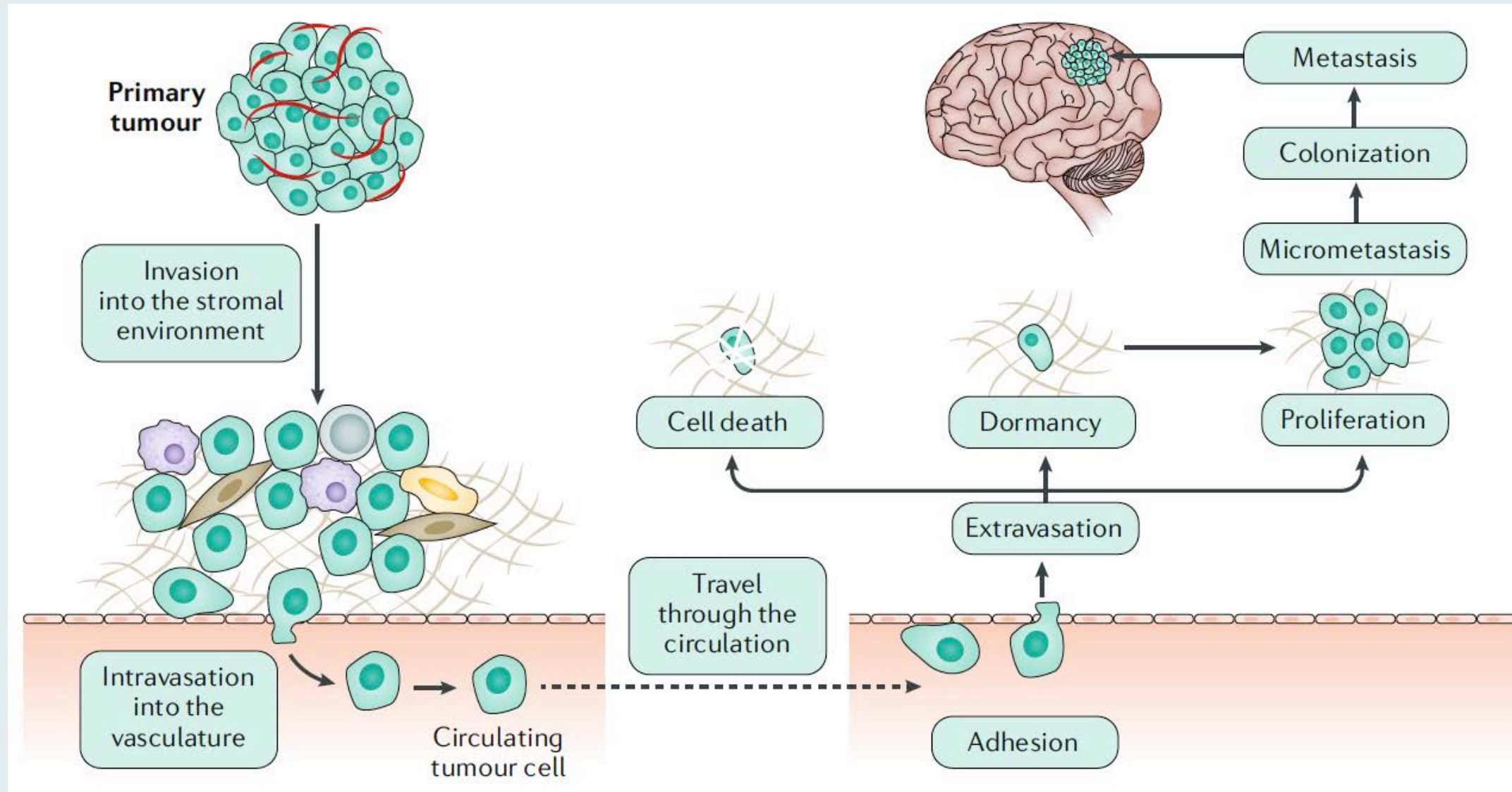


Brain metastases

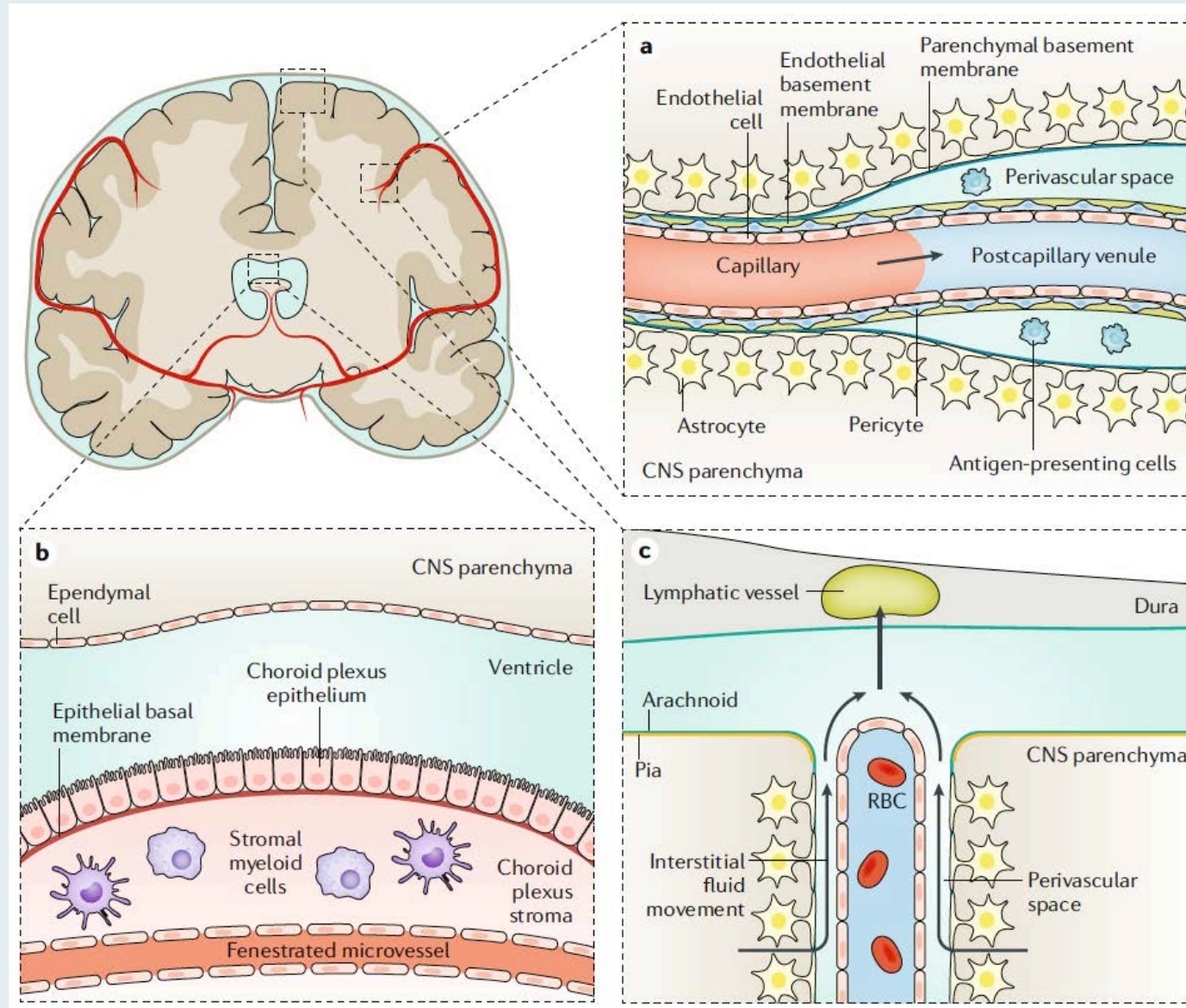
Achal Singh Achrol^{1}, Robert C. Rennert^{2*}, Carey Anders³, Riccardo Soffietti⁴, Manmeet S. Ahluwalia⁵, Lakshmi Nayak⁶, Solange Peters⁷, Nils D. Arvold⁸, Griffith R. Harsh⁹, Patricia S. Steeg¹⁰ and Steven D. Chang^{9*}*

Nat Rev Dis Primers 2019;5(1):5.

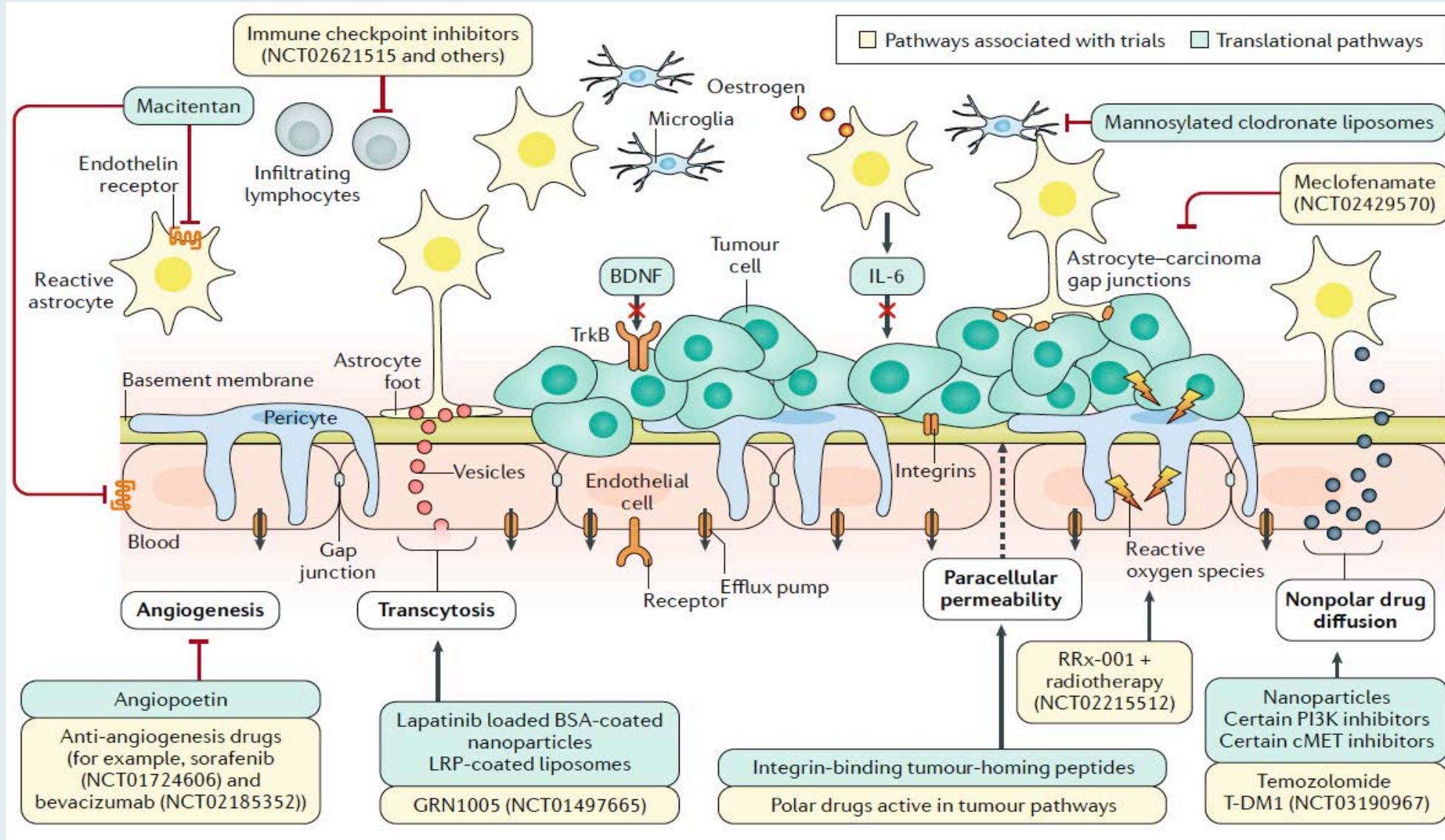
Cancer Cell Metastatic Dissemination



Central Nervous System Barriers



Selected Potential Targets in the Blood-Tumor Microenvironment for Future Therapies



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.

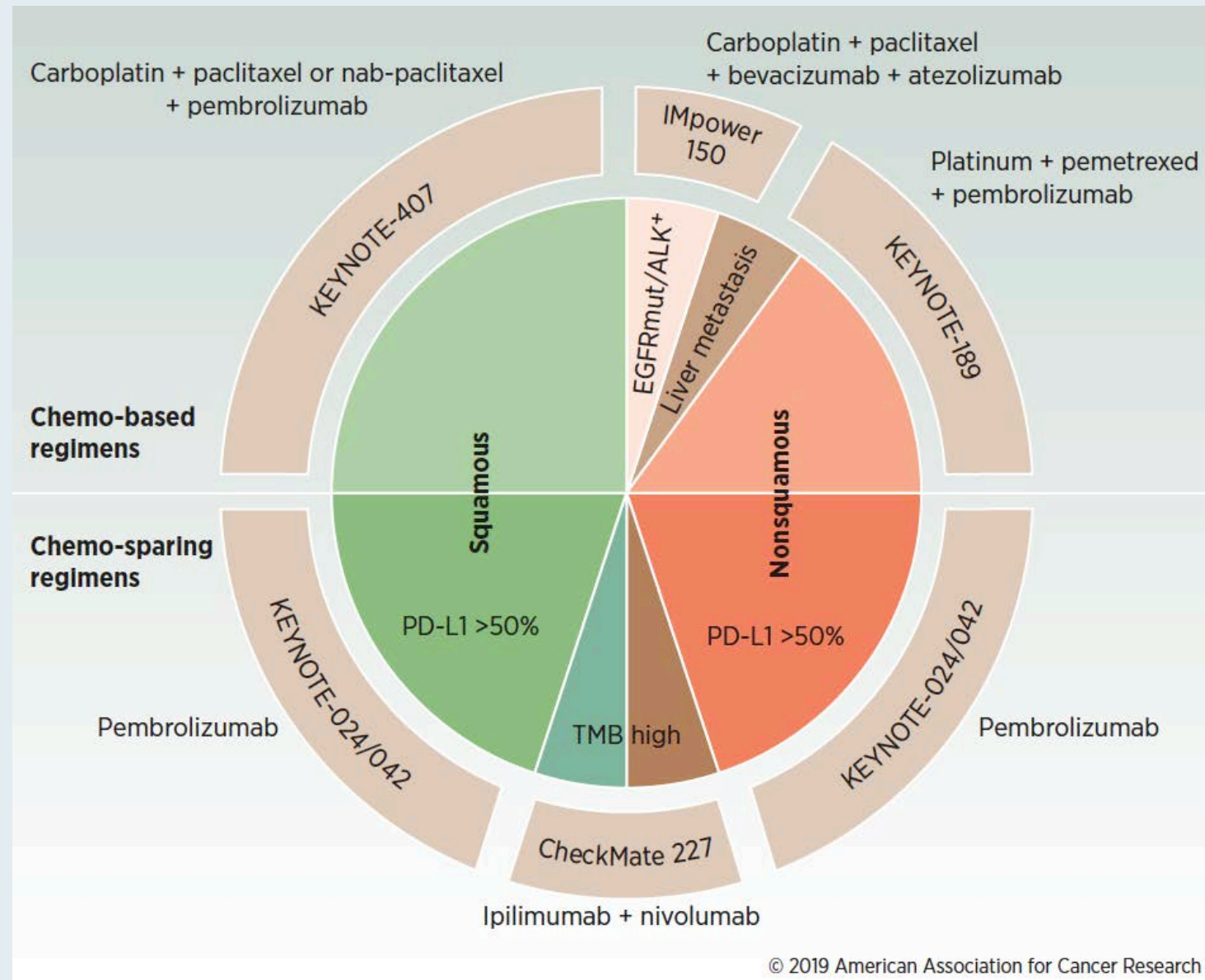
Immunotherapy for the First-Line Treatment of Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer



Pablo Martinez¹, Solange Peters², Timothy Stammers³, and Jean-Charles Soria^{3,4}

Clin Cancer Res 2019;25(9):2691-8.

Regimens Evaluated in First-Line NSCLC Immunotherapy Studies



First-Line NSCLC Immunotherapy Studies: Survival Outcomes

Nonsquamous, chemo alone vs. chemo + IO

KEYNOTE-189 Platinum + pemetrexed + pembrolizumab
Platinum + pemetrexed

IMpower 150 Carboplatin + paclitaxel + bevacizumab + atezolizumab
Carboplatin + paclitaxel + bevacizumab

IMpower 130 Platinum + pemetrexed + atezolizumab
Platinum + pemetrexed

Squamous, chemo alone vs. chemo + IO

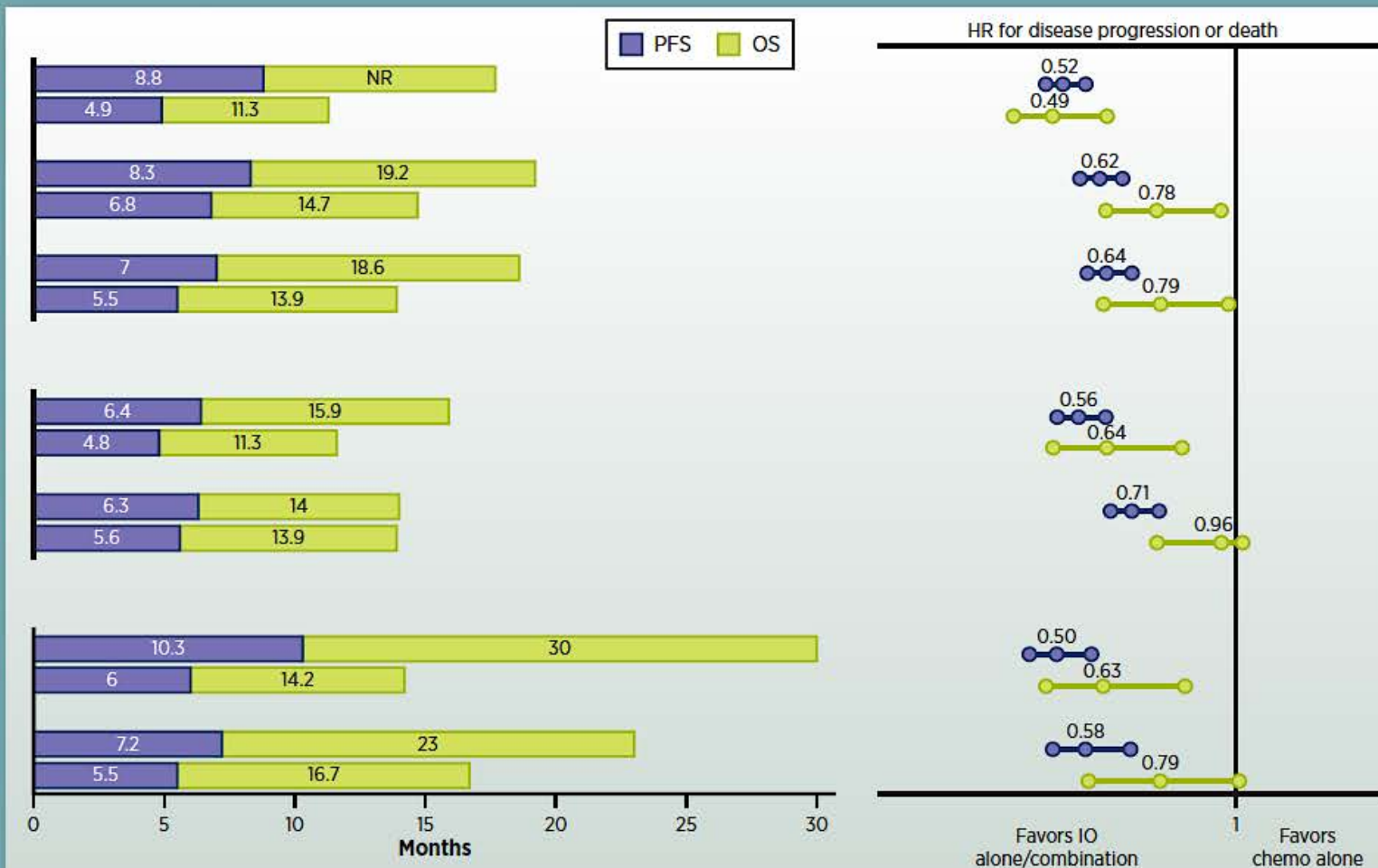
KEYNOTE-407 Carboplatin + (nab)-paclitaxel + pembrolizumab
Carboplatin + (nab)-paclitaxel

IMpower 131 Carboplatin + (nab)-paclitaxel + atezolizumab
Carboplatin + (nab)-paclitaxel

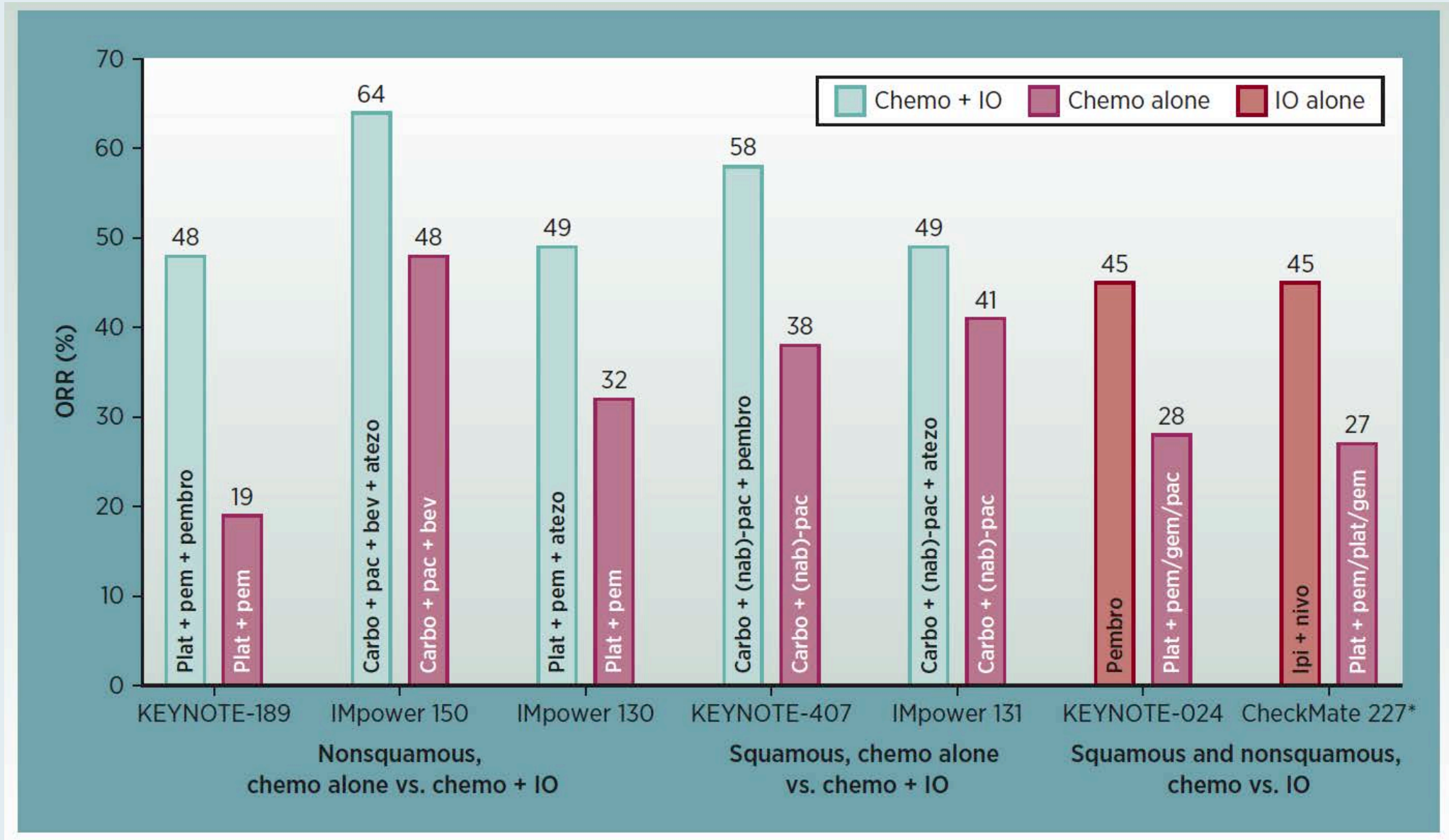
Squamous and nonsquamous, chemo vs. IO

KEYNOTE-024 Pembrolizumab
Platinum + pemetrexed or gemcitabine or paclitaxel

CheckMate 227* Ipilimumab + nivolumab
Platinum + pemetrexed/platinum + gemcitabine



First-Line NSCLC Immunotherapy Studies: Response Rates




Long-Lasting, Irreversible and Late-Onset Immune-Related Adverse Events (irAEs) from Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICIs): A Real-World Data Analysis

Ghisoni E et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract e15095.






Rechallenge patients with immune checkpoint inhibitors following severe immune-related adverse events: review of the literature and suggested prophylactic strategy

John Haanen,¹ Marc Ernstoff,² Yinghong Wang ,³ Alexander Menzies,^{4,5} Igor Puzanov,² Petros Grivas,⁶ James Larkin,⁷ Solange Peters,⁸ John Thompson,⁶ Michel Obeid^{9,10}

J Immunother Cancer 2020;8(1):e000604.

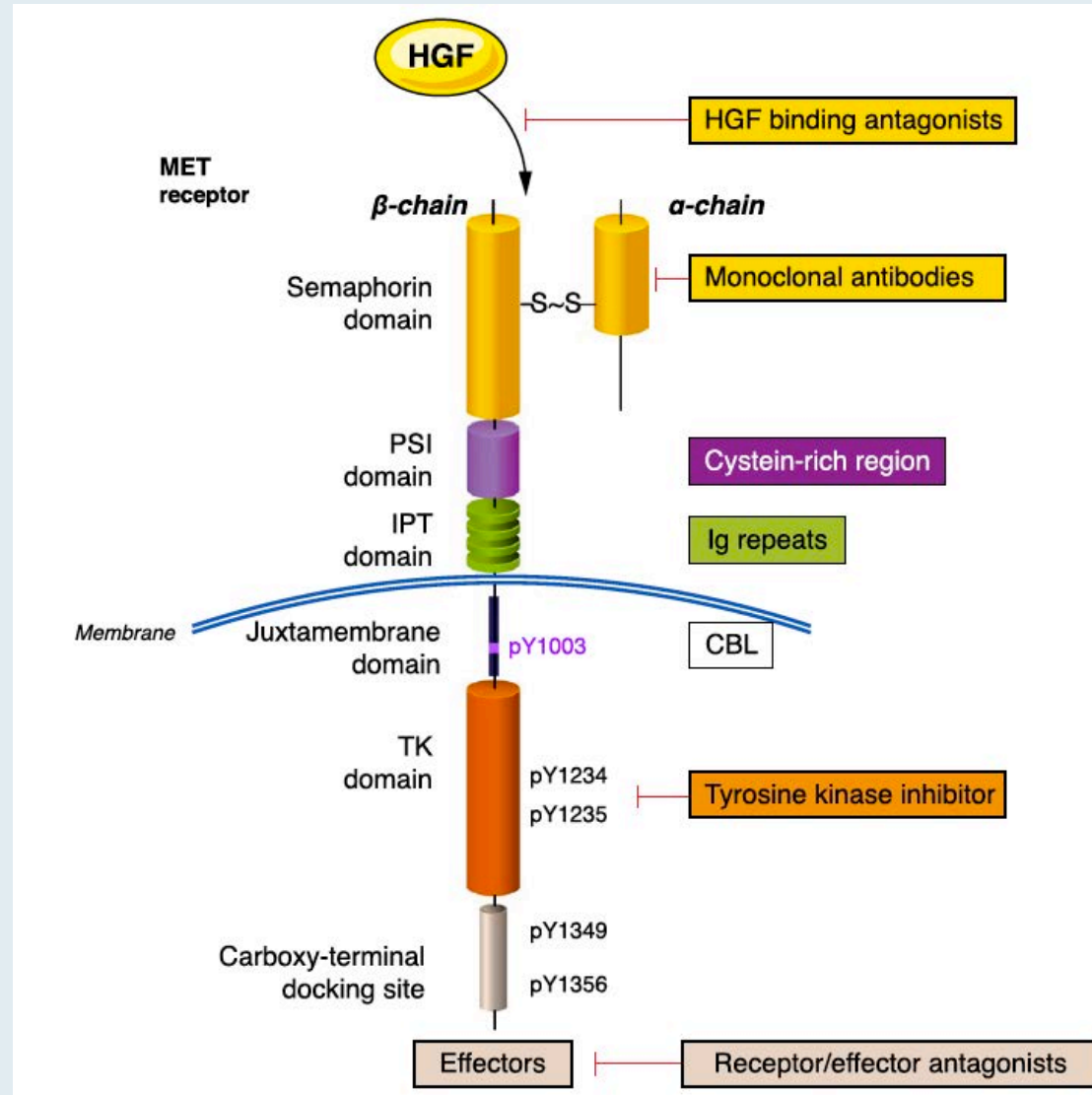
Review Article

The METeoric Rise of MET in Lung Cancer

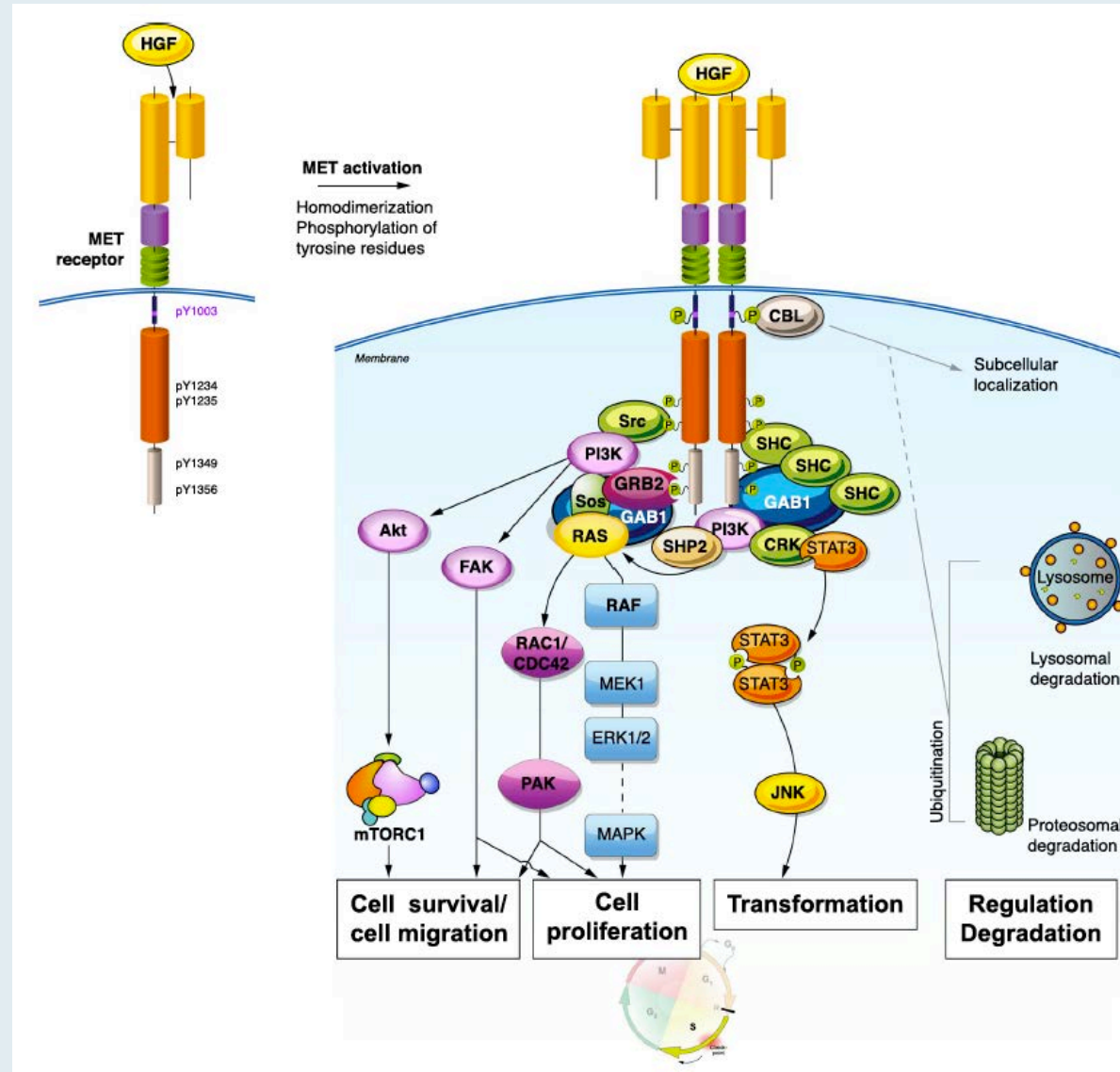
Alex Friedlaender, MD ¹; Alexander Drilon, PhD ^{2,3}; Giuseppe Luigi Banna, MD ⁴; Solange Peters, PhD ⁵;
and Alfredo Addeo, MD ¹

Cancer 2020;126:4826-37.

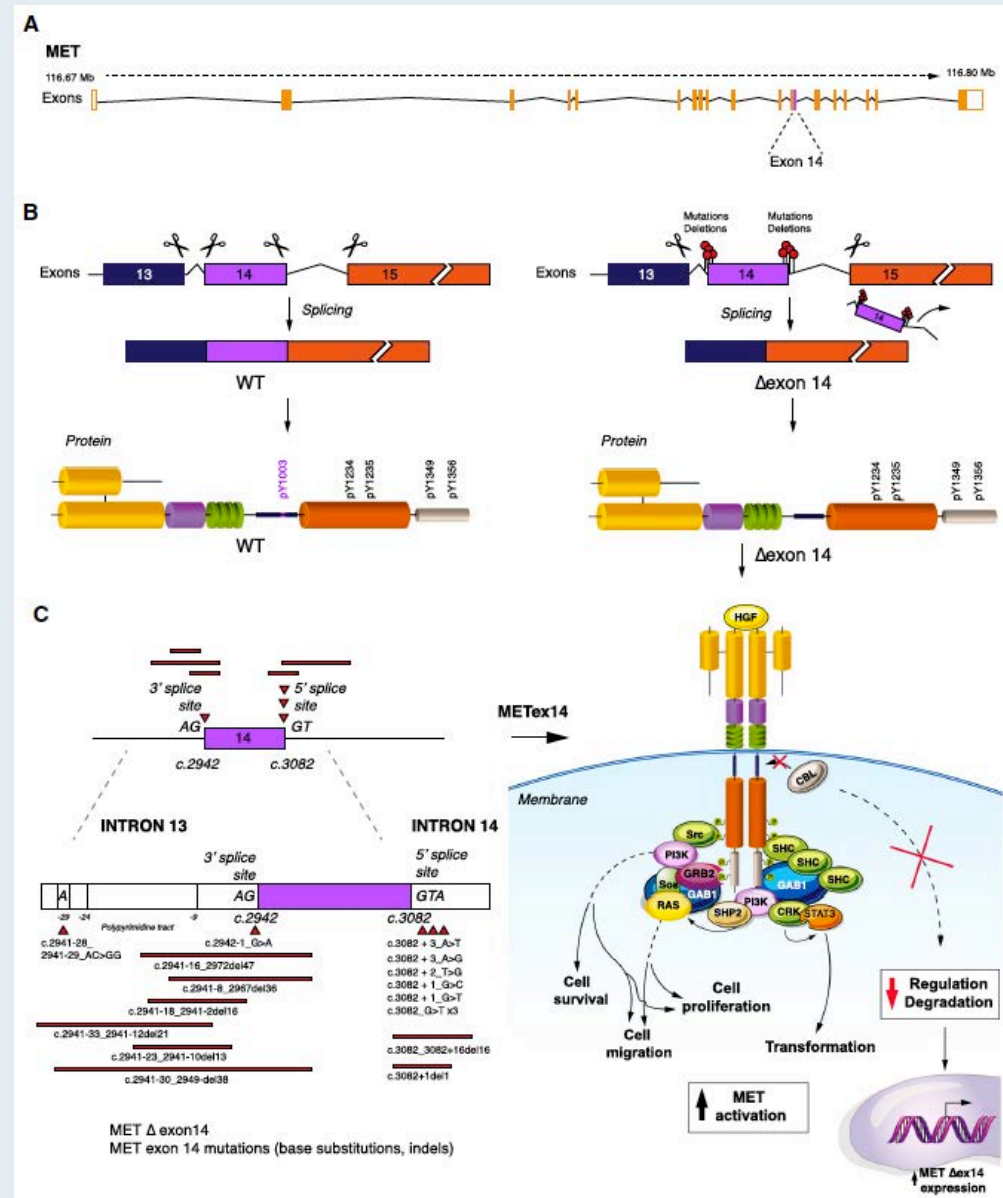
Potential Therapeutic Targets of the MET Receptor



MET Signaling Pathways and Their Effector Functions



Pathophysiology of Exon 14 Alterations



Targeting MET in EGFR resistance in non-small-cell lung cancer—ready for daily practice?

Schmid S et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21(3):320-2.

Lurbinectedin as second-line treatment for patients with small-cell lung cancer: a single-arm, open-label, phase 2 basket trial



José Trigo, Vivek Subbiah*, Benjamin Besse, Victor Moreno, Rafael López, María Angeles Sala, Solange Peters, Santiago Ponce, Cristian Fernández, Vicente Alfaro, Javier Gómez, Carmen Kahatt, Ali Zeaiter, Khalil Zaman, Valentina Boni, Jennifer Arrondeau, Maite Martínez, Jean-Pierre Delord, Ahmad Awada, Rebecca Kristeleit, Maria Eugenia Olmedo, Luciano Wannesson, Javier Valdivia, María Jesús Rubio, Antonio Anton, John Sarantopoulos, Sant P Chawla, Joaquín Mosquera-Martinez, Manolo D'Arcangelo, Armando Santoro, Victor M Villalobos, Jacob Sands, Luis Paz-Ares*

Lancet Oncol 2020; 21: 645-54



Pembrolizumab or Placebo Plus Etoposide and Platinum as First-Line Therapy for Extensive-Stage Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III KEYNOTE-604 Study

Charles M. Rudin, MD, PhD¹; Mark M. Awad, MD, PhD²; Alejandro Navarro, MD³; Maya Gottfried, MD⁴; Solange Peters, MD, PhD⁵; Tibor Csősz, MD⁶; Parneet K. Cheema, MD⁷; Delvys Rodriguez-Abreu, MD⁸; Mirjana Wollner, MD⁹; James Chih-Hsin Yang, MD, PhD¹⁰; Julien Mazieres, MD, PhD¹¹; Francisco J. Orlandi, MD¹²; Alexander Luft, PhD, MD¹³; Mahmut Gümüş, MD¹⁴; Terufumi Kato, MD¹⁵; Gregory P. Kalemkerian, MD¹⁶; Yiwen Luo, PhD¹⁷; Victoria Ebiana, MD¹⁷; M. Catherine Pietanza, MD¹⁷; and Hye Ryun Kim, MD¹⁸ on behalf of the KEYNOTE-604 Investigators

J Clin Oncol 2020;38:2369-79.

Rudin CM et al. ASCO 2020;Abstract 9001. Oral

Consolidation Ipilimumab and Nivolumab vs Observation in Limited Stage SCLC After Chemo- Radiotherapy: Results from the ETOP/IFCT 4-12 STIMULI Trial

Peters S et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA84.

Mobocertinib (TAK-788) as First-Line Treatment vs Platinum-Based Chemotherapy (CT) for NSCLC with EGFR Exon 20 Insertions (Exon20ins)

Jänne PA et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 1412TiP.

Updated Overall Survival (OS) and Safety Data from the Randomized, Phase III ALEX Study of Alectinib (ALC) versus Crizotinib (CRZ) in Untreated Advanced ALK+ NSCLC

Peters S et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9518.

SAKK 16/14: Anti-PD-L1 Antibody Durvalumab in Addition to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Stage IIIA (N2) Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) – A Multicenter Single-Arm Phase II Trial

Rothschild SI et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 1237MO.

Quantifying the Confounders of Panel-Based Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB) Measurement

Budczies J et al.

AACR 2020;Abstract 3093.

Meet The Professor with Prof Peters

Module 1: Cases from Drs Freedman and Parsons

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Prof Peters

- Prognostic factors, testing and defining outcomes in patients with cancer in the COVID-19 era
- Brain metastases
- Stage III NSCLC: Real-world consolidation durvalumab; neoadjuvant durvalumab/chemotherapy
- METeoric rise of MET in lung cancer; targeting MET in EGFR resistance
- Novel approaches in SCLC: Lurbinectedin and consolidation ipilimumab/nivolumab
- KEYNOTE-604: Pembrolizumab with etoposide/platinum as first-line therapy for extensive-stage SCLC
- First-line immunotherapy in metastatic NSCLC
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- ALEX: Updated overall survival, safety data
- Quantifying the confounders of panel-based tumor mutational burden measurement











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

Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

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

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%?

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











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%?

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











* 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%?











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











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











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

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%?

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

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%?

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

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%?

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

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?

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











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?

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











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?

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











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

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

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

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?

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

SIADH = syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion

Meet The Professor with Prof Peters

Module 1: Cases from Drs Freedman and Parsons

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Prof Peters

- Prognostic factors, testing and defining outcomes in patients with cancer in the COVID-19 era
- Brain metastases
- Stage III NSCLC: Real-world consolidation durvalumab; neoadjuvant durvalumab/chemotherapy
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- Novel approaches in SCLC: Lurbinectedin and consolidation ipilimumab/nivolumab
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- Mobocertinib as first-line treatment for NSCLC with EGFR exon 20 insertions
- ALEX: Updated overall survival, safety data
- Quantifying the confounders of panel-based tumor mutational burden measurement

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

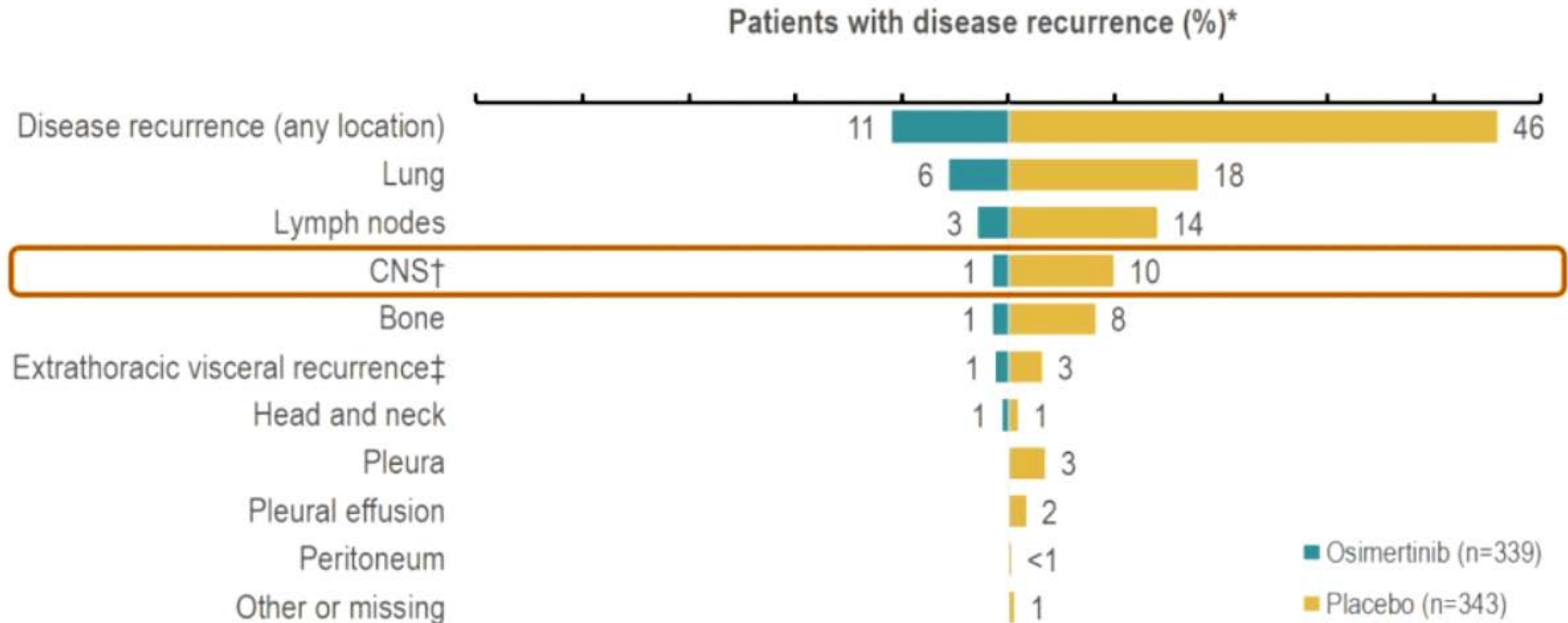
Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

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

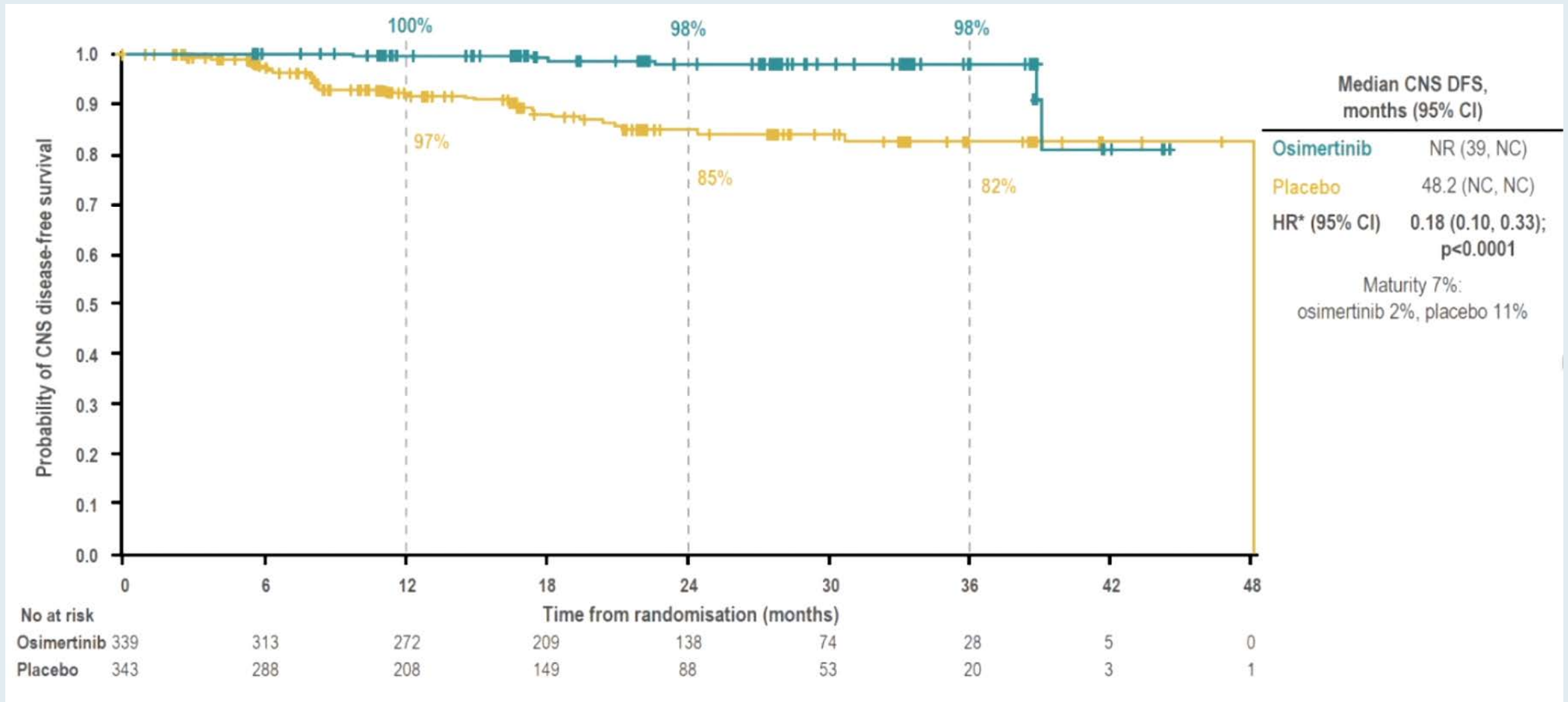


ADAURA: CNS DFS Events

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

Overall population		
Patients, n (%)	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

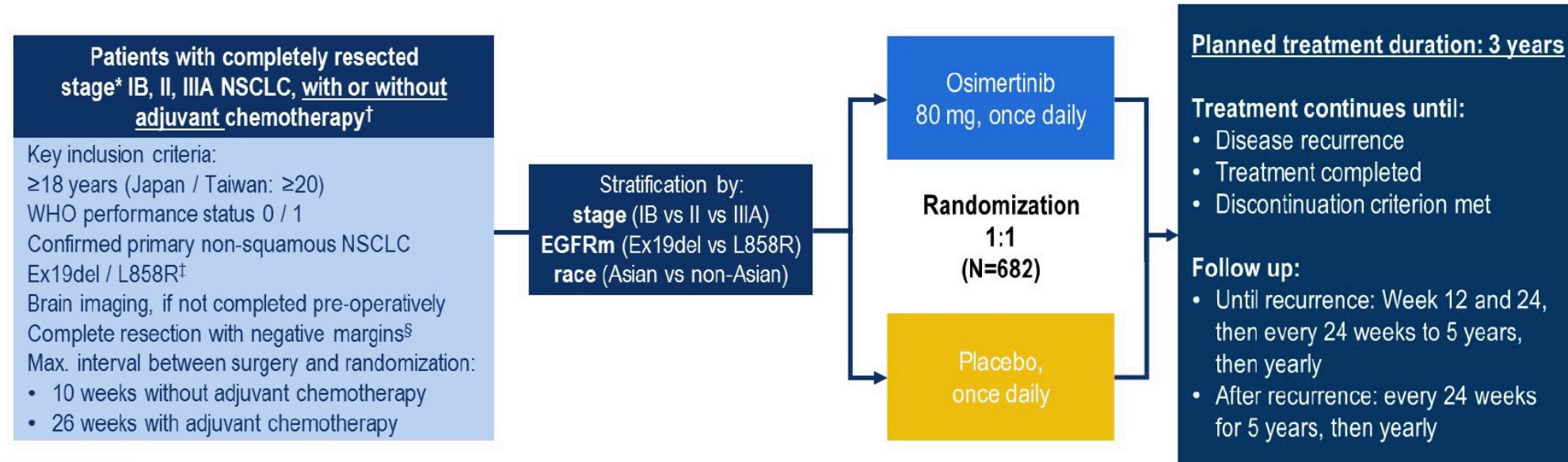
Herbst RS et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract LBA5.

Discussion of LBA5

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

ADAURA Phase III Trial Schema

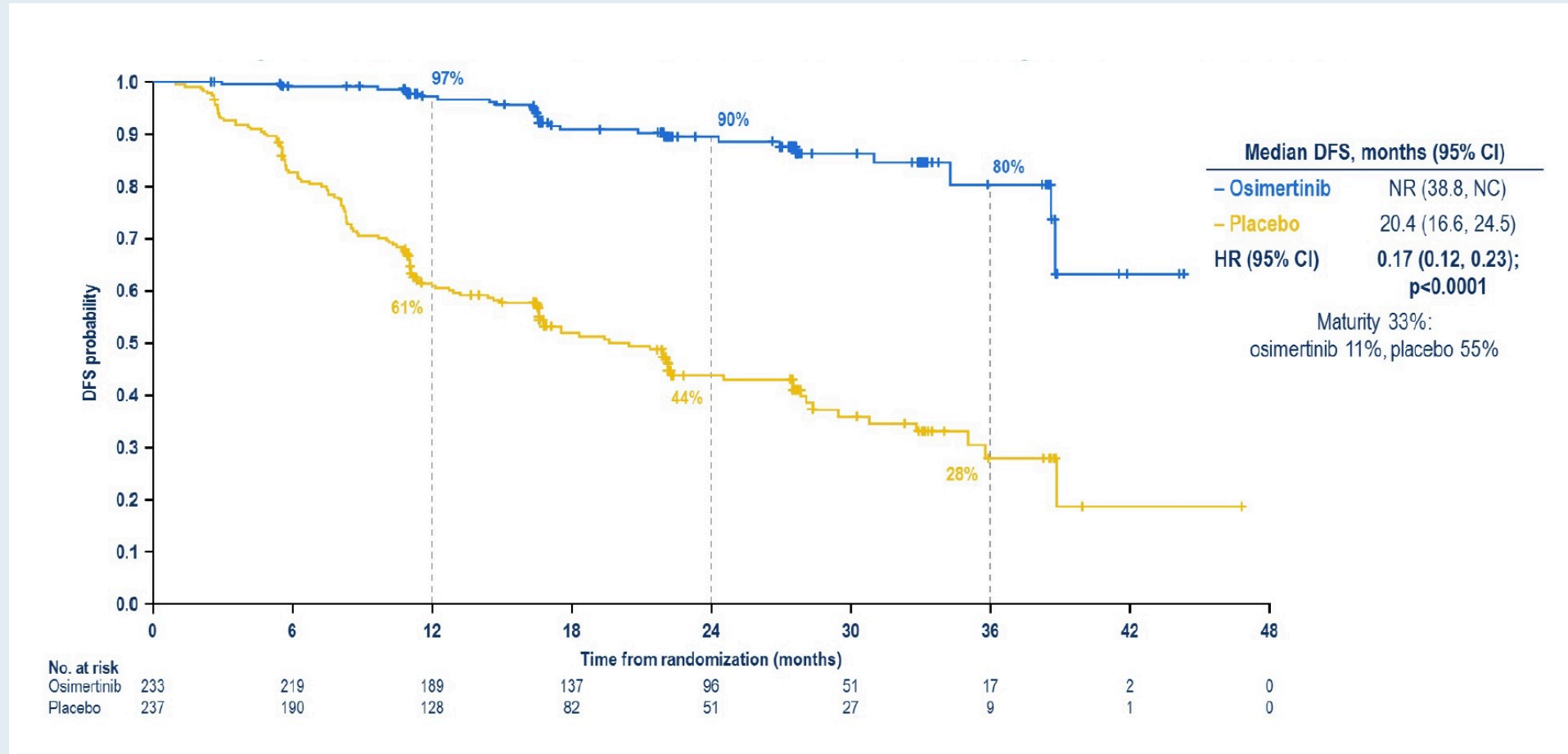


Endpoints

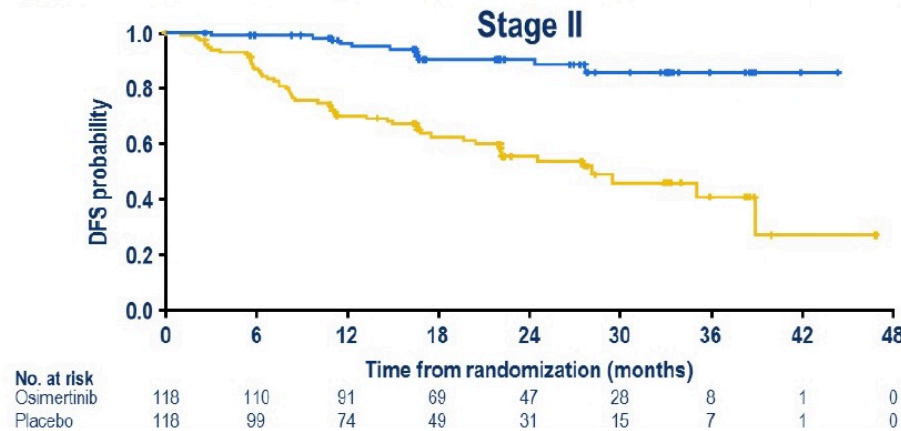
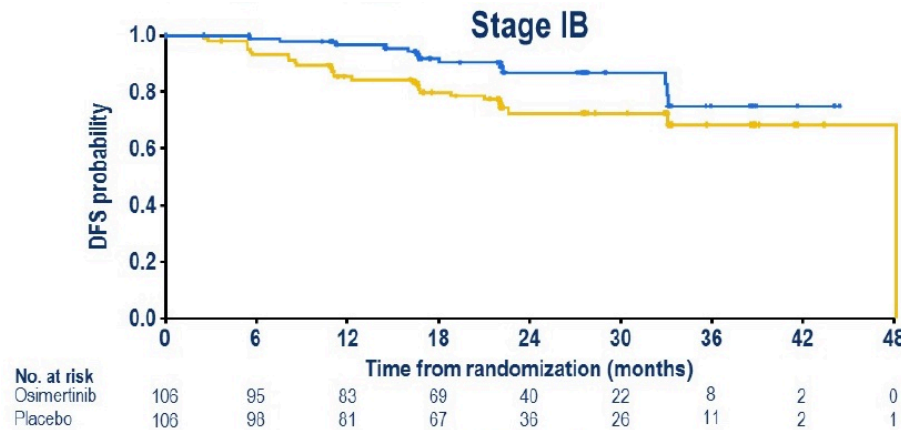
- **Primary:** DFS, by investigator assessment, in stage II/IIIA patients; designed for superiority under the assumed DFS HR of 0.70
- **Secondary:** DFS in the overall population¶, DFS at 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, OS, safety, health-related quality of life

- 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

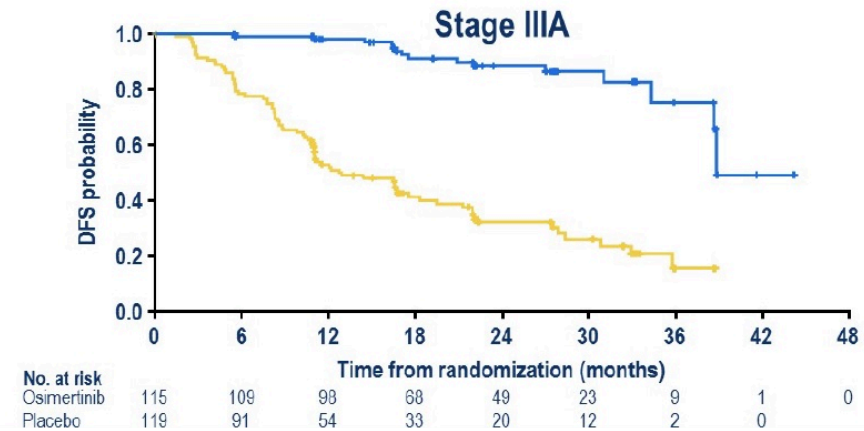
ADAURA Primary Endpoint: Inv-Assessed DFS (Stage II/IIIA)



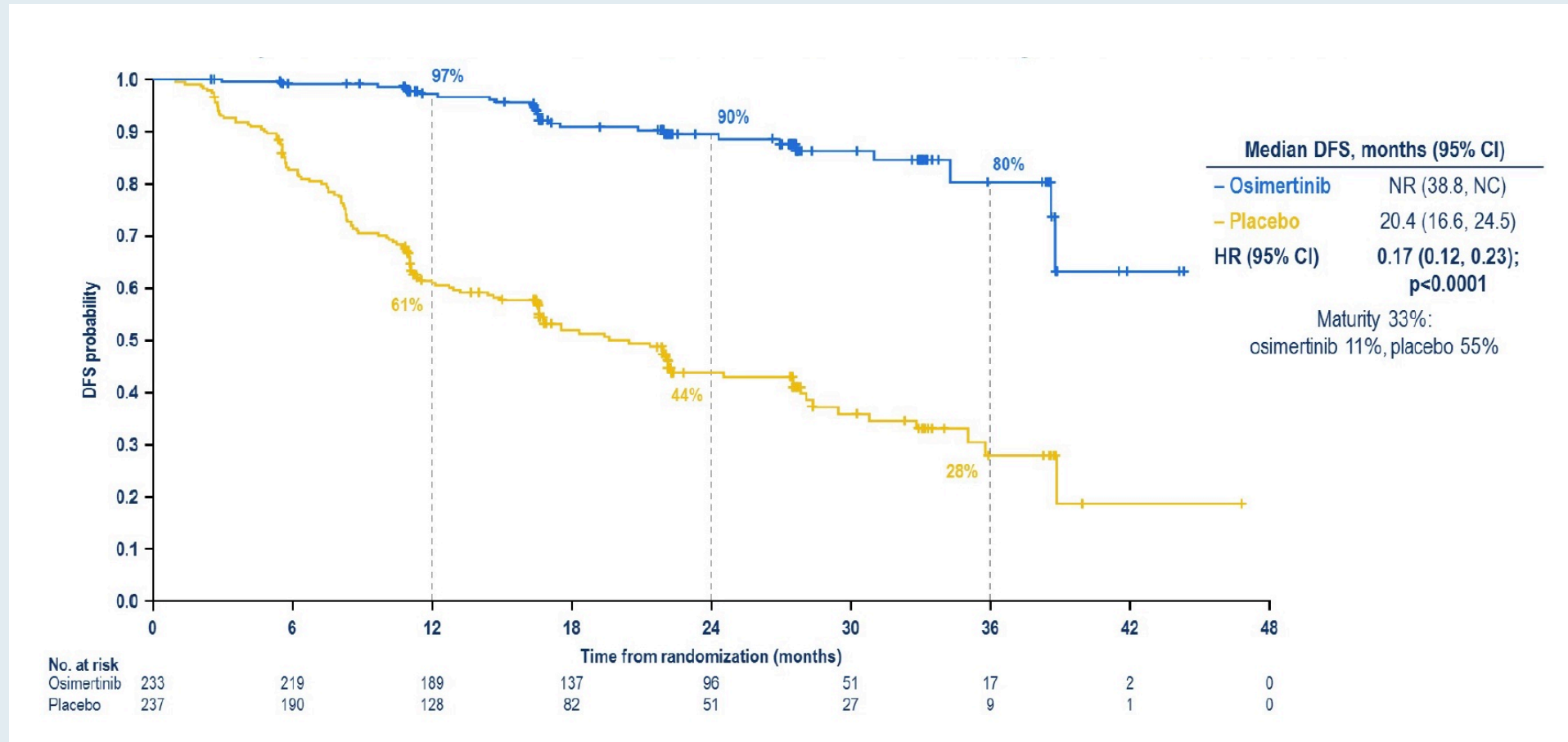
ADAURA: DFS by Stage



	Stage IB	Stage II	Stage IIIA
2 year DFS rate, % (95% CI)			
– Osimertinib	87 (77, 93)	91 (82, 95)	88 (79, 94)
– Placebo	73 (62, 81)	56 (45, 65)	32 (23, 42)
Overall HR (95% CI)	0.50 (0.25, 0.96)	0.17 (0.08, 0.31)	0.12 (0.07, 0.20)



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



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

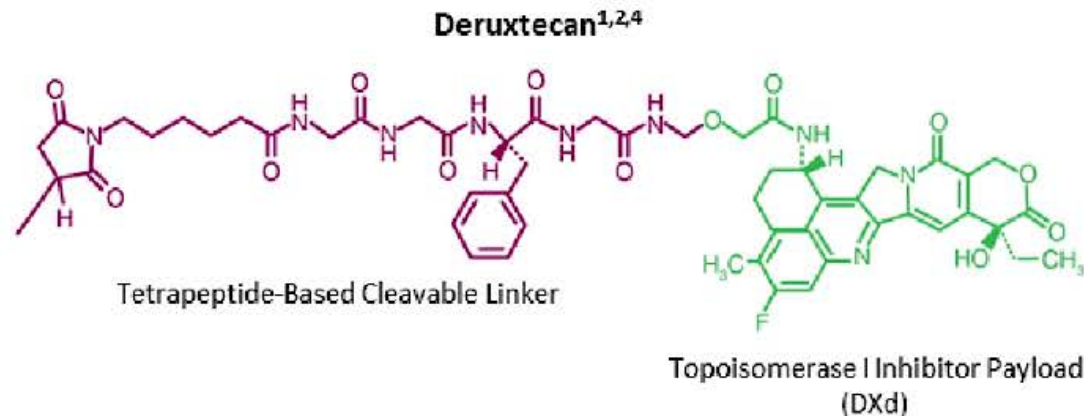
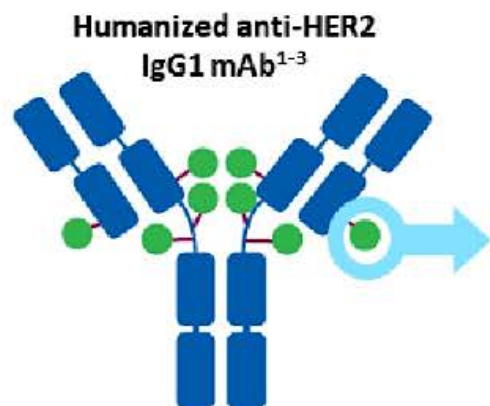
Smit EF et al.

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

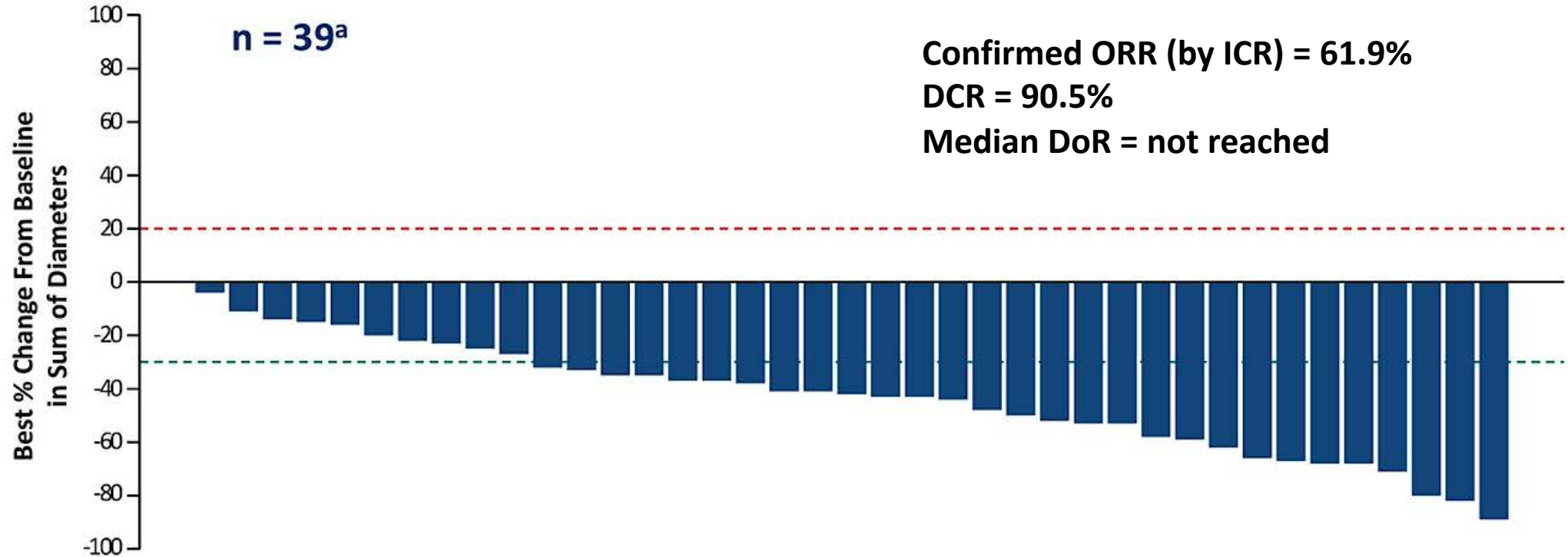
Payload with short systemic half-life

Stable linker-payload

Tumor-selective cleavable linker

Membrane-permeable payload

DESTINY-Lung01: Efficacy

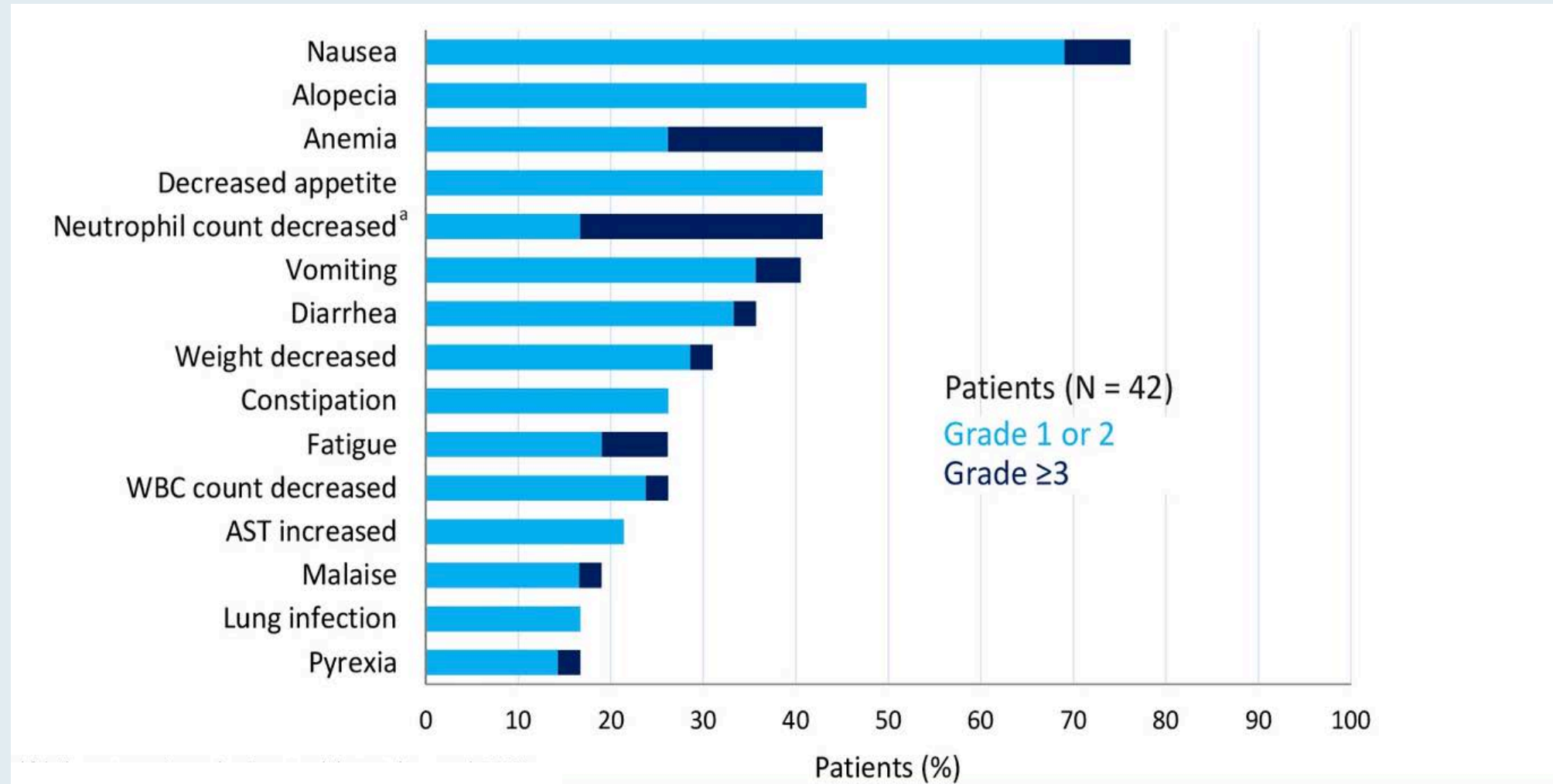


Based on independent central review. Baseline is last measurement taken before enrollment. Shown is best (minimum) percent change from baseline in the sum of diameters for all target lesions.

^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

Meet The Professor

Immunotherapy and Novel Agents in Gynecologic Cancers

**Friday, October 30, 2020
12:30 PM – 1:30 PM ET**

Faculty

Richard T Penson, MD, MRCP

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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