

**Thank you for joining us.  
The program will begin momentarily.**

# Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Lung Cancer

*An Interactive Meet The Professor Series*

**David R Spigel, MD**

Chief Scientific Officer

Program Director, Lung Cancer Research

Sarah Cannon Research Institute

Nashville, Tennessee

## Commercial Support

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

## Dr Love — Disclosures

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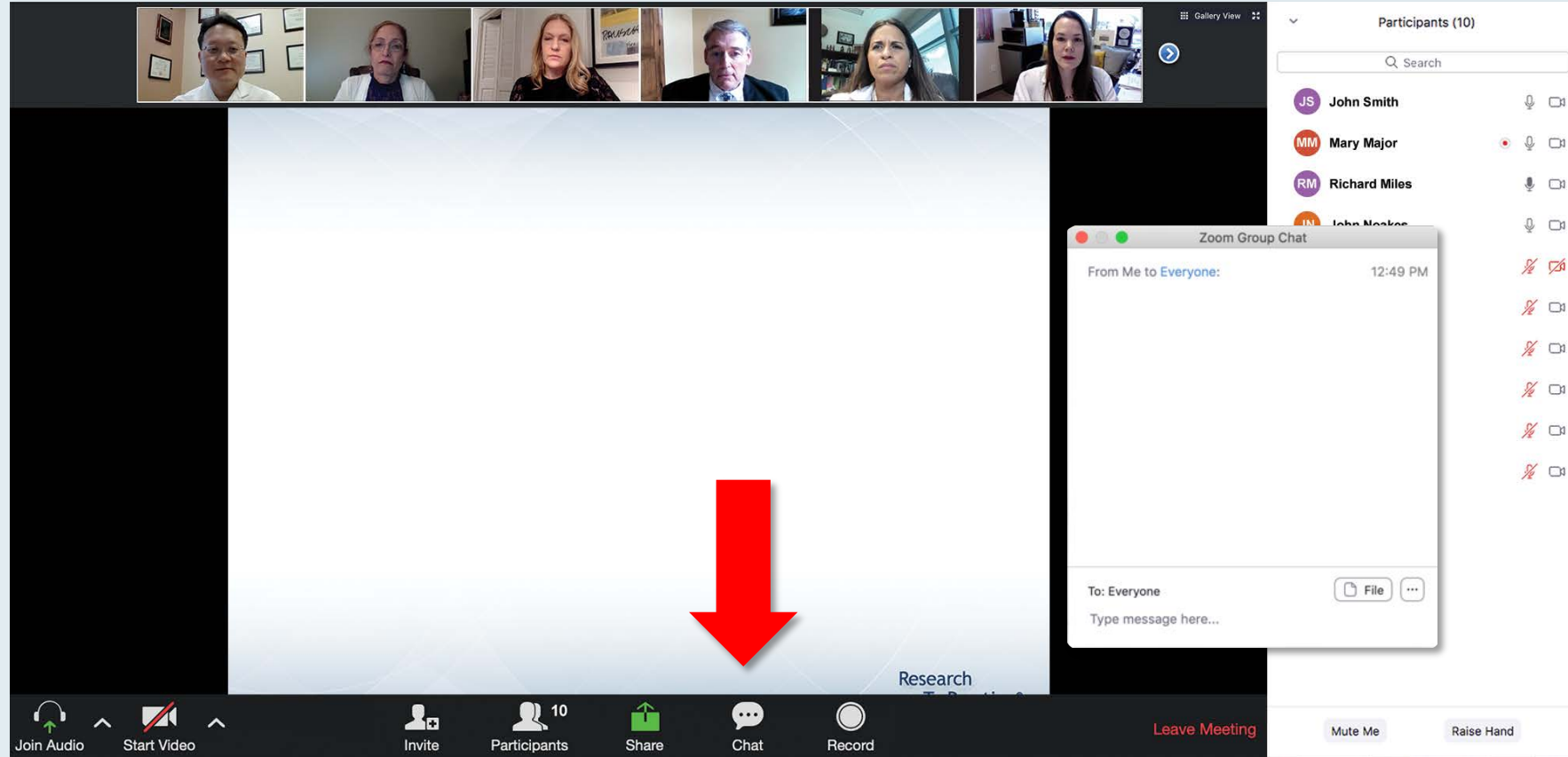
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Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

# Dr Spigel — Disclosures

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<b>Contracted Research</b>	Aeglea BioTherapeutics, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BIND Therapeutics Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Celldex Therapeutics, Clovis Oncology, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, EMD Serono Inc, G1 Therapeutics, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, GRAIL, ImClone Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly and Company, ImmunoGen Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, Lilly, Merck, Molecular Partners, Nektar, Neon Therapeutics, Novartis, Takeda Oncology, Transgene, UT Southwestern Medical Center

# 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

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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

A "Quick Poll" window is open over the poll options, showing a list of radio buttons for each option. The "Submit" button is at the bottom of the window. The Zoom interface includes a "Participants (10)" list on the right, a "Join Audio" button at the bottom left, and a "Leave Meeting" button at the bottom right.

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



## Upcoming Live Webinars

**Wednesday, September 23, 2020  
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia**

**Faculty**

Jeff Sharman, MD

**Moderator**

Neil Love, MD

**Thursday, September 24, 2020  
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

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**Current Questions and  
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**Faculty**

Benjamin Levy, MD

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**Clinical Investigator Perspectives  
on the Current and Future Role  
of PARP Inhibition in the  
Management of Ovarian Cancer**

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**12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Optimizing the Selection and  
Sequencing of Therapy for  
Patients with Chronic  
Lymphocytic Leukemia**

### **Faculty**

William G Wierda, MD, PhD

### **Moderator**

Neil Love, MD

***Thank you for joining us!***

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

# ONCOLOGY TODAY

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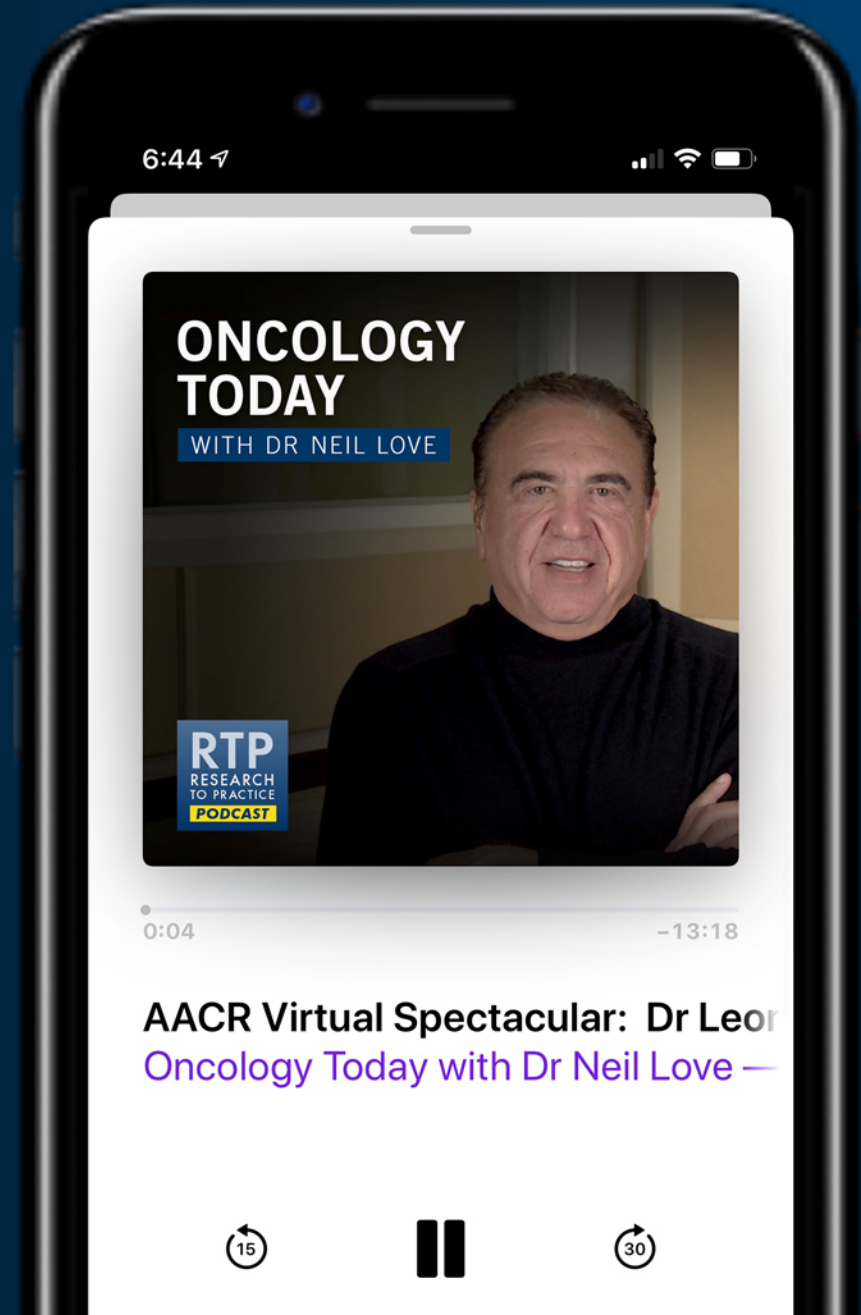
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## *Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty*



**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



**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



**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

# Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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



**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



**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



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



# 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 is a white slide with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below". A large red arrow points downwards from this text. On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video. Below that, 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.

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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

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?

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Quick Poll

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Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

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Ixazomib + Rd

Other

Submit

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Join Audio

Start Video

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WITH DR NEIL LOVE



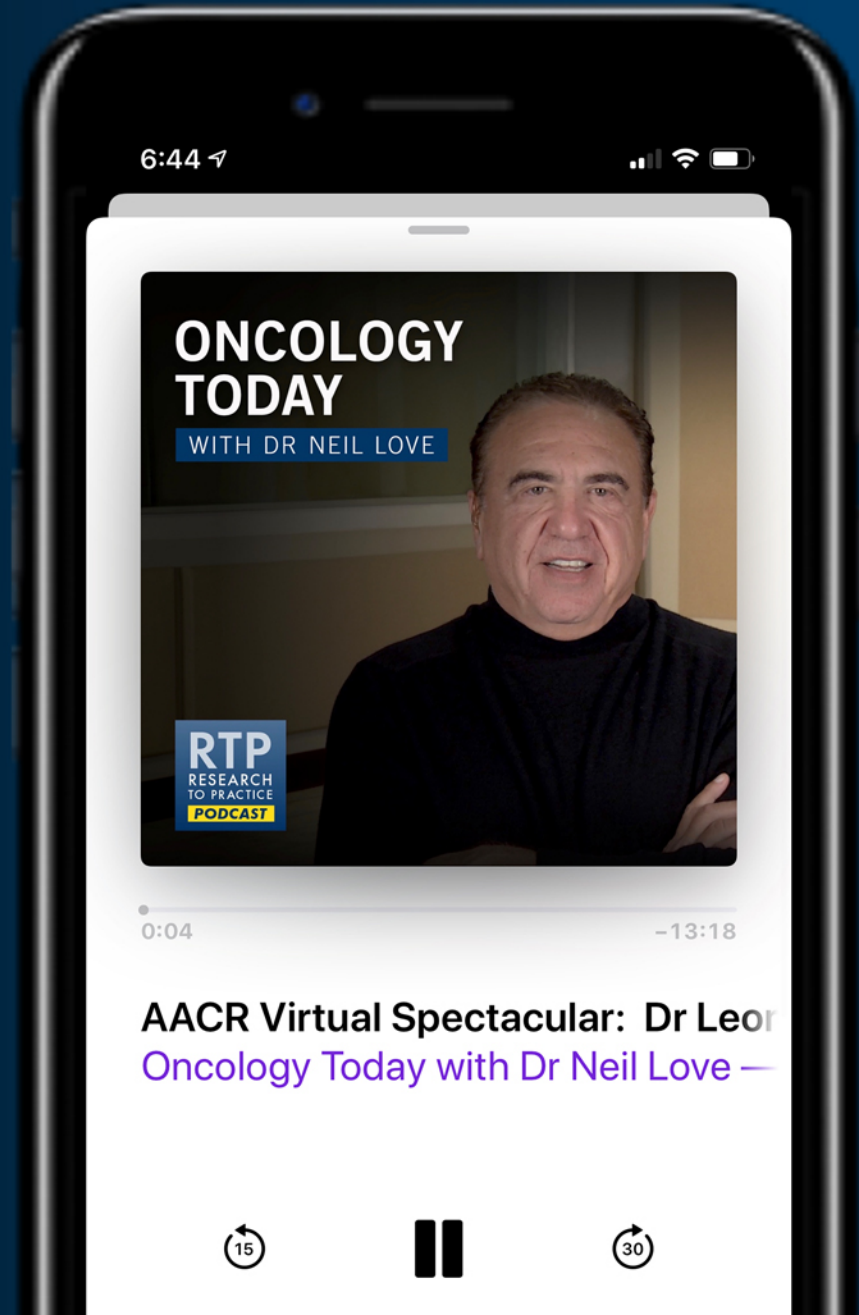
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**Ranju Gupta, MD**

Attending Physician  
Co-Director, Cardio-Oncology Program  
LVPG Hematology Oncology Associates  
Lehigh Valley Health Network  
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania



**Shachar Peles, MD**

Florida Cancer Specialists and Research Institute  
Atlantis, Florida

# Meet The Professor with Dr Spigel

## Module 1: Cases from the Community – Drs Peles and Gupta

- Dr Peles: An 80-year-old woman with high-risk MDS/AML and metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – PD-L1 95%
- Dr Gupta: A 48-year-old woman and never smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – PD-L1 50%
- Dr Gupta: A 79-year-old woman and never smoker with recurrent locally advanced NSCLC – MET exon 14 mutation
- Dr Gupta: A 42-year-old Asian woman and never smoker with adenocarcinoma of the lung – ROS1 fusion
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- ADAURA trial: Adjuvant osimertinib
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## Module 3: Beyond the Guidelines – Clinical Investigator Approaches to Common Clinical Scenarios

## Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

# Case Presentation – Dr Peles: An 80-year-old woman with high-risk MDS/AML and metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – PD-L1 95%



**Dr Shachar Peles**

- High risk MDS/AML on azacitidine/venetoclax
  - Cytopenias, admitted with pneumonia
- March 2019: LUL lung and right hepatic lesions
  - Liver biopsy: Metastatic poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma of the lung (CK 7, TTF-1 positive)
  - PD-L1: 95%. EGFR, ALK, MET, RET Rearrangement negative
- Pembrolizumab, with complete remission
- June 2020 PET/CT: No suspicious foci of increased FDG avidity

## Questions

- In a patient with NSCLC and a very high disease burden, with PD-L1 >60%, would you still add chemotherapy for 2-4 cycles to the immunotherapy to ensure a response? Or, would you have faith in the checkpoint inhibitor alone?
- How do you tease out which patients to give chemoimmunotherapy versus ipilimumab/nivolumab? And to which patients would you give chemo plus ipilimumab/nivolumab?

# Case Presentation – Dr Gupta: A 48-year-old woman and never smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – PD-L1 50%



**Dr Ranju Gupta**

- March 2017: Stage IIIb adenocarcinoma of the right lung
- Concurrent cisplatin/pemetrexed/RT, good response except persistent disease in L retroclavicular lymph node
  - Pathology: Adenocarcinoma, ALK, ROS1, EGFR mutation-negative, PD-L1 50%
- January 2018: Atezolizumab x 2 years → NED, no side effects
  - Patient is keen to discontinue immunotherapy if it can be done safely
  - Most recent PET scan: Persistent FDG avid in the right hilar lymph node
  - Status post bronchoscopy and biopsies: Inflammation

## Questions

- Is it okay to discontinue immunotherapy in this patient, who has received atezolizumab for 2.5 years and is not experiencing toxicity?

# Case Presentation – Dr Gupta: A 79-year-old woman and never smoker with recurrent locally advanced NSCLC – MET exon 14 mutation



**Dr Ranju Gupta**

- November 2018: Stage IIIA squamous cell NSCLC
  - Not a surgical candidate
- Carboplatin/paclitaxel/RT → Durvalumab x 1 year
  - Recurrence in the right lung after 20 cycles of durvalumab
- Next generation sequencing: MET exon 14 splice site mutation, MSS, TMB 4 mut/Mb, PD-L1 30%, STK11, myc amplification
- Capmatinib

## Questions

- What would be your first treatment recommendation, since her PD-L1 is 30%?
- What happens when she experiences disease progression on capmatinib? Immunotherapy?



# Case Presentation – Dr Gupta: A 42-year-old Asian woman and never smoker with adenocarcinoma of the lung – ROS1 fusion



**Dr Ranju Gupta**

- May 2020: Admitted with SOB, right shoulder pain
  - CT scan: Pulmonary embolism, SVC syndrome and left lung opacification → SVC venogram with stent placement and anticoagulation
  - Bilateral pleural effusions → S/p catheter placement
  - Bronchoscopy and biopsy confirmed adenocarcinoma, lung primary
- Next generation sequencing (liquid biopsy): Negative for actionable mutations
- Multiple hospitalizations for recurrent thrombosis in her arms, worsening pleural effusions
- Carboplatin/paclitaxel
- NGS (tissue): ROS1 Fusion, PD-L1 TPS 25, TP53
- Chemotherapy discontinued after 2 cycles (no clinical response)
- July 2020: Entrectinib 400 mg bid (lower dose due to transaminitis) on compassionate basis

## Questions

- Should we be using entrectinib instead of crizotinib, just like we now use osimertinib instead of erlotinib? Or, should I have gone with crizotinib?

# Case Presentation – Dr Gupta: A 76-year-old man with recurrent mediastinal disease, pleural effusion



**Dr Ranju Gupta**

- 2016: Early-stage lung cancer s/p lobectomy, no adjuvant treatment indicated
- 2019 on routine scans: Recurrent disease in mediastinal lymph nodes, left pleural effusion
- Carboplatin/pemetrexed/pembrolizumab, with response on restaging scans
- Hospitalized in June with diabetic ketoacidosis: Autoimmune thyroiditis
  - Diagnosed to have autoimmune diabetes, since anti-islet positive → Endocrinology
  - Pembrolizumab held
- Pleural fluid sent for next generation sequencing: PD-L1 TPS 0, ERBB2 (HER2) positive, PIK3CA-G106R
- TAPUR trial: Started on trastuzumab/pertuzumab
  - First CT scan: Stable to slightly decreased mediastinal lymphadenopathy, smaller left pleural effusion

## Questions

- Would you be comfortable re-starting immunotherapy in this patient?
- What are your thoughts about trastuzumab deruxtecan for patients with HER2-positive NSCLC?



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

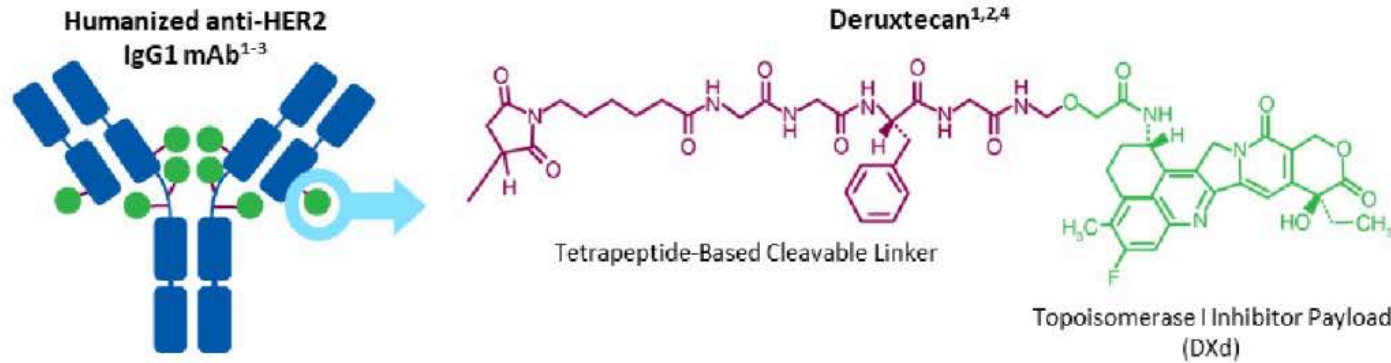
Smit EF et al.

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  $\approx 8$

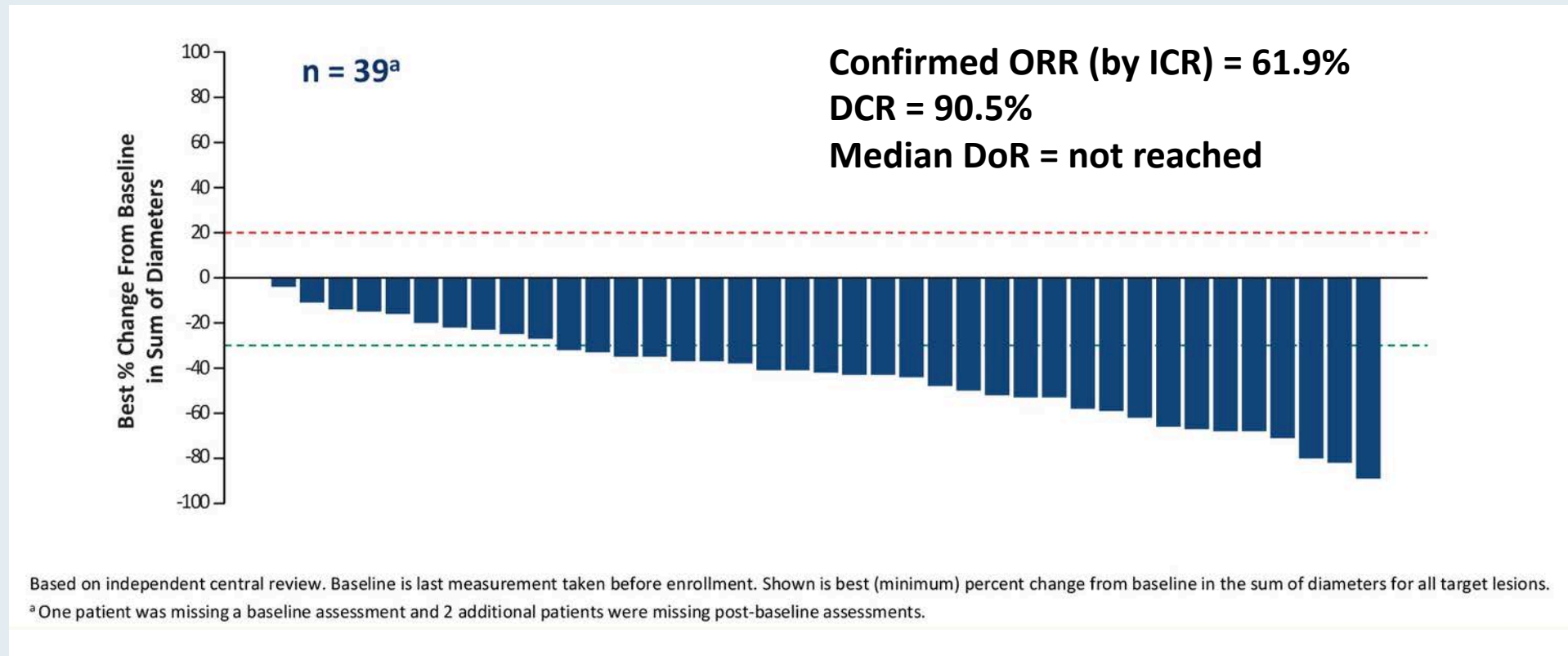
Payload with short systemic half-life

Stable linker-payload

Tumor-selective cleavable linker

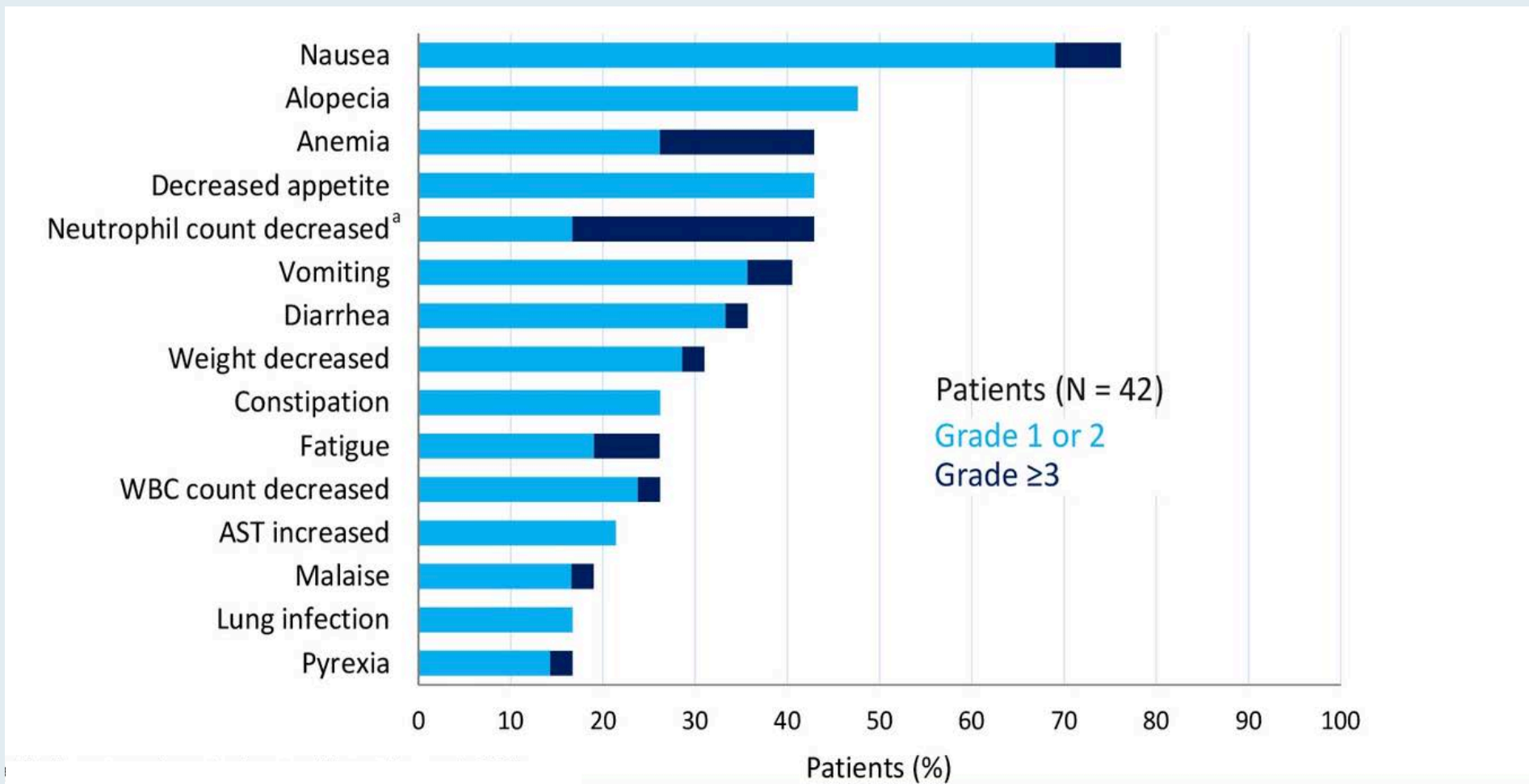
Membrane-permeable payload

# DESTINY-Lung01: Efficacy



- Median PFS = 14.0 mos

# 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 <sup>a</sup>	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

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## 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

# 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.

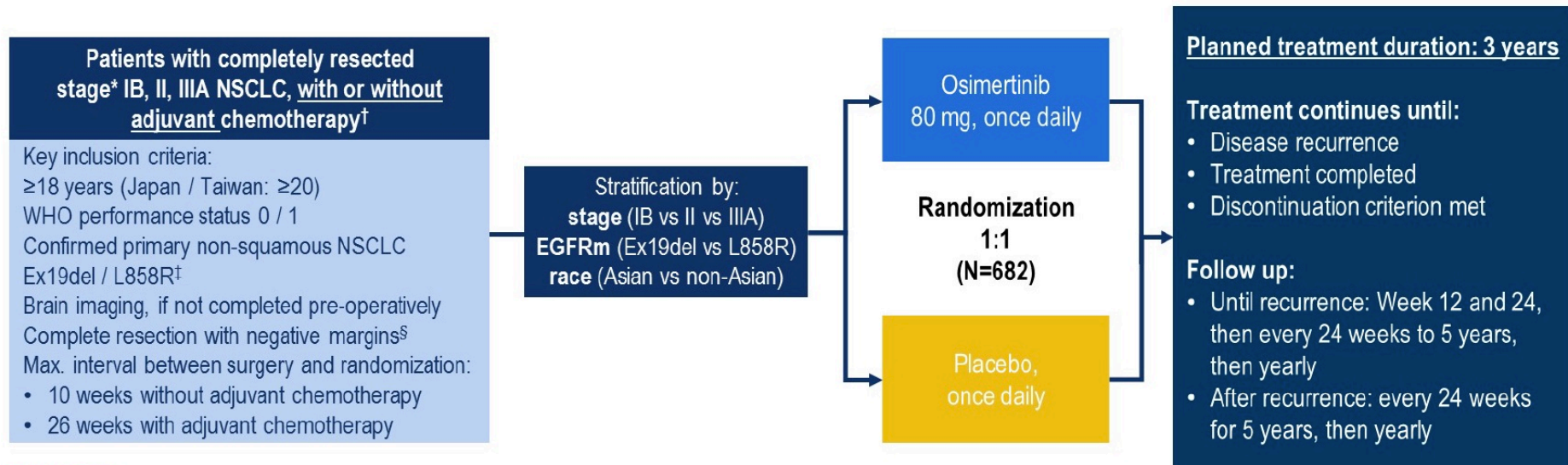
ASCO 2020;Abstract LBA5.

## Discussion of LBA5

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



# ADAURA Phase III Trial Schema

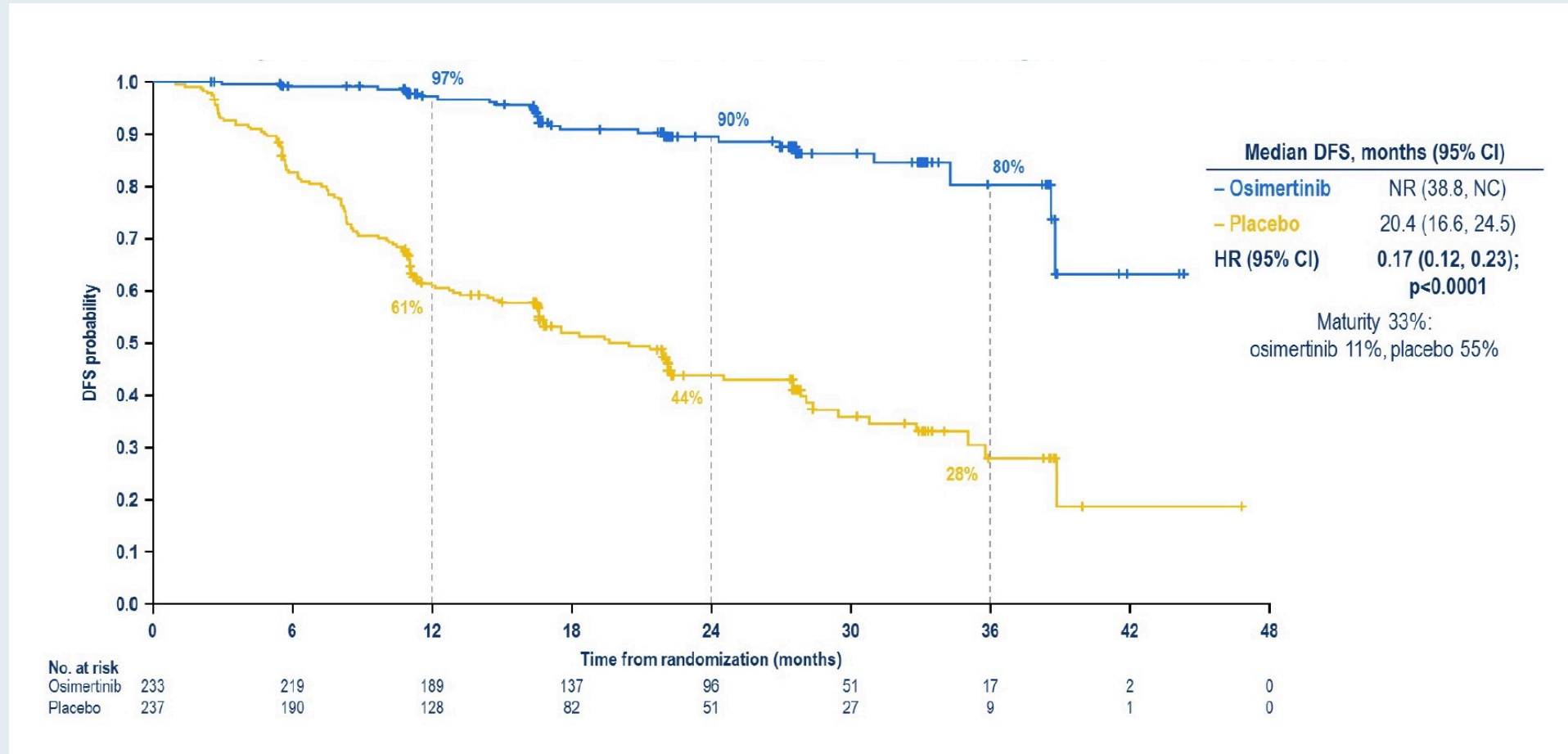


## Endpoints

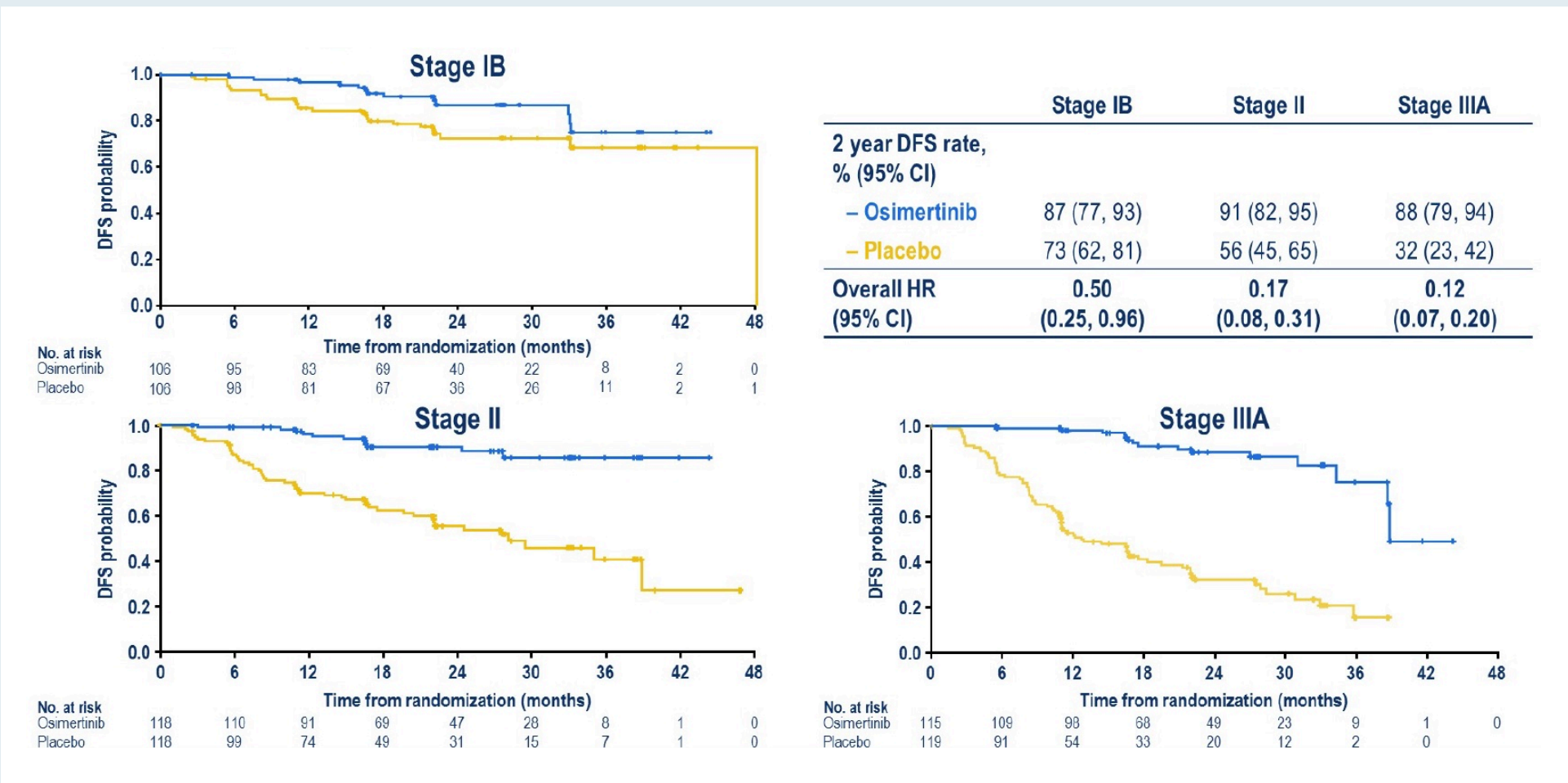
- **Primary:** DFS, by investigator assessment, in stage II/IIIA patients; designed for superiority under the assumed DFS HR of 0.70
- **Secondary:** DFS in the overall population<sup>¶</sup>, DFS at 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, OS, safety, health-related quality of life

- 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

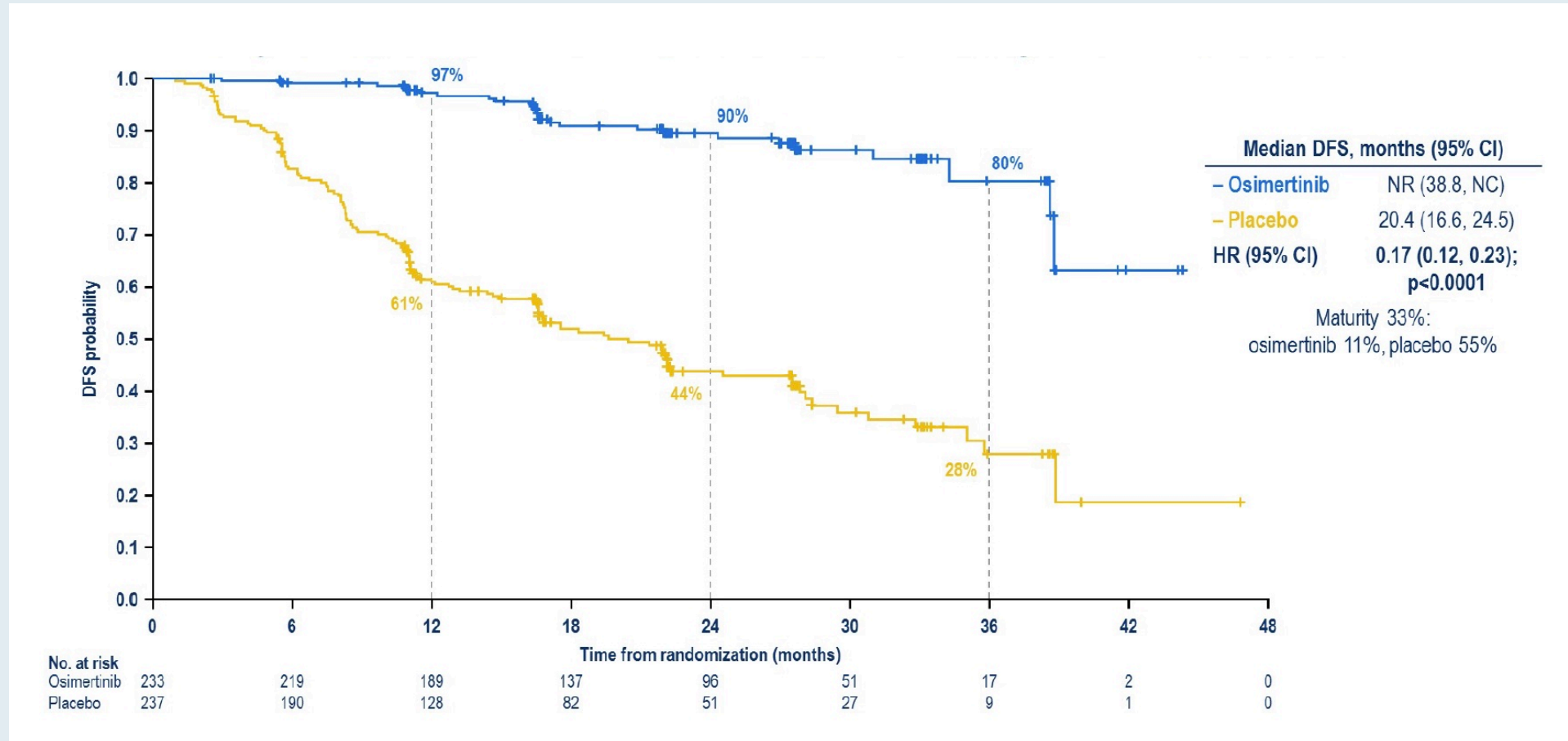
# ADAURA Primary Endpoint: Inv-Assessed DFS (Stage II/IIIA)



# ADAURA: DFS by Stage



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



# **PALLAS: A Randomized Phase III Trial of Adjuvant Palbociclib with Endocrine Therapy versus Endocrine Therapy Alone for HR+/HER2- Early Breast Cancer**

Mayer EL et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA12.

# Abemaciclib Combined with Endocrine Therapy for the Adjuvant Treatment of HR+, HER2- Node-Positive, High-Risk, Early Breast Cancer (monarchE)

Johnston SRD et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA5\_PR;

*J Clin Oncol* 2020;[Online ahead of print].

# **Gaining Ground: Targeting EGFR in Early Stage NSCLC**

## **Discussion of LBA5**

Spigel D.

ASCO 2020;Abstract LBA5 – Discussant

## Finding Meaning and Moving Ahead

- Opportunity to help more (high-risk Stage I, unresectable Stage III?)
- cfDNA and residual disease
- Duration, next-generation inhibitors, chemotherapy value
- Revising the regulatory path
- Molecular testing in early-stage NSCLC



# **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.

# **A Randomized Phase II Study of Osimertinib with or without Bevacizumab in Advanced Lung Adenocarcinoma Patients with EGFR T790M Mutation (West Japan Oncology Group 8715L)**

Toi Y et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 12590.

# FDA-Approved Immunotherapy Options for the First-Line Treatment of Metastatic NSCLC

Combination regimen	FDA approval	Pivotal study	Histologic type	HR (OS)
Pembrolizumab + Platinum and pemetrexed <sup>1</sup>	8/20/18	KEYNOTE-189	Nonsquamous	0.56
Pembrolizumab + Carboplatin, paclitaxel or <i>nab</i> paclitaxel <sup>2</sup>	10/30/18	KEYNOTE-407	Squamous	0.64
Atezolizumab + Carboplatin and paclitaxel and bevacizumab <sup>3</sup>	12/6/18	IMpower150	Nonsquamous	0.78
Atezolizumab + Carboplatin and <i>nab</i> paclitaxel <sup>4</sup>	12/3/19	IMpower130	Nonsquamous	0.79
Nivolumab + Ipilimumab <sup>5</sup>	5/15/20	CheckMate-227	PD-L1 TPS $\geq$ 1, EGFR and/or ALK <i>wt</i>	0.62
Nivolumab + Ipilimumab and chemotherapy <sup>6</sup>	5/26/20	CheckMate-9LA	EGFR and/or ALK <i>wt</i>	0.69
Monotherapy	FDA approval	Pivotal study	Histologic type	HR (OS)
Pembrolizumab <sup>7,8</sup>	4/11/19 10/24/16	KEYNOTE-042 KEYNOTE-024	PD-L1 TPS $\geq$ 1%	0.63
Atezolizumab <sup>9</sup>	5/18/20	IMpower110	PD-L1 TPS $\geq$ 50, EGFR and/or ALK <i>wt</i>	0.59

<sup>1</sup> Gadgeel S et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38(14):1505-17. <sup>2</sup> Paz-Ares L et al. *NEJM* 2018;379(21):2040-51.

<sup>3</sup> Socinski MA et al. *NEJM* 2018;378(24):2288-301. <sup>4</sup> West H et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2019;20(7):924-37.

<sup>5</sup> Hellmann MD et al. *N Engl J Med* 2019;381(21):2020-31. <sup>6</sup> Reck M et al. ASCO 2020;Abstract 9501.

<sup>7</sup> Mok TSK et al. *Lancet* 2019;393(10183):1819-30. <sup>8</sup> Reck M et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37(7):537-46.

<sup>9</sup> Spigel DR et al. ESMO 2019;Abstract LBA78

# Continuous Versus 1-Year Fixed-Duration Nivolumab in Previously Treated Advanced Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer: CheckMate 153

David M. Waterhouse, MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Edward B. Garon, MD, MS<sup>2</sup>; Jason Chandler, MD<sup>3</sup>; Michael McCleod, DO<sup>4</sup>; Maen Hussein, MD<sup>5</sup>; Robert Jotte, MD, PhD<sup>6</sup>; Leora Horn, MD, MS<sup>7</sup>; Davey B. Daniel, MD<sup>8</sup>; George Keogh, MD<sup>9</sup>; Ben Creelan, MD<sup>10</sup>; Lawrence H. Einhorn, MD<sup>11</sup>; Justin Baker, MD<sup>12</sup>; Samer Kasbari, MD<sup>13</sup>; Petros Nikolinakos, MD<sup>14</sup>; Sunil Babu, MD<sup>15</sup>; Felix Couture, MD<sup>16</sup>; Natasha B. Leighl, MD, MMS<sup>17</sup>; Craig Reynolds, MD<sup>18</sup>; George Blumenschein Jr, MD<sup>19</sup>; Vijay Gunuganti, MD<sup>20</sup>; Ang Li, MS<sup>21</sup>; Nivedita Aanur, MD<sup>21</sup>; and David R. Spigel, MD<sup>22</sup>

**J CLIN ONCOL 2020 SEP 10 | ONLINE AHEAD OF PRINT**

# Three-Year Overall Survival with Durvalumab after Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC—Update from PACIFIC

Jhanelle E. Gray, MD,<sup>a,\*</sup> Augusto Villegas, MD,<sup>b</sup> Davey Daniel, MD,<sup>c,d</sup>  
David Vicente, MD,<sup>e</sup> Shuji Murakami, MD,<sup>f</sup> Rina Hui, MD,<sup>g,h</sup> Takayasu Kurata, MD,<sup>i</sup>  
Alberto Chiappori, MD,<sup>a</sup> Ki Hyeong Lee, MD,<sup>j</sup> Byoung Chul Cho, MD,<sup>k</sup>  
David Planchard, MD,<sup>l</sup> Luis Paz-Ares, MD,<sup>m,n</sup> Corinne Faivre-Finn, MD,<sup>o</sup>  
Johan F. Vansteenkiste, MD,<sup>p</sup> David R. Spigel, MD,<sup>d</sup> Catherine Wadsworth, BVSc,<sup>q</sup>  
Maria Taboada, MSc,<sup>r</sup> Phillip A. Dennis, MD,<sup>s</sup> Mustafa Özgüroğlu, MD,<sup>t</sup>  
Scott J. Antonia, MD<sup>a</sup>

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JAMA Oncology | **Original Investigation**

# Five-Year Survival and Correlates Among Patients With Advanced Melanoma, Renal Cell Carcinoma, or Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treated With Nivolumab

Suzanne L. Topalian, MD; F. Stephen Hodi, MD; Julie R. Brahmer, MD; Scott N. Gettinger, MD; David C. Smith, MD; David F. McDermott, MD; John D. Powderly, MD; Jeffrey A. Sosman, MD; Michael B. Atkins, MD; Philip D. Leming, MD; David R. Spigel, MD; Scott J. Antonia, MD, PhD; Alexander Drilon, MD; Jedd D. Wolchok, MD, PhD; Richard D. Carvajal, MD; M. Brent McHenry, PhD; Fareeda Hosein, MD; Christopher T. Harbison, PhD; Joseph F. Grosso, PhD; Mario Sznol, MD

**JAMA ONCOL 2019 | VOLUME 5 | ISSUE 10**

# Clinical and Genomic Analysis of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) Patients with MET Exon14 Skipping (METex14) Mutations and Responses to Anti-MET Therapy

McKenzie A et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9613.

# **Nivolumab (NIVO) plus Ipilimumab (IPI) with Two Cycles of Chemotherapy (Chemo) in First-Line Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): CheckMate 568 Part 2**

Gainor JF et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9560.



# **RESILIENT Part II: An Open-Label, Randomized, Phase III Study of Liposomal Irinotecan Injection in Patients with Small-Cell Lung Cancer Who Have Progressed with Platinum-Based First-Line Therapy**

Paz-Ares LG et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract TPS9081.

# **RESILIENT Part I, an Open-Label, Safety Run-in of Liposomal Irinotecan in Adults with Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC) Who Have Progressed with Platinum-Based First-Line (1L) Therapy: Subgroup Analyses by Platinum Sensitivity**

Spigel DR et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 9069.

# Lorlatinib vs Crizotinib in the First-Line Treatment of Patients (pts) with Advanced ALK-Positive Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Results of the Phase 3 CROWN Study

Solomon B et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA2.

# Neoadjuvant Durvalumab in Resectable Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Preliminary Results from a Multicenter Study (IFCT-1601 IONESCO)

Wislez M et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 12140.

# Neoadjuvant Atezolizumab (A) for Resectable Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Results from the Phase II PRINCEPS Trial

Besse B et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 12150.

# 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.

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

Hong D et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 12570.

# **KEYNOTE-024 5-Year OS Update: First-Line (1L) Pembrolizumab (Pembro) vs Platinum-Based Chemotherapy (Chemo) in Patients (pts) with Metastatic NSCLC and PD-L1 Tumor Proportion Score (TPS) $\geq 50\%$**

Brahmer J et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA51.



**EMPOWER-Lung 1: Phase 3 First-Line (1L)  
Cemiplimab Monotherapy vs Platinum-Doublet  
Chemotherapy (Chemo) in Advanced Non-Small  
Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) with Programmed Cell  
Death-Ligand 1 (PD-L1)  $\geq 50\%$**

Sezer A et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA52.

# **WJOG @Be Study: A Phase II Study of Atezolizumab (Atez) with Bevacizumab (Bev) for Non-Squamous (Sq) Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) with High PD-L1 Expression**

Seto T et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA55.

# Meet The Professor with Dr Spigel

## Module 1: Cases from the Community – Drs Peles and Gupta

- Dr Peles: An 80-year-old woman with high-risk MDS/AML and metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – PD-L1 95%
- Dr Gupta: A 48-year-old woman and never smoker with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung – PD-L1 50%
- Dr Gupta: A 79-year-old woman and never smoker with recurrent locally advanced NSCLC – MET exon 14 mutation
- Dr Gupta: A 42-year-old Asian woman and never smoker with adenocarcinoma of the lung – ROS1 fusion
- Dr Gupta: A 76-year-old man with recurrent mediastinal disease, pleural effusion

## Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Spigel

- ADAURA trial: Adjuvant osimertinib
- CheckMate 153 trial: Continuous vs 1-year fixed-duration nivolumab for previously treated mNSCLC
- PACIFIC trial: Three-year OS with durvalumab after chemoradiation therapy
- Five-year survival with nivolumab for advanced melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, NSCLC
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- ESMO 2020 highlights








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

## Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals

# 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 patient with extensive-stage SCLC?

	Age 65	Age 80
 JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 LEORA HORN, MD, MSC	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 COREY J LANGER, MD	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab	Carbo/etoposide + durvalumab
 BENJAMIN LEVY, MD	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab	Carbo/etoposide + atezolizumab
 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Carbo/etoposide + durvalumab	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?**

 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide</b>
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide</b>
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab</b>
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide</b>
 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab</b>
 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide</b>
 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	<b>Carboplatin/etoposide + durvalumab</b>

# 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?

 <p>JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>LEORA HORN, MD, MSC</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide/atezolizumab
 <p>COREY J LANGER, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>BENJAMIN LEVY, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide/atezolizumab
 <p>JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + atezolizumab or durvalumab
 <p>NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide/atezolizumab
 <p>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</p>	Carboplatin/etoposide + durvalumab

SIADH = syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion

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

## Module 4: Key Papers and Recent Approvals



# 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/m<sup>2</sup> by intravenous infusion every 21 days until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The recommended lurbinectedin dose is 3.2 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 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  $\geq 12$  years of age with advanced or metastatic RET-mutant medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) who require systemic therapy;
- Adult and pediatric patients  $\geq 12$  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.”

# Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

*A Meet The Professor Series*

**Wednesday, September 23, 2020**  
**12:00 PM – 1:00 PM ET**

**Faculty**

**Jeff Sharman, MD**

**Moderator**

**Neil Love, MD**

***Thank you for joining us!***

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