

What Advanced Practice Professionals Need to Know about Caring for Patients with Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

A Live CE Webinar for Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants

**Thursday, November 5, 2020
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Ramaswamy Govindan, MD
Matthew Gubens, MD, MS**

**Alison Holmes Tisch, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP
Rasheda Persinger, NP-C**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Dr Love and Faculty Encourage You to Ask Questions

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows six participants. The main area is a blue screen with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below". A large red arrow points from this text down to the "Chat" icon in the bottom toolbar. The bottom toolbar includes icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants" (showing 10), "Share", "Chat", and "Record". On the right side, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names like John Smith, Mary Major, and Richard Miles. A "Zoom Group Chat" window is open, showing a message from "Me to Everyone" at 12:49 PM, with a "Type message here..." input field and a "File" button.

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 followed by ASCT experiences an as... years who then clinical relapse?". Below the question, a list of ten treatment options is shown, each with a radio button for selection. A "Quick Poll" window is open over the list, showing the same options. The bottom of the screen features a toolbar with icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants" (showing 10), "Share", "Chat", "Record", and "Leave Meeting". On the right side, a "Participants (10)" list is visible, showing names and status icons.

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM followed by ASCT experiences an as... years who then clinical 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 USFHealth 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 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.

Commercial Support

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

Dr Love — Disclosures

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Dr Govindan — Disclosures

Advisory Committee	Achilles Therapeutics
Consulting Agreements	GenePlus, Horizon Pharmaceuticals

Dr Gubens — Disclosures

Advisory Committee	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BeyondSpring Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Inivata
Contracted Research	Celgene Corporation, Merck, Novartis, OncoMed Pharmaceuticals Inc, Roche Laboratories Inc

Ms Holmes Tisch — Disclosures

No financial interests or affiliations to disclose.

Ms Persinger — Disclosures

Advisory Committee and Consulting Agreements	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Pfizer Inc
Speakers Bureau	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Guardant Health

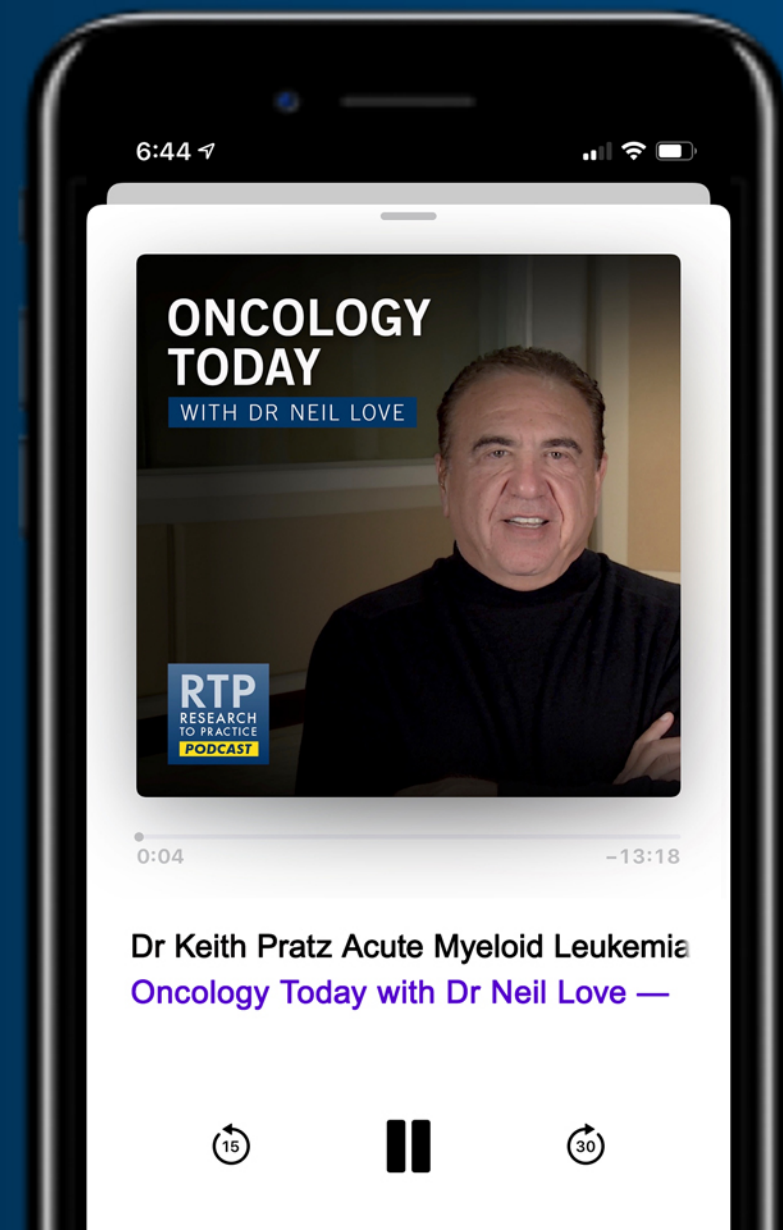
ONCOLOGY TODAY

SPECIAL EDITION: ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA WITH FLT3 MUTATIONS

WITH DR NEIL LOVE



DR KEITH PRATZ
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



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Webinar Faculty



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Professor of Medicine
Director, Section of Oncology
Anheuser-Busch Endowed Chair in
Medical Oncology
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Stanford Cancer Clinical Trials Office
Stanford University School of Medicine
Stanford Cancer Institute
Stanford, California

Management of Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Tuesday, September 15, 2020
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET



Faculty

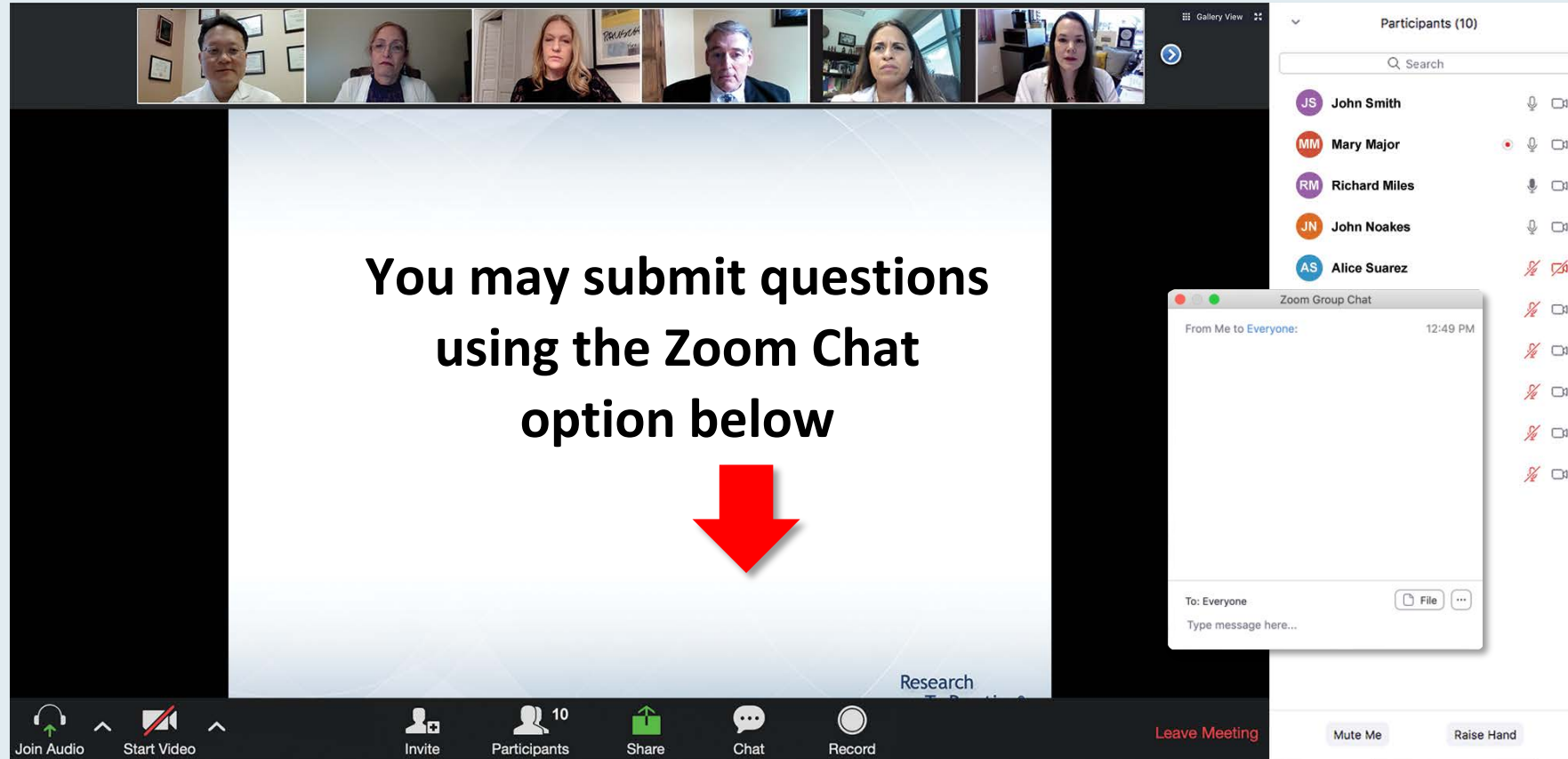
Kelly EH Goodwin, MSN, RN, ANP-BC
David R Spigel, MD

Heather Wakelee, MD
Elizabeth S Waxman, RN, MSN, ANP-BC

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We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



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- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Ixazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

Participants (10)

Name	Status
JS John Smith	Microphone On, Video On
MM Mary Major	Microphone On, Video On
RM Richard Miles	Microphone On, Video On
JN John Noakes	Microphone On, Video On
AS Alice Suarez	Microphone Off, Video Off
JP Jane Perez	Microphone Off, Video Off
RS Robert Stiles	Microphone Off, Video Off
JF Juan Fernandez	Microphone Off, Video Off
AK Ashok Kumar	Microphone Off, Video Off
JS Jeremy Smith	Microphone Off, Video Off

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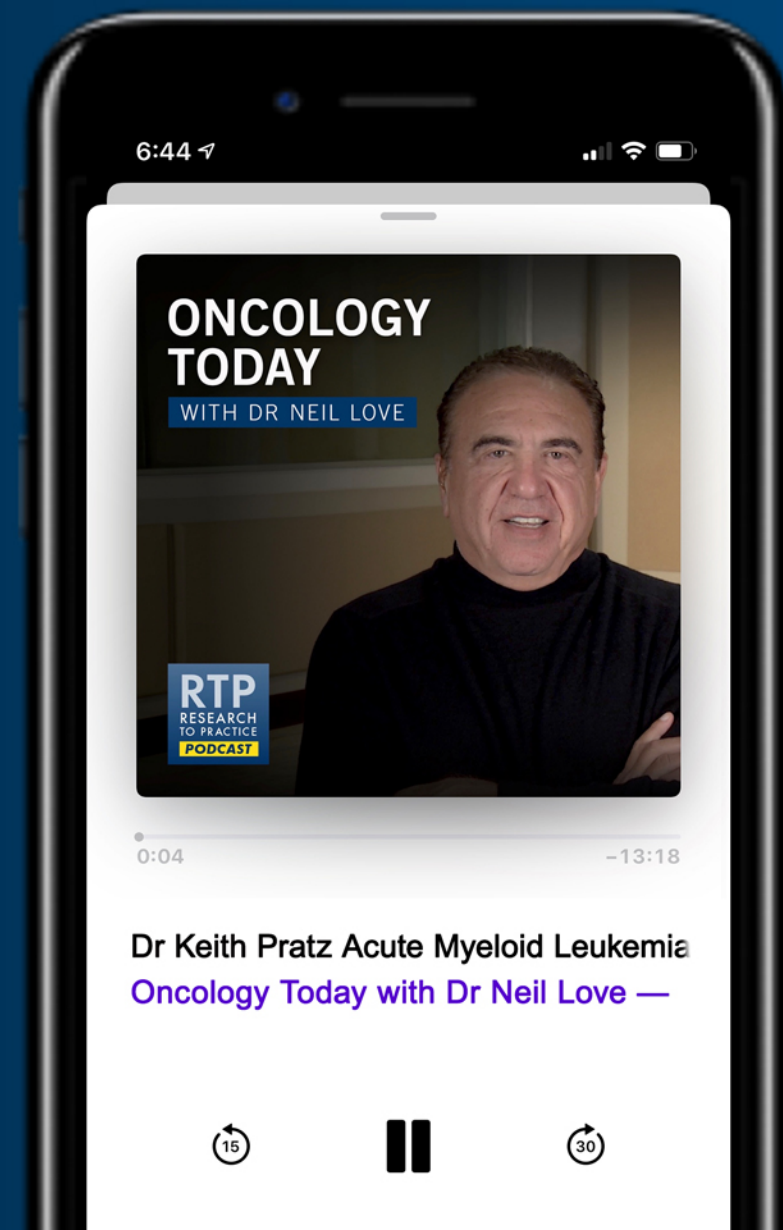
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Management of Locally Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Clinical Scenario: A 70-Year-Old Patient with Stage IIIB Adenocarcinoma of the Lung

Module 1: Chemoradiation Followed by Consolidation Durvalumab: Explaining Risks and Benefits

- Clinical implications of...
 - Smoking history and comorbidities
 - Genomic evaluation of the tumor
 - Markers of immune responsiveness (PD-L1, tumor mutation burden)
 - Psychosocial factors
 - Patient concerns about contracting COVID-19
- Chemoradiation therapy: Potential benefits and risks
- Addition of consolidation durvalumab: Potential benefits and risks









Module 2: Tolerability Considerations with Consolidation Durvalumab

- Evaluation and care of the patient with a chief complaint of...
 - Dyspnea
 - Rash
 - Fatigue
 - Diarrhea
 - Difficulty swallowing









What are the risks and benefits of chemoradiation therapy for patients with unresectable Stage III NSCLC?

What do you tell patients who are about to undergo chemoradiation therapy that they should expect to experience with the treatment?









In your practice, what is the most commonly employed chemotherapy regimen administered in combination with radiation therapy for otherwise healthy patients with nonsquamous locally advanced NSCLC?

 KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	Cis/pem for healthy/robust PS; weekly carbo/paclitaxel for older/comorbidities
 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Weekly carboplatin and paclitaxel
 MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS	Weekly carboplatin and paclitaxel
 ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP	Carboplatin and pemetrexed
 RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C	Weekly carboplatin/paclitaxel concurrently with radiation therapy
 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Carboplatin/paclitaxel
 HEATHER WAKELEE, MD	Cisplatin or carboplatin/pemetrexed or cisplatin/etoposide
 ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC	Carboplatin/paclitaxel









In your practice, what is the most commonly employed chemotherapy regimen administered in combination with radiation therapy for otherwise healthy patients with squamous cell locally advanced NSCLC?

 KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	Weekly carboplatin/paclitaxel or EP5050 (for robust patients)
 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Weekly carboplatin and paclitaxel
 MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS	Weekly carboplatin and paclitaxel
 ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP	Weekly carboplatin and paclitaxel
 RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C	Carboplatin/paclitaxel
 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Carboplatin/paclitaxel
 HEATHER WAKELEE, MD	Carboplatin/paclitaxel or cisplatin/etoposide
 ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC	Cisplatin









Should imaging studies be obtained for all patients with locally advanced NSCLC after the completion of chemoradiation therapy but prior to initiating consolidation durvalumab?

	KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	Yes
	RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Yes
	MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS	Yes
	ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP	No
	RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C	Yes
	DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Yes
	HEATHER WAKELEE, MD	No
	ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC	Yes

A patient who successfully received chemoradiation therapy for locally advanced NSCLC is about to start durvalumab but is experiencing mild esophagitis. Should durvalumab be started?

 <div>KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC</div>	Yes
 <div>RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD</div>	Yes
 <div>MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS</div>	Yes
 <div>ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP</div>	Yes
 <div>RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C</div>	Yes
 <div>DAVID R SPIGEL, MD</div>	Yes
 <div>HEATHER WAKELEE, MD</div>	Yes
 <div>ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC</div>	Yes

A patient who successfully received chemoradiation therapy for locally advanced NSCLC is about to start durvalumab but is experiencing mildly symptomatic pneumonitis. Should durvalumab be started?

	KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	No
	RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Yes
	MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS	No
	ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP	No
	RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C	No
	DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	No
	HEATHER WAKELEE, MD	No
	ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC	No

**What are the risks and benefits of adding
consolidation durvalumab after
chemoradiation therapy for patients with
Stage III NSCLC?**

What do you tell patients who are about to begin consolidation therapy with durvalumab that they should expect to experience with the treatment?

**Should PD-L1 levels generally be tested
in patients with locally advanced NSCLC?**









**Should patients with locally advanced
NSCLC generally undergo testing
for targetable tumor mutations?**

In general, should durvalumab be recommended as consolidation treatment for an older, frail patient who is unable to tolerate chemotherapy and receives only radiation therapy for unresectable locally advanced NSCLC?

In general, should durvalumab be recommended as consolidation treatment for a patient with locally advanced NSCLC who underwent surgical excision and chemoradiation therapy as initial treatment?

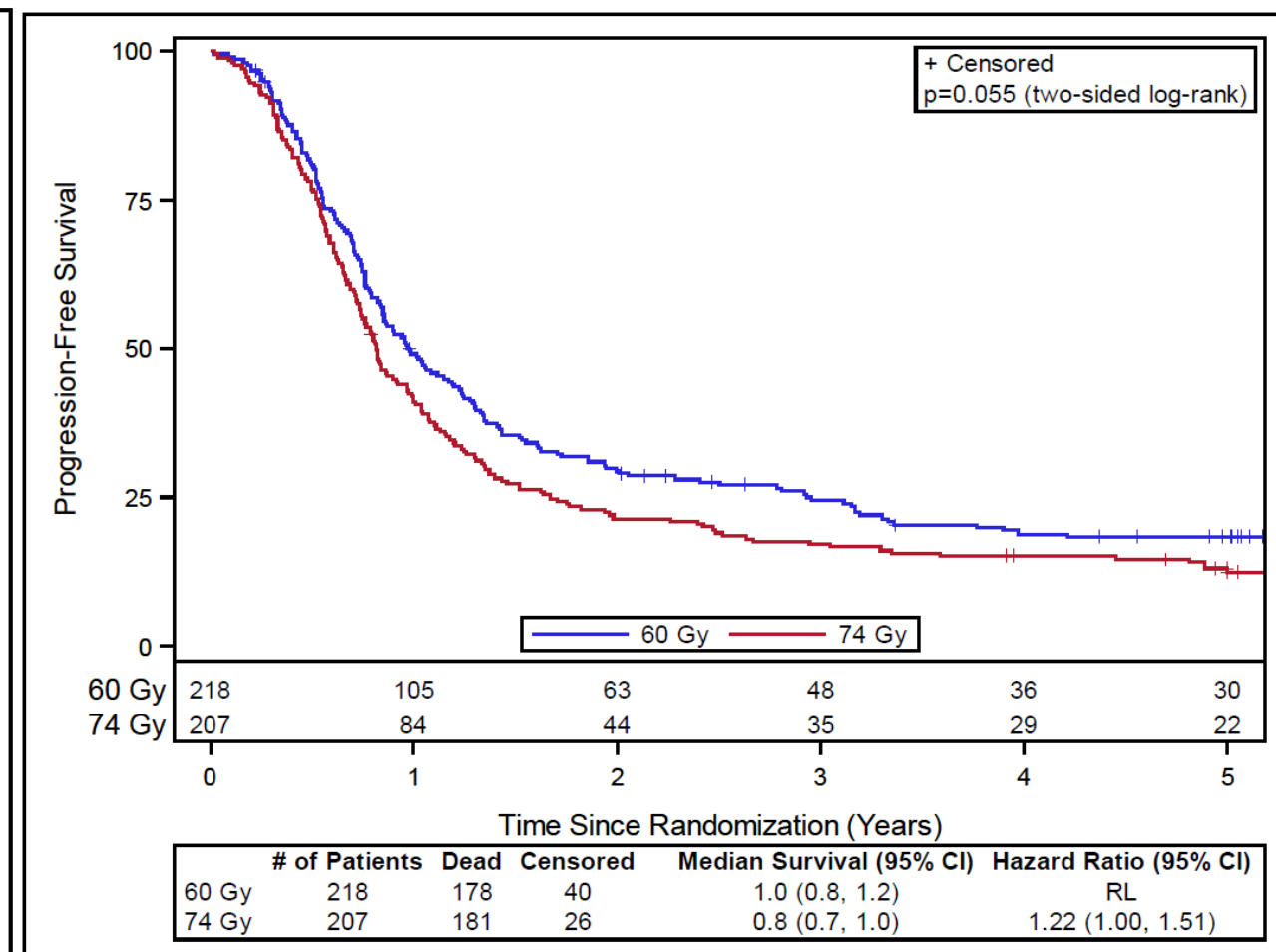
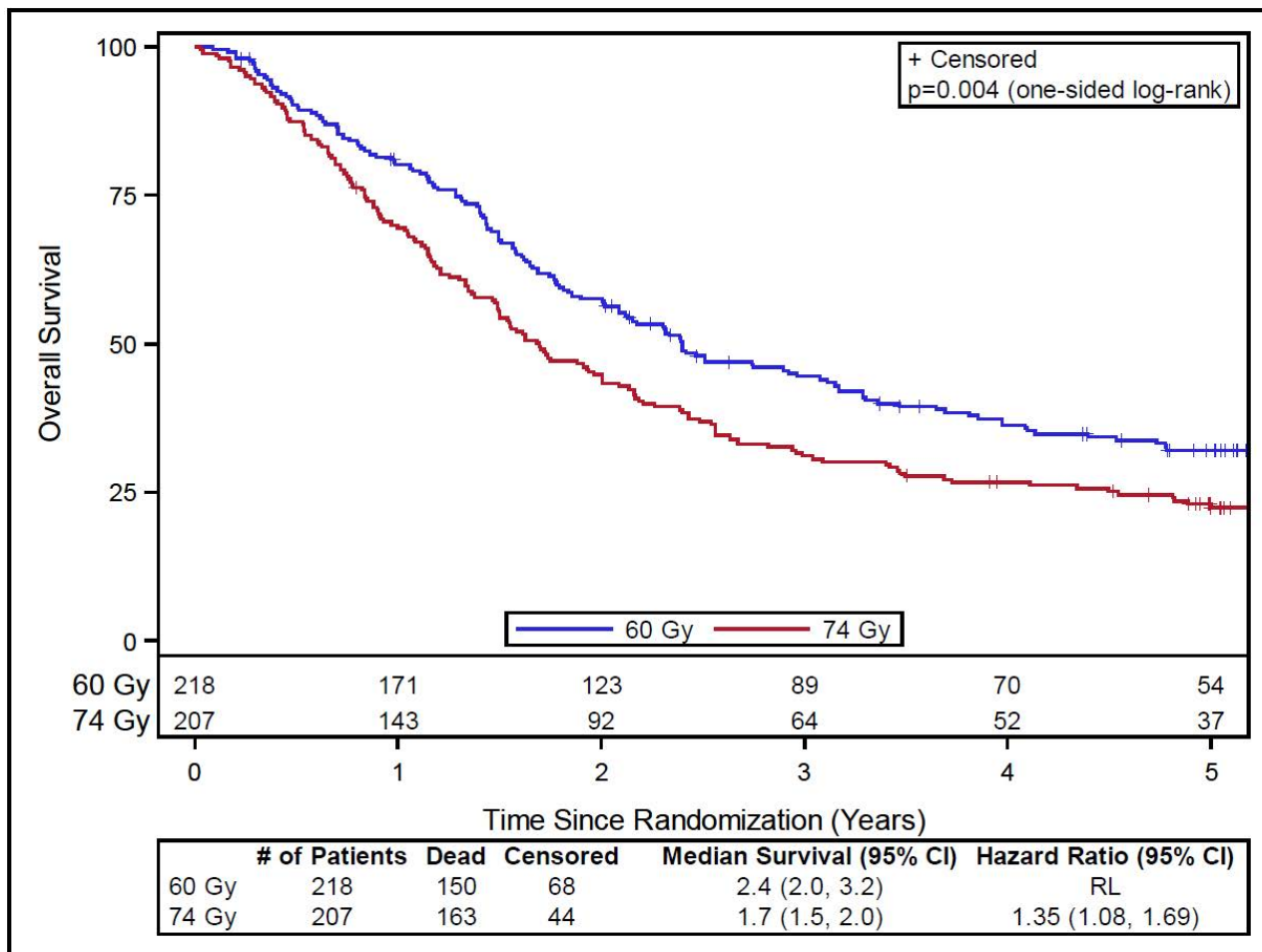
What is the significance of a prior medical history of autoimmune disease or organ transplant in a patient who is being considered for durvalumab consolidation?

What do you consider to be the absolute and relative contraindications to the use of consolidation durvalumab in the management of locally advanced NSCLC?

 KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	Absolute: severe/symptomatic pneumonitis; Relative: stable autoimmune illnesses
 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Absolute: lupus, organ transplant; Relative: other autoimmune diseases, poor PS
 MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS	Absolute: pneumonitis, auto-immune disease; Relative: poor PS after CRT
 ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP	Absolute: pneumonitis; Relative: underlying auto-immune disorders
 RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C	Transplant and any auto immune disease not well controlled
 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Severe autoimmune medical history and/or severe pneumonitis from radiation
 HEATHER WAKELEE, MD	Underlying autoimmune disorders
 ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC	Preexisting autoimmune disorders (eg, myasthenia gravis)

How do you respond to a patient who is about to begin treatment for locally advanced NSCLC and has expressed concern about clinic visits due to fear of contracting COVID-19?

RTOG 0617 Overall and Progression-free Survival by RT Dose

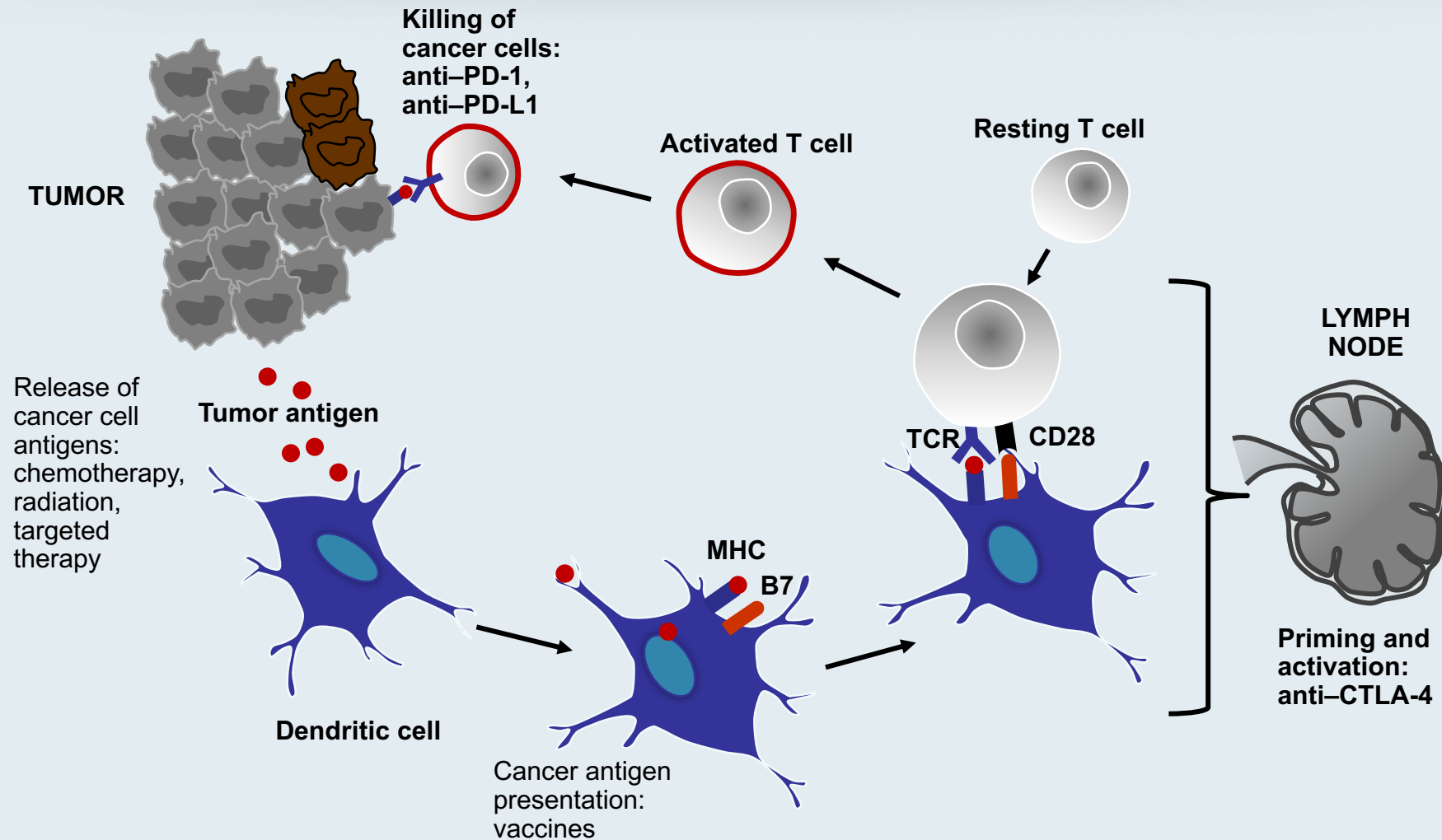


Radiation as Immunosuppressant

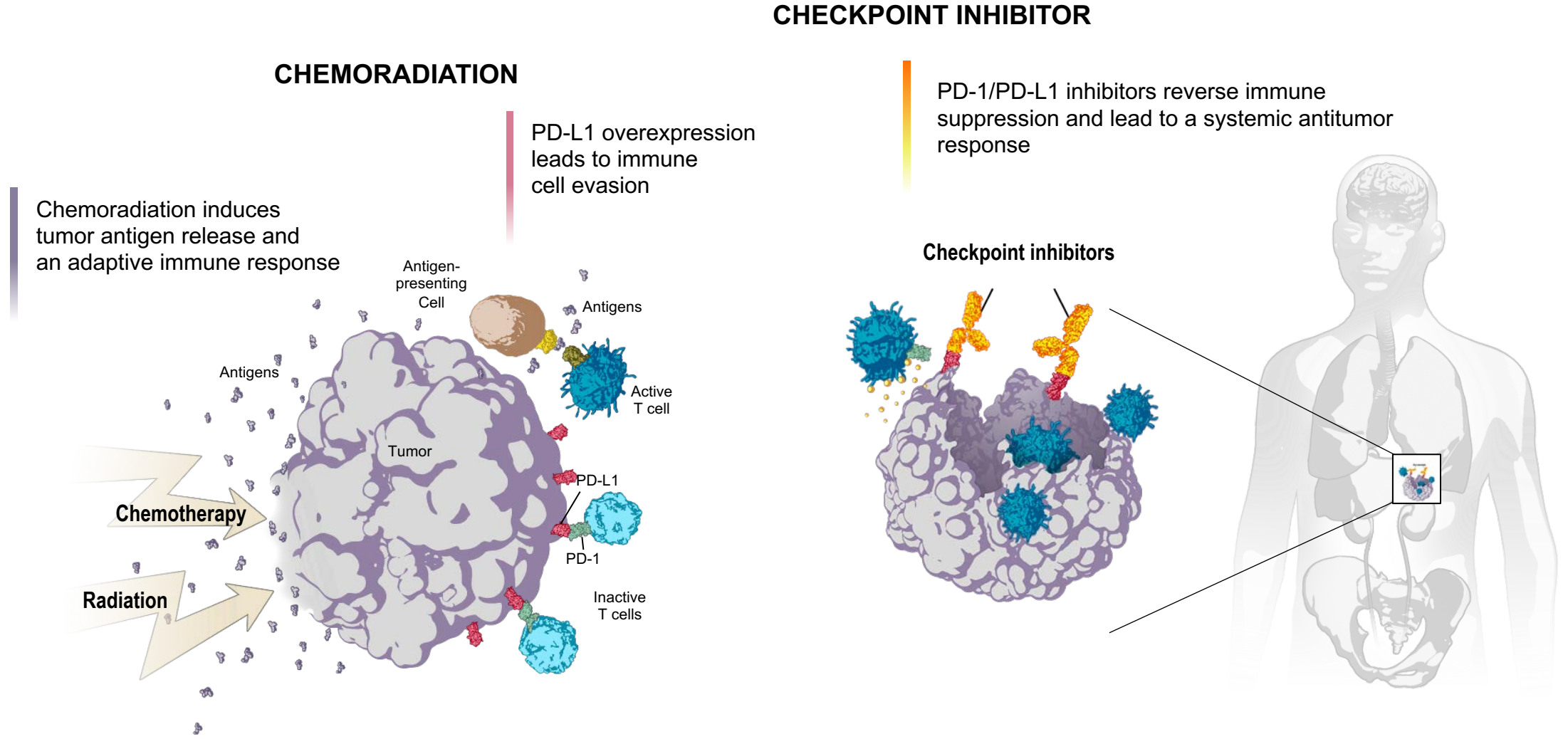
What is the Data?

- Decline in blood counts with large field RT well known
- Blood count depression with pelvic RT vs prostate only RT
- Lymphocyte count sufficient?
- Concept of RT dose to circulating immune cells?

A Road Map of Immunotherapy Agents in the Cancer-Immune System Interaction



Rationale of checkpoint inhibitors after chemoradiation

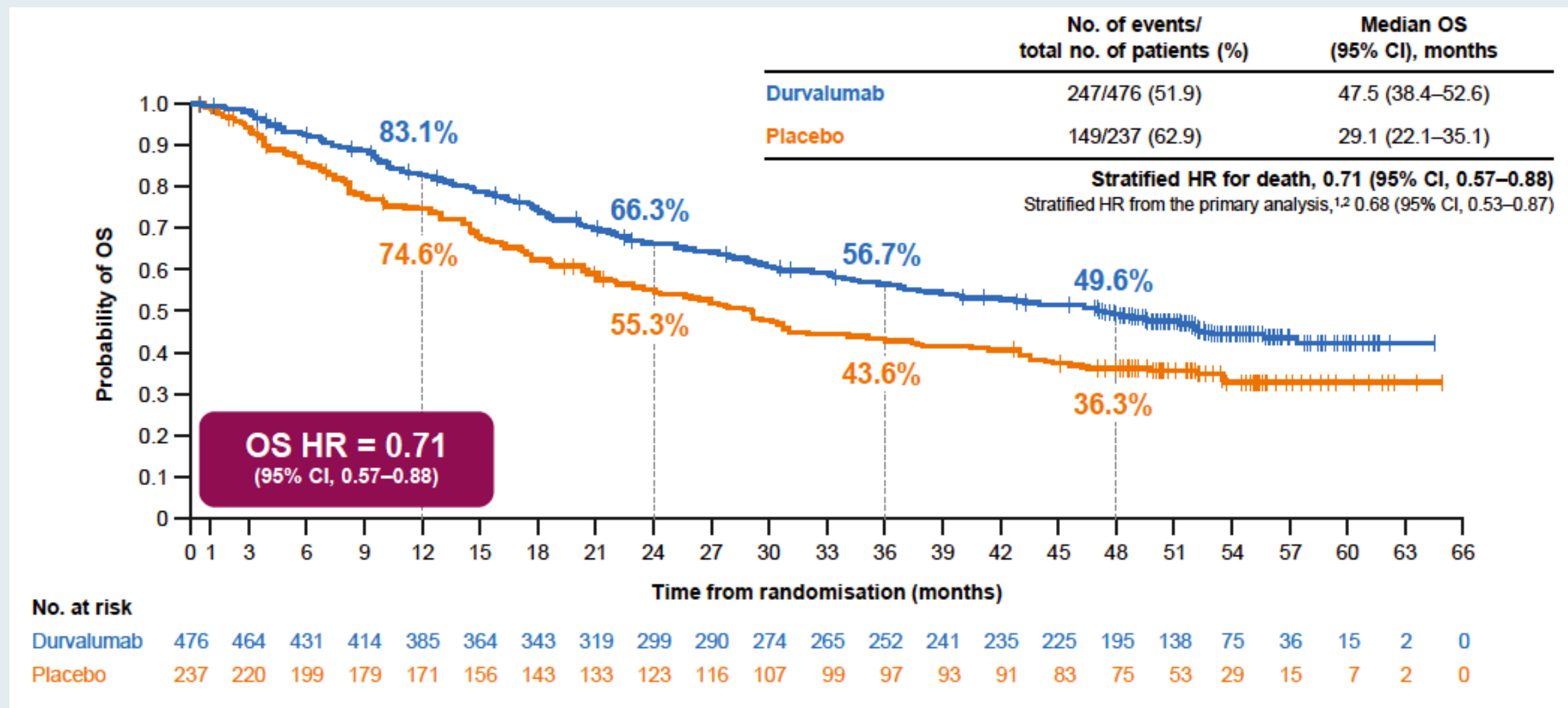


Courtesy of Benjamin Levy, MD

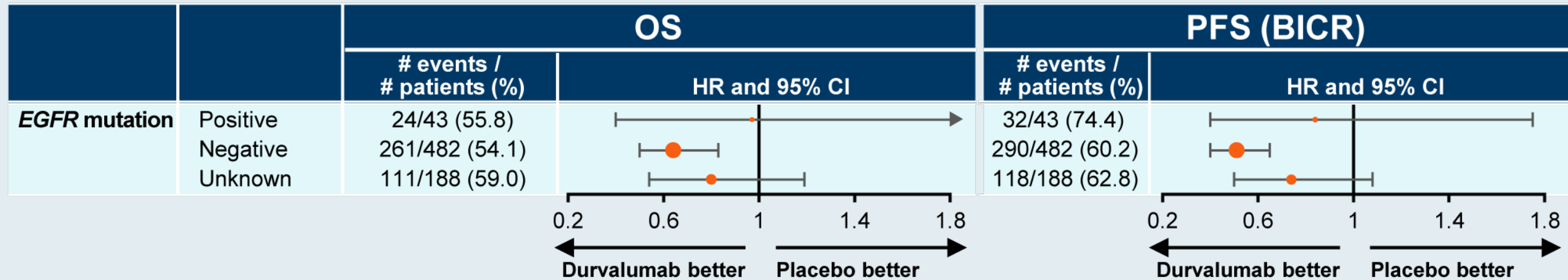
Durvalumab After Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC: 4-Year Survival Update from the Phase III PACIFIC Trial

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

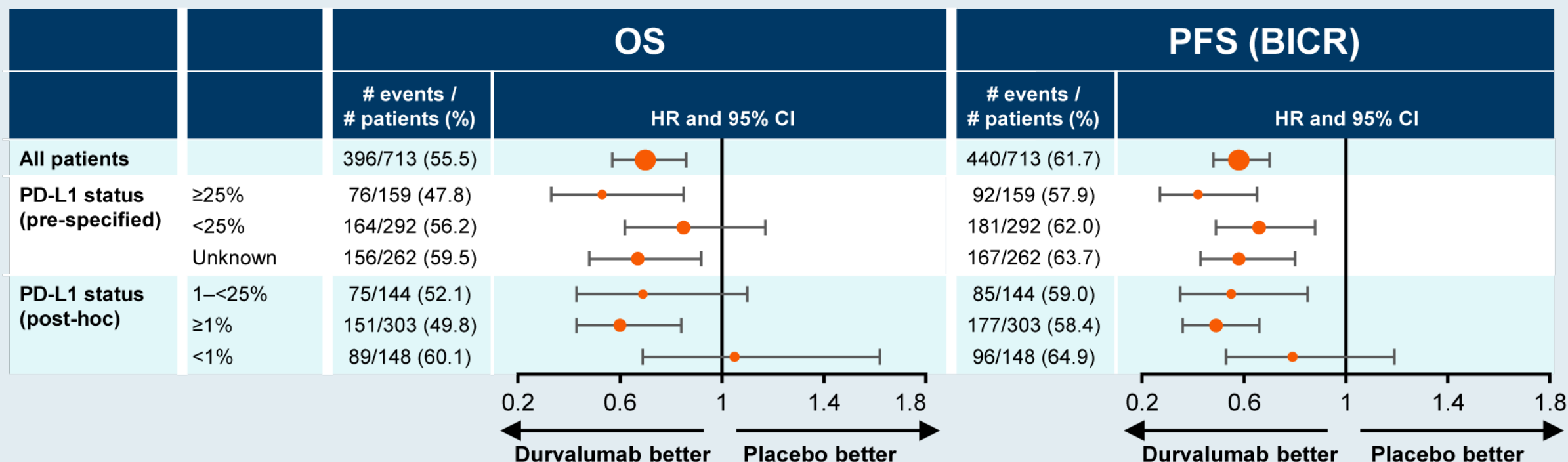
PACIFIC: 4-Year Overall Survival – Intent-To-Treat Population



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)

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 - Dyspnea
 - Rash
 - Fatigue
 - Diarrhea
 - Difficulty swallowing

Questions and Comments: Evaluation of the patient with new-onset dyspnea



Ms Kelly Goodwin

Chief complaint: Shortness of breath

A patient with locally advanced NSCLC has been receiving consolidation durvalumab and faring well. His wife calls saying that over the past week he has developed a dry cough that has worsened but no fever. He is also increasingly short of breath and is having trouble walking short distances. What would you recommend?

Real-World Rates of Pneumonitis After Consolidation Durvalumab

Real-World Survey of Pneumonitis/Radiation Pneumonitis in LA-NSCLC After Approval of Durvalumab: HOPE-005/CRIMSON Retrospective Cohort Study

- >80% developed pneumonitis
- More than half of them were asymptomatic, but 5% needed HOT and 1.5% developed fatal pneumonitis
- V20 was an independent risk factor for symptomatic pneumonitis (Grade ≥ 2)
- With careful consideration, durvalumab-rechallenge could be an option after corticosteroid therapy for pneumonitis

Incidence of Pneumonitis in US Veterans with NSCLC Receiving Durvalumab After Chemoradiation Therapy

- In this real-world cohort, clinical significant pneumonitis was:
 - More frequent compared to clinical trial reports
 - Asymptomatic infiltrates on imaging: 39.8%
 - Clinically significant pneumonitis: 21.1%
 - Grade 2 (7.3%), Grade 3 (11.4%), Grade 4 (1.6%), Grade 5 (0.8%)
 - Not associated with increased risk of death

Pneumonitis

- **Pneumonitis differential**
 - Radiation pneumonitis (consider radiation fields)
 - Immune-mediated pneumonitis (consider timing)
 - Pneumonia or infection (consider other symptoms)
- **If non-infectious, initial management of radiation pneumonitis and immune-mediated pneumonitis is similar (steroid therapy)**

Pneumonitis Management

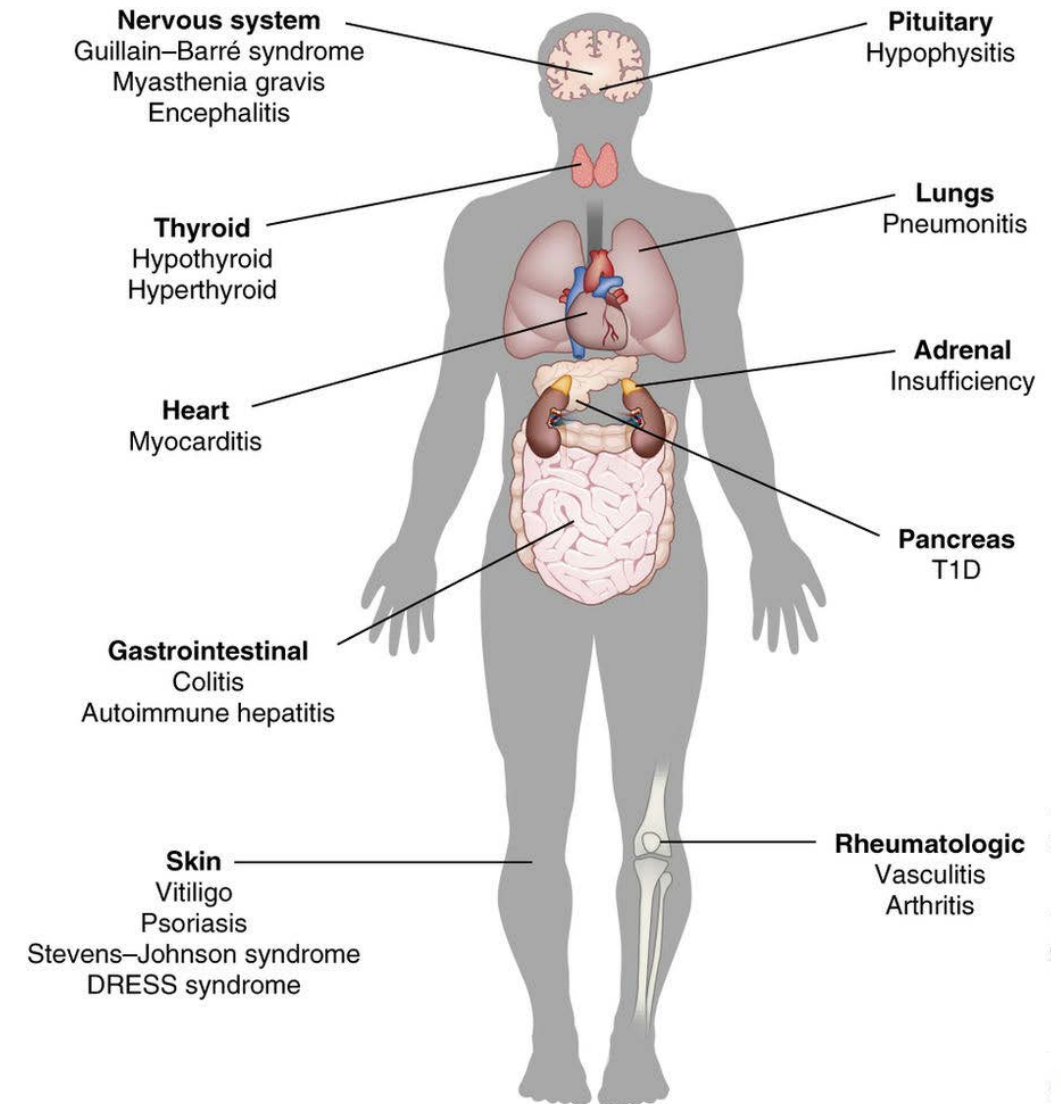
- Symptoms must be monitored closely
 - Engage entire medical team and caregivers
 - New dyspnea/cough, new hypoxia warrant workup
 - Low threshold to hold therapy for evaluation
- Management guided by grade of pneumonitis
 - Grade 1: asymptomatic, no intervention needed
 - Grade 2: symptomatic, intervention required
 - Grade 3: severe symptoms, limiting ADLs, oxygen indicated
 - Grade 4: life threatening

Chief complaint: Difficulty swallowing

What are the most common immune-mediated adverse events that you observe in your patients who are receiving consolidation durvalumab?









Immune-Mediated Toxicity

- Any organ/system can be affected
 - Special concern in stage III NSCLC for the lungs
 - Radiation alone can cause pneumonitis
 - Generally low grade, if any
 - Potential for serious toxicity
 - Early recognition is the key to avoiding poor outcomes



Chief complaint: Diarrhea

A 60-year-old woman with locally advanced NSCLC has completed 3 cycles of cisplatin/pemetrexed with concurrent radiation therapy. She starts consolidation durvalumab but after 5 days calls in complaining of diarrhea (4 loose bowel movements in the past 24 hours without any abdominal pain). Do you advise her to take the loperamide that was prescribed to her?

 KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	No
 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Yes
 MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS	Yes
 ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN, ANP-BC, AOCNP	Yes
 RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C	Yes
 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Yes
 HEATHER WAKELEE, MD	Yes
 ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN, ANP-BC	Yes

A 75-year-old woman with locally advanced NSCLC has completed chemoradiation therapy and is receiving consolidation durvalumab. Her morning labs, which are fasting, have shown progressively higher glucose levels (210 mg/dL after her first cycle and 300 mg/dL after her second). Do you believe this could be related to the durvalumab?



KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN,
ANP-BC

Yes



RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD

No



MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS

Yes



ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN,
ANP-BC, AOCNP

Yes



RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C

Yes



DAVID R SPIGEL, MD

Yes



HEATHER WAKELEE, MD

Yes



ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN,
ANP-BC

Yes

A patient with locally advanced NSCLC has completed 3 months of consolidation durvalumab and is faring well but on routine labs is noted to have a TSH level of 14 mU/L and a free T4 level of 3 ng/dL. What would you recommend?



KELLY EH GOODWIN, MSN, RN,
ANP-BC

Continue durvalumab and start thyroid hormone supplementation



RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD

Continue durvalumab and continue to monitor thyroid function



MATTHEW GUBENS, MD, MS

Continue durvalumab and start thyroid hormone supplementation



ALISON HOLMES TISCH, MSN, RN,
ANP-BC, AOCNP

Continue durvalumab and start thyroid hormone supplementation



RASHEDA PERSINGER, NP-C

Continue durvalumab and start thyroid hormone supplementation



DAVID R SPIGEL, MD

Continue durvalumab and start thyroid hormone supplementation



HEATHER WAKELEE, MD

Continue durvalumab and continue to monitor thyroid function



ELIZABETH S WAXMAN, RN, MSN,
ANP-BC

Continue durvalumab and start thyroid hormone supplementation

Questions and Comments: Evaluation of the patient with a rash



Ms Kelly Goodwin

Chief complaint: Rash

Chief complaint: Fatigue

Immune-Mediated Toxicity

- Use of checkpoint inhibitors (including durvalumab)
 - Restore the ability of a patient's T-cells to attack tumors
 - Generate an immune-mediated antitumor response
 - The same checkpoints also prevent autoimmunity
 - Inhibiting those checkpoints can lead to autoimmune toxicity

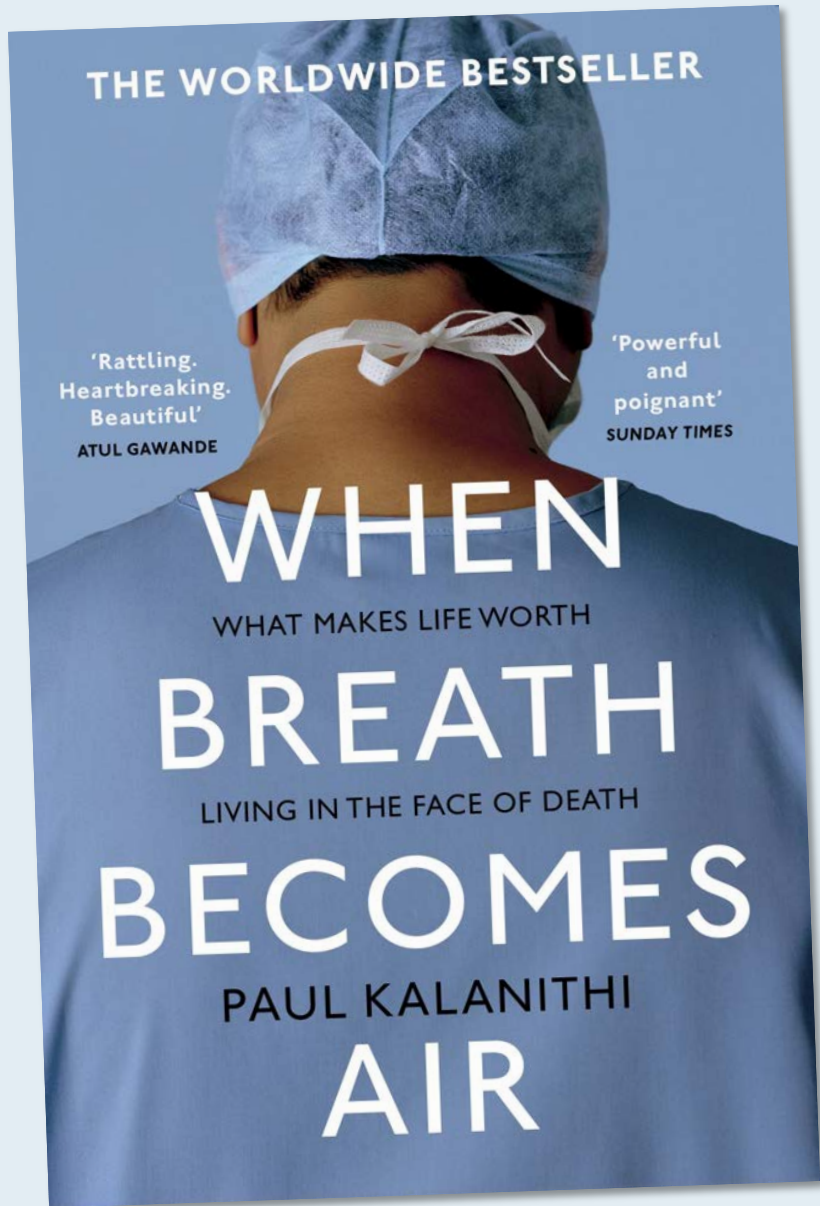
Other Immune-Mediated Adverse Events

- Non-pneumonitis immune-mediated events with durvalumab
 - 56.3% occur within 3 months; 83.1% within 6 months
 - Thyroid disorders (seen in 11.4% of patients)
 - Rash/dermatitis (seen in 1.9%)
 - Diarrhea/colitis (seen in 1.1%)

	Thyroid	Rash	Diarrhea
Time to Onset	85 days	37 days	61 days
Duration	63.5 days	117 days	74 days
Time to Resolution	56 days	104 days	47.5 days

Immune-Mediated Adverse Events

- Hormone replacement if indicated
- For severe immune-related side effects, treatment is immune suppression (steroids)
 - Early and aggressive intervention important for severe cases
 - When steroids tapered off, side effects may return
 - Long courses of steroids may be needed
 - Potential risk of infection and other complications of steroid use
 - Lowering the dose or changing schedule is not effective



Meet The Professor

Management of Ovarian Cancer

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

Faculty

Mansoor Raza Mirza, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

**CNE (NCPD) credit information will be
emailed to each participant tomorrow morning.**