

Meet The Professor

Management of Lung Cancer

Martin Reck, MD, PhD

Head of Department of Thoracic Oncology

Head of Clinical Trial Department

LungenClinic Grosshansdorf

Grosshansdorf, Germany

Commercial Support

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

Dr Love — Disclosures

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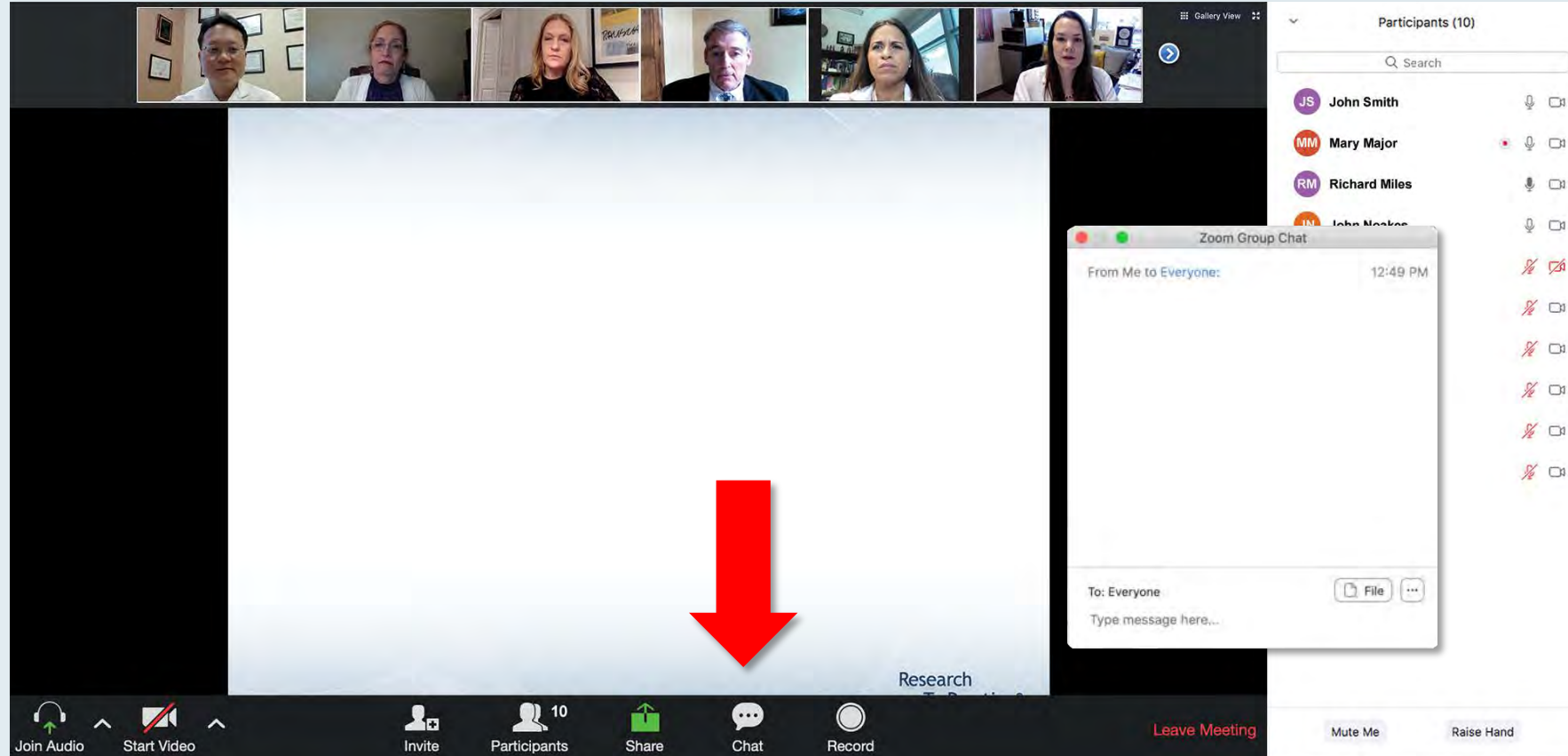
Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

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

Dr Reck — Disclosures

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Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	Sanofi Genzyme

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



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

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

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

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

ONCOLOGY TODAY

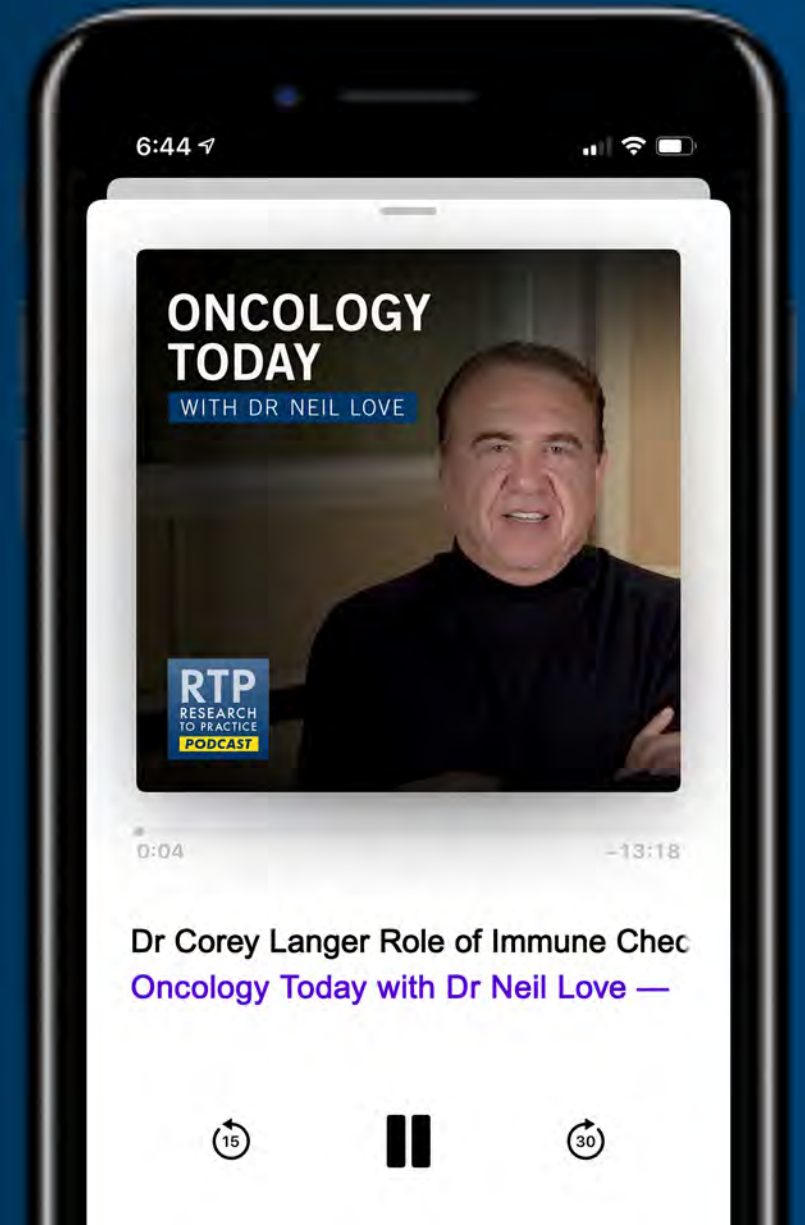
WITH DR NEIL LOVE

ROLE OF IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF METASTATIC NSCLC WITHOUT ACTIONABLE MUTATIONS



DR COREY LANGER

ABRAMSON CANCER CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



**Recent Advances in Hematologic Oncology:
A 4-Part Live Webinar Series Reviewing Key Data and
Presentations from the 62nd ASH Annual Meeting
Part 4 — Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia**

**Wednesday, February 24, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Paul M Barr, MD
Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc
Kerry Rogers, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Prostate Cancer (Part 1 of a 3-Part Series)

Thursday, February 25, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:30 PM ET

Faculty

Tanya B Dorff, MD
Fred Saad, MD
A Oliver Sartor, MD
Matthew R Smith, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Renal Cell Carcinoma (Part 2 of a 3-Part Series)

**Monday, March 1, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Thomas E Hutson, DO, PharmD
Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Meet The Professor

Management of Ovarian Cancer

Tuesday, March 2, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Thomas J Herzog, MD

Moderator

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Management of Multiple Myeloma

Wednesday, March 3, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Morie A Gertz, MD, MACP

Moderator

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Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Emerging Research and Actual Patients with Urothelial Bladder Carcinoma (Part 3 of a 3-Part Series)

**Thursday, March 4, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:15 PM ET**

Faculty

**Arjun Balar, MD
Elisabeth I Heath, MD
Jonathan E Rosenberg, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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





with an NTRK gene fusion?





Study	N	ALC+	Prior chemo	CNS mets	CNS Rx	Median follow up	PFS HR	Median follow up	PFS HR
J-ALEX RC Hata et al Lancet 2017	N=207 (111 ailec 104 criz)	ALC+ Centrally confirmed by HC BIG FISH or RT-PCR	Prior chemo allowed	CNS mets: 14% ailec 28% criz	CNS Rx: 43% Rx ailec 38% Rx criz (No details)	12 m ailec 12.2 m criz	0.34 (0.17-71), p<0.0001 Median NR and 10.2 mo	0.34 (0.21-0.54)	Median follow up 42.2 m ailec 31.4 m criz PFS HR 0.37 (0.26-52), Median 34.1 and 10.2 mo
ALEX RC Peters et al NEJM 2017	N=152 ailec 151 criz	ALC+ Centrally confirmed by HC	No prior chemo allowed	CNS mets	CNS Rx: 31% Rx ailec 40% Rx criz	18.6 m ailec 17.6 m criz	0.50 (0.35-0.71), p<0.001 Median 25.7 mo	0.50 (0.35-0.65)	assessed and ALEX JTO HR
ALEX-IL Hata et al Lancet 2017	N=137	Local ALC Testing							







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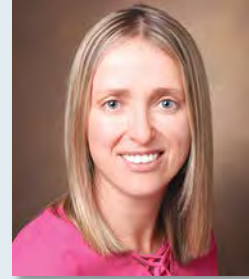
LungenClinic Grosshansdorf

Grosshansdorf, Germany

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Joshua Bauml, MD
Assistant 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



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



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



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

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



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



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



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



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

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Nathan A Pennell, MD, PhD

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



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



Professor Solange Peters, MD, PhD

Head, Medical Oncology
Chair, Thoracic Malignancies
Oncology Department
Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV)
Lausanne, Switzerland



David R Spigel, MD

Chief Scientific Officer
Program Director
Lung Cancer Research
Sarah Cannon Research Institute
Nashville, Tennessee



Martin Reck, MD, PhD

Head of Department of Thoracic Oncology
Head of Clinical Trial Department
LungenClinic Grosshansdorf
Grosshansdorf, Germany

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

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

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

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

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

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 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

Quick Poll

Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone

Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone

Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone

Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone

Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone

Ixazomib + Rd

Other

Submit

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

Co-provided by USF Health Research To Practice®

Join Audio

Start Video

Invite

Participants 10

Share

Chat

Record

Leave Meeting

Mute Me

Raise Hand

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ONCOLOGY TODAY

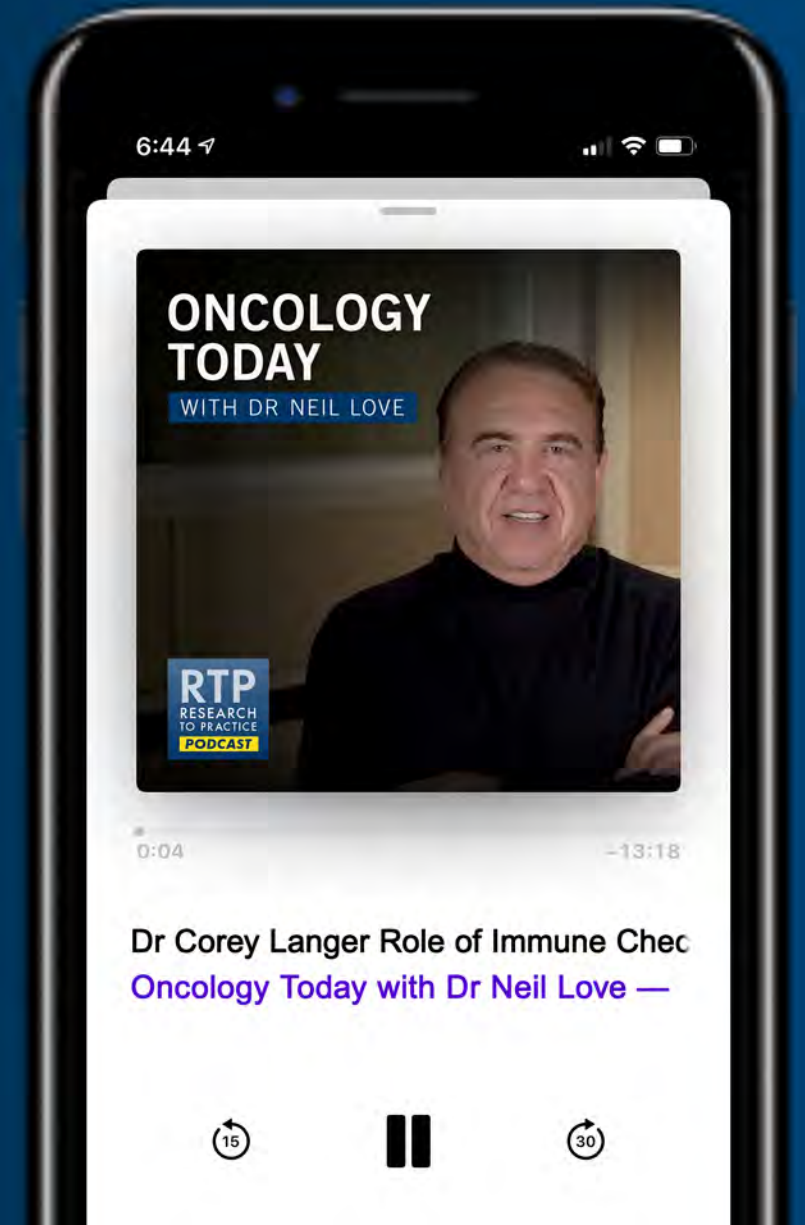
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Namrata I Peswani, MD

Hematologist Oncologist

Harold C Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center

UT Southwestern Medical Center

Richardson, Texas

Meet The Professor with Dr Reck

Module 1: Cases from Dr Peswani

- An otherwise healthy 80-year-old man with extremely symptomatic extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (SCLC)
 - Parts 1 and 2
- A 76-year-old woman with extensive-stage SCLC
- A 45-year-old man and never smoker with de novo metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) – EGFR exon 21 mutation
- An 80-year-old woman and never smoker with metastatic NSCLC – EGFR exon 21 mutation

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Reck

Module 3: Other Key Papers and Recent Approvals for Discussion

Case Presentation – Dr Peswani: An otherwise healthy 80-year-old man with extremely symptomatic extensive-stage SCLC – Part 1



Dr Namrata Peswani

- ES-SCLC, extremely symptomatic from 12.4-cm LUL mass,
 - Mediastinal invasion and circumferential encasement of the left main pulmonary artery and mainstem bronchus with occlusion of the left upper lobe bronchus
 - Liver and bone mets

Questions

- Are there any differences between carboplatin/etoposide with atezolizumab versus with durvalumab?
- In this healthy 80-year-old patient I was able to give triplet therapy, but in frail patients are you using instead single-agent immunotherapy?

Case Presentation – Dr Peswani: An otherwise healthy 80-year-old man with extremely symptomatic extensive-stage SCLC – Part 2



Dr Namrata Peswani

- ES-SCLC, extremely symptomatic from 12.4-cm LUL mass,
 - Mediastinal invasion and circumferential encasement of the left main pulmonary artery and mainstem bronchus with occlusion of the left upper lobe bronchus
 - Liver and bone mets
- ***Carboplatin/etoposide/atezolizumab x 6 with near CR in lung, stable bone and liver disease***
- ***Maintenance atezolizumab x 2 → Recurrence of symptoms***
- ***CT: Worsening disease in lungs and new liver lesion***

Questions

- ***What treatment would you recommend next?***
- ***What side effects have you observed with lurbinectedin and how are you monitoring patients who are on this agent?***

Case Presentation – Dr Peswani: A 76-year-old woman with extensive-stage SCLC



Dr Namrata Peswani

- ES-SCLC, with liver and bone metastases
- Carboplatin/etoposide/atezolizumab x 6, with near CR in lung, stable disease in bone and liver
- Maintenance atezolizumab

Questions

- Since this patient had a more defined lung mass and responded well to her initial therapy, is there a role for consolidation radiation therapy?
- What is the role of prophylactic cranial irradiation, which I believe now people are considering omitting for some of these patients?

Case Presentation – Dr Peswani: A 45-year-old man and never smoker with de novo metastatic NSCLC – EGFR exon 21 mutation



Dr Namrata Peswani

- 12/2019: Unprovoked DVT
- 6/2020: Developed severe hip and shoulder pain
- CT scan: Lytic lesions in the right scapula and left hip as well as a lung mass
- Biopsy lung mass: NSCLC, EGFR exon 21 mutation
- Osimertinib, with plan for SBRT to oligometastatic disease after response to therapy
 - 3-month scans: Initial response
 - 6-month scans: Progressive disease
- Next generation sequencing ordered

Questions

- What is our understanding about the mechanisms for osimertinib resistance?
- Are there any agents available to overcome that resistance?

Trial in Progress

ERRAMOSI trial

Phase III study in first-line metastatic NSCLC with EGFR exon 19 or exon 21 L858R mutations

Randomization arms

- Erlotinib → followed by usual care (T790-osi)
- Erlotinib/ramucirumab → followed by usual care (T790-osi)
- Osimertinib → followed by usual care

Primary endpoints

- Time to first progression
- Time to second progression
- Overall survival

Case Presentation – Dr Peswani: An 80-year-old woman and never smoker with metastatic NSCLC – EGFR exon 21 mutation



Dr Namrata Peswani

- 2018: Stage I RLL NSCLC s/p SBRT (not a surgical candidate)
- Surveillance scan: Increase in size of RLL lesion
 - PET: No distant disease
 - MRI brain: 2 brain metastases
 - Re-checked 2018 biopsy specimen: EGFR exon 21

Questions

- Should she get radiation to her brain metastases, or should we treat with osimertinib and then consider radiation therapy based on her response to osimertinib?

FDA Approves Osimertinib as Adjuvant Therapy for NSCLC with EGFR Mutations

Press Release — December 18, 2020

- The FDA approved osimertinib as adjuvant therapy after tumor resection in patients with NSCLC whose tumors have EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations, as detected by an FDA-approved test.
- Efficacy was demonstrated in the randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled ADAURA trial for patients with EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutation-positive NSCLC who had complete tumor resection, with or without prior adjuvant chemotherapy.
- Eligible patients with resectable tumors (stage IB – IIIA) were required to have predominantly non-squamous histology and EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations identified prospectively from tumor tissue in a central laboratory EGFR Mutation Test.

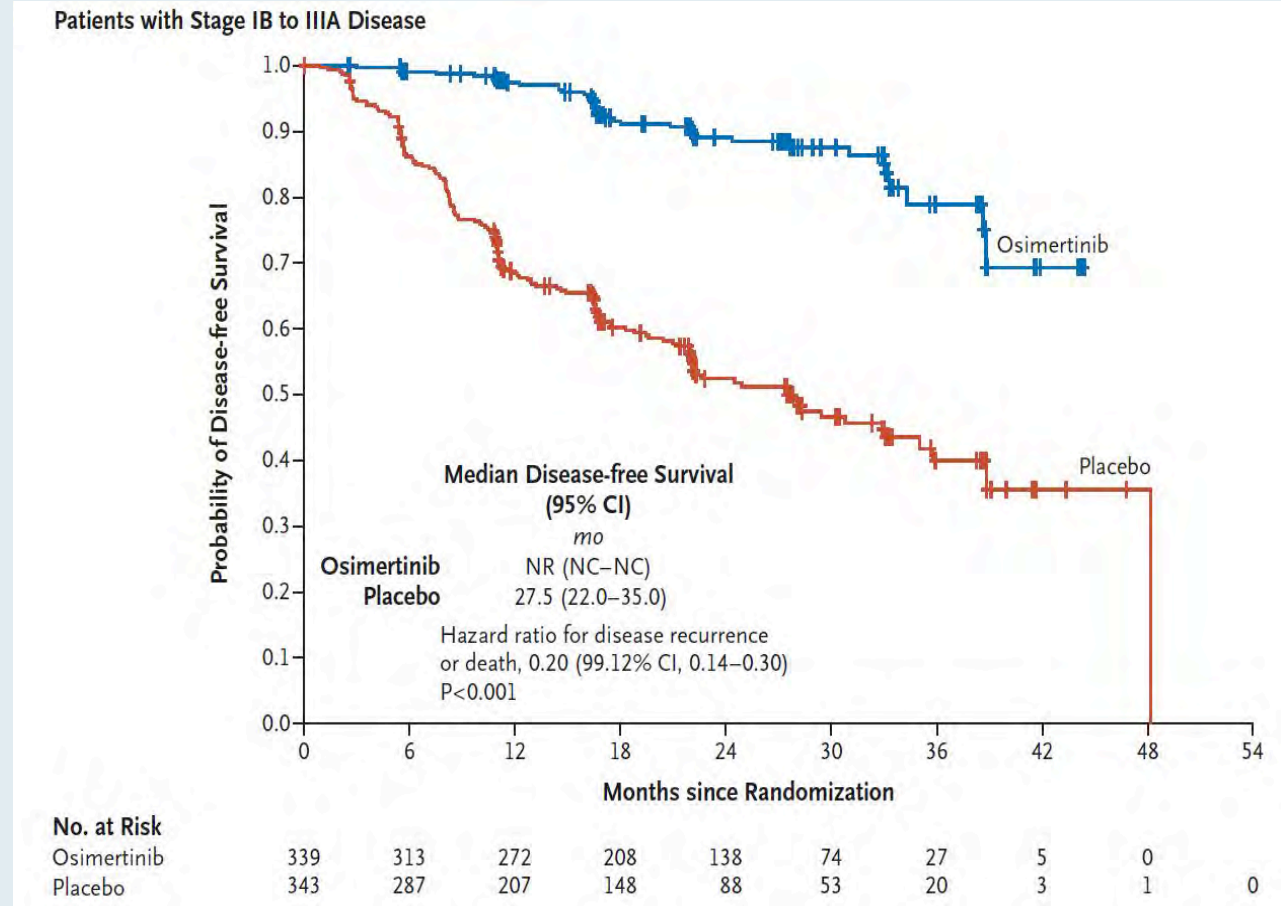
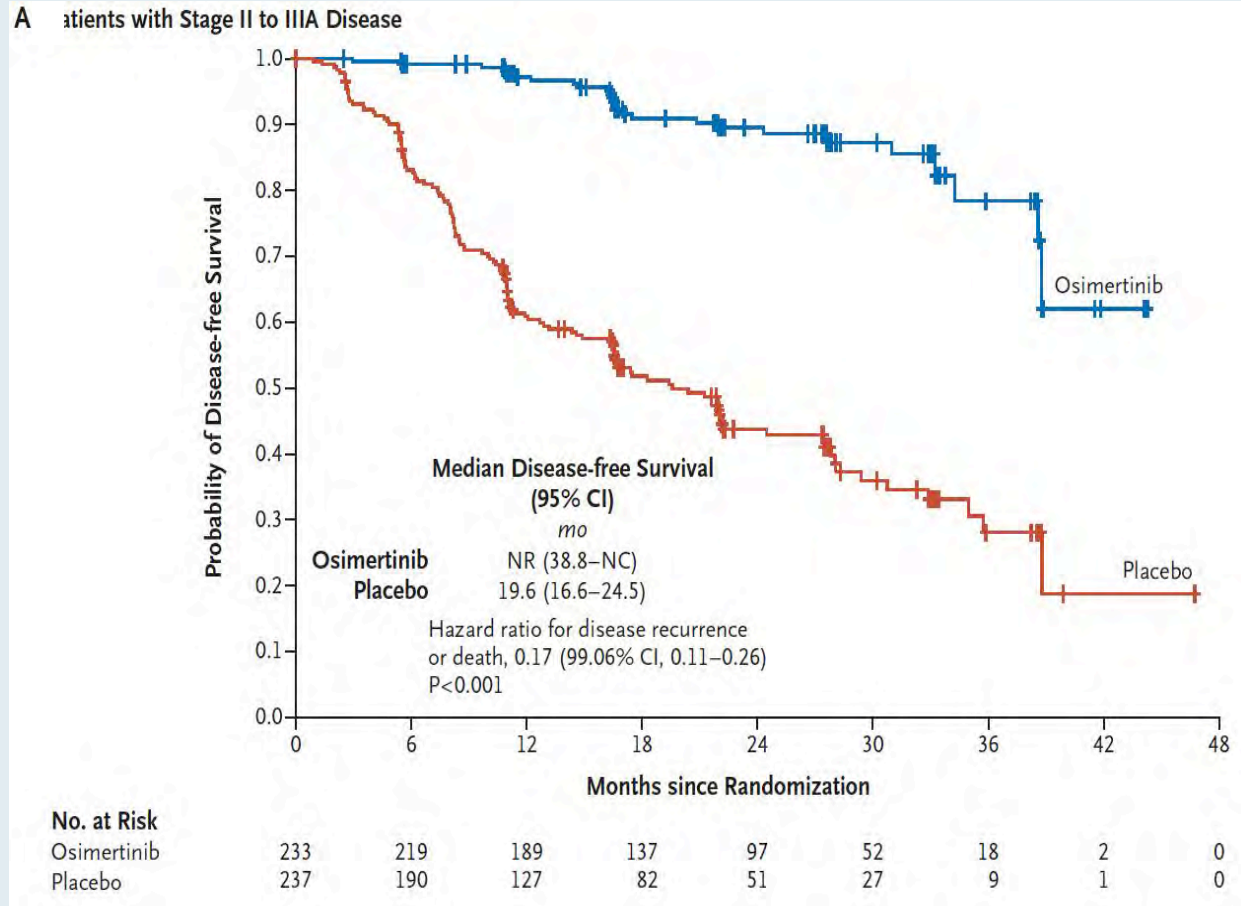
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Osimertinib in Resected *EGFR*-Mutated Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Yi-Long Wu, M.D., Masahiro Tsuboi, M.D., Jie He, M.D., Thomas John, Ph.D.,
Christian Grohe, M.D., Margarita Majem, M.D., Jonathan W. Goldman, M.D.,
Konstantin Laktionov, Ph.D., Sang-We Kim, M.D., Ph.D., Terufumi Kato, M.D.,
Huu-Vinh Vu, M.D., Ph.D., Shun Lu, M.D., Kye-Young Lee, M.D., Ph.D.,
Charuwan Akewanlop, M.D., Chong-Jen Yu, M.D., Ph.D., Filippo de Marinis, M.D.,
Laura Bonanno, M.D., Manuel Domine, M.D., Ph.D., Frances A. Shepherd, M.D.,
Lingmin Zeng, Ph.D., Rachel Hodge, M.Sc., Ajlan Atasoy, M.D.,
Yuri Rukazenkov, M.D., Ph.D., and Roy S. Herbst, M.D., Ph.D.,

***N Engl J Med* 2020;383(18):1711-23.**

ADAURA: Disease-Free Survival by Stage

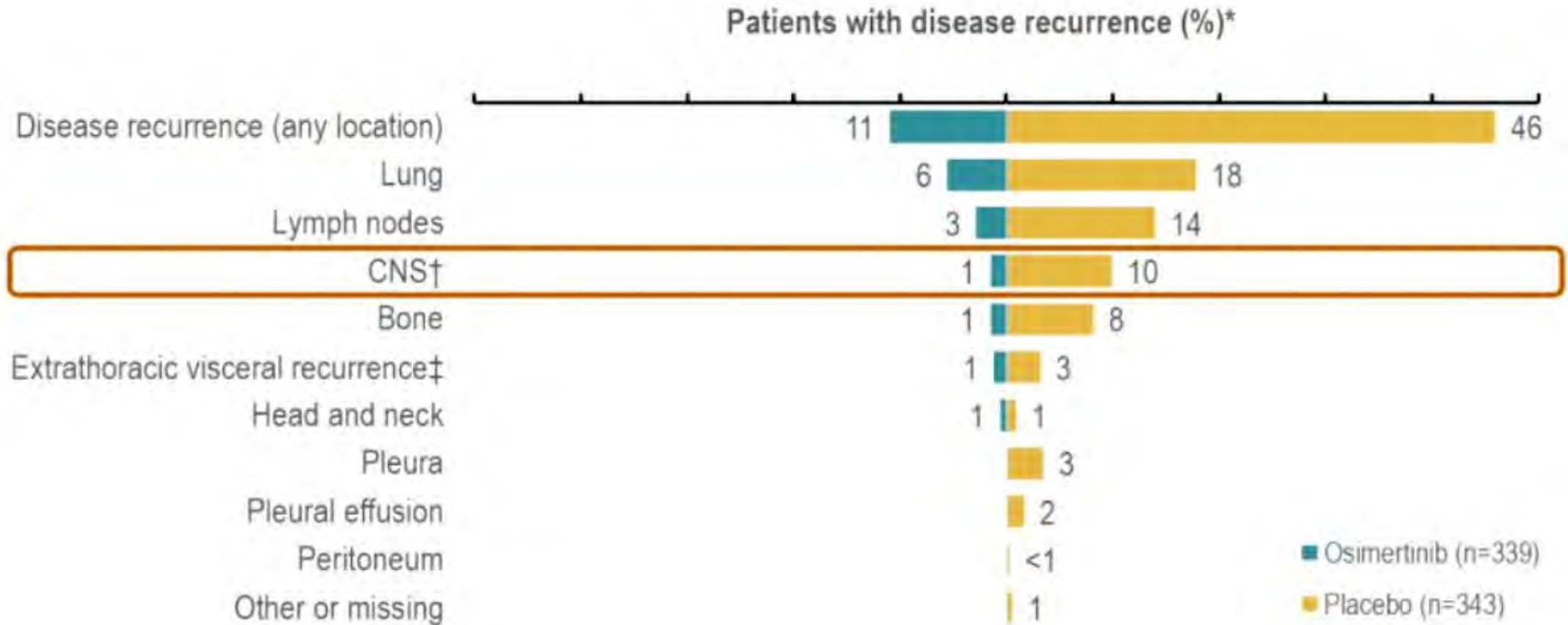


Osimertinib Adjuvant Therapy in Patients (pts) with Resected EGFR Mutated (EGFRm) NSCLC (ADAURA): Central Nervous System (CNS) Disease Recurrence

Tsuboi M et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA1.

ADAURA: Sites of Disease Recurrence

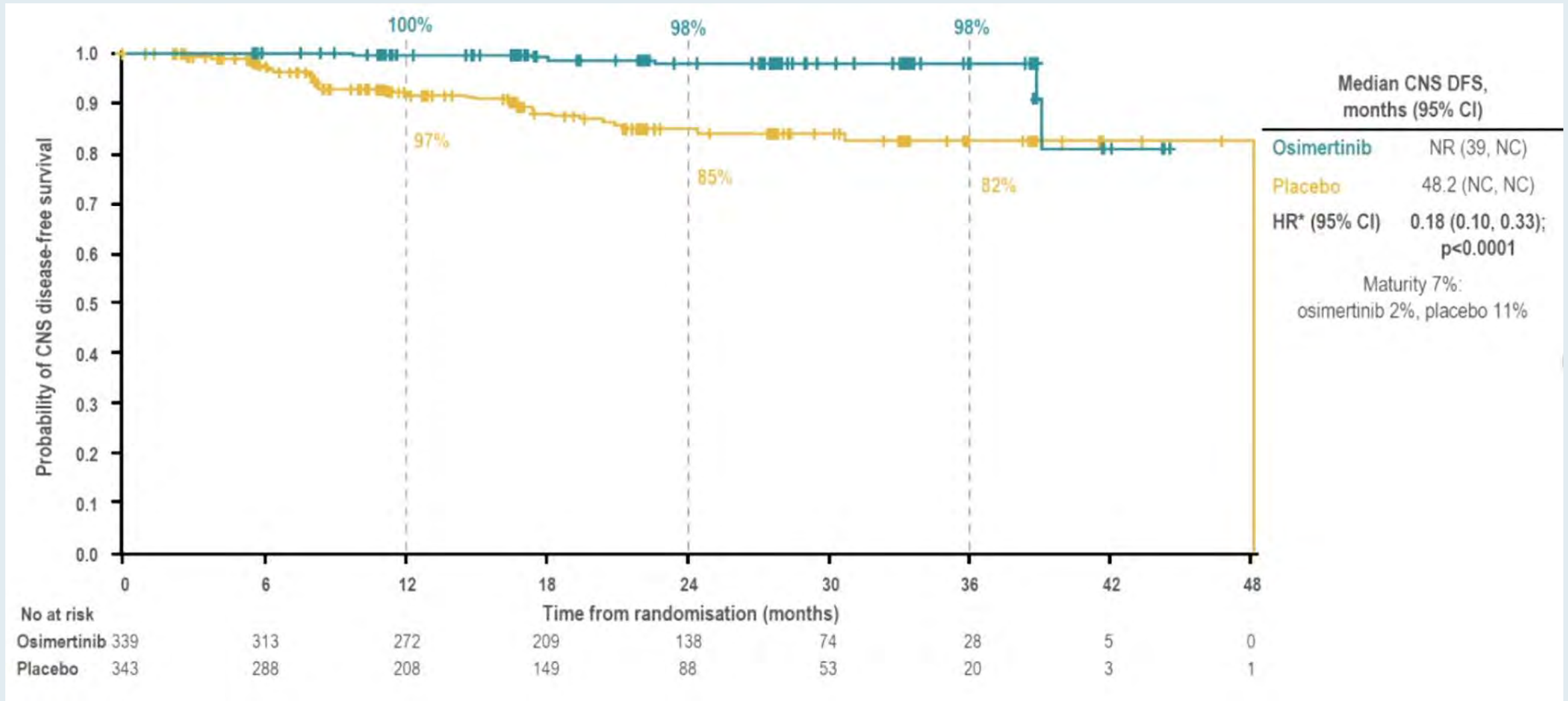


ADAURA: CNS DFS Events

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

Overall population		
Patients, n (%)	Osimeertinib 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



What would you most likely recommend as consolidation treatment for a patient with locally advanced NSCLC who has completed chemoradiation therapy and is found to have an EGFR activating mutation?

1. Durvalumab
2. Osimertinib
3. Durvalumab + osimertinib
4. Durvalumab followed by osimertinib
5. Other

The ADAURA trial is the first major step forward in the adjuvant setting in 20 years.

1. Agree
2. Agree, but IOs are coming soon
3. Disagree

What does the adjuvant treatment of melanoma, gastroesophageal cancer, and bladder cancer have in common that does not apply to non-small cell lung cancer?

Meet The Professor with Dr Reck

Module 1: Cases from Dr Peswani

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Reck

- First-line ICI for advanced NSCLC: State of the art and future directions
- KEYNOTE-598: Pembrolizumab/ipilimumab for metastatic NSCLC with PD-L1 TPS \geq 50%
- PACIFIC: 4-year survival update with consolidation durvalumab after chemoradiation therapy
- Immune checkpoint inhibitors in non-metastatic NSCLC: Chance for cure?
- Combination of immunotherapy and radiotherapy -The next magic step in the management of lung cancer?
- CheckMate 9LA: Nivolumab/ipilimumab combined with first-line chemotherapy
- Patient-reported outcomes in Part 1 of the CheckMate 227 trial: First-line nivolumab/ipilimumab vs chemotherapy
- IMpower133: Long-term survivors with first-line chemotherapy \pm atezolizumab in extensive-stage SCLC
- STIMULI trial: Consolidation ipilimumab/nivolumab in limited-stage SCLC

Meet The Professor with Dr Reck

Module 1: Cases from Dr Peswani

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Reck (continued)

- Anti-angiogenic agents in the age of resistance to immune checkpoint inhibitors: Do they have a role in non-oncogene-addicted NSCLC?
- Serial liquid biopsies to detect treatment failure and profile resistance mechanisms in ALK rearranged NSCLC
- Longitudinal therapy monitoring of ALK-positive NSCLC by combined copy number and targeted mutation profiling of cell-free DNA
- DESTINY-LUNG01: Trastuzumab deruxtecan in HER2-overexpressing metastatic NSCLC
- Perceived relatedness, death acceptance, and demoralization in patients with cancer

Module 3: Other Key Papers and Recent Approvals for Discussion

Drugs (2020) 80:1783–1797

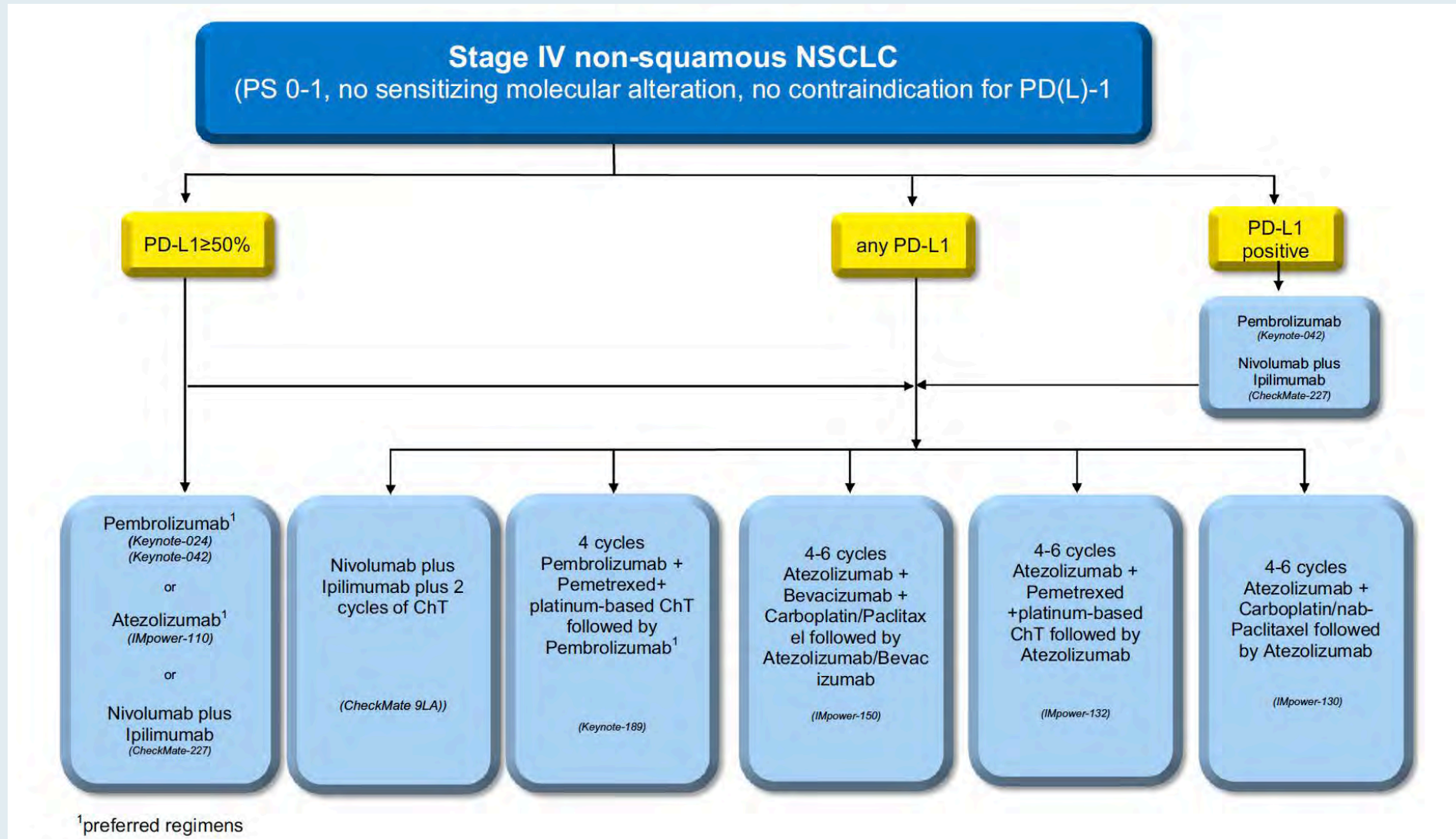
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40265-020-01409-6>

REVIEW ARTICLE

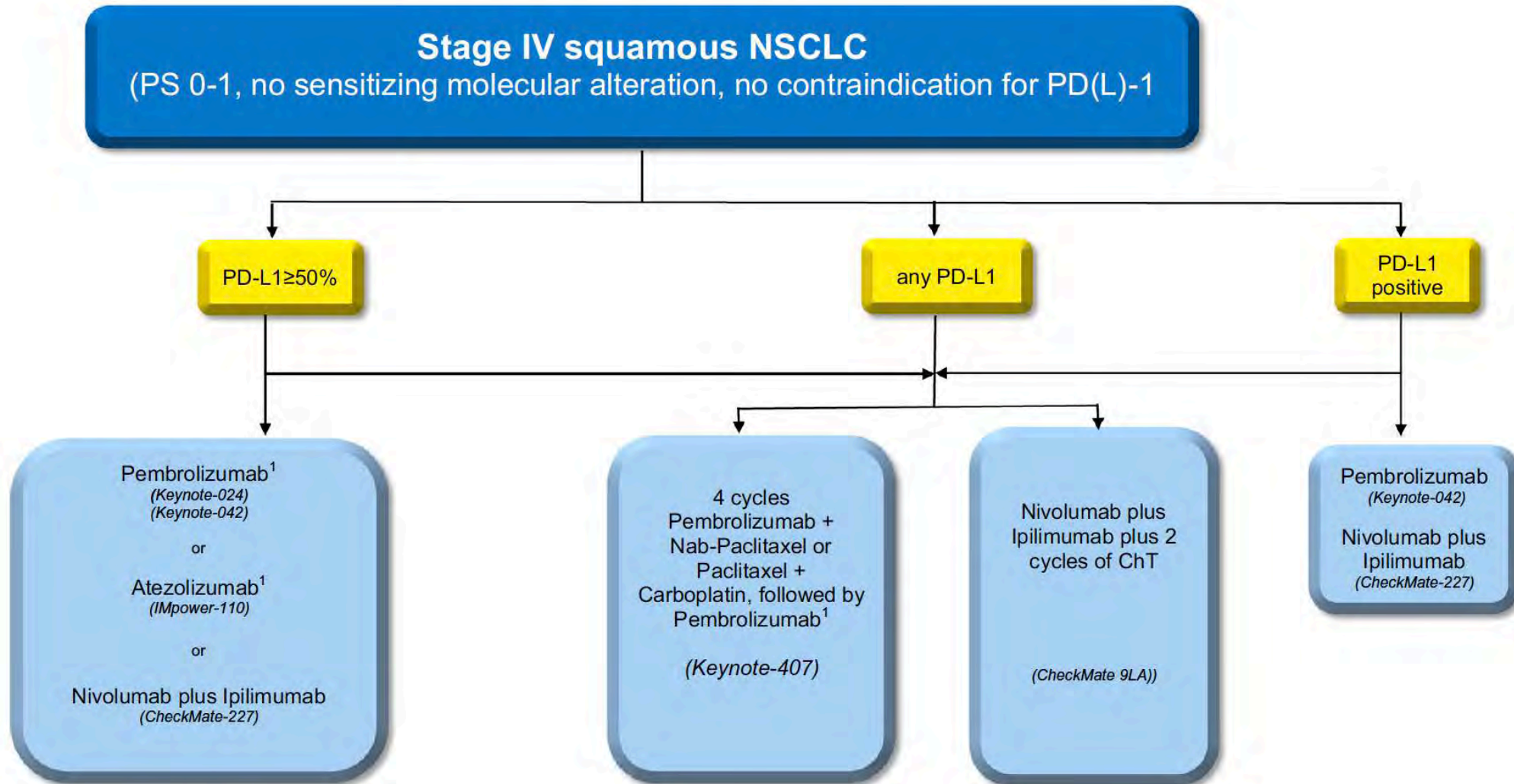
First-Line Immune Checkpoint Inhibition for Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: State of the Art and Future Directions

Christoph Jakob Ackermann¹ · Helen Adderley² · Ana Ortega-Franco² · Adeel Khan² · Martin Reck³ · Raffaele Califano^{2,4,5}

CPI-Based Treatment First-Line Options for Advanced Nonsquamous NSCLC



CPI-Based Treatment First-Line Options for Advanced Squamous NSCLC



¹preferred regimens

Pembrolizumab Plus Ipilimumab or Placebo for Metastatic Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer With PD-L1 Tumor Proportion Score \geq 50%: Randomized, Double-Blind Phase III KEYNOTE-598 Study














Michael Boyer, MBBS, PhD¹; Mehmet A. N. Şendur, MD²; Delvys Rodríguez-Abreu, MD³; Keunchil Park, MD, PhD⁴; Dae Ho Lee, MD, PhD⁵; Irfan Çiçin, MD⁶; Perran Fulden Yumuk, MD⁷; Francisco J. Orlandi, MD⁸; Ticiana A. Leal, MD⁹; Olivier Molinier, MD¹⁰; Nopadol Soparattanapaisam, MD¹¹; Adrian Langleben, MD¹²; Raffaele Califano, MD¹³; Balazs Medgyasszay, MD¹⁴; Te-Chun Hsia, MD¹⁵; Gregory A. Otterson, MD¹⁶; Lu Xu, PhD¹⁷; Bilal Piperdi, MD¹⁷; Ayman Samkari, MD¹⁷; and Martin Reck, MD, PhD¹⁸ for the KEYNOTE-598 Investigators

J Clin Oncol 2021;[Online ahead of print]

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 10%?














1. Chemotherapy +/- bevacizumab
2. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody alone
3. Carboplatin/pemetrexed/pembrolizumab
4. Atezolizumab/carboplatin/*nab* paclitaxel
5. Atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab
6. Ipilimumab/nivolumab
7. Ipilimumab/nivolumab + chemotherapy
8. Other

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 10%?

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

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

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%?














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

* Likely dose-reduced chemotherapy

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





1. Chemotherapy +/- bevacizumab
2. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody alone
3. Carboplatin/pemetrexed/pembrolizumab
4. Atezolizumab/carboplatin/*nab* paclitaxel
5. Atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab
6. Ipilimumab/nivolumab
7. Ipilimumab/nivolumab + chemotherapy
8. Other

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%?














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

* If very symptomatic, pembro/carbo/pem

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














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

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














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

Nab-P = nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel

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

 JOSHUA BAUML, MD	Pembro/carbo/pac	 JOEL W NEAL, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/nab-P
 RAMASWAMY GOVINDAN, MD	Pembro	 PAUL K PAIK, MD	Pembro/carbo/pac
 JOHN V HEYMACH, MD, PHD	Pembro	 NATHAN A PENNELL, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pac
 LEORA HORN, MD, MSC	Pembro/carbo/nab-P	 PROFESSOR SOLANGE PETERS, MD, PHD	Pembro/carbo/pac
 COREY J LANGER, MD	Pembro/carbo/nab-P	 MARTIN RECK, MD, PHD	Carbo/nab-P
 BENJAMIN LEVY, MD	Pembro/carbo/pac	 DAVID R SPIGEL, MD	Pembro/carbo/nab-P
 PROFESSOR TONY SK MOK, 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 60%?

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

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

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

Four-Year Survival With Durvalumab After Chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC—an Update From the PACIFIC Trial

Corinne Faivre-Finn, MD, PhD,^{a,b,*} David Vicente, MD,^c Takayasu Kurata, MD,^d
David Planchard, MD, PhD,^e Luis Paz-Ares, MD, PhD,^{f,g}
Johan F. Vansteenkiste, MD, PhD,^h David R. Spigel, MD,ⁱ Marina C. Garassino, MD,^j
Martin Reck, MD, PhD,^k Suresh Senan, PhD,^l Jarushka Naidoo, MBBCH, MHS,^{m,n}
Andreas Rimner, MD,^o Yi-Long Wu, MD,^p Jhanelle E. Gray, MD,^q
Mustafa Özgüroğlu, MD,^r Ki H. Lee, MD,^s Byoung C. Cho, MD, PhD,^t
Terufumi Kato, MD,^u Maike de Wit, MD, PhD,^v Michael Newton, PharmD,^w
Lu Wang, PhD,^w Piruntha Thiyagarajah, MD,^x Scott J. Antonia, MD, PhD^q

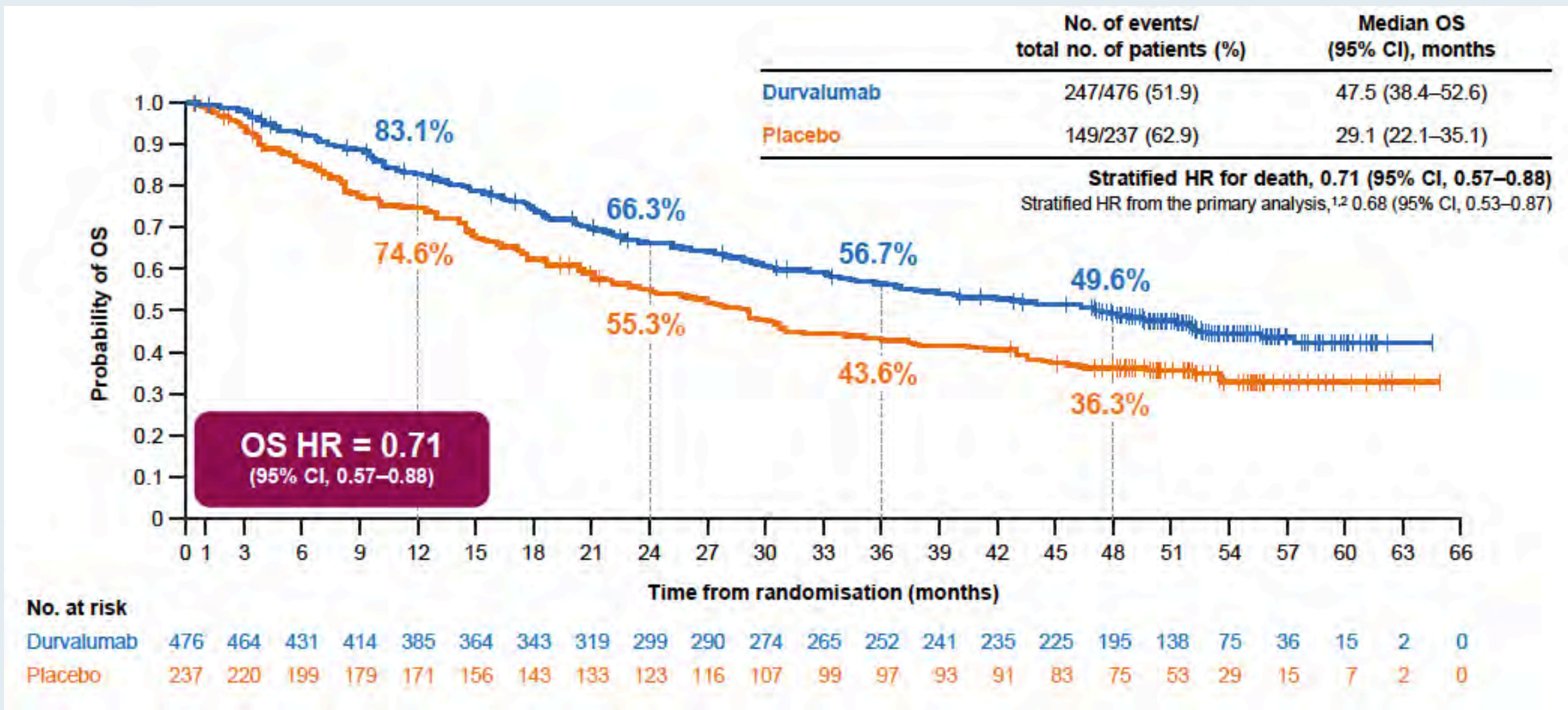
Durvalumab after chemoradiotherapy in Stage III NSCLC: 4-year survival update from the Phase 3 PACIFIC trial

Corinne Faivre-Finn¹, David Vicente², Takayasu Kurata³, David Planchard⁴, Luis Paz-Ares⁵, Johan F. Vansteenkiste⁶, David R. Spigel⁷, Marina C. Garassino⁸, Martin Reck⁹, Suresh Senan¹⁰, Jarushka Naidoo^{11,12}, Andreas Rimner¹³, Yi-Long Wu¹⁴, Jhanelle E. Gray¹⁵, Mustafa Özgüroğlu¹⁶, Ki Hyeong Lee¹⁷, Michael Newton¹⁸, Lu Wang¹⁸, Piruntha Thiyagarajah¹⁹, Scott J. Antonia¹⁵

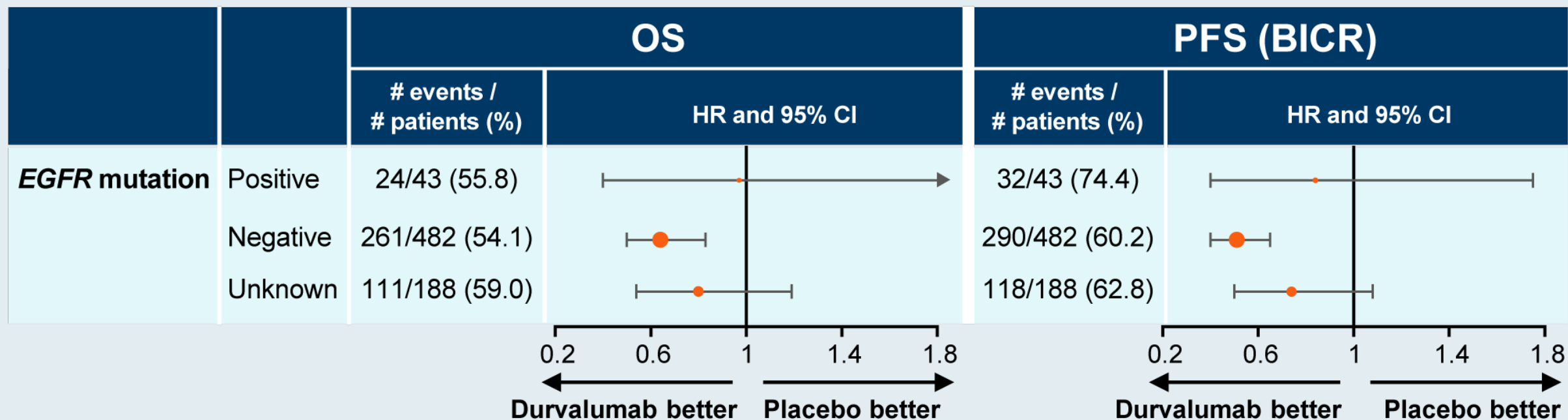
¹The University of Manchester and The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK; ²Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena, Seville, Spain; ³Kansai Medical University Hospital, Hirakata, Japan; ⁴Gustave Roussy, Department of Medical Oncology, Thoracic Unit, Villejuif, France; ⁵Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, CiberOnc, Universidad Complutense and CNIO, Madrid, Spain; ⁶Department of Respiratory Oncology, University Hospitals KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; ⁷Sarah Cannon Research Institute/Tennessee Oncology, Nashville, Tennessee, USA; ⁸Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy; ⁹Lung Clinic Grosshansdorf, Airway Research Center North, German Center for Lung Research, Grosshansdorf, Germany; ¹⁰Department of Radiation Oncology, Amsterdam University Medical Centers, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Cancer Center Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ¹¹Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA; ¹²Bloomberg-Kimmel Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA; ¹³Department of Radiation Oncology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York, USA; ¹⁴Department of Pulmonary Oncology, Guangdong Lung Cancer Institute, Guangdong General Hospital & Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China; ¹⁵H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Tampa, Florida, USA; ¹⁶Istanbul University – Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey; ¹⁷Chungbuk National University Hospital, Chungbuk National University College of Medicine, Cheongju, South Korea; ¹⁸AstraZeneca, Gaithersburg, MD, USA; ¹⁹AstraZeneca, Cambridge, UK



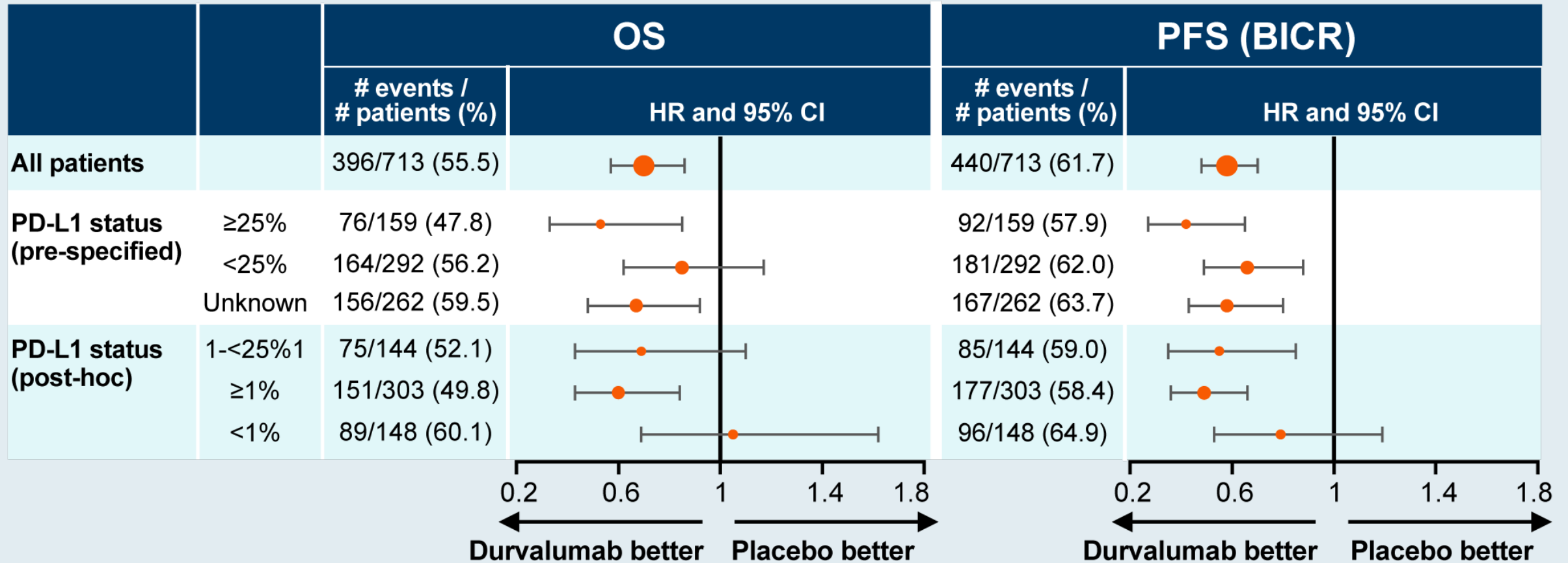
PACIFIC: 4-Year Overall Survival – Intent-To-Treat Population



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)
 - PD-L1 expression-level cutoff of 1% was part of an unplanned post-hoc analysis requested by the

Drugs (2019) 79:1937–1945

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40265-019-01222-w>

REVIEW ARTICLE

Immune Checkpoint Inhibition in Non-metastatic Non-small Cell Lung Cancer: Chance for Cure?

David F. Heigener^{1,2} · Martin Reck^{3,4} 

Combination of Immunotherapy and Radiotherapy—The Next Magic Step in the Management of Lung Cancer?

Lizza E. L. Hendriks, MD, PhD,^{a,*} Jessica Menis, MD,^{b,c}
Dirk K. M. De Ruyscher, MD, PhD,^d Martin Reck, MD, PhD^e

First-Line Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab Versus Chemotherapy in Advanced NSCLC With 1% or Greater Tumor PD-L1 Expression: Patient-Reported Outcomes From CheckMate 227 Part 1

Martin Reck, MD, PhD,^{a,*} Tudor-Eliade Ciuleanu, MD, PhD,^b Jong-Seok Lee, MD,^c Michael Schenker, MD,^d Clarisse Audigier-Valette, MD,^e Bogdan Zurawski, MD, PhD,^f Helena Linardou, MD, PhD,^g Gregory A. Otterson, MD,^h Pamela Salman, MD,ⁱ Makoto Nishio, MD, PhD,^j Emmanuel de la Mora Jimenez, MD,^k Krzysztof Lesniewski-Kmak, MD,^l István Albert, MD,^m Samreen Ahmed, FRCP, MD,ⁿ Konstantinos Syrigos, MD, PhD,^o John R. Penrod, PhD,^p Yong Yuan, PhD,^p Steven I. Blum, MBA, MA,^p Faith E. Nathan, MD,^p Xiaowu Sun, PhD,^q Alejandro Moreno-Koehler, MPH,^q Fiona Taylor, MBiochem,^q Kenneth John O'Byrne, MD^r



IMpower133: characterisation of long-term survivors treated with first line chemotherapy \pm atezolizumab in extensive-stage small cell lung cancer

Stephen V. Liu,¹ Leora Horn,² Tony S. K. Mok,³ Aaron S. Mansfield,⁴ Richard De Boer,⁵ Gyorgy Losonczy,⁶ Shunichi Sugawara,⁷ Rafal Dziadziuszko,⁸ Maciej Krzakowski,⁹ Alexey Smolin,¹⁰ Maximilian Hochmair,¹¹ Marina Garassino,¹² Sivuonthanh Lam,¹³ Mark McClelland,¹³ Andres Cardona,¹⁴ Stefanie Morris,¹⁴ Martin Reck¹⁵

Updated Overall Survival and PD-L1 Subgroup Analysis of Patients With Extensive-Stage Small-Cell Lung Cancer Treated With Atezolizumab, Carboplatin, and Etoposide (IMpower133)

Stephen V. Liu, MD¹; Martin Reck, MD, PhD²; Aaron S. Mansfield, MD³; Tony Mok, MD⁴; Arnaud Scherpereel, MD, PhD⁵; Niels Reinmuth, MD, PhD⁶; Marina Chiara Garassino, MD⁷; Javier De Castro Carpeno, MD⁸; Raffaele Califano, MD⁹; Makoto Nishio, MD¹⁰; Francisco Orlandi, MD¹¹; Jorge Alatorre-Alexander, MD¹²; Ticiana Leal, MD¹³; Ying Cheng, MD¹⁴; Jong-Seok Lee, MD¹⁵; Siuonthan Lam, PharmD¹⁶; Mark McClelland, PhD¹⁶; Yu Deng, PhD¹⁶; See Phan, MD¹⁶; and Leora Horn, MD¹⁷

J Clin Oncol 2021;[Online ahead of print]

Consolidation nivolumab and ipilimumab vs observation in limited stage SCLC after chemo-radiotherapy – Results from the randomized phase II ETOP/IFCT 4-12 STIMULI trial



Solange Peters, Jean-Louis Pujol, Urania Dafni, Jesús Andrade, Annemarie Becker, Manuel Dómine, Alessandra Curioni-Fontecedro, Olivier Molinier, Denis Moro-Sibilot, Kristiaan Nackaerts, Amelia Insa Mollá, Guillermo López Vivanco, Jeannick Madelaine, Sanjay Popat, Martin Reck, Heidi Roschitzki-Voser, Paul Mitchell, Dirk De Ruyscher, Cécile Le Pechoux, Rolf Stahel

ESMO 2020; Abstract LBA84





ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Lung Cancer

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lungcan



Review

Anti-angiogenic agents in the age of resistance to immune checkpoint inhibitors: Do they have a role in non-oncogene-addicted non-small cell lung cancer?

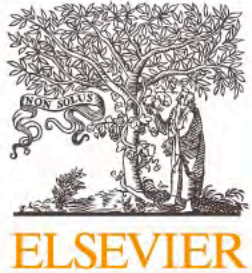
Sanjay Popat^{a,b,*}, Christian Grohé^c, Jesus Corral^d, Martin Reck^e, Silvia Novello^f, Maya Gottfried^g, Dejan Radonjic^h, Rolf Kaiser^{h,i}



Cold Spring Harb Mol Case Stud 2019;5(6):a004630

Serial liquid biopsies for detection of treatment failure and profiling of resistance mechanisms in *KLC1-ALK*-rearranged lung cancer

Steffen Dietz,^{1,2,11} Petros Christopoulos,^{2,3,4,11} Lisa Gu,^{1,2} Anna-Lena Volckmar,⁵ Volker Endris,⁵ Zhao Yuan,⁶ Simon J. Ogrodnik,^{1,2} Tomasz Zemojtel,⁷ Claus-Peter Heussel,^{2,8} Marc A. Schneider,^{2,4} Michael Meister,^{2,4} Thomas Muley,^{2,4} Martin Reck,⁹ Matthias Schlesner,^{2,6} Michael Thomas,^{2,3} Albrecht Stenzinger,^{2,5,10,11} and Holger Sültmann^{1,2,11}



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

EBioMedicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ebiom



Research paper

Longitudinal therapy monitoring of ALK-positive lung cancer by combined copy number and targeted mutation profiling of cell-free DNA

Steffen Dietz^{1,2,*}, Petros Christopoulos^{2,3,*}, Zhao Yuan⁵, Arlou Kristina Angeles^{1,2}, Lisa Gu^{1,2}, Anna-Lena Volckmar⁴, Simon J. Ogrodnik^{1,2}, Florian Janke^{1,2,6}, Chiara Dalle Fratte^{1,7}, Tomasz Zemojtel⁸, Marc A. Schneider^{2,9}, Daniel Kazdal^{2,4}, Volker Endris⁴, Michael Meister^{2,9}, Thomas Muley^{2,9}, Erika Cecchin⁷, Martin Reck¹⁰, Matthias Schlesner^{2,5}, Michael Thomas^{2,3}, Albrecht Stenzinger^{4,11}, Holger Sültmann^{1,2,#}

FDA Grants Breakthrough Therapy Designation to Trastuzumab Deruxtecan for Metastatic NSCLC with a HER2 Mutation

Press Release – May 18, 2020

- The FDA has granted breakthrough therapy designation to trastuzumab deruxtecan for the treatment of patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have a HER2 mutation and with disease progression on or after platinum-based therapy.
- The designation was granted based on data from the ongoing Phase II DESTINY-Lung01 trial currently testing trastuzumab deruxtecan, a HER2-directed antibody drug conjugate (ADC), in patients with HER2-mutant metastatic NSCLC.

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in HER2-Mutated Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Interim Results of DESTINY-Lung01¹

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in HER2-Overexpressing Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC): Interim Results of DESTINY-Lung01²

¹ Smit EF et al.

WCLC 2021;Abstract MA11.03.

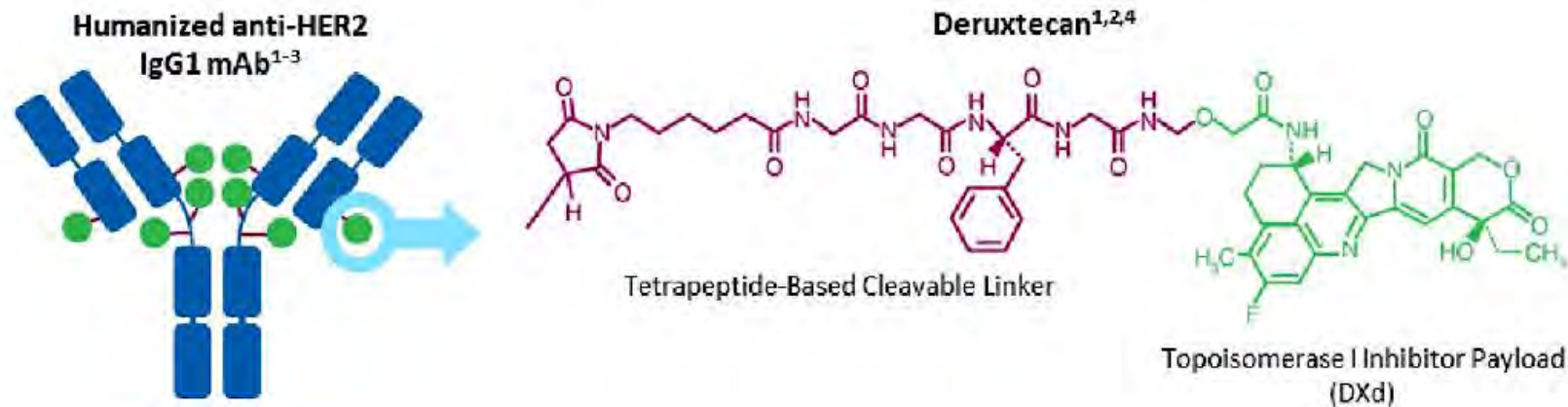
² Nakagawa K et al.

WCLC 2021;Abstract OA04.05.

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

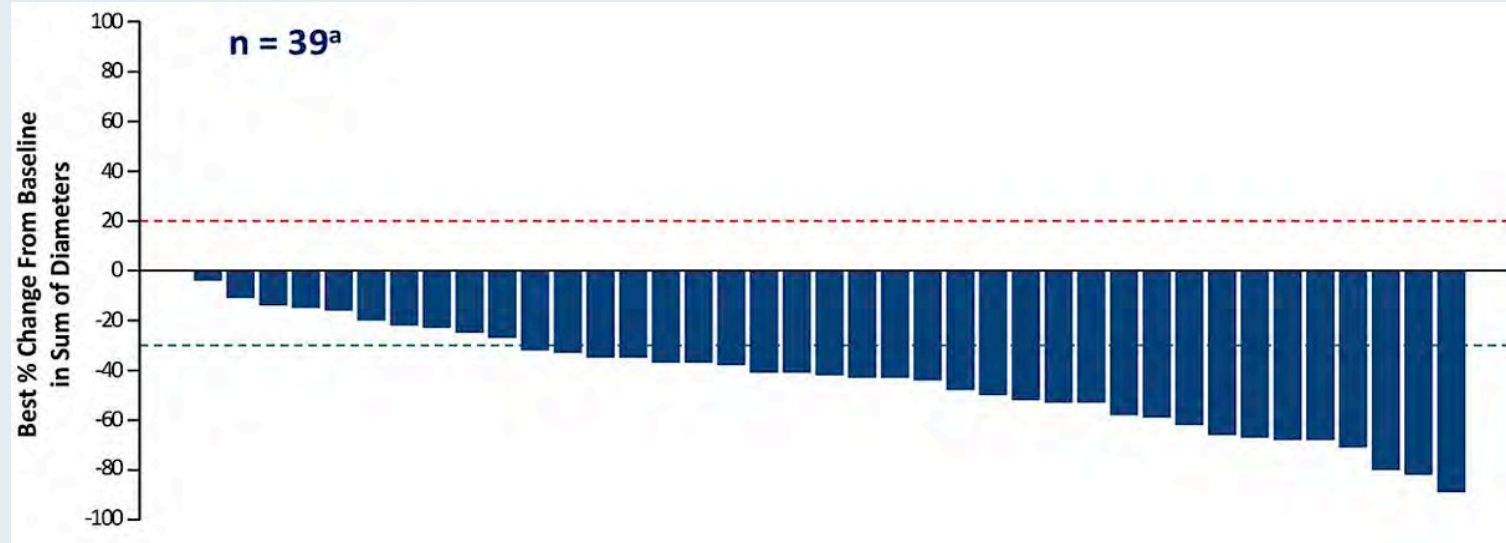
Stable linker-payload

Tumor-selective cleavable linker

Membrane-permeable payload

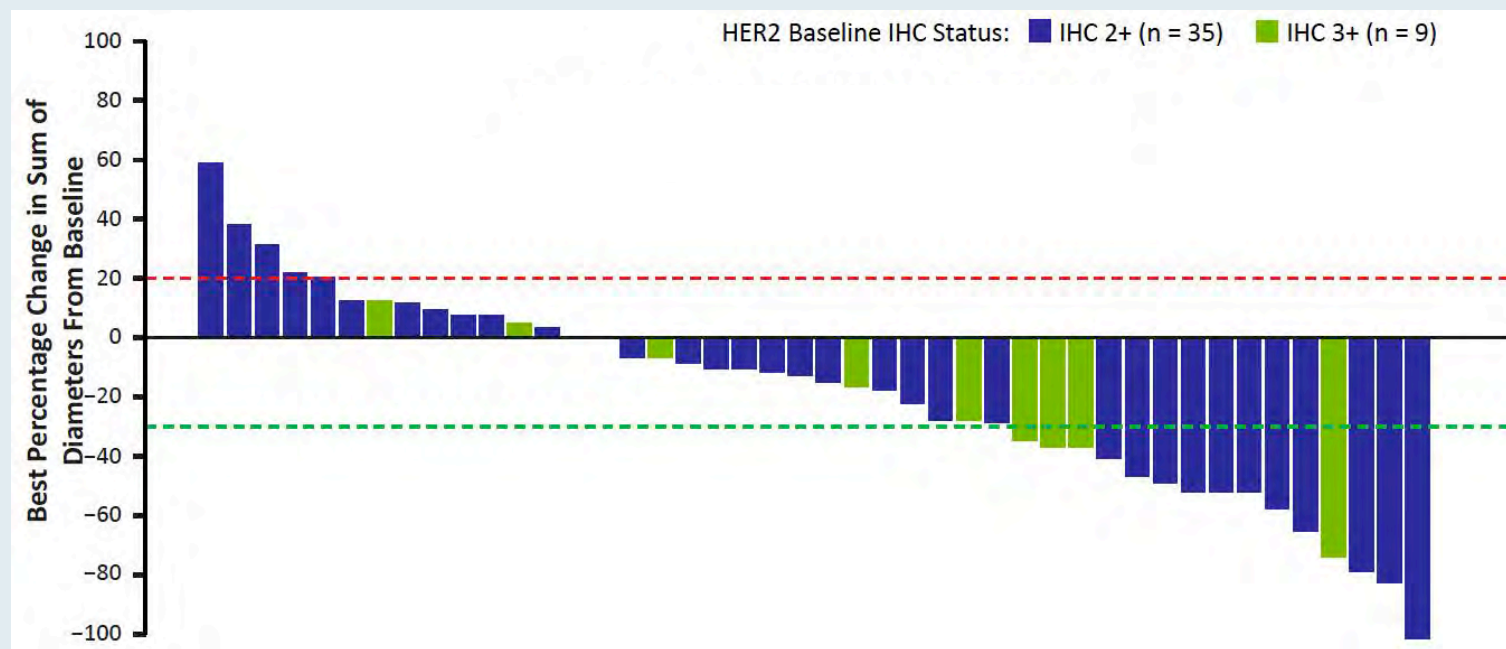
DESTINY-Lung01: Best Percentage Change in Tumor Size with T-DXd in HER2-Mutant versus Overexpressing NSCLC

Mutant



Confirmed ORR = 61.9%
DCR = 90.5%
Median DoR = not reached
Median PFS = 14.0 months

Overexpressing



Confirmed ORR = 24.5%
DCR = 69.4%
Median DoR = 6.0 months
Median PFS = 5.4 months

Supportive Care in Cancer (2020) 28:2693–2700
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-019-05088-2>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Perceived relatedness, death acceptance, and demoralization in patients with cancer

Rebecca Philipp¹  · Anja Mehnert²  · Volkmar Müller³ · Martin Reck⁴ · Sigrun Vehling¹ 

Meet The Professor with Dr Reck

Module 1: Cases from Dr Peswani

Module 2: Lung Cancer Journal Club with Dr Reck

Module 3: Other Key Papers and Recent Approvals for Discussion

Targeted Therapies

FDA Approves Ramucirumab with Erlotinib for First-Line NSCLC

Press Release – May 29, 2020

“The Food and Drug Administration approved ramucirumab in combination with erlotinib for first-line treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 19 deletions or exon 21 (L858R) mutations.

Efficacy was evaluated in RELAY (NCT02411448), a multinational, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study in patients with previously untreated metastatic NSCLC whose tumors have EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 (L858R) substitution mutations. A total of 449 patients were randomized (1:1) to receive either ramucirumab 10 mg/kg or placebo every 2 weeks as an intravenous infusion, in combination with erlotinib 150 mg orally once daily, until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

IMpower150: Updated Efficacy Analysis in Patients with EGFR Mutations

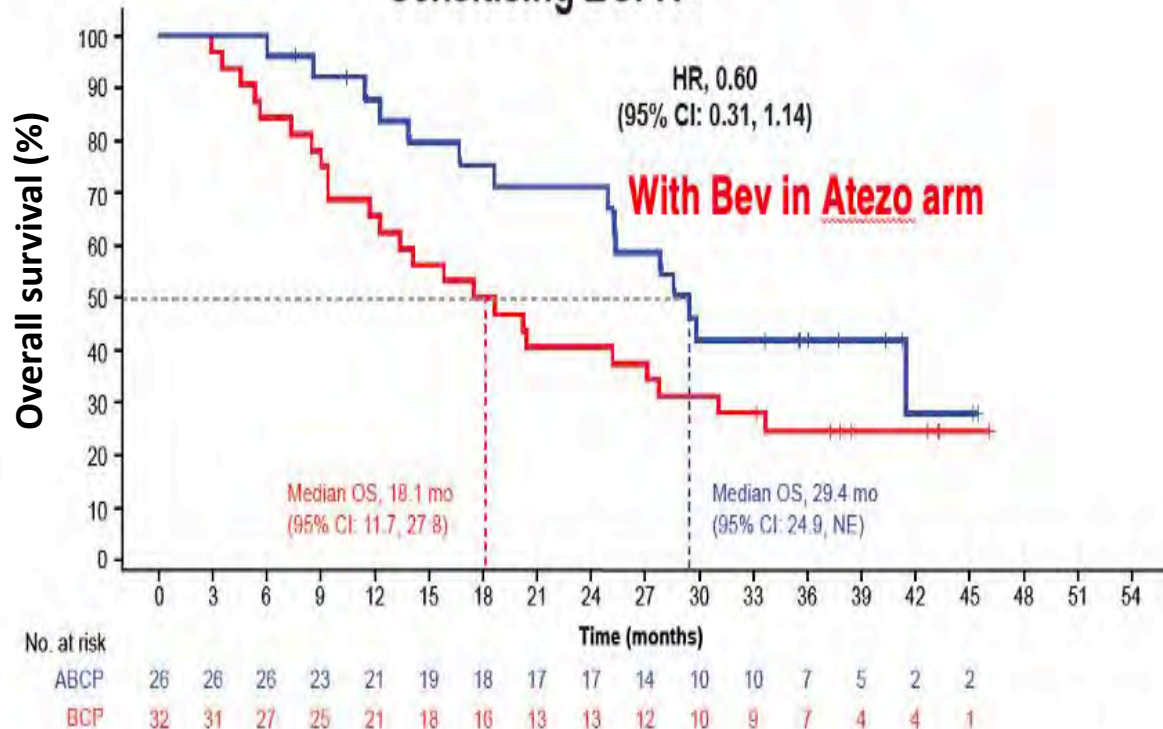
Reck M et al.

ESMO 2020;Abstract 1293P.

IMpower150 Trial: OS Benefit of First-Line Atezolizumab for Patients with Metastatic NSCLC with EGFR Tumor Mutations

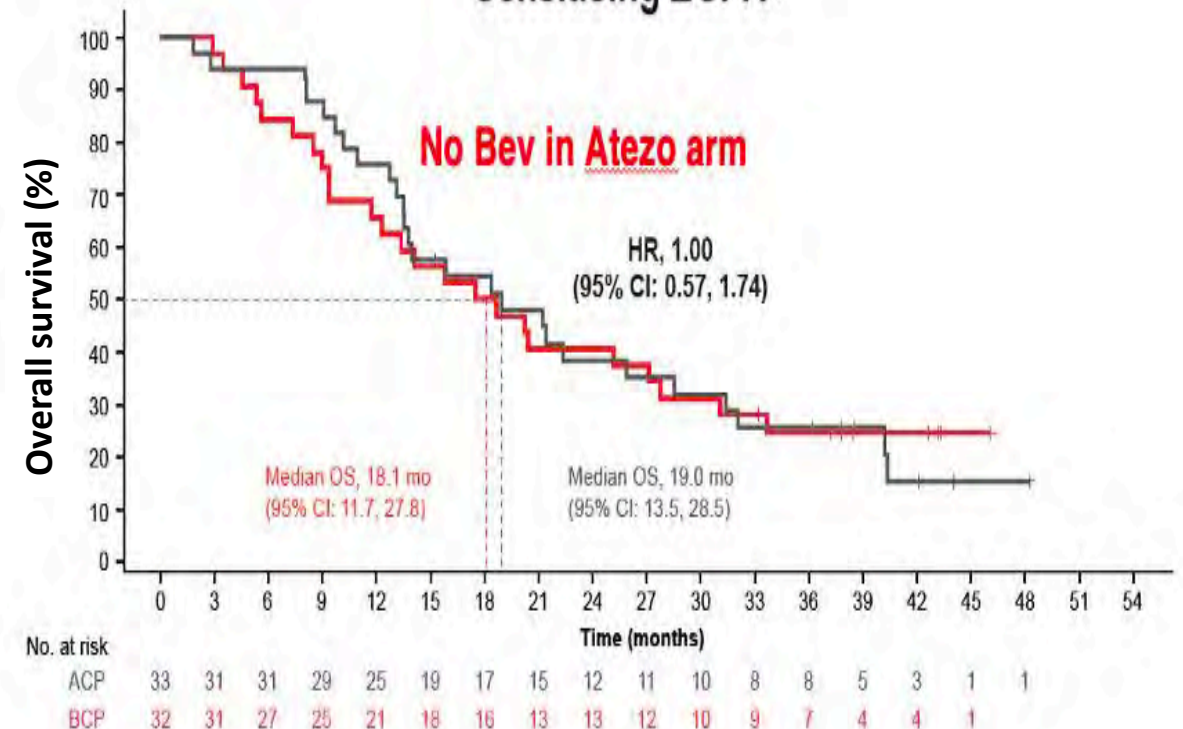
ABCP vs BCP (13% of ITT)

Sensitising EGFR+



ACP vs BCP

Sensitising EGFR+



ABCP = atezolizumab + bevacizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel; BCP = bevacizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel

FDA Approves Brigatinib for ALK-Positive Metastatic NSCLC

Press Release – May 22, 2020

The Food and Drug Administration approved brigatinib for adult patients with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as detected by an FDA-approved test.

Today, the FDA also approved the Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH Probe Kit as a companion diagnostic for brigatinib.

Efficacy was investigated in ALTA 1L (NCT02737501), a randomized (1:1), open-label, multicenter trial in adult patients with advanced ALK-positive NSCLC who had not previously received an ALK-targeted therapy. The trial required patients to have an ALK rearrangement based on a local standard of care testing. The trial randomized 275 patients to receive brigatinib 180 mg orally once daily with a 7-day lead-in at 90 mg once daily (n=137) or crizotinib 250 mg orally twice daily (n=138). A subset of the clinical samples was retrospectively tested with the Vysis ALK Break Apart FISH Probe Kit. Of the enrolled patients, 239 had positive results using the Vysis diagnostic test (central results were negative for 20 patients and unavailable for 16 patients).

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

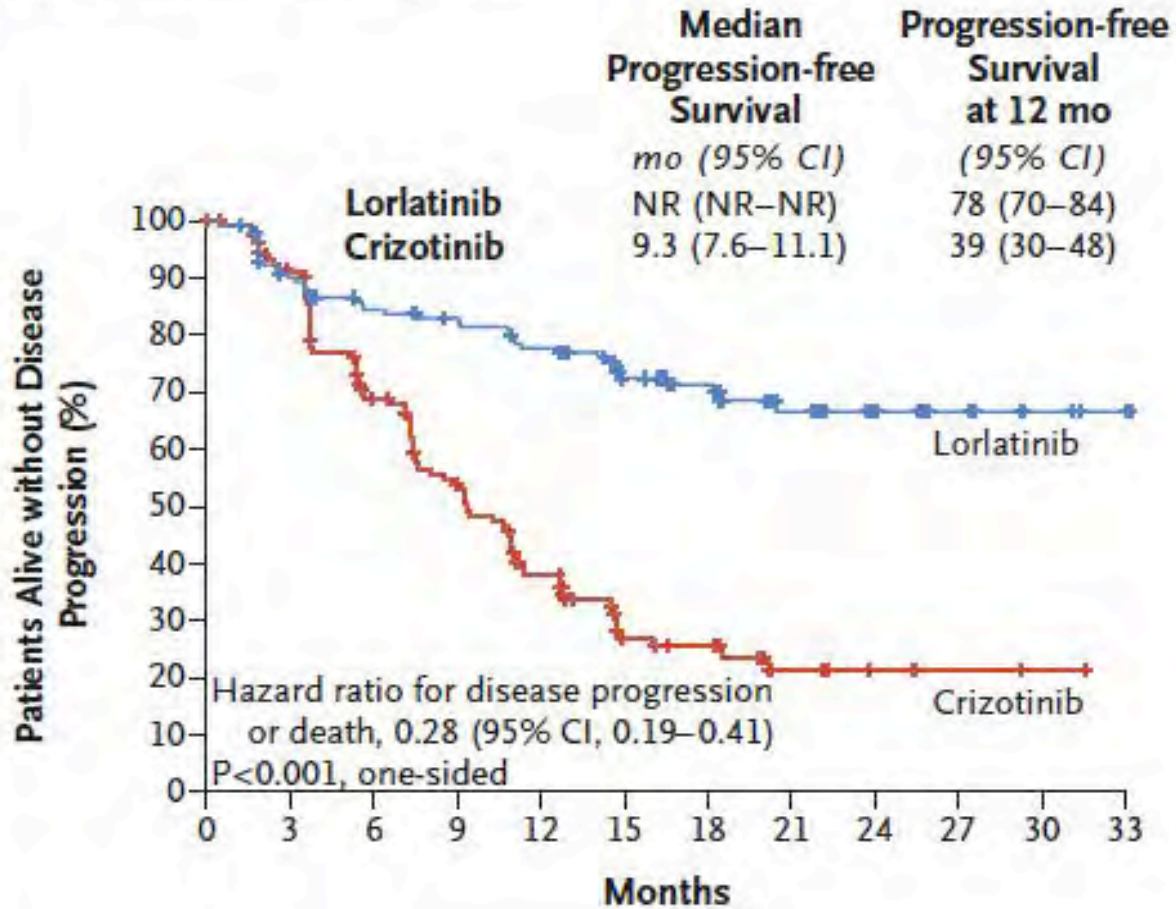
First-Line Lorlatinib or Crizotinib in Advanced *ALK*-Positive Lung Cancer

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

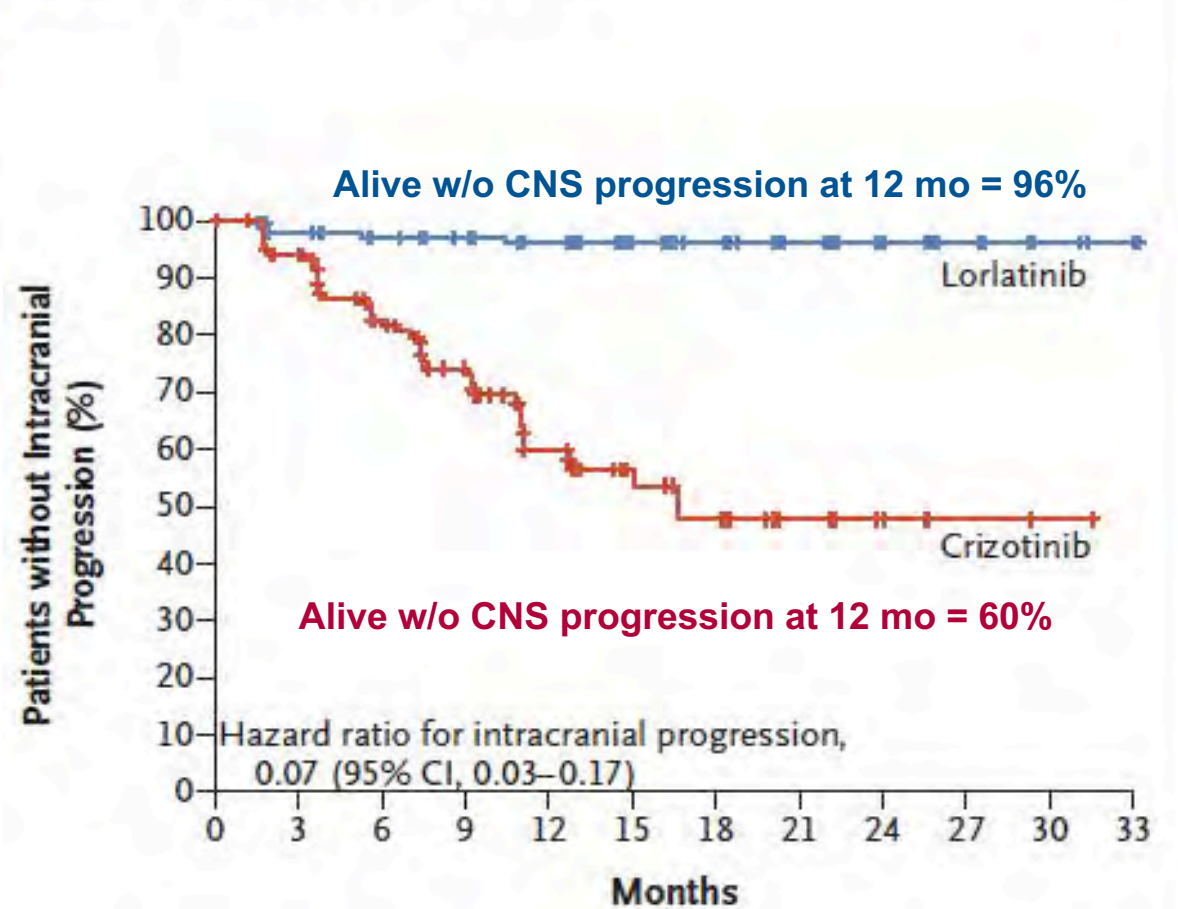
N Engl J Med 2020;383(21):2018-29.

CROWN: PFS and Survival without Intracranial Progression

Progression-free Survival

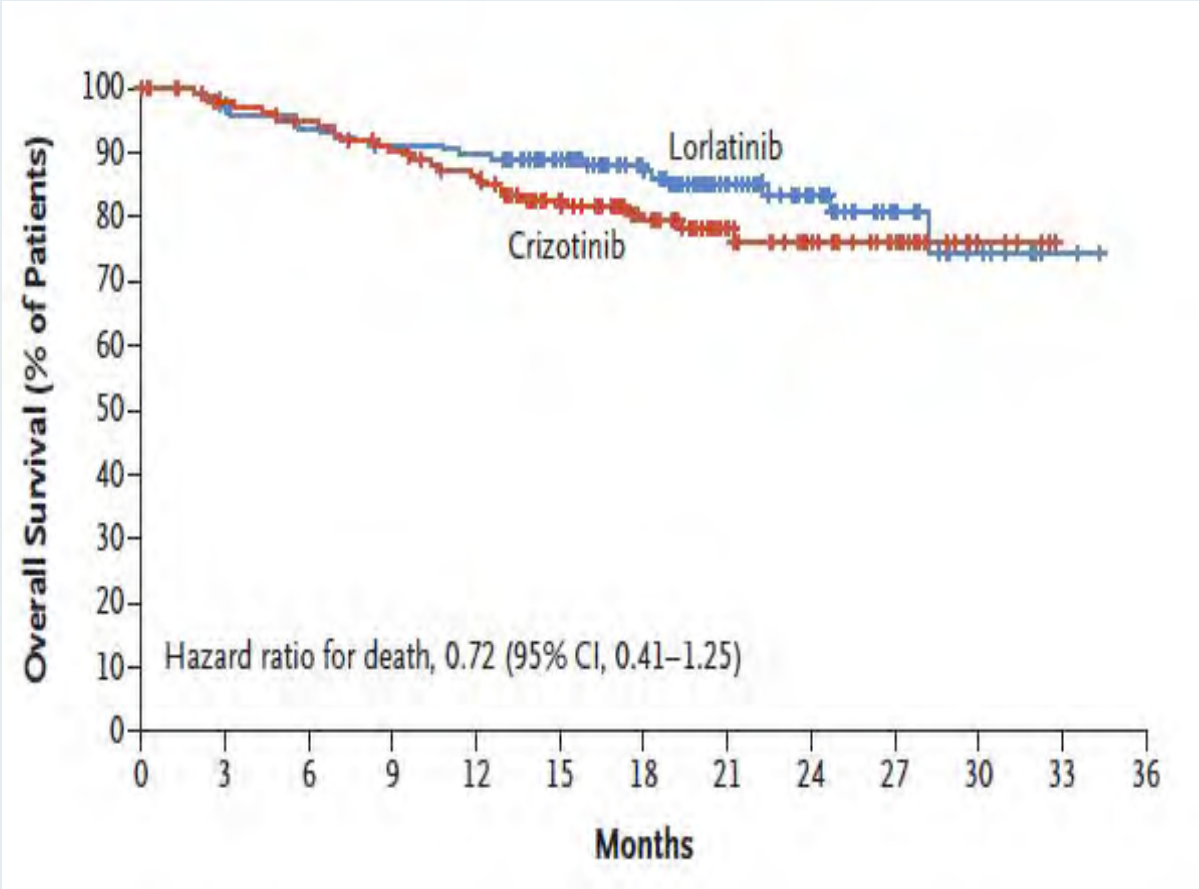


Survival without CNS Progression

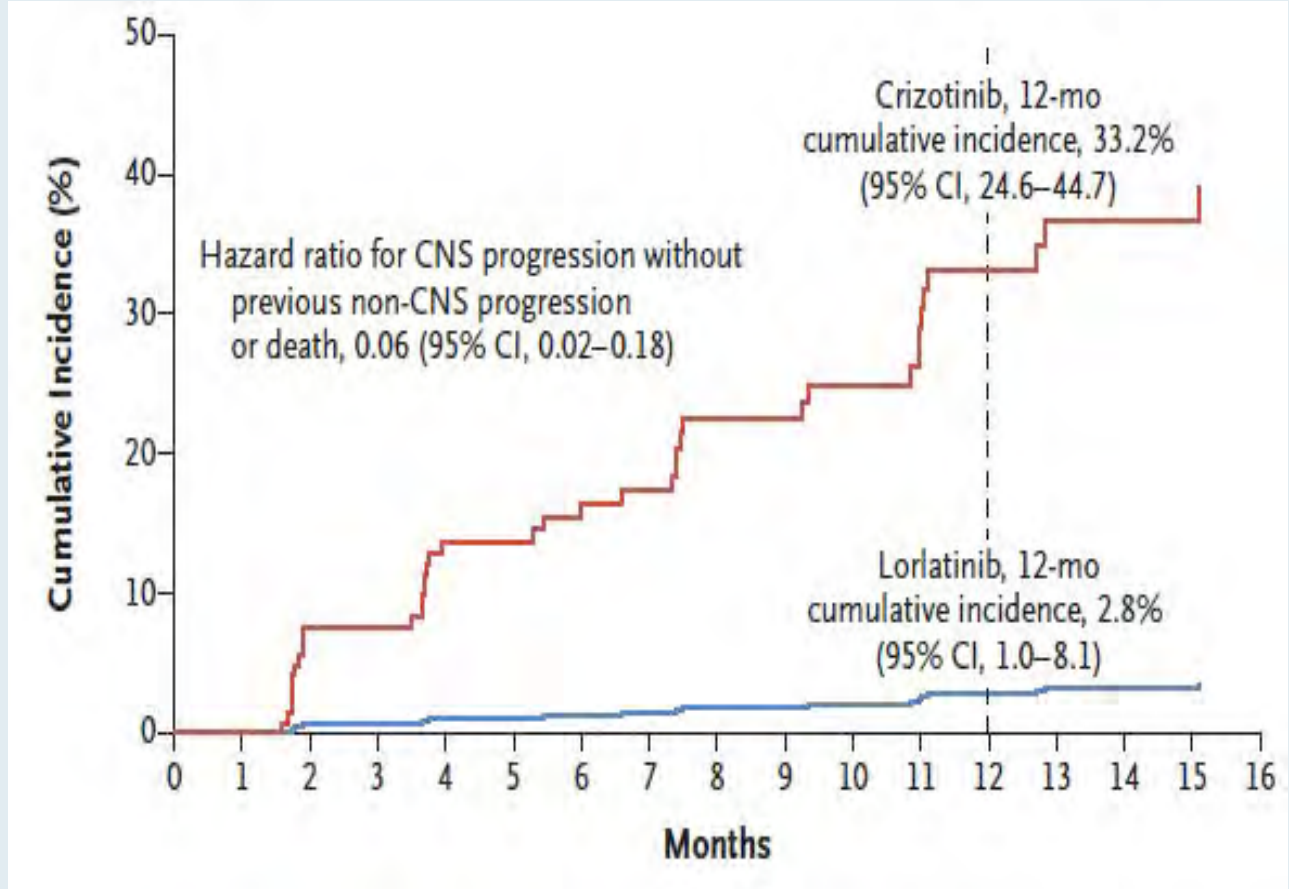


CROWN: OS and Cumulative Incidence of CNS Progression

Overall Survival



Cumulative Incidence of CNS Progression as First Event



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.”

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

AUGUST 27, 2020

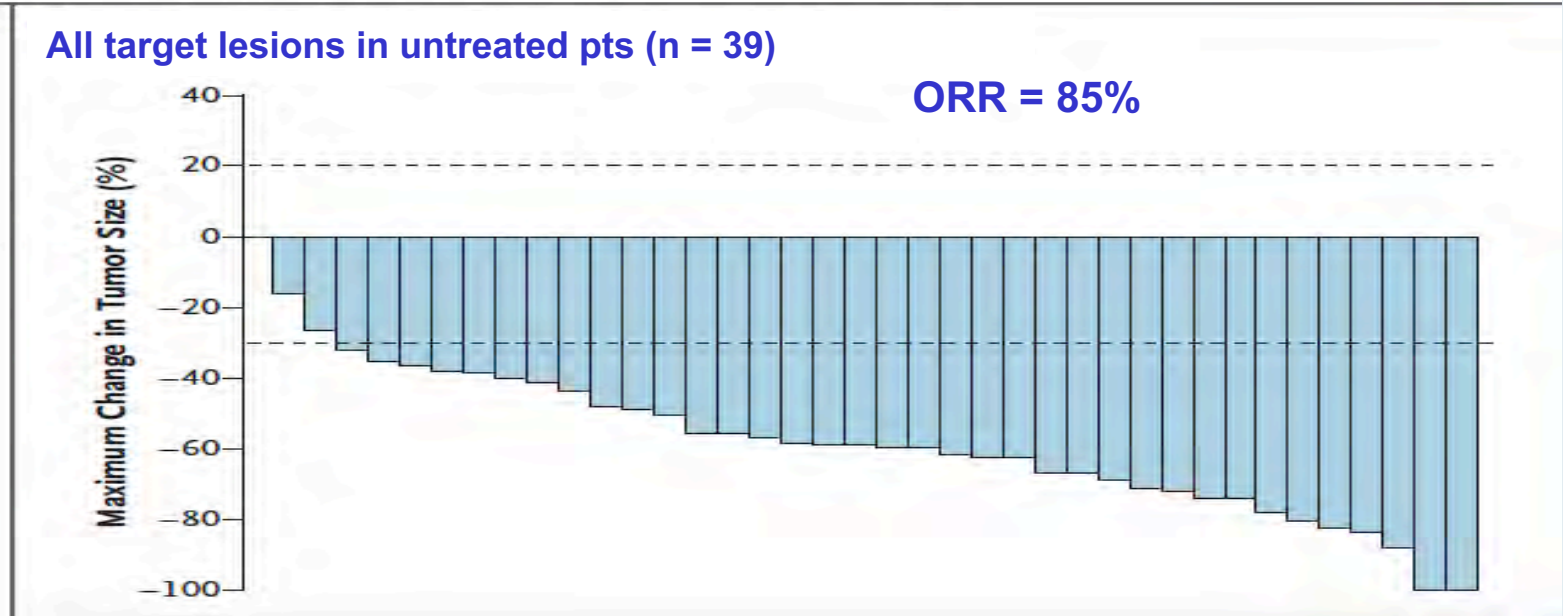
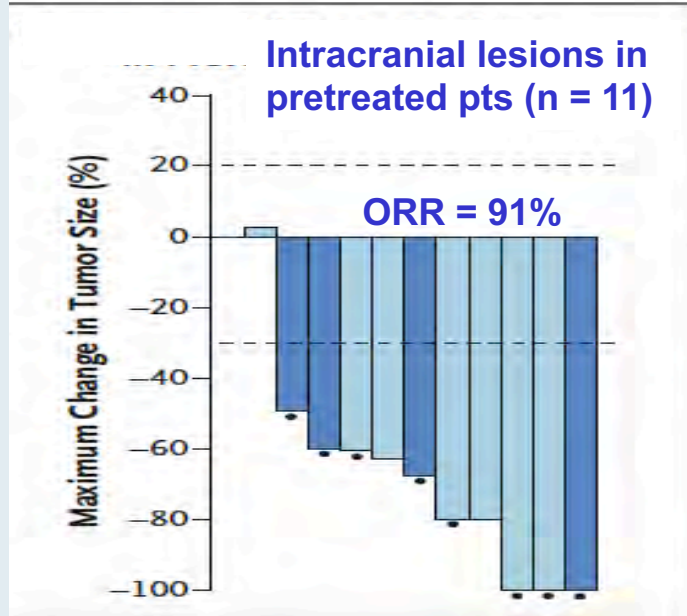
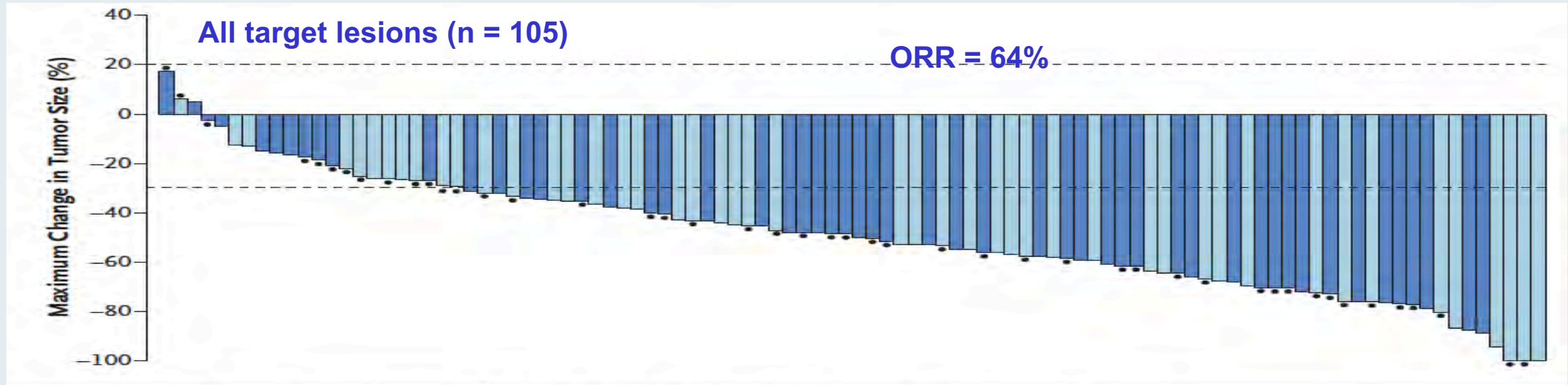
VOL. 383 NO. 9

Efficacy of Selpercatinib in *RET* Fusion–Positive
Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

A. Drilon, G.R. Oxnard, D.S.W. Tan, H.H.F. Loong, M. Johnson, J. Gainor, C.E. McCoach, O. Gautschi, B. Besse, B.C. Cho, N. Peled, J. Weiss, Y.-J. Kim, Y. Ohe, M. Nishio, K. Park, J. Patel, T. Seto, T. Sakamoto, E. Rosen, M.H. Shah, F. Barlesi, P.A. Cassier, L. Bazhenova, F. De Braud, E. Garralda, V. Velcheti, M. Satouchi, K. Ohashi, N.A. Pennell, K.L. Reckamp, G.K. Dy, J. Wolf, B. Solomon, G. Falchook, K. Ebata, M. Nguyen, B. Nair, E.Y. Zhu, L. Yang, X. Huang, E. Olek, S.M. Rothenberg, K. Goto, and V. Subbiah

N Engl J Med 2020;383(9):813-24.

LIBRETTO-001: Response by Independent Review



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

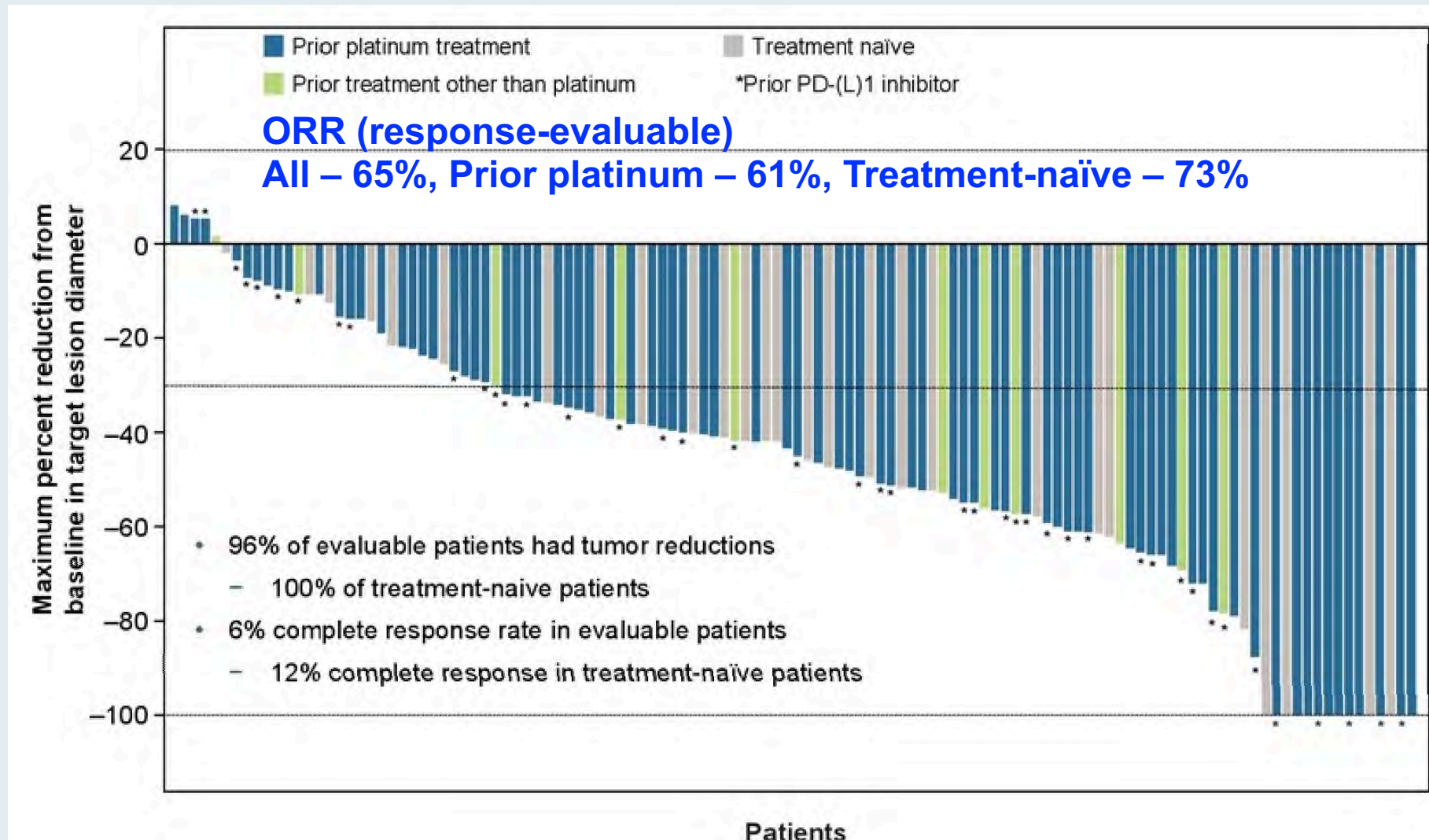
Press Release – September 4, 2020

“On September 4, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to pralsetinib for adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as detected by an FDA approved test.

Today, FDA also approved the Oncomine Dx Target (ODxT) Test as a companion diagnostic for pralsetinib.

Efficacy was investigated in a multicenter, open-label, multi-cohort clinical trial (ARROW, NCT03037385) in patients whose tumors had RET alterations. Identification of RET gene alterations was prospectively determined in local laboratories using either next generation sequencing, fluorescence in situ hybridization, or other tests. The main efficacy outcome measures were overall response rate (ORR) and response duration determined by a blinded independent review committee using RECIST 1.1.”

ARROW Primary Endpoint: Response to Pralsetinib



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.”

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

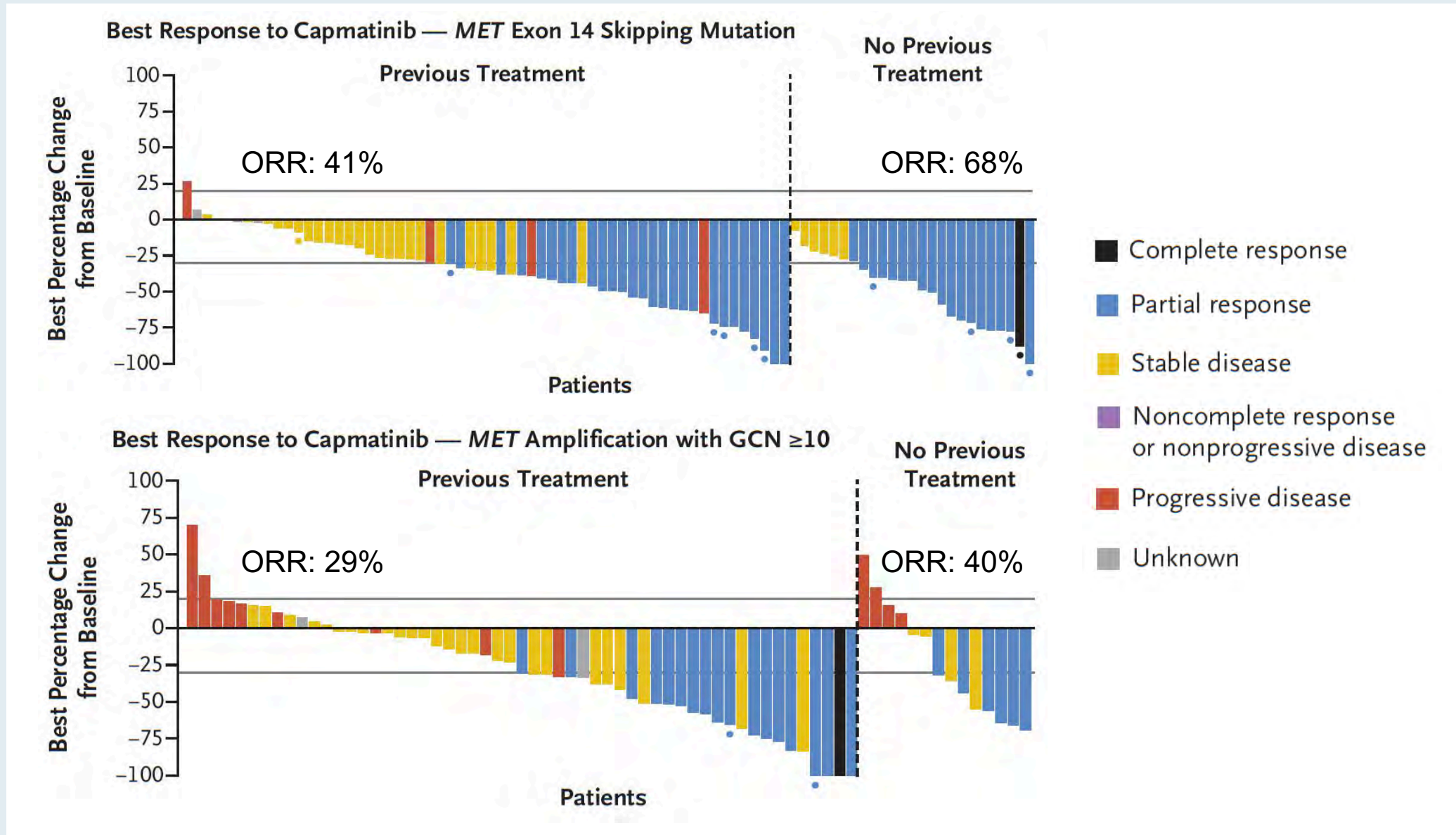
Capmatinib in *MET* Exon 14–Mutated or *MET*-Amplified Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

J. Wolf, T. Seto, J.-Y. Han, N. Reguart, E.B. Garon, H.J.M. Groen, D.S.W. Tan, T. Hida, M. de Jonge, S.V. Orlov, E.F. Smit, P.-J. Souquet, J. Vansteenkiste, M. Hochmair, E. Felip, M. Nishio, M. Thomas, K. Ohashi, R. Toyozawa, T.R. Overbeck, F. de Marinis, T.-M. Kim, E. Laack, A. Robeva, S. Le Mouhaer, M. Waldron-Lynch, B. Sankaran, O.A. Balbin, X. Cui, M. Giovannini, M. Akimov, and R.S. Heist, for the GEOMETRY mono-1 Investigators*

ABSTRACT

N Engl J Med 2020;383(10):944-57.

Capmatinib: Response Rate and Change from Baseline in Tumor Burden



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

Press Release — February 03, 2021

“On February 3, 2021, the Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to tepotinib for adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) exon 14 skipping alterations.

Efficacy was demonstrated in the VISION trial (NCT02864992), a multicenter, non-randomized, open-label, multicohort study enrolling 152 patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC with MET exon 14 skipping alterations. Patients received tepotinib 450 mg orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

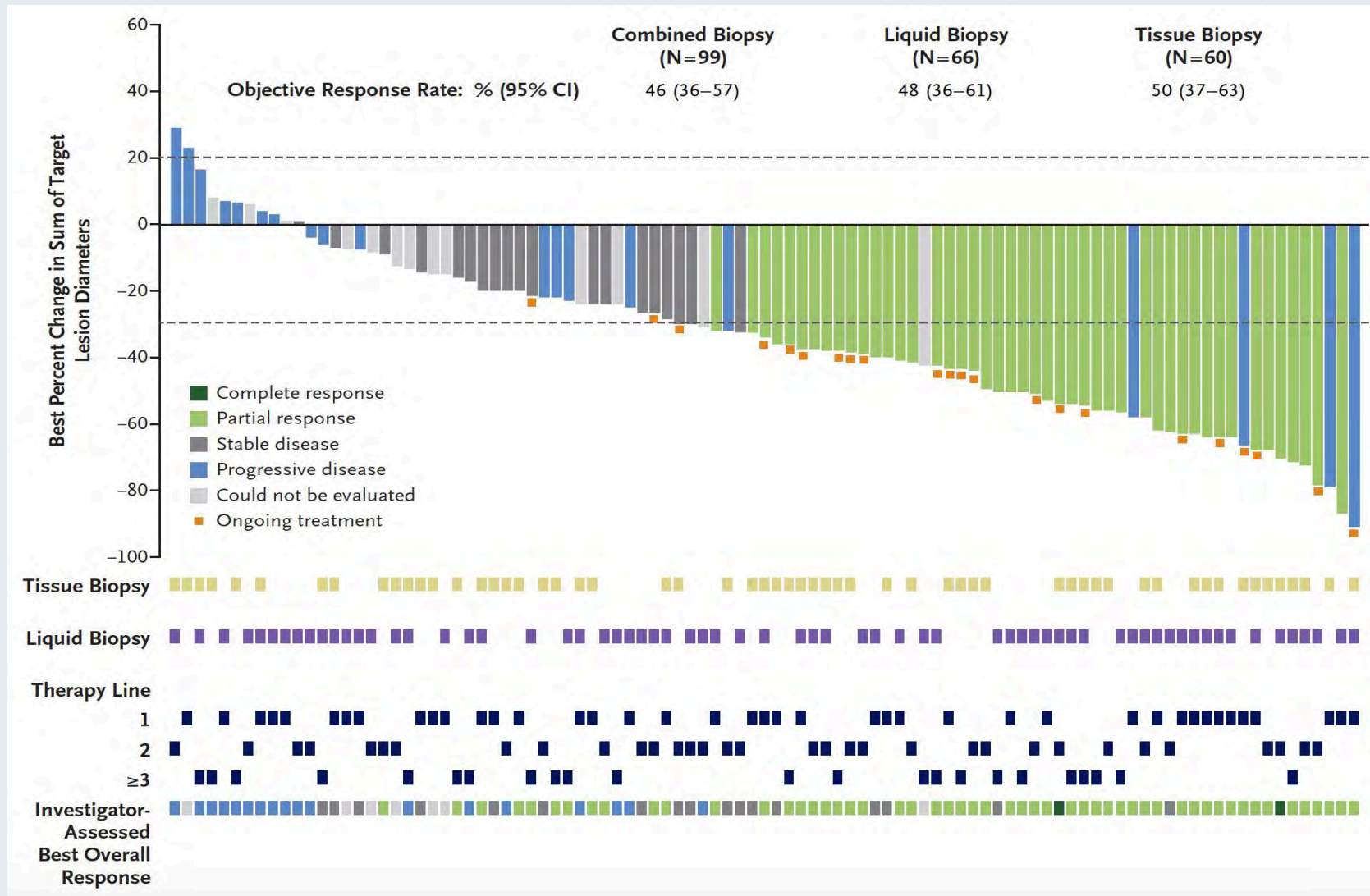
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Tepotinib in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer with *MET* Exon 14 Skipping Mutations

P.K. Paik, E. Felip, R. Veillon, H. Sakai, A.B. Cortot, M.C. Garassino, J. Mazieres, S. Viteri, H. Senellart, J. Van Meerbeeck, J. Raskin, N. Reinmuth, P. Conte, D. Kowalski, B.C. Cho, J.D. Patel, L. Horn, F. Griesinger, J.-Y. Han, Y.-C. Kim, G.-C. Chang, C.-L. Tsai, J.C.-H. Yang, Y.-M. Chen, E.F. Smit, A.J. van der Wekken, T. Kato, D. Juraeva, C. Stroh, R. Bruns, J. Straub, A. Johne, J. Scheele, J.V. Heymach, and X. Le

N Engl J Med 2020;383(10):931-43.

VISION Trial of Tepotinib: Response Rate and Change from Baseline in Tumor Burden



FDA Grants Breakthrough Therapy Designation to Sotorasib for NSCLC with a KRAS G12C Mutation

Press Release – December 08, 2020

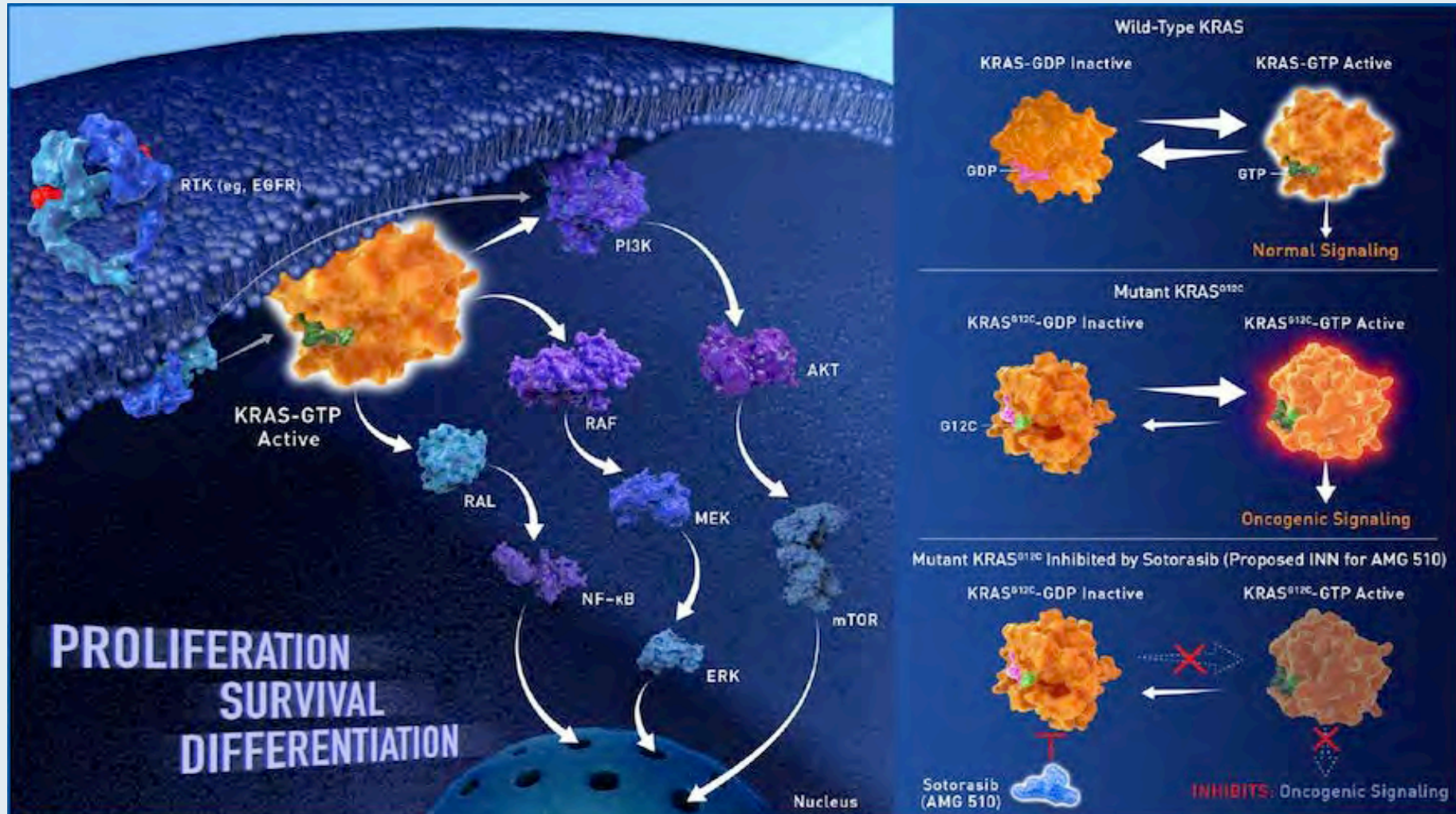
- “The FDA has granted breakthrough therapy designation to the investigational KRASG12C inhibitor, sotorasib, for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with a *KRAS G12C* mutation, as determined by an FDA-approved test, following at least 1 prior systemic therapy.
- The designation is supported by positive phase 2 results from the CodeBreak 100 clinical study in patients with advanced NSCLC whose cancer had progressed despite prior treatment with chemotherapy and/or immunotherapy.
 - In the study, treatment with sotorasib provided patients with durable anticancer activity and a positive benefit-risk profile.
- Notably, *KRAS G12C* is the most common *KRAS* mutation in NSCLC”

CodeBreakK100: Registrational Phase 2 Trial of Sotorasib in KRASp.G12C Mutated Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

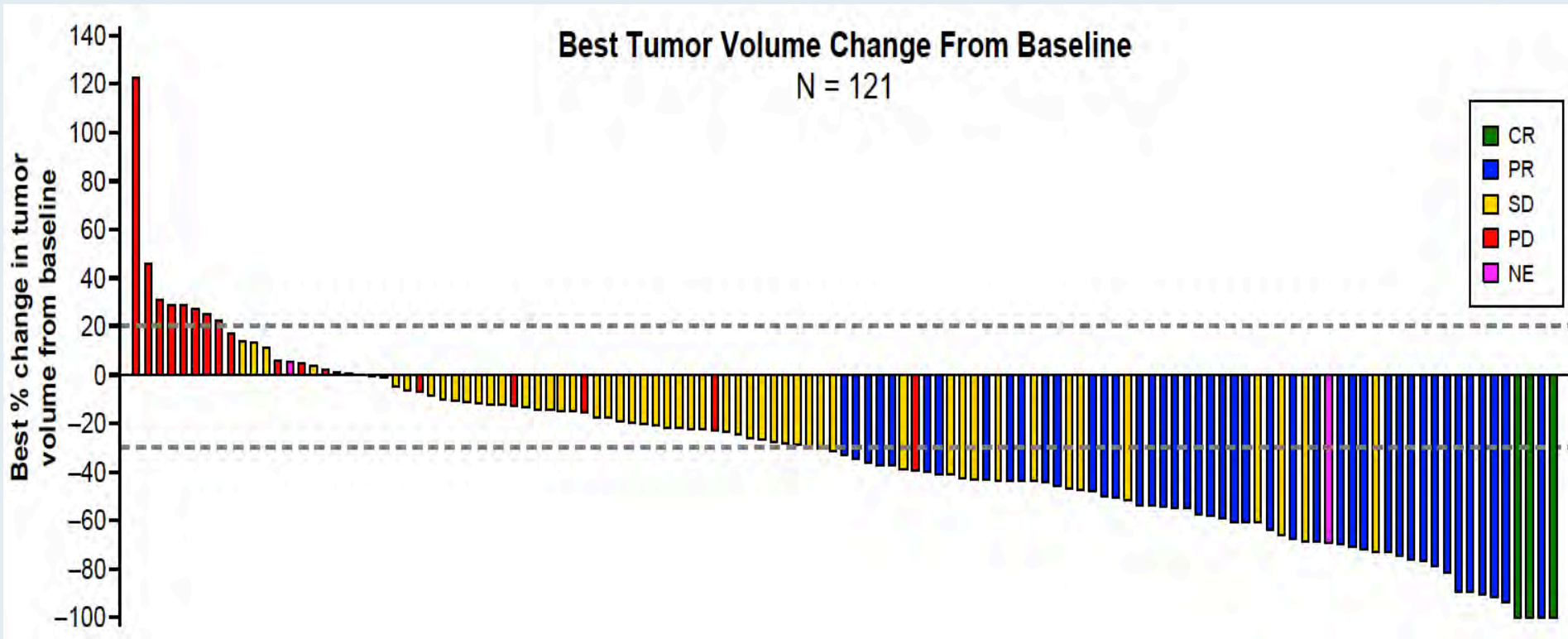
Li BT et al.

WCLC 2021;Abstract PS01.07.

Mechanism of Action of Sotorasib (AMG 510) – KRASG12C inhibitor



CodeBreak 100 Trial: Response and Survival Outcomes



Data cutoff: December 1, 2020; median follow-up time: 12.2 months

Outcome	960 mg (n = 124)
ORR	37.1%
DCR	80.6%
PR	43.0%
mPFS	6.8 mo
mOS	Not evaluable

Immunotherapies

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 ¹	8/20/18	KEYNOTE-189	Nonsquamous	0.49
Pembrolizumab + Carboplatin, paclitaxel or <i>nab</i> paclitaxel ²	10/30/18	KEYNOTE-407	Squamous	0.64
Atezolizumab + Carboplatin and paclitaxel and bevacizumab ³	12/6/18	IMpower150	Nonsquamous	0.78
Atezolizumab + Carboplatin and <i>nab</i> paclitaxel ⁴	12/3/19	IMpower130	Nonsquamous	0.79
Nivolumab + Ipilimumab ⁵	5/15/20	CheckMate-227	PD-L1 TPS \geq 1, EGFR and/or ALK <i>wt</i>	0.62
Nivolumab + Ipilimumab and chemotherapy ⁶	5/26/20	CheckMate-9LA	EGFR and/or ALK <i>wt</i>	0.69
Monotherapy	FDA approval	Pivotal study	Histologic type	HR (OS)
Pembrolizumab ^{7,8}	4/11/19 10/24/16	KEYNOTE-042 KEYNOTE-024	PD-L1 TPS \geq 1%	0.63
Atezolizumab ⁹	5/18/20	IMpower110	PD-L1 TPS \geq 50, EGFR and/or ALK <i>wt</i>	0.59

¹ Gandhi L et al. *NEJM* 2018;378(22):2078-92. ² Paz-Ares L et al. *NEJM* 2018;379(21):2040-51.

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

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

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

⁹ Spigel DR et al. ESMO 2019;Abstract LBA78

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

Press Release — May 15, 2020

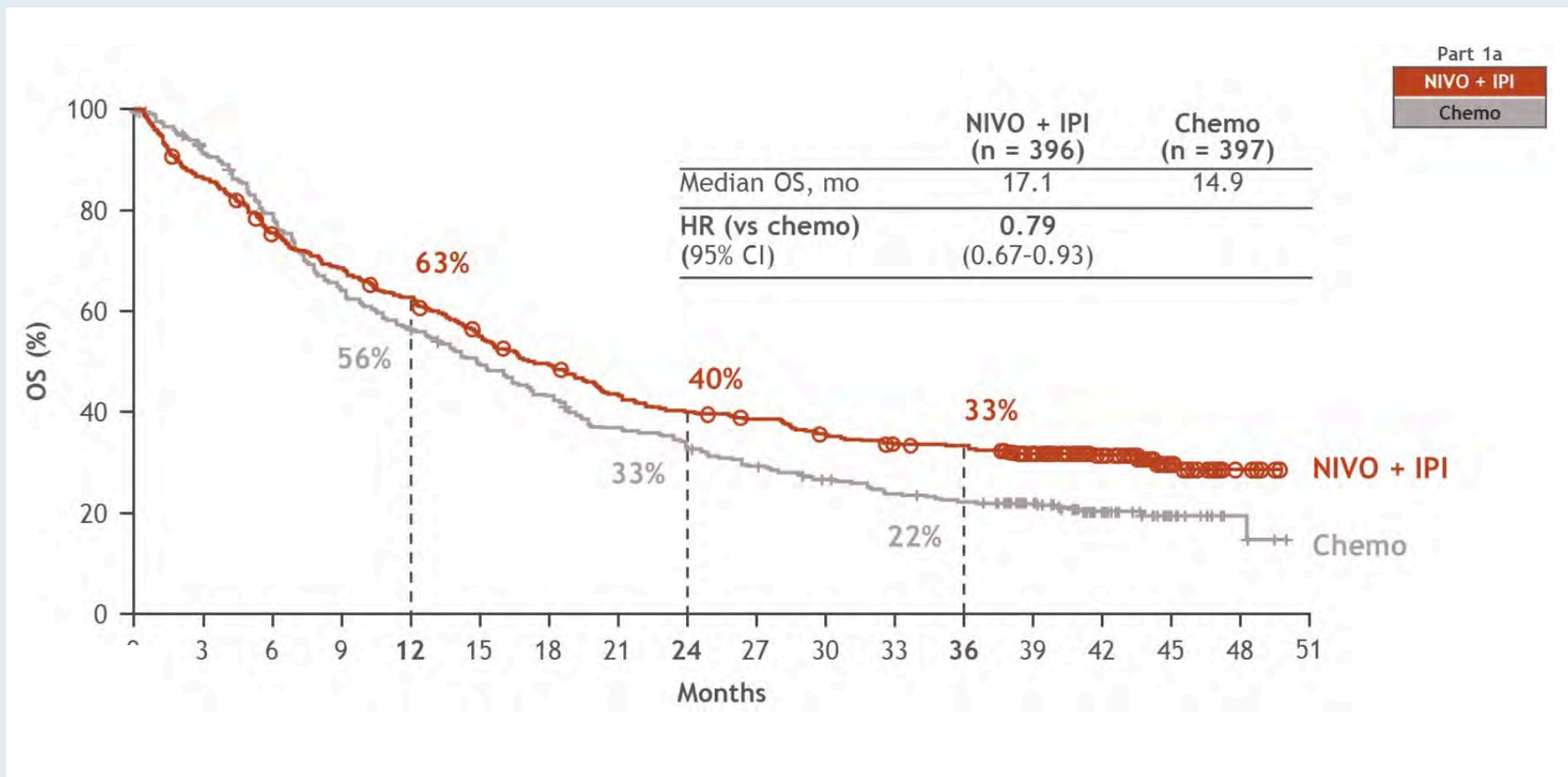
“The Food and Drug Administration approved the combination of nivolumab plus ipilimumab as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer whose tumors express PD-L1($\geq 1\%$), as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) or anaplastic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

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

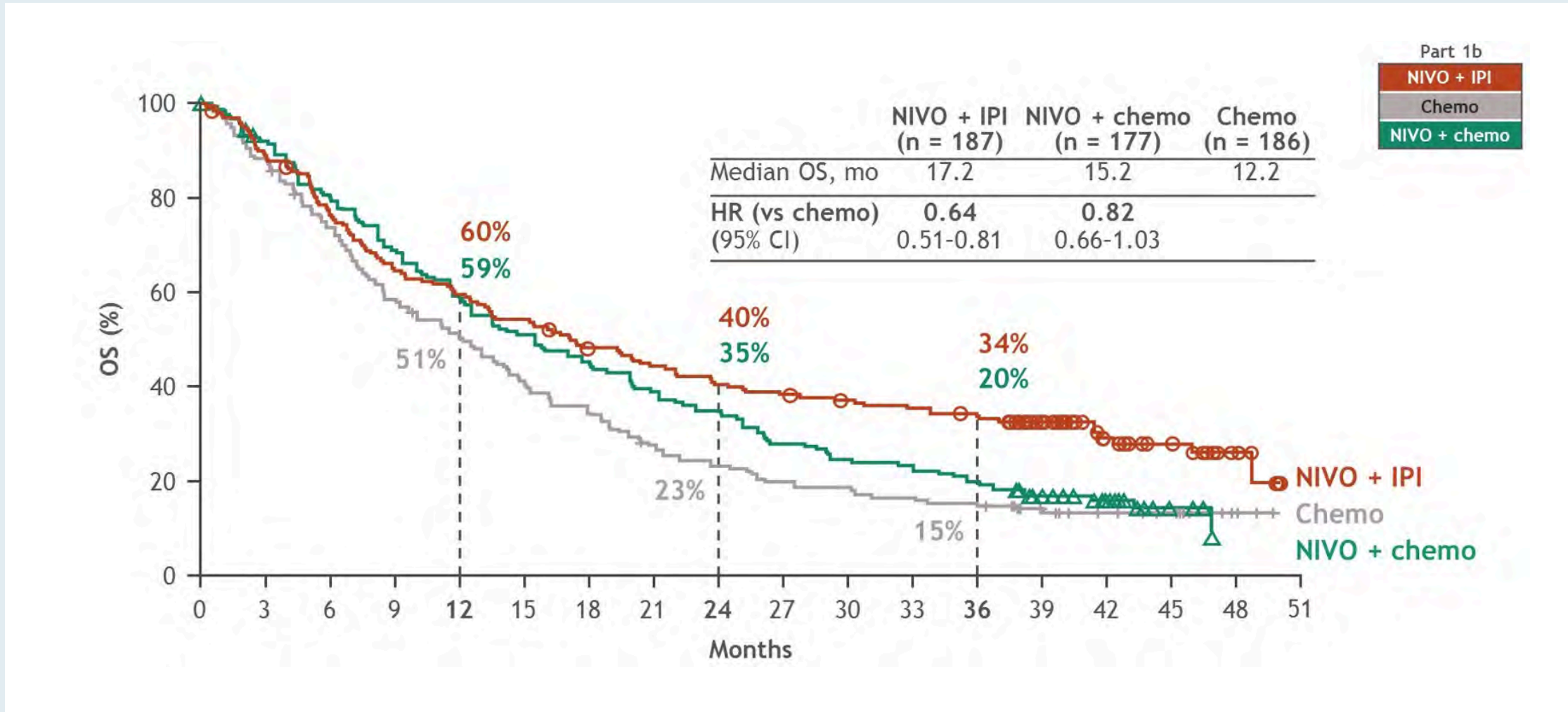
Nivolumab + Ipilimumab versus Platinum-Doublet Chemotherapy as First-Line Treatment for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Three-Year Update from CheckMate 227 Part 1

Ramalingam SS et al.
ASCO 2020;Abstract 9500.

Three-Year Update: OS with IPI + Nivo vs Chemo (PD-L1 $\geq 1\%$)



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



FDA Approves Cemiplimab-rwlc for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with High PD-L1 Expression

Press Release — February 22, 2021

“The Food and Drug Administration approved cemiplimab-rwlc for the first-line treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (locally advanced who are not candidates for surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation or metastatic) whose tumors have high PD-L1 expression (Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] > 50%) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no EGFR, ALK or ROS1 aberrations.

Efficacy was evaluated in Study 1624 (NCT03088540), a multi-center, randomized, open-label trial in 710 patients with locally advanced NSCLC who were not candidates for surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation or with metastatic NSCLC. Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive cemiplimab-rwlc 350 mg intravenously every 3 weeks for up to 108 weeks or a platinum-based chemotherapy. The main efficacy outcome measures were overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) per blinded independent central review (BICR)”

https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/fda-approves-cemiplimab-rwlc-non-small-cell-lung-cancer-high-pd-l1-expression?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

FDA Grants Priority Review to Front-Line Cemiplimab for PD-L1-High Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC

Press Release — October 29, 2020

“The FDA has accepted the supplemental Biologics License Application (sBLA) for cemiplimab-rwlc and granted it Priority Review for the frontline treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with $\geq 50\%$ PD-L1 expression. The Prescription Drug User Fee Act target action date for this potential approval is set to February 28, 2021.

The sBLA for cemiplimab as treatment of this patient population was supported by findings from the phase 3 EMPOWER-Lung 1 clinical trial of cemiplimab versus chemotherapy in patients with advanced or metastatic PD-L1–positive NSCLC, for which topline results were recently presented during the European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) Virtual Annual Congress 2020.”

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.

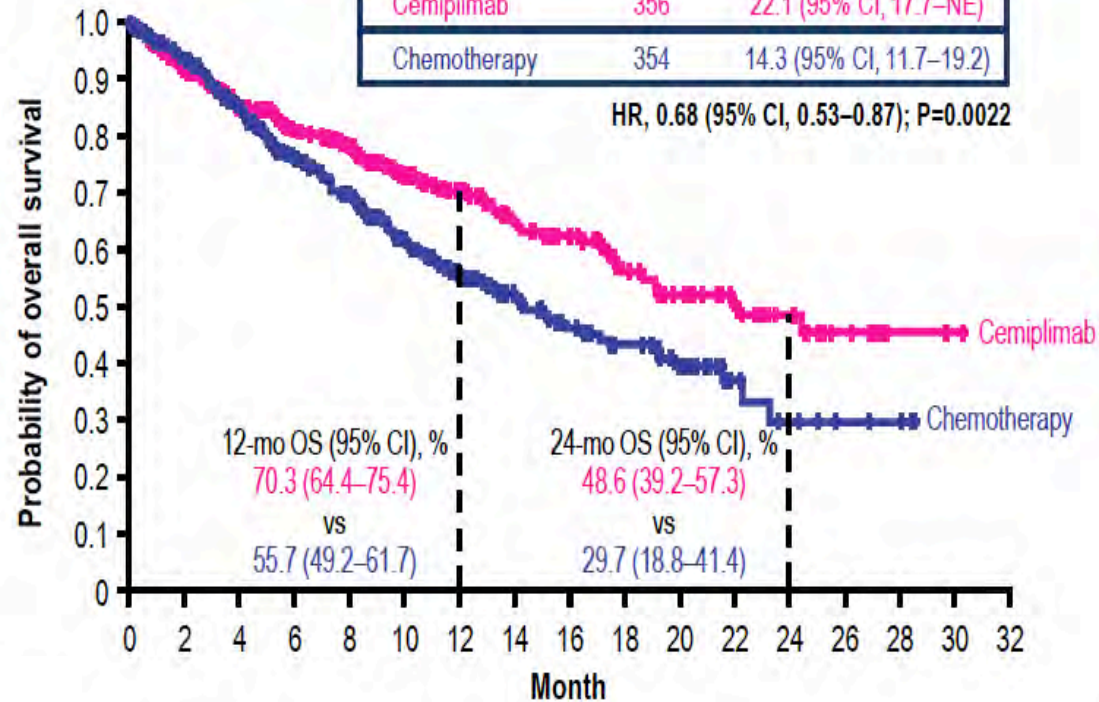
ESMO 2020;Abstract LBA52.

EMPOWER-Lung 1 Trial of 1L Cemiplimab: OS

ITT

	No. of Patients	Median OS (95% CI) mo
Cemiplimab	356	22.1 (95% CI, 17.7–NE)
Chemotherapy	354	14.3 (95% CI, 11.7–19.2)

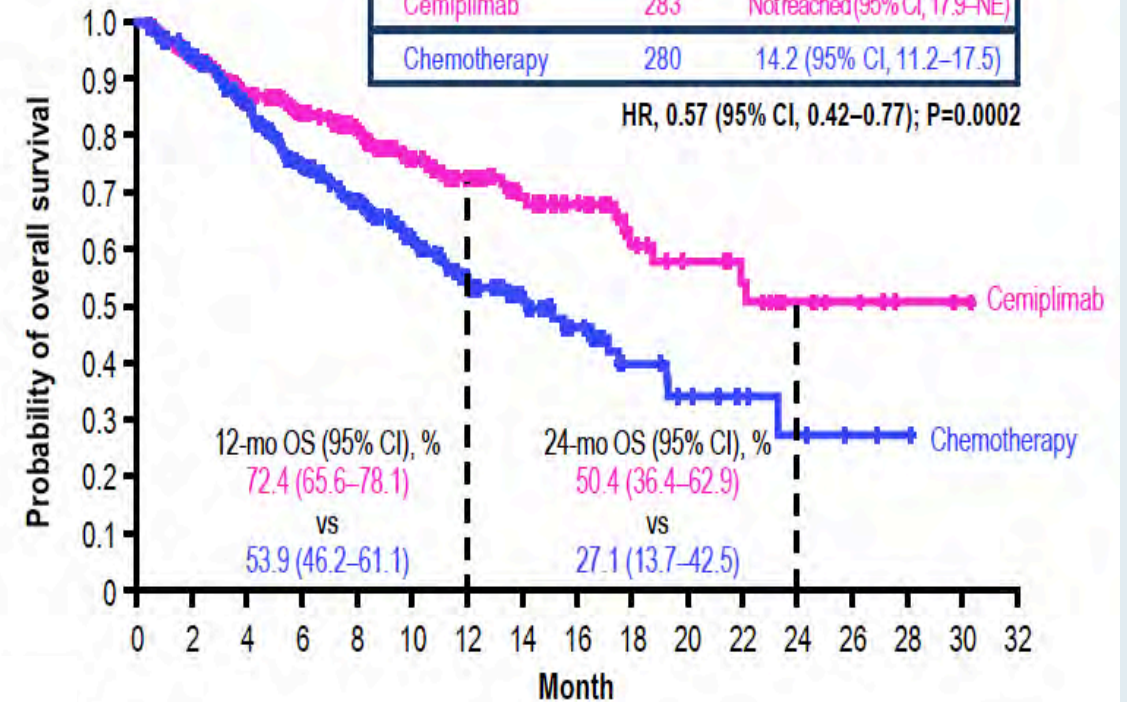
HR, 0.68 (95% CI, 0.53–0.87); P=0.0022



PD-L1 ≥50% ITT

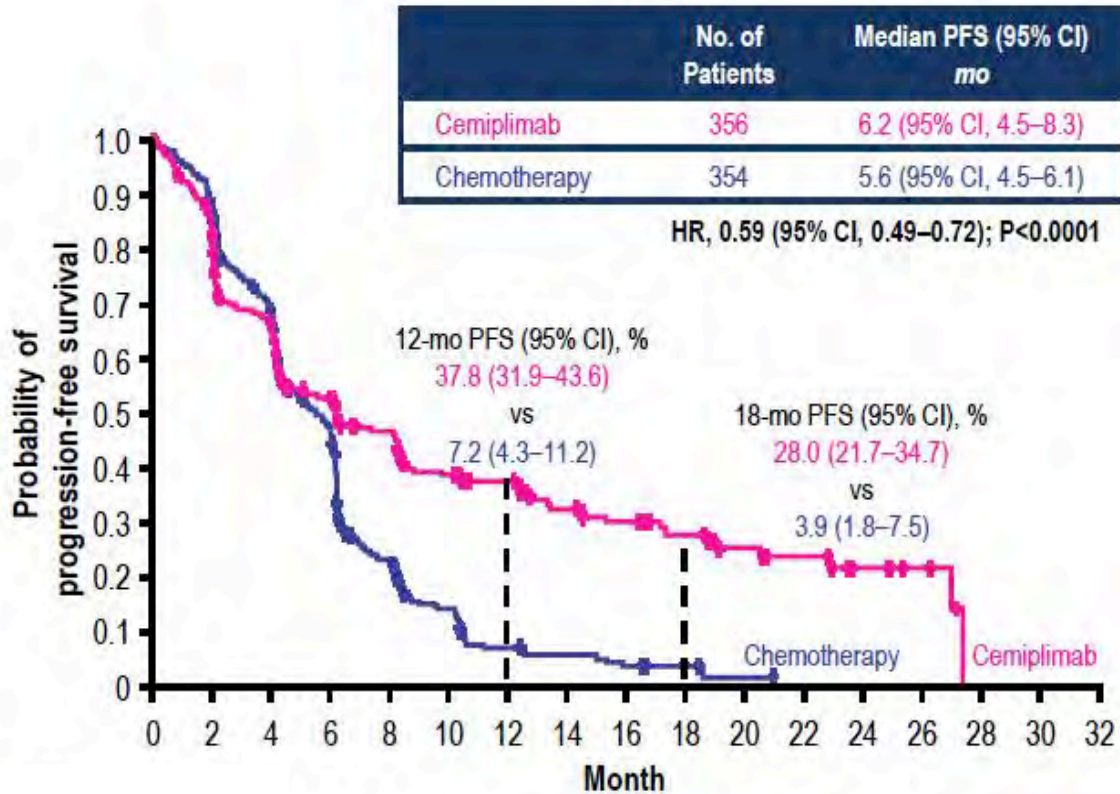
	No. of Patients	Median OS (95% CI) mo
Cemiplimab	283	Notreached (95% CI, 17.9–NE)
Chemotherapy	280	14.2 (95% CI, 11.2–17.5)

HR, 0.57 (95% CI, 0.42–0.77); P=0.0002

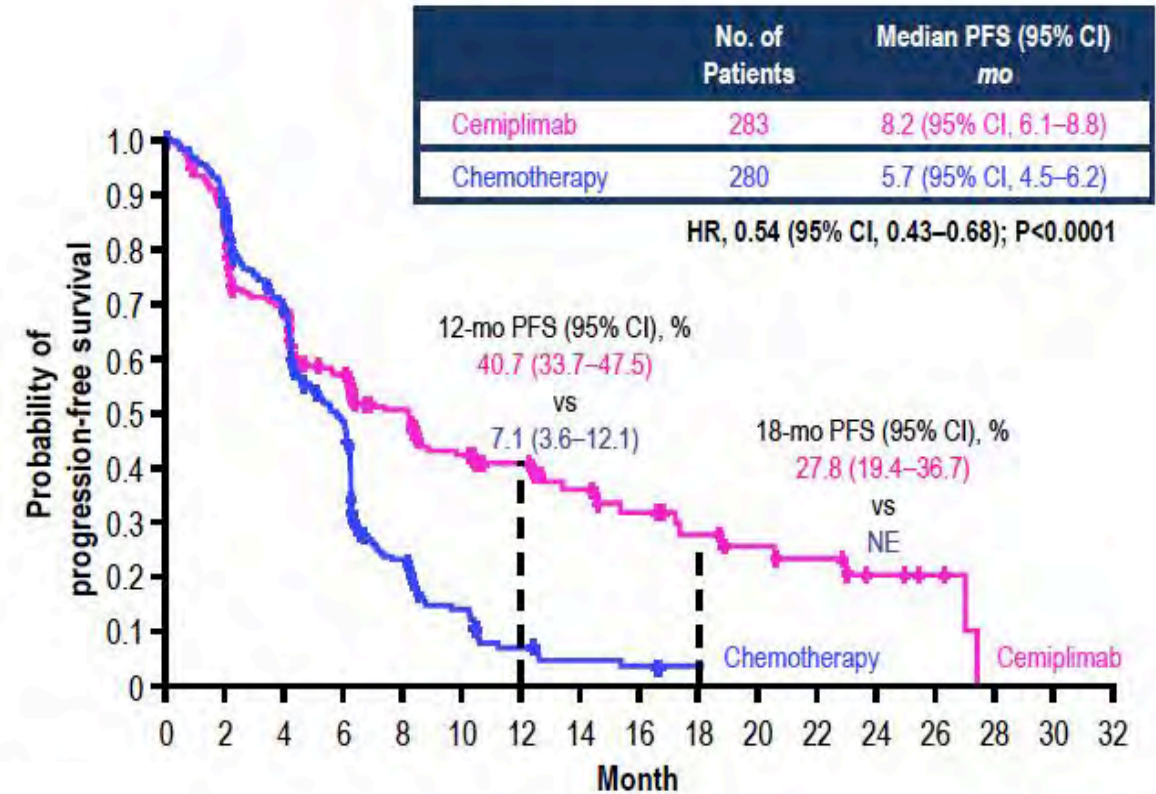


EMPOWER-Lung 1 Trial of 1L Cemiplimab: PFS

ITT



PD-L1 ≥50% ITT



Stage III NSCLC

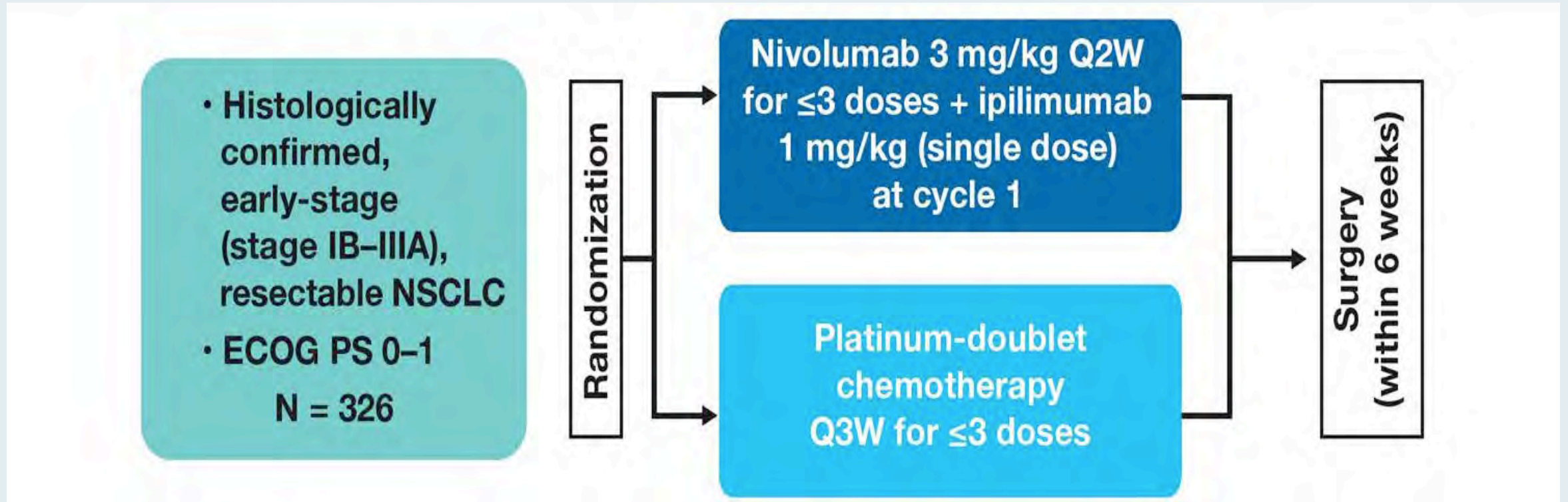
CheckMate 816 Met a Primary Endpoint of Improved pCR with Neoadjuvant Nivolumab in Combination with Chemotherapy

Press Release — October 07, 2020

“The Phase 3 CheckMate 816 trial met a primary endpoint of pathologic complete response (pCR) in resectable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). In the trial, significantly more patients treated with nivolumab plus chemotherapy before surgery showed no evidence of cancer cells in their resected tissue compared to those treated with chemotherapy alone. CheckMate 816 is the first and only Phase 3 trial to demonstrate a benefit with an immune checkpoint inhibitor in combination with chemotherapy as a neoadjuvant treatment in non-metastatic NSCLC.

Patients in the experimental arm of the trial received up to three doses of nivolumab plus chemotherapy prior to surgery, a standard number of cycles of therapy in the neoadjuvant setting. The safety profile of nivolumab plus chemotherapy was consistent with previously reported studies in NSCLC.”

Phase III CheckMate 816 Trial Design



Primary endpoints: EFS and pCR

Secondary endpoints include: OS, major pathological response, time to death or distant metastases

Small Cell Lung Cancer

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

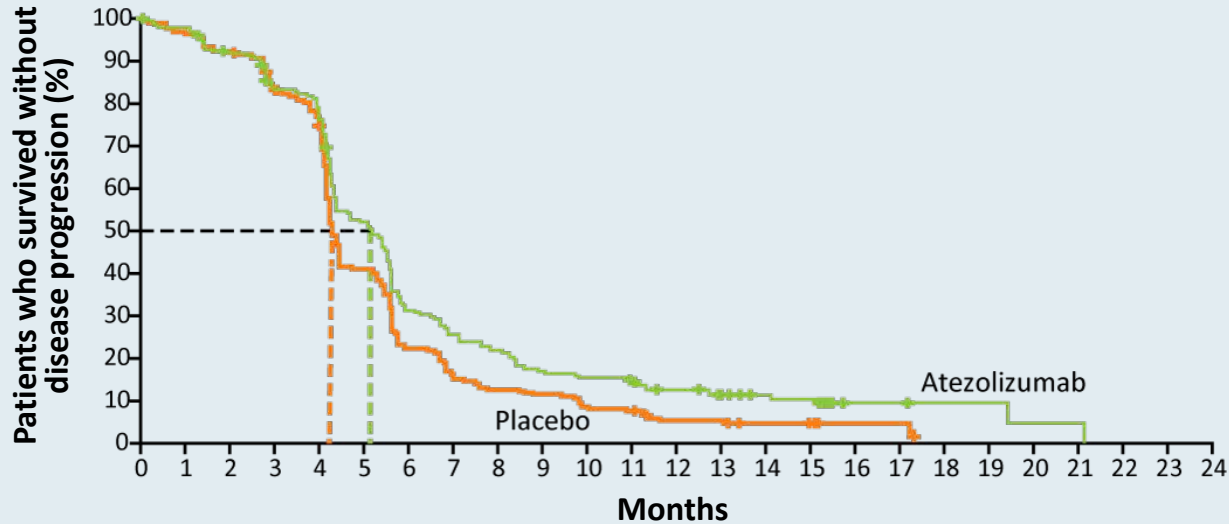
First-Line Atezolizumab plus Chemotherapy in Extensive-Stage Small-Cell Lung Cancer

L. Horn, A.S. Mansfield, A. Szczesna, L. Havel, M. Krzakowski, M.J. Hochmair,
F. Huemer, G. Losonczy, M.L. Johnson, M. Nishio, M. Reck, T. Mok, S. Lam,
D.S. Shames, J. Liu, B. Ding, A. Lopez-Chavez, F. Kabbinavar, W. Lin, A. Sandler,
and S.V. Liu, for the IMpower133 Study Group*

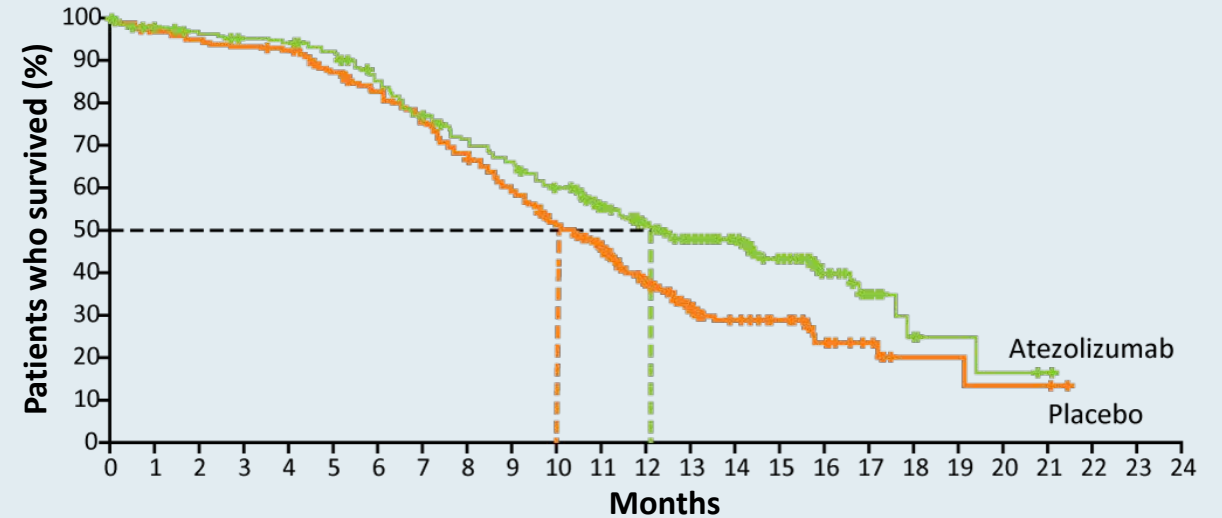
N Engl J Med 2018;379(23):2220-9.

IMpower133: Survival Outcomes

Progression-free survival (PFS)



Overall survival (OS)



	Median PFS	12-mo PFS	HR	<i>p</i> -value
Atezolizumab	5.2 mo	12.6%	0.77	0.02
Placebo	4.3 mo	5.4%		

	Median OS	12-mo OS	HR	<i>p</i> -value
Atezolizumab	12.3 mo	51.7%	0.70	0.007
Placebo	10.3 mo	38.2%		

- The safety profile of atezolizumab + carboplatin and etoposide was consistent with the previously reported safety profile of the individual agents; no new findings were observed.

FDA Approves Durvalumab for Extensive-stage Small Cell Lung Cancer

Press Release — March 27, 2020

“On March 27, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration approved durvalumab in combination with etoposide and either carboplatin or cisplatin as first-line treatment of patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC).

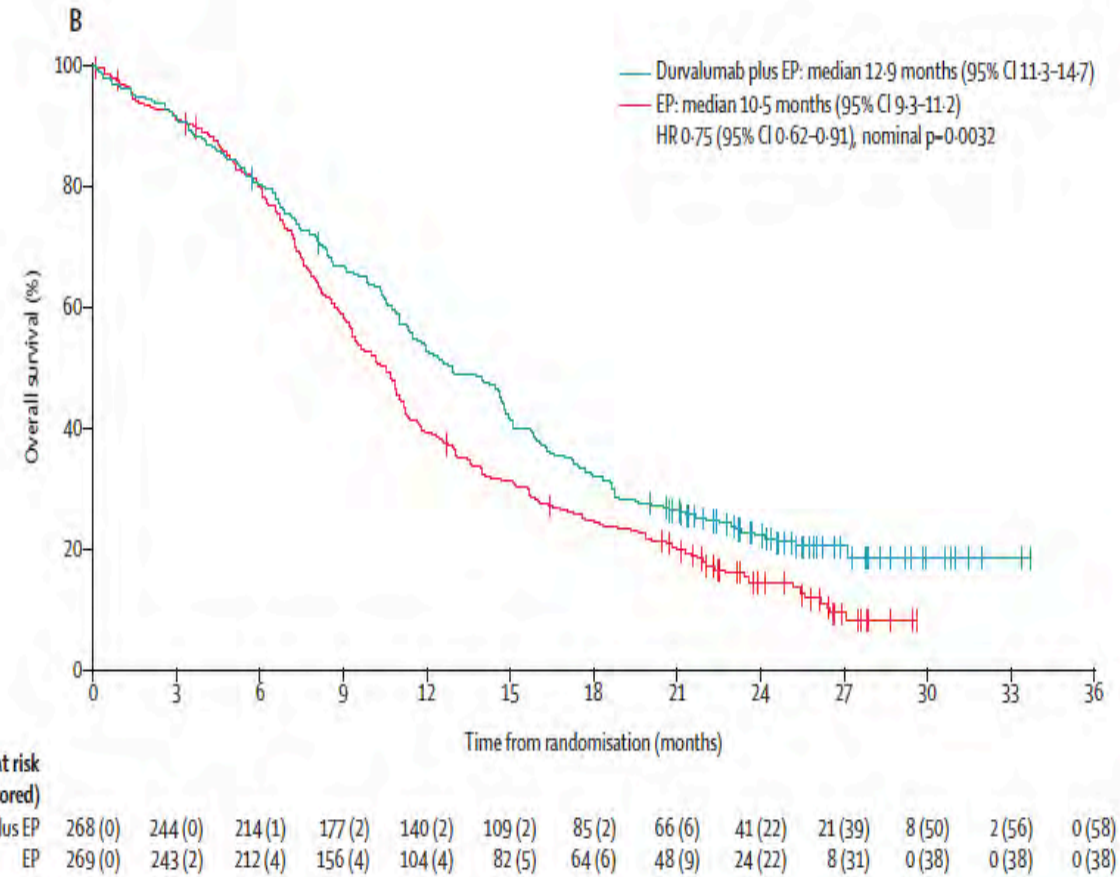
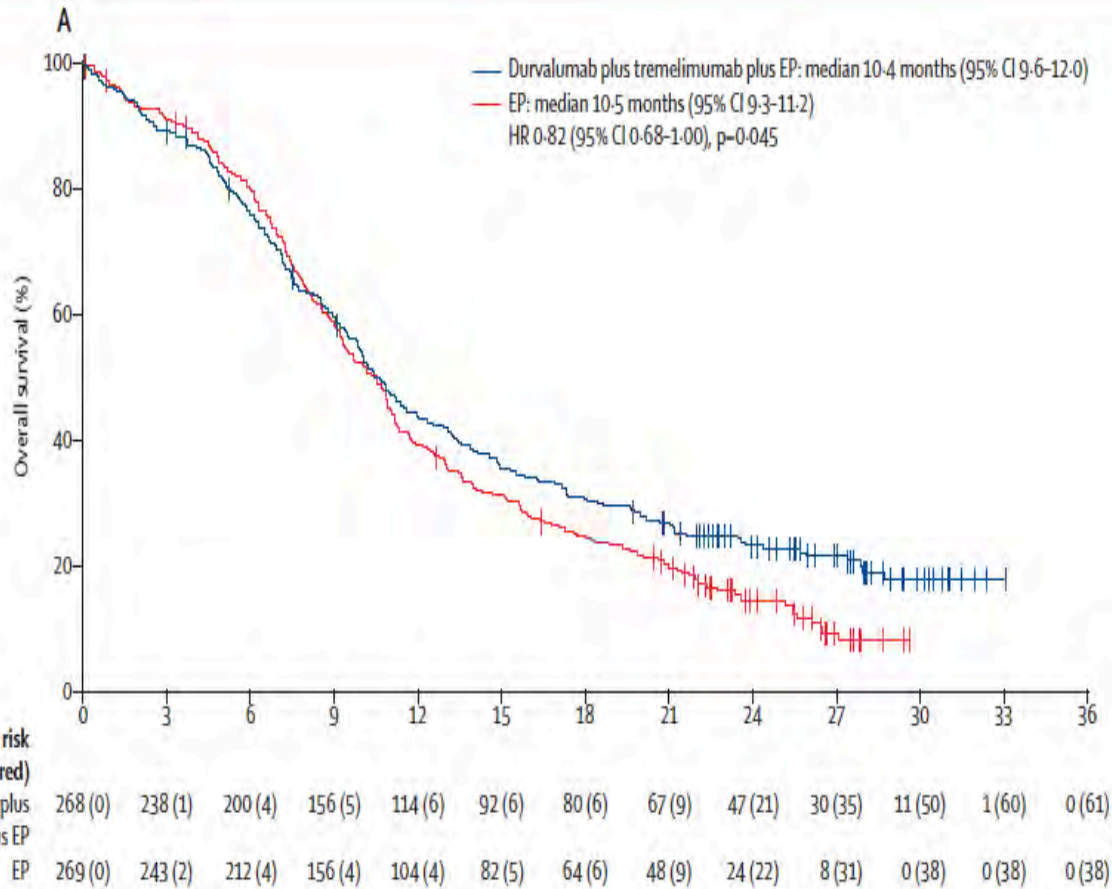
Efficacy of this combination in patients with previously untreated ES-SCLC was investigated in CASPIAN, a randomized, multicenter, active-controlled, open-label, trial (NCT03043872). The evaluation was based on the comparison of patients randomized to durvalumab plus chemotherapy vs. chemotherapy alone. The major efficacy outcome measure was overall survival (OS). Additional efficacy outcome measures were investigator-assessed progression-free survival (PFS) and objective response rate (ORR), per RECIST v1.1.”



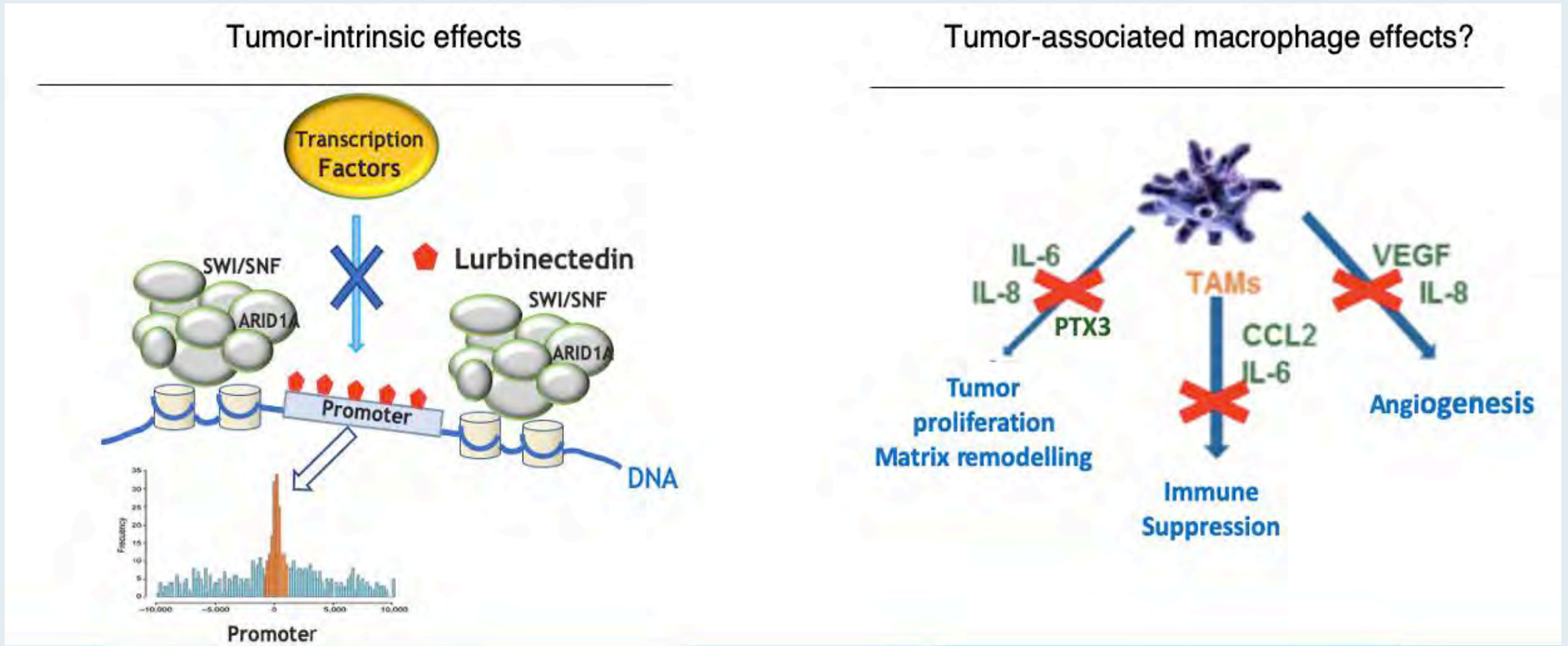
Durvalumab, with or without tremelimumab, plus platinum–etoposide versus platinum–etoposide alone in first-line treatment of extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer (CASPIAN): updated results from a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial

*Jonathan W Goldman, Mikhail Dvorkin, Yuanbin Chen, Niels Reinmuth, Katsuyuki Hotta, Dmytro Trukhin, Galina Statsenko, Maximilian J Hochmair, Mustafa Özgüroğlu, Jun Ho Ji, Marina Chiara Garassino, Oleksandr Voitko, Artem Poltoratskiy, Santiago Ponce, Francesco Verderame, Libor Havel, Igor Bondarenko, Andrzej Kaźarnowicz, György Losonczy, Nikolay V Conev, Jon Armstrong, Natalie Byrne, Piruntha Thiyagarajah, Haiyi Jiang, Luis Paz-Ares, for the CASPIAN investigators**

CASPIAN: Updated OS Analyses in ITT Population



Lurbinectedin: A Selective Inhibitor of Oncogenic Transcription



How does it work?

- Alkylator
- Minor groove DNA binder

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.”

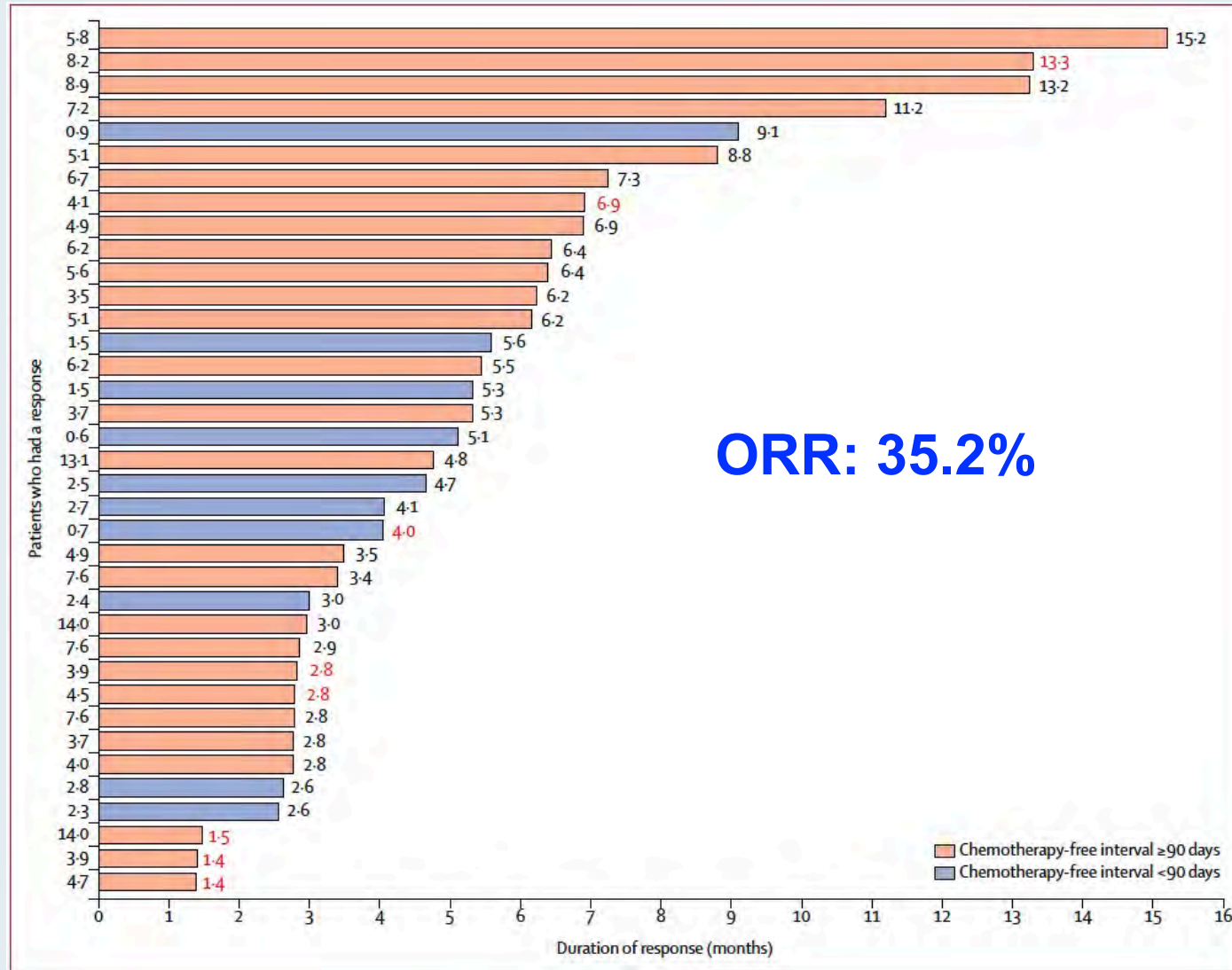
Lancet Oncol 2020;21:645-54.

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*

Rate and Duration of Response with Lurbinectedin as Second-Line Therapy in SCLC



ATLANTIS Trial Did Not Meet the Prespecified Criteria for Significance of the Primary Endpoint of Overall Survival

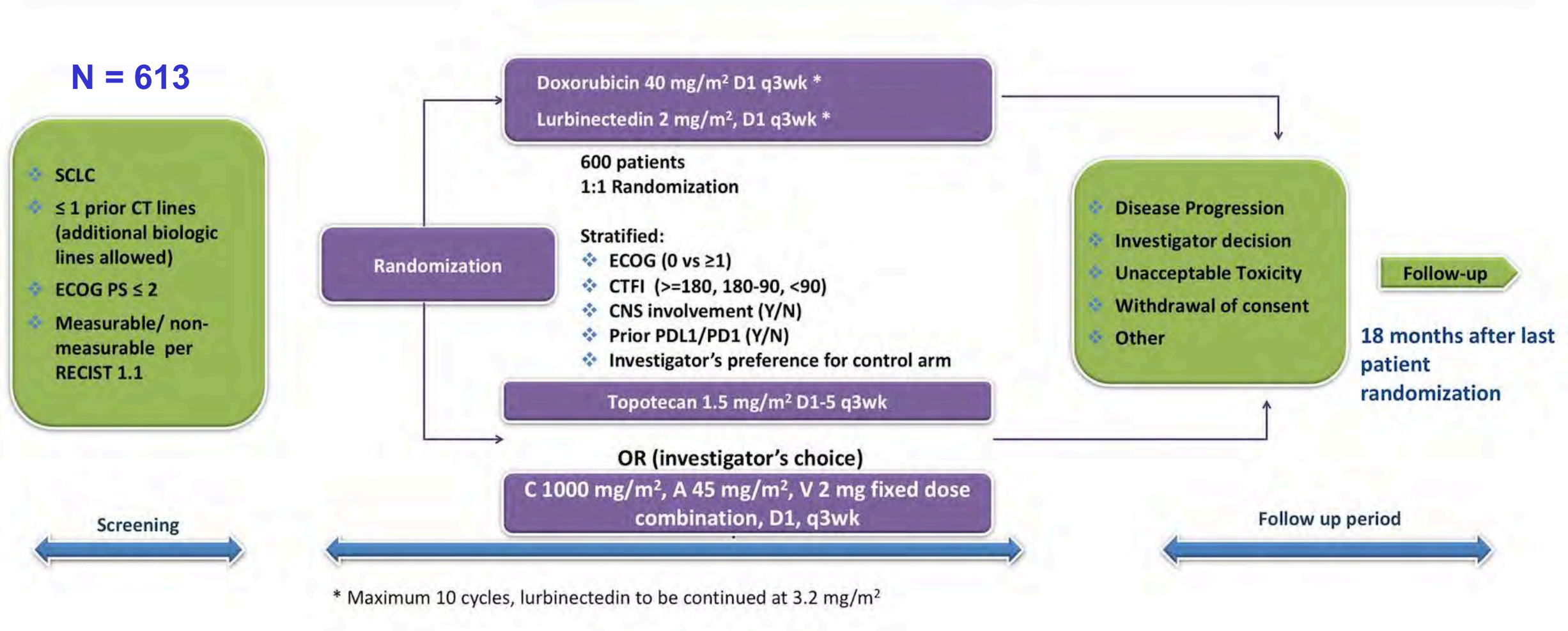
Press Release — December 03, 2020

“Results [were announced] from the ATLANTIS Phase 3 multicenter, randomized, controlled study evaluating lurbinectedin in combination with doxorubicin versus physician's choice of topotecan or cyclophosphamide/doxorubicin/vincristine (CAV) for adult patients with SCLC whose disease progressed following one prior platinum-containing line. Patients received lurbinectedin at 2.0 mg/m² in the combination arm, which is lower than the FDA approved dose of lurbinectedin at 3.2 mg/m².

The study did not meet the pre-specified criteria of significance for the primary endpoint of overall survival (OS) in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population comparing lurbinectedin in combination with doxorubicin to the control arm, though there was no adverse effect on OS with the experimental arm. Based on the study design, no additional hypotheses were formally tested. Importantly, key secondary and subgroup analyses favored the lurbinectedin combination arm. Lurbinectedin monotherapy was not tested in ATLANTIS.

The safety data in this study was consistent with the known safety profile of lurbinectedin monotherapy with no new safety signals observed.”

Ongoing Phase III ATLANTIS Trial



**Recent Advances in Hematologic Oncology:
A 4-Part Live Webinar Series Reviewing Key Data and
Presentations from the 62nd ASH Annual Meeting
Part 4 — Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia**

**Wednesday, February 24, 2021
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Paul M Barr, MD
Matthew S Davids, MD, MMSc
Kerry Rogers, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

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