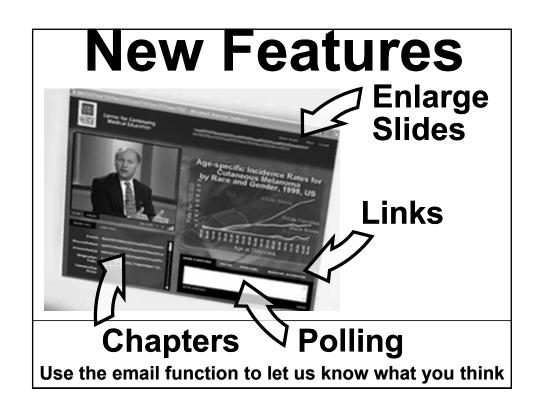


# **One Moment Please**

#### **Skin Cancer**

Thomas Olencki, DO David Carr, MD

Today's Webcast Friday, 09/09/11, Noon





© The Ohio State University Medical Center, 2011

The following program is a Continuing Medical Education Activity sponsored by The Ohio State University Medical Center. The design and production of this CME Activity is the sole responsibility of The Ohio State University Medical Center.

#### **Accreditation Statement**

The Ohio State University Medical Center, Center for Continuing Medical Education (CCME) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME®) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

#### **AMA Designation Statement**

The Ohio State University Medical Center, Center for Continuing Medical Education designates this educational activity for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit*<sup>TM</sup>. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

As an enduring material this CME Activity is approved for three years from original release. Original release 09/09/11. Termination date 09/09/14.

#### **CCME Disclosure Statement**

As a provider of AMA PRA Category 1 Continuing Medical Education, it is the policy of CCME to adhere to the ACCME Standards for Commercial Support to avoid any conflict of interest and/or commercial bias and must ensure balance, independence, objectivity and scientific rigor in all its sponsored educational activities. All individuals who are in a position to control content of an educational activity, including presenters, panel members and moderators, must to disclose any relevant financial relationships that create a conflict of interest.

Nothing in this program is intended to imply that any off-label or unapproved product use discussed is reimbursed by any government or private payor or that submission of a claim for such use is proper.

Presentation may include discussion of services and unapproved or off-label usage of

#### **Planning Committee Disclosures**

The following planning committee members have no relevant financial relationships with commercial interests to disclose:

Jame Allen, MD

**Barbara Berry** 

**Derrick Freeman** 

The following planning committee members' educational unit does not have a financial interest or affiliation with an organization that may receive direct benefit from the subject of the proposed CME activity, and they will not be personally compensated for their role in the planning or execution of this proposed CME activity by an organization other than The Ohio State University:

Jame Allen, MD

**Barbara Berry** 

**Derrick Freeman** 

#### **Speaker Disclosures**

• The following presenters for this educational activity disclose that they have the following relationships with commercial interests to disclose.

Thomas Olencki, DO

Advisory Board Membership – Genentech Grants/Research support – Genentech, Bristol Myers-Squibb

David Carr, MD - Consultant - Healthy Advice

• Dr. Olencki's presentation will include discussion of unapproved or "off-label" usage of commercial products and/or services

Thomas Olencki, DO

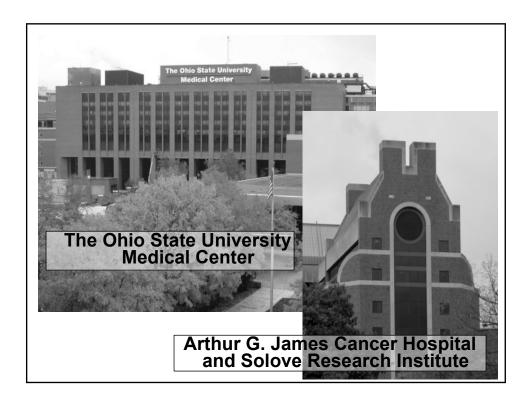
David Carr. MD

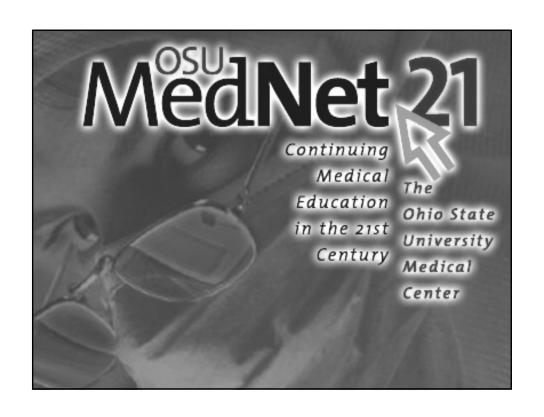
#### Agenda Disclaimer

CCME presents this activity for educational purposes only. Participants are expected to utilize their own expertise and judgment while engaged in the practice of medicine. The content of the presentations is provided solely by presenters who have been selected for presentations of recognized expertise in their field.

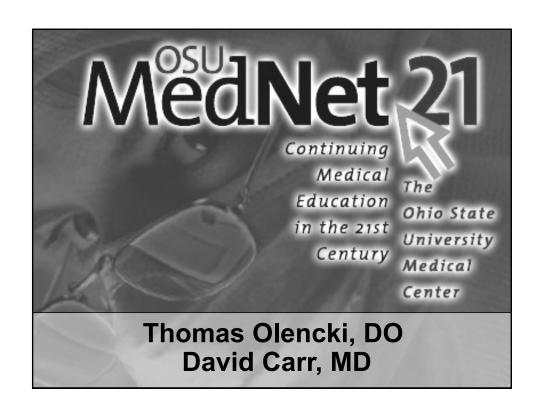
No further reproduction or distribution is permitted by electronic transmission or any other means. The presentations during this webcast are the intellectual property of the presenter and require his/her permission for further use.

This activity will review the treatment of Skin Cancer.

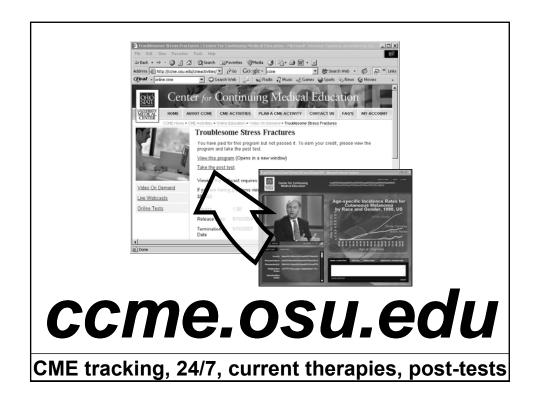


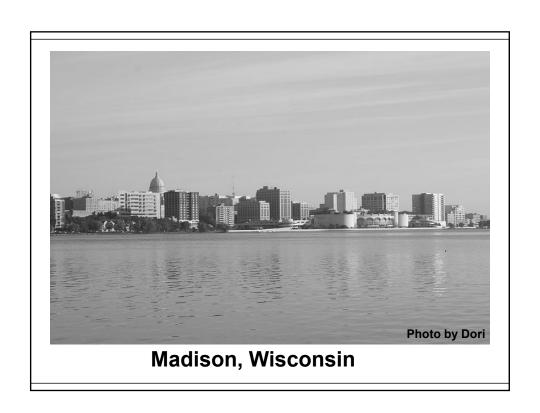












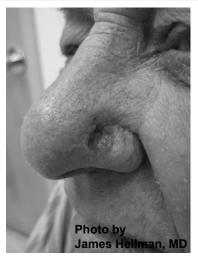
# **Skin Cancer** Thomas Olencki, DO David Carr, MD



Melanoma



**Squamous Cell Carcinoma** 



**Basal Cell Carcinoma** 

# Challenges with treating melanoma with chemotherapy



# Mohs Surgery: Overview & Indications

David Carr, MD

Assistant Professor

Division of Dermatology

The Ohio State University College of Medicine

### **Video Presentation**

### **Mohs Surgery**

## **Video Presentation**

Q & A with Dr. David Carr

### **Video Presentation**

Dr. David Carr's Key Point

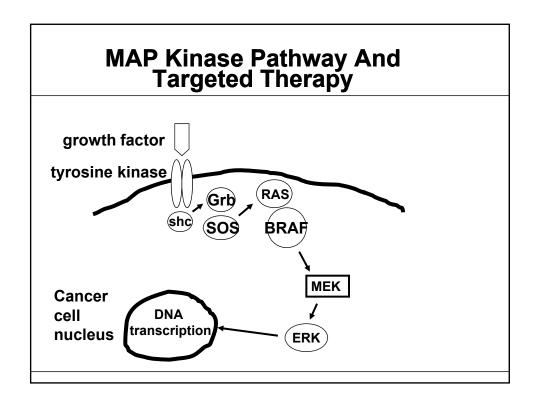
# Prognosis of metastatic melanoma

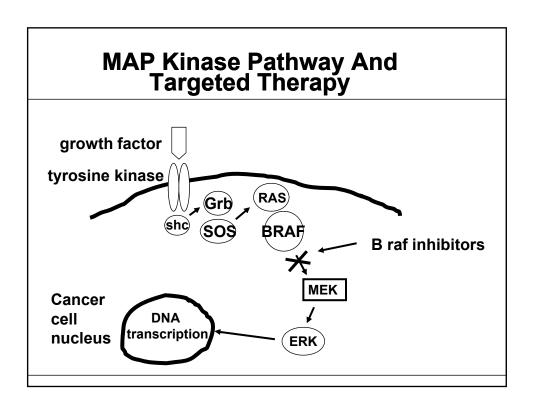
### Review of 2 New Meds for Therapy of Metastic Melanoma

Thomas Olencki, DO
Clinical Professor of Medicine
Division of Medical Oncology
Ohio State University College of Medicine

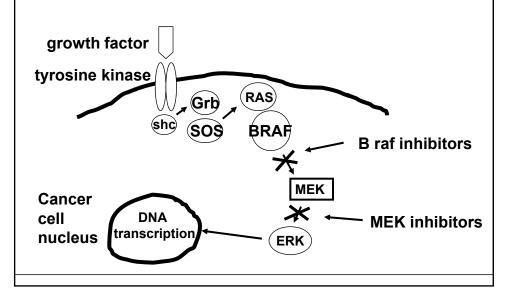
# FDA Approved Drugs For Treatment Of Metastatic Melanoma

- Dacarbazine (DTIC) 1975
- Interleukin-2 (IL-2) Jan 1998
- Yervoy (ipilimumab) March 2010
- Zelboraf (vemurafenib) August 2011





# MAP Kinase Pathway And Targeted Therapy

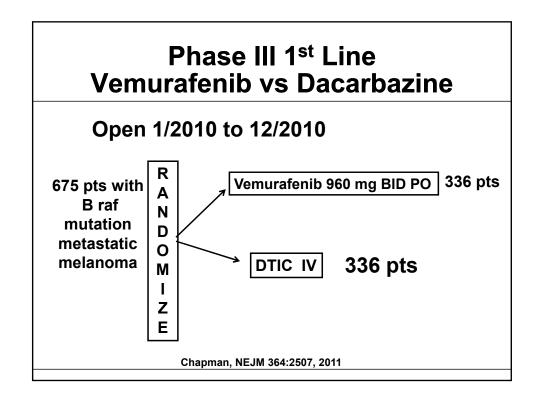


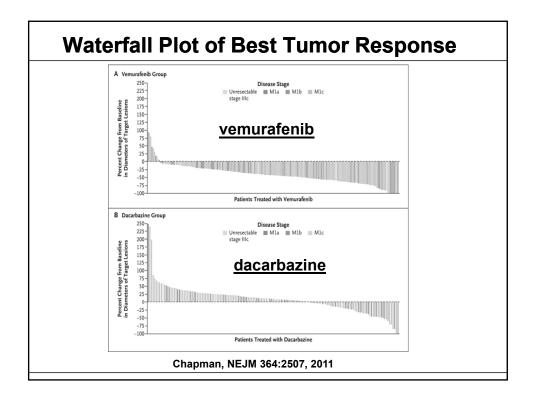
#### **B** raf Mutation

- Found in 50% of cutaneous melanomas
  - Most commonly V600 E B raf mutation
    - Results in a substitution of glutamic acid for valine at codon 600
  - May also have a B raf V 600K and B raf V 600R
  - Present in the entire spectrum of melanoma (primary to mets)
  - Activating mutation
  - Translocates to mitochondria where it binds to and inactivates Bad
    - Net effect is to decrease melanoma apoptosis

#### **B** raf Mutation

- · Drugs designed to inhibit site
  - Sorafenib (Nexavar®) bound to nonmutated B raf → not active in melanoma
  - Vemurafenib (Zelboraf®) (RO 5185426, PLX 4032)
  - GSK 2118436





#### Phase III 1<sup>st</sup> Line Vemurafenib vs Dacarbazine

#### Results

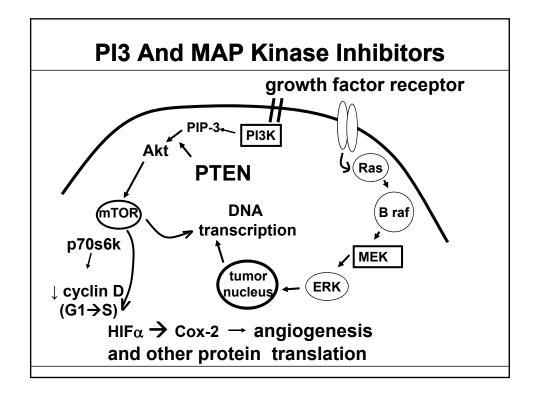
	<u>vemurafenib</u>	<u>DTIC</u>	<u>Korn</u>
median PFS	5.3 mos	1.6 mos	1.7
median OS	not reached	7.9 mos	6.2
12 mos survival	44%	25%	26%
24 mos survival	22%	14%	
RR	48%	6%	
Control rate*	22%	11%	

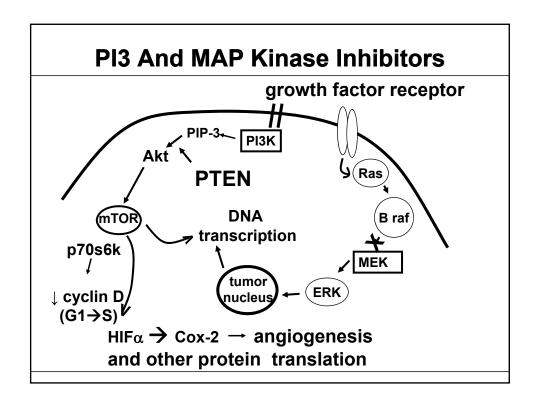
\* CR, + PR, + SD

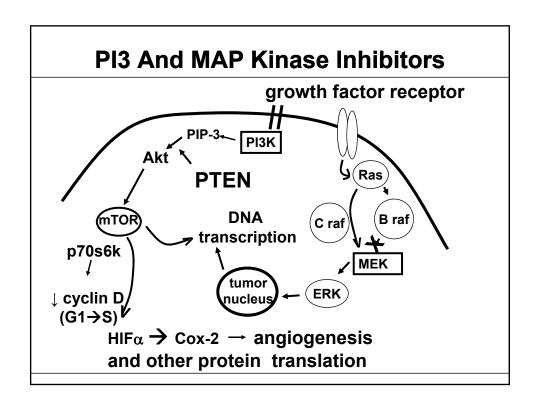
Chapman, NEJM 364:2507, 2011

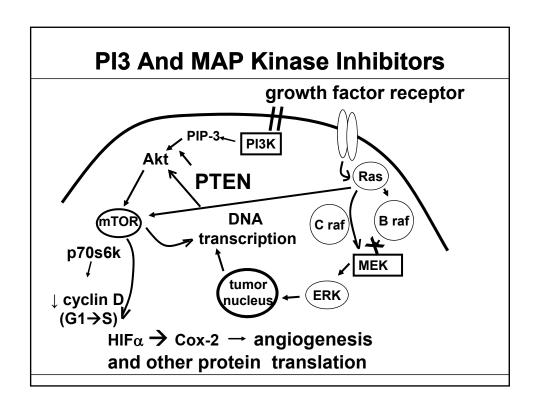
# Problems With Current Targeted Therapy

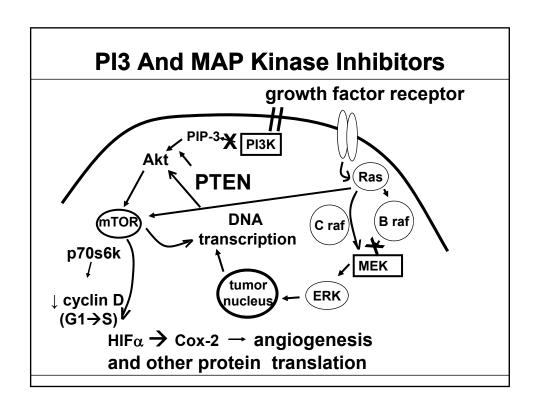
- Blocking B raf may up regulate C raf and other pathways
- B raf and MEK inhibitors "work" only if mutation present
- Significant clinical resp. usually of short duration
  - alternative signaling pathways take over
- Multiple signal transduction pathways may need to be blocked simultaneously
  - but this may increase side effects or "off target" effects



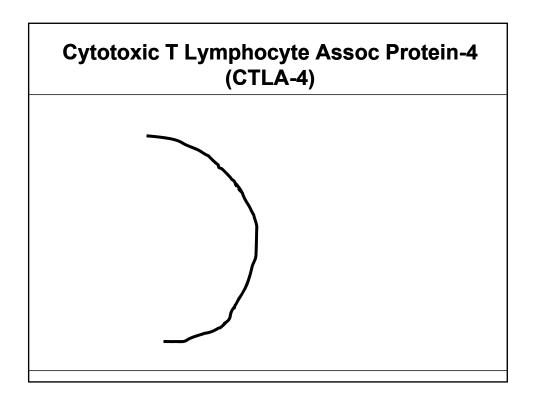


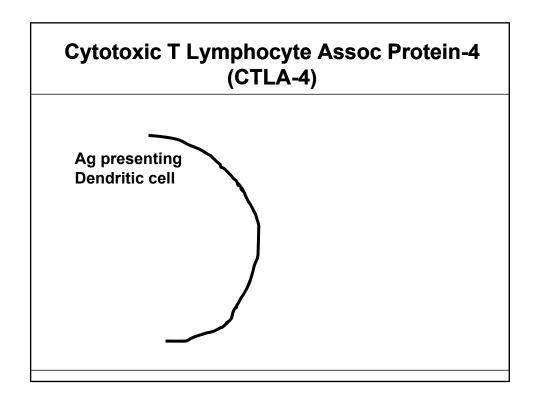


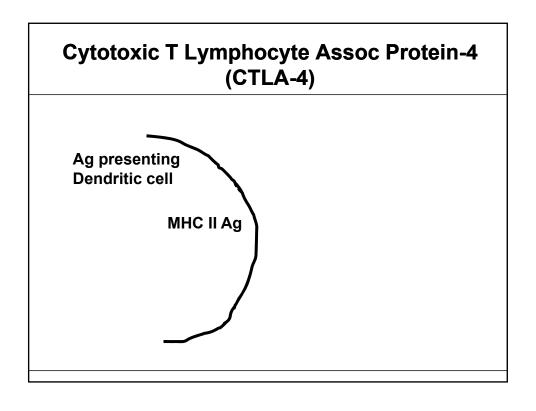


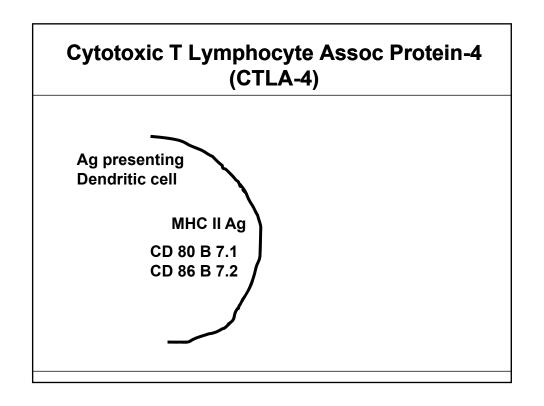


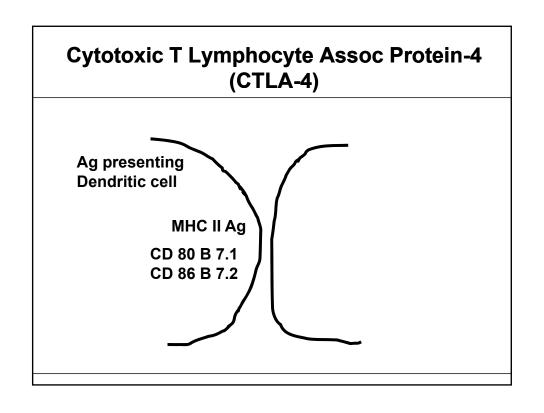
So, what is all the news about?			
ASCO 2010 Sunday June 6, 2010			
Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte Assoc Protein-4 (CTLA-4)			

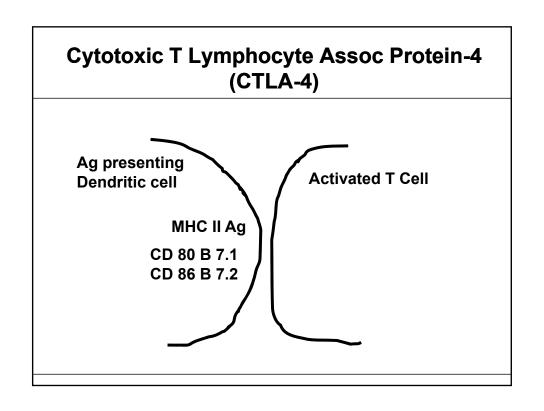


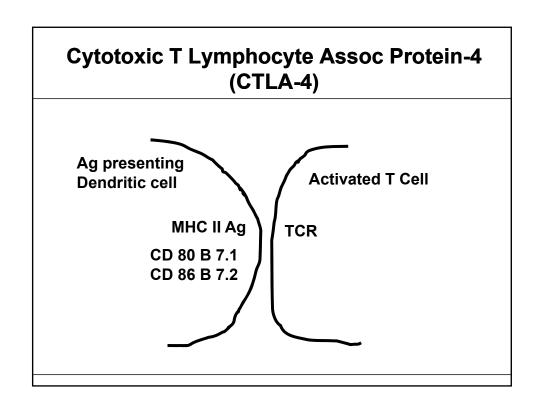


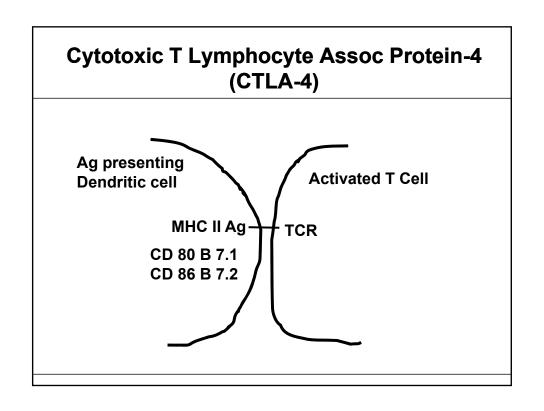


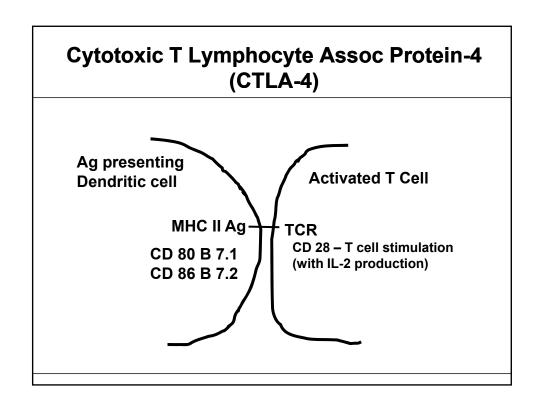


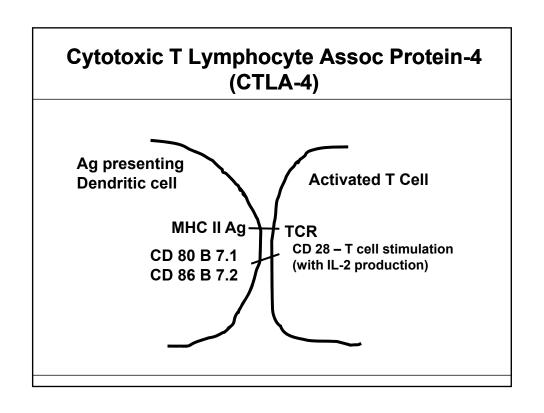


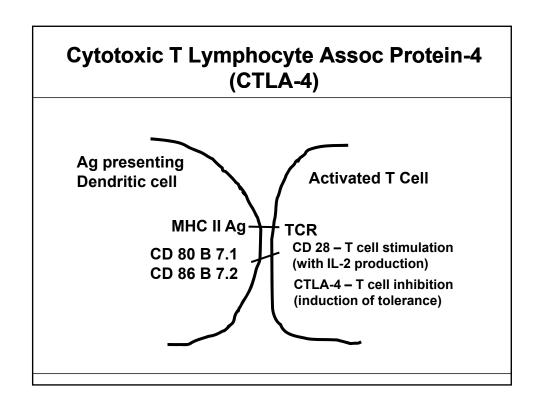


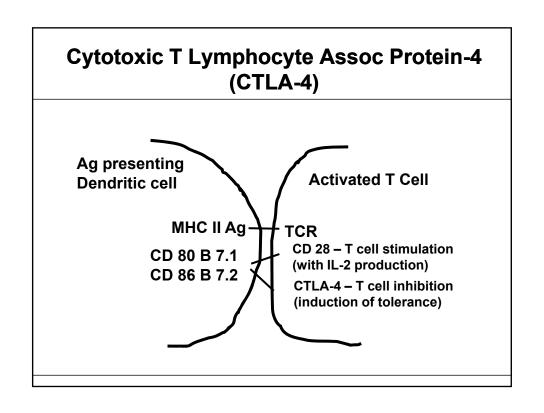


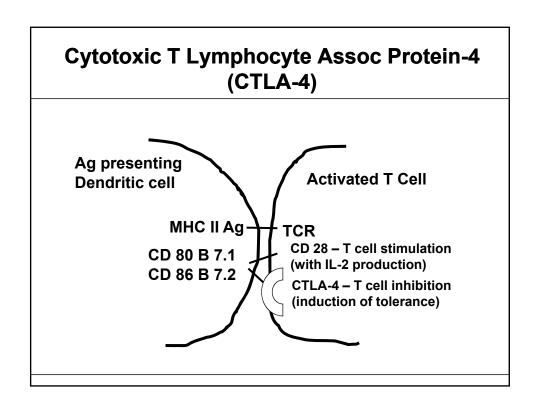


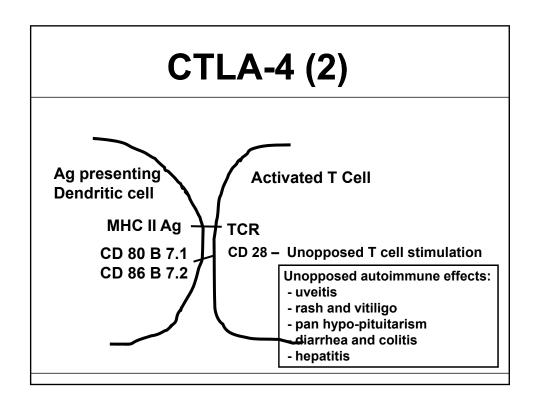






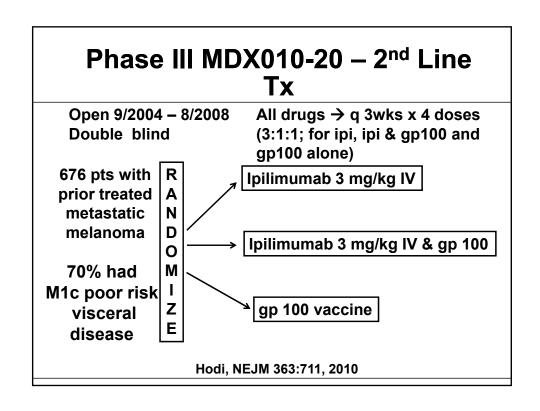






## **CTLA-4** (3)

- anti-CTLA-4 MoAb
  - humanized IgG1k
  - T<sub>1/2</sub> 20 30 days
  - BMS/ Medarex MDX 010 ipilimumab
- Breaks tolerance removes the "brake " on T cells
  - decreases T reg number and function (↓ IL-10 and TGFβ)



# Phase III MDX010-20 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Line Tx

#### Results

	<u>ipi</u>	ipi and gp100	<u>gp100</u>	<u>Korn</u>
PFS	2.8 mos	2.8 mos	2.8 mos	1.7
med OS	10.1 mos	10 mos	6.4 mos	6.2
12 mos	46%	44%	25%	26%
24 mos	24%	22%	14%	
RR	11%	6%	2%	
Control rate*	29%	22%	11%	

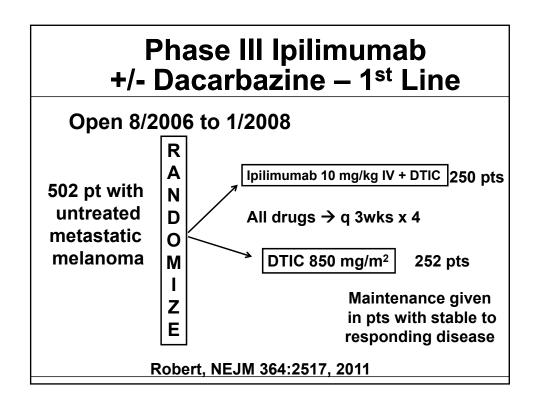
\* CR, + PR, + SD

Hodi, NEJM 363:711, 2010

#### MDX010-20 Ipilimumab

- Toxicity
  - 60% had immune related adverse events
  - 30% diarrhea/colitis (any grade) lasting a median of 2.3 wks (after steroids begun)
  - 10-15% of pts have gr. 3 and 4 immune toxicity
  - cutaneous maculopapular rash and vitiligo
- Deaths 14 pts (2%) of drug side effects
- Unique feature pts who progress may be rechallenged and still have a chance of response

Hodi, NEJM 363:711, 2010



# Phase III MDX010-20 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Line Tx

#### Results

	ipi and DTIC	<u>DTIC</u>	<u>Korn</u>
PFS (stat significant)	2.8 mos	2.6 mos	1.7
med OS	11 mos	9 mos	6.2
12 mos	47%	36%	26%
24 mos	29%	18%	
RR (duration)	15% (19 ו	mos) <b>10</b> % (8	mos)
Control rate*	33%	30%	
* CR, + PR, + SD			

Robert, NEJM 364:2517, 2011

# Which Is Better – High Dose IL-2 Or Ipilimumab?

- HD IL-2
  - In pt treatment
  - Side effects stop with drug infusion
  - 4% complete response rate (may be increased with surgery)
  - Pts need to be in good physical condition

# Which Is Better – High Dose IL-2 Or Ipilimumab?

- Ipilimumab
  - Out pt treatment
  - Side effects continue for weeks
  - 0.5 to 1% complete response rate
  - May be done in a pt with Tx brain mets or with less physical reserve

#### **Conclusions**

- Because of short response and short survival upon progression, B raf inhibitors will need to be given in combination or sequentially with other drugs
- Uncertainty remains
  - re the effect of dacarbazine given in combination with ipi
  - whether ipi should be given 1st or 2 nd line
  - whether ipi should be given in combination or sequentially with other drugs
- As optimal therapy remains lacking, pts should be treated on clinical trials as much as possible

# Signs and symptoms of recurrent melanoma

# Skin cancer prevention: Advice for patients

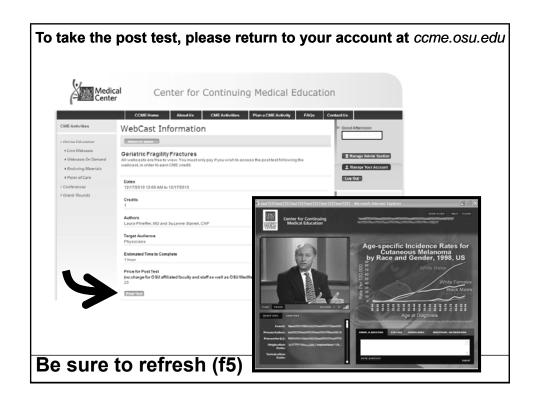
# Immunosuppression and skin cancer

# Squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma: the role of the medical oncologist



© The Ohio State University Medical Center, 2011





Skin Cancer