

**2020 Oncology Pharmacy Specialty Home Study Syllabus for Recertification: Module 2A-B
(Cert # L209131)**

Volume 2

Articles and Learning Objectives

Oncology Home Study Syllabus Module 2A: Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Colorectal Cancer

0204-9999-20-933-H01-P

Stock W, Luger SM, Advani AS, et al. A pediatric regimen for older adolescents and young adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results of CALGB 10403 [published correction appears in *Blood*. 2019; 134:1111]. *Blood*. 2019; 133:1548-59.

Learning Objectives:

- Interpret efficacy and safety data for a treatment regimen used in acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
- Design an appropriate patient-specific treatment, supportive care, and monitoring plan for patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
- Choose appropriate strategies for managing adverse events associated with a treatment regimen used in acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Bastidas A, de la Serna J, El Idrissi M, et al. Effect of recombinant zoster vaccine on incidence of herpes zoster after autologous stem cell transplantation: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2019;322:123-33.

Learning Objectives:

- Evaluate the efficacy of recombinant zoster vaccine for prevention of herpes zoster following autologous stem cell transplant in adult patients.
- Counsel patients on toxicities of recombinant zoster vaccine in adults after autologous stem cell transplant.
- Interpret statistical analyses to determine the efficacy of vaccines in clinical trials.

Kopetz S, Grothey A, Yaeger R, et al. Encorafenib, binimetinib, and cetuximab in *BRAF* V600E–mutated colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2019; 381:1632-43.

Learning Objectives:

- Apply the outcomes of the BEACON CRC trial to patients with BRAF-mutated advanced colorectal cancer.
- Compare and contrast the experimental triplet-therapy (encorafenib, binimetinib, and cetuximab) with the experimental doublet-therapy (encorafenib and cetuximab).
- Predict toxicities associated with the regimens studied in the BEACON CRC trial in order to effectively counsel patients.

Oncology Home Study Syllabus Module 2B: Melanoma and Cutaneous Malignancies, Lung Cancer, Lymphomas, Head and Neck Cancer

0204-9999-20-934-H01-P

Regan MM, Werner L, Rao S et al. Treatment-free survival: a novel outcome measure of the effects of immune checkpoint inhibition – a pooled analysis of patients with advanced melanoma. *J Clin Oncol*. 2019; 37:3350-8.

Learning Objectives:

- Apply the end point of “treatment-free survival” to patients with advanced melanoma receiving immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy.
- Formulate counseling points for patients with advanced melanoma and their care teams regarding single-agent and combination therapy with immune checkpoint inhibitors.
- Describe the adverse effect profile of immune checkpoint inhibitors when given as single agents and as combinations in patients with advanced melanoma.

Hellmann MD, Paz-Ares L, Bernabe Caro R, et al. Nivolumab plus ipilimumab in advanced non–small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2019; 381:2020-31.

Learning Objectives:

- Choose appropriate therapy for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer based on the results of the CheckMate 227 trial.
- Analyze the efficacy and safety data for the use of combination ipilimumab/nivolumab to treat patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer.
- Select appropriate supportive care and monitoring for patients treated with the regimens used in CheckMate 227.

Schuster SJ, Bishop MR, Tam CS, et al. Tisagenlecleucel in adult relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2019; 380:45-56.

Learning Objectives:

- Interpret efficacy and safety data for the use of tisagenlecleucel in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.
- Design an appropriate patient-specific treatment, supportive care, and monitoring plan to include effectiveness, toxicities and outcomes for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma who receive tisagenlecleucel.
- Assess the prognostic impact of relevant cancer-related molecular biology testing.

Zhang Y, Chen L, Hu GQ et al. Gemcitabine and cisplatin induction chemotherapy in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2019; 381:1124-35.

Zhang Y, Chen L, Hu GQ et al. Gemcitabine and cisplatin induction chemotherapy in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2019; 381(suppl):S1-22.

Learning Objectives:

- Assess the outcomes and toxicity differences of induction chemotherapy versus standard combined chemoradiotherapy and its place in therapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
- Apply the results of this study to a patient with nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
- Develop counseling points and supportive care recommendations for patients undergoing induction chemotherapy followed by cisplatin and radiation.