CLINICAL & PATIENT EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION

Title: Novel Approaches For HR+/HER2-Negative Advanced Breast Cancer: Making Informed Clinical Decisions For Your Patients
Dates: August 6, 2015 – December 19, 2016
Locations: Regional Meeting Series

Learning Objectives:

- Evaluate current guidelines for making treatment choices for patients with HR-positive advanced breast cancer in the first- and second-line settings
- Interpret current and emerging clinical data on the efficacy and safety of treatment options for HR-positive advanced breast cancer in the first- and second-line settings
- Examine current data and rationale for therapeutic strategies regarding the mechanisms of endocrine resistance
- Explain how to integrate new agents into the treatment paradigm for managing HR-positive advanced breast cancer in the first- and second-line settings

Target Audience: This activity is designed for medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, pathologists, and other healthcare providers who treat advanced breast cancer.

Program Overview: Approximately 2 of 3 breast cancers are hormone receptor (HR)–positive and an estimated 75% express the estrogen receptor (ER), which serves as a major prognostic marker and determinant of the course of therapy for a patient with breast cancer. In addition, nearly 80% of women with advanced breast cancer have human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)–negative disease and are not candidates for HER2- targeted therapies. Because there are many different types of treatments available for HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer, both in the first- and second-line settings, clinicians need to be constantly updated about advances in treatment approaches. Recently, the American Society of Clinical Oncology issued a new clinical practice guideline on chemotherapy and targeted therapy for women with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer. However, there is still no single optimal therapy, thus leaving clinical decision making a challenging endeavor. In this quickly changing therapeutic environment, understanding the comparative effectiveness of single and combination targeted therapies for breast cancer is essential. This activity will address the effects of these agents and new guidelines on clinical practice.

Chair Person:

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Associate Professor of Medicine

Harvard Medical School
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Physician Continuing Medical Education:
This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the accreditation requirements and policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint providership of Clinical and Patient Educators Association (CPEA) and AXIS Medical Education. CPEA is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

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