

### Transcript Details

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## Expert Perspectives on Early Breast Cancer from the ASCO Floors

Announcer:

You're listening to *Project Oncology* on ReachMD. On this episode, sponsored by Lilly, we're going to hear from Dr. Kevin Kalinsky, who's the Associate Professor for the Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology at Emory School of Medicine as well as the Director of Breast Medical Oncology and the Glenn Family Breast Center at the Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University. Dr. Kalinsky is here to share some insights on early breast cancer from the American Society of Clinical Oncology 2021 Annual Meeting.

Here's Dr. Kalinsky now.

Dr. Kalinsky:

At the 2021 American Society of Clinical Oncology meeting, there are a number of exciting data that are being reported in breast cancer, and in particular for patients with early-stage disease. I think the study that we're all most eagerly awaiting the results for will be reported at the plenary session, and that's the OlympiA study, and that's for patients with germline BRCA mutant breast cancer that's HER2 negative, for patients who are randomized to receive olaparib, the PARP inhibitor, versus not. And we've heard by press release that this was a positive study, but I think we're all eagerly awaiting seeing how the patients tolerated the olaparib in the adjuvant setting, and what the degree of benefit was because I think that study does have the potential for changing the standard of care for those patients.

There are other studies that we'll also hear about during one of the oral sessions, that includes updates on some of our important studies, such as NSBP-42, as well as the MINDACT study, looking at the potential role for tissue genomic tests that may help inform things like prognosis. And then we'll also hear the results of the ECOG-ACRIN study, which was a study for patients with triple negative breast cancer, where if they had residual disease, they were randomized to capecitabine versus a platinum. And we've also seen by press release that the patients who had received platinum that based upon the independent safety monitoring committee review were having increased toxicity as well as were not likely to have additional clinical benefits. So I think while we know that these are disappointing data, where there was not additional benefit with a platinum, it will be nice to see those data and how exactly patients did, both in terms of toxicity as well as efficacy.

So I think that in terms of practice-changing data, I think that that will really fall with the OlympiA study, for those PARP patients who have HER2-negative, but have breast cancer with germline BRCA mutations, that this could really change how we're treating those patients. And I think we're all waiting to see the magnitude of benefit, as well as some of the toxicity that we're seeing for patients who've received adjuvant PARP inhibitors, and I think that that study will really change, potentially, the paradigm of how we're treating those patients once we see those data.

Announcer:

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