OVARIAN CANCER

Navigating Your Treatment Options When Cancer Recurs

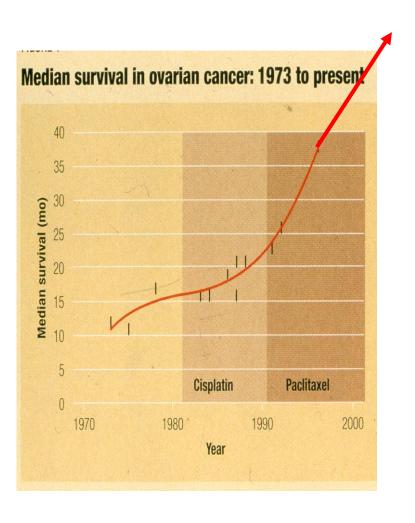
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Areas of Progress in Ovarian Cancer

- Surgery
 - Staging
 - Tumor Reduction
- Chemotherapy
 - Primary
 - Platinum agents
 - Taxanes
 - Intraperitoneal vs. Intravenous
 - Secondary/salvage
 - Maintenance
- Prevention
 - Family History
 - Genetics: BRCA 1 & 2, Lynch II
 - Oral contraceptives, risk-reducing surgery

Chemotherapy for Advanced-Stage Ovarian Cancer



| Study | Agents | Median Survival (Best Arm) |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| GOG 22 1983 | CTX, Doxo | 14 mo. |
| GOG 47 1986 | CTX, Doxo, CDDP (CAP) | 20 mo. |
| GOG 111 1996 | Paclitaxel, CDDP | 38 mo. |
| GOG 104 1996 | IP CDDP IV CTX | 49 mo. |
| GOG 114 2001 | IP CDDP, IV Paclitaxel | 63 mo. |
| GOG 172 2007 | IP CDDP, IP Paclitaxel | 66 mo. |

SALVAGE THERAPY FOR OVARIAN CANCER Factors Affecting Response

- -Treatment free-interval
- -Number of prior chemotherapy regimens
- -Toxicity from prior therapy
- -Performance status
- -Volume of disease
- -Ascites
- -GI symptoms

SALVAGE THERAPY FOR OVARIAN CANCER

| Interval after Initial Platinum Treatment to Relapse (months) | Response Rate to Second-Line Therapy (%) |
|---|--|
| 0 - 6 | 10 |
| 7 - 12 | 29 |
| 13 - 18 | 63 |
| 19 - 24 | 94 |

SALVAGE THERAPY FOR OVARIAN CANCER

Platinum (carboplatin, cisplatin)

Taxanes (paclitaxel, docetaxel, nab-paclitaxel)

Liposomal doxorubicin

Topotecan

Gemcitabine

Vinorelbine

Etoposide (oral)

Altretamine (oral)

Pemetrexed

Alkylating agents (melphalan, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide)

PARP inhibitors

Biologic agents

Targeted pathway inhibitors

Anti-angiogenesis agents

Progress in Ovarian Cancer Treatment and Prevention

- •Importance of surgical staging and surgical cytoreduction
- •Discovery and use of tumor markers (CA 125) for monitoring treatment response and post-treatment surveillance
- •Clinical trials
- •Better and more chemotherapy drugs
- •Better anti-emetics and other supportive care measures to decrease toxicity and improve quality of life
- •Intraperitoneal drug delivery

Progress in Ovarian Cancer Treatment and Prevention

- •Recognition of genetic predisposition
- Prevention strategies
- Discovery of molecular pathways
- •Discovery of importance of angiogenesis
- •Gene profiles
- •Continued efforts at screening and early diagnosis

Goals in Ovarian Cancer

Primary Goal: To <u>prevent</u> and <u>cure</u> ovarian cancer

Secondary Goal: To keep women with ovarian cancer

alive and feeling well as long as possible