

GYN Summer Symposium Agenda - "New Paradigms in the Pathogenesis of High-grade Serous Carcinoma: Translating Biological Advances into Prevention"

NRG Oncology Semi Annual Meeting - Hyatt Regency Chicago, Chicago, Illinois - July 10, 2014

Program Co-Chairs: **Joan Walker, M.D.**, George Lynn Cross Research Professor and James A. Merrill Chair, Peggy and Charles Stephenson Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Department of Gynecologic Oncology

Mark E. Sherman, M.D., Chief, Breast and Gynecologic Cancer Research Group, Division of Cancer Prevention, National Cancer Institute

Program Description

NCI in partnership with the GOG recently successfully completed clinical trial GOG-0199, a non-randomized trial comparing RRSO and screening among 2,605 women at 151 institutions. This trial, along with accumulating literature, demonstrates that many HSCs in BRCA1/2 mutations carriers arise in the fallopian tube fimbria, rather than the ovary, as previously supposed. This discovery has stimulated the development of a GOG protocol (CPC-1206) to assess whether initial bilateral salpingectomy followed by delayed oophorectomy might enable high-risk premenopausal women to reduce their HSC risk (and risk of other types of "ovarian cancer") while mitigating harms of early hormonal deprivation.

At this time, there is an important opportunity to: 1) critically discuss recent advances in the understanding of the pathogenesis of HSC and to define unanswered questions that limit progress in prevention and 2) foster multi-disciplinary interactions that can improve clinical study designs and speed translation. CPC-1206 provides a critical opportunity to collect new specimens and data aimed at informing our understanding of the role of the fallopian tube in "ovarian" carcinogenesis. There is a narrow window of opportunity to add innovative, hypothesis-driven research questions to that protocol that may accelerate progress.

Accordingly, we propose a multi-disciplinary symposium to address: the pathogenesis of HSC, with emphasis on the pathophysiology of the fallopian tube, collection and analysis of biospecimens, means to define high-risk populations and hormonal effects of gynecological surgery. The program will include sessions related to lessons learned from GOG-0199 and other trials and will end with a panel discussion with active audience participation. The symposium will be held at the NRG Oncology Semi-annual Meeting, July 10, 2014, with the goals of educating NRG practitioners about the state-of-the-science and major gaps in our knowledge and fostering engagement with NRG members who would participate in future prevention studies, such as CPC-1206. Speakers will include non-NRG members with experience that complements that of NRG members and talks will focus on addressing critical questions, including some formulated in advance via teleconferences.



Sponsored by the Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG)

The Gynecologic Oncology Group estimates that the GYN Summer Symposium will receive a maximum of 5.25
AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™.

Accreditation Statement

The Gynecologic Oncology Group is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide Continuing Medical Education for physicians.

Learning Objectives:

At the end of this activity, participants will be able to:

1. Identify the data supporting the origin of high-grade serous carcinoma from the fallopian tube and the uncertainties about these findings with regard to other possible sites of origin.
2. Recognize the frequency of incidental carcinomas at risk-reducing oophorectomy and factors that influence the likelihood of discovering same.
3. Apply best practices for performing risk-reducing surgery and interaction with pathologists about clinical history, histological processing and diagnosis.
4. Apply enhanced knowledge of risks and benefits of risk-reducing surgery to better guide patients in making informed choices about these procedures, given state-of-the – science knowledge and gaps.

Symposium Agenda

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Speaker/Moderator</u>
7:00 AM	Registration	
8:00-8:25	Welcome & Overview: New paradigms in the pathogenesis of high-grade serous carcinoma	Joan Walker, M.D. , Stephenson Cancer Center and University of Oklahoma Mark Sherman, M.D. , Division of Cancer Prevention, National Cancer Institute
8:30-9:00	Molecular pathogenesis of high-grade serous carcinoma	le-Ming Shih, M.D., Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
9:00-9:30	Collection, processing and assessment of fallopian tubes, ovaries and other biospecimens in high-grade serous carcinoma prevention trials	Douglas Levine, M.D., Ph.D. Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center
9:30-10:00	Diagnostic pathology of fallopian tube lesions	Christopher Crum, M.D. , Brigham and Women's
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-11:00	Identifying patients at high-risk of high-grade serous carcinoma through history and genetic testing	Elizabeth Swisher, M.D. University of Washington School of Medicine and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center

11:00-11:30	Consequences of oophorectomy and salpingectomy	Donna Shoupe, MD University of Southern California
11:30-12:30	Lunch	Attendees may submit questions for afternoon panel discussion
12:30-12:45	Lessons from Vancouver re: risk reducing surgery	Janice S. Kwon, MD University of British Columbia
12:45-1:00	Lessons from GOG-0199	Mark H. Greene, M.D. National Cancer Institute
1:00-1:15	Developing a virtual tissue bank of fallopian tubes	Neil Horowitz, M.D. Brigham and Women's Hospital
1:15-2:30	Panel discussion	<p><u>Moderator:</u> Joan Walker, M.D. Stephenson Cancer Center and University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center</p> <p>Sue Friedman, D.V.M., Facing Our Risk of Cancer Empowered; Christopher Crum, M.D., Brigham and Women's; Mark H. Greene, M.D., National Cancer Institute Neil Horowitz, M.D. Brigham and Women's Hospital Janice S. Kwon, MD University of British Columbia Lori Minasian, M.D. National Cancer Institute Donna Shoupe, MD University of Southern California</p>
2:30-2:45	Closing remarks and adjournment	Joan Walker M.D. Stephenson Cancer Center and University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center