

Abstract Plain Language Summaries at Scientific Congresses



What are abstract plain language summaries (APLS)?

APLS use simple visuals, plain language and consistent terminology to describe the research presented at scientific congresses, or meetings. Each APLS represents a small piece of the complete body of data available on the drug and disease area today.

APLS reports represent results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand whether a study drug works, how it works, and whether it is safe to prescribe. The results might be different from the outcome of other studies that researchers have presented in the past. It's important to note that these data are investigational, and the treatments may not be approved in these settings by regulatory agencies.

Links for APLS that accompany oral presentations will go live following the presentation. ©2022

WHO ARE APLS FOR?

APLS can help research findings be accessible and understandable to anyone seeking this information. Audiences may include but are not limited to patients, caregivers, and healthcare professionals.

HOW ARE APLS USED?

APLS can help people better understand the research data in presentations at scientific congresses.

WHAT INFORMATION DO APLS INCLUDE?

APLS summarize the original content of a scientific abstract. They describe the main aims and findings of a research study in an easy-to-understand format by following health literacy best practices.

WHY DOES PFIZER DEVELOP APLS?

Research findings often use terms that can be too complex for many non-scientists to understand. APLS provide recent research results in a clear way for non-scientists.



American Society for Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting Chicago, IL and Online | June 3-7, 2022

PFIZER ABSTRACT PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARIES AT ASCO 2022

Breast Cancer

How long women lived after taking palbociclib plus letrozole for advanced breast cancer

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Tumor growth rate as an early indicator of survival in women with advanced breast cancer who were treated with Palbociclib

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Clinical trial of ARV-471, a new estrogen receptor (ER) PROTAC[®] degrader, combined with palbociclib in people with ER-positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (ER+/HER2-) advanced breast cancer

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Bladder Cancer

Outcomes in people with advanced urothelial cancer who received different treatments after receiving avelumab in the JAVELIN Bladder 100 study

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The effect of response to chemotherapy on outcomes in people with advanced urothelial cancer who took part in a study of avelumab as maintenance treatment

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The design for the CREST study of sasanlimab in people with non-muscle invasive bladder cancer

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Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

A study looking at certain side effects in people with newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia taking bosutinib or imatinib

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Colorectal Cancer

Effect of pembrolizumab plus encorafenib plus cetuximab compared with pembrolizumab alone in participants with colorectal cancer in the SEAMARK study

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Ewing Sarcoma

An Ongoing Study to Evaluate Palbociclib Treatment for Ewing Sarcoma in Children and Young Adults

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Lung Cancer

Treatment after lorlatinib or crizotinib in people with advanced anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

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Gene changes and lorlatinib treatment in people with advanced anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

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Multiple Myeloma

Elranatamab for people with multiple myeloma: Updated results from the MagnetisMM-1 clinical trial

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A study looking at elranatamab as a treatment for people with multiple myeloma

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The design for the MagnetisMM-5 study of elranatamab and daratumumab in people with multiple myeloma

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The design for the MagnetisMM-9 study of elranatamab in people with multiple myeloma

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Prostate Cancer

Talazoparib and enzalutamide versus enzalutamide in men with metastatic, castration-sensitive prostate cancer and specific gene alterations (TALAPRO-3)

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What are doctors' reasons for choosing treatments for their patients with advanced prostate cancer?

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Does body mass index affect relugolix in men with advanced prostate cancer?

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How well does enzalutamide plus androgen deprivation therapy work with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer who have the HSD31B change?

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Is measuring prostate-specific antigen levels as reliable as radiographic imaging after treatment to detect if metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer gets worse?

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Outcomes and side effects of enzalutamide plus androgen deprivation therapy in men with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer aged 75 years or older compared with men aged less than 75 years

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How common are DNA damage repair alterations in men with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer, and do men with and without these alterations share any disease characteristics?

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