Pfizer Oncology

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.

Presentations will go live on the dates marked below.

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 AND ACCOMPANYING SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATIONS AT ASCO 2022

Breast Cancer

Overall survival (OS) with first-line palbociclib plus letrozole versus placebo plus letrozole in women with estrogen receptor–positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2–negative advanced breast cancer (ER+/HER2- ABC): Analyses from PALOMA-2

Live Saturday, June 4

VIEW PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY →
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A novel analysis of data from the PALOMA-3 trial confirms the efficacy of palbociclib and provides an option for efficacy assessments that could accelerate drug approvals

Live Monday, June 6

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ARV-471, an estrogen receptor (ER) *PROTAC* degrader, combined with palbociclib in advanced ER+/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 negative (HER2-) breast cancer: Phase 1b cohort (part C) of a phase 1/2 study

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Bladder Cancer

Long-term outcomes in patients with advanced urothelial carcinoma (UC) who received avelumab first-line (1L) maintenance with or without second-line (2L) treatment: Exploratory analyses from JAVELIN Bladder 100

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Avelumab first-line (1L) maintenance for advanced urothelial carcinoma (aUC): Long-term outcomes from JAVELIN Bladder 100 in subgroups defined by response to 1L chemotherapy

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A phase 3 study of the subcutaneous programmed cell death protein 1 inhibitor sasanlimab as single agent for patients with bacillus Calmette-Guérin unresponsive high-risk non-muscle invasive bladder cancer: CREST Study Cohort B

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Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

Bosutinib (BOS) in newly diagnosed chronic myeloid leukemia (CML): Gastrointestinal (GI), liver, effusion, and renal safety characterization in the BFORE trial

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Colorectal Cancer

SEAMARK: Randomized phase 2 study of pembrolizumab + encorafenib + cetuximab versus pembrolizumab alone for first-line treatment of *BRAF* V600E-mutant microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H)/mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC)

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Ewing Sarcoma

Phase 2 study to evaluate palbociclib in combination with irinotecan and temozolomide in pediatric patients with recurrent or refractory Ewing sarcoma

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Lung Cancer

Progression-free survival with subsequent anticancer therapies from a phase 3 trial of lorlatinib in treatment-naive patients (pts) with *ALK*+ advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

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Phase 3 trial of lorlatinib in treatment-naive patients (Pts) with *ALK*-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Comprehensive plasma and tumor genomic analyses

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Multiple Myeloma

Elranatamab, a BCMA-targeted T-cell redirecting immunotherapy, for patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma: Updated results from MagnetisMM-1

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Initial safety results for MagnetisMM-3: A phase 2 trial of elranatamab, a B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-CD3 bispecific antibody, in patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory (R/R) multiple myeloma (MM)

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MagnetisMM-5: An open-label, multicenter, randomized phase 3 study of elranatamab as monotherapy and in combination with daratumumab in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma - Trial in Progress (TiP)

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MagnetisMM-9: An open-label, multicenter, non-randomized phase 1/2 study of elranatamab in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma - Trial in Progress (TiP)

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Prostate Cancer

TALAPRO-3: A phase 3, double-blind, randomized study of enzalutamide (ENZA) plus talazoparib (TALA) versus placebo plus ENZA in patients with DDR gene-mutated, metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer (mCSPC)

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Reasons for oncologist and urologist treatment choice in metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer (mCSPC): A physician survey linked to patient chart reviews in the United States

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Efficacy and safety of relugolix in men with advanced prostate cancer based on baseline body mass index (BMI): A subgroup analysis from the randomized, phase 3 HERO study versus leuprolide (LEU)

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The association of germline *HSD3B1* genotype with outcomes in metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) treated with androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) with or without enzalutamide (ARCHES)

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Radiographic progression in the absence of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) progression in patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC): Post hoc analysis of ARCHES

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Clinical outcomes and safety of enzalutamide (ENZA) plus androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) in metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) in patients aged <75 and ≥75 years: ARCHES post hoc analysis

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Prevalence of DNA damage repair (DDR) alterations in patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) receiving enzalutamide (ENZA) or placebo (PBO) plus androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT): ARCHES post hoc analysis

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