Risk Prediction Model for Acute Kidney Injury After First Course of Cisplatin

As reported in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, Motwani et al \(^1\) have developed a predictive model for acute kidney injury following a first course of cisplatin that includes patient age, cisplatin dose, hypertension, and serum albumin level.

Cardiovascular Adverse Events and Multiple Myeloma Treatment

In a systematic review and meta-analysis reported in *JAMA Oncology*, Waxman et al \(^2\) found that any-grade and grade $\geq$ 3 cardiovascular adverse events occurred in 18.1% and 8.2% of patients receiving carfilzomib for multiple myeloma in clinical trials.

Population-Based Screening for Breast and Ovarian Cancer Genetic Mutations Appears Cost-Effective

A study by Manchanda et al \(^3\) published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* found that population-based testing for ovarian and breast cancer-related genes is cost-effective and prevented more cancers and deaths than screening women with a personal or family history of these cancers. In addition to preventing cancers and cancer deaths, screening the general population for mutations in specific genes could achieve long-term cost efficiencies in the health-care system.

Role of Bone-Modifying Agents in Multiple Myeloma: ASCO Clinical Practice Guideline Update

As reported in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* by Anderson et al \(^4\), ASCO has issued a clinical practice guideline update on the role of bone-modifying agents in multiple myeloma.

Addition of Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy to Cytoreductive Surgery in Advanced Ovarian Cancer

In a Dutch/Belgian phase III trial reported in *The New England Journal of Medicine* by van Driel et al \(^5\), the addition of hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy to cytoreductive surgery following neoadjuvant chemotherapy was associated with significantly improved recurrence-free and overall survival in patients with newly diagnosed advanced epithelial ovarian cancer.

CAR T-Cell Immunotherapy Named Advance of the Year in ASCO’s *Clinical Cancer Advances 2018*\(^6\)

A new and unique way to treat cancer—chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy—is poised to transform the outlook for children and adults with certain otherwise incurable cancers. ASCO named this type of adoptive-cell immunotherapy the Advance of the Year in its annual report. Released today in advance of World Cancer Day, *Clinical Cancer Advances 2018* highlights the most impactful clinical cancer research and policy developments over the past year.

Patient-Reported Outcomes With Addition of Combination Treatment to ADT in Newly Diagnosed Metastatic Castration-Naive Prostate Cancer

As reported by Chi et al \(^7\) in the *Lancet Oncology*, the addition of abiraterone and prednisone to androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) in the phase III LATITUDE trial was associated with improved patient-reported outcomes in patients with newly diagnosed metastatic castration-naive prostate cancer.

Multiple-Basket Study of Targeted Therapy for Advanced Solid Tumors

In a phase I/II multiple-basket study reported in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, Hainsworth et al \(^8\) found that agents targeting specific molecular alterations produced responses in tumors outside of current labeling for the agents, with high response rates being observed in some tumor types.

FDA Approves Lutetium Lu-177 Dotatate for Treatment of Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors\(^9\)

On January 26, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved lutetium Lu-177 dotatate (Lutathera) for the treatment of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NETs). This is the first time a radiopharmaceutical has been approved for the treatment of GEP-NETs.

REFERENCES

9. The ASCO Post: FDA approves lutetium Lu-177 dotatate for treatment of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. http://www.ascpost.com/News/38482?email=a5e608797e7358c947aa437c43c165d56de04ead0e913260bd3de7c63b7accd