**Risk of Cancer After Treatment of Testicular Germ Cell Cancer**

In a Dutch study reported in *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, Groot et al found that the risk of subsequent malignant neoplasms was increased in the long-term follow-up of patients receiving cisplatin or radiotherapy for testicular germ cell cancer.

**Delayed Skin Effects of Anti–PD-1 Therapy**

Patients with cancer receiving anti-programmed cell death protein 1 (anti-PD-1) therapies who develop lesions, eczema, psoriasis, or other forms of autoimmune diseases affecting the skin may experience those adverse reactions on a delay—sometimes even after treatment has concluded. These findings were published by Wang et al in *Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

**Less Toxicity With Pelvic IMRT Versus Standard RT in Cervical and Endometrial Cancers**

In the phase III NRG Oncology–RTOG 1203 study, patient-reported gastrointestinal and urinary toxicities were reduced with intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) versus standard radiotherapy (RT) in women with cervical or endometrial cancers. The findings were reported by Klopp et al in *Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

**Pediatric CT Scans and Subsequent Malignancy Risk**

A new study by Meulepas et al in *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* suggests that computed tomography (CT) scans may increase the risk of brain tumors.

**Cost Differences in Chemotherapy Administration by Site**

A new study by Kalidindi et al in *American Journal of Managed Care* found that although drug administration costs in hospitals are higher, chemotherapy drug spending among Medicare patients is lower, driven by less frequent use of therapy.

**Robot-Assisted Laparoscopic Prostatectomy Versus Open Radical Retropubic Prostatectomy in Newly Diagnosed Prostate Cancer**

In an Australian phase III trial reported in *Lancet Oncology*, Coughlin et al found similar functional outcomes at 2 years with robot-assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy and open radical retropubic prostatectomy in men with newly diagnosed, clinically localized prostate cancer.

**IMpower 132: Atezolizumab in Combination With Pemetrexed and Platinum-Based Chemotherapy in Advanced Nonsquamous NSCLC**

The phase III IMpower 132 study met its co-primary endpoint of progression-free survival and demonstrated that the combination of atezolizumab plus chemotherapy (cisplatin or carboplatin plus pemetrexed) reduced the risk of disease worsening or death compared to chemotherapy alone in the first-line treatment of advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

**Ability of Assay to Predict Response to Immunotherapy in Patients With Advanced Gastric Cancer**

In a study by Kim et al in *Nature Medicine*, researchers demonstrated the feasibility of determining a measure analogous to tumor mutation burden, a promising biomarker that may predict patient response to certain immunotherapies, using a comprehensive liquid biopsy.

**Ado-Trastuzumab Emtansine in HER2-Mutant Lung Cancer**

As reported by Li et al in *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, the HER2-targeted antibody-drug conjugate ado-trastuzumab emtansine showed activity in advanced HER2-mutant lung adenocarcinoma.

**REFERENCES**

7. ClinicalTrials.gov: A study of atezolizumab in combination with carboplatin or cisplatin plus pemetrexed compared with carboplatin or cisplatin plus pemetrexed in participants who are chemotherapy-naive and have stage IV non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (IMpower 132). https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02657434?term=IMPOWER+132