Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Versus Upfront Debulking Surgery in Advanced Tubo-Ovarian Cancer
As reported in *The Lancet Oncology* by Vergote et al., 1 a pooled analysis of individual patient data in long-term follow-ups of the phase III EORTC 55971 and CHORUS trials indicated that overall survival is similar with neoadjuvant therapy versus upfront debulking surgery in advanced tubo-ovarian cancer. Neoadjuvant therapy was associated with better outcomes in stage IV disease.

Multimodality Therapy and Lateral Local Recurrence in Rectal Cancer
In a study reported in *The Journal of Clinical Oncology*, Ogura et al.2 found that lateral lymph node dissection reduced the risk of lateral local recurrence in patients with lateral nodes metastases in tubo-ovarian cancers: Results of the multicenter lateral node study of patients with low cT3/4 rectal cancer. 

Azacitidine Plus Nivolumab in Relapsed or Refractory AML
A combination of the chemotherapy drug azacitidine with the immune checkpoint inhibitor nivolumab demonstrated an encouraging response rate and overall survival in patients with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML), according to findings from a phase II study published by Daver et al.3 in *Cancer Discovery*.

Undertreatment of High-Risk Prostate Cancer in Latino Men
New research by Lichtensztajn et al.4 in *JNCCN—Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network* found that in a population in California, Latino men were less likely to receive definitive treatment for high-risk localized prostate cancer than non-Latino white men.

FDA Approves Larotrectinib for Solid Tumors With NTRK Gene Fusions
On November 26, 2018, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)5 granted accelerated approval to larotrectinib (Vitrakvi) for adult and pediatric patients with solid tumors that have a neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase (NTRK) gene fusion without a known acquired resistance mutation, whose disease is either metastatic or in those where surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and who have no satisfactory alternative treatments or whose cancer has progressed following treatment.

Phase III Trial of Minimally Invasive Versus Open Abdominal Radical Hysterectomy in Early Cervical Cancer
In a phase III trial reported in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Ramirez et al.6 found that minimally invasive radical hysterectomy was associated with poorer disease-free and overall survival versus open abdominal radical hysterectomy in women with early-stage cervical cancer.

ELOQUENT-3: Addition of Elotuzumab to Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone in Previously Treated Multiple Myeloma
As reported in *The New England Journal of Medicine* by Dimopoulos et al.2, the phase II ELOQUENT-3 trial has shown that the addition of elotuzumab to pomalidomide and dexamethasone significantly prolonged progression-free survival in patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma who previously received treatment with lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor.

Radiotherapy With Cisplatin or Cetuximab in Low-Risk, HPV-Positive Oropharyngeal Cancer
In the phase III De-ESCALaTE trial reported in *The Lancet*, Mehanna et al.7 found no difference in severe toxicity with cisplatin versus cetuximab plus radiotherapy in low-risk human papillomavirus (HPV)-positive oropharyngeal cancer. Cetuximab was associated with poorer recurrence and survival outcomes.

Many Patients Do Not Receive Surveillance Colonoscopies Following a Diagnosis of High-Risk Adenomas
A population-based study examining patient receipt of a surveillance colonoscopy 3 years after the removal of high-risk adenomatous polyps has found that the procedure was underutilized and varied by healthcare system, patient age, and number of adenomas found. The study by Chubak et al.8 was published in *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers, & Prevention*.

REFERENCES
5. US Food and Drug Administration: FDA approves an oncology drug that targets a key genetic driver of cancer, rather than a specific type of tumor. *https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm626710.htm*