NCCN Guidelines® Insights

395  Melanoma, Version 2.2013

These NCCN Guidelines Insights highlight notable recent updates to the NCCN Guidelines for Melanoma. Foremost of these is the addition of novel agents ipilimumab and vemurafenib for treatment of advanced melanoma. The NCCN panel also included imatinib as a treatment for KIT-mutated tumors and pegylated interferon alfa-2b as an option for adjuvant therapy. Also important are revisions to the initial stratification of early-stage lesions based on the risk of sentinel lymph node metastases and revised recommendations on the use of sentinel lymph node biopsy for low-risk groups. Finally, the NCCN panel has reached clinical consensus on clarifying the role of imaging in the workup of melanoma patients.

NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®)

446  Bladder Cancer

Bladder cancer is the fourth most common cancer in the United States. Urothelial carcinoma that originates from the urinary bladder is the most common subtype. These NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines) provide recommendations on the diagnosis and management of non–muscle-invasive and muscle-invasive urothelial carcinoma of the bladder. This version of the guidelines provides extensive reorganization and updates on the principles of chemotherapy management.

Regular Features

GUEST EDITORIAL

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Robert W. Carlson, MD

COMMENTARY

368  Implications of the FDA Draft Guidance on Biosimilars for Clinicians: What We Know and Don’t Know

Edward Li, PharmD, BCOP, and James M. Hoffman, PharmD, MS, BCPS

THE LAST WORD

502  Physician Burnout

Paul F. Engstrom, MD

Special Feature

373  Part 2: Abstracts From the NCCN 18th Annual Conference

Case Report

389  A Patient With Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase–Positive Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer With Development of Leptomeningeal Carcinomatosis While on Targeted Treatment With Crizotinib

Jonathan W. Riess, MD; Seema Nagpal, MD; Joel W. Neal, MD, PhD; and Heather A. Wakelee, MD

Leptomeningeal carcinomatosis (LM) is an infrequent yet morbid and often fatal complication of non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). This case report summarizes the management of a patient with anaplastic lymphoma kinase–positive NSCLC who developed LM while on targeted treatment with crizotinib within the context of current NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology and recently published studies.

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Radiation Therapy Modalities in Prostate Cancer

Thomas J. Pugh, MD; Bao-Ngoc Nguyen, CMD; James E. Kanke, CMD; Jennifer L. Johnson, MS, MBA; and Karen E. Hoffman, MD, MHSc, MPH

Definitive radiation therapy is the preferred treatment for many men with prostate cancer. Several modalities are used for radiation treatment delivery, including 3-dimensional conformal radiation therapy, intensity-modulated radiation therapy, and proton beam therapy. This article reviews technologic advances that have enhanced radiation delivery and describes contemporary radiation treatment techniques for prostate cancer.

A Review of the Symptomatic Management of Malignant Gliomas in Adults

Umang Shah, MD, and Tara Morrison, MD, FRCPC

Malignant brain tumors are aggressive with a very poor prognosis. Patients with malignant gliomas are subject to multiple medical problems and side effects of chemotherapy that can significantly impact on their overall survival and quality of life. This article examines the evidence for managing many of these issues to reduce symptoms and improve quality of life.

Using NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology to Measure the Quality of Colorectal Cancer Care in the Veterans Health Administration

George L. Jackson, PhD, MHA; Leah L. Zullig, MPH; S. Yousuf Zafar, MD, MHS; Adam A. Powell, PhD, MBA; Diana L. Ordin, MD, MPH; Ziad F. Gellad, MD, MPH; David Abbott, MS, MCS; James M. Schlosser, MD, MBA; Janis Hersh, MBA; and Dawn Provenzale, MD, MS

This article describes the use of a Cancer Care Quality Measurement System (CCQMS) to monitor quality measures for colorectal cancer care in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA). The CCQMS assessed practice guideline concordance primarily based on colon (14 indicators) and rectal (11 indicators) NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines). NCCN Guidelines were successfully used to develop a measurement system for a VHA research–operations quality improvement partnership.

Perioperative Intravesical Chemotherapy in Non–Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Michael R. Abern, MD; Richmond A. Owusu, BS; Mark R. Anderson, MD; Edward N. Rampersaud, MD; and Brant A. Inman, MD, MS, FRCSC

The role for a single dose of intravesical chemotherapy (IVC) after transurethral resection (TUR) remains unclear in patients with non–muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC). This article provides a systematic review of randomized clinical trials comparing a single immediate postoperative dose of IVC versus placebo within 24 hours of TUR of NMIBC, and a meta-analysis using a random-effects model to predict the pooled relative risk of tumor recurrence.

Quality Indicators in the Management of Bladder Cancer

Jeffrey S. Montgomery, MD, MHSA; David C. Miller, MD, MPH; and Alon Z. Weizer, MD, MS

Despite bladder cancer having one of the greatest average cancer treatment costs per patient, improvements in disease-specific survival have been subtle. Clinical guidelines based predominantly on expert opinion and randomized controlled studies offer some guidance, but adherence to these guidelines is lacking. This article proposes an initial set of quality indicators for both non–muscle-invasive and muscle-invasive bladder cancer based on established clinical guidelines and the available literature.
Supplements Available Online at JNCCN.org

WHITE PAPERS

**Equity in Cancer Care: Pathways, Protocols, and Guidelines**
Vol 10, Suppl 1, 2012  www.jnccn.org/content/10/Suppl_1
To meet a current need to discuss the use of clinical pathways and clinical treatment guidelines in oncology and address how patient care is impacted by their use, NCCN convened the NCCN Oncology Policy Summit: Equity in Cancer Care: Pathways, Protocols, and Guidelines. The summit featured discussions and presentations among diverse stakeholders, such as patient advocacy groups, policy-makers, payers, and pathway company representatives. This White Paper explores the use of guidelines and pathways in oncology and incorporates the discussions and ideas raised at the summit.

**NCCN Molecular Testing White Paper: Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Reimbursement**
Vol 9; Suppl 6, 2011 www.jnccn.org/content/9/Suppl_6
Personalized medicine in oncology is maturing and evolving rapidly, and the use of molecular biomarkers in clinical decision-making is growing. This raises important issues regarding the safe, effective, and efficient deployment of molecular tests to guide appropriate care. This NCCN White Paper identifies challenges surrounding molecular testing, including provider knowledge, determining clinical utility, coding and billing, maintaining clinical and analytic validity of molecular tests, efficient use of specimens, and building clinical evidence.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

**Current Issues in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: Monitoring, Resistance, and Functional Cure**
Vol 10; Suppl 3, 2012  www.jnccn.org/content/10/Suppl_3
Despite success with tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) in most patients with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), some patients still need alternative therapies. Monitoring response to TKI therapy is a critical component of managing CML, and molecular response seems to be the most important milestone for predicting long-term outcomes. How best to assess response, including how to define treatment failure, and how monitoring should be conducted remain controversial. This supplement discusses strategies for overcoming imatinib resistance, including investigational therapies.

**Summaries from the International Photodynamic Medicine Symposium**
Vol 10, Suppl 2, 2012  www.jnccn.org/content/10/Suppl_2
Although some researchers and clinicians consider photodynamic therapy (PDT) to be a "niche" therapy, it is approved in oncology for several indications and has been used in the laboratory and investigational clinical settings for multiple others. To crystallize preclinical and clinical experiences with PDT in oncology and to explore potential emerging indications and refinements in technique, experts from Europe and the United States presented the International Photodynamic Medicine Symposium at The Ohio State University. The articles in this supplement summarize the proceedings of this unprecedented symposium.

**TASK FORCE REPORT**

**NCCN Task Force Report: Evaluating the Clinical Utility of Tumor Markers in Oncology**
Vol 9; Suppl 5, 2011 www.jnccn.org/content/9/Suppl_5
This NCCN Task Force report describes the ways biomarkers have been developed and used; defines common terminology; and proposes the use of a combination level of evidence score to aid in the evaluation of novel biomarker tests as they arise. The current state of regulatory oversight and anticipated changes in the regulation of molecular testing are also addressed.