

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 of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting

Chicago, IL & Online | June 2-6, 2023

PFIZER ABSTRACT PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARIES AND ACCOMPANYING SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATIONS AT ASCO 2023

Bladder Cancer

Long-term safety of avelumab first-line (1L) maintenance for advanced urothelial carcinoma (aUC) in the JAVELIN Bladder 100 trial

Live Saturday, June 3

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Estimated net benefit of avelumab (AVE) + best supportive care (BSC) vs BSC alone for patients (pts) with advanced urothelial carcinoma (aUC) using a quality-adjusted time without cancer symptoms or toxicity (Q-TWiST) analysis

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Biosimilars

An assessment of the provider financial risk impacts of adoption of biosimilars in the Medicare Oncology Care Model

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Melanoma

Encorafenib (enco) + binimetinib (bini) + pembrolizumab (pembro) for unresectable locally advanced or metastatic BRAF V600-mutant melanoma: Results from STARBOARD safety lead-in (SLI)

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Solid Tumors

A first-in-human, phase 1 study of the SHP2 inhibitor PF-07284892 as monotherapy and in combination with different targeted therapies in oncogene-driven, treatment-resistant solid tumors

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Prostate Cancer

Talazoparib (TALA) plus enzalutamide (ENZA) in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC): Safety analyses from the randomized, placebo (PBO)-controlled, phase 3 TALAPRO-2 study

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Prostate Cancer

Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) among men receiving talazoparib (TALA)+ enzalutamide (ENZA) vs placebo (PBO) + ENZA as first-line (1L) treatment for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC): Results from a phase 3 study (TALAPRO-2)

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Longitudinal transcriptome profiling of localized hormone-sensitive tumors in treatment-naïve ENACT patients with prostate cancer with and without enzalutamide (ENZA)

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Use of circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) to complement tumor tissue homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene alteration testing in TALAPRO-2, a phase 3 study of talazoparib (TALA) + enzalutamide (ENZA) versus placebo (PBO) + ENZA as first-line (1L) treatment in patients (pts) with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC)

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Prostate Cancer

TALAPRO-2: Phase 3 study of talazoparib (TALA) + enzalutamide (ENZA) versus placebo (PBO) + ENZA as first-line (1L) treatment for patients (pts) with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) harboring homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene alterations

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Breast Cancer

First-in-human phase 1/2a study of a potent and novel CDK2-selective inhibitor PF-07104091 in patients (pts) with advanced solid tumors, enriched for CDK4/6 inhibitor resistant HR+/HER2- breast cancer

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First-in-human first-in-class phase 1/2a study of the next generation CDK4-selective inhibitor PF-07220060 in patients (pts) with advanced solid tumors, enriched for HR+ HER2- mBC who progressed on prior CDK4/6 inhibitors and endocrine therapy

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Breast Cancer

VERITAC-2: A global, randomized phase 3 study of ARV-471, a proteolysis targeting chimera (PROTAC) estrogen receptor (ER) degrader, vs fulvestrant in ER+/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)- advanced breast cancer

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TACTIVE-U: Phase 1b/2 umbrella study of ARV-471, a proteolysis targeting chimera (PROTAC) estrogen receptor (ER) degrader, combined with other anticancer treatments in ER+ advanced or metastatic breast cancer

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First-in-human phase 1 dose escalation study of the KAT6 inhibitor PF-07248144 in patients with advanced solid tumors

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Multiple Myeloma

Efficacy and safety of elranatamab in pts with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) and prior B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-directed therapies: A pooled analysis from MagnetisMM studies

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An indirect comparison of elranatamab's (ELRA) objective response rate (ORR) from MagnetisMM-3 (MM-3) versus real-world external control arms in triple-class refractory (TCR) multiple myeloma (MM)

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Elranatamab, a B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-CD3 bispecific antibody, for patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): Extended follow up and biweekly administration from the MagnetisMM-3 study

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Multiple Myeloma

Efficacy and safety of elranatamab by age and frailty in patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): A subgroup analysis from MagnetisMM-3

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Genomic analysis to identify determinants of inherent response and resistance to elranatamab in MagnetisMM-3 cohort A

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Identification of cytokines associated with response and cytokine release syndrome: Analysis of MagnetisMM-3 cohort A

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Leiomyosarcoma

Safety and clinical activity of TTI-621 in combination with doxorubicin in patients with unresectable or metastatic high-grade leiomyosarcoma: Results from the low-dose expansion cohort

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Lung Cancer

Efficacy and safety of encorafenib (enco) plus binimetinib (bini) in patients with BRAF V600E-mutant (*BRAF^{V600E}*) metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) from the phase 2 PHAROS study

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Management of patients with ALK-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer who received brain radiotherapy on study in the phase 3 CROWN trial

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Neuroblastoma

Evaluation of palbociclib in combination with topotecan and cyclophosphamide in pediatric patients with recurrent or refractory neuroblastoma

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Colorectal Cancer

BREAKWATER: An open-label, multicenter, randomized, phase 3 study, with a safety lead-in (SLI), of first-line (1L) encorafenib (E) + cetuximab (C) ± chemotherapy (CT) vs standard-of-care (SOC) CT for BRAF V600E-mutant metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC)

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