

ARTICLE OPEN



Managing hyperglycemia and rash associated with alpelisib: expert consensus recommendations using the Delphi technique

Emily J. Gallagher¹✉, Heather Moore², Mario E. Lacouture³, Susan F. Dent², Azeez Farooki^{3,18}, Marcus D. Goncalves⁴, Claudine Isaacs⁵, Abigail Johnston⁶, Dejan Juric⁷, Zoe Quandt⁸, Laura Spring⁷, Brian Berman⁹, Melanie Decker¹⁰, Gabriel N. Hortobagyi¹¹, Benjamin H. Kaffenberger¹², Bernice Y. Kwong¹³, Timothy Pluard¹⁴, Ruta Rao¹⁵, Lee Schwartzberg¹⁶ and Michael S. Broder¹⁷

Hyperglycemia and rash are expected but challenging adverse events of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase inhibition (such as with alpelisib). Two modified Delphi panels were conducted to provide consensus recommendations for managing hyperglycemia and rash in patients taking alpelisib. Experts rated the appropriateness of interventions on a 1-to-9 scale; median scores and dispersion were used to classify the levels of agreement. Per the hyperglycemia panel, it is appropriate to start alpelisib in patients with HbA1c 6.5% (diabetes) to <8%, or at highest risk for developing hyperglycemia, if they have a pre-treatment endocrinology consult. Recommend prophylactic metformin in patients with baseline HbA1c 5.7% to 6.4%. Metformin is the preferred first-line anti-hyperglycemic agent. Per the rash panel, initiate prophylactic non-sedating H1 antihistamines in patients starting alpelisib. Non-sedating H1 antihistamines and topical steroids are the preferred initial management for rash. In addition to clinical trial evidence, these recommendations will help address gaps encountered in clinical practice.

npj Breast Cancer (2024)10:12; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41523-024-00613-x>

INTRODUCTION

Phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha (*PIK3CA*) is the gene that encodes the p110 α catalytic subunit of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) class IA and is the most frequently mutated gene of the PI3K pathway in cancer^{1–3}. Approximately 40% of patients with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2–) advanced breast cancer (ABC) have a *PIK3CA* mutation^{4–8}. *PIK3CA* oncogenic driver mutations can cause PI3K pathway hyperactivation, which can lead to tumor growth and contribute to endocrine resistance in HR+, HER2– ABC^{9–12}. Alpelisib is an α -selective PI3K inhibitor (PI3Ki) and degrader of mutant p110 α , approved in combination with fulvestrant for the treatment of postmenopausal women and men with *PIK3CA*-mutated HR+, HER2– ABC after progression on endocrine therapy (ET), based on the results of the Phase III SOLAR-1 trial^{13–17}. In SOLAR-1, patients with *PIK3CA*-mutated HR+, HER2– ABC treated with alpelisib and fulvestrant ($n = 169$) had significantly longer progression-free survival (PFS) compared with those who received placebo and fulvestrant ($n = 172$; median PFS 11 months vs 5.7 months, hazard ratio 0.65, $P < 0.001$)¹⁷. Approximately 30% ($n = 51$) of patients with *PIK3CA*-mutated disease treated with alpelisib had long-term disease control (PFS ≥ 18 months), and 72.5% of these patients had PFS ≥ 24 months¹⁸.

In SOLAR-1, the most common any-grade adverse events (AEs) observed with alpelisib ($N = 284$) were hyperglycemia (63.7%),

diarrhea (57.7%), nausea (44.7%), decreased appetite (35.6%), and rash (35.6%). Hyperglycemia (6.3%) and rash (3.2%) were the most common AEs leading to alpelisib discontinuation¹⁷. Median time to first onset of grade ≥ 2 hyperglycemia (fasting glucose >160 mg/dL or >8.9 mmol/L) was 15 days and 12 days for grade 2–3 rash ($\geq 10\%$ body surface area (BSA) with active skin toxicity; no grade 4 rash was reported in SOLAR-1)^{15,19}. A similar safety profile of alpelisib was observed in the Phase II 3-cohort BYLieve study, which assesses the safety and efficacy of alpelisib with ET (fulvestrant/letrozole) in patients with HR+, HER2–, *PIK3CA*-mutated ABC whose disease progressed on/after prior treatments^{17,20–23}.

Hyperglycemia and rash may be considered expected AEs of alpelisib resulting from inhibition of the PI3K pathway, which controls various cellular and physiologic functions^{24,25}. For instance, p110 α plays a key role in glucose metabolism, because it mediates the response of skeletal muscle, liver, and fat to insulin. Inhibition of PI3K leads to acute insulin resistance, blocking glucose uptake in skeletal muscle and adipose tissue, activating hepatic glycogenolysis, causing hyperglycemia and a compensatory increase in circulating insulin^{1,26,27}. Preclinical data suggest that the resulting hyperinsulinemia can partially reactivate the PI3K pathway²⁶. Acute hyperglycemia needs to be diagnosed and acted upon because it can cause volume depletion, electrolyte disturbances, catabolic weight loss, and, very rarely, hyperosmolar state or diabetic ketoacidosis²⁸. The PI3K pathway is also involved

¹Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Bone Disease, Department of Medicine, and Tisch Cancer Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA. ²Duke Cancer Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA. ³Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA. ⁴Division of Endocrinology, Weill Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, NY, USA. ⁵Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, USA. ⁶Surviving Breast Cancer, 305 Pink Pack, Miami, FL, USA. ⁷Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA. ⁸School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA. ⁹University of Miami School of Medicine and Center for Clinical and Cosmetic Research, Aventura, FL, USA. ¹⁰Woodland Memorial Hospital, Woodland, CA, and Kaiser Permanente, Sacramento, CA, USA. ¹¹Department of Breast Medical Oncology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA. ¹²Wexner Medical Center, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA. ¹³Department of Dermatology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA. ¹⁴St. Luke's Hospital Koontz Center for Advanced Breast Cancer, Kansas City, MO, USA. ¹⁵Rush Hematology, Oncology and Cell Therapy, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA. ¹⁶West Cancer Center, Memphis, TN, USA. ¹⁷PHAR, Beverly Hills, CA, USA. ¹⁸Present address: Division of Endocrinology, Weill Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, NY, USA. ✉email: Emily.Gallagher@mssm.edu

in skin homeostasis, with a crucial role in maintaining the epidermal barrier, hair follicle regeneration, dermal wound healing, and skin senescence²⁹. Histamine-producing cells and eosinophils may play a role in rash development in patients taking alpelisib. Rash associated with alpelisib is frequently maculopapular and/or pruritic and has histologic characteristics consistent with a hypersensitivity reaction³⁰.

Current guidance for the management of hyperglycemia and rash in patients receiving alpelisib is primarily based on clinical trial experience, which is not necessarily reflective of the experience in real-world patients. SOLAR-1 did not include comprehensive prospective guidance on AE management. Detailed guidance is lacking on certain aspects of AE management, such as which anti-hyperglycemic agent should be used in the first and subsequent lines for blood glucose elevations. Hence, management of these AEs remains a challenge. In the absence of definitive evidence, expert consensus recommendations can provide clinically useful guidance for AE management. The objective of this study is to provide practical recommendations for optimizing prevention and management of hyperglycemia and rash in patients receiving alpelisib based on an integrated Delphi panel.

RESULTS

Hyperglycemia treatment and management consensus recommendations per areas of agreement

Experts reviewed 624 scenarios for round 1 and 525 scenarios for round 2. Agreement was reached in 83% of ratings for round 2. In the follow-up panel, experts reviewed 284 scenarios and reached agreement in 96% of ratings.

Based on expert consensus, patients who are ≥ 70 years old, have obesity (body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 kg/m²), and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) 5.7–6.4% are considered at highest risk for developing new-onset hyperglycemia, and it is recommended to refer these patients for endocrinology evaluation before initiating alpelisib. It is generally unnecessary to refer the lowest-risk patients (no obesity, HbA1c $< 5.7\%$) for an endocrinology evaluation. For all patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and/or HbA1c 6.5% to $< 8.0\%$, it is inappropriate to consider alpelisib treatment without a pre-treatment endocrinology consultation. Providers can consider initiating prophylactic metformin therapy (dose escalate as needed up to 2000 or 2500 mg/day if glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is > 45 mL/minute/1.73 m²) with or without a second-line agent, such as a sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i) or a thiazolidinedione (TZD), for high-risk patients waiting for endocrinology evaluation.

The panel agreed that prior to starting alpelisib, it is appropriate to recommend a low-carbohydrate diet (60–130 g/day) in all patients and consult a dietician as needed; it may also be appropriate to recommend a ketogenic diet (total carbohydrate intake of < 50 g/day) and/or pre-treatment fasting (e.g., > 12 hours of food restriction prior to dosing alpelisib daily). Prophylactic metformin (short-acting or extended-release) is recommended for all patients with baseline HbA1c of 5.7–6.4%, and it may be appropriate for patients with HbA1c $< 5.7\%$. In patients at highest risk for developing hyperglycemia, there was disagreement on recommending prophylactic metformin and a second anti-hyperglycemic agent.

For most patients on alpelisib, the panel recommended weekly fasting blood glucose (FBG) monitoring, which can be done using a point-of-care glucose monitor. For patients with intermediate risk of developing hyperglycemia (obesity and HbA1c 5.7–6.4%), twice-weekly FBG monitoring is preferred. For patients at highest risk for developing hyperglycemia, daily FBG monitoring is recommended; daily and twice-weekly monitoring can also be done with an at-home glucose monitor. If persistent

hyperglycemia develops, testing blood glucose twice daily may be considered, once before breakfast with ≥ 8 hours of fasting prior to testing and once before dinner without fasting.

For patients who developed hyperglycemia while on alpelisib, metformin (short-acting or extended-release) is the preferred first-line anti-hyperglycemic agent. Metformin may be increased up to 2000 mg/day (provided a GFR of > 45 mL/minute/1.73 m²), or up to 2500 mg/day. However, experts suggested that the efficacy of 2500 mg/day may not be improved over 2000 mg/day. Either an SGLT2i or a TZD is an appropriate second- or third-line agent, or first-line therapy in metformin-intolerant patients. Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists may also be appropriate in these settings if the patient is not experiencing significant gastrointestinal side effects or weight loss. Insulin, sulfonylureas, and dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (DPP4i) are generally not appropriate first- or second-line agents. A DPP4i may be an appropriate third-line agent. Experts did not recommend requiring ketone monitoring while on SGLT2i therapy (SGLT2is carry a risk of euglycemic diabetic ketoacidosis), but this monitoring can be done per provider discretion^{28,31}.

In certain instances, patients may require combination anti-hyperglycemic therapy and/or holding alpelisib to manage hyperglycemia. For patients with FBG > 250 mg/dL (first episode), the panel recommended holding alpelisib, adding another anti-hyperglycemic agent to metformin, and an endocrinology consult. For patients with FBG > 500 mg/dL at second or later episodes who are on maximal non-insulin anti-hyperglycemic therapy, the panel recommended holding alpelisib, starting insulin, and an endocrinology consult, or permanent discontinuation of alpelisib. The hyperglycemia consensus treatment algorithms for managing the first and subsequent episodes of hyperglycemia as recommended by the expert panel are included in Fig. 1³² and Fig. 2.

In patients who: have had ≥ 1 dose reduction(s) for hyperglycemia, are currently on 200 mg alpelisib, and have had no FBG elevations (< 160 mg/dL) with current anti-hyperglycemic therapy for ≥ 5 weeks, it is appropriate to increase alpelisib (it may also be appropriate for those who have had no FBG elevations for 3–4 weeks with current anti-hyperglycemic therapy). In patients who: have had ≥ 1 dose reduction(s) for hyperglycemia, are currently on 250 mg alpelisib, and have had no FBG elevations for ≥ 3 weeks with current anti-hyperglycemic therapy, it may be appropriate to increase alpelisib or keep at current dose.

It may be appropriate to refer patients who received prophylactic metformin and have FBG > 160 to ≤ 250 mg/dL at first episode for an endocrinology consult, but there was disagreement regarding this recommendation due to concerns about the potential lack of access to endocrinology care. Among patients who received prophylactic metformin and developed hyperglycemia with FBG > 500 mg/dL at first episode, the panel agreed that it may be appropriate to hold alpelisib and increase metformin without initiating a second agent; however, there was concern that this approach is not a strong enough intervention. There was disagreement among panelists for holding alpelisib in patients with diabetes at baseline who have FBG > 160 –250 mg/dL at first episode of hyperglycemia or reducing the dose of alpelisib before first holding for patients with FBG > 250 mg/dL. Areas of disagreement are included in Table 1³³.

Recommendations for alpelisib treatment eligibility of patients with HbA1c $\geq 8.0\%$ at baseline were excluded. Although the experts rated considering alpelisib treatment for patients with HbA1c $\geq 8.0\%$ with a pre-treatment endocrinology consultation with a median score of 4 (“may or may not be inappropriate”) without disagreement, upon further review, they agreed more evidence is needed regarding the use of alpelisib in these patients. However, experts agreed that it is inappropriate to consider treating these patients with alpelisib without a pre-treatment endocrinology consultation.

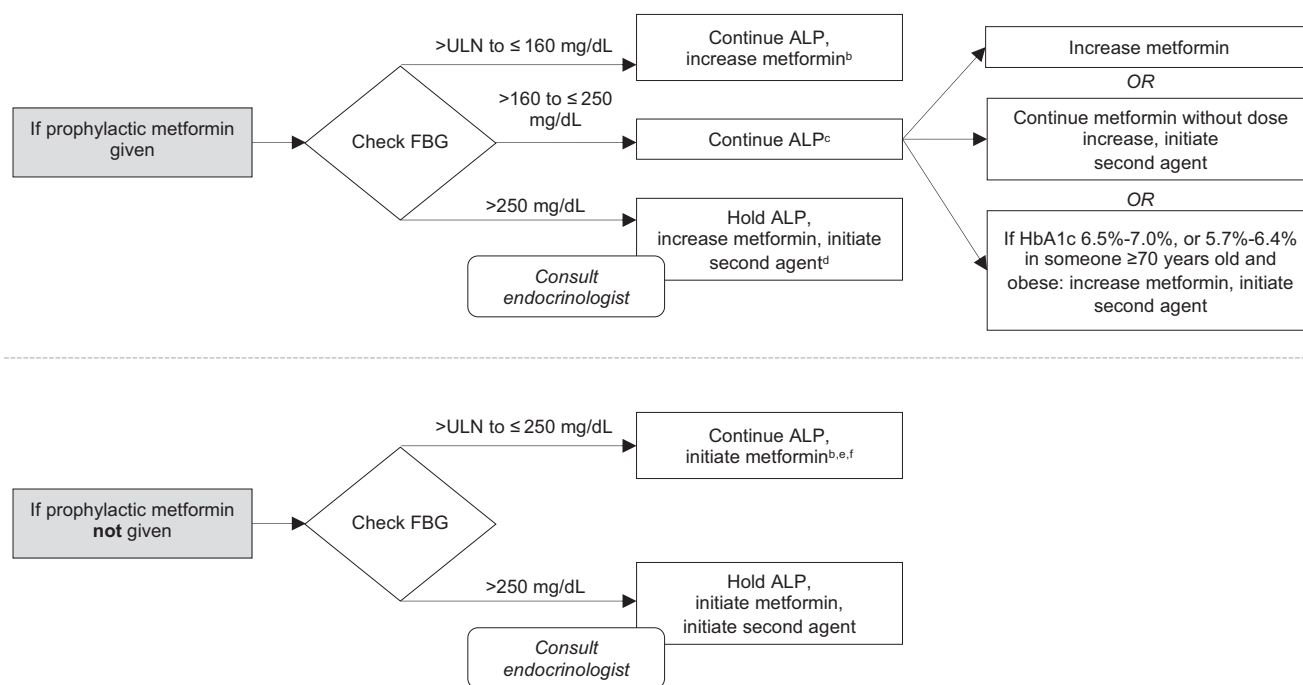


Fig. 1 Consensus treatment algorithm for the management of the first episode of hyperglycemia associated with alpelisib. ALP alpelisib, FBG fasting blood glucose, HbA1c glycosylated hemoglobin, MTD maximum-tolerated dose, ULN upper limit of normal. ^aUnless otherwise stated for all statements about increasing metformin, assume extended-release or short-acting, and up to MTD. ^bIn certain circumstances (e.g., select patients who continue to have HbA1c <8.0% or those who are asymptomatic and intolerant to metformin), it may be appropriate to continue ALP without initiating or changing metformin dose. ^cIt may also be appropriate to temporarily hold ALP (with the intent to restart at same dose) and increase metformin in certain high-risk patients (e.g., HbA1c >5.7%). ^dIf FBG >250 to ≤500 mg/dL, it may also be appropriate to hold or dose reduce ALP without first holding and continue metformin without a dose increase (metformin not at MTD) while simultaneously initiating a second agent. ^eWith the goal of titrating to maximum dose of 2000 mg/day within 1 week³². ^fIf FBG >ULN to ≤250 mg/dL, it may also be appropriate to either (1) continue ALP while simultaneously initiating metformin and a second agent or, (2) hold ALP while simultaneously initiating metformin and a second agent in certain high-risk patients (e.g., HbA1c ≥6.5%).

Rash treatment and management consensus recommendations per areas of agreement

Experts reviewed 364 scenarios/round for rounds 1 and 2. In round 2, agreement was reached in 79% of scenarios.

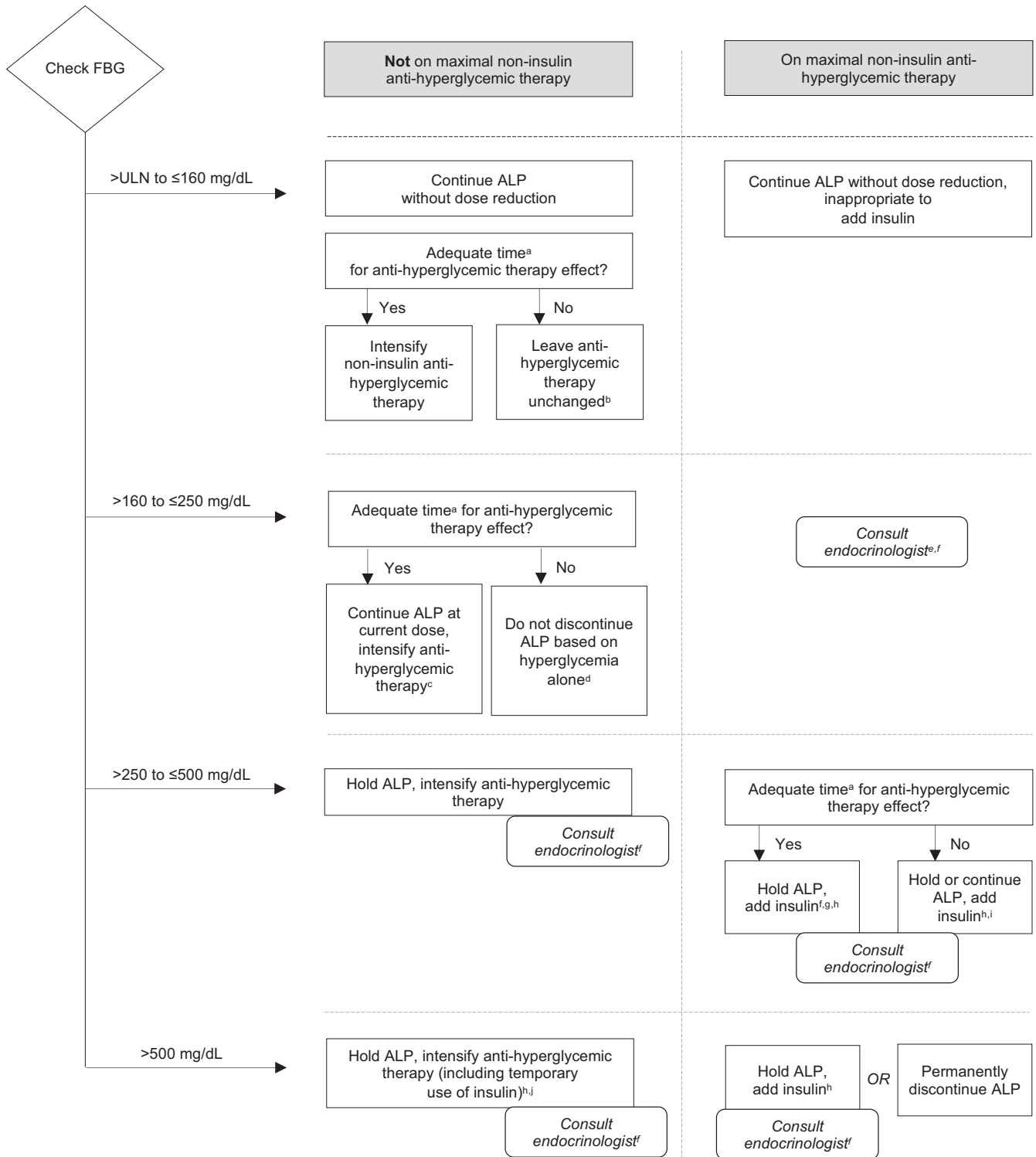
Based on expert consensus, it is recommended to give prophylactic nonsedating (H1) antihistamine therapy at standard dose for all patients starting alpelisib. These include once-daily dosing of cetirizine 10 mg, levocetirizine 5 mg, loratadine 10 mg, or fexofenadine 180 mg. Initial management for rash in patients who are on alpelisib include nonsedating H1 antihistamines and topical steroids (class I–III) such as fluocinonide 0.1%, triamcinolone acetonide 0.5%, or betamethasone dipropionate 0.05%. The choice of topical steroids depends on the body part and the affected BSA. Class I–II steroids are typically used on areas with thicker skin (e.g., soles of the feet), and should not be used on the face, groin, or axilla³⁴. Nonsedating H1 antihistamines may be escalated if response to standard-dose nonsedating H1 antihistamine is inadequate up to: cetirizine 40 mg/day, levocetirizine 15 mg/day, loratadine 20 mg/day, or fexofenadine 360 mg/day. High doses of nonsedating H1 antihistamines are well tolerated, but some patients may experience somnolence, sedation, or anticholinergic side effects^{35–38}. For rash affecting >10% BSA, it is appropriate to consult a specialist (dermatologist or allergist). Oral corticosteroid (OCS) therapy (e.g., prednisone) is recommended in patients with rash affecting ≥10% BSA, with a dose of 0.5–1 mg/kg. However, there was disagreement on recommending the use of OCS for patients with an FBG of ≥160 mg/dL presenting with rash for the first time, affecting 10–30% BSA or any BSA limiting instrumental activities of daily living (ADLs). OCS can lead to, or exacerbate, hyperglycemia³⁹; hence, exercise caution on its use in patients with elevated FBG. OCS therapy is generally discontinued within 2 weeks⁴⁰.

Evaluation of rash to determine appropriate management should not only depend on BSA affected, but also its effect on the patient's ADLs. The only way to ascertain impact on ADLs is by asking the patient or caregiver. Regardless of initial management, re-evaluate patients who developed rash after 1–2 weeks, adjust antihistamine dose and topical steroids as needed.

Angioedema is an AE associated with alpelisib reported in the postmarketing setting, and refers to the swelling of the deeper layers of the skin, frequently observed in the eyelids, mouth or genitals, typically associated with urticaria or hives^{15,41}. Angioedema should be documented by an allergist and/or dermatologist. If a patient receiving alpelisib develops angioedema at initial rash management, either hold alpelisib and start OCS, or permanently discontinue alpelisib. If it persists or reoccurs, permanently discontinue alpelisib. The rash treatment algorithms and recommendations for the use of antihistamines based on the rash expert panel consensus are included in Fig. 3^{33,40,42–44} and Fig. 4⁴².

DISCUSSION

This study provided expert consensus recommendations for the prevention and management of hyperglycemia and rash, which are two of the most common AEs associated with alpelisib¹⁷. Optimizing prevention and management strategies for AEs associated with alpelisib treatment may help preserve or improve quality of life, prevent morbidity and early discontinuations due to AEs. Hyperglycemia and rash management involve appropriate patient selection, prophylactic therapy, medical therapy, alpelisib dose modification or discontinuation as necessary, and close monitoring. In patients with elevated fasting plasma glucose (FPG) who discontinued alpelisib in SOLAR-1, FPG levels returned to



baseline in 96%, indicating that hyperglycemia associated with alpelisib is reversible¹⁵.

Other published studies also support the use of prophylactic therapy to prevent hyperglycemia and rash. In the multi-center, prospective Phase II METALLICA trial (baseline glycemic status: normal, $n = 48$; prediabetes, $n = 20$), initiating prophylactic metformin at 500 mg twice daily for days 1–3, and 1000 mg twice daily thereafter prior to alpelisib reduced the incidence of all-grade (METALLICA 42.6%, SOLAR-1 63.7%, BYLieve Cohort A

58.3%) and grade 3–4 (METALLICA 5.9%, SOLAR-1 36.6%, BYLieve Cohort A 28.3%) hyperglycemia; no study discontinuation was due to hyperglycemia⁴⁵. In a single-center retrospective study (baseline glycemic status: normal, $n = 8$; prediabetes, $n = 5$; diabetes, $n = 2$; history of gestational diabetes, $n = 1$) patients treated with prophylactic metformin, TZDs, or SGLT2is prior to initiating alpelisib had fewer incidences of grade 3–4 hyperglycemia than in SOLAR-1^{17,46}. In another study of patients on PI3K or protein kinase B (AKT) inhibitors, SGLT2is were associated with the

Fig. 2 Consensus treatment algorithm for the management of subsequent episodes of hyperglycemia associated with alpelisib. ALP alpelisib, DPP4i dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor, FBG fasting blood glucose, GLP-1 RA glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist, HbA1c glycosylated hemoglobin, SGLT2i sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor, TZDs thiazolidinediones, ULN upper limit of normal. ^aMetformin: 2 weeks, SGLT2i: 2 days, DPP4i: 1 week, TZDs: 6 weeks, GLP-1 RA: 1 week. ^bIt may also be appropriate to intensify non-insulin anti-hyperglycemic therapy depending on the specific circumstances. ^cIt may be appropriate to consult an endocrinologist to assist with intensifying anti-hyperglycemic treatments. It may also be appropriate to temporarily hold ALP and intensify anti-hyperglycemic treatment. ^dIt may be appropriate to continue ALP either with or without intensifying anti-hyperglycemic therapy, or to temporarily hold ALP and intensify anti-hyperglycemic therapy. ^eIt may be appropriate to give insulin, depending on individual circumstances. It may also be appropriate to either continue or hold ALP. ^fOr have the patient evaluated in the emergency department if circumstances warrant it. ^gIt may also be appropriate to continue ALP and add standing insulin. ^hInsulin may reverse catabolic weight loss caused by sustained hyperglycemia. Exercise caution on the use of insulin when holding ALP. Holding ALP may likely cause hyperglycemia to resolve, and adding insulin may lead to hypoglycemia. ⁱDepending upon individual patient circumstances. Insulin can achieve rapid control of hyperglycemia but carries the potential risk of PI3K pathway stimulation²⁶. ^jIt may also be appropriate to permanently discontinue ALP depending on the patient's clinical status.

Table 1. Areas of **disagreement** in the hyperglycemia and rash panel.

Hyperglycemia panel	Rash panel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a pre-treatment endocrinology consult prior to starting alpelisib in patients with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ BMI < 30 kg/m² and HbA1c 5.7–6.4%, regardless of age ◦ BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² and HbA1c < 5.7%, regardless of age • Prophylaxis with metformin and a second anti-hyperglycemic agent in patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ with BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² and HbA1c 5.7–6.4%, regardless of age ◦ ≥70 years old with BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² and HbA1c < 5.7% • Need for endocrinology consult and/or evaluation in the emergency department in patients who did not receive prophylactic metformin and experienced an initial episode of hyperglycemia at FBG > 160–250 mg/dL, with baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ HbA1c ≤ 6.4%, regardless of age and BMI ◦ HbA1c 6.5–7%, BMI < 30 kg/m² and age <70 years • Need for endocrinology consult and/or evaluation in the emergency department in patients who experienced a second or later episode of hyperglycemia at FBG > ULN-160 mg/dL while on alpelisib 200 or 250 mg/day, not on maximal non-insulin anti-hyperglycemic therapy but adequate time has passed since the last anti-hyperglycemic dose change for the agent to take effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a dermatology consultation for patients experiencing rash covering <10% BSA • Using fexofenadine at a dose >360 mg/day or loratadine >20 mg/day to control the rash • Administering topical corticosteroids during initial management in patients presenting with any % BSA rash and angioedema • Initiating OCS in patients with FBG ≥ 160 mg/dL, who present for the first time with rash covering (a) 10–30% BSA or (b) any % BSA limiting instrumental ADLs • Need for a specialist consult and/or hospital admission in patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ whose treatment with alpelisib was put on hold, with/without OCS therapy, and with rash covering <10% upon re-evaluation ◦ whose treatment with alpelisib was put on hold, with/without OCS therapy, whose Grade 2^a rash has improved, and who have FBG < 160 mg/dL

ADLs activities of daily living, BMI body mass index, BSA body surface area, FBG fasting blood glucose, HbA1c glycosylated hemoglobin, OCS oral corticosteroids, ULN upper limit of normal.

^aIncludes (1) rash covering 10–30% BSA with or without symptoms or, (2) rash covering >30% BSA with or without mild symptoms or, (3) any % BSA limiting instrumental ADLs (e.g., preparing meals, shopping for groceries or clothes, using the telephone, managing money, etc). Descriptors are consistent with CTCAE v5.0³³.

greatest reductions in blood sugar, followed by metformin⁴⁷. In SOLAR-1, prophylactic therapy for rash resulted in lower incidences and reduced severity of rash: incidence of all-grade rash was 27% vs 64%, and grade 3 rash was 12% vs 23% in those who received prophylactic therapy compared with those who did not. A SOLAR-1 protocol amendment was implemented to exclude patients with uncontrolled diabetes, improve AE monitoring, and management after 56.6% of planned patients were enrolled. This resulted in fewer discontinuations due to hyperglycemia (3.6% vs 9%) and any grade (20.7% vs 29.2%) and grade ≥3 (7.9% vs 18.1%) AEs in the second vs the first half of randomized patients. In addition, relatively longer median PFS was observed in patients with *PIK3CA*-mutated tumors who received a higher (≥248 mg/day) than lower (<248 mg/day) median dose intensity of alpelisib, but benefit was still observed compared with those who received placebo¹⁹. This supports the importance of detailed AE

management guidance and keeping patients on the highest tolerated alpelisib therapy.

Most of the available AE management guidance is based on alpelisib clinical trials that have stringent exclusion criteria for baseline characteristics, such as risk factors for developing hyperglycemia, and hence limited in their application in real world. For instance, patients with type 1 and uncontrolled type 2 diabetes (FPG > 140 mg/dL [7.7 mmol/L] or HbA1c of >6.4%) were excluded from SOLAR-1, so the safety of alpelisib in these patients has not been established^{15,17}. Most patients in SOLAR-1 and BYLieve received alpelisib in the first to third line, whereas real-world data demonstrate that most patients received alpelisib in fourth line and beyond^{17,21–23,48–51}. Furthermore, more patients with Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance scores (ECOG PS) ≥ 2 received alpelisib in the real-world (9%) than in SOLAR-1 (ECOG PS 0-1 only) or BYLieve (1.6–3.2%)^{17,21–23,51}.

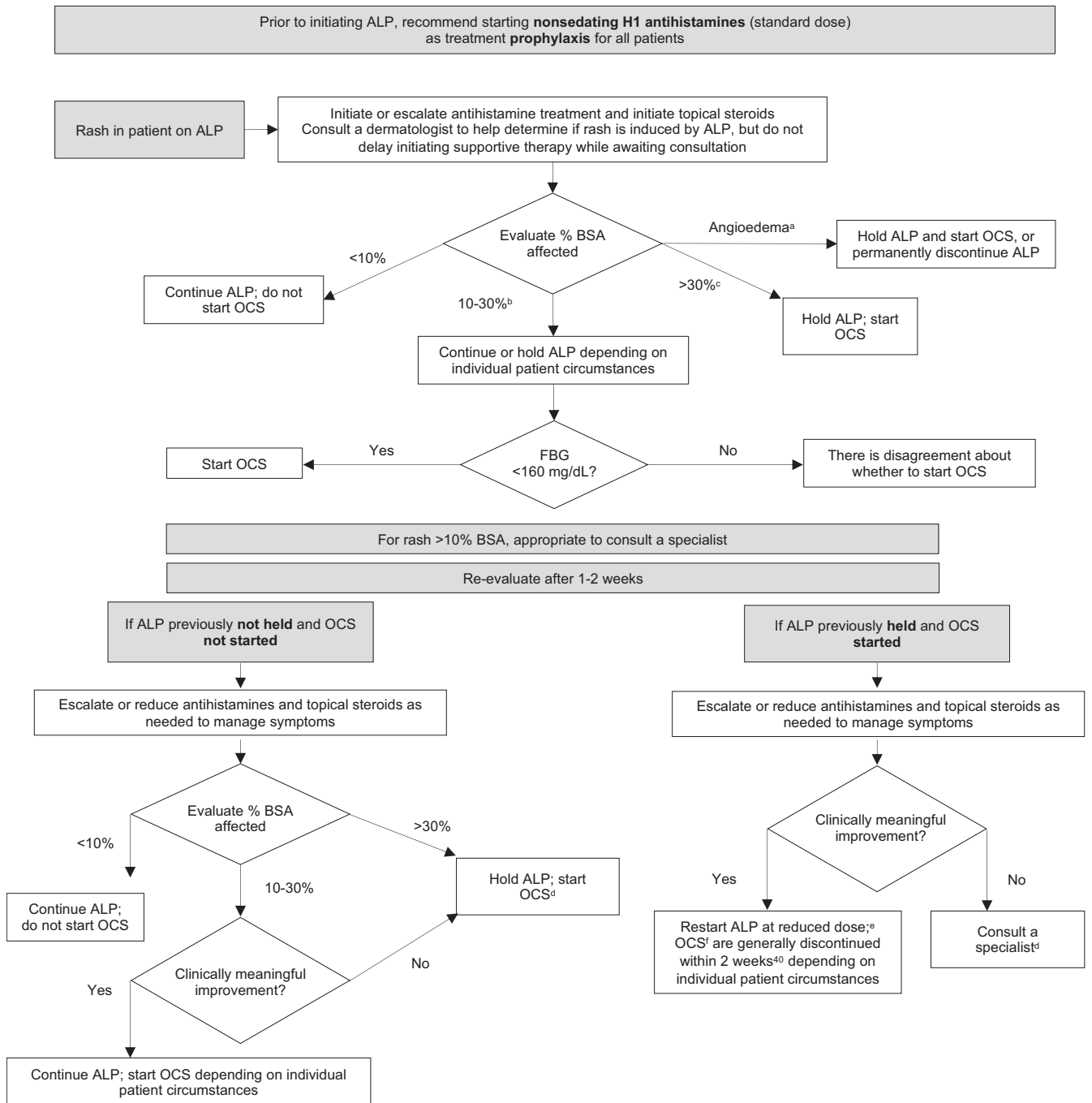


Fig. 3 Consensus treatment algorithm for managing rash associated with alpelisib⁴². ADL activities of daily living, ALP alpelisib, BSA body surface area, CTCAE Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, FBG fasting blood glucose, OCS oral corticosteroids. ^aIf angioedema persists or reoccurs, it is appropriate to permanently discontinue ALP and consult a specialist (which can include a dermatologist or allergist) or seek hospital admission for severe or systemic symptoms. ^bOr if it covers >30% BSA but produces only mild symptoms, or if it limits instrumental ADLs (e.g., preparing meals, shopping for groceries or clothes, using the telephone, managing money, etc) regardless of BSA affected. Descriptors are consistent with CTCAE v5.0³³. ^cWith moderate or severe symptoms, or if it limits self-care ADLs (e.g., bathing, dressing, and undressing, feeding self, using the toilet, taking medications, and not bedridden) regardless of BSA affected. ^dConsult a specialist (such as a dermatologist or allergist) or hospital admission for severe or systemic symptoms. ^eFirst dose reduction to 250 mg and the second dose reduction to 200 mg. No further dose reductions typically considered. ^fFor patients receiving the prednisone equivalent of ≥ 20 mg daily for ≥ 4 weeks, consider prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia^{43,44}.

Although expert consensus was reached in multiple areas of AE management in this study as expected, consensus was not reached in others. These include the need for pre-treatment endocrinology consults in patients with certain risk factors for developing hyperglycemia, and use of topical corticosteroids for angioedema during initial rash management. These areas of

disagreement emphasize the need for further studies and evidence to guide clinical decision making. In addition, responses that fall within the median score of 4–6 without disagreement may be described as either may or may not be appropriate. However, the experts' review of aggregated data and final recommendations were key to ensure that this methodological

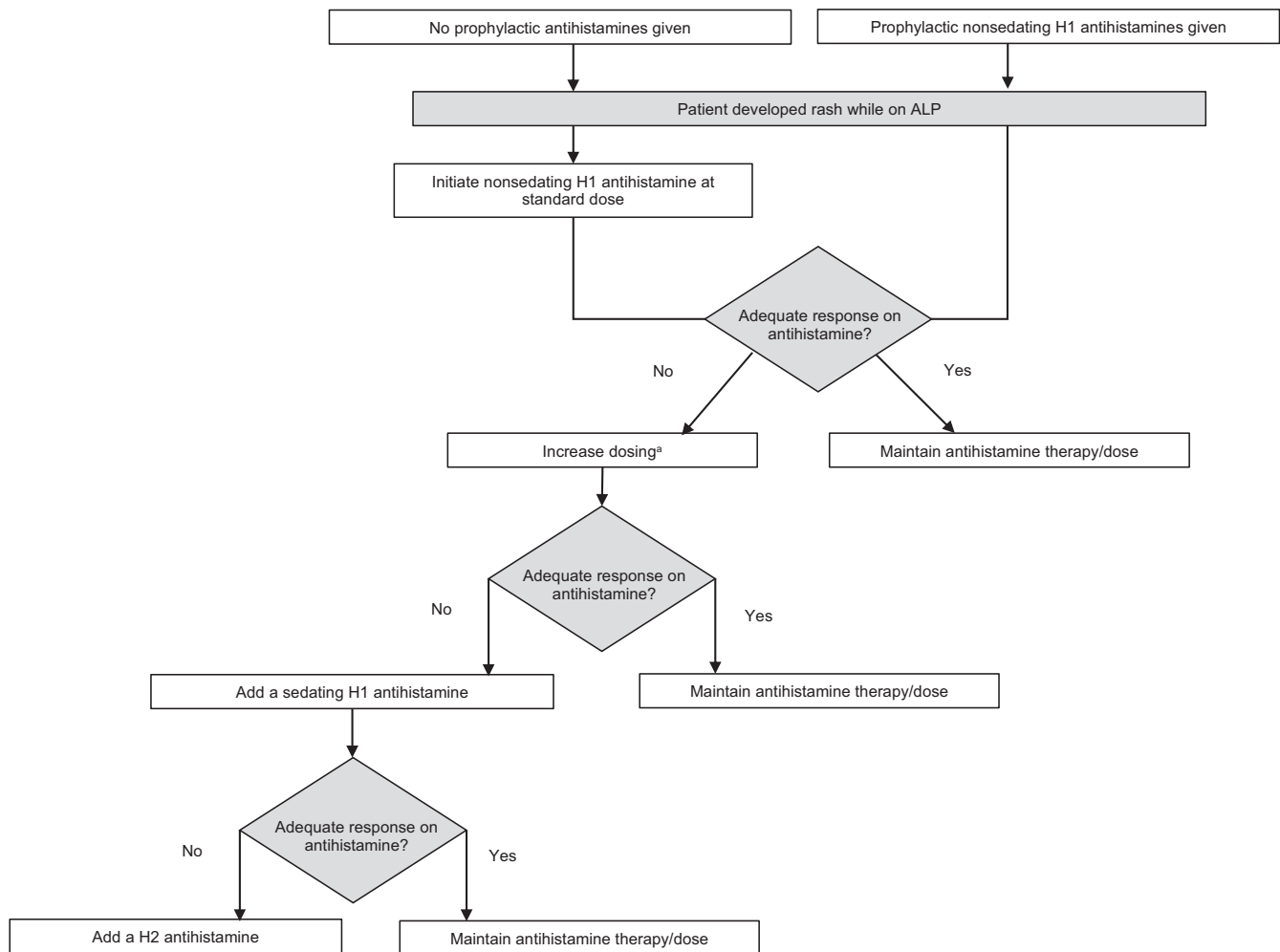


Fig. 4 Consensus recommendations for the use of antihistamines to manage rash in patients receiving alpelisib⁴². ALP alpelisib. ^aAdding a sedating H1 antihistamine to standard-dose non-sedating H1 antihistamine is also appropriate, but escalating non-sedating H1 antihistamines is preferred over adding sedating antihistamines.

observation did not impact the clinical implications of each recommendation. Although these recommendations can be used to guide alpelisib AE management, further studies are needed to establish their effect on patient outcomes. The ongoing Targeting Insulin Feedback to Enhance Alpelisib (TIFA) trial (NCT05090358) is examining the effects of ketogenic diet, low-carbohydrate diet, or SGLT2i therapy in preventing hyperglycemia in patients with HR+, HER2-, *PIK3CA*-mutated ABC treated with alpelisib⁵².

Delphi panel studies are designed to minimize biases resulting from dominant participants, communication noise, and peer pressure for conformity typically encountered in face-to-face discussions. This is accomplished by following 3 distinct characteristics: anonymity, iteration and controlled feedback, and statistical group response⁵³. A limitation of this study is the composition of experts included in each panel, as most of the experts are based in academic institutions and none of the experts in the hyperglycemia panel worked in a community or non-academic setting. In addition, all experts are currently in clinical practice in the United States.

Consensus recommendations provided in this study are based on expert recommendations and their clinical experience. Until data from new clinical trial and real-world studies become available, these expert recommendations can provide practical guidance on AE management for patients treated with alpelisib in clinical practice. A plain language summary of this study is included in the Supplementary Information.

METHODS

The RAND Corporation/University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) modified Delphi panel method is a systematic and validated approach to collating individual opinions from experts and statistically generating areas of consensus, with the goal of creating a reliable expert consensus in the absence of definitive evidence^{53,54}. In this study, two modified Delphi panels were conducted, one focusing on hyperglycemia and another on rash management in patients with HR+, HER2- ABC treated with alpelisib (Fig. 5).

Expert panel

Ten experts each were recruited for the hyperglycemia and rash panels to represent a diverse range of backgrounds and expertise. Eligibility criteria for physicians included experience prescribing alpelisib (for medical oncologists/pharmacists) and managing hyperglycemia or rash; physicians would be familiar with the mechanism of action of alpelisib and how these AEs present in patients. Eligibility criteria for patient advocates included knowledge of clinical trials and guidelines for managing hyperglycemia and rash, knowledge of patient perspective regarding AE management, and ability to represent diversity in geography, demographic, and socioeconomic backgrounds in patients. The hyperglycemia panel was composed of 4 oncologists, 4 endocrinologists, 1 clinical pharmacist, and 1 patient advocate, whereas

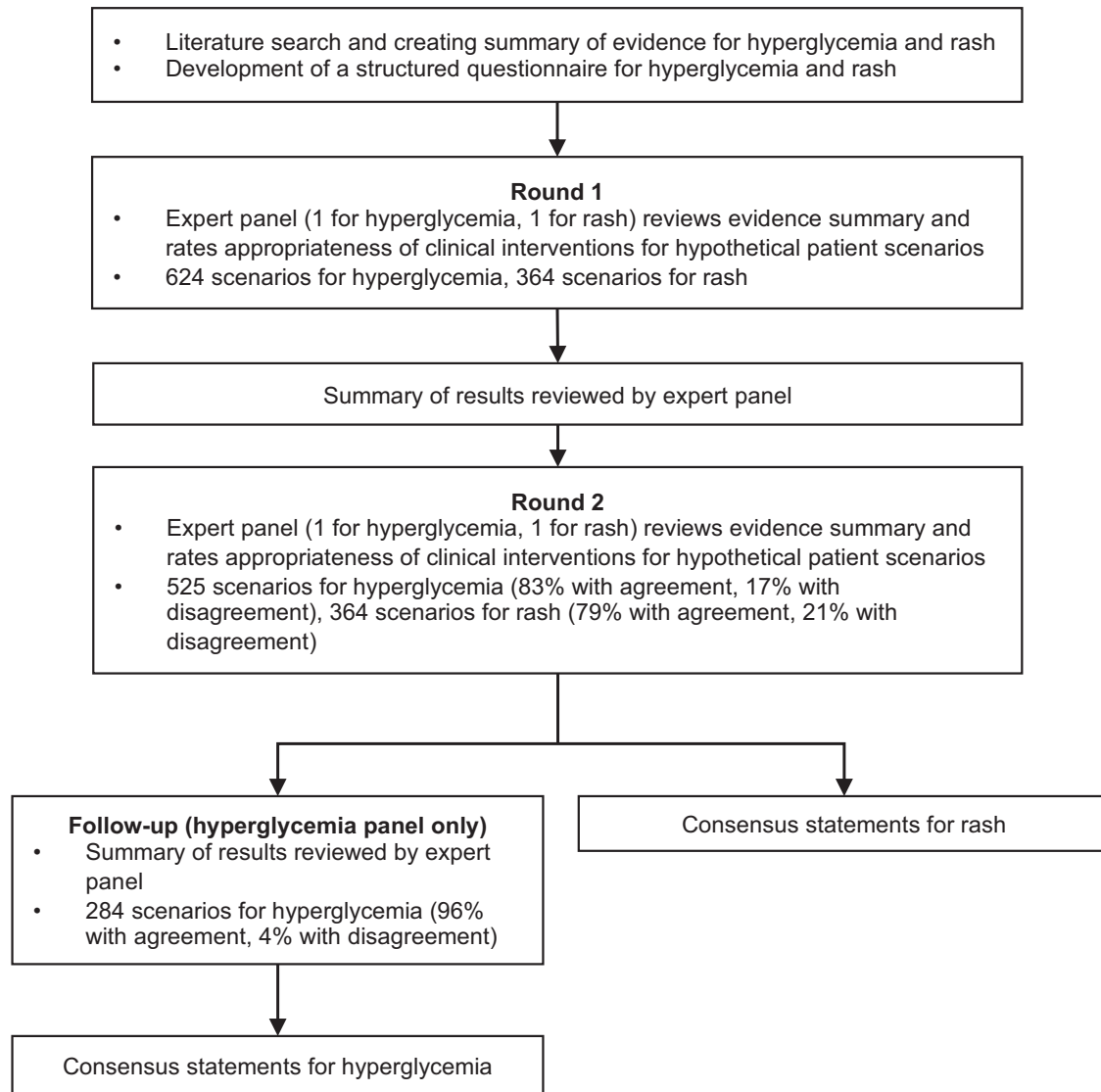


Fig. 5 Delphi technique methodology.

the rash panel was composed of 4 oncologists, 4 dermatologists, 1 clinical pharmacist, and 1 patient advocate. All physician experts and the clinical pharmacist in the hyperglycemia panel worked at an academic institution. In the rash panel, 5 of the physician experts worked at an academic institution and 3 worked at a mixed-practice setting (academic/community); the clinical pharmacist worked at a non-academic institution. All experts were based in the United States. No expert participated in more than one panel.

Questionnaires and rating scale

An evidence summary (literature review) was developed for each panel based on recent reviews, clinical trials, case studies, guidelines, and real-world evidence obtained from targeted searches of the PubMed database on October 5, 2021, using the following search terms: “(alpelisib) AND (hyperglycemia)” and “(alpelisib) AND ((rash) OR (drug rash))”. The full search strategy is provided in Supplementary Table 1, and the list of publications reviewed is provided in Supplementary Table 2. For each panel, a structured questionnaire was developed based on the summary of current evidence in collaboration with panelists on the mechanism of action, risk factors, and management strategies for

hyperglycemia and rash associated with alpelisib in patients with HR+, HER2- ABC.

The Delphi process involved 2 rounds per panel: in each round, experts were asked to review the evidence and rate the appropriateness of (in total) 1433 clinical interventions for hyperglycemia or 728 clinical interventions for rash on hypothetical patient scenarios using a scale of 1 (highly inappropriate, risks outweigh the benefits) to 9 (highly appropriate, benefits outweigh the risks). Aggregated first-round rating form results were reviewed at a virtual meeting. A moderator guided the discussion, focusing on items that generated the most disagreement, and ensured that feedback from all panelists was captured. Results from round 1 and the meeting discussion informed iterations needed for the round 2 rating form. No formal attempt to reach consensus was made during the meeting. Instead, at the conclusion of the meeting, experts completed the rating form a second time. Experts on the hyperglycemia panel decided some portions of the rating form needed to be revised and agreed to convene at a follow-up meeting to discuss their ratings of the revised sections.

Data analysis

Data from the final rating form were then classified into 4 categories based on the median scores and dispersion. Disagreement was defined as being present if there were ≥ 2 ratings of 1–3 and ≥ 2 ratings of 7–9 for an intervention. The remaining categories were “appropriate,” defined as a median score of 7–9; “may or may not be appropriate,” defined as a median score of 4–6; and “inappropriate,” defined as a median score of 1–3; all without disagreement. For each panel, consensus statements and treatment algorithms were developed based on these ratings and were considered final after the review and approval of all panelists.

Ethical approval and written informed consent

Modified Delphi panels do not involve human subjects as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 45: Public Welfare, part 46 (45 CFR 46); thus institutional review board approval and written informed consent were not required.

Reporting summary

Further information on research design is available in the Nature Research Reporting Summary linked to this article.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Emily J. Gallagher.

CODE AVAILABILITY

No custom code or mathematical algorithm was used in this study.

Received: 30 June 2023; Accepted: 3 January 2024;

Published online: 31 January 2024

REFERENCES

1. Fruman, D. A. et al. The PI3K pathway in human disease. *Cell* **170**, 605–635 (2017).
2. Qin, H. et al. The impact of PI3K inhibitors on breast cancer cell and its tumor microenvironment. *PeerJ* **6**, e5092 (2018).
3. Lee, J. J., Loh, K. & Yap, Y. S. PI3K/Akt/mTOR inhibitors in breast cancer. *Cancer Biol. Med.* **12**, 342–354 (2015).
4. Cancer Genome Atlas Network. Comprehensive molecular portraits of human breast tumours. *Nature* **490**, 61–70 (2012).
5. Di Leo, A. et al. Buparlisib plus fulvestrant in postmenopausal women with hormone-receptor-positive, HER2-negative, advanced breast cancer progressing on or after mTOR inhibition (BELLE-3): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* **19**, 87–100 (2018).
6. Mollon, L. et al. A systematic literature review of the prevalence of PIK3CA mutations and mutation hotspots in HR+/HER2- metastatic breast cancer. *Cancer Res.* **78**, Abstract 1207 (2018).
7. Moynahan, M. E. et al. Correlation between PIK3CA mutations in cell-free DNA and everolimus efficacy in HR(+), HER2(-) advanced breast cancer: results from BOLERO-2. *Br. J. Cancer* **116**, 726–730 (2017).
8. Tolaney, S. et al. Clinical significance of PIK3CA and ESR1 mutations in ctDNA and FFPE samples from the MONARCH 2 study of abemaciclib plus fulvestrant. *Cancer Res.* **79**, Abstract 4458 (2019).
9. Tokunaga, E. et al. Activation of PI3K/Akt signaling and hormone resistance in breast cancer. *Breast Cancer* **13**, 137–144 (2006).
10. Gustin, J. P., Cosgrove, D. P. & Park, B. H. The PIK3CA gene as a mutated target for cancer therapy. *Curr. Cancer Drug Targets* **8**, 733–740 (2008).
11. Batalini, F. et al. Response of brain metastases from PIK3CA-mutant breast cancer to alpelisib. *JCO Precis. Oncol.* **4**, 572–578 (2020).
12. Miller, T. W., Balko, J. M. & Arteaga, C. L. Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and anti-estrogen resistance in breast cancer. *J. Clin. Oncol.* **29**, 4452–4461 (2011).
13. Fritsch, C. et al. Abstract 3934: determination of the PI3Ka selective inhibitor alpelisib mechanism of action and efficacy in ER+/PIK3CA mutant breast cancer preclinical models. *Cancer Res.* **78**, 3934–3934 (2018).
14. Fritsch, C. et al. Characterization of the novel and specific PI3Kalpha inhibitor NVP-BYL719 and development of the patient stratification strategy for clinical trials. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **13**, 1117–1129 (2014).
15. Piqray [prescribing information]. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation (2022).
16. Piqray [summary of product characteristics] Ireland. Novartis Europharm Limited (2020).
17. André, F. et al. Alpelisib for PIK3CA-mutated, hormone receptor-positive advanced breast cancer. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **380**, 1929–1940 (2019).
18. Juric, D. et al. Long-term (LT) disease control in patients (pts) with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), PIK3CA-altered advanced breast cancer (ABC) treated with alpelisib (ALP) + fulvestrant (FUL). *J. Clin. Oncol.* **39**, 1054–1054 (2021).
19. Rugo, H. S. et al. Time course and management of key adverse events during the randomized phase III SOLAR-1 study of PI3K inhibitor alpelisib plus fulvestrant in patients with HR-positive advanced breast cancer. *Ann. Oncol.* **31**, 1001–1010 (2020).
20. Rugo, H. S. et al. Alpelisib plus fulvestrant in PIK3CA-mutated, hormone receptor-positive advanced breast cancer after a CDK4/6 inhibitor (BYLieve): one cohort of a phase 2, multicentre, open-label, non-comparative study. *Lancet Oncol.* **22**, 489–498 (2021).
21. Rugo, H. S. et al. Abstract PD2-07: Alpelisib + letrozole in patients with PIK3CA-mutated, hormone-receptor positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor-2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC) previously treated with a cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor (CDK4/6i) + fulvestrant: BYLieve study results. *Cancer Res.* **81**, PD2-07-PD02-07 (2021).
22. Rugo, H. S. et al. Abstract PD13-05: alpelisib + fulvestrant in patients with PIK3CA-mutated, HR+, HER2— advanced breast cancer (ABC) who received chemotherapy or endocrine therapy (ET) as immediate prior treatment: BYLieve Cohort C primary results and exploratory biomarker analyses. *Cancer Res.* **82**, PD13-05 (2022).
23. Ciruelos, E. M. et al. Abstract P1-18-03: Alpelisib + fulvestrant in patients with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-), PIK3CA-mutated advanced breast cancer (ABC) previously treated with cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor (CDK4/6i) + aromatase inhibitor (AI): 18-month follow-up of BYLieve Cohort A. *Cancer Res.* **82**, P1-18-03-P11-18-03 (2022).
24. Thorpe, L. M., Yuzugullu, H. & Zhao, J. J. PI3K in cancer: divergent roles of isoforms, modes of activation and therapeutic targeting. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* **15**, 7–24 (2015).
25. Drullinsky, P. R. & Hurvitz, S. A. Mechanistic basis for PI3K inhibitor antitumor activity and adverse reactions in advanced breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat.* **181**, 233–248 (2020).
26. Goncalves, M. D., Hopkins, B. D. & Cantley, L. C. Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, growth disorders, and cancer. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **379**, 2052–2062 (2018).
27. Hopkins, B. D. et al. Suppression of insulin feedback enhances the efficacy of PI3K inhibitors. *Nature* **560**, 499–503 (2018).
28. Gosmanov A. R., Gosmanova E. O. & AE, K. Hyperglycemic crises: diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state. (MDText.com, Inc., 2000).
29. Teng, Y. et al. The PI3K/Akt pathway: emerging roles in skin homeostasis and a group of non-malignant skin disorders. *Cells* **10**, 1219 (2021).
30. Wang, D. G. et al. Dermatologic adverse events related to the PI3Kalpha inhibitor alpelisib (BYL719) in patients with breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat.* **183**, 227–237 (2020).
31. Bowman, C., Abramson, V. & Wellons, M. Ketoacidosis with canagliflozin prescribed for phosphoinositide 3-kinase inhibitor-induced hyperglycemia: a case report. *J. Investig. Med. High Impact Case Rep.* **5**, 2324709617725351 (2017).
32. Glucophage and Glucophage XR [prescribing information]. Princeton, NJ: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company; 2018.
33. National Cancer Institute. Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events Version 5.0. Published November 27, 2017. US Department of Health and Human Services. https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocoldevelopment/electronic_applications/docs/CTCAE_v5_Quick_Reference_5x7.pdf. (2017).
34. Ference, J. D. & Last, A. R. Choosing topical corticosteroids. *Am. Fam. Physician* **79**, 135–140 (2009).
35. van den Elzen, M. T. et al. Effectiveness and safety of antihistamines up to fourfold or higher in treatment of chronic spontaneous urticaria. *Clin. Transl. Allergy* **7**, 4 (2017).
36. Simons, F. E. & Simons, K. J. H1 antihistamines: current status and future directions. *World Allergy Organ. J.* **1**, 145–155 (2008).
37. Kawachi, H., Yanai, K., Wang, D. Y., Itahashi, K. & Okubo, K. Antihistamines for allergic rhinitis treatment from the viewpoint of non-sedative properties. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **20**, 213 (2019).
38. Orzechowski, R. F., Currie, D. S. & Valancius, C. A. Comparative anticholinergic activities of 10 histamine H1 receptor antagonists in two functional models. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **506**, 257–264 (2005).

39. Tamez-Perez, H. E., Quintanilla-Flores, D. L., Rodriguez-Gutierrez, R., Gonzalez-Gonzalez, J. G. & Tamez-Pena, A. L. Steroid hyperglycemia: prevalence, early detection and therapeutic recommendations: a narrative review. *World J. Diabetes* **6**, 1073–1081 (2015).
40. Zuberbier, T. et al. EAACI/GA(2)LEN/EDF/WAO guideline: management of urticaria. *Allergy* **64**, 1427–1443 (2009).
41. American Academy of Allergy Asthma & Immunology. Skin Allergy. <https://www.aaaai.org/conditions-treatments/allergies/skin-allergy> (2022).
42. Gallagher, E. J. et al. Expert consensus recommendations for managing hyperglycemia and rash in patients with PIK3CA-mutated, hormone receptor-positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC) treated with alpelisib (ALP). *J. Clin. Oncol.* **40**, 422–422 (2022).
43. Roux, A. et al. Update on pulmonary *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infection in non-HIV patients. *Med. Mal. Infect.* **44**, 185–198 (2014).
44. Halani, S., Andany, N. & Shah, R. *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia prophylaxis in a 42-year-old woman on immunosuppressive therapy. *CMAJ* **192**, E1306–E1308 (2020).
45. Borrego, M. R. et al. Abstract PD8-02: metformin (MET) for the prevention of alpelisib (ALP)-related hyperglycemia (HG) in PIK3CA-mutated, hormone receptor-positive (HR+) HER2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC): the METALLICA study. *Cancer Res.* **83**, PD8-02–PD8-02 (2023).
46. Burnette, S. et al. 253P Risk factor (RF) identification (ID) and hyperglycemia (HG) prevention with alpelisib (ALP)+ fulvestrant (FLV) in PIK3CA-mutated, hormone-receptor positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor-2 negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC). *Ann. Oncol.* **32**, S470 (2021).
47. Liu, D. et al. Characterization, management, and risk factors of hyperglycemia during PI3K or AKT inhibitor treatment. *Cancer Med.* **11**, 1796–1804 (2022).
48. Juric, D. et al. Abstract GS3-08: Alpelisib + fulvestrant for advanced breast cancer: subgroup analyses from the phase III SOLAR-1 trial. *Cancer Res.* **79**, GS3-08–GS03-08 (2019).
49. O'Shaughnessy, J. et al. Clinical outcomes with alpelisib (ALP) plus fulvestrant (FUL) after prior treatment (tx) with FUL in patients (pts) with advanced breast cancer (ABC): A real-world (RW) analysis. *J. Clin. Oncol.* **40**, 1055–1055 (2022).
50. Rugo, H. S. et al. Real-world (rw) clinical outcomes on alpelisib (ALP) in patients (pts) with breast cancer (BC) and PIK3CA mutations (PIK3CAm). *J. Clin. Oncol.* **39**, 1068–1068 (2021).
51. Rugo, H. S. et al. Biology and targetability of the extended spectrum of PIK3CA mutations (PIK3CAm) detected in breast carcinoma. *Clin. Cancer Res.* **29**, 1056–1067 (2022).
52. ClinicalTrials.gov. Preventing high blood sugar in people being treated for metastatic breast cancer. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05090358>. Accessed 3 November 2022.
53. Dalkey, N. C. The Delphi method: an experimental study of group opinion. (The Rand Corporation, 1969).
54. Nasa, P., Jain, R. & Juneja, D. Delphi methodology in healthcare research: how to decide its appropriateness. *World J. Methodol.* **11**, 116–129 (2021).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Mary Lou Smith, JD, MBA, Research Advocacy Network, and Hannah Dalglis, MPH, PHAR, for their contributions to this publication. Medical editorial assistance was provided by Audrey Clement So, MD, from Healthcare Consultancy Group, LLC. This study and medical editorial assistance were funded by Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation. The funder played no role in the study design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of data, or the writing of this manuscript.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

E.J.G., H.M., M.E.L., S.F.D., A.F., M.D.G., C.I., A.J., D.J., Z.Q., L. Spring, B.B., M.D., G.N.H., B.H.K., B.Y.K., T.P., R.R., L. Schwartzberg, and M.S.B. contributed equally to the conceptualization of this study. E.J.G., H.M., S.F.D., A.F., M.D.G., C.I., A.J., D.J., Z.Q., and L. Spring participated in the hyperglycemia panel and M.E.L., B.B., M.D., G.N.H., B.H.K., B.Y.K., T.P., R.R., and L. Schwartzberg participated in the rash panel. The panels were moderated by M.S.B. This draft has been developed and approved for submission by E.J.G., H.M., M.E.L., S.F.D., A.F., M.D.G., C.I., A.J., D.J., Z.Q., L. Spring, B.B., M.D., G.N.H., B.H.K., B.Y.K., T.P., R.R., L. Schwartzberg, and M.S.B. E.J.G., H.M., M.E.L., S.F.D., A.F., M.D.G., C.I., A.J., D.J., Z.Q., L. Spring, B.B., M.D., G.N.H., B.H.K., B.Y.K., T.P., R.R., L. Schwartzberg, and M.S.B. have contributed to preparing the manuscript and the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria for authorship have been met.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing non-financial interests and the following competing financial interests: E.J.G.: consulting or advisory role with Novartis, Seattle

Genetics, Flare Therapeutics and SynDevRx; H.M.: consulting or advisory roles with Novartis, Eli Lilly, Daiichi Sankyo, AstraZeneca, and Seattle Genetics; M.E.L.: consulting or advisory roles with Novocure, Janssen Research & Development, Roche, AstraZeneca, Genentech, Seattle Genetics, Lutris, Novartis, OnQuality Pharmaceuticals, Deciphera, Apricity Health, Relay Therapeutics, La Roche-Posay, Incyte, Tyra Biosciences, and Inovaderm; other relationship and stock/other ownership interests with Oncoderm (immediate family member); honoraria with Novartis, AstraZeneca, Deciphera, Seattle Genetics/Astellas, Novocure, Janssen, Roche/Genentech, Apricity Health, OnQuality Pharmaceuticals, Relay Therapeutics, RBC Consultants, MJH Associates, L'Oreal, Inovaderm, Nanology, Tyra Biosciences, Incyte, Lutris, and La Roche-Posay; research funding to author from US Biotest, Lutris, Paxman, Novocure; research funding to institution from AstraZeneca/MedImmune, Columbia University, National Jewish Health, and Novartis; an uncompensated relationship with Oncoderm; and an Open Payments link at <https://openpaymentsdata.cms.gov/physician/302987>; S.F.D.: consulting or advisory roles with Novartis and AstraZeneca; A.F.: consulting or advisory roles with Novartis; stock or other ownership interests in Johnson and Johnson; M.D.G.: consulting or advisory roles with Scorpion Therapeutics; stock or other ownership interests in Faeth Therapeutics; honoraria from Novartis, Pfizer, Scorpion Ther, and BridgeBio; patents, royalties, and other intellectual property with Weill Cornell Medicine; C.I.: consulting or advisory roles with Pfizer, Genentech/Roche, Novartis, Puma Biotechnology, Seattle Genetics, Sanofi/Aventis, Eisai, Ion Solutions, bioTheragnostics, and AstraZeneca/MedImmune; patents, royalties, and other intellectual property with McGraw Hill Publishing, Wolters Kluwer, and Elsevier; other relationship with Side-Out Foundation; research funding to institution from Tesaro, Merck, and Seattle Genetics; A.J.: no interests to disclose; D. Juric: consulting or advisory roles with Novartis, EMD Serono, Eisai, Genentech, Ipsen, Syros Pharmaceuticals, MapKure, Vibliome Therapeutics, Petra Pharma, Relay Therapeutics, Silverback Therapeutics, and PIC Therapeutics; stock and other ownership interests in Relay Therapeutics, PIC Therapeutics, and Vibliome Therapeutics; research funding to institution from Novartis, Genentech, Takeda, Eisai, EMD Serono, Placon, Amgen, Syros Pharmaceuticals, InventisBio, Infinity Pharmaceuticals, Takeda, and Pfizer; Z.Q.: consulting or advisory role with Novartis; L. Spring: consulting or advisory roles with Novartis, AvroBio, and Puma; research funding to institution from Merck and Phillips; B.B.: consulting or advisory roles with Berg, Sensus, Aiviva, Pulse, Sirnaomics, Lemonex, MediWound, Novan, Novartis, Biofrontera, Castle, Pfizer, Almirall, and Minolabs; speakers' bureau with Sensus and Almirall; travel, accommodations, and expenses from Berg; stock and other ownership interest in Berg; research funding to institution from Sirnaomics; M.D.: Honorarium with Phar, LLC; G.N.H.: consulting or advisory role with AstraZeneca, Blueprint Medicines, Genentech, Novartis, and Seagen and research funding to institution from Novartis (unrelated to this abstract); B.H.K.: honorarium with Novartis; consulting or advisory roles with Eli Lilly, Novartis, and Novocure; research funding from Dermatology Foundation, Biogen, InflaRx, Eli Lilly, and OnQuality; patents, royalties, or other intellectual property with ZitGenius; expert testimony for Emory Healthcare; B.Y.K.: consulting or advisory roles with Oncoderm and Novartis; T. Pluard: consulting or advisory roles with Pfizer, MacroGenics, Genentech, Seattle Genetics, Novartis, H3 Biomedicine, AstraZeneca/Daiichi Sankyo, and Gilead Sciences; speakers' bureau with Genentech/Roche, Novartis, Seattle Genetics, and Gilead Sciences; research funding to institution from Seattle Genetics, Zymeworks, HiberCell, Pfizer, H3 Biomedicine, DAEHWA Pharmaceutical, G1 Therapeutics, Olema Pharmaceuticals, Dantari, AstraZeneca/Daiichi Sankyo, Orinove, and Sanofi; R.R. consulting or advisory roles with Novartis, AstraZeneca, Puma Biotechnology, Genentech/Roche, Seattle Genetics, and Immunomedics; L. Schwartzberg: employment, leadership, and stock or other ownership in OneOncology; speakers' bureau with Seagen, Merck, and Pfizer; M.S.B.: relationships with Amgen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Boston Scientific, Celgene, Dompe US, Eisai, Genentech, GRAIL, Greenwich Biosciences, Innovation and Value Initiative, Novartis, Otsuka, PhRMA Foundation, Prothena, Sanofi, Sunovion, Veana Therapeutics, Ackea Therapeutics, Biomarin, Exact Sciences, Genzyme, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Mirum Pharmaceuticals, Recordati, Regeneron, and Takeda.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41523-024-00613-x>.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Emily J. Gallagher.

Reprints and permission information is available at <http://www.nature.com/reprints>

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2024