Emerging Oral SERDs in Early HR+/HER2- Breast Cancer: Biomarkers, Shared Decision-Making, and Practical Management of Investigational Therapies

Podcast #1 – Risk Assessment and Molecular Testing Strategies for Prognosis and Treatment Planning in early HR+/HER2- Breast Cancer

Resource	Address
Abdel-Razeq H. Advancing Germline Genetic Testing for Breast Cancer in Resource-Restricted Settings: Evidence, Barriers, and a Practical Roadmap for Implementation. *Breast Cancer (Dove Med Press)*. 2026;18:618067.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/42371537/
Bouzit L, Rios G, Karwa S, Fidyk E, Keane C, Estevez M. Recurrence risk prediction using a large, multi-site observational dataset of patients with early breast cancer, including early-onset disease. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):547.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.547
Caminsky N, Yordanova M, Sideris L, et al. Application of a neoadjuvant 21-gene breast recurrence score assay to redirect surgical and systemic treatment pathways in early breast cancer: A multicenter prospective study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):596.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.596
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Ghosh A, Chaubal R, Das C, et al. Genomic hallmarks of endocrine therapy resistance in ER/PR+HER2- breast tumours. *Commun Biol*. 2025;8:207.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39930151/
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Lobo-Martins S, Arecco L, Cabral TP, et al. Extended adjuvant endocrine therapy in early breast cancer: Finding the individual balance. *ESMO Open*. 2025;10:105057.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40279882/
Micha JP, Bohart R, Goldstein BH. The clinical utility of molecular residual disease testing in early-stage breast cancer. *Expert Rev Anticancer Ther*. 2026;26:991-994.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/41670648/
Neupane N, Bawek S, Gurusinghe S, et al. Oral SERD, a novel endocrine therapy for estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. *Cancers (Basel)*. 2024;16:619.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38339371/
Pan H, Gray R, Braybrooke J, et al. 20-year risks of breast-cancer recurrence after stopping endocrine therapy at 5 years. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377:1836-1846.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29117498/
Pedersen RN, Esen BÖ, Mellemkjær L, et al. The incidence of breast cancer recurrence 10-32 years after primary diagnosis. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2022;114:391-399.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34747484/
Reverdy T, Nannini S, Freyer G, Corbaux P. Adjuvant	https://www.academia.edu/2998-

endocrine therapy in high-risk HR-positive and HER2-negative early breast cancer. *Acad Oncol*. 2026;3:1-17.	7741/3/1/10.20935/AcadOnco8139
Sanft TB, et al. Impact of the Breast Cancer Index on extended endocrine therapy recommendations in patients from the BCI Registry study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):527.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.527
Schlam I, Tolaney SM, Lin NU, Parsons H, Morganti S. Circulating tumor DNA in early breast cancer: A review. *JAMA Oncol*. 2026;12:773-784.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/42207534/
Shah M, Gokun Y, Davenport AP, et al. Chemotherapy use among women< 50 years with hormone receptor–positive breast cancer with low (≤ 15) Oncotype DX 21-gene recurrence score: A National Cancer Database (NCDB) analysis. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):544.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.544
Stein RC, Makris A, Macpherson IR, et al. First results from the OPTIMA phase III randomized non-inferiority trial of test-directed chemotherapy in patients with high clinical risk ER-positive HER2-negative early breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):500.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.500

Podcast #2 - The Emerging Role of Oral SERDs in the Evolving Treatment Landscape of Early HR+/HER2- Breast Cancer

Resource	Address
A Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Adjuvant Giredestrant Compared With Physician's Choice of Adjuvant Endocrine Monotherapy in Participants With Estrogen Receptor-Positive, HER2-Negative Early Breast Cancer (lidERA Breast Cancer). Clinical Trials.gov identifier: NCT04961996. Last update: June 17, 2026.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04961996
An Adjuvant Endocrine-based Therapy Study of Camizestrant (AZD9833) in ER+/HER2- Early Breast Cancer (CAMBRIA-2) (CAMBRIA-2). Clinical Trials.gov identifier: NCT05952557. Last update: August 10, 2026.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05952557
Bardia A, Kaklamani VG, O'Shaughnessy J, et al. ELEGANT: Elacestrant versus standard endocrine therapy (ET) in women and men with node-positive, estrogen receptor–positive (ER+), HER2-negative (HER2–), early breast cancer (eBC) with high risk of recurrence in a global, multicenter, randomized, open-label phase 3 study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):TPS1153.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.TPS1153
Bardia A, Schmid P, Hurvitz S, et al. Abstract GS1-10: Giredestrant vs standard-of-care endocrine therapy as adjuvant treatment for patients with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative early breast cancer: Results from the global Phase III lidERA Breast Cancer trial. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2026;32(4_suppl):GS1-10.	https://aacrjournals.org/clincancerres/article/32/4_Supplement/GS1-10/772276/Abstract-GS1-10-Giredestrant-vs-standard-of-care
Elacestrant for Treating ER+/HER2- Breast Cancer Patients With ctDNA Relapse (TREAT ctDNA) (TREAT ctDNA). Clinical Trials.gov identifier: NCT05512364. Last	https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05512364

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Hamilton EP, Loibl S, Bachelot T, et al. CAMBRIA-1 & CAMBRIA-2 phase III trials: Camizestrant versus standard endocrine therapy in ER+/HER2- early breast cancer. *Future Oncol*. 2025;21:795-806.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40017004/
Jhaveri K, O'Shaughnessy J, Ander F, et al. Abstract OT1-01-02: EMBER-4: A phase 3 adjuvant trial of imlunestrant vs standard endocrine therapy (ET) in patients with ER+, HER2-early breast cancer (EBC) with an increased risk of recurrence who have previously received 2 to 5 years of adjuvant ET. *Cancer Res*. 2023;83(5_suppl):OT1-01-02.	https://aacrjournals.org/cancerres/article/83/5_Supplement/OT1-01-02/717833/Abstract-OT1-01-02-EMBER-4-A-phase-3-adjuvant
Reverdy T, Nannini S, Freyer G, Corbaux P, et al. Adjuvant endocrine therapy in high-risk HR-positive and HER2-negative early breast cancer. *Acad Oncol*. 2026;3:1-17.	https://www.academia.edu/2998-7741/3/1/10.20935/AcadOnco8139
Schmid P, Geyer CE Jr, Martin M, et al. Efficacy and safety of giredestrant (GIRE) in patients (pts) with estrogen receptor–positive, HER2-negative early breast cancer (ER+, HER2–eBC) in the phase III lidERA BC clinical trial: Results by menopausal status. *J Clin Oncol*. 2026;44(16_suppl):502.	https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2026.44.16_suppl.502
Vetter M. The emerging role of oral SERDs in early breast cancer. *healthbook TIMES Onco Hema*. 2026;27:10-11.	https://onco-hema.healthbooktimes.org/article/158213-the-emerging-role-of-oral-serds-in-early-breast-cancer
Vidal M, Falato C, Pascual T, et al. Elacestrant in women with estrogen receptor-positive and HER2-negative early breast cancer: Results from the preoperative window-of-opportunity ELIPSE trial. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2025;31:1223-1232.	https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11959270/

Podcast #3 - Patient-Centered Care: Integrating Proactive Adverse Event Management and Shared Decision-Making to Optimize Outcomes

Resource	Address
American Society of Clinical Oncology. ASCO Guidelines. Breast Cancer.	https://ascopubs.org/topics/asco-guidelines/breast-cancer
Chae H, Ji HJ, Moon H, Lee Y, Son YJ. Shared decision-making for early-stage breast cancer treatment: An evolutionary concept analysis. *Asia Pac J Oncol Nurs*. 2025;12:100775.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40919444/
Gheysen M, Punie K, Wildiers H, Neven P. Oral SERDs changing the scenery in hormone receptor positive breast cancer, a comprehensive review. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2024;130:102825.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39293125/
Kurian AW, Furgal AKC, Radhakrishnan A, et al. Extended endocrine therapy use and decision making after breast cancer diagnosis. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2025;117:1573-1582.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40163701/
Lobo-Martins S, Arecco L, Cabral TP, et al. Extended adjuvant endocrine therapy in early breast cancer: Finding the individual balance. *ESMO Open*. 2025;10:105057.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40279882/

National Comprehensive Cancer Network®. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. Breast Cancer. Version 6.2026.	https://www.nccn.org/guidelines/guidelines-detail?id=1419
Rosso R, D'Alonzo M, Bounous VE, et al. Adherence to adjuvant endocrine therapy in breast cancer patients. *Curr Oncol*. 2023;30:1461-1472.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36826073/
Schubbe D, Yen RW, Leavitt H, et al. Implementing shared decision making for early-stage breast cancer treatment using a coproduction learning collaborative: the SHAIR Collaborative protocol. *Implement Sci Commun*. 2023;4:79.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37452387/
Wulaningsih W, Garmo H, Ahlgren J, et al. Determinants of non-adherence to adjuvant endocrine treatment in women with breast cancer: The role of comorbidity. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2018;172:167-177.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30030708/
Yussof I, Mohd Tahir NA, Hatah E, Mohamed Shah N. Factors influencing five-year adherence to adjuvant endocrine therapy in breast cancer patients: A systematic review. *Breast*. 2022;62:22-35.	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35121501/

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