




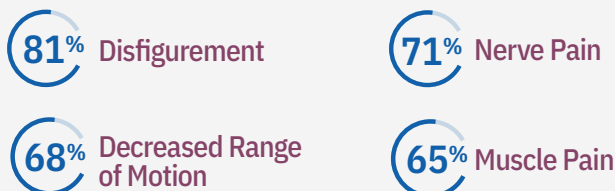
DESMOID TUMORS: Earlier Detection of Progression May Improve Patient Outcomes

The unpredictable nature of desmoid tumors may complicate when to treat^{1,2}

Is your patient experiencing at least one of the following?

-  **TUMOR GROWTH:**
Documented MRI/CT scan showing tumor growth^{3,4}
OR
-  **WORSENING OF SYMPTOMS:**
Tumors that are symptomatic^{3,4}
OR
-  **WORSENING IMPACT ON DAILY LIVING:**
Tumors impairing or threatening in function^{3,4}

Most common symptoms of desmoid tumors reported by patients (n=31)^{5,*}



▶ DID YOU KNOW?

Evidence of pain can be a prognostic indicator of progression and has been associated with worse outcomes for the patient (eg, progression-free survival, poor quality of life, functional impairment, and psychological distress).⁶⁻⁸

Expert Opinion: Identifying Progression



Worsening symptoms may be a sign of disease progression, **even in the absence of radiographic changes**. I try to be vigilant in preserving quality of life for patients affected by desmoid tumors.”




Richard F. Riedel, MD
Medical Oncologist
Duke Cancer Institute



...If so, it may be time to consider treatment



Treatment considerations, in addition to reduction of tumor growth, include⁹:

-  **Reduction in symptoms**
(eg, pain)^{5,10-12}
-  **Improvement in functioning**
with daily activities^{5,10-12}
-  **Improvement in overall quality of life¹⁰⁻¹³**

▶ TREATMENT GOALS

Discussing treatment goals with your patients may help determine the most appropriate individualized plan for their needs¹



Expert Opinion: Identifying Patient Goals



In treating desmoid tumor patients, I listen to **what concerns them most**. Beyond education, I tailor advice and treatment to address those concerns.”

Lor Randall, MD, FACS
Orthopedic Surgeon
University of California Davis



Visit desmoidtumors.com/hcp for more information about this locally aggressive disease and understand your management options

*The most frequently mentioned symptoms observed in a Memorial Sloan Kettering / Desmoid Tumor Research Foundation PRO validation study. Additional symptoms may vary based on specific tumor location. CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PRO, patient-reported outcome.

Refer to current guidelines for recommendations

References: 1. Penel N, et al. *Curr Opin Oncol.* 2017;29:268-274. 2. Penel N, et al. *Curr Opin Oncol.* 2021;33:309-314. 3. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Soft Tissue Sarcoma V.2.2022. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2022 All rights reserved. Accessed July 25, 2022. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way. 4. Gronchi A, et al. Desmoid Tumor Working Group. *Eur J Cancer.* 2020;127:96-107. 5. Gounder MM, et al. *Cancer.* 2020;126:531-539. 6. Cuomo P, et al. *BMC Cancer.* 2021;21:437. 7. Penel N, et al. Presented at the European Society of Medical Oncology Annual Meeting, 2022. Abstract 1512P. 8. Quintini C, et al. *Ann Surg.* 2012;255:511-516. 9. Kasper B, et al. *The Oncologist.* 2011;16:682-693. 10. Husson O, et al. *Supp Care Cancer.* 2019;27:965-980. 11. Garg V, et al. *Support Care Cancer.* 2022;30:10089-10098. 12. Timbergen MJM, et al. *Sarcoma.* 2020;2141939. doi: 10.1155/2020/2141939. 13. Schut A, et al. Presented at the Connective Tissue Oncology Society Virtual Meeting, 2021. P227.