



Oncology bulletin

December 2025

The aim of this current awareness bulletin is to provide a digest of recent guidelines, reports, research and best practice on Oncology

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| Diagnosis |
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| <p>Research</p> <p>Impact of population based breast density notification: multisite parallel arm randomised controlled trial in BreastScreen</p> <p><i>Objective - To investigate the effect of notifying women of their dense breasts on their psychosocial outcomes and health service use intentions.</i></p> <p>Brooke Nickel et al</p> <p>BMJ 391 e083649 (open access)</p> |
| General |
| <p>News</p> <p>HPV vaccine safe and reduces risk of cervical cancer, anti-misinformation review finds</p> <p>Jacqui Wise</p> <p>BMJ 391 (8471) r2479</p> |
| Specific Cancers |
| <p>Glofitamab with gemcitabine and oxaliplatin for treating relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma</p> <p>NICE Guidance TA 1113</p> |
| <p>Talquetamab for treating relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma after 3 or more treatments</p> <p>NICE Guidance TA 1114</p> |



Obecabtagene autoleucel for treating relapsed or refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia

NICE Guidance TA 1116

Research

Targeted therapy in advanced BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer: systematic review and network meta-analysis

Objective - To investigate the individual and comparative efficacy and safety of targeted therapy based strategies in advanced BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer.

Bao-Dong Qin et al

BMJ 391 (8471) e086026

Original research

Efficacy of nivolumab plus relatlimab versus BRAF/MEK inhibitors for first-line treatment of BRAF-mutant advanced melanoma: A matching-adjusted indirect comparison

Background - Dual immuno-oncology (IO) therapy or BRAF/MEK inhibitor combinations are approved first-line (1L) treatment options for BRAF-mutant advanced melanoma. In the absence of head-to-head trials comparing 1L nivolumab plus relatlimab (NIVO+RELA) to BRAF/MEK inhibitors, we compared its efficacy to dabrafenib+trametinib (DAB+TRAM), encorafenib+binimatinib (ENCO+BINI), vemurafenib+cobimetinib (VEM+COBI) and atezolizumab (ATEZO)+VEM+COBI using matching-adjusted indirect comparisons (MAICs).

David M Miller et al

BMJ Oncology 4 e000912 (open access)

Dostarlimab with platinum-containing chemotherapy for treating primary advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer with microsatellite stability or mismatch repair proficiency

NICE Guidance TA 1117

Original research

Cost-effectiveness analysis of enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for patients with untreated advanced urothelial cancer in the United Kingdom

Objectives - Enfortumab vedotin and pembrolizumab (EV-Pem) have recently been shown to improve the prognosis of patients with untreated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma (la/mUC) in a randomised phase three clinical trial. This study aims to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of EV-Pem as a first-line treatment for patients with la/mUC

Qiuji Wu et al



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BMJ Open 15 (12) e103709 (Open access)