Sequential afatinib and osimertinib in real-world EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC: final analysis of Asian patients in the GioTag study

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Introduction

- Second-generation (afatinib and dasatinib) and third-generation (osimertinib) EGFR TKIs have demonstrated superior efficacy versus the first-generation EGFR TKIs (erlotinib and gefitinib) for the treatment of EGFRm+ NSCLC. However, development of resistance to TKIs is inevitable.
- While up to 75% of afatinib-treated patients develop the T790M mutation, with the likelihood being highest in patients with Del19-positive disease, resistance mechanisms post-osimertinib are less clear.*
- Hence, questions remain about the optimal sequence of EGFR TKIs to maximize survival.

The observational GioTag study (NCT03370770) investigated outcomes in patients with EGFRm+ NSCLC who were treated with sequential afatinib and osimertinib in a ‘real-world’ clinical setting.

- Previous analyses showed encouraging time on treatment and overall survival (median: 27.7 months and 37.6 months, respectively, n=203), particularly for Del19-positive patients and Asian patients.
- Here we present final outcomes in the Asian patient subgroup.

EGFRm+ EGFR mutation-positive; TKI, tyrosine-kinase inhibitor.

Objectives

- Final analysis of outcomes in Asian patients in the GioTag study, reporting time on treatment and overall survival

Study design

- Acquired T790M mutation
- Received second-line osimertinib
- Patients with EGFRm+ NSCLC received first-line afatinib

Results

- Baseline characteristics:
  - Age: median 60.5 years
  - ECOG PS 0/1: 62%
  - Del19 (n=31): 62%
  - L858R (n=19): 38%

- Median overall survival: 44.8 months
- Median time on treatment: 37.1 months

Key findings and conclusions

- Prolonged time on treatment and survival were seen with sequential afatinib and osimertinib in Asian patients:
  - Median time on treatment: 37.1 months
  - Median overall survival: 44.8 months
- Outcomes were particularly encouraging in patients with Del19-positive tumors (median overall survival: 45.7 months)

- Sequential afatinib followed by osimertinib is a feasible and effective real-world therapeutic strategy in Asian patients with EGFRm+ NSCLC who develop T790M, providing long-term chemotherapy-free treatment

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