Activity of afatinib in patients with NSCLC harboring uncommon EGFR mutations: pooled analysis of three large Phase IIIb trials

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Introduction

Uncommon mutations are detected in ~10–15% of patients with NSCLC and include EGFR L861Q, EGFR G719X, EGFR Del19, and other rare EGFR mutations (1). These patients are eligible for enrollment in trials using afatinib, a reversible, nonselective EGFR inhibitor (2). However, the efficacy of afatinib in these patients has not been systematically evaluated. The aim of this study was to explore the efficacy of afatinib in patients harboring uncommon EGFR mutations in a real-world patient population.

Methods

This was a pooled analysis based on data from three large Phase IIIb studies of afatinib in patients with advanced T790M-negative NSCLC.

- Tumor response was based on investigator review (2).
- Progression-free survival (PFS) was calculated using Kaplan-Meier methodology.

Results

- This study was funded by Boehringer Ingelheim. The authors were fully responsible for all content and editorial decisions, were involved at all stages of poster development, and have approved the final version.

References

Key findings and conclusions

- This real-world analysis, nearly 20% of patients with NSCLC harboring uncommon EGFR mutations, demonstrated that afatinib appeared to benefit from treatment.
- Tumor response was similar between the three studies, thus supporting the generalizability of the results.
- Key endpoints were stratified by type of uncommon mutation (1).

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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