Activity of epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR TKIs) in patients with NSCLC with uncommon *EGFR* mutations: a real-world cohort study (UpSwinG)

#9072

Satoru Miura,[1]* Te-Chun Hsia,[2] Jen-Yu Hung,[3] Hyun Ae Jung,[4] Jin-Yuan Shih,[5] Cheol-Kyu Park,[6] Seung Hyeun Lee,[7] Tatsuro Okamoto,[8] Hee Kyung Ahn,[9] Yong Chul Lee,[10] Yuki Sato,[11] Sung Sook Lee,[12] Céline Mascaux,[13] Hasan Daoud,[14] Angela Märten,[14] Sanjay Popat[15,16]

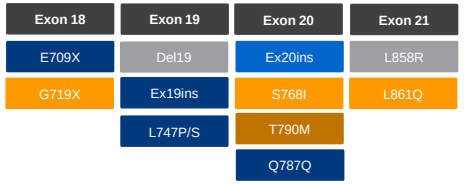
[1]Department of Internal Medicine, Niigata Cancer Center Hospital, Niigata, Japan; [2]Department of Internal Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Department of Respiratory Therapy, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; [3]Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; [4]Division of Hematology-Oncology, Department of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; [5]Department of Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; [6]Department of Internal Medicine, Chonnam National University Medical School and Hwasun Hospital, Hwasun, Republic of Korea; [7]Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Kyung Hee University Medical Center, Kyung Hee University School of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; [8]Department of Thoracic Oncology, National Hospital Organization Kyushu Cancer Center, Fukuoka, Japan; [9]Division of Medical Oncology, Gachon University Gil Medical Center, Incheon, Republic of Korea; [10]Department of Internal Medicine, Research Institute of Clinical Medicine of Chonbuk National University, Biomedical Research Institute of Chonbuk National University Hospital, Chonbuk National University Medical School, Jeonju, Republic of Korea; [11]Department of Respiratory Medicine, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Hyogo, Japan; [12]Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, Busan, Republic of Korea; [13]Pulmonary Department, Strasbourg University, Strasbourg University Hospital, Strasbourg, France; [14]Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany; [15]Lung Unit, Royal Marsden National Health Service Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; [16]The Institute of Cancer Research, London, United Kingdom

Introduction

- 7–23% of *EGFR* mutations are 'uncommon' mutations (not Del19 or L858R)[1]
- Around a quarter to a third of *EGFR*m+ tumors harbor compound mutations[1]
- Increased use of sensitive sequencing-based detection methods and liquid biopsy will increase the frequency of uncommon mutations detected in real-world clinical practice[2]

Frequency of *EGFR* mutations in lung cancer according to recent large studies are shown below (illustrative examples)

- Common (sensitive to all TKIs; afatinib approved in this setting)
- 'Major' uncommon (sensitive to TKIs: afatinib approved in this setting)
- Ex20ins (considered resistant to TKIs but highly heterogeneous)
- Others (little data on TKI sensitivity; highly heterogeneous)
- T790M (resistant to 1st- and 2nd-generation TKIs)



*EGFR*m+, *EGFR* mutation-positive; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor

Methods

Aims (uncommon mutations cohort)

1) Investigate the treatment of patients with uncommon *EGFR* mutations

2) Assess the efficacy of EGFR TKIs in each uncommon mutation category

3) Assess how *EGFR* mutations are detected in real-world practice

Patients (n=246)

- All had at least one uncommon mutation
- All received an EGFR TKI (afatinib, gefitinib, erlotinib or osimertinib) in 1st- or 2nd-line

Key exclusion criteria

- Treated in a clinical trial
- Active brain metastases
- Patients with acquired T790M only and treated with osimertinib

Primary objective

TTF

Secondary objectives

ORR, OS, DoR

DoR, duration of response; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; TTF, time-to-treatment failure

Results

Patient characteristics were similar regardless of EGFR TKI received as index therapy

	All (n=246)	1st-gen TKIs (n=106*)	Afatinib (n=132)	Osimertinib (n=7)
Median age, years (range)	69.5 (27.0–93.0)	70.5 (42.0–91.0)	68.5 (27.0–93.0)	71.0 (56.0–85.0)
Female, n (%)	138 (56.1)	66 (62.3)	67 (50.8)	5 (71.4)
Asian, n (%)	206 (83.7)	87 (82.1)	114 (86.4)	5 (71.4)
Brain metastases, n (%)	17 (6.9)	6 (5.7)	13 (9.8)	0
ECOG PS ≥2, n (%)	31 (12.6)	15 (14.2)	16 (12.1)	0
Mutation status, n (%)				
Major uncommon	179 (72.8)	80 (75.5)	94 (71.2)	4 (57.1)
Exon 20 insertion	29 (11.8)	10 (9.4)	18 (13.6)	1 (14.3)
T790M	17 (6.9)	4 (3.8)	11 (8.3)	2 (28.6)
Other	21 (8.5)	12 (11.3)	9 (6.8)	0
Compound	82 (33.3)	32 (30.2)	46 (34.8)	4 (57.1)

*Includes one patient treated with both erlotinib and gefitinib

Key findings and conclusions

Real-world study (NCT04179890) in patients with *EGFRm+* NSCLC (uncommon mutations)

- EGFR TKIs are 1st-line treatment of choice for uncommon mutations in everyday clinical practice
- Afatinib was the most commonly used EGFR TKI
- Strongest outcomes were seen in major uncommon and compound mutations
- Optimal treatment requires improvements in pathology reports
- Treatment with an EGFR TKI should be considered for most patients with uncommon mutations

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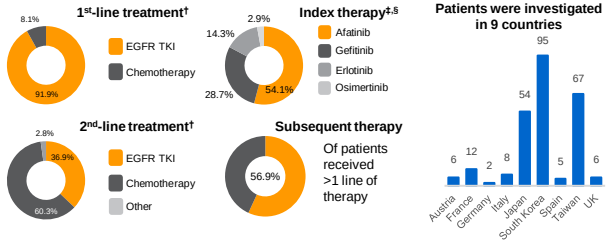
*Corresponding author email address: miusat1118@niigata-cc.jp

Results (cont'd)

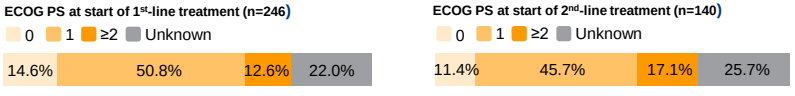
EGFR TKIs were generally the first-line treatment of choice for uncommon mutations



†An additional patient was treated with chemotherapy plus bevacizumab; ‡Includes one patient treated with gefitinib/erlotinib; §Includes one patient treated with afatinib/gefitinib

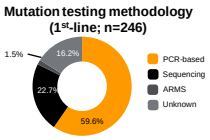
Results (cont'd)

EGFR TKIs maintained patients' fitness

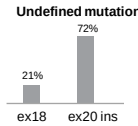


ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status

Pathology reports on uncommon *EGFR* mutations are sub-optimal in real-world practice

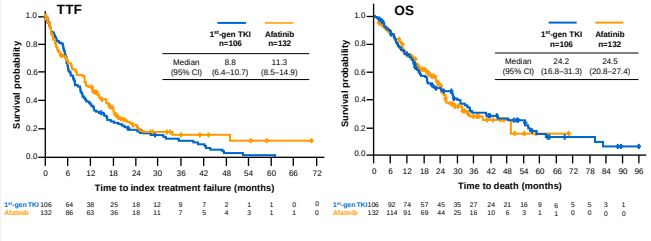


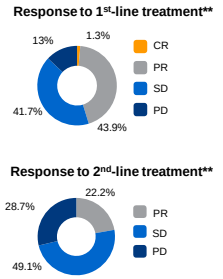
- Mutations were mainly detected from tissue biopsy (85%), liquid biopsies were uncommon (1%)
- Pathology reports varied in quality with many mutations (e.g. ex18 and ex20ins) undefined



ARMS, amplification refractory mutation system

In patients with uncommon *EGFR* mutations, EGFR TKIs conferred encouraging TTF, OS and ORR





Clinical outcomes varied according to mutation category¶

	Any TKI (n=246)				1st-gen EGFR TKIs (n=106)				Afatinib (n=132)			
	TTF, mos	OS, mos	ORR**, %	DoR**, mos	TTF, mos	OS, mos	ORR**, %	DoR**, mos	TTF, mos	OS, mos	ORR**, %	DoR**, mos
All patients	9.9	24.4	43.4	10.0	8.8	24.2	44.1	6.0	11.3	24.5	43.8	12.0
Major uncommon	11.3	25.7	49.1	10.0	9.8	28.5	47.3	6.5	14.3	24.5	50.6	12.0
Exon 20 insertion	5.5	22.5	17.4	19.3	5.2	21.0	16.7	33.0	8.3	22.5	18.8	5.5
T790M	2.8	32.7	20.0	6.0	2.1	14.2	0	-	5.7	-	33.3	6.0
Other	7.4	13.4	43.8	7.5	7.3	12.8	55.6	4.5	10.8	20.2	28.6	10.5
Compound	12.3	28.7	48.6	10.0	12.4	31.3	43.8	6.0	12.6	23.4	52.5	10.0

¶Results from patients treated with osimertinib not shown due to small sample size; **Evaluable patients. CR, complete response; Mos, months; PR, partial response; SD stable disease; PD, progressive disease

References

1. Yang JC, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2020;15:803–15; 2. Kobayashi Y & Mitsudomi T. Cancer Sci 2016;107:1179–86

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