Afatinib, an irreversible ErbB family blocker, is approved in many countries for first-line treatment of patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive (EGFRm) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

**Methods**

- **LL6 and LL7 studies:**
  - 24 (17%), 33 (19%), and 12 (12%) afatinib-treated patients in LL3, LL6 and LL7 were LTRs.
  - Median (range) treatment duration was 50 months (47–72), 96 months (37–138), and 42 months (37–58), for LL3, LL6 and LL7, respectively.
- **Slr, n and 14LTRs were on treatment at the time of analysis:**
- **Baseline characteristics were generally consistent with the overall study population:**

**Results**

- **Long-term responders (n=66)’:**
- **Objective response rates (ORRs) among LTRs were higher than in the overall populations:**
- **Subsequent therapies:**
- **Frequency and duration of subsequent therapy among LTRs was similar to that in the overall LL3, LL6 and LL7 populations:**

**Key findings and conclusions**

- Afatinib was well tolerated in LTRs.
- Long-term treatment was independent of tolerability-guided dose adjustment, or baseline brain metastases, and had no detrimental impact on subsequent treatment.
- In afatinib-treated LTRs, PROs were not negatively affected by long-term treatment, and were slightly improved >3 years of treatment versus scores at treatment initiation.