

Prognostic impact of NGS in NSCLC

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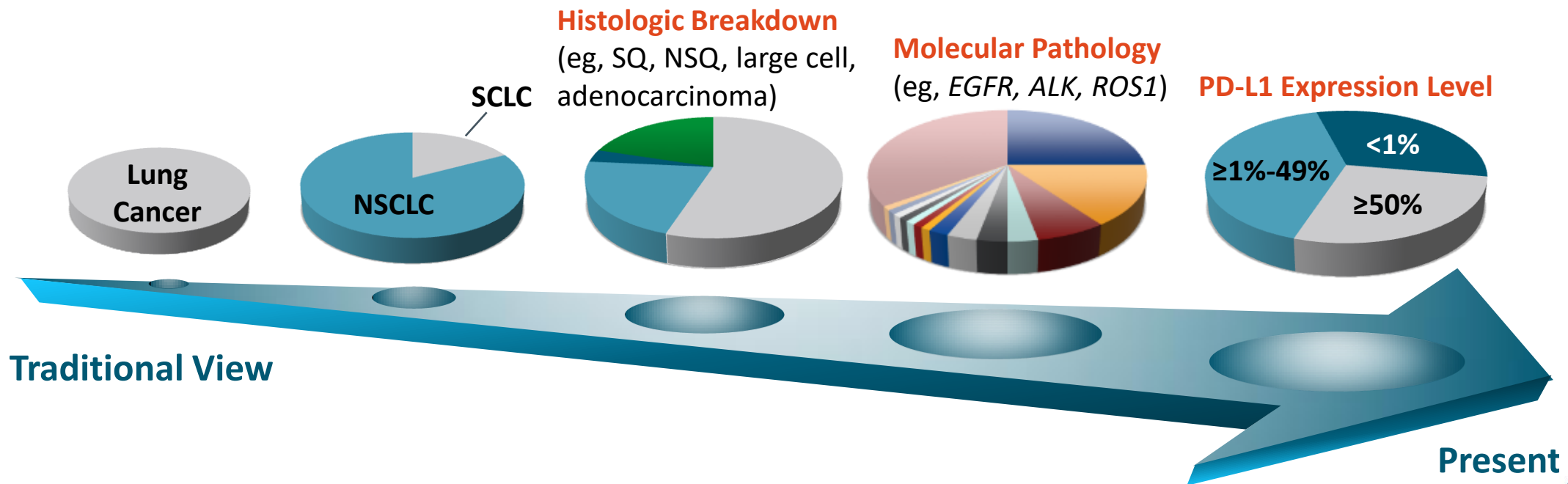
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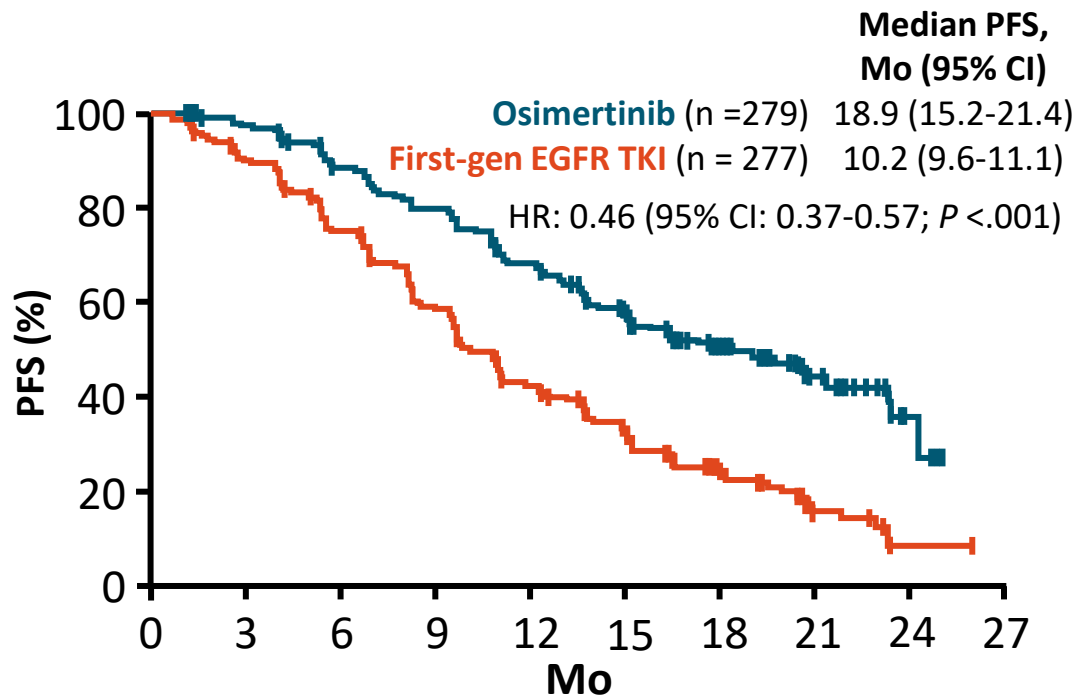
Evolution of Therapy in Lung Cancer

- Not one disease, but many

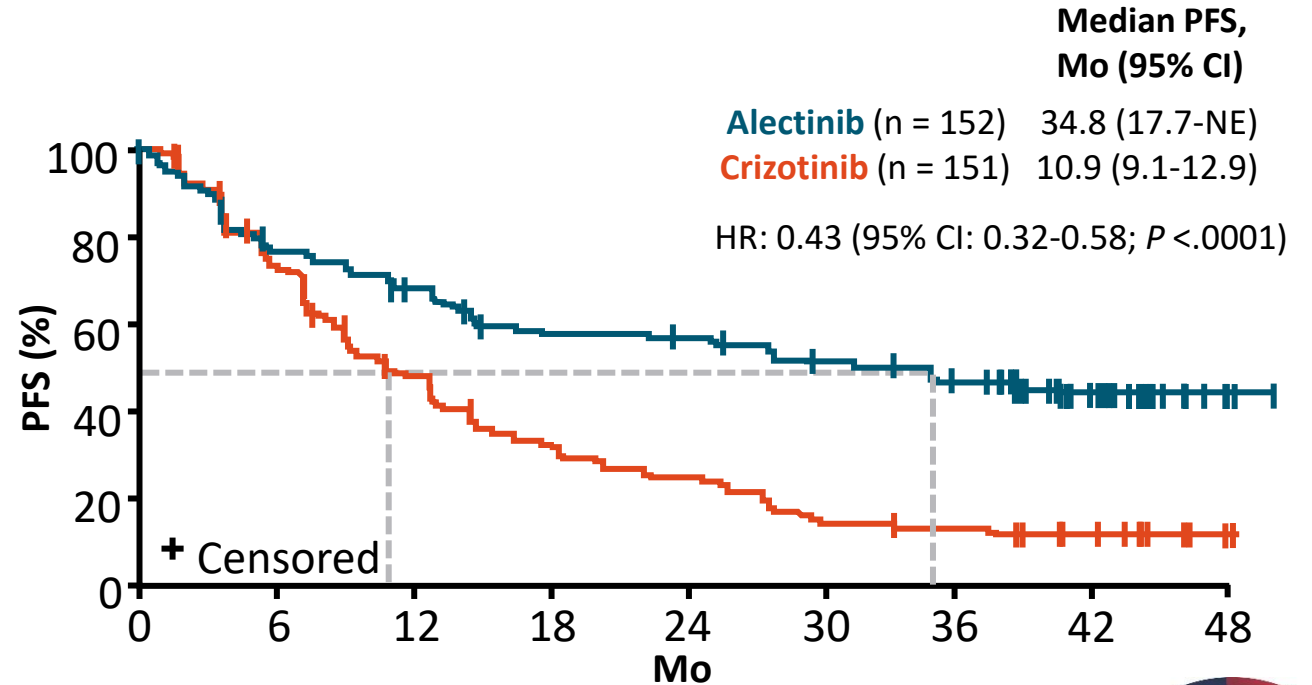


Impact of Targeted Therapies in Advanced NSCLC

FLAURA: PFS With First-line Osimertinib vs First-Generation EGFR TKI in Advanced *EGFR*+ NSCLC¹



ALEX: PFS With First-line Alectinib vs Crizotinib in Advanced *ALK*+ NSCLC²

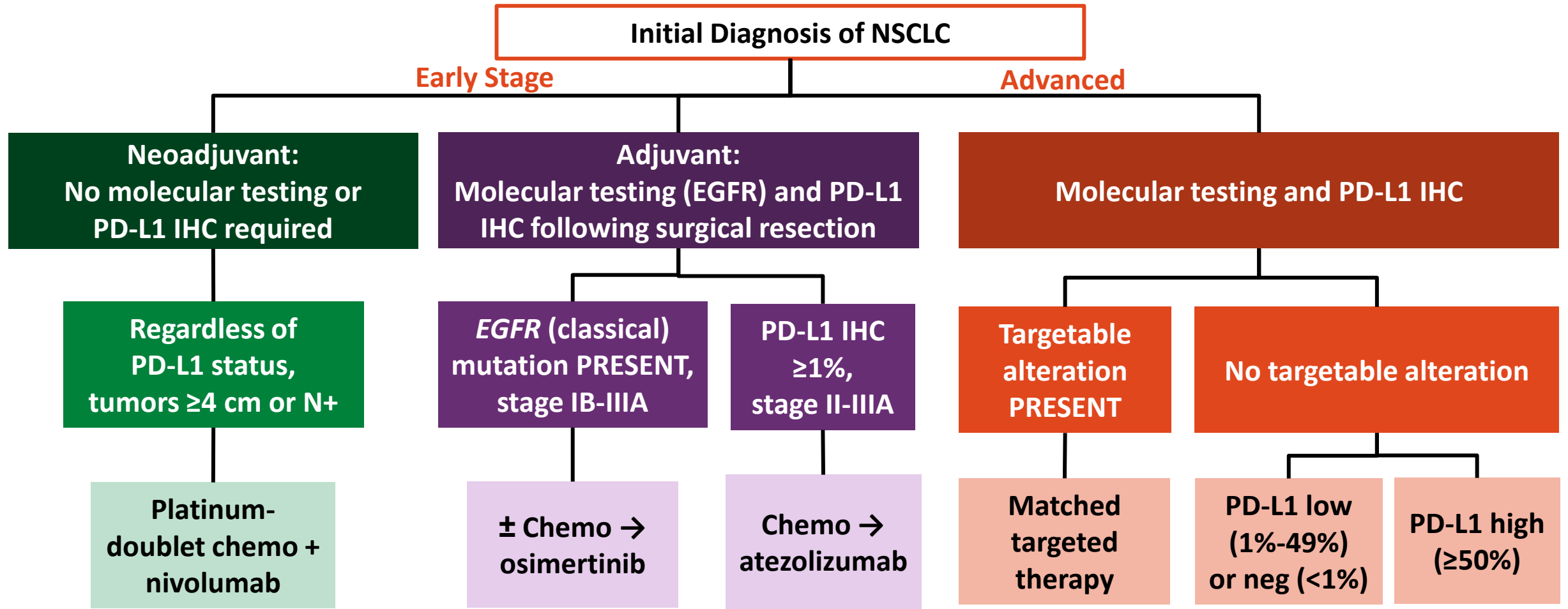


- ~50% of patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC will have a driver mutation targetable with an FDA-approved agent or on a clinical trial³

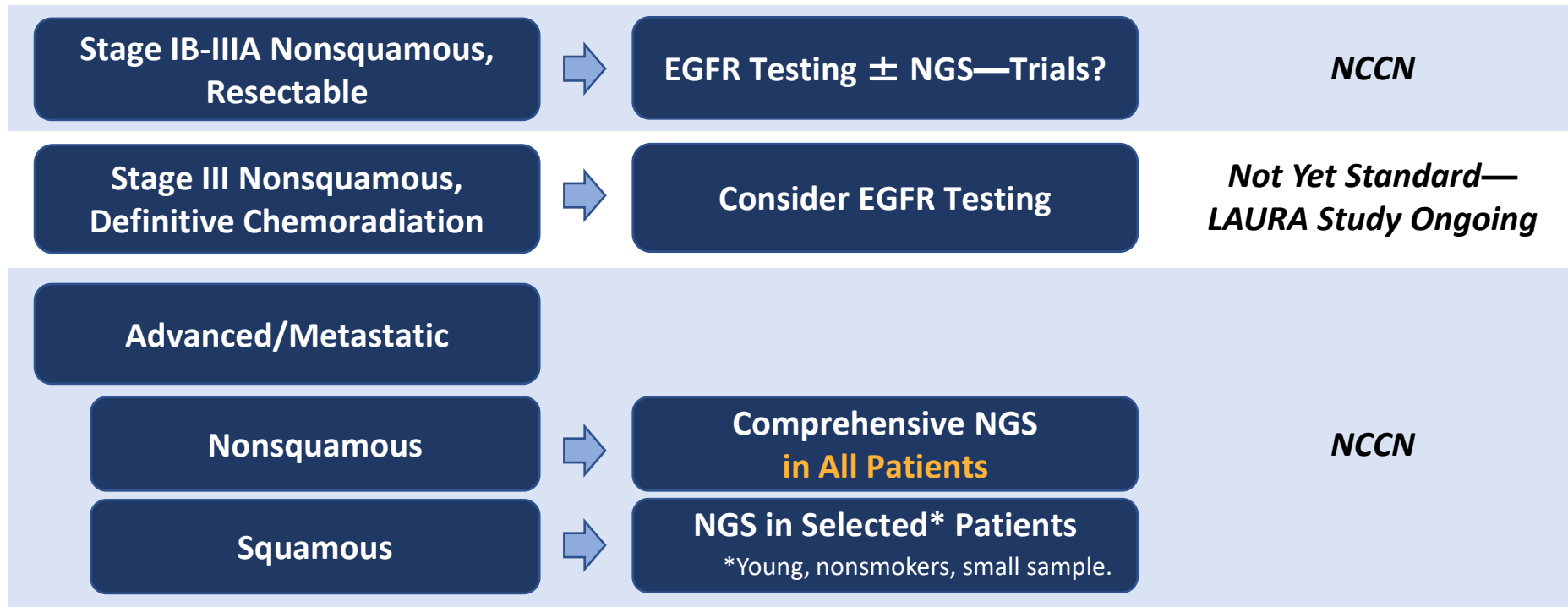
1. Soria. NEJM. 2018;378:113. 2. Mok. Ann Oncol. 2020;31:1056. 3. NCCN. Clinical practice guidelines in oncology: NSCLC. v.3.2022. nccn.org.



Molecular and PD-L1 Testing at Initial Diagnosis to Guide Treatment in NSCLC



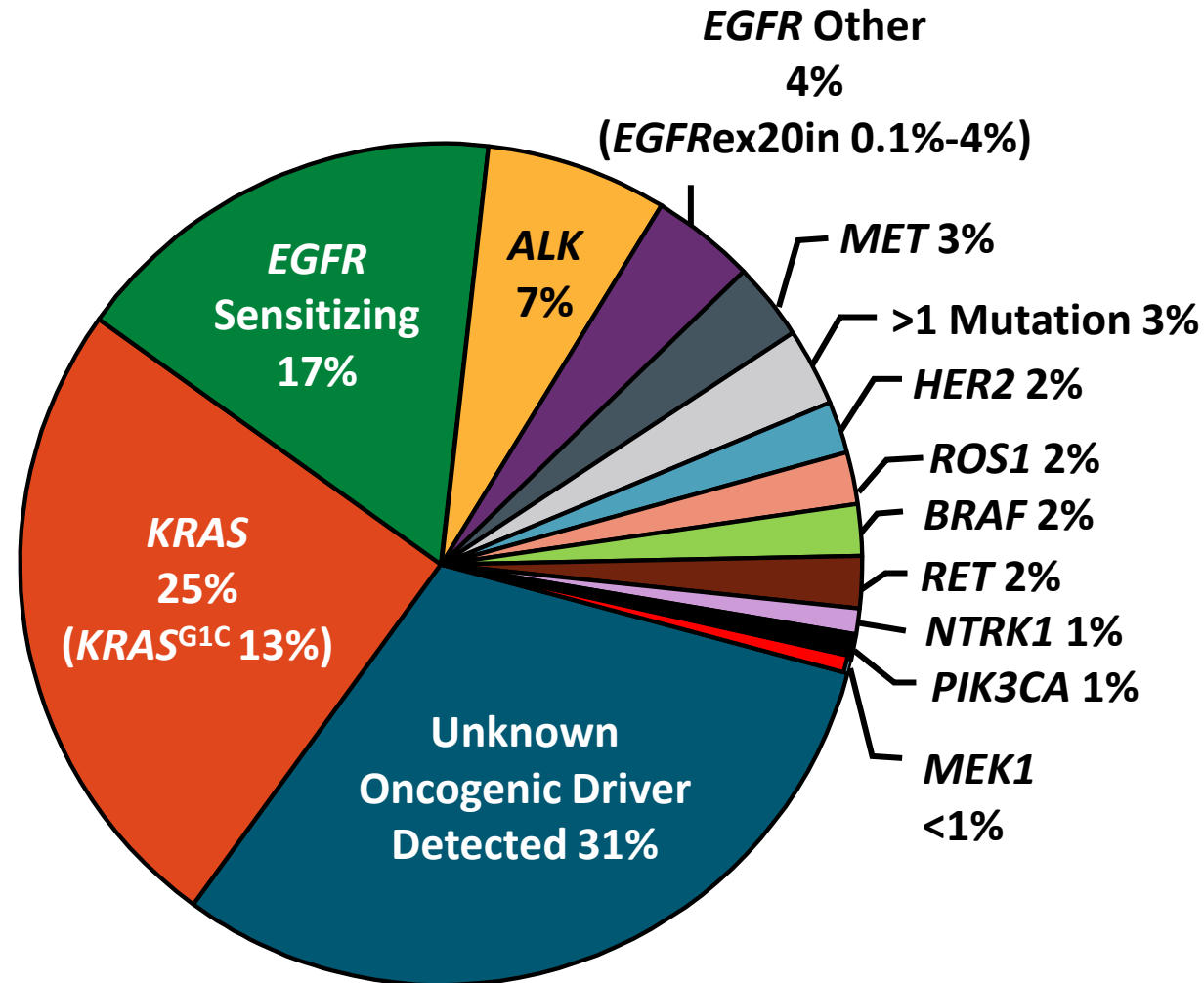
Which Patients Require Biomarker Testing in 2022?



Simplify View!



~50% of Patients With Advanced Nonsquamous NSCLC Have an Actionable Driver Mutation

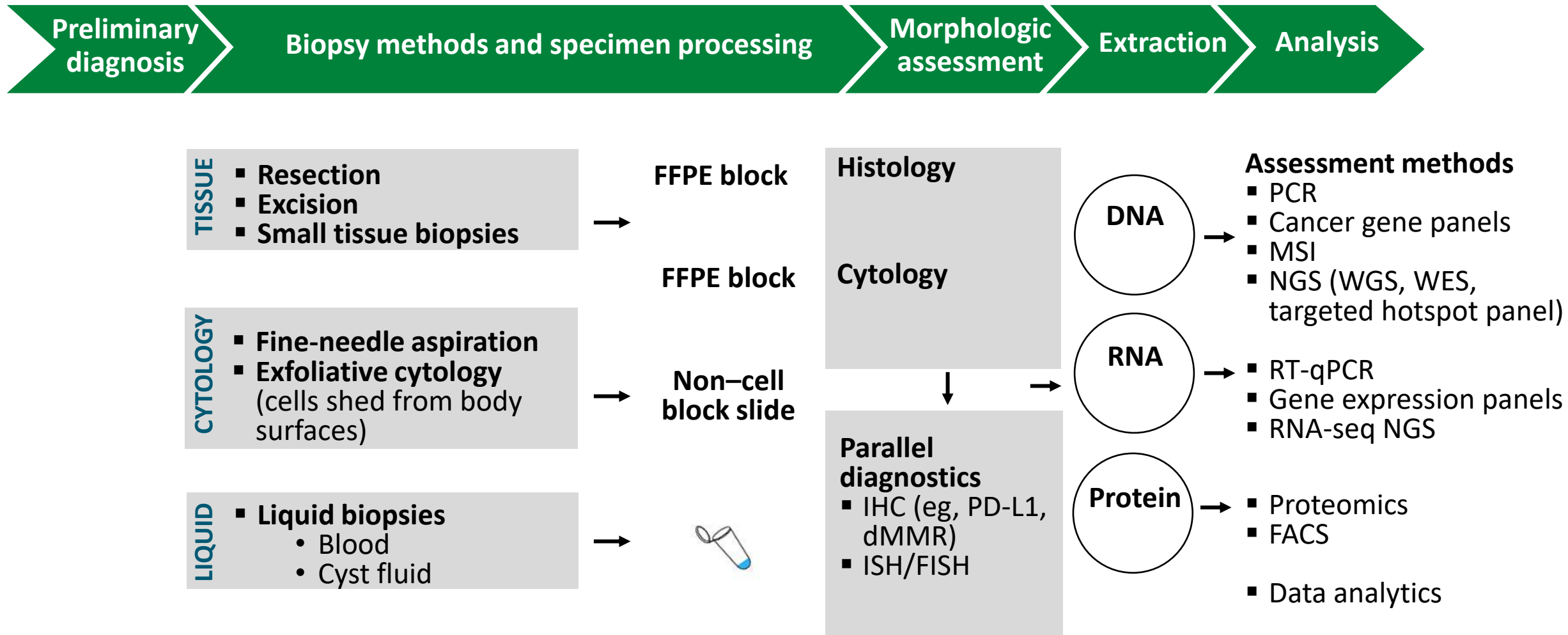


Li. JCO. 2013;31:1039. Tsao. JTO. 2016;11:613.

Burnett. PLoS One. 2021;16:e0247620. Nassar. NEJM. 2021;384:185.

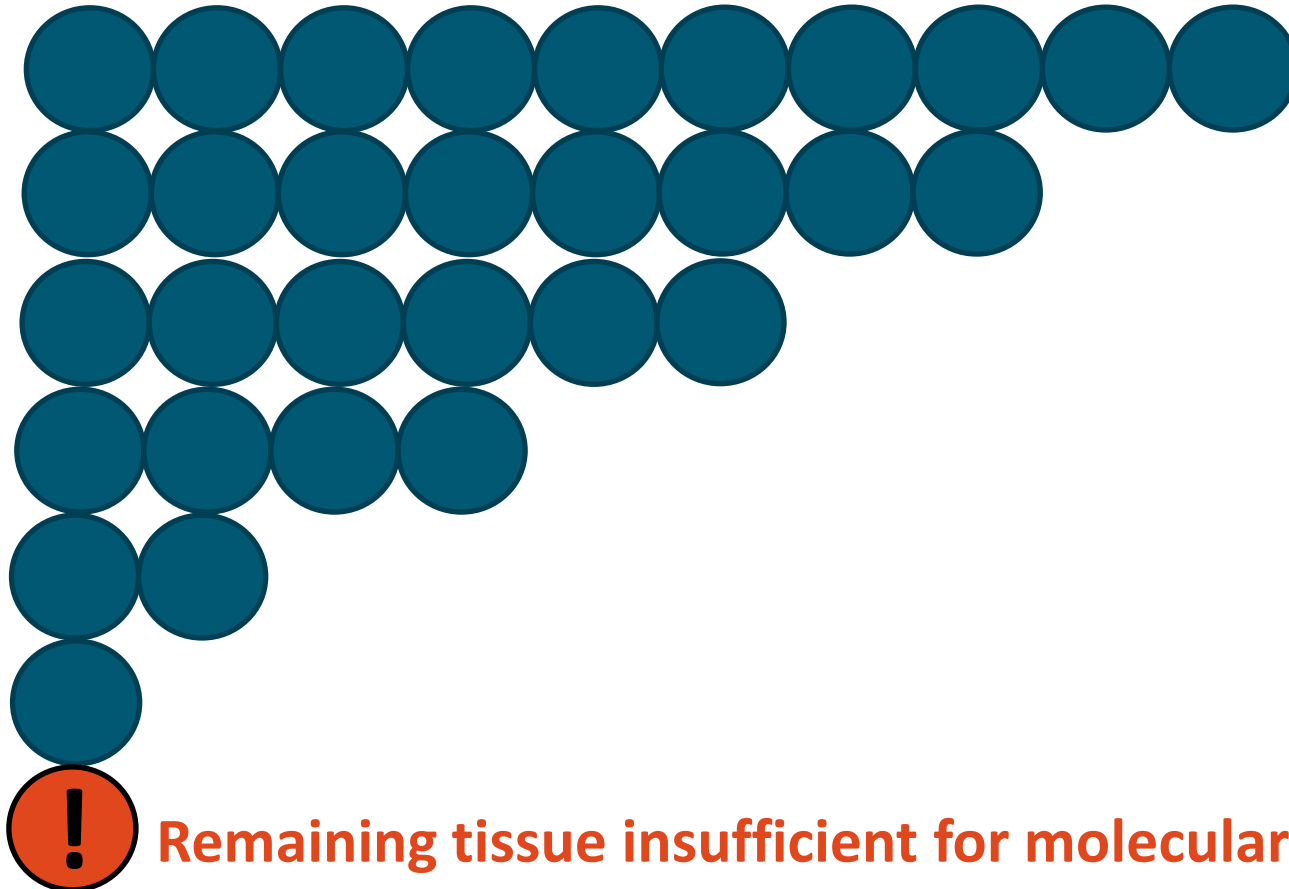


Tissue Journey: Biopsy to Analysis



The Problem of Insufficient Tissue in Workup for NSCLC

Lung Biopsy Samples



Original

TTF-1, p40 IHC

CDX-2, PAX-8 IHC

CK7, CK20 IHC

GATA-3 IHC

Synaptophysin IHC

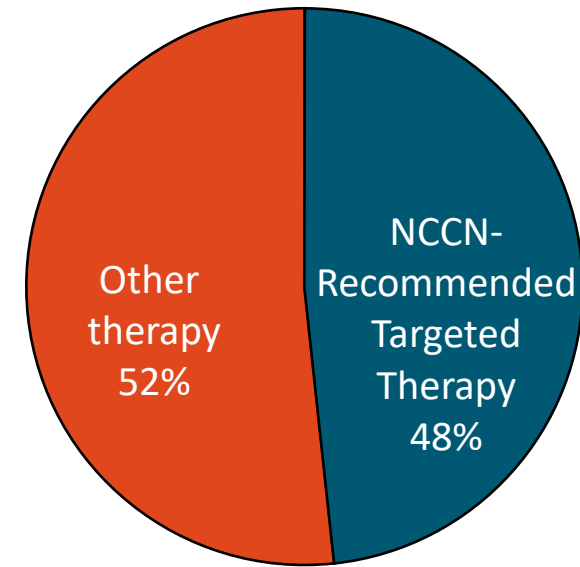
Remaining tissue insufficient for molecular testing and PD-L1 IHC



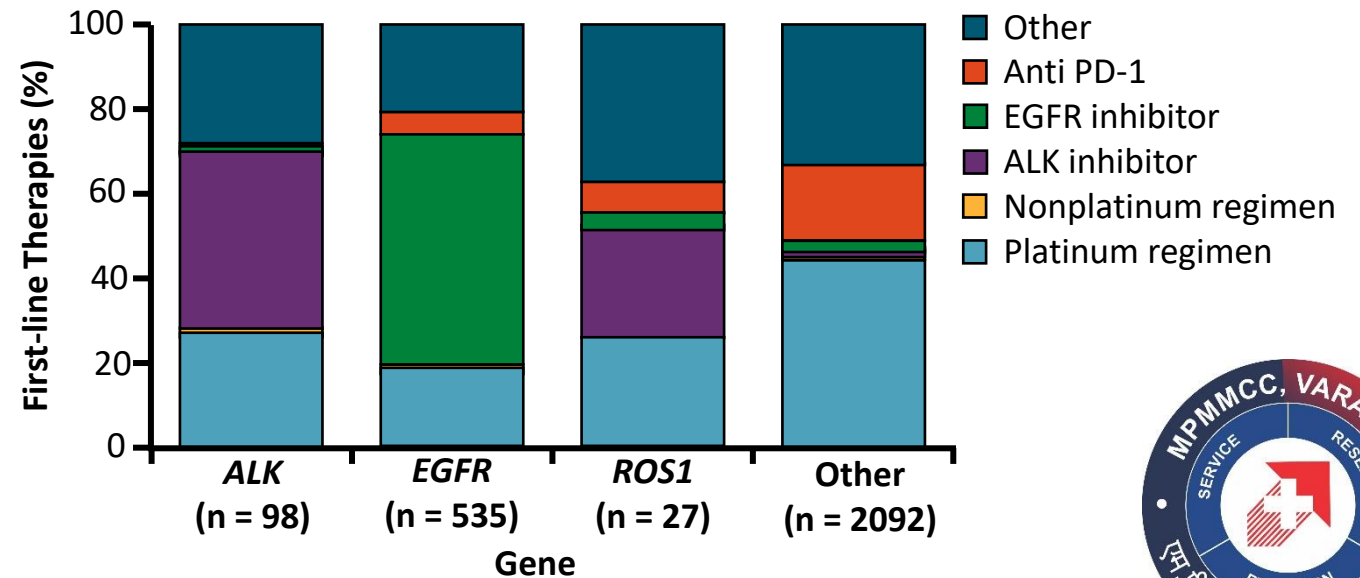
Why Does Upfront Testing Matter?

- Only 48% of patients with advanced NSCLC and a driver mutation received NCCN-recommended targeted therapy¹
 - Alterations included *EGFR*, *ALK*, *ROS1*, *BRAF*, *MET*, *RET*, *ERBB2*
- Patients with driver mutations who received targeted therapy had an improved OS (18.6 mo vs 11.4 mo; $P < .001$)¹
- **Always give the best treatment upfront**
 - ~30% of patients will NOT go on to receive second-line treatment²

Patients with NSCLC
(N = 1260)



First-line Therapy Received by Driver Mutation



1. Singal. JAMA. 2019;321:1391. 2. Ramalingam. NEJM. 2020;382:41.





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Impact of EGFR exon 19 deletion subtypes on clinical outcomes in EGFR-TKI-Treated advanced non-small-cell lung cancer

Le-Tian Huang, Shu-Ling Zhang, Cheng-Bo Han, Jie-Tao Ma^{*}

Department of Oncology, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110022, China



- Patients with E746_A750del, the most common 19del subtype, had a significantly higher frequency of acquired T790M mutation when treated with first- or second-generation EGFR-TKIs compared to those with other 19del subtypes (RR, 0.76; 95% CI: 0.64–0.89, P = 0.001).
- Patients with E746_A750del subtype have a higher frequency of acquired T790M mutation.





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Molecular Characteristics and Clinical Outcomes of EGFR Exon 19 C-Helix Deletion in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Response to EGFR TKIs



Chun-wei Xu ^{a,1}, Lei Lei ^{b,1}, Wen-xian Wang ^{b,1}, Li Lin ^c, You-cai Zhu ^d, Hong Wang ^e, Li-yun Miao ^{f,*},
Li-ping Wang ^{g,*}, Wu Zhuang ^h, Mei-yu Fang ^b, Tang-feng Lv ^a, Yong Song ^{a,*}

^a Department of Respiratory Medicine, Affiliated Jinling Hospital, Medical School of Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210002, People's Republic of China

^b Department of Chemotherapy, Institute of Cancer Research and Basic Medical Sciences of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Cancer Hospital of University of Chinese Academy of

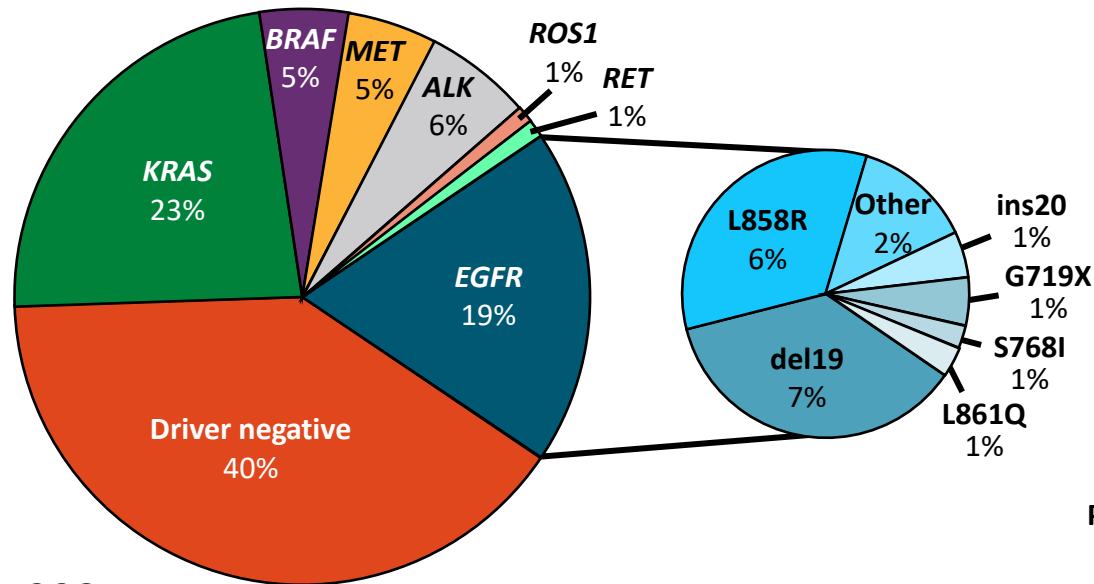


- About 2.5% E19del would occur in the Chelix part of exon 19 which could constructively impact the sensitivity of TKI treatment by activation of TK region.
- p.T751_I759delinsS seemed to have intrinsic resistance to gefitinib, and PFS was only 2.0 months.
- Case reports: Good response to Afatinib and Osimertinib.



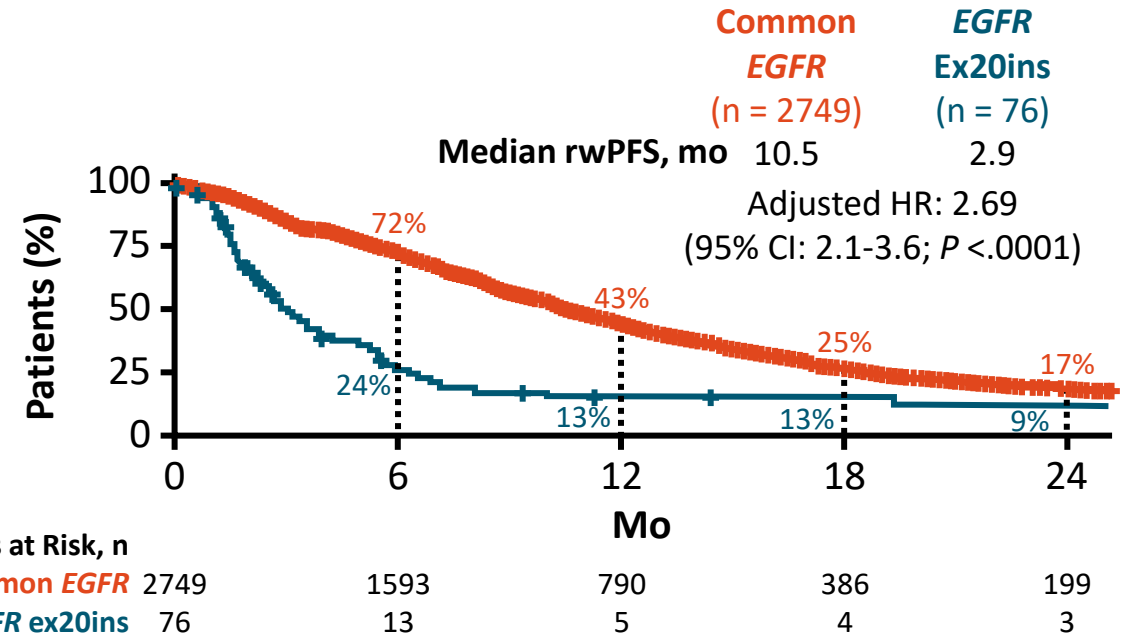
EGFR Exon 20 Insertions in Advanced NSCLC

Frequency of *EGFR* Exon 20 Insertion Mutations in Advanced NSCLC



N = 3987

Real-World PFS for *EGFR* Ex20ins+ vs *EGFR* L858R/ Ex19del+ Adv NSCLC with 1L *EGFR* TKI Therapy (n = 2825)*

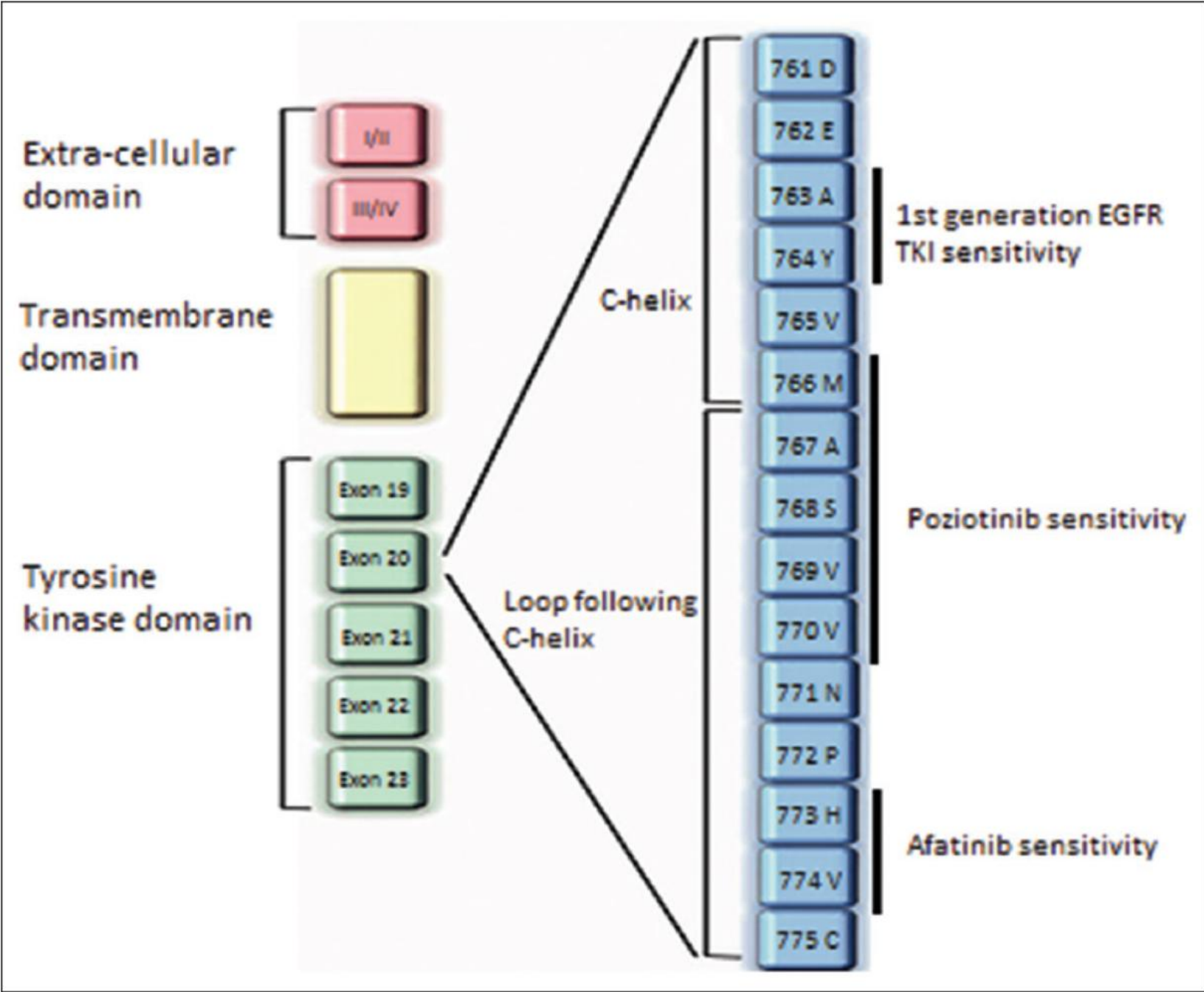


*Stratified by I

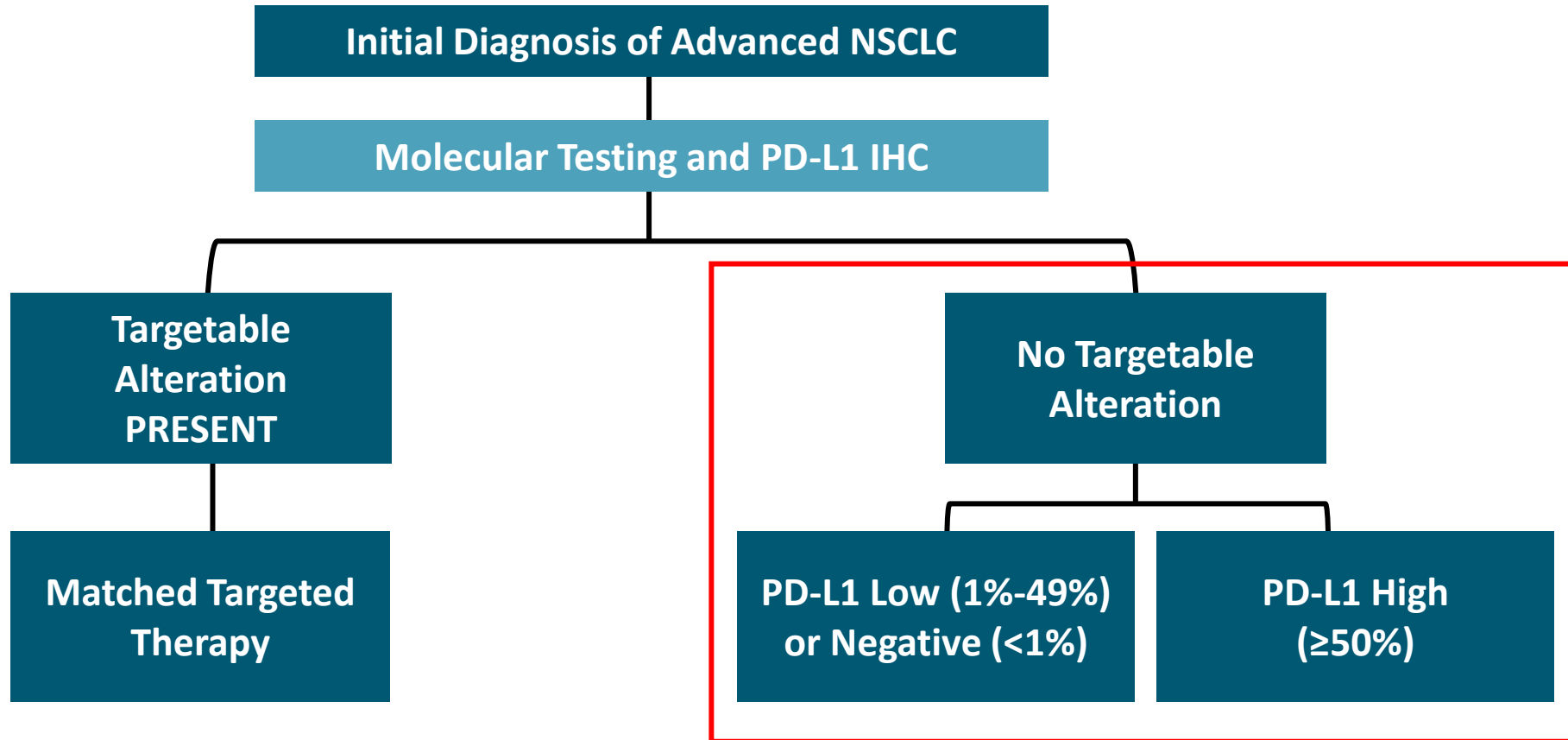
- EGFR exon 20 insertions account for 1% of actionable biomarkers in advanced NSCLC, ~10% of *EGFR* mutations



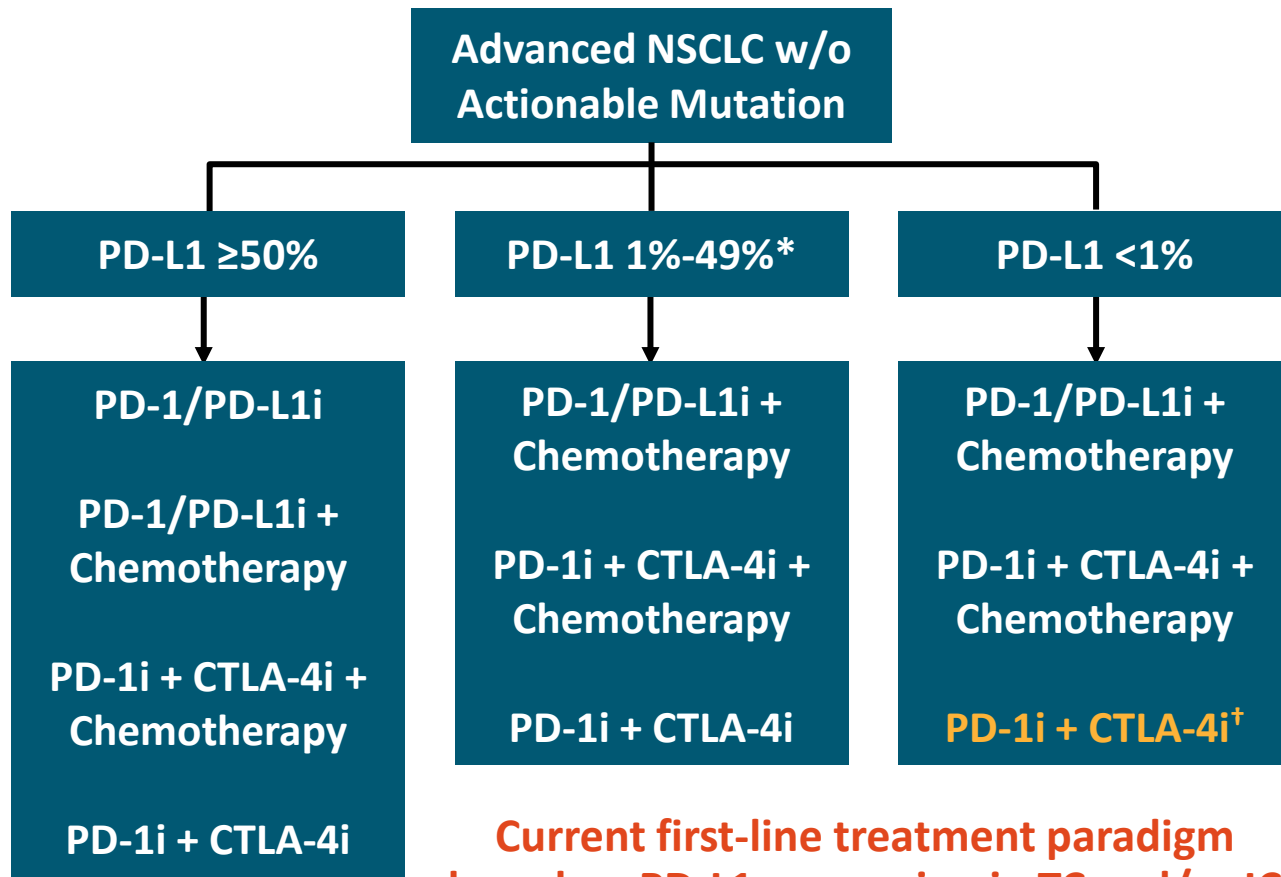
Region of EGFR Exon 20 insertion



Molecular and PD-L1 Testing Should Be Done at Initial Diagnosis of Advanced NSCLC to Guide 1L Tx Decisions



2022 Paradigm for Immunotherapy in Advanced NSCLC Without an Actionable Mutation



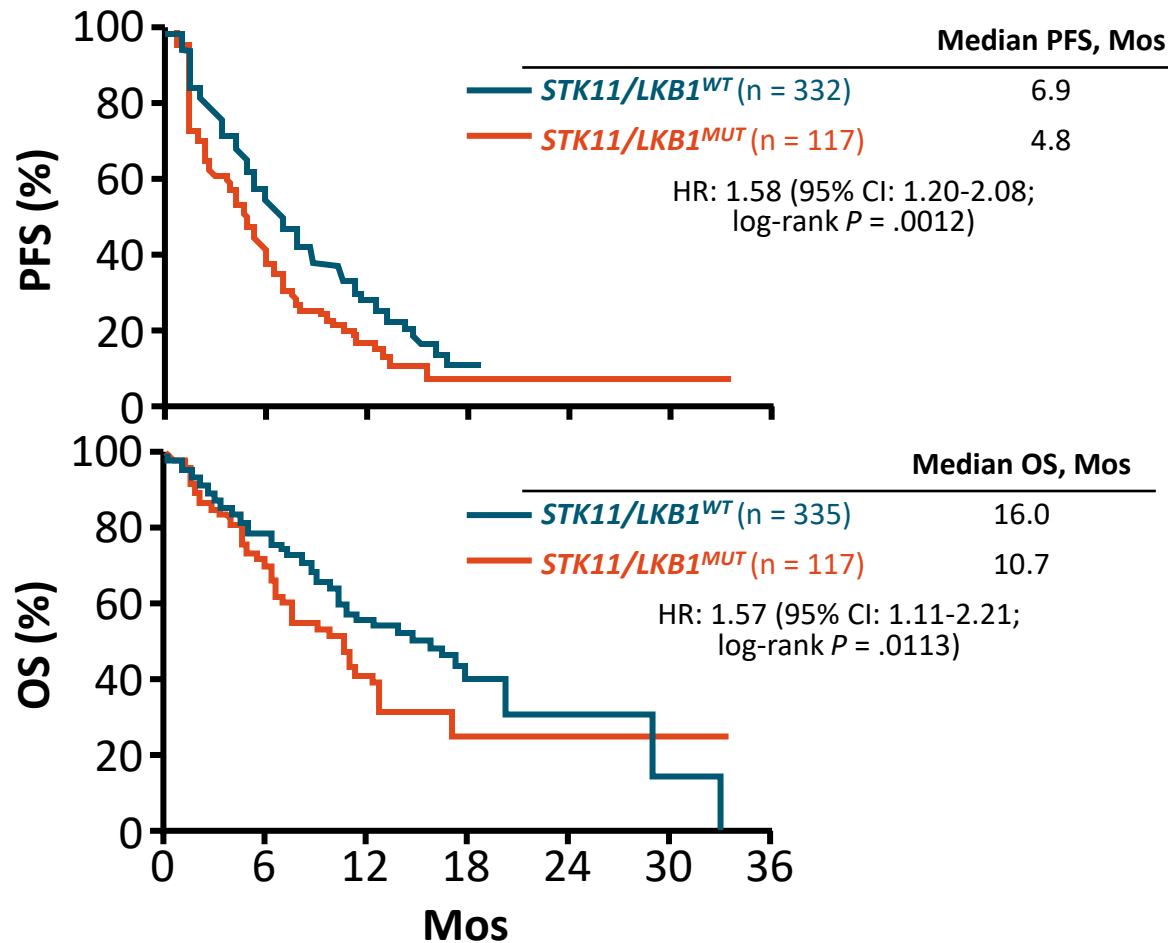
Current first-line treatment paradigm based on PD-L1 expression in TC and/or IC

- ICI monotherapy: pembrolizumab,* atezolizumab, cemiplimab
- ICI + chemotherapy
 - Pembrolizumab/carboplatin or cisplatin/pemetrexed (Nsq)
 - Atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab (Nsq)
 - Atezolizumab/carboplatin/nab-paclitaxel (Nsq)
 - Pembrolizumab/carboplatin/taxane (Sq)
 - Nivolumab/ipilimumab + 2 cycles of CT (Sq/Nsq)
- ICI combination: nivolumab/ipilimumab

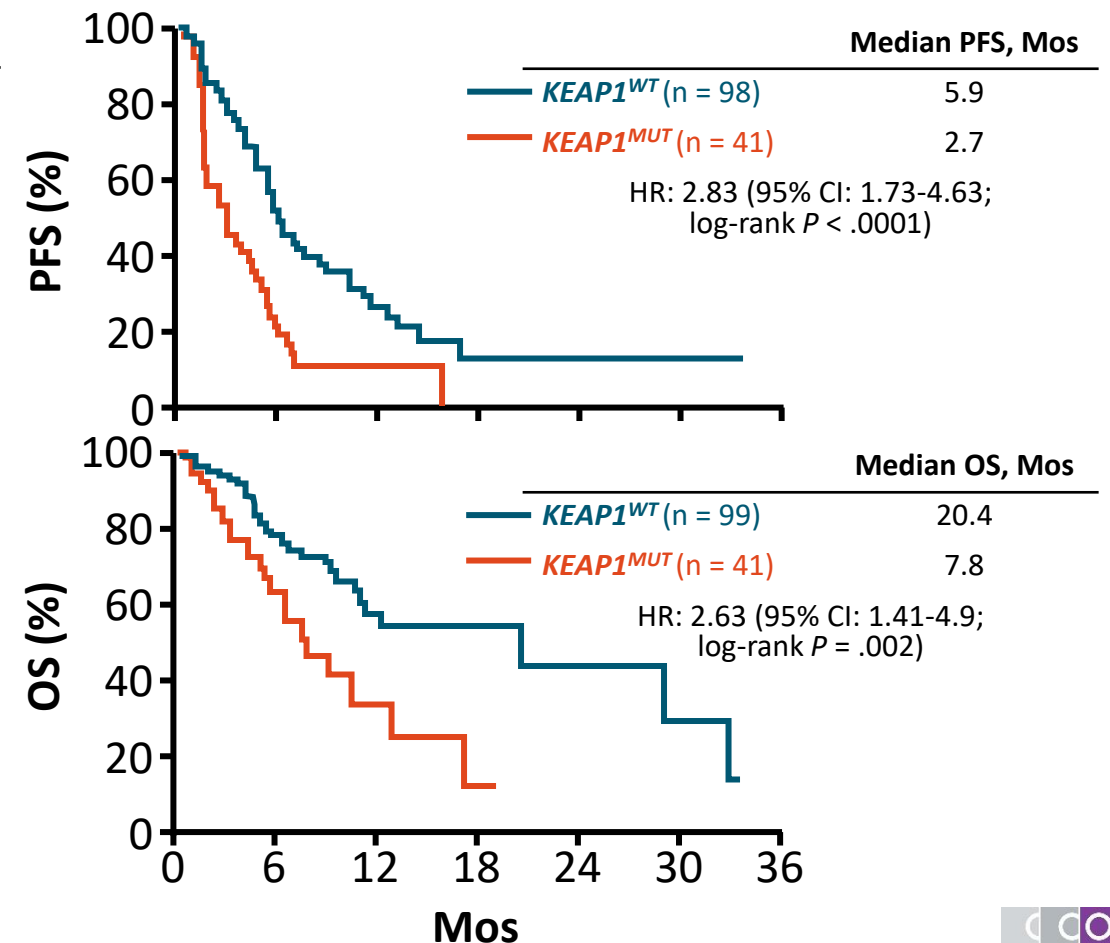
*Single-agent pembrolizumab also approved for $\geq 1\%$ PD-L1 but not broadly recommended by experts; guideline-recommended for PD-L1 1-49% if poor PS or contraindications to combining w/CT. [†]Not an FDA approved indication, but guideline recommended.

STK11 and KEAP1 Genomic Alterations Associated With Inferior Clinical Outcomes With Pembro + CT in Nonsq NSCLC

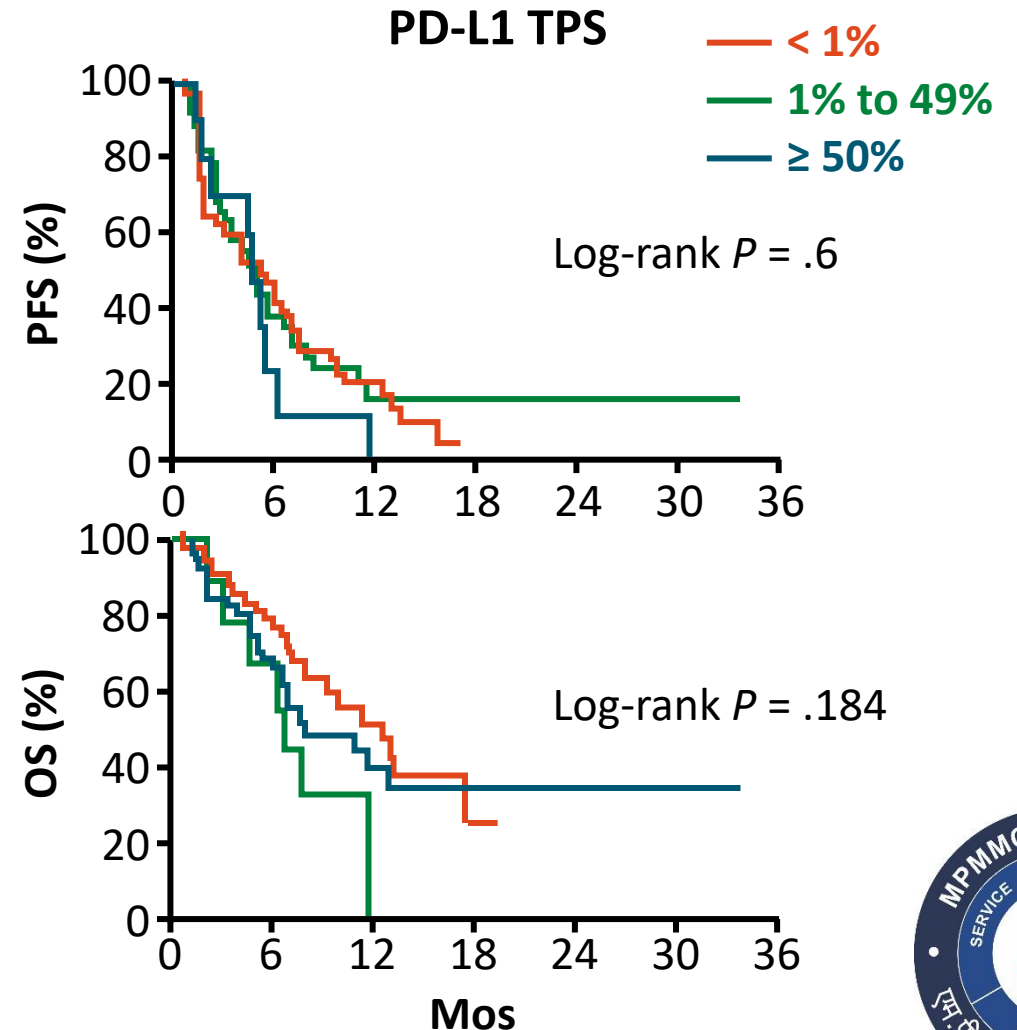
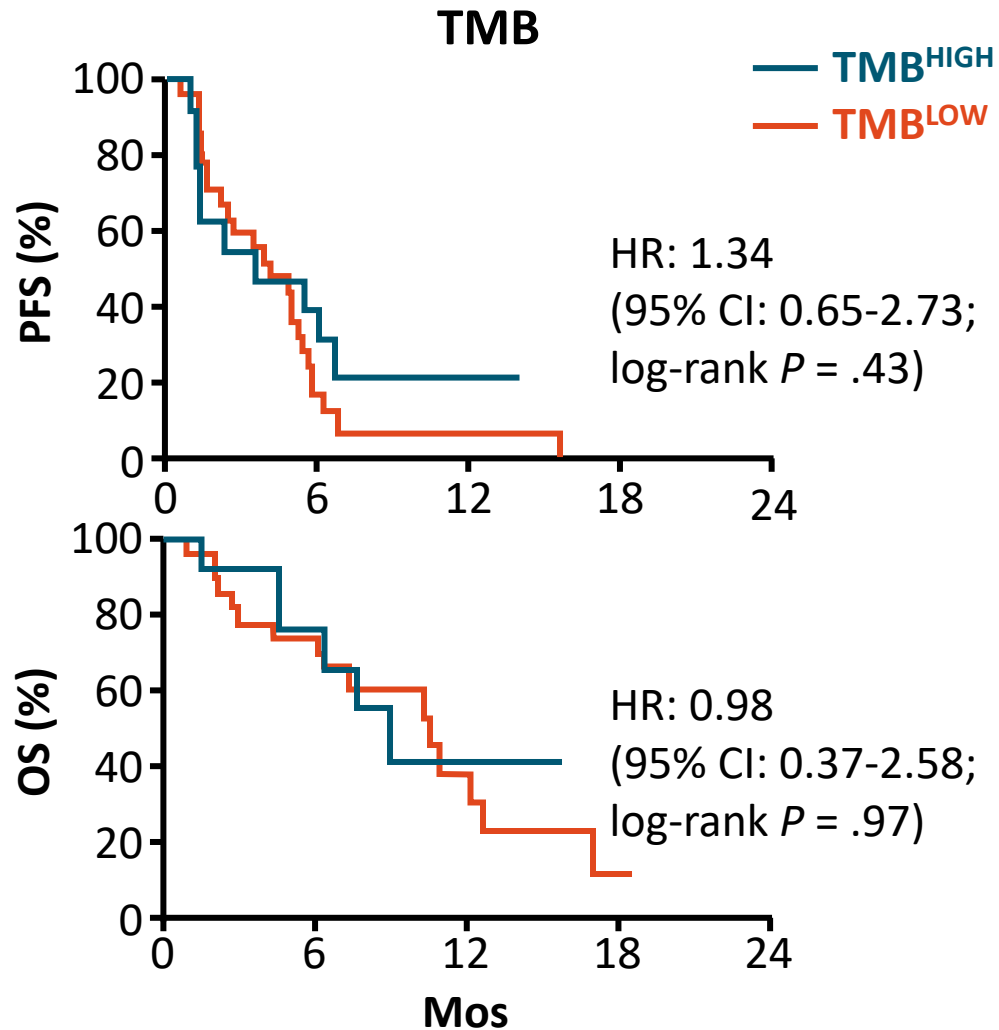
STK11 Genomic Alterations



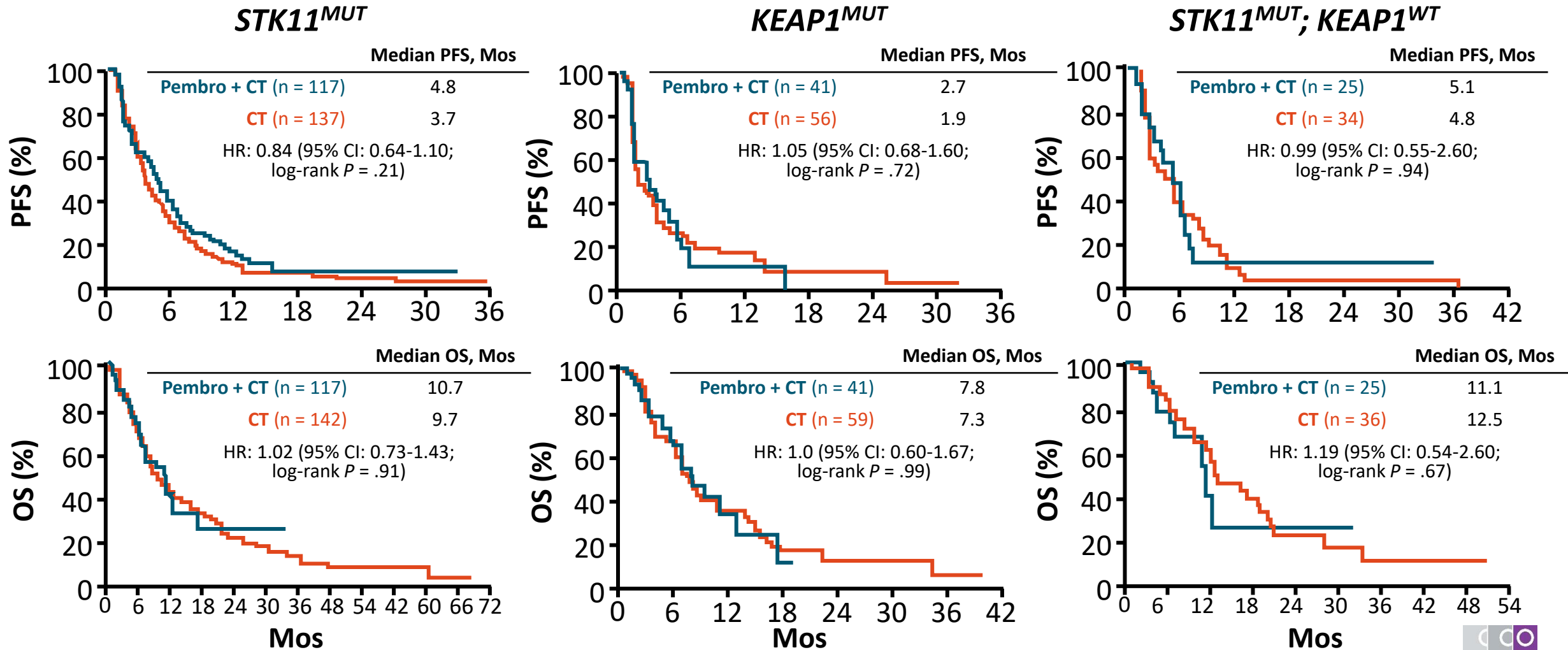
KEAP1 Genomic Alterations



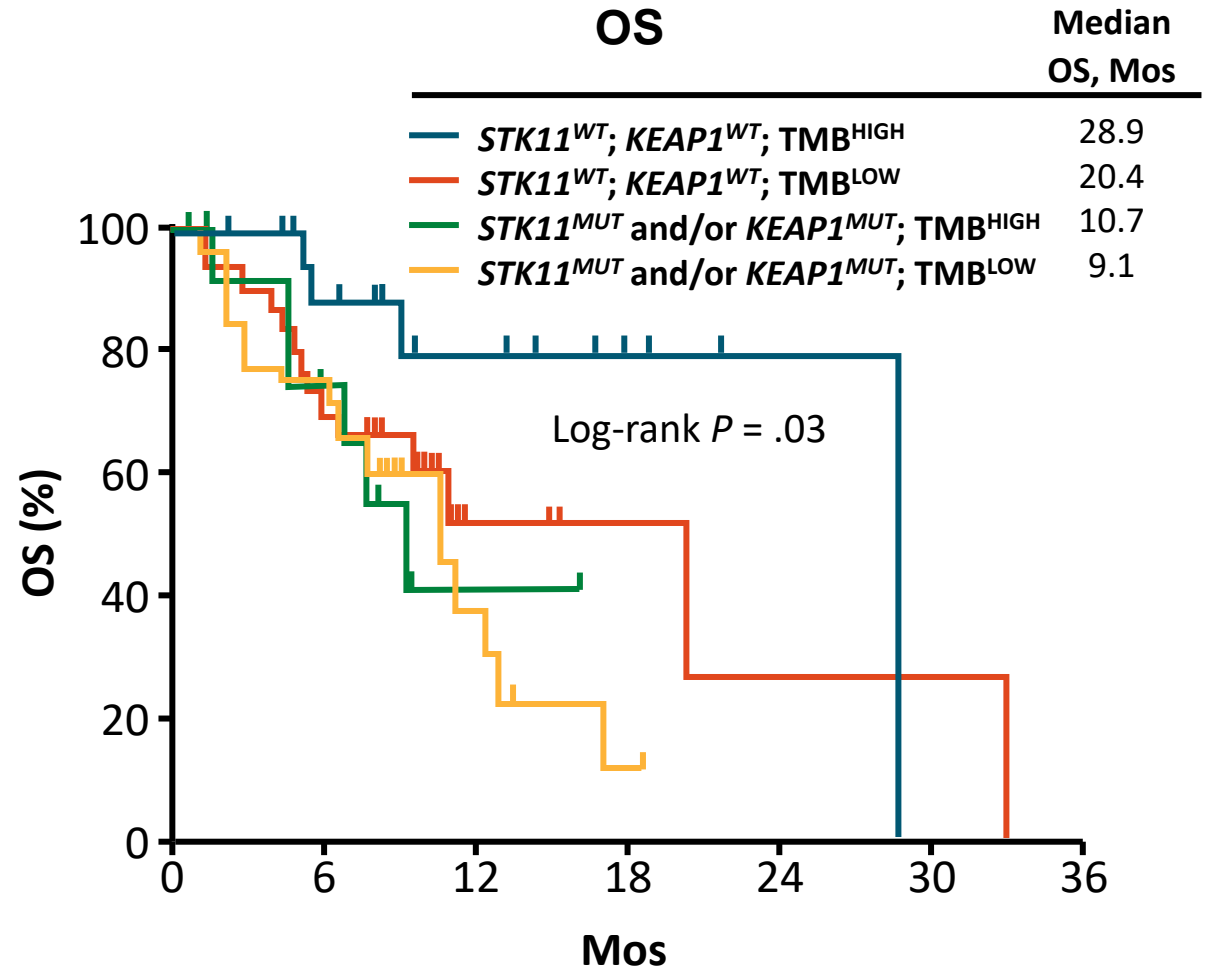
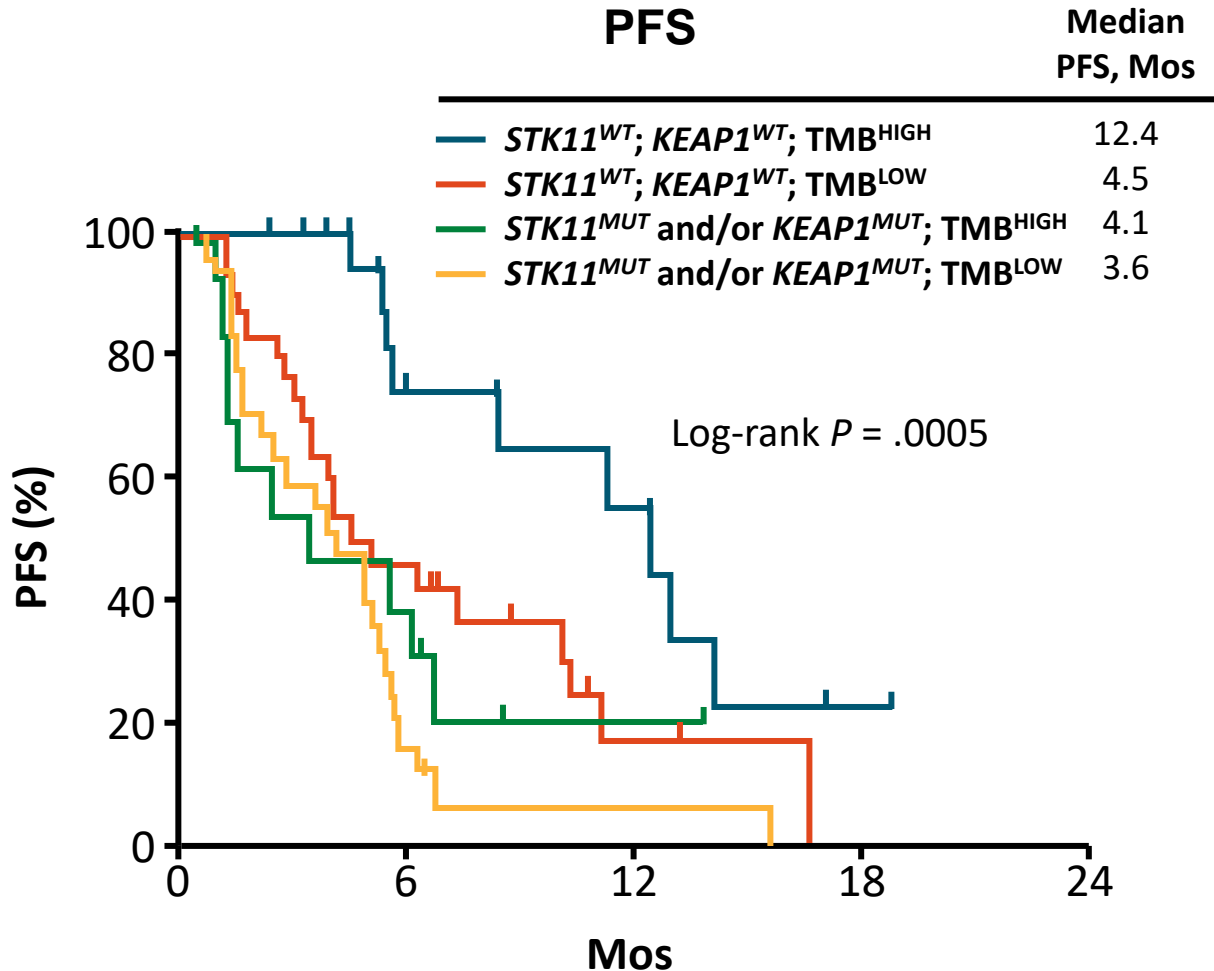
TMB and PD-L1 Independent of Clinical Outcomes With Pembro + CT in *STK11*^{MUT} and/or *KEAP1*^{MUT} Nonsq NSCLC



Survival With Pembro + CT vs CT in *STK11*^{MUT} and *KEAP1*^{MUT} Genomically Defined Subsets of Nonsq NSCLC



Integration of *STK11* and *KEAP1* Genomic Alterations With TMB and Other Biomarkers: Toward a Composite Panel?







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<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31055-3>

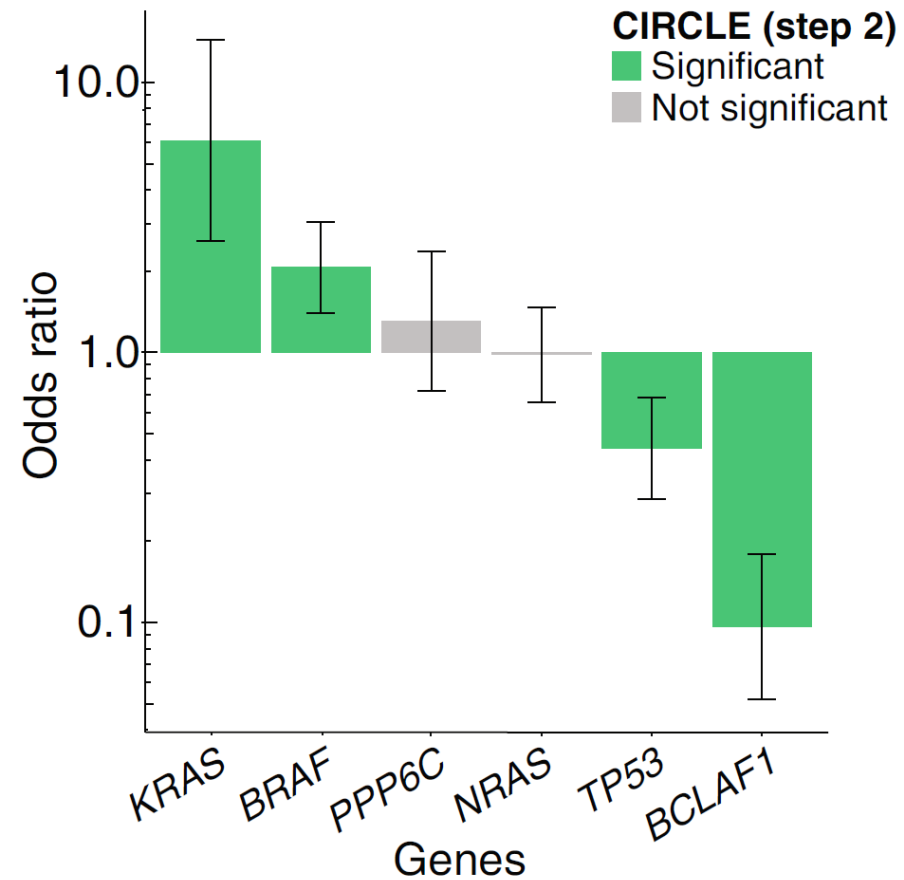
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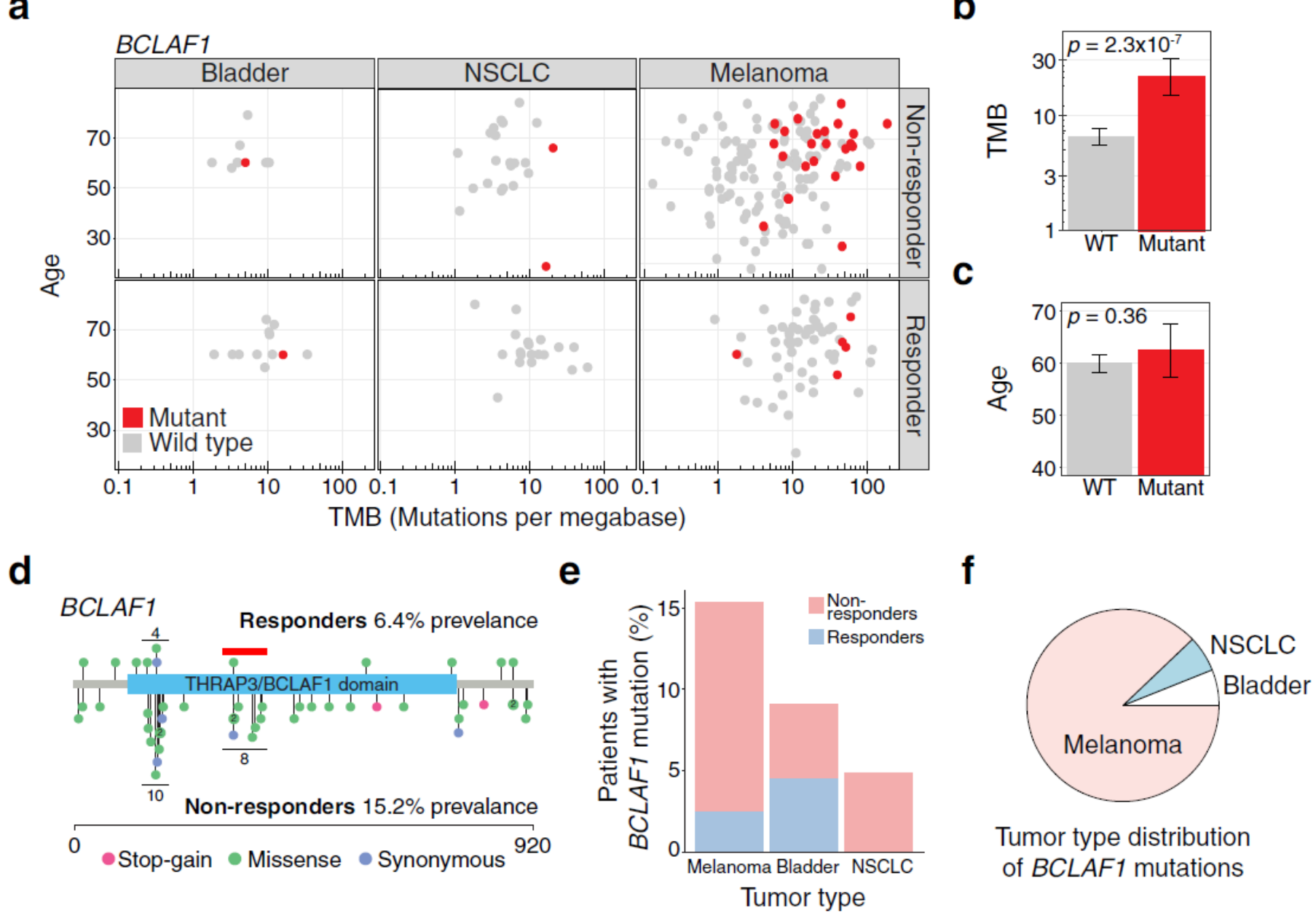
Recurrent somatic mutations as predictors of immunotherapy response

Zoran Z. Gajic ^{1,2,3}, Aditya Deshpande^{1,4,5}, Mateusz Legut ^{1,2,3}, Marcin Imieliński ^{1,5} ✉ & Neville E. Sanjana ^{1,2,3} ✉



Odds ratios (ORs) of response to ICB therapy in patients with a high or moderate impact mutation in the indicated gene





3 *BCLAF1* mutations identify a subset of non-responders with high tumor mutational burden (TMB). **a** Age, TMB and tumor type of responders with (red) and without (gray) *BCLAF1* mutations. **b** TMB of patients with ($n = 33$) and without ($n = 239$) mutations in





CHOOSING WISELY REMAINS
THE KEY

THANKS and GREETING FROM TMH VARANASI

