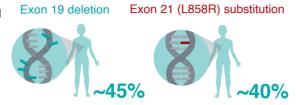
Real-world characteristics and outcomes of advanced NSCLC patients with EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 mutations



~90% of EGFR+ NSCLC is represented by Exon 19 deletions (~45%) and the exon 21 (L858R) substitution (~40%).

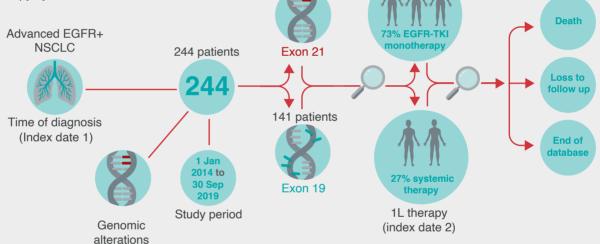


Clinical studies comparing EGFR-TKI monotherapy with chemotherapy show greater PFS and OS benefit from EGFR-TKI monotherapy in patients with an exon 19 vs. exon 21 mutation.

Method

Retrospective cohort study using a de-identified FH-FMI NSCLC clinicogenomic database of US patients with EGFR+ NSCLC confirmed by a NGS based FoundationOne® panel. Estimated rw outcomes for 1L therapy by mutation status.

Initial diagnosis of stage IIIB or IV disease or first recurrence after an earlier-stage diagnosis.



103 patients

Results

Overall study population: unadjusted median rwPFS = 10.4 months.

Exon 19 del patients: median rwPFS = **10.6 months** Exon **21** (L858R) patients: median rwPFS = **8.1 months.** HR: **1.72** [95% CI: 1.17–2.52]; p = 0.006).

Patients treated with 1L EGFR-TKI monotherapy: Exon 19 del patients: unadjusted rwPFS = 11.8 months Exon 21 (L858R) patients: unadjusted rwPFS = 10.8 months HR: 1.62 [95% CI: 1.03–2.56]; p = 0.036). Although the unadjusted median OS was 12.3 months longer for patients with exon 19 deletion mutations (37.4 months) than for patients with exon 21 (L858R) mutations (25.1 months), the difference did not achieve statistical significance (HR: 1.47 [95% CI: 0.96-2.25]; p = 0.074).

Conclusion

In a real-world cohort of US patients with advanced EGFR+ NSCLC, exon 19 deletion mutations conferred a prognostic advantage over exon 21 (L858R) mutations, with significantly better rwPFS.

Glossary:

1L: First line; EGFR: Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor; FH-FMI: Flatiron Health and Foundation Medicine; HR: Hazard ratio; NSCLC: Non-small-cell lung cancer; OS: Overall survival; PFS: Progression-free survival; rw: Real world; TKI: Tyrosine kinase inhibitor