

Meet The Professor
**Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with an
Actionable Target Beyond EGFR**

Stephen V Liu, MD
Associate Professor of Medicine
Georgetown University Hospital
Washington, DC

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from Amgen Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Novartis, and Turning Point Therapeutics Inc.

Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following companies: AbbVie Inc, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, ADC Therapeutics, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, BeyondSpring Pharmaceuticals Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Coherus BioSciences, CTI BioPharma Corp, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Corporation, the parent company of GHI, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, G1 Therapeutics Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, MEI Pharma Inc, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics Inc, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation on behalf of Advanced Accelerator Applications, Novocure Inc, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, Tesaro, A GSK Company, TG Therapeutics Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc, Verastem Inc and Zymeworks Inc.

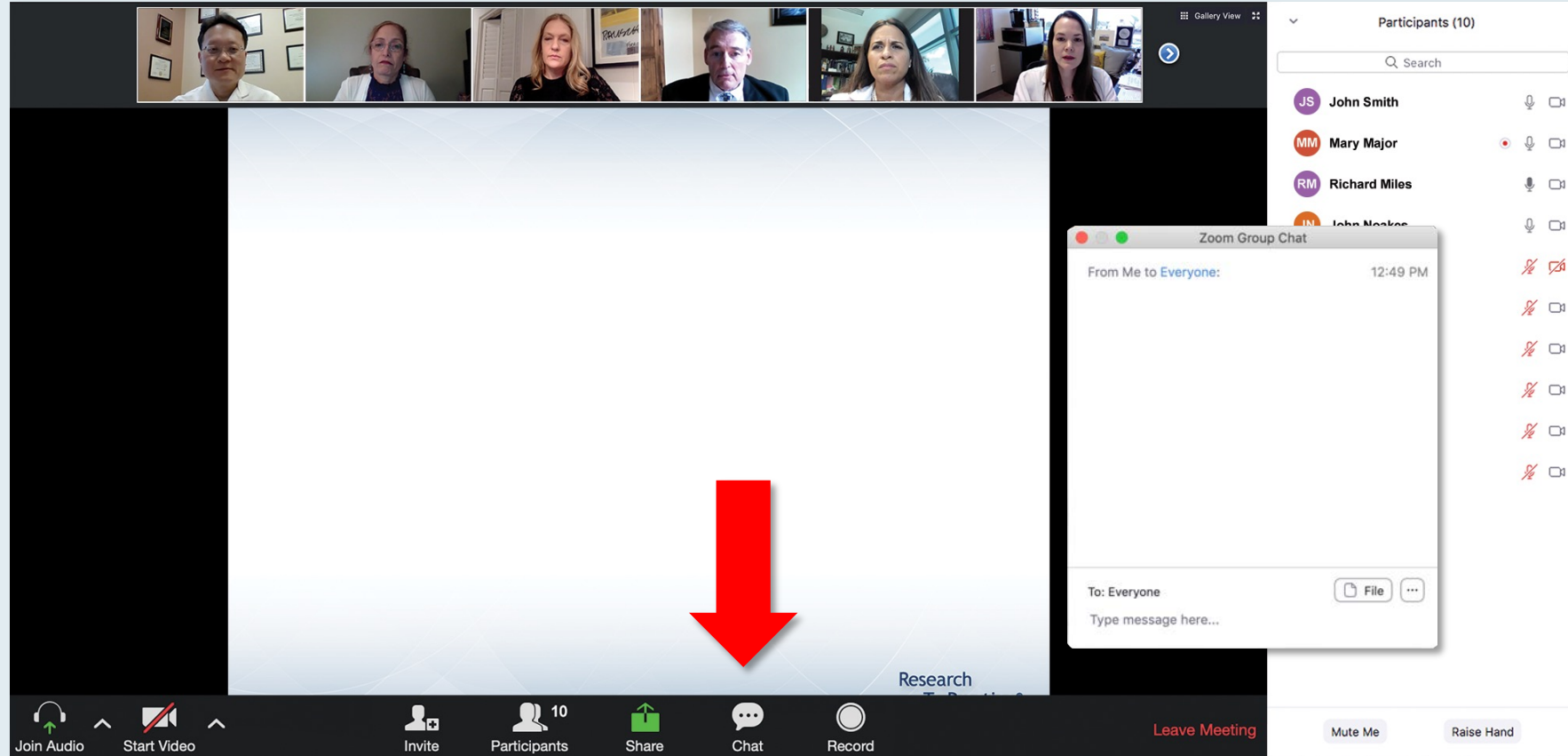
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Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Dr Liu — Disclosures

Advisory Committee	Amgen Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, Blueprint Medicines, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Guardant Health, Janssen Biotech Inc, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Lilly, Novartis, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi Genzyme, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc
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Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	Candel Therapeutics

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Expand chat submission box

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are video thumbnails for participants: RTP Coordinat..., Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below the thumbnails is a slide titled "Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty" with six faculty members listed:

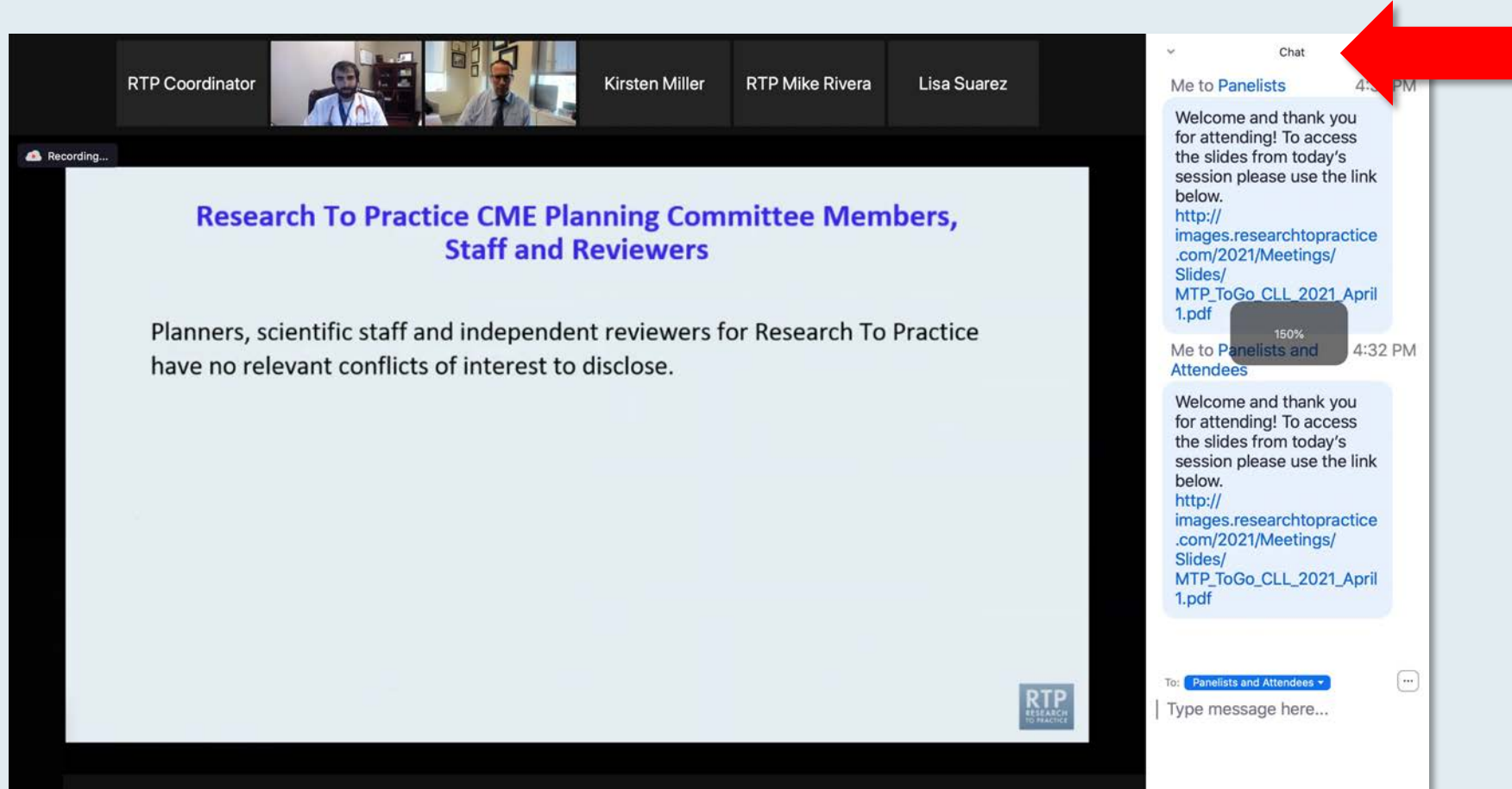
- Nancy L Bartlett, MD**
Professor of Medicine
Koman Chair in Medical Oncology
Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri
- Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc**
Samuel E Durand Professor of Medicine
Director, James P Wilmot Cancer Institute
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York
- Carla Casulo, MD**
Associate Professor of Medicine
Division of Hematology/Oncology
Director, Hematology/Oncology Fellowship Program
University of Rochester
Wilmot Cancer Institute
Rochester, New York
- Brian T Hill, MD, PhD**
Director, Lymphoid Malignancy Program
Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute
Cleveland, Ohio
- Christopher R Flowers, MD, MS**
Chair, Professor
Department of Lymphoma/Myeloma
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas
- Brad S Kahl, MD**
Professor of Medicine
Washington University School of Medicine
Director, Lymphoma Program
Siteman Cancer Center
St Louis, Missouri

The chat window on the right shows a message from "Me to Panelists" at 4:31 PM with a link to a PDF slide. Below it is a message from "Me to Panelists and Attendees" at 4:32 PM with the same link. At the bottom of the chat window, there is a dropdown menu set to "Panelists and Attendees" and a text input field "Type message here...". A red arrow points to the white line above the input field, indicating how to expand the chat box.

Drag the white line above the submission box up to create more space for your message.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Increase chat font size



The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are video thumbnails for participants: RTP Coordinator, Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below the thumbnails is a slide titled "Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers". The slide content reads: "Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose." A "Recording..." indicator is visible in the top left corner of the slide area. On the right side, the Zoom chat window is open, showing a message from "Me to Panelists" at 4:32 PM. The message text is: "Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below. http://images.researchtopractice.com/2021/Meetings/Slides/MTP_ToGo_CLL_2021_April 1.pdf". A red arrow points to the chat window, and a small grey box with "150%" is overlaid on the chat message, indicating the font size has been increased. The chat input field at the bottom shows "To: Panelists and Attendees" and "Type message here...".

**Press Command (for Mac) or Control (for PC) and the + symbol.
You may do this as many times as you need for readability.**

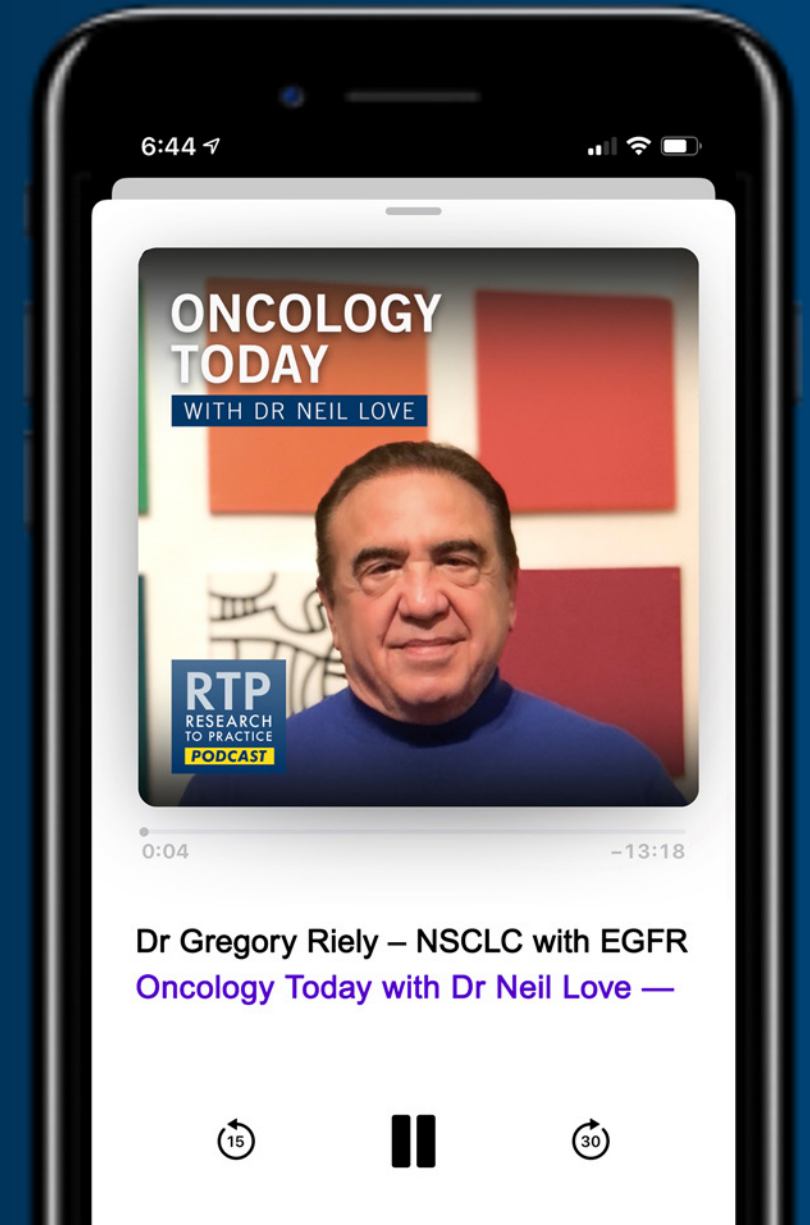
ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

NSCLC with EGFR Exon 20 Insertion Mutations



DR GREGORY RIELY
MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER



Meet The Professor
**Optimizing the Management of
Hepatobiliary Cancers**

**Thursday, July 28, 2022
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Robin K Kelley, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

WORLD PREMIERE OF AN ENDURING CME ACTIVITY

**Oncology Today:
Management of Unresectable Stage III
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**

**Monday, August 1, 2022
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Jeffrey Bradley, MD

David R Spigel, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

WORLD PREMIERE OF AN ENDURING CME ACTIVITY

Oncology Today: The Use of T-DXd in HER2-Low Breast Cancer

**Tuesday, August 2, 2022
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Shanu Modi, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Management of Ovarian Cancer

Wednesday, August 3, 2022
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Prof Jonathan A Ledermann

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: A daylong CME hybrid (live/online) event

Saturday, August 6, 2022

9:00 AM – 4:30 PM PT (12:00 PM – 7:30 PM ET)

Bellagio Las Vegas | Las Vegas, Nevada

Faculty

Neeraj Agarwal, MD
Harold J Burstein, MD, PhD
Ibiayi Dagogo-Jack, MD
Rafael Fonseca, MD
Brad S Kahl, MD
Rutika Mehta, MD, MPH

Craig Moskowitz, MD
Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD
Krina Patel, MD, MSc
Philip A Philip, MD, PhD, FRCP
Suresh S Ramalingam, MD
Sandy Srinivas, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

In Partnership with the American Oncology Network

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**Optimizing the Management of
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Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

Meet The Professor
**Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with an
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Stephen V Liu, MD
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Georgetown University Hospital
Washington, DC

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Christina Baik, MD, MPH

Associate Professor of Medicine
Thoracic, Head and Neck Medical Oncology
University of Washington School of Medicine
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center
Seattle, Washington



Alexander E Drilon, MD

Chief, Early Drug Development Service
Associate Attending Physician
Thoracic Oncology Service
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
New York, New York



D Ross Camidge, MD, PhD

Professor of Medicine/Oncology
Joyce Zeff Chair in Lung Cancer Research
University of Colorado, Anschutz
Medical Campus
Denver, Colorado



Justin F Gainor, MD

Director, Center for Thoracic Cancers at
Massachusetts General Hospital
Director of Targeted Immunotherapy in the
Henri and Belinda Termeer Center for
Targeted Therapies
Associate Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Massachusetts General Hospital
Boston, Massachusetts

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Melissa Johnson, MD

Director, Lung Cancer Research Program
Associate Director of Drug Development
for the Drug Development Unit in Nashville
Sarah Cannon Research Institute
Nashville, Tennessee



Alexander I Spira, MD, PhD

CEO and Clinical Director, NEXT Virginia
Director, Virginia Cancer Specialists
Research Program
Fairfax, Virginia



Stephen V Liu, MD

Associate Professor of Medicine
Georgetown University Hospital
Washington, DC

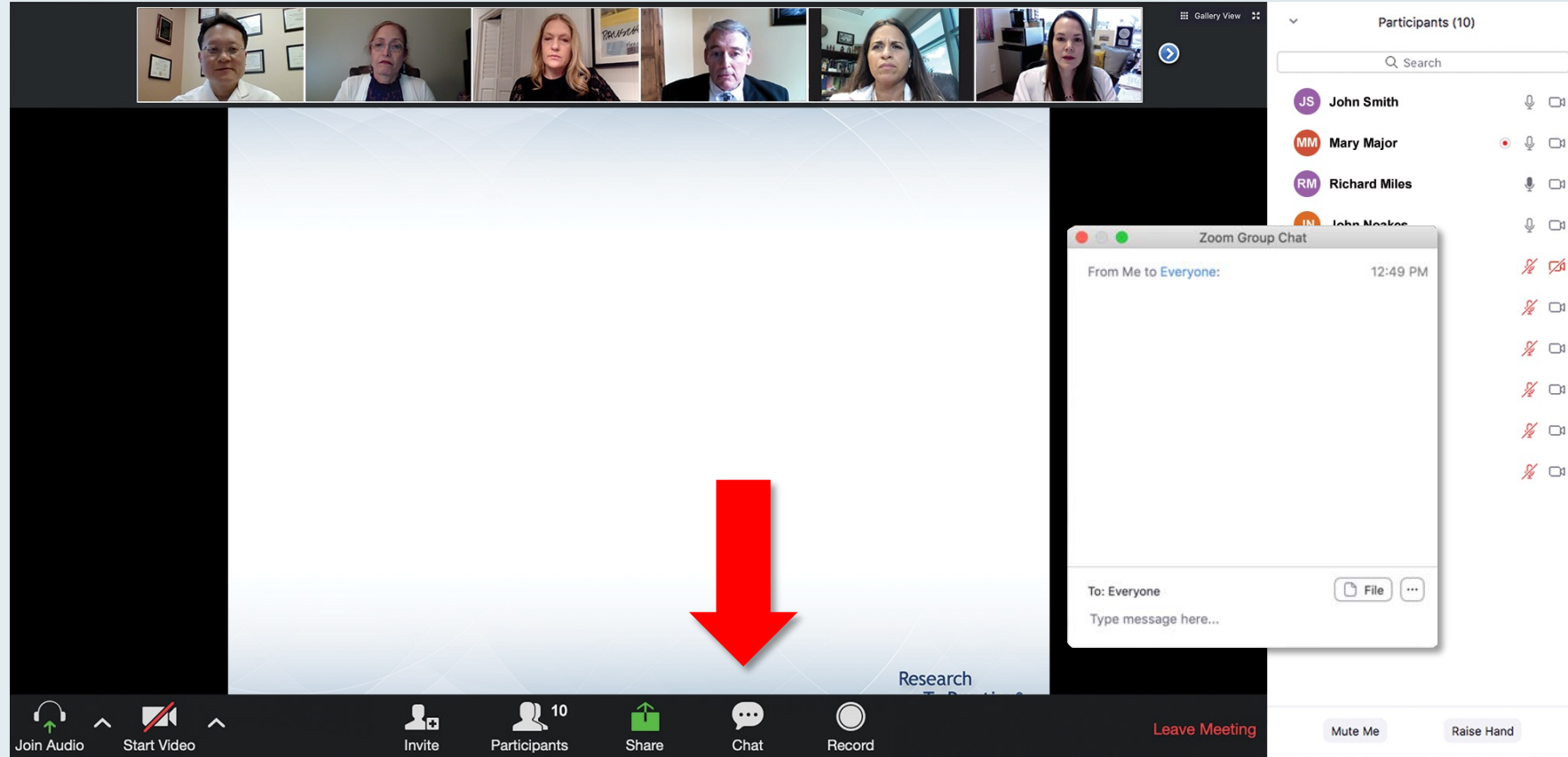


MODERATOR

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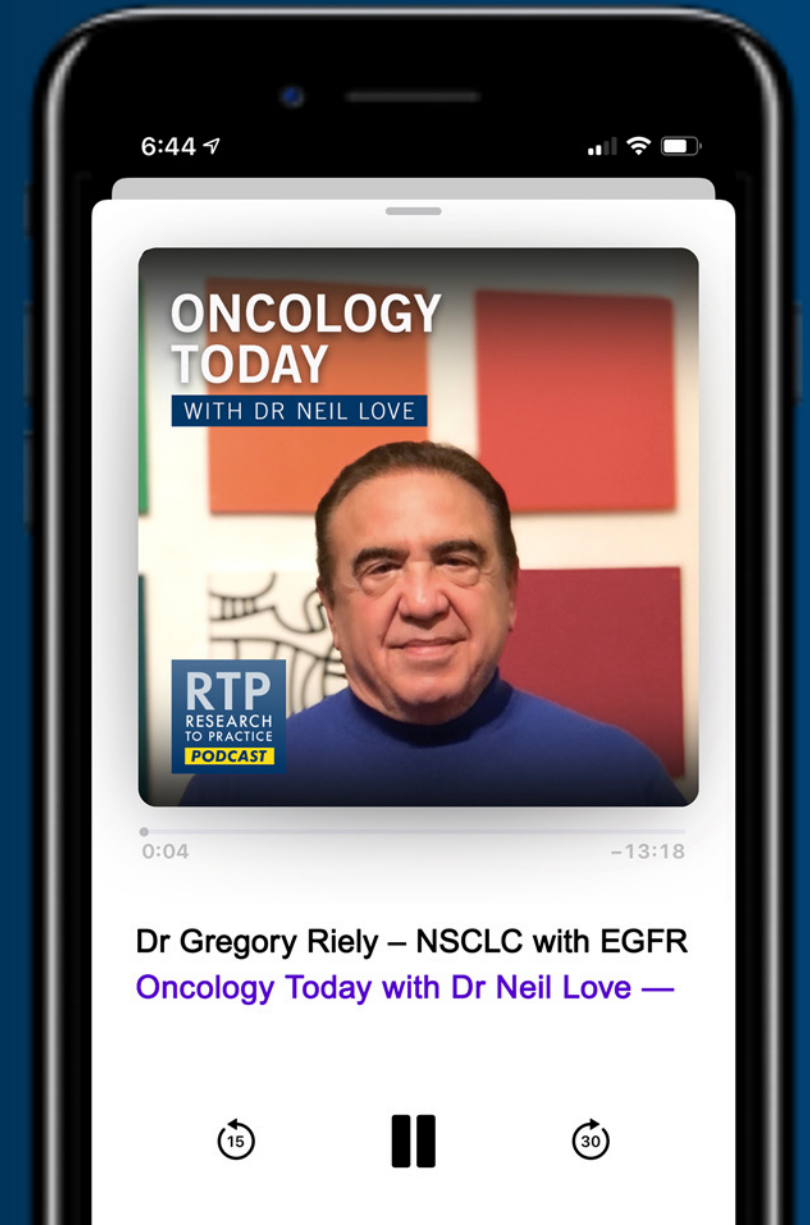
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Rutika Mehta, MD, MPH

Craig Moskowitz, MD
Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD
Krina Patel, MD, MSc
Philip A Philip, MD, PhD, FRCP
Suresh S Ramalingam, MD
Sandy Srinivas, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

In Partnership with the American Oncology Network

Recent Advances and Real-World Implications in Medical Oncology

*A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium
in Partnership with the American Oncology Network*

Saturday, August 6, 2022

Breast Cancer

9:05 AM – 10:05 AM PT

Faculty

**Harold J Burstein, MD, PhD
Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD**

Genitourinary Cancers

10:05 AM – 11:05 AM PT

Faculty

**Neeraj Agarwal, MD
Sandy Srinivas, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Recent Advances and Real-World Implications in Medical Oncology

*A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium
in Partnership with the American Oncology Network*

Saturday, August 6, 2022

Multiple Myeloma

11:20 AM – 12:20 PM PT

Faculty

Rafael Fonseca, MD

Krina Patel, MD, MSc

CLL and Lymphomas

12:55 PM – 1:55 PM PT

Faculty

Brad S Kahl, MD

Craig Moskowitz, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Recent Advances and Real-World Implications in Medical Oncology

*A Daylong Multitumor Educational Symposium
in Partnership with the American Oncology Network*

Saturday, August 6, 2022

Gastrointestinal Cancers

1:55 PM – 2:55 PM PT

Faculty

Rutika Mehta, MD, MPH

Philip A Philip, MD, PhD, FRCP

Lung Cancer

3:10 PM – 4:10 PM PT

Faculty

Ibiayi Dagogo-Jack, MD

Suresh S Ramalingam, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	Candel Therapeutics



Gigi Chen, MD
John Muir Health
Pleasant Hill, California



Minesh Dinubhai Patel, MD
Piedmont Cancer Institute
Peachtree City, Georgia



Kapisthalam (KS) Kumar, MD
Florida Cancer Specialists
Trinity, Florida



Priya Rudolph, MD, PhD
Georgia Cancer Specialists
Athens, Georgia



Adam R Miller, MD
Mass General/North Shore Cancer Center
Danvers, Massachusetts



Rajni Sinha, MD, MRCP
Piedmont Cancer Institute
Atlanta, Georgia



Jiaxin (Jason) Niu, MD, PhD
The University of Texas
MD Anderson Cancer Center
Gilbert, Arizona

Meet The Professor with Dr Liu

Introduction: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 1

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 2

MODULE 3: Appendix of Key Publications

Meet The Professor with Dr Liu

Introduction: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 1

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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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JULY 7, 2022

VOL. 387 NO. 1

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in Previously Treated HER2-Low Advanced Breast Cancer

S. Modi, W. Jacot, T. Yamashita, J. Sohn, M. Vidal, E. Tokunaga, J. Tsurutani, N.T. Ueno, A. Prat, Y.S. Chae, K.S. Lee, N. Niikura, Y.H. Park, B. Xu, X. Wang, M. Gil-Gil, W. Li, J.-Y. Pierga, S.-A. Im, H.C.F. Moore, H.S. Rugo, R. Yerushalmi, F. Zagouri, A. Gombos, S.-B. Kim, Q. Liu, T. Luo, C. Saura, P. Schmid, T. Sun, D. Gambhire, L. Yung, Y. Wang, J. Singh, P. Vitazka, G. Meinhardt, N. Harbeck, and D.A. Cameron, for the DESTINY-Breast04 Trial Investigators*

Clin Lung Cancer 2021;22(6):483-99.

Review Article

Antibody Drug Conjugates in Lung Cancer: State of the Current Therapeutic Landscape and Future Developments

Joshua E. Reuss,¹ Laura Gosa,² Stephen V. Liu¹

Antibody-Drug Conjugates in Oncology: Recent Research Development

- Brentuximab vedotin (ECHELON-1): Hodgkin lymphoma
- Belantamab mafodotin: Multiple myeloma
- Polatuzumab vedotin: DLBCL
- Sacituzumab govitecan: Breast and bladder cancer
- Enfortumab vedotin: Bladder cancer
- Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd): Breast cancer (second line, HER2 low), upper GI, colorectal and lung cancer

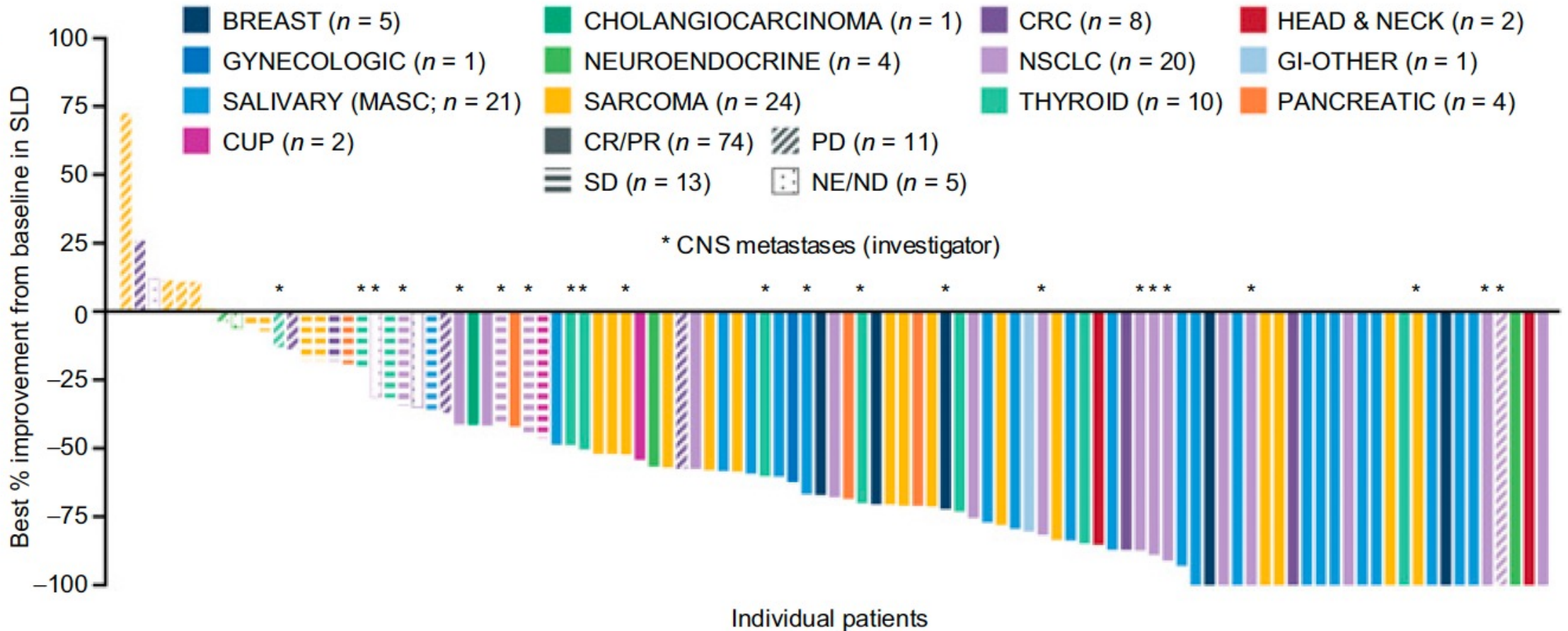
Clin Cancer Res 2022;28(7):1302-12.

CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH | CLINICAL TRIALS: TARGETED THERAPY

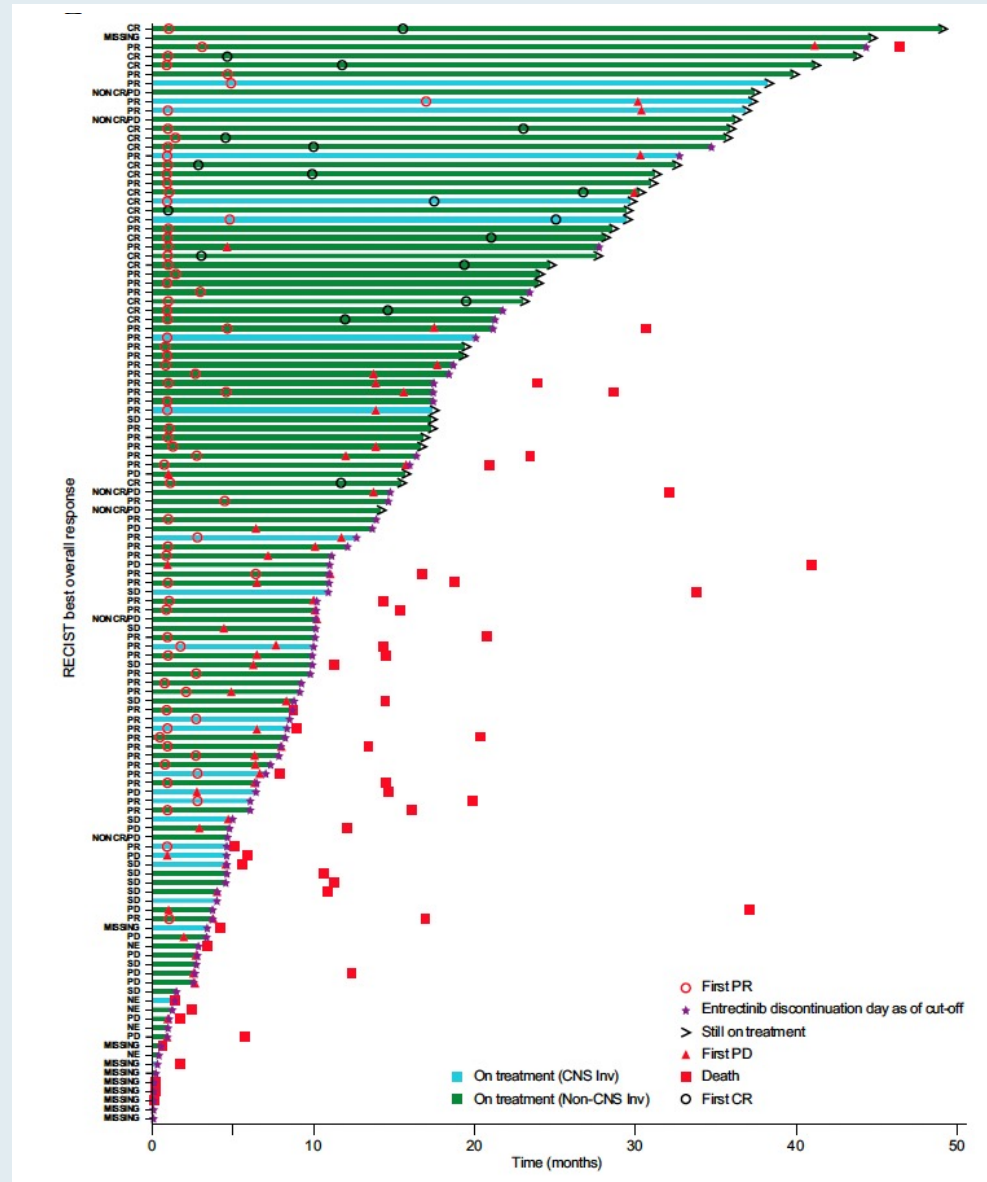
Updated Integrated Analysis of the Efficacy and Safety of Entrectinib in Patients With *NTRK* Fusion-Positive Solid Tumors

George D. Demetri¹, Filippo De Braud², Alexander Drilon⁴, Salvatore Siena^{3,5}, Manish R. Patel⁶, Byoung Chul Cho⁷, Stephen V. Liu⁸, Myung-Ju Ahn⁹, Chao-Hua Chiu¹⁰, Jessica J. Lin¹¹, Koichi Goto¹², Jeeyun Lee⁹, Lyudmila Bazhenova¹³, Thomas John¹⁴, Marwan Fakih¹⁵, Sant P. Chawla¹⁶, Rafal Dziadziuszko^{17,18}, Takashi Seto¹⁹, Sebastian Heinzmann²⁰, Bethany Pitcher²¹, David Chen²², Timothy R. Wilson²², and Christian Rolfo²³

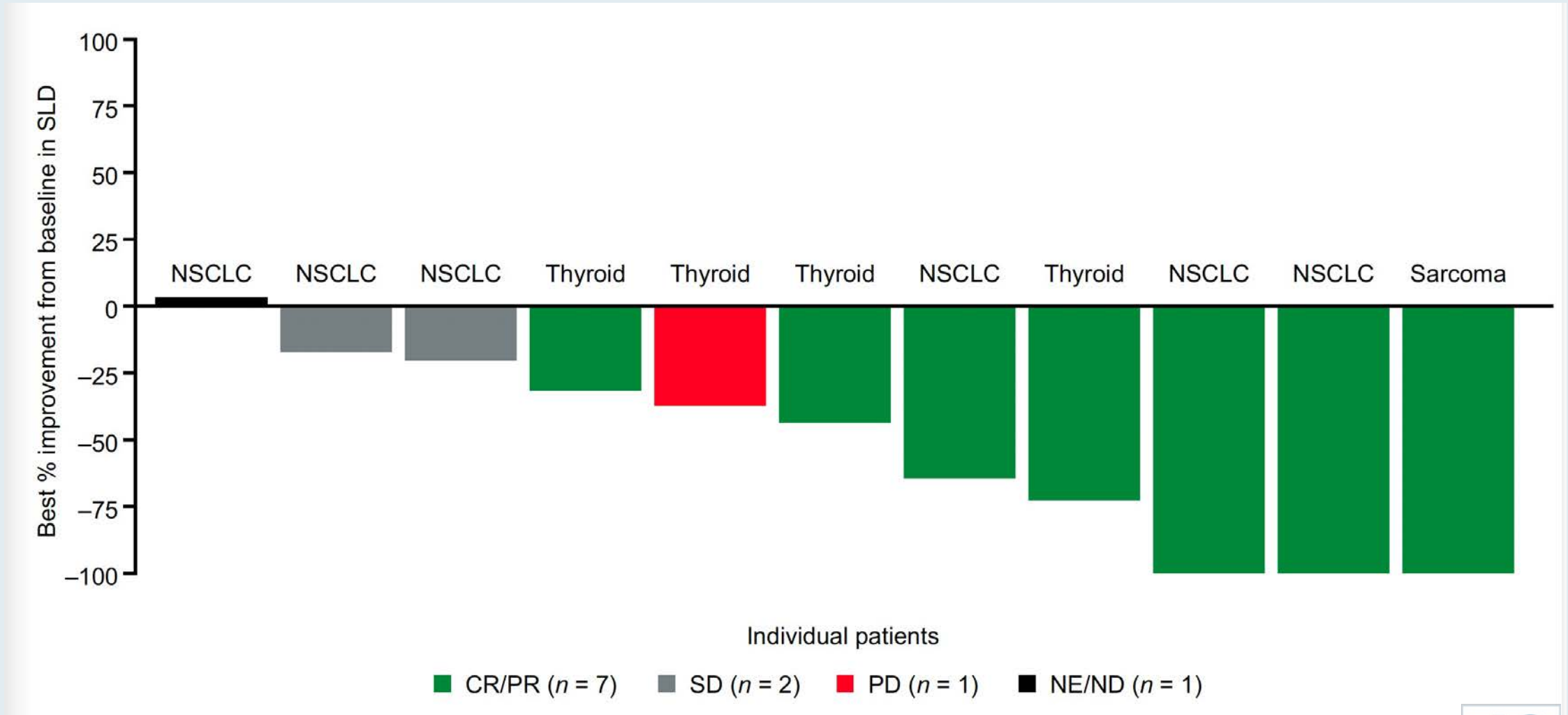
Best Individual Patient Responses



Time on Entrectinib Treatment



Best Intracranial Responses to Entrectinib in Patients with Solid Tumors with NTRK Fusions and Measurable CNS Metastases



Meet The Professor with Dr Liu

Introduction: Journal Club with Dr Liu

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

- Dr Patel: A 45-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with a ROS1 fusion
- Dr Miller: A 77-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with a HER2 mutation
- Dr Kumar: A 62-year-old-woman with RET fusion-driven lung adenocarcinoma
- Dr Kumar: A 70-year-old woman with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung with a MET exon 14 mutation
- Dr Rudolph: A 70-year-old woman with recurrent lung adenocarcinoma with a MET T263M mutation
- Dr Chen: A 79-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with a MET exon 14 mutation
- Dr Sinha: A 78-year-old woman with ALK fusion-driven lung adenocarcinoma
- Dr Miller: A 67-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma and a KRAS G12C mutation
- Dr Niu: A 61-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma and an NRG1 fusion
- Dr Niu: A 52-year-old man with lung adenocarcinoma with both BRAF V600E and IDH1 mutations

A patient with a long smoking history presents with highly symptomatic metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC requiring immediate treatment, and chemotherapy is started while awaiting next-generation sequencing. PD-L1 TPS (tumor proportion score) is 90%. Would you recommend adding an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody as well?



Case Presentation: A 45-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with a ROS1 fusion who has a CR with crizotinib – PD-L1 40%



Dr Minesh Patel (Peachtree City, Georgia)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a ROS1 rearrangement?

 Dr Baik	Entrectinib	 Dr Gainor	Crizotinib
 Dr Camidge	Entrectinib	 Dr Johnson	Entrectinib
 Dr Drilon	Entrectinib	 Dr Spira	Entrectinib

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, would you generally offer targeted therapy as consolidation treatment to a patient with unresectable Stage IIIB NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) who has undergone definitive chemoradiation therapy and is found to have a ROS1 rearrangement?



Dr Baik

No



Dr Gainor

No



Dr Camidge

No



Dr Johnson

No



Dr Drilon

Yes,
entrectinib/crizotinib
for 3 years



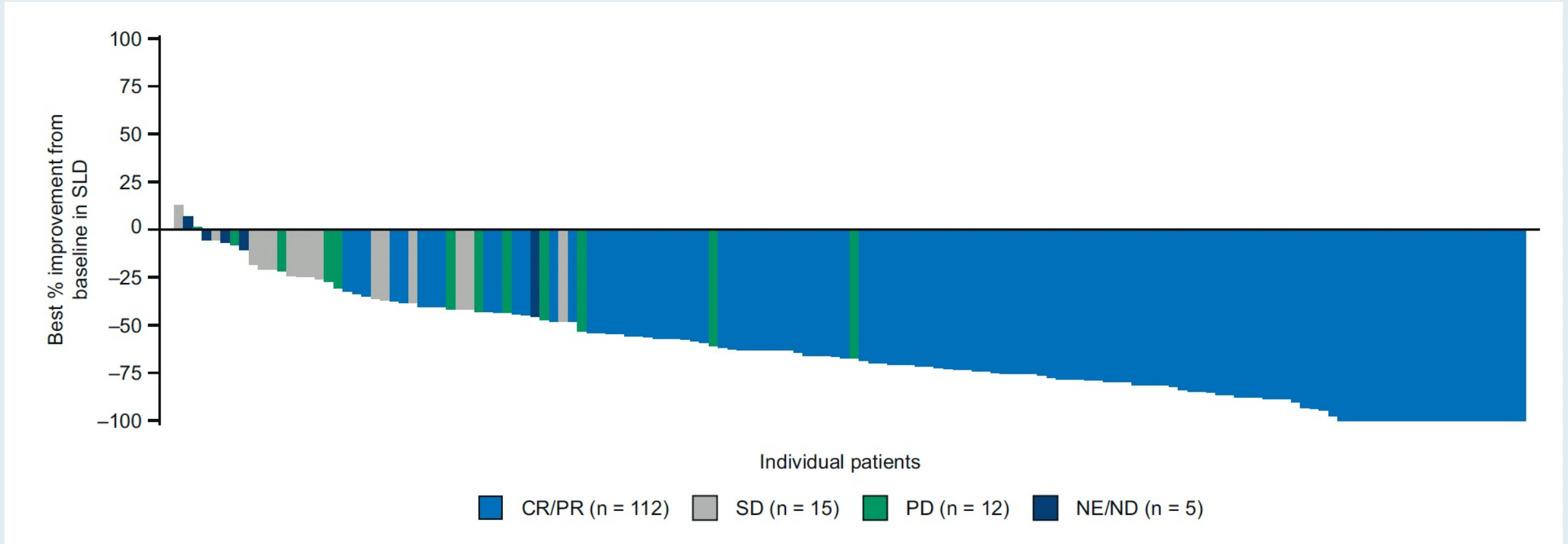
Dr Spira

No

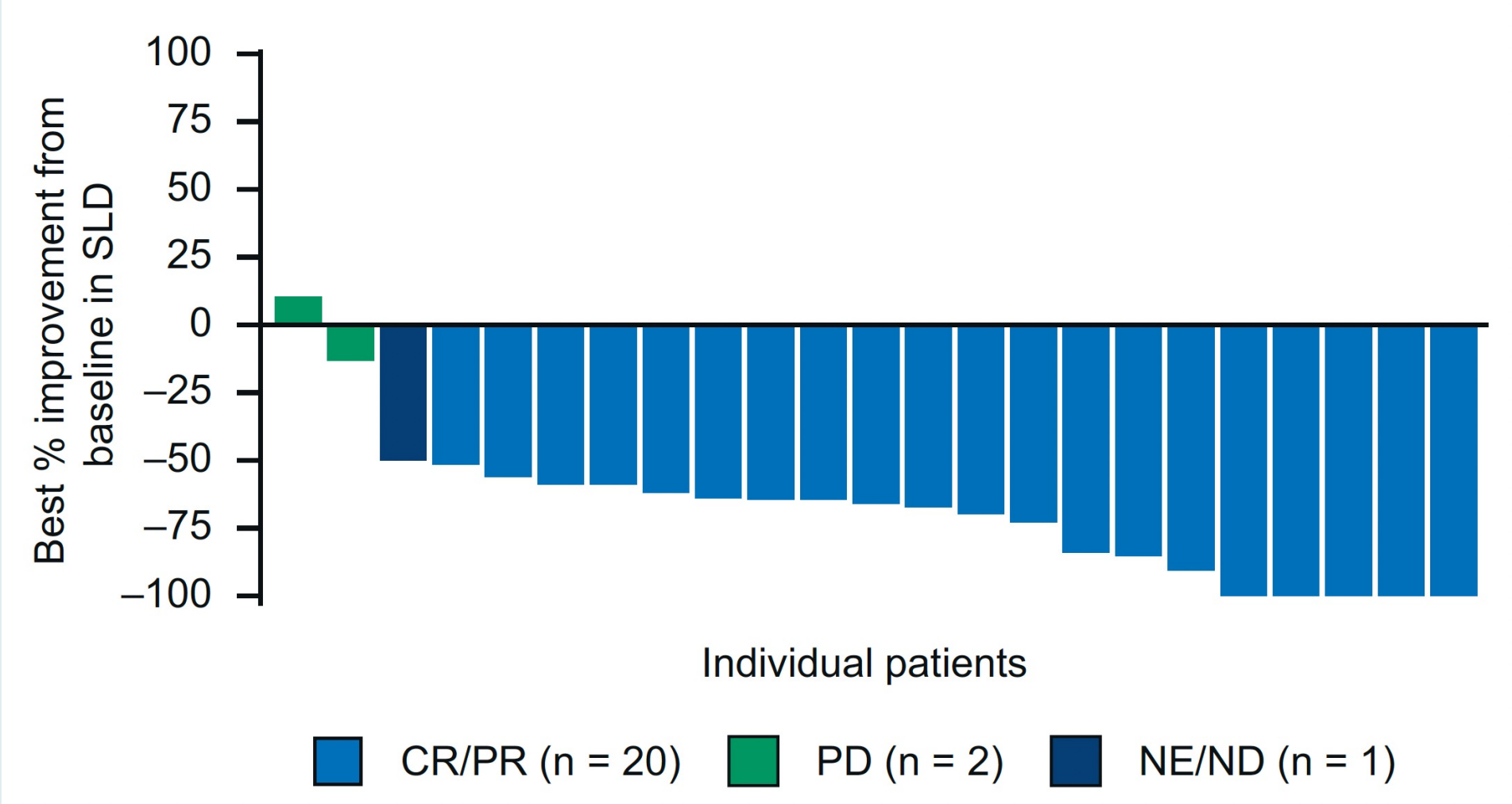
Long-Term Efficacy and Safety of Entrectinib in *ROS1* Fusion-Positive NSCLC

Alexander Drilon, MD,^a Chao-Hua Chiu, MD,^b Yun Fan, MD,^c
Byoung Chul Cho, MD, PhD,^d Shun Lu, MD, PhD,^e Myung-Ju Ahn, MD, PhD,^f
Matthew G. Krebs, MD, PhD,^g Stephen V. Liu, MD,^h Thomas John, MD,ⁱ
Gregory A. Otterson, MD,^j Daniel S. W. Tan, MD,^k Tejas Patil, MD,^l
Rafal Dziadziuszko, MD, PhD,^m Erminia Massarelli, MD, PhD,ⁿ Takashi Seto, MD,^o
Robert C. Doebele, MD, PhD,^l Bethany Pitcher, MSc,^p Nino Kurtsikidze, MD,^q
Sebastian Heinzmann, PhD,^r Salvatore Siena, MD^{r,s,*}

Best Overall Response with Entrectinib



Best Intracranial Responses with Entrectinib in Patients with BICR-Assessed Measurable CNS Metastases at Baseline



BICR = blinded independent central review



Case Presentation: A 77-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with a HER2 mutation who has an excellent response to T-DXd but with toxicity (PD-L1 5%)


**Dr Adam Miller
(Danvers, Massachusetts)**



Perspectives on the use of T-DXd

**Dr Minesh Patel
(Peachtree City, Georgia)**

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a HER2 mutation?

 Dr Baik	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed	 Dr Gainor	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab
 Dr Camidge	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab	 Dr Johnson	T-DXd
 Dr Drilon	T-DXd	 Dr Spira	T-DXd

T-DXd = trastuzumab deruxtecan

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally offer targeted treatment to a patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a HER2 mutation, and which targeted therapy would you generally offer?



Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and HER2 overexpression?



Dr Baik

Pembrolizumab



Dr Gainor

**Carboplatin/
pemetrexed/
pembrolizumab**



Dr Camidge

**Carboplatin/
pemetrexed/
pembrolizumab**



Dr Johnson

Pembrolizumab



Dr Drilon

Pembrolizumab



Dr Spira

**Carboplatin/
pemetrexed/
pembrolizumab**

Original Study

Clin Lung Cancer 2022;23(1):52-9.

The Effects of HER2 Alterations in EGFR Mutant Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

Misako Nagasaka, MD PhD,^{1,2} Vijendra Singh,¹ Yasmine Baca,³ Ammar Sukari,¹
Chul Kim,⁴ Hirva Mamdani,¹ Alexander I. Spira,⁵ Dipesh Uprety,¹ Gerold Bepler,¹
Edward S. Kim,⁶ Luis E. Raez,⁷ Sachin Gopalkrishna Pai,⁸ Chukwuemeka Ikpeazu,⁹
Matthew Oberley,³ Rebecca Feldman,³ Joanne Xiu,³ W. Michael Korn,³
Antoinette J. Wozniak,¹⁰ Hossein Borghaei,¹¹ Stephen V. Liu⁴

Incidence of ERBB Gene Fusions (EGFR, ERBB2, ERBB4) Across Tumor Types

Schubert L et al.

ASCO 2021;Abstract 3091.

Case Presentation: A 62-year-old-woman with RET fusion-driven lung adenocarcinoma who has a CR with selpercatinib after disease progression on local therapy



Dr KS Kumar (Trinity, Florida)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a RET fusion?

 Dr Baik	Pralsetinib	 Dr Gainor	Pralsetinib
 Dr Camidge	Selpercatinib	 Dr Johnson	Selpercatinib
 Dr Drilon	Selpercatinib	 Dr Spira	Selpercatinib

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, would you generally offer targeted therapy as consolidation treatment to a patient with unresectable Stage IIIB NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) who has undergone definitive chemoradiation therapy and is found to have a RET fusion?



Dr Baik

**Yes, pralsetinib
for 2 years**



Dr Gainor

No



Dr Camidge

No



Dr Johnson

No



Dr Drilon

**Yes, selpercatinib
for 3 years**



Dr Spira

No

Transl Lung Cancer Res 2022;11(1):111-6.

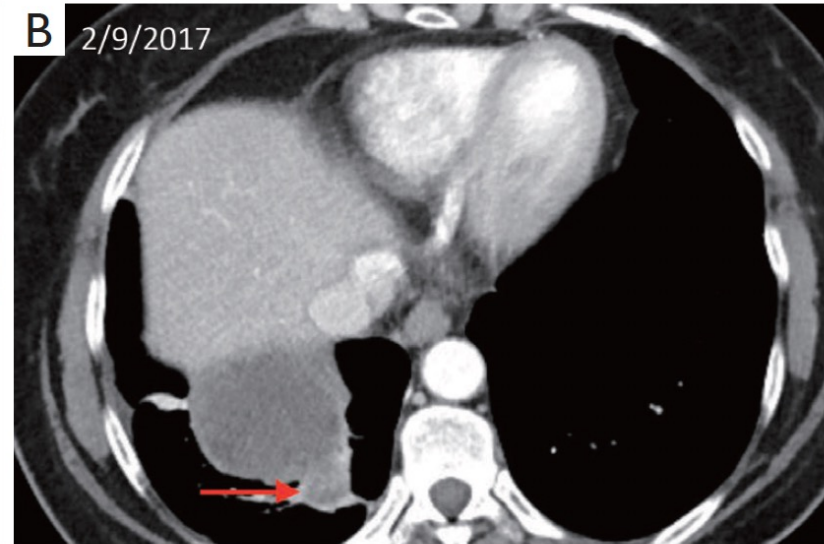
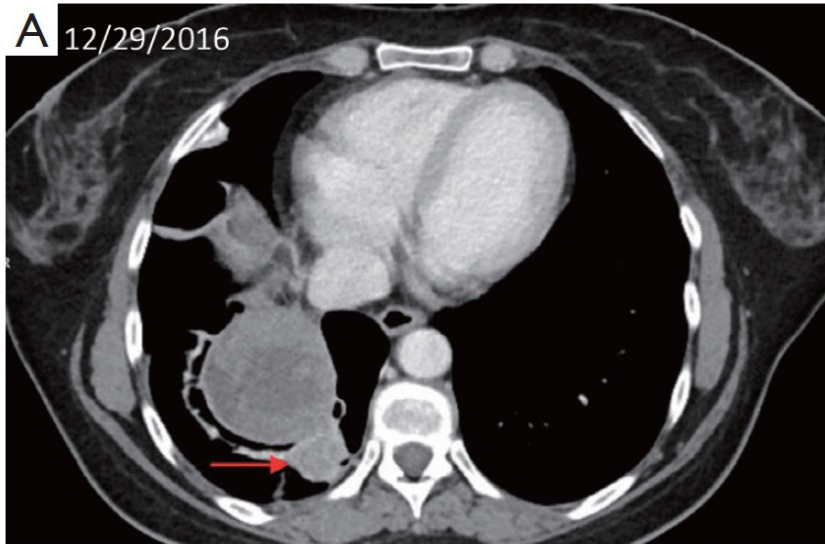
Case Report

Use of on-therapy ctDNA monitoring in a patient with *KIF5B-RET* fusion positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a case report

Vincent Yeung¹, Chul Kim¹, Lesli A. Kiedrowski², Stephen V. Liu¹, Joshua E. Reuss^{1^}

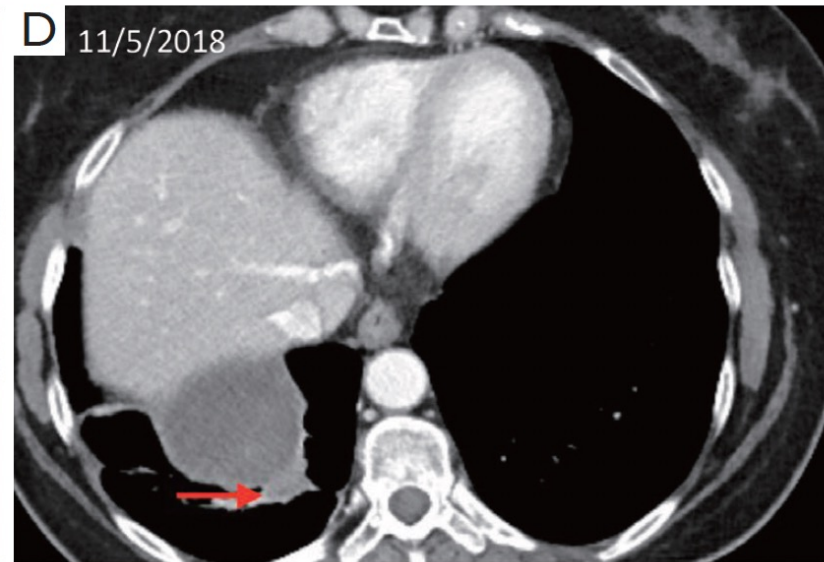
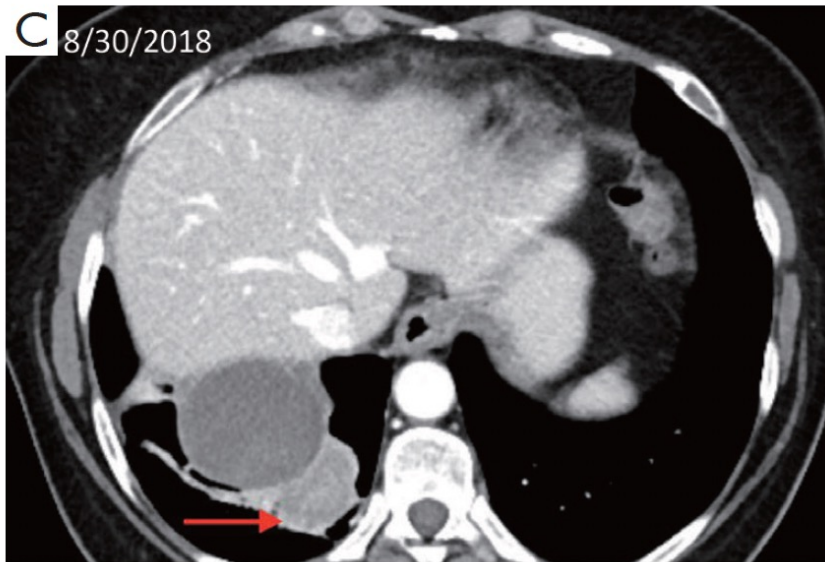
CT Imaging Assessments During Treatment

RLL RET-fusion+
lesion prior to
treatment



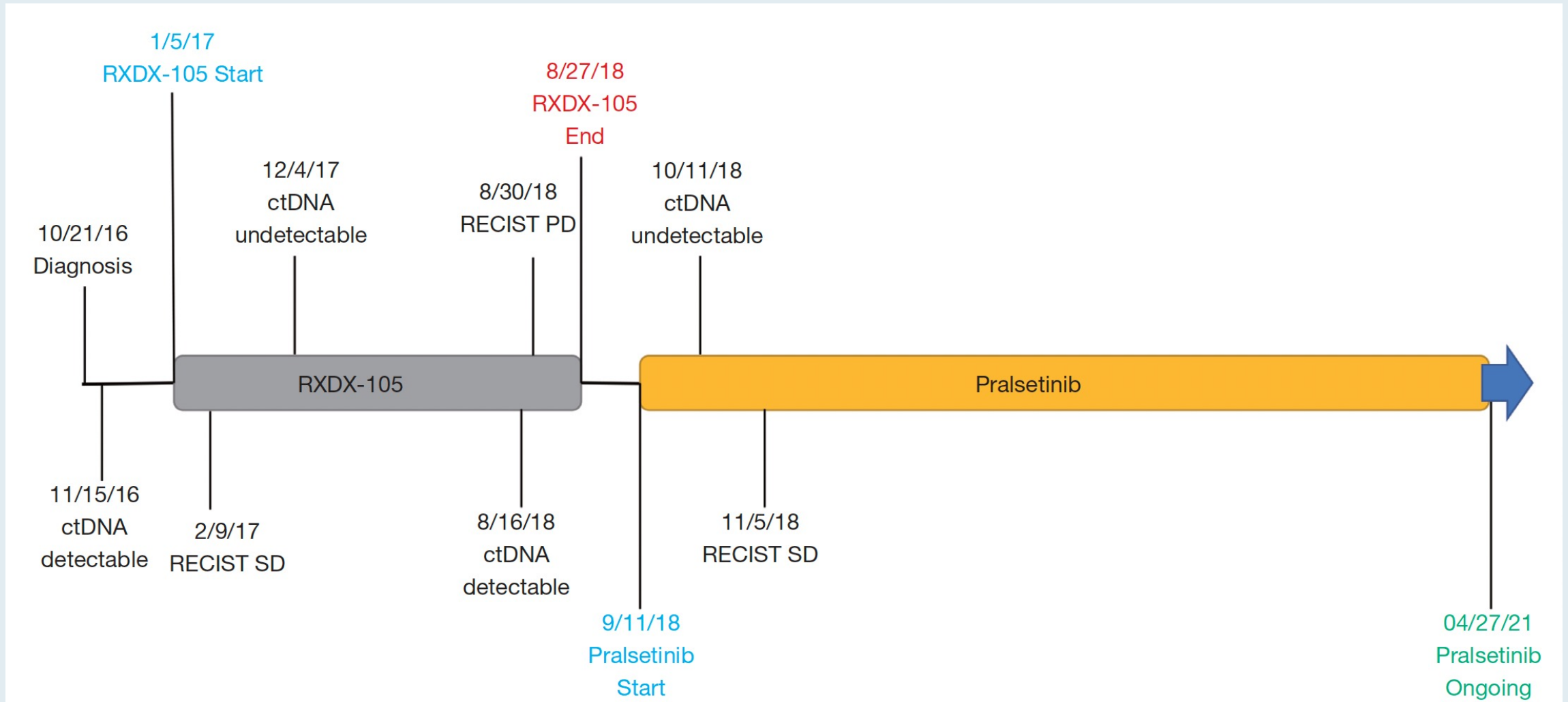
Follow-up:
Stable disease
with RXDX-105

At progression
on RXDX-105

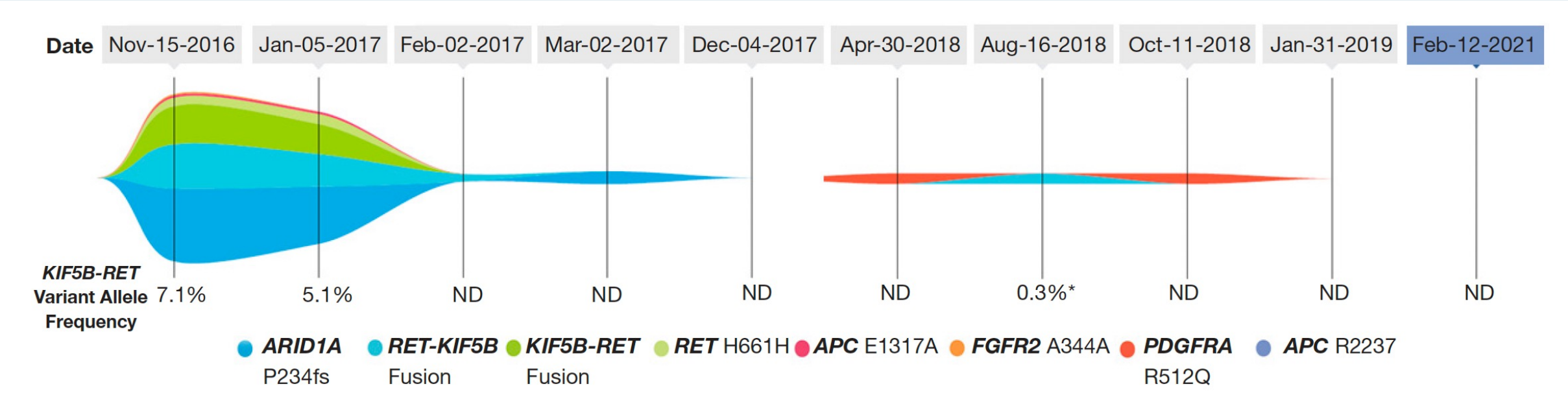


Follow-up:
Stable disease
with pralsetinib

Timeline of Clinical Course



ctDNA Surveillance



Case Presentation: A 70-year-old woman with adenocarcinoma of the lung with brain, bone and lung metastases – PD-L1 30%, MET exon 14 mutation

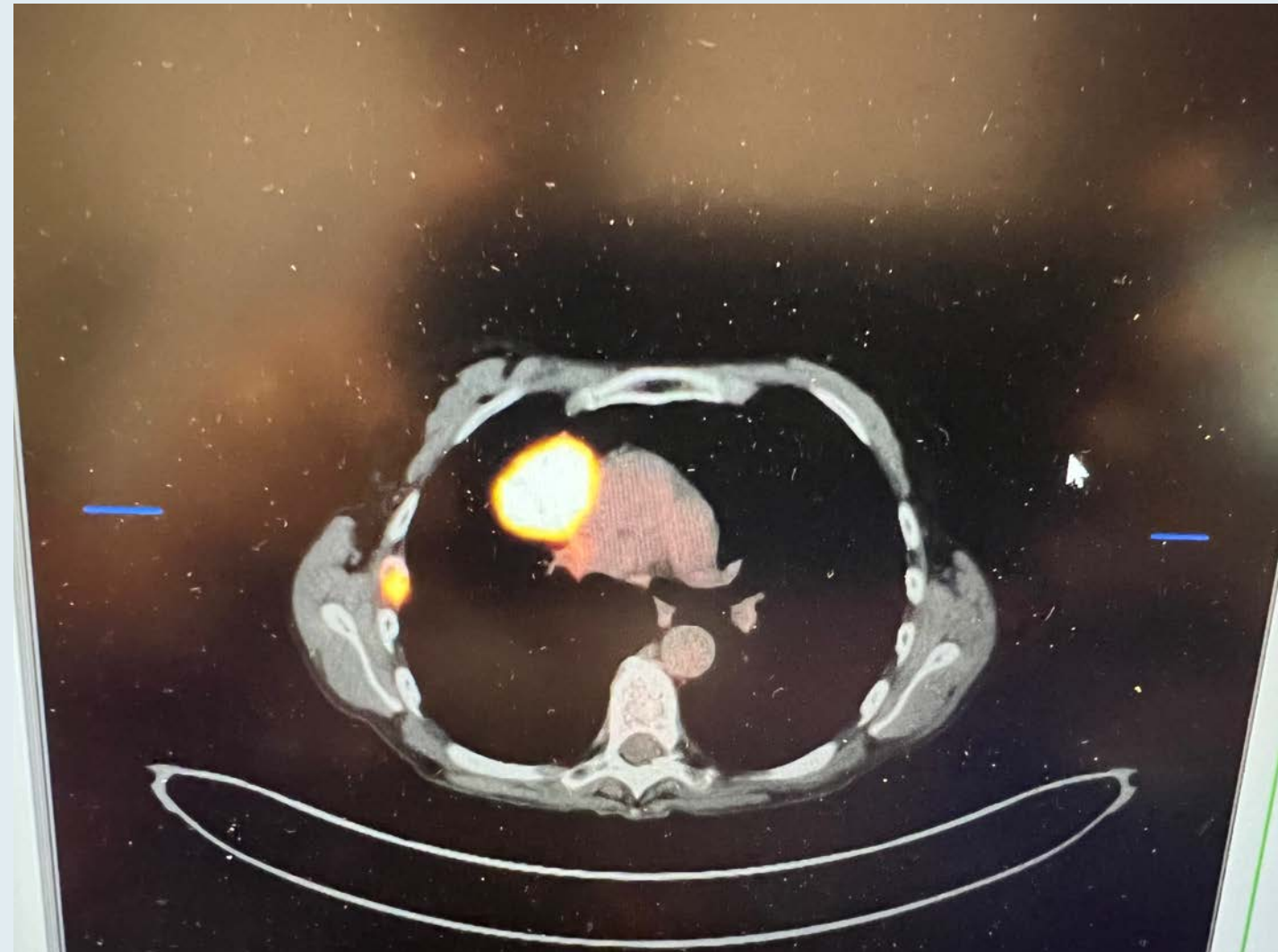
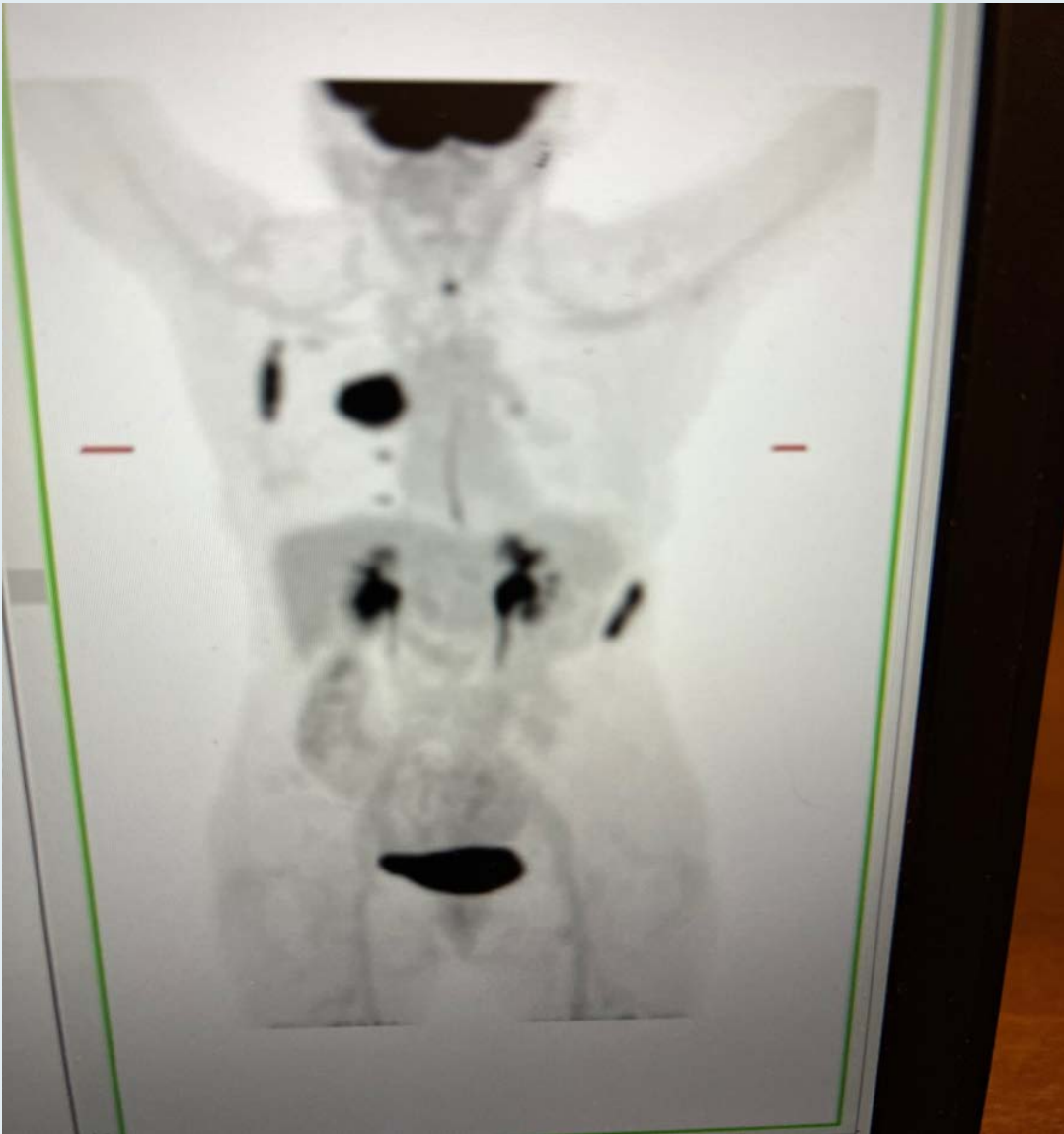


**Dr KS Kumar
(Trinity, Florida)**

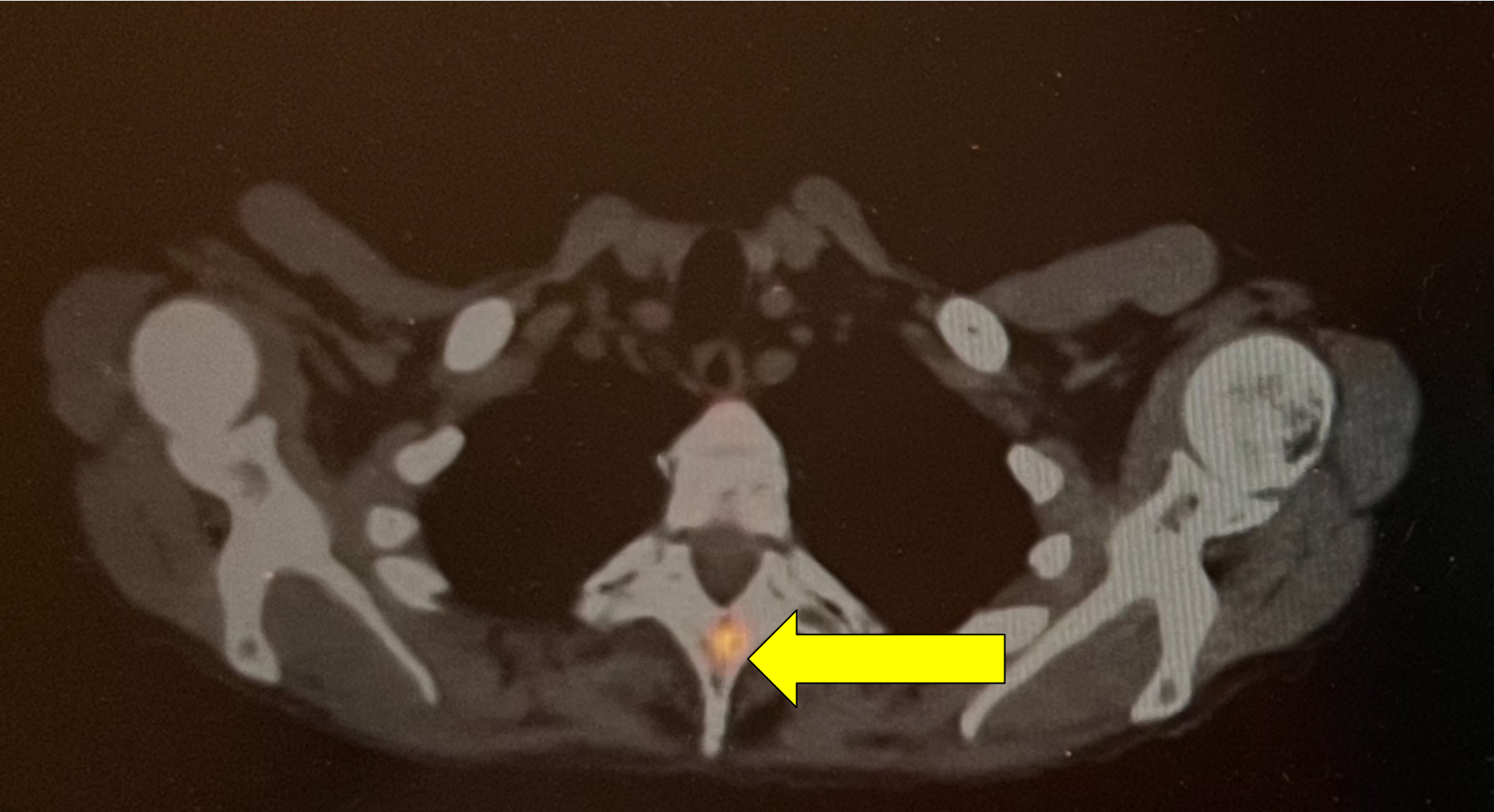
Left Frontal Lobe Mass with Vasogenic Edema



Right Upper Lobe Mass with Bone Mets



Thoracic Vertebral Body Mets



Case Presentation: A 70-year-old woman with recurrent lung adenocarcinoma with a MET T263M mutation who is clinically stable on tepotinib









Dr Priya Rudolph (Athens, Georgia)

Case Presentation: A 79-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with a MET exon 14 mutation who has toxicity with capmatinib



Dr Gigi Chen (Pleasant Hill, California)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a MET exon 14 skipping mutation?

 Dr Baik	Capmatinib*	 Dr Gainor	Capmatinib
 Dr Camidge	Capmatinib	 Dr Johnson	Tepotinib
 Dr Drilon	Capmatinib	 Dr Spira	Capmatinib

* If the patient is a nonsmoker

PRECISION MEDICINE

Landscape and Clonal Dominance of Co-occurring Genomic Alterations in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer Harboring *MET* Exon 14 Skipping

Xiuning Le, MD, PhD¹; Lingzhi Hong, MD, PhD^{1,2}; Chuck Hensel, PhD³; Rongrong Chen, PhD⁴; Haley Kemp, MPAS¹; Niamh Coleman, MBBCh, PhD⁵; Christine A. Ciunci, MD⁶; Stephen V. Liu, MD⁷; Marcelo V. Negrao, MD¹; Jennifer Yen, PhD³; Xuefeng Xia, MD, PhD⁴; Juergen Scheuenpflug, PhD⁸; Christopher Stroh, PhD⁸; Dilafruz Juraeva, PhD⁸; Anne Tsao, MD¹; David Hong, MD, PhD⁵; Victoria Raymond, MS³; Paul Paik, MD⁹; Jianjun Zhang, MD, PhD¹; and John V. Heymach, MD, PhD¹







JCO Precis Oncol 2021;5:PO.21.00135.

Case Presentation: A 78-year-old woman with inflammatory arthritis and ALK fusion-driven lung adenocarcinoma with slow progression on alectinib – PD-L1 15%








Dr Rajni Sinha (Atlanta, Georgia)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and an ALK rearrangement?

 Dr Baik	Alectinib	 Dr Gainor	Lorlatinib
 Dr Camidge	Alectinib	 Dr Johnson	Alectinib
 Dr Drilon	Alectinib	 Dr Spira	Alectinib

In general, what would be your preferred second-line therapy for a patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC with an ALK rearrangement and a TPS of 50% who experiences disease progression on alectinib?

 Dr Baik	Lorlatinib	 Dr Gainor	Lorlatinib
 Dr Camidge	Lorlatinib or Brigatinib (if no 2nd driver mutation)	 Dr Johnson	Lorlatinib
 Dr Drilon	Lorlatinib	 Dr Spira	Brigatinib

For a patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC with an ALK rearrangement and a PD-L1 TPS of 50% who receives first-line alectinib with response followed by disease progression, would you recommend repeat mutation testing?



Dr Baik

Yes, tissue biopsy



Dr Gainor

Yes, liquid and tissue biopsy



Dr Camidge

Yes, liquid and tissue biopsy



Dr Johnson

Yes, liquid biopsy



Dr Drilon

Yes, liquid and tissue biopsy



Dr Spira

Yes, liquid and tissue biopsy

Treatment Patterns and Outcomes in ALK or ROS1 Altered NSCLC: An ATOMIC Registry Study

Marmarelis ME et al.

ASCO 2022;Abstract 9077.

Case Presentation: A 67-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma and a KRAS G12C mutation – PD-L1 5% – who received sotorasib



Dr Adam Miller (Danvers, Massachusetts)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, in which line of therapy would you generally offer targeted treatment to a patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a KRAS G12C mutation, and which targeted therapy would you generally offer?



Dr Baik

**Second line
Sotorasib**



Dr Gainor

**Second line
Sotorasib**



Dr Camidge

**Second line
Sotorasib**



Dr Johnson

**Second line
Sotorasib**



Dr Drilon

**Second line
Sotorasib**



Dr Spira

**Second line
Sotorasib**

Long-term Outcomes With Sotorasib in Pre-treated *KRAS* p.G12C Mutated NSCLC: 2-year Analysis of CodeBreakK 100

Presenter: Grace K. Dy¹, MD

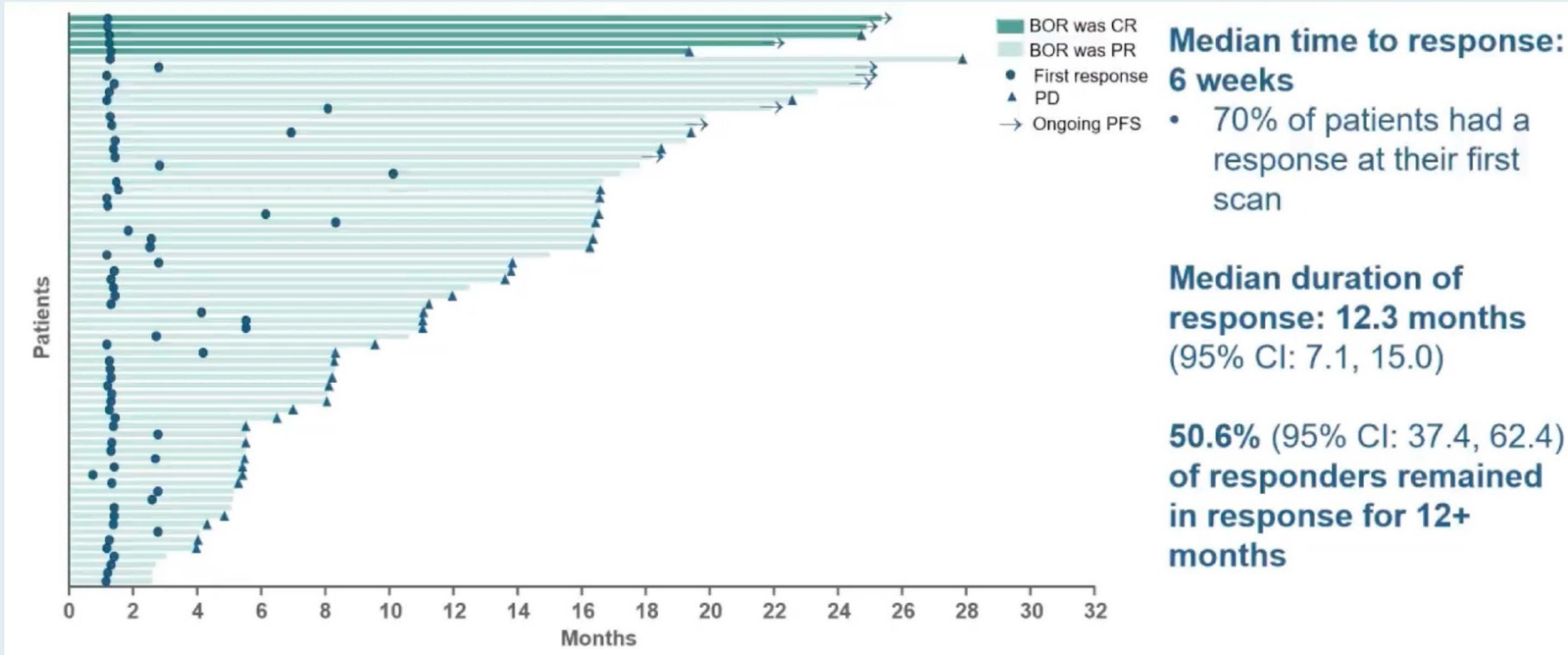
¹Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

On behalf of: Ramaswamy Govindan², Vamsidhar Velcheti³, Gerald S. Falchook⁴, Antoine Italiano⁵, Juergen Wolf⁶, Adrian G. Sacher⁷, Toshiaki Takahashi⁸, Suresh S. Ramalingam⁹, Christophe Dooms¹⁰, Dong-Wan Kim¹¹, Alfredo Addeo¹², Jayesh Desai¹³, Martin Schuler¹⁴, Pascale Tomasini¹⁵, Qui Tran¹⁶, Simon Jones¹⁶, Agnes Ang¹⁶, Abraham Anderson¹⁶, Antreas Hindoyan¹⁶, David S. Hong¹⁷, Bob T. Li¹⁸

²Washington University in St Louis, ³New York University Langone, ⁴Sarah Cannon Research Institute, ⁵Institut Bergonie, ⁶Universitätsklinikum Köln, ⁷Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, ⁸Shizuoka Cancer Center ⁹Winship Cancer Institute, ¹⁰Universitair Ziekenhuis Leuven ¹¹Seoul National University Hospital, ¹²Hopitaux Universitaires de Geneve, ¹³Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, ¹⁴Universitätsklinikum Essen, ¹⁵Hopital de la Timone, ¹⁶Amgen Inc., ¹⁷MD Anderson Cancer Center, ¹⁸Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Abstract CT008

CodeBreakK 100: 2-Year Update with Sotorasib for Previously Treated Metastatic NSCLC with KRAS p.G12C Mutation



Efficacy Update (N = 172)

ORR: 40.7%

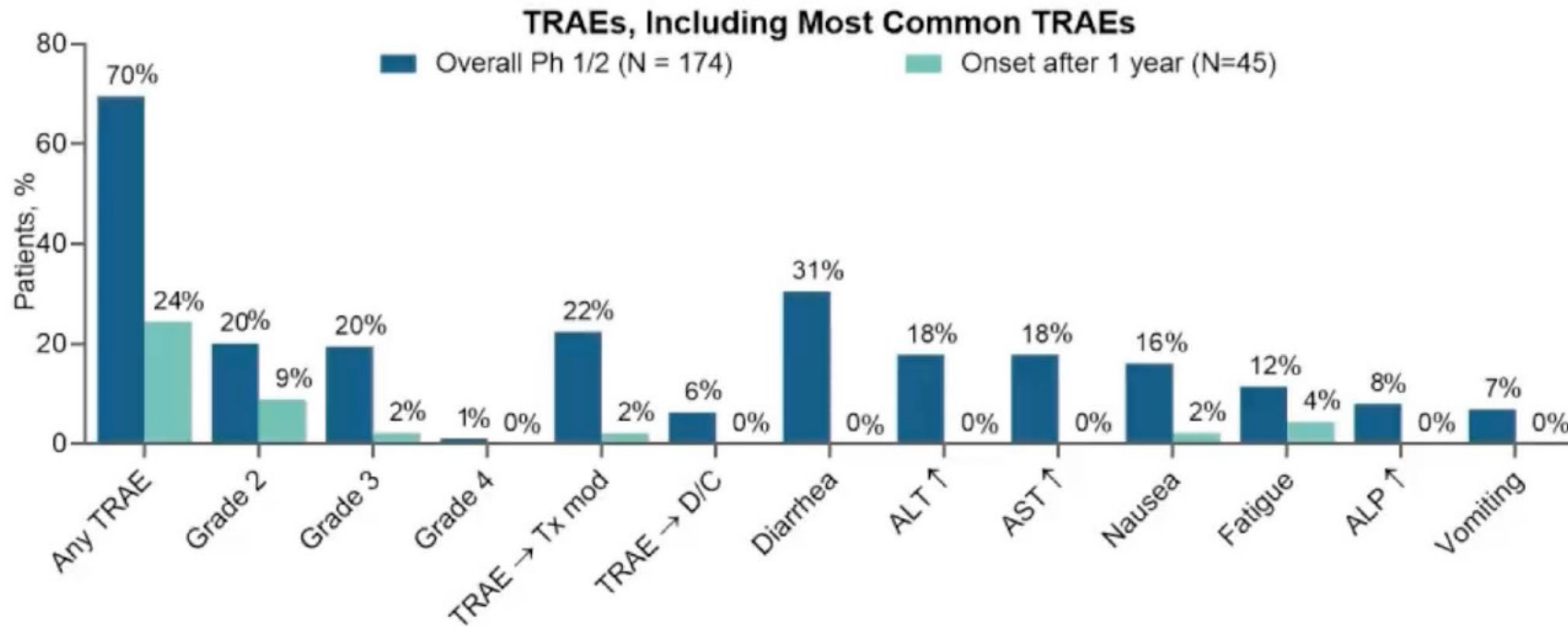
DCR: 83.7%

Median PFS: 6.3 mo

Median OS: 12.5 mo

1-year OS rate: 50.8%

CodeBreakK 100: Treatment-Related Adverse Events



Grade 3 or 4 TRAEs occurred in 21% of patients

- One patient with new onset Grade 3 TRAE after 1 year (hemolytic anemia)

No fatal TRAEs occurred

- No TRAE leading to discontinuation after 1 year

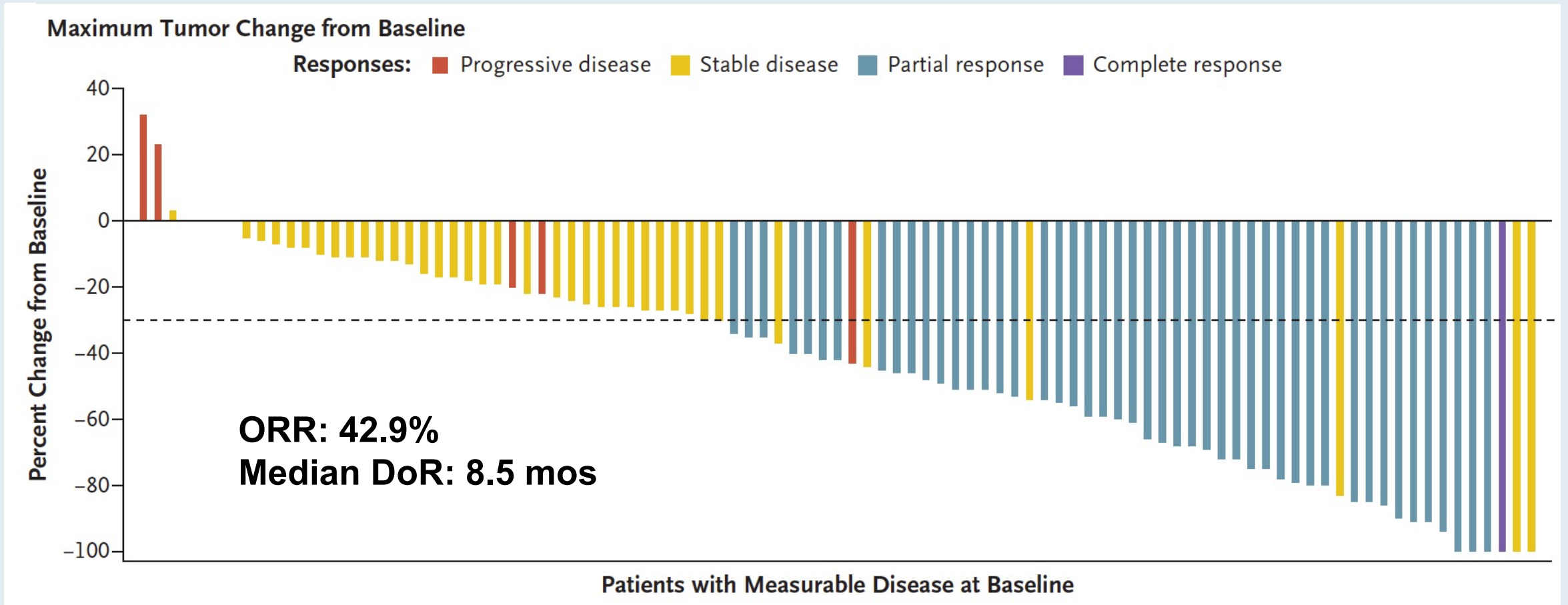
Well-tolerated in the long-term: late-onset TRAEs were mild and manageable

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Adagrasib in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer Harboring a *KRAS*^{G12C} Mutation

Pasi A. Jänne, M.D., Ph.D., Gregory J. Riely, M.D., Ph.D.,
Shirish M. Gadgeel, M.D., Rebecca S. Heist, M.D., M.P.H.,
Sai-Hong I. Ou, M.D., Ph.D., Jose M. Pacheco, M.D., Melissa L. Johnson, M.D.,
Joshua K. Sabari, M.D., Konstantinos Leventakos, M.D., Ph.D.,
Edwin Yau, M.D., Ph.D., Lyudmila Bazhenova, M.D., Marcelo V. Negrao, M.D.,
Nathan A. Pennell, M.D., Ph.D., Jun Zhang, M.D., Ph.D., Kenna Anderes, Ph.D.,
Hirak Der-Torossian, M.D., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., Karen Velastegui, B.Sc.,
Xiaohong Yan, Ph.D., James G. Christensen, Ph.D., Richard C. Chao, M.D., and
Alexander I. Spira, M.D., Ph.D.

KRYSTAL-1: Response in a Phase II Study of Adagrasib for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Harboring a KRAS G12C Mutation



KRYSTAL-1: Select Treatment-Related Adverse Events with Adagrasib for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Harboring a KRAS G12C Mutation







Adverse event (N = 116)	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Diarrhea	70.7%	0.9%
Nausea	69.8%	4.3%
Fatigue	59.5%	6.9%
Vomiting	56.9%	0.9%
Blood creatinine increased	34.5%	0.9%
ALT increased	28.4%	5.2%
AST increased	26.7%	5.2%

Case Presentation: A 61-year-old woman with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma and an activating NRG1 fusion who is unable to tolerate afatinib



Dr Jason Niu (Gilbert, Arizona)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and an NRG1 fusion?

 Dr Baik	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab*	 Dr Gainor	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab
 Dr Camidge	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab	 Dr Johnson	Pembrolizumab
 Dr Drilon	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab	 Dr Spira	Carboplatin/ pemetrexed/ pembrolizumab

* If patient does not have smoking history; pembrolizumab alone if patient has a smoking history

Have any of your patients with advanced NSCLC and an NRG1 fusion responded to targeted therapy?



Dr Baik

I haven't had a pt with NSCLC and NRG1 fusion



Dr Gainor

I haven't had a pt with NSCLC and NRG1 fusion



Dr Camidge

Yes, seribantumab



Dr Johnson

I haven't had a pt with NSCLC and NRG1 fusion



Dr Drilon

Yes, HER3 antibody



Dr Spira

I haven't had a pt with NSCLC and NRG1 fusion

Lung Cancer 158 (2021) 25–28



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Lung Cancer

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lungcan

NRG1 fusions: Biology to therapy

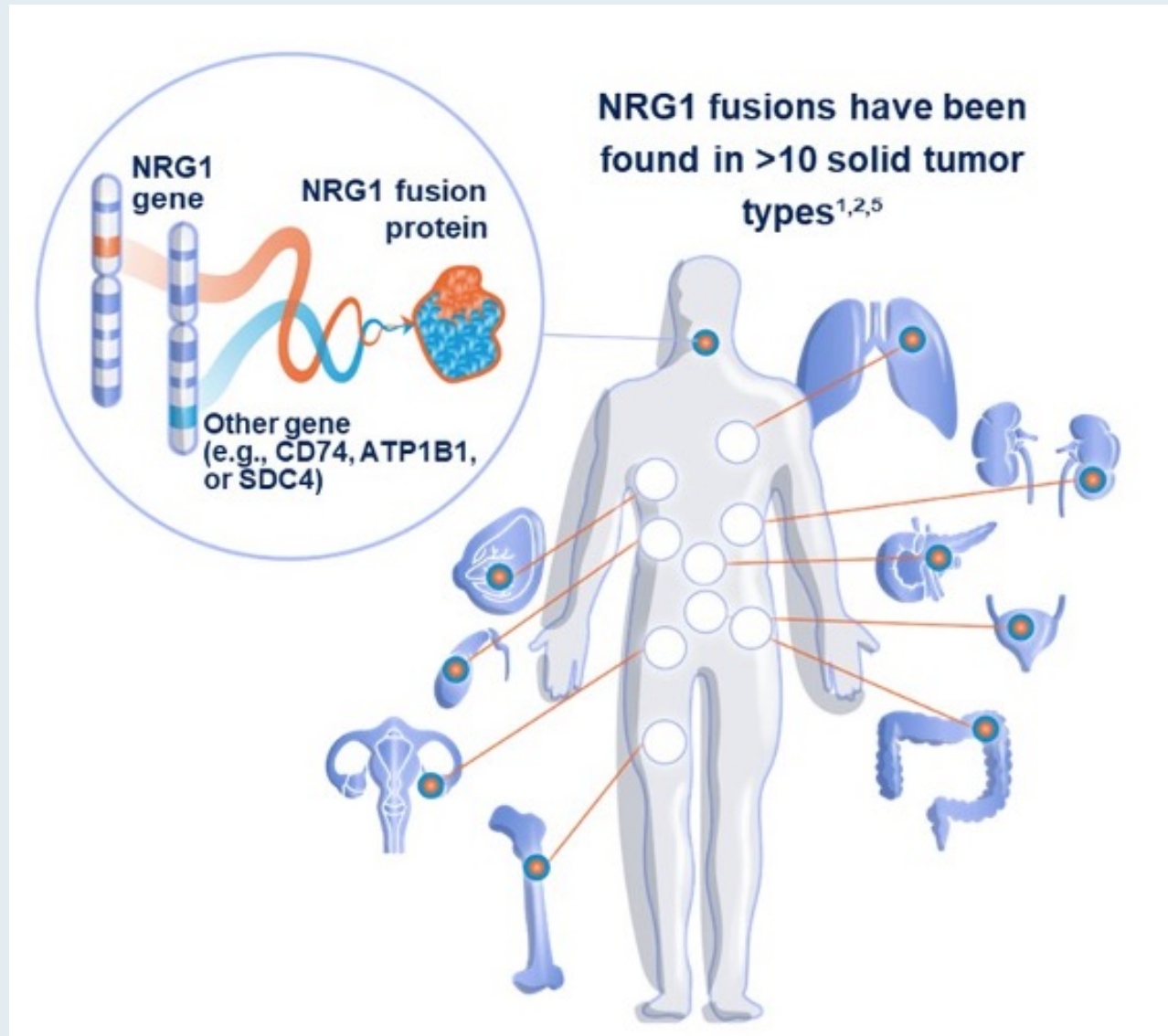
Stephen V. Liu*

CRESTONE: Initial Efficacy and Safety of Seribantumab in Solid Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions

Daniel R. Carrizosa,¹ Mark E. Burkard,² Yasir Y. Elamin,³ Jayesh Desai,⁴ Shirish M. Gadgeel,⁵ Jessica J. Lin,⁶ Saiama N. Waqar,⁷ David R. Spigel,⁸ Young Kwang Chae,⁹ Parneet K. Cheema,¹⁰ Eric B. Haura,¹¹ Stephen V. Liu,¹² Danny Nguyen,¹³ Karen L. Reckamp,¹⁴ Frank Yung-Chin Tsai,¹⁵ Valerie M. Jansen,¹⁶ Alexander Drilon,¹⁷ Sai-Hong Ignatius Ou,¹⁸ D Ross Camidge,¹⁹ Tejas Patil¹⁹

¹Levine Cancer Institute/Atrium Health, Charlotte, NC; ²University of Wisconsin Carbone Cancer Center, Madison, WI; ³The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; ⁴Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, Australia; ⁵Henry Ford Cancer Institute/Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI; ⁶Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; ⁷Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; ⁸Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Nashville, TN; ⁹Northwestern University, Chicago, IL; ¹⁰William Osler Health System, Calgary, Canada; ¹¹H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute, Tampa, FL; ¹²Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC; ¹³City of Hope, Huntington Beach and Irvine, CA; ¹⁴Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA; ¹⁵HonorHealth, Scottsdale, AZ; ¹⁶Elevation Oncology, Inc, New York, NY; ¹⁷Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; ¹⁸Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of CA-Irvine, Orange, CA; ¹⁹University of Colorado Cancer Center, Aurora, CO

NRG1 Gene Fusions in Solid Tumors



CRESTONE: Safety Summary of Seribantumab Monotherapy

Adverse events reported in ≥15% of patients

Preferred Term	Treatment-emergent AEs (N=35); n (%)				Treatment-related AEs (N = 35); n (%)			
	Any Grade	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade ≥ 3 [†]	Any Grade	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade ≥ 3 [‡]
Patients with ≥1 AE	35 (100)	8 (23)	10 (29)	17 (49)	30 (86)	17 (49)	11 (31)	2 (6)
Diarrhea	17 (49)	11 (31)	4 (11)	2 (6)	14 (40)	10 (29)	3 (9)	1 (3)
Fatigue	14 (40)	7 (20)	7 (20)	0	10 (29)	5 (14)	5 (14)	0
Rash [§]	11 (31)	9 (26)	2 (6)	0	9 (26)	7 (20)	2 (6)	0
Hypokalemia	10 (29)	6 (17)	3 (9)	1 (3)	3 (9)	3 (9)	0	0
Nausea	10 (29)	7 (20)	1 (3)	2 (6)	6 (17)	5 (14)	1 (3)	0
Abdominal pain	8 (23)	4 (11)	2 (6)	2 (6)	3 (9)	1 (3)	2 (6)	0
Decreased appetite	8 (23)	4 (11)	3 (9)	0	3 (9)	1 (3)	2 (6)	0
Headache	8 (23)	7 (20)	1 (3)	0	1 (3)	1 (3)	0	0
Hypomagnesemia	8 (23)	6 (17)	1 (3)	0	2 (6)	2 (6)	0	0
Cough	7 (20)	5 (14)	2 (6)	0	1 (3)	1 (3)	0	0
Anemia [^]	6 (17)	4 (11)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	0	0
Dysuria	6 (17)	6 (17)	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Safety profile of 35 patients with tumors harboring NRG1 fusions who received at least 1 dose of seribantumab in the CRESTONE study
 - One DLT (Grade 2 fatigue resulting in dose reduction by the Investigator in the safety run-in)
 - 27 (77%) patients received the optimized RP2D of seribantumab 3g QW
- Majority (80%) of TRAEs were Grade 1 or 2
- Two (6%) patients received dose reductions for AEs per the Investigator
 - One patient for Grade 1 ALT increase
 - One patient for Grade 2 fatigue
- No patients discontinued seribantumab for AEs

[†]2 Grade 5 TEAEs (unrelated to seribantumab) of lung infection (n=1 patient) and malignant neoplasm progression (n=1 patient); ^{*}No Grade 4 or 5 TRAEs reported; 2 Grade 3 TRAEs of diarrhea (n=1 patient) and vomiting (n=1 patient); [§]Includes preferred term (PT) of rash and maculo-papular rash; ^{||}Includes PT of abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, abdominal distention; [^]Includes PT of anemia and iron deficiency anemia.

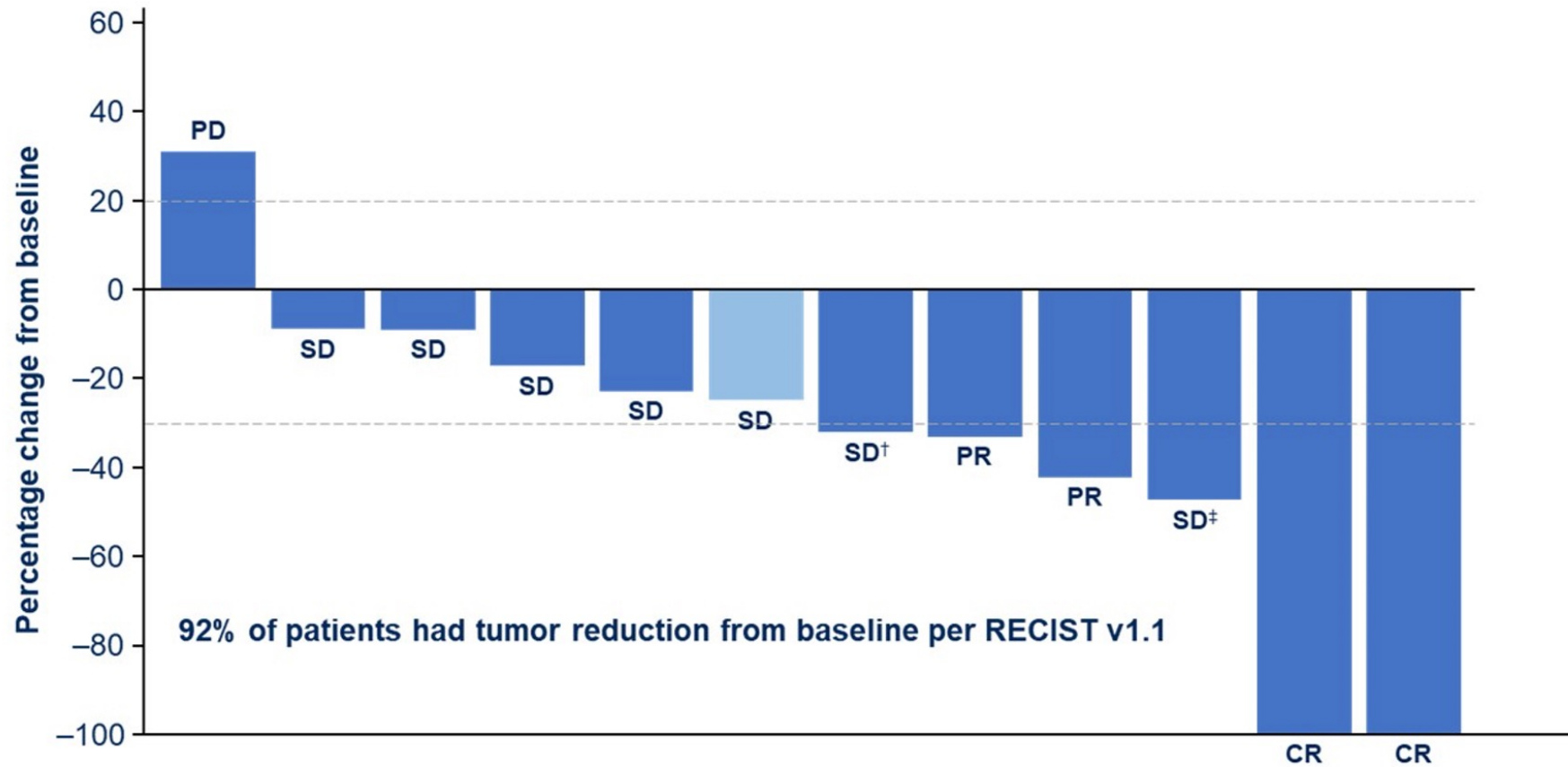
AE, adverse event; ALT, alanine transaminase; DLT, dose-limiting toxicity; TRAE, treatment-related adverse event

Visit cut-off: 18 April 2022

CRESTONE: Clinical Activity of Seribantumab in Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions

Investigator-assessed (INV) Response, %	Cohort 1 Primary Efficacy Population [†] (n=12 [‡])	Cohort 1 - NSCLC Primary Efficacy Population [†] (n=11 [‡])
Objective response rate; n (%)	4 (33)	4 (36)
Complete response; n (%)	2 (17)	2 (18)
Partial response; n (%)	2 (17)	2 (18)
Stable disease; n (%)	7 (58)	6 (55)
Progressive disease; n (%)	1 (8)	1 (9)
Disease control rate; n (%)	11 (92)	10 (91)

CRESTONE: Efficacy of Seribantumab for Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions

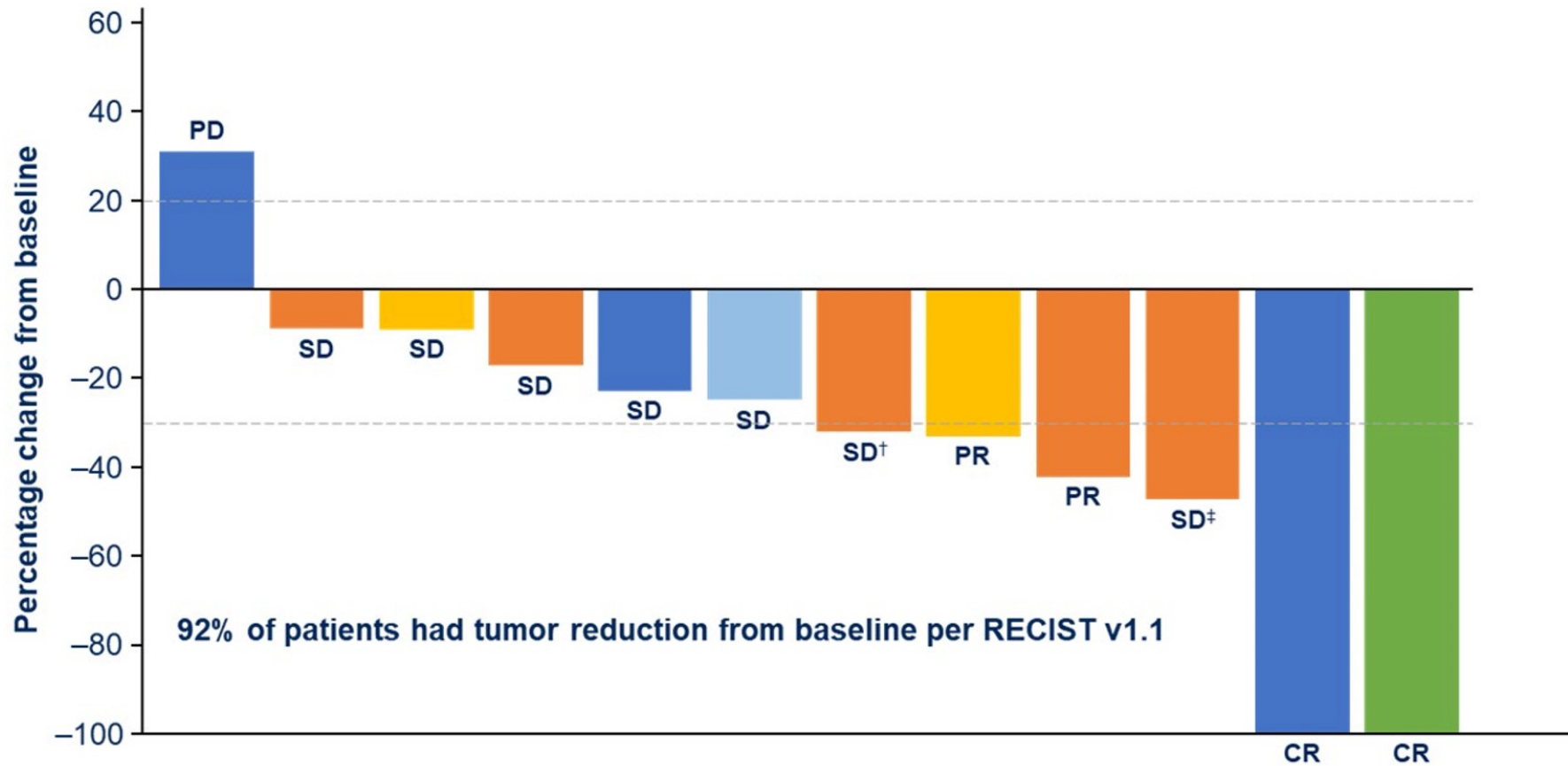


Confirmed INV-ORR	
Overall	33% (4/12)
NSCLC	36% (4/11)

Primary tumor type:

- Lung/NSCLC
- Pancreas

CRESTONE: Efficacy of Seribantumab for Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions Regardless of Fusion Partner

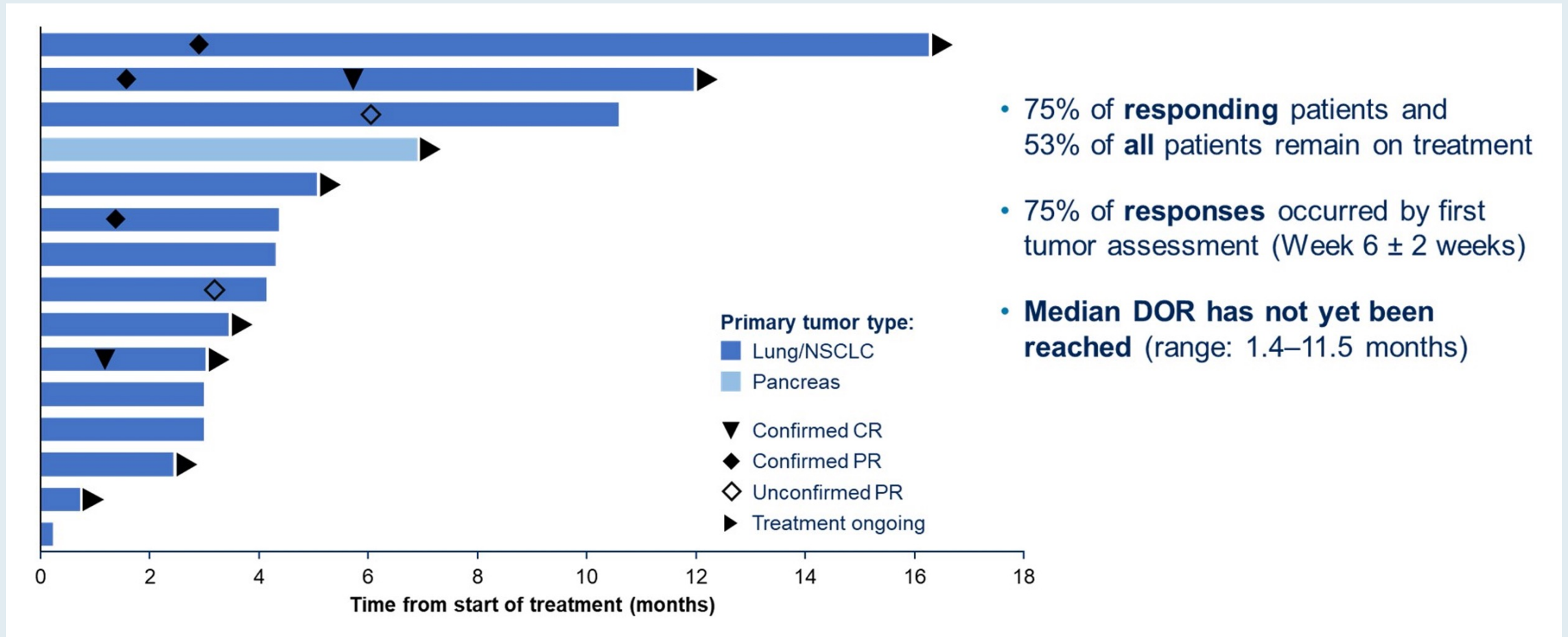


Confirmed INV-ORR	
Overall	33% (4/12)
NSCLC	36% (4/11)

NRG1 fusion partner:

- SLC3A2
- CD74
- SDC4
- ATP1B1
- ITGB1

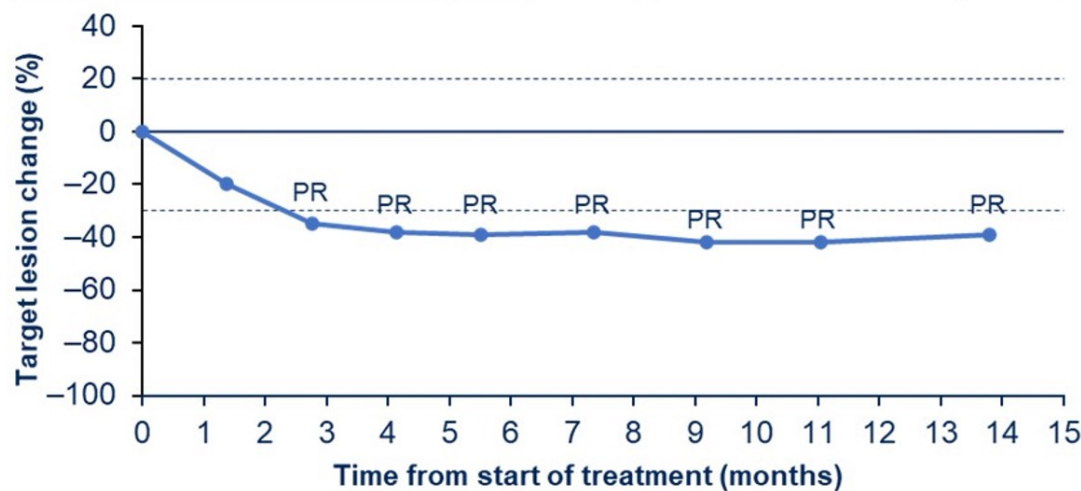
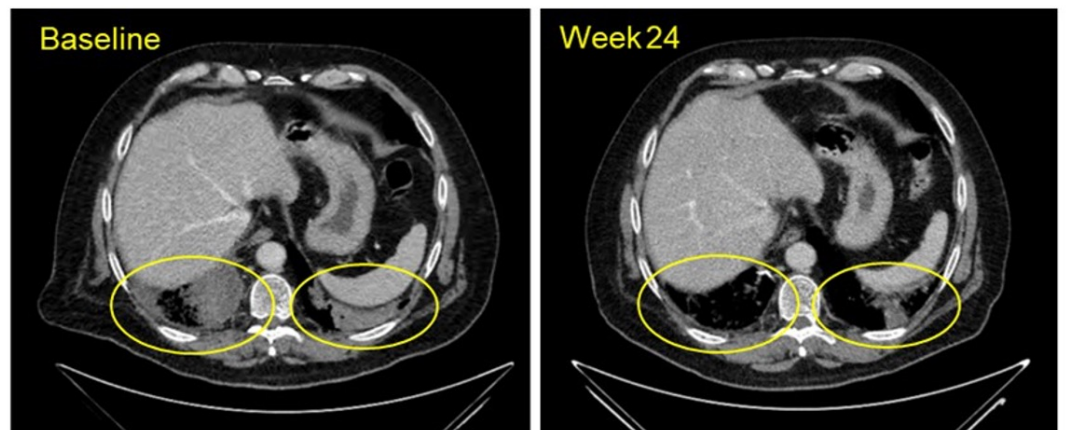
CRESTONE: Duration of Seribantumab Therapy for Patients with NRG1 Fusions



- 75% of **responding** patients and 53% of **all** patients remain on treatment
- 75% of **responses** occurred by first tumor assessment (Week 6 ± 2 weeks)
- **Median DOR has not yet been reached** (range: 1.4–11.5 months)

DoR = duration of response; CR = complete response; PR = partial response

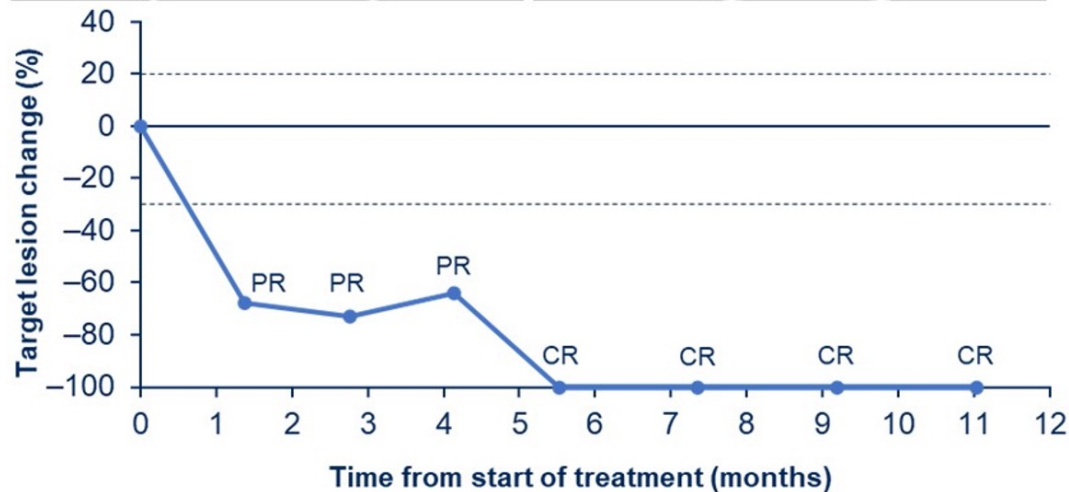
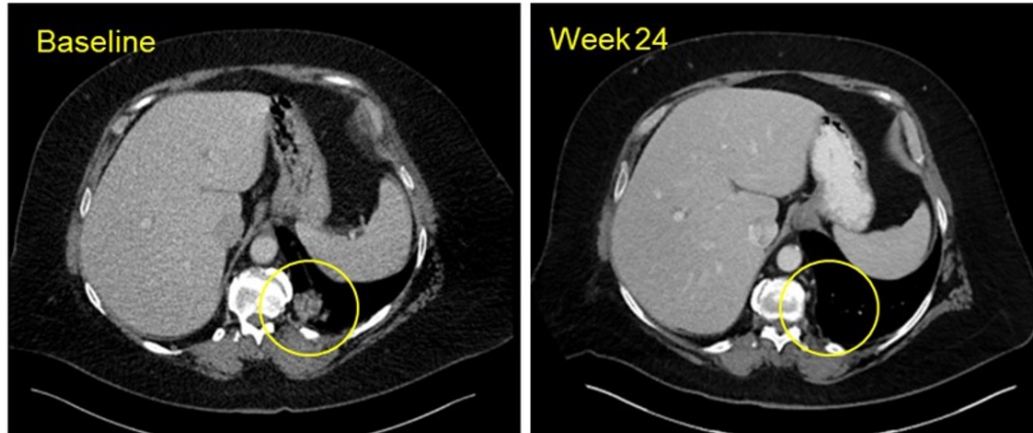
CRESTONE: A Durable Response in a Patient with CD74-NRG1 NSCLC



- 70-year-old male with NSCLC adenocarcinoma
- Three prior lines including platinum-based chemotherapy, immunotherapy (IO), and investigational therapy (IO and targeted agent)
- PR (35% tumor reduction) at Week 12; maximum tumor reduction of 42%
- Duration of response 11.5 months (ongoing)
- Seribantumab treatment ongoing for 16.0 months
 - Initiated seribantumab treatment under safety run-in
 - Transitioned to seribantumab 3g QW after induction/consolidation

NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer

CRESTONE: A Deep and Durable Response in a Patient with ITGB1-NRG1 NSCLC



- 60-year-old female with NSCLC adenocarcinoma
- Three prior lines including platinum-based chemotherapy and immunotherapy
- PR (68% tumor reduction) at Week 6
- Deepening of response to CR at Week 24
- Duration of response 9.7 months
 - CR ongoing for 5.6 months
- Treatment ongoing for 11.7 months

Efficacy of Afatinib in Patients with Advanced/Metastatic Solid Tumors Harboring NRG1 Gene Fusions: A Novel, Prospective Real-World Outcomes Study Based on Single-Patient Protocol Data

Liu SV et al.







ASCO 2022;Abstract TPS3180.

Case Presentation: A 52-year-old man with lung adenocarcinoma with both BRAF V600E and IDH1 mutations and a mixed response to BRAFi/MEKi therapy – PD-L1 95%



Dr Jason Niu (Gilbert, Arizona)

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a BRAF V600E mutation?

 Dr Baik	Dabrafenib/trametinib*	 Dr Gainor	Dabrafenib/trametinib
 Dr Camidge	Dabrafenib/trametinib	 Dr Johnson	Dabrafenib/trametinib
 Dr Drilon	Dabrafenib/trametinib	 Dr Spira	Dabrafenib/trametinib

* If the patient is a nonsmoker or if the patient has a high disease burden and needs a fast tumor response

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, would you generally offer targeted therapy as consolidation treatment to a patient with unresectable Stage IIIB NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) who has undergone definitive chemoradiation therapy and is found to have a BRAF V600E mutation?



Dr Baik

No



Dr Gainor

No



Dr Camidge

No



Dr Johnson

No



Dr Drilon

Yes,
dabrafenib/trametinib
for 3 years



Dr Spira

No

Meet The Professor with Dr Liu

Introduction: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 1

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 2

MODULE 3: Appendix of Key Publications

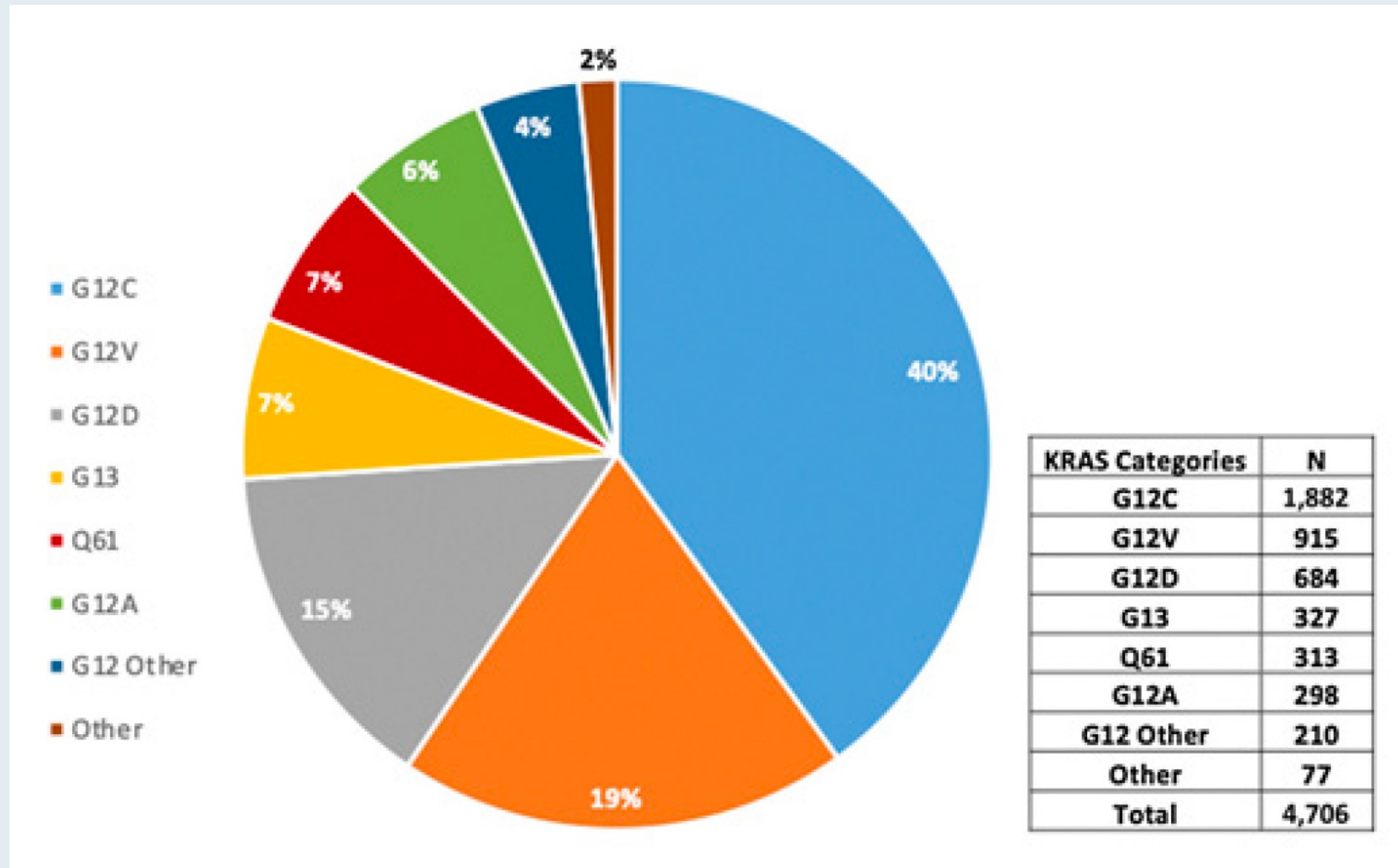
***Mol Cancer Ther* 2021;20(12):2577-84.**

MOLECULAR CANCER THERAPEUTICS | COMPANION DIAGNOSTIC, PHARMACOGENOMIC, AND CANCER BIOMARKERS

Characterization of KRAS Mutation Subtypes in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

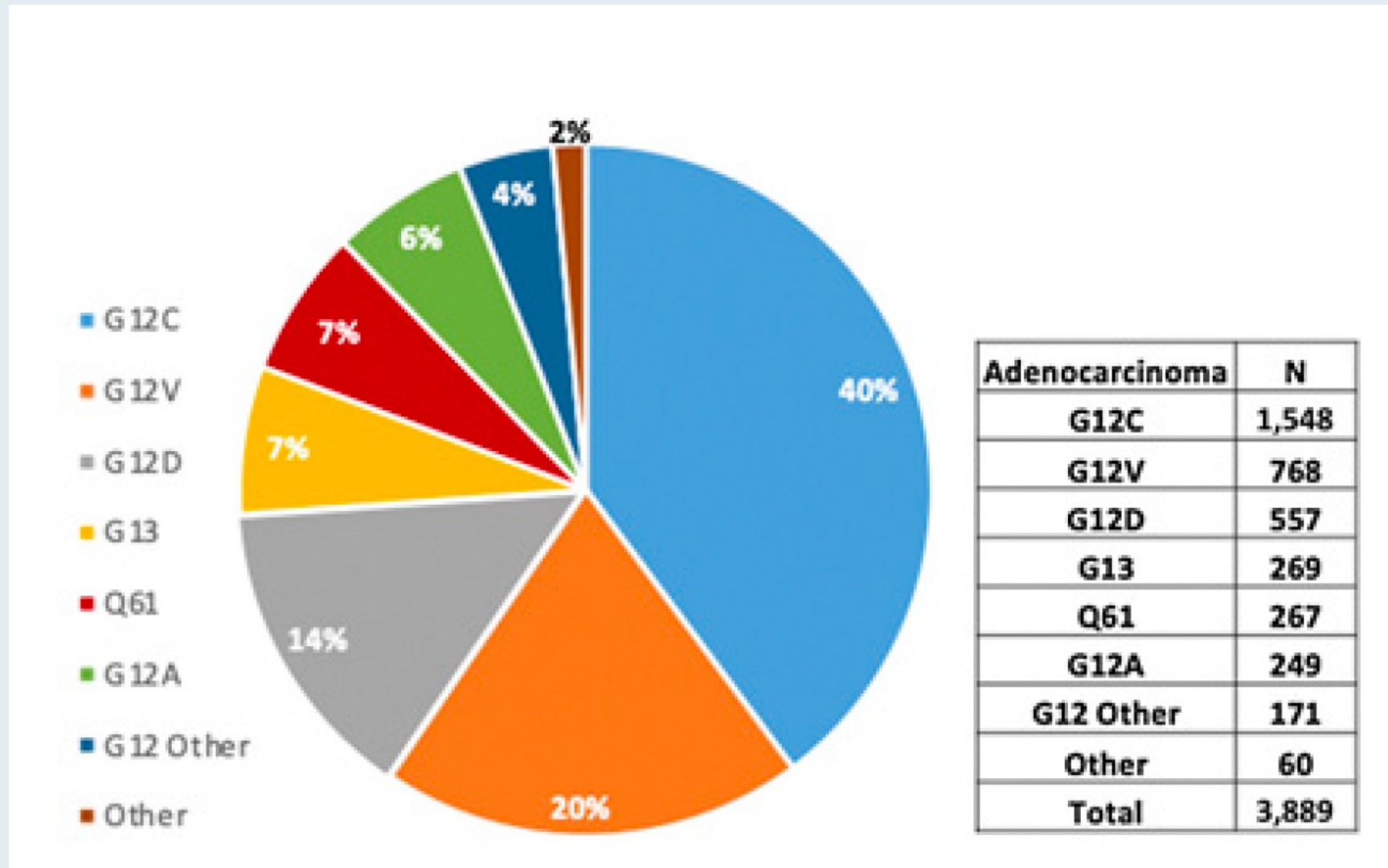
Julia Judd¹, Nagla Abdel Karim², Hina Khan³, Abdul Rafeh Naqash^{4,5}, Yasmine Baca⁶, Joanne Xiu⁶, Ari M. VanderWalde⁷, Hirva Mamdani⁸, Luis E. Raez⁹, Misako Nagasaka⁸, Sachin Gopalkrishna Pai¹⁰, Mark A. Socinski¹¹, Jorge J. Nieva¹², Chul Kim¹³, Antoinette J. Wozniak¹⁴, Chukwuemeka Ikpeazu¹⁵, Gilberto de Lima Lopes Jr¹⁵, Alexander I. Spira¹⁶, W. Michael Korn⁶, Edward S. Kim¹⁷, Stephen V. Liu¹³, and Hossein Borghaei¹

KRAS Mutational Distribution in All NSCLC

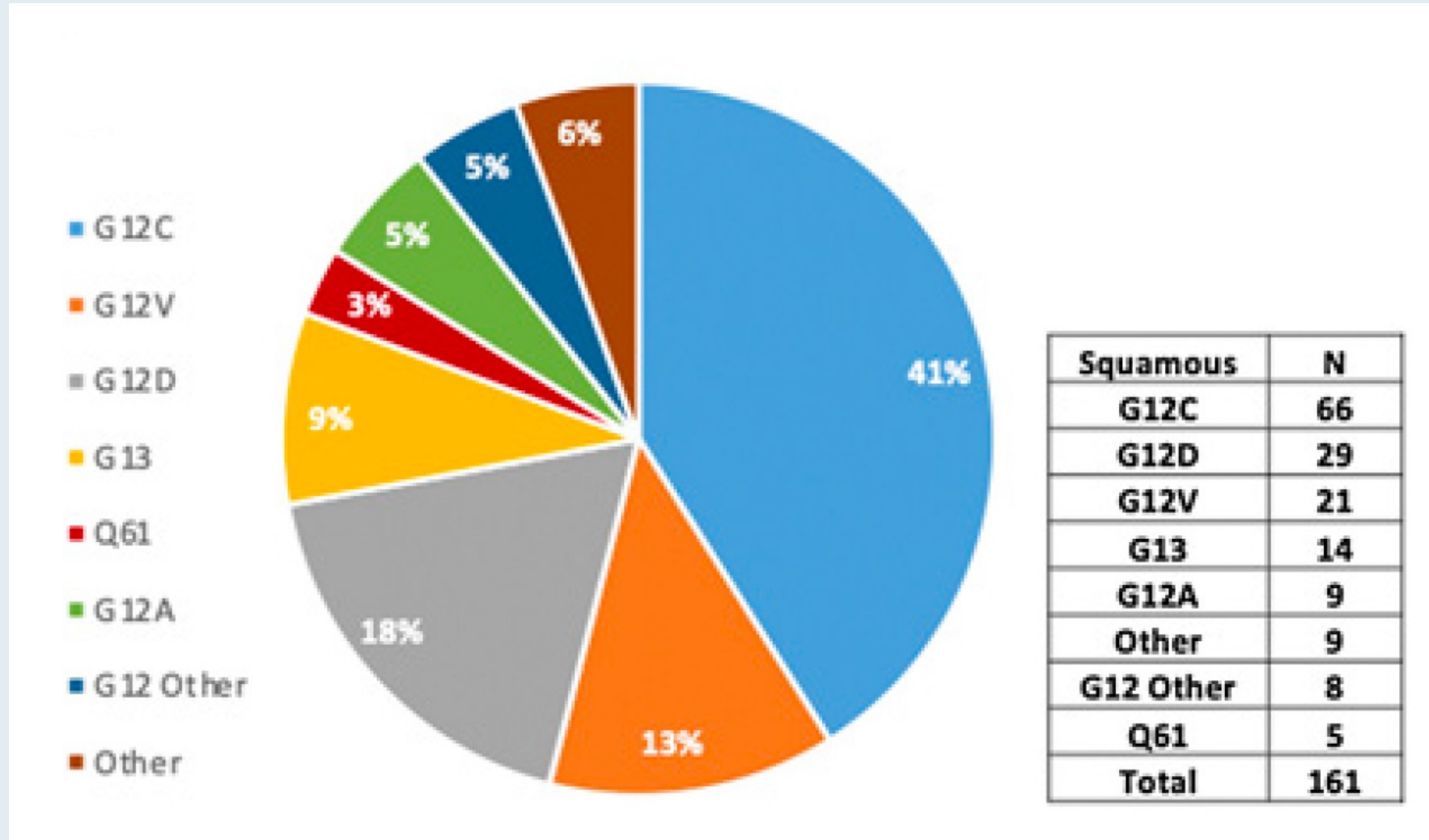


KRAS Categories	N
G12C	1,882
G12V	915
G12D	684
G13	327
Q61	313
G12A	298
G12 Other	210
Other	77
Total	4,706

KRAS Mutational Distribution in Adenocarcinoma NSCLC



KRAS Mutational Distribution in Squamous Cell NSCLC



A First-in-Human Study of AO-176, a Highly Differentiated Anti-CD47 Antibody, in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors

Burris HA et al.

ASCO 2021;Abstract 2516.

Meet The Professor with Dr Liu

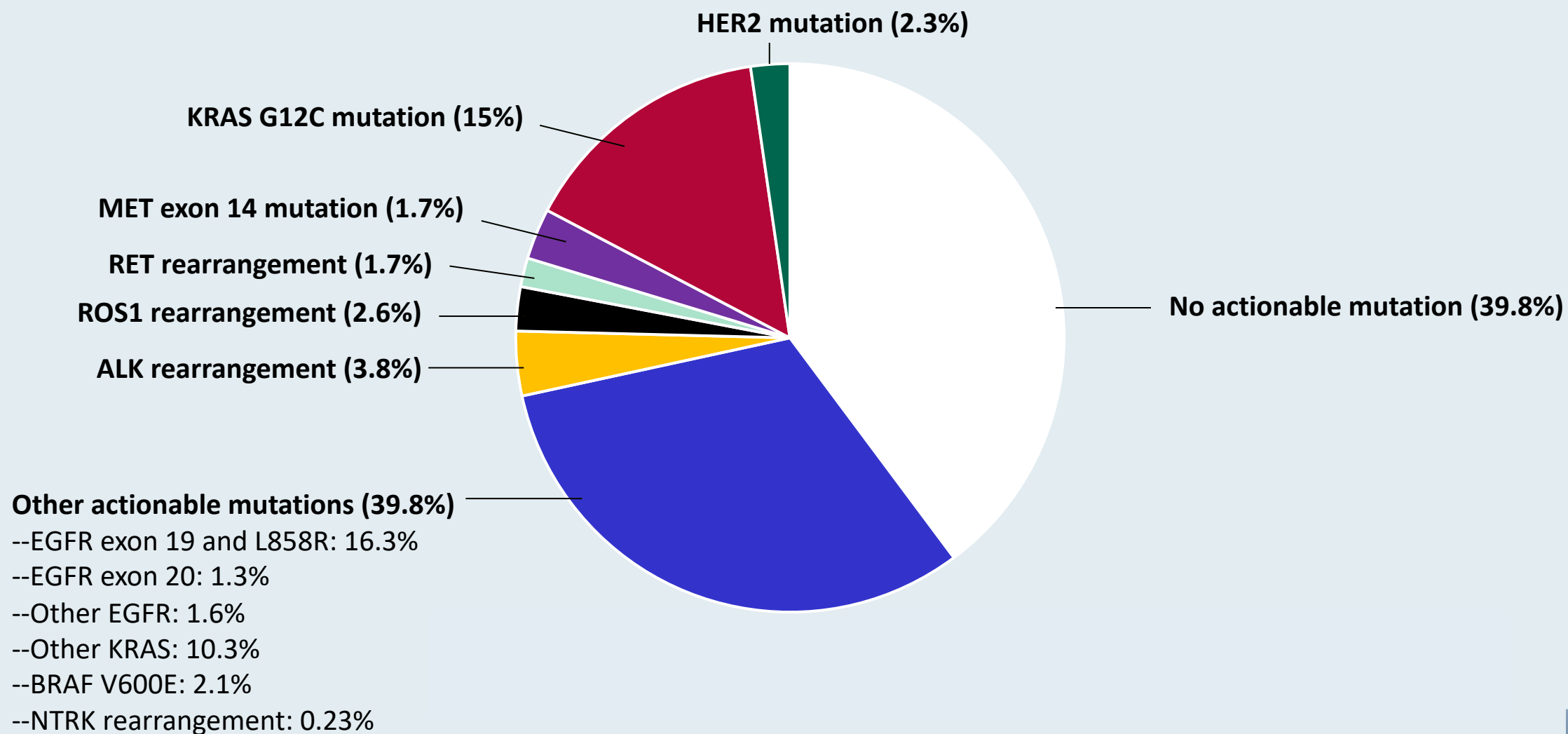
Introduction: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 1

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

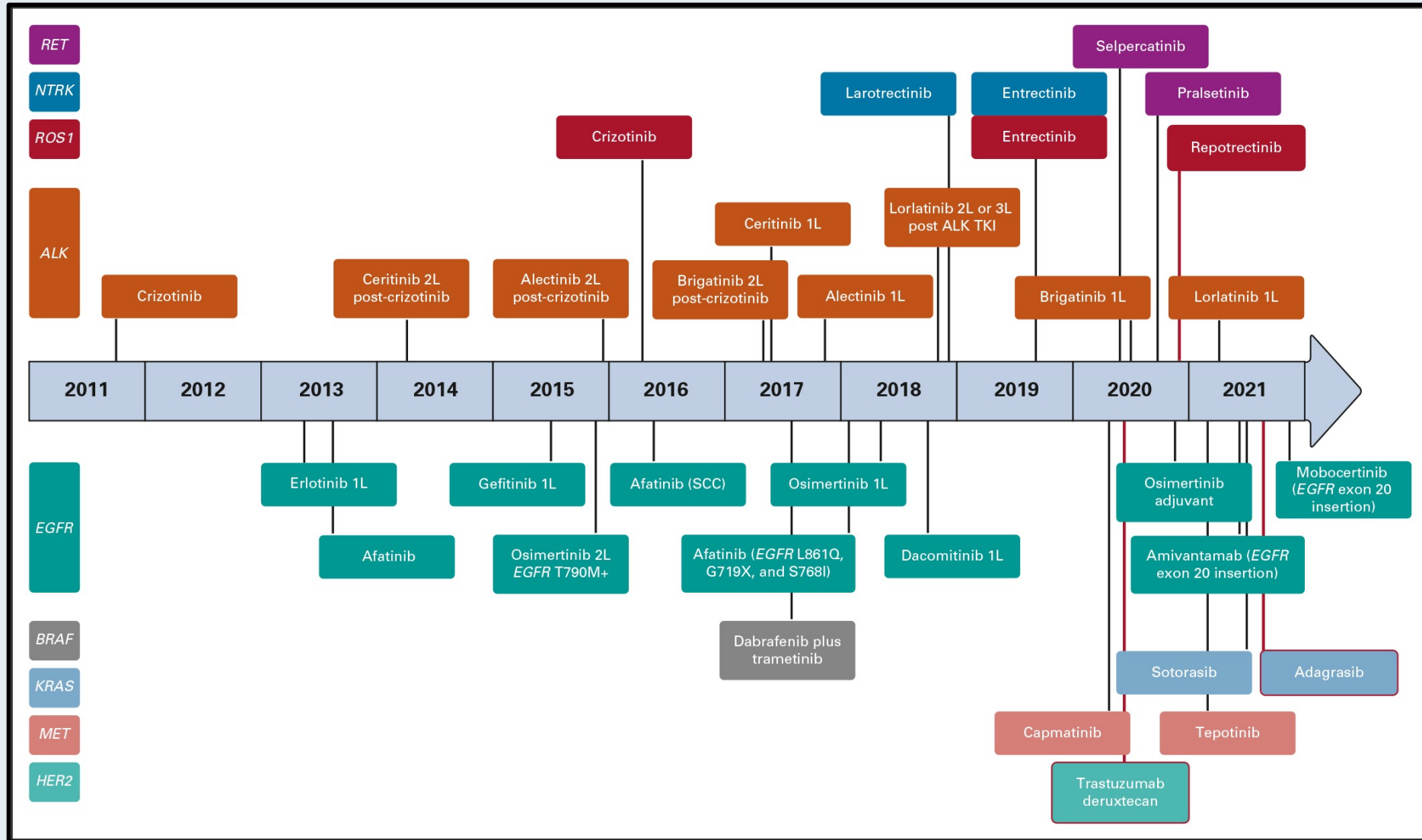
MODULE 2: Journal Club with Dr Liu – Part 2

MODULE 3: Appendix of Key Publications

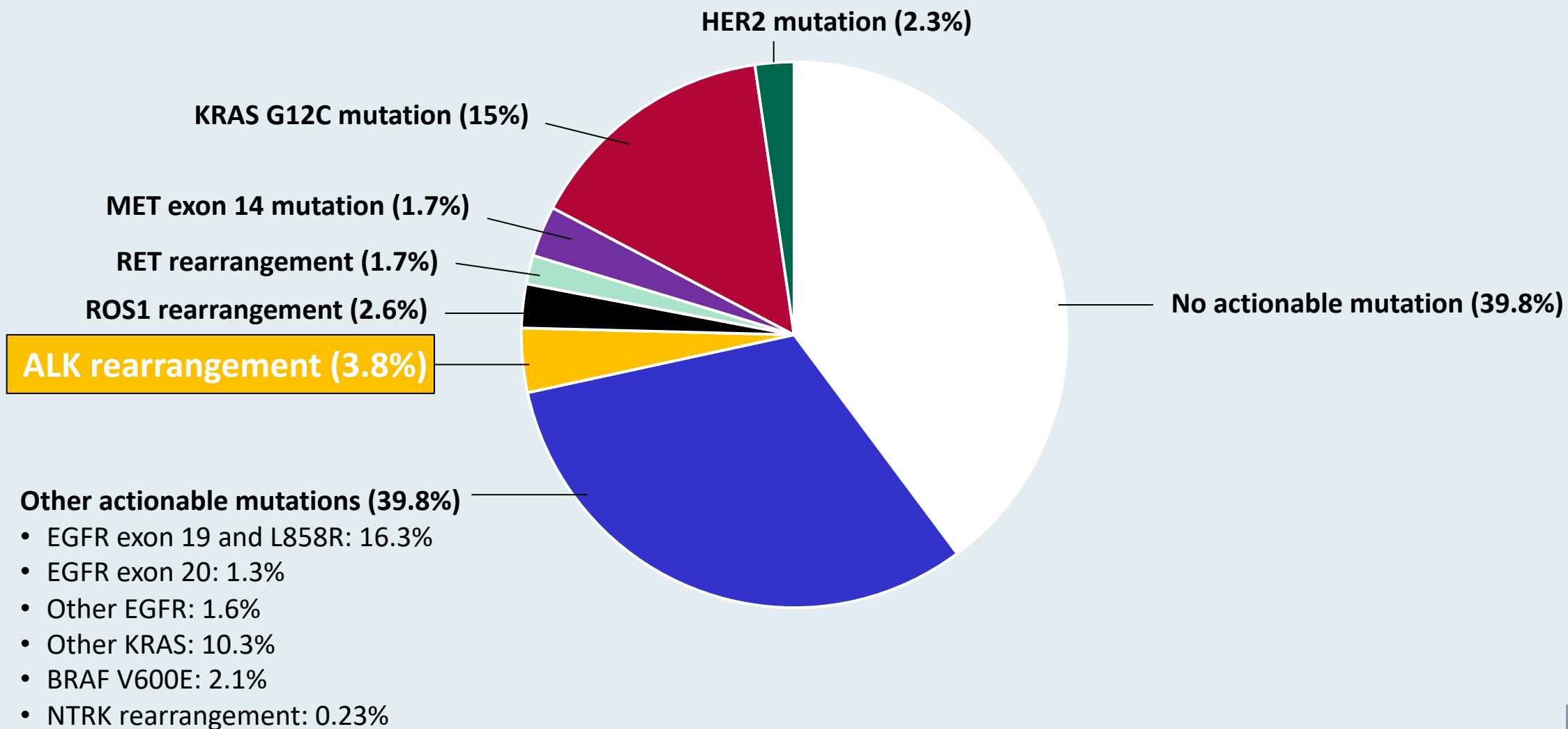
Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



Timeline of Select FDA-Approved Targeted Therapies for Oncogene-Driven NSCLC



Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



Key Randomized Trials in Treatment-Naïve Advanced ALK-Rearranged NSCLC

Study	Intervention	Comparator	ORR	CNS ORR
PROFILE 1014	Crizotinib	Platinum/pemetrexed	74% vs 45%	—
PROFILE 1029	Crizotinib	Platinum/pemetrexed	88% vs 46%	—
ASCEND-4	Ceritinib	Platinum/pemetrexed	73% vs 27%	73% vs 27%
ALEX	Alectinib	Crizotinib	83% vs 76%	81% vs 50%
J-ALEX	Alectinib	Crizotinib	92% vs 79%	—
ALESIA	Alectinib	Crizotinib	91% vs 77%	—
ALTA-1L	Brigatinib	Crizotinib	71% vs 60%	78% vs 26%
CROWN	Lorlatinib	Crizotinib	76% vs 58%	82% vs 23%
eXalt3	Ensartinib	Crizotinib	75% vs 67%	64% vs 21%

Tan AC et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40(6):611-25; Soria JC et al. *Lancet* 2017;389(10072):917-29; Peters S et al. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377(9):829-38; Camidge DR et al. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16(12):2091-108; Shaw AT et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383(21):2018-29; Horn L et al. *JAMA Oncol* 2021;7(11):1617-25; Popat S et al. ESMO 2021;Abstract 1195P.

Key Randomized Trials in Treatment-Naïve Advanced ALK-Rearranged NSCLC (Continued)

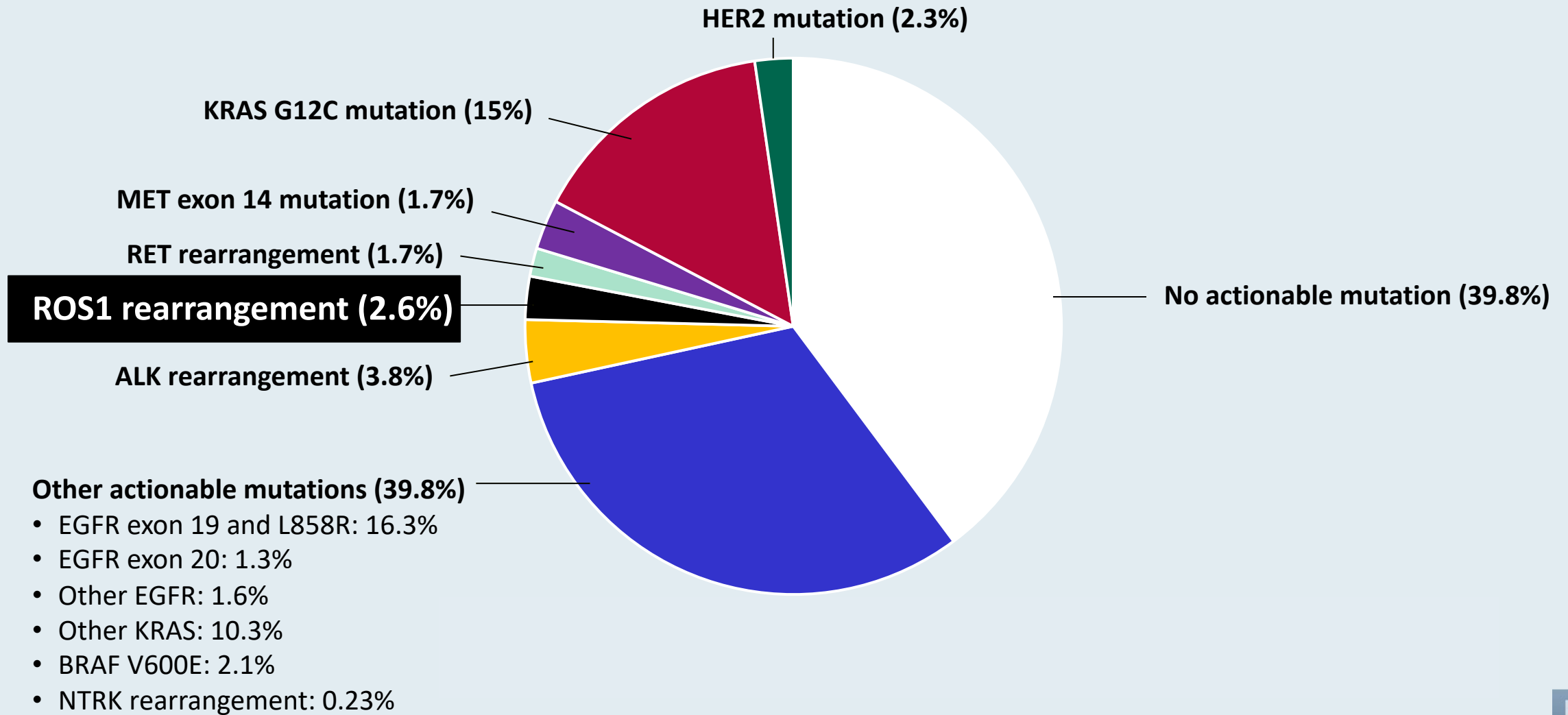
Study	Intervention	Comparator	Median PFS	PFS Hazard ratio	OS Hazard ratio
PROFILE 1014	Crizotinib	Platinum/pemetrexed	11 vs 7 mo	0.45	0.76
PROFILE 1029	Crizotinib	Platinum/pemetrexed	11 vs 7 mo	0.40	0.90
ASCEND-4	Ceritinib	Platinum/pemetrexed	17 vs 8 mo	0.55	0.73
ALEX	Alectinib	Crizotinib	35 vs 11 mo	0.50	0.67
J-ALEX	Alectinib	Crizotinib	34 vs 10 mo	0.37	0.80
ALESIA	Alectinib	Crizotinib	NR v 11 mo	0.37	0.28
ALTA-1L	Brigatinib	Crizotinib	24 vs 11 mo	0.49	0.92
CROWN	Lorlatinib	Crizotinib	NR vs 9 mo	0.28	0.72
eXalt3	Ensartinib	Crizotinib	26 vs 13 mo	0.52	0.88

Tan AC et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2022;40(6):611-25; Soria JC et al. *Lancet* 2017;389(10072):917-29; Peters S et al. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377(9):829-38; Camidge DR et al. *J Thorac Oncol* 2021;16(12):2091-108; Shaw AT et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383(21):2018-29; Horn L et al. *JAMA Oncol* 2021;7(11):1617-25; Popat S et al. ESMO 2021;Abstract 1195P.

Common and Unique Adverse Effects of ALK TKIs

ALK TKI	Most common adverse effects
Crizotinib	Vision disorders, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, edema, constipation, elevated transaminases, fatigue, decreased appetite, upper respiratory infection, dizziness and neuropathy
Ceritinib	Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, abdominal pain, decreased appetite and weight loss
Alectinib	Constipation, fatigue, edema, myalgia and anemia
Brigatinib	Diarrhea, fatigue, nausea, rash, cough, myalgia, headache, hypertension, vomiting and dyspnea
Lorlatinib	Hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, edema, peripheral neuropathy, weight gain, cognitive effects, fatigue, dyspnea, arthralgia and diarrhea
Ensartinib	Rash, nausea, pruritus and vomiting

Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



Key Trials of ROS1 TKIs for TKI-Naïve NSCLC with ROS1 Fusions

ROS1 TKI	Study	Phase	ORR	Median DoR	Median PFS	Intracranial ORR
Crizotinib	PROFILE 1001	Ib	38/53 (72%)	25 mo	19 mo	—
	OxOnc	II	91/127 (72%)	20 mo	16 mo	—
	EUCROSS	II	21/30 (70%)	19 mo	20 mo	—
	AcSe	II	35/36 (69%)	—	6 mo	—
	METROS	II	17/26 (65%)	21 mo	23 mo	33%
Entrectinib	Drilon et al	I/II	41/53 (77%)	25 mo	19 mo	55%
Ceritinib	Lim et al	II	20/30 (67%)	21 mo	19 mo	29%
Brigatinib	Gettinger et al	I	1/1 (100%)	—	—	—
Lorlatinib	Shaw et al	I/II	13/21 (62%)	25 mo	21 mo	64%
Repotrectinib	Cho et al	I/II	10/11 (91%)	—	—	100%
Taletrectinib	Fujiwara et al	I	6/9 (67%)	—	—	—

Key Trials of ROS1 TKIs for TKI-Pretreated NSCLC with ROS1 Fusions

ROS1 TKI	Study	Phase	ORR
Entrectinib (after crizotinib)	Drilon et al	I/II	0/6 (0%)
Ceritinib (after crizotinib)	Lim et al	II	0/2 (0%)
Brigatinib (after crizotinib)	Gettinger et al	I	0/2 (0%)
Lorlatinib	Shaw et al	I/II	After crizotinib: 14/40 (35%) After ≥2 prior TKIs: 0/6 (0%)
Repotrectinib	Drilon et al	I/II	After 1 prior TKI: 7/18 (39%) After ≥2 prior TKIs: 2/7 (29%)
Taletrectinib (after crizotinib)	Fujiwara et al	I	1/3 (33%)

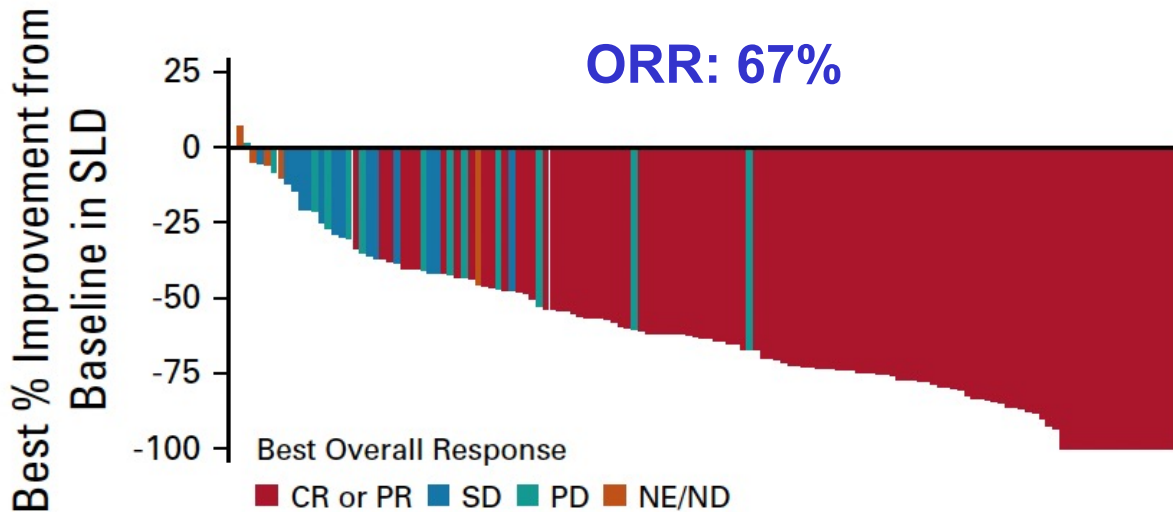
Updated Integrated Analysis of the Efficacy and Safety of Entrectinib in Locally Advanced or Metastatic *ROS1* Fusion–Positive Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Rafal Dziadziuszko, MD, PhD¹; Matthew G. Krebs, MD, PhD²; Filippo De Braud, MD^{3,4}; Salvatore Siena, MD^{3,5}; Alexander Drilon, MD⁶; Robert C. Doebele, MD, PhD⁷; Manish R. Patel, DO⁸; Byoung Chul Cho, MD, PhD⁹; Stephen V. Liu, MD¹⁰; Myung-Ju Ahn, MD, PhD¹¹; Chao-Hua Chiu, MD¹²; Anna F. Farago, MD, PhD¹³; Chia-Chi Lin, MD¹⁴; Christos S. Karapetis, MBBS, MMedSc¹⁵; Yu-Chung Li, MD¹⁶; Bann-mo Day, PhD¹⁷; David Chen, PharmD¹⁷; Timothy R. Wilson, PhD¹⁷; and Fabrice Barlesi, MD, PhD^{18,19}

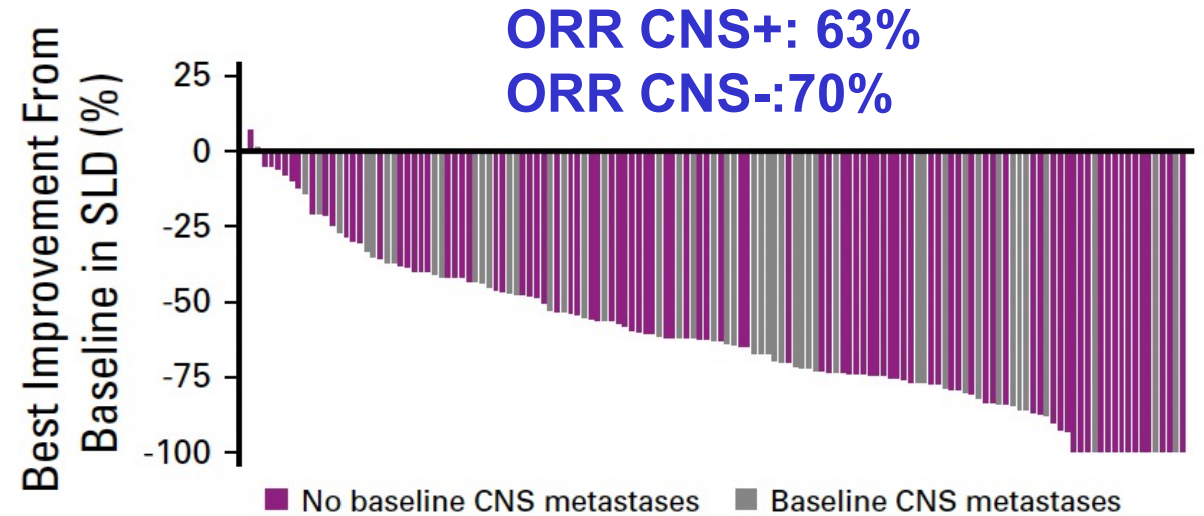
J Clin Oncol 2021;39(11):1253-63.

Integrated Analysis of ALKA-372-001, STARTRK-1, STARTRK-2, and STARTRK-NG

Efficacy Evaluable Population (N = 161)



Patients with (n = 56) and without (n = 105) CNS Metastases at Baseline



ORR = objective response rate

Entrectinib Duration of Response and Survival Analyses

Efficacy	NSCLC with ROS1 fusions		
	Efficacy evaluable (N = 161)	Baseline CNS metastases (n = 56)	No baseline CNS metastases (n = 105)
Median DoR	15.7 mo	14.9 mo	24.6 mo
12-month DoR	63%	62%	63%
Median PFS	15.7 mo	11.8 mo	19.0 mo
12-month PFS	55%	47%	60%
Median OS	NE	28.3 mo	NE
12-month OS	81%	75%	84%

Select Treatment-Related Adverse Events

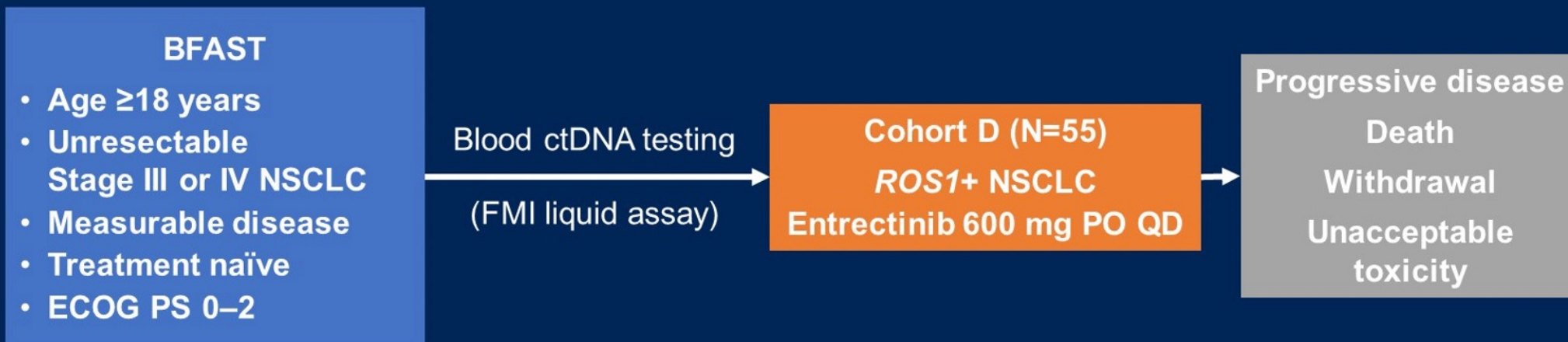
Adverse events	NSCLC with ROS1 fusions safety evaluable population (N = 210)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Dysgeusia	43%	<1%
Dizziness	35%	<1%
Constipation	31%	0
Fatigue	30%	<1%
Diarrhea	27%	3%
Weight increase	29%	8%
AST increase	12%	2%
ALT increase	11%	3%

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ENTRECTINIB IN PATIENTS WITH ROS1-POSITIVE (ROS1+) ADVANCED/METASTATIC NSCLC FOR THE BLOOD FIRST ASSAY SCREENING TRIAL (BFAST)

Solange Peters,¹ Shirish M. Gadgeel,² Tony Mok,³ Ernest Nadal,⁴ Saadettin Kilickap,⁵ Maurice Pérol,⁶ Jacques Cadranel,⁷ Shunichi Sugawara,⁸ Chao-Hua Chiu,⁹ Mor Moskovitz,¹⁰ Chong-Jen Yu,¹¹ Tomohiro Tanaka,¹² Rhea Nersesian,¹³ Sarah M. Shagan,¹³ Margaret Maclennan,¹⁴ Michael Mathisen,¹³ Vijay Bhagawati-Prasad,¹⁵ Venice Archer,¹⁵ Rafal Dziadziuszko¹⁶

¹Lausanne University Hospital, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland; ²Henry Ford Cancer Institute/Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, Michigan; ³State Laboratory of Translational Oncology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR; ⁴Thoracic Oncology Unit, Department of Medical Oncology, Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO), L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain; ⁵Istinye University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Oncology, Istanbul, Turkey; ⁶Department of Medical Oncology, Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon, France; ⁷Department of Pneumology and Thoracic Oncology, APHP, Hôpital Tenon and GRC04 Theranoscan Sorbonne Université, Paris, France; ⁸Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Sendai Kousei Hospital, Sendai, Japan; ⁹Department of Chest Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ¹⁰Thoracic Cancer Service, Rambam Health Care Campus, Haifa, Israel; ¹¹Department of Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; ¹²Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, Tokyo, Japan; ¹³Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, California; ¹⁴Syneos Health, Edinburgh, UK; ¹⁵Roche Products Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, UK; ¹⁶Department of Oncology and Radiotherapy and Early Clinical Trials Unit, Medical University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland

BFAST Study Design



- Primary endpoint: **objective response rate** (ORR) per investigator (INV; RECIST v1.1):
 - An observed ORR $\geq 70.4\%$ ($n=37/54$ responders) is required to meet the primary endpoint
- Secondary endpoints: CBR, DoR, PFS per INV; ORR, CBR, DoR, PFS per IRF; OS; time to CNS progression; safety

BFAST: Entrectinib Efficacy Consistent with Tissue-Based Trials

- **BFAST met its primary endpoint in the ROS1+ NSCLC arm**
 - Confirmed ORR: **81.5%** per INV and IRF
- **Responses were durable** in this cohort:
 - Median PFS per INV: 12.9 months
 - Median DoR per INV: 13.0 months
 - Median time to CNS PD was not reached
- OS data were immature, with only 20 events reported
- **No new safety signals** were identified

BFAST ROS1+ NSCLC arm (N=54)		
	INV assessment	IRF assessment
ORR , n (%) [95% CI]	44 (81.5) [68.6–90.8]	44 (81.5) [68.6–90.8]
Complete response (CR)	2 (3.7)	3 (5.6)
Partial response (PR)	42 (77.8)	41 (75.9)
CBR* , n (%) [95% CI]	47 (87.0) [75.1–94.6]	44 (81.5) [68.6–90.8]
Median PFS , months (95% CI)	12.9 (8.7–18.5)	14.8 (7.2–24.0)
12-month event-free rate, %	50.7	52.4
Median DoR , months (95% CI)	13.0 (6.3–18.4)	16.7 (5.6–24.0)
12-month event-free rate, %	53.2	57.3
Median time to CNS PD , months (95% CI)	NE (NE)	NE (NE)
12-month event-free rate, %	83.5	86.4
OS	<i>Immature</i>	
Patients with event, n (%)	20 (36)	

BFAST Summary



ORR (INV and IRF):
81.5%



Consistent results
between blood-based
and tissue-based trials



Median **PFS**:
14.8 months (IRF)
Median **DoR**:
16.7 months (IRF)



Safety profile
in line with
previous reports

These data validate the clinical utility of blood-based NGS as a further method to inform clinical decision-making in *ROS1+* NSCLC

Repotrectinib Granted FDA Breakthrough Therapy Designation for Metastatic NSCLC with ROS1 Fusions

Press Release – December 8, 2020

“...repotrectinib has been granted breakthrough therapy designation by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of patients with ROS1-positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who have not been treated with a ROS1 tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI-naïve).

The breakthrough therapy designation for repotrectinib was supported by the initial data from TKI-naïve ROS1-positive NSCLC patients enrolled in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 portions of the TRIDENT-1 study, which is currently evaluating patients in multiple potentially registrational cohorts.”

Phase 1/2 TRIDENT-1 Study of Repotrectinib in Patients with *ROS1+* or *NTRK+* Advanced Solid Tumors

Byoung Chul Cho,¹ Robert C. Doebele,² Jessica J. Lin,³ Misako Nagasaka,⁴ Christina Baik,⁵ Anthonie J. van der Wekken,⁶ Vamsidhar Velcheti,⁷ Ki Hyeong Lee,⁸ Stephen V. Liu,⁹ Benjamin Solomon,¹⁰ Steven Kao,¹¹ Matthew G. Krebs,¹² Viola Zhu,¹³ Shanna Stopatschinskaja,¹⁴ D. Ross Camidge,¹⁵ Alexander Drilon¹⁶

¹Yonsei Cancer Center, Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ²University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA;

³Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ⁴Karmanos Cancer Institute, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA;

⁵Seattle Cancer Care Alliance, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA;

⁶University of Groningen and University Medical Centre Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; ⁷Perlmutter Cancer Center, NYU Langone Health, New York, NY, USA;

⁸Chungbuk National University Hospital, Cheongju, Republic of Korea; ⁹Georgetown Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, Washington D.C., USA;

¹⁰Peter MacCallum Cancer Center, Melbourne, Australia; ¹¹The Chris O'Brien Lifecare, Camperdown, Australia;

¹²Division of Cancer Sciences, The University of Manchester and the Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK;

¹³Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California Irvine School of Medicine, Orange, CA, USA; ¹⁴Turning Point Therapeutics Inc., San Diego, CA, USA;

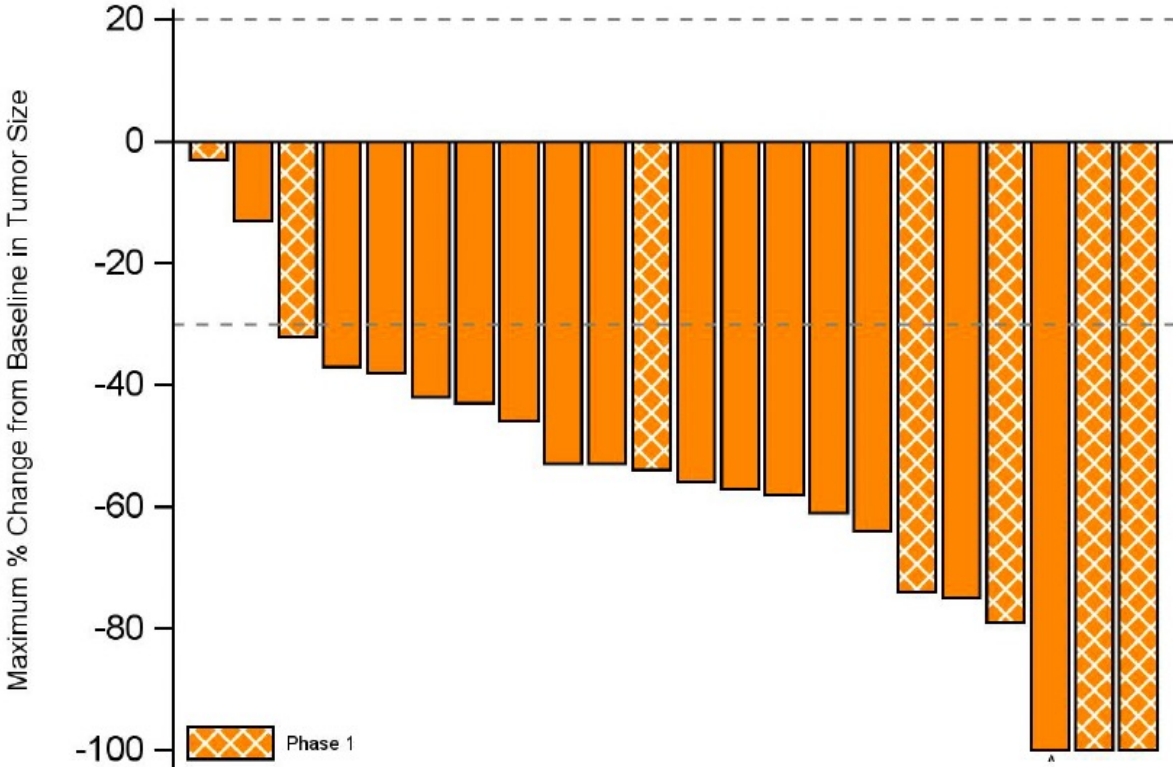
¹⁵Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA



2020 World Conference
on Lung Cancer Singapore

TRIDENT-1: Clinical Activity in TKI-Naïve Advanced NSCLC with ROS1 Fusions

Overall Response (N=22)



^ = Patient previously a confirmed partial response now in unconfirmed CR on treatment.

	Phase 2 N=15	Phase 1+2 N=22
Confirmed ORR, % (95% CI)	93% (68–100)	91% (71–99)

N=22 patients with baseline and at least two post baseline scans

- N=15 Phase 2 patients
- N=7 Phase 1 patients treated at or above the Phase 2 recommended dose

As of 31 December 2020, the 16th patient in Phase 2 has an unconfirmed PR and is on treatment awaiting a second post-baseline confirmatory scan.

AACR-NCI-EORTC Virtual International Conference on

MOLECULAR TARGETS AND CANCER THERAPEUTICS

October 7-10, 2021



Poster #: P224

Update from the Phase 2 registrational trial of repotrectinib in TKI-pretreated patients with *ROS1+* advanced non-small cell lung cancer and with *NTRK+* advanced solid tumors (TRIDENT-1)

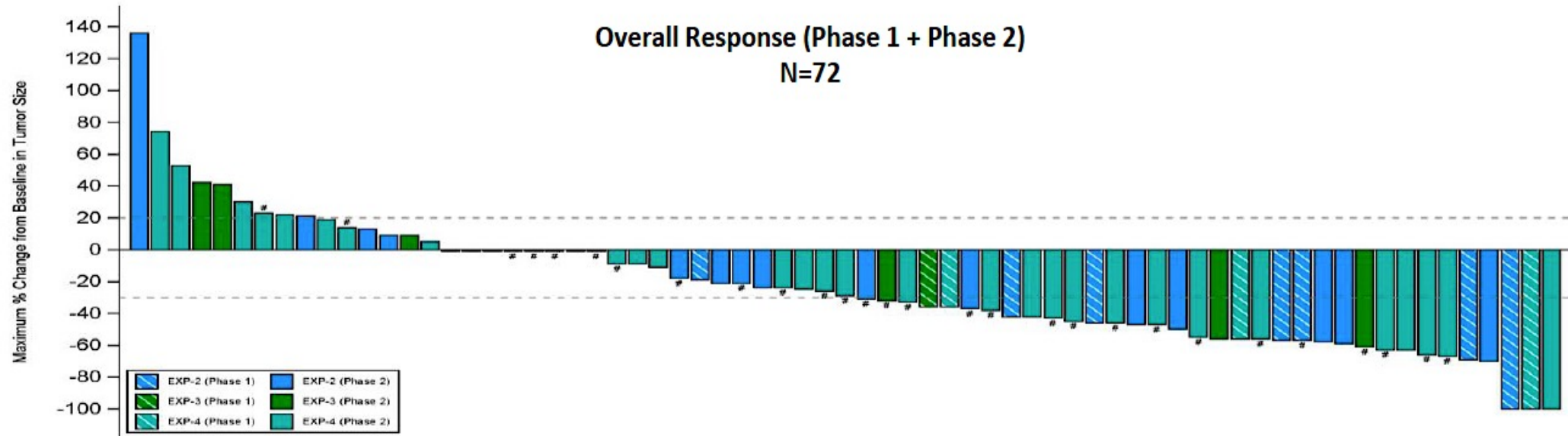
Jessica J. Lin,¹ Byoung Chul Cho,² Christoph Springfeld,³ D. Ross Camidge,⁴ Benjamin Solomon,⁵ Christina Baik,⁶ Vamsidhar Velcheti,⁷ Young-Chul Kim,⁸ Victor Moreno,⁹ Anthonie J. van der Wekken,¹⁰ Enriqueta Felip,¹¹ Dipesh Uprety,¹² Denise Trone,¹³ Shanna Stopatschinskaja,¹³ Alexander Drilon¹⁴

¹Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ²Yonsei Cancer Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ³Heidelberg University Hospital, National Center for Tumor Diseases, Department of Medical Oncology, Heidelberg, Germany; ⁴University of Colorado Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA; ⁵Peter MacCallum Cancer Center, Melbourne, Australia; ⁶University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle Cancer Care Alliance, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA; ⁷NYU Perlmutter Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ⁸Chonnam National University Medical School, and CNU Hwasun Hospital, Hwasun-gun, Republic of Korea; ⁹Fundación Jiménez Díaz - START Madrid, Madrid, Spain; ¹⁰University of Groningen, University Medical Centre Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; ¹¹Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO), Barcelona, Spain; ¹²Karmanos Cancer Institute, Detroit, MI, USA; ¹³Turning Point Therapeutics Inc, San Diego, CA, USA; ¹⁴Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA.

TRIDENT-1: A Phase II Study Design

ROS1+ Advanced NSCLC				NTRK+ Advanced Solid Tumors	
EXP-1 ROS1 TKI naïve (N=55)	EXP-2 1 prior ROS1 TKI AND 1 platinum-based chemotherapy (N=60)	EXP-3 2 prior ROS1 TKIs AND No prior chemotherapy (N=40)	EXP-4 1 prior ROS1 TKI AND No prior chemotherapy (N=60)	EXP-5 TRK TKI naïve (N=55)	EXP-6 TRK TKI pretreated (N=40)
	Treated (N=21)	Treated (N=11)	Treated (N=44)	Data from NTRK+ cohorts (EXP-5 and EXP-6) will be presented at LB# 6546 during Plenary Session 2: New Drugs on the Horizon I	
	Efficacy Evaluable (N=16)	Efficacy Evaluable (N=9)	Efficacy Evaluable (N=36)		

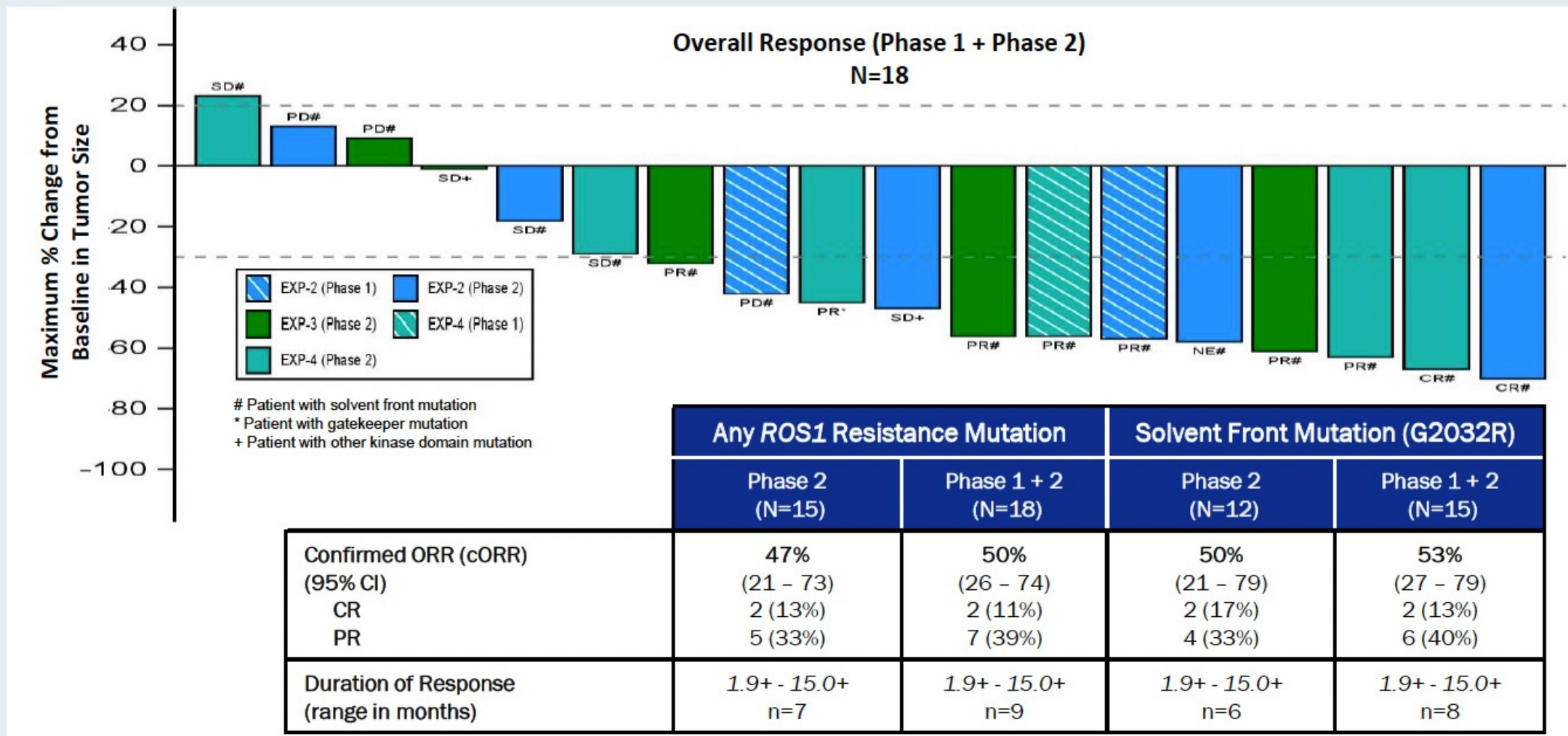
TRIDENT-1: Preliminary Efficacy in Patients with TKI-Pretreated Advanced NSCLC with ROS1 Fusions



#Patient remains on treatment
3 patients not displayed due to discontinuing treatment prior to first post-baseline scans.

	EXP-2		EXP-3		EXP-4	
	Phase 2 (N=16)	Phase 1 + 2 (N=23)	Phase 2 (N=9)	Phase 1 + 2 (N=10)	Phase 2 (N=36)	Phase 1 + 2 (N=39)
Confirmed ORR (cORR) (95% CI)	31% (11 - 59)	39% (20 - 61)	33% (7 - 70)	30% (7 - 65)	31%* (16 - 48)	33%* (19 - 50)
Duration of Response (range in months)	1.8+ - 9.2 n=5	1.8+ - 11.1 n=9	1.9+ - 12.9+ n=3	1.9+ - 12.9+ n=3	1.7+ - 15.0+ n=11	0.8+ - 15.0+ n=13

TRIDENT-1: Preliminary Efficacy in Patients with TKI-Pretreated Advanced NSCLC with ROS1 Fusions and Baseline ROS1 Resistance Mutations



TRIDENT-1: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (N = 301)

Adverse event	Any grade	Grade 3/4
Dizziness	60%	2%
Dysgeusia	44%	<1%
Constipation	34%	<1%
Paraesthesia	29%	1%
Dyspnea	28%	6%
Anemia	27%	8%
Fatigue	24%	2%
Nausea	21%	1%
	Rate	
Drug discontinuation due to TEAEs	11%	
Drug dose reduction due to TEAEs	17%	

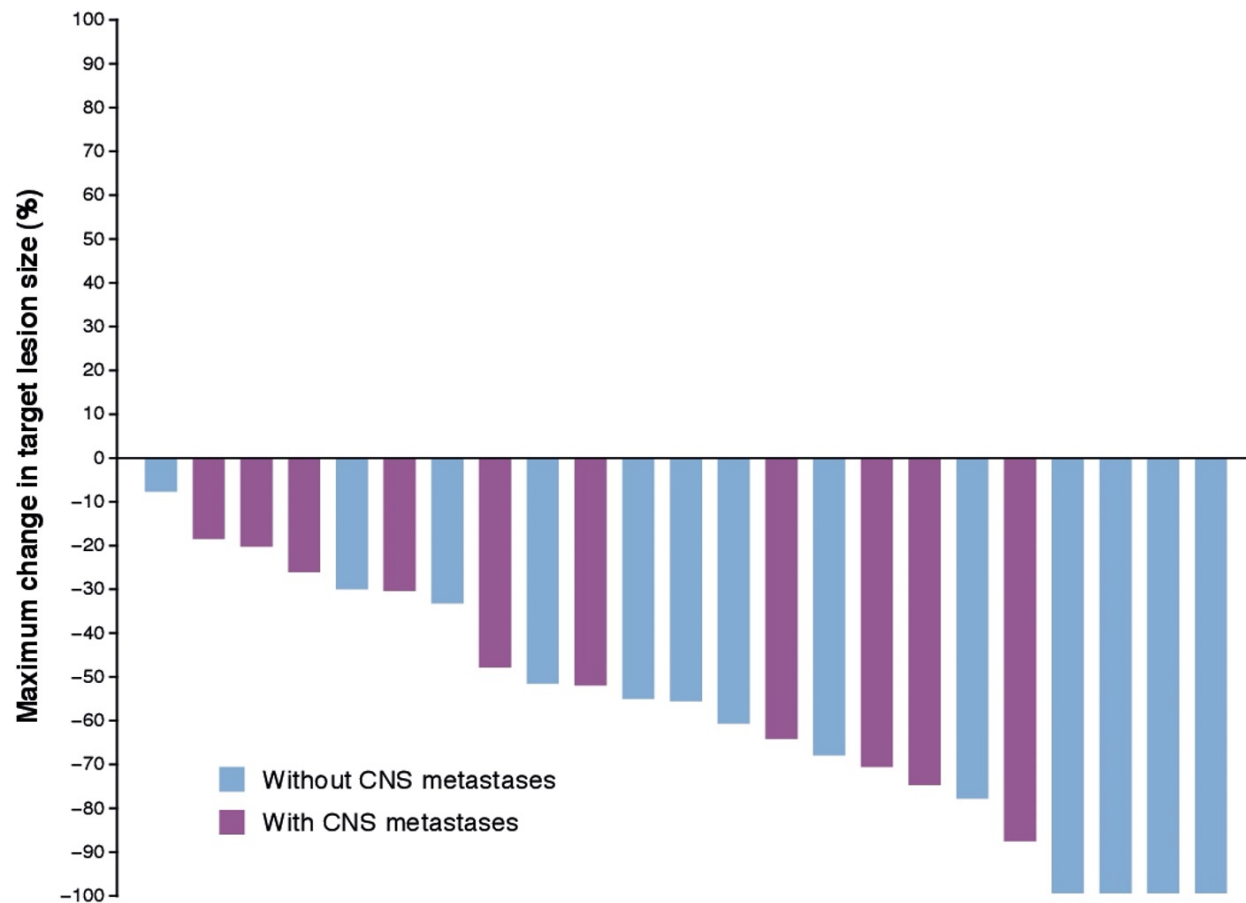
Updated Efficacy and Safety of Larotrectinib in Patients with Tropomyosin Receptor Kinase (TRK) Fusion Lung Cancer

Peters S et al.

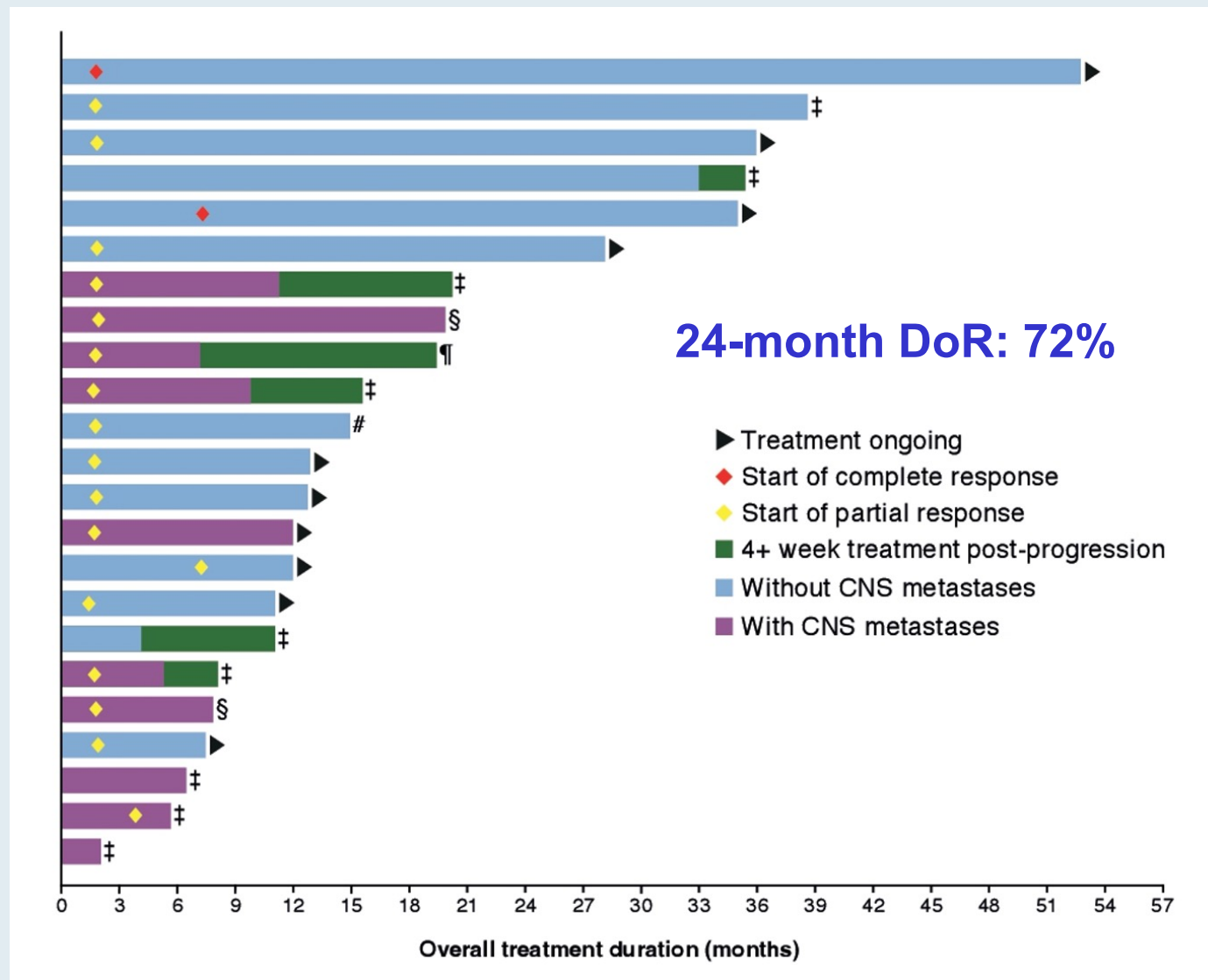
ASCO 2022;Abstract LBA9024.

Response to Larotrectinib

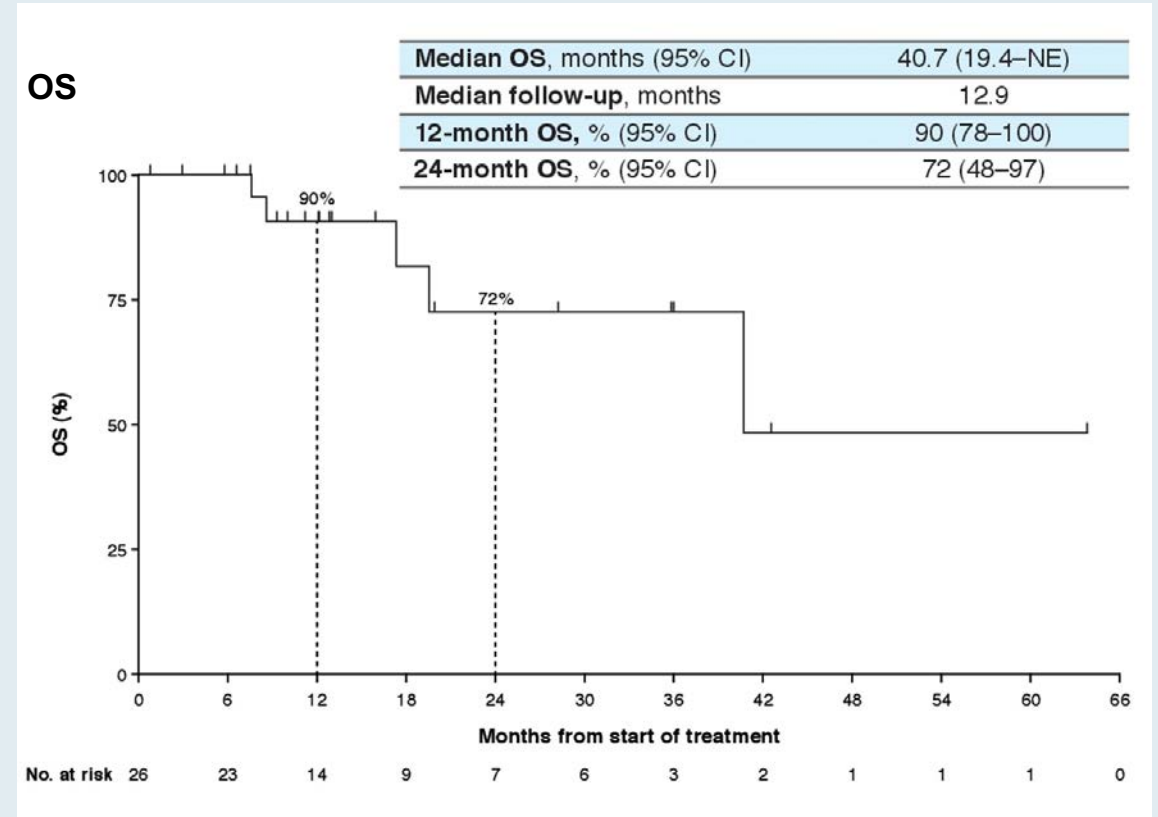
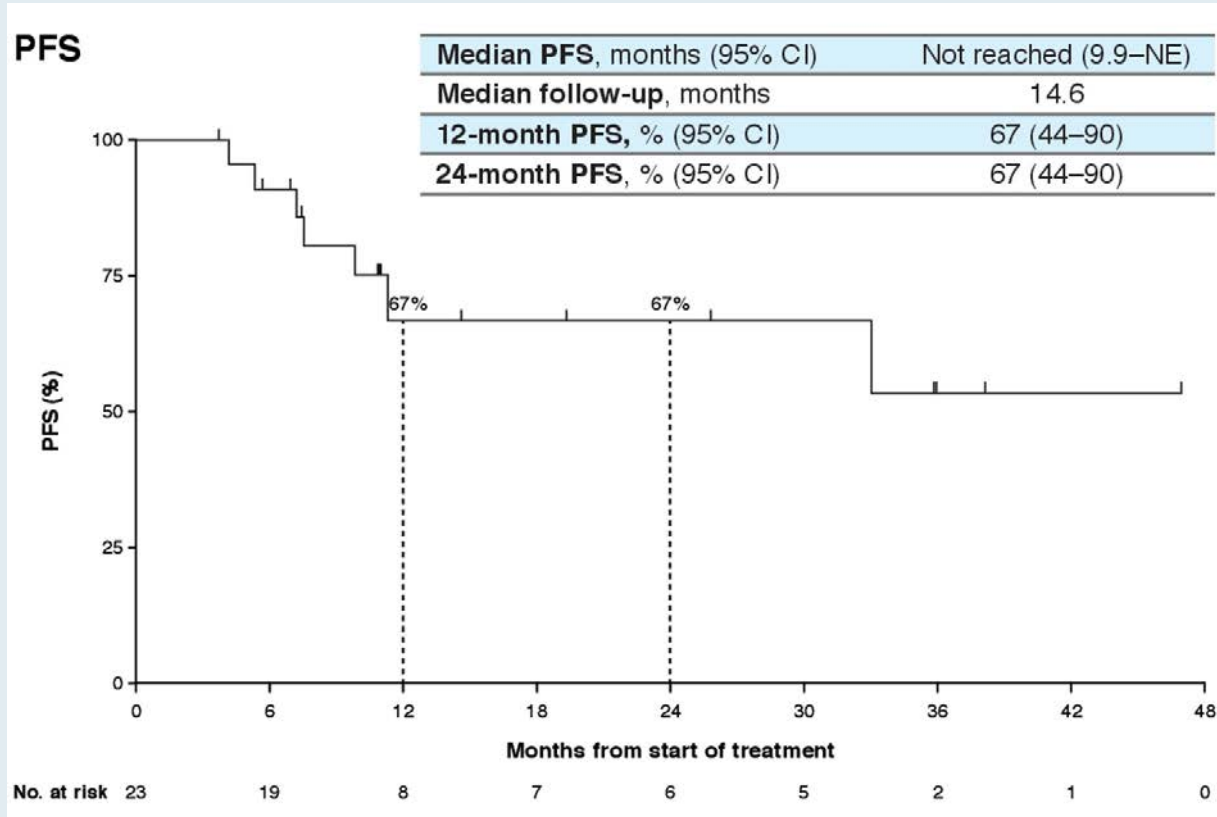
	All patients (N=26)	Patients with CNS metastases (n=12)
Evaluable patients, n	23	10
ORR, % (95% CI)	83 (61–95)	80 (44–97)
Best overall response, n (%)		
Complete response	2 (9)	0
Partial response	17 (74)	8 (80)
Stable disease	4 (17)	2 (20)
Progressive disease	0	0



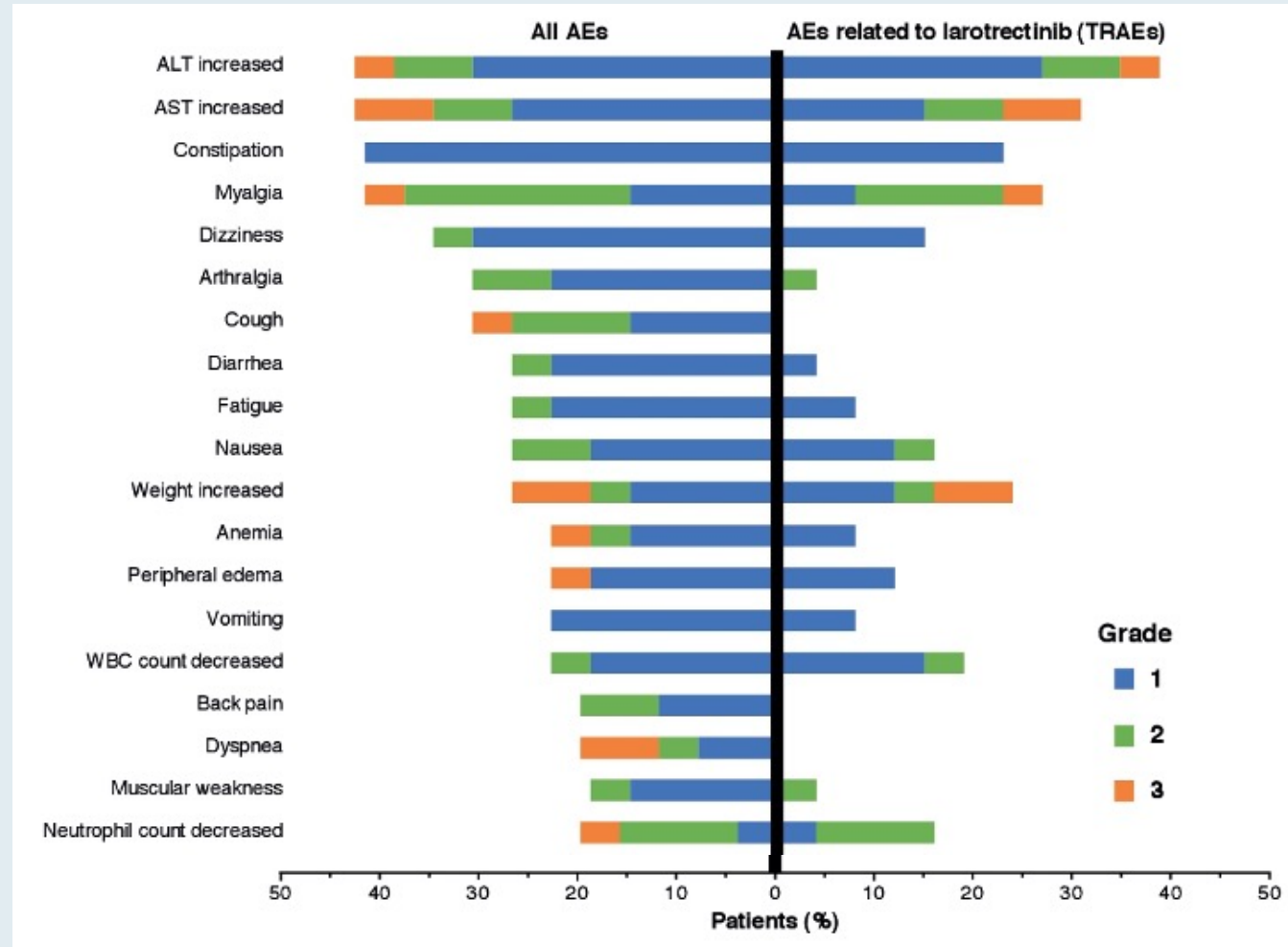
Larotrectinib Duration of Response



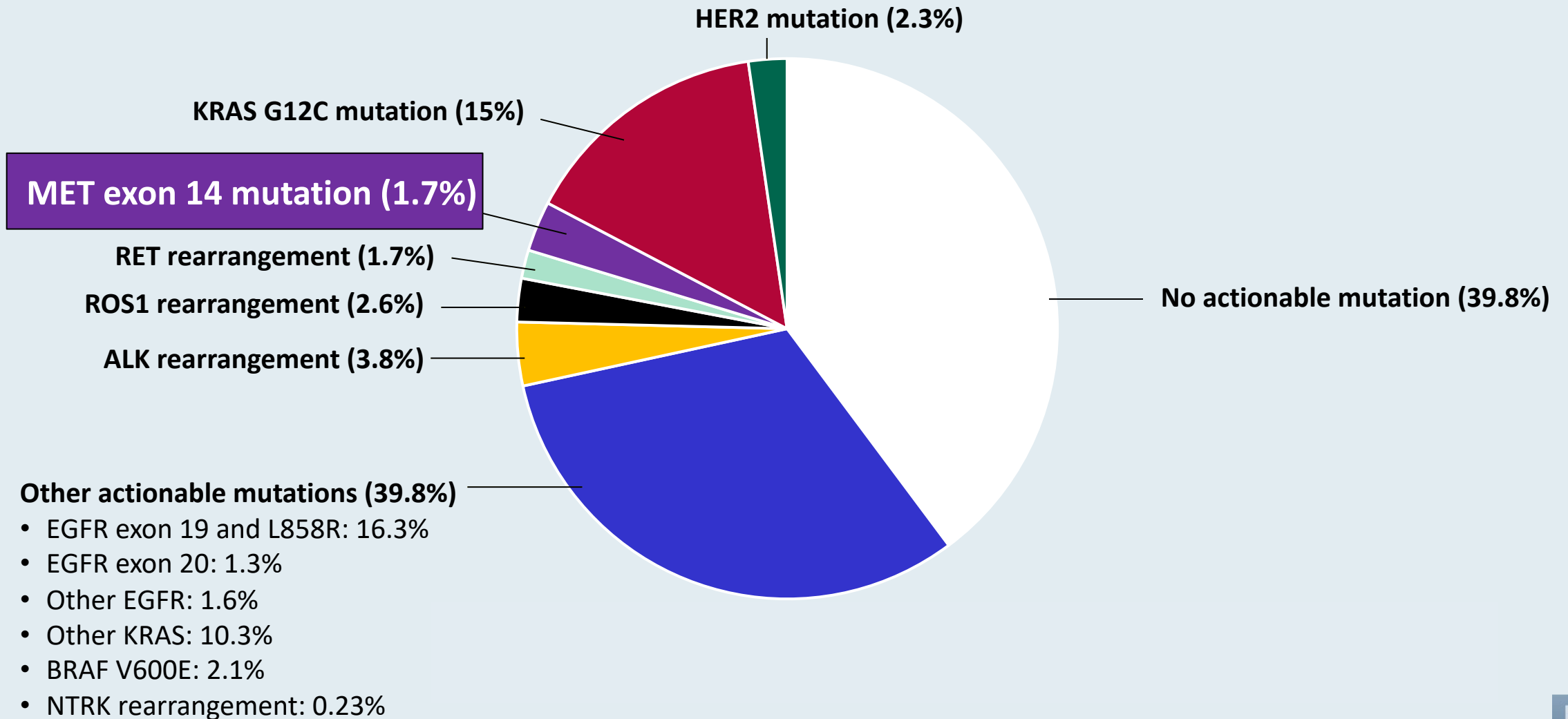
Survival Analyses with Larotrectinib



Safety Profile with Larotrectinib



Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



Amivantamab in NSCLC patients with MET exon 14 skipping mutation: Updated results from the CHRYSALIS study

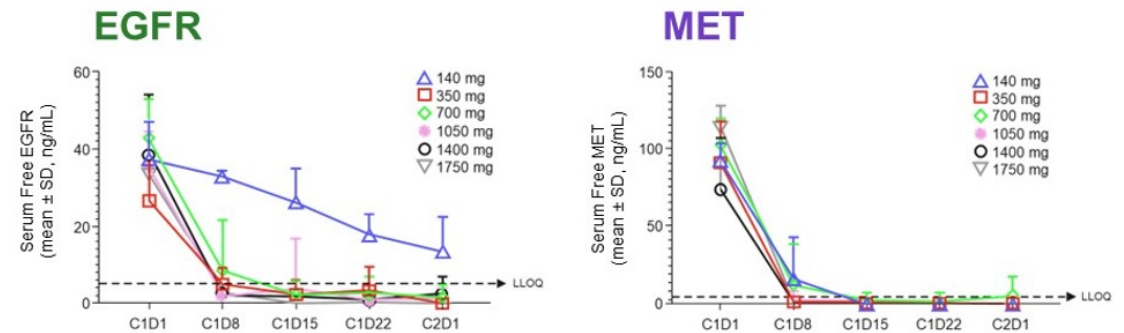
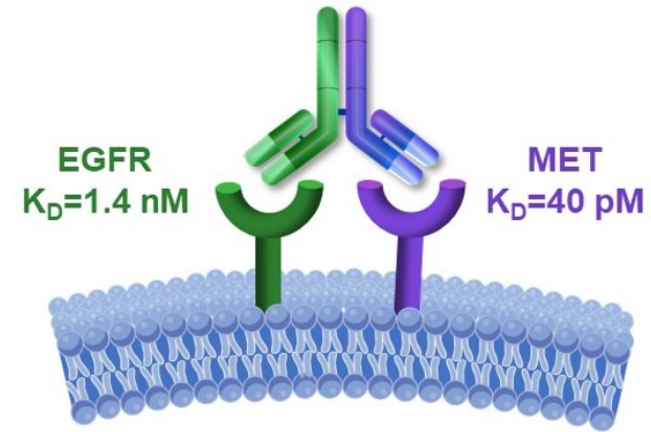
Matthew G. Krebs,¹ Alexander I. Spira,² Byoung Chul Cho,³ Benjamin Besse,⁴ Jonathan W. Goldman,⁵ Pasi A. Jänne,⁶ Zhiyong Ma,⁷ Aaron S. Mansfield,⁸ Anna Minchom,⁹ Sai-Hong Ignatius Ou,¹⁰ Ravi Salgia,¹¹ Zhijie Wang,¹² Casilda Llacer Perez,¹³ Grace Gao,¹⁴ Joshua C. Curtin,¹⁴ Amy Roshak,¹⁴ Robert W. Schnepf,¹⁴ Meena Thayu,¹⁴ Roland E. Knoblauch,¹⁴ Chee Khoon Lee¹⁵

¹Division of Cancer Sciences, The University of Manchester and The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK; ²Virginia Cancer Specialists Research Institute, US Oncology Research, Fairfax VA; ³Yonsei Cancer Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea; ⁴Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France; ⁵David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; ⁶Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; ⁷Henan Cancer Hospital, Zhengzhou, China; ⁸Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; ⁹Drug Development Unit, Royal Marsden/Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, UK; ¹⁰University of California Irvine, Orange, CA; ¹¹City of Hope, Duarte, CA; ¹²Cancer Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China; ¹³Medical Oncology Intercenter Unit, Regional and Virgen de la Victoria University Hospitals, IBIMA, Málaga, Spain; ¹⁴Janssen R&D, Spring House, PA; ¹⁵St George Hospital, Kogarah, Australia



Amivantamab: EGFR-MET Bispecific Antibody

- Demonstrated monotherapy activity in EGFR ex20ins NSCLC following progression on platinum-based chemotherapy (ORR, 40%; DOR, 11.1 months)¹
- Demonstrated activity in TKI-resistant EGFRm NSCLC with MET amplification^{2,3}
- Has higher affinity for MET (40 pM) than EGFR (1.4 nM)
- Depletion of free soluble target proteins, suggesting total body target engagement, occurs at ≥ 140 mg for sMET and ≥ 350 mg for sEGFR
- Evaluation in primary MET-driven tumors is ongoing



C, cycle; D, day; DOR, duration of response; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFRm, EGFR-mutated; ex20ins, exon 20 insertion mutations; K_D , dissociation constant; LLOQ, lower limit of quantification; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; ORR, overall response rate; SD, standard deviation; sEGFR, soluble EGFR; sMET, soluble MET; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

1. Park K, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2021;39(30):3391-3402. 2. Haura EB, et al. Presented at: ASCO; May 31-June 4, 2019. 9009 (oral). 3. Bauml J, et al. Presented at: ASCO; June 4-8, 2021. 9006 (oral).

CHRYSALIS Phase I Study Design

Part 1: Dose Escalation

140–1750 mg

Objective: Establish RP2D

RP2D

Amivantamab
1050 mg (<80 kg)
1400 mg (≥80 kg)

Intravenous dosing
C1 QW, C2+ Q2W

Part 2: Dose Expansion

MET-2 Cohort: *METex14* n=55^a
(up to 100 planned)

Objective: Safety and efficacy at the RP2D

Eligibility

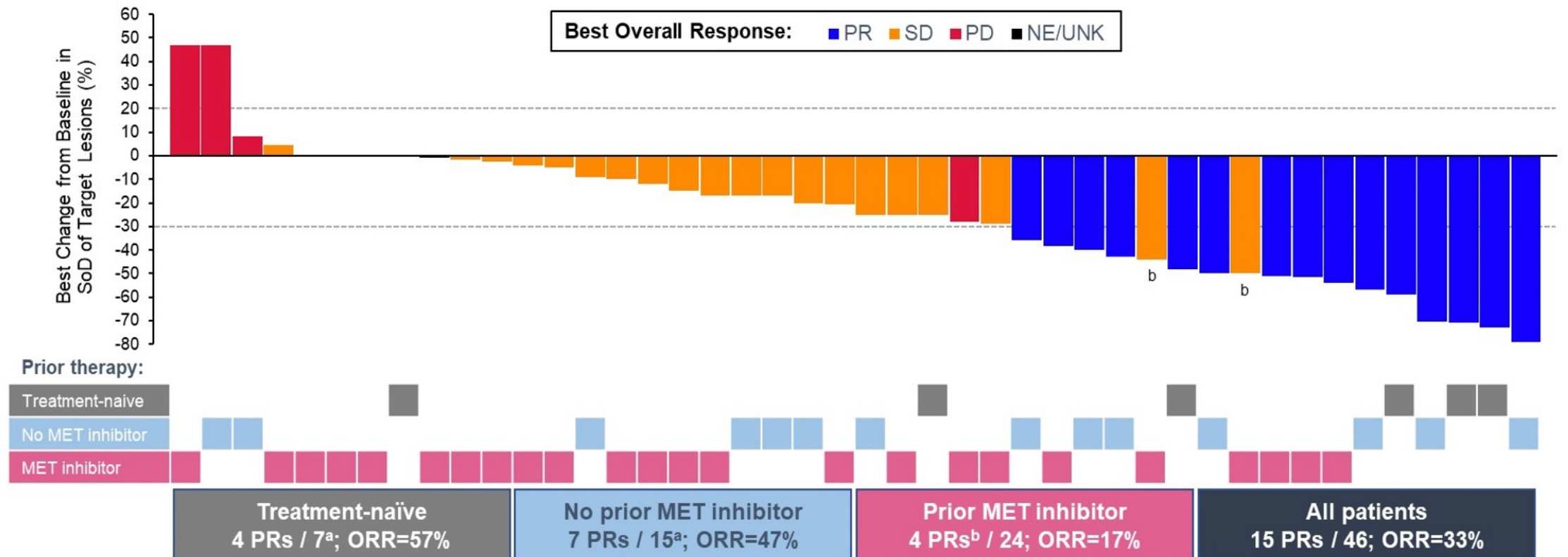
- Metastatic or unresectable/advanced NSCLC
- Failed or ineligible for standard of care therapy

Eligibility for METex14 Cohort

- Measurable disease
- Primary METex14 mutation by NGS of tumor or ctDNA

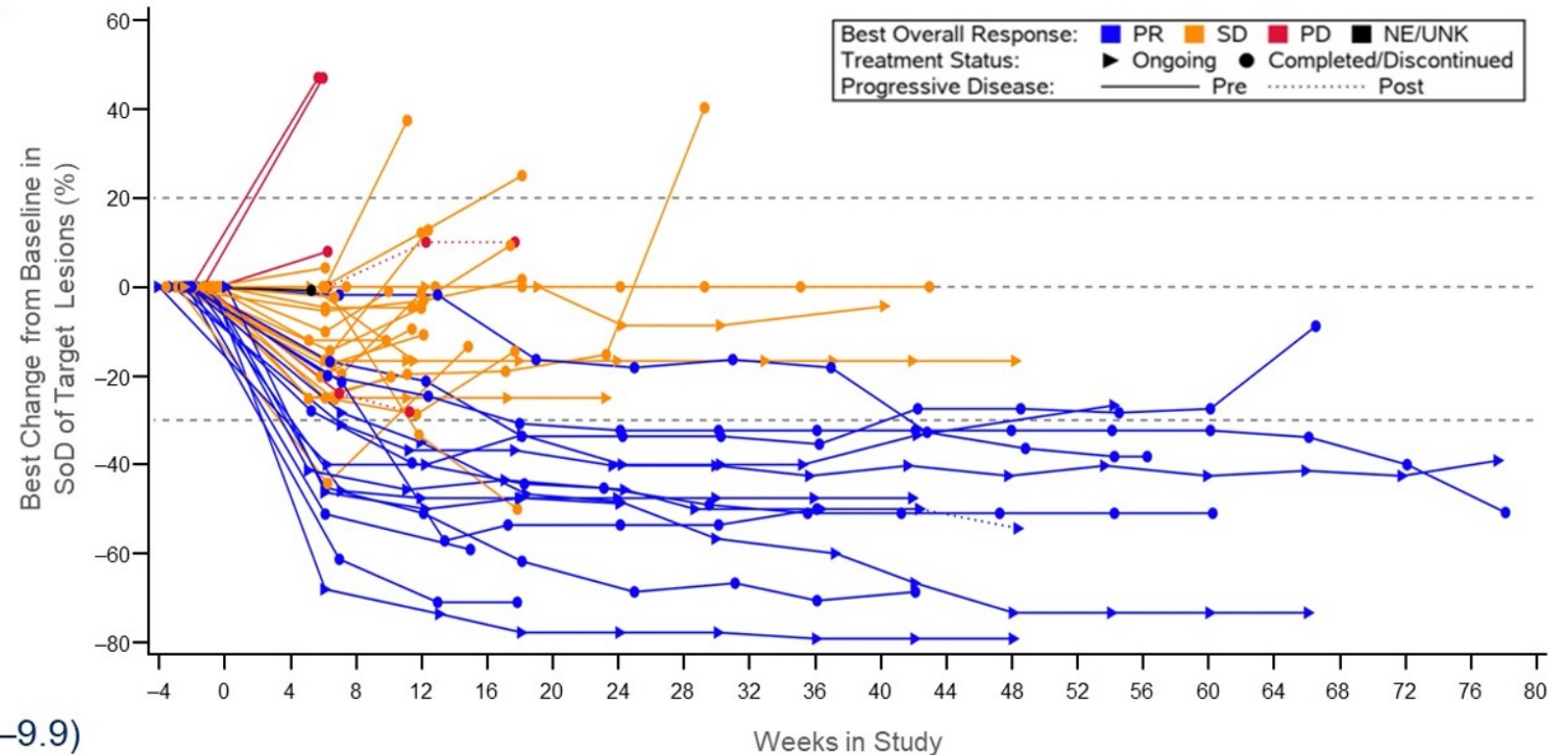
CHRYSALIS: Antitumor Activity of Amivantamab

- A total of 46 patients were efficacy evaluable



CHRYSALIS: Durability of Response to Amivantamab

- Median duration of response is not estimable
 - 11/15 patients who responded are ongoing
 - 10 patients (67% of responders) with response duration ≥ 6 months
- Clinical benefit rate=59%^a
 - Treatment-naïve: 71%
 - No prior MET: 53%
 - Prior MET: 58%
- Median PFS=6.7 mo (95% CI 2.9–15.3)
 - Treatment-naïve: NE (95% CI 2.6–NE)
 - No prior MET: 8.3 mo (95% CI 1.5–15.3)
 - Prior MET: 4.2 mo (95% CI 2.9–NE)
- Median time to response=1.6 mo (range, 1.2–9.9)



CHRYSALIS: Safety Profile

TEAE (≥15%) by Preferred Term, n (%)	RP2D (n=425)		METex14 Subset (n=55)	
	Median follow-up 11.8 months		Median follow up 5.1 months	
	All Grades	Grade ≥3	All Grades	Grade ≥3
Infusion related reaction	283 (67)	11 (3)	38 (69)	3 (5)
Rash	155 (36)	8 (2)	17 (31)	1 (2)
Dermatitis acneiform	155 (36)	4 (1)	22 (40)	0
Paronychia	193 (45)	7 (2)	21 (38)	0
Fatigue	93 (22)	8 (2)	17 (31)	2 (4)
Hypoalbuminemia	135 (32)	10 (2)	15 (27)	1 (2)
Stomatitis	91 (21)	2 (0.5)	15 (27)	0
Decreased appetite	76 (18)	2 (0.5)	12 (22)	0
Dyspnea	96 (23)	21 (5)	12 (22)	4 (7)
Peripheral edema	104 (24)	4 (1)	11 (20)	0
Pruritus	79 (19)	0	12 (22)	0
Nausea	104 (24)	2 (0.5)	11 (20)	0
Constipation	105 (25)	0	10 (18)	0
Hypomagnesemia	41 (10)	0	9 (16)	0
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	64 (15)	5 (1)	9 (16)	1 (2)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	72 (17)	10 (2)	8 (15)	1 (2)
Cough	78 (18)	0	3 (5)	0

- Treatment modifications due to toxicity (n=425): interruptions in 21%, reductions in 12%, and discontinuations in 5% of patients
 - Rates of pneumonitis/ILD was 4%
 - Cumulative grouped rash-related AEs^a occurred in 322 (76%) patients, with 16 grade ≥3 (4%)
- Safety profile for METex14 subset is consistent with the larger CHRYSALIS safety population, with majority of events grade 1-2
- No new safety signals found

Tepotinib and Capmatinib Receive FDA Approval for the Treatment of Advanced NSCLC with MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutations

Tepotinib Press Release – February 3, 2021

The FDA granted accelerated approval to tepotinib for adult patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) exon 14 skipping alterations. Efficacy was demonstrated in the VISION trial (NCT02864992), a multicenter, non-randomized, open-label, multicohort study enrolling 152 patients with advanced or metastatic NSCLC with MET exon 14 skipping alterations. Patients received tepotinib 450 mg orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Capmatinib Press Release – May 6, 2020

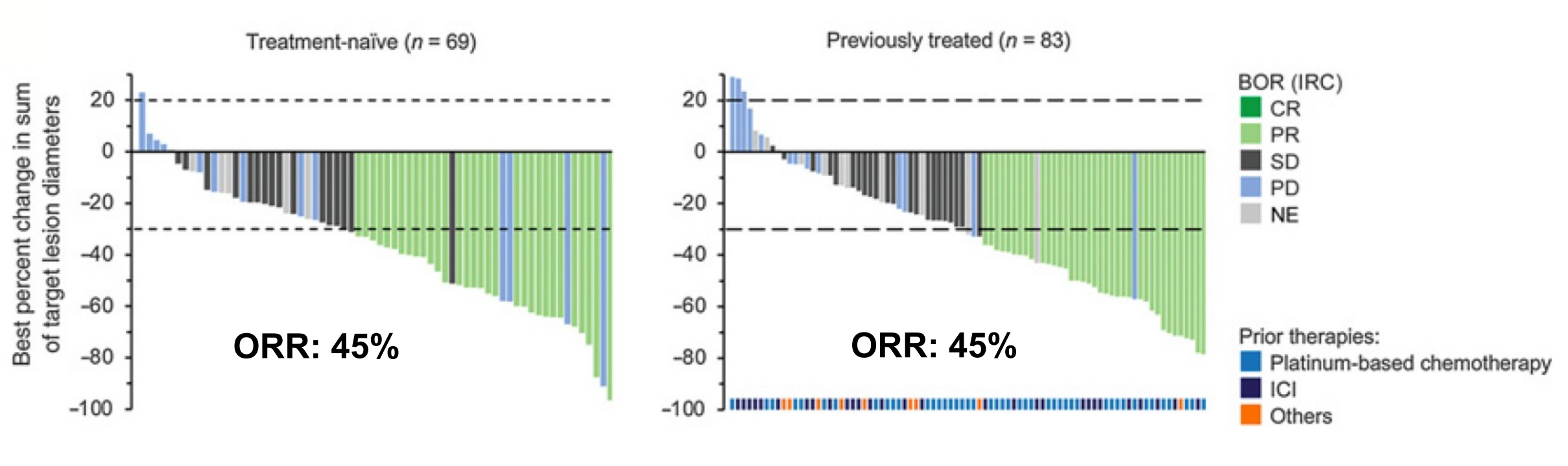
The FDA granted accelerated approval to for adult patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumors have a mutation that leads to mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) exon 14 skipping. Efficacy was demonstrated in the GEOMETRY mono-1 trial (NCT02414139), a multicenter, non-randomized, open-label, multicohort study enrolling 97 patients with metastatic NSCLC with confirmed MET exon 14 skipping. Patients received capmatinib 400 mg orally twice daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Tepotinib Efficacy and Safety in Patients with *MET* Exon 14 Skipping NSCLC: Outcomes in Patient Subgroups from the VISION Study with Relevance for Clinical Practice

Xiuning Le¹, Hiroshi Sakai², Enriqueta Felip³, Remi Veillon⁴, Marina Chiara Garassino^{5,6}, Jo Raskin⁷, Alexis B. Cortot⁸, Santiago Viteri⁹, Julien Mazieres¹⁰, Egbert F. Smit¹¹, Michael Thomas¹², Wade T. Iams¹³, Byoung Chul Cho¹⁴, Hye Ryun Kim¹⁴, James Chih-Hsin Yang¹⁵, Yuh-Min Chen¹⁶, Jyoti D. Patel¹⁷, Christine M. Bestvina¹⁸, Keunchil Park¹⁹, Frank Griesinger²⁰, Melissa Johnson²¹, Maya Gottfried²², Christian Britschgi²³, John Heymach¹, Elif Sikoglu²⁴, Karin Berghoff²⁵, Karl-Maria Schumacher²⁶, Rolf Bruns²⁷, Gordon Otto²⁶, and Paul K. Paik^{28,29}

***Clin Cancer Res* 2022;28(6):1117-26.**

VISION: Tepotinib in Advanced NSCLC with MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutations



VISION: Treatment-Related Adverse Events with Tepotinib

Adverse events	Cohorts A + C (N = 255)	
	Any grade	Grade 3/4
Peripheral edema	54%	8%
Nausea	20%	<1%
Diarrhea	20%	<1%
Blood creatinine increase	18%	<1%
Hypoalbuminemia	15%	2%
ALT increase	9%	2%
Decreased appetite	8%	<1%
Amylase increase	8%	2%

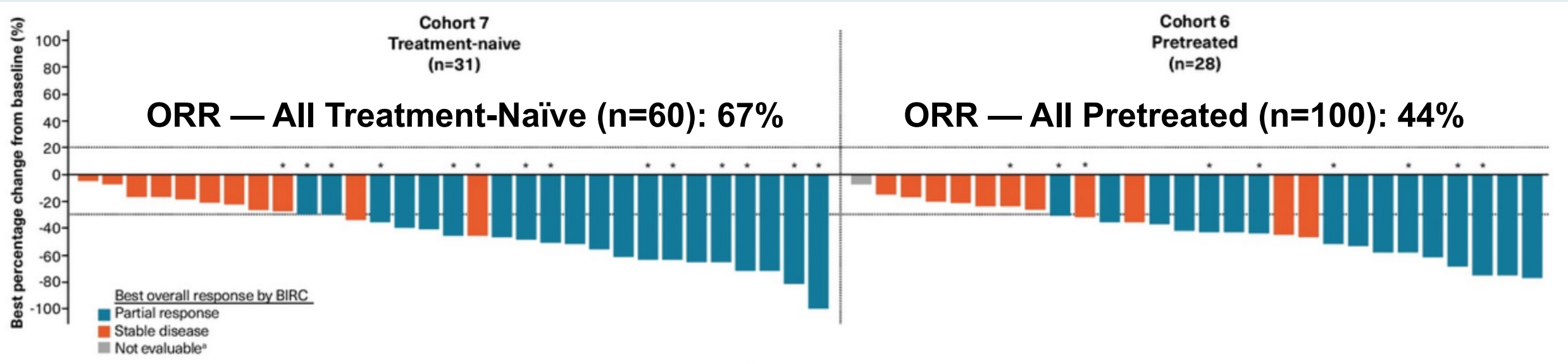
6 confirmed ILD-like events were reported

Capmatinib in *MET* Exon 14-Mutated, Advanced NSCLC: Updated Results from the GEOMETRY mono-1 Study

Wolf J et al.

ASCO 2021;Abstract 9020.

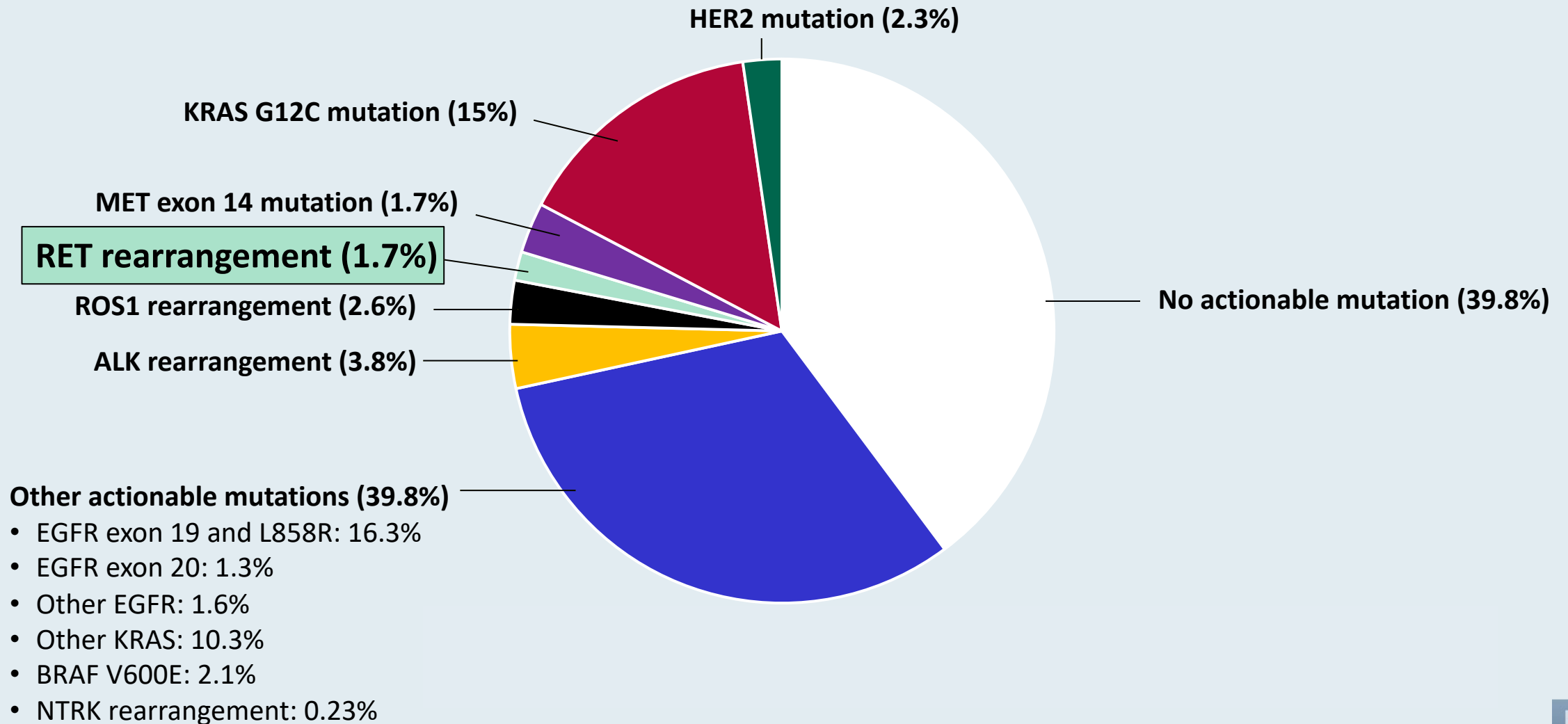
GEOMETRY mono-1: Overall Response Rates (Cohorts 7 and 6)



GEOMETRY mono-1: Most Common Adverse Events (Cohorts 7 and 6)

Adverse event	Cohort 7 — Treatment naïve N = 32		Cohort 6 — Second line N = 31	
	Any grade	Grade 3/4	Any grade	Grade 3/4
Peripheral edema	72%	13%	71%	13%
Nausea	44%	0	32%	3%
Vomiting	15%	3%	26%	0
Increase blood creatinine	31%	0	29%	0
Dyspnea	6%	3%	10%	0
Fatigue	19%	0	29%	0
Decreased appetite	16%	3%	16%	0

Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



Pralsetinib for *RET* fusion-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (ARROW): a multi-cohort, open-label, phase 1/2 study



Justin F Gainor, Giuseppe Curigliano, Dong-Wan Kim, Dae Ho Lee, Benjamin Besse, Christina S Baik, Robert C Doebele, Philippe A Cassier, Gilberto Lopes, Daniel SW Tan, Elena Garralda, Luis G Paz-Ares, Byoung Chul Cho, Shirish M Gadgeel, Michael Thomas, Stephen V Liu, Matthew H Taylor, Aaron S Mansfield, Viola W Zhu, Corinne Clifford, Hui Zhang, Michael Palmer, Jennifer Green, Christopher D Turner, Vivek Subbiah

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ESTABLISHED IN 1812

AUGUST 27, 2020

VOL. 383 NO. 9

Efficacy of Selpercatinib in *RET* Fusion-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

A. Drilon, G.R. Oxnard, D.S.W. Tan, H.H.F. Loong, M. Johnson, J. Gainor, C.E. McCoach, O. Gautschi, B. Besse, B.C. Cho, N. Peled, J. Weiss, Y.-J. Kim, Y. Ohe, M. Nishio, K. Park, J. Patel, T. Seto, T. Sakamoto, E. Rosen, M.H. Shah, F. Barlesi, P.A. Cassier, L. Bazhenova, F. De Braud, E. Garralda, V. Velcheti, M. Satouchi, K. Ohashi, N.A. Pennell, K.L. Reckamp, G.K. Dy, J. Wolf, B. Solomon, G. Falchook, K. Ebata, M. Nguyen, B. Nair, E.Y. Zhu, L. Yang, X. Huang, E. Olek, S.M. Rothenberg, K. Goto, and V. Subbiah

Pivotal Studies of Selpercatinib and Pralsetinib for Advanced NSCLC with RET Fusion

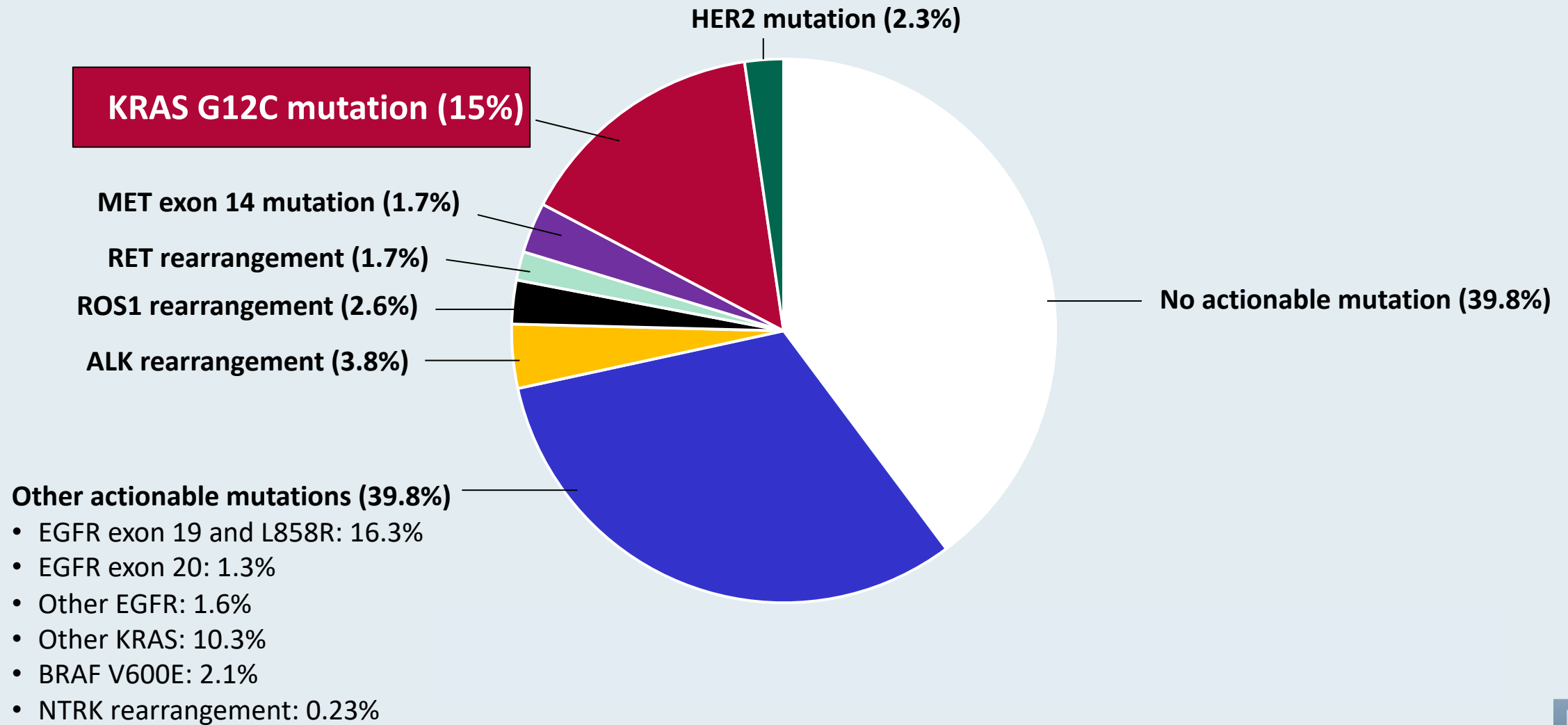
	Selpercatinib ¹	Pralesetinib ²
Pivotal study	LIBRETTO-001 Phase I/II (N = 105)	ARROW Phase I/II (N = 233)
FDA approval	May 8, 2020	September 4, 2020
Setting	Previous platinum-based chemotherapy and previously untreated	Previous platinum-based chemotherapy and previously untreated
ORR	64%	Prior platinum-based chemo: 61% Treatment-naïve: 70%
Median duration of response	17.5 months	Not reached
Common Grade ≥3 adverse events	Hypertension (14%) Increased ALT (12%) and AST (10%) Hyponatremia (6%) Lymphopenia (6%)	Neutropenia (18%) Hypertension (11%) Anemia (10%) Decreased WBC (6%)

¹ Drilon A et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383(9):813-24. ² Gainor JF et al. *Lancet Oncol* 2021;22(7):959-69.

Ongoing Phase III Trials of Selpercatinib or Pralsetinib for NSCLC with RET Fusion

Trial identifier	Setting	Treatment arms
LIBRETTO-431 (NCT04194944)	Untreated Stage IIIB-IIIC or Stage IV non-squamous NSCLC that is not suitable for radical surgery or radiation therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selpercatinib • Pemetrexed and platinum with or without pembrolizumab
LIBRETTO-432 (NCT04819100)	Stage IB, II or IIIA NSCLC after definitive locoregional therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selpercatinib • Placebo
AcceleRET-Lung (NCT04222972)	Locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC that has not been treated with systemic anticancer therapy for metastatic disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pralsetinib • Platinum-based chemotherapy (with or without pembrolizumab)
NCT05170204	Unresectable Stage III NSCLC	<u>Cohort A3</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pralsetinib • Durvalumab

Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



FDA Grants Accelerated Approval to Sotorasib for NSCLC with KRAS G12C Mutation

Press Release – May 28, 2021

“The Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to sotorasib, a RAS GTPase family inhibitor, for adult patients with KRAS G12C-mutated locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as determined by an FDA-approved test, who have received at least one prior systemic therapy.

FDA also approved the QIAGEN theascreen® KRAS RGQ PCR kit (tissue) and the Guardant360® CDx (plasma) as companion diagnostics for sotorasib. If no mutation is detected in a plasma specimen, the tumor tissue should be tested.

Approval was based on CodeBreakK 100, a multicenter, single-arm, open label clinical trial (NCT03600883) which included patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC with KRAS G12C mutations. Efficacy was evaluated in 124 patients whose disease had progressed on or after at least one prior systemic therapy. Patients received sotorasib 960 mg orally daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.”

Long-term Outcomes With Sotorasib in Pre-treated *KRAS* p.G12C Mutated NSCLC: 2-year Analysis of CodeBreakK 100

Presenter: Grace K. Dy¹, MD

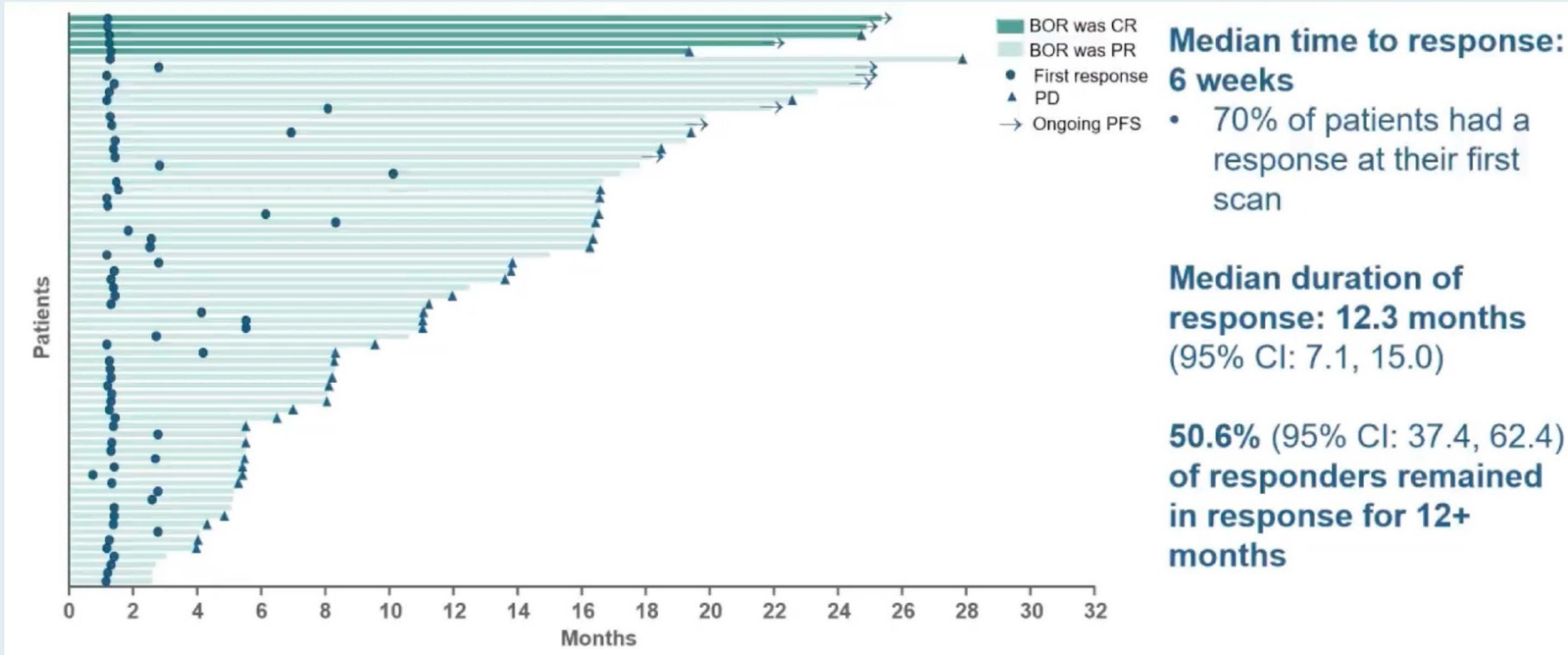
¹Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center

On behalf of: Ramaswamy Govindan², Vamsidhar Velcheti³, Gerald S. Falchook⁴, Antoine Italiano⁵, Juergen Wolf⁶, Adrian G. Sacher⁷, Toshiaki Takahashi⁸, Suresh S. Ramalingam⁹, Christophe Dooms¹⁰, Dong-Wan Kim¹¹, Alfredo Addeo¹², Jayesh Desai¹³, Martin Schuler¹⁴, Pascale Tomasini¹⁵, Qui Tran¹⁶, Simon Jones¹⁶, Agnes Ang¹⁶, Abraham Anderson¹⁶, Antreas Hindoyan¹⁶, David S. Hong¹⁷, Bob T. Li¹⁸

²Washington University in St Louis, ³New York University Langone, ⁴Sarah Cannon Research Institute, ⁵Institut Bergonie, ⁶Universitätsklinikum Köln, ⁷Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, ⁸Shizuoka Cancer Center ⁹Winship Cancer Institute, ¹⁰Universitair Ziekenhuis Leuven ¹¹Seoul National University Hospital, ¹²Hopitaux Universitaires de Geneve, ¹³Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, ¹⁴Universitätsklinikum Essen, ¹⁵Hopital de la Timone, ¹⁶Amgen Inc., ¹⁷MD Anderson Cancer Center, ¹⁸Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Abstract CT008

CodeBreakK 100: 2-Year Update with Sotorasib for Previously Treated Metastatic NSCLC with KRAS p.G12C Mutation



Efficacy Update (N = 172)

ORR: 40.7%

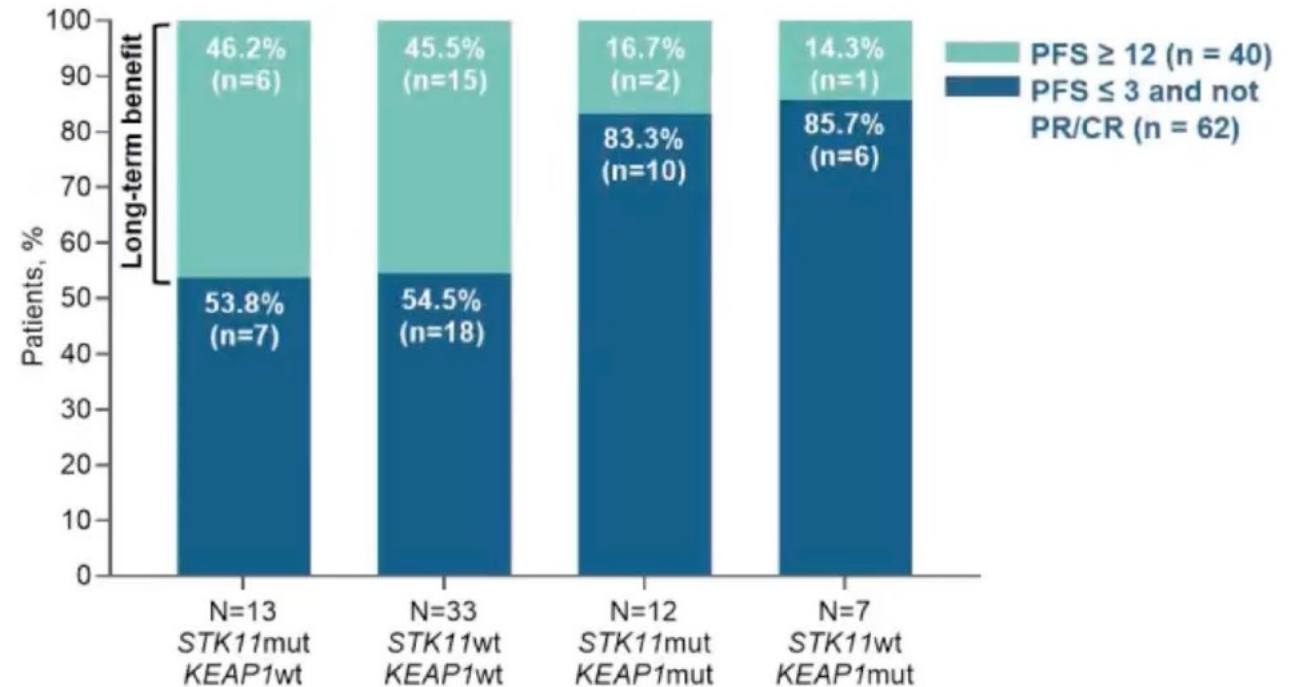
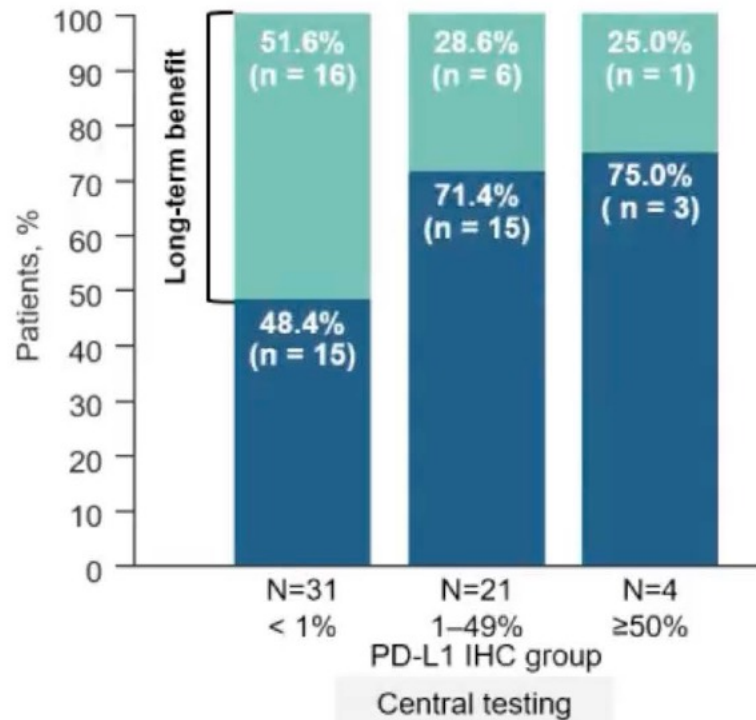
DCR: 83.7%

Median PFS: 6.3 mo

Median OS: 12.5 mo

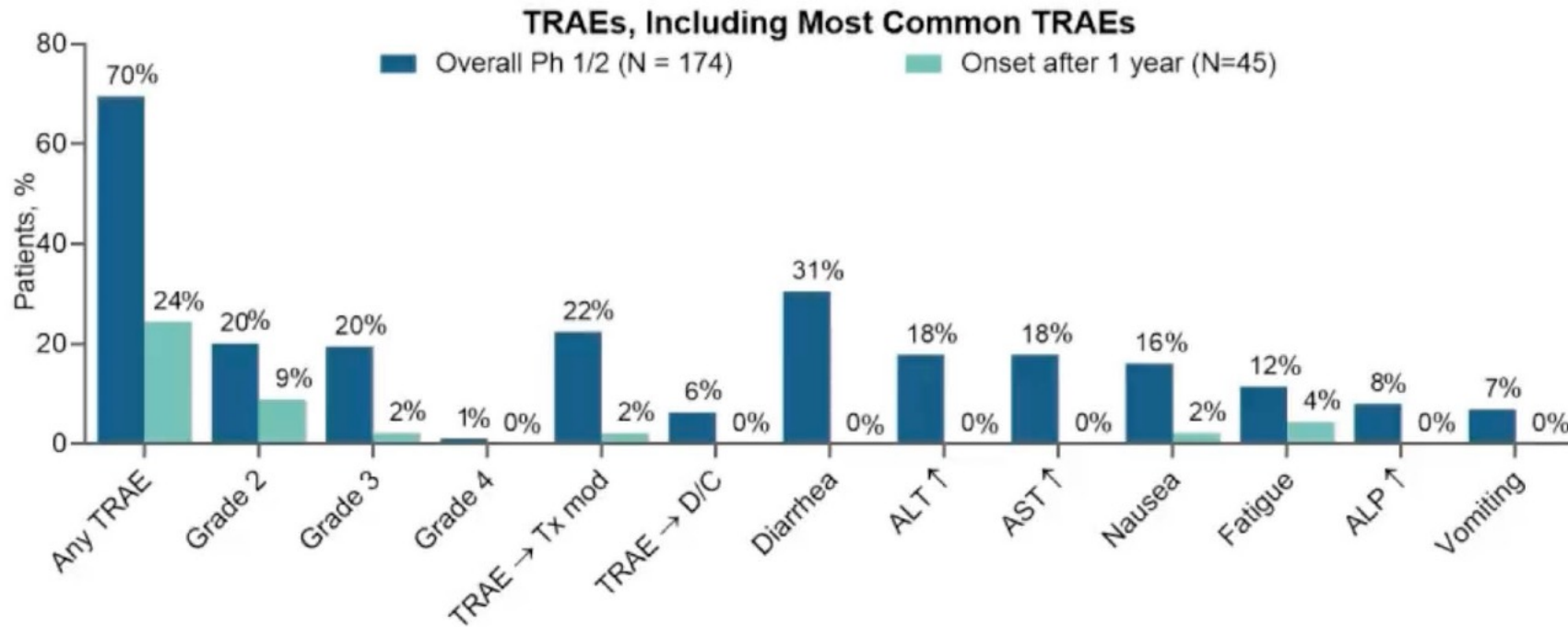
1-year OS rate: 50.8%

CodeBreakK 100: Exploratory Biomarker Analyses



Prolonged clinical benefit was observed across PD-L1 expression, including tumors with low PD-L1 expression and *STK11* co-mutations

CodeBreakK 100: Treatment-Related Adverse Events



Grade 3 or 4 TRAEs occurred in 21% of patients

- One patient with new onset Grade 3 TRAE after 1 year (hemolytic anemia)

No fatal TRAEs occurred

- No TRAE leading to discontinuation after 1 year

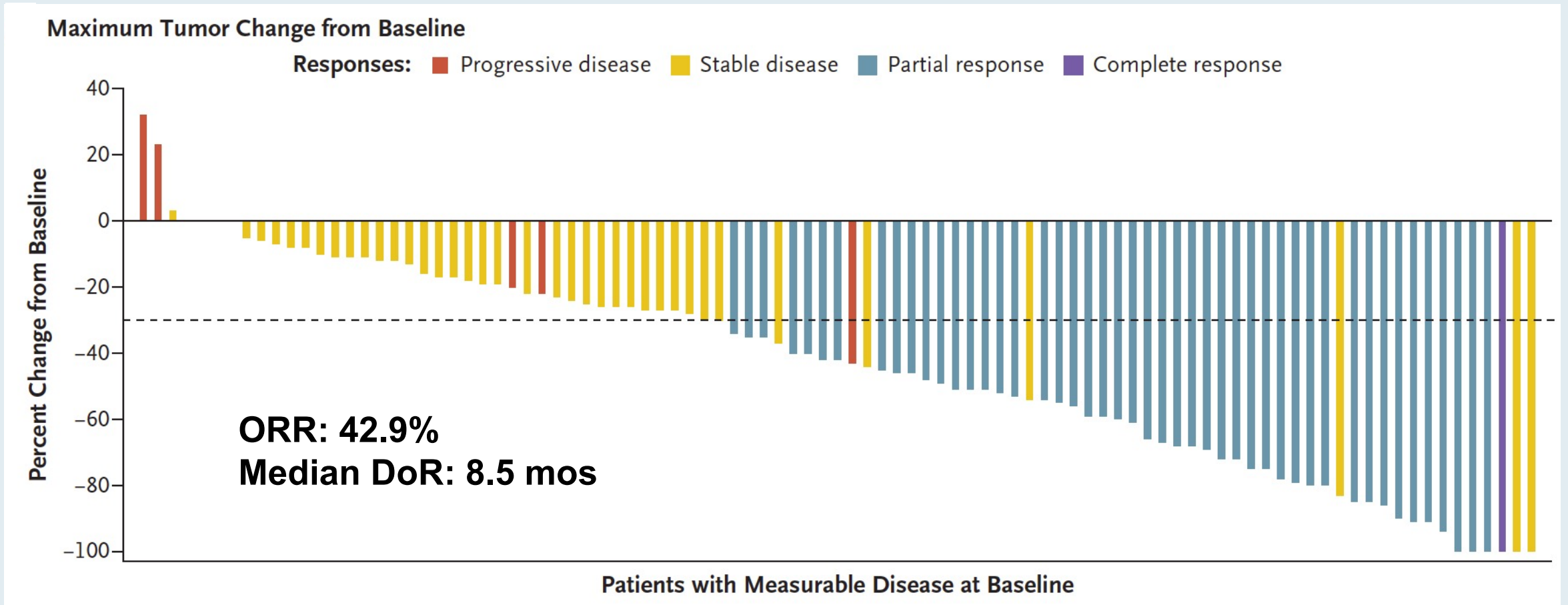
Well-tolerated in the long-term: late-onset TRAEs were mild and manageable

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

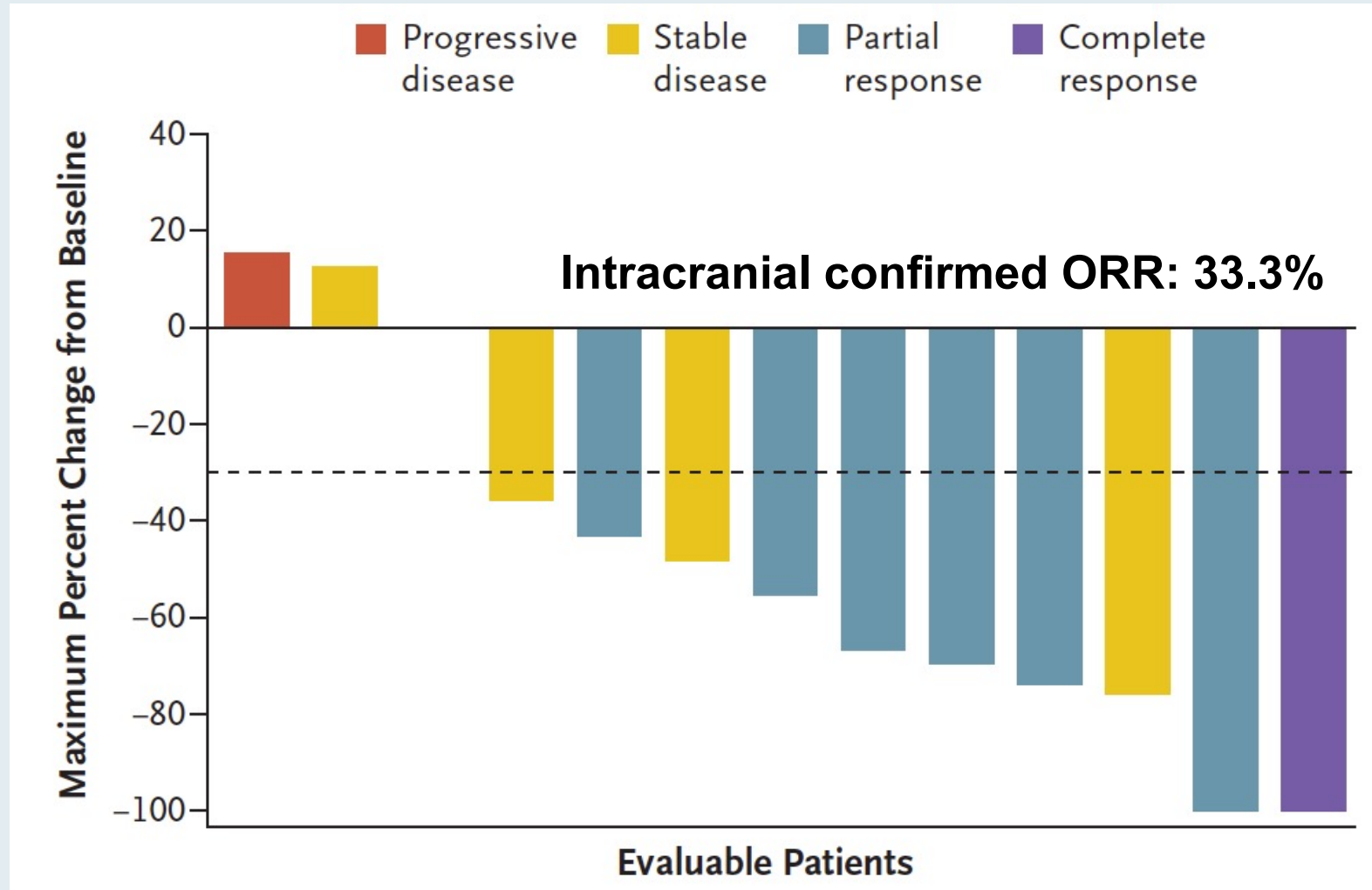
Adagrasib in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer Harboring a *KRAS*^{G12C} Mutation

Pasi A. Jänne, M.D., Ph.D., Gregory J. Riely, M.D., Ph.D.,
Shirish M. Gadgeel, M.D., Rebecca S. Heist, M.D., M.P.H.,
Sai-Hong I. Ou, M.D., Ph.D., Jose M. Pacheco, M.D., Melissa L. Johnson, M.D.,
Joshua K. Sabari, M.D., Konstantinos Leventakos, M.D., Ph.D.,
Edwin Yau, M.D., Ph.D., Lyudmila Bazhenova, M.D., Marcelo V. Negrao, M.D.,
Nathan A. Pennell, M.D., Ph.D., Jun Zhang, M.D., Ph.D., Kenna Anderes, Ph.D.,
Hirak Der-Torossian, M.D., Thian Kheoh, Ph.D., Karen Velastegui, B.Sc.,
Xiaohong Yan, Ph.D., James G. Christensen, Ph.D., Richard C. Chao, M.D., and
Alexander I. Spira, M.D., Ph.D.

KRYSTAL-1: Response in a Phase II Study of Adagrasib for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Harboring a KRAS G12C Mutation



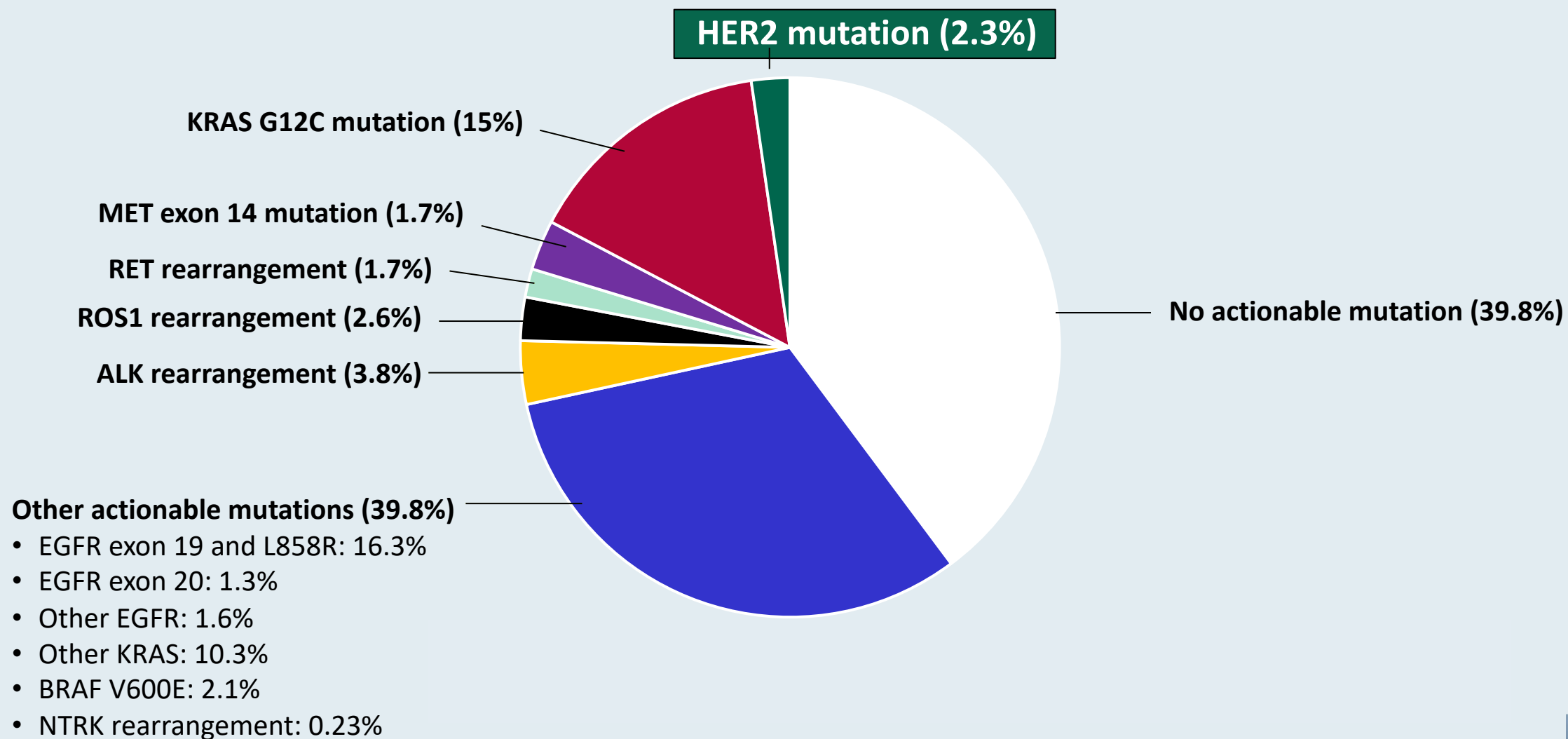
KRYSTAL-1: Intracranial Responses with Adagrasib for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Harboring a KRAS G12C Mutation



KRYSTAL-1: Select Treatment-Related Adverse Events with Adagrasib for Advanced or Metastatic NSCLC Harboring a KRAS G12C Mutation

Adverse event (N = 116)	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Diarrhea	70.7%	0.9%
Nausea	69.8%	4.3%
Fatigue	59.5%	6.9%
Vomiting	56.9%	0.9%
Blood creatinine increased	34.5%	0.9%
ALT increased	28.4%	5.2%
AST increased	26.7%	5.2%

Frequency of Targetable Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung



N Engl J Med 2022;386(3):241-51.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan in *HER2*-Mutant Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer

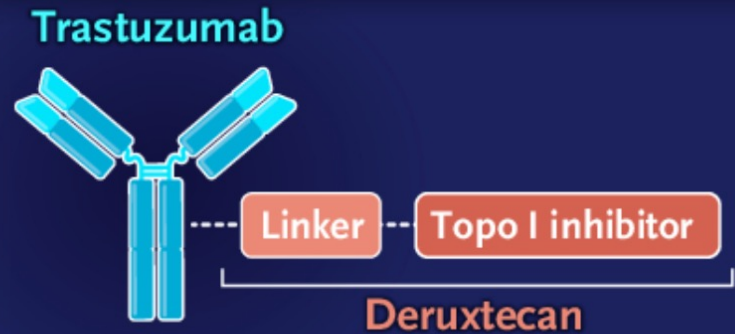
Bob T. Li, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., Egbert F. Smit, M.D., Ph.D.,
Yasushi Goto, M.D., Ph.D., Kazuhiko Nakagawa, M.D., Hibiki Udagawa, M.D.,
Julien Mazières, M.D., Misako Nagasaka, M.D., Ph.D., Lyudmila Bazhenova, M.D.,
Andreas N. Saltos, M.D., Enriqueta Felip, M.D., Ph.D., Jose M. Pacheco, M.D.,
Maurice Pérol, M.D., Luis Paz-Ares, M.D., Kapil Saxena, M.D., Ryota Shiga, B.Sc.,
Yingkai Cheng, M.D., Ph.D., Suddhasatta Acharyya, Ph.D., Patrik Vitazka, M.D., Ph.D.,
Javad Shahidi, M.D., David Planchard, M.D., Ph.D., and Pasi A. Jänne, M.D., Ph.D.,
for the DESTINY-Lung01 Trial Investigators*

DESTINY-Lung01 Study

MULTICENTER, INTERNATIONAL, PHASE 2 STUDY

91

Adults with metastatic *HER2*-mutant NSCLC refractory to standard treatment (median follow-up, 13 mo)



Confirmed objective response
(assessed by independent central review)

55% (95% CI, 44–65)

Duration of response

9.3 mo

Progression-free survival

8.2 mo

Overall survival

17.8 mo

Grade 3 or higher drug-related adverse events occurred in 46% of patients.

Trastuzumab deruxtecan showed durable anticancer activity.

DESTINY-Lung01: Summary of Adverse Events and AEs of Clinical Interest

Event	N = 91
Discontinued due to AEs	25%
Dose reduction due to AEs	34%
Dose interruption due to AEs	32%
Drug-related interstitial lung disease (ILD)	26% (N = 24)
Grade 1	3 pts
Grade 2	15 pts
Grade 3	4 pts
Grade 5	2 pts
Median time to onset of ILD	141 days
Median duration of ILD	43 days

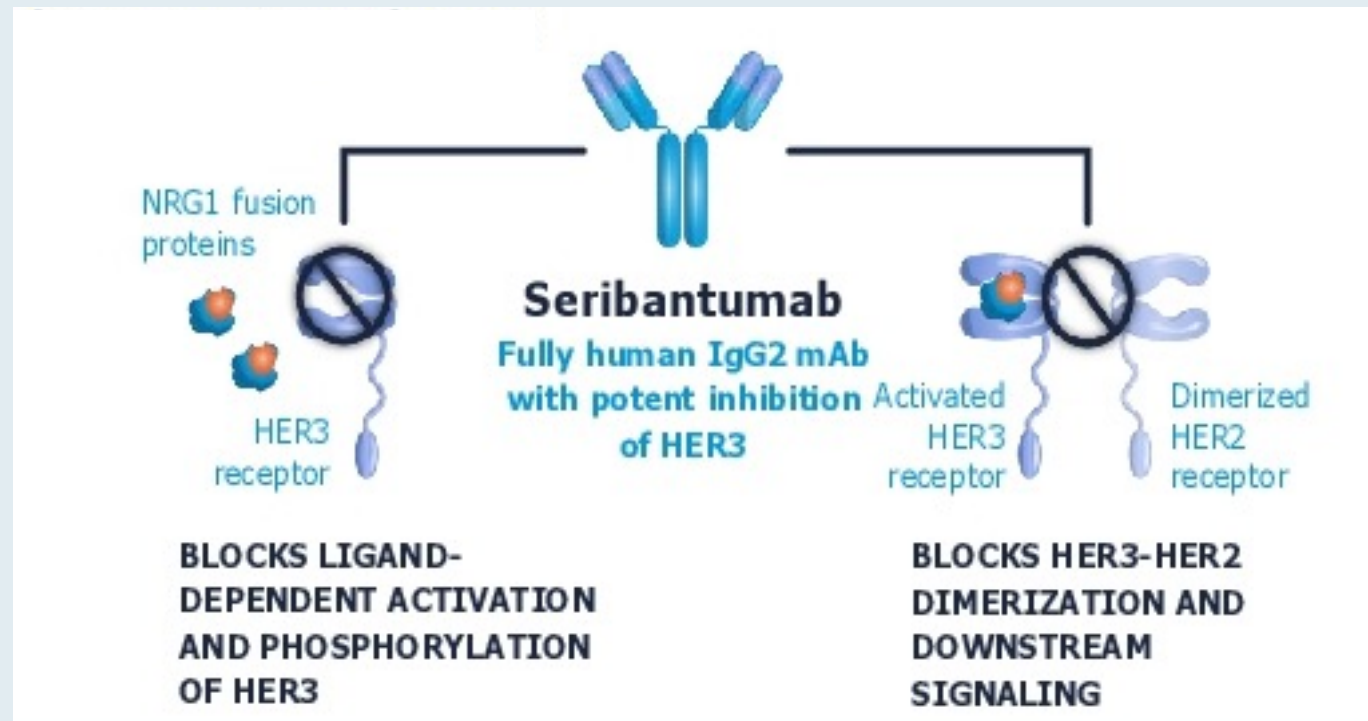
DESTINY-Lung01: Common Adverse Events (N = 91)

Event	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Nausea	73%	9%
Fatigue	53%	7%
Alopecia	46%	0
Vomiting	40%	3%
Neutropenia	35%	18%
Anemia	33%	10%
Diarrhea	32%	3%
Decreased appetite	30%	0
Leukopenia	23%	4%
Constipation	22%	0

Other Potential Oncogenic Driver Molecular Alterations in Adenocarcinoma of the Lung

Neuregulin-1 (NRG1) Gene Fusions and Seribantumab Mechanism of Action

- NRG1 gene fusions are rare oncogenic drivers found in 0.2% of solid tumors, including lung, colorectal, breast and ovarian
- NRG1 fusion proteins predominantly retain an active EGF-like domain, which drives tumorigenesis and proliferation through aberrant HER3 activation
- Seribantumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody against HER3



Investigational New Drugs (2021) 39:1604–1612
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10637-021-01145-y>

PHASE I STUDIES

Phase 1 dose escalation study of seribantumab (MM-121), an anti-HER3 monoclonal antibody, in patients with advanced solid tumors

Crystal S. Denlinger¹  · Vicki L. Keedy² · Victor Moyo³ · Gavin MacBeath³ · Geoffrey I. Shapiro⁴

Best Overall Response with and Recommended Phase II Dose of Seribantumab for Advanced Solid Tumors

Best response	Dose escalation (n = 25)	Dose expansion (n = 18)
Overall response	0	0
Complete response	0	0
Partial response	0	0
Stable disease	6 (24%)	7 (39%)
Progressive disease	11 (44%)	8 (44%)

- Most adverse events were transient and mild to moderate (Grade 1 or 2) in severity
- The maximum tolerated dose was not reached in the dose escalation portion, and the 40 mg/kg loading dose followed by 20 mg/kg weekly maintenance dose was considered well tolerated and chosen for the dose expansion portion of the study

CRESTONE: Initial Efficacy and Safety of Seribantumab in Solid Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions

Daniel R. Carrizosa,¹ Mark E. Burkard,² Yasir Y. Elamin,³ Jayesh Desai,⁴ Shirish M. Gadgeel,⁵ Jessica J. Lin,⁶ Saiama N. Waqar,⁷ David R. Spigel,⁸ Young Kwang Chae,⁹ Parneet K. Cheema,¹⁰ Eric B. Haura,¹¹ Stephen V. Liu,¹² Danny Nguyen,¹³ Karen L. Reckamp,¹⁴ Frank Yung-Chin Tsai,¹⁵ Valerie M. Jansen,¹⁶ Alexander Drilon,¹⁷ Sai-Hong Ignatius Ou,¹⁸ D Ross Camidge,¹⁹ Tejas Patil¹⁹

¹Levine Cancer Institute/Atrium Health, Charlotte, NC; ²University of Wisconsin Carbone Cancer Center, Madison, WI; ³The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; ⁴Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, Australia; ⁵Henry Ford Cancer Institute/Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI; ⁶Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; ⁷Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; ⁸Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Nashville, TN; ⁹Northwestern University, Chicago, IL; ¹⁰William Osler Health System, Calgary, Canada; ¹¹H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute, Tampa, FL; ¹²Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC; ¹³City of Hope, Huntington Beach and Irvine, CA; ¹⁴Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA; ¹⁵HonorHealth, Scottsdale, AZ; ¹⁶Elevation Oncology, Inc. New York, NY; ¹⁷Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; ¹⁸Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of CA-Irvine, Orange, CA; ¹⁹University of Colorado Cancer Center, Aurora, CO

CRESTONE: An Ongoing Phase II Study of Seribantumab in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors with NRG1 Fusions

Trial identifier: NCT04383210 (open)

Advanced solid tumor with an NRG1 gene fusion
Disease progression on or unresponsive to at least 1 prior standard therapy appropriate for tumor type and stage of disease
No further available curative therapy options
No prior pan-ERBB or any ERBB/HER2/HER3-directed therapy (Cohort 1 only)

Primary endpoint: Objective response rate

Seribantumab
1-h IV infusion at various doses once weekly, every 2 weeks and every 3 weeks, during the induction, consolidation and maintenance dosing phases, respectively

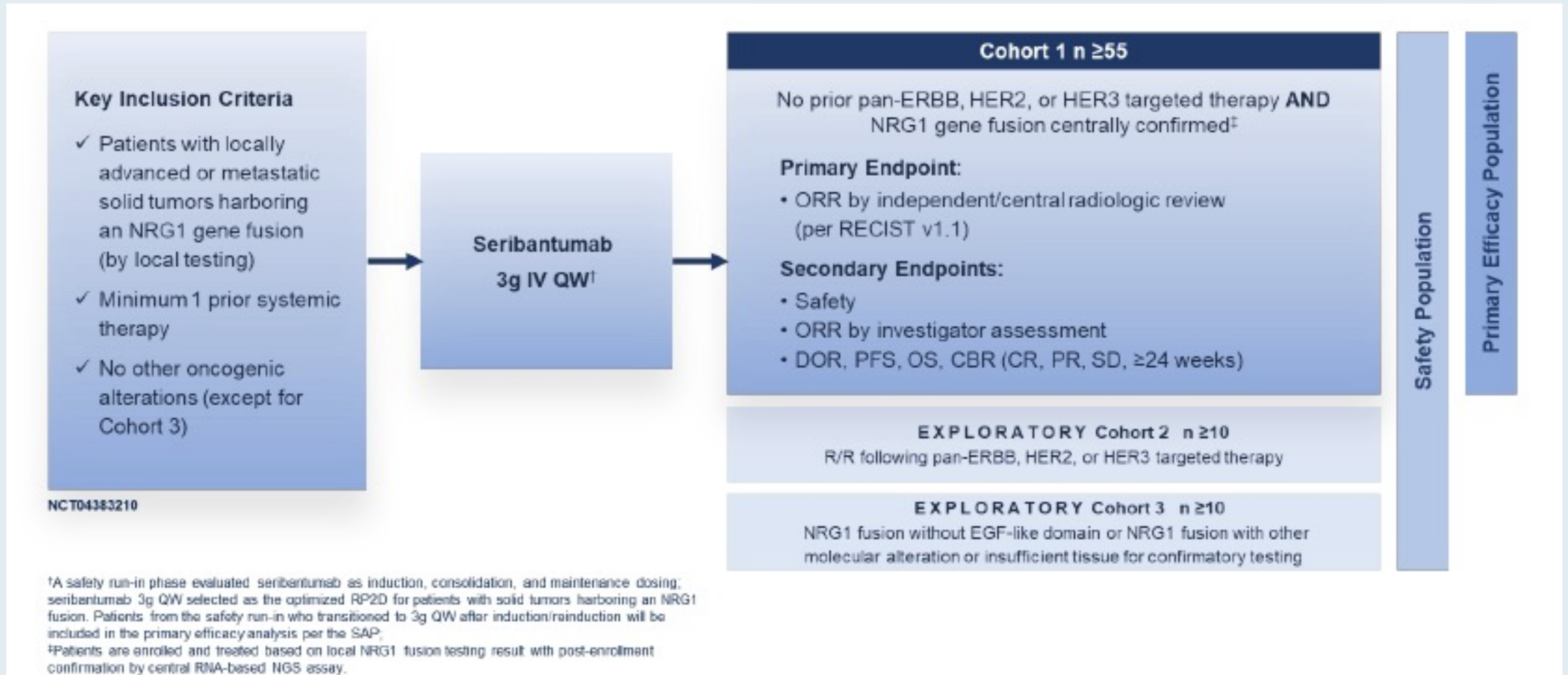
Patient Cohorts:

Cohort 1: A minimum of 55 adults with advanced solid tumors harboring NRG1 gene fusions who have received prior standard treatment, excluding prior ERBB-directed therapy

Cohort 2: Up to 10 adults with advanced solid tumors harboring NRG1 gene fusions who have received prior standard treatment, including prior ERBB-directed therapy

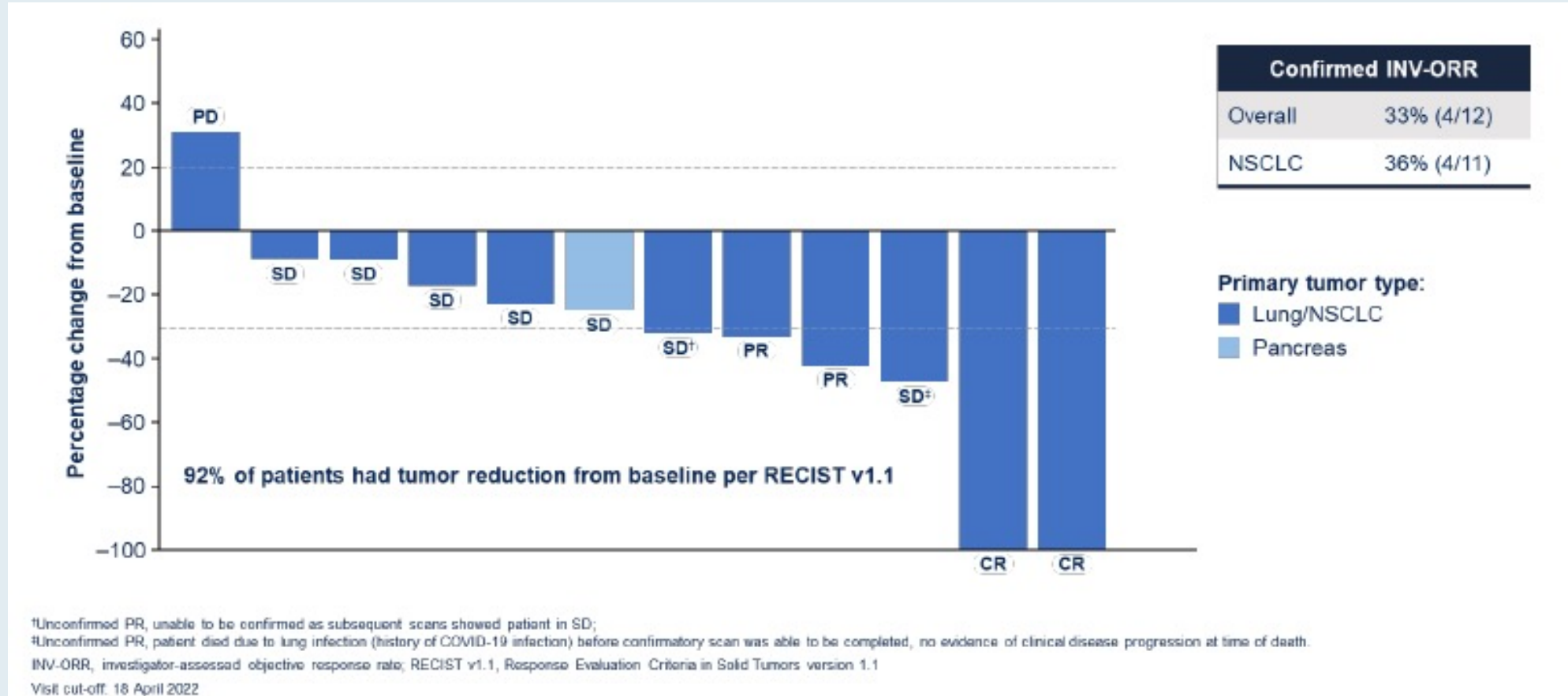
Cohort 3: Up to 10 adults with advanced solid tumors harboring NRG1 gene fusions lacking an EGF-like domain who have received prior standard treatment, which may have included prior ERBB-directed therapy

CRESTONE: A Phase II Study of Seribantumab for Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions



QW = once weekly; ORR = objective response rate; DOR = duration of response; PFS = progression-free survival; OS = overall survival; CBR = clinical benefit rate; CR = complete response; PR = partial response; SD = stable disease

CRESTONE: Efficacy of Seribantumab for Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions



PD = progressive disease; SD = stable disease; PR = partial response; CR = complete response

- Median DoR has not been reached

CRESTONE: Select Treatment-Related Adverse Events with Seribantumab in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring NRG1 Fusions

Treatment-related adverse event (N = 35)	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Patients with ≥ 1 AE	30 (86%)	2 (6%)
Diarrhea	14 (40%)	1 (3%)
Fatigue	10 (29%)	0
Rash	9 (26%)	0
Hypokalemia	3 (9%)	0

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and a KRAS G12C mutation?



Dr Baik

Carboplatin/
pemetrexed/
pembrolizumab



Dr Gainor

Pembrolizumab



Dr Camidge

Carboplatin/
pemetrexed/
pembrolizumab



Dr Johnson

Pembrolizumab



Dr Drilon

Pembrolizumab



Dr Spira

Carboplatin/
pemetrexed/
pembrolizumab

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred first-line therapy for a 65-year-old asymptomatic patient with metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC (PD-L1 TPS 50%) and an NTRK fusion?

 Dr Baik	Larotrectinib	 Dr Gainor	Larotrectinib
 Dr Camidge	Entrectinib	 Dr Johnson	Larotrectinib
 Dr Drilon	Larotrectinib	 Dr Spira	Larotrectinib

Meet The Professor

Optimizing the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers

**Thursday, July 28, 2022
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

Robin K Kelley, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

***CME and MOC credit information will be emailed
to each participant within 5 business days.***