

肺癌研究GioTag：阿法替尼（afatinib）+奥希替尼序贯治疗 中位总生存期(OS)近4年！

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近日，勃林格殷格翰（Boehringer Ingelheim）公布肺癌研究GioTag的一项新分析，结果显示，在表皮生长因子受体突变阳性（EGFR M+）、携带常见耐药突变T790M的非小细胞肺癌（NSCLC）美国患者（n=129）中，**Gilotrif (afatinib, 阿法替尼)** 和**Tagrisso (泰瑞沙, osimertinib, 奥希替尼)** 序贯治疗可提高总生存期（OS），中位OS接近4年（47.6个月）。这些发现与GioTag研究的全球初步分析以及一项单独的美国期中分析一致。



GioTag是一项真实世界、回顾性、观察性研究，在携带获得性T790M突变的Del19/L858R EGFR M+NSCLC患者中开展，评估了阿法替尼一线治疗、随后奥西替尼治疗的影响。T790M突变是对第一代和第二代EGFR酪氨酸激酶抑制剂（TKI）最常见的耐药机制。

这项最新分析，着眼于来自美国的患者亚组（129例）的预后。对整个GioTag研究患者群体的最终分析预计将于本季度晚些时候公布。

阿法替尼-奥西替尼序贯治疗的中位持续时间为28.4个月（治疗至失败的时间；TTF）。在几个亚组中也观察到类似的TTF，包括EGFR-Del19阳性患者（30.3个月）、ECOG-PS 0/1患者（32.7个月）、≥65岁患者（34.1个月）。

在最近的分析中，阿法替尼的中位治疗时间为11.3个月（90%CI：10.3-12.0）、奥西替尼的中位治疗时间为15.0个月（90%CI：13.4-16.4）。

美国数据来源于2017年12月28日至2018年5月31日期间在美国治疗中心接受治疗的连续患者的病例审查和电子记录。先前发表在《Future Oncology》上的期中分析表明，阿法替尼和奥西替尼序贯治疗与EGFR T790M阳性NSCLC患者中鼓舞人心的治疗时间和总生存期相关，尤其是在Del19突变患者中。

GioTag研究设计及详细结果（[点击图片：查看大图](#)）

Original short communication article: Making the case for EGFR TKI sequencing in EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC: a Giotag study US patient analysis, Feinberg, et al. Future Oncology 2020

THE GIOTAG STUDY: FOCUS ON PATIENTS IN THE USA

Afatinib followed by osimertinib for EGFRm+ NSCLC

WHAT IS THE GIOTAG STUDY?

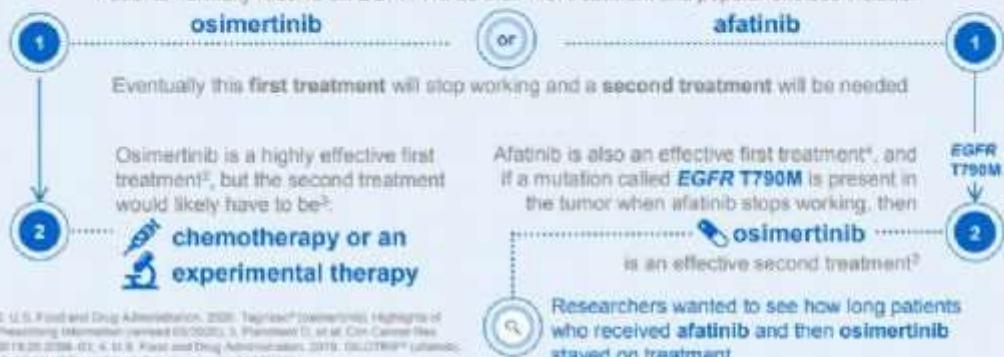
EGFRm+ with an EGFR mutation
NSCLC = non-small-cell lung cancer
1. Hsu, et al. Future Oncol 2018;14:2861-74



- A global study¹
- Looking at medical records of patients with EGFRm+ advanced NSCLC
- Specifically patients who received afatinib followed by osimertinib

WHY AFATINIB FOLLOWED BY OSIMERTINIB?

Patients normally receive an EGFR TKI as their first treatment and popular choices include:



WHAT WERE THE GLOBAL RESULTS?



204
patients¹



recruited from
10 countries



Median time on
afatinib + osimertinib
27.6 months



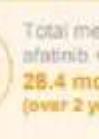
WHY FOCUS ON US PATIENTS?

- Treatments can have different results in different groups of patients
- It is useful for US doctors to see the results for a group of patients similar to those they will treat

WHAT WERE THE US RESULTS?



129
patients



Total median time on
afatinib + osimertinib
28.4 months
(over 2 years)



Median survival time
for US patients
47.6 months
(nearly 4 years)

Median time on afatinib + osimertinib was encouraging in different patient groups, including

- patients who had tumors with a specific type of mutation called **EGFR Del19**, **30.3 months**
- patients with good general health status (ECOG PS 0 or 1), **32.7 months**
- and also patients with poor general health status (ECOG PS 2+) **22.6 months**

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PATIENTS WITH EGFRm+ NSCLC?

It is already known that if afatinib stops working and the T790M mutation is present, then osimertinib is a highly effective second treatment option²

2. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2020. Tagrisso® (osimertinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (revised 08/2020).

US patients receiving afatinib and then osimertinib in this context, could stay on treatment for around 28 months (over 2 years) before having to consider other options like chemotherapy, and could achieve long-term survival (nearly 4 years)

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扩展阅读：

肺癌是全球癌症相关死亡的第一大原因，非小细胞肺癌（NSCLC）约占肺癌的80-85%，ALK阳性约占NSCLC病例的3-5%。在获得靶向治疗和免疫治疗之前，晚期非小细胞肺癌（NSCLC）患者的五年生存率仅为5%。