

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、随后奥希替尼治疗的影响。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早些时候公布。

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）](#)

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. Hochster MS, et al. *Future Oncol* 2019;14:2861-74

- A global study*
- 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:



2. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2020. Tagmet[®] (osimertinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (version 05/2020). 3. Platinet C, et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2019;25:2084-91. 4. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2019. EGFRinib[®] (afatinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (version 10/2019)

Researchers wanted to see how long patients who received afatinib and then osimertinib stayed on treatment

WHAT WERE THE GLOBAL RESULTS?



1. Hochster MS, et al. *Future Oncol* 2019;14:2861-74

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?



ECOG PS = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status

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. Tagmet[®] (osimertinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (version 05/2020)

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%。