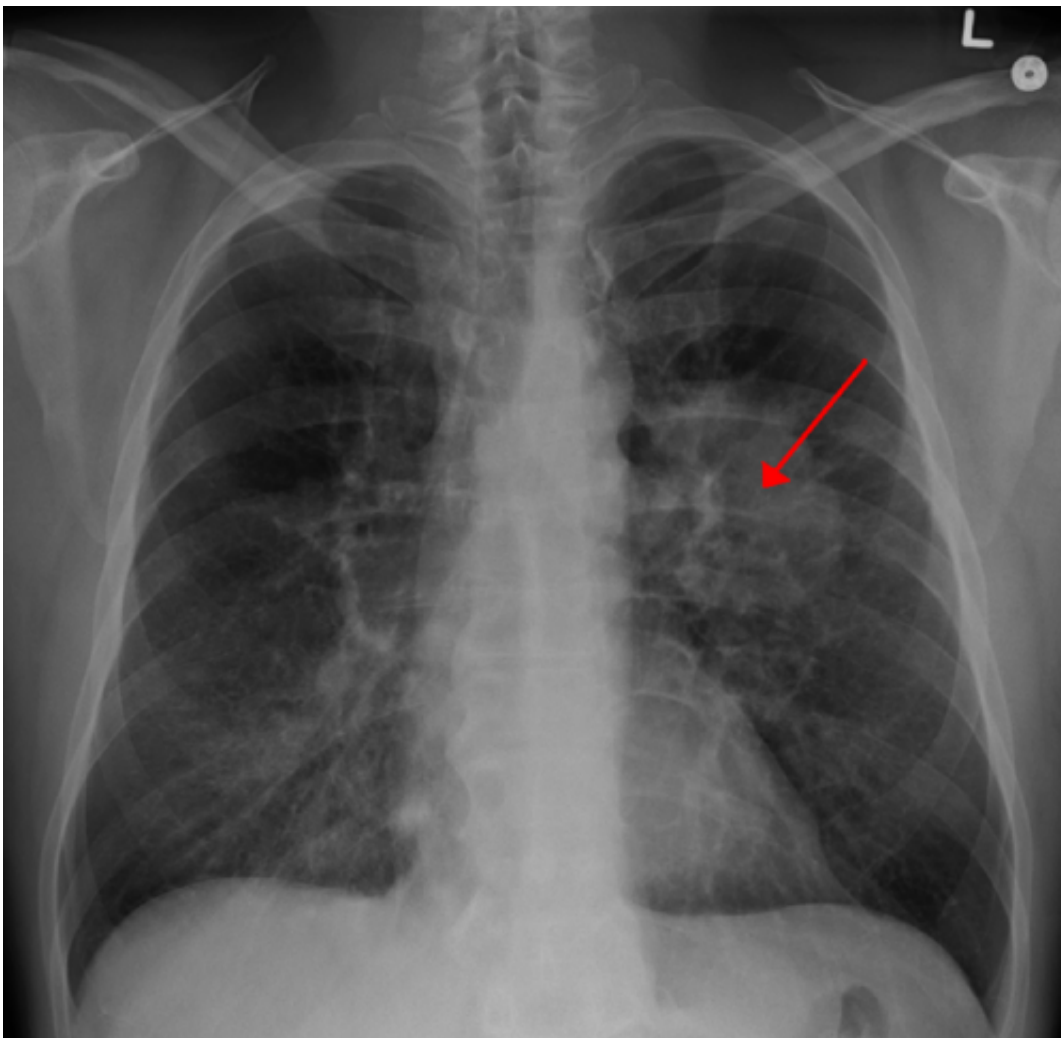


Two analyses support use of osimertinib for patients with Stage IB to IIIA non-small cell lung cancer

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Lung CA seen on CXR. Credit: [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) James Heilman, MD/Wikipedia

Two presentations from the ADAURA clinical trial advanced previous research that demonstrated improved disease-free survival (DFS) outcomes for patients with surgically resected non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) receiving osimertinib. The data were reported today at the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer's 2020 World Conference on Lung Cancer (WCLC) Singapore.

Osimertinib is a third-generation, irreversible, central nervous system-active, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-tyrosine kinase inhibitor. ADAURA is a randomized Phase III trial comparing adjuvant osimertinib with placebo in patients with surgically resected stage IB to IIIA (AJCC 7th edition; pathologic stage) NSCLC that harbors an activating EGFR mutation with either an exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R substitution. Postoperative chemotherapy was allowed, per physician and patient choice. Adult patients were randomized 1:1 and treated with osimertinib 80 mg once-daily oral tablets or placebo for three years or until disease recurrence.

In one analysis (Abstract 3505), presented by Dr. Margarita Majem, Department of Medical Oncology at the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain, adjuvant osimertinib, with or without prior adjuvant chemotherapy, provided a significant DFS benefit without affecting health-related quality of life (HRQoL), a secondary endpoint of the study, in completely resected and disease-free patients with stage IB-IIIa EGFRm NSCLC.

HRQoL was assessed with the short form-36 (SF-36) [health survey](#), which consisted of eight domains and two aggregated summary scores, physical [PCS] and mental [MCS] component summary, and was completed by patients at randomization, 12 and 24 weeks, then every 24 weeks until treatment completion or discontinuation.

The SF-36 T-scoring system assesses different physical and mental

health parameters. Higher T-scores indicate better health. Survey compliance was high, at

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