

#2341: Patient Characteristics, Treatment Patterns, and safety of 1L osimertinib with CTx in EGFRm NSCLC: A Prospective, Real-World Study

Baohui Han¹, Hua Zhong¹, Qiming Wang², Minglei Zhuo³, Xiaomei Liu⁴, Yu Zhang⁵, Ke-jing Tang⁶, Haiyong Wang⁷, Yunjian Huang⁸, Jie Li⁹, li Lin¹⁰, Bo Zhang¹, JingJing Wang³, Tangfeng Lv¹¹, Songyan Han¹², Hong Lu¹³, Xinqing Lin¹⁴, Yuanyuan Ji¹⁵, Hongguang Zhang¹⁶, Junmei Jia¹⁶, Jun Jiang¹⁷, Fangling Ning¹⁸, Jianwen Qin¹⁹, Bi chen²⁰, Dequan Ding²¹, Yuan cheng²², Dongyong Yang²³, Dongqing Lv²⁴, Wenxiu Yao²⁵, Pingfei Wang²⁶, Guanming Jiang²⁷, Xiaoyan Li²⁸, Guohua Yu²⁹, Na li³⁰, Hongmin Wang³¹, Yanhong Shang³², Huaqiu Shi³³, Bin Wang³⁴, Ying Zhan³⁵, Yabin Gong³⁶, Yanlin Li³⁷, Mengdi Wu³⁷
¹Shanghai Chest Hospital; ²Henan Cancer Hospital; ³Beijing Cancer Hospital; ⁴The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical University; ⁵Nanjing Brain Hospital, The Affiliated Brain Hospital of Nanjing Medical University; ⁶The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University; ⁷Shandong Cancer Hospital; ⁸Fujian Cancer Hospital; ⁹Jining No.1 People's Hospital; ¹⁰Zhangzhou Hospital Medical University; ¹¹General Hospital of Eastern Theater Command; ¹²Shanxi Cancer hospital; ¹³Huaihe Hospital of Henan University; ¹⁴The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University; ¹⁵Anyang Cancer Hospital; ¹⁶The First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University; ¹⁷The First People's Hospital of Foshan; ¹⁸Binzhou Medical University Hospital; ¹⁹Tianjin Chest Hospital; ²⁰The Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University; ²¹Maanshan Municipal People's Hospital; ²²Peking University First Hospital; ²³The Second Hospital Affiliated of Fujian Medical University; ²⁴Taizhou Hospital of Zhejiang Province; ²⁵Sichuan Provincial Cancer Hospital; ²⁶Dazhou Central Hospital; ²⁷Dongguan People's Hospital; ²⁸Capital Medical University; ²⁹Weifang People's Hospital; ³⁰Suining City Central Hospital; ³¹The Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University; ³²Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University; ³³The First Affiliated Hospital of Gannan Medical university; ³⁴Huzhou Central Hospital; ³⁵Xi'an Jiao Tong University; ³⁶Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Shanghai University of TCM; ³⁷Astrazeneca, Medical Affairs, Shanghai, China;
Correspondence: 18930858216@163.com



IASLC 2026 World
Conference on Lung Cancer
SEPTEMBER 12 – 15, 2026
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTION

- First-line osimertinib combined with platinum–pemetrexed has been established as a preferred standard regimen for patients with advanced EGFR-mutated non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), supported by the phase III FLAURA2 trial¹⁻², which demonstrated significantly prolonged progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) compared with osimertinib monotherapy.
- Nevertheless, real-world evidence regarding diverse treatment patterns, including chemotherapy (CTx) regimens, dose intensity, cycle number, treatment duration, and their impacts on clinical outcomes, remains limited³⁻⁵.
- The FOREFRONT study (NCT06376084) is a prospective, multicenter, observational study designed to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of first-line osimertinib plus CTx in patients with locally advanced or metastatic EGFR-mutant (Ex19del/L858R) NSCLC within a real-world clinical setting.

METHODS

- Eligible patients were adults with previously untreated EGFR-mutant (Ex19del/L858R) NSCLC. CTx regimens, doses, and cycles were not prespecified and were determined at the physician's decision. The primary endpoint is real-world PFS, with secondary endpoints evaluating real-world treatment patterns, effectiveness, and safety (Figure 1).
- Here we report the first interim analysis of the patient characteristics, treatment patterns, and preliminary safety profile.

Figure 1. Study design

