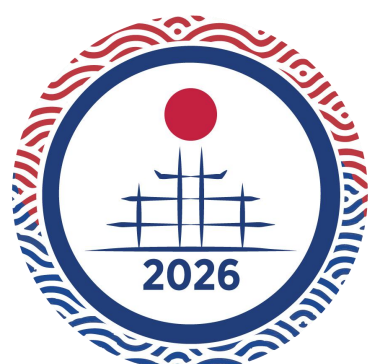




Adebrelimab combined with Anlotinib and Chemotherapy Neoadjuvant Therapy Resectable Stage II-III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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INTRODUCTION

Immunotherapy combined with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) has demonstrated significant clinical benefits, yet various treatment regimens continue to be explored during neoadjuvant therapy for resectable NSCLC. We report here the efficacy and safety of adebrelimab combined with anlotinib and chemotherapy in neoadjuvant treatment for stage II-III NSCLC.

METHODS

- This was a prospective, single-arm, phase II trial (ChiCTR2500100571) is shown in Figure 1.
- Eligible patients (pts) were resectable stage II and III (IIIA and T3N2M0 IIIB) NSCLCs without EGFR/ALK/ROS1 alterations. Patients received neoadjuvant treatment with adebrelimab + anlotinib , 4 cycles and chemotherapy 3-4 cycles, followed by surgical resection.

1. Resectable stage II and III (IIIA and T3N2M0 IIIB) NSCLCs, AJCC 8th;
2. No *EGFR/ALK/ROS1* alterations;
3. ECOG score: 0-1;
4. Age: 18-70;
5. Good organ function.

N=44

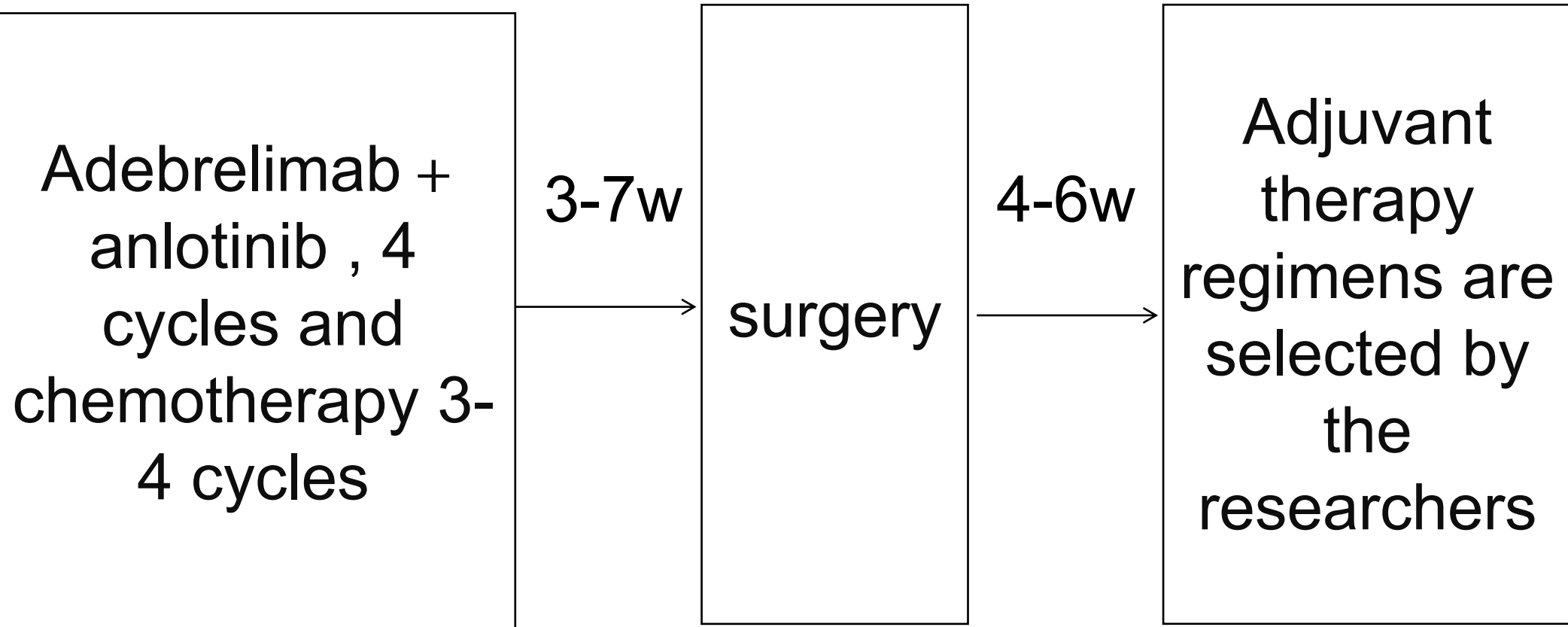


Figure 1 The study design

- The primary endpoint was major pathological response (MPR), secondary endpoints including pathological complete response rate (pCR), objective response rate (ORR), event free survival (EFS), overall survival (OS), and safety (NCI-CTCAE v5.0).

RESULTS

Patient characteristics:

- Forty-one patients were enrolled between March 2025 to March 2026. Baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

Efficacy:

- As of March 31, 2026, all 41 pts received at least one cycle of neoadjuvant therapy, with 35 pts completed the full four-cycle regimen.
- Surgery:* 31 pts (1 pts refused surgery, 1 pts withdrew informed consent, 1 pts died and 7 patients have not yet reached the scheduled surgery time).
- Pathological assessment:* R0 (31/31,100%), pCR (14/31,45.0%) , MPR (21/31,68.0%).
- Imaging assessment:* 34 pts had underwent efficacy evaluation per RECIST v1.1, including 6 CR, 17 PR. The ORR was 67.6% and DCR was 97.1%.

Table 2 Summary of AE (N=35)

Adverse events	Any grade n (%)	Grade 1-2 n (%)	Grade 3-4 n (%)
Thrombocytopenia	14/35(40.0%)	10/35(28.6%)	4/35(11.4%)
Lymphopenia	8/35(22.9%)	5/35(14.3%)	3/35(8.6%)
Neutrophil count decreased	6/35(17.1%)	3/35(8.6%)	3/35(8.6%)
Leukopenia	5/35(14.3%)	3/35(8.6%)	2/35(5.7%)

Table 1 Baseline characteristics (n = 41)

Baseline characteristics	n (%)
Age, Median (range), years	62.6 (49-71)
<65 years	23 (56.1%)
≥65 years	18 (43.9%)
Gender	
Female	34 (82.9%)
Male	7 (17.1%)
ECOG performance status	
0	38 (92.7%)
1	3 (7.3%)
Smoking history	
Former	31 (75.6%)
Never	10 (24.4%)
Histology	
Adenocarcinoma	13 (31.7%)
Squamous cell carcinoma	25 (61.0%)
Other	3 (7.3%)
Clinical T Stage	
T1	9 (22.0%)
T2	20 (48.8%)
T3	12 (29.3%)
Clinical N Stage	
N0	2 (4.9%)
N1	7 (17.1%)
N2	32 (78.0%)
TNM Stage	
II	9 (22.0%)
III	32 (78.0%)

- AE:* 35 pts were included in the safety analysis. One patient died due to an accidental fall. No surgical delays occurred due to adverse events. No deaths related to tumor treatment were identified.

CONCLUSION

- Adebrelimab in combination with anlotinib and chemotherapy as neoadjuvant therapy showed a high proportion of MPR and pCR for resectable stage II-III NSCLC, and the safety profile was well tolerated.