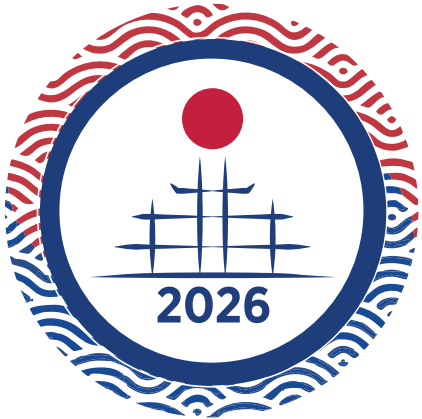


Real-World Multicentric Study of Toripalimab in NSCLC in India

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INTRODUCTION

- Toripalimab has demonstrated efficacy in randomized trials for driver-negative metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC); however, data outside China remain limited, and real-world evidence in ethnically diverse populations, such as India, is scarce.
- Given differences in disease biology, access, and treatment patterns, real-world data from India are critical to inform clinical practice.
- This study evaluated the real-world effectiveness and safety of toripalimab in Indian patients with driver-negative metastatic NSCLC, assessing clinical outcomes across programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression.

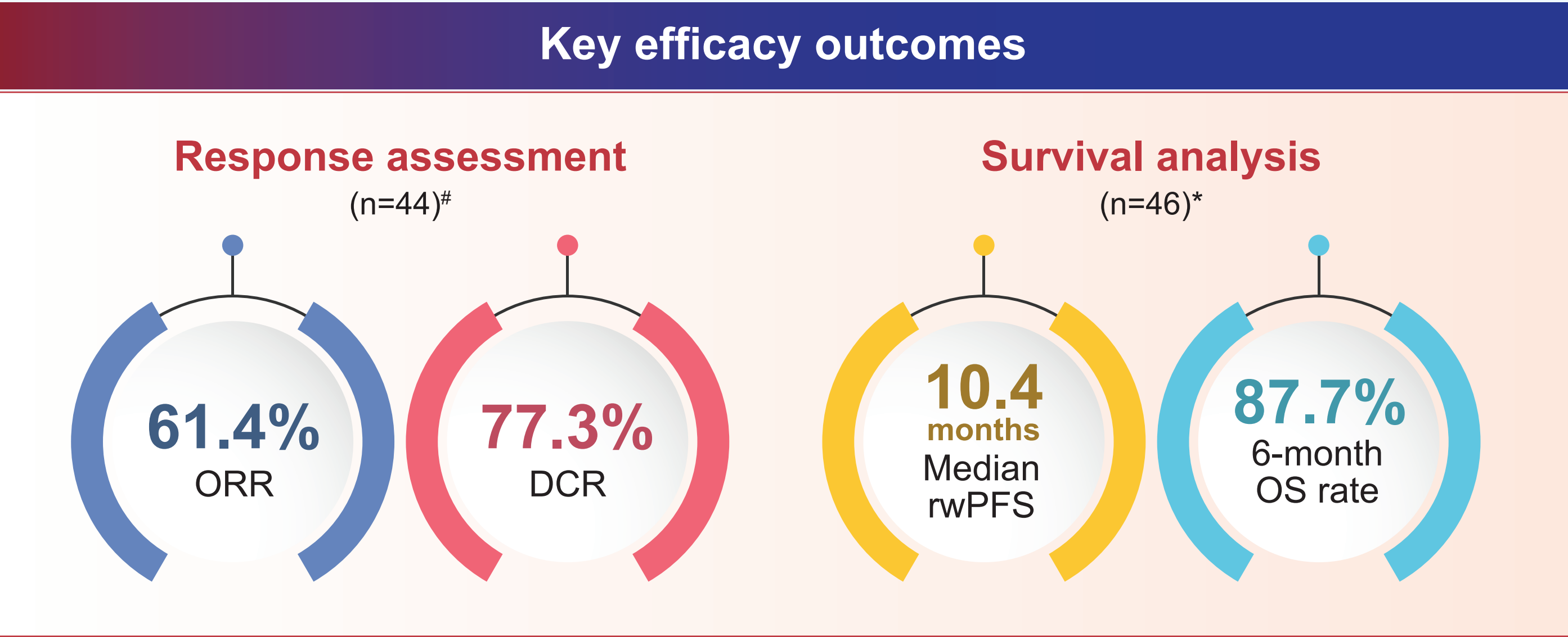
METHODS

- Study design:** Retrospective, multicenter study
- Patients included:** Driver-negative metastatic NSCLC treated with toripalimab
- Study location:** India
- Study duration:** January 2025 to March 2026
- Data source:** Electronic medical records
- Study outcomes:** Objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), real-world progression-free survival (rwPFS), 6-month overall survival (OS) rate, and safety
- Time-to-event outcomes were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method.

Patient characteristics	
Median age, years	63.5
Gender, n (%)	
Male	35 (70)
Female	15 (30)
Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) PS, n (%)	
0	2 (4.2)
1	35 (72.9)
2	11 (22.9)
PD-L1 expression, n (%)	
<1%	7 (14)
1%–49%	22 (44)
≥50%	14 (28)
Unknown	7 (14)
Visceral metastasis, n (%)	
Yes	37 (74)
No	13 (26)

RESULTS

Treatment parameters	
Line of therapy, n (%)	
First line	33 (66)
Subsequent line	17 (34)
Reason for starting toripalimab, n (%)	
Standard of care	17 (34)
Financial	5 (10)
Logistic	10 (20)
Physician discretion	18 (36)

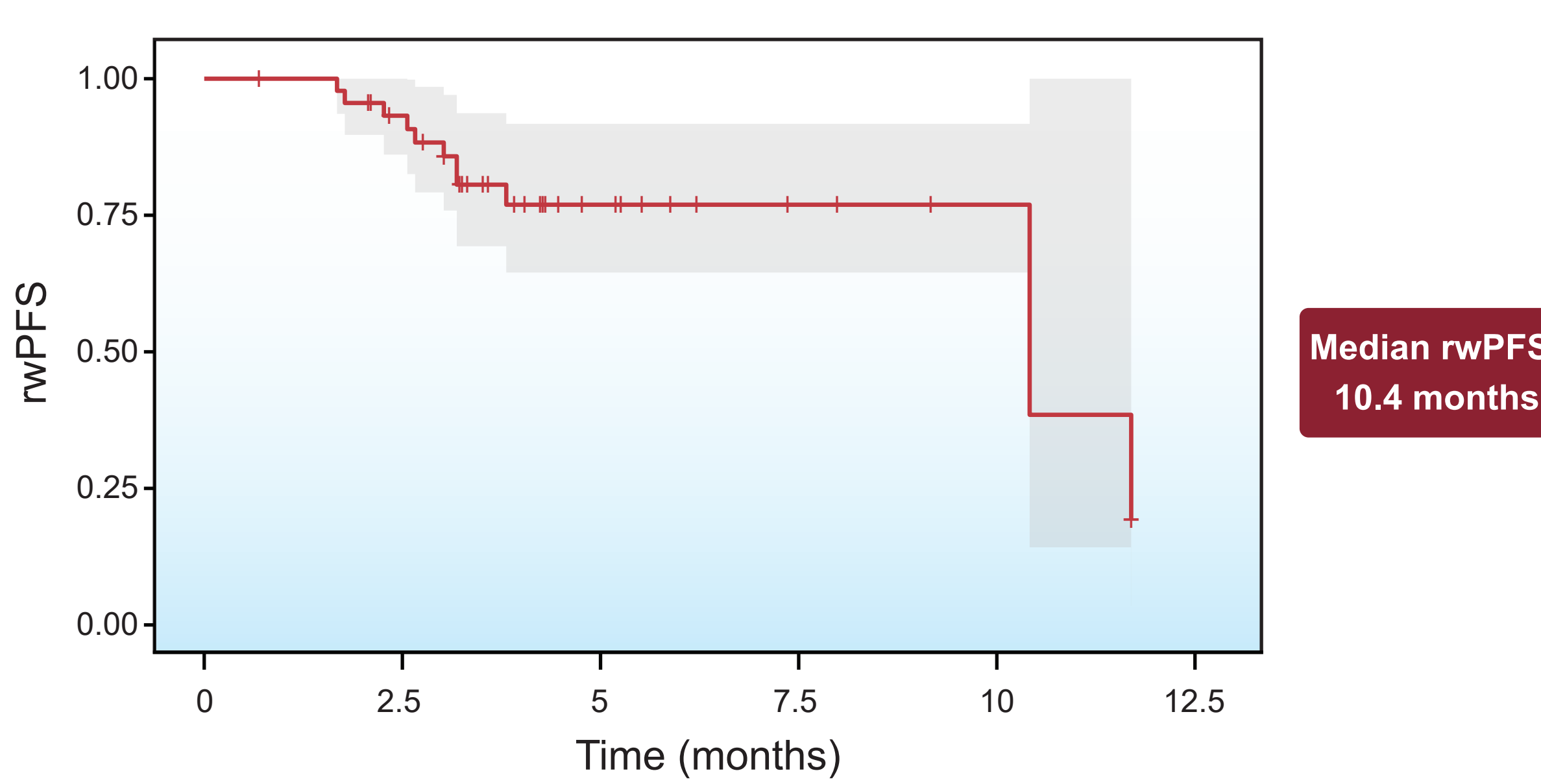


Efficacy outcomes based on PD-L1 expression					
Responses	All patients (n=44) [#]	PD-L1 <1% (n=5)	PD-L1 1%–49% (n=22)	PD-L1 ≥50% (n=12)	PD-L1 Unknown (n=5)
ORR	61.4%	60%	59.1%	83.3%	20%
DCR	77.3%	80%	72.7%	100%	40%

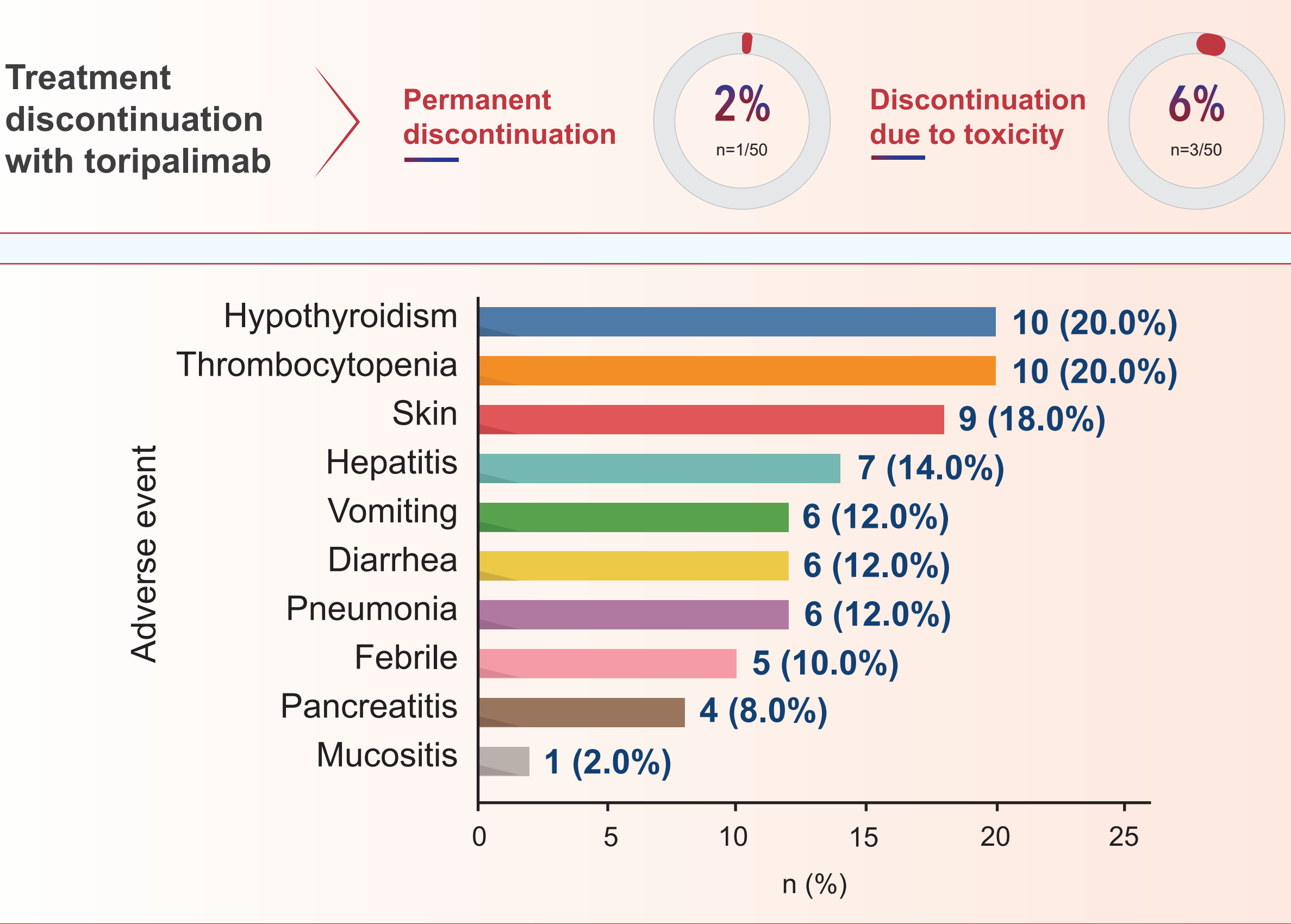
Subgroup	Median rwPFS (months)	6-month OS rate (%)
All patients (n=46) [*]	10.4	87.7
PD-L1 <1% (n=6)	3.8	50
PD-L1 1%–49% (n=22)	10.4	83
PD-L1 ≥50% (n=12)	NR	100
PD-L1 unknown (n=6)	11.7	100

Out of the total 50 patients [#]44 and ^{*}46 were evaluable for response assessment and survival analysis, respectively.
NR: Not reached; PS: Performance status.

Kaplan–Meier curve of rwPFS in the overall population (n=46)^{*}



Spectrum of treatment-related adverse events (N=50)



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- As one of the first multicenter real-world experiences with toripalimab in India, this study demonstrates robust effectiveness and a manageable safety profile.
- High response rates were consistently observed across PD-L1 subgroups, particularly among high-expressers.
- These findings provide critical India-specific evidence that toripalimab is an effective therapeutic option for metastatic NSCLC, offering survival benefits comparable to global standards in a setting where immunotherapy access is a priority.

Conflict of Interest: None to declare