

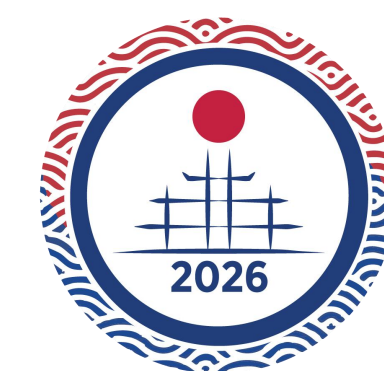


PT1.09.02: Consolidative Ablation Plus Third-Generation EGFR-TKIs Improves Survival in Advanced NSCLC Patients With Oligo-Residual Disease #3170

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INTRODUCTION

- Third-generation EGFR TKIs, as well as combination with chemotherapy or amivantamab, have become the standard of care for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring EGFR mutations.
- This real-world study aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of consolidative ablation plus third-generation EGFR-TKIs in patients with oligo-residual disease (ORD).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Actionable Take Away Message

- Consolidative ablation plus third-generation EGFR-TKIs improves survival in patients of advanced EGFR mutant NSCLC with oligo-residual disease, together with acceptable safety profile.
- Ablation reshapes the pattern of tumor progression and alters the evolving molecular landscape of tumors, this combination strategy representing a promising consolidative therapy option in this population.

RESULTS

- A.** Patient disposition. After inclusion and exclusion criteria application, a total of 294 advanced patients with ORD after first-line third-generation TKIs treatment were finally enrolled.
- B.** TKIs plus consolidative ablation significantly improved progression-free survival (PFS) compared to TKIs monotherapy (median 31.6 vs. 17.9 months; HR 0.35, 95% CI 0.25-0.48; p <0.001).
- C.** The ablation group exhibited lower rates of systemic progression than TKIs monotherapy group (17% vs. 31%).
- D.** Among 76 patients undergoing post-progression biopsy (18 vs. 58), no on-target EGFR mutations (0% vs 8.5%) were detected in ablation group, whereas MET amplification was the predominant resistance mechanism (16.7% vs 6.9%).

METHODS

- We conducted a real-world study enrolling advanced NSCLC patients with post-TKIs ORD at Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, Tongji University.
- Patients received either consolidative ablation for residual lesions plus continued TKIs, or continued TKIs alone.
- The primary endpoint was progression-free survival (PFS).

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