



## 2022 Targeted Therapies Patient Forum

### Prevalence of Targeted Driver Mutations in NSCLC

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#### TRANSCRIPT

We also know that molecular characterization of the tumor is important for most of the patients with advanced lung cancer. I will come back to this. We know that patients who receive targeted therapy do much, much better than chemotherapy patients. However, for having a targeted therapy, you need to have a molecular target. So, that is a reason why it is important to have the molecular characterization.

Today, more than 50% of patients with advanced non-squamous lung cancer — non-small cell lung cancer, to be exact — have what we call a 'driver mutation,' which is targetable either with an already FDA-approved agent or with developing agents in clinical trials. And this pie chart here is growing almost as we speak. Month to month, we see new potential targets in lung cancer and new drug opportunities.

This is the standard of care for the molecular-targeted patient population today. And, as we can see here, we are talking about EGFR mutations, ALK, ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, and MET. However, we are dealing with many more in clinical trials. What is also important to note with this slide is that today we have approved drugs not only in the first line, but we have several generations of molecular-targeted therapies, which give us the potential to sequence therapy. Hopefully, that can make lung cancer transition into a chronic and curable disease.