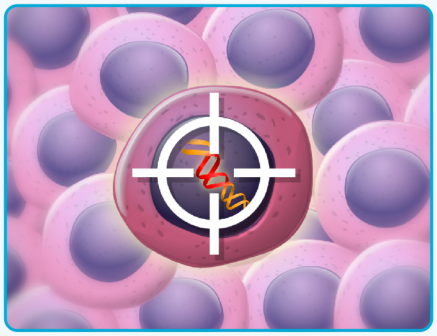
TARGETED THERAPY IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)

A Breath of Hope
LUNG FOUNDATION

YouAndLungCancer.com

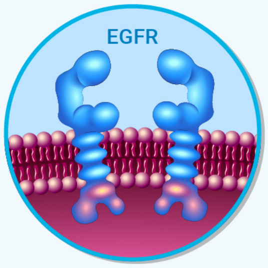


What is targeted therapy?

Targeted therapy is a cancer treatment directed towards specific mutations that drive cancer to grow and spread. Targeted therapies interrupt the growth and function of cancer cells, while avoiding healthy cells.

You may qualify for targeted therapy based on the results of biomarker testing. This testing allows doctors to prescribe treatment that is tailored to your individual cancer.

Targeted therapy for the EGFR mutation



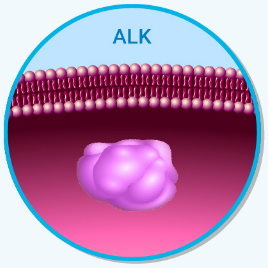
First-line treatment

Osimertinib

Second-line treatment

Other targeted therapies

Targeted therapy for the ALK mutation

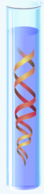


First-line treatment

Alectinib

Lorlatinib

Brigatinib

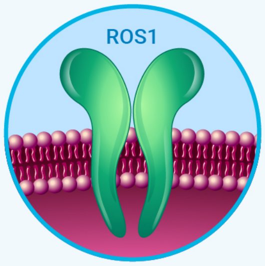


Repeat testing for driver mutations

Second-line treatment

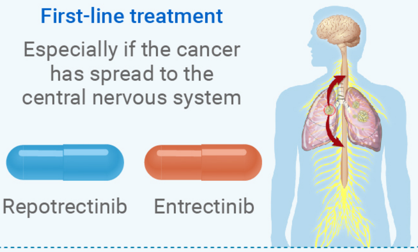
Other targeted therapies

Targeted therapy for the ROS1 mutation



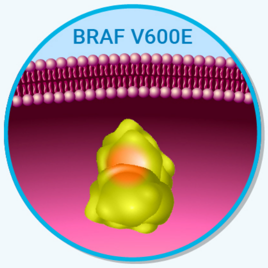
First-line treatment

Especially if the cancer has spread to the central nervous system



Repotrectinib Entrectinib

Targeted therapy for the BRAF mutation



First-line and second-line treatment

Dabrafenib + Trametinib

Biomarker testing and targeted therapy for African Americans and other minorities

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among African Americans. Biomarker testing can help more African Americans receive targeted therapies, which improves survival. Be sure to ask your doctor about biomarker testing and targeted therapy.

Some other minorities also tend to have higher lung cancer rates and receive less treatment. If you are American Indian, Alaska Native, or Pacific Islander, be sure to ask your doctor about biomarker testing.

Experts recommend biomarker testing for everyone with NSCLC

Targeted therapy can make an important difference in your health outcomes.

Please note: This information is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always consult your doctor about any questions you may have regarding a medical condition.

References:
1. Califf RM. Biomarker definitions and their applications. *Exp Biol Med (Maywood)*. 2018;243(3):213-221.
2. Barlesi F, Mazieres J, Merlio J-P, et al. Routine molecular profiling of patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: results of a 1-year nationwide programme of the French Cooperative Thoracic Intergroup (IFCT). *Lancet*. 2016;387(10026):1415-1426.
3. Garrido P, Conde E, de Castro J, et al. Updated guidelines for predictive biomarker testing in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a National Consensus of the Spanish Society of Pathology and the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology. *Clin Transl Oncol*. 2020;22(7):989-1003.
4. A Breath of Hope Lung Foundation and Mechanisms in Medicine Inc.: You And Lung Cancer: An Animated Patient's Guide to Lung Cancer. Available at: www.YouAndLungCancer.com

For more information visit:
YouAndLungCancer.com

Developed by **A Breath of Hope Lung Foundation** and **Mechanisms in Medicine Inc.**

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