

16th
CONGRESS
Lung **ON**
CANCER

BARCELONA
27 / 28
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TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR LOCOREGIONAL DISEASE WITH ONCOGENIC DRIVER

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Declaration of Interests

Receipt of honoraria from: AstraZeneca, Regeneron, Janssen, Takeda, Pfizer, Amgen, Boehringer

Travel and Accommodation Expenses from: MSD, Roche, Pfizer, Janssen.

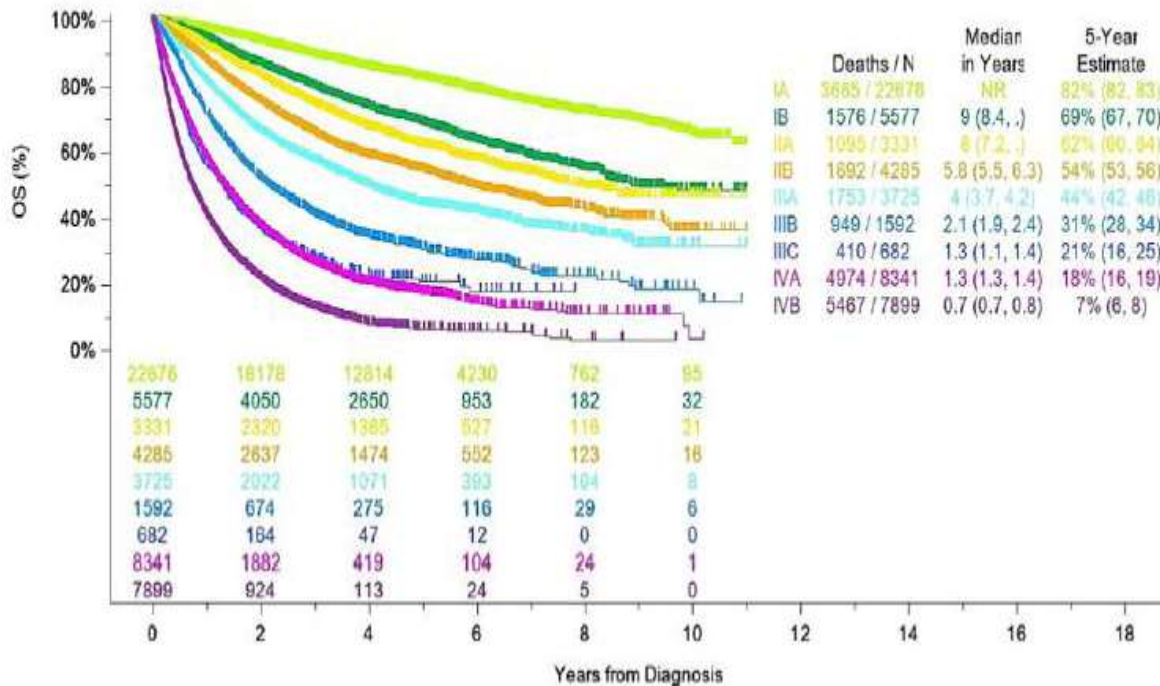


- **Introduction**
- **Current standard of care with targetable alterations**
- **Specific treatment strategies**
- **Open questions and current challenges**

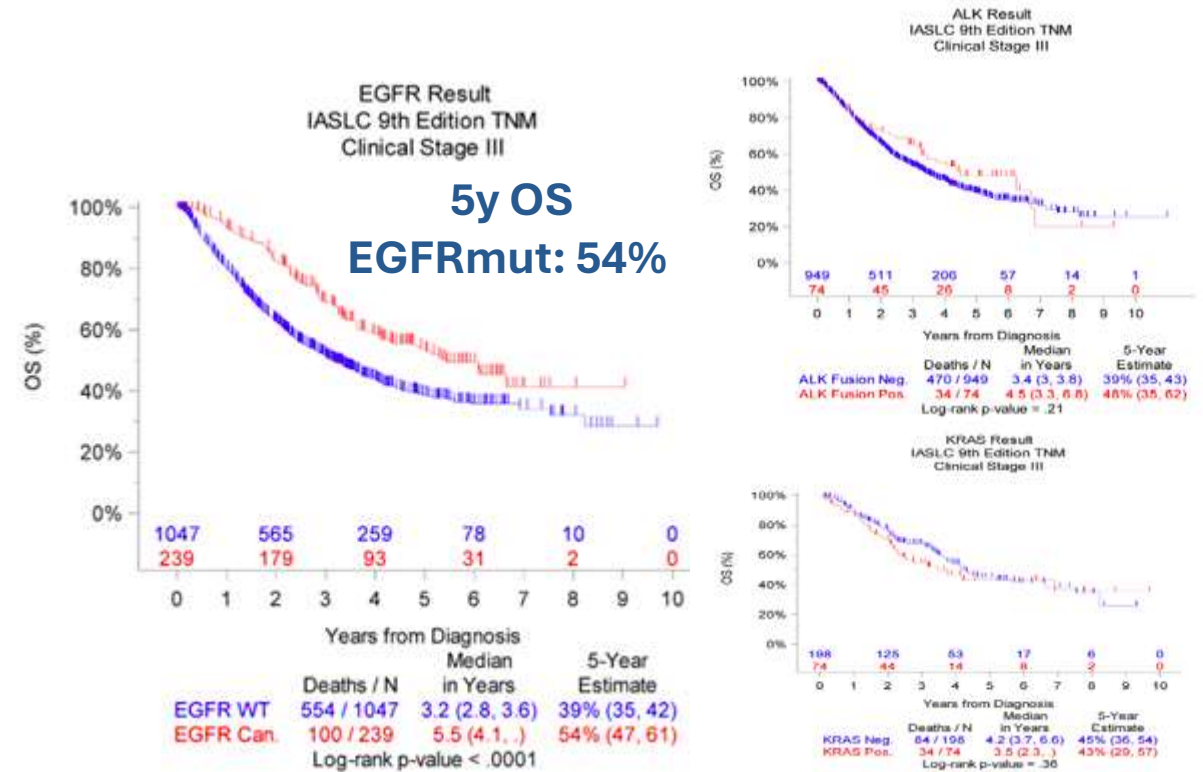
INTRODUCTION

5-year OS: 20-30%

Survival by Clinical Stage, Applying the Proposed 9th edition Stage Groups to the 9th edition Database



The impact of common molecular alterations



Patients with **EGFR-mutated tumors** had improved OS regardless of stage, whereas an OS benefit was found in stage IV patients with ALK-positive tumors.

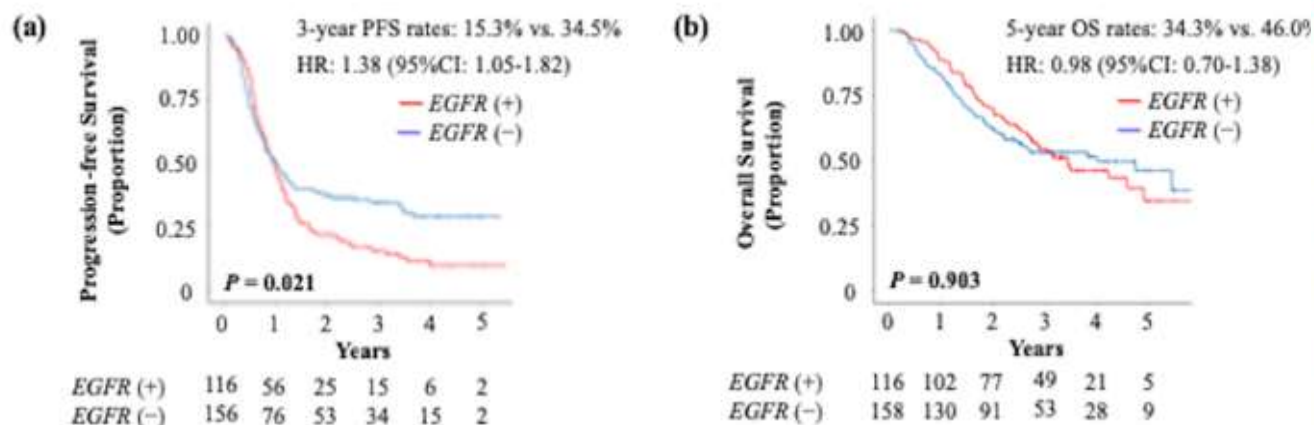
Unresectable stage III remains an important challenge given that only around **1/3** of patients treated with cCRT and ICIs remain **alive and progression-free** at 5 years.

... and also **20%** of patients without ICI

CAN WE IMPROVE THESE RESULTS IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS?

Is cCRT equally effective in EGFRmut NSCLC?

EGFR-mutant NSCLC exhibited significantly higher ORR but shorter PFS than EGFR wildtype NSCLC



greater radiosensitivity?

Data from some studies suggest no significant differences in PFS and better OS for EGFRmut

	Akamatsu et al	Yagishita et al	Tanaka et al	Lim et al	Our Study
Failure					
EGFR wild-type	84 (26/31)	79 (129/164)	71 (53/75)	NA	79 (110/139)
EGFR mutated	77 (10/13)	74 (25/34)	83 (24/29)	NA	94 (32/34)
ALK positive					85 (11/13)
Locoregional failure					
EGFR wild-type	32 (10/31)	33 (54/164) ^a	35 (26/75)	45 (31/69) ^b	45 (63/139)
EGFR mutated	15 (2/13)	15 (5/34) ^a	14 (4/29)	12 (3/26) ^b	21 (7/34)
ALK positive					54 (7/13)
Distant failure					
EGFR wild-type	58 (18/31)	63 (102/164) ^a	40 (30/75)	39 (27/69) ^b	61 (85/139)
EGFR mutated	69 (9/13)	71 (24/34) ^a	76 (22/29)	50 (13/26) ^b	79 (27/34)
ALK positive					46 (6/13)

Is cCRT equally effective in ALK+ NSCLC?

Figure 3 Overall Survival (A) and Progression-free Survival (B) Rates in Groups Stratified by the ALK Status

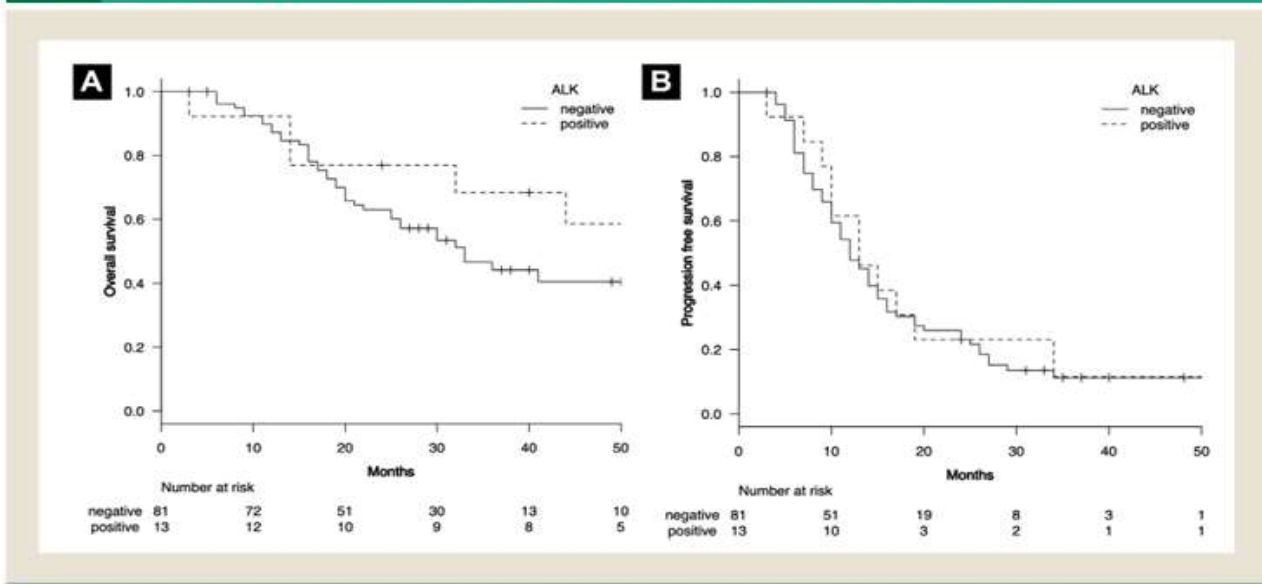


Table 3 Summary of Reported Results Regarding the EGFR Status and Recurrence Pattern

	Akamatsu et al	Yagishita et al	Tanaka et al	Lim et al	Our Study
Failure					
EGFR wild-type	84 (26/31)	79 (129/164)	71 (53/75)	NA	79 (110/138)
EGFR mutated	77 (10/13)	74 (25/34)	83 (24/29)	NA	94 (22/34)
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ALK positive					46 (5/13)

Is DURVALUMAB equally effective in EGFRmut or ALK+ NSCLC?

35 EGFR mut
8 ALK +

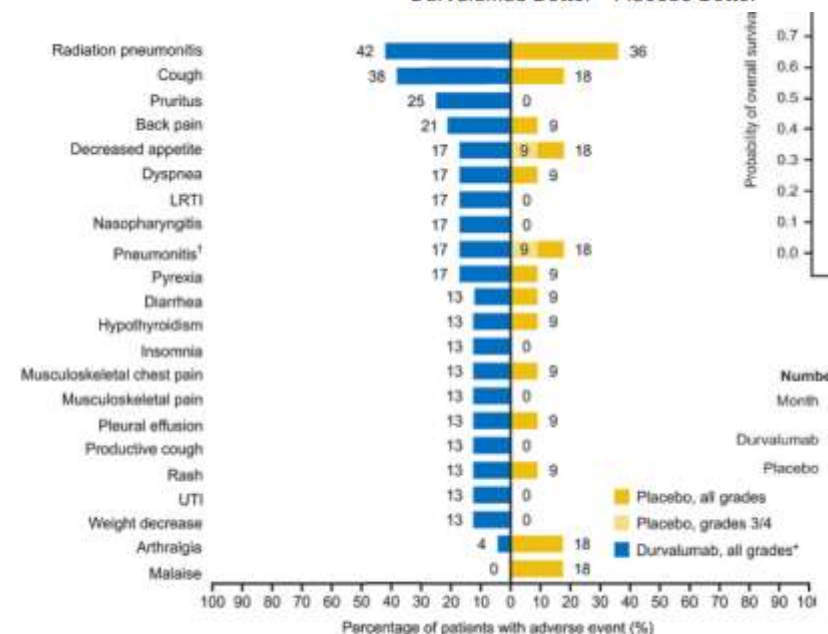
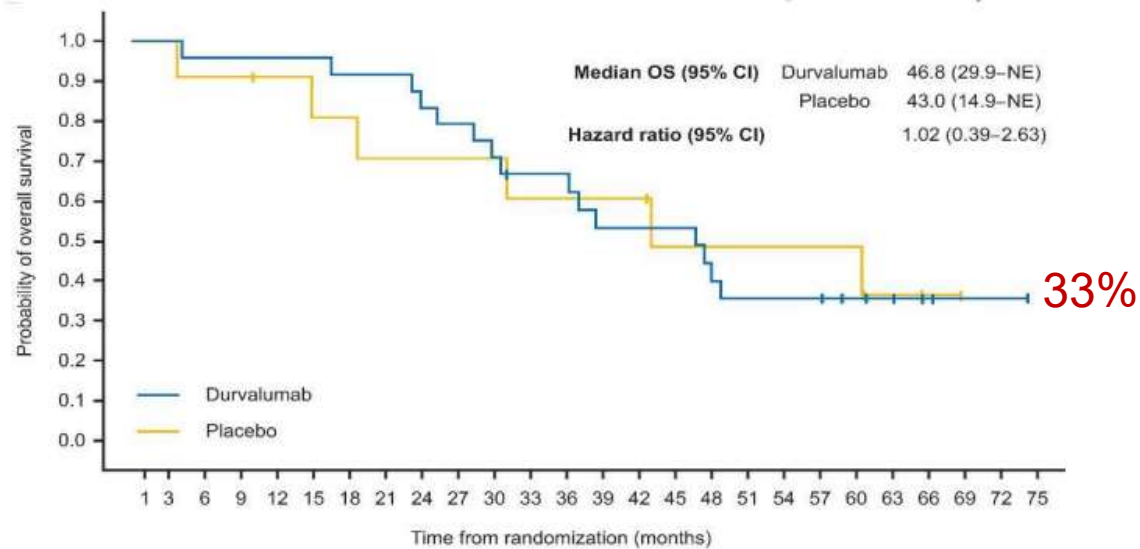
PACIFIC trial
Updated OS by prespecified and exploratory, post hoc subgroups

Group	No. of Events / No. of Patients (%)		Unstratified HR (95% CI)
	Durvalumab	Placebo	
EGFR or ALK aberration status			
Positive ^d	17/29 (58.6)	8/14 (57.1)	0.85 (0.37 to 1.97)
Negative	166/317 (52.4)	109/165 (66.1)	0.66 (0.52 to 0.84)
Unknown	81/130 (62.3)	38/58 (65.5)	0.85 (0.57 to 1.24)

← Durvalumab Better
Placebo Better →

Group	No. of Events / No. of Patients (%)		Unstratified HR (95% CI)
	Durvalumab	Placebo	
EGFR or ALK aberration status			
Positive ^d	21/29 (72.4)	11/14 (78.6)	0.82 (0.39 to 1.71)
Negative	169/317 (53.3)	124/165 (75.2)	0.52 (0.41 to 0.65)
Unknown	78/130 (60.0)	40/58 (69.0)	0.74 (0.51 to 1.09)

← Durvalumab Better
Placebo Better →

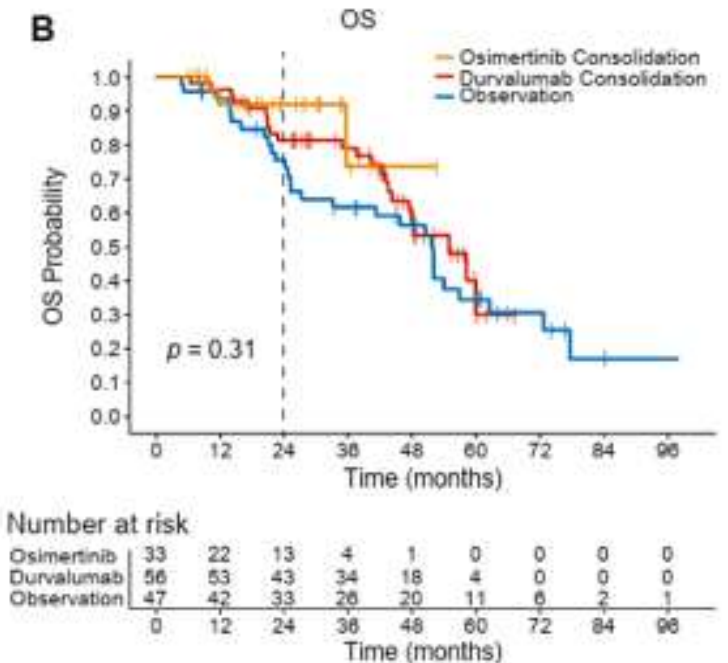
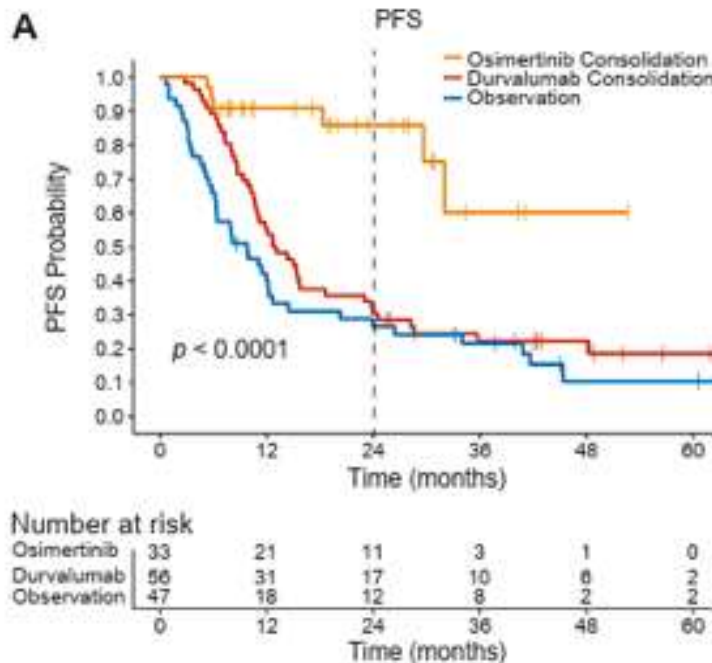
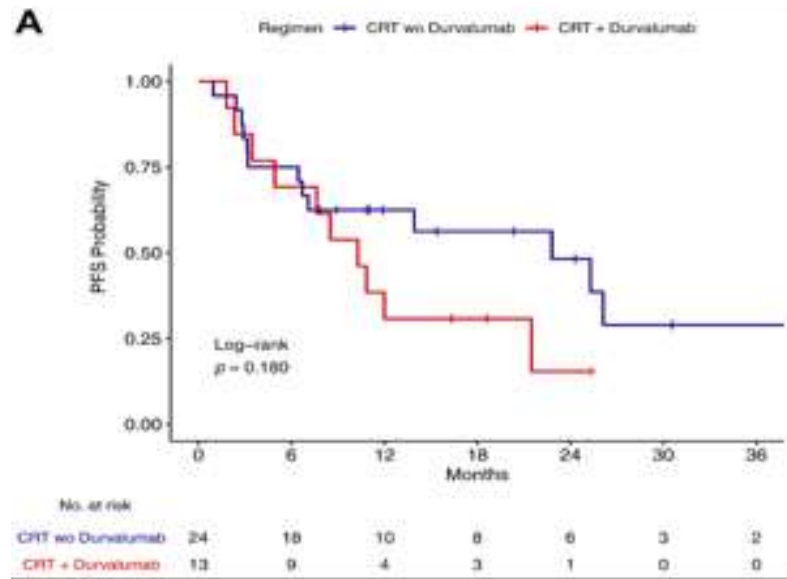


Is DURVALUMAB equally effective in EGFRmut or ALK+ NSCLC?

REAL WORLD DATA

No benefit rwPFS with durvalumab compared to observation

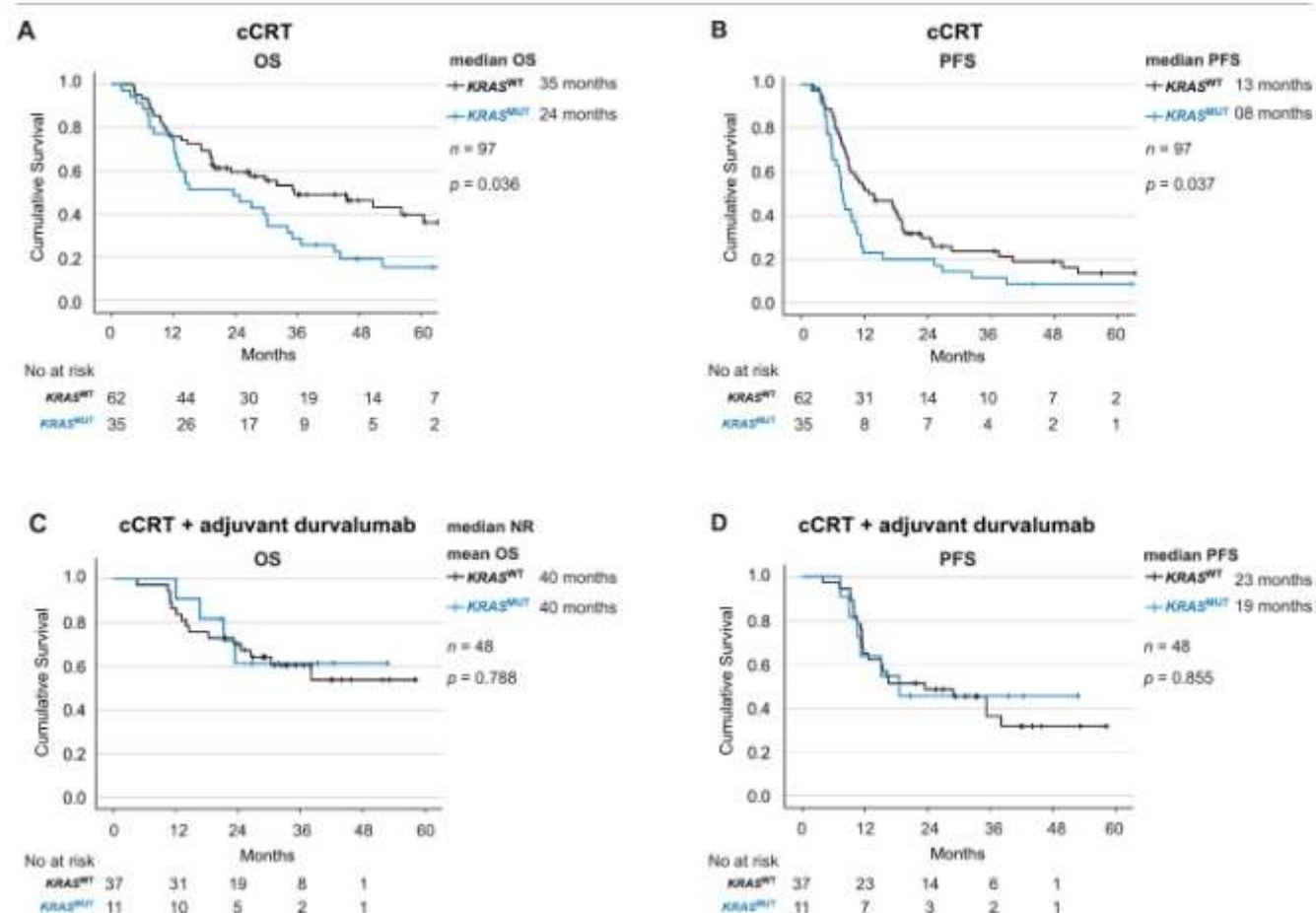
Consolidation osimertinib was associated with a significantly longer rwPFS compared to durvalumab or observation



Is SoC equally effective in KRASmut NSCLC?

KRAS-mut groups showed worse prognosis than wildtype after treatment with cCRT alone ($p = 0.036$).

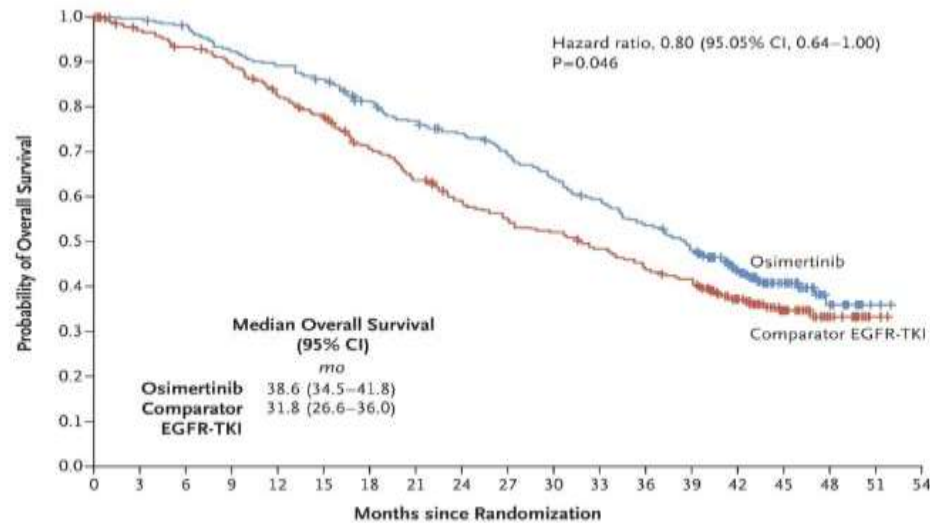
Addition of durvalumab: No longer any significant differences in survival outcomes ($p = 0.788$)



HOW TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES?

TARGETED THERAPY

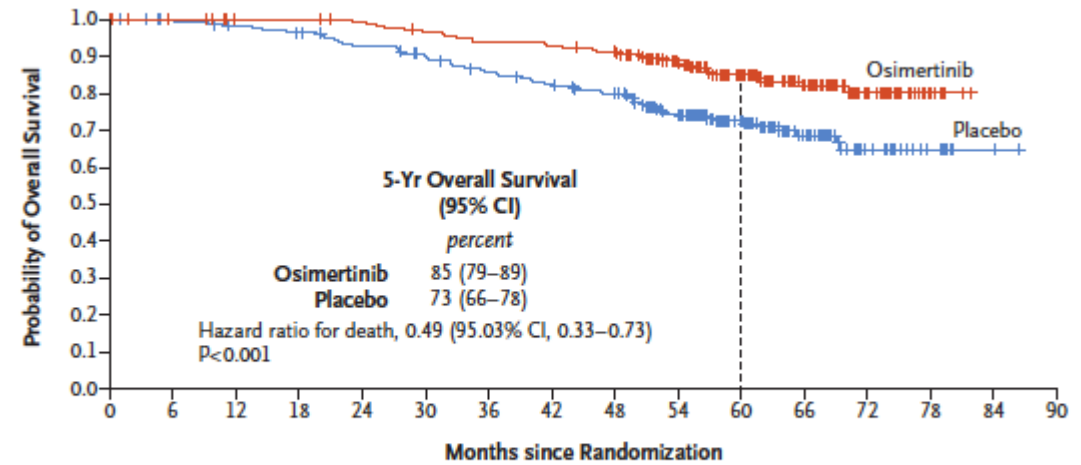
FLAURA: Phase 3 trial of a targeted therapy in Untreated, EGFR-Mutated Advanced NSCLC



No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
Osimertinib	279	276	270	254	245	236	217	204	193	180	166	153	138	123	86	50	17	2	0
Comparator EGFR-TKI	277	263	252	239	219	205	182	165	148	138	131	121	110	101	72	40	17	2	0

ADAURA is the first phase 3 trial of a targeted therapy in the adjuvant setting for NSCLC to demonstrate an overall survival Benefit

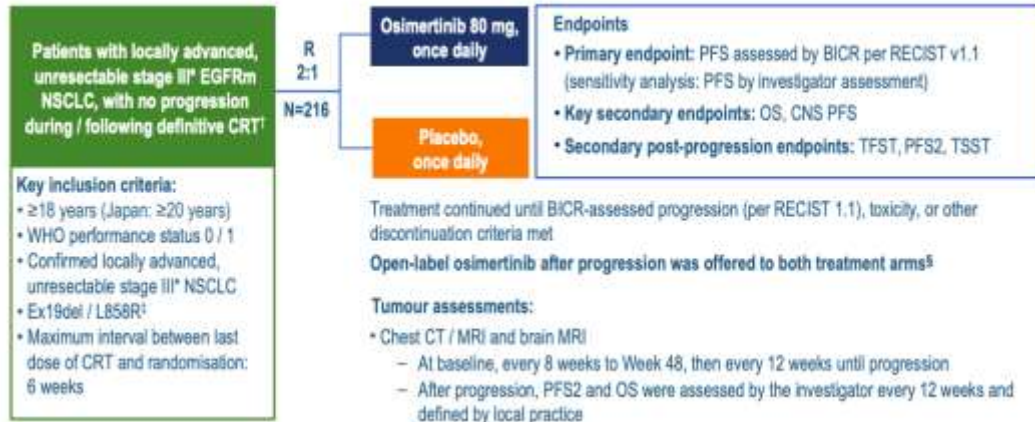
Patients with Stage II to IIIA Disease



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90
Osimertinib	233	229	224	224	221	214	208	205	200	170	115	69	33	9	0	
Placebo	237	232	226	221	210	202	190	182	171	138	94	53	25	8	2	0

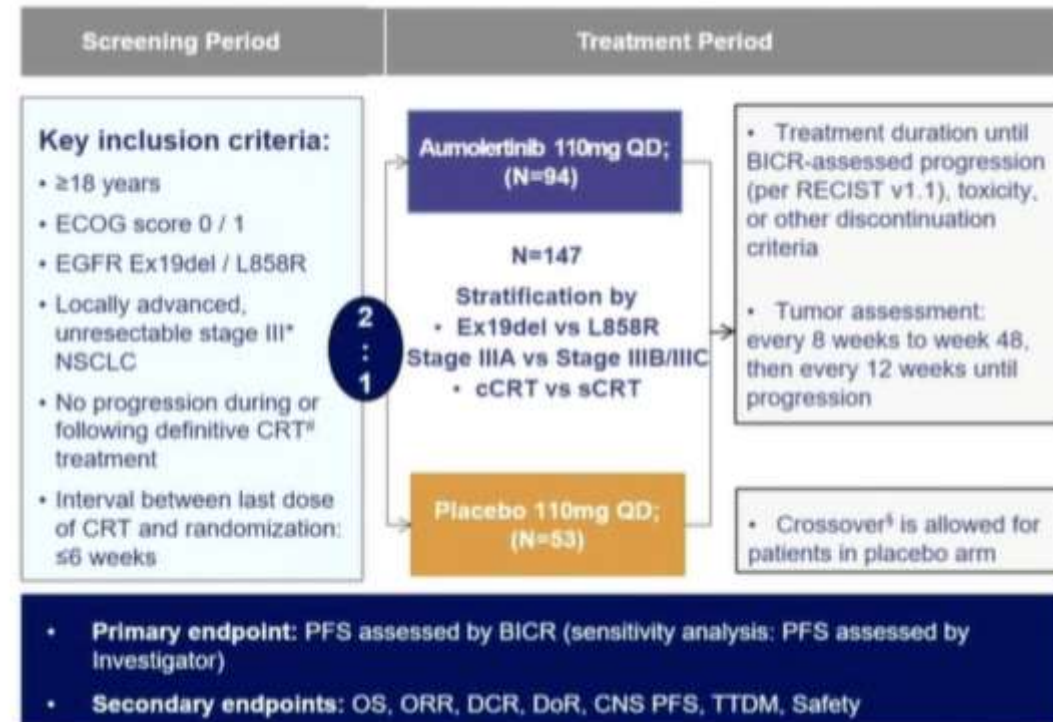
LAURA STUDY

Phase 3, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with Osimertinib in patients with unresectable EGFR-mutated stage III NSCLC without progression during or after chemoradiotherapy



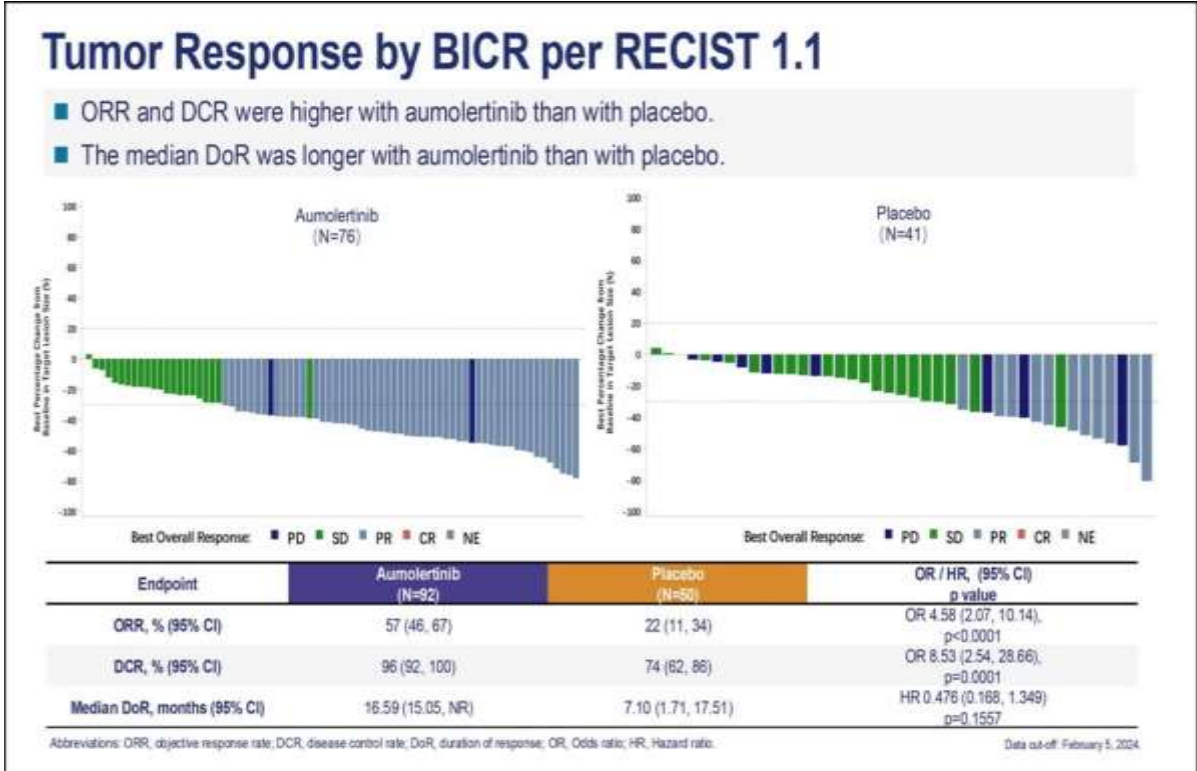
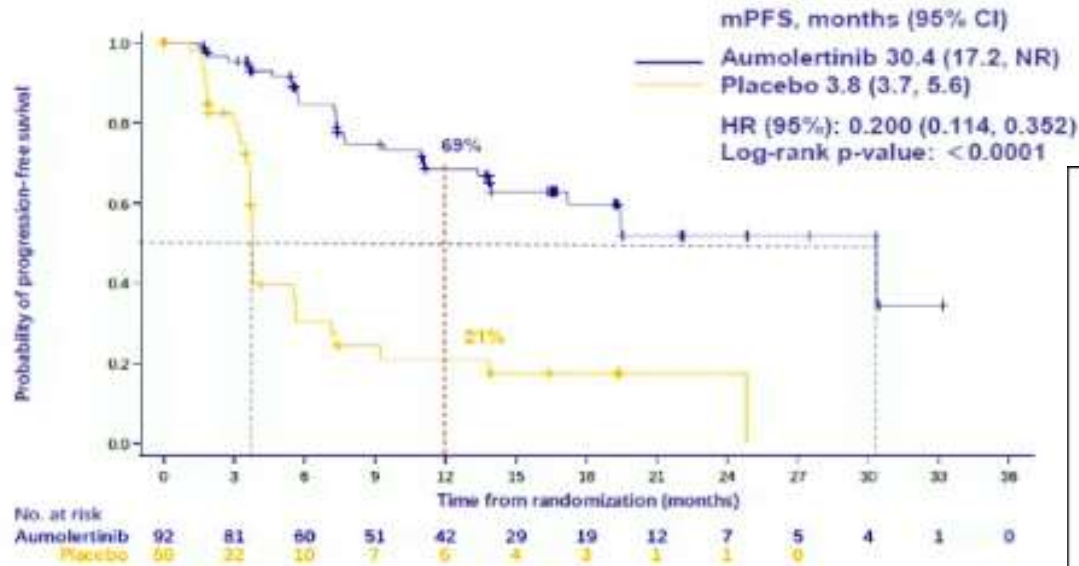
POLESTAR STUDY

phase 3, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with Aumolertinib after chemoradiotherapy in Stage III, unresectable EGFRm NSCLC.



POLESTAR STUDY

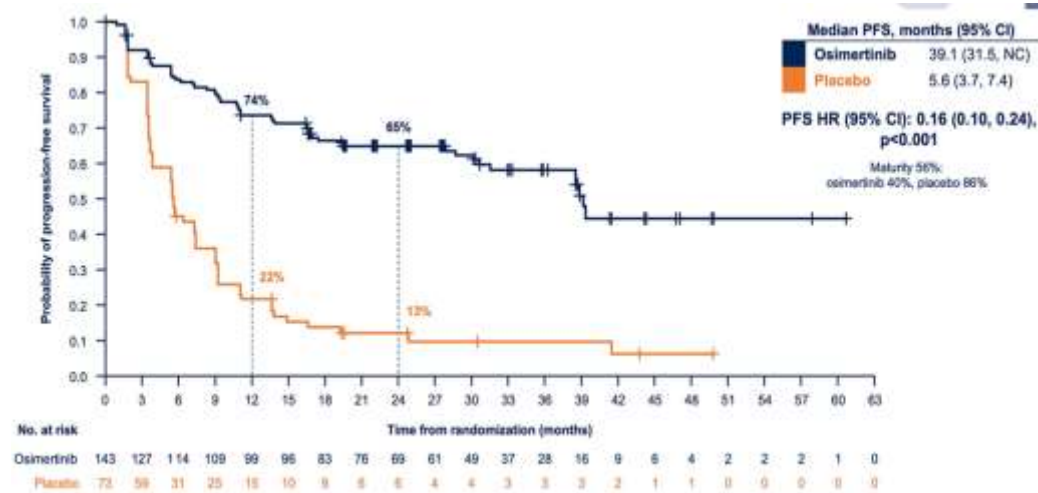
LIFETIME AUMOLERTINIB



EGFR TKI CONSOLIDATION

LAURA STUDY

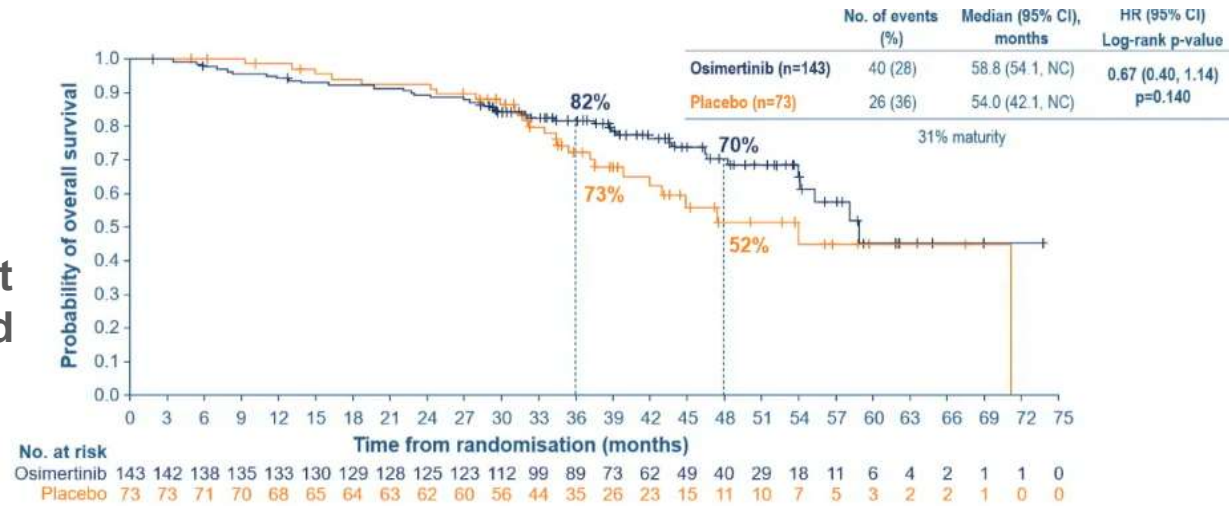
Osimertinib significantly improved PFS over placebo



LIFETIME OSIMERTINIB

80% received 3rd EGFR TKI (77% osimertinib)

Trend towards OS benefit at updated analysis

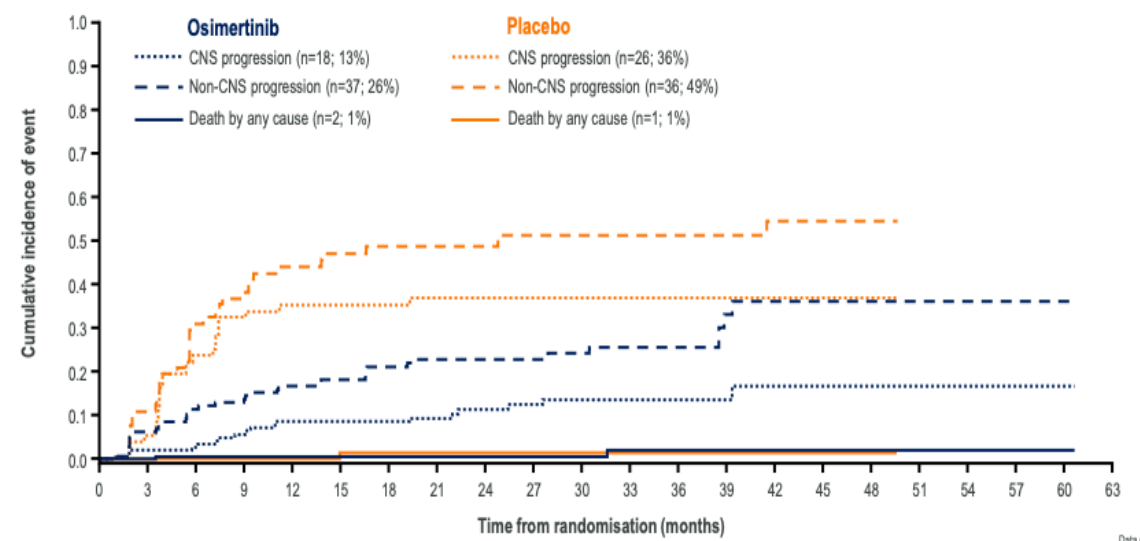
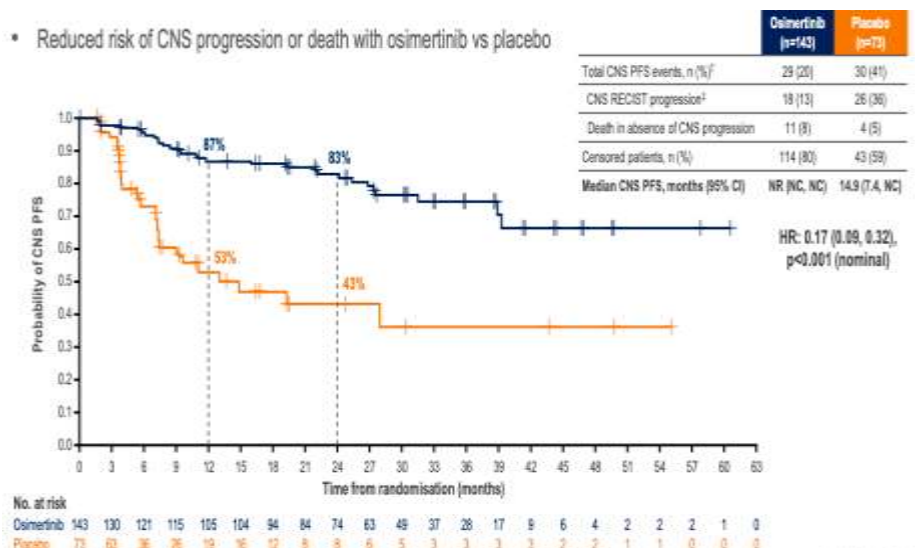


EGFR TKI CONSOLIDATION

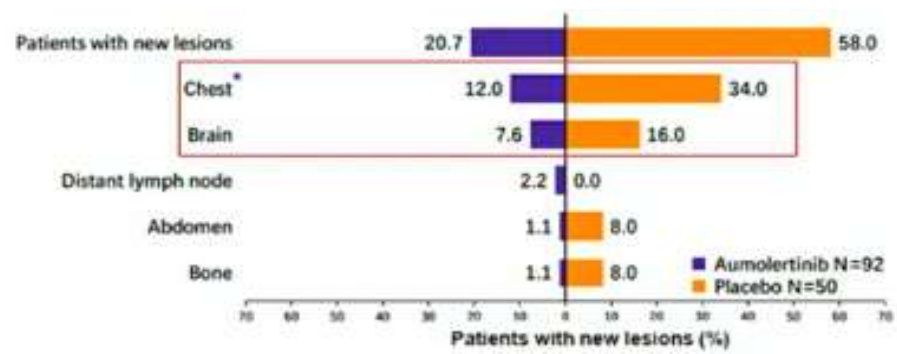
LOWER RISK OF CNS PD

12-month brain metastases 9% vs 36%

LAURA



POLESTAR



Endpoint	Aumolertinib (N=92)	Placebo (N=50)	HR, 95% CI p value
Median CNS PFS [†] , months (95% CI)	NR (NR, NR)	NR (NR, NR)	0.33 (0.12-0.92) p=0.0270
Median TTDM [‡] , months (95% CI)	NR (NR, NR)	NR (3.84, NR)	0.21 (0.09, 0.49), p<0.0001

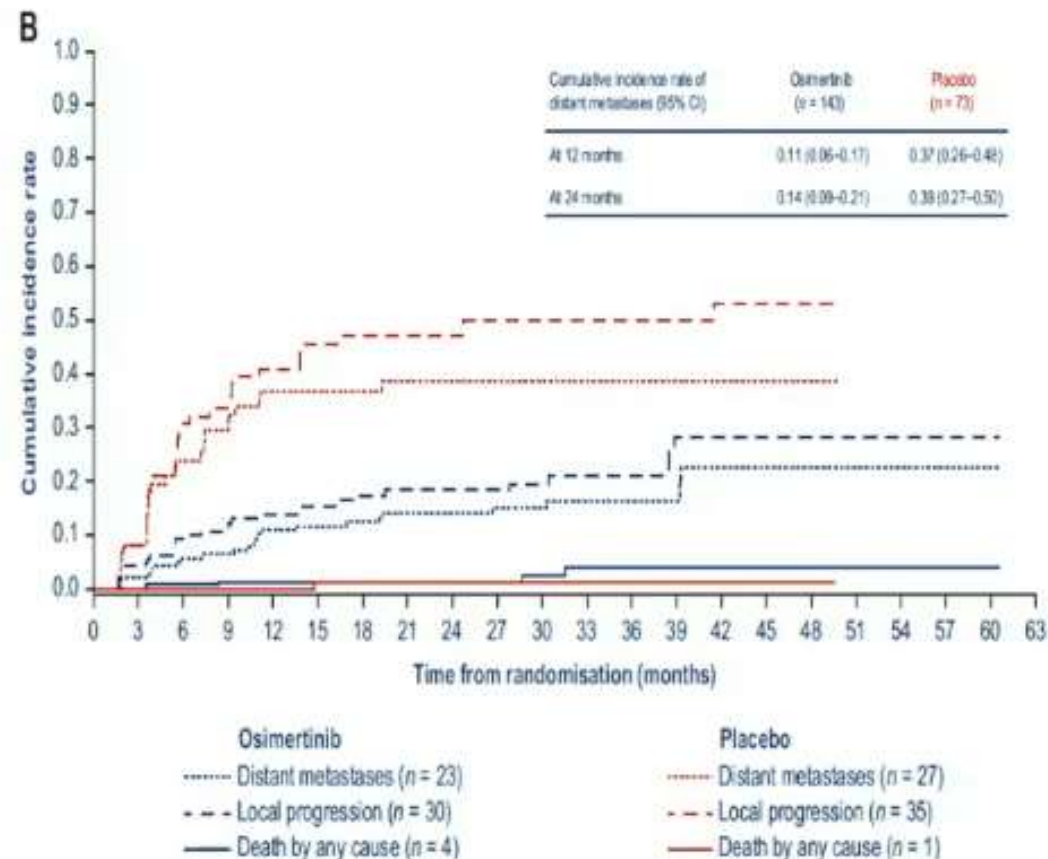
[†] CNS PFS: survival without progression of CNS disease.
[‡] TTDM: time to death or distant metastasis.

LOCAL PROGRESSION

LAURA STUDY

Table 3. TTDM events by BICR, competing risk analysis (all randomised patients)

	Osimertinib (n = 143)	Placebo (n = 73)
Patients with an event, n (%)	57 (40)	63 (86)
Distant metastases ^a	23 (16)	27 (37)
Local progression ^b	30 (21)	35 (48)
Death in the absence of distant metastases or local progression	4 (3)	1 (1)
Censored patients, n (%) ^c	86 (60)	10 (14)

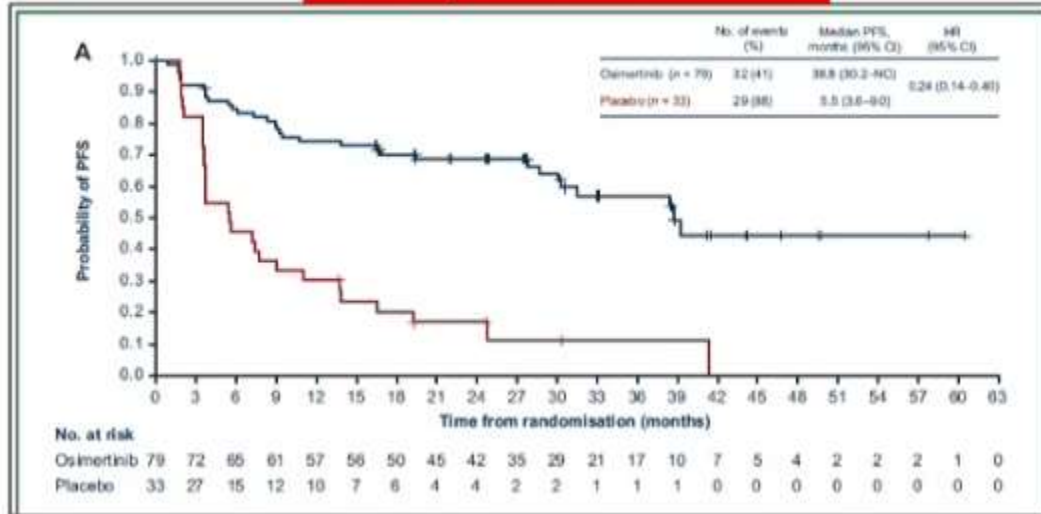


EGFR TKI consolidation

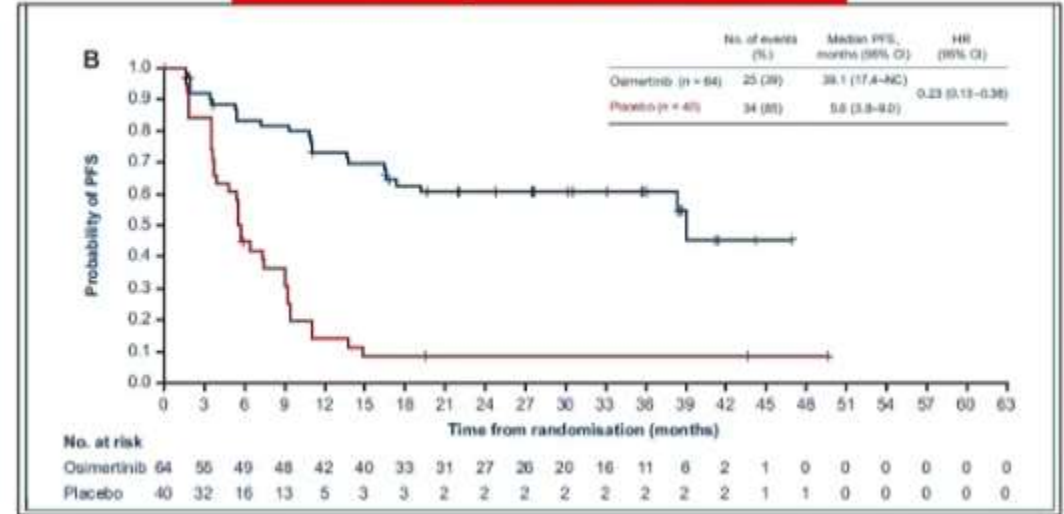
LAURA TRIAL

IMPORTANT ASPECTS AND OPEN QUESTIONS

WITH pre-CRT PET scan



WITHOUT pre-CRT PET scan



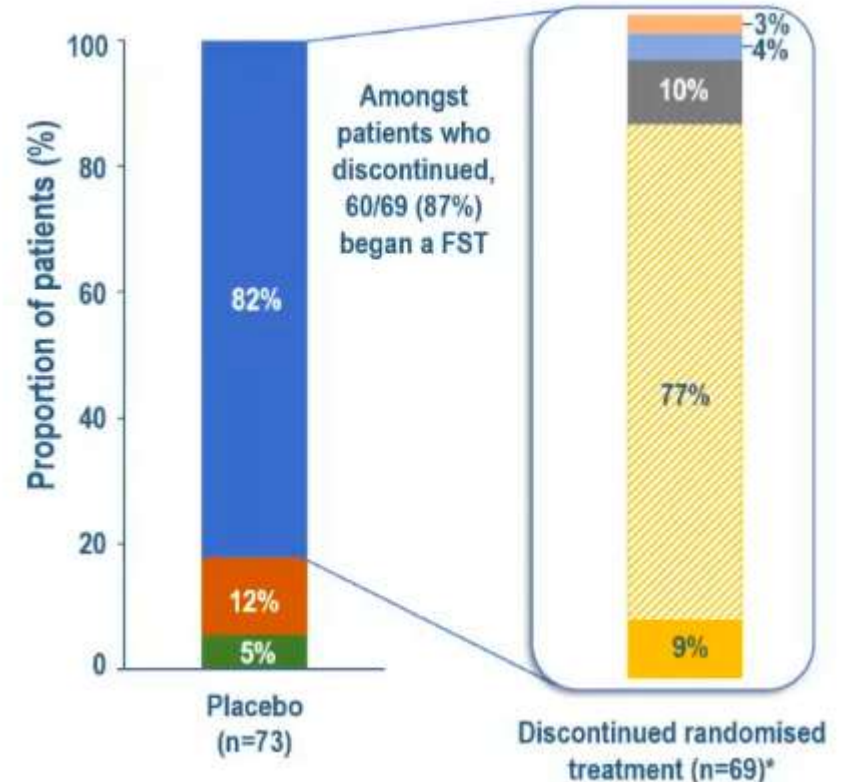
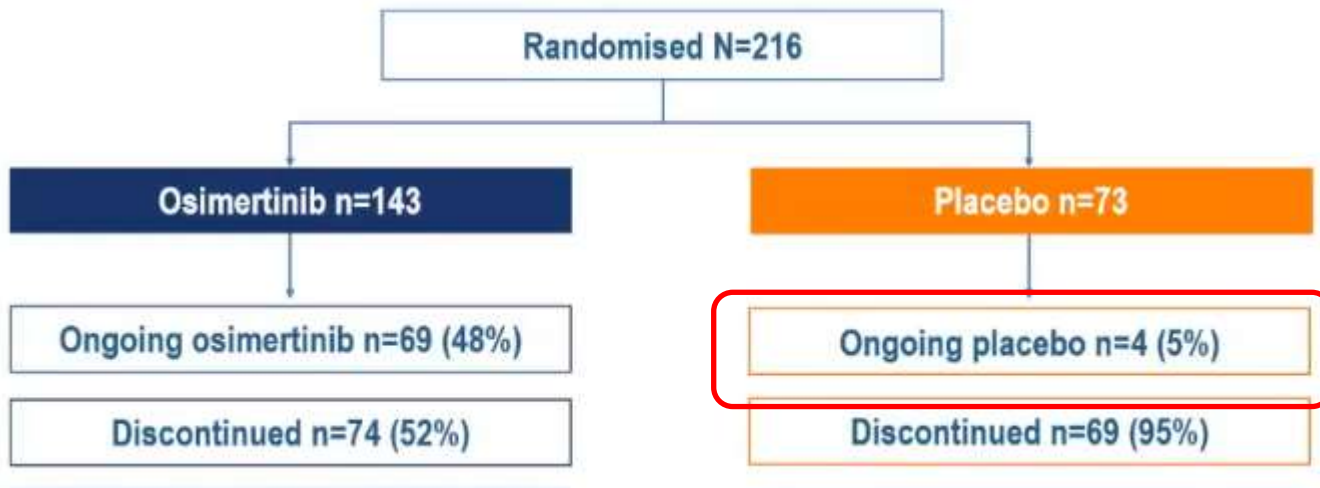
Difficult to know the TNM of study population (included after CRT)

EGFR TKI consolidation

LAURA TRIAL

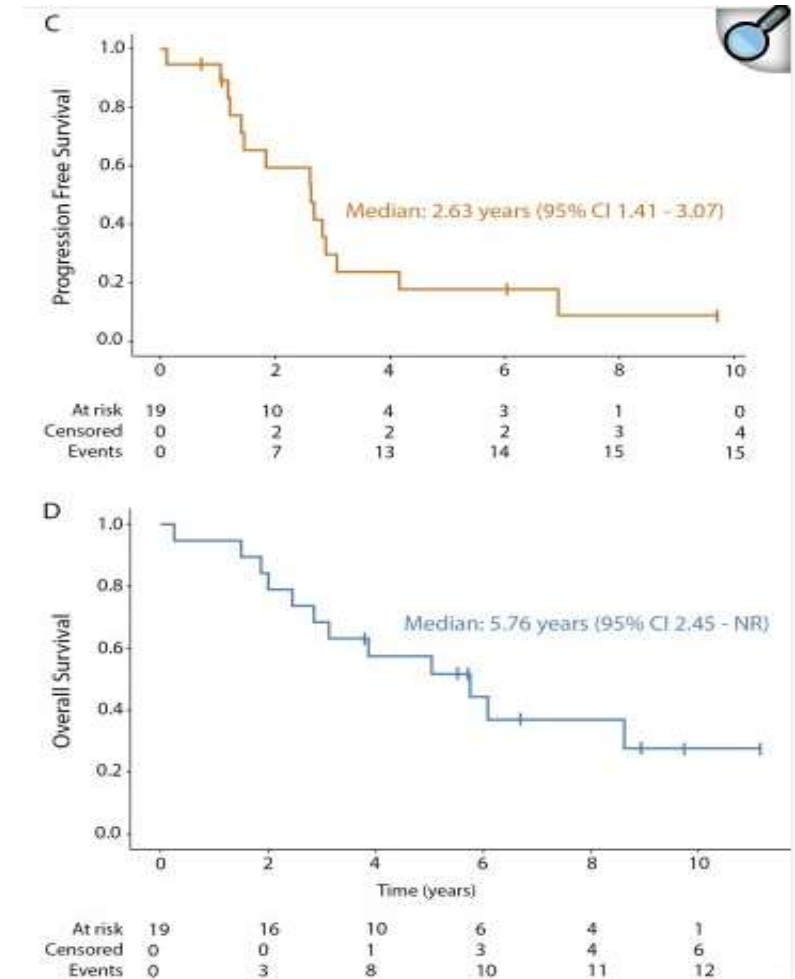
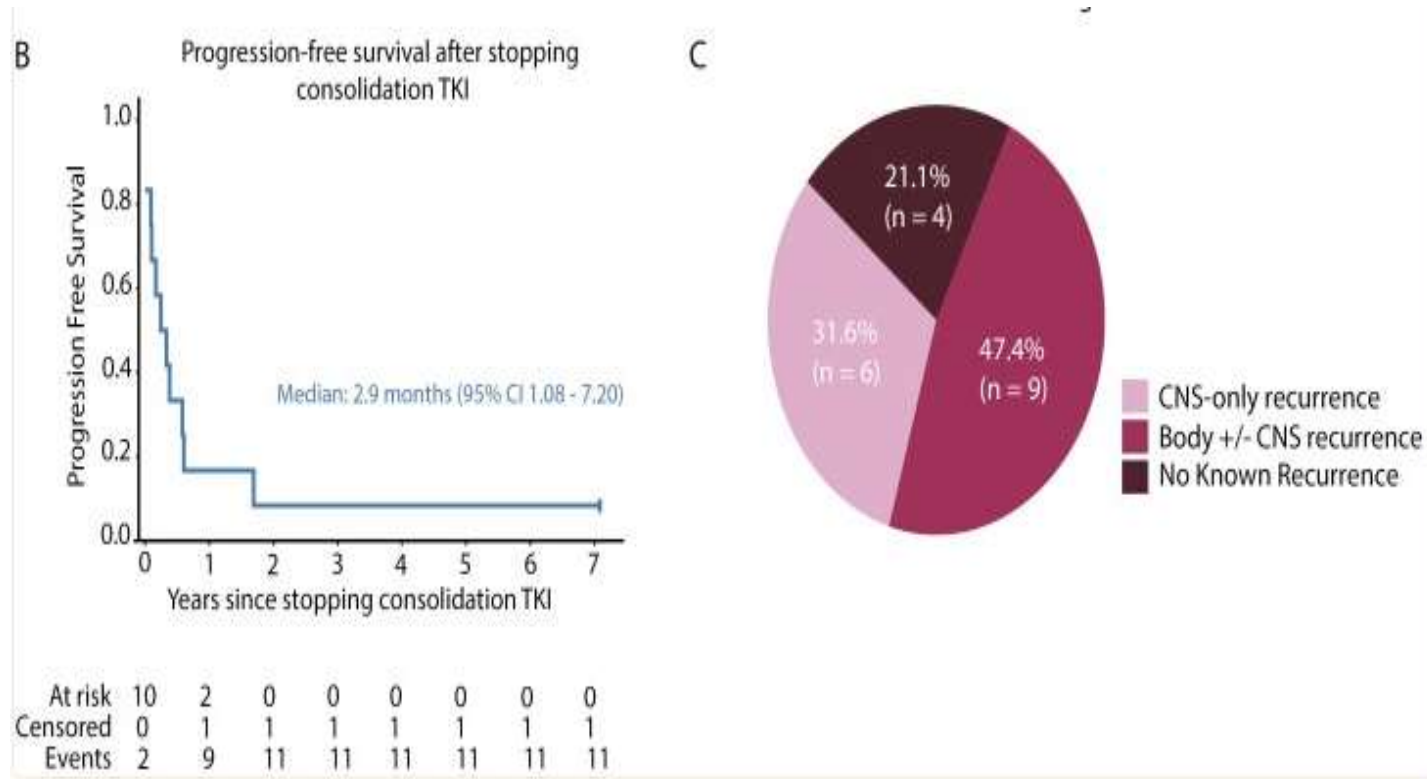
IMPORTANT ASPECTS AND OPEN QUESTIONS

In the CONTROL arm, only 5% pts ongoing. Does stage III really “exist” in EGFR?



Unresectable stage III

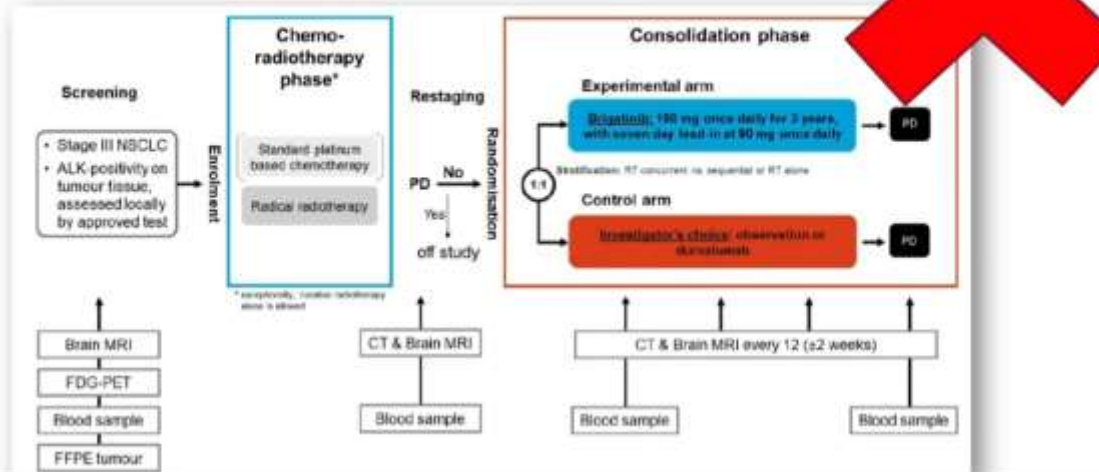
Phase II ACENT trial



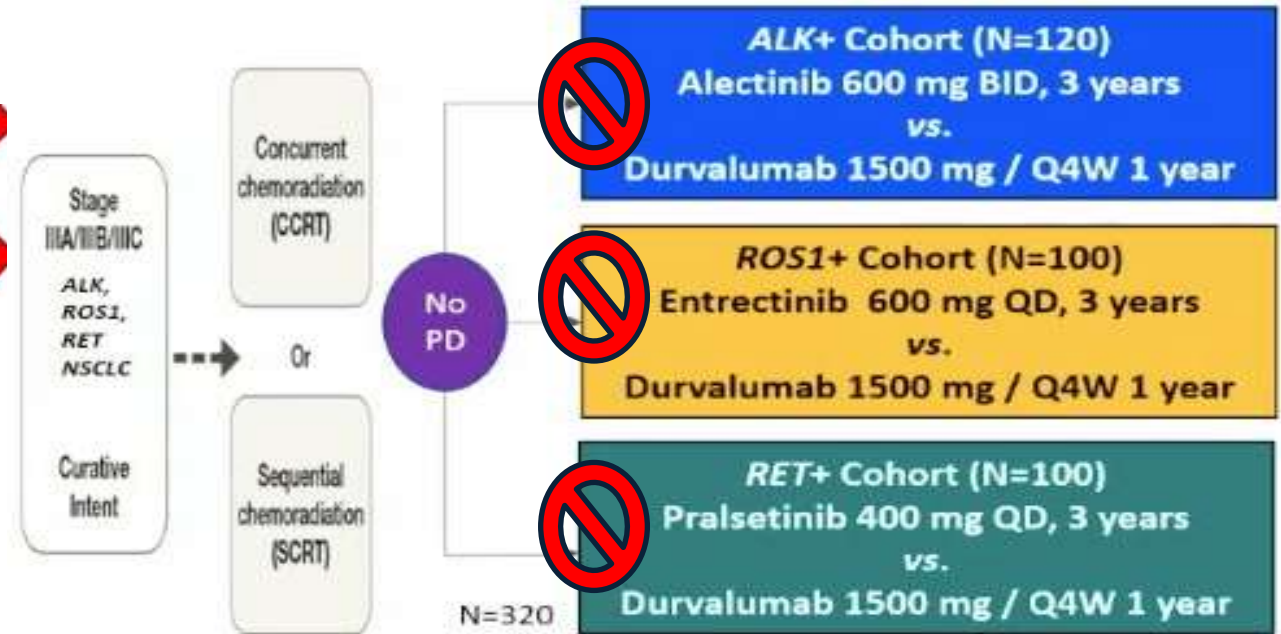
UNRESECTABLE STAGE III: ALK+

BOUNCE

ETOP 21-21 BOUNCE trial



BO42777

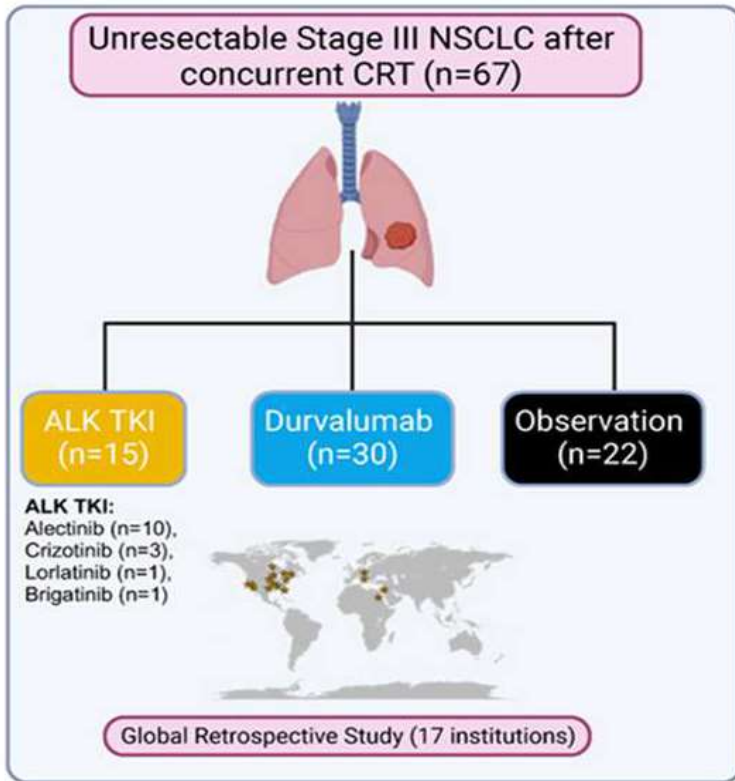


Primary Endpoint: PFS by BIRC

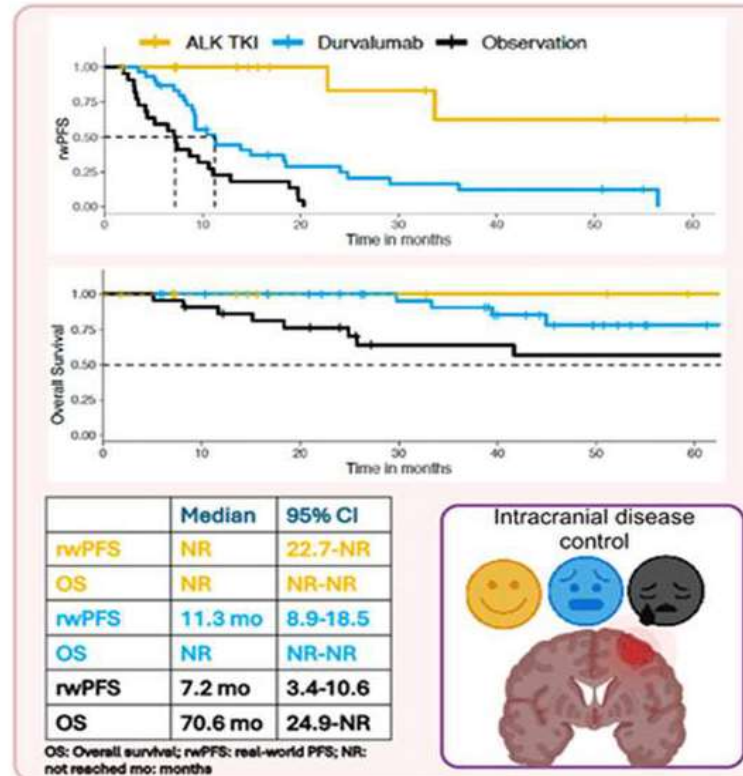
Secondary Endpoints: CNS PFS, Response Rate, OS, safety, and tolerability

UNRESECTABLE STAGE III

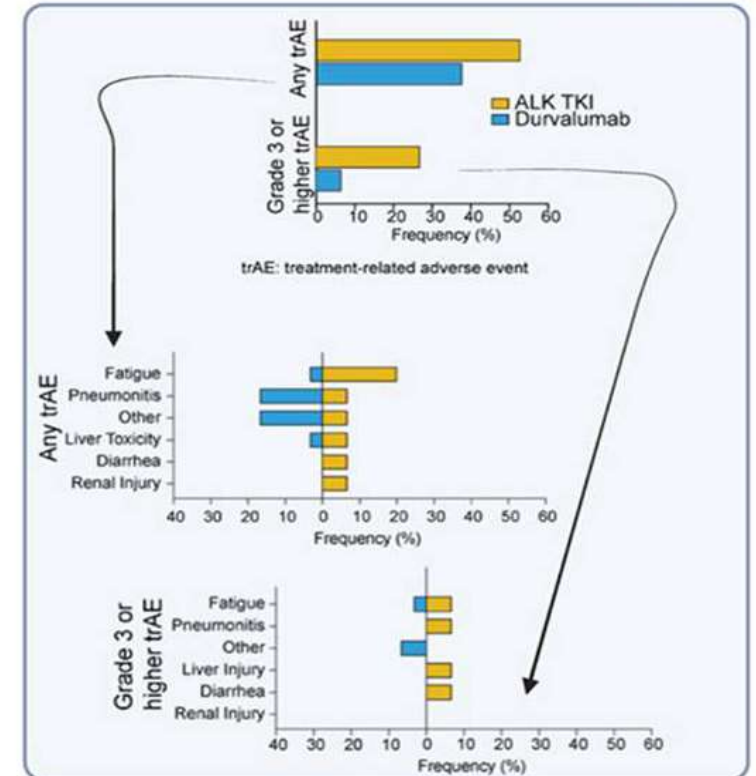
Consolidation ALK Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Versus Durvalumab or Observation After Chemoradiation in Unresectable Stage III ALK-Positive NSCLC



COHORT



SURVIVAL



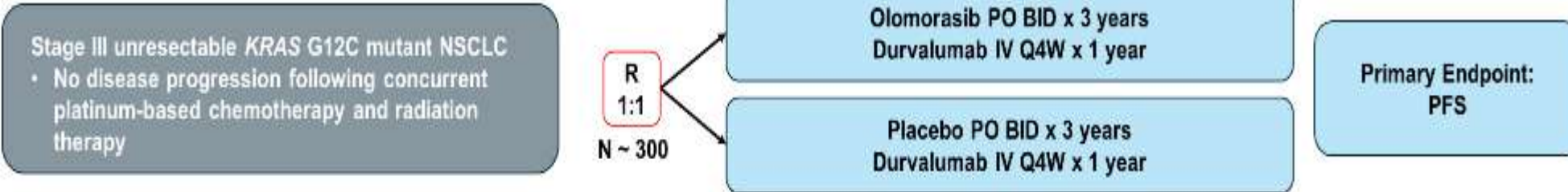
TOXICITY

After adjusting for stage, age, and nodal status, median rwPFS was significantly longer for ALK TKI versus durvalumab or observation

UNRESECTABLE STAGE III: KRAS G12C

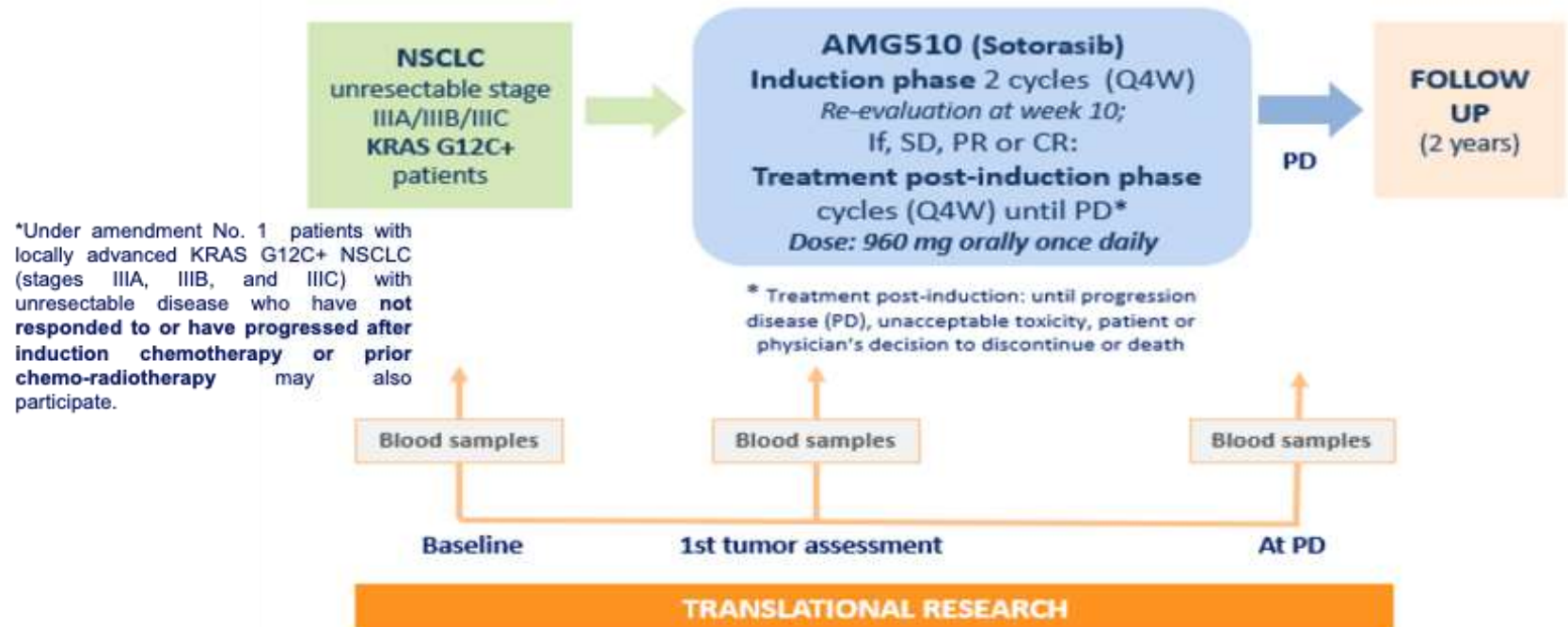
SUNRAY 02

Part B



Abbreviations: BID = twice daily; IO = immune-oncology therapy; IV = intravenous; *KRAS* = *KRAS* oncogene; Q3W = every 3 weeks; Q4W = every 4 weeks

MERIT Lung

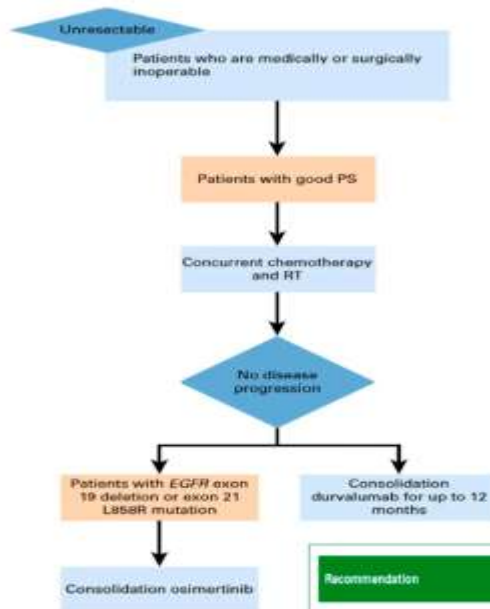


How to treat with molecular targets

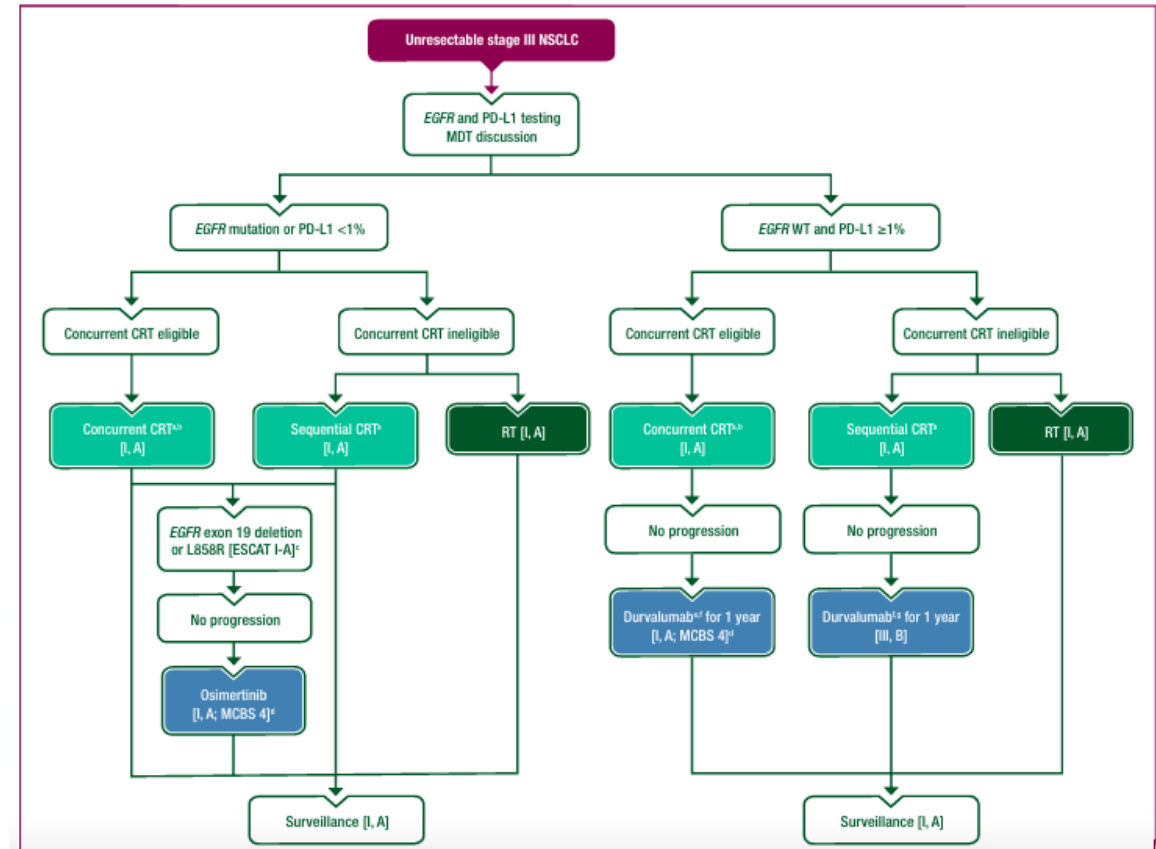
ASCO

EGFR is the ONLY EXCEPTION

ESMO



Recommendation	Evidence Quality	Strength
5.8. Patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC with an EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation may be offered consolidation osimertinib after definitive chemoradiotherapy (platinum-based chemotherapy and thoracic radiation given concurrently or sequentially).	M	S



- **Is chemo-radiation therapy necessary in all patients with EGFRmut stage III NSCLC?**

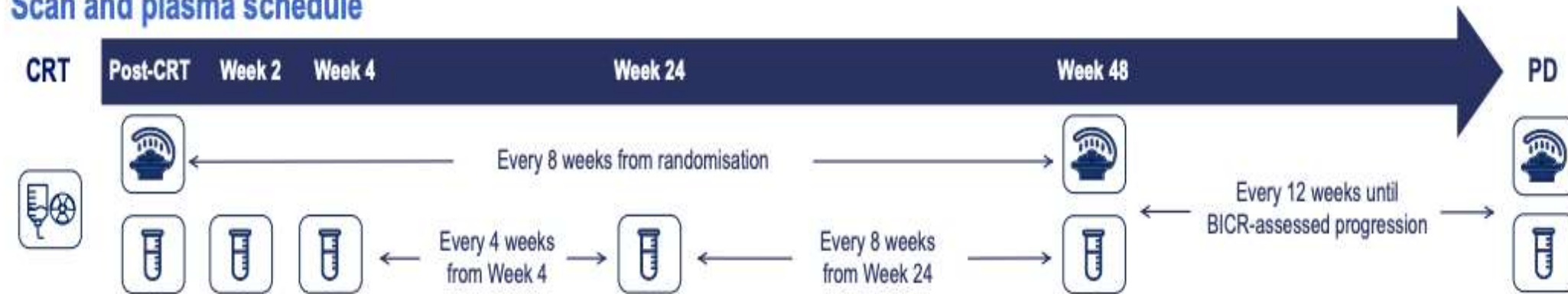
Local relapse is the most frequent PD

- **Is it necessary to continue osimertinib indefinitely?**

Is CRT enough for some patient?

Molecular residual disease (MRD) analysis from the LAURA study

Scan and plasma schedule

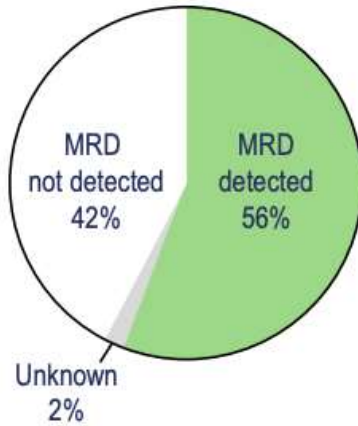


Clinical success rate: **54%**

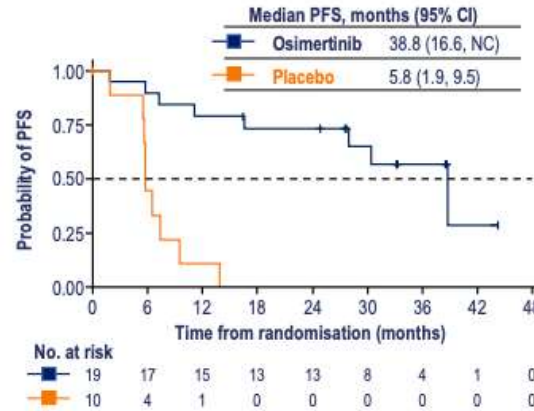
- **MRD clearance:** 10-fold ctDNA decrease from post-CRT (randomisation) levels or undetected MRD for 2 consecutive timepoints by Week 12
- **Molecular progression / MRD event:** 100% increase in ctDNA at a single time point or detected MRD above the LLOQ

Molecular residual disease (MRD) analysis from the LAURA study

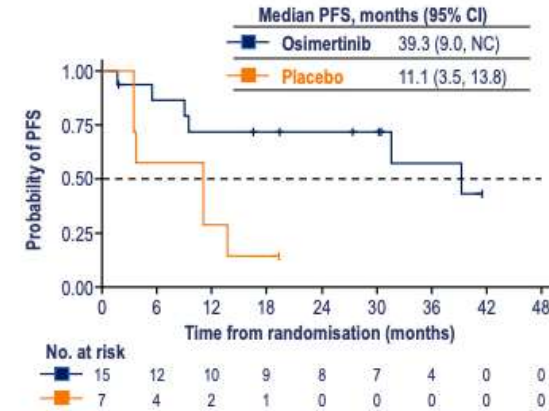
Post-CRT (randomisation)
MRD status (n=52)



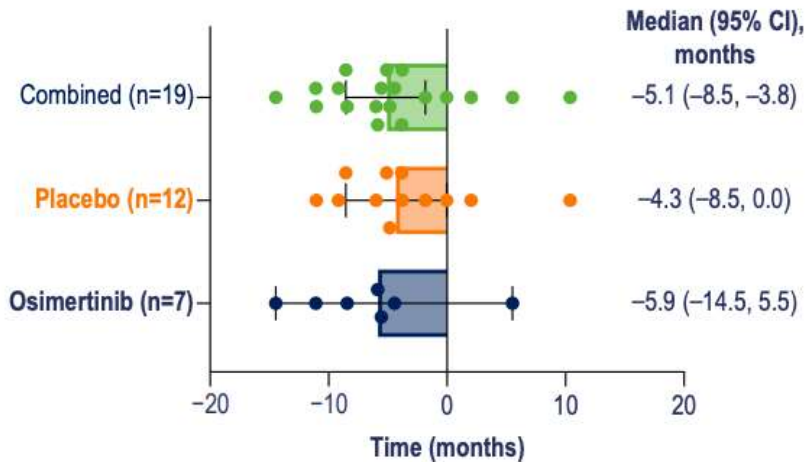
MRD detected post-CRT
(randomisation)*†



MRD not detected post-CRT
(randomisation)*†



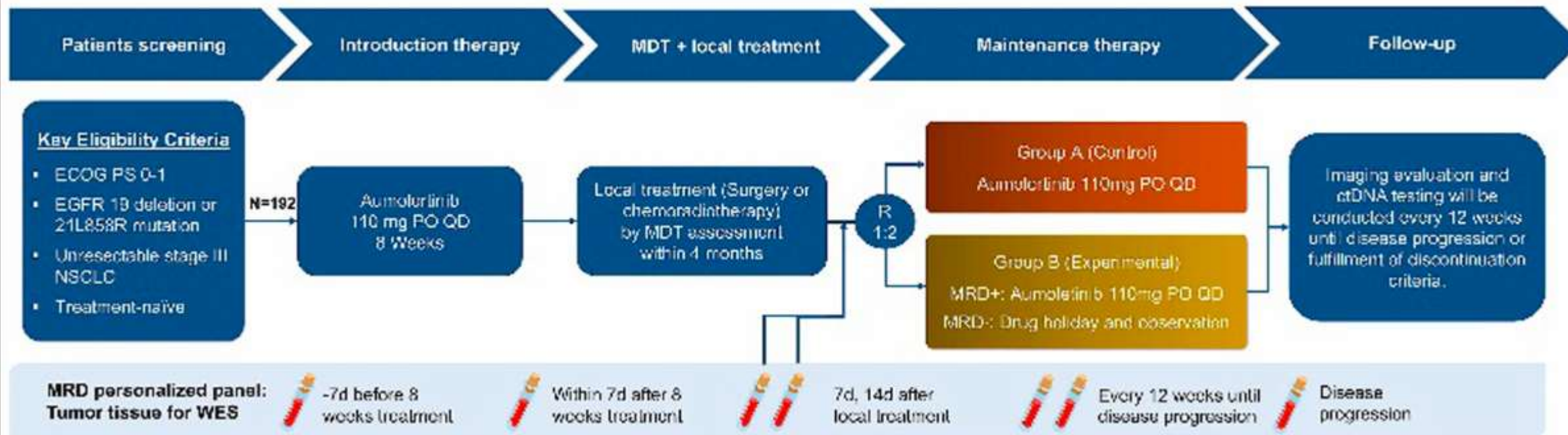
MRD lead time to PFS



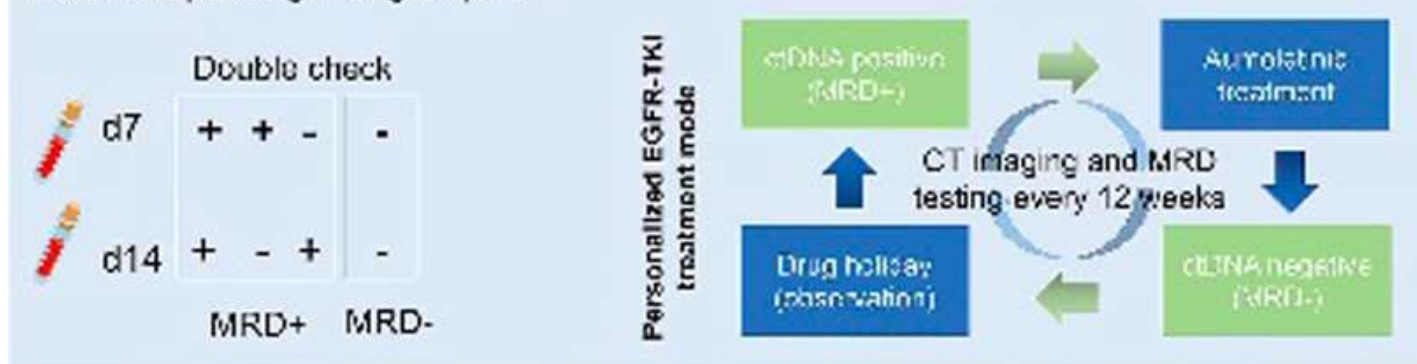
Concordance of MRD with PFS

SENSITIVITY 63%
SPECIFICITY 86%

APPROACH TRIAL



Treatment paradigm of group B:



CONCLUSIONS

- **Consolidation treatment with osimertinib after CRT improves PFS and reduces risk of brain metastases**
- **Lack of prognostic/predictive markers: role of MRD and adaptive ctDNA-guided strategies**
- **Resistance patterns for lifelong drugs after CRT**
- **Generate evidence on strategies in less frequent groups : ALK, ROS1, RET...**

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THANK YOU!