

THE GIOTAG STUDY: FOCUS ON PATIENTS IN THE USA

Afatinib followed by osimertinib for EGFRm+ NSCLC

WHAT IS THE GIOTAG STUDY?



- A global study¹
- Looking at medical records of patients with EGFRm+ advanced NSCLC
- Specifically patients who received afatinib followed by osimertinib

EGFRm+ = with an EGFR mutation
NSCLC = non-small-cell lung cancer

1. Hochmair MJ, et al. Future Oncol 2018;14:2861-74

WHY AFATINIB FOLLOWED BY OSIMERTINIB?

Patients normally receive an EGFR TKI as their first treatment and popular choices include:



2. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2020. Tagrisso® (osimertinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (revised 05/2020); 3. Planchard D, et al. Clin Cancer Res 2019;25:2058-63; 4. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2019. GILOTRIF® (afatinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (revised 10/2019)

Researchers wanted to see how long patients who received **afatinib** and then **osimertinib** stayed on treatment

WHAT WERE THE GLOBAL RESULTS?



WHY FOCUS ON US PATIENTS?

Treatments can have different results in different groups of patients

It is useful for US doctors to see the results for a group of patients similar to those they will treat

WHAT WERE THE US RESULTS?



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR PATIENTS WITH EGFRm+ NSCLC?

It is already known that if **afatinib** stops working and the **T790M** mutation is present, then **osimertinib** is a highly effective second treatment option²

2. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2020. Tagrisso® (osimertinib). Highlights of Prescribing Information (revised 05/2020)



US patients receiving afatinib and then osimertinib in this context, could stay on treatment for around 28 months (**over 2 years**) before having to consider other options like chemotherapy, and could achieve long-term survival (**nearly 4 years**)