

# THE GIOTAG STUDY: FOCUS ON PATIENTS IN THE USA

## Afatinib followed by osimertinib for EGFRm+ NSCLC

### WHAT IS THE GIOTAG STUDY?



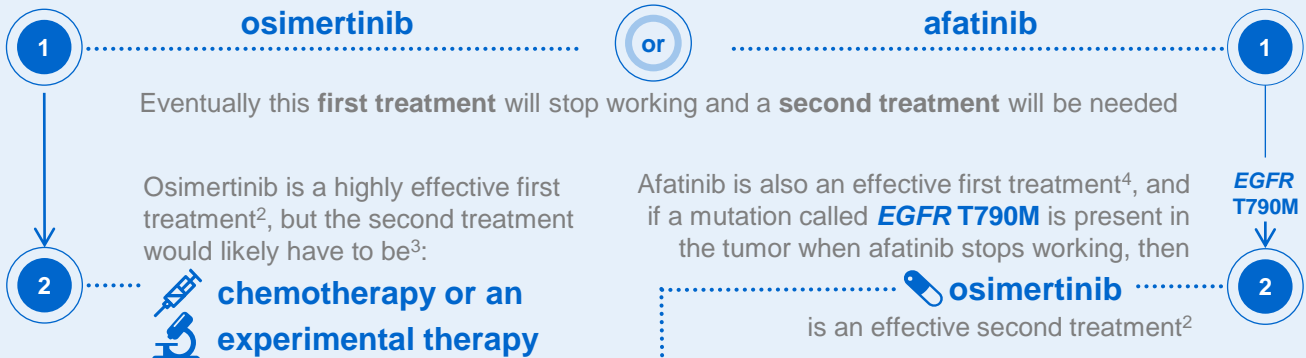
- A global study<sup>1</sup>
- Looking at medical records of patients with EGFRm+ advanced NSCLC
- Specifically patients who received afatinib followed by osimertinib

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?



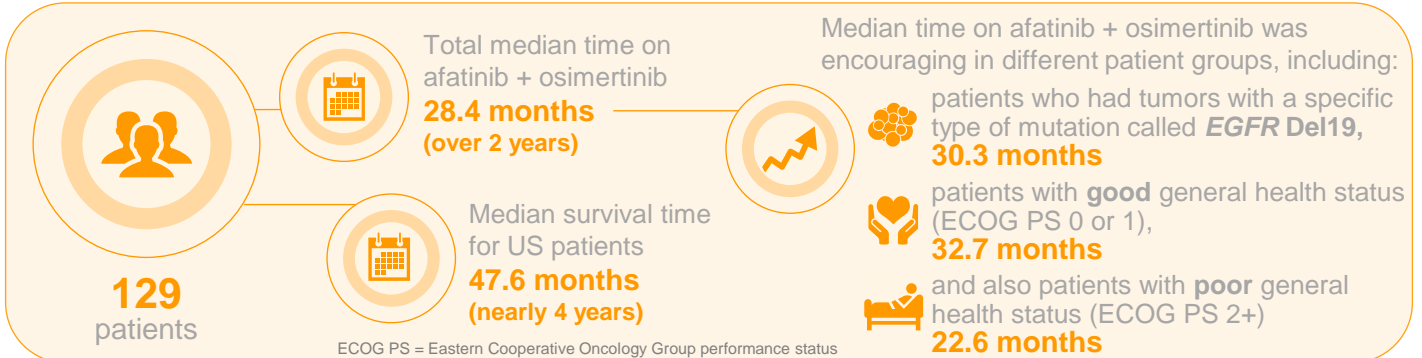
1. Hochmair MJ, et al. Future Oncol 2018;14:2861-74

### 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?



ECOG PS = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status

### 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 option<sup>2</sup>

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)