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# Background

Osimertinib is a third-generation TKI representing the standard of care for treatment of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring classical EGFR mutations. In 10-20% of cases, EGFR presents an assorted group of uncommon mutations which confer variable sensitivity to first- and second-generation EGFR TKIs, with overall lower therapeutic activity. Data of Osimertinib in this heterogenous group of mutations are limited and strongly warranted.

Table 1. Patient clinical char	racteristics.	Table 2. Distribution of uncommon	n <i>EGFR</i> muta	tions in the study population ar	d outcome with Osimertinib. Patier	nts with a	al
Characteristics	N= 65 (%)	major unco	ommon mutat	tions (G719X, L861X or S768I)	are regrouped in each cluster.		
Median age (range) – yr	68 (31 – 87)	Major uncommon mutation	20 (500/)	$Outcome \left( O \Gamma 0 \right) \left( C \right)$	OTHERS (minor mutations or	27	
Sex		+/- other mut.	38 (58%)	Outcome (95% CI)	Ins20)	(42%)	Res
Female	40 (62)	G719X	19 (29)				
Male	25 (38)	G719A/X	7 (11)	<b>ORR</b> : 50% (26-74), <b>DCR</b> : 89% (65-99),	L858R+dnT790M (N=2),	8 (12)	
ECOG performance status		G719A+aqT790M	1 (2)		L833V+L858R, Del19+L747Q, I740_K745dup, V738_I744ins, EGFR-KDD, D770_N771insSVD		
PS 0-1	56 (86)	G719X+I706T+aqT790M	1 (2)				
PS ≥ 2	9 (14)	G719S+dnT790M	2 (3)				
Smoking history		G719X/A/S/C+S768I	5 (8)	<b>mPFS</b> : 11 months (5-15)	V738_A743del, Del19+A750P, Del19+S751V, Del19+L858R, Del19+P753S+aqT790M, V769_D770insASV, A767_V769dup	7 (11)	
Yes	41 (63)	G719A+L861Q	2 (3)				
No	24 (37)	G719S+A289V	1 (2)				
Ethnicity		L861X	15 (23)				
Caucasian	60 (92)	L8610/R	10 (15)	<b>ORR</b> : 50% (23-77), <b>DCR</b> : 86% (57-98).	Y801C, R831C, A702S, V765M,		
Other	5 (8)	$18610 + a \sigma T 790 M$	2 (3)		DCR: 86% (57-98), D770_N771insSVD, G709T, A767_V769dup, A702_K728del,	10 (15)	
Brain metastases at baseline	19 (29)	18610+G719A	2 (3)	$\mathbf{PCC} = \mathbf{DCC} + \mathbf$			
Line of therapy		$18610 \pm 1/83/1$	1 (2)	<b>MPFS</b> : 9 months (5-14)	E709_T710delinsD (N=2)		
1° line	52 (80)				V769_D770insASV, E868Q	2 (3)	
2° line	10 (15)	5/681		$\mathbf{ODD}, \mathbf{EE0}/(22, 02)$			
≥ 3° line	3 (5)	5/681	1(2)	ORR. 55% (25-65),	<i>Keys</i> : aq=acquired, dn= <i>de novo</i> , CR=complete res		
TKI naïve		S768I+aqT790M	1 (2)	<b>DCR:</b> 91% (59-100), PR= partial response; SD=stable diseas			ot e
Yes	57 (88)	S768I+L858R	4 (6)	mPFS: 17 months (7-24)			
NIa	0 (10)	S768I+G719X/A/S/C	5 (8)				

This is the widest known dataset of patients with uncommon EGFR mutations treated with Osimertinib. Major uncommon mutations were the most frequent, widely occurring as compound. A large group presented heterogeneous minor uncommon mutations. Osimertinib showed relevant activity, overall, numerically comparable with data from Osimertinib in a Korean trial and from Afatinib. *Ref*: JH Cho et al., *JCO* 2020; JCH Yang et al. *JTO* 2020

# 996P - Activity of OsimeRTInib in NSCLC with UNcommon EGFR **Mutations: Retrospective Observational Multicenter Study (ARTICUNO)**

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## Methods

This is a retrospective multicenter study of patients with advanced NSCLC with any uncommon alteration of EGFR and treated with Osimertinib since August 2017. Investigators collected response in terms of overall response rate (ORR) and disease control rate (DCR) by RECIST 1.1 criteria. Progression free survival (PFS), duration of response (DOR) and overall survival (OS) were estimated by Kaplan-Meier method.

#### Results

As of April 2022, 65 patients were identified in 18 institutions in Italy. Main clinical and biological characteristics of the study population are detailed in Table 1. Major uncommon mutations were the most frequent, largely occurring as compound. More than one third of cases presented heterogeneous minor uncommon mutations (Table 2). Median time of follow up was 13 months. ORR and DCR were 45% (CI 95%, 32-58) and 78% (CI 95%, 66-88) in the overall evaluable population (N=60), and 49% (CI 95%, 34-64) and 78% (CI 95%, 66in TKI-naïve (excluded ins20) cohort, 88) respectively. Median PFS and DOR in TKI-naïve were 11 months (CI 95%, 7-18) and not reached (CI 95%, 5+), respectively.

#### Conclusion









ARTICUNO study is still ongoing and more data will be presented

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