Personalized therapy for NSCLC: Biomarker testing, treatment and management in the presence of *MET* alterations

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A conversation between:

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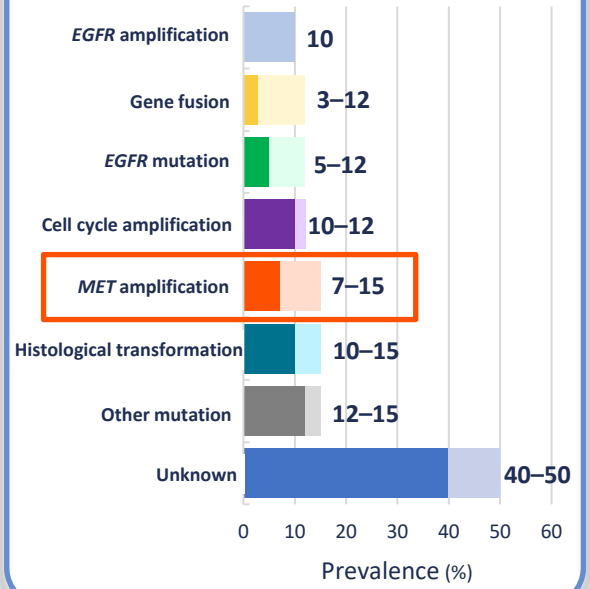
Agenda

- Emerging mechanisms of resistance to EGFR-TKI therapy in advanced NSCLC
- Targeting *MET* amplification in advanced NSCLC
- Optimizing outcomes for patients with *MET* alterations in advanced NSCLC

MET amplification in advanced *EGFR*-mutant NSCLC

Mechanisms of resistance to third-generation EGFR-TKI[1*]



Novel targets to overcome EGFR-TKI resistance[2–5]

Adverse events associated with MET-TKIs[6]

Respiratory disorders	• ILD • Pleural effusion
GI disorders	• Diarrhoea • Constipation • Nausea/vomiting
Liver function	• Increased liver transaminases and phosphatases
Kidney function	• Increased creatinine
Other disorders	• Hypoalbuminaemia • Peripheral oedema

*Mechanisms of resistance to third-generation EGFR-TKI following first-line treatment.

Bcl-2, B-cell lymphoma 2; Bcl-xl, B-cell lymphoma-extra large; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; GI, gastrointestinal; HER2/3, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2/3; ILD, interstitial lung disease; MET, mesenchymal-epithelial transition; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; SHP2, src-homology 2 domain-containing phosphatase 2; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; TROP2, trophoblast cell surface antigen 2; VEGFR-2, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2.

1. Reita D, et al. *Cancers (Basel).* 2021;13:4926; 2. Johnson M, et al. *Lung Cancer.* 2022;170:41–51; 3. Lu Y, et al. *Mol Med Rep*. 2021;23:48; 4. Osude C, et al. *Cells.* 2022;11:1694; 5. Sun Y, et al. *Cancer Res*. 2020;80:4840–53; 6. Cortot A, et al. *Clin Lung Cancer.* 2022;23:195–207.

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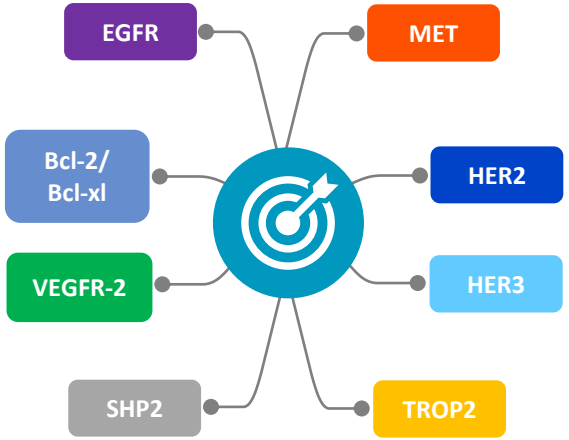

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