

**Kriterien zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen
Vergleichstherapie**

und

**Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung
der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a
SGB V**

und

**Schriftliche Beteiligung der wissenschaftlich-
medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und der
Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft
(AkdÄ) zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen
Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V**

Vorgang: 2020-B-237 Cemiplimab (NSCLC)

Stand: Oktober 2020

I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 Verfo G-BA

Cemiplimab

[zur Erstlinienbehandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten NSCLC]

Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 Verfo

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.

Siehe Übersicht „II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet“

- Arzneimittel zur Behandlung des NSCLCs mit aktivierenden EGFR-, ALK- oder ROS1-Mutationen wurden nicht berücksichtigt.

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.

Nicht angezeigt.

Beschlüsse/Bewertungen/Empfehlungen des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zu im Anwendungsgebiet zugelassenen Arzneimitteln/nicht-medikamentösen Behandlungen

Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V:

- Atezolizumab: Beschlüsse vom 02.04.2020 und 16.03.2018
- Pembrolizumab: Beschlüsse vom 19.09.2019, 03.08.2017 und 02.02.2017
- Durvalumab: Beschluss vom 04.04.2019
- Dabrafenib/Trametinib: Beschlüsse vom 19.10.2017
- Necitumumab: Beschluss vom 15.09.2016
- Nivolumab: Beschlüsse vom 04.02.2016 und 20.10.2016
- Ramucirumab: Beschluss vom 01.09.2016
- Nintedanib: Beschluss vom 18.06.2015

Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie - Verordnungsfähigkeit von zugelassenen Arzneimitteln in nicht zugelassenen Anwendungsgebieten (Off-Label-Use):

- Carboplatin-haltige Arzneimittel bei fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligem Bronchialkarzinom (NSCLC) – Kombinationstherapie

I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO G-BA

Cemiplimab

[zur Erstlinienbehandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten NSCLC]

Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO

Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.

Siehe systematische Literaturrecherche

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname	Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fachinformation)
Zu prüfendes Arzneimittel: Cemiplimab L01XC33 LIBTAYO®	<u>Anwendungsgebiet:</u> LIBTAYO ist indiziert als Monotherapie für die Erstlinienbehandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC), das PD-L1 (in ≥ 50 % der Tumorzellen) exprimiert und keine EGFR-, ALK- oder ROS1-Aberrationen aufweist. Die Behandlung ist bestimmt für: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, die keine Kandidaten für eine definitive Radiochemotherapie sind, oder • Patienten mit metastasiertem NSCLC.
Chemotherapien:	
Cisplatin L01XA01 generisch	Cisplatin wird angewendet zur Behandlung des fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nichtkleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms. Cisplatin kann als Mono- oder Kombinationstherapie angewendet werden.
Docetaxel L01CD02 generisch	Nicht-kleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom: TAXOTERE ist zur Behandlung von Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem, nicht kleinzelligem Bronchialkarzinom nach Versagen einer vorausgegangenen Chemotherapie angezeigt. [...]

Gemcitabin L01BC05 generisch	Gemcitabin ist in Kombination mit Cisplatin als Erstlinientherapie von Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem nichtkleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinom (NSCLC) angezeigt. Eine Gemcitabin-Monotherapie kann bei älteren Patienten oder solchen mit einem Performance Status 2 in Betracht gezogen werden.
Etoposid L01CB01 Riboposid®	Kombinationstherapie folgender Malignome: [...] – Palliative Therapie des fortgeschrittenen, nicht-kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms bei Patienten mit gutem Allgemeinzustand (Karnofsky-Index > 80 %), [...]
Ifosfamid L01AA06 Holoxan®	Nicht-kleinzellige Bronchialkarzinome: Zur Einzel- oder Kombinationschemotherapie von Patienten mit inoperablen oder metastasierten Tumoren.
Mitomycin L01DC03 generisch	Mitomycin wird in der palliativen Tumorthherapie eingesetzt. Die intravenöse Anwendung von Mitomycin ist in der Monochemotherapie oder in kombinierter zytostatischer Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen mit folgenden Erkrankungen angezeigt: [...] - nicht-kleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom [...].
Paclitaxel L01CD01 generisch	Fortgeschrittenes nicht-kleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom (NSCLC): Paclitaxel ist, in Kombination mit Cisplatin, zur Behandlung des nicht-kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms bei Patienten angezeigt, für die potentiell kurative chirurgische Maßnahmen und/oder eine Strahlentherapie nicht in Frage kommen.
Nab-Paclitaxel L01CD01 Abraxane®	Abraxane ist in Kombination mit Carboplatin indiziert für die Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht-kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms bei erwachsenen Patienten, bei denen keine potentiell kurative Operation und/oder Strahlentherapie möglich ist.
Pemetrexed L01BA04 generisch	Pemetrexed ist in Kombination mit Cisplatin angezeigt zur first-line Therapie von Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom außer bei überwiegender plattenepithelialer Histologie. Pemetrexed in Monotherapie ist angezeigt für die Erhaltungstherapie bei lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom außer bei überwiegender plattenepithelialer Histologie bei Patienten, deren Erkrankung nach einer platinbasierten Chemotherapie nicht unmittelbar fortgeschritten ist. Pemetrexed in Monotherapie ist angezeigt zur Behandlung in Zweitlinientherapie von Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom außer bei überwiegender plattenepithelialer Histologie.
Vindesin L01CA03 Eldesine®	Kombinationschemotherapie: Lokal fortgeschrittenes oder metastasiertes nicht-kleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom (Stadium IIIB, IV).
Vinorelbin	Behandlung des nicht kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms (Stadium 3 oder 4).

L01CA04 generisch	
Proteinkinase-Inhibitoren:	
Dabrafenib L01XE23 Tafinlar®	Dabrafenib in Kombination mit Trametinib ist angezeigt zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit einer BRAF-V600-Mutation.
Nintedanib L01XE31 Vargatef®	Vargatef wird angewendet in Kombination mit Docetaxel zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem, metastasiertem oder lokal rezidiertem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) mit Adenokarzinom-Histologie nach Erstlinienchemotherapie.
Trametinib L01XE25 Mekinist®	Trametinib in Kombination mit Dabrafenib ist angezeigt zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit einer BRAF-V600-Mutation.
Antikörper:	
Nivolumab L01XC17 Opdivo®	Nicht-kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) OPDIVO ist als Monotherapie zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms nach vorheriger Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen indiziert.
Atezolizumab L01XC32 Tecentriq®	Tecentriq als Monotherapie wird angewendet bei erwachsenen Patienten zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) nach vorheriger Chemotherapie. Patienten mit aktivierenden EGFR-Mutationen oder ALK-positiven Tumormutationen sollten vor der Therapie mit Tecentriq bereits eine auf diese Mutationen zielgerichtete Therapie erhalten haben. Tecentriq wird angewendet in Kombination mit Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel und Carboplatin bei erwachsenen Patienten zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierten nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie. Bei Patienten mit EGFR-Mutationen oder ALK-positivem NSCLC ist Tecentriq in Kombination mit Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel und Carboplatin nur nach Versagen der entsprechenden zielgerichteten Therapien anzuwenden. Tecentriq wird angewendet in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel und Carboplatin zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierten NSCLC mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie bei erwachsenen Patienten, die keine EGFR Mutationen und kein ALK-positives NSCLC haben.
Pembrolizumab L01XC18 KEYTRUDA®	KEYTRUDA ist als Monotherapie zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms mit PD-L1-exprimierenden Tumoren (Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] ≥ 50 %) ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positivem Tumormutationen bei Erwachsenen angezeigt. KEYTRUDA ist in Kombination mit Pemetrexed und Platin-Chemotherapie zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden nichtplattenepithelialen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positivem Tumormutationen bei Erwachsenen angezeigt.

	<p>KEYTRUDA ist in Kombination mit Carboplatin und entweder Paclitaxel oder nab- Paclitaxel zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden plattenepithelialen nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms bei Erwachsenen angezeigt.</p> <p>KEYTRUDA ist als Monotherapie zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierenden nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms mit PD-L1-exprimierenden Tumoren (TPS \geq 1 %) nach vorheriger Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen angezeigt. Patienten mit EGFR- oder ALK-positiven Tumormutationen sollten vor der Therapie mit KEYTRUDA ebenfalls eine auf diese Mutationen zielgerichtete Therapie erhalten haben.</p>
<p>Bevacizumab L01XC07 Avastin®</p>	<p>Bevacizumab wird zusätzlich zu einer platinhaltigen Chemotherapie zur First-Line-Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit inoperablem fortgeschrittenem, metastasiertem oder rezidivierendem nicht-kleinzelligem Bronchialkarzinom, außer bei vorwiegender Plattenepithel-Histologie, angewendet.</p>
<p>Necitumumab L01XC22 Portazza</p>	<p>Portazza ist in Kombination mit Gemcitabin- und Cisplatin-Chemotherapie indiziert zur Therapie von erwachsenen Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem, den epidermalen Wachstumsfaktor-Rezeptor (EGFR) exprimierenden, plattenepithelialen, nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom, wenn diese bislang keine Chemotherapie für dieses Stadium der Erkrankung erhalten haben.</p>
<p>Durvalumab L01XC28 Imfinzi®</p>	<p>IMFINZI ist angezeigt als Monotherapie zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen, inoperablen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) bei Erwachsenen, deren Tumoren PD-L1 in \geq 1 % der Tumorzellen exprimieren und deren Krankheit nach einer platinbasierten Radiochemotherapie nicht fortgeschritten ist.</p>
<p>Ramucirumab L01XC21 Cyramza®</p>	<p>Cyramza ist in Kombination mit Docetaxel indiziert zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit einem lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit Tumorprogress nach platinhaltiger Chemotherapie.</p> <p>Cyramza ist in Kombination mit Erlotinib indiziert zur Erstlinien-Therapie von erwachsenen Patienten mit einem metastasierten nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit aktivierenden epidermalen Wachstumsfaktorrezeptor-(epidermal growth factor receptor = EGFR-) Mutationen</p>

Quellen: AMIS-Datenbank, Fachinformationen

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

Vorgang: 2020-B-237 (Cemiplimab)

Auftrag von: Abt. AM
Bearbeitet von: Abt. FB Med
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Abkürzungsverzeichnis

AE	Adverse event
AFA	Afatinib
ALK	Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase
ALT	Alanin-Aminotransferase
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology
AST	Aspartat-Aminotransferase
ATEZO	Atezolizumab
AWMF	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der wissenschaftlichen medizinischen Fachgesellschaften
Bev	Bevacizumab
BSC	Best supportive care
CIS	Cisplatin
CNS	Zentrales Nervensystem/central nervous system
CTX	Cytotoxic Chemotherapy
DAHTA	DAHTA Datenbank
DCR	Disease Control Rate
DOC	Docetaxel
ECOG-PS	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status
EGFR	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor
EORTC	European Organisation for QLQ Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire
EPHPP	Effective Public Health Practice Project Tool
ERL	Erlotinib
ESMO	European Society for Medical Oncology
G-BA	Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss
Gem	Gemcitabin
GIN	Guidelines International Network
GoR	Grade of Recommendations
GRADE	Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation

HR	Hazard Ratio
ICI	Immune-Checkpoint Inhibitor
IQWiG	Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen
k.A.	Keine Angaben
KI	Konfidenzintervall
KRAS	Kirsten rat sarcoma oncogene Mutation
LoE	Level of Evidence
M+	mutation positive (EGFR)
NGC	National Guideline Clearinghouse
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NINTE	Nintedanib
NIVO	Nivolumab
NSCLC	non-small cell lung cancer
NSQ	Non-Squamous
OR	Odds Ratio
ORR	Objective response rate
OS	Overall Survival
PAX	Paclitaxel
PC	paclitaxel and carboplatin
PD-1	anti-programmed cell death receptor 1
PD-L1	antiprogrammed cell death ligand
PEM	Pemetrexed
PEMBRO	Pembrolizumab
PFS	Progression Free Survival
Pt+B	Platinum plus Bevacizumab
QoL	Quality of Life
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
RR	Relatives Risiko
SQ	Squamous

SIGN	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network
TA	Targeted Agent
TKI	Tyrosinkinsaseinhibitor
TPS	Tumor Proportion Score
TRAE	Treatment related adverse event
TRIP	Turn Research into Practice Database
TTP	Time to Progression
VEGFR	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
VTE	Venous Thromboembolism
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weighted mean difference.
WT	Wild Type

1 Indikation

zur Erstlinienbehandlung des nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) mit einer PD-L1 Expression in ≥ 50 % der Tumorzellen ohne EGFR-, ALK- oder ROS1-Aberrationen bei Patienten mit:

- Lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, die für eine Operation oder definitive Radiochemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommen, oder die nach einer Behandlung mit einer definitiven Radiochemotherapie progredient sind, oder
- Metastasiertem NSCLC.

2 Systematische Recherche

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation *nicht-kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom* durchgeführt. Die Suche erfolgte in den aufgeführten Datenbanken bzw. Internetseiten folgender Organisationen: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews), MEDLINE (PubMed), AWMF, ECRI, G-BA, GIN, NICE, SIGN, TRIP, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien.

Die Erstrecherche wurde am 12.04.2019 durchgeführt, die Folgerecherchen am 12.10.2019 und 15.05.2020. Die Recherchestrategie der Erstrecherche wurde für die Folgerecherchen übernommen und der Suchzeitraum jeweils auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt. Die letzte Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse detailliert dargestellt.

Die Recherchen ergaben insgesamt 1757 Quellen, die in einem zweistufigen Screening-Verfahren nach Themenrelevanz und methodischer Qualität gesichtet wurden. Es wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen und nur die Quellen der letzten 5 Jahre berücksichtigt. 55 Quellen wurden in die synoptische Evidenz-Übersicht aufgenommen.

3 Ergebnisse

3.1 G-BA-Beschlüsse/IQWiG-Berichte

G-BA, 2020 [14].

Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V Atezolizumab (neues Anwendungsgebiet: NSCLC, nicht-plattenepithelial, 1. Linie, Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel und Carboplatin). Vom 2. April 2020.

Anwendungsgebiet

Tecentriq wird angewendet in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel und Carboplatin zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierten NSCLC mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie bei erwachsenen Patienten, die keine EGFR-Mutationen und kein ALK-positives NSCLC haben.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

a) Erwachsene Patienten mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von ≥ 50 % (PD-L1-Expression) und ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positiv Tumormutationen; Erstlinientherapie

- Pembrolizumab als Monotherapie

b) Erwachsene Patienten mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von < 50 % (PD-L1-Expression) und ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positiv Tumormutationen; Erstlinientherapie

- Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed) oder
- Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed) vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie oder
- Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel oder
- Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Pemetrexed und Platin-Chemotherapie

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

a) Erwachsene Patienten mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von ≥ 50 % (PD-L1-Expression) und ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positiv Tumormutationen; Erstlinientherapie:

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Atezolizumab + Carboplatin + nab-Paclitaxel gegenüber zweckmäßiger Vergleichstherapie:

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt

b) Erwachsene Patienten mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von < 50 % (PD-L1-Expression) und ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positiv Tumormutationen; Erstlinientherapie:

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Atezolizumab + Carboplatin + nab-Paclitaxel gegenüber Carboplatin + nab-Paclitaxel:

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2020 [13].

Beschluss über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V - Atezolizumab (neues Anwendungsgebiet: NSCLC, nicht-plattenepithelial, 1. Linie, Kombination mit Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel und Carboplatin). Vom 02. April 2020.

Anwendungsgebiet

Tecentriq wird angewendet in Kombination mit Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel und Carboplatin bei erwachsenen Patienten zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie. Bei Patienten mit EGFR Mutationen oder ALK-positivem NSCLC ist Tecentriq in Kombination mit Bevacizumab, Paclitaxel und Carboplatin nur nach Versagen der entsprechenden zielgerichteten Therapien anzuwenden.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

- a) Erwachsene mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nichtplattenepithelialer Histologie und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von $\geq 50\%$ (PD-L1-Expression) und ohne EGFR-Mutationen oder ALK-Translokationen; Erstlinientherapie
 - Pembrolizumab als Monotherapie
- b) Erwachsene mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nichtplattenepithelialer Histologie; und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von $< 50\%$ (PD-L1-Expression); Erstlinientherapie; oder einem EGFR-mutierten oder ALK-positiven NSCLC unabhängig vom Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] nach Vorbehandlung mit einer entsprechenden zielgerichteten Therapie
 - Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed) unter Beachtung des Zulassungsstatus oder
 - Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (nur für Patienten mit erhöhtem Risiko für Cisplatin-induzierte Nebenwirkungen im Rahmen einer Kombinationstherapie; vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie)
Oder
 - Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel
Oder
 - Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Pemetrexed und platinhaltiger Chemotherapie (nur für Patienten ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positive Tumormutationen)

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

- a) Erwachsene mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nichtplattenepithelialer Histologie und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von $\geq 50\%$ (PD-L1-Expression) und ohne EGFR-Mutationen oder ALK-Translokationen; Erstlinientherapie
 - Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

b) Erwachsene mit einem metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit nichtplatteneithelialer Histologie; und einem Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] von < 50 % (PD-L1-Expression); Erstlinientherapie; oder einem EGFR-mutierten oder ALKpositiven NSCLC unabhängig vom Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] nach Vorbehandlung mit einer entsprechenden zielgerichteten Therapie

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2019 [24]

Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V – Pembrolizumab (neues Anwendungsgebiet: nicht-kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom, nicht-platteneithelial, Erstlinie, Kombination mit Pemetrexed und Platin-Chemotherapie) vom 19. September 2019.

Anwendungsgebiet

KEYTRUDA ist in Kombination mit Pemetrexed und Platin-Chemotherapie zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden nicht-platteneithelialen NSCLC ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positive Tumormutationen bei Erwachsenen angezeigt.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

a) Erwachsene Patienten mit Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden nicht-platteneithelialen NSCLC ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positive Tumormutationen mit einer PD-L1-Expression von < 50 % (TPS1):

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

– Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed)

oder

– Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed; vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie)

oder

– Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Pemetrexed und Platin-Chemotherapie gegenüber Pemetrexed plus Platin-Chemotherapie:

Anhaltspunkt für einen nicht-quantifizierbaren Zusatznutzen

b) Erwachsene Patienten mit Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden nicht-platteneithelialen NSCLC ohne EGFR- oder ALK-positive Tumormutationen mit einer PD-L1-Expression von \geq 50 % (TPS1):

- Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Pembrolizumab als Monotherapie

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Pemetrexed und Platin-Chemotherapie gegenüber Pembrolizumab als Monotherapie:

Anhaltspunkt für einen nicht-quantifizierbaren Zusatznutzen

G-BA, 2019 [23].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 19. September 2019 – Pembrolizumab (neues Anwendungsgebiet: nicht-kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom (platteneithelial), Erstlinie, Kombination mit Carboplatin und (nab-) Paclitaxel).

Anwendungsgebiet

KEYTRUDA ist in Kombination mit Carboplatin und entweder Paclitaxel oder nab-Paclitaxel zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden platteneithelialen NSCLC bei Erwachsenen angezeigt.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

a) Erwachsene Patienten mit Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden platteneithelialen NSCLC und einer PD-L1-Expression von < 50 % (TPS1):

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

– Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel)

oder

– Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel; vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie)

oder

– Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Carboplatin und (nab-) Paclitaxel gegenüber Carboplatin und (nab-) Paclitaxel:

Anhaltspunkt für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

b) Erwachsene Patienten mit Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden platteneithelialen NSCLC und einer PD-L1-Expression von ≥ 50 % (TPS1):

- Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Pembrolizumab als Monotherapie

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Pembrolizumab in Kombination mit Carboplatin und (nab-) Paclitaxel gegenüber Carboplatin und (nab-) Paclitaxel:

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2019 [16].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 4. April 2019 – Duravalumab.

Anwendungsgebiet

IMFINZI ist angezeigt als Monotherapie zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen, inoperablen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) bei Erwachsenen, deren Tumoren PD-L1 in ≥ 1 % der Tumorzellen exprimieren und deren Krankheit nach einer platinbasierten Radiochemotherapie nicht fortgeschritten ist (siehe Abschnitt 5.1).

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Erwachsene Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem, inoperablem nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom, deren Tumoren PD-L1 in ≥ 1 % der Tumorzellen exprimieren und deren Krankheit nach einer platinbasierten Radiochemotherapie nicht fortgeschritten ist

- Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Best-Supportive-Care

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Anhaltspunkt für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

G-BA, 2019 [12].

Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie Verordnungsfähigkeit von zugelassenen Arzneimitteln in nicht zugelassenen Anwendungsgebieten (sog. Off-Label-Use); letzte Änderung in Kraft getreten am 01. August 2020.

III. Carboplatin-haltige Arzneimittel bei fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligem Bronchialkarzinom (NSCLC) – Kombinationstherapie

1. Hinweise zur Anwendung von Carboplatin gemäß § 30 Abs. 1 a) Nicht zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet (Off-Label-Indikation): Fortgeschrittenes nicht-kleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom (NSCLC) -Kombinationstherapie

b) Behandlungsziel: palliativ

c) Folgende Wirkstoffe sind zugelassen:

- Cisplatin
- Docetaxel
- Etoposid
- Gemcitabin
- Ifosfamid
- Mitomycin
- Paclitaxel
- Pemetrexed
- Vindesin
- Vinorelbin
- Afatinib

- Alectinib
- Erlotinib
- Gefitinib
- Osimertinib
- Ceritinib
- Crizotinib
- Nintedanib
- Atezolizumab
- Bevacizumab
- Necitumumab
- Nivolumab
- Ramucirumab
- Pembrolizumab

d) Spezielle Patientengruppe: Patientinnen und Patienten, die für eine platinbasierte Kombinationstherapie mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum wie Paclitaxel, Docetaxel oder Gemcitabin in Frage kommen. Die Auswahl der Platin-Komponente (Carboplatin oder Cisplatin) sollte sich im jeweiligen Fall am unterschiedlichen Toxizitätsprofil der beiden Substanzen und an den bestehenden Komorbiditäten orientieren.

e) Patienten, die nicht behandelt werden sollten:

- Monotherapie

G-BA, 2018 [19].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 16. März 2018 – Atezolizumab.

Anwendungsgebiet

Tecentriq als Monotherapie wird angewendet bei erwachsenen Patienten zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) nach vorheriger Chemotherapie. Patienten mit aktivierenden EGFR-Mutationen oder ALK-positiven Tumormutationen sollten vor der Therapie mit Tecentriq bereits eine auf diese Mutationen zielgerichtete Therapie erhalten haben.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

a) Atezolizumab als Monotherapie für die Behandlung erwachsener Patienten mit fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom, für die eine Therapie mit Docetaxel, Pemetrexed, Nivolumab oder Pembrolizumab nach vorheriger Chemotherapie angezeigt ist

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed oder Nivolumab oder Pembrolizumab

(Pemetrexed: außer bei überwiegend plattenepithelialer Histologie, Pembrolizumab: nur für Patienten mit PD-L1 exprimierenden Tumoren (TPS \geq 1 %))

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Docetaxel: Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

b) Atezolizumab als Monotherapie für die Behandlung erwachsener Patienten mit fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom, für die eine Therapie mit Docetaxel, Pemetrexed, Nivolumab und Pembrolizumab nach vorheriger Chemotherapie nicht angezeigt ist

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Best-Supportive-Care

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Best-Supportive-Care: Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2017 [21].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 19. Oktober 2017 - Dabrafenib (BRAF-V600 Mutation).

Anwendungsgebiet

„Dabrafenib (Tafinlar®) in Kombination mit Trametinib ist angezeigt zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit einer BRAF-V600-Mutation.“

1) Patienten ohne Vorbehandlung:

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 0, 1 oder 2:
Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed) unter Beachtung des Zulassungsstatus
oder
Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (nur für Patienten mit erhöhtem Risiko für Cisplatin-induzierte Nebenwirkungen im Rahmen einer Kombinationstherapie; vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie)
oder
Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel
- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 2:
alternativ zur platinbasierten Kombinationsbehandlung: eine Monotherapie mit Gemcitabin oder Vinorelbin

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie:

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2017 [15].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 3. August 2017 - Pembrolizumab.

Anwendungsgebiet

KEYTRUDA ist als Monotherapie zur Erstlinienbehandlung des metastasierenden nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) mit PD-L1 exprimierenden Tumoren (Tumor Proportion Score [TPS] \geq 50 %) ohne EGFR oder ALK-positive Tumormutationen bei Erwachsenen angezeigt.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 0, 1 oder 2:

Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed) unter Beachtung des Zulassungsstatus

oder

Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (nur für Patienten mit erhöhtem Risiko für Cisplatin-induzierte Nebenwirkungen im Rahmen einer Kombinationstherapie; vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie)

oder

Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel

- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 2:

alternativ zur Platin-basierten Kombinationsbehandlung: eine Monotherapie mit Gemcitabin oder Vinorelbin

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie

- Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

G-BA, 2017 [22].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 19. Oktober 2017 – Trametinib.

Anwendungsgebiet

Trametinib (Mekinist®) in Kombination mit Dabrafenib ist angezeigt zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit einer BRAF-V600-Mutation.

1) Patienten ohne Vorbehandlung:

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 0, 1 oder 2:

- Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel oder Pemetrexed) unter Beachtung des Zulassungsstatus
oder
- Carboplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (nur für Patienten mit erhöhtem Risiko für Cisplatin-induzierte Nebenwirkungen im Rahmen einer Kombinationstherapie; vgl. Anlage VI zum Abschnitt K der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie)
oder
- Carboplatin in Kombination mit nab-Paclitaxel
- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 2:
 - alternativ zur platinbasierten Kombinationsbehandlung: eine Monotherapie mit Gemcitabin oder Vinorelbin

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie:

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2016 [18].

Beschluss über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII - Beschlüsse über die Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V - Necitumumab vom 15.09.2016.

Anwendungsgebiet

Portrazza ist in Kombination mit Gemcitabin- und Cisplatin-Chemotherapie indiziert zur Therapie von erwachsenen Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem, den epidermalen Wachstumsfaktor-Rezeptor (EGFR) exprimierenden, plattenepithelialen, nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom, wenn diese bislang keine Chemotherapie für dieses Stadium der Erkrankung erhalten haben.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Cisplatin in Kombination mit einem Drittgenerationszytostatikum (Vinorelbin oder Gemcitabin oder Docetaxel oder Paclitaxel) unter Beachtung des Zulassungsstatus.

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit Gemcitabin

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2016 [17].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 4. Februar 2016 – Nivolumab.

Anwendungsgebiet

OPDIVO ist zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) mit plattenepithelialer Histologie nach vorheriger Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen indiziert.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

1) Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel angezeigt ist:

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Docetaxel

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Docetaxel: Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

2) Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel nicht angezeigt ist:

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Best-Supportive-Care

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Best-SupportiveCare: Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2016 [25].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 20. Oktober 2016 – Nivolumab.

Anwendungsgebiet

„OPDIVO ist zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (NSCLC) nach vorheriger Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen indiziert.“

[Hinweis: Der vorliegende Beschluss bezieht sich nur auf die Behandlung von Patienten mit nicht-plattenepithelialer Histologie. Über den Zusatznutzen von Nivolumab bei Patienten mit plattenepithelialer Histologie informiert der Beschluss zu Nivolumab vom 4. Februar 2016.]

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

1) Patienten, für die eine Therapie mit Docetaxel, Pemetrexed, Gefitinib, Erlotinib oder Crizotinib angezeigt ist:

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

- Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed

oder

- Gefitinib oder Erlotinib (nur für Patienten mit aktivierenden EGFR-Mutationen, die noch nicht mit Afatinib, Gefitinib oder Erlotinib vorbehandelt wurden)

oder

- Crizotinib (nur für Patienten mit aktivierenden ALK-Mutationen, die noch nicht mit Crizotinib vorbehandelt wurden)

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Docetaxel: Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

2) Patienten, für die eine Therapie mit Docetaxel, Pemetrexed, Gefitinib, Erlotinib und Crizotinib nicht angezeigt ist:

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

- Best-Supportive-Care

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Best-SupportiveCare: Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2015 [20].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 18. Juni 2015 – Nintedanib.

Anwendungsgebiet

Nintedanib (Vargatef®) wird angewendet in Kombination mit Docetaxel zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem, metastasiertem oder lokal rezidiviertem nichtkleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) mit Adenokarzinom-Histologie nach Erstlinienchemotherapie.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

- Eine Chemotherapie mit Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed
oder
- Gefitinib oder Erlotinib (nur für Patienten mit aktivierenden EGFR-Mutationen)
oder
- Crizotinib (nur für Patienten mit aktivierenden ALK-Mutationen)

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber einer Chemotherapie mit Docetaxel: Hinweis für einen geringen Zusatznutzen

3.2 Cochrane Reviews

Vasconcellos VF et al., 2020 [49].

Cisplatin versus carboplatin in combination with third-generation drugs for advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

To assess the effectiveness and safety of carboplatin-based chemotherapy compared with cisplatin-based chemotherapy, both in combination with a third-generation drug, in people with advanced NSCLC.

To compare the QoL of people with advanced NSCLC receiving chemotherapy with cisplatin and carboplatin combined with a third-generation drug.

Methodik

Population:

- People with pathologically confirmed NSCLC, with metastatic disease, or pleural or pericardial effusion (stage IIIB or IV)

Intervention/Komparator:

- Cisplatin plus gemcitabine versus carboplatin plus gemcitabine
- Cisplatin plus docetaxel versus carboplatin plus docetaxel
- Cisplatin plus paclitaxel versus carboplatin plus paclitaxel
- Cisplatin plus vinorelbine versus carboplatin plus vinorelbine
- Cisplatin plus irinotecan versus carboplatin plus irinotecan

Endpunkte:

- Overall survival, Health-related quality of life (HRQoL), One-year survival rate, Objective response rate, Drug toxicities

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Bis Januar 2019

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

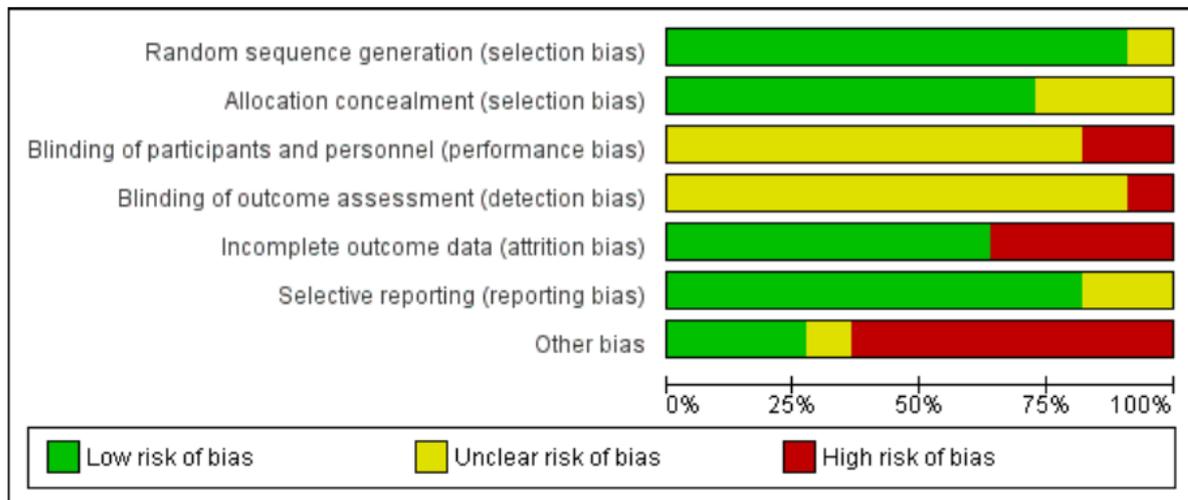
- Cochrane approach / GRADE

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- one additional RCT, for a total of 11 included RCTs (5088 participants, 4046 for metaanalysis)

Qualität der Studien:



Studienergebnisse:

- No difference in overall survival (hazard ratio (HR) 0.99, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.82 to 1.20; 10 RCTs; 2515 participants; high-quality evidence); one-year survival rate (risk ratio (RR) 0.98, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.08; I² = 17%; 4004 participants; all 11 RCTs; high-quality evidence); or response rate (RR 0.89, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.00; I² = 12%; all 11 RCTs; 4020 participants; high-quality evidence).
- A subgroup analysis comparing carboplatin with different doses of cisplatin found an overall survival benefit in favour of carboplatin-based regimens when compared to cisplatin at lower doses (40 to 80 mg/m²) (HR 1.15, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.28; 6 RCTs; 2508 participants), although there was no overall survival benefit when carboplatin-based chemotherapy was compared to cisplatin at higher doses (80 to 100 mg/ m²) (HR 0.93, 95% CI 0.83 to 1.04; I² = 0%; 4 RCTs; 1823 participants).
- Carboplatin caused more thrombocytopenia (RR 2.46, 95% CI 1.49 to 4.04; I² = 68%; 10 RCTs; 3670 participants) and was associated with more neurotoxicity (RR 1.42, 95% CI 0.91 to 2.23; I² = 0%, 5 RCTs; 1489 participants), although we believe this last finding is probably related to a confounding factor (higher dose of paclitaxel in the carboplatin-containing treatment arm of a large study included in the analysis).
- There was no statistically significant difference in renal toxicity (RR 0.52, 95% CI 0.19 to 1.45; I² = 3%; 3 RCTs; 1272 participants); alopecia (RR 1.11, 95% CI 0.73 to 1.68; I² = 0%; 2 RCTs; 300 participants); anaemia (RR 1.37, 95% CI 0.79 to 2.38; I² = 77%; 10 RCTs; 3857 participants); and neutropenia (RR 1.18, 95% CI 0.85 to 1.63; I² = 94%; 10 RCTs; 3857 participants) between cisplatin-based chemotherapy and carboplatin-based chemotherapy regimens.
- Two RCTs performed a health-related quality of life analysis; however, as they used different methods of measurement we were unable to perform a meta-analysis. One RCT reported comparative health-related quality of life data between cisplatin and carboplatin-containing arms but found no significant differences in global indices of quality of life, including global health status or functional scales.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Advanced NSCL patients treated with carboplatin or cisplatin doublet with third-generation chemotherapy drugs showed equivalent overall survival, one-year survival, and response rate. Regarding adverse events, carboplatin caused more thrombocytopenia, and cisplatin caused more nausea/vomiting. Therefore, in this palliative therapeutic intent, the choice of the platin compound should take into account the expected toxicity profile, patient's comorbidities and preferences.

Kommentare zum Review

- Gemischte Population; keine Subgruppenanalysen zu Therapielinie oder Stadium

3.3 Systematische Reviews

Liu J et al., 2020 [35]

Identifying optimal first-line interventions for advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma according to PD-L1 expression: a systematic review and network meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to compare these approved first-line treatments for advanced NSCLC

- non-squamous or squamous NSCLC was categorized for subgroup analysis

Methodik

Population:

- advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma patients

Intervention/Komparator:

- Pembrolizumab alone, or PC (pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy) or AC (atezolizumab plus chemotherapy), or ABC (atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus chemotherapy), or BC (bevacizumab plus chemotherapy), with chemotherapy alone, as first-line treatments for advanced NSCLC

Endpunkte:

- objective response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS) or overall survival (OS)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Pubmed, Embase, the Cochrane Library and Medline, as well as abstracts from major conference proceedings of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), the European Society of Medical Oncology (EMSO), the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR), and the World Conference on Lung Cancer (WCLC) were searched from inception until September 10, 2019

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration's risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Ten trials, involving 6,124 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1. Study characteristics.

Source	Histology	PD-L1 Expression	Treatment Regimen	Median ages (years)	mPFS (months)	mOS (months)	Median Follow-up Time (months)
KEYNOTE-021 ^{9,19}	Non-squamous	All	PC	62.50	13.00	NR	23.90
			Chemo	63.20	8.90	NR	23.90
KEYNOTE-024 ^{11,20}	Squamous and Non-squamous	≥50%	Pembro	64.50	10.30	30.00	25.20
			Chemo	66.00	6.00	14.20	25.20
KEYNOTE-042 ¹²	Squamous and Non-squamous	≥1%	Pembro	63.00	7.10	20.00	12.80
			Chemo	63.00	6.40	12.20	12.80
KEYNOTE-042 in China ²³	Squamous and Non-squamous	≥1%	Pembro	NR	NR	20.00	11.30
			Chemo	NR	NR	13.70	11.30
KEYNOTE-189 ¹⁰	Non-squamous	All	PC	65.00	8.80	NR	10.50
			Placebo+Chemo	63.50	4.90	11.30	10.50
KEYNOTE-407 ¹³	Squamous	All	PC	65.00	6.40	15.90	7.80
			Placebo+Chemo	65.00	4.80	11.30	7.80
IMpower-130 ¹⁴	Non-squamous	All	AC	64.00	7.00	18.60	18.50
			Chemo	65.00	5.50	13.90	18.80
IMpower-131 ^{17,21}	Squamous	All	AC	65.00	6.30	14.20	25.50
			Chemo	65.00	5.60	13.50	25.50
IMpower-132 ¹⁸	Non-squamous	All	AC	64.00	7.60	18.10	14.80
			Chemo	63.00	5.20	13.60	14.80
IMpower-150 ^{16,22}	Non-squamous	All	ABC	63.00	8.40	19.80	13.50
			AC	63.00	6.90	19.50	19.60
			BC	63.00	6.80	14.90	19.70

Abbreviation: Pembro: pembrolizumab; Chemo: chemotherapy; Placebo+Chemo: placebo plus chemotherapy; PC: pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy; AC: atezolizumab plus chemotherapy; ABC: atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus chemotherapy; BC: bevacizumab plus chemotherapy. NR: not reported; PFS: progression-free survival; OS: overall survival.

Qualität der Studien:

Table S1: Quality assessment: risk of bias according to Cochrane Collaboration's tool

Trial	Sequence Generation	Allocation Concealment	Blinding	Incomplete Outcome Data	Selective Reporting	Other Source of bias
KEYNOTE-021 [6,16]	Adequate	Adequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate (PFS, OS was not reported)	
KEYNOTE-024 [8,17]	Inadequate	Inadequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate	
KEYNOTE-042 [9]	Adequate	Adequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate	
KEYNOTE-042 in China [20]	Inadequate	Inadequate (Central Allocation)	Inadequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Inadequate	Inadequate (ORR, PFS was not reported)	Data from the abstract and the presentation slides
KEYNOTE-189 [7]	Adequate	Adequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate	
KEYNOTE-407 [10]	Adequate	Adequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate	
IMpower-130 [11]	Adequate	Adequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate	
IMpower-131 [14,18]	Inadequate	Inadequate (Central Allocation)	Inadequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Inadequate	Inadequate	Data from the abstract and the presentation slides
IMpower-132 [15]	Inadequate	Inadequate (Central Allocation)	Inadequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Inadequate	Inadequate	Data from the abstract and the presentation slides
IMpower-150 [13,19]	Adequate	Adequate (Central Allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic Review)	Adequate	Adequate	

Studienergebnisse:

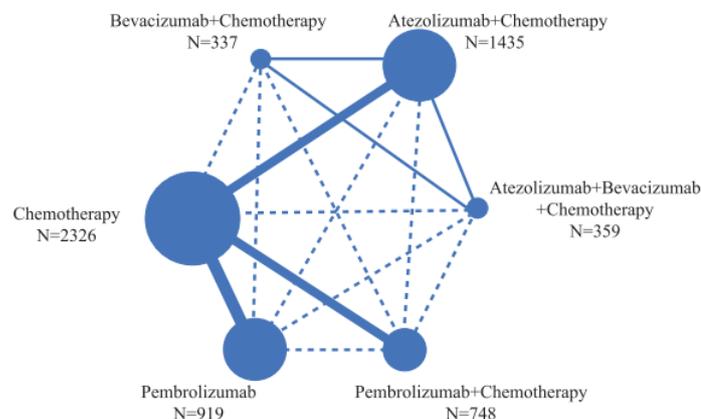


Figure 2. Network structure for all the included trials. Each circular node represents a treatment type. The circle size is proportional to the total number of patients. The width of lines is proportional to the number of studies performing head-to-head comparisons in the same study, and the dotted line is the indirect comparison which was shown in this NWM.

- NMA for non-squamous NSCLC

PD-L1 \geq 50% cohort For PD-L1-high patients, the PFS-NMA and the OS-NMA were based on six separate trials. ORR-NMA was not possible, between ABC and PC or Pembrolizumab alone, because connections could not be established due to the lack of AC data.

- For PFS, ABC appears superior to PC; however,; these intervention strategies were both significantly more effective than Pembrolizumab alone (HR 0.37, 95% CI 0.19–0.75 for ABC; HR 0.51, 95% CI 0.31–0.76 for PC), BC (HR 0.33, 95% CI 0.22–0.51 for ABC; HR 0.45, 95% CI 0.24–0.86 for PC) and chemotherapy alone (HR 0.27, 95% CI 0.13–0.52 for ABC; HR 0.36, 95% CI 0.25–0.52 for PC). AC was significantly superior to BC (HR 0.63, 95% CI 0.43–0.92) and chemotherapy alone (HR 0.50, 95% CI 0.35–0.71). Pembrolizumab alone was marginally superior to BC (HR 0.89, 95% CI 0.51–1.50), but was substantially more effective than chemotherapy alone (HR 0.71, 95% CI 0.60–0.83).
- For OS, PC performed significantly better than BC (HR 0.38, 95% CI 0.16–0.87) and chemotherapy alone (HR 0.42, 95% CI 0.26–0.68). Pembrolizumab alone performed significantly better than chemotherapy alone (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.57–0.78). Although there were no statistically significant difference between treatment groups, except for those previously mentioned.

Intermediate PD-L1 ($1\% \leq$ PD-L1 < 50%) cohort

- For PD-L1-intermediate patients, the PFS-NMA was based on four trials and OS-NMA on five trials.
- ORR-NMA was not analyzed for PD-L1-high patients analysis due to the missing AC connection. It was also not possible to analyze Pembrolizumab alone in this cohort due to the lack of PFS data.
- For PFS, ABC appears superior to PC, AC, and was significantly more effective than BC (HR 0.55, 95% CI 0.42–0.73) and chemotherapy alone (HR 0.48, 95% CI 0.31–0.76). AC (HR 0.69, 95% CI 0.54–0.89) and PC (HR 0.55, 95% CI 0.37–0.81) were significantly more effective than chemotherapy, although there was only a marginal improvement compared to BC (HR 0.79, 95% CI 0.61–1.00 for AC; HR 0.63, 95% CI 0.37–1.10 for PC). There were no significant differences among ABC, AC, and PC in terms of progression-free survival.
- For OS, PC appears superior to chemotherapy alone (HR 0.55, 95% CI 0.34–0.89). Although there was no significant difference when comparing ABC, AC, PC, pembrolizumab alone, BC, and chemotherapy.

PD-L1 < 1% cohort

- For PD-L1-low patients, the PFS-NMA was based on four trials and OS-NMA on three. ORR-NMA was not analyzed due to the missing AC connection, for the same reason as for the PD-L1-high expression analysis. Pembrolizumab alone was also not analyzed due to the lack of data.
- For PFS, ABC appears to provide a significant improvement compared with AC (HR 0.68, 95% CI 0.50–0.93), PC (HR 0.56, 95% CI 0.34–0.93), BC (HR 0.75, 95% CI 0.60–0.94) and chemotherapy alone (HR 0.42, 95% CI 0.29–0.61). AC (HR 0.62, 95% CI 0.50–0.75) performed significantly better than chemotherapy and appears superior to PC. Although PC appears inferior to BC while being superior to chemotherapy alone. BC was significantly more effective than chemotherapy alone (HR 0.56, 95% CI 0.42–0.75).

- PC appears superior to chemotherapy in terms of OS (HR 0.59, 95% CI 0.38–0.92). However, there was no significant difference among other interventions in terms of overall survival.
- NMA for squamous non-small cell lung cancer
 - For PD-L1-high patients with squamous NSCLC, the ORR NMA, PFS-NMA, and OS-NMA were both based on separate five trials.
 - For ORR: PC (OR 1.80, 95% CI 1.30–2.70) and Pembrolizumab alone (OR 1.30, 95% CI 1.10–1.60) performed significantly better than chemotherapy alone. PC and AC also appear superior to Pembrolizumab alone.
 - For PFS: PC was significantly more effective than Pembrolizumab alone (HR 0.53, 95% CI 0.33–0.84) and chemotherapy alone (HR 0.37, 95% CI 0.24–0.58). Pembrolizumab appears to provide a significant benefit compared to chemotherapy alone (HR 0.71, 95% CI 0.60–0.84). AC on the other hand appears inferior to PC, yet superior to Pembrolizumab alone.
 - For OS: PC appears superior to Pembrolizumab alone. Both AC (HR 0.56, 95% CI 0.32–0.99) and Pembrolizumab alone (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.57–0.80) performed significantly more effectively than chemotherapy alone.
 - For patients with intermediate PD-L1 expression, AC (HR 0.70, 95% CI 0.53–0.92) and PC (HR 0.56, 95% CI 0.39–0.80) were significantly more effective than chemotherapy in terms of PFS and PC appears significantly superior to both chemotherapy alone (HR 0.57, 95% CI 0.36–0.90) and AC in terms of overall survival. For PD-L1-negative patients, PC appears significantly superior to chemotherapy alone in terms of ORR (OR 1.50, 95% CI 1.20–2.10), PFS (HR 0.68, 95% CI 0.47–0.98) and OS (HR 0.61, 95% CI 0.38–0.98). There was no identifiable difference among the other regimens included.
- NMA for safety analysis
 - Patients with low grade and grade 3–5 AEs perhaps benefit more from PC and Pembrolizumab alone compared to BC (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.91–0.99 for PC, OR 0.69, 95% CI 0.64–0.74 for Pembrolizumab alone for grade 1–5 AEs; OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.61–0.88 for PC, OR 0.33, 95% CI 0.26–0.42 for Pembrolizumab alone for grade 3–5 AEs). ABC and AC appear significantly less safe than PC with an OR 1.60 (95% CI 1.30–1.90 for grade 3–5 AEs for ABC) and an OR 1.20 (95% CI 1.10–1.30 for grade 3–5 AEs for AC). Pembrolizumab alone appears to be the safest intervention among the regimens analyzed.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Evidence from this study suggests combined immunotherapies are superior to Pembrolizumab alone for PD-L1 \geq 1% but especially for PD-L1 \geq 50%. For advanced non-squamous NSCLC, BC can also be recommended as an initial first-line treatment for PDL1 \geq 1%. Combined immunotherapies can still be recommended for PD-L1-negative patients with advanced NSCLC, but ABC can be recommended specifically for those with non-squamous NSCLC. This study suggests PD-L1 expression may shed light on individual response differences although there are other potential predictive biomarkers which could be factored into identify and target specific populations who respond best to specific combinations. This new collaborative, biomarker-driven phase in research, necessitates bridging traditional boundaries between basic medical and clinical research, where interdisciplinary research teams record and report more

sophisticated data. This additional knowledge will help to align specific combinations to specific patient groups, although of course, further research is required.

Kommentare zum Review

- Siehe auch: Wang, C. et al., 2020 [50] & Chen, Y. et al., 2019 [7] & Tun, A. M. et al., 2019 [48] & Cao, R. et al., 2019 [3]

Chen RL et al., 2019 [5]

The efficacy of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in advanced squamous-cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of 3112 patients.

Fragestellung

to conduct a meta-analysis of all eligible published studies to explore the efficacy of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for advanced squamous-cell lung cancer patients.

Methodik

Population:

- patients with advanced squamous NSCLC

Intervention/Komparator:

- chemotherapy or immunotherapy (nivolumab, pembrolizumab, atezolizumab or avelumab) alone or in combination

Endpunkte:

- OS and/or PFS

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Pubmed, Embase and the Cochrane library to identify all eligible trials regarding NSCLC, from the inception to each database until 1 May 2019

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Jadad scoring system

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 11 studies involving 3112 patients with advanced squamous-cell NSCLC
- 6 were conducted in first-line setting, whereas five were conducted with second or additional lines of therapy.

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1. Characteristics of the studies included in the meta-analysis.

Clinical trials	Study	Phase	Line	Treatment groups	Patients	Median follow-up	Overall survival		Progression-free survival		Quality assessment
							HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)			
Checkmate 017 [19]	Brahmer <i>et al.</i> (2015)	3	>1	Nivolumab vs docetaxel	272	11.0	0.5 (0.44–0.79)	0.62 (0.47–0.81)	3		
Checkmate 026 [22]	Carbone <i>et al.</i> (2017)	3	1	Nivolumab vs ICC	129	13.5	0.82 (0.54–1.24)	0.83 (0.54–1.26)	3		
Checkmate 078 [17]	Wu <i>et al.</i> (2018)	3	>1	Nivolumab vs docetaxel	200	10.4	0.61 (0.42–0.89)	0.61 (0.42–0.87)	3		
KEYNOTE 010 [18]	Herbst <i>et al.</i> (2016)	2/3	>1	Pembrolizumab vs docetaxel	222	13.1	0.74 (0.50–1.09)	0.86 (0.62–1.20)	3		
KEYNOTE 024 [26]	Reck <i>et al.</i> (2016)	3	1	Pembrolizumab vs ICC	56	11.2	NA	0.35 (0.17–0.71)	3		
KEYNOTE 042 [27]	Mok <i>et al.</i> (2019)	3	1	Pembrolizumab vs ICC	492	12.8	0.75 (0.6–0.93)	NA	3		
KEYNOTE 407 [20]	Paz-Ares <i>et al.</i> (2018)	3	>1	Pembrolizumab + ICC vs placebo + ICC	559	7.8	0.64 (0.49–0.85)	0.56 (0.45–0.70)	5		
OAK [16]	Rittmeyer <i>et al.</i> (2016)	3	>1	Atezolizumab vs docetaxel	222	21.0	0.73 (0.54–0.98)	NA	3		
POPLAR [21]	Fehrenbacher <i>et al.</i> (2016)	2	>1	Atezolizumab vs docetaxel	97	14.8	0.80 (0.49–1.30)	NA	3		
IMpower 131 [23]	Jotte <i>et al.</i> (2018)	3	1	Atezolizumab + CnP vs CnP	683	17.1	0.96 (0.78–1.18)	0.71 (0.60–0.85)	3		
JAVELIN LUNG 200 [15]	Barlesi <i>et al.</i> (2018)	3	>1	Avelumab vs docetaxel	180	18.3	0.70 (0.48–1.01)	NA	3		

CnP: Paclitaxel plus carboplatin; ICC: Investigator's choice of chemotherapy; NA: Not available.

Qualität der Studien:

- Siehe Charakteristika der Population (Tabelle 1)

Studienergebnisse:

- PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors demonstrated significant superiority to chemotherapy in overall survival (OS) (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.74; $p < 0.001$) and progression-free survival (PFS) (HR: 0.66; $p < 0.001$) for squamous NSCLC.
- The OS and PFS benefits of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors for squamous NSCLC were similar in subgroup analyses of line settings, PD-L1 expression and different study methodologies.
- No advantage in OS was found in advanced squamous NSCLC patients treated with atezolizumab (HR: 0.87; $p = 0.087$).

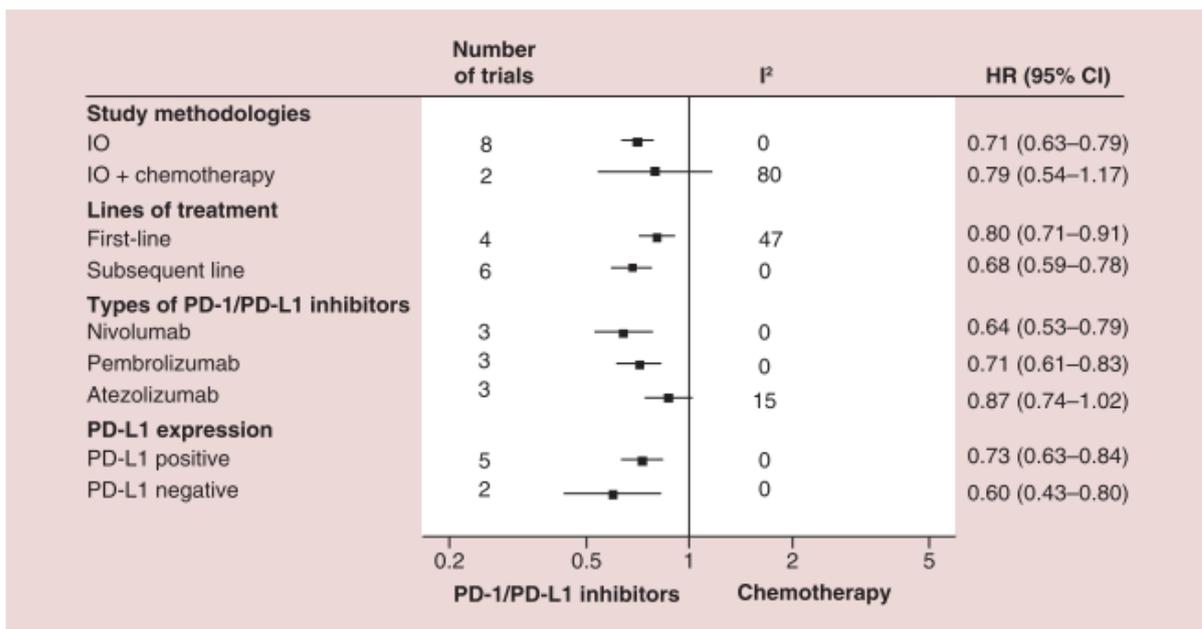


Figure 4. Subgroup analyses on overall survival according to study methodologies, lines of treatment, types of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors and PD-L1 expression.

HR: Hazard ratio; IO: Immunotherapy; IO+Chemotherapy: The combination of immunotherapy and chemotherapy; PD-1: Programmed death-1; PD-L1: Programmed death-ligand-1.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In summary, treatment with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors resulted in significantly longer OS and PFS in advanced squamous NSCLC patients compared with chemotherapy. With improved PFS and OS, immunotherapy may be an optional treatment for squamous NSCLC patients.

Kommentar zum Review:

- Siehe auch: Li, S. et al., 2019 [34]

Hess LM et al., 2018 [29].

First-line treatment of patients with advanced or metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer: systematic review and network meta-analyses.

Fragestellung

The objectives of this systematic review and meta-analysis were to compare the survival, toxicity, and quality of life of patients treated with necitumumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin.

Methodik

Population:

- Advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC, who had not received any prior chemotherapy treatment for the disease

Intervention/ Komparator:

- Nicht klar definiert; market authorization for use in NSCLC or that were recommended by clinical treatment guidelines

Endpunkte:

- OS, PFS, QOL, and toxicity outcome

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- search strategy was conducted on January 27, 2015 and was updated on August 21, 2016

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 35 Studien
- davon wurden 12 Studien in die Meta-Analyse aufgenommen

Charakteristika der Population:

- Only three of the studies were phase II trials (27,29,61)
- The majority of the trials included were not limited to squamous NSCLC



Citation	Comparators	Planned maximum treatment duration	No. of squamous patients (% of study arm)
Included in meta-analysis			
Chen <i>et al.</i> (27)	Erlotinib 150 mg/day	6 cycles, optional to PD	19 (33.3%)
	Vinorelbine 60–80 mg/m ²	6 cycles, optional to PD	13 (23.2%)
Hoang <i>et al.</i> (25)	Paclitaxel 135 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	Not reported	60 (20.9%)
	Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	Not reported	50 (17.8%)
	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	Not reported	56 (19.6%)
	Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	Not reported	58 (20.3%)
Kubota <i>et al.</i> (28)	Docetaxel 60 mg/m ² + gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + vinorelbine 25 mg/m ²	6 cycles	46 (23%)
	Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	6 cycles	30 (15%)
Lilenbaum <i>et al.</i> (29)	Erlotinib 150 mg/day	To PD	11 (21.2%)
	Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	4 cycles	8 (15.7%)
Morabito <i>et al.</i> (30) (CAPPA-2)	Gemcitabine 1,200 mg/m ²	4 cycles	9 (32%)
	Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + cisplatin 60 mg/m ²	4 cycles	10 (36%)
Pirker <i>et al.</i> (31,32)	Cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + vinorelbine 25 mg/m ²	6 cycles	187 (33%)
Gatzemeier <i>et al.</i> (33) (FLEX)	Cisplatin 80 mg/m ² + vinorelbine 25 mg/m ² + cetuximab 250 mg/m ² (starting dose 400 mg/m ²)	6 cycles; cetuximab to PD	190 (34%)
Socinski <i>et al.</i> (34)	Nab-paclitaxel 100 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	6 cycles, optional to PD	229 (44%)
	Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	6 cycles, optional to PD	221 (42%)
Spigel <i>et al.</i> (35)	Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6 day 1, every 21 days	6 cycles	57 (100%)
	Necitumumab 800 mg days 1,8 + paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² day 1 + carboplatin AUC 6 day 1, every 21 days	Up to 6 cycles; necitumumab to PD	110 (100%)
Tan <i>et al.</i> (36) (GLOB-3)	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	6 cycles	64 (33.5%)
	Vinorelbine (IV 30 mg/m ² ; oral 80 mg) + cisplatin 80 mg/m ²	6 cycles	65 (34.2%)
Thatcher <i>et al.</i> (14) (SQUIRE)	Gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	Up to 6 cycles	548 (100%)
	Necitumumab 800 mg/m ² + gemcitabine 1,250 mg/m ² + cisplatin 75 mg/m ²	Up to 6 cycles; necitumumab to PD	545 (100%)
Treat <i>et al.</i> (37)	Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 5.5	6 cycles	67 (17.7%)
	Gemcitabine 1,000 mg/m ² + paclitaxel 200 mg/m ²	6 cycles	74 (19.6%)
	Paclitaxel 225 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	6 cycles	61 (16.1%)
Yoshioka <i>et al.</i> (38) (LETS Study)	Paclitaxel 200 mg/m ² + carboplatin AUC 6	6 cycles	59 (20.9%)
	S-1 40 mg/day, days 1–14 + carboplatin AUC 5	6 cycles	55 (19.5%)

Qualität der Studien:

- Only 3 clinical trials included in the systematic literature review were categorized as low quality

Studienergebnisse:

• OS (8 Studien)

- All comparators, with the exception of carbo + S-1, were associated with a higher HR than neci + gem + cis. A very wide CrI for OS was observed in one study
- When including carbo + S-1, the probability of neci + gem + cis being the highest ranked treatment option was 22.0%, whereas the probability for carbo + S-1 was 45.2%. Neci + carbo + tax had a 17.3% probability, gem + docetaxel + vinorelbine had a 9.8% probability, and all others had less than a 5% probability of being the highest ranked OS option.
- When excluding the carbo + S-1 regimen because this agent is not available beyond Asia and may not be a relevant comparator worldwide, neci + gem + cis had a 35.4% probability

of being ranked first for OS, neci + carbo + tax had a 30.8% probability, gem + docetaxel + vinorelbine had a 18.5% probability, and nab-tax + carbo had a 10.8% probability.

- **PFS (9 Studien)**

- Neci + gem + cis demonstrated longer PFS compared with all other comparators.
- The probability of neci + gem + cis being the highest ranked for PFS in the HR analysis was 63.0%. Nab-tax + carbo had an 11.1% probability, carbo + S-1 had an 11.0% probability, and gem + docetaxel + vinorelbine had a 6.5% probability. All other comparators had less than a 5% probability of being the highest ranked
- When excluding carbo + S-1, neci + gem + cis had a 70.8% probability of being the highest ranked option for PFS, nab-tax + carbo had a 12.7% probability, gem + docetaxel + vinorelbine had a 7.0% probability, and all other comparators had less than a 5% probability.

- **Adverse events and Quality of life**

- No analyses

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Results of this clinical-trial based network meta-analysis suggest that carboplatin plus S-1 and necitumumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin may have OS benefits versus other regimens and that necitumumab in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin may also have PFS benefits versus other comparators. However, these results should be interpreted with caution due to the limited number of studies, few of which focused exclusively on squamous NSCLC, the inability to adjust for covariates, and the wide credible intervals. Data were not available to conduct a network meta-analysis of either toxicity or QOL.

Kommentare zum Review

- The consistency assumption could not be explored because of the lack of closed loops in the network that included neci + gem + cis.
- Mutationsstatus unklar

Chen JH et al., 2018 [4].

Indirect comparison of efficacy and safety between immune checkpoint inhibitors and antiangiogenic therapy in advanced non–small-cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

(...) indirect comparison to compare the safety and efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibitors, antiangiogenic therapy, and conventional chemotherapy.

Methodik

Population:

- patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC either treatment-naive or first-line chemotherapy failure

Intervention/Komparator:

- anti-angiogenesis inhibitors, immunotherapy or chemotherapy as first-line therapy or subsequent therapy

Endpunkte:

- overall survival, progression free survival and all grade 3 to 5 adverse events

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- up to July 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 37 RCTs involving 16810 patients were included to conduct meta-analysis and indirect comparisons
- Eighteen trials were conducted as first line setting and nineteen trials were designed as subsequent therapy. Among the trials of first line setting, eighteen trials compared anti-angiogenetic agents or immune checkpoint inhibitors with doublet platinum-based treatment. In terms of the trials of subsequent therapy, seventeen trials compared anti-angiogenic agents or immune checkpoint inhibitors with docetaxel and two trials compared these newer treatments with pemetrexed.
- Nineteen anticancer agents were analyzed, including anti-angiogenetic agents (bevacizumab, aflibercept, ramucirumab, nintedanib, axitinib, sorafenib, vandetanib, and sunitinib), immune checkpoint inhibitors (ipilimumab, pembrolizumab, nivolumab and atezolizumab) and traditional chemotherapy (cisplatin, carboplatin, oxaliplatin, gemcitabine, paclitaxel, docetaxel and pemetrexed)

Qualität der Studien:

- The quality of the included RCTs were generally good with low risk of bias. The most common bias was the lack of blinding in about 38% of included trials with open-label designed. In the domain of other risk of bias, one trial by Wang Y. et al. was at high risk of bias due to single center design.

Studienergebnisse:

- Overall survival (OS):
 - The results of pairwise meta-analysis of direct comparisons of OS: In the first line setting, use of pembrolizumab significantly prolonged OS (HR: 0.60; 95%CI: 0.41–0.88; $p = 0.010$; heterogeneity: single trial). In the subsequent setting, the use of nivolumab (HR: 0.67; 95%CI: 0.55–0.82; $p = 0.0001$; heterogeneity: $p = 0.24$; $I_2 = 27\%$), pembrolizumab (HR: 0.71; 95%CI: 0.58–0.87; $p = 0.001$; heterogeneity: single trial), atezolizumab (HR: 0.73; 95%CI: 0.63–0.84; $p < 0.0001$; heterogeneity: $p = 1.00$; $I_2 = 0\%$) and ramucirumab plus docetaxel (HR: 0.86; 95%CI: 0.75–0.98; $p = 0.02$; heterogeneity: $p = 1.00$; $I_2 = 0\%$) showed significant OS benefit versus standard chemotherapy.

- Indirect comparison of OS: For the first line setting, both use of pembrolizumab alone (HR: 0.6; 95%CI: 0.4–0.91) and the combination of bevacizumab and doublet platinum-base therapy (HR: 0.86; 95%CI: 0.75–0.99) showed significant survival benefit as compared to doublet platinum therapy. Overall, anti-PD1 monoclonal antibodies appears superior to anti-angiogenic therapies in terms of OS. The use of pembrolizumab alone was associated with statistically significant survival benefit as compared to the combination of axitinib and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.41; 95%CI: 0.22–0.78), the combination of sorafenib and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.57; 95%CI: 0.36–0.89), and the combination of vandetanib and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.52; 95%CI: 0.28–0.96); it was also superior to the combination of ramucirumab and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.58; 95%CI: 0.32–1.05) and the combination of bevacizumab and doublet platinum-based therapy, although these difference did not reach statistical significance. In addition, the use of pembrolizumab alone resulted in significant survival advantage when compared to nivolumab alone, regardless of PD-1/PD-L1 expression level (HR: 0.59; 95%CI: 0.36–0.97).
- PFS:
 - In the first line setting, statistically significant improvement of PFS were shown in the combination of bevacizumab and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.62; 95%CI: 0.47–0.82; $p = 0.0009$; heterogeneity: $p = 0.0002$; $I^2 = 84\%$), the combination of pembrolizumab and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.53; 95%CI: 0.31–0.91; $p = 0.02$; heterogeneity: single trial), and pembrolizumab alone (HR: 0.50; 95%CI: 0.37–0.68; $p < 0.00001$; heterogeneity: single trial) versus standard doublet platinum-based therapy. In the subsequent setting, statistically significant benefit of PFS were shown in the combination of ramucirumab and docetaxel (HR: 0.75; 95%CI: 0.67–0.84; $p < 0.00001$; heterogeneity: $p = 0.65$; $I^2 = 0\%$), the combination of nintedanib and docetaxel (HR: 0.79; 95%CI: 0.68–0.92; $p = 0.002$; heterogeneity: single trial), the combination of aflibercept and docetaxel (HR: 0.82; 95%CI: 0.72–0.94; $p = 0.004$; heterogeneity: single trial), and the combination of vandetanib and docetaxel (HR: 0.78; 95%CI: 0.70–0.87; $p < 0.00001$; heterogeneity: $p = 0.44$; $I^2 = 0\%$) versus docetaxel.
 - Indirect comparison: In the first line setting, pembrolizumab alone (HR: 0.5; 95%CI: 0.32–0.79) and combination of bevacizumab and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.64; 95%CI: 0.52–0.78) showed significantly increased efficacy compared with doublet platinum-based therapy.
 - Overall, pembrolizumab showed increased efficacy compared with anti-angiogenic therapies, although statistical significance did not reach in some comparisons: pembrolizumab vs combination of bevacizumab and doublet platinum-based therapy, pembrolizumab vs combination of ramucirumab and doublet platinum-based therapy, pembrolizumab vs combination of sorafenib and doublet platinum-based therapy (HR: 0.54; 95%CI: 0.32–0.91), and pembrolizumab vs combination of vandetanib and doublet platinum-based therapy.

- Toxicity:

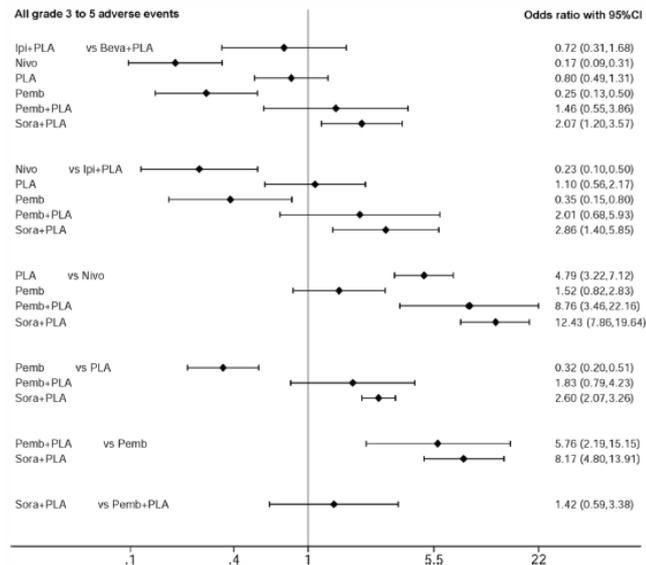


Figure 2. Forest plot of indirect comparison: all grade 3 to 5 adverse events in first line therapy. All individual regimens compared with reference treatment. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals were given. Beva: bevacizumab; Ipi: ipilimumab; Nivo: nivolumab; Pemb: pembrolizumab; Sora: sorafenib; PLA: doublet platinum-based treatment.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, based on current evidence, our results revealed that pembrolizumab and nivolumab may be preferable first-line and subsequent treatment options, respectively, for patients with advanced NSCLC without target gene mutations. These findings enhance our understanding of the efficacy and safety of immune checkpoint inhibitors and antiangiogenic therapy in advanced NSCLC.

Kommentare zum Review

- Gemischte Population: Keine separaten Analysen/Ergebnisse zum Stadium oder Status (z.B. fortgeschritten vs. metastasierte Patienten) bzw. EGFR Status.

Han S et al., 2018 [26].

The efficacy and safety of paclitaxel and carboplatin with versus without bevacizumab in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Fragestellung

To investigate the efficacy and safety of Bevacizumab (Bev) used in combination with paclitaxel and carboplatin (PC), compared with PC alone in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Methodik

Population:

- patients with untreated locally advanced, recurrent or previously metastatic NSCLC

Intervention/Komparator:

- PC with or without Bev as a first-line therapy for patients with untreated locally advanced, recurrent or previously metastatic NSCLC

Endpunkte:

- PFS, OS, ORR, toxicity, treatment related mortality

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- up to May 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- five RCTs (1486 patients) that compared PC with or without Bev (dose: 15 mg/kg) for locally advanced (stage IIIB), recurrent or metastatic (stage IV) NSCLC

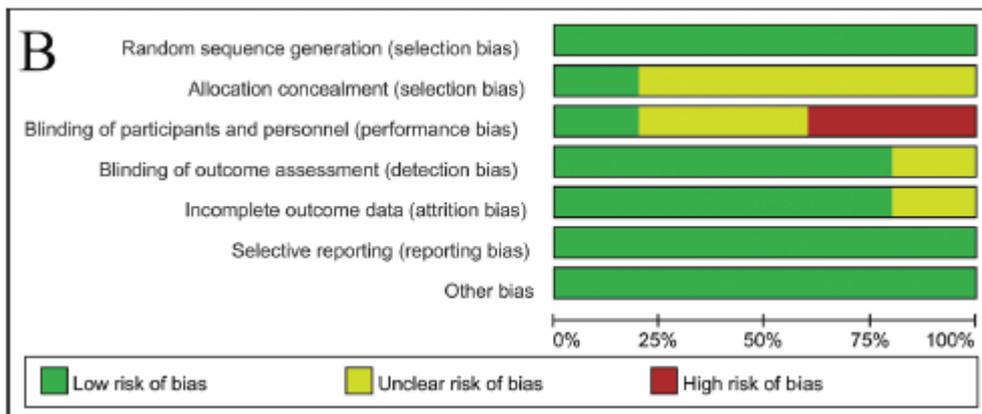
Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1: Characteristics of RCTs included in the meta-analysis

study	year	region	trial phase	participants	intervention and comparisons	patients enrolled	Histology	primary endpoint
Johnson	2004	USA	II	99	C:CP T:CP+BEV(7.5 mg/kg) T:CP+BEV(15 mg/kg)	32 32 35	adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, other	time to disease progression and tumor response rate
Sandler	2006	USA	III	878	C:CP T:CP+BEV(15 mg/kg)	444 434	adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, bronchoalveolar carcinoma, other	overall survival
Soria	2011	Europe	II	85	C:CP T:CP+BEV(15 mg/kg)	41 44	adenocarcinoma, bronchoalveolar carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, other	objective response rate
Niho	2012	Japan	II	180	C:CP T:CP+BEV(15 mg/kg)	59 121	adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, other	progression-free survival
Zhou	2015	China	III	276	C:CP T:CP+BEV(15 mg/kg)	138 138	adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, mixed cell carcinoma	progression-free survival

Qualität der Studien:

- low risk of bias in most domains except for the allocation concealment and binding. Because the outcomes (such as PFS and OS) in cancer trials are objective and are not influenced by a lack of blinding, the risk of bias was considered acceptable.



Studienergebnisse:

- Progression-free survival
 - PFS was prolonged in patients treated who were with PC plus Bev, compared with PC, with an estimated HR of 0.57 (random effects: 95% CI = 0.46–0.71, $p < 0.01$; $I^2 = 56%$, $p = 0.06$).
- Overall survival:
 - The five included trials all reported OS. The HR for the OS favored Bev combined with PC (fixed effect: HR = 0.81; 95% CI = 0.71–0.92; $p < 0.01$), without significant heterogeneity ($I^2 = 0%$; $p = 0.48$) among the trials, and HR was calculated using a fixed effects model. There was also no significant heterogeneity ($I^2 = 15%$, $P = 0.32$) with regarding the effect of Bev on the OS after excluding the study published by Johnson et al., which was the only study that included patients with squamous cell histology.
- Overall response rates:
 - The fixed-effects model evaluation ($\chi^2 = 4.67$; $p = 0.32$, $I^2 = 14%$), including 1,486 patients, showed an increased response rate in the Bev plus PC versus the PC along group (RR = 2.06, 95% CI = 1.73–2.44).
- Toxicities and safety:
 - Bev showed a significant increase in treatment-related deaths in patients with NLCLC (fixed effect: RR = 2.96; 95% CI = 1.46–5.99; $p = 0.003$).
 - According to the haematological toxicities (grade 3/4), the group that received PC plus Bev had higher rates of neutropenia (fixed effect: RR = 1.29; 95% CI = 1.12–1.49; $p = 0.0006$). The proportions of febrile anemia, febrile neutropenia and thrombocytopenia were similar.
 - The non-haematologic toxicities were also more frequent for patients receiving PC plus Bev. These toxicities included haemoptysis (fixed effect: RR = 4.87; 95%CI = 1.13–20.90; $p = 0.03$), hypertension (fixed effect: RR = 6.89; 95% CI = 3.21–14.79; $p < 0.00001$), proteinuria (fixed effect: RR = 12.58; 95% CI = 2.61–60.57; $p = 0.002$) and bleeding events (fixed effect: RR = 4.59; 95% CI = 1.78–11.80; $p = 0.002$). There was no difference in the proportion of patients with thrombocytopenia.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Our meta-analysis demonstrated that Bev significantly prolonged the PFS, OS and RR when combined with PC as first-line therapy in patients with non-squamous advanced NSCLC. This

combination caused more adverse events and slightly increased the risk of treatment-related death. Thus, Bev plus PC can be considered a good option for reasonably selected target patients. Importantly, the patient's own value, complicated diseases and expected toxicity profile should be considered before making a treatment decision.

Kommentare zum Review

- Gemischte Population: Keine separaten Angaben zum Stadium oder Status (z.B. fortgeschritten vs. metastasierte Patienten bzw. EGFR Status).

Zhao S et al., 2018 [52].

Bevacizumab in combination with different platinum-based doublets in the first-line treatment for advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer: A network meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to estimate the relative efficacy and tolerability of bevacizumab in combination with different platinumbased doublets in the first-line treatment for advanced nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer (NS-NSCLC), attempting to identify the most and least preferable regimen to be used with bevacizumab for this population

Methodik

Population:

- advanced NS-NSCLC patients (first-line setting)

Intervention/Komparator

- least two of the following treatments:
 - platinumbased doublets with and without bevacizumab for untreated advanced NS-NSCLC were classified into six categories, taxane–platinum chemotherapy (Taxane–Pt), gemcitabine–platinum chemotherapy (Gem–Pt), pemetrexed–platinum chemotherapy (Pem–Pt), taxane–platinum plus bevacizumab (Taxane–Pt+B), gemcitabine–platinum plus bevacizumab (Gem–Pt+B) and pemetrexed–platinum plus bevacizumab (Pem–Pt+B)

Endpunkte:

- OS, PFS, SAE

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials databases and ClinicalTrials.gov until the end of June 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Data of 8,548 patients from 18 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) receiving six treatments, including taxane–platinum (Taxane–Pt), gemcitabine–platinum (Gem–Pt), pemetrexed–platinum (Pem–Pt), taxane–platinum+bevacizumab (Taxane–Pt+B), gemcitabine–platinum+bevacizumab (Gem–Pt+B) and pemetrexed–platinum+bevacizumab (Pem–Pt+B), were incorporated into the analyses

Qualität der Studien:

- As for the risks of bias, one trial (Boutsikou et al.33) was rated with high overall risk of bias, as it had three rated with an unclear risk of bias. Among the remaining trials, eleven trials had two items and three trials had one item rated with unclear risk of bias.

Studienergebnisse:

- Direct and indirect evidence of overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) were synthesized at the hazard ratio (HR) scale and evidence of objective response rate (ORR) and serious adverse events (SAE) were synthesized at the odds ratio (OR) scale.
- Taxane–Pt+B showed significant advantages in OS (HR=0.79, $p < 0.001$), PFS (HR=0.54, $p < 0.001$) and ORR (OR=2.7, $p < 0.001$) over Taxane–Pt with comparable tolerability (OR53.1, $p=0.08$).
- Gem–Pt+B showed no OS benefit compared to any other treatment.
- No significant differences were detected between Pem–Pt+B and Pem–Pt in four outcomes.
- In terms of the benefit-risk ratio, Pem–Pt and Taxane–Pt+B were ranked the first and second, respectively.

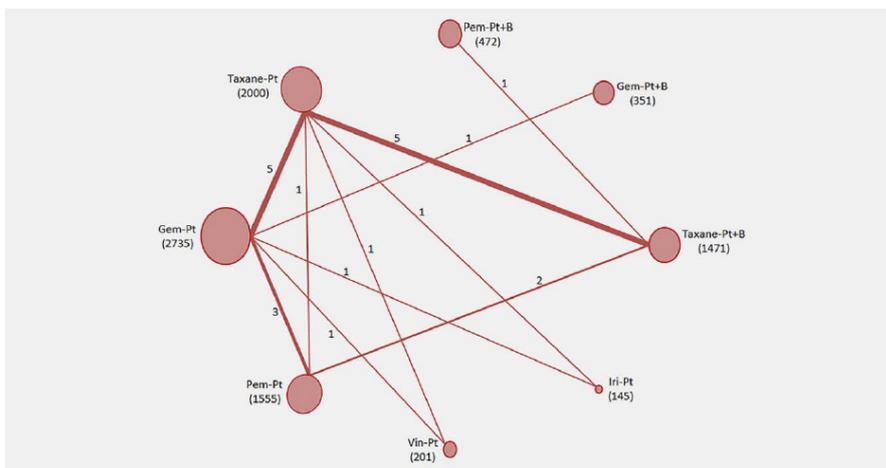


Figure 2. Network of all eligible trials assessing the six treatments in the first-line setting for advanced NS-NSCLC established for the Bayesian network meta-analysis. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of patients (in parentheses) randomized to receive the treatment. The width of the lines is proportional to the number of trials (beside the line) comparing the connected treatments (nodes). Taxane–Pt + B, taxane–platinum plus bevacizumab; Gem–Pt + B, gemcitabine–platinum plus bevacizumab; Pem–Pt + B, pemetrexed–platinum plus bevacizumab; Taxane–Pt, taxane–platinum chemotherapy; Gem–Pt, gemcitabine–platinum chemotherapy; Pem–Pt, pemetrexed–platinum chemotherapy; Vin–Pt, vinorelbine–platinum chemotherapy; Iri–Pt, irinotecan–platinum chemotherapy. [Color figure can be viewed at

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, in the first-line treatment for advanced NS-NSCLC, Taxane–Pt and Gem–Pt are the most and least preferable regimens to be used with bevacizumab, respectively. Adding bevacizumab to Pem–Pt remains unjustified because it fails to improve efficacy or tolerability.

In terms of the benefit-risk ratio, Pem–Pt and Taxane–Pt+B are the best and second-best treatment for this population.

Luo W et al., 2018 [38].

Safety and tolerability of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

Fragestellung

We conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis to state the safety profile of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in NSCLC, and identify the exact incidence and relative risk (RR) of both summary and detailed AEs.

Methodik

Population:

- patients with lung cancer

Intervention:

- PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor

Komparator:

- Chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- relevant symptoms (fatigue, anorexia, nausea, constipation diarrhea, and peripheral sensory neuropathy), hematologic AEs (neutropenia and anemia), and immune-related AEs (irAEs; rash, pruritus, colitis, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, hypophysitis, alanine aminotransferase (ALT)/aspartate aminotransferase (AST) elevations, and pneumonitis)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane library databases to May 1, 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration's risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 8 RCTs with 4413 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Characteristics of studies included in the meta-analysis (PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors vs. chemotherapy)

Reference	Author, year	Phase	Masking	Histology	Treatment arms	Number of patients available for analysis	Age in years (median)	Follow-up duration (months)	CTCAE version
1	Brahmer, 2015	III	Open-label	Squamous NSCLC	Nivolumab Docetaxel	131 129	62 64	Minimum 11	4.0
2	Borghaei, 2015	III	Open-label	Non-squamous NSCLC	Nivolumab Docetaxel	287 268	61 64	Minimum 13.2	4.0
3	Carbone, 2017	III	Open-label	NSCLC	Nivolumab Platinum-based chemotherapy	267 263	63 65	Median 13.5	4.0
4	Fehrenbacher, 2016	II	Open-label	NSCLC	Atezolizumab Docetaxel	142 135	62 62	Median; 14.8 for Atezolizumab; 15.7 for Docetaxel	4.0
5	Rittmeyer, 2017	III	Open-label	NSCLC	Atezolizumab Docetaxel	609 578	63 64	median 21	4.0
6*	Herbst, 2016 (1)	II/III	Open-label	NSCLC	Pembrolizumab 2 mg/kg Docetaxel	339 309	63 62	Median 13.1	4.0
7*	Herbst, 2016 (2)	II/III	Open-label	NSCLC	Pembrolizumab 10 mg/kg Docetaxel	343 309	63 62	Median 13.1	4.0
8	Reck, 2016	III	Open-label	NSCLC	Pembrolizumab Platinum-based chemotherapy	154 150	64.5 66	MEDIAN 11.2	4.0

*Different cohorts with different dose of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in the same trial

PD-1 programmed death receptor-1, PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1, NSCLC non-small cell lung cancer, CTCAE the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version

Qualität der Studien:

- Most of the included studies had a high risk of selection bias, performance bias, and detection bias due to their open-label design

Studienergebnisse:

Table 2 Incidence and RR of summary toxic events

Summary toxic events	Number of trials	Incidence (%; 95% CI)		Effect estimate		Heterogeneity	
		PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor	Control	RR (95% CI)	P	P	I ² (%)
Any all-grade AEs	8	66.20 (64.21; 68.14)	86.08 (84.54; 87.52)	0.77 (0.74; 0.80)	<0.0001	0.5215	0.0
Any high-grade AEs	8	14.26 (12.85; 15.77)	43.53 (41.42; 45.66)	0.32 (0.25; 0.41)	<0.0001	0.0001	76.2
Treatment discontinuation	8	5.94 (5.01; 6.99)	13.92 (12.48; 15.46)	0.44 (0.33; 0.59)	<0.0001	0.067	47.0
Toxic deaths	8	0.48 (0.24; 0.86)	1.12 (0.71; 1.66)	0.45 (0.23; 0.90)	0.0229	0.9858	0.0

AEs adverse events, RR relative risk, CI confidence interval, PD-1 programmed death receptor-1, PD-L1 programmed death ligand 1

- Incidence and relative risk of toxic symptoms
 - Patients receiving PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors had a significantly lower risk for five evaluated all-grade toxic symptoms when compared with chemotherapy: fatigue (18.75 vs. 30.83%; RR 0.61; 95% CI: 0.55–0.68; P < 0.0001), nausea (12.54 vs. 25.69%; RR 0.45; 95% CI: 0.31–0.65; P < 0.0001), constipation (6.34 vs. 8.08%; RR 0.49; 95% CI: 0.26–0.94; P = 0.031), diarrhea (10.61 vs. 19.85%; RR 0.51; 95% CI: 0.37–0.72; P < 0.0001), and peripheral sensory neuropathy (1.32 vs. 6.31%; RR 0.13; 95% CI: 0.05–0.34; P < 0.0001). The risk of four high-grade toxic symptoms was significantly lower from PD-1/PD-L1

inhibitors therapy than chemotherapy: fatigue (1.58 vs. 4.06%; RR 0.39; 95% CI: 0.27–0.57; $P < 0.0001$), anorexia (0.35 vs. 1.26%; RR 0.30; 95% CI: 0.14–0.64; $P = 0.0018$), diarrhea (0.75 vs. 1.77%; RR 0.44; 95% CI: 0.25–0.76; $P = 0.0034$), and peripheral sensory neuropathy (0.00 vs. 0.61%; RR 0.10; 95% CI: 0.02–0.53; $P = 0.0068$).

- Incidence and relative risk of hematologic toxicities
 - Patients receiving PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors were at a significantly lower risk of all-grade neutropenia (0.70 vs. 18.68%; RR 0.03; 95% CI: 0.01–0.08; $P < 0.0001$), thrombocytopenia (0.09 vs. 2.57%; RR 0.04; 95% CI: 0.01–0.16; $P < 0.0001$), and anemia (5.59 vs. 23.26%; RR 0.19; 95% CI: 0.10–0.34; $P < 0.0001$) when compared with chemotherapy. A significantly lower risk of high-grade neutropenia (0.13 vs. 14.53%; RR 0.02; 95% CI: 0.01–0.04; $P < 0.0001$), thrombocytopenia (0.04 vs. 1.40%; RR 0.05; 95% CI: 0.01–0.25; $P = 0.0003$), and anemia (1.01 vs. 6.03%; RR 0.17; 95% CI: 0.07–0.42; $P = 0.0001$) was also observed in PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors
- Incidence and relative risk of immune-related AEs
 - The most frequently reported all-grade irAEs from PD-1/ PD-L1 inhibitors therapy included rash (5.77%), hypothyroidism (4.89%), and pneumonitis (3.21%), while the most frequently observed high-grade irAE was pneumonitis (1.45%), ALT/AST elevations (0.57%) and colitis (0.40%). Compared to chemotherapy, PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors therapy was associated to a significantly increased risk of seven all-grade irAEs: rash (5.77 vs. 2.76%; RR 2.07; 95% CI: 1.54–2.80; $P < 0.0001$), pruritus (2.16 vs. 0.51%; RR 4.15; 95% CI: 2.20–7.81; $P < 0.0001$), colitis (0.70 vs. 0.00%; RR 5.44; 95% CI: 1.42–20.80; $P = 0.013$), hypothyroidism (4.89 vs. 0.23%; RR 17.59; 95% CI: 7.74–39.98; $P < 0.0001$), hyperthyroidism (2.11 vs. 0.37%; RR 5.27; 95% CI: 2.56–10.86; $P < 0.0001$), ALT/AST elevations (1.85 vs. 0.89%; RR 2.15; 95% CI: 1.31–3.51; $P = 0.002$), and pneumonitis (3.21 vs. 0.65%; RR 3.83; 95% CI: 2.20–6.68; $P < 0.0001$). There was also a small, but significantly increased risk of high-grade pneumonitis from PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors compared with chemotherapy (1.45 vs. 0.19%; RR 3.78; 95% CI: 1.43–10.03; $P = 0.007$)

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Our meta-analysis has demonstrated that PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors are generally safer and better tolerated than chemotherapy for patients with NSCLC with regard to summary toxic events, detailed toxic symptoms and hematologic toxicities. However, PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors can generate a unique spectrum of irAEs, and several of them can be severe and even life-threatening. Clinicians should be aware of the risk of these AEs, as they may have a potentially negative impact on the patients' quality of life and survival outcome.

Zhou Y et al., 2018 [53].

Immune-checkpoint inhibitor plus chemotherapy versus conventional chemotherapy for first-line treatment in advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Ähnliche Reviews zu dem Thema:

- **Shen K et al., 2018 [47].** Effectiveness and safety of PD-1/PD-L1 or CTLA4 inhibitors combined with chemotherapy as a first-line treatment for lung cancer: A meta-analysis

Fragestellung

We performed a meta-analysis of randomized trials that compared PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus chemotherapy with chemotherapy in first line of treatment for advanced NSCLC.

Methodik

Population:

- patients with advanced NSCLC.

Intervention:

- PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus chemotherapy (pembrolizumab, nivolumab, atezolizumab, durvalumab)

Komparator:

- chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), objective response rate (ORR), duration of response, and treatment-related adverse events (AEs)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Pubmed, Embase and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials to June 10, 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration's risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 6 RCTs with 3144 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Characteristics of Patients Comparing IO-Chemotherapy with Chemotherapy in Included Trials

Source	PD-(L)1 Drug ^b	Histology	No. of patients ^a		Median age (years) ^a	Male (%) ^a	Performance status ^a		PD-L1 subgroups ^a		
			ITT	As treated			ECOG 0 (%)	ECOG 1 (%)	<1% (%)	1–49% (%)	≥50% (%)
KEYNOTE-189 2018 [6]	Pembrolizumab	nonsquamous	410 vs 206	405 vs 202	65 vs 64	62 vs 53	45 vs 39	54 vs 61	31 vs 31	31 vs 28	32 vs 34
IMpower150 2018 [15]	Atezolizumab	nonsquamous	400 vs 400	393 vs 394	63 vs 63	60 vs 60	39 vs 43	60 vs 57	47 vs 50	33 vs 31	20 vs 19
KEYNOTE-021 2016 [5], 2018 [20]	Pembrolizumab	nonsquamous	60 vs 63	59 vs 62	63 vs 63	37 vs 41	40 vs 46	58 vs 54	35 vs 37	32 vs 37	33 vs 27
KEYNOTE-407 2018	Pembrolizumab	squamous	278 vs 281	278 vs 280	65 vs 65	79 vs 84	26 vs 32	74 vs 68	34 vs 35	37 vs 37	26 vs 26
IMpower131 2018 [17]	Atezolizumab	squamous	343 vs 340	334 vs 334	65 vs 65	81 vs 82	34 vs 32	66 vs 68	47 vs 50	38 vs 36	15 vs 14
CheckMate 227 2018 [18]	Nivolumab	squamous and nonsquamous	177 vs 186	172 vs 185	64 vs 64	73 vs 67	33 vs 31	66 vs 68	100 vs 100	0 vs 0	0 vs 0

^aData presented as "IO-chemotherapy group vs chemotherapy group"

^bPembrolizumab (200 mg, Q3W), Atezolizumab (1200 mg, Q3W), Nivolumab (360 mg, Q3W)

Abbreviation: IO immuno-oncology, ITT intention-to-treat

Qualität der Studien:

- All the trials were well designed and reported. The main source of bias was that data in three trials (CheckMate 227, KEYNOTE-407, and Impower131) could only be retrieved from conference presentations. For one trial OS was not reported yet (selective reporting).

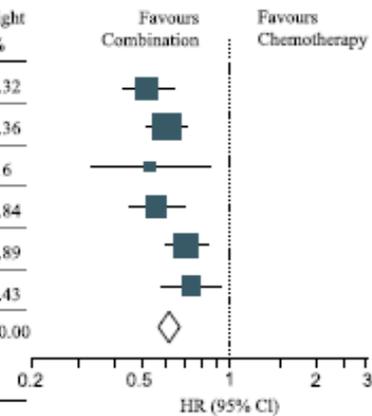
Studienergebnisse:

- PFS, OS, ORR

A Progression-Free Survival

Source	No. of patients		HR (95%CI)	Weight %
	Combination	Chemotherapy		
KEYNOTE-189, 2018	410	206	0.52 (0.43-0.64)	18.32
IMpower150, 2018	400	400	0.61 (0.52-0.72)	27.36
KEYNOTE- 021, 2016 and 2018	60	63	0.53 (0.33-0.86)	3.16
KEYNOTE-407, 2018	278	281	0.56 (0.45-0.70)	14.84
IMpower131, 2018	343	340	0.71 (0.60-0.85)	23.89
CheckMate 227, 2018	177	186	0.74 (0.58-0.94)	12.43
Overall	1668	1476	0.62 (0.57-0.67)	100.00

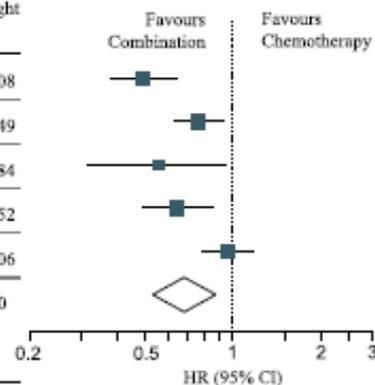
Heterogeneity: $\chi^2 = 8.66, P = .123; I^2 = 42.3\%$
Test for overall effect: $z = 11.06 (P < .001)$



B Overall Survival

Source	No. of patients		HR (95%CI)	Weight %
	Combination	Chemotherapy		
KEYNOTE-189, 2018	410	206	0.49 (0.38-0.64)	21.08
IMpower150, 2018	400	400	0.76 (0.63-0.93)	23.49
KEYNOTE-021, 2016 and 2018	60	63	0.56 (0.32-0.95)	11.84
KEYNOTE-407, 2018	278	281	0.64 (0.49-0.85)	20.52
IMpower131, 2018	343	340	0.96 (0.78-1.18)	23.06
Overall	1491	1290	0.68 (0.53-0.87)	100

Heterogeneity: $\chi^2 = 17.81, P = .001; I^2 = 77.3\%$
Test for overall effect: $z = 3.04 (P = .002)$



C Objective Response Rate

Source	No. of patients				RR (95%CI)	Weight %
	Combination		Chemotherapy			
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
KEYNOTE-189, 2018	195	410	39	206	2.51 (1.86-3.39)	14.92
IMpower150, 2018	226	356	161	336	1.32 (1.15-1.51)	20.98
KEYNOTE- 021, 2016 and 2018	34	60	19	63	1.88 (1.21-2.91)	10.63
KEYNOTE-407, 2018	161	278	108	281	1.51 (1.26-1.80)	19.50
IMpower131, 2018	169	343	140	340	1.20 (1.01-1.41)	19.95
CheckMate 227, 2018	65	177	43	186	1.59 (1.15-2.20)	14.02
Overall	850	1668	1476	1668	1.56 (1.29-1.89)	100.00

Heterogeneity: $\chi^2 = 22.36, P < .001; I^2 = 77.6\%$
Test for overall effect: $z = 4.52 (P < .001)$

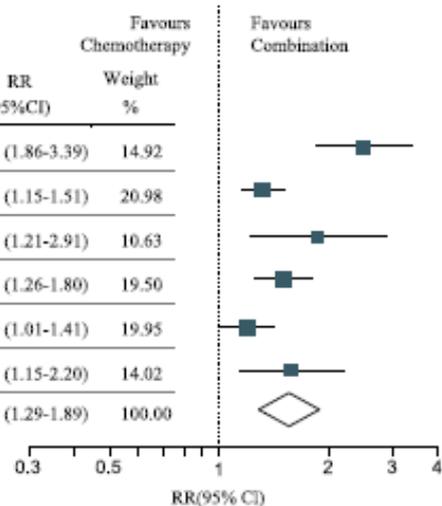


Fig. 1 Forest plot of hazard ratios and risk ratios comparing (a) progression-free survival, (b) overall survival, and (c) objective response rate in patients who received IO-Chemotherapy vs Chemotherapy alone. Squares represent study-specific effect

size (HR or RR). The area of square is inversely proportional to the standard error of the study (and therefore indirectly to the sample size) and larger area indicates greater weight in the calculation of the pooled effect size. The horizontal line crossing the square represents the 95% CI. The diamonds represent the estimated overall effect, based on the meta-analysis. HR, hazard ratio; RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval

- Subgroup Analysis

- PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus chemotherapy led to statistically longer PFS across all tested subgroups of PD-L1 expression level, including those with a PD-L1 TPS of less than 1% (HR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.67–0.86; $P < .001$; heterogeneity, $P = .952$), a score of 1 to 49% (HR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.51–0.71; $P < .001$; heterogeneity, $P = .635$), and a score of at least 50% (HR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.31–0.47; $P < .001$; heterogeneity, $P = .928$). The magnitude of PFS benefit was significantly different among subgroups of PD-L1 TPS ($P < .001$).
- For patients in whom the PD-L1 TPS was less than 1%, the pooled HR for OS was 0.76 (95% CI, 0.64–0.91; $P = .002$; heterogeneity, $P = .378$), compared with the HR of 0.78 (95% CI, 0.51–1.19; $P = .244$; heterogeneity, $P = .050$) in those with a score of 1 to 49% and 0.57 (95% CI, 0.44–0.73, $P < .001$; heterogeneity, $P = .487$) in those with a score of 50% or greater. The difference of OS benefit across PD-L1 subgroups obtained a near-significant trend ($P = .057$).
- The response rate was the highest in patients with a PD-L1 TPS of at least 50% (RR, 1.95; 95% CI 1.34–2.82; $P < .001$; heterogeneity, $P = .093$). In the subgroup with a score between 1 and 49%, the pooled RR was 1.39 (95% CI 0.98–1.96; $P = .062$; heterogeneity, $P = .079$). In the subgroup with a score of less than 1%, the pooled RR was 1.54 (95% CI 1.16–2.05; $P = .003$; heterogeneity, $P = .064$). There was no significant interaction between treatment effect in terms of ORR and PD-L1 expression level ($P = .232$).

- Adverse Events

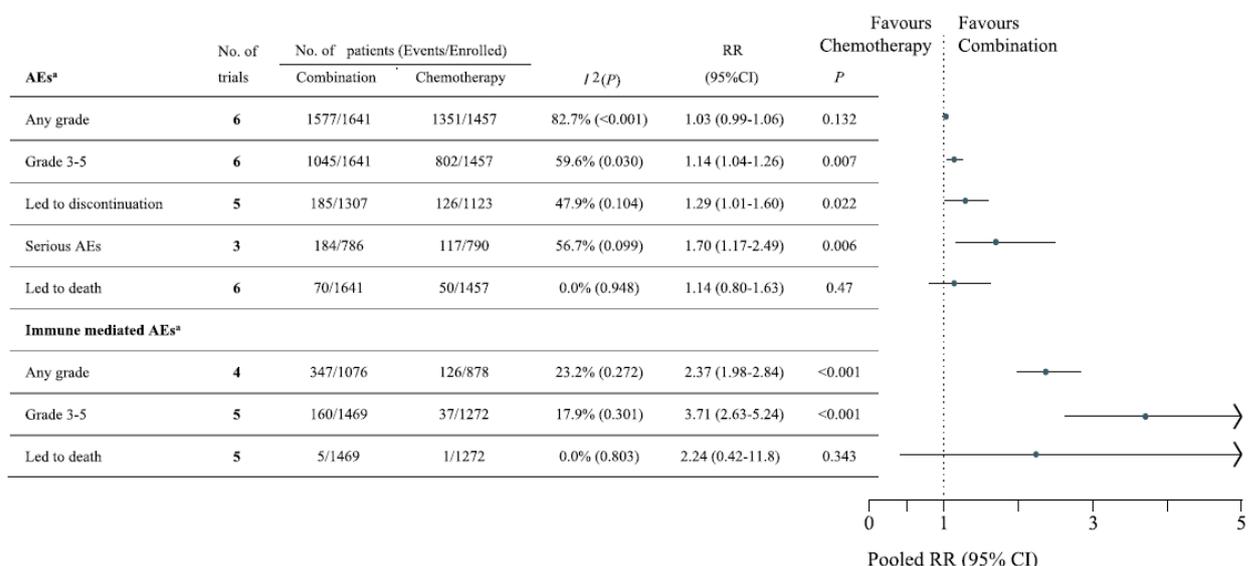


Fig. 4 Forest plot of risk ratios comparing treatment-related adverse events in patients who received IO-Chemotherapy vs Chemotherapy alone. The horizontal line crossing the dot represents the 95%CI of the pooled risk ratio in each subgroup-analysis. No. of trials refers to the number of trials included in each subgroup-analysis. $I^2(P)$ shows the heterogeneity in each subgroup meta-analysis. ^aData provided in KEYNOTE-189 and KEYNOTE-407 were all-cause adverse events, regardless of attribution to any treatment. CI, confidence interval; RR, risk ratio; AEs, adverse events; IO, Immuno-oncology

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor plus chemotherapy, compared with chemotherapy, significantly prolonged PFS and OS in first-line of treatment for advanced NSCLC, irrespective

of PD-L1 expression level. Future studies are needed to explore reliable predictors of treatment efficacy and to determine which chemotherapeutic modality will improve patient's survival in combination with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor. Finally, the trade-off between benefits and risk of side effects as well as treatment costs should be considered in clinical practice.

Kommentare zum Review

- Keine Ergebnisdarstellung für die einzelnen Arzneimittel.

Khan M et al., 2018 [30].

Comparative analysis of immune checkpoint inhibitors and chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Ähnliche Reviews zu dem Thema:

- **Peng TR & Wu TW, 2019 [46].** Efficacy of PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: A meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials

Fragestellung

to gather and analyze the available evidence (Evidence level I; Randomized Controlled Trials) comparing efficacy and safety of anti-programmed cell death-1 (PD1)/programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) therapies and chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced NSCLC.

Methodik

Population:

- Advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

Intervention/Komparator:

- comparing the anti-PD1/PD-L1 therapies with chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- OS, PFS, ORR, TRAEs

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- until December 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration Tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- seven RCTs (n=3867)

Qualität der Studien:

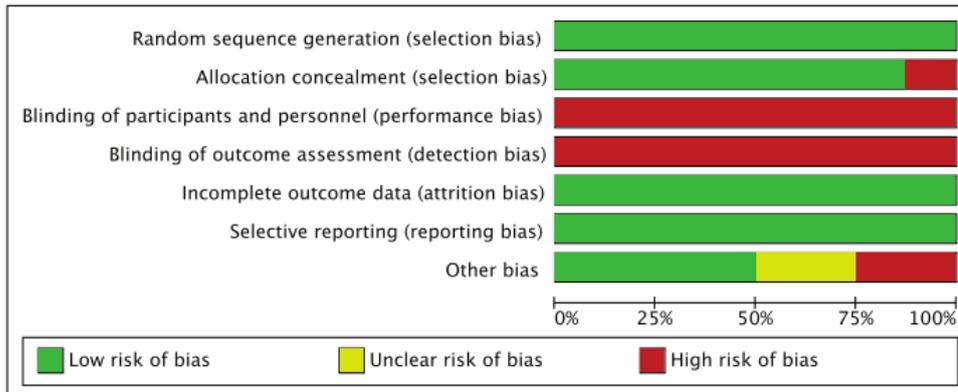


Figure 2. Risk of bias graph. +: low risk of bias; -: high risk of bias; ?: unclear risk of bias.

Studienergebnisse:

- Anti-PD1/PD-L1 therapies (nivolumab, pembrolizumab, atezolizumab) resulted in better OS (HR 0.72 [95% confidence interval [CI] 0.63, 0.82; P<.00001]), PFS (HR 0.84 [95% CI 0.72, 0.97; P<.02]), and ORR (odds ratio [OR] 1.52 [95% CI 1.08, 2.14; P<.02]) in comparison to chemotherapy in advanced NSCLC.
- Improved safety was observed with anti-PD1/PD-L1 therapies (OR 0.31 [95%CI 0.26, 0.38; P<.00001]).
- Subgroup analysis: While ECOG PS 1, squamous cell type, current/former smoker, EGFR wild type, KRAS mutant, and absent CNS metastases subgroups were associated with better overall survival. Male sex, ECOG PS 1, never smoker, KRAS wild type and absent CNS metastases subgroups were associated with better PFS. Histology types showed no association to PFS while EGFR mutant as well as wild type was associated with significant PFS.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Anti-PD1/PD-L1 therapies represent better choice over chemotherapy in advance NSCLC. Immune response associated with PD1 pathway inhibition in NSCLC is more complex and could not be fully explained only by PD-L1 tumor expression and hence further investigations are warranted to identify more biomarkers. Proper selection of patients is recommended in order to derive full advantage of these agents. Further studies are needed to prove efficacy of these agents in first line treatment.

Kommentare zum Review

- Gemischte Population: Keine separaten Angaben zum Stadium oder Status (z.B. fortgeschritten vs. metastasierte Patienten).

Chen S, Hu B und Li H, 2018 [6].

A meta-analysis of nivolumab for the treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

The purpose of this meta-analysis was to systematically evaluate the efficacy and safety of nivolumab in patients with advanced NSCLC.

Methodik

Population:

- advanced NSCLC

Intervention:

- Nivolumab plus chemotherapy

Komparator:

- Chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- OS, PFS, ORR, and SAE

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library databases were searched up to June 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 3 RCTs with 1,395 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 The primary characteristics of the eligible studies in more detail

Study	Year	Trial name	Trial phase	Stage	Histology	PD-L1 tumor expression level	Study arm (N)	Comparative arm (N)
Brahmer et al ¹⁵	2015	CheckMate 017	3	IIIb/IV	Squamous	≥1%, ≥5%, and ≥10%	Nivolumab 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks (n=135)	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² every 3 weeks (n=137)
Borghaei et al ¹⁴	2015	CheckMate 057	3	IIIb/IV	Nonsquamous	≥1%, ≥5%, and ≥10%	Nivolumab 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks (n=292)	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² every 3 weeks (n=290)
Carbone et al ¹⁶	2017	CheckMate 026	3	IV or recurrent	Squamous and nonsquamous	≥1% and ≥5%	Nivolumab 3 mg/kg every 2 weeks (n=271)	Investigator's choice of platinum-based doublet chemotherapy (n=270)

Qualität der Studien:

- All included studies were based on moderate- to high-quality evidence.

Studienergebnisse:

- PFS: nivolumab did not lead to PFS benefit (odds ratio [OR]: 0.88, 95% CI: 0.64–1.20, P=0.41) compared with chemotherapy
- OS: The pooled data showed that nivolumab plus chemotherapy did not improve OS (OR: 0.77, 95% CI: 0.57–1.03, P=0.08) over chemotherapy (random effects model because of high heterogeneity)

- ORR: Pooling ORR data did not improve efficacy for nivolumab (OR: 1.40, 95% CI: 0.66–2.96, P=0.39).
- SAE: Results showed much worse (grade 3–5 adverse events) SAEs in the nivolumab group than in the chemotherapy group (OR: 0.13, 95% CI: 0.09–0.17, P<0.00001)
- Subgroup Analysis:
 - patients with tumor PD-L1 expression levels $\geq 5\%$ demonstrated that nivolumab therapy did not prolong PFS (OR: 0.84, 95% CI: 0.70–1.00, P=0.05) or OS (OR: 0.63, 95% CI: 0.34–1.15, P=0.13)

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, nivolumab monotherapy for patients with advanced NSCLC was generally well tolerated, with promising antitumor activity and a manageable safety profile. More RCTs with larger sample sizes are needed to detect relevant biomarkers that have sufficient sensitivity and specificity to predict patient populations that would most benefit from nivolumab, in particular those patients with pretreated and advanced NSCLC.

Kommentare zum Review

- Die Interpretation der SAEs grad 3-4 zum Nachteil von Nivolumab ist nicht nachvollziehbar, da der OR Schätzer auf geringere SAEs in den Nivolumab Behandlungsgruppen hinweist.

Lv, W. W. et al., 2019 [39].

Safety of combining vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine-kinase inhibitors with chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: A PRISMA-compliant meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to definite the incidence and the risk of grade ≥ 3 adverse events (AEs), serious and fatal AEs (SAEs and FAEs), with VEGFR-TKIs in advanced/metastatic NSCLC patients was performed.

Methodik

Population:

- advanced/metastatic NSCLC

Intervention/Komparator:

- either chemotherapy alone or in combination with VEGFR-TKIs

Endpunkte:

- incidence and relative risk of FAEs, included grade ≥ 3 AEs and SAEs

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- published up to December 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane approach

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Eighteen RCTs of VEGFR-TKIs plus chemotherapy, involving 8461 advanced NSCLC patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Characteristics of included randomized controlled trials.

First author, year (ref)	Study design	Treatment line	Treatment arms	Number for analysis	Median age, y	Median PFS, mo	Median OS, mo
Heymach et al, 2007 ^[18]	Phase II	Second line	Vandetanib 100 mg+ docetaxel	42	61 (30–76)	4.7	13.1
			Vandetanib 300 mg+ docetaxel	44	60 (29–82)	4.2	7.9
			Placebo + docetaxel	41	58 (41–78)	4.0	13.4
Heymach et al, 2008 ^[19]	Phase II	First line	Vandetanib 300 mg + carboplatin/ paclitaxel Placebo + carboplatin/paclitaxel	56	60 (36–79)	6.0	10.2
Goss et al, 2010 ^[20]	Phase II	First line	Cediranib 30 mg/day + paclitaxel/carboplatin	126	60 (36–77)	5.6	NM
			Placebo + paclitaxel/carboplatin	123	58 (39–81)	5.0	
Herbst et al, 2010 ^[21]	Phase II	Second line	Vandetanib 100 mg/day + docetaxel	689	59 (28–82)	4.0	10.6
			Placebo + docetaxel	690	59 (20–82)	3.2	10.0
Scagliotti et al, 2010 ^[22]	Phase III	First line	Sorafenib 400 mg twice a day + carboplatin/paclitaxel	463	62 (34–86)	4.6	10.7
			Placebo + carboplatin/paclitaxel	459	63 (34–82)	5.4	10.6
de Boer et al, 2011 ^[23]	Phase III	Second line	Vandetanib 100 mg/day + pemetrexed	260	60 (28–82)	4.4	10.5
			Placebo + pemetrexed	273	60 (35–83)	3.0	9.2
Paz-Ares et al, 2012 ^[24]	Phase III	First line	Sorafenib 400 mg twice a day + gemcitabine/cisplatin	385	59 (28–81)	6.0	12.4
			Placebo + gemcitabine/cisplatin	384	58 (22–77)	5.5	12.5
Scagliotti et al, 2012 ^[25]	Phase III	First line	Motesanib 125 mg/day + paclitaxel/carboplatin	533	60 (23–87)	5.6	13.0
			Placebo + paclitaxel/carboplatin	539	60 (21–84)	5.4	11.0
Dy et al, 2013 ^[26]	Phase II	First line	Cediranib 30 mg/day + gemcitabine/carboplatin	58	65 (46–81)	6.3	12
			Gemcitabine/carboplatin	29	64 (45–82)	4.5	9.9
Scagliotti et al, 2013 ^[27]	Phase II	First line	Pazopanib 800 mg/day + pemetrexed	61	62 (40–75)	6.2	NM
			Cisplatin + pemetrexed	34	64 (36–74)	5.7	
Belani et al, 2014 ^[28]	Phase II	First line	Axitinib 5 mg bid + pemetrexed/cisplatin	55	62 (30–77)	8.0	17.0
			Pemetrexed/cisplatin	55	59 (42–76)	7.1	15.9
Gridelli et al, 2014 ^[29]	Phase II	First line	Vandetanib 100 mg/day + gemcitabine	61	75 (70–82)	6.1	8.7
			Placebo + gemcitabine	63	75 (70–84)	5.6	10.2
Laurie et al, 2014 ^[30]	Phase III	First line	Cediranib 20 mg/day + paclitaxel/carboplatin	151	63 (23–85)	5.5	12.2
			Placebo + carboplatin/paclitaxel	153	62 (36–77)	5.5	12.1
Novello et al, 2014 ^[31]	Phase III	First line	Motesanib 125 mg/day + carboplatin/paclitaxel	181	62 (31–79)	4.9	11.1
			Placebo + carboplatin/paclitaxel	173	59.5 (32–81)	5.1	10.7
Heist et al, 2014 ^[32]	Phase II	Second line	Pemetrexed + sunitinib 37.5 mg daily	39	63 (38–84)	3.7	6.7
			Pemetrexed	42		4.9	10.5
Reck et al, 2014 ^[33]	Phase III	Second line	Nintedanib 200 mg twice daily + docetaxel	652	60 (53–67)	3.4 2.7	10.9
			Placebo + docetaxel	655	60 (54–66)		7.9
Ramalingam et al, 2015 ^[34]	Phase II	First line	Linifanib 7.5 mg + carboplatin/paclitaxel	42	61.5 (35–79)	8.3	11.4
			Linifanib 12.5 mg carboplatin/paclitaxel	47	60 (43–79)	7.3	13.0
			Placebo + carboplatin/paclitaxel	47	61 (44–79)	5.4	11.3
Hanna et al, 2016 ^[35]	Phase III	Second-line	Nintedanib 200 mg twice daily + pemetrexed	347	60 (21–84)	4.4	12.0
			Placebo + pemetrexed	357	59 (26–86)	3.6	12.7

NM=not mentioned, OS=overall survival, PFS=progression-free survival.

Qualität der Studien:

- The quality of the trial was generally good and the risk of bias was low. Of the studies enrolled, 7 trials were considered to be with an excellent quality without bias. The most common problem is that there is no expression of randomization process and allocation concealment (selection bias), and the lack of blinding in the studies by Bellani et al, Dy et al, Heist et al, and Scagliotti et al (performance bias and detection bias).

Studienergebnisse:

- The proportion of patients with grade ≥ 3 AEs was increased with the addition of VEGFR-TKIs (relative risk, 1.35; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.19–1.52; incidence, 68.1% vs 50.1%; $P < .001$).

- The most common grade ≥ 3 AEs was neutropenia (24.9% vs 15.4%, $P < .001$). Addition of VEGFR-TKIs was also related to the increased risk of SAEs (relative risk, 1.34; 95% CI 1.14–1.56; incidence, 37.8% vs 27.9%; $P < .001$) and FAEs (relative risk, 2.16, 95% CI 1.47–3.19; incidence, 3.4% vs 1.8%).

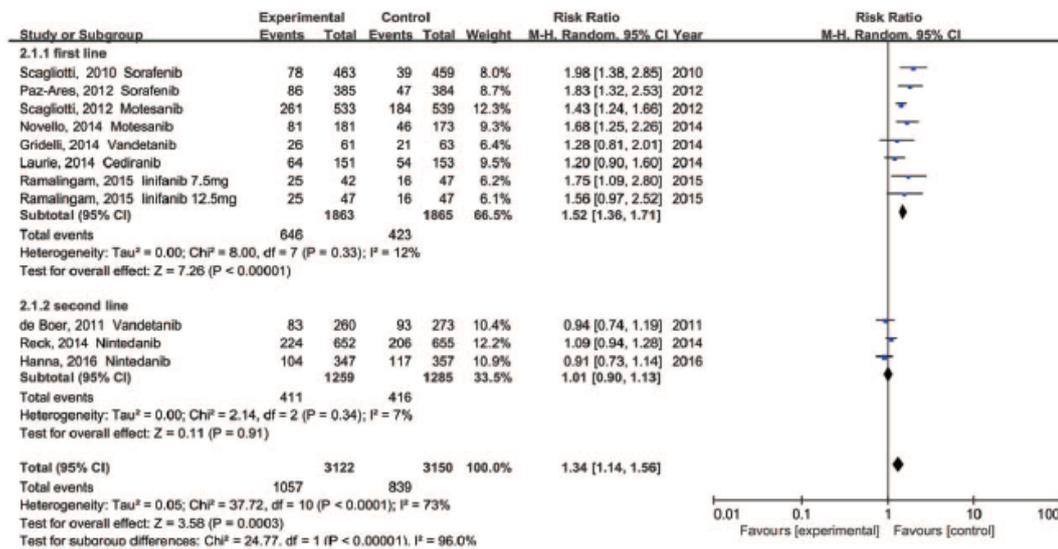


Figure 4. Forest plot and pooled risk ratio for serious adverse events.

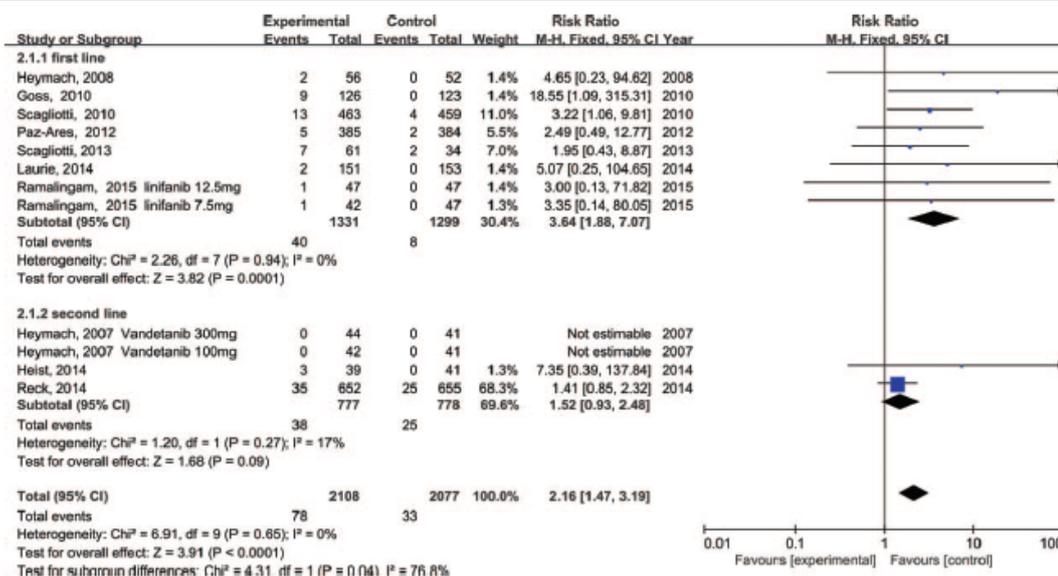


Figure 5. Forest plot and pooled risk ratio for fatal adverse events.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

This is a comprehensive meta-analysis that specifically evaluated the grade ≥ 3 , serious and fatal toxicities of adding VEGFR-TKIs to chemotherapies in advanced NSCLC patients, and also the most reported specific grade ≥ 3 AEs. Our results show that the addition of VEGFR-TKIs to chemotherapies in NSCLC significantly increases grade ≥ 3 toxicity, SAEs, and FAEs compared

with traditional chemotherapy alone, especially in the first treatment line. Monitoring AEs, especially haematologic AEs during VEGFR-TKIs therapy, is recommended.

Xiao HQ et al., 2016 [51].

Efficacy of pemetrexed plus platinum doublet chemotherapy as first-line treatment for advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell-lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

To assess the efficacy of pemetrexed plus platinum doublet chemotherapy as first-line treatment for advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) through a trial-level meta-analysis.

Methodik

Population:

- chemotherapy-naïve advanced nonsquamous NSCLC patients

Intervention:

- pemetrexed plus platinum doublet chemotherapy

Komparator:

- platinum plus other first-line chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- ORR, PFS; OS

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Systematische Literaturrecherche zwischen 1990 und 2015

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Jadad scale

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- A total of 2,551 patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC from 10 trials

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of ten trials included for meta-analysis

Source	Country	Chemotherapy regimen	Patients enrolled	Median age (years)	Median OS (months)	Median PFS (months)	ORR (%)
Scagliotti et al ⁸	Multicenter	Pemetrexed + cisplatin	618	NR	11.8	5.3	NR
		Gemcitabine + cisplatin	614	NR	10.4	4.7	NR
Gronberg et al ¹⁰	Multicenter	Pemetrexed + carboplatin	162	64	7.8	NR	NR
		Gemcitabine + carboplatin	167	66	7.5	NR	NR
Rodrigues-Pereira et al ²⁰	Multicenter	Pemetrexed + carboplatin	106	60.1	14.9	5.8	36
		Docetaxel + carboplatin	105	58.9	14.7	6	NR
Kim et al ⁴	Japan	Pemetrexed + carboplatin	49	63	24.3	7.9	51
Kawano et al ¹⁵	Japan	Pemetrexed + cisplatin	50	60	22.2	4.3	44.00
Zhang et al ²¹	People's Republic of China	Pemetrexed + platinum	105	54	16.69	NR	NR
		Gemcitabine + platinum	100	55	16.66	NR	NR
Belani et al ¹⁶	USA	Pemetrexed + cisplatin	57	59	15.9	7.1	26
Kanazawa et al ¹⁷	Japan	Pemetrexed + carboplatin	41	63	16.2	4.7	37
Yu et al ¹⁸	People's Republic of China	Pemetrexed + platinum	59	54.9	20.8	7	28
Paz-Ares et al ¹⁹	Multicenter	Pemetrexed + cisplatin	318	60	11.5	5.6	32.08

Abbreviations: OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; ORR, objective response rate; NR, not reported.

Qualität der Studien:

- The quality of four RCTs was approximately assessed according to Jadad scale. Four of the included trials did not mention the blinding of allocation clearly in the randomization process and thus had Jadad scores of 3.

Studienergebnisse:

- All of the four RCTs reported OS data. The pooled results demonstrated that PPC significantly improved OS in comparison with other platinum-based doublet chemotherapy treatments (0.86, 95% CI: 0.77–0.97, $P=0.01$) using a fixed-effects model ($I^2=0\%$, $P=0.65$).

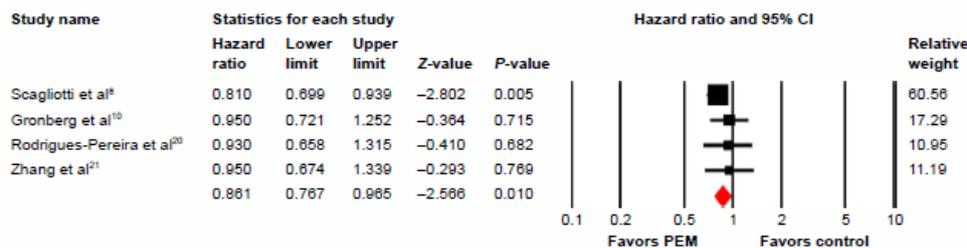


Abbildung 1: Fixed-effects model of HR (95% CI) of OS associated with PEM plus platinum versus other platinum-based chemotherapy.

- Two of four RCTs reported PFS data. The pooled hazard ratio for PFS demonstrated that PPC tends to improve PFS by giving HR 0.90(not significant), compared with other platinum-based doublet chemotherapy in advanced nonsquamous NSCLC patients. There was no significant heterogeneity between trials ($I^2=0\%$, $P=0.95$), and the pooled HR for PFS was performed by using fixed-effects model.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, pemetrexed plus platinum doublet regimen is an efficacious treatment for advanced nonsquamous NSCLC patients. Our findings support the use of pemetrexed plus platinum doublet regimens as first-line treatment in advanced nonsquamous NSCLC patients because of its potential survival benefits. Further investigation of this regimen as first-line treatment in nonsquamous NSCLC patients is still warranted.

Dafni U et al., 2019 [8].

Immune checkpoint inhibitors, alone or in combination with chemotherapy, as first-line treatment for advanced non-small cell lung cancer. A systematic review and network meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to summarize and compare in a systematic way, through a Network Meta-Analysis (NMA), all the available to date published information on the efficacy of ICI(s), whether alone, in combination, or with chemotherapy, as first-line treatment for advanced/metastatic NSCLC patients, with wild-type ALK and EGFR.

Methodik

Population:

- untreated/chemotherapy-naive advanced/metastatic NSCLC patients

Intervention/Komparator:

- ICI(s), whether alone, in combination, or with chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- PFS, OS, Toxicity

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Until April-2019

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane's risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- a total of seven distinct published articles and eight presentations were identified as eligible to be included in our analysis. These 15 articles/presentations correspond to 12 clinical trials, further confirmed as eligible (SP).
- Total 9,236 NSCLC patients

Charakteristika der Population:

- Siehe auch Anhang!
- In 11 studies, the control arm was chemotherapy-alone (3 placebocontrolled) with only one study adding bevacizumab in both the experimental and control arm (IM150). ICI-monotherapy was tested in four studies (pembrolizumab: two, nivolumab:one, durvalumab: one), and in combination with chemotherapy in eight (pembrolizumab: two; nivolumab:one; ipilimumab:one; atezolimumab:four, one with/without bevacizumab). Finally, dual ICI-combination was tested in two trials (nivolumab/ipilimumab; durvalumab/tremelimumab)
- Nine studies use an all-comers design, entering NSCLC patients irrelevant of PD-L1 status. Only three studies use an enrichment design, two by including only PD-L1-positive patients (KN042,CM026) and one only PD-L1-high patients (KN024).
- Only squamous patients were included in three trials while only non-squamous in four. Five included NSCLC patients of both histologies, with histology as stratification factor. For nonsquamous histology, ALK/EGFR status was confirmed for all studies except one that simply used the known mutation status (CM026). Patients with confirmed or known ALK/EGFR mutation were excluded from the NMA.

Qualität der Studien:

- Based on Cochrane's tool for randomized trials, all studies were considered of low risk of bias

Studienergebnisse:

- PFS-NMA for overall study cohort: The primary NMA includes nine of the ten studies with available PFS information either in all-comers or PD-L1-positive patients, evaluating six ICI-including treatments. For the one study not included, PFS is currently available only for a treatment combination not connected in the network (IM150)

- In the overall NMA, the active study treatment is directly compared to the corresponding control arm of chemotherapy-alone. The combination of chemotherapy with pembrolizumab (HR_{pooled}=0.53, 95%CI [0.47-0.61]) or atezolizumab (HR_{pooled}=0.65 [0.59-0.72]) and of nivolumab/ipilimumab (HR=0.83 [0.72-0.96]) show a significant benefit in PFS over chemotherapy-alone. No such significant benefit is found for ipilimumab/chemotherapy or for the ICI-monotherapies examined (pembrolizumab, nivolumab). Of note, negative final results are used for ipilimumab/ chemotherapy and nivolumab, while interim ones for pembrolizumab-monotherapy ((KN042: study ongoing for PFS).
- Based on the NMA estimates, the combination of chemotherapy with either pembrolizumab or atezolizumab exhibit significantly higher benefit than all other treatments evaluated, with the pembrolizumabcombination better than the atezolizumab-combination (HR=0.82 [0.70-0.97]). The combinations of ipilimumab with either nivolumab or chemotherapy are better than the ICI-monotherapies examined.
- PFS-NMA by histological subtype: PFS results were reported separately for 2,120 squamous patients and 2,285 non-squamous from seven trials. For both subtypes, the combinations of either pembrolizumab or atezolizumab with chemotherapy are significantly better than chemotherapy-alone and not significantly different between them. The combination ipilimumab/chemotherapy, evaluated only in squamous patients, is no better than chemotherapy or nivolumab-monotherapy. Nivolumab shows an effect not significantly different than chemotherapy for the squamous patients, while significantly worse than chemotherapy for the non-squamous patients (pinteraction=0.074).

PFS-NMA by PD-L1 category:

- PD-L1≥50% Cohort: The PFS-NMA for PD-L1-high patients is based on eight trials evaluating four experimental treatments (N=1,742). The ICI/chemotherapy combinations of atezolizumab or pembrolizumab, are significantly better than chemotherapy-alone as well as the ICI-monotherapies examined, and no different between them. Pembrolizumab is also significantly better than chemotherapy and nivolumab.
- PD-L1 < 1% Cohort: The PFS-NMA for PD-L1-negative patients is based on six trials evaluating four experimental treatments, all combinations of ICIs (with chemotherapy:3; dual-ICIs:1) (N=1,784), with no ICI-alone used for PD-L1-negative patients. The combination of nivolumab/chemotherapy is evaluated only for this cohort. Any tested combination of ICI/chemotherapy is significantly better than chemotherapy-alone (HRs: 0.69-0.74), with no treatment combination significantly better than another (HRs: 0.88-1.04). The dual-ICI combination (nivolumab/ipilimumab) is marginally non-significantly better than chemotherapy (p=0.058).
- Intermediate PD-L1 (1≤PD-L1≤49%) Cohort: For the subgroup of PD-L1-intermediate patients, results are more limited (five studies, 972 patients). The only treatments evaluated are the combination of chemotherapy with either pembrolizumab or atezolizumab versus chemotherapy-alone. Both of the combinations are significantly better than chemotherapy-alone (HR_{pooled}=0.55 [0.44-0.70]; HR_{pooled}=0.68 [0.57-0.81]) while not different between them.
- OS-NMA for full study cohort
 - In the overall NMA model for OS, with data from 10 studies, initially nine experimental treatments are compared to the chemotherapy-alone control arm, including an indirect comparison of the bevacizumab combinations. The combinations of chemotherapy with

without bevacizumab) (NMA estimate: HR=0.75 [0.59-0.94]; HRpooled=0.85 [0.75-0.95], respectively) as well as the pembrolizumab-monotherapy (HR=0.81 [0.71-0.93]) show a significant OS benefit over chemotherapy-alone.

- Based on the NMA estimates, the combination of pembrolizumab/chemotherapy is estimated to be consistently better than all other treatments evaluated (HRs: 0.51-0.72), while other promising treatments are ABC and pembrolizumab-monotherapy, followed by atezolizumab/ chemotherapy, all no different between them. Pembrolizumab-monotherapy and ABC are also better than the durvalumab/tremelimumab combination, with ABC also better than bevacizumab/chemotherapy. Excluding the non-significant interim analysis results on atezolizumab/chemotherapy combination, similar evidence for the OS benefit is provided (results not shown).
- OS-NMA by histological subtype
 - OS results by histology were similar to the overall cohort regarding the combination of pembrolizumab/chemotherapy being the better treatment choice for both histological types, with also ABC and atezolizumab/chemotherapy in non-squamous. ABC is evaluated only in non-squamous, ipilimumab/chemotherapy only in squamous, while pembrolizumab-monotherapy (among others) could not be evaluated here.
- OS-NMA by PD-L1 category
 - PD-L1 \geq 50% Cohort. : The OS-NMA for PD-L1-high patients is based on eight trials evaluating six experimental treatments with 1,113 patients, and 917 patients in the control arm of chemotherapy-alone. Pembrolizumab-alone and its combination with chemotherapy are significantly better treatments than chemotherapy-alone (HR=0.67 [0.56-0.80] and HR=0.49 [0.35-0.67], respectively). These treatments do not display a significantly different OS between them or compared to the combination of atezolizumab and chemotherapy, the third preferred treatment according to the overall OS NMA.
 - PD-L1 < 1% Cohort: The NMA OS analysis for PD-L1-negative patients is based on five trials evaluating four experimental treatments (N=1325). Available immature OS information, from the non-significant interim analysis of IM131 is used for atezolizumab/chemotherapy along with the final OS data from IM130. Both combinations of pembrolizumab and atezolizumab with chemotherapy display a significant benefit over chemotherapy-alone (HRpooled=0.60 [0.45-0.80] and HRpooled=0.83 [0.69-1.00], respectively). Based on NMA estimates, durvalumab-monotherapy is worse than all combination treatments (pembrolizumab/chemotherapy, atezolizumab/chemotherapy, durvalumab/ not significantly different than the combination treatments of either atezolizumab/chemotherapy or durvalumab/tremelimumab.
 - Intermediate PD-L1 (1 \leq PD-L1 \leq 49%) Cohort: Results for PD-L1-intermediate patients, are available only for five studies and three experimental treatments on 1,511 patients. The combination of pembrolizumab/chemotherapy is estimated to be significantly better than chemotherapy and the other two treatments. It should be noted, that once more for the atezolizumab/chemotherapy combination, OS data is based on two trials with one providing only non-significant interim results (IM131).
- Toxicity results
 - In the ICI/chemotherapy combinations, no significant difference in incidence of any grade \geq 3 AE is detected between pembrolizumab/chemotherapy and chemotherapy-alone while a significant increase is observed with atezolizumab/chemotherapy (both any-cause and treatment-related AEs) and ipilimumab/chemotherapy (treatment-related AEs). For

the ABC combination no significant increase is detected versus bevacizumab/chemotherapy.

- In the two ICI-combinations, a non-significant decrease in treatment-related severe AEs is detected for nivolumab/ipilimumab, while for durvalumab/tremelimumab this decrease is significant compared to chemotherapy-alone. Similarly, all ICI monotherapies of either pembrolizumab, nivolumab, or durvalumab exhibit significantly lower incidence of treatment-related severe AEs compared to chemotherapy.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

A very strong message comes from this systematic review and NMA of ICI treatments as first-line, demonstrating the evidence-based definition of new standards of care for advanced NSCLC. First, chemotherapy is clearly inferior of any ICI and chemotherapy combination. Second, in ICI treatment combinations a backbone of chemotherapy is preferred than another ICI. The addition of chemotherapy to ICIs has enhanced the treatment efficacy as first-line treatment for advanced NSCLC patients. The NMA, subject to the limitations described, consistently suggests as preferred treatments, the combination of pembrolizumab/chemotherapy and of atezolizumab/chemotherapy without or with bevacizumab (ABC: only OS available in non-squamous patients in the overall cohort). Pembrolizumab-monotherapy benefit in high-PDL1 is also confirmed, inferior to pembrolizumab/chemotherapy for PFS but not different for OS in this specific subgroup of patients.

Kommentare zum Review

- Siehe auch: Addeo A et al. 2019 [1] & Liu T et al. 2019 [36].

Zhou Y et al., 2019 [54].

First-line treatment for patients with advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma and high PD-L1 expression: pembrolizumab or pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy.

Fragestellung

We evaluated the efficacy of pembrolizumab (pem) plus chemotherapy (chemo) versus pembrolizumab alone for the first-line treatment of patients with advanced NSCLC and a PD-L1 TPS of $\geq 50\%$ using indirect comparison meta-analysis.

Methodik

Population:

- advanced NSCLC

Intervention/Komparator:

- pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy or pembrolizumab alone with chemotherapy for first-line treatment

Endpunkte:

- OS, PFS, ORR

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- before November 1, 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration's tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- five trials involving 1289 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Characteristics of Patients Comparing Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy or Pembrolizumab alone with Chemotherapy in Included Trials

Source	Histology	Therapeutic regimen	Chemotherapy Drug	No. of patients		NO. of response		PFS ^a (m)	HR for PFS	OS ^a (m)	HR for OS	Median Follow-up time (m)
				Pem/Pem + Chemo	Chemo	Pem/Pem + Chemo	Chemo					
KEYNOTE-021 2016, 2018	nonsquamous	Pem + Chemo vs. Chemo	AC 1) carboplatin (5 mg/ml/min Q3W) 2) pemetrexed (500 mg/m ² Q3W)	20	17	16	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	23.9
KEYNOTE-189 2018	nonsquamous	Pem + Chemo vs. Chemo	AP or AC 1) cisplatin (75 mg/m ² Q3W) or carboplatin (6 mg/ml/min Q3W) 2) pemetrexed (500 mg/m ² Q3W)	132	70	81	16	NR	0.36 (0.25–0.52)	NR	0.42 (0.26–0.68)	10.5
KEYNOTE-407 2018	squamous	Pem + Chemo vs. Chemo	PC 1) carboplatin (6 mg/ml/min Q3W) 2) paclitaxel(200 mg/m ² Q3W) or nab-paclitaxel (100 mg/m ² Q1W)	73	73	44	24	8.0 vs. 4.2	0.37 (0.24–0.58)	NR	0.64 (0.37–1.10)	7.8
KEYNOTE-024 2016, 2017	squamous and nonsquamous	Pem vs. Chemo	AP or AC or PC or GP or GC 1) cisplatin (75 mg/m ² Q3W) or carboplatin (5–6 mg/ml/min Q3W) 2) pemetrexed (500 mg/m ² Q3W) or paclitaxel (200 mg/m ² Q3W) or Gemcitabine (1250 mg/m ² d1,8 of Q3W)	154	151	70	45	10.3 vs. 6.0	0.50 (0.37–0.68)	30.0 vs. 14.2	0.63 (0.47–0.86)	25.2
KEYNOTE-042 2018	squamous and nonsquamous	Pem vs. Chemo	AC or PC 1) carboplatin (5–6 mg/ml/min Q3W) 2) pemetrexed (500 mg/m ² Q3W) or paclitaxel (200 mg/m ² Q3W)	299	300	118	96	7.1 vs. 6.4	0.81 (0.67–0.99)	20.0 vs. 12.2	0.69 (0.56–0.85)	12.8

^aData presented as *Pem/Pem + Chemo vs. Chemo*

Abbreviation: Pem Pembrolizumab, Chemo Chemotherapy, NR Not Reported, HR Hazard Ratio, PFS Progression-free Survival, OS Overall survival

Qualität der Studien:

Supplemental Table 1. Quality assessment: risk of bias by Cochrane Collaboration's tool

Trial	Sequence generation	Allocation Concealment	Blinding	Incomplete outcome data	Selective reporting	Other source of bias
KEYNOTE-021 2016, 2018	Adequate	Adequate (Central allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic review)	Adequate	Inadequate (PFS, OS was not reported)	
KEYNOTE-189 2018	Adequate	Adequate (Central allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic review)	Adequate	Adequate	
KEYNOTE-407 2018	Adequate	Adequate (Central allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic review)	Adequate	Adequate	
KEYNOTE-024 2016, 2017	Adequate	Adequate (Central allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic review)	Adequate	Adequate	
KEYNOTE-042 2018	Adequate	Adequate (Central allocation)	Adequate (Independent Radiologic review)	Adequate	Adequate	Data from the abstract and the presentation slides

Studienergebnisse:

- Direct metaanalysis:

- Significant difference of ORR was observed in favor of pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy (RRpem + chemo/chemo 2.16, 95% CI 1.66–2.82; $P < 0.001$; heterogeneity, $P = 0.441$). And for pembrolizumab vs chemotherapy, the pooled RRpem/chemo was 1.33 (95% CI 1.11–1.58; $P = 0.002$).
- For PFS, pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy significantly reduced the risk of disease progression compared with chemotherapy (HRpem + chemo/chemo, 0.36; 95% CI 0.27–0.48; $z = 7.03$, $P < 0.001$). While pembrolizumab monotherapy failed to demonstrate significant improvement in PFS (HRpem/chemo, 0.65; 95% CI 0.40–1.04; $z = 1.82$, $P = 0.069$)
- In terms of OS, both pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy (HRpem+ chemo/chemo, 0.51; 95% CI 0.35–0.72; $z = 3.71$, $P < 0.001$) and pembrolizumab monotherapy (HRpem/chemo, 0.67; 95% CI 0.56–0.80; $z = 4.57$, $P < 0.001$) significantly decreased the risk of death compared with chemotherapy.
- Indirect meta-analysis: The results indicated that patients treated with pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy had better clinical outcomes including ORR (RRpem + chemo/pem 1.62, 95% CI 1.18–2.23; $P = 0.003$) and PFS (HRpem + chemo/pem 0.55, 95% CI 0.32–0.97; $P = 0.037$) than those treated with pembrolizumab alone. However, there was only a trend towards improved OS with the three-drug combination therapy.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, the addition of chemotherapy to pembrolizumab as first-line treatment further improves the outcomes of patients with advanced NSCLC and a PD-L1 TPS of at least 50%. With proved survival benefit, manageable toxicities and avoidance of PD-L1-based patient selection, clinicians could prefer pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy in patients without contraindications, especially for those with high tumor burden.

Kommentare zum Review

- Siehe auch: Frederickson, A. M. et al. 2019 [11], Kim R et al. 2019 [31] & Liu Y et al. 2019 [37].
- Unklar Anteil metastasierte Patienten

3.4 Leitlinien

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), 2019 [42].

Lung cancer: diagnosis and management

- This guideline replaces CG121.
- This guideline is the basis of QS17.

Leitlinienorganisation/Fragestellung

This guideline covers diagnosing and managing non-small-cell and small-cell lung cancer. It aims to improve outcomes for patients by ensuring that the most effective tests and treatments are used, and that people have access to suitable palliative care and follow-up.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

Update (This guideline replaces CG121, and is the basis of QS17).

- Repräsentatives Gremium;
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- NICE initially produced guidance on the diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer in February 2005, which was substantially updated and replaced in 2011 and has since been partially updated in March 2019. However pleural interventions were not included in either update, and so the recommendations below on pleural effusion date back to development of the original guideline in February 2005.
- The searches were conducted between October 2017 and April 2018 for 9 review questions (RQ).
- Searches were re-run in May 2018.

LoE

- trifft nicht zu (sief sonstige methodische Hinweise)

GoR

- To avoid giving the impression that higher grade recommendations are of higher priority for implementation, NICE no longer assigns grades to recommendations.

Sonstige methodische Hinweise (Bei Einschränkung der o. g. Kriterien)

The guideline committee discussed the review questions and the need for clinical guidance in this area [note: systemic anti-cancer therapy] and agreed that instead of updating the chemotherapy for NSCLC recommendations (2005 recommendations 1.4.40 – 1.4.43) the

guideline update should develop an algorithm outlining the treatment pathway for systemic anti-cancer therapy treatments. This algorithm would provide a clear overview and contextualisation of systemic anti-cancer therapy treatments.

In March 2019, we reviewed the evidence and made new recommendations on:

- intrathoracic lymph node assessment
- brain imaging for people with non-small-cell lung cancer
- radical radiotherapy (including stereotactic ablative radiotherapy [SABR]) for people with non-small-cell lung cancer
- chemoradiotherapy and surgery for people with stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer
- thoracic radiotherapy and prophylactic cranial irradiation for people with small-cell lung cancer

We checked this guideline in June 2019. We found no new evidence that affects the recommendations in this guideline.

Updates-Kennzeichnung:

- These recommendations are marked [2005, amended 2019] or [2011, amended 2019].
- Recommendations marked [2005] or [2011] last had an evidence review in 2005 or 2011. In some cases, minor changes have been made to the wording to bring the language and style up to date, without changing the meaning.

Empfehlungen

Combination treatment for non-small-cell lung cancer

- 1.4.32 Consider chemoradiotherapy for people with stage II or III NSCLC that are not suitable for or decline surgery. Balance potential benefit in survival with the risk of additional toxicities. [2011]

Non-Squamous non-small-cell lung cancer, stages IIIB and IV

PDL1≥50% and no gene mutation or fusion protein

- 1.4.47 For guidance on treatment for stage IIIB and IV non-squamous NSCLC in people whose tumours express PD-L1 at 50% or above and who have no gene mutation or fusion protein:
 - for initial treatment, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pembrolizumab [43] and pembrolizumab combination [44](...)

No gene mutation or fusion protein and PD-L1<50%

- 1.4.49 For guidance on treatment for stage IIIB and IV non-squamous NSCLC in people who do not have a gene mutation, fusion protein or biomarker:
 - see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pembrolizumab combination [44] and pemetrexed with cisplatin or offer pemetrexed with carboplatin or other platinum doublet chemotherapy.

Squamous non-small-cell lung cancer

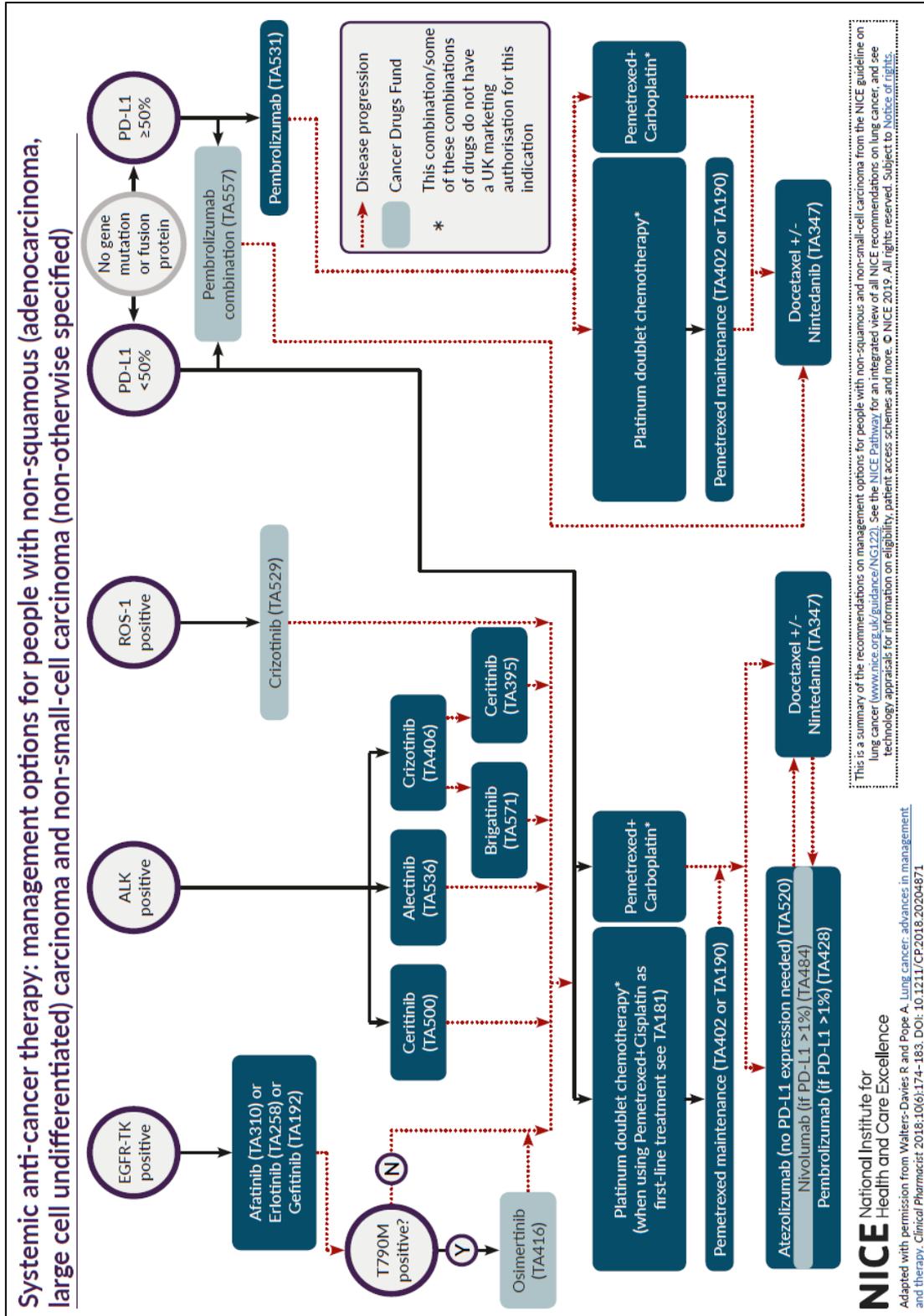
PDL1 \geq 50%

- 1.4.50 For guidance on treatment for squamous NSCLC in people whose tumours express PD-L1 at or above 50%:
 - for initial treatment, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pembrolizumab [43]

PDL1<50%

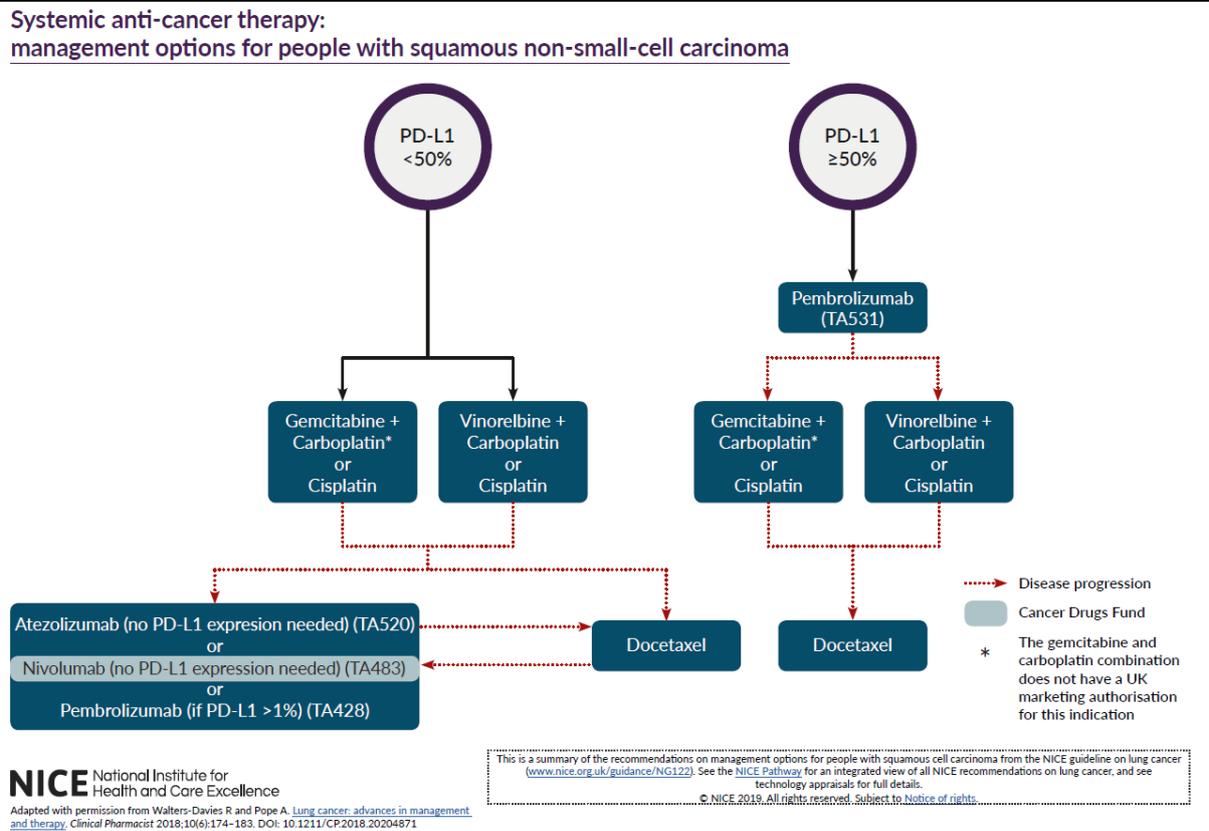
- 1.4.51 For guidance on treatment for squamous NSCLC in people whose tumours express PD-L1 below 50%:
 - for initial treatment, offer gemcitabine or vinorelbine and cisplatin or carboplatin.

Systemic anti-cancer therapy (SACT) for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (non-squamous)



Squamous non-small-cell lung cancer, stages IIIB and IV

Systemic anti-cancer therapy (SACT) for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (squamous)



Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (DKG), et al., 2018 [33].

Prävention, Diagnostik, Therapie und Nachsorge des Lungenkarzinoms (AWMF-Registernr. 020-007)

Siehe auch: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (DKG), et al., 2018 [32].

Fragestellung

Therapie des NSCLC

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

Update: gezielte Aktualisierung der Originalversion von 2010

- Repräsentatives Gremium;
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- 1. Aktualisierung für den Zeitraum 2013-2018

LoE

- entsprechend der Vorgaben des Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine

GoR

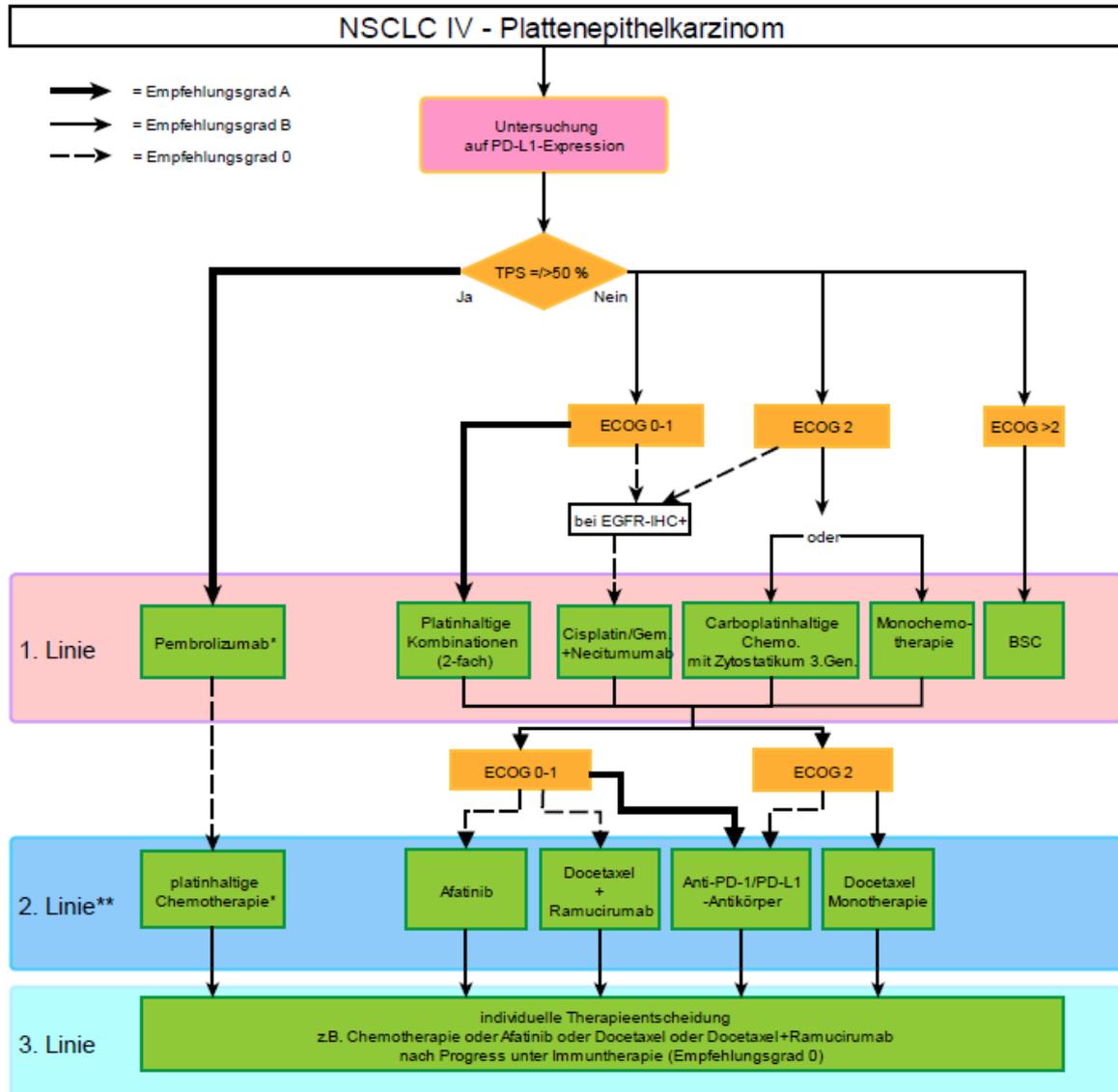
- Stärke der aktualisierten Empfehlung (gekennzeichnet mit „2018“) unterschieden in A/B/0, die sich auch in der Formulierung der Empfehlungen widerspiegeln

Sonstige methodische Hinweise (Zitat aus dem Leitlinienreport):

Unter dem Stichwort „Personalisierte Therapie“ oder „Stratifizierende Therapie“ hatten sich die Prinzipien insbesondere der Chemotherapie im metastasierten Stadium tiefgreifend geändert. Dieses galt in 2013 insbesondere für die Erstlinien-Chemotherapie bei Nachweis einer EGFR-Mutation sowie für die Zweitlinien-Chemotherapie bei Nachweis einer EML4-ALK-Translokation. Ein weiterer Aspekt der Chemotherapie im metastasierten Stadium des NSCLC mit neuen wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnissen war die sog. Erhaltungstherapie: nach Abschluss der Erstlinienchemotherapie kann durch die sich sofort anschließende Therapie mit dem Tyrosinkinase-Inhibitor Erlotinib oder dem Zytostatikum Pemetrexed eine Verlängerung des Progressionfreien Überlebens (PSF) – allerdings nicht der Gesamtüberlebenszeit – erreicht werden. Im Zuge des Aktualisierungsprozesses wurde weitere neue Arzneimittel für die Therapie des Lungenkarzinoms zugelassen. Dies machte weitere Diskussionen der Therapieempfehlungen notwendig.

Empfehlungen

Algorithmus zur Therapie des nicht-kleinzelligen Plattenepithelkarzinoms im Stadium IV/IIIB (ohne Indikation zur definitiven Radiatio)



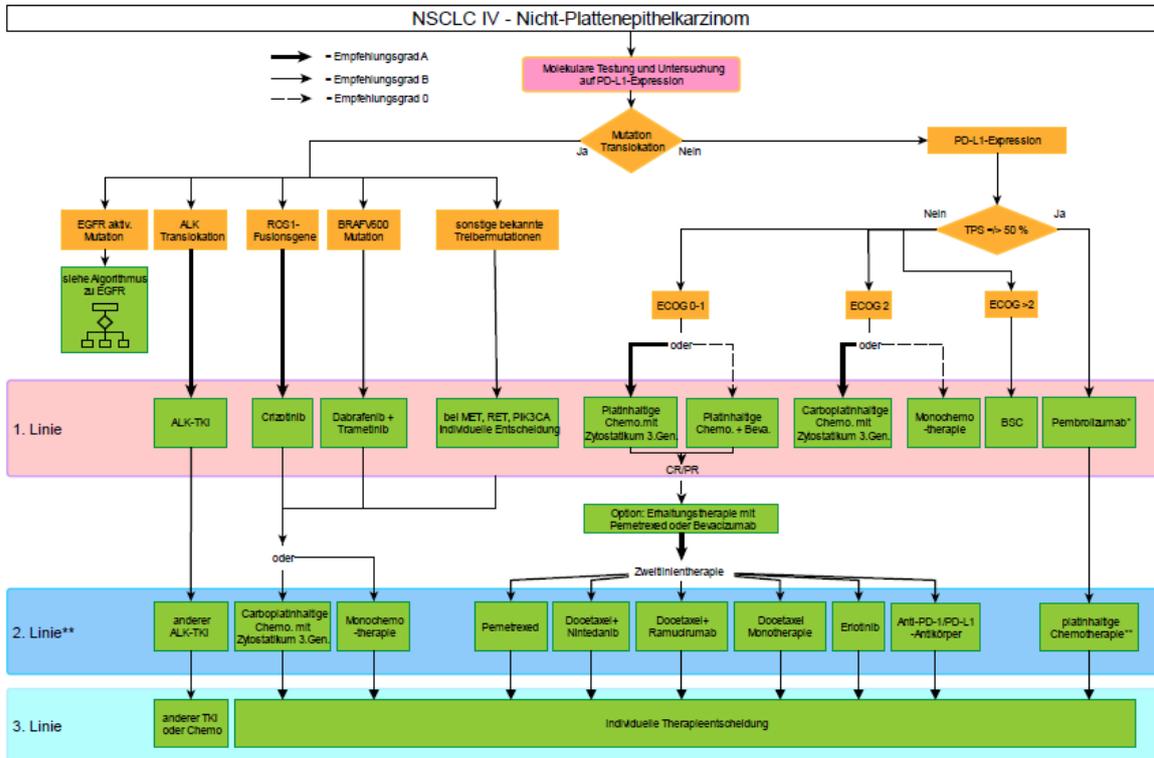
Legende:

* Die Systemtherapie nach Erstlinientherapie mit Pembrolizumab erfolgt nach den Kriterien einer Erstlinien-Chemotherapie

** Grundsätzlich gilt, dass bei Nachweis einer therapierbaren molekularen Veränderung auch im Falle eines Tumorprogresses unter Berücksichtigung von Resistenzmechanismen eine zielgerichtete Systemtherapie zu präferieren ist. Für die aufgeführten Optionen der Zweitlinientherapie und deren möglichen Präferenzierung sind die Ausführungen im Leitlinientext zu berücksichtigen.

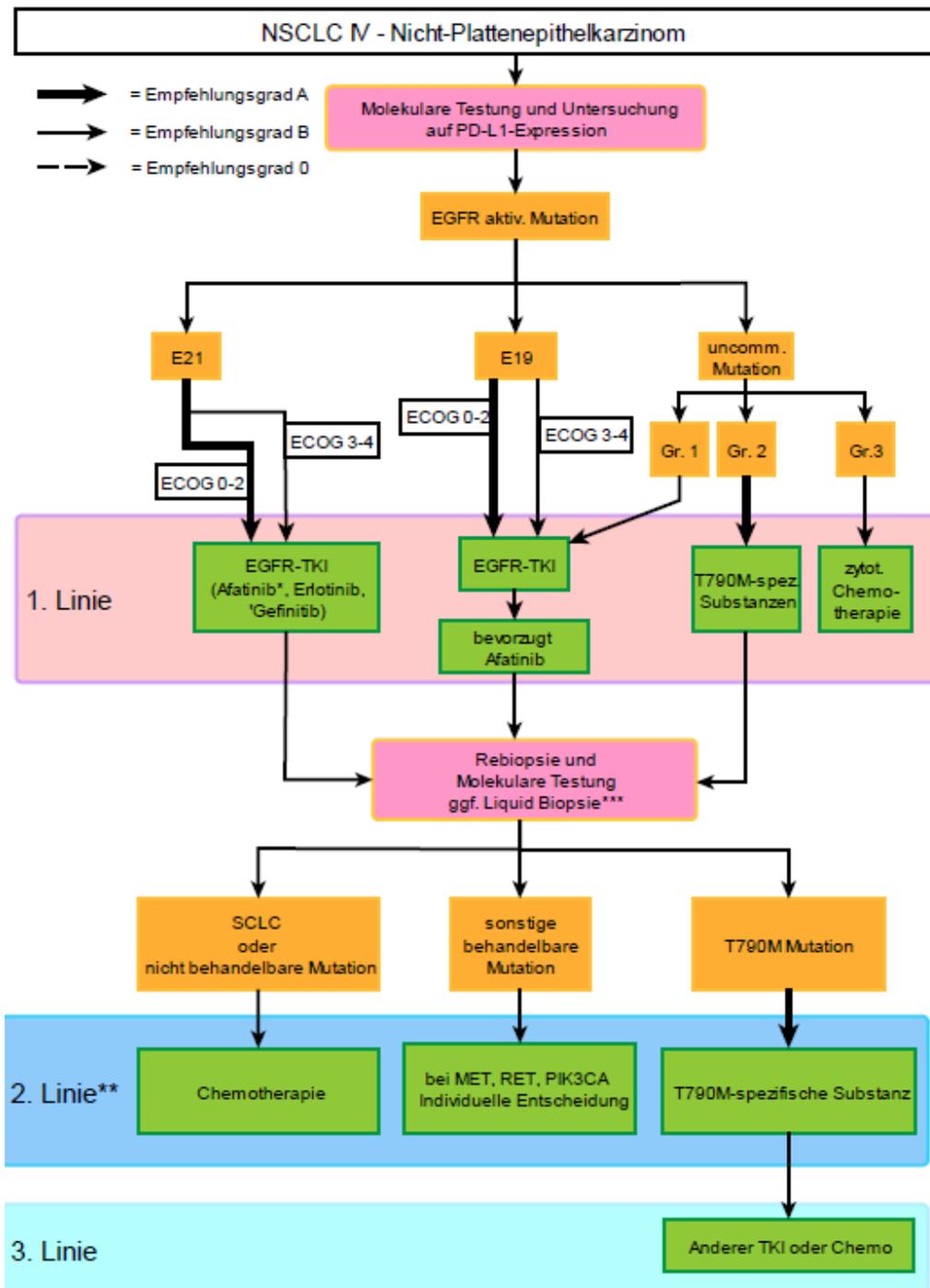
BSC Best Supportiv Care

Algorithmus zur Therapie des nicht-kleinzelligen Nicht-Platteneithelkarzinoms im Stadium IV/IIIB (ohne Indikation zur definitiven Radiatio)



Legende:
 * Die Systemtherapie nach Erstlinientherapie mit Pembrolizumab erfolgt nach den Kriterien einer Erstlinien-Chemotherapie
 ** Grundsätzlich gilt, dass bei Nachweis einer therapeutischen molekularen Veränderung auch im Falle eines Tumorprogresses unter Berücksichtigung von Resistenzmechanismen eine zielgerichtete Systemtherapie zu präferieren ist.
 Für die aufgeführten Optionen der Zweitlinientherapie und deren möglichen Präferenzierung sind die Ausführungen im Leitlinientext zu berücksichtigen.
 BSC Best Supportiv Care
 CR komplette Remission
 PR partielle Remission

Abbildung 14: Algorithmus zur Therapie des nicht-kleinzelligen Nicht-Plattenepithelkarzinoms mit EGFR aktivierenden Mutationen im Stadium IV/IIIB (ohne Indikation zur definitiven Radiatio)



Legende:

* Afatinib zeigte in einer Phase-II-Studie eine signifikant erhöhte ORR gegenüber Gefitinib (Lux-7-Studie)

** Grundsätzlich gilt, dass bei Nachweis einer therapierbaren molekularen Veränderung auch im Falle eines Tumorprogresses unter Berücksichtigung von Resistenzmechanismen eine zielgerichtete Systemtherapie zu präferieren ist. Für die aufgeführten Optionen der Zweitlinientherapie und deren möglichen Präferenzierung sind die Ausführungen im Leitlinientext zu berücksichtigen

*** Bei nicht ausreichendem Gewebe für eine molekulare Diagnostik und wenn eine erneute Biopsie nicht mit vertretbarem Risiko durchgeführt werden kann.

Bei akquirierter EGFR-TKI-Resistenz und negativer Biopsie in Bezug auf T790M.

Bei akquirierter EGFR-TKI-Resistenz und wenn eine Gewebe-Rebiopsie nicht zur Verfügung steht.

Patienten mit PD-L1-Expression von ≥ 50 %

8.6.2.1. Patienten mit PD-L1-Expression von ≥ 50 %		
8.66.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad B	Bei Therapie-naiven Patienten im Stadium IV, welche keine therapierbaren Mutationen (z.B. EGFR, EML4-ALK, ROS1) aufweisen, und welche in Gewebeproben eine PD-L1-Expression von ≥ 50 % der Tumorzellen aufweisen, sollte Pembrolizumab (200 mg i.v. alle 3 Wochen) als Erstlinientherapie angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence 1b	Literatur : [773]	
	Konsensstärke:	

8.6.2.2. Patienten mit PD-L1-Expression von < 50 % und ECOG 0-1		
8.67.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad A	Bei Patienten im Stadium IV (neu: IV B) in gutem Allgemeinzustand (ECOG 0-1) soll eine platinbasierte Kombinationschemotherapie angeboten werden, vorzugsweise mit Cisplatin.	
Level of Evidence 1a	Literatur: [774-783]	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	
8.68.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad A	In der Erstlinienchemotherapie sollen 4-6 Zyklen gegeben werden.	
Level of Evidence 1a	Literatur : [784][660][659]	
	Konsensstärke: 80%	

8.69.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad 0	Als Alternative zu einer cisplatinhaltigen 2xKombination kann eine additive Gabe von Bevacizumab zu Carboplatin/Paclitaxel mit anschließender Erhaltungstherapie mit Bevacizumab bei geeigneten Patienten mit einem nicht-plattenepithelialen NSCLC unter Ausschluss von relevanten Komorbiditäten, die mit einer erhöhten Toxizität von Bevacizumab assoziiert sind, erwogen werden.	
Level of Evidence 1b	Literatur : [770, 787-791]	
	Konsensstärke: 96 %	

8.70.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad 0	Bei Patienten mit Plattenepithelkarzinom und einer EGFR-Expression größer 1% in der immunhistochemischen Untersuchung (IHC) kann als Erstlinientherapie Cisplatin/Gemcitabin in Kombination mit Necitumumab angeboten werden. Nach der Erstlinientherapie kann bei fehlendem Krankheitsprogress und bei guter Verträglichkeit der Therapie eine Erhaltungstherapie mit Necitumumab angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence 1b	Literatur : [798-800]	
	Konsensstärke: 96 %	

Patienten mit PD-L1-Expression von <50 % und ECOG 2

8.71.	Evidenzbasiertes Statement	2018
Level of Evidence 1a	Auch beim NSCLC ECOG 2 sind die Therapieziele der palliativen (nicht kurativen) Therapie (ohne therapierbare Mutationen/Translokationen) Symptomlinderung, Verbesserung oder Erhalt der Lebensqualität, Tumoransprechen und Überlebensverlängerung). Diese Therapieziele können mit einer palliativen Chemotherapie, zusätzlich zu best supportive care erreicht werden.	
	Quellen :[804, 805]	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	
8.72.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad A	Bei Patienten mit ECOG 2 ohne wesentliche Komorbiditäten sollen platinbasierte Kombinationen, z.B. Carbo/Pacli oder Carbo/Pem angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence 1a	Quellen : [804]	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	
8.73.	Konsensbasierte Empfehlung	2018
EK	Bei Patienten mit ECOG 2 mit Komorbiditäten, bei denen die Komorbiditäten eine platinhaltige Kombinationstherapie nicht erlauben, kann eine Monotherapie angeboten werden.	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	

Systemtherapie bei Patienten mit BRAF-V600-Mutation

8.107.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad B	NSCLC IV- Patienten mit nachgewiesener BRAF-V600-Mutation sollte eine Kombination aus Dabrafenib und Trametinib angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence 2b	Literatur: [880]	
Konsensstärke: 100 %		

Therapie bei sonstigen Treibermutationen beim NSCLC

Neben den aktivierenden EGFR-Mutationen, ALK- sowie ROS1-Fusionen und und BRAF V600-Mutationen gibt es weitere zielgerichtet behandelbare Treibermutationen beim NSCLC. Die Evidenz ist hier jedoch noch nicht ausreichend, um Empfehlungen für eine Erstlinienbehandlung auszusprechen. Für einen Teil dieser Treibermutationen zeigen Ergebnisse aus frühen klinischen Studien (Phase I und II) im Vergleich zur Rezidivtherapie bessere Ergebnisse für die Ansprechrate, das PFS und das Toxizitätsprofil.

8.108.	Konsensbasierte Empfehlung	2018
EK	Bei Patienten mit Wildtypkonfiguration für EGFR, ALK und ROS1 sowie BRAF V600 Mutationen sollte eine umfassende Genotypisierung auf bekannte Treibermutationen stattfinden, um bei dem Nachweis einer solchen eine zielgerichtete Therapie im Rahmen der Zulassung (z.B. für BRAF-V600 Mutationen), einer Studie oder im Off-Label-Use zu ermöglichen. Diese Analyse sollte insbesondere HER2-Mutationen, MET-Amplifikationen, MET-Exon-14-skipping-Mutationen und RET-Fusionen beinhalten. Vor dem Hintergrund der dynamischen Entwicklung in der molekularen Pathologie soll dadurch eine umfassende Analyse von potentiell therapierbaren Treibermutationen und ein auf dem Ergebnis der Mutationsanalyse basierendes Therapieangebot an den Patienten (inkl. Aufnahme in klinische Studien) ermöglicht werden.	
Konsensstärke: 92 %		

Hintergrund

RET-Fusionen finden sich in ca. 1% der Patienten mit Adenokarzinom der Lunge. Ansprechen auf RET-Inhibitoren wurde kasuistisch beschrieben (Vandetanib: [886]; Cabozantinib: [887]. Ergebnisse laufender prospektiver Studien in dieser Subgruppe mit RET-Inhibitoren stehen noch aus.

886. Gautschi, O., et al., A patient with lung adenocarcinoma and RET fusion, treated with vandetanib. J Thorac Oncol, 2013. 8(5): p. e43-4.

887. Drilon, A., et al., Response to Cabozantinib in patients with RET fusion-positive lung adenocarcinomas. Cancer Discov, 2013. 3(6): p. 630-5.

Department of Health, 2017 [41].

National Cancer Control Programme Guideline Development Group (GDG), National Clinical Guideline No. 16

Diagnosis, staging and treatment of patients with lung cancer.

Leitlinienorganisation/Fragestellung

(...) Clinical question 2.6.4: In patients with advanced/stage IV NSCLC what is the effectiveness of **first-line therapy** and is there any evidence that particular regimens or drugs are more effective or less toxic than others?

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium (ohne Patientenvertretung);
- Standardisierter Umgang mit Interessenkonflikten beschrieben aber nicht offengelegt und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Konsensusprozesse nicht erwähnt und externes Begutachtungsverfahren (Patientinnen und Patienten, Interessenvertretungen, internationale Fachleute) dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist indirekt über den Hintergrundtext dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- literature was updated prior to publication, made a complete review and rewrite of the medical oncology section in July 2016 necessary

LoE/GoR

- SIGN grading system 1999-2012
- B: A body of evidence including studies rated as 2++, directly applicable to the target population, and demonstrating overall consistency of results; or extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 1++ or 1+.

Recommendations

Recommendation 2.6.4.1	Grade
Effectiveness of first-line cytotoxic chemotherapy In patients with a good performance status (PS) (i.e. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group [ECOG] level 0 or 1) and stage IV NSCLC, a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen is recommended based on the survival advantage and improvement in quality of life (QOL) over best supportive care (BSC).	A
Recommendation 2.6.4.2	Grade
Effectiveness of first-line cytotoxic chemotherapy In patients with stage IV NSCLC and a good performance status, two-drug combination chemotherapy is recommended. The addition of a third cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent is not recommended because it provides no survival benefit and may be harmful.	A
Recommendation 2.6.4.3	Grade
Effectiveness of first-line cytotoxic chemotherapy In patients receiving palliative chemotherapy for stage IV NSCLC, it is recommended that the choice of chemotherapy is guided by histological type of NSCLC.	B
Recommendation 2.6.4.4	Grade
Effectiveness of first-line cytotoxic chemotherapy Bevacizumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy may be considered an option in carefully selected patients with advanced NSCLC. Risks and benefits should be discussed with patients before decision making.	B
Recommendation 2.6.4.5	Grade
Effectiveness of first-line targeted therapy First-line single agent EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) should be offered to patients with sensitising EGFR mutation positive NSCLC. Adding combination chemotherapy to TKI confers no benefit and should not be used.	A

Hanna N et al., 2020 [28]

Systemic Therapy for Stage IV Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Clinical Practice Guideline Update.

Fragestellung

to provide evidence-based recommendations updating the 2017 ASCO guideline on systemic therapy for patients with stage IV non–small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) without driver alterations. A guideline update for patients with stage IV NSCLC with driver alterations will be published separately

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

Update der Version von Hanna N. et al. 2017 [27] & Masters GA, et al. 2015 [40]

- Repräsentatives Gremium;
- Interessenkonflikte untersucht, finanzielle Unabhängigkeit nicht erwähnt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;

- Formale und informale Konsensusprozesse durchgeführt und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- systematic review of randomized controlled trials from December 2015 to 2019

LoE/SoE:

- GRADE

Recommendations

For patients with stage IV NSCLC without driver alterations, what are the most effective first-line therapies? The following recommendations apply to patients with non-SCC, in the absence of contraindications to immune checkpoint therapy (unless noted) and high PD-L1 TPS ($\geq 50\%$).

- For patients with high PD-L1 expression (TPS $\geq 50\%$), nonSCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians should offer single-agent pembrolizumab (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with high PD-L1 expression (TPS $\geq 50\%$), nonSCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians may offer pembrolizumab/ carboplatin/pemetrexed (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with high PD-L1 expression (TPS $\geq 50\%$), nonSCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians may offer atezolizumab/ carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab in the absence of contraindications to bevacizumab (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: moderate).
- For patients with high PD-L1 expression (TPS $\geq 50\%$), nonSCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians may offer atezolizumab/ carboplatin/nab-paclitaxel (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).
- There are insufficient data to recommend any other checkpoint inhibitors, or to recommend combination checkpoint inhibitors or any other combinations of immune checkpoint inhibitors with chemotherapy in the first-line setting (Type: evidence based, benefits outweigh harm; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with negative (0%) and low positive PD-L1 expression (TPS 1% to 49%), non-SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and who are eligible for chemotherapy and pembrolizumab, clinicians should offer pembrolizumab/carboplatin/pemetrexed (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, non-SCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians may offer atezolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel/ bevacizumab in the absence of contraindications to bevacizumab (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: moderate).
- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, non-SCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians may offer atezolizumab/carboplatin/nab-

paclitaxel (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: moderate).

- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, non-SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and who have contraindications to or decline immunotherapy, clinicians should offer standard chemotherapy with platinum-based two-drug combinations as outlined in the 2015 update (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong). NOTE. This corresponds to the first part of Recommendation A2.a.iii in 2017: “For patients with low PD-L1 expression (TPS , 50%), clinicians should offer standard chemotherapy with platinum-based two-drug combinations as outlined in the 2015 update (Type: evidence-based, benefits outweigh harms; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong) or (see below)”¹(p6)
- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, non-SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and who have contraindications to or decline immunotherapy and not deemed candidates for platinum-based therapy, clinicians should offer non-platinum-based two-drug therapy as outlined in the 2015 update (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: weak).
- For patients with low positive PD-L1 expression (TPS 1% to 49%), non-SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and who are ineligible for or decline combination of doublet platinum with or without pembrolizumab, clinicians may offer single-agent pembrolizumab (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).
- For patients with high PD-L1 expression (TPS \geq 50%), SCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians should offer single-agent pembrolizumab (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with high PD-L1 expression (TPS \geq 50%), SCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians may offer pembrolizumab/ carboplatin/paclitaxel or nab-paclitaxel (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: moderate).
- There are insufficient data to recommend any other checkpoint inhibitors or to recommend combination checkpoint inhibitors or any other combinations of immune checkpoint inhibitors with chemotherapy in the first-line setting (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, SCC, and PS 0 to 1, clinicians should offer pembrolizumab/carboplatin/paclitaxel or nab-paclitaxel (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and with contraindications to immunotherapy, clinicians should offer standard chemotherapy with platinum-based two-drug combinations as outlined in the 2015 update (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong). NOTE. Similar to first part of Recommendation A3.iii in 2017 “For patients with low (TPS , 50%) or unknown PD-L1 expression, clinicians should offer standard chemotherapy with platinum-based, two-drug combinations as outlined in the 2015 update (Type: evidence-based, benefits outweigh harms; Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).”¹(p25)

- For patients with negative (TPS 0%) and low positive (TPS 1% to 49%) PD-L1 expression, SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and with contraindications to immunotherapy and not deemed candidates for platinum-based therapy, clinicians should offer standard chemotherapy with non-platinum-based two-drug combinations as outlined in the 2015 update (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: weak). NOTE. Similar to the second part of Recommendation A3.iii in 2017 “For patients with low (TPS , 50%) or unknown PD-L1 expression, clinicians should offer standard chemotherapy with...non-platinumbased, two-drug therapy as outlined in the 2015 update for patents not deemed candidates for platinum-based therapy (Type: evidence-based, benefits outweigh harms; Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation: weak).”¹(p25)
- For patients with low positive PD-L1 expression (TPS 1% to 49%), SCC, and PS 0 to 1, and who are ineligible for or decline a combination of doublet platinum/pembrolizumab and have contraindications to doublet-chemotherapy, clinicians may offer single-agent pembrolizumab in the absence of contraindications to immune checkpoint therapies (Type: evidence based; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).

Ellis PM et al., 2016 [9].

Cancer Care Ontario (CCO)

Systemic treatment for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

Clinical Question A5: What is the most effective first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC with ALK gene rearrangement and PS 0 to 1 or possibly PS 2?

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

Update der Version von 2010 (Originalversion von 2009), “guideline based on content from the ASCO” (siehe oben)

- Gremium aus Onkologie, Radiologie, Chirurgie (ohne Patientenvertretung);
- Interessenkonflikte dargelegt und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit nicht erklärt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Ableitung der Empfehlung und Konsensusprozesse nicht beschrieben und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- 1996 Present (February 16, 2016)

LoE

- Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool (low, high, unclear ...)

GoR

- nach ASCO (siehe oben) durch Formulierung abgebildet

Sonstige methodische Hinweise (Bei Einschränkung der o. g. Kriterien)

- für den Adaptationsprozess der ASCO-LL fehlt die systematische Suche und Auswahl von Quelleitlinien, eine Bewertung mit AGREE liegt vor: „The Working Group considered the guideline to be of high quality because the rigour of development domain, which assesses the methodological quality of the guideline, was well above 50%.“

Empfehlungen

Which patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC should be treated with chemotherapy?

Recommendation A1.a
For patients with Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (PS) of 0 or 1, a combination of two cytotoxic drugs is recommended. Platinum combinations are recommended over nonplatinum therapy; however, nonplatinum therapy combinations are recommended for patients who have contraindications to platinum therapy. Chemotherapy may also be used to treat selected patients with PS 2 who desire aggressive treatment after a thorough discussion of the risks and benefits of such treatment.
Implementation Considerations for Recommendation A1.a
Nonplatinum doublet chemotherapy is currently not funded in Ontario.
Recommendation A1.b
Because there is no cure for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC, early concomitant palliative care assistance has improved the survival and well-being of patients and is therefore recommended.
Implementation Considerations for Recommendation A1.b
This will require additional resources from the Ontario government to implement early integration of palliative care.

What is the most effective first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC with non-squamous (NSCC), negative or unknown epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-sensitizing mutation and ALK gene rearrangement status, and PS 0 to 1 or possibly PS 2?

Recommendation A2
For patients who have the characteristics described in Clinical Question A2 and who have non-squamous histology, the following options are acceptable:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisplatin-based combinations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisplatin plus docetaxel • Cisplatin plus paclitaxel • Cisplatin plus pemetrexed • Cisplatin plus vinorelbine • <i>Cisplatin plus gemcitabine</i> • Carboplatin-based combinations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carboplatin plus albumin-bound (nab) -paclitaxel • Carboplatin plus paclitaxel • Carboplatin plus pemetrexed • Carboplatin plus docetaxel • <i>Carboplatin plus gemcitabine</i> • Nonplatinum doublets
Key Evidence from ASCO for Recommendation A2

This recommendation was supported by high-quality evidence for cisplatin-based and carboplatin-based combination therapies and intermediate-quality evidence for therapies with nonplatinum doublets from ASCO's reviews [1,5]. ASCO's systematic reviews found that two-drug combinations were superior to single-agent therapy for OS. Also, platinum-based two-drug combinations were slightly superior to nonplatinum combinations for OS, and cisplatin was slightly superior to carboplatin for survival. Individual patient decisions should reflect the balance among improved survival, increased toxicity, and patient preference.

Interpretation of Evidence for Recommendation A2

The Working Group agreed with the interpretation of the evidence provided by ASCO, except the Working Group wanted to add the cisplatin plus gemcitabine and carboplatin and gemcitabine combinations as acceptable options. The evidence for platinum-based chemotherapy plus gemcitabine that was included in ASCO's review was conflicting [1]. Scagliotti et al. [6] found inferior efficacy with cisplatin plus gemcitabine compared with cisplatin plus pemetrexed for patients with NSCC, and Gronberg et al. [7] found no difference in efficacy according to histology for patients who received carboplatin plus gemcitabine compared with carboplatin plus pemetrexed. Based on the lack of consistency, the Working Group decided not to exclude platinum-based chemotherapies combined with gemcitabine as options.

Implementation Considerations for Recommendation A2

Nonplatinum doublets will be a funding gap for Ontario.

What is the most effective first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC with negative or unknown EGFR/ALK status, NSCC, and no contraindications to bevacizumab?

Recommendation A2.a.1

For patients receiving carboplatin plus paclitaxel, the addition of bevacizumab 15 mg/kg once every three weeks is recommended, except for patients with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) histologic type, clinically significant hemoptysis, a *known bleeding disorder*, inadequate organ function, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group PS > 1, clinically significant cardiovascular disease, or medically uncontrolled hypertension. *Caution should be exercised in patients with brain metastases*. Bevacizumab may be continued, as tolerated, until disease progression.

An alternative treatment strategy for patients who are eligible for carboplatin, paclitaxel, and bevacizumab would include cisplatin or carboplatin plus pemetrexed and maintenance pemetrexed.

Key Evidence from ASCO for Recommendation A2.a.1

This recommendation was supported by intermediate quality evidence from one large phase III randomized controlled trial (RCT) from ASCO's systematic review, which reported a statistically significant increase in OS when bevacizumab was added to carboplatin plus paclitaxel in first-line therapy for patients meeting the above criteria [1,8]. These criteria were chosen to exclude patients with a potential increased risk of toxicity associated with the addition of bevacizumab. Subgroup analysis also suggested that the elderly population maybe at increased risk for adverse events with no improvement in OS. The trial also excluded patients with hemorrhagic disorders as well as patients with central nervous system metastases due to risk of bleeding [8]. However, one retrospective study found that bevacizumab may be safe and effective in patients with brain metastases, especially in patients with small lesions that are less likely to hemorrhage [9]. However, the authors do suggest that bevacizumab should be used with caution in these patients.

A more recent trial published after the search cut-off date of the ASCO review, found that carboplatin plus paclitaxel and bevacizumab and maintenance bevacizumab compared with carboplatin plus pemetrexed and maintenance pemetrexed had similar progression-free survival (PFS) and grade IV toxicity [10].

Interpretation of Evidence for Recommendation A2.a.1

The Working Group agreed with the interpretation of the evidence, but wanted to add any known bleeding disorder as a contraindication since patients with hemorrhagic disorders were excluded. Furthermore, low-quality data from one study suggested that bevacizumab may be effective in patients with brain metastases; therefore, the Working Group recommended caution when prescribing bevacizumab to patients with brain metastases. The Working Group also wanted to add another treatment strategy in response to the recently published trial by Zinner et al. (2015) [10].

Implementation Considerations for Recommendation A2.a.1

There is no funding for bevacizumab in Ontario.

Recommendation A2.a.2

There is insufficient evidence (for or against) to recommend pemetrexed in combination with bevacizumab plus carboplatin for patients who do not have contraindications to bevacizumab.

What is the most effective first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC with PS 2, NSCC, and negative or unknown EGFR-sensitizing mutation and ALK gene rearrangement status?

Recommendation A2.b

In the context of shared decision making, combination therapy, single-agent chemotherapy, or palliative therapy alone may be used for patients in this population with PS 2.

Clinical Question A3

What is the most effective first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC with SCC, negative or unknown EGFR-sensitizing mutation and ALK gene rearrangement status, and PS 0 to 1 or possibly PS 2?

Recommendation A3

Patients with the characteristics listed in Clinical Question A3 and with SCC histology should be offered the following options:

- Cisplatin-based combinations
 - Cisplatin plus docetaxel
 - Cisplatin plus gemcitabine
 - Cisplatin plus paclitaxel
 - Cisplatin plus vinorelbine
- Carboplatin-based combinations
 - Carboplatin plus gemcitabine
 - Carboplatin plus paclitaxel
 - Carboplatin plus nab-paclitaxel
 - Carboplatin plus docetaxel
- Nonplatinum doublets

What is the most effective first-line therapy for patients with stage IIIB/IV NSCLC with negative or unknown EGFR/ALK status, SCC, and PS 2?

Recommendation A3.a

In the context of shared decision making, combination chemotherapy, single-agent chemotherapy, or palliative therapy alone may be used for patients with the characteristics described in Clinical Question A3.a.

Australian Government Cancer Council Australia, 2017 [2].

Clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of lung cancer

Leitlinienorganisation/Fragestellung

In a project commissioned by Cancer Australia (CA), CCA undertook to develop a sustainable web-based wiki platform with revised guidelines for the treatment of lung cancer as the first topic.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- The small Management Committee appointed in 2009 is responsible to oversee the guidelines revision project. The Management Committee is responsible for the overall management and strategic leadership of the guidelines review process.
- The Management Committee proposed lead authors for each included clinical question.
- The Management Committee agreed to use Cancer Council Australia's Cancer Guidelines Wiki Platform and approach to develop the guidelines. The Wiki Platform is web-based and supports all processes of guidelines development, such as the literature search, critical appraisal, data extraction, evidence assessment and summary processes, as well as content and recommendation development, online consultation, review and web publication.
- Steps in preparing clinical practice guidelines
 - Develop a structured clinical question in PICO format
 - Search for existing relevant guidelines and SR answering the clinical question
 - Perform systematic review process (systematic review protocol and systematic literature search strategy for each PICO question; Body evidence table of all included literature)
 - Summarise the relevant data
 - Assess the body of evidence and formulate recommendations
 - Write the content narrative
 - Funding: The revised Clinical practice guidelines for the prevention and diagnosis of lung cancer are developed by Cancer Council Australia. No external funding has been received.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Bis 2015

LoE

- NHMRC Evidence Hierarchy (Siehe Anhang Abbildung 3)

GoR

Component of Recommendation	Recommendation Grade			
	A Excellent	B Good	C Satisfactory	D Poor
Volume of evidence 1**	one or more level I studies with a low risk of bias or several level II studies with a low risk of bias	one or two level II studies with a low risk of bias or a systematic review/several level III studies with a low risk of bias	one or two level III studies with a low risk of bias, or level I or II studies with a moderate risk of bias	level IV studies, or level I to III studies/systematic reviews with a high risk of bias
Consistency 2**	all studies consistent	most studies consistent and inconsistency may be explained	some inconsistency reflecting genuine uncertainty around clinical question	evidence is inconsistent
Clinical impact	very large	substantial	moderate	slight or restricted
Generalisability	population/s studied in body of evidence are the same as the target population for the guideline	population/s studied in the body of evidence are similar to the target population for the guideline	population/s studied in body of evidence differ to target population for guideline but it is clinically sensible to apply this evidence to target population ³	population/s studied in body of evidence different to target population and hard to judge whether it is sensible to generalise to target population
Applicability	directly applicable to Australian healthcare context	applicable to Australian healthcare context with few caveats	probably applicable to Australian healthcare context with some caveats	not applicable to Australian healthcare context

Table 3. Overall recommendation grades

Grade of recommendation	Description
A	Body of evidence can be trusted to guide practice
B	Body of evidence can be trusted to guide practice in most situations
C	Body of evidence provides some support for recommendation(s) but care should be taken in its application
D	Body of evidence is weak and recommendation must be applied with caution

Sonstige methodische Hinweise

- Da diese Leitlinie die Empfehlungen erst im Jahr 2015 getroffen hat, wird die zugrundeliegende Literatur aufgeführt.

Empfehlungen

What is the recommended treatment approach for the definitive management of patients with good performance status and inoperable stage III disease?

Recommendation	Grade
<p>For patients with good performance status and inoperable stage III NSCLC, the concurrent administration of chemotherapy and radiotherapy is recommended.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>	<p>A</p>

Practice point(s)
<p>In stage III NSCLC patients deemed inoperable at the time of diagnosis, the recommended treatment approach is concurrent chemoradiotherapy. Evidence suggests that the optimal chemotherapy regimen to give concurrently with radiation therapy is a platinum-based doublet.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>
<p>In patients with good performance status and inoperable stage III NSCLC in whom chemotherapy is contra-indicated, treatment with a radical dose of radiation therapy alone is a reasonable option.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>

What is the optimal treatment approach for patients with stage III inoperable NSCLC who, because of patient or tumour factors, are not suitable for curative treatment with concurrent chemo-radiotherapy?

<p>For patients with stage III disease who because of performance status or disease extent are not suitable for treatment with curative intent and who are not experiencing symptoms specifically related to chest disease, referral for systemic therapy is recommended.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>For patients with locally advanced, inoperable Stage III NSCLC not fit for curative therapy, consideration should be given to concurrent administration of palliative chemoradiation.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>For patients with stage III disease who because of performance status or disease extent are not suitable for treatment with curative intent and who are experiencing symptoms as a result of chest disease, palliative radiotherapy is recommended.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>The patient's performance status should be taken into consideration when choosing the radiation dose and fractionation pattern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider treating patients with good performance status with longer radiotherapy regimens because this will lead to a longer duration of symptom relief and may increase survival. Commonly employed radiotherapy regimens include 20Gy/5f, 30Gy/10f, 36Gy/12f, 40Gy/15f, 50Gy/20f. - Patients with poor performance status should be treated with short courses of treatment. Commonly employed radiotherapy regimens include 10Gy/1f, 16Gy/2f (1f/week). <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>	<p>A</p>

<p>Practice point(s)</p>
<p>Given the symptomatology experienced by these patients with stage III disease and their poor survival outcomes, referral to palliative care services should be considered.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>

What is the optimal first-line chemotherapy regimen in patients with stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>Platinum-based chemotherapy improves survival in stage IV NSCLC compared with best supportive care. Note that this evidence is based on clinical trials conducted in fit patients, with predominant performance status 0-1, no unstable co-morbidities, adequate organ function and without uncontrolled brain metastases.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[4], [5]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>Platinum-based chemotherapy can be used to extend survival in newly diagnosed patients with stage IV NSCLC.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		A
✓ Practice point?		
<p>The decision to undertake empirical platinum-based chemotherapy in a given patient should consider factors such as patient performance status (0,1 versus 2 or more) and co-morbidities, their disease extent and symptoms, proposed treatment toxicity and their individual preferences for benefit from specific treatment(s) and toxicities.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		

The first piece of evidence to establish a standard of practice was the meta-analysis of randomised trials until 1992 evaluating chemotherapy for non-Small Cell Lung Cancer by the Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Collaborative Group. Data from eight trials (N = 778) evaluating best supportive care versus best supportive care and cisplatin based chemotherapy showed a clear survival benefit in favour of chemotherapy with a hazard ratio of 0.73 (P<0.0001), or 27% reduction in the risk of death. This is equivalent to an absolute improvement in survival of 10% at one year, improving survival from 15% to 25%.

It is important to note that empirical chemotherapy has only been formally evaluated in "fit" patients. Patient performance status (PS) has conventionally been used to standardise and quantify cancer patient's general well-being and activities of daily life. The simplest of such scores in widespread use is the ECOG/WHO/ZUBROD score.^[3]

By Convention, "fit" patients have a low PS and in most chemotherapy trials, the predominant patient group included is that with PS 0 or 1, with a minority being PS 2 or greater (referred to as poor performance status and described separately in the section below). Furthermore, chemotherapy trials have usually only included patients with adequate organ function and excluded patients with medically unstable co-morbidities and uncontrolled brain metastases. The median age of patients on chemotherapy trials is also lower than the median of the Australian lung cancer population.

A large number of randomised controlled studies and subsequent meta-analyses have been reported addressing questions such as, which platinum agent is best (carboplatin versus cisplatin)?; which new agent paired with a platinum agent is best (often referred to as "third generation (3G)" regimens)?; is monotherapy with new ("3G") agents as effective as platinum combination therapy?; are three chemotherapy agents ("triplet regimens") better than two ("doublet regimens")?; are non-platinum doublet chemotherapy regimens as effective as platinum doublet regimens?; what is the optimal duration of chemotherapy?; and is chemotherapy and a "biologic" or "targeted" therapy superior to chemotherapy alone?

Is carboplatin based chemotherapy as effective as cisplatin based chemotherapy for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary and recommendations		
Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>First-line chemotherapy involving cisplatin results in a slightly higher likelihood of tumour response than the same chemotherapy with carboplatin.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[1], [2], [3]
<p>There is no definite overall survival difference between cisplatin or carboplatin based first-line chemotherapy.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[1], [2], [3]
<p>Cisplatin-based chemotherapy is associated with more severe nausea and vomiting and nephrotoxicity; severe thrombocytopenia is more frequent during carboplatin-based chemotherapy.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[1], [2], [3]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>In patients with high tumour burden and symptoms from stage IV NSCLC cisplatin based chemotherapy may be used in preference to carboplatin for the purpose of inducing a response, however, this benefit may be offset by its greater risk of toxicity.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		B
✓ Practice point?		
<p>The choice of cisplatin versus carboplatin in a given patient may consider the balance between perceived benefit (in tumour response) versus known toxicity, whilst considering patient preferences.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		

Three meta-analyses have addressed the question of whether carboplatin based chemotherapy is as effective as cisplatin based,^{[1][2][3]} which collectively confirm that cisplatin based regimens are associated with a slightly higher response rate than carboplatin regimens, with no definite survival difference. The first meta-analysis by Hotta et al, evaluated 2948 patients from eight randomised controlled trials (RCTs) from 1990-2004.^[1] Cisplatin-based chemotherapy produced a higher response rate (RR), but overall survival (OS) was not significantly different.^[1] The second, by Ardizzoni et al, was an individual patient data meta-analysis of 2968 patients from nine RCTs from 1990 to 2004. This study found that objective RR was higher for patients treated with cisplatin than for patients treated with carboplatin (30% versus 24%, respectively; Odds ratio (OR) = 1.37; 95% CI = 1.16 to 1.61; P <.001).^[2] There was no overall difference in mortality, however, as in the Jiang meta-analysis, a subset analysis of survival in five trials evaluating “new” agents (gemcitabine, docetaxel, paclitaxel and vinorelbine) found OS with carboplatin slightly inferior to cisplatin (hazard ratio (HR) = 1.12; 95% CI = 1.01 to 1.23).^[2] Cisplatin-based chemotherapy was associated with more severe nausea and vomiting and nephrotoxicity; severe thrombocytopenia was more frequent during carboplatin-based chemotherapy.^[2] Jiang et al, evaluated published data from 6906 patients from 18 RCTs from 1990-2006.^[3] This study confirmed the findings of Hotta and Ardizzoni with regard to RR in favour of cisplatin, however it did not find any survival difference in eight studies evaluating the new agents above.^[3]

A more recent Cochrane review of cisplatin versus carboplatin in combination with third-generation drugs found that no survival difference, slightly higher response rates to cisplatin in the overall analysis, but that trials using paclitaxel or gemcitabine had equivalent response rates for cisplatin or carboplatin. ^[4]

The question of whether to use cisplatin versus carboplatin is of lower significance today especially given the new information arguing in favour of selecting specific treatments for greater benefit by histology and the presence of activating gene mutations.

Which new agent or platinum combination regimen is best for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary and recommendations		
Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>3G platinum-based chemotherapy (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel or gemcitabine) is associated with higher response ratio than older 2G platinum-based chemotherapy.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[1], [2], [3]
<p>No 3G platinum-based chemotherapy regimen (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel or gemcitabine) has been shown to be superior to another.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[1], [2], [3]
<p>In first-line empirical treatment of advanced NSCLC, chemotherapy with cisplatin and pemetrexed is superior to cisplatin/gemcitabine in patients with non-squamous cell carcinoma histology.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	II	[5]
<p>In first-line empirical treatment of advanced NSCLC, chemotherapy with cisplatin and pemetrexed is inferior to cisplatin/gemcitabine in patients with SCC histology.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	II	[5]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
<p>3G platinum-based chemotherapy (with vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel or gemcitabine) is a standard of care as first-line chemotherapy in fit patients with stage IV NSCLC.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	A
+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
<p>In the first-line setting, chemotherapy with cisplatin and pemetrexed is recommended in preference to cisplatin and gemcitabine in patients with non-squamous cell carcinoma histology.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	B
+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
<p>In the first-line setting, chemotherapy with cisplatin and gemcitabine is recommended in preference to cisplatin and pemetrexed in patients with squamous cell carcinoma histology.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	B
✓ Practice point?	
<p>The choice of first-line platinum combination chemotherapy in a given patient may consider patient performance status and co-morbidities, the proposed treatment toxicity, treatment scheduling and individual patient preferences.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	

Several meta-analyses and numerous RCTs have evaluated this question either as their primary endpoint or as part of secondary analyses. New agents making up so – called “third generation” regimens include gemcitabine, vinorelbine, docetaxel, paclitaxel and irinotecan.^{[1][2][3][4]}

Baggstrom et al, meta-analysed results from twelve RCTs from 1994 – 2004 (n= 3995 patients) comparing response rate (RR) and overall survival (OS) with 3G combination regimens including platinum-based compounds with second generation (2G) platinum-based regimens.^[1] The estimated absolute risk difference (RD) in RR in favour of 3G regimens was 12% (95% CI: 10 -15%), corresponding to a number need to treat (NNT) of eight for one patient to benefit.^[1] Owing to a high degree of heterogeneity across the studies, analysis of OS could not be undertaken.

Grossi et al, evaluated the relative impact of different 3G drugs (vinorelbine, gemcitabine, paclitaxel, docetaxel) on the activity of first-line chemotherapy in advanced NSCLC by considering RR and progressive disease (PD), in 45 RCTs (N = 11,867 patients).^[3] They found the odds of obtaining an objective response to treatment similar across the different regimens. Different rates of disease control were observed, with gemcitabine chemotherapy associated with a significant 14% lower risk for immediate progression, whereas patients receiving paclitaxel-based treatment appear to be at a higher risk for having PD as their best response.^[3] However, OS was not assessed in this meta-analysis.

Gao et al, examined whether platinum plus gemcitabine or vinorelbine are equally effective in the treatment of advanced NSCLC.^[2] This publication only meta-analysis evaluated nine RCTs involving 2186 patients, and found that no differences in RR or one-year OS.^[2] Vinorelbine plus platinum regimens led to more frequent grade 3 or 4 neutropaenia, nephrotoxicity, constipation and phlebitis while gemcitabine plus platinum chemotherapy was associated with more grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopenia.^[2]

These meta-analyses collectively confirm better RR with 3G regimens compared with 2G but with differing toxicity profiles across the regimens and uncertainty or no difference in OS. A RCT of 1155 patients, evaluating four commonly used 3G platinum based regimens (vinorelbine, docetaxel, paclitaxel and gemcitabine) similarly failed to demonstrate superiority (in OS and RR) of one regimen over another although toxicity differences were observed.^[4]

In the setting of first-line empirical chemotherapy, the study by Scagliotti et al compared the effectiveness of cisplatin and pemetrexed to cisplatin and gemcitabine in a RCT of 1,725 patients.^[5] This study confirmed non-inferiority of cisplatin/pemetrexed compared with cisplatin/gemcitabine for the overall population, but also confirmed (in pre-planned analyses), superiority of cisplatin/pemetrexed for OS compared with cisplatin/gemcitabine in patients with non-SCC histology (HR 0.81, 95% CI 0.70 - 0.94), with median OS 12.6 versus 10.9 months for adenocarcinoma histology (n = 847, and 10.4 versus 6.7 months for large cell carcinoma (n = 153).^[6] Conversely, in patients with SCC, there was a significant improvement in survival with cisplatin/gemcitabine versus cisplatin/pemetrexed (n = 473; median OS 10.8 versus 9.4 months, respectively, HR 1.23 (95% CI 1.00 – 1.51, p = 0.05)). For cisplatin/pemetrexed, rates of grade 3/4 neutropaenia, anaemia, and thrombocytopenia (p = 0.001); febrile neutropaenia (p = 0.002); and alopecia (p = 0.001) were significantly lower, whereas grade 3 or 4 nausea (p = 0.004) was more common.

Gronberg et al compared carboplatin/pemetrexed to carboplatin/gemcitabine in a RCT of 436 patients with the primary endpoint of health-related quality of life.^[6] Compliance with completion of health-related QOL questionnaires was 87%. There were no significant differences for the primary health-related QOL endpoints, or in OS between the two treatment arms (pemetrexed/carboplatin, 7.3 months; gemcitabine/carboplatin, 7.0 months; P=0.63). Multivariate analyses and interaction tests did not reveal any significant associations between histology and survival. As in the Scagliotti study, rates of Grade 3/4 haematologic toxicity were less with carboplatin/pemetrexed.^[6]

Is monotherapy with new third generation (3G) agents as effective as platinum combination therapy for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary and recommendations		
Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>3G platinum-based combination chemotherapy (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, irinotecan or gemcitabine) is superior to 3G agent monotherapy.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[1], [4]
<p>3G platinum-based monotherapy (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, or gemcitabine) improves survival compared with best supportive care.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[2]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>Patients fit for chemotherapy should be offered 3G platinum-based combination chemotherapy (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, irinotecan or gemcitabine) in preference to 3G agent monotherapy, as it is more effective.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	A	
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>Patients unfit for combination chemotherapy could be considered for 3G monotherapy with vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel or gemcitabine.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	A	

A meta-analysis by Hotta et al, examined the question of how treatment with single agent 3G agents (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, gemcitabine and irinotecan) compares with the same agent and a platinum agent.^[1] This meta-analysis evaluated 2374 patients from eight RCTs between 1994 – 2003. A greater than two-fold higher overall response rate (RR) was seen with platinum combination than the new agent alone [odds ratio = 2.32; 95% CI 1.68–3.20]. Platinum-based doublet therapy was associated with a 13% prolongation of overall survival (OS) (HR = 0.87; 95% CI = 0.80–0.94, P <0.001).^[1] Despite significant increases in the frequencies of various toxicities in patients receiving platinum-based doublets, no significant difference in treatment-related mortality was observed.^[1]

Baggstrom et al in their meta-analysis examined the effectiveness of 3G agents (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel and gemcitabine) as first-line monotherapy compared with best supportive care in five RCTS of 1029 patients from 1996 – 2000.^[2] One trial used 5-fluorouracil (5FU)/leucovorin as the control arm. RR for the 3G regimens ranged from 12-20%. One-year survival favored the 3G agents over best supportive care with a summary absolute risk difference of 7% (95% CI: 2 - 12%). They calculated that the NNT for one patient to realise a benefit in the probability of one-year survival was 14.

Delbaldo et al examined the effectiveness of two-drug platinum combination chemotherapy compared with single agent therapy.^{[3][4]} This study evaluated 7175 patients from 29 RCTS but also included studies using older agents such as etoposide, vindesine and mitomycin C, as well as the modern 3G agents previously listed. Some of the studies included used a non-platinum combination in the comparator arm. Two-drug combination therapy was found to have a higher RR (OR, 0.42; 95% CI 0.37-0.47; p <.001). The absolute benefit was 13%, which corresponds to a two-fold increase in RR from 13% with a single-agent regimen to 26% with a doublet regimen.^[4] The benefit was higher when the control arm was an older drug (OR, 0.35) than when it was a newer drug (OR, 0.52) (P=.001). Two-drug combination therapy was associated with a significant increase in one-year survival (OR, 0.80; 95% CI, 0.70-0.91; P<.001)^[4] The absolute benefit was 5%, which corresponds to an increase in one-year survival from 30% with a single agent regimen to 35% with a doublet regimen. The benefit was higher when the control arm was an older drug than newer drug for both one-year survival rate (p=.03) and median survival (p=.007).^[4]

Are three chemotherapy agents better than two chemotherapy agents for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary	Level	References
Triplet chemotherapy regimens are associated with higher response rate, but no improvement in survival. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1]
Triplet chemotherapy regimens are associated with greater grade 3 /4 toxicities. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[2]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
Triplet chemotherapy regimens are not recommended, as benefit in response rate does not outweigh extra toxicity. Last reviewed September 2017		A

Delbaldo et al also examined the effectiveness of three-drug combination chemotherapy compared with two-drug combination chemotherapy.^[1] This study evaluated 4814 patients from 28 RCTS. Adding a third drug to a doublet regimen was associated with a significantly increased response rate (RR) (OR, 0.66; 95%CI, 0.58-0.75; p <.001).^[1] The absolute benefit was 8%, which corresponds to an increase in tumour RR from 23% (doublet regimen) to 31% (triplet regimen).^[1] There was no difference in RR whether the doublet regimens contained older or newer (3G) drugs (p=0.33). Adding a third drug to a doublet regimen did not improve one-year survival (OR, 1.01;95% CI, 0.85-1.21; P=0.88) and there was no significant difference according to the type of control regimens used (older drugs versus newer (3G) drugs) for both one-year survival rate (p =.28) and median survival (p =.36).^[1] However, grade 3/4 toxicity was more common in triplet regimens than in doublet regimens with ORs ranging from 1.4 to 2.9, except for neurological, renal, auditory and gastrointestinal toxic effects.^[1]

Are non-platinum doublet chemotherapy regimens as effective as platinum doublet regimens for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary	Level	References
Platinum-based doublet 3G chemotherapy is associated with a higher response rate and slightly higher one-year survival than non-platinum doublet chemotherapy. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1], [2], [3]
Platinum-based doublet 3G chemotherapy is associated with greater risk of anaemia and thrombocytopenia than non-platinum combination therapy. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1], [2], [3]
Gemcitabine and paclitaxel improves response ratio without added toxicity, compared with gemcitabine or paclitaxel and carboplatin combinations. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[3]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
Non-platinum 3G doublet chemotherapy is an effective alternative option for patients unsuitable for platinum-based therapy. Last reviewed September 2017		B

D'Addario et al evaluated this question in a meta-analysis of 7633 patients from 37 RCTs between 1983 and 2002.^[1] Platinum-based therapy was associated with a 62% increase in the odds ratio (OR) for response rate (RR) (OR, 1.62; 95% CI, 1.46–1.8; $P < .0001$). The one-year overall survival (OS) was increased by 5% with platinum-based regimens (34% versus 29%; OR, 1.21; 95% CI, 1.09 to 1.35; $P = .0003$).^[1] However, no statistically significant increase in one-year survival was found when platinum therapies were compared to 3G-based combination regimens (OR, 1.11; 95% CI, 0.96 to 1.28; $P = .17$).^[1] The toxicity of platinum-based regimens was significantly higher for hematologic toxicity, nephrotoxicity, and nausea and vomiting, but not for neurotoxicity, febrile neutropenia rate, or toxic death rate.^[1]

Rajeswaran et al also evaluated this question in a meta-analysis of 4920 patients from 17 RCTs.^[2] Platinum based doublet regimens were associated with a slightly higher one-year survival (RR = 1.08, 95% CI 1.01–1.16, $p = 0.03$), a greater response rate (RR = 1.11, 95% CI 1.02–1.21, $p = 0.02$), but with a higher risk of anaemia, nausea, and neurotoxicity.^[2] Cisplatin-based doublet regimens improved one-year survival (RR = 1.16, 95% CI 1.06–1.27, $p = 0.001$), complete response (RR = 2.29, 95% CI 1.08–4.88, $p = 0.03$), and partial response (RR = 1.19, 95% CI 1.07–1.32, $p = 0.002$), but with an increased risk of anaemia, neutropenia, neurotoxicity and nausea.^[2] Conversely, carboplatin based doublet regimens did not increase one-year survival (RR = 0.95, 95% CI 0.85–1.07, $p = 0.43$). However, although carboplatin-based doublet regimens were associated with higher risk of anaemia and thrombocytopenia, there was no increased nausea and/or vomiting.^[2]

Li et al compared the activity, efficacy, and toxicity of gemcitabine plus paclitaxel versus carboplatin plus either gemcitabine or paclitaxel in 2186 patients with untreated advanced NSCLC from four RCTs.^[3] A significant difference in RR favouring gemcitabine plus paclitaxel over carboplatin-based doublets was observed [OR = 1.20; 95% CI 1.02–1.42; $P = 0.03$], whereas the trend toward an improved one-year OS was not significant (OR = 1.07; 95% CI = 0.91–1.26; $P = 0.41$).^[3] An increased risk of grade 3/4 toxicities for patients receiving carboplatin-based chemotherapy was demonstrated.^[3]

What is the optimal duration of first-line chemotherapy for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary and recommendations		
Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>Extending the duration of first-line combination chemotherapy beyond four cycles of chemotherapy, in non-progressive patients, improves progression free survival but not overall survival, and at the expense of increased toxicity and potentially reduced quality of life.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[2], [1]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>First-line combination chemotherapy should in most cases be stopped at disease progression or after four cycles in patients with advanced NSCLC.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		B
✓ Practice point?		
<p>The duration of first-line chemotherapy in a given patient in practice may be based on the benefit being obtained in terms of tumour response, the desire to delay tumour progression and improve or maintain quality of life balanced against treatment toxicity. In practice maximum benefit from first-line chemotherapy has usually been obtained by four cycles of treatment.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		

By convention, many clinical trials evaluating chemotherapy in stage IV NSCLC capped treatment to a maximum of six cycles, often being limited due to toxicity. Efficacy assessments usually occurred after the second or third chemotherapy cycle at six to eight weekly intervals. Although several small randomised controlled trials (RCTs) have been conducted addressing the question of duration of treatment, there is a great deal of heterogeneity in the design of these studies in terms of the treatment regimens used, the scheduling and duration of chemotherapy being explored. Two systematic reviews have attempted to address the optimal duration of chemotherapy^{[1][2]}.

The study by Soon et al was designed to determine the effects of extending chemotherapy beyond a standard number of cycles. It evaluated 3,027 patients from 13 RCTs comparing a defined number of cycles with continuation of the same chemotherapy until disease progression, a larger defined number of cycles of identical chemotherapy, RCTs comparing a defined number of cycles of identical initial chemotherapy followed by additional cycles of an alternative chemotherapy.^[1]

The key findings were that extending chemotherapy appeared to significantly improve progression free survival (PFS; HR 0.75; 95% CI: 0.69 - 0.81; $p < .00001$) whereas the effect on overall survival (OS) was modest and less certain (HR, 0.92; 95% CI: 0.86 - 0.99; $P < .03$).^[1] Subgroup analysis revealed that the effects on PFS were greater for trials extending chemotherapy with 3G regimens rather than older regimens ($P < .003$).^[1] Extending chemotherapy was associated with more frequent adverse events in all trials where it was reported and impaired health related quality of life (QOL) in two of seven trials.^[1]

The study by Lima et al was designed to determine the effects of continuing first-line chemotherapy. It evaluated 1559 patients from seven RCTs (included in the Soon meta-analysis) comparing different durations of first-line treatment of advanced NSCLC^[2]. Treatment for more than four cycles was not associated with a decrease in mortality relative to shorter treatment (HR = 0.97; 95% CI = 0.84 - 1.11; $P = 0.65$)^[2]. Patients receiving more chemotherapy had significant longer progression-free survival (HR = .75; 95% CI = 0.60 – 0.85; $P < 0.0001$) than the group with shorter duration of treatment, but there was no difference in response rate (RR) and longer treatment was associated with more severe leucopaenia, although non-haematological toxicities were not significantly increased^[2].

The study by Lima et al more closely addressed the question of duration of first line chemotherapy, whereas the study by Soon et al, focused on whether more chemotherapy is better than a fixed amount. It, however, contains a more

heterogeneous mix of studies with a greater variety of regimens, including regimens not in use (involving alkylating agents). However, the overall study findings are not changed with the inclusion of these individual studies^[1]. Both studies agree in the finding that PFS is prolonged with longer chemotherapy however, a consistent improvement in overall survival was not observed. Given the toxicity associated with standard first-line chemotherapy, it appears reasonable to stop after four cycles of treatment. Continuing the same first line treatment beyond this should be individually based and consider the evidence for continuation or switch maintenance therapy discussed in detail in the section below.

Is chemotherapy with a biologic or targeted therapy superior to chemotherapy alone in unselected patients for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>In carefully selected[^] patients with advanced NSCLC, high dose bevacizumab improves tumour response rate and progression free survival.</p> <p>[^]Patients with the following criteria were excluded from the trials: SCC histologic type, brain metastases, clinically significant haemoptysis, tumours invading or abutting major blood vessels, inadequate organ function, ECOG PS of 1, therapeutic anticoagulation, clinically significant cardiovascular disease, or medically uncontrolled hypertension.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[4], [5]
<p>In carefully selected^{**} patients with advanced NSCLC, treatment with high dose bevacizumab is associated with an increase in treatment related deaths.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	I	[4]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>High dose bevacizumab (15 mg/kg three-weekly) may be considered in addition to chemotherapy (carboplatin/paclitaxel or cisplatin/gemcitabine) in carefully selected^{**} patients with non-squamous cell carcinoma.</p> <p>Last reviewed December 2015</p>		B

Evidence summary	Level	References
<p>The addition of the EGFR TKIs gefitinib or erlotinib to a standard chemotherapy regimen does not improve outcomes (OS, RR or time to progression (TTP)) compared with chemotherapy alone.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>	II	[8], [9], [11], [10]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
<p>The first generation EGFR TKIs gefitinib or erlotinib should not be used in unselected patients in combination with standard chemotherapy.</p> <p>Last reviewed September 2017</p>		A

Evidence summary	Level	References
In patients with advanced NSCLC (selected by the presence of EGFR-positive tumour as measured by immunohistochemistry), the addition of cetuximab to chemotherapy increases response rate and improves overall survival. This overall benefit was modest and observed only in the phase III trial using cisplatin/vinorelbine . Last reviewed September 2017	I	[12], [13]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
In patients with advanced NSCLC whose tumours have been shown to express EGFR by immunohistochemistry, cetuximab may be considered in addition to cisplatin/vinorelbine chemotherapy to improve response rate and overall survival. Last reviewed September 2017		B
Evidence summary	Level	References
In patients with stage IV squamous carcinoma, necitumumab improves overall survival at the cost of increased toxicity when added to cisplatin and gemcitabine. Last reviewed September 2017	II	[16]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
In patients with stage IV squamous carcinoma, necitumumab may be considered in addition to cisplatin and gemcitabine, to improve overall survival. Last reviewed September 2017		B

There have been two phase III and one phase II RCT of chemotherapy +/- bevacizumab as first-line therapy in patients with stage IV NSCLC.^{[1][2][3]} The first study, a randomised phase II study by Johnston et al showed promising activity with bevacizumab but found an unexpectedly high incidence of pulmonary haemorrhage in patients with SCC.^[3] The study by Sandler et al examined carboplatin and paclitaxel +/- bevacizumab, whilst the study by Reck et al examined cisplatin and gemcitabine +/- bevacizumab.^{[1][2]} Consequently both subsequent PIII studies excluded patients with the following: SCC histologic type, brain metastases, clinically significant hemoptysis, inadequate organ function, ECOG PS of 1, therapeutic anticoagulation, clinically significant cardiovascular disease, tumours invading or abutting major blood vessels or medically uncontrolled hypertension. The overall safety and efficacy of chemotherapy and bevacizumab has been summarised in a meta-analysis of four trials with 2101 patients by Yang et al.^[4] Bevacizumab has been studied at high dose (HD: 15 mg/kg) or low dose (LD: 7.5 mg/kg) every three weeks with chemotherapy.

Yang et al found that neither HD or LD bevacizumab improved one-year survival when added to chemotherapy.^[4] However, the addition of HD bevacizumab increased two-year overall survival (OS) (RR 1.24; 95% CI 1.04 – 1.49) and tumour response rate (RR 1.69; 95% CI 1.21-2.35).^[4] However in an independent systematic review by Botrel et al, although an OS benefit was observed with HD bevacizumab (HR 0.89, 95% CI 0.8 – 1.0, p =0.04), there was moderate statistical heterogeneity (Chi2 = 5.09, 3df, p = 0.17; I2 = 41%), making this finding less certain. Progression free survival (PFS) was improved with both LD bevacizumab (HR 0.76; 95% CI 0.64-0.90) and HD bevacizumab (HR 0.73; 95% CI 0.65-0.81).^{[4][5]} However, HD bevacizumab was associated with an increase in treatment related deaths (RR 2.07, 95% CI 1.19-3.59). Patients treated with HD bevacizumab experienced more hypertension, headaches, haemoptysis, neutropaenia and rash than patients on chemotherapy alone.^[4] In the phase III trials bevacizumab was continued if tolerated until disease progression.

In the 2nd line setting, Garon et al found that ramucirumab + docetaxel improved overall survival compared to docetaxel + placebo in patients with stage IV NSCLC.^[9] However, only 14-15% of patients in this study had previously received bevacizumab, limiting the applicability of the results.

With regard to the small molecule TKIs, Scagliotti et al reported the outcomes of their phase III RCT evaluating the efficacy and safety of sorafenib, in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel in chemotherapy-naïve patients.^[7] The study was terminated after the interim analysis concluded that the study was highly unlikely to meet its primary end point for OS. A pre-specified exploratory analysis revealed that patients with squamous cell histology had greater mortality in arm A than in arm B (HR 1.85; 95% CI 1.22 to 2.81).

Chemotherapy and anti-EGFR TKIs

Following the discovery of the first generation EGFR TKIs gefitinib and erlotinib, four first-line placebo controlled RCTs were undertaken, evaluating the efficacy of the addition of these agents to two commonly used chemotherapy regimens (carboplatin/paclitaxel and cisplatin/gemcitabine).^{[8][9][10][11]} In all four trials the addition of the EGFR TKIs, gefitinib or erlotinib to a standard chemotherapy regimen did not improve outcomes (OS, RR or time to progression (TTP) compared with chemotherapy alone.

Chemotherapy and anti-EGFR with the Mab cetuximab

The first monoclonal antibody to EGFR to enter the clinic was cetuximab. Two meta-analyses have summarised the evidence for the addition of cetuximab to standard chemotherapy, from four RCTs with 2018 patients with advanced NSCLC (selected by the presence of EGFR-positive tumor as measured by immunohistochemistry (IHC), two of which were phase III RCTs.^{[12][13][14][15]} Both meta-analyses concur in finding that overall survival was improved by the addition of cetuximab to chemotherapy (HR 0.87; 95%CI, 0.79–0.96; p = 0.004)^[13] and overall response rate was increased (50% increase (odds ratio (OR) = 1.48; (CI = 1.22–1.80); p < 0.0001). PFS whilst improved with the addition of cetuximab to chemotherapy was not significantly better than chemotherapy alone (HR, 0.91; 95%CI, 0.83–1.00; p = 0.06).^{[12][13]} Of the two Phase III trials, only the Pirker study which added cetuximab to cisplatin/vinorelbine was positive for survival, whilst the Lynch study, which added cetuximab to carboplatin/paclitaxel showed improved RR but not PFS or OS.^{[14][15]} The addition of cetuximab was associated with increased grade 3/4 rash and infusion reactions.^{[12][13]} In the phase III trials cetuximab was continued if tolerated until disease progression.

What is the optimal chemotherapy regimen for overall quality of life for patients in the treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

✓ Practice point?

As overall quality of life does not seem to differ across the different chemotherapy regimens, the choice of chemotherapy in an individual patient may involve discussion regarding expected toxicities and the patient's preferences.

Last reviewed September 2017

Many of the aforementioned clinical trials have formally included patient rated QOL evaluation usually as a secondary endpoint. The overall effect of common chemotherapy regimens on health related QOL in NSCLC is probably best summarised in the meta-analysis by Tanvetyanon et al.^[1] This study identified 14 RCTs from 1998 – 2005 with 6665 patients to determine differences in QOL between the regimens studied. Of these, 13 trials using a validated QOL instrument were included for review. The meta-analysis found QOL reporting/analysis techniques were heterogeneous. Nine RCTs reported the rate of completed baseline assessment and compliance survivors at analysis of greater than 50%, for data synthesis.^[1] Of these, only one trial found a significant difference in QOL between the comparator arms: paclitaxel plus cisplatin was better than teniposide plus cisplatin. However, teniposide is not used in practice today. Based on this review, it seems unlikely that a major difference exists in the global QOL associated with standard chemotherapy regimens for advanced NSCLC.^[1] Furthermore, the authors concluded that although the available QOL reporting formats are largely acceptable, a lack of uniformity in analysis and a poor compliance to QOL assessment made between-trial comparisons difficult.^[1]

A large single RCT of 926 patients (not included in the Tanvetyanon meta-analysis^[1]) comparing docetaxel and cisplatin (DC) or carboplatin (DCb) with cisplatin /vinorelbine (VC) also examined QOL using the Lung Cancer Symptom Scale (LCSS) and the general EuroQol five-dimensional questionnaire (EQ-5D).^[2] DC and DCb were superior to VC in the QoL outcomes assessed except for the difference between DC and VC in LCSS "QOL today", which was not significant.^[2]

There does not appear to be any major difference evident in the global quality of life associated with standard chemotherapy regimens for advanced NSCLC.^[1]

What is the optimal systemic therapy regimen for patients with poor performance status of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary	Level	References
In patients with poor performance status (PS 2), first-line monotherapy with 3G chemotherapy (vinorelbine, gemcitabine, paclitaxel or docetaxel) may improve survival and/or quality of life. Last reviewed September 2017	I, II	[3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [2]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
First-line monotherapy with 3G chemotherapy could be offered to selected patients with PS2 for symptom improvement and possible survival gain, who are willing to accept treatment toxicity. Last reviewed September 2017		B
Evidence summary	Level	References
There is evidence for benefit with erlotinib 150 mg daily as second or third-line therapy in unselected poor performance status patients (PS2 or 3) . Last reviewed September 2017	II	[8]
+ Evidence-based recommendation?		Grade
Poor performance status patients having received 1 or 2 lines of prior therapy, may be offered erlotinib 150 mg daily. Last reviewed September 2017		B
✓ Practice point?		
Decision-making on treatment in poor performance status patients may weigh up benefits against toxicity and patient preferences. Whilst a single agent 3G chemotherapy is an option in unselected patients, patients with known activating EGFR MTs should be considered for first line EGFR TKIs as the magnitude of benefit is greater and toxicity profile more favourable. Last reviewed September 2017		

Most studies with cytotoxic chemotherapy have been evaluated in "fit" patients, predominantly with PS 0 or 1. Patients with PS 2 are generally considered a poor prognostic group and at higher risk of toxicity, particularly from cytotoxic chemotherapy. Attempts to improve outcomes in this poor performance group population (PS 2) of patients with advanced NSCLC have been challenging with trials focused on the use of less toxic regimens or monotherapy with 3G agents or anti-EGFR TKIs.

Liu et al undertook a systematic review of phase II and II studies to examine the safety and efficacy of EGFR TKI monotherapy versus single-agent chemotherapy using third-generation cytotoxics as first-line treatment for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer and poor performance status.^[1] No randomised controlled trials (RCTs) were identified. Fifteen single arm phase II studies (1425 patients) were evaluated to determine pooled estimates for RR and safety. The

pooled RR (95% CI) to EGFR TKIs for unselected populations was 6% (3–8%), which compares with 9% (6–13%) reported by single-agent 3G chemotherapy trials. By summary comparison only, toxicity profiles were more favourable for the EGFR TKIs than chemotherapy. This study confirms the feasibility of treatment in the poor PS population but does not provide information on the overall benefit of such treatment.

Baggstrom et al reported a meta-analysis of five trials (n =1029 patients) compared 3G single agents with BSC. Four of the trials included a BSC control arm, and one trial included 5-fluorouracil (5FU)/ leucovorin as the control arm.^[2] Response rates for the 3G agents ranged from 12% to 20%. One-year survival favored the 3G agents over BSC with risk difference of 7% (95% CI: 2% to 12%).^[2] The number needed to treat for one patient to realise a benefit in the probability of one-year survival was 14.^[2] These five trials evaluated single agent vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel and gemcitabine.^{[3][4][5][6][7]} The study by Crawford et al of single agent vinorelbine included 50% of patients with low PS, the vinorelbine study by Gridelli et al in patients over 70 included 24% of patients with PS 2, the paclitaxel study by Ranson et al included 15% PS 2 patients, the docetaxel study by Roszkowski et al, included 20% PS 2 patients whilst the gemcitabine study by Anderson et al was mainly in low PS patients.^{[3][4][5][6][7]} The study by Anderson et al of gemcitabine versus best supportive care evaluated QOL as its primary endpoint and confirmed better QOL and reduced disease-related symptoms compared with those receiving best supportive care alone, although breathlessness was least well palliated and OS was no different.^[5] Quality of life was also in favour of paclitaxel, docetaxel and vinorelbine (versus best supportive care) in the respective studies.^{[4][6][7]}

In the second-line setting, several of the key RCTs that evaluated the efficacy of EGFR TKIs have included PS 2 or greater patients.^{[8][9][10]} Both the placebo controlled trials of gefitinib and erlotinib enrolled > 30 % of patients with PS 2, whilst the study by Kim et al comparing gefitinib to docetaxel included 11% of PS 2 patients. In the BR21 study, analysis of benefit by the PS 2 and 3 subgroups that received erlotinib versus placebo demonstrated a benefit in OS (HR 0.8; 95% CI 0.5-1.1 (PS 2); 0.4-1.3 (PS 3)), which compares with OS HR 0.7 for the overall population. (0.6-0.9).^[8] Thatcher et al, demonstrated the direction of benefit to be in favour of gefitinib over placebo in the OS analysis by sub-populations (30% of patients with PS2).^[9] In the small PS2 sub-population in the study by Kim et al comparing gefitinib with docetaxel, the direction of benefit favoured gefitinib but the confidence limits were wide.^[10] Overall, confident conclusions cannot be made for benefit from gefitinib in unselected PS 2 or more patients. However, given the magnitude of benefit observed with gefitinib in first line patients with activating EGFR gene mutations (GMT+, „described in the section below)^[11], it would be reasonable to expect that EGFR GMT + "selected" patients may still potentially benefit from an EGFR TKI , even if of poor performance status, given the size of the observed benefit and relatively low toxicity.

Passiglia F et al., 2020 [45].

Italian Association of Medical Oncology (AIOM)

Treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: The 2019 AIOM (Italian Association of Medical Oncology) clinical practice guidelines.

Leitlinienorganisation/Fragestellung

Evidence-based guideline for the management of lung tumors.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium;
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt;
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz;
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt;
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt;
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Medline (PubMed), Embase-databases and Cochrane-Library, up to September 2019.
- Update von Facchinetti F et al., 2019 [10]

LoE/GoR

- GRADE

The global quality of evidence was defined as follow:

- High (high grade of confidence in the study results): high probability that the estimated effect is similar to the true effect.
- Moderate (moderate grade of confidence in the study results): moderate probability that the estimated effect is similar to the true effect, but limited possibility that it is substantially different.
- Low (low grade of confidence in the study results): limited probability that the estimated effect is similar to the true effect, with high possibility that it is substantially different
- Very low (very low grade of confidence in the study results): very limited probability that the estimated effect is similar to the true effect, with very high possibility that it is substantially different.

Strength of recommendation The strength of clinical recommendations is graduated on four levels according to their clinical relevance, considering the benefit/risk outcomes ratio, the quality of evidence and other additional variables (equity, acceptability, feasibility, and patients' preference):

- Strong for: The intervention should be considered as the treatment of choice (benefits are higher than risks)
- Conditional for: The intervention may be considered as treatment of choice (not sure that benefits are higher than risks)
- Conditional against: The intervention should not be considered as treatment of choice, except for selected cases after discussion with the patient (not sure that benefits are higher than risks)

Recommendations

Clinical Recommendations for the Treatment of non oncogene-addicted advanced NSCLC.

Global quality of evidence GRADE	Clinical recommendation	Strength of recommendation
Moderate	For patients with EGFR/ALK wild-type, advanced NSCLC and PD-L1 TPS \geq 50 %, first-line therapy with Pembrolizumab should be considered as treatment of choice	Strong for
Low	For patients with advanced, non-squamous NSCLC who completed 4–6 cycles of first-line chemotherapy with platinum-pemetrexed and experienced partial response or stable disease, maintenance therapy with single agent pemetrexed until disease progression or unacceptable toxicities could be considered as a treatment option.	Conditional for
Moderate	For patients with advanced NSCLC who experienced disease progression after first-line chemotherapy, immunotherapy with nivolumab, or atezolizumab, or pembrolizumab (PD-L1 TPS \geq 1 %), should be considered as a treatment of choice	Strong for
Very low	For patients with advanced lung adenocarcinoma who experienced disease progression after first-line chemotherapy, the combination of nintedanib plus docetaxel could be considered as a treatment option.	Conditional for

Table 1

Clinical Recommendations for the Treatment of oncogene-addicted advanced NSCLC.

Very low	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring <i>ROS1</i> rearrangements, first-line therapy with crizotinib should be considered as treatment of choice.	Strong for
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4 Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Issue 5 of 12, May 2020) am 15.05.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	[mh "Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung"]
2	((non NEXT small) OR nonsmall) NEXT cell NEXT lung):ti,ab,kw
3	(cancer* OR tum*r* OR carcinoma* OR neoplas* OR adenocarcinoma* OR sarcoma* OR lesions*):ti,ab,kw
4	(advanced OR metastat* OR metastas* OR recurren* OR relaps*):ti,ab,kw
5	{AND #2, #3, #4}
6	nsclc*:ti,ab,kw
7	{OR #1, #5, #6}
8	#7 with Cochrane Library publication date from May 2015 to present

Systematic Reviews in Medline (PubMed) am 15.05.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung[majr]
2	(((((non[tiab] AND small[tiab]) OR nonsmall[tiab]) AND cell[tiab]) AND lung[tiab]
3	(((((((((tumor[tiab]) OR tumors[tiab]) OR tumour*[tiab]) OR carcinoma*[tiab]) OR adenocarcinoma*[tiab]) OR neoplasm*[tiab]) OR sarcoma*[tiab]) OR cancer*[tiab]) OR lesions*[tiab]
4	(#2 AND #3) OR #1
5	(#4) AND (((advanced[tiab]) OR metastat*[tiab]) OR metastas*[tiab]) OR recurren*[tiab] or relaps*[tiab])
6	(#5) AND (((Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR systematic[sb] OR ((systematic review [ti] OR meta-analysis [pt] OR meta-analysis [ti] OR systematic literature review [ti] OR this systematic review [tw] OR pooling project [tw] OR (systematic review [tiab] AND review [pt]) OR meta synthesis [ti] OR meta-analy*[ti] OR integrative review [tw] OR integrative research review [tw] OR rapid review [tw] OR umbrella review [tw] OR consensus development conference [pt] OR practice guideline [pt] OR drug class reviews [ti] OR cochrane database syst rev [ta] OR acp journal club [ta] OR health technol assess [ta] OR evid rep technol assess summ [ta] OR jbi database system rev implement rep [ta]) OR (clinical guideline [tw] AND management [tw]) OR ((evidence based[ti] OR evidence-based medicine [mh] OR best practice* [ti] OR evidence synthesis [tiab]) AND (review [pt] OR diseases category[mh] OR behavior and behavior mechanisms [mh] OR therapeutics [mh] OR evaluation studies[pt] OR validation studies[pt] OR guideline [pt] OR pmcbook)) OR ((systematic [tw] OR systematically [tw] OR critical [tiab] OR (study selection [tw]) OR (predetermined [tw] OR inclusion [tw] AND criteri* [tw]) OR exclusion criteri* [tw] OR main outcome measures [tw] OR standard of care [tw] OR standards of care [tw]) AND (survey [tiab] OR surveys [tiab] OR overview* [tw] OR review [tiab] OR reviews [tiab] OR search* [tw] OR handsearch [tw] OR analysis [ti] OR critique [tiab] OR appraisal [tw] OR (reduction [tw]AND (risk [mh] OR risk [tw]) AND (death OR recurrence))) AND (literature [tiab] OR articles [tiab] OR publications [tiab] OR publication [tiab] OR bibliography [tiab] OR bibliographies [tiab] OR published [tiab] OR pooled data [tw] OR unpublished [tw] OR citation [tw] OR citations [tw] OR database [tiab] OR internet [tiab] OR textbooks [tiab] OR references [tw] OR scales [tw] OR papers [tw] OR datasets [tw] OR trials [tiab] OR meta-analy* [tw] OR (clinical [tiab] AND studies [tiab]) OR treatment outcome [mh] OR treatment outcome [tw] OR pmcbook)) NOT (letter [pt] OR newspaper article [pt])) OR Technical Report[ptyp]) OR (((trials[tiab] OR studies[tiab] OR database*[tiab] OR literature[tiab] OR publication*[tiab] OR Medline[tiab] OR Embase[tiab] OR Cochrane[tiab] OR Pubmed[tiab])) AND systematic*[tiab] AND (search*[tiab] OR research*[tiab]))) OR

#	Suchfrage
	((((((((((HTA[tiab]) OR technology assessment*[tiab]) OR technology report*[tiab]) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND review*[tiab])) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND overview*[tiab])) OR meta-analy*[tiab]) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyz*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analys*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyt*[tiab]))) OR (((review*[tiab]) OR overview*[tiab]) AND ((evidence[tiab]) AND based[tiab])))
7	((#6) AND ("2015/05/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]) NOT "The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[mh] AND animals[MeSH:noexp]))

Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 15.05.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung[mh]
2	Lung Neoplasms/*therapy/drug therapy
3	Medical Oncology/methods/*standards
4	(((((non[tiab]) AND small[tiab]) OR nonsmall[tiab]) AND cell[tiab]) AND lung[tiab])
5	(((((((((tumor[Tiab]) OR tumors[Tiab]) OR tumour*[Tiab]) OR carcinoma*[Tiab]) OR adenocarcinoma*[Tiab]) OR neoplasm*[Tiab]) OR sarcoma*[Tiab]) OR cancer*[Tiab])
6	lung[ti] AND #5
7	(#4 AND #5) OR #6
8	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #7
9	(#8) AND (Guideline[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR guideline*[Title] OR Consensus Development Conference[ptyp] OR Consensus Development Conference, NIH[ptyp] OR <i>recommendation*[ti]</i>)
10	(((#9) AND ("2015/05/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[MeSH] AND animals[MeSH:noexp])) NOT ("The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) NOT ((comment[ptyp]) OR letter[ptyp]))

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Anhang

Level	Intervention	Diagnosis	Prognosis	Aetiology	Screening
I	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies
II	A randomised controlled trial	A study of test accuracy with: an independent, blinded comparison with a valid reference standard, among consecutive patients with a defined clinical presentation	A prospective cohort study	A prospective cohort study	A randomised controlled trial
III-1	A pseudo-randomised controlled trial (i.e. alternate allocation or some other method)	A study of test accuracy with: an independent, blinded comparison with a valid reference standard, among non-consecutive patients with a defined clinical presentation	All or none	All or none	A pseudo-randomised controlled trial (i.e. alternate allocation or some other method)
III-2	A comparative study with concurrent controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-randomised, experimental trial • Cohort study • Case-control study • Interrupted time series with a control group 	A comparison with reference standard that does not meet the criteria required for Level II and III-1 evidence	Analysis of prognostic factors amongst untreated control patients in a randomised controlled trial	A retrospective cohort study	A comparative study with concurrent controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-randomised, experimental trial • Cohort study • Case-control study
III-3	A comparative study without concurrent controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical control study • Two or more single arm study • Interrupted time series without a parallel control group 	Diagnostic case-control study	A retrospective cohort study	A case-control study	A comparative study without concurrent controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical control study • Two or more single arm study
IV	Case series with either post-test or pre-test/post-test outcomes	Study of diagnostic yield (no reference standard)	Case series, or cohort study of patients at different stages of disease	A cross-sectional study	Case series

Abbildung 2: NHMRC Evidence Hierarchy (Australian Government Cancer Council Australia)

**Beteiligung von AkdÄ und Fachgesellschaften nach §35a Abs. 7 SGB V i.V.m. Verfo 5. Kapitel § 7 Abs. 6
2020-B-237**

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- Lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, die für eine Operation oder definitive Radiochemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommen, oder die nach einer Behandlung mit einer definitiven Radiochemotherapie progredient sind, oder
- Metastasiertem NSCLC.

Was ist der Behandlungsstandard unter Berücksichtigung der vorliegenden Evidenz in der Erstlinienbehandlung des NSCLC mit einer PD-L1 Expression in $\geq 50\%$ der Tumorzellen ohne EGFR-, ALK- oder ROS1-Aberrationen bei Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, die für eine Operation oder definitive Radiochemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommen, oder die nach einer Behandlung mit einer definitiven Radiochemotherapie progredient sind, oder metastasiertem NSCLC? Wie sieht die Versorgungspraxis in Deutschland aus?

Zusammenfassung

Standard in der Erstlinientherapie von Patienten mit zuvor unbehandeltem, lokal fortgeschrittenem, inoperablem oder metastasiertem, nichtkleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) ist die systemische Therapie, bei Patienten mit einer PD-L1 Expression in $\geq 50\%$ der Tumorzellen und ohne Nachweis einer aktivierenden, genetischen Aberration als

- Kombination eines PD-1- oder PD-L1-Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitors mit platinhaltiger Chemotherapie
- Monotherapie mit einem Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitor
- platinhaltige Chemotherapie bei Kontraindikationen gegen eine Immuntherapie.

Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, bei denen keine Therapieoption mit kurativer Intention besteht, werden wie Patienten im Stadium IV behandelt.

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- Metastasiertem NSCLC.

Fragestellung

Gefragt wird zuerst nach der Erstlinienbehandlung des NSCLC mit einer PD-L1 Expression in $\geq 50\%$ der Tumorzellen ohne EGFR-, ALK- oder ROS1-Aberrationen bei Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, die für eine Operation oder definitive Radiochemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommen, oder die nach einer Behandlung mit einer definitiven Radiochemotherapie progredient sind. Die Fragestellung ist nicht eindeutig. Die medizinisch relevante Frage ist, ob beim individuellen Patienten in diesem Tumorstadium eine kurative Therapieoption besteht. Wir beantworten die Fragestellung für Patienten, bei denen keine kurative Therapieoption besteht. Gefragt wird auch nach der Erstlinienbehandlung des NSCLC bei Patienten mit metastasiertem NSCLC und derselben biologischen Konstellation. Die medizinisch relevante Frage ist auch hier, ob beim individuellen Patienten in diesem Tumorstadium eine kurative Therapieoption besteht. Wir beantworten die Fragestellung für Patienten, bei denen keine kurative Therapieoption besteht.

Stand des Wissens

Die Behandlung des nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms [NSCLC] erfolgt stadienabhängig [1 - 3], siehe [Abbildung 1](#). Basis der ersten Therapieentscheidung ist die klinische Stadieneinteilung unter Berücksichtigung des Allgemeinzustandes, der lungenfunktionellen Reserve, der kardiovaskulären Situation und Komorbiditäten. Aufgabe interdisziplinärer Tumorkonferenzen ist die kritische Abwägung der differenzialtherapeutischen Optionen als Basis der ärztlichen Empfehlung.

Abbildung 1: Therapiestruktur für das nicht-kleinzellige Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC)

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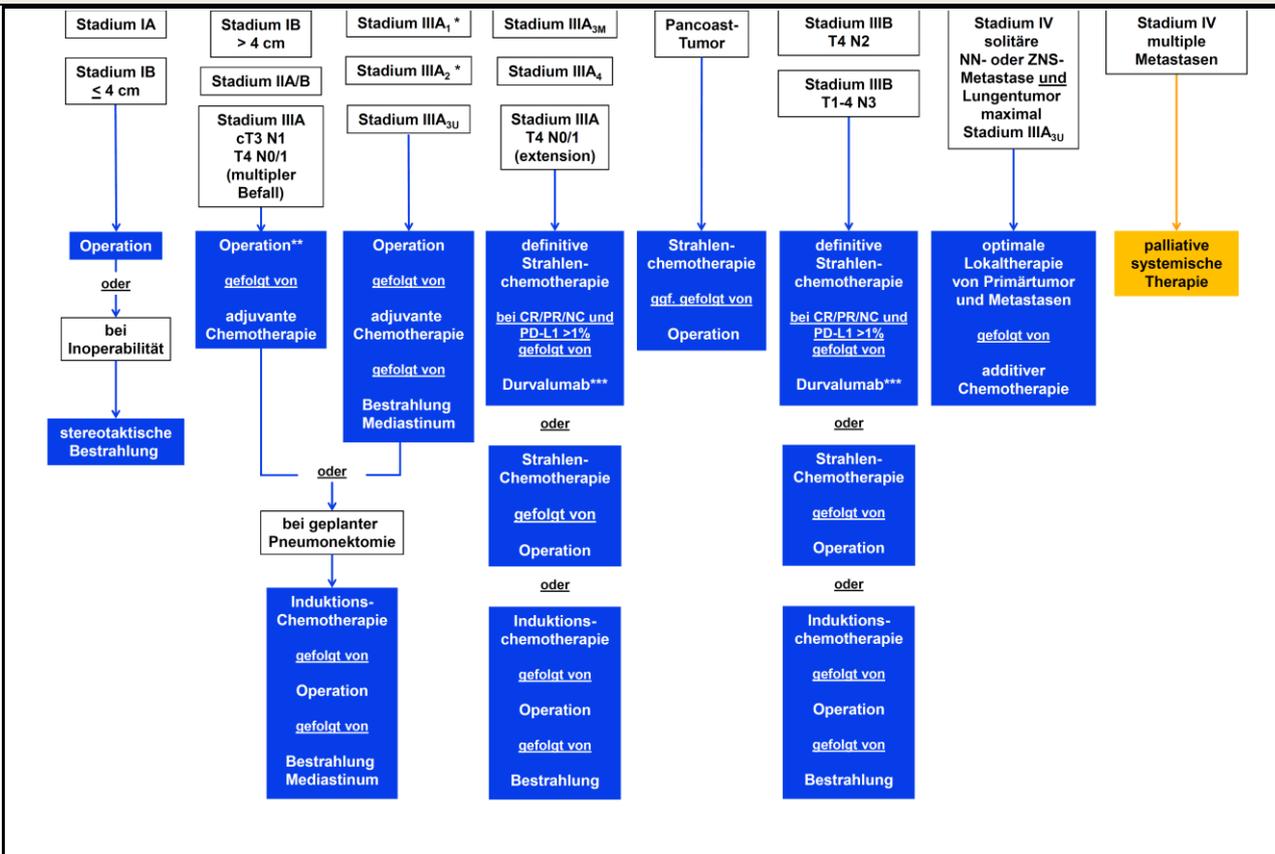
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Legende: → kurative Intention; → palliative Intention;

* klinische Stadien;

** individuelle Konzepte bei den Stadien IIIA cT3N1 und T4N0/1 in Abhängigkeit von den benachbarten, infiltrierten Strukturen (z. B. Wirbelkörper, Mediastinum, große Gefäße)

*** siehe Lungenkarzinom Zulassung;

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- Metastasiertem NSCLC.

In Ergänzung zu diesem Algorithmus gibt es Patienten

- im Stadium III, bei denen eine kurative Therapie durch lokale Maßnahmen (Operation, Bestrahlung), ggf. in Kombination mit systemischer Therapie ((neo)adjuvante Chemotherapie, adjuvante Immuntherapie) nicht möglich ist
- im Stadium IV mit solitären Metastasen im Stadium M1b, bei denen eine kurative Therapie möglich ist, z. B. mit solitären Nebennieren-, ZNS-, Lungen-, Leber- oder Knochenmetastasen.

Wir beantworten die Frage für Patienten im fortgeschrittenen Stadium III und IV, bei denen eine Therapie in kurativer Intention nicht möglich ist.

35 – 40 % der Patienten mit nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom werden im Stadium IV diagnostiziert. Bei der Mehrzahl der Patienten ist der Therapieanspruch palliativ [1, 2, 3]. Bei Patienten mit multiplen Metastasen ist das Therapieziel palliativ. Die mediane Überlebenszeit lag noch vor wenigen Jahren zwischen 8 und 12 Monaten. Die aktuellen Therapie-Empfehlungen basieren auf prädiktiven histologischen, immunhistochemischen und genetischen Markern. Ein Algorithmus für die Erstlinientherapie bei Patienten ohne prädiktive Treibermutation ist in Abbildung 2 dargestellt.

Abbildung 2: Algorithmus für die nicht-molekular stratifizierte medikamentöse Therapie in fortgeschrittenen Stadien

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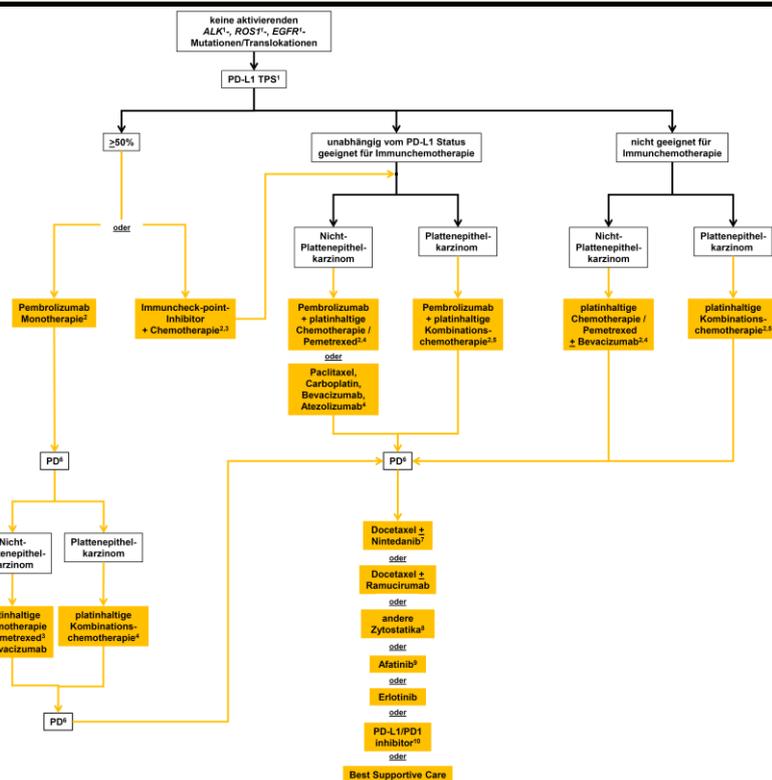
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- Metastasiertem NSCLC.



Legende: ¹PD-L1 TPS - Expression von PD-L1 auf Tumorzellen, quantifiziert nach dem Tumor Progression Score (TPS); ²wenn für Immuntherapie geeignet und keine relevanten Kontraindikationen bestehen; ³ Kombination aus einem Anti-PD1 Antikörper und Chemotherapie, differenziert nach der Histologie; ⁴ Kombination aus Cis- oder Carboplatin mit Pemetrexed; ⁵ Kombination von Carboplatin mit Paclitaxel oder nabPaclitaxel; ⁶ CR – komplette Remission, PR – partielle Remission, SD – stabile Erkrankung, PD – progrediente Erkrankung; ⁷ Nintedanib nur bei Adenokarzinom; ⁸ Zytostatikum der 3. Generation: Gemcitabin, Pemetrexed, Vinorelbin; Pemetrexed nur bei Nicht-Plattenepithelkarzinom; ⁹ Apatinib nur bei Plattenepithelkarzinom; ¹⁰ PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibitor: Atezolizumab, Nivolumab, Pembrolizumab (TPS $\geq 1\%$); der Nachweis der Wirksamkeit ist nicht geführt bei Patienten, die in der Erstlinientherapie mit einem Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitor vorbehandelt sind; ¹¹ PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibitor: Atezolizumab, Nivolumab, Pembrolizumab (TPS $\geq 1\%$);

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- Metastasiertem NSCLC.

Die Therapieindikation richtet sich nach dem Allgemeinzustand, der Vorbehandlung, der Symptomatik, spezifischer Komorbidität und der Patientenpräferenz. Die Auswahl der Substanzen wird bestimmt durch die histologische Klassifikation des Tumors, molekularpathologische Alterationen (molekular-stratifizierte Therapie) und den Grad der PD-L1-Expression auf den Tumorzellen. Das Wissen um die therapeutischen Optionen ermöglicht ein optimales Patientenmanagement.

Bei Patienten mit Expression des Immunmarkers PD-L1 auf $\geq 50\%$ der Tumorzellen, und ohne genetische Aberrationen, für die zielgerichtete Arzneimittel zugelassen sind, gelten folgende Empfehlungen:

- Die Monotherapie mit dem Anti-PD1-Antikörper Pembrolizumab führt gegenüber platinhaltiger Chemotherapie zur Verlängerung der Gesamtüberlebenszeit (Hazard Ratio 0,63; 30,2 vs 14 Monate), zur Verlängerung des progressionsfreien Überlebens (HR 0,50 Median 4,3 Monate) und zu einer Senkung der Rate schwerer Nebenwirkungen [4, 5]. Daten eines Vergleichs von Pembrolizumab Monotherapie gegenüber Pembrolizumab + Kombinationschemotherapie liegen bisher nicht vor.
- Die Kombination eines Immuncheckpoint-Inhibitors mit Chemotherapie ist eine Alternative [6 - 9]. Patienten mit einer hohen Tumormasse und einem hohen Remissionsdruck könnten besonders von einer Kombinationstherapie profitieren.

Gibt es Kriterien für unterschiedliche Behandlungsentscheidungen in der Erstlinienbehandlung des NSCLC mit einer PD-L1 Expression in $\geq 50\%$ der Tumorzellen ohne EGFR-, ALK- oder ROS1-Aberrationen bei Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem NSCLC, die für eine Operation oder definitive Radiochemotherapie nicht in Betracht kommen, oder die nach einer Behandlung mit einer definitiven Radiochemotherapie progredient sind, oder metastasiertem NSCLC, die regelhaft berücksichtigt werden? Wenn ja, welche sind dies und was sind in dem Fall die Therapieoptionen

Ja. Bei Patienten in sehr reduziertem Allgemeinzustand, vor allem aufgrund von Komorbidität, wird die Therapieintensität angepasst oder als Best Supportive Care durchgeführt.

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Stellungnehmer

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