Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

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: 2021-B-135 Lorlatinib

Stand: Juni 2021

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

Lorlatinib
[zur Behandlung des fortgeschrittenen ALK-positiven 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- oder BRAF-V600-Mutationen wurden nicht berücksichtigt. • Arzneimittel zur Behandlung des NSCLCs mit ausschließlich plattenepithelialer Histologie wurden ebenfalls 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:** • Brigatinib (ALK-positives NSCLC ohne Vortherapie mit ALK-TKI): Beschluss vom 15.10.2020 • Atezolizumab: Beschluss vom 02.04.2020 • Lorlatinib (ALK-positives NSCLC nach Vortherapie mit ALK-TKI): Beschluss vom 22.11.2019 • Durvalumab: Beschluss vom 04.04.2019 • Alectinib (ALK-positives NSCLC, Erstlinie): Beschluss vom 21.06.2018 • Ceritinib (ALK-positives NSCLC, Erstlinie): Beschluss vom 01.02.2018 • Crizotinib (ROS1-positives NSCLC): Beschluss vom 16.03.2017 • Crizotinib (vorbehandeltes ALK-positives NSCLC): Beschluss vom 15.12.2016 • Nivolumab: Beschluss vom 20.10.2016 • Ramucirumab: Beschluss vom 01.09.2016 • Crizotinib (ALK-positives NSCLC, Erstlinie): Beschluss vom 16.06.2016

	• 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
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 bewertendes Arzneimittel:	
Lorlatinib L01XE44 Lorviqa®	<u>Geplantes Anwendungsgebiet laut Beratungsanforderung:</u> Lorviqua als Monotherapie wird angewendet zur Behandlung erwachsener Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC), die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden.
Antineoplastische Mittel:	
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: Docetaxel ist in Kombination mit Cisplatin zur Behandlung von Patienten mit nicht resezierbarem, lokal fortgeschrittenem oder metastasiertem, nicht-kleinzelligem Bronchialkarzinom ohne vorausgegangene Chemotherapie angezeigt. […]

Etoposid L01CB01 Riboposid®	Kombinationstherapie folgender Malignome: – Palliative Therapie des fortgeschrittenen, nicht-kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms bei Patienten mit gutem Allgemeinzustand (Karnofsky-Index > 80 %), […]
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.
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 Tumortherapie eingesetzt. Bei intravenöser Gabe ist es in der Monochemotherapie oder in kombinierter zytostatischer Chemotherapie bei folgenden metastasierenden Tumoren wirksam: […] 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.
Vindesin L01CA03 Eldesine®	Kombinationschemotherapie: Lokal fortgeschrittenes oder metastasiertes nicht-kleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom (Stadium IIIB, IV).
Vinorelbin L01CA04	Behandlung des nicht kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms (Stadium 3 oder 4).

generisch	
Proteinkinase-Inhibitoren:	
Alectinib L01XE36 Alecensa®	Alecensa wird als Monotherapie angewendet zur Erstlinienbehandlung des Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) bei erwachsenen Patienten.
Brigatinib L01XE43 Alunbrig®	Alunbrig ist als Monotherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit anaplastischer-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenem, nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) angezeigt, die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden. Alunbrig ist als Monotherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit ALK-positivem, fortgeschrittenem NSCLC angezeigt, die zuvor mit Crizotinib behandelt wurden.
Ceritinib L01XE28 Zykadia®	Zykadia wird als Monotherapie angewendet bei erwachsenen Patienten zur Erstlinienbehandlung des fortgeschrittenen, Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positiven, nichtkleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms (NSCLC)
Crizotinib L01XE16 Xalkori®	XALKORI als Monotherapie wird angewendet bei: – Erwachsenen zur Erstlinienbehandlung des Anaplastische-Lymphom-Kinase (ALK)-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) – Erwachsenen zur Behandlung des vorbehandelten Anaplastische-Lymphom-Kinase (ALK)-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)
Nintedanib L01XE31 Vargatef®	Vargatef wird angewendet in Kombination mit Docetaxel zur Behandlung von erwachsenen Patienten mit lokal fortgeschrittenem, metastasiertem oder lokal rezidiviertem nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) mit Adenokarzinom-Histologie nach Erstlinienchemotherapie.
Entrectinib L01XE56 Rozlytrek®	Rozlytrek als Monotherapie wird angewendet bei erwachsenen Patienten mit ROS1-positivem, fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC), die zuvor keine Behandlung mit ROS1-Inhibitoren erhalten haben.
Erlotinib L01XE03 generisch	Bei Patienten mit Tumoren ohne aktivierende EGFR-Mutationen ist Erlotinib angezeigt, wenn andere Therapieoptionen als ungeeignet erachtet werden.
Antikörper:	

Atezolizumab L01XC32 Tecentriq®	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.
Bevacizumab L01XC07 Avastin®	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.
Nivolumab L01XC17 Opdivo®	OPDIVO ist als Monotherapie zur Behandlung des lokal fortgeschrittenen oder metastasierten nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms nach vorheriger Chemotherapie bei Erwachsenen indiziert.
Durvalumab L01XC28 Imfinzi®	IMFINZI ist angezeigt als Monotherapie zur Behandlung des lokalfortgeschrittenen, 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.
Ramucirumab L01XC21 Cyramza®	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.

Quellen: AMIce-Datenbank, Fachinformationen

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

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

Vorgang: 2021-B-135 (Lorlatinib)

Auftrag von:	Abt. AM
Bearbeitet von:	Abt. FB Med
Datum:	7. Juni 2021

Inhaltsverzeichnis

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

Indikation für die Synopse: Behandlung erwachsener Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC), die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden.

2 Systematische Recherche

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation *NSCLC* durchgeführt. Der Suchzeitraum wurde auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt und die Recherche am 03.05.2021 abgeschlossen. 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, TRIP, SIGN, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien. Die detaillierte Darstellung der Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse aufgeführt.

In einem zweistufigen Screening wurden die Ergebnisse der Literaturrecherche bewertet. Die Recherche ergab 1593 Referenzen. Im ersten Screening wurden auf Basis von Titel und Abstract nach Population, Intervention, Komparator und Publikationstyp nicht relevante Publikationen ausgeschlossen. Zudem wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen. Im zweiten Screening wurden die im ersten Screening eingeschlossenen Publikationen als Volltexte gesichtet und auf ihre Relevanz und methodische Qualität geprüft. Dafür wurden dieselben Kriterien wie im ersten Screening sowie Kriterien zur methodischen Qualität der Evidenzquellen verwendet. Basierend darauf, wurden insgesamt 64 Quellen eingeschlossen. Es erfolgte eine synoptische Darstellung wesentlicher Inhalte der identifizierten Referenzen.

3 Ergebnisse

3.1 G-BA-Beschlüsse/IQWiG-Berichte

G-BA, 2021 [17].

Beschluss des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL): Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung von Arzneimitteln mit neuen Wirkstoffen nach § 35a SGB V Entrectinib (ROS1-positives, fortgeschrittenes nicht kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom) vom 18. Februar 2021.

Anwendungsgebiet

Rozlytrek als Monotherapie wird angewendet bei erwachsenen Patienten mit ROS1-positivem, fortgeschrittenem nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC), die zuvor keine Behandlung mit ROS1-Inhibitoren erhalten haben.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Crizotinib

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2020 [23].Rvchtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 15. Oktober 2020 - Brigatinib.

Anwendungsgebiet

Alunbrig ist als Monotherapie bei erwachsenen Patienten mit anaplastischer-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenem, nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC) angezeigt, die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

a) Erwachsene Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen, nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit Hirnmetastasen, die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden:

- Crizotinib
  oder
- Alectinib

b) Erwachsene Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen, nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom ohne Hirnmetastasen, die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden:

- Crizotinib
  oder
- Alectinib

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

a) Erwachsene Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen, nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom mit Hirnmetastasen, die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden:

- Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Brigatinib gegenüber Crizotinib: Anhaltspunkt für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen

b) Erwachsene Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen, nichtkleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom ohne Hirnmetastasen, die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden:

- Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens von Brigatinib gegenüber Crizotinib: Anhaltspunkt für einen geringen Zusatznutzen

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G-BA, 2019 [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 4. April 2019 – Durvalumab.

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, 2020 [16].

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 [28].

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 21. Juni 2018 - Alectinib (neues Anwendungsgebiet: Erstlinienbehandlung nicht-kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom).

Anwendungsgebiet

Alecensa wird als Monotherapie angewendet zur Erstlinienbehandlung des Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) bei erwachsenen Patienten.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Crizotinib

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Anhaltspunkt für einen nicht-quantifizierbaren Zusatznutzen

G-BA, 2016 [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 1. September 2016 – Ramucirumab.

Anwendungsgebiet

„Ramucirumab (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."

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

- Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed (Pemetrexed: außer bei überwiegend plattenepithelialer Histologie)

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)

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Docetaxel: Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2016 [27].

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)

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

- Best-Supportive-Care

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

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

- 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:

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

G-BA, 2016 [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 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: Docetaxel

2) Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel nicht angezeigt ist: Best-Supportive-Care

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

1) Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel angezeigt ist: Hinweis auf einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

2) Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel nicht angezeigt ist: Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Best-SupportiveCare: Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2015 [26].

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 nichtkleinzelligen 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.

G-BA, 2018 [18].

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 1. Februar 2018 – Ceritinib.

Neues Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 23. Juni 2017):

Zykadia wird als Monotherapie angewendet bei erwachsenen Patienten zur Erstlinienbehandlung des fortgeschrittenen, Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase(ALK)-positiven, nicht-kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms (NSCLC).

Vergleichstherapie

Crizotinib

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie:

- Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2017 [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 16. März 2017 - Crizotinib (neues Anwendungsgebiet: nicht-kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom, ROS1-positiv).

Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 25.08.2016):

XALKORI wird angewendet bei Erwachsenen zur Behandlung des ROS1-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)

1) nicht vorbehandelte Patienten mit ROS1-positivem, fortgeschrittenem nicht kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC)

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)
- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 2:

  alternativ zur platinbasierten Kombinationsbehandlung: Monotherapie mit Gemcitabin oder Vinorelbin

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit Pemetrexed oder Carboplatin in Kombination mit Pemetrexed:

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

2) vorbehandelte Patienten mit ROS1-positivem, fortgeschrittenem nicht kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC)

Vergleichstherapie:

- Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed infrage kommt:

  Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed
- Patienten, für die eine Behandlung mit Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed nicht infrage kommt:

  Best-Supportive-Care

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed:

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Best-Supportive- Care:

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

G-BA, 2016 [24]

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. Juni 2016 - Crizotinib (neues Anwendungsgebiet: nicht -kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom, ROS1 -positiv, Erstlinie).

Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 23.11.2015):

XALKORI wird angewendet bei Erwachsenen zur Erstlinienbehandlung des Anaplastische-Lymphom-Kinase(ALK)-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms (non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC).

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)

- Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 2:

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

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Cisplatin in Kombination mit Pemetrexed *oder* Carboplatin in Kombination mit Pemetrexed:

- Anhaltspunkt für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

G-BA, 2016 [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 15. Dezember 2016 – Crizotinib.

Zugelassenes Anwendungsgebiet (laut Zulassung vom 23.10.2012):

XALKORI wird angewendet bei Erwachsenen zur Behandlung des vorbehandelten Anaplastische-Lymphom-Kinase (ALK)-positiven, fortgeschrittenen nicht kleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinoms (*non small cell lung cancer*, NSCLC).

a) Patienten, bei denen eine Chemotherapie angezeigt ist

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed zur Behandlung von Patienten, bei denen eine Chemotherapie angezeigt ist (dies können insbesondere Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 0, 1 und gegebenenfalls 2 sein).

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber der Chemotherapie mit Docetaxel oder Pemetrexed:

Anhaltspunkt für einen beträchtlichen Zusatznutzen.

b) Patienten, bei denen eine Chemotherapie nicht angezeigt ist

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie:

Best-Supportive-Care zur Behandlung von Patienten, bei denen eine Chemotherapie nicht angezeigt ist (dies können insbesondere Patienten mit ECOG-Performance-Status 4, 3 und gegebenenfalls 2 sein).

Ausmaß und Wahrscheinlichkeit des Zusatznutzens gegenüber Best-Supportive-Care:

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

3.2 Cochrane Reviews

Ferrara R et al., 2021 [14].

Single or combined immune checkpoint inhibitors compared to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab for people with advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

To determine the effectiveness and safety of first-line immune checkpoint inhibitors, as monotherapy or in combination compared to platinum-based chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab for people with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), according to the level of PD-L1 expression.

Methodik

Population:

- participants with metastatic NSCLC or locally advanced NSCLC not susceptible to curative treatment. People should have not received any first-line systemic treatment.

Intervention/Komparator

- Single-agent immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) versus standard first-line therapy (doublet chemotherapy ± bevacizumab).
- Doublet immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) versus standard first-line therapy (doublet chemotherapy ± bevacizumab).

A doublet chemotherapy regimen includes any platinum-based doublet along with a third-generation agent (i.e. gemcitabine, vinorelbine, taxanes, pemetrexed).

Endpunkte:

- OS, PFS, ORR, HRQoL, AEs

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- from inception to 31st December 2020

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane approach / GRADE

Ergebnisse

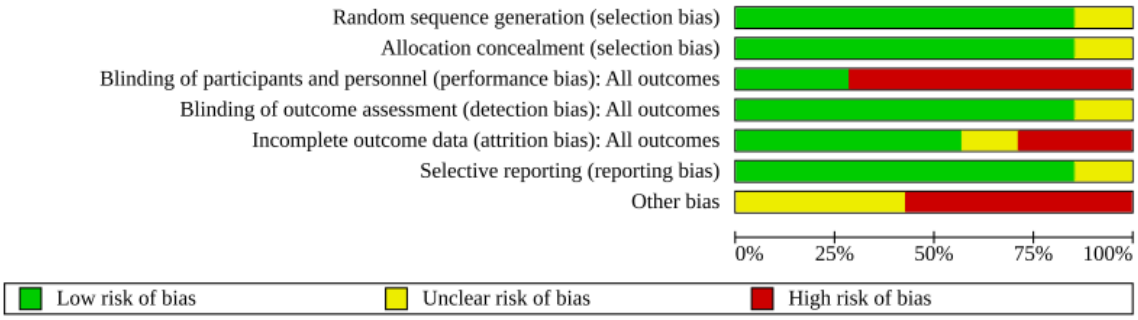
Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 15 trials (seven completed and eight ongoing trials)
- Data for 5893 participants from seven trials comparing first-line single- (six trials) or double- (two trials) agent ICI with platinum-based chemotherapy, one trial comparing both firstline single- and double-agent ICsI with platinum-based chemotherapy.

Qualität der Studien:

- All trials were at low risk of selection and detection bias, some were classified at high risk of performance, attrition or other source of bias. The overall certainty of evidence according to GRADE ranged from moderate-to-low because of risk of bias, inconsistency, or imprecision.

Figure 2. 'Risk of bias' graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.



Studienergebnisse:

- Note: The majority of the included trials reported their outcomes by PD-L1 expressions, with PD-L1 ≥ 50 being considered the most clinically useful cut-off level for decision makers. Also, iIn order to avoid overlaps between various PDL-1 expressions we prioritised the review outcomes according to PD-L1 ≥ 50.
- Single-agent ICI: In the PD-L1 expression ≥ 50% group single-agent ICI probably improved OS compared to platinum-based chemotherapy (hazard ratio (HR) 0.68, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.60 to 0.76, 6 RCTs, 2111 participants, moderate-certainty evidence). In this group, single-agent ICI also may improve PFS (HR: 0.68, 95% CI 0.52 to 0.88, 5 RCTs, 1886 participants, low-certainty evidence) and ORR (risk ratio (RR):1.40, 95% CI 1.12 to 1.75, 4 RCTs, 1672 participants, low-certainty evidence). HRQoL data were available for only one study including only people with PDL1 expression ≥ 50%, which suggested that single-agent ICI may improve HRQoL at 15 weeks compared to platinum-based chemotherapy (RR: 1.51, 95% CI 1.08 to 2.10, 1 RCT, 297 participants, low-certainty evidence). In the included studies, treatment-related AEs were not reported according to PD-L1 expression levels. Grade 3-4 AEs may be less frequent with single-agent ICI compared to platinum-based chemotherapy (RR: 0.41, 95% CI 0.33 to 0.50, I2 = 62%, 5 RCTs, 3346 participants, lowcertainty evidence).
- Double-agent ICI: Double-ICI treatment probably prolonged OS compared to platinum-based chemotherapy in people with PD-L1 expression ≥50% (HR: 0.72, 95% CI 0.59 to 0.89 2 RCTs, 612 participants, moderate-certainty evidence). Trials did not report data on HRQoL, PFS and ORR according to PD-L1 groups. Treatment related AEs were not reported according to PD-L1 expression levels. The frequency of grade 3-4 AEs may not differ between double-ICI treatment and platinum-based chemotherapy (RR: 0.78, 95% CI 0.55 to 1.09, I2 = 81%, 2 RCTs, 1869 participants, low-certainty evidence).

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

The evidence in this review suggests that single-agent ICI in people with NSCLC and PD-L1 ≥50% probably leads to a higher overall survival rate and may lead to a higher progression-free survival and overall response rate when compared to platinum-based chemotherapy and may also lead to a lower rate of adverse events and higher HRQoL. Combined ICI in people with NSCLC and PD-L1 ≥50% also probably leads to a higher overall survival rate when compared to platinum-based chemotherapy, but its effect on progression-free survival, overall response rate and HRQoL is unknown due to a lack of data. The rate of adverse events may not differ between groups.

This review used to be a living review. It is transitioned out of living mode because current research is exploring ICI in association with chemotherapy or other immunotherapeutic drugs versus ICI as single agent rather than platinum based chemotherapy.

Vasconcellos VF et al., 2020 [56].

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:

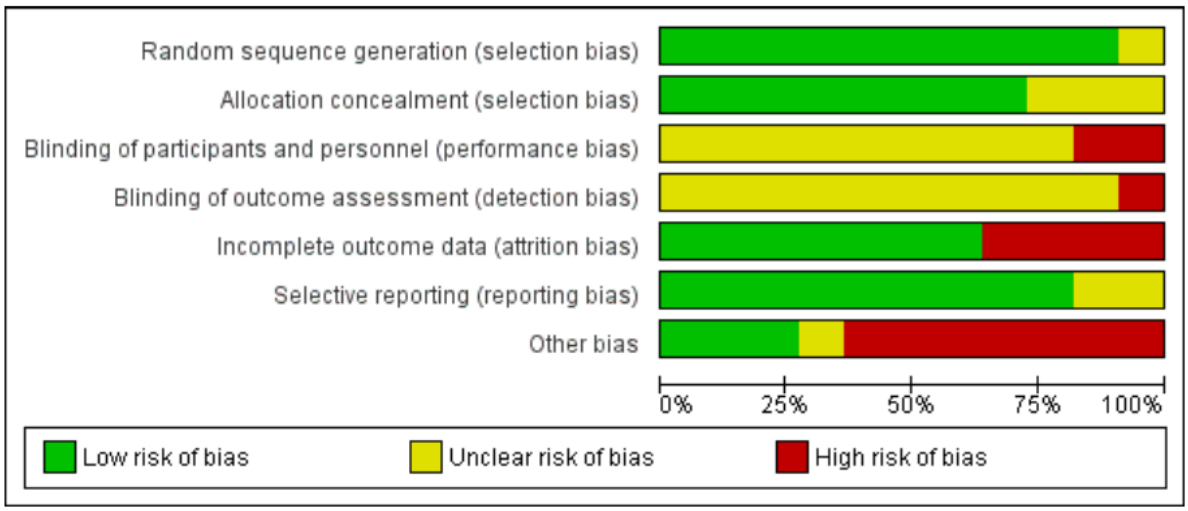
- Cochrane approach / GRADE

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 carboplatincontaining 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 healthrelated 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

Wang DD et al., 2021 [59].

Comparative efficacy and safety of PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapies for non-small cell lung cancer: a network meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to conduct a network meta-analysis to compare the safety and efficacy of these immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs).

Methodik

Population:

- patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer

Intervention:

- PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors

Komparator:

- Chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- OS and/or PFS

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed and Embase databases for English-language articles published up to December 20, 2020

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration's Risk of Bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 19 RCTs, including 12,753 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table I. Details of all included trials.

Study	Study characteristics					D-L1 expression			Patient characteristics			
	Treatment details	Sample size	Line of treatment	Histology types	Median follow-up (months)	≥50% (n)	1%-49% (n)	<1% (n)	% Male	% of current or former smokers	% of non-squamous	Median age
KEYNOTE -010	Pem Chemo	690 343	Second or late	Mixed	42.6	290 152	400 191	0 0	62% 61%	82% 78%	70% 70%	63 62
KEYNOTE -024	Pem Chemo	154 151	First-line	Mixed	25.2	154 151	0 0	0 0	59.7% 62.9%	96.8% 87.4%	81.2% 82.1%	64.5 66
KEYNOTE -033	Pem Chemo	213 212	Second or later	Mixed	18.8	114 98	112 98	0 0	73.7% 77.4%	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	60.6† 61.0†
KEYNOTE -042	Pem Chemo	637 637	First-line	Mixed	14	299 300	338 337	0 0	71% 71%	78% 78%	62% 61%	63 63
KEYNOTE -189	Pem+Chemo Chemo	410 206	First-line	Non-SCC	23.1	132 70	128 58	127 63	62.0% 52.9%	88.3% 87.9%	100% 100%	65 63.5
KEYNOTE -407	Pem+Chemo Chemo	278 281	First-line	SCC	14.3	73 73	103 104	95 99	79.1% 83.6%	92.1% 93.2%	0% 0%	65 65
CheckMate 017	Niv Chemo	135 137	Second or later	SCC	36.6 (minimum)	17 12	NA NA	54 52	82% 71%	90% 94%	0% 0%	63 63
CheckMate 026	Niv Chemo	271 270	First-line	Mixed	13.5	88 126	NA NA	0 0	89% 88%	88% 87%	76% 76%	63 65
CheckMate 057	Niv Chemo	292 290	Second or later	Non-SCC	36.6 (minimum)	66 46	NA NA	108 101	53% 58%	79% 78%	100%	61 64
CheckMate 078	Niv Chemo	338 166	Second or late	Mixed	25.9 (minimum)	NA NA	NA NA	138 67	78% 81%	70% 71%	61% 60%	60 60
CheckMate 227 (Part 1)	Niv+Ipi Niv Niv+Chemo Chemo	583 396 177 583	First-line	Mixed	29.3 (minimum)	205 214 0 192	191 182 1 205	187 0 176 186	67.4% 68.7% 73.4% 66.0%	85.2% 86.4% 83.1% 85.6%	71.9% 70.5% 75.7% 72.2%	64 64 64 64
CheckMate 277 (Part 2)	Niv+Chemo Chemo	377 378	First-line	Mixed	19.5 (minimum)	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
OAK	Ate Chemo	425 425	Second or later	Mixed	26 (minimum)	72 65	173 161	180 199	61% 61%	80% 83%	74% 74%	63 64
IMpower110	Ate Chemo	277 277	First-line	Mixed	13.4	107 98	170 179	0 0	70.8% 69.7%	86.6% 87.4%	69.3% 69.7%	64 65
IMpower130	Ate+Chemo Chemo	451 228	First-line	Non-SCC	18.5 19.2	88 42	128 65	235 121	59% 59%	89% 92%	100% 100%	64 65
IMpower131	Ate+Chemo Chemo	343 340	First-line	SCC	26.8 24.8	48 44	134 126	161 170	80% 80%	77.20% 77.20%	0% 0%	65 63
IMpower132	Ate+Chemo Chemo	292 286	First-line	Non-SCC	28.4	25 20	63 72	88 75	66.4% 66.4%	87% 90%	100% 100%	64 63
MYSTIC	Dur Chemo	374 372	First-Line	Mixed	30.2	118 107	161 182	95 83	68.4% 67.2%	84.8% 86.0%	71.4% 71.5%	65 64
ARCTIC (Study B)	Dur Chemo	117 118	Third-line or later	Mixed	9.1	0 0	N/A N/A	52 58	62.4% 68.6%	76.1% 81.4%	75.2% 76.3%	63 65

Abbreviations: NA: not available; Ate: atezolizumab; Pem: pembrolizumab; Ipi: ipilimumab; Niv: nivolumab; Dur: durvalumab; Chemo: chemotherapy; SCC: Squamous Cell Carcinoma.
Notes: † Mean age

Qualität der Studien:

- Overall, 18 trials were considered to have low risk of bias for the overall survival outcome. One trial (CM 227 Part 2) was considered to have an unclear risk of bias as three domains were assessed as having an unclear risk.
- In the selection bias domain, 18 trials were considered low risk, and one (CM 227 Part 2) was considered unclear risk. In the reporting bias domain, 18 trials were considered low risk, and one (CM 227 Part 2) was considered unclear risk. In the performance bias domain, all trials were considered to be low risk for the overall survival outcome as this is unlikely to be affected by the lack of blinding in the open trial design. Only two trials

(KN-189 and KN-407) had a low risk of bias for PFS, as these were the only double-blind trials.

- In the detection bias domain, all trials were considered low risk for the overall survival outcome as this is unlikely to be affected by lack of blinding. Ten trials (KN-010, KN-024, KN-033, KN-042, KN-189, KN-407, CM 017, CM 026, CM 227 Part 1, MYSTIC) were also considered low risk for the PFS outcome, as they used blinded independent central reviewers for radiographic assessment of progression.
- All trials were considered low risk for attrition bias. Most trials allowed crossover, and this was considered to be a source of other potential bias.

Studienergebnisse:

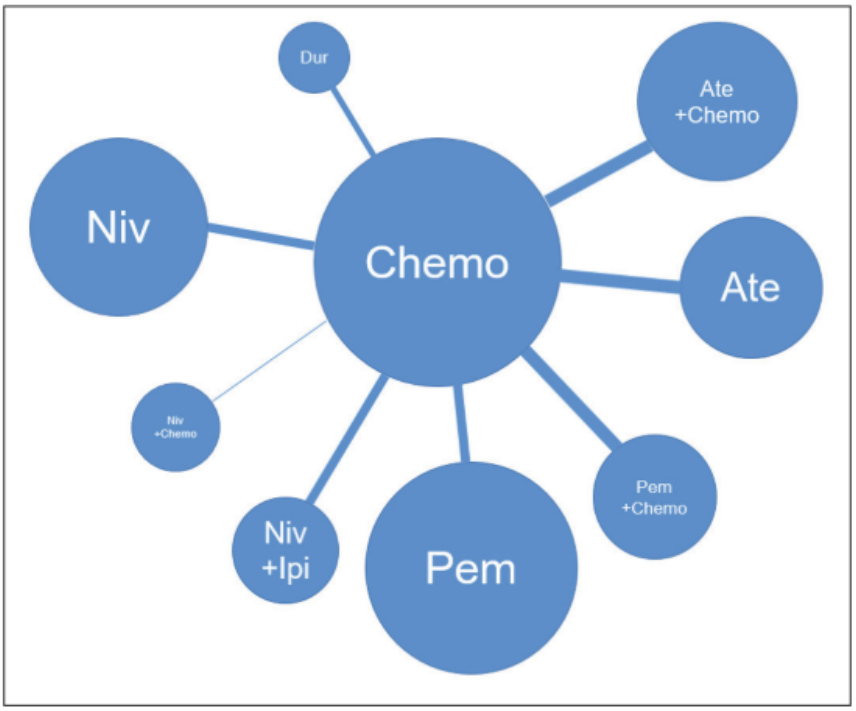


Figure 1. Network of eligible comparisons. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of patients randomized to receive the treatment. The width of the lines is proportional to the number of trials comparing the connected treatments. Abbreviations: Pem, pembrolizumab; Ate, atezolizumab; Dur, durvalumab; Ipi, ipilimumab; Niv, nivolumab; Chemo, chemotherapy.

- In the analysis of all-comers, the pembrolizumab/chemotherapy combination ranked best for overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS).
- Durvalumab was the only ICI treatment that showed no benefit over chemotherapy.
- In the first-line setting only, in terms of OS, atezolizumab, pembrolizumab/chemotherapy, and nivolumab/ipilimumab ranked as the best treatments for patients with PD-L1 expression levels of ≥50%, 1-49%, and <1%, respectively.
- Nivolumab, atezolizumab, pembrolizumab, and durvalumab all had lower odds of grade 3 or greater treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) compared to chemotherapy.
- With the addition of chemotherapy to any ICI regimen, the odds of TRAEs increased in a considerable and statistically significant way.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

While the pembrolizumab/chemotherapy combination was the most effective therapy in the overall cohort of all-comers, treatment preferences varied by treatment-line setting, tumor characteristics, and outcome of interest. In the first-line setting, the most effective

treatments for patients with PD-L1 expressions of ≥50%, 1-49%, and <1% were atezolizumab, pembrolizumab/chemotherapy, and nivolumab/ipilimumab, respectively.

Kommentare zum Review

- Siehe auch: Liang, J.et al., 2020 [42]

Yang Y et al., 2021 [60].

The optimal immune checkpoint inhibitors combined with chemotherapy for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

Metaanalysis that compared the efficacy and safety of PD-1 inhibitor + CT with PD-L1 inhibitor + CT.

Methodik

Population:

- advanced patients with NSCLC patients

Intervention/Komparator:

- PD-1 + CT vs PD-L1 + CT

Endpunkte:

- progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), objective response rate (ORR) and treatmentrelated adverse events (TRAEs)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and major international scientific meetings were searched from inception dates to March 2020

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 8 phase III RCTs with 4253 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Characteristics of patients comparing PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors plus chemotherapy or PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors alone with chemotherapy in 8 randomized controlled trials included in the meta-analysis

Study	Author	Year	Trial phase	Study group (regime and no. of Pts.)		Control group (regime and no. of Pts.)		Inclusion criteria
CheckMate 227	Hellmann	2018	III	NIV plus PBC	177	PBC alone	160	Stage IV or recurrent NSCLC without targetable genetic aberration, with a high tumor mutational burden (≥ 10 mutations per megabase)
KEYNOTE-021	Langer	2016	III	PEM plus PBC	60	PBC alone	63	Stage IIIB or IV, non-squamous NSCLC without targetable genetic aberration
KEYNOTE-189	Gandhi	2018	III	PEM plus PBC	410	PBC alone	206	Stage IV non-squamous NSCLC without targetable genetic aberration
KEYNOTE-407	Paz-Ares	2018	III	PEM plus PBC	278	PBC alone	281	Stage IV, squamous NSCLC
Impower 130	West	2019	III	ATE plus PBC	447	PBC alone	226	Stage IV, non-squamous NSCLC without targetable genetic aberration
Impower 131	Jotte	2018	III	ATE plus PBC	343	PBC alone	340	Stage IV, squamous NSCLC
Impower 132	Papadimitra-kopoulou	2018	III	ATE plus PBC	292	PBC alone	286	Stage IV non-squamous NSCLC without targetable genetic aberration
Impower 150	Socinski	2018	III	ATE plus PBC	353	PBC alone	331	Stage IIIB or IV, non-squamous NSCLC without targetable genetic aberration

NIV nivolumab, *PBC* platinum-based chemotherapy, *PEM* pembrolizumab, *ATE* atezolizumab

Qualität der Studien:

- All of the studies were of high quality.

Studienergebnisse:

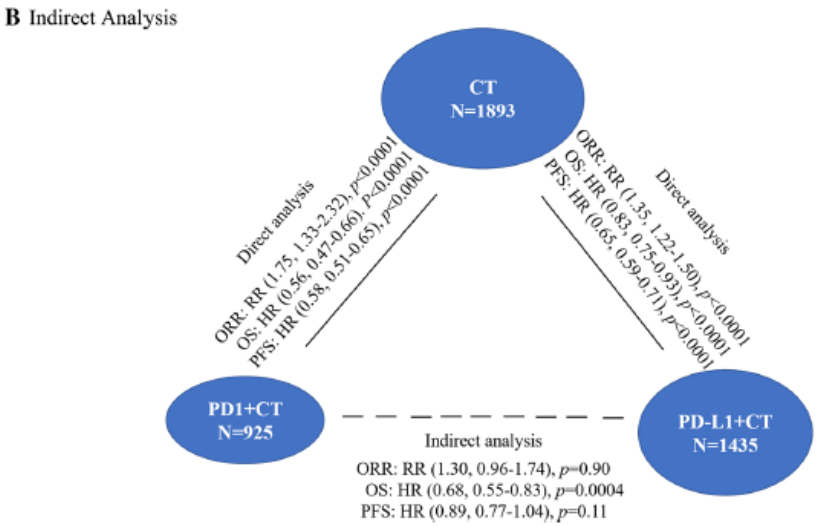


Fig. 3 Forest plots of progression-free survival (PFS) comparing PD-1+CT or PD-L1+CT versus chemotherapy alone and indirect comparison between PD-1+CT versus PD-L1+CT. In B, solid lines represented the existence of direct comparisons between treatment regimens, and dashed line represented the indirect comparison between PD-1+CT versus PD-L1+CT. The size of the circle corresponds to the enrolled patient number. *PD-1* anti-PD-1 immune checkpoint inhibitor, *PD-L1* anti-PD-L1 immune checkpoint inhibitor, *CT* chemotherapy, *ORR* objective response rate, *OS* overall survival, *PFS* progression-free survival

- PD-1 + CT led to notably longer OS most in low/negative expression of PD-L1 for NSCLC patients compared with PD-L1 + CT.
- In terms of Grade 3–5 TRAEs, the results showed that PD-1 + CT and PD-L1 + CT exclusively increased the risk of adverse incidence than CT alone, especially for PD-L1 + CT ($p < 0.00001$).

- For subgroups including female, young patients, patients with nonsmoker, and EGFR/ALK wild-type, PD-1 + CT was associated with prolonged OS ($p < 0.05$).
- For no liver metastasis of NSCLC patients, obviously OS advantage for patients treated with PD-1 + CT compared to PD-L1 + CT was found.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

This exploratory analysis from our meta-analysis demonstrated ICIs + CT provides a survival advantage over CT alone in a large proportion of metastatic NSCLC patients, and it is worth noting that in terms of tumor response, OS and PFS, the superiority of combined PD-1 + CT over PD-L1 + CT as a first-line treatment strategy for advanced NSCLC patients according to indirect analysis.

Kommentare zum Review

- Siehe auch: Li, L. et al., 2020 [41]

Yang YL et al., 2020 [61].

Effect of alectinib versus crizotinib on progression-free survival, central nervous system efficacy and adverse events in ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to evaluate the different efficacies of alectinib and crizotinib on progression-free survival (PFS), central nervous system (CNS) progression and adverse events (AEs) in NSCLC patients with ALK-positive.

Methodik

Population:

- patients with NSCLC

Intervention:

- alectinib

Komparator:

- crizotinib or without control

Endpunkte:

- PFS, cumulative incidence of CNS progression, incidence of adverse events (AEs)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and Web of Science. The cut-off date of the search was 30 April 2019.

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Risk of Bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Ten studies were included with in total 2,377 patients

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

First author	Year	Registration number	Treatment	Study design	Number of patients	Outcomes	Country	Age median [range]	Male
Gadgeel *et al*. (19)	2014	AF002-JG NCT01588028	Alectinib 300–900 mg twice a day	Prospective cohort, single arm	47	Establish the recommended phase 2 dose	USA	56 [40–83]	57.0%
Hida *et al*. (12)	2017	J-ALEX	Alectinib 300 mg twice daily, crizotinib 250 mg twice daily	Randomized controlled trial	207	PFS, OS, adverse events	Japan	61 [27–85]	40.0%
Ito *et al*. (20)	2017	–	Alectinib 300 mg twice daily, crizotinib 250 mg twice daily	Retrospective cohort	61	ORR, TTF, PFS	Japan	64 [28–89]	42.6%
Masuda *et al*. (16)	2019	UMIN000014989	300 mg twice-daily alectinib	Prospective cohort, single arm	1221	Incidence of adverse, drug reactions, overall survival	Japan	62 [22–91]	46.1%
Nishio *et al*. (21)	2018	J-ALEX	Alectinib 300 mg twice daily, crizotinib 250 mg twice daily	Randomized controlled trial	207	CNS progression	Japan	62 [27–85]	42.0%
Novello *et al*. (22)	2018	NCT02604342	Alectinib 600mg twice daily chemotherapy (pemetrexed 500 mg/m2 or docetaxel 75 mg/m2, every 3 weeks)	Randomized controlled trial	107	PFS, adverse events	Germany	55.5 [21–82]	56.9%
Ou *et al*. (17)	2016	NP28673 (NCT01801111)	Alectinib 600 mg twice daily within 30 minutes after eating	Prospective cohort, single arm	138	ORR adverse events	16 countries	52 [22–79]	44.0%
Peters *et al*. (11)	2017	ALEX	Alectinib 600 mg twice daily, crizotinib 250 mg twice daily	Randomized controlled trial	303	PFS, CNS progression, ORR, OS, adverse events	n countries	58 [25–88]	45.0%
Shaw *et al*. (15)	2016	NP28761 (NCT01871805)	Alectinib 600 mg orally twice daily in 21-day cycles	Prospective cohort, single arm	87	ORR PFS; ORR, DCR in the CNS, adverse events	USA	54 [29–79]	45.0%
Tamura *et al*. (14)	2017	AF-001JP	Oral alectinib 300 mg twice per day	Prospective cohort, single arm	46	ORR, disease control rate, PFS, overall survival, pharmacokinetics, and safety	Japan	48 [26–75]	47.8%
Total	10 studies				2,377				

CNS, central nervous system; DCR, disease control rate; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression free survival; TTF, time to treatment failure.

Qualität der Studien:

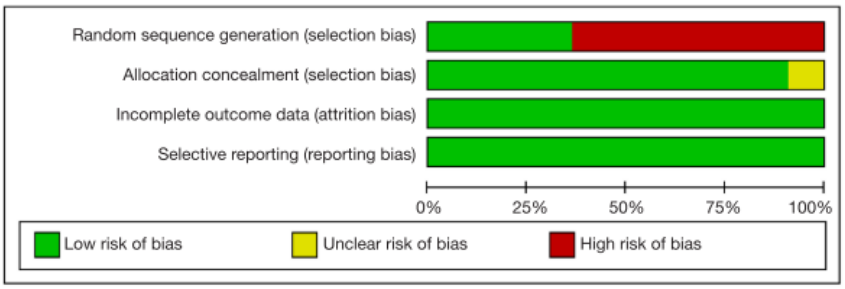


Figure 3 Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

Studienergebnisse:

- Alectinib showed significant PFS superiority over crizotinib. The pooled HR =0.41 (95% CI: 0.29–0.53) indicated that the alectinib therapy group did have significantly longer PFS than that of the crizotinib group.

- Based on 5 clinical trials, the cumulative incidence of CNS progression for patients treated with alectinib at 6 months (10%, 95% CI: 5–16%) and 12 months (16%, 95% CI: 9–24%) was calculated.
- Based on 7 clinical studies, the risk of AEs related to treatment with alectinib was determined: alectinib was associated with 28 cases of AE grade ≤2 and 9 cases of AE grade ≥3; among the top 4 incidences of AE grade ≥3, were blood creatine phosphokinase increased 5.6%, ALT increased 2.5%, AST increased 2.4% and anemia 1.8%.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Taken together, the results indicate that alectinib significantly prolongs PFS, and it better controls CNS metastases than crizotinib; however, there is insufficient evidence that alectinib could completely replace crizotinib. Although alectinib has a smaller gastrointestinal response than crizotinib, it still is associated with prominent liver damage and myalgia, which is worthy of attention. This systematic review and meta-analysis can provide some references for the clinical use of alectinib.

Elliott J et al., 2020 [10].

ALK inhibitors for non-small cell lung cancer: a systematic review and network meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to assess the relative effects of individual anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitors for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Methodik

Population:

- Treatment-naïve or experienced participants with phase III or IV ALK-positive and/or ROS1-positive NSCLC

Intervention:

- ALK inhibitors (e.g, crizotinib, ceritinib, alectinib, brigatinib, loratinib, ensartinib, and entrectinib)

Komparator:

- Placebo, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, another ALK inhibitor, or the same ALK inhibitor at a different dose

Endpunkte:

- treatment-related death, overall survival, progression-free survival, and SAEs

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane CENTRAL, and grey literature (July 23, 2019)

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaboration’s ROB tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 13 RCTs

Charakteristika der Population:

Table 1. Study characteristics of included randomized controlled trials.

Author, yr, page (study name; NCT no.) (companion publications)	Population	Groups (no. randomized)	Duration of treatment, median (IQR), months	Cross-over between treatment groups allowed?	Reported outcomes of interest to this review	Funding source
Chemotherapy-controlled						
Wu 2018, p. 1549 (PROFILE 1029; NCT01639001)[28, 30]	18–70 years, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–2, with no prior systemic treatment	Crizotinib 250 mg BID (104) Chemotherapy (103)	NR	Not reported	TR death; OS; PFS (independent review)*;	Pharma
Shaw 2013, p. 2385 (PROFILE 1007; NCT00932893)[16, 31] (Blackhall 2014[32])	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–2, with progressive disease after one prior platinum-based chemotherapy regimen	Crizotinib, 250 mg BID (173) Chemotherapy (174)	NR	Not during study period; participants from the chemotherapy arm could enroll in NCT00932451	TR death; OS; PFS (independent radiologic review*)	Pharma
Solomon 2014, p. 2167[25] (PROFILE 1014; NCT01154140) (Thorne-Nuzzo 2017,[33] Solomon 2016[34], Solomon 2018 [35])	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–2, with no prior systemic treatment	Crizotinib 250 mg BID (172) Chemotherapy (171)	10.9 (range 0.4 to 34.3) 4.1 (range 0.7 to 6.2)	Yes; participants in the chemotherapy arm with disease progression could cross to the crizotinib arm provided safety criteria were met	TR death; OS; PFS (independent review)*	Pharma
Zhao 2015, p. 616[18]	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, Karnofsky performance status (KPS) score ≥ 70, following first- or second-line chemotherapy	Crizotinib, 250 mg BID (14) Chemotherapy (14)	NR	Not reported	TR death; SAEs	Non-pharma
Novello 2018, p. 1409 (ALUR; NCT02604342) [26]	ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–2; two prior lines of systemic therapy including one line of chemotherapy and one of crizotinib	Alectinib 600 mg BID (72) Chemotherapy (35)	20.1 wk (range 0.4–62.1) 6.0 wk (range 1.9–47.1)	Yes; cross-over from chemotherapy to alectinib was permitted following progression	OS; PFS (investigator-assessed)*	Pharma
Soria 2017, p. 917[24, 36] (ASCEND-4; NCT01828099)	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, ECOG score of 0–2, previously untreated	Ceritinib 750 mg QD (189) Chemotherapy (187)	66.4 (30.8 to 83.7) 29.9 (13.0 to 62.3)	Yes, participants in the chemotherapy arm could crossover to ceritinib after disease progression	TR death; OS; PFS (independent review)*; SAEs	Pharma
Shaw 2017, p. 874 (ASCEND-5, NCT01828112)[23, 37] (Kiura 2018[38])	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with WHO performance status of 0–2, one or two previous chemotherapy regimens and previous crizotinib for at least 21 d	Ceritinib 750 mg QD (115) Chemotherapy (116)	30.3 (13.3 to 54.1) 6.3 (6.0 to 15.1)	Yes, participants in the chemotherapy arm could cross over to the ceritinib group after disease progression	TR death; OS; PFS (independent review)*	Pharma
Head-to-head comparisons of ALK inhibitors						
Zhou 2019, p. 437 (ALESIA; NCT02838420)[29]	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, ECOG score of 0–2, life expectancy of >12wk, no prior systemic therapy	Crizotinib 250 mg BID (62) Alectinib 600 mg BID (125)	12.6 14.7	No	TR death; OS; PFS (investigator assessed)*; SAEs	Pharma
Camidge 2018, p. 1 (ALTA-1L; NCT02737501)[25]	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC, with at least one measurable lesion, and no prior ALK-targeted therapy	Crizotinib 250 mg BID (138) Brigatinib 180 mg QD (137)	7.4 (range 0.1 to 19.2) 9.2 (range 0.1 to 18.4)	Yes: patients in the crizotinib group could cross over to brigatinib after disease progression	TR death; OS; PFS (independent review)*	Pharma
Peters 2017, p. 829 (ALEX; NCT02075840)[5, 39] (Camidge 2019[40]; Gadgeel 2018[41])	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–2, with no prior systemic treatment	Crizotinib 250 mg BID (151) Alectinib 600 mg BID (152)	17.6 (0.3 to 27.0) 18.6 (0.5 to 29.0)	No	TR death; OS; PFS (investigator assessed)*	Phama

Hida 2017, p. 29[21] (J-ALEX; JAPICcti-132316)	≥ 20 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–2, ALK-inhibitor naive, chemotherapy-naïve or had received 1 regimen of chemotherapy	Crizotinib 250 mg BID (104) Alectinib 300 mg BID (103)	NR	Not during study period; Treatment crossover after study withdrawal was allowed in both groups	TR death; PFS (independent review)*	Pharma
Hida 2016, p. 1642 (JP28927; JapicCTI-132186)[19] (Nishio 2018[42])	≥ 20 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG score of 0–1; prior treatment, including other ALK inhibitors, was allowed	Cross-over (300 mg BID total for all groups; 35 participants): Alectinib 20/40 mg capsules Alectinib 150 mg capsules Extension: Alectanib 300 mg BID (150 mg capsules)	13.1 (range 11.1 to 15.0)	Yes by design during cross-over phase	TR death	Pharma
Kim 2017 (ALTA, NCT02094573)[22, 43] (Kawata 2019[44])	≥ 18 yr, ALK-positive NSCLC, with ECOG performance status of 0–2, disease progression while receiving crizotinib	Brigatinib 90 mg QD (109) Brigatinib 180 mg QD (110)	NR	Yes, participants in the 90 mg/d group could cross to the 180 mg/d group after disease progression	PFS (independent review), SAEs	Pharma

BID = twice daily, ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer, OS = overall survival, PFS = progression-free survival, QD = once daily, RCT = randomized controlled trial, SAE = serious adverse event, TR = treatment-related, WHO = World Health Organization.

*Primary outcome.

Table 2. Participants characteristics of included randomized controlled trials.

Author, yr, page (study name; NCT no.)	Group	Age, yr, median (range)*	Male, %	Current smoking,%	Never smoked,%	Brain or CNS metastases, %	ECOG0, %	ECOG 1, %	ECOG2, %	Adenocarcinoma, %
Treatment naive										
Zhou 2019[29] (ALESIA; NCT02838420)	Crizotinib	49 (IQR 41–59)	55	5	73	37	98**		2	97
	Alectinib	51 (IQR 43–59)	51	3	67	35	97**		3	94
Wu 2018[28] (PROFILE 1029; NCT01639001)	Chemotherapy	50 (23–69)	42	9	70	31	96**		4	98
	Crizotinib	48 (24–67)	48	7	75	20	96**		4	96
Camidge 2018[25] (ALTA-1L; NCT02737501)	Crizotinib	60 (29–89)	41	5	54	30	96**		4	99
	Brigatinib	58 (27–86)	50	3	61	29	96**		4	92
Soria 2017, p. 917 (ASCEND-4; NCT01828099)	Chemotherapy	54.0 (22–80)	39	8	65	33	37†	56†	6†	98
	Ceritinib	55.0 (22–81)	46	8	57	31	37	57	7	95
Peters 2017[5] (ALEX; NCT02075840)	Crizotinib	54.0 (18–91)	42	3	65	38	93**		7	94
	Alectinib	58.0 (25–88)	45	8	61	42	93**		7	90
Solomon 2014[17] (PROFILE 1014; NCT01154140)	Chemotherapy	54 (19–78)	37	3	65	27	95**		5	94
	Crizotinib	52 (22–76)	40	6	62	26	94**		6	94
Treatment experienced										
Novello 2018[26] (ALUR; NCT02604342)	Chemotherapy	59 (37–80)	49	6	46	74	31	54	14	100
	Alectinib	55.5 (21, 82)	57	3	49	65	40	51	8	100
Hida 2017[21] (J-ALEX; JAPICcti-132316)	Crizotinib	59.5 (25–84)	39	3	59	28	46	52	2	99
	Alectinib	61.0 (27–85)	40	2	54	14	52	46	2	97
Kim 2017[22] (ALTA; NCT02094573)	BRI 90 QD	50.5 (18–82)	45	NR	63	71	30	63	6	96
	BRI 180 QD	56.5 (20–81)	42	NR	57	67	41	51	8	98
Shaw 2017[23] (ASCEND-5; NCT01828112)	Chemotherapy	54.0 (47.0–64.0)¶	47	1	53	59	44†	52†	4†	97
	Ceritinib	54.0 (44.0–63.0)¶	41	3	62	57	49	43	8	97
Hida 2016[19] (JP28927; JapicCTI-132186)	Alectinib (cross-over)	45.0 (21–78)	46	3	60	NR	43	57	NR	100
Zhao 2015[18]	Chemotherapy	58.1 (13.2)‡	64	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	29
	Crizotinib	55.3 (12.7)‡	57	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	43
Shaw 2013[16] (PROFILE 1007; NCT00932893)	Chemotherapy	49 (24–85)	45	5	64	34	37	55	8	94
	Crizotinib	51 (22–81)	43	3	62	35	42	49	9	95

BRI = brigatinib, CNS = central nervous system, ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, IQR = interquartile range, NR = not reported, QD = once daily, SD = standard deviation.

*Unless otherwise stated.

†WHO performance score.

‡Mean (SD).

¶Median (IQR).

**ECOG0 or ECOG1.

Qualität der Studien:

- Most RCTs were at low ROB for randomization (62%) and allocation concealment (54%), although 38% and 46% ofstudies did not report details ofrandomization and allocation concealment, respectively. Performance and detection bias were ofconcern for all RCTs because ofthe open-label design. All RCTs that reported progression-free survival employed an independent review committee to ascertain disease progression; however, the primary outcome in three RCTs was based on unblinded assessment ofprogressionfree survival by trial investigators. The ROB owing to selective reporting was unclear for 23% ofRCTs, primarily owing to a lack ofavailable protocol or registration record; two RCTs (15%) were at high ROB owing to differences between the protocol and published manuscript. Other concerns included the potential for participant cross-over between study groups with unclear reporting of outcome data by group allocation.

Studienergebnisse:

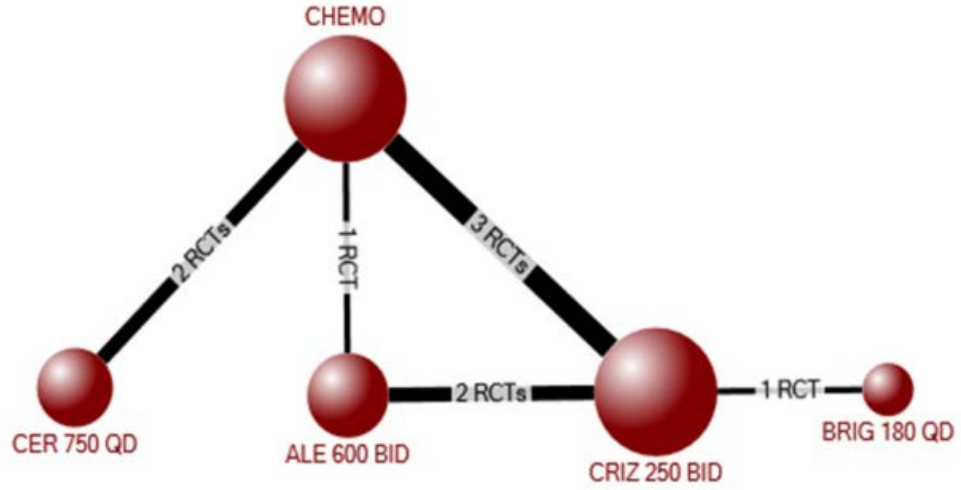


Fig 2. Evidence network for the network meta-analysis of overall survival among all participants (treatment experienced and naïve).

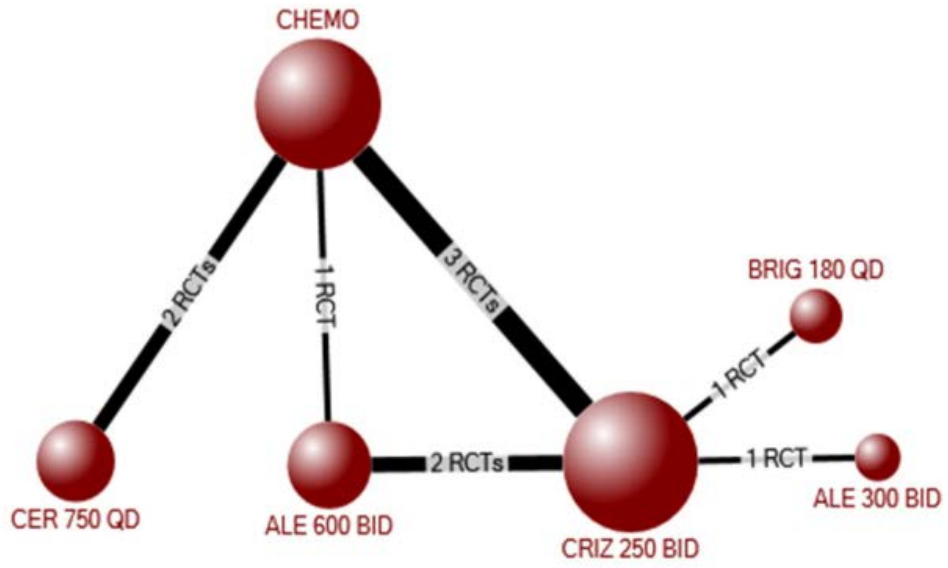


Fig 3. Evidence network for the network meta-analysis of progression-free survival among all participants (treatment experienced and naïve).

- Treatment-related deaths were rare, with 10 deaths attributed to crizotinib (risk difference v. chemotherapy: 0.49, 95% credible interval [CrI] –0.16 to 1.46; odds ratio 2.58 (0.76–11.37).

- All ALK inhibitors improved PSF relative to chemotherapy (hazard ratio [95% CrI]: crizotinib 0.46 [0.39–0.54]; ceritinib 0.52 [0.42–0.64]; alectinib 300 BID 0.16 [0.08–0.33]; alectinib 600 BID 0.23 [0.17–0.30]; brigatinib 0.23 [0.15–0.35]), while alectinib and brigatinib improved PFS over crizotinib and ceritinib (alectinib v. crizotinib 0.34 [0.17–0.70]; alectinib v. ceritinib 0.30 [0.14–0.64]; brigatinib v. crizotinib 0.49 [0.33–0.73]; brigatinib v. ceritinib 0.43 [0.27–0.70]).
- OS was improved with alectinib compared with chemotherapy (HR 0.57 [95% CrI 0.39–0.83]) and crizotinib (0.68 [0.48–0.96]).
- Use of crizotinib (odds ratio 2.08 [95% CrI 1.56–2.79]) and alectinib (1.60 [1.00–2.58]) but not ceritinib (1.25 [0.90– 1.74), increased the risk of serious adverse events compared with chemotherapy.
- Results were generally consistent among treatment-experienced or naïve participants.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Treatment-related deaths were infrequent among ALK-positive NSCLC. Among patients with ALK-positive NSCLC, progression-free survival was improved by crizotinib, ceritinib, alectinib, and brigatinib compared with chemotherapy, while alectinib and brigatinib were significantly better than crizotinib and ceritinib. Overall survival was improved only by alectinib; however, the findings are likely confounded by crossover between treatment groups and should be interpreted with caution. Few studies have enrolled participants with ROS1 mutations, and additional research is need in this area.

Kommentar zum Review:

- Siehe auch: Fan, J. et al., 2018 [13] & Breadner, D. et al., 2020 [3]

Chen JH et al., 2018 [5].

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). In the subsequent setting, the single use of anti-PD1/PD-L1 monoclonal antibodies (atezolizumab alone, pembrolizumab alone and nivolumab alone) showed significant survival benefit as compared to docetaxel or pemetrexed. The combination of ramucirumab and docetaxel also resulted in survival advantage when compared to docetaxel (HR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.64–0.98).

→ Overall, in the subsequent setting, the single use of anti-PD1/PD-L1 monoclonal antibodies appears superior to anti-angiogenic therapies in terms of OS. The use of nivolumab alone was associated with statistically significant survival benefit as compared to the combination of ramucirumab and docetaxel (HR: 0.79; 95%CI: 0.64–0.98), the combination of sunitinib and pemetrexed (HR: 0.49; 95%CI: 0.31–0.78), and the combination of vandetanib and docetaxel (HR: 0.72; 95%CI: 0.58–0.88); the use of pembrolizumab alone (HR: 0.83; 95%CI: 0.65–1.05) and atezolizumab alone (HR: 0.85; 95%CI: 0.7–1.03) were both superior the combination of ramucirumab and docetaxel, although the difference were not statistically significant.

- 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; I2 = 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; I2 = 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; I2 = 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. In the subsequent setting, combination of ramucirumab and docetaxel showed significant increased efficacy compared with docetaxel alone in terms of PFS (HR: 0.74; 95%CI: 0.56–0.98). Although the HR appears to be in favor of pembrolizumab alone and nivolumab alone compared with docetaxel alone, the difference were not statistically significant.

- Toxicity:

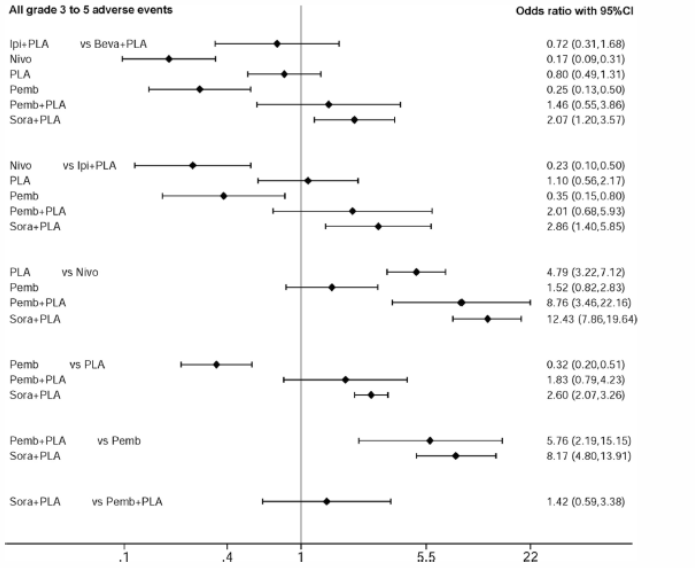


Figure 2. Forest plot of indirect comparison: all grade 3 to 5 adverse events in first line therapy. All individual regimens compared with reference treatment. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals were given. Beva: bevacizumab; Ipi: ipilimumab; Nivo: nivolumab; Pemb: pembrolizumab; Sora: sorafenib; 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 seperaten Analysen/Ergebnisse zum Stadium oder Status (z.B. fortgeschritten vs. metastasierte Patienten) bzw. EGFR Status.
- Siehe auch: Shao, J. et al., 2020 [53]

Han S et al., 2018 [30].

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

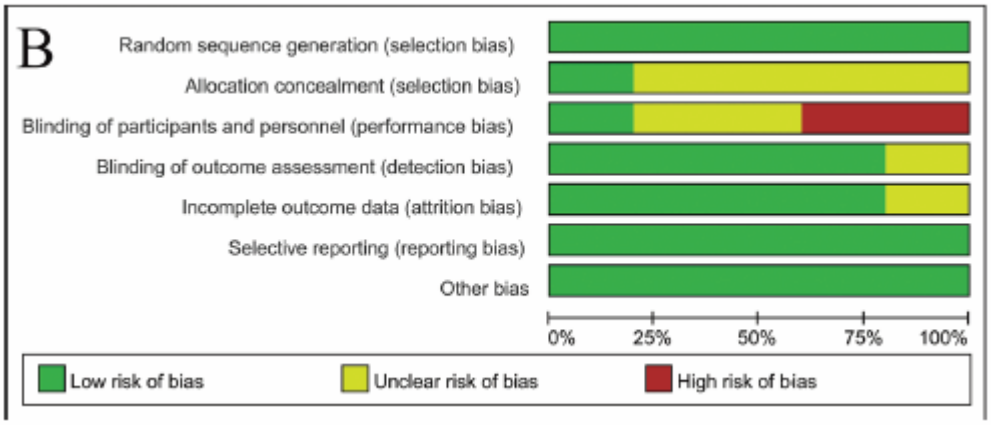
Charakteristika der Population:

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, $p < 0.01$; I2 = 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 (I2 = 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 [62].

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.

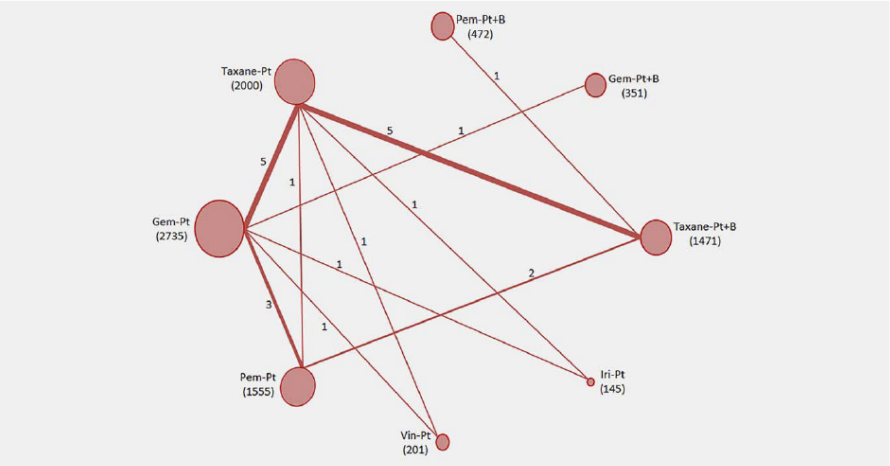


Figure 2. Network of all eligible trials assessing the six treatments in the first-line setting for advanced NS-NSCLC established for the Bayesian network meta-analysis. The size of the nodes is proportional to the number of patients (in parentheses) randomized to receive the treatment. The width of 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.

Dafni U et al., 2019 [9].

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:

- 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 (HRpooled=0.53, 95%CI [0.47-0.61]) or atezolizumab (HRpooled=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 (HRpooled=0.55 [0.44-0.70]; HRpooled=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 < 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≤PD-L1≤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≥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 ICImonotherapies 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 [45] & Chen, R. et al., 2019 [6]

Zhou Y et al., 2019 [64].

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 ≥50% using indirect comparison meta-analysis.

Methodik

<u>Population:</u>

- 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	suqamous 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 Gemicitabine (1250 mg/m2 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	suqamous 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

[a]Data 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	Bliding	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: Kim R et al. 2019 [36] & Liu Y et al. 2019 [46] & Frederickson, A. M. et al., 2019 [15]
- Unklar Anteil metastasierte Patienten

Griesinger F et al., 2019 [29].

Efficacy and safety of first-line carboplatin-versus cisplatin-based chemotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer: A meta-analysis.

Fragestellung

to evaluate the relative efficacy, safety, and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of carboplatin- versus cisplatin-based chemotherapy in 1L NSCLC.

Methodik

Population:

- treatment-naïve adult patients with advanced NSCLC

Intervention/Komparator:

- carboplatin-based vs. cisplatin-based therapy, in combination with the same chemotherapy agent: gemcitabine, docetaxel, paclitaxel, vinorelbine, irinotecan, or pemetrexed

Endpunkte:

- OS, one-year survival rate, ORR, drug toxicities, or HRQoL

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Searches were run in January 2018 using the following electronic databases: The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Medline, Embase and the Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS) database.

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane Collaborations recommended risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Twelve RCTs (2,048 patients)

Qualität der Studien:

- Allocation was adequately concealed in most studies, although no relevant information was provided by Saad et al. Eleven of the RCTs did not report complete information about the blinding process; the study by Schuette et al. (2013) was classified as high risk for selection bias given that it was an open-label study; additionally, this study was designed as a non-comparative trial. Overall, selective reporting was not identified as a main source of bias in the included studies; only Cai et al. (2002) and Rosell et al. (2002) did not report survival data. Phase II studies were identified as high risk for other bias. As explained by de Castria et al. (2013), the study conducted by Rosell et al. (2002) was classified as high risk for other bias due to the fact that 34% of subjects randomized to

carboplatin required a dose reduction and that this may be associated with a lower effectiveness.

Studienergebnisse:

- There were no significant differences in OS and one-year OS between carboplatin- and cisplatin-based chemotherapy.
- A small effect on ORR favouring cisplatin was detected (RR=0.88; CI: 0.78, 0.99).
- Differences in drug-related toxicities were observed between carboplatin- and cisplatin-based chemotherapy for thrombocytopenia, anaemia, neurotoxicity, and the risk of nausea/vomiting.
- Three RCTs comparing HRQoL between carboplatin- and cisplatin-based chemotherapy found no significant differences.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

This updated evidence base corroborates findings of previous meta-analyses showing no difference in OS between carboplatin- and cisplatin-based chemotherapy, despite a slight benefit in ORR for cisplatin. Toxicity profiles should be considered alongside patients' comorbidities in the choice of therapy.

Wan N et al., 2019 [57].

A pooled meta-analysis of PD-1/L1 inhibitors incorporation therapy for advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

This meta-analysis summarized recent developments in four combination regimens of PD-1/L1 inhibitors.

Methodik

Population:

- advanced NSCLC patients

Intervention/Komparator:

- anti-PD1/L1 antibody with CTLA-4 inhibitors/chemotherapy/EGFR-TKIs/IDO inhibitors

Endpunkte:

- ORR, PFS, OS and safety

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, the Cochrane Library and the Embase database up to July 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Risks of bias within studies without comparable arms were assessed using the methodological item for non-randomized studies (MINORS) / Cochrane approach

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Seventeen trials / 1,222 NSCLC patients

- Six studies involved research into the combination therapy of anti-PD-1/L1 antibody and chemotherapy involving 700 patients. Four studies reported the combination therapy of anti-PD-1/L1 antibody with EGFR-TKIs, and 95 patients were enrolled. One study reported the combination of pembrolizumab with epacadostat involving 43 patients.

Qualität der Studien:

Table S1 Bias risk evaluation of the studies without comparable arms in the meta-analysis

Reference	A clearly stated aim	Inclusion of consecutive patients	Prospective collection of data	Endpoints appropriate to the aim of the study	Unbiased assessment of the study endpoint	Follow-up period appropriate to the aim of the study	Loss to follow up less than 5%	Prospective calculation of the study size	Score
Patnaik [2015][1]	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	7
Gubens [2016][2]	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	10
Antonia [2014][3]	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	10
Hellmann [2017][4]	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	14
Antonia [2016][5]	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	13
Gadgeel [2016][6]	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	10
Kanda [2016][7]	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	13
Liu [2015][8]	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	8
Rizvi [2016][9]	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	14
Gettinger [2014][10]	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	10
Gibbons [2016][11]	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	8
Ma [2016][12]	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	11
Ahn [2016][13]	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	9
Gangadhar [2017][14]	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	7

Table S2 Bias risk evaluation of the randomized controlled trials included in the meta-analysis

Reference	Random sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding of participants and personnel	Blinding of outcome assessment	Incomplete outcome data	Selective reporting	Other sources of bias
Hellmann [2018][15]	Unclear risk	Unclear risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	High risk	Unclear risk
Langer [2016][16]	Low risk	High risk	High risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Unclear risk
Gandhi [2018][17]	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	unclear risk

Studienergebnisse:

- Pooled ORR of combination therapy for first/second or more line therapy
  - Second-Line Therapy: A total of 5 eligible trials24,27,28,34,39 involving 125 patients were included to evaluate the efficacy of anti-PD -1/L1 antibody combination therapy in the second or more line setting for NSCLC patients, and the ORR ranged from 17% to 55%. The combined ORR was 32.0% (95% CI: 23–42%) (Figure 4B). The pooled ORR of anti-PD-1/L1 antibody combination therapy with anti-CTLA-4 antibody/chemotherapy/EGFR-TKIs/IDO inhibitors in the second or more line setting for NSCLC patients was 36% (95% CI: 8–65%), 17% (95% CI: −13–46%), 39% (95% CI:19–59%) and 35% (95% CI:20–50%), respectively.
- The pooled 6-month progression-free survival rate (6m PFSr) and 1-year overall survival rate (1y OSr) for combination therapy of PD-1/L1 inhibitors with CTLA-4 inhibitors or chemotherapy were 35% or 65% (6m PFSr) and 31% or 70% (1y OSr) respectively. Anti-PD-1/L1 drugs combined with anti-CTLA-4 drugs exhibited a more potent efficacy on PD-L1 positive patients (OR=0.33, 95%CI: 0.12–0.88). This trend was not observed in patients receiving combination therapy of PD-1/L1 inhibitors with chemotherapy (OR=0.96, 95%CI: 0.51–1.78).

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In summary, the four combination regimens involving PD-1/L1 inhibitors with CTLA-4 inhibitors, chemotherapy, EGFR-TKIs and IDO inhibitors were potential treatment strategies and well tolerated for NSCLC patients. Further, the therapy lines and PD-L1 expression status were correlated with treatment efficacy.

Kommentare zum Review

- Gemischte Population u.a. hinsichtlich Linie und advanced/metastasiert

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Luo W et al., 2018 [47].

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	131	62	Minimum 11	4.0
					Docetaxel	129	64		
2	Borghaei, 2015	III	Open-label	Non-squamous NSCLC	Nivolumab	287	61	Minimum 13.2	4.0
					Docetaxel	268	64		
3	Carbone, 2017	III	Open-label	NSCLC	Nivolumab	267	63	Median 13.5	4.0
					Platinum-based chemo-therapy	263	65		
4	Fehren-bacher, 2016	II	Open-label	NSCLC	Atezoli-zumab	142	62	Median; 14.8 for Atezoli-zumab; 15.7 for Docetaxel	4.0
					Docetaxel	135	62		
5	Rittmeyer, 2017	III	Open-label	NSCLC	Atezoli-zumab	609	63	median 21	4.0
					Docetaxel	578	64		
6*	Herbst, 2016 (1)	II/III	Open-label	NSCLC	Pembroli-zumab 2 mg/kg	339	63	Median 13.1	4.0
					Docetaxel	309	62		
7*	Herbst, 2016 (2)	II/III	Open-label	NSCLC	Pembroli-zumab 10 mg/kg	343	63	Median 13.1	4.0
					Docetaxel	309	62		
8	Reck, 2016	III	Open-label	NSCLC	Pembroli-zumab	154	64.5	MEDIAN 11.2	4.0
					Platinum-based chemo-therapy	150	66		

*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.

Khan M et al., 2018 [35].

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 und Wu TW, 2019 [51].** 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 efcacy 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:

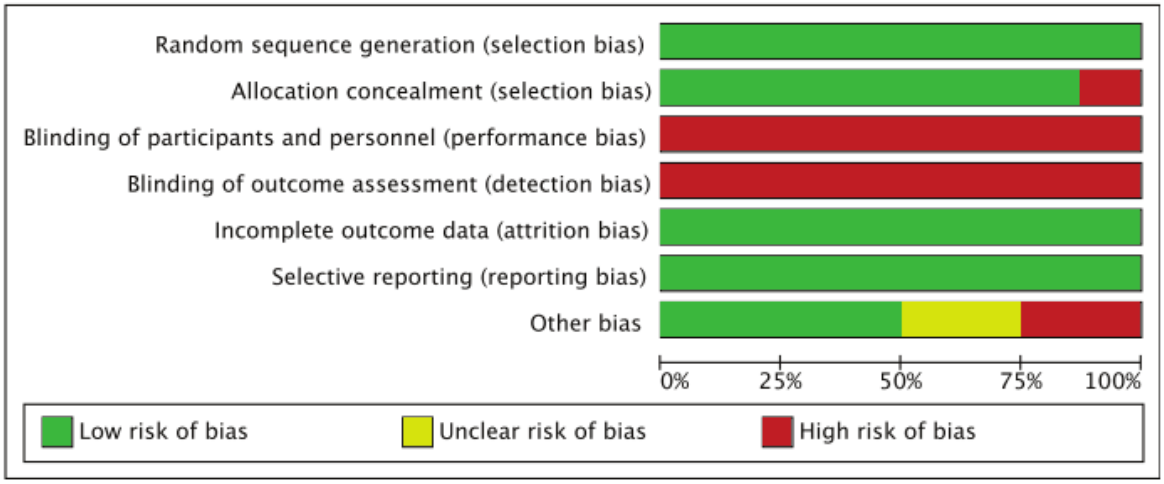


Figure 2. Risk of bias graph. +: low risk of bias; −: high risk of bias; ?: unclear risk of bias.

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, EGFRwild 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 seperaten Angaben zum Stadium oder Status (z.B. fortgeschritten vs. metastasierte Patienten.

Chen S et al., 2018 [7].

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/m² 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/m² 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 ≥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.

Li J et al., 2019 [40].

Meta-analysis of overall incidence and risk of ALK inhibitors-induced liver toxicities in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.

Fragestellung

We conducted a systematic review of published phase II and III clinical trials, and combined relevant studies for a meta-analysis to evaluate the overall risk of liver toxicity during the administration of ALK inhibitors.

Methodik

Population:

- NSCLC patients assigned to treatment with ALK inhibitors

Intervention:

- ALK inhibitors daily

Komparator:

- placebo or control drug in addition to the same treatment

Endpunkte:

- all-grade and high-grade alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and the increase of aspartate aminotransferase (AST)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Pubmed, Embase, and the Cochrane Library electronic databases from Jan 2000 to Jan 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- publication bias evaluated by Begg and Egger tests; Jadad scale used to assess the quality of included trials

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 12 clinical trials (2 418 patients) considered eligible for the meta-analysis
- including 5 Phase III trials [24–28] and 7 Phase II trials [29–35]

Referenzen aus dem Review

[24] Shaw AT, et al. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2013;368:2385–94.
[25] Solomon BJ, et al. First-line crizotinib versus chemotherapy in ALK-positive lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2014;371:2167–77.
[26] Soria JC, et al. First-line ceritinib versus platinumbased chemotherapy in advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-4): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet 2017;389:917–29.
[27] Hida T, et al. Alectinib versus crizotinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (J-ALEX): an open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet 2017;390:29–39.
[28] Peters S, et al. Alectinib versus crizotinib in untreated ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2017;377:829–38.
[29] Kwak EL, et al. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibition in non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2010;363: 1693–703.
[30] Camidge DR, et al. Activity and safety of crizotinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: updated results from a phase 1 study. Lancet Oncol 2012;13:1011–9.
[31] Shaw AT, et al. Ceritinib in ALK-rearranged nonsmall- cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2014;370:1189–97.
[32] Shaw AT, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged nonsmall- cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1963–71.
[33] Kim DW, et al. Activity and safety of ceritinib in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-1): updated results from the multicentre, open-label, phase 1 trial. Lancet Oncol 2016;17:452–63.

[34] Ou SH, et al. Alectinib in crizotinib-refractory ALKrearranged non-small-cell lung cancer: a phase II global study. J Clin Oncol 2016;34:661–8.
[35] Shaw AT, et al. Alectinib in ALK-positive, crizotinib-resistant, non-small-cell lung cancer: a single-group, multicentre, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol 2016;17:234–42.

Charakteristika der Population:

- baseline Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status: for the majority of patients between 0, 1 and 2
- patients were required to have adequate hepatic, renal and hematological function (inclusion criteria of each trial)

Qualität der Studien:

- all were open-label controlled trials, thus had Jadad score of 3

Studienergebnisse:

- Incidence and relative risk of ALT increase (1 677 patients included in the analysis)
  - increase of the ALT was reported in 541 out of 1 677 ALK inhibitors treated patients with an incidence of 26,0% (95% CI: 17,4%–37%)
  - Subgroup analysis according to the ALK inhibitors: incidence of ALT associated with ceritinib (56,4%, 95% CI: 38,9%–72,5%) was significantly higher than that of alectinib (13,3%, 95% CI: 9,9%–17,7%) and crizotinib (28,4%, 95% CI: 18,8%–40,5%).
  - RR (fixed effect) to develop any grade of ALT increase: 2,37 (95% CI: 1,97–2,86; P<.001) in patients treated with ALK inhibitors compared to chemotherapy (P=,37; I2=0%).
  - grade 3 to 4 of the ALT increase (evaluable in 1 884 patients) and the incidence of high grade of ALT increase: 8,4% (95% CI:, 5,1%–13,4%) for ALK inhibitors
  - RR to develop grade 3 to 4 of ALT increase: 7,34 (95% CI 3,95–13,63; P<.001) in patients treated with ALK inhibitors compared to chemotherapy
  - no significant heterogeneity observed in RR analysis for grade 3 to 4 (P=.27; I2=23,4%)
- Incidence and relative risk of AST increase (1 721 patients included in the analysis)
  - increase of the AST was reported in 466 out of 1721 ALK inhibitors treated patients with an incidence of 23,2% (95% CI: 16,7%–31,4%)
  - Subgroup analysis according to the ALT inhibitors: incidence of AST elevation associated with ceritinib (41,9%, 95% CI: 23,3%–63,1%) was higher than that of alectinib (13,1%, 95% CI: 9,0%–18,6%) and crizotinib (26,3%, 95% CI: 18,6%–35,7%)
  - RR (fixed effect) to develop any grade of,AST increase: 3,27 (95% CI: 2,47–4,34; P<.001) in patients treated with ALK inhibitors compared to controls
  - grade 3 to 4 of the AST increase (evaluable in 1 653 patients) and the incidence of high grade of AST increase: 7,0% (95% CI: 4,8%–10,2%) for ALK inhibitors
  - RR to develop grade 3 to 4 of the AST increase (fixed effect): 11,54 (95% CI : 4,33–30,7; P<.001) in patients treated with ALK inhibitors compared to controls
  - no significant heterogeneity observed with fixed model in the analysis for all grades (P=,12;I2=52,6%) and grade 3 to 4 (p=0,89; I2=0%) of AST increase

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, the findings of the present study offer substantial evidence that ALK inhibitors treatment in advanced NSCLC significantly increases the risk of developing all-grade and high-grade liver toxicities in comparison with controls. Clinicians should

recognize liver toxicities promptly as early interventions may alleviate future complications. In addition, more trials are still needed to investigate the potential predictive factors in order to avoid toxicity and premature drug discontinuation.

Lee YC et al., 2019 [37].

Which Should Be Used First for ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Chemotherapy or Targeted Therapy? A Meta-Analysis of Five Randomized Trials.

Fragestellung

This meta-analysis examines whether having targeted therapy as the first- or second-line of therapy affects either progression-free survival (PFS) or overall survival (OS), by pooling evidence from the currently available randomized controlled trials.

Methodik

Population:

- lung cancer patients

Intervention:

- ALK

Komparator:

- chemotherapy

Endpunkte:

- progression-free survival (PFS) or overall survival (OS)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- MEDLINE (EBSCOhost) and PubMed up to 7 May 2018

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- five-point Jadad ranking system on randomization, double-blinding, and withdrawals

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- five articles satisfied the inclusion criteria [1,4–7]

Referenzen aus dem Review

1. Solomon, B.J.; et al. First-line crizotinib versus chemotherapy in ALK-positive lung cancer. N. Engl. J. Med. 2014, 371, 2167–2177.
4. Novello, S.; et al. Alectinib versus chemotherapy in crizotinib-pretreated anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: Results from the phase III ALUR study. Ann. Oncol. 2018, 29, 1409–1416.
5. Soria, J.C.; et al. First-line ceritinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-4): A randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet 2017, 389, 917–929.
6. Shaw, A.T.; et al. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. N. Engl. J. Med. 2013, 368, 2385–2394.
7. Shaw, A.T.; et al. Ceritinib versus chemotherapy in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer previously given chemotherapy and crizotinib (ASCEND-5): A randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2017, 18, 874–886.

Charakteristika der Population:

- 1 404 patients included: 721 assigned to ALK inhibitors, 683 assigned to control arms (Novello et al. [4] randomized patients at a ratio of 2:1 to receive alectinib or chemotherapy)
- median age of the patients: 55
- brain metastasis status: balanced among all studies (between 26 and 74%)
- setting: one study in second line; one study after two prior lines, crizotinib, platinum-based doublet; one Study after 1 or 2 chemotherapy, and crizotinib resistance

Qualität der Studien:

- all were open-label, phase 3 trials
- two of the studies scored 3, two studies scored 2, and one study scored 1
- cross-over after chemotherapy failure allowed in all studies, inverse was not mentioned

Studienergebnisse:

- treatment with ALK inhibitors associated with
  - HR in PFS: 0,48 (95% CI: 0,42–0,55), significant reduction
  - HR in OS: 0,88 (95% CI: 0,72–1,07), no significant reduction
  - no significant heterogeneity found
- sensitivity analysis for first-line ALK targeted therapy from two trials [1,5] (Anmerkung: beide Studien erreichen 2 Punkte nach der Bewertung nach Jadad)
  - pooled HR for PFS: 0,50 (95% C: 0,41–0,60), significant reduction
  - HR for OS 0,77 (95% CI: 0,59–1,02), no significant reduction
  - no significant heterogeneity observed

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

The choice of the first-line treatment for ALK-positive, non-small cell lung cancer needs to take into account cost–benefit considerations and the patient-reported quality of life, as the treatment sequence did not cause a significant difference in overall survival.

Kassem L et al., 2019 [34].

Safety issues with the ALK inhibitors in the treatment of NSCLC: A systematic review

Fragestellung

To adequately describe the exact safety profile of each of those agents we conducted a systematic review of prospective trials testing various ALK inhibitors (ALKi) in NSCLC. We compare common AE with each ALKi along with clinical approach to management.

Methodik

Population:

- patients with non-small cell lung cancer

Intervention:

- ALK inhibitors (i.e. Crizotinib, Alectinib, Ceritinib, Brigatinib, Lorlatinib, Entrectinib, X-396)

Komparator:

- nicht definiert

Endpunkte:

- safety results (for the common AEs)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed database, ASCO library database, ESMO, IASLC and ELCC meeting abstract databases from January 2005 to August 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- A total of 14 studies with 2 793 patients were included in the final analysis:
  - two phase IB trials, seven phase II trials and five phase III trials

Referenzen aus dem Review

A) Crizotinib (CRZ) trials

Camidge, D.R., et al., 2012. Activity and safety of crizotinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: updated results from a phase 1 study. Lancet Oncol. 13 (10), 1011–1019. (PROFILE 1001)

Shaw, A.T., et al., 2013. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. N. Engl. J. Med. 368 (25), 2385–2394. (PROFILE 1007)

Solomon, B.J., et al., 2014. First-line crizotinib versus chemotherapy in ALK -Positive lung Cancer. N. Engl. J. Med. 371 (23), 2167–2177. (PROFILE 1014)

Hida, T., et al., 2017. Alectinib versus crizotinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (J-ALEX): an open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet [Internet] 390 (10089), 29–39. (Crizotinib arm)

B) Alectinib (ALC) trials

Seto, T., et al., 2013. (RO5424802) for patients with ALK-rearranged advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (AF-001JP study): a single-arm, open-label, phase 1-2 study. CH5424802. Lancet Oncol. 14 (7), 590–598.

Ou S-HI, et al. Alectinib in Crizotinib-Refractory ALK-Rearranged Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Phase II Global Study. J Clin Oncol. 2018 Mar 1;34(7):661–668. NP28673

Shaw, A.T., et al., 2016. Alectinib in ALK-positive, crizotinib-resistant, non-small-cell lung cancer: a single-group, multicentre, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 17 (Febuary (2)), 234–242. NP28761, North America

J-Alex (Alectinib arm) Hida et al., 2017

C) Ceritinib (CRT) trials:

Kim, D.W., et al., 2016a. Activity and safety of ceritinib in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-1): updated results from the multicentre, open-label, phase 1 trial. Lancet Oncol. 17 (4), 452–463.

Crino, L., et al., 2016. Multicenter phase II study of whole-body and intracranial activity with ceritinib in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with chemotherapy and crizotinib: results from ASCEND-2. J. Clin. Oncol. 34 (24), 2866–2873.

Soria, J.-C., et al., 2017. First-line ceritinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced ALK-rearranged nonsmall-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-4): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet 4;389 (March (10072)), 917–929.

ASCEND-3 (Felip et al., 2016; Park and Tan, 2015; Felip et al., 2016)

Shaw, A.T., et al., 2017. Ceritinib versus chemotherapy in patients with ALK -rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer previously given chemotherapy and crizotinib (ASCEND-5): a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. 18 (July (7)), 874–886.

D) Other ALK inhibitors:

Gettinger, S.N., et al., 2016. Activity and safety of brigatinib in ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer and other malignancies: a single-arm, open-label, phase 1/2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2045 (16), 1–14.

Kim, D., et al., 2017. Brigatinib in patients with crizotinib-refractory anaplastic lymphoma kinase – positive non –small-cell lung Cancer : a randomized, multicenter phase II trial. J. Clin. Oncol. 35 (22).

- fulltext of ASCEND-3 trial (Felip et al., 2016; Park and Tan, 2015; Felip, 2015) was not published at time of review

- ALK inhibitors used as a monotherapy in all studies
- one study randomized crizotinib versus alectinib (Hida et al., 2017)
- four of the included studies compared an ALK inhibitor to chemotherapy

Charakteristika der Population:

- majority of patients was metastatic
- patients with locally advanced (stage III) disease not eligible for local therapy
- median age: from 48 to 61 years
- most studies allowed prior platinum based chemotherapy for advanced disease

Qualität der Studien:

- Cochrane risk of bias tool not used as the majority of studies was nonrandomized

Studienergebnisse:

- differences in the toxicity patterns between the different ALK inhibitors:
  - more GI and hepatic toxicities with Ceritinib,
  - more visual disorders with Crizotinib,
  - more dysgeusia with crizotinib and Alectinib and
  - possibly more respiratory complications with Brigatinib
- most AEs were low grade
- treatment-related deaths associated with ALK inhibitors: 0–1% of patients
- Gastrointestinal toxicities
  - most common adverse events (AEs) observed with ALK inhibitors
  - nausea (up to 83%), vomiting (up to 67%) and diarrhea (up to 86%),
- Hepatic toxicities
  - elevation of liver enzymes occurred in up to 60%
- Fatigue, Visual disorders and peripheral edema
  - fatigue (up to 43%)
- Hematological toxicities
  - most common haematological toxicities observed with ALK inhibitors: neutropenia, anemia
  - neutropenia much lower than observed with chemotherapy
- Miscellaneous toxicities
  - Brigatinib, has a unique profile of increased early onset pulmonary AEs and hypertension
- Serious AEs (SAEs) and treatment-related deaths
  - occurred in the range of 0% to 25% across all studies
  - discrepancy across different studies mostly due to inconsistent definition of treatment-related versus disease-related SAEs

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Most of adverse effects of ALKi can be managed efficiently via dose modifications or interruptions. Timely identification of each ALKi pattern of toxicity can prevent treatment-related morbidity and mortality in this palliative setting.

Kommentare zum Review.

- LK received a research grant from Novartis oncology. KSS received a study grant from Dubai Harvard Foundation (DHFMR). Other authors have nothing to declare.

Zhao X et al., 2018 [63].

Ceritinib Alone for Crizotinib-naive Versus Crizotinib-pretreated for Management of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase-rearrangement None-Small-cell Lung Cancer: A Systematic Review

Fragestellung

The present systematic review aimed to assess the discrepancies in the efficacy and safety of ceritinib in crizotinib-naive and crizotinib-pretreated patients with ALK-rearrangement NSCLC detected by the whole body and intracranial responses.

Methodik

Population:

- crizotinib-naïve and crizotinib-pretreated patients with ALK-rearrangement NSCLC

Intervention:

- ceritinib

Komparator:

- k.A.

Endpunkte:

- ORR, PFS, DCR, and ORR for intracranial metastasis

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Medline (via PubMed), Embase, Ovid, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, ClinicalTrials.gov, Science Direct, and conference abstracts, between inception and August 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Effective Public Health Practice Project Tool (EPHPP) assesses 6 aspects of interventions: selection bias, study design, confounders, blinding, data collection method, and withdrawals and dropouts, all of which is synthesized to calculate a global study rating, identified as strong, moderate, or weak

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 8 reports (7 trials) with 1 015 participants included, reported from 2014 to 2017
- nine single-arm clinical studies were involved, including 968 patients altogether
  - 4 described ceritinib for crizotinib-naïve patients [18,19,21,22] and
  - 5 described ceritinib for crizotinib-pretreated patients [18-20,23,24]

Referenzen aus dem Review

18. Shaw AT, et al. Ceritinib in ALK-rearranged nonesmall-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med 2014; 370:1189-97.

19. Kim DW, et al. Activity and safety of ceritinib in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-1): updated results from the multicentre, open-label, phase 1 trial. Lancet Oncol 2016; 17:452-63.
20. Crinò L, et al. Multicenter phase II study of whole-body and intracranial activity with ceritinib in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer previously treated with chemotherapy and crizotinib: results from ASCEND-2. J Clin Oncol 2016; 34:2866-73.
21. Felip E, et al. ASCEND-3: a single-arm, open-label, multicentre phase II study of ceritinib in ALKi-naïve adult patients (pts) with ALKrearranged (ALKþ) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). J Clin Oncol 2015; 90:208-17.
22. Soria JC, et al. First-line ceritinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-4): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet 2017; 389:917-29.
23. Shaw AT, et al. Ceritinib versus chemotherapy in patients with ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer previously given chemotherapy and crizotinib (ASCEND-5): a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2017; 18:874-86.
24. Hida T, et al. Ceritinib in patients with advanced, crizotinib-treated, anaplastic lymphoma kinase-rearranged NSCLC: Japanese subset. Jpn J Clin Oncol 2017; 47:618-24.

Charakteristika der Population:

- Mean Age: 45,5-56,0 years
- Female Sex: 50-67%
- Brain Metastases: 31-79%

Qualität der Studien:

- 4 (57%) classified as strong and 3 (43%) as moderate
- selection bias for 6 reports (86%) was rated as strong
- most studies representative of the target population
- blinding for 5 studies (71%) was strong (to blind the assessing researcher in most studies; was not always possible, two reports were rated as moderate because this was not reported)
- confounders and data collection methods were also relatively strong domains, with 4 (57%) and 6 (86%) reports, respectively, rated as strong (reliable and valid data collection methods used, withdrawals and dropouts reported, 1 study insufficiently described the data collection process)

Studienergebnisse:

Effect of NSCLC

- analysis for crizotinib-naive pooled data revealed a pooled ORR of 68,9% (95% CI: 64,3%-73,1%; no heterogeneity observed)
- PFS for crizotinib-naive treatment: 14,62 months (95%CI: 11,99-17,78 months; no heterogeneity observed)
- no evidence of publication bias
- most common types of **adverse events** and their incidence included
  - diarrhea (83.7%), nausea (74.9%), vomiting (61.5%), fatigue (33.3%), decreased weight (27.2%), decreased appetite (40.5%), increased alanine aminotransferase concentration (46.9%), increased aspartate aminotransferase (38.1%), increased blood alkaline phosphatase concentration (22.0%), and increased gammaglutamyltransferase (20.1%).
  - most adverse events were grade 1 or 2, a small proportion were grade 3 or 4

Effect of Brain Metastases

- pooled intracranial ORR with ceritinib used as the initial regimen: 50,4% (95% CI: 41,6%-59.2%; no heterogeneity observed)

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Ceritinib is an effective agent for both crizotinib-naive and crizotinib-pretreated patients with locally advanced or metastatic ALK-rearranged NSCLC. Ceritinib has significant activity in crizotinib-naïve patients with brain metastases.

Kommentare zum Review

- Phase I, II, III Studien eingeschlossen
- Siehe auch: Tian, W. et al., 2020 [54]

Petrelli F et al., 2018 [52].

Efficacy of ALK inhibitors on NSCLC brain metastases: A systematic review and pooled analysis of 21 studies

Fragestellung

In the current paper, we performed a pooled analysis, including data from ALK positive NSCLC patients with BMs receiving ALK inhibitors.

Methodik

Population:

- ALK positive NSCLC patients with BMs

Intervention:

- treatment with an ALK inhibitor

Komparator:

- k.A.

Endpunkte:

- intracranial objective response rate (IC ORR), intracranial disease control rate (ICC DCR): complete response, partial response, or stable disease for at least 24 weeks
- median PFS, median OS, one-year OS

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed (MEDLINE), EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, Scopus, and Web of Science, between inception and 30th June 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- assessed by Jadad scale for randomized controlled studies and Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for retrospective cohort studies

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 21studies , which included data from 1 016 patients with ALK positive NSCLC and BMs
  - 7 studies evaluated crizotinib [7-13], 5 ceritinib [14-18], 4 alectinib [19-22], 1 both crizotinib and alectinib [23], 1 included different ALK inhibitors [5], 2 evaluated brigatinib [24, 25]

- in 1, the used ALK inhibitor(s) not specified [26]
- 4 studies conducted in first line setting [9, 18, 23, 26]

Referenzen aus dem Review

9. Solomon BJ, et al. Intracranial Efficacy of Crizotinib Versus Chemotherapy in Patients With Advanced ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Results From PROFILE 1014. J Clin Oncol. 2016; 34(24):2858-65.
18. Soria JC, et al. First-line ceritinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-4): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet. 2017.
23. Peters S, et al. Alectinib versus Crizotinib in Untreated ALK-Positive Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. N Engl J Med. 2017.
26. Doherty MK, et al. Treatment options for patients with brain metastases from EGFR/ALK-driven lung cancer. Radiother Oncol. 2017; 123 (2):195-202.

- 14 studies included patients pre-treated with at least one line of therapy [5, 7, 8, 12-17, 19-22, 25]
- Three a cohort of patients receiving ALK inhibitors in different lines (first or beyond) [10, 11, 24]

Charakteristika der Population:

- No patient of the first-line studies had a previous chemotherapy.
- Between 38 and 100% had a previous local therapy.

Qualität der Studien:

- RCTs (Solomon BJ, et al.; Soria JC, et al.; Peters S, et al.): 4 points on Jadad scale with moderate risk of selection and attrition bias
- Retrospective study (Doherty MK, et al.): 6 points on NOS scale
- no evidence of publication bias observed

Studienergebnisse:

- **IC ORR and IC DCR** available in three out of five studies
- pooled ICC ORR: 39,17% (95%CI 13.1-65,2%), with heterogeneity observed
- pooled IC DCR: 70,3% (95%CI 47,7-86,0%), random effect model
- ICC ORR with alectinib: 59,0% (95%CI 29,3-83,0%),
- ICC ORR with ceritinib: 56,6% (95%CI 33,3-77,4%),
- ICC ORR with crizotinib: 26,0% (95%CI 8,9-55,9%)
- median **PFS** in naive patients: 7,3 months (range 5,9-10,7),
- median **IC PFS** was 13,2 months (range 7,0-15,7)
- median **OS**: 23 months
- pooled **one-year OS:** 64,0% (range 59,0-81,0%), data from two studies

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

In conclusion, there is evidence, albeit of limited quality, that ALK positive NSCLC patients with BMs derive significant clinical benefit from ALK inhibitors with or without previous (whole) brain radiotherapy, and the efficacy is similar to that observed for extracranial systemic disease.

Based on these data, ALK inhibitors are effective in both naive and pre-treated patients with similar IC ORR and IC DCR, irrespective of the line of therapy.

Kommentare zum Review

- Funding: The authors received no specific funding for this work.
- Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Liu B et al., 2018 [43].

Incidence and risk of hepatic toxicities associated with anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibitors in the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Fragestellung

We conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of published data associated with ALK-TKIs to investigate the overall incidence and risk of liver toxicities with the administration of these drugs.

Methodik

Population:

- NSCLC patients

Intervention:

- ALK-TKIs

Komparator:

- k.A.

Endpunkte:

- Hepatotoxicity (all grades and grade 3–4)
  - increase of alanine aminotransferase (ALT),
  - increase of aspartate aminotransferase (AST)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Pubmed (data from Jan 2000 to Jan 2017), Embase (data from Jan 2000 to Jan 2017) and the Cochrane Library electronic databases, abstracts, clinical trial registration website

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- assessed by Jadad scale and Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS)

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 10 prospective trials, a total of 1 908 patients available for meta-analysis
  - 3 phase III [24–26]

Referenzen aus dem Review

24. Shaw AT, et al. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2013; 368:2385–2394.
25. Solomon BJ, et al. First-line crizotinib versus chemotherapy in ALK-positive lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2014; 371:2167–2177.
26. Soria JC, et al. First-line ceritinib versus platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-4): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 study. Lancet. 2017; 389:917–929.

  - 7 phase II trials [27–33]

Referenzen aus dem Review

27. Kwak EL, et al. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibition in non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2010; 363:1693–1703.
28. Camidge DR, et al. Activity and safety of crizotinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer: updated results from a phase 1 study. Lancet Oncol. 2012; 13:1011–1019.
29. Shaw AT, et al. Ceritinib in ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2014; 370: 1189–1197.
30. Shaw AT, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2014; 371:1963–1971.
31. Kim DW, et al. Activity and safety of ceritinib in patients with ALK-rearranged nonsmall-cell lung cancer (ASCEND-1): updated results from the multicentre, open-label, phase 1 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2016; 17:452–463.
32. Ou SH, et al. Alectinib in Crizotinib-Refractory ALK-Rearranged Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Phase II Global Study. J Clin Oncol. 2016; 34:661–668.
33. Shaw AT, et al. Alectinib in ALK-positive, crizotinib-resistant, non-small-cell lung cancer: a singlegroup, multicentre, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2016; 17:234–242.

Charakteristika der Population:

- Median age (y): 49-54
- Median PFS (m): 3-16,6
- Median OS (m): 20,3 for crizotinib, 22,8 for chemotherapy (one study: Shaw AT, et al.)

Qualität der Studien:

- all of the three randomized controlled trials were open-label controlled trials, thus had Jadad score of 3
- seven non-randomized controlled trials: quality score was high (≥ 6) according to NOS checklists

Studienergebnisse:

- incidences of all-grade
  - aspartate aminotransferase (AST) elevation: 25,2% (95% CI 17,7–34,7%)
  - alanine transaminase (ALT) elevation: were, 26,0% (95% CI 17,8–36,3%)
- incidences of high-grade (grade 3 and 4)
  - AST elevation: 7,0% (95% CI: 5,4–9,0%)
  - ALT elevation: 9,9% (95%CI: 5,6–16,7%)
- sub-group analysis according to ALK-TKIs
  - incidence of liver toxicities associated with ceritinib was higher than that of crizotinib and alectinib
- compared to chemotherapy, ALK-TKIs significantly increased the risk of developing all-grade and high-grade
  - AST elevation (RR 2,30; 95%CI: 1,87–2,83, p < 0,001; RR 10,14; 95% CI: 3,9–26,39, p < 0.001) and
  - ALT elevation (RR 2,37; 95%CI: 1,97–2,86, p < 0.001; RR 7,34; 95% CI: 3,95–13,63, p < 0,001), respectively

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

- The use of ALK-TKIs significantly increases the risk of developing all-grade and high-grade liver toxicities in lung cancer patients.

Fan J et al., 2018 [12].

The efficacy and safety of alectinib in the treatment of ALK+ NSCLC: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Fragestellung

We performed this meta-analysis to synthesize the results of different clinical trials to evaluate the efficacy and safety of alectinib.

Methodik

Population:

- ALK+ NSCLC patients

Intervention:

- alectinib at any dose

Komparator:

- k.A.

Endpunkte:

- overall response rate (ORR), disease control rate, progression-free survival, intracranial ORR
- discontinuation rate, rate of dose reduction or interruption due to adverse events, incidence of several adverse events

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- PubMed, Web of Science, the Cochrane Library, from the inception through September 5, 2017

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane collaboration ROB tool, Newcastle–Ottawa scale (NOS) used

Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- 8 studies (2 RCTs and 6 single-arm trials) with 626 patients (255 in the 2 RCTs and 371 in the 6 single-arm trials)
  - 3 studies with ALKi-naïve or untreated patients (Phase II or III)

Referenzen aus dem Review

15. Peters S, et al. Alectinib versus crizotinib in untreated ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer. N Engl J Med. 2017; 377(9):829–838.
23. Hida T, et al. Alectinib versus crizotinib in patients with ALK-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (J-ALEX): an open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet. 2017;390:29–39.
26. Seto T, et al. CH5424802 (RO5424802) for patients with ALK-rearranged advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (AF-001JP study): a single-arm, open-label, phase 1–2 study. Lancet Oncol. 2013; 14:590–598.

Charakteristika der Population:

- Median age (years): 48-61
- Median duration of follow-up (months): 7,6-18,6

Qualität der Studien:

- Cochrane ROB tool: high risk (2 phase III studies)
- NOS: 6 points (considered to be “moderate”)

Studienergebnisse:

- ORR 70% (95% CI: 57% to 82%),
- disease control rate 88% (95% CI: 82% to 94%),
- progression-free survival 9,36 months (95% CI: 7.38% to 11.34%),
- intracranial ORR 52% (95% CI: 45% to 59%)
- **ALK inhibitor-naïve patients**
  - better responses than crizotinib-pretreated patients (59%, 95% CI: 47% to 71% vs 48%, 95% CI: 38% to 57%)
- aggregate discontinuation rate is 7% (95% CI: 4% to 10%),
- pooled rate of dose reduction or interruption is 33% (95% CI: 24% to 42%)
- incidences of most adverse events were relatively low
- incidences of myalgia (18%) and anemia (25%) higher than with crizotinib

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

Generally, alectinib is a drug with preferable efficacy and tolerable adverse effects, and it is suitable for the treatment of intracranial metastases.

Liu J et al., 2020 [44].

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]	Indequate	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:

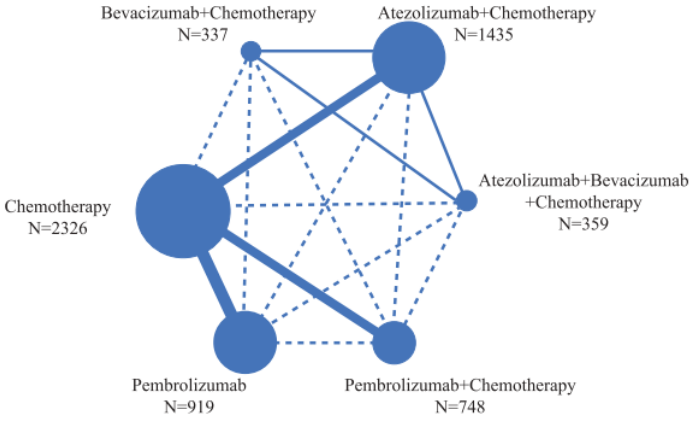


Figure 2. Network structure for all the included trials. Each circular node represents a treatment type. The circle size is proportional to the total number of patients. The width of lines is proportional to the number of studies performing head-to-head comparisons in the same study, and the dotted line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

- NMA for non-squamous NSCLC

  PD-L1 ≥ 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%≤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 (HR0.70, 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 ≥ 1% but especially for PD-L1 ≥ 50%. For advanced non-squamous NSCLC, BC can also be recommended as an initial first-line treatment for PDL1 ≥ 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 [58] & Chen, Y. et al., 2019 [8] & Tun, A. M. et al., 2019 [55] & Cao, R. et al., 2019 [4]

3.4 Leitlinien

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), 2019 [49].

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 (sieh 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

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

ALK gene rearrangement

- 1.4.46 For guidance on treatment for stage IIIB and IV non-squamous NSCLC in people with the anaplastic lymphoma kinase-positive gene rearrangement:
  - for first-line systemic treatment, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on crizotinib, ceritinib and alectinib
  - on progression after first-line crizotinib, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on ceritinib and brigatinib for second-line treatment
  - on progression, offer pemetrexed with carboplatin or other platinum doublet chemotherapy [5]
  - if people do not immediately progress after chemotherapy, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pemetrexed maintenance after pemetrexed and pemetrexed maintenance after other platinum doublet chemotherapy
  - on progression after first-line chemotherapy, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on atezolizumab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab and nintedanib with docetaxel or offer docetaxel monotherapy. [2019]

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 and pembrolizumab combination
  - on progression after pembrolizumab, offer pemetrexed with carboplatin or other platinum doublet chemotherapy [5]

- if people do not immediately progress after chemotherapy, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pemetrexed maintenance after pemetrexed and pemetrexed maintenance after other platinum doublet chemotherapy
- on progression after first-line chemotherapy or pembrolizumab combination, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on nintedanib with docetaxel or offer docetaxel monotherapy. [2019]

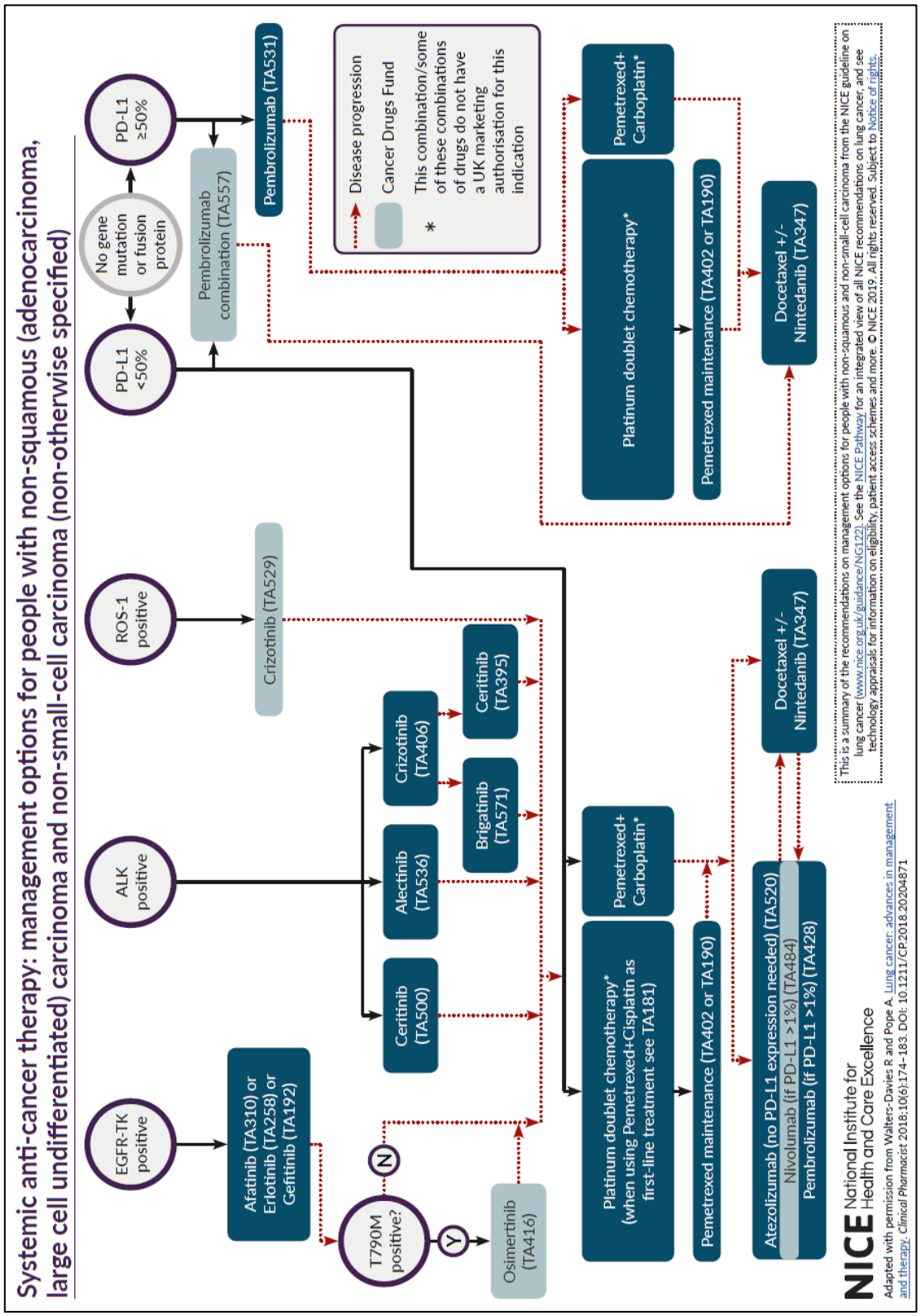
ROS1 positive

- 1.4.48 For guidance on treatment for stage IIIB and IV ROS1-positive non-squamous NSCLC:
  - for initial treatment, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on crizotinib
  - on progression offer pemetrexed with carboplatin or other platinum doublet chemotherapy [5]
  - if people do not immediately progress after chemotherapy, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pemetrexed maintenance after pemetrexed and pemetrexed maintenance after other platinum doublet chemotherapy
  - on progression after first-line chemotherapy see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on atezolizumab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab and nintedanib with docetaxel or offer docetaxel monotherapy. [2019]

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 and pemetrexed with cisplatin or offer pemetrexed with carboplatin or other platinum doublet chemotherapy.
  - if people do not immediately progress after chemotherapy, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on pemetrexed maintenance after pemetrexed and pemetrexed maintenance after other platinum doublet chemotherapy
  - on progression after first-line chemotherapy see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on atezolizumab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab and nintedanib with docetaxel or offer docetaxel monotherapy
  - on progression after pembrolizumab combination, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on nintedanib with docetaxel or offer docetaxel monotherapy. [2019]
  - on progression after first-line chemotherapy, see the NICE technology appraisal guidance on atezolizumab, nivolumab and pembrolizumab, or offer docetaxel monotherapy. [2019]

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



Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (DKG), et al., 2018 [39].

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

Siehe auch: Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (DKG), et al., 2018 [38].

Fragestellung

Von der Steuergruppe wurden für die Aktualisierung der Leitlinie die folgenden Themen priorisiert:

- …
- Therapie des NSCLC im Stadium IIB & IV
- …

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 Erkenntnisse war die sog. Erhaltungschemotherapie: 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

Empfehlungen zur molekularen Testung (siehe Kapitel 6.6.10)	
EK	Anhand des zur Verfügung stehenden Tumorgewebes / der Tumorzellen von allen nicht kurativ behandelbaren nichtplattenepithelialen NSCLC sollen molekularpathologische Untersuchungen hinsichtlich aller therapeutisch relevanten molekularer Veränderungen (nach gegenwärtigem Stand vor Erstlinientherapie als Mindestanforderung EGFR-Mutationen in den Exonen 18-21, ALK-Fusionen und ROS1-Fusionen, BRAF V600 Mutationen) eingeleitet werden. Dies gilt ebenfalls für Plattenepithelkarzinome von Nie-Rauchern/Leichtrauchern.
EK	In den Gewebeproben von Therapie-naiven Patienten im Stadium IV soll parallel zu den molekularpathologischen Untersuchungen eine immunhistochemische Untersuchung auf PD-L1-Expression durchgeführt werden*. Das Ergebnis ist als Prozentsatz membranös positiver Tumorzellen (sog. Proportion Score) anzugeben. Eine externe Qualitätssicherung im Rahmen von Ringversuchen soll nachgewiesen werden. * Die Empfehlung zur Untersuchung der PD-L1-Expression gilt für alle histologischen NSCLC-Typen (siehe auch Therapiealgorithmus NSCLC IV).

<u>Patienten mit PD-L1-Expression von >50 %</u>

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:	

Patienten mit PD-L1-Expression von <50 % und ECOG 0-1

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 Komborbiditäten, 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 ALK-Translokation oder weiteren bekannten Treibermutationen (ECOG 0-4)

8.6.6.1. Erstlinientherapie bei Chemotherapie-naiven Patienten

8.100.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	NSCLC-Patienten mit einer ALK-Translokation soll in der Erstlinientherapie ein ALK-Inhibitor angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence **1b**	Literatur: [849, 871]	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	

8.6.6.2. Zweitlinientherapie nach Versagen einer platinbasierten Standardchemotherapie

8.101.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	ALK positiven NSCLC-Patienten mit Progress nach platinbasierter Standardchemotherapie, die in der Erstlinie keinen ALK-Inhibitor erhalten haben, soll Crizotinib angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence **1b**	Literatur: [875]	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	

8.6.6.3. Therapie nach Crizotinib-Versagen

8.102.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	ALK-Inhibitoren der zweiten Generation sollen ALK positiven NSCLC Patienten bei Crizotinib/ALK-TKI Versagen angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence **1b**	Literatur: [876]	
	Konsensstärke: 85 %	

Systemtherapie bei Patienten mit ROS1-Fusionsgenen (ROS1 + NSCLC)

8.6.7.1. **Erstlinientherapie**

8.105.	Evidenzbasierte Empfehlung	2018
Empfehlungsgrad **A**	Bei Patienten mit ROS1-Fusionsgenen (ROS1 + NSCLC) soll in der Erstlinientherapie Crizotinib angeboten werden.	
Level of Evidence **1b**	Literatur: [880]	
	Konsensstärke: 100 %	

Therapie bei sonstigen Treibermutationen beim NSCLC

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 zu MET.Amplifikation:

(…) High-level MET-Amplifikationen oder aktivierende Mutationen im Exon 14 des MET-Gens wurden ebenfalls als Treibermutationen beschrieben. Sie kommen in ca. 2-4 % der Adenokarzinome und ca. 1-2 % der Plattenepithelkarzinome der Lunge vor [888]. Verschiedene MET-Inhibitoren werden in klinischen Studien evaluiert. Bei Behandlung von Patienten mit MET-Amplifikation mit dem ALK/ROS/MET Inhibitor Crizotinib wurde in der Zwischenanalyse einer Phase-II-Studie Ansprechen in Abhängigkeit von der Höhe der MET-Amplifikation gezeigt (high-level MET Amplifikation: ORR 50% (3/6) (NCT00585195, [889]. Die Endergebnisse dieser Studie stehen noch aus. Laufende Stu-dien evaluieren zahlreiche MET-Inhibitoren in dieser NSCLC-Subgruppe.

Weitere Treibermutationen werden zur Zeit als therapeutische Targets in zahlreichen klinischen Studien evaluiert (z.B. NTRK 1/2/3-Fusionen, DDR2-Mutationen, FGFR1-Mutationen/-amplifikationen u.a).

(…)

National Cancer Control Programme Guideline Development Group (GDG), 2017 [48].
Diagnosis, staging and treatment of patients with lung cancer.

Leitlinienorganisation/Fragestellung

Recommendations for patients with advanced/stage IV NSCLC.

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+.

Empfehlungen

Effectiveness of first-line targeted therapy

A Cochrane review (Greenhalgh et al., 2016) and a phase III trial (Solomon et al., 2014) addressed the effectiveness of first-line targeted therapy in patients with advanced NSCLC. The Guideline Development Group highlighted this as a rapidly evolving area of research.

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 2.6.4.6	Grade	Resource implication:
Effectiveness of first-line targeted therapy Crizotinib should be considered as first-line therapy in patients with ALK positive NSCLC tumours.	**B**	Crizotinib is licensed for this indication in the Republic of Ireland but is not currently reimbursed. The HSE reimbursement application is expected to be submitted in 2017.

Hanna N et al., 2021 [32].

Therapy for Stage IV Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer With Driver Alterations: ASCO and OH (CCO) Joint 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

<u>Grundlage der Leitlinie</u>

Update der Version von Hanna N. et al. 2020 [33] & 2017 [31]

- 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:

- a systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) from December 2015 to January 2020 and meeting abstracts from ASCO 2020.

LoE/SoE:

- GRADE

Recommendations

Recommendation 3.1. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *ALK*

- In the first-line setting, alectinib or brigatinib should be offered (Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).
- In the first-line setting, if alectinib and brigatinib are not available, ceritinib or crizotinib should be offered (Evidence quality: high; Strength of recommendation: strong).

Recommendations 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *ALK*

- In the second-line setting, if alectinib or brigatinib was given in the first-line setting, lorlatinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of Recommendation: moderate).
- In the second-line setting, if crizotinib was given in the first-line setting, then alectinib, brigatinib, or ceritinib should be offered (Evidence quality: intermediate; Strength of recommendation; strong).
- In the third-line setting, if crizotinib was given in the first-line setting and alectinib, brigatinib, or ceritinib in the second-line setting, then lorlatinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate) or standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).

Recommendations 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *ROS1*

- In the first-line setting, crizotinib or entrectinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate) or standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate) or ceritinib or lorlatinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).

Recommendations 6.1 and 6.2. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *ROS1*

- In the second-line setting, if ROS1-targeted therapy was given in the first-line setting, standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline should be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).
- In the second-line setting, if nontargeted therapy was given in the first-line setting, crizotinib, ceritinib, or entrectinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).

Recommendations 9.1 and 9.2. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and *MET* exon 14 skipping mutation

- In the first-line setting, for patients with an *MET* exon 14 skipping mutation, MET-targeted therapy with capmatinib or tepotinib may be offered or standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of Recommendation: moderate).

Recommendations 10.1 and 10.2. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and *MET* exon 14 skipping mutation

- In the second-line setting, for *MET* abnormalities other than exon 14 skipping mutations or if MET-targeted therapy was given in the first-line setting, standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline should be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).

- In the second-line setting, patients with an *MET* exon 14 skipping mutation who previously received or were ineligible for first-line chemotherapy with or without immunotherapy (ie, if MET-targeted therapy was not given in the first-line setting), capmatinib or tepotinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).

Recommendations 11.1, 11.2, and 11.3. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *RET*

- In the first-line setting, selpercatinib may be offered or standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate) or pralsetinib* may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).

Recommendations 12.1, 12.2, and 12.3. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *RET*

- In the second-line setting, if RET-targeted therapy was given in the first-line setting, standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of Recommendation: moderate).
- In the second-line setting, if RET-targeted therapy was not given in the first-line setting, selpercatinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate) or pralsetinib* may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: weak).

Recommendations 13.1 and 13.2. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *NTRK*

- In the first-line setting, entrectinib or larotrectinib may be offered or standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).

Recommendations 14.1 and 14.2. For patients with stage IV NSCLC and driver alterations in *NTRK*

- In the second-line setting, if NTRK-targeted therapy was given in the first-line setting, standard treatment based on the ASCO/OH nondriver mutation guideline may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).
- In the second-line setting, if NTRK-targeted therapy was not given in the first-line setting, entrectinib or larotrectinib may be offered (Type: informal consensus; Evidence quality: low; Strength of recommendation: moderate).

Note: Unless otherwise listed, recommendations apply to patients with a PS of 0-2.

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

<u>Grundlage der Leitlinie</u>

- 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
  1. Develop a structured clinical question in PICO format
  2. Search for existing relevant guidelines and SR answering the clinical question

3. Perform systematic review process (systematic review protocol and systematic literature search strategy for each PICO question; Body evidence table of all included literature)
4. Summarise the relevant data
5. Assess the body of evidence and formulate recommendations
6. 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 - Stage IV inoperable NSCLC

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

Evidence summary	Level	References
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. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[4], [5]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
Platinum-based chemotherapy can be used to extend survival in newly diagnosed patients with stage IV NSCLC. Last reviewed September 2017	A

✓ Practice point?
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. Last reviewed September 2017

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
First-line chemotherapy involving cisplatin results in a slightly higher likelihood of tumour response than the same chemotherapy with carboplatin. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1], [2], [3]
There is no definite overall survival difference between cisplatin or carboplatin based first-line chemotherapy. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1], [2], [3]
Cisplatin-based chemotherapy is associated with more severe nausea and vomiting and nephrotoxicity; severe thrombocytopaenia is more frequent during carboplatin-based chemotherapy. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1], [2], [3]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
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. Last reviewed September 2017	B

✓ Practice point?
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. Last reviewed September 2017

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

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
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. Last reviewed September 2017	A

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
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. Last reviewed September 2017	B

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
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. Last reviewed September 2017	B

✓ Practice point?
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. Last reviewed September 2017

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, constipationand phlebitiswhile gemcitabineplus platinum chemotherapy was associated with more grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopaenia.[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).[5] 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 thrombocytopaenia (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 ¾ 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
3G platinum-based combination chemotherapy (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, irinotecan or gemcitabine) is superior to 3G agent monotherapy. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[1], [4]
3G platinum-based monotherapy (vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, or gemcitabine) improves survival compared with best supportive care. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[2]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
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. Last reviewed September 2017	A

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
Patients unfit for combination chemotherapy could be considered for 3G monotherapy with vinorelbine, paclitaxel, docetaxel or gemcitabine. Last reviewed September 2017	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-analsysis 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 ¾ 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 thrombocytopaenia 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 paclitexel 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 alevaluated 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 neutropaenia 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, neutropaenia, 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 thrombocytopaenia, 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 RCTSs.[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
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. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[2], [1]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
First-line combination chemotherapy should in most cases be stopped at disease progression or after four cycles in patients with advanced NSCLC. Last reviewed September 2017	B

✓ Practice point?

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.
Last reviewed September 2017

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; HR0.75; 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
In carefully selected^ patients with advanced NSCLC, high dose bevacizumab improves tumour response rate and progression free survival. ^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. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[4], [5]
In carefully selected** patients with advanced NSCLC, treatment with high dose bevacizumab is associated with an increase in treatment related deaths. Last reviewed September 2017	I	[4]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
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. Last reviewed December 2015	B

Evidence summary	Level	References
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. Last reviewed September 2017	II	[8], [9], [11], [10]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
The first generation EGFR TKIs gefitinib or erlotinib should not be used in unselected patients in combination with standard chemotherapy. Last reviewed September 2017	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 studies 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 = 017; 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.[6] 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-analsyses 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/vinoerlbine 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 studies. Of these, 13 trials using a validated QOL instrument were included for review. The meta-analsysis found QOL reporting/analysis techniques were heterogeneous. Nine RCTs reported the rate of completedbaseline assessment and compliance survivors at analysis of greaterthan 50%, for data synthesis.[1] Of these, only one trial found a significant difference in QOL between the comparator arms: paclitaxelplus 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] DCband DC 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 regimes 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 vinoerlbine 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 05-1.1 (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.

What is the optimal systemic therapy regimen for elderly patients for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

Evidence summary	Level	References
First-line single agent vinorelbine (30 mg/m2 on days one and eight, Q3 weekly) in patients over 70 years of age improves survival and reduces disease related symptoms. Last reviewed December 2015	II	[1]
In patients over 70 years of age, first line single agent docetaxel 60 mg/m2 (day one) compared to vinorelbine 25 mg/m2 (days one and eight) every 21 days, improves response rate, progression free survival and disease related symptoms, but not overall survival and is associated with more G3/4 neutropaenia. Last reviewed December 2015	II	[2]
In patients over 65 years of age, gemcitabine doublet chemotherapy improves response rate compared with single agent 3G chemotherapy, but does not improve survival and is associated with greater thrombocytopaenia. Last reviewed December 2015	I	[4]
In patients over 70 years of age, first-line carboplatin/weekly paclitaxel combination improves survival compared with 3G monotherapy (weekly vinorelbine or gemcitabine) but, is associated with more neutropaenia. Last reviewed December 2015	II	[5]

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
Suitably fit patients over 65 years of age, can be offered first-line mono-chemotherapy with a 3G single agent (vinorelbine (25-30 mg/ m2 day one, eight Q3 weekly), docetaxel (60 mg/m2 day one, Q3 weekly) or gemcitabine (1150 mg/m2 days one and eight, Q3 weekly). Last reviewed December 2015	B

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
In elderly patients, first-line gemcitabine doublet chemotherapy is not recommended. Last reviewed December 2015	B

+ Evidence-based recommendation?	Grade
In fit elderly patients, first-line carboplatin/weekly paclitaxel may be offered instead of 3G monotherapy, but at the expense of greater neutropaenia. Last reviewed December 2015	B

The age criterion for designation of “elderly” has varied somewhat across NSCLC studies with the elderly groups commonly defined as those patients either 65 or 70 years of age or older. Several randomised

controlled trials (RCTs) have been conducted within this subgroup. As a group elderly patients are considered at higher risk of treatment related toxicity, due to possible age physiologic effects on drug handling and high proportion of co-morbidities. Gridelli et al first reported findings to indicate benefit from monotherapy with vinorelbine in patients over 70, with improvement seen in OS 0.65 (95% CI = 0.45–0.93) and fewer reported lung cancer related symptoms in a RCT of 161 patients[1] Kudoh et al, subsequently compared docetaxel 60 mg/m2 (day one) to vinorelbine 25 mg/m2 (days one and eight) every 21 days for four cycles, in a RCT of 182 Japanese patients over 70 years of age.[2] There was no statistical difference in the primary endpoint of median OS with docetaxel versus vinorelbine (14.3 months versus 9.9 months; HR 0.780; 95% CI 0.561 - 1.085; P = 0.138).[2] However, median PFS (5.5 months versus 3.1 months; P = 0.001), RR (22.7% versus 9.9%; P = 0.019) and disease-related symptoms favoured docetaxel over vinorelbine (odds ratio, 1.86; 95% CI, 1.09 - 3.20). Docetaxel was associated with more grade 3/4 neutropaenia (82.9% for docetaxel; 69.2% for vinorelbine; P = 0.031).[2]

Hainsworth et al, randomised 350 patients over 65 years of age to first line single-agent weekly docetaxel versus the combination of docetaxel and gemcitabine.[3] There was no difference in OS with the combination treatment compared with single agent weekly docetaxel.[3] Russo et al reported a literature-based meta-analysis of RCTs that compared a gemcitabine based doublet regimen with a 3G single agent in elderly patients (> 65).[4] This meta-analysis included the study by Hainsworth et al. Four trials evaluating 1436 patients were included in the meta-analysis. A significant difference in RR was seen favouring gemcitabine doublet therapy over single 3G agents (OR 0.65; 95% CI 0.51-0.82, p < .001), whereas one-year survival rate was not significantly different (OR, 0.78; 95% CI, 0.57-1.06, P = 0.169). Only Grade ¾ thrombocytopaenia was greater with combination therapy (OR, 1.76; 95% CI, 1.12-2.76, P= 0.014).

More recently, Quoix et al reported findings from a RCT of that compared a carboplatin and paclitaxel doublet chemotherapy regimen with 3G monotherapy in 451 elderly patients (age 70-89) with advanced NSCLC.[5] Patients were treated with carboplatin AUC 6 on day one and 90 mg/m. paclitaxel on days 1, 8, and 15 Q4 weekly or 3G monotherapy with either 25 mg/m2. vinorelbine on days one and eight or 1150 mg/m2 gemcitabine on days one and eight, Q3 weekly.[5] Overall survival was in favour of the combination (median 10.3 months for doublet chemotherapy versus 6.2 months for 3G monotherapy (HR 0.64, 95% CI 0.52–0.78; p<0.0001)).[5] Toxicity was more frequent in the doublet chemotherapy group than in the monotherapy group (neutropaenia (48.4% vs 12.4%); asthenia (10.3% versus 5.8%)[5]

What is the optimal systemic therapy regimen in selected patients for treatment of stage IV inoperable NSCLC?

- currently being updated

Passiglia F et al., 2020 [50].

Italian Association of Medical Oncologyg (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 [11]

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

Table 1
Clinical Recommendations for the Treatment of oncogene-addicted advanced NSCLC.

Global quality of evidence GRADE	Clinical recommendation	Strength of recommendation
Low	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *"classic"* (exon 19 deletions, L858R) *EGFR* mutations, first-line therapy with osimertinib should be considered as treatment of choice, compared to first-generation EGFR inhibitors (gefitinib, erlotinib).	Strong for
Very low	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *"classic"* (exon 19 deletions, L858R) *EGFR* mutations, first-line therapy with an EGFR inhibitor (gefitinib, erlotinib, afatinib) should be considered as treatment of choice, compared to chemotherapy.	Strong for
Very low	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *EGFR* mutations, who experienced radiological progression to first/second generation EGFR inhibitors (gefitinib, erlotinib or afatinib), and had *T790M* mutation (detected through liquid or tumor biopsy), osimertinib should be considered as treatment of choice (compared to chemotherapy).	Strong for
Moderate	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *ALK* rearrangements, first-line therapy with alectinib should be considered as treatment of choice compared to crizotinib.	Strong for
Moderate	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *ALK* rearrangements, first-line therapy with crizotinib or ceritinib should be considered as treatment of choice, compared to chemotherapy.	Strong for
Low	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *ALK* rearrangements, who experienced radiological progression to crizotinib, second-line therapy with ceritinib or alectinib should be considered as treatment of choice, compared to chemotherapy.	Strong for
Very low	For patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring *ROS1* rearrangements, first-line therapy with crizotinib should be considered as treatment of choice.	Strong for

Table 2
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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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

4 Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Issue 05 of 12, May 2021) am 03.05.2021

#	Suchfrage
1	[mh “Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung”]
2	[mh “Lung Neoplasms”] AND [mh “Neoplasm Metastasis”]
3	#1 OR #2
4	((((non NEXT small) OR nonsmall) NEXT cell NEXT lung) OR pulmon*):ti,ab,kw
5	(cancer* OR tum*r* OR carcinoma* OR neoplas* OR adenocarcinoma* OR sarcoma* OR lesions* OR malignan*):ti,ab,kw
6	(advanced OR metastat* OR metastas* OR recurren* OR relaps*):ti,ab,kw
7	#4 AND #5 AND #6
8	nsclc*:ti,ab,kw
9	#3 OR #7 OR #8
10	#9 with Cochrane Library publication date from May 2016 to present

Systematic Reviews in Medline (PubMed) am 03.05.2021

#	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 neoplas*[tiab]) OR sarcoma*[tiab]) OR cancer*[tiab]) OR lesions*[tiab]) OR malignan*[tiab]
4	#1 OR (#2 AND #3)
5	(#4) AND (((((advanced[tiab]) OR metastat*[tiab]) OR metastas*[tiab]) OR recurren*[tiab]) or relaps*[tiab])
6	(#6) 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 study[pt] OR validation study[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

#	Suchfrage
	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 ((((((((((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]))))))
8	((#7) AND ("2016/05/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]) NOT "The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[mh] AND animals[MeSH:noexp]))
9	(#8) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 03.05.2021

#	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 neoplas*[tiab]) OR sarcoma*[tiab]) OR cancer*[tiab]) OR lesions*[tiab]) OR malignan*[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 recommendation*[ti])
10	(((#9) AND ("2016/05/01"[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]))
11	(#10) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

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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: • 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: • Non-randomised, experimental trial • Cohort study • Case-control study
III-3	A comparative study without concurrent controls: • 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: • 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 1: 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

2021-B-135

Kontaktdaten

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie (DGHO)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pneumologie und Beatmungsmedizin (DGP)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (AIO)

Pneumologisch-Onkologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (POA)

Indikation gemäß Beratungsantrag

zur Behandlung erwachsener Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC), die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden

Was ist der Behandlungsstandard in o.g. Indikation unter Berücksichtigung der vorliegenden Evidenz? Wie sieht die Versorgungspraxis in Deutschland aus?

Zusammenfassung

Standard in der Behandlung von Patienten mit ALK-positivem, fortgeschrittenen, nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (NSCLC), die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden, ist die Therapie mit

- Alectinib oder
- Brigatinib

Fragestellung

Der Stand des Wissens hat sich seit unserer letzten Stellungnahme zu ALK+ Neoplasien vom 26. Januar 2021 nicht grundlegend geändert.

Stand des Wissens

1994 wurde die erste pathogenetisch relevante Fusion des Gens der Anaplastischen Lymphomkinase (ALK) mit einem anderen Gen (Nukleophosmin, NPM) beim anaplastischen großzelligen Non-Hodgkin Lymphom beschrieben [1]. Danach wurde *ALK*-Aberrationen bei verschiedenen soliden Neoplasien gefunden [2-5]. ALK-Genfusionen mit verschiedenen andren Genabschnitten führen letztlich zu einer funktionellen Veränderung des ALK-Gens und zur Bildung eines sog. Fusionsproteins, welches die Kinasedomäne des

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ALK-Proteins beinhaltet. Letztere ist durch das so veränderte Protein dauerhaft aktiv und stellt einen onkogenen Treiber dar. Es sind sehr unterschiedliche Fusionspartner mit dem ALK-Gen beschrieben worden. Die häufigste Variante ist die Fusion EML4-ALK, darüber hinaus existieren teils krankheitsspezifisch andere Fusionsvarianten.

Bei 4-5% aller Patienten mit nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom ist genetisch in den Tumorzellen ein Rearrangement (Gentranslokation oder –inversion) mit Beteiligung des *ALK* Gens nachweisbar [6, 7]. Häufigster Translokationspartner ist *EML4*. Diese erworbene genetische Veränderung führt zur Überexpression von ALK (Anaplastische Lymphom-Kinase). ALK ist eine Tyrosinkinase, die im normalen Lungengewebe nicht aktiv ist. Durch die ständige ALK-Aktivierung kann es unter Beteiligung komplexer Signaltransduktionswege zu unkontrollierter Zellteilung kommen. Der Nachweis von ALK Translokationen ist assoziiert mit Nicht-Rauchen, Adenokarzinom, jüngerem Lebensalter und dem fehlenden Nachweis anderer, zielgerichtet therapiebarer Marker.

Für die Erstlinientherapie von Patient*innen mit aktivierenden *ALK*-Translokationen stehen 4 zugelassene Tyrosinkinase-Inhibitoren zur Verfügung.

- Alectinib führte im direkten Vergleich gegenüber Crizotinib zu einer Verlängerung des progressionsfreien Überlebens (Hazard Ratio 0,50), auch mit einer signifikanten Reduktion des Auftretens von ZNS-Metastasen [8]. Die Überlebenszeit ist bei allerdings noch nicht finalen Daten gegenüber Crizotinib-Arm signifikant verlängert (HR 0,67, 95% CI 0,46-0,98, p=0,0376).
- Brigatinib führte in der ALTA-L1-Studie gegenüber Crizotinib zu einer signifikanten Erhöhung der Remissionsrate und zu einer signifikanten Verlängerung des progressionsfreien Überlebens mit einer Hazard Ratio von 0,48 [9]. Brigatinib führte in der Gesamtpopulation nicht zu einer signifikanten Verlängerung der Gesamtüberlebenszeit bei allerdings noch nicht finalen Daten.
- Crizotinib führte gegenüber einer Platin- und Pemetrexed-haltigen Chemotherapie zur signifikanten Verlängerung der progressionsfreien Überlebenszeit (HR 0,45; Median 3,9 Monate), zu einer Steigerung der Remissionsrate, zur Reduktion krankheitsassoziierter Symptome, zur Verbesserung der Lebensqualität und zu geringeren Nebenwirkungen [10]. Die Gesamtüberlebenszeit wird nicht

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verlängert, allerdings werden die Daten durch eine hohe Switching- (Crossover-) Rate beeinflusst.

- Ceritinib führte gegenüber Platin-basierter Chemotherapie zu einer Erhöhung der Remissionsrate und zur Verlängerung der progressionsfreien Überlebenszeit (HR 0,55; Median 8 Monate) [11]. Der Einfluss von Ceritinib auf die Verlängerung der Gesamtüberlebenszeit ist statistisch nicht signifikant (p=0,056), allerdings werden die Daten durch eine hohe Switching- (Crossover-) Rate beeinflusst.
- Lorlatinib wurde in der CROWN Phase III Studie gegenüber Crizotinib in der Erstlinientherapie geprüft und war hinsichtlich des progressionsfreien Überlebens signifikant überlegen (HR 0,28). Hinsichtlich der Progression im ZNS wies Lorlatinib eine HR von 0.07 (p<0,001) auf [12]. Lorlatinib ist derzeit in der EU nur für die Zweitlinientherapie nach Crizotinib zugelassen.

Ein aktueller Algorithmus für die molekular stratifizierte Therapie beim NSCLC einschl. der ALK+ NSCLC ist in Abbildung 1 dargestellt:

Abbildung 1: Algorithmus für die molekular stratifizierte Therapie in fortgeschrittenen Stadien

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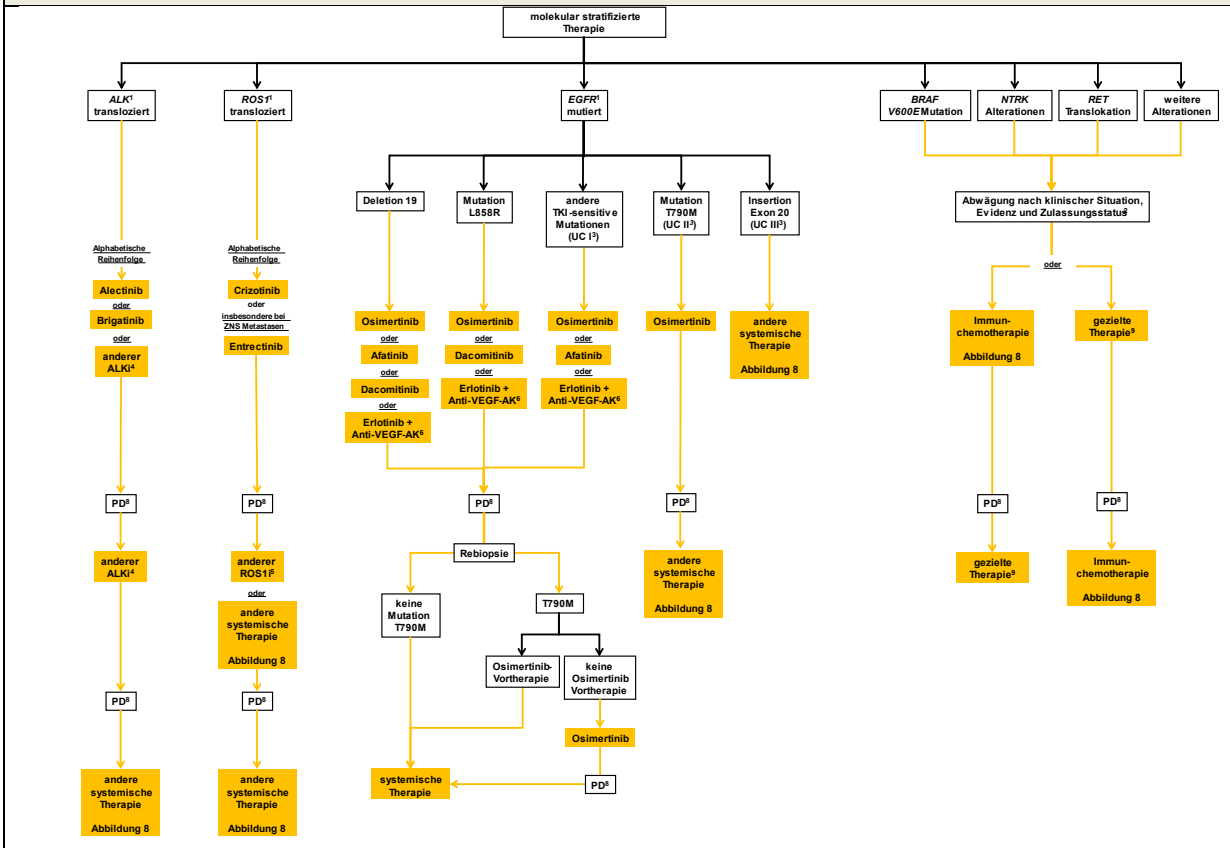

Legende: [1]*ALK* – Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase; *ROS1* – Tyrosinproteinkinase ROS; *EGFR* – Gen des Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor; *BRAF V600E* – andere *BRAF* Punktmutationen sind nicht eingeschlossen; c-*MET Exon* Alterationen – *c-MET 14* Skipping Mutation oder *MET* Amplifikation; *NTRK* Alterationen – Genfusionen unter Beteiligung der *NTRK*-Gene (*NTRK1, NTRK2, NTRK3*); *RET* Alterationen – Genfusionen unter Beteiligung von *RET*; weitere Alterationen: z. B. *KRAS* Mutationen, HER2 Amplifikationen u. a.; [3]UC – uncommon mutations, UC I – Punktmutationen oder Duplikationen in den Exonen 18-21; UCII – Mutation T790M im Exon 20 allein oder in Kombination mit anderen Mutationen; UC III – Exon 20 Insertionen; [4]ALKi – ALK-Inhibitor: Alectinib, Brigatinib, Ceritinib, Crizotinib, Lorlatinib, siehe Lungenkarzinom Zulassungsstatus; [5]ROSi – ROS1-Inhibitor: Ceritinib, Crizotinib, Cabozantinib, Lorlatinib siehe Lungenkarzinom Zulassungsstatus; [6]EGFR-TKI – Afatinib, Dacomitinib, Erlotinib in Kombination mit Bevacizumab bzw.

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Ramucirumab, Osimertinib; [7]Dabrafenib/Trametinib kann in der Erst- oder der Zweitlinientherapie eingesetzt werden, siehe Lungenkarzinom Zulassungsstatus; [8]CR – komplette Remission, PR – partielle Remission, SD – stabile Erkrankung, PD – progrediente Erkrankung; [9] BRAF V600E – BRAF V600E Mutation; [11] cMET - BRAF jeweils in Abhängigkeit von der Zulassung; Larotrectinib ist von der EMA zugelassen bei NTRK-Genfusionen, wenn keine anderen, zufriedenstellenden Therapieoptionen zur Verfügung stehen, siehe Lungenkarzinom Zulassungsstatus; [11] siehe Lungenkarzinom Zulassungsstatus;

Nach aktueller Datenlage sind in der Erstlinientherapie Alectinib oder Brigatinib als Standard etabliert, da hier die besten Überlebensdaten vorliegen, siehe Abbildung 1. Crizotinib oder Ceritinib als Erstlinientherapie sind hier unterlegen und nicht mehr primär einzusetzen. Brigatinib kann als Alternative zu Alectinib gesehen werden, einen direkten Vergleich gibt es aktuell nicht, Studien hierzu laufen.

Gibt es Kriterien für unterschiedliche Behandlungsentscheidungen bei der Behandlung „*erwachsener Patienten mit Anaplastische-Lymphomkinase (ALK)-positivem, fortgeschrittenen nicht-kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinom (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC), die zuvor nicht mit einem ALK-Inhibitor behandelt wurden***“, die regelhaft berücksichtigt werden? Wenn ja, welche sind dies und was sind in dem Fall die Therapieoptionen?**

Nein, zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt nicht.

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