Predictors of Epidermal Growth Factor (EGFR) Testing among Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (mNSCLC) treated in the Real-World Setting

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<u>Background</u>

Current guidelines recommend testing for driver mutations before initiation of treatment for mNSCLC patients. EGFR mutations are the most common genetic aberrations seen in mNSCLC and treatment targeting these alterations has improved outcomes. This study aimed to explore the factors associated with EGFR testing before treatment initiation

<u>Methods</u>

- This is a retrospective study that evaluated real world data from community oncology practices with detailed information combining EHR, chart reviews (manual curation), and lab data
- The IntegraConnect-PQ deidentified database contains ~80% community oncology and ~20% academic practices
- Adult mNSCLC patients who initiated treatment between 01-Jan-2018 and 30-Jun-2022 were included and followed up through 31-Oct-2022
- A multivariable logistic regression was conducted to identify the predictors of EGFR testing

Results

- 3,548 mNSCLC patients who initiated 1L treatment during the study identification period were included
 - Median (IQR) age was 71 (13) years with 49.1% being male and 75.6% being white
 - Histology was non-squamous in 74.9% and squamous in 15.8%, with 23.6% being treated in an academic center
- A total of 2,745 (77.4%) patients reported an EGFR test before LOT1 initiation

Table 1: Baseline demographics and clinical characteristics- mNSCLC patients **EGFR Tested before Unadjusted Logistic Regression** LOT1 initiation No OR p-value (n= 2745) (n = 803)(95% CI) Age (years) Median (IQR) 0.99 (0.98,1.003) 72 (14) 72 (13) 0.25 Gender (n, %) Male 1308(47.65) 433(53.92) Ref Female 1433(52.2) 368(45.83) 1.29 (1.10.1.51) 0.002 4(0.15) Not documented 2(0.25) 0.66 (0.12,3.62) 0.64 Race (n, %) White 2143(78.07) 540(67.25) Ref African/American 211(7.69) 59(7.35) 0.90 (0.67.1.22) 0.5 Asian 32(1.17) 13(1.62) 0.62 (0.32, 1.19) 0.15 Not documented 359(13.08) 191(23.79) 0.47(0.39,0.58) < 0.001 Ethnicity (n, %) Hispanic or Latino 49(1.79) 12(1.49) Not Hispanic or Latino 2067(75.3) 573(71.36) 0.88(0.47.1.67) 0.7 Other 629(22.91) 218(27.15) 0.71(0.37,1.35) 0.29 Smoking status (n, %) Current Smoker 580(21.13) 198(24.66) Ref Previous Smoker 1713(62.4) 521(64.88) 1.12(0.93.1.36) 0.23 Never Smoker 436(15.88) 76(9.46) 1.96(1.46.2.62) < 0.001 Not documented 18(0.66) 8(1) 0.68(0.29, 1.62) 0.38 ECOG status at index (n, %) ECOG <=2 1804(65.72) 518(64.51) Ref ECOG >2 67(2.44) 29(3.61) 0.66(0.42,1.04) 0.07 874(31.84) 256(31.88) 0.82 Not documented 0.98(0.83,1.16) Histology (n, %) Non squamous cell carcinoma 2196(80) 460(57.29) 237(29.51) 0.29(0.24,0.35) Squamous cell carcinoma 324(11.8) < 0.001 Other/Unknown/Not reported 225(8.2) 106(13.2) 0.45(0.35,0.57) < 0.001 PD-L1 percentage (on/before 1L initiation) (n, %) <1 % 898(32.71) 151(18.8) Ref >=1% to < 50% 742(27.03) 112(13.95) 1.11(0.86,1.45) 0.42 >=50% 706(25.72) 131(16.31) 0.91(0.7,1.17) 0.45 Unknown/Not reported 399(14.54) 409(50.93) 0.16(0.13,0.21) < 0.001 Practice type (n, %) 2001(72.9) 711(88.54) Ref Community Academic 92(11.46) 2.87(2.28,3.63) < 0.001 Payer Type (n, %) Commercial 443(16.14) 161(20.05) Ref Medicare/Medicaid 1143(41.64) 310(38.61) 1.34(1.08,1.67) 0.009 SelfPay/Other 941(34.28) 291(36.24) 1.17(0.94,1.47) 0.16

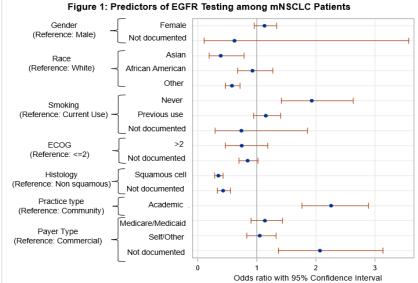
218(7.94)

41(5.11) 1.93(1.32,2.82)

0.0007

Unknown

mnsclc patients are not routinely tested for egfr in the real-world setting



Strengths and Limitations

- · Real-World study including data enriched by manual curation
- Smaller sample size of Asian population

Conclusion

- Although guidelines have recommended testing for driver mutations for >10 years, our study highlights that asian* patients and patients with squamous cell histology still have a decreased likelihood of testing for EGFR prior to 1L initiation
- We also show that non-smokers, patients treated in an academic center have an increased likelihood of testing for EGFR prior to 1L initiation



*small n
Ettinger DS, Akerley W, Bepler G, et al. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. J Natl Compr Canc Netw. 2010;8(7):740-801. doi:10.6004/jnccn.2010.00