BIOMARKER TESTING: A Roadmap to Personalized Treatment in Lung Cancer

BIOMARKER TESTING IS CRITICAL IN MANAGING LUNG CANCER

Comprehensive biomarker testing at diagnosis is critical because it can help doctors and patients develop a targeted and personalized treatment plan to help improve patient outcomes.12

Targeted therapy, enabled by biomarker testing, is associated with an improved outcome.

~50% reduction in risk of death1

~50% improved survival*2

*Median overall survival (mOS) of 3.5 months in patients receiving targeted therapy vs. no targeted therapy in a larger trial involving non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients not receiving targeted therapy

What Is Biomarker Testing?

A biomarker is a measurable indicator of a patient’s disease.1,2

Biomarker testing, also called molecular testing, is testing of blood, body fluids, or tissue to identify if a patient’s specific tumor makeup, which may predict response to therapy or provide insight on risk of cancer progression.2

Biomarkers can include driver mutations that can help doctors understand what may be causing the cancer. Some biomarkers have FDA-approved therapies and are being developed and investigated in clinical trials.

BIOMARKERS IN LUNG CANCER

Driver mutations observed in lung cancer patients include EGFR, ALK, MET, ROS1, BRAF, RET, NTRK1, KRAS, and HER2. Nearly half of all KRAS mutations in NSCLC are KRAS G12C, one of the most prevalent driver mutations in NSCLC.5,6,7,8,9

KRAS G12C occurs in ~13% of patients with NSCLC in the U.S., comparable to the prevalence of EGFR mutations10

That’s 1 in 8 NSCLC patients

CLINICAL GUIDELINES CALL FOR COMPREHENSIVE TESTING OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED NSCLC REGARDLESS OF AGE, RACE OR SMOKING HISTORY11,12

Prevalence of Specific Genetic Mutations in Lung Adenocarcinoma

Biomarker testing detects DNA from tumors through either tissue or liquid biopsy samples. Sample is sent to a lab for analysis and a report is sent back to the doctor. Results are discussed by doctor and patient to guide treatment path, including whether targeted therapy is appropriate.

Professional medical organizations recommend testing for actionable and emerging biomarkers at the time of diagnosis for patients with advanced NSCLC; however, testing in community oncology practices remains sub-optimal.11,12

Many patients with lung cancer are not tested. A study showed biomarker testing rates as low as 22% in community oncology.11

AMGEN IS COMMITTED TO MAKING BIOMARKER TESTING MORE ACCESSIBLE TO PATIENTS

Amgen’s Biomarker Assist® is a program to help more patients with advanced NSCLC gain access to biomarker testing. Through the program, eligible patients may save on biomarker testing. Visit www.BiomarkerAssist.com or contact 1-888-4ASSIST to learn more.

References


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