Understanding KRAS G12C in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

The Impact of Lung Cancer

2nd most common cancer in the U.S.¹

Leading cause of cancer death for men and women, making up more than 25% of cancer deaths.¹

About Lung Cancer

A disease in which cancerous cells form in the tissues of the lung.²

NSCLC is the most common type of lung cancer, accounting for ~85% of lung cancers.¹

Despite recent significant advances in the treatment of advanced lung cancer, there remains a high unmet need for patients and outcomes remain poor.⁴

The stage of a patient’s lung cancer at diagnosis is based upon how much cancer is present and the extent of its spread within the body, which can impact the prognosis.⁴

Biological testing is critical at diagnosis

Biomarker testing allows for the detection of driver mutations that initiate and support the growth of cancer.¹⁰

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.¹⁰,¹¹

Professional medical organizations recommend comprehensive testing for actionable and emerging biomarkers at the time of diagnosis for patients with advanced NSCLC.¹²-¹⁴

KRAS G12C – A Newly Actionable Biomarker

~50% of NSCLC patients have an oncogene that initiates and contributes to its growth.⁶

KRAS is one of the most prevalent driver mutation in NSCLC,⁶ and nearly 1/2 of all KRAS mutations in the US are KRAS G12C.⁷,⁸

KRAS G12C occurs in ~13%, or 1 in 8, of patients with NSCLC in the U.S.⁹

NSCLC Treatment Options

Depending on stage at diagnosis and a patient’s biomarker status, treatment options may include:¹⁶

- chemotherapy
- immunotherapy
- radiation
- surgery
- targeted therapies

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