Abstract 8531: Prevalence of EGFRT Mutations in Patients with Resected Stage I-III Non-squamous NSCLC: Results from the EARLY-EGFR Study

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Introduction: EGFR mutations are a class of actionable genetic alterations that drive responsiveness to specific targeted therapies. This study evaluated the prevalence of EGFR mutations in patients with surgically resected stage I-III non-squamous NSCLC, an important first step towards accurate stratification of patients for clinical trials and to inform clinical practice guidelines.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 366 patients from the EARLY-EGFR study was performed. Patients were enrolled from 23 sites across America, Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Results: The prevalence of EGFR mutations was 51.0% (n=394), 62.4% (n=286) and 55.2% (n=488) in stage I, II and III NSCLC, respectively. The most common EGFR mutation types were L858R (37.2%) and del/ins (25.6%). The prevalence of EGFR mutations was 11.0% (n=10) in stage I NSCLC, 38.9% (n=279) in stage II NSCLC, and 74.8% (n=369) in stage III NSCLC.

Conclusions: The prevalence of EGFR mutations in this study is consistent with the literature. The prevalence was lower in stage I NSCLC than in stage II or III NSCLC, as expected. This study provides valuable data to inform clinical practice guidelines and aid in the accurate stratification of patients for clinical trials.


Conflict of Interest: Authors’ conflicts of interest are posted with the published ASO abstract.